

# Exploiting cluster-structure to predict the labeling of a graph

New Challenges in Theoretical Machine Learning:  
Learning with Data-dependent Concept Spaces

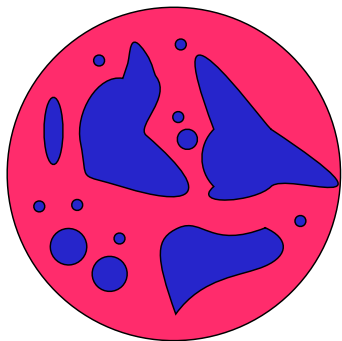
Mark Herbster

University College London  
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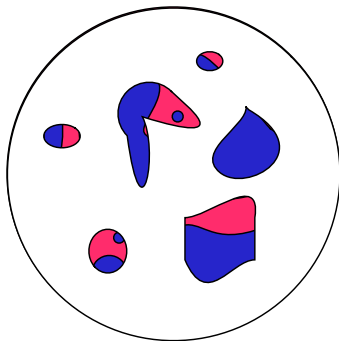
13 December, 2008

# Overview

- 1 Give perceptron-like algorithm for graph label prediction
- 2 Improve on Perceptron bound when **cluster-structure**

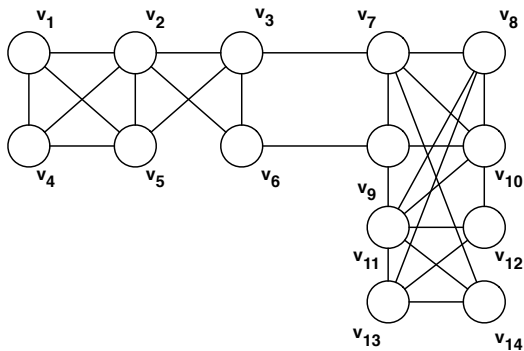


*“Default” Assumption*

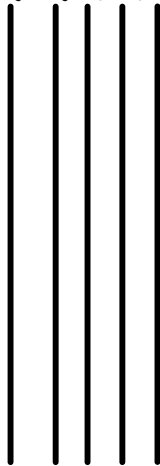


*“Cluster” Assumption*

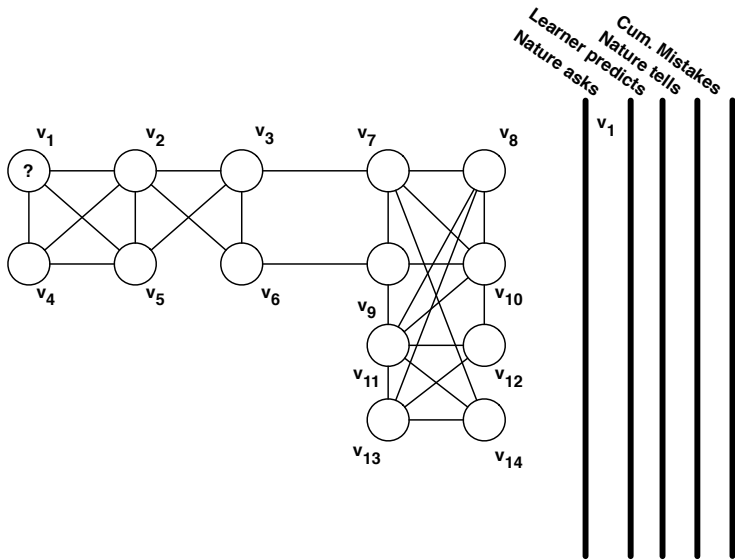
# A prediction game



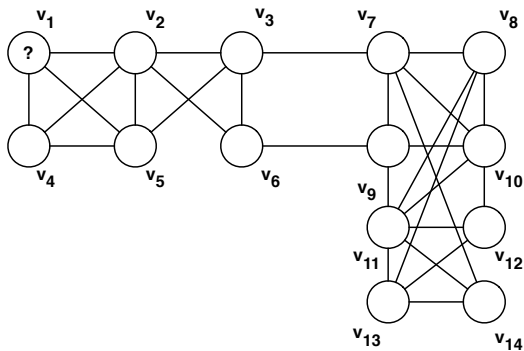
Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells



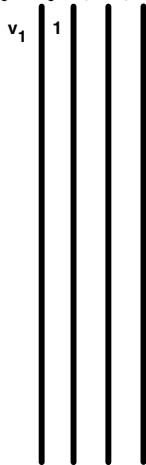
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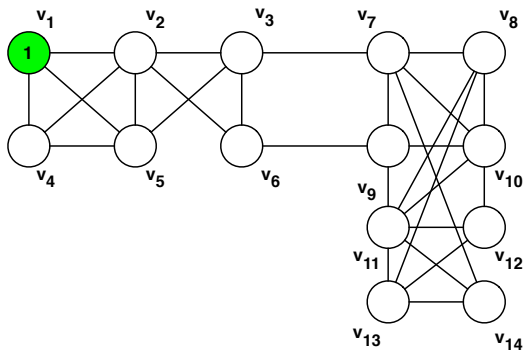
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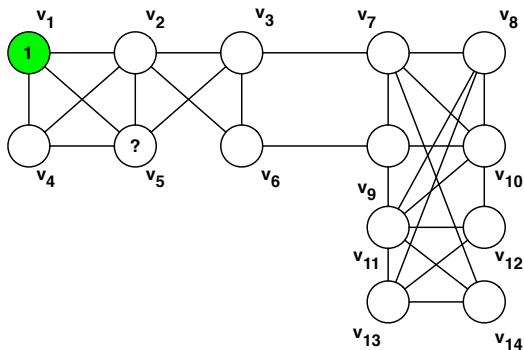
# A prediction game



Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

Learner predicts	Nature asks	Cum. Mistakes	Nature tells
$v_1$	1	1	0

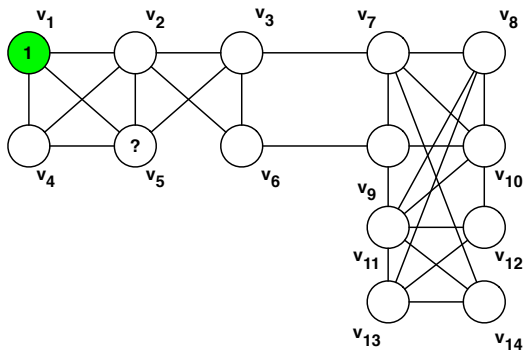
# A prediction game



Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$			

# A prediction game

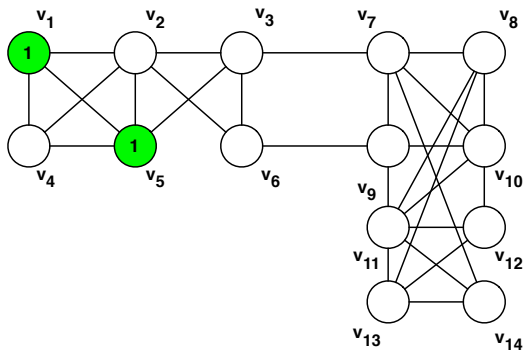


Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1		



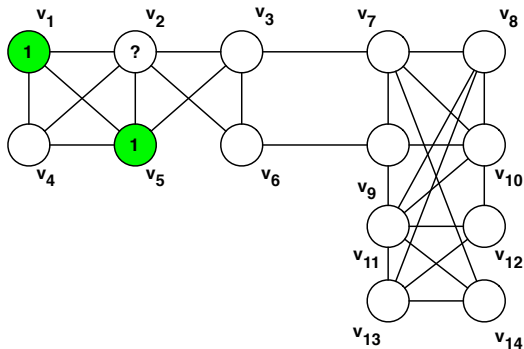
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Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0

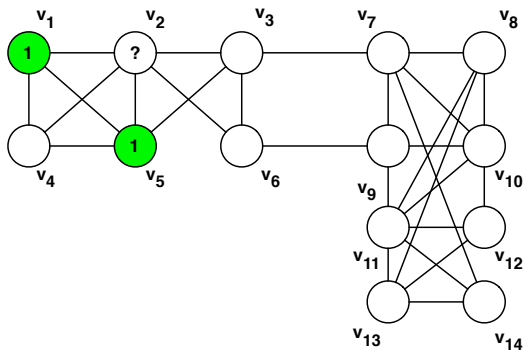
# A prediction game



Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0
$v_2$			

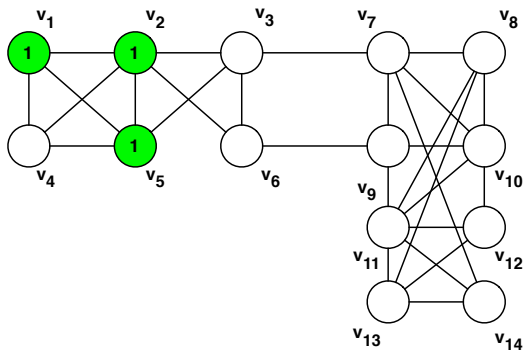
# A prediction game



Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0
$v_2$	1		

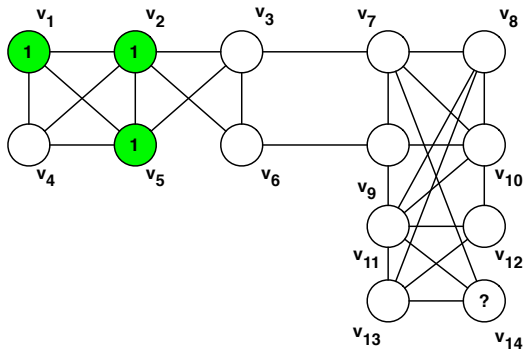
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Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
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Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0
$v_2$	1	1	0

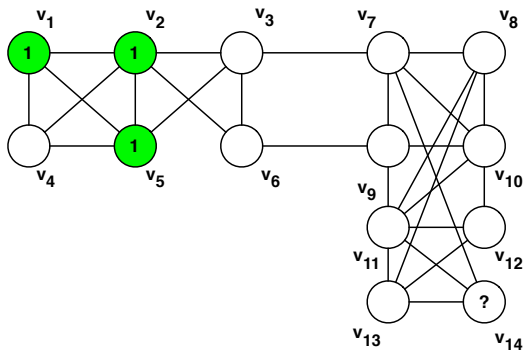
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Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0
$v_2$	1	1	0
$v_{14}$			

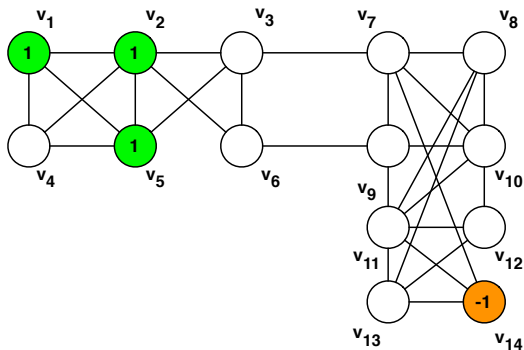
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Nature asks  
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$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0
$v_2$	1	1	0
$v_{14}$	1		

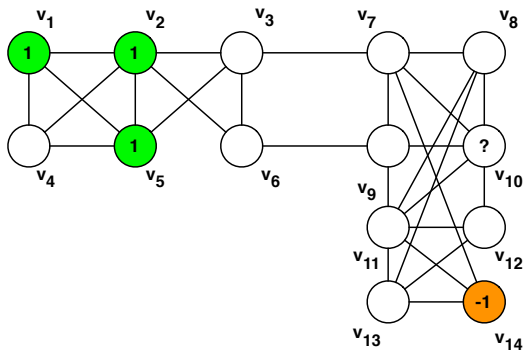
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Nature asks  
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Nature tells

	Learner predicts	Nature asks	Cum. Mistakes	Nature tells
$v_1$	1	1	0	
$v_5$	1	1	0	
$v_2$	1	1	0	
$v_{14}$	1	-1	1	

# A prediction game

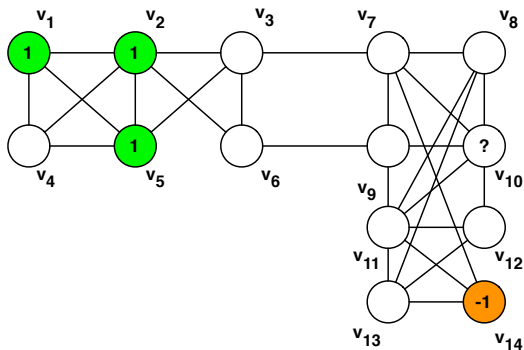


Learner predicts  
Nature asks  
Cum. Mistakes  
Nature tells

	Learner predicts	Nature asks	Cum. Mistakes	Nature tells
$v_1$	1	1	0	
$v_5$	1	1	0	
$v_2$	1	1	0	
$v_{14}$	1	-1	1	
$v_{10}$				



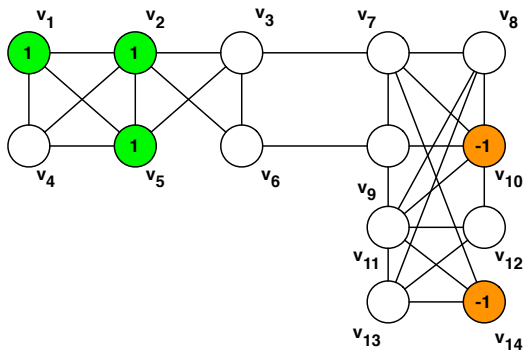
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Nature asks  
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Nature tells

	Learner predicts	Nature asks	Cum. Mistakes	Nature tells
$v_1$	1	1	0	
$v_5$	1	1	0	
$v_2$	1	1	0	
$v_{14}$	1	-1	1	
$v_{10}$	-1			

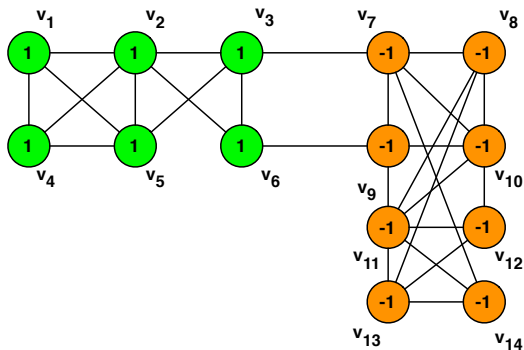
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Nature asks  
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	Learner predicts	Nature asks	Cum. Mistakes	Nature tells
$v_1$	1	1	0	
$v_5$	1	1	0	
$v_2$	1	1	0	
$v_{14}$	1	-1	1	
$v_{10}$	-1	-1	1	

# A prediction game



Learner predicts  
Nature tells  
Cum. Mistakes

	Learner predicts	Nature tells	Cum. Mistakes
$v_1$	1	1	0
$v_5$	1	1	0
$v_2$	1	1	0
$v_{14}$	1	-1	1
$v_{10}$	-1	-1	1
$v_6$	1	1	1
$v_{11}$	-1	-1	1
$v_{13}$	-1	-1	1
$v_9$	-1	-1	1
$v_3$	1	1	1
$v_7$	-1	-1	1
$v_{12}$	-1	-1	1
$v_8$	-1	-1	1
$v_4$	1	1	1

# Perceptron Bound (Novikoff)

## Theorem [Novikoff]:

Given a sequence  $\{(\mathbf{x}_t, y_t)\}_{t=1}^{\ell} \subseteq \mathcal{H} \times \{-1, 1\}$  then the mistakes of the perceptron are bounded by

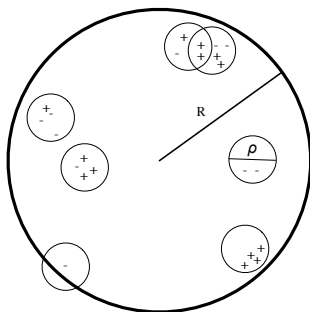
$$M \leq \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 R$$

with  $R = \max_t(\|\mathbf{x}_t\|^2)$  for all  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathcal{H}$  such that

$$\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_t \rangle y_t \geq 1$$

for  $t = 1, \dots, \ell$ .

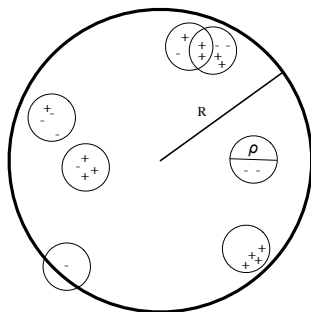
# Pounce Bound Motivation



*Input space  $X$  of radius  $R$  with cover number  $\mathcal{N}(X, \rho) = 7$ .*

- Bounds to be dependent on structure of input space  $X$ .
- Novikoff is only dependent on  $X$  through radius  $R$ .
- Expectation is that a typical ambient input space is only sparsely populated (cf manifold/cluster hypotheses).
- Pounce will depend on the **cover** of  $X$ .
- In particular the number of balls  $\mathcal{N}(X, \rho)$  of diameter  $\rho$ .

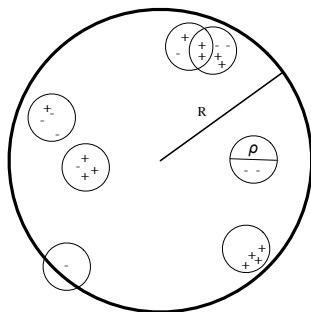
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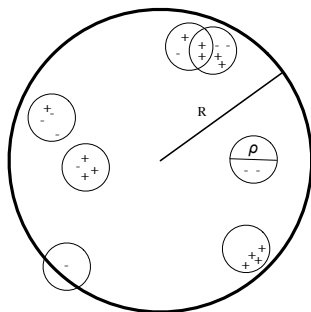
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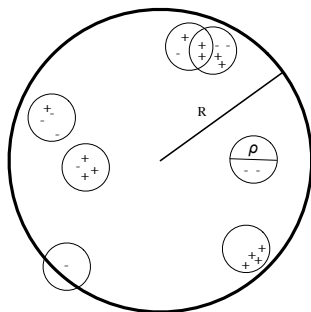


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## Theorem

The mistakes  $M$  of POUNCE are bounded by

$$M \leq \mathcal{N}(X, \rho) + \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 \rho + 1 ,$$

for all  $0 < \rho$ , and for all  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that

$$\mathbf{u}(i_t)y_t \geq 1$$

for all  $t = 1, \dots, \ell$ .

- **Definition:**  $\mathcal{N}(X, \rho)$  is the minimum number of balls of squared diameter  $\rho$  that cover  $X$ .