

Predicate Exchange

Inference with Declarative Knowledge

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Objective

Motivation: Conditioning on equality-to-data is insufficient to express most facts. Inference support for the broader class of predicates is limited.

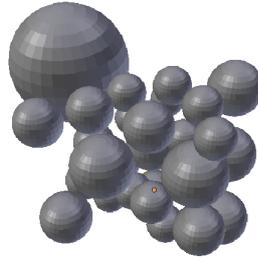
Objective

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Objective: Given a probabilistic simulator π and predicate ℓ on the output of π , sample from posterior $p(\pi \mid \ell \text{ is true})$.

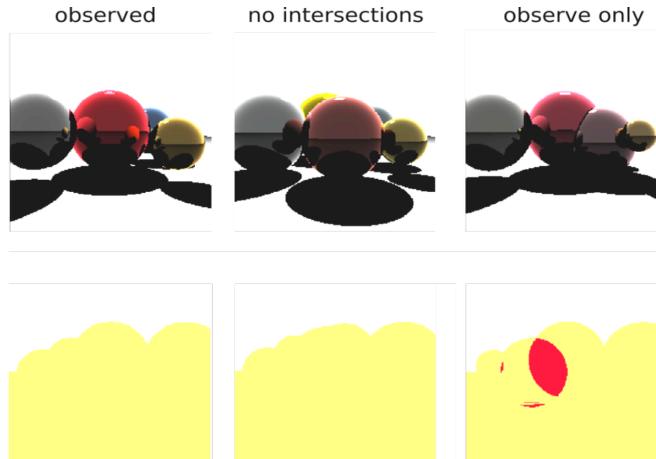
Priors with constraints

condition on balls not intersecting



Inverse Graphics with constraints

condition on balls not intersecting



Predicate Exchange

Predicate Exchange: An inference procedure which samples from models conditioned on predicates, through two steps:

(i) **Predicate Relaxation** constructs a soft predicate $\tilde{\ell}$ from ℓ . $\tilde{\ell}$ maps \mathbf{x} to a value in a continuous Boolean algebra: the unit interval $[0, 1]$ with continuous logical connectives $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\tilde{\vee}$ and $\tilde{\neg}$.

(i) Soft equality $x \tilde{=} y: k_\alpha(\rho(x, y))$

(ii) Soft inequality $x \tilde{>} y: k_\alpha(\rho(x, [y, \infty]))$

(iii) Soft conjunction $\tilde{\wedge}: \max(x, y)$

(iv) Soft disjunction $\tilde{\vee}: \min(x, y)$

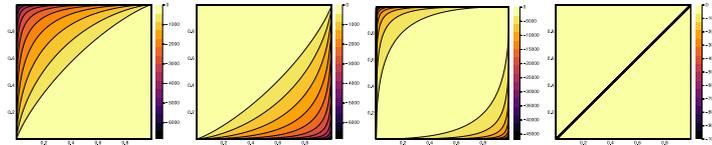


Figure 1: \log of $x \tilde{>} y$, $x \tilde{<} y$, $x \tilde{=} y$, and $\tilde{\neg}(x \tilde{=} y)$

Convert predicates into soft predicates

Soft predicate represents degree to which hard predicate is satisfied

$$(x > y) \vee \neg(x^2 = 2) \rightarrow (x \tilde{>} y) \tilde{\vee} \tilde{\neg}(x^2 \tilde{=} 2)$$

Approximate Posterior

Assuming a prior density p , the approximate posterior f is the product:

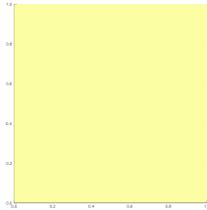
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \tilde{\ell}(\mathbf{x})$$

Example: if $X_{1,2} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ is conditioned on $X_1 + X_2 = 0$, aprx posterior:

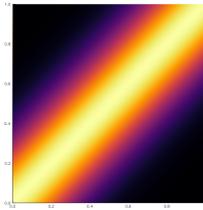
$$f_\alpha(x_1, x_2) = \mathcal{N}_{0,1}(x_1) \cdot \mathcal{N}_{0,1}(x_2) \cdot k_\alpha(\rho(x_1 + x_2, 0))$$

Temperature trades-off accuracy / convergence

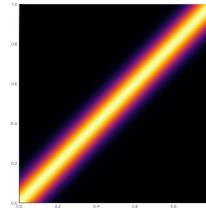
$\alpha = 0$



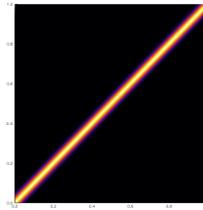
$\alpha = 10$



$\alpha = 100$



$\alpha = 1000$



Replica Exchange

- (ii) **Replica Exchange** is a MCMC method that simulates several replicas conditioned model at different temperatures

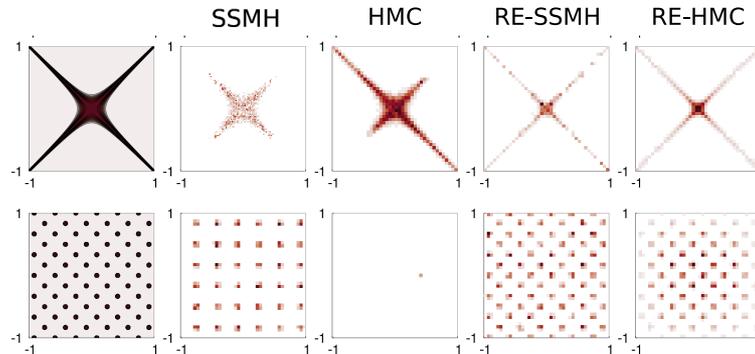


Figure 2: Samples from single site MH, Hamiltonian Monte Carlo, and replica exchange

Omega.jl: A Causal, Higher-Order PPL

github.com/zenna/Omega.jl

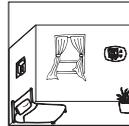
Poster #52

cond



conditional inference

do



causal inference

rcd



higher-order
inference