

Iterative Hybrid Probabilistic Model Counting

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Relational Probabilistic Problems

- Many probabilistic problems
 - require hybrid reasoning
 - have logical structure
 - deal with rare observed events, e.g. diagnostic problems
- Representation of such problems: probabilistic logics
 - capture and allow exploiting structure
 - no direct support for hybrid reasoning
 - can be extended with continuous distributions

Probabilistic Logic Programming

- Knowledge base: Probabilistic Facts & Deterministic Rules (Sato's Distribution Semantics) [Sato, 1995]
 - Probabilistic Facts

0.2: $low_price(apple)$

- Deterministic Rules (Closed-World Assumptions, à la *Prolog*)

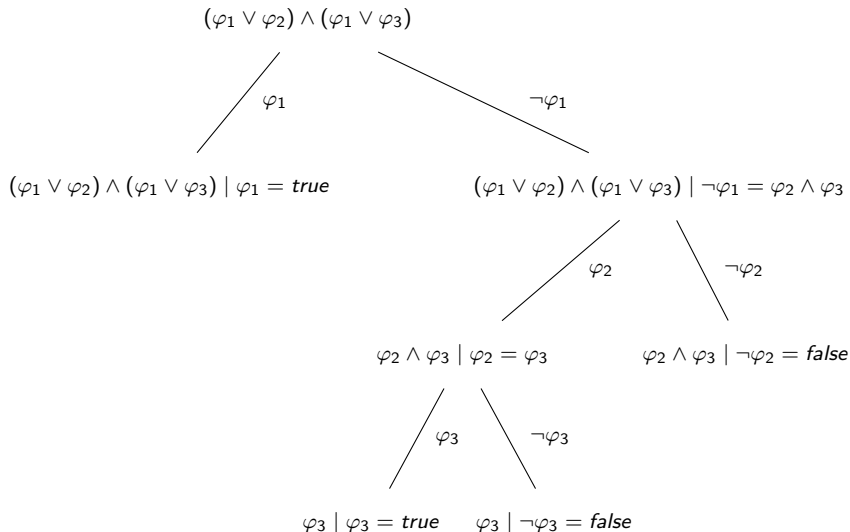
$buy(Fruit) \leftarrow low_price(Fruit)$

means

$buy(Fruit) \iff low_price(Fruit)$

- $P(buy(apple)) = P(low_price(Fruit)) = 0.2$
- Expressive enough for *Bayesian Networks*
- Exact inference feasible for many real worlds problems by transforming the problem into a weighted model counting (WMC) problem

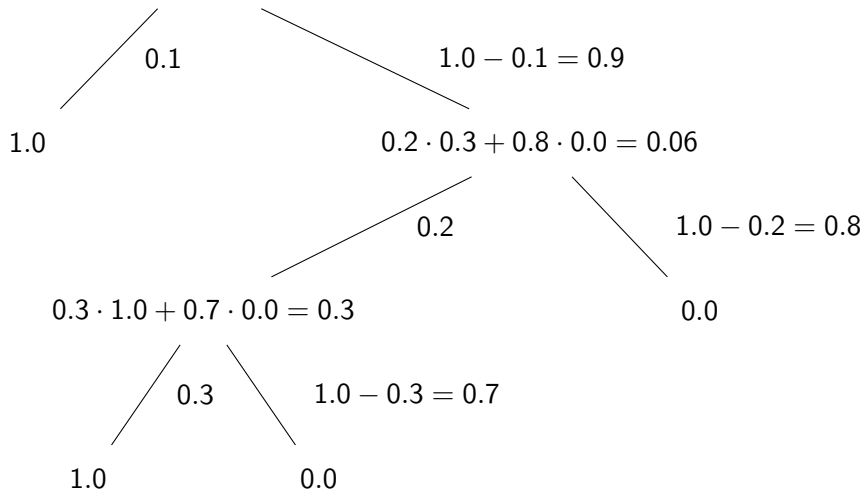
WMC: based on a DPLL-like procedure



WMC on this tree

$$P(\varphi_1) = 0.1 \quad P(\varphi_2) = 0.2 \quad P(\varphi_3) = 0.3$$

$$0.1 \cdot 1.0 + 0.9 \cdot 0.06 = 0.154$$



Hybrid Probabilistic Reasoning

■ Hybrid probabilistic logic programs

$fails(Comp) \leftarrow \mathbf{FailCause}(Comp, Cause) = true$

$fails(Comp) \leftarrow \mathbf{Temp} > \mathbf{Limit}(Comp)$

$fails(Comp) \leftarrow subcomp(Subcomp, Comp), fails(Subcomp)$

$\mathbf{FailCause}(engine, noFuel) \sim \{0.0002: true, 0.9998: false\}$

$\mathbf{Temp} \sim \Gamma(20.0, 5.0)$

$\mathbf{Limit}(engine) \sim \mathcal{N}(65.0, 5.0)$

$subcomp(fuelPump, engine)$

$\mathbf{Limit}(fuelPump) \sim \mathcal{N}(80.0, 5.0)$

...

■ Probability of query event q , given evidence e : $P(q \mid e)$

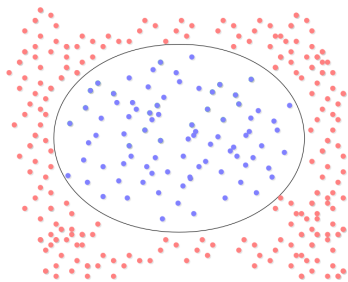
$$P(fails(fuelPump) \mid fails(engine))$$

■ How to do inference?

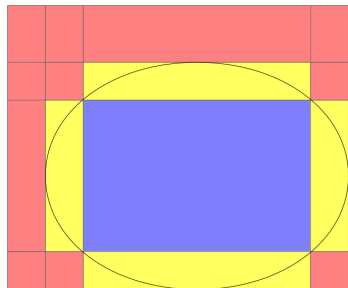
Inference Methods

| Method | Exact | Rejection / Importance Sampling | MCMC | IHPMC |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Works for | finite problems only | (virtually) all problems | (virtually) all problems | large class of hybrid problems |
| Quality guarantee | no error | probabilistic | none | bounded error |
| Structure-sensitive | yes | no | hand-tailored solution often required | yes |
| Sensitive to rare evidence | no | yes | no | no |

IHPMC Basic Idea



$$\tilde{P}(q) = \frac{\# \bullet}{\# \bullet + \# \circ}$$

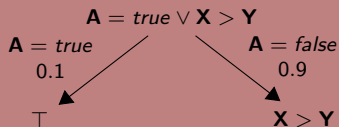


$$\underline{P}(q) = P(\blacksquare)$$

$$\overline{P}(q) = P(\blacksquare) + P(\blacksquare)$$

$$\tilde{P}(q) = P(\blacksquare) + P(\blacksquare)/2 \pm P(\blacksquare)/2$$

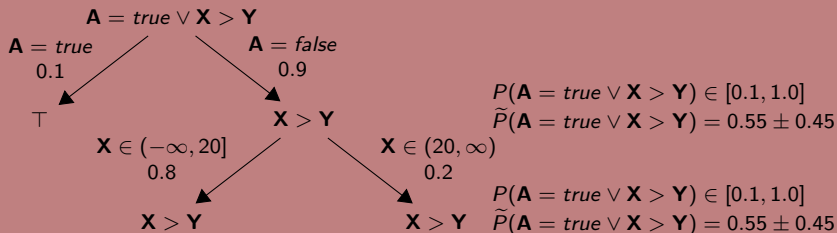
Hybrid Probability Tree (HPT)



$$P(A = true \vee X > Y) \in [0.1, 1.0]$$
$$\tilde{P}(A = true \vee X > Y) = 0.55 \pm 0.45$$

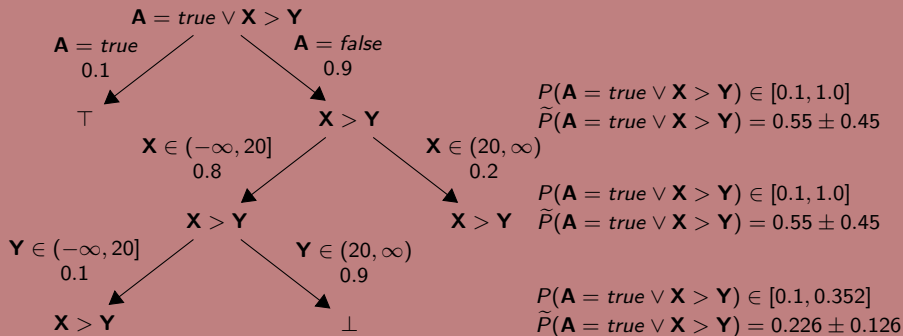
- Similar to binary WMC
- Exploits logical structure
- Search towards hyperrectangles with high probability

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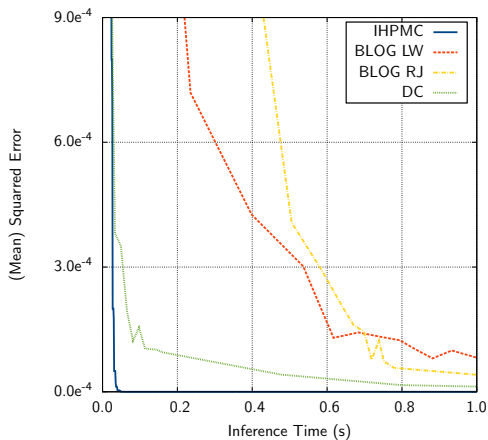
Approximations with arbitrary precision can be computed

For all events q and e and every maximal error ϵ , IPHMC can in finite time find an approximation such that:

$$P(q | e) - \underline{P}(q | e) \leq \epsilon \text{ and}$$

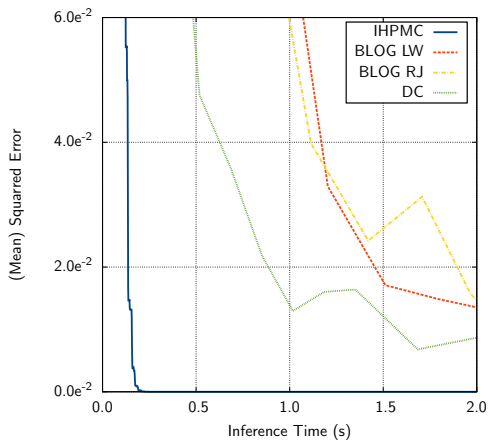
$$\overline{P}(q | e) - P(q | e) \leq \epsilon$$

No Evidence



$$P(\text{fails}(9)), p = 0.01, \mu = 60.0$$

Rare Observed Event



$$P(\text{fails}(9) \mid \text{fails}(0)), p = 0.0001, \mu = 60.0$$

- IHPMC provides alternative to sampling
 - insensitive to rare observed events
 - no hand-tailoring
 - bounded error
 - may fail, **but lets the user know!**
- Try it: `http://www.steffen-michels.de/ihpmc`