



# Efficient Search-Based Weighted Model Integration

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University of California, Los Angeles

# Outline

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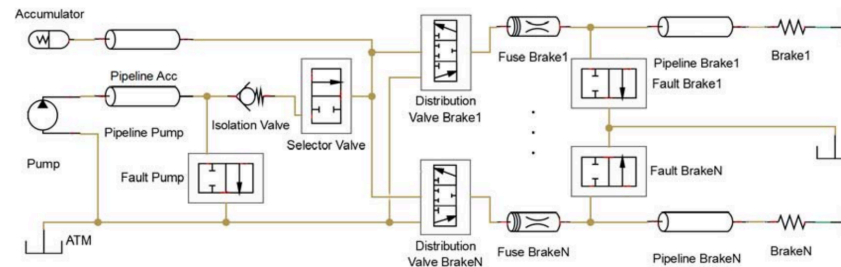
- **What is Weighted Model Integration (WMI)?**
- What structure to exploit?
- From WMI to Model Integration
- How does Search-Based MI (SMI) work?
- Complexity & Experimental Results

# Hybrid Probabilistic Model

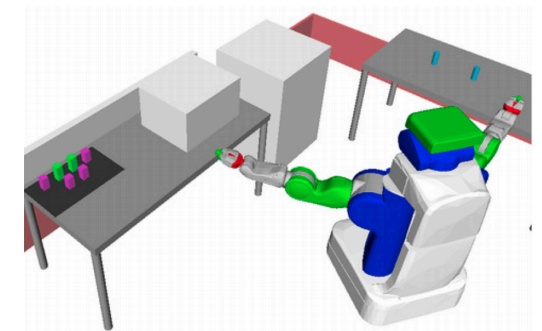
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Gesture-based Programming  
[Figueiredo et al., 2016]



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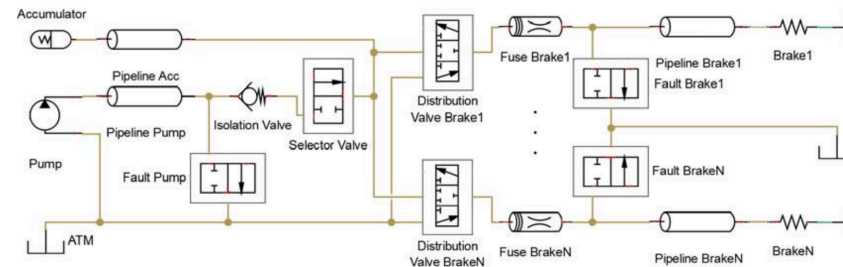
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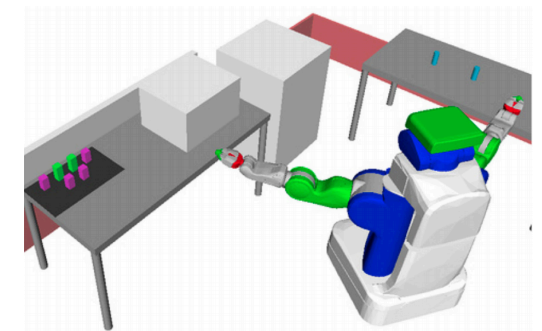
- Real world data are noisy, complex and heterogeneous.
- We need:
  - Expressive modeling languages
  - Powerful and flexible probabilistic framework:
    - hybrid models, inference, ...



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# From WMC to WMI

Domain	Discrete	Hybrid
Model Language	Propositional Formulas	SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) Formulas
Example	$(A \vee B) \wedge (\neg A \vee C)$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-1 \leq y \leq 1) \vee B \\ -0.5 \leq x_1, x_2 \leq 0.5 \\ (x_1 + 1 \leq y) \vee (y \leq x_2 - 1) \\ \neg A \vee C \end{array} \right.$
Probabilistic Inference	Weighted Model Counting (WMC)	Weighted Model Integration (WMI)

# Weighted Model Integration (WMI)

- SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) formulas with both propositional and  $\mathcal{LRA}$ -atoms
- $\mathcal{LRA}$ -atoms:  $\sum a_i x_i \bowtie b, \bowtie \in \{<, \leq, >, \geq, =, \neq\}$
- WMI definition:  $WMI(\theta, w \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b}^* \in \mathbb{B}^m} \int_{\theta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}^*)} w(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}^*) d\mathbf{x}$  with weight  $w$ .

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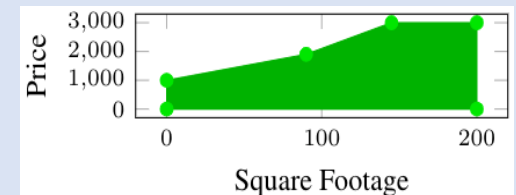
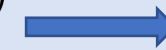
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## Example: House price SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) model

Given the following SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) model  $\gamma_i$  and its weight function  $w$ ,

$$\gamma_i = \begin{cases} (price_i < 10 \cdot sqft_i + 1000) \vee (price_i < 20 \cdot sqft_i + 100) \\ (0 < price_i < 3000) \wedge (0 < sqft_i < 200) \end{cases}$$

$$w(\ell) = \begin{cases} price_i^2, & \ell = (0 < price_i < 3000) \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



then its weighted model integration:  $WMI(\gamma_i, w) = 8.785 \times 10^{11}$

# Recap: WMI & Probabilistic Reasoning

- Probability of query  $q$  given SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) model  $\gamma$  and weight functions:

$$Pr(q) = \frac{WMI(\gamma \wedge q, w)}{WMI(\gamma, w)}$$



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and query  $q = price_i < 2000$ , the probability of  $q$  can be computed as

$$Pr(q) = \frac{WMI(\gamma \wedge q, w)}{WMI(\gamma, w)} = \frac{3.926 \times 10^{11}}{8.785 \times 10^{11}} = 44.69\%$$

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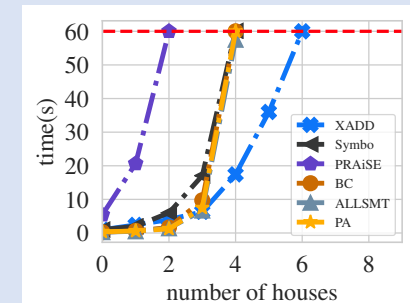
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Suppose that we have  $n$  houses independent from each other, and each house  $i$  has its price model as  $\gamma_i$ :

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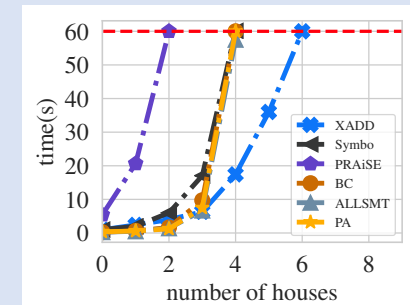
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**TARGET:** to build an algorithm for WMI that exploits structure!

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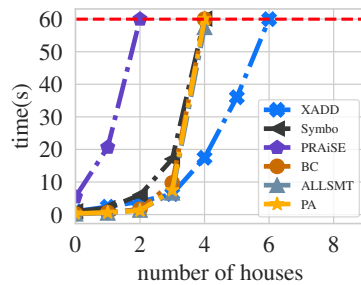
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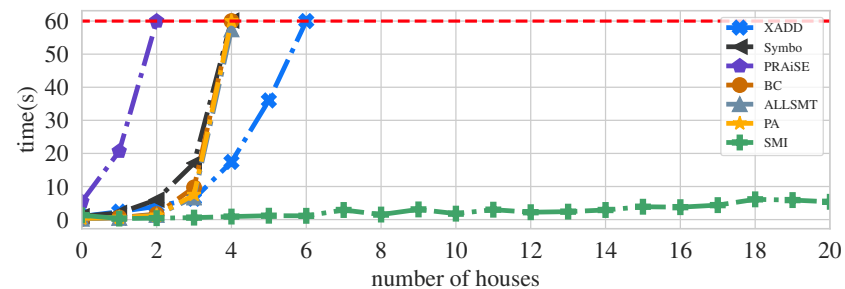
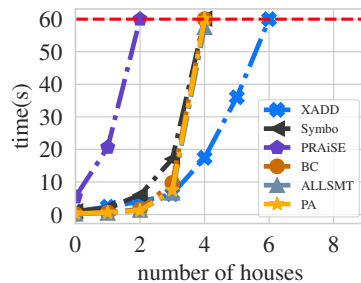




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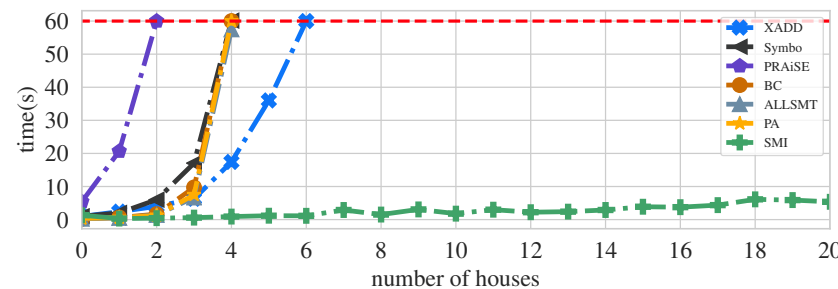
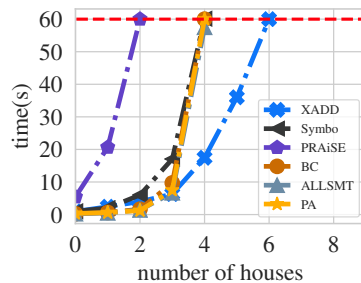
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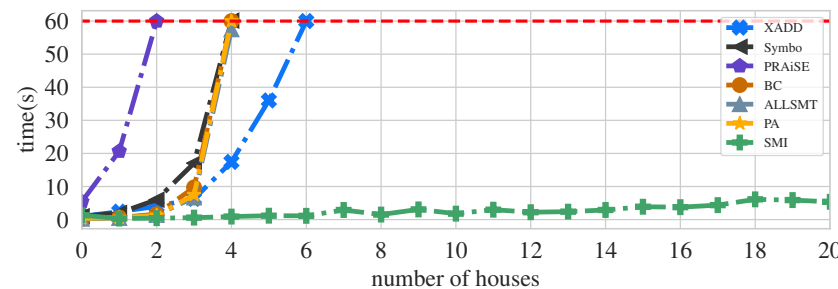
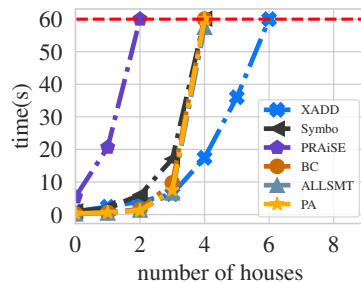


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Independence helps!

- 🤔 Can we leverage conditional independence to build efficient WMI alg?

$$MI(\theta) = \int \prod_{i=1}^n MI(\gamma_i | y) dy$$

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# Model Integration is all u need 😊

- Boolean to real:

$$\begin{bmatrix} b & w(b) = 2 \\ \neg b & w(\neg b) = 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_b > 0 & w(\lambda_b > 0) = 2 \\ \lambda_b < 0 & w(\lambda_b < 0) = 3 \\ -1 \leq \lambda_b \leq 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- weighted to unweighted (monomials):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x + y \geq 1 & w(x + y \geq 1) = x^2 y \\ \neg(x + y \geq 1) & w(\neg(x + y \geq 1)) = 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x + y \geq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \forall_{i=1,2} 0 \leq p_{x,i} \leq x \\ 0 \leq p_{y,1} \leq y \end{cases} \\ \neg(x + y \geq 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \forall_{i=1,2} 0 \leq p_{x,i} \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq p_{y,1} \leq 1 \end{cases} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ✓ Focus on MI without loss of generality

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- Define Primal Graph for  $SMT(\mathcal{LRA})$  model:
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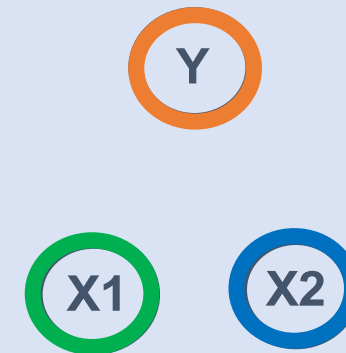
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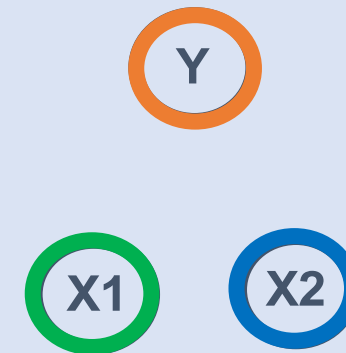
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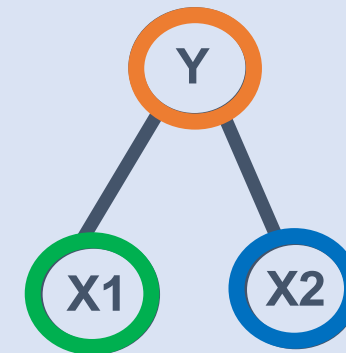
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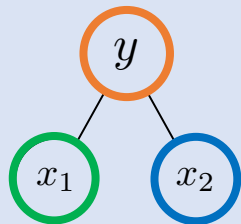
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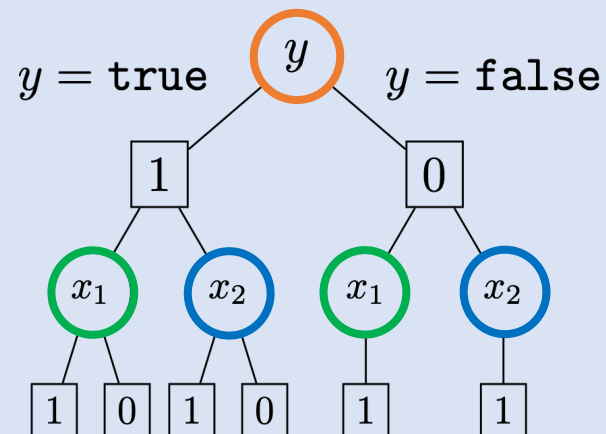
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Sol: And/Or search based on primal graph

Primal Graph



Search Tree



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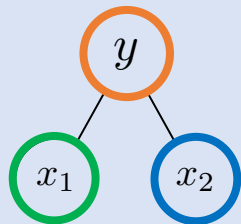
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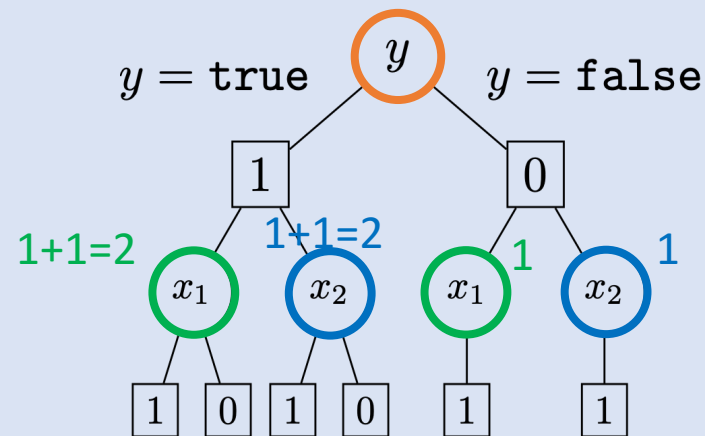
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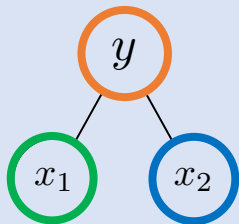
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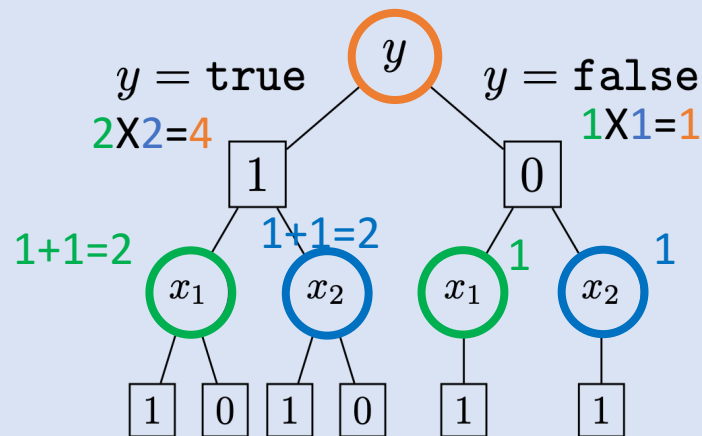
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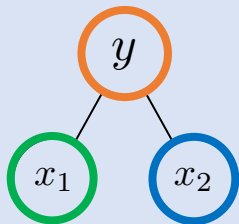
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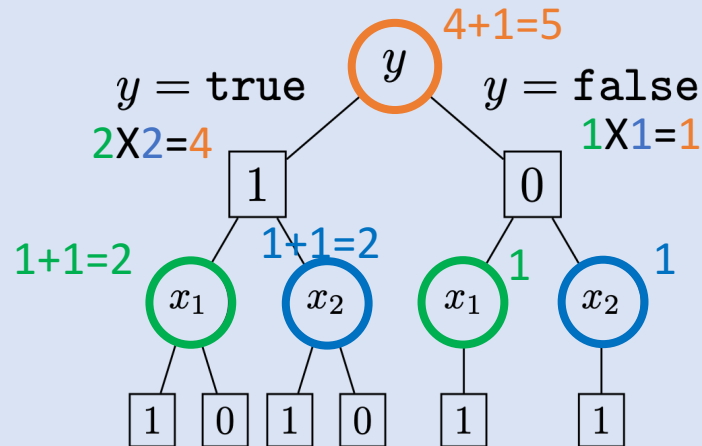
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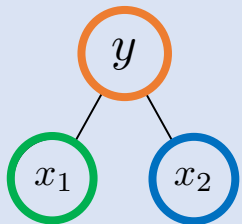
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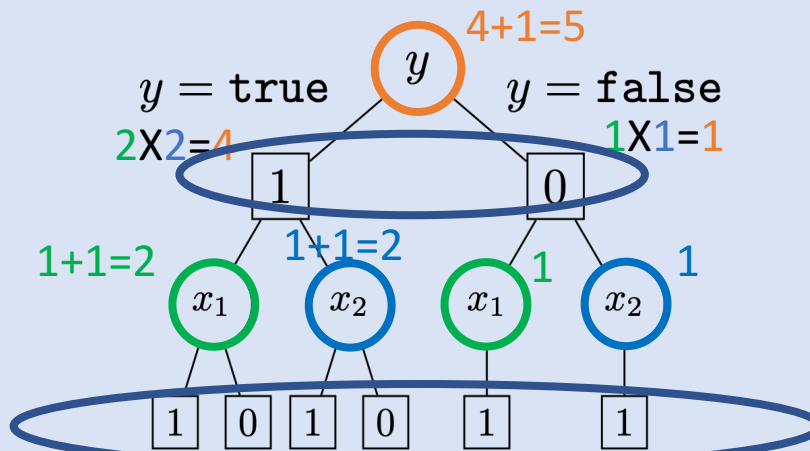
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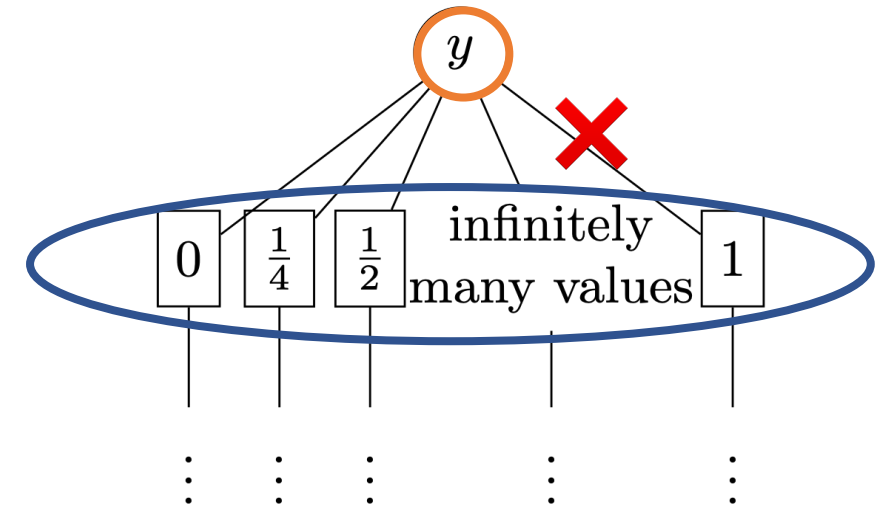


Search Tree



However in hybrid domain ...

Instantiate variable with ALL values in its domain



# Step 2: Search guided by Primal Graph

- *Prop*: MI of SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) formula is an integration over a univariate piecewise polynomial.

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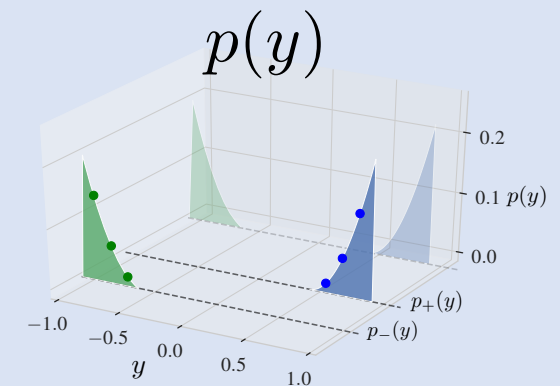
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$$MI(\theta) = \int_{-1}^{-0.5} p_-(y) dy + \int_{0.5}^1 p_+(y) dy$$



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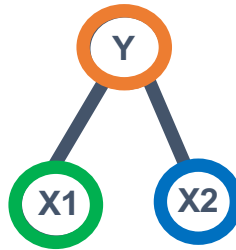
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Graph  
Abstraction  
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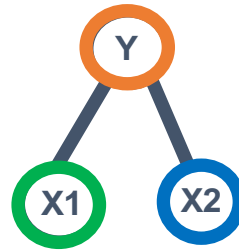
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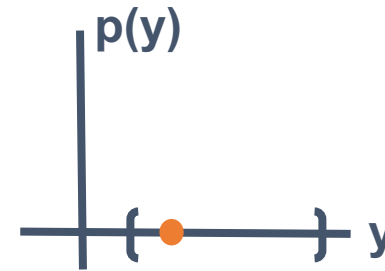
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Search



# Search-based Model Integration (SMI)

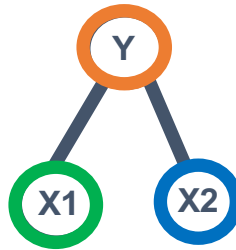
Prop: model integration of SMT( $\mathcal{LRA}$ ) theory is integration over a univariate piecewise polynomial.

$$MI(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{[l,u] \in I} \int_l^u p_{l,u}(y) dy.$$

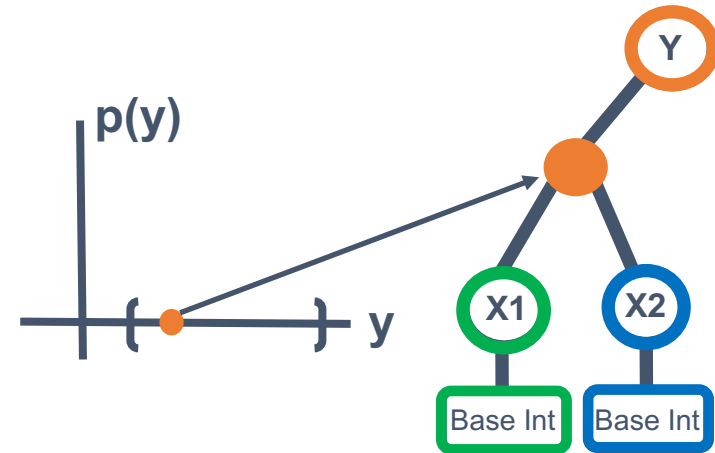
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Graph  
Abstraction



And/Or  
Search





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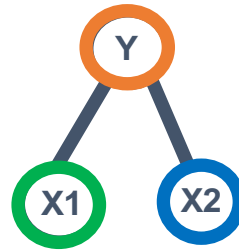
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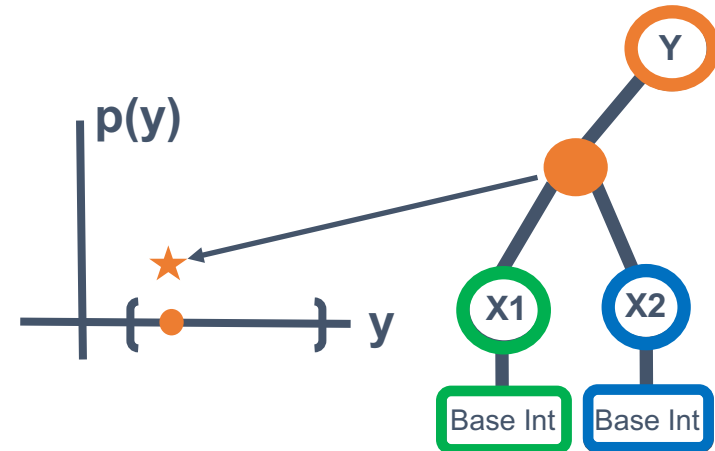
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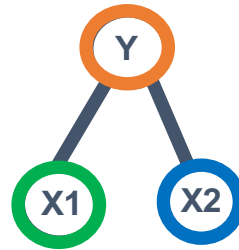
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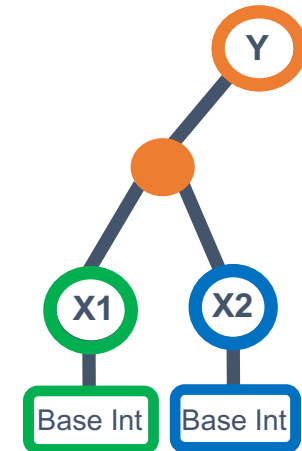
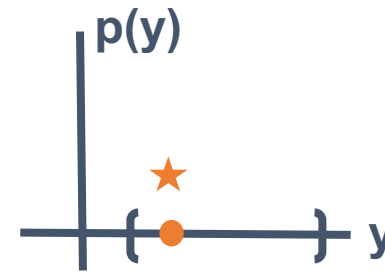
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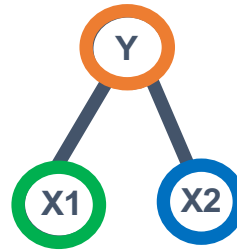
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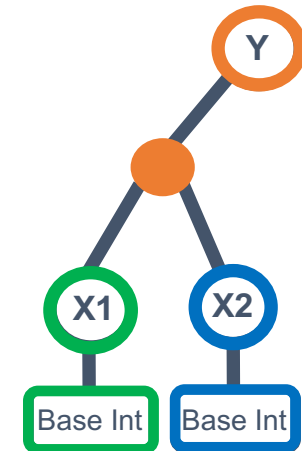
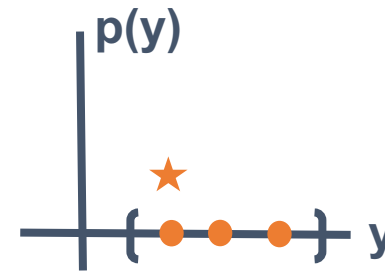
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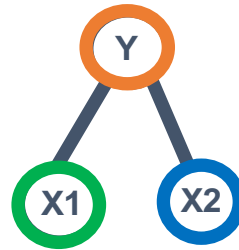
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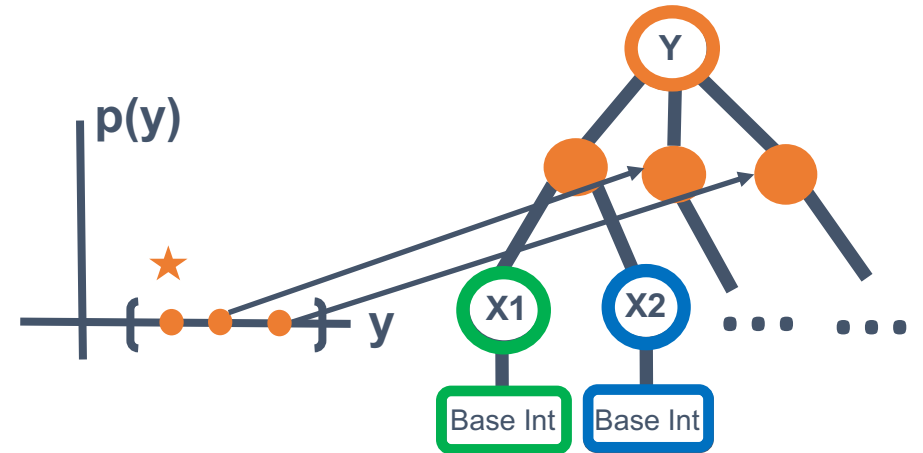
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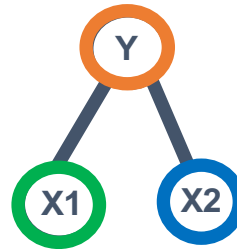
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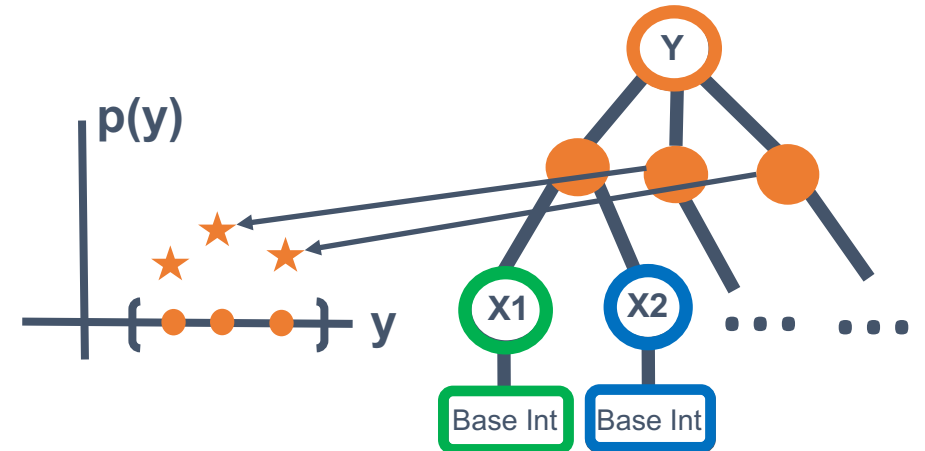
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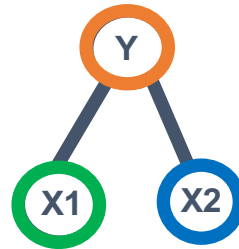
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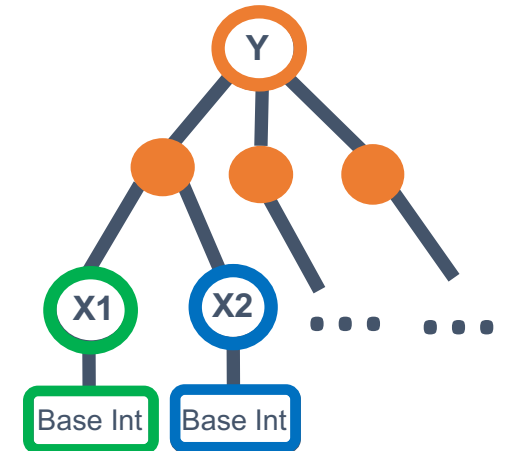
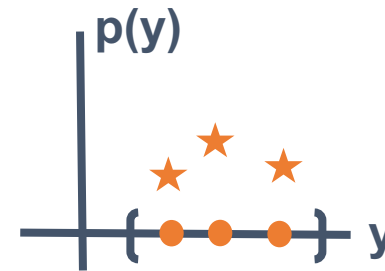
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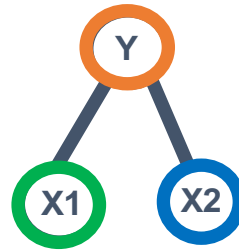
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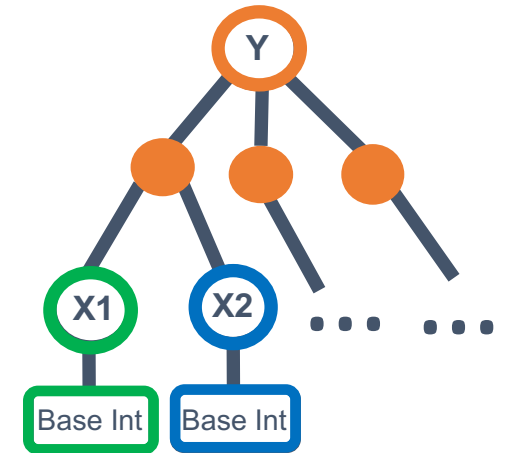
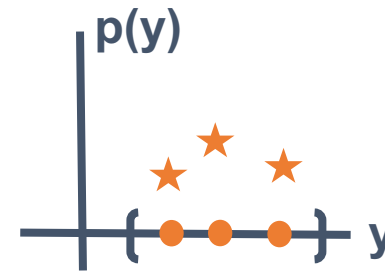
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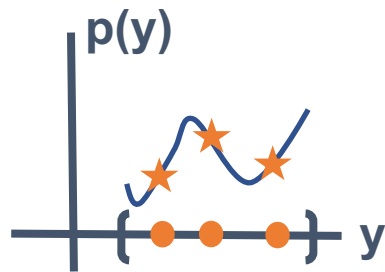
Graph  
Abstraction



And/Or  
Search



Polynomial  
Interpolation



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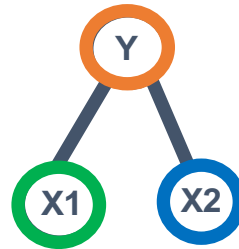
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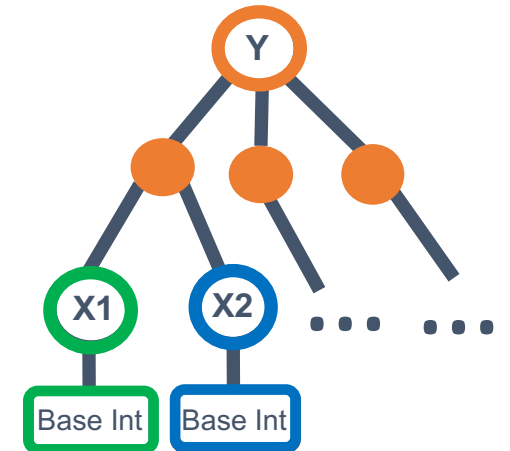
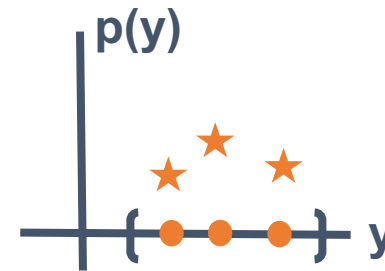
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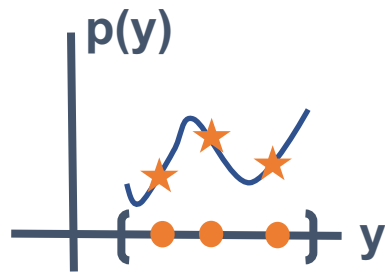
Graph  
Abstraction



And/Or  
Search



Polynomial  
Interpolation



Model  
Integration

$$MI(\theta) = \sum \int p(y) dy$$



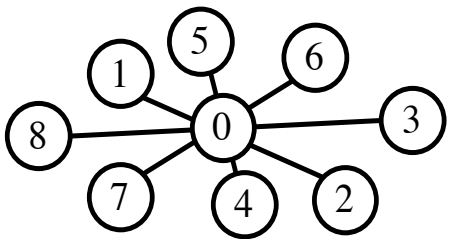
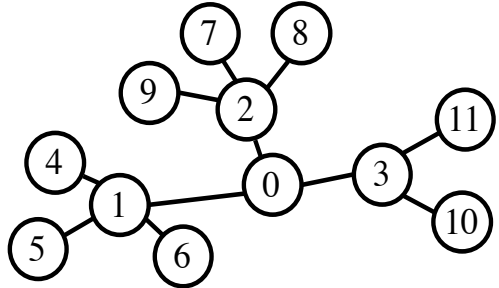
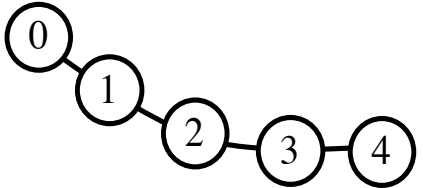
# Outline

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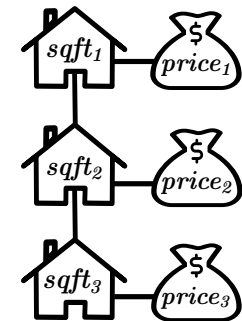
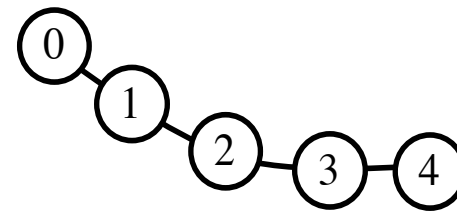
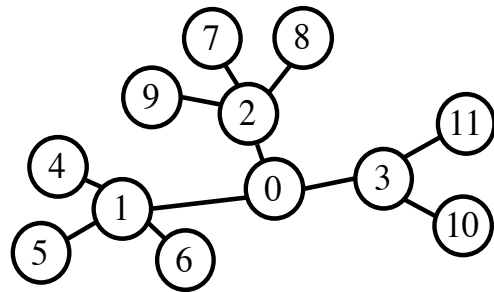
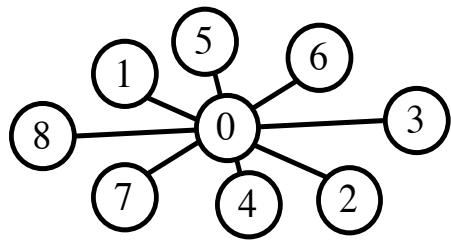
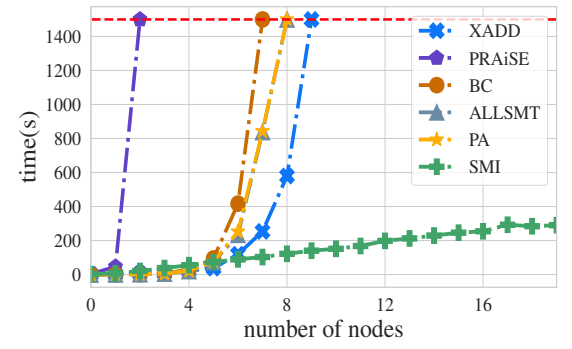
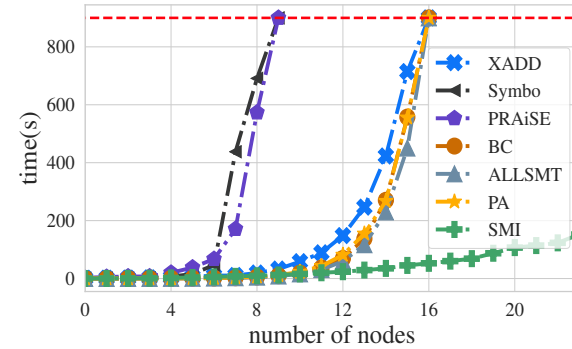
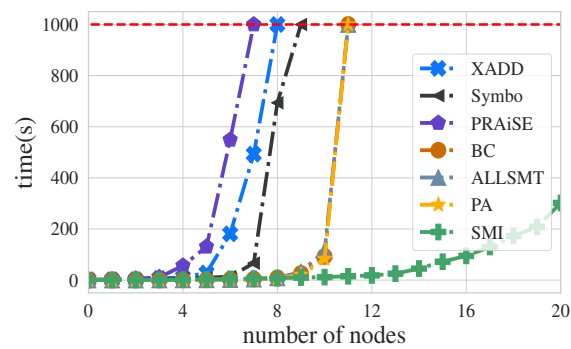
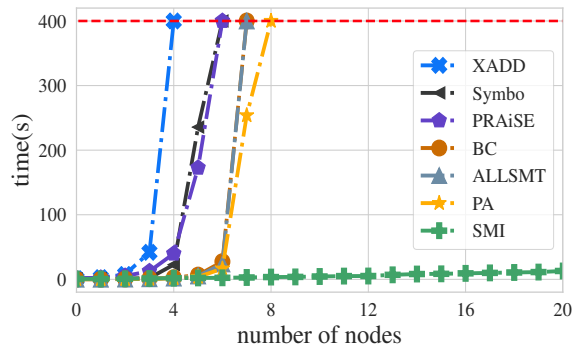
- What is Weighted Model Integration (WMI)?
- What structure to exploit?
- From WMI to Model Integration
- How does Search-Based MI (SMI) work?
- **Complexity & Experimental Results**

# Complexity Analysis

- Search space  $O(l \cdot (n^3 \cdot c^{h_p})^{h_t})$  bounded by tree heights  $h_t, h_p$

<b>Primal Graph</b>			
<b>Primal Graph <math>h_p</math></b>	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$	$\mathcal{O}(n)$
<b>Pseudo Tree <math>h_t</math></b>	$\mathcal{O}(1)$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$
<b>Complexity</b>	Polynomial	Quasi-Polynomial	Exponential

# Experimental Results



# Future Work

---

- WMI solver that leverages structure and meanwhile works for general  $\text{SMT}(\mathcal{LRA})$  formulas and general weight functions.
- Approximate WMI solvers, learning weighted  $\text{SMT}(\mathcal{LRA})$  formulas, ...

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