

Learning to Aggregate Information for Sequential Inferences

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Problem Statement

Objective

Learn a mechanism $\{\delta, \gamma, \eta\}$ from training data $\{\mathbf{x}_1^{(0)}, \mathbf{x}_2^{(0)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_M^{(0)}\}$ and $\{\mathbf{x}_1^{(1)}, \mathbf{x}_2^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N^{(1)}\}$ to sequentially classify testing sequence.

$\delta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$: stopping rule

$\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$: final decision rule

$\eta : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: information accumulation rule

Criterion

Minimize $\omega_0 N_0 + \omega_1 N_1$ given P_D and P_F constraints

Assumption

$\{\mathbf{x}_1^{(0)}, \mathbf{x}_2^{(0)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_M^{(0)}\}$ and $\{\mathbf{x}_1^{(1)}, \mathbf{x}_2^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N^{(1)}\}$ are conditionally iid

Our Method

Optimization problem derived from Martingale theory

$$\hat{r}^* = \arg \min_{\hat{r}} \frac{\omega_0}{\int -\log(\hat{r})p_0} + \frac{\omega_1}{\int \log(\hat{r})p_1}$$

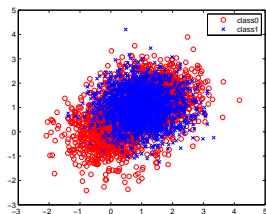
$$\text{s.t. } \int \hat{r}p_0 = 1 \text{ and } \int \hat{r}^{-1}p_1 = 1$$

Optimization problem by imposing Reproducing Kernel structure

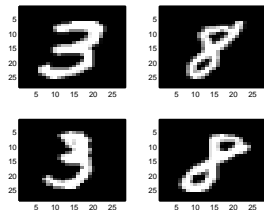
$$\hat{r}^* = \min_{\alpha} \frac{\omega_0}{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M \alpha^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_j^{(0)})} - \frac{\omega_1}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i^{(1)})}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M \exp(-\alpha^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_j^{(0)})) = 1 \text{ and } \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \exp(\alpha^T \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}_i^{(1)})) = 1$$

Experimental Results



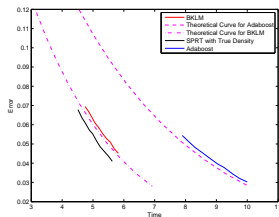
(a) Synthetic 2D Gaussian Mixture



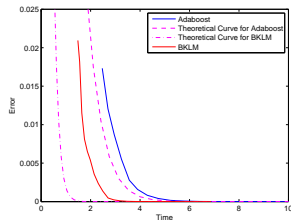
(b) MNIST Handwritten Digits

Figure: Data used in experiments

Experimental Results



(a) Error vs Expected Sampling Cost for Synthetic Data Example



(b) Error vs Expected Sampling Cost for MNIST Digits Data

Figure: Sequential Classification Experiments