

Computation, Statistics, and Optimization of Random Functions

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ETH zürich

Mathematics, Physics and Machine Learning (IST, Lisbon),
June 4, 2020

The Age of Data



- ▶ “The world’s most valuable resource is no longer oil, but *data*”
– The Economist

The Age of Data

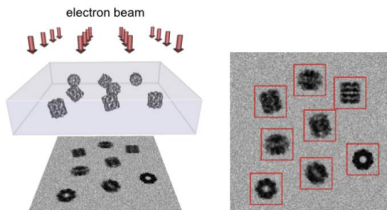


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- ▶ “We estimate *AI-powered applications* will add \$13 trillion in value to the global economy in the coming decade”
– McKinsey & Company

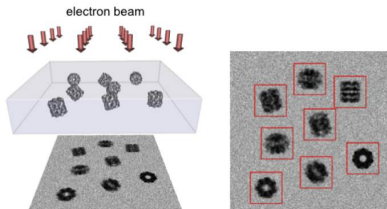


Cryo-Electron Microscopy



Task: Reconstruct the 3d molecule from **noisy** projections taken from **unknown** directions

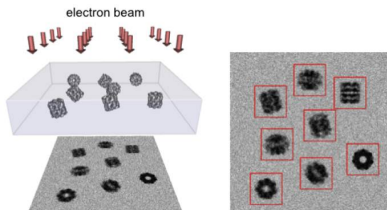
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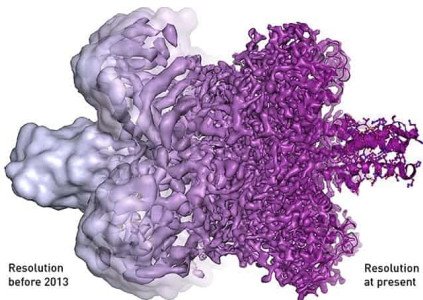
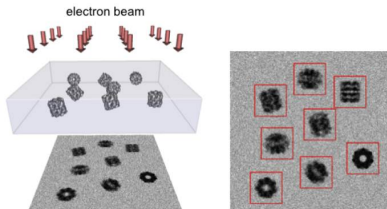


Illustration: ©Martin Hjeltnen/The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

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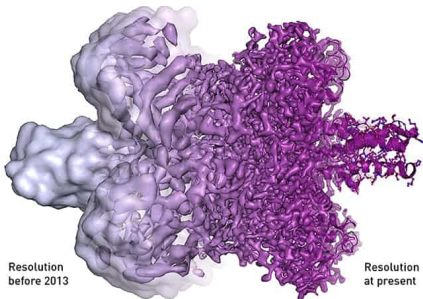


Illustration: ©Martin Högström/The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences



2017 Chemistry Laureates. Ill: N. Elmehed.
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2017 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

The **Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2017** was awarded to **Jacques Dubochet**, **Joachim Frank** and **Richard Henderson** "for developing cryo-electron microscopy for the high-resolution structure determination of biomolecules in solution".

Images courtesy of Amit Singer, Yoel Shkolnisky, and Fred Sigworth

Mathematics of Data

- ▶ Are there **limits** to what we can learn?

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▶ Which methods work?

Why?



– XKCD

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▶ What are the **bottlenecks**?



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- ▶ Are there **limits** to what we can learn?
- ▶ Which methods work?
Why?
- ▶ What are the **bottlenecks**?
- ▶ Can we *a posteriori* **certify**?



– XKCD

Statistics — What are limits to learning?

► 1700's - Bayesian Statistics



Bayes
1760's

Laplace

Lagrange
1770's

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1800's

Statistics — What are limits to learning?

- ▶ 1700's - **Bayesian Statistics**
- ▶ 1900-1920 - **Fisher Information**
— How much information about a parameter does a sample have?



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The Annals of Statistics
1976, Vol. 4, No. 3, 501-514

F. Y. EDGEWORTH AND R. A. FISHER
ON THE EFFICIENCY OF MAXIMUM
LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION¹

BY JOHN W. PRATT

Harvard University

F. Y. Edgeworth's 1908-9 investigation is examined for its contribution to knowledge of the sampling properties of maximum likelihood and related estimates, especially asymptotic efficiency. The nature and extent of his progress and anticipation of R. A. Fisher are described. Fisher's relevant work is briefly examined in relation to Edgeworth's and to the Cramér-Rao inequality.

1. Introduction. Francis Ysidro Edgeworth (1845-1926), the notable statistician (of the Edgeworth series) and economist (of the Edgeworth box), has been more noted by economists than statisticians. His work in mathematical statistics has been surveyed extensively by Bowley (1928) and, more briefly but more cogently for modern readers, by Pearson (1967). For broader sketches, see Hildreth (1968), who gives further references, or Kendall (1968).

In formal public discussions, Bowley (1935, with reference to 1928) and Neyman (1961; see also 1951) have said that R. A. Fisher's remarkable results on maximum likelihood estimation were considerably anticipated by Edgeworth (1908-9). On both occasions Fisher denied Edgeworth all credit without coming to grips with the central issue. Others grant Edgeworth a modest claim (Le Cam, 1953; Pearson, 1967) or almost none (Rao, 1961; Norden, 1972, citing Rao and Le Cam). L. J. Savage's (1976) interest stimulated me to look into the matter.

¹The questions at issue are primarily:



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K. Pearson 1890's
Edgeworth 1900's
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- ▶ 1933: **Neyman-Pearson Lemma**:
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- ▶ 1950+ **Minimax, Contiguity, ...**

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Neyman



Cramér



Rao
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...

Information Theory



Claude Shannon '48:
A Mathematical Theory of
Communication
Shannon Entropy



Richard Hamming '50:
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Information Theory



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Shannon Entropy: # of bits "of information" needed to identify a draw of X

Learning/Estimating is (also) optimization

Goal: Find parameter/signal/model that best “fits” the data

- ▶ Maximum likelihood estimation
- ▶ Training of Neural Networks
- ▶ ...

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1971-72: Cook and Karp's **NP-hardness**

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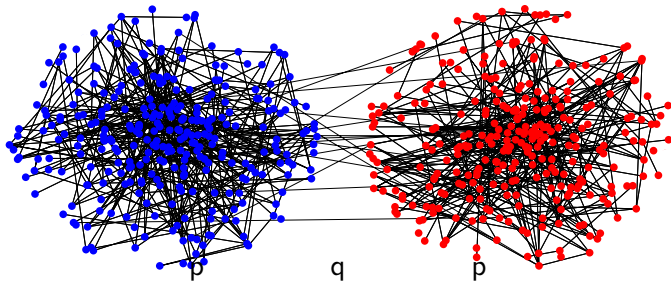
Should we design (statistical) models so that optimization is easy?

Linearity, Convexity, ...

An example: Communities in Social Networks

Given two disjoint sets of $m = \frac{n}{2}$ nodes each. Independently:

- ▶ pairs between clusters have an edge with probability p
- ▶ pairs across clusters have an edge with probability $q < p$



A. Decelle, F. Krzakala, C. Moore, and L. Zdeborová, 2011

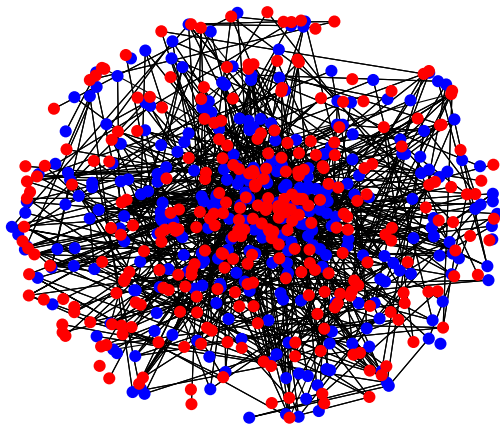
E. Mossel, J. Neeman, A. Sly, 2012, 2013.

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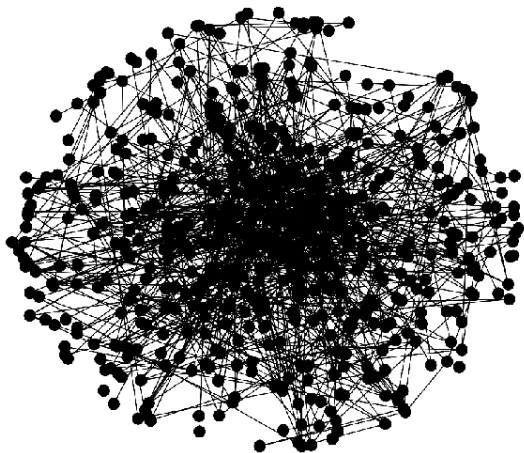
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An example: Communities in Social Networks



Can we recover the labels?

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An example: continued

► **Theorem:** For $p = \alpha \frac{\log n}{n}$ and $q = \beta \frac{\log n}{n}$, If (iff)

$$\sqrt{\alpha} - \sqrt{\beta} > \sqrt{2},$$

the **Minimum Bisection** coincides with the true communities.

E. Abbe, A. S. Bandeira, G. Hall, 2014.

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B. Hajek, Y. Wu, and J. Xu., 2014

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Does this always happen?

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Statistical-to-Computational Gaps

Hidden Clique Problem



► A graph $G(n, \frac{1}{2})$

— each edge appears with
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Statistical-to-Computational Gap “Hypothesis”



What Makes a Problem Hard?

Complexity/Geometry of **Posterior/Solutions**



$\mathbb{P}(\text{ node labels } | \text{ SBM Graph }) \leftrightarrow \text{ Spin Glass (Physics)}$

-
- A. Decelle, F. Krzakala, C. Moore, and L. Zdeborová, 2011
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What is the geometry of cliques $\geq \omega$ in $G(n, \frac{1}{2})$

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- ▶ Many versions of structured Random Matrix Spike Models have a **computational gap** in recovery
- ▶ ...

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Algebraic Considerations

Sum-of-Square: A Hierarchy of algorithms

inspired on **Hilbert Nullstellensatz** (Parrilo '00, Lasserre '01, ...)

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What if we restrict to **low-degree polynomials** of the data?

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- ▶ Exploiting sparsity ρn in **Sparse PCA** requires **$\exp(\rho^2 n)$ computation**
 $x_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I + \beta x x^T), \quad \|x\|_0 = \rho n$

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 $x_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I + \beta x x^T), \quad \|x\|_0 = \rho n$
- ▶ **Certifying** a non-trivial upper bound on the
Sherrington-Kirkpatrick Hamiltonian is **hard**
$$\max_{x \in \{\pm 1\}^n} x^T W x$$
$$W_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$
- ▶ ...

Statistics and Computation in Cryo-EM

- ▶ Connection between **Statistics of Cryo-EM**
and **Algebraic Invariant Theory** gives:

$$\text{Optimal Reconstruction Quality} \sim \sqrt{\# \text{ of samples}} \times \text{SNR}^3$$

Bandeira, Niles-Weed, Rigollet, 2017.

Perry, Weed, Bandeira, Rigollet, Singer, 2017.

Bandeira, Blum-Smith, Kileel, Perry, Weed, Wein, 2017.

Statistics and Computation in Cryo-EM

- ▶ Connection between **Statistics of Cryo-EM** and **Algebraic Invariant Theory** gives:

$$\text{Optimal Reconstruction Quality} \sim \sqrt{\# \text{ of samples}} \times \text{SNR}^3$$

No computational gap!

Bandeira, Niles-Weed, Rigollet, 2017.

Perry, Weed, Bandeira, Rigollet, Singer, 2017.

Bandeira, Blum-Smith, Kileel, Perry, Weed, Wein, 2017.

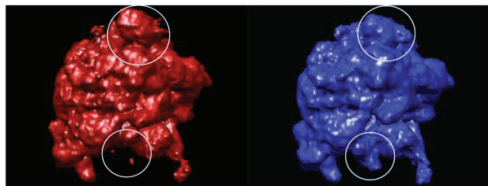
Statistics and Computation in Cryo-EM

- ▶ Connection between **Statistics of Cryo-EM** and **Algebraic Invariant Theory** gives:

$$\text{Optimal Reconstruction Quality} \sim \sqrt{\# \text{ of samples}} \times \text{SNR}^3$$

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- ▶ **Computational gap** believed to arise in **Heterogeneity problem**

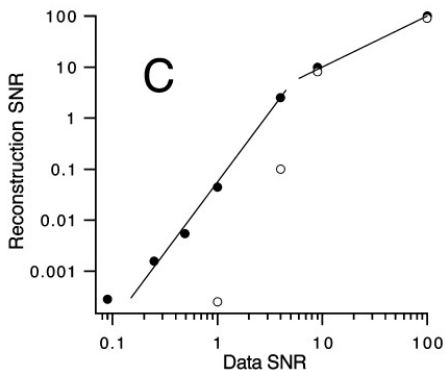


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Behavior observed 20 years ago!



- ▶ The surprising $1/\text{SNR}^3$ scaling at low SNR was observed in '98

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Are these related?

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- ▶ Can this help **explain Learning**?

Muito Obrigado

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Shameless plug: Take a look at **Ten Lectures and Forty-Two Open Problems in the Mathematics of Data Science** for some open problems