

Lecture 21. Derivation of AMP. II.

① From Belief propagation to message passing algorithm

Wrong intuition: the beliefs are approximately Gaussian.

Intuition: In the update rule, only the mean and var of input beliefs are important.

Input beliefs can be approximated by Gaussian dist. in the update rule.

Real belief is still non-Gaussian.

Def (Message passing algorithm)

mean and variance of beliefs.

$$\{m_{i \rightarrow a}^k, v_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k, \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k\}_{a \in F, i \in V, k \geq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}. \text{ Messages.}$$

Update rule: Calculating $\{m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}, v_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}, \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^{k+1}, \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^{k+1}\}$ using $\{m_{i \rightarrow a}^k, v_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k, \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k\}$.

$$p_{i \rightarrow a}^k(x_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} v_{i \rightarrow a}^k} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x_i - m_{i \rightarrow a}^k)^2}{2 v_{i \rightarrow a}^k} \right\}. \quad \text{density of } \mathcal{N}(m_{i \rightarrow a}^k, v_{i \rightarrow a}^k)$$

$$\hat{p}_{a \rightarrow i}^k(x_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x_i - \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k)^2}{2 \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k} \right\}. \quad \text{density of } \mathcal{N}(\hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k, \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k)$$

$$r_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}(x_i) \propto \psi_i(x_i) \prod_{b \in \partial_i \setminus a} \hat{p}_{b \rightarrow i}^k(x_i)$$

$$\hat{r}_{a \rightarrow i}^k(x_i) \propto \sum_{x_a} \psi_a(x_a) \prod_{j \in \partial_a \setminus i} p_{j \rightarrow a}^k(x_j)$$

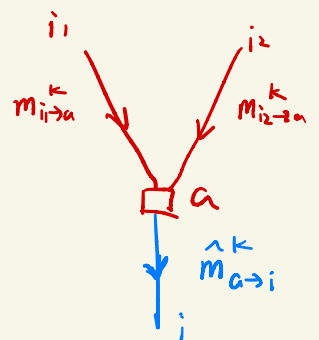
$$(m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}, v_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}) = (\text{mean}, \text{variance}) \text{ under } r_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}(x_i)$$

$$(\hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k, \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k) = (\text{mean}, \text{variance}) \text{ under } \hat{r}_{a \rightarrow i}^k(x_i)$$

Extract marginals:

$$r_i^k(x_i) \propto \psi_i(x_i) \prod_{b \in \partial_i} \hat{p}_{b \rightarrow i}^{k-1}(x_i)$$

Non-backtracking



$\{p_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \hat{p}_{a \rightarrow i}^k\}$ input beliefs, assumed to be Gaussian

$\{r_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \hat{r}_{a \rightarrow i}^k\}$ output beliefs, possibly non-Gaussian

Expectation propagation

② Example: LASSO with finite temperature β

$$\begin{aligned} \otimes \quad r_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}(x_i) &\propto \exp\{-\beta \lambda |x_i|\} \times \exp\left\{-\sum_{b \neq a} \frac{(x_i - \hat{m}_{b \rightarrow i}^k)^2}{2 \hat{v}_{b \rightarrow i}^k}\right\} \\ &\propto \exp\left\{-\beta \left(\frac{(x_i - \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k)^2}{2 \zeta_{i \rightarrow a}^k} + \lambda |x_i|\right)\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta (\zeta_{i \rightarrow a}^k)^{-1} &= \sum_{b \neq a} (\hat{v}_{b \rightarrow i}^k)^{-1} \\ \beta (\zeta_{i \rightarrow a}^k)^{-1} \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k &= \sum_{b \neq a} (\hat{v}_{b \rightarrow i}^k)^{-1} \hat{m}_{b \rightarrow i}^k \\ m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} &= \mathbb{E}_{X_i \sim \pi(\beta, \lambda, \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \zeta_{i \rightarrow a}^k)} [X_i] \\ v_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} &= \text{Var}_{X_i \sim \pi(\beta, \lambda, \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \zeta_{i \rightarrow a}^k)} [X_i] \end{aligned}$$

LASSO MP
Update rule

where $\pi(\beta, \lambda, \theta, \zeta) \propto \exp\left\{-\beta \left(\frac{(x - \theta)^2}{2 \zeta^2} + \lambda |x|\right)\right\}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \otimes \quad \hat{r}_{a \rightarrow i}^k(x) &\propto \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\beta}{2} (y_a - \langle A_a, x \rangle)^2\right\} \\ &\times \exp\left\{-\sum_{j \neq i} \frac{(x_j - m_{j \rightarrow a}^k)^2}{2 v_{j \rightarrow a}^k}\right\} dx_{ii}. \end{aligned}$$

This is a Gaussian integration, which gives a Gaussian density.

$$\propto \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_i - \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^{k+1})^2}{2 \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^{k+1}}\right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ai} \cdot \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k &= y_a - \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k \\ A_{ai}^2 \cdot \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k &= \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj}^2 v_{j \rightarrow a}^k + \frac{1}{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

③ Simplification as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. (This step is unnecessary if $\beta = \text{finite}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_{X \sim \pi(\beta, \lambda, \theta, \zeta)} [X] &= \arg \min_x \left\{ \frac{(x - \theta)^2}{2 \zeta} + \lambda |x| \right\} \\ &= \eta(\theta; \lambda \zeta) \quad \text{soft-threshold}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}_{X \sim \pi(\beta, \lambda, \theta, \zeta)} [X] \times \beta &= \begin{cases} \zeta & , \quad \text{if } |\theta| > \lambda \zeta \\ 0 & , \quad \text{if } |\theta| < \lambda \zeta \end{cases} \\ &= \zeta \cdot \eta'(\theta; \lambda \zeta). \end{aligned}$$

We are short of alphabets. Abuse notation:

$$m_{i \rightarrow a}^k \leftarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} m_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \quad \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k \leftarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k.$$

$$v_{i \rightarrow a}^k \leftarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \beta \cdot v_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \quad \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k \leftarrow \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \beta \cdot \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k.$$

$$(S_{i \rightarrow a}^k)^{-1} = \sum_{b \neq a} (\hat{v}_{b \rightarrow i}^k)^{-1}$$

$$(S_{i \rightarrow a}^k)^{-1} \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k = \sum_{b \neq a} (\hat{v}_{b \rightarrow i}^k)^{-1} \hat{m}_{b \rightarrow i}^k$$

$$m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = \eta(\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k; \lambda S_{i \rightarrow a}^k)$$

$$v_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = S_{i \rightarrow a}^k \cdot \eta'(\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \lambda S_{i \rightarrow a}^k)$$

$$A_{ai} \cdot \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \gamma_a - \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k$$

$$A_{ai}^2 \cdot \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj}^2 v_{j \rightarrow a}^k + 1$$

$$A_{ai} \sim \text{iid } N(0, \frac{1}{n})$$

$$\mathbb{E}[A_{ai}^2] = \frac{1}{n}$$

Change of variable : $z_{a \rightarrow i}^k \equiv A_{ai} \cdot \hat{m}_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \gamma_a - \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k$

$$\tau_{a \rightarrow i}^k \equiv A_{ai}^2 \cdot \hat{v}_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj}^2 v_{j \rightarrow a}^k + 1$$

Assume $A_{ai} \sim \text{iid } \text{Unif}(\{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\})$. Can replace A_{ai}^2 by $\frac{1}{n}$.

$$\Rightarrow \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k = \frac{\sum_{b \neq a} A_{bi} z_{b \rightarrow i}^k / \tau_{b \rightarrow i}^k}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{b \neq a} 1 / \tau_{b \rightarrow i}^k}$$

$$m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = \eta(\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k; \lambda S_{i \rightarrow a}^k)$$

$$z_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \gamma_a - \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k$$

$$S_{i \rightarrow a}^k = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{b \neq a} 1 / \tau_{b \rightarrow i}^k \right)^{-1}$$

$$v_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = S_{i \rightarrow a}^k \cdot \eta'(\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k, \lambda S_{i \rightarrow a}^k).$$

$$\tau_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j \neq i} v_{j \rightarrow a}^k + 1$$

$$i \in V \quad |V| = d$$

$$a \in F, \quad |F| = n$$

③ From message passing to approximate message passing.

Goal: Simplify MP ($2 \times n \times d$ # of messages)
after simplification, there are only d messages.

A crude approximation: throw away non-backtracking property.

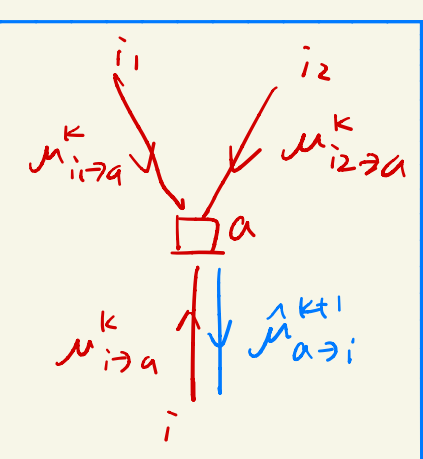
$$\theta_i^k = \sum_b A_{bi} z_b^k \quad \Leftarrow \quad \theta_i^k = \frac{\sum_b A_{bi} z_b^k / \tau_b^k}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_b 1 / \tau_b^k}$$

$$m_i^{k+1} = \eta(\theta_i^k; \lambda \zeta_i^k)$$

$$z_a^k = \gamma_a - \sum_j A_{aj} m_j^k$$

$$\zeta_i^k = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_b 1 / \tau_b^k \right)^{-1} \Rightarrow \zeta_i^k = \zeta^k = \tau^k.$$

$$v_i^{k+1} = \zeta_i^k \cdot \eta'(\theta_i^k, \lambda \zeta_i^k).$$

$$\tau_a^k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_j v_j^k + 1 \Rightarrow \tau_a^k = \tau^k$$


Simplifying this gives

$$m^{k+1} = \eta(m^k + A^T z^k; \lambda \zeta^k) \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$z^k = \gamma - A m^k \quad (\text{without Onsager term}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\zeta^{k+1} = \zeta^k \times \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} \eta'(m^k + A z^k; \lambda \zeta^k)_i + 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Doesn't give a correct approx. Needs a correction.

The equations for ζ , v and τ are fine.

The equations for θ , m , z are off by $O(1)$.

Derivation of AMP from MP.

⑦ Replace $\tau_{i \rightarrow a}^k$ by τ^k , $z_{i \rightarrow a}^k$ by z^k .

$$\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k = \sum_{b \neq a} A_{bi} z_{b \rightarrow i}^k \quad (a)$$

$$m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = \eta(\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k; \lambda z^k) \quad (b)$$

$$z_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \gamma_a - \sum_{j \neq i} A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k \quad (c)$$

$$z^{k+1} = z^k \times \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} \eta'(\theta_i^k + A z^k; \lambda z^k)_i + 1$$

⑧ Let $\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k = \theta_i^k + \delta \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k \quad \underbrace{\delta \theta}_{\delta \theta_i}$

$$m_{i \rightarrow a}^k = m_i^k + \delta m_{i \rightarrow a}^k$$

$$z_{a \rightarrow i}^k = z_a^k + \delta z_{a \rightarrow i}^k$$

⑨: $\theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k = \underbrace{\sum_b A_{bi} z_{b \rightarrow i}^k}_{\theta_i^k} - \underbrace{A_{ai} z_{a \rightarrow i}^k}_{\delta \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k} \quad \approx O(1)$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_i^k = \sum_b A_{bi} z_{b \rightarrow i}^k = \sum_b A_{bi} z_b^k + \sum_b A_{bi} \delta z_{b \rightarrow i}^k \\ \delta \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k = -A_{ai} z_{a \rightarrow i}^k = O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) \end{cases}$$

⑩: $m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = \underbrace{\eta(\theta_i^k; \lambda z^k)}_{m_i^{k+1}} + \underbrace{\eta'(\theta_i^k; \lambda z^k) \cdot \delta \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k}_{\delta m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1}}$

$$\begin{cases} m_i^{k+1} = \eta(\theta_i^k; \lambda z^k) \\ \delta m_{i \rightarrow a}^{k+1} = \eta'(\theta_i^k; \lambda z^k) \cdot \delta \theta_{i \rightarrow a}^k \end{cases}$$

⑪: $z_{a \rightarrow i}^k = \underbrace{\gamma_a - \sum_b A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k}_{z_a^k} + \underbrace{A_{ai} m_{i \rightarrow a}^k}_{\delta z_{a \rightarrow i}^k}$

$$\begin{cases} z_a^k = \gamma_a - \sum_j A_{aj} m_{j \rightarrow a}^k = \gamma_a - \sum_j A_{aj} m_j^k - \sum_j A_{aj} \delta m_{j \rightarrow a}^k \\ \delta z_{a \rightarrow i}^k = A_{ai} m_{i \rightarrow a}^k = A_{ai} (m_i^k + \delta m_{i \rightarrow a}^k) \approx A_{ai} m_i^k \end{cases}$$

$$m_i^{k+1} = \eta(\theta_i^k; \lambda \zeta^k) \quad \mathbb{E} A_{bi}^2 = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i^k &= \sum_b A_{bi} z_b^k + \left(\sum_b A_{bi}^2 \right) m_i^k \\ &\approx m_i^k + \sum_b A_{bi} z_b^k. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_a^k &= y_a - \sum_j A_{aj} m_j^k + \sum_j A_{aj}^2 \partial \eta(\theta_j^k; \lambda \zeta^k) z_a^{k-1} \\ &\approx y_a - \sum_j A_{aj} m_j^k + \frac{1}{n} \sum_j \partial \eta(\theta_j^k; \lambda \zeta^k) z_a^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$m^{k+1} = \eta(m^k + A^T z^k; \lambda \zeta^k)$$

$$z^k = y - A m^k + \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_j \partial \eta(\theta_j^k; \lambda \zeta^k) \right] z^{k-1}$$

$$\zeta^{k+1} = \zeta^k \times \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} \eta'(m^k + A z^k; \lambda \zeta^k)_i + 1$$