

# Robustifying the Viterbi Algorithm

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# A Toy Example

Weather estimation



?



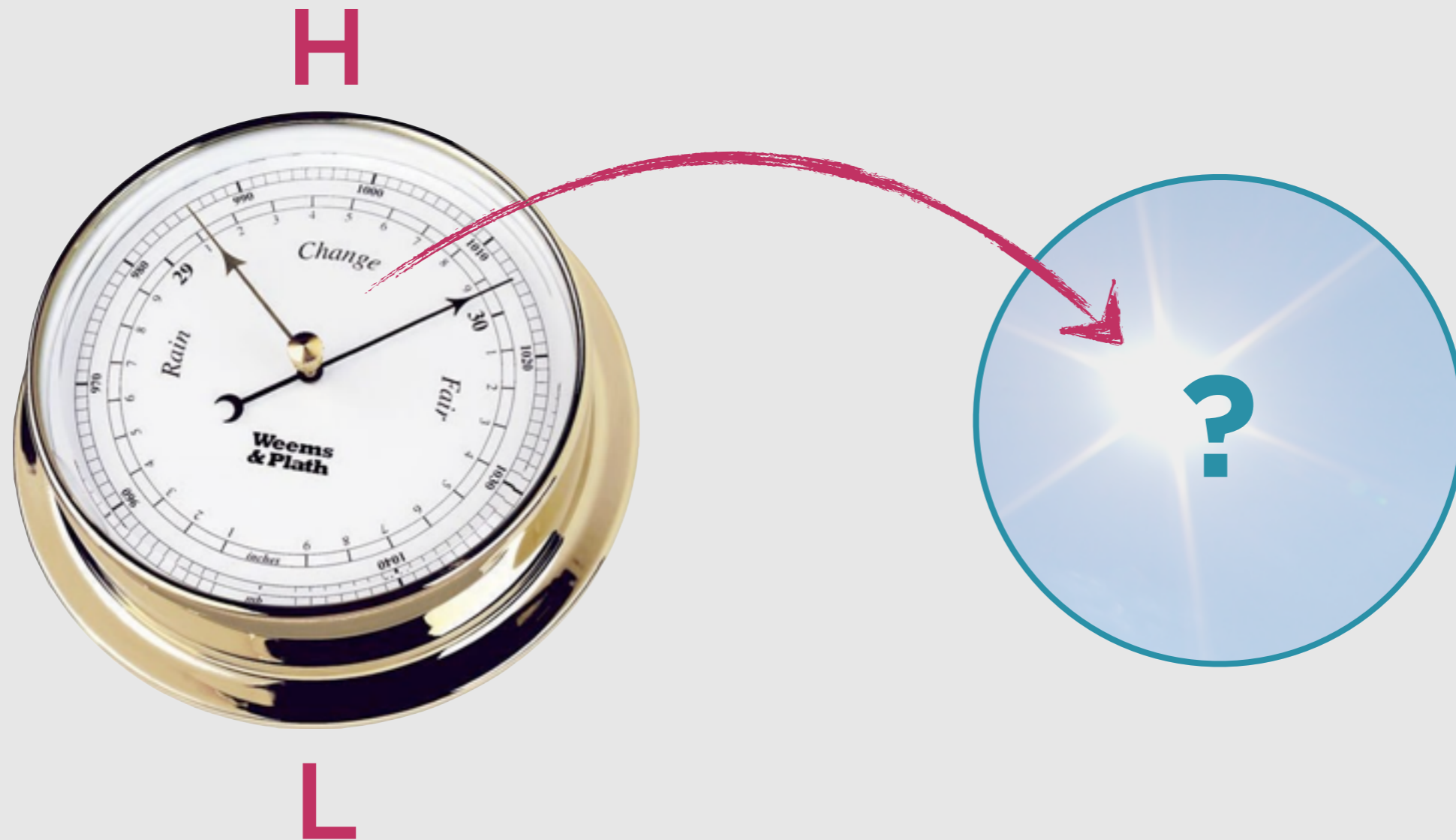
# A Toy Example

Weather estimation



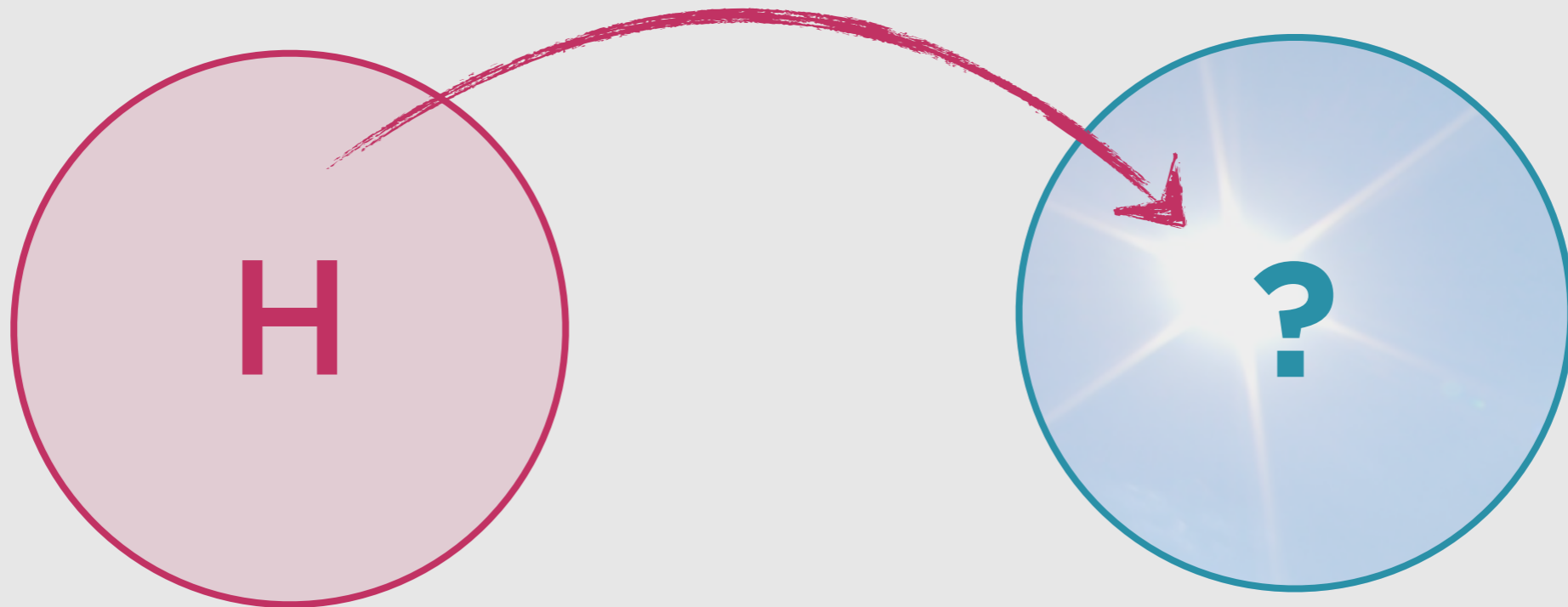
# A Toy Example

Weather estimation



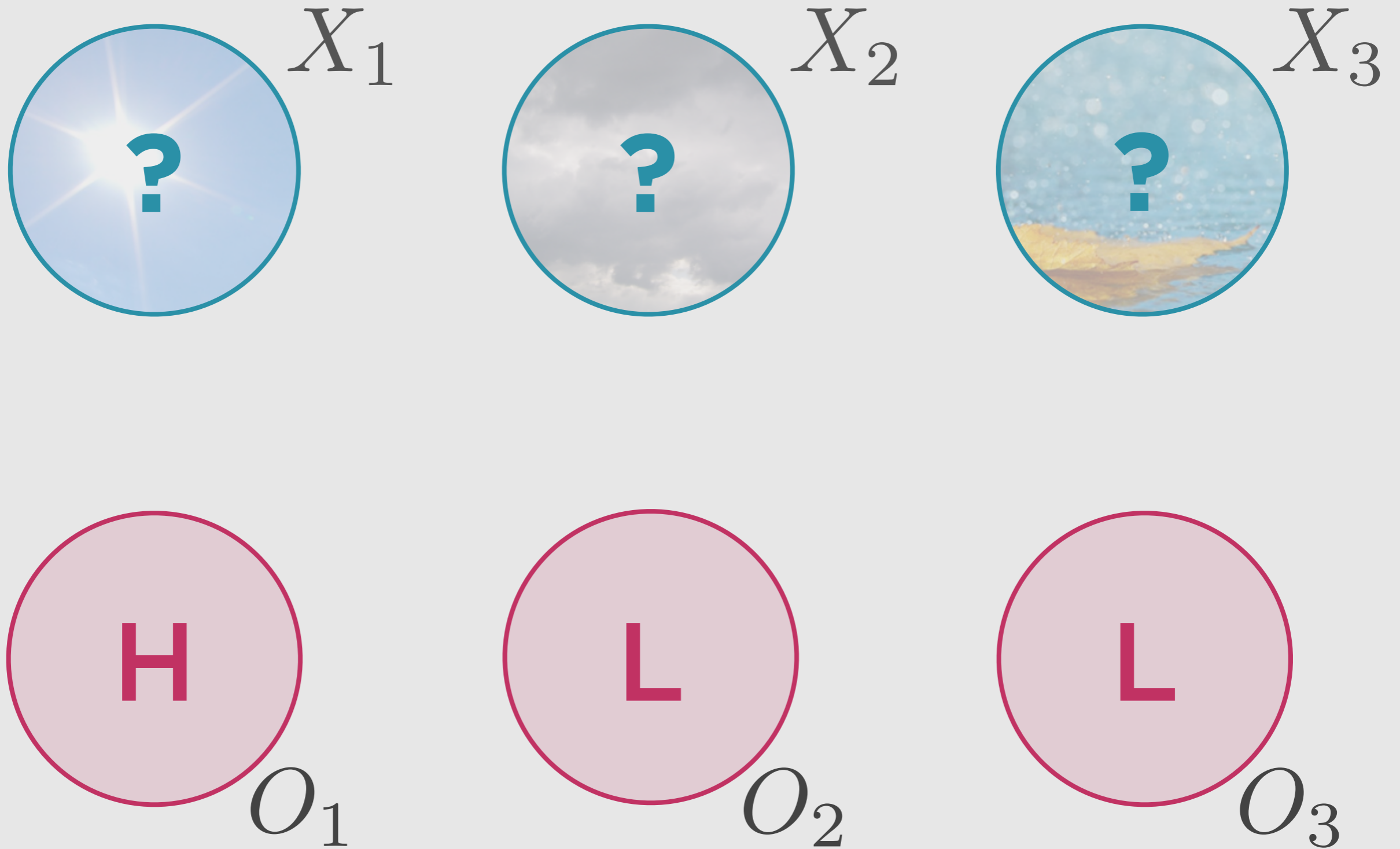
# A Toy Example

Weather estimation



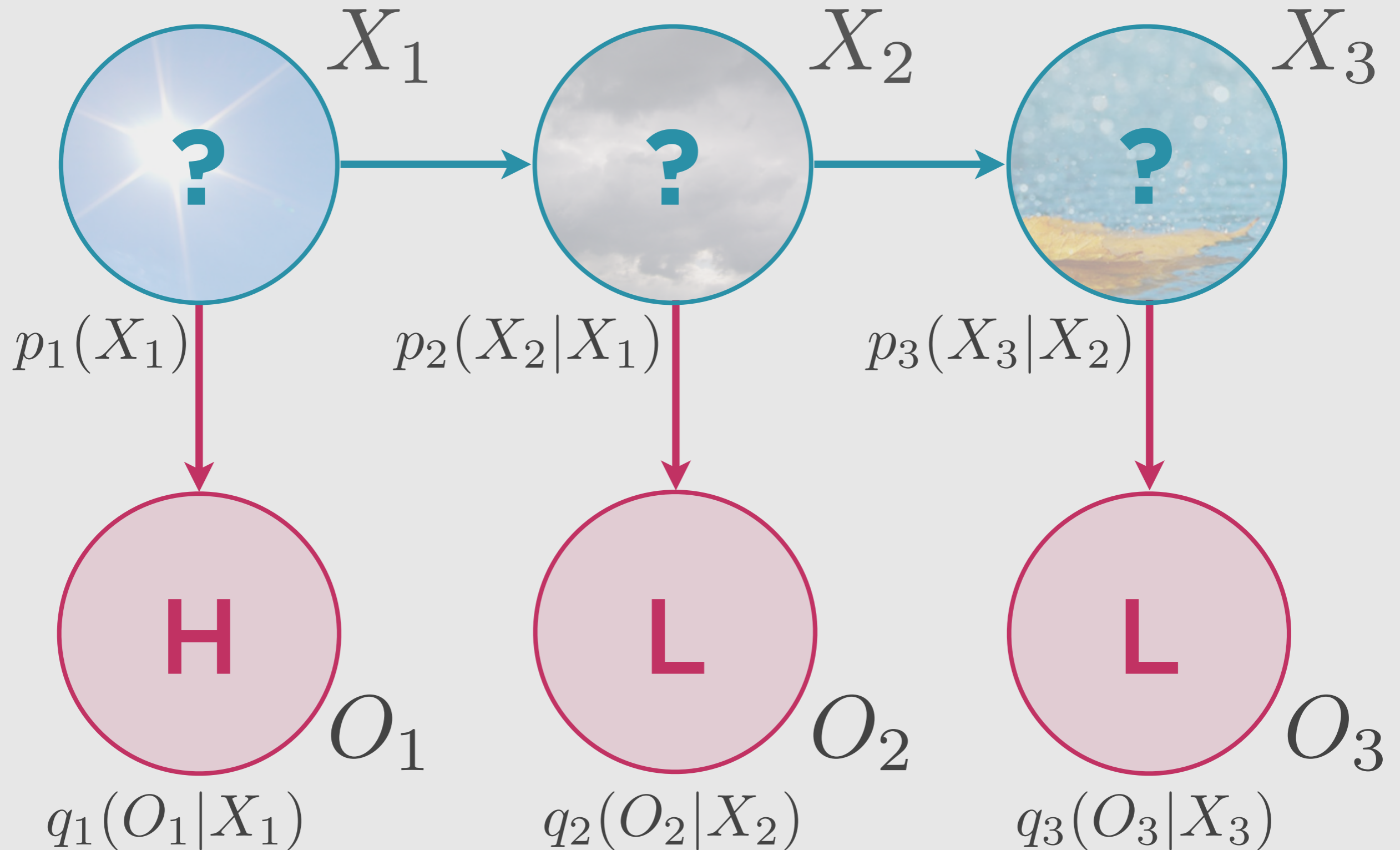
# A Toy Example

Weather estimation



# Hidden Markov Model

Local models



# Hidden Markov Model

## Local models



### Local models

$$p_1(X_1) \quad p_2(X_2|X_1) \quad p_3(X_3|X_2)$$

$$q_1(O_1|X_1) \quad q_2(O_2|X_2) \quad q_3(O_3|X_3)$$



# Hidden Markov Model

Global model



Local models

$$p_1(X_1) \quad p_2(X_2|X_1) \quad p_3(X_3|X_2)$$

$$q_1(O_1|X_1) \quad q_2(O_2|X_2) \quad q_3(O_3|X_3)$$



Global model

$$p(X_{1:3}, O_{1:3}) = p_1(X_1)q_1(O_1|X_1)$$

$$\prod_{i=2}^3 p_i(X_i|X_{i-1})q_i(O_i|X_i)$$

# Hidden Markov Model

Estimating the hidden sequence



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$$\arg \max_{x_{1:3}} p(x_{1:3}|o_{1:3})$$

# Hidden Markov Model

Estimating the hidden sequence



Global model

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$$\prod_{i=2}^3 p_i(X_i|X_{i-1})q_i(O_i|X_i)$$

$$\arg \max_{x_{1:3}} p(x_{1:3}|o_{1:3}) = \arg \max_{x_{1:3}} \frac{p(x_{1:3}, o_{1:3})}{p(o_{1:3})}$$

# Hidden Markov Model


Estimating the hidden sequence



Global model

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$$= \arg \max_{x_{1:3}} p(x_{1:3}, o_{1:3})$$

# Hidden Markov Model


Estimating the hidden sequence



Global model

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Viterbi algorithm (1967)

# Hidden Markov Model

## Viterbi algorithm



Viterbi algorithm (1967)

➤ Recursive

# Hidden Markov Model

## Viterbi algorithm



### Viterbi algorithm (1967)

- Recursive
- Complexity  $O(nm^2)$ 
  - $n$ : length of the sequence
  - $m$ : size of state space

# Hidden Markov Model

## Viterbi algorithm



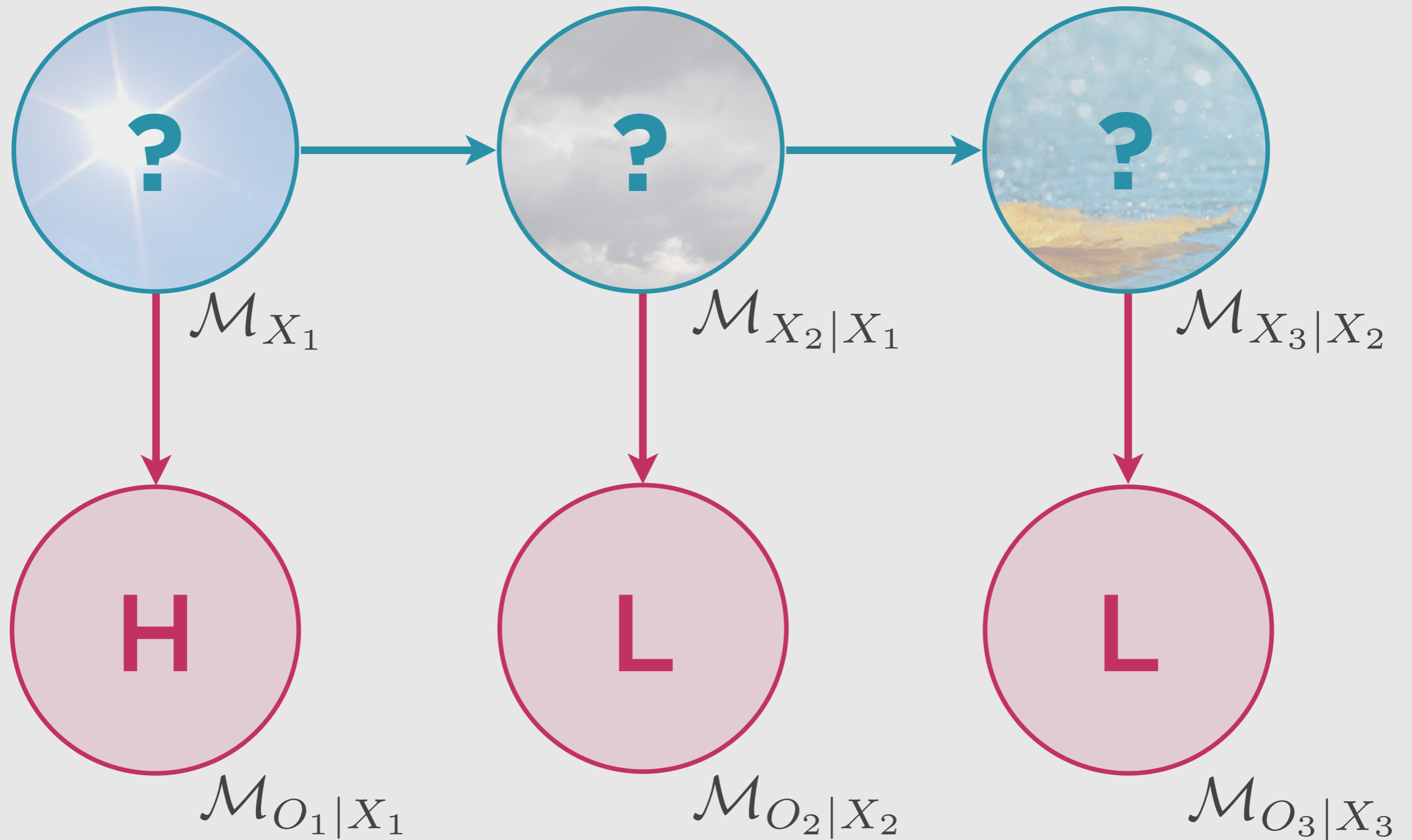
### > Viterbi algorithm (1967)

- > Recursive
- > Complexity  $O(nm^2)$ 
  - $n$ : length of the sequence
  - $m$ : size of state space
- > Extendible to  $k$ -best Viterbi



# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Local models



# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

## Local models



### Local models

$$\mathcal{M}_{X_1} \quad \mathcal{M}_{X_2|X_1} \quad \mathcal{M}_{X_3|X_2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{O_1|X_1} \quad \mathcal{M}_{O_2|X_2} \quad \mathcal{M}_{O_3|X_3}$$

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Global model



Local models

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Global model

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^3 p_i(X_i|X_{i-1}) q_i(O_i|X_i) : \right.$$
$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\forall k \in \{1, 2, 3\}) \quad & p_k(\cdot|X_{k-1}) \in \mathcal{M}_{X_k|X_{k-1}}, \\ & q_k(\cdot|X_k) \in \mathcal{M}_{O_k|X_k} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Global model



Local models

$$\mathcal{M}_{X_1} \quad \mathcal{M}_{X_2|X_1} \quad \mathcal{M}_{X_3|X_2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{O_1|X_1} \quad \mathcal{M}_{O_2|X_2} \quad \mathcal{M}_{O_3|X_3}$$



Global model

May contain infinitely many precise models!

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^3 p_i(X_i|X_{i-1}) q_i(O_i|X_i) : \right.$$

↖

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\forall k \in \{1, 2, 3\}) \quad & p_k(\cdot|X_{k-1}) \in \mathcal{M}_{X_k|X_{k-1}}, \\ & q_k(\cdot|X_k) \in \mathcal{M}_{O_k|X_k} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Estimating the hidden sequence



Partial order

$$x_{1:3} \succ \hat{x}_{1:3} \iff (\forall p \in \mathcal{M}) p(x_{1:3} | o_{1:3}) > p(\hat{x}_{1:3} | o_{1:3})$$

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Set of maximal solutions

$$\text{opt}_{\max}(\mathcal{X}_{1:3}) \triangleq \{\hat{x}_{1:3} \in \mathcal{X}_{1:3} : (\forall x_{1:3} \in \mathcal{X}_{1:3}) x_{1:3} \not\succ \hat{x}_{1:3}\}$$

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Indecision

There may be multiple maximal solutions.

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Rewriting the solution set



Partial order

$$x_{1:n} \succ \hat{x}_{1:n} \iff (\forall p \in \mathcal{M}) p(x_{1:n}|o_{1:n}) > p(\hat{x}_{1:n}|o_{1:n})$$



# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Rewriting the solution set



Partial order

$$\begin{aligned}x_{1:n} \succ \hat{x}_{1:n} &\Leftrightarrow (\forall p \in \mathcal{M}) p(x_{1:n} | o_{1:n}) > p(\hat{x}_{1:n} | o_{1:n}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\forall p \in \mathcal{M}) p(x_{1:n}, o_{1:n}) > p(\hat{x}_{1:n}, o_{1:n})\end{aligned}$$

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

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Partial order

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# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Rewriting the solution set




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$$\Leftrightarrow \min_{p \in \mathcal{M}} \frac{p(x_{1:n}, o_{1:n})}{p(\hat{x}_{1:n}, o_{1:n})} > 1$$



What if  $p(\hat{x}_{1:n}, o_{1:n})$  becomes zero?

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Rewriting the solution set



Partial order

$$x_{1:n} \succ \hat{x}_{1:n} \iff \min_{p \in \mathcal{M}} \frac{p(x_{1:n}, O_{1:n})}{p(\hat{x}_{1:n}, O_{1:n})} > 1$$

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Rewriting the solution set



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$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n \chi_k(x_k, x_{k-1}, \hat{x}_k, \hat{x}_{k-1}) \omega_k(x_k, \hat{x}_k, o_k) > 1$$



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Rewriting the solution set



## Partial order

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Can be calculated in advance

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Rewriting the solution set



Set of maximal solutions

$$\text{opt}_{\max}(\mathcal{X}_{1:n}) \triangleq \{ \hat{x}_{1:n} \in \mathcal{X}_{1:n} : (\forall x_{1:n} \in \mathcal{X}_{1:n}) x_{1:n} \neq \hat{x}_{1:n} \}$$



$$\max_{x_{1:n} \in \mathcal{X}_{1:n}} \prod_{k=1}^n \chi_k(x_k, x_{k-1}, \hat{x}_k, \hat{x}_{k-1}) \omega_k(x_k, \hat{x}_k, o_k) \leq 1$$

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How do we calculate this set?

# Imprecise Hidden Markov Model

Rewriting the solution set



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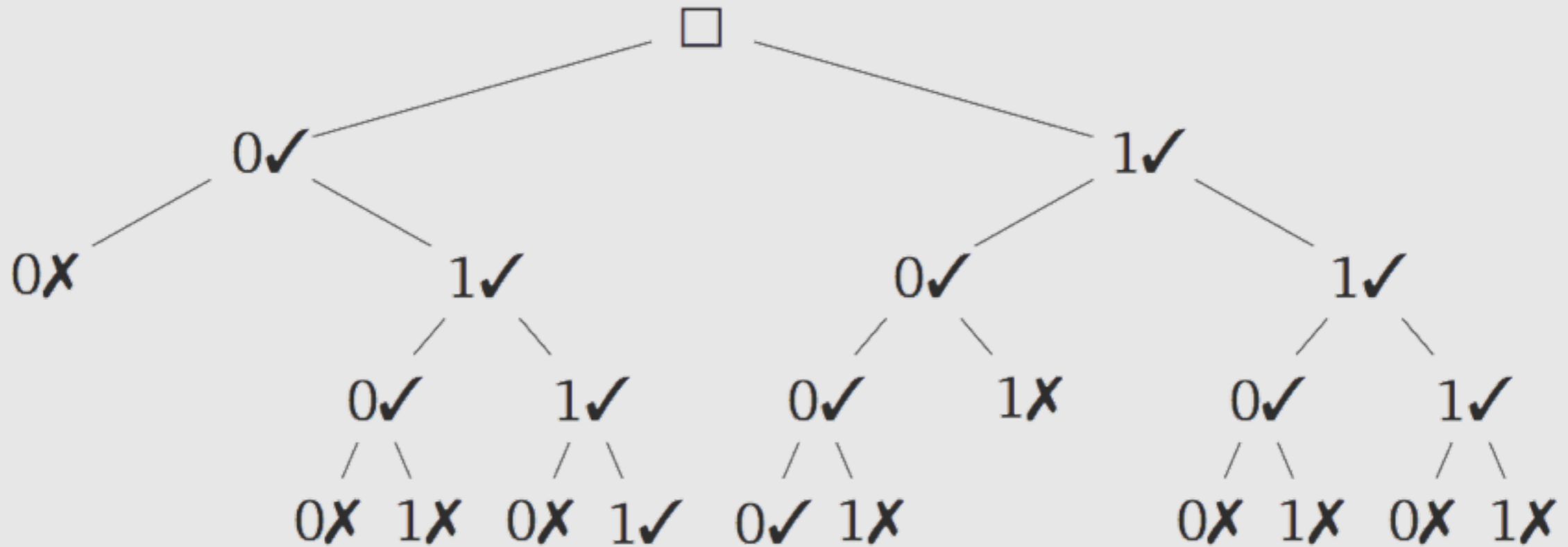
MaxiHMM algorithm

# MaxiHMM algorithm

General overview



## > MaxiHMM algorithm

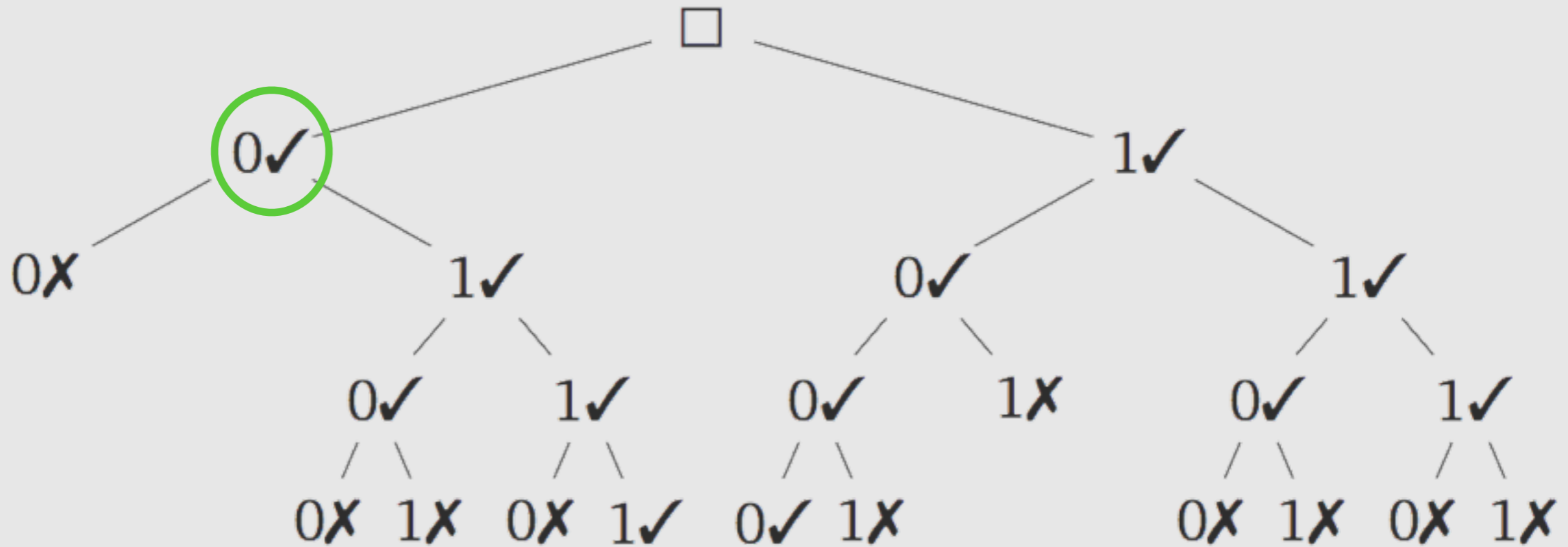


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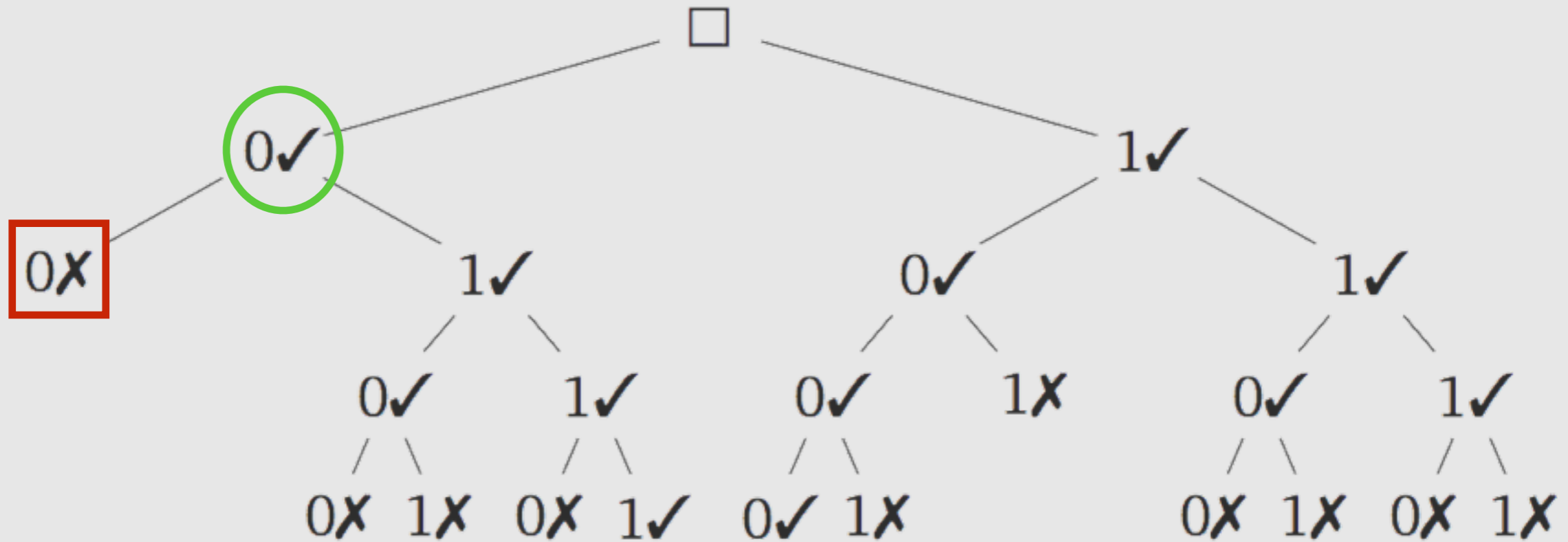


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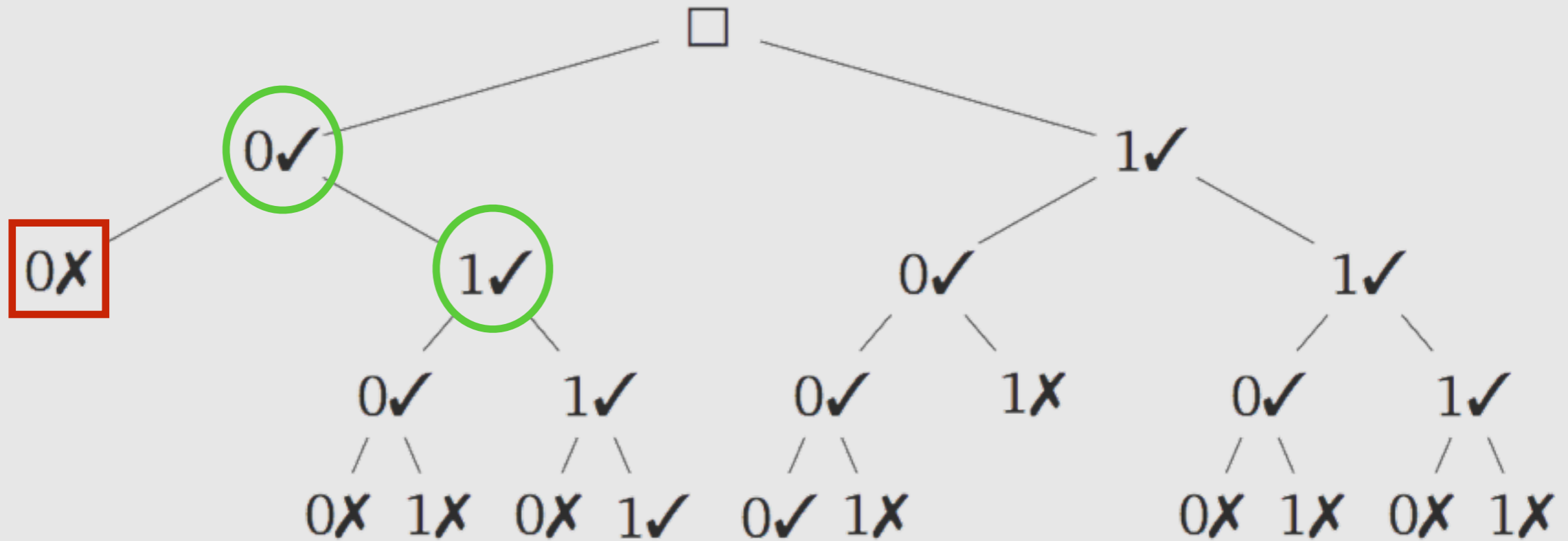


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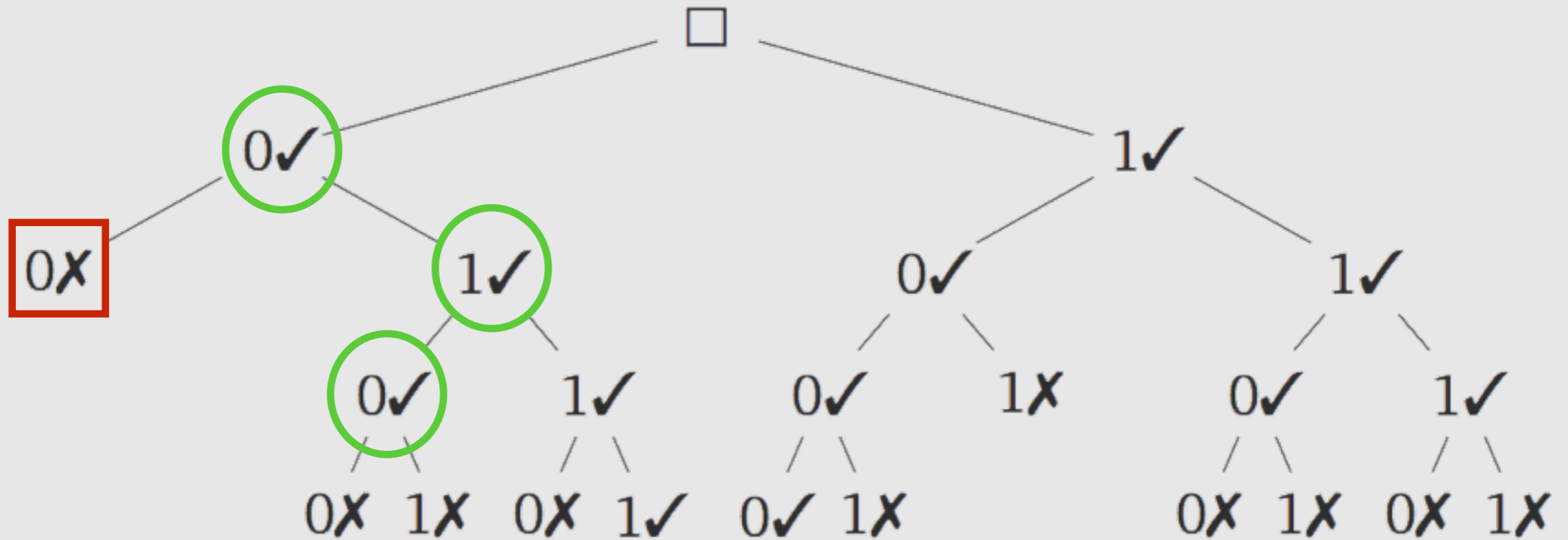


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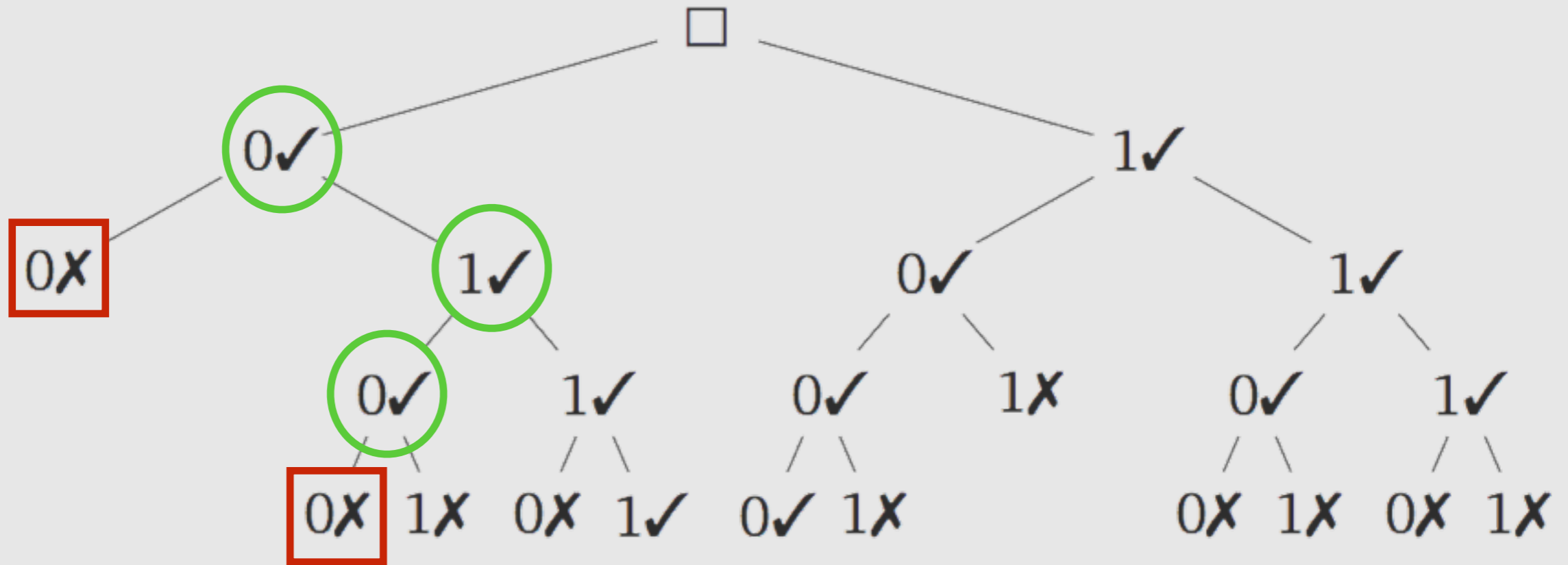


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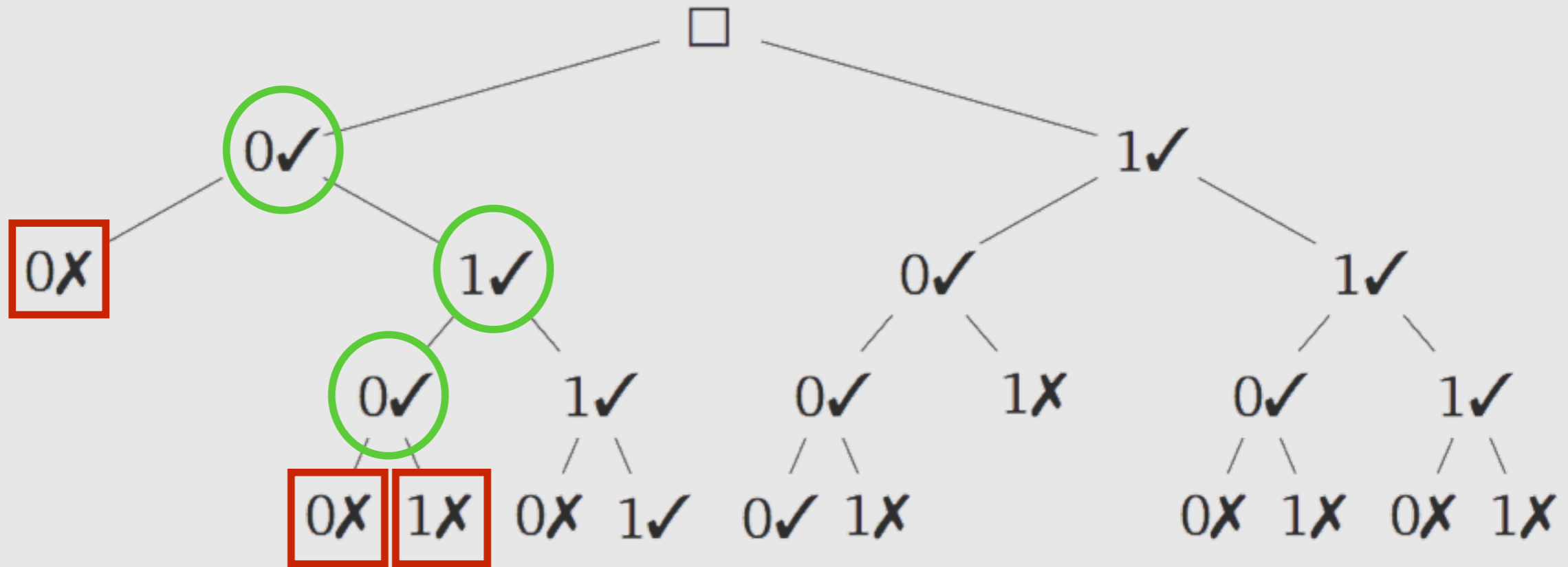


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General overview



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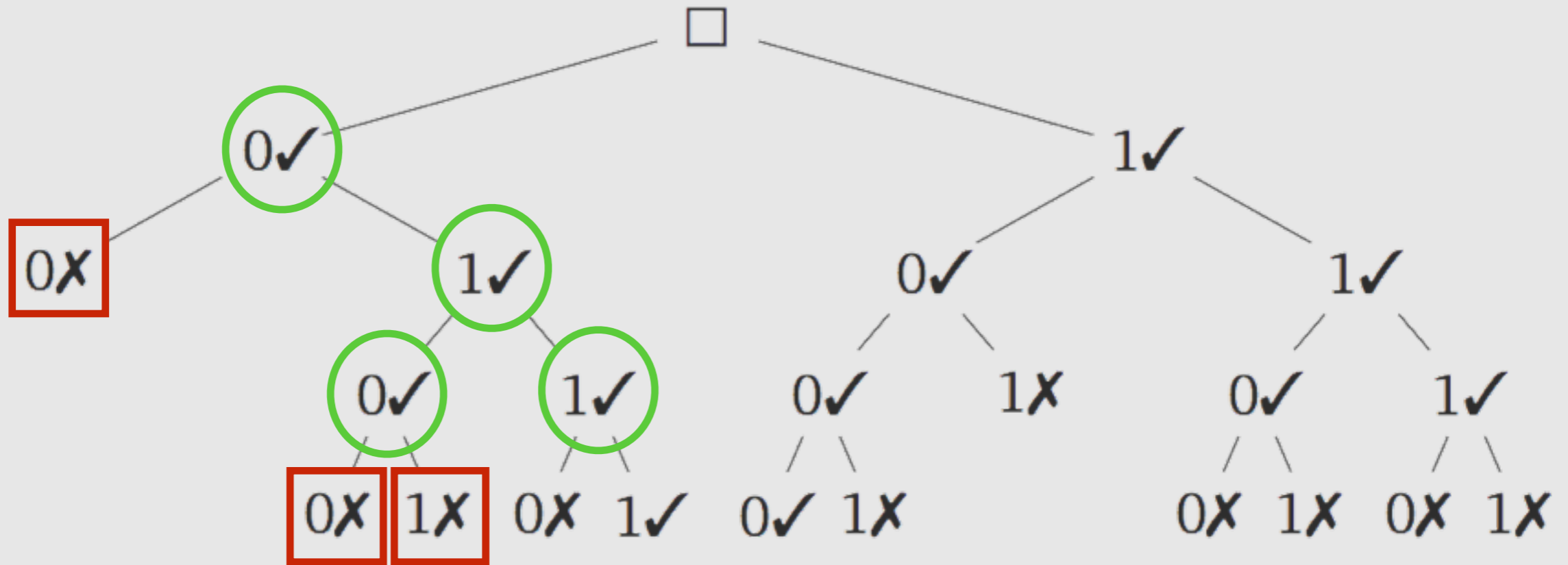


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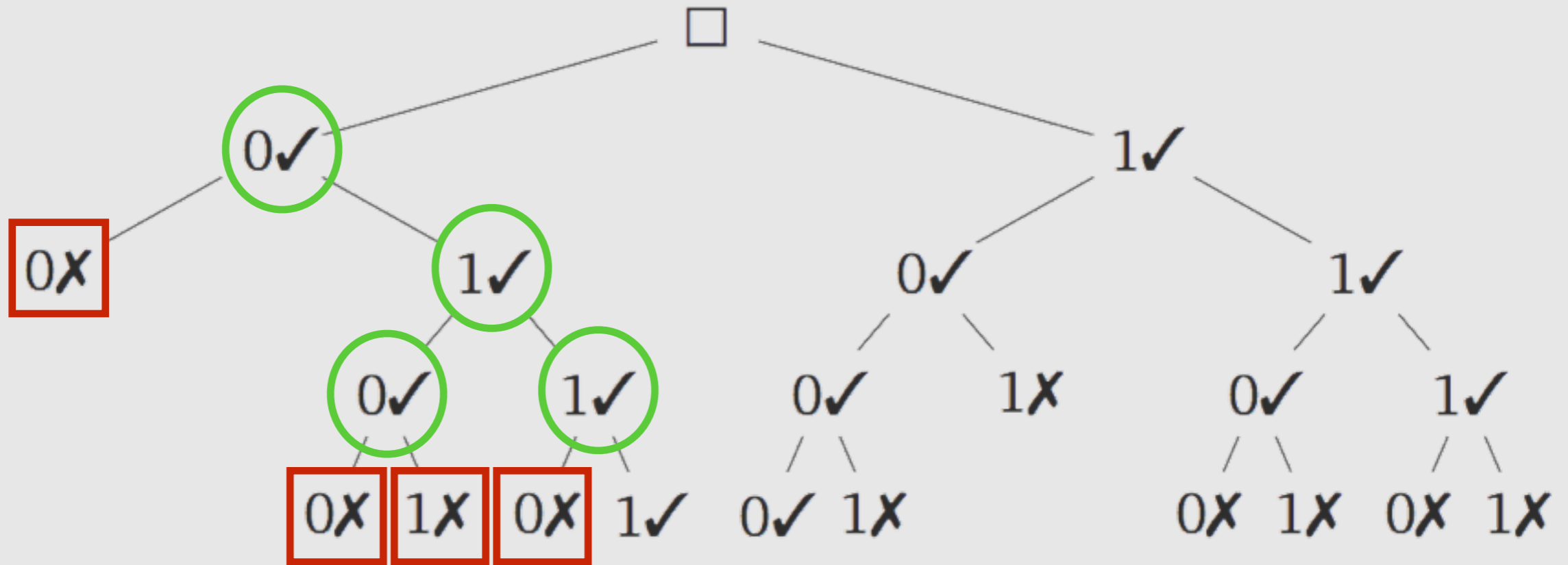


# MaxiHMM algorithm

## General overview



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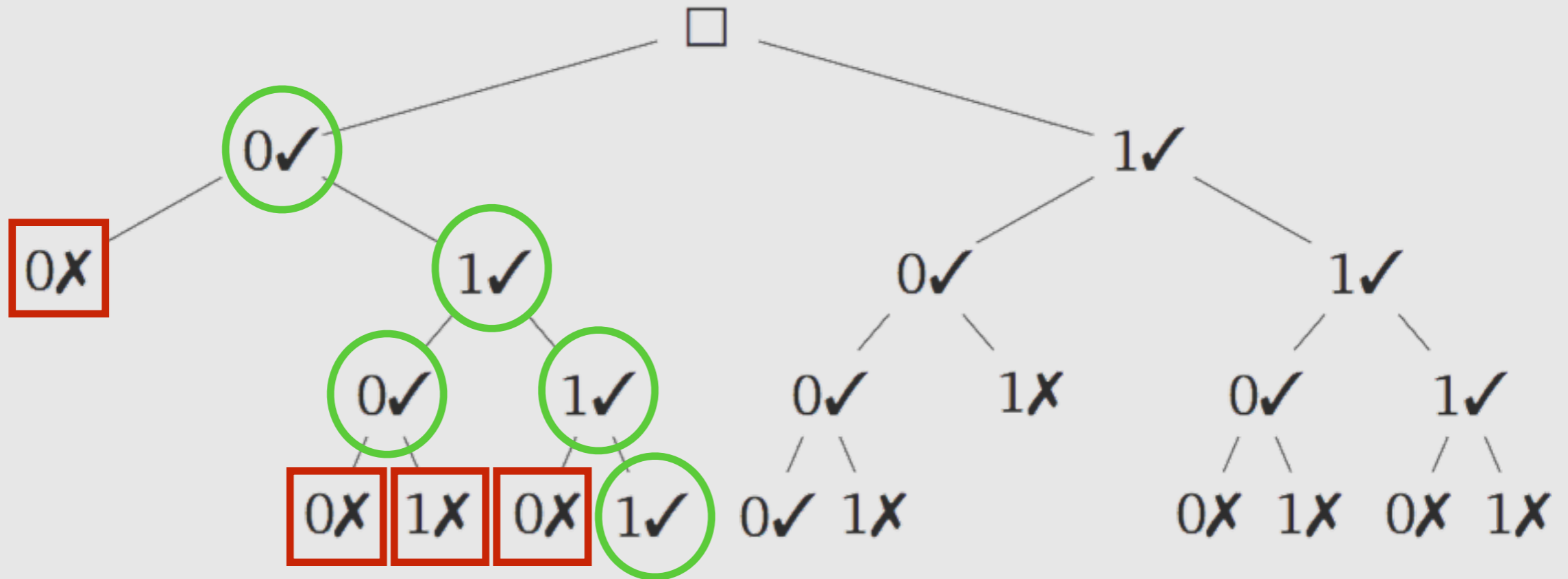


# MaxiHMM algorithm

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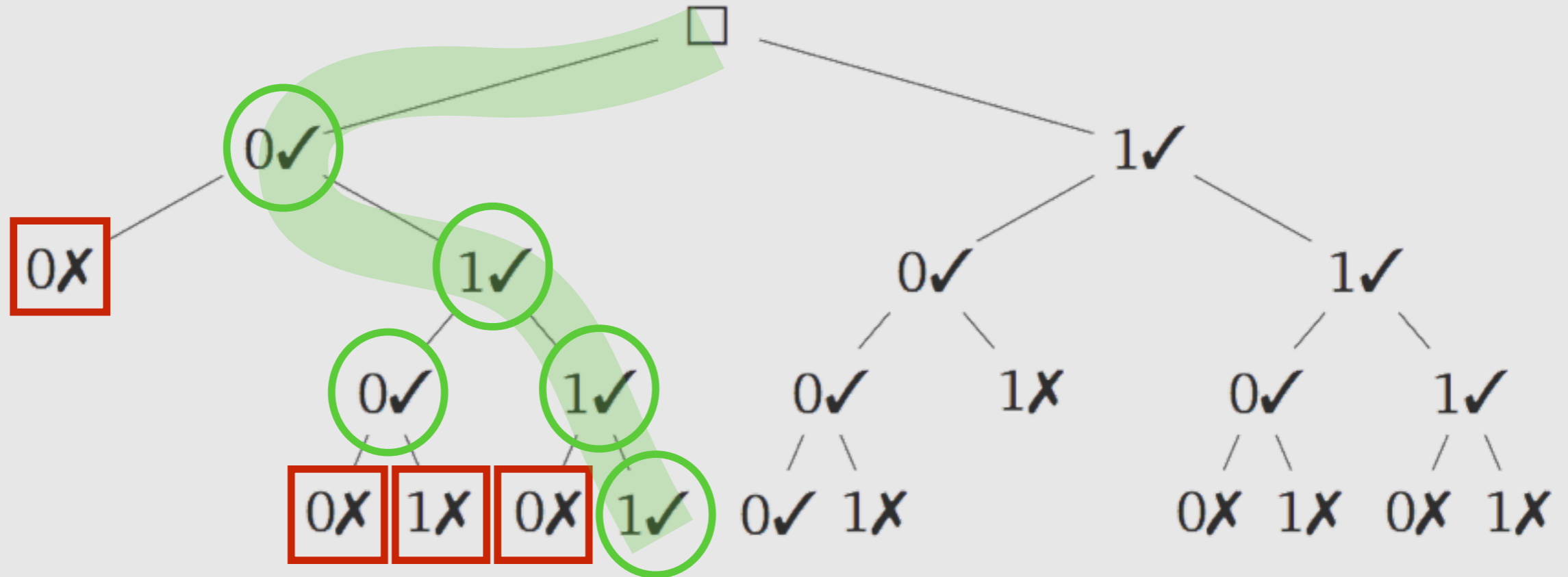


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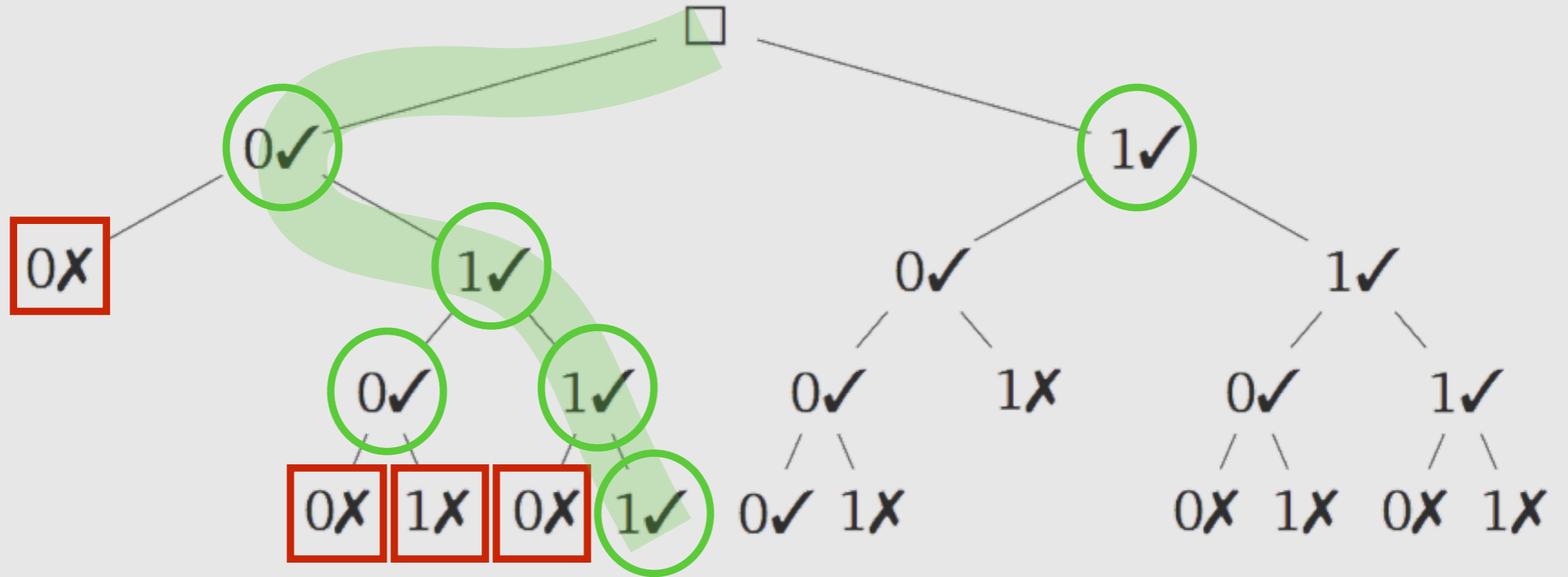


# MaxiHMM algorithm

General overview



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# MaxiHMM algorithm

General overview



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$$\gamma_k(x_k, \hat{x}_k) \triangleq \min_{\hat{x}_{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}_{k+1}} \max_{x_{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}_{k+1}} \chi_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, x_k, \hat{x}_{k+1}, \hat{x}_k) \\ \omega_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, \hat{x}_{k+1}, o_{k+1}) \gamma_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, \hat{x}_{k+1})$$

$$\gamma_n(x_n, \hat{x}_n) \triangleq 1$$



We recursively define two parameters:

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$$\gamma_n(x_n, \hat{x}_n) \triangleq 1$$

... and ...

$$\delta_k(x_k, \hat{x}_{1:k}) \triangleq \max_{x_{k-1} \in \mathcal{X}_{k-1}} \chi_k(x_k, x_{k-1}, \hat{x}_k, \hat{x}_{k-1}) \\ \omega_k(x_k, \hat{x}_k, o_k) \delta_{k-1}(x_{k-1}, \hat{x}_{1:k-1})$$

$$\delta_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1) \triangleq \chi_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1) \omega(x_1, \hat{x}_1, o_1)$$



We want to be able to check whether:

$$(\forall \hat{x}_{1:n} \in \text{opt}_{\max}(\mathcal{X}_{1:n})) \hat{x}_{1:k} \neq \hat{x}_{1:k}^*$$

some initial segment



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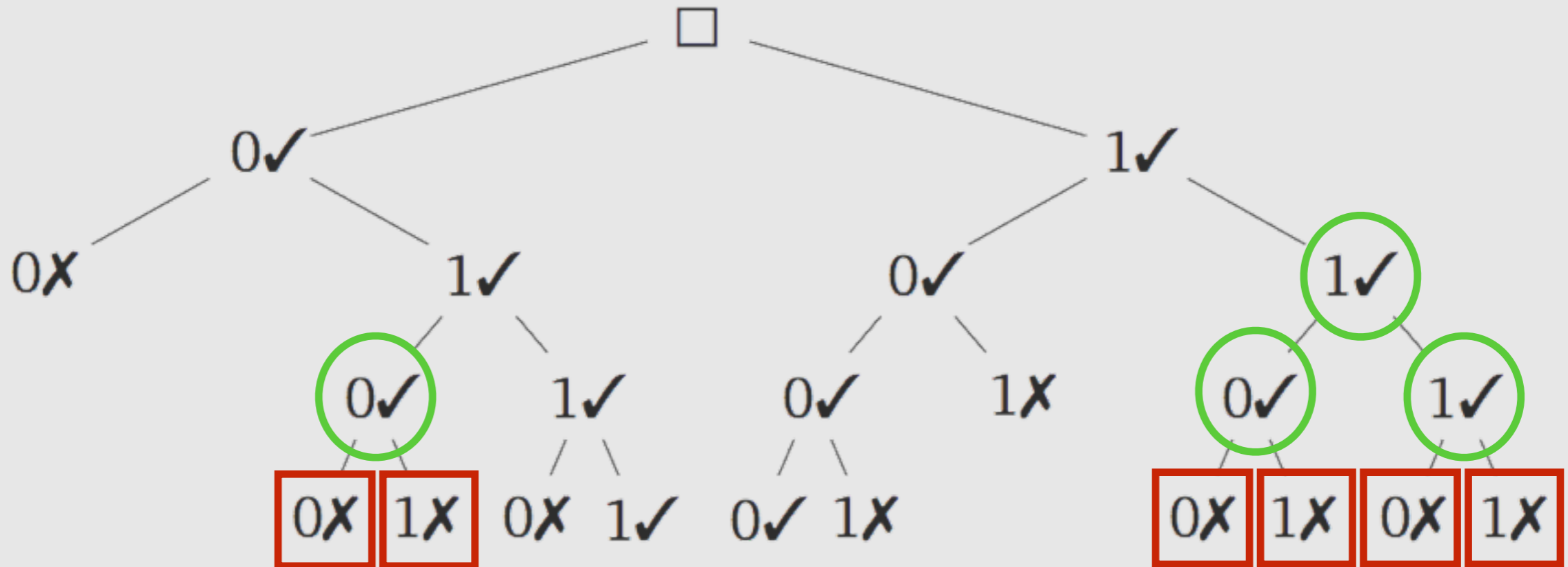
$$\max_{x_k \in \mathcal{X}_k} \delta_k(x_k, \hat{x}_{1:k}^*) \gamma_k(x_k, \hat{x}_k^*) > 1$$

# MaxiHMM algorithm

## General overview



### > MaxiHMM algorithm



# MaxiHMM algorithm

## General overview



### Algorithm 1: MaxiHMM

**Data:** the local parameters  $\chi_k$  and  $\omega_k$ , an output sequence  $o_{1:n}$ , and the corresponding global parameters  $\gamma_k$

**Result:** the set  $\text{opt}(\mathcal{X}_{1:n}|o_{1:n})$  of all maximal state sequences

```
1  $\text{opt}(\mathcal{X}_{1:n}|o_{1:n}) \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
2 for  $\hat{x}_1 \in \mathcal{X}_1$  do
3   for  $x_1 \in \mathcal{X}_1$  do
4      $\delta_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1) \leftarrow \chi_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1)\omega_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1, o_1)$ 
5     if  $\max_{x_1 \in \mathcal{X}_1} \delta_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1)\gamma_1(x_1, \hat{x}_1) \leq 1$  then  $\text{Recur}(1, \hat{x}_1, \delta_1(\cdot, \hat{x}_1))$ 
6 return  $\text{opt}(\mathcal{X}_{1:n}|o_{1:n})$ 
```

### Procedure $\text{Recur}(k, \hat{x}_{1:k}, \delta_k(\cdot, \hat{x}_{1:k}))$

```
1 if  $k = n$  then
2   add  $\hat{x}_{1:n}$  to  $\text{opt}(\mathcal{X}_{1:n}|o_{1:n})$  ▷ We found a solution!
3 else
4   for  $\hat{x}_{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}_{k+n}$  do
5      $\hat{x}_{1:k+1} \leftarrow (\hat{x}_{1:k}, \hat{x}_{k+1})$  ▷ Append  $\hat{x}_{k+1}$  to the end of  $\hat{x}_{1:k}$ 
6     for  $x_{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}_{k+1}$  do
7        $\delta_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, \hat{x}_{1:k+1}) \leftarrow \max_{x_k \in \mathcal{X}_k} \chi_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, x_k, \hat{x}_{k+1}, \hat{x}_k)$ 
8          $\omega_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, \hat{x}_{k+1}, o_{k+1})$ 
9          $\delta_k(x_k, \hat{x}_{1:k})$ 
10      if  $\max_{x_{k+1} \in \mathcal{X}_{k+1}} \delta_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, \hat{x}_{1:k+1})\gamma_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, \hat{x}_{k+1}) \leq 1$  then
11         $\text{Recur}(k+1, \hat{x}_{1:k+1}, \delta_1(\cdot, \hat{x}_{1:k+1}))$ 
```

# MaxiHMM algorithm

## Properties



### MaxiHMM algorithm

 Recursive





### > MaxiHMM algorithm

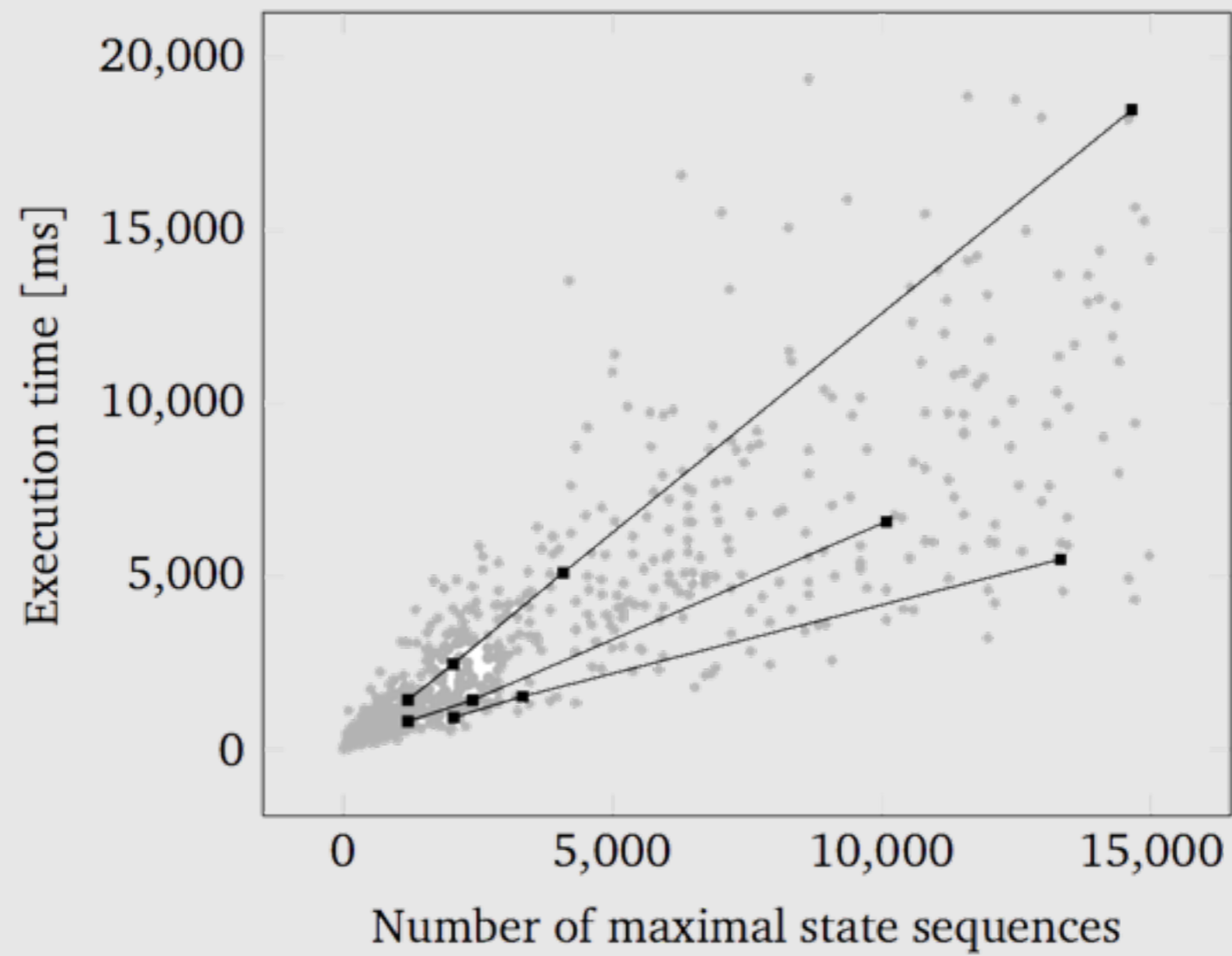
- > Recursive
- > Heuristic complexity  $O(Snm^2)$ 
  - $S$ : number of solutions
  - $n$ : length of the sequence
  - $m$ : size of state space

# MaxiHMM algorithm

## Properties

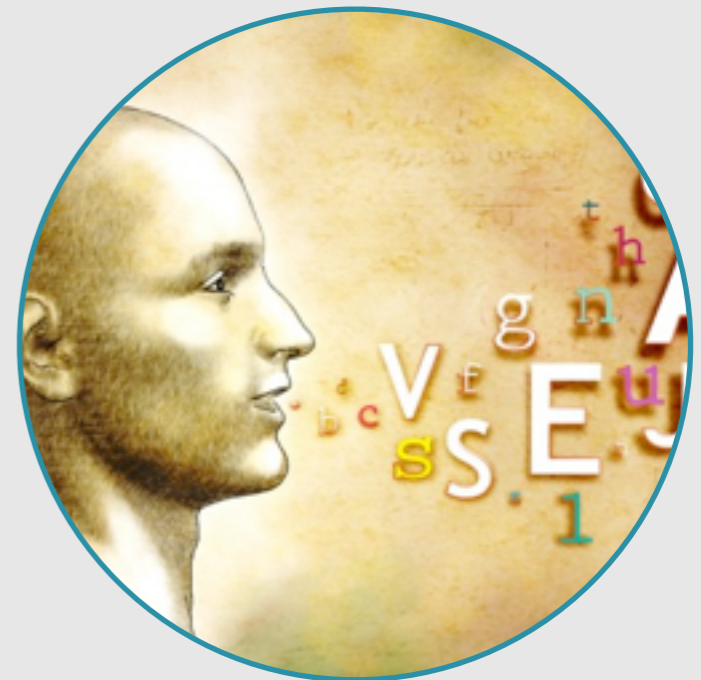
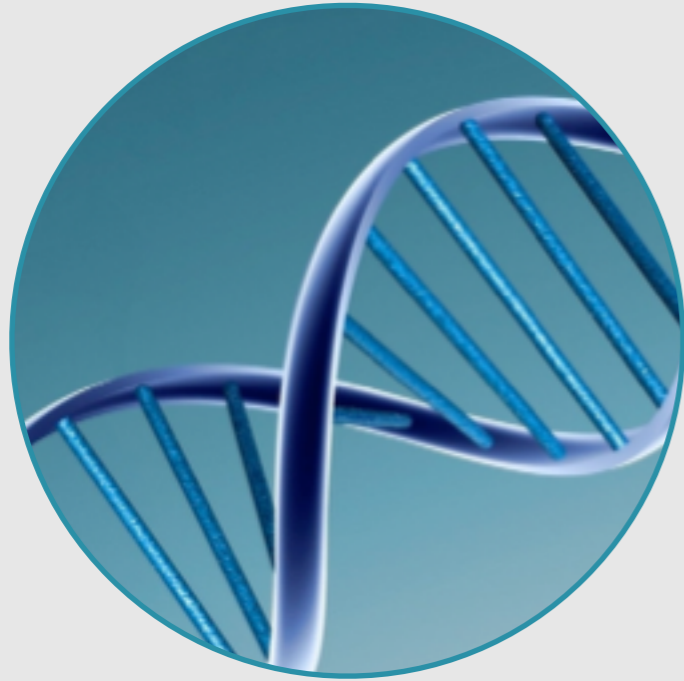


### > MaxiHMM algorithm



# MaxiHMM algorithm

## Applications

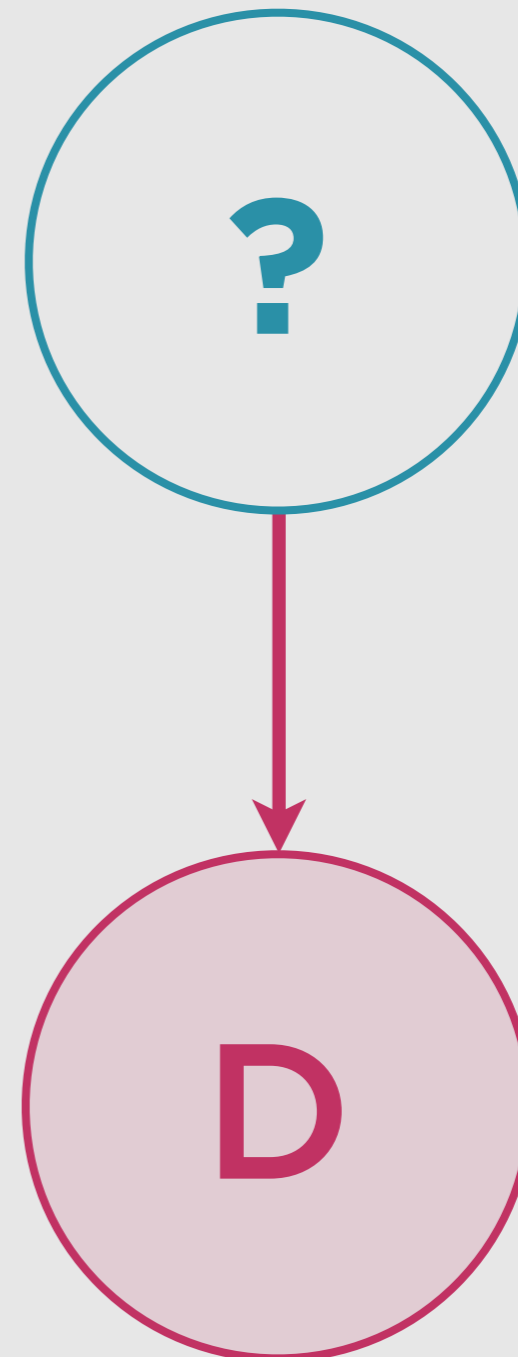


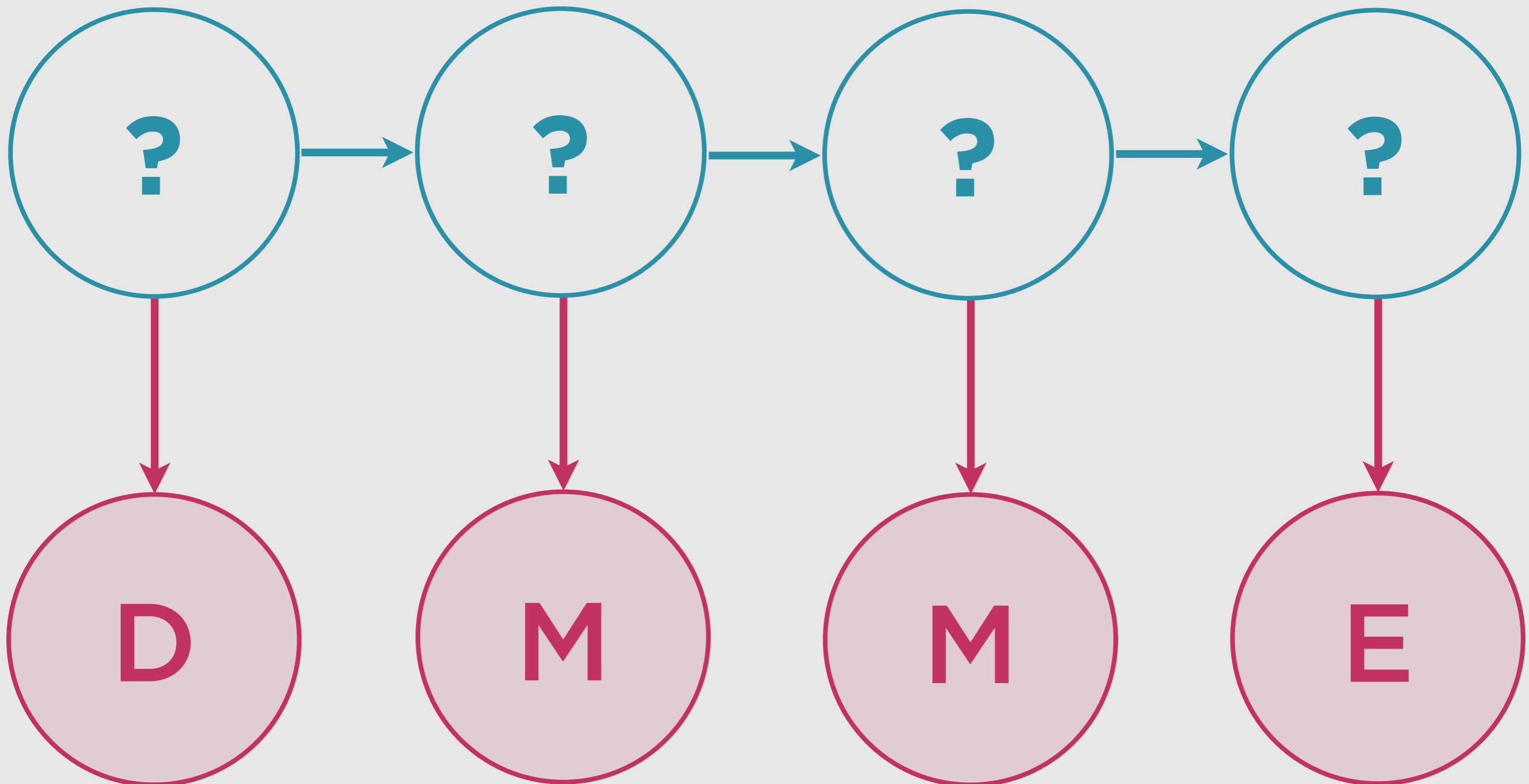


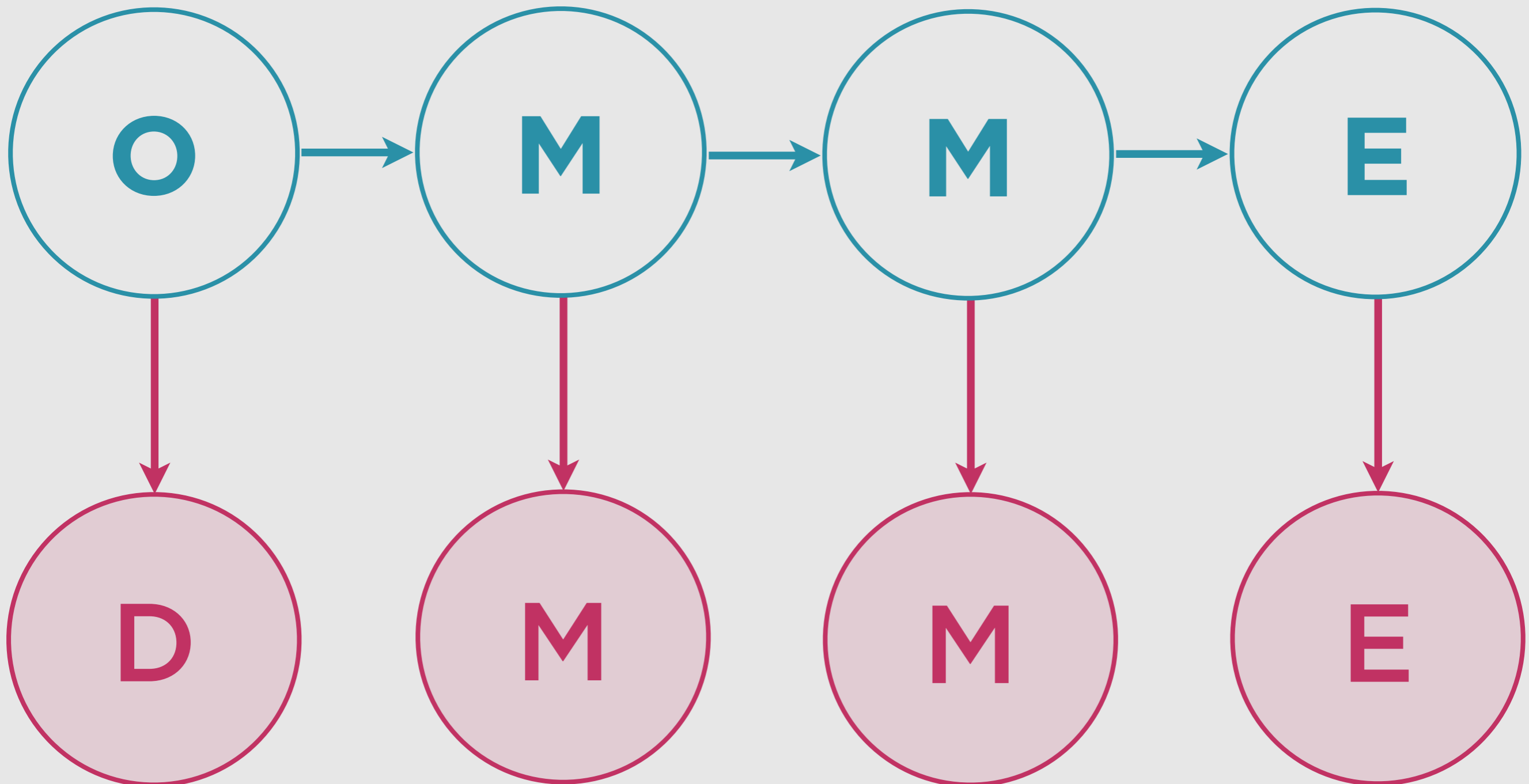
Willem, die vele bouke maecte,  
Daer hi dicken omme waecte,  
Hem vernoyde so haerde  
Dat die avonture van Reynaerde  
In Dietsche onghemaket bleven  
- Die Willem niet hevet vulscreven -  
Dat hi die vijte van Reynaerde soucken  
Ende hise na den Walschen boucken  
In Dietsche dus hevet begonnen.



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## Van den Vos Reynaerde

➤ Medieval Dutch (13th century)







## Van den Vos Reynaerde

- Medieval Dutch (13th century)
- Often little data on hand





### Van den Vos Reynaerde

- Medieval Dutch (13th century)
- Often little data on hand
- Building very accurate **precise** models is impossible





### Van den Vos Reynaerde

- Medieval Dutch (13th century)
- Often little data on hand
- Building very accurate **precise** models is impossible
- Use **imprecise** models





**> BEWAENT**

read as **BEWAEHT**

**✓ 3-best Viterbi solutions**

**BEWAENT** BEWAERT BEWAEHT

**✓ MaxiHMM solutions**

**BEWAENT**



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✓ MaxiHMM solutions

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 MaxiHMM solutions

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Multiple solutions are typically returned in cases where the Viterbi algorithm fails to return the correct result



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 3-best Viterbi solutions

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 MaxiHMM solutions

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 MaxiHMM solutions

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 Imprecision takes care of problems with small data sets



Questions?

