

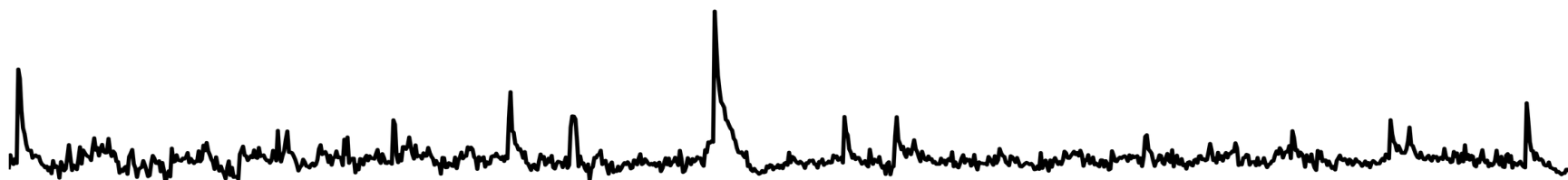


Differentiable Segmentation of Sequences

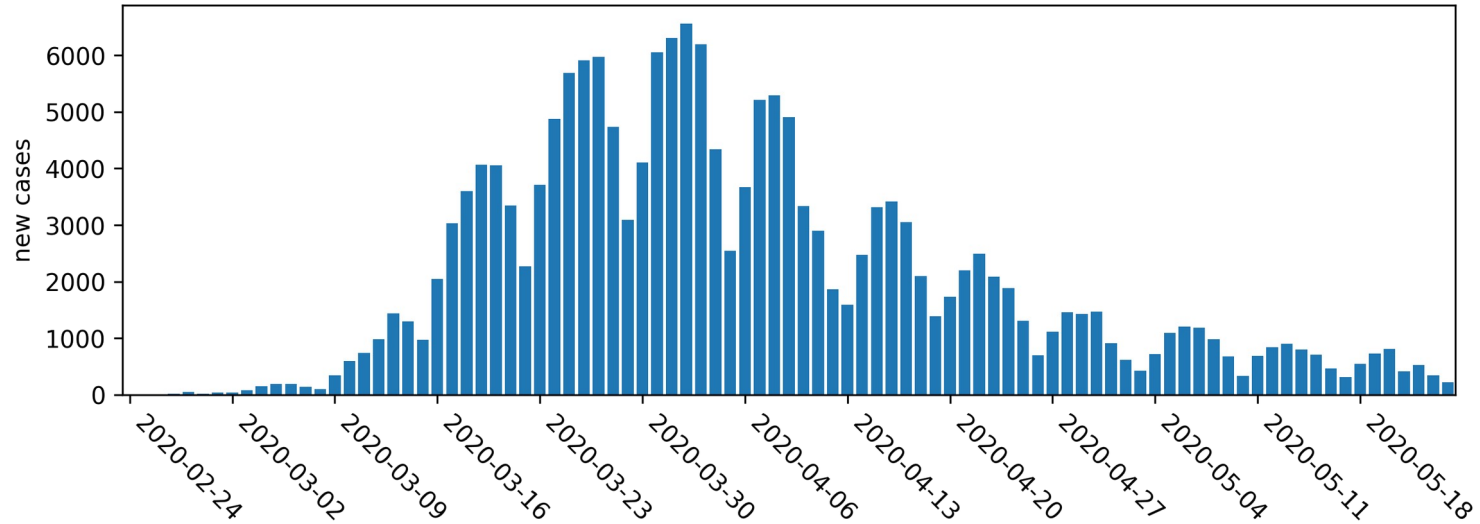
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@ ICLR 2021

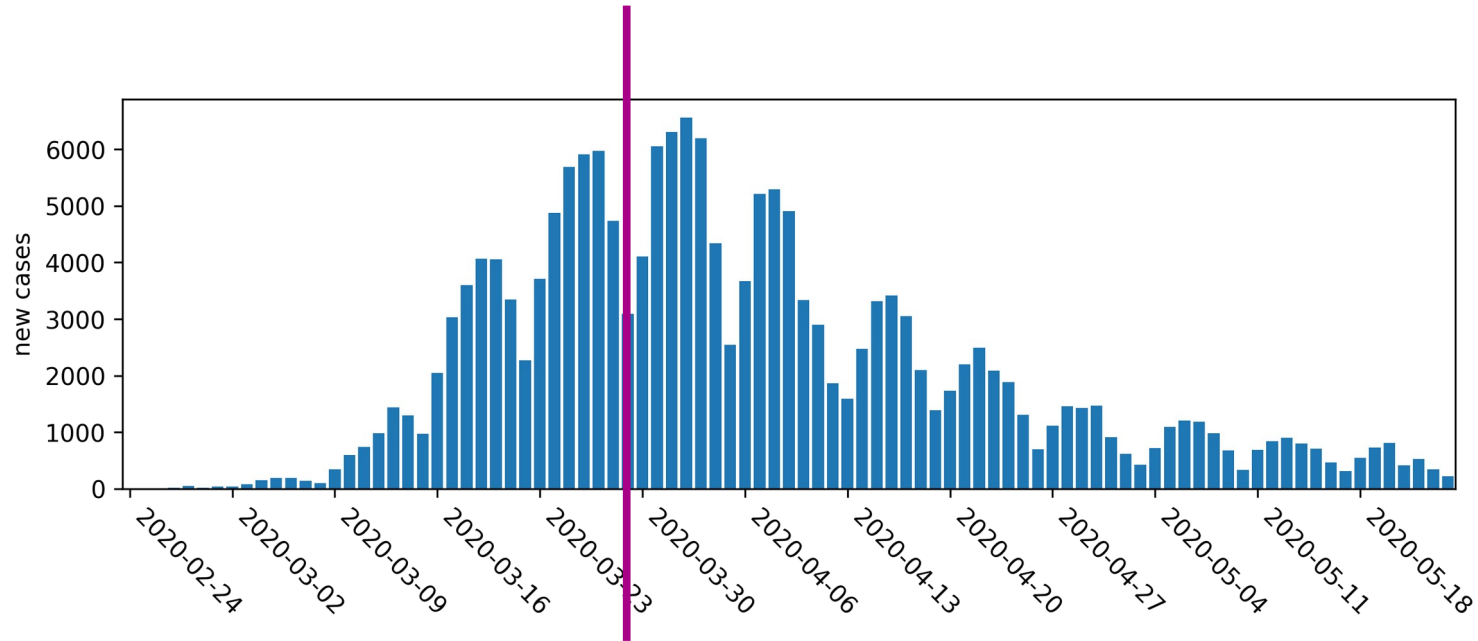


Example: COVID-19 in Germany (2020)



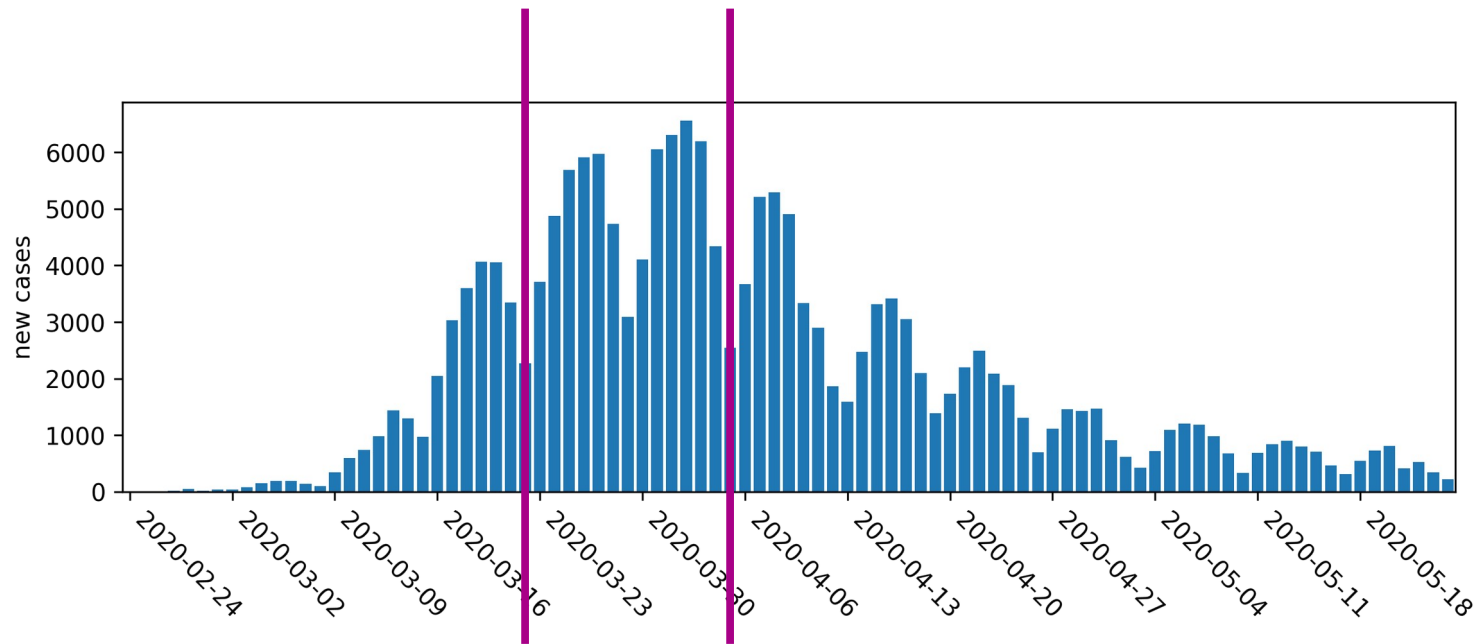
data source: Robert Koch Institute

Example: COVID-19 in Germany (2020)



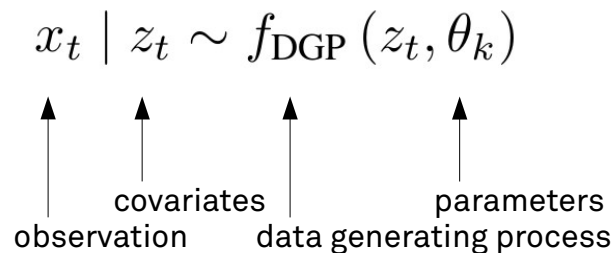
data source: Robert Koch Institute

Example: COVID-19 in Germany (2020)



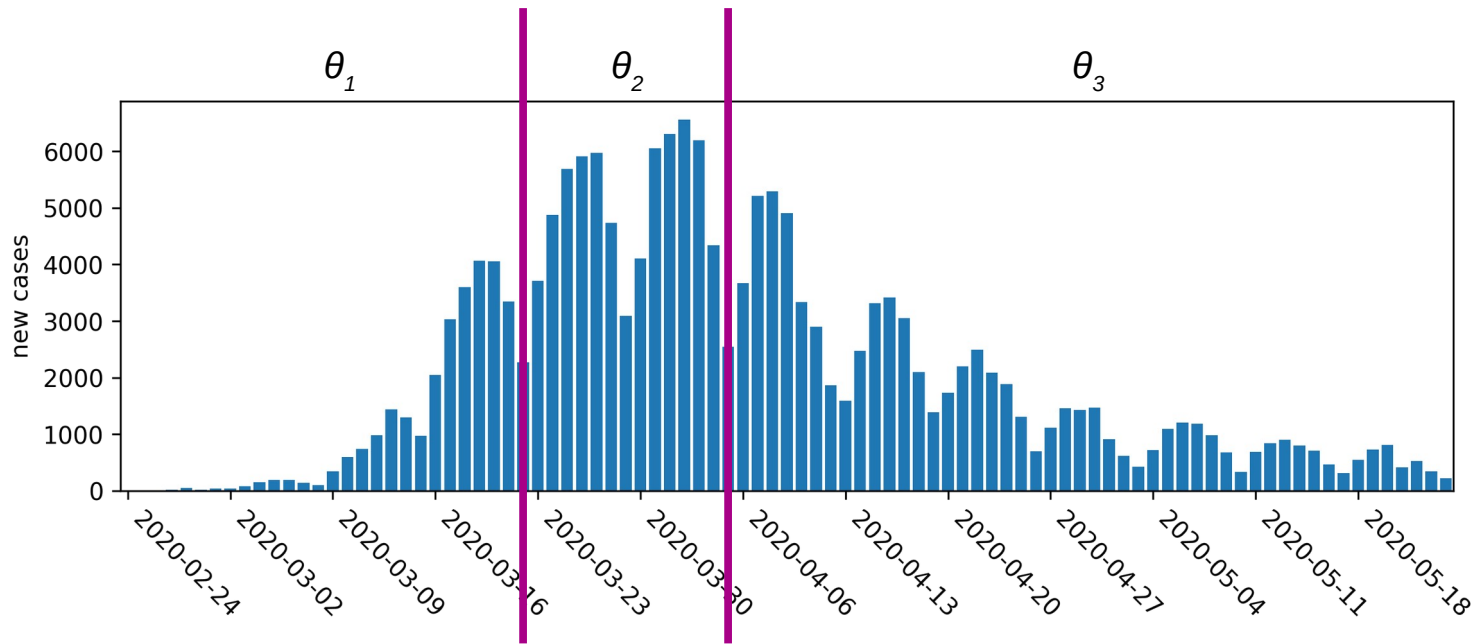
data source: Robert Koch Institute

Problem: Fitting a segmented model



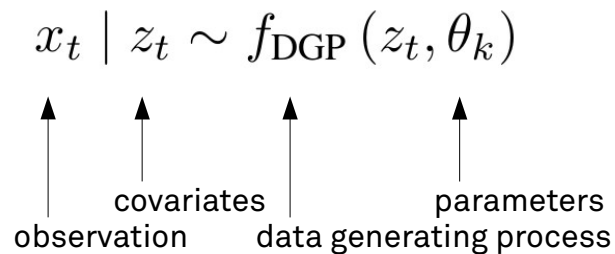
if t belongs to segment k

find optimal segmentation and parameters



data source: Robert Koch Institute

Problem: Fitting a segmented model

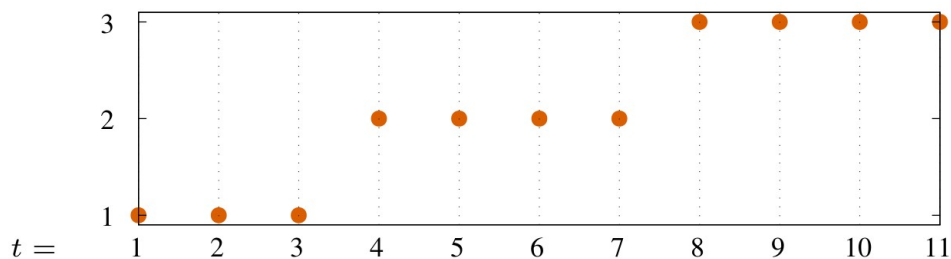


if t belongs to segment k

find optimal
segmentation
and parameters

segmentation function

$$\zeta : \{1, \dots, T\} \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, K\}$$



order-preserving
boundary constraints

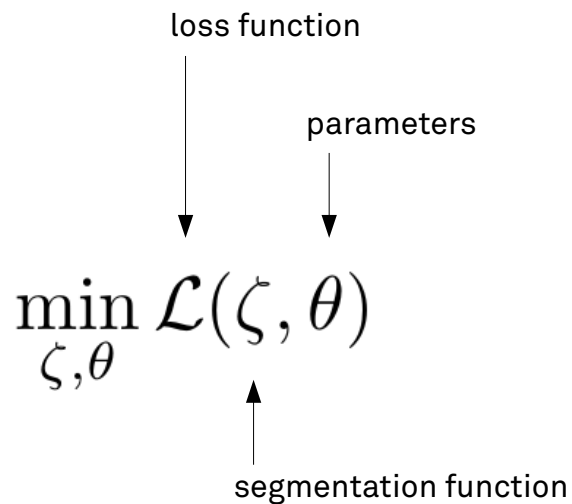
Problem: Fitting a segmented model



$$x_t \mid z_t \sim f_{\text{DGP}}(z_t, \theta_k) \quad \text{if } \zeta(t) = k$$

$$\zeta : \{1, \dots, T\} \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, K\}$$

find optimal
segmentation
and parameters



Existing approaches: Highly specialized algorithms



$$x_t \mid z_t \sim f_{\text{DGP}}(z_t, \theta_k) \quad \text{if } \zeta(t) = k$$

$$\zeta : \{1, \dots, T\} \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, K\}$$

find optimal
segmentation
and parameters

$$\min_{\zeta, \theta} \mathcal{L}(\zeta, \theta) = \min_{\zeta} \min_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\zeta, \theta)$$

discrete continuous
↓ ↓

grid search
dynamic programming
greedy approaches

Lerman, P. M. (1980). **Fitting Segmented Regression Models by Grid Search**. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series C (Applied Statistics)*, 29(1), 77–84.

Hawkins, D. M. (1976). **Point Estimation of the Parameters of Piecewise Regression Models**. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society C*, 25(1).

Acharya, J., Diakonikolas, I., Li, J., & Schmidt, L. (2016). **Fast algorithms for segmented regression**. In: ICML.

Our goal: Optimization with gradient descent

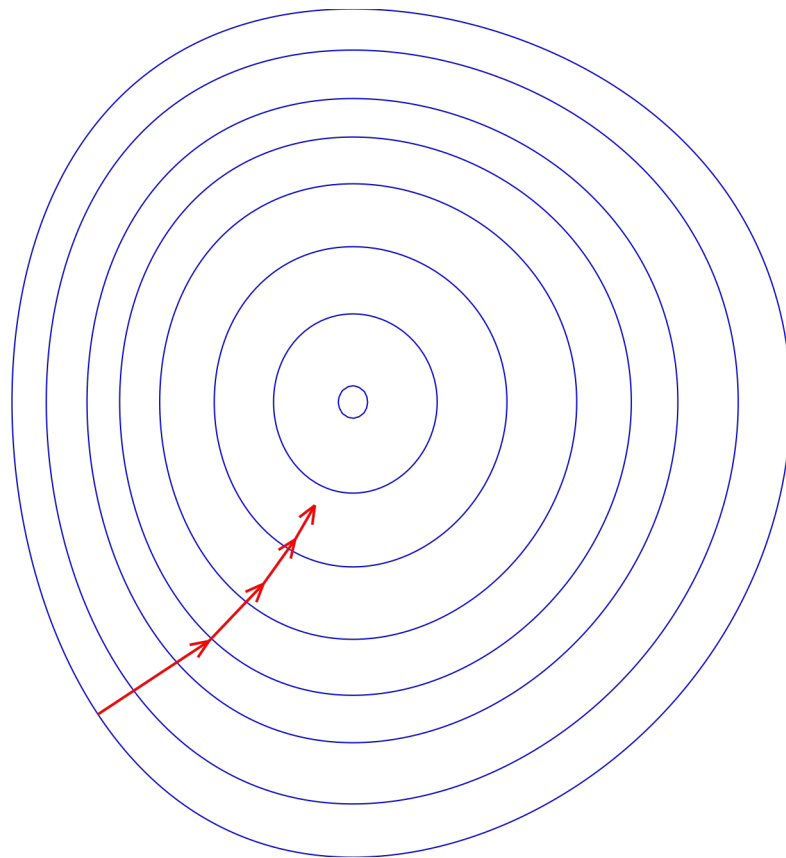


$$x_t \mid z_t \sim f_{\text{DGP}}(z_t, \theta_k) \quad \text{if } \zeta(t) = k$$

$$\zeta : \{1, \dots, T\} \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, K\}$$

$$\min_{\zeta, \theta} \mathcal{L}(\zeta, \theta) =$$

modelling flexibility
deep learning
algorithmic advances

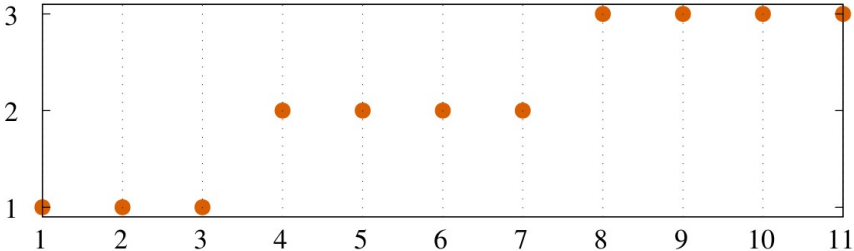


Continuous relaxation



segmentation function

$$\zeta : \{1, \dots, T\} \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, K\}$$



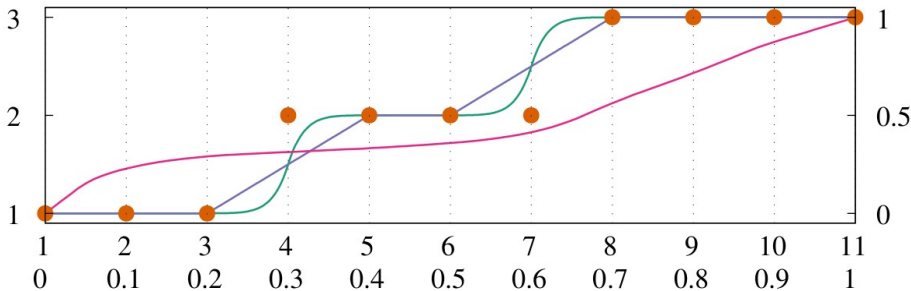
order-preserving
boundary constraints

Continuous relaxation



replace segmentation function with warping function

$$\gamma : [0, 1] \longrightarrow [0, 1]$$



order-preserving
boundary constraints

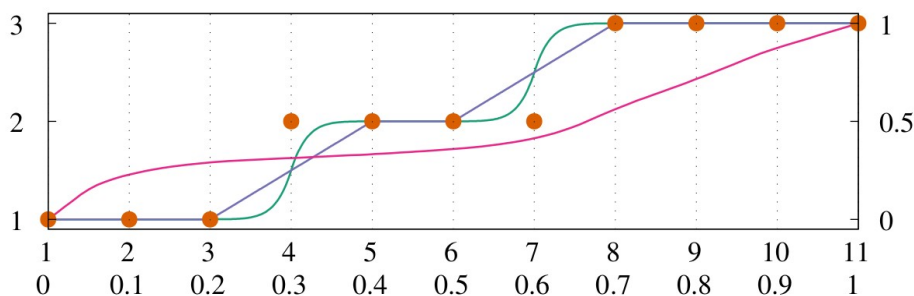
Continuous relaxation



replace segmentation function with warping function

novel family of warping functions

$$\gamma : [0, 1] \longrightarrow [0, 1]$$



order-preserving boundary constraints

step functions
based on the two-sided power distribution

$$\gamma_{\text{TSP}}(u; \mu_1, \dots, \mu_K)$$

↑ ↑
unconstrained real parameters

$$\mu^{(i+1)} = \mu^{(i)} - \eta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu}$$

Continuous relaxation



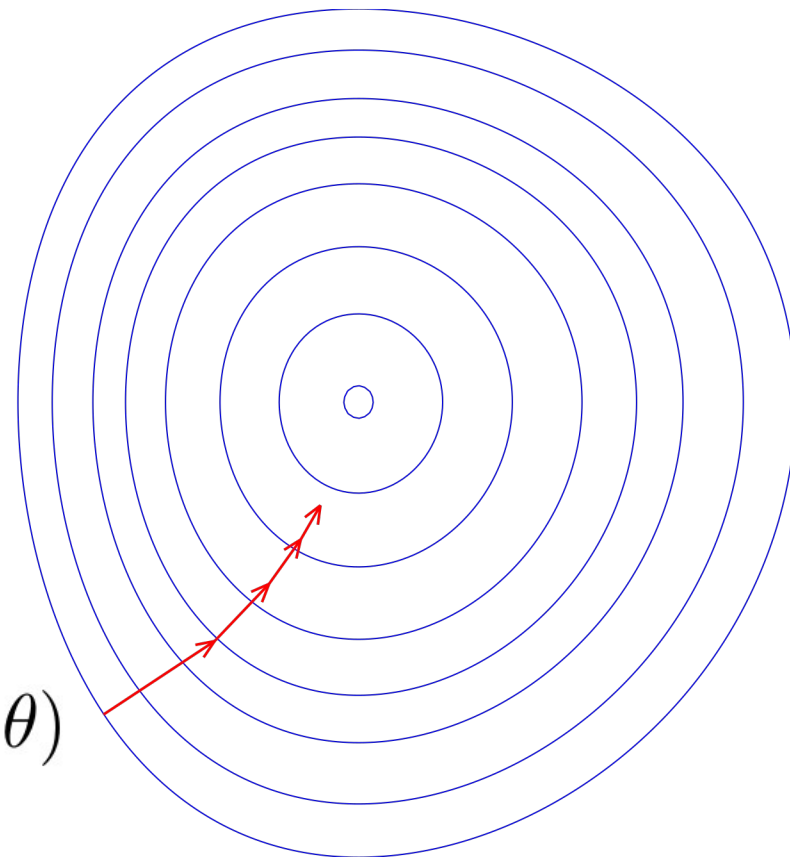
$$x_t \mid z_t \sim f_{\text{DGP}}(z_t, \hat{\theta}_t)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_t := \sum_k \theta_k \max(0, 1 - |\hat{\zeta}_t - k|)$$

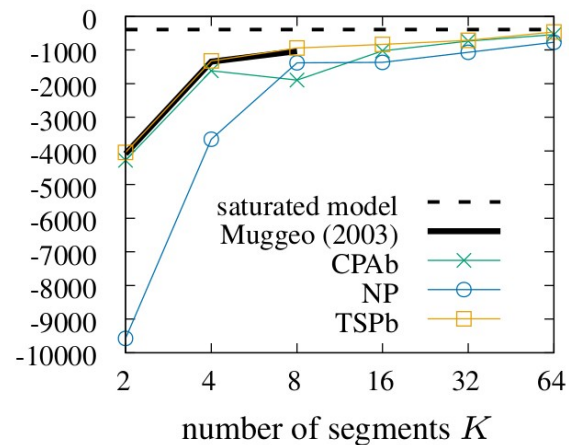
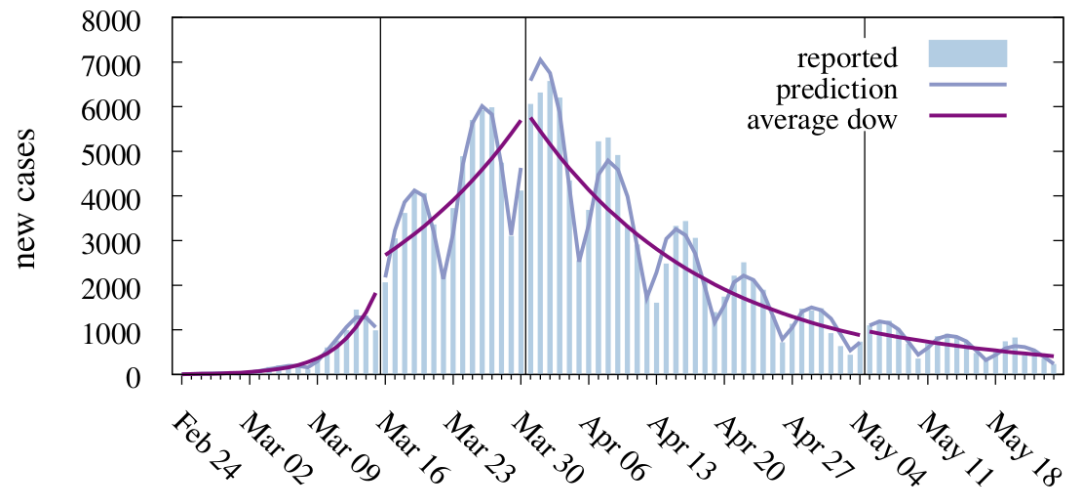
$$\hat{\zeta}_t := 1 + \gamma_{\text{TSP}} \left(\frac{t-1}{T-1}; m \right) \cdot (K-1)$$

$$m_k := \frac{\sum_{k' \leq k} \exp(\mu_{k'})}{\sum_{k'} \exp(\mu_{k'})}$$

$$\min_{\mu, \theta} \mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta)$$



Example: COVID-19 in Germany

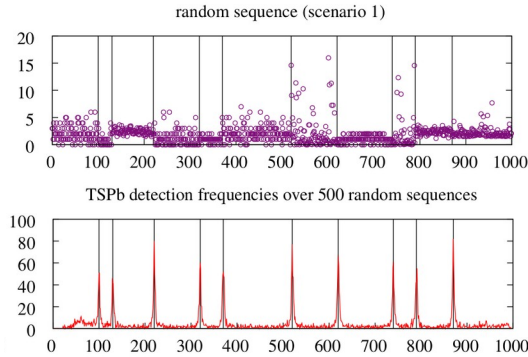


DGP: Poisson regression (GLM)

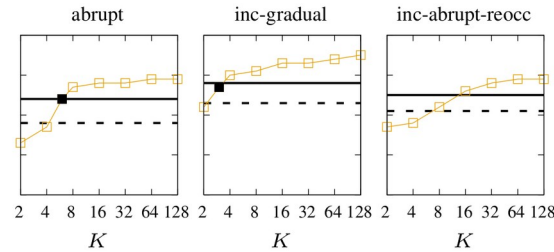
More experiments in the paper



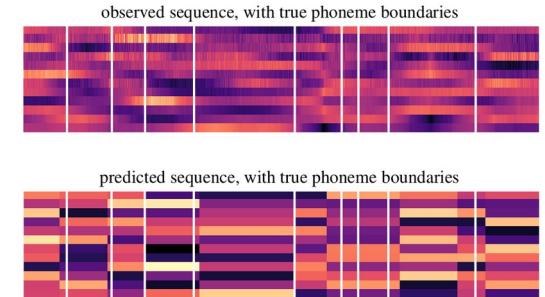
change point detection



classification with concept drift



phoneme segmentation



relaxed segmented model

high modeling capacity for nonstationary sequential data with discrete change points

Arlot, S., Celisse, A., & Harchaoui, Z. (2019). **A Kernel Multiple Change-point Algorithm via Model Selection**. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 20, 1–56.

Souza, V. M. A., dos Reis, D. M., Maletzke, A. G., & Batista, G. E. A. P. A. (2020). **Challenges in benchmarking stream learning algorithms with real-world data**. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 34(6), 1805–1858.