

The Maximum Entropy Method for Analyzing Retrieval Measures

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Evaluation Measures: Top Document Relevance



Evaluation Measures: First Page Relevance

The screenshot shows a Google search window with the title "Google Search: maximum entropy distribution". The search bar contains "maximum entropy distribution" and the search button is labeled "Search". The search results show "Web Results 1 - 10 of about 157,000 for maximum entropy distribution. (0.45 sec)". The first result is titled "Principle of maximum entropy" and is from "www.brainyencyclopedia.com/encyclopedia/p/pr/principle_of_maximum_entropy.html - 23k - Cached - Similar pages". The second result is titled "Maximum Entropy Principle" and is from "ct.radiology.uiowa.edu/~jiangm/courses/mm-cv-ip/node19.html - 22k - Cached - Similar pages". The third result is titled "[PDF] Sequence modeling with mixtures of conditional maximum entropy". A yellow circle highlights the text "1 - 10" in the search results summary, and a yellow arrow points from this circle to the first result title.

Google Search: maximum entropy distribution

http://www.google.com/search

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Google

maximum entropy distribution

Web Results 1 - 10 of about 157,000 for maximum entropy distribution. (0.45 sec)

Principle of maximum entropy
... General solution for the **maximum entropy distribution** with linear constraints. ...
Thus
the **maximum entropy distribution** is the only reasonable **distribution**. ...
www.brainyencyclopedia.com/encyclopedia/p/pr/principle_of_maximum_entropy.html - 23k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

Maximum Entropy Principle
... Jaynes states that the **maximum entropy distribution** "is uniquely determined as
the one which is maximally noncommittal with regard to missing information"([...
ct.radiology.uiowa.edu/~jiangm/courses/mm-cv-ip/node19.html - 22k -
[Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[PDF] Sequence modeling with mixtures of conditional maximum entropy

Go to "http://images.google.com/images?q=ma...ntropy+distribution&hl=en&lr=&sa=N&tab=wi"

Natural Question...

- Many measures of retrieval performance
 - 23 standard measures used in TREC
- Are some measures “better” than others?
 - system-oriented vs. user-oriented measures
- Q: What can be learned from a measure?
- A: Good overall measures:
 - reduce uncertainty about underlying phenomenon
 - allow one to infer underlying phenomenon
- E.g., Health:
 - BMI vs. blood pressure vs. cholesterol vs. shoe size

Research Goals

- What can be reasonably inferred from a measure?
 - maximum entropy method...
- How good are those inferences?
 - compare inferences to reality (e.g., TREC)
- Assess quality of measures
 - error, prediction, reduction in uncertainty

Outline

- Introduction
- Standard measures for query retrieval
- The maximum entropy method
 - dice example
 - measures as constraints
- MEM for query retrieval measures
- Experimental results

Evaluation Measures Setup

- Ranked list of retrieved documents
- Binary relevance judgments
- Good performance:
 - “many” relevant docs “high” in list

Traditional IR Measures

- Precision of top k documents, for k:
 - 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 100, 200, 500, 1000
- R-precision:
 - precision of top R documents, P_R where
R = # relevant docs
- Average precision:
 - average of precisions at all R relevant documents...

Traditional IR Measures: Average Precision

List:

R	1/1
N	
R	2/3
N	
N	
R	3/6
N	
N	
N	
R	4/10

$$AP = \frac{1 + 2/3 + 3/6 + 4/10}{4} \approx 0.6417$$

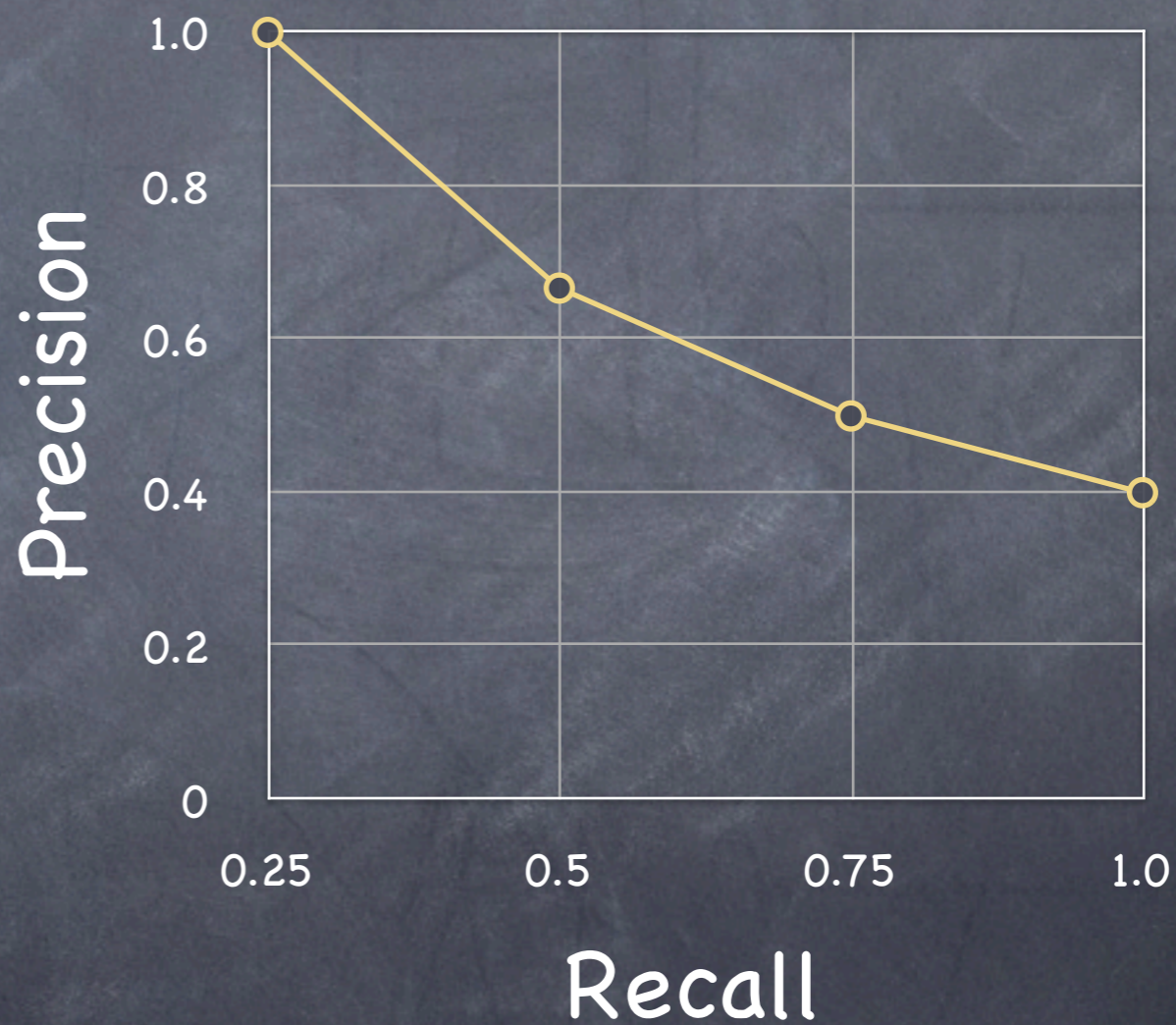
Most Commonly Used IR Measures

- Average precision
- Precision at 10 (30, etc.) documents
- R-precision
- Precision-recall curves...

Visualizing Retrieval Performance: Precision-Recall Curves

List:

R
N
R
N
N
R
N
N
N
R
N
R



Analyzing Retrieval Measures: Setup

- A list or its P-R curve defines performance
- How much does a measure reduce one's uncertainty in the underlying list or its P-R curve?
- Good measures: large reduction in uncertainty
- Poor measures: little or no reduction in uncertainty
- How to measure reduction in uncertainty?
 - Maximum entropy method...

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Maximum Entropy Method: Dice Example

- Given an unknown six-sided dice, what is probability for each die face (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)?
- Under-constrained problem
 - most "reasonable" answer is uniform ($1/6, 1/6, \dots, 1/6$)
- What if average die roll is 4.5?
 - problem still under-constrained, but what is the most "reasonable" answer?
 - maximum entropy method to the rescue...

Maximum Entropy Method

- Goal: infer probability distribution (belief) from statistics (measures or constraints) over that distribution
- Uses: prediction, coding, gambling, etc.
- MEM dictates the most "reasonable" solution

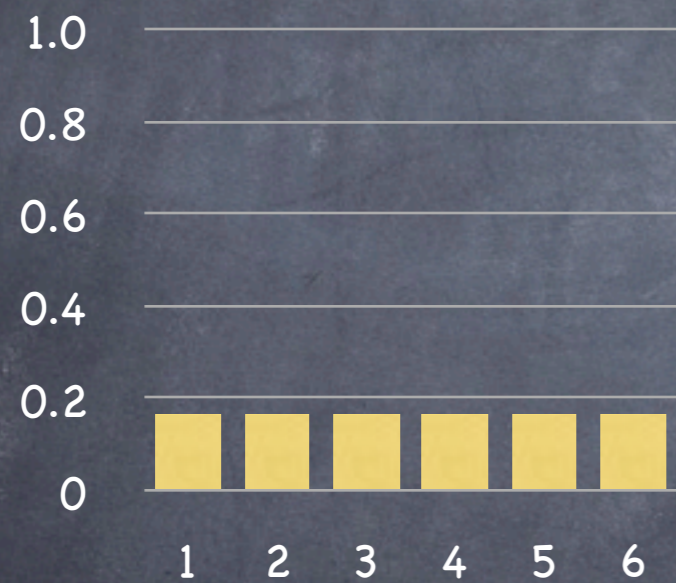
Back to Dice Example

- Average die roll is 4.5; what is distribution?
- One solution:
 - Principle of "maximal ignorance:" pick distribution which is least predictable (most random) subject to constraints
 - How to measure randomness? Entropy $H(\vec{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^6 p_i \lg(1/p_i)$
 - Thus, max entropy distribution subject to constraints

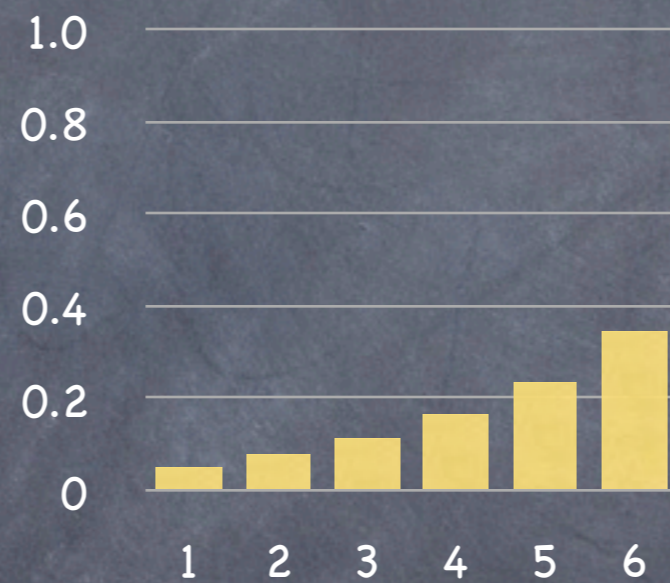
Mathematical Justification

- Entropy Concentration Theorems
 - “weak” and “strong”
- Nature favors maximum entropy solutions
 - e.g., temperature and particle speed

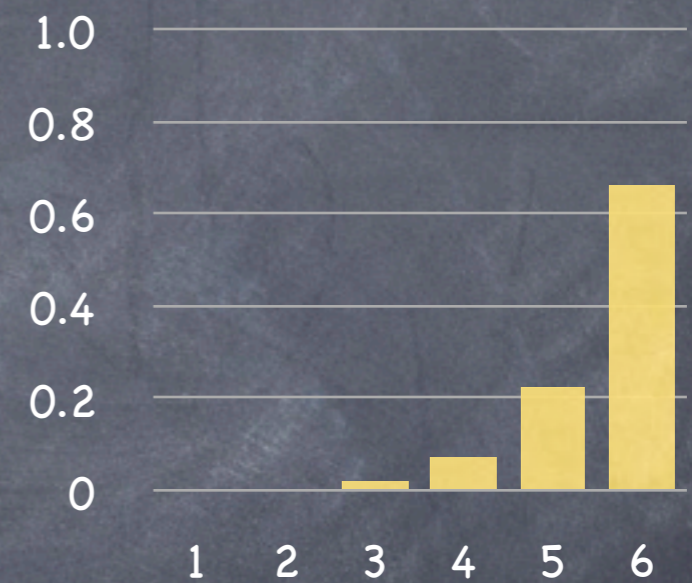
Max Entropy Distributions: Dice Examples



$$E[X] = 3.5$$



$$E[X] = 4.5$$



$$E[X] = 5.5$$

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MEM for IR Measures: An Analogy

Problem	Events	Distribution	Constraint
Dice	die faces	over die faces	expected die roll
IR	lists	over lists	expected AP, RP, P@10

IR Setup: Distribution over Lists

- possible relevance list (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)
- distribution over lists $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$
- independence assumption
 - $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = p_1(x_1) \cdot p_2(x_2) \cdots p_m(x_m)$
- probability-at-rank $p_i = p_i(x_i)$

How to Find Max Ent Dist?

- **Assumption:** $p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = p_1(x_1) \cdot p_2(x_2) \cdots p_m(x_m)$
- **Entropy:** $H(p(x_1, \dots, x_m)) = \sum_{i=1}^m H(p_i)$
- **Constraints:**
 - measure (AP, RP, P@10)
 - total number of relevant documents R

Setup for PC@10 Constraint

- Maximize: $\sum_{i=1}^m H(p_i)$

- Subject to:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} p_i = 10 \cdot \text{PC}(10)$$

- $\sum_{i=1}^m p_i = R$

Setup for RP Constraint

- Maximize: $\sum_{i=1}^m H(p_i)$

- Subject to:

$$\sum_{i=1}^R p_i = R \cdot RP$$

- $\sum_{i=1}^m p_i = R$

Setup for AP Constraint

- Maximize: $\sum_{i=1}^m H(p_i)$

- Subject to:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{p_i}{i} \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} p_j \right) \right) = R \cdot AP$$

- $\sum_{i=1}^m p_i = R$

Solutions

- Analytical: Lagrange multipliers
- Numerical: MatLab, Mathematica, etc.

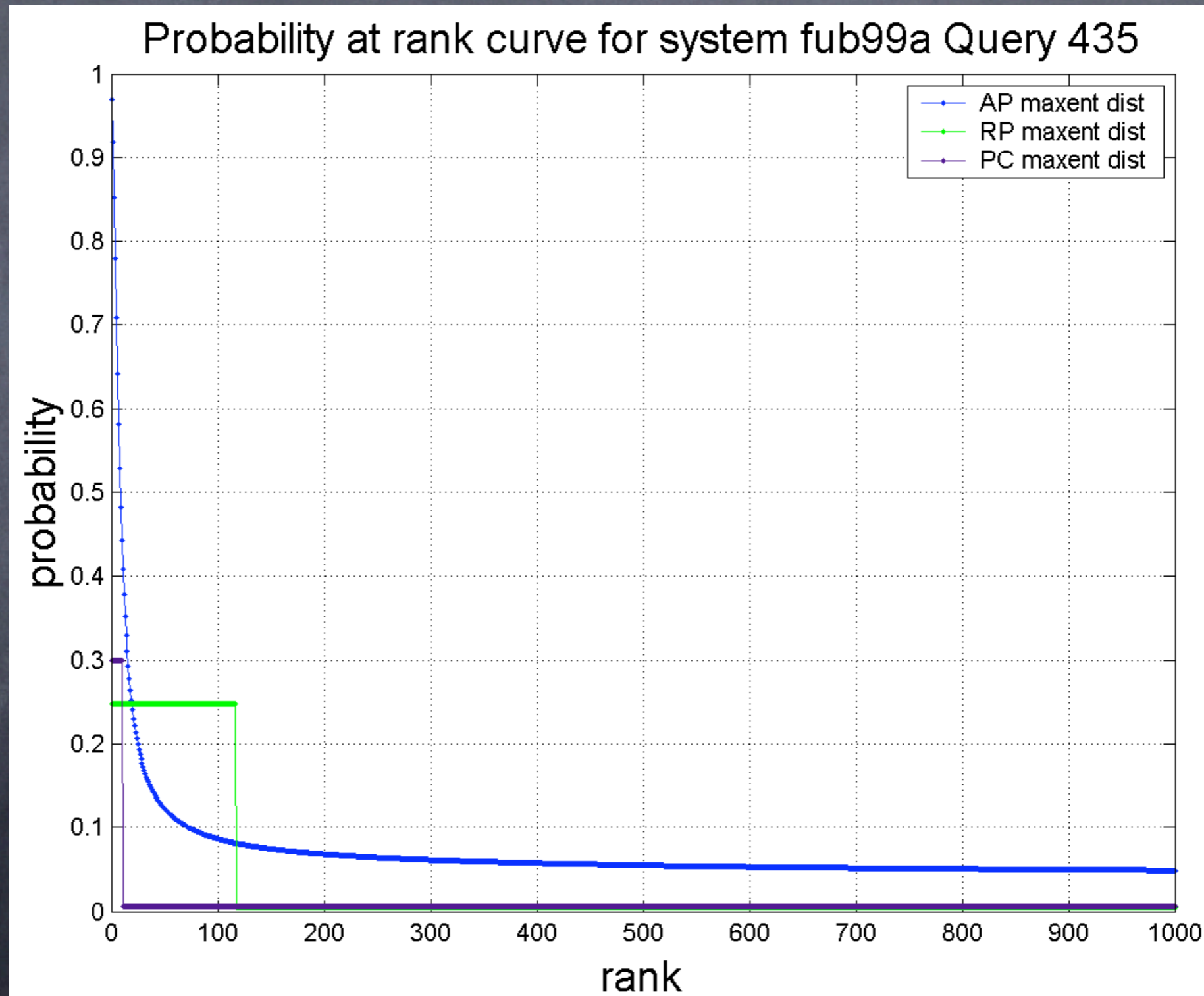
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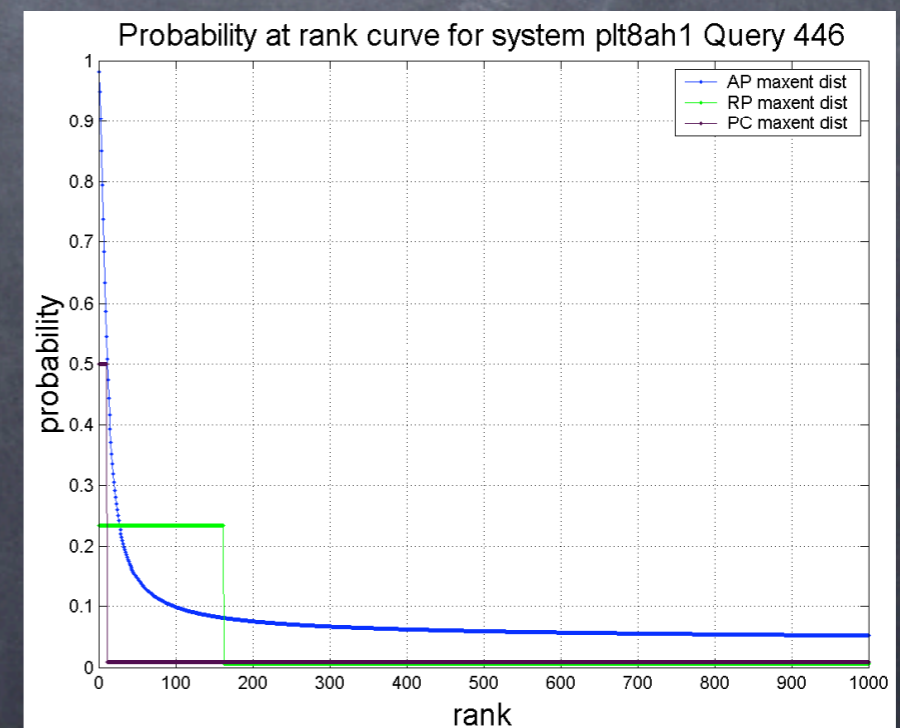
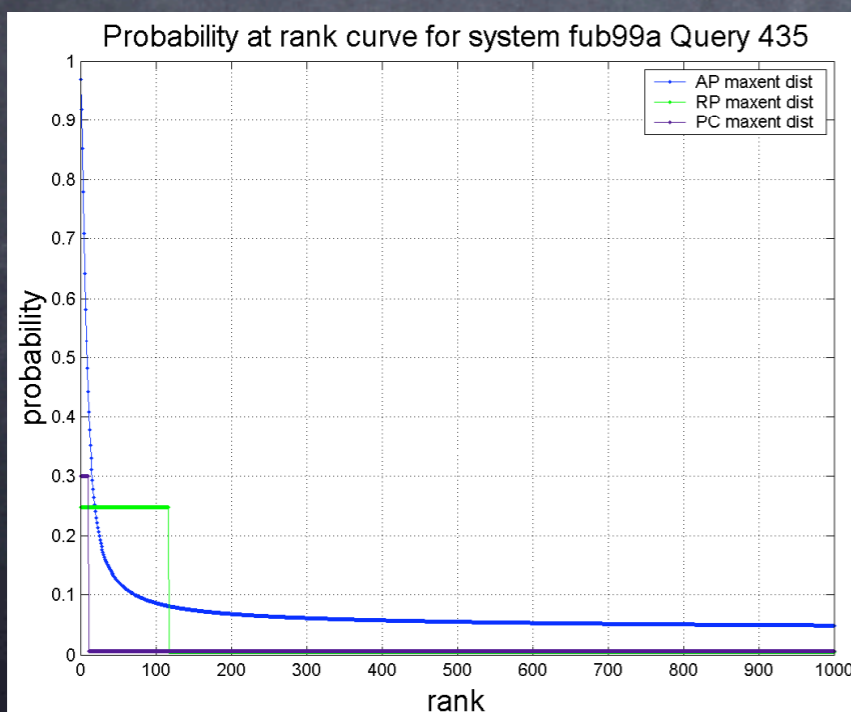
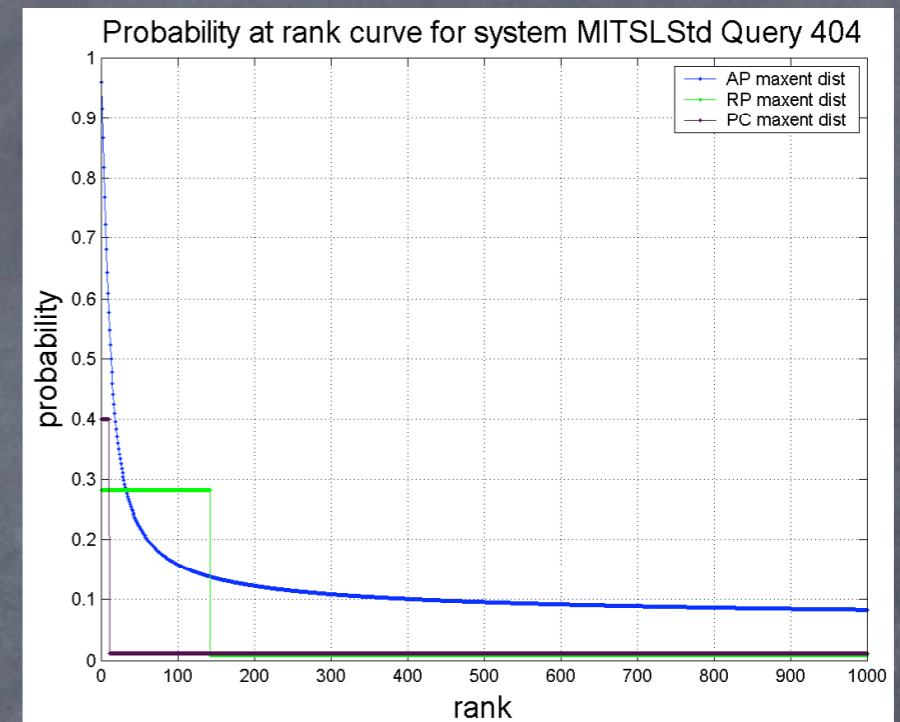
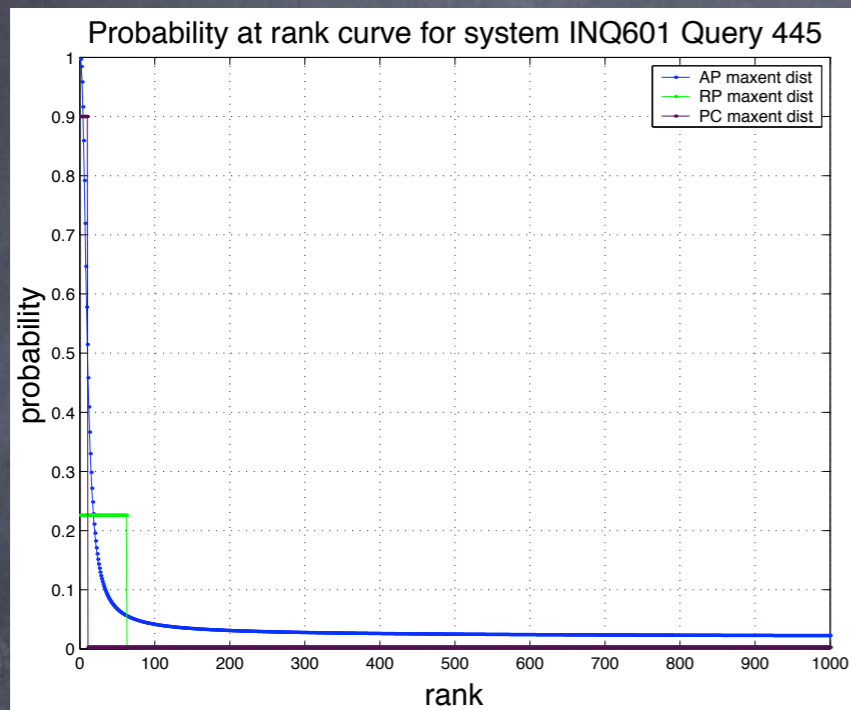
Experimental Results

- Take actual lists from TREC conference
- Compute AP, RP, P@10
- Find max ent dist for these constraints
- Compare to actual list

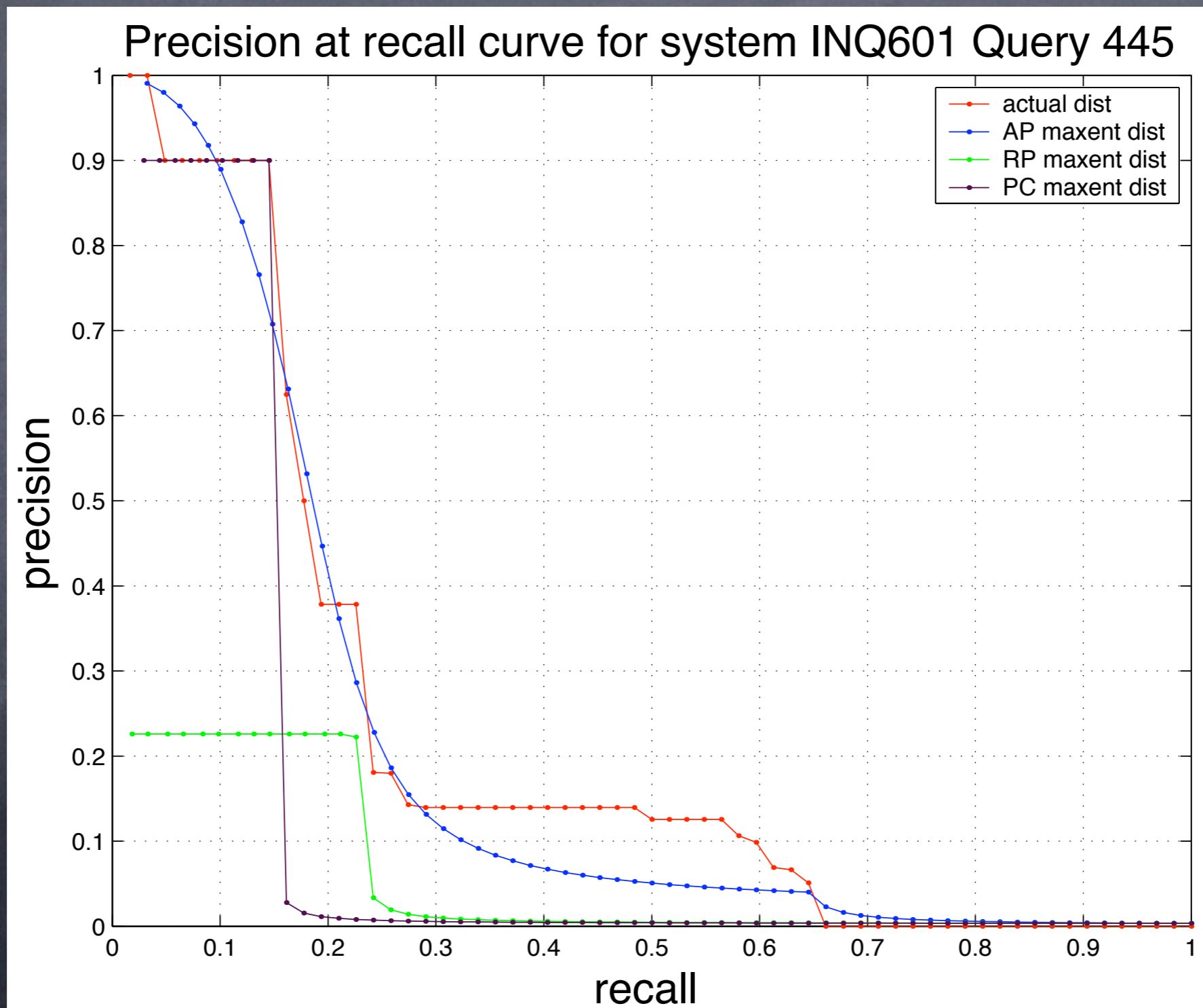
Inferred Probability at Rank



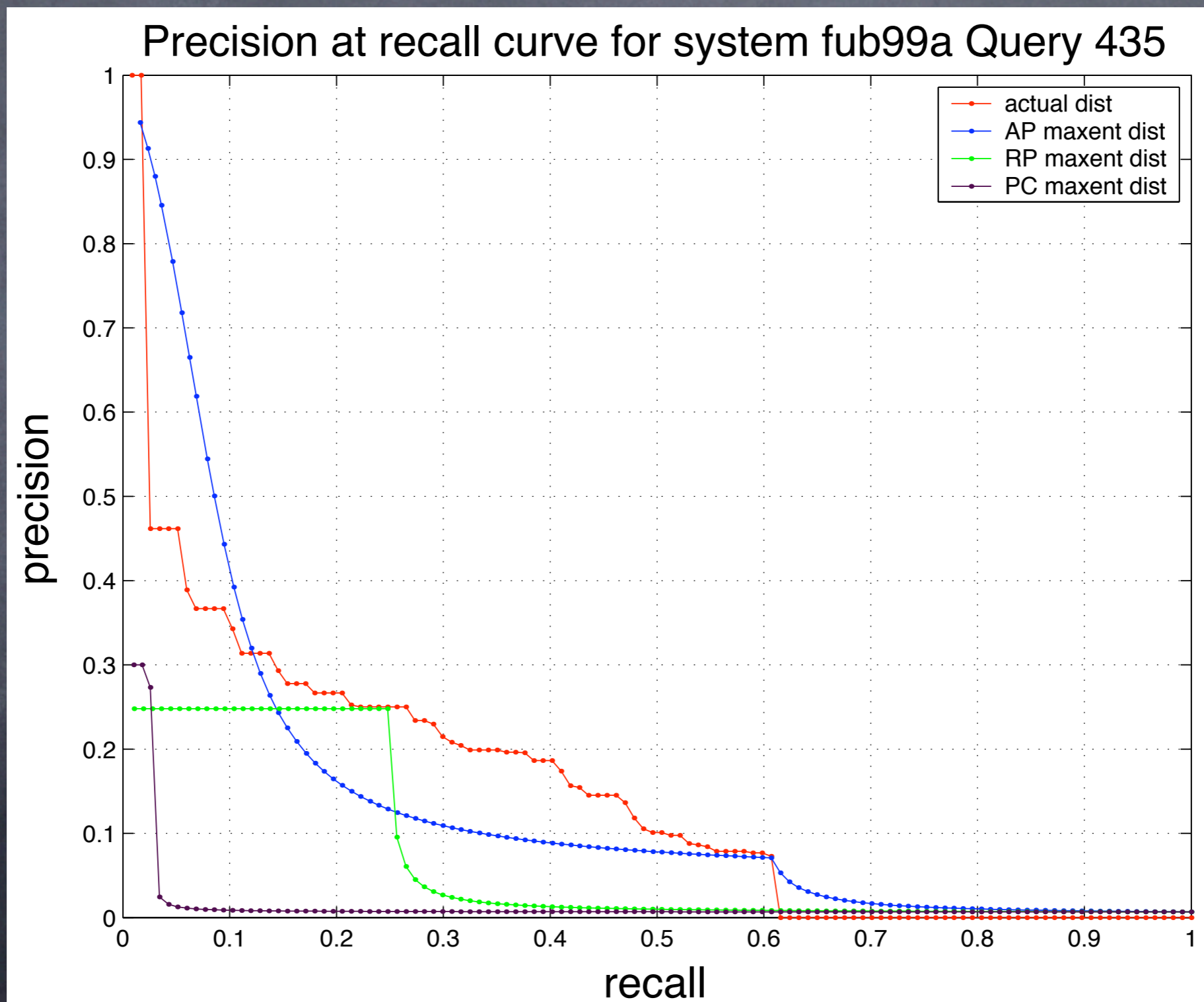
Inferred Probability at Rank



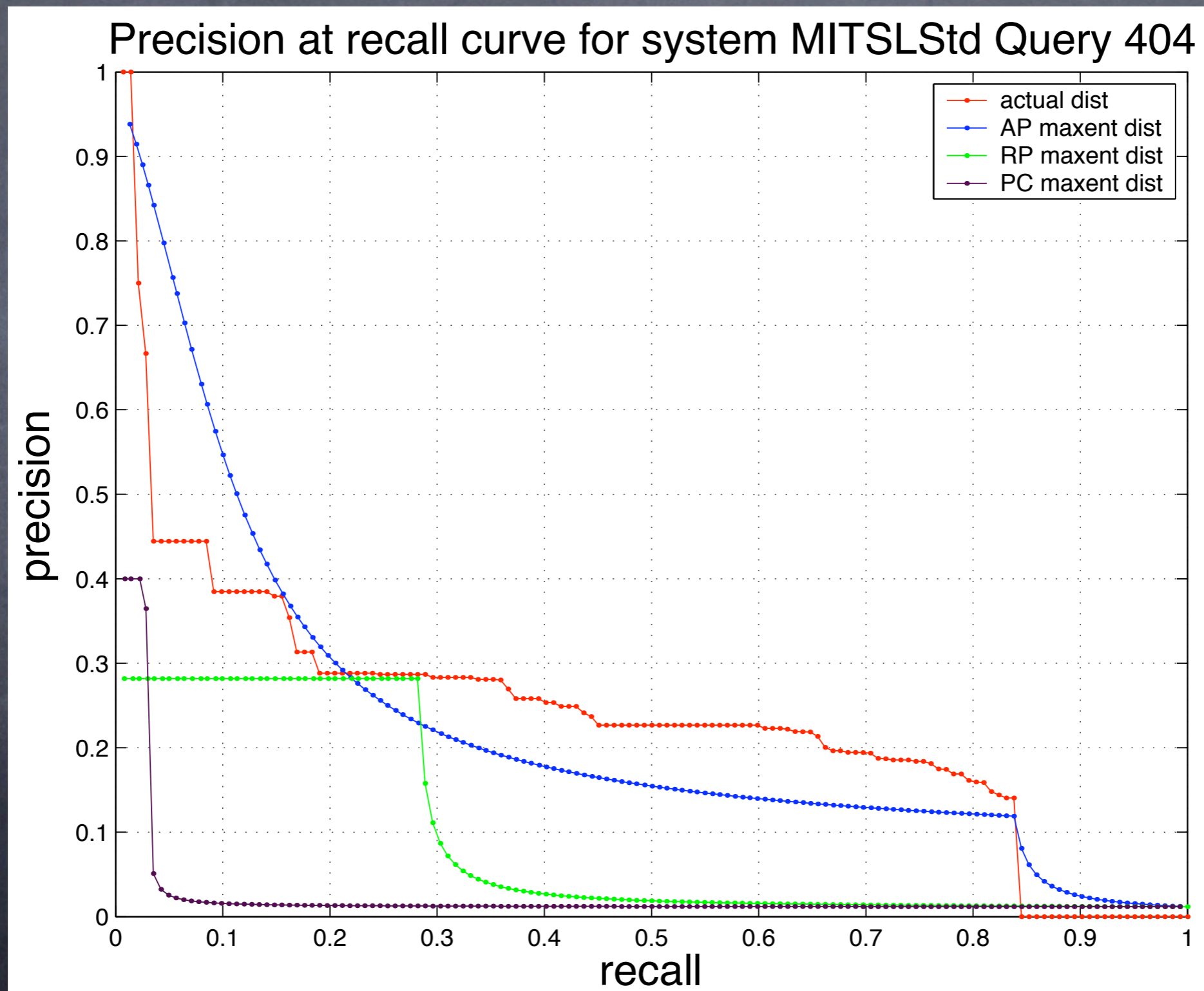
Actual and Inferred P-R Curves



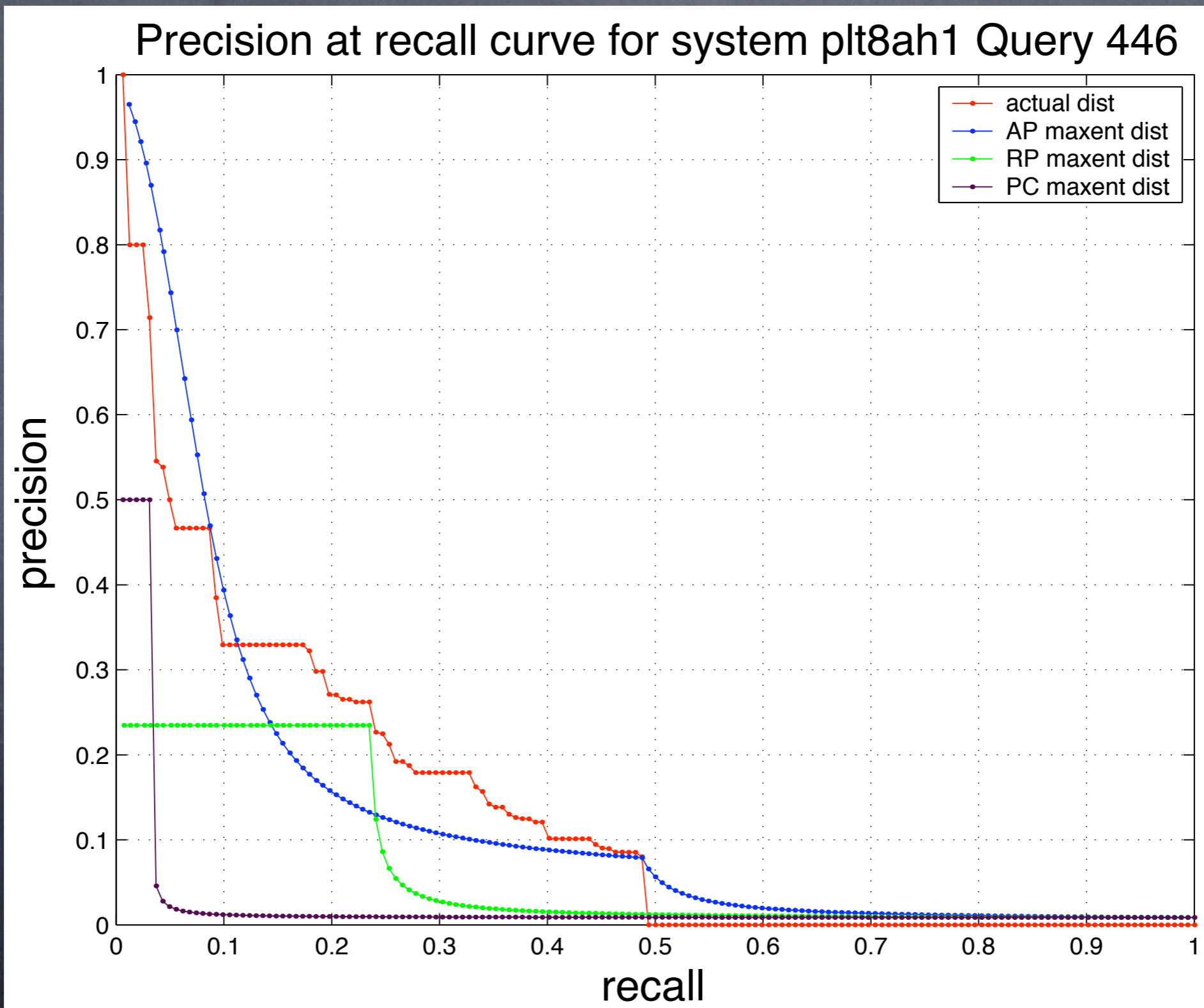
P-R Curves



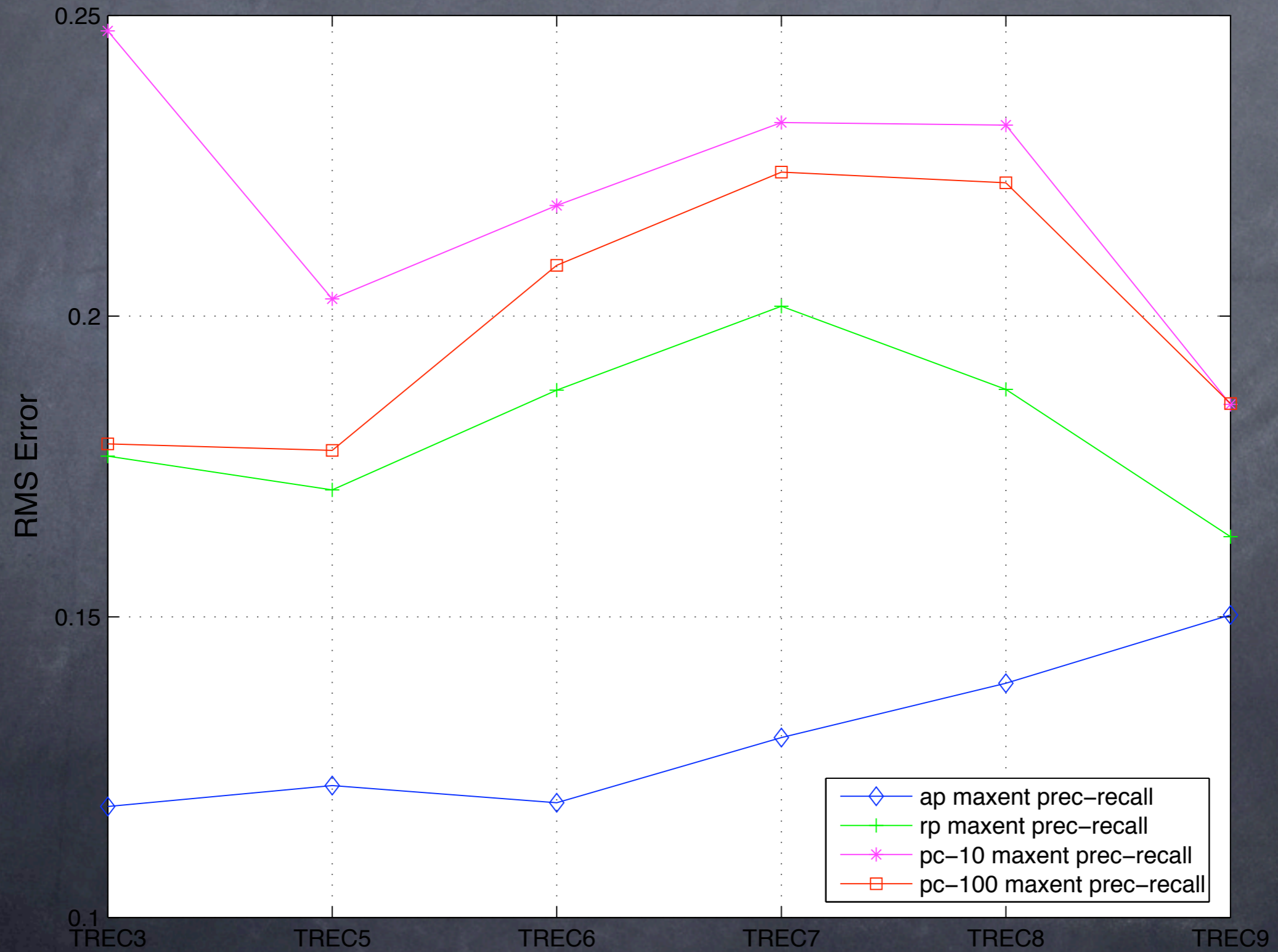
P-R Curves



P-R Curves



Error



Future Work & Questions?