# STAT G8325 Gaussian Processes and Kernel Methods Lecture Notes §07: Bayesian Optimization and Active Learning

John P. Cunningham

Department of Statistics Columbia University Administrative interlude

Bayesian optimization

Bayesian active learning

References

# Outline

Administrative interlude

Bayesian optimization

Bayesian active learning

References

Week	Lectures	Content
Х	Oct 26	Special guest lecture by Andrew Gelman
Х	Oct 28	No lecture (Cunningham unavailable)
Х	Nov 2	No lecture (University holiday)
7	Nov 4,9	Bayesian optimization and active learning
8	Nov 9, 11	<ul> <li>[SLA12]; [GSW<sup>+</sup>15]; [HHGL11]</li> <li>Kernel theory: existence, reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces, etc.</li> <li>[Wah90, ch. 1] (intentionally light reading; work on projects)</li> </ul>

- ▶ HW3 due end of this week.
- Lighter reading going forward.
- Transitioning into kernel methods (non gp).

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• Cross-validation to find optimal  $x = [\ell, \gamma]$ :

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- ► Fairly old idea [MTZ78, Jon01]; more recently [SKKS09, SLA12].

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$$a(x|D, \theta) = \Phi(\gamma(x)),$$
 where  $\gamma(x) = \frac{f(x_b) - E(f(x)|D, \theta)}{\sqrt{Var(f(x)|D, \theta)}}$ 

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GP lower confidence bound:

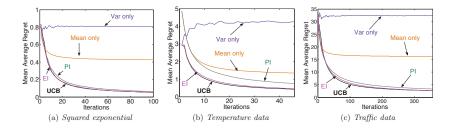
$$a(x|D,\theta) = E(f(x)|D,\theta) - \kappa \sqrt{Var(f(x)|D,\theta)}$$

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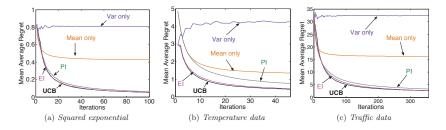
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Still others exist (e.g. entropy search [HS12]).

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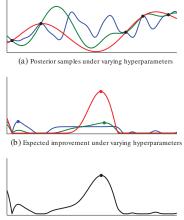
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<sup>(</sup>c) Integrated expected improvement

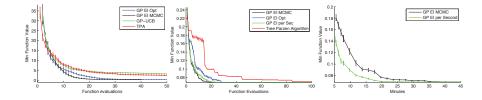
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- MNIST (middle, right) is a digit classification set.



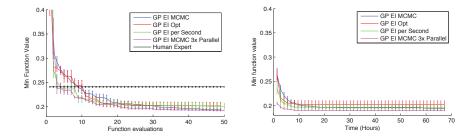
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...learning rate, four weight costs, parameters of the response function, and number of epochs (?)



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Some doubts remain... e.g., is BO a toy solution?

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- ▶ Standard greedy choice is maximally to reduce posterior entropy of *f*:

$$\begin{aligned} \arg \max_{x} H(f|D) &- E_{y|D} \left( H(f|y, x, D) \right) \\ &= \arg \max_{x} I(f; y|x, D) \\ &= \arg \max_{x} I(y; f|x, D) \\ &= \arg \max_{x} H(y|x, D) - E_{f|D} \left( H(y|x, f) \right) \\ &= \arg \max_{x} H(E_{f|D}(y|x, f)) - E_{f|D} \left( H(y|x, f) \right). \end{aligned}$$

▶ The point x that maximally reduces the uncertainty (entropy) in f (namely H(f|D), down to  $E_y(H(f|y, x, D))$ , the expected result) is the point x has maximal mutual information between f(x|D) and the noisy observation y.

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$$h(p) = -p \log p - (1-p) \log(1-p).$$

...resulting in the greedy objective function:

$$I(f; y|x, D) = h(E_{f|D}(\Phi(f(x)))) - E_{f|D}(h(\Phi(f(x)))),$$

...which is intractable but only one dimensional, hence quickly solved.

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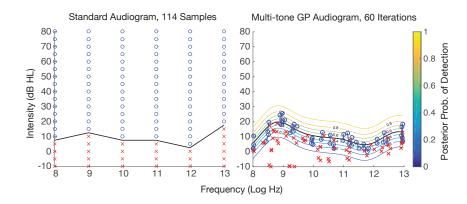
• Maximize this information gain at each step  $\rightarrow$  active learning.

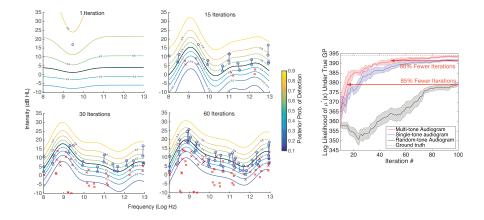
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- ▶ The object of interest is the *audiogram*, a discriminability function.
- ▶ Note: [GSW<sup>+</sup>15] extends to multiple simultaneous tones.





Administrative interlude

Bayesian optimization

Bayesian active learning

References

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