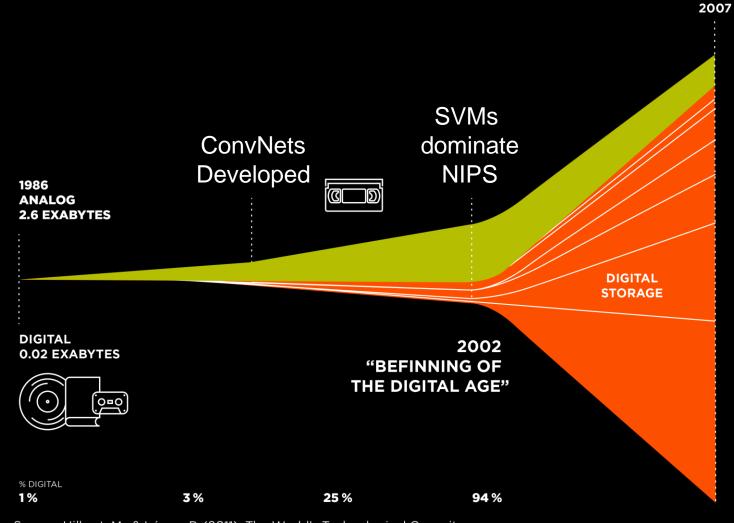
Uncertainty Propagation

NEIL LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

@lawrennd

GLOBAL INFORMATION STORAGE CAPACITY IN OPTIMALLY COMPRESSED BYTES



Source: Hilbert, M., & López, P. (2011). The World's Technological Capacity to Store, Communicate, and Compute Information. Science, 332 (6025), 60-65. martinhilbert.net/worldinfocapacity.html

ANALOG

19 EXABYTES

- Paper, film, audiotape and vinyl: 6%
- Analog videotapes (VHS, etc): 94%

ANALOG A



- Portable media, flash drives: 2%



- Portable hard disks: 2.4%
- CDs & Minidisks: 6.8%
- Computer Servers and Mainframes: 8.9%
- Digital Tape: 11.8%

- DVD/Blu-Ray: 22.8%





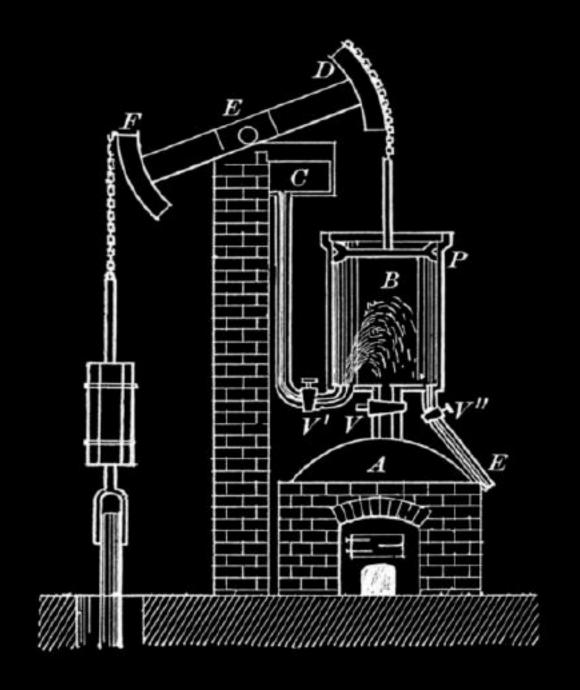


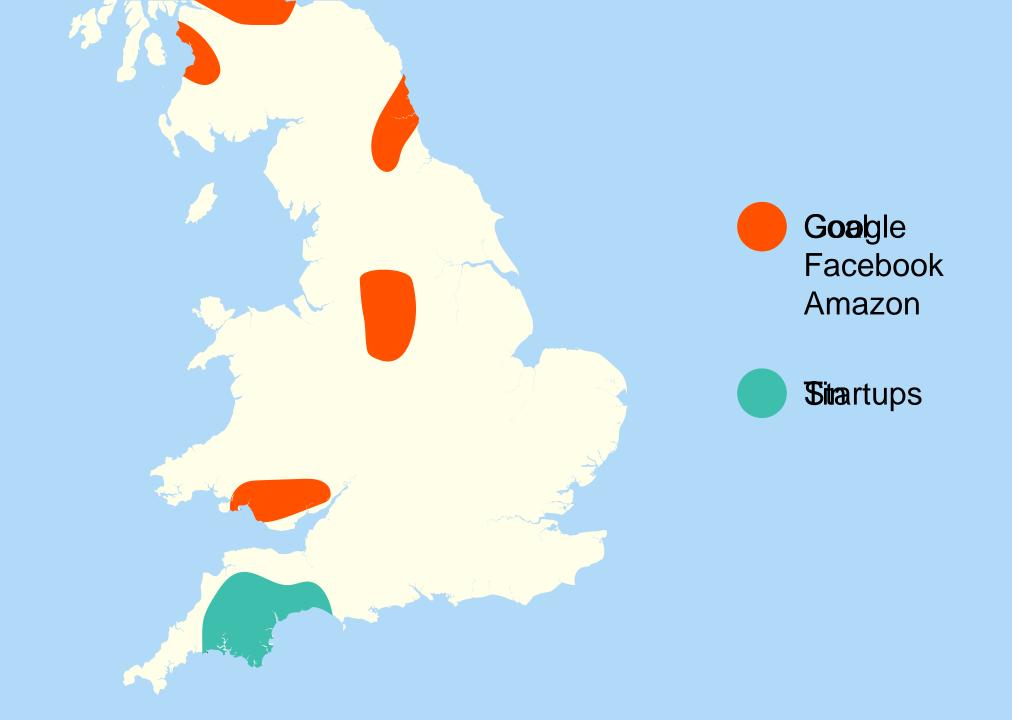
- PC Hard Disks: 44.5% 123 Billion Gigabytes



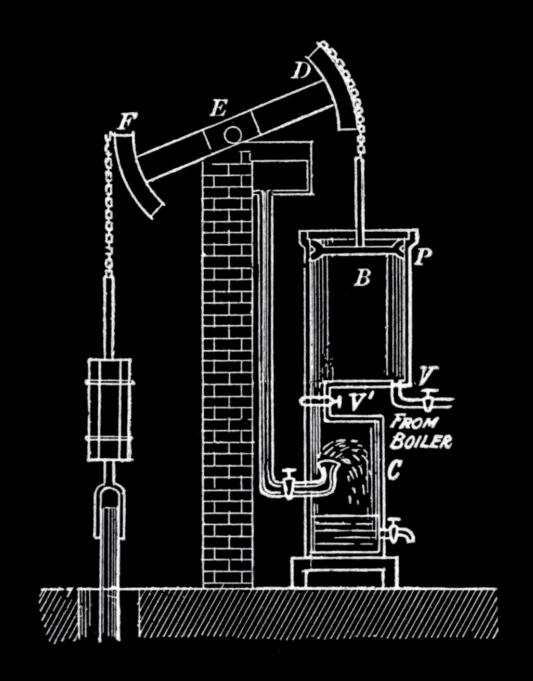
- Others: < 1% (incl. Chip Cards, Memory Cards, Floppy Disks, Mobile Phones, PDAs, Cameras/Camcorders, Video Games)

DIGITAL 280 EXABYTES

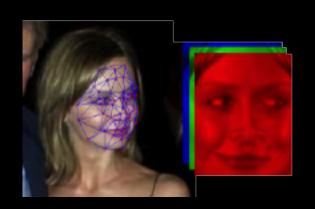


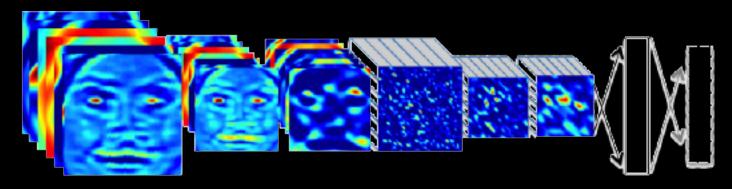




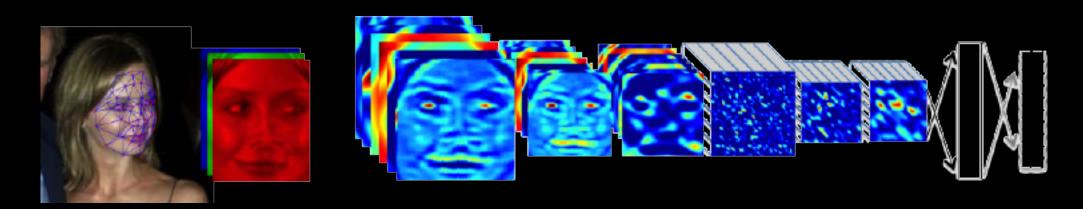


Outline of the DeepFace architecture. A front-end of a single convolution-pooling-convolution filtering on the rectified input, followed by three locally-connected layers and two fully-connected layers. Color illustrates feature maps produced at each layer. The net includes more than 120 million parameters, where more than 95% come from the local and fully connected layers.





Source: DeepFace



$$\mathbf{f}_1(x)$$
 $\mathbf{f}_2(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_3(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_4(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_5(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_6(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_7(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_8(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_9(\cdot)$

$$\mathbf{g}(x) = \mathbf{f}_9 \left(\mathbf{f}_8 \left(\mathbf{f}_7 (\mathbf{f}_6 (\cdots)) \right) \right)$$



$$\mathbf{f}_{9}(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{bmatrix} \phi(\sum_{i} w_{1i}h_{i}) \\ \phi(\sum_{i} w_{2i}h_{i}) \\ \vdots \\ \phi(\sum_{i} w_{ki}h_{i}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_9(h) = \phi(Wh)$$

$$\mathbf{W} \in \mathfrak{R}^{k_8 \times k_9}$$

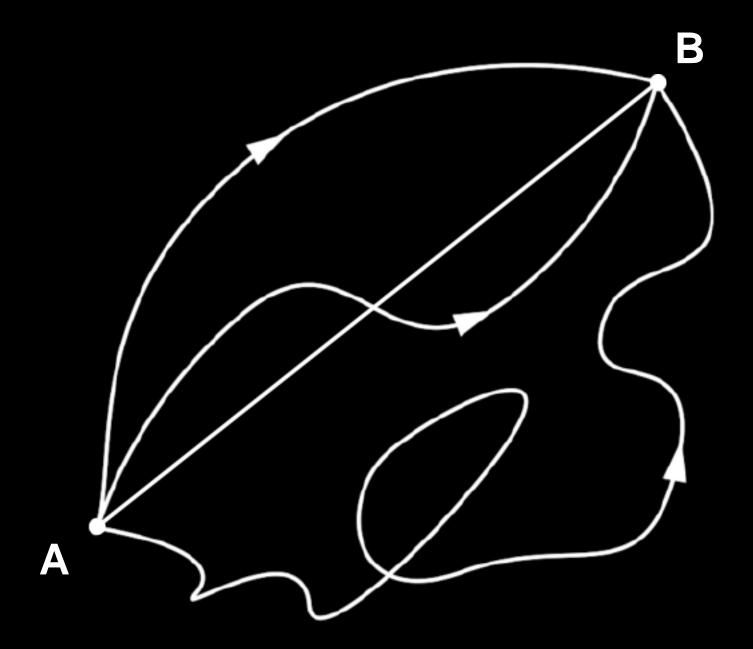
 $\phi(W_1x_1)$ $\phi(W_2h_1)$ $\phi(W_3h_2)$ Yes No

 $\phi(W_1x_1)$ • • •

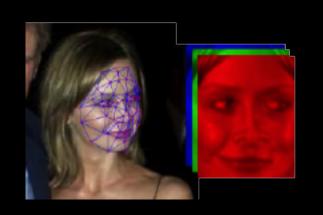
 $\phi(W_2h_1)$ • •

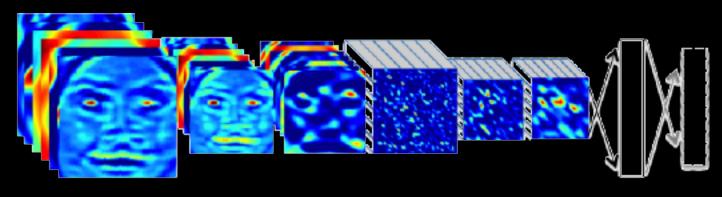
 $\phi(W_3h_2)$ • • • •

Yes No



g(x)



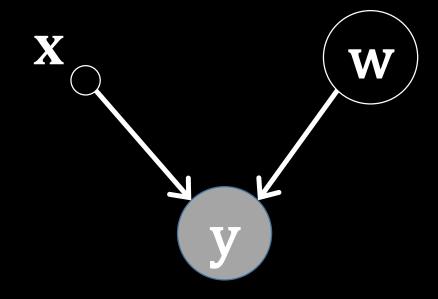


$$\frac{\mathrm{d}g(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$E(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - g(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}))^2$$

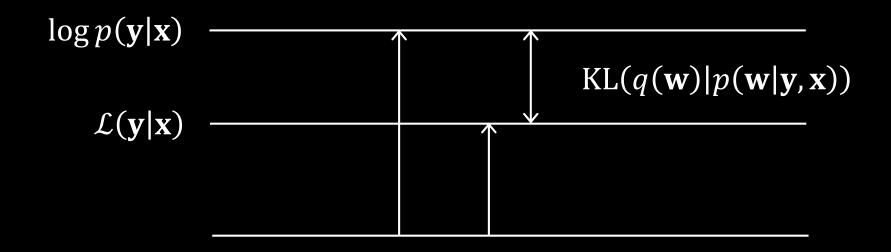
$$\log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - g(\mathbf{x}_i; \mathbf{w}))^2 + \frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi\sigma^2$$

$$p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{w}|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{w})$$



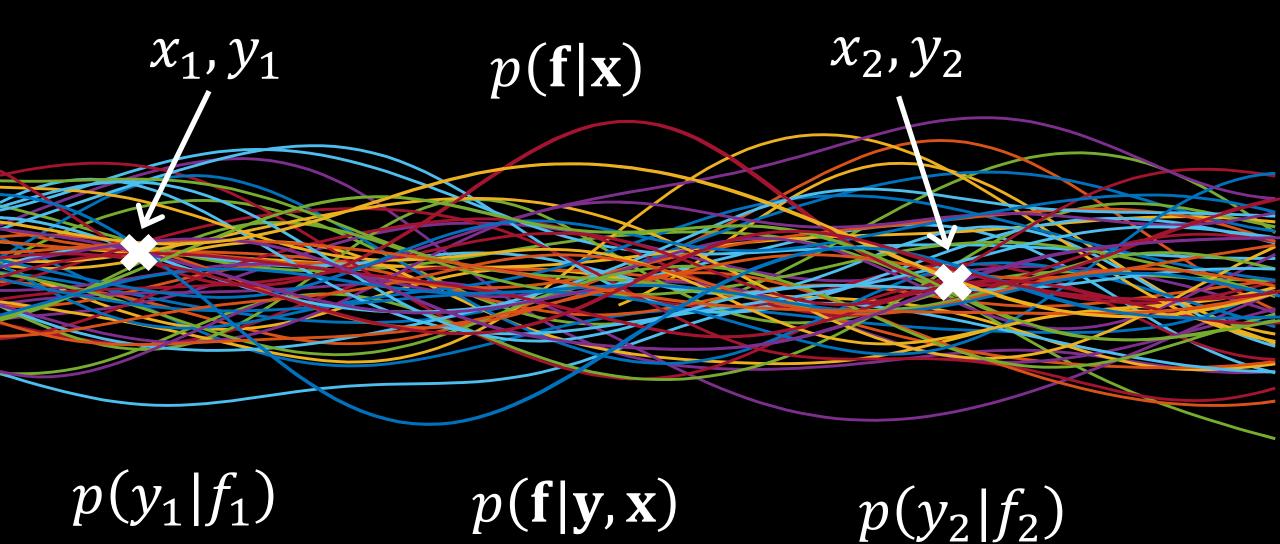
$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{w})d\mathbf{w}$$

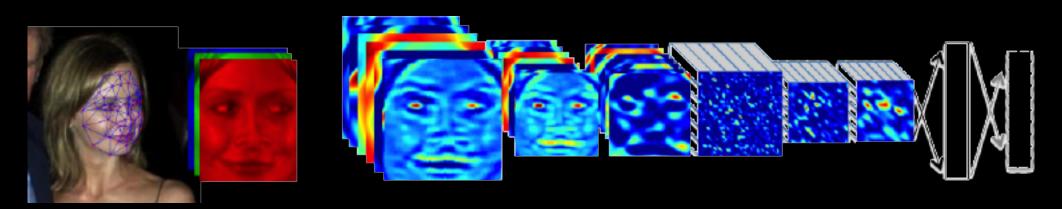
$$\log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) \ge \int q(\mathbf{w}) \log \frac{p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{w},\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{w})}{q(\mathbf{w})} d\mathbf{w}$$



dissimilarity between $q(\mathbf{w})$ expected log likelihood and $p(\mathbf{w})$ $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

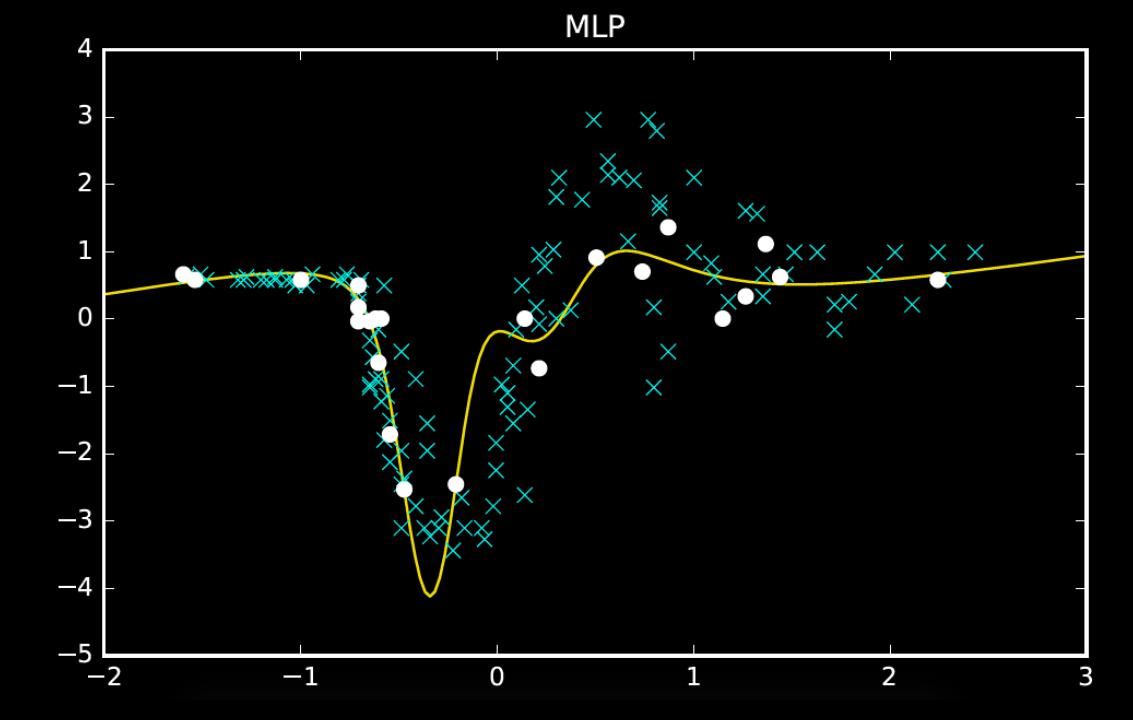
Gaussian Processes

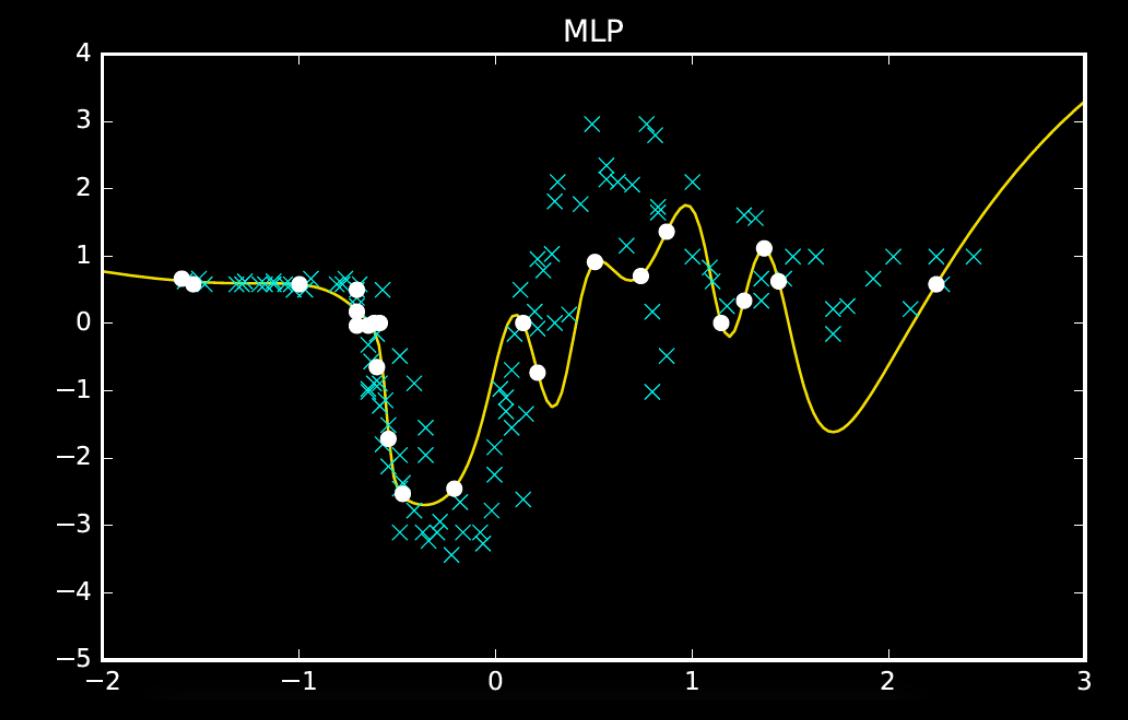


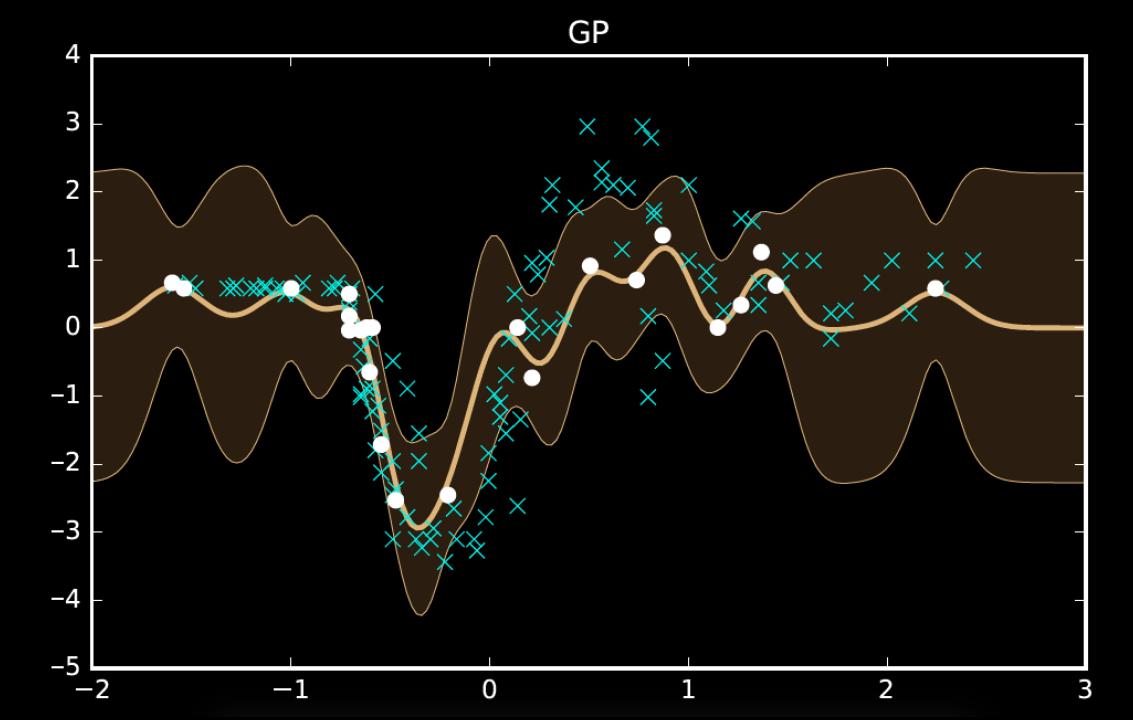


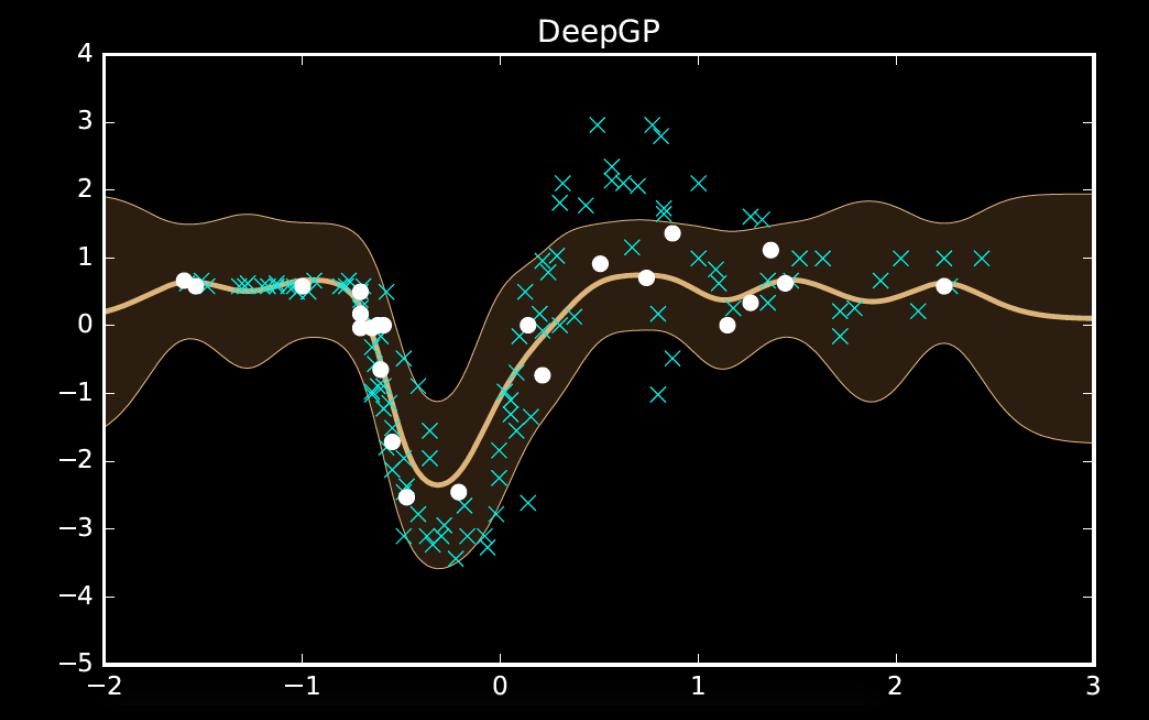
$$\mathbf{f}_1(x)$$
 $\mathbf{f}_2(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_3(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_4(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_5(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_6(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_7(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_8(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_9(\cdot)$

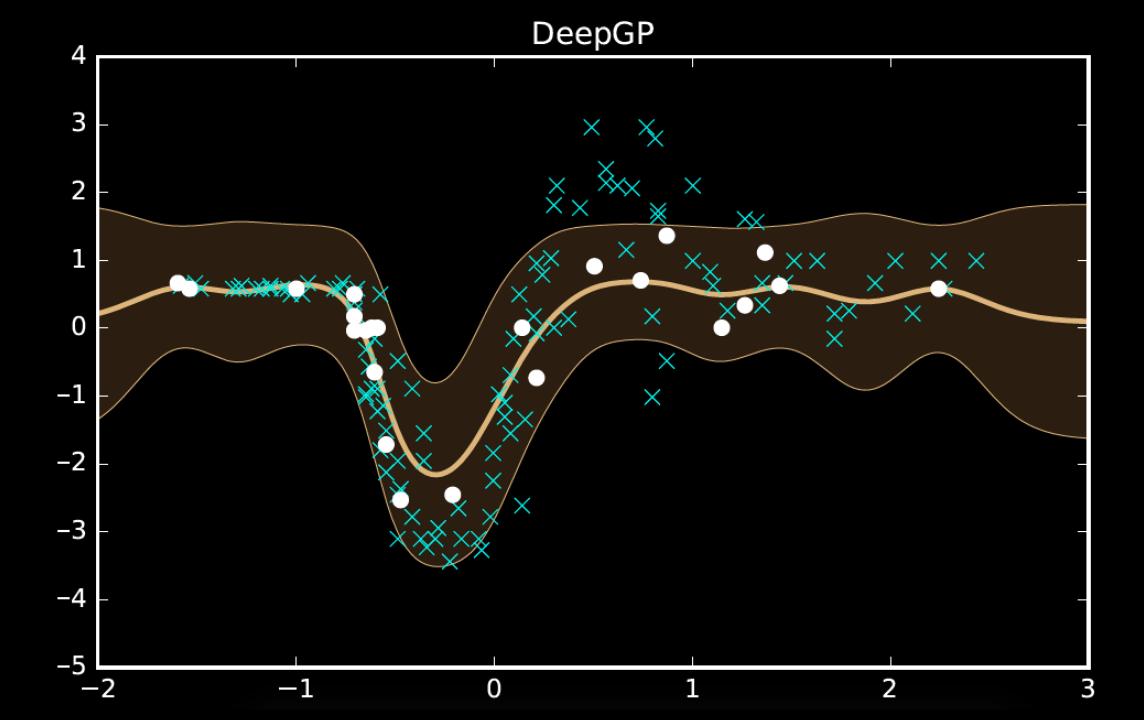
$$\mathbf{g}(x) = \mathbf{f}_9 \left(\mathbf{f}_8 \left(\mathbf{f}_7 (\mathbf{f}_6 (\cdots)) \right) \right)$$











| model | MSE (train) | MSE (test) |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| mlp (200 iters) | 108.5 | 1185.1 |
| mlp (converged) | 24.0 | 1338.2 |
| gp | 59.2 | 1095.4 |
| deep gp (2) | 146.2 | 833.7 |
| deep gp (3) | 182.5 | 843.6 |

$$\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{x} \sim N(0, \mathbf{K}_{ff})$$

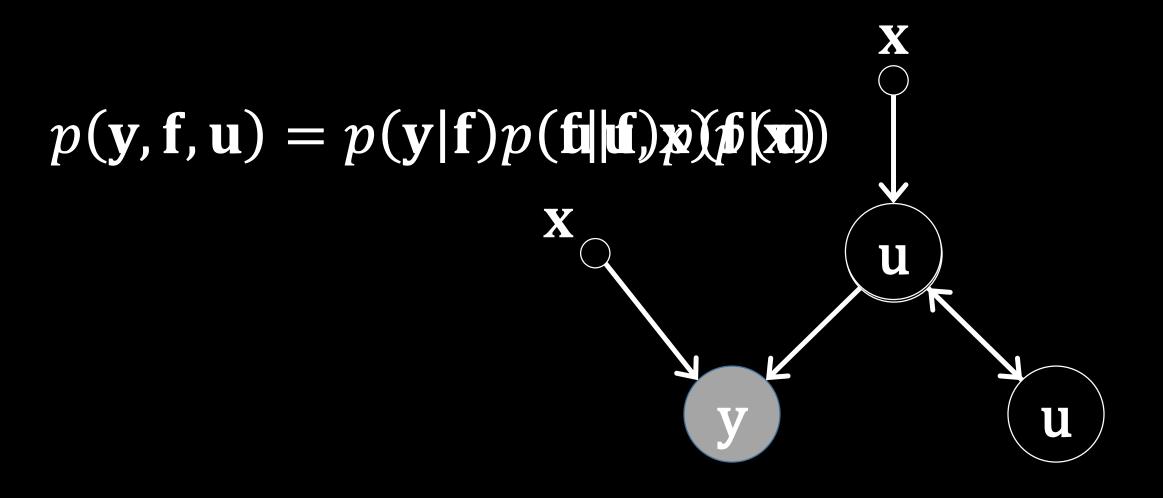
$$k_{ff}(x_i, x_i') = \alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\|x_i - x_i'\|^2}{2\ell^2}\right)$$

$$y_i|f_i\sim N(0,\sigma^2)$$

$$p(y, f|x) = p(y|f)p(f|x)$$



$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{f}$$



$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{u}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{f})p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x})\mathrm{d}\mathbf{f}p(\mathbf{u})$$

$$\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{u} \mid \mathbf{x} \sim N \left(0, \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{ff} & \mathbf{K}_{fu} \\ \mathbf{K}_{uf} & \mathbf{K}_{uu} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$y_i|f_i\sim N(0,\sigma^2)$$

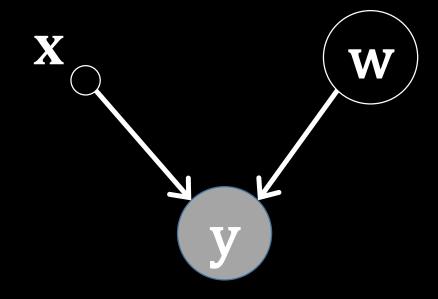
$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u}) = N(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{C} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{K}_{ff} - \mathbf{K}_{fu} \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{K}_{uf}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{K}_{fu} \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

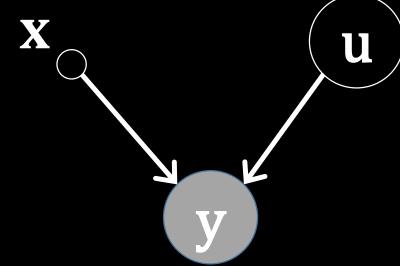
$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) \ge \prod_{i=1}^{n} \exp \int p(f_i|\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) \log p(y_i|f_i) d\mathbf{f}$$

$$p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{w}|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{w})$$



$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = \int p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{w})d\mathbf{w}$$

$$p(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{u}|\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x})p(\mathbf{u})$$



u looks like a parameter $p(y|x) = \int p(y|u,x)p(u)du$ but we can change the dimensionality of u

$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}) + \frac{1}{uu}\mathbf{w},\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{m},\mathbf{k}_{fu}\mathbf{w}^{2}\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w}_{uu}\mathbf{w}^{2}\mathbf{w} + \sigma^{2}\mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{K}_{ff} - \mathbf{K}_{fu} \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{K}_{uf}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{K}_{fu} \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

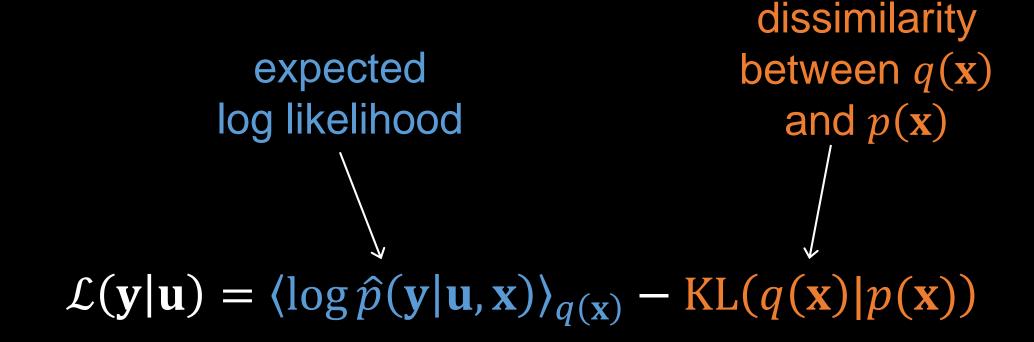
$$p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}) \ge \prod_{i=1}^{n} \exp(\log p(y_i|f_i)) p(f_i|\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x})$$

$$\hat{p}(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}) \ge N(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{m},\sigma^2\mathbf{I}) \exp\left(\frac{c_{ii}}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$c_{ii} = k_{ii} - \mathbf{k}_{iu} \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{k}_{ui}$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{K}_{fu} \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

system is log linear in u



system remains log linear in u

$$\hat{p}(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}) \ge N(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{m},\sigma^2\mathbf{I}) \exp\left(\frac{c_{ii}}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$c_{ii} = k_{ii}(x_i, x_i) - \mathbf{k}_{iu}(x_i) \mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1} \mathbf{k}_{ui} (x_i)$$

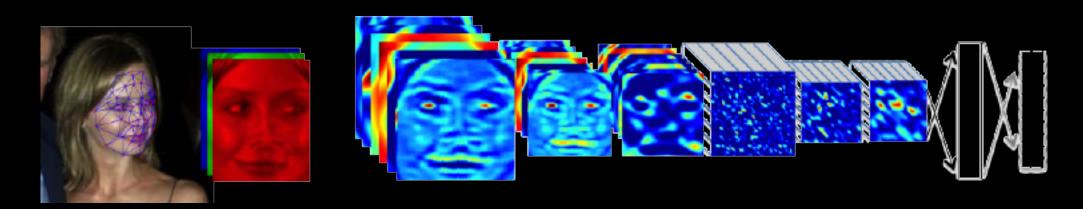
$$\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{K}_{fu}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{K}_{uu}^{-1}\mathbf{u}$$

system is not log linear in x

$$\langle k_{ii}(x_i, x_i) \rangle_{q(x_i)}$$

$$\langle \mathbf{K}_{fu}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle_{q(\mathbf{x})}$$

$$\langle \mathbf{K}_{uf}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{K}_{fu}(\mathbf{x})\rangle_{q(\mathbf{x})}$$



$$\mathbf{f}_1(x)$$
 $\mathbf{f}_2(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_3(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_4(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_5(\cdot)$ $\mathbf{f}_6(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_7(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_8(\cdot)\mathbf{f}_9(\cdot)$

$$\mathbf{g}(x) = \mathbf{f}_9 \left(\mathbf{f}_8 \left(\mathbf{f}_7 (\mathbf{f}_6 (\cdots)) \right) \right)$$

two Gaussian processes: apply bound recursively

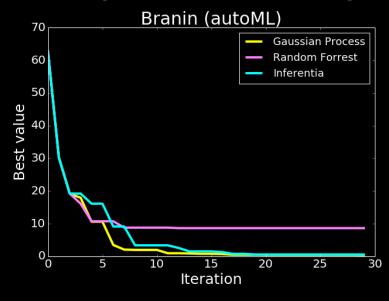
$$\int p(y|f_5)p(f_5|f_4)p(f_4|f_3)p(f_3|f_2)p(f_1|x)df$$

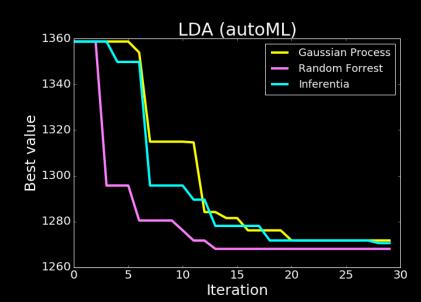
$$\mathbf{g}(x) = \mathbf{f}_5 \left(\mathbf{f}_4 \left(\mathbf{f}_3 \left(\mathbf{f}_2 (\mathbf{f}_1 (x)) \right) \right) \right)$$

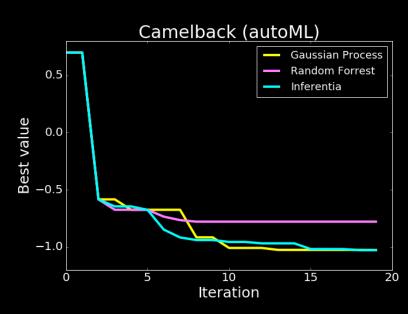
Regression

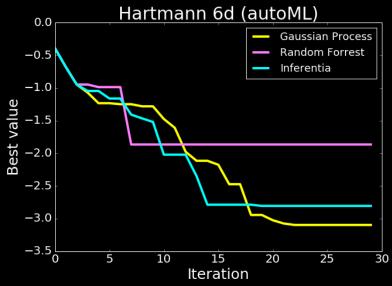
| data set | n | p | GP | Sparse GP | Deep GP |
|----------|------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| housing | 506 | 13 | 2.78±0.54 | 2.77±0.60 | 2.69±0.49 |
| redwine | 588 | 11 | 0.72±0.06 | 0.62±0.04 | 0.62±0.04 |
| energy1 | 768 | 8 | 0.48±0.07 | 0.50±0.07 | 0.49±0.07 |
| energy2 | 768 | 8 | 0.59±0.08 | 1.66±0.21 | 1.39±0.49 |
| concrete | 1030 | 8 | 5.26±0.67 | 5.81±0.62 | 5.66±0.62 |

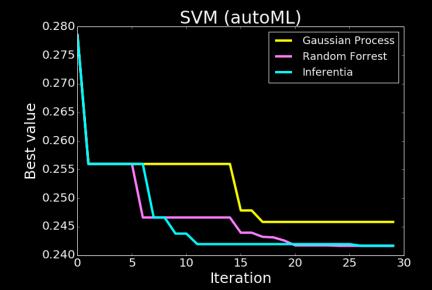
Bayesian Optimization







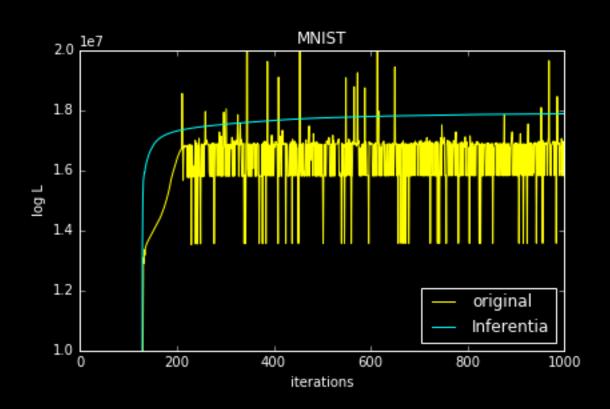


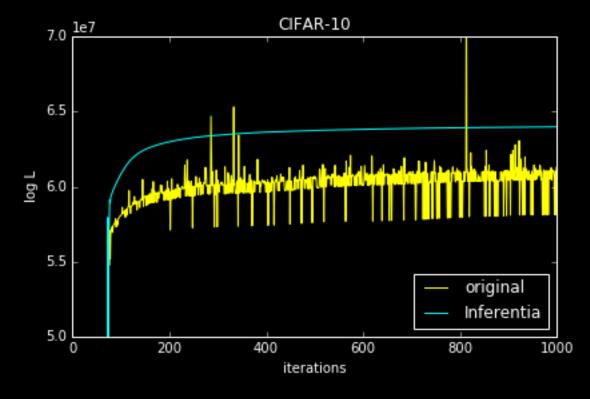


Inferentia

Challenging Uncertainty

Numerical Issues





Health



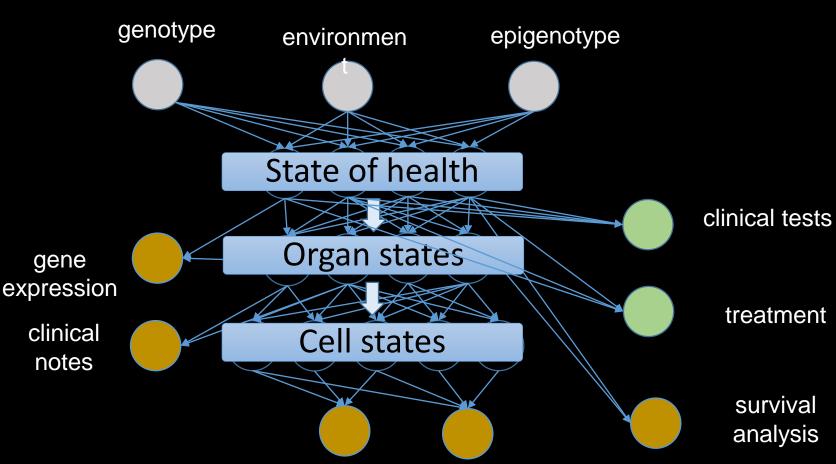








- Complex system
- Scarce data
- Different modalities
- Poor understanding of mechanism
- Large scale



Thank you

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http://inverseprobability.com
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