

But what is a Gaussian process?

Regression while knowing how certain you are

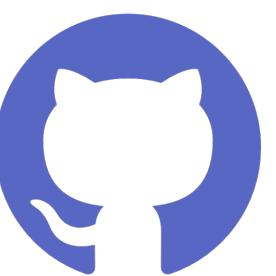
Quan Nguyen

Who am I?

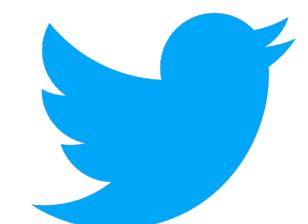
- **Quan Nguyen**
- Ph.D. student – Bayesian machine learning,
decision-making under uncertainty



krisnguyen135.github.io



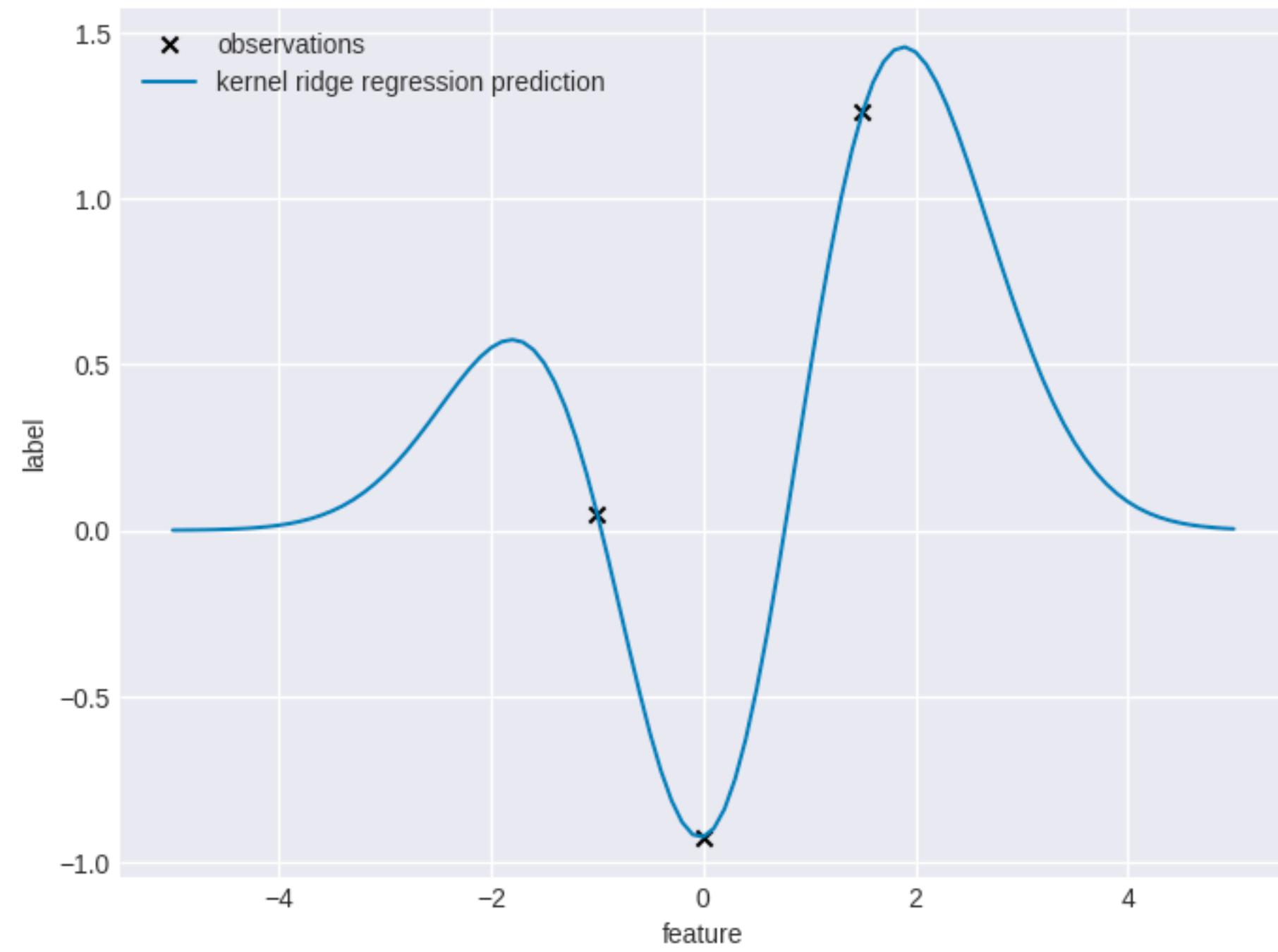
github.com/KrisNguyen135/Talks



@the_subrahend

Interpolation vs. extrapolation

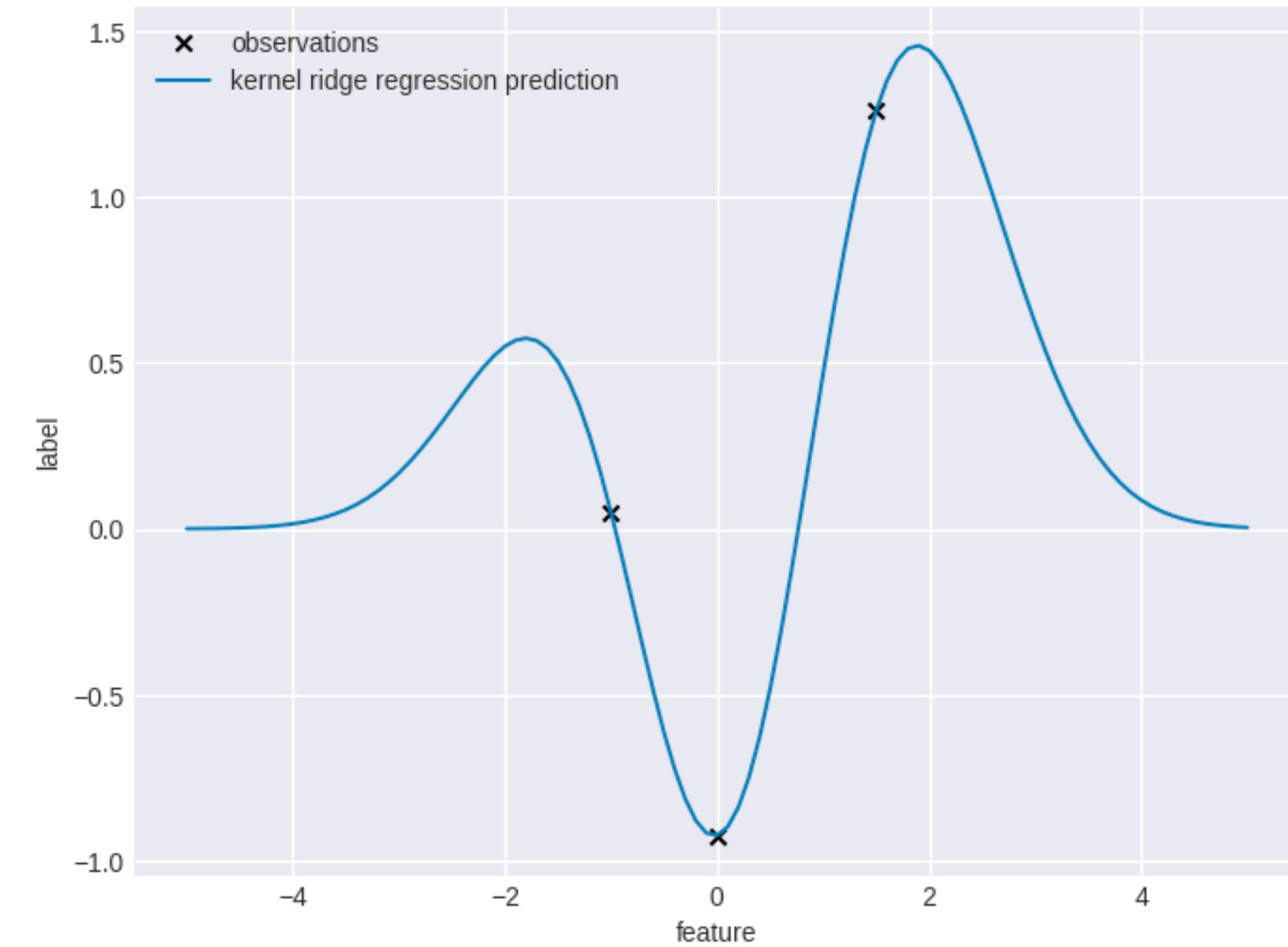
quantifying what we do and don't know



Interpolation vs. extrapolation

quantifying what we do and don't know

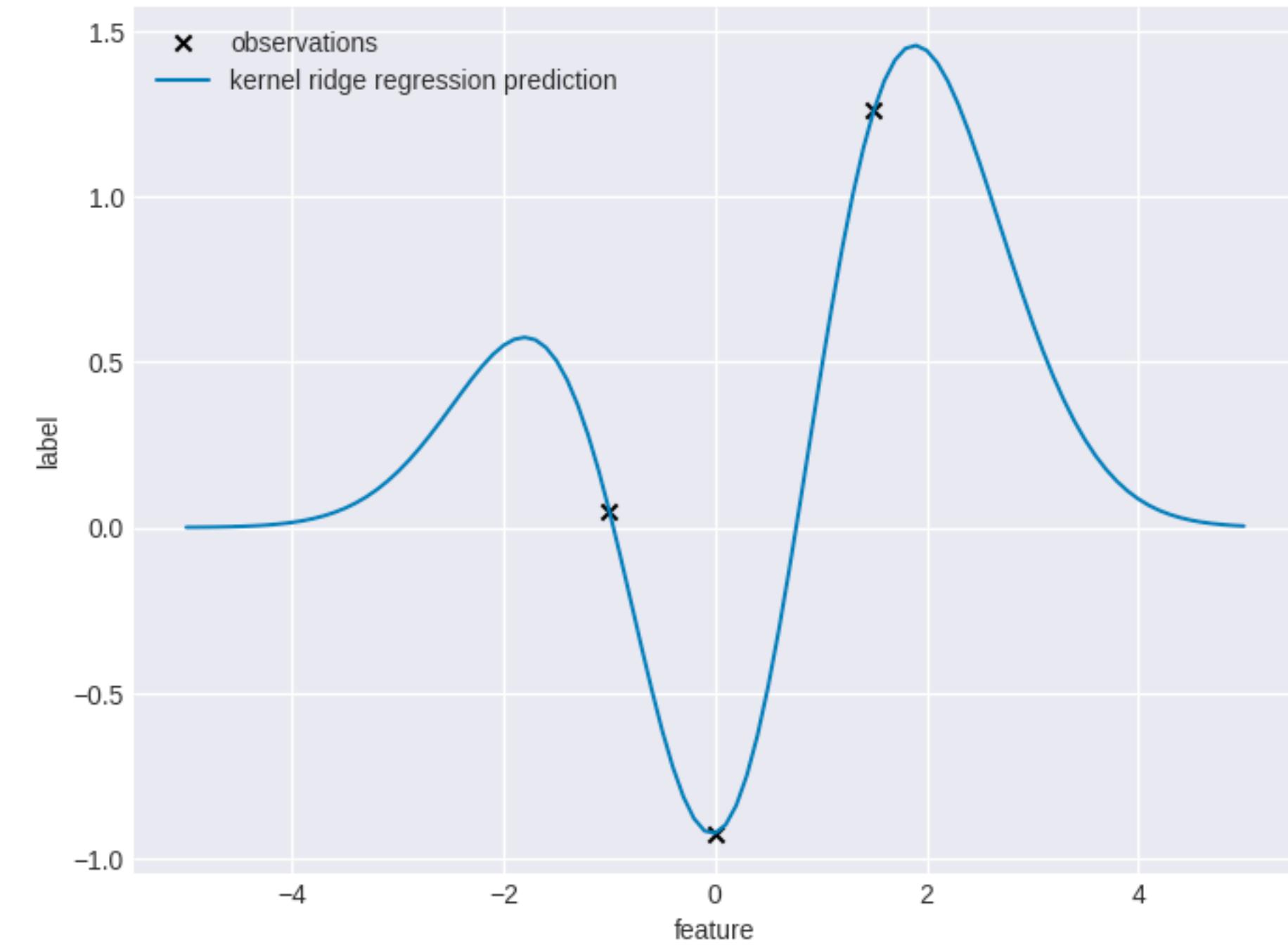
- **Typical ML models:** *single-valued* numbers as predictions



Interpolation vs. extrapolation

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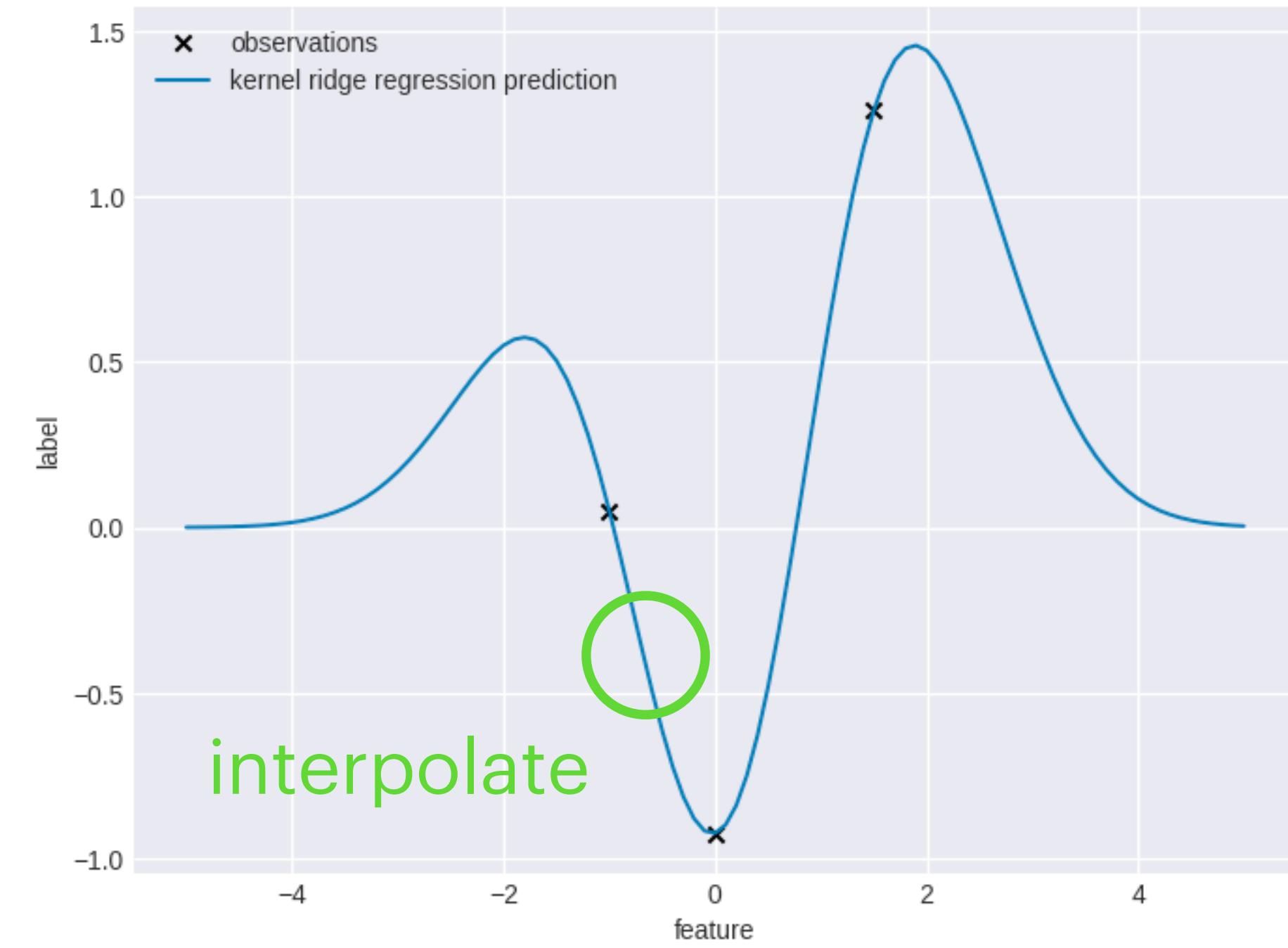
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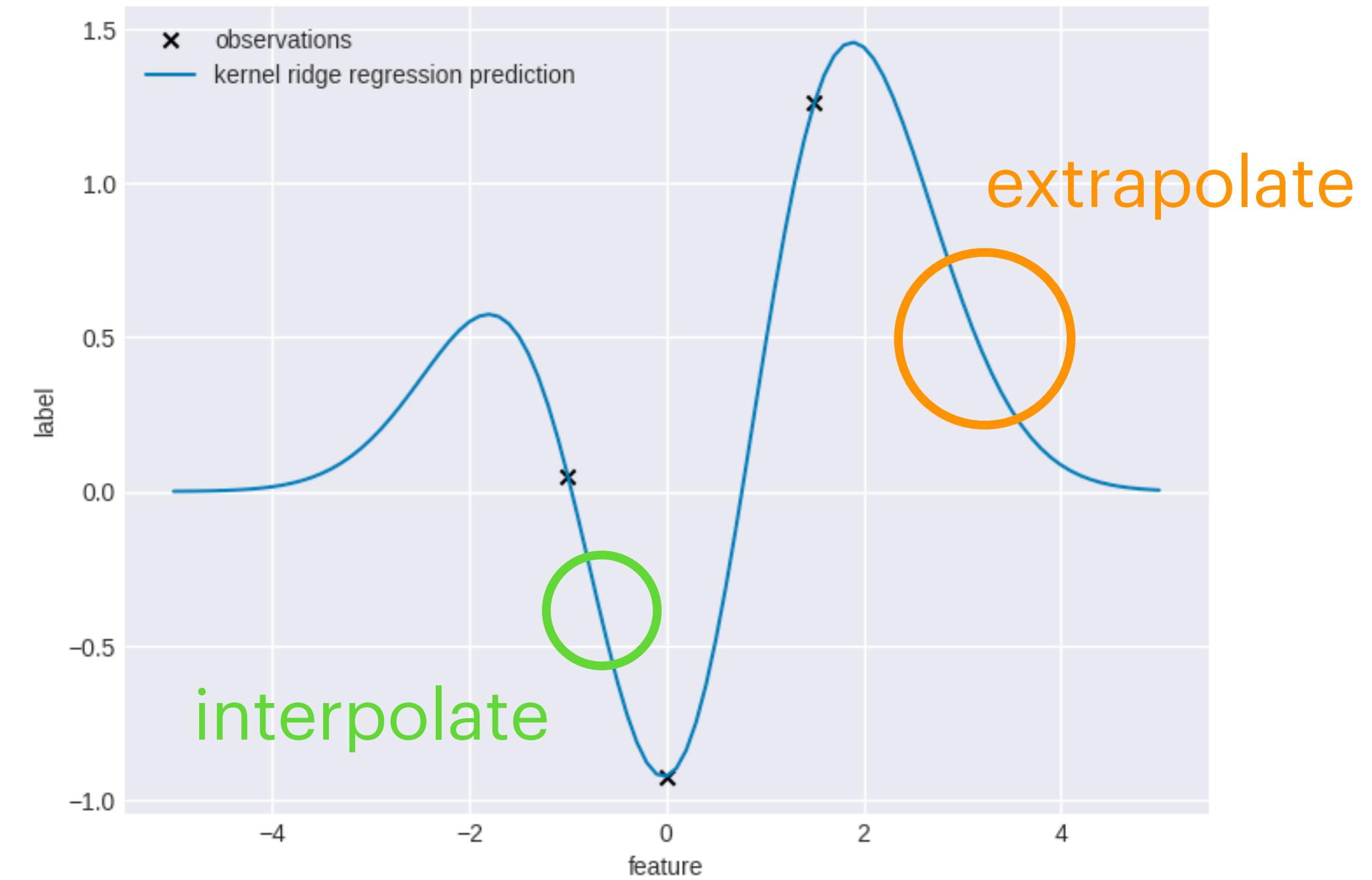
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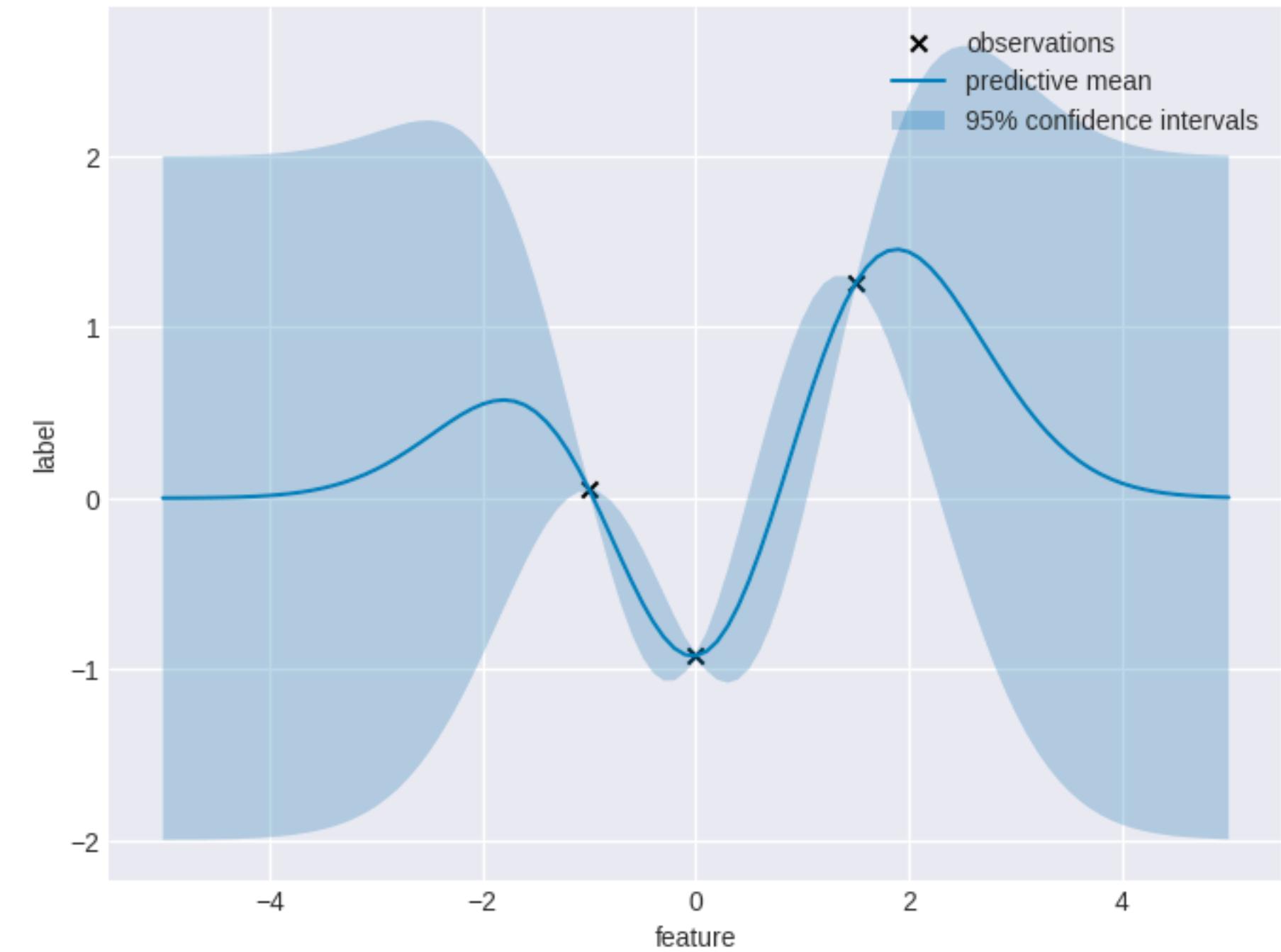
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Interpolation vs. extrapolation

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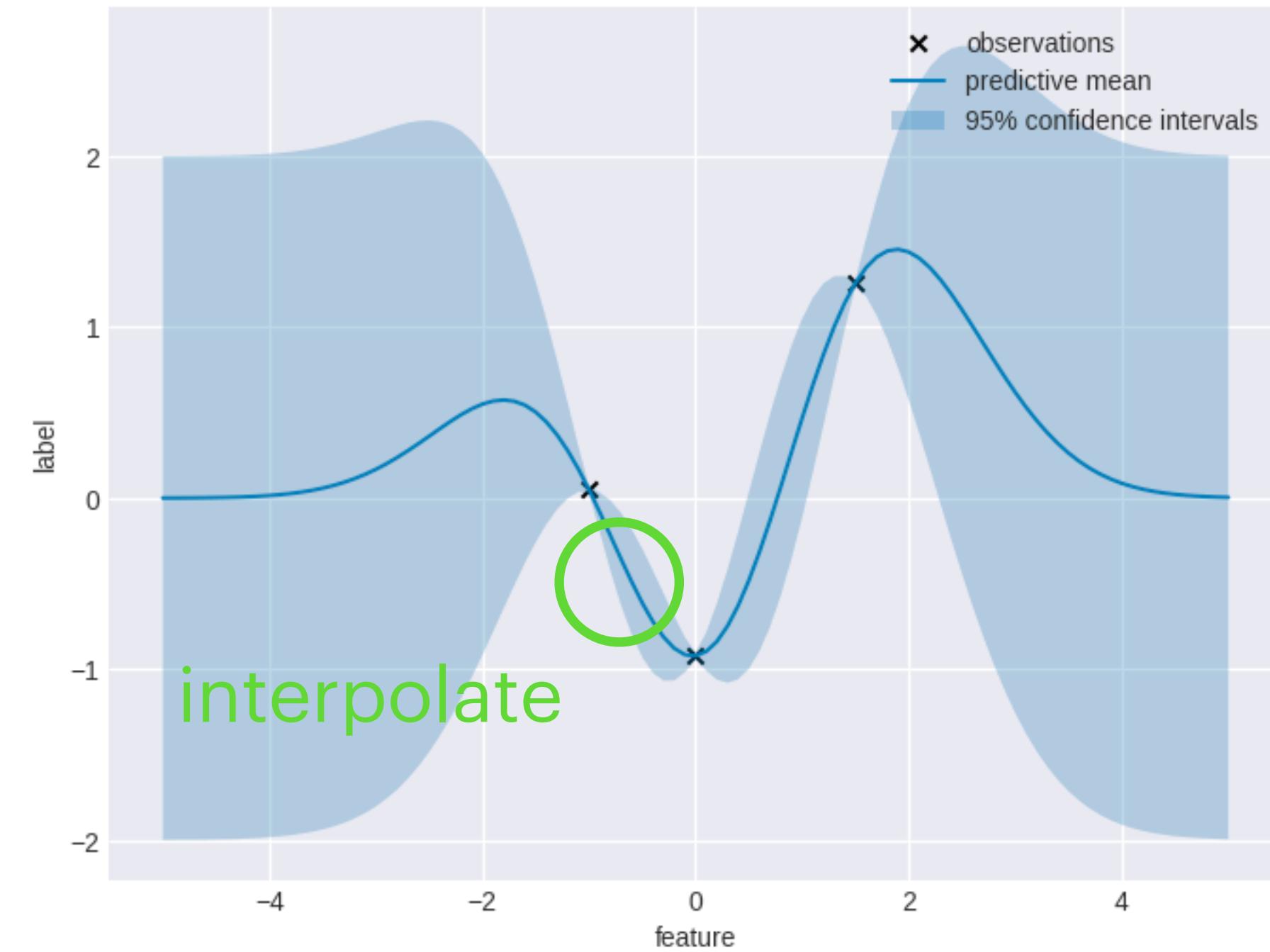
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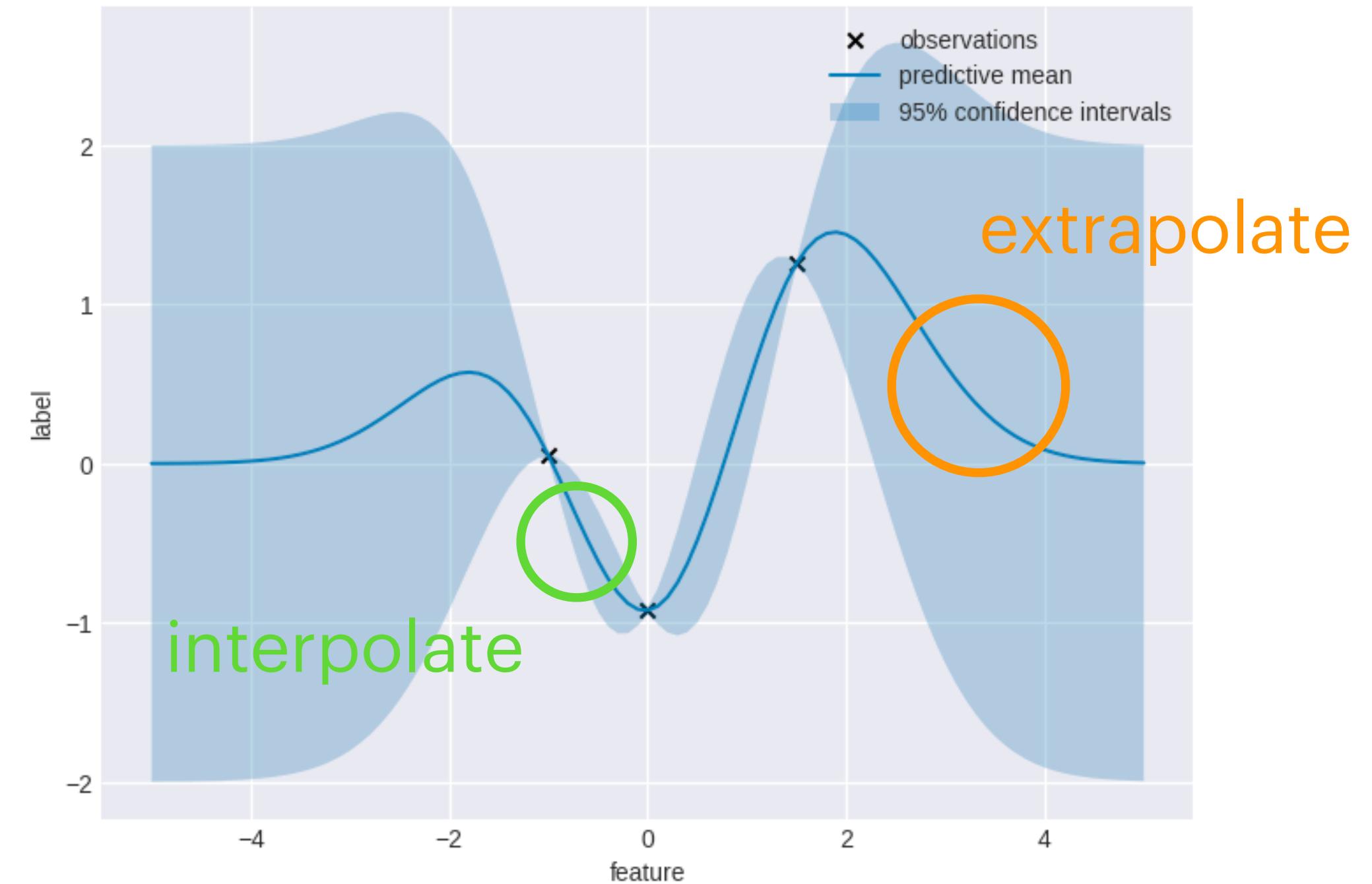
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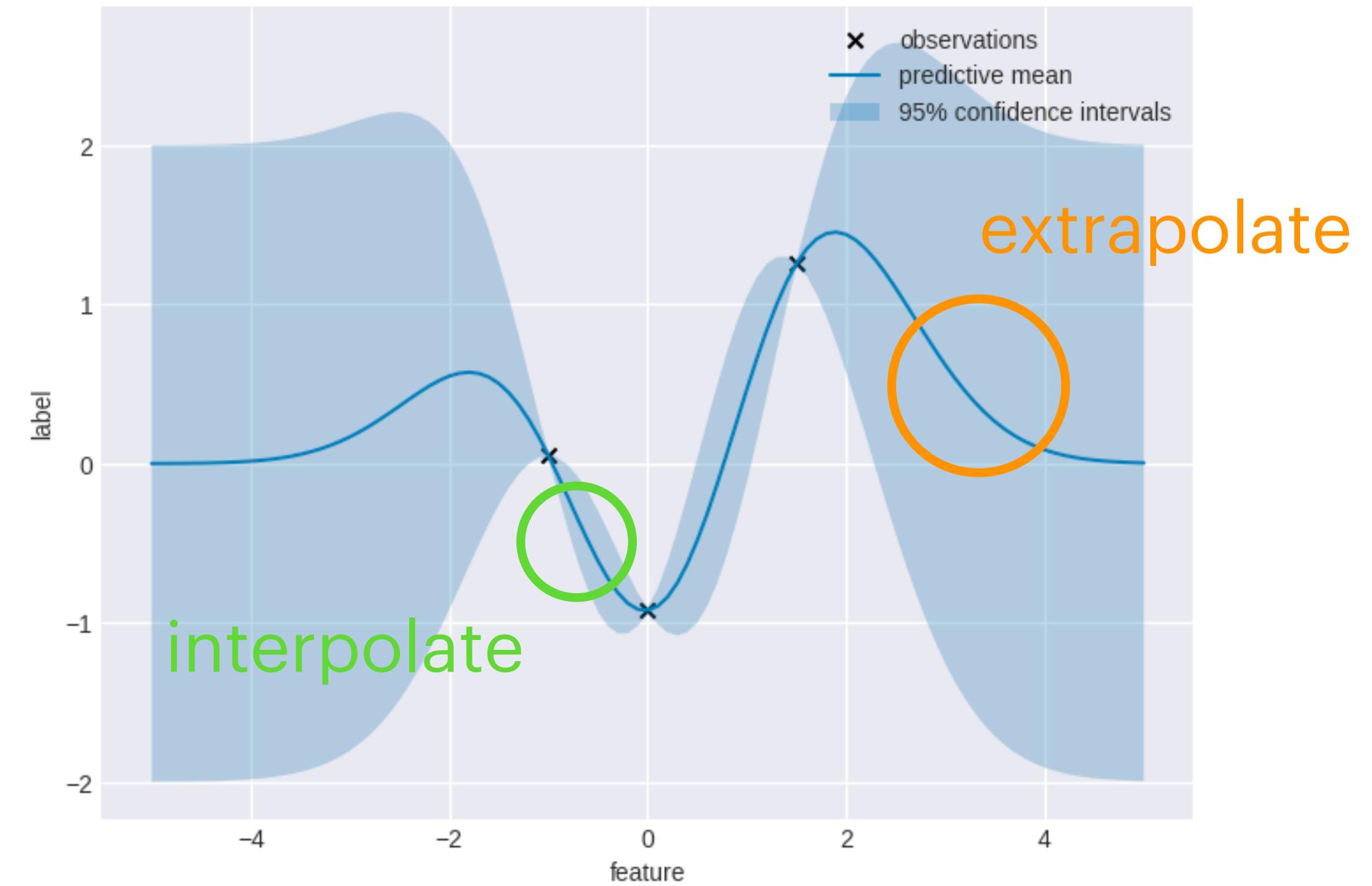
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 - high confidence for test points similar to training points
 - low confidence for unseen test points
 - good for decision making under uncertainty



Multivariate Gaussian distributions

a statistician' way of
accounting for
similarity & uncertainty



**Looking to sell your house?
see how much others are selling theirs for**

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I guess my house is worth
**somewhere between \$100k and
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Alice sold her house for **\$250k**.

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training point 1: price of SF house
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training point 1: price of SF house
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training point 2: price of neighbor house
very helpful

Multivariate Gaussian distributions

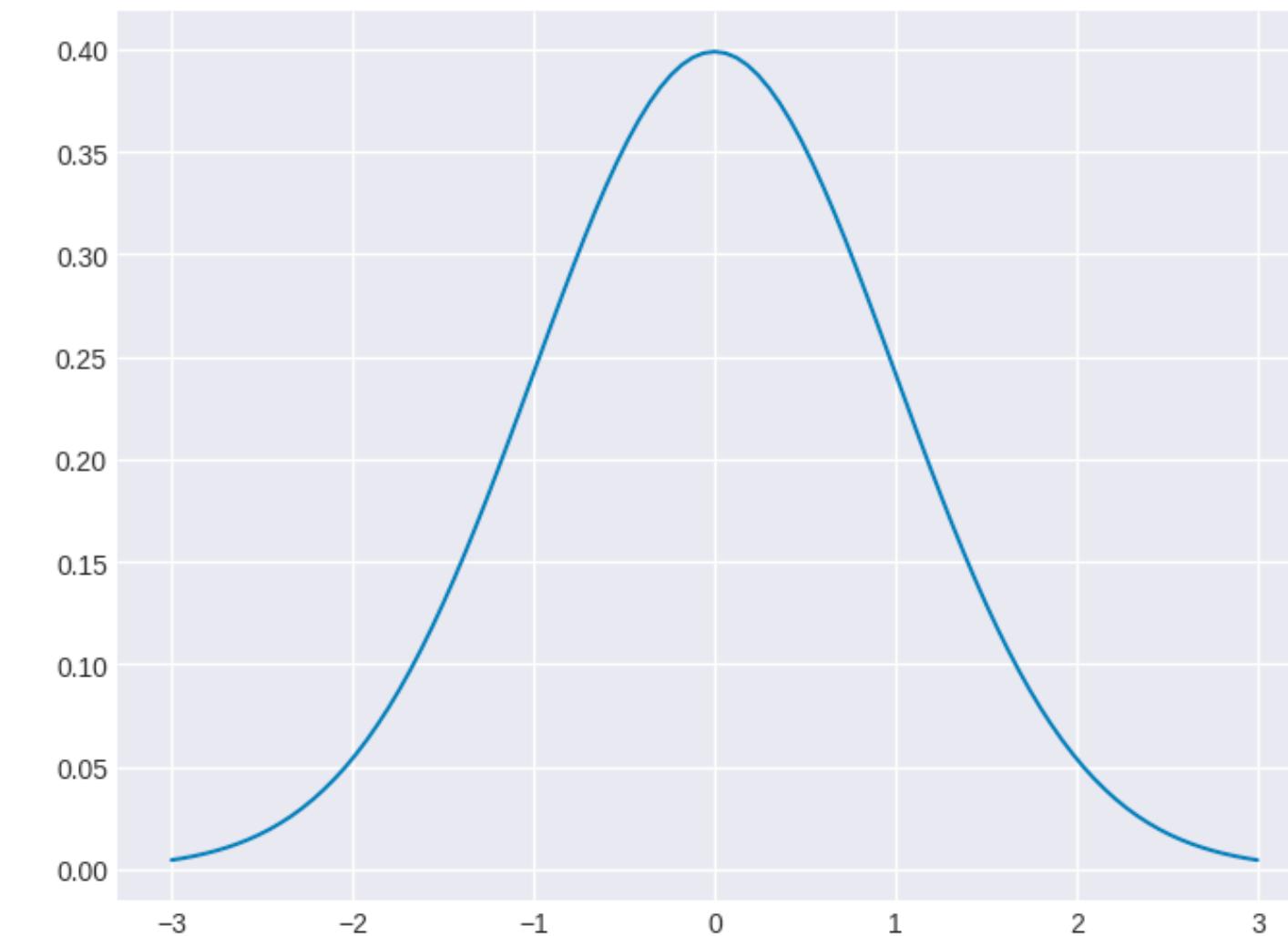
the high-dimensional bell curve

Multivariate Gaussian distributions

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- **Gaussian distribution:** the familiar bell curve

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

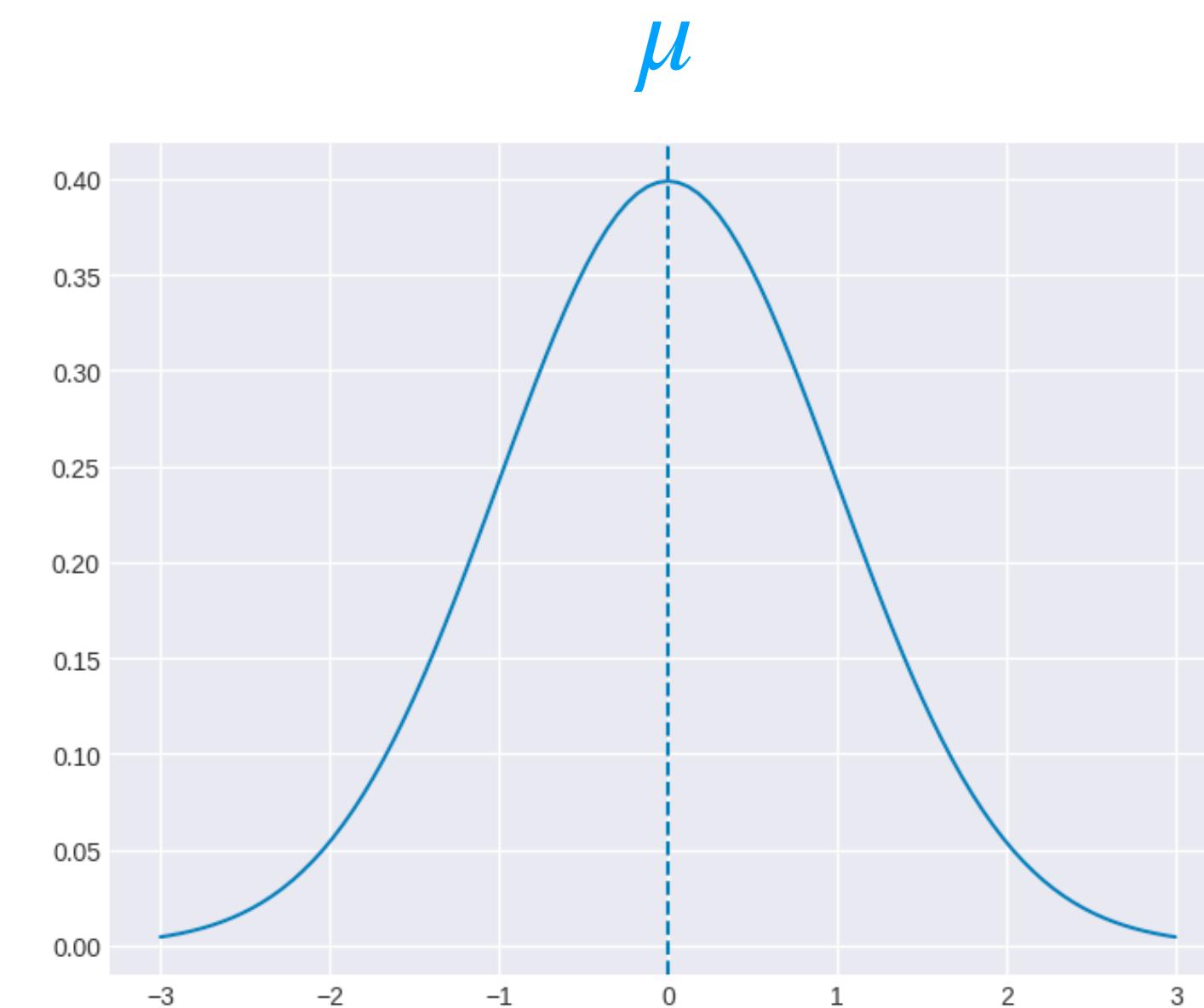


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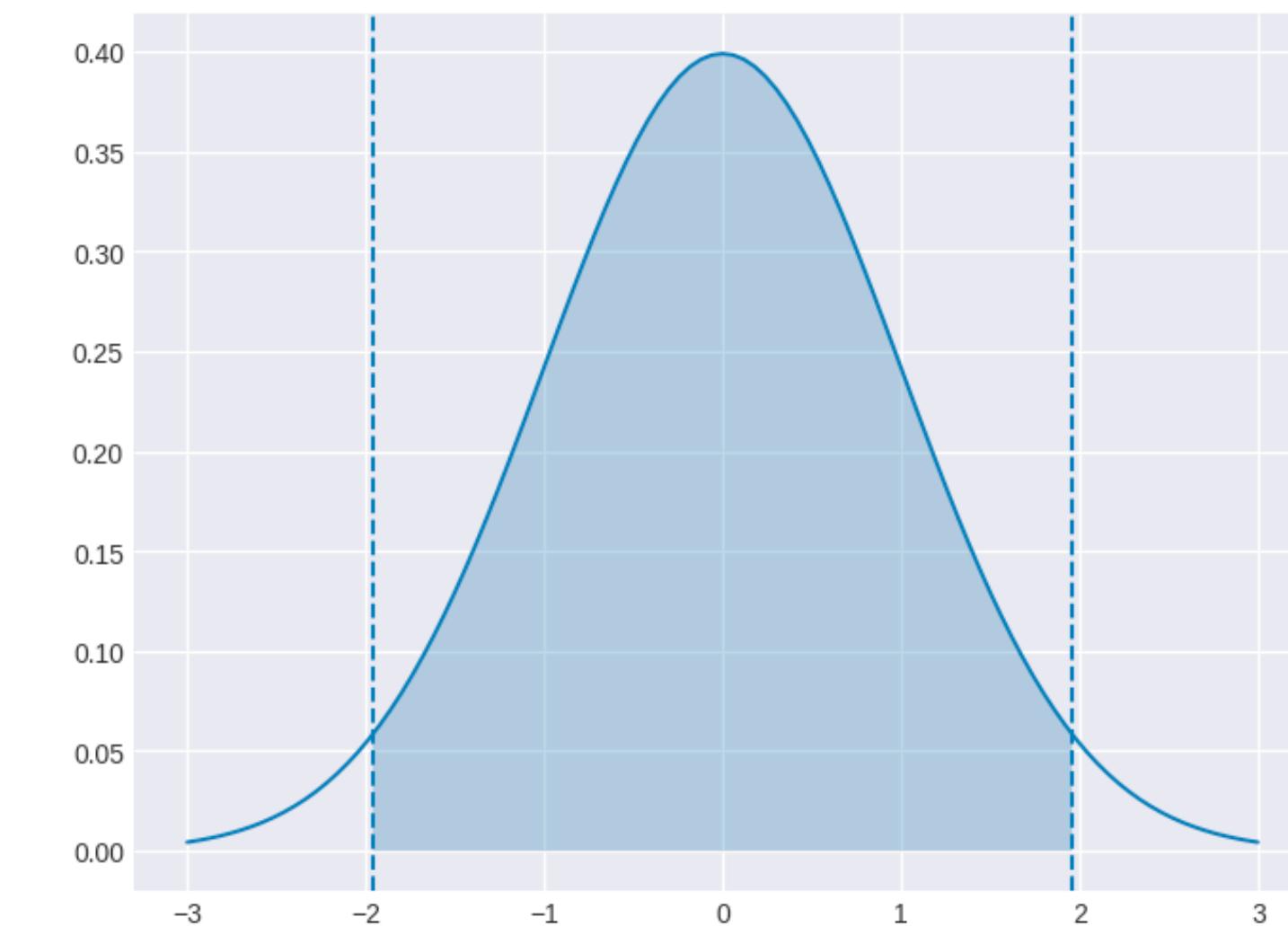
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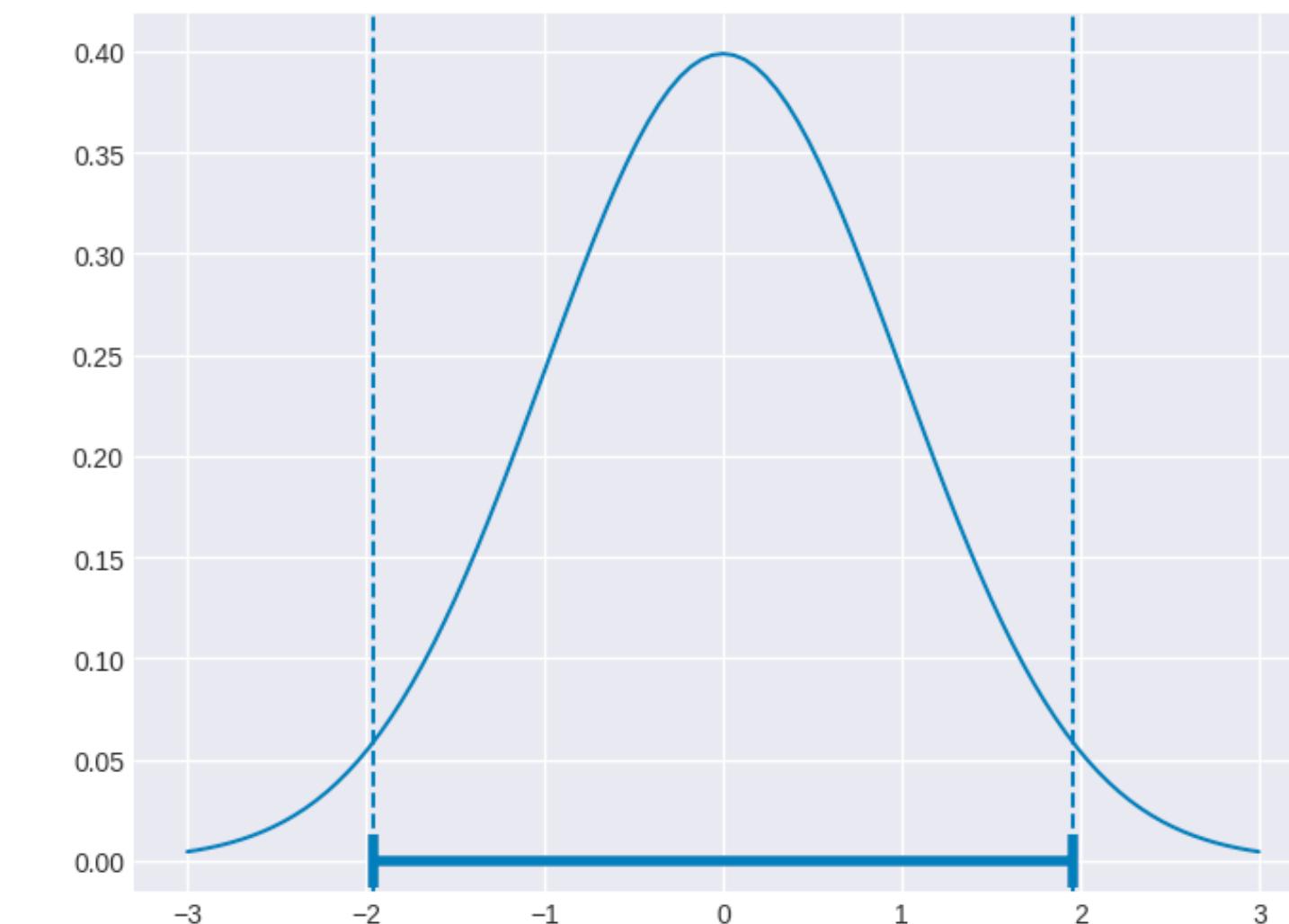
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- diagonal Σ_{ii} : variance
- off-diagonal Σ_{ij} : covariance

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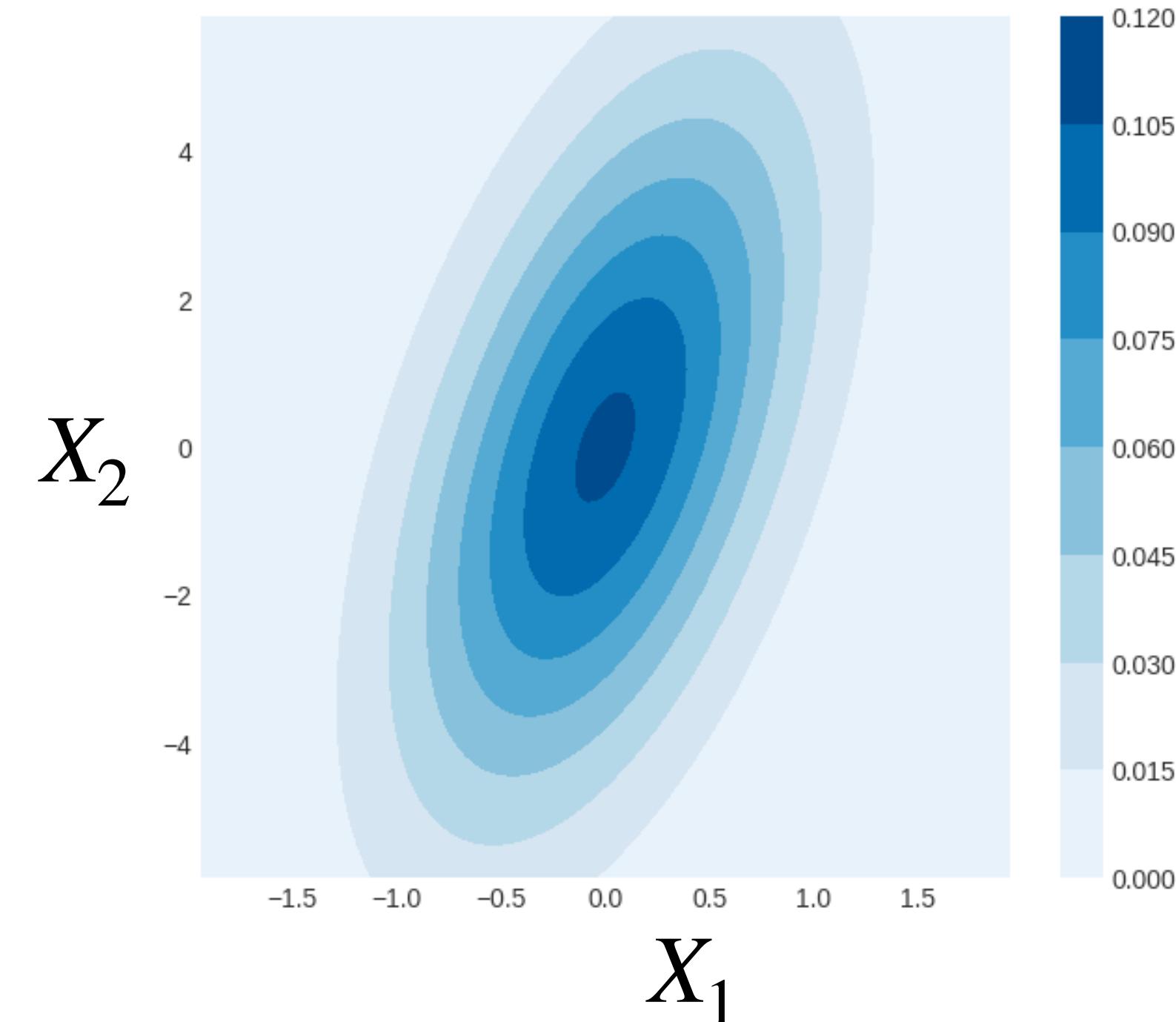
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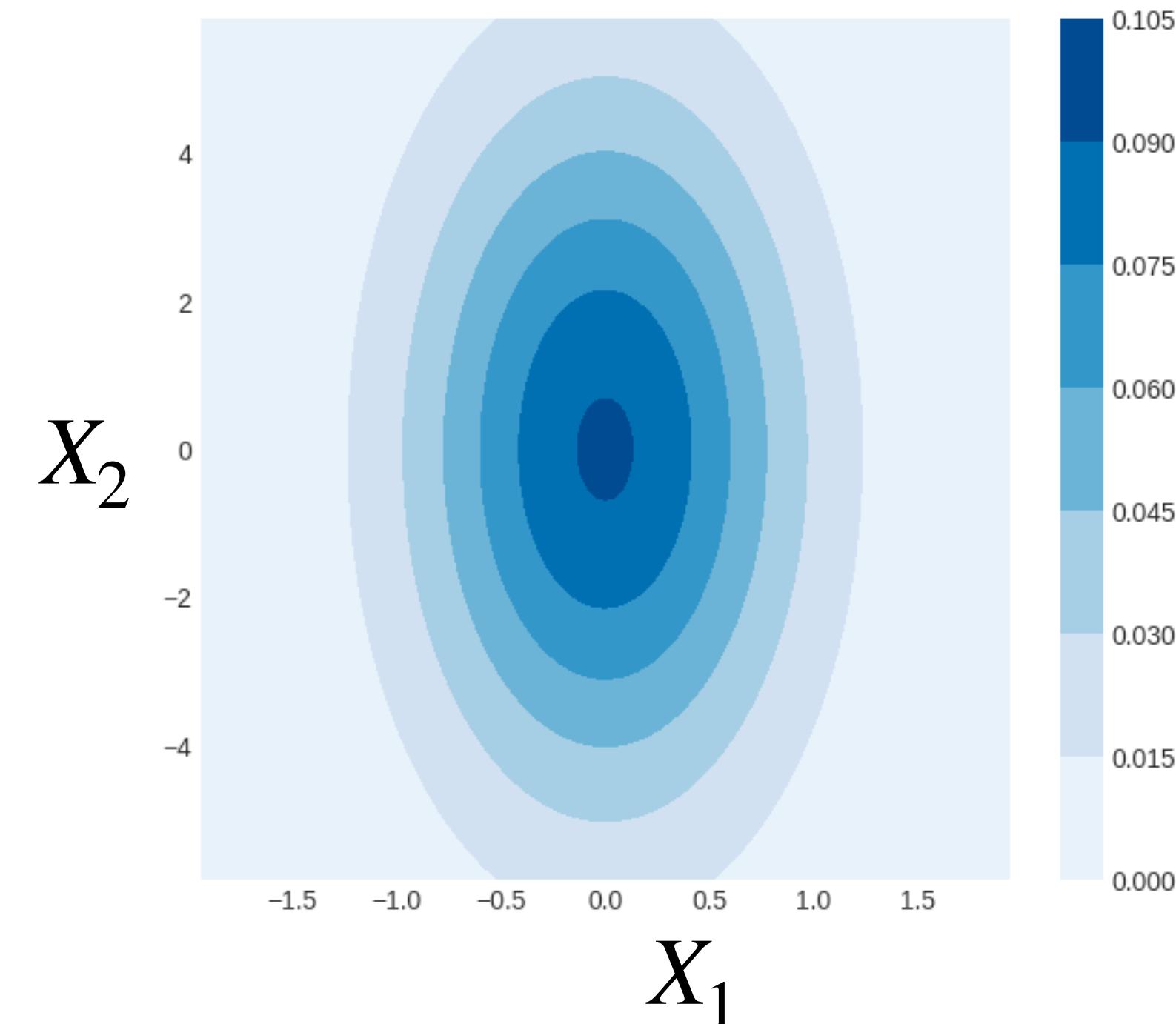


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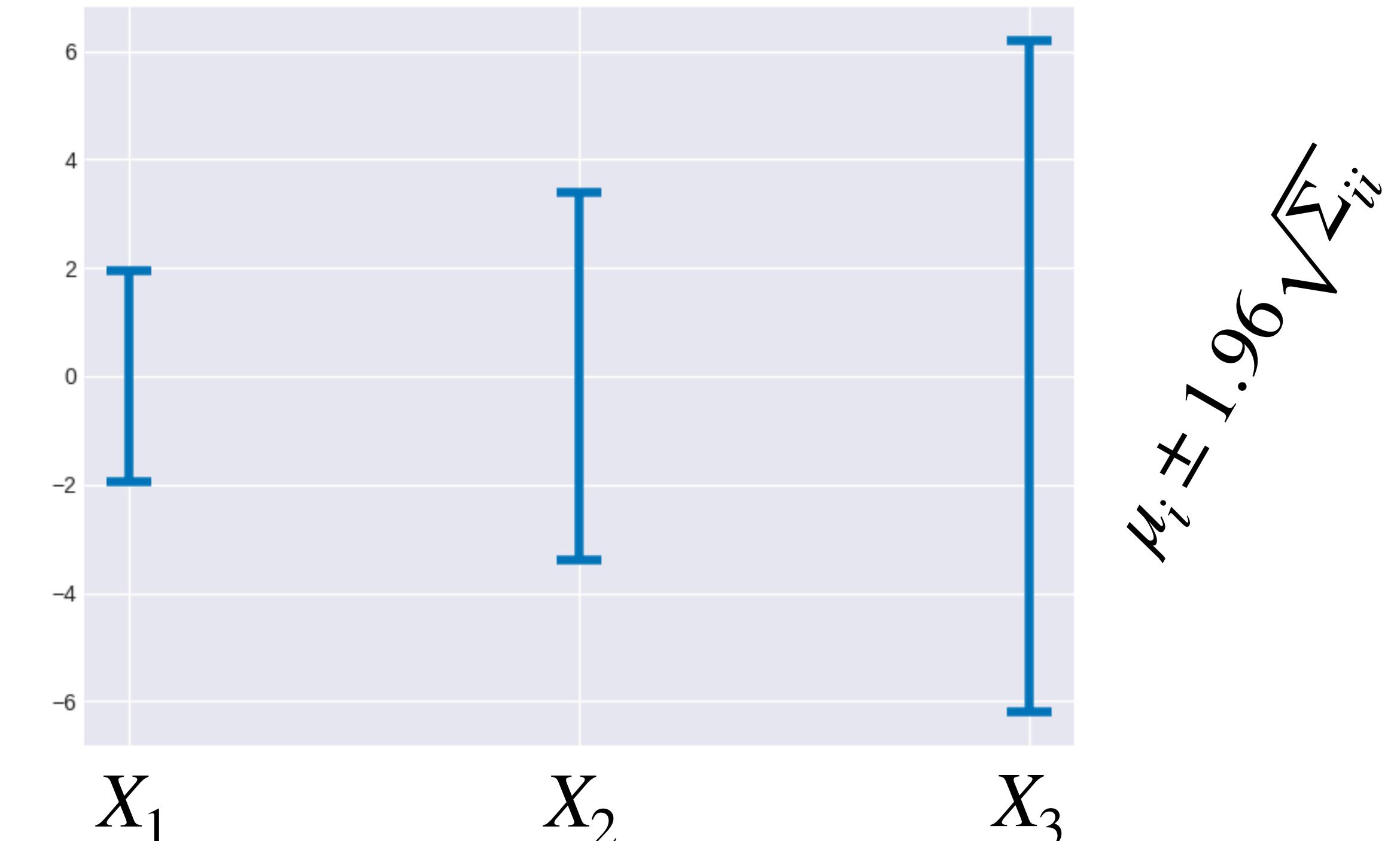
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Updating Gaussian distributions

refining our beliefs with Bayes' rule

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Q: multivariate Gaussian variable

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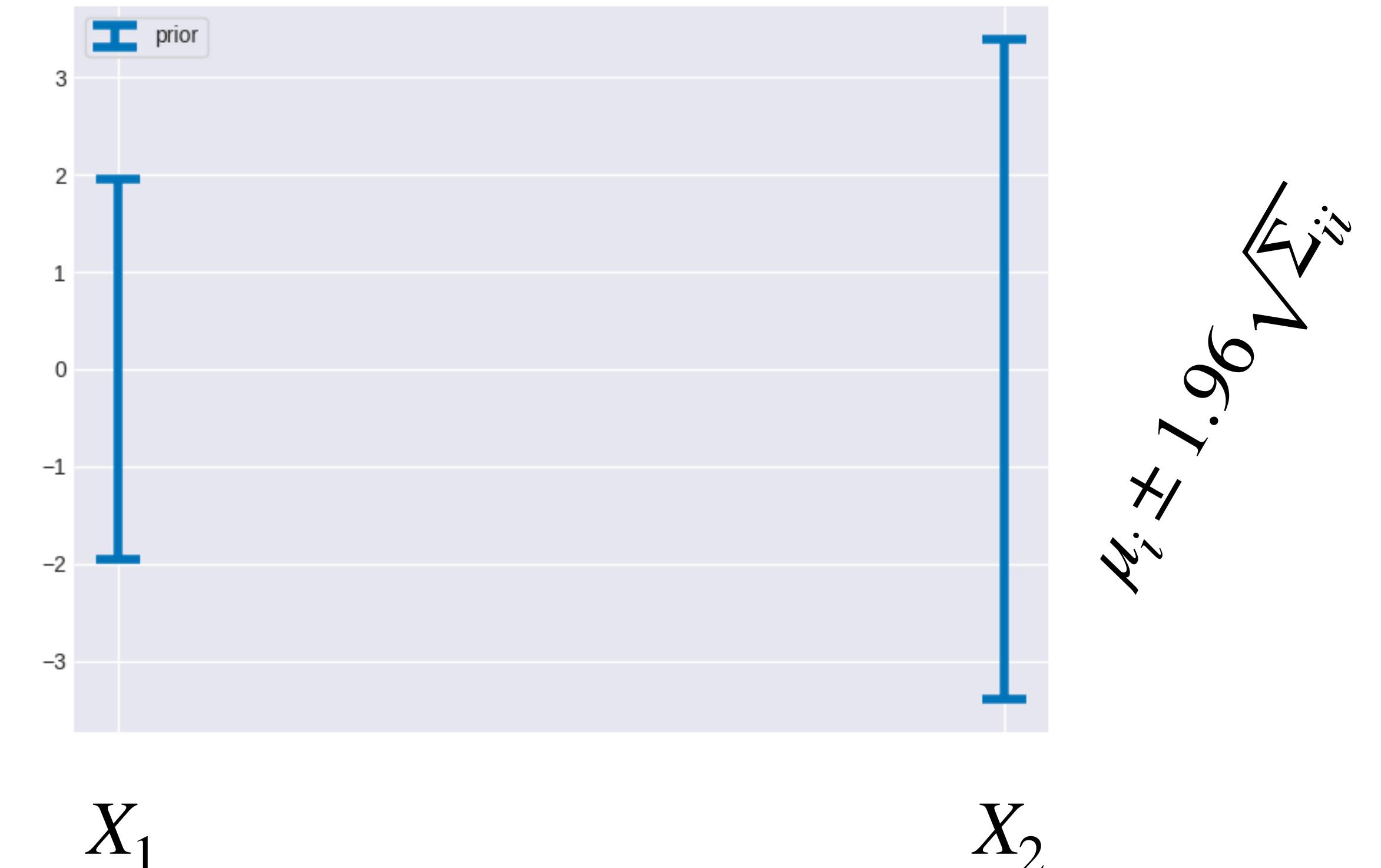
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$$\mu_i \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\Sigma_{ii}}$$

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observation $X_2 = -2$

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Setting house prices, the Bayesian way

updating our Gaussian beliefs

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random variables

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ours in MO} \\ \text{Alice's in MO} \\ \text{Alix's in CA} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right) \times \$100,000$$

Setting house prices, the Bayesian way

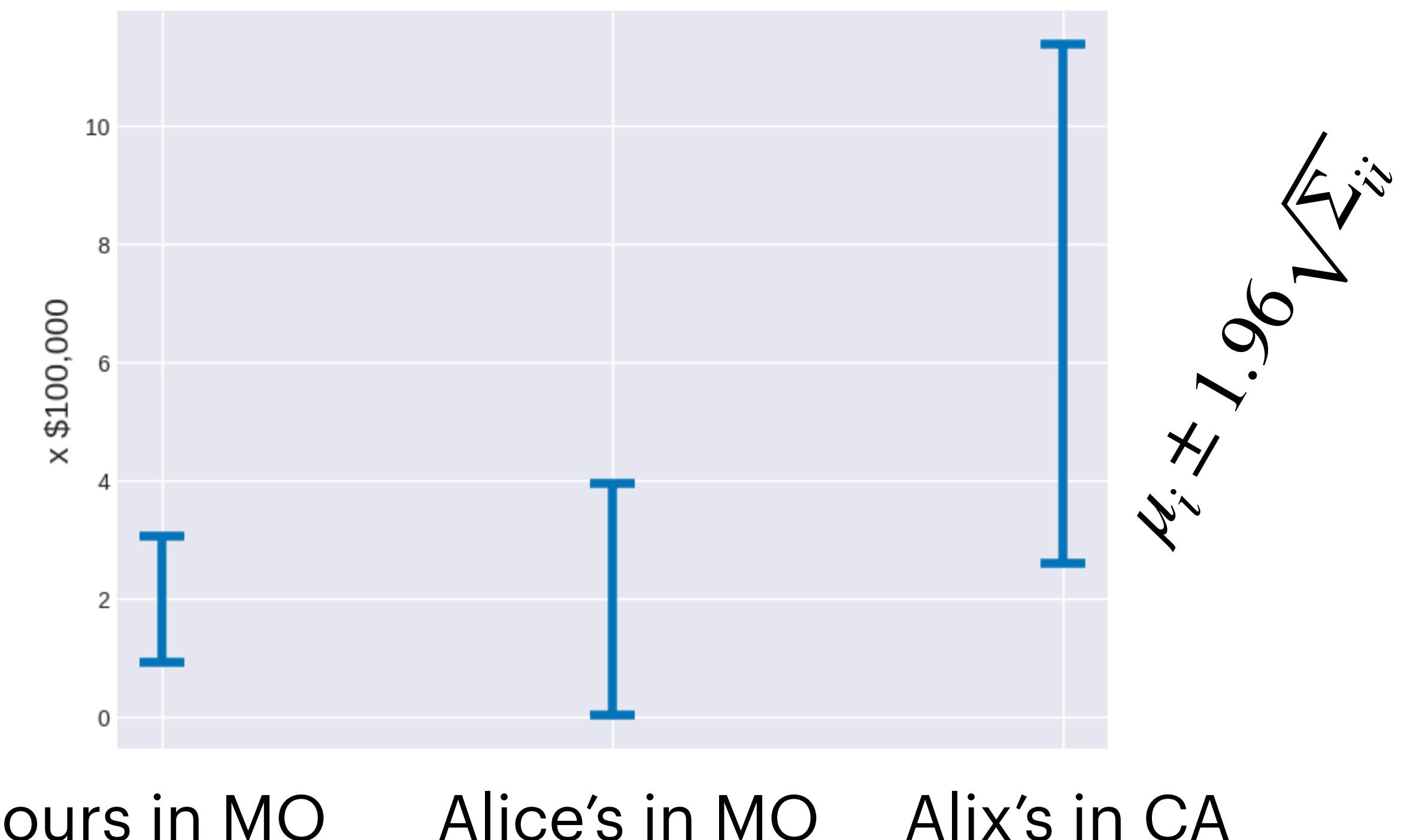
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x \$100,000



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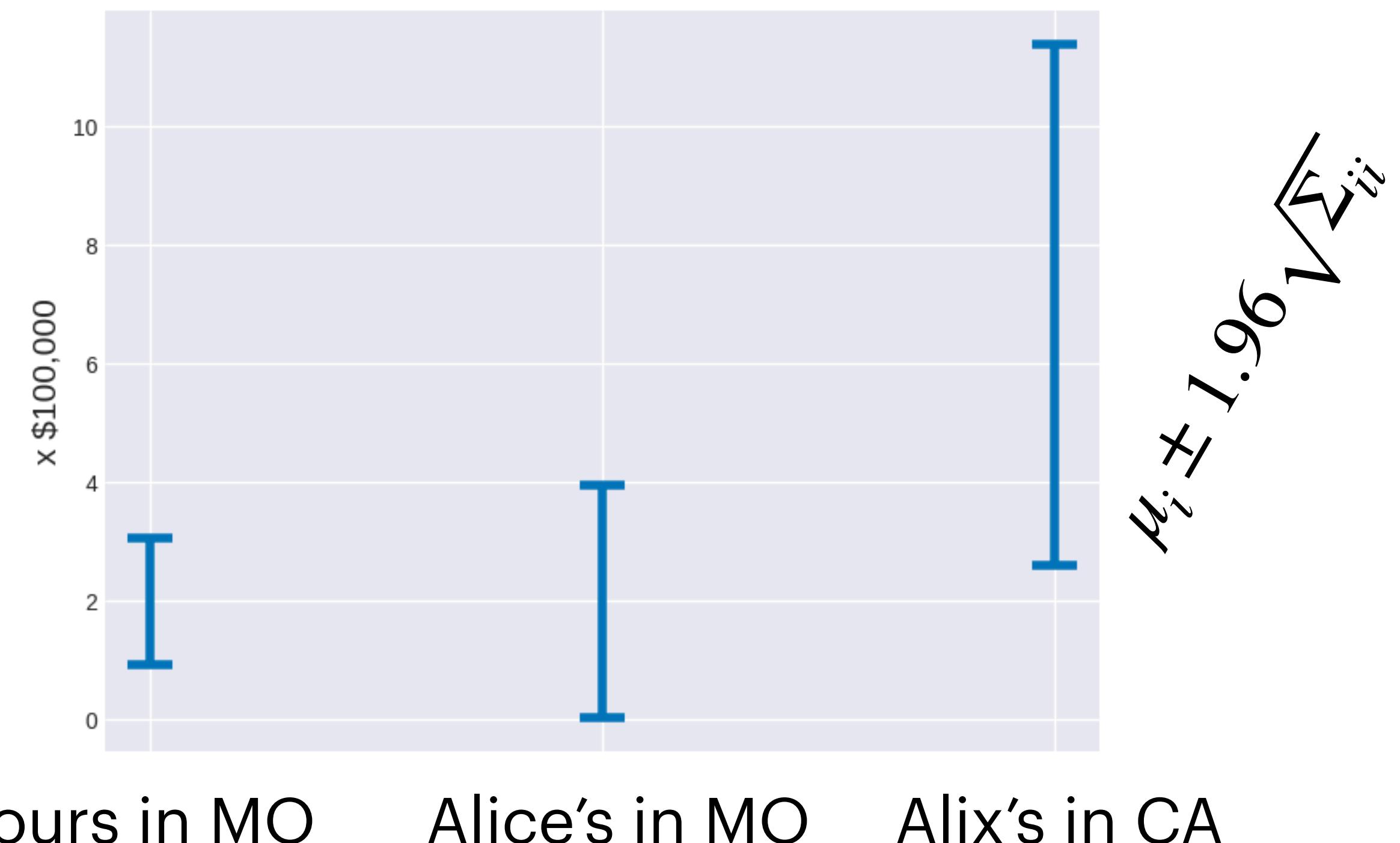
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Very surprising!
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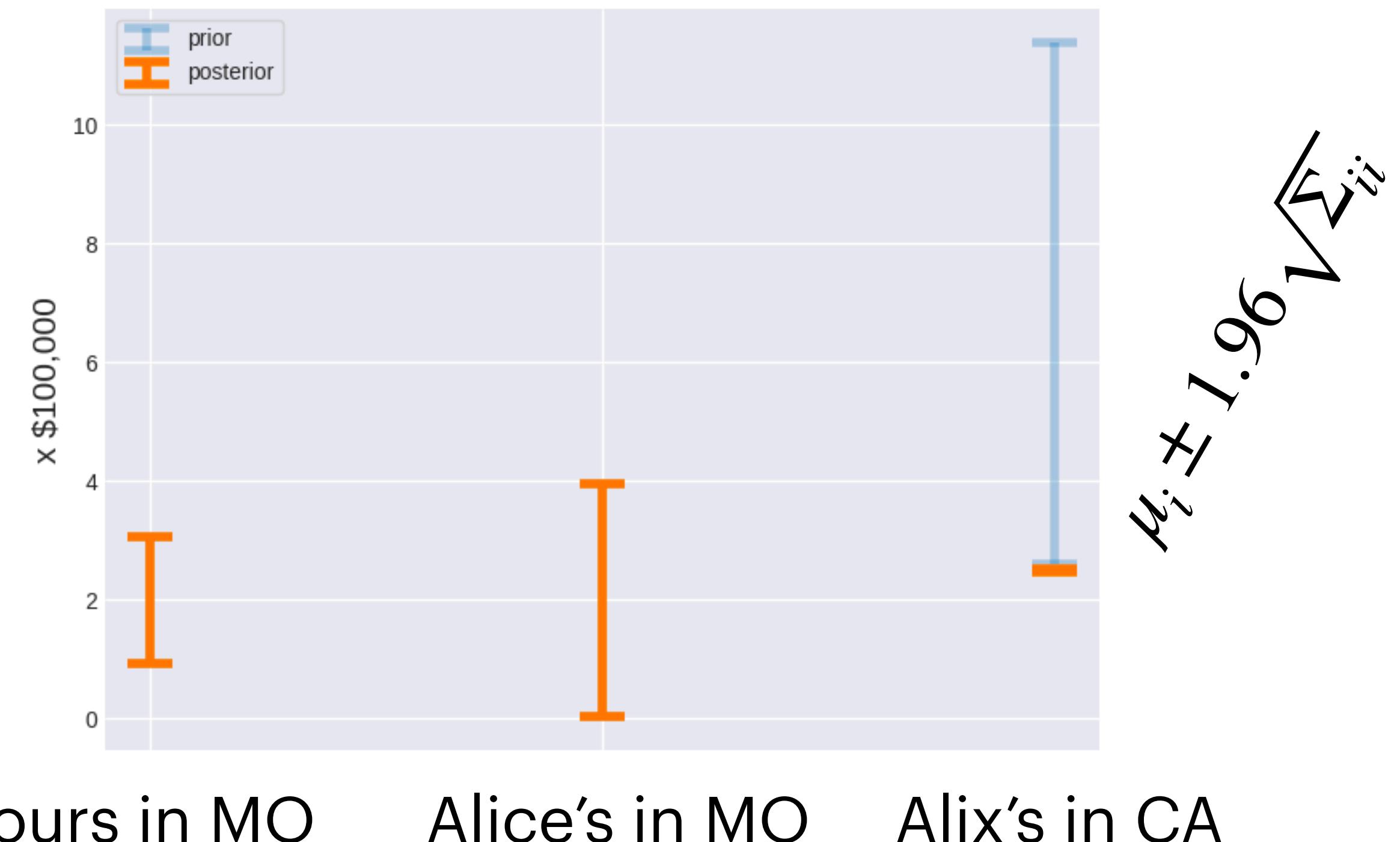
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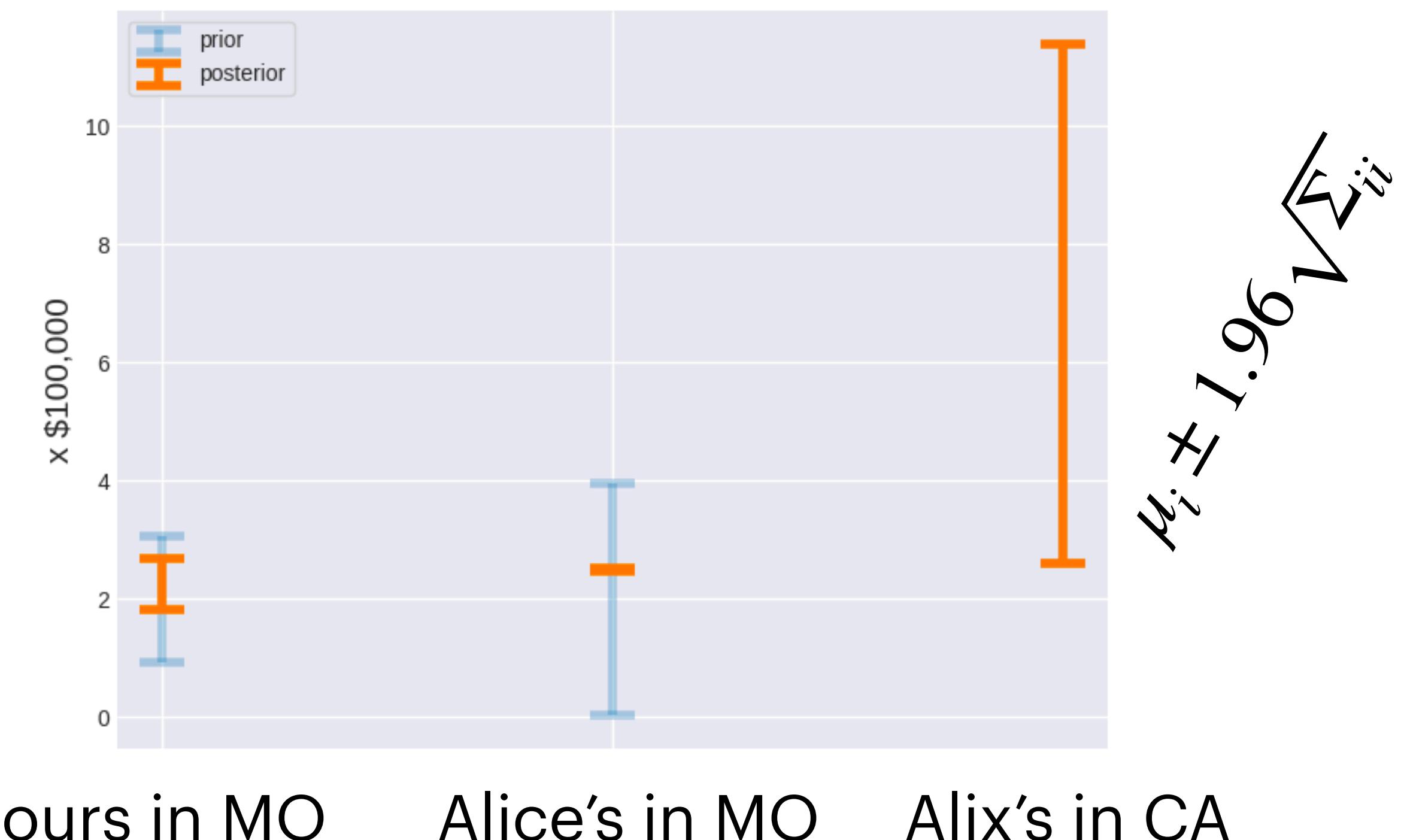
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Knowing Alice's house is worth \$250k is helpful, since our houses are very similar! My house should be around \$190k–\$270k then.

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Setting many house prices

updating a multivariate Gaussian distribution

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Model unknown house prices as *random variables*

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20 houses on a block

- nearby houses have similar prices
- far-away houses have uncorrelated prices

Setting many house prices

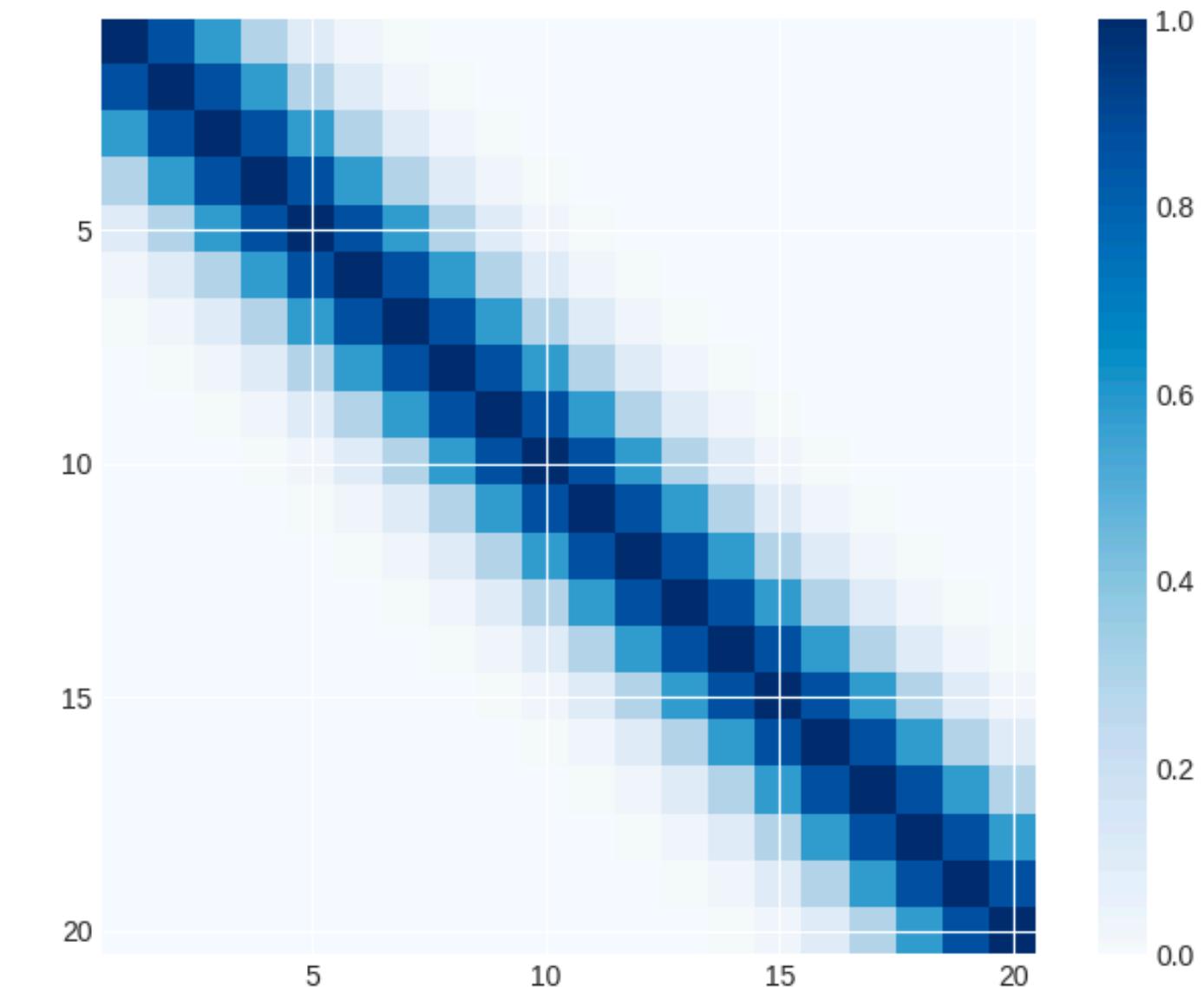
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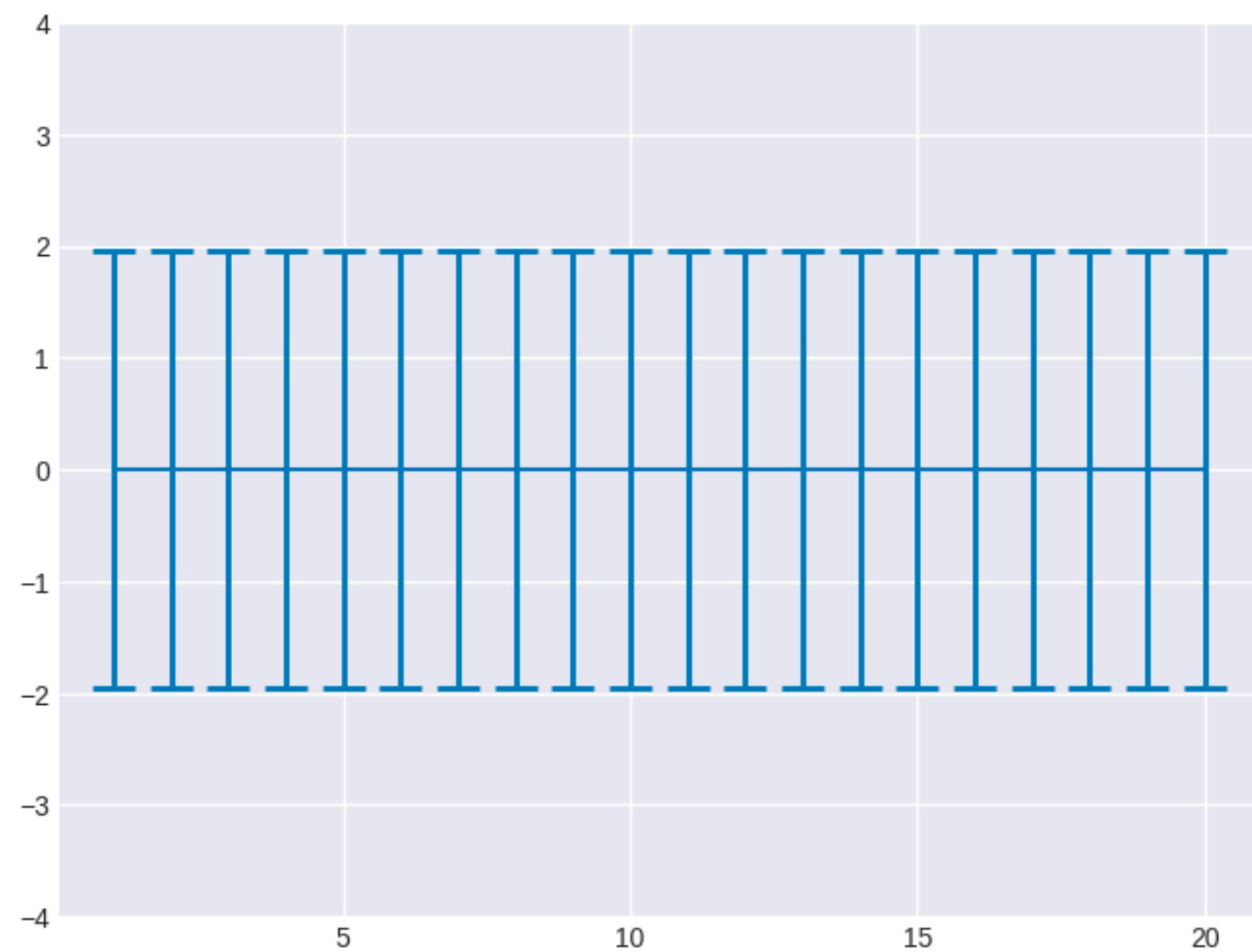
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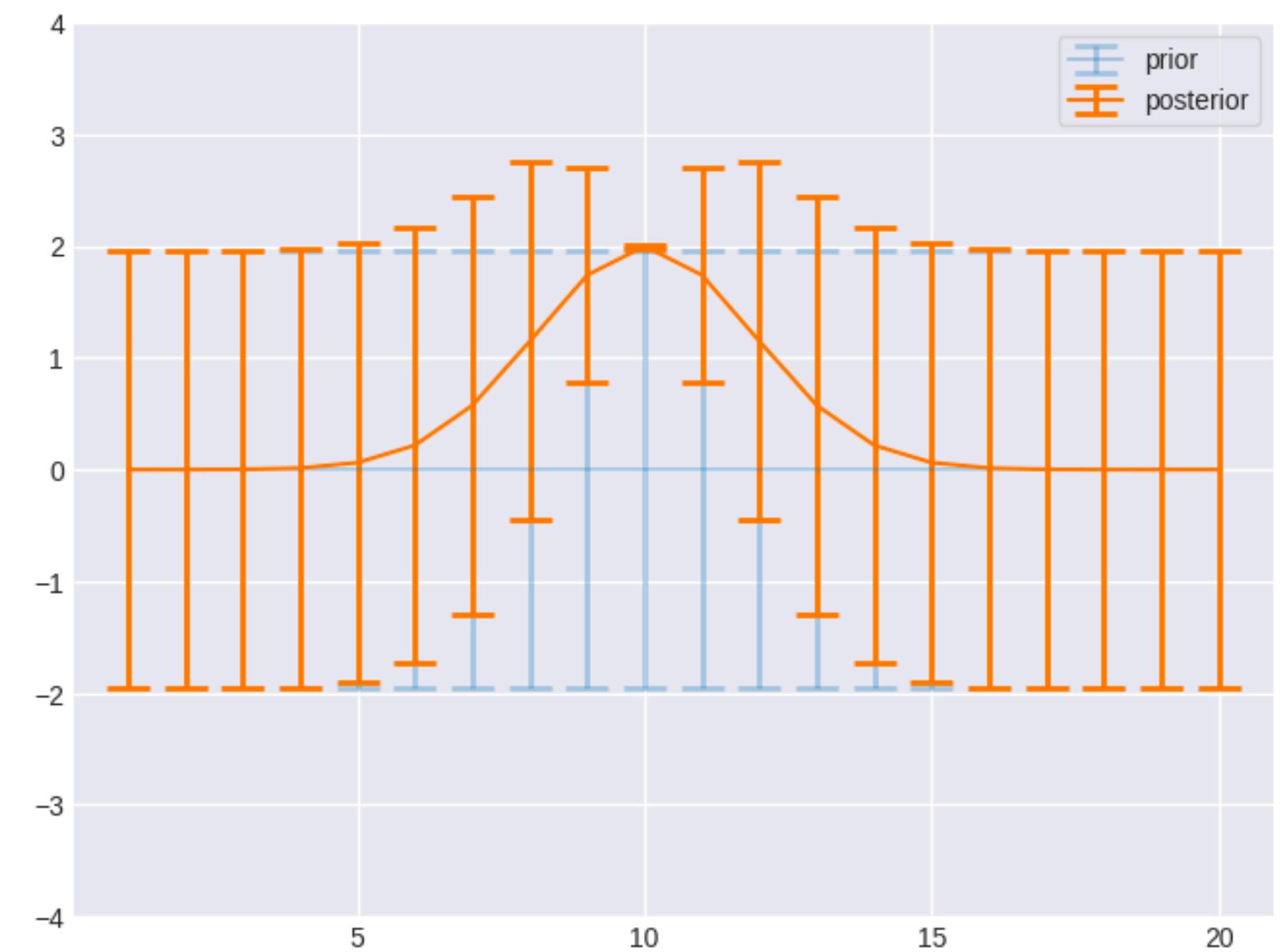
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observation $X_{10} = 2$



Setting many house prices

updating a multivariate Gaussian distribution

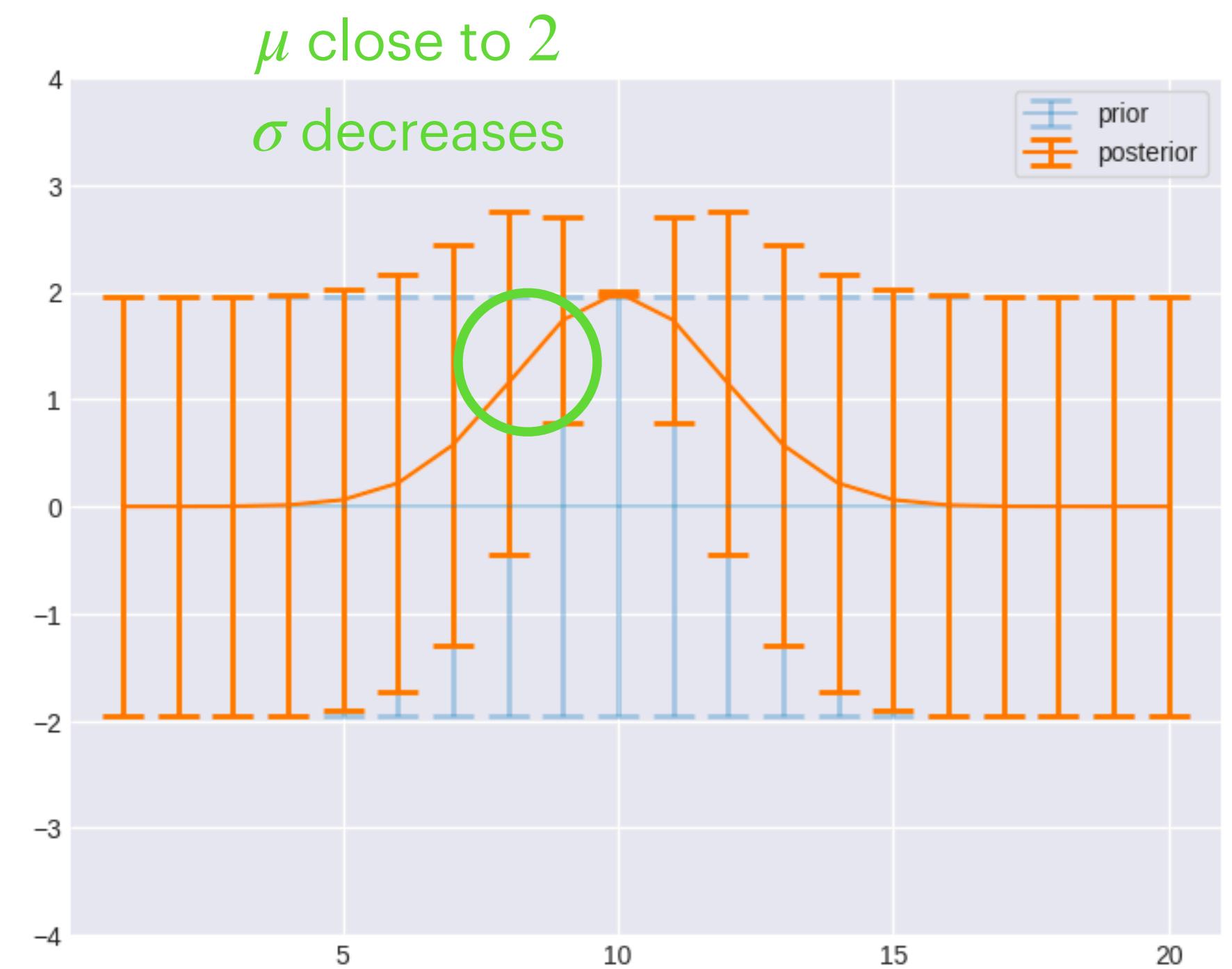
Model unknown house prices as *random variables*

- multivariate Gaussian with appropriate covariances
- once the price of one house is observed, other prices are *updated*

20 houses on a block

- nearby houses have similar prices
- far-away houses have uncorrelated prices

observation $X_{10} = 2$



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$$\mu_i \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\Sigma_{ii}}$$

Setting infinitely(!) many house prices

updating a Gaussian process

Infinitely many unknown quantities $f(x)$ for all x
as random variables

- nearby x_1 and x_2 : similar $f(x_1)$ and $f(x_2)$
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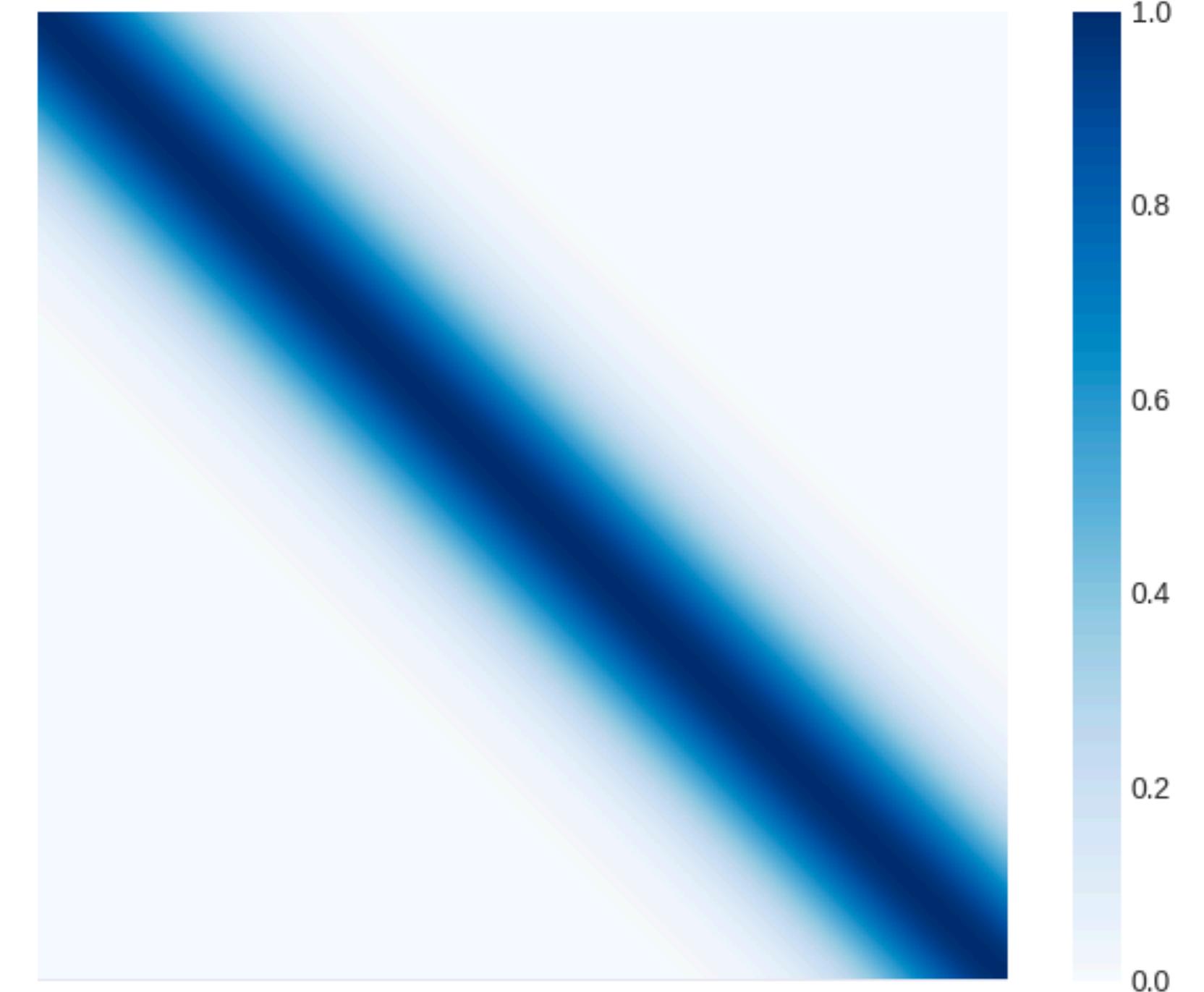
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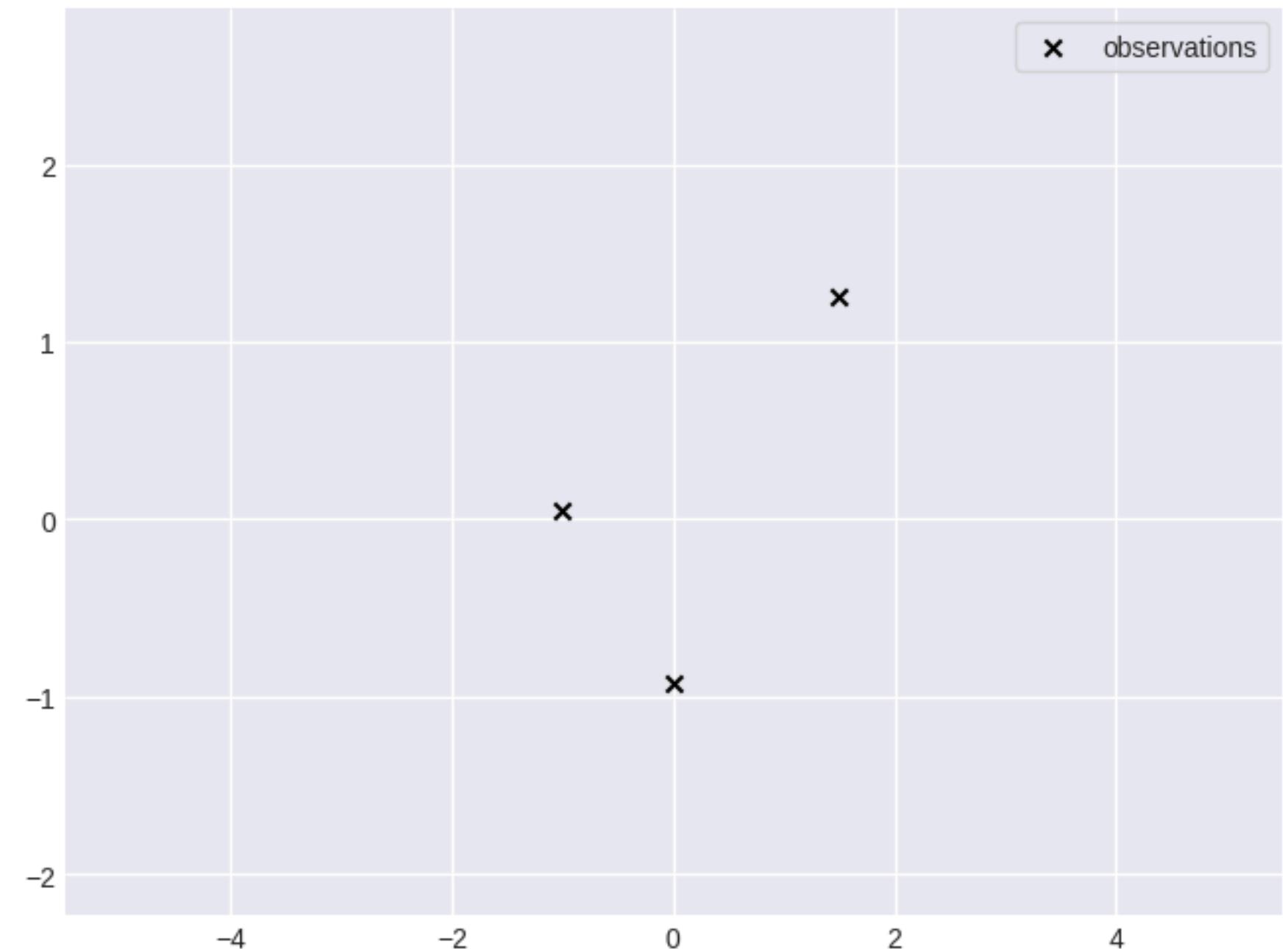
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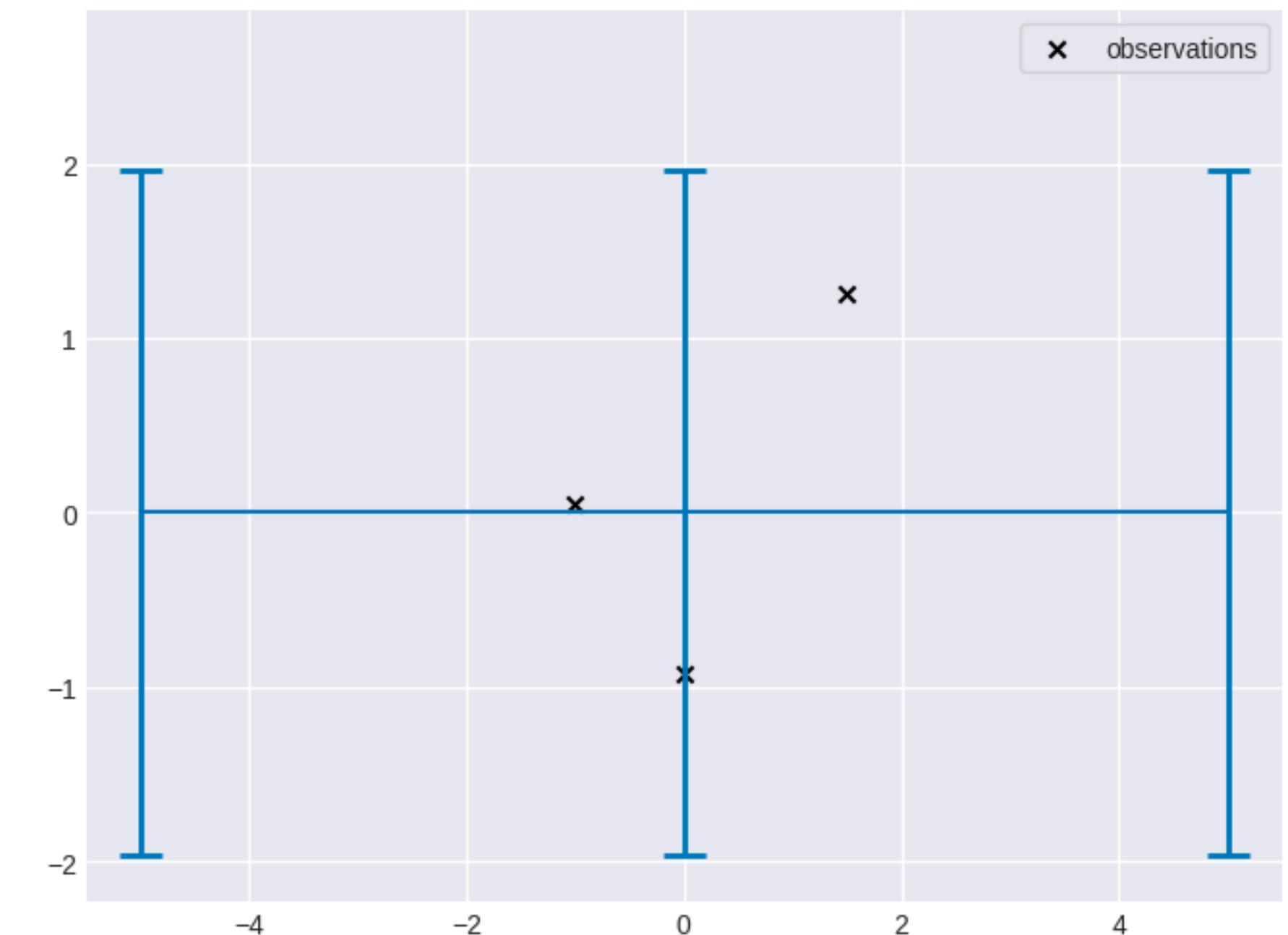
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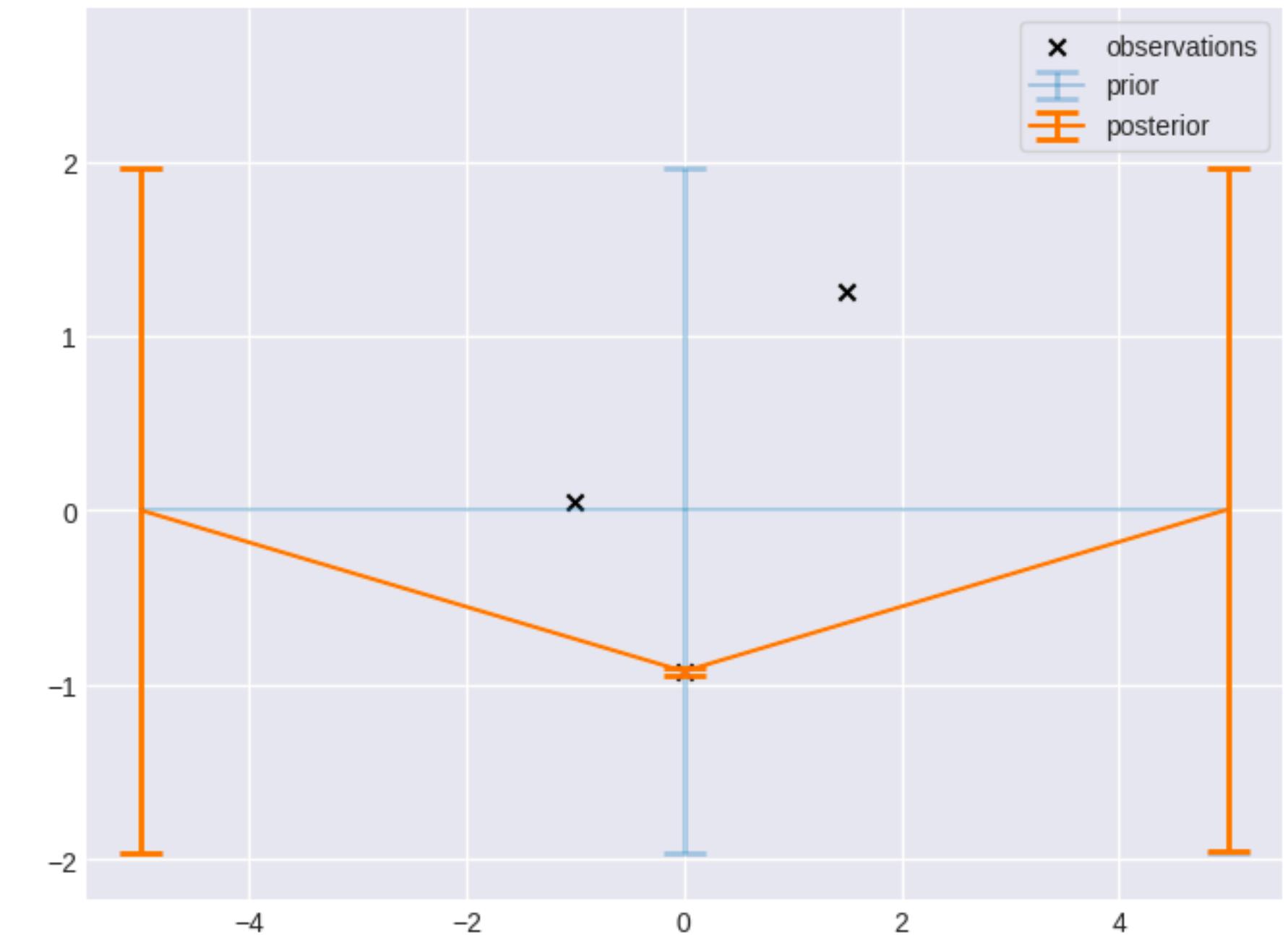
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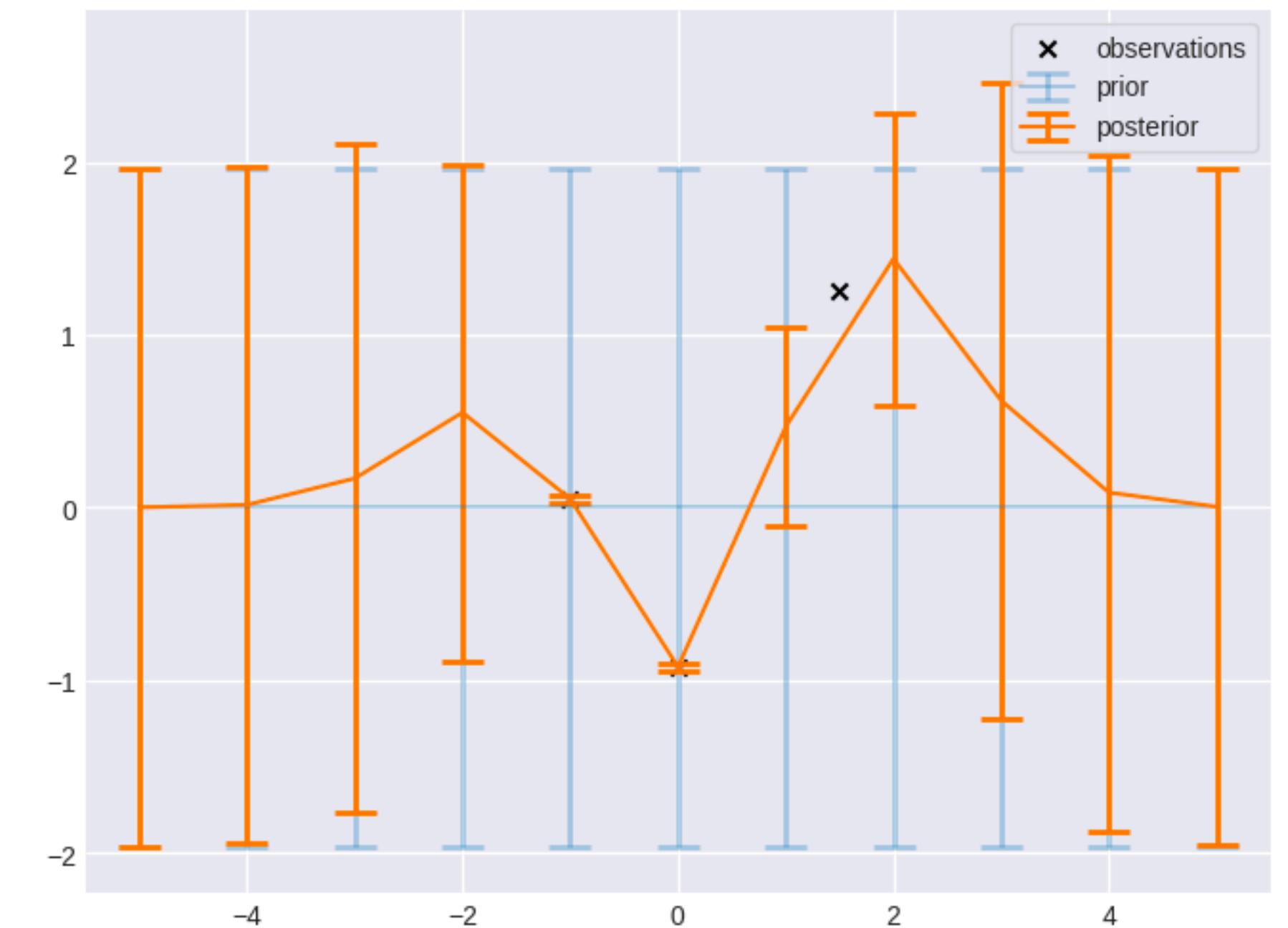
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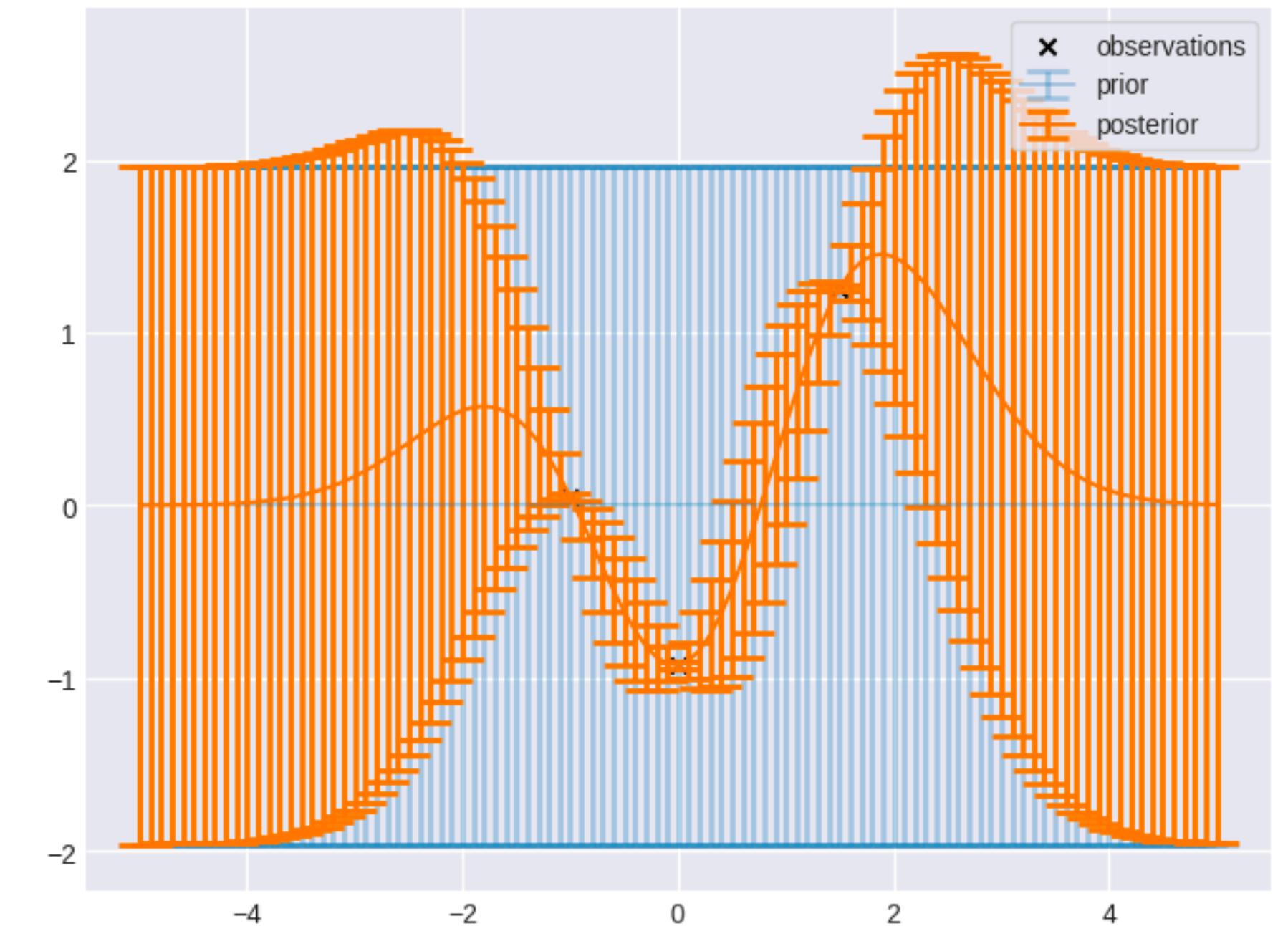
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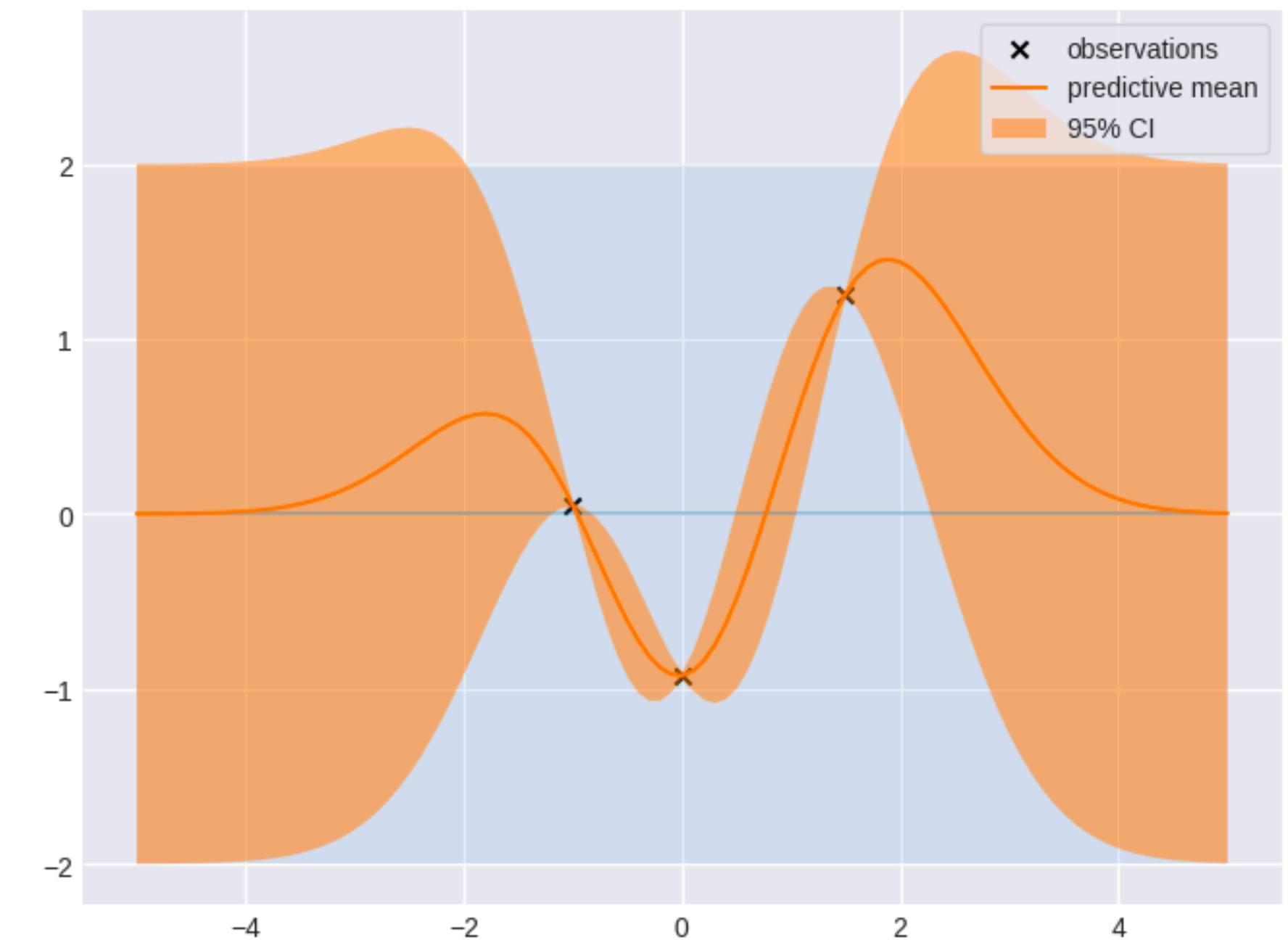
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Implementing Gaussian processes in Python using state-of-the-art software



GPyTorch for Gaussian process modeling

modular implementation of Gaussian processes

Need to declare two components:

- **Mean function** models the *expected trend*
- **Kernel** models *smoothness*

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class GPModel(ExactGP):  
    def __init__(self, train_x, train_y, likelihood):  
        super().__init__(train_x, train_y, likelihood)  
        self.mean_module = ConstantMean()  
        self.covar_module = RBFKernel()  
  
    def forward(self, x):  
        mean_x = self.mean_module(x)  
        covar_x = self.covar_module(x)  
        return MultivariateNormal(mean_x, covar_x)
```

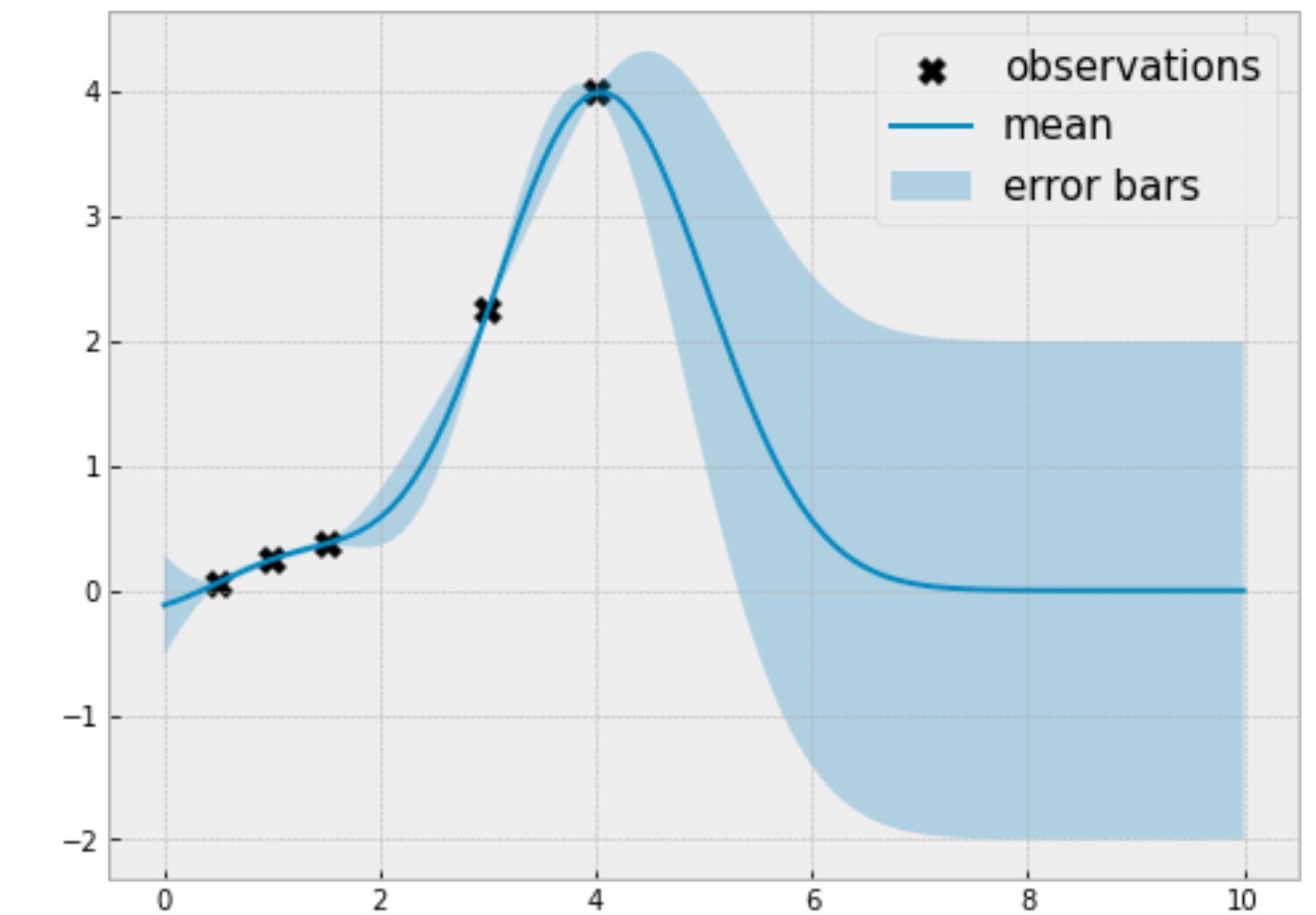
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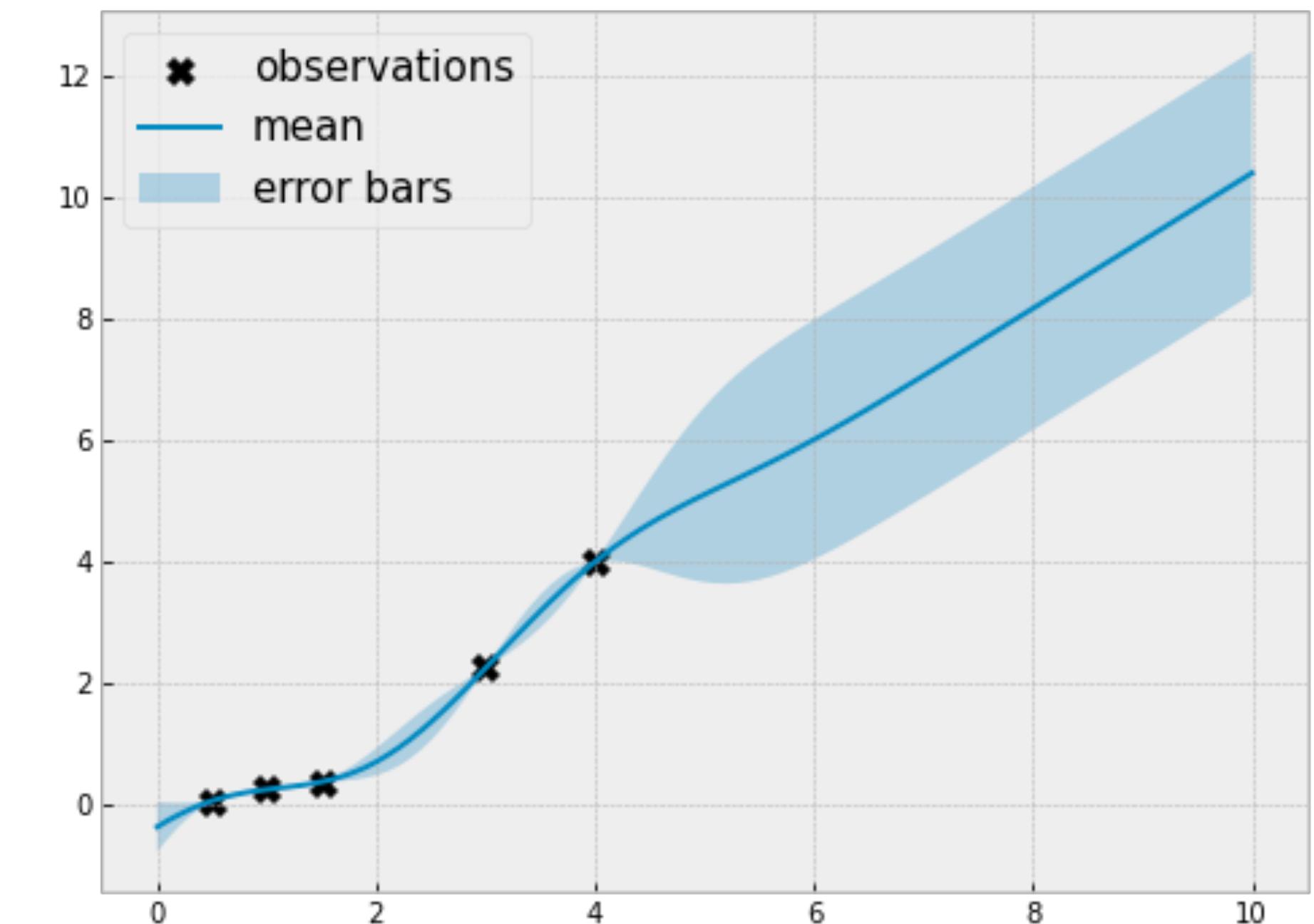
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class GPModel(ExactGP):  
    def __init__(self, train_x, train_y, likelihood):  
        super().__init__(train_x, train_y, likelihood)  
        self.mean_module = LinearMean(1)  
        self.covar_module = RBFKernel()
```



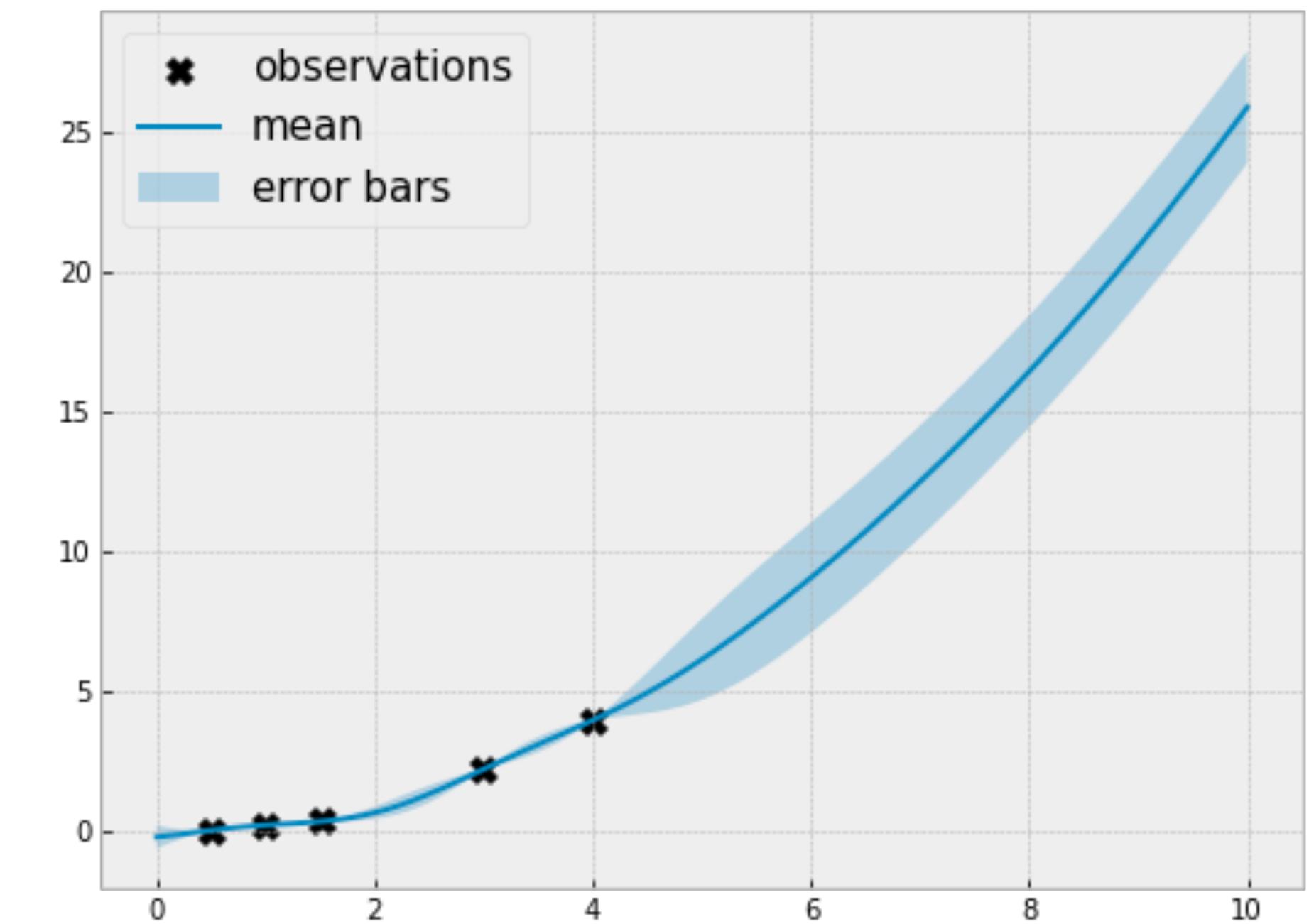
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```
class QuadraticMean(Mean):  
    def forward(self, x):  
        res = (  
            x.pow(2).matmul(self.second)  
            + x.matmul(self.first)  
            + self.bias  
        )  
        return res
```



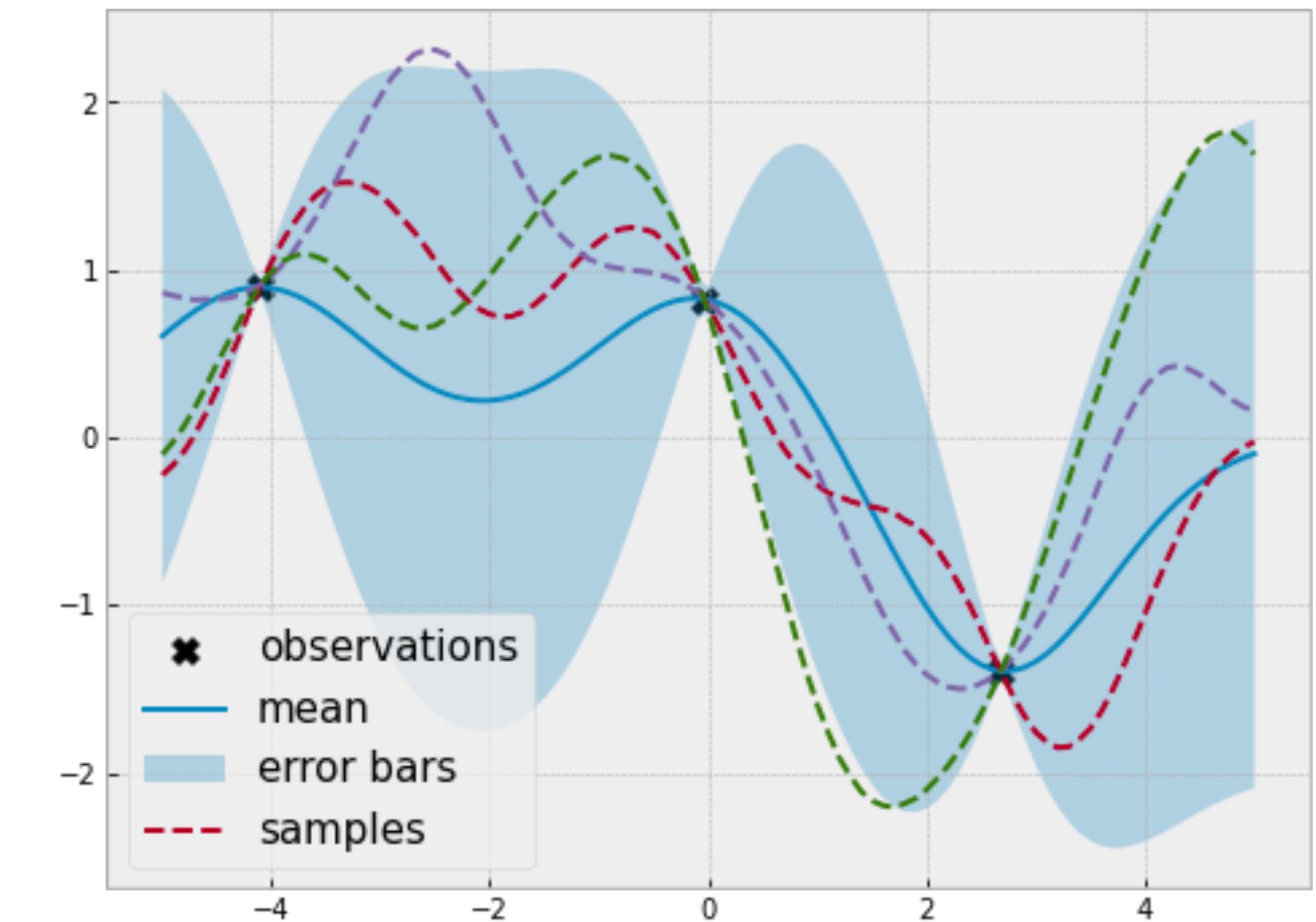
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```



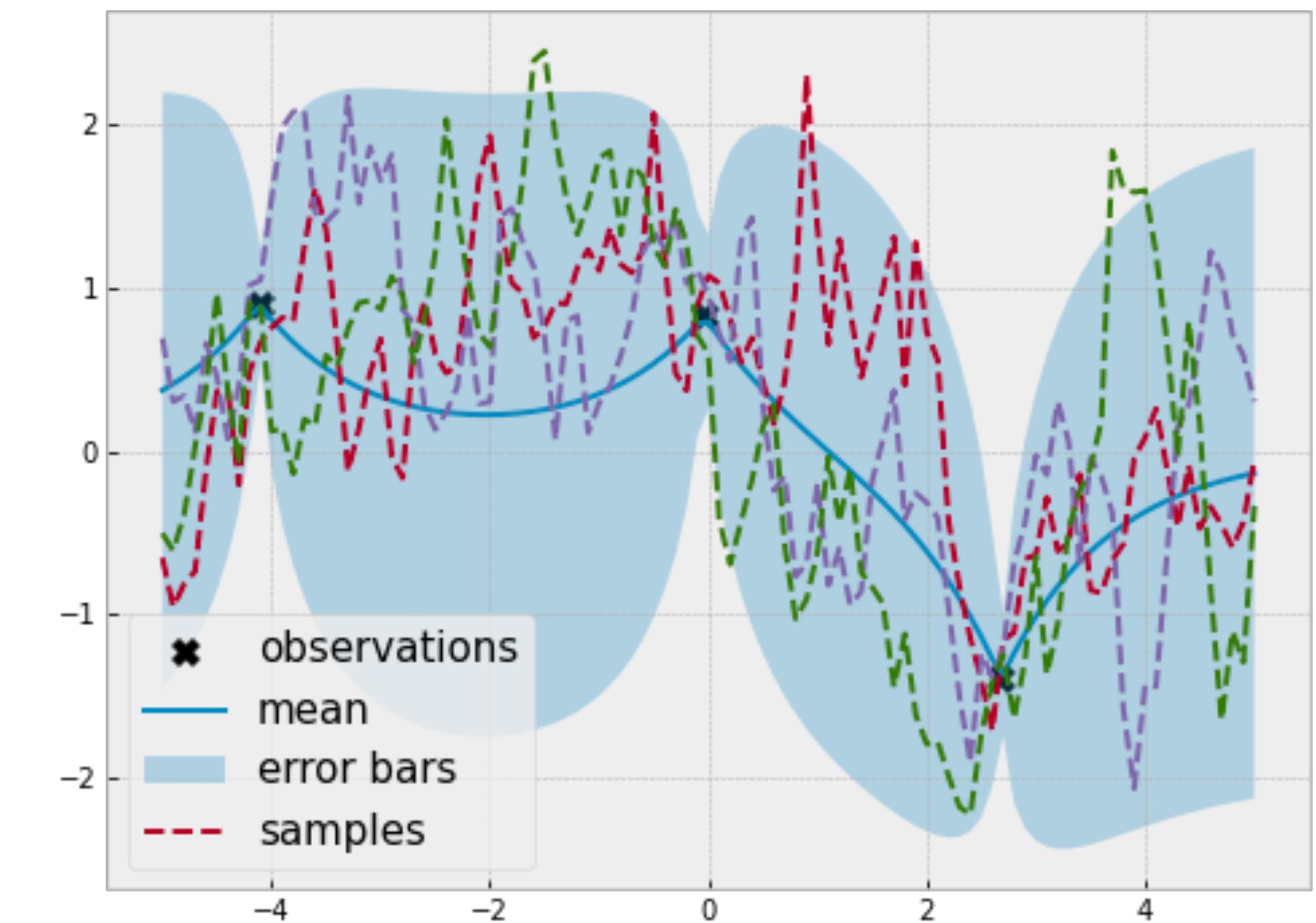
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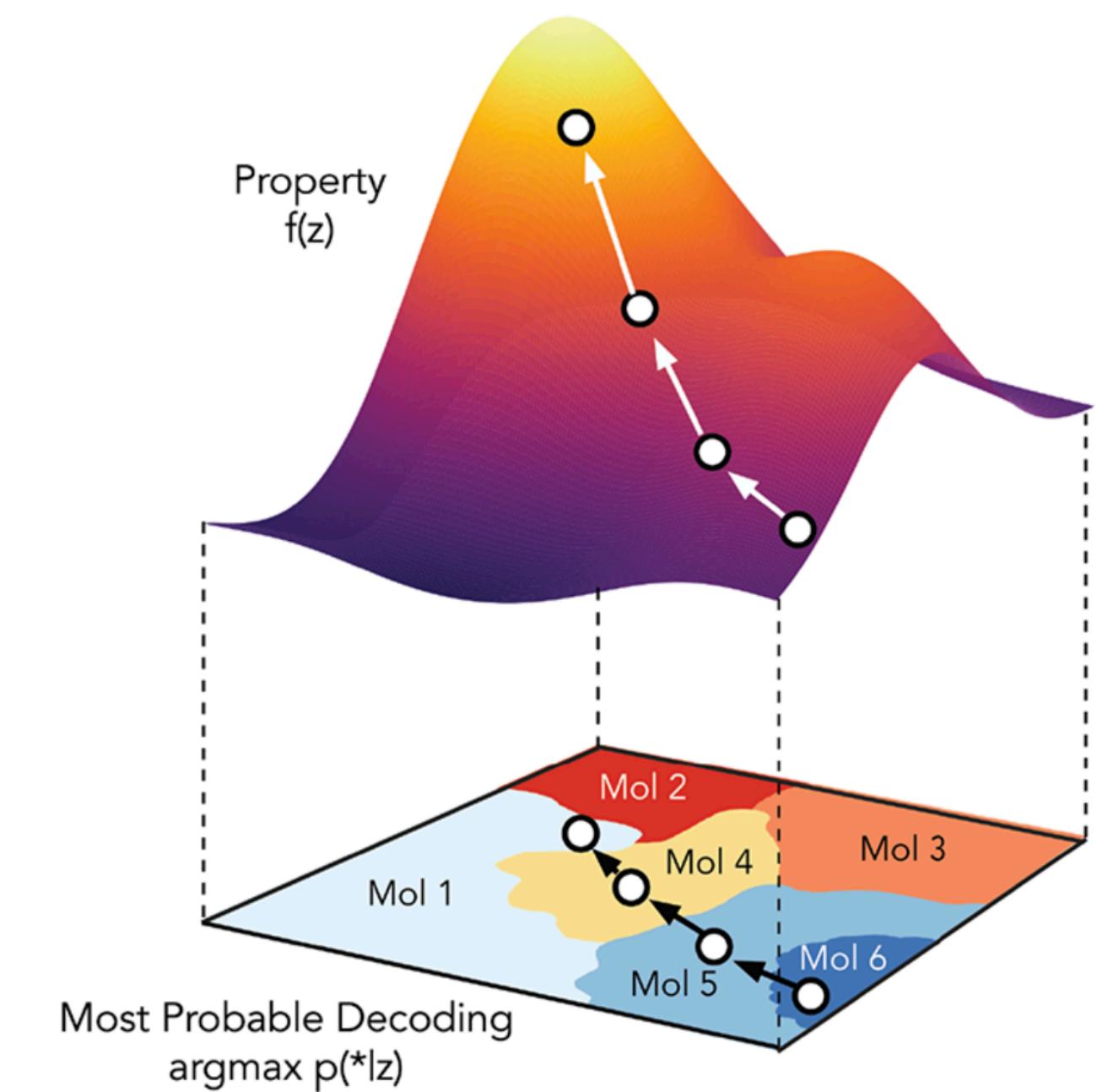
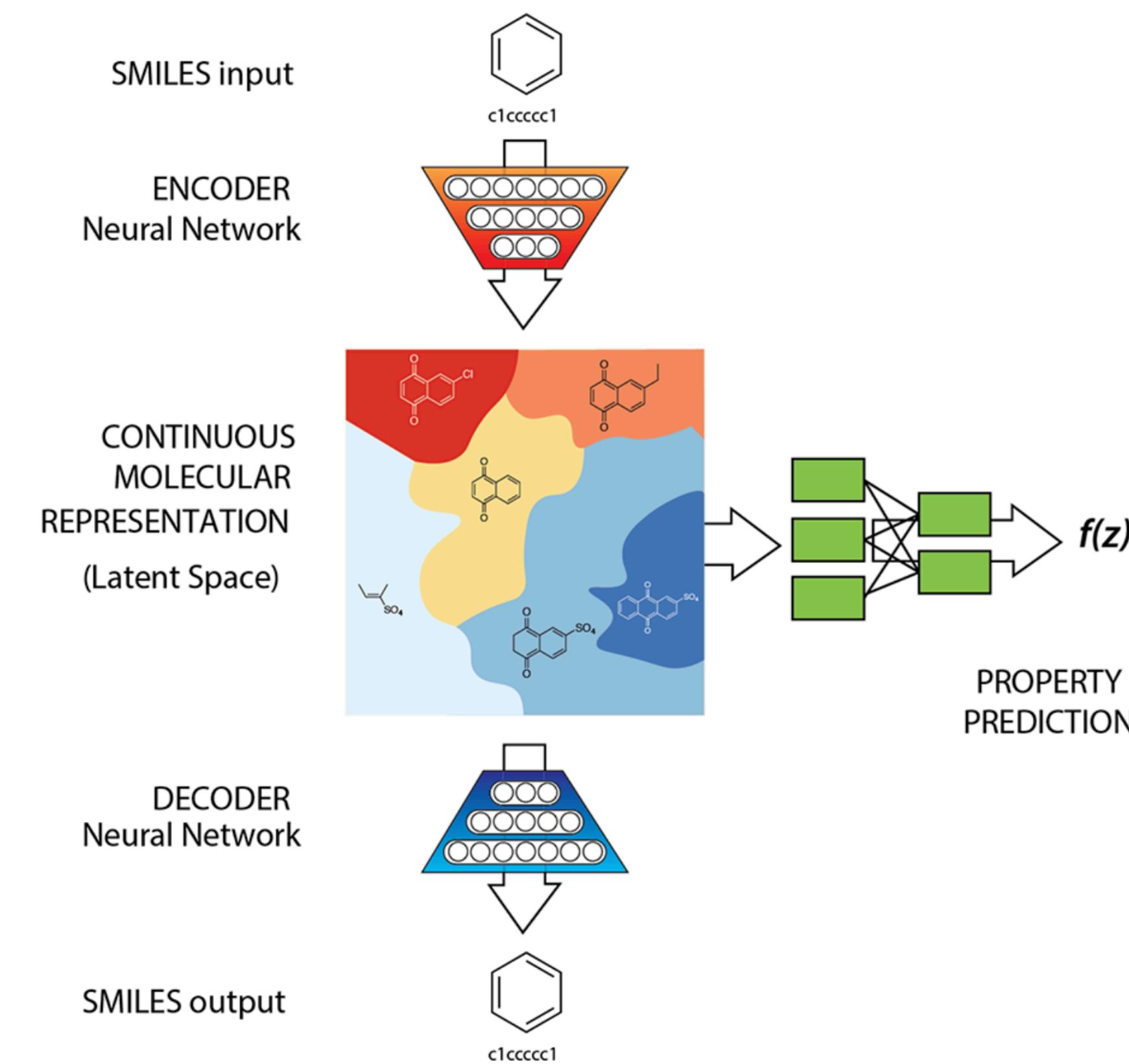
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        self.mean_module = ConstantMean()  
        self.covar_module = MaternKernel(nu=0.5)
```



Advanced Gaussian process models

taking Gaussian processes to the next level

- Combining neural networks and Gaussian processes

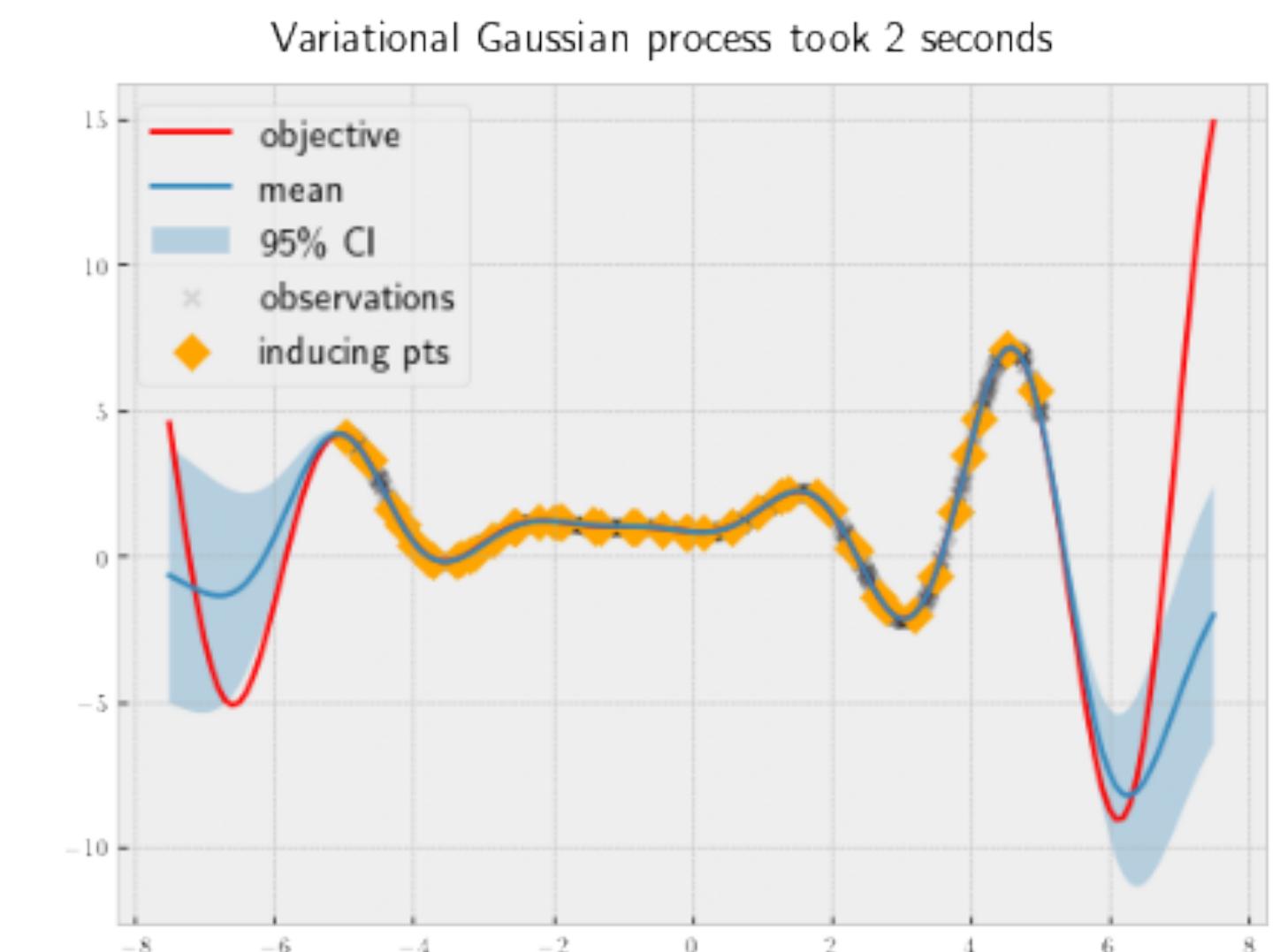
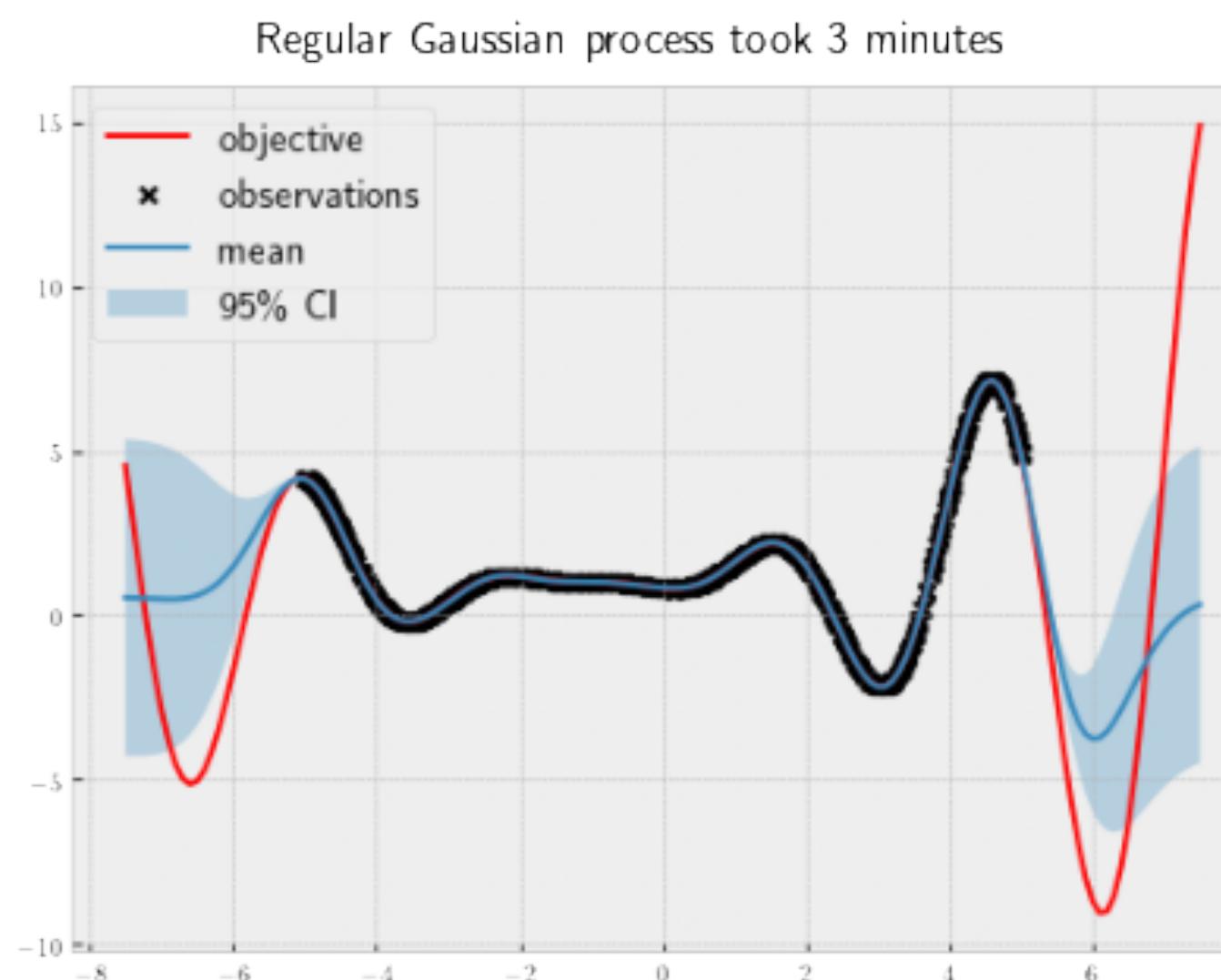


Gomez-Bombarelli et al. Automatic Chemical Design Using a Data-Driven Continuous Representation of Molecules. ACS Central Science, 2018.

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taking Gaussian processes to the next level

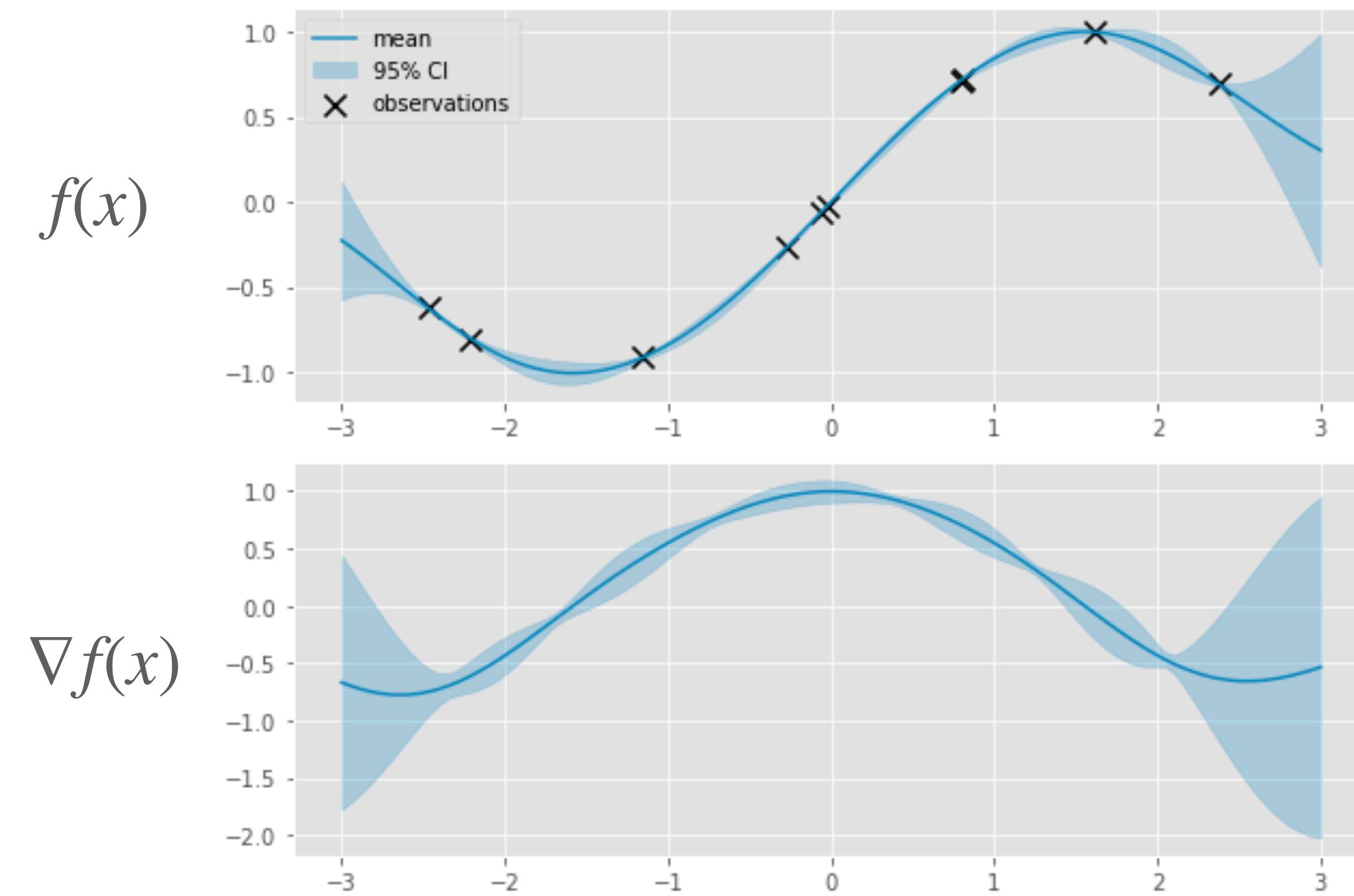
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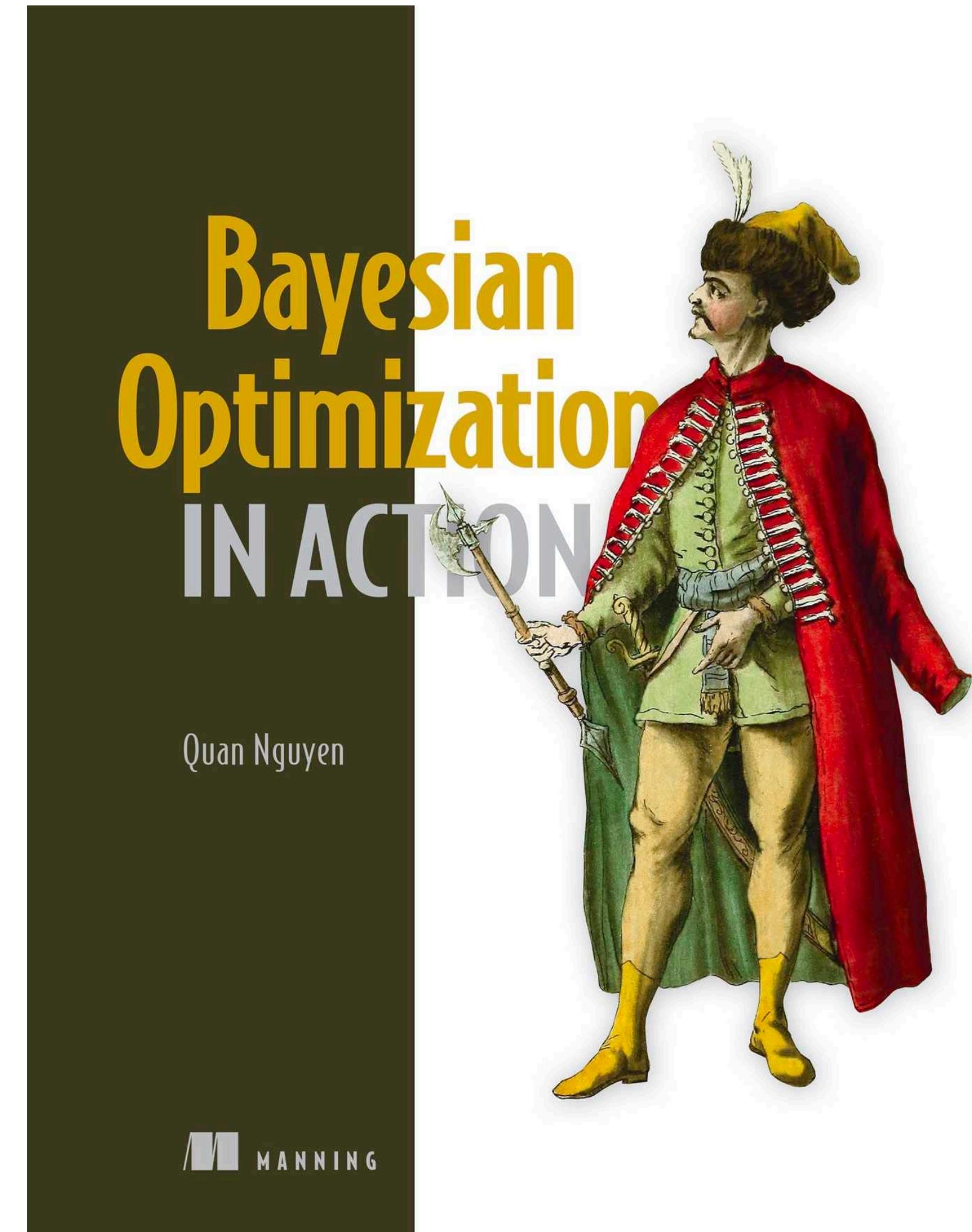
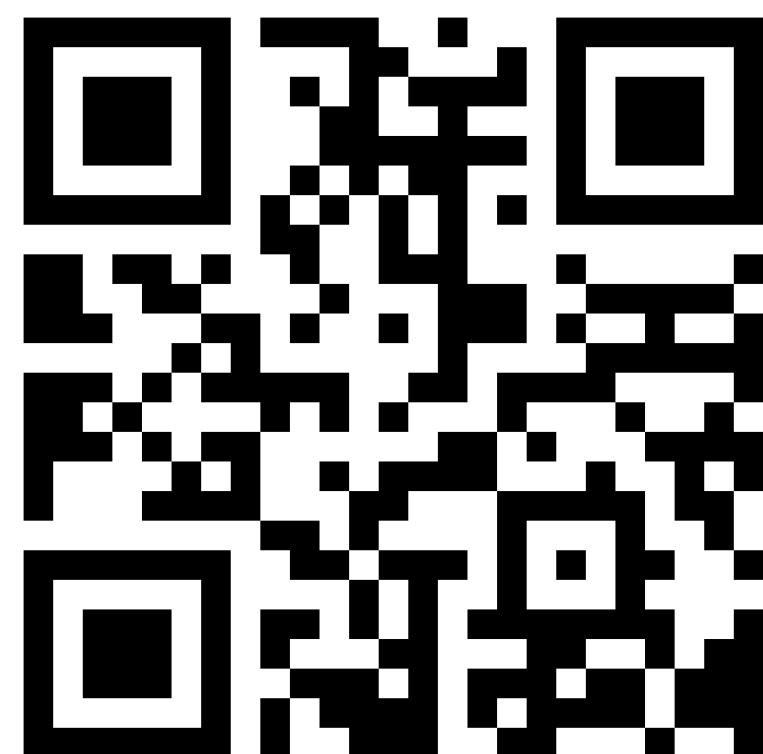
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- Scaling Gaussian processes to large data sets using representative data
- Learn from and/or predicting derivatives – derivative follows a GP



Bayesian optimization

blackbox optimization with Gaussian processes

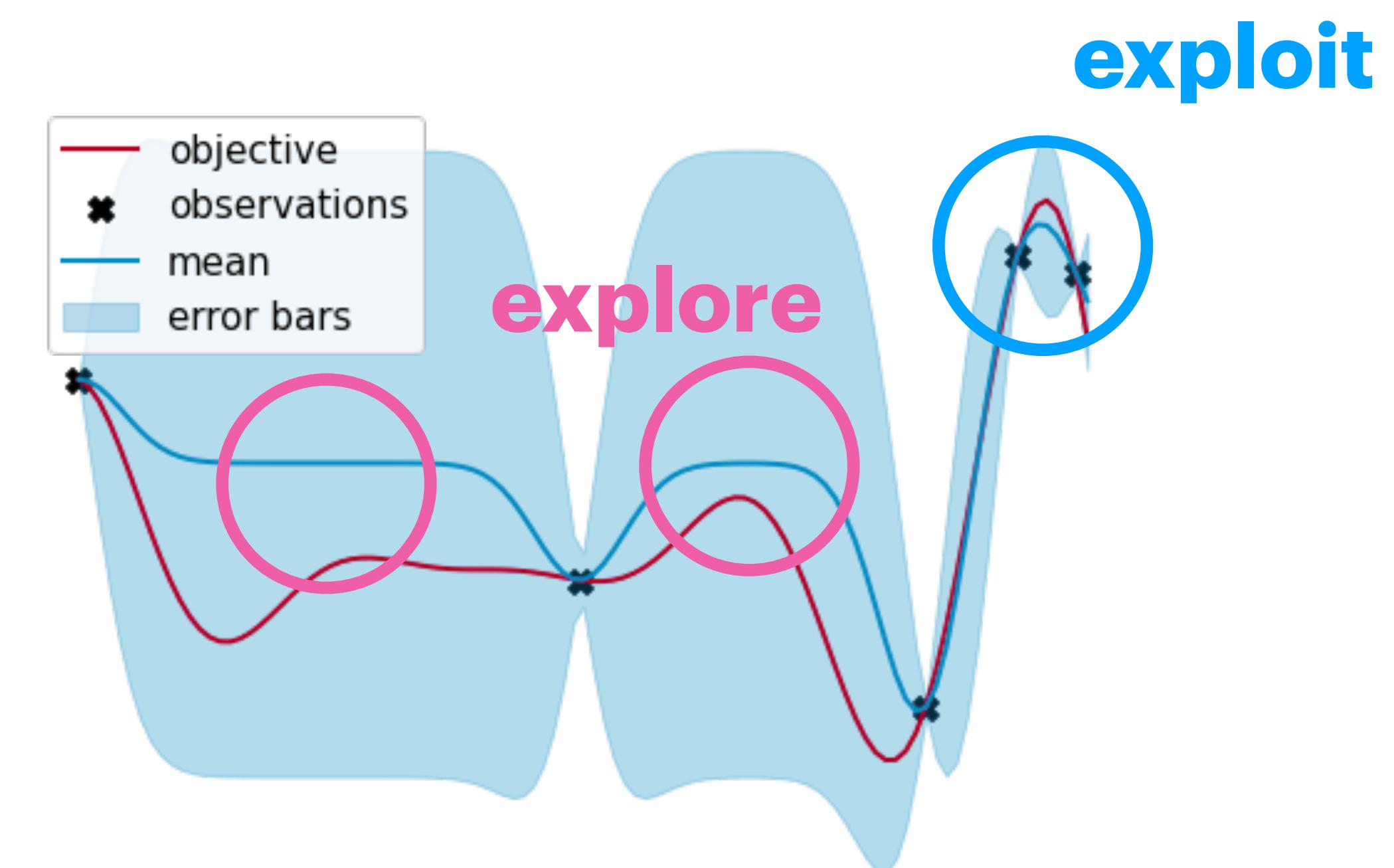
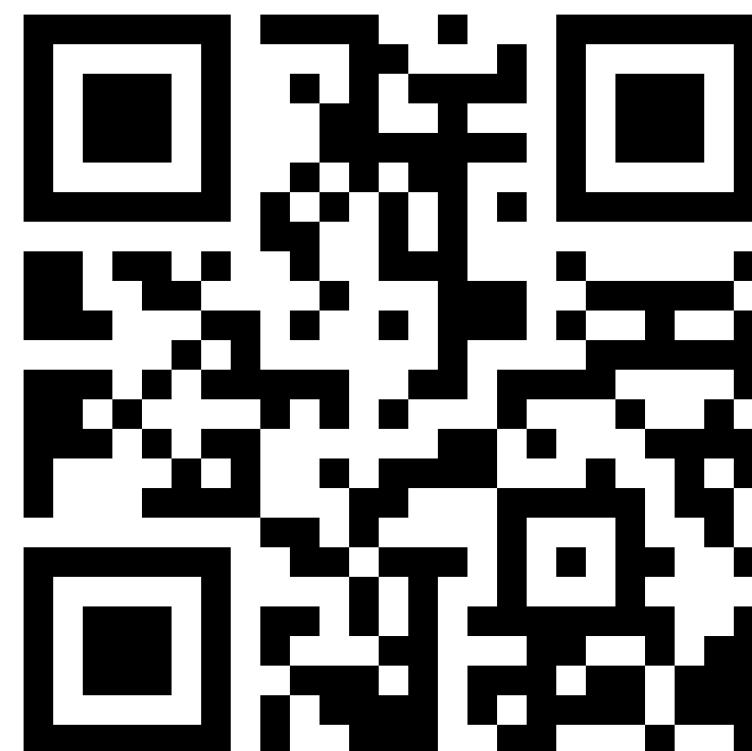
- Last year's [PyData Global talk](#)
- [https://www.manning.com/books/
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blackbox optimization with Gaussian processes

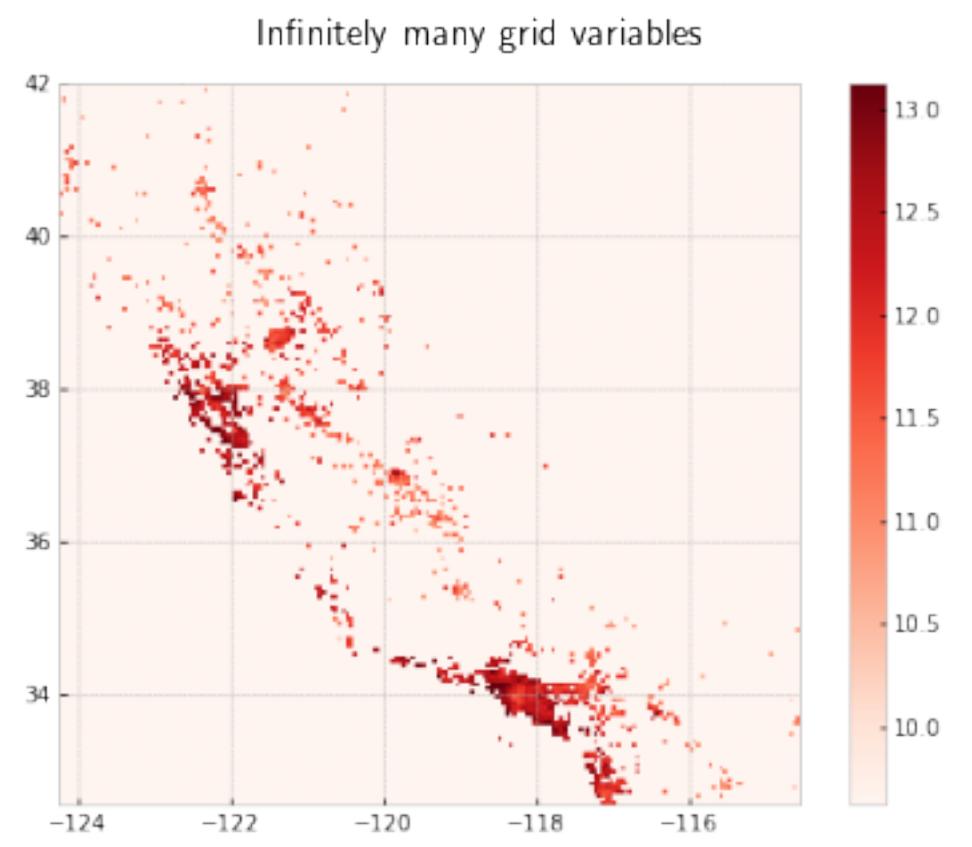
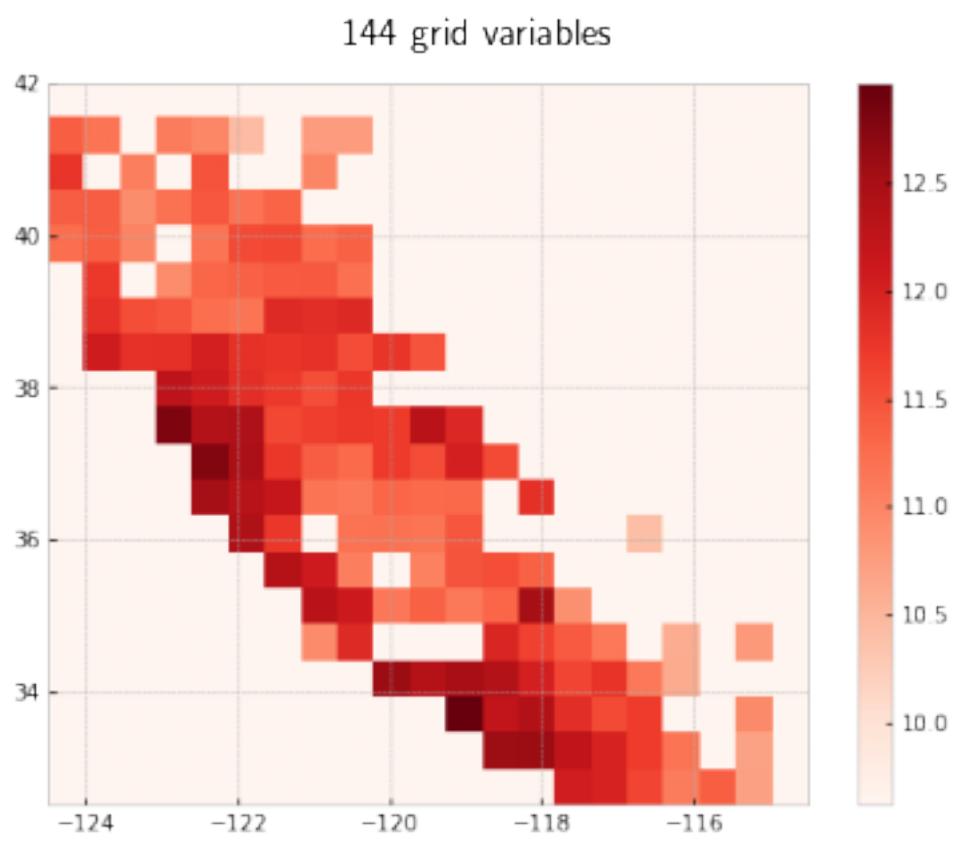
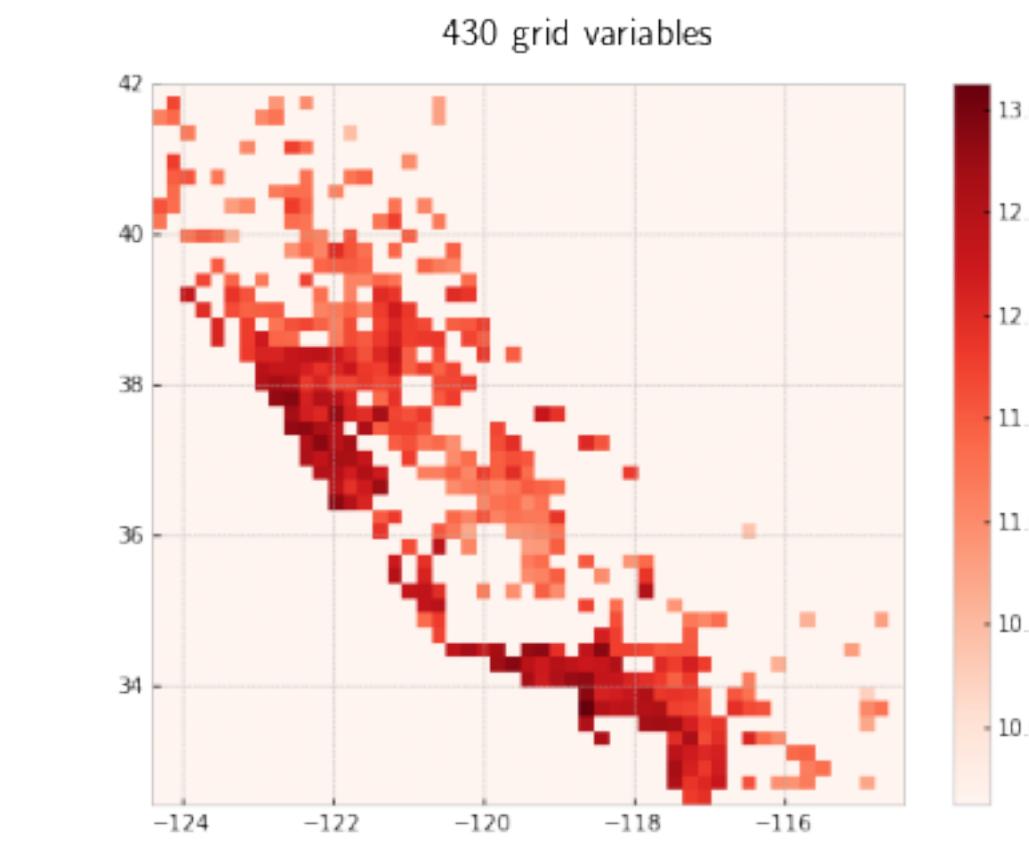
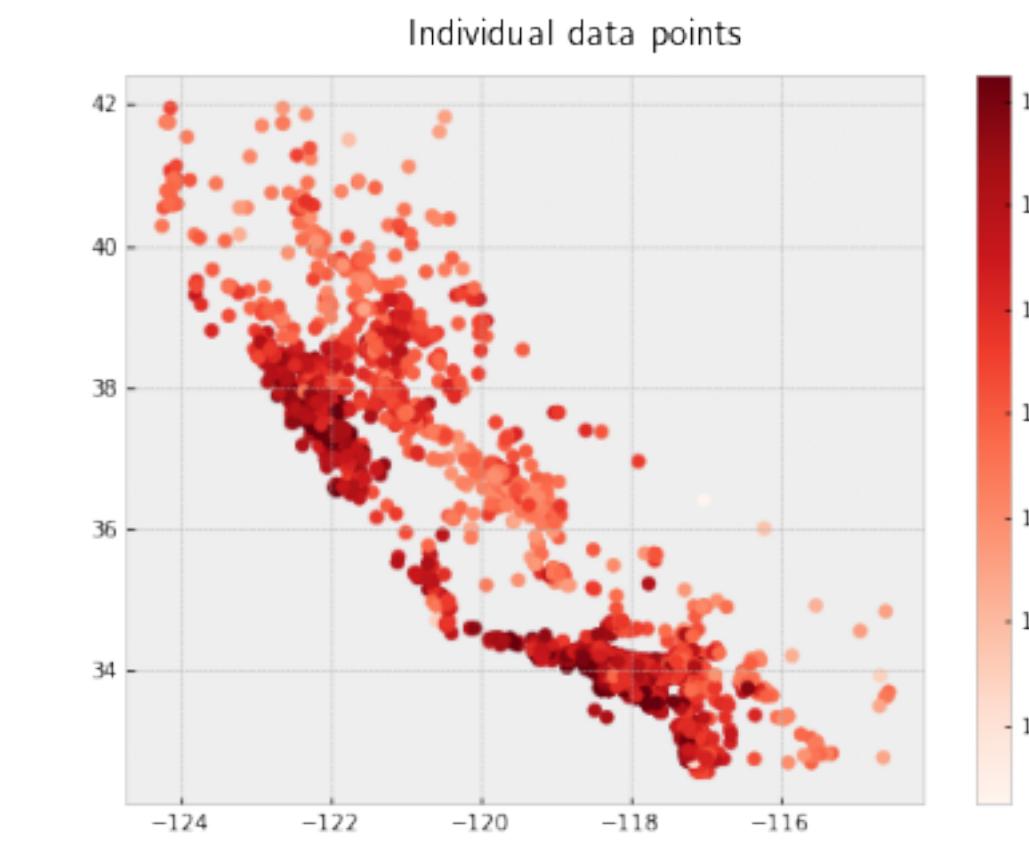
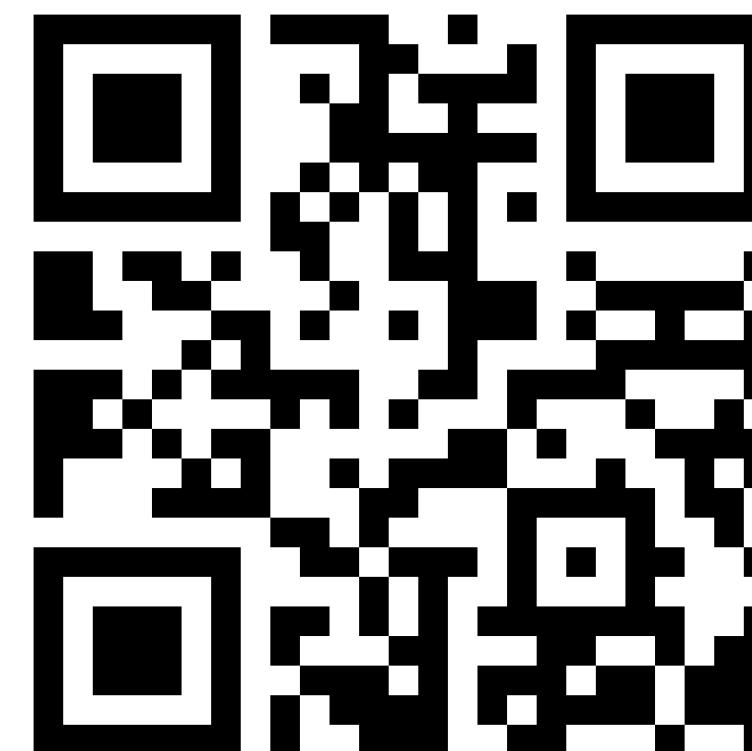
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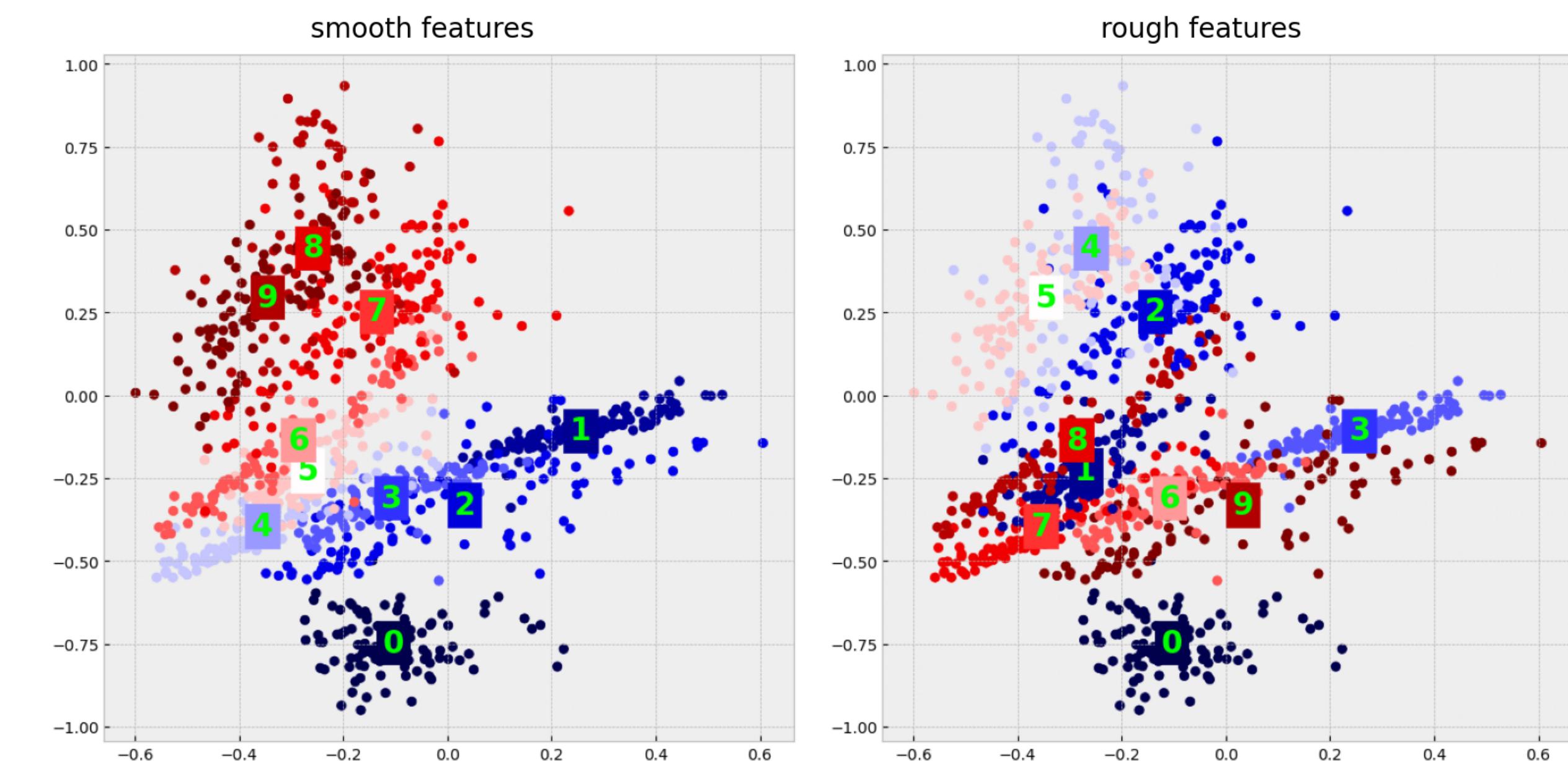
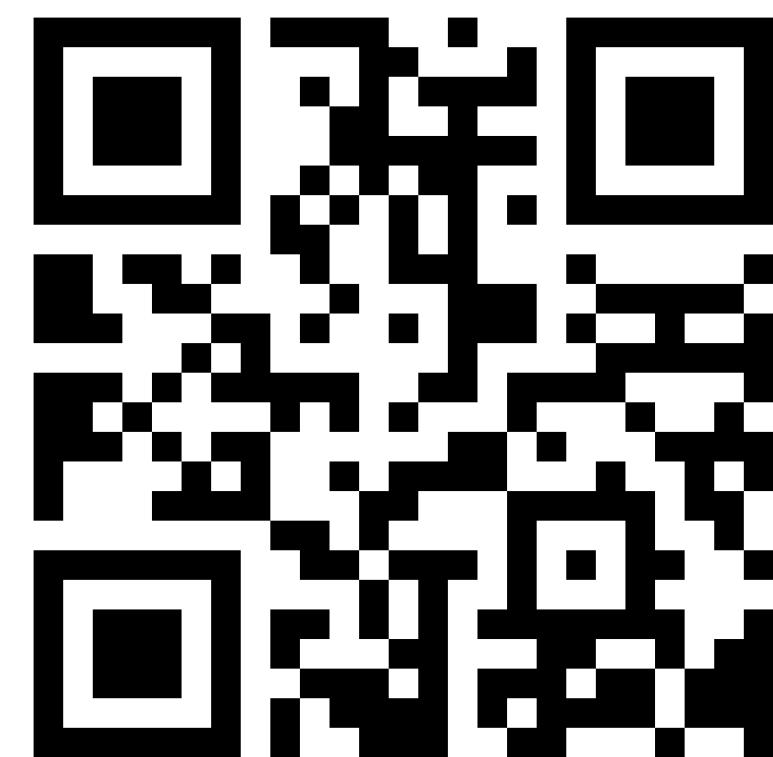
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