

# Bayesian learning via stochastic gradient Langevin dynamics

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# Introduction and Overview

For the posterior:  $p(\theta|X) \propto p(\theta) \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i|\theta)$

## Mini batch Stochastic Gradient:

- Can converge to the MAP but no uncertainty.

$$\Delta\theta_t = \frac{\epsilon_t}{2} \left( \nabla \log p(\theta_t) + \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla \log p(x_{ti}|\theta_t) \right)$$

## Langevin dynamics:

- Have uncertainty but need to compute full gradient at each iteration.

$$\Delta\theta_t = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \left( \nabla \log p(\theta_t) + \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla \log p(x_i|\theta_t) \right) + \eta_t$$

$$\eta_t \sim N(0, \epsilon)$$

## Stochastic Gradient Langevin dynamics:

- Can sample from true posterior, just need to compute gradient of mini batch at each iteration.

$$\Delta\theta_t = \frac{\epsilon_t}{2} \left( \nabla \log p(\theta_t) + \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla \log p(x_{ti}|\theta_t) \right) + \eta_t$$

$$\eta_t \sim N(0, \epsilon_t)$$

# Sampling threshold

From Stochastic Gradient phase to Langevin dynamics phase.

**When?**

Condition proposed:

$$\frac{\epsilon_t N^2}{4n} \lambda_{\max}(M^{\frac{1}{2}} V_s M^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \alpha \ll 1$$

The  $V(\theta_t)$  can be estimated by:

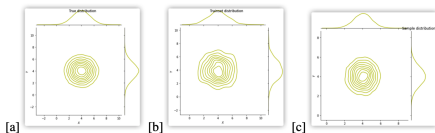
$$V(\theta_t) \approx \frac{N^2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (s_{ti} - \bar{s}_t)(s_{ti} - \bar{s}_t)^T$$

For threshold:

$$I_F \approx N V_s \Rightarrow \Sigma_\theta \approx I_F^{-1} \Rightarrow \epsilon_t \approx \frac{4\alpha n}{N} \lambda_{\min}(\Sigma_\theta)$$

# Apply on real data

## • 2D normal distribution



(a) True distribution (b) Train distribution (c) Sample distribution

Figure 1: Distribution

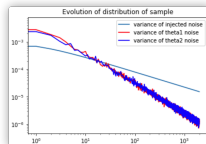


Figure 2: Variance of noise

## • Linear regression

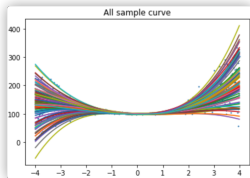


Figure 3: All sample curve

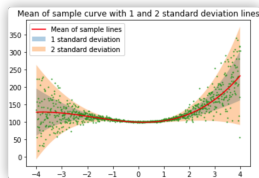


Figure 4: Mean curve and 1,2 standard deviation lines

## Thinking

- $Vs \propto \frac{N^2}{n}$
- More computation for threshold - More  $batchsize \times \theta$  times gradients in each iteration.

## Creativity

- Different MCMC
- Different optimization algorithm

## Conclusion

- Main contribution - idea of sample follow true posterior.
- Inspired - Keep up with the cutting edge

**Thank you for your attention!**