Gittins Indices for Bayesian Optimization: Insights from Pandora's Box

Qian Xie (Cornell ORIE)

Joint work with Raul Astudillo, Peter Frazier, Ziv Scully, and Alexander Terenin

ECGI'24

Goal: optimize expensive-to-evaluate black-box function

∈ decision-making under uncertainty

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∈ decision-making under uncertainty

Applications:

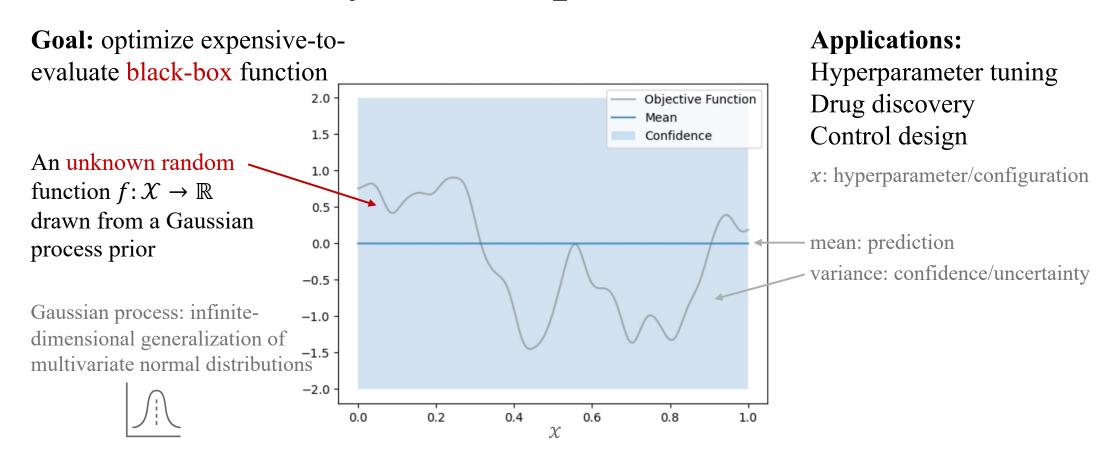
Hyperparameter tuning
Drug discovery
Control design

Goal: optimize expensive-to-evaluate black-box function

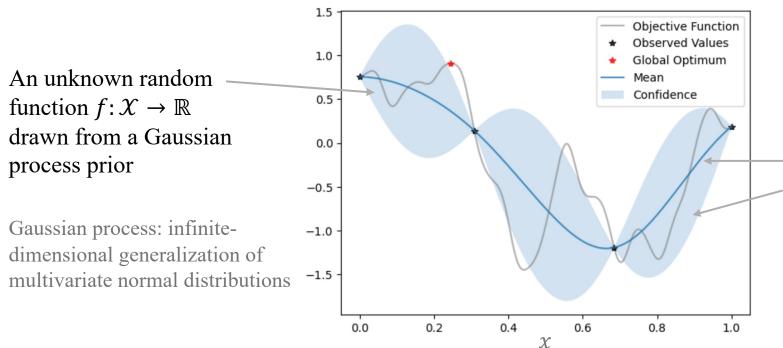
∈ decision-making under uncertainty

Applications:

Hyperparameter tuning
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Goal: optimize expensive-to-evaluate black-box function



Applications:

Hyperparameter tuning
Drug discovery
Control design

x: hyperparameter/configuration

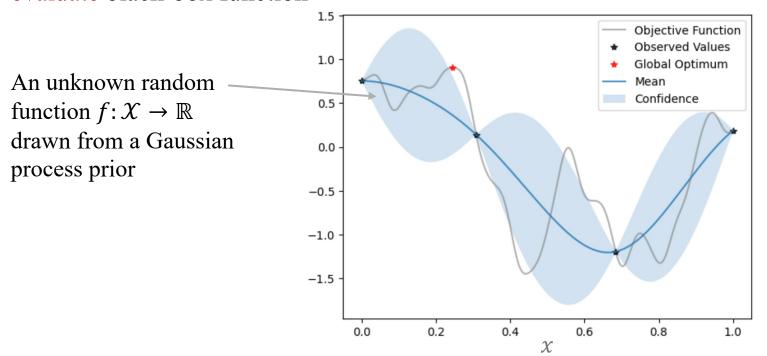
mean: prediction

variance: confidence/uncertainty

Objective: find global optimum $x^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{x \in \mathcal{X}} f(x)$

Decision: evaluate a set of points

Goal: optimize expensive-toevaluate black-box function



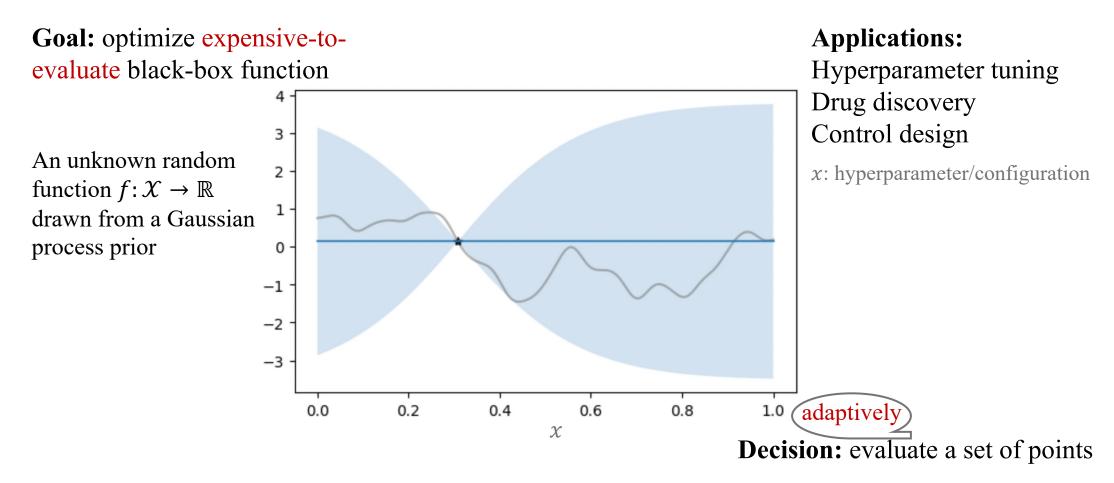
Applications:

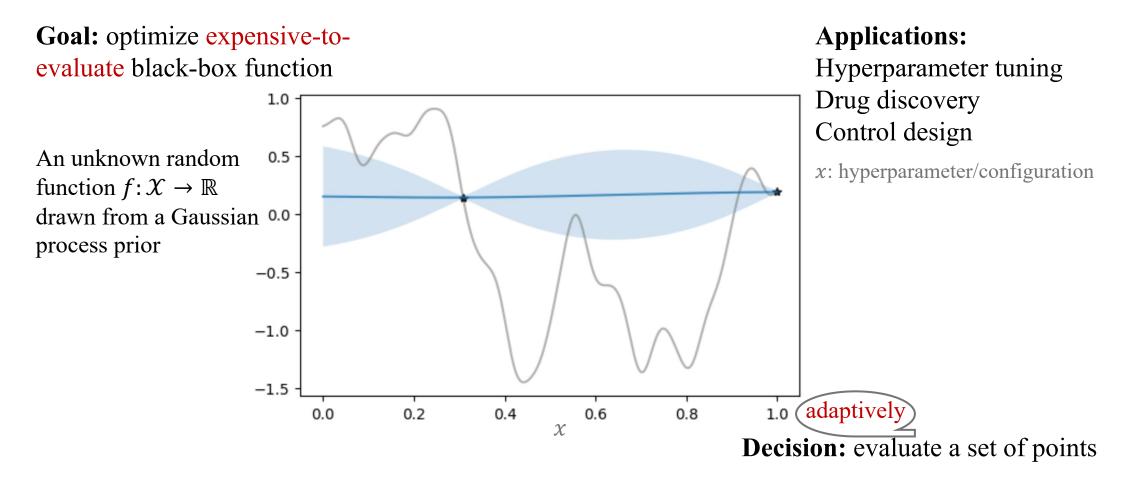
Hyperparameter tuning Drug discovery Control design

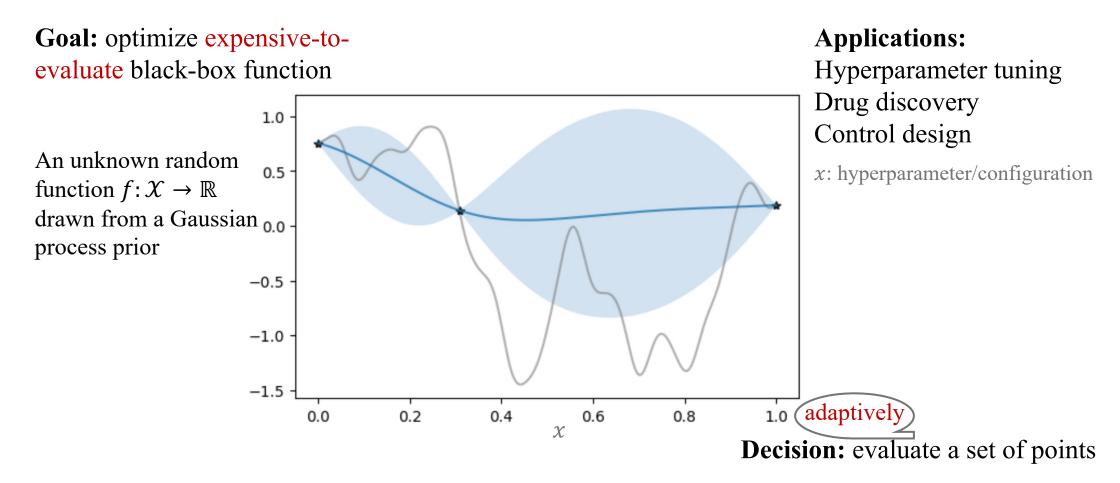
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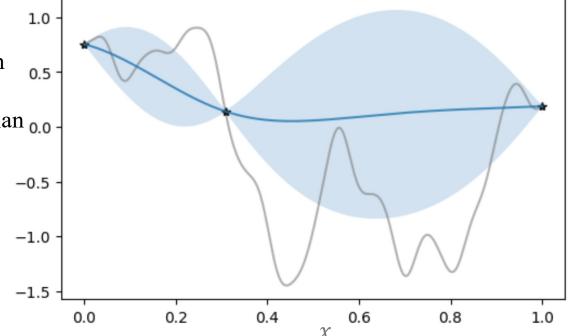






Goal: optimize expensive-toevaluate black-box function

An unknown random function $f: \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}$ drawn from a Gaussian $_{0.0}$ process prior



Applications:

Hyperparameter tuning
Drug discovery
Control design

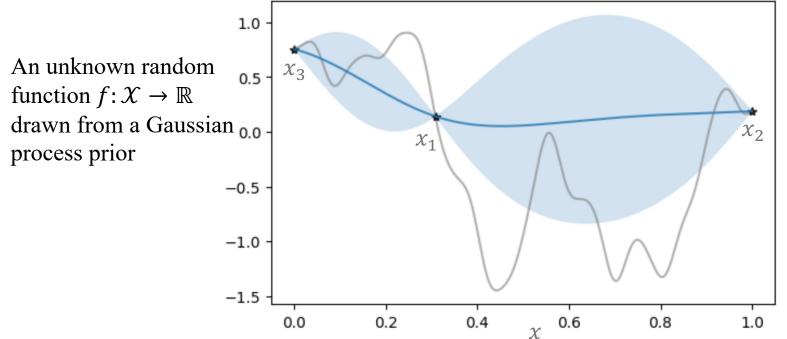
x: hyperparameter/configuration

Decision: adaptively evaluate a set of points

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T \in \mathcal{X}$$

T: time budget

Goal: optimize expensive-toevaluate black-box function



Applications:

Hyperparameter tuning
Drug discovery
Control design

x: hyperparameter/configuration

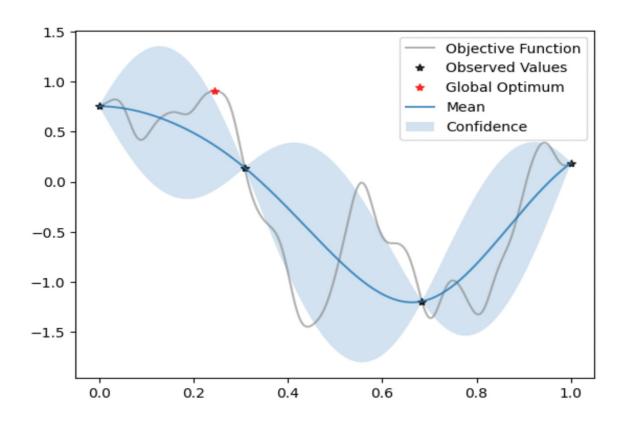
Objective: optimize best observed value at time *T*

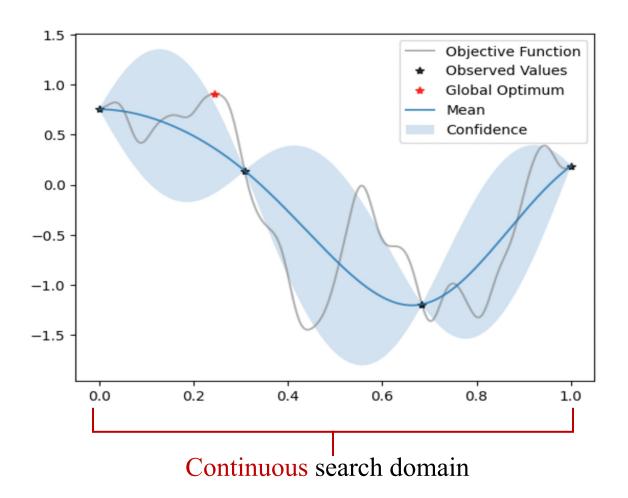
$$\max_{\text{policy}} \mathbb{E} \max_{t=1,2,\dots,T} f(x_t)$$

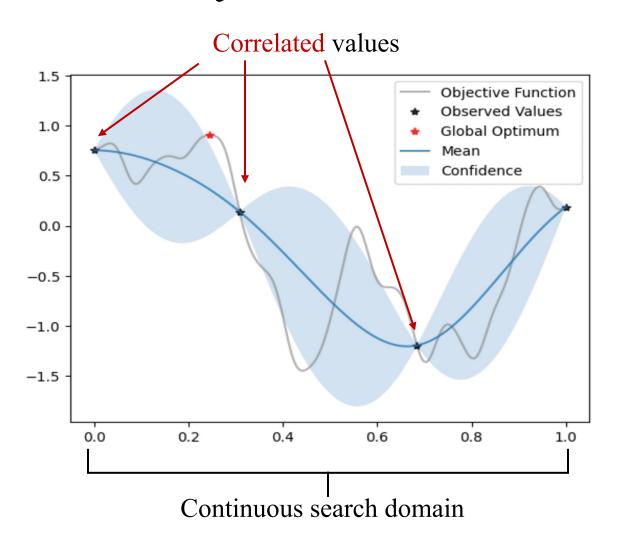
Decision: adaptively evaluate a set of points

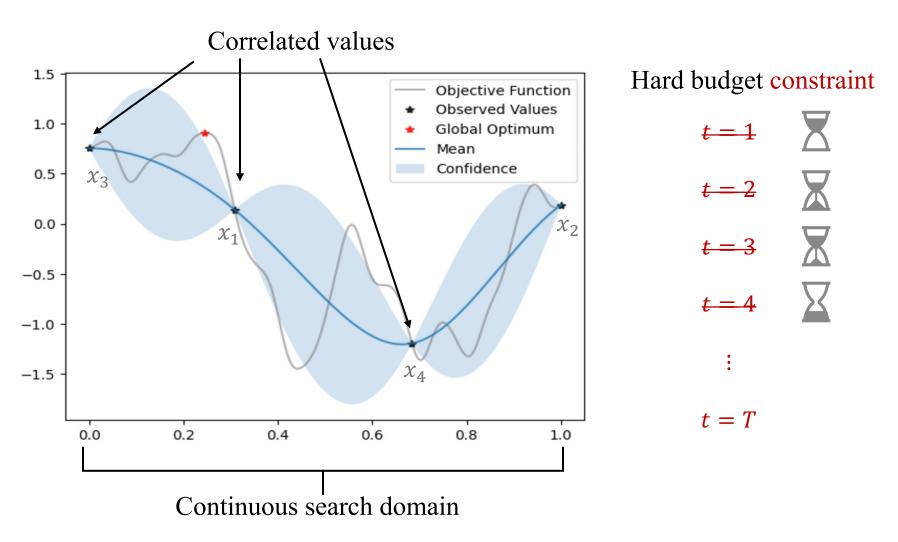
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T \in \mathcal{X}$$

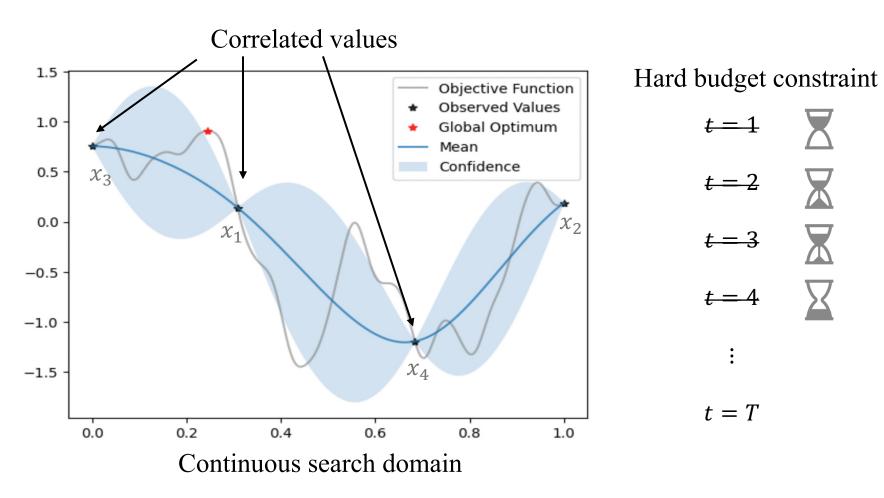
T: time budget



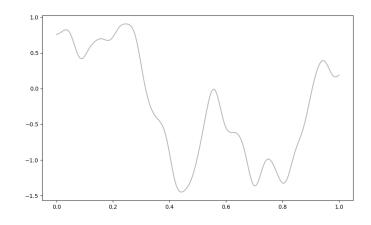








⇒ Optimal policy unknown!

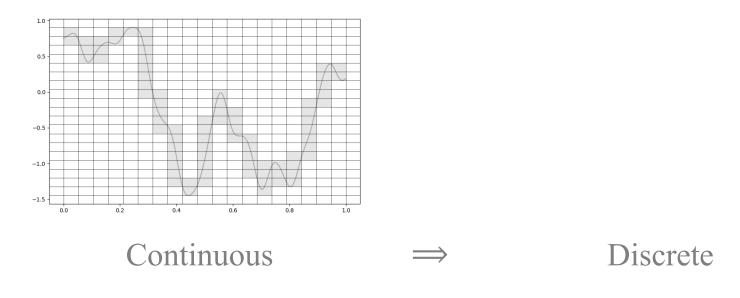


Continuous

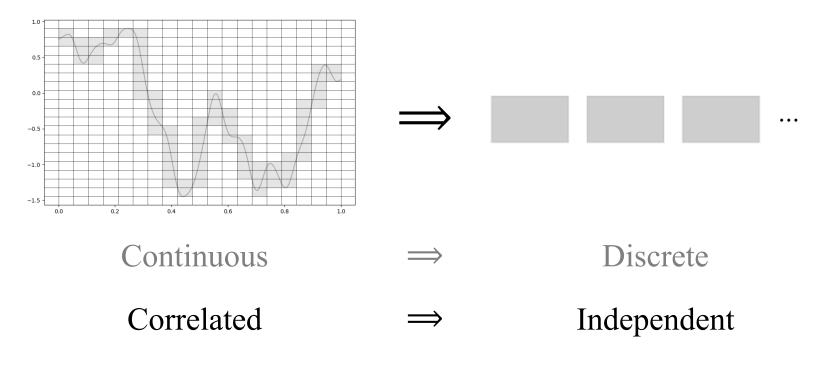
Correlated



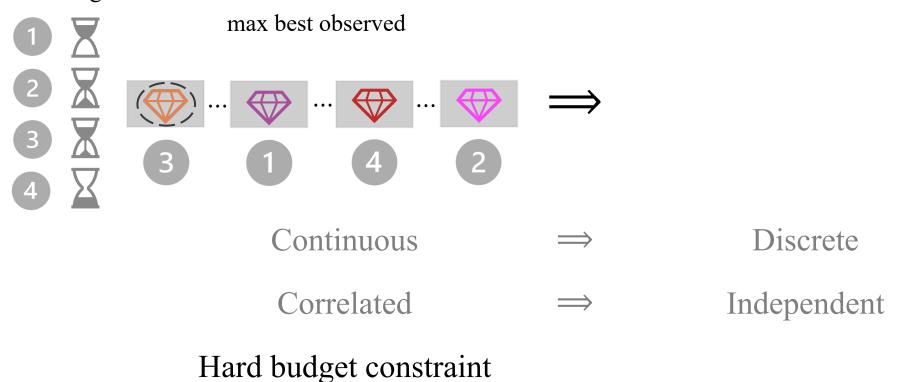
Correlated



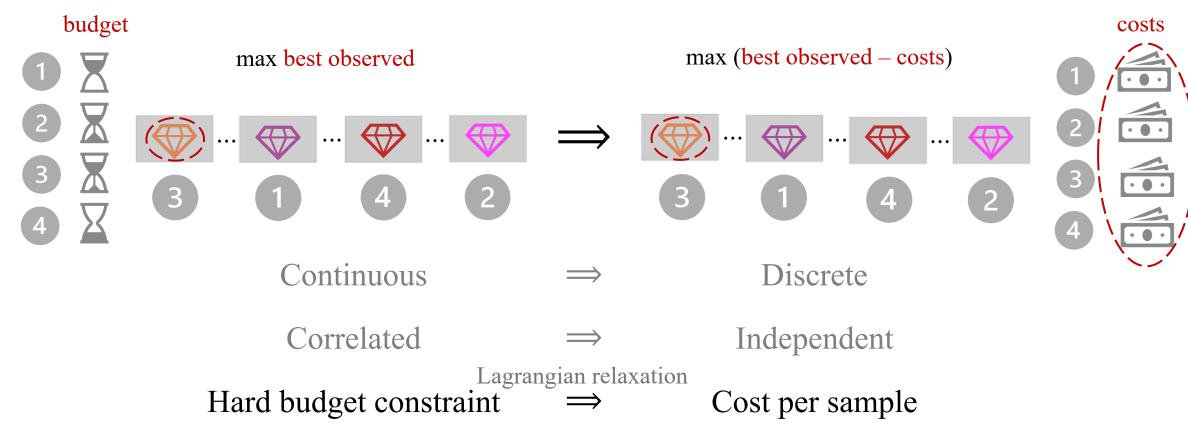
Correlated

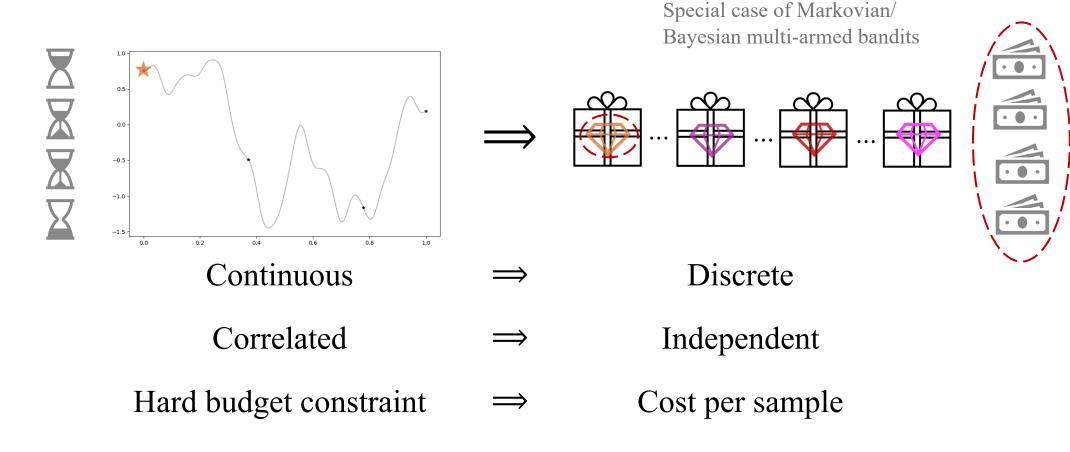


budget



22





t = 0



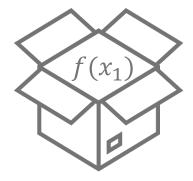






t = 1





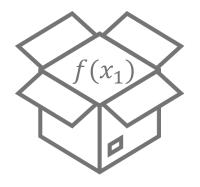


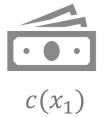




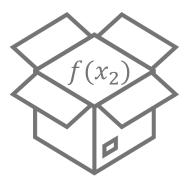
t = 2







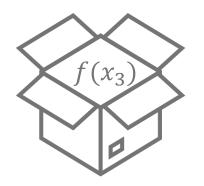






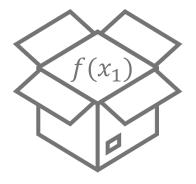
 $c(x_2)$

t = 3





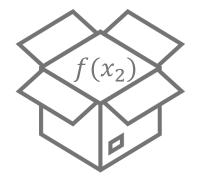
 $c(x_3)$





 $c(x_1)$

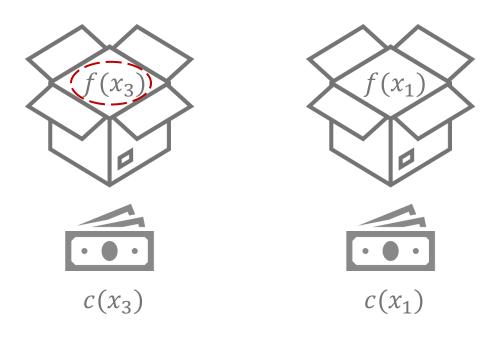




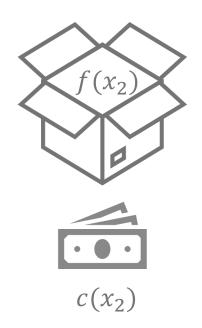


 $c(x_2)$

$$t = 3$$







Objective: maximize expected net utility

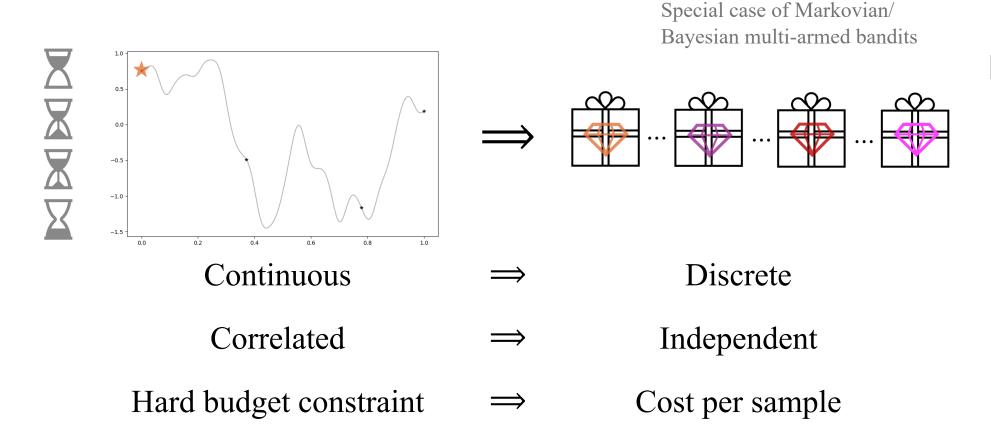
$$\max_{\text{policy}} \mathbb{E}\left(\max_{t=1,2,\dots,T} f(x_t) - \sum_{t=1}^{T} c(x_t)\right)$$

Decision: adaptively evaluate a set of points

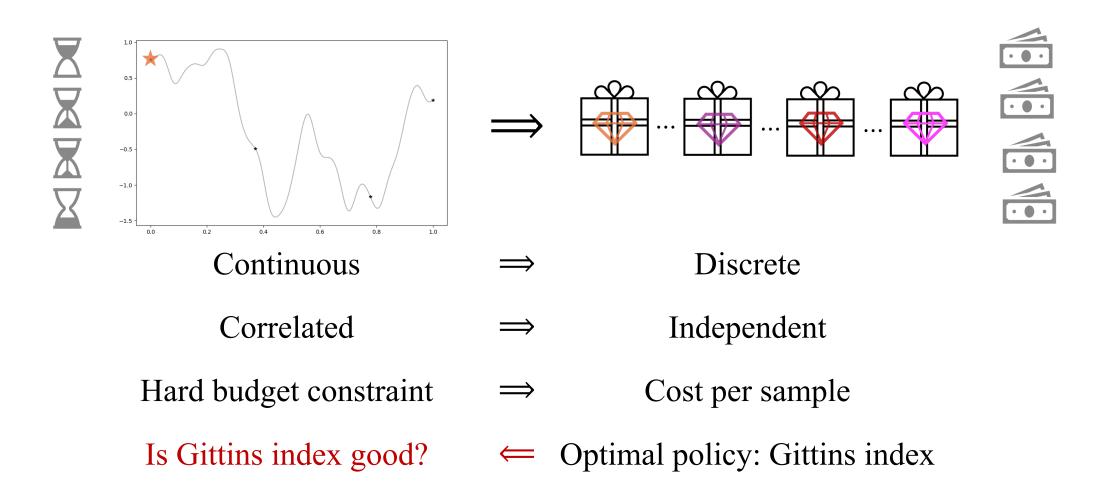
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T \in \mathcal{X}$$

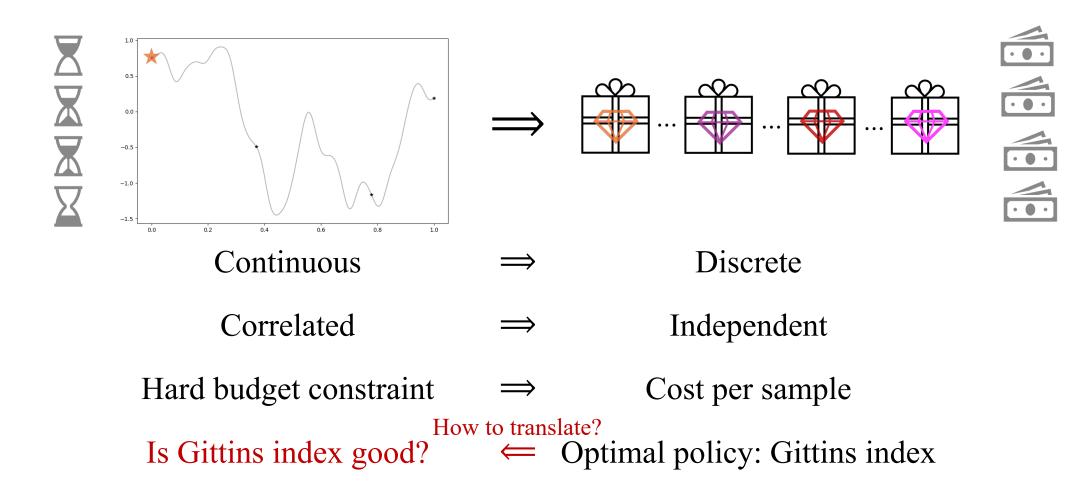
 \mathcal{X} : discrete

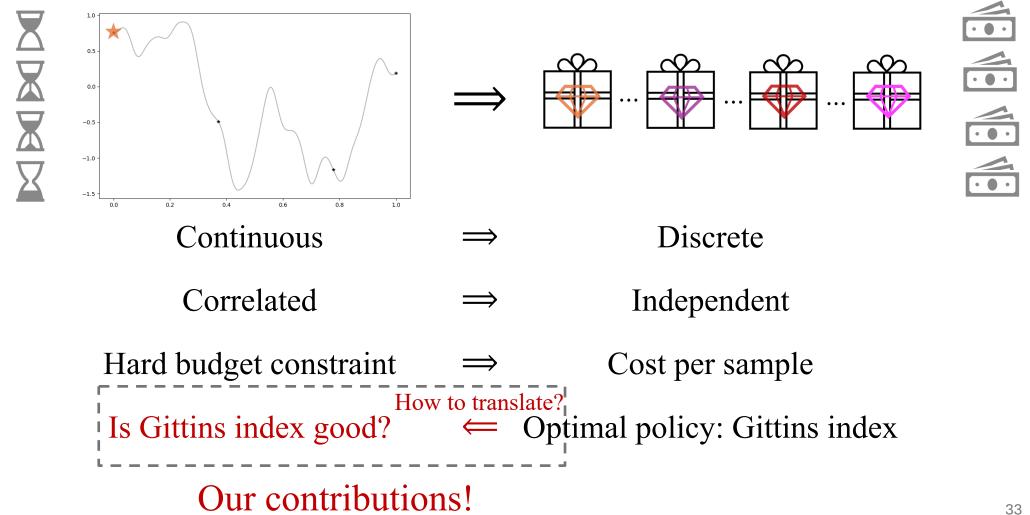
T: random stopping time



Optimal policy: Gittins index [Weitzman'79]

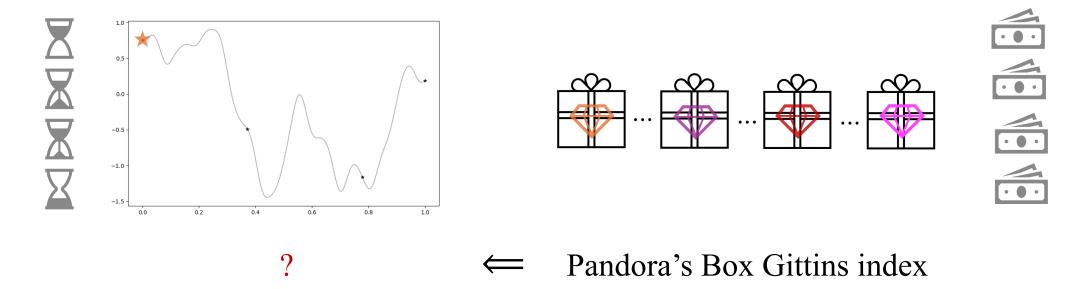






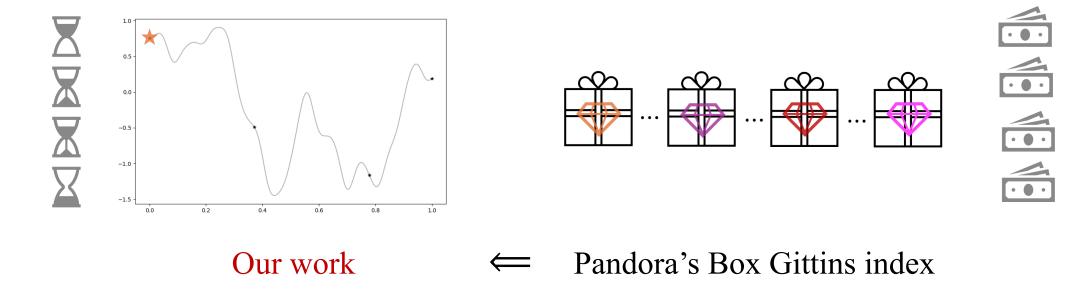
Our Contributions

- How to translate?
- Is Pandora's Box Gittins index (PBGI) good?



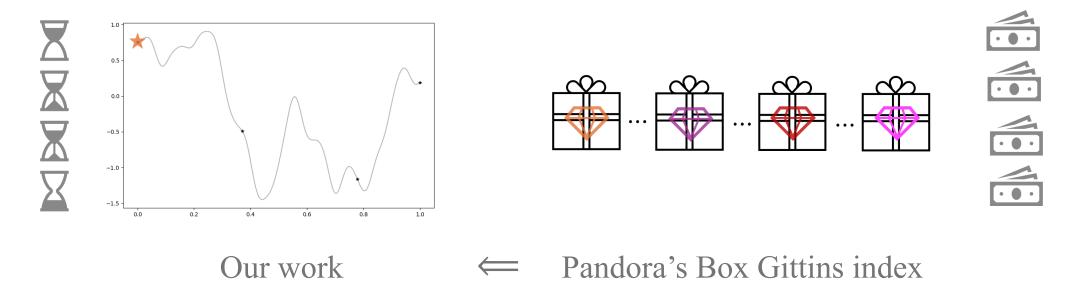
Our Contributions

- Develop PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization
- Is Pandora's Box Gittins index (PBGI) good?

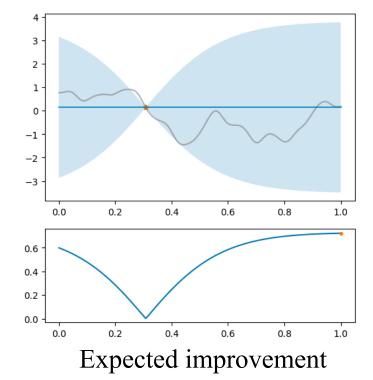


Our Contributions

- Develop PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization
- Show performance against baselines on synthetic & empirical experiments



How is our PBGI policy different from baselines?



mean: prediction

variance: confidence/uncertainty

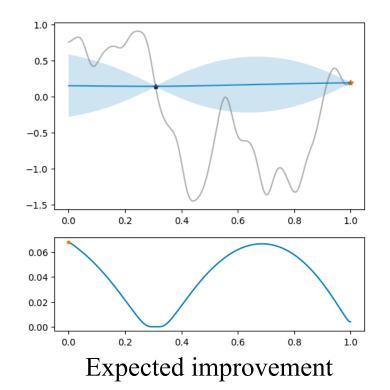
Trade-off between

- exploitation (high mean) and
- exploration (high uncertainty)

 $\operatorname{EI}_{f|D}(x;y) = \mathbb{E}[((f|D)(x) - y)^{+}]$

D: observed data

y_{best}: current best observed value



mean: prediction

variance: confidence/uncertainty

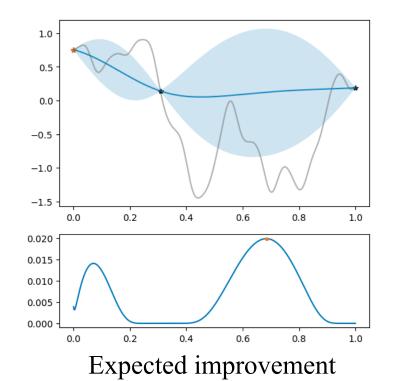
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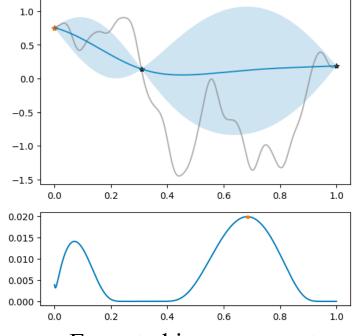
Other heuristics:

simple

- Upper Confidence Bound
- Thompson Sampling (TS)
- Predictive Entropy Search

slow

- Knowledge Gradient
- Multi-step Lookahead EI



Expected improvement

$$\mathbb{E}I_{f|D}(x;y) = \mathbb{E}[((f|D)(x) - y)^+]$$

mean: prediction

variance: confidence/uncertainty

Trade-off between

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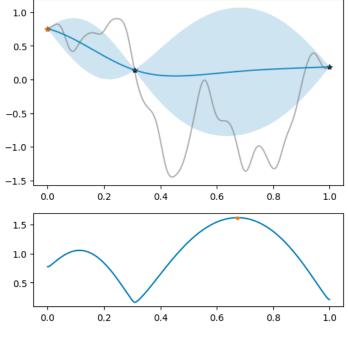
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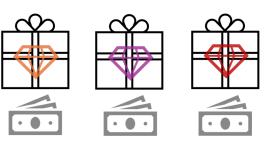
New One-step Heuristic: PBGI

Other heuristics:

- Upper Confidence Bound
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Pandora's box



Pandora's box Gittins index

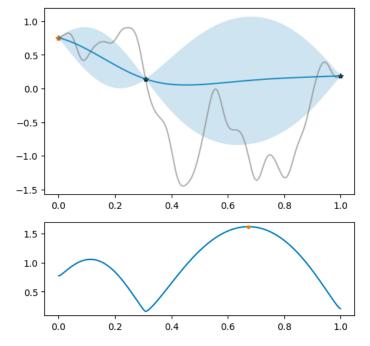
 $\alpha^*(x)$: Gittins index function

PBGI policy: evaluate $\operatorname{argmax}_{x} \alpha^{*}(x)$

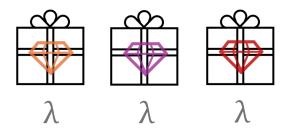
New One-step Heuristic: PBGI

Other heuristics:

- Upper Confidence Bound
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Pandora's box



λ: cost-per-sample (Lagrange multiplier)

Pandora's box Gittins index

$$\mathbb{E}I_{f|D}(x;y) = \mathbb{E}[((f|D)(x) - y)^+]$$

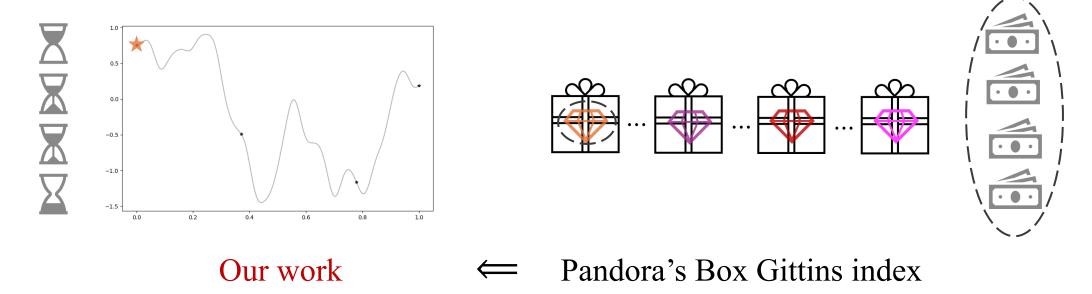
PBGI policy: evaluate $\operatorname{argmax}_{x} \alpha^{*}(x)$

D: observed data

 $\alpha^*(x)$: solution to $\mathrm{EI}_{f|D}(x;\alpha^*(x)) = \lambda$

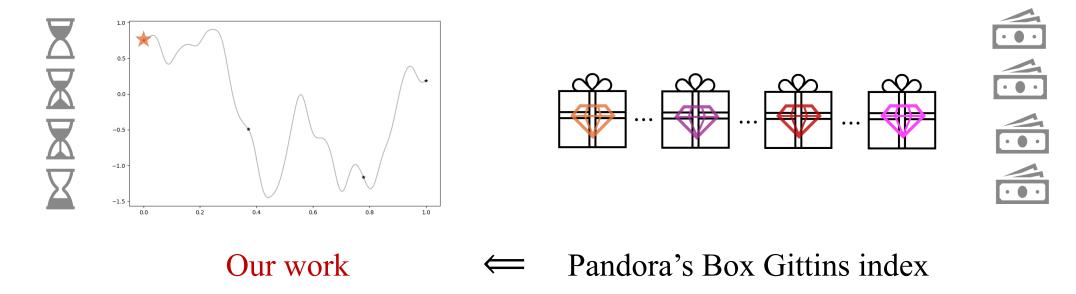
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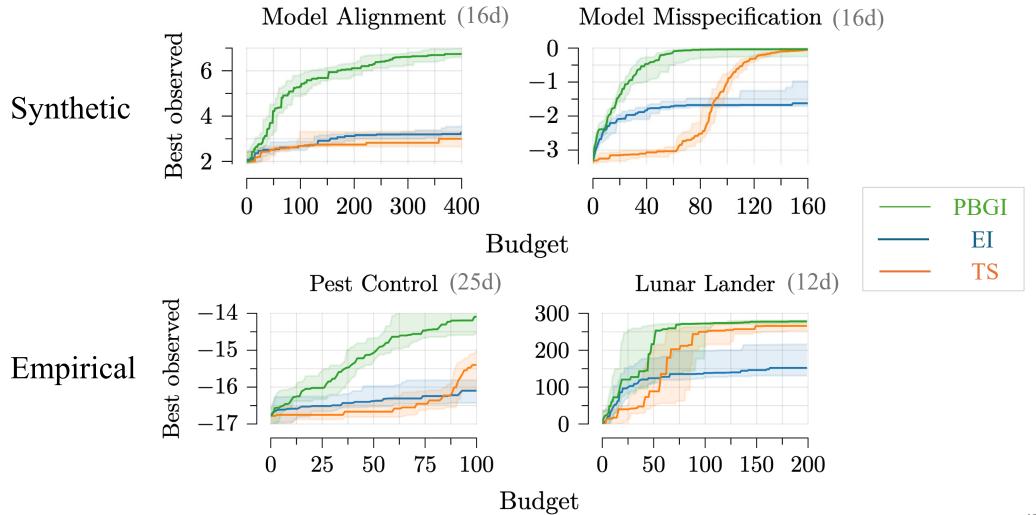


Our Contributions

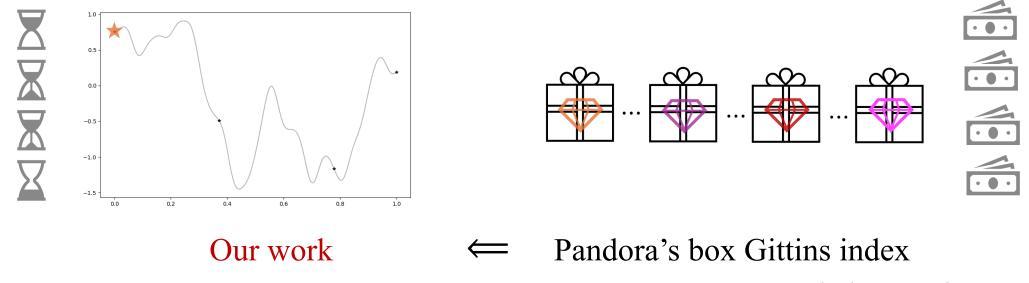
- Develop PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization
- Show performance against baselines on synthetic & empirical experiments



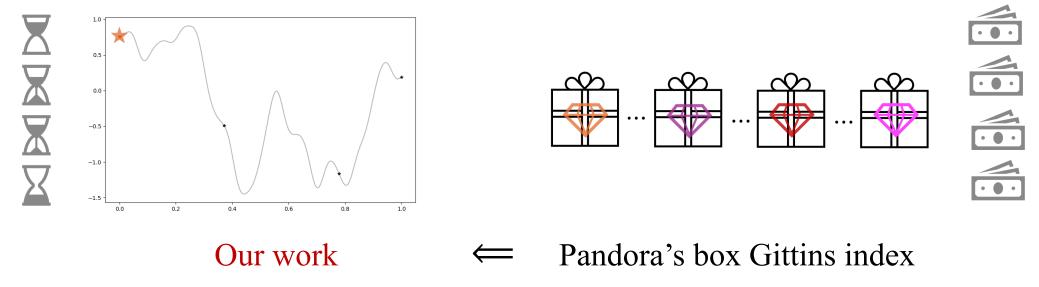
Experiment Results: PBGI vs EI vs TS



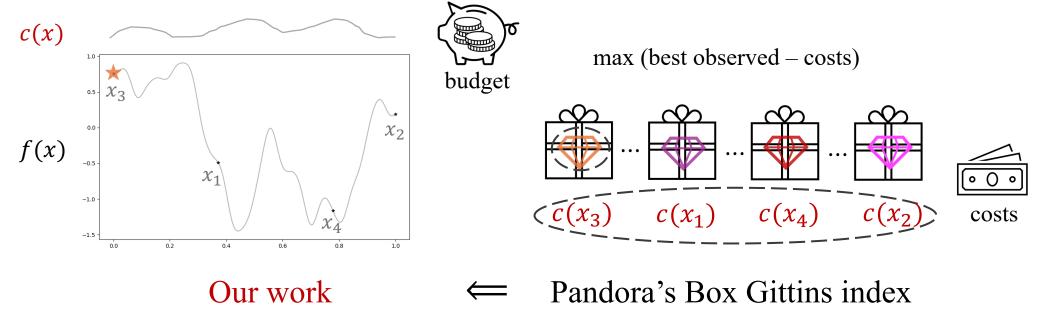
• Propose easy-to-compute PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization



- Propose easy-to-compute PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization
- Show the effectiveness of PBGI on synthetic & empirical experiments particularly on medium-high dimensions and relatively-large domains!

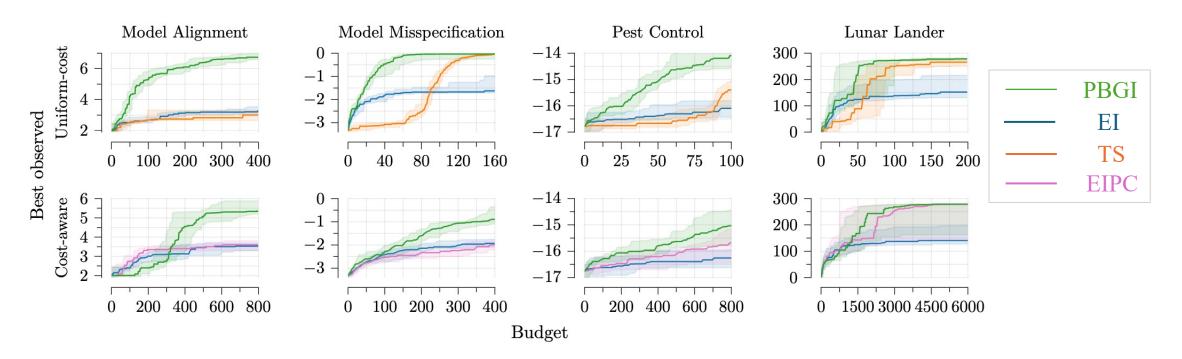


- Propose easy-to-compute PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization
- Show the effectiveness of PBGI on synthetic & empirical experiments
- Extend to Bayesian optimization with heterogeneous evaluation costs



Heterogeneous-cost Experiment Results

- Show the effectiveness of PBGI on synthetic & empirical experiments
- Extend to Bayesian optimization with heterogeneous evaluation costs



- Propose easy-to-compute PBGI policy for Bayesian optimization
- Show the effectiveness of PBGI on synthetic & empirical experiments
- Extend to Bayesian optimization with heterogeneous evaluation costs
- Open door for complex BO (freeze-thaw, multi-fidelity, function network, etc.)

