

# Variational Dropout and the Local Reparameterization Trick

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# Motivation

## Main idea

Efficiency of posterior inference using SGVB can be significantly improved through a local reparameterization.

The authors show how dropout is a special case of SGVB with local reparameterization, and suggest variational dropout, an extension of regular dropout where optimal dropout rates are inferred from the data.

# Background

## Variational lower-bound

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi) = -D_{KL}(q_\phi(\mathbf{w})||p(\mathbf{w})) + L_{\mathcal{D}}(\phi)$$

where  $L_{\mathcal{D}}(\phi) = \sum_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_{q_\psi(\mathbf{w})}(\log p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}))$

## Stochastic Gradient Variational Bayes

$$L_{\mathcal{D}}(\phi) \approx L_{\mathcal{D}}^{SGVB}(\phi) = \frac{N}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \log p(\mathbf{y}^i|\mathbf{x}^i, \mathbf{w} = f(\epsilon, \phi))$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \nabla_{\psi} L_{\mathcal{D}}(\phi) \approx \nabla_{\psi} L_{\mathcal{D}}^{SGVB}(\phi)$$

# Variance of the SGVB estimator

## Shorthands

$$L_i := \log p(\mathbf{y}^i | \mathbf{x}^i, \mathbf{w} = f(\epsilon, \phi))$$

$$L_{\mathcal{D}}^{SGVB}(\phi) = \frac{N}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M L_i$$

$$\text{Var}[L_i] = \text{Var}_{\epsilon, \mathbf{x}^i, \mathbf{y}^i} [\log p(\mathbf{y}^i | \mathbf{x}^i, \mathbf{w} = f(\epsilon, \phi))]$$

## Variance

$$\text{Var}[L_{\mathcal{D}}^{SGVB}(\phi)] = N^2 \left( \frac{1}{M} \text{Var}[L_i] + \frac{M-1}{M} \text{Cov}[L_i, L_j] \right)$$

# Local Reparameterization Trick

We want to have  $\text{Cov}[L_i, L_j] = 0$

Consider simple example:

$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{W}$ , where  $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1000}$ ,  $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{1000 \times 1000}$

$q_\phi(w_{i,j}) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_{i,j}, \sigma_{i,j}^2) \forall w_{i,j} \in \mathbf{W}$

$w_{i,j} = \mu_{i,j} + \sigma_{i,j}\epsilon_{i,j}$ , with  $\epsilon_{i,j} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

We have to sample a separate weight matrix  $\mathbf{W}$  for each example in minibatch. As a result, we would need to sample M million random numbers for just a single layer!!!

# Local Reparametrization Trick

Solution: sample the random activations **B** directly!

$$q_{\psi}(w_{i,j}) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_{i,j}, \sigma_{i,j}^2) \forall w_{i,j} \in \mathbf{W} \implies q_{\phi}(b_{m,j}|A) = \mathcal{N}(\gamma_{m,j}, \delta_{m,j}), \text{ with}$$
$$\gamma_{m,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{1000} a_{m,i} \mu_{i,j}, \text{ and } \delta_{m,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{1000} a_{m,i}^2 \sigma_{i,j}^2$$

We only need to sample M thousands random variables

$$b_{m,j} = \gamma_{m,j} + \sqrt{\delta_{m,j}} \zeta_{m,j}, \text{ with } \zeta_{m,j} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1), \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1000}.$$

Other advantage: lower variance

# Variational Dropout

## Dropout

$$\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{A} \circ \xi) \theta \quad \text{with } \xi \sim \text{Bern}(1 - p),$$

where  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times K}$ ,  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times L}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times L}$ ,

## Gaussian Dropout

$$\xi \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \alpha), \quad \alpha = p/(1 - p)$$



# Variational Dropout

## VD with independent weight noise

$q_\phi(b_{m,j}|A) = \mathcal{N}(\gamma_{m,j}, \delta_{m,j})$  with

$$\gamma_{m,j} = \sum_{i=1}^K a_{m,i} \theta_{i,j}, \text{ and } \delta_{m,j} = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^K a_{m,i}^2 \theta_{i,j}^2$$

## VD with correlated weight noise

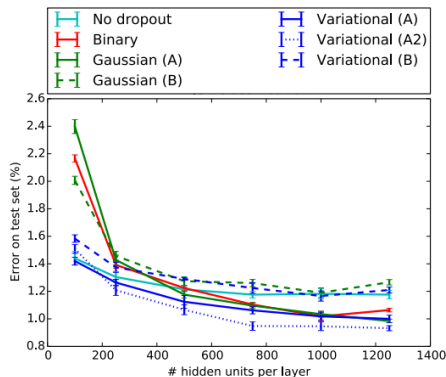
$\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{A} \circ \xi) \theta, \xi_{i,j} \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \alpha) \iff \mathbf{b}^m = \mathbf{a}^m \mathbf{W}$ , with  
 $\mathbf{W} = (\mathbf{w}'_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}'_K)'$ , and  $\mathbf{w}_i = s_i \theta_i$ ,  $q_\phi(s_i) = \mathcal{N}(1, \alpha)$

# Variance comparison

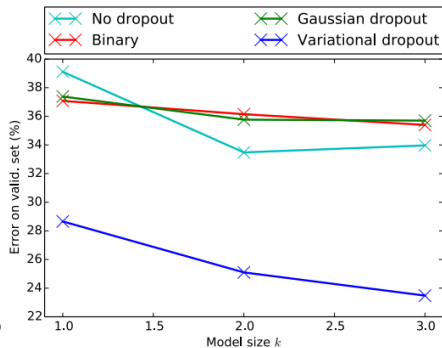
	top layer 10 epochs	top layer 100 epochs	bottom layer 10 epochs	bottom layer 100 epochs
stochastic gradient estimator				
local reparameterization (ours)	$7.8 \times 10^3$	$1.2 \times 10^3$	$1.9 \times 10^2$	$1.1 \times 10^2$
separate weight samples (slow)	$1.4 \times 10^4$	$2.6 \times 10^3$	$4.3 \times 10^2$	$2.5 \times 10^2$
single weight sample (standard)	$4.9 \times 10^4$	$4.3 \times 10^3$	$8.5 \times 10^2$	$3.3 \times 10^2$
no dropout noise (minimal var.)	$2.8 \times 10^3$	$5.9 \times 10^1$	$1.3 \times 10^2$	$9.0 \times 10^0$

Figure: Variance comparison

# Different graphics



(a) Classification error on the MNIST dataset



(b) Classification error on the CIFAR-10 dataset

Figure: Different graphics

- 1 **Main article** Variational Dropout and the Local Reparameterization Trick.