

# Bayesian Optimization

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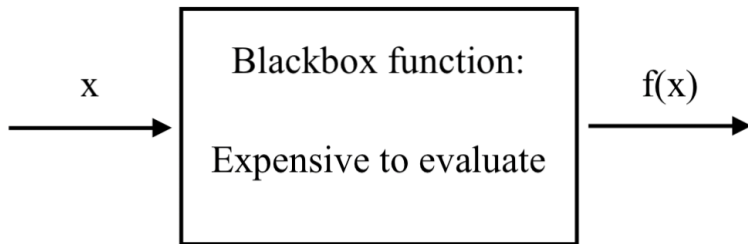
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Bayesian Optimization

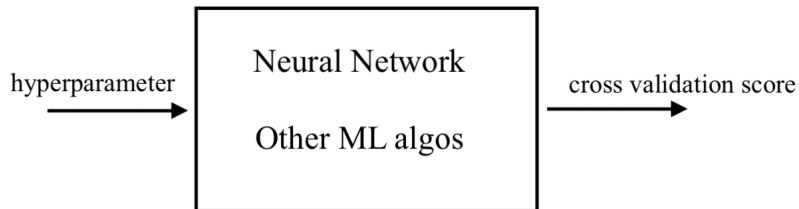
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# Context

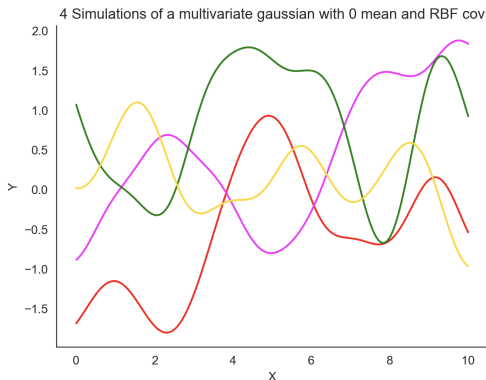


# Context



# Gaussian Process

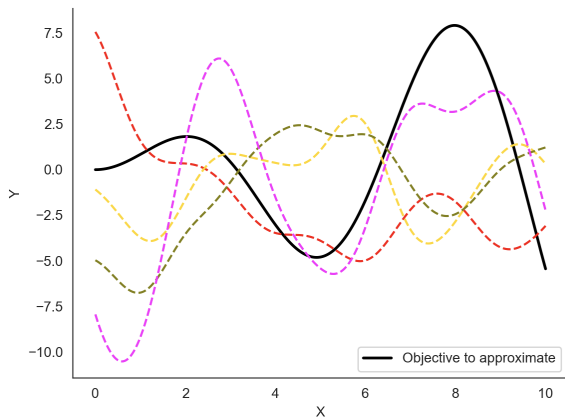
$\{\hat{f}(x_t)\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$  is a gaussian process, i.e. any finite collection is a gaussian vector.



$$\{\hat{f}(x_t)\}_{t \in \mathcal{I}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma), \text{ where } \Sigma_{i,j} := \exp(-|x_i - x_j|^2 / 2l^2)$$

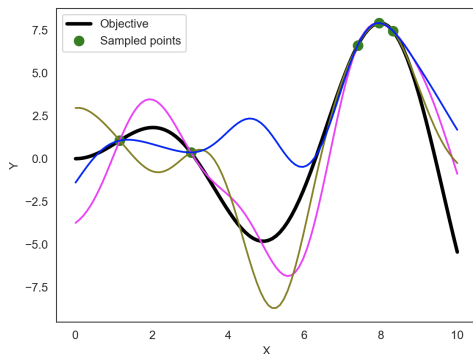
# Gaussian Process

Can we approximate an objective  $f$  using gaussian processes?



# Gaussian Process

We need to add **knowledge** about the objective, i.e. its values at some points.



Can be done by considering the posterior distribution

$$\hat{f}(x) | \hat{f}(x_1), \dots, \hat{f}(x_n)$$

# Gaussian Process Regression: Model

We suppose that :

$$\hat{f}(x_1), \dots, \hat{f}(x_n) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_0(x_{1:n}), \Sigma_0(x_{1:n}))$$

where:  $\Sigma_0(x_{1:n})_{i,j} = \Sigma_0(x_i, x_j)$

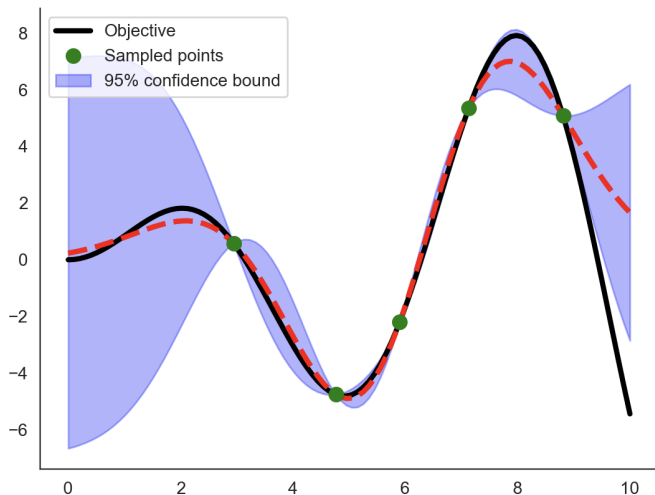
We can access the conditional distribution [1]  $\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x})|\hat{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:n}), \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{D}$ :

$$\hat{f}(x)|\hat{f}(x_{1:n}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_n(x), \sigma_n(x)^2)$$

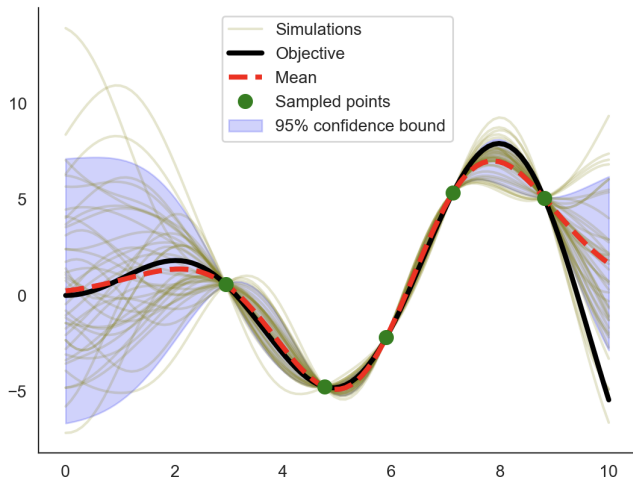


# Gaussian Process Regression: Model

Prediction : mean and variance at each  $x$



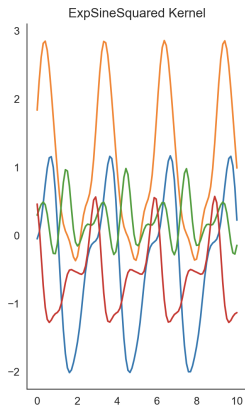
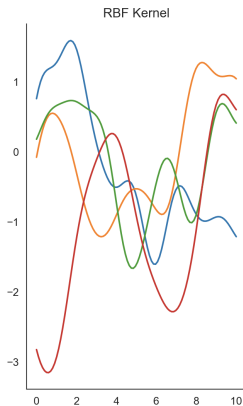
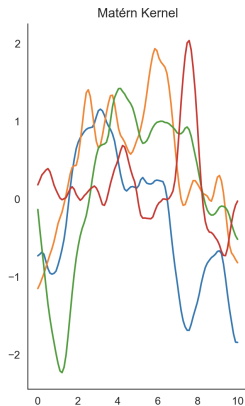
# Gaussian Process Regression: Model



# Gaussian Process Regression: Model selection

## Hyperparameters?

Which kernel to use: RBF, Matèrn, Exp Spine?

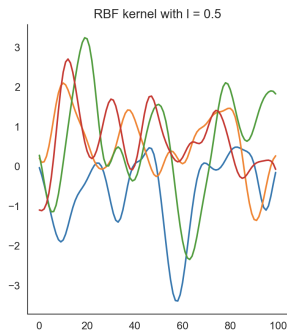
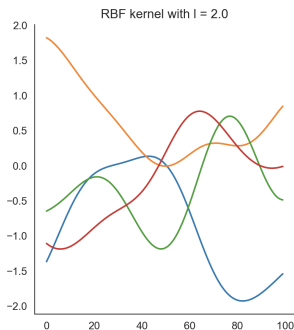


# Gaussian Process Regression: Model selection

## Hyperparameters?

How to choose the hyperparameters of the kernel?

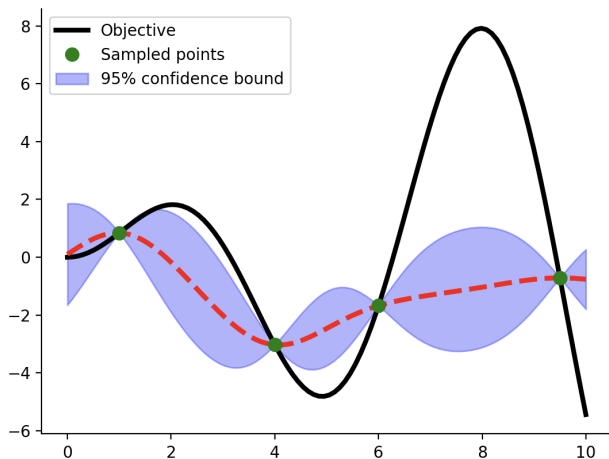
RBF kernel:  $\text{cov}(x_i, x_j) := \exp(-|x_i - x_j|^2/2l^2)$



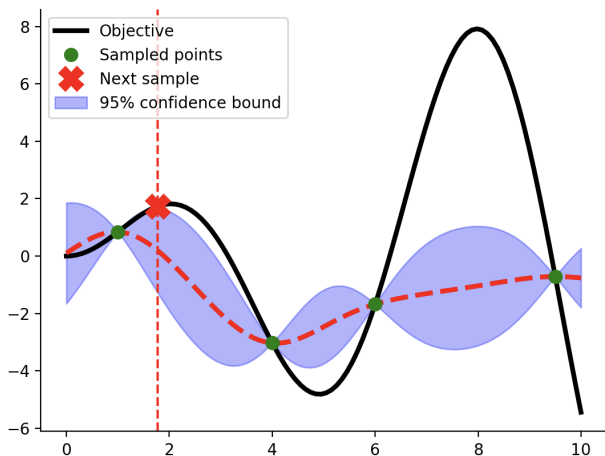
via likelihood maximization [1]:

$$\log p(y|X, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} y^T K_y^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} \log |K_y| - \frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi)$$

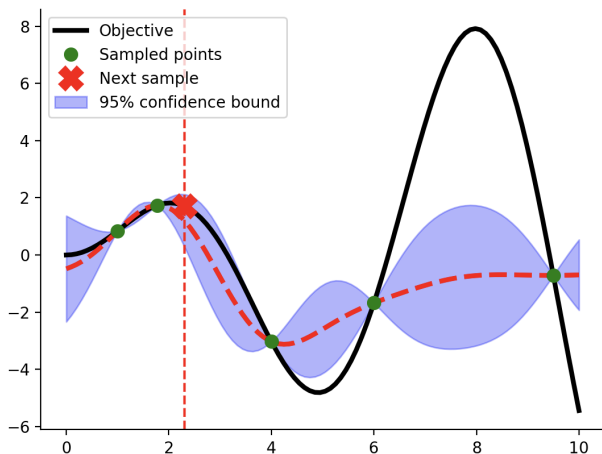
# Bayesian Optimization: Walkthrough



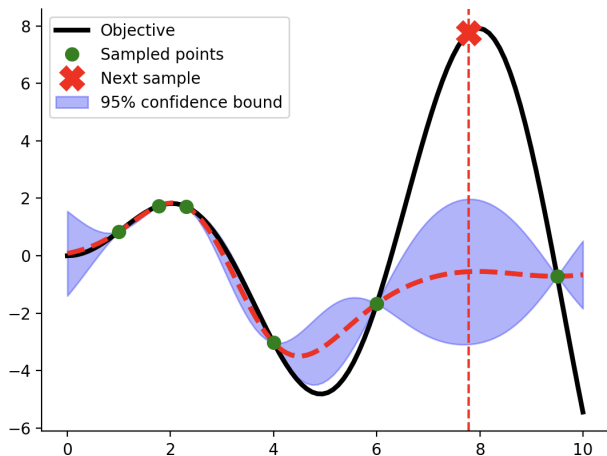
# Bayesian Optimization: Walkthrough



# Bayesian Optimization: Walkthrough

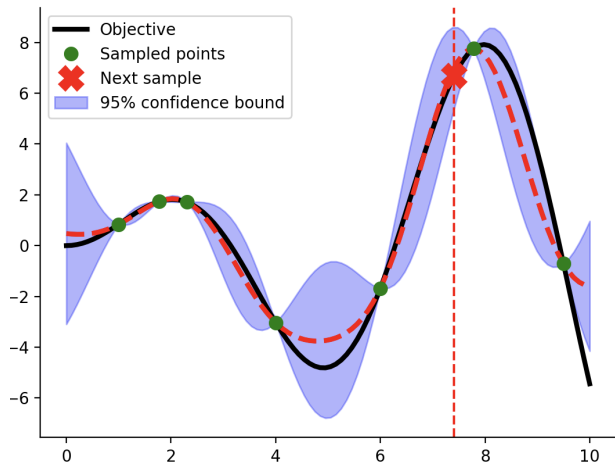


# Bayesian Optimization: Walkthrough





# Bayesian Optimization: Walkthrough



# Bayesian Optimization: Summary

Instead of directly optimizing the objective, we instead optimize a **surrogate**: e.g. **Upper Confidence Bound** [3]:

$$\text{UCB}_n(x) = \mu_n(x) + \beta_n^* \sigma_n(x)$$

Algorithm [2]:

- ▶ Fit a **gaussian process regression** model using the known points  $A = \{(x_i, f(x_i))\}_i$ .
- ▶ Solve  $\arg\max_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \mu_n(x) + \beta_n \sigma_n(x)$  and append solution to  $A$ .
- ▶ Restart.

Return arg of the best value visited.

\*typically [3]:  $\beta_n = \sqrt{\log(n)}$ .

# Bayesian Optimization: Applications

Simple regret :  $|f(x^*) - \operatorname{argmax}_{x \in \mathcal{D}} f(x)|$

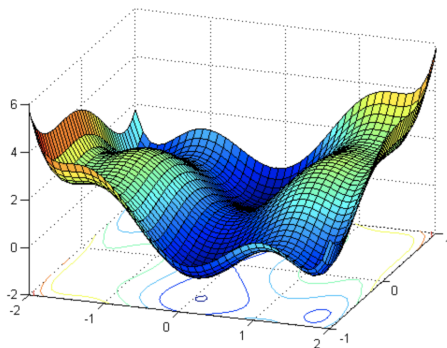
**Experiment:** run Bayesian Optimization 10 times and average the results.

- ▶ Two synthetic functions: Ackley and Hartmann
- ▶ One real world example: DBSCAN on car scenarios (Renault's Data).

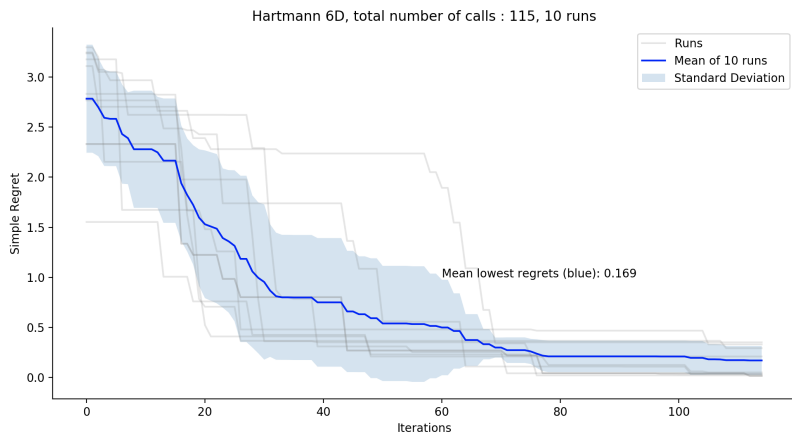
# Bayesian Optimization: Applications

**Example:** Hartmann function:

- ▶ Domain :  $[0, 1]^6$
- ▶ Lowest regret on 10 runs: 0.01



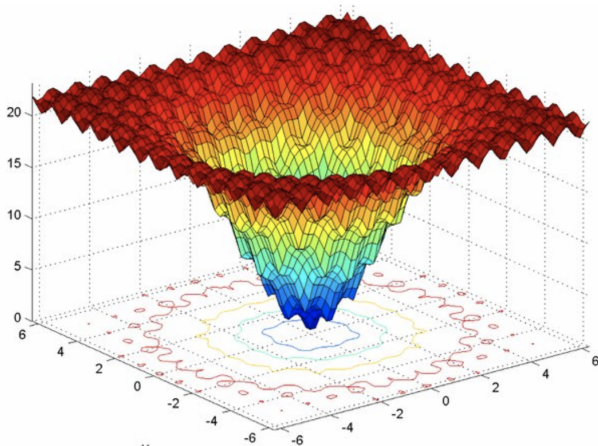
# Bayesian Optimization: Applications



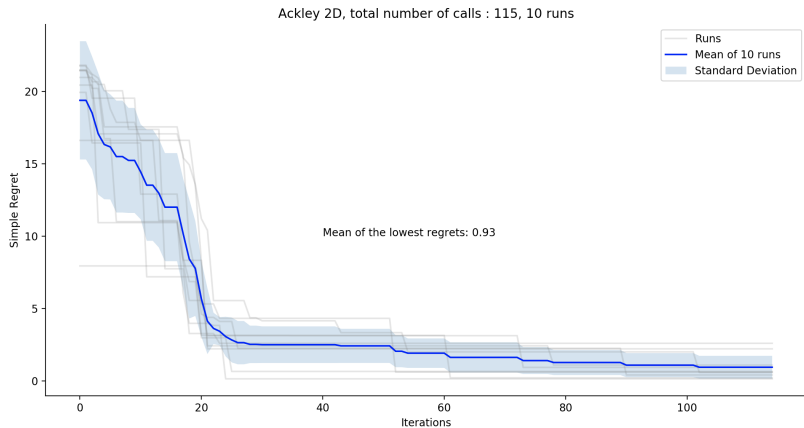
# Bayesian Optimization: Applications

**Example:** Ackley function:

- ▶ Domain :  $[-32, 32]^2$
- ▶ Lowest regret on 10 runs: 0.13



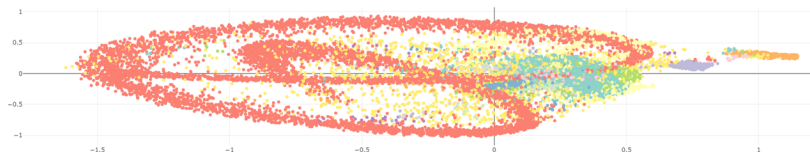
# Bayesian Optimization: Applications



# Bayesian Optimization: Applications

## Example:

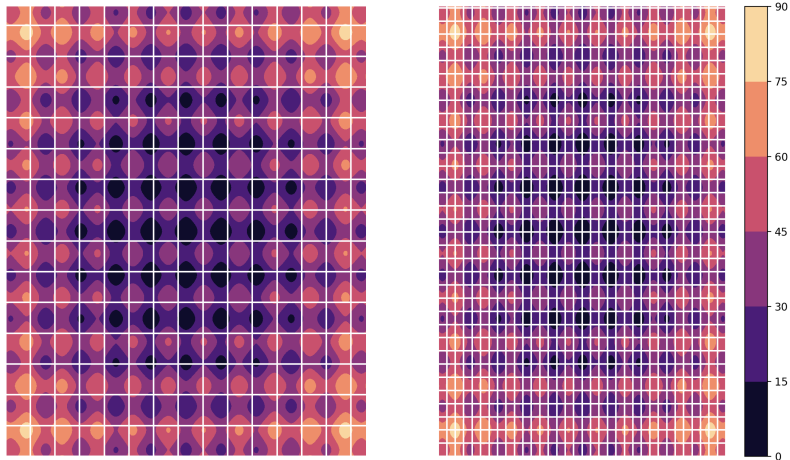
- ▶ Clustering of scenarios after performing PCA or MDS.
- ▶ Optimization with respect to *eps* and *num samples*
- ▶ Space:  $[0, 1]^2 \times [0, 200]$





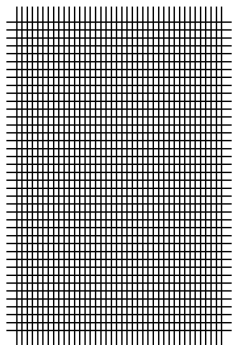
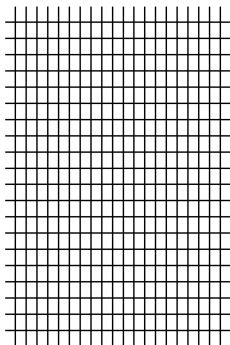
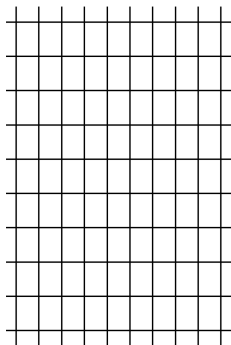
# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach

Rastrigin 2D contour map



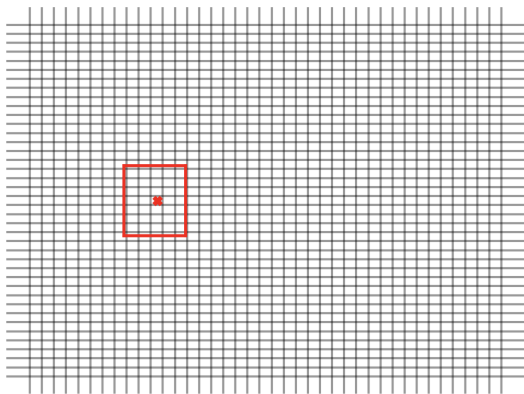
# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach

- Optimize on grids with decreasing step size. (e.g. divide step size by two at each step)

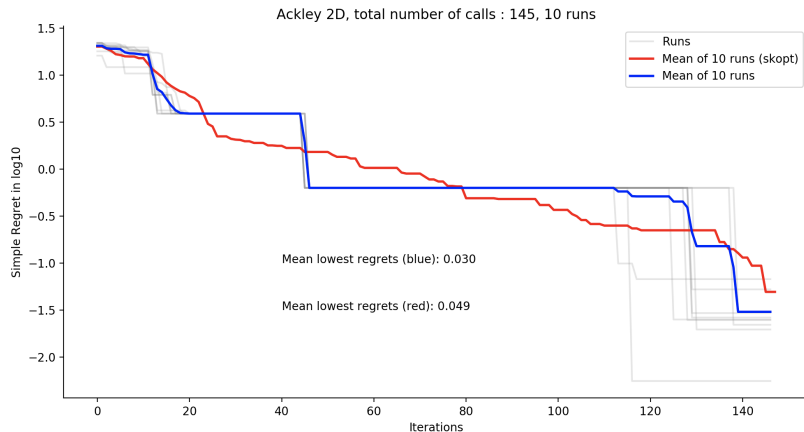


# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach

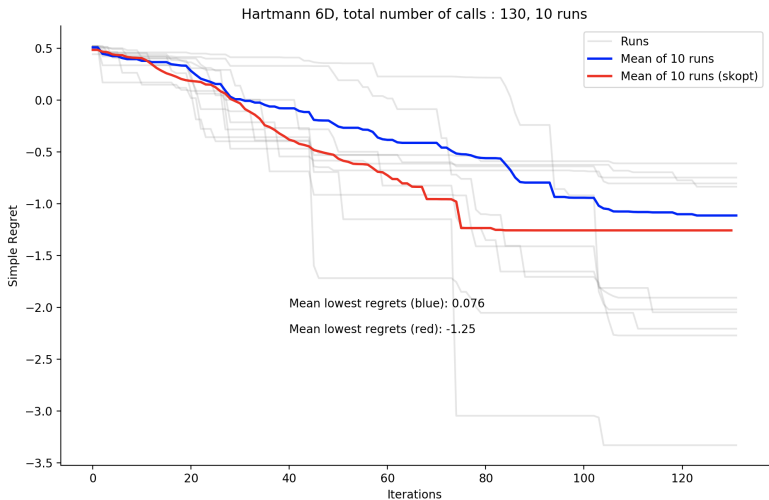
- Select best point found so far and optimize **continuously** in a ball centered around it.



# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach



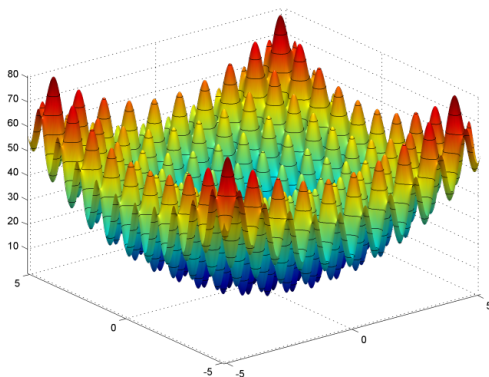
# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach



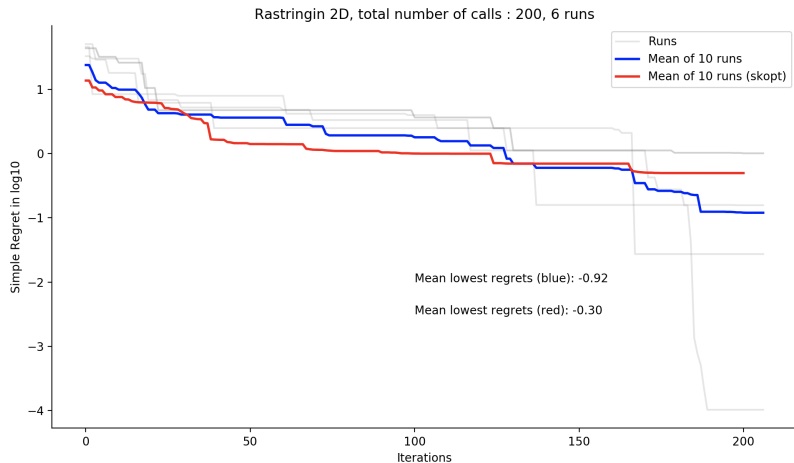
# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach

**Example:** Rastrigin function.

- ▶ Domain :  $[-5.12, 5.12]^2$
- ▶ Lowest regret on 6 runs:  $1e-3$



# Bayesian Optimization: A novel approach



Bayesian Optimization library in Scala and Python. Features:

- ▶ Discrete or continuous optimization. Mixed space also.
- ▶ Custom acquisition functions.
- ▶ Custom optimizers.
- ▶ Easy to use.

Python version available at:

<https://github.com/yazidjanati/bayestuner>



# References



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Peter I. Frazier, A Tutorial On Bayesian Optimization, 2018



Niranjan Srinivas et al., Gaussian Process Optimization in the Bandit Setting: No Regret and Experimental Design, 2009