

Bayesian Neural Networks

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Deep Learning course

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Goal

Estimate posterior distributions of the model parameters from data

Probabilistic Programming:

- Uncertainty in predictions;
- Uncertainty in representations;
- Regularizations with priors;
- Transfer learning;
- Hierarchical Neural Networks.

Problem

Monte Carlo sampling is very slow for high-dimensional data

- 1 Salvatier J, Wiecki T. V., Fonnesbeck C. Probabilistic programming in Python using PyMC3. // *PeerJ Computer Science*. 2016.
- 2 Blundell C. et al. Weight Uncertainty in Neural Network // *Proceedings of The 32nd International Conference on Machine Learning*. 2015.
- 3 Kucukelbir A. et al. Automatic Differentiation Variational Inference // *arXiv preprint arXiv:1603.00788*. – 2017.

Problem Statement

Inference problem

Bayes' theorem states: $\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \mathbf{X}) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{X} | \boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{X})}$

Maximum A Posteriori (MAP) estimation

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \arg \max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} [\ln \mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \mathbf{X})] = \arg \max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} [\ln \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{X} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) + \ln \mathbb{P}(\boldsymbol{\theta})]$$

Monte Carlo approach:

- Metropolis-Hastings sampling;
- Gibbs sampling;
- No-U-Turn Sampling (NUTS).

Goal

Approximate posterior distribution $p(\theta|\mathbf{X})$ by function $q(\theta)$ from parametric family.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \ln p(\mathbf{X}) = \text{KL}(q||p) + \text{ELBO}(q) & & \\ \updownarrow & & \updownarrow \\ \int q(\theta) \ln \frac{q(\theta)}{p(\theta|\mathbf{X})} d\theta & & \int q(\theta) \ln \frac{p(\mathbf{X}, \theta)}{q(\theta)} d\theta \end{array}$$

Minimization of **KL(q||p)** \Leftrightarrow Maximization of **ELBO(q)**

Automatic Differentiation Variational Inference (ADVI)

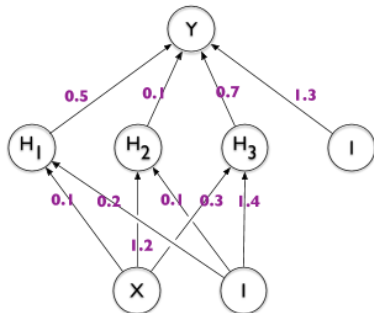
- Automatic transformation of constrained variables $\zeta = T(\theta)$;
Example: $\theta \in \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow \zeta = T(\theta) = \log \theta$, then $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$.
- $q(\zeta) = \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$, where Σ is diagonal;

$$\mu^*, \Sigma^* = \arg \max_{\mu, \Sigma} \text{ELBO}(q)$$

- Stochastic optimization;
- Reparametrization trick to apply automatic differentiation;
- Adaptive step-size.

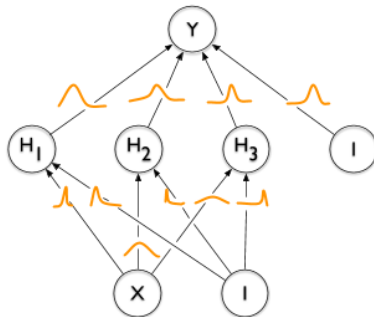
Neural Networks

Predict values of parameters by fitting complex model on the huge dataset



Bayesian Neural Networks

Predict the parameters of the weights distributions from the dataset



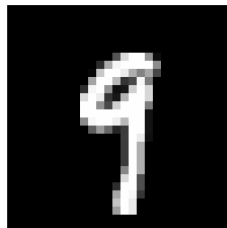
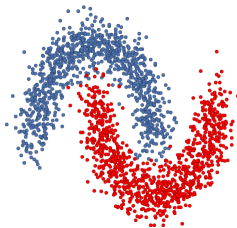
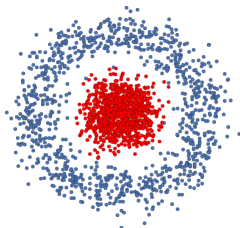
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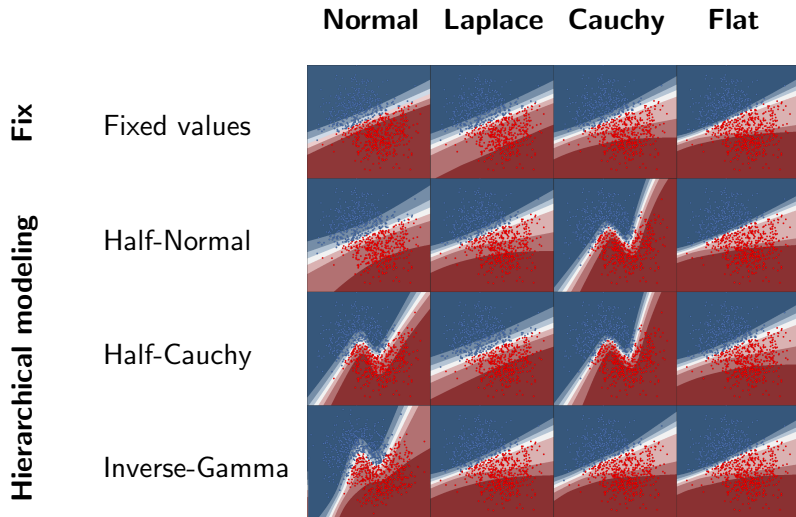
Experiments

Goals:

- investigate influence of different priors on the predictions
- visualize uncertainties in predictions
- analyze the model behaviour

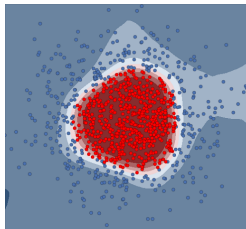
Datasets:



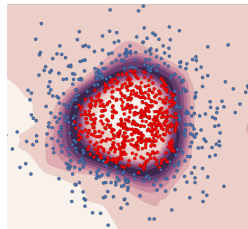


Synthetic data

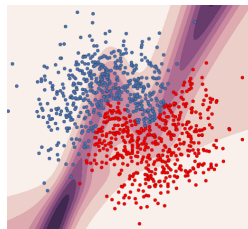
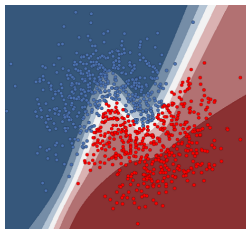
**Posterior
Probability**



Uncertainty



Prior: Cauchy
Hyperprior:
Inverse-Gamma
Accuracy: 0.735



Prior: Normal
Hyperprior:
Inverse-Gamma
Accuracy: 0.851

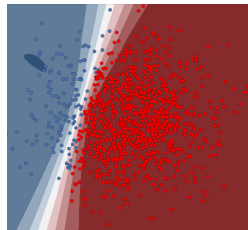
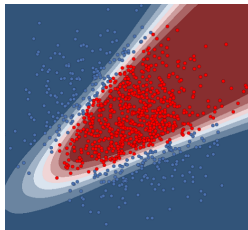
Hierarchical modelling

Prior: Normal

Prior: Laplace

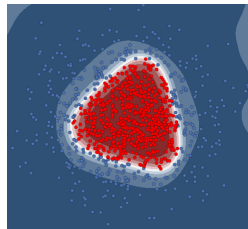
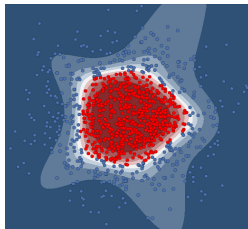
Hyperprior:

Fixed values

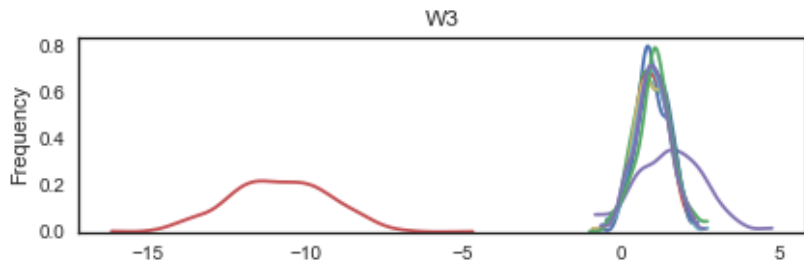
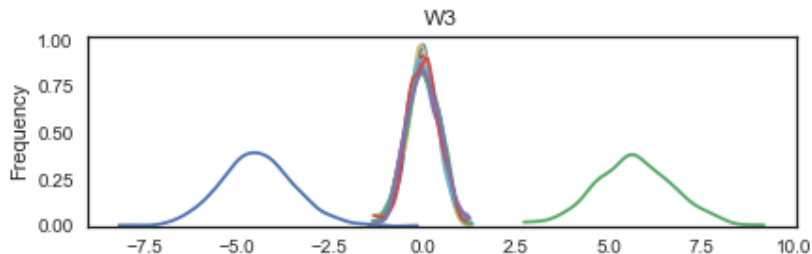


Hyperprior:

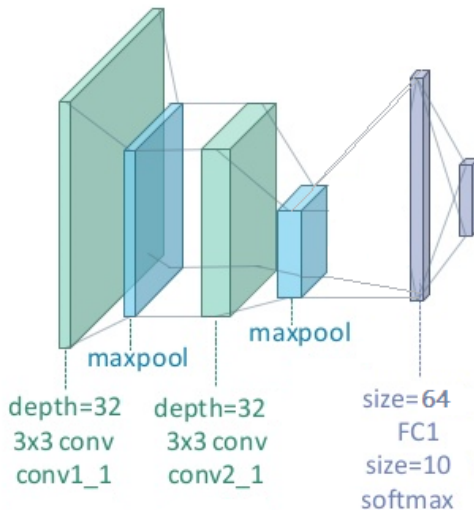
Inverse-Gamma

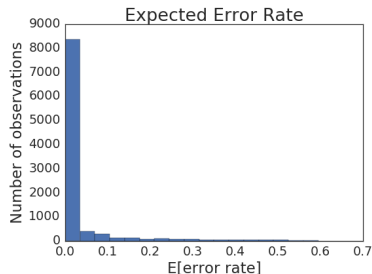
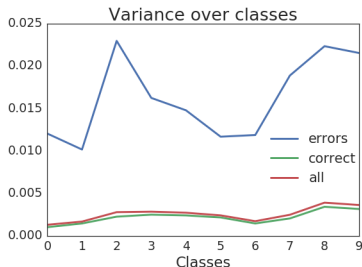


Laplace sparsity



MNIST



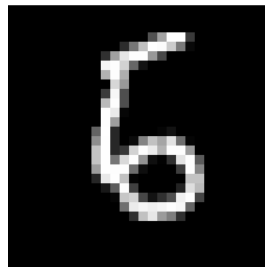
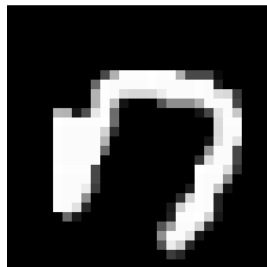


Conclusions:

- Accuracy score: 97.7%;
- Variance is much higher for misclassified pictures;
- Model is not always confident.

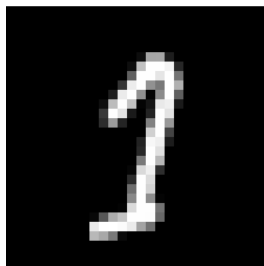
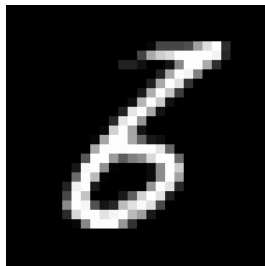
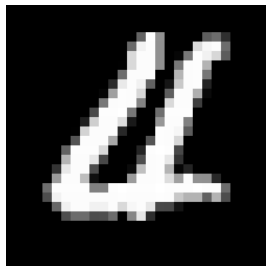
Misclassified pictures with **zero expected error rate**:

True	Prediction	True	Prediction	True	Prediction
7	0	9	7	5	6



Pictures with the **lowest confidence**:

True	Prediction	True	Prediction	True	Prediction
4	0	6	8	1	1



Conclusion

- Posterior distribution helps to make conclusions about uncertainties
- Variational inference allows to approximate posterior distribution for high-dimensional data
- Hierarchical models have more degrees of freedom