



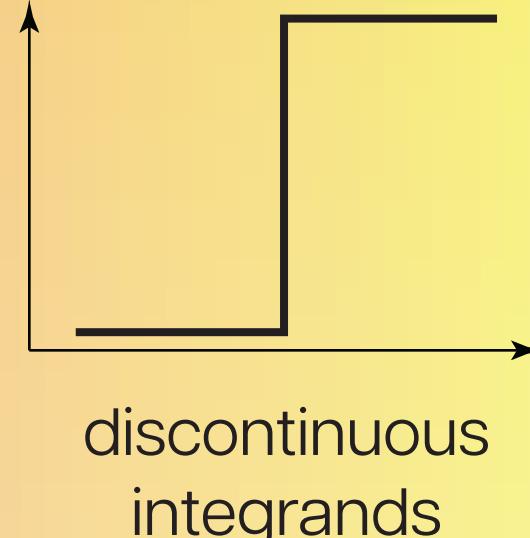
MICHAEL FISCHER, TOBIAS RITSCHEL
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

The Problem

- Many programs are not differentiable



non-differentiable languages



$$\frac{\partial f(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

discontinuous integrands

zero gradients or plateaus

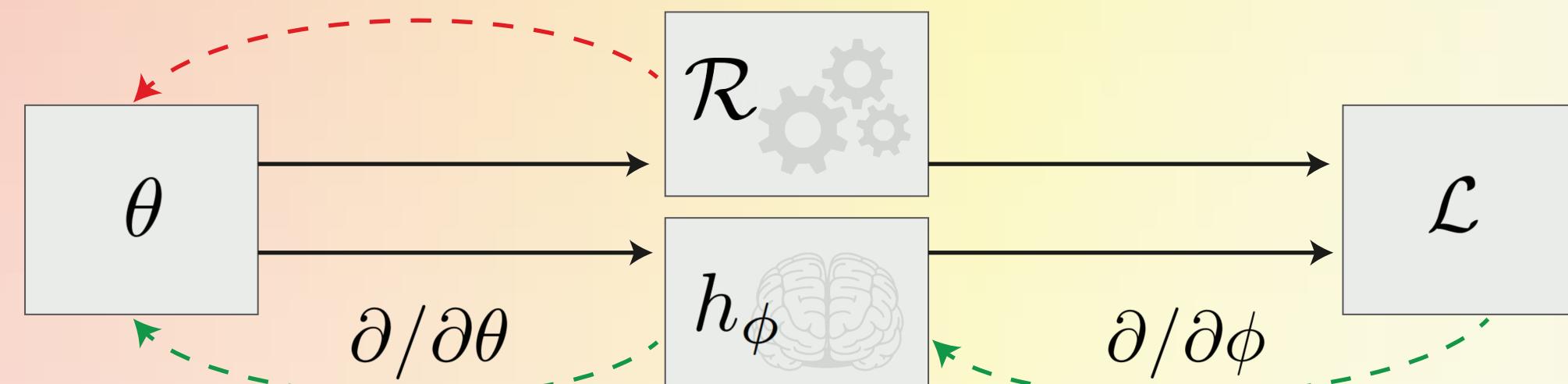
- Specific solutions: don't scale across apps
e.g., what if we want to differentiate through Blender?
- DFO algorithms: don't scale w.r.t. dimensionality
e.g., what if we want to optimize a triangle mesh?

Our Solution: ZeroGrads

- We cannot **compute** the loss, but we can **sample** it!

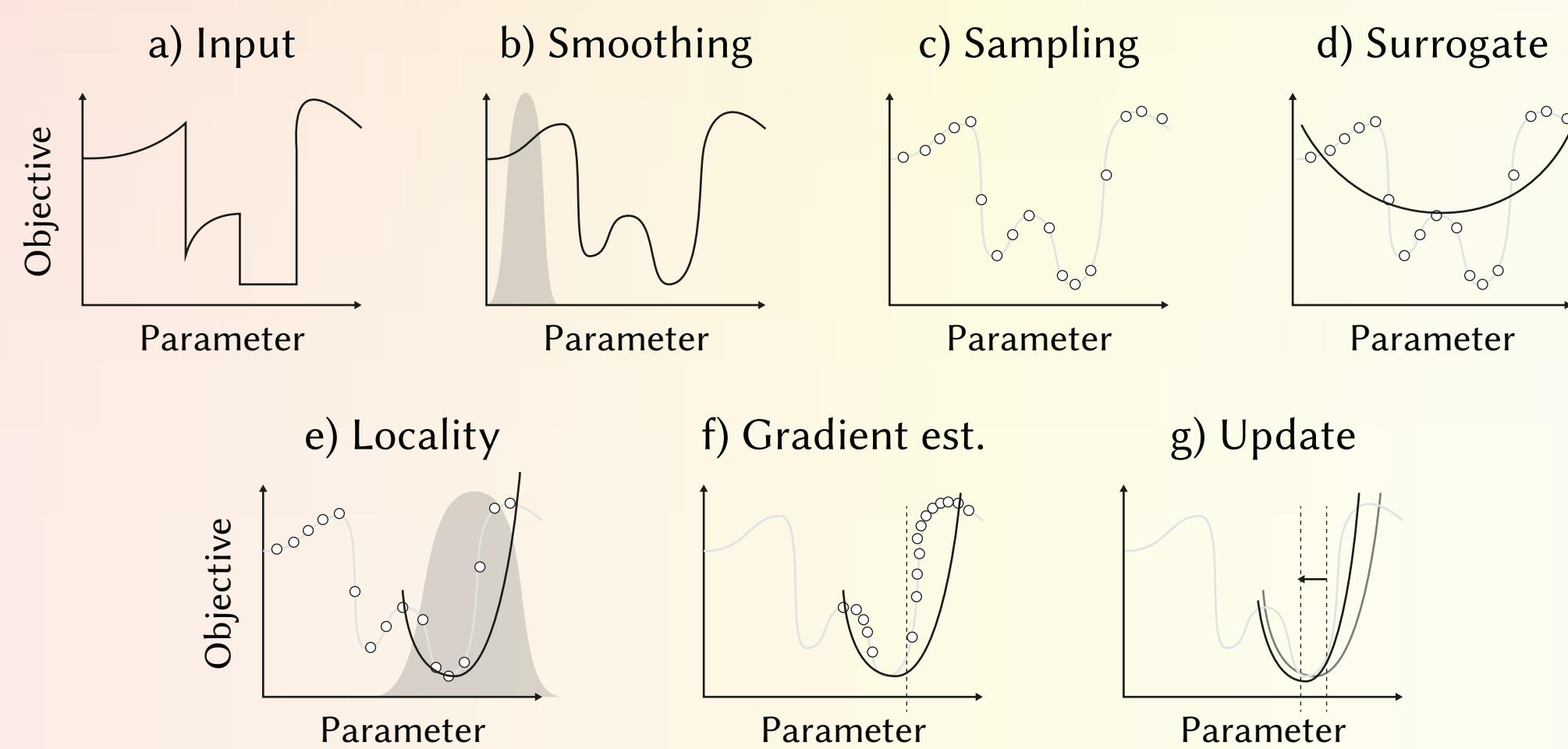
- Fit a function to the samples: surrogate loss

- Surrogate loss: **analytical gradients**

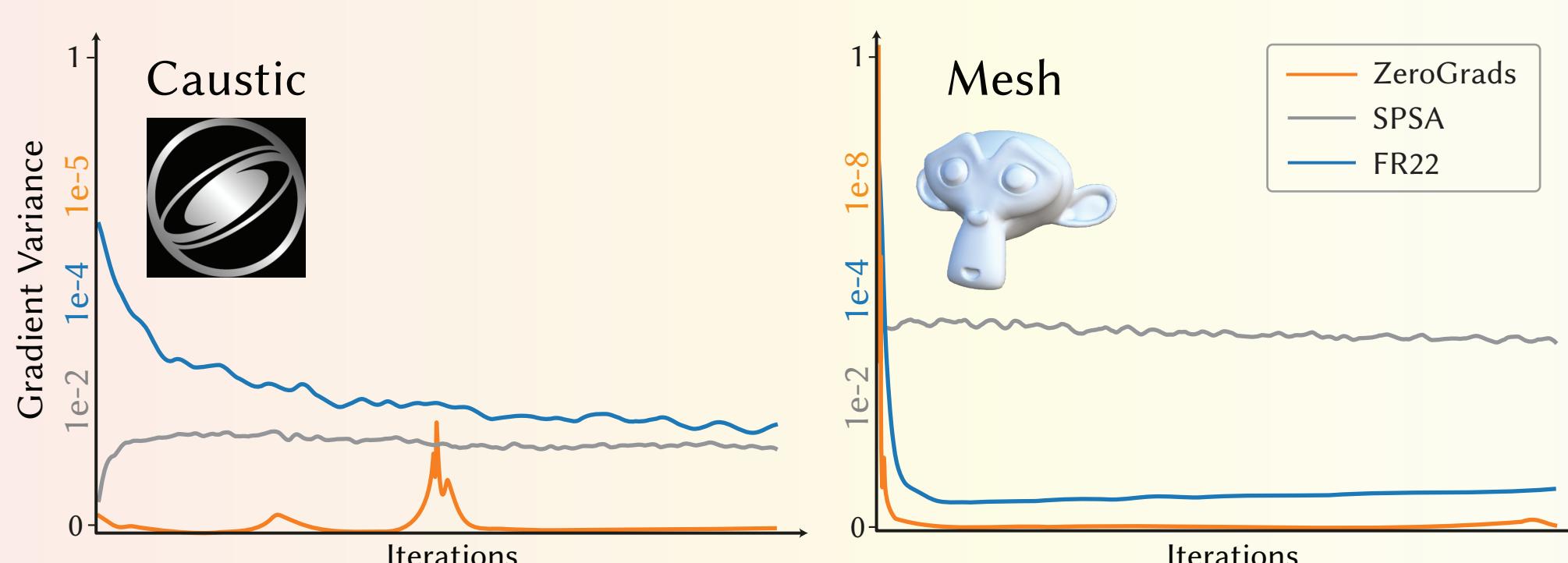


The original loss might be...

- ... discontinuous: **smoothing**
- ... in large parts irrelevant: **locality**



- Surrogate learning: **self-supervised, on-the-fly**
- Surrogate function: **neural network**
- Network hysteresis: **smooth gradients** over time

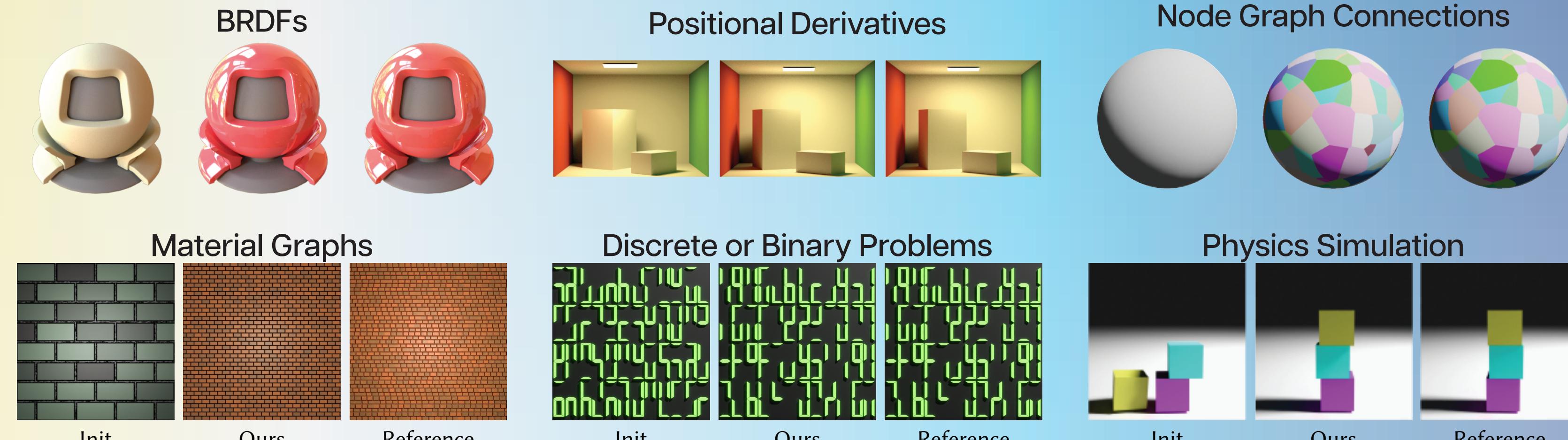


Acknowledgements

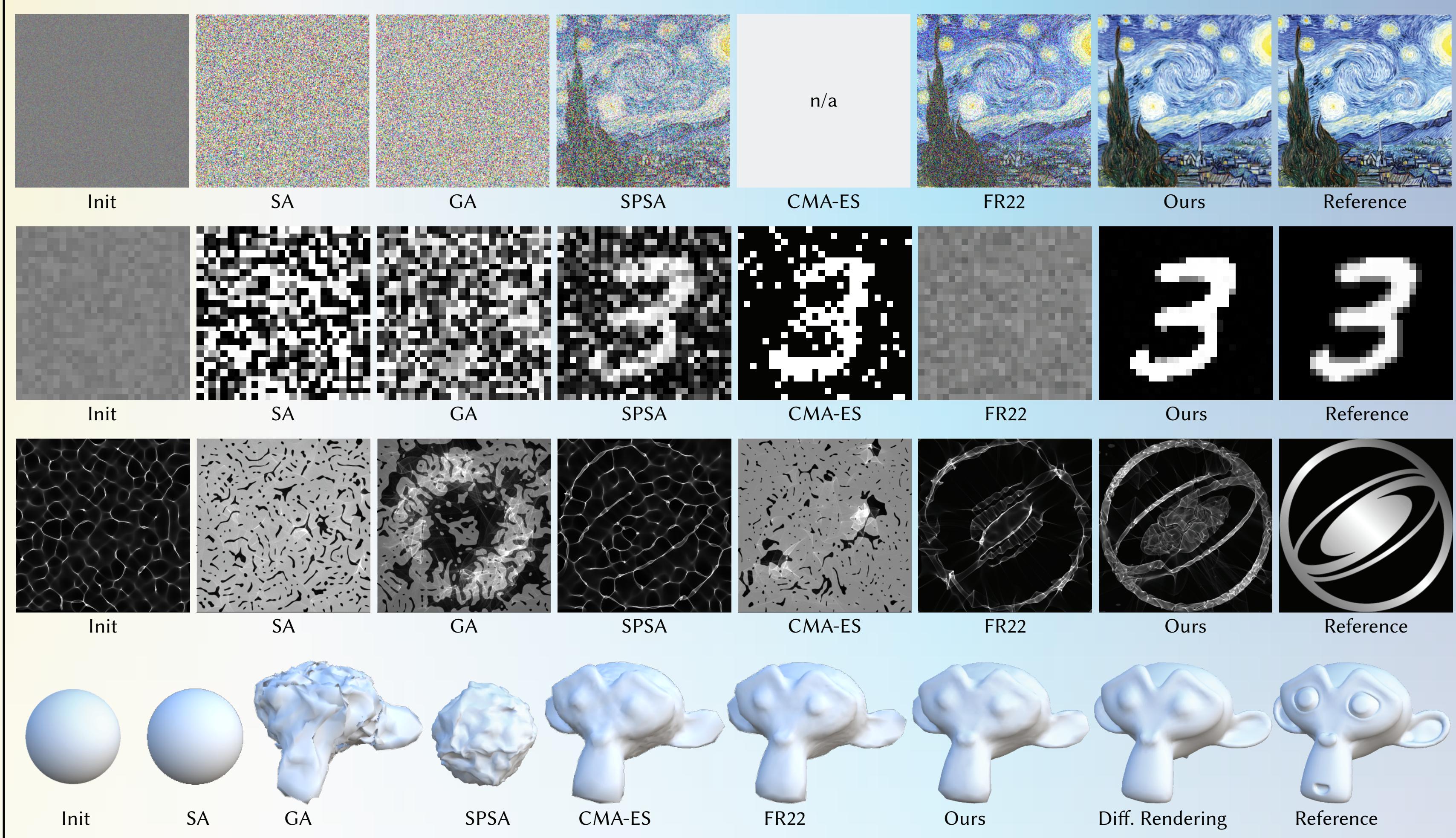
We thank the anonymous reviewers for their helpful feedback. We further thank Meta Reality Labs for their generous support over the years. MF is a recipient of the Rabin Ezra Scholarship.

Results - ZeroGrads can ...

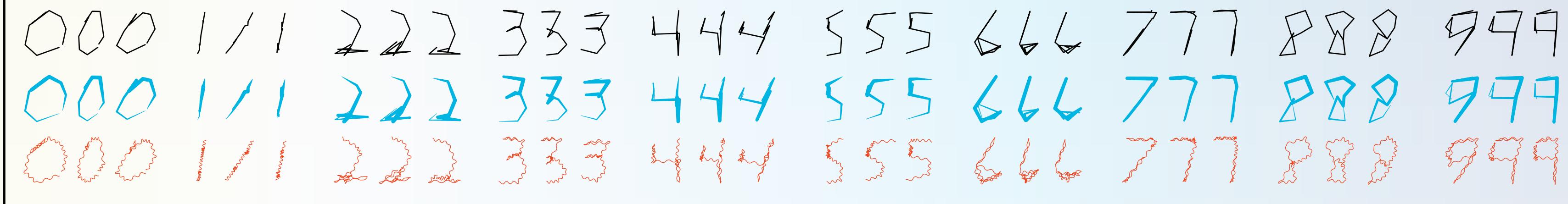
... optimize **arbitrary forward models**:



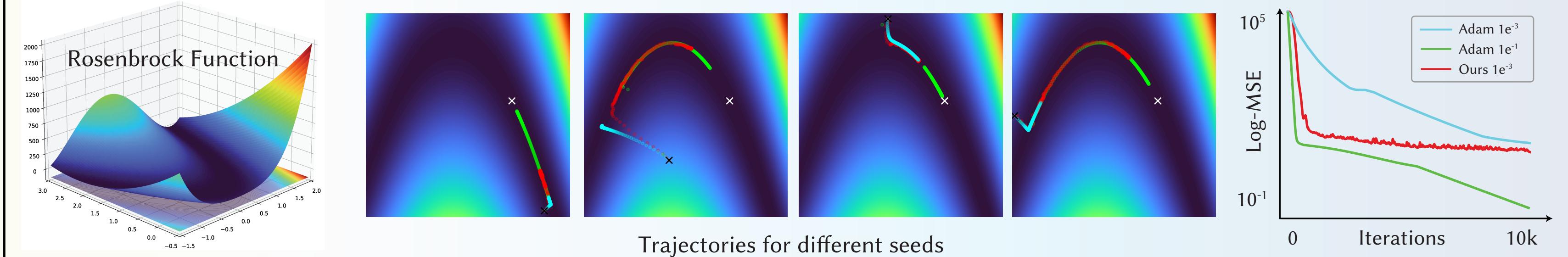
... scale to **higher-dimensional problems**:



... train a **generative model** on a **non-differentiable task**:



... sometimes even **outperform Adam**:



Caveats & Limitations

- Higher-dimensional problems:
require more samples, longer runtime
- No convergence guarantees:
loss landscape might be too complex
- “No free lunch”:
if GD cannot work, ZeroGrads will not work either

