Modeling Uncertainty

Heni Ben Amor, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Arizona State University



Review: Dropout

- Dropout can be used to approximate multiple neural networks with a single network.
- The mean of multiple networks is likelier to yield better results.
- During training, randomly dropout neurons at any number of the network's layers with probability P.
- During evaluation/inference instead scale dropout layers by P.

Monte Carlo Dropout

- What if instead at inference, we kept the dropout?
- Monte Carlo (MC) dropout, introduced by Yarin Gal and Zoubin Ghahramani in 2016

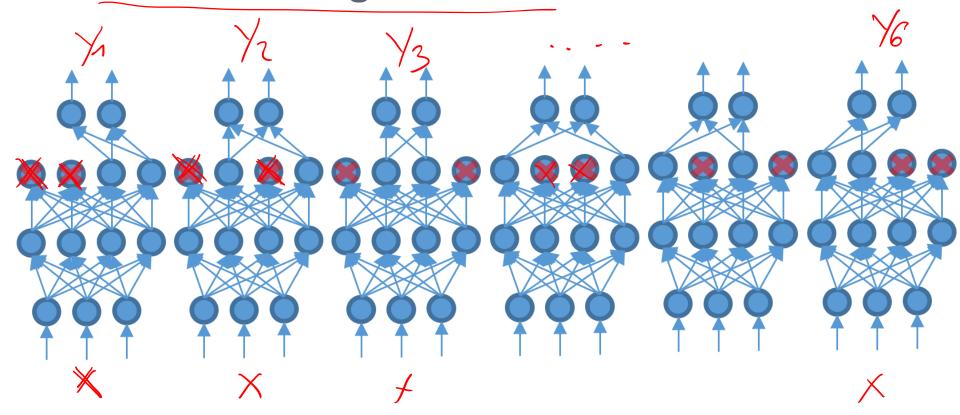
Neural Network as Function

A typical neural network works as a single mapping of an n-dimensional input to an m-dimensional output.

$$f \colon \mathbb{R}^{\underline{n}} \to \mathbb{R}^{\underline{m}}$$

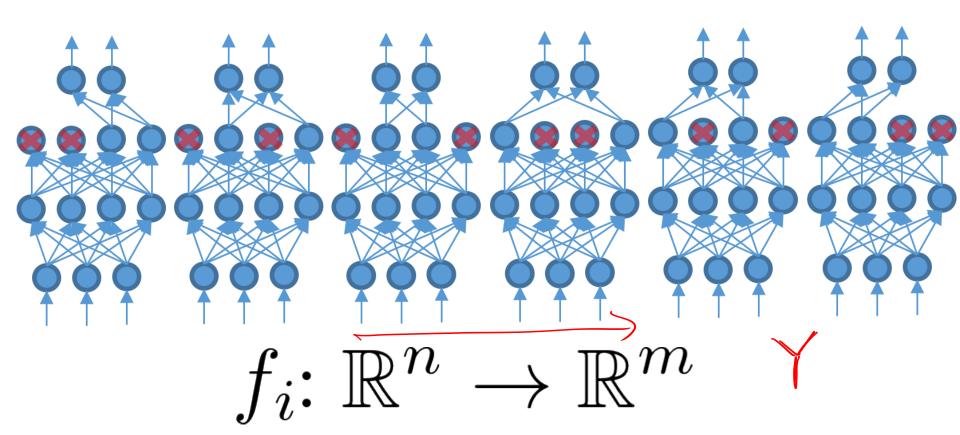
Many Networks in One

Dropout of a single 4-neuron layer with probability P = .5, yields 6 possible network configurations.



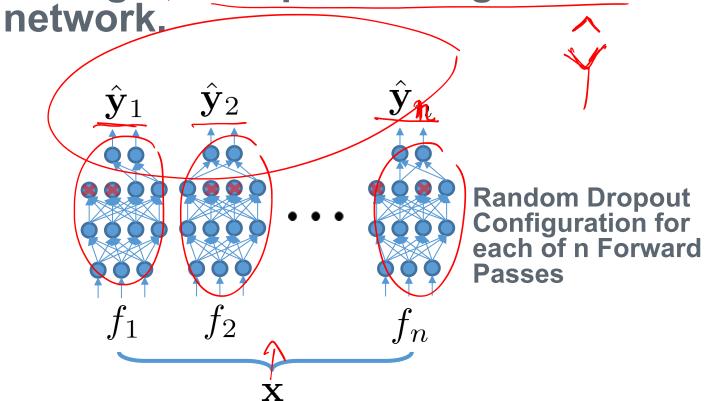
Many Networks in One

This means 6 different possible mappings of input to output.



Stochastic Forward Passes

To make our network probabilistic, we make n stochastic forward passes through n sampled configurations of our network



Distribution of Outputs



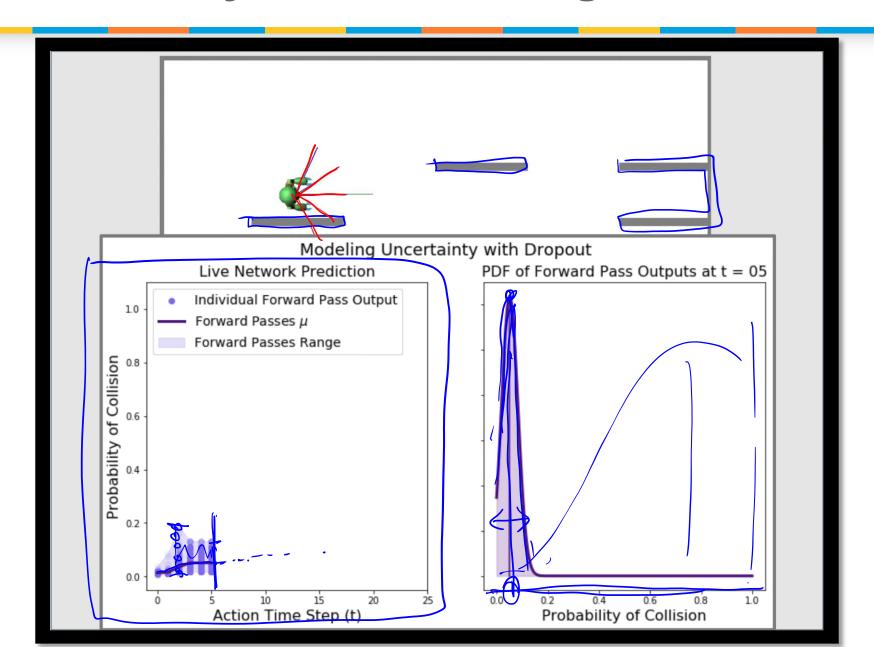
$$f_{MC}:\mathbf{x} \rightarrow$$

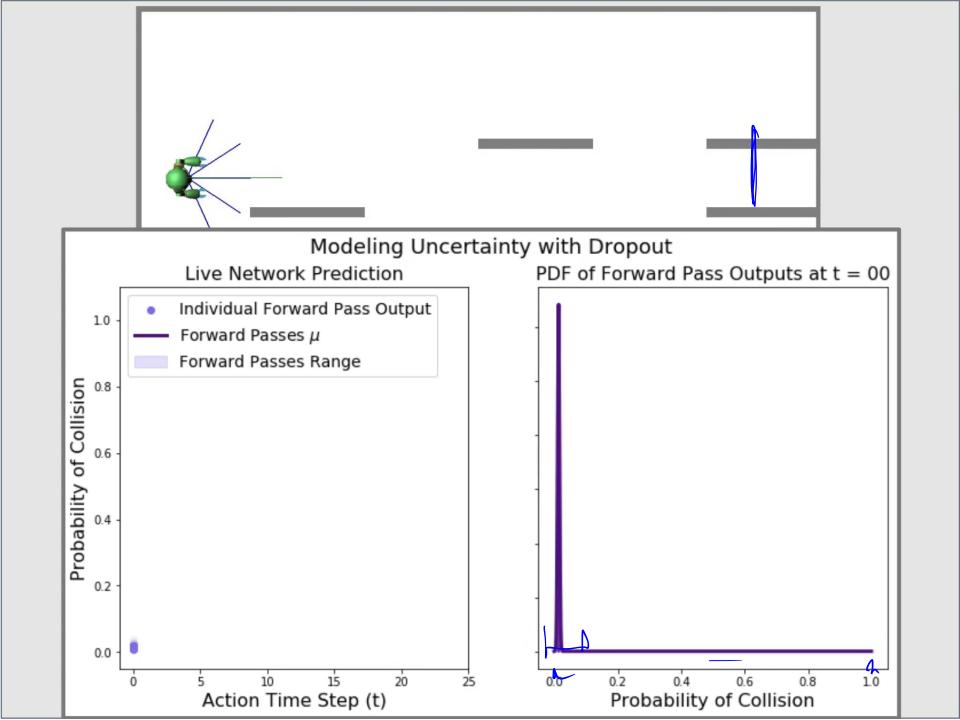
 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{i} \qquad \sigma^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{i} - \mu)^{2}$ $= 1 \qquad \text{Assumption:} \qquad i=1 \qquad \text{Gaussian}$

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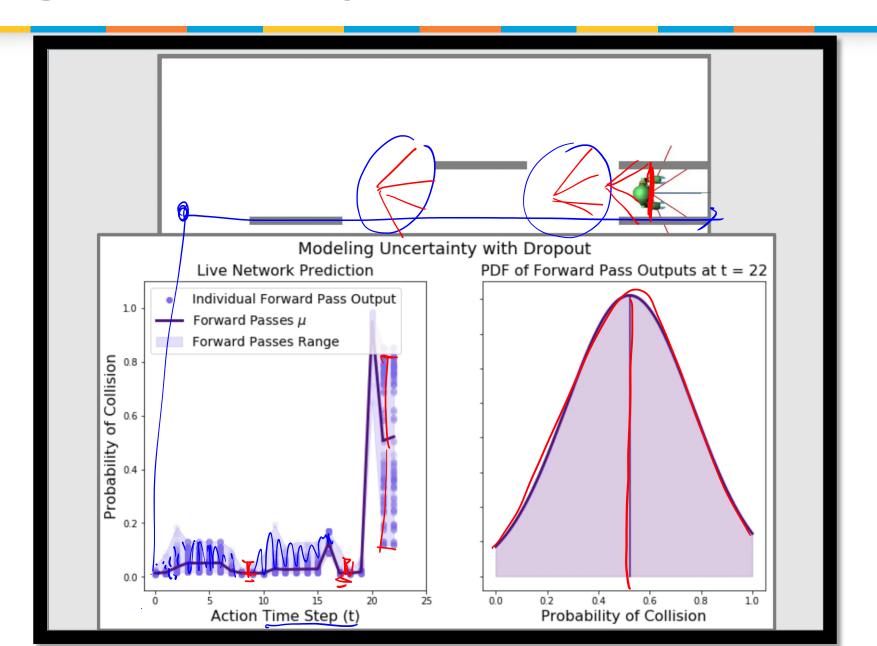
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Uncertainty in Robot Navigation

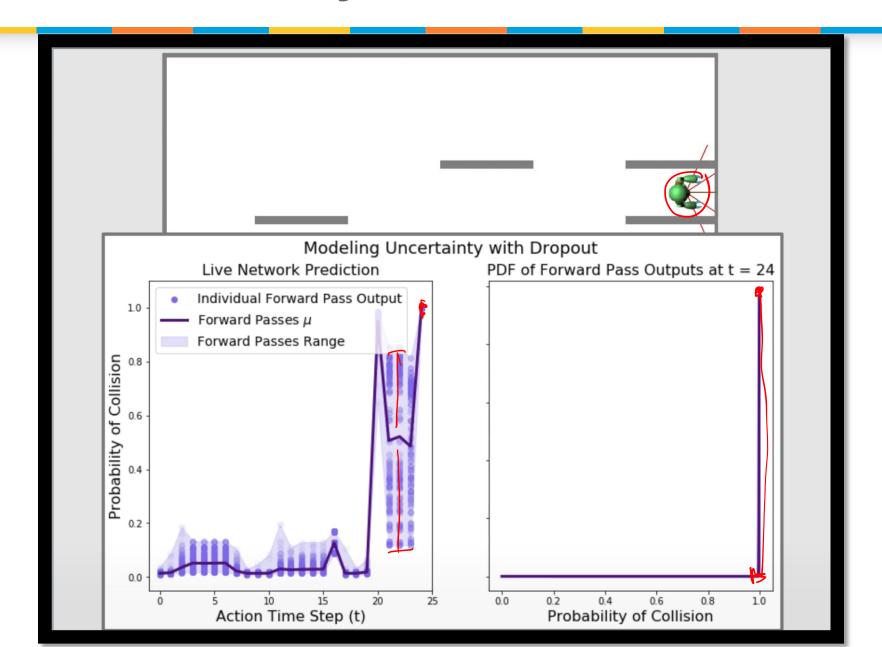




High Uncertainty



Low Uncertainty



Summary

- Dropout
- Monte Carlo Dropout
- Stochastic Forward Passes
- Uncertainty with our robot example