

# accelerated DPVI – only experiment part

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## Abstract

Experiments part of accelerated DPVI in AAAI-23 template.

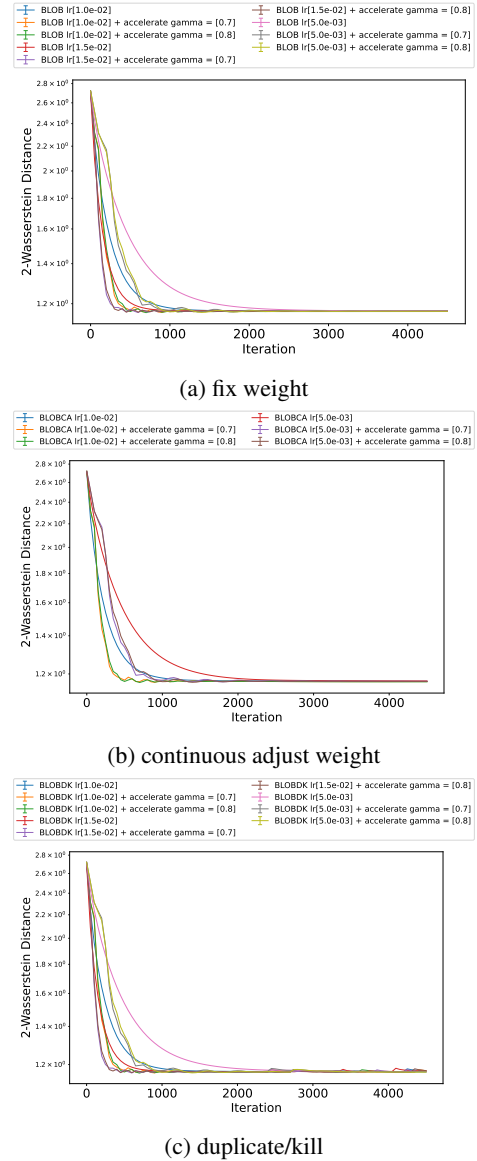
## Acceleration Experiments

In this section we conduct empirical studies with our accelerated DPVI algorithms. For each particular algorithm in the DPVI framework i.e. DPVI algorithms (D-GFSD-CA, D-Blob-CA, and D-KSDD-CA), their duplicate/kill variants (D-GFSD-DK, D-Blob-DK, and D-KSDD-DK), and the fixed-weight ParVI algorithms (SVG, GFSD, Blob and KSDD), we have developed their accelerated variants and verified that they converge faster than their non-accelerated counterpart. Following the convention of sampling community, we conduct empirical studies about acceleration on two synthetic experiments and one real-world application.

## Gaussian Mixture Model

We consider approximating a 10-D Gaussian mixture model with single mode and multi-modes (two components, weighted by 1/3 and 2/3 respectively.) To investigate the faster convergence of accelerated variants of algorithms in the DPVI framework, we evaluated their performance to their non-accelerated counterparts in different hyperparameter settings, by using the 2-Wasserstein ( $W_2$ ) distance between the empirical distribution generated by each algorithm and the target distribution as a measure of convergence. We generate 5,000 samples from the target distribution  $\pi$  as reference to evaluate the  $W_2$  distance by using the POT library.

In Figures 1, we plot the  $W_2$  w.r.t iteration of fix weight Blob algorithms, continuous adjust weight Blob algorithms and duplicate/kill Blob algorithms. It can be observed that acceleration techniques contribute to faster convergence in both Blob/Blob-CA/Blob-DK algorithms under different step size, fixing acceleration hyperparameter  $\gamma$  to be 0.7 or 0.8.



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Figure 1:  $W_2$  distance to the target w.r.t. iterations