#### My research over Bayesian Optimization and Gaussian Processes

Eduardo C. Garrido-Merchán

PhD student. Teacher Assistant. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

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Introduction: Bayesian Optimization and Gaussian Processes.

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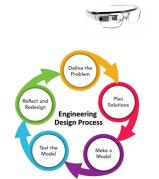
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# The society demands new products of better quality, functionality, usability, etc.!



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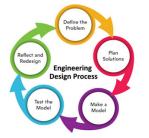
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Many choices at each step.

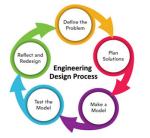
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- Many choices at each step.
- Complicated and high dimensional.

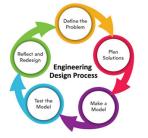
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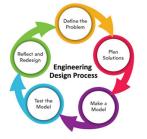
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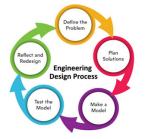
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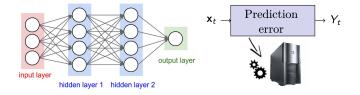


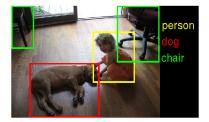


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# Optimization is a challenging task in new products design!

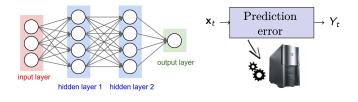
Example: Deep Neural Network for object recognition.

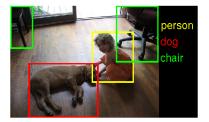




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Example: Deep Neural Network for object recognition.





**Parameters to tune**: Number of neurons (Integer-Valued), number of layers (Integer-Valued), learning-rate, activation function (Categorical-Valued), etc.

#### Very expensive evaluations.



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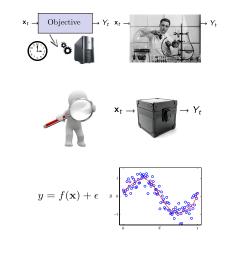
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 The objective is a black-box.



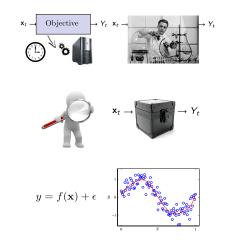
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 The evaluation can be noisy.

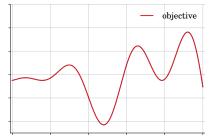




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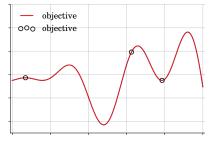


# Bayesian optimization methods can be used to solve these problems!



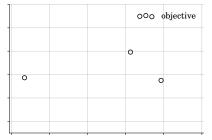
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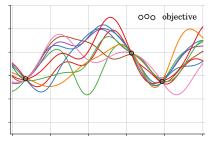
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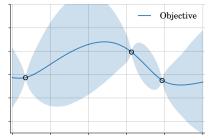
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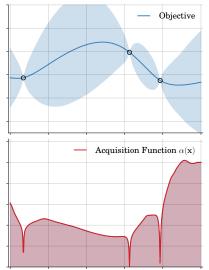
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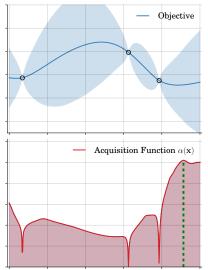
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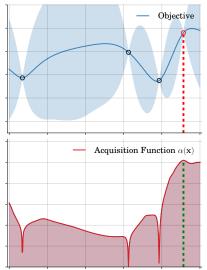
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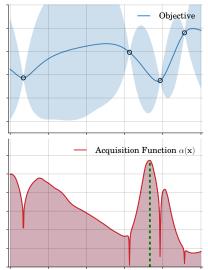


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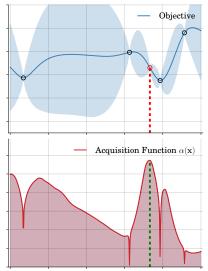


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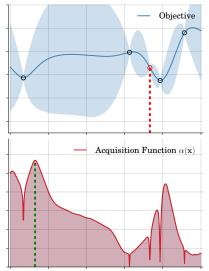


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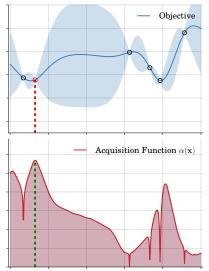


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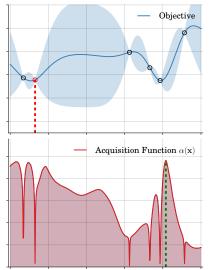


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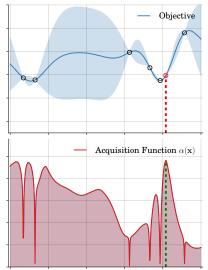


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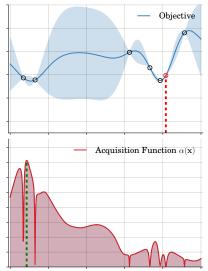


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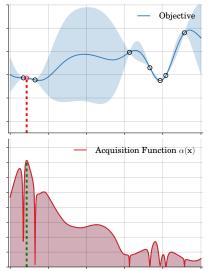
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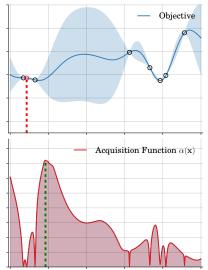


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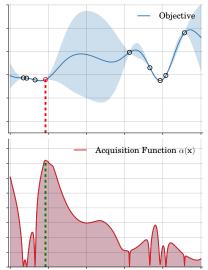


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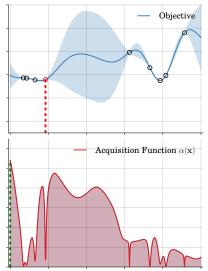
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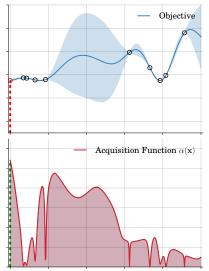
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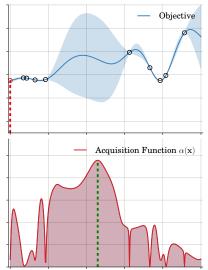


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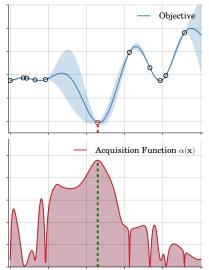
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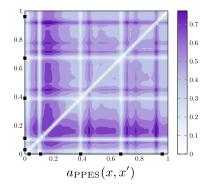
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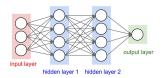
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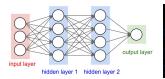
Optimal design of **hardware accelerator** for neural network predictions.







Optimal design of **hardware accelerator** for neural network predictions.





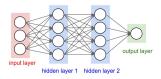
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#### **Goals:**

- Minimize prediction error.
- Minimize prediction time.

Optimal design of **hardware accelerator** for neural network predictions.





#### **Goals:**

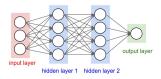
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#### **Constrained to:**

- Chip area below a value.
- Power consumption below a level.

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Optimal design of **hardware accelerator** for neural network predictions.





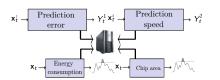
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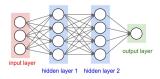
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Optimal design of **hardware accelerator** for neural network predictions.





#### **Goals:**

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# $\mathbf{x}_{t}^{1} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Prediction}} Y_{t}^{1} \mathbf{x}_{t}^{2} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Prediction}} Y_{t}^{2}$ $\mathbf{x}_{t} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Energy}} Y_{t}^{1} \mathbf{x}_{t} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Chip area}} Y_{t}^{2}$

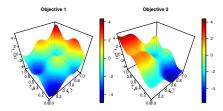
#### **Constrained to:**

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#### **Challenges:**

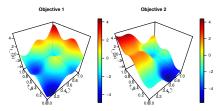
- Complicated constraints.
- Conflictive objectives.

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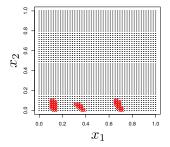


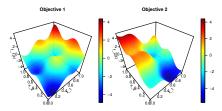
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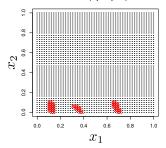


Pareto Set (Input space)

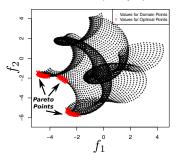


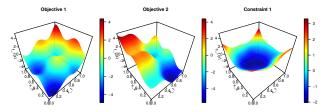


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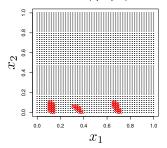


Pareto Frontier (value space)

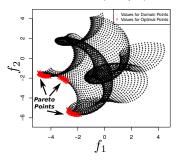


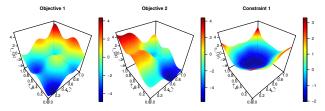


Pareto Set (Input space)

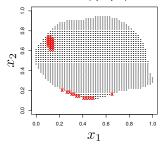


Pareto Frontier (value space)

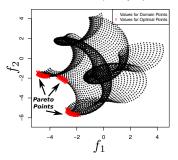


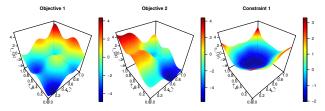


Pareto Set (Input space)

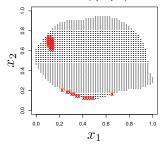


Pareto Frontier (value space)

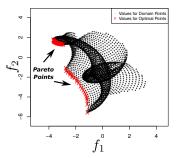




Pareto Set (Input space)

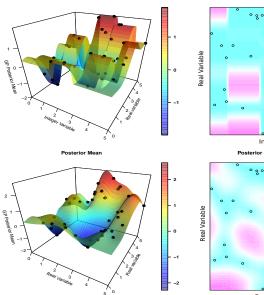


Pareto Frontier (value space)



#### Visualizing a GP under the proposed approach

Posterior Mean



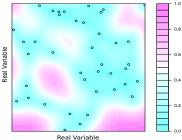
#### Posterior Standard Deviation

0

1.0

#### Integer Variable

Posterior Standard Deviation



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 Bayesian Networks are Probabilistic Graphical Models that represent probability distributions. Gaussian Bayesian Networks represent Multivariate Gaussians.

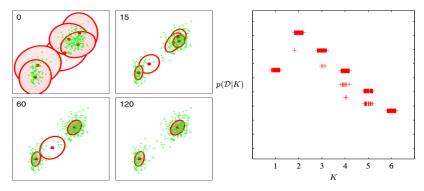
- Bayesian Networks are Probabilistic Graphical Models that represent probability distributions. Gaussian Bayesian Networks represent Multivariate Gaussians.
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- There exist an exponential space of BN w.r.t nodes that can represent data, I have used BO to reconstruct BN from data searching in that space.
- I have used BO in an optimization of a Genetic Algorithm to optimize the wave energy retrieved in a real experiment in USA.
- I have also applied it in an undergraduate thesis in cooking recipes with amazing results!

An initial approach would be to use a Variational Mixture of Gaussians to see how many clusters of different objects appear by using this technique.

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Bayesian inference automatically makes the trade-off between model complexity and fitting the data. No overfitting by considering a large K and maximizing the lower bound!

This technique could be refined using Bayesian
 Optimization having in count not only one but several objectives and constraints.

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- This technique could be refined using Bayesian
  Optimization having in count not only one but several objectives and constraints.
- Gaussian Processes have also been applied for unsupervised learning with amazing results with the Gaussian Process
   Latent Variable Model (and related approaches) that I think that would be a more advanced approach than the
   Variational Mixture of Gaussians.

 Proposed initial Approach: Variational Mixture of Gaussians. Nasrabadi, Nasser M. "Pattern recognition and machine learning." Journal of electronic imaging 16.4 (2007): 049901. Section 10.2. Recommended: Read chapter 10.

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- Proposed Approach: Gaussian Process Latent Variable Model. Lawrence, Neil. "Probabilistic non-linear principal component analysis with Gaussian process latent variable models." Journal of machine learning research 6.Nov (2005): 1783-1816.

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- Proposed Approach: Gaussian Process Latent Variable Model. Lawrence, Neil. "Probabilistic non-linear principal component analysis with Gaussian process latent variable models." Journal of machine learning research 6.Nov (2005): 1783-1816.
- Enhanced Proposed Approach, Bayesian Gaussian Process Latent Variable Model. Titsias, Michalis, and Neil D. Lawrence. "Bayesian Gaussian process latent variable model." Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics. 2010.

Utility to consider to decide between approaches or optimize hyperparameters or other spaces, **Bayesian Optimization**. (Feel free to ask me how to apply it, it is my area of expertise). Brochu, Eric, Vlad M. Cora, and Nando De Freitas. "A tutorial on Bayesian optimization of expensive cost functions, with application to active user modeling and hierarchical reinforcement learning." arXiv preprint arXiv:1012.2599 (2010).

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