Fast Computation of Uncertainty in Deep Learning

Mohammad Emtiyaz Khan RIKEN Center for AI Project, Tokyo, Japan http://emtiyaz.github.io

Joint work with

Wu Lin (UBC), Didrik Nielsen (RIKEN), Voot Tangkaratt (RIKEN) Yarin Gal (University of Oxford), Akash Srivastava (University of Edinburgh) Zuozhu Liu (SUTD, Singapore)









Long-term Goal

"To understand the fundamental principles of learning from data and use them to develop algorithms that can learn like living beings."



Learning by exploring at the age of 6 months



Converged at the age of 12 months Transfer Learning at 14 months



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Outline

- Uncertainty
- "Bayesian" Deep Learning
- Fast computation of uncertainty
 - ICML 2018, Weight-perturbation in Adam to get uncertainty estimates (collaboration with University of Oxford and University of Edinburgh).
- Results

Uncertainty Estimation

Deep Learning Bayesian Deep Learning



Example 1: Depth Estimation

Scene

Uncertainty of depth estimates



Example 2: Which is a Better Fit?





Real data from Tohoku (Japan). Example taken from Nate Silver's book "The signal and noise" 4

Example 2: Which is a Better Fit?



When the data is scarce and noisy, e.g., in medicine, and robotics.

To Improve Deep Learning

Data-efficiency, robustness, active learning, continual/online learning, exploration

Bayesian Deep Learning

Compute a probability distribution over the unknowns given the data "to know how much we don't know"



Bayesian Inference is Difficult!

Bayes' rule:
$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)p(\theta)}{\int p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)p(\theta)dw}$$

Intractable integral

- Approximate Bayesian Inference using gradient methods (SGD/Adam)
 - Gaussian VI: Bayes by Backprop (Blundell et al. 2015), Practical VI (Graves et al. 2011), Black-box VI (Rangnathan et al. 2014) and many more....
- Our work uses natural-gradient methods (faster and simpler than gradients methods)

– Khan & Lin (Alstats 2017), Khan et al. (ICML 2018), Khan & Nielsen (ISITA2018)

Uncertainty Estimation with RMSprop

Model:
$$p(\mathcal{D}|\theta)\mathcal{N}(\theta|0, \lambda I)$$

DNN Likelihood Gaussian Prior

RMSprop for Deep Learning Variational RMSprop (Vprop) for Bayesian Deep Learning

 $\begin{aligned} \theta &\leftarrow \mu \\ g &\leftarrow \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i} \nabla_{\theta} \log p(\mathcal{D}_{i} | \theta) \\ s &\leftarrow (1 - \beta) s + \beta g^{2} \\ \mu &\leftarrow \mu + \alpha \ \frac{g}{\sqrt{s + \delta}} \end{aligned}$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &\leftarrow \mu + \epsilon, \text{ where } \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, Ns + \lambda) \\ g &\leftarrow \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i} \nabla_{\theta} \log p(\mathcal{D}_{i} | \theta) \\ s &\leftarrow (1 - \beta)s + \beta g^{2} \\ \mu &\leftarrow \mu + \alpha \; \frac{g + \lambda \mu / N}{\sqrt{s + \lambda / N}} \end{aligned}$$

Note 1: Choose a small minibatch size. Note 2: Similar version exist for Adam (Vadam) Note 3: A better version is VOGN (details in the paper)

Faster, Simpler, and More Robust

Regression on Australian-Scale dataset using deep neural nets for various number of minibatch size.



Faster, Simpler, and More Robust

Results on MNIST digit classification (for various values of Gaussian prior precision parameter λ)



Deep Reinforcement Learning

No Exploration (SGD)

Reward = 2860

Exploration using Vadam Reward = 5264





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References

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Thanks!

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