

# Batch Bayesian optimisation via density-ratio estimation with guarantees

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# Global optimisation problems

Global optimisation:

$$\mathbf{x}^* \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{S}} f(\mathbf{x})$$

- $f$  is a “black box”.  
↔ only observable via noisy and expensive evaluations

Applications:

- Hyper-parameter tuning (e.g., Optuna, HyperOpt, etc.)
- Neural architecture search
- Robotic exploration, chemical design, environmental monitoring, etc.

## Bayesian optimisation: the basics

- Model  $f$  as a random variable
  - ↪ e.g.,  $f \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k)$  (Gaussian process)
- Condition the model on past data  $\mathcal{D}_{t-1} := \{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^{t-1}$
- Optimise an **acquisition function**  $a(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{D}_{t-1})$  to collect new data  $\mathbf{x}_t, y_t$ :

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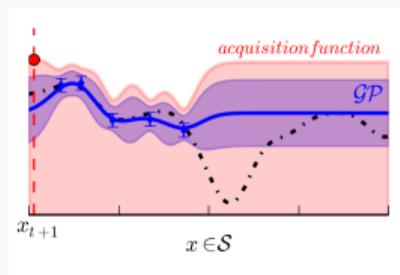
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$$a_{\text{EI}}(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{D}_{t-1}) := \mathbb{E}[\max\{0, \tau - f(\mathbf{x})\} | \mathcal{D}_{t-1}], \quad \tau := \min_{i < t} y_i$$



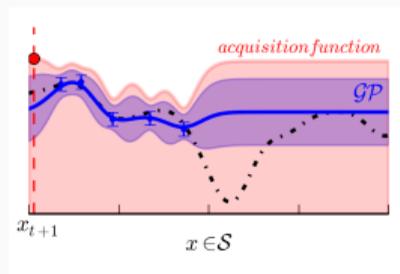
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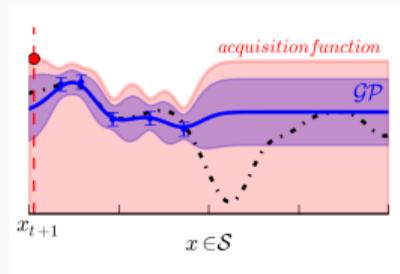
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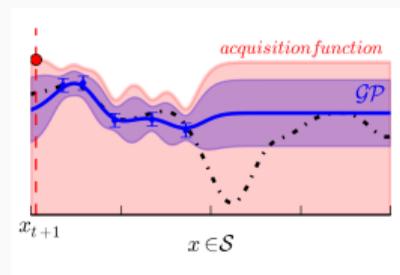
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Repeat for  $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$



# BORE: Bayesian optimisation by density-ratio estimation (Tiao et al., 2021)

## Expected improvement as a density ratio

Given  $\ell(\mathbf{x}) := p(\mathbf{x}|y \leq \tau)$  and  $g(\mathbf{x}) := p(\mathbf{x}|y > \tau)$ , Tiao et al. (2021) showed that:

$$a_{\text{EI}}(\mathbf{x}|\mathcal{D}_{t-1}) \propto \frac{\ell(\mathbf{x})}{\gamma\ell(\mathbf{x}) + (1-\gamma)g(\mathbf{x})} = \gamma^{-1}\pi(\mathbf{x})$$

where  $\pi(\mathbf{x}) := p(y \leq \tau|\mathbf{x}) \implies$  a **probabilistic classifier**.

- Model acquisition function  $a$  directly as  $\hat{\pi}_t$  learnt from labels  $z_t = \mathbb{I}[y_t \leq \tau]$

$\hookrightarrow$  Effective and scalable with flexible classifiers (e.g., deep nets, random forests, etc.)

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Can BORE be equipped with theoretical guarantees?

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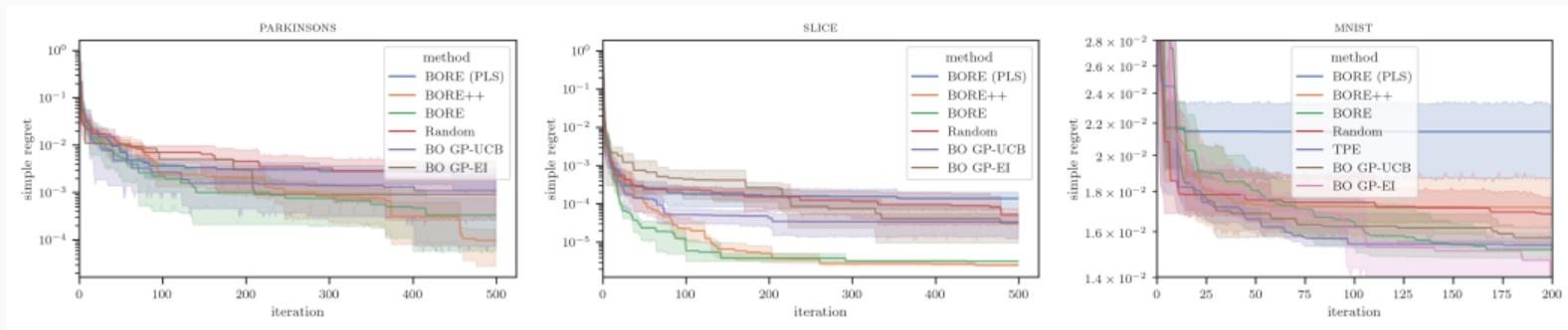
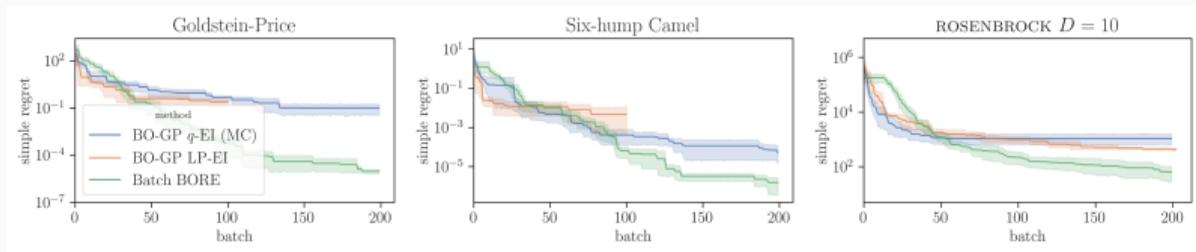
Can we collect observations in batches instead of single points?

**Batch BORE<sup>(++)</sup>**: Solve the batch selection problem via approximate inference:

$$\{\mathbf{x}_{t,i}\}_{i=1}^M \sim q_t \in \operatorname{argmin}_{q \in \mathcal{Q}} D_{\text{KL}}(q \parallel \hat{p}_t)$$

where  $\hat{p}_t \propto \pi_{t,\delta}$  or  $\hat{\pi}_t$ . We solve it via Stein variational gradient descent (SVGD).

# Experiments on global optimisation benchmarks



Experimental results on synthetic (top) and real-data (bottom) benchmarks

## Contributions

- Theoretical guarantees for BORE algorithms
- Batch BORE extension and its guarantees
- Experimental results on global optimisation benchmarks

Please, come to our poster session for Q&A