Sharp Calibrated Gaussian Processes

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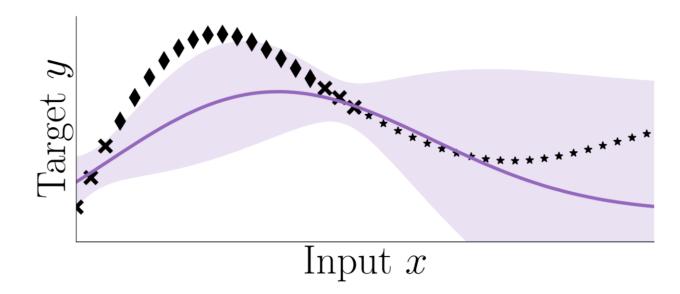


Gaussian process distribution is rigid





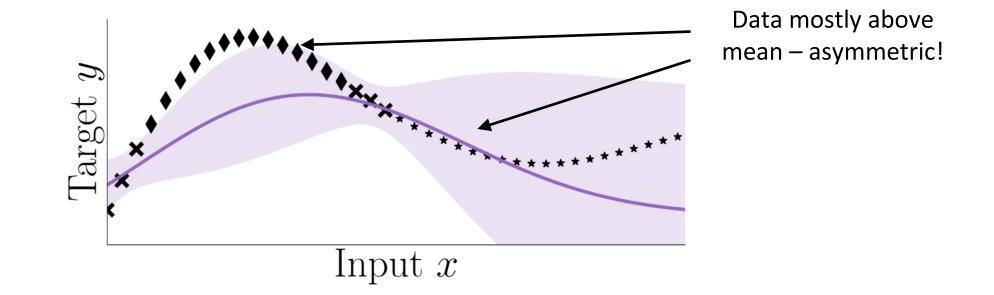
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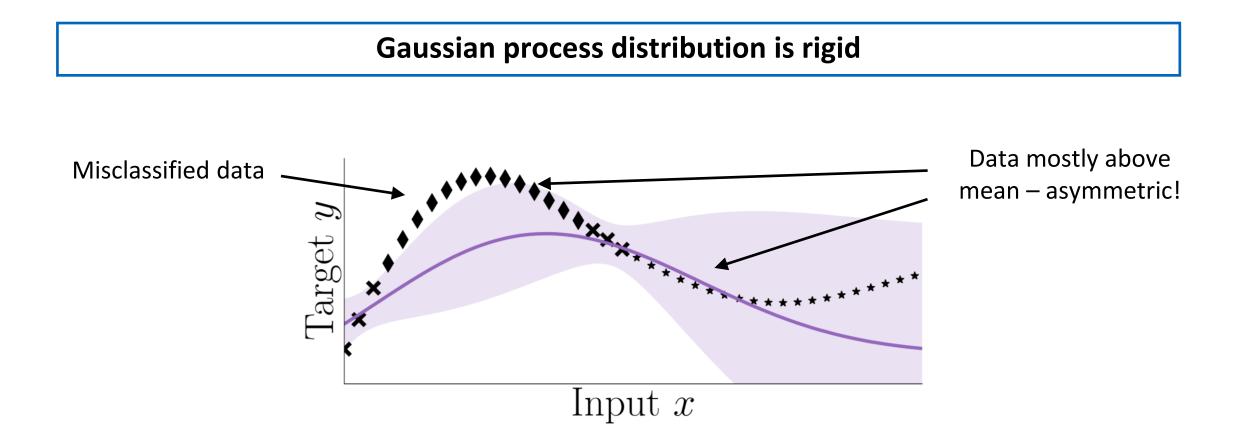






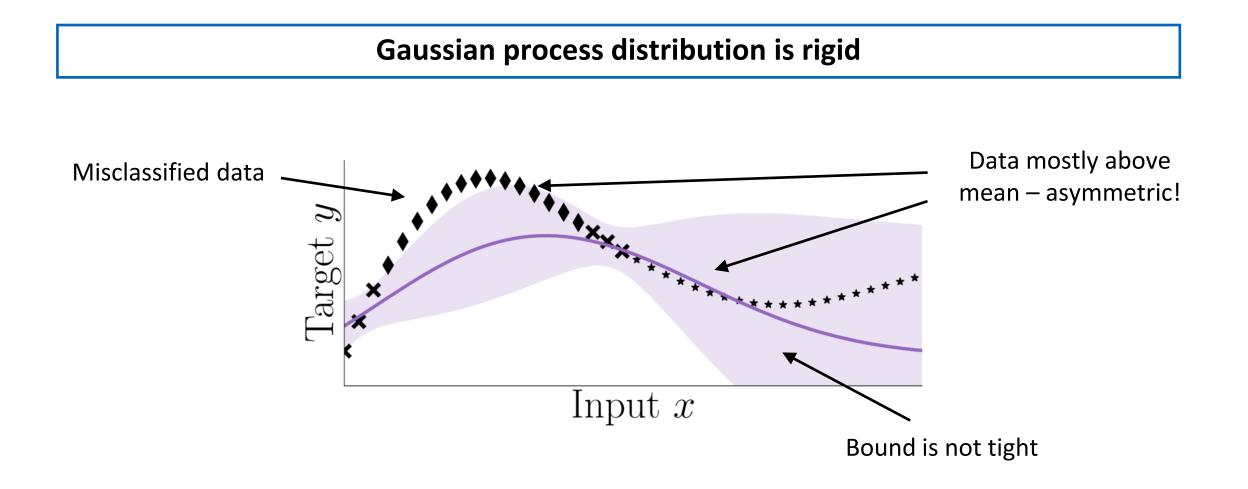






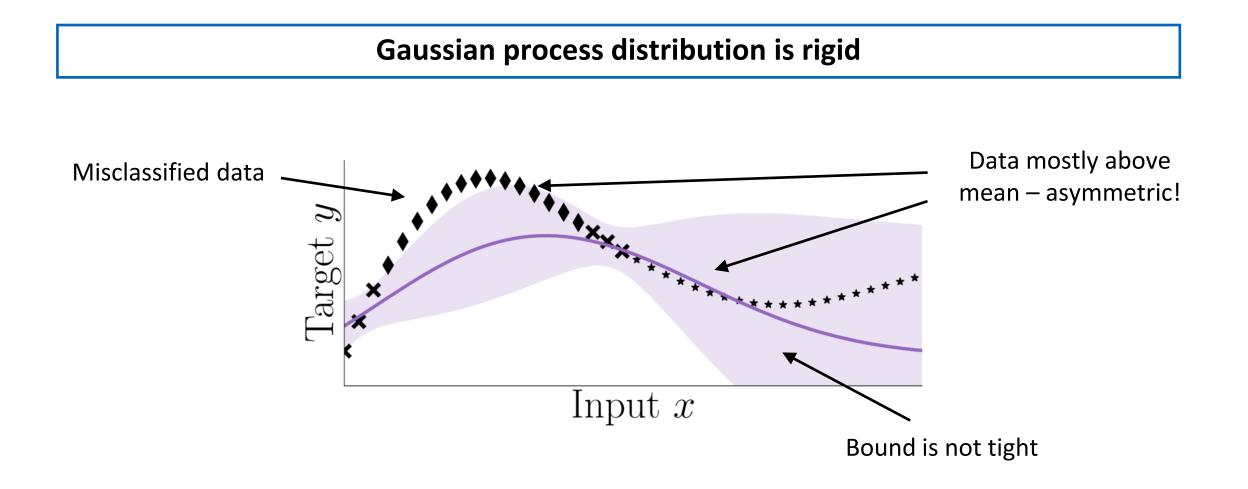






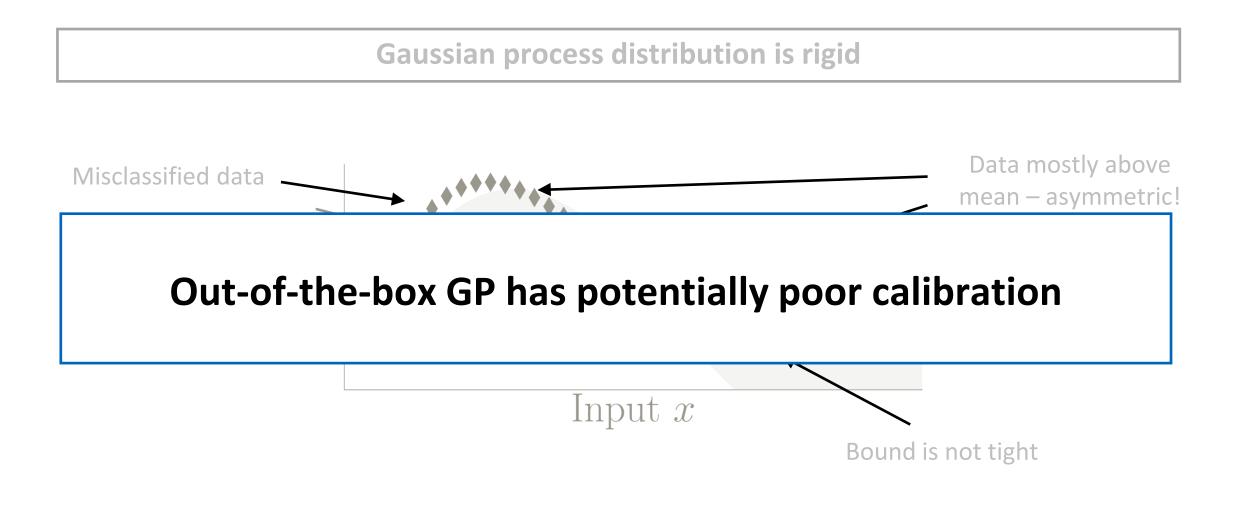














Calibrated Gaussian Processes – Related Work

- Recalibration approaches: Kuleshov et al. (2018), Vovk et al. (2020), Marx et al. (2022)
 - **Theoretical guarantees**, but **confidence intervals too coarse**

• Check-score-based: Song et al. (2019), Kuleshov and Deshpande (2022)



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Tight intervals, but less accurate and weaker guarantees



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Open Problem: Accurate models with **tight intervals + strong guarantees**



Step 1: Leverage flexibility of separate hyperparameters to compute tight confidence intervals





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 Step 2: Leverage monotonicity properties of posterior variance to compute model for any confidence level



Step 1: Leverage flexibility of separate hyperparameters to compute tight confidence intervals





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$$\begin{split} \min_{\substack{\beta_{\delta} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}} & \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cal}}} \beta_{\delta}^{2} \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{tr}}}^{2} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\text{cal}}^{i}\right) \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cal}}} \frac{\mathbb{I}_{\geq 0} \left(\Delta y_{\text{cal}}^{i} - \beta_{\delta} \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{tr}}} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\text{cal}}^{i}\right)\right)}{N_{\text{cal}} + 1} = \delta \end{split}$$



Step 1: Leverage flexibility of separate hyperparameters to compute tight confidence intervals

$$\begin{split} \min_{\substack{\beta_{\delta} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}} & \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cal}}} \beta_{\delta}^{2} \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{tr}}}^{2} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\text{cal}}^{i} \right) \bigstar \end{split} \quad \text{Tightness} \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cal}}} \frac{\mathbb{I}_{\geq 0} \left(\Delta y_{\text{cal}}^{i} - \beta_{\delta} \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{tr}}} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\text{cal}}^{i} \right) \right)}{N_{\text{cal}} + 1} = \delta \end{split}$$



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$$\begin{split} \min_{\substack{\beta_{\delta} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta} \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}}} & \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\mathrm{cal}}} \beta_{\delta}^{2} \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tr}}}^{2} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{cal}}^{i} \right) & \longleftarrow \end{split}$$
 Tightness Guarantees δ of the data is contained s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\mathrm{cal}}} \frac{\mathbb{I}_{\geq 0} \left(\Delta y_{\mathrm{cal}}^{i} - \beta_{\delta} \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tr}}} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{cal}}^{i} \right) \right)}{N_{\mathrm{cal}} + 1} = \delta \end{split}$



 Step 1: Leverage flexibility of separate hyperparameters to compute tight confidence intervals

Unconstrained reformulation:



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Unconstrained reformulation:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \boldsymbol{\varTheta}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\mathrm{cal}}} \left[q_{\mathrm{lin}}(\delta, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tr}}}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{y}_{\mathrm{cal}}) \sigma_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{tr}}} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\delta}, \boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{cal}}^{i} \right) \right]^{2}$$

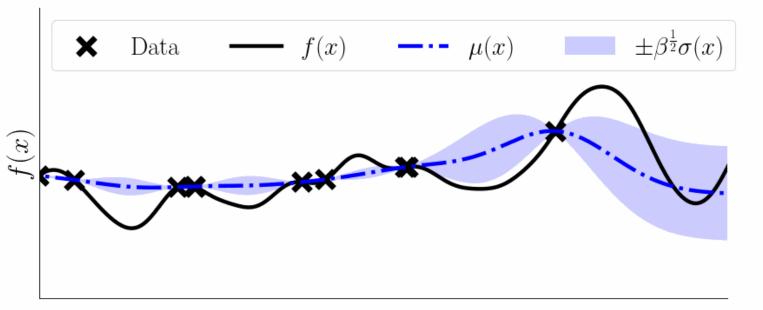


 Step 2: Leverage monotonicity properties of posterior variance to compute model for any confidence level





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 Step 2: Leverage monotonicity properties of posterior variance to compute model for any confidence level

> for i = 1 to M do Compute $\beta_{\delta_1}, \theta_{\delta_1}, ..., \beta_{\delta_{N_{cal}}}, \theta_{\delta_{N_{cal}}}$ by solving (6) and (7) subject to $\theta_{\delta_i} \leq \theta_{\delta_j}$, if $\delta_i < \delta_j$ and $\beta_{\delta_i} \geq 0$, $\theta_{\delta_i} \geq \theta_{\delta_j}$, if $\delta_i < \delta_j$ and $\beta_{\delta_j} \leq 0$. end for

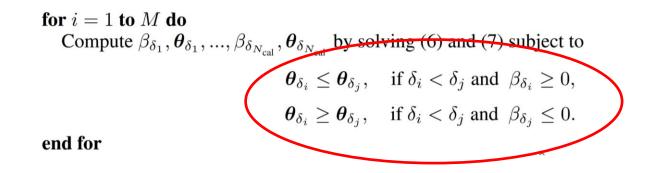
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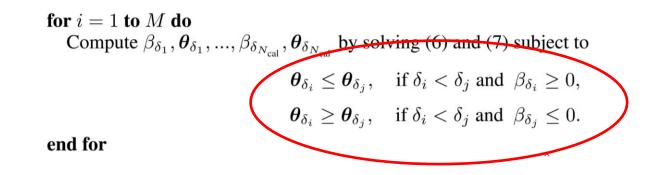
 Step 2: Leverage monotonicity properties of posterior variance to compute model for any confidence level







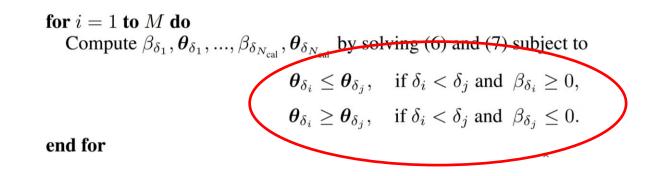
 Step 2: Leverage monotonicity properties of posterior variance to compute model for any confidence level



- Enforce monotonicity in hyperparameters with increasing confidence level δ



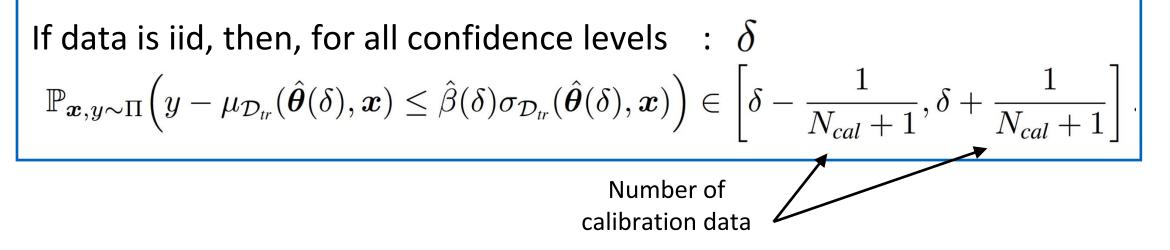
 Step 2: Leverage monotonicity properties of posterior variance to compute model for any confidence level



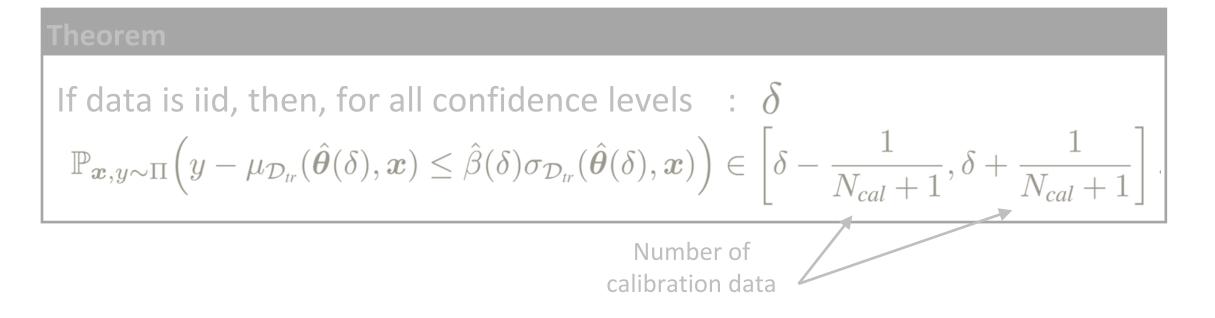
- Enforce monotonicity in hyperparameters with increasing confidence level δ
 - ➡ Monotonicity in confidence regions



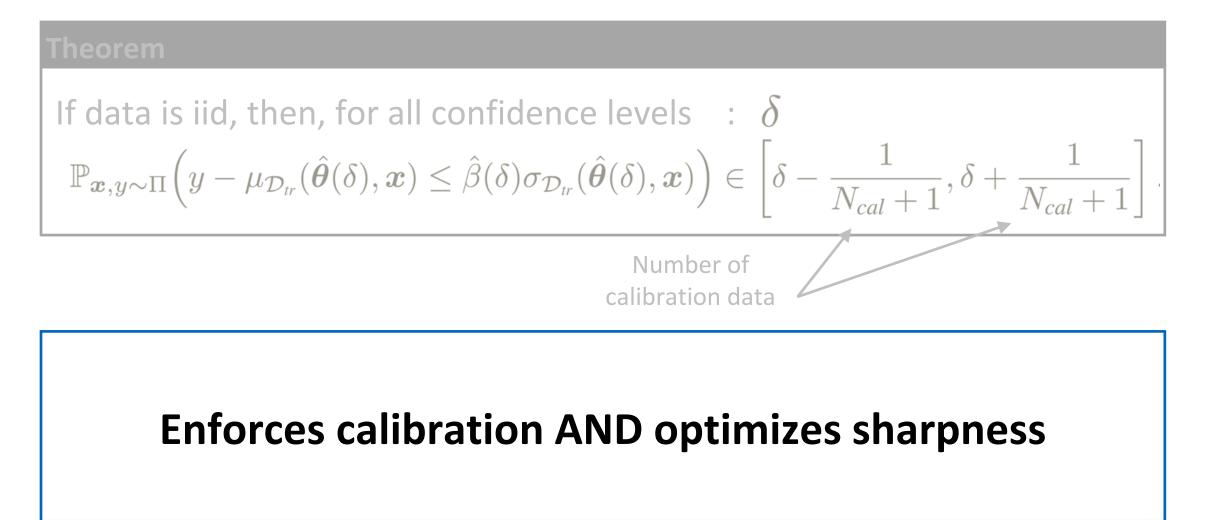
Theorem









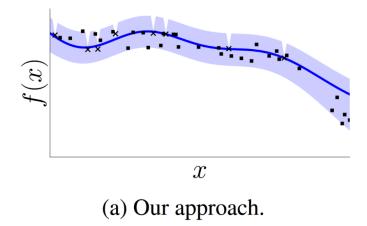






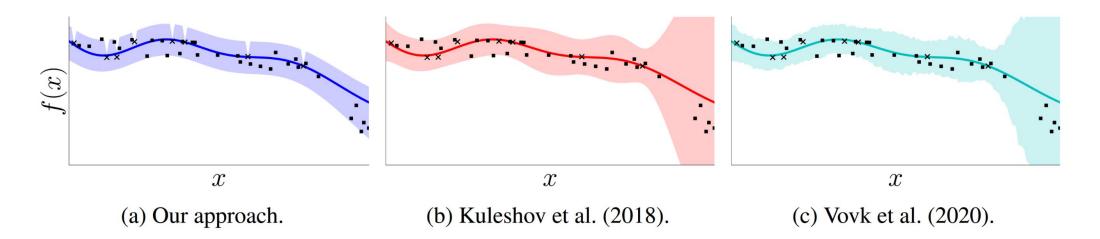


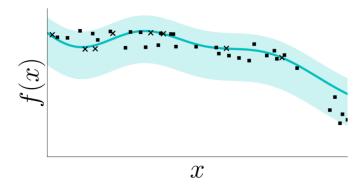






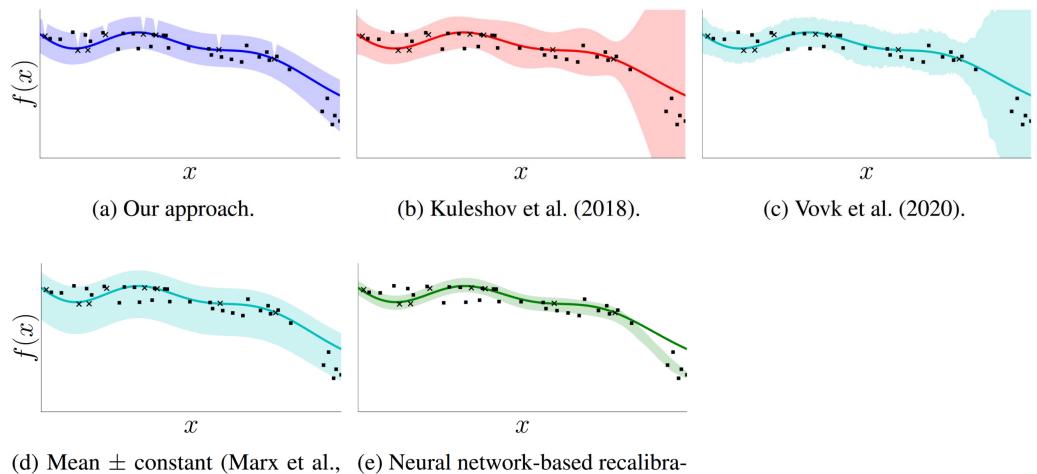






(d) Mean \pm constant (Marx et al., 2022).

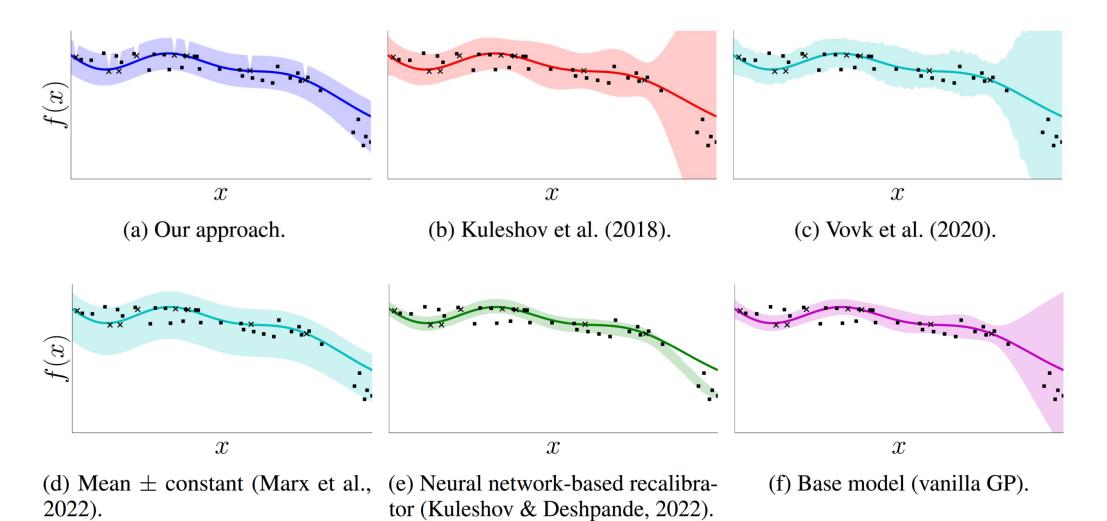




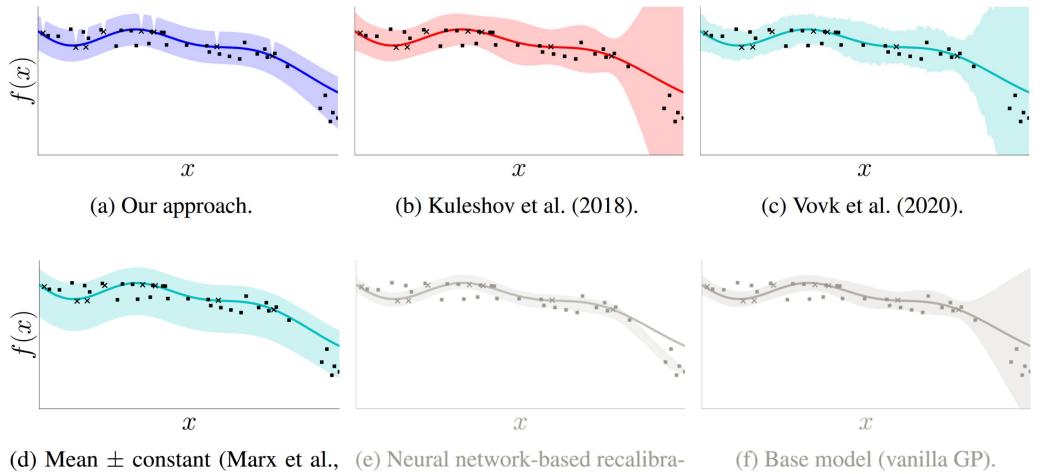
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2022).



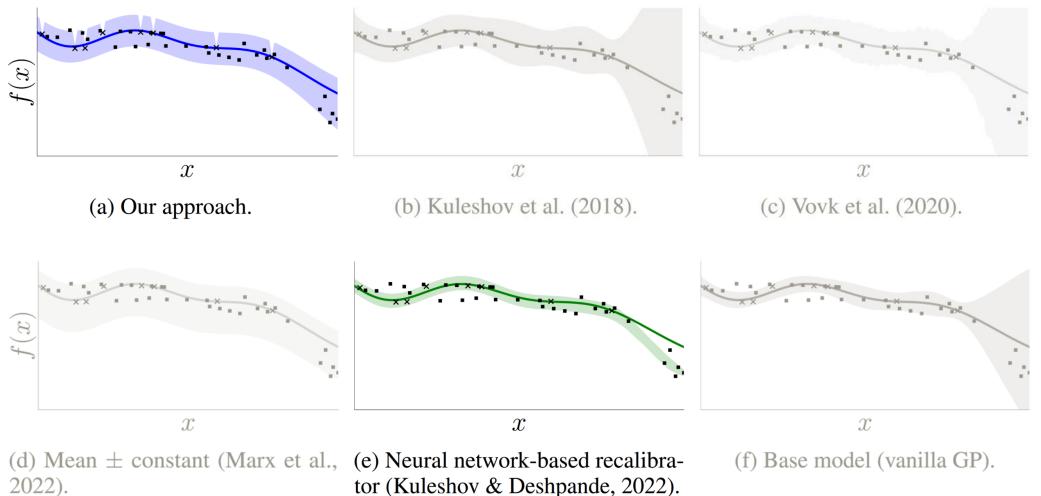




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DATA SET	METRIC	OURS	RK	RV	RM	NN	В	DATA SET	METRIC	OURS	RK	RV	RM	NN	В
	ECE	0.003	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0056	0.041		ECE	0.00047	0.00047	0.00047	0.00047	0.0067	0.0058
	STD	0.16	0.31	0.3	0.33	0.22	1.9		STD	0.54	1	1	0.88	0.72	1.4
BOSTON	NLL	0.21	0.39	0.4	0.42	-0.24	1.6	WINE	NLL	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	-0.36	1.4
	95% CI	0.76	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.73	7.4		95% CI	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.8	5.4
	ECE	0.0044	0.0043	0.0044	0.0043	0.0081	0.039		ECE	0.00071	0.00064	0.00064	0.00064	0.00076	0.032
	STD	0.16	0.5	0.47	0.5	0.14	2.8		STD	0.25	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.57	2.8
YACHT	NLL	0.26	0.68	0.69	0.68	-2	2	CONCRETE	NLL	0.72	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.85	2
	95% CI	0.76	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	11		95% CI	0.93	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	11
	ECE	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0053	0.044		ECE	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00053	0.028
	STD	0.13	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.29	2.8		STD	0.074	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.098	0.4
MPG	NLL	0.032	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.02	2	kin8nm	NLL	-0.54	-0.65	-0.65	-0.63	-0.76	0.1
	95% CI	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.96	11		95% CI	0.26	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.44	1.6
									ECE	0.00044	0.00043	0.00043	0.00045	0.0089	0.044
									STD	0.068	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.2
								FACEBOOK2	NLL	3.6	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-2.3	1.2
									95% CI	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.4	4.6



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	STD	0.16	0.31	0.3	0.33	0.22	1.9		STD	0.54	1	1	0.88	0.72	1.4
BOSTON	NLL	0.21	0.39	0.4	0.42	-0.24	1.6	WINE	NLL	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	-0.36	1.4
	95% CI	0.76	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.73	7.4		95% CI	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.8	5.4
	ECE	0.0044	0.0043	0.0044	0.0043	0.0081	0.039		ECE	0.00071	0.00064	0.00064	0.00064	0.00076	0.032
	STD	0.16	0.5	0.47	0.5	0.14	2.8		STD	0.25	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.57	2.8
YACHT	NLL	0.26	0.68	0.69	0.68	-2	2	CONCRETE	NLL	0.72	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.85	2
	95% CI	0.76	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	11		95% CI	0.93	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	11
	ECE	0.0036	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.0053	0.044		ECE	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00016	0.00053	0.028
	STD	0.13	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.29	2.8		STD	0.074	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.098	0.4
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	95% CI	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.96	11		95% CI	0.26	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.44	1.6
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DATA SET		OURS	RK	RV	RM	NN	В
Boston	ECE	0,00071	<u>0,00064</u>	<u>0,00064</u>	<u>0,00064</u>	0,00560	0,03900
YACHT	STD	<u>0,16</u>	0,38	0,38	0,38	0,22	1,90
MPG	NLL	0,26	0,63	0,64	0,63	<u>-0,36</u>	1,60
	95% Cl	<u>0,76</u>	1,70	1,80	1,70	0,96	7,40



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YACHT	STD	<u>0,16</u>	0,38	0,38	0,38	0,22	1,90
MPG	NLL	0,26	0,63	0,64	0,63	-0,36	1,60
	95% Cl	0,76	1,70	1,80	1,70	0,96	7,40

Best calibration or marginally worse





DATA SET		OURS	RK	RV	RM	NN	B
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	STD	<u>0,16</u>	0,38	0,38	0,38	0,22	1,90
	NLL	0,26	0,63	0,64	0,63	<u>-0,36</u>	1,60
	95% Cl	<u>0,76</u>	1,70	1,80	1,70	0,96	7,40

- Best calibration or marginally worse
- Best sharpness of those that enforce calibration



Calibrated Gaussian Processes

Thank you!



