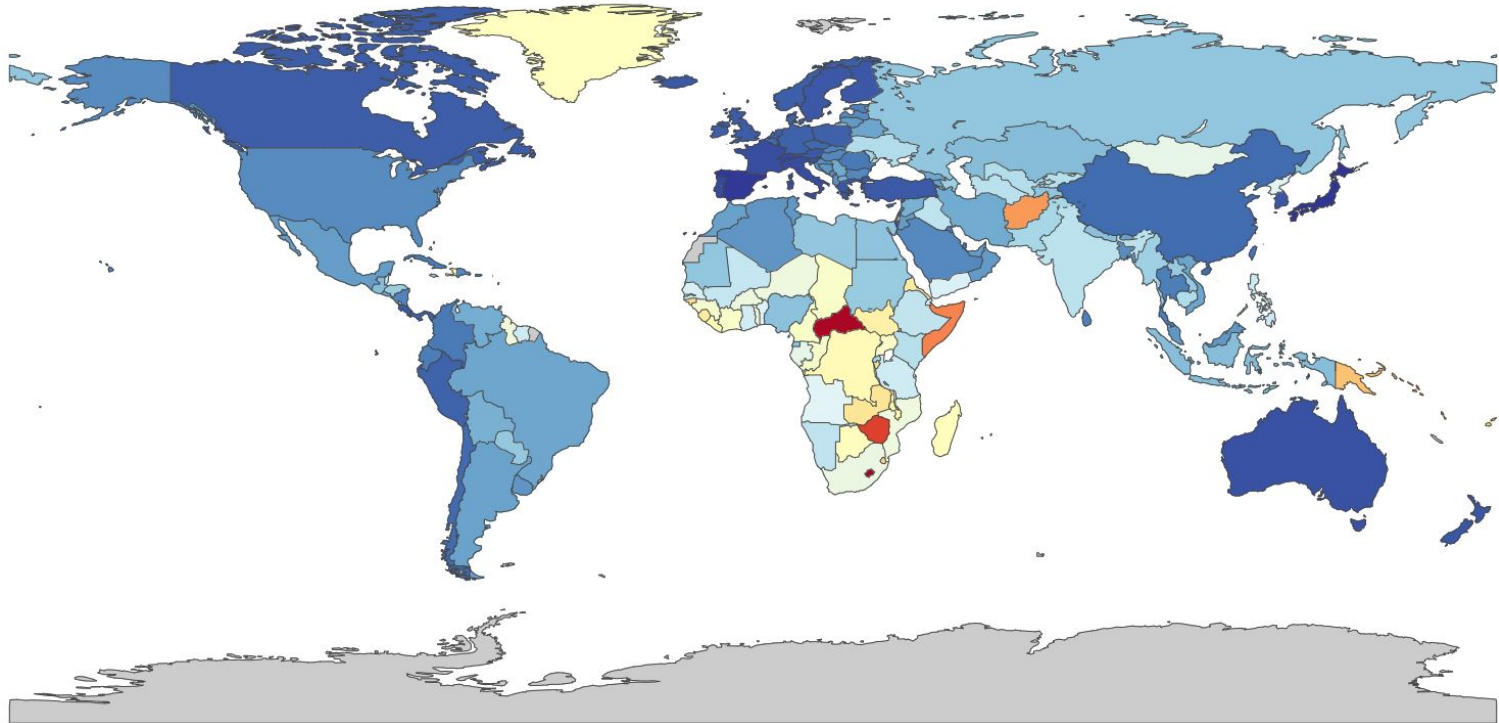


A look at Bayesian Deep Learning

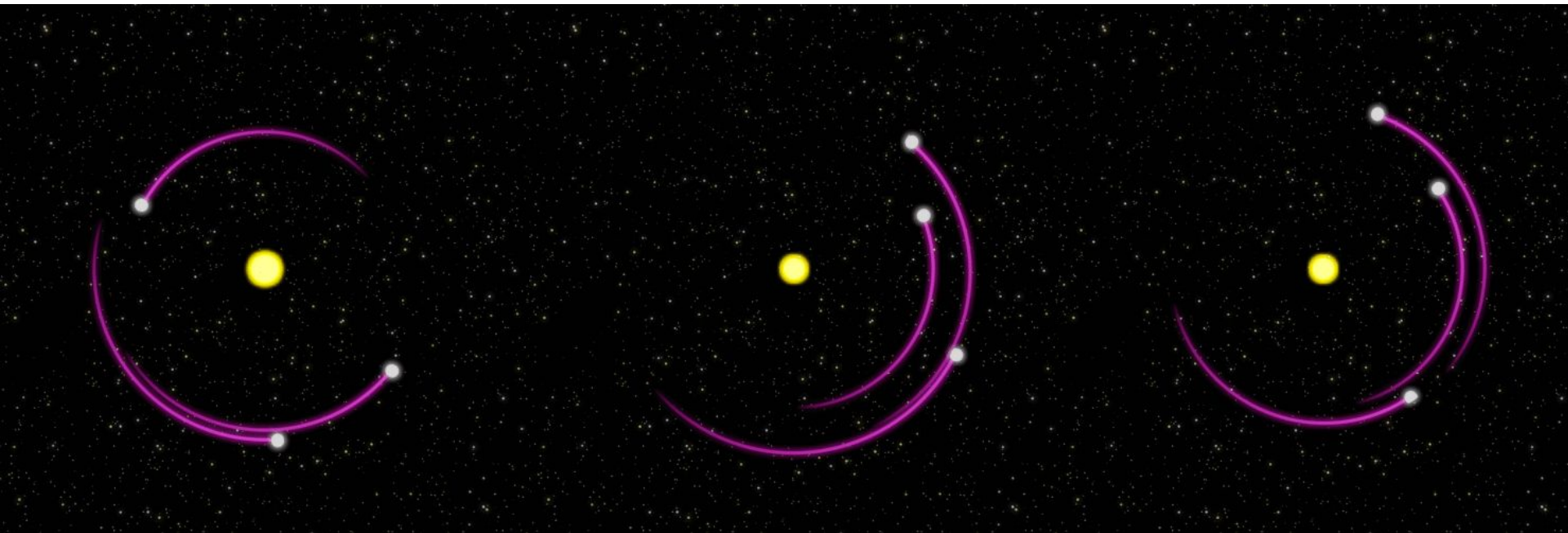
Kyle Heuton
6/11/2021

Do you care about uncertainty?

All causes
Both sexes, Age-standardized, 2040, Deaths per 100,000

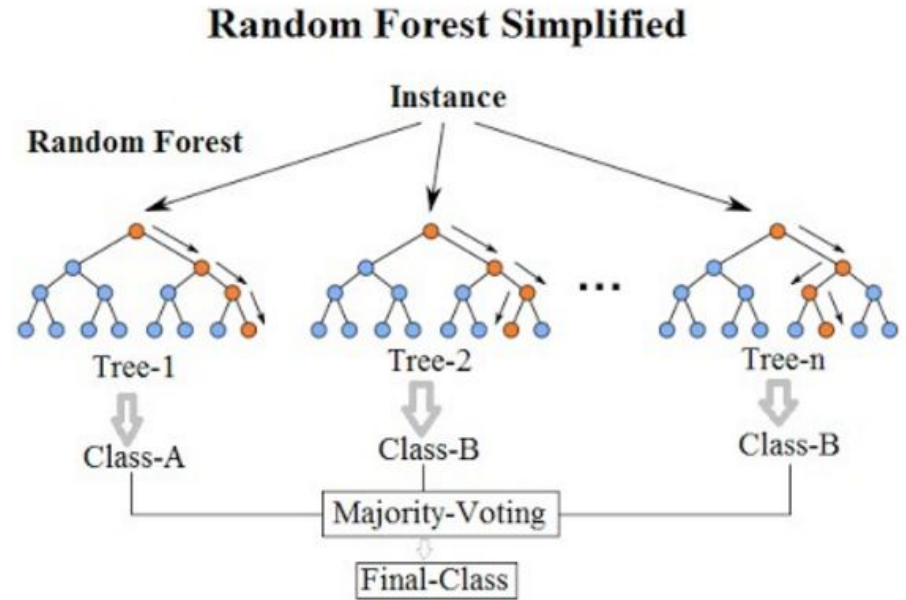


The problem



What Previous approaches have been tried?

$$F_g = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$



Try Bayesian Deep Learning



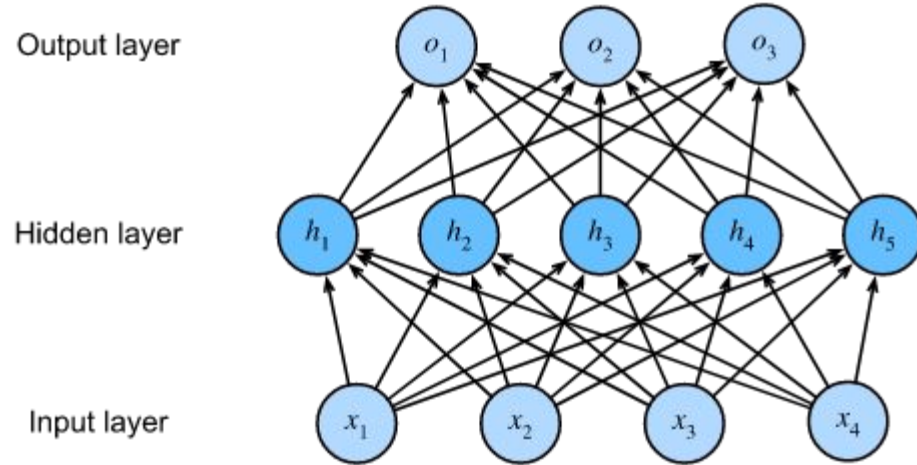
Bayesian Deep Learning Marginalizes over parameters to give:

- Accurate uncertainty quantification
- Out-of-distribution generalization

A Bayesian neural network predicts the dissolution of compact planetary systems

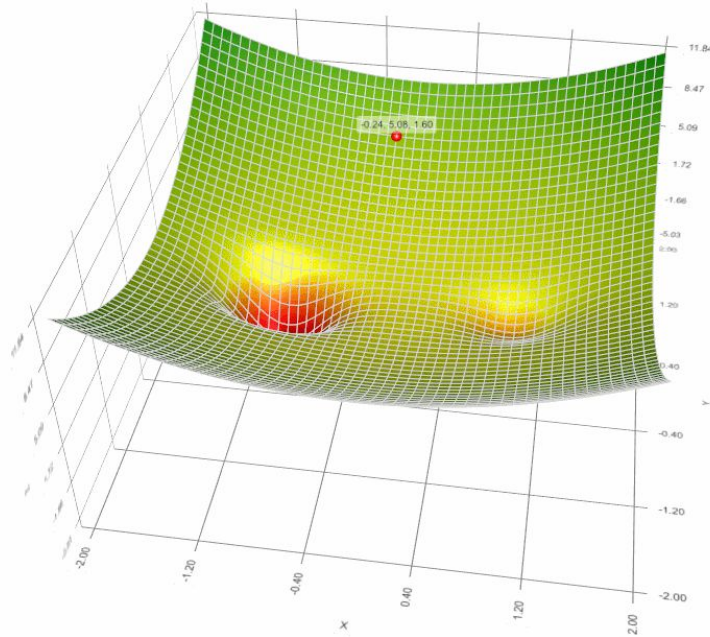
Miles Cranmer^{a,†}, Daniel Tamayo^a, Hanno Rein^{b,c}, Peter Battaglia^d, Samuel Hadden^e,
Philip J. Armitage^{f,g}, Shirley Ho^{g,a,h}, and David N. Spergel^{g,a}

What is deep learning

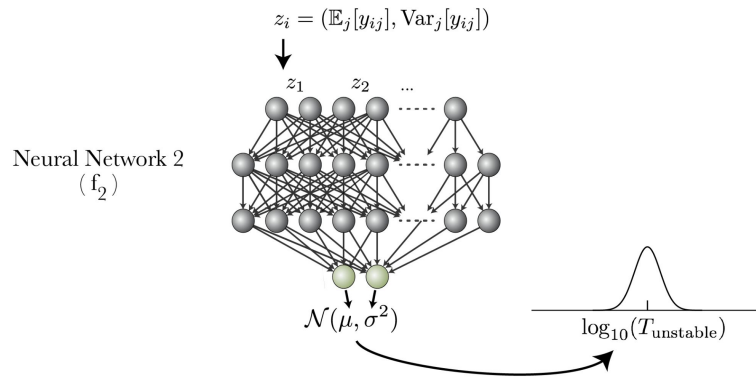
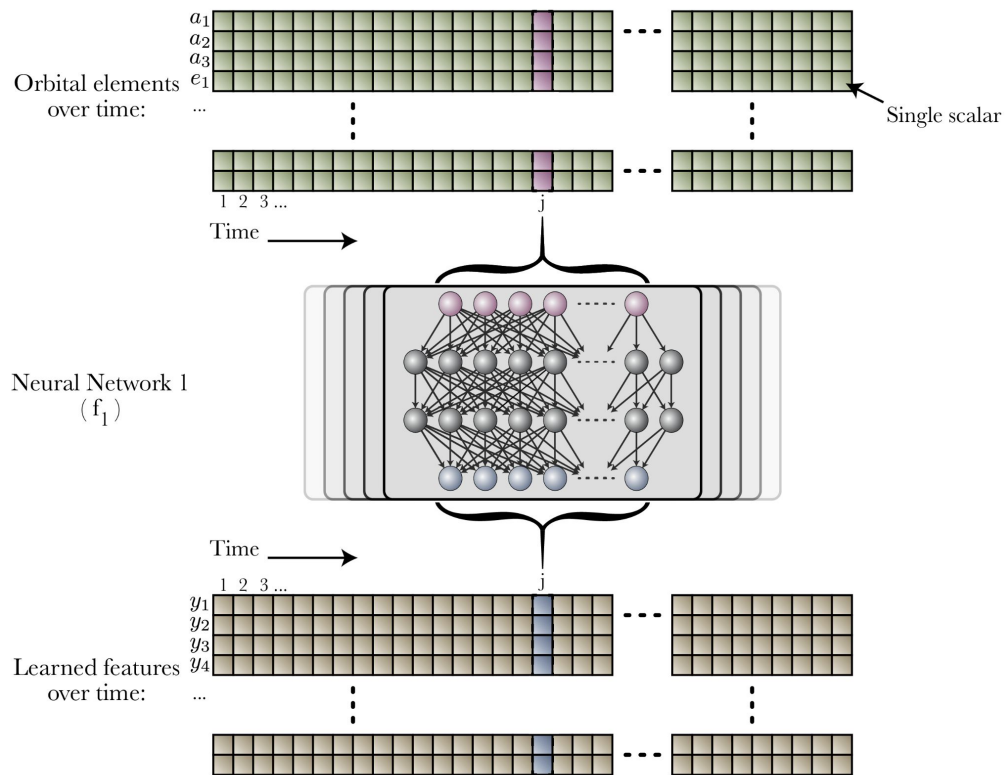


$$\mathbf{H} = \sigma(\mathbf{XW}^{(1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(1)}),$$
$$\mathbf{O} = \mathbf{HW}^{(2)} + \mathbf{b}^{(2)}.$$

Can train these parameters with Stochastic Gradient Descent



Miles's Model



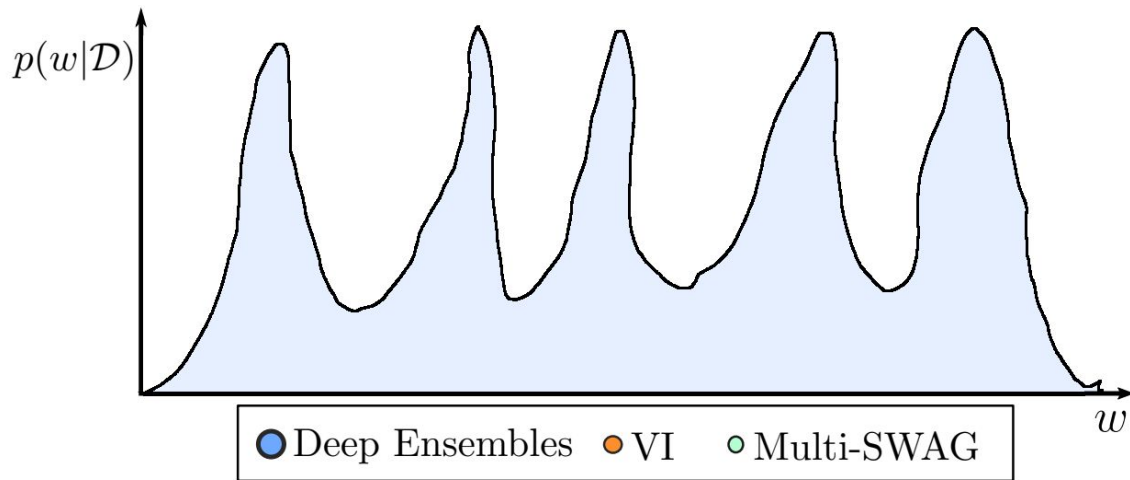
How do you do *Bayesian* deep learning?

$$p(y|x, \mathcal{D}) = \int p(y|x, w)p(w|\mathcal{D})dw$$

$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|w)p(w)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$

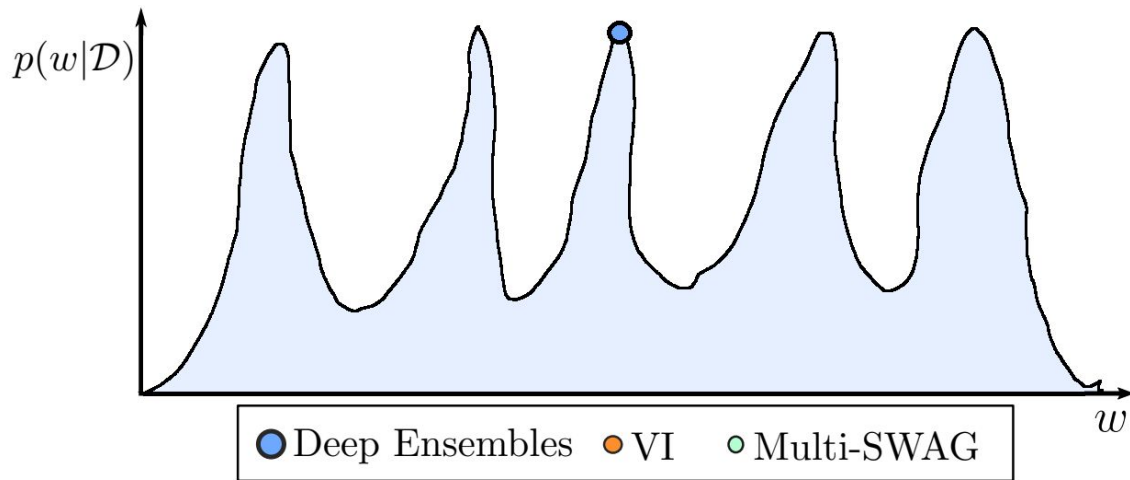
How do you get samples from the posterior over parameters?

$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|w)p(w)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$



How do you get samples from the posterior over parameters?

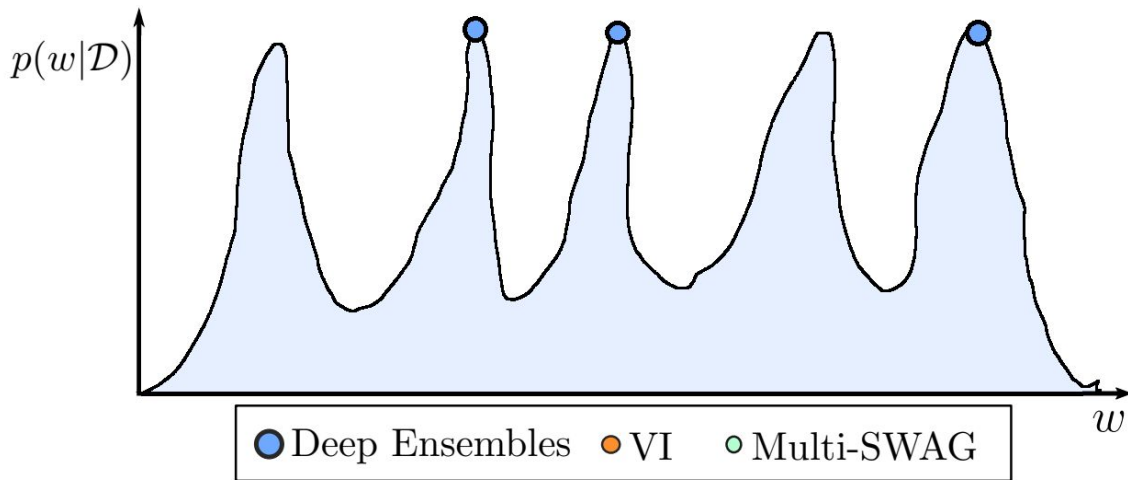
$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|w)p(w)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$



$$\hat{w} = \arg \max_w \log p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \arg \max_w (\log p(\mathcal{D}|w) + \log p(w) + \text{constant}).$$

How do you get samples from the posterior over parameters?

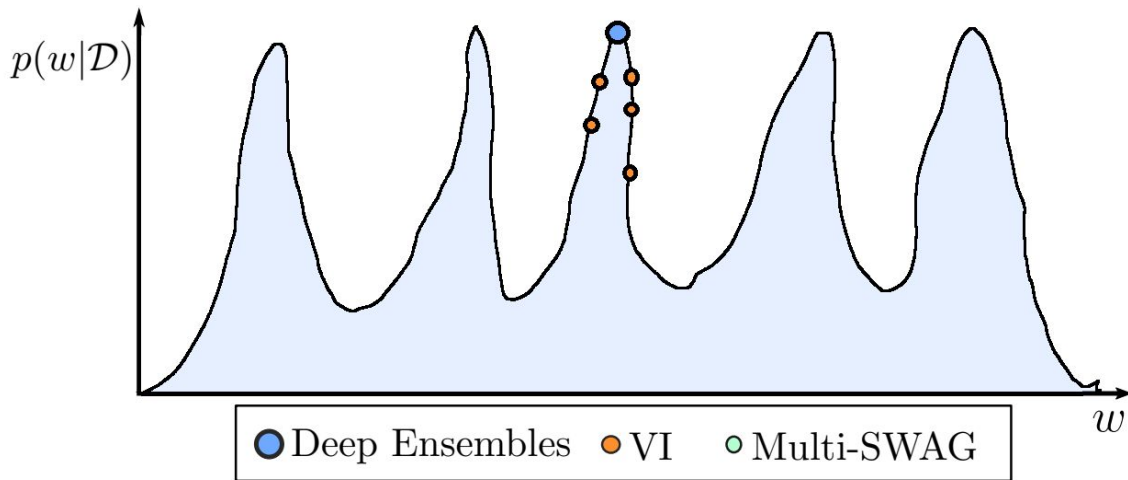
$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|w)p(w)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$



$$\hat{w} = \arg \max_w \log p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \arg \max_w (\log p(\mathcal{D}|w) + \log p(w) + \text{constant}).$$

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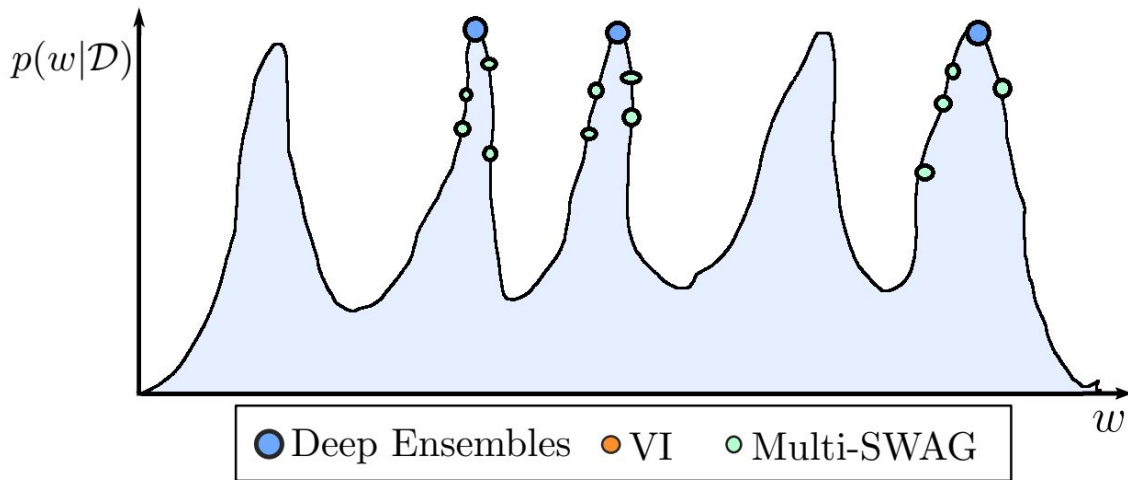
$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|w)p(w)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$



$$\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}_{W \sim q_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}} [\log p(\mathcal{D} | W)] - \text{D}_{\text{KL}}(q_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \parallel p).$$

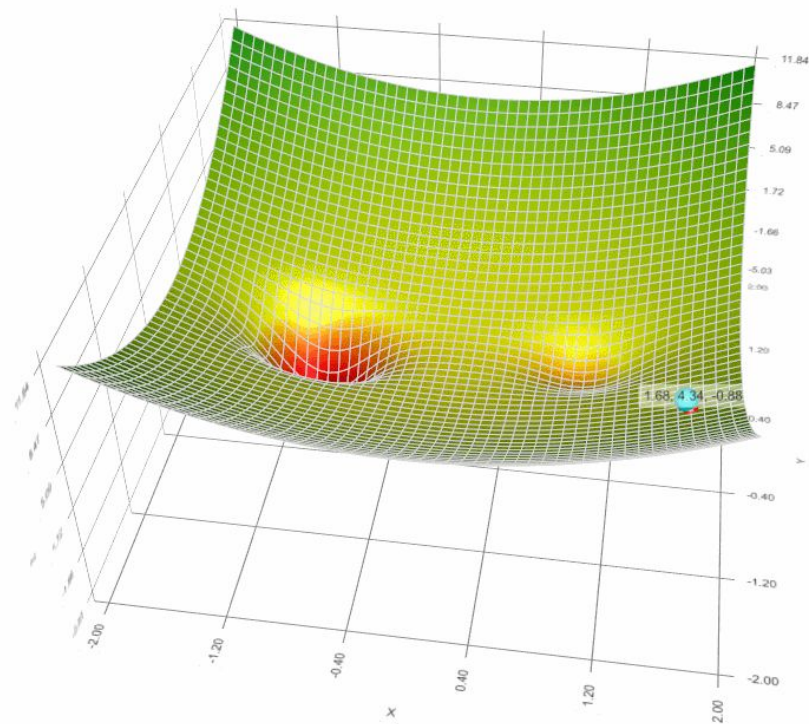
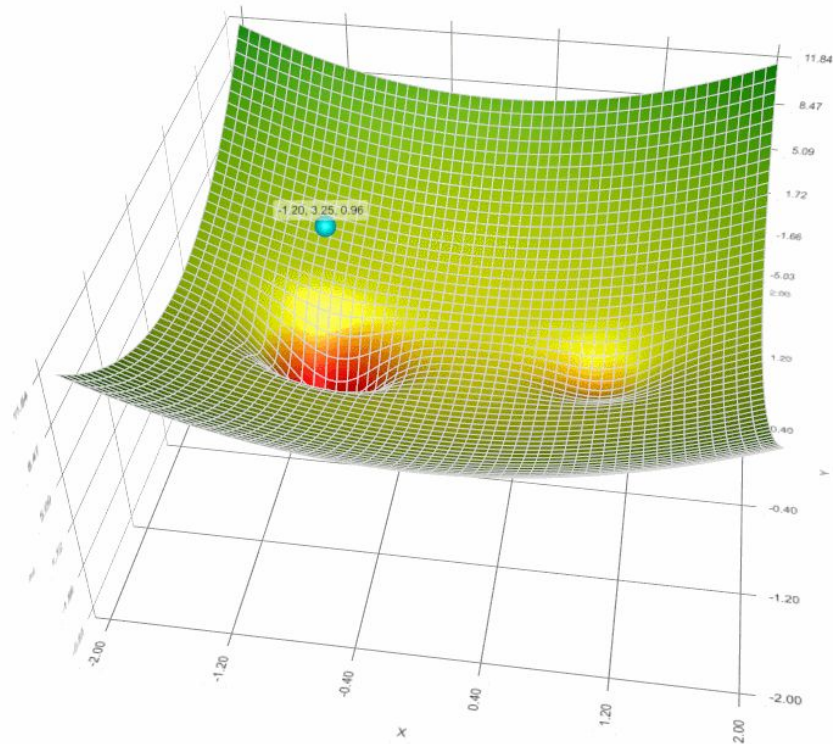
How do you get samples from the posterior over parameters?

$$p(w|\mathcal{D}) = \frac{p(\mathcal{D}|w)p(w)}{p(\mathcal{D})}$$



Posterior is a mixture of Gaussians

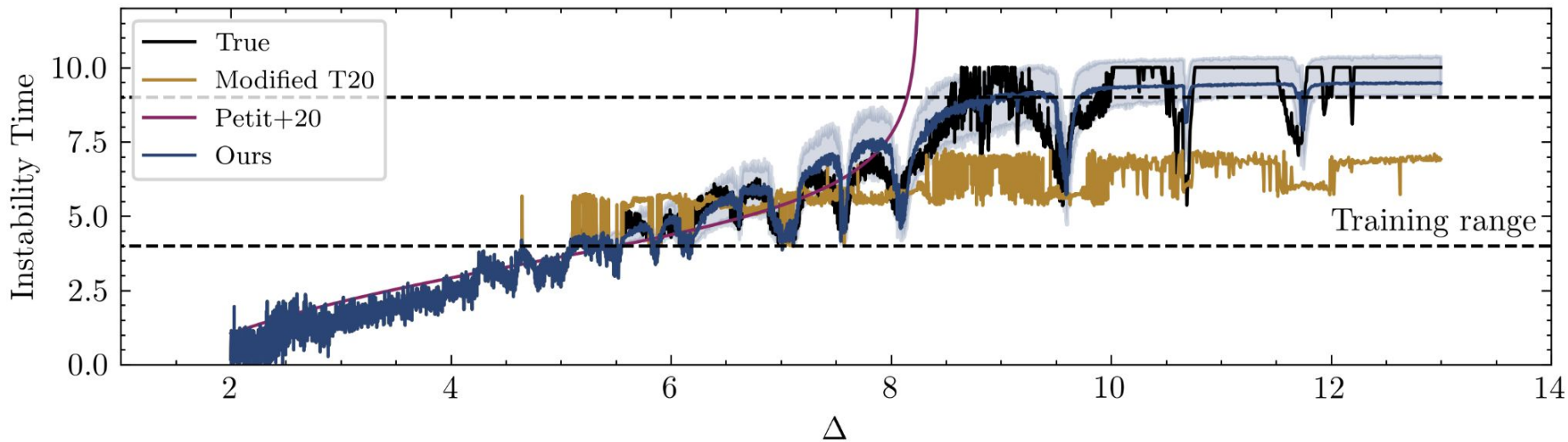
MultiSWAG is easy



What does Bayesian Deep Learning get you?

Model	RMSE	Classif. accur.	Bias [†] (4, 5)	Bias (8, 9)
Obertas et al. (2017)	2.12	0.628	1.04	-1.71
Petit et al. (2020)	3.22	0.530	3.99	0.54

Bayesian Deep Learning can be robust to out-of-distribution data



Resources

- Notebook building a Bayesian Neural Net with Bayes by backprop (warning, old tensorflow):
https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/krasserm/bayesian-machine-learning/blob/dev/bayesian-neural-networks/bayesian_neural_networks.ipynb
- Complicated Notebook for BNNs and uncertainty estimates:
<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/krasserm/bayesian-machine-learning/blob/dev/noise-contrastive-priors/ncp.ipynb>
- Notebook building a Bayesian Neural Net with PyMC3 and VI:
https://docs.pymc.io/notebooks/bayesian_neural_network_advi.html
- The Case for Bayesian Deep Learning: <https://cims.nyu.edu/~andrewgw/caseforbdl/>
- Bayesian Deep Learning and a Probabilistic Perspective of Generalization: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.08791>
- NeurIPS Bayesian Deep Learning workshop: <http://bayesiandeeplearning.org/>
- Approximate Bayesian Inference Competition: https://izmailovpavel.github.io/neurips_bdl_competition/
- “Hands-on” Bayesian Deep Learning Tutorial <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2007.06823.pdf>
- Dropout as Bayesian Deep Learning- http://mlg.eng.cam.ac.uk/yarin/blog_3d801aa532c1ce.html
- Good, interactive deep learning book: <http://d2l.ai/index.html>
- Good, conceptual deep learning book: <https://www.deeplearningbook.org/>