

# Meta-Strategy for Learning Tuning Parameters with Guarantees

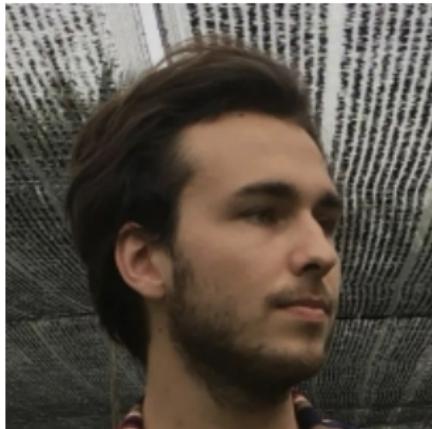
Pierre Alquier – ABI team



Center for  
Advanced Intelligence Project

AIP open seminar – 2021年3月10日

# Joint work with Dimitri Meunier



Talk based on a joint work  
with :

Dimitri Meunier

2020 : ENSAE Paris and ABI team

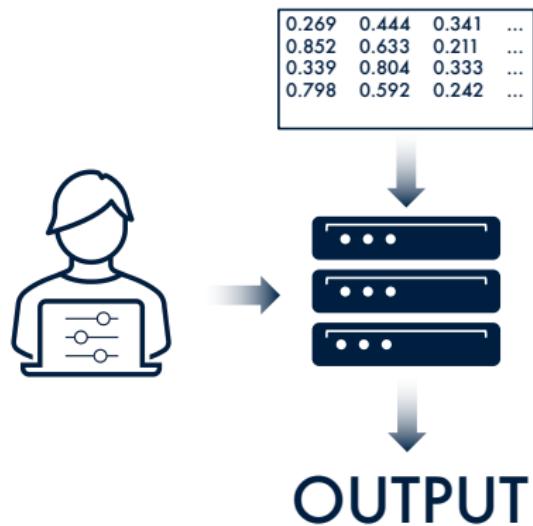
2021 : IIT Genoa



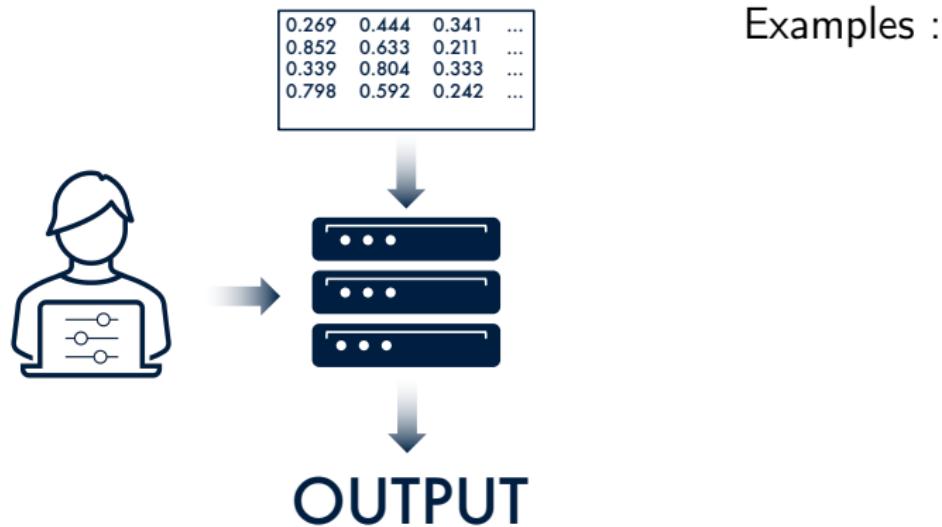
D. Meunier, P. Alquier (2021). Meta-Strategy for Learning Tuning Parameters with Guarantees.  
*Preprint arXiv :2102.02504*. Submitted.

Thank you to rc3 for the drawings in this talk.

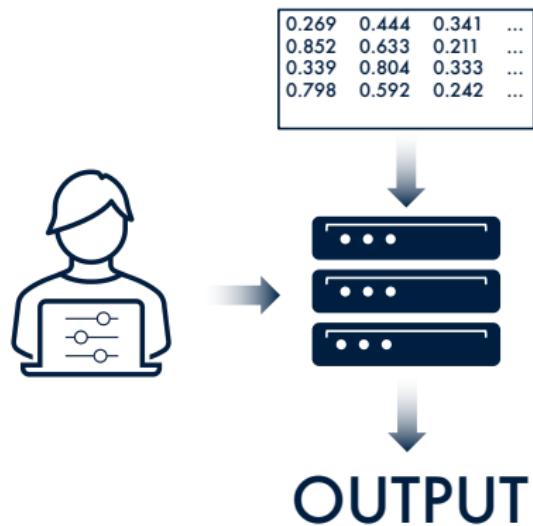
# Solving a task with an algorithm



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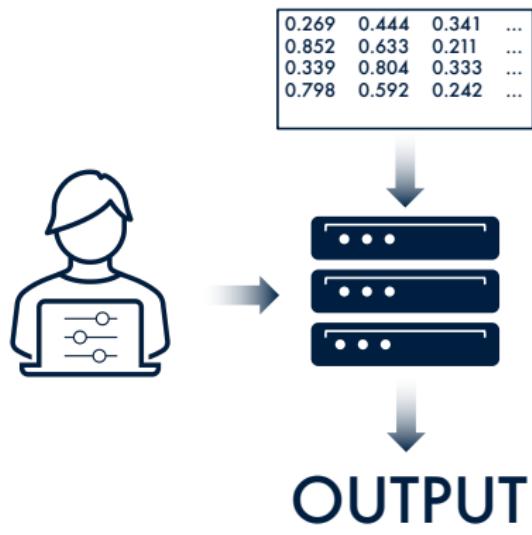


Examples :

- LASSO

$$\min_{\theta} \|y - X\theta\|^2 + \gamma \|\theta\|_1.$$

# Solving a task with an algorithm



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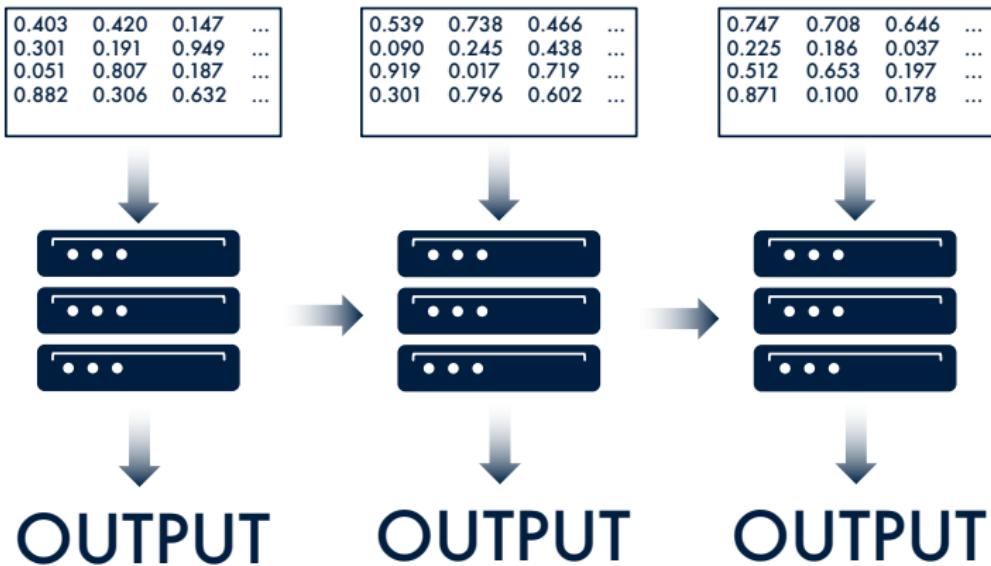
- LASSO

$$\min_{\theta} \|y - X\theta\|^2 + \gamma \|\theta\|_1.$$

- RIDGE

$$\min_{\theta} \|y - X\theta\|^2 + \alpha \|\theta\|_2^2.$$

# Solving tasks sequentially to learn tuning parameters



# A meta-strategy

Assume that we have an upper bound on the generalization error of a strategy when used with **hyperparameter  $\lambda$**  on task  $t$  :

$$\mathcal{L}(\text{data}_t, \lambda) = \mathcal{L}_t(\lambda).$$

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Idea : use online optimization algorithm to minimize the  $\mathcal{L}_t$ 's...

## Online Proximal Meta-Strategy (OPMS)

$$\lambda_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\lambda} \left\{ \mathcal{L}_t(\lambda) + \frac{\|\lambda - \lambda_t\|^2}{2\alpha} \right\}.$$

# Example : tasks are online prediction

Sequential regression tasks  $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$

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4

...

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Loss function  $\ell$ .

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Loss function  $\ell$ .  
For short,

$$\ell_{t,i}(\theta) = \ell(y_{t,i}, f_\theta(x_{t,i})).$$

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Objective :
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$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta_{t,i})$$

as small as possible.
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# Example : online gradient algorithm (OGA)

$$\theta_{t,i+1} = \theta_{t,i} - \eta \nabla \ell_{t,i}(\theta_{t,i})$$

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## Regret bound for OGA

If each  $\ell_{t,i}$  is convex and  $L$ -Lipschitz,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta_{t,i}) \leq \underbrace{\inf_{\|\theta\| \leq B} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta) + \frac{\eta n L^2}{2} + \frac{\|\theta - \theta_{1,t}\|^2}{2\eta} \right\}}_{\mathcal{L}_t(\eta, \theta_{t,1}) = \mathcal{L}_t(\lambda)}.$$

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Take  $\eta \sim 1/\sqrt{n}$  to get :

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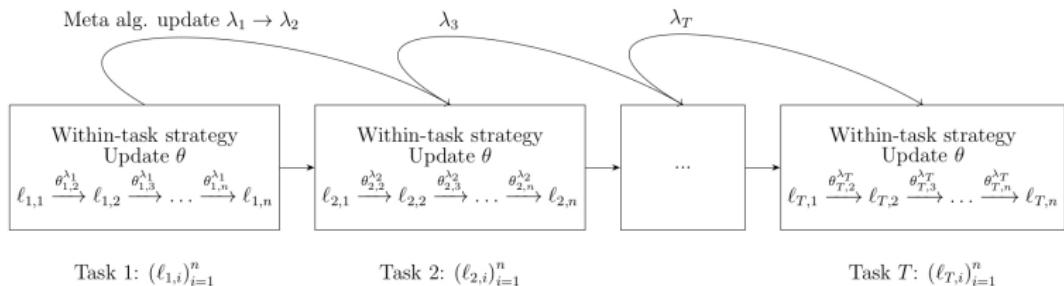
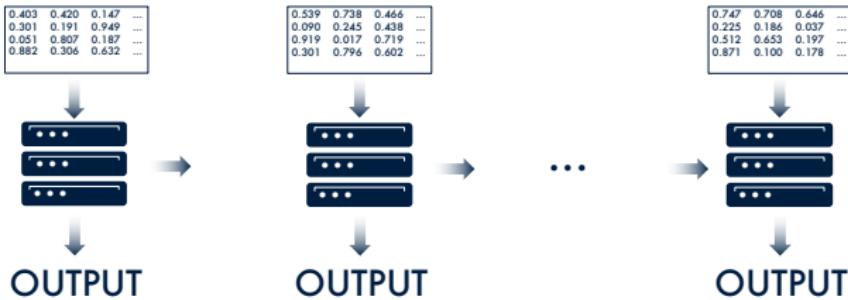
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Take  $\eta \sim 1/\sqrt{n}$  to get :

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$$\lambda_{t+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\lambda} \left\{ \mathcal{L}_t(\lambda) + \frac{\|\lambda - \lambda_t\|^2}{2\alpha} \right\}.$$

$$(\eta_{t+1}, \theta_{t+1,1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \operatorname{argmin}_{\eta, \vartheta} \min_{\|\theta\| \leq B} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta) + \frac{\eta n L^2}{2} + \frac{\|\theta - \vartheta\|^2}{2\eta} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\|\vartheta - \theta_{t,1}\|^2 + (\eta - \eta_t)^2}{2\alpha} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

# The big question : what do we win ?

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# Standard : learning in isolation

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{1,i}(\theta_{1,i}) \leq \inf_{\|\theta\| \leq B} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{1,i}(\theta) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

+

⋮

+

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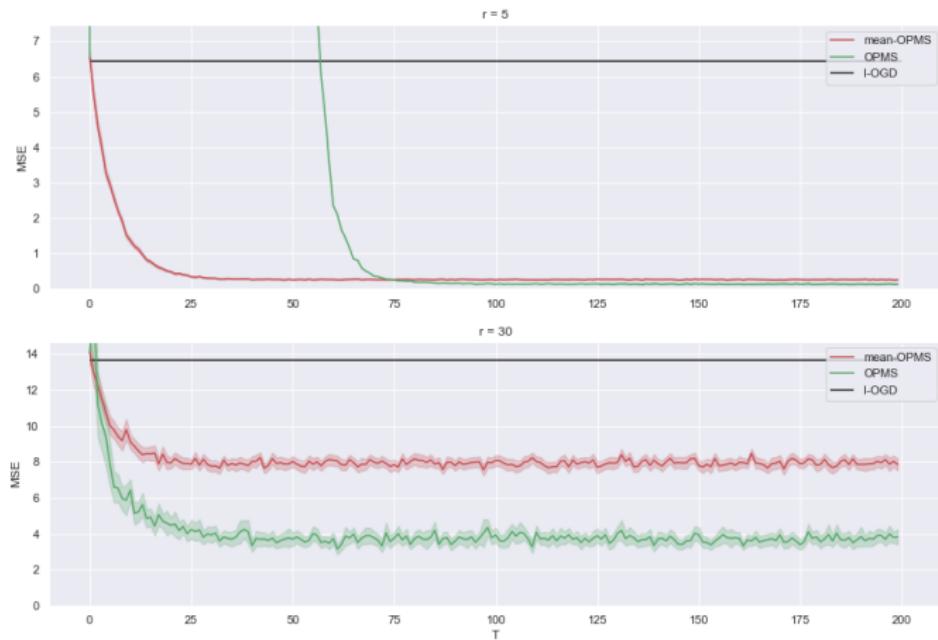
$$\frac{1}{nT} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta_{1,i}) \leq \inf_{\substack{\|\theta_1\| \leq B \\ \dots \\ \|\theta_T\| \leq B}} \frac{1}{nT} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta_t) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right).$$

# Guarantees for our meta-strategy

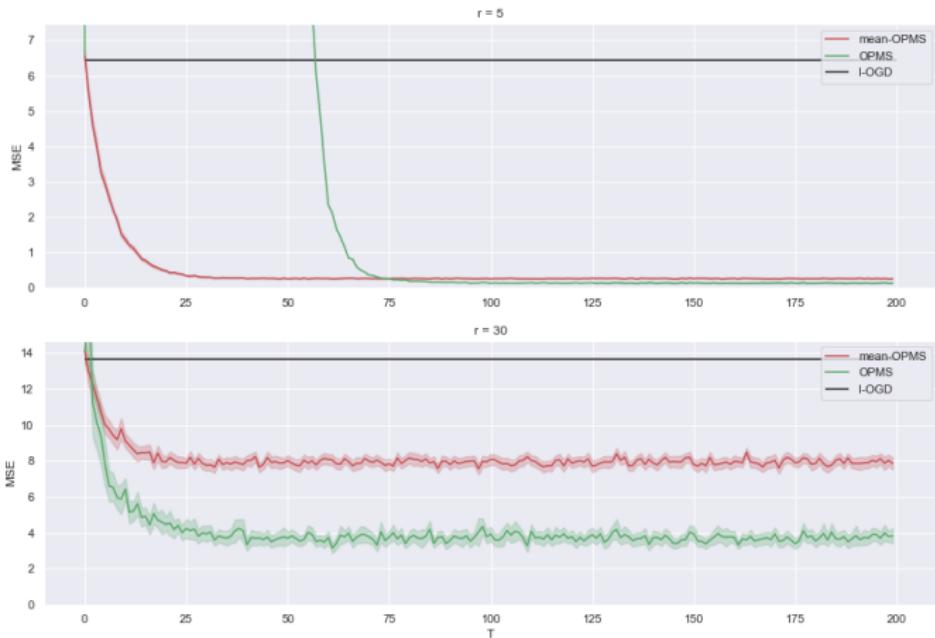
## Theorem

$$\frac{1}{nT} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta_{1,i}) \leq \inf_{\substack{\|\theta_1\| \leq B \\ \dots \\ \|\theta_T\| \leq B}} \left\{ \frac{1}{nT} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta_t) + \mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T (\theta_t - \bar{\theta})^2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n}{\sqrt{T}} \right) \right\}.$$

# Simulated examples



# Simulated examples



$r=5$

6.44

0.27

0.15

$r=30$

13.60

7.93

3.72

# But....

$$\nabla_{\theta} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta_j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{y_{ij} + (y_{ij}-1)e^{x_i^T \theta_j}}{1 + e^{x_i^T \theta_j}} x_i$$

Laboratories  $\lambda_1 \boxed{\square} + \lambda_2 \boxed{\square} + \dots$

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## Approximate Bayesian Inference Team



Title

Team Leader

Mohammad Emtiyaz Khan  
(Ph.D.)

### Members

Team leader

Mohammad Emtiyaz Khan

Research Scientist

Pierre Alain Alquier

Postdoctoral researcher

Thomas Moellenhoff

Postdoctoral researcher

Gian Maria Marconi

Technical Staff I

Dharmesh Vijay Tailor

But.... but .....

## Approximate Bayesian Inference Team

---



Title

Team Leader

Mohammad Emtyiaz Khan  
(Ph.D.)

But.... but .... but....

# Approximate Bayesian Inference

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Title

Team Lead

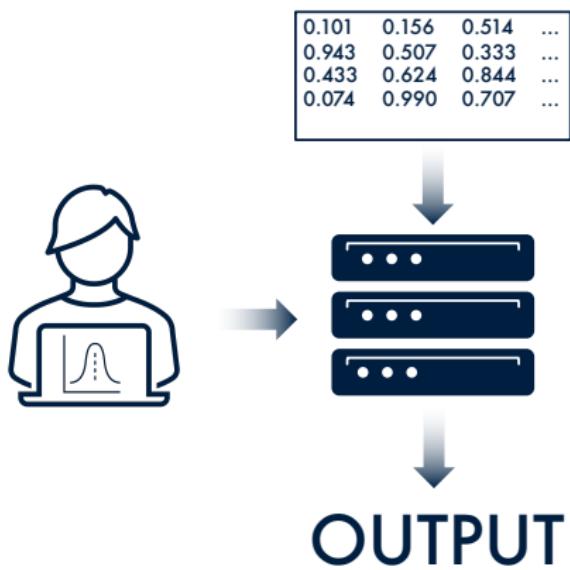
But !

: Bayesian |

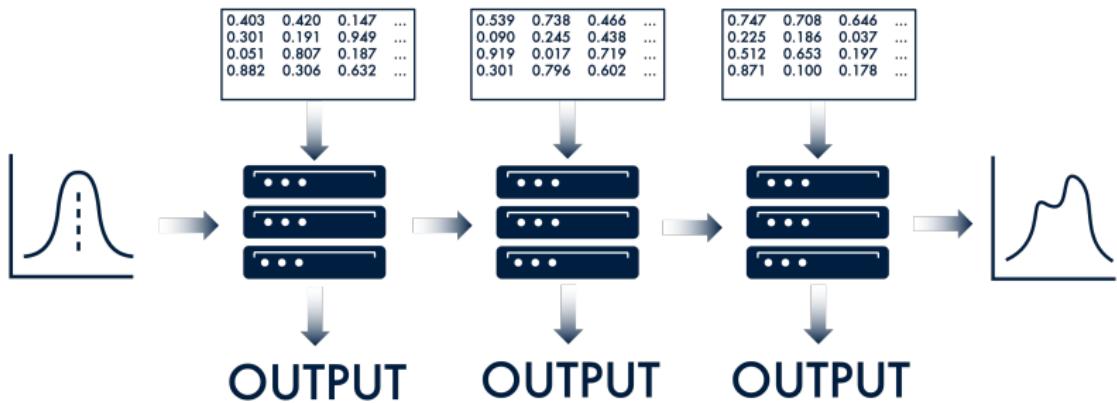
# Where is Bayes ??



# Bayesian inference



# Learning the prior



# Online variational inference



B.-E. Chérief-Abdellatif, P. Alquier, M. E. Khan (2019). *A generalization bound for online variational inference*. ACMIL.

Online variational inference :

$$\mu_{t,i} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mu \in M} \left\{ \mu^T \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \nabla_{\mu_{t,j}} \mathbb{E}_{\theta \sim q_{\mu_{t,j}}} [\ell_{t,j}(\theta)] + \frac{\mathcal{K}(q_\mu, \pi)}{\eta} \right\}.$$

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Regret bound :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_{\theta \sim q_{\mu_{t,i}}} [\ell_{t,i}(\theta)] \leq \inf_{\mu \in \mathcal{M}} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\theta \sim q_\mu} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_{t,i}(\theta) \right] + \frac{\eta 4L^2 n}{\alpha} + \frac{\mathcal{K}(q_\mu, \pi)}{\eta} \right\}.$$

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$$\text{If } q_\mu = \mathcal{N}(\mu, I) \text{ and } \pi = \mathcal{N}(m, I), \mathcal{K}(q_\mu, \pi) = \frac{\|\mu - m\|^2}{2}.$$

どうも ありがとうございました！