

Safe Exploration for Optimization with Gaussian Processes

Yanan Sui
Caltech

Alkis Gotovos
ETH Zurich

Joel W. Burdick
Caltech

Andreas Krause
ETH Zurich



International Conference on Machine Learning

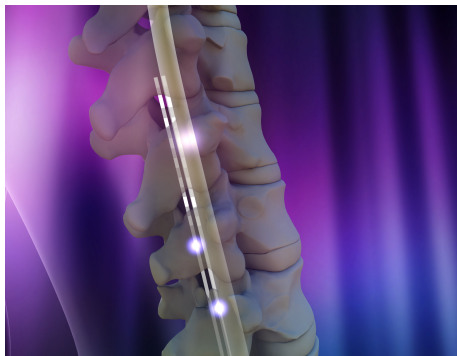
Better safe than sorry

youtube.com/user/mattessons

Therapeutic spinal cord stimulation



girardgibbs.com



sjm.com

- ▶ Find electrode configurations that maximize muscle activity
- ▶ Bad configurations may cause pain or have negative effects on treatment

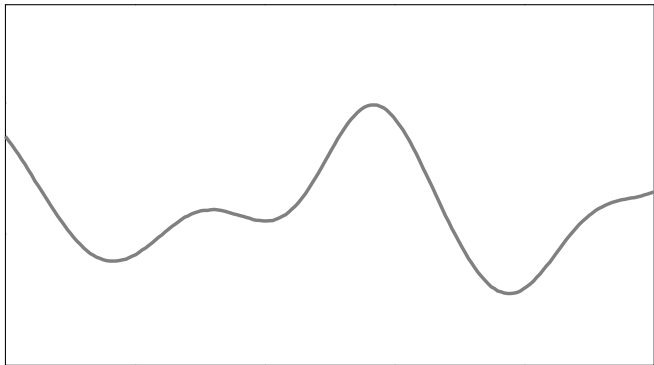
Optimize an unknown reward function via sequential sampling

AND

remain “safe” throughout the process

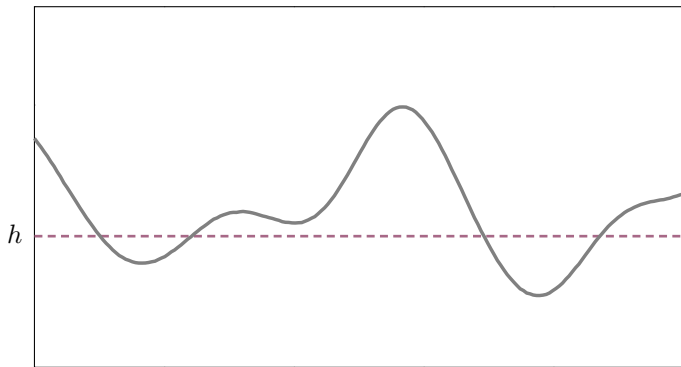
Problem statement

- ▶ Finite decision set D
- ▶ Unknown reward function $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



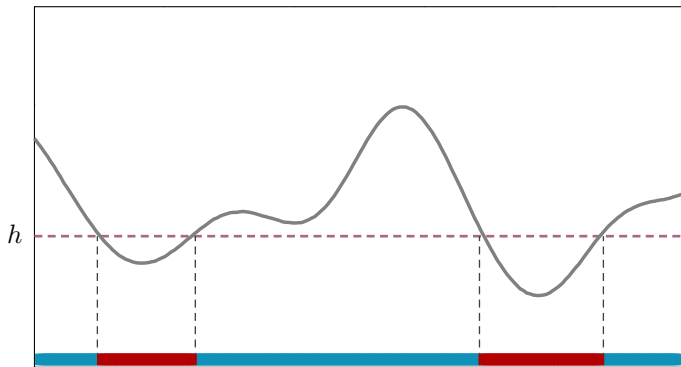
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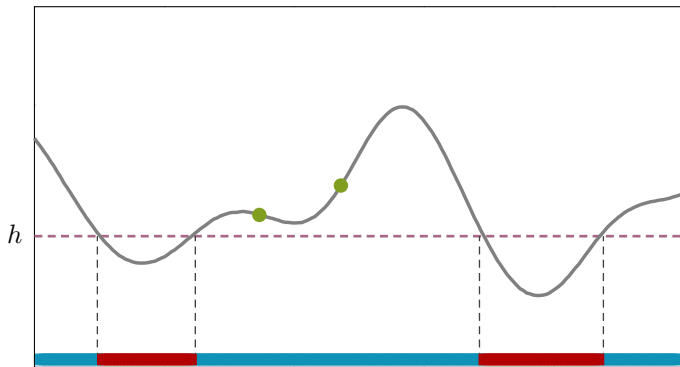
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- ▶ Finite decision set D
- ▶ Unknown reward function $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ Safety threshold $h \in \mathbb{R}$
- ▶ Seed set S_0 of safe decisions ($\forall x \in S_0, f(x) \geq h$)



Sequential sampling

- ▶ For $t = 1, 2, \dots$
 - ▶ select $x_t \in D$
 - ▶ observe $f(x_t) + n_t$

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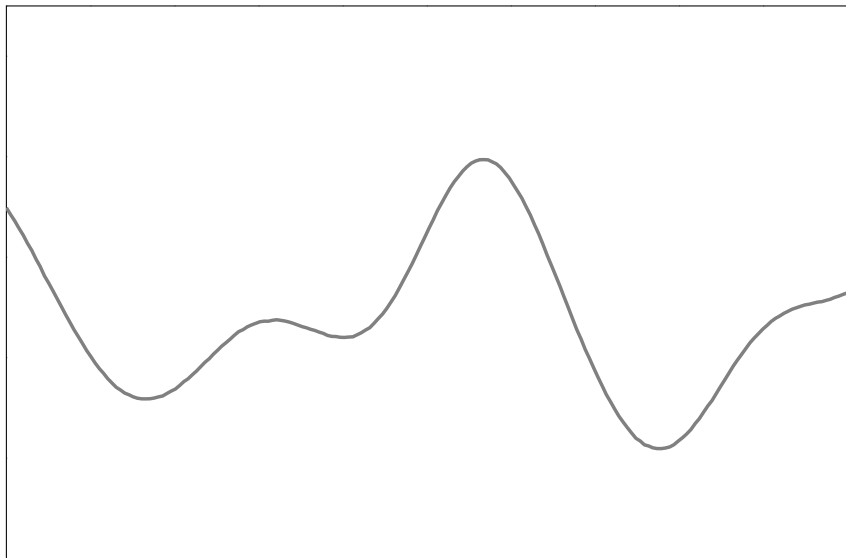
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- ▶ Bayesian optimization: function evaluation is expensive

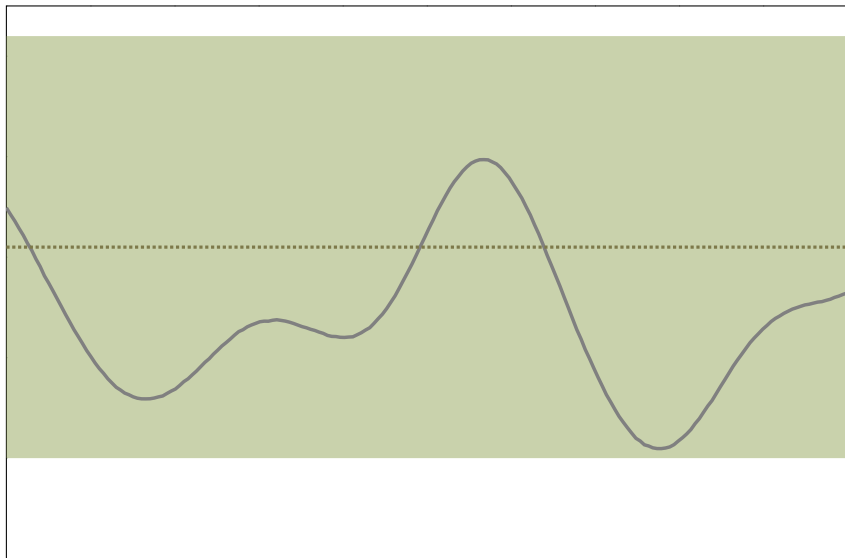
- ▶ Bayesian optimization: function evaluation is expensive
- ▶ Various proposed criteria, e.g.,
 - ▶ Expected improvement [Mockus et al., 1974]
 - ▶ UCB [Auer, 2002] [Srinivas et al., 2010]

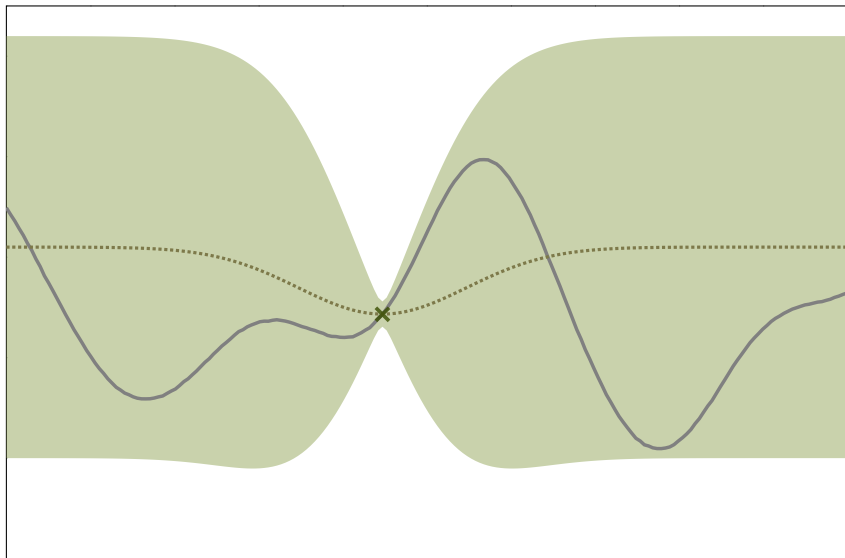
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- ▶ Related variants
 - ▶ Level set estimation [Gotovos et al., 2013]
 - ▶ Bayesian optimization with constraints [Gardner et al., 2014]

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- ▶ Gaussian processes popular for modeling the unknown function

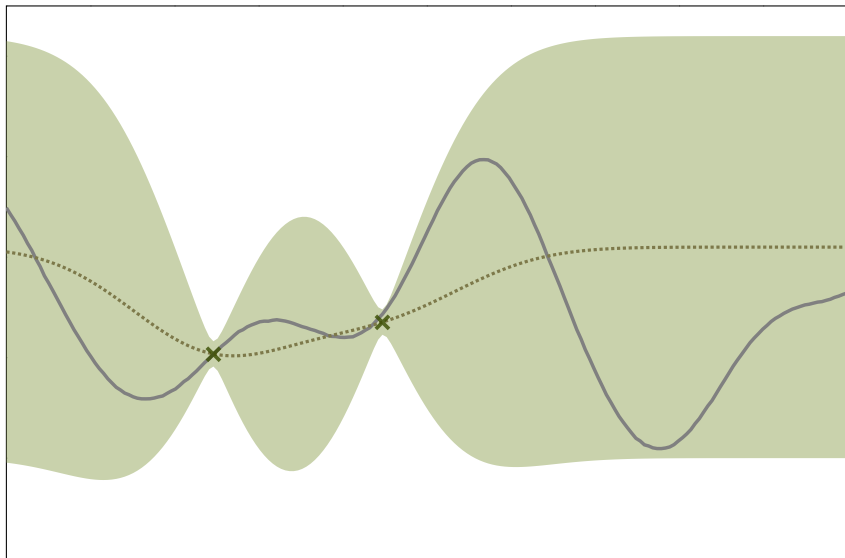


Gaussian process regression

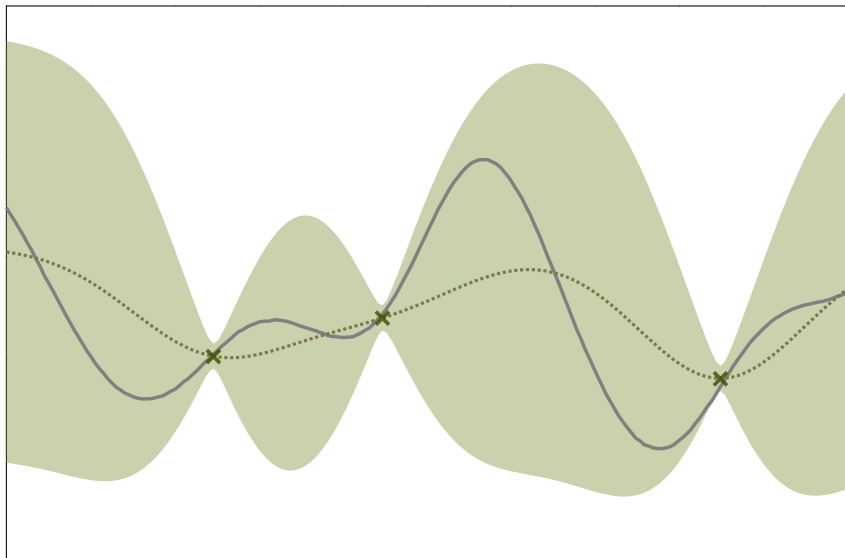




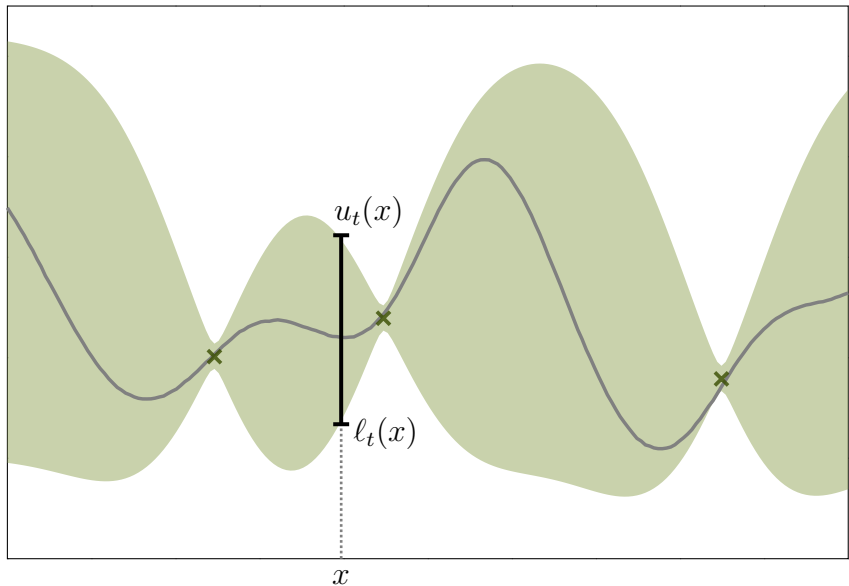
Gaussian process regression



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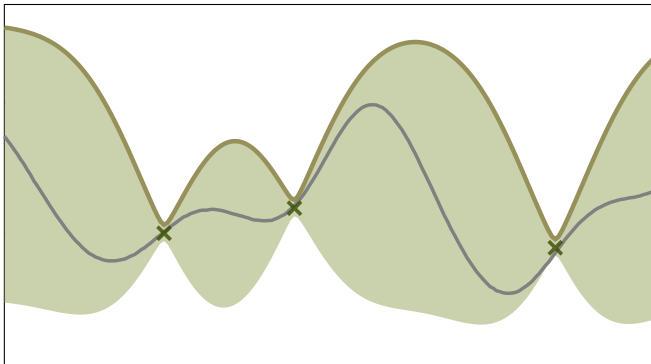


Gaussian process regression



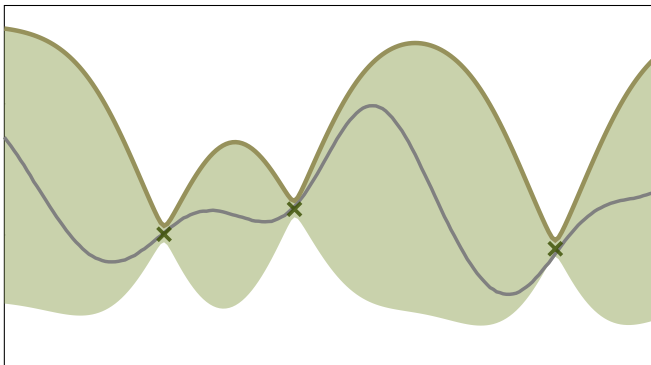
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- ▶ $x_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{x \in D} u_t(x)$



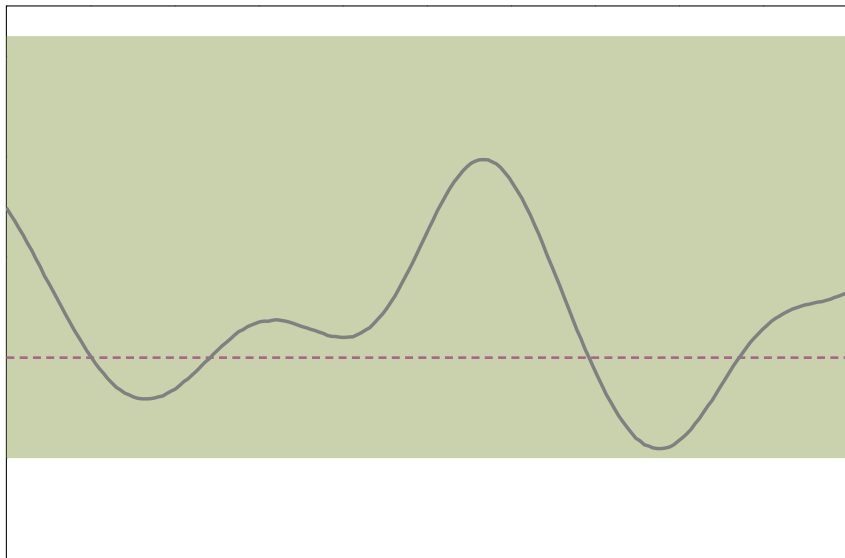
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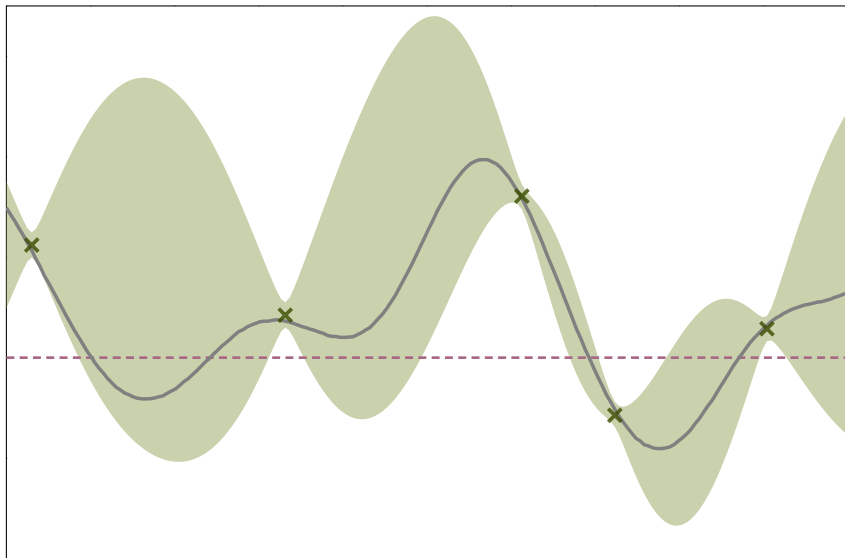


- ▶ Sublinear regret under suitable conditions on f [Srinivas et al., 2010]

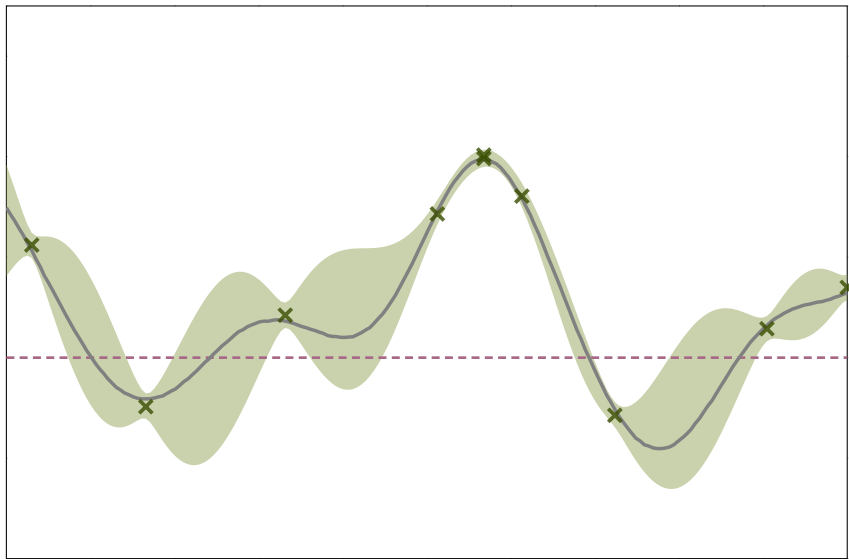
GP-UCB example ($t = 0$)



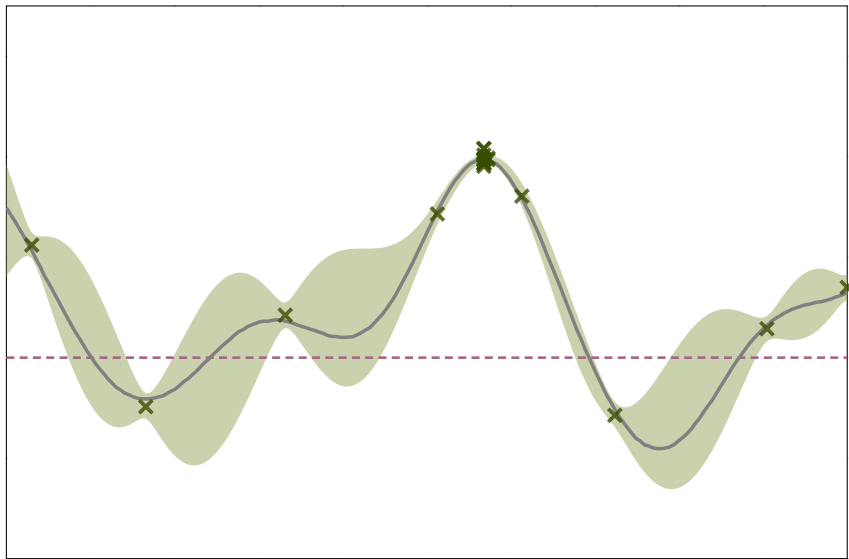
GP-UCB example ($t = 5$)



GP-UCB example ($t = 10$)



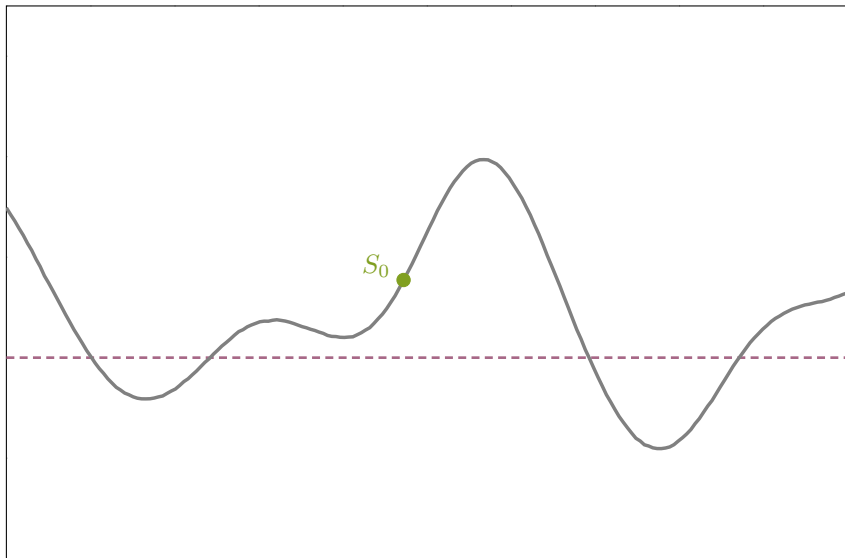
GP-UCB example ($t = 20$)

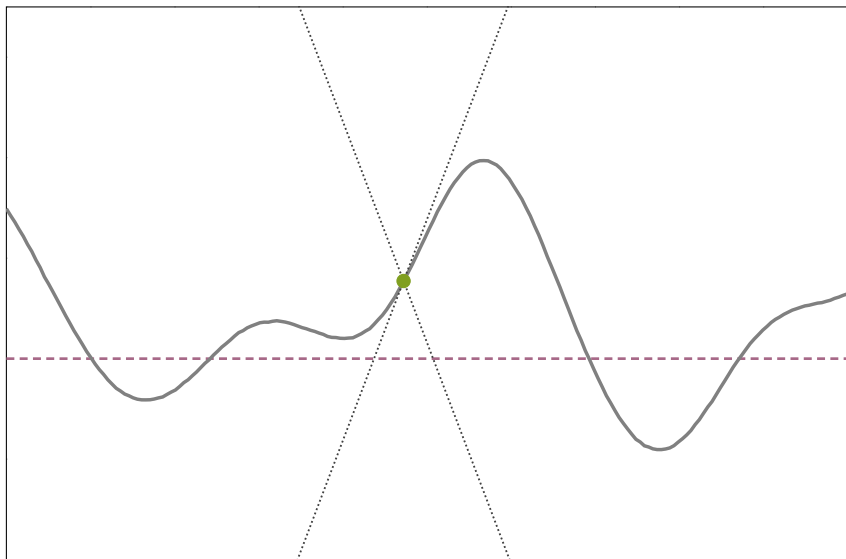


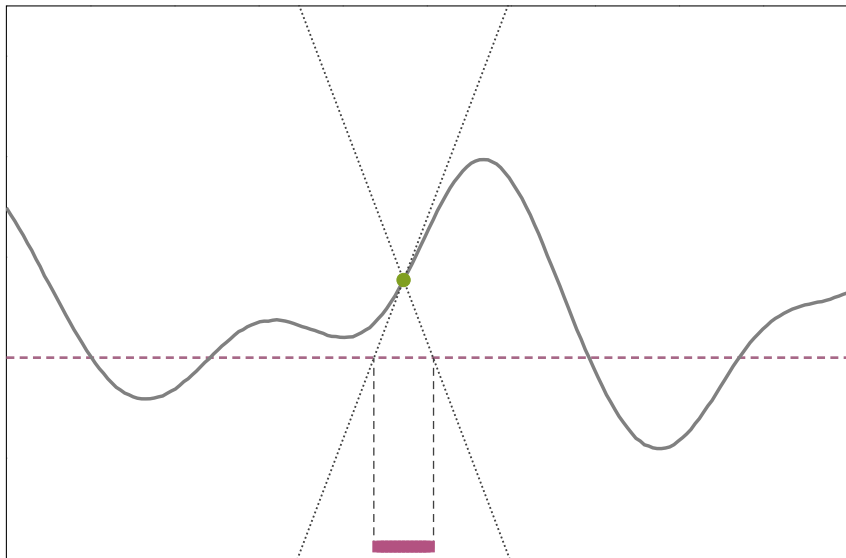
- ▶ Assume that f is L -Lipschitz continuous w.r.t. a metric d

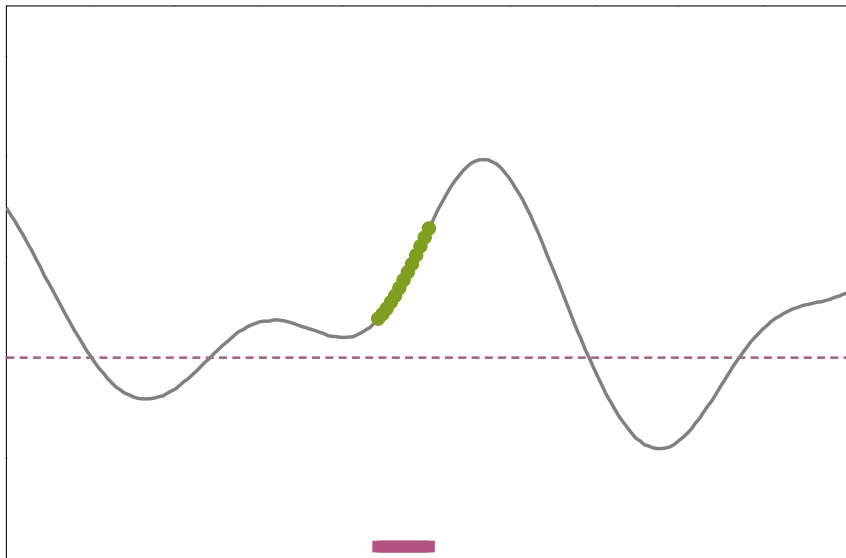
- ▶ Assume that f is L -Lipschitz continuous w.r.t. a metric d
- ▶ If for some safe x we know $f(x)$, then a safety certificate for x' is

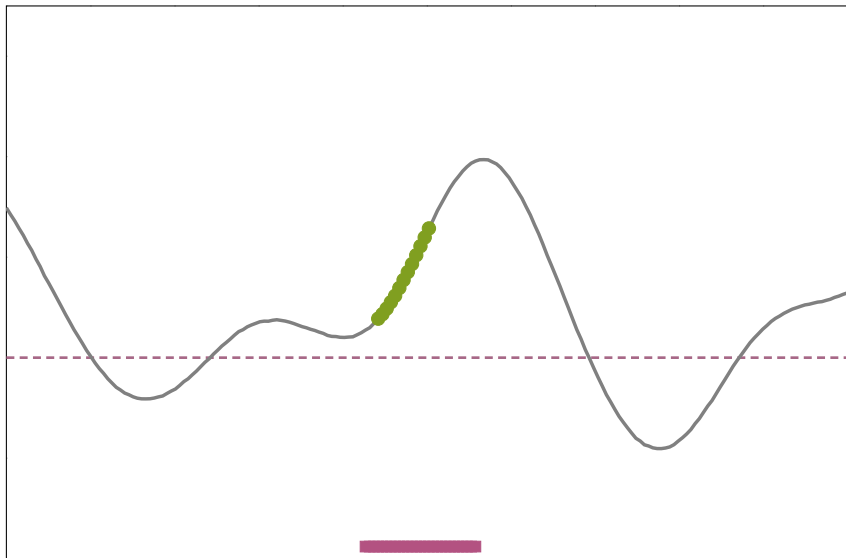
$$f(x) - L d(x, x') \geq h$$

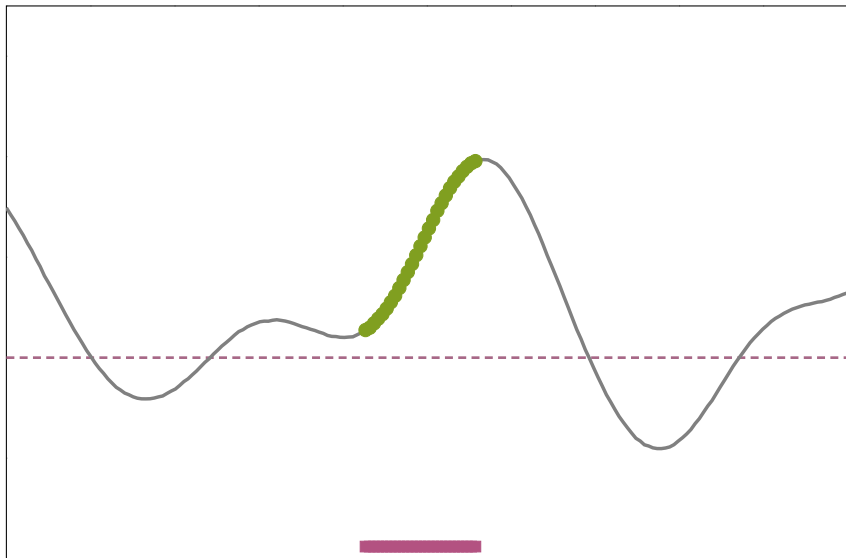


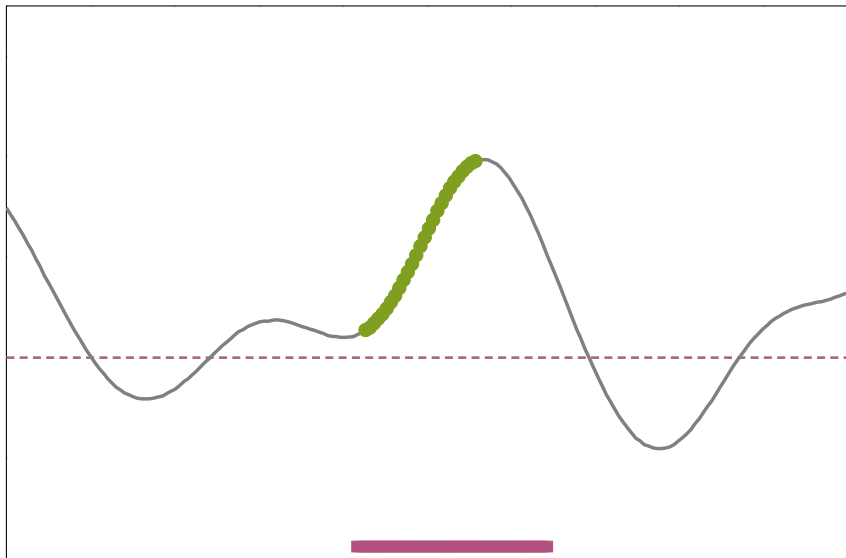


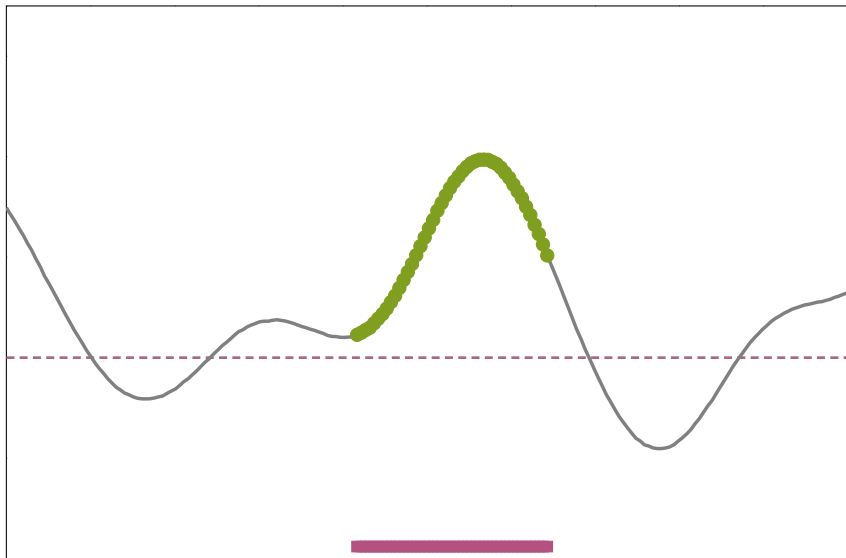


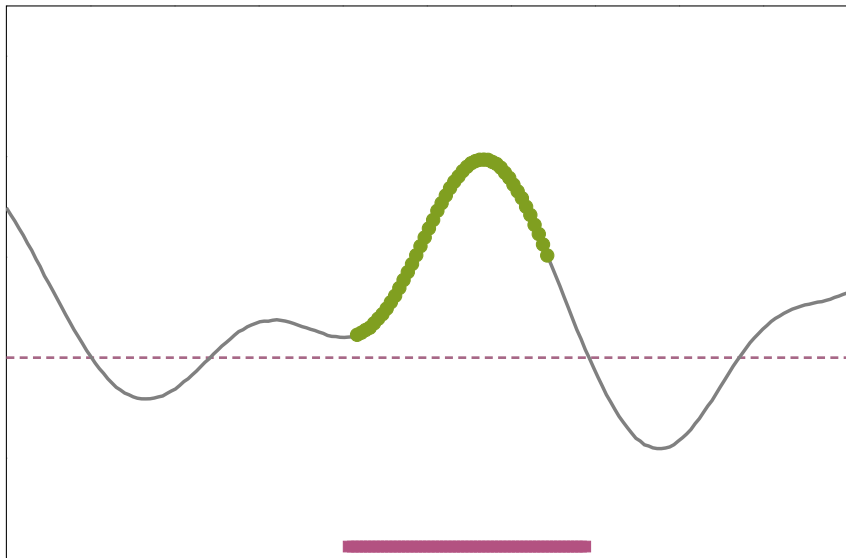


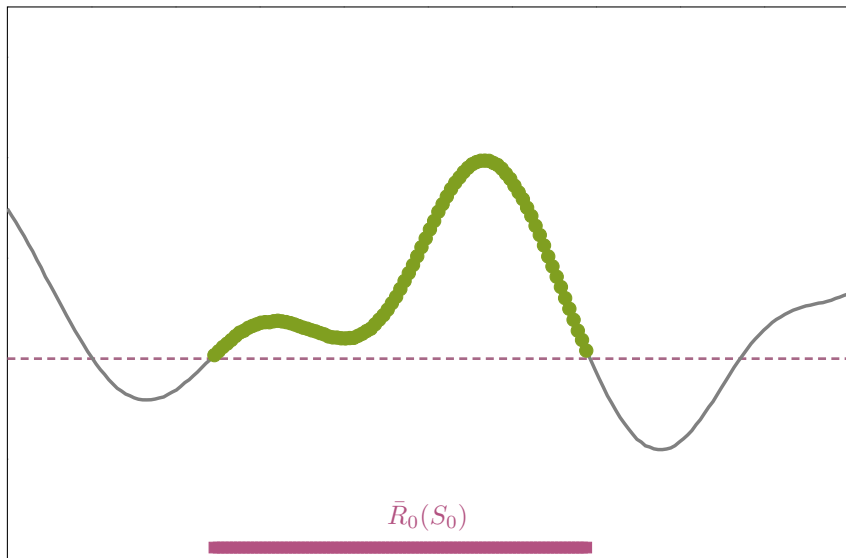


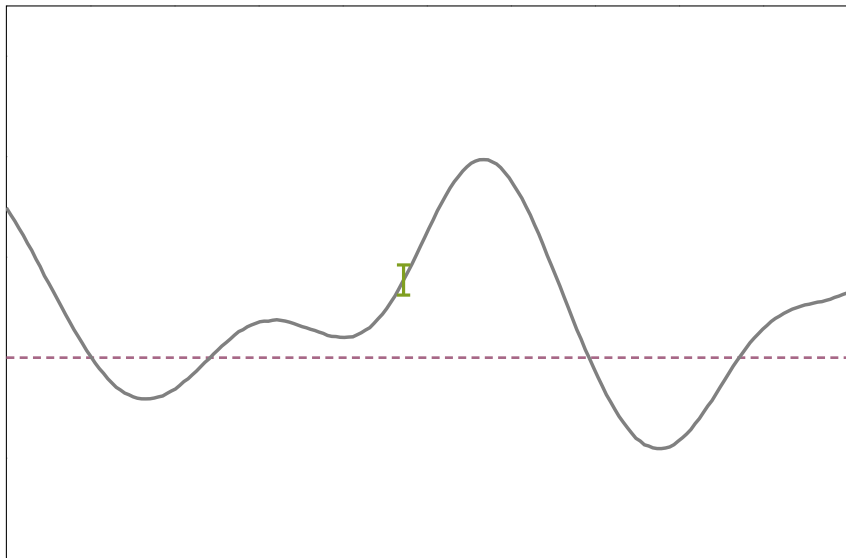


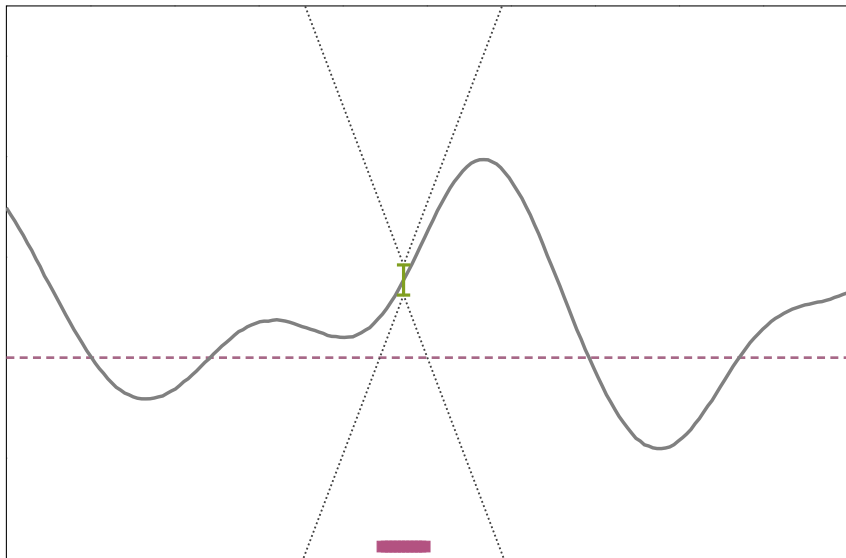


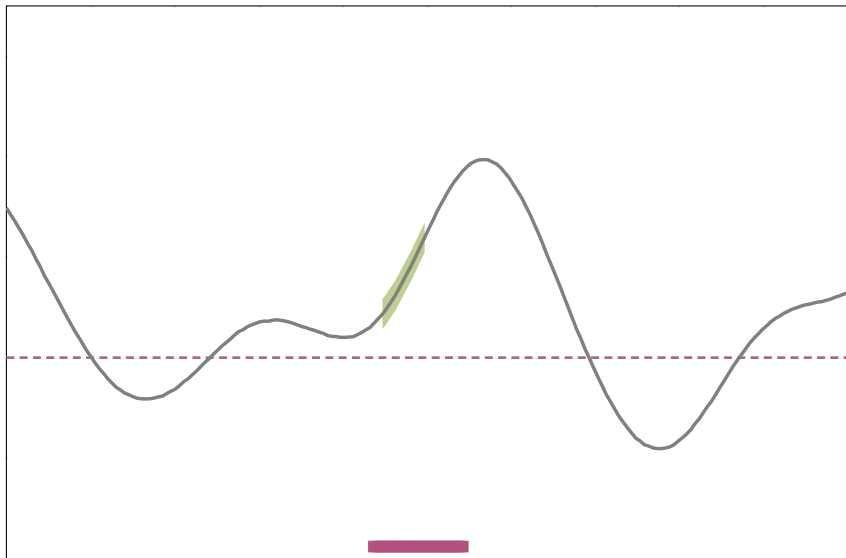


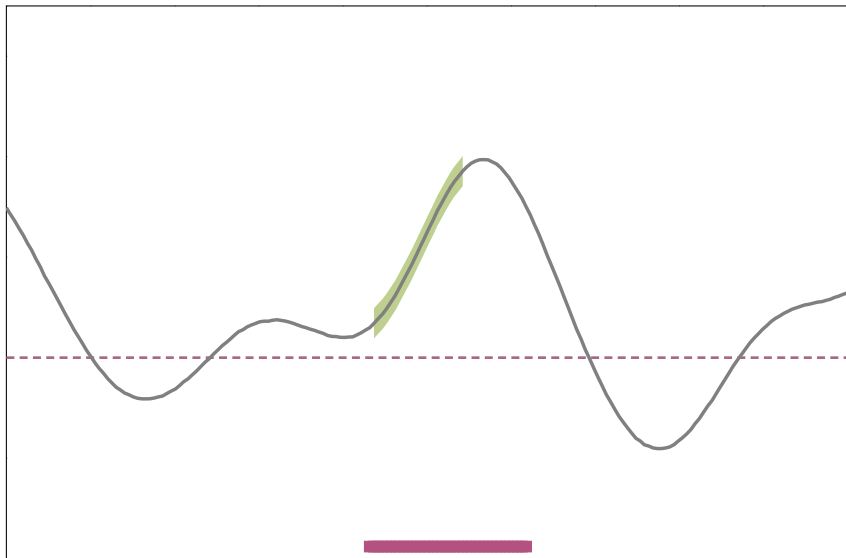


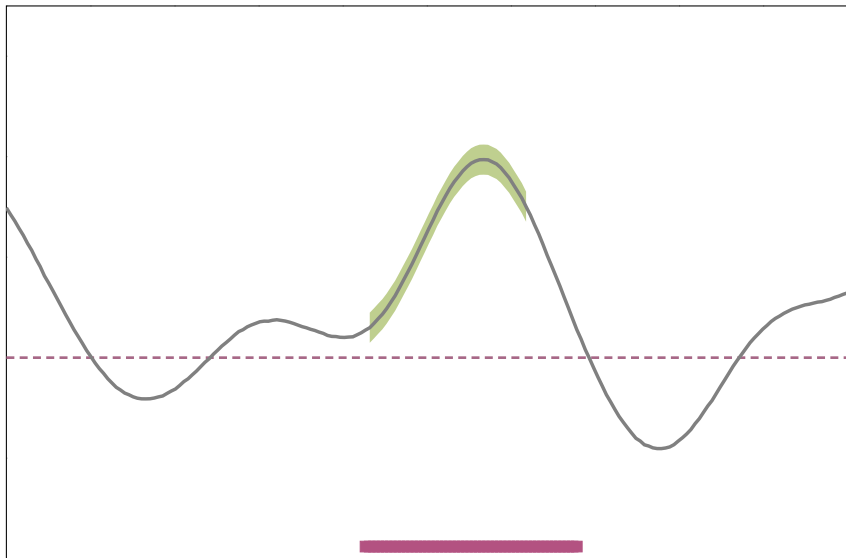


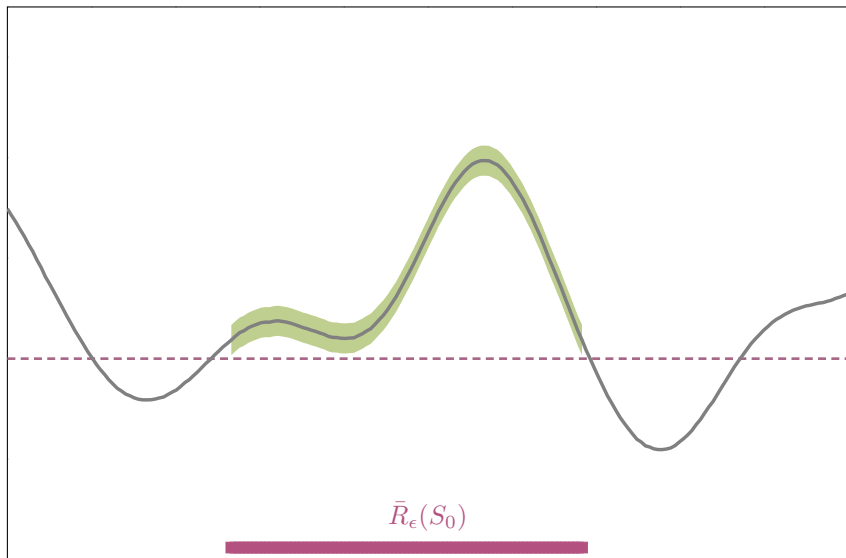












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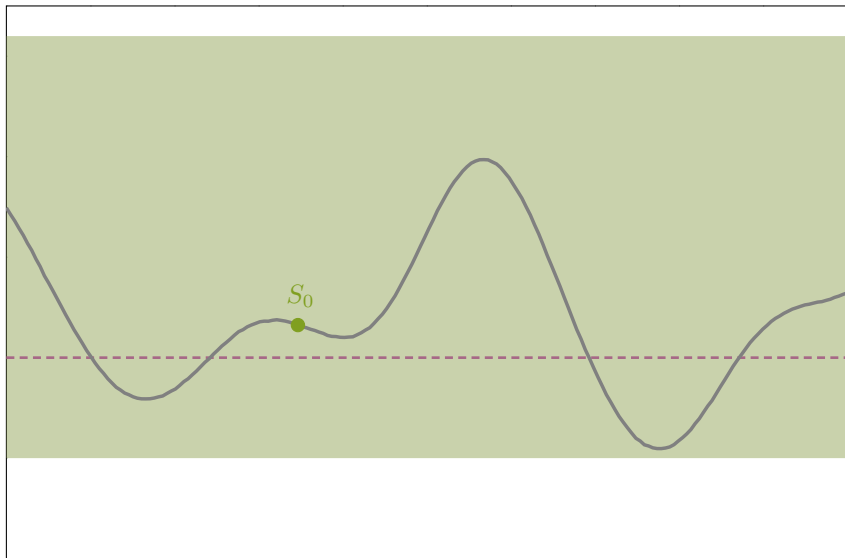
- ▶ Smaller $\epsilon \rightarrow$ stricter goal \rightarrow need more samples

- ▶ Keep set S_t of certified safe points (starting with S_0)

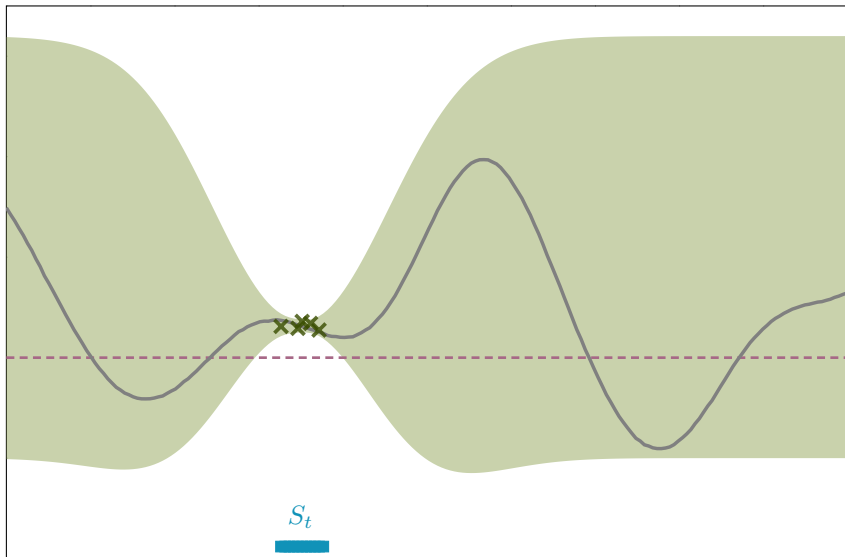
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- ▶ $x_t = \operatorname{argmax}_{x \in S_t} u_t(x)$

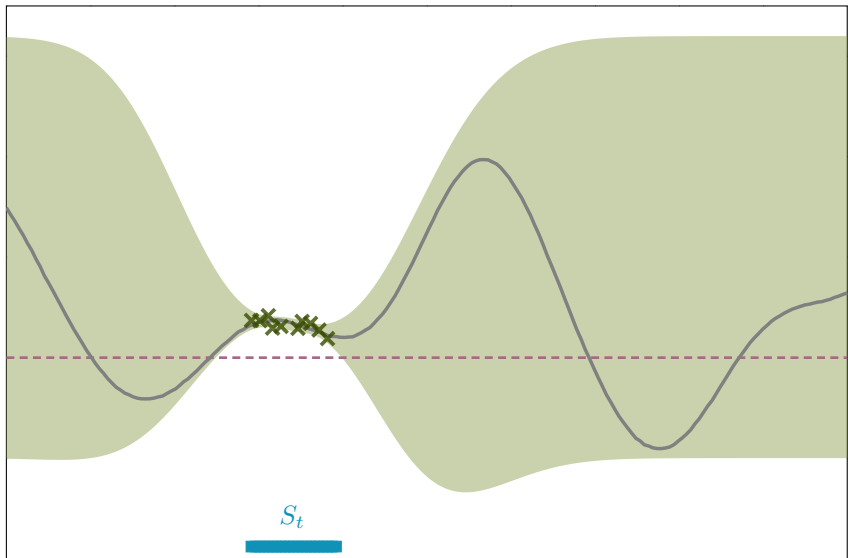
Safe-UCB example ($t = 0$)



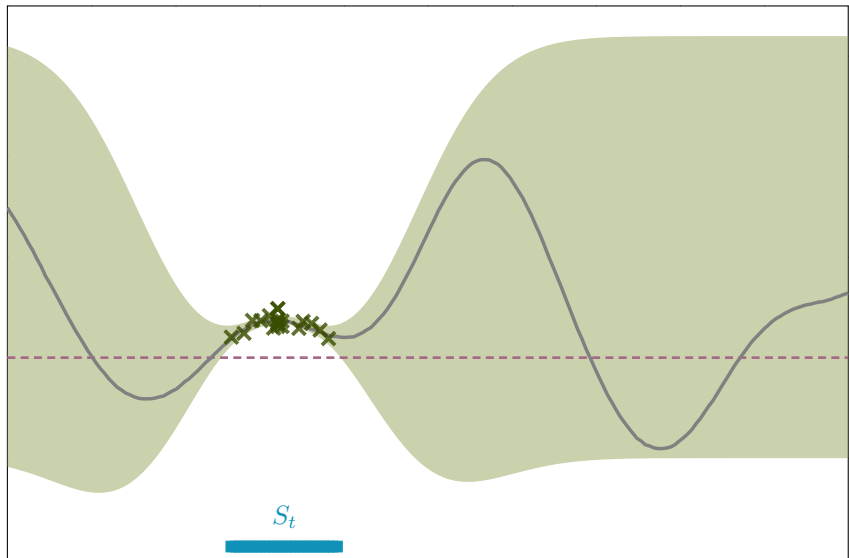
Safe-UCB example ($t = 5$)



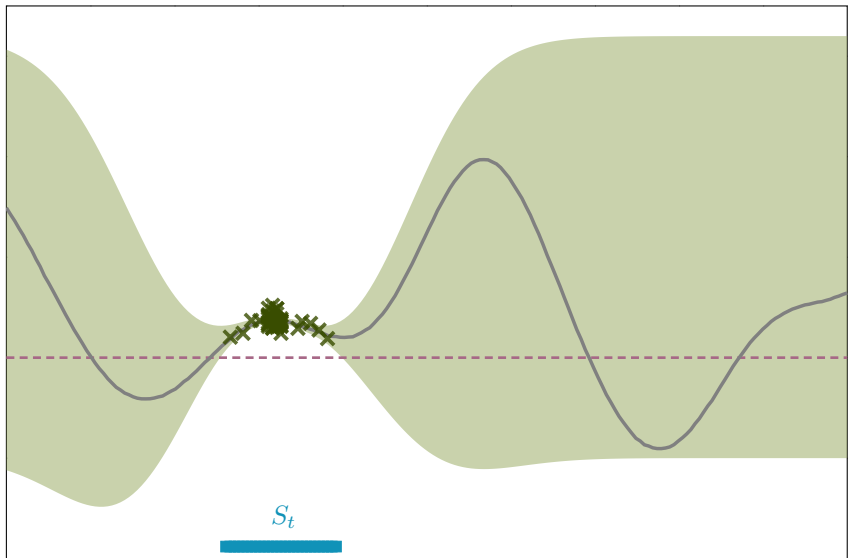
Safe-UCB example ($t = 10$)



Safe-UCB example ($t = 20$)



Safe-UCB example ($t = 50$)

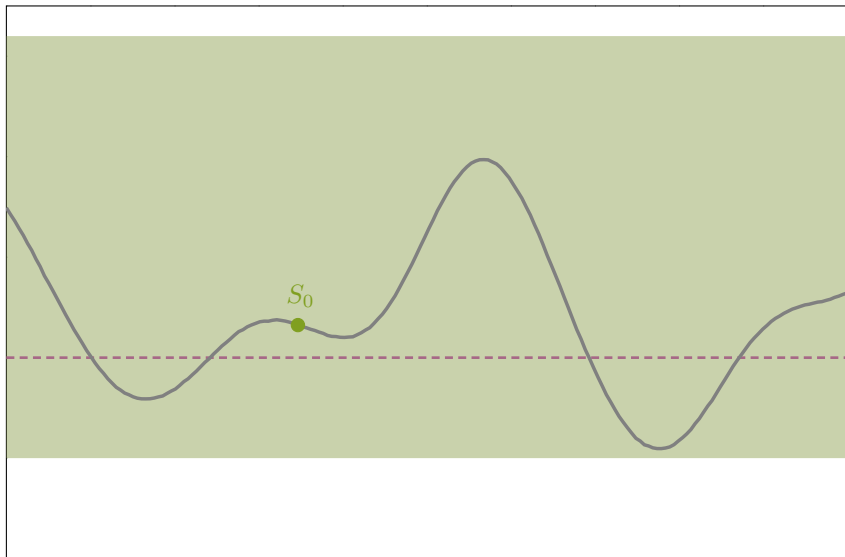


- ▶ Encourage expansion of $S_t \rightarrow$ keep set $G_t \subseteq S_t$ of potential expanders

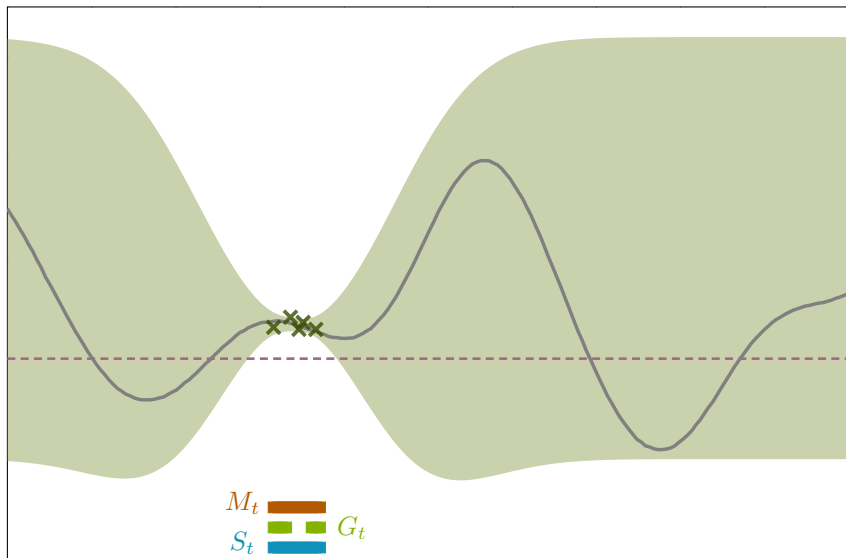
- ▶ Encourage expansion of $S_t \rightarrow$ keep set $G_t \subseteq S_t$ of potential expanders
- ▶ Encourage locating the maximum within $S_t \rightarrow$ keep set $M_t \subseteq S_t$ of potential maximizers

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- ▶ Encourage locating the maximum within $S_t \rightarrow$ keep set $M_t \subseteq S_t$ of potential maximizers
- ▶ Pick most uncertain point within $G_t \cup M_t$

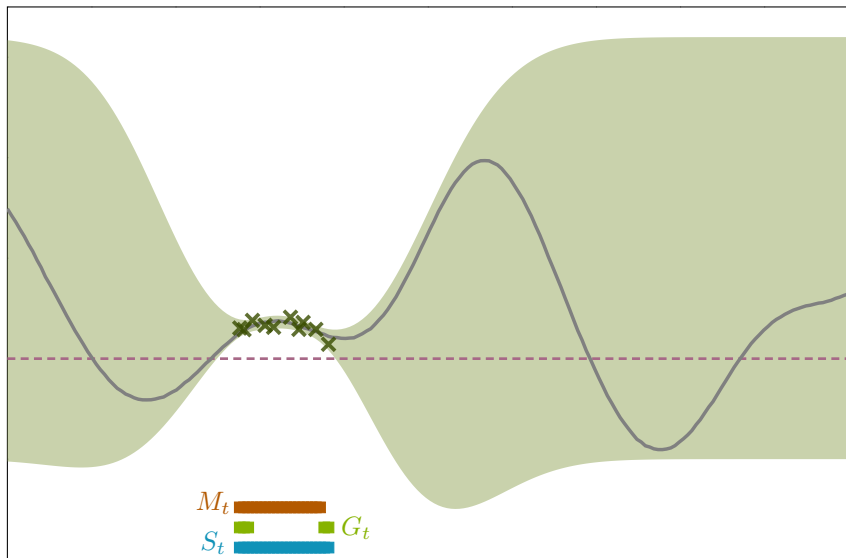
SafeOpt example ($t = 0$)



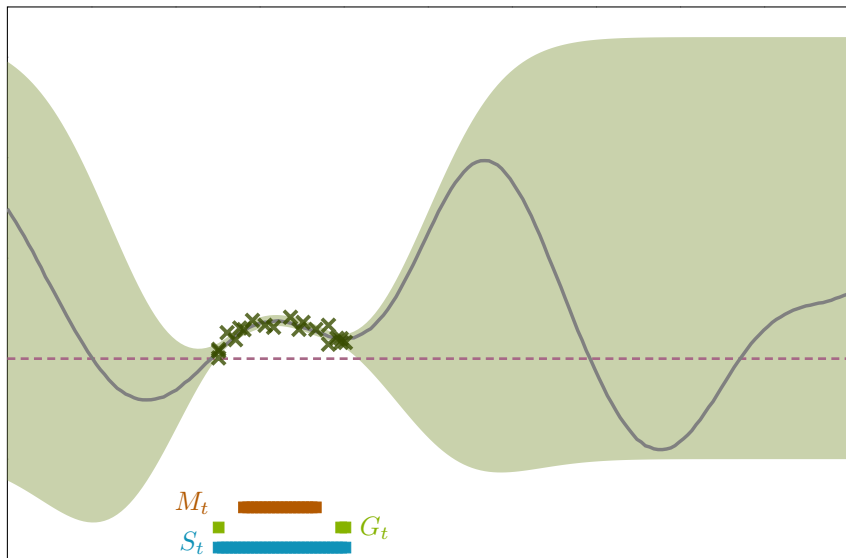
SafeOpt example ($t = 5$)



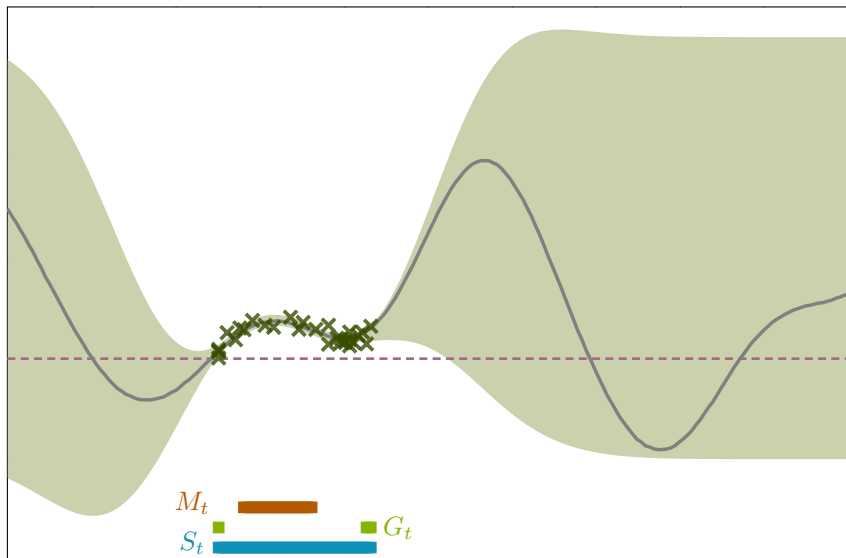
SafeOpt example ($t = 10$)



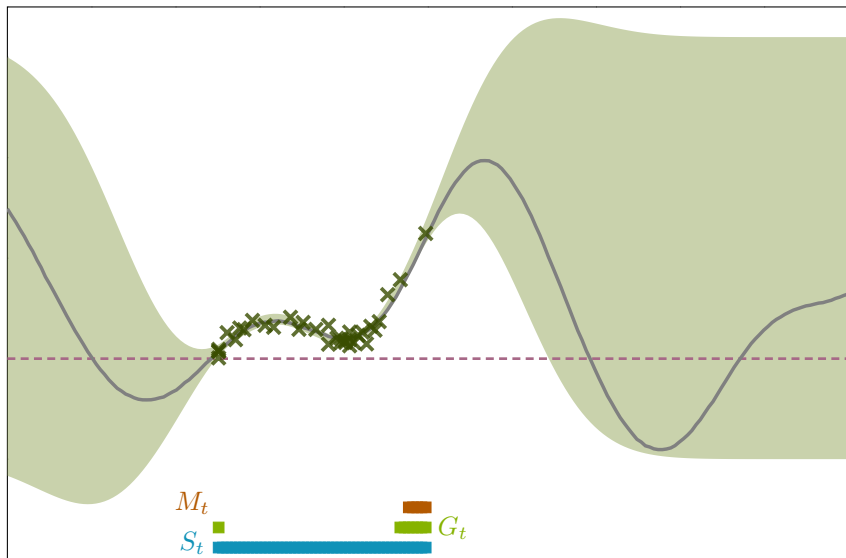
SafeOpt example ($t = 20$)



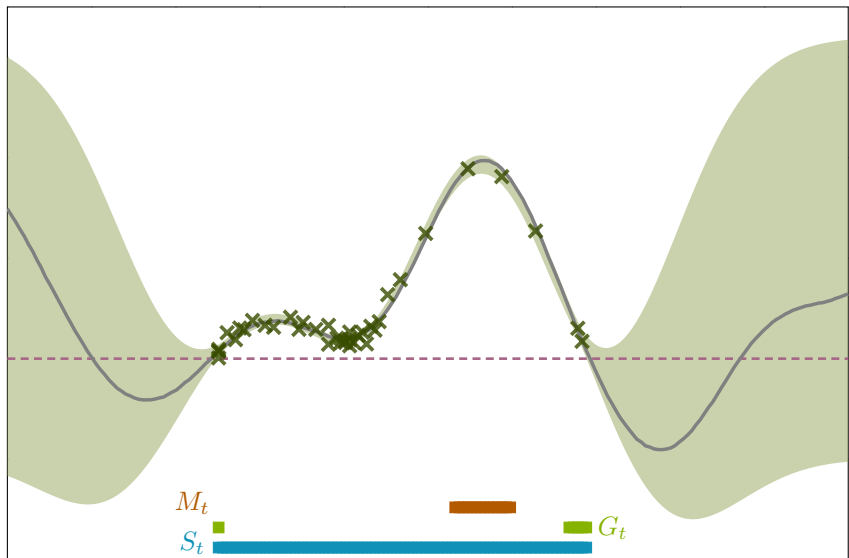
SafeOpt example ($t = 30$)



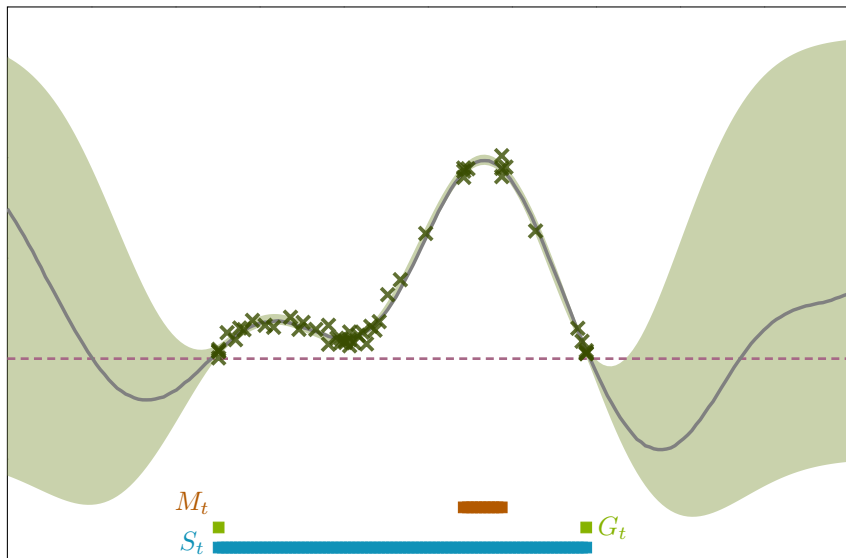
SafeOpt example ($t = 35$)



SafeOpt example ($t = 40$)



SafeOpt example ($t = 50$)



Input: sample set D ,
kernel k ,
Lipschitz constant L ,
seed set S_0 ,
safety threshold h

for $t = 1, 2, \dots$ **do**
 Update S_t , G_t , and M_t
 $x_t \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{x \in G_t \cup M_t} (u_t(x) - \ell_t(x))$
 $y_t \leftarrow f(x_t) + n_t$
 Update GP estimates
end for

Assumptions

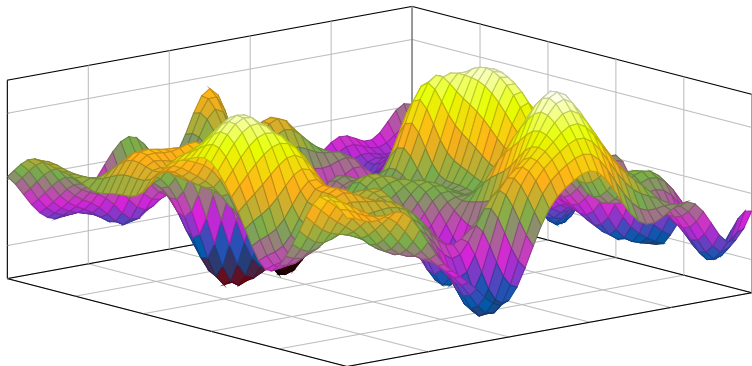
- ▶ f has bounded norm in the RKHS defined by k
- ▶ f is L -Lipschitz continuous
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Under suitable scaling of the GP confidence intervals, the following jointly hold w.h.p.

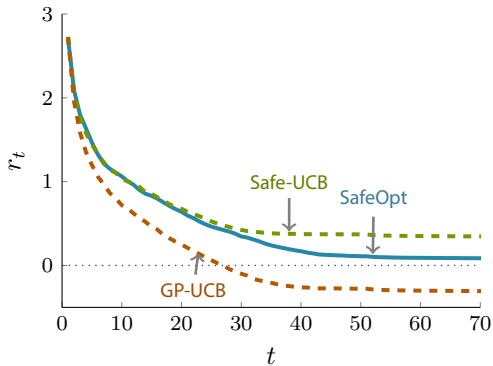
- ▶ $\forall t \geq 1, f(x_t) \geq h$
- ▶ $\forall t \geq t^*, f(\hat{x}_t) \geq f_\epsilon^* - \epsilon$



- ▶ Draw 100 random 2-D functions from GP prior (sq. exponential kernel)
- ▶ Use random singleton seed set S_0 per function
- ▶ Run 100 iterations of each algorithm

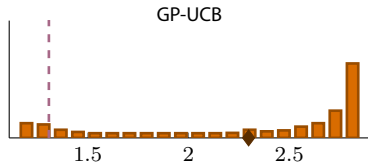
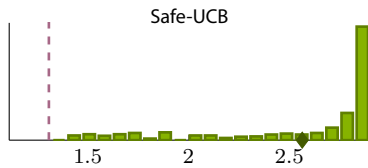
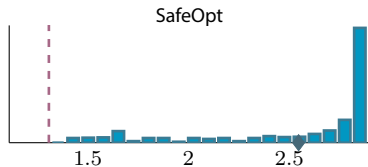
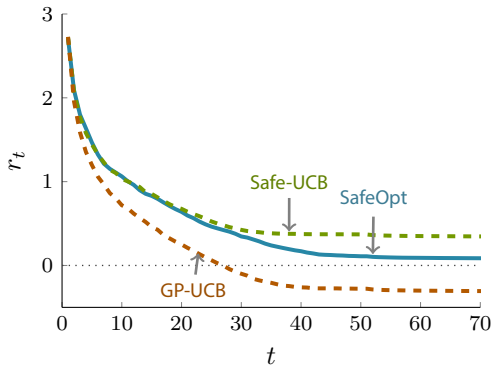
Experiment 1: Synthetic

$$r_t := f_\epsilon^* - \max_{\tau \leq t} f(x_\tau)$$

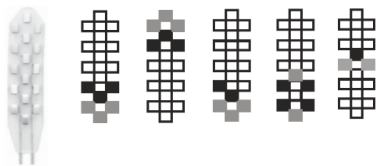
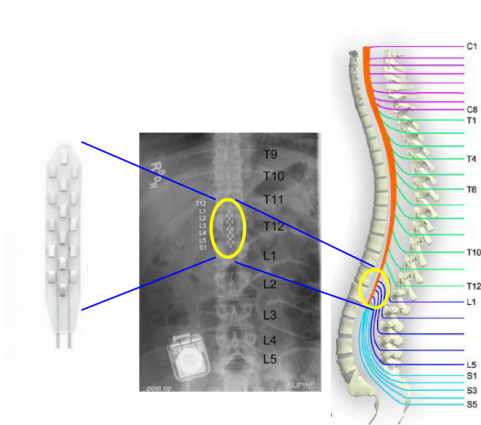


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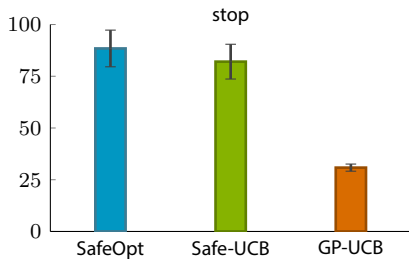


Experiment 2: Spinal cord therapy

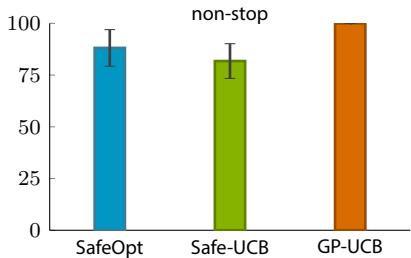
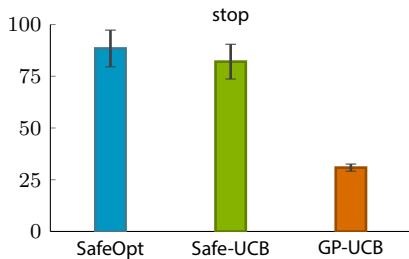


- ▶ Electrode configurations are represented by points in \mathbb{R}^4
- ▶ Fit sq. exponential ARD kernel
- ▶ Run 300 iterations of each algorithm

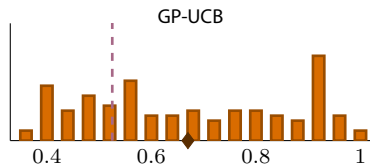
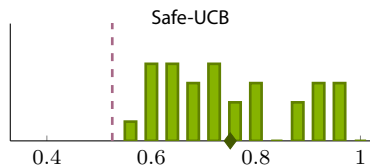
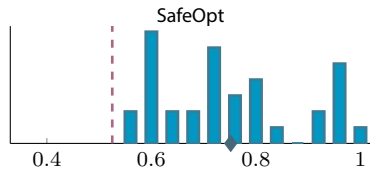
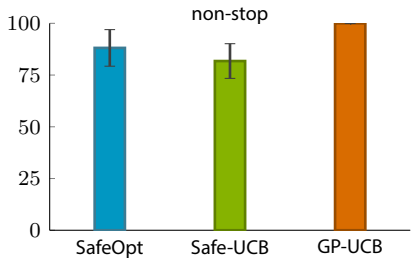
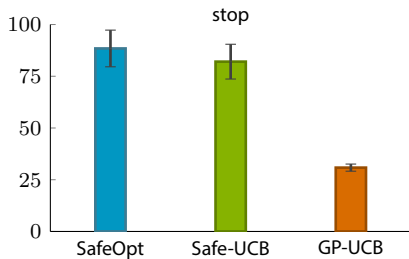
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Recap

- ▶ We formulated safe optimization using the concept of reachability
- ▶ We proposed SafeOpt, an algorithm with theoretical guarantees

Conclusion

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- ▶ We formulated safe optimization using the concept of reachability
- ▶ We proposed SafeOpt, an algorithm with theoretical guarantees

What we skipped here

- ▶ Rigorous theoretical setup and analysis
- ▶ Another application: safe movie recommendation

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Popular on Netflix

