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GAR: Generalized Autoregression for Multi-Fidelity Fusion



Yuxin Wang



Zen Xing



Wei W. Xing

Circuit design optimization as an example:



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Classic Multi-Fidelity Fusion: Autoregression

$$f^{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \rho f^{l}(\mathbf{x}) + f^{r}(\mathbf{x}),$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\mathsf{GP} \qquad \mathsf{GP}$$

M. Kennedy. Predicting the output from a complex computer code when fast approximations are available. 87(1):1–13. ISSN 0006-3444, 1464-3510.

Classic Multi-Fidelity Fusion: Autoregression

$$f^h(\mathbf{x}) = \rho f^l(\mathbf{x}) + f^r(\mathbf{x}),$$



The subset structure

$$\log p(\mathbf{Y}^{l}, \mathbf{Y}^{h}) = \underbrace{-\frac{N^{L}}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log|\mathbf{K}^{l}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{Y}^{l})^{T} (\mathbf{K}^{l})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^{l}}_{\mathcal{L}^{l}} - \frac{N^{h}}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log|\mathbf{K}^{r}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{Y}^{r})^{T} (\mathbf{K}^{r})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^{r}}_{\mathcal{L}^{r}}$$
Likelihood
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{*}^{h} = \left[\rho \mathbf{k}^{l}(\mathbf{x}_{*}, \mathbf{X}^{l})(\mathbf{K}^{l})^{-1}\right] \mathbf{Y}^{l} + \mathbf{k}^{r}(\mathbf{x}_{*}, \mathbf{X}^{h})(\mathbf{K}^{r})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^{r} \\ \sigma_{*}^{h} = \rho^{2} \left(\mathbf{k}^{l}(\mathbf{x}_{*}, x_{*}) - (\mathbf{k}_{*}^{l})^{T} (\mathbf{K}^{l})^{-1} \mathbf{k}_{*}^{l}\right) + \left(\mathbf{k}^{r}(\mathbf{x}_{*}, \mathbf{x}_{*}) - (\mathbf{k}_{*}^{r})^{T} (\mathbf{K}^{r})^{-1} \mathbf{k}_{*}^{r}\right)$$

Classic Multi-Fidelity Fusion: Autoregression

$$f^{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \rho f^{l}(\mathbf{x}) + f^{r}(\mathbf{x}),$$



The subset structure

Limitation:

- Scalar output only
 - Subset Structure

Contribution 1: Vector Output AR



Zhe, Shandian, Wei Xing, and Robert M. Kirby. "Scalable high-order gaussian process regression." *The 22nd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics*. PMLR, 2019.

Contribution 1: Vector Output AR

$$f^h(\mathbf{x}) = \rho f^l(\mathbf{x}) + f^r(\mathbf{x}),$$

$$\mathbf{F}^{h}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{F}^{l}(\mathbf{x}) \times_{1} \mathbf{W}_{1}, \dots, \times_{M} \mathbf{W}_{M} + \mathbf{F}^{r}(\mathbf{x}),$$



Sequential velocity fields





The subset structure



Contribution 2: Non-Subset Decomposition



Contribution 2: Non-Subset Decomposition



$$\log p(\mathbf{Y}^{l}, \mathbf{Y}^{h}) = \log \int p(\mathbf{Y}^{l}, \mathbf{Y}^{h}, \hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l}) d\hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l} = \log \int \left(p(\mathbf{Y}^{h} | \hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l}, \mathbf{Y}^{l}) p(\hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l} | \mathbf{Y}^{l}) p(\mathbf{Y}^{l}) \right) d\hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l}$$
$$= \log \int p(\mathbf{Y}^{h} | \hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l}, \mathbf{Y}^{l}) p(\hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l} | \mathbf{Y}^{l}) d\hat{\mathbf{Y}}^{l} + \log p(\mathbf{Y}^{l}),$$



Contribution 3: Autokrigeability In AR and CIGAR

Autokrigeability^[1] also holds in AR

$$\mathbf{S}_m^h = \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{S}_m^l = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}^{l}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') \sim \mathcal{TGP}\left(\mathbf{0}, k^{l}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}'), \mathbf{S}_{1}^{l}, \dots, \mathbf{S}_{M}^{l}\right), \mathbf{Z}^{r}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') \sim \mathcal{TGP}\left(\mathbf{0}, k^{r}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}'), \mathbf{S}_{1}^{r}, \dots, \mathbf{S}_{M}^{r}\right),$$

Conditional Independent GAR

$$\mathbf{W}_m^T \mathbf{W}_m = \mathbf{I}$$

$$O(\sum_{i} \sum_{m=1}^{M} (d_m^i)^3 + (N^i)^3) \longrightarrow O(\sum_{i} (N^i)^3)$$

[1] Wackernagel, Hans. *Multivariate geostatistics: an introduction with applications*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2003.

Fast & SOTA Performance

Almost always the best, with up to 6x improvements









(a)



0.5

0.4

0.2

0.1

500

4 8

RMSE 8.0



- GAR

128







Thank You

Codes available at: https://github.com/zen-xingle/ML_gp

Find more about our work on AI+Engineering at wxing.me