

Posterior and Computational Uncertainty in Gaussian Processes

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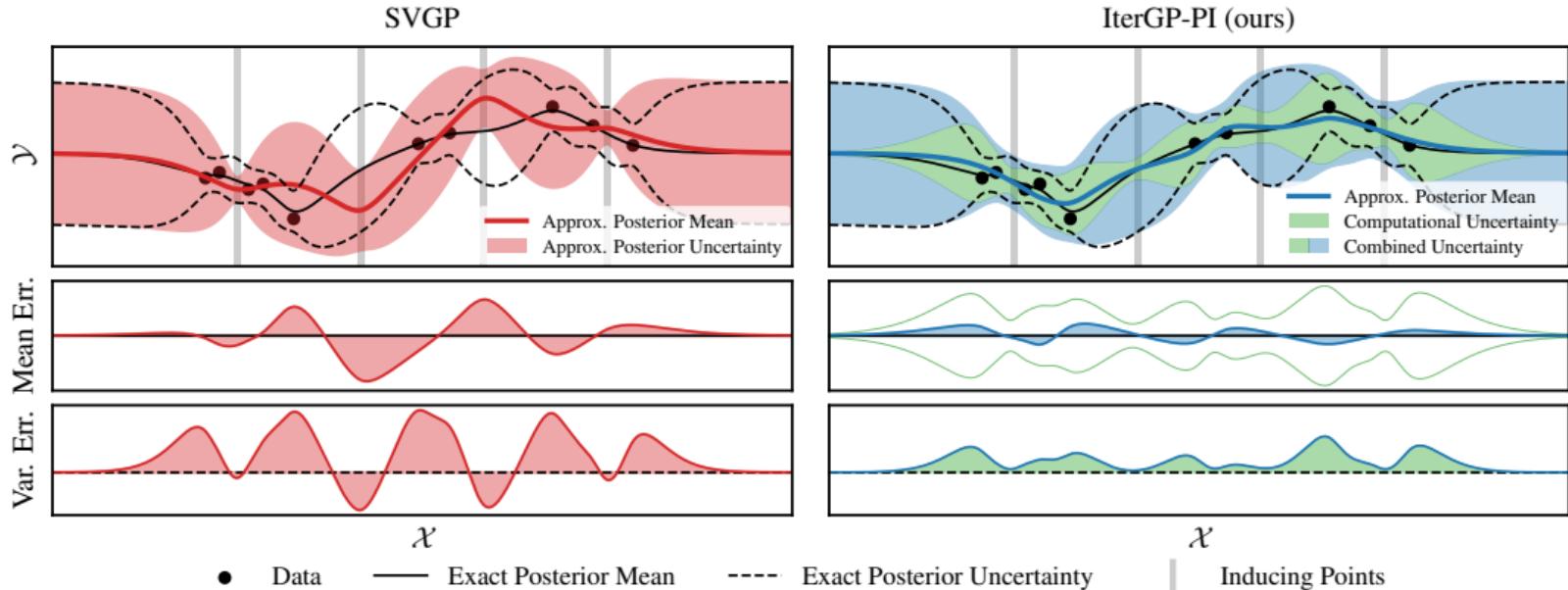


COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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Computation-Aware Gaussian Process Inference

Limited data induces uncertainty. So does limited computation!



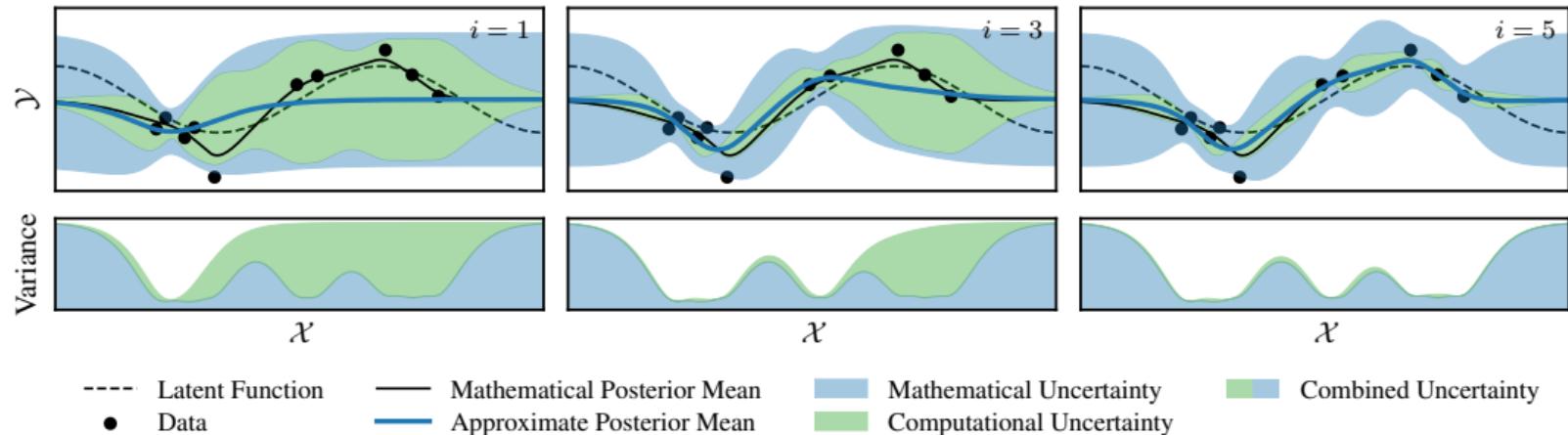
Goal: Gaussian process approximation with trustworthy uncertainty quantification.

Idea: Quantify approximation error probabilistically and propagate to posterior.



Theoretical Analysis

The combined uncertainty is a tight worst case bound on the relative error to the latent function.



Gaussian process:

$$\frac{\text{Latent Function} - \text{Math. Posterior Mean}}{\|\text{Latent Function}\|}$$

\leq Posterior Pred. Std. Deviation ●

IterGP (ours):

$$\frac{\text{Latent Function} - \text{Approx. Posterior Mean}}{\|\text{Latent Function}\|}$$

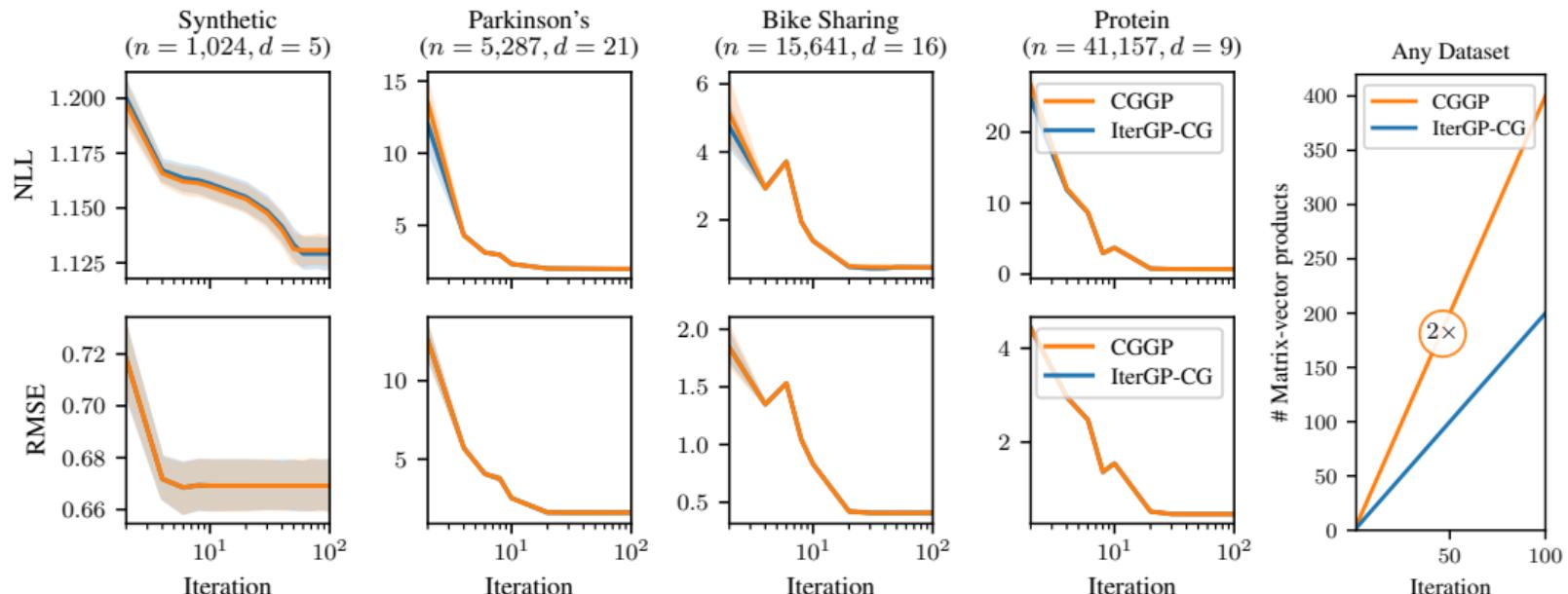
\leq Combined Std. Deviation ● + ●

Exact uncertainty quantification in quadratic time!



Experiments

IterGP reduces the necessary computations for CG-based GP inference.



(a) Generalization on synthetic and UCI benchmark datasets.

(b) Comp. Cost

Figure: Generalization of CGGP and its closest IterGP analog.



Experiments

Quantifying computational uncertainty improves generalization of inducing point methods.

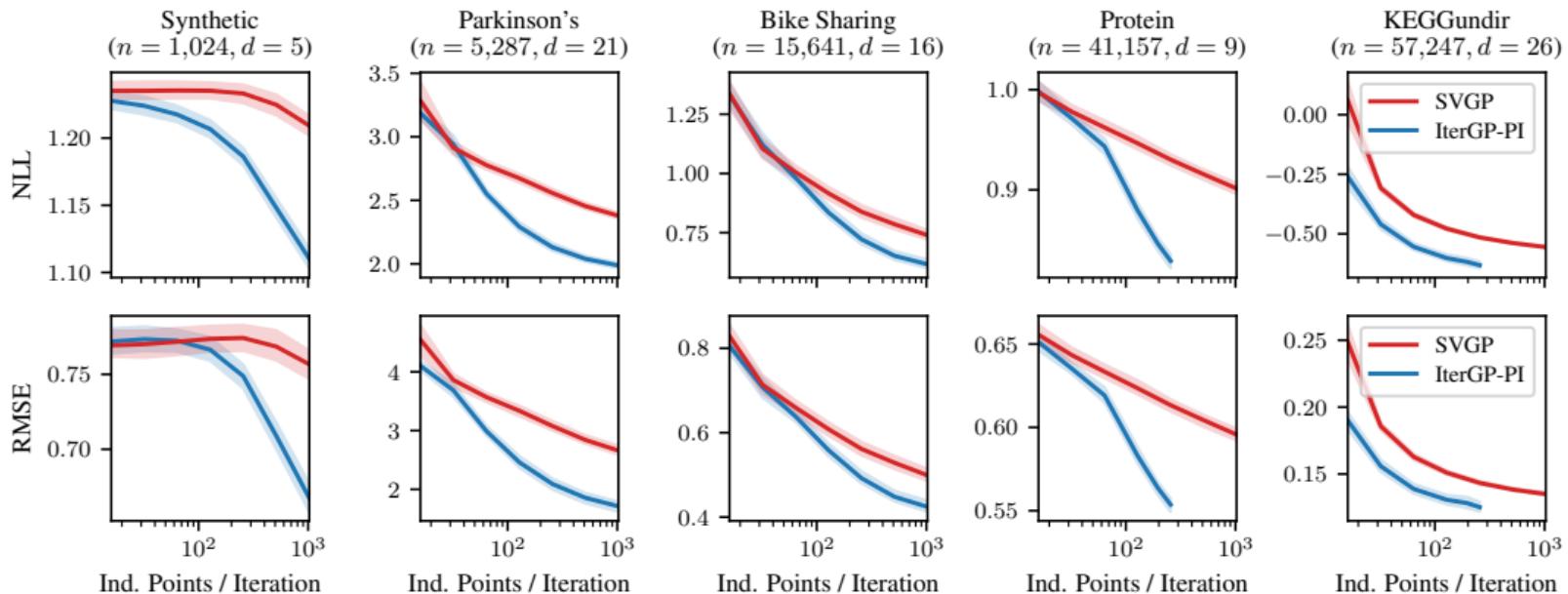


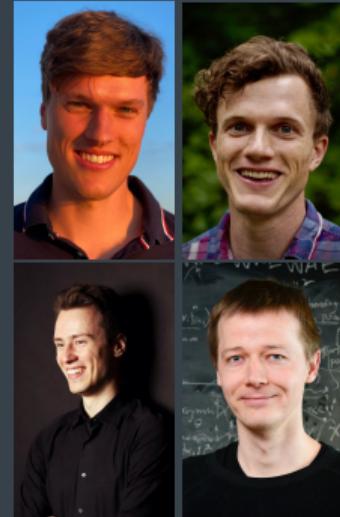
Figure: Generalization of SVGP and its closest IterGP analog.



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- IterGP: new class of GP approximations which implicitly quantify computational uncertainty.
- IterGP instances extend classic methods (Cholesky, CG, Nyström, ...).
- Strong theoretical guarantees.
- Modeling computational uncertainty either saves computation or improves generalization.



Paper arXiv <https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.00243>

Implementation  <https://github.com/JonathanWenger/itergp>



References I