

Distributional Robust Bayesian Optimization with φ -divergences



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Summary: (i) A theoretical result showing DRO-BO breaks down into a finite dimensional optimization problem (ii) A practical algorithm to solve DRO-BO (iii) A regret analysis that holds for most choices of φ .

Distributional Robust Bayesian Optimization

$$\mathcal{U}_D = \{Q : D(P, Q) \leq \varepsilon\}$$

$$\max_x \min_{Q \in \mathcal{U}_D} \mathbb{E}_{Q(c)} [f(x, c)]$$

$D = \text{MMD}$

Kernel Distributional Robust Bayesian Optimization

1. Computationally expensive: Requires solving the minimax directly
2. Limited to the setting when contexts are finite.

Can we solve the DRO-BO more efficiently with another choice of D ?

(φ) -Distributional Robust Bayesian Optimization

$$\text{Pick } D_\varphi(P, Q) = \int_{\mathcal{C}} \varphi \left(\frac{dP}{dQ} \right) dQ$$

- Total Variation
- Kullback-Leibler Divergence
- χ^2 -divergence

$$B_\varphi^\varepsilon(p) := \left\{ q \in \Delta(\mathcal{C}) : D_\varphi(q, p) \leq \varepsilon \right\}$$

χ^2 -divergence

$$\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \left(\mathbb{E}_{p(c)} [f(x, c)] - \sqrt{\varepsilon_t \cdot \text{Var}_{p(c)} [f(x, c)]} \right)$$

$D = \chi^2$

DRO-BO
(Theorem 1)

$$\max_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \inf_{q \in B_\varphi^\varepsilon(p)} \mathbb{E}_{c \sim q} [f(x, c)] = \max_{x \in \mathcal{X}, \lambda \geq 0, b \in \mathbb{R}} \left(b - \lambda \varepsilon_t - \lambda \mathbb{E}_{p(c)} \left[\varphi^* \left(\frac{b - f(x, c)}{\lambda} \right) \right] \right)$$

$D = \text{TV}$

Total Variation Distance

$$\sup_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \left(\mathbb{E}_{p(c)} [f(x, c)] - \frac{\varepsilon_t}{2} \left(\sup_{c \in \mathcal{C}} f(x, c) - \inf_{c \in \mathcal{C}} f(x, c) \right) \right)$$

Regret Analysis

$$R_T(\varphi) \leq \frac{\sqrt{8T\beta_T\gamma_T}}{\log(1 + \sigma_f^{-2})} + M \sum_{t=1}^T \Gamma_\varphi(\varepsilon_t)$$

$$M = \sup_{(x,c) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{C}} |f(x, c)| < \infty$$

$f \in \text{RKHS}$

$$\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$$

$$\Gamma_\varphi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{TV}(p, q) \leq \Gamma_\varphi(D_\varphi(p, q))$$

