Actually Sparse Variational Gaussian Processes

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Contribution

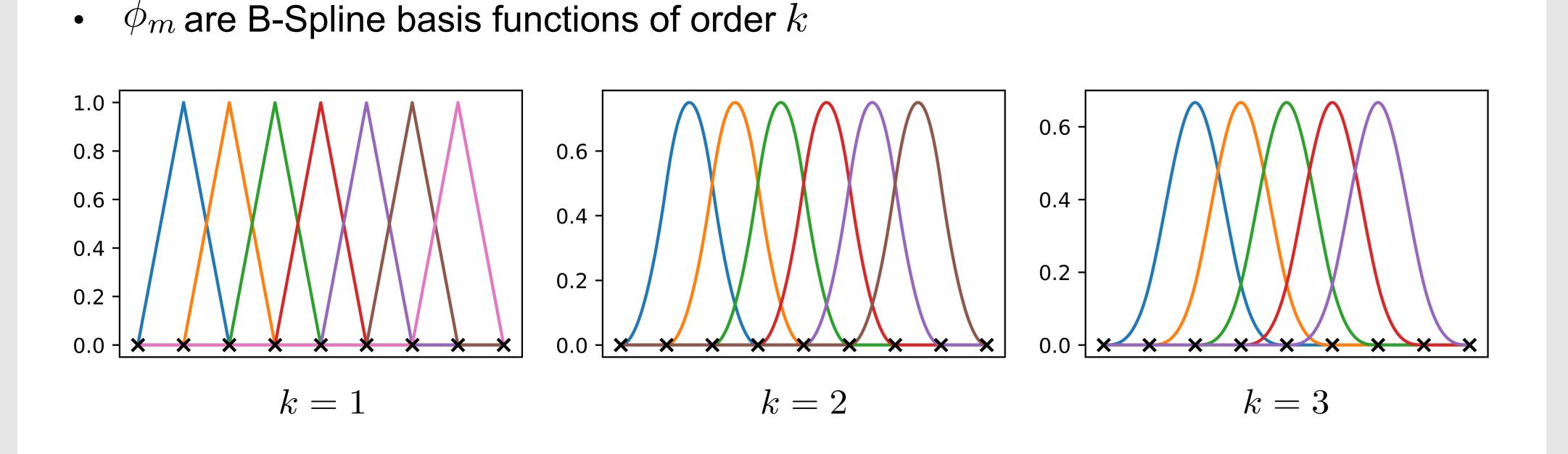
- In sparse variational GP inference, precomputation (as done in VFF/VISH) is faster than **stochastic optimization** in SVGP
- However, computing the ELBO with VFF requires the Cholesky factor of the dense matrix $(\mathbf{K}_{uu} - \sigma^{-2} \mathbf{K}_{uf} \mathbf{K}_{fu})$
- We overcome this by using **B-spline features** to make this matrix **sparse**, reducing the computational complexity to linear in the number of inducing points

Algorithm	Pre- computation	Computational complexity	Storage
SGPR (Titsias, 2009) SVGP (Hensman et al, 2013) VFF (Hensman et al, 2017) VISH (Dutordoir et al, 2020) AS-VGP (Ours)	$egin{aligned} & oldsymbol{\lambda} \ & oldsymbol{\lambda} \ & \mathcal{O}(NM^2) \ & \mathcal{O}(NM^2) \ & \mathcal{O}(N) \end{aligned}$	$\mathcal{O}(NM^{2} + M^{3})$ $\mathcal{O}(N_{b}M^{2} + M^{3})$ $\mathcal{O}(M^{3})$ $\mathcal{O}(M^{3})$ $\mathcal{O}(Mk^{2})$	$egin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(NM) \ \mathcal{O}(M^2 + N_bM) \ \mathcal{O}(M^2 + NM) \ \mathcal{O}(M^2 + NM) \ \mathcal{O}(M^2 + NM) \ \mathcal{O}(Mk) \end{aligned}$

B-Spline Inducing Features

Construct inter-domain inducing variables by projecting GP onto a set of compactly supported basis functions

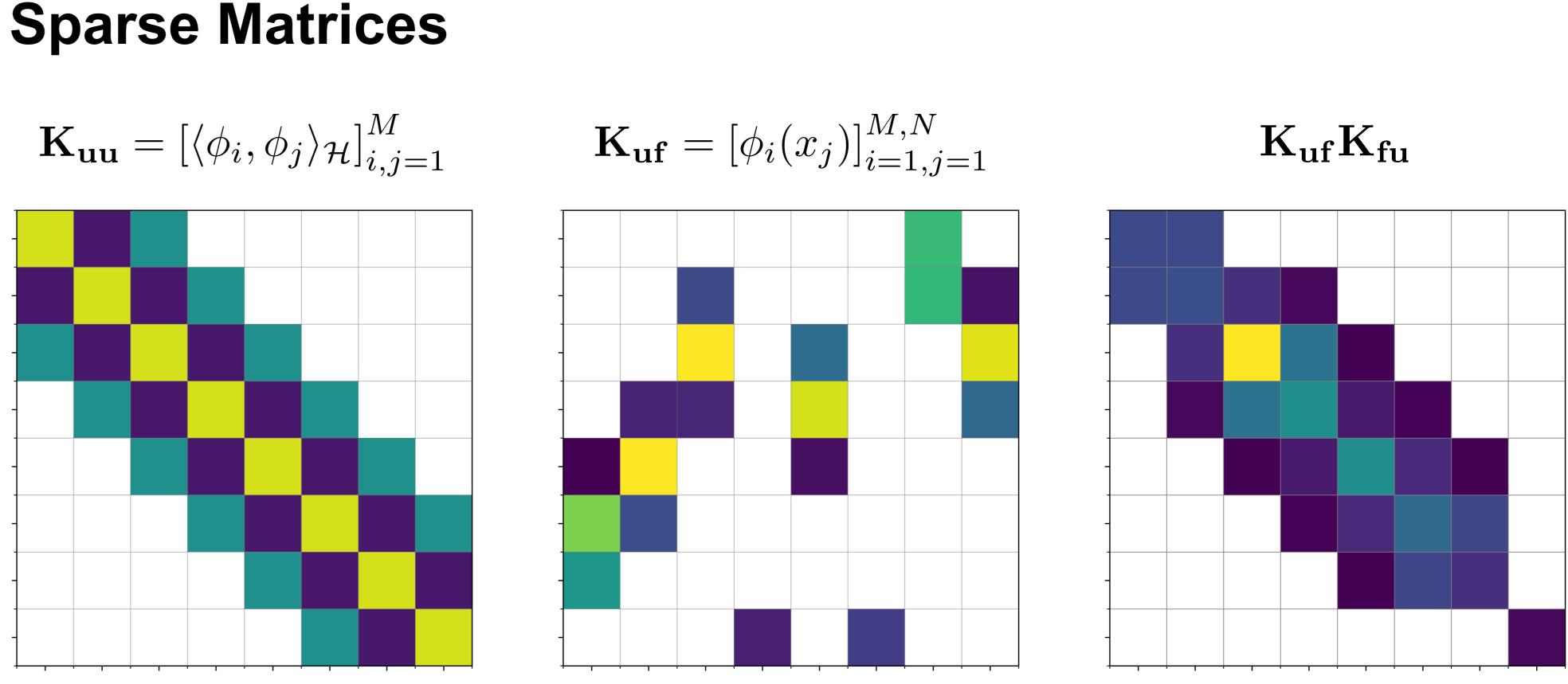
$$u_m = \langle f,$$



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 $\phi_m \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$



• Projecting onto B-spline basis, $(K_{uu} - \sigma^{-2}K_{uf}K_{fu})$ is a band diagonal matrix

Inference

• Cholesky factor of a band diagonal matrix computed in $\mathcal{O}(Mk^2)$ where k is the bandwidth of the matrix

Method	M = 1000	M = 10,000	M = 25,000
AS-VGP (MSE $\times 10^{-1}$)	8.67	4.53	2.94
SVGP (MSE $\times 10^{-1}$)	8.98	/	/
AS-VGP (NLPD) SVGP (NLPD)	$\begin{array}{c} 1.35\\ 1.37\end{array}$	1.04 /	0.86
AS-VGP (Time in s)	3.90	18.62	51.69
SVGP (Time in s)	932	/	/



in under 4 seconds!