

# Learning interpretable continuous-time models of latent stochastic dynamical systems

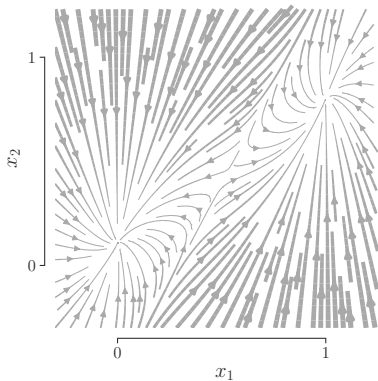
Lea Duncker, Gergő Bohner, Julien Bousard, Maneesh Sahani

Gatsby Computational Neuroscience Unit  
University College London

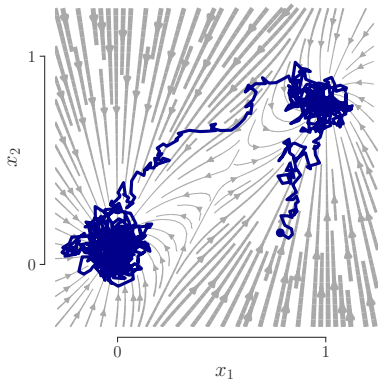
ICML

June 12, 2019

# nonlinear stochastic dynamical system

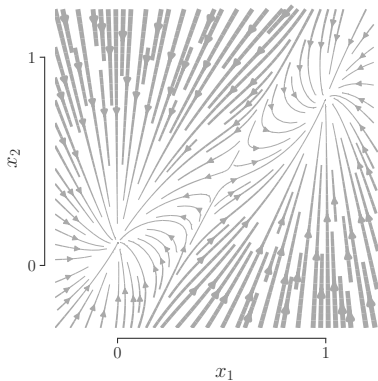


## nonlinear stochastic dynamical system



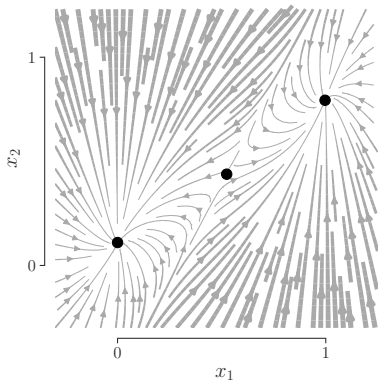
$$dx = f(x)dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}dW$$

## nonlinear stochastic dynamical system



$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}d\mathbf{W}$$

# nonlinear stochastic dynamical system

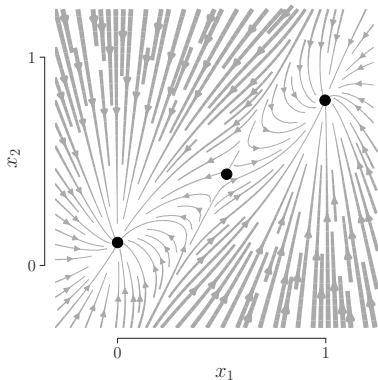


$$f(s) = 0$$

fixed point

$$dx = f(x)dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}dW$$

## nonlinear stochastic dynamical system



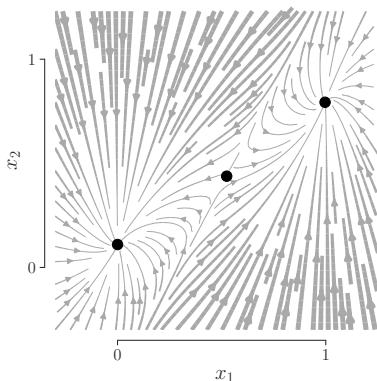
$$f(\mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{0}$$

fixed point

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{s}) + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})|_{\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{s}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}) + \dots$$

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}d\mathbf{W}$$

## nonlinear stochastic dynamical system



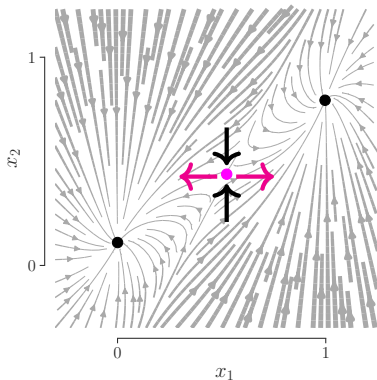
$$f(\mathbf{s}) = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{fixed point}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{s}) + \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})|_{\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{s}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}) + \dots$$

$$\approx \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{s}) \quad \text{Jacobian matrix}$$

$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}d\mathbf{W}$$

## nonlinear stochastic dynamical system



$$f(s) = 0 \quad \text{fixed point}$$

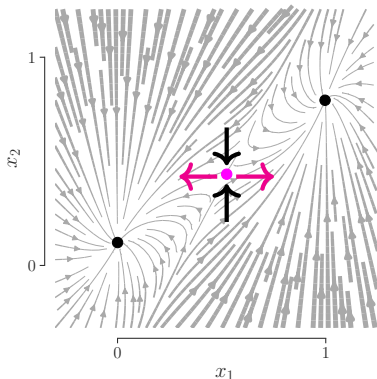
$$f(x) = f(s) + \nabla_x f(x)|_{x=s}(x - s) + \dots$$

$$\approx J(x - s) \quad \text{Jacobian matrix}$$

$$dx = f(x)dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}dW$$



## nonlinear stochastic dynamical system



$$dx = f(x)dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}dW$$

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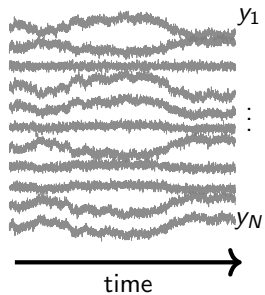
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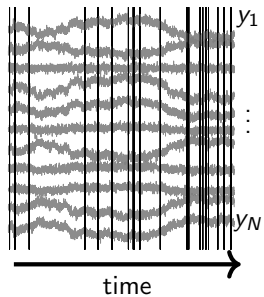
interpretability:

- ▶ stability analysis
- ▶ locally linearised dynamics
- ▶ ...

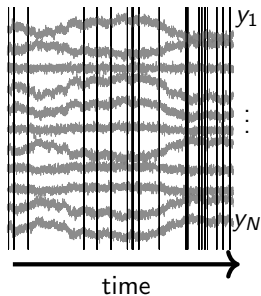
## unevenly sampled high-d observations



**unevenly sampled  
high-d observations**

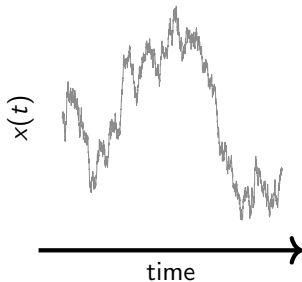


## unevenly sampled high-d observations



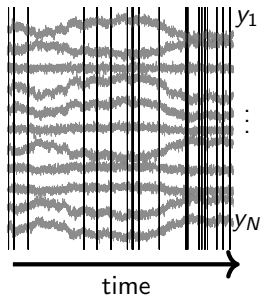
$$\langle \mathbf{y}(t_i) \rangle = g(C\mathbf{x}(t_i) + \mathbf{d})$$

latent low-d  
stochastic process



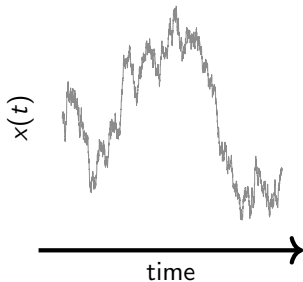
$$dx = \mathbf{f}(x)dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}d\mathbf{W}$$

unevenly sampled  
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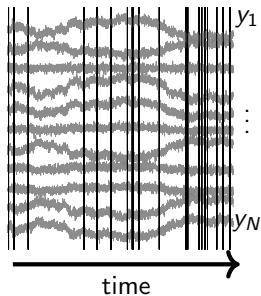
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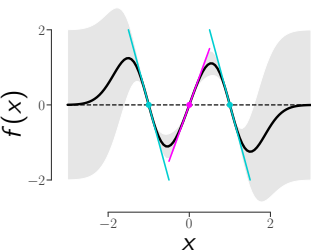
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unevenly sampled  
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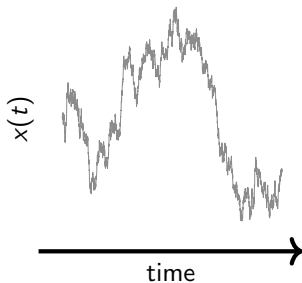
$$\langle \mathbf{y}(t_i) \rangle = g(C\mathbf{x}(t_i) + \mathbf{d})$$

## GP conditioned on interpretable features



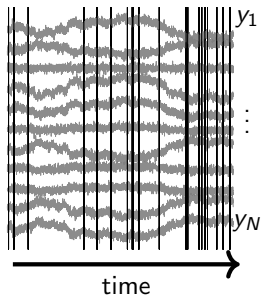
$$f_k \sim \mathcal{GP}(\mu_\theta(\mathbf{x}), k_\theta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$$

## latent low-d stochastic process



$$d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}d\mathbf{W}$$

## unevenly sampled high-d observations



$$\langle \mathbf{y}(t_i) \rangle = g(C\mathbf{x}(t_i) + \mathbf{d})$$

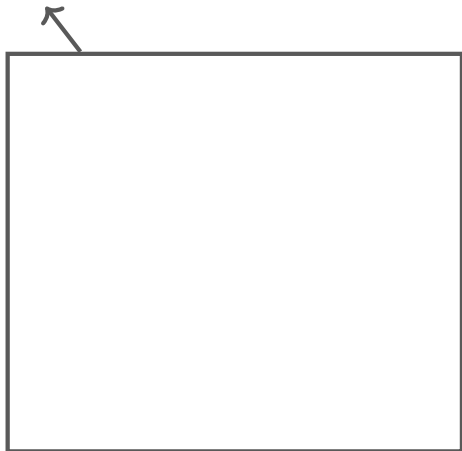
$$q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{f}) = q_x(\mathbf{x}) q_f(\mathbf{f})$$

## Variational Bayes



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## Variational Bayes



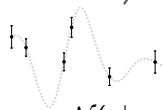
$$q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{f}) = q_x(\mathbf{x}) q_f(\mathbf{f})$$

## Variational Bayes



### Gaussian Process Dynamics

$$= \int P(\text{wavy line} \mid \mathbf{u}, \theta) q_u(\mathbf{u}) d\mathbf{u}$$



sparse approx.

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{u} \mid \mathbf{m}_u, \mathbf{S}_u)$$

with inducing variables

# Variational Bayes

$$q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{f}) = q_x(\mathbf{x}) q_f(\mathbf{f})$$

## Latent SDE path

$$d\mathbf{x} = (-A(t)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}(t))dt + \sqrt{\Sigma}d\mathbf{W}$$

$$q(\mathbf{x}(t)) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}(t) | \mathbf{m}_x(t), \mathbf{S}_x(t))$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{m}}_x = -A(t)\mathbf{m}_x + \mathbf{b}(t)$$

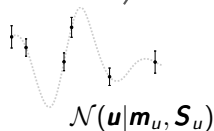
$$\dot{\mathbf{S}}_x = -A(t)\mathbf{S}_x - \mathbf{S}_x A(t)^T + \Sigma$$

Gaussian approx.

with Markov structure

## Gaussian Process Dynamics

$$= \int P(\text{wavy path} | \mathbf{u}, \theta) q_u(\mathbf{u}) d\mathbf{u}$$



sparse approx.

with inducing variables

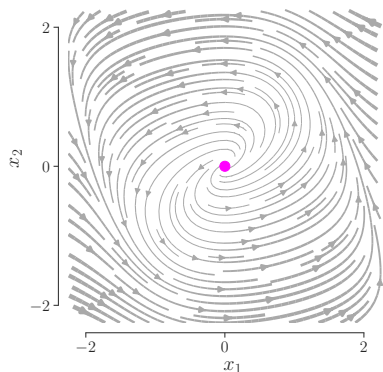
## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

dynamics:  $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = 2\tau(x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_1^3 - x_2)$

$$f_2(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\tau}{2} x_1$$

## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

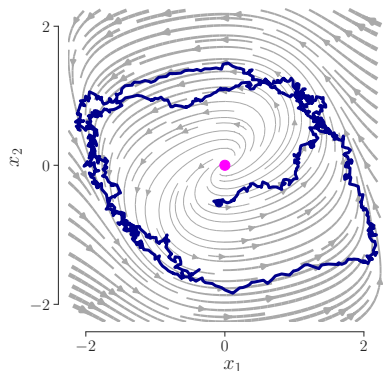
$$\begin{aligned}\text{dynamics: } f_1(\mathbf{x}) &= 2\tau(x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_1^3 - x_2) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{\tau}{2} x_1\end{aligned}$$



**true dynamics**

## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

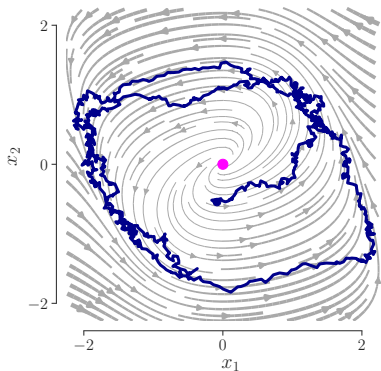
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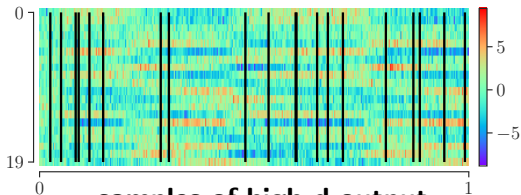
**true dynamics**

## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

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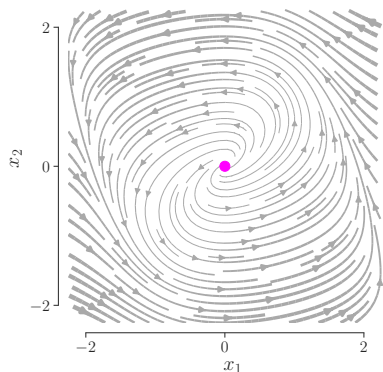
**true dynamics**



**samples of high-d output  
on 20 trials**

## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dynamics: } f_1(\mathbf{x}) &= 2\tau(x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_1^3 - x_2) \\ f_2(\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{\tau}{2} x_1 \end{aligned}$$

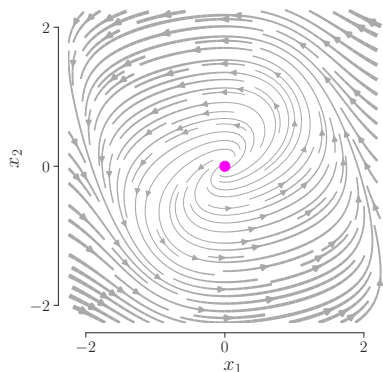


**true dynamics**

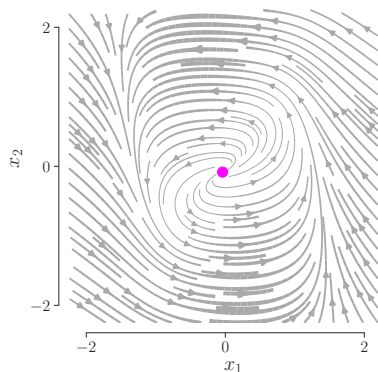


## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

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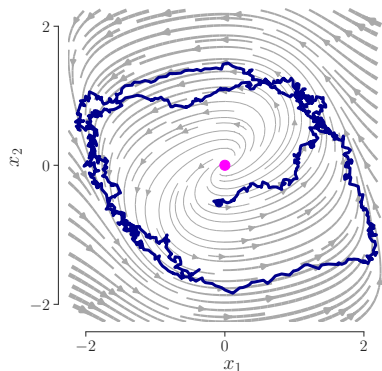
**true dynamics**



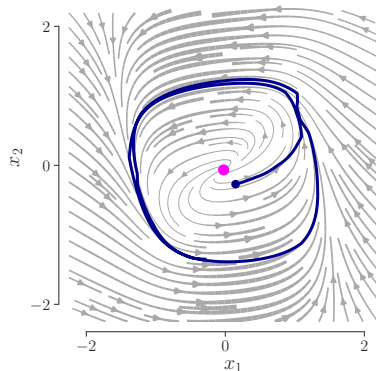
**learnt dynamics**

## Example: Van der Pol's Oscillator

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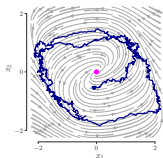


**true dynamics**

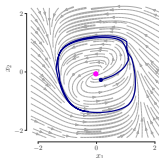


**learnt dynamics**

## limit cycles

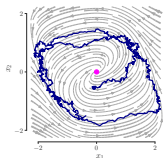


true dynamics

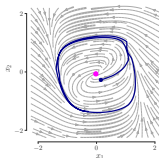


learnt dynamics

## limit cycles

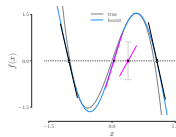
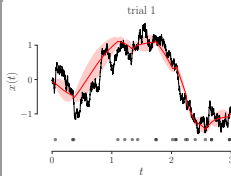


true dynamics

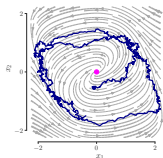


learnt dynamics

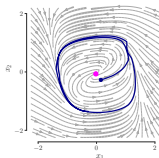
## double-well dynamics



## limit cycles

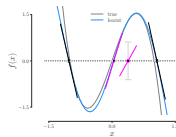
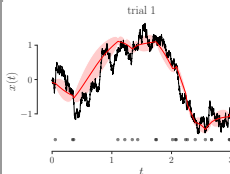


true dynamics

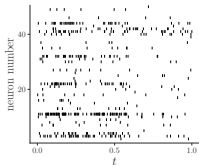
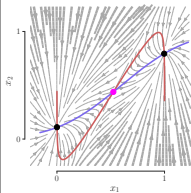


learnt dynamics

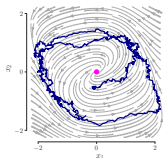
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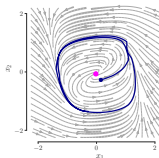
## multivariate point process



## limit cycles

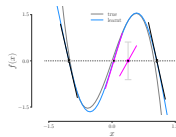
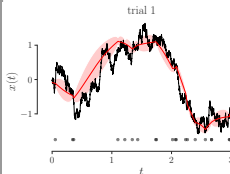


true dynamics

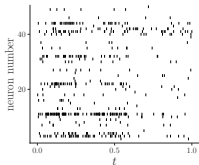
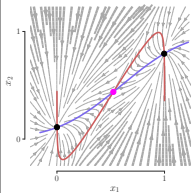


learnt dynamics

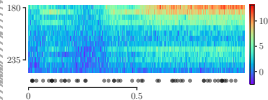
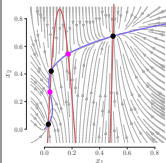
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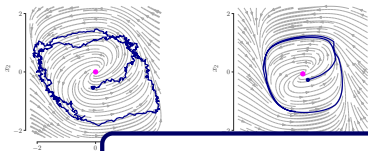
## multivariate point process



## chemical reaction dynamics

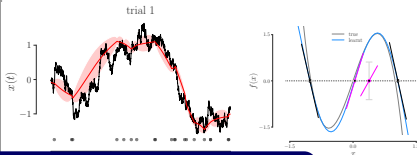


## limit cycles



true dyn

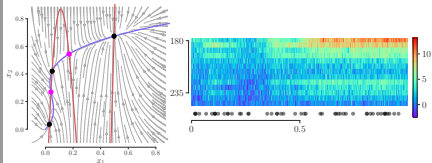
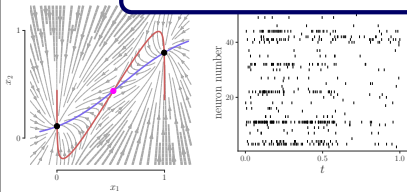
## double-well dynamics



**Tonight @ Pacific Ballroom  
Poster #229**

multi

amics





Gergő Bohner



Julien Boussard



Maneesh Sahani



SIMONS FOUNDATION