

Sequential- and Parallel- Constrained Max-value Entropy Search via Information Lower Bound (ICML2022)

Shion Takeno^{1, 2}, Tomoyuki Tamura¹,
Kazuki Shitara^{3,4}, and Masayuki Karasuyama¹

¹Nagoya Institute of Technology

²RIKEN AIP

³Osaka University

⁴Japan Fine Ceramics Center

- Black-box optimization with unknown constraints:

$$\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} f(\mathbf{x}), \text{ s.t. } g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c \text{ for } c = 1, \dots, C,$$

Constrained optimization for black-box functions

- Black-box optimization with unknown constraints:

$$\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} f(\mathbf{x}), \text{ s.t. } g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c \text{ for } c = 1, \dots, C,$$

Drug discovery:



f : Medicinal effect
 g : Side effects

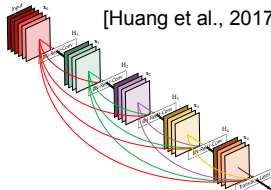
Materials design:



f : Ion-conductivity
 g : Safety

AutoML:

[Huang et al., 2017]



f : Accuracy
 g : Fairness

Constrained optimization for black-box functions

- Black-box optimization with unknown constraints:

$$\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} f(\mathbf{x}), \text{ s.t. } g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c \text{ for } c = 1, \dots, C,$$

Drug discovery:



f : Medicinal effect

g : Side effects

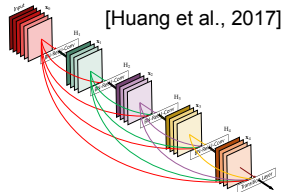
Materials design:



f : Ion-conductivity

g : Safety

AutoML:



f : Accuracy

g : Fairness

Evaluation cost for f and g_1, \dots, g_C is often expensive. 😞

- Constrained Bayesian optimization (CBO) aims for sample-efficient optimization.

CBO based on Max-value entropy search (MES)

- MES for unconstrained problem [Wang and Jegelka, 2017]

$$\text{AF}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \text{MI}(f_*; f(\boldsymbol{x})), \text{ where } f_* = \max_{\boldsymbol{x}} f(\boldsymbol{x}).$$

CBO based on Max-value entropy search (MES)

- MES for unconstrained problem [Wang and Jegelka, 2017]

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{MI}(f_*; f(\mathbf{x})), \text{ where } f_* = \max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}).$$

- However, for constrained problems, we revealed that
 - ▶ optimal value f_* may not exist

CBO based on Max-value entropy search (MES)

- MES for unconstrained problem [Wang and Jegelka, 2017]

$$AF(\mathbf{x}) = MI(f_*; f(\mathbf{x})), \text{ where } f_* = \max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}).$$

- However, for constrained problems, we revealed that
 - ▶ optimal value f_* may not exist
 - ▶ conventional mutual information (MI) approximation can be negative

CBO based on Max-value entropy search (MES)

- MES for unconstrained problem [Wang and Jegelka, 2017]

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{MI}(f_*; f(\mathbf{x})), \text{ where } f_* = \max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}).$$

- However, for constrained problems, we revealed that
 - ▶ optimal value f_* may not exist
 - ▶ conventional mutual information (MI) approximation can be negative

our key ideas

- Re-define f_* with infinite penalty of infeasibility
 - ▶ integrate uncertainty of feasibility

CBO based on Max-value entropy search (MES)

- MES for unconstrained problem [Wang and Jegelka, 2017]

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{MI}(f_*; f(\mathbf{x})), \text{ where } f_* = \max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}).$$

- However, for constrained problems, we revealed that
 - ▶ optimal value f_* may not exist
 - ▶ conventional mutual information (MI) approximation can be negative

our key ideas

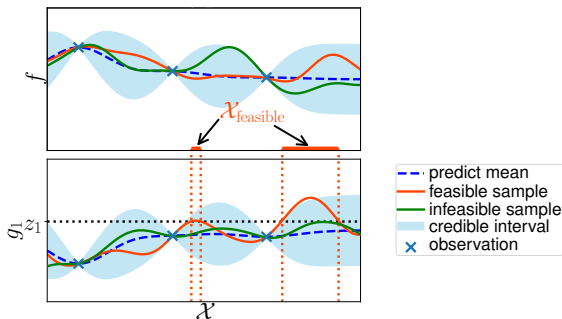
- Re-define f_* with infinite penalty of infeasibility
 - ▶ integrate uncertainty of feasibility
- AF based on the lower bound of MI
 - ▶ easy-to-compute
 - ▶ bounded from below by PI (> 0)
 - ▶ low estimation variance

Definition of optimal value f_* for constrained problems

- A straightforward definition: $\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}} f(\mathbf{x})$ [Perrone et al., 2019]
 - ▶ $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ is a feasible region.

Definition of optimal value f_* for constrained problems

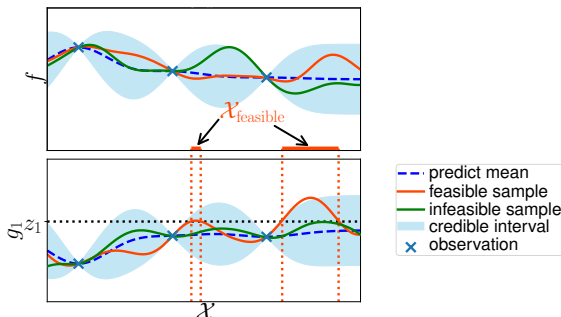
- A straightforward definition: $\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}} f(\mathbf{x})$ [Perrone et al., 2019]
 - ▶ $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ is a feasible region.
 - ▶ However, $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ **can be empty** as in the following **green sample path**.



Definition of optimal value f_* for constrained problems

- A straightforward definition: $\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}} f(\mathbf{x})$ [Perrone et al., 2019]
 - ▶ $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ is a feasible region.
 - ▶ However, $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ **can be empty** as in the following **green sample path**.

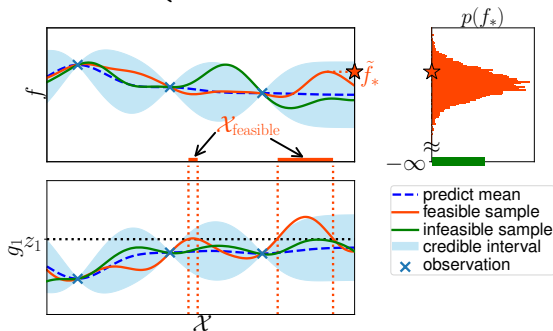
- We set:
$$f_* := \begin{cases} \max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}} f(\mathbf{x}), & \text{if } \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}} \neq \emptyset, \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



Definition of optimal value f_* for constrained problems

- A straightforward definition: $\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}} f(\mathbf{x})$ [Perrone et al., 2019]
 - ▶ $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ is a feasible region.
 - ▶ However, $\mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}$ **can be empty** as in the following **green sample path**.

- We set:
$$f_* := \begin{cases} \max_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}}} f(\mathbf{x}), & \text{if } \mathcal{X}_{\text{feasible}} \neq \emptyset, \\ -\infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



- $p(f_*)$ contains the **uncertainty of feasibility**.

Acquisition function of the proposed method

- We develop Monte Carlo (MC) estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.

Acquisition function of the proposed method

- We develop **Monte Carlo (MC)** estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.
- Our AF results in,

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}_*|} \sum_{\tilde{f}_* \in \mathcal{F}_*} \log\left(1 - \Pr(f(\mathbf{x}) \geq \tilde{f}_* \text{ and } \forall c, g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c)\right),$$

where \mathcal{F}_* is a sample set of f_* .

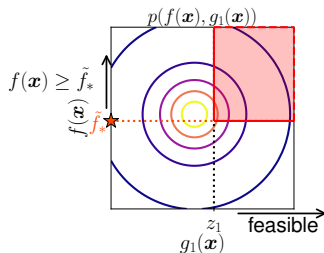
Acuqisation function of the proposed method

- We develop **Monte Carlo (MC)** estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.
- Our AF results in,

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}_*|} \sum_{\tilde{f}_* \in \mathcal{F}_*} \log\left(1 - \Pr(f(\mathbf{x}) \geq \tilde{f}_* \text{ and } \forall c, g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c)\right),$$

where \mathcal{F}_* is a sample set of f_* .

- Red probability can be seen as **PI from \tilde{f}_*** .



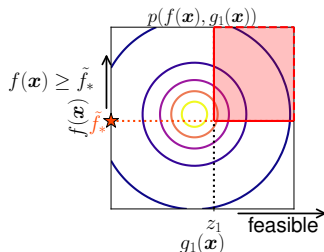
Acuqisation function of the proposed method

- We develop **Monte Carlo (MC)** estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.
- Our AF results in,

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}_*|} \sum_{\tilde{f}_* \in \mathcal{F}_*} \log(1 - \Pr(f(\mathbf{x}) \geq \tilde{f}_* \text{ and } \forall c, g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c)),$$

where \mathcal{F}_* is a sample set of f_* .

- Red probability can be seen as **PI from \tilde{f}_*** .
 - ▶ **Computed easily** by Gaussian CDF.



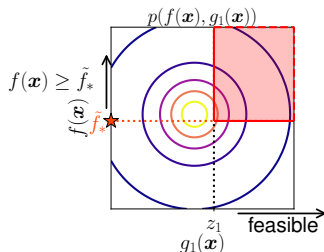
Acuqisation function of the proposed method

- We develop **Monte Carlo (MC)** estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.
- Our AF results in,

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}_*|} \sum_{\tilde{f}_* \in \mathcal{F}_*} \log(1 - \Pr(f(\mathbf{x}) \geq \tilde{f}_* \text{ and } \forall c, g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c)),$$

where \mathcal{F}_* is a sample set of f_* .

- Red probability can be seen as **PI from \tilde{f}_*** .
 - ▶ **Computed easily** by Gaussian CDF.
- Two important properties of our AF:
 - ▶ **AF is bounded from below by **PI**** (Remark 4.1);



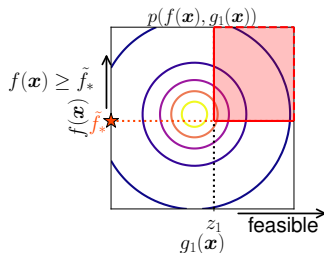
Acuqisation function of the proposed method

- We develop **Monte Carlo (MC)** estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.
- Our AF results in,

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}_*|} \sum_{\tilde{f}_* \in \mathcal{F}_*} \log\left(1 - \Pr(f(\mathbf{x}) \geq \tilde{f}_* \text{ and } \forall c, g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c)\right),$$

where \mathcal{F}_* is a sample set of f_* .

- Red probability can be seen as **PI from \tilde{f}_*** .
 - ▶ **Computed easily** by Gaussian CDF.
- Two important properties of our AF:
 - ▶ **AF is bounded from below by PI** (Remark 4.1);
 - ★ Directly implies **non-negativity**;



Acquisition function of the proposed method

- We develop **Monte Carlo (MC)** estimator of lower bound of MI for AF.
- Our AF results in,

$$\text{AF}(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{F}_*|} \sum_{\tilde{f}_* \in \mathcal{F}_*} \log\left(1 - \Pr(f(\mathbf{x}) \geq \tilde{f}_* \text{ and } \forall c, g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c)\right),$$

where \mathcal{F}_* is a sample set of f_* .

- Red probability can be seen as **PI from \tilde{f}_*** .

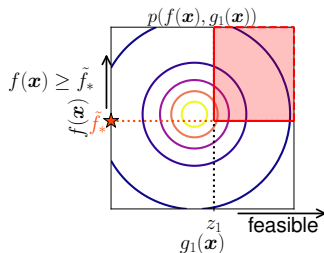
- ▶ **Computed easily** by Gaussian CDF.

- Two important properties of our AF:

- ▶ **AF is bounded from below by PI**
(Remark 4.1);

- ★ Directly implies **non-negativity**;

- ▶ **low estimation variance of MC estimation**
(Theorem 4.1).



Experiments

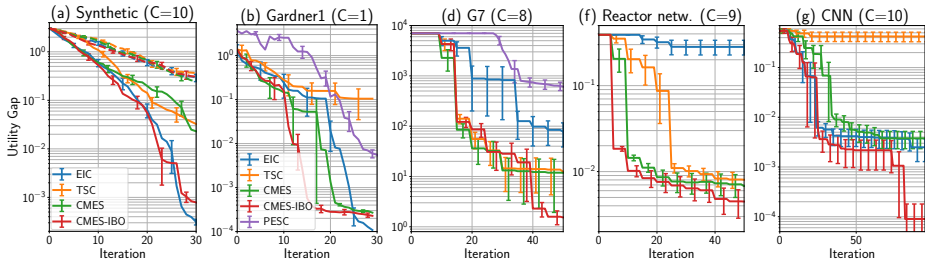


Figure: The solid line and error bar shows the mean and standard error, respectively.

- We evaluate following utility gap:

$$\text{UG}_t := \begin{cases} f_* - f(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_t) & \text{if } \hat{\mathbf{x}}_t \text{ is feasible,} \\ f_* - \min f(\mathbf{x}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

► $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_t := \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \mu_t^{(f)}(\mathbf{x}), \text{ s.t. } \forall c, \Pr(g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c) \geq \sqrt[3]{0.95}$

★ $\mu_t^{(f)}(\mathbf{x})$ is a predicted mean of the objective f at iteration t .

- **Proposed CMES-IBO (red line)** shows superior performance.

References I

- Valerio Perrone, Iaroslav Shcherbatyi, Rodolphe Jenatton, Cedric Archambeau, and Matthias Seeger. Constrained Bayesian optimization with max-value entropy search. *arXiv:1910.07003*, 2019.
- Zi Wang and Stefanie Jegelka. Max-value entropy search for efficient Bayesian optimization. In *Proceedings of the 34th International Conference on Machine Learning*, volume 70, pages 3627–3635. PMLR, 2017.