

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

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Constrained optimization for black-box functions

- Black-box optimization with unknown constraints:

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

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Drug discovery:



f : Medicinal effect

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Materials design:

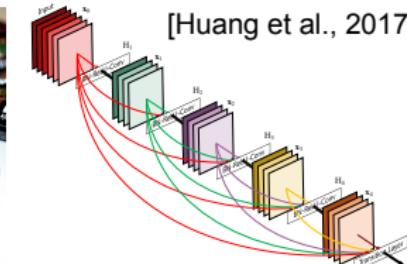


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AutoML:

[Huang et al., 2017]



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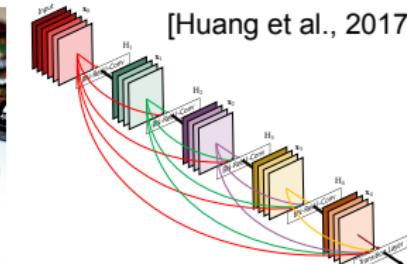


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Evaluation cost for f and g_1, \dots, g_C is often expensive. 😞

Constrained Bayesian optimization

- 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]

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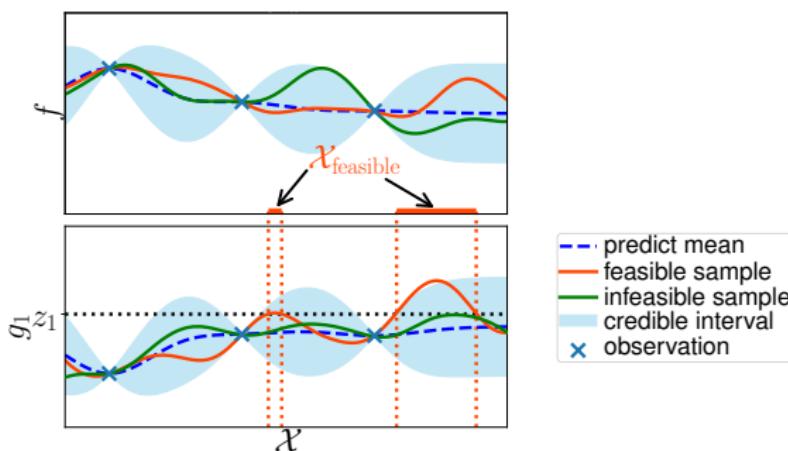
- Re-define f_* with infinite penalty of infeasibility
 - ▶ integrate uncertainty of feasibility
- AF based on the lower bound of MI
 - ▶ easy-to-compute
 - ▶ bounded from below by PI (> 0)
 - ▶ low estimation variance

Definition of optimal value f_* for constrained problems

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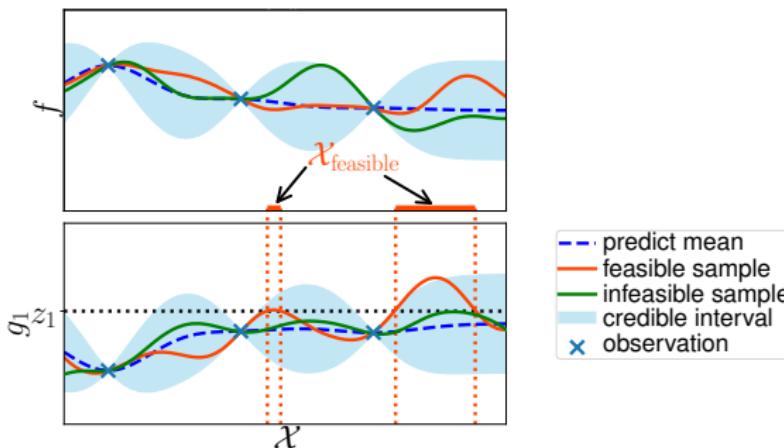
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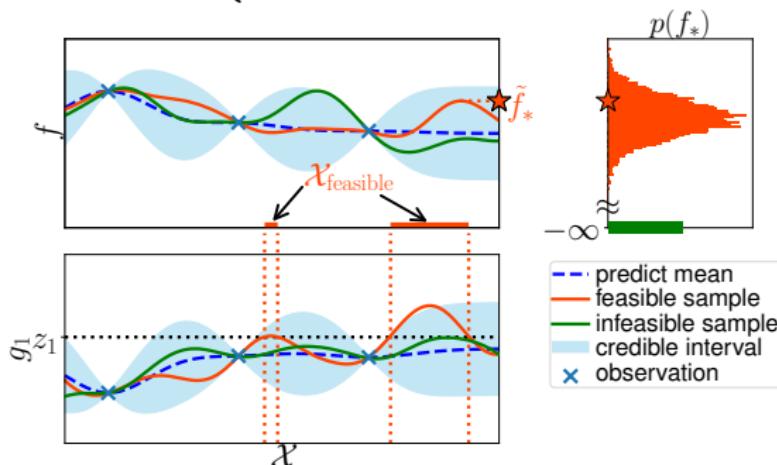
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- $p(f_*)$ contains the **uncertainty of feasibility**.

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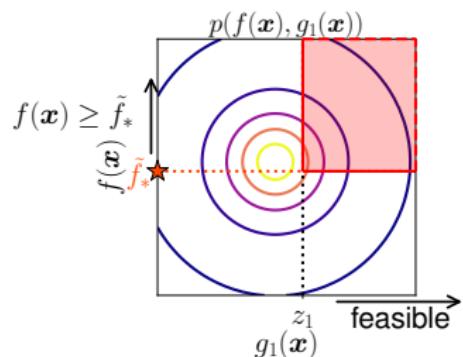
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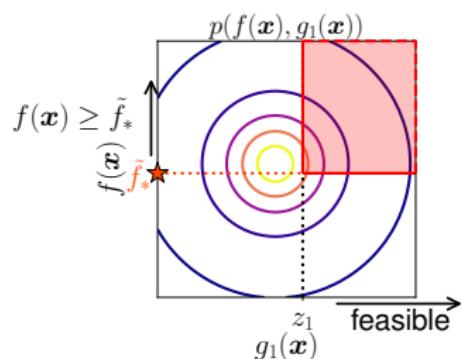
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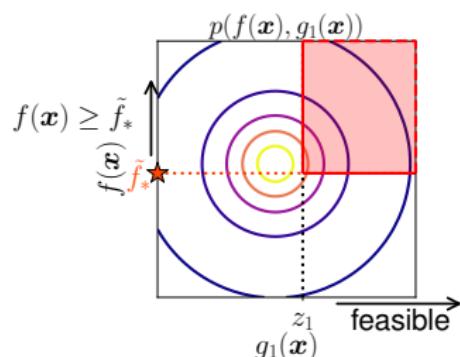
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- Two important properties of our AF:
 - ▶ AF is bounded from below by **PI** (Remark 4.1);



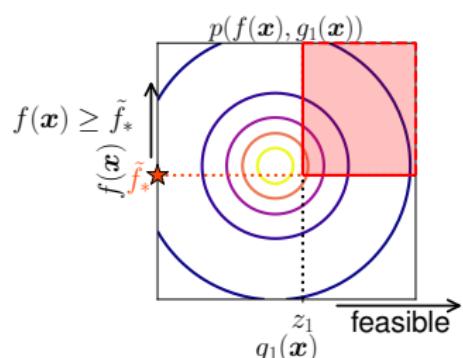
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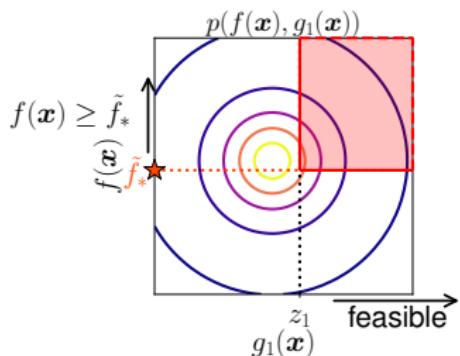
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 - ▶ low estimation variance of MC estimation (Theorem 4.1).



Experiments

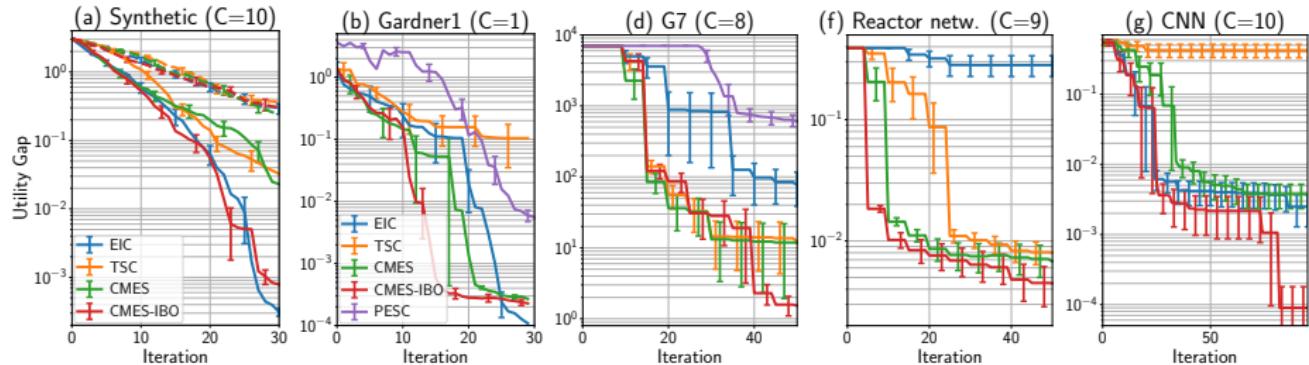


Figure: The solid line and error bar shows the mean and standard error, respectively.

- We evaluate following utility gap:

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

- ▶ $\hat{x}_t := \text{argmax}_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \mu_t^{(f)}(\mathbf{x})$, s.t. $\forall c, \Pr(g_c(\mathbf{x}) \geq z_c) \geq \sqrt[|C|]{0.95}$
- ★ $\mu_t^{(f)}(\mathbf{x})$ is a predicted mean of the objective f at iteration t .

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

References I

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