

The problem

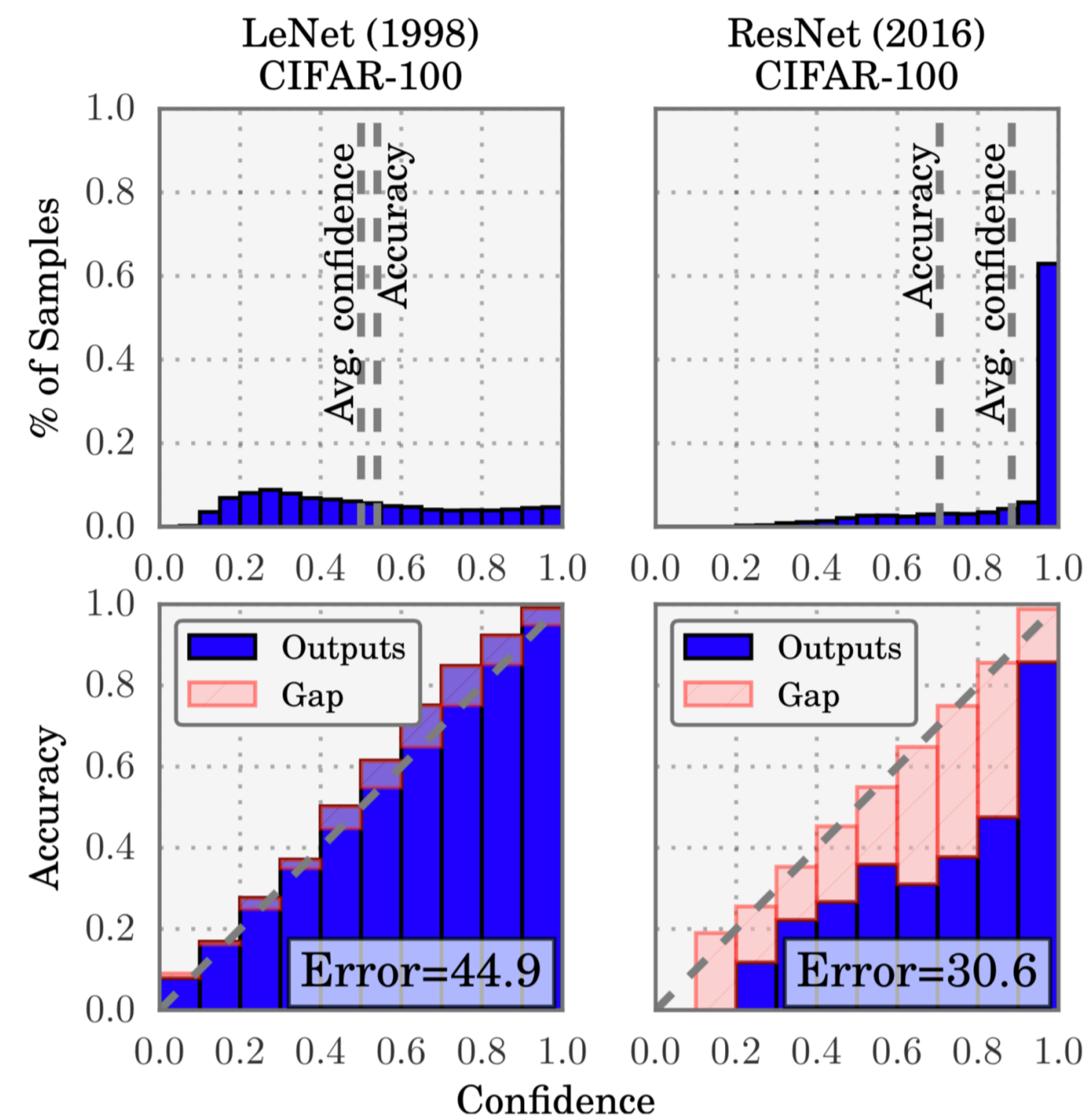


Figure: Prediction confidence vs accuracy of classic and modern neural network, obtained from [1].

Modern neural networks are poorly calibrated meaning the predicted probabilities do not correspond to the observed accuracy.

Measuring Calibration

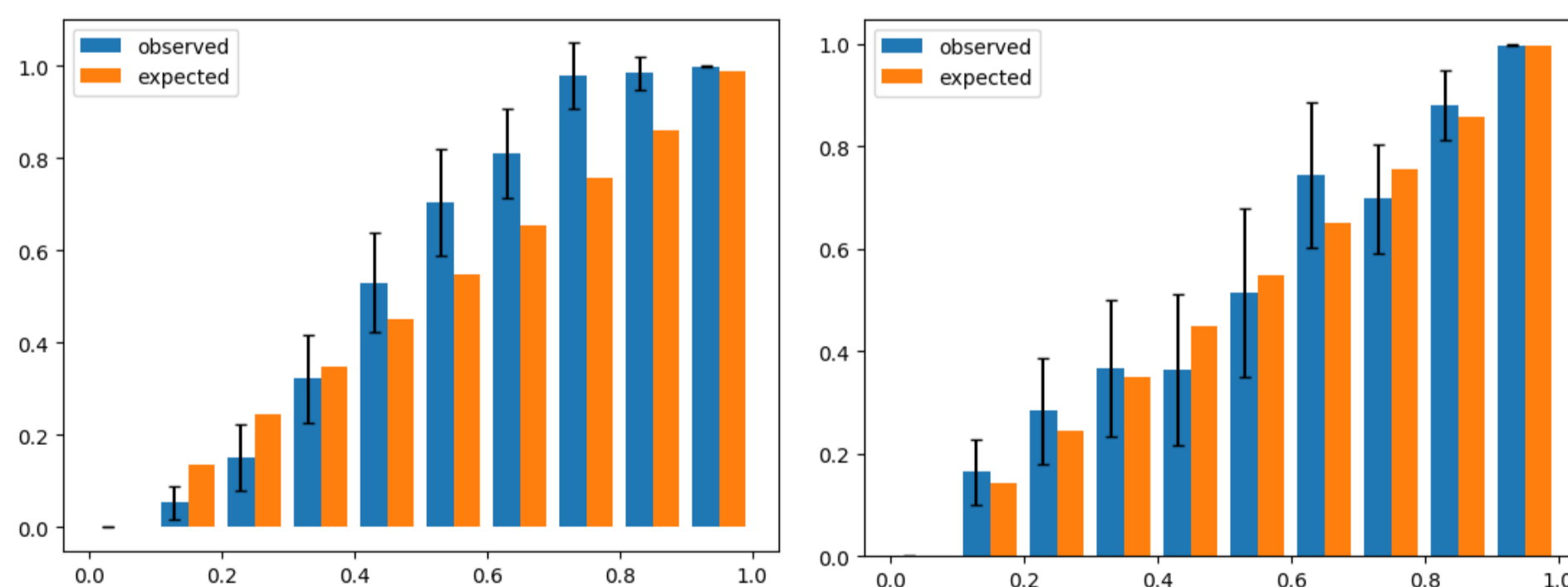


Figure: Calibration plots for Dropout Variational Inference (left) and Bayesian Dark Knowledge (right).

Calibration of a classifier can be measured by binning predictions over confidence levels and comparing the observed and predicted accuracies for the respective confidence levels.

Bayesian Neural Networks

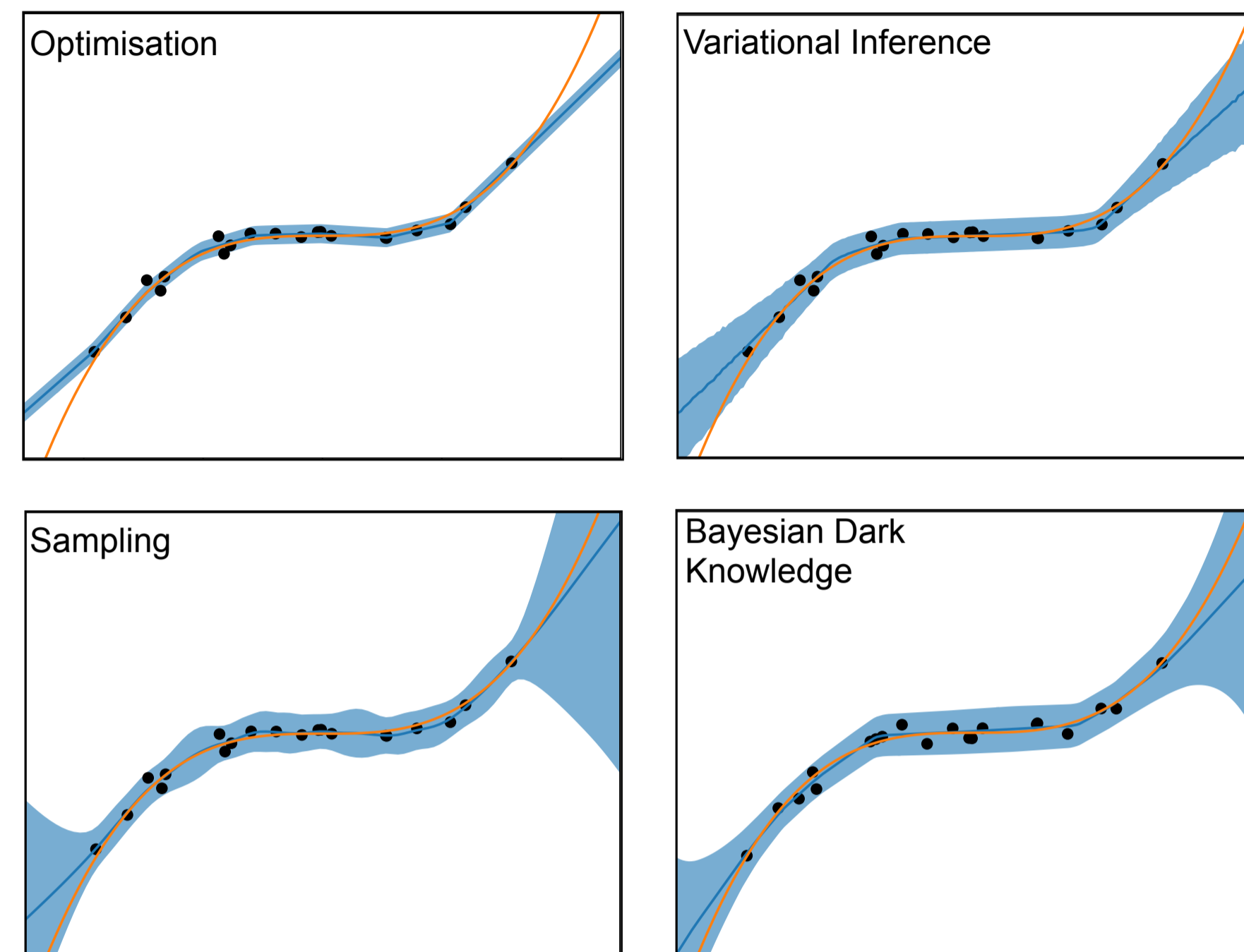


Figure: Uncertainty estimates of a Neural Net with ML inference and Bayesian Inference methods.

Approximate Bayesian Inference methods significantly improve uncertainty estimates. However, performance and bias are a problem. Bayesian Dark Knowledge [2] uses student-teacher training to summarise the posterior predictive in a single network which allows constant time inference.

Dropout Variational Inference

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \beta \theta^T \theta - \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p(X_i | \theta)^\alpha$$

Dropout Variational inference with α -divergences requires only a small modification to the loss function compared to ML inference [3].

Stochastic gradient MCMC

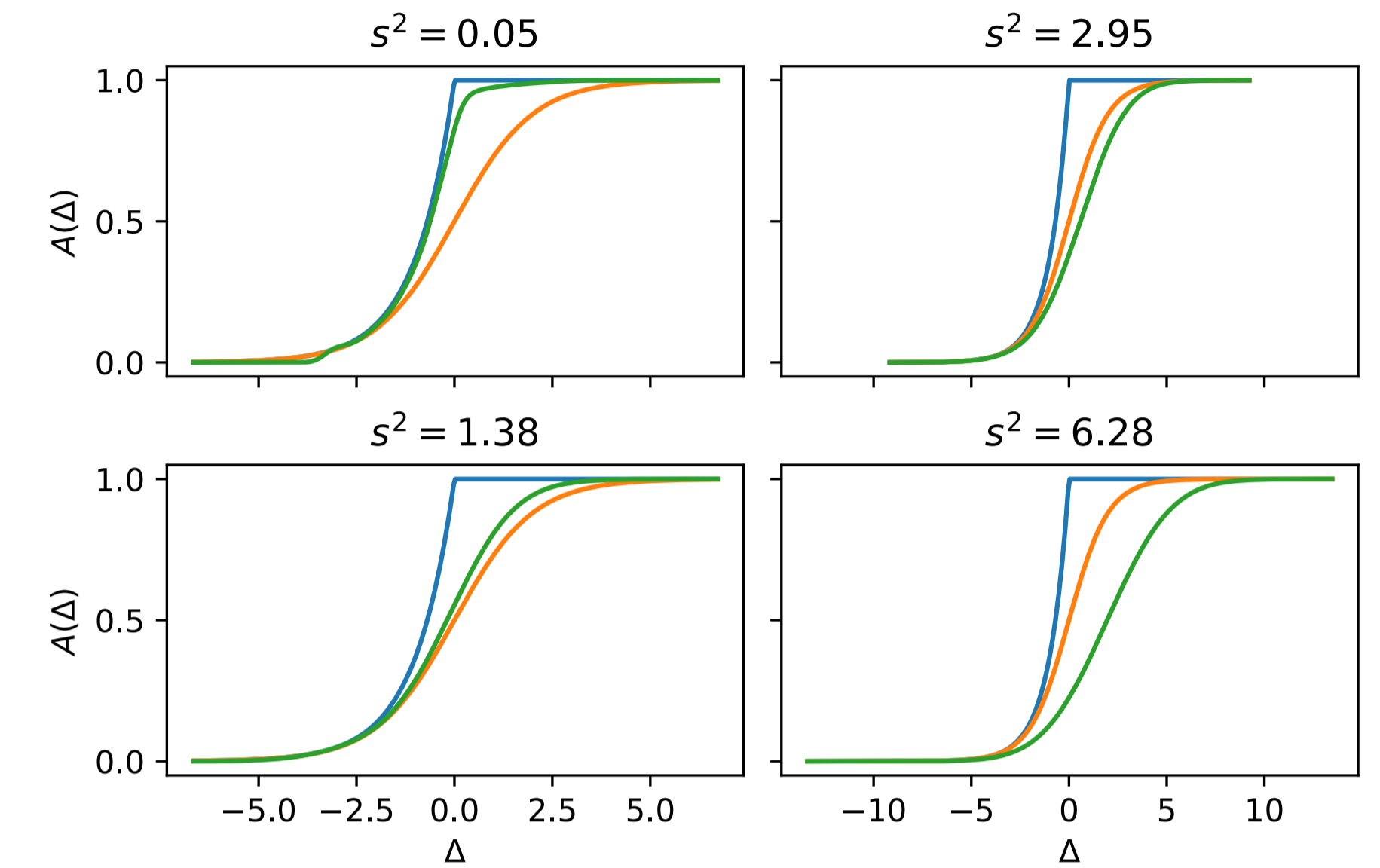


Figure: Metropolis-Hasting (blue), Barker (orange), and noise adaptive acceptance test (green).

The noise adaptive acceptance test is a novel approach to reduce the bias of stochastic gradient HMC.

A tradeoff is made between sample efficiency and acceptance error.

References

- [1] Guo, C., Pleiss, G., Sun, Y., & Weinberger, K. Q. (2017). On Calibration of Modern Neural Networks. *ArXiv*.
- [2] Korattikara, A., Rathod, V., Murphy, K., & Welling, M. (2015). Bayesian Dark Knowledge.
- [3] Li, Y., & Gal, Y. (2017). Dropout Inference in Bayesian Neural Networks with Alpha-divergences. *ArXiv*.