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# Variational Fourier Features for Gaussian Processes

James Hensman

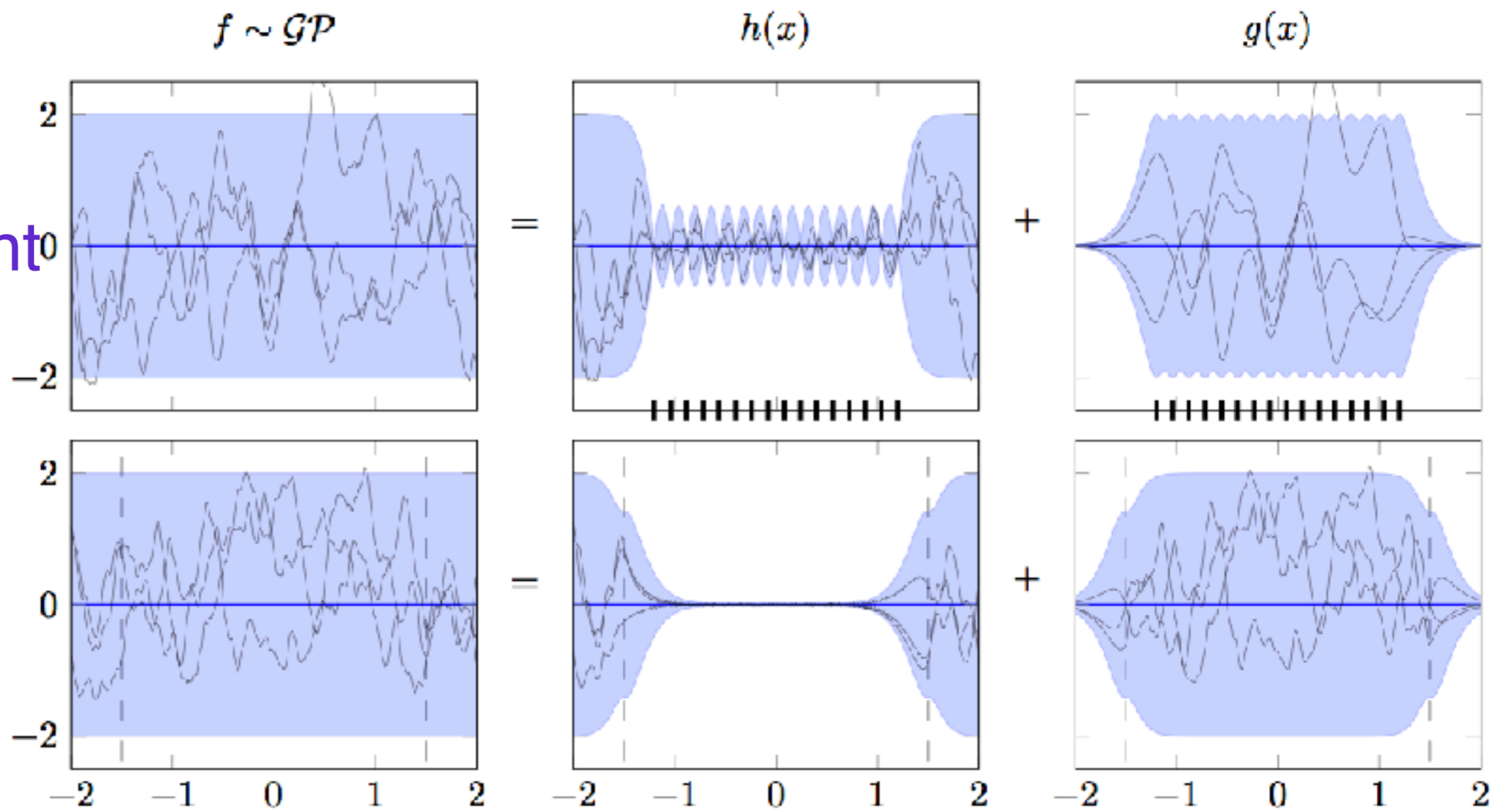
joint work with Nicolas Durrande, Arno Solin



## Variational framework for GP approximation

$$\text{KL}[q(f(\cdot)) || p(f(\cdot) | \mathcal{D})]$$

pseudo-point

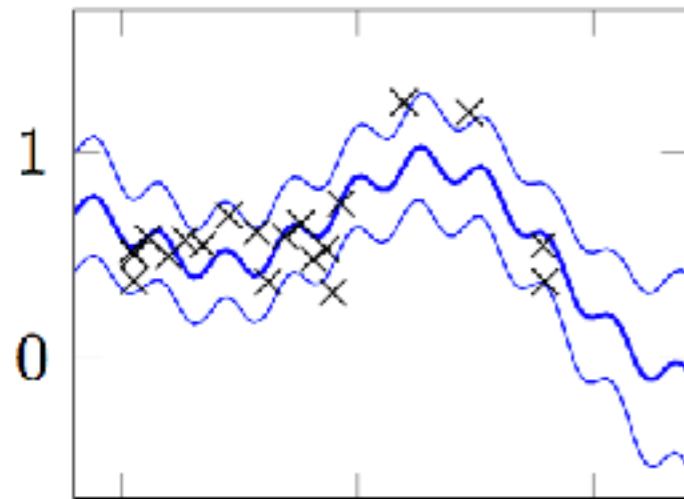


Fourier

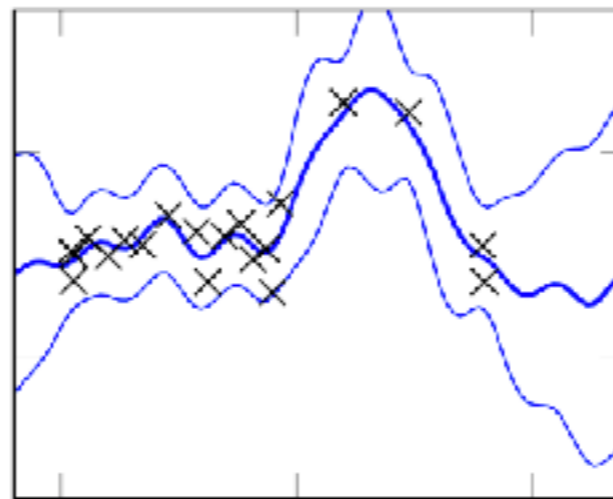
## Random Fourier features

$$k(r) \approx \tilde{k}(r) = \frac{4\pi\sigma^2}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \cos(\omega_m r)$$

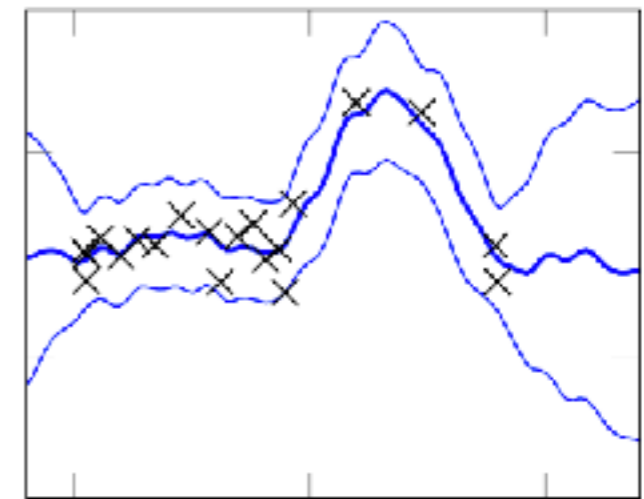
RFF (20)



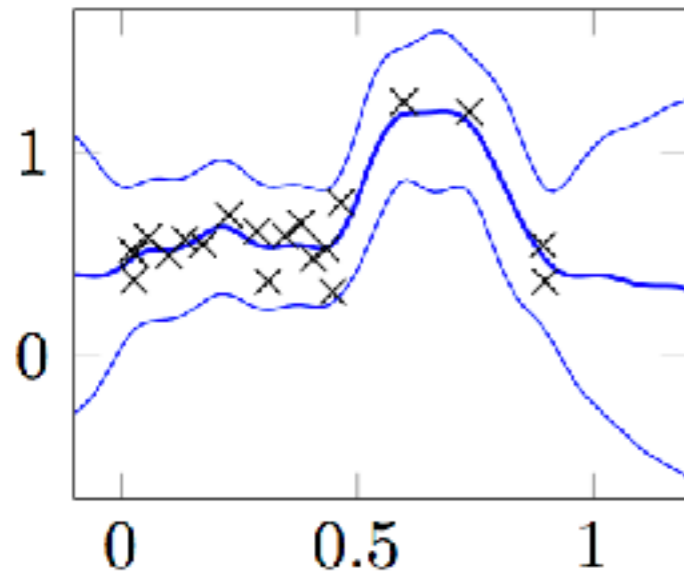
RFF (100)



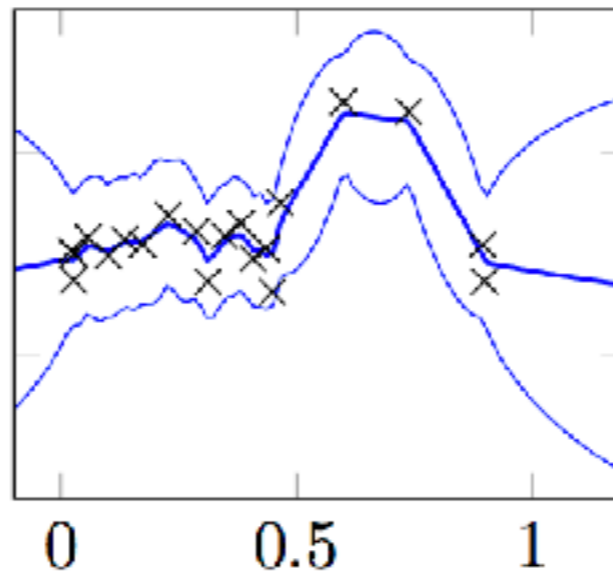
RFF (500)



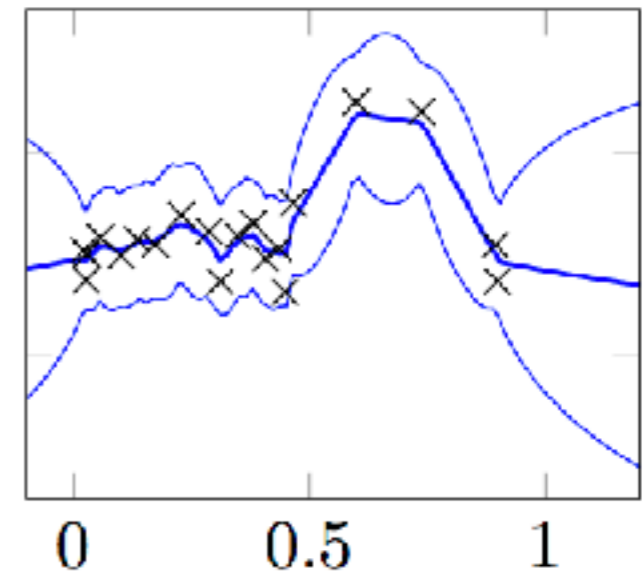
VFF (20)



VFF (100)



Full



## The trouble with Fourier features

$$u_m = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\omega_m x} f(x) dx$$

Our solution: truncate

$$u_m = \int_a^b e^{-\omega_m x} f(x) dx$$

We use RKHS inner product

$$u_m = \langle e^{-\omega_m x}, f(x) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_{[a,b]}}$$



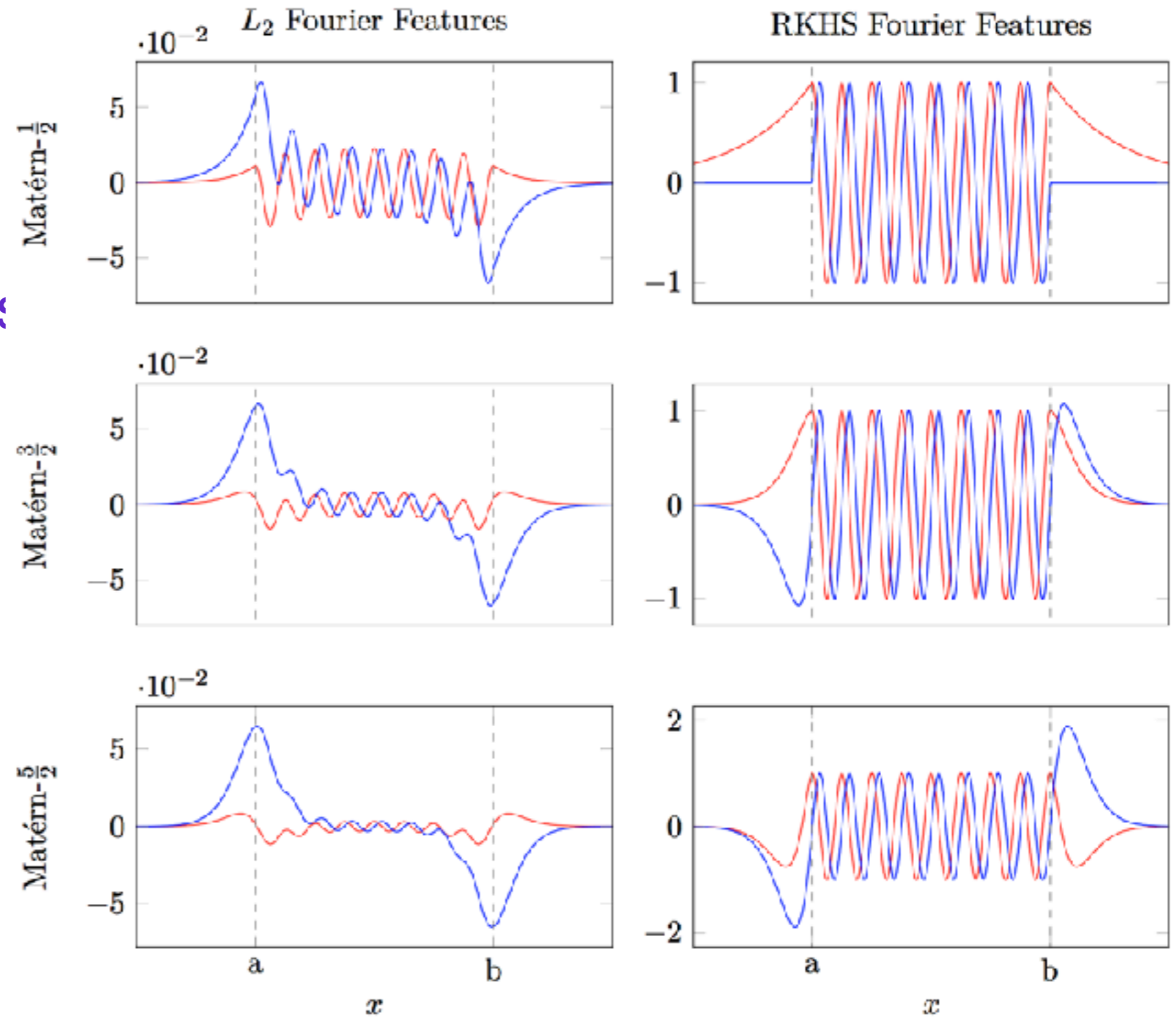
Kfu and Kuu are nice!

$$\text{cov}(f(\cdot), u_m) = \langle e^{-\omega_m x}, k(x, \cdot) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_{[a,b]}} = e^{-\omega_m x}$$

$$\text{cov}(u_m, u_{m'}) = \langle e^{-\omega_m x}, e^{-\omega_{m'} x} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_{[a,b]}} \approx \text{diag}(S(\omega_m))$$

$\text{cov}(u_m, f(\cdot))$

L2 vs RKHS features



## Beyond 1 dimension

$$k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \sum_i k_i(x_i, x'_i)$$

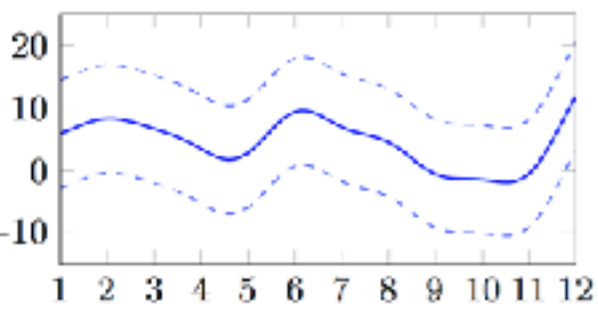
$$k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \prod_i k_i(x_i, x'_i)$$

## Additive airline results

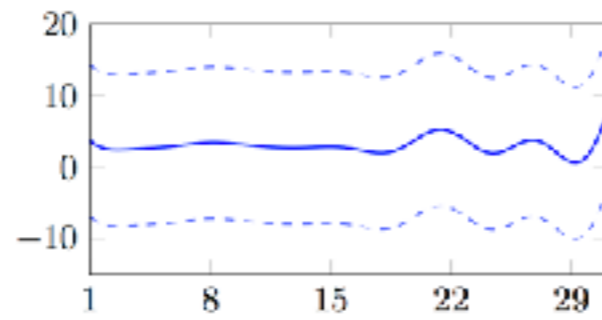
$N$	10,000		100,000		1,000,000		5,929,413	
	MSE	NLPD	MSE	NLPD	MSE	NLPD	MSE	NLPD
VFF	$0.89 \pm 0.15$	$1.362 \pm 0.091$	$0.82 \pm 0.05$	$1.319 \pm 0.030$	$0.83 \pm 0.01$	$1.326 \pm 0.008$	$0.827 \pm 0.004$	$1.324 \pm 0.003$
Full-RBF	$0.89 \pm 0.16$	$1.349 \pm 0.098$	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Full-additive	$0.89 \pm 0.16$	$1.362 \pm 0.096$	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SVIGP	$0.90 \pm 0.14$	$1.354 \pm 0.096$	$0.81 \pm 0.04$	$1.299 \pm 0.033$	$0.83 \pm 0.01$	$1.301 \pm 0.009$	$0.83 \pm 0.01$	$1.300 \pm 0.003$
String GP <sup>†</sup>	$1.03 \pm 0.10$	N/A	$0.93 \pm 0.03$	N/A	$0.93 \pm 0.01$	N/A	$0.90 \pm 0.01$	N/A
rBCM <sup>†</sup>	$1.06 \pm 0.10$	N/A	$1.04 \pm 0.04$	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Dramatically faster than competing methods! 5min vs 91 hours

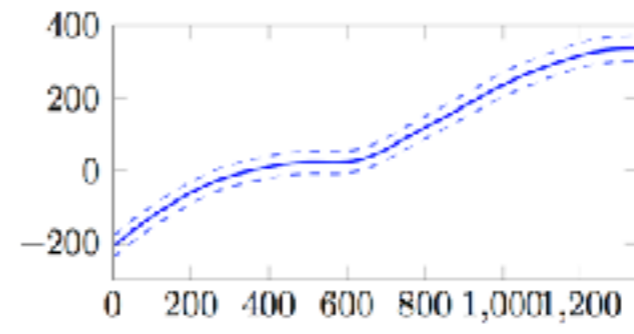
# Additive airline results



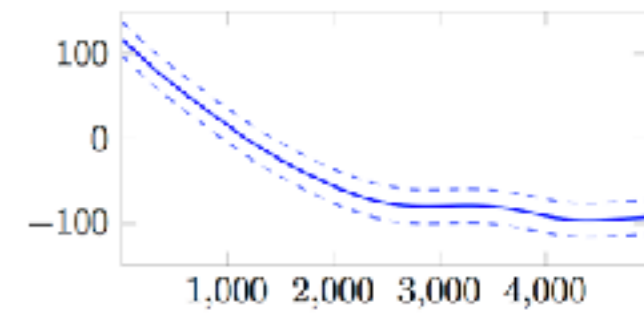
(a) Month



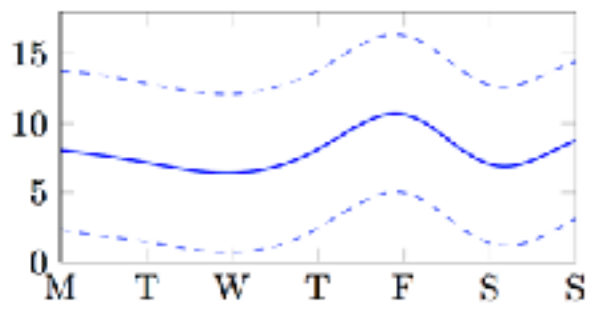
(b) Day of Month



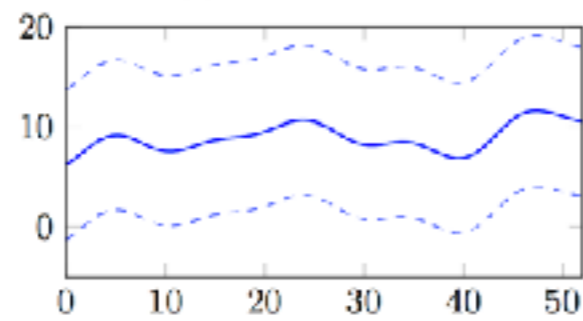
(e) Airtime (minutes)



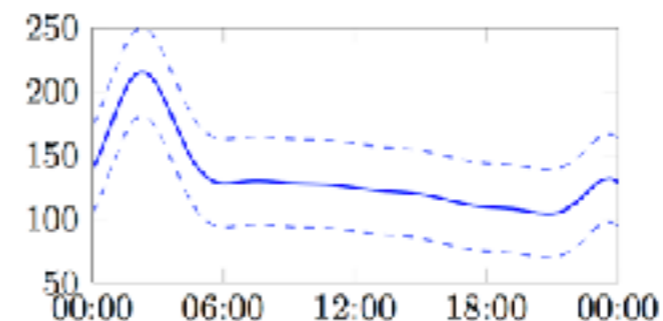
(f) Travel Distance (miles)



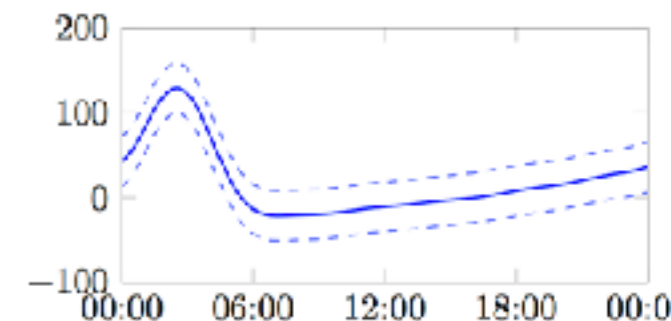
(c) Day of Week



(d) Plane Age (years)

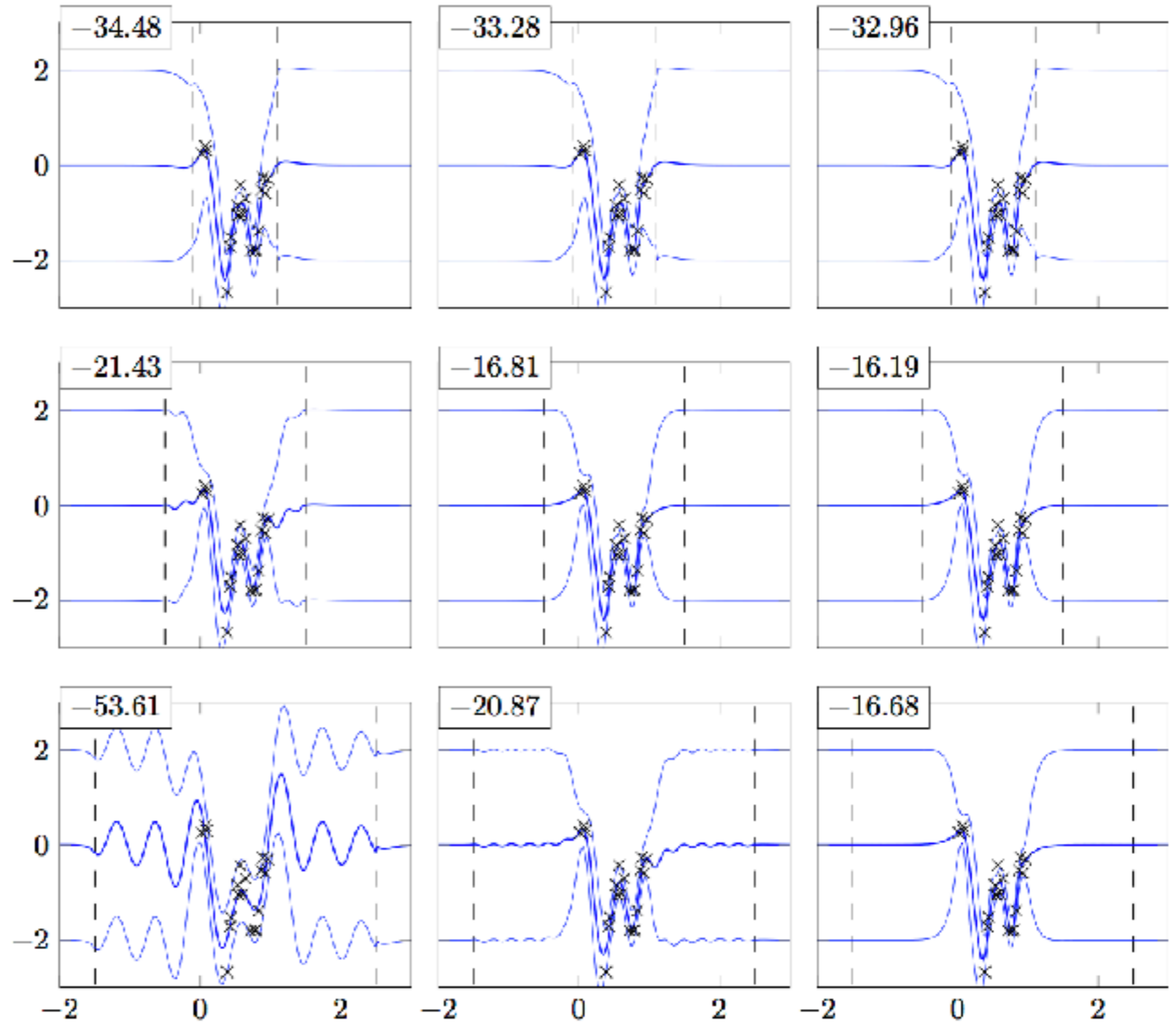


(g) Departure Time

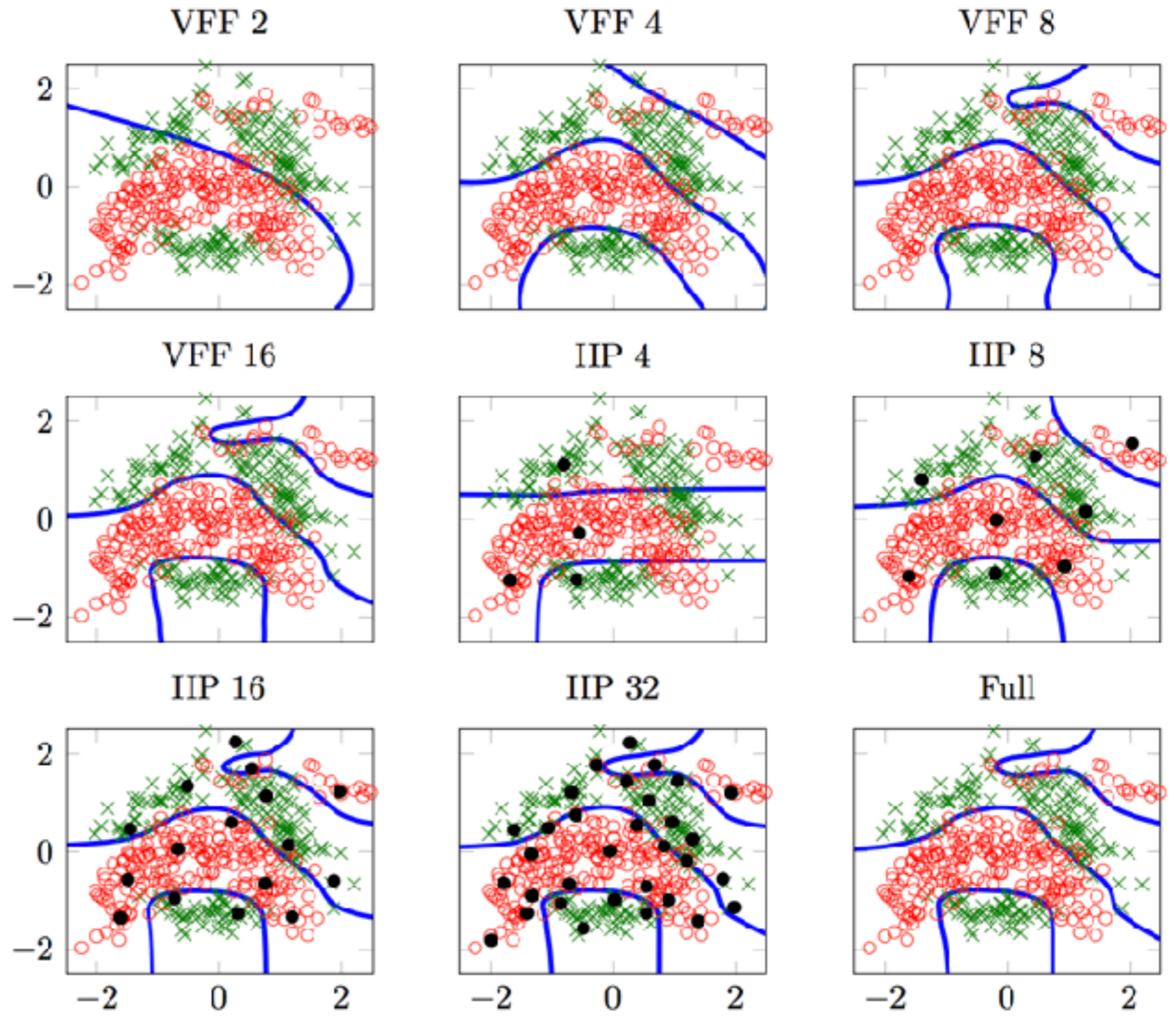


(h) Arrival Time

# Changing the limits

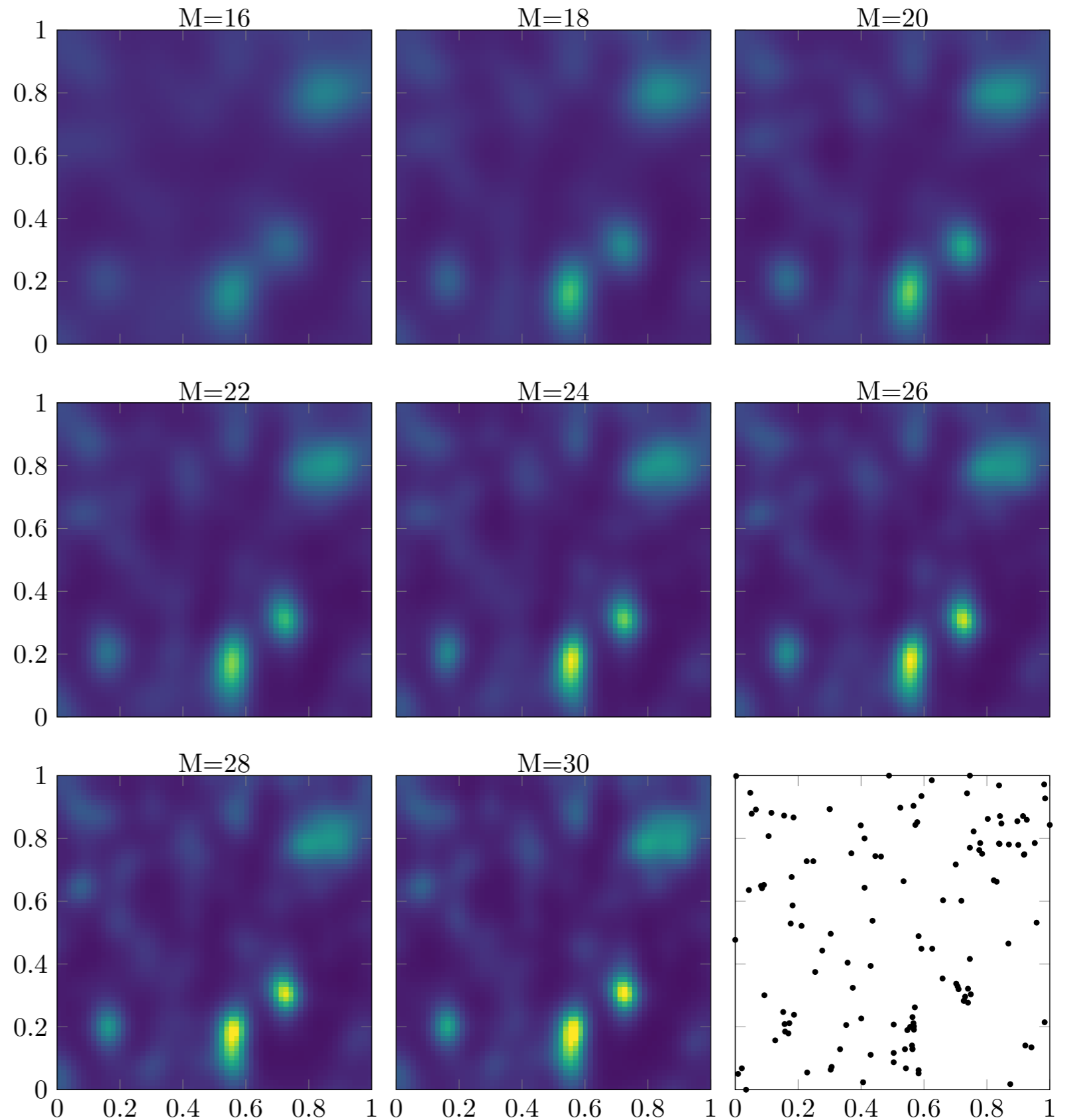


# Banana dataset



# Log Gaussian Cox processes

(with MCMC)





# Comments

- All the goodness of the variational method
- Global, not local features
- Exceptional scaling in  $N$
- Horrible scaling in  $D$  for Kronecker structures
- Additive models help scaling in  $D$ : appropriate?
- Might be good for LVMS, deeper structures with low  $D$
- NUFFT might make it even faster

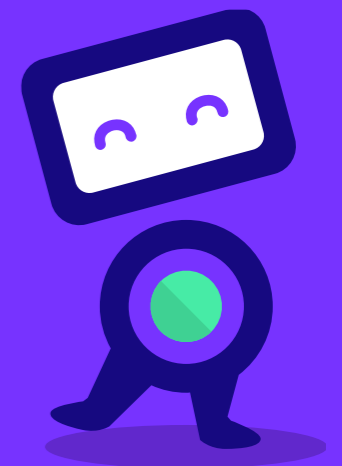
Thank you!

[github.com/jameshensman/vff](https://github.com/jameshensman/vff)

[arxiv.org/1611.06740](https://arxiv.org/1611.06740)

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