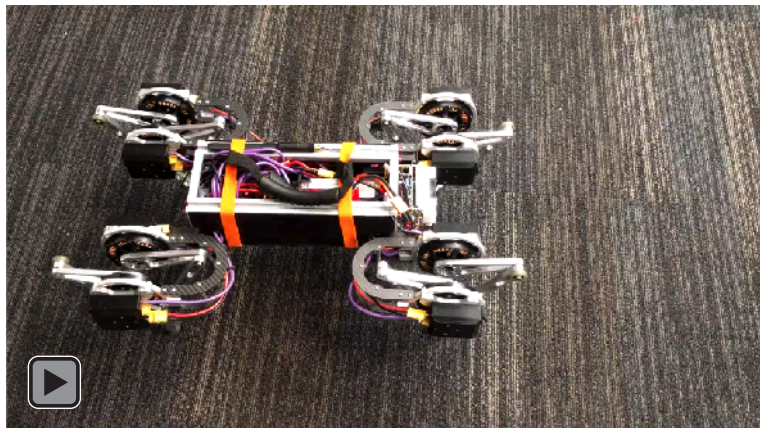


Geometrically Coupled Monte Carlo Sampling



Mark Rowland

Krzysztof Choromanski

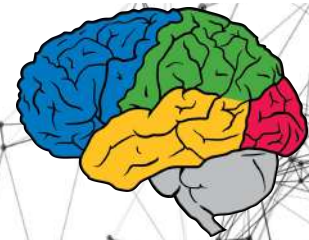
François Chalus

Aldo Pacchiano

Tamas Sarlos

Richard E. Turner

Adrian Weller



Geometrically Coupled Monte Carlo Sampling

Central goal: $\mathbb{E}_{X \sim \mu} [f(X)]$

Unbiased Monte Carlo estimation: $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f(X_i), \quad (X_i)_{i=1}^m \sim \mu$

Can we do better than i.i.d.?

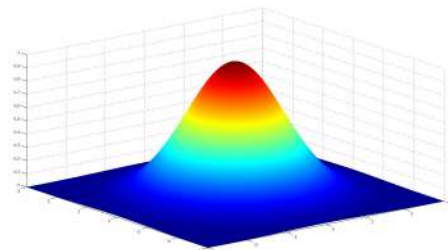
Key contribution: K -optimality. Optimise the objective below over the joint distribution of $X_{1:m}$

$$\mathbb{E}_{f \sim \text{GP}(0, K)} \left[\mathbb{E}_{X_{1:m}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m f(X_i) - \mathbb{E}_{X \sim \eta} [f(X)] \right)^2 \right] \right]$$

This leads to a multi-marginal transport problem, which is often analytically solvable.

GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mu} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g})]$$



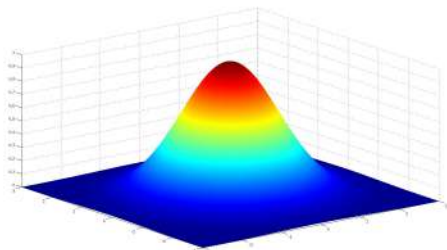
isotropic distribution

GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

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isotropic distribution

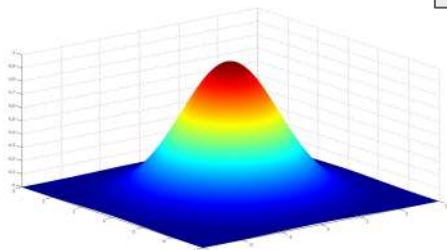


GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

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isotropic distribution

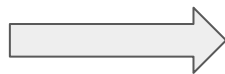
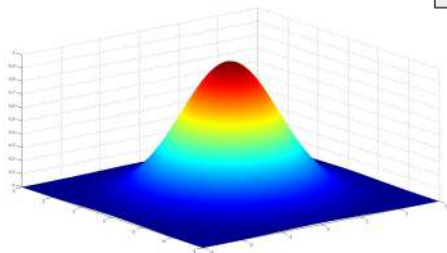


GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

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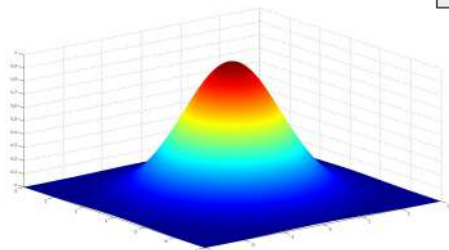
isotropic distribution



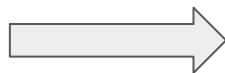
$$\hat{J}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{2k} \frac{1}{2k} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g}^i) + F_{\theta}(-\mathbf{g}^i)]$$

GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mu} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g})]$$



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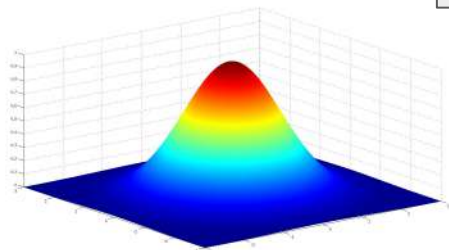
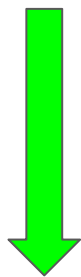


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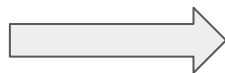
antithetic pair

GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mu} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g})]$$



isotropic distribution



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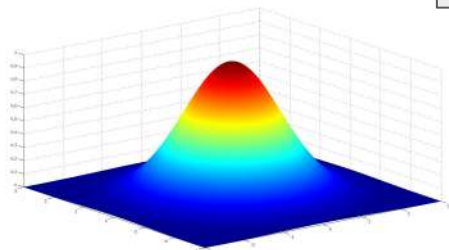
antithetic pair

Typical approach to Monte Carlo Sampling:

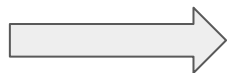
- Independent Antithetic Pairs
- Coupled Samples of Equal Lengths

GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mu} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g})]$$



isotropic distribution

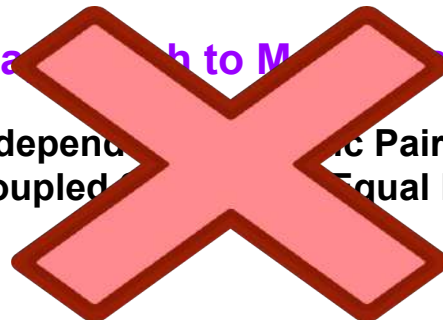


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antithetic pair

Typical approach to Monte Carlo Sampling:

- Independent Samples
- Coupled Samples

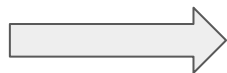
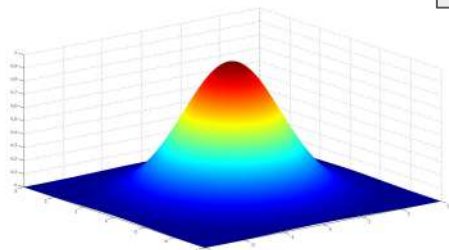


GCMC in Robotics - Policy Search - An Overview

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mu} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g})]$$



isotropic distribution

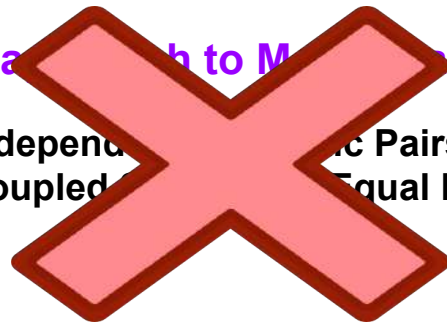


$$\hat{J}(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{2k} \frac{1}{2k} [F_{\theta}(\mathbf{g}^i) + F_{\theta}(-\mathbf{g}^i)]$$

antithetic pair

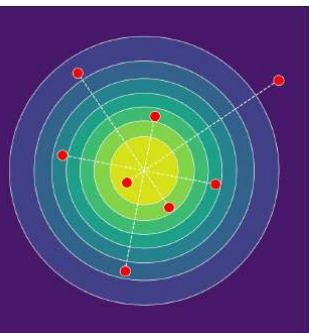
Typical approach to Monte Carlo Sampling:

- Independent Antithetic Pairs
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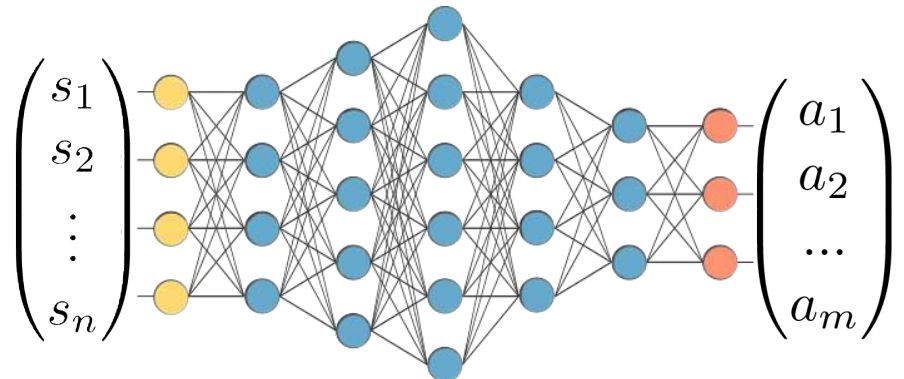


GCMC:

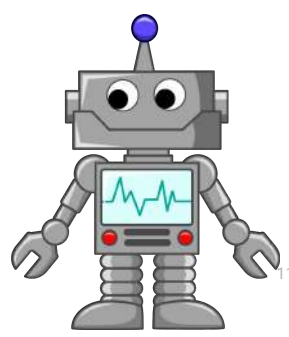
- orthogonal directions of different antithetic pairs
- correlated unequal lengths within a pair
- variance reduction



GCMC for Policy Search - Details



$$\pi : S \rightarrow A$$



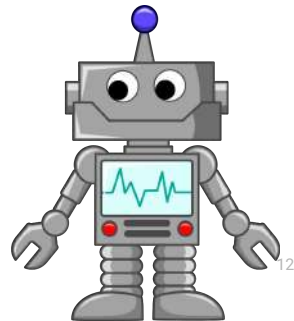
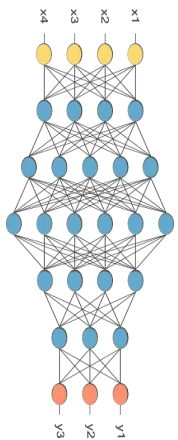
GCMC for Policy Search

$$F : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_L \end{pmatrix}$$



R_{TOTAL}



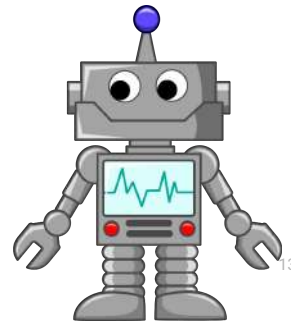
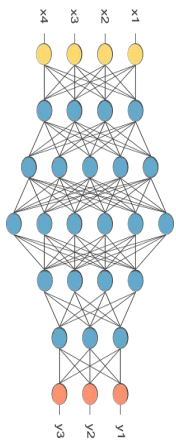
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R_{TOTAL}

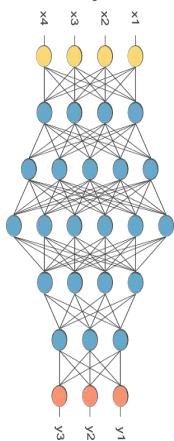
Towards smooth relaxations

$$\max_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \mathbb{E}_{\theta \sim \mu} [F(\theta)]$$

Gaussian smoothings

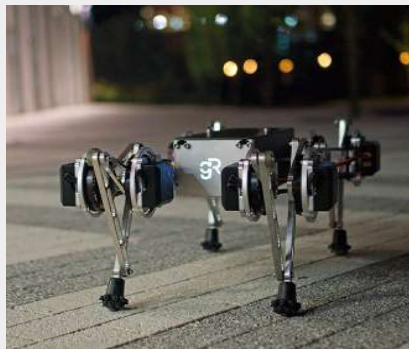
$$\max_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\phi \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2 I)} [F(\phi)]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_L \end{pmatrix}$$



GCMC for Policy Search

$$F : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



R_{TOTAL}

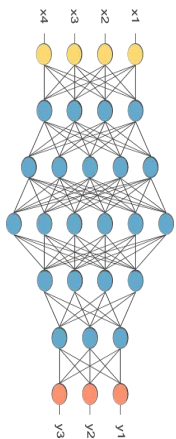
Towards smooth relaxations

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Gaussian smoothing gradient

$$\nabla J(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I}_d)} [F(\theta + \sigma \mathbf{g}) \mathbf{g}]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_L \end{pmatrix}$$



GCMC for Policy Search

$$F : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



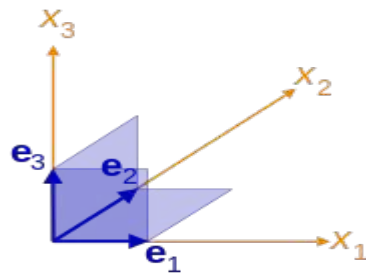
R_{TOTAL}

Towards smooth relaxations

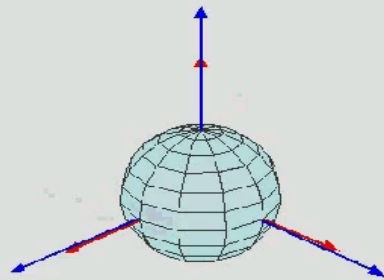
$$\max_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \mathbb{E}_{\theta \sim \mu} [F(\theta)]$$

Gaussian smoothing gradient

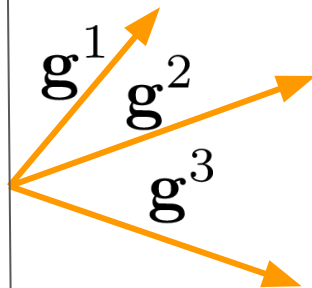
$$\nabla J(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{g} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I}_d)} [F(\theta + \sigma \mathbf{g}) \mathbf{g}]$$



$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\mathbf{G}_{\text{ort}} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{1,1}^{\text{ort}} & g_{1,2}^{\text{ort}} & \dots & g_{1,n}^{\text{ort}} \\ g_{2,1}^{\text{ort}} & g_{2,2}^{\text{ort}} & \dots & g_{2,n}^{\text{ort}} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ g_{m,1}^{\text{ort}} & g_{m,n}^{\text{ort}} & \dots & g_{m,n}^{\text{ort}} \end{pmatrix}$$

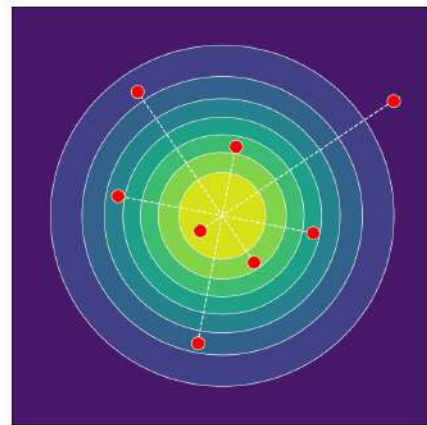


$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{1,1} & g_{1,2} & \dots & g_{1,n} \\ g_{2,1} & g_{2,2} & \dots & g_{2,n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ g_{m,1} & g_{m,n} & \dots & g_{m,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Coupled antithetic pairs for Monte Carlo gradient estimation

Baseline gradient estimator with **antithetic pairs** (Salimans et al. 2017):

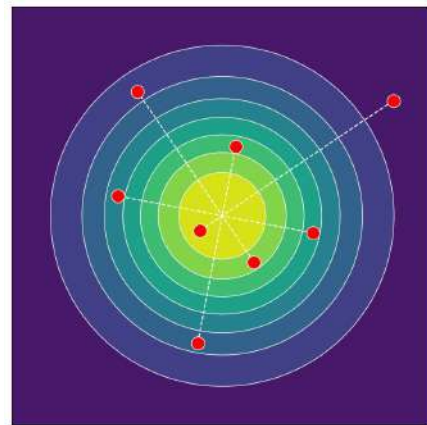
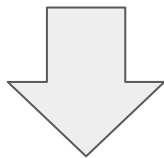
$$\hat{\nabla}_N J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2N\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^N (F(\theta + \sigma\epsilon_i)\epsilon_i - F(\theta - \sigma\epsilon_i)\epsilon_i)$$



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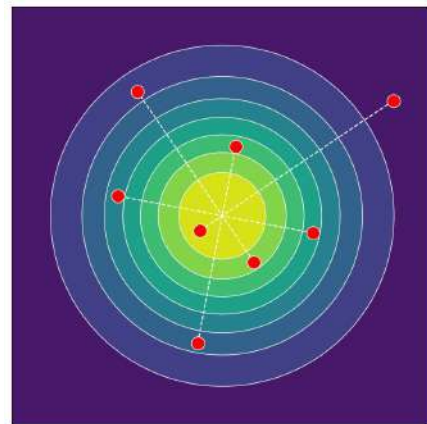
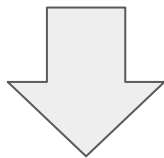
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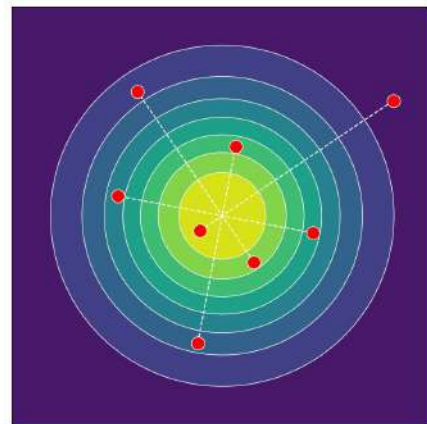
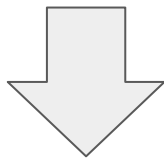
Antithetic inverse lengths coupling estimator (Rowland, Choromanski et al. 2018):

$$\hat{\nabla}_N J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2N\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^N (F(\theta + \sigma\boxed{\epsilon_i})\boxed{\epsilon_i} - F(\theta - \sigma\boxed{\epsilon'_i})\boxed{\epsilon'_i})$$

Coupled antithetic pairs for Monte Carlo gradient estimation

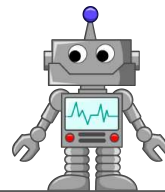
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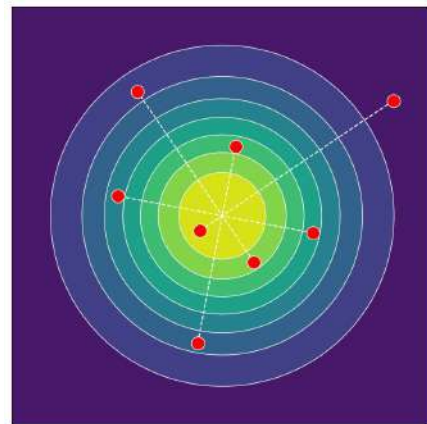
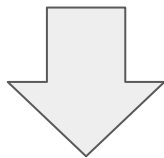


coupled lengths

Coupled antithetic pairs for Monte Carlo gradient estimation

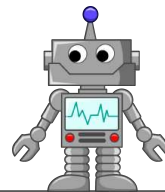
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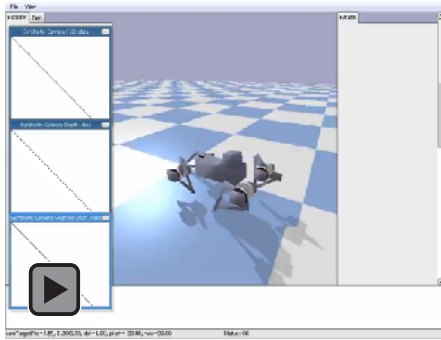
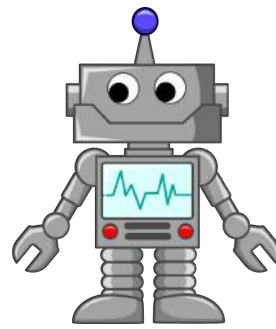
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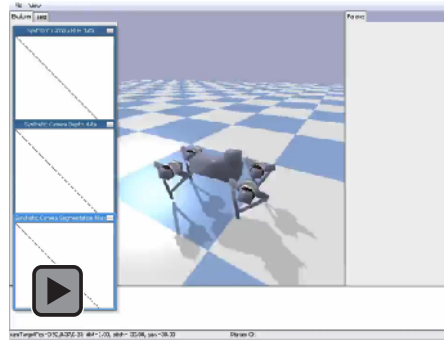
coupled lengths

$$\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I}_d) \quad \left| \quad \epsilon'_i = \epsilon_i \frac{F_{\chi(d)}^{-1}(1 - F_{\chi(d)}(\|\epsilon_i\|_2))}{\|\epsilon_i\|_2}$$

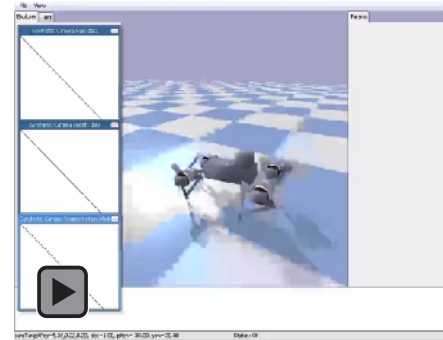
Experimental results: Minitaur Learning How to Walk with antithetic coupled samples + linear policies



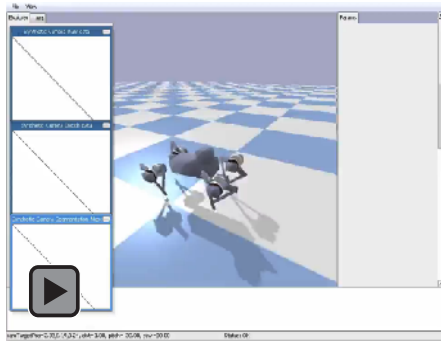
N=8



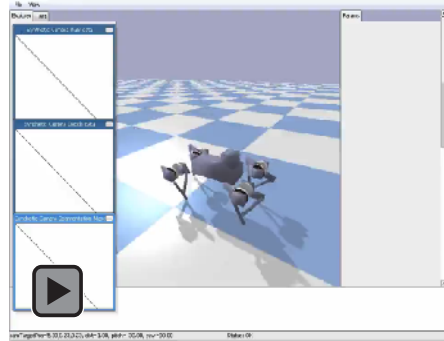
N=16



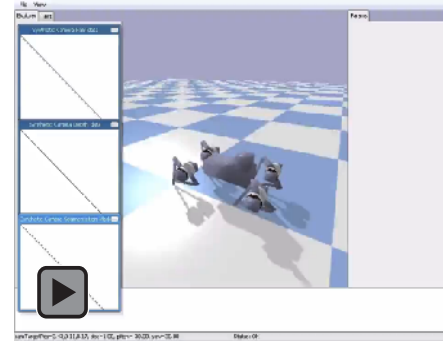
N=48



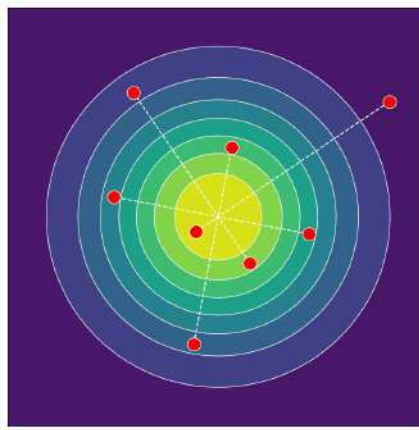
N=54



N=64



N=96



Thank you !!!

