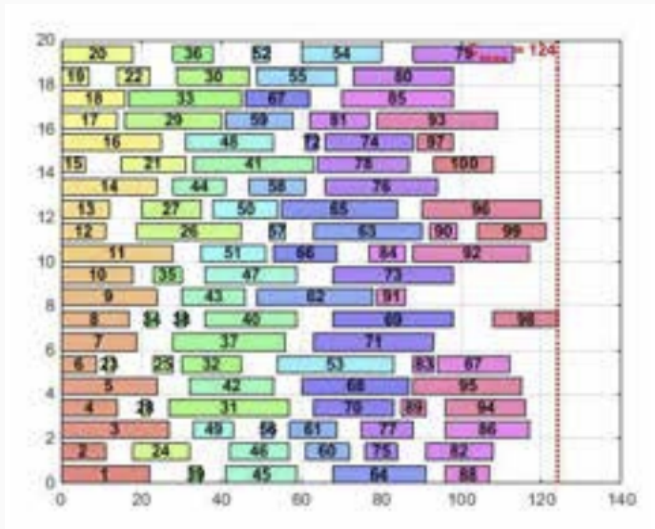


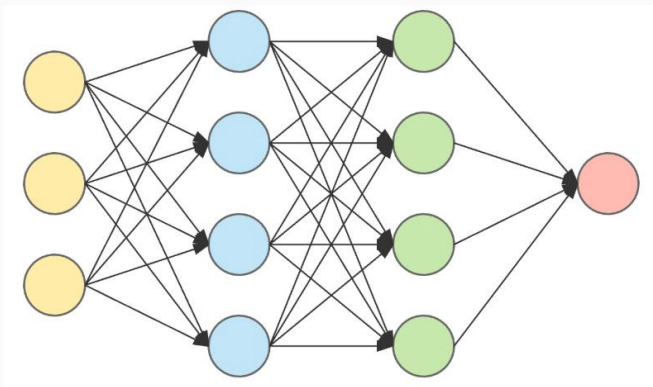
Covariance matrix adaptation evolution strategy (CMA-ES)

Mikołaj Stupiński

Zastosowania

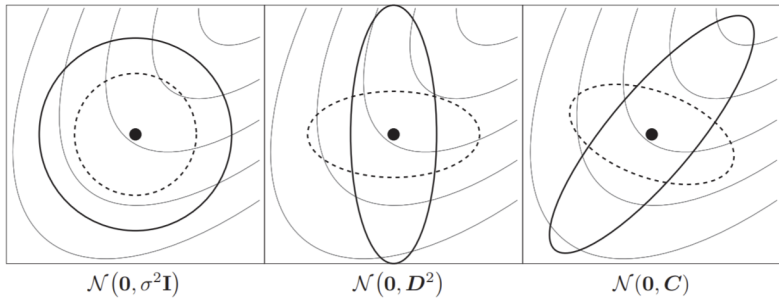


Task Scheduling Algorithm Using Covariance Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy (CMA-ES) in Cloud Computing Ghazaal Emadi et al.



CMA-ES for Hyperparameter Optimization of Deep Neural Networks Ilya Loshchilov et al.

Rozkład normalny



$$C = BD^2B^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}C^{-1} &= (BD^2B^T)^{-1} \\ &= B^T{}^{-1}D^{-2}B^{-1} \\ &= BD^{-2}B^T \\ &= B \operatorname{diag} \left(\frac{1}{d_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{d_n^2} \right) B^T.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= BD^{-1}B^T \\ &= B \operatorname{diag} \left(\frac{1}{d_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{d_n} \right) B^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}(m, C) &\sim m + \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, C) \\ &\sim m + C^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) \\ &\sim m + \underbrace{BD B^{\top}}_{\sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) \\ &\sim m + \underbrace{BD}_{\sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, D^2)} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}),\end{aligned}$$

Schemat algorytmu

initialization $m, \sigma, C = I, p_\sigma = 0, p_c = 0$;

while not terminate **do**

for $i \in \{1 \dots \lambda\}$ **do**

$x_i = \text{sample}(m, \sigma^2 C)$;

$f_i = \text{fitness}(x_i)$

end

$x_{1\dots\lambda} \leftarrow x_{s(1)\dots s(\lambda)}$;

$m' = m$;

$m \leftarrow \text{update_m}(x_1, \dots, x_\lambda)$;

$p_\sigma \leftarrow \text{update_ps}(p_\sigma, \sigma^{-1} C^{-1/2} (m - m'))$;

$p_c \leftarrow \text{update_pc}(p_c, \sigma^{-1} (m - m'), \|p_\sigma\|)$;

$C \leftarrow \text{update_c}(C, p_c, (x_1 - m')/\sigma, \dots, (x_\lambda - m')/\sigma)$;

$\sigma \leftarrow \text{update_sigma}(\sigma, \|p_\sigma\|)$;

end

return x_1

$$\mathbf{x}_k^{(g+1)} \sim \mathbf{m}^{(g)} + \sigma^{(g)} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}^{(g)}) \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, \lambda$$

Skąd wziąć $\mathbf{m}^{(g)}$, $\mathbf{C}^{(g)}$, $\sigma^{(g+1)}$?

$$\mathbf{m}^{(g+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i \mathbf{x}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)}$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i = 1, \quad w_1 \geq w_2 \geq \dots \geq w_{\mu} > 0$$

$\mathbf{x}_{i:\lambda}$ oznacza x_k o i -tej najmniejszej wartości funkcji celu

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} = \left(\frac{\|\mathbf{w}\|_1}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2} \right)^2 = \frac{\|\mathbf{w}\|_1^2}{\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2} = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} |w_i|)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i^2} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i^2}$$

Dobre założenia:

$$1 \leq \mu_{\text{eff}} \leq \mu$$

$$\mu_{\text{eff}} \approx \lambda/4$$

$$w_i \propto \mu - i + 1$$

$$m^{(g+1)} = m^{(g)} + c_m \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i \left(x_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} - m^{(g)} \right)$$

Estymacja macierzy kowariancji

$$\mathbf{C}_{\text{emp}}^{(g+1)} = \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \left(\mathbf{x}_i^{(g+1)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda} \mathbf{x}_j^{(g+1)} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_i^{(g+1)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda} \mathbf{x}_j^{(g+1)} \right)^{\top}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\lambda}^{(g+1)} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} \left(\mathbf{x}_i^{(g+1)} - \mathbf{m}^{(g)} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_i^{(g+1)} - \mathbf{m}^{(g)} \right)^{\top}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mu}^{(g+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i \left(\mathbf{x}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} - \mathbf{m}^{(g)} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} - \mathbf{m}^{(g)} \right)^{\top}$$

Estymacja macierzy kowariancji

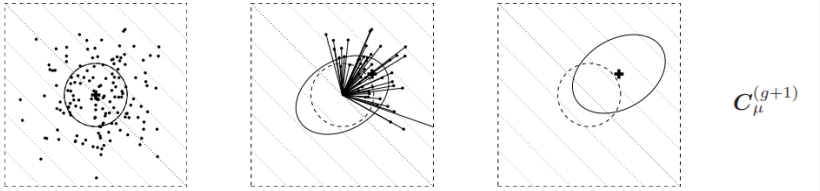
Aby $C_{\mu}^{(g+1)}$ było wiarygodnym estymatorem, wartość μ_{eff} musi być dostatecznie duża: otrzymanie wskaźnika uwarunkowania niższego niż dziesięć dla $C_{\mu}^{(g)}$ dla $f_{\text{sphere}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$, wymaga $\mu_{\text{eff}} \approx 10n$.

Zauważmy, że żeby przeszukiwanie było szybkie, to λ musi być małe. Powiedzieliśmy wcześniej, że zazwyczaj $\mu_{\text{eff}} \approx \lambda/4$, a zatem również μ_{eff} musi być małe.

Jak zatem z tego wybrnąć?

$$\mathbf{C}^{(g+1)} = \frac{1}{g+1} \sum_{i=0}^g \frac{1}{\sigma^{(i)^2}} \mathbf{C}_\mu^{(i+1)}$$

Rank- μ -Update



The CMA Evolution Strategy: A Tutorial N.Hansen

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}^{(g+1)} &= (1 - c_\mu) \mathbf{C}^{(g)} + c_\mu \frac{1}{\sigma^{(g)} 2} \mathbf{C}_\mu^{(g+1)} \\ &= (1 - c_\mu) \mathbf{C}^{(g)} + c_\mu \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} w_i \mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} \mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)\top} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} = \left(\mathbf{x}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} - \mathbf{m}^{(g)} \right) / \sigma^{(g)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{C}^{(g+1)} &= \left(1 - c_\mu \sum w_i\right) \mathbf{C}^{(g)} + c_\mu \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} w_i \mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} \mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)\top} \\ &= \mathbf{C}^{(g)1/2} \left(\mathbf{I} + c_\mu \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} w_i \left(\mathbf{z}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} \mathbf{z}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)\top} - \mathbf{I} \right) \right) \mathbf{C}^{(g)1/2} \\ &\quad c_\mu \approx \mu_{\text{eff}}/n^2 \\ &\quad \mathbf{z}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} = \mathbf{C}^{(g)-1/2} \mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(0, 1)\mathbf{y}_1 + \cdots + \mathcal{N}(0, 1)\mathbf{y}_{g_0} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{0}, \sum_{i=1}^{g_0} \mathbf{y}_i \mathbf{y}_i^\top\right)$$

$$\mathbf{C}^{(g+1)} = (1 - c_1) \mathbf{C}^{(g)} + c_1 \mathbf{y}_{g+1} \mathbf{y}_{g+1}^\top$$

$$\frac{m^{(g+1)} - m^{(g)}}{\sigma^{(g)}} + \frac{m^{(g)} - m^{(g-1)}}{\sigma^{(g-1)}} + \frac{m^{(g-1)} - m^{(g-2)}}{\sigma^{(g-2)}}$$
$$p_c^{(g+1)} = (1 - c_c) p_c^{(g)} + \sqrt{c_c(2 - c_c)} \mu_{\text{eff}} \frac{m^{(g+1)} - m^{(g)}}{\sigma^{(g)}}$$
$$p_c^{(g+1)} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C})$$
$$\mathbf{C}^{(g+1)} = (1 - c_1) \mathbf{C}^{(g)} + c_1 p_c^{(g+1)} p_c^{(g+1)\top}$$

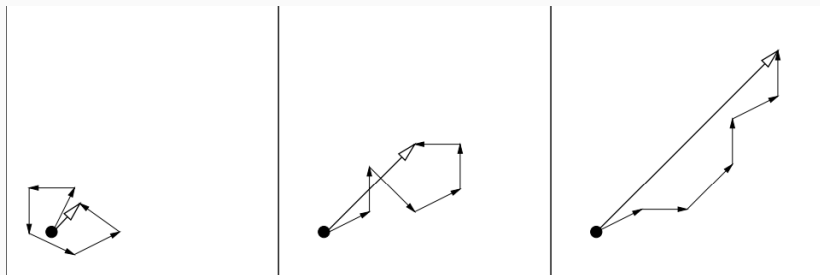
Finalne rownanie macierzy kowariancji

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}^{(g+1)} = & \underbrace{(1 - c_1 - c_\mu \sum w_j)}_{\text{can be close or equal to 0}} \mathbf{C}^{(g)} \\ & + c_1 \underbrace{\mathbf{p}_c^{(g+1)} \mathbf{p}_c^{(g+1)\top}}_{\text{rank-one update}} + c_\mu \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{\lambda} w_i \mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} \left(\mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)}\right)^\top}_{\text{rank-}\mu \text{ update}} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$c_1 \approx 2/n^2$$

$$c_\mu \approx \min(\mu_{\text{eff}}/n^2, 1 - c_1)$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} = \left(\mathbf{x}_{i:\lambda}^{(g+1)} - \mathbf{m}^{(g)}\right) / \sigma^{(g)}$$



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Cumulative step length adaptation (CSA)

$$p_{\sigma}^{(g+1)} = (1 - c_{\sigma}) p_{\sigma}^{(g)} + \sqrt{c_{\sigma} (2 - c_{\sigma})} \mu_{\text{eff}} C^{(g)-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{m^{(g+1)} - m^{(g)}}{\sigma^{(g)}}$$

$$\ln \sigma^{(g+1)} = \ln \sigma^{(g)} + \frac{c_\sigma}{d_\sigma} \left(\frac{\|p_\sigma^{(g+1)}\|}{\mathbb{E}\|\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})\|} - 1 \right)$$

$$d_\sigma \approx 1$$

$$\mathbb{E}\|\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})\| = \sqrt{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

Uzasadnienie doboru parametrów można znaleźć w *Verallgemeinerte individuelle Schrittweitenregelung in der Evolutionsstrategie* Hansen N.

$$\sigma^{(g+1)} = \sigma^{(g)} \exp \left(\frac{c_\sigma}{d_\sigma} \left(\frac{\|p_\sigma^{(g+1)}\|}{\mathbb{E}\|\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})\|} - 1 \right) \right)$$

Finalny algorytm

initialization $m, \sigma, C = I, p_\sigma = 0, p_c = 0$;

while not terminate **do**

for $i \in \{1 \dots \lambda\}$ **do**

$x_i = \text{sample}(m, \sigma^2 C)$;

$f_i = \text{fitness}(x_i)$

end

$x_{1 \dots \lambda} \leftarrow X_{s(1) \dots s(\lambda)}$;

$m' = m$;

$m \leftarrow \text{update_m}(x_1, \dots, x_\lambda)$;

$p_\sigma \leftarrow \text{update_ps}(p_\sigma, \sigma^{-1} C^{-1/2} (m - m'))$;

$p_c \leftarrow \text{update_pc}(p_c, \sigma^{-1} (m - m'), \|p_\sigma\|)$;

$C \leftarrow \text{update_c}(C, p_c, (x_1 - m')/\sigma, \dots, (x_\lambda - m')/\sigma)$;

$\sigma \leftarrow \text{update_sigma}(\sigma, \|p_\sigma\|)$;

end

return x_1

Przebieg algorytmu

