## LITE : Efficiently Estimating Gaussian Probability of Maximality



 $10^{1}$ 

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earning &

#### expel

 $10^{2}$  $10^{3}$  $10^{4}$ domain size  $|\mathcal{X}|$ 

 $10^{5}$ 



### Contributions

# in accuracy and runtime.



- By adopting an *independence assumption* on the Gaussian entries, we simplify to a onedimensional integral.
- 2. To avoid costly numerical integration, we approximate the integrand, which is a CDF, with the CDF of a standard normal and fit  $m_{\chi}$  and  $s_{\chi}$ .

$$\tilde{p}_{x} = \mathbb{P}[\tilde{F}_{z} \leq \tilde{F}_{x} \ \forall z \neq x] = \mathbb{E} \prod_{z \neq x} \mathbb{P}[\tilde{F}_{z} \leq \tilde{F}_{x} \mid \tilde{F}_{x}].$$
(1)  
$$\approx \mathbb{E}\Phi\left(\frac{\tilde{F}_{x} - m_{x}}{s_{x}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{\mu_{F_{x}} - m_{x}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{F_{x}}^{2} + s_{x}^{2}}}\right)$$
(2)

A-LITE uses quartile matching to fit the free

### **Theoretical Insights**

**Proposition 4.** Define the variational objective

$$\mathcal{W}(p) := \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_x \cdot \left( \mu_{F_x} + \underbrace{\sqrt{2\tilde{I}(p_x)} \cdot \sigma_{F_x}}_{exploration \ bonus} \right), \quad (5)$$

with the quasi-surprisal  $I(u) := (\phi(\Phi^{-1}(u))/u)^2/2$ . Then the maximizer of  $\mathcal{W}$  among elements of the probability simplex is given by F-LITE, i.e., by q with

parameters  $m_{\gamma}$  and  $s_{\gamma}$ .

• F-LITE sets  $s_{x} = 0$  (extreme-value theorem) and uses the normalization condition to find  $m_{\chi} = \kappa^*$ .



	Synthetic Distributions	1-dim GP	2-dim GP(E.2)	DropWave $(E.3)$	Quadcopter
EST	$11.54\pm0.20$	$45.6 \pm 2.7$	$15.1 \pm 1.2$	$5.17\pm0.64$	$14.3 \pm 2.0$
VAPOR	$9.89\pm0.11$	$37.0\pm2.0$	$15.7\pm1.0$	$5.70\pm0.72$	$17.2 \pm 2.5$
F-LITE (ours)	$4.65\pm0.08$	$13.7 \pm 1.0$	$10.9\pm0.7$	$4.87 \pm 0.60$	$11.1 \pm 1.4$
A-LITE (ours)	$3.76 \pm 0.06$	$14.1 \pm 1.0$	$7.5 \pm 0.5$	$4.32 \pm 0.53$	$8.7 \pm 0.9$
INDEP. ASSUM.	$0.00 \pm 0.00$	$6.7 \pm 0.4$	$6.6 \pm 0.2$	$3.85\pm0.54$	$9.0 \pm 1.0$