

Kernel Thinning



Raaz Divedi
raaz.rsk@berkeley.edu
Berkeley | EECS



Lester Mackey
lmackey@microsoft.com
Microsoft Research

pip install kernelthinning
[GitHub](https://github.com/rzrsk/kernel_thinning)
[arXiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.05842)
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.05842>

Motivation: MCMC Thinning

- Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC): Workhorse for approximating intractable expectations with asymptotically exact averages

$$\mathbb{P}^* f := \int f(x) d\mathbb{P}^*(x) \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) =: \mathbb{P}_n f \text{ for } x_i\text{'s from Markov Chain}$$

- Samples thinned to minimize computation for downstream function evaluations--but the integration error worsens with fewer samples

Standard Thinning: Can not thin too much



Standard thinning guarantee

$$\sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} |\mathbb{P}_{in} f - \mathbb{P}_{out} f| \lesssim \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}$$

Monte Carlo guarantee:
(Input = n iid or fast mixing
MCMC points)

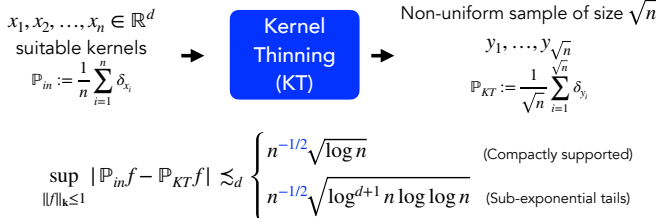
$$\sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} |\mathbb{P}_{in} f - \mathbb{P}^* f| \lesssim \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$$

m has to be a constant for not losing $n^{-1/2}$ accuracy after thinning

How can we *provably and practically compress much more* while keeping good accuracy?

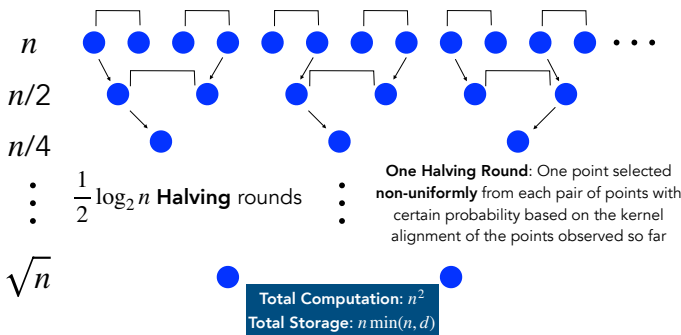
Via **Kernel Thinning!**

Kernel Thinning: \sqrt{n} points with $n^{-1/2}$ error



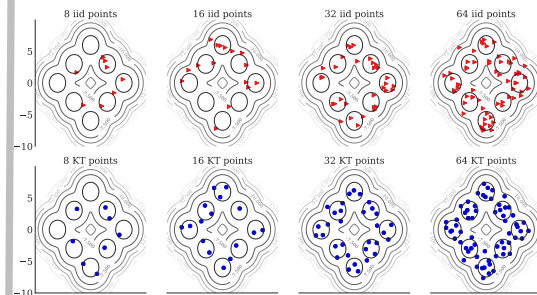
- Significantly superior to $n^{-1/4}$ rates from Standard- \sqrt{n} Thinning
- In fact, nearly minimax integration error in many settings
- Quasi Monte Carlo like guarantees, but KT guarantees apply to non-uniform targets with unbounded support
- Only kernel evaluations required to implement the algorithm

Kernel Thinning Algorithm

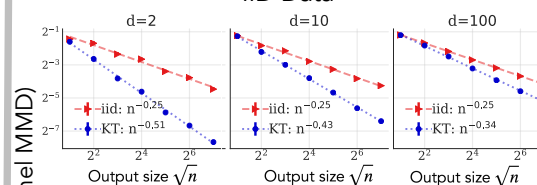


Kernel Thinning in Action

Mixture of Gaussian Data



IID Data



MCMC Data

