

LANGEVIN AND ADAPTIVE LANGEVIN ALGORITHMS FOR SAMPLING AND OPTIMISATION IN MACHINE LEARNING

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I will discuss the use of various dynamics models in machine learning (ML) applications. ML applications are characterised by high dimensional parameter spaces, complicated potentials and gradient noise due to subsampling. I will discuss the convergence of Langevin [1,2] and adaptive Langevin [3] algorithms for sampling in both clean and noisy gradient settings. Moreover, I will explore the zero-temperature limit of adaptive Langevin dynamics which provides a powerful new framework for optimisation [4].

- [1]. B. Leimkuhler, D. Paulin, P. Whalley, Contraction and Convergence Rates for Discretized Kinetic Langevin Dynamics, *SIAM J. Numerical Analysis*, to appear, 2024,
- [2] B. Leimkuhler, D. Paulin, P. Whalley, Contraction Rate Estimates of Stochastic Gradient Kinetic Langevin Integrators, *arXiv:2306.08592*, 2024.
- [3] B. Leimkuhler, M. Sachs and G. Stoltz, Hypocoercivity Properties of Adaptive Langevin Dynamics, *SIAM J. Ap. Maths* 80, 3: 1197-1222, 2020.
- [4] A. Karoni, B. Leimkuhler, G. Stoltz, Friction-adaptive descent: a family of dynamics-based optimization methods, *J. Comput. Dyn.* 10, 4: 450-484, 2023.