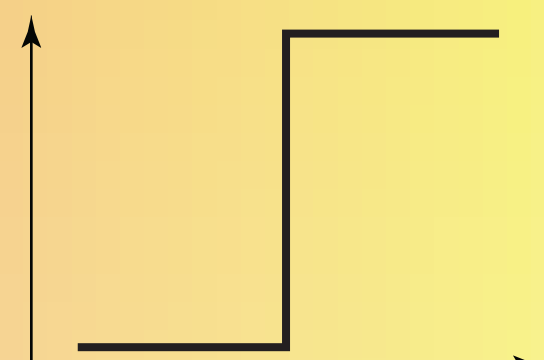


## The Problem

- Many programs are not differentiable



$$\frac{\partial f(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

non-differentiable languages

discontinuous integrands

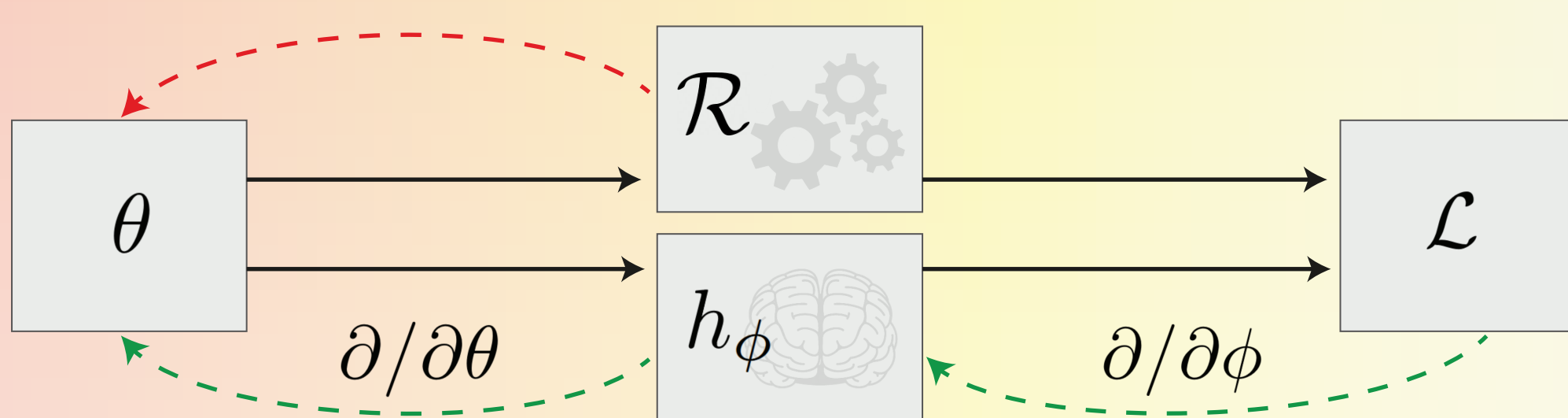
zero gradients or plateaus

- Specific solutions:** don't scale across apps  
e.g., what if we want to differentiate through Blender?

- DFO algorithms:** don't scale w.r.t. dimensionality  
e.g., what if we want to optimize a triangle mesh?

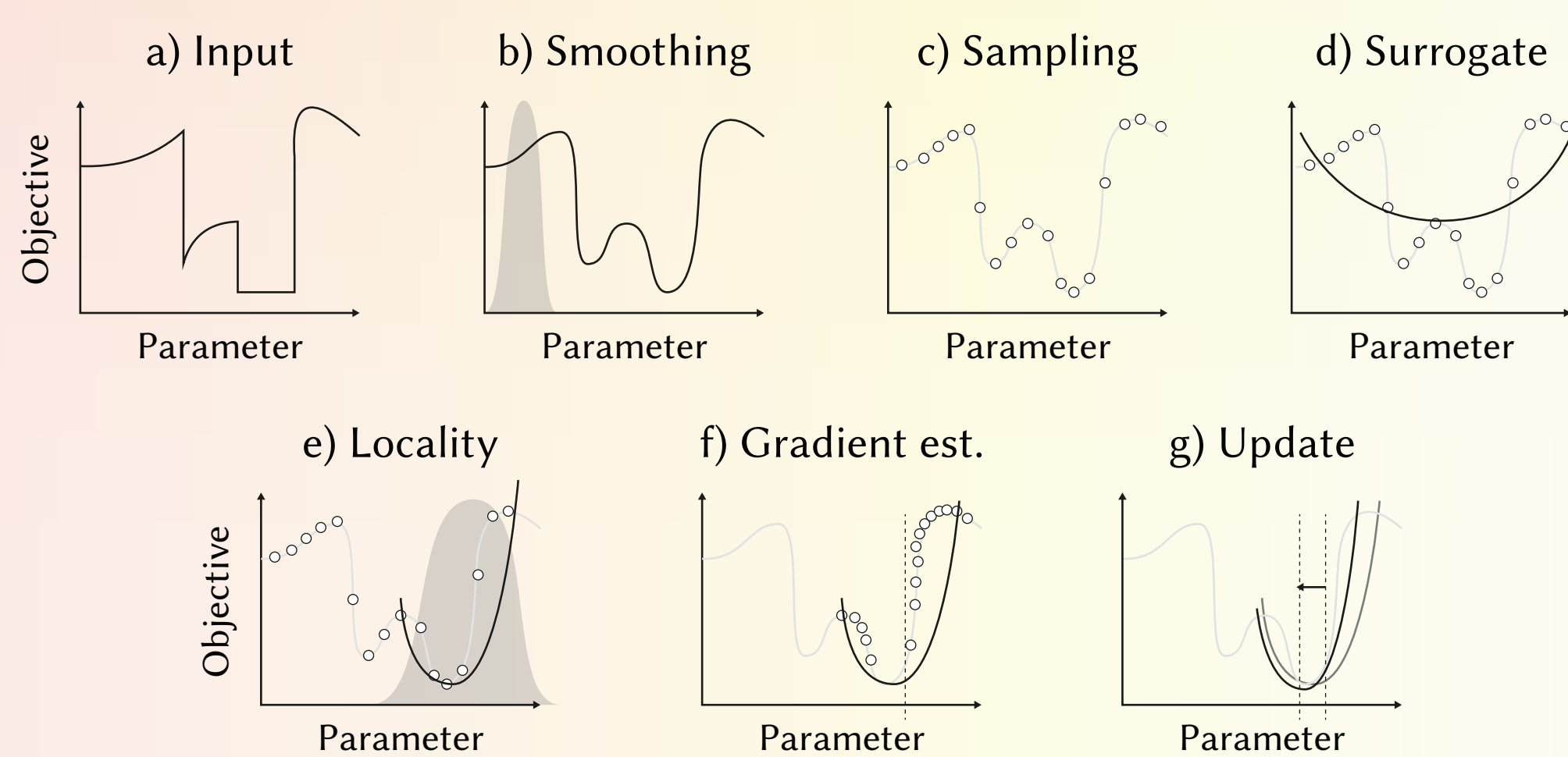
## Our Solution: ZeroGrads

- We cannot **compute** the loss, but we can **sample** it!
- Fit a function** to the samples: surrogate loss
- Surrogate loss: **analytical gradients**

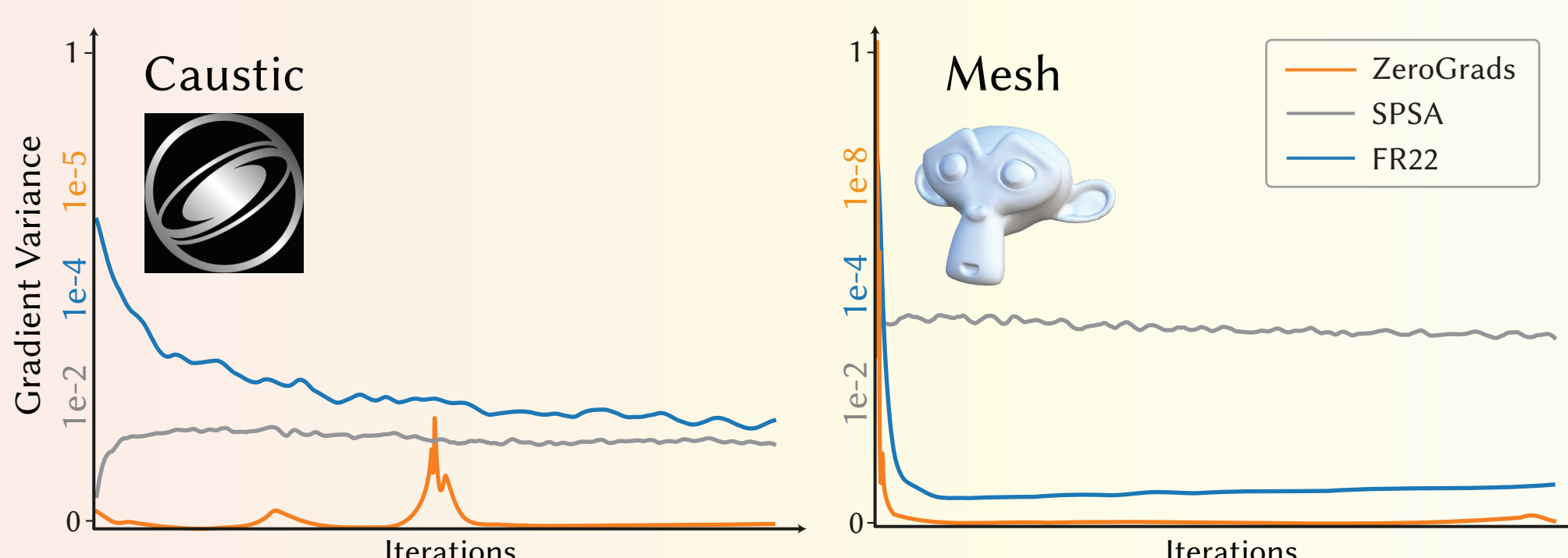


The original loss might be...

- ... discontinuous: **smoothing**
- ... in large parts irrelevant: **locality**



- Surrogate learning: **self-supervised, on-the-fly**
- Surrogate function: **neural network**
- Network hysteresis: **smooth gradients** over time

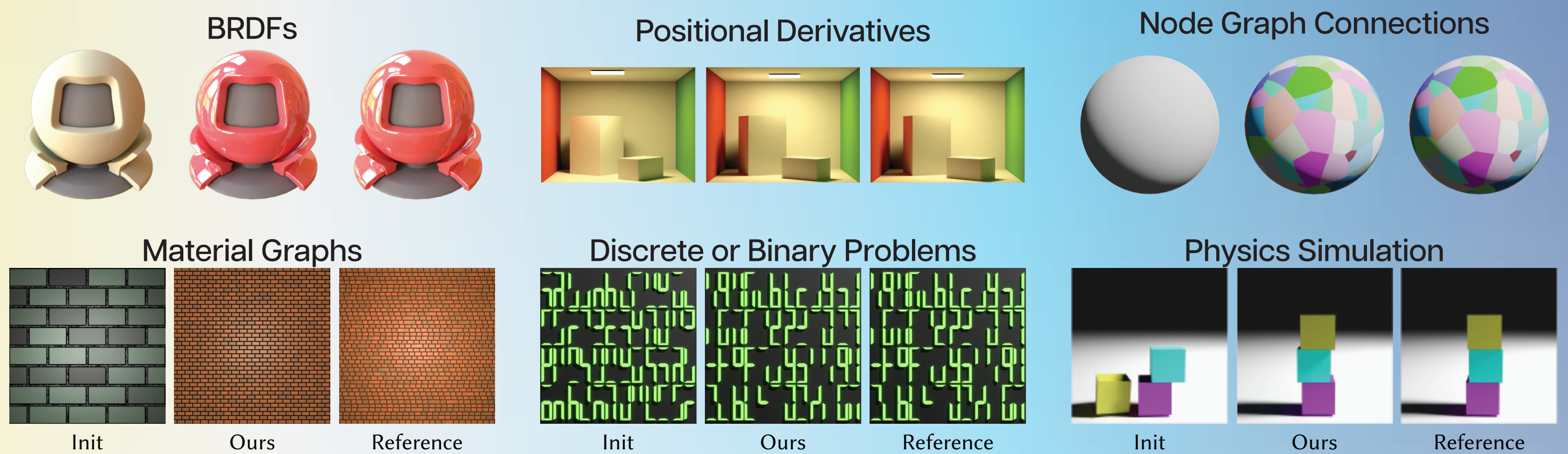


## Acknowledgements

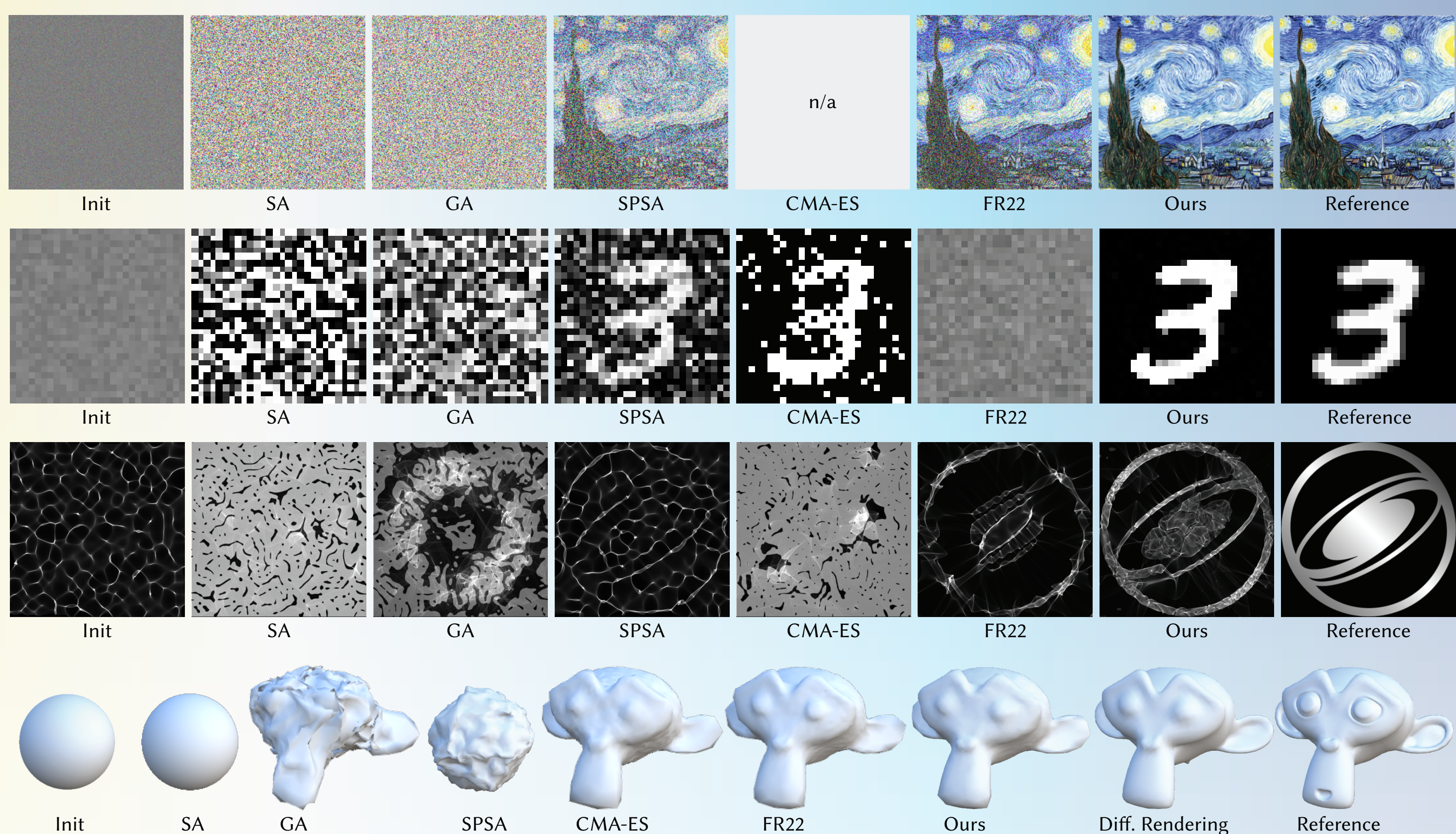
We thank the anonymous reviewers for their helpful feedback. We further thank Meta Reality Labs for their generous support over the years. MF is a recipient of the Rabin Ezra Scholarship.

## Results - ZeroGrads can ...

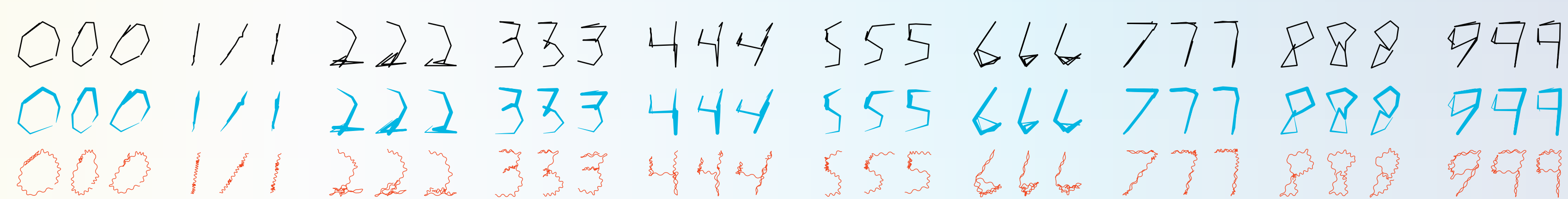
... optimize **arbitrary forward models:**



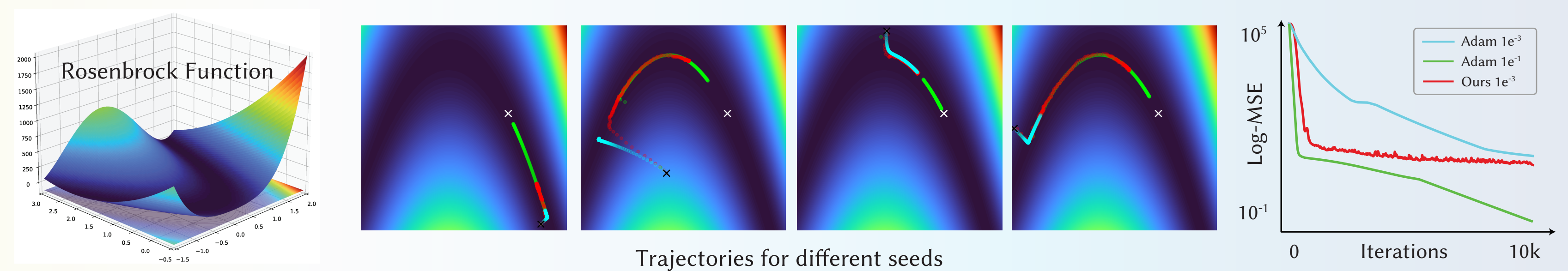
... scale to **higher-dimensional problems:**



... train a **generative model** on a **non-differentiable task:**



... sometimes even **outperform Adam:**



## Caveats & Limitations

- Higher-dimensional problems: require more samples, longer runtime
- No convergence guarantees: loss landscape might be too complex
- "No free lunch": if GD cannot work, ZeroGrads will not work either

