

On the Interplay of Priors and Overparametrization in Bayesian Neural Network Posteriors

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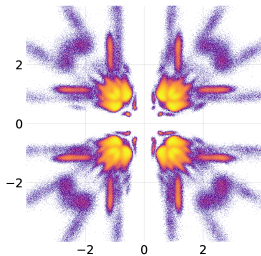
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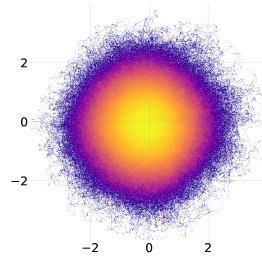
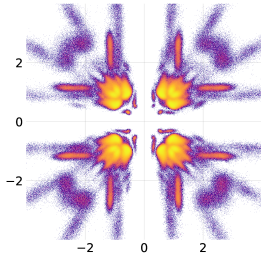
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BNN Posteriors are Hard!

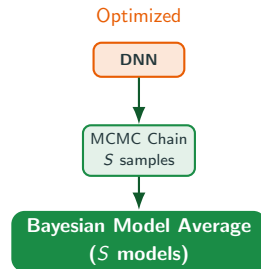


BNN Posteriors are Hard!



Setup:

- $p(\mathbf{w} \mid \mathcal{D}) \propto p(\mathcal{D} \mid \mathbf{w})p(\mathbf{w})$.
- Gaussian prior on weights $p(\mathbf{w}) \propto \exp(-\lambda R(\|\mathbf{w}\|_2^2))$.

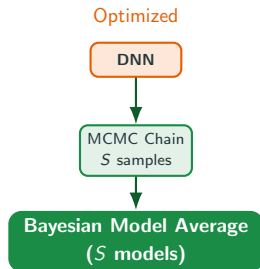


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Scope:

- Whenever likelihood has symmetries/flat directions, the prior determines how posterior mass is distributed.
 - Different priors therefore induce different forms of **symmetry breaking**.
- ⇒ Our paper: Analyze interplay specifically for the **Gaussian isotropic prior**.



- Full posterior characterization is intractable
⇒ study local posterior geometry
- Restrict attention to high-likelihood/minimum-norm regions

Within a hidden layer

Analyze

additive overparametrization.

One neuron contribution can be reallocated across many copies.

Across layers

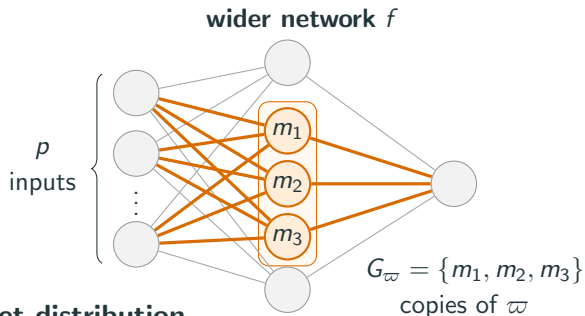
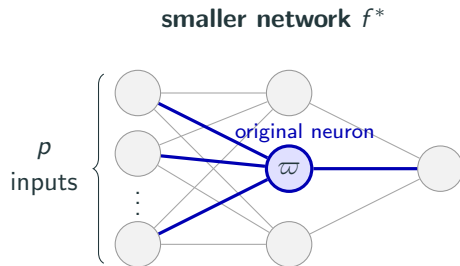
Analyze

multiplicative overparametrization.

Rescaling adjacent layers can preserve the represented function.

Additive Overparametrization: Assignment Map

If one essential neuron's "work" is shared among $|G_{\varpi}|$ redundant neurons, how does the prior distribute that work in the Bayesian posterior?



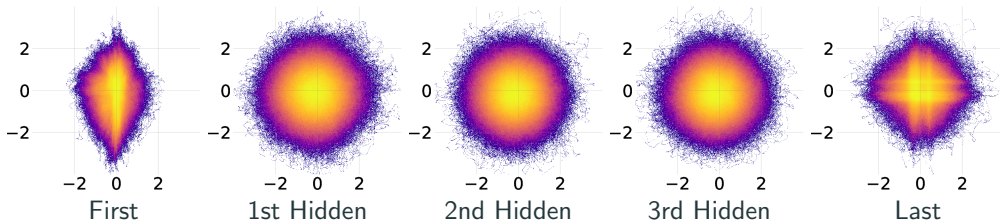
- Reallocation coefficients follow **Dirichlet distribution**.
- Dependence on incoming weights p of a given neuron:
Larger p means more concentration around equal-norm-split.

Multiplicative Overparametrization: Layerwise Balancedness

How does the prior distribute mass multiplicatively across different layers?

⇒ punishes unequal norms across adjacent factors.

$$\tau_l^{-2} \mathbb{E}_\pi[\|\mathbf{W}_l\|_F^2] - \tau_{l+1}^{-2} \mathbb{E}_\pi[\|\mathbf{W}_{l+1}\|_F^2] = d_l - d_{l+1}.$$



Thank you!



Let's continue the discussion!

Come by our poster today at 3pm,
poster #182!

Contact: J.Kobialka@lmu.de

Thank you for your attention, see you this afternoon!