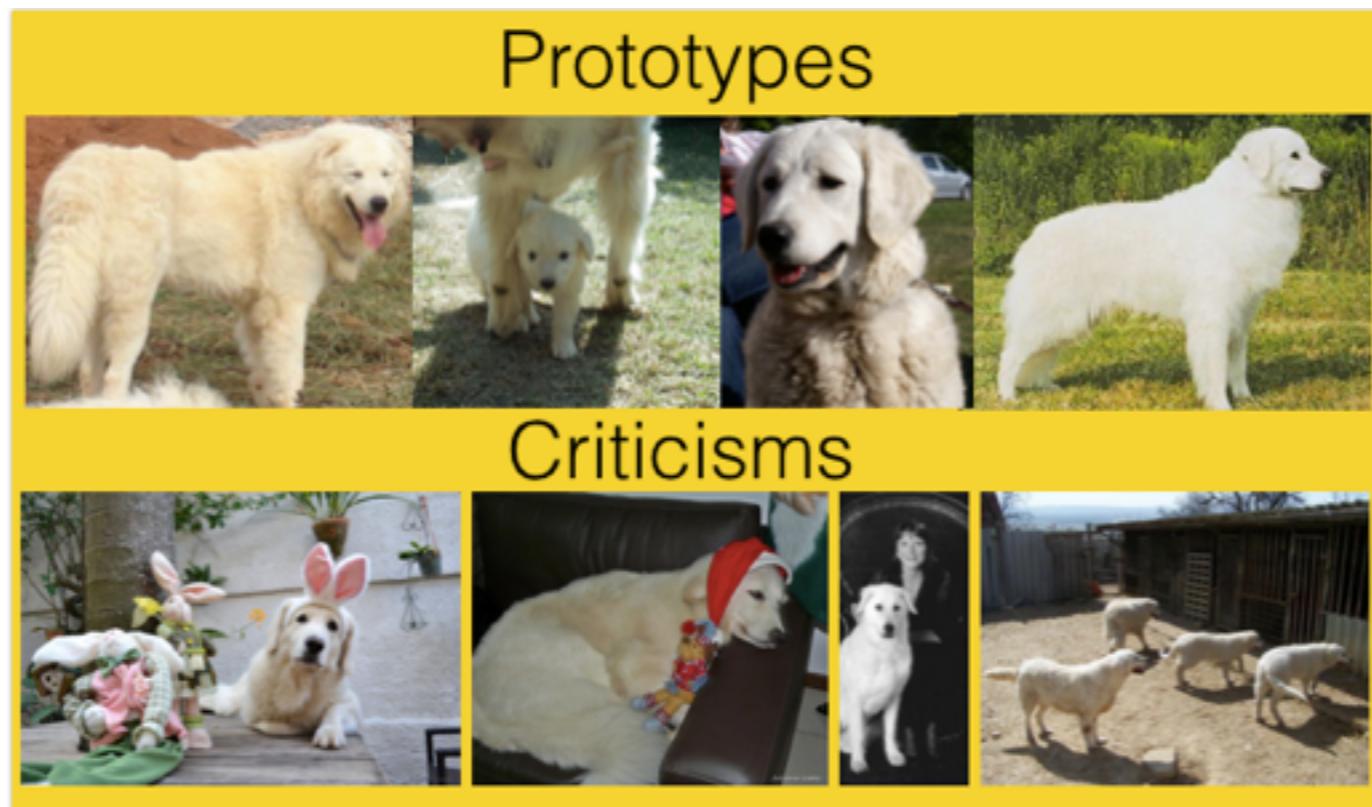


Examples are not Enough, Learn to Criticize!

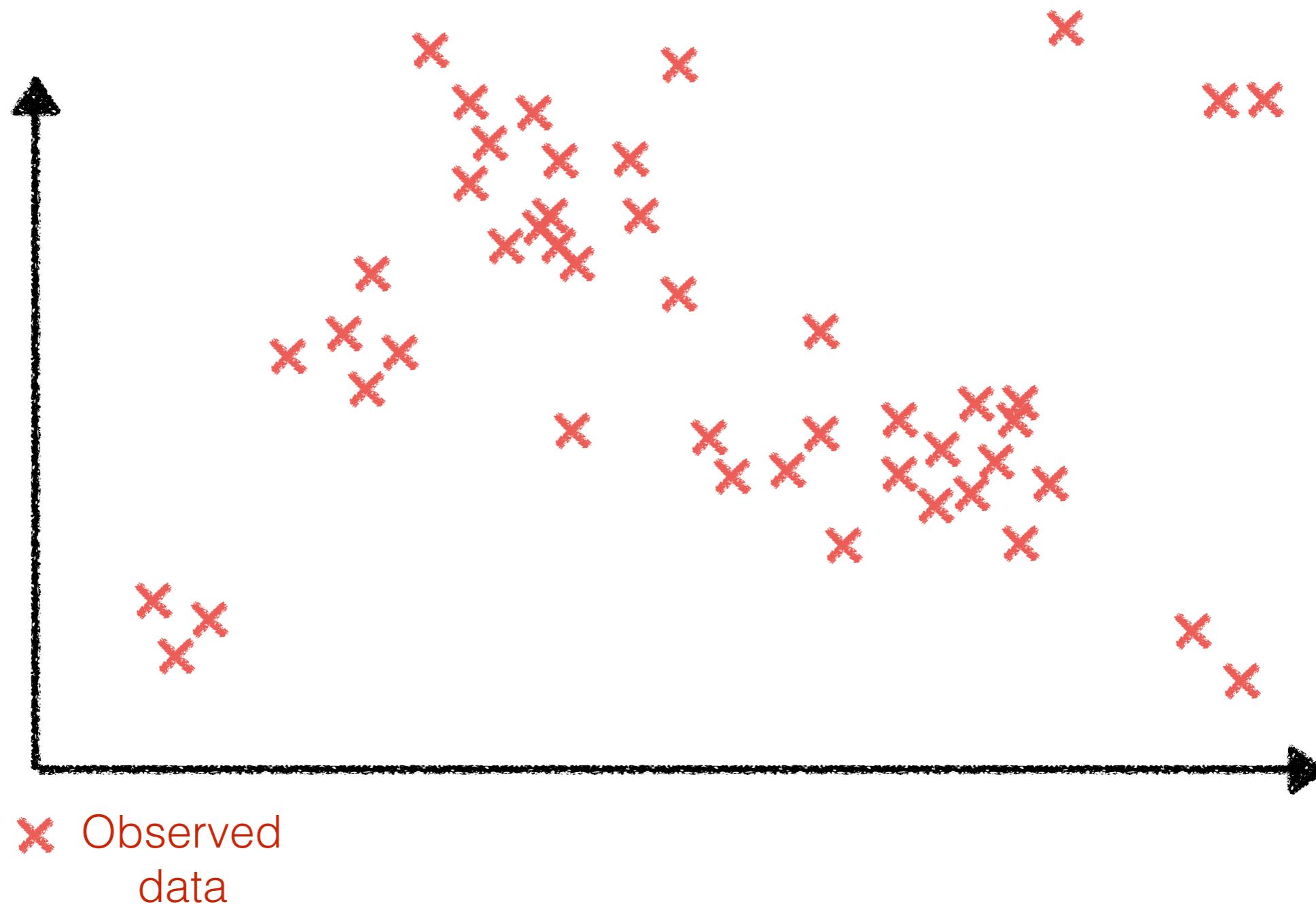
Criticism for Interpretability

Been Kim, Rajiv Khanna, Oluwasanmi Koyejo

*all authors contributed equally



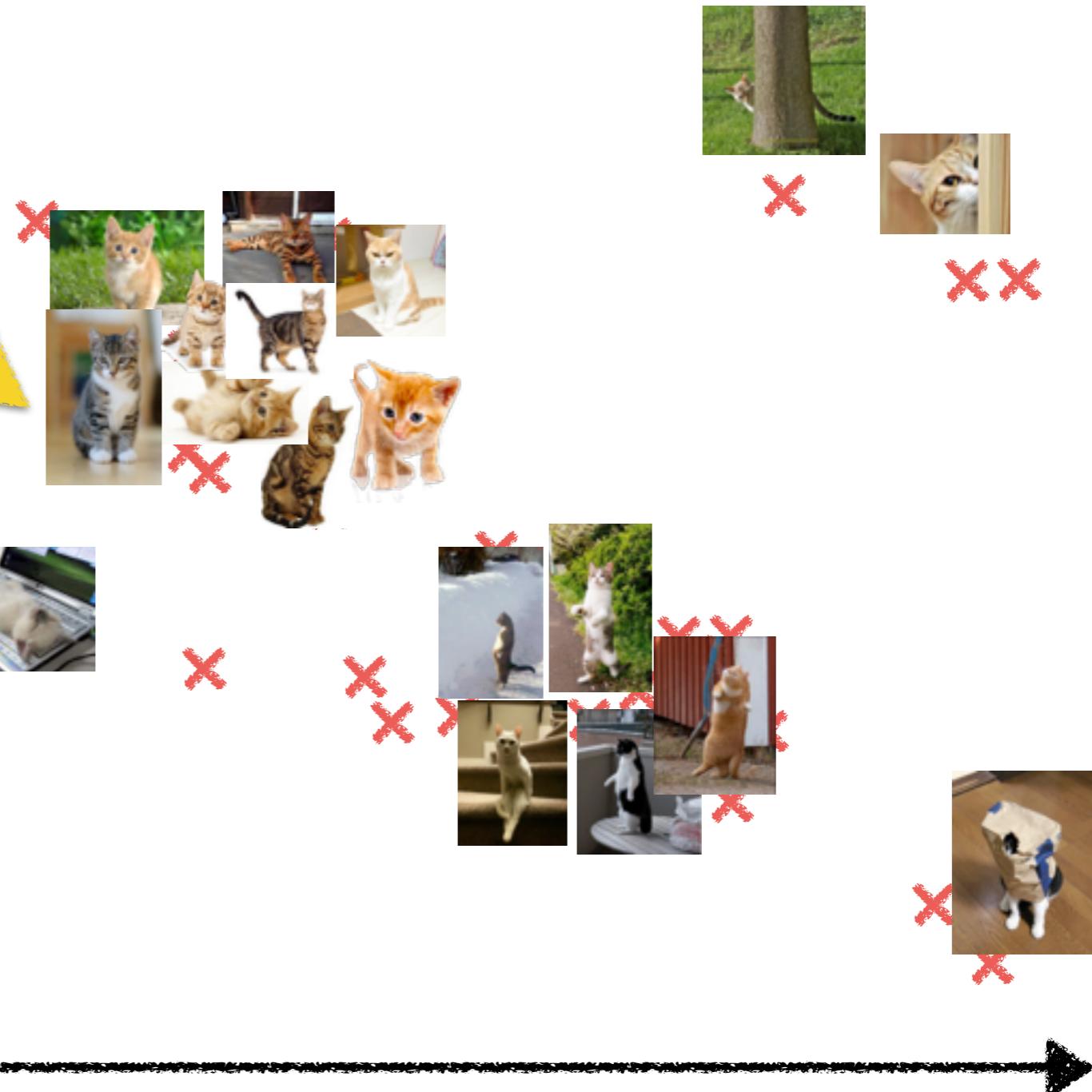
Understanding data through examples



Understanding data through examples

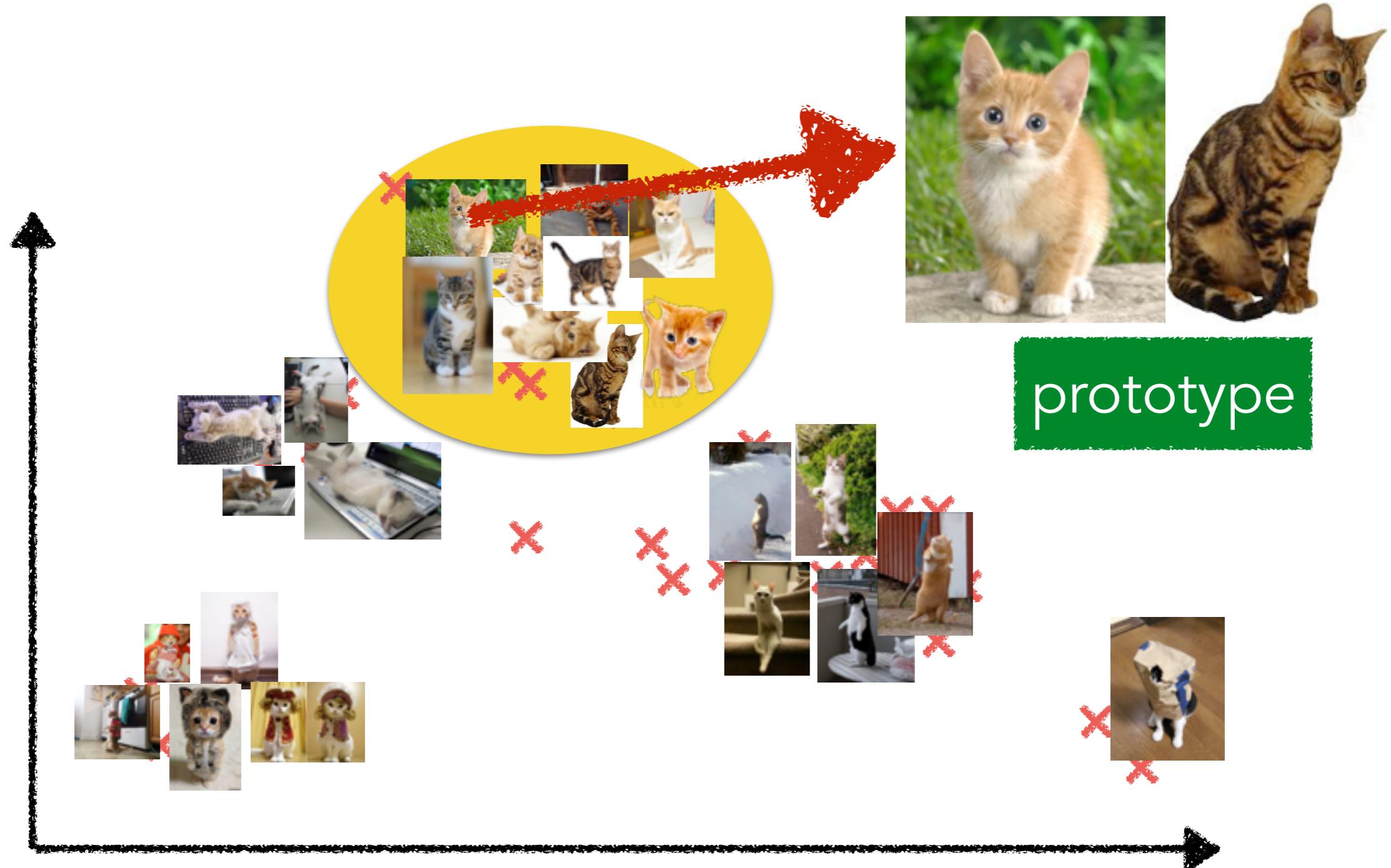
You just received a set of 1 billion images.

What's the data like?



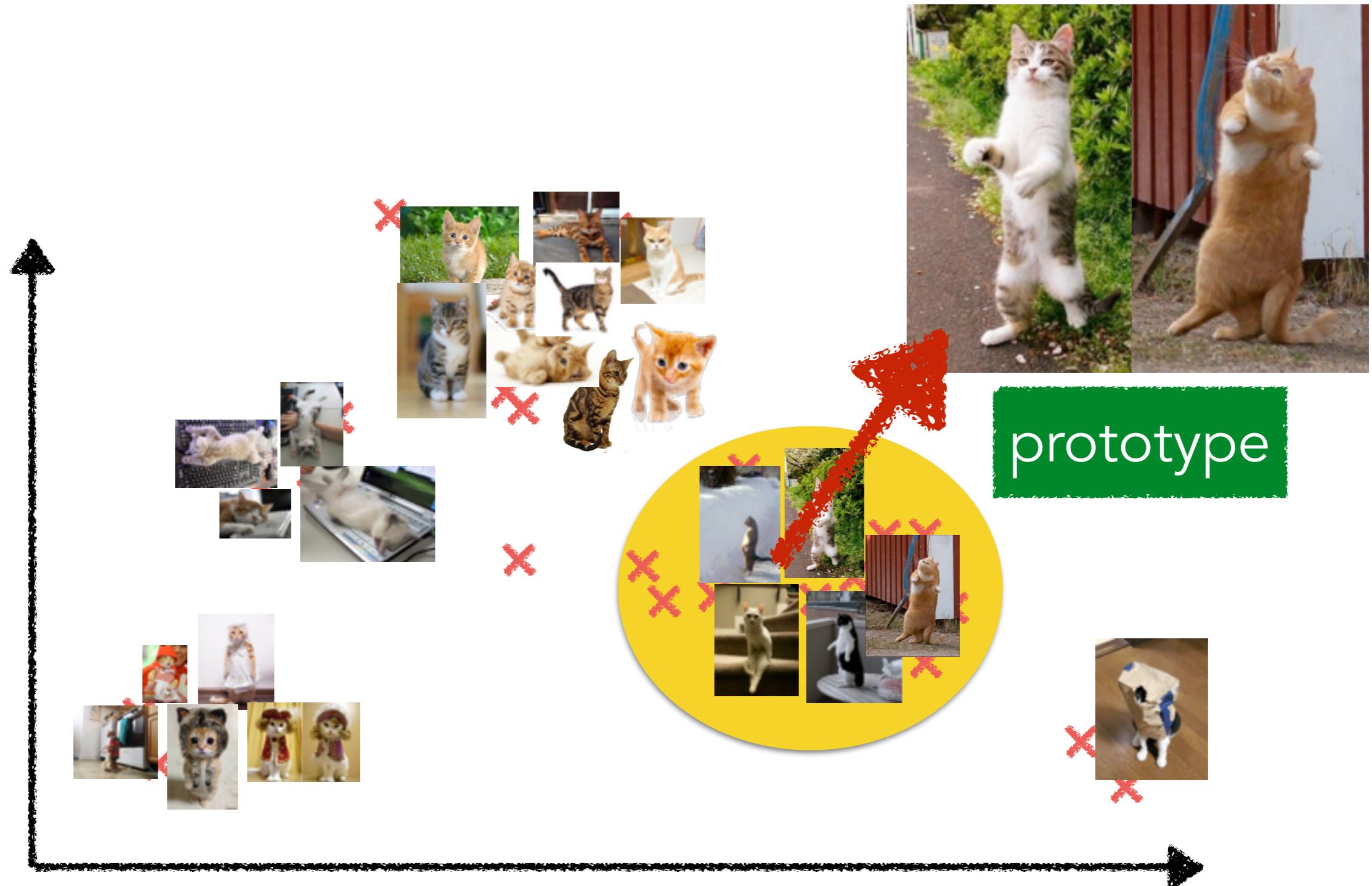
Observed
data

Understanding data through examples



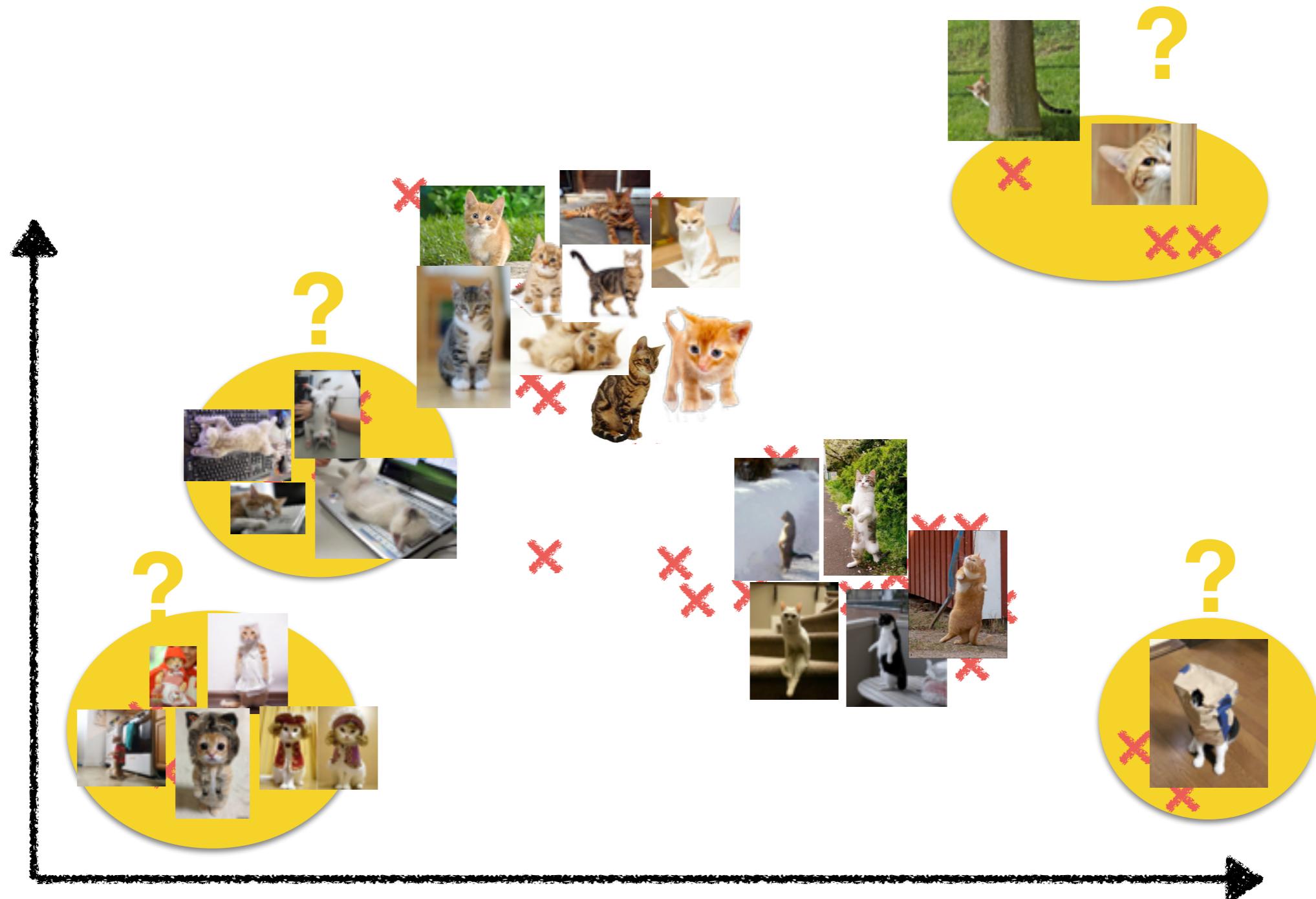
Observed
data

Understanding data through examples



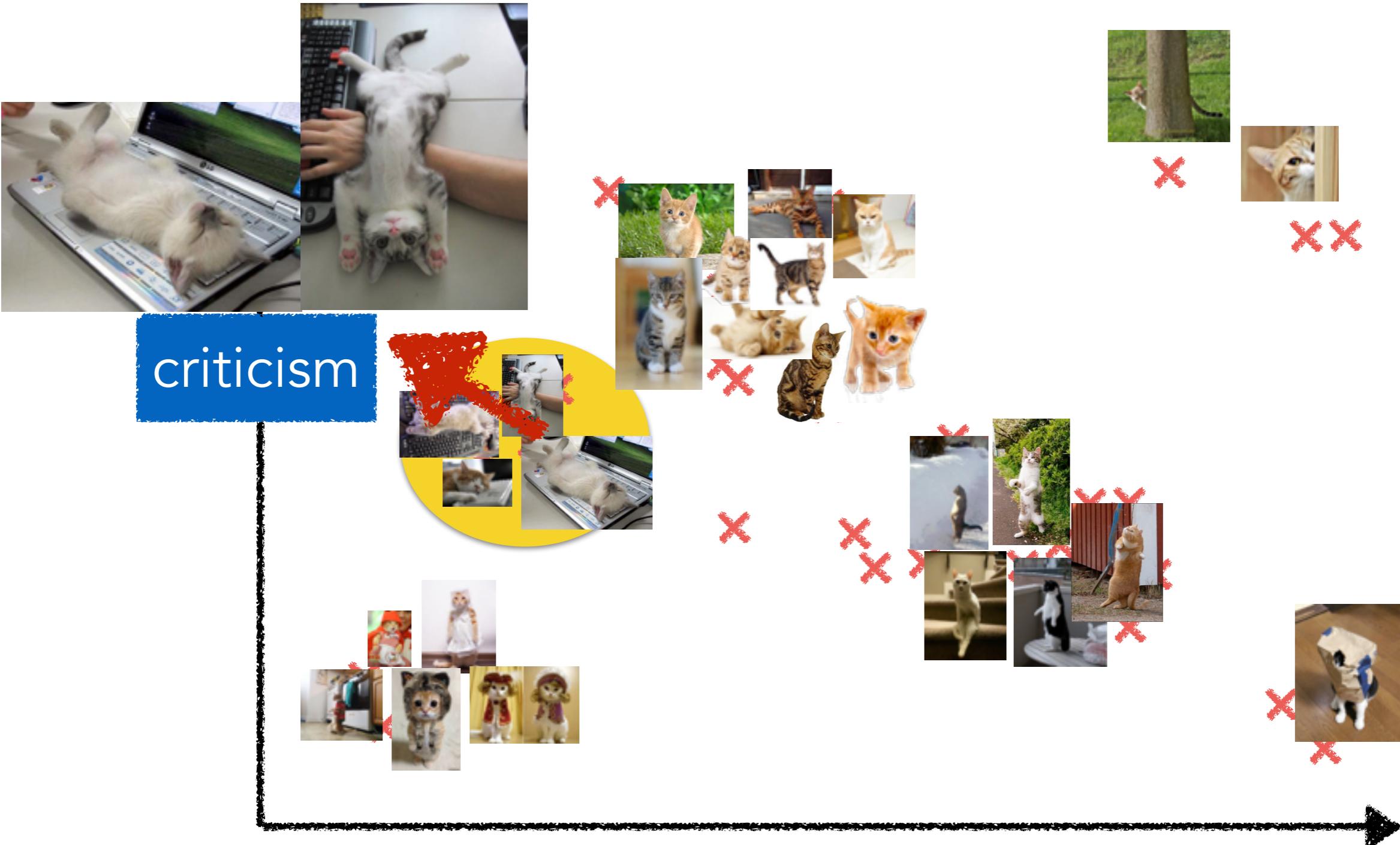
✗ Observed
data

Understanding data through examples



Observed
data

Understanding data through examples



✗ Observed
data

Understanding data through examples



✖ Observed
data

Understanding data through examples

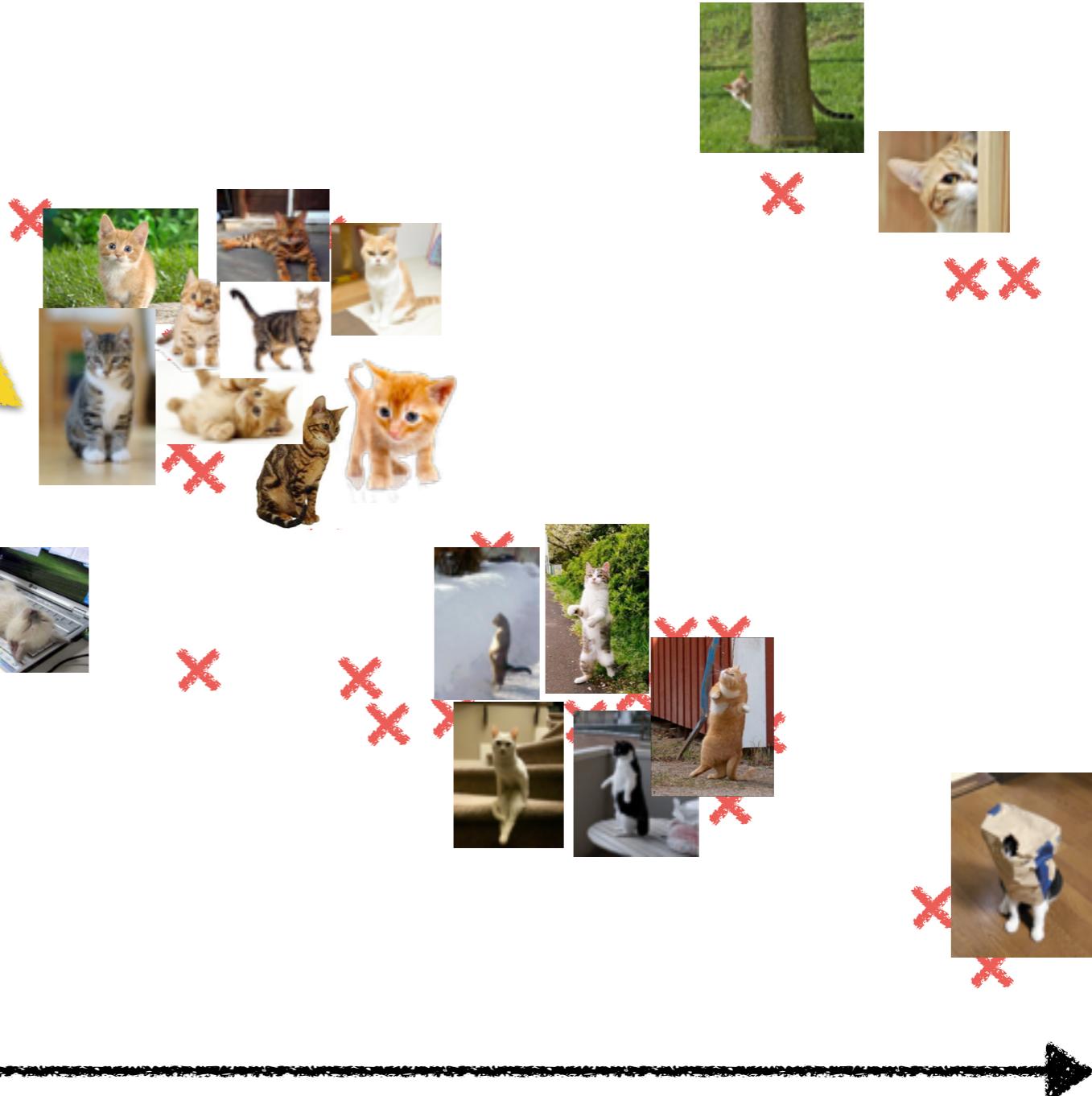
You just received a set of 1 billion images.

What's the data like?

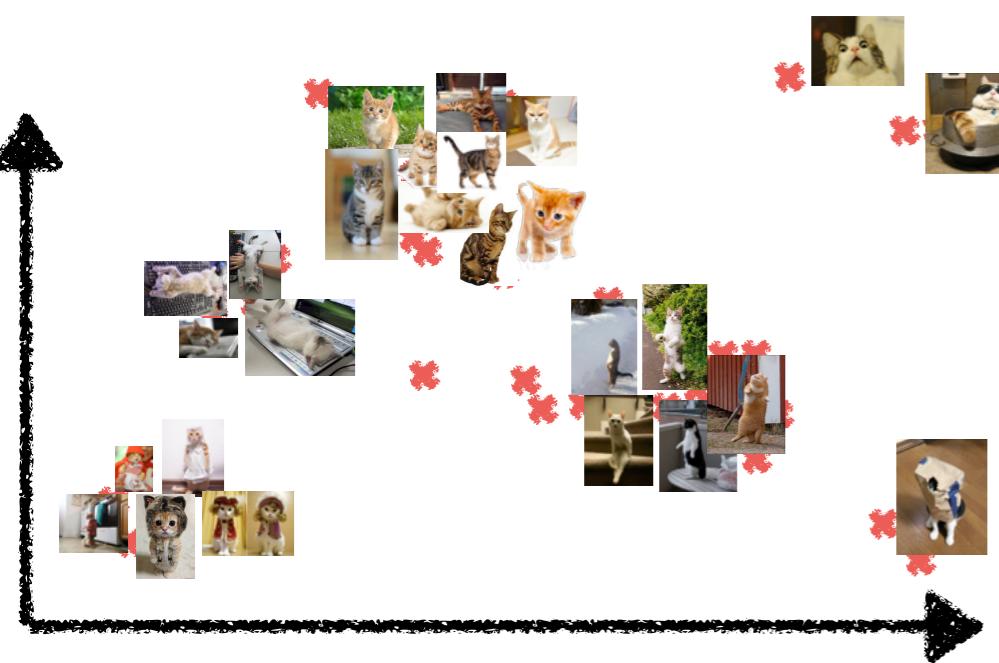
Need examples that show us the full picture.

majorities + minorities

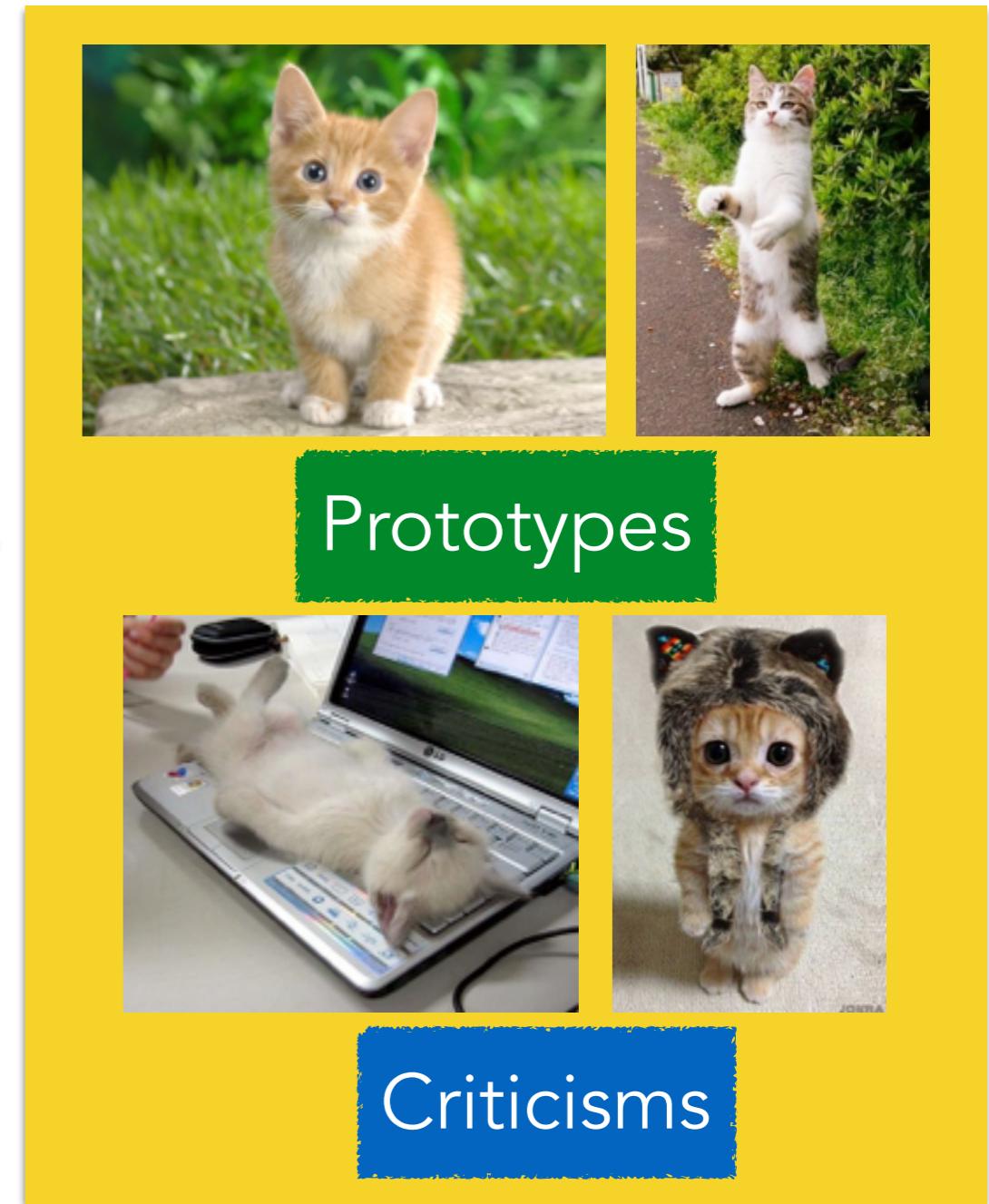
✗ Observed data



What this talk is about.



MMD-critic



Insights from cognitive science

- Humans do exemplar-based reasoning for complex decisions [Cohen 96, Newell 72]
 - fire fighters [Klein 89]
- Mirror the way humans think:
interpretability of data through examples.

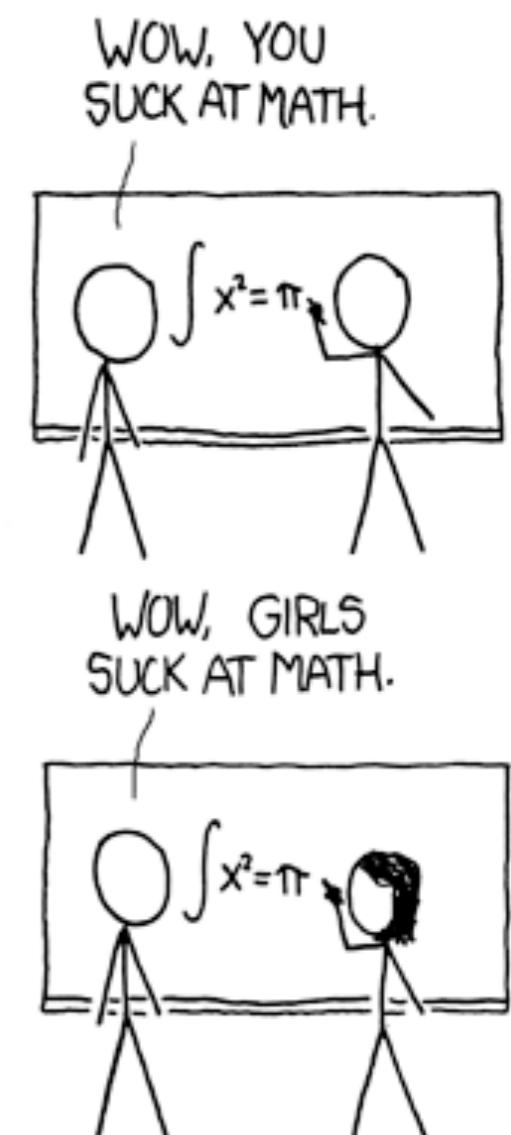


However, Humans tend to over-generalize

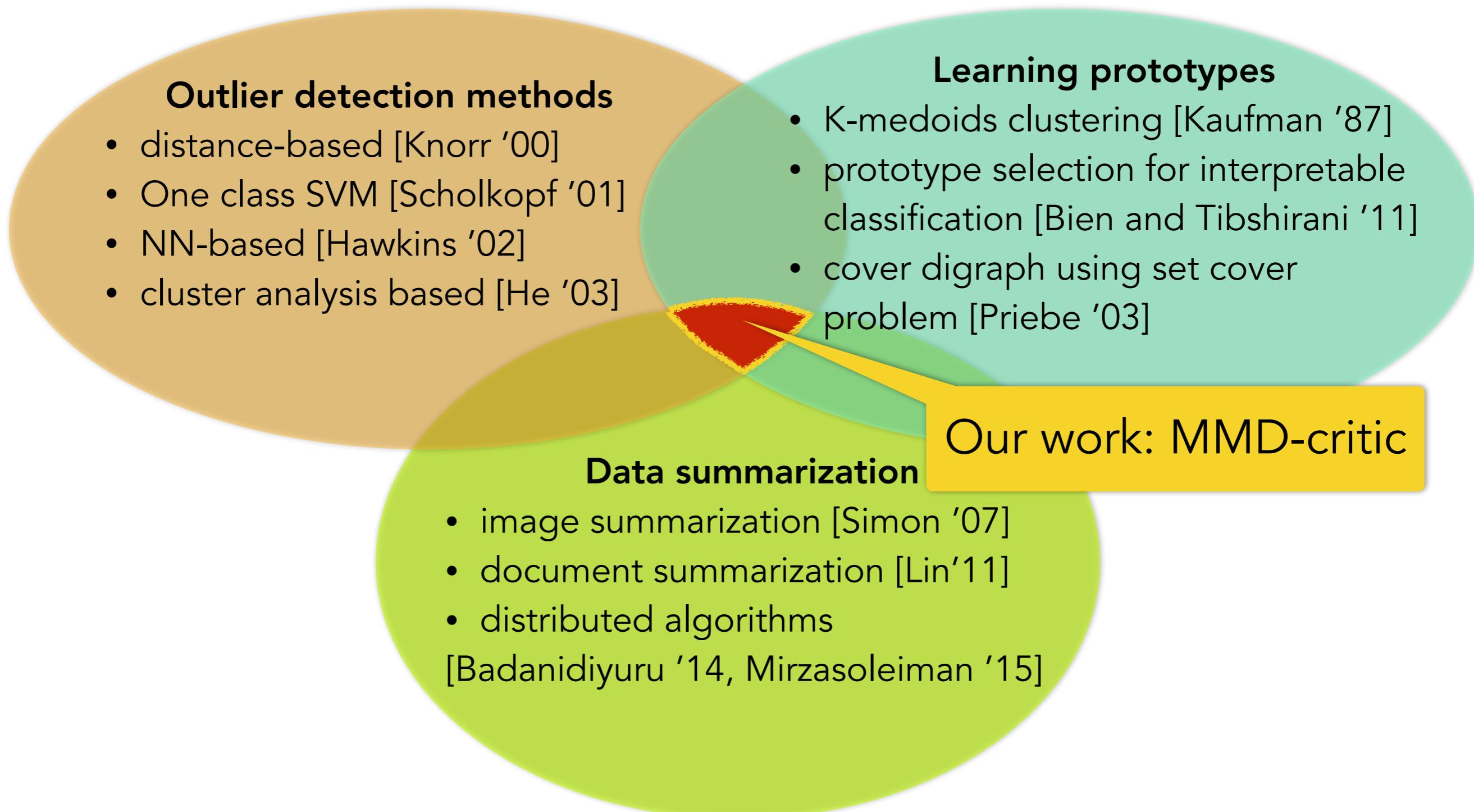
- Over-generalization is consistent with evolutionary theory
[Zebrowitz '10, Schaller' 06]

→ algorithms can help against over-generalization

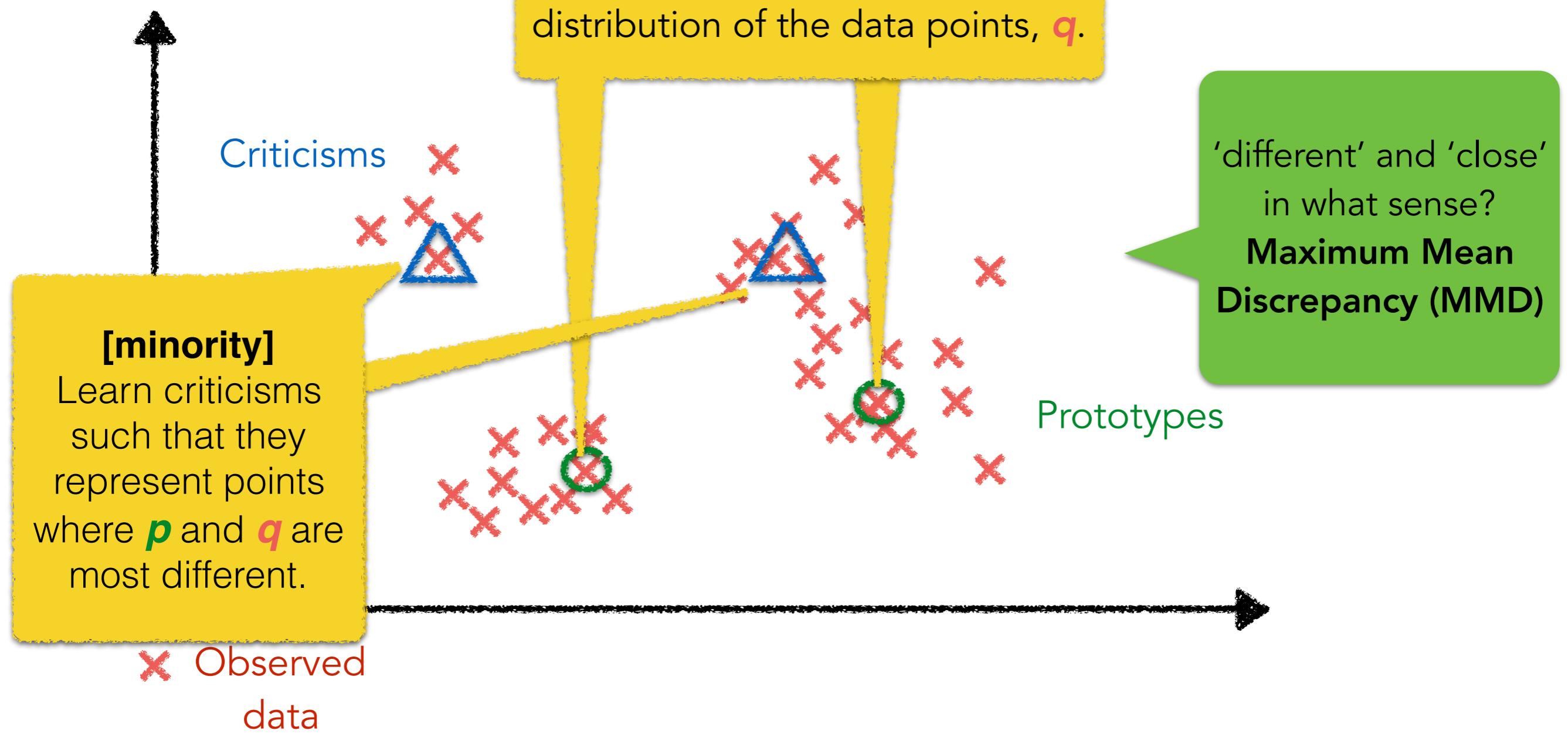
Our work:
Learn **prototypes + criticisms**
to minimize over-generalization



Related work



Our approach: MMD-critic



Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD)

- MMD is a measure of the difference between distributions P and Q [Borgwardt '06, Gretton '07]

$$\text{MMD}[\mathcal{F}, p, q] := \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} (\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p}[f(x)] - \mathbb{E}_{y \sim q}[f(y)])$$

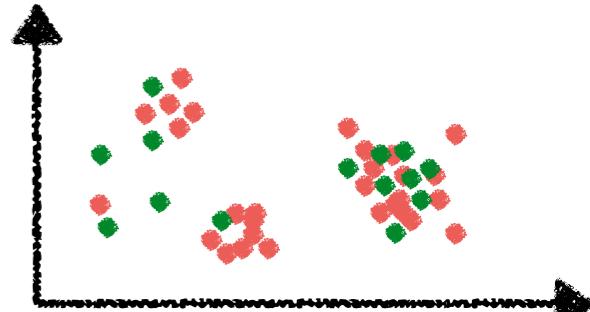
↑
reproducing kernel Hilbert space with kernel function k

witness function
gives analytic solution

- Empirically can be measured using samples:

$$\text{MMD}^2[\mathcal{F}, p, q] := \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m k(x_i, x_j) - \frac{2}{mn} \sum_{i,j=1}^{m,n} k(x_i, y_j) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n k(y_i, y_j)$$

- Used for Bayesian model criticism [Lloyd '15] and two-sample tests [Gretton '07]



MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

1. Choose the number of prototypes and criticisms

2. Select prototypes using greedy search

3. Select criticisms using greedy search

Submodular functions

Let X be a finite set. A function $f : 2^X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is sub modular if for all subsets $S \subset T \subset X$ and all $x \in X / T$

$$f(S \cup \{x\}) - f(S) \geq f(T \cup \{x\}) - f(T)$$

then greedy method guarantees at least $(1 - \frac{1}{e})$ of the optimal solution

MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

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Submodular functions

Let X be a finite set. A function $f : 2^X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is sub modular if for all subsets $S \subset T \subset X$ and all $x \in X / T$

$$f((\text{beer}) \cup \{\text{cat}\}) - f(\text{beer}) \geq f((\text{beer, cat, dog}) \cup \{\text{cat}\}) - f(\text{beer, cat, dog})$$



then greedy method guarantees at least $(1 - \frac{1}{e})$ of the optimal solution

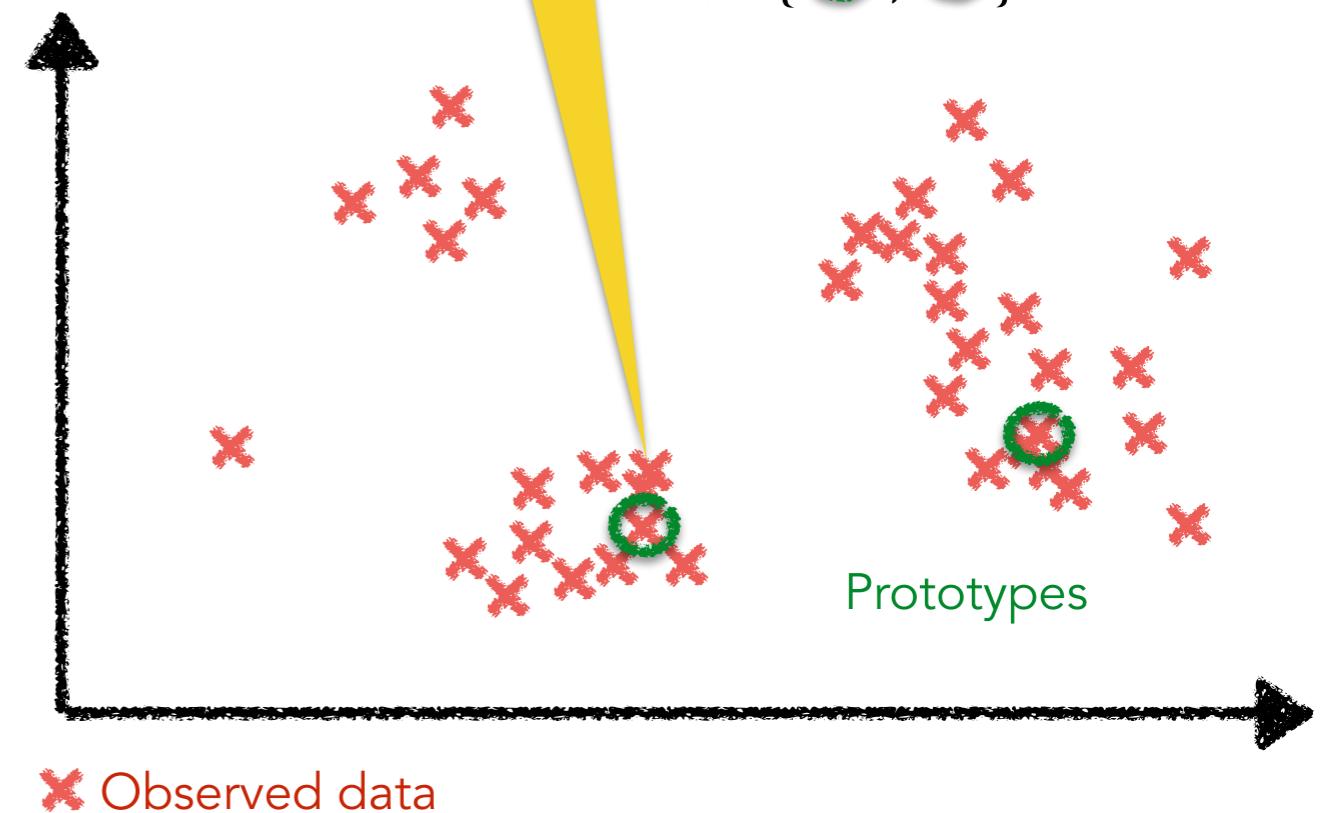
MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

1. Selecting prototypes by **minimizing** MMD

$$S \in 2^{[n]}, |S| \leq m_*$$

Select \textcircled{O} s from \texttimes s

$$S = \{\textcircled{O}, \textcircled{O}\}$$

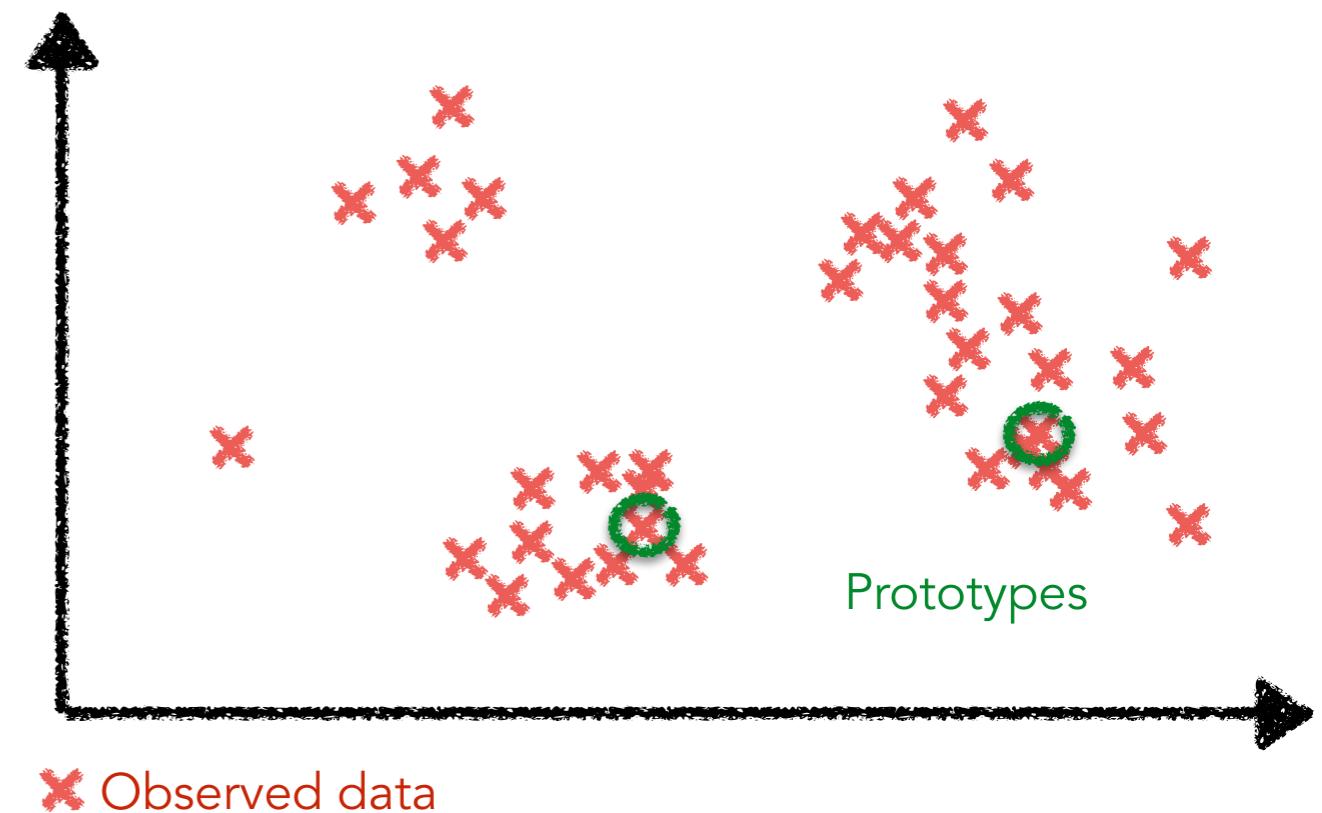


MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

1. Selecting prototypes by **minimizing** MMD

$$\max_{S \in 2^{[n]}, |S| \leq m_*} J_b(S) = -\text{MMD}^2(\mathcal{F}, X, X_S)$$

Suppose prototypes (○) are generated from distribution p . We want p to be closest to the distribution of the data points (X), q.



MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

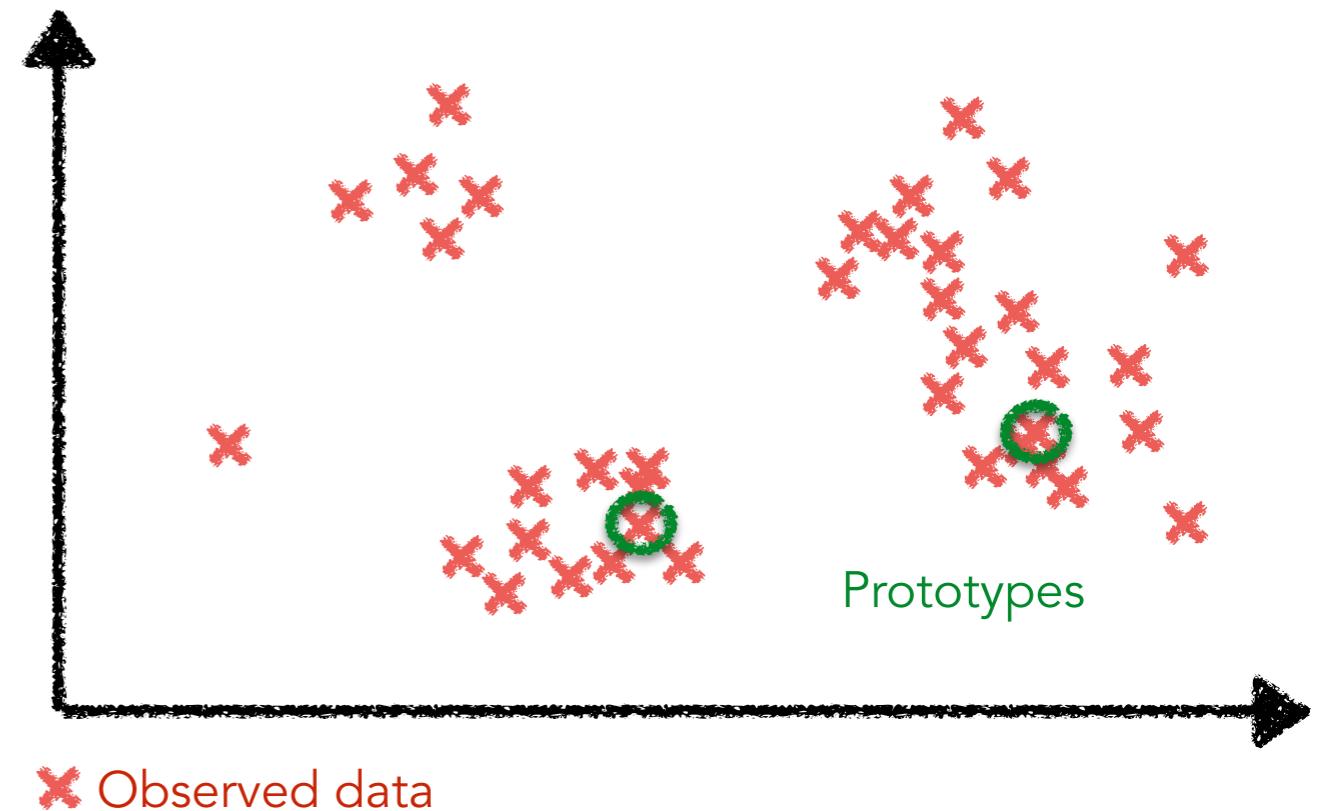
1. Selecting prototypes by **minimizing** MMD

$$\max_{S \in 2^{[n]}, |S| \leq m_*} J_b(S) = -\text{MMD}^2(\mathcal{F}, X, X_S) + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n k(x_i, x_j)$$

submodular if the kernel matrix is diagonally dominant:

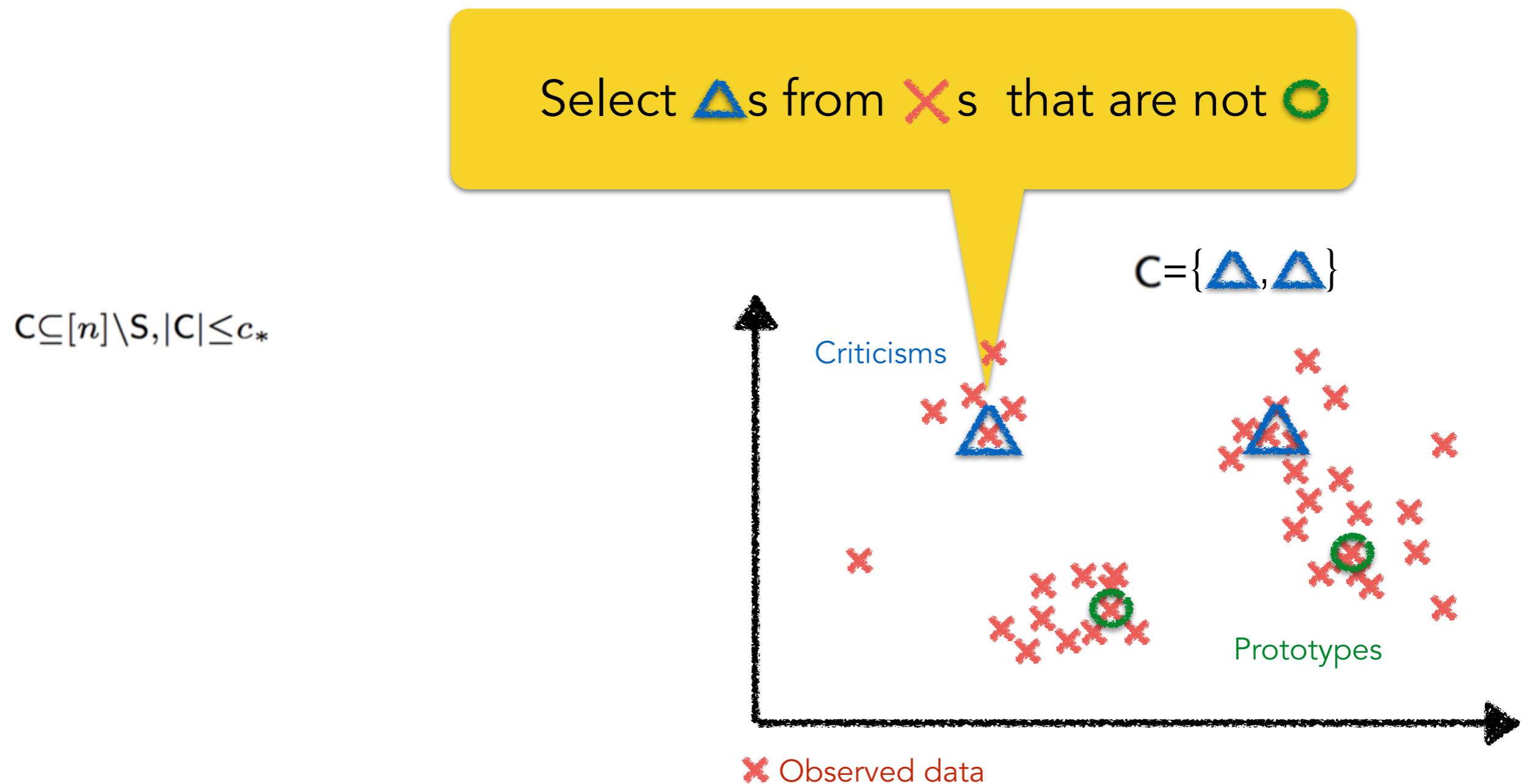
$$0 \leq k_{i,j} \leq \frac{k^*}{n^3 + 2n^2 - 2n - 3}$$

(Detailed proofs in the paper)



MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

2. Selecting criticisms by **maximizing** - finding peaks in witness function



MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

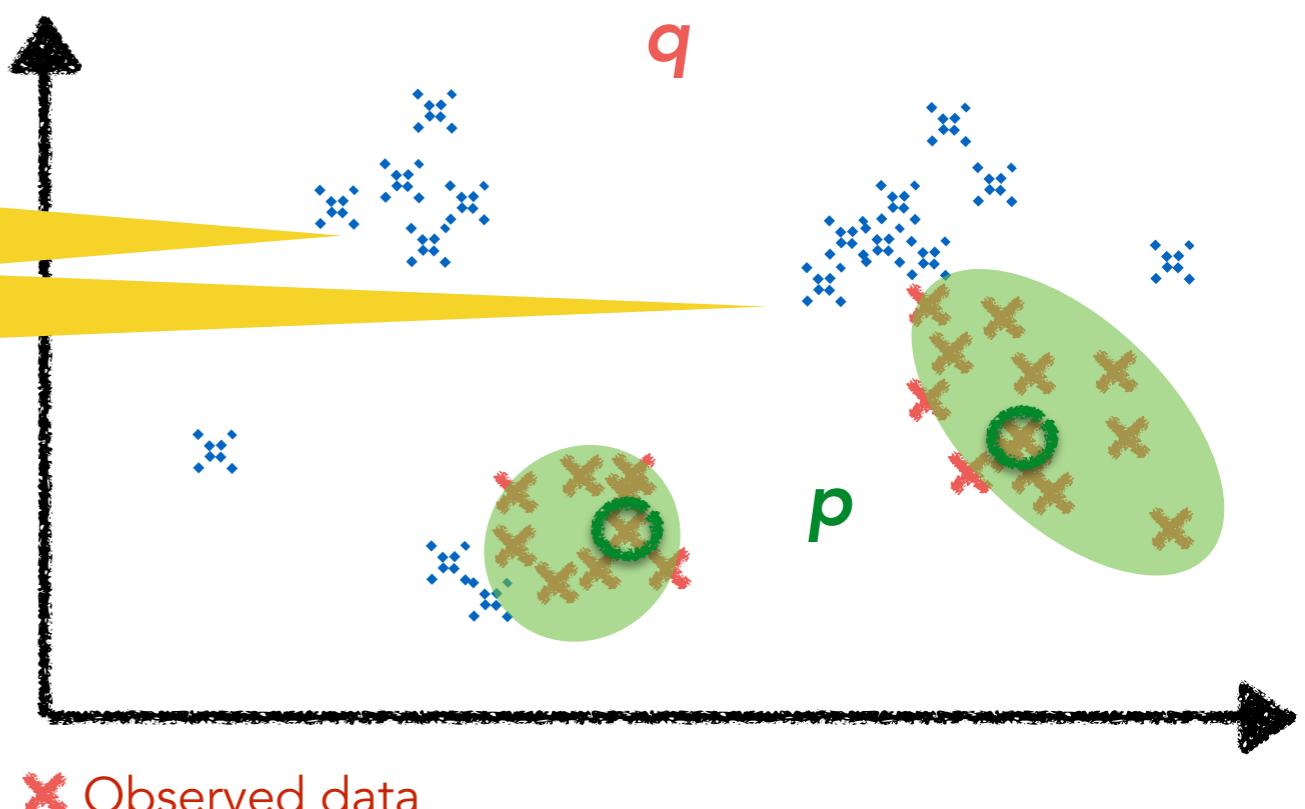
2. Selecting criticisms by **maximizing** - finding peaks in witness function

Learn criticisms such that they represent where prototype distribution (**p**) and data distribution (**q**) are most different



$$\max_{C \subseteq [n] \setminus S, |C| \leq c_*} L(C)$$

'peaks' in the witness function
(analytical solution to MMD)



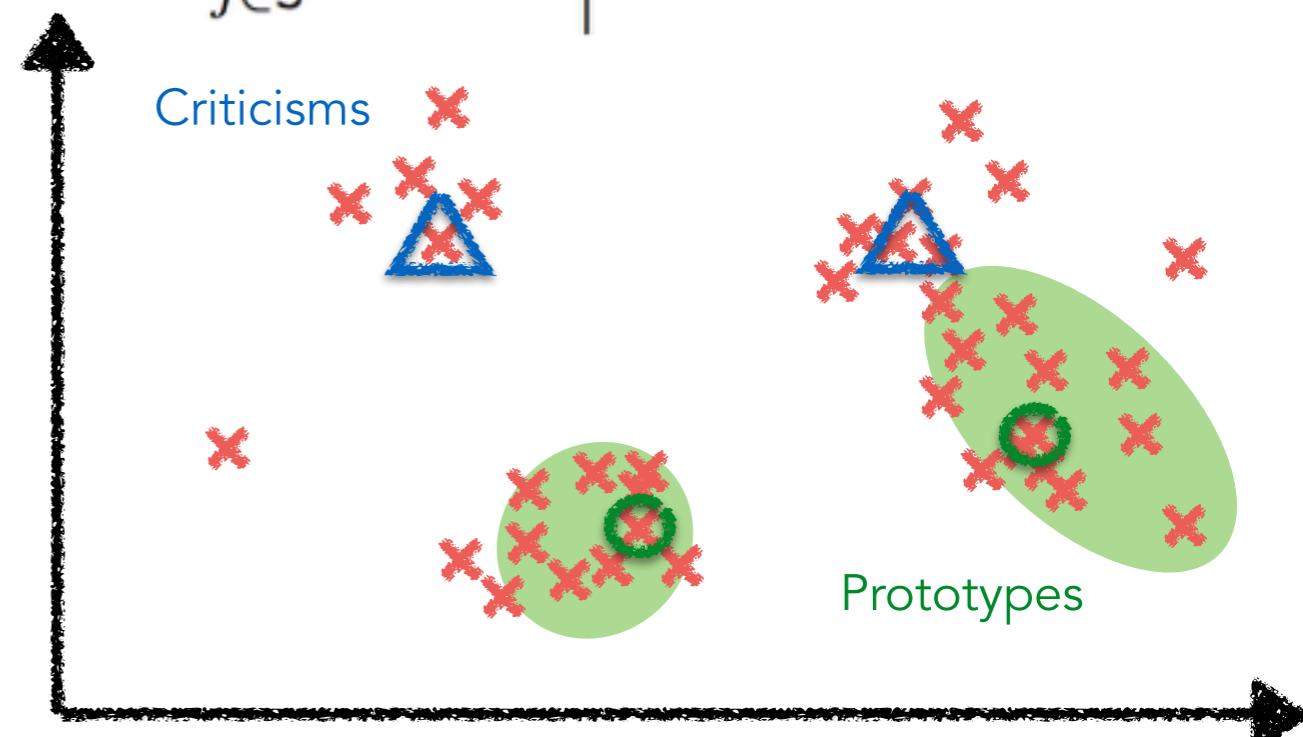
MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

2. Selecting criticisms by **maximizing** - finding peaks in witness function

Learn criticisms such that they represent where prototype distribution (**p**) and data distribution (**q**) are most different

$$\max_{C \subseteq [n] \setminus S, |C| \leq c_*} L(C) = \sum_{l \in C} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} k(x_i, x_l) - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in S} k(x_j, x_l) \right|$$

also submodular



MMD-critic: learning prototypes and criticisms

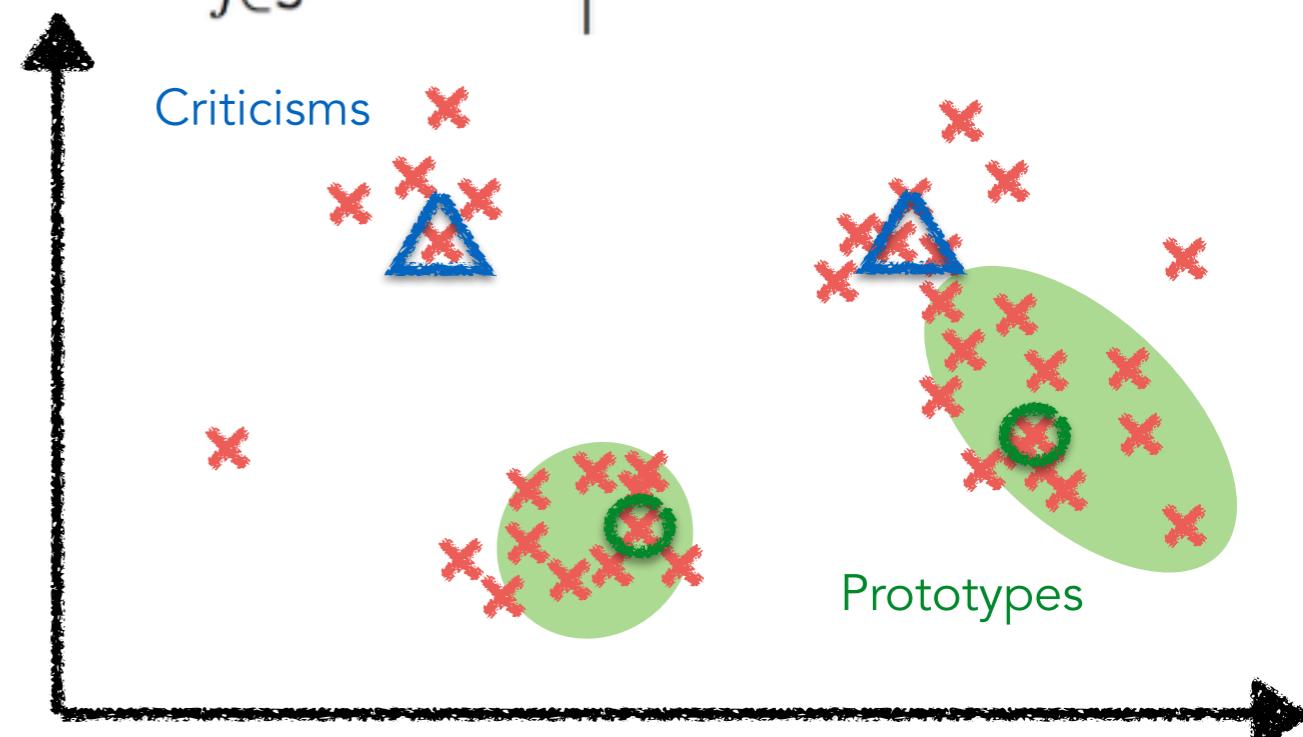
2. Selecting criticisms by **maximizing** - finding peaks in witness function

Learn criticisms such that they represent where prototypes and data distribution (q) are most different

$$\max_{C \subseteq [n] \setminus S, |C| \leq c_*} L(C) = \sum_{l \in C} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in [n]} k(x_i, x_l) - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in S} k(x_j, x_l) \right| + r(\mathbf{K}, C)$$

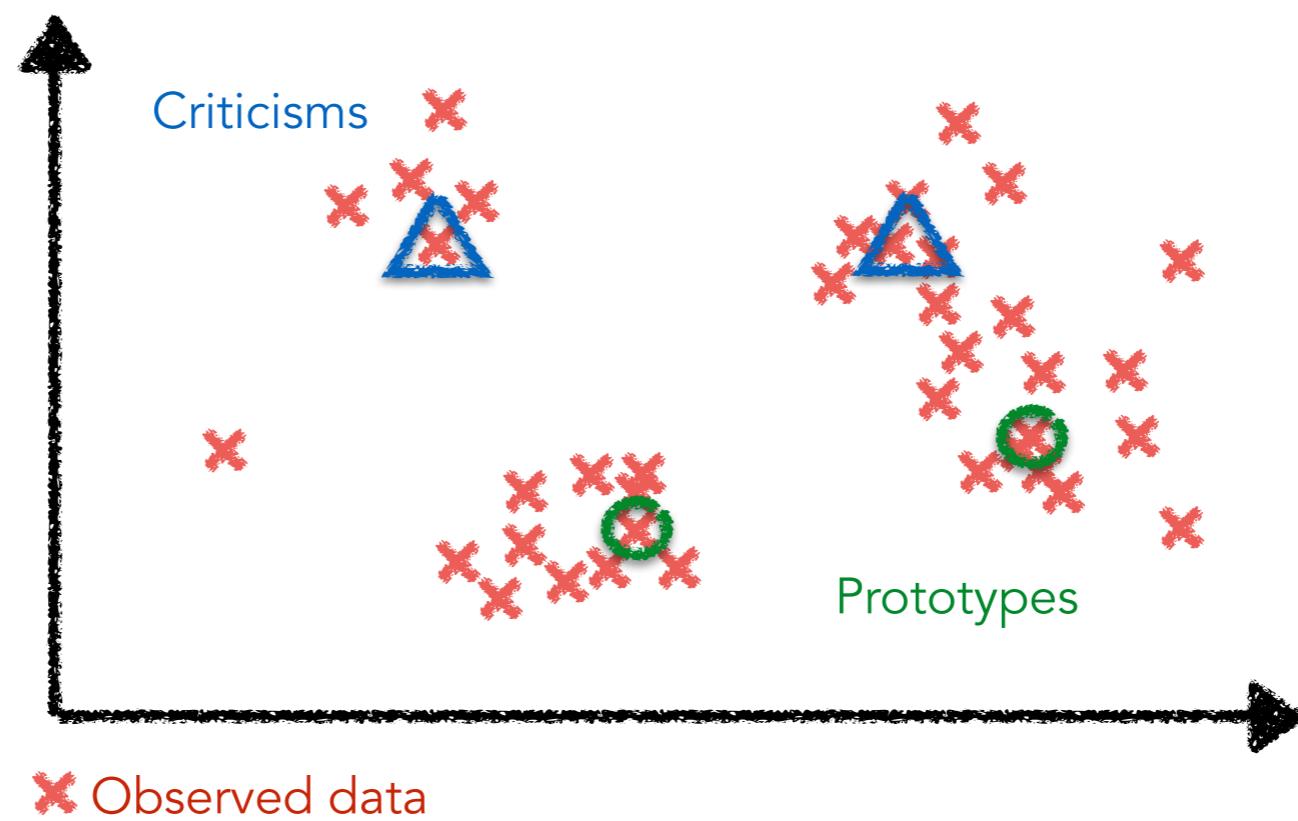
still submodular

want them to be diverse [Krause '08]
 $r(\mathbf{K}, C) = \log \det \mathbf{K}_{C,C}$



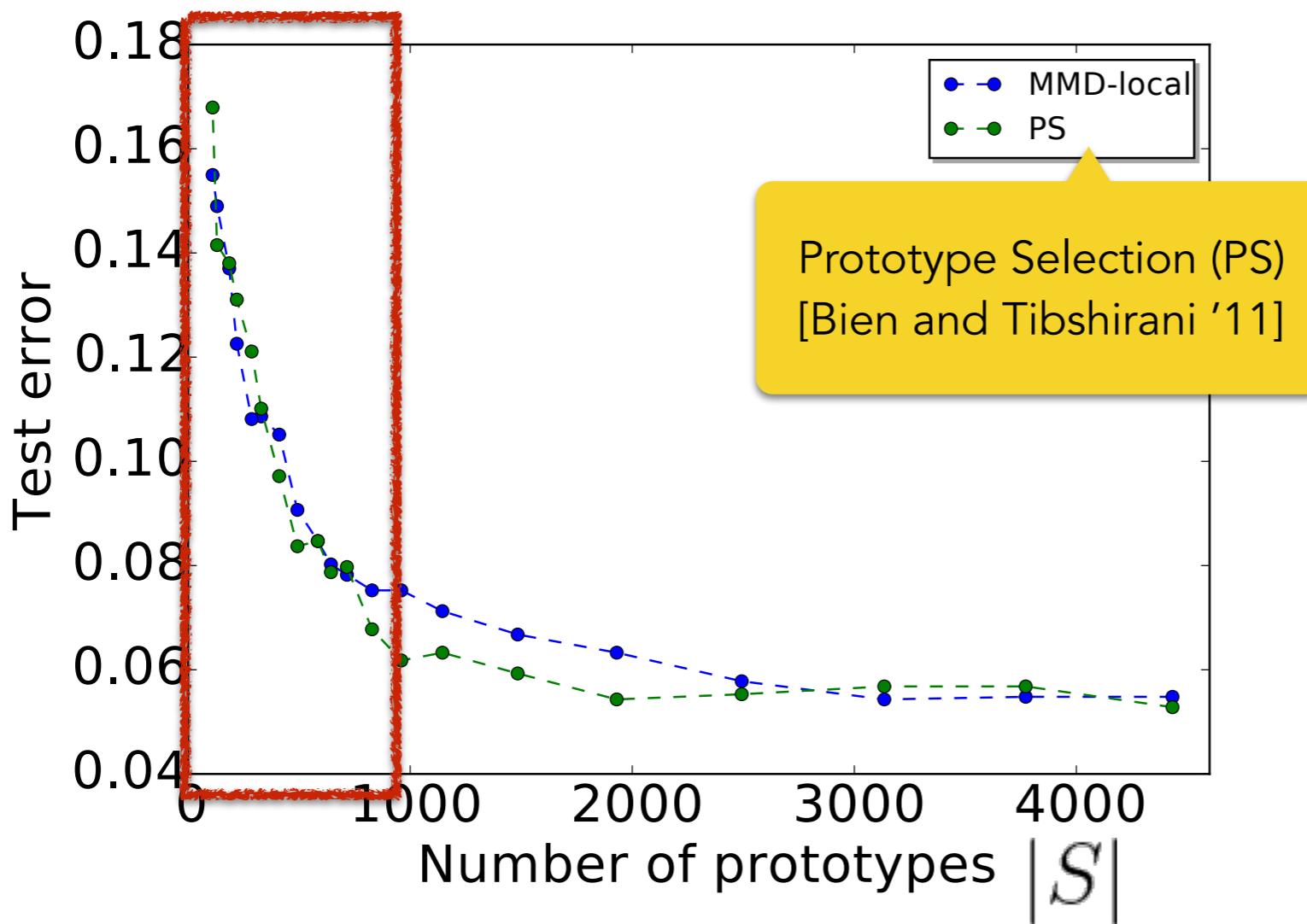
Results

- Eval1: [quantitative] prototype-based classification
- Eval2: [qualitative] prototypes and criticisms across various data sets
- Eval3: [quantitative] Pilot study with human subjects



Prototype-based classification

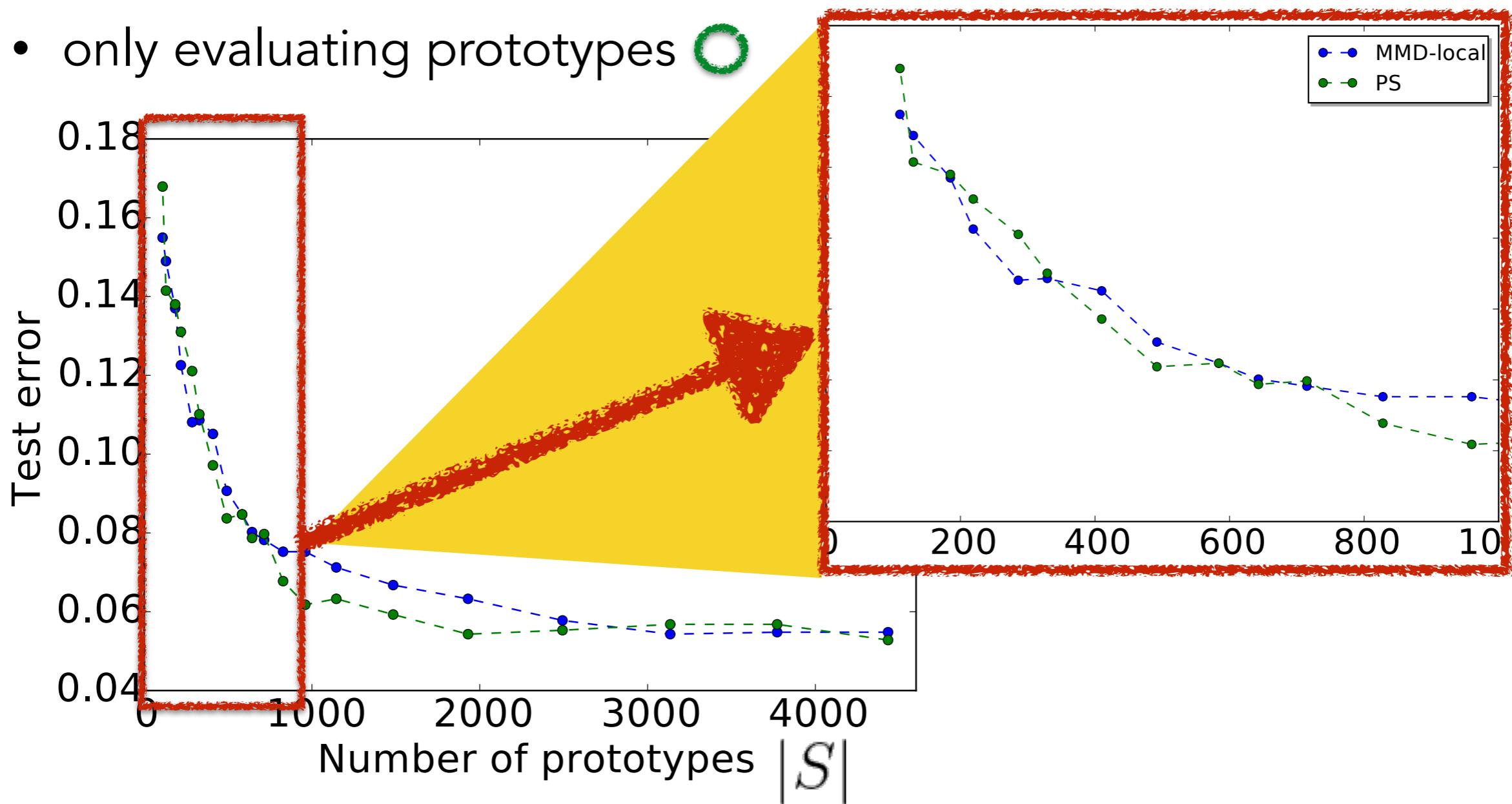
- Use the learned prototypes for classification (nearest-neighbor)
- only evaluating prototypes 



Eval1

Prototype-based classification

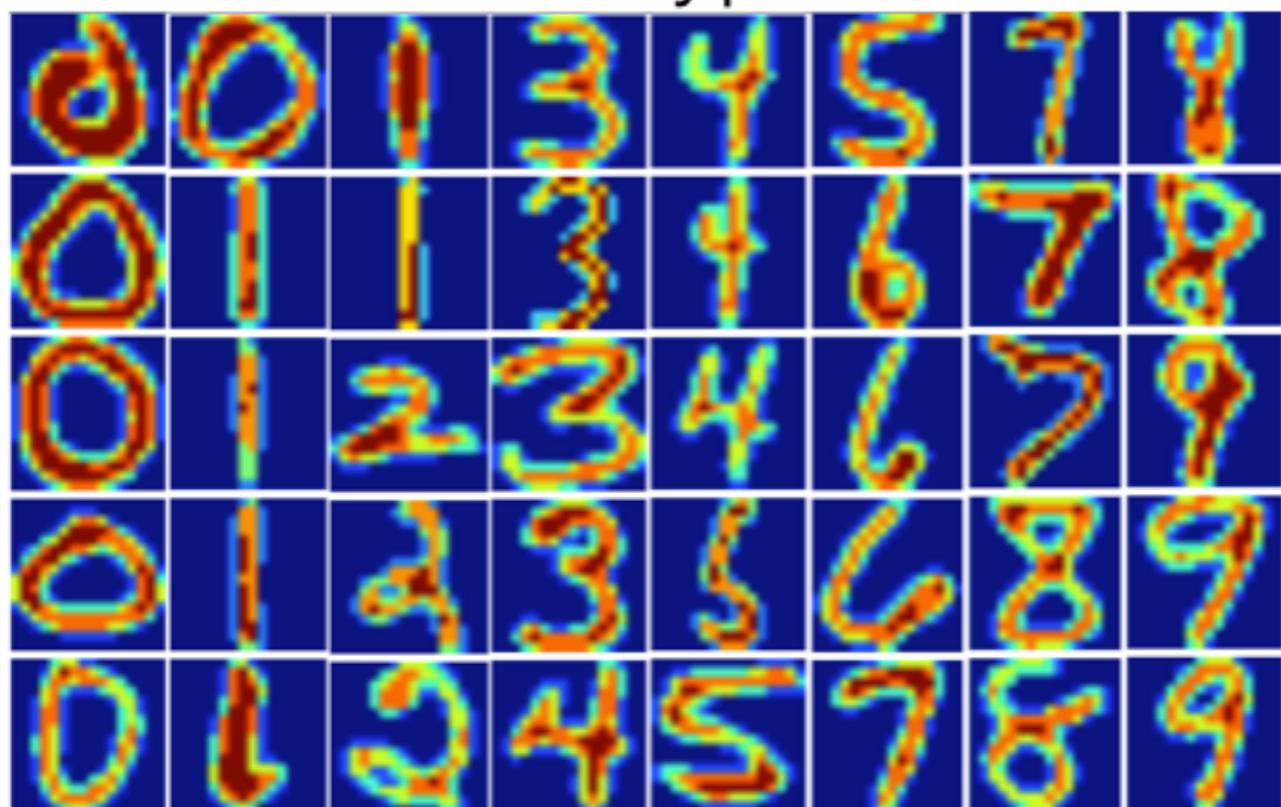
- Use the learned prototypes for classification (nearest-neighbor)
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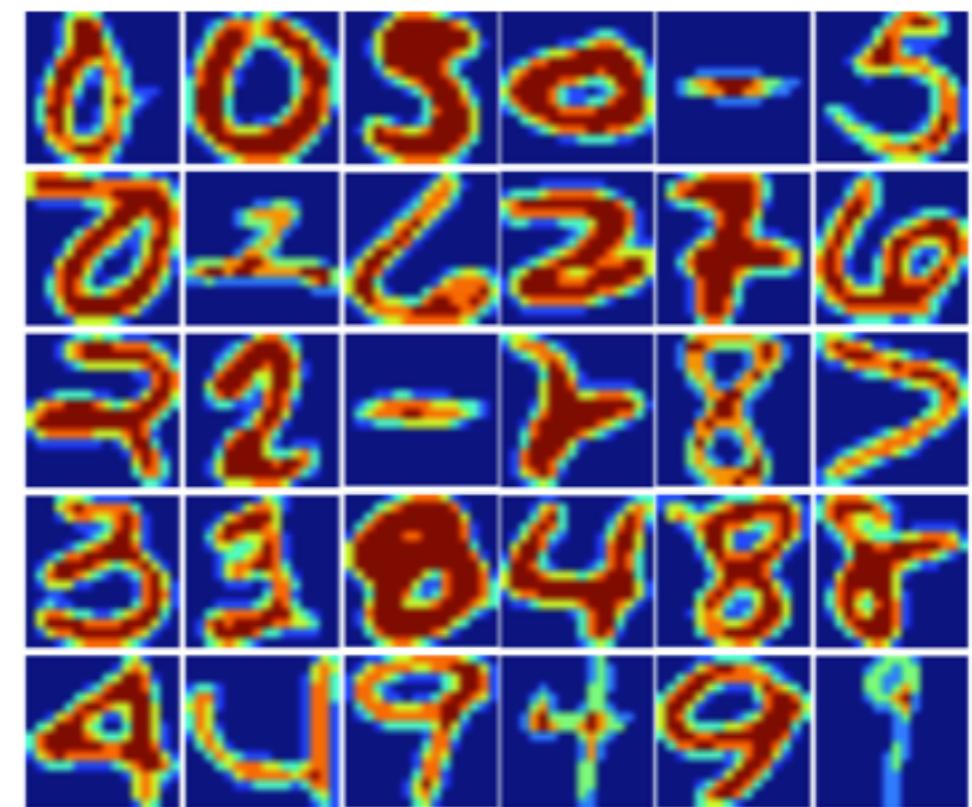
Eval2

USPS digits dataset

Prototypes



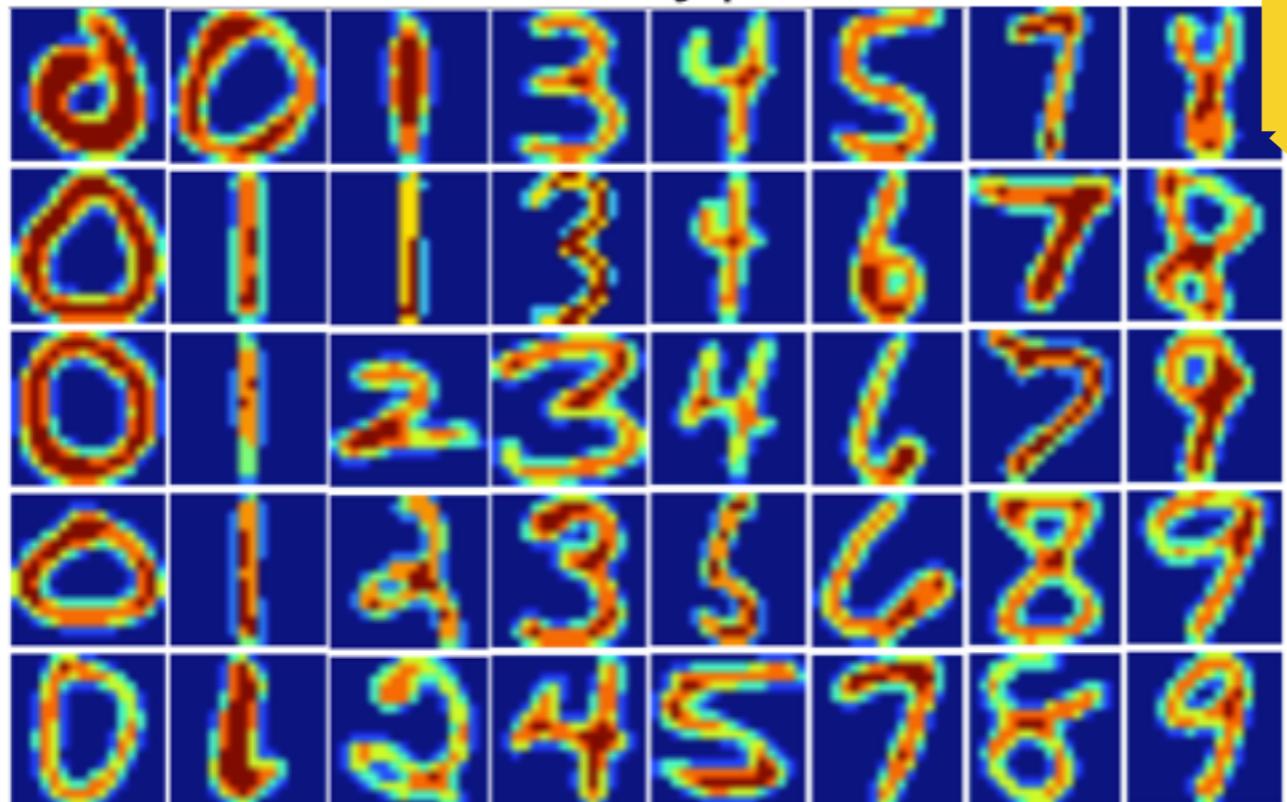
Criticisms



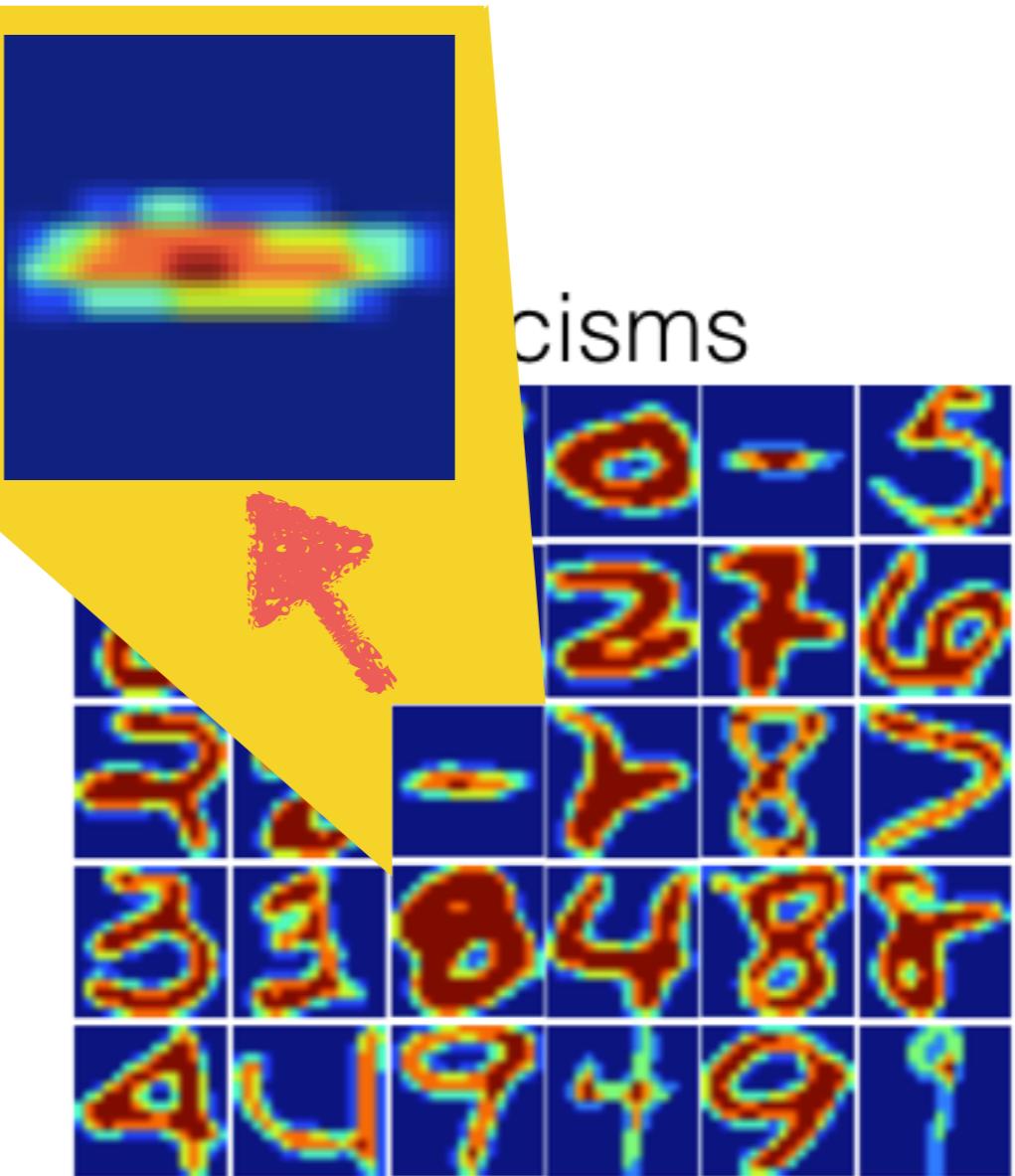
Eval2

USPS digits dataset

Prototypes



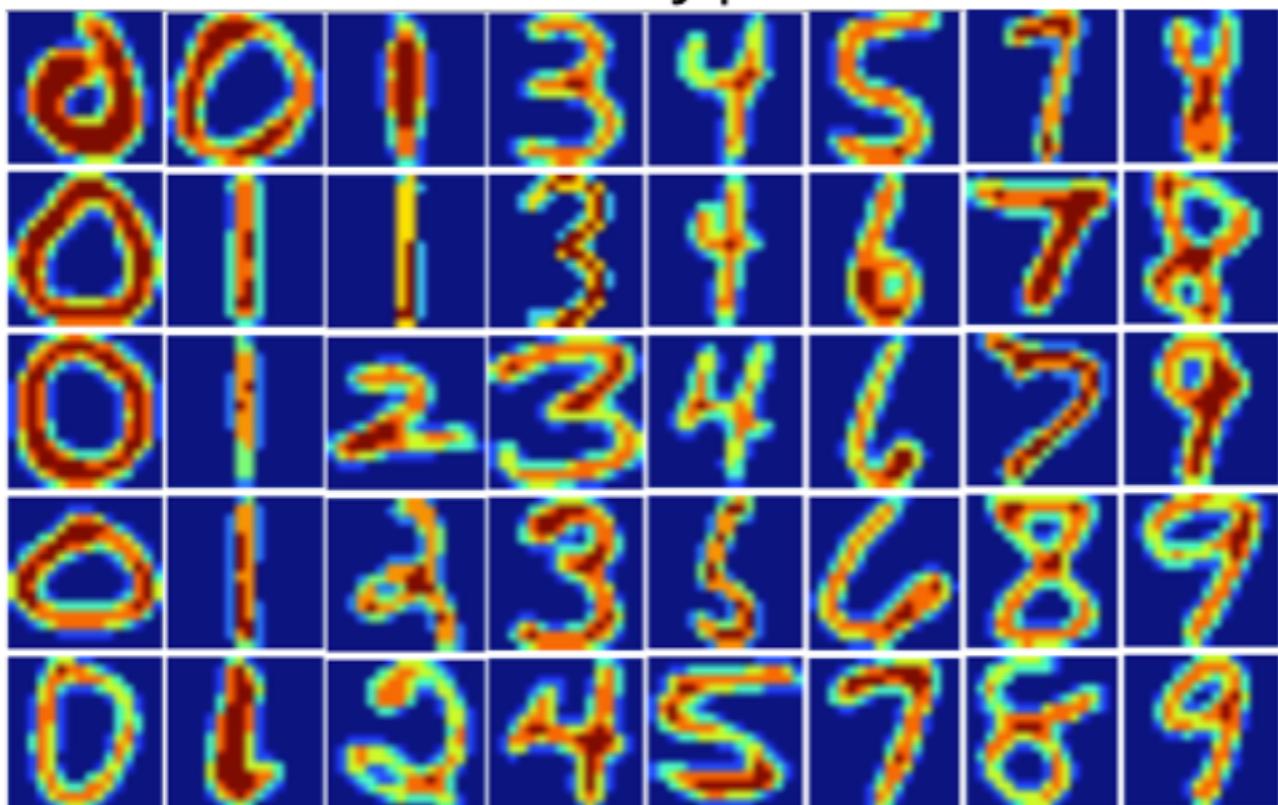
Accisions



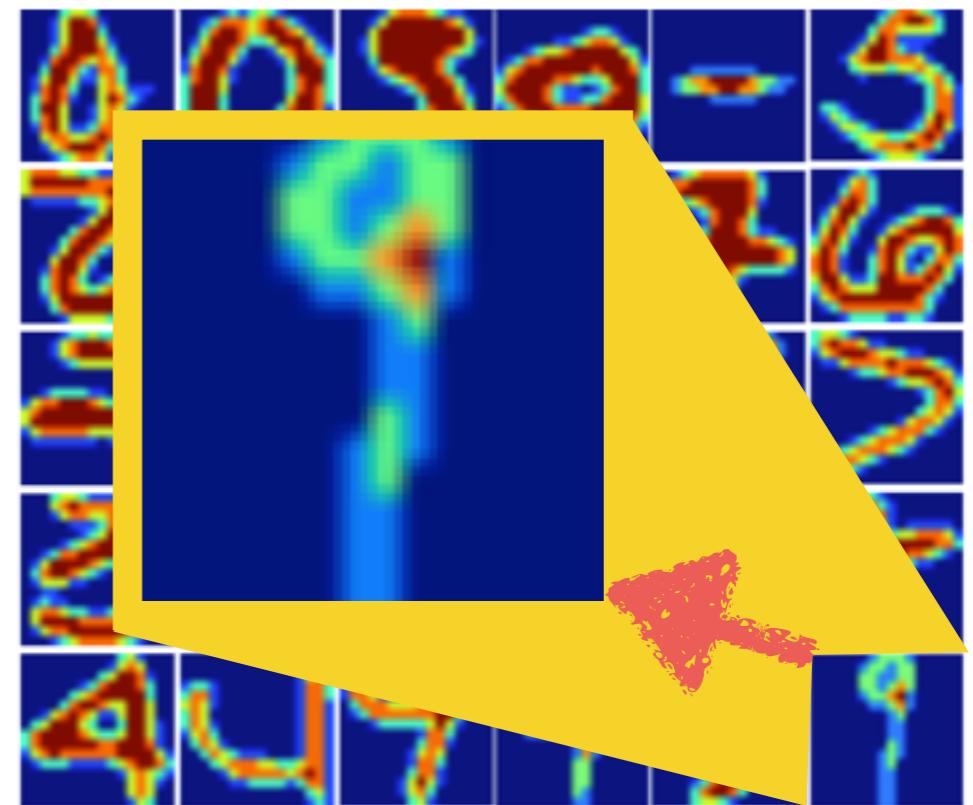
Eval2

USPS digits dataset

Prototypes



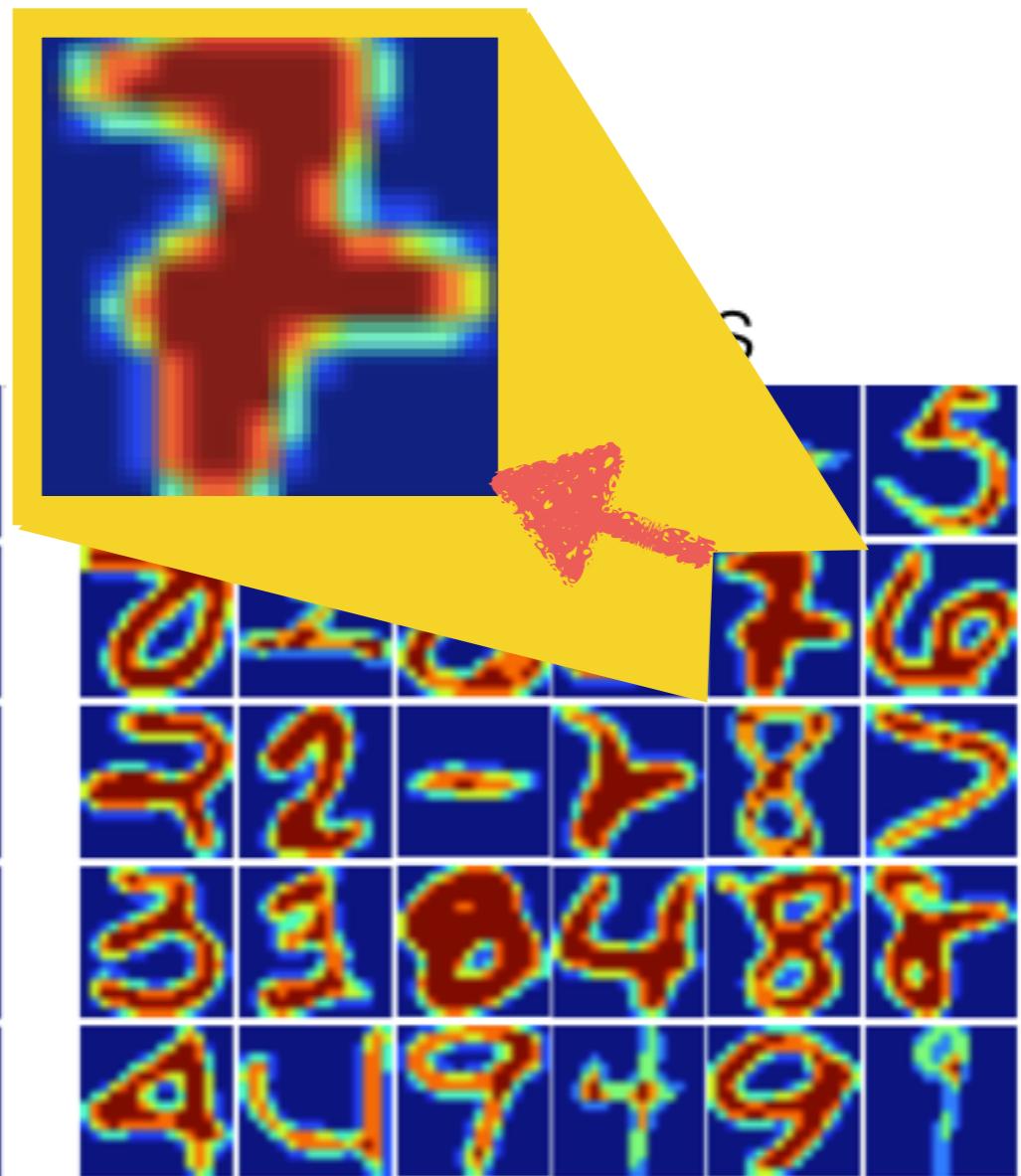
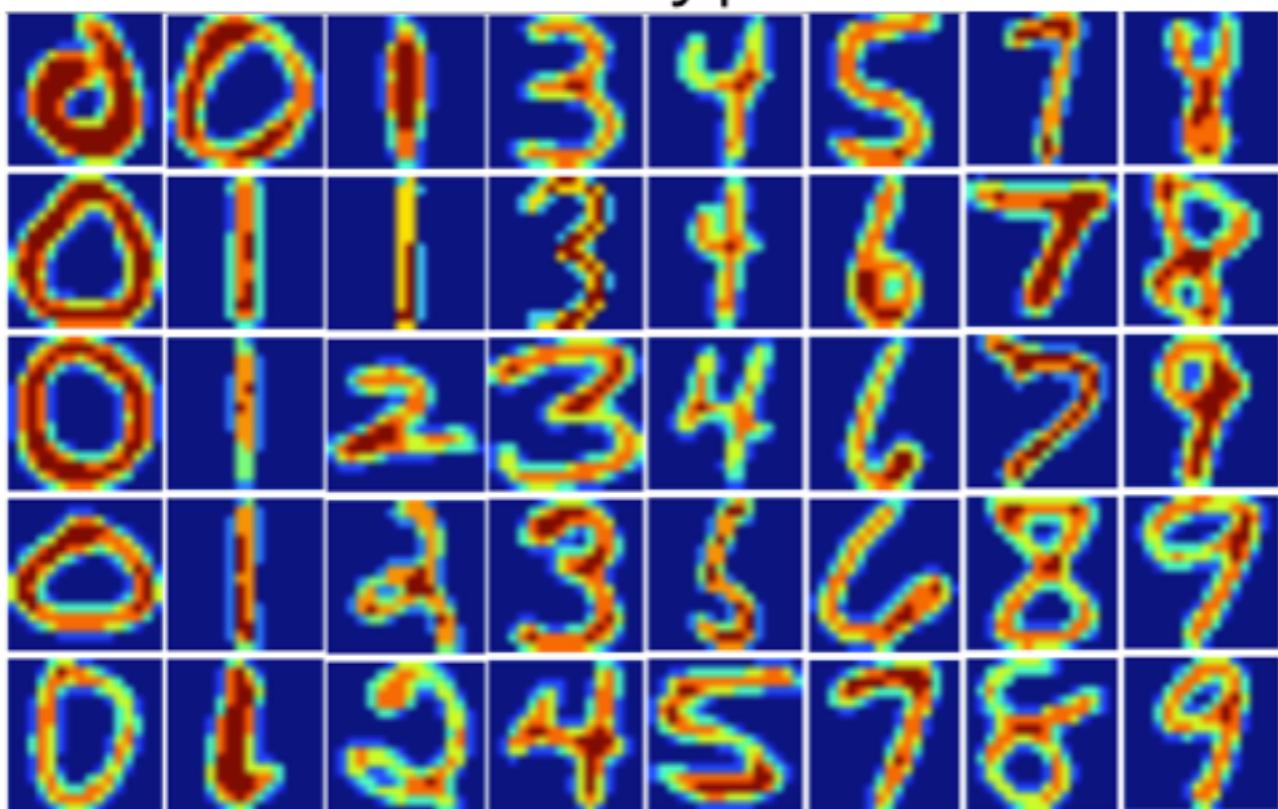
Criticisms



Eval2

USPS digits dataset

Prototypes



Eval2

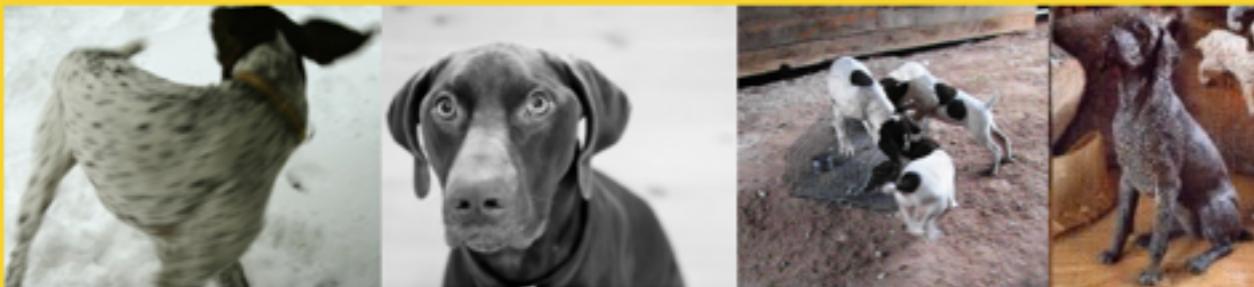
ImageNet dataset

- ImageNet dataset [Russakovsky et al '15] using image embeddings from [He '15]

Prototypes



Criticisms



Prototypes



Criticisms



Pilot study with human subjects

- Definition of interpretability: A method is interpretable if a user can correctly and efficiently predict the method's results.
- Task: Assign a new data point to one of the groups using 1) all images
2) prototypes 3) prototypes and criticisms 4) small set of randomly selected images



Prototypes



a new data point

group 1

group 2

Prototypes



Eval3

Pilot study with human subjects

- Definition of interpretability: A method is interpretable if a user can correctly and efficiently predict the method's results.
- Task: Assign a new data point to one of the groups using 1) all images 2) prototypes 3) prototypes and criticisms 4) small set of randomly selected images



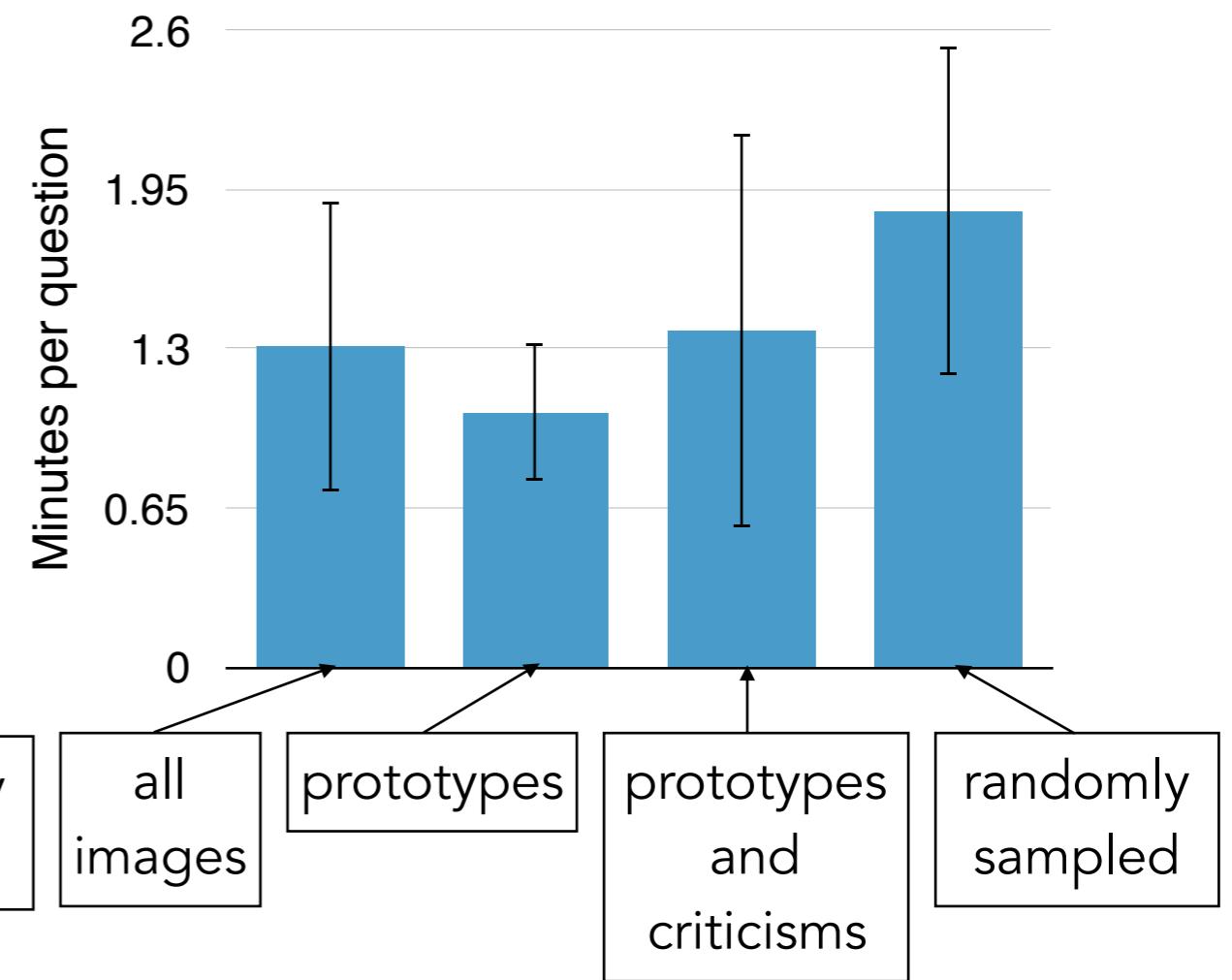
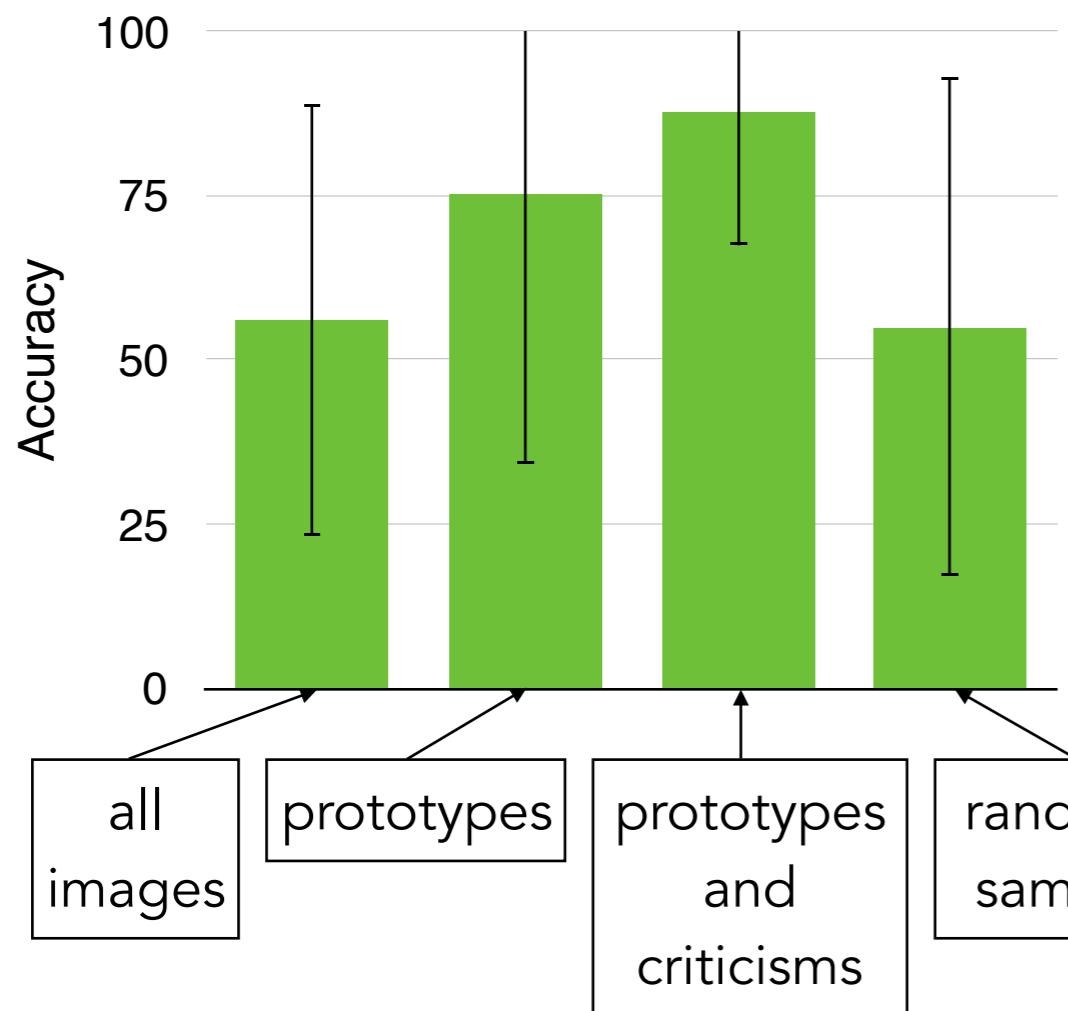
a new data point

group 1

group 2

Eval3

Pilot study with human subjects



Comment:

"[Proto and Criticism Condition resulted in] less confusion from trying to discover hidden patterns in a ton of images, more clues indicating what features are important"

n = 3

21 questions each

Future work

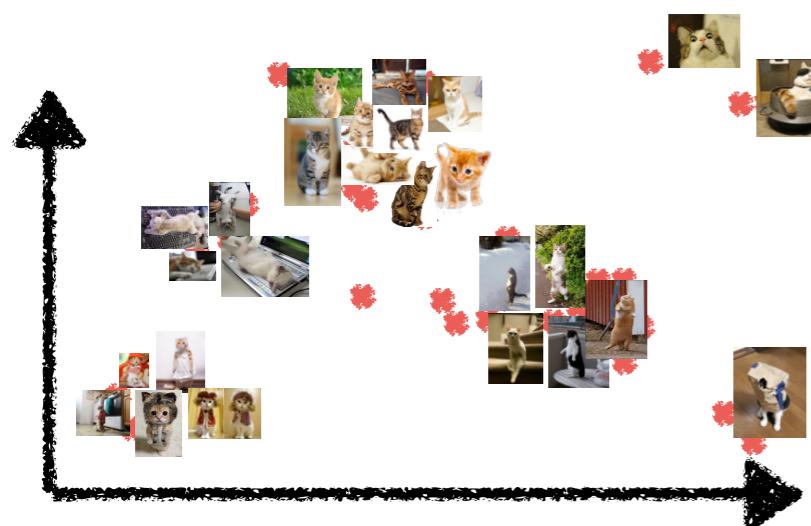
- explore to use for evaluating ML models by using model dependent kernels (e.g., Fisher kernel)
- heuristics to select the number of prototypes and criticisms
- human experiments to compare with outlier methods
- better understand the effect of the choice of kernel



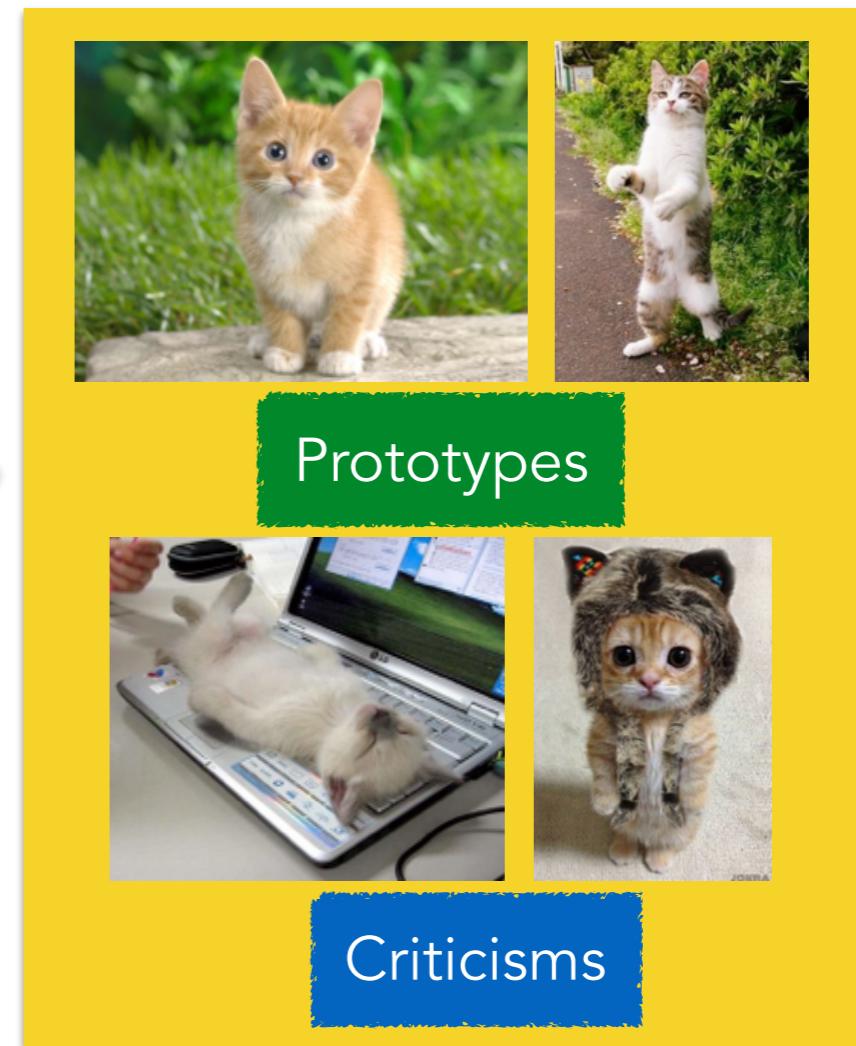
Conclusion

MMD-critic learns **prototypes + criticisms** that highlight aspects of data that are overlooked by prototypes.

code: <https://github.com/BeenKim/MMD-critic>



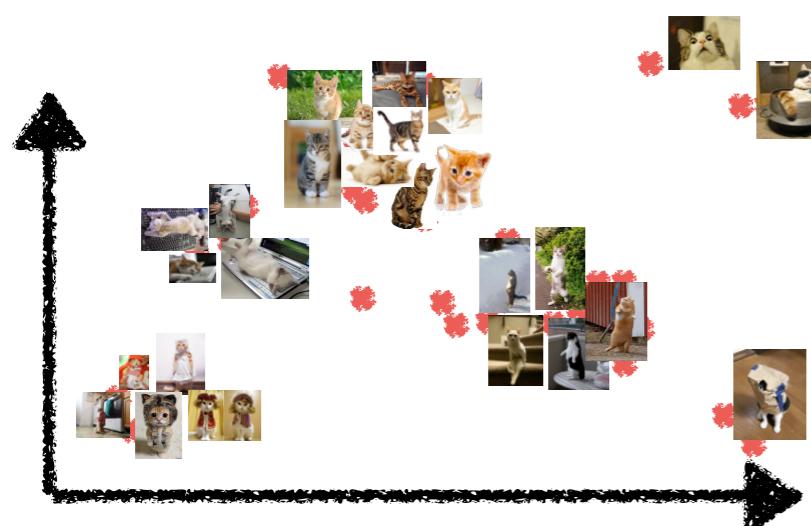
MMD-critic



Questions?

MMD-critic learns **prototypes + criticisms** that highlight aspects of data that are overlooked by prototypes.

code: <https://github.com/BeenKim/MMD-critic>



MMD-critic

