# Pathologies of Neural Models Make Interpretation Difficult

Shi Feng<sup>1</sup> **Eric Wallace**<sup>1</sup> Alvin Grissom II<sup>2</sup> Mohit Iyyer<sup>3,4</sup> Pedro Rodriguez<sup>1</sup> Jordan Boyd-Graber<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Maryland <sup>2</sup>Ursinus College <sup>3</sup>UMass Amherst <sup>4</sup>Al2

November 2, 2018

#### **Authors**



Shi Feng UMD



Mohit lyyer UMass + Al2



Eric Wallace UMD



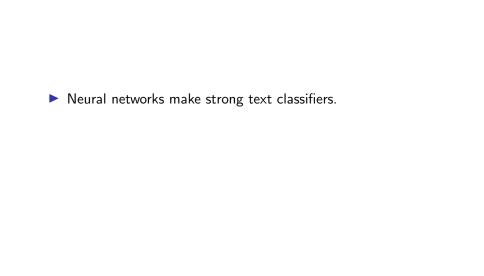
Pedro Rodriguez UMD



Alvin Grissom II Ursinus College



Jordan Boyd-Graber UMD



- ▶ Neural networks make strong text classifiers.

▶ But, are they doing the "right" things?

## Highlighting Important Words

#### **SQuAD**

Context

In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his Colorado Springs experiments.

Question Highlights

What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?

Question	Confidence	Highlight
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.78	

Question	Confidence	Highlight
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.78	
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.67	What

Question	Confidence	Highlight
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.78	
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.67	What
What <del>did</del> Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.72	did

Question	Confidence	Highlight
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.78	
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.67	What
What <del>did</del> Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.72	did
What did <del>Tesla</del> spend Astor's money on ?	0.66	Tesla
What did Tesla <del>spend</del> Astor's money on ?	0.74	spend
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.76	Astor's
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.48	money
What did Tesla spend Astor's money <del>on</del> ?	0.72	on
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on $\frac{2}{3}$	0.73	?

Leave-one-out: remove a word and measure the decrease in confidence (Li et al., 2016)

Question	Confidence	Highlight
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.78	
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.67	What
What <del>did</del> Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.72	did
What did <del>Tesla</del> spend Astor's money on ?	0.66	Tesla
What did Tesla <del>spend</del> Astor's money on ?	0.74	spend
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.76	Astor's
What did Tesla spend Astor's <del>money</del> on ?	0.48	money
What did Tesla spend Astor's money <del>on</del> ?	0.72	on
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on $\frac{2}{3}$	0.73	?

What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?

#### Gradient-based Approximation

Approximate a word's removal using the input gradient (Simonyan et al., 2014):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{v}_i} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}_i$$

Computes importance for all words in one backward pass.

Question	Confidence
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?	0.78

Questi	on							Confidence
What	did	Tesla	spend	Astor's	money	on	?	0.78
What	did	Tesla		Astor's	money	on	?	0.74

Quest	Question											
What	did	Tesla	spend	Astor's	money	on	?	0.78				
What	did	Tesla		Astor's	money	on	?	0.74				
What	did	Tesla		Astor's		<del>on</del>	?	0.76				

Questi	Confidence							
What	did	Tesla	<del>spend</del>	Astor's	money	on	?	0.78
What	did	Tesla		Astor's	money	on	?	0.74
What	did	Tesla		Astor's		<del>on</del>	?	0.76
₩hat	did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.80
	did	Tesla		Astor's			<del>?</del>	0.87
	did	<del>Tesla</del>		Astor's				0.82
	did			<del>Astor's</del>				0.89
	did							0.91

#### What if we remove the unimportant words?

Quest	Confidence							
What	did	Tesla	<del>spend</del>	Astor's	money	on	?	0.78
What	did	Tesla		Astor's	money	on	?	0.74
What	did	Tesla		Astor's		<del>on</del>	?	0.76
₩hat	did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.80
	did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.87
	did	<del>Tesla</del>		Astor's				0.82
	did			<del>Astor's</del>				0.89
	did							0.91

Prediction remains the same.

What if we remove the unimportant words?

(	Questi	Confidence							
١	What	did	Tesla	<del>spend</del>	Astor's	money	on	?	0.78
١	What	did	Tesla		Astor's	money	on	?	0.74
١	What	did	Tesla		Astor's		<del>on</del>	?	0.76
2	₩hat	did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.80
		did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.87
		did	<del>Tesla</del>		Astor's				0.82
		did			Astor's				0.89
		did							0.91

What remains does not match what was considered important.

What if we remove the unimportant words?

Questi	Confidence							
What	did	Tesla	<del>spend</del>	Astor's	money	on	?	0.78
What	did	Tesla		Astor's	money	on	?	0.74
What	did	Tesla		Astor's		<del>on</del>	?	0.76
₩hat	did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.80
	did	Tesla		Astor's			?	0.87
	did	<del>Tesla</del>		Astor's				0.82
	did			Astor's				0.89
	did							0.91

Model is confident when no reasonable prediction can be made.

# **SQuAD** Context

In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his

Colorado Springs experiments.
Original What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?

Reduced did

Confidence  $0.78 \rightarrow 0.91$ 

Context In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his Colorado Springs experiments.

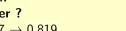
Original What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ? Reduced did

Confidence  $0.78 \rightarrow 0.91$ 

#### **VQA**

Original What color is the flower? Answer vellow Reduced flower?

Confidence  $0.827 \rightarrow 0.819$ 









Context In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his Colorado Springs experiments.

Original What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ? Reduced did Confidence  $0.78 \rightarrow 0.91$ 

What color is the flower?

#### VQA Original

Answer vellow

Reduced flower?

Confidence  $0.827 \rightarrow 0.819$ 



Premise

Original Answer Contradiction

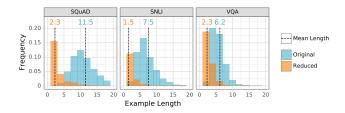
Reduced dancing

Well dressed man and woman dancing in the street Two man is dancing on the street

Confidence  $0.977 \rightarrow 0.706$ 

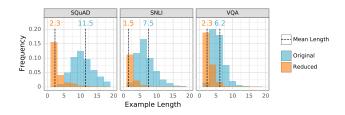


#### All Examples are Drastically Reduced



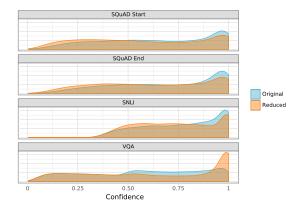
Consistently reduce examples to very short lengths without changing the model prediction.

#### All Examples are Drastically Reduced



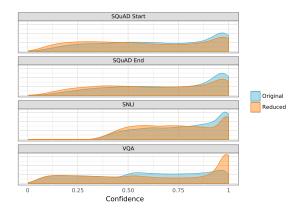
- Consistently reduce examples to very short lengths without changing the model prediction.
- But how about the confidence?

## Confidence Remains High



▶ Model confidence remains high on reduced examples.

## Confidence Remains High



- ▶ Model confidence remains high on reduced examples.
- ► But is it really an unreasonable behavior?

Dataset	Original	Reduced
SQuAD	80.58	31.72
SNLI-E	76.40	27.66
SNLI-N	55.40	52.66
SNLI-C	76.20	60.60
VQA	76.11	40.60

Dataset	Original	Reduced
SQuAD	80.58	31.72
SNLI-E	76.40	27.66
SNLI-N	55.40	52.66
SNLI-C	76.20	60.60
VQA	76.11	40.60

What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?
did spend

Dataset	Original	Reduced	vs. Random
SQuAD	80.58	31.72	53.70
SNLI-E	76.40	27.66	42.31
SNLI-N	55.40	52.66	50.64
SNLI-C	76.20	60.60	49.87
VQA	76.11	40.60	61.60

What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?
did spend

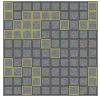
Dataset	Original	Reduced	vs. Random
SQUAD	80.58	31.72	53.70
SNLI-E	76.40	27.66	42.31
SNLI-N	55.40	52.66	50.64
SNLI-C	76.20	60.60	49.87
VQA	76.11	40.60	61.60

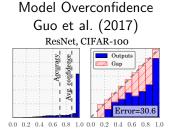
What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?
did spend

- Reduced examples are uninformative and appear random.
- ► How did input reduction lead to this?

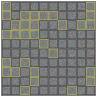
#### Model Overconfidence Guo et al. (2017) ResNet, CIFAR-100

 Rubbish Examples Goodfellow et al. (2015)

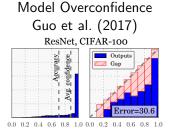




Rubbish Examples Goodfellow et al. (2015)



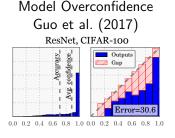
Overconfidence does not cover non-sensical inputs.



Rubbish Examples Goodfellow et al. (2015)



- Overconfidence does not cover non-sensical inputs.
- Reduced examples are rubbish examples.



Rubbish Examples Goodfellow et al. (2015)



- Overconfidence does not cover non-sensical inputs.
- Reduced examples are rubbish examples.
- How did input reduction lead to rubbish examples?

The Panthers used the San Jose State practice facility and stayed at the San Jose Marriott. The Broncos practiced at Stanford University and stayed at the Santa Clara Marriott.

Question Confidence

Where did the Broncos practice for the Super Bowl? (0.90, 0.89)

The Panthers used the San Jose State practice facility and stayed at the San Jose Marriott. The Broncos practiced at Stanford University and stayed at the Santa Clara Marriott.

Question		Confidence
Where did the Broncos Where did the	practice for the Super Bowl ? practice for the Super Bowl ?	,

The Panthers used the San Jose State practice facility and stayed at the San Jose Marriott. The Broncos practiced at Stanford University and stayed at the Santa Clara Marriott.

Question		Confidence
Where did the Broncos Where did the	practice for the Super Bowl ? practice for the Super Bowl ?	

► Confidence remains high after the crucial word is removed.

The Panthers used the San Jose State practice facility and stayed at the San Jose Marriott. The Broncos practiced at Stanford University and stayed at the Santa Clara Marriott.

Question		Confidence
Where did the Broncos Where did the	practice for the Super Bowl ? practice for the Super Bowl ?	,

- ▶ Confidence remains high after the crucial word is removed.
- Decrease in confidence does not align with importance.

The Panthers used the San Jose State practice facility and stayed at the San Jose Marriott. The Broncos practiced at Stanford University and stayed at the Santa Clara Marriott.

Question		Confidence
Where did the Broncos Where did the	practice for the Super Bowl ? practice for the Super Bowl ?	,

- ► Confidence remains high after the crucial word is removed.
- Decrease in confidence does not align with importance.
- After the first reduction step, the input is already rubbish.

QuickBooks sponsored a "Small Business Big Game" contest, in which Death Wish Coffee had a 30-second commercial aired free of charge courtesy of QuickBooks. Death Wish Coffee beat out nine other contenders from across the United States for the free advertisement.

What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks contest?

QuickBooks sponsored a "Small Business Big Game" contest, in which Death Wish Coffee had a 30-second commercial aired free of charge courtesy of QuickBooks. Death Wish Coffee beat out nine other contenders from across the United States for the free advertisement.

What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks contest?

What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks?

QuickBooks sponsored a "Small Business Big Game" contest, in which Death Wish Coffee had a 30-second commercial aired free of charge courtesy of QuickBooks. Death Wish Coffee beat out nine other contenders from across the United States for the free advertisement

What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks contest?
What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks?
What company won free advertisement due to?

QuickBooks sponsored a "Small Business Big Game" contest, in which Death Wish Coffee had a 30-second commercial aired free of charge courtesy of QuickBooks. Death Wish Coffee beat out nine other contenders from across the United States for the free advertisement.

What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks contest?
What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks?

What company won free advertisement due to?

What company won free due to?

What won free due to?

QuickBooks sponsored a "Small Business Big Game" contest, in which Death Wish Coffee had a 30-second commercial aired free of charge courtesy of QuickBooks. Death Wish Coffee beat out nine other contenders from across the United States for the free advertisement.

What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks contest?
What company won free advertisement due to QuickBooks?
What company won free advertisement due to?
What company won free due to?
What won free due to?

- Independent word importance implicitly assumes bag-of-words.
- ► Higher-order correlations are ignored.

## Mitigating Pathologies by Entropy Regularization

- ▶ Ideally, model should say "I don't know".
- Uniform distribution over classes.

### Mitigating Pathologies by Entropy Regularization

- ▶ Ideally, model should say "I don't know".
- Uniform distribution over classes.
- Maximize the output entropy on reduced examples:

$$\sum_{(\mathbf{x},y)} \log(f(y \,|\, \mathbf{x})) + \lambda \sum_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \in \tilde{\mathcal{X}}} \mathbb{H}\left(f(y \,|\, \tilde{\mathbf{x}})\right)$$

where  $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$  is the set of reduced training examples.

▶ Fine-tune models with both MLE and entropy regularization.

CONTEXT	111 1055, 301111 3acob 7 3tol 17 1117c3tcd \$100,000 101
	Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting
	system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his
	Colorado Springs experiments.
Original	What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ?
Before	did
After	spend Astor money on ?

In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for

Context

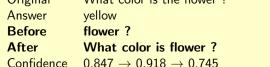
Confidence  $0.78 \rightarrow 0.91 \rightarrow 0.52$ 

Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his Colorado Springs experiments. Original What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ? Before did After spend Astor money on ?

In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for

Confidence  $0.78 \rightarrow 0.91 \rightarrow 0.52$ Original What color is the flower? Answer vellow flower? Before

Context





Context In 1899, John Jacob Astor IV invested \$100,000 for Tesla to further develop and produce a new lighting system. Instead, Tesla used the money to fund his Colorado Springs experiments. Original What did Tesla spend Astor's money on ? Before hih After spend Astor money on ? Confidence  $0.78 \rightarrow 0.91 \rightarrow 0.52$ Original What color is the flower? Answer vellow flower? Before

After What color is flower? Confidence  $0.847 \rightarrow 0.918 \rightarrow 0.745$ Premise Well dressed man and woman dancing in the street Original Two man is dancing on the street

Answer Contradiction Before dancing After two man dancing

Confidence  $0.977 \rightarrow 0.706 \rightarrow 0.717$ 

	Accuracy				
	Before	After			
SQuAD	77.41	78.03			
SNLI	85.71	85.72			
VQA	61.61	61.54			

	Accuracy		Reduced Lengths		
	Before After			Before	After
SQuAD	77.41	78.03		2.27	4.97
SNLI	85.71	85.72		1.50	2.20
VQA	61.61	61.54		2.30	2.87

	Accuracy		Reduced Lengths		
	Before	After		Before	After
SQuAD	77.41	78.03		2.27	4.97
SNLI	85.71	85.72		1.50	2.20
VQA	61.61	61.54		2.30	2.87

▶ Regularization does not hurt normal accuracy.

	Accuracy		Reduced Lengths		
	Before After			Before	After
SQuAD	77.41	78.03		2.27	4.97
SNLI	85.71	85.72		1.50	2.20
VQA	61.61	61.54		2.30	2.87

- Regularization does not hurt normal accuracy.
- ▶ Input reduction leads to longer examples after regularization.

	Accuracy		R	Reduced Lengths		
	Before	After	В	efore	After	
SQuAD	77.41	78.03	2.	.27	4.97	
SNLI	85.71	85.72	1.	.50	2.20	
VQA	61.61	61.54	2.	.30	2.87	

- Regularization does not hurt normal accuracy.
- ▶ Input reduction leads to longer examples after regularization.
- Human studies show examples are more meaningful.

### Summary

- ightharpoonup Neural models are overconfident ightarrow interpretation is difficult.
  - Poor uncertainty estimates from MLE training.
  - Entropy regularization on reduced examples helps mitigate.

### Summary

- Neural models are overconfident → interpretation is difficult.
  - Poor uncertainty estimates from MLE training.
  - Entropy regularization on reduced examples helps mitigate.
- ► Gradient interpretations assume linear model (bag-of-words).
  - Neglects curvature (Hessian) and higher-order terms.

# Reduced Examples Become More Meaningful

Accuracy				
Before	After			
31.72	51.61			
27.66	32.37			
52.66	50.50			
60.60	63.90			
40.60	51.85			
	31.72 27.66 52.66 60.60			

### Reduced Examples Become More Meaningful

	Accuracy		vs. Ra	ndom
	Before	After	Before	After
SQuAD	31.72	51.61	53.70	62.75
SNLI-E	27.66	32.37	42.31	50.62
SNLI-N	52.66	50.50	50.64	58.94
SNLI-C	60.60	63.90	49.87	56.92
VQA	40.60	51.85	61.60	61.88

- Input reduction leads to more meaningful examples after regularization.
- Entropy regularization helps mitigate the pathology.

#### References I

- Ian J. Goodfellow, Jonathon Shlens, and Christian Szegedy. 2015. Explaining and harnessing adversarial examples. In *ICLR*.
- Chuan Guo, Geoff Pleiss, Yu Sun, and Kilian Q. Weinberger. 2017. On calibration of modern neural networks. In *ICML*.
- Jiwei Li, Xinlei Chen, Eduard H. Hovy, and Daniel Jurafsky. 2016. Visualizing and understanding neural models in NLP. In *NAACL*.
- Karen Simonyan, Andrea Vedaldi, and Andrew Zisserman. 2014. Deep inside convolutional networks: Visualising image classification models and saliency maps. In *ICLR*.