
Adversarial Training of Neural Networks against Systematic Uncertainty

Gilles Louppe
New York University
g.louppe@nyu.edu

Abstract

1 Introduction

[GL: Distinction between statistical and systematic uncertainty.] [GL: Define nuisance parameters.] [GL: We want to build an accurate classifier whose output remains invariant with respect to systematic uncertainties.] [GL: Motivate the criterion (which may not be obvious for the ML crowd). See pivotal quantity motivation.]

2 Problem statement

Let assume a probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) , where Ω is a sample space, \mathcal{F} is a set of events and P is a probability measure. Let consider the multivariate random variables $X_z : \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{R}^p$ and $Y : \Omega \mapsto \mathcal{Y}$, where X_z denotes a dependence on a nuisance parameter Z whose values $z \in \mathcal{Z}$ define a parameterized family of its systematic uncertainties. That is, X_z and Y induce together a joint probability distribution $p(X, Y|z)$, where the conditional on z denotes X_z . For training, let further assume a finite set $\{x_i, y_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^N$ of realizations $X_{z_i}(\omega_i), Y(\omega_i)$, for $\omega_i \in \Omega$ and known values z_i of the nuisance parameter. Our goal is to learn a function $f(\cdot; \theta_f) : \mathbb{R}^p \mapsto \mathcal{Y}$ of parameters θ_f (e.g., a neural network-based classifier if \mathcal{Y} is a finite set of classes) and minimizing a loss $\mathcal{L}_f(\theta_f)$. In addition, we require that $f(X_z; \theta_f)$ should be robust to the value z of the nuisance parameter – which remains unknown at test time. More specifically, we aim at building f such that in the ideal case

$$f(X_z(\omega); \theta_f) = f(X_{z'}(\omega); \theta_f) \quad (1)$$

for all samples $\omega \in \Omega$ and all z, z' pairs of values of the nuisance parameter.

Since we do not have training tuples $(X_z(\omega), X_{z'}(\omega))$ (for the same unknown ω), we propose instead to solve the closely related problem of finding a predictive function f such that

$$P(\{\omega | f(X_z(\omega); \theta_f) = y\}) = P(\{\omega' | f(X_{z'}(\omega'); \theta_f) = y\}) \text{ for all } y \in \mathcal{Y}. \quad (2)$$

In words, we are looking for a predictive function f which is a pivotal quantity [1] with respect to the nuisance parameter. That is, such that the distribution of $f(X_z; \theta_f)$ is invariant with respect to the value z of the nuisance. Note that a function f for which Eqn. 1 is true necessarily satisfies Eqn. 2. The converse is however in general not true, since the sets of samples $\{\omega | f(X_z(\omega); \theta_f) = y\}$ and $\{\omega' | f(X_{z'}(\omega'); \theta_f) = y\}$ do not need to be the same for the equality to hold. In order to simplify notations, and as only Eqn. 2 is of direct interest in this work, we denote from here on the pivotal quantity criterion as

$$p(f(X; \theta_f) | z) = p(f(X; \theta_f) | z') \text{ for all } z, z' \in \mathcal{Z}. \quad (3)$$

3 Method

Adversarial training was first proposed by [2] as a way to build a generative model capable of producing samples from random noise $z \sim p_Z$. More specifically, the authors pit a generative model $g : \mathcal{Z} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^p$ against an adversary classifier $d : \mathbb{R}^p \mapsto \{0, 1\}$ whose antagonistic objective is to recognize real data X from generated data $g(Z)$. Both models g and d are trained simultaneously, in such a way that g learns to produce samples that are difficult to identify by d , while d incrementally adapts to changes in g . At the equilibrium, g models a distribution whose samples can be identified by d only by chance. That is, assuming enough capacity in d and g , the distribution $p_{g(Z)}$ eventually converges towards the real distribution p_X .

In this work, we repurpose adversarial training as a means to constraint the predictive model f in order to satisfy Eqn. 3. In particular, we pit f against an adversary classifier $r(\cdot; \theta_r) : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathcal{Z}$ of parameters θ_r and associated loss $\mathcal{L}_r(\theta_f, \theta_r)$. Assuming that \mathcal{Z} defines a finite family of nuisance values z_l (for $l = 1, \dots, |\mathcal{Z}|$), this classifier takes as input realizations of $f(X; \theta_f)$, for the current value θ_f of f parameters, and produces as output probability estimates $r(f(X; \theta_f); \theta_r)_l = \hat{p}(z_l | f(X; \theta_f))$ that $f(X; \theta_f)$ is generated from the nuisance value z_l . If $p(f(X; \theta_f) | z)$ varies with z , then the corresponding correlation can be captured by r . By contrast, if $p(f(X; \theta_f) | z)$ is invariant with z , as we require, then r should perform poorly and be close to random guessing. Training f such that it additionally minimizes the performance of r therefore acts as a regularization towards Eqn. 3.

As for generative adversarial networks, we propose to train f and r simultaneously, which we carry out by considering the value function

$$E(\theta_f, \theta_r) = \mathcal{L}_f(\theta_f) - \mathcal{L}_r(\theta_f, \theta_r) \quad (4)$$

that we optimize by finding the saddle point $(\hat{\theta}_f, \hat{\theta}_r)$ such that

$$\hat{\theta}_f = \arg \min_{\theta_f} E(\theta_f, \hat{\theta}_r), \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_r = \arg \max_{\theta_r} E(\hat{\theta}_f, \theta_r). \quad (6)$$

The adversarial training procedure to obtain $(\hat{\theta}_f, \hat{\theta}_r)$ is formally presented in Algorithm 1 in the case of f being a classifier and of the cross-entropy loss for both \mathcal{L}_f and \mathcal{L}_r . The algorithm consists in using stochastic gradient descent alternatively to optimize Eqn. 5 and 6.

Algorithm 1 Adversarial training of a classifier f against an adversary r .

Inputs: training data $\{x_i, y_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^N$

Outputs: $\hat{\theta}_f, \hat{\theta}_r$

Hyper-parameters: Number T of training iterations, Number K of gradient steps to update r .

- 1: **for** $t = 1$ to T **do**
- 2: **for** $k = 1$ to K **do** ▷ Update r
- 3: Sample minibatch $\{x_m, z_m\}_{m=1}^M$ of size M ;
- 4: With θ_f fixed, update r by ascending its stochastic gradient $\nabla_{\theta_r} E(\theta_f, \theta_r) :=$

$$\nabla_{\theta_r} \sum_{m=1}^M \left[\sum_{z_l \in \mathcal{Z}} 1(z_m = z_l) \log r(f(x_m; \theta_f); \theta_r)_l \right];$$

- 5: **end for**
- 6: Sample minibatch $\{x_m, y_m, z_m\}_{m=1}^M$ of size M ; ▷ Update f
- 7: With θ_r fixed, update f by descending its stochastic gradient $\nabla_{\theta_f} E(\theta_f, \theta_r) :=$

$$\nabla_{\theta_f} \sum_{m=1}^M \left[- \sum_{y_c \in \mathcal{Y}} 1(y_m = y_c) \log f(x_m; \theta_f)_c + \sum_{z_l \in \mathcal{Z}} 1(z_m = z_l) \log r(f(x_m; \theta_f); \theta_r)_l \right];$$

- 8: **end for**
-

4 Theoretical results

In this section, we show that in the setting of Algorithm 1, the procedure converges to a classifier f which is a pivotal quantity in the sense of Eqn. 3. Results below are derived in a non-parametric setting, by assuming that both f and r have enough capacity. To simplify the presentation, we also assume the uniform prior $p(z) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{Z}|}$ for all $z \in \mathcal{Z}$, e.g. by having the same number of training samples for each modality z of the nuisance parameter.

Proposition 1. *Let θ_f be fixed and $\hat{\theta}_r = \arg \max_{\theta_r} E(\theta_f, \theta_r)$. If $r(f(X; \theta_f); \hat{\theta}_r)_l = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{Z}|}$ for all z_l , then f is a pivotal quantity.*

Proof. Let us first recall that the cross-entropy for distributions p and q is minimized when $p = q$. For \mathcal{L}_r defined as the cross-entropy between the true conditional distribution of the nuisance $p_{Z|f(X; \theta_f)}$ and the approximate conditional distribution of the nuisance $p_{r(f(X; \theta_f); \theta_r)|f(X)}$, the optimal parameters $\hat{\theta}_r = \arg \max_{\theta_r} E(\theta_f, \theta_r) = \arg \min_{\theta_r} \mathcal{L}_r(\theta_f, \theta_r)$ are therefore such that $p_{Z|f(X; \theta_f)} = p_{r(f(X; \theta_f); \hat{\theta}_r)|f(X)}$.

In other words, for all $z_l \in \mathcal{Z}$, we have $r(f(X; \theta_f); \hat{\theta}_r)_l = p(z_l|f(X; \theta_f))$. By assumption, $r(f(X; \theta_f); \hat{\theta}_r)_l = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{Z}|}$, and therefore $p(z_l|f(X; \theta_f)) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{Z}|}$. Using the Bayes' rule, we write

$$\begin{aligned} p(f(X; \theta_f)|z_l) &= \frac{p(z_l|f(X; \theta_f))p(f(X; \theta_f))}{p(z_l)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{|\mathcal{Z}|}p(f(X; \theta_f))}{\frac{1}{|\mathcal{Z}|}} \\ &= p(f(X; \theta_f)), \end{aligned}$$

which holds for all $z_l \in \mathcal{Z}$ and implies that f is a pivotal quantity. \square

Proposition 2. *[GL: proof 2: if \mathcal{L}_f can be minimized under the pivotal constraint, then at the saddle point r is such that $r(f(x)) = 1/N$. [OK]]*

5 Experiments

6 Related work

[GL: Similar to domain adaptation, but with infinitely many domains, as parameterized by \mathcal{Z} , also related to transfer learning.]

7 Conclusions

Acknowledgments

References

- [1] M. H. Degroot and M. J. Schervish, *Probability and statistics*. 4 ed., 2010.
- [2] I. Goodfellow, J. Pouget-Abadie, M. Mirza, B. Xu, D. Warde-Farley, S. Ozair, A. Courville, and Y. Bengio, "Generative adversarial nets," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pp. 2672–2680, 2014.