

Learning Invariant Representations using Inverse Contrastive Loss



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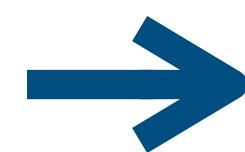
Sathya Ravi



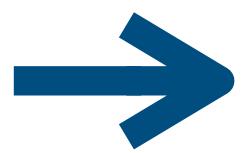
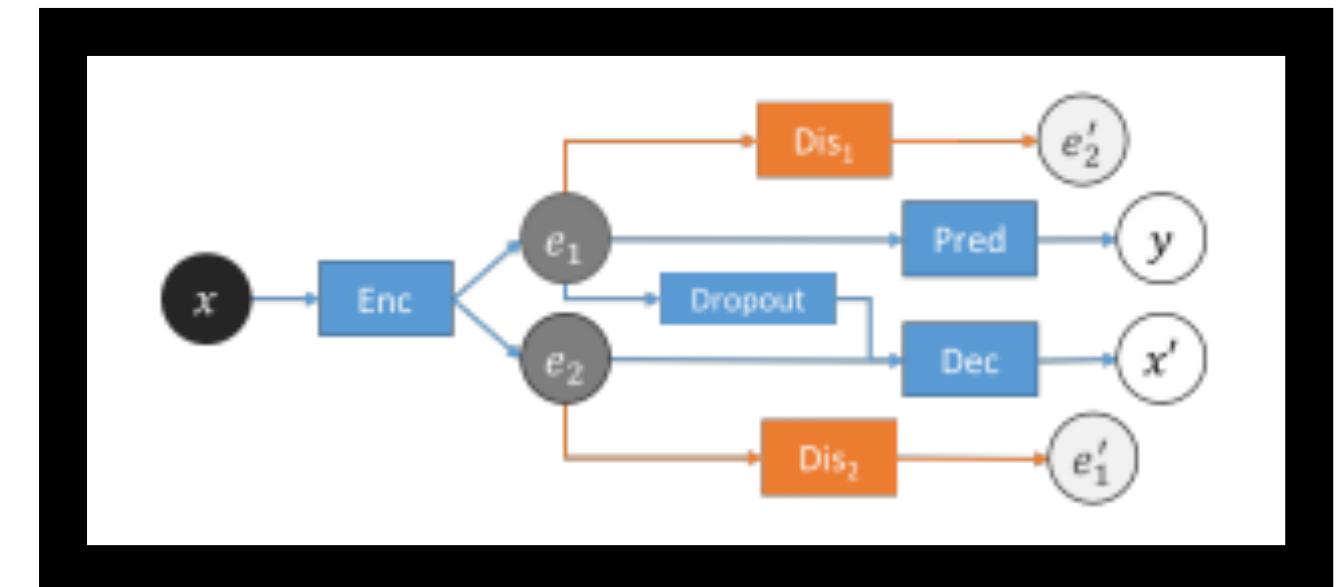
Vikas Singh



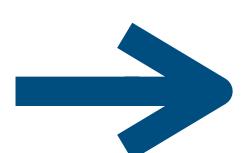
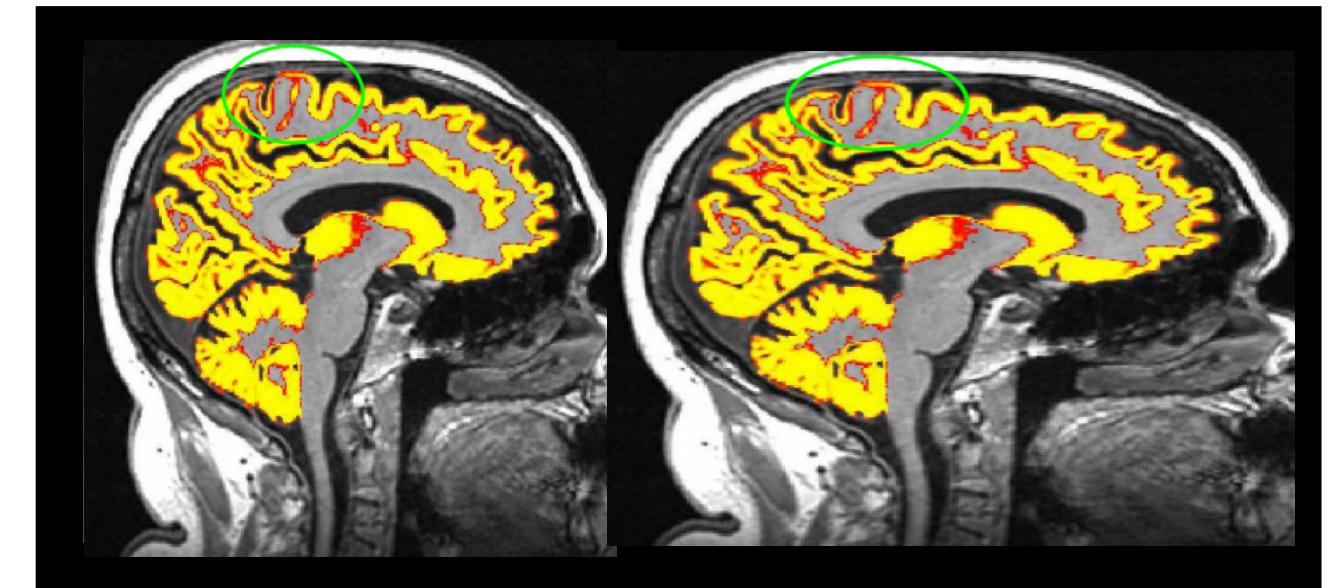
Common Approaches



Adversarial Modules



Augmentation

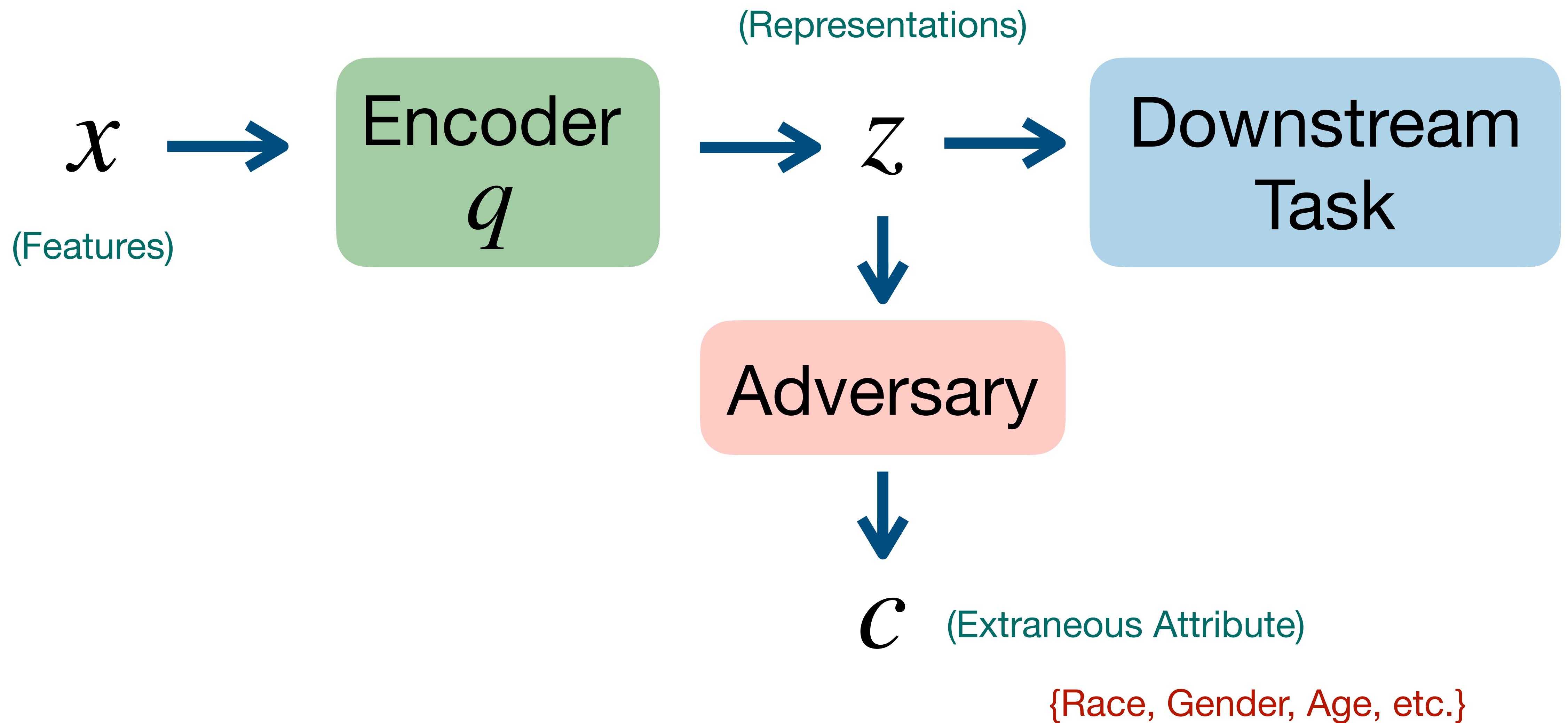


Statistical Independence

$$z \perp c$$

- Motivation
- Key Intuition
 - ICL Formulation
 - Benefits
- Applications
- Contributions

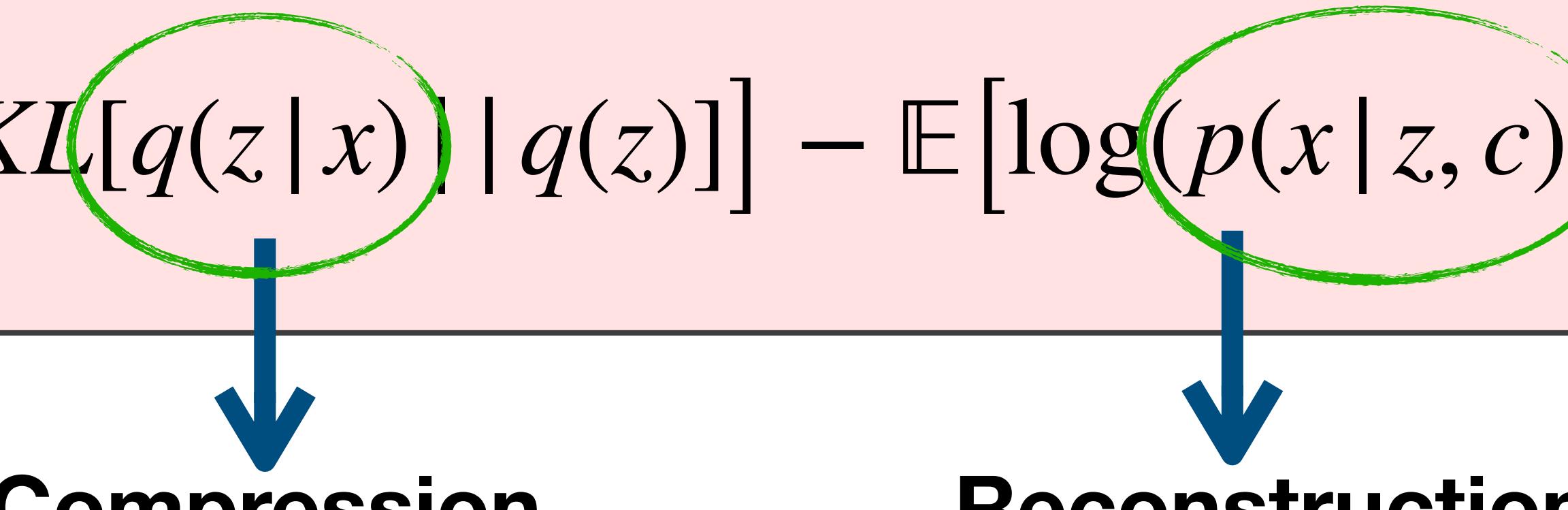
Basic Setting



Modeling Independence $z \perp c$

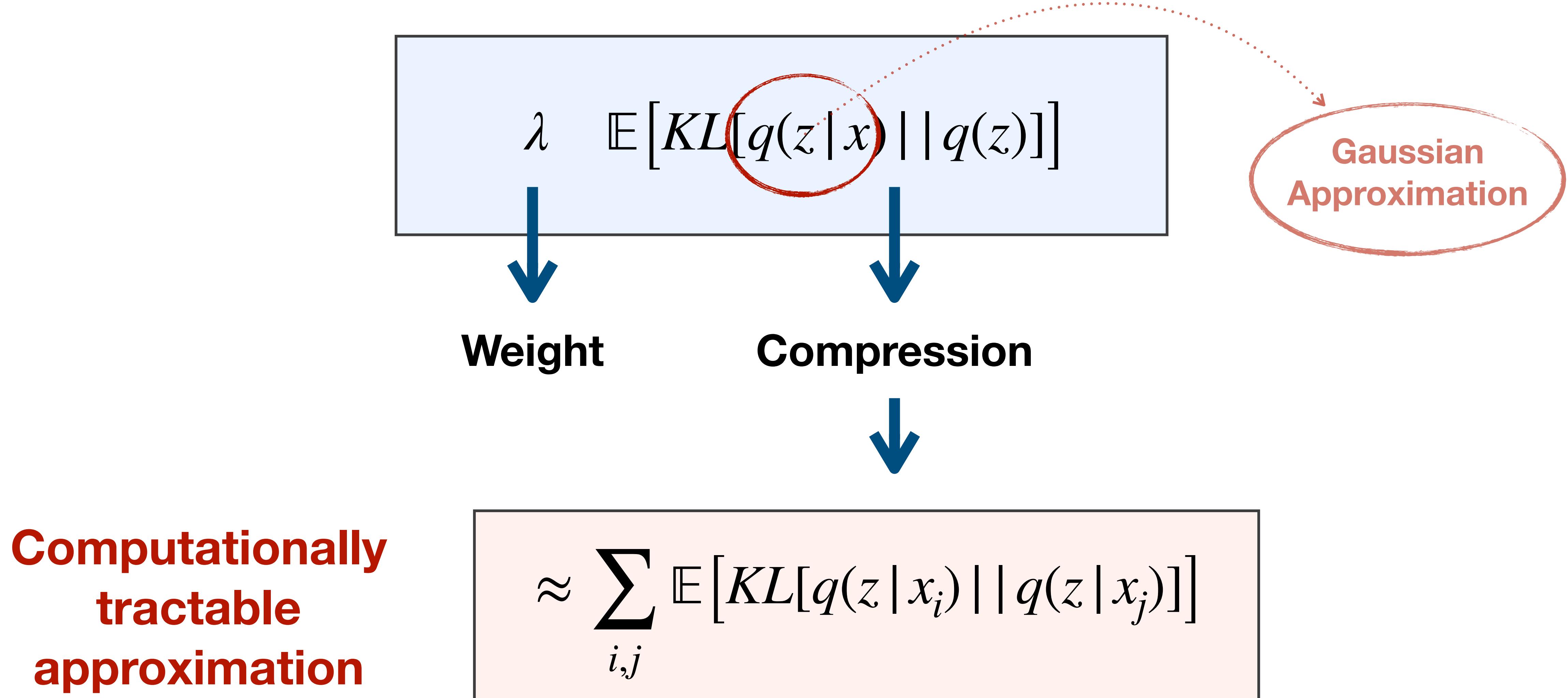
$$I(z, c) = KL[p(z, c) \parallel p(z)p(c)]$$

$$I(z, c) \leq \mathbb{E} \left[KL[q(z \mid x) \parallel q(z)] \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[\log(p(x \mid z, c)) \right]$$

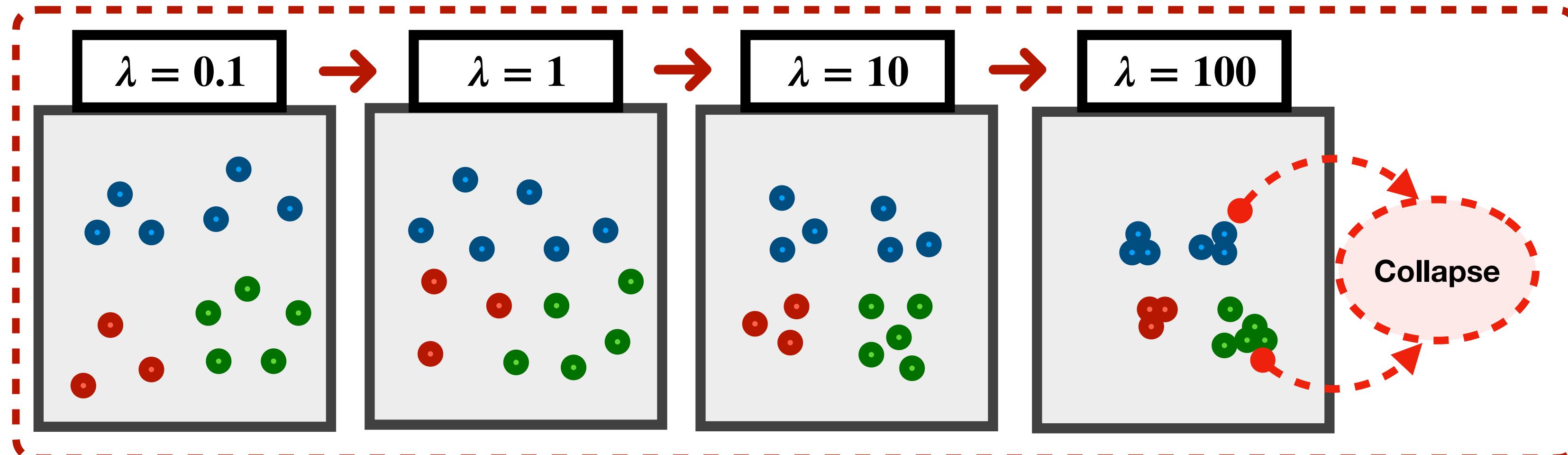

Compression Reconstruction

Mutual Information Approximation

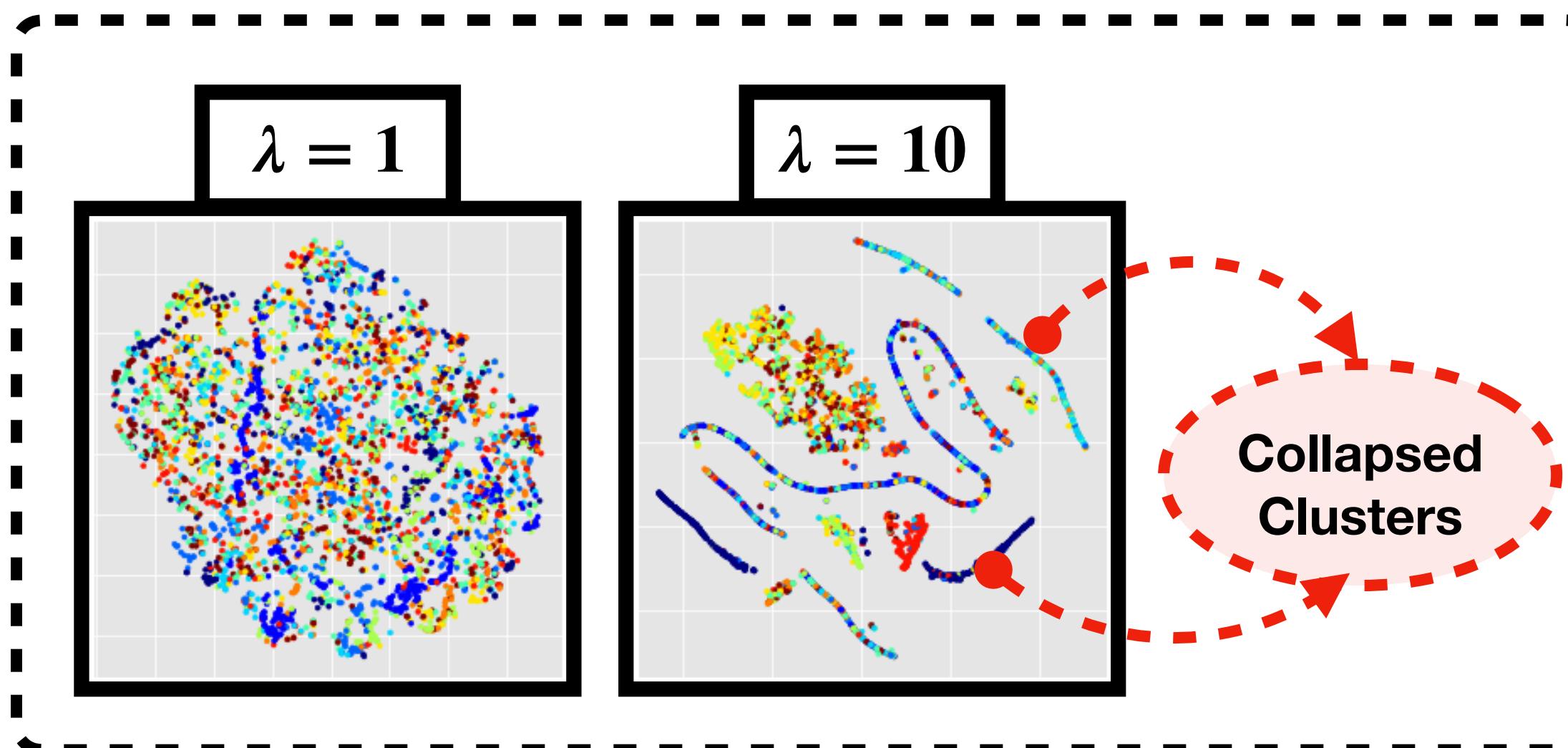
Compression Regularizer in Practice



Example Illustration



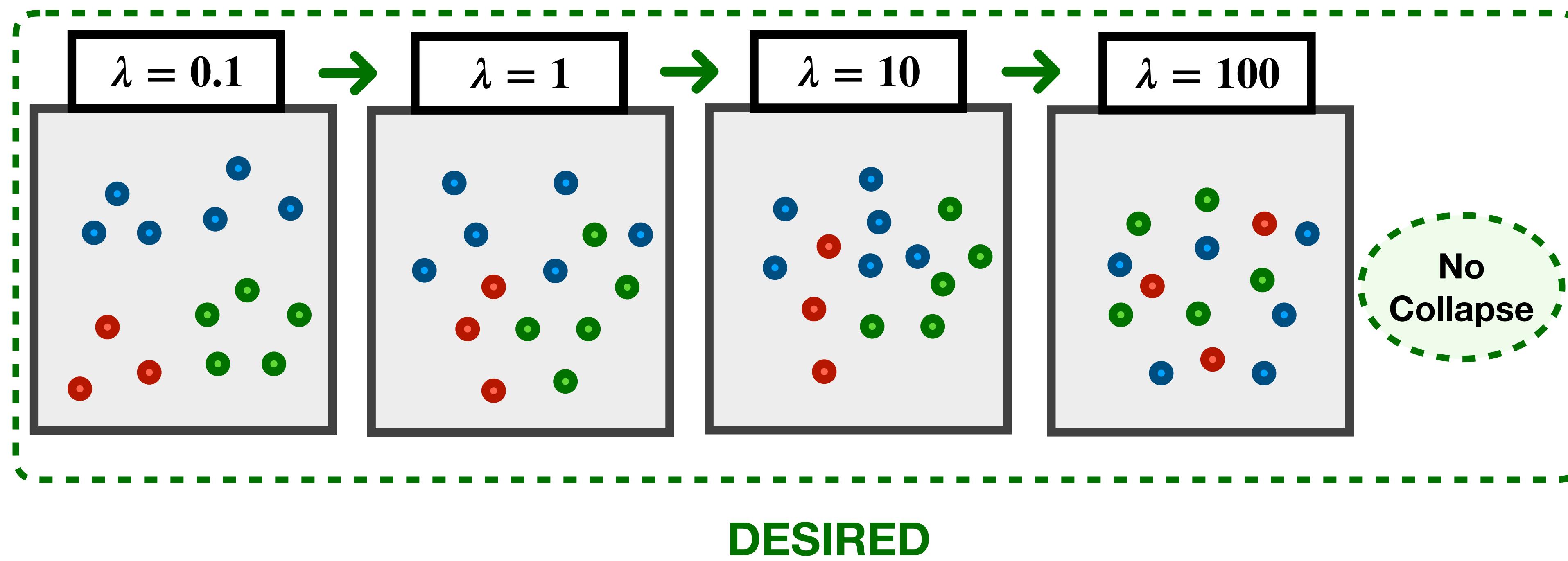
OBSERVED



Existing regularizers
do not prevent
clustering

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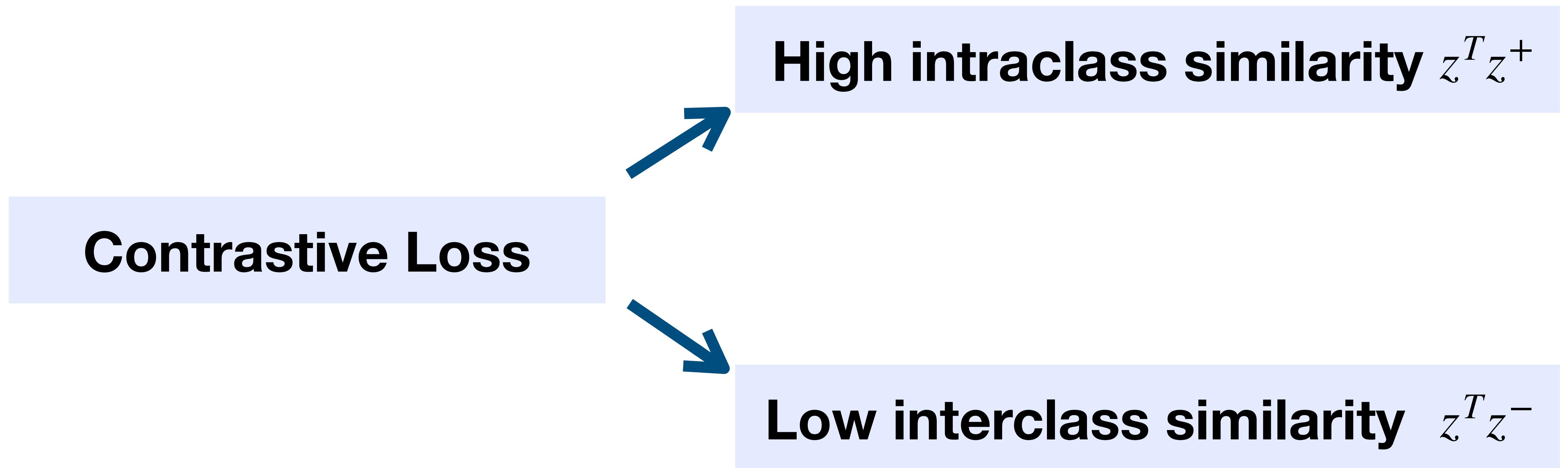
Intuition



- *Intermix representations for different c's*
- *Spread out representations for same c's*

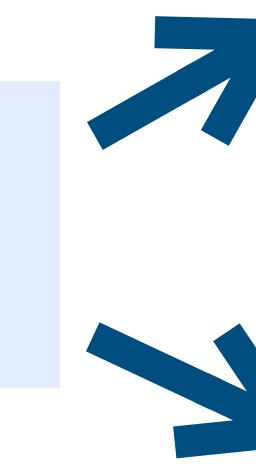
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Contrastive Loss



Inverting Contrastive Loss

1. Switch roles of $z^T z^+$ and $z^T z^-$



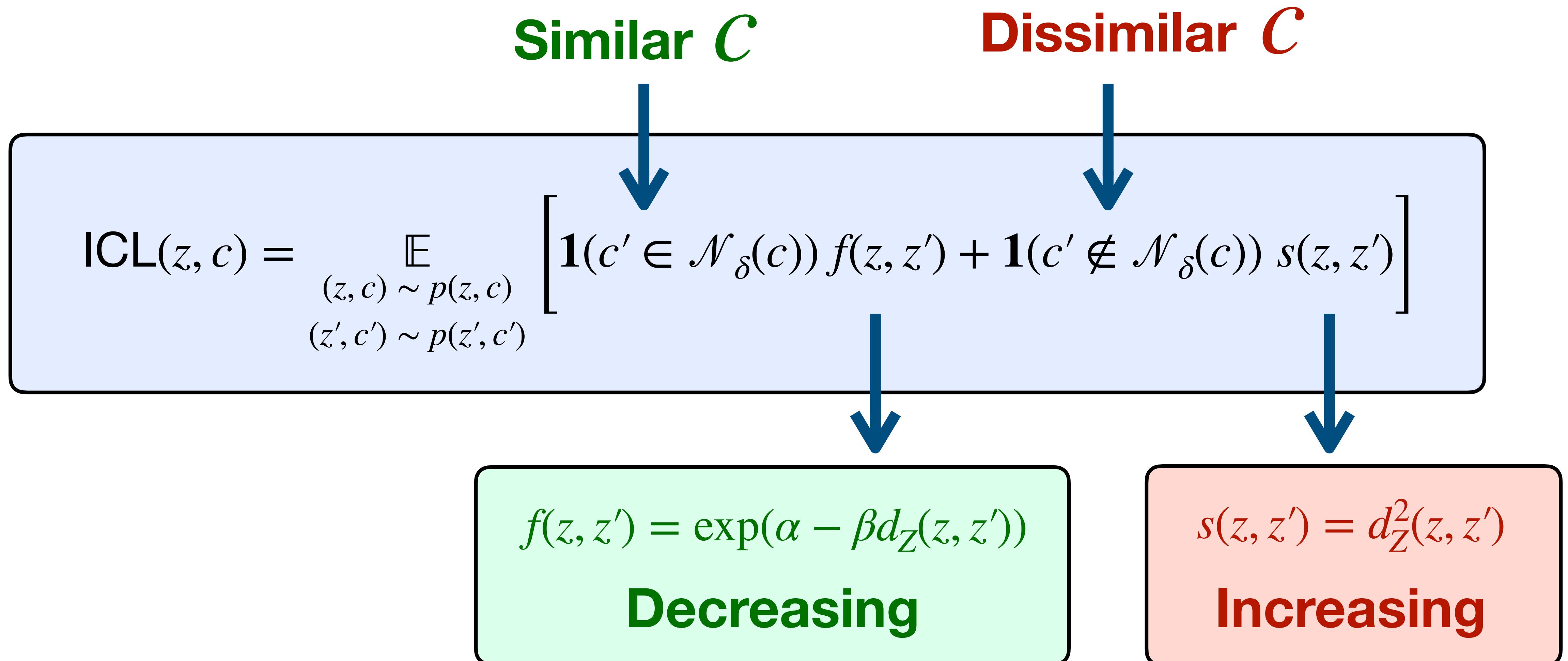
High interclass similarity

Low intraclass similarity

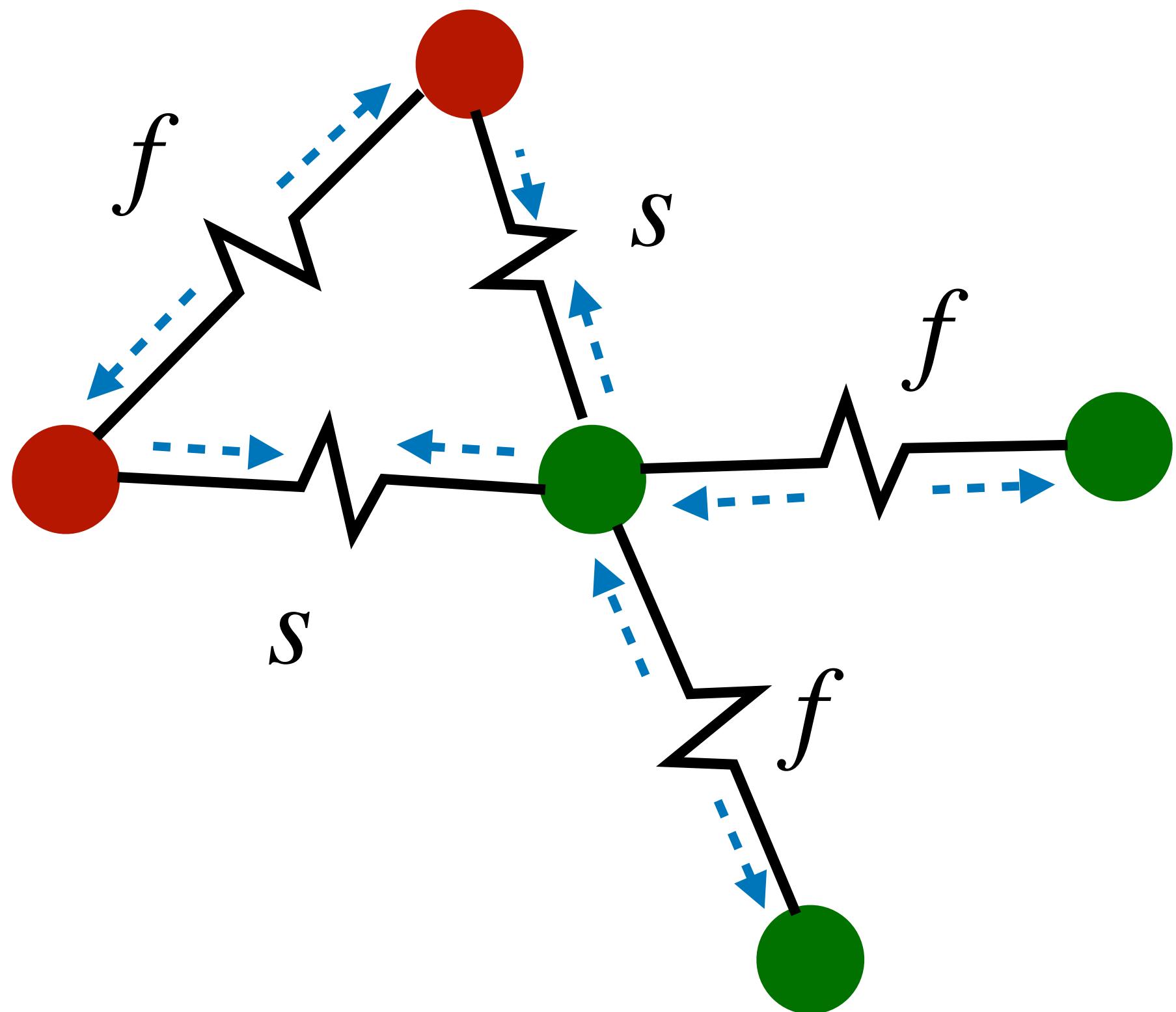
2a. Apply increasing function (quadratic) on $z^T z^-$

2b. Apply decreasing function (exponential loss) on $z^T z^+$

Definition



Dynamical System Intuition



f : Push spring
 s : Pull spring

Optimizing ICL = System Equilibrium

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ICL for Discrete Extraneous c

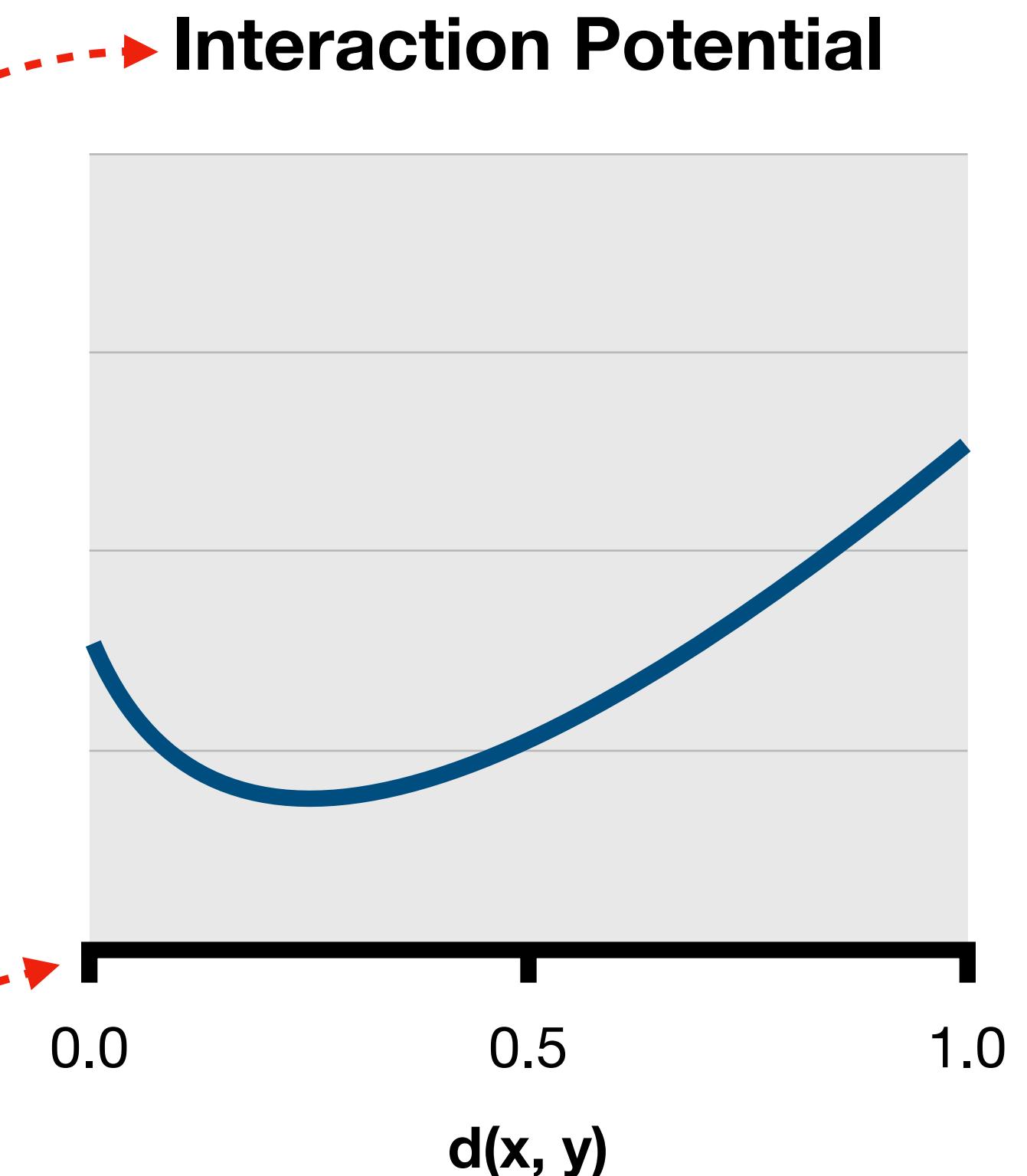
Lemma 1 :

For $c \in \{0,1\}$, $p(c = 0) = 1/2$

$$\text{ICL}(Z, C) = \text{MMD}_g(p_0, p_1) + R_w(p_0, p_1)$$

$$d(x, y) = 0$$

is suboptimal



Suited for First Order Methods

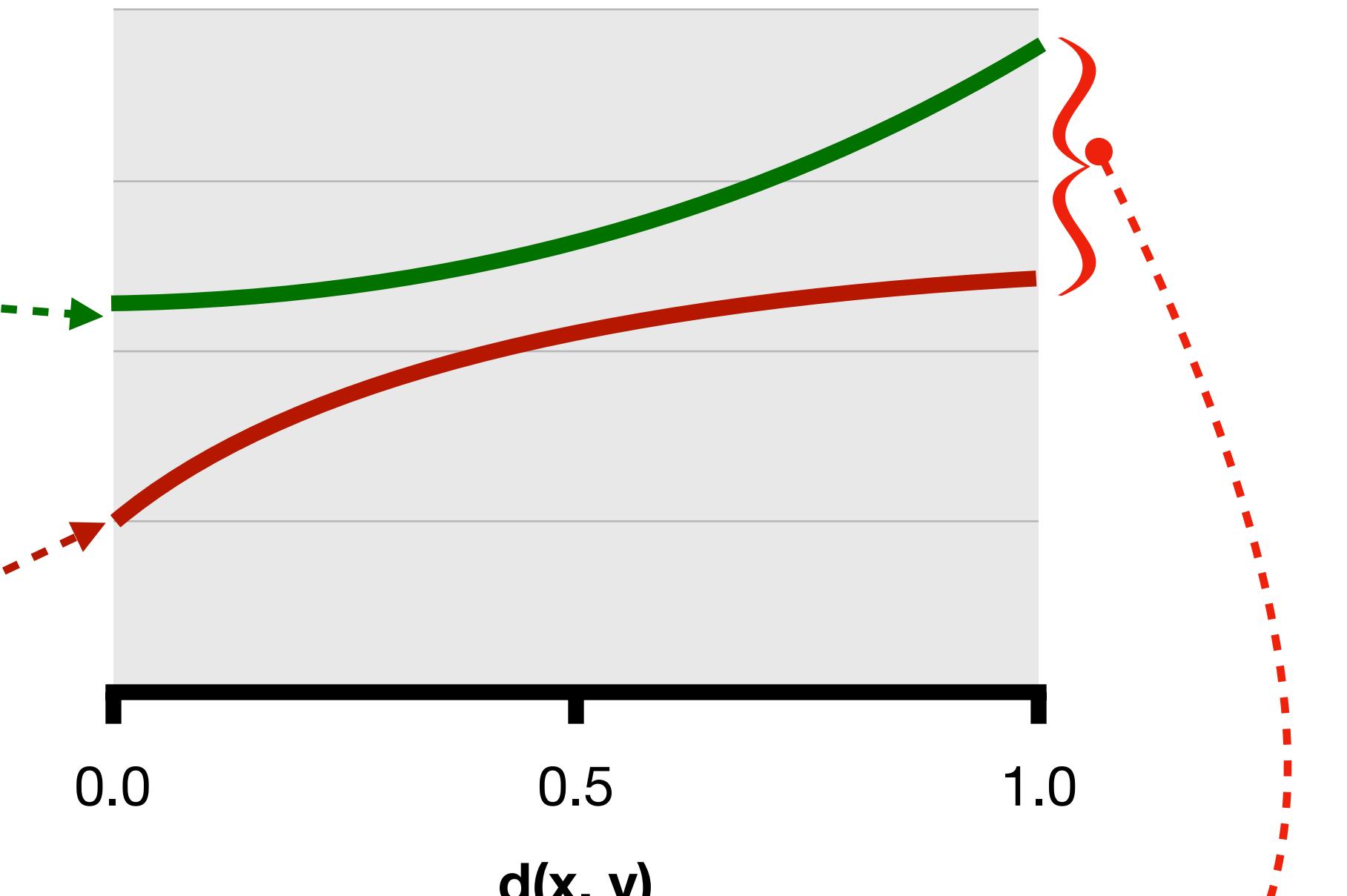
$$\text{ICL}(z, c) = \mathbb{E}_{\substack{x \sim p_0 \\ x' \sim p_0}} \frac{f(x, x')}{4} + \mathbb{E}_{\substack{y \sim p_1 \\ y' \sim p_1}} \frac{f(y, y')}{4}$$

$$\text{MMD}_f = \mathbb{E}_{\substack{x \sim p_0 \\ x' \sim p_0}} f(x, x') + \mathbb{E}_{\substack{y \sim p_1 \\ y' \sim p_1}} f(y, y') - 2 \mathbb{E}_{\substack{x \sim p_0 \\ y \sim p_1}} f(x, y)$$

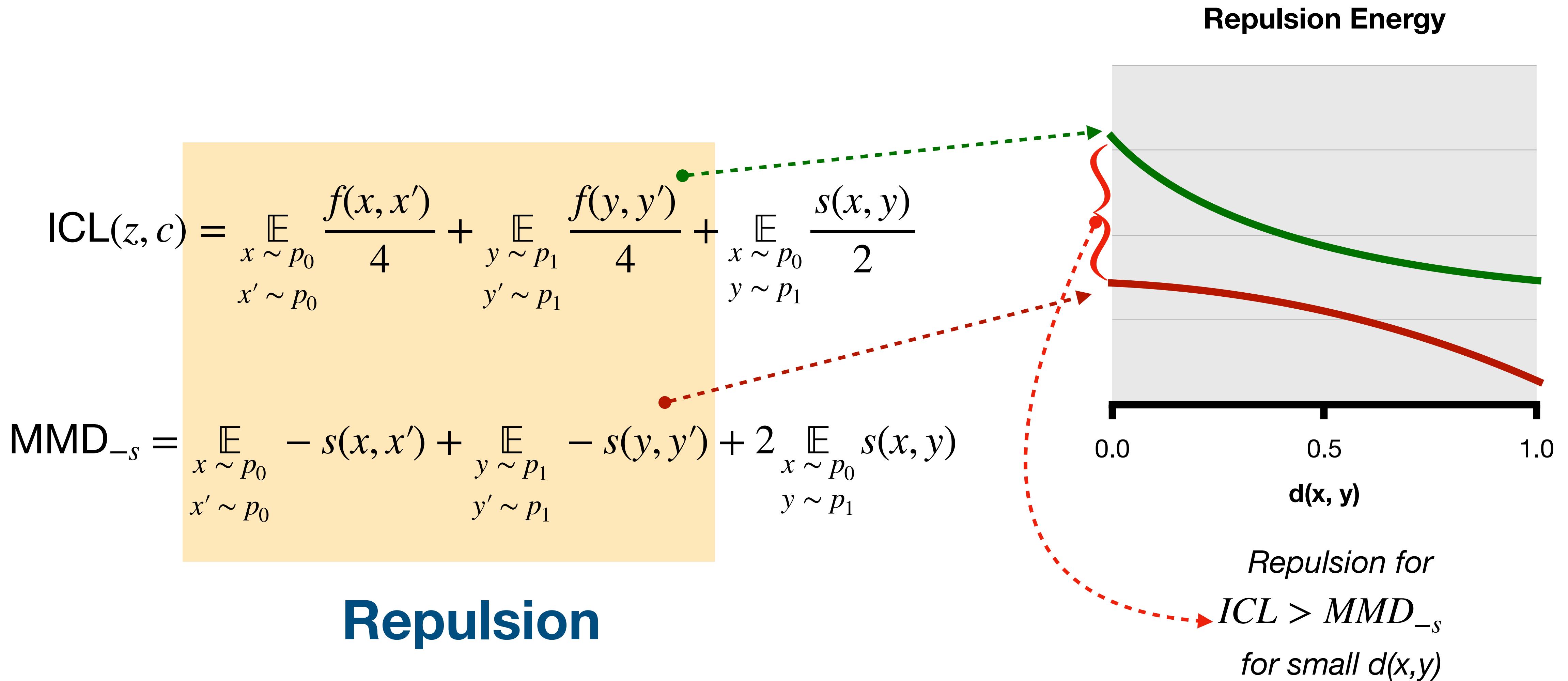
Repulsion

Attraction

Attraction Energy



Prevents Collapse



Provides Adversarially Invariance

Lemma 2 :

For c continuous, Adversary b L – Lipschitz, $\rho = P_{c,c'}(|c - c'| > \delta)$,

$\exists \alpha, \epsilon < \delta^2 \rho^2 / L^2$ such that for $\text{ICL}(z, c) < \epsilon$

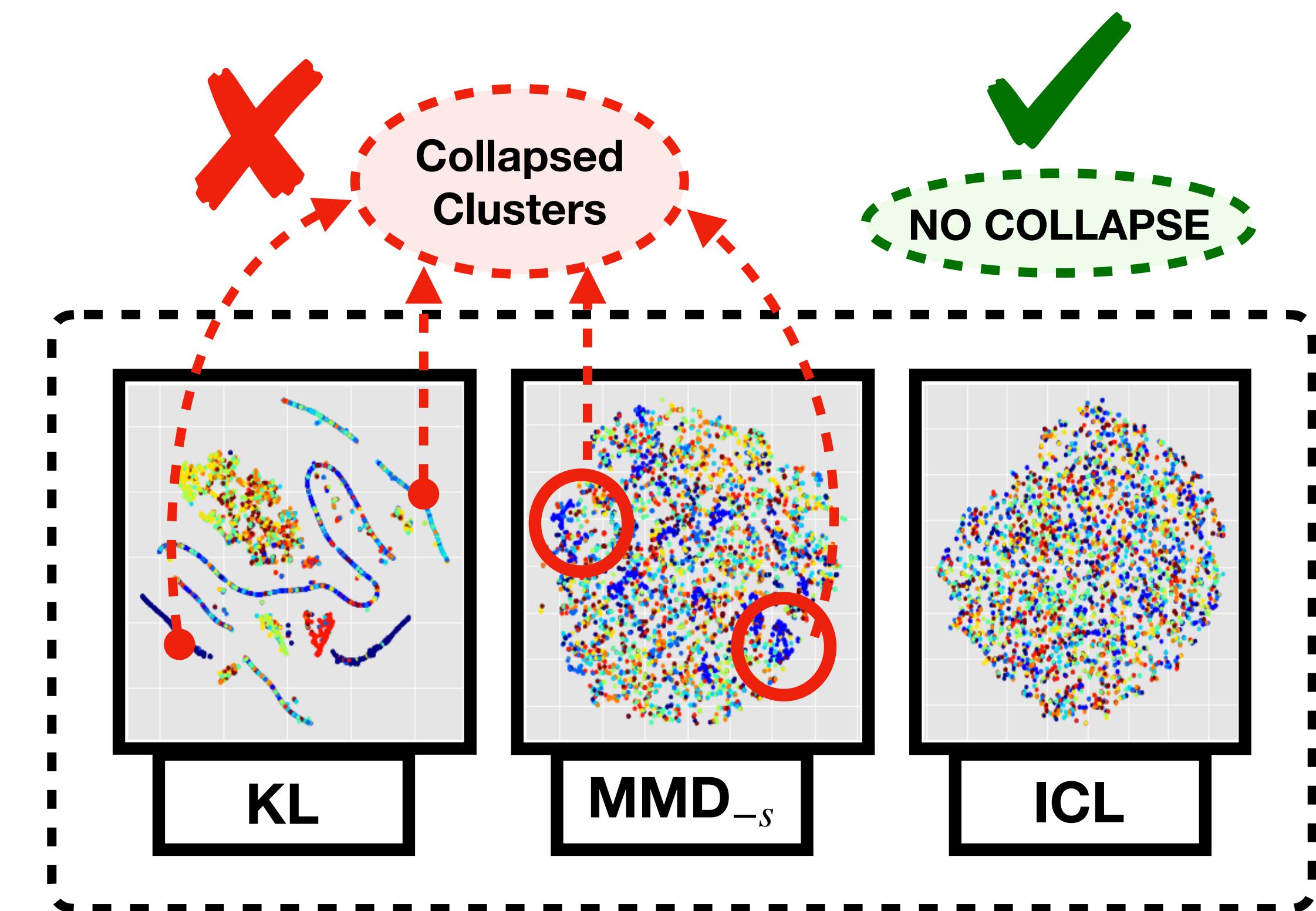
$$\mathbb{E}_z[(b(z) - c)^2] \geq (\delta\rho - L\sqrt{\epsilon})^2/4$$

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Generative Unsupervised Setting

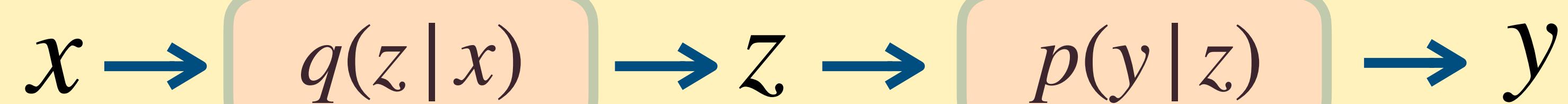
$$\min_{p,q} \mathbb{E}_{x,c} \left[\mathbb{E}_z [-\log p(x|z,c)] + \beta \text{KL}[q(z|x) || p(z)] + \lambda \text{ICL}(z,c) \right]$$

Learning Style Information
in MNIST



Generative Supervised Setting

VIB



$$\min_{p,q} - \mathbb{E}_{x, c} \left[\mathbb{E}_{z, y} \log p(y|z) + \beta \mathbb{E}_z \log p(x|z, c) \right] + \lambda \text{ICL}(z, c)$$

Learn Invariant Representations For
Fairness Datasets

- a) Adult
- b) German

Discriminative Model Family

$$\min_{f,h} \mathbb{E}_{x,y} [\ell(f(h(x), y))] + \lambda \text{ICL}(h(x), c)$$

Predictor

Encoder

- **Rotation Invariance - MNIST-Rot**
- **Invariance wrt Continuous Attribute - Adult (Age)**
- **Controlling Scanner Confounds - ADNI Dataset**

Results

	MNIST		Adult		German		MNIST-Rot		ADNI	
	R ↓	A ↓	P ↑	A ↓	P ↑	A ↓	P ↑	A ↓	P ↑	A ↓
Unregularized	12.1	46	84	84	73	78	96	42	83	55
MI	13.2	50	84	78	70	76	96	38	-	-
MMD _{-s}	15.8	55	84	82	73	75	96	35	85	49
MMD _f	15.8	50	83	80	74	78	96	34	86	57
OT	14.4	61	83	78	72	75	-	-	-	-
CAI	11.8	48	84	81	73	75	96	38	85	51
UAI	-	-	84	83	73	75	98	34	84	49
ICL (Ours)	16.6	32	83	75	75	75	96	33	84	46

P: Prediction Accuracy, R: Reconstruction Error, A: Adversarial Invariance

Results - Continuous Case

		Adult (with Age)	
		P ↑	A ↑
Unregularized	83	112	
CAI	82	129	
UAI	84	114	
ICL (Ours)	83	161	

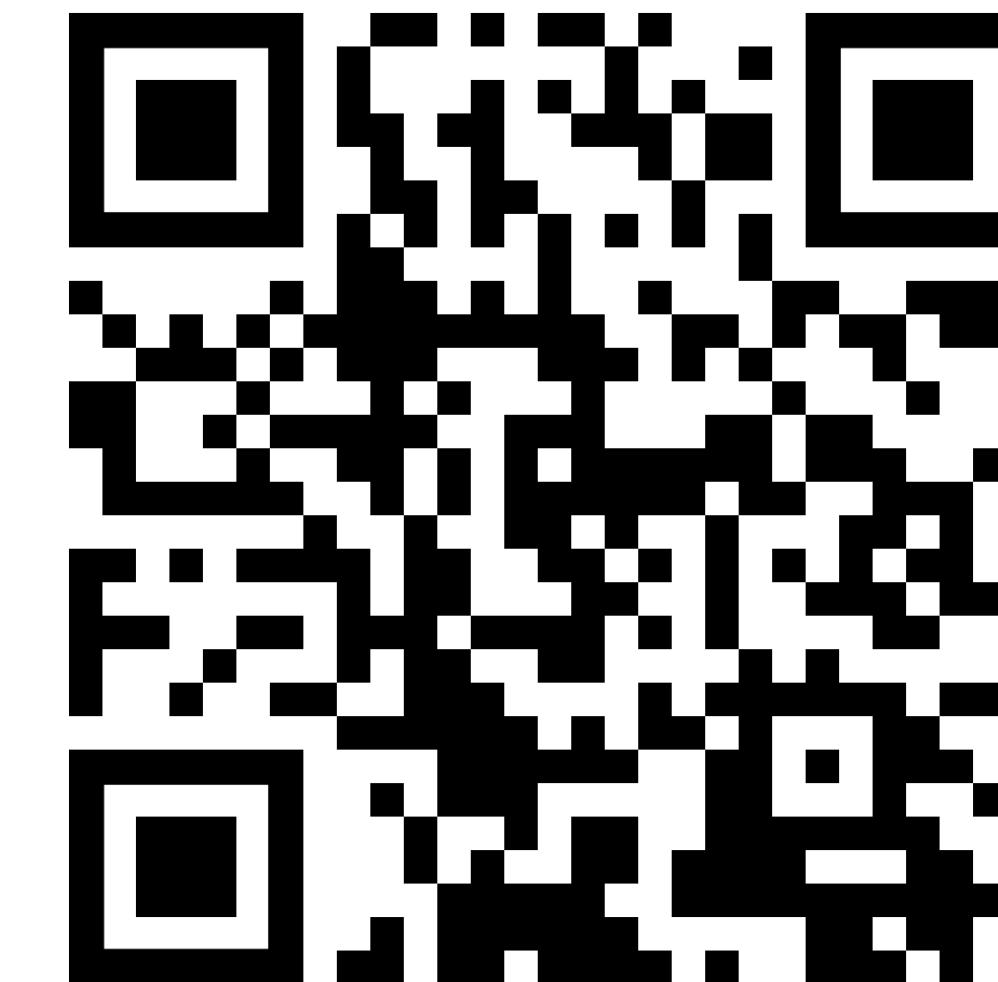
P: Prediction Accuracy, A: Adversarial Invariance MSE

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Contributions

- Proposed ICL - computationally efficient
- Interpret as Regularized MMD
- Works for continuous setting

Thank You!



<https://github.com/adityakumarakash/ICL>