Deep Networks as hidden Metric Learners

- N training instances: $x_1, ..., x_n, ..., x_N$
- Ground truth training labels: $y_1, ..., y_n, ..., y_N$
- Seek a function, $f: X \to Y$, to predict \hat{y}_{N+1} for a new, unseen instance x_{N+1} , with minimal distance between \hat{y}_{N+1} and y_{N+1}
- New view: Back-out a metric learner from the parametric deep network: $f = c \circ g$, where $g : \mathbb{X} \to \mathbb{R}^M$, $c : \mathbb{R}^M \to \mathbb{Y}$, and $r \in \mathbb{R}^M$ is a dense representation of the input under the parametric model
- Sense in which: $f(x_{N+1}) \approx \sum_{n=1}^{N} y_n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot ||r_n r_{N+1}||_2$

I.e., a test prediction is approx. a distance-weighting (between "exemplar" representations) over the training set

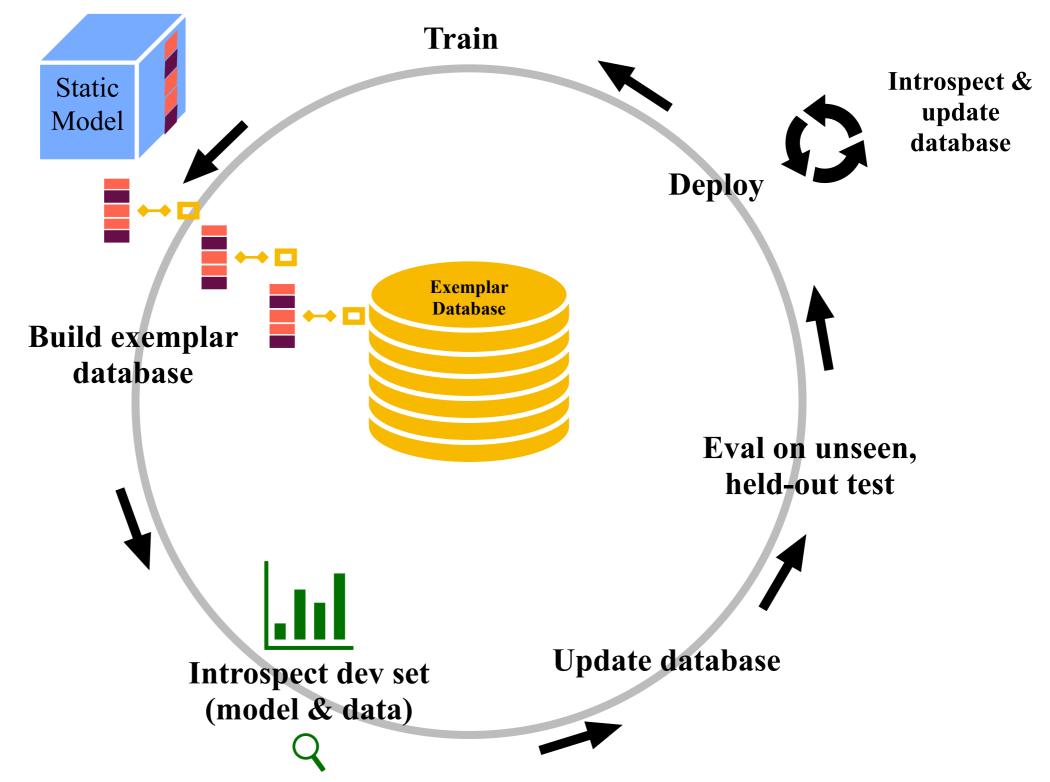
• Enables interpretable/introspectable decision rules & various analyses (hence, "<u>auditing</u>"): E.g., only admit true positive (TP) matches:

$$\hat{y}_{N+1} = f(x_{N+1}) \cdot \left[f(x_{N+1}) = f(x_n) \land f(x_n) = y_n \right] + NULL \cdot \left[f(x_{N+1}) \neq f(x_n) \lor f(x_n) \neq y_n \right], \text{ where } n = \underset{n \in \{1, \dots, N\}}{\text{arg min}} \left| |r_n - r_{N+1}| \right|_2$$

- Enables updatability/adaptability:
 - Label changes: $y'_n = y_n + \Delta_n$
 - Data additions (a.k.a., continual/lifelong learning): $\mathbb{D}^N = \left\{ (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N) \right\} \text{ becomes } \mathbb{D}^{N'} = \left\{ (x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_N), \dots, (x_{N'}, y_{N'}) \right\}$
 - New lightweight models over representations (e.g., using data additions): $c': \mathbb{R}^M \to \mathbb{Y}'$

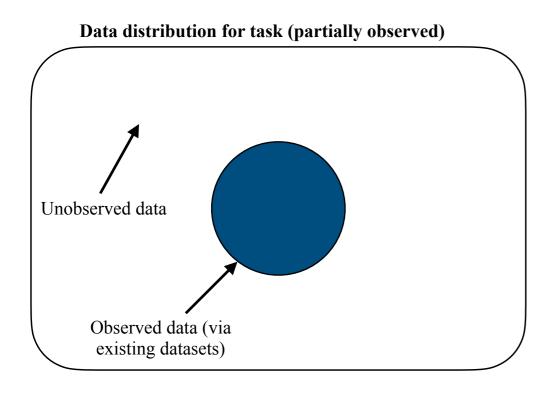
We use such training set matching as a post-processing mask (with decision rules) over $f(x_{N+i})$, but in principle, with the model presented here, we could directly train against this (via the similarity loss)

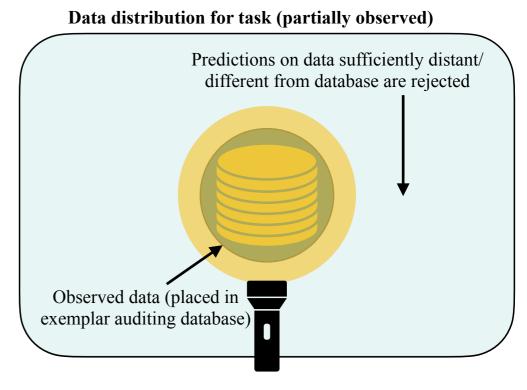
Exemplar Auditing Lifecycle



Out-of-Domain Settings

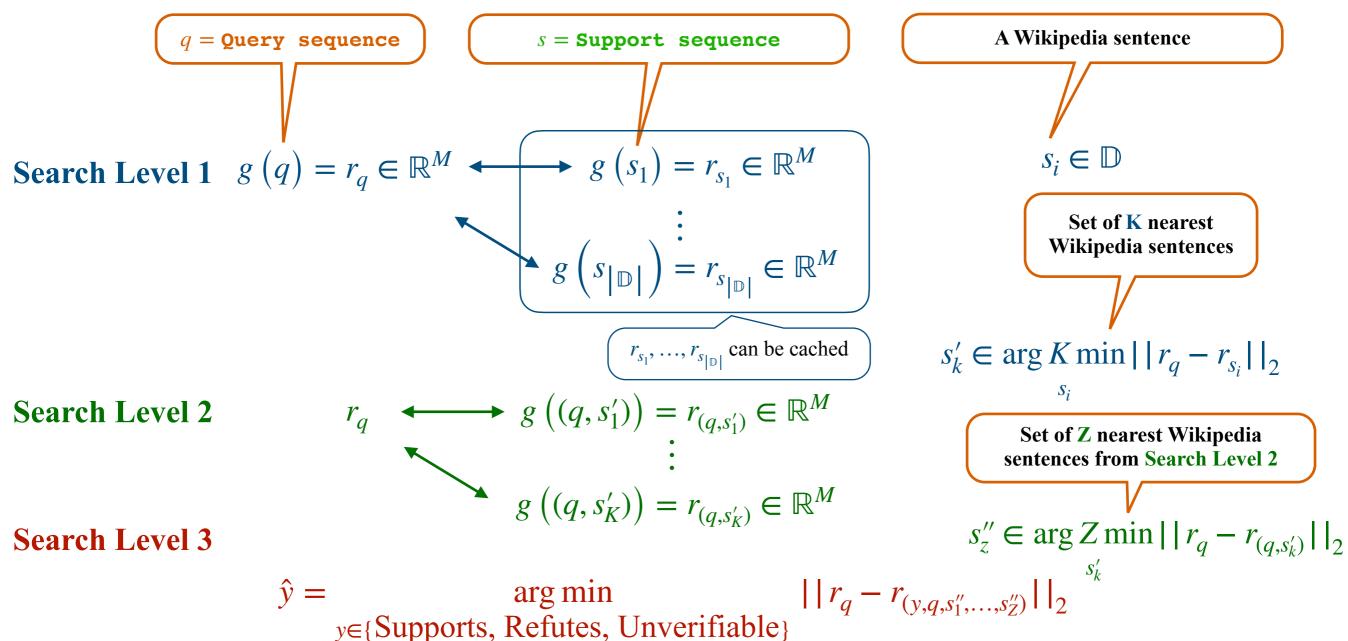
- Pre-train with as much data as possible
- Add as much data as possible to the database, including data not seen in training
 - Corral the in-domain space, around the ball of the observed data
 - Never predict over out-of-domain data in high-risk settings. Instead: Rearrange the deployment to handle non-admitted predictions.





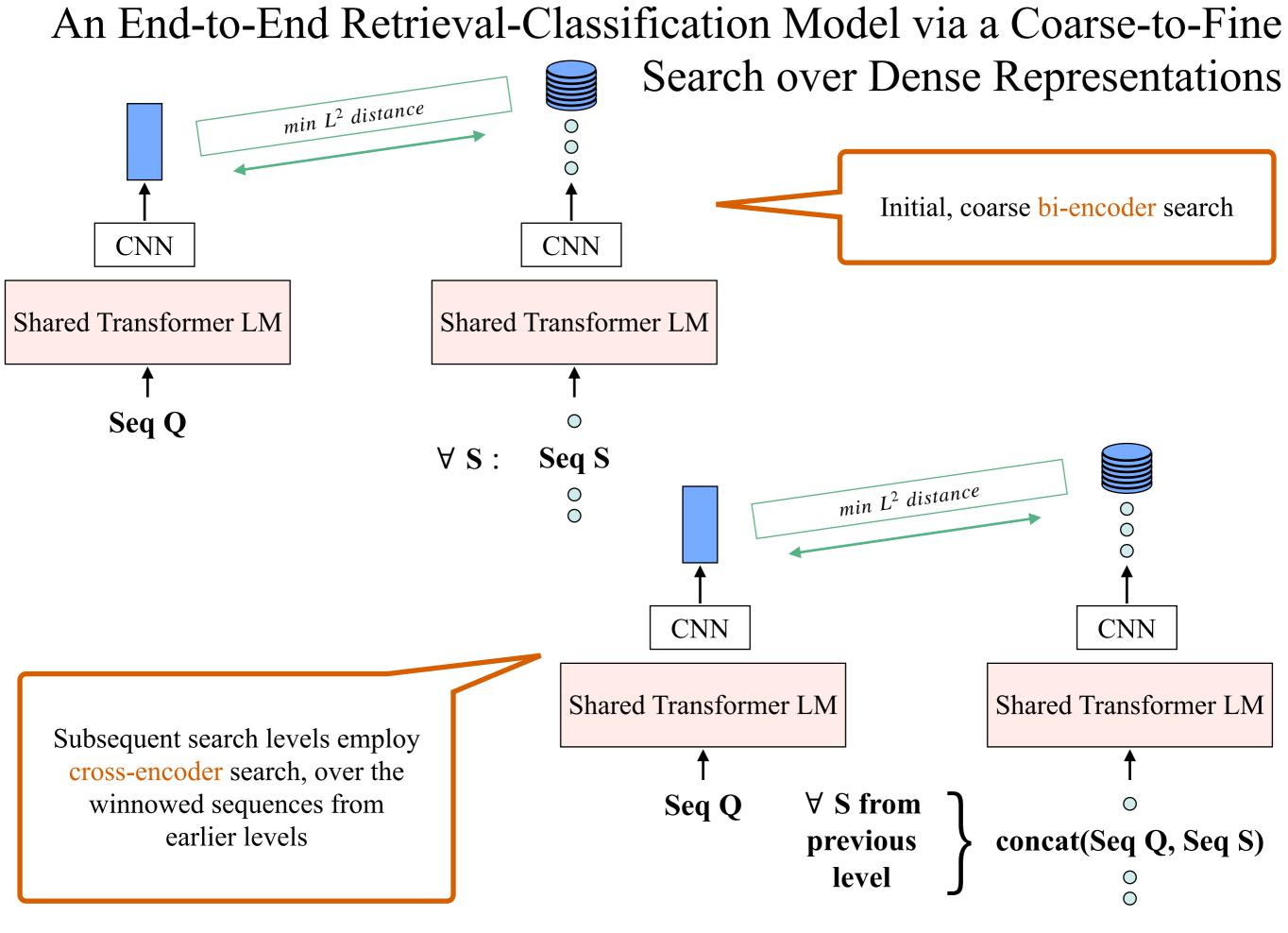
Memory Matching Model

• Approach (<u>high-level</u>): Run the same shared network, g, over all of Wikipedia, \mathbb{D} , cacheing the representations, & then perform search by matching the query representation with progressively built-up support sequences

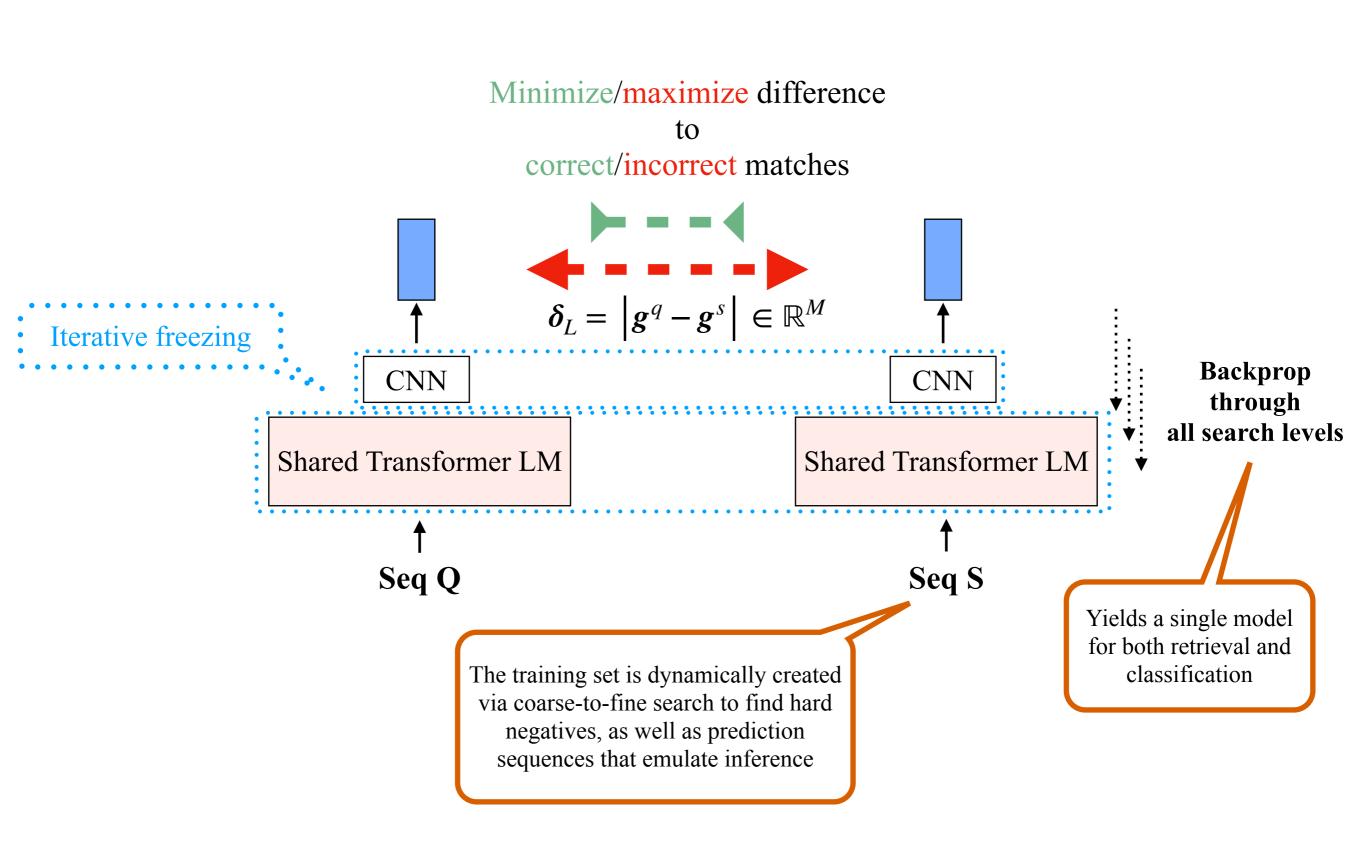


 \hat{y} is the label prediction

 $\{s_1'', ..., s_Z''\}$ is the set of Wikipedia support sentences



Joint Retrieval and Classification Training



Multi-Sequence Representation Composition for Exemplar Auditing

