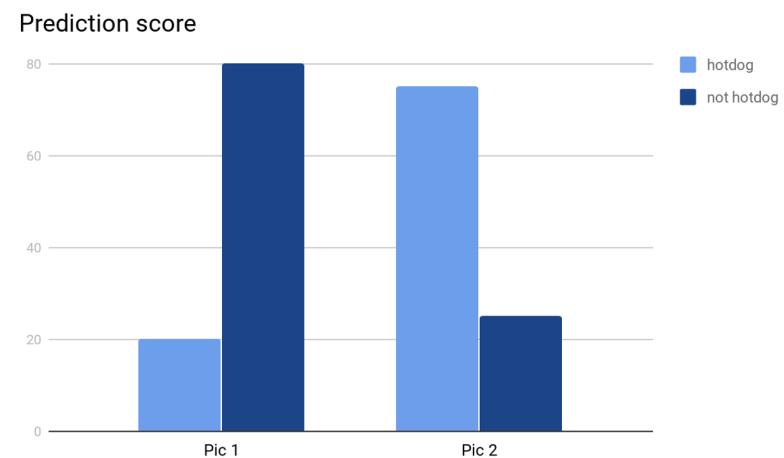


Confidence

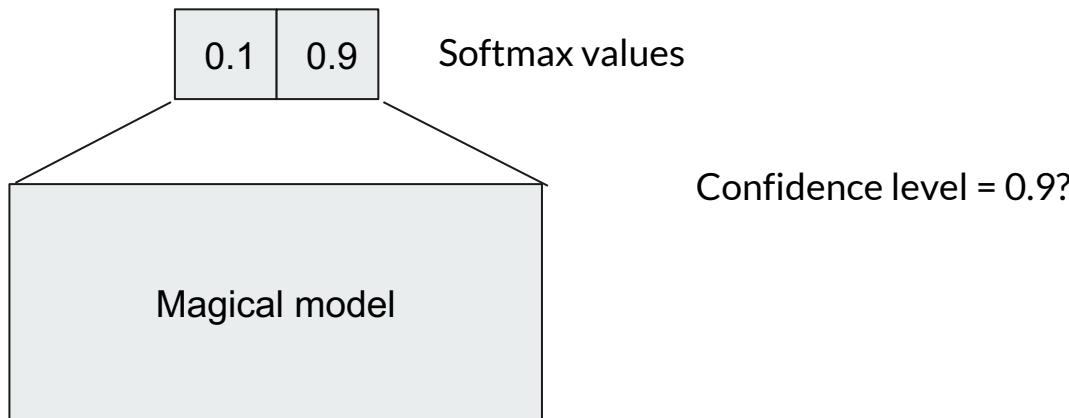
Confidence score

Practical models are not only accurate, but need to be able to state its confidence

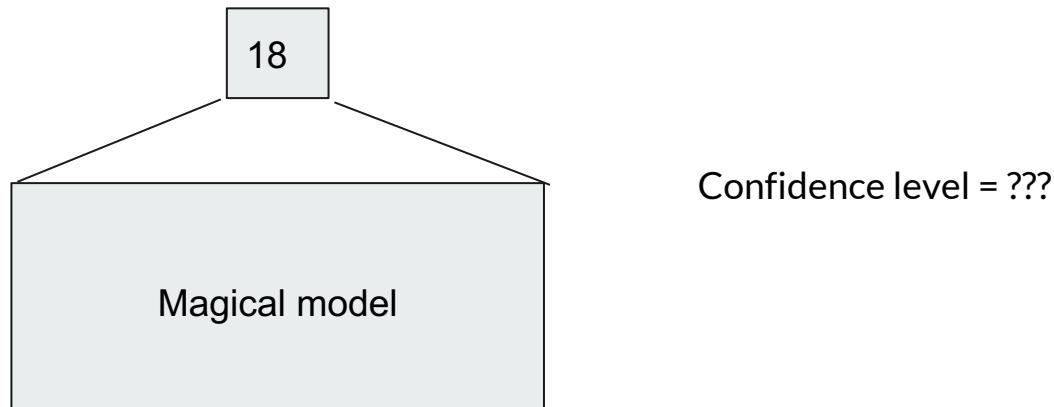
Confidence = probability of being correct



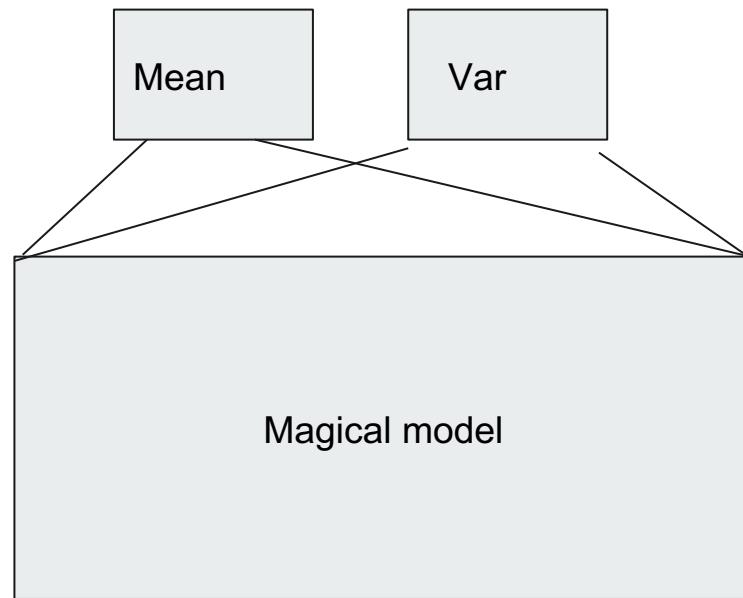
Naive way for confidence



What about regression?

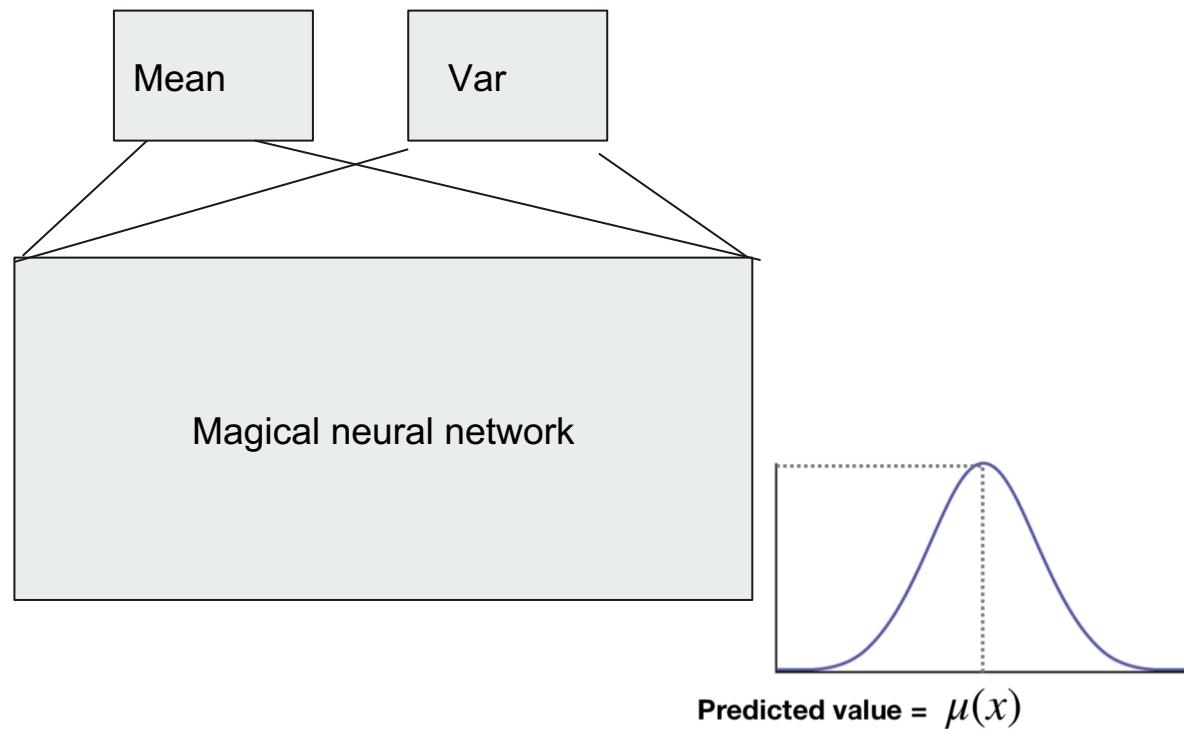


A Naive way for regression (1994!)



Estimating the mean and variance of the target probability distribution. IEEE 1994

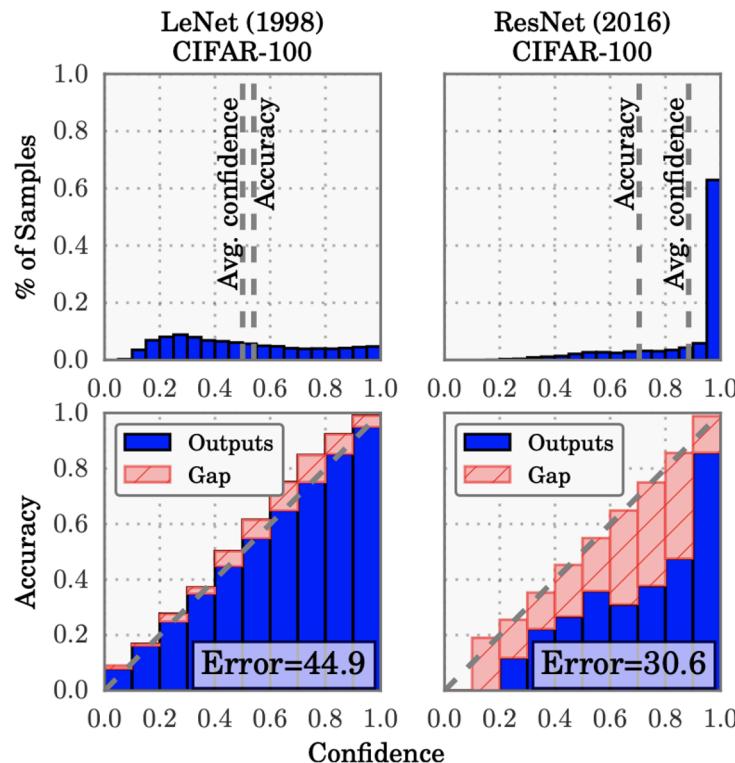
A Naive way for regression (1994!)



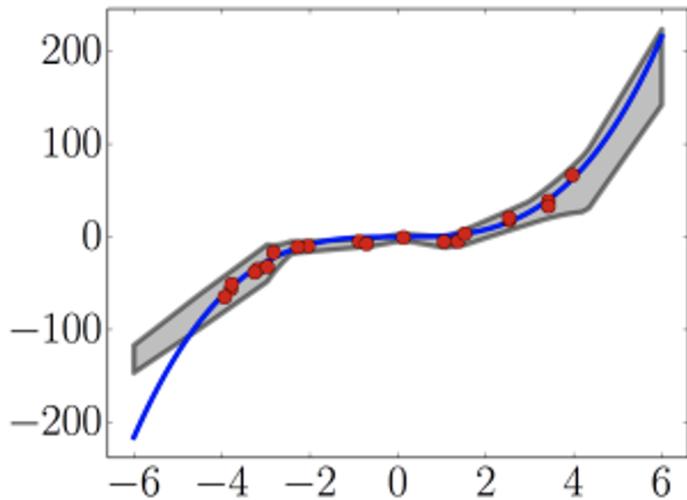
Estimating the mean and variance of the target probability distribution. IEEE 1994

Poorly calibrated confidence

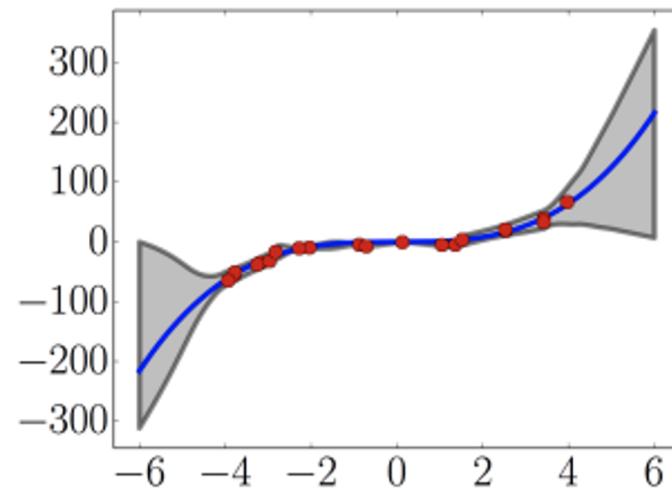
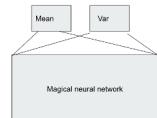
Deep Neural Networks are always overconfident!
Confidence = Probability of being correct



Out of distribution problem



output from predicting variance via
maximum likelihood



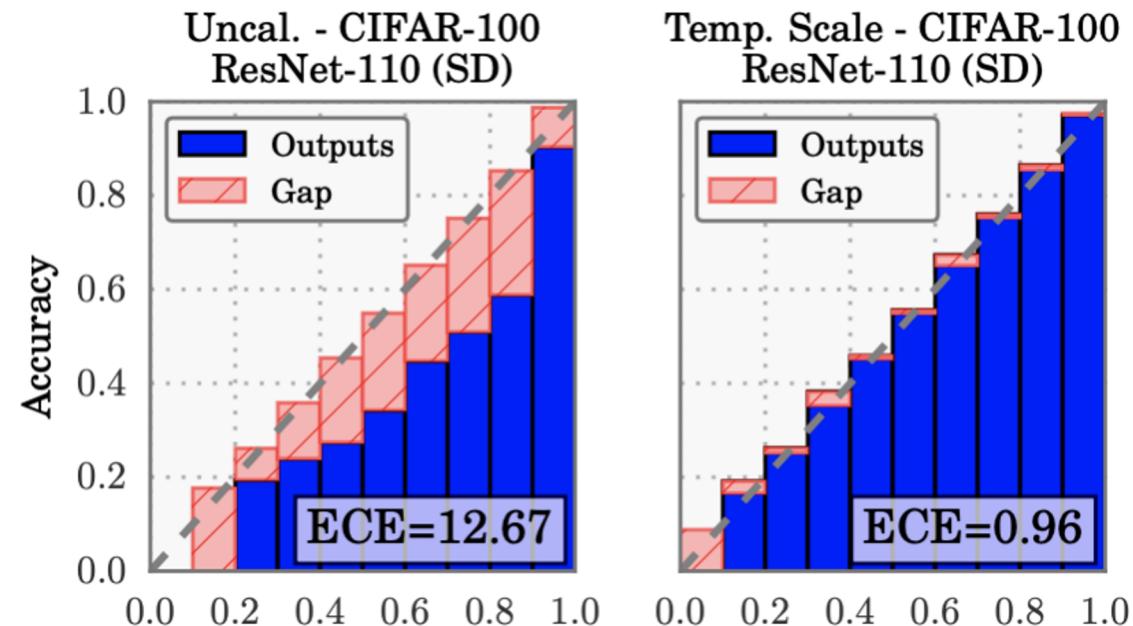
output from ensemble

Neural network calibration

Make the confidence output follows the probability of being correct.

How?

Need a separate training set to train the calibration (calibration set)

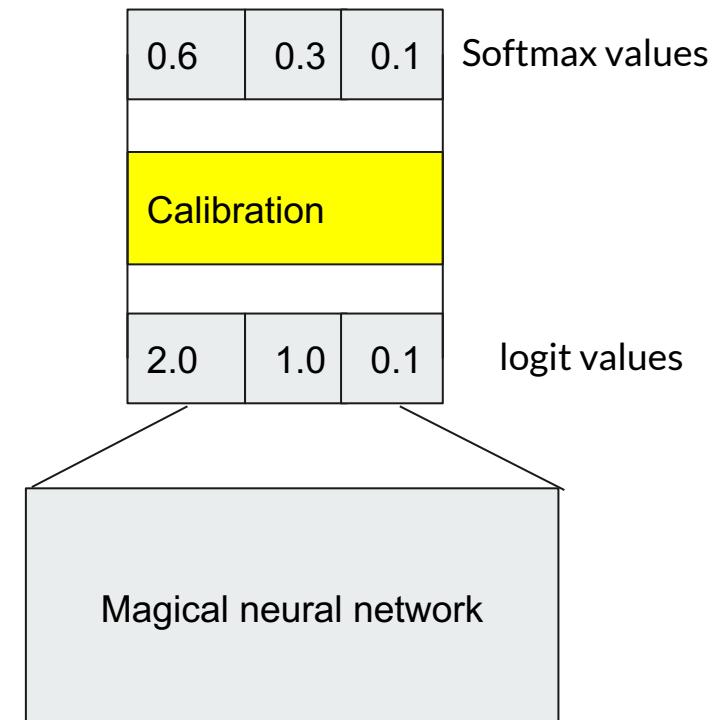


Overview of methods for calibration

- 1 Calibration
- 2 Ensemble

Calibration

Post processing after getting pre-softmax output (logit)



Calibration - Temperature scaling

Add a temperature T to rescale the softmax

$$\hat{q}_i = \max_k \sigma_{\text{SM}}(\mathbf{z}_i/T)$$

T is tuned to maximize log likelihood on the calibration set

Low T

High T



Other calibration methods

Histogram binning

Bayesian binning into quartiles (BBQ)

Matrix and vector scaling (model on top of model)

Isotonic regression (model on top of model)

Try different methods on your dataset. No absolute best.

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/calibration.html>

Model ensemble for variance estimation

Intuition: if you have two independent experts, if they agree you can be confident about their judgement

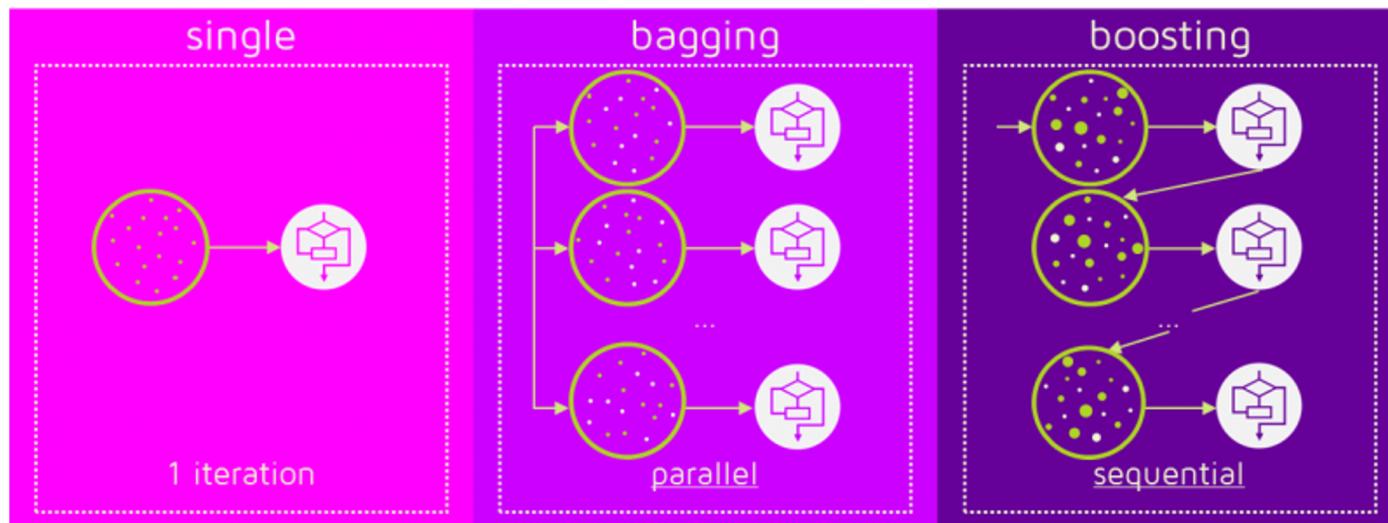


Model ensemble for variance estimation

1. Train multiple models and have them predict the same input.
2. Calculate the mean and variance of the prediction
3. The confidence can be from calculating the area under the Gaussian pdf

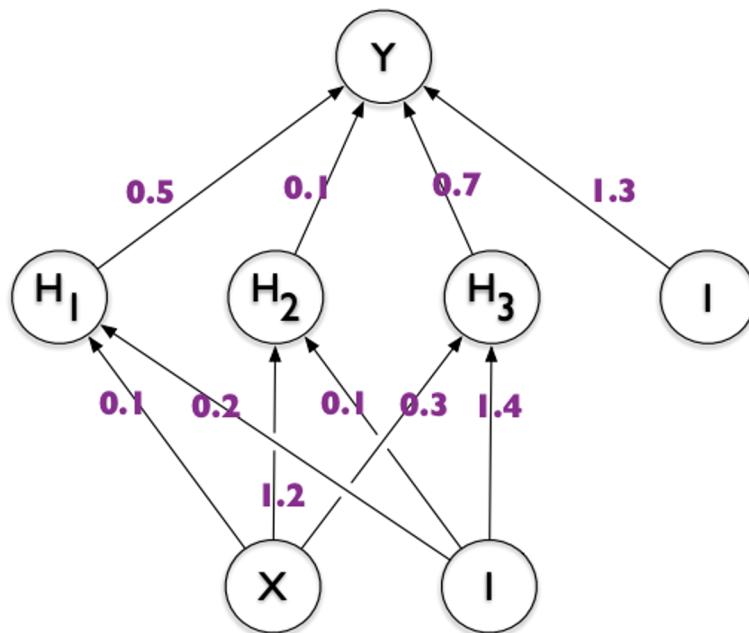
Training multiple models?

Random forest are inherently random. Training the model multiple times will give different models.

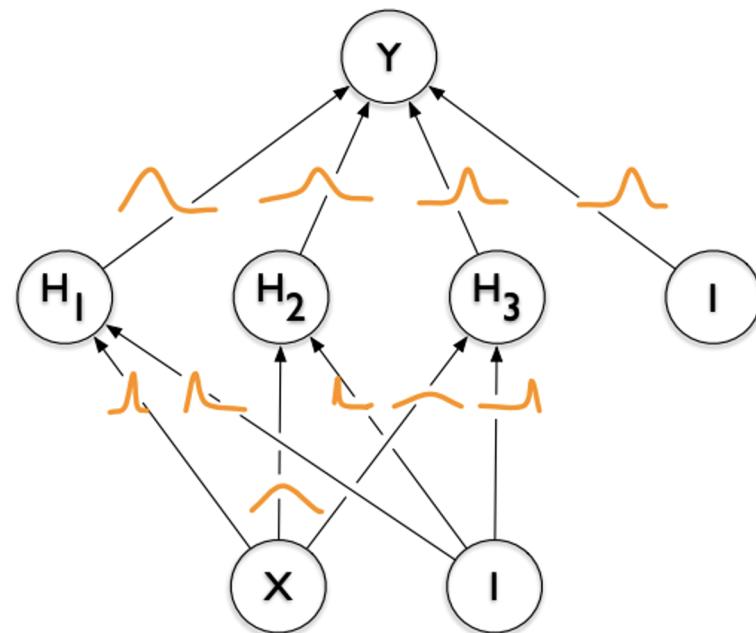


Bayesian Neural Network

Normal NN



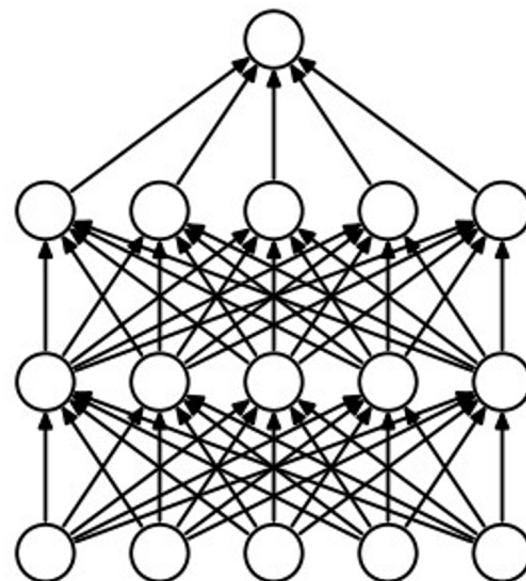
Bayesian NN



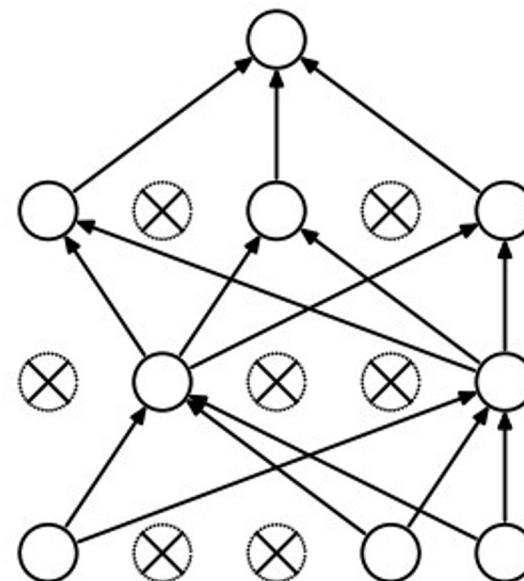
Problem: hard to do inference. Need to find $P(y | x, D) = \sum_{\theta} P(y | x, \theta) P(\theta | D)$

Training multiple models

Dropout can be used for creating multiple prediction from one neural network model



(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout.

Monte Carlo dropout for confidence estimation

compute mean
and variance for
the answer and
confidence

20.2 ± 3.2

