
Métricas de Equivarianza Transformacional para Redes Neuronales Convolucionales

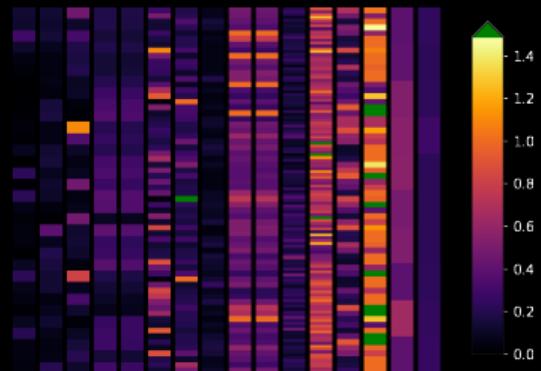
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III-LIDI Instituto de Investigación en Informática

Universidad Nacional de La Plata

9 de Marzo de 2020

Directora: Laura Lanzarini



Motivación









¿Cómo codificamos...



=



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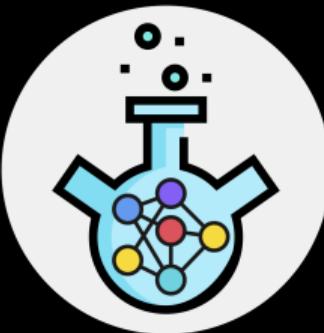
?

... con una Red Neuronal?

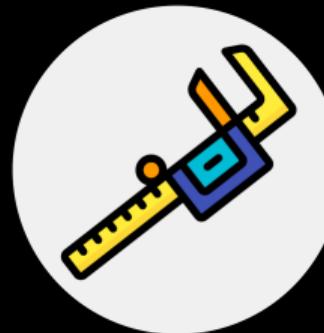
Índice



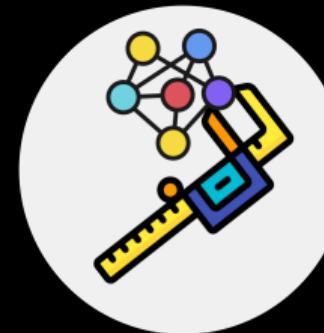
1. Marco teórico



2. Experimentos con Invarianza



3. Métricas



4. Análisis con Métricas

1. Marco teórico

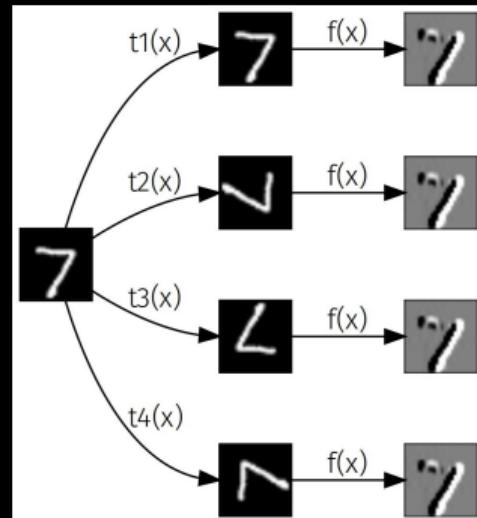
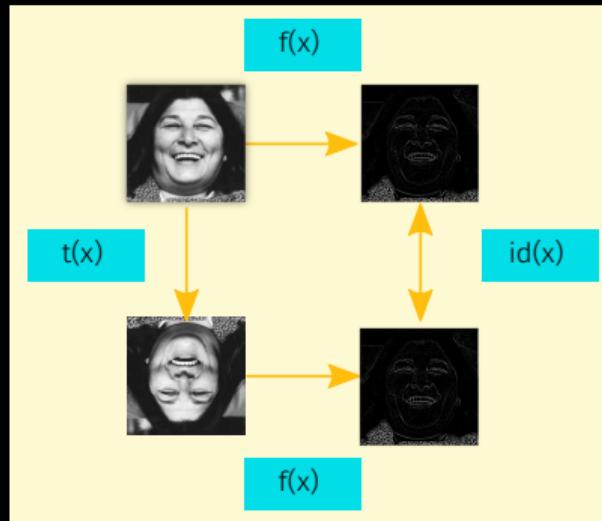


Invarianza



f es invariante a $T = t_1, \dots, t_m$ si i $\forall x$:

$$f(t_1(x)) = f(t_2(x)) = \dots = f(t_m(x)) \quad [1]$$



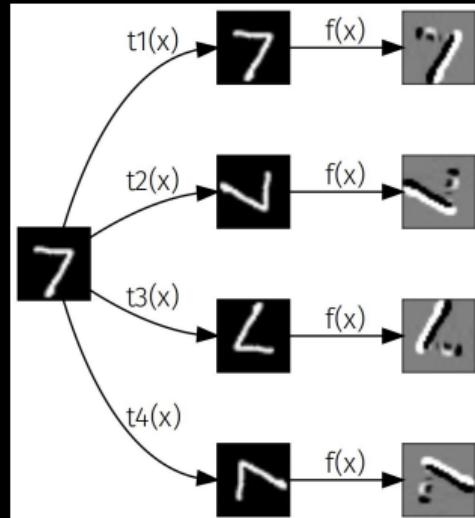
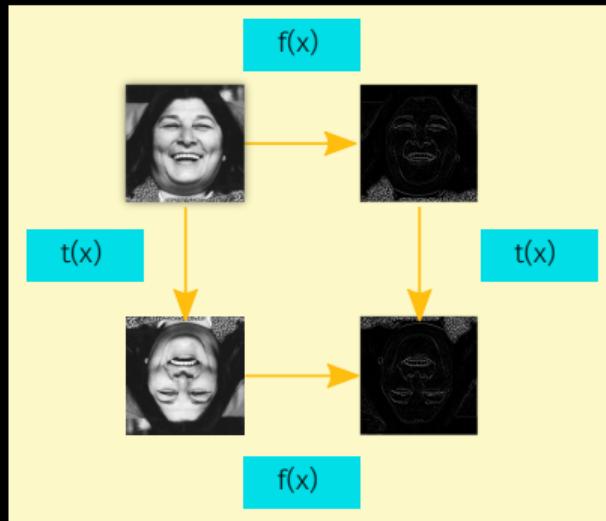
Auto Equivarianza



f es auto equivariante a $T = t_1, \dots, t_m$ si $\forall x, \forall t \in T$:

$$f(t(x)) = t(f(x))$$

[2]



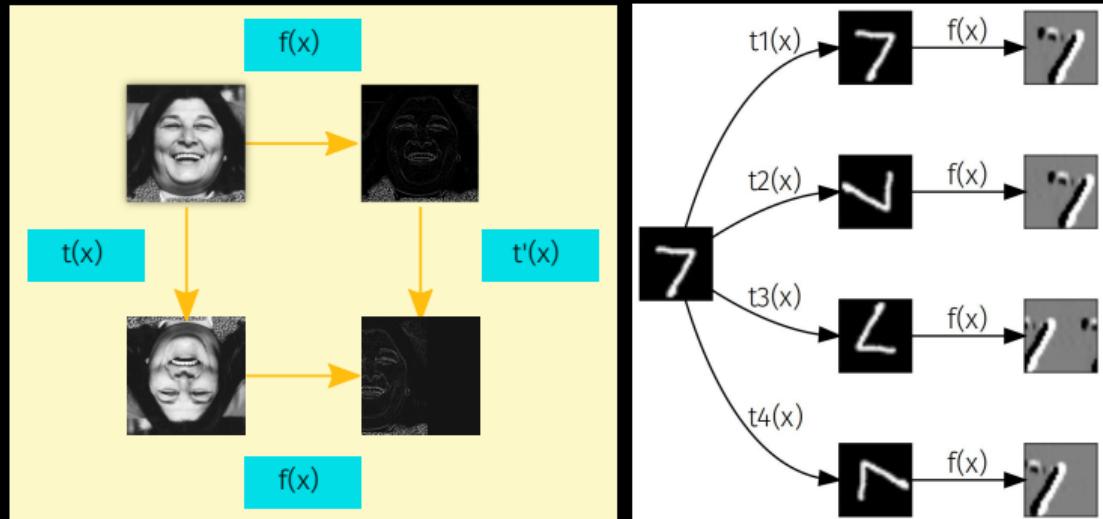


Equivarianza

f es equivariante a $T = t_1, \dots, t_m$ si $\forall t \in T, \exists t', \forall x:$

$$f(t(x)) = t'(f(x))$$

[3]

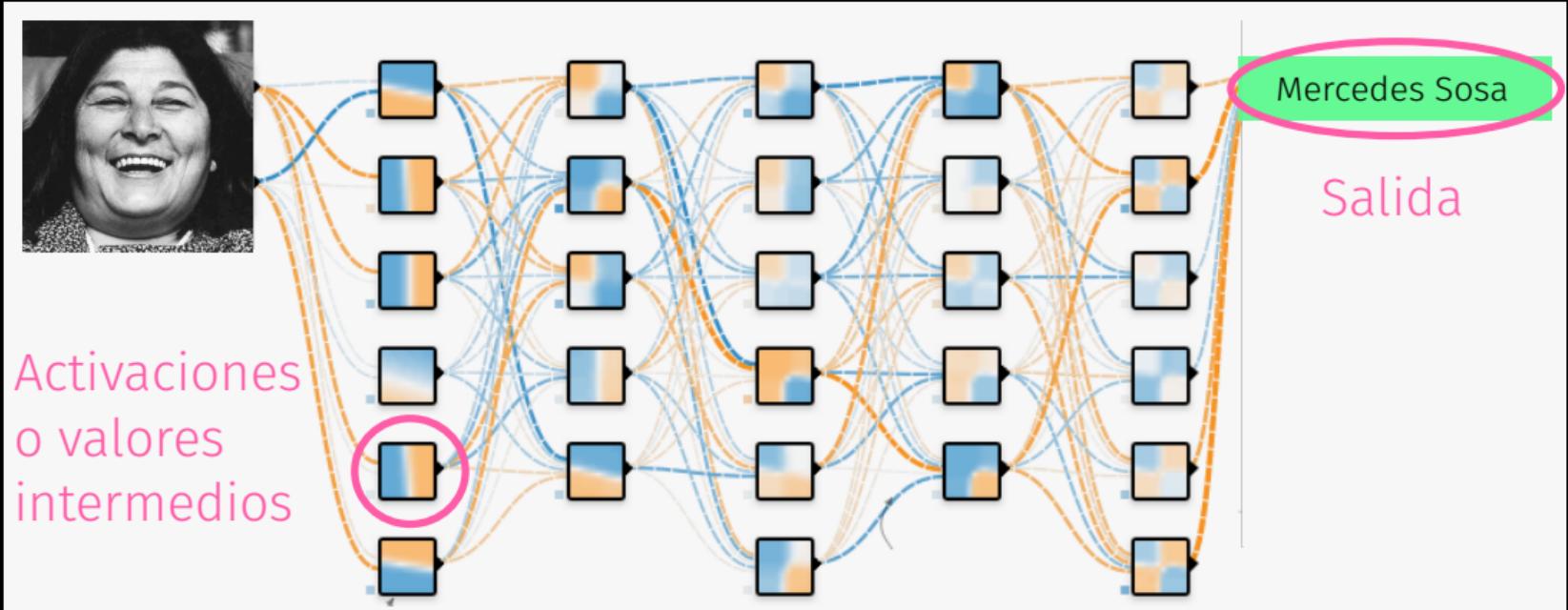


Red Neuronal



Estructurada en capas/activaciones.

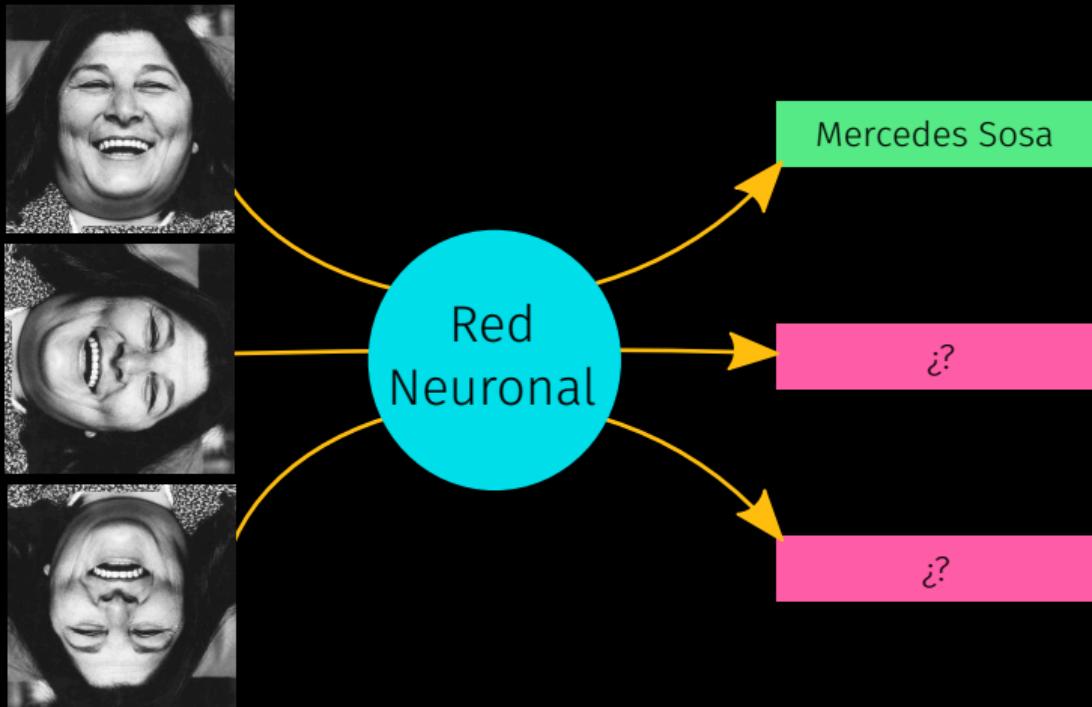
Representaciones de caja negra complejas.



Red vs Transformaciones

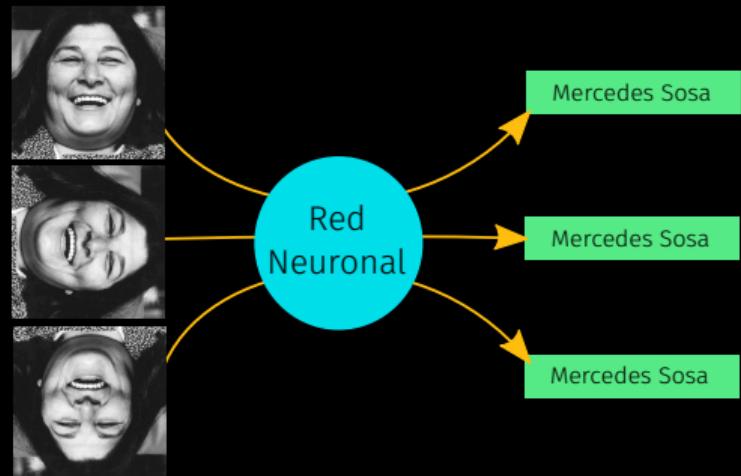
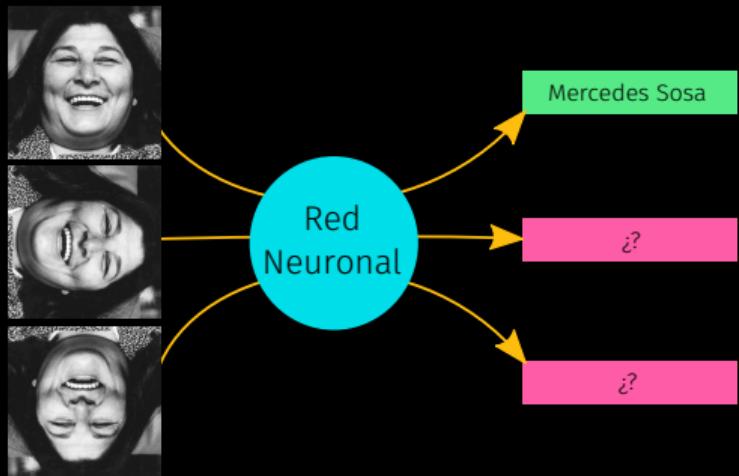


Difícil lidiar con entradas transformadas.





¿Qué diferencia a estos modelos?



Redes Neuronales Invariantes



1. Modelo de transformación:



2. Modelo con capas invariantes:



3. Aumentación de datos:



Spatial Transformer Network (STN)

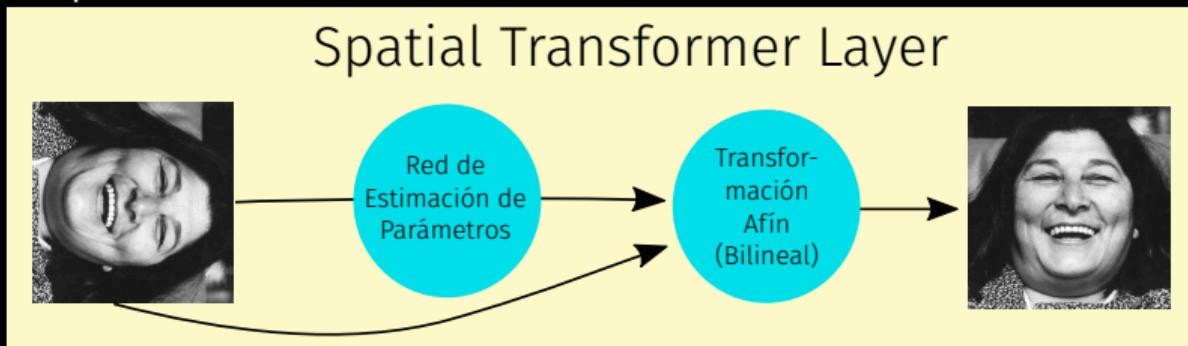


Modelo de transformación (afín) end-to-end

- Red STN



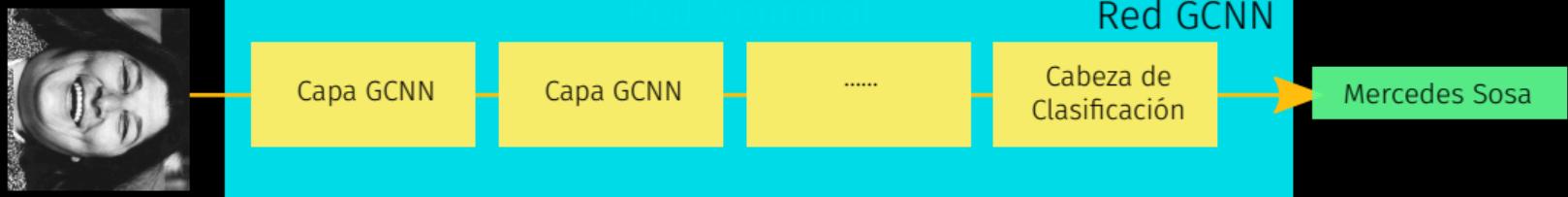
- Capa STL



Group CNN (GCNN)



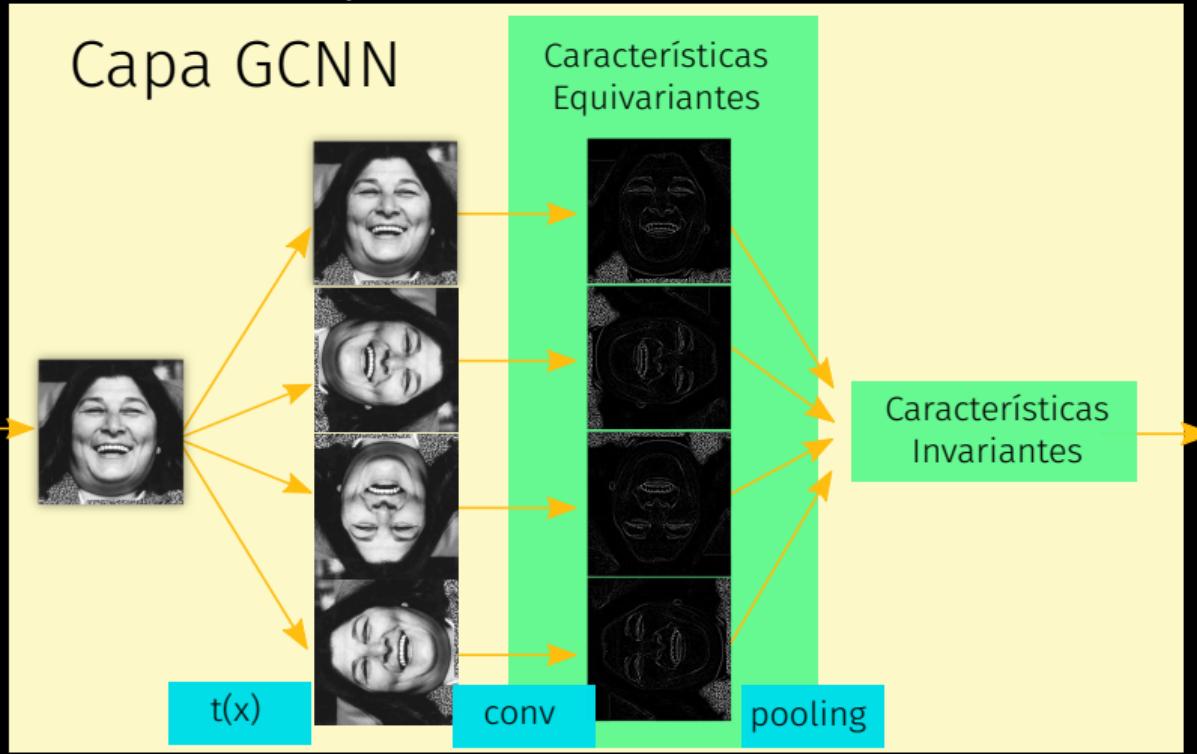
Modelo con Capas Convolucionales Invariantes



Group CNN (GCNN)



Modelo con Capas Convolucionales Invariantes



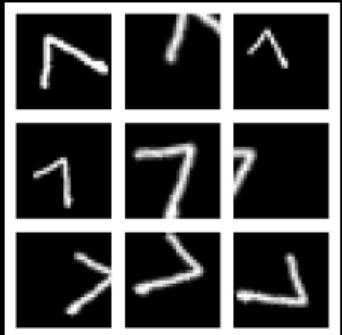
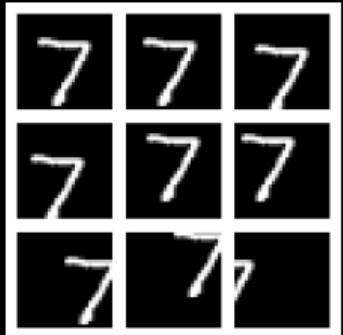
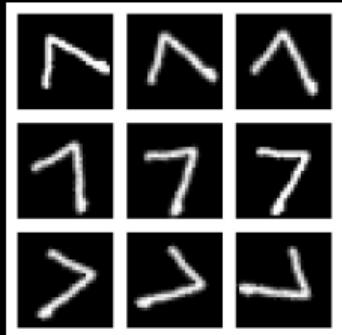
2. Experimentos con Invarianza



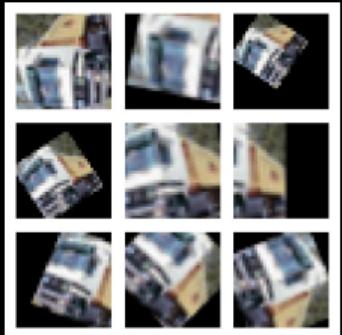
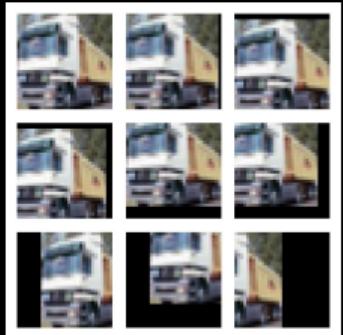
Transformaciones y Bases de Datos



MNIST



CIFAR10



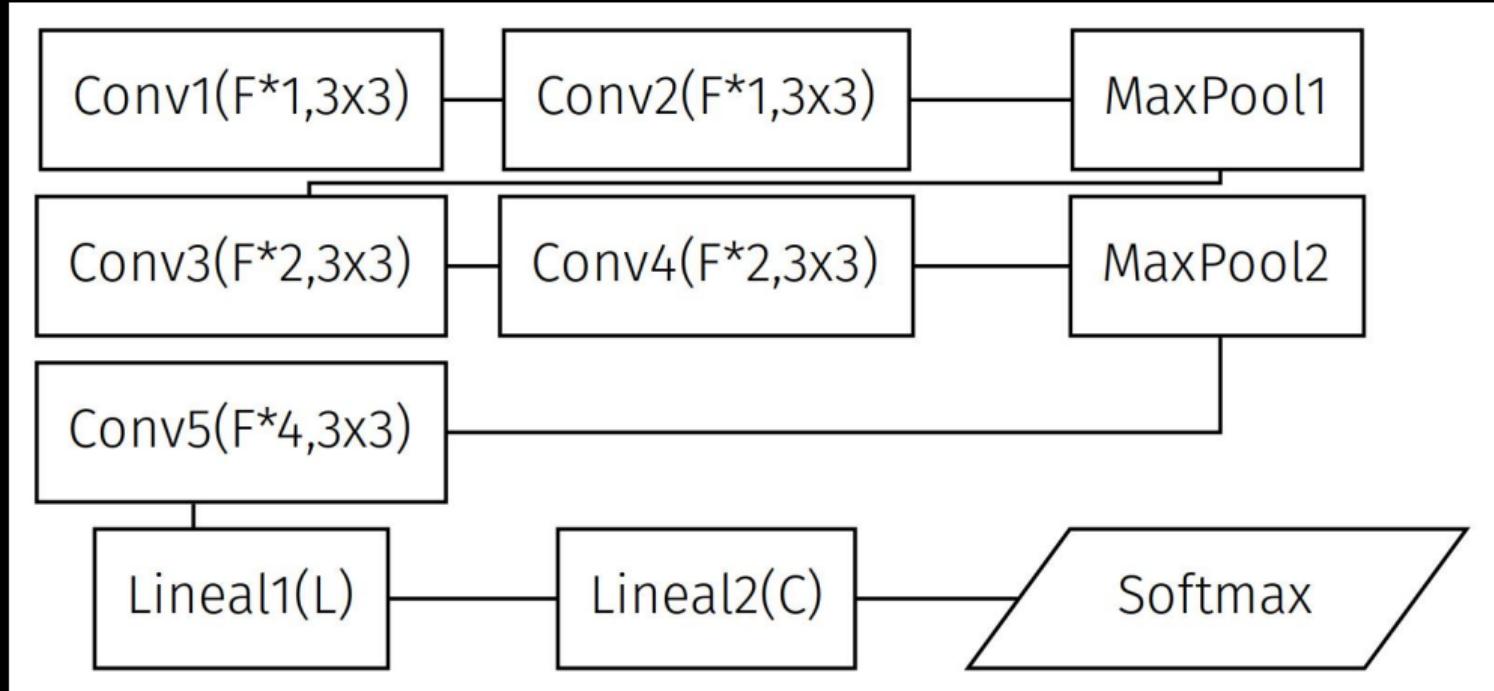
Rotación

Escala

Traslación

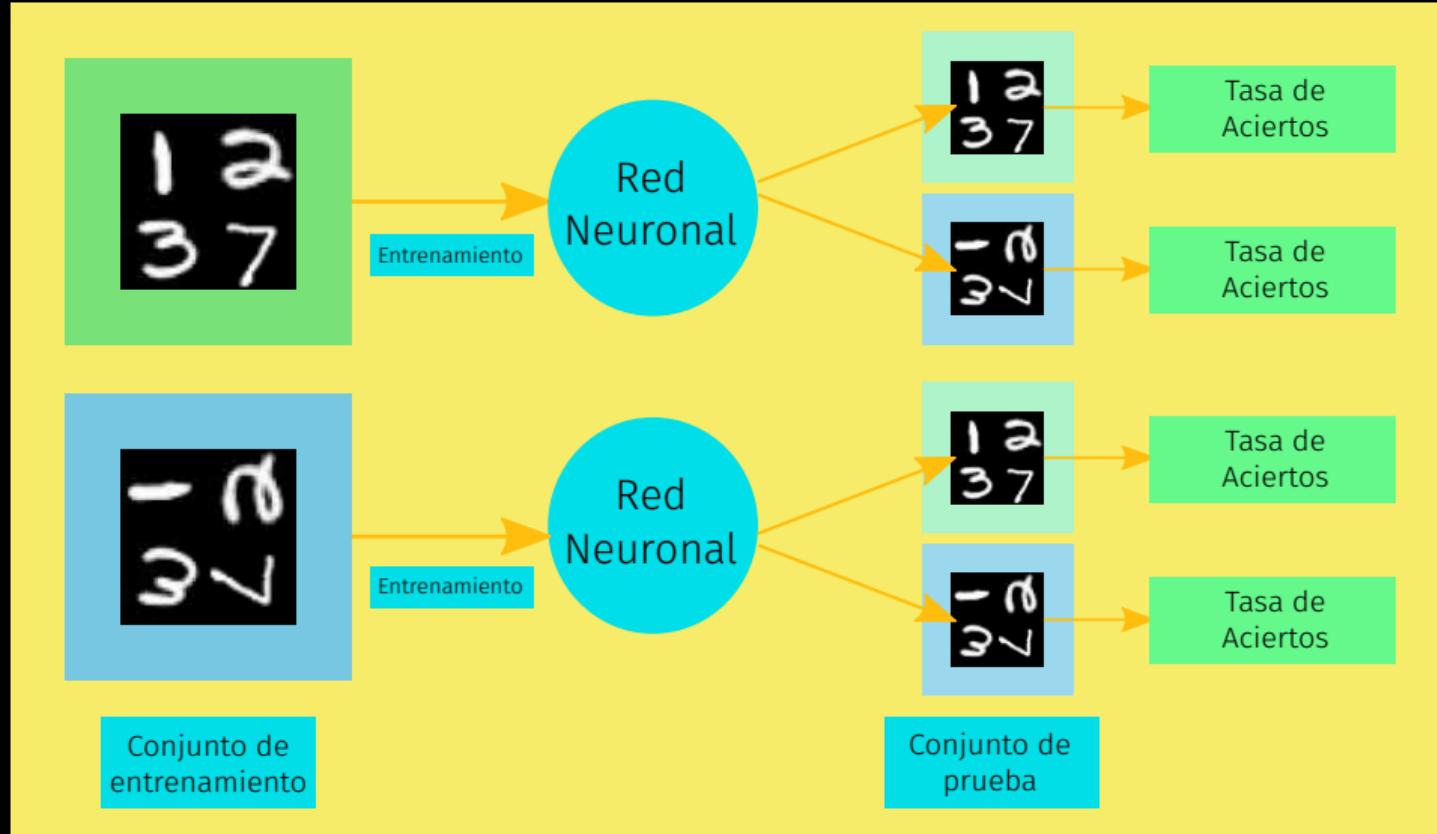
Combinadas

Modelo



SimpleConv

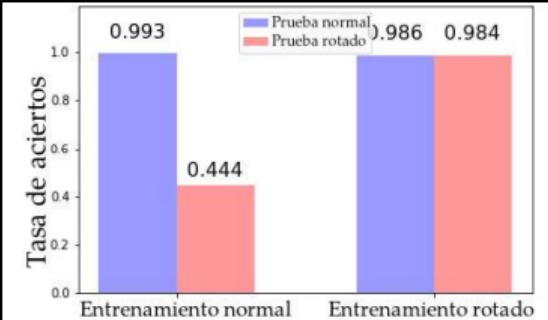
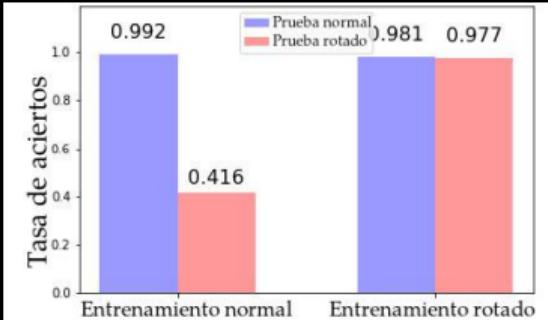
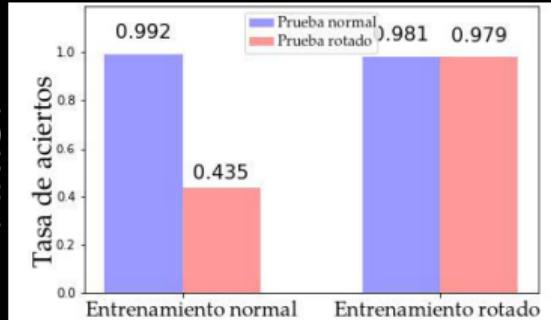
Experimento 1: Aumentación vs Modelos



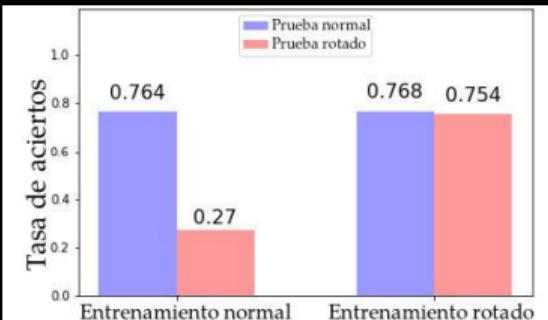
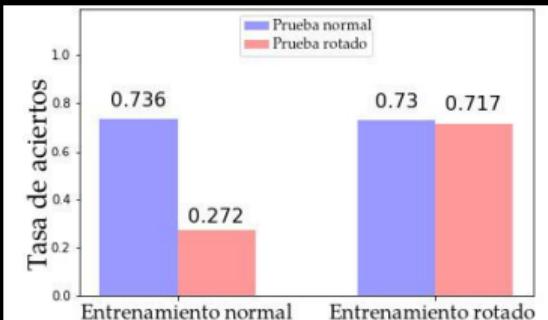
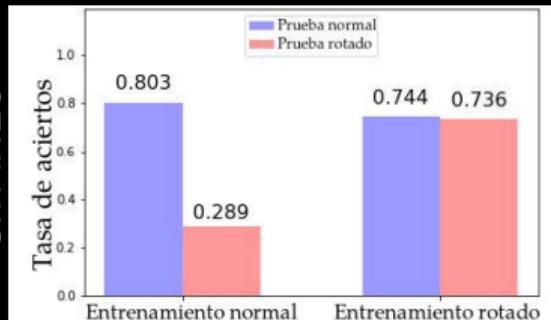


Resultados Experimento 1: Rotación/SimpleConv

MNIST



CIFAR10

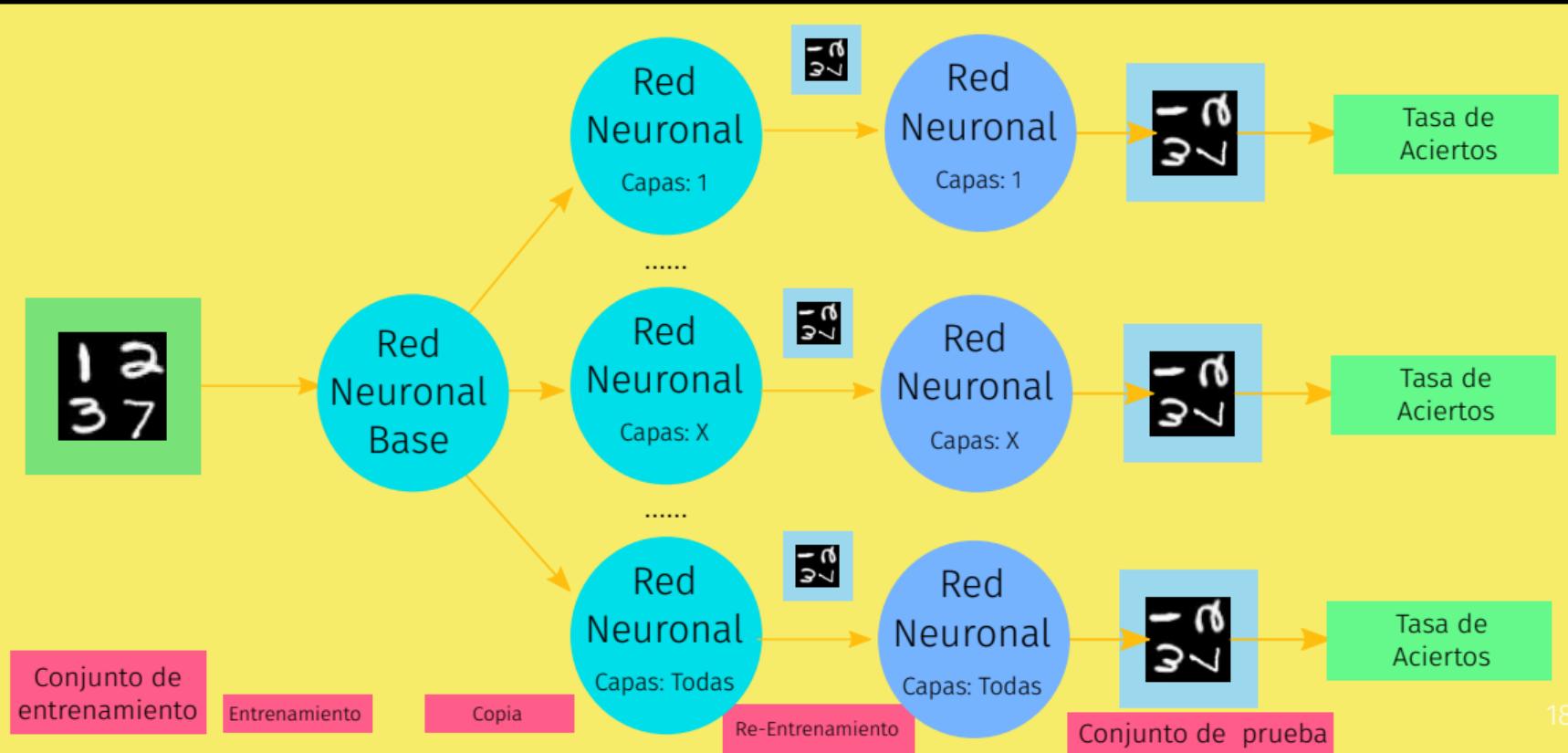


SimpleConv+DA

SimpleConv+STN

SimpleConv+GCNN

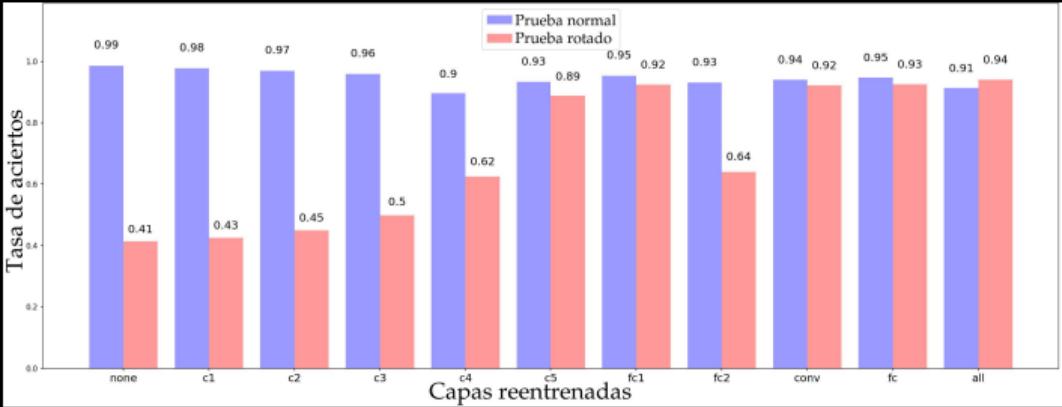
Experimento 2: Re-entrenamiento



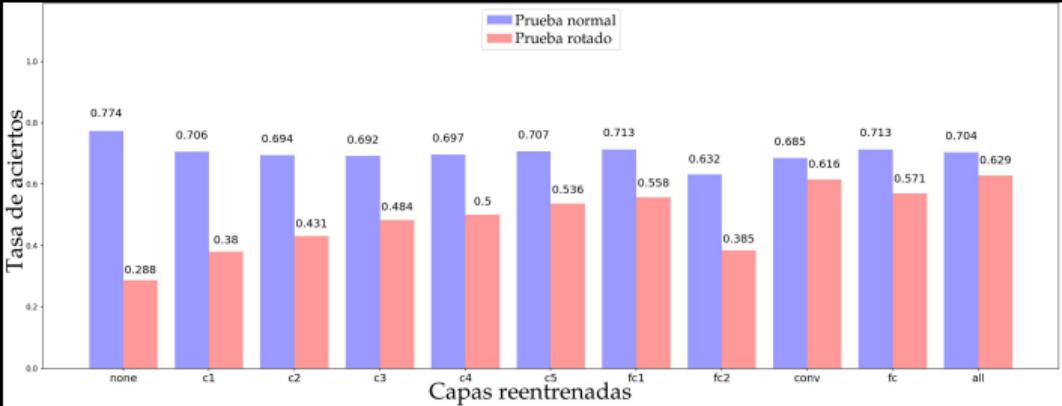


Resultados Experimento 2: Rotación

MNIST



CIFAR10



Conclusiones



- ★ Capas Invariantes \neq Modelo Invariante
 - ★ Codificación de la (equi?) invarianza varía por capa
- Estudiar la codificación por capa
- Modelos Invariantes
 - Modelos comunes entrenados con aumentación de datos

3. Métricas: Contribuciones

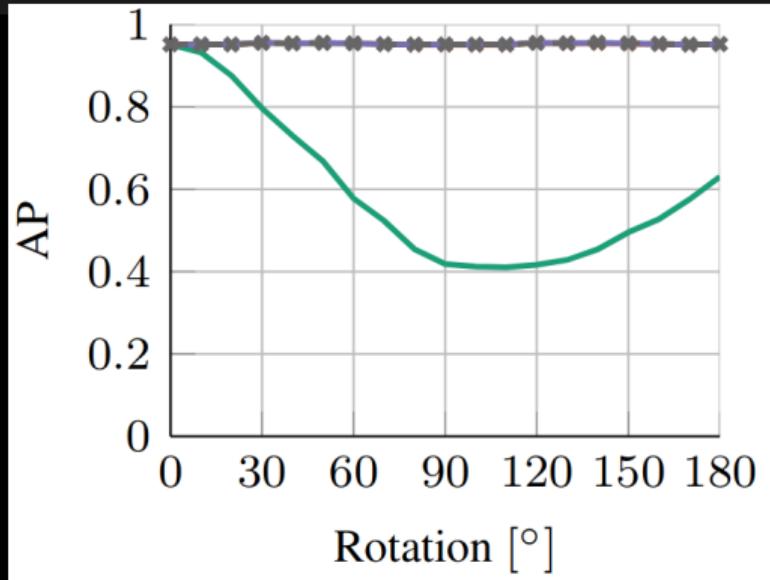


Métricas para evaluar Invarianza



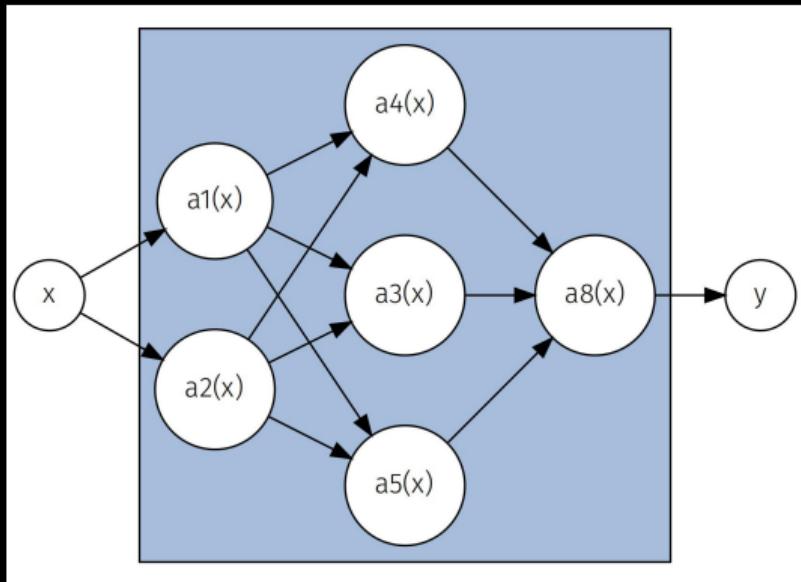
Invarianza = Tasa de acierto
→ ejemplos originales vs transformados

[Pen+14; FF15; TC16;
Eng+17; KWT17; Kan17;
Qui+18; BRW18; Amo+18;
SG18; AW18; Kau18]



- ■ Ejemplos originales.
- ■ Ejemplos transformados.

Métricas por activaciones



8 activaciones distintas \rightarrow 8 métricas independientes

Fuentes de variacion



	t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
x_1	2	8	2	8
x_2	7	4	6	7
x_3	4	5	4	3
x_4	7	4	7	4
x_5	5	4	5	4

- Muestras
 - x_1, \dots, x_n
 - filas
- Transformaciones
 - t_1, \dots, t_m
 - columnas

Matriz MT: Muestra-Transformación de Activaciones



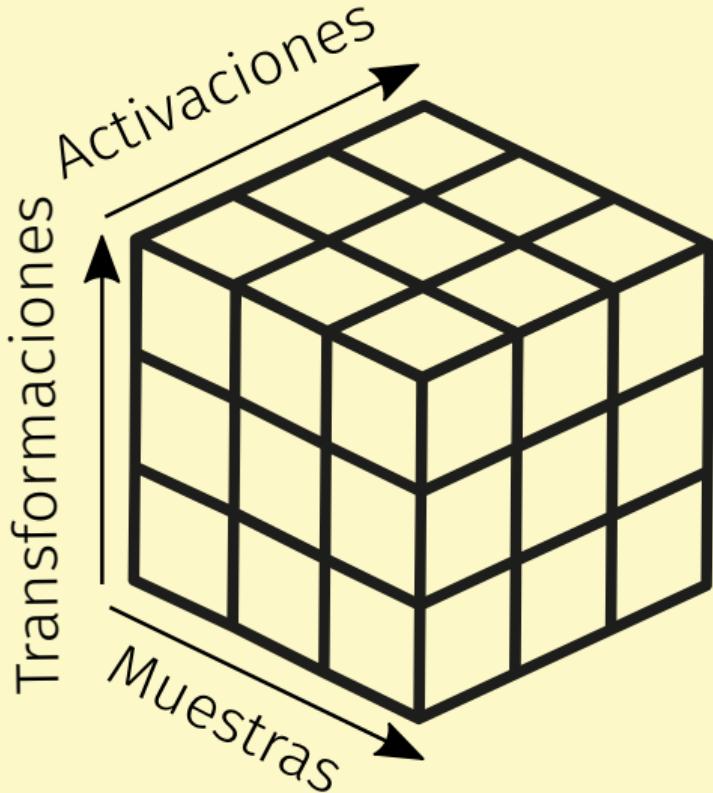
	t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
x_1	2	8	2	8
x_2	7	5	7	5
x_3	4	1	4	1
x_4	7	4	7	4
x_5	5	4	5	4

(a) Muestras
y transformaciones

$$\begin{matrix} & t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 \\ x_1 & a(t_1(x_1)) & a(t_2(x_1)) & a(t_3(x_1)) & a(t_4(x_1)) \\ x_2 & a(t_1(x_2)) & a(t_2(x_2)) & a(t_3(x_2)) & a(t_4(x_2)) \\ x_3 & a(t_1(x_3)) & a(t_2(x_3)) & a(t_3(x_3)) & a(t_4(x_3)) \\ x_4 & a(t_1(x_4)) & a(t_2(x_4)) & a(t_3(x_4)) & a(t_4(x_4)) \\ x_5 & a(t_1(x_5)) & a(t_2(x_5)) & a(t_3(x_5)) & a(t_4(x_5)) \end{matrix}$$

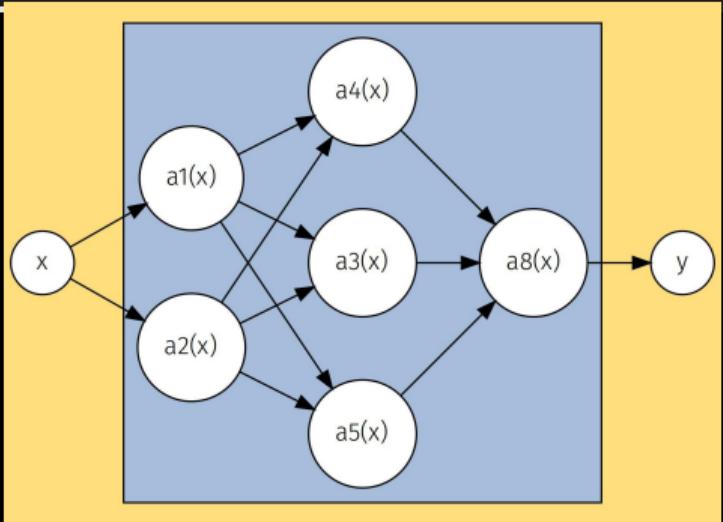
(b) Matriz MT(a)

Matrices MT



- n Muestras
- m Transformaciones
- k Activaciones
- $\rightarrow k$ matrices MT de $n \times m$

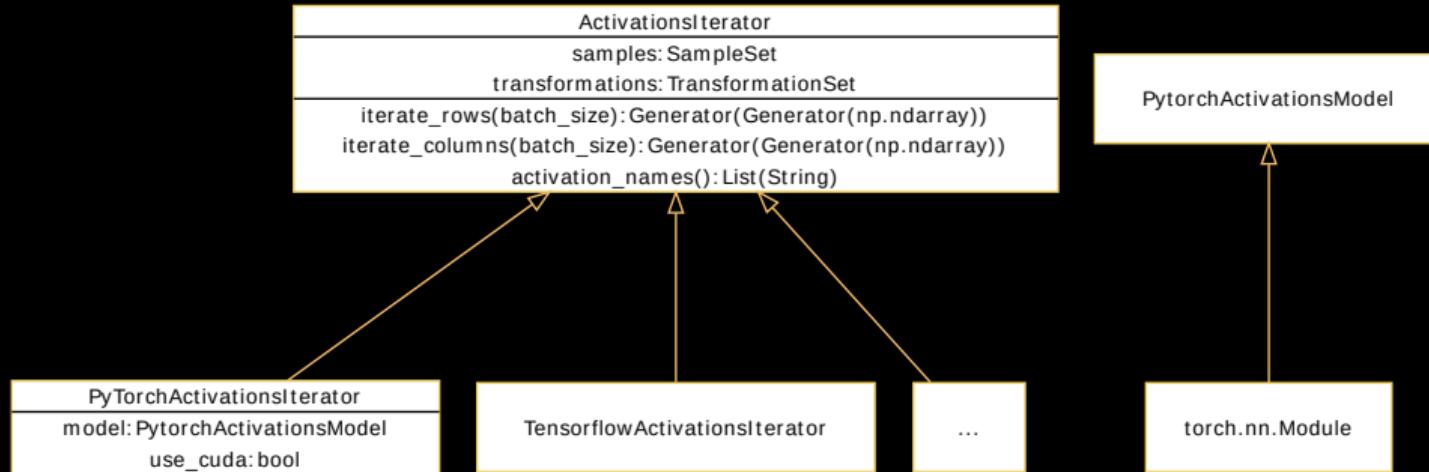
Matrices MT



- Recorrido estándar:
 - Entrada: $t_k(x_i)$
 - Salida: Vector de k elementos
- Recorrido deseado:
 - Entrada: activación a
 - Salida: Matriz $\text{MT}(a)$ de $m \times n$

$$\begin{matrix} & t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 \\ x_1 & \left[a(t_1(x_1)) & a(t_2(x_1)) & a(t_3(x_1)) & a(t_4(x_1)) \right] \\ x_2 & \left[a(t_1(x_2)) & a(t_2(x_2)) & a(t_3(x_2)) & a(t_4(x_2)) \right] \\ x_3 & \left[a(t_1(x_3)) & a(t_2(x_3)) & a(t_3(x_3)) & a(t_4(x_3)) \right] \\ x_4 & \left[a(t_1(x_4)) & a(t_2(x_4)) & a(t_3(x_4)) & a(t_4(x_4)) \right] \\ x_5 & \left[a(t_1(x_5)) & a(t_2(x_5)) & a(t_3(x_5)) & a(t_4(x_5)) \right] \end{matrix}$$

Librería para iterar sobre matrices MT



Iteradores y métricas:

https://github.com/facundoq/transformational_measures

Métricas propuestas



- Métricas de Invarianza
 - Basadas en ANOVA
 - Basadas en Varianza, Distancia
 - Con o sin normalización
- Métricas de Auto-Equivarianza
 - Basadas en Varianza o Distancia
 - Con o sin normalización

Métrica ANOVA



Matriz $\mathbf{MT} \simeq$ matriz de ANOVA de una vía

Transformaciones \simeq grupos

Invarianza = NO rechazar

$$\begin{array}{cccc} t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & t_4 \\ x_1 & \left[a(t_1(x_1)) \quad a(t_2(x_1)) \quad a(t_3(x_1)) \quad a(t_4(x_1)) \right] \\ x_2 & \left[a(t_1(x_2)) \quad a(t_2(x_2)) \quad a(t_3(x_2)) \quad a(t_4(x_2)) \right] \\ x_3 & \left[a(t_1(x_3)) \quad a(t_2(x_3)) \quad a(t_3(x_3)) \quad a(t_4(x_3)) \right] \\ x_4 & \left[a(t_1(x_4)) \quad a(t_2(x_4)) \quad a(t_3(x_4)) \quad a(t_4(x_4)) \right] \\ x_5 & \left[a(t_1(x_5)) \quad a(t_2(x_5)) \quad a(t_3(x_5)) \quad a(t_4(x_5)) \right] \end{array}$$

Corrección de Bonferroni

Métrica VARIANZA TRANSFORMACIONAL



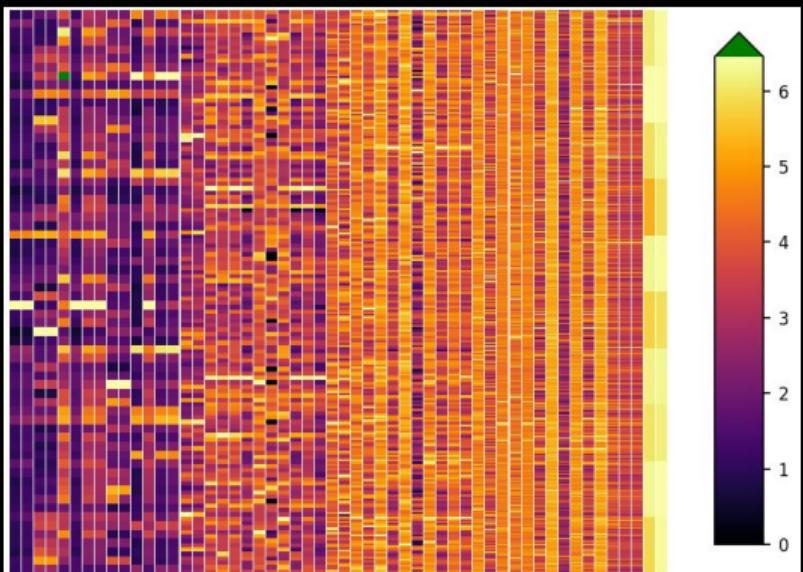
$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow (1) \operatorname{Var} \\ \downarrow \text{(2) Media} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a(t_1(x_1)) & a(t_2(x_1)) & a(t_3(x_1)) & a(t_4(x_1)) \\ a(t_1(x_2)) & a(t_2(x_2)) & a(t_3(x_2)) & a(t_4(x_2)) \\ a(t_1(x_3)) & a(t_2(x_3)) & a(t_3(x_3)) & a(t_4(x_3)) \\ a(t_1(x_4)) & a(t_2(x_4)) & a(t_3(x_4)) & a(t_4(x_4)) \\ a(t_1(x_5)) & a(t_2(x_5)) & a(t_3(x_5)) & a(t_4(x_5)) \end{array} \right] \implies \operatorname{Media} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Var}([a(t_1(x_1)) \ a(t_2(x_1)) \ a(t_3(x_1)) \ a(t_4(x_1))]) \\ \operatorname{Var}([a(t_1(x_2)) \ a(t_2(x_2)) \ a(t_3(x_2)) \ a(t_4(x_2))]) \\ \operatorname{Var}([a(t_1(x_3)) \ a(t_2(x_3)) \ a(t_3(x_3)) \ a(t_4(x_3))]) \\ \operatorname{Var}([a(t_1(x_4)) \ a(t_2(x_4)) \ a(t_3(x_4)) \ a(t_4(x_4))]) \\ \operatorname{Var}([a(t_1(x_5)) \ a(t_2(x_5)) \ a(t_3(x_5)) \ a(t_4(x_5))]) \end{bmatrix} \right) \end{array}$$

$$VT(a) = \operatorname{Media} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Var}(\mathbf{MT}(a)[1, :]) \\ \dots \\ \operatorname{Var}(\mathbf{MT}(a)[n, :]) \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad [4]$$

Métrica VARIANZA TRANSFORMACIONAL- Visualización



- Columnas: Capas
- Rectángulos: Activaciones de la capa
- Color: Valor de la métrica



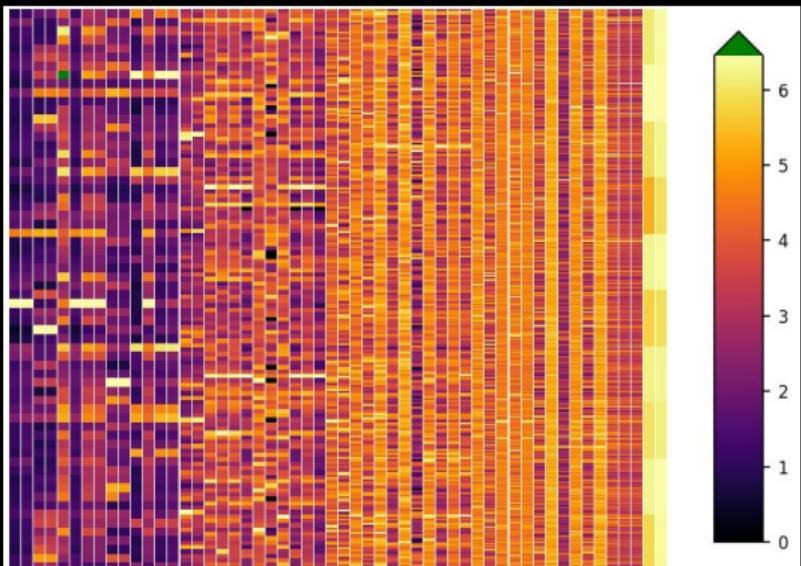
Métrica VARIANZA MUESTRAL



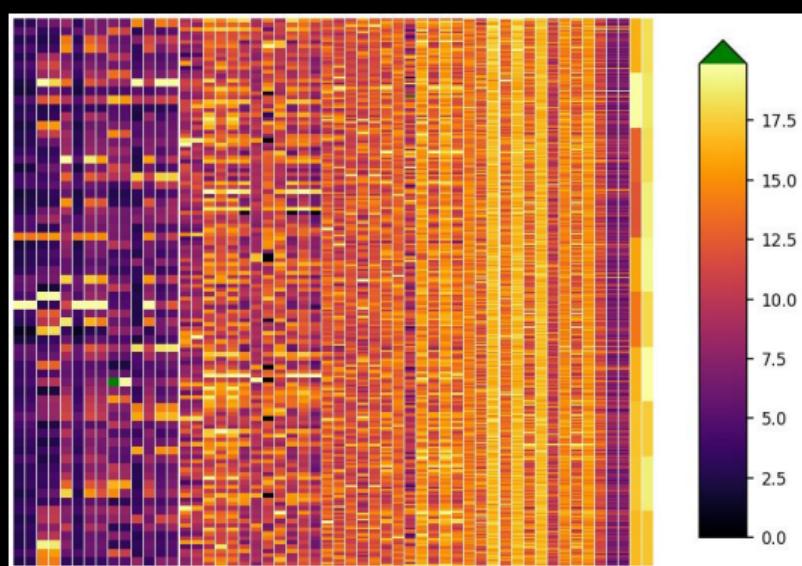
$$\rightarrow (2) \text{ Media}$$
$$\Downarrow \text{Var} \begin{bmatrix} a(t_1(x_1)) & a(t_2(x_1)) & a(t_3(x_1)) & a(t_4(x_1)) \\ a(t_1(x_2)) & a(t_2(x_2)) & a(t_3(x_2)) & a(t_4(x_2)) \\ a(t_1(x_3)) & a(t_2(x_3)) & a(t_3(x_3)) & a(t_4(x_3)) \\ a(t_1(x_4)) & a(t_2(x_4)) & a(t_3(x_4)) & a(t_4(x_4)) \\ a(t_1(x_5)) & a(t_2(x_5)) & a(t_3(x_5)) & a(t_4(x_5)) \end{bmatrix} \implies \text{Media} \left(\left[\text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} a(t_1(x_1)) \\ a(t_2(x_2)) \\ a(t_3(x_3)) \\ a(t_4(x_4)) \\ a(t_5(x_5)) \end{pmatrix} \right], \text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} a(t_2(x_1)) \\ a(t_2(x_2)) \\ a(t_2(x_3)) \\ a(t_2(x_4)) \\ a(t_2(x_5)) \end{pmatrix}, \text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} a(t_3(x_1)) \\ a(t_3(x_2)) \\ a(t_3(x_3)) \\ a(t_3(x_4)) \\ a(t_3(x_5)) \end{pmatrix}, \text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} a(t_4(x_1)) \\ a(t_4(x_2)) \\ a(t_4(x_3)) \\ a(t_4(x_4)) \\ a(t_4(x_5)) \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$VM(A) = \text{Media} \left([\text{Var}(\text{MT}[:, 1]) \ \dots \ \text{Var}(\text{MT}(a)[:, m])] \right) [5]$$

Métrica VARIANZA MUESTRAL- Visualización



VARIANZA TRANSFORMACIONAL



VARIANZA MUESTRAL

Métrica VARIANZA NORMALIZADA



Definición:

$$VN(a) = \frac{VT(a)}{VM(a)} \quad [6]$$

Casos:

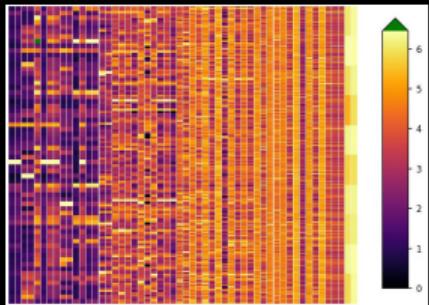
- $VN(a) = 0$
- $VN(a) < 1$
- Si $VN(a) > 1$
- Si $VN(a) \simeq 1$

Métrica VARIANZA NORMALIZADA- Eficiencia

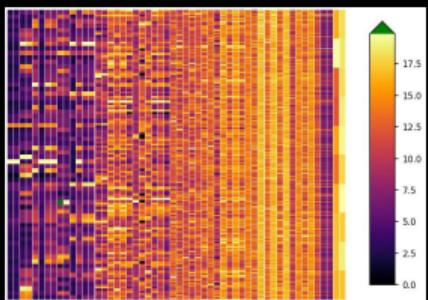


- Calculo online de varianza y media
 - Algoritmo de Welford
 - $\rightarrow VT \in \mathcal{O}(n \times m \times k)$
 - $\rightarrow VM \in \mathcal{O}(n \times m \times k)$
- $\rightarrow VN \in \mathcal{O}(n \times m \times k)$

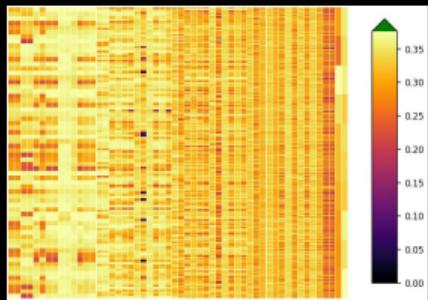
Métrica VARIANZA NORMALIZADA- Visualización



(a) VARIANZA
TRANSFORMACIO-
NAL



(b) VARIANZA
MUESTRAL



(c) VARIANZA
NORMALIZADA

Métrica DISTANCIA NORMALIZADA

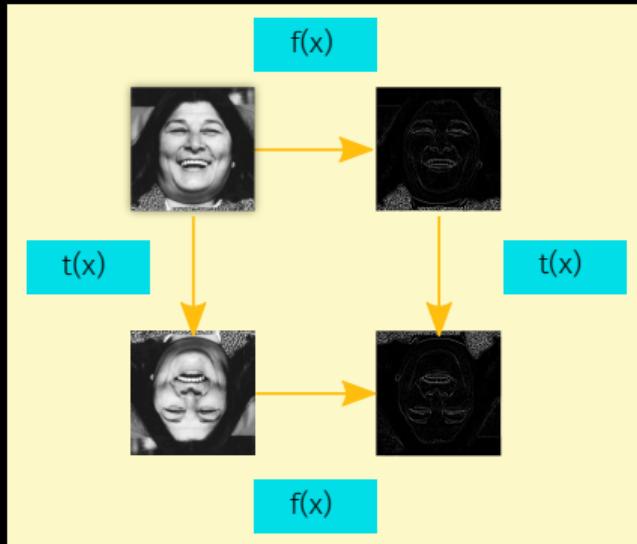


- Reemplazar Var por DistanciaMedia
- DistanciaMedia entre pares de activaciones
 - Cualquier medida de distancia
- Misma interpretación que VARIANZA NORMALIZADA
- Eficiencia $\mathcal{O}(\max(m, n) \times m \times n \times k)$
 - Versión aproximada $\mathcal{O}(b \times m \times n \times k)$ (b tamaño de lote)
- Para distancia euclídea
 - $\text{DistanciaMedia}([x_1 \dots x_n]) = 2 \sqrt{Var([x_1 \dots x_n])}$
 - $DN(a) = VN(a)$

Métricas de Auto-Equivarianza



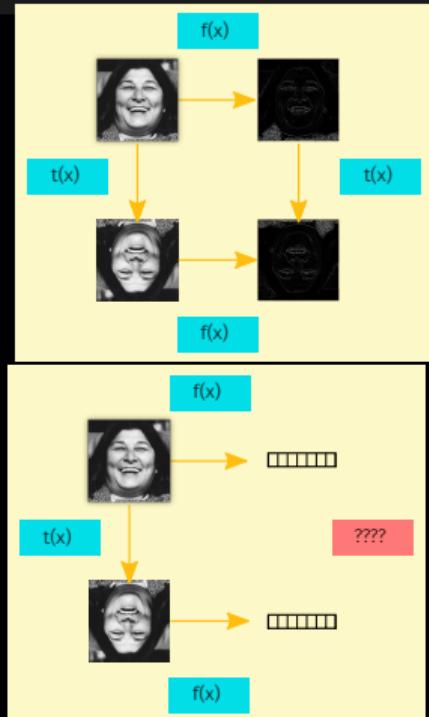
- Equivarianza
 - Estimar t'
- Auto-Equivarianza
 - $t' = t$



Métricas de Auto-Equivarianza



- $x \in Dom(t)$ (por def)
- $t' = t$ (Auto-Equivarianza)
- $\rightarrow f(x) \in Dom(t)$
 - Si $x \in R^{h \times w \times c}$
 - y $f(x) \in R^{h' \times w' \times c'}$
 - puedo medir
 - Si $x \in R^{h \times w \times c}$
 - y $f(x) \in R^l$
 - no puedo medir

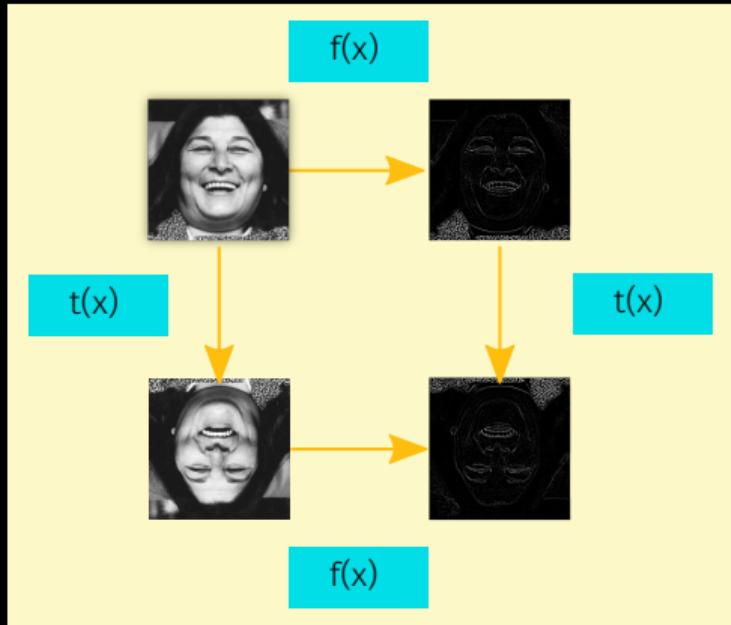


Medir conjuntos de activaciones $A = [a_1, \dots, a_k] \in Dom(t)$

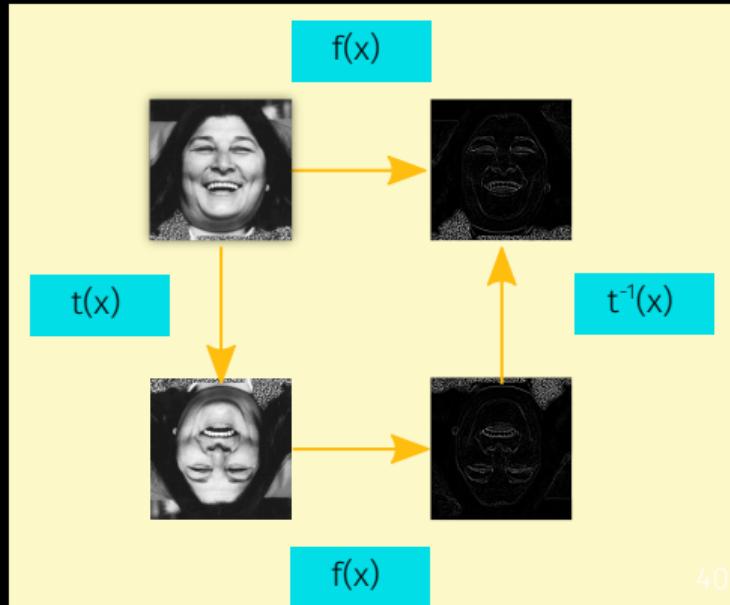
Métricas de Auto-Equivarianza



- Asumimos $id \in T = [t_1, \dots, t_m]$
- Asumimos t_i invertible



=

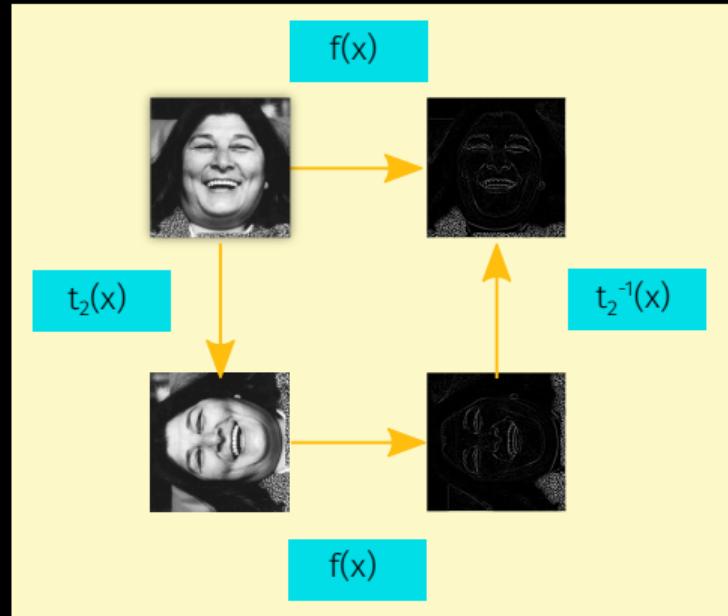
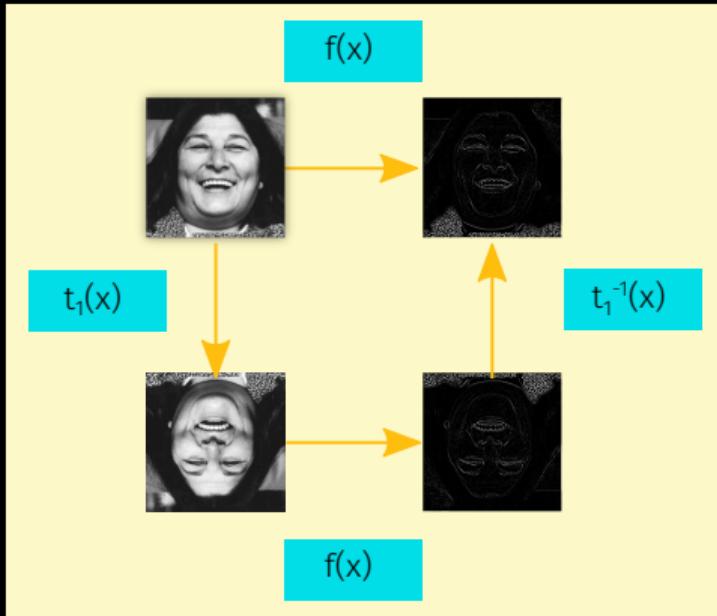


Métricas de Auto-Equivarianza



- Medir

$$f(x) = t_1^{-1}(f(t_1(x))) = t_2^{-1}(f(t_2(x))) = \dots = t_m^{-1}(f(t_m(x)))$$



AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA TRANSFORMACIONAL DE VARIANZA



- A conj de activaciones tal que $A \in Dom(t)$
- Matriz \mathbf{MT}' modificada
 - $\mathbf{MT}'(A)[i, j] = t_j^{-1} A(t_j(x_i))$
- $\mathbf{MT}'(A)[i, j] \in Dom(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} AETV(A) = & \text{Media}(\\ & Var(\mathbf{MT}'(A)[1, :]), \\ & \dots, \\ & Var(\mathbf{MT}'(A)[n, :]) \\ &) \end{aligned} \quad [7]$$



- AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA MUESTRAL DE VARIANZA
 - Similar a AETV
- AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA NORMALIZADA DE VARIANZA

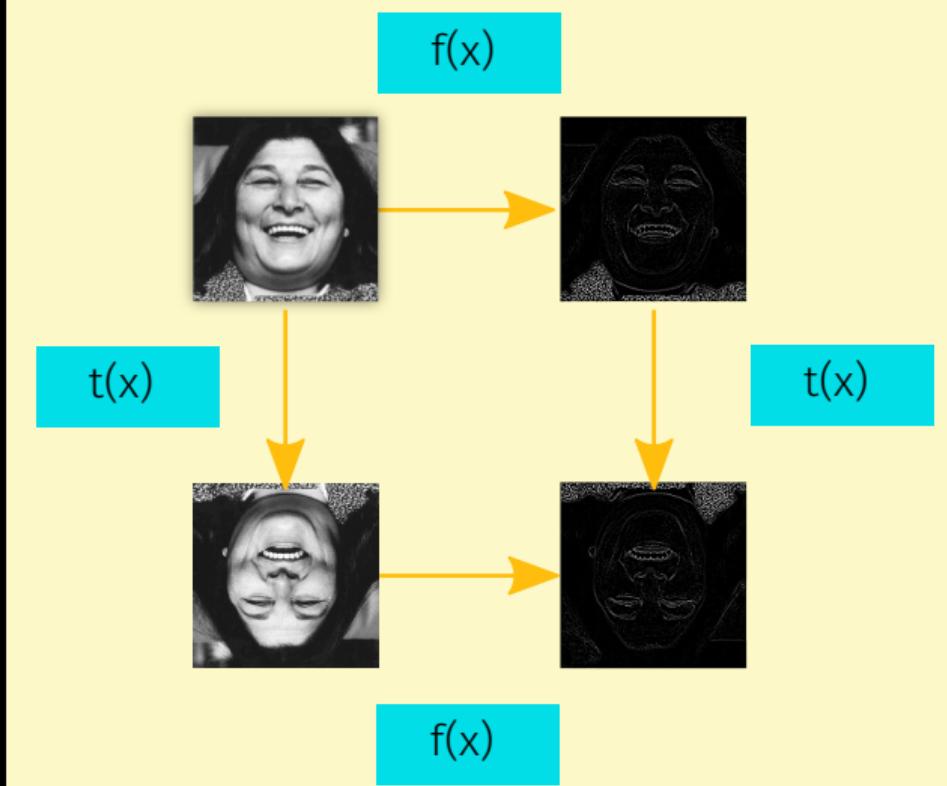
$$AENV(A) = \frac{AETV(A)}{AEMV(A)} \quad [8]$$

- Misma interpretación que VARIANZA NORMALIZADA
- Misma generalización a $AETD$

Métrica AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA DE DISTANCIA SIMPLE



- Las métricas anteriores asumen t_i invertible
- Alternativa:
Comparar $f(t(x))$ con $t(f(x))$





- Invarianza
 - ANOVA
 - Basadas en Varianza
 - Transformacional
 - Muestral
 - Normalizada
 - Basadas en Distancia
 - Transformacional
 - Muestral
 - Normalizada
- Auto-Equivarianza
 - Basadas en Varianza
 - Transformacional
 - Muestral
 - Normalizada
 - Basadas en Distancia
 - Transformacional
 - Muestral
 - Normalizada
 - AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA DE DISTANCIA SIMPLE

Métricas - Conclusiones



- Métricas de Invarianza y Auto-Equivarianza Normalizadas
 - Cociente entre Transformaciones y Muestras
- Métricas basadas en varianza
 - Eficientes: $\mathcal{O}(k \times m \times n)$
- Métricas basadas en distancia
 - Más flexibles
 - Aproximadas y menos eficientes: $\mathcal{O}(b \times k \times m \times n)$
- Sirven para cualquier red neuronal
- Posibilidad de especializar para capas especiales
- Código libre:

https://github.com/facundoq/transformational_measures

4. Experimentos de Análisis de Equivarianza



Métrica de Invarianza de Goodfellow [Goo+09]



1. Independiente para cada activación a
2. Noción de *tasa de disparos* con umbral u
3. Si $a(x) > u$ entonces $a(x)$ está *activa*
4. Definiciones

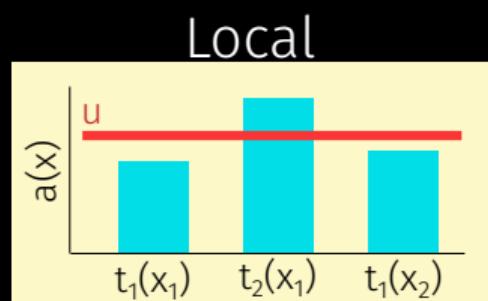
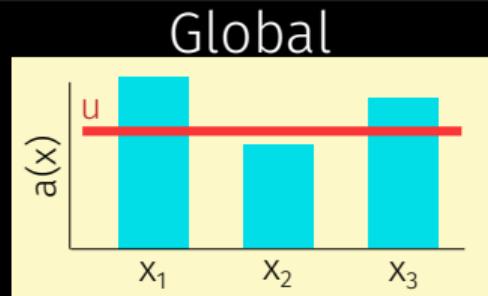
$$4.1 \quad Global(a, u) = \mathbb{E}_{x \in X}(a(x) > u)$$

$$4.2 \quad Local(a, u) = \mathbb{E}_{x \in X, t \in T}(a(t(x)) > u)$$

$$4.3 \quad Goodfellow(a, u) = \frac{Local(a, u)}{Global(a, u)}$$

5. $u := u^*$ tal que $Global(a, u^*) = 0.01$

Problemas: u es percentil, *tasa de disparos*, interpretabilidad



Experimentos con métricas



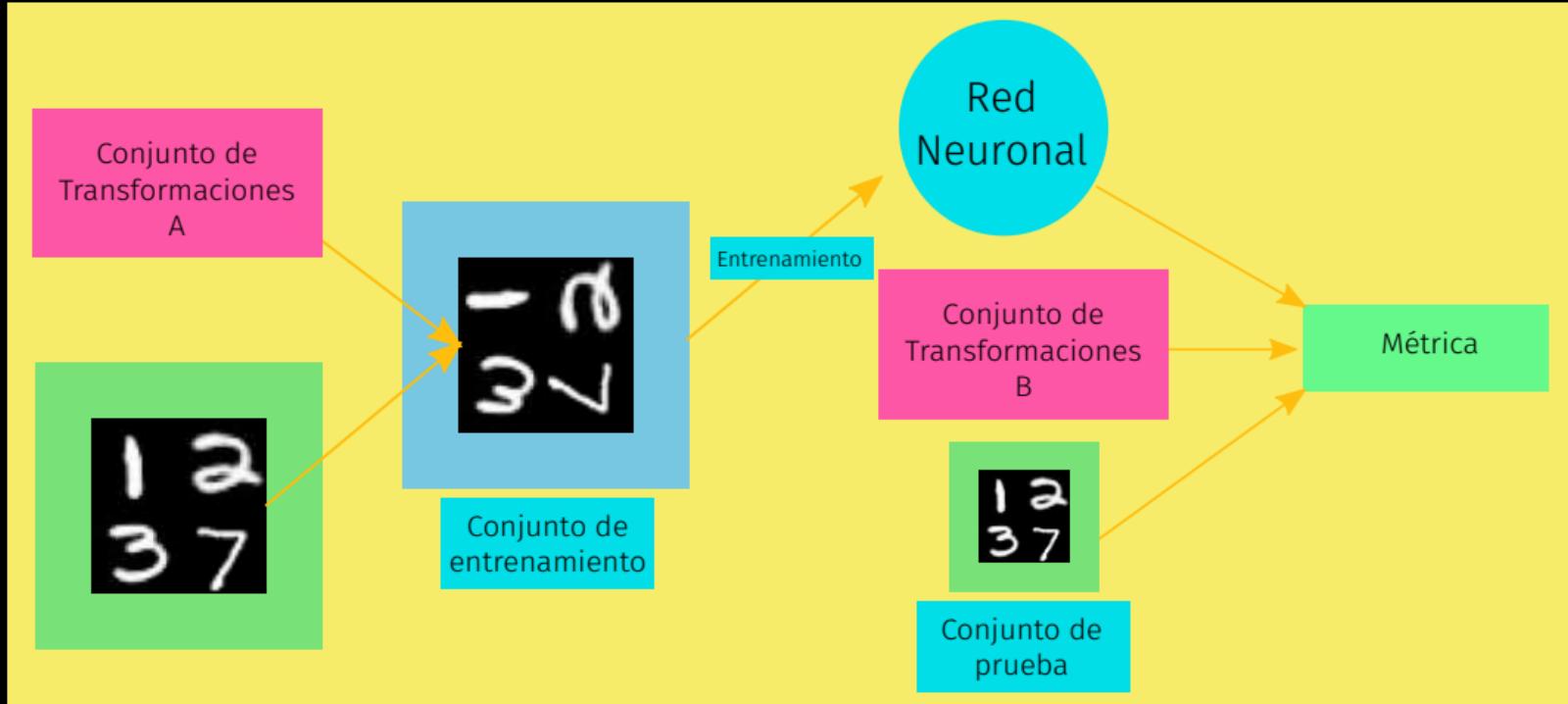
Objetivos

1. Validar las métricas
2. Analizar sus propiedades
3. Comprender modelos



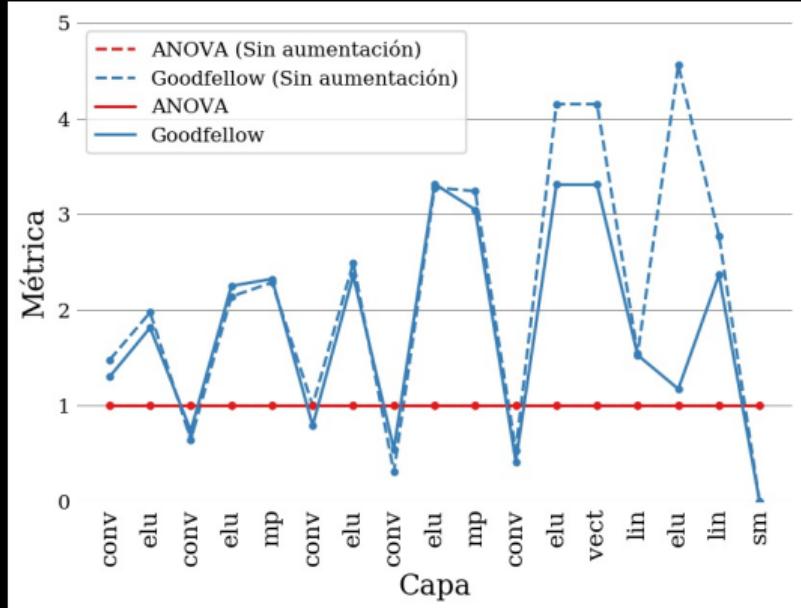
- SimpleConv
- MNIST/CIFAR10
- Rotaciones
- Invarianza de VN

Métodología

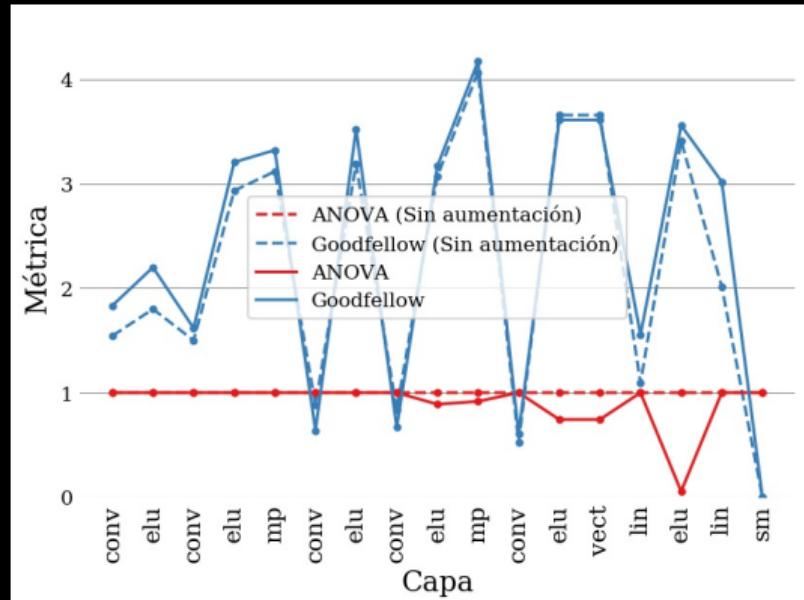


Posibilidades: $A = B$, $A \neq B$, $A \subseteq B$ $A = [id]$,

Invarianza - Anova, Goodfellow

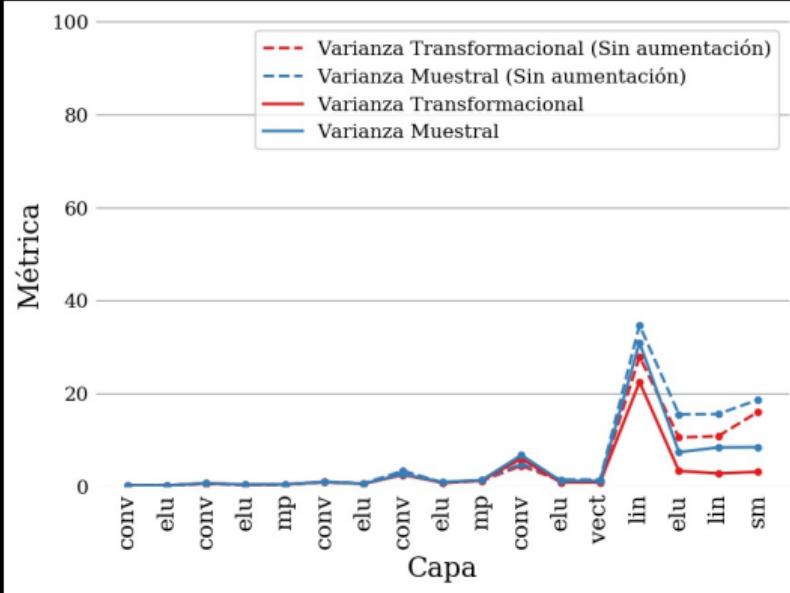


MNIST

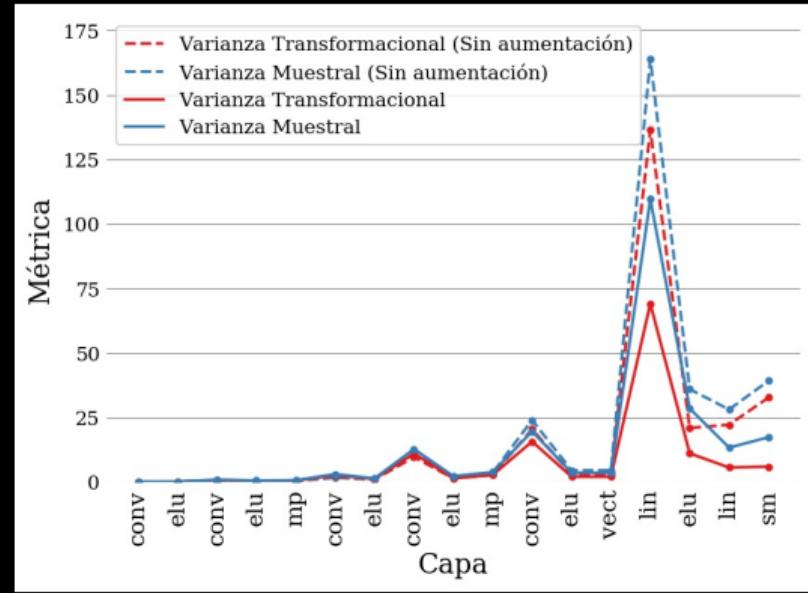


CIFAR10

Invarianza - VT y VM

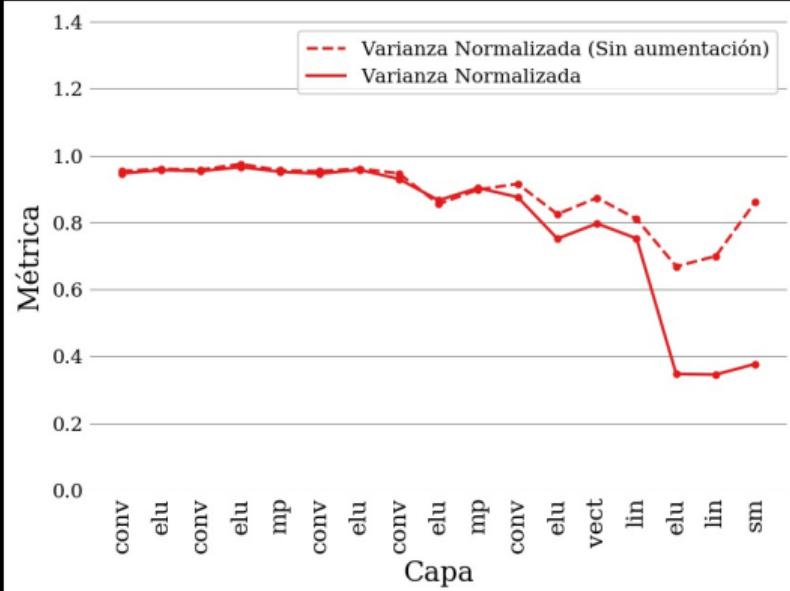


MNIST

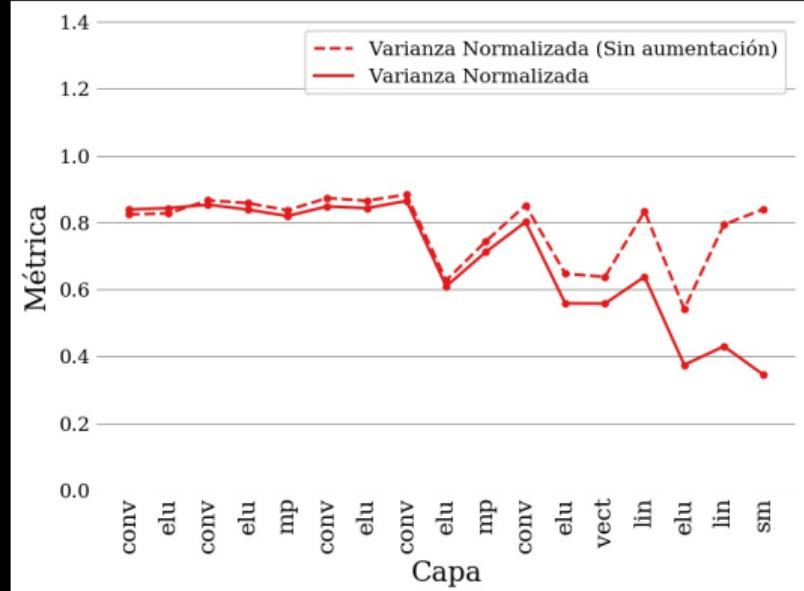


CIFAR10

Invarianza - VN

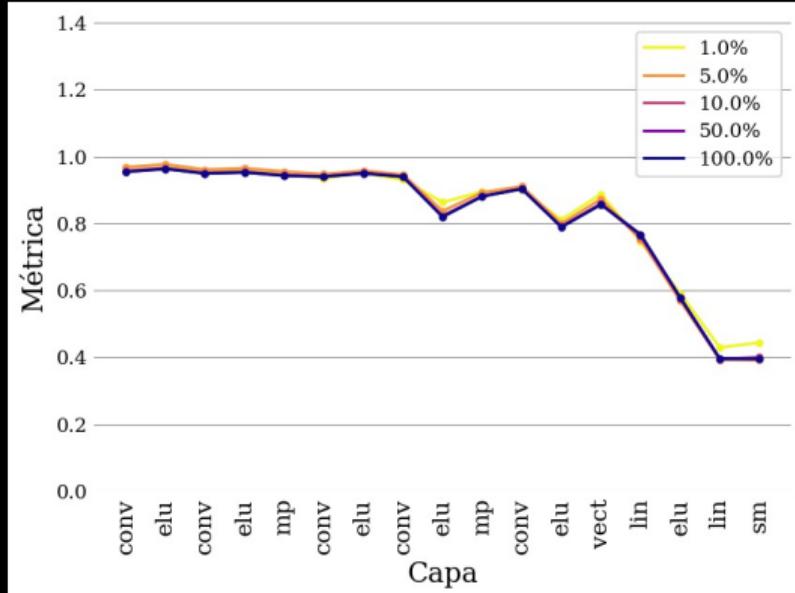


MNIST

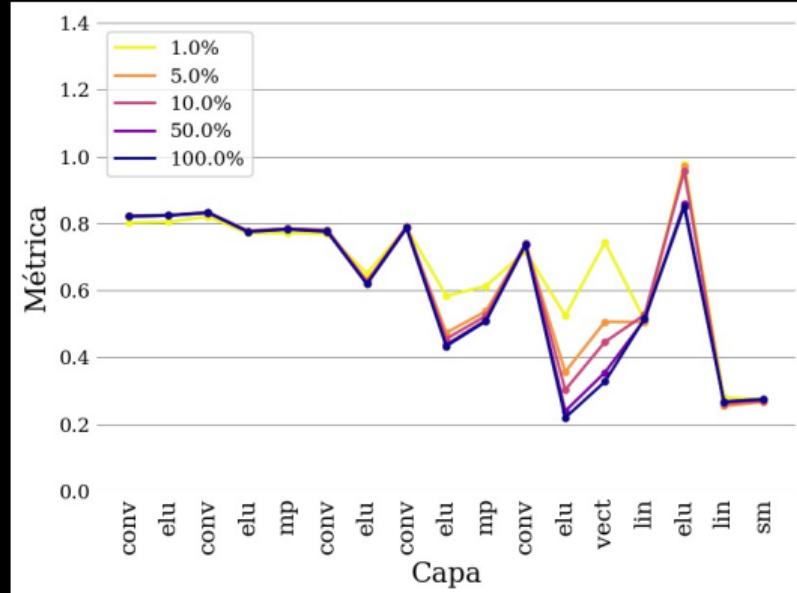


CIFAR10

Tamaño del Conjunto de Datos - Invarianza VN

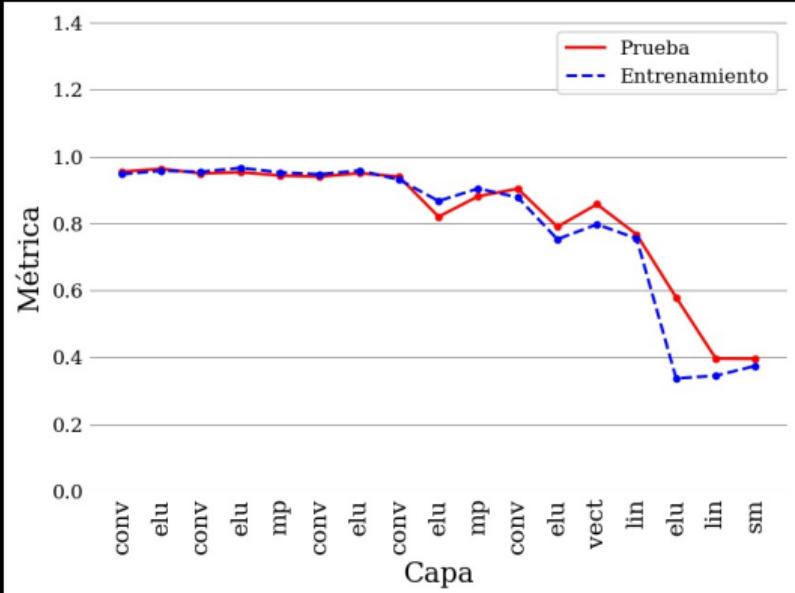


MNIST

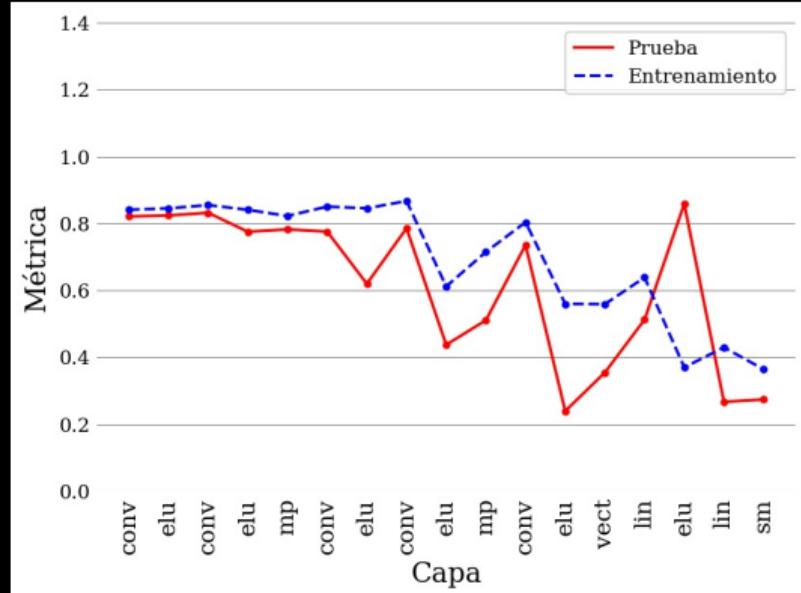


CIFAR10

Subconjunto de Datos - Invarianza VN

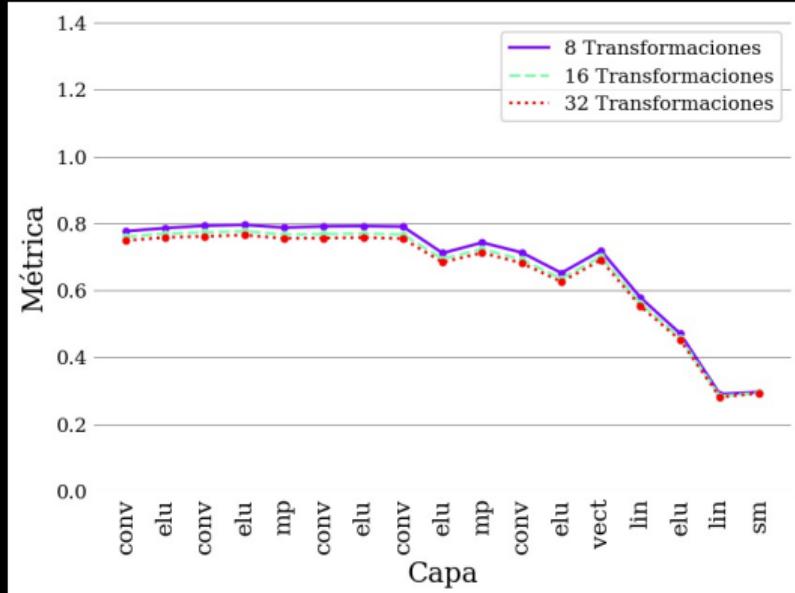


MNIST

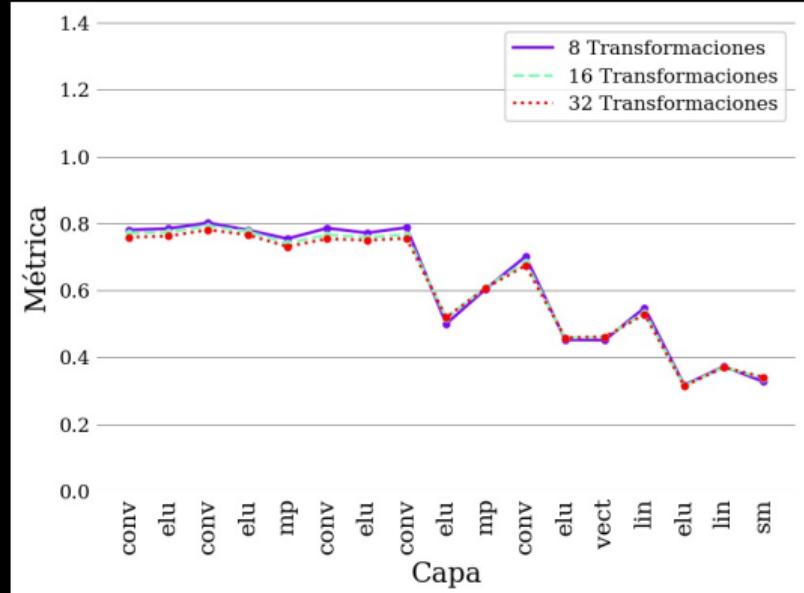


CIFAR10

Tamaño del Conj. de Transformaciones - Invarianza

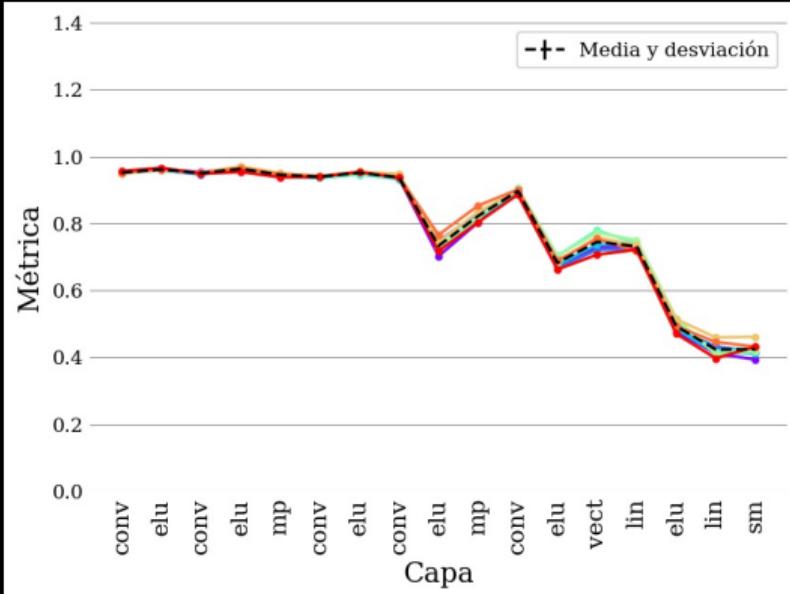


MNIST

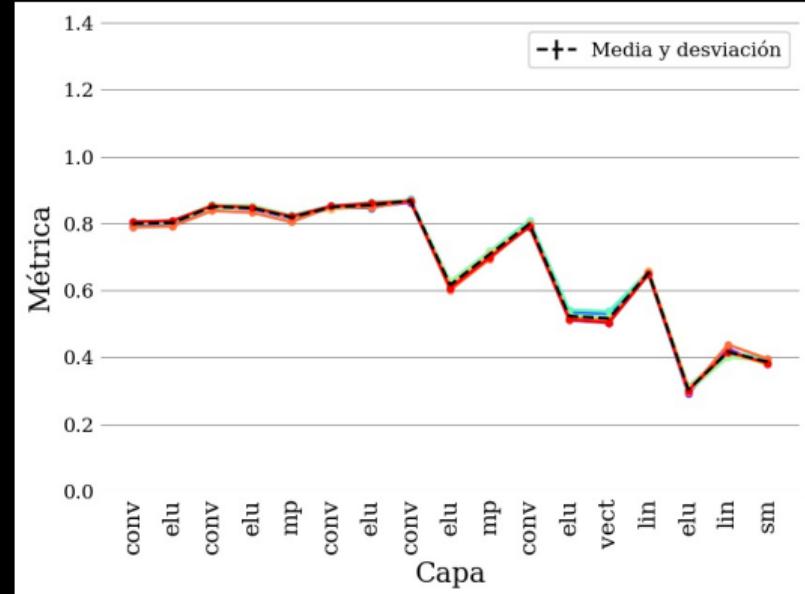


CIFAR10

Inicialización Aleatoria - Invarianza VN

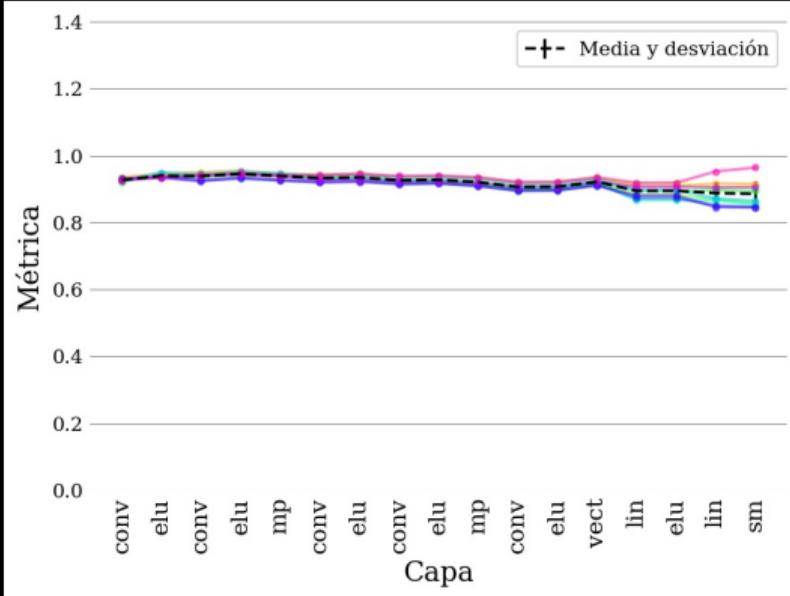


MNIST

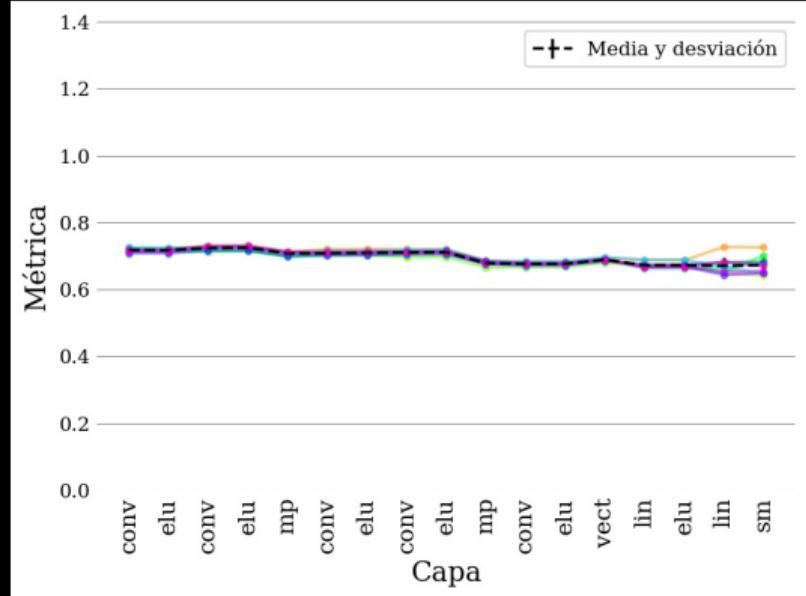


CIFAR10

Pesos Aleatorios - Invarianza VN

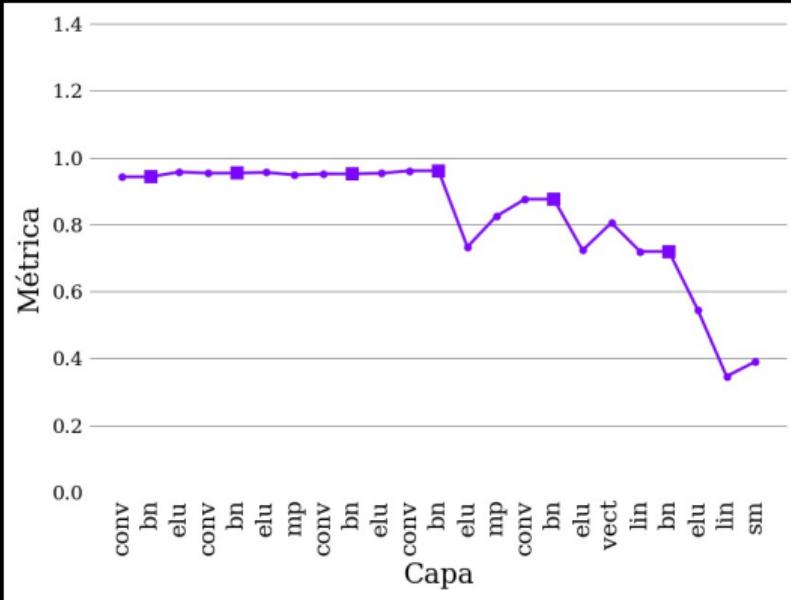


MNIST

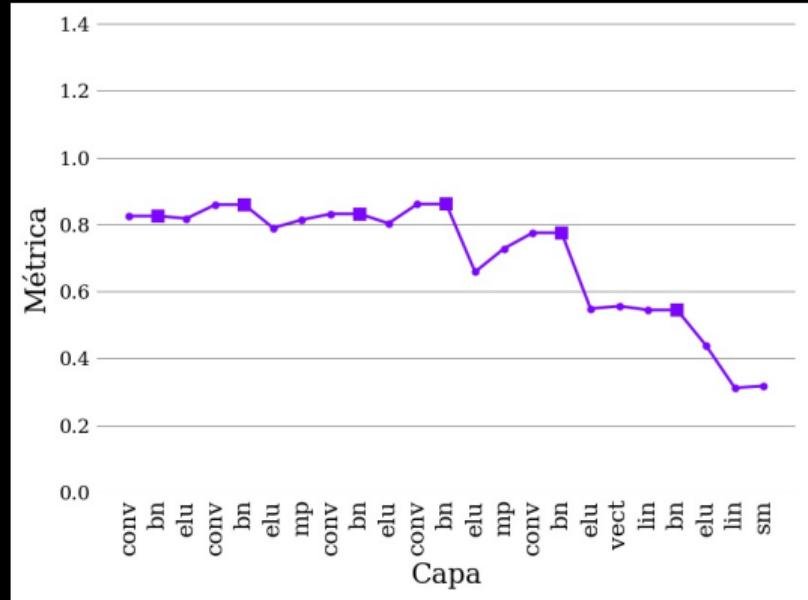


CIFAR10

Batch Normalization - Invarianza



MNIST



CIFAR10

Conclusiones y Trabajo Futuro

Conclusiones



- Capas Invariantes \neq Modelo Invariante
 - Necesidad de aumento de datos
- Métricas eficientes e interpretables de Invarianza y Auto-Equivarianza
- Caracterización de la invarianza y autoequivarianza de varios modelos/características
- Metodología para analizar invarianza y equivarianza

Publicaciones principales



1. Quiroga y col., «Revisiting Data Augmentation for Rotational Invariance in Convolutional Neural Networks», 2018
2. Quiroga y col., «Measuring (in) variances in Convolutional Networks», 2019
3. Quiroga y col., «Invariance and Same-Equivariance Measures for Neural Networks (en prensa)», 2020

Publicaciones secundarias



1. Quiroga y Corbalán, «A novel competitive neural classifier for gesture recognition with small training sets», 2013
2. Ronchetti y col., «Distribution of Action Movements (DAM): a Descriptor for Human Action Recognition», 2015
3. Quiroga y col., «Handshape recognition for argentinian sign language using probsom», 2016
4. Quiroga y col., «Sign language recognition without frame-sequencing constraints: A proof of concept on the argentinian sign language», 2016
5. Quiroga y col., «LSA64: An Argentinian Sign Language Dataset», 2016
6. Quiroga y col., «A study of convolutional architectures for handshape recognition applied to sign language», 2017
7. Cornejo Fandos y col., «Recognizing Handshapes using Small Datasets», 2019



1. Herramienta

- Soporte de TensorFlow
- Mejor performance
- Mejor reporte

2. Métricas

- Caracterización teórica
- Métrica de equivarianza
- Unicidad de la equivarianza

3. Aplicaciones

- Más modelos invariantes: GCNN, capsules, etc
- Distintos tipos de modelos: recurrentes, GANs, etc
- Otros dominios: sesgos y ejemplos adversariales

¡Gracias!

Recorrido por lotes de MT(a)



$t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4$	$t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4$
$x_1 \boxed{2} \text{ A C T}$	$x_1 \boxed{2} \text{ A C T}$
$x_2 \boxed{7} \text{ G C G}$	$x_2 \boxed{7} \text{ G C G}$
$x_3 \boxed{4} \text{ T C T}$	$x_3 \boxed{4} \text{ T C T}$...
$x_4 \boxed{7} \text{ A T T}$	$x_4 \boxed{7} \text{ A T T}$
$x_5 \boxed{5} \text{ A C G}$	$x_5 \boxed{5} \text{ A C G}$

Por columnas

Eficiente: $\mathcal{O}(k \times n \times m)$

$t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4$	$t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4$
$x_1 \boxed{2} \text{ A C T}$	$x_1 \boxed{2} \text{ A C T }$
$x_2 \boxed{7} \text{ G C G}$	$x_2 \boxed{7} \text{ G C G }$
$x_3 \boxed{4} \text{ T C T}$	$x_3 \boxed{4} \text{ T C T }$...
$x_4 \boxed{7} \text{ A T T}$	$x_4 \boxed{7} \text{ A T T }$
$x_5 \boxed{5} \text{ A C G}$	$x_5 \boxed{5} \text{ A C G }$

Por filas

Especialización para Mapas de Característica



- Mapa de características F
de $h \times w$
- Activaciones $F[i, j]$

$$VT(F) = \sum_{i=1}^h \sum_{j=1}^w VT(F(i, j))$$

$$VM(F) = \sum_{i=1}^h \sum_{j=1}^w VM(F(i, j))$$

$$VN(F) = \frac{VT(F)}{VM(F)}$$



Métrica DISTANCIA NORMALIZADA



- Reemplazar *Var* por DistanciaMedia
- DistanciaMedia entre pares de activaciones
 - Cualquier medida de distancia
- Misma interpretación que VARIANZA NORMALIZADA

$$DT(a) = \text{Media} ([\text{DistanciaMedia}(\mathbf{MT}[1,:]) \dots \text{DistanciaMedia}(\mathbf{MT}[n,:])])$$

$$DM(a) = \text{Media} ([\text{DistanciaMedia}(\mathbf{MT}[:,1]) \dots \text{DistanciaMedia}(\mathbf{MT}[:,m])])$$

$$DN(a) = \frac{DT(a)}{DM(a)}$$

[9]

Métrica DISTANCIA TRANSFORMACIONAL: detalles



$$\rightarrow (1) \text{ DistanciaMedia}$$
$$(2) \text{ Media} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} a(t_1(x_1)) & a(t_2(x_1)) & a(t_3(x_1)) & a(t_4(x_1)) \\ a(t_1(x_2)) & a(t_2(x_2)) & a(t_3(x_2)) & a(t_4(x_2)) \\ a(t_1(x_3)) & a(t_2(x_3)) & a(t_3(x_3)) & a(t_4(x_3)) \\ a(t_1(x_4)) & a(t_2(x_4)) & a(t_3(x_4)) & a(t_4(x_4)) \\ a(t_1(x_5)) & a(t_2(x_5)) & a(t_3(x_5)) & a(t_4(x_5)) \end{bmatrix} \implies \text{Media} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \text{DistanciaMedia}([a(t_1(x_1)) \ a(t_2(x_1)) \ a(t_3(x_1)) \ a(t_4(x_1))]) \\ \text{DistanciaMedia}([a(t_1(x_2)) \ a(t_2(x_2)) \ a(t_3(x_2)) \ a(t_4(x_2))]) \\ \text{DistanciaMedia}([a(t_1(x_3)) \ a(t_2(x_3)) \ a(t_3(x_3)) \ a(t_4(x_3))]) \\ \text{DistanciaMedia}([a(t_1(x_4)) \ a(t_2(x_4)) \ a(t_3(x_4)) \ a(t_4(x_4))]) \\ \text{DistanciaMedia}([a(t_1(x_5)) \ a(t_2(x_5)) \ a(t_3(x_5)) \ a(t_4(x_5))]) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$DT(a) = \text{Media} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \text{DistanciaMedia}(\mathbf{MT}(a)[1, :]) \\ \dots \\ \text{DistanciaMedia}(\mathbf{MT}(a)[n, :]) \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad [10]$$

DistanciaMedia → Media(Matriz de distancias de $m \times m$)

Aproximación de DISTANCIA TRANSFORMACIONAL



- No hay calculo online de distancias por pares
 - Eficiencia $\mathcal{O}(m \times m \times n \times k)$
- → Aproximación de DistanciaMedia
- Sólo calcular distancias entre los b ejemplos de un lote
 - Eficiencia $\mathcal{O}(b \times b \times \frac{m \times n}{b} \times k) = \mathcal{O}(b \times m \times n \times k)$
 - b más grande → mejor aproximación
 - b más chico → menor cómputo

DISTANCIA NORMALIZADA vs VARIANZA NORMALIZADA



- Para distancia euclídea
 - $\text{DistanciaMedia}([x_1 \dots x_n]) = \sqrt{Var([x_1 \dots x_n])}$
 - $DN(a) \simeq VN(a)$
- → VN es un caso particular de DN
 - Más eficiente
 - Sin aproximación

Métrica AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA DE DISTANCIA SIMPLE

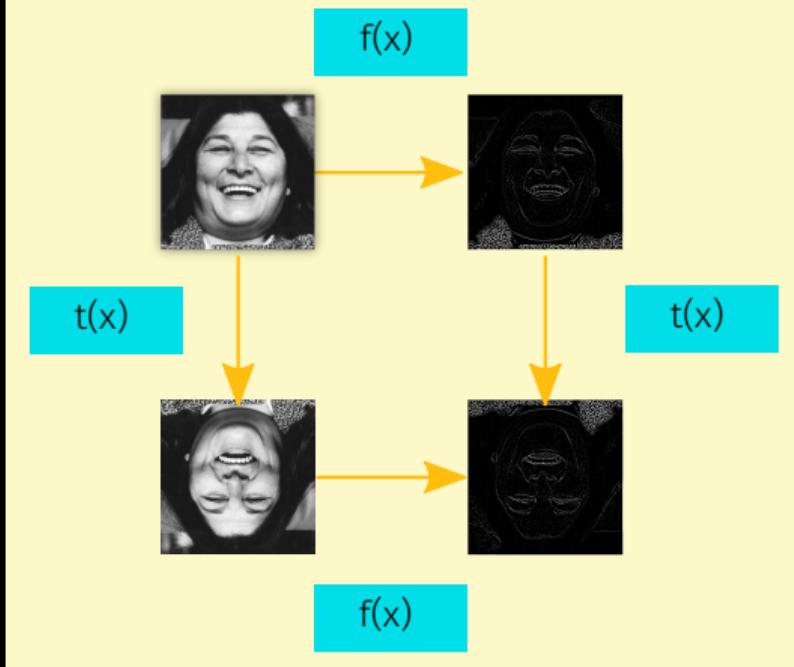


$$\begin{aligned} AEDS(A) = & \text{Media}\left(\begin{array}{l} Distancia(A(t_1(x_0)), t_1(A(x_0))), \\ Distancia(A(t_2(x_0)), t_2(A(x_0))), \\ \dots, \\ Distancia(A(t_m(x_0)), t_m(A(x_0))), \\ \dots, \\ Distancia(A(t_m(x_n)), t_m(A(x_n))), \\ \end{array} \right) [11] \end{aligned}$$

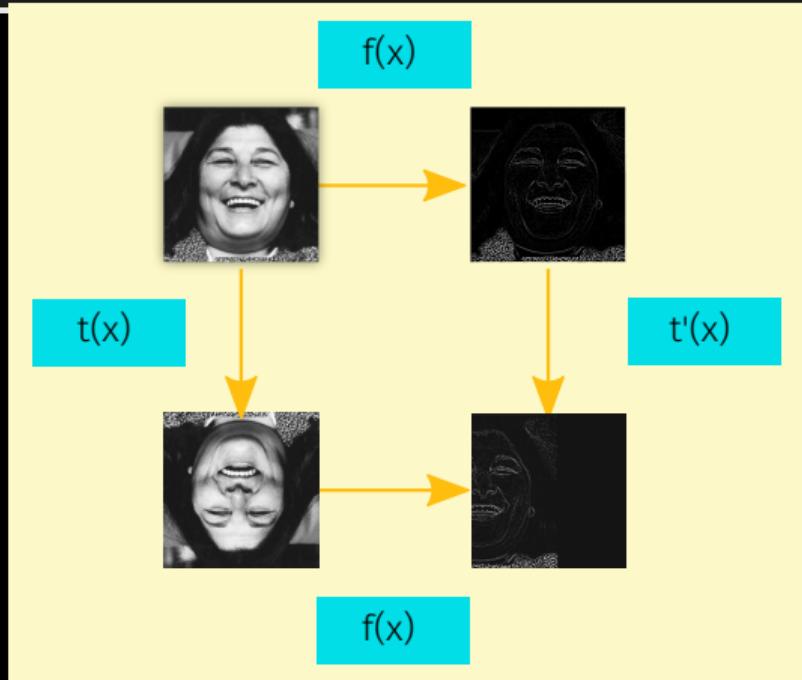
Métrica AUTO-EQUIVARIANZA DE DISTANCIA SIMPLE



- $\mathcal{O}(k \times m \times n)$ con distancia arbitraria
- No requiere t_i invertible
- Pierde transformaciones/- muestras
- Requiere normalizar activaciones



Métrica de Equivarianza por capas de Lenc



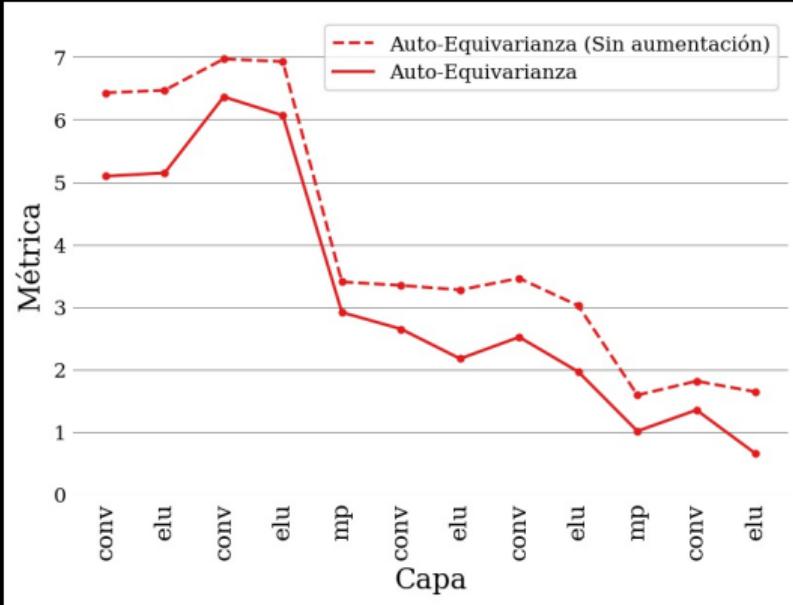
1. Asume $t'(x) = Ax$
2. Aprende $t'(x)$ mediante descenso de gradiente
3. Conjunto de datos:
 - Entrada: $f(x)$
 - Salida: $f(t(x))$
4. $|A - I|$ mide Invarianza

Problemas: aprendizaje, escalabilidad, interpretabilidad

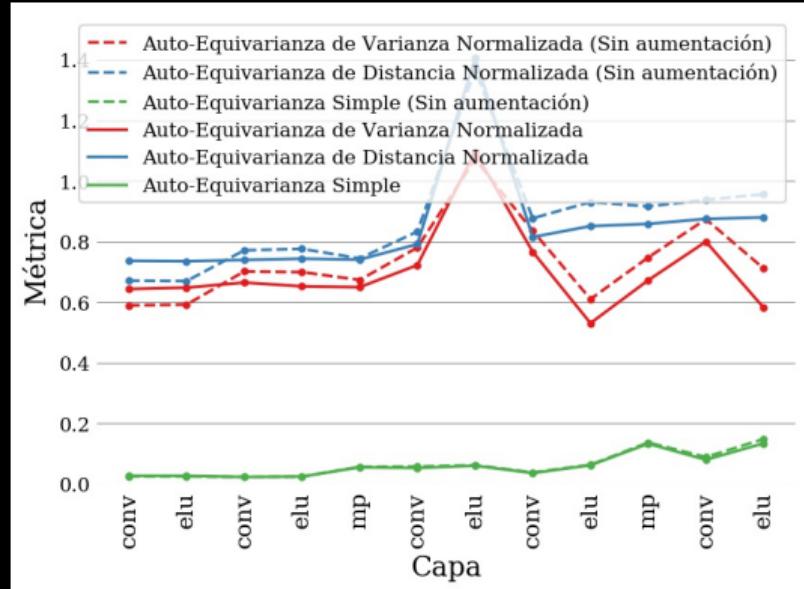


- Probamos
 - MNIST, CIFAR10
 - SimpleConv, AllConvolutional, VGG16, ResNet, TIPooling
 - Rotaciones, Escalados, Translaciones, Combinaciones
 - Invarianza: VT/VM/VN, DT/DM/DN, ANOVA, Goodfellow
 - Autoequivarianza: AEVT/AEVM/AEVN, AEDT/AEDM/AEDN, AEDS
- Veremos: MNIST/CIFAR10, SimpleConv, Rotaciones, Invarianza de VN/ Auto-Equivarianza de VN

Auto-Equivarianza - VN

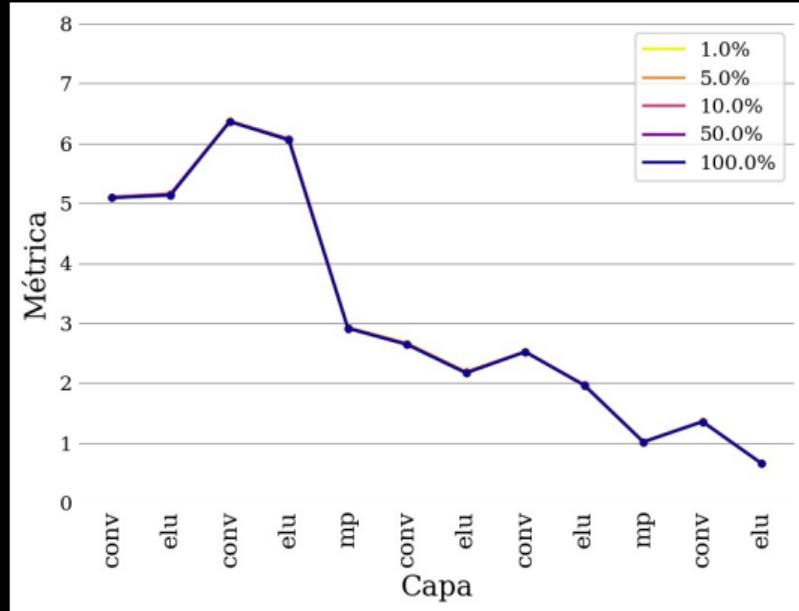


MNIST

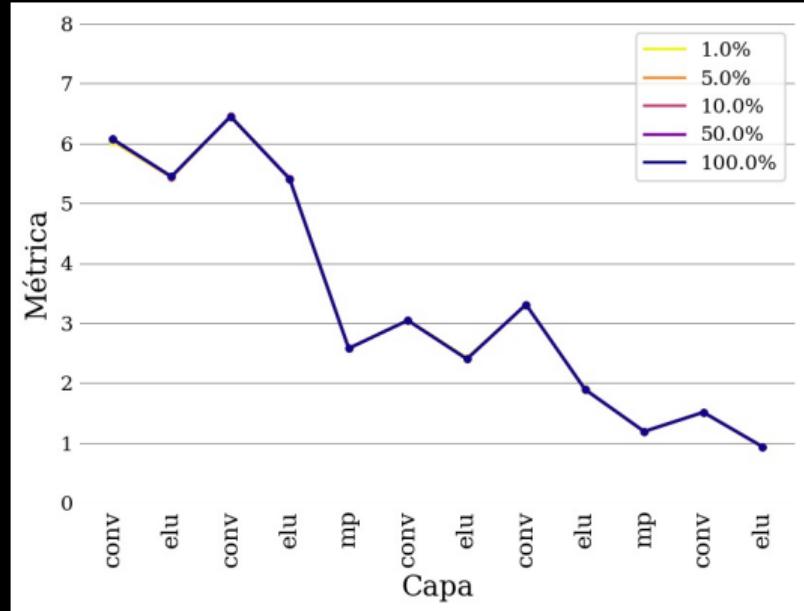


CIFAR10

Tamaño del Conjunto de Datos - Auto-Equivarianza

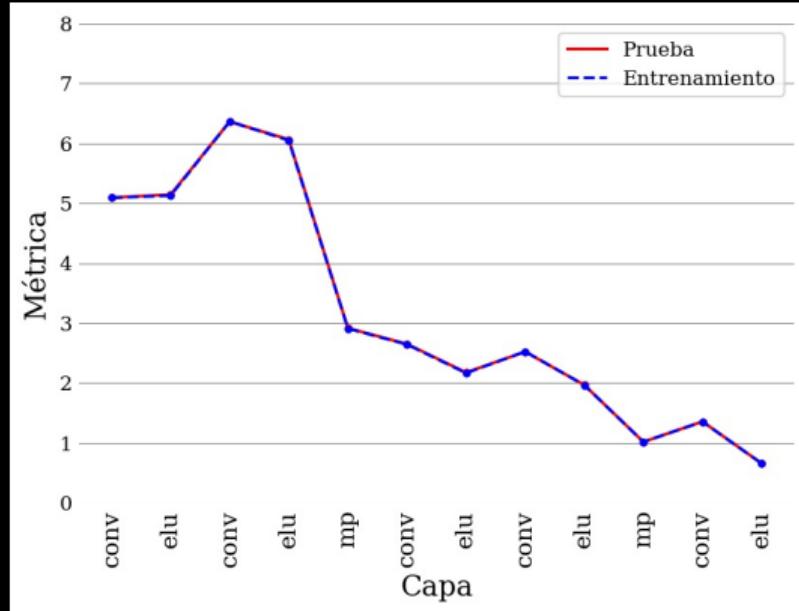


MNIST

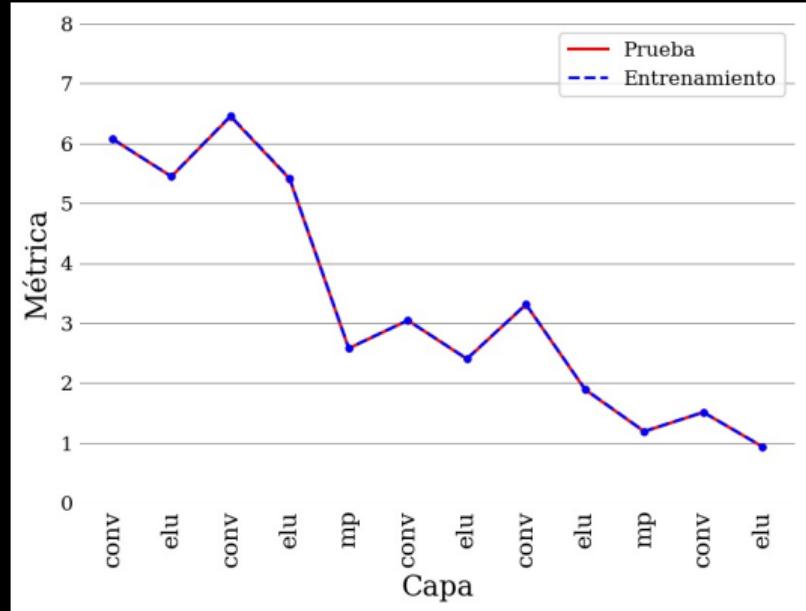


CIFAR10

Subconjunto de Datos - Auto-Equivarianza VN

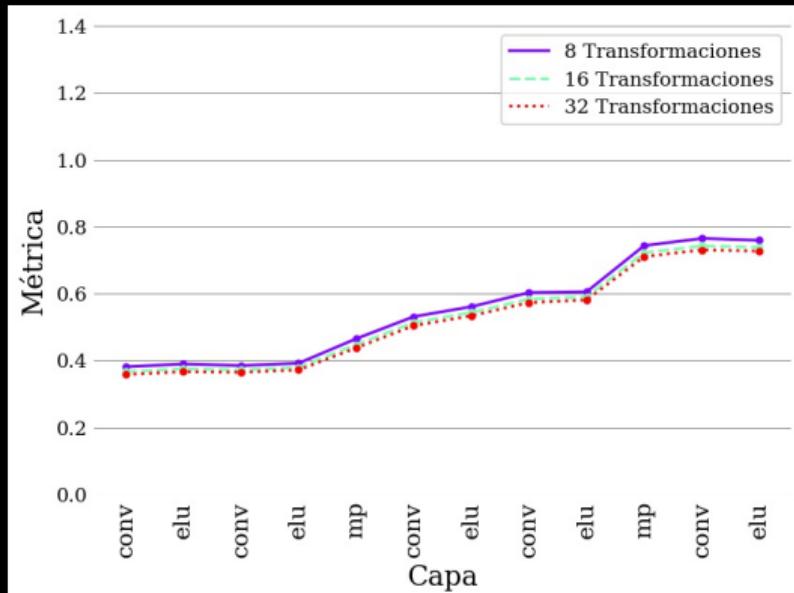


MNIST

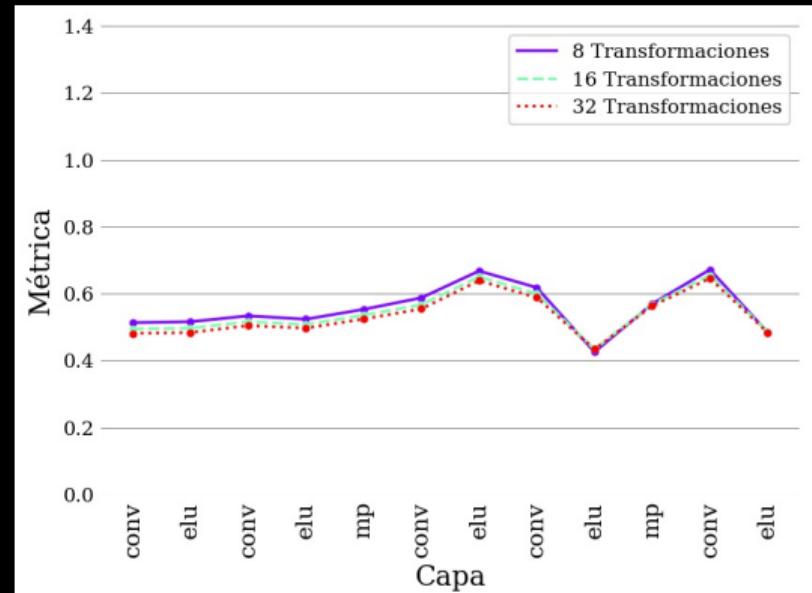


CIFAR10

Tamaño del Conj. de Transformaciones - Auto-Equivarianza VN

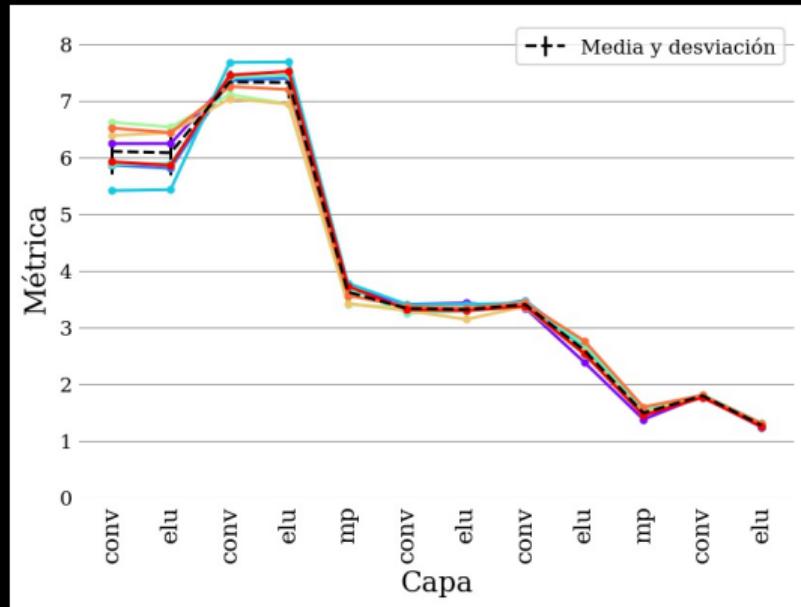


MNIST

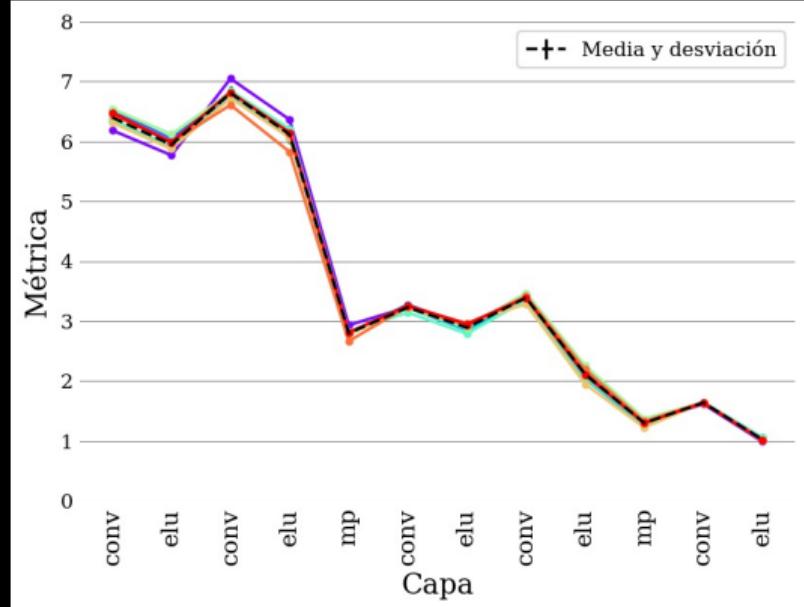


CIFAR10

Inicialización Aleatoria - Auto-Equivarianza VN

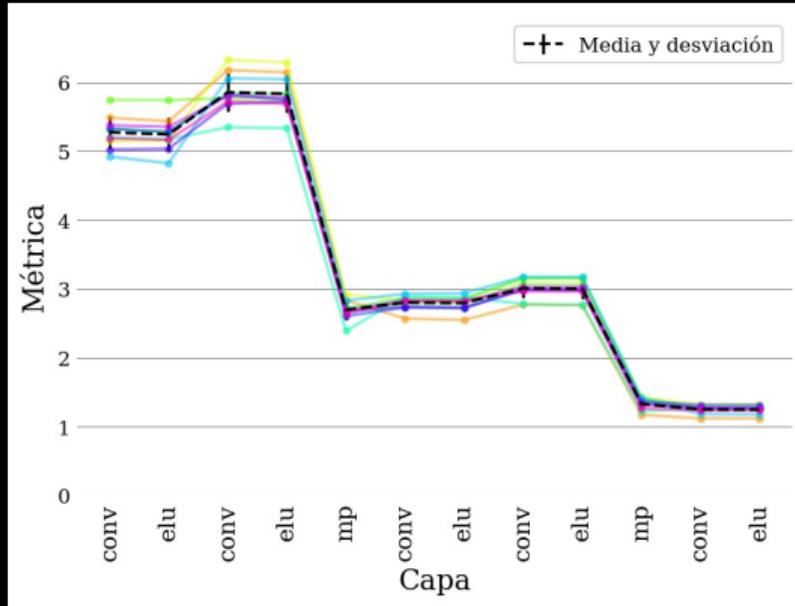


MNIST

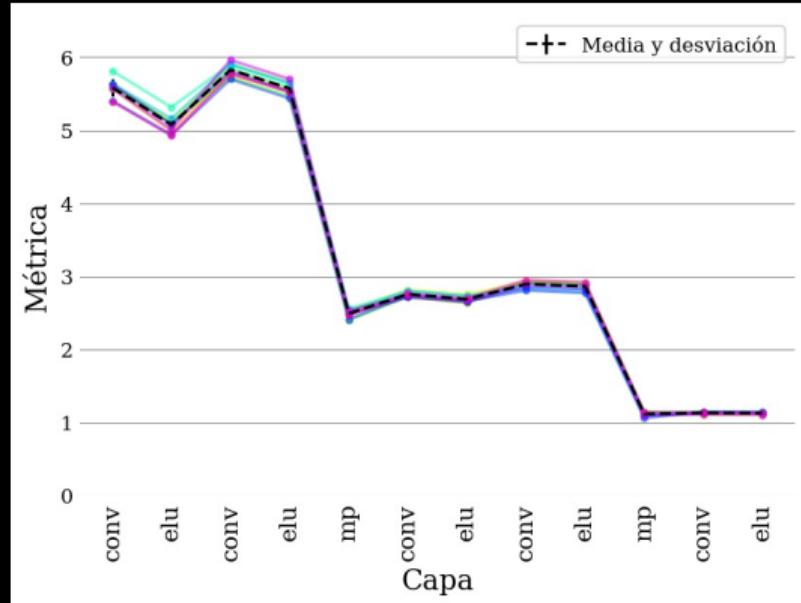


CIFAR10

Pesos Aleatorios - Auto-Equivarianza VN

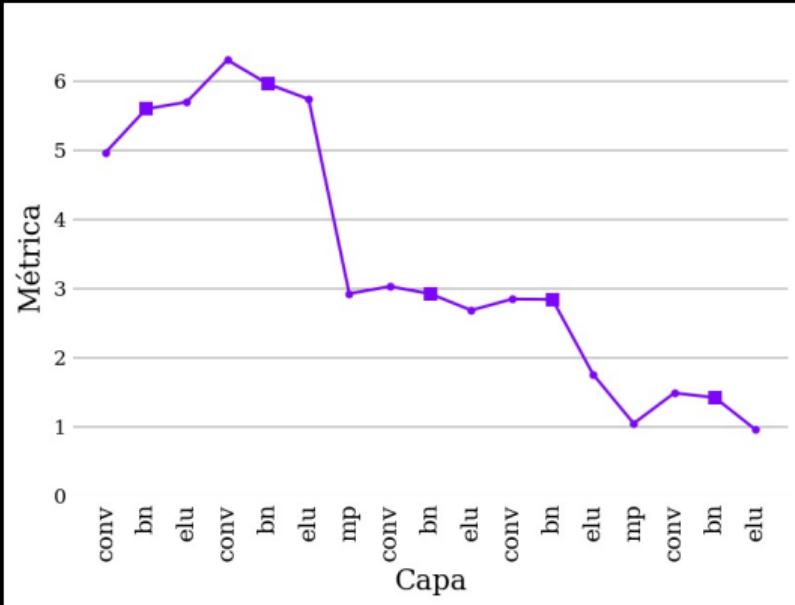


MNIST

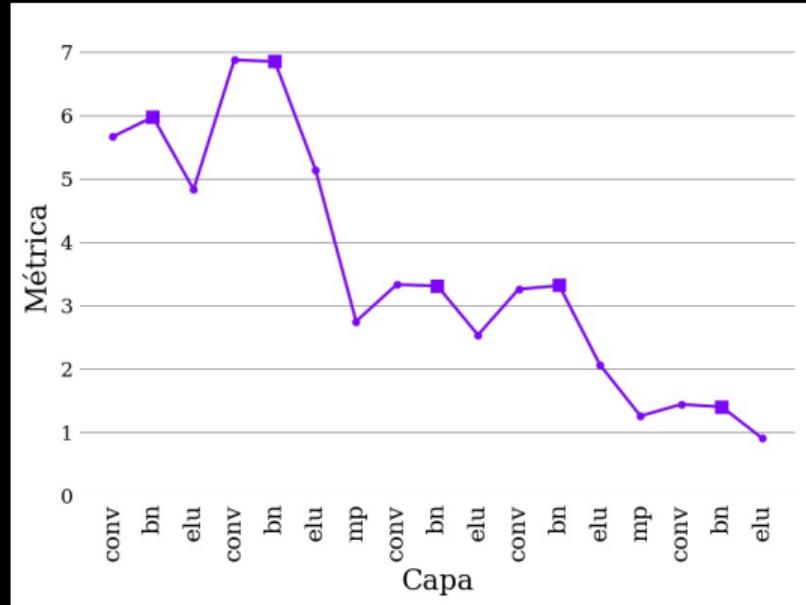


CIFAR10

Batch Normalization - Auto-Equivarianza

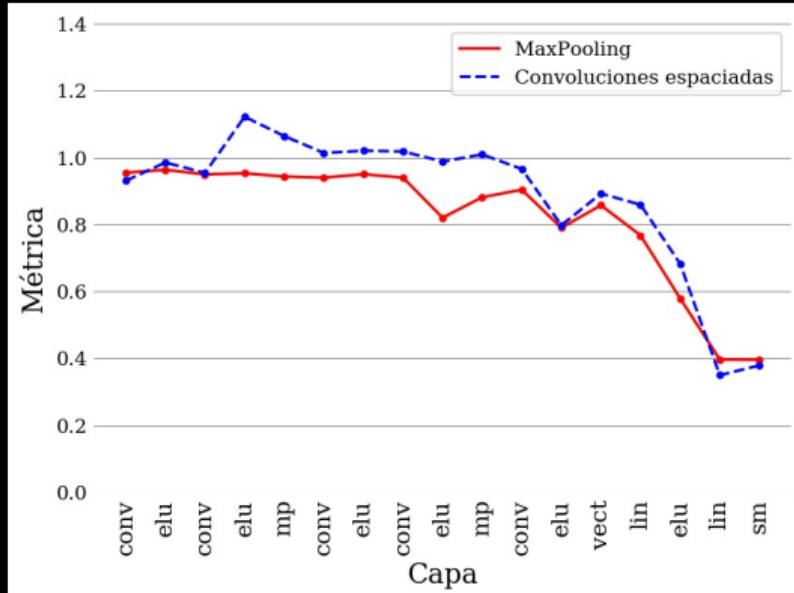


MNIST

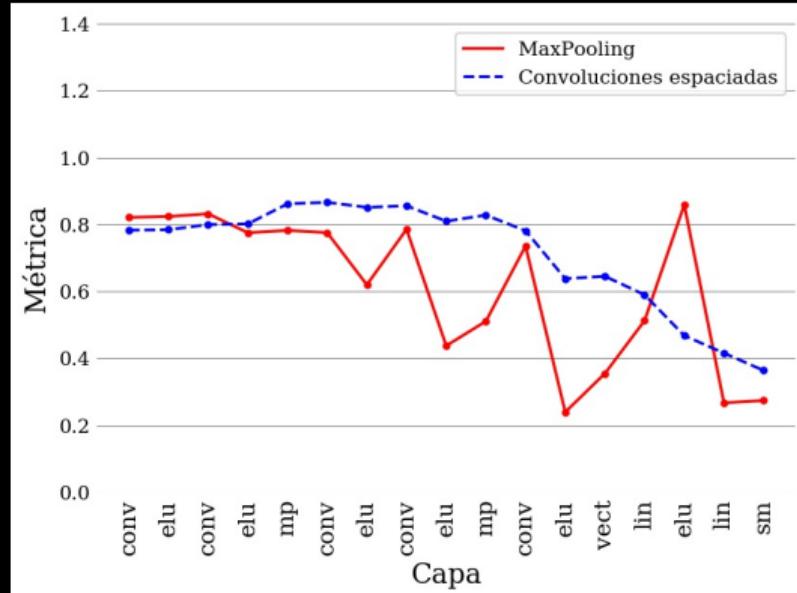


CIFAR10

MaxPool. vs Convoluciones con paso=2 - Invarianza

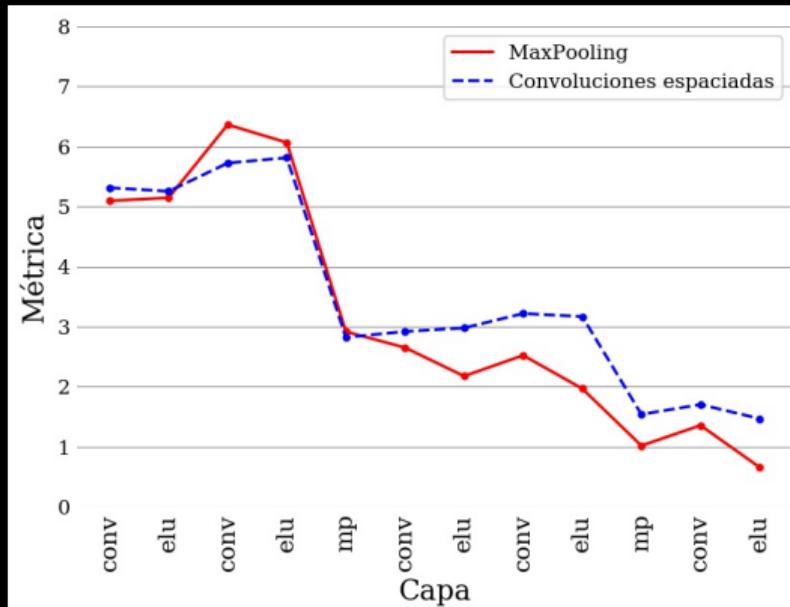


MNIST

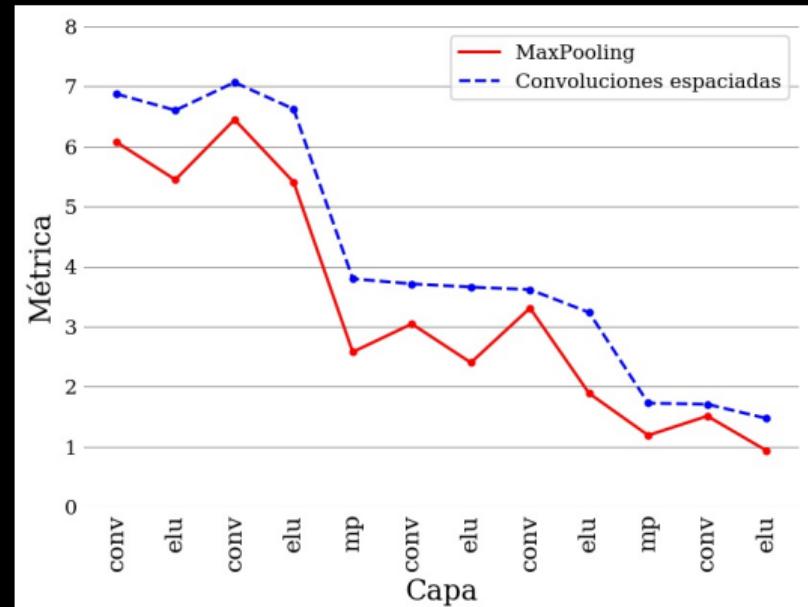


CIFAR10

MaxPool. vs Convoluciones con paso=2 - Auto-Equivarianza

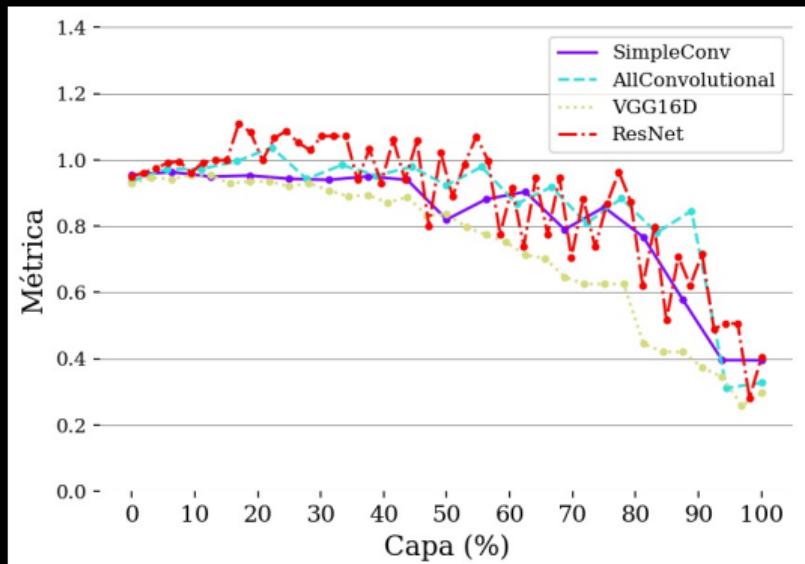


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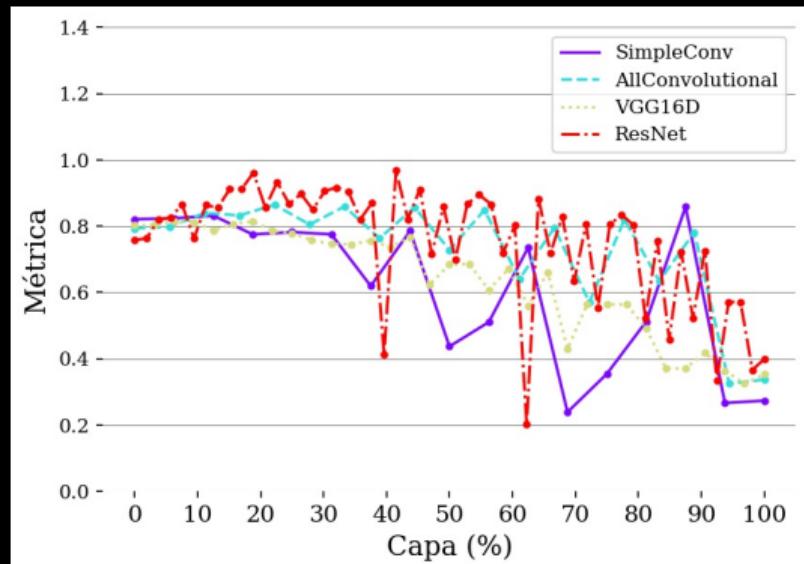


CIFAR10

Comparación de modelos - Invarianza

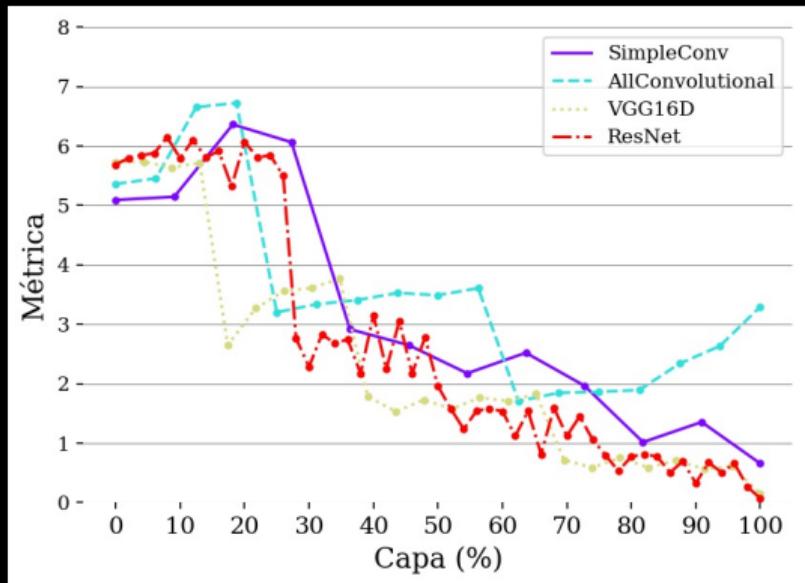


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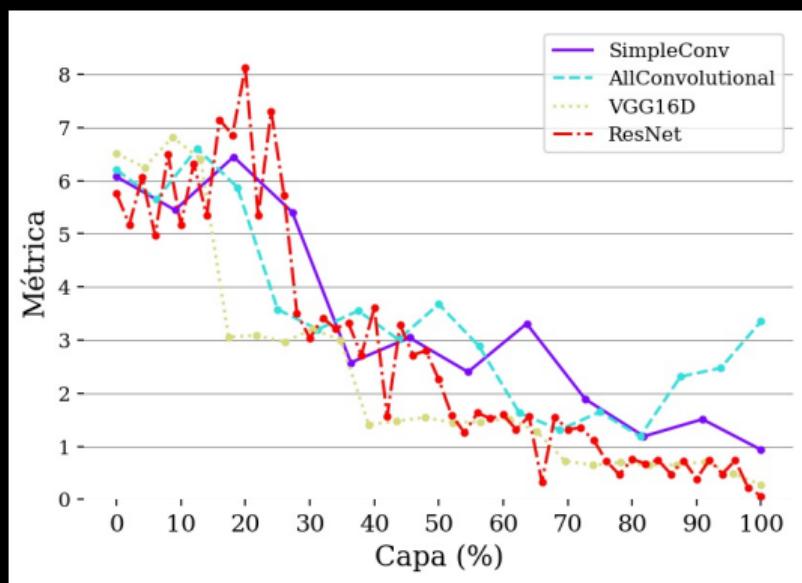


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Comparación de modelos - Auto-Equivarianza



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CIFAR10

Estudio de modelos - Conclusiones



- Batch Normalization
 - → No cambia la estructura de la invarianza/auto-equivarianza
- Max Pooling vs Convoluciones con paso = 2
 - → Cambia la estructura de la invarianza
 - → No cambia la estructura de la auto-equivarianza
- Comparación de modelos
 - → Distribución similar de equivarianza