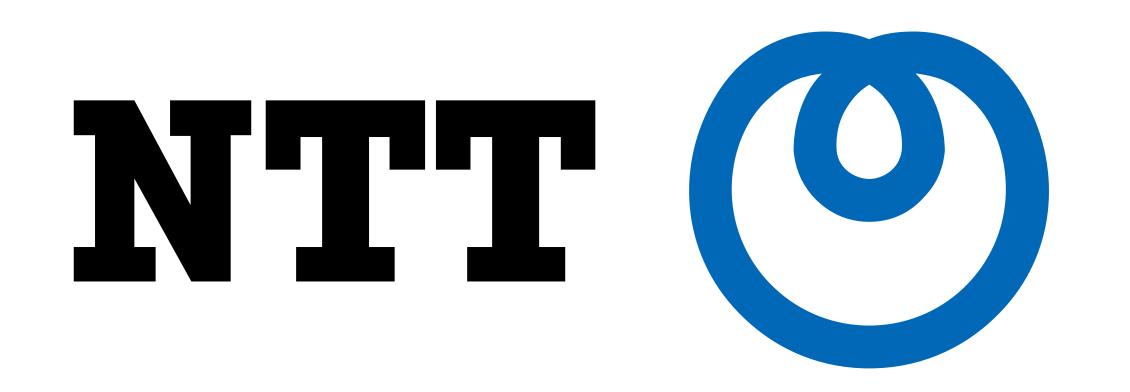
Structured Prediction with Projection Oracles

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Structured prediction

Target loss

- ▶ Goal: Learn a mapping $f: \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$
- $lackbox{Target loss } L \colon \mathcal{Y} imes \mathcal{Y} o \mathbb{R}_+$
- Minimize target expected risk

$$\mathcal{L}(f) := \mathbb{E}_{(X,Y) \sim \rho} L(f(X), Y)$$

Surrogate loss

- $lackbox{ Vector space } \Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p$
- lackbox Label encoding (embedding) $\varphi \colon \mathcal{Y} \to \Theta$
- ▶ Model $g: \mathcal{X} \to \Theta$, $\theta = g(x)$
- ightharpoonup Surrogate loss $S\colon \Theta \times \Theta \to \mathbb{R}$
- ► Minimize surrogate expected risk

$$\mathcal{S}(g) \coloneqq \mathbb{E}_{(X,Y) \sim \rho} S(g(X), \varphi(Y))$$

- ightharpoonup Pull-back: decoder $d\colon\Theta o\mathcal{Y}$
- Example: Maximum A-Posteriori decoder

$$\mathsf{MAP}(\theta) \coloneqq \operatorname*{argmax} \langle \theta, \varphi(y) \rangle$$

Why projections?





lackbox As long as $\varphi(y) \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\|\varphi(y) - P_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta)\|^2 \le \|\varphi(y) - \theta\|^2$$

→ projection achieves smaller squared loss!

Projections as an output layer

$$x \in \mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{g} \theta \in \Theta \xrightarrow{P_{\mathcal{C}}} u \in \mathcal{C}$$
 model projection

Loss functions

Composite loss

 $\blacktriangleright \ell_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta, y) \coloneqq \frac{1}{2} \|P_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta) - \varphi(y)\|^2$ Non-convex!

Fenchel-Young losses

- ► Conjugate $\Omega^*(\theta) := \max_{\mu \in \mathsf{dom}(\Omega)} \langle \mu, \theta \rangle \Omega(\mu)$
- \blacktriangleright Fenchel-Young loss generated by Ω

$$S_{\Omega}(\theta, y) := \Omega^*(\theta) + \Omega(\varphi(y)) - \langle \theta, \varphi(y) \rangle$$

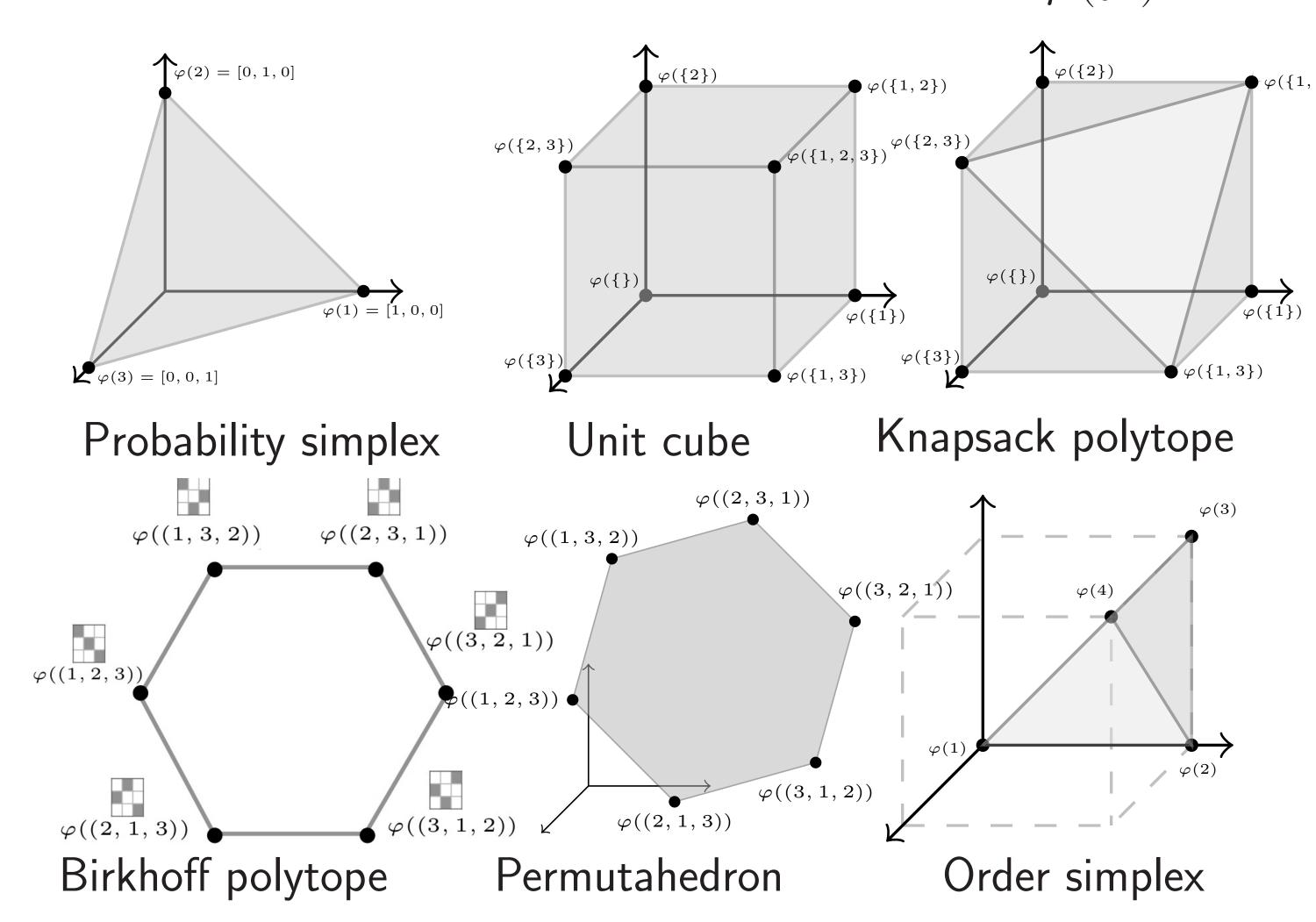
lackbox Convex, smooth if Ω strongly convex, non-negative

Projection loss

- Choose $\Omega = \frac{1}{2} ||\cdot||^2 + I_{\mathcal{C}}$ and define shorthand $S_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta,y) \coloneqq S_{\frac{1}{2}||\cdot||^2 + I_{\mathcal{C}}}(\theta,y)$
- ► Zero loss: $S_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta) = \varphi(y)$
- ► Convex upper-bound: $\ell_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta, y) \leq S_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta, y)$
- Smaller sets enjoy smaller loss

$$S_{\mathcal{C}}(\theta, y) \leq S_{\mathcal{C}'}(\theta, y) \quad \forall \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}'$$

ightharpoonup Smallest convex set: the convex hull of $\varphi(\mathcal{Y})$



Calibration analysis

Affine decomposition

$$L(\widehat{y}, y) = \langle \varphi(\widehat{y}), V\varphi(y) + b \rangle + c(y)$$

lacksquare Decoding calibrated for loss L

$$\widehat{y}_L(u) \coloneqq \underset{y' \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \langle \varphi(y'), Vu + b \rangle = \mathsf{MAP}(-Vu - b)$$

Analyzed prediction pipeline

$$x \in \mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{g} \theta \in \Theta \xrightarrow{P_{\mathcal{C}}} u \in \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\widehat{y}_L} \widehat{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$$

Excess of risks

$$\delta \mathcal{L}(f) \coloneqq \mathcal{L}(f) - \mathcal{L}(f^{\star}), \delta \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{C}}(g) \coloneqq \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{C}}(g) - \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{C}}(g^{\star})$$

Theorem

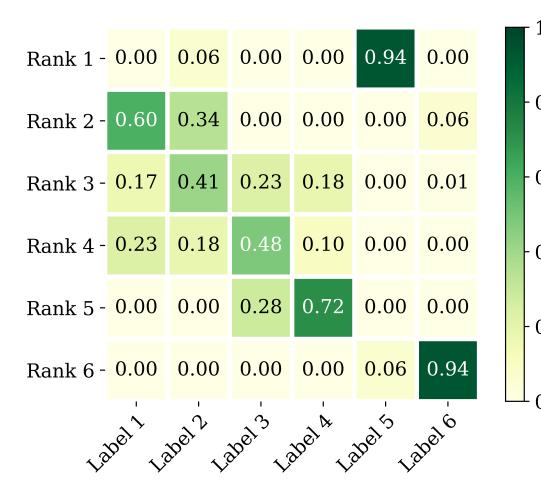
$$\forall g \colon \mathcal{X} \to \Theta : \quad \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}(\widehat{y}_L \circ P_{\mathcal{C}} \circ g)^2}{8\beta\sigma^2} \le \delta \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{C}}(g)$$

 $1/\beta$: strong-convexity constant of Ω w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|$ $\sigma \coloneqq \sup_{\widehat{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} \|V^{\top} \varphi(\widehat{y})\|_*$

Experiment: label ranking

$[0,1]^{k \times k}$ $[0,1]^{k \times k}$	$\triangle^{k \times k}$ $\triangle^{k \times k}$	$\mathbb{R}^{k imes k}$ \mathcal{M}	$[0,1]^{k \times k}$ \mathcal{M}	$\triangle^{k imes k}$ \mathcal{M}	${\cal M} \ {\cal M}$
12.83 24.35 27.78 26.36 43.71	5.62 5.43 10.37 7.43 9.65	5.70 7.11 19.26 9.04 10.57	5.18 5.68 4.44 7.57 9.56	5.70 5.04 1.48 6.99 9.18	5.10 4.65 2.96 5.88 8.76
	$[0,1]^{k \times k}$ $[12.83]$ $[24.35]$ $[27.78]$ $[26.36]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix}^{k \times k} & \triangle^{k \times k} \\ 12.83 & 5.62 \\ 24.35 & 5.43 \\ 27.78 & 10.37 \\ 26.36 & 7.43 \\ 43.71 & 9.65 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix}^{k \times k} & \triangle^{k \times k} & \mathcal{M} \\ 12.83 & 5.62 & 5.70 \\ 24.35 & 5.43 & 7.11 \\ 27.78 & 10.37 & 19.26 \\ 26.36 & 7.43 & 9.04 \\ 43.71 & 9.65 & 10.57 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5,1 \end{bmatrix}^{k \times k}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \Delta^{k \times k} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 5,1 \end{bmatrix}^{k \times k}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 5,1 \end{bmatrix}^{k \times$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix}^{k \times k}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \Delta^{k \times k} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \Delta^{k \times k} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0,$

M: Birkhoff polytope



Multi-label classification and ordinal regression experiments in the paper!

github.com/mblondel/projection-losses