

Max-margin contrastive learning

Preliminaries cont. learn.

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

transformation: $\mathcal{T}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$

$$x = \{ \mathcal{T}(x) \}$$

mapping $f_\theta: \mathbb{R}^{\text{data dimension}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\text{embedding dim.}}$

CL objective: (NCE one)

$$-\sum_{x \in \mathcal{B}} \log \frac{g(f_\theta(x), f_\theta(x^+))}{g(f_\theta(x), f_\theta(x^+)) + \sum_{x^- \in \mathcal{B} \setminus x} g(f_\theta(x), f_\theta(x^-))}$$

CL objective: (max-margin triplet loss: margin \neq)

$$\sum_{x, x^+, x^-} \left[t - \sin(f_\theta(x), f_\theta(x^+)) + \sin(f_\theta(x), f_\theta(x^-)) \right]_+$$

Support Vector machines:

$$\text{set } 1 : x^+ \rightarrow 1$$

$$x^- \rightarrow -1$$

Soft-margin svm solves the objective:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min_{w, b, \xi \geq 0} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + c \sum_n \xi_n \\ \text{s.t.} \quad y_n (w^T x + b) \geq 1 - \xi_n ; \forall n \in x^+ \cup x^- \end{array} \right.$$

↑ Hyperplane.
linear project + bias. margin

The Lagrangian dual:

$$\min_{0 < \alpha < c, \alpha^T y = 0} \quad \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T K(x^+, x^-) \alpha - \alpha^T \mathbf{1}$$

$$K \in S_{++}^{|x^+ \cup x^-|} \rightarrow \text{symmetric positive semi-definite}$$

↗ Reproducible kernel Hilbert space

$$K_{ij} = y_{x_i} y_{x_j} K(x_i, x_j) \quad (K \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$$

Exact decision boundary:

$$w(\cdot) = \sum_{x \in x^+ \cup x^-} \alpha_x y_x k(x, \cdot)$$

Proposed methodology:

Rewritten soft-constraint variant.

$$\min_{\theta} \sum_{B \subset D'} \sum_{x \in B} \min_{w_x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|w_x\|^2 + \left[1 - \langle w_x, f_{\theta}(x) \rangle \right]_+ + \sum_{x^- \in B \setminus x} \left[1 + \langle w_x, f_{\theta}(x^-) \rangle \right]_+ \right)$$

How to optimize this guy??

Alternative formulation:

$$\min_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta) := \sum_{B \in D'} \sum_{x \in B} \alpha_x^*{}^T k(f_{\theta}(x), f_{\theta}(B \setminus x)) \alpha_x^*$$

$$\text{s.t. } \alpha_x^* = \arg \min_{0 < \alpha < C} \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T k(f_{\theta}(x), f_{\theta}(B \setminus x)) \alpha - \alpha^T \mathbb{1}$$

↳ so far trained f_{θ}

$$\alpha^T \mathbb{1} = 0 \quad \left[k(z^+, z^+), -k(z^+, z^-) \right]$$

where $\underbrace{k(z^+, z^-)}_{\text{kernel matrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} K(z^-, z^+) & K(z^-, z^-) \end{bmatrix}$

$$K(z, z') = \langle \phi(z), \phi(z') \rangle$$

Proposition: \rightarrow solved by SVM solver. PGD / or IRV

$$w(z) = \underbrace{(\alpha_w^T)}_{\text{SVM decision for new points}} (K(z^+, z) \mathbb{1} - K(z^-, z))$$

// SVM decision for new points

Proposed max-margin objective

$$\min_{\theta} \sum_{(x, x^+) \sim B \in D'} \alpha_x^T \left[K(f_{\theta}(y^-), f_{\theta}(x)) - \mathbb{1} K(f_{\theta}(x^+), f_{\theta}(x)) \right]$$

$$y^- = B \setminus (x, x^+)$$