# Explaining Models or Modelling Explanations Challenging Existing Paradigms in Trustworthy Al

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# Background

- Economist, now PhD CS
- ? How can we make opaque AI more trustworthy?
- Explainable AI, Adversarial ML, Probabilistic ML
- Maintainer of Taija (trustworthy AI in Julia)



Figure 1: Scan for slides. Links to www.patalt.org.

What are counterfactual explanations (CE) and algorithmic recourse (AR) and why are they useful?

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- What dynamics are generated when off-the-shelf solutions to CE and AR are implemented in practice?
- Can we generate plausible counterfactuals relying only on the opaque model itself?
- How can we leverage counterfactuals during training to build more trustworthy models?

# Background



Figure 2: Cats and dogs in two dimensions.

Model Training

Objective:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \{ \mathsf{yloss}(M_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y}) \}$$

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Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{t+1} &= \theta_t - \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \{ \mathsf{yloss}(M_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y}) \} \\ \underline{\theta}^* &= \theta_T \end{aligned}$$

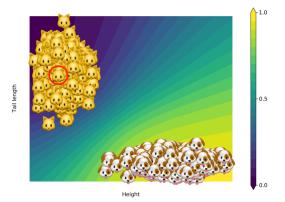


Figure 3: Fitted model. Contour shows predicted probability  $y={\,}^{\circ}$ 

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Counterfactual Search

Objective:

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}}\{\mathrm{yloss}(M_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^*}(\mathbf{x}),\mathbf{y}^+)\}$$

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Solution:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{x}_{t+1} &= \mathbf{x}_t - \nabla_{\theta} \{ \text{yloss}(M_{\theta^*}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y}^+) \} \\ \mathbf{x}^* &= \mathbf{x}_T \end{split}$$

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$$\min_{\mathbf{Z}' \in \mathcal{Z}^L} \{ \mathsf{yloss}(M_{\theta}(f(\mathbf{Z}')), \mathbf{y}^+) + \lambda \mathsf{cost}(f(\mathbf{Z}')) \}$$

**Counterfactual Explanations** explain how inputs into a model need to change for it to produce different outputs<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Altmeyer, Deursen, and Liem (2023) @ JuliaCon 2022



Figure 4: Counterfactual explanation for what it takes to be a dog.

# Algorithmic Recourse

Provided CE is valid, plausible and actionable, it can be used to provide recourse to individuals negatively affected by models.

> "If your income had been X, then ..."

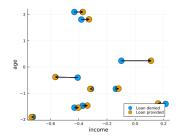


Figure 5: Counterfactuals for random samples from the Give Me Some Credit dataset (Kaggle 2011). Features 'age' and 'income' are shown.

# Dynamics of CE and AR

# Hidden Cost of Implausibility

#### AR can introduce costly dynamics<sup>a</sup>

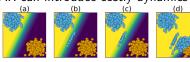


Figure 6: Endogenous Macrodynamics in Algorithmic Recourse.

<sup>a</sup> Altmeyer, Angela, et al. (2023) @ SaTMI 2023



Figure 7: Illustration of external cost of individual recourse.

**Insight**: individual recourse neglects bigger picture.

# Mitigation Strategies

- Incorporate hidden cost in reframed objective.
- Reducing hidden cost is equivalent to ensuring plausibility.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{s}' &= \arg\min_{\mathbf{s}' \in \mathcal{S}} \{ \mathsf{yloss}(M(f(\mathbf{s}')), y^*) \\ &+ \lambda_1 \mathsf{cost}(f(\mathbf{s}')) + \lambda_2 \mathsf{extcost}(f(\mathbf{s}')) \} \end{split}$$

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All of these counterfactuals are valid explanations for the model's prediction.

Which one would you pick?

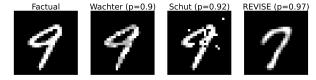


Figure 8: Turning a 9 into a 7: Counterfactual explanations for an image classifier produced using Wachter (Wachter, Mittelstadt, and Russell 2017), Schut (Schut et al. 2021) and REVISE (Joshi et al. 2019).

# Counterfactuals as plausible as the model permits<sup>1</sup>.



Figure 9: KDE for training data.

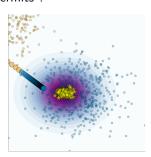


Figure 10: KDE for model posterior.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Altmeyer, Farmanbar, et al. (2023) @ AAAI 2024. [blog]



Figure 11: Turning a 9 into a 7. FCCCo. applied to MLP (a), Ensemble (b), JEM (c), JEM Ensemble (d).

Insight: faithfulness facilitates

- model quality checks (Figure 11).
- state-of-the-art plausibility (Figure 12).











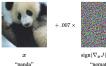
Figure 12: Results for different generators (from 3 to 5).

# Counterfactual Training: Method



Let the model compare its own explanations to plausible ones<sup>2</sup>.

- Contrast faithful counterfactuals with data.
- Use nascent CE as adversarial examples.



57.7% confidence

 $sign(\nabla_x J(\theta, x, y))$ "nematode" 8.2% confidence



 $\epsilon \operatorname{sign}(\nabla_x J(\theta, x, y))$ 'gibbon" 99.3 % confidence

Figure 13: Example of an adversarial attack. Source: Goodfellow, Shlens, and Szegedy (2015)

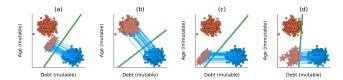


Figure 14: (a) conventional training, all mutable; (b) CT, all mutable; (c) conventional, age immutable; (d) CT, age immutable.

- Models trained with CT learn more plausible and (provably) actionable explanations.
- Predictive performance does not suffer, robust performance improves.

If we still have time ...

We challenge the idea that the finding of meaningful patterns in latent spaces of large models is indicative of AGIa.

<sup>a</sup> In Altmeyer et al. (2024) @ ICML 2024

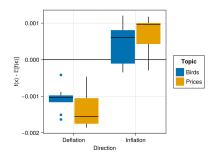


Figure 15: Inflation of prices or birds? It doesn't matter!

## Taija

- Model Explainability (CounterfactualExplanations.jl)
- Predictive Uncertainty Quantification (ConformalPrediction.il)
- Effortless Bayesian Deep Learning (LaplaceRedux.il)
- ... and more!

- Work presented @ JuliaCon 2022, 2023, 2024.
- Google Summer of Code and Julia Season of Contributions 2024.
- Total of three software projects @ TU Delft.



Figure 16: Trustworthy AI in Julia: github.com/JuliaTrustworthyAI

#### References

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