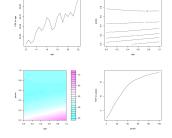
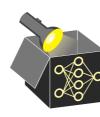
Interpretable Machine Learning

Introduction to Functional Decomposition



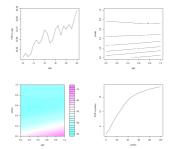
Learning goals

- Basic idea of additive functional decompositions
- Motivation and usefulness of functional decompositions
- Difficulty of obtaining or even defining a functional decomposition
- Several examples



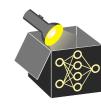
Interpretable Machine Learning

Functional Decompositions Introduction



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PRELIMINARIES

Recap: Interactions

- Interactions between features: Effect of one feature on the prediction output depends on (one or more) other features
- Definition: Features x_i and x_k are considered to interact, if

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}\right)^2\right] >$$



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Recap: GAMs

- Decomposition into only main effects
- Do not contain any interactions

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \theta_0 + g_1(x_1) + g_2(x_2) + \ldots + g_p(x_p)$$



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FIRST EXAMPLE: ADDITIVE DECOMPOSITION

Example

Consider

$$\hat{f}(x_1,x_2)=4-2x_1+0.3e^{x_2}+|x_1|x_2$$

• Idea: Additive decomposition depending on which features used:



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$$g_{\emptyset}(x_1,x_2)=4$$
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$$g_1(x_1,x_2)=2x_1 \\ g_2(x_1,x_2)=0.3e^{x_2}$$
 Parts depending on a single feature (main effects) (1)
$$g_{1,2}(x_1,x_2)=|x_1|x_2$$
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single terms with immediate interpretation, full understanding of the model



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Part depending on no features at all (intercept)

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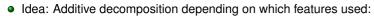
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Goal in general: Given a black-box model $\hat{f}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, find a decomposition

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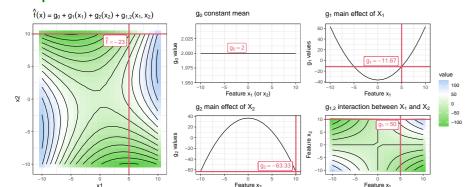


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Example



→ More details on this example later

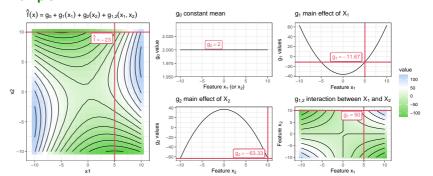
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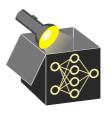


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$$\hat{f}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -2x_1 - 2\sin(x_3) + |x_1|x_2 + 0.5x_1x_2x_3 - \sin(x_2x_3) + 1$$

Again, read additive decomposition from formula:



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 $g_{1,2,3}(x_1,x_2,x_3)=0.5x_1x_2x_3$

$$g_{\emptyset}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = 1 \qquad \text{constant part, no effects} \\ g_{1}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = -2x_{1} \\ g_{2}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = 0 \\ g_{3}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = -2\sin(x_{3}) \\ g_{1,2}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = |x_{1}|x_{2} \\ g_{1,3}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = 0 \\ g_{2,3}(x_{1},x_{2},x_{3}) = -\sin(x_{2}x_{3}) \\ \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{and effects, no interactions}$$

$$(3)$$

⇒ 8 components in total, but some empty → Certain interactions not present



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3-way interactions

GENERAL FORM OF FUNCTIONAL DECOMPOSITION

Definition

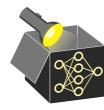
Functional decomposition: Additive decomposition of a function $\hat{f}: \mathbb{R}^p \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ into a sum of components of different dimensions w.r.t. inputs x_1, \ldots, x_p :

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{S \subseteq \{1, \dots, p\}} g_S(\mathbf{x}_S)
= g_{\emptyset} + g_1(x_1) + g_2(x_2) + \dots + g_p(x_p) + g_{1,2}(x_1, x_2) + \dots + g_{p-1,p}(x_{p-1}, x_p) + \dots + g_{1,2,3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \dots + g_{1,2,3,4}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) + \dots + g_{1,\dots,p}(x_1, \dots, x_p)$$

 \leadsto one component for every possible combination S of indices, allowed to formally only depend on these features / be a function of these features

Problems:

- How to find / compute such a decomposition for arbitrary black-box models \hat{t} ?
- ... such that the decomposition is useful / has nice properties (w.r.t. the model / w.r.t. the data)?



GENERAL FORM OF FUNCTIONAL DECOMPOSITION • RABITZ_2011 • CHASTAING_2012

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Sort terms according to degree of interaction:

- g_∅ = Constant mean (intercept) • $g_i = first$ -order or main effect of j-th feature alone on $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x})$
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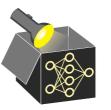
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- Compare to GAM: Same decomposition, but without interactions
 Any GAM already comes with its decomposition

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = g_{\emptyset} + g_1(x_1) + g_2(x_2) + \ldots + g_p(x_p)$$

• Same for LMs: Decomposition explicitly modeled



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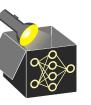


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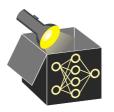
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PROBLEM 2: DEFINITION NOT ENOUGH

Example

Again consider

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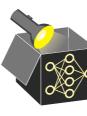
Two possible decompositions (valid according to definition):

$$g_{1,\ldots,p}(x_1,\ldots,x_p):=\hat{f}(\mathbf{x})$$
 and for all other terms $g_S(\mathbf{x}_S):=0$,

or:

$$g_{\emptyset} = 1; \quad g_{1}(x_{1}) = x_{1}; \quad g_{2}(x_{2}) = 2x_{2}; \quad g_{3}(x_{3}) = 3x_{3};$$

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and
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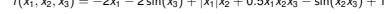


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⇒ Definition of decomposition not unique



PROBLEM 2: DEFINITION NOT ENOUGH

Example

Again consider

$$\hat{f}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -2x_1 - 2\sin(x_3) + |x_1|x_2 + 0.5x_1x_2x_3 - \sin(x_2x_3) + 1$$

$$g_1$$
 $p(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \hat{f}(\mathbf{x})$ and for all other terms $g_S(\mathbf{x}_S) := 0$.

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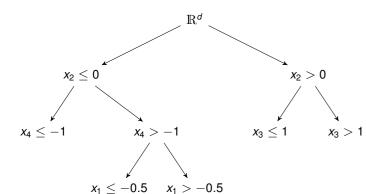
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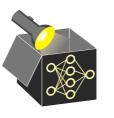


EXAMPLE: DECISION TREES

Define *interaction type t* of a node: subset of features involved in constructing this node.

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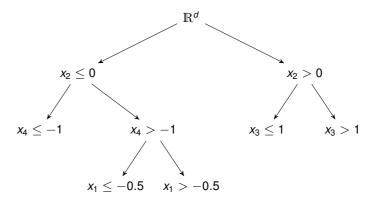




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Define *interaction type t* of a node: subset of features used to build this node. **Example:**

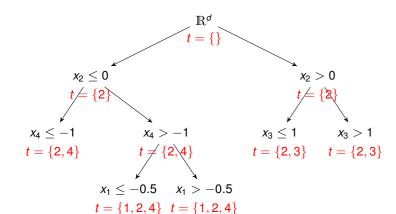




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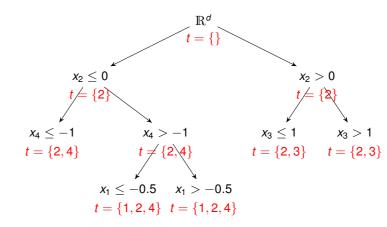
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 \Rightarrow Degree of interaction in each node is |t|.



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DECOMPOSITION FOR DECISION TREES

Here: Decomposition via indicator functions

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = g_{\emptyset} + g_{2,4}(x_2, x_4) + g_{2,3}(x_2, x_3) + g_{1,2,4}(x_1, x_2, x_4)$$

⇒ Decomposition has no main effect, but model certainly contains an effect of e.g.



⇒ Lower-order effects "hidden" inside higher-order terms

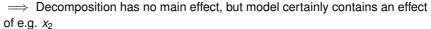
→ reading from decision tree not enough, "bad decomposition"



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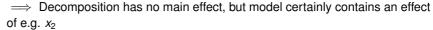
Note: Prang (2024) propose a (quite complicated) solution for this case



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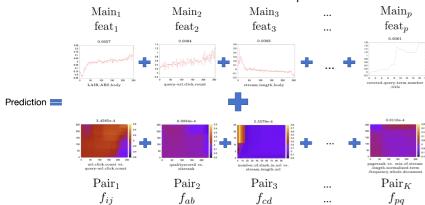
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- See before: **GAMs** have functional decomposition by definition
- **EBMs:** Sum of the final one- and two-dimensional components

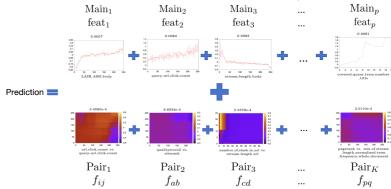


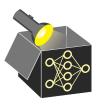


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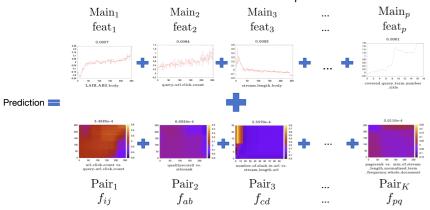




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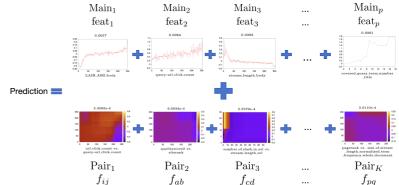
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