

< Uncertainty of 変遷 ("≠") >

Dataset shift

$$P_{\text{train}}(x, y) \neq P_{\text{test}}(x, y)$$

Concept shift

$$P_{x_0}(x, y) \neq P_{x_1}(x, y)$$

$$P_{y_0}(y|x) \neq P_{y_1}(y|x)$$

Covariate Shift

$$P_{\text{train}}(y|x) = P_{\text{test}}(y|x)$$

$$P_{\text{train}}(x) \neq P_{\text{test}}(x)$$

Target Shift

$$P_{\text{train}}(y|x) \neq P_{\text{test}}(y|x)$$

$$P_{\text{train}}(x|y) \neq P_{\text{test}}(x|y)$$

< D2L >

Covariate Shift

labeling function

$P(y|x)$ doesn't change

$$P_{train}(x) \neq P_{test}(x)$$

This problem arises due to a shift in the distribution of the covariates (features)

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-----|
| | cat | dog |
| $P_{train}(x)$ | photo | |
| | ↓ shift | |
| $P_{test}(x)$ | cartoon | |

$P(y|x) : \text{image} \mapsto \text{label}$

$x \text{ が } y \text{ を 正しく 予測 できる}$

Label Shift

病状が同じでも診断

$P_{train}(y)$ 夏インフルエンザ

$P_{test}(y)$ 冬インフルエンザ

Covariate Shift と

同時 = 起こり

$P(x|y)$

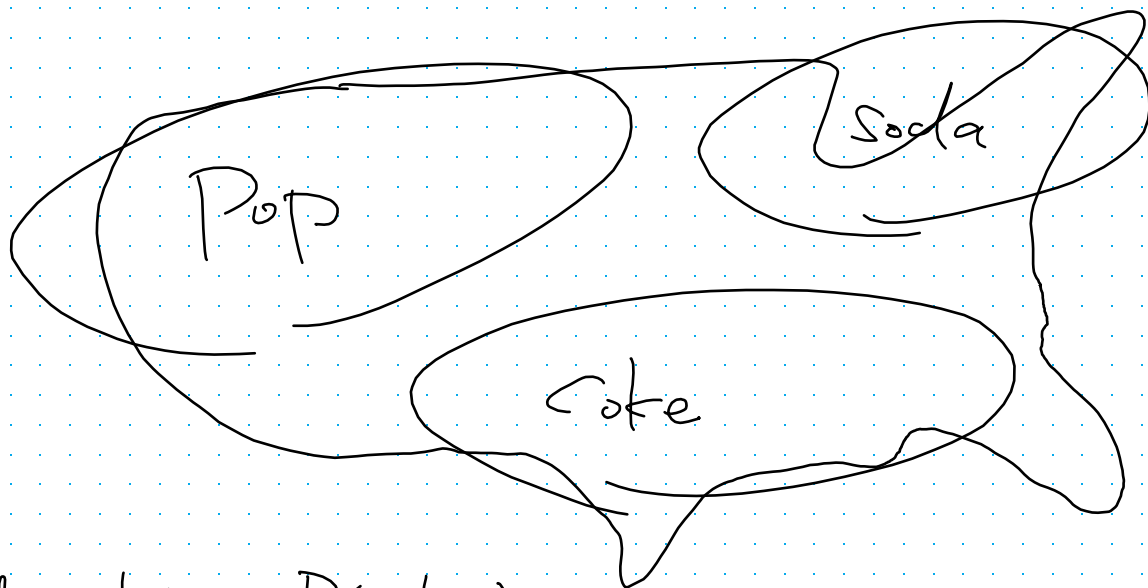
$y \text{ が } x \text{ を 正しく 予測 できる}$

e.g. 病状が同じでも症状が異なる

<D2L>

Concept Shift

tricky. eg. soft drink names in US



the distribution $P(y|x)$
might be different on our location.

Case study

1. 血液から patient の cancer を predict



健康な人に対する Data 集め

test 時には covariate shift

2. 自動運転

(个々の画像を学習)

road side detector

→ 環境の texture を表示させた

3. Nonstationary Distribution (非定常分布)

Amazon コメント

クリスマス前後をコメントしたの

4. More Anecdotes (逸話)

-face recognition

(顔の画像の全体に対して個人 train にはない)

ERM

$$\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n l(f(x_i), y_i)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(x,y)} [l(f(x), y)] = \iint l(f(x), y) p(x, y) dx dy$$

Covariate shift correction

↳ Assumption

$$p(y|x) = q(y|x)$$

$$p(x) \neq q(x)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p(x,y)} [\dots] = \mathbb{E}_{\underbrace{q(y|x)}_{p(y|x)} p(x)} [\dots]$$

$$= \iint l(f(x), y) q(y|x) p(x) dx dy$$

$$= \iint l(f(x), y) q(y|x) \underbrace{q(x) \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}}_{\text{weight}} dx dy$$

$$\beta_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{p(x_i)}{q(x_i)}$$

plugging in the reweight β_i

$$\min_f \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ell(f(x_i), y_i)$$

weighted empirical risk minimization

However we don't know β_i (ratio)
estimate

$p(x)$ $q(x)$ $z \in \{-1, 1\}$ $T = \{x \in \mathcal{X} \mid z = 1\}$ $T = \{x \in \mathcal{X} \mid z = -1\}$
 $T = \{x \in \mathcal{X} \mid z = 1\}$ feature $T = \{x \in \mathcal{X} \mid z = -1\}$ $z \in \{-1, 1\}$

test data $(x, z) \in \mathcal{X} \times \{-1, 1\}$

$z=1$ from $p(x)$
 $z=-1$ from $q(x)$

$$P(z=1 | x) = \frac{p(x)}{p(x) + q(x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-h(x))}$$

(logistic regression)

$$\frac{P(z=1 | x)}{P(z=-1 | x)} = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

$$\beta_i = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\exp(-h(x))}{1 + \exp(-h(x))}} = \frac{1}{\exp(-h(x))} = \frac{\exp(h(x))}{1}$$

Training set $\{(x_1, y_1) \dots (x_n, y_n)\}$

unlabeled test set $\{u_1 \dots u_m\}$ for covariate shift

1. Generate binary classification

$$\{(x_1, -1), \dots, (x_n, -1), \\ (u_1, 1) \dots (u_m, 1)\}$$

2. Train binary classifier

using logistic regression to get function h .

3. Weigh training data using

$$\beta_i = \exp(h(x_i)) \quad \text{or} \quad \max(\exp(h(x_i)), \underline{c})$$

↑
some constants.

4. use weights β_i for training on

$$\{(x_1, y_1) \dots (x_n, y_n)\}$$

Note that the above algorithm relies on a crucial assumption,

$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

For this scheme to work, we need that each data sample in target dist had non-zero prob of occurring at train time.

Label Shift Correction

7-class classification

As assumption $q(x|y) = p(x|y)$

e.g. 病気の診断 \rightarrow 症状

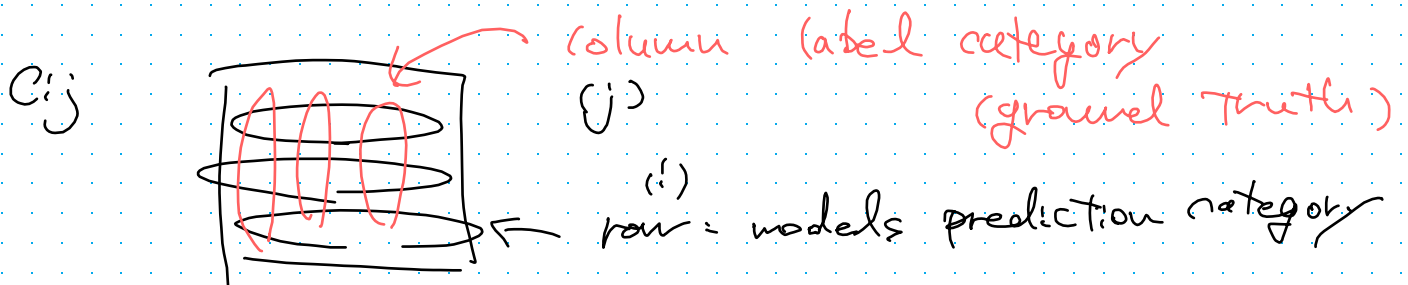
source distribution \rightarrow $q(y) \neq p(y)$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
 予測分布 \quad 真分布

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\int p(x,y) [\cdot]}_{\uparrow \text{target}} &= \iint \ell(f(x,y)) p(x|y) p(y) dx dy \\ &= \iint \ell(f(x,y)) q(x|y) q(y) \frac{p(y)}{q(y)} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \ell(f(x_i, y_i)) \end{aligned}$$

(混同行列)

Calculate confusion matrix $C \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$



mean model outputs $\mu(\hat{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^k$
 whose i^{th} element $\mu(\hat{y}_i)$

is the fraction of total predictions on the
 test set where model predicted i
 ($\sum_{i=1}^k \mu(\hat{y}_i) = 1$)

$$C_p(y) = \mu(\hat{y})$$

$$g(x|y)$$

Label Shift $\beta_i = \frac{P(y_i)}{g(y_i)}$

Covariate Shift $\beta_i = \frac{P(x_i)}{g(x_i)}$

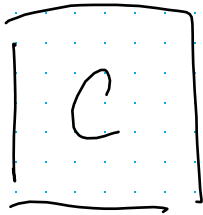
$$P(x) = \sum_y P(x, y) \quad y \text{ is low dim}$$

$$P(y) = \sum_x P(x, y) \quad x \text{ is high dim}$$

Target label の 存在 推論

\downarrow
 $P(y)$

$q(y|x)$ の 活用



confusion matrix

$C_{ij} =$

$\xrightarrow{\text{model predicted } i}$
 $\text{total pred (true label = } j \text{)}$

prediction

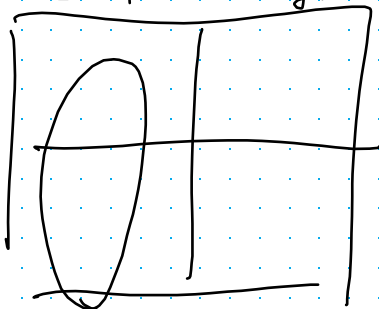
\uparrow

Binary case

- 行列の

confusion matrix の
意味

source label
cat
dog



target の 確率の distribution を 了解 したい

\Rightarrow 混合行列を計算したい

label 毎に output の 平均 (target $\tau = f_0$)

を計算したい

$\mu(\hat{y}_i)$, where i is cat の prediction

Label Shift \circ Assumption \circ $\mathbb{E}[\hat{y}] = y$

$$\begin{aligned} \swarrow \\ P(x|y) &= q(x|y) \\ P(y) &\neq q(y) \end{aligned}$$

We estimate the test set label distribution by solving a simple linear system

$$C p(y) = \mu(\hat{y})$$

because

$$\sum_{j=1}^k C_{ij} P(y_j) = \mu(\hat{y}_i)$$

C_{ij} (prediction) (i)

| | cat | dog |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| (source label) (j) cat | C_{00} | C_{01} |
| dog | C_{10} | C_{11} |

model pred (dog)
source label (cat)

False negative

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \mu(\hat{y}_0)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \mu(\hat{y}_1)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax+by \\ cx+dy \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{label } (j = \text{cat}) \\ \text{label } (j = \text{dog}) \end{matrix}$$

prediction

(pred)

cat dog

| | | |
|-----|----|----|
| cat | 70 | 30 |
| dog | 10 | 40 |

label

80 90

100

50

150

ラベルの Marginal Dist $p(y)$ と
ともに、そのラベルの予測の
の結果を重み付けして行く。

そのラベルと予測する期待値を

$\mu(\hat{y})$ として計算する

この prediction

(pred)

cat dog

cat

dog

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| cat | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| dog | 0.2 | 0.8 |

= (label)

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 70 | 30 |
| 100 | 100 |
| 10 | 40 |
| 50 | 50 |

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 0.2 | 0.8 |

$\begin{pmatrix} P(y=cat) \\ P(y=dog) \end{pmatrix}$

↑
このラベル

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 P(cat) + 0.3 P(dog) \\ 0.2 P(cat) + 0.8 P(dog) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(\hat{y} \text{ cat}) \\ \mu(\hat{y} \text{ dog}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} \mu(\hat{y}) = \mu(y)$$

$$C \mu(y) = \mu(\hat{y}) \quad \text{estimate}$$

$$\mu(y) = C^{-1} \mu(\hat{y})$$

target label

target label

$\mu(\hat{y})$ is known

$q(y)$ is source

$p(y)$ is target

target label

$$\frac{p(y_i)}{q(y_i)} = \beta_i$$

weighted EM algorithm

Confusion Matrix is

training (source)

distribution of (valid dataset)

(valid dataset)

<Example>

↪ 変化する

①

CTR estimation

新しい商品
↓
人気落した商品

dist over ads
popularity

徐々に変化する
gradually 徐々に
変化

②

Traffic Camera lenses

劣化する → 画像の quality に影響

③

News content 徐々に変化する

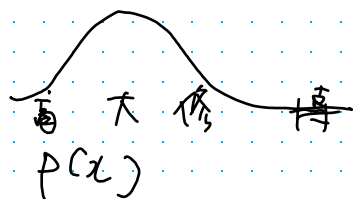
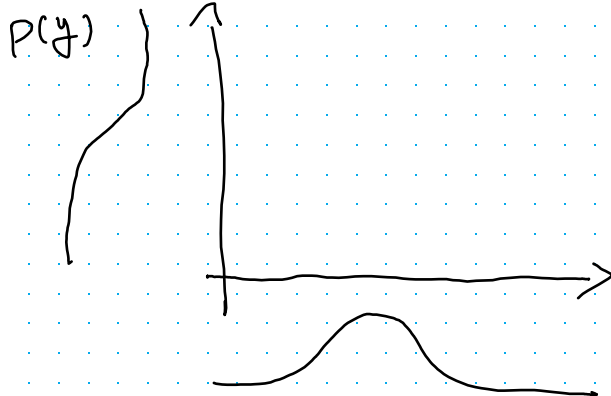
from scratch 学習する必要がある

既存のモデルを update するための基本

日本

「+」

$P(y)$
e.g. 年収



$p(x)$

e.g. 学歴

「=」と同じ

$g(\text{source})$

$p(\text{target})$

Covariate shift

$$g(y|x) = p(y|x)$$

$$g(x) \neq p(x)$$

学歴の分布は違ってくる

年収への年収の関数
 $p(x|y)$

年収の分布は違ってくる

年収 \rightarrow 学歴は $p(x|y)$

Label Shift

$$g(x|y) = p(x|y)$$

$$g(y) \neq p(y)$$