

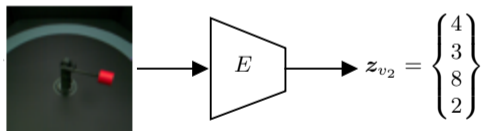
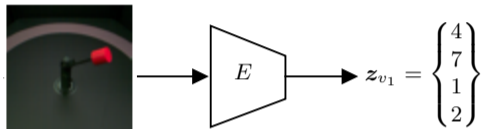


# Learning Group Importance Using the Differentiable Hypergeometric Distribution

Thomas M. Sutter, Laura Manduchi, Alain Ryser, Julia E. Vogt  
ICLR 2023



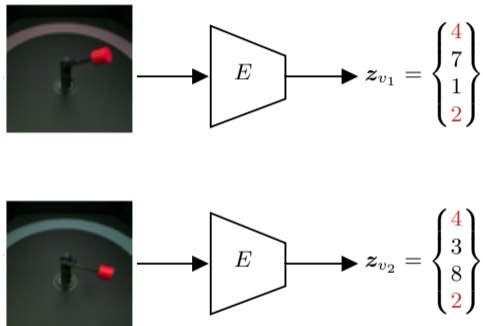
# Motivation



- We are interested in learning from pairs of frames  $\mathcal{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2]$
- Weak-supervision: **a subset of all generative factors is shared** between the frames
- **Neither true number of generative nor independent/shared factors is known in general**

Robot arm images taken from Locatello et al. [2020]

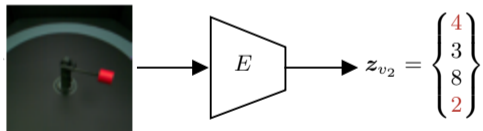
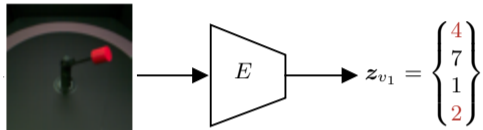
# Motivation



- We are interested in learning from pairs of frames  $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2]$
- Weak-supervision: **a subset of all generative factors is shared** between the frames
- **Neither true number of generative nor independent/shared factors is known in general**

Robot arm images taken from Locatello et al. [2020]

# Motivation



Can we model the number of shared and independent factors?

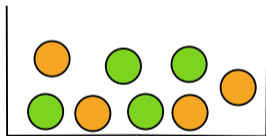
Robot arm images taken from Locatello et al. [2020]

# Motivation

$$m_s = 4 \quad m_i = 4$$



$$N = 8$$

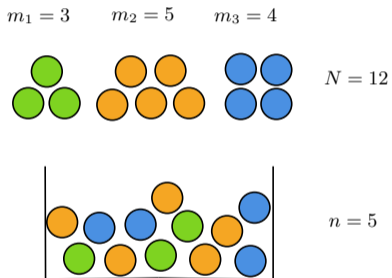


$$n = 4$$

Can we model the number of shared and independent factors?

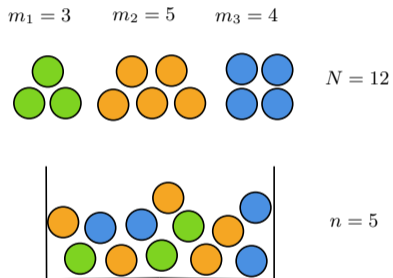
Robot arm images taken from Locatello et al. [2020]

# Multivariate Hypergeometric Distribution



$$P(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x}) = p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^c \binom{m_i}{x_i}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad (1)$$

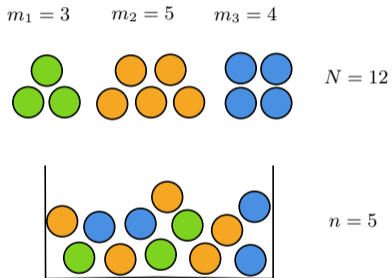
# Multivariate Hypergeometric Distribution



$$p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^c \binom{m_i}{x_i} \quad (1)$$

# Hypergeometric Distribution

Noncentral [Fisher, 1935]



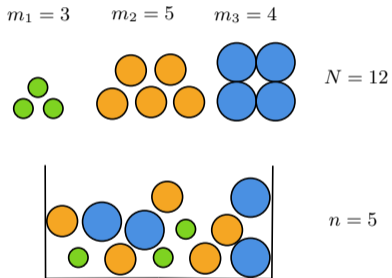
$$p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\omega}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^c \binom{m_i}{x_i} \omega_i^{x_i} \quad (2)$$

$\omega_i$ : group importance parameter of group  $i$



# Hypergeometric Distribution

Noncentral [Fisher, 1935]



$$p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\omega}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^c \binom{m_i}{x_i} \omega_i^{x_i} \quad (2)$$

$\omega_i$ : group importance parameter of group  $i$

# Hypergeometric Distribution

Noncentral [Fisher, 1935]

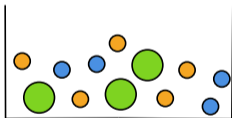
$$m_1 = 3$$

$$m_2 = 5$$

$$m_3 = 4$$



$$N = 12$$



$$n = 5$$

$$p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\omega}) \propto \prod_{i=1}^c \binom{m_i}{x_i} \omega_i^{x_i} \quad (2)$$

$\omega_i$ : group importance parameter of group  $i$

# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



# Method

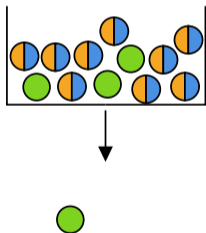
1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$\begin{aligned} p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\omega}) &= p_{\mathbf{X}}(x_1, x_2, x_3; \boldsymbol{\omega}) \\ &= p_{X_1}(x_1; \boldsymbol{\omega}) p_{X_2}(x_2 \mid x_1; \boldsymbol{\omega}) p_{X_3}(x_3 \mid x_1, x_2; \boldsymbol{\omega}) \end{aligned}$$

# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$N = 12$$

$$n = 5$$

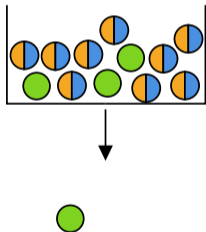
$$m_L = m_1 \quad \text{and} \quad m_R = m_2 + m_3$$

$$\omega_L = \omega_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_R = \frac{\omega_2 m_2 + \omega_3 m_3}{m_R}$$

$$X_1 \sim p_{X_L}(n, m_L, m_R, \omega_L, \omega_R)$$

# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$N = 12$$

$$n = 5$$

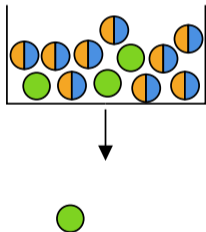
$$m_L = m_1 \quad \text{and} \quad m_R = m_2 + m_3$$

$$\omega_L = \omega_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_R = \frac{\omega_2 m_2 + \omega_3 m_3}{m_R}$$

$$X_1 \sim p_{X_L}(n, m_L, m_R, \omega_L, \omega_R)$$

# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$N = 12$$

$$n = 5$$

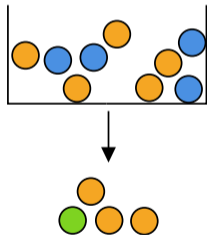
$$m_L = m_1 \quad \text{and} \quad m_R = m_2 + m_3$$

$$\omega_L = \omega_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_R = \frac{\omega_2 m_2 + \omega_3 m_3}{m_R}$$

$$X_1 \sim p_{X_L}(n, m_L, m_R, \omega_L, \omega_R)$$

# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$N = 9$$

$$n = 4$$

$$m_L = m_2 \quad \text{and} \quad m_R = m_3$$

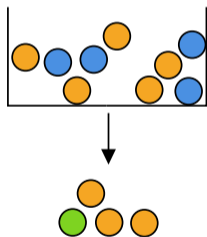
$$\omega_L = \omega_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_R = \omega_3$$

$$X_2 \sim p_{X_L}(n, m_L, m_R, \omega_L, \omega_R)$$



# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$N = 9$$

$$n = 4$$

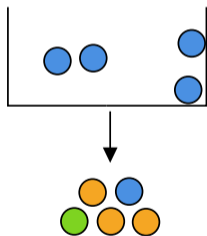
$$m_L = m_2 \quad \text{and} \quad m_R = m_3$$

$$\omega_L = \omega_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_R = \omega_3$$

$$X_2 \sim p_{X_L}(n, m_L, m_R, \omega_L, \omega_R)$$

# Method

1. Reformulate the multivariate distribution as a sequence of interdependent and conditional univariate hypergeometric distributions.
2. Calculate the probability mass function of the respective univariate distributions.
3. Sample from the conditional distributions utilizing the Gumbel-Softmax trick.



$$N = 4$$

$$n = 1$$

$$m_L = m_3 \quad \text{and} \quad m_R = 0$$

$$\omega_L = \omega_3 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_R = 0$$

$$X_3 \sim p_{X_L}(n, m_L, 0, \omega_L, 0)$$

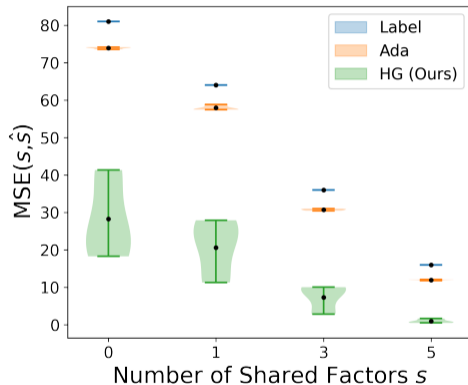
# WSL: Dataset

mpi3 toy

- synthetic dataset with 7 generative factors
  - color
  - shape
  - size
  - camera height
  - background color
  - horizontal axis
  - vertical axis
- Dataset originally introduced as part of the Disentanglement challenge at Neurips 2019 [Gondal et al., 2019]
- We use `disentanglement_lib` for the experiments [Locatello et al., 2020]

# WSL: Experiments & Results

## Estimation of Number of Shared Factors



LabelVAE: [Bouchacourt et al., 2018, Hosoya, 2018]

AdaVAE: [Locatello et al., 2020]

# WSL: Experiments & Results

## Downstream Tasks

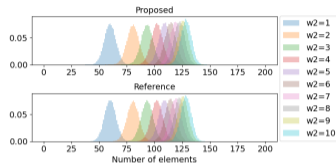
	$s = 0$		$s = 1$		$s = 3$		$s = 5$	
	I	S	I	S	I	S	I	
LABEL	0.14±0.01	0.19±0.03	0.16±0.01	<b>0.10</b> ±0.00	0.23±0.01	<b>0.34</b> ±0.00	0.00±0.00	
ADA	0.12±0.01	0.19±0.01	0.15±0.01	<b>0.10</b> ±0.03	0.22±0.02	0.33±0.03	0.00±0.00	
HG	<b>0.18</b> ±0.01	<b>0.22</b> ±0.05	<b>0.19</b> ±0.01	0.08±0.02	<b>0.28</b> ±0.01	0.28±0.01	0.01±0.00	

LabelVAE: [Bouchacourt et al., 2018, Hosoya, 2018]

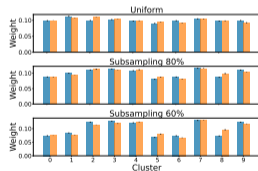
AdaVAE: [Locatello et al., 2020]

In the paper, we have

- Detailed derivation of method
- Additional experiments, incl.
  - Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to compare proposed differentiable sampling to reference implementation [Kolmogorov, 1933, Smirnov, 1939]
  - MVHG as prior distribution in a clustering experiment



Histograms over Random Samples



Learned Cluster Weights

# References I

- D. Bouchacourt, R. Tomioka, and S. Nowozin. Multi-level variational autoencoder: Learning disentangled representations from grouped observations. In *Thirty-Second AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2018.
- R. A. Fisher. The logic of inductive inference. *Journal of the royal statistical society*, 98(1):39–82, 1935.
- M. W. Gondal, M. Wuthrich, D. Miladinovic, F. Locatello, M. Breidt, V. Volchkov, J. Akpo, O. Bachem, B. Schölkopf, and S. Bauer. On the Transfer of Inductive Bias from Simulation to the Real World: a New Disentanglement Dataset. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, volume 32. Curran Associates, Inc., 2019.
- H. Hosoya. A simple probabilistic deep generative model for learning generalizable disentangled representations from grouped data. *CoRR*, abs/1809.0, 2018.
- A. Kolmogorov. Sulla determinazione empirica di una legge di distribuzione. *Inst. Ital. Attuari, Giorn.*, 4: 83–91, 1933.
- F. Locatello, B. Poole, G. Rätsch, B. Schölkopf, O. Bachem, and M. Tschannen. Weakly-supervised disentanglement without compromises. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pages 6348–6359. PMLR, 2020.
- N. V. Smirnov. On the estimation of the discrepancy between empirical curves of distribution for two independent samples. *Bull. Math. Univ. Moscou*, 2(2):3–14, 1939.

Visit us at our poster #58 on  
Mon 1 May 11:30 a.m. CEST — 1:30 p.m. CEST



Link to Paper



Link to Github Repository