

AMCL - A First Look

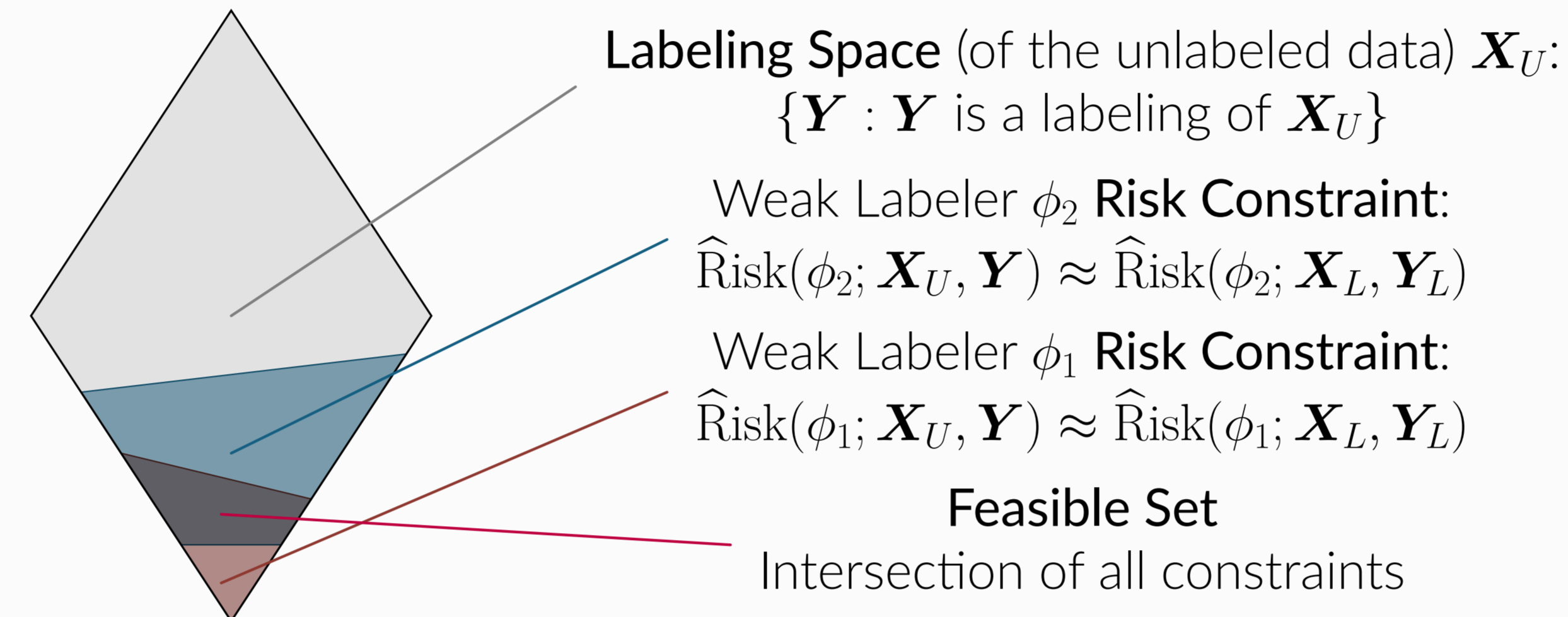
Adversarial MultiClass Learning

- Semi-supervised framework for **multiclass learning** from *weak labelers*
- Adversarial feasible labeling** of unlabeled data during training
 - Feasibility: use labeled data to compute statistical constraints on weak labelers

Contribution 1st semi-supervised learner for *arbitrarily correlated* weak labelers with:

- optimization convergence guarantees* for the adversarial multiclass learning
- generalization bound* for the learned model

Feasibility



Generalization Bound

$$\hat{\theta} = \arg \min_{\theta \in \Theta} \max_{\text{feasible } \mathbf{Y}} \widehat{\text{Risk}}(h_{\theta}; \mathbf{X}_U, \mathbf{Y}) \text{ vs } \theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta \in \Theta} \text{Risk}(h_{\theta})$$

If *loss codomain* is $[0, B]$, then w.h.p., *true labeling* is feasible, and

$$\underbrace{\text{Risk}(h_{\hat{\theta}}) - \text{Risk}(h_{\theta^*})}_{\text{Optimality Gap}} \leq \underbrace{B \cdot D_f}_{\text{Adversarial Error}} + \underbrace{\sup_{\text{feasible } \mathbf{Y}} 4\hat{\mathfrak{R}}_{m_U}(\mathcal{L}; \mathbf{X}_U, \mathbf{Y})}_{\text{Uniform Convergence Bound}} + \underbrace{O\left(B \sqrt{\frac{\ln \frac{1}{\delta}}{m_U}}\right)}_{\text{Tail Bound}}$$

Average diameter of the feasible set

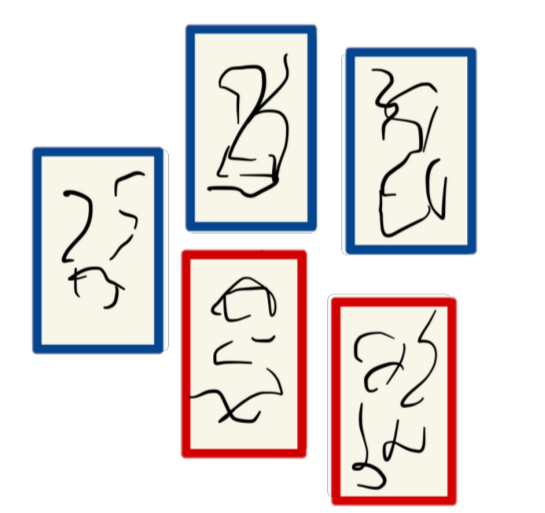
Geometrically quantifies weak labeler information

$$D_f = \frac{1}{m_U} \sup_{\text{feasible } \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Y}''} \sum_{j=1}^{m_U} \|\mathbf{y}'_j - \mathbf{y}''_j\|_1$$

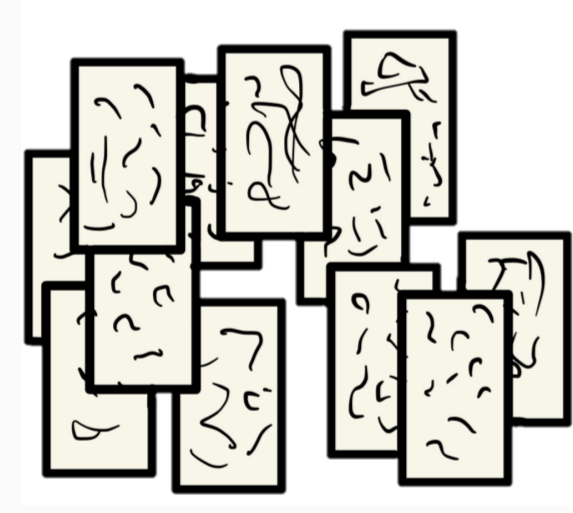
The Problem Setting

Classification task: distribution \mathcal{D} over $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$

Access to:



labeled data
 $X_L, Y_L \sim (\mathcal{D})^{m_L}$

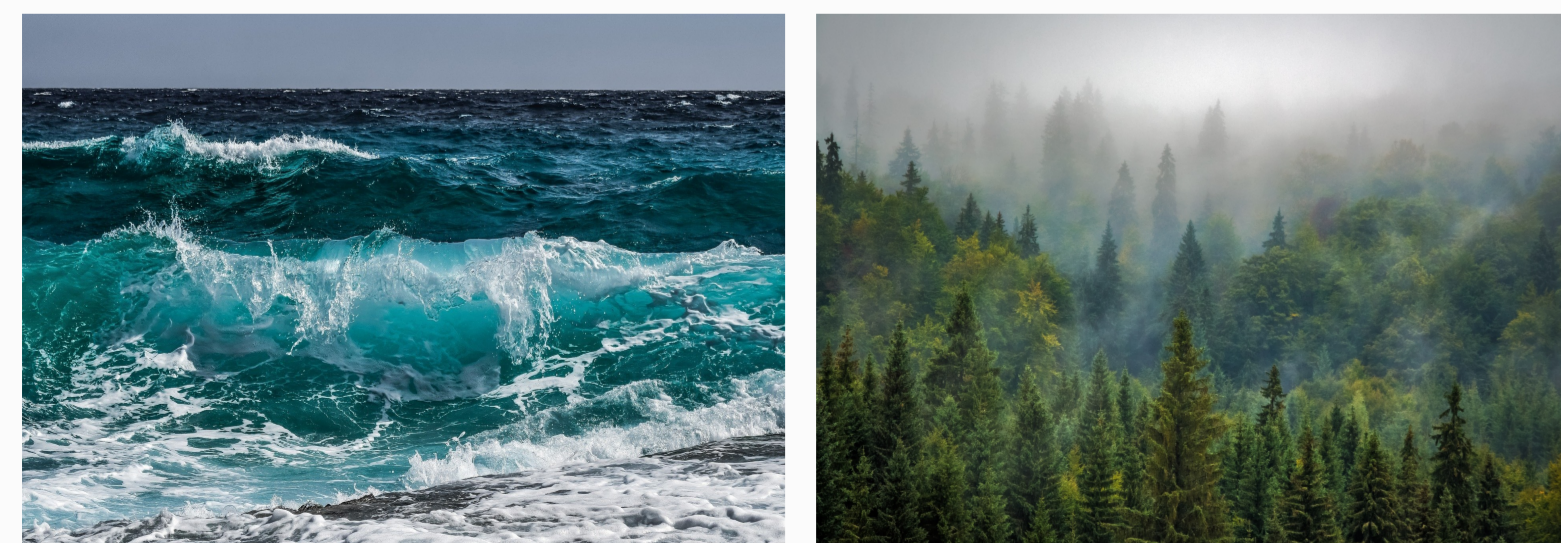


unlabeled data
 $X_U \sim (\mathcal{D}_X)^{m_U}$

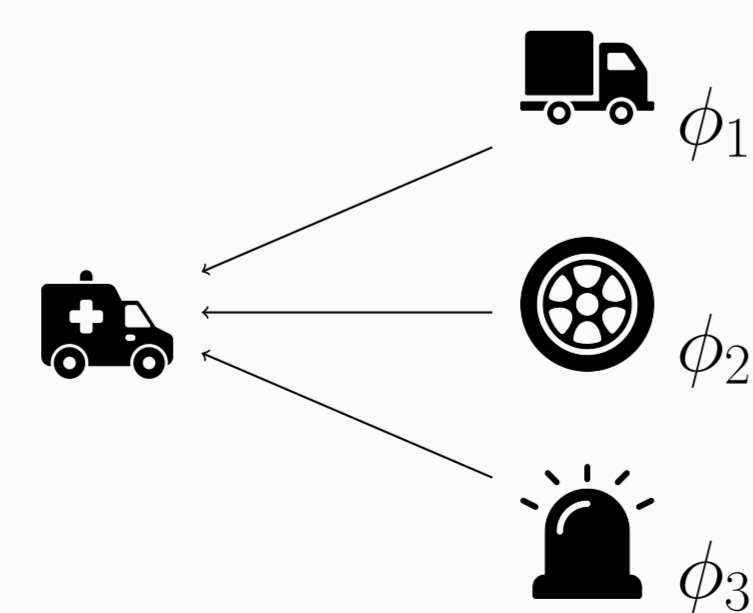
ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_n

weak labelers

Weak labelers: classifiers for mildly related task



ϕ : **blue color** vs. **green color**



The Optimization Objective

Adversarial setting \implies Minimax Objective

- Empirical risk of a model θ computed w.r.t. *adversarial feasible* labeling

$$\min_{\theta \in \Theta} \max_{\text{feasible } \mathbf{Y}} \widehat{\text{Risk}}(h_{\theta}; \mathbf{X}_U, \mathbf{Y})$$

Linear Programming

Subgradient Steps

- \mathbf{Y} is soft-labels: we use expected loss over label distributions
 \implies empirical risk is linear w.r.t. \mathbf{Y}

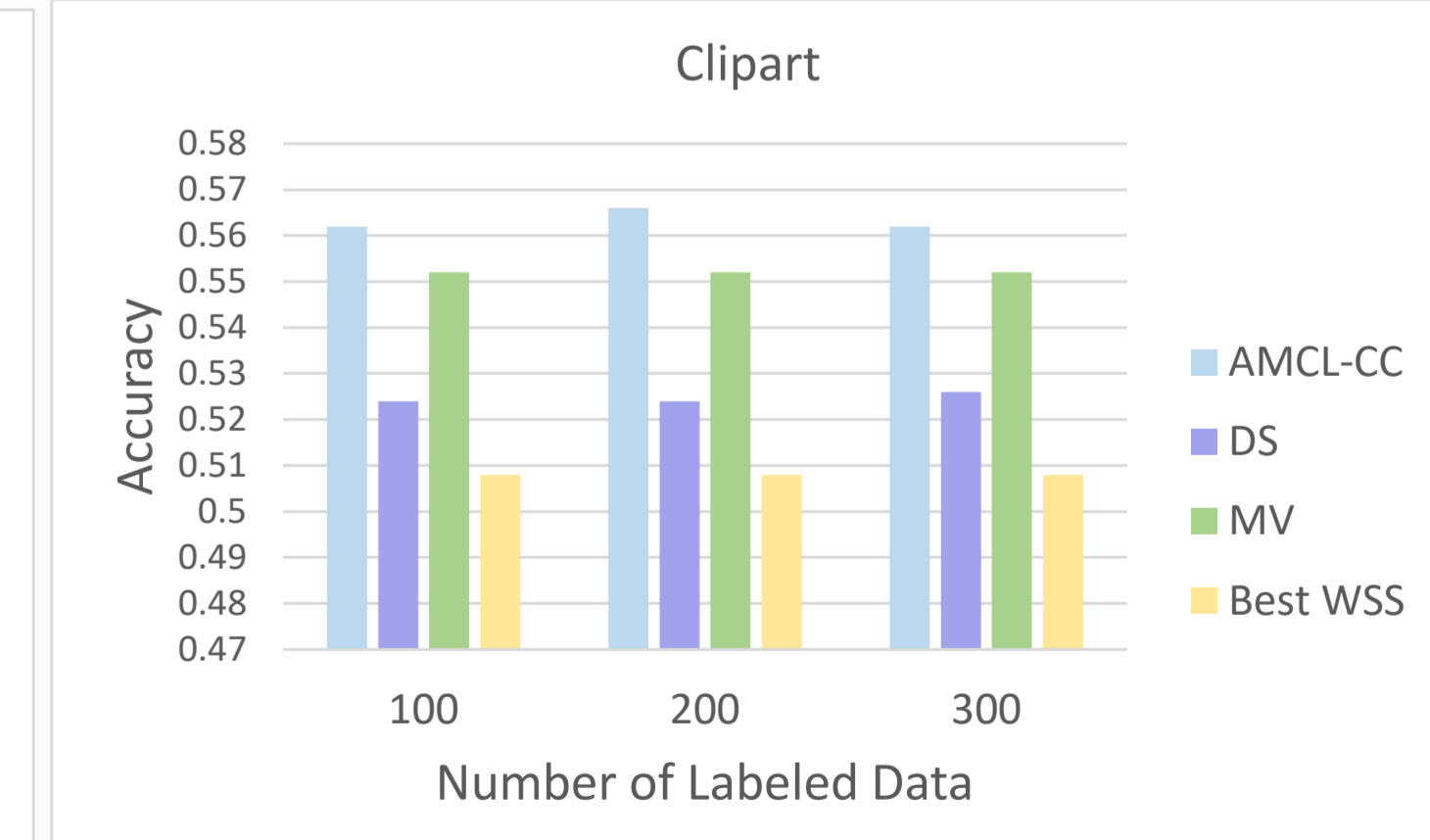
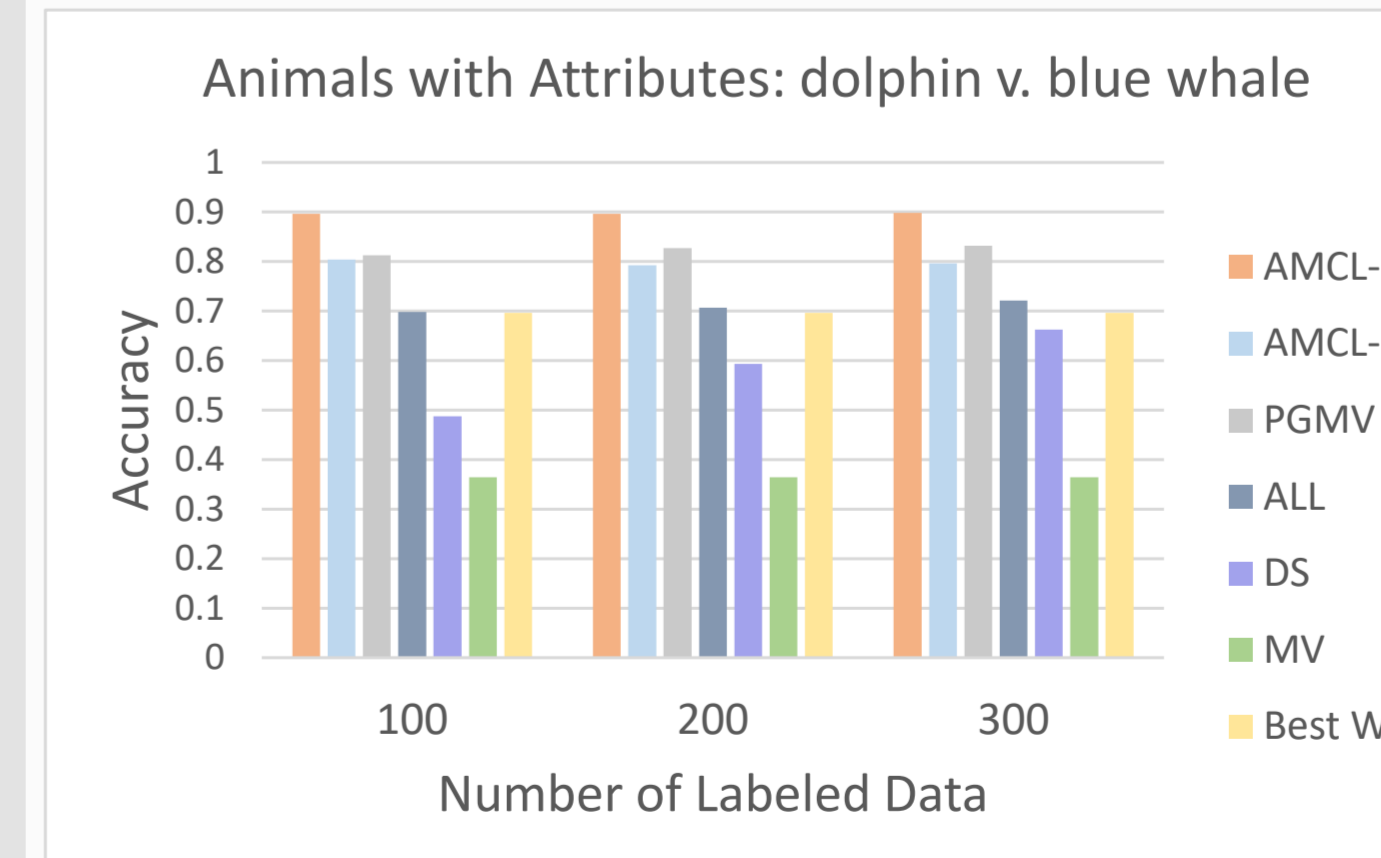
Optimization Guarantees

If the *loss* is **convex** and **L-Lipschitz Continuous** w.r.t. θ , and we run $T = \Omega(L^2/\epsilon^2)$ iterations of the subgradient method using step size $\alpha = \epsilon/L^2$:

$$\underbrace{\max_{\text{feasible } \mathbf{Y}} \widehat{\text{Risk}}(h_{\hat{\theta}}, \mathbf{X}_U, \mathbf{Y})}_{\text{Subgradient solution}} \leq \underbrace{\min_{\theta} \max_{\text{feasible } \mathbf{Y}} \widehat{\text{Risk}}(h_{\theta}, \mathbf{X}_U, \mathbf{Y})}_{\text{Minimax optimal solution}} + \epsilon$$

Experiments

- We run experiments over two *image* datasets
 - Animals with Attributes (binary)
 - DomainNet (multiclass)
- We use two practical instantiations of our general framework:
 - AMCL-CC: convex combination of the output of the weak labelers
 - AMCL-LR: logistic regression (softMax) over images' features



Our method often outperforms the **baselines**, and **state-of-the-art** algorithms:

- MV** (Majority Vote), **DS** (Dawid-Skene), **Best WSS** (Best weak labeler)
- ALL** (Adversarial Label Learning), **PGMV** (Performance-Guaranteed Majority Vote)