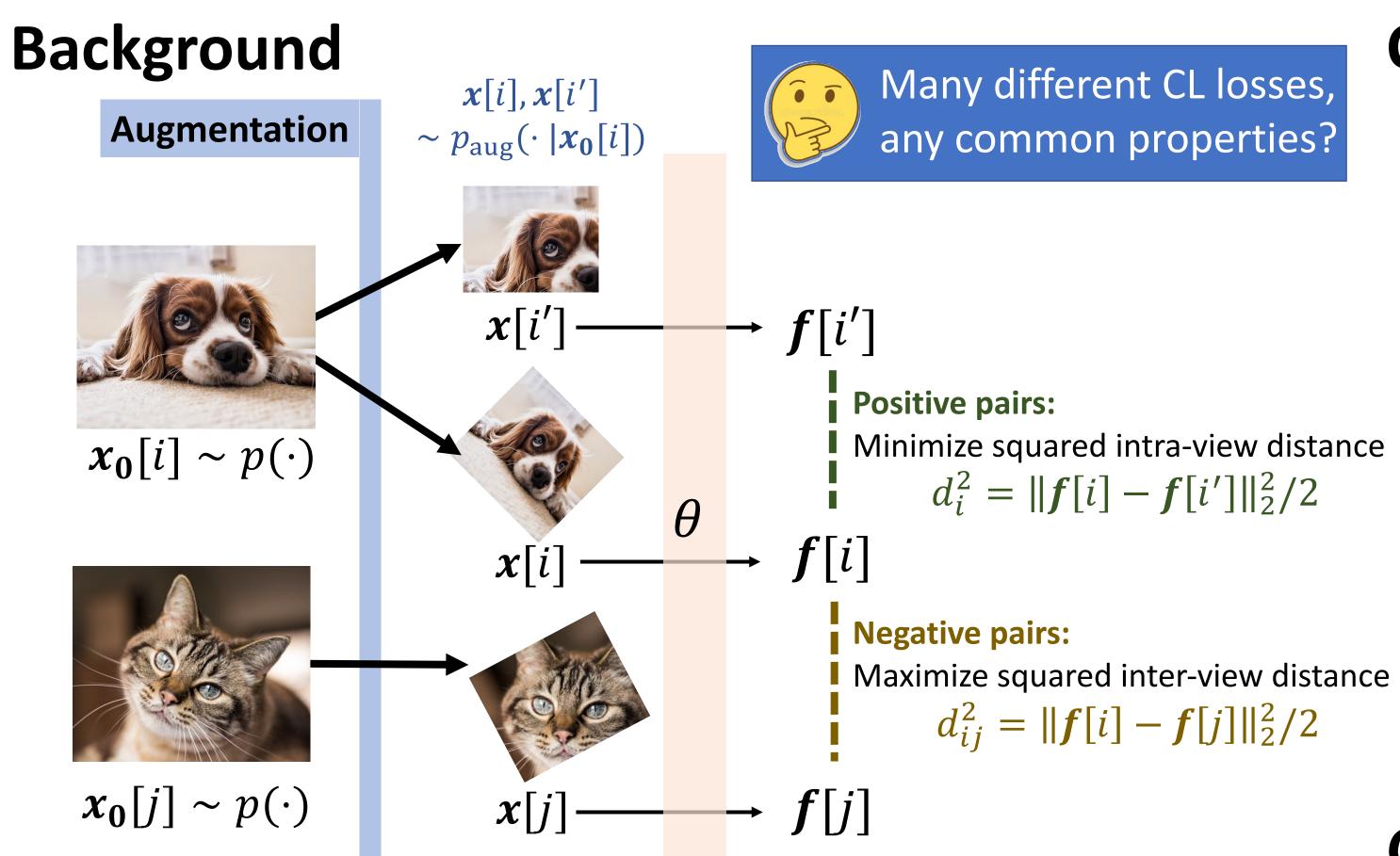
# Understanding Contrastive Learning via Coordinate-wise Optimization

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# **Proposed Unified Framework**

General CL loss ( $\phi, \psi$  are monotonous increasing functions)

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}_{\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\psi}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \coloneqq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{\phi} \left( \sum_{j \neq i} \boldsymbol{\psi}(d_i^2 - d_i^2) \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{nce} \coloneqq -\tau \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-d_i^2/\tau}}{\epsilon \,\mathrm{e}^{-d_i^2/\tau} + \sum_{j \neq i} \mathrm{e}^{-d_{ij}^2/\tau}} = \tau \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \left(\epsilon + \sum_{j \neq i} \exp\left(\frac{d_i^2 - d_{ij}^2}{\tau}\right)\right)$$

Here  $\phi(x) = \tau \log(\epsilon + x)$  and  $\psi(x) = \exp(x/\tau)$ 

## **Proposed:** $\alpha$ -CL



# Why we are stuck with coordinate-wise optimization?

Optimize network parameter  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  using gradient ascent of the energy function  $\mathcal{E}$ :

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \eta \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{sg}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t)}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t)$$

Pairwise importance  $\alpha_t = \alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t)$ 

The pairwise importance  $\alpha$  can be 1. optimized by a separate loss function, or **2.** *directly* specified (*α*-CL-direct)



# **Common piece of various CL loss functions**

First we can prove  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\phi,\psi}}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{\alpha}}{\partial \theta} |_{\alpha = \alpha(\theta)}$ 

for the energy  $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}$  defined as the *trace* of *contrastive covariance*  $\mathbb{C}_{\alpha}$ :

$$\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \coloneqq \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \mathbb{C}_{\alpha}[f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\boldsymbol{x})]$$

where the **contrastive covariance** is defined as  

$$\mathbb{C}_{\alpha}[f] \coloneqq \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij}[(f[i] - f[j])(f[i] - f[j])^T - (f[i] - f[i'])(f[i] - f[i'])^T]$$
Here the **pairwise importance**  $\alpha_{ij} \coloneqq \phi'(\xi_i)\psi'(d_i^2 - d_{ij}^2) \ge 0$ ,

Here the **pairwise importance** 
$$\alpha_{ij} \coloneqq \phi'(\xi_i) \psi'(\psi)$$
  
where  $\xi_i \coloneqq \sum_{j \neq i} \psi(d_i^2 - d_{ij}^2)$ 

# $\alpha$ as an adversarial player

**[Theorem]** If  $\psi(x) = e^{x/\tau}$ , then  $\alpha(\theta) = \arg\min_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha}(\theta) - \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$ 

where  $\mathcal{A} \coloneqq \{ \alpha: \forall i, \sum_{j \neq i} \alpha_{ij} = \tau^{-1} \xi_i \phi'(\xi_i), \alpha_{ij} \ge 0 \}$ 

and entropy regularization term  $\mathcal{R}(\alpha) \coloneqq \tau \sum_{i=1}^{N} H(\alpha_{i})$ 

## **Example** For infoNCE:

 $\alpha_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{\exp(-d_{ij}^2/\tau)}{\epsilon \exp(-d_i^2/\tau) + \sum_{i \neq i} \exp(-d_i^2/\tau)}$ 

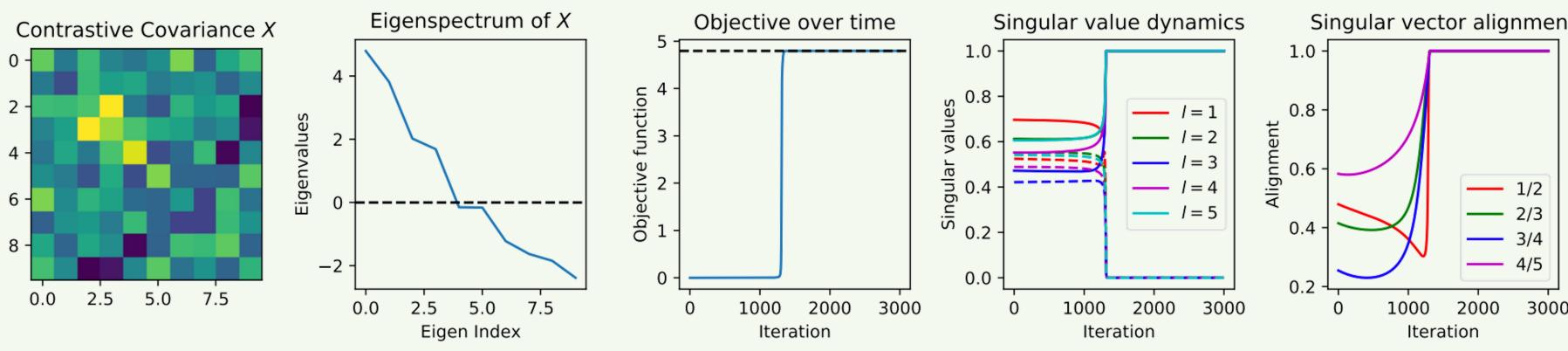
Larger  $\alpha_{ij}$  on small  $d_{ij} \rightarrow$  distinct samples with similar representations

## Theoretical Properties when $\alpha$ is fixed

## **Deep linear network**

If  $f_{\theta}(x) = W_L W_{L-1} \dots W_1 x$ , then almost all local optima are global, and CL becomes Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

**[Theorem]** Let  $X_{\alpha} \coloneqq \mathbb{C}_{\alpha}[x]$ . If  $\lambda_{\max}(X_{\alpha}) > 0$ , then for any local maximum  $\theta = 0$  $\{W_L, W_{L-1}, \dots, W_1\}$  whose  $W_{>1}^T W_{>1}$  has distinct maximal eigenvalue, then  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  is aligned rank-1 (i.e.,  $W_l = \boldsymbol{v}_l \boldsymbol{v}_{l-1}^T$ ),  $\boldsymbol{v}_0$  is the unit eigenvector for  $\lambda_{\max}(X_{\alpha})$ . •  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  is globally optimal with objective  $2\mathcal{E}^* = \lambda_{\max}(X_{\alpha})$ .



#### Nonlinear network

Many interesting properties. Detailed in the paper and follow-up works (Please check Workshop on SSL, Theory and Practice on Dec. 3)

$$\frac{1}{\exp\left(-\frac{d_{ij}^2}{\tau}/\tau\right)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} \coloneqq$$

Max-player  $\theta$ Learns the representation to maximize constrativeness.

Min-player  $\alpha$ Find distinct sample pairs that share similar representation (i.e., hard negative pairs) The pairwise importance  $\alpha$  incorporates the effects of  $\phi$  and  $\psi_{...}$ 

### **Contrastive Loss**

InfoNCE (Oord et al, 2018) MINE (Belghazi et al, 2018) Triplet (Schroff et al., 2015) Soft Triplet (Tian et al., 2020c) N+1 Tuplet (Sohn, 2016) Lifted Structured (Oh Song et a Modified Triplet (Eqn. 10 in Co Triplet Contrastive (Eqn. 2 in J

Different loss functions  $(\phi, \psi)$  corresponds to the same energy function  $\mathcal{E}$ How the min player  $\alpha = \alpha(\theta)$  operates is different.

# **Experimental Results:** $\alpha$ -CL

Use ResNet18 backbone, and set different  $\alpha$ 

	<i>CIFAR-10</i>			STL-10		
	100 epochs	300 epochs	500 epochs	100 epochs	300 epochs	500 epochs
$\mathcal{L}_{quadratic}$	$63.59 \pm 2.53$	$73.02\pm0.80$	$73.58 \pm 0.82$	$55.59 \pm 4.00$	$64.97 \pm 1.45$	$67.28 \pm 1.21$
$\mathcal{L}_{nce}$	$84.06\pm0.30$	$87.63\pm0.13$	$\mid 87.86 \pm 0.12 \mid$	$78.46 \pm 0.24$	$82.49 \pm 0.26$	$83.70\pm0.12$
backprop $\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta})$	$83.42\pm0.25$	$87.18\pm0.19$	$87.48 \pm 0.21$	$77.88 \pm 0.17$	$81.86\pm0.30$	$83.19\pm0.16$
$\alpha$ -CL- $r_H$	$84.27\pm0.24$	$87.75\pm0.25$	$87.92\pm0.24$	$78.53 \pm 0.35$	$82.62\pm0.15$	$83.74\pm0.18$
$\alpha$ -CL- $r_{\gamma}$	$83.72\pm0.19$	$87.51\pm0.11$	$87.69\pm0.09$	$78.22\pm0.28$	$82.19\pm0.52$	$83.47\pm0.34$
$\alpha$ -CL- $r_s$	$84.72\pm0.10$	$86.62\pm0.17$	$86.74 \pm 0.15$	$76.95 \pm 1.06$	$80.64 \pm 0.77$	$81.65 \pm 0.59$
$\alpha$ -CL-direct	$85.09 \pm 0.13$	$88.00 \pm 0.12$	$88.16 \pm 0.12$	$79.38 \pm 0.16$	$82.99 \pm 0.15$	$84.06 \pm 0.24$

#### More datasets

ore datasets				$\alpha$ -CL-direct:
		CIFAR-100		n
	100 epochs	300 epochs	500 epochs	$\exp\left(-\frac{d_{ij}^{P}}{d_{ij}}\right)$
$\mathcal{L}_{nce}$	$55.696 \pm 0.368$	$59.706 \pm 0.360$	$59.892 \pm 0.340$	$\alpha \cdots := \frac{\tau \cdot \tau}{\tau}$
$\alpha$ -CL-direct	$\mid\mid 57.144 \pm 0.150$	$60.110 \pm 0.187$	$60.330 \pm 0.194$	$ \begin{array}{c} \alpha_{ij} \\ \end{array} \\ \sum \\ \end{array} \\ \left( \begin{array}{c} d^p_{ij} \\ \end{array} \right) $
				$\sum_{i\neq j} \exp\left(-\frac{c_j}{\tau}\right)$

Backbone = ResNet50

DatasetMethod100 epochs300 epochs	500 epochs
CIFAR-10 $\mathcal{L}_{nce}$ 86.388 $\pm$ 0.157 89.974 $\pm$ 0.138	$90.194 \pm 0.232$
$\alpha$ -CL-direct   87.406 $\pm$ 0.227   90.228 $\pm$ 0.185	$\textbf{90.366} \pm \textbf{0.209}$
CIFAR-100 $\mathcal{L}_{nce}$ 60.162 ± 0.482 65.400 ± 0.310	$65.532 \pm 0.297$
$\alpha - \text{CL-direct}  \mathbf{62.650 \pm 0.181}  \mathbf{65.630 \pm 0.263}$	$65.636 \pm 0.269$
STL-10 $\mathcal{L}_{nce}$ 81.635 ± 0.244 86.570 ± 0.174	$87.900 \pm 0.222$
$\alpha$ -CL-direct 82.850 $\pm$ 0.171 86.870 $\pm$ 0.178	$87.653 \pm 0.175$

# **Meta Al**

# Selected as Oral

**[Theorem]** Minimizing  $\mathcal{L}_{\phi,\psi} \Leftrightarrow$  Coordinate-wise optimization:

 $\alpha_t \coloneqq \arg\min_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t) - \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  $= \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \eta \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha_t}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t)$ 

	$\boldsymbol{\phi}(\boldsymbol{x})$	$\boldsymbol{\psi}(\boldsymbol{x})$	
	$\tau \log(\epsilon + x)$	$e^{x/\tau}$	
	$\log(x)$	$e^{x}$	
	X	$[x + \epsilon]_+$	
	$\tau \log(1+x)$	$e^{x/\tau+\epsilon}$	
	$\log(1+x)$	$e^{x}$	
al., 2016)	$[\log(x)]_{+}^{2}$	$e^{x+\epsilon}$	
oria et al., 2020))	X	sigmoid( <i>cx</i> )	
Ji et al. <i>,</i> 2021)	Linear	Linear	

 $\alpha$ -CL- $r_H$ : Entropy regularizer  $\alpha$ -CL- $r_{\gamma}$ : Inverse regularizer  $\alpha$ -CL- $r_s$ : Square regularizer  $\ \ \alpha$ -CL-direct: Directly setting  $\alpha$ .

(p = 4)