# Understanding Contrastive Learning via Coordinate-wise Optimization

Yuandong Tian yuandong@meta.com



# **Proposed Unified Framework**

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

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

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

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  $\mathcal{E}$ :

$$
\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t + \eta \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \xi_{\text{sg}(\alpha_t)}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t)
$$

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  $(\alpha$ -CL-direct)



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

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

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

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

where the **contrastive covariance** is defined as  
\n
$$
\mathbb{C}_{\alpha}[f] \coloneqq \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{ij} [(f[i] - f[j]) (f[i] - f[j])^T - (f[i] - f[i']) (f[i] - f[i'])^T]
$$
\nHere the **pairwise importance**  $\alpha_{ij} \coloneqq \phi'(\xi_i) \psi'(d_i^2 - d_{ij}^2) \geq 0$ ,

iter-view distance

\n
$$
-f[j] \|_{2}^{2}/2
$$

$$
e^{i,j}
$$
\nwhere the **pairwise importance**  $\alpha_{ij} := \phi'(\xi_i)\psi'(\xi)$  where  $\xi_i := \sum_{j \neq i} \psi(d_i^2 - d_{ij}^2)$ .

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

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

### **Example For infoNCE:**

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

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

## Theoretical Properties when  $\alpha$  is fixed

### Deep linear network

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

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



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

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

Max-player  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 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: a-CL

Use ResNet18 backbone, and set different  $\alpha$ 



### More datasets



### **Backbone = ResNet50**



# **OOMetaAI**

# Selected as Oral

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

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



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

 $(p = 4)$