

Conditional Temporal Neural Processes with Covariance Loss

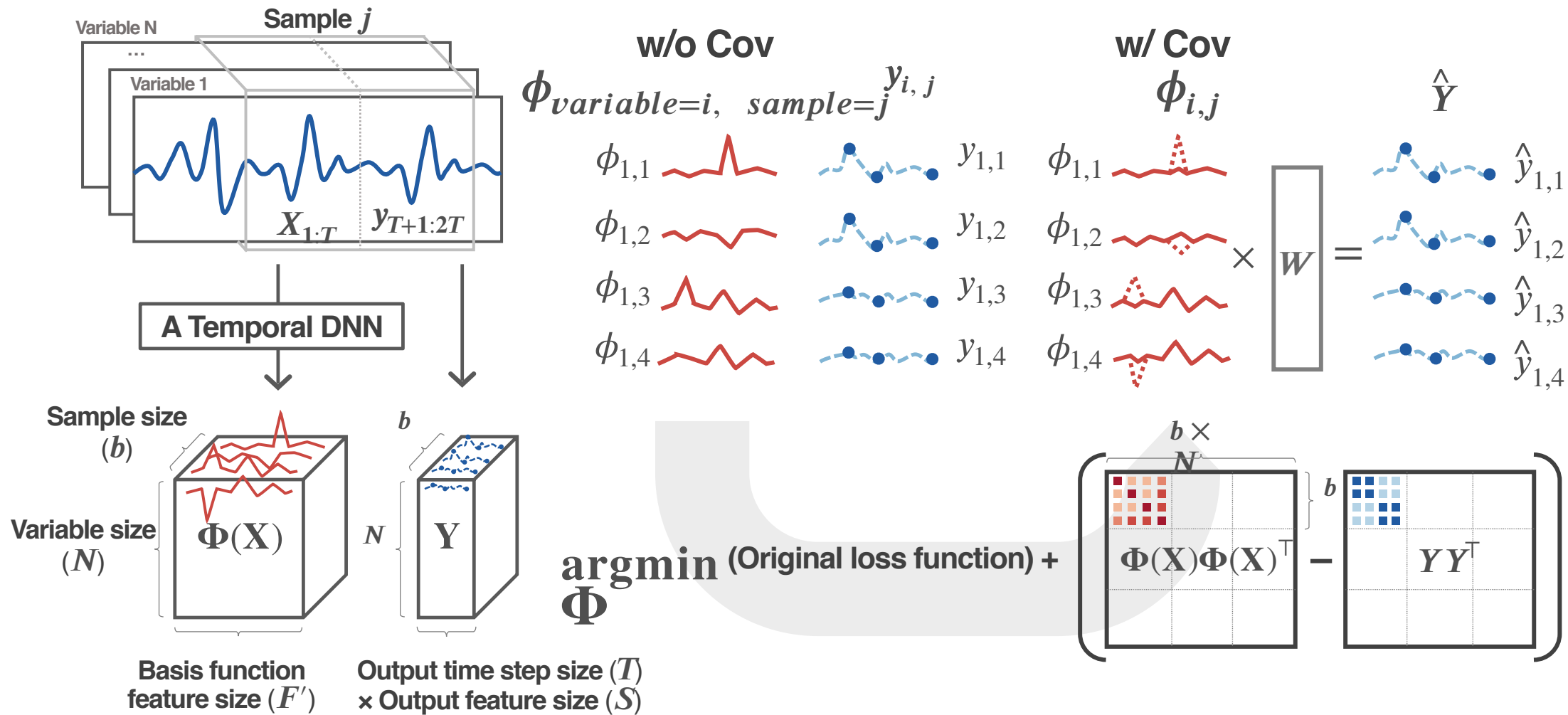
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Key Idea



CNPs vs Covariance Loss

$$\mathbb{E}[\Phi(X)^T\Phi(X)] \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[Y^TY]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{K}^{-1}\mathbf{y} - \frac{1}{2}\log|\mathbf{K}| - \frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi)$$

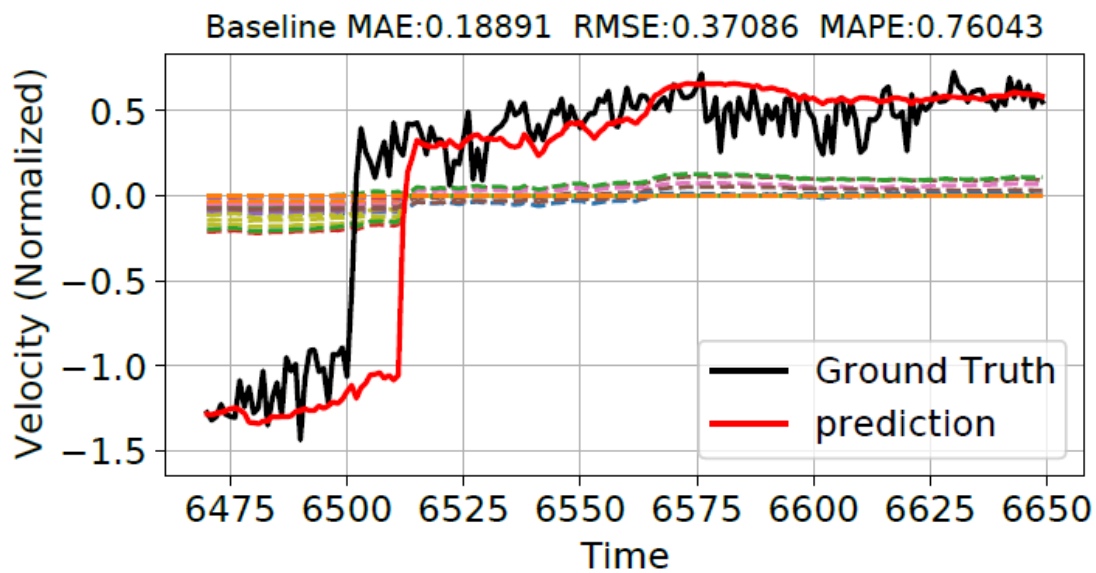
$$\frac{1}{n}(\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}})^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{1}{n^2}(\tilde{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{Y}} - \sigma^2\Phi\Phi^T)^2\right)$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \Phi\Phi^T$$

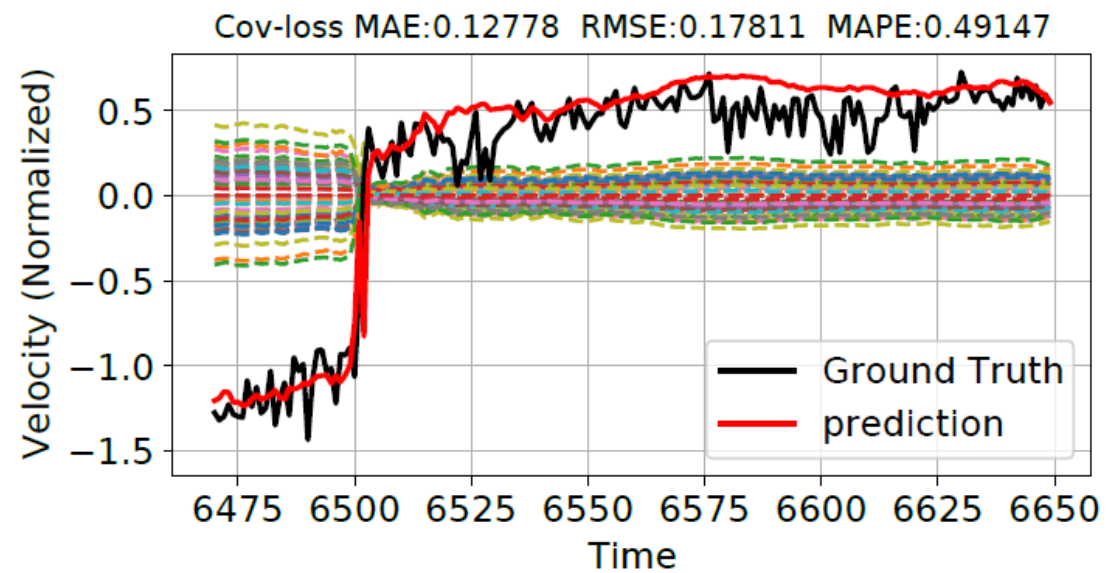
CNPs

Covariance Loss

Result - Regression



STGCN

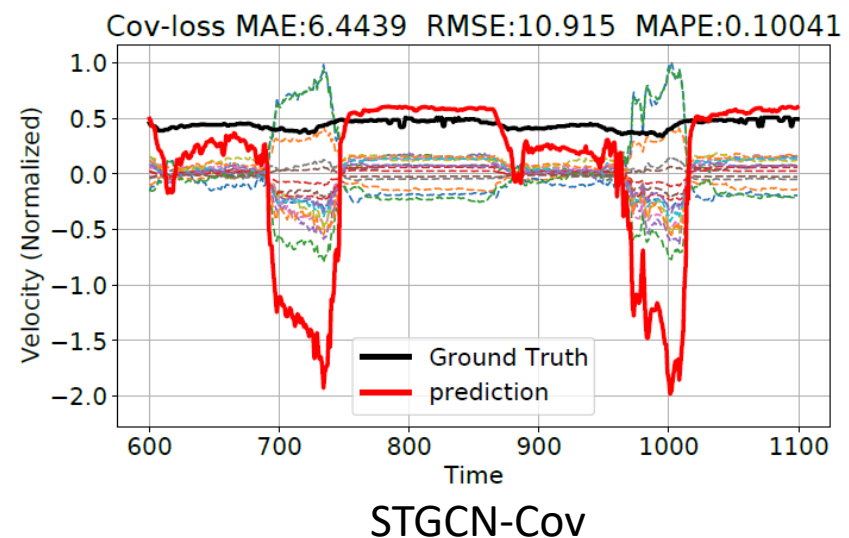
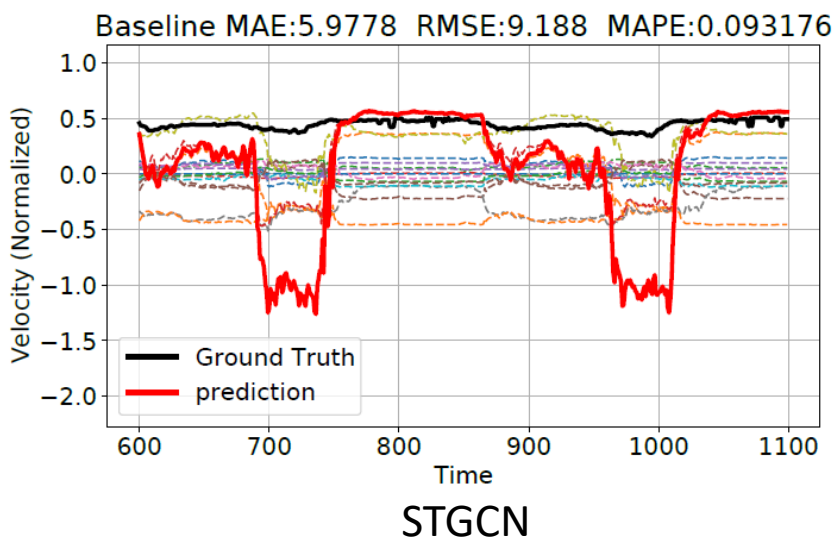


STGCN-Cov

Result - Regression

Table 3. Performance comparison for METR-LA and PeMS-BAY datasets.

DATASET	METR-LA			PEMS-BAY		
MODEL	MAE (15/30/60 MIN)	MAPE (15/30/60 MIN)	RMSE (15/30/60 MIN)	MAE (15/30/60 MIN)	MAPE (15/30/60 MIN)	RMSE (15/30/60 MIN)
HA	4.16	13.0	7.8	2.88	6.84	5.59
ARIMA	3.99/5.15/6.90	9.6/12.7/17.4	8.1/10.5/13.2	1.62/2.33/3.38	3.5/5.4/8.3	3.30/4.76/6.50
FC-LSTM	3.44/3.77/4.37	9.60/10.9/13.2	6.30/7.23/8.69	2.05/2.20/2.37	4.8/5.2/5.7	4.19/4.55/4.69
WAVENET	2.99/3.59/4.45	8.04/10.3/13.6	5.89/7.28/8.93	1.39/1.83/2.35	2.91/4.16/5.87	3.01/4.21/5.43
DCRNN	2.77/3.15/3.60	7.30/8.80/10.5	5.38/6.45/7.60	1.38/1.74/2.07	2.9/3.9/4.9	2.95/3.97/4.74
STGCN	2.88/3.47/4.59	7.6/9.6/12.7	5.74/7.24/9.40	1.46/2.00/2.67	2.9/4.1/5.4	3.01/4.31/5.73
GWNET	2.69/3.07/3.53	6.90/8.23/9.8	5.15/6.22/7.37	1.30/1.63/1.95	2.7/3.7/4.6	2.74/3.70/4.52
GWNET-Cov	2.69/3.07/3.53	6.83/8.26/9.85	5.14/6.17/7.27	1.30/1.62/1.91	2.69/3.59/4.47	2.73/3.67/4.40



Result - Classification

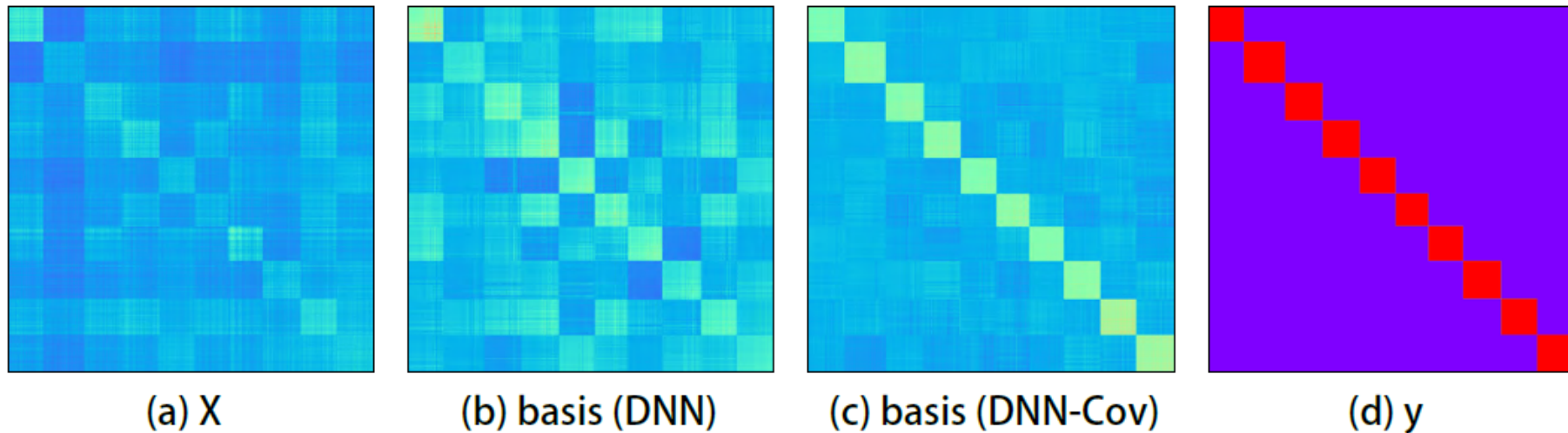


Figure 3. Covariance matrix of \mathbf{X} , basis function of DNN, basis function of DNN-Cov, and one-hot-encoded label. Brighter color indicates higher covariance value. (b) is similar to (a) and some basis functions have high covariance with basis function that belongs to other classes. In contrast, (c) is similar to (d) and basis functions in each class are mutually exclusive.

Result - Classification

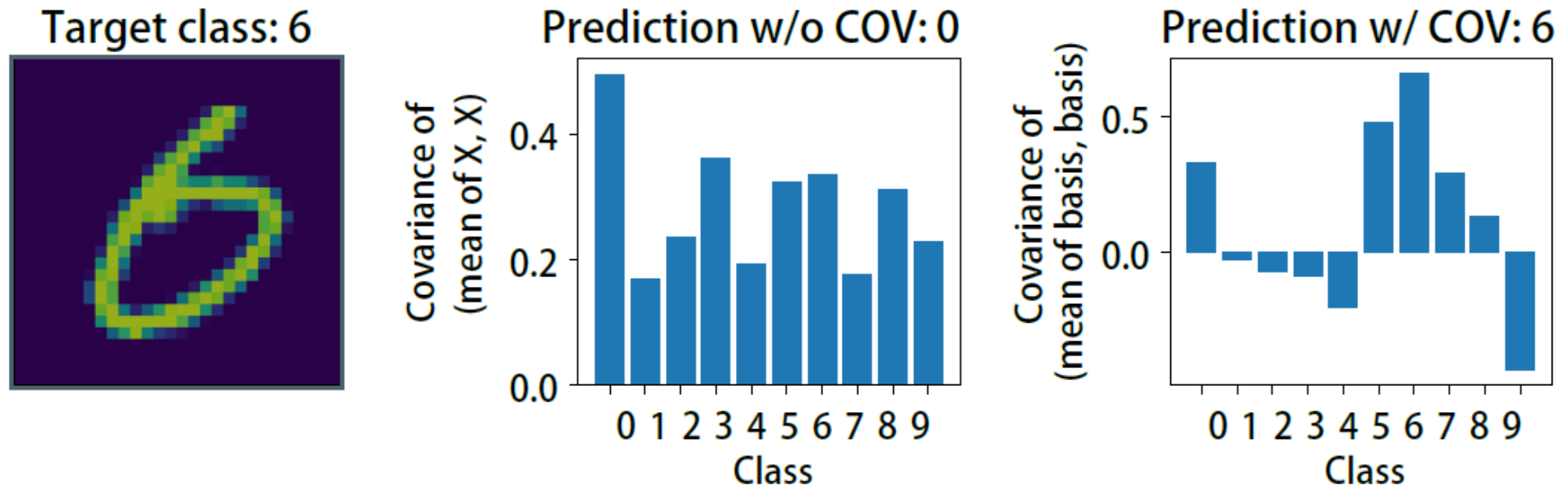


Figure 4. An ambiguous sample in MNIST dataset. The sample (left) is similar to samples of class ‘0’ and the prediction with mean activation of input variable is incorrect (middle). In contrast, the optimization with Covariance Loss shows correct prediction for the ambiguous sample (right).