

Metric-Fair Classifier Derandomization

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What is a Stochastic Classifier?

Stochastic (binary) classifier: maps each input to the probability of a positive prediction

$$f: X o [0, 1]$$

Input Probability
(of being classified as 1

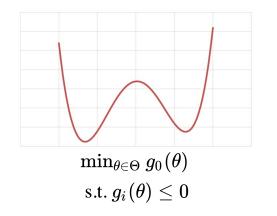
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Why Derandomize Stochastic Classifiers?

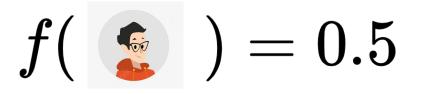
Stochastic classifiers: useful for performance reasons

e.g. solving non-convex optimization problems



Deterministic classifiers: better for practical reasons

e.g. consistent, easy to debug



Even the *same* person may get completely *different* prediction every time!



Classifier Derandomization

Problem statement

- Input: a stochastic classifier $\,f:X o [0,1]\,$
- <u>Sample</u>: a deterministic classifier $\hat{f} : X \to \{0, 1\}$ that *preserves* various properties of f in expectation.



Our Contribution

A sample-efficient procedure to derandomize f to \hat{f} , while preserving:

1) expected output of f on any x:

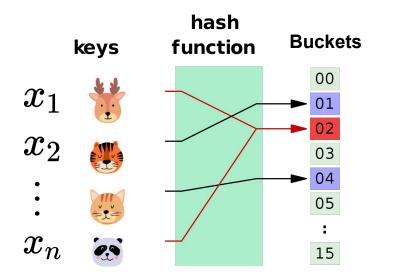
$$\mathbb{E}_{\hat{f}}\left[\hat{f}\left(x
ight)
ight]pprox f(x), \hspace{2mm}orall x\in X$$

2) individual (metric) fairness of f:

$$egin{aligned} &|f(x)-f(x')| \leq lpha \cdot d(x,x') \ &\Rightarrow \mathop{\mathbb{E}}_{\hat{f}}\left[\left|\hat{f}\left(x
ight)-\hat{f}\left(x'
ight)
ight|
ight] \leq O(lpha) \cdot d\left(x,x'
ight) \ & ext{ distance metric} \end{aligned}$$

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Main idea: simulate randomness with pairwise-independent hashing



|Buckets| = k



CNG's Derandomization Procedure:

Sample a pairwise-independent hash function h_{PI} ~ H_{PI} with *k* buckets
 Define *f̂* based on h_{PI}:

$$\hat{f}\left(x
ight):=1\left\{f(x)\geqrac{h_{ ext{PI}}(x)}{k}
ight\}$$



CNG's Derandomization Procedure:

1) Sample a pairwise-independent hash function $h_{\rm PI} \sim \mathcal{H}_{\rm PI}$ with *k* buckets 2) Define \hat{f} based on $h_{\rm PI}$: Why does it work? $\hat{f}(x) := 1 \left\{ f(x) \ge \frac{h_{\rm PI}(x)}{k} \right\}$ pseudo-random threshold in [0, 1]



$$\hat{f}\left(x
ight):=1\left\{f(x)\geqrac{h_{ ext{PI}}(x)}{k}
ight\}$$

Theorem [CNG 2019, informal] *Given f, this procedure samples* \hat{f} *satisfying:*

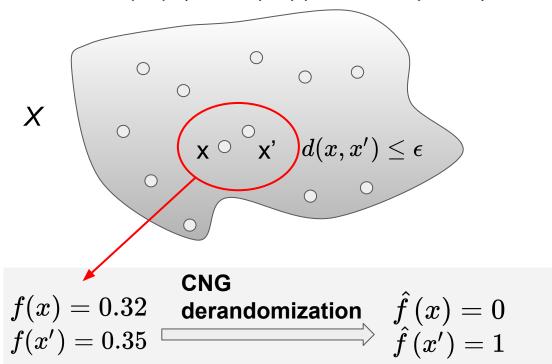
(Output Approximation) $\mathbb{E}_{x\sim\mathcal{D}}[\hat{f}(x)] \approx \mathbb{E}_{x\sim\mathcal{D}}[f(x)]$ w.h.p. over \hat{f}

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[CNG 2019] Does Not Preserve Metric Fairness

Suppose f is *metric-fair*: $|f(x) - f(x')| \leq lpha \cdot d(x, x'), \ \forall x, x'$

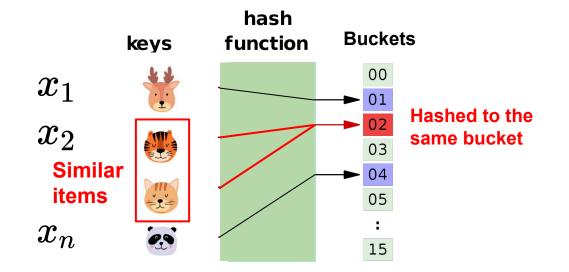


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Our Approach: Locality Sensitive Hashing

Locality-sensitive hashing (LSH): $h_{\rm LS} \sim {\cal H}_{\rm LS}$

$$\mathrm{Pr}_{h\sim\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{LS}}}ig[h(x)
eq hig(x'ig)ig]=dig(x,x'ig), \,\,\,orall x
eq x'$$



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Our Approach: Locality Sensitive Hashing

Our Derandomization Procedure:

- 1) [New] Sample a LSH function $h_{
 m LS} \sim {\cal H}_{
 m LS}$
- 2) Sample a pairwise-independent hash function $h_{
 m PI} \sim {\cal H}_{
 m PI}$
- 3) Define \hat{f} based on both $h_{\rm PI}$ and $h_{\rm LS}$:

$$\hat{f}\left(x
ight):=1\left\{f(x)\geqrac{h_{ ext{PI}}(h_{ ext{LS}}(x))}{k}
ight\}$$

Intuition:

- $h_{\rm LS}$: ensures similar items get the same prediction
- $h_{\rm PI}$: ensures dissimilar items are treated randomly

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Our Approach: Locality Sensitive Hashing

Our theoretical guarantee:

Theorem [informal] Given a metric-fair f that satisfies $|f(x) - f(x')| \leq lpha \cdot d(x,x'), \ orall x,x'$

Our procedure samples \hat{f} satisfying:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{(Output} & \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}}[\hat{f}(x)] \approx \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathcal{D}}[f(x)] \,\, \text{w.h.p. over} \,\, \hat{f} \\ \text{(Preserves} & \mathbb{E}_{\hat{f}}[|\hat{f}(x) - \hat{f}(x')|] \lesssim (\alpha + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot d(x, x') \end{array} \end{array}$

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Thank you!

- Paper: <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.07826</u>
- Poster Session: Hall E #1221

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