



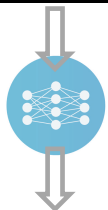
Robust Models Are More Interpretable Because Attributions Look Normal

Zifan Wang, Matt Fredrikson, Anupam Datta
Carnegie Mellon University

zifan@cmu.edu

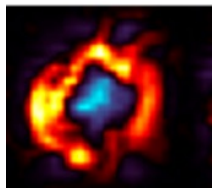
Explanations and Robustness

Gradient-based Explanations (Saliency Maps; Feature Attribution)



0

What are most
important
features for the
prediction ?



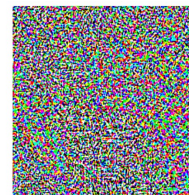
Explanation for "0"

Adversarial Robustness



"panda"

+ .007 ×



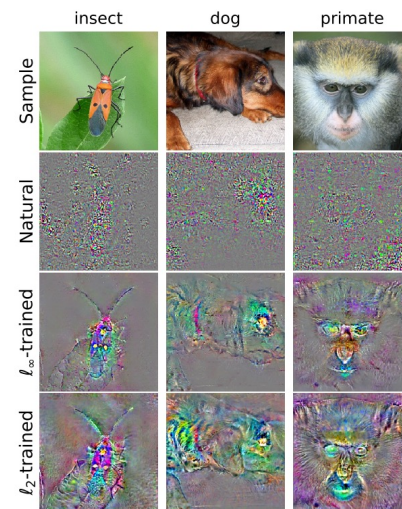
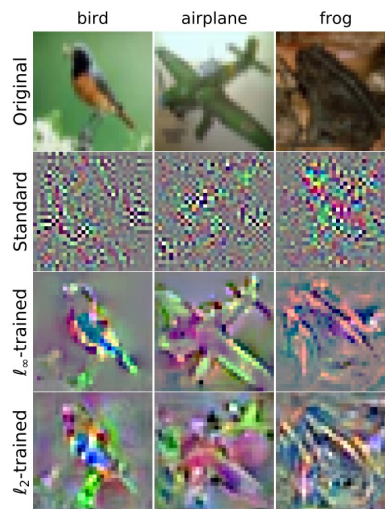
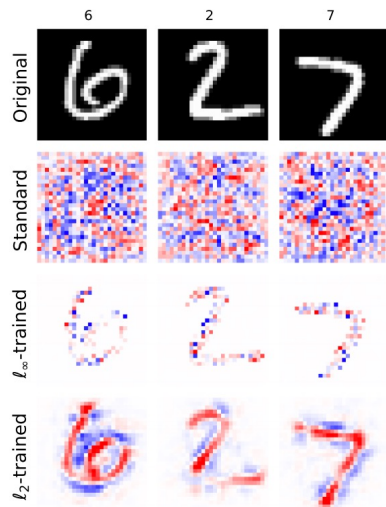
adversarial
perturbation

=



"gibbon"

Robust Models Have Better Explanations



Tsipras et al. 2019

Etmann et al. 2019

Goal



Main
Question

Why robust models have more interpretable explanations?

Main
Methods

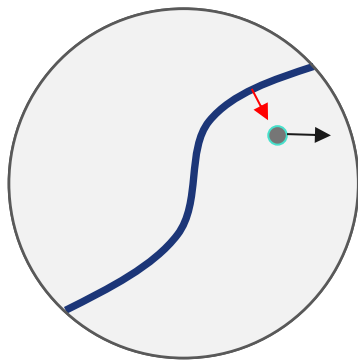
Geometry-based
Analysis

Decision
Boundary

Alignment of Explanations and Boundaries

Contribution 1

In robust models, explanations better align with normal vectors of decision boundaries



→ Explanation vector
→ Normal vector of decision boundary

How a model separates classes

CIFAR-10	standard	robust ¹
ℓ_2 dist	59.96	1.23
cos dist	0.44	0.05

ImageNet	standard	robust ¹
ℓ_2 dist	8.48	0.41
cos dist	0.28	0.13

¹Robust models are pretrained networks from PGD Training [Madry 2017 et al.]

Robust Models Have Aligned Explanations

Contribution 2

The better alignment can be proved for some robust one-layer network.

Corollary 3.4 (Informal)

In robust¹ models, explanations (Expl) are very close to normal vectors (n) of the decision boundaries

$$||Expl - n|| \leq \lambda$$

And $1/\lambda$ is proportional to the robustness.

¹Certified Adversarial Robustness via Randomized Smoothing [Cohen et al. ICML 19]

Motivating Better Explanation Methods

We study explanations from its geometric property and relate it with adversarial robustness.

Contribution 1 & 2

In robust models, explanations align better with normal vectors of the decision boundary.



Searching for normal vectors of decision boundaries as explanations

Leveraging Nearby Boundaries To Explain Models

Contribution 3

Incorporating boundaries to explain model's decision, we introduce **Boundary-based Integrated Gradient (BIG)**.

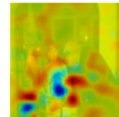
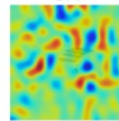
Parachute



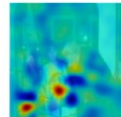
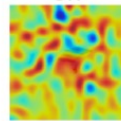
French horn



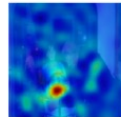
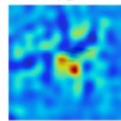
SM



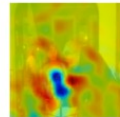
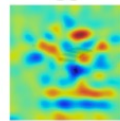
GTI



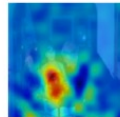
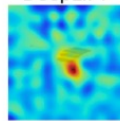
IG



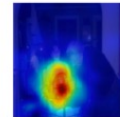
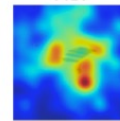
SG



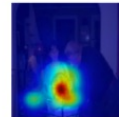
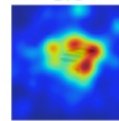
DeepLIFT



AGI



BIG



Thank You

Paper

[Link](#) | QR Code



Colab Demo

[Link](#) | QR Code



Github

[Link](#) | QR Code

