

Understanding Contrastive Learning Requires Incorporating Inductive Biases

Nikunj Saunshi^{1*}, Jordan T. Ash², Surbhi Goel², Dipendra Misra², Cyril Zhang²
Sanjeev Arora¹, Sham Kakade^{2,3}, Akshay Krishnamurthy²

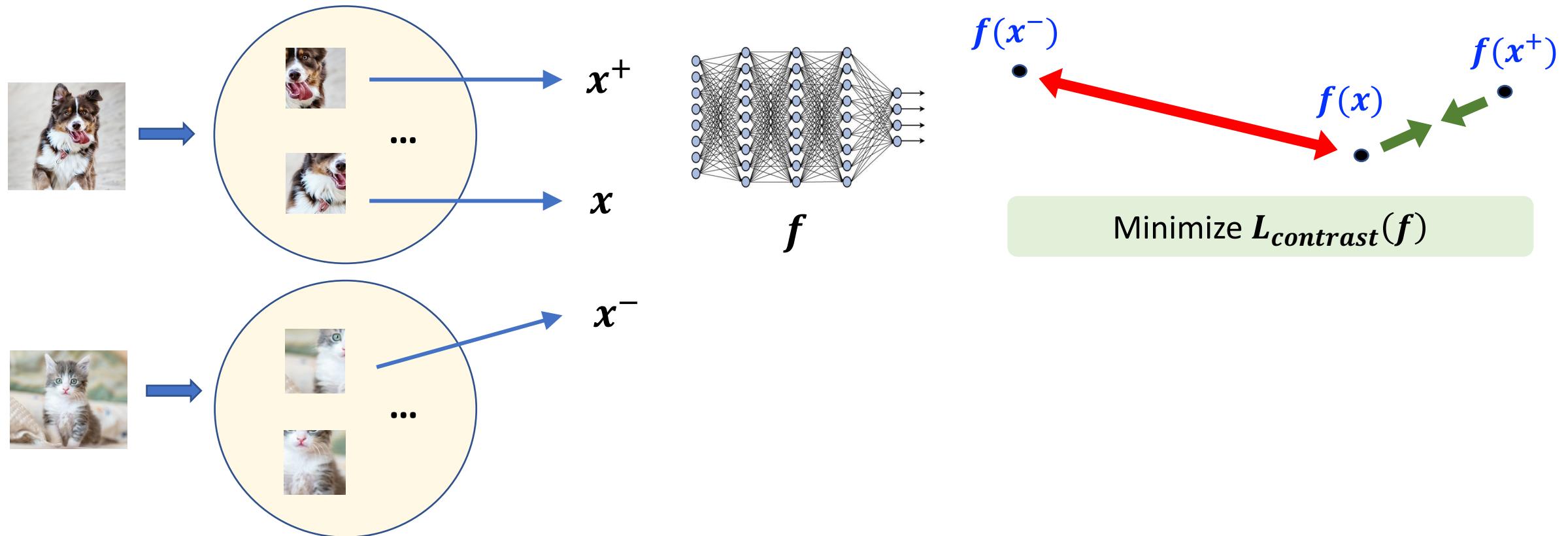
ICML 2022

¹Princeton University, ²Microsoft Research NYC, ³Harvard University

* nsaunshi@cs.princeton.edu

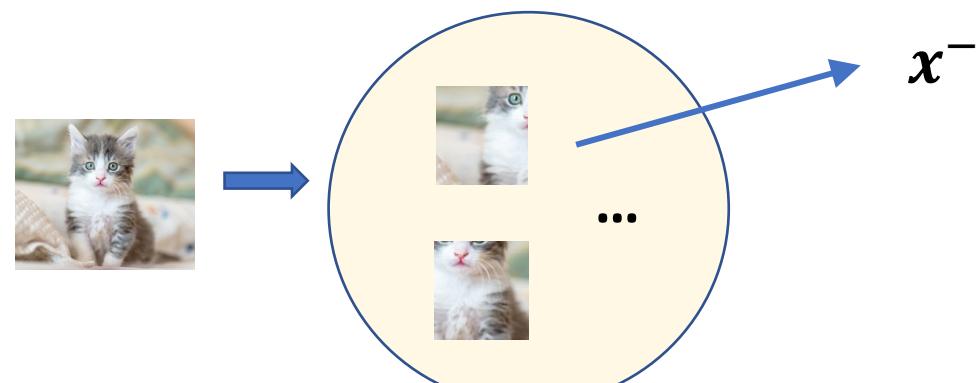
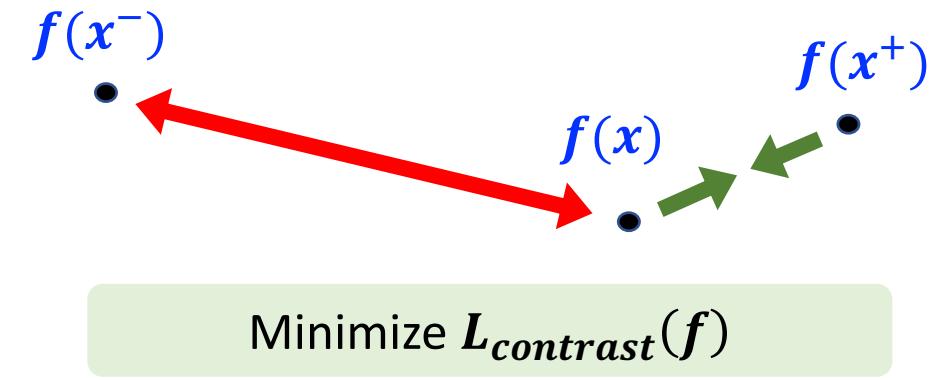
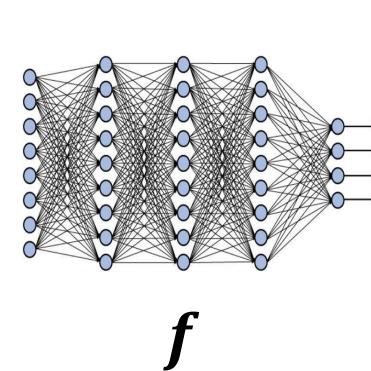
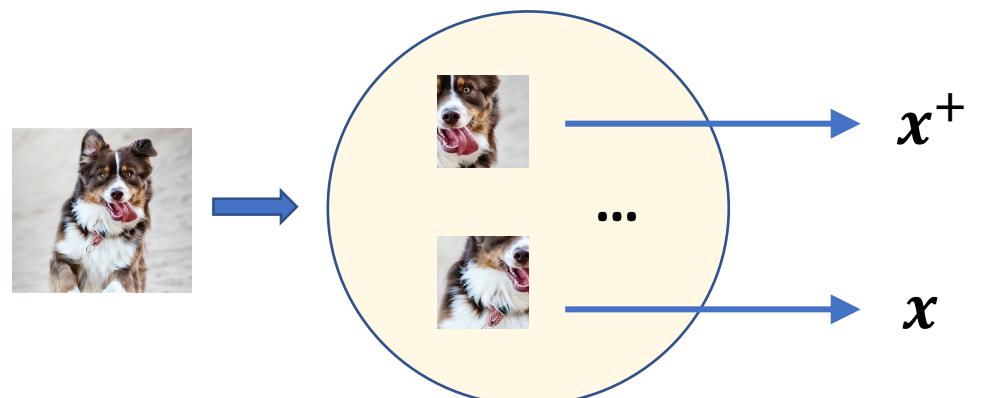
Contrastive learning with augmentations

Representations contrast **similar points** (data augmentations) against random points, e.g. SimCLR [CKNH 20]

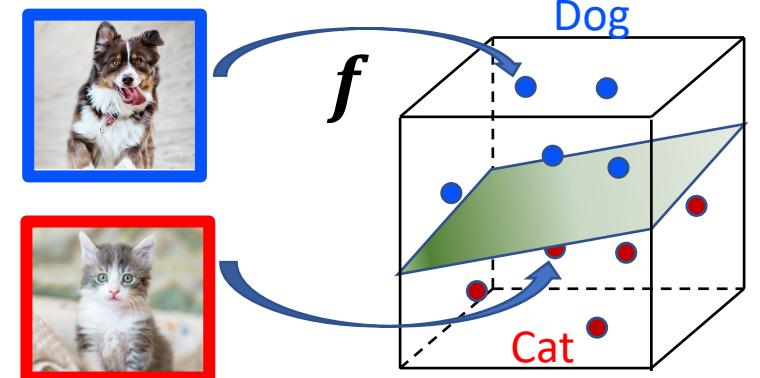


Contrastive learning with augmentations

Representations contrast **similar points** (data augmentations) against random points, e.g. SimCLR [CKNH 20]

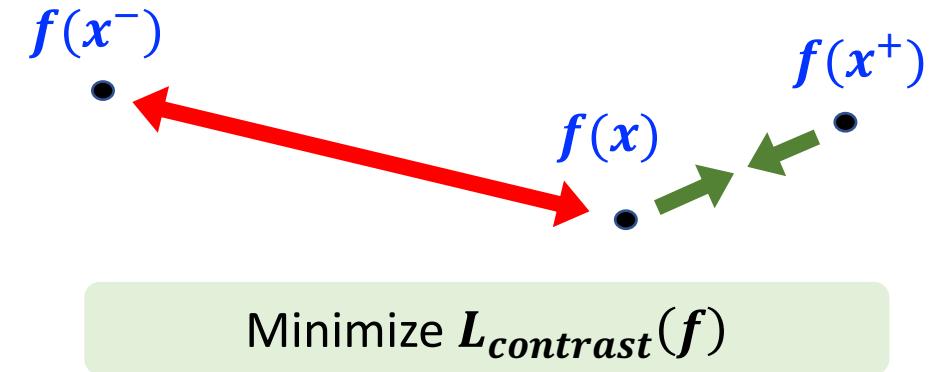
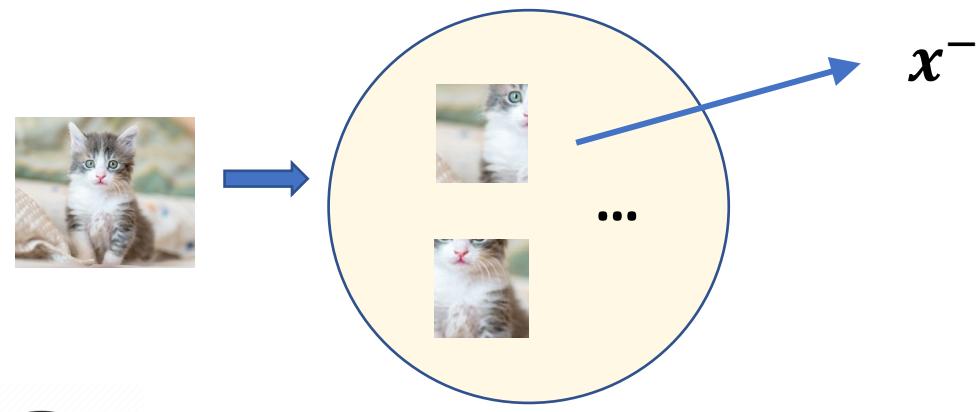
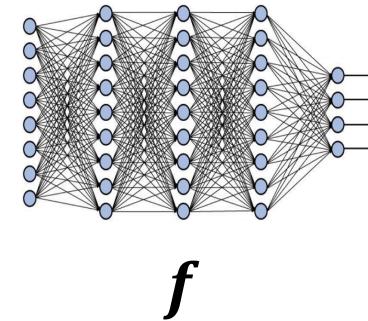
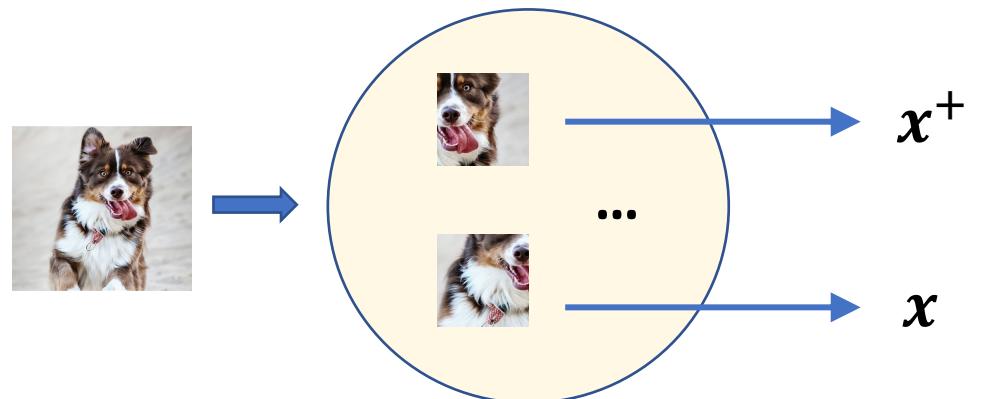


Evaluate f on $L_{classify}(f)$

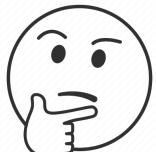


Contrastive learning with augmentations

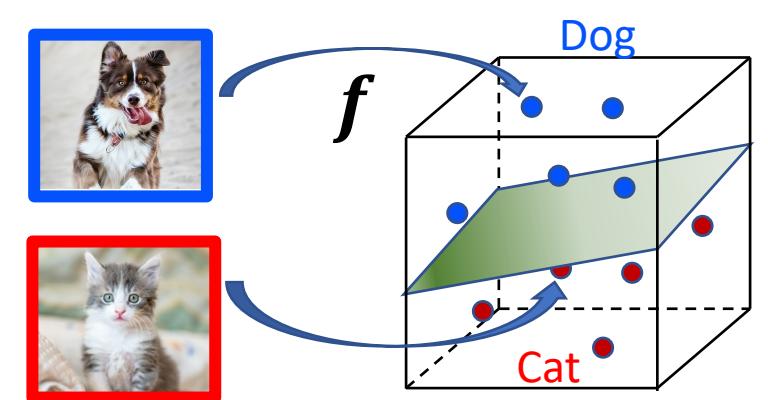
Representations contrast **similar points** (data augmentations) against random points, e.g. SimCLR [CKNH 20]



Evaluate f on $L_{classify}(f)$



Why should small $L_{contrast}(f) \rightarrow$ small $L_{classify}(f)$



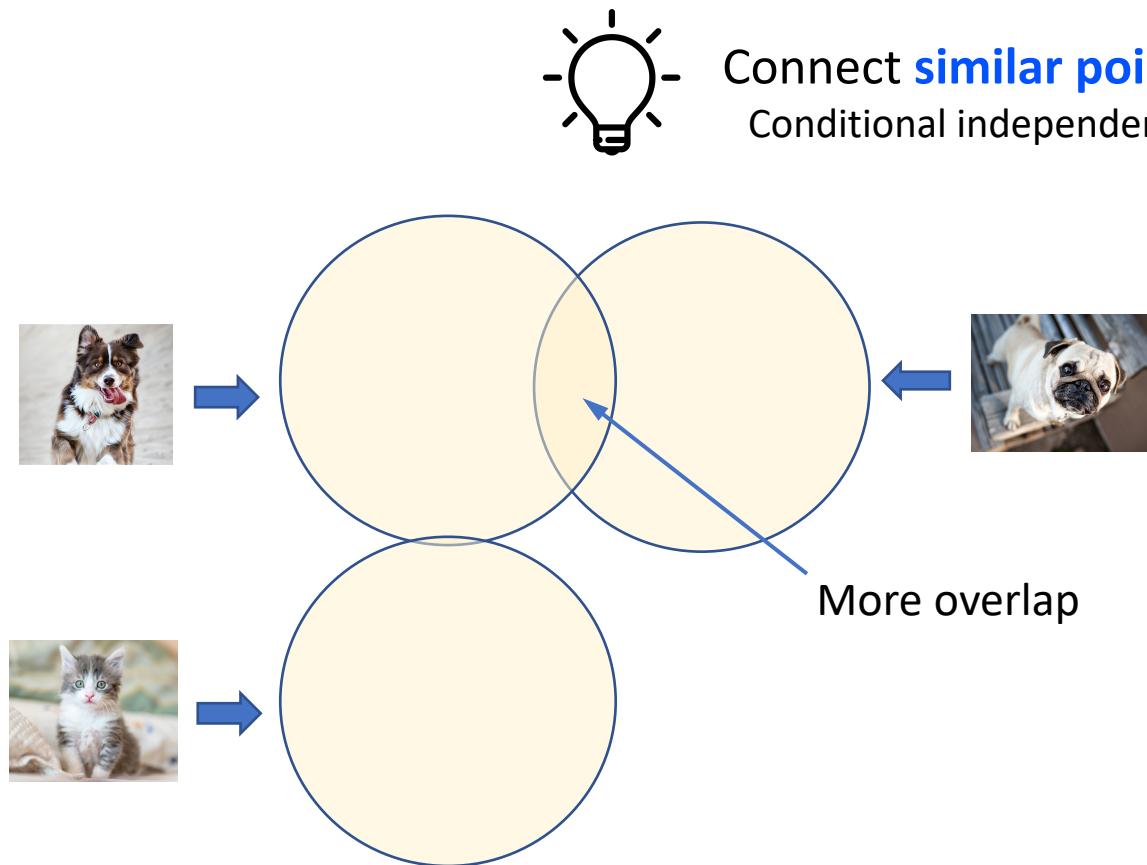
Theory for contrastive learning



Connect **similar point** distributions to downstream classes

Conditional independence [AKKPS 19] is unrealistic for augmentations

Theory for contrastive learning



Connect **similar point** distributions to downstream classes

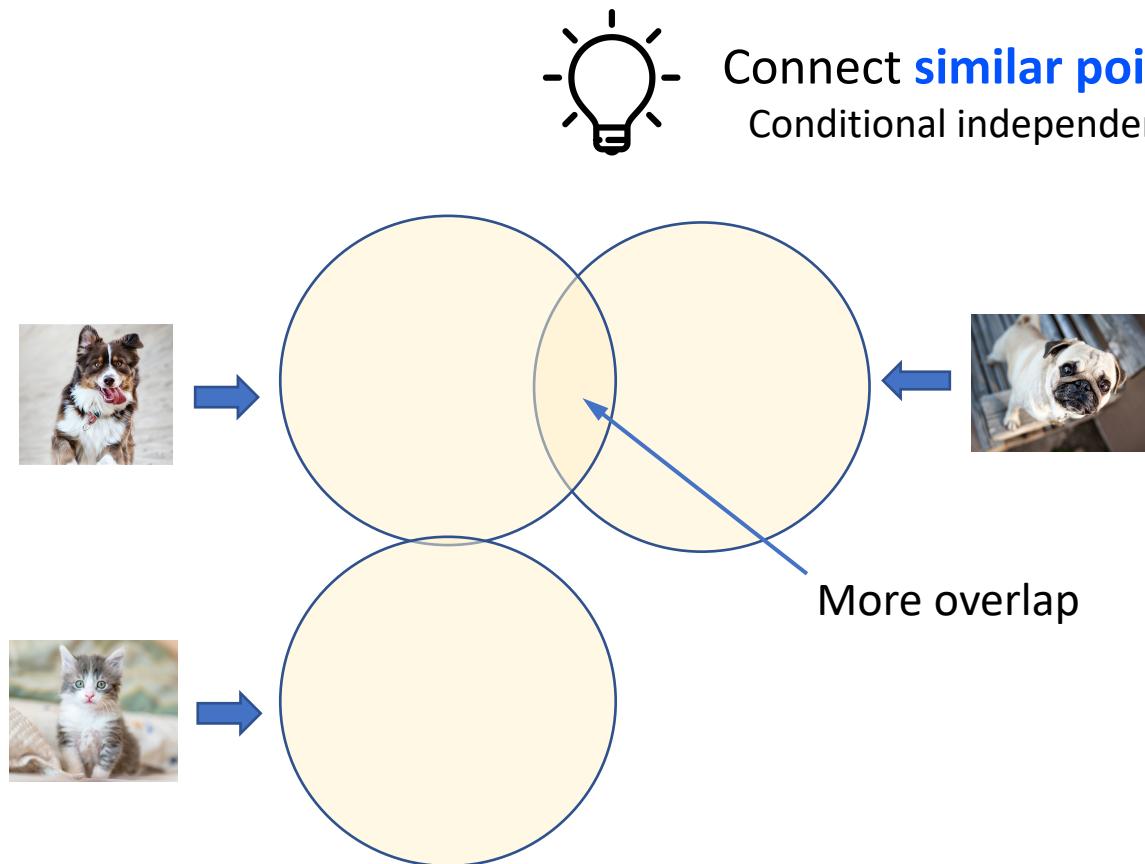
Conditional independence [AKKPS 19] is unrealistic for augmentations

Spectral CL [HWGM 21]

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Theory for contrastive learning



Connect **similar point** distributions to downstream classes

Conditional independence [AKKPS 19] is unrealistic for augmentations

Spectral CL [HWGM 21]

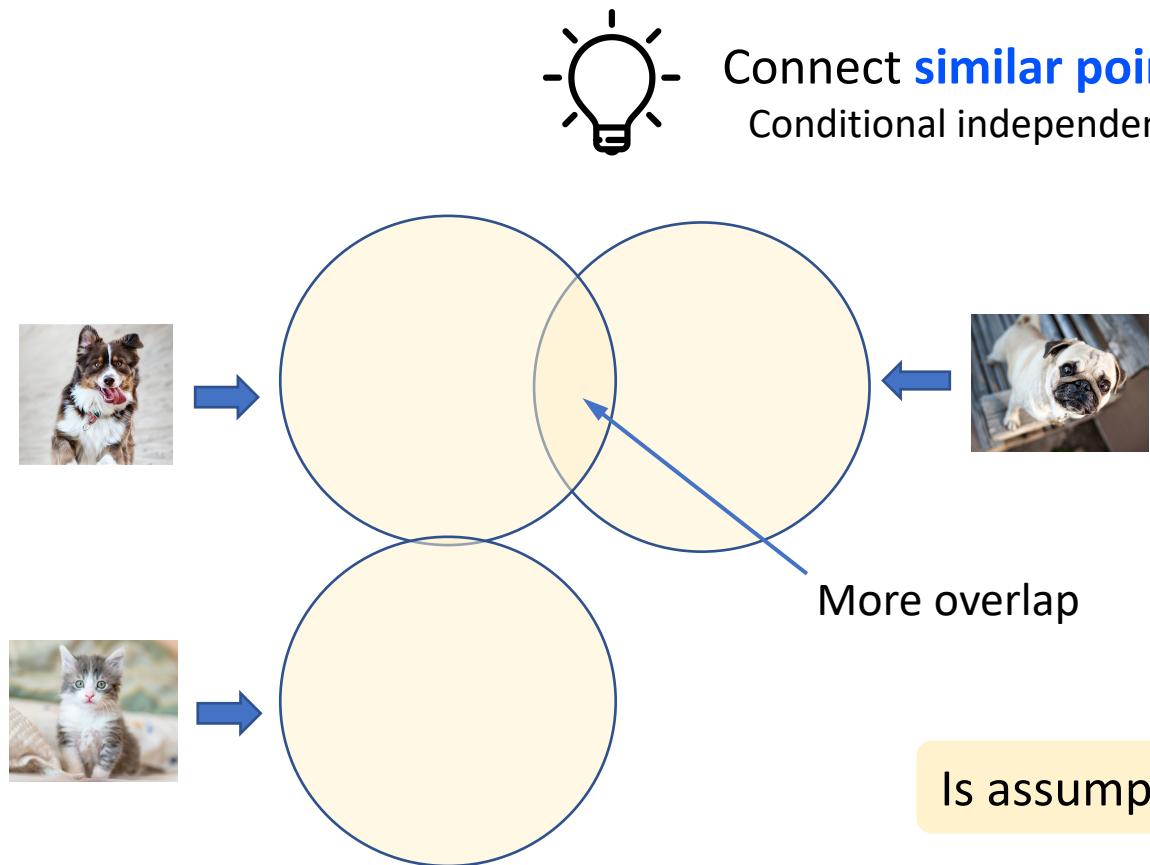
Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Treats f as “black-box”

Minimize $L_{contrast}$ any way possible

Theory for contrastive learning



Connect **similar point** distributions to downstream classes

Conditional independence [AKKPS 19] is unrealistic for augmentations

Spectral CL [HWGM 21]

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

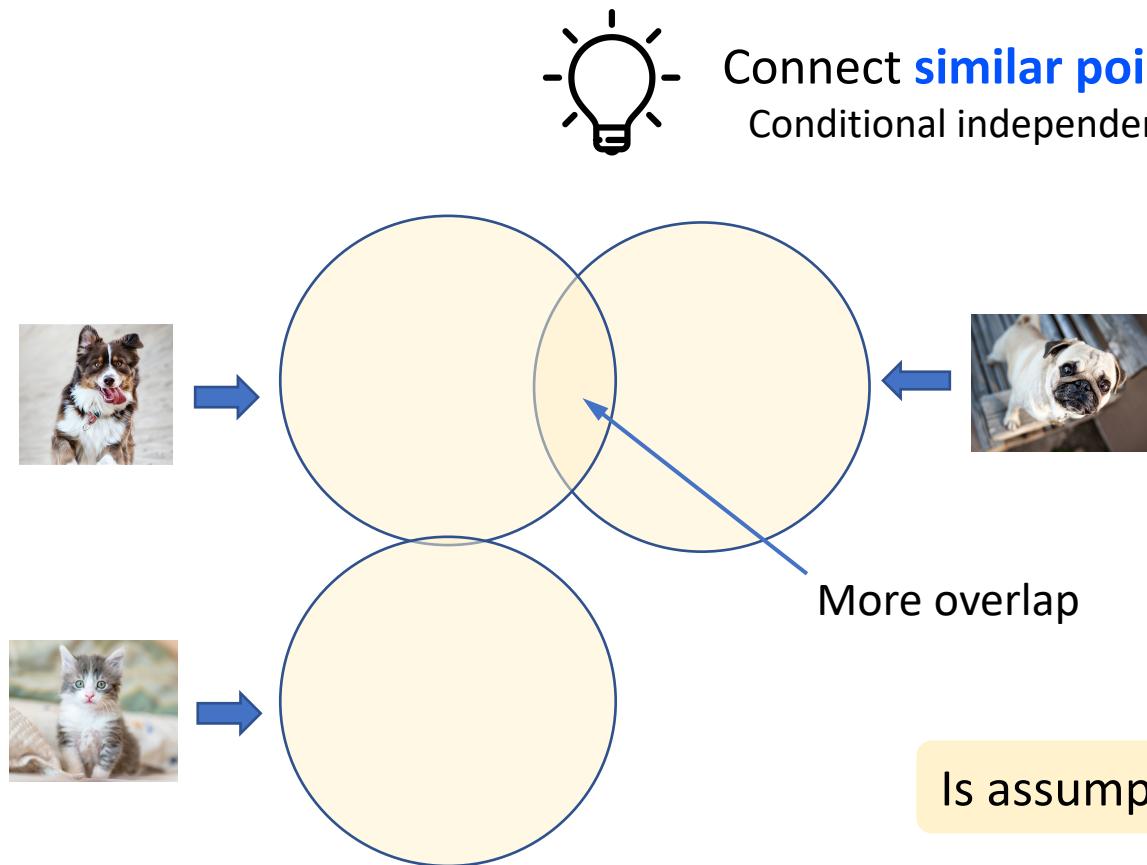
Treats f as “black-box”

Minimize $L_{contrast}$ any way possible

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Maybe not

Theory for contrastive learning



Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes!

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Maybe not

Spectral CL [HWGM 21]

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

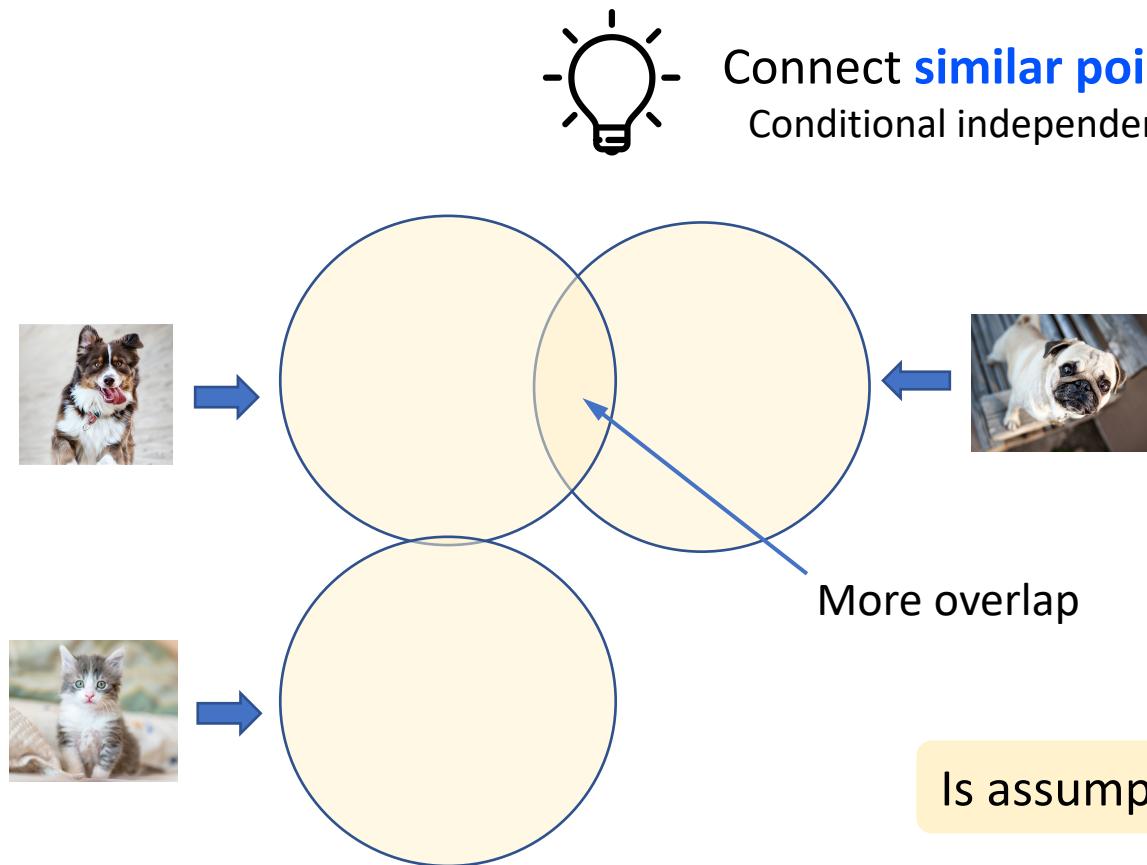
Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Treats f as “black-box”

Minimize $L_{contrast}$ any way possible

Connect **similar point** distributions to downstream classes
Conditional independence [AKKPS 19] is unrealistic for augmentations

Theory for contrastive learning



Connect **similar point** distributions to downstream classes
Conditional independence [AKKPS 19] is unrealistic for augmentations

Spectral CL [HWGM 21]

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Treats f as “black-box”

Minimize $L_{contrast}$ any way possible

Questions

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

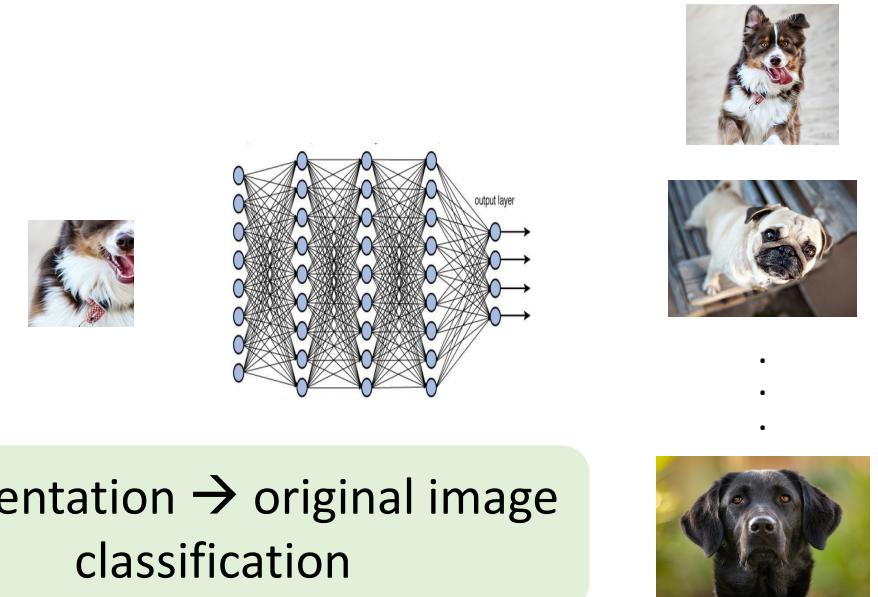
Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Is there overlap?

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?



Augmentation → original image classification

99.6% Accuracy on 5000-way classification!

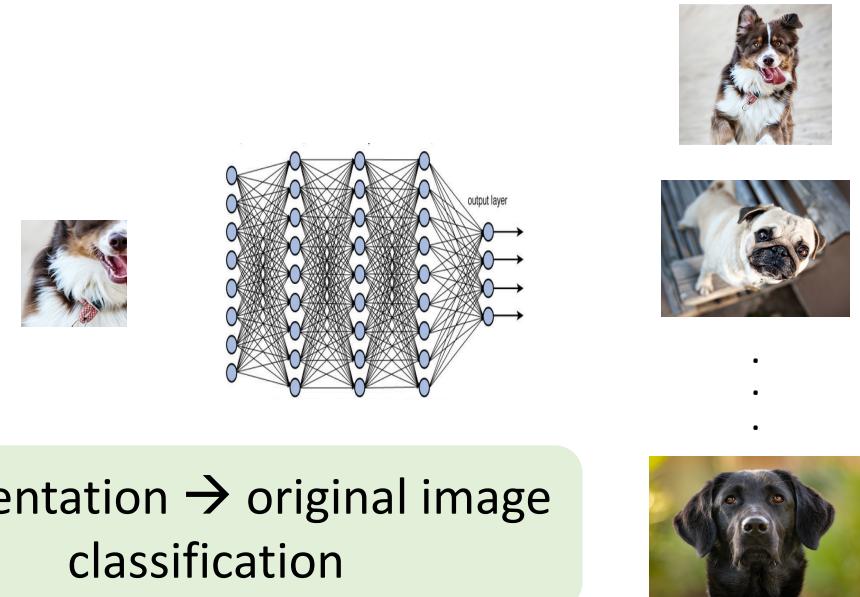
Is there overlap?

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)



Augmentation → original image
classification

99.6% Accuracy on 5000-way classification!

Contrastive learning without overlap

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Contrastive learning without overlap

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

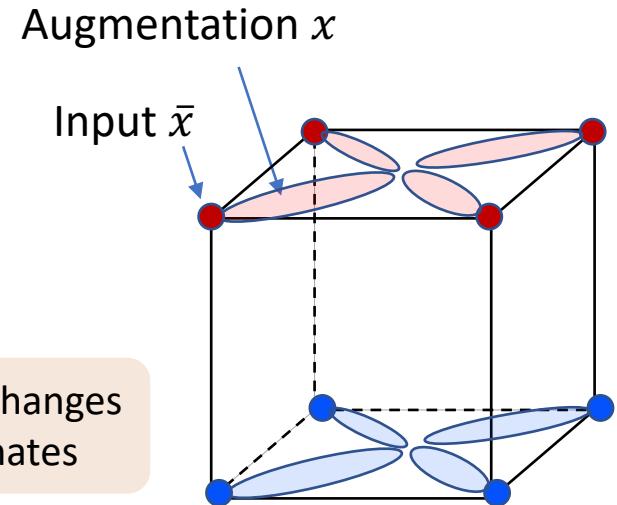
Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Label depends
on this coordinate

Augmentation changes
these coordinates



Contrastive learning without overlap

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

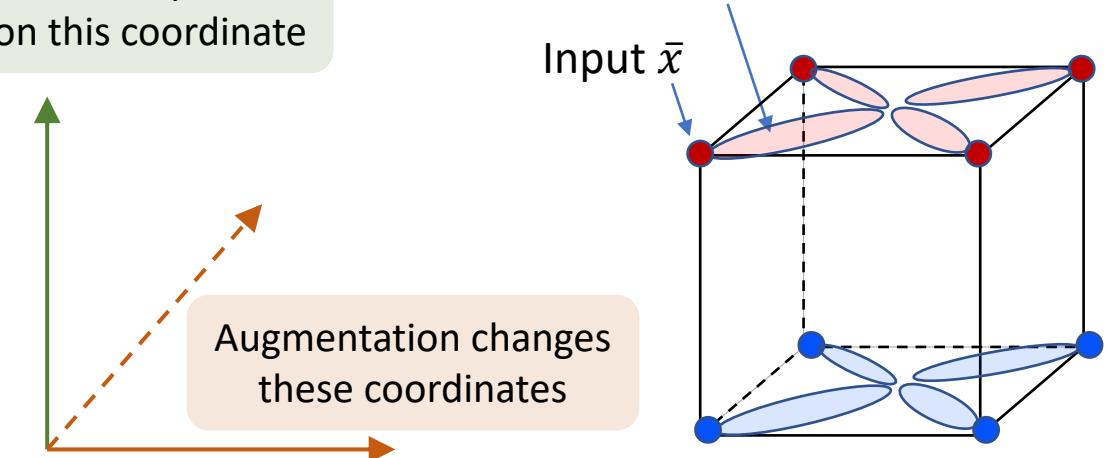
Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Label depends
on this coordinate

Augmentation changes
these coordinates

Augmentation x

Input \bar{x}



Representation	$L_{cont}(f)$	Acc (%)
Linear	5.13	99.5
MLP + Adam		74.1
MLP + Adam + wd	5.04	89.5
$\exists f$ (spurious)	4.94	50

Contrastive learning without overlap

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

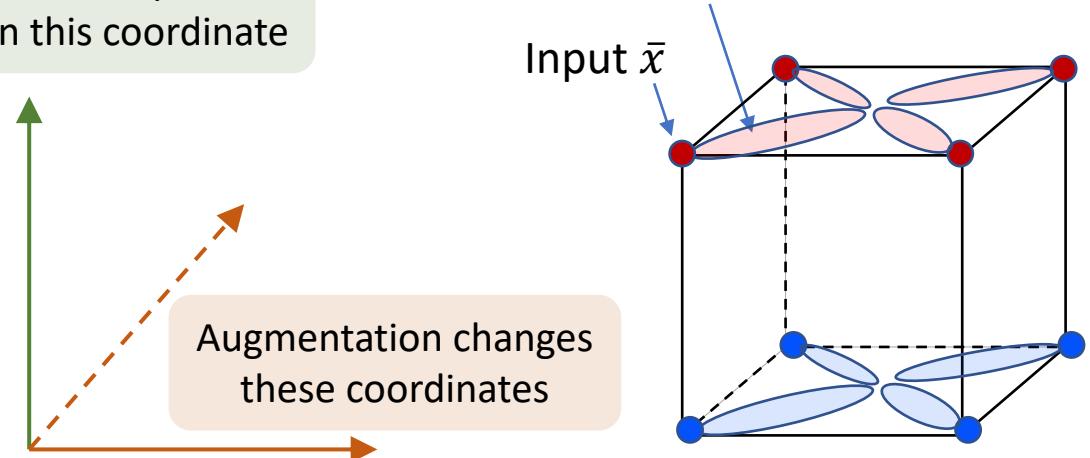
Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Label depends
on this coordinate

Augmentation changes
these coordinates

Augmentation x

Input \bar{x}



Representation	$L_{cont}(f)$	Acc (%)
Linear	5.13	99.5
MLP + Adam		74.1
MLP + Adam + wd	5.04	89.5
$\exists f$ (spurious)	4.94	50

Lower bound

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Lower bound

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Lower bound (general)

Theorem: If **augmentations do not overlap**, then any function class agnostic guarantee for contrastive learning will be vacuous.

Spurious minimizers of L_{contrast} can be constructed

Upper bound

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Can inductive bias *sensitive* analysis explain this success?

Lower bound (general)

Theorem: If **augmentations do not overlap**, then any function class agnostic guarantee for contrastive learning will be vacuous.

Spurious minimizers of L_{contrast} can be constructed

Upper bound

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Can inductive bias *sensitive* analysis explain this success?

Yes! For linear representation class

Lower bound (general)

Theorem: If **augmentations do not overlap**, then any function class agnostic guarantee for contrastive learning will be vacuous.

Spurious minimizers of L_{contrast} can be constructed

Upper bound

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Can inductive bias *sensitive* analysis explain this success?

Yes! For linear representation class

Lower bound (general)

Theorem: If **augmentations do not overlap**, then any function class agnostic guarantee for contrastive learning will be vacuous.

Spurious minimizers of L_{contrast} can be constructed

Function class sensitive guarantees

Theorem: For a linear representation function class, i.e. $\mathcal{F} = \{f(x) = W\phi(x)\}$, we have

$$L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a(\mathcal{F}) L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b(\mathcal{F}) \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}$$

Only need overlap in the view of \mathcal{F}

Inductive biases in practice

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{classify}(f) \leq a L_{contrast}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Can inductive bias *sensitive* analysis explain this success?

Yes! For linear representation class

Effect of inductive biases observable in practice

Inductive biases in practice

Assumption: Augmentation overlap within class

Guarantees: $L_{\text{classify}}(f) \leq a L_{\text{contrast}}(f) + b, \forall f$

Is assumption satisfied in practice?

Not in the train set. Overlap in population? (still open)

Can contrastive learning work without overlap?

Yes! For the "right" function class but not all

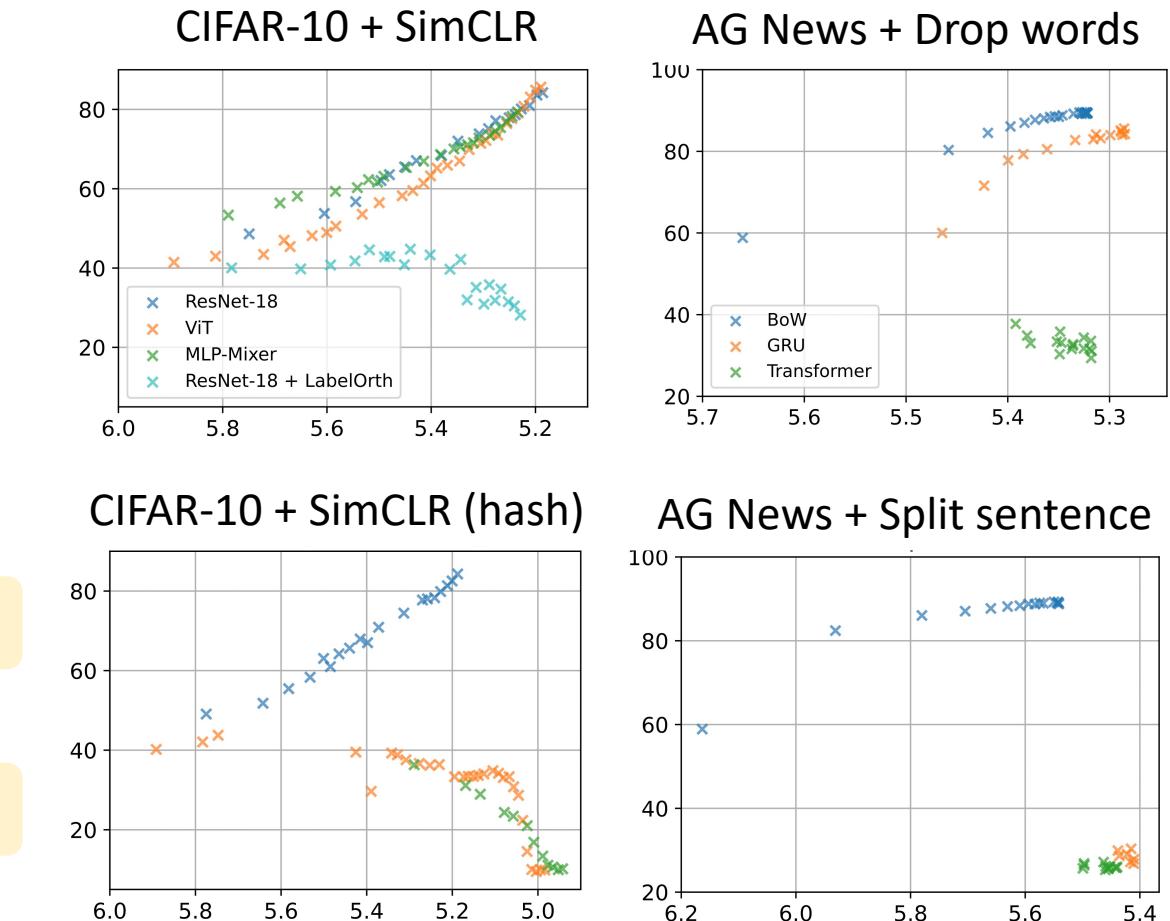
Can inductive bias *agnostic* analysis explain this success?

Provably no!

Can inductive bias *sensitive* analysis explain this success?

Yes! For linear representation class

Effect of inductive biases observable in practice



For the same augmentation some function classes/algorithms transfer well but others fail miserably

