

Minimum Volume Conformal Sets for Multivariate Regression

Check the paper :



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Abstract

Goal: Multivariate prediction sets with target coverage that adapt to the output geometry in multivariate regression.

Innovation: Novel volume-minimizing loss and data-driven nonconformity scores, adaptive to both covariates and residuals.

Minimum volume covering set

Initial problem (MVCS)

- Given : Set of n points $(y_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ in \mathbb{R}^k .
- A set : $\mathbb{B}(p, M, \mu) := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid \|M(y - \mu)\|_p \leq 1\}$.
- Goal : Find the smallest set that contains $n - r + 1$ of them.
- Problem :

$$\min \text{Vol}(\mathbb{B}(p, M, \mu))$$

$$\text{s.t. } M \geq 0, \mu \in \mathbb{R}^k, p > 0,$$

$$\text{Card} \left\{ i \in [n] \mid \|M(y_i - \mu)\|_p \leq 1 \right\} \geq n - r + 1.$$

Combinatorial problem

NP-hard

Reformulation (exact)

$$\min -\log \det(\Lambda) + \sigma_r \left\{ \|\Lambda y_i + \eta\|_p \right\} + \log \lambda(B_p(1))$$

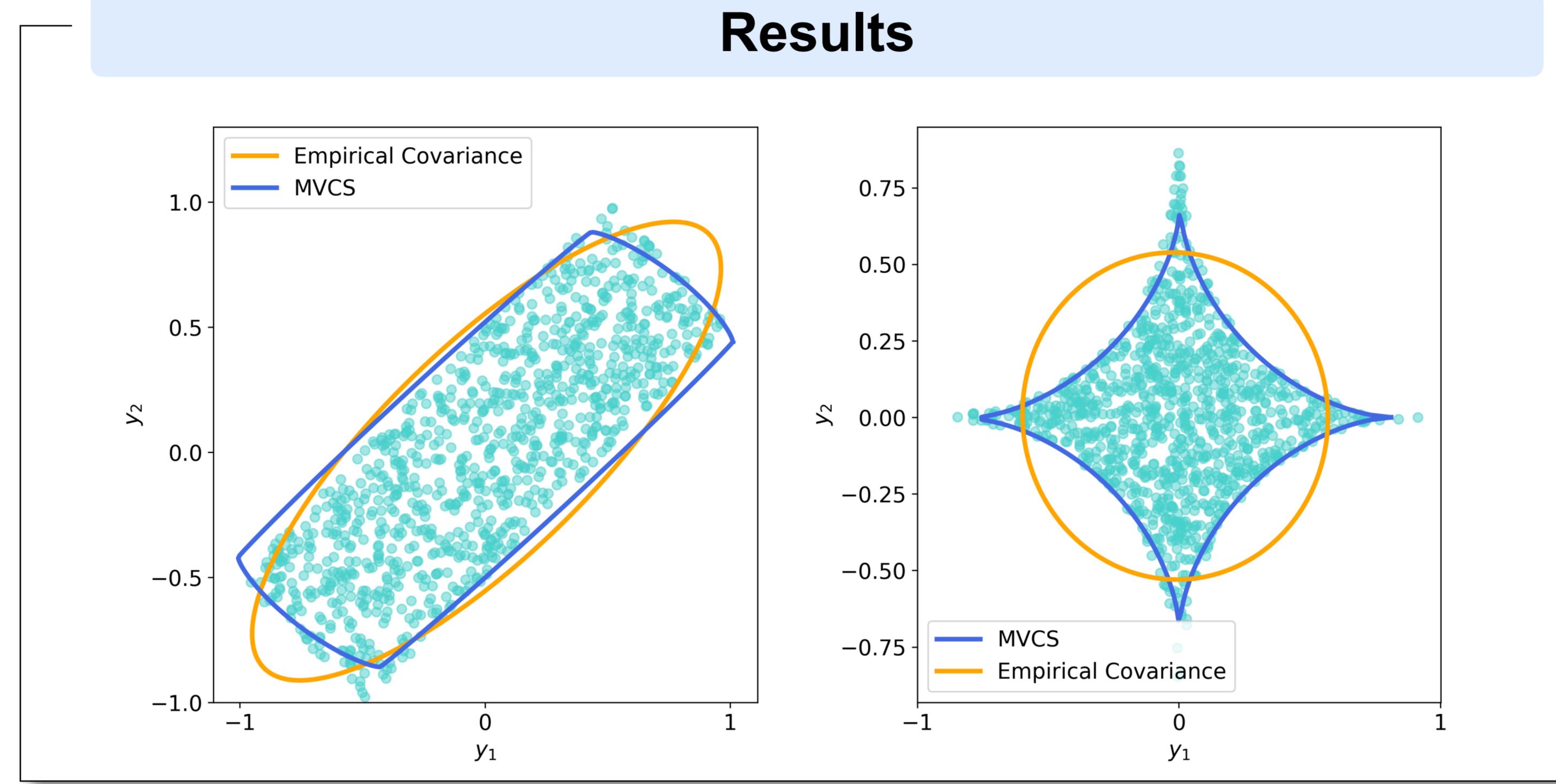
$$\text{s.t. } \Lambda \geq 0, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^k, p > 0,$$

Where $\sigma_r\{a_i\}$ is the r -th largest element of a set $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^n$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

We can :

Use first-order optimization,
Write in a difference of convex,
Derive a convex relaxation.

(But still NP-hard so no convergence guarantees).



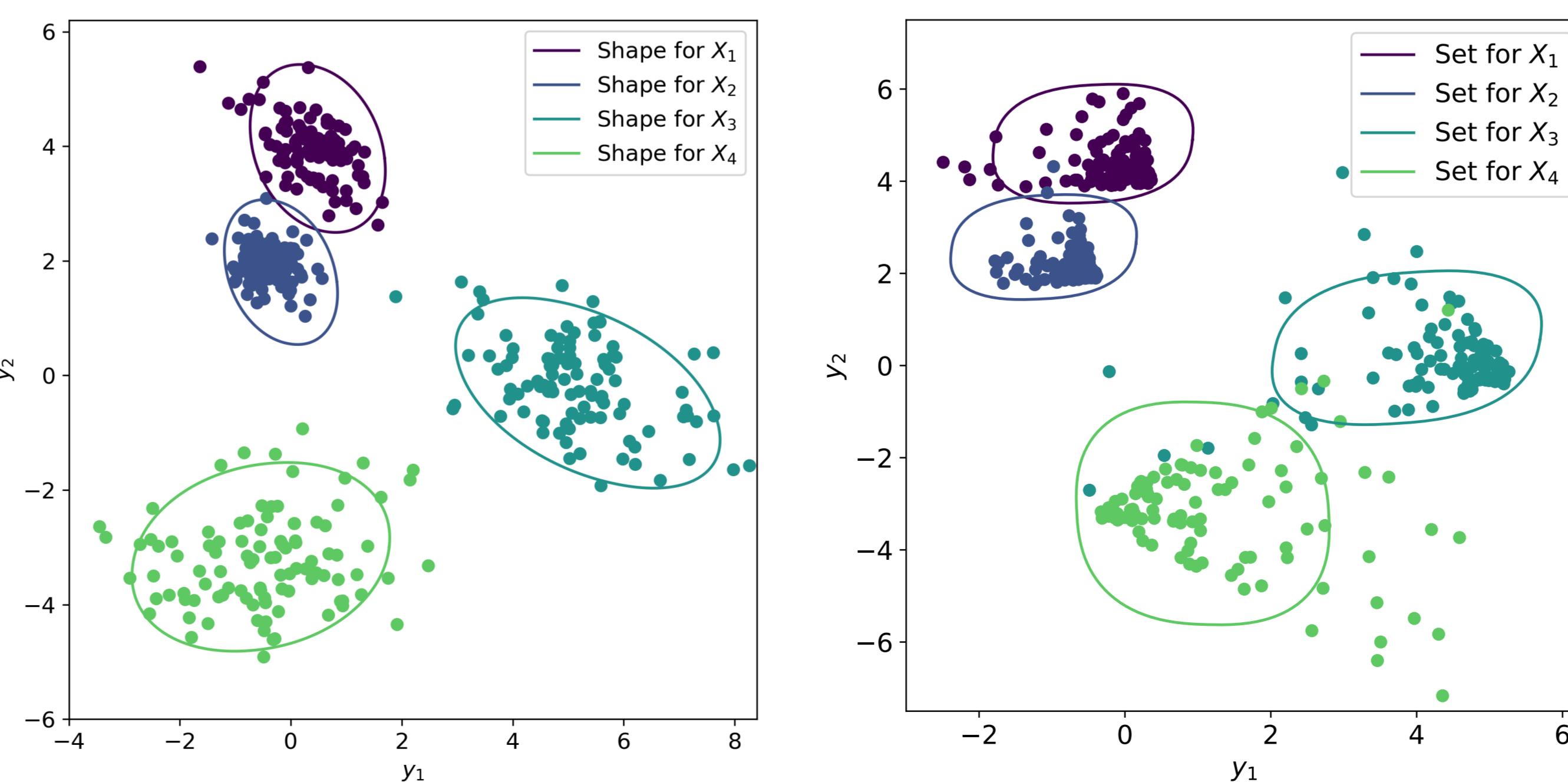
Get covariate-dependent sets

Probabilistic problem

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \mathbb{E} \left[\text{Vol}(\mathbb{B}(p, M_\phi(x), f_\theta(x))) \right] \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \text{Prob} \left\{ Y \in \mathbb{B}(p, M_\phi(x), f_\theta(x)) \right\} \geq 1 - \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Approximation with the training data

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \log \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\det(\Lambda_\phi(x_i))} \right) + k \log \sigma_r \left\{ \|\Lambda_\phi(x_i)(y_i - f_\theta(x_i))\|_p \right\} + \log \lambda(B_p(1)) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \Lambda_\phi(\cdot) \geq 0, p > 0, \theta \in \Theta. \end{aligned}$$



Conformalize the sets

Adaptive score function

- Score function : $S(X, Y) = \|M_\phi(X)(Y - f_\theta(X))\|_p$.
- Given : n samples i.i.d $(X_i, Y_i) \sim \mathbb{P} \rightarrow$ split in two
 - \mathcal{D}_1 training set with $\text{Card}(\mathcal{D}_1) = n_1$,
 - \mathcal{D}_2 calibration set with $\text{Card}(\mathcal{D}_2) = n_2$.
- $\hat{q}_\alpha = [(1 - \alpha)(n_2 + 1)]$ -smallest value of $S(X_i, Y_i)$, for $i \in [n_2]$.

(Proposition) Let (X_{n+1}, Y_{n+1}) be a test sample from \mathbb{P} , independent of the calibration samples :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob} \left\{ Y_{n+1} \in \mathbb{B} \left(p, \frac{M_\phi(X_{n+1})}{\hat{q}_\alpha}, f_\theta(X_{n+1}) \right) \middle| \{(X_i, Y_i)\}_{i \in \mathcal{D}_2} \right\} \\ \in \left[1 - \alpha, 1 - \alpha + \frac{1}{n_2 + 1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Results - (Volume^{1/d})

Dataset	Naïve QR	Emp. Cov.	Loc. Emp. Cov.	MVCS
Bias correction	1.29 ± 0.02	1.26 ± 0.03	1.45 ± 0.10	1.33 ± 0.24
CASP	1.40 ± 0.01	1.52 ± 0.02	1.44 ± 0.02	1.32 ± 0.02
Energy	1.28 ± 0.11	1.10 ± 0.16	1.10 ± 0.16	0.97 ± 0.13
House	1.37 ± 0.02	1.39 ± 0.02	1.38 ± 0.02	1.33 ± 0.02
rf1	0.43 ± 0.02	0.44 ± 0.02	0.64 ± 0.03	0.39 ± 0.05
rf2	0.61 ± 0.01	0.42 ± 0.02	0.44 ± 0.02	0.35 ± 0.01
scm1d	2.71 ± 0.09	1.74 ± 0.06	1.74 ± 0.06	1.47 ± 0.08
scm20d	3.45 ± 0.47	2.64 ± 0.49	2.64 ± 0.49	1.51 ± 0.03
Taxi	3.48 ± 0.02	3.42 ± 0.04	3.35 ± 0.03	3.18 ± 0.02