
Contextualized Machine Learning for Applied Data Science

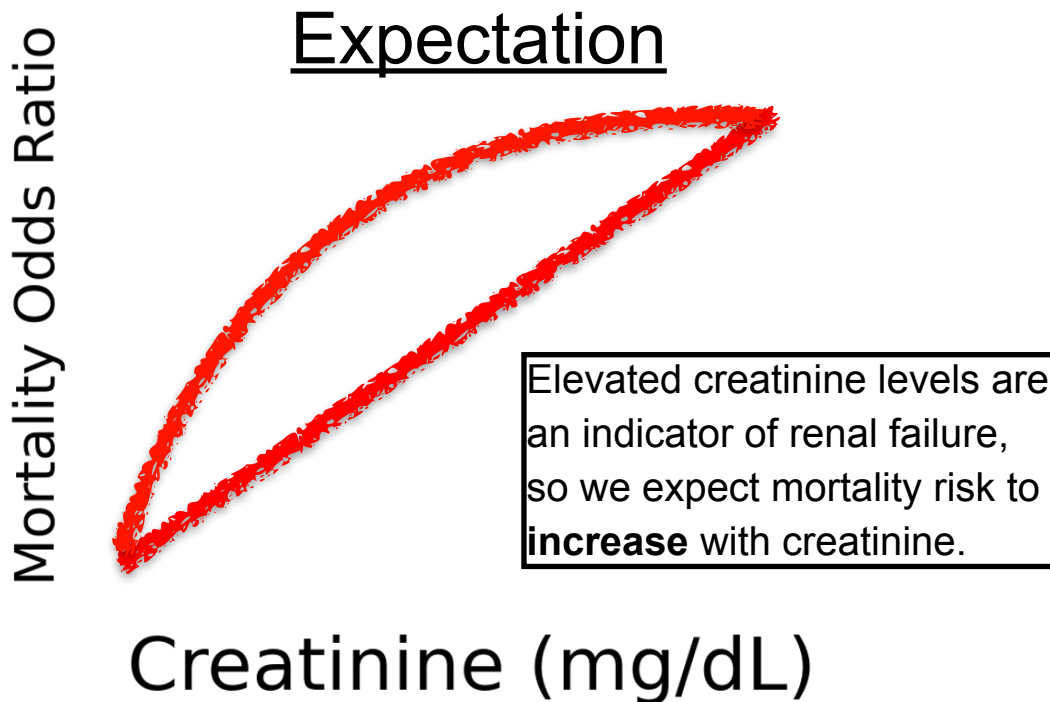
Feb 1, 2023
Accelerating Physics with ML

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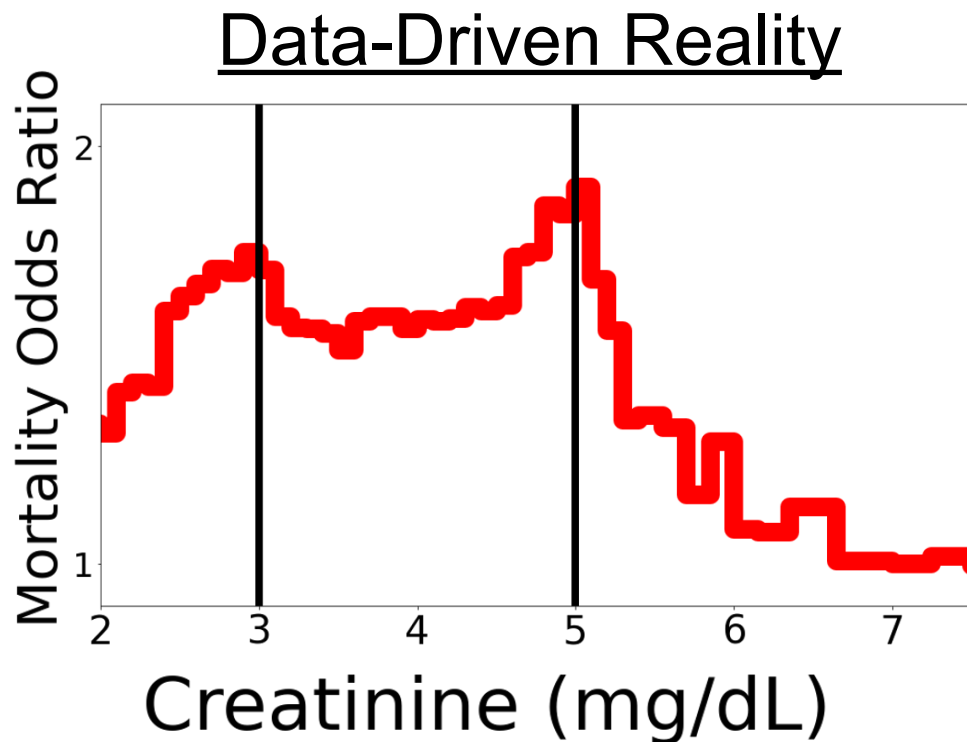
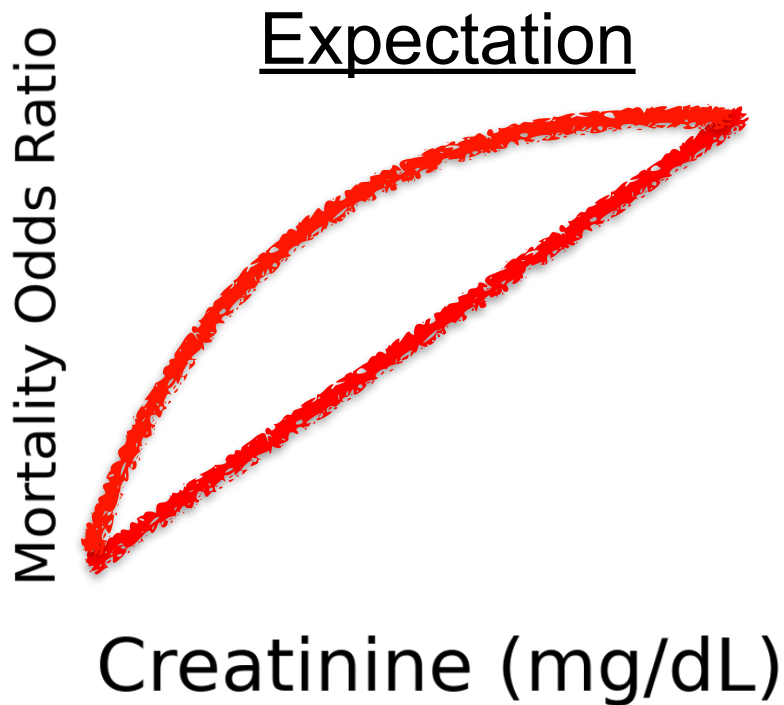
Challenges with Real-World Data

- Time-varying effects
 - Noise models change
- Distribution shifts (instrument / upstream model changes)
- Outliers / non-Gaussian glitches
- Model retraining - online?
- Interpretability - What are we really learning?

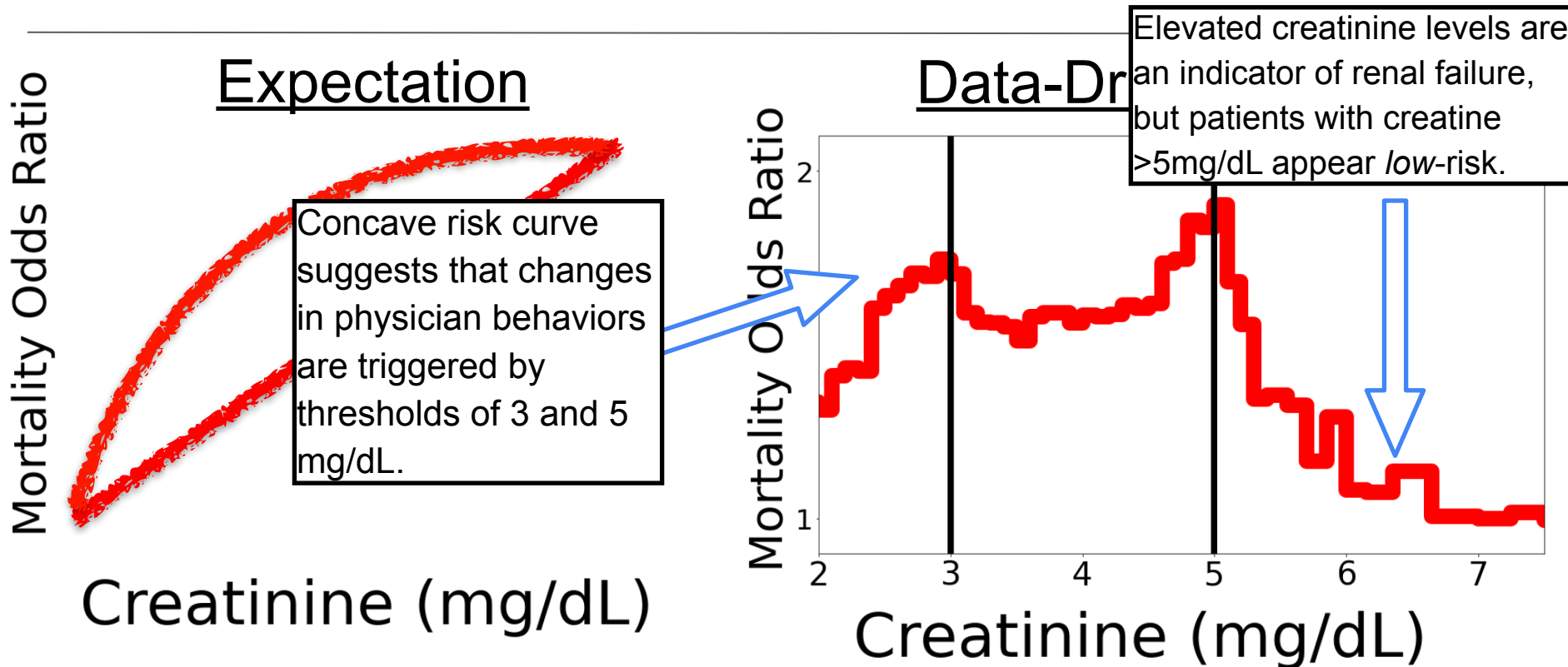
Observational data don't always match our expectations



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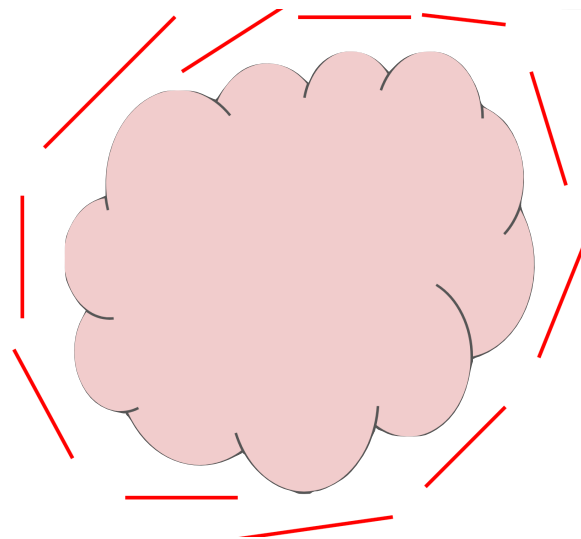


Observational data don't always match our expectations



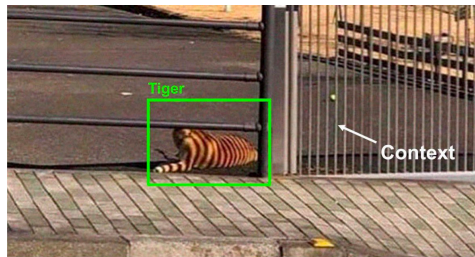
One Solution: Locally-Interpretable Models

- Local models can be both interpretable and accurate
- Universal approximators

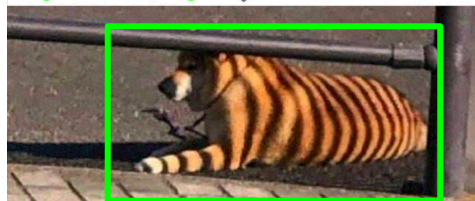


Local models: 3 Philosophies

1 Local models are **incorrect**, obscured by context factors

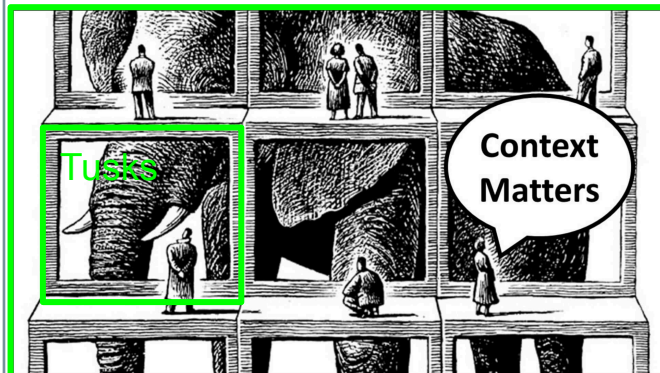


Tiger or Dog? ↓



Solution: Subtract influence of unseen context factors to estimate universal effects

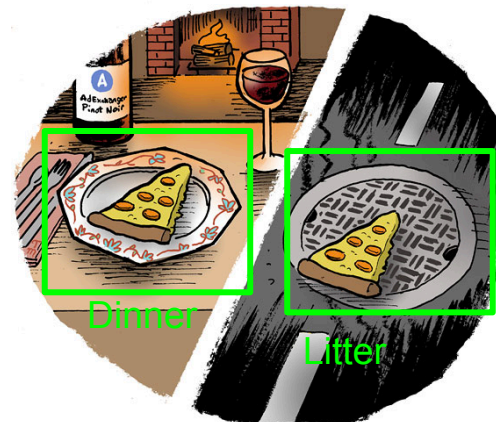
2 Local models are **context-specific views** of a universal phenomena



Elephant

Solution: Context-specific models
→ reconstruct global model

3 Local models are accurate views of **context-specific phenomena**



Solution: Context-specific models
→ context-specific effects



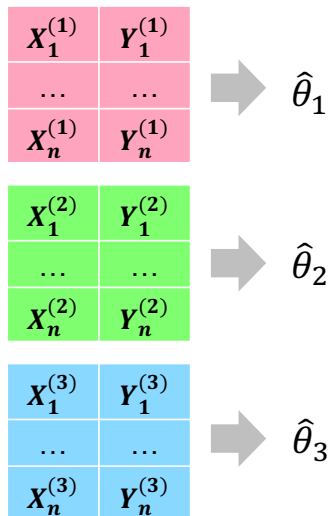
Contextualized
Heterogeneous Modeling Toolbox

Our Solution: Contextualized Machine Learning

Contextualized Machine Learning

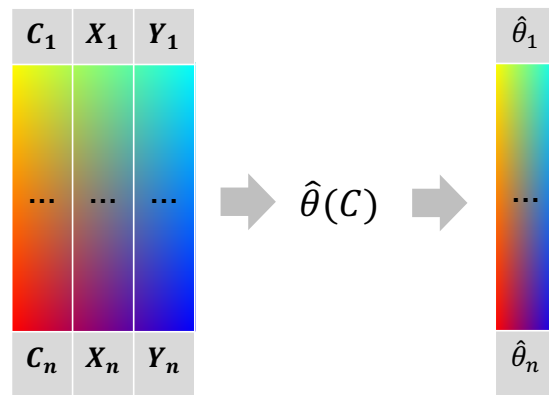
Cohort Modeling

statistics of discrete partitions

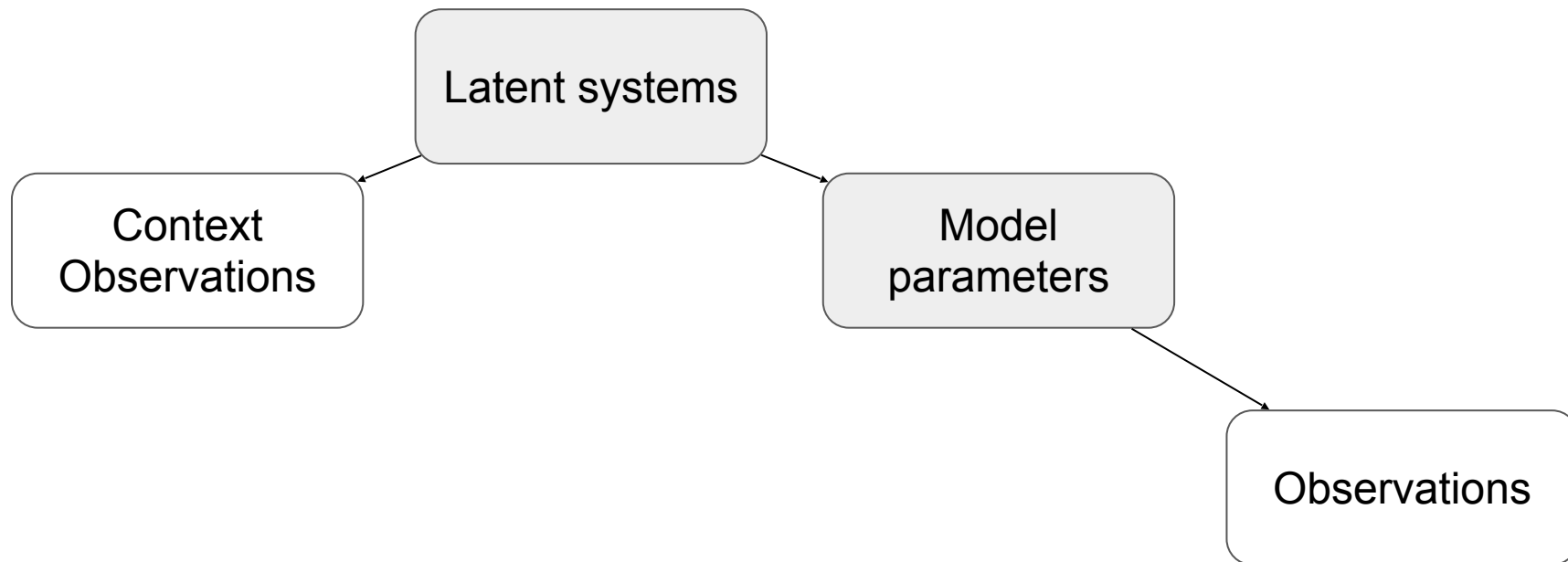


Contextualized Modeling

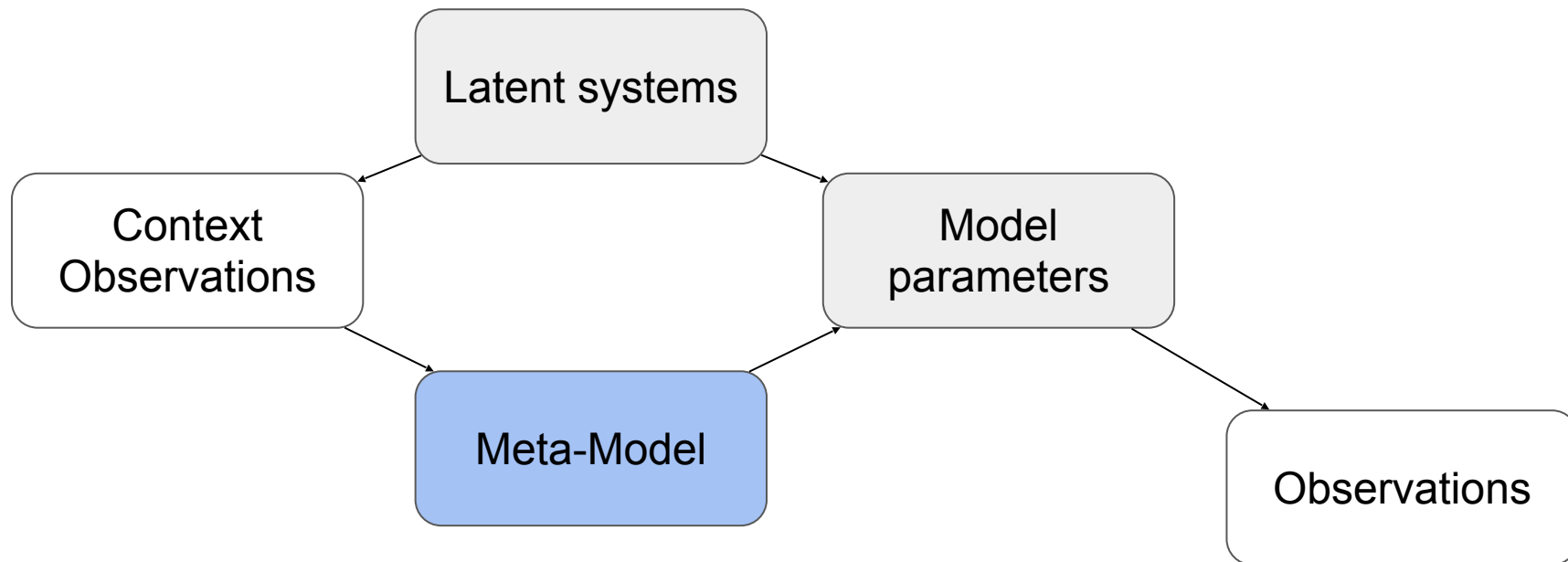
parameters as functions of context



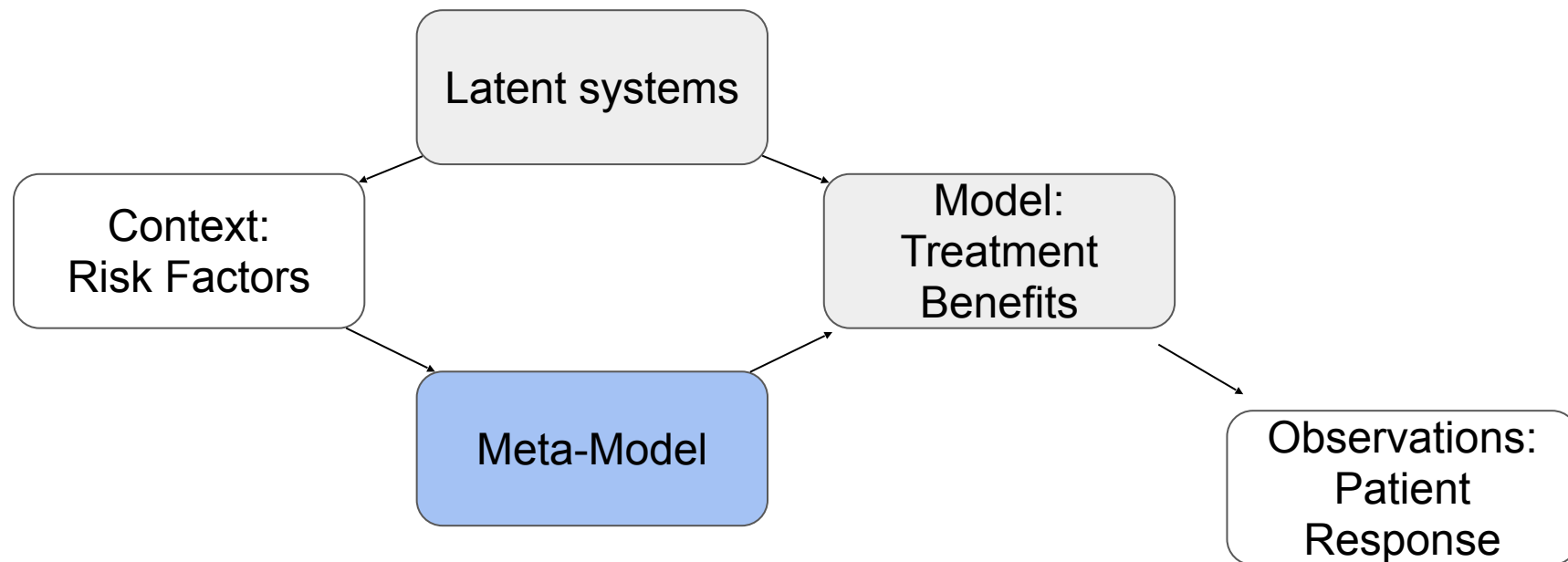
Contextualized Machine Learning



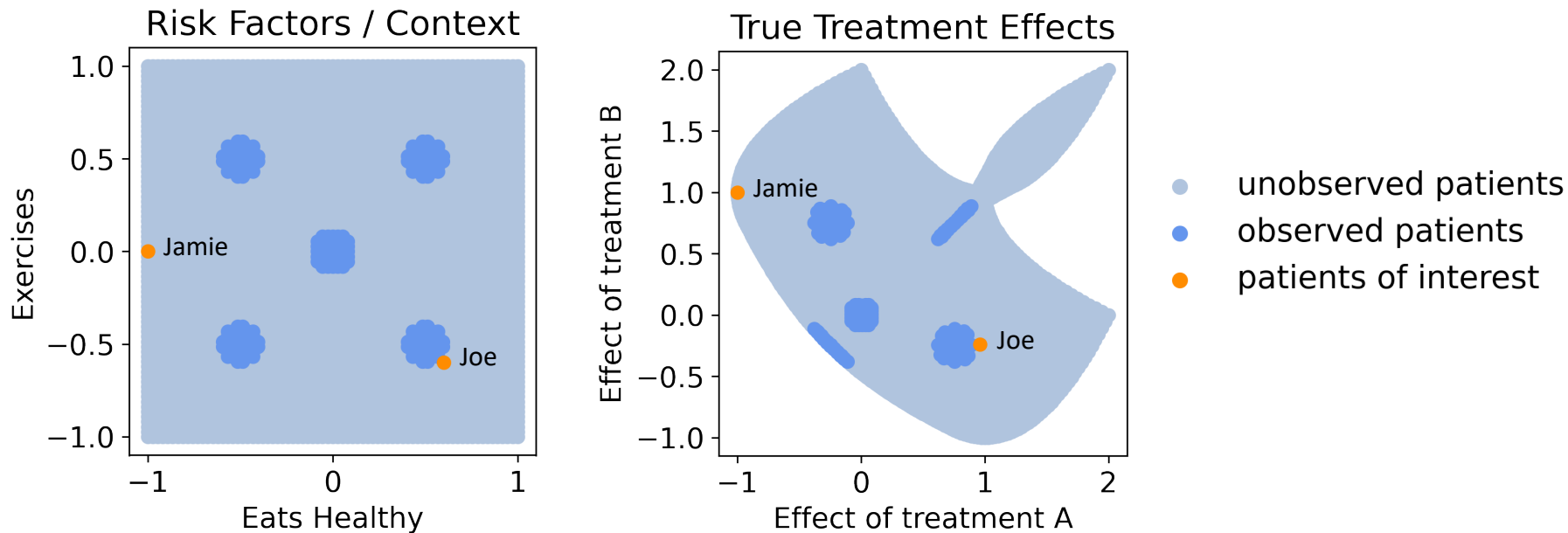
Contextualized Machine Learning



Toy Example: Heterogeneous Treatment Effects

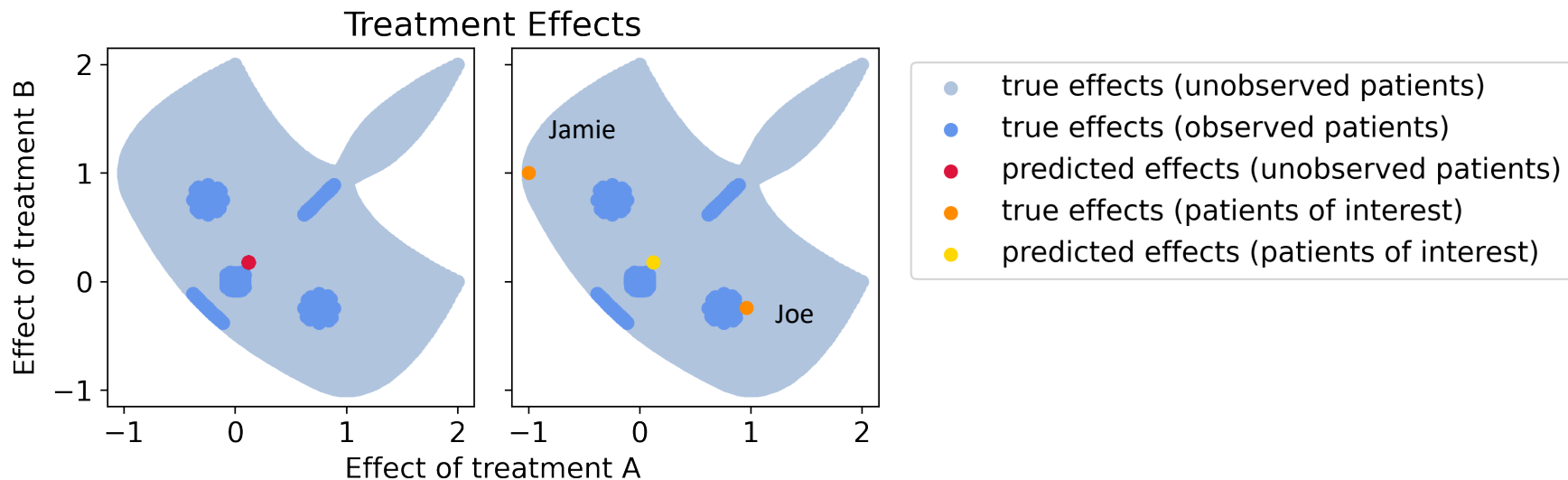


Toy Example: Heterogeneous Treatment Effects



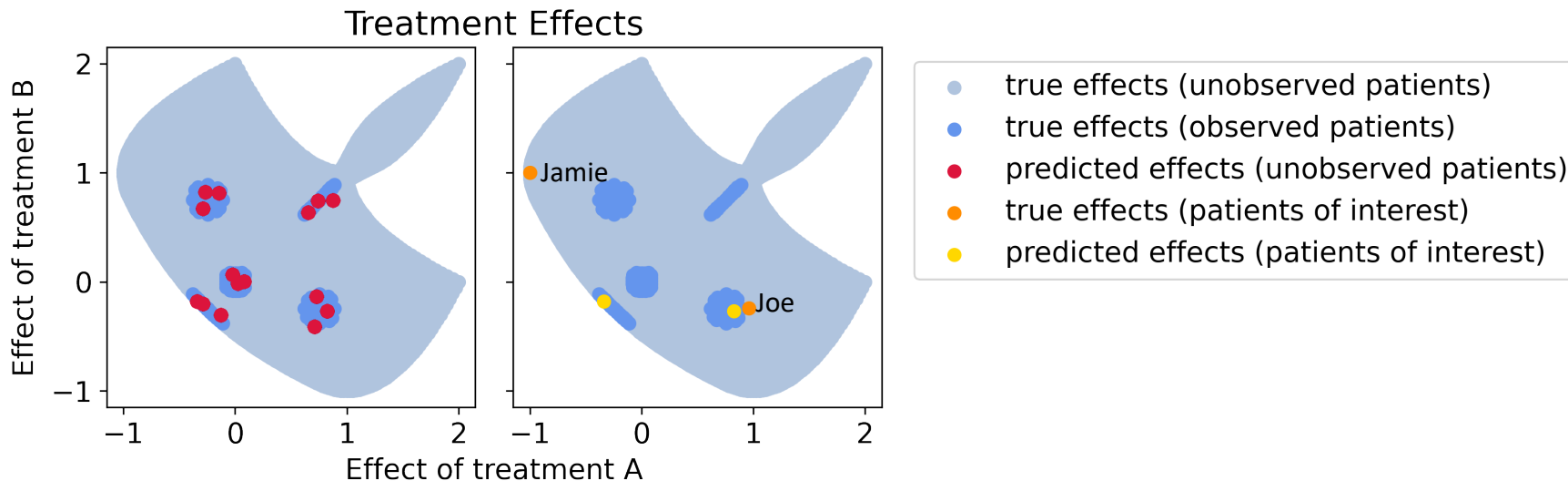
Population Model: No Heterogeneity

Learn a single (population) model by solving $Y = X\hat{\beta} + \hat{\mu}$



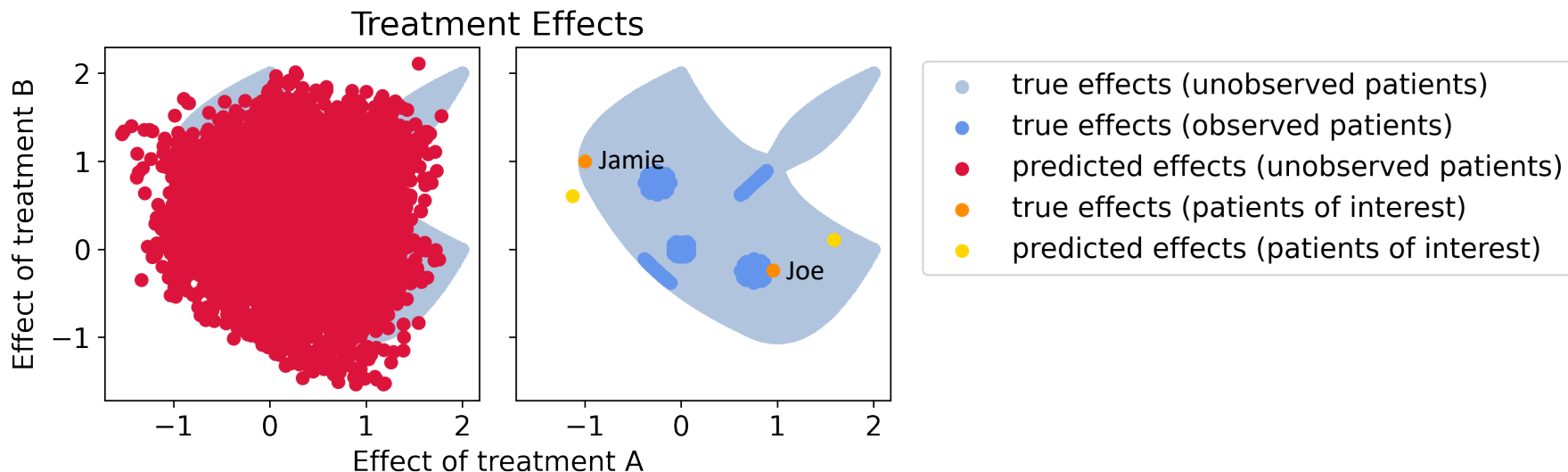
Cluster-Based Models: Limited Heterogeneity

Cluster C , then for each cluster solve $Y_c = X_c \hat{\beta}_c + \hat{\mu}_c$



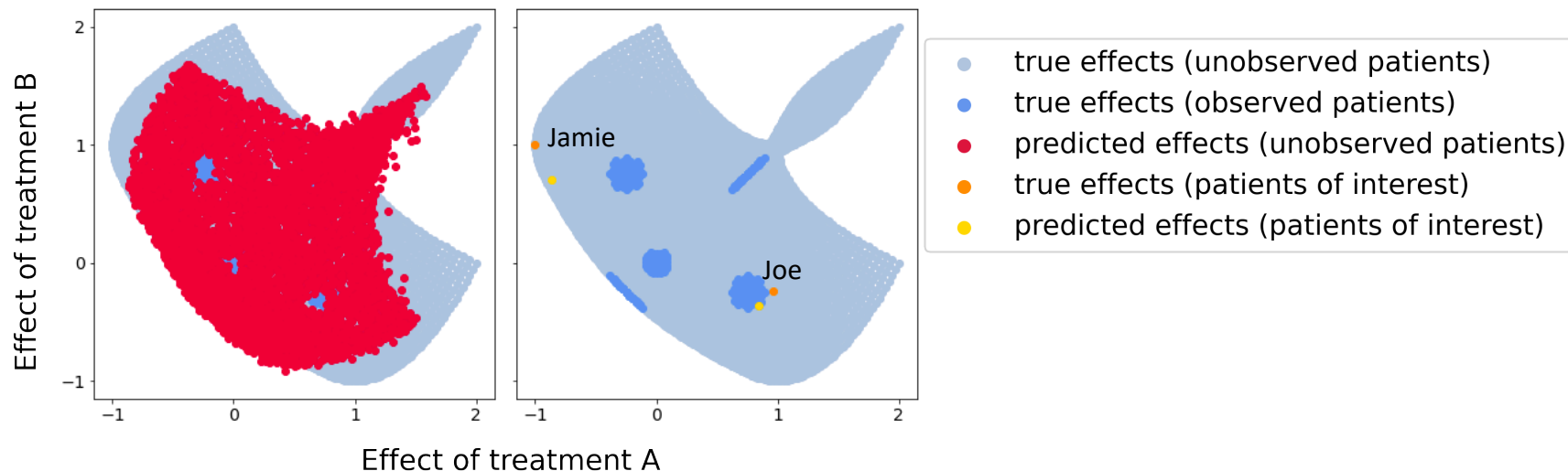
Implicit Models: Unorganized

$$Y = \Phi(C, X) \rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial X}$$



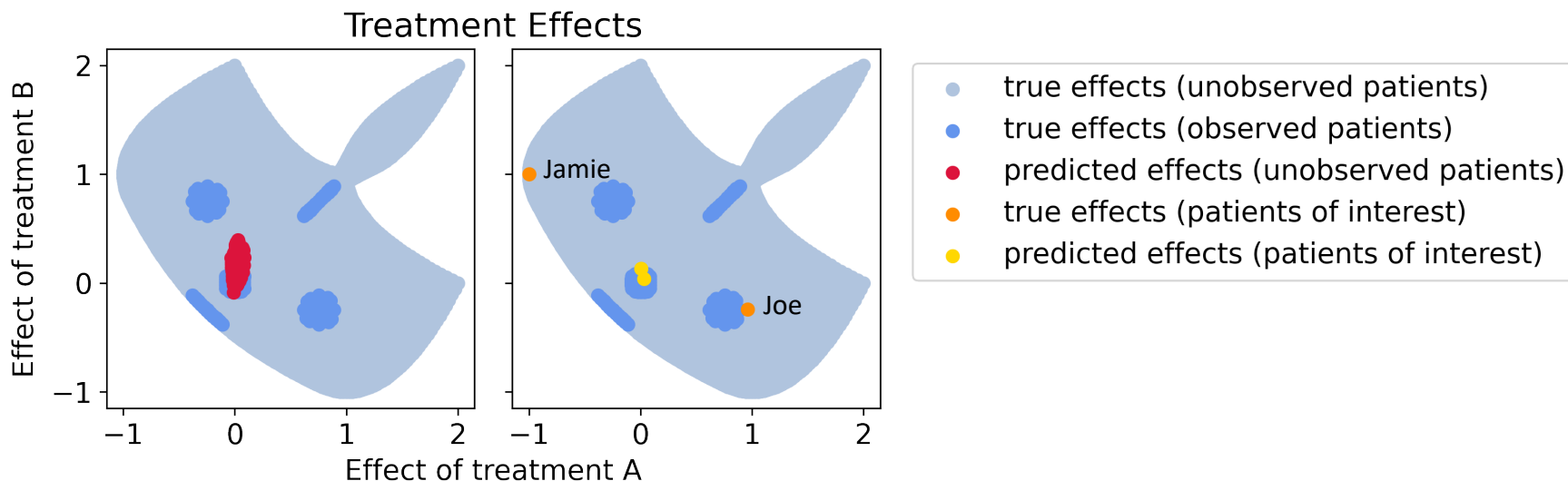
Contextualized Models: Generalizability by Learning Latent Structure

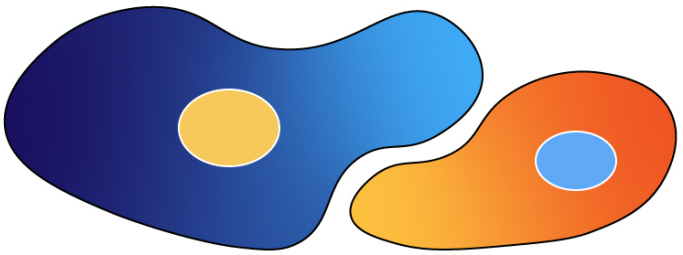
$$Y = X \beta_{\Phi}(C, \epsilon) + \mu_{\Phi}(C, \epsilon)$$



In the worst case, context encoders recapitulate the population model

$$Y = X \beta_{\Phi}(\epsilon) + \mu_{\Phi}(\epsilon) \rightarrow Y = X \hat{\beta} + \hat{\mu}$$





contextualized.ml

```
pip install contextualized-ml
```

Contextualized

Heterogeneous Modeling Toolbox

```
from contextualized.easy import ContextualizedRegressor
model = ContextualizedRegressor()
model.fit(C, X, Y)
```



How to: Contextualizing Models with Deep Learning

1. Define a differentiable objective for your **model** of interest

$$\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \operatorname{loss}(X, \theta)$$

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$$

2. Replace model parameters with a differentiable **context encoder**

$$\hat{\Phi} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\Phi} \sum_i^n \operatorname{loss}(X_i, \Phi(C_i))$$
$$[\hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_n] = \hat{\Phi}(C)$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times c}$$

$$\Phi(c): \mathbb{R}^c \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{|\theta|}$$

3. (Optional) Re-parameterize the **context encoder** to **reduce the model solution space**

$$\Phi(c; \phi, A) := \sum_{k=1}^K \phi(c)_k A_k$$

$$K \ll |\theta|$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times |\theta|}$$

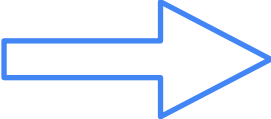
$$\hat{\phi}, \hat{A} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\phi, A} \sum_i^n \operatorname{loss}(X_i, \Phi(C_i; \phi, A))$$
$$\phi(c): \mathbb{R}^c \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$$

4. Learn with your favorite auto-differentiation library

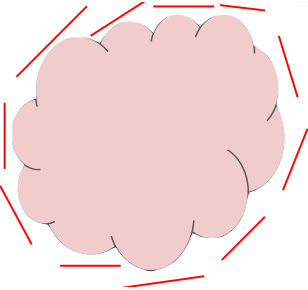
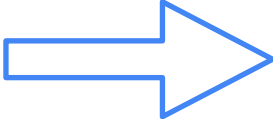
Contextual Meta-Models Generate Interpretable Local Models



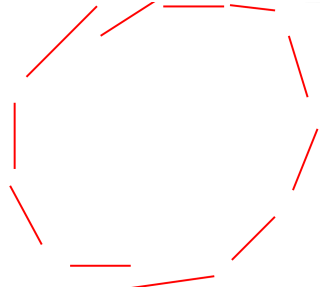
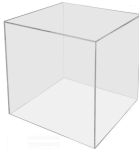
Fit black-box model



Explain black-box model



Fit meta-model to predict contextualized local models



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Artificial Intelligence Lab



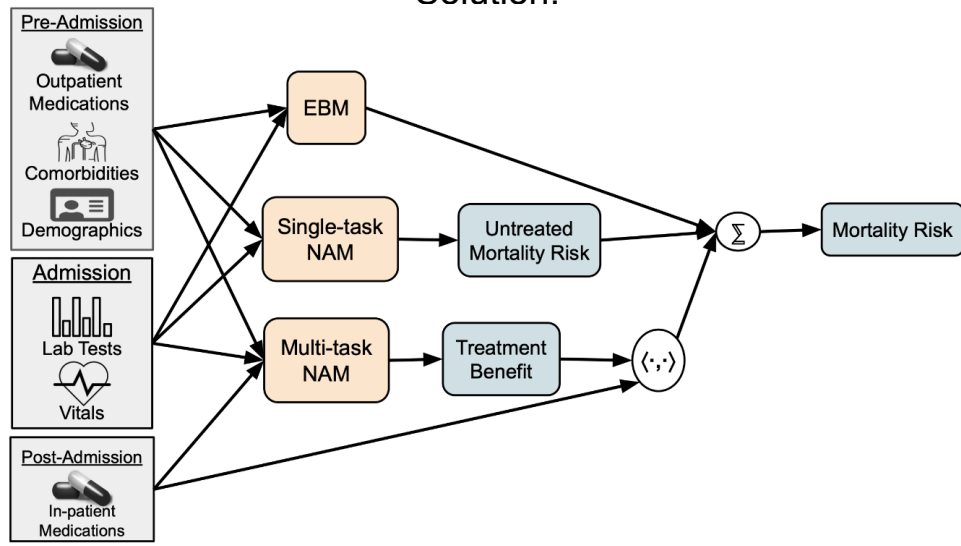
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Vignettes of Contextualized Machine Learning

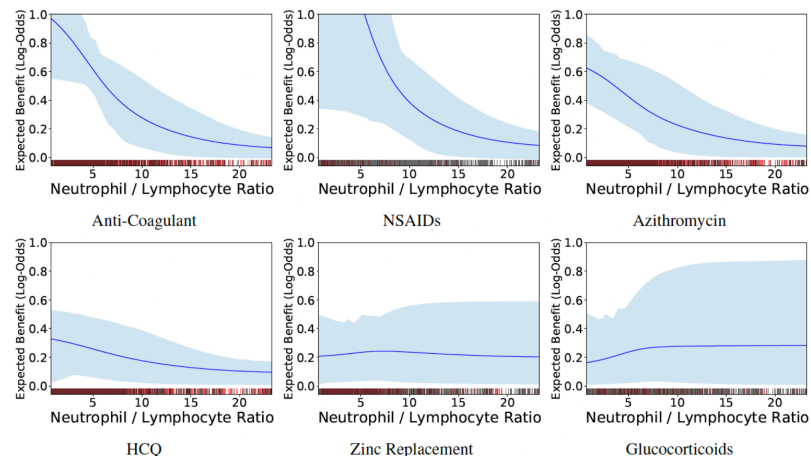
Contextualized Treatment Benefits in Covid-19

Tree-based EBMs are **great** at modeling healthcare data, but not differentiable. Can we combine EBM benefits with contextualized treatment estimation?

Solution:



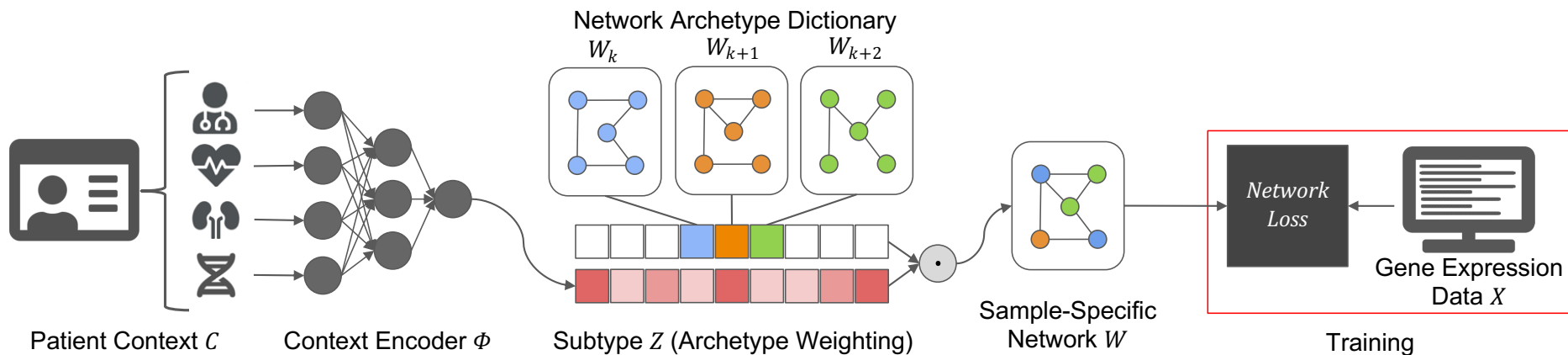
Reveals that treatment effectiveness changes based on inflammation and thrombosis factors:



[\[Lengerich JBI 2022\]](#)

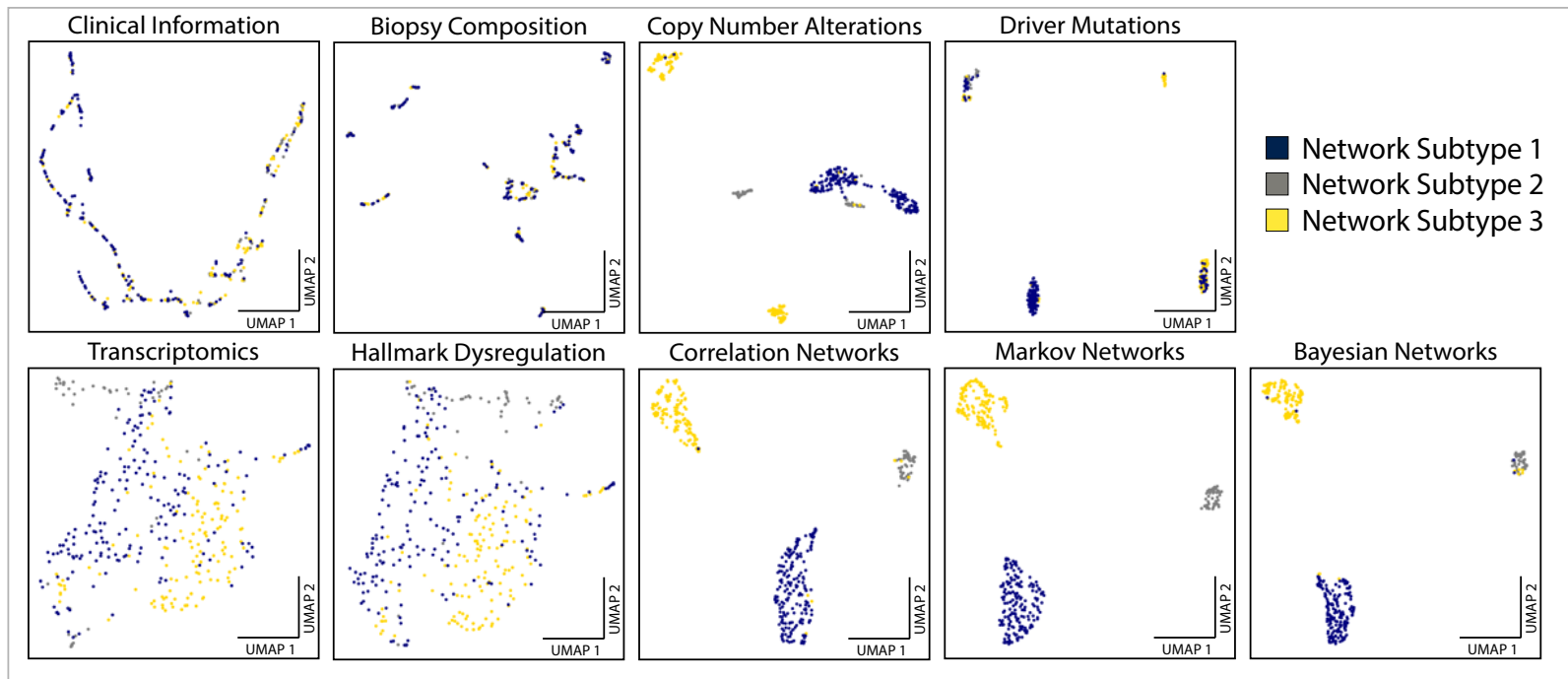
Contextualized Gene Regulatory Networks

Learning Sample-Specific Contextualized Graphical Models

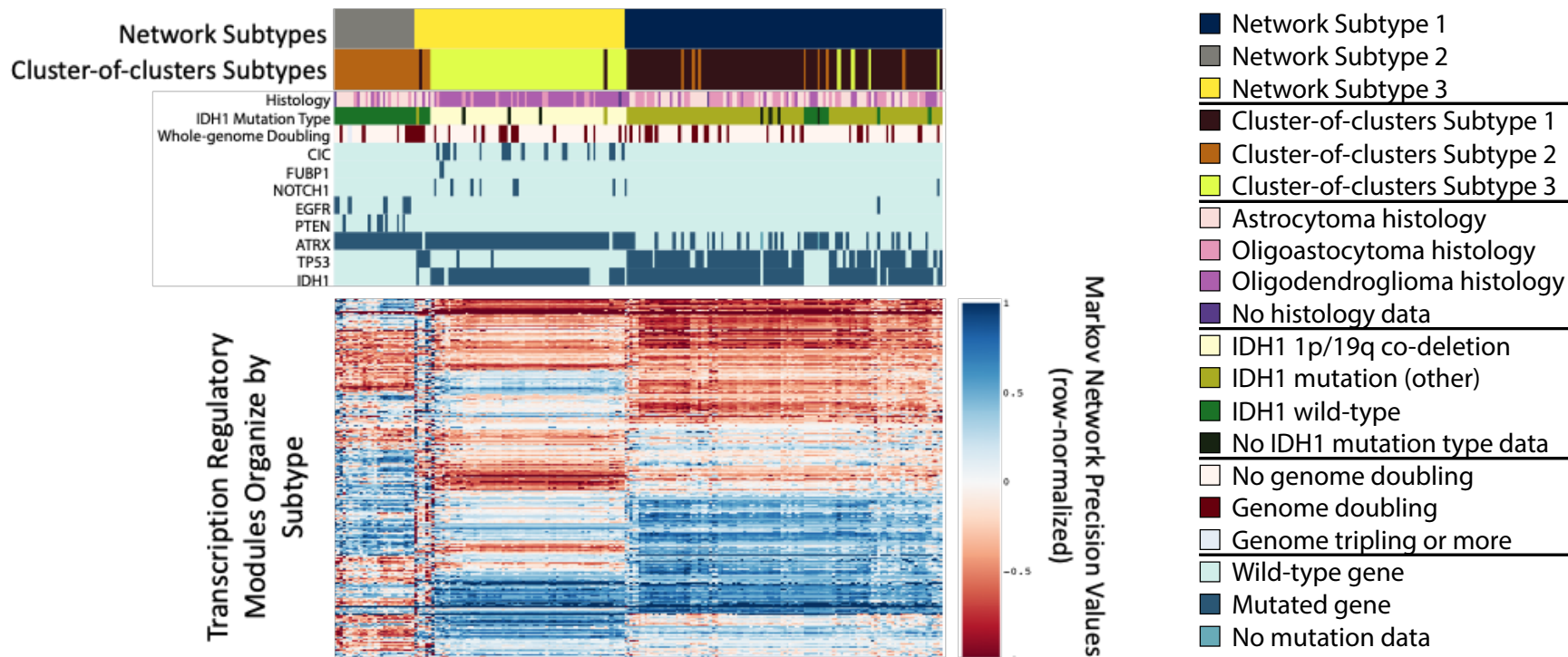


Contextualized Gene Regulatory Networks in Cancer

Brain Glioma Embeddings Reveal Network-Based Subtypes



Networks Organize Into Subtypes in Cancer



Key Takeaways

- Contextualized Machine Learning learns *meta*-models that generate parameters from context.
- All differentiable machine learning models can be expressed as contextualized models.
- Available in PyTorch sklearn-like API:

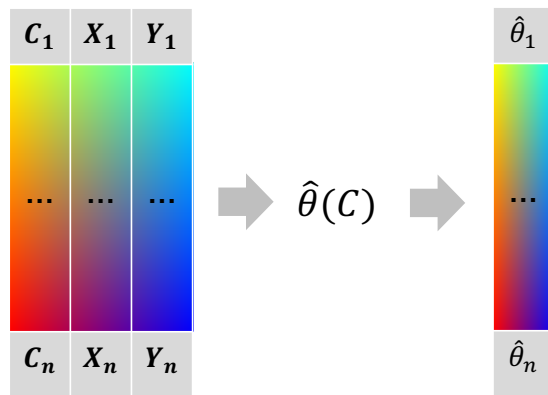
contextualized.ml



Contextualized
Heterogeneous Modeling Toolbox

Contextualized Modeling

parameters as functions of context



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Thank you!

- Ben Lengerich - blengeri@mit.edu
- Manolis Kellis - manoli@mit.edu
- Kellis Lab @MIT CSAIL



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Heterogeneous Modeling Toolbox

contextualized.ml

Demos at contextualized.ml/docs



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