Meta Optimal Transport

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Optimal transport connects spaces

$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Monge (primal, Wasserstein-2)} \\ T^{\star}(\alpha,\beta) \in \mathop{\mathrm{argmin}}_{T \in \mathcal{C}(\alpha,\beta)} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \alpha} \|x - T(x)\|_2^2 \end{array}$

lpha, eta are **measures** $\mathcal{C}(lpha, eta)$ is the set of valid **couplings** T is a **transport map** from α to β



Challenge: computing OT maps

$\begin{array}{l} \text{Monge (primal, Wasserstein-2)} \\ T^{\star}(\alpha,\beta) \in \mathop{\mathrm{argmin}}_{T \in \mathcal{C}(\alpha,\beta)} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \alpha} \|x - T(x)\|_2^2 \end{array}$

we also consider other/discrete OT formulations

Many OT problems are **numerically solved** Improving OT solvers is active research

Solving multiple OT problems: even harder Standard solution: independently solve

Optimally transport between MNIST digits 1661 597993 052856684 6934130 4 79115681 895670 9 069 0040393 8 5 157748

Meta Optimal Transport

Tutorial on amortized optimization. Brandon Amos. Foundations and Trends in ML, 2023.

Idea: predict the solution to OT problems with amortized optimization Simultaneously solve many OT problems, sharing info between instances

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Monge (primal, Wasserstein-2)} \\ T^{\star}(\alpha,\beta) \in \mathop{\mathrm{argmin}}_{T \in \mathcal{C}(\alpha,\beta)} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \alpha} \|x - T(x)\|_2^2 \\ & \swarrow \\ \widehat{T}_{\theta}(\alpha,\beta) \text{ (parameterize dual potential via an MLP)} \end{array}$$

we also consider other/discrete OT formulations



Meta OT for Discrete OT (Sinkhorn)

Sinkhorn Distances: Lightspeed Computation of Optimal Transport. Marco Cuturi. NeurIPS 2013.



Wasserstein adversarial regularization

Wasserstein adversarial regularization for learning with label noise. Kilian Fatras et al., TPAMI 2021.

Setting: Discrete OT for classification with label noise

OT is repeatedly solved across minibatches Use Meta OT to learn better solutions

Fig. 1: AR vs. WAR. Given a number of samples, both methods regularize along adversarial directions (arrows in the left panel), leading to updated decision functions (right panel). While both regularizations prevent the classifier to overfit on the noisy labelled sample, AR also tends oversmooth between similar classes (*wolfdog* and *husky*), while WAR preserves them by changing the adversarial direction.



Meta OT in continuous settings (W2GN)

Wasserstein-2 Generative Networks. Alexander Korotin et al., ICLR 2021.



More Meta OT color transfer predictions



Conclusions

Deploying OT in real applications will almost always result in **repeated solves** Use **Meta OT** and amortized optimization to **learn a better solver**



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