

# Explication de recommandations issues d'un modèle additif: de la conceptualisation à l'évaluation

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... de la conceptualisation à l'évaluation

Choosing ?

Ranking ?

Sorting ?

*a recommendation*

which Hypothesis and Properties ?

*an additive value model*



*Explanation design*

Definitions

Computation

Complexity

*Numerical experiments*



Explainability measure

Incompleteness resolution

## Decision Context description

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# Decision Context description

Choosing the **best** 

alternative among

a **finite** set  $\mathbb{A}$  of  
alternatives

described over

$m$  **bi-level scales** of  
criteria where

preferences are **additive**.

$$\omega : \langle \omega_i \rangle_{i \in [m]} \text{ with } \omega_i : [m] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

Performance table

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
W	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓
X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Y	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Z	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓

W  $\equiv$  **bf**g

X  $\equiv$  **cde**

Y  $\equiv$  **ad**

Z  $\equiv$  **ceg**

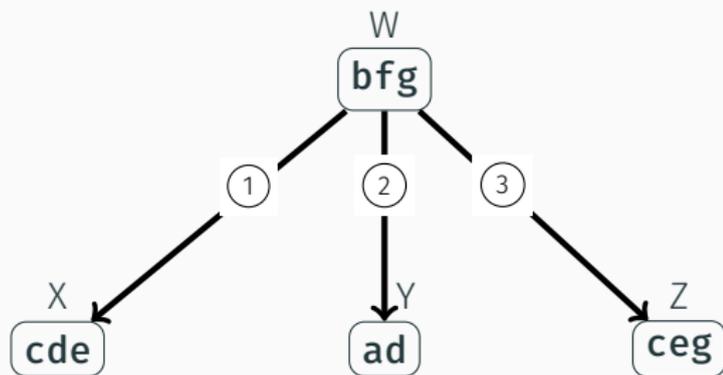
Preference model representation

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
$\omega$	128	126	77	59	52	41	37	W

$$\omega(W) = \omega(\mathbf{bf}g) = 126 + 41 + 37 = 204$$

# The recommendation structure and its explanation

$$\omega = \{\mathbf{a} : 128, \mathbf{b} : 126, \mathbf{c} : 77, \mathbf{d} : 59, \mathbf{e} : 52, \mathbf{f} : 41, \mathbf{g} : 37\}$$



How to explain

①, ② and ③?

①  $\{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\} \rightsquigarrow \{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{e}\}$

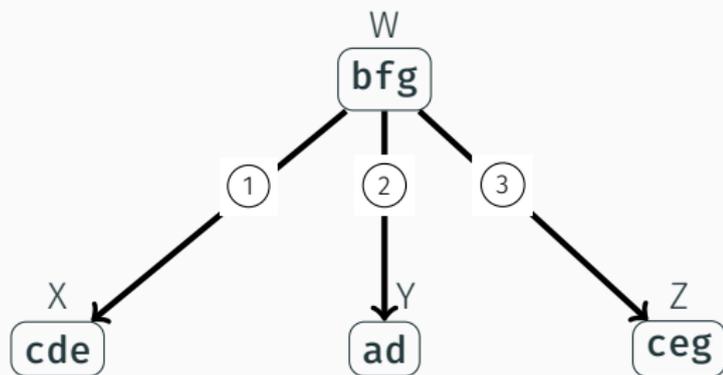
②  $\{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\} \rightsquigarrow \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{d}\}$

③  $\{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}\} \rightsquigarrow \{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{g}\}$

Pro - Con - Neutral criteria

# The recommendation structure and its explanation

$$\omega = \{a : 128, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 52, f : 41, g : 37\}$$



- ①  $\{b, f, g\} \succsim \{c, d, e\}$
- ②  $\{b, f, g\} \succsim \{a, d\}$
- ③  $\{b, f, g\} \succsim \{c, e, g\}$

How to explain

①, ② and ③?

By decomposing the pairwise comparisons of **pro** and **con** criteria !

**Pro** - **Con** - Neutral criteria

# (Covering) Explanation through decomposition languages

$$\omega = \{a : 128, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 52, f : 41, g : 37\}$$

pro criteria vs. con criteria

$$126 > 59 + 52$$

b

d

a

c

f

e

f

g

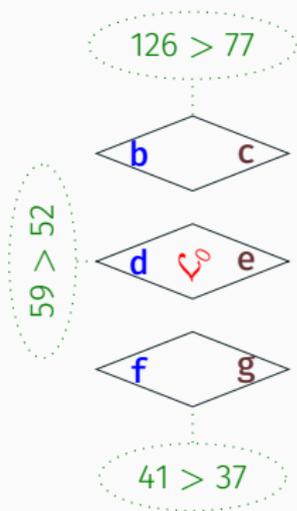
c

b

d

g

$$41 + 37 > 77$$



Requirements :

Covering  
Disjonction  
 $\omega$ -Compatibility

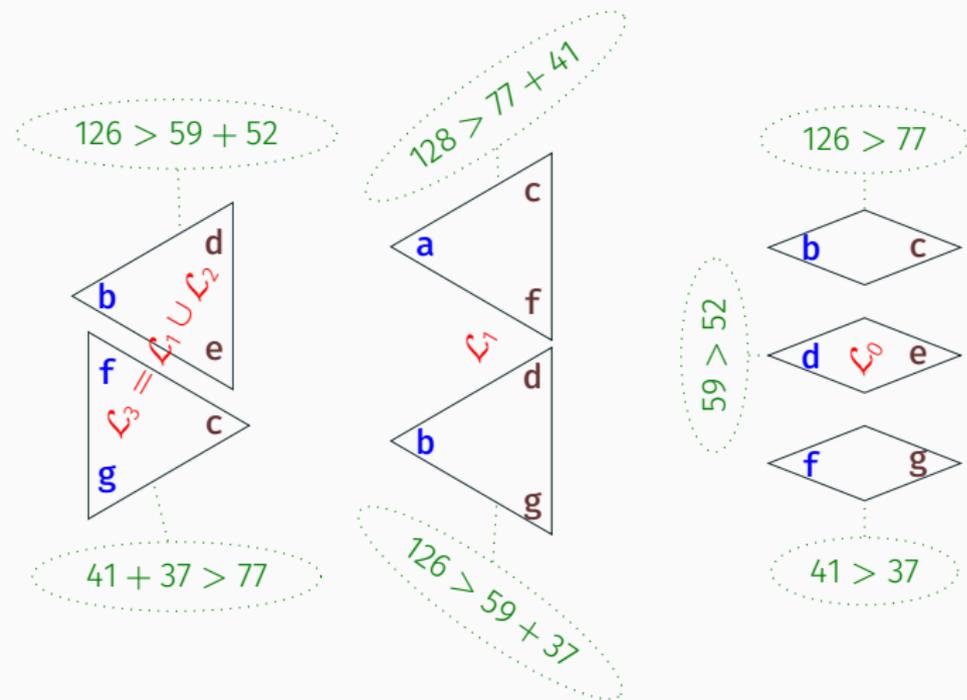
Decomposition  
Languages

□  $\mathcal{L}_0 = \Delta(1, 1)$

# (Covering) Explanation through decomposition languages

$$\omega = \{a : 128, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 52, f : 41, g : 37\}$$

pro criteria vs. con criteria



Requirements :

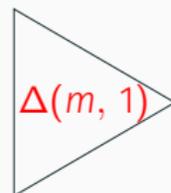
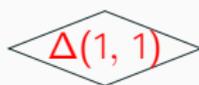
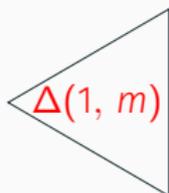
- Covering
- Disjunction
- $\omega$ -Compatibility

Decomposition Languages :

- $\mathcal{L}_0 = \Delta(1, 1)$
- $\mathcal{L}_1 = \Delta(1, m)$
- $\mathcal{L}_2 = \Delta(m, 1)$
- $\mathcal{L}_3 = \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2$

# (Covering) Explanation through decomposition languages

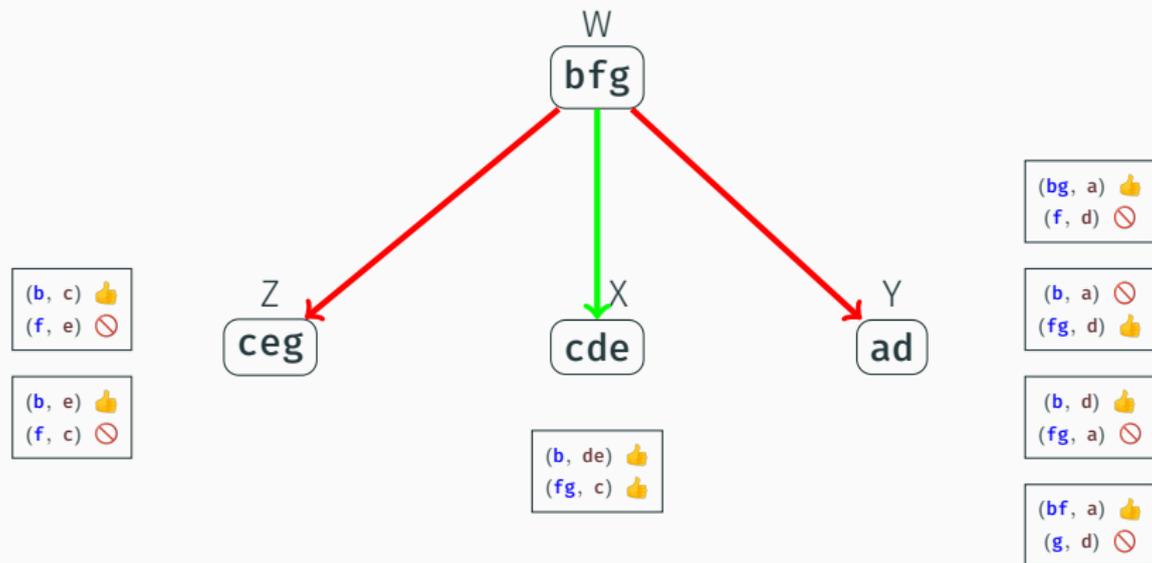
## *The chosen decomposition languages*



- + Cognitively easy to grasp.
- + Easily scriptable in a natural language.
- Not complete.

# Our languages are incomplete !!!

$$\omega = \{a : 128, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 52, f : 41, g : 37\}$$



→ : not  $\mathcal{L}_3$ -covering explainable

→ :  $\mathcal{L}_3$ -covering explainable

# Numerical Experiments (1/2)

Instance:  $(\omega, \mathbb{A})$

- $|\mathbb{A}| = 10$
- $|\omega| = m \in [6; 15]$

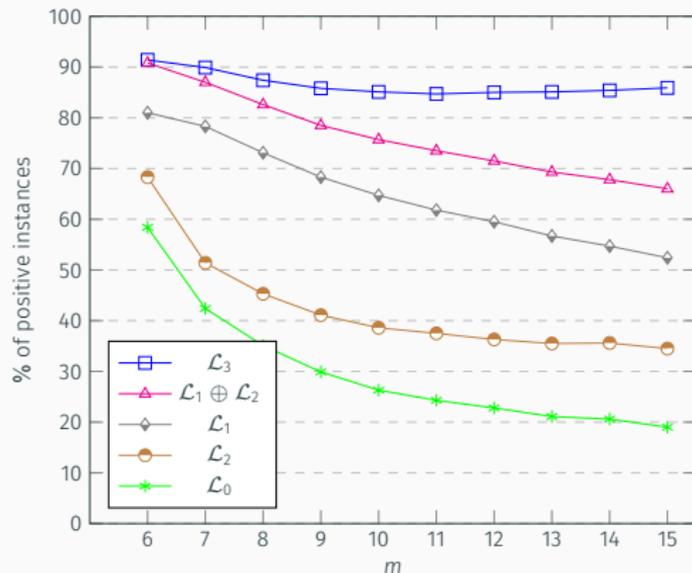
Sample: 500.000 instances

- 500 sets  $\mathbb{A}$
- 1000 score functions  $\omega$

$\mathbb{A}$  set characteristics:

- no Pareto dominance
- significativity of all criteria

Percentage of positive instances



An instance is positive if and only if all “direct” statements  $(x^*, y)$  are  $\mathcal{L}$ -covering explainable.

m	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$\mathcal{L}_3$	91.4%	89.9%	87.4%	85.8%	85.1%	84.7%	85.0%	85.1%	85.4%	85.9%
$\mathcal{L}_1 \oplus \mathcal{L}_2$	90.8%	87.0%	82.6%	78.5%	75.7%	73.5%	71.5%	69.3%	67.8%	66.0%
$\mathcal{L}_1$	81.0%	78.3%	73.1%	68.3%	64.7%	61.8%	59.1%	56.7%	54.7%	52.4%
$\mathcal{L}_2$	68.3%	51.4%	45.3%	41.1%	38.6%	37.5%	36.3%	35.5%	35.6%	34.5%
$\mathcal{L}_0$	58.4%	42.4%	35.1%	29.9%	26.3%	24.3%	22.8%	21.1%	20.6%	19.0%

# Explanation Computation

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# Covering explanation: Computational complexity

## Instance:

- A set **PRO** of pro criteria and a set **CON** of con criteria
- The preference model representation  $\omega$

$\mathcal{L}_0$

**Question:** Is there a bijective function  $f$  from **CON** to **PRO** such that for all  $j \in \text{CON}$ ,  $\omega(f(j)) \geq \omega(j)$ ?

Complexity class: P

$\mathcal{L}_1$

**Question:** Is there a function  $f$  from **PRO** to  $2^{\text{CON}}$  such that :

1.  $f(i) \cap f(i') = \emptyset$  if  $i \neq i'$  with  $i, i' \in \text{PRO}$
2.  $\bigcup_{i \in \text{PRO}} f(i) = \text{CON}$
3.  $\omega(i) \geq \sum_{j \in f(i)} \omega(j)$  for all  $i \in \text{PRO}$

Complexity class: NP-hard (rdct. BIN PACKING)

$\mathcal{L}_2$

**Question:** Is there a application  $g$  from **CON** to  $2^{\text{PRO} \setminus \{\emptyset\}}$  such that :

1.  $g(j) \cap g(j') = \emptyset$  if  $j \neq j'$  with  $j, j' \in \text{CON}$
2.  $\sum_{i \in g(j)} \omega(i) \geq \omega(j)$  for all  $j \in \text{CON}$

Complexity class: NP-hard (rdct. PARTITION)

$\mathcal{L}_3$

**Question:** Are there two disjoint subsets **PRO**<sup>1</sup> and **PRO**<sup>2</sup> of **PRO**, two disjoint subsets **CON**<sup>1</sup> and **CON**<sup>2</sup> of **CON**, a function  $f$  from **PRO**<sup>1</sup> to  $2^{\text{CON}^1}$  and a application  $g$  from **CON**<sup>2</sup> to  $2^{\text{PRO}^2 \setminus \{\emptyset\}}$  such that:

1. **PRO**<sup>1</sup>  $\cup$  **PRO**<sup>2</sup> = **PRO** and **CON**<sup>1</sup>  $\cup$  **CON**<sup>2</sup> = **CON**
2.  $f(i) \cap f(i') = \emptyset$  if  $i \neq i'$  with  $i, i' \in \text{PRO}^1$
3.  $\bigcup_{i \in \text{PRO}^1} f(i) = \text{CON}^1$
4.  $\omega(i) \geq \sum_{j \in f(i)} \omega(j)$  for all  $i \in \text{PRO}^1$
5.  $g(j) \cap g(j') = \emptyset$  if  $j \neq j'$  with  $j, j' \in \text{CON}^2$
6.  $\sum_{i \in g(j)} \omega(i) \geq \omega(j)$  for all  $j \in \text{CON}^2$

Complexity class: NP-hard (rdct. PARTITION)

# $\mathcal{L}_3$ —Covering explanation: Computation using ILP

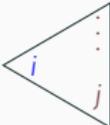
## Inputs

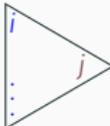
- The score function  $\omega : \langle \omega_i \rangle_{i \in [m]}$ .
- The pair  $(X, Y)$  to explain.

## Notations

- *Pro arguments set* :  $(X, Y)^+$
- *Con arguments set* :  $(X, Y)^-$

## (Binary) Variables

$$s_{ij}^1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \in f(i). \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$


$$s_{ij}^2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \in g(j). \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$


## Constraints

- *Syntactic constraints*
  - For each *pro argument*  $i$

$$s_{ij}^1 + \sum_{j' \in (X, Y)^-} s_{ij'}^2 \leq 1 \quad \forall j \in (X, Y)^-$$

- For each *con argument*  $j$

$$\sum_{i' \in (X, Y)^+} s_{i'j}^1 + s_{ij}^2 \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in (X, Y)^+$$

- $\omega$ -compatibility constraints
  - For each *pro argument*  $i$

$$\omega_i \geq \sum_{j \in (X, Y)^-} \omega_j s_{ij}^1$$

- For each *con argument*  $j$

$$\sum_{i \in (X, Y)^+} (s_{ij}^1 + s_{ij}^2) \omega_i \geq \omega_j$$

# Addressing incompleteness

$\omega = \{a : 128, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 52, f : 41, g : 37\}$

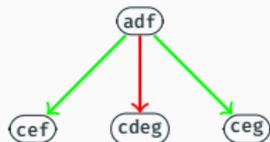
→ : not  $\mathcal{L}_3$  – covering explainable

→ :  $\mathcal{L}_3$  – covering explainable

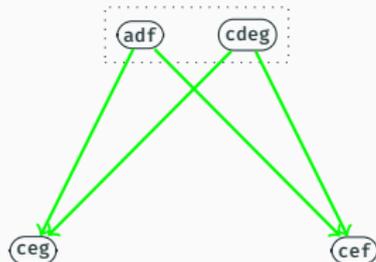
# Addressing incompleteness

$$\omega = \{a : 128, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 52, f : 41, g : 37\}$$

From 1—best



To 2—best recommendation



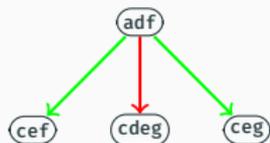
→ : not  $\mathcal{L}_3$ —covering explainable

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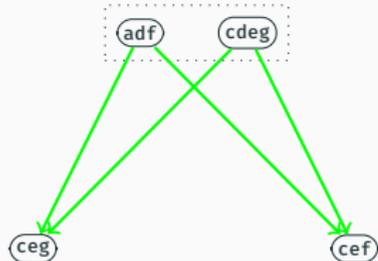
# Addressing incompleteness

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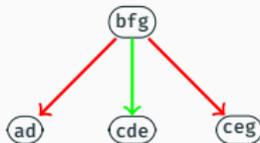
From 1—best



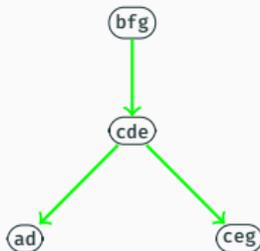
To 2—best recommendation



From height = 1



To height > 1



Only for  $\mathcal{L}_3$  !!!

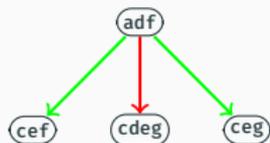
→ : not  $\mathcal{L}_3$ —covering explainable

→ :  $\mathcal{L}_3$ —covering explainable

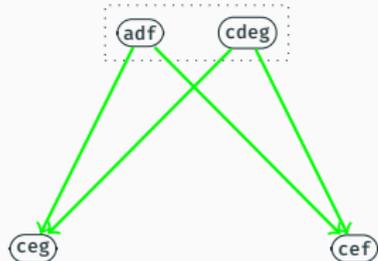
# Addressing incompleteness

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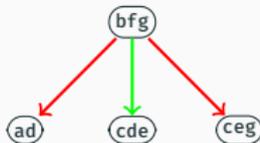
From 1—best



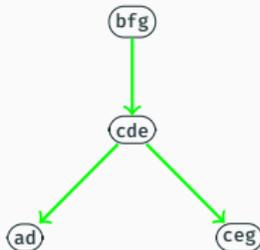
To 2—best recommendation



From height = 1

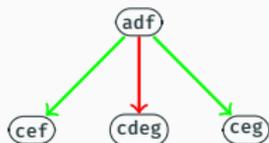


To height > 1

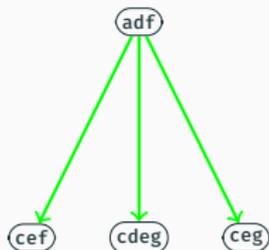


Only for  $\mathcal{L}_3$  !!!

From  $\omega$



To  $\omega'$

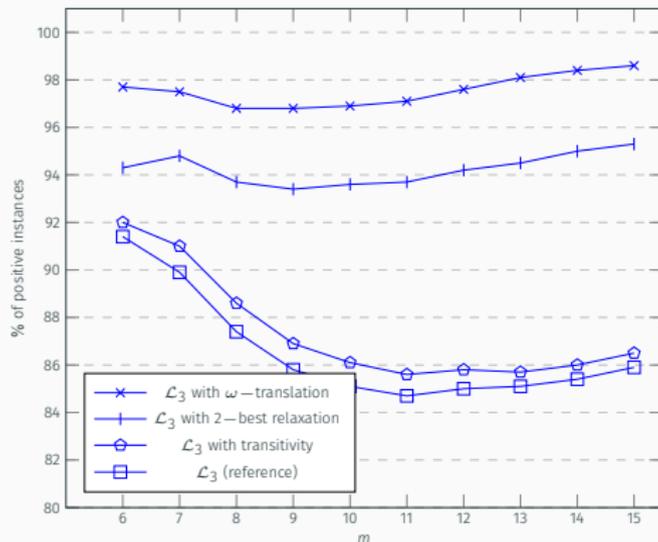


$$\omega' = \{a : 129, b : 126, c : 77, d : 59, e : 51, f : 41, g : 37\}$$

→ : not  $\mathcal{L}_3$ —covering explainable

→ :  $\mathcal{L}_3$ —covering explainable

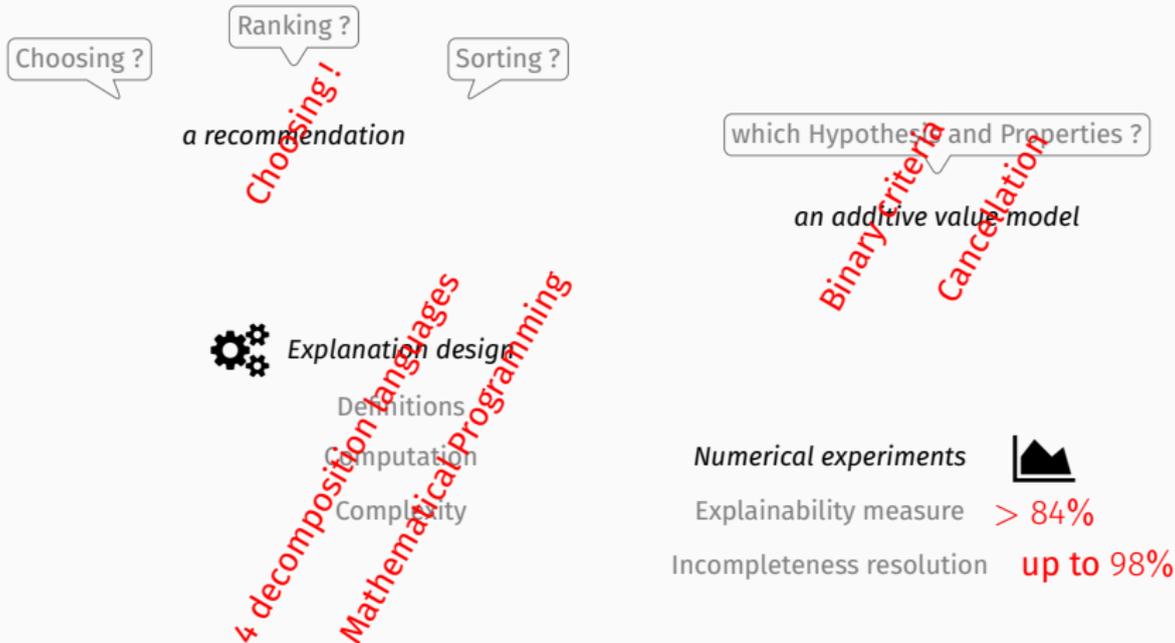
# Numerical Experiments (2/2)



Relaxation, Transitivity, Translation with  $\mathcal{L}_3$  – covering explanation

$m$	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$\mathcal{L}_3$ with $\omega$ -translation	97.7%	97.5%	96.8%	96.8%	96.9%	97.1%	97.6%	98.1%	98.4%	98.6%
$\mathcal{L}_3$ with 2-best relaxation	94.3%	94.8%	93.7%	93.4%	93.6%	93.7%	94.2%	94.5%	95.0%	95.3%
$\mathcal{L}_3$ with transitivity	92.0%	91.0%	88.6%	86.9%	86.1%	85.6%	85.8%	85.7%	86.0%	86.5%
$\mathcal{L}_3$ (reference)	91.4%	89.9%	87.4%	85.8%	85.1%	84.7%	85.0%	85.1%	85.4%	85.9%

## Explication de recommandations issues d'un modèle additif: de la conceptualisation à l'évaluation



Merci!