

## Data Balancing

**Motivation:** High-quality, large-scale datasets of paired observations (features + labels, images + captions) are scarce, while unpaired observations might be abundant.

$$(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n) \stackrel{\text{i.i.d}}{\sim} P$$

marginal distributions  
(known)

$$(P_X, P_Y)$$

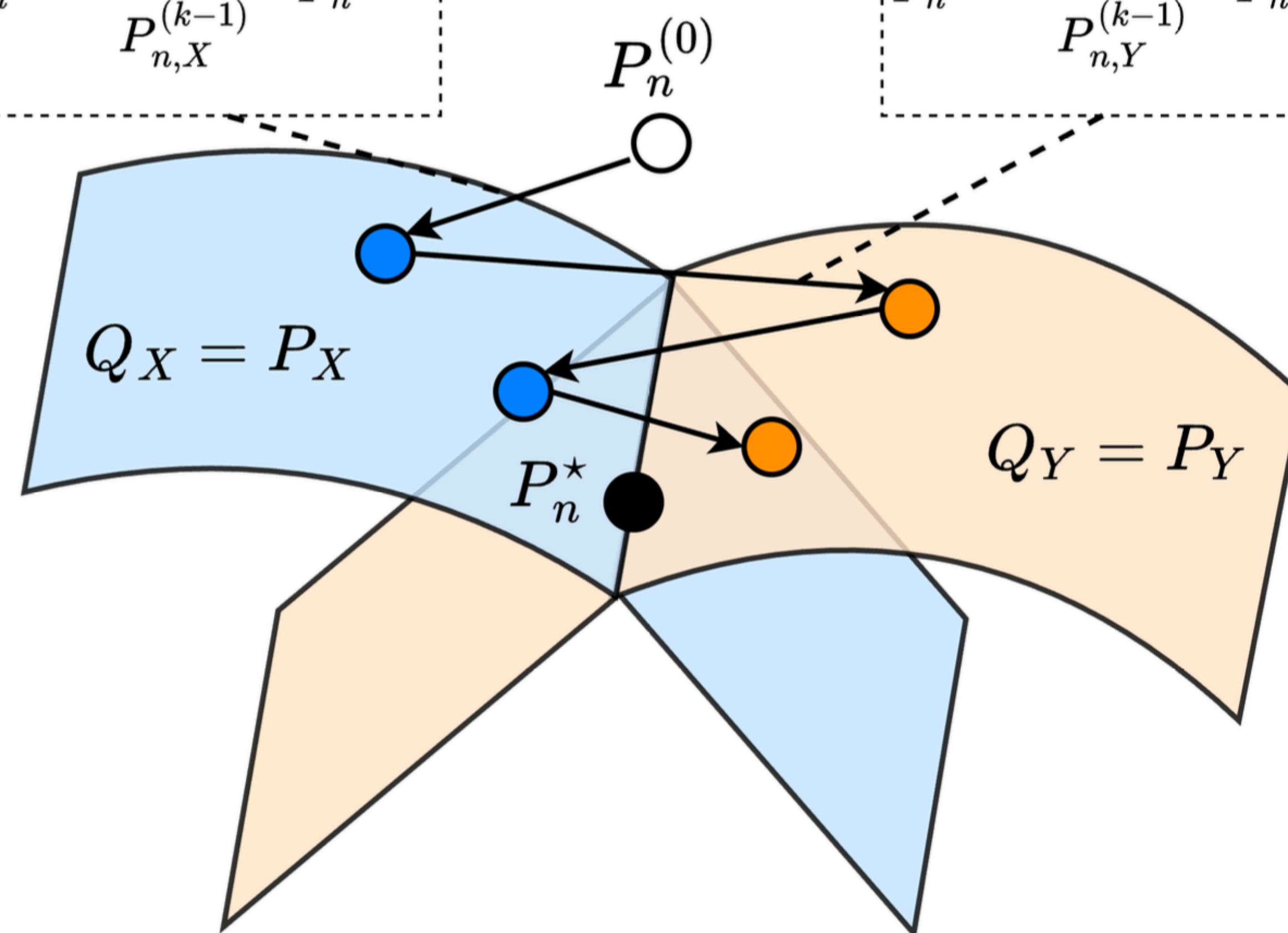
joint distribution  
(unknown)

How can we incorporate marginal information?

empirical measure  $P_n^{(0)} = P_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{(X_i, Y_i)}$  marginal likelihood ratio

$$P_n^{(k)} = \frac{P_X}{P_{n,X}^{(k-1)}} \cdot P_n^{(k-1)}$$

$$P_n^{(k)} = \frac{P_Y}{P_{n,Y}^{(k-1)}} \cdot P_n^{(k-1)}$$



**Estimand**  $P(h) = \mathbb{E}_P [h(X, Y)]$

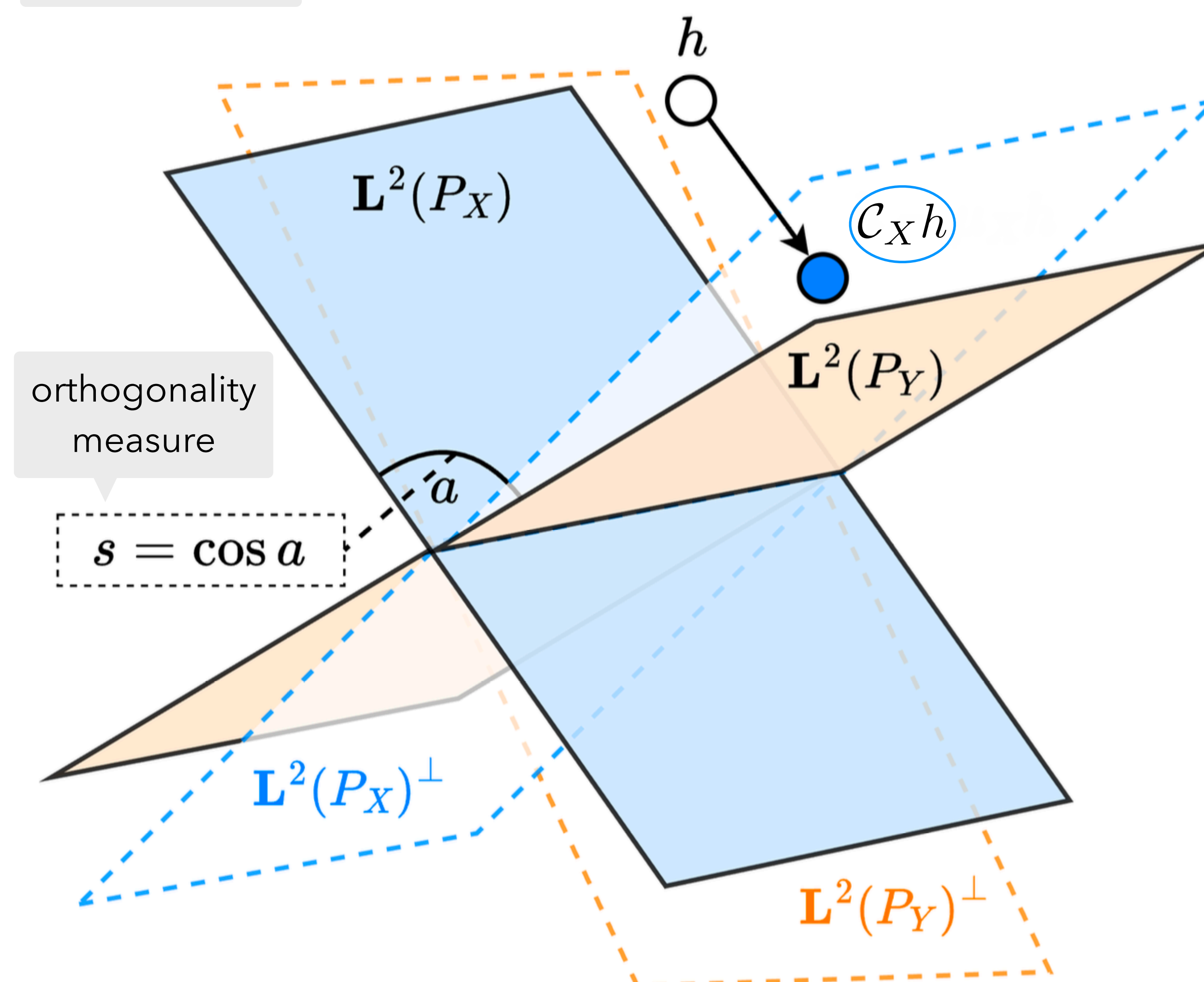
**Estimator**  $P_n^{(k)}(h) = \mathbb{E}_{P_n^{(k)}} [h(X, Y)]$

How does balancing improve estimation and learning?

## Information Projections → Orthogonal Projections

novel recursion formula

$$\begin{aligned} [P_n^{(k)} - P](h) &= [P_n^{(k-1)} - P](\mathcal{C}_X h) + O_p(n^{-1}) \\ &= [P_n^{(k-2)} - P](\mathcal{C}_Y \mathcal{C}_X h) + O_p(n^{-1}) \\ &= [P_n - P](\mathcal{C}_Y \mathcal{C}_X \dots \mathcal{C}_Y \mathcal{C}_X h) + O_p(n^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$



## Orthogonal Projections → Variance Reduction

We compare the mean squared errors of the empirical versus balanced mean.

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var} [h(X, Y)] \implies \text{Var} [P_n(h)] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

**Theorem.** The iterates of balancing satisfy

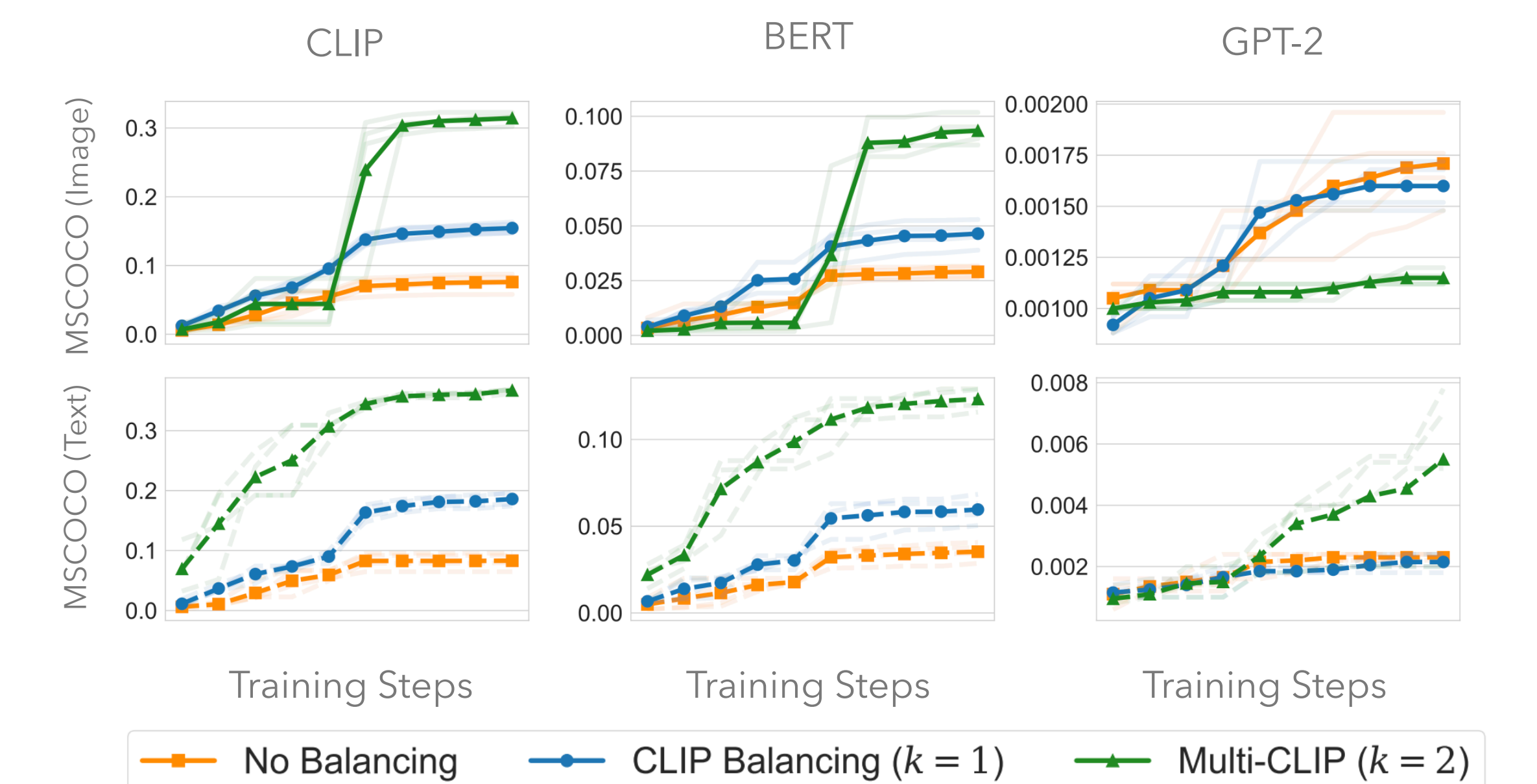
$$\mathbb{E}_P \left| P_n^{(k)}(h) - P(h) \right|^2 = \frac{\sigma^2 - \sigma_{\text{gap}}^2}{n} + O\left(\frac{s^k}{n}\right) + \tilde{O}\left(\frac{k^6}{n^{3/2}}\right)$$

The quantity  $s \in [0, 1)$  can be computed via the spectral properties of the two conditional mean operators.

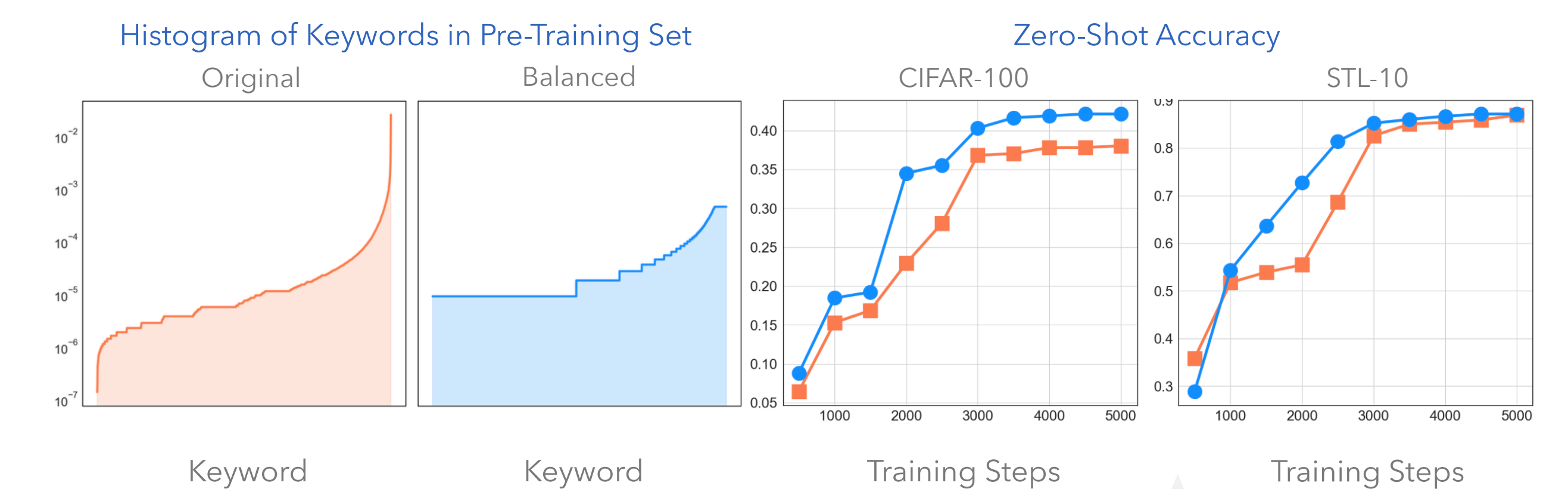
## Experiments

Balancing mini-batches to improve the stability of the CLIP training objective.

Using a balanced objective increases zero-shot retrieval (recall) across datasets and embedding architectures.



Comparing CLIP models when balancing the entire pre-training set.



Balancing at scale improves performance on zero-shot classification.

Understanding performance under marginal misspecification.

Performance is resistant to marginal corruption.

