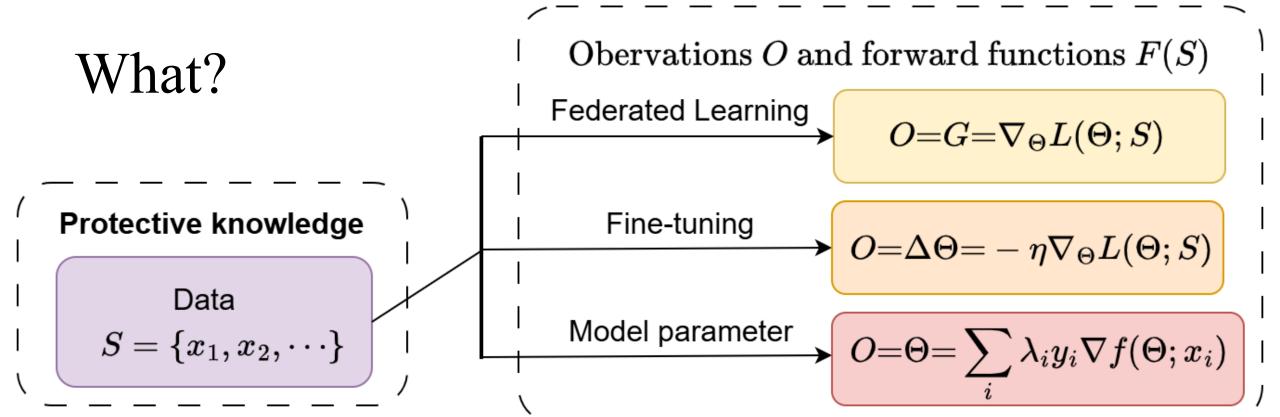
Data Reconstruction Attacks in AI models are Inverse Problems

Qi Lei

Courant Math & Center for Data Science @ NYU

W/ Benjamin Peherstorfer

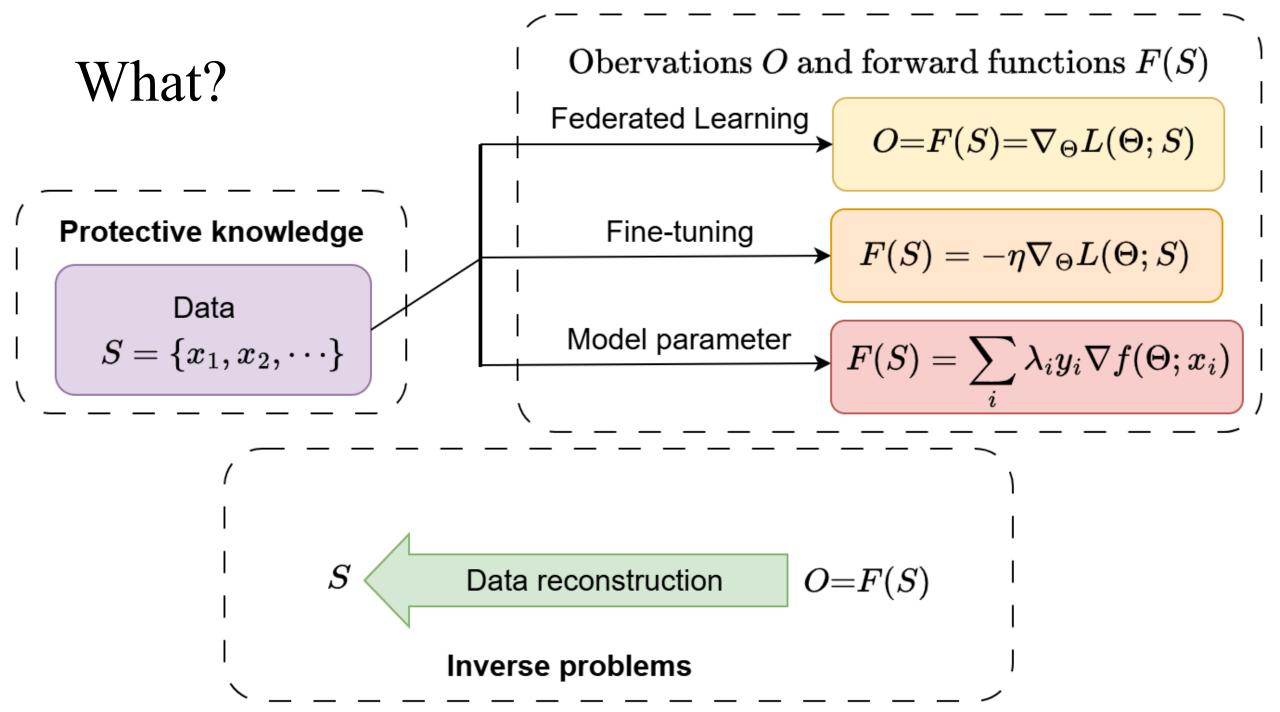


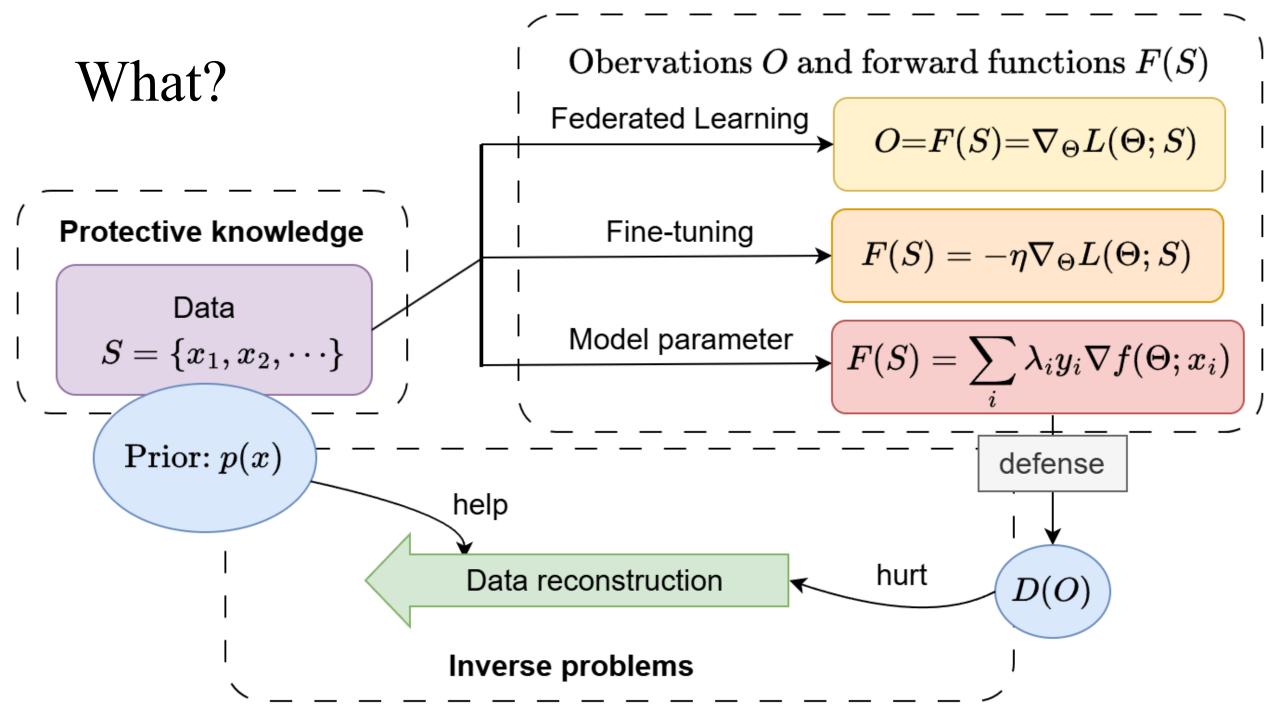


Neural network f parameterized by Θ

Loss function L

Gradient G





Why?

- Linking inverse problem to AI safety (privacy) threats
- Understand memorization in trained neural networks



- Trillions of parameters
- Tend to memorize high quality data

Why not DP?

- **Too strong**: not revealing one bit of information
- Not necessary: reconstructing data verbatim is more of copyright violation
- Unpractical: industry set ε =1000 in ε -Differential Privacy

How?

Challenges:

- Computational difficulty:
- Highly non-convex landscape
- Statistical difficulty:
- With defense: partial/noisy observation
- Multimodal
- Applications: medical, vision,NLP
- Incorporate prior knowledge

Existing work:

- Gradient inversion attack
- Tensor/PCA method

 Reconstruction error theoretical analysis

Incorporate generative priors for time series, graphs, images, language.

Data Reconstruction Attacks in AI models are Inverse Problems:

- * Reconstructing Training Data from Model Gradient, Provably. Zihan Wang, Jason Lee, Qi Lei. AISTATS 2023
- Data Reconstruction Attacks and Defenses: A Systematic Evaluation. Sheng Liu, Zihan Wang, Yuxiao Chen, Qi Lei. AISTATS 2025
- Beyond Gradient and Priors in Privacy Attacks: Leveraging Pooler Layer Inputs of Language Models in Federated Learning Jianwei Li, Sheng Liu, Qi Lei. NeurIPS Federated Learning workshop 2023