

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

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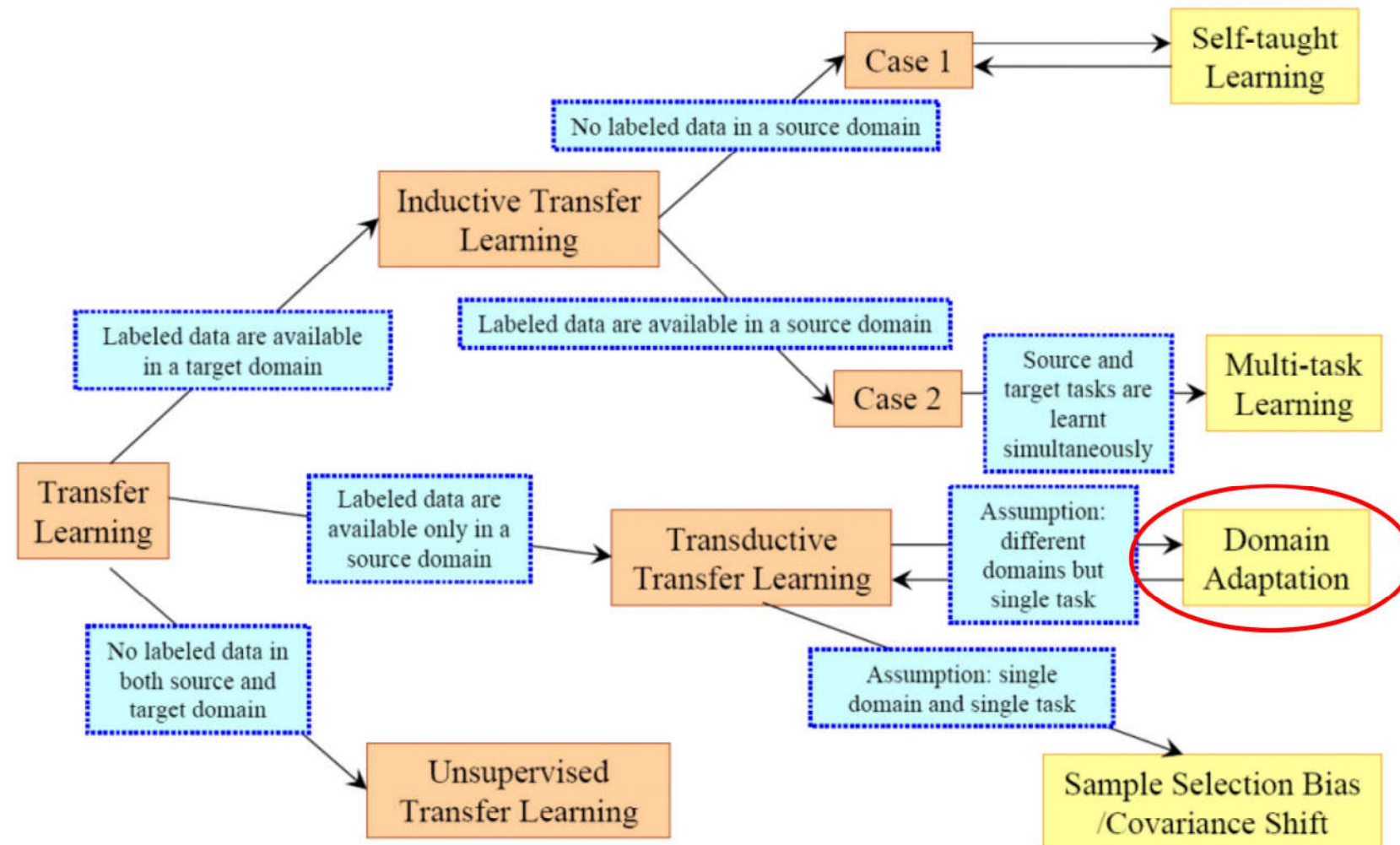
2019/05/21

Content

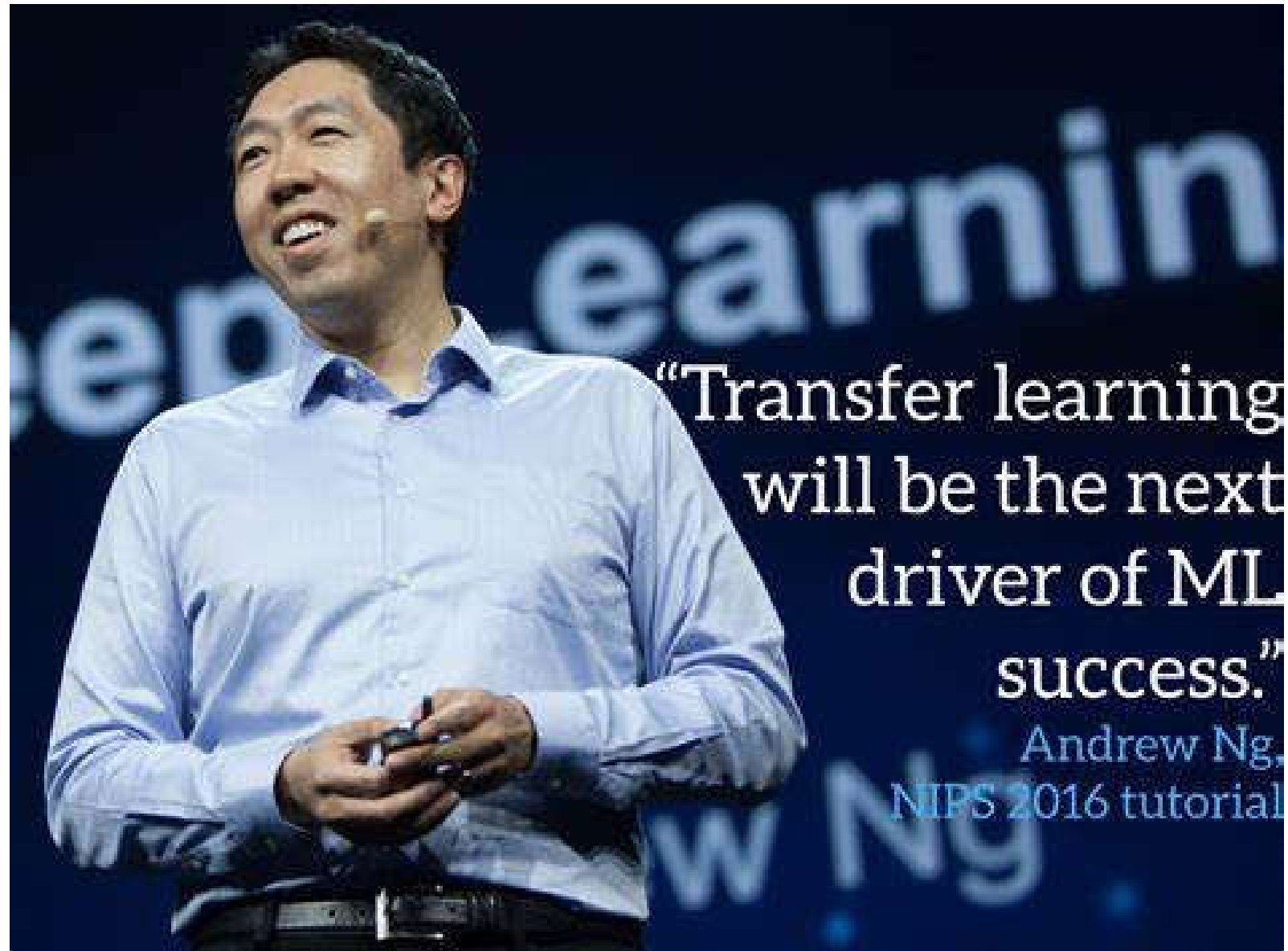
- Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption
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Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption



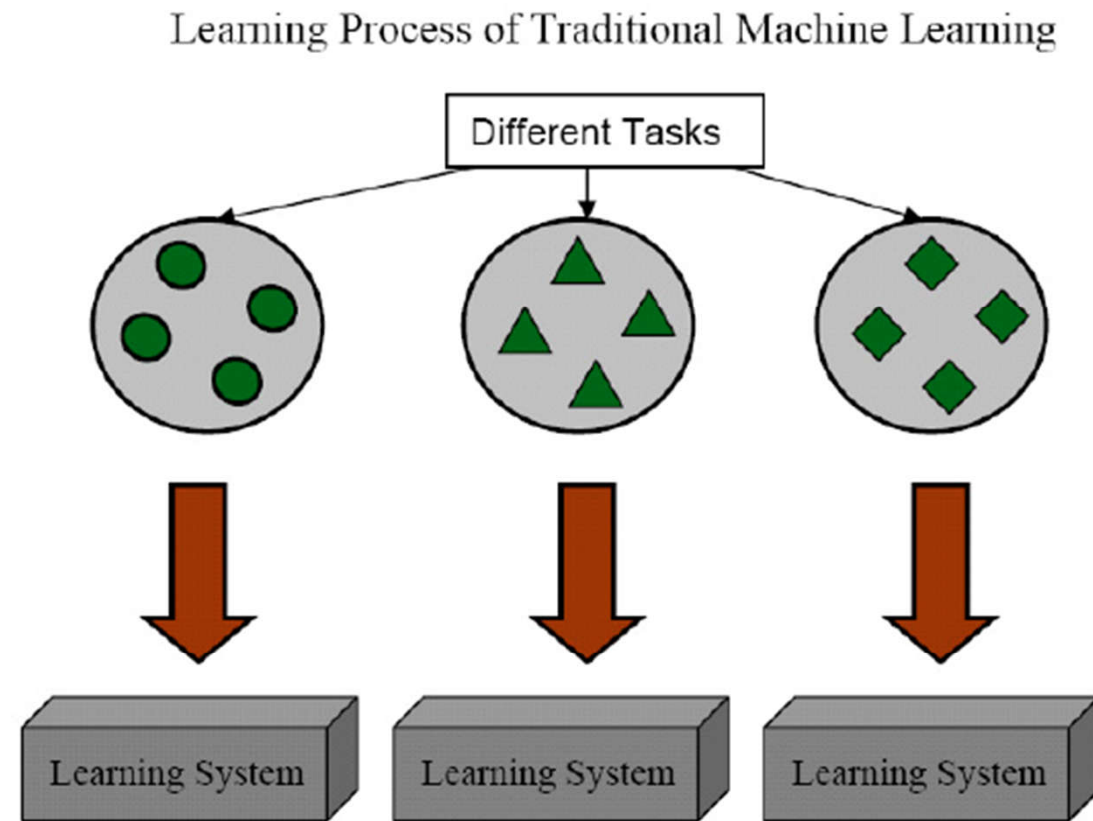
Transfer Learning



Transfer Learning

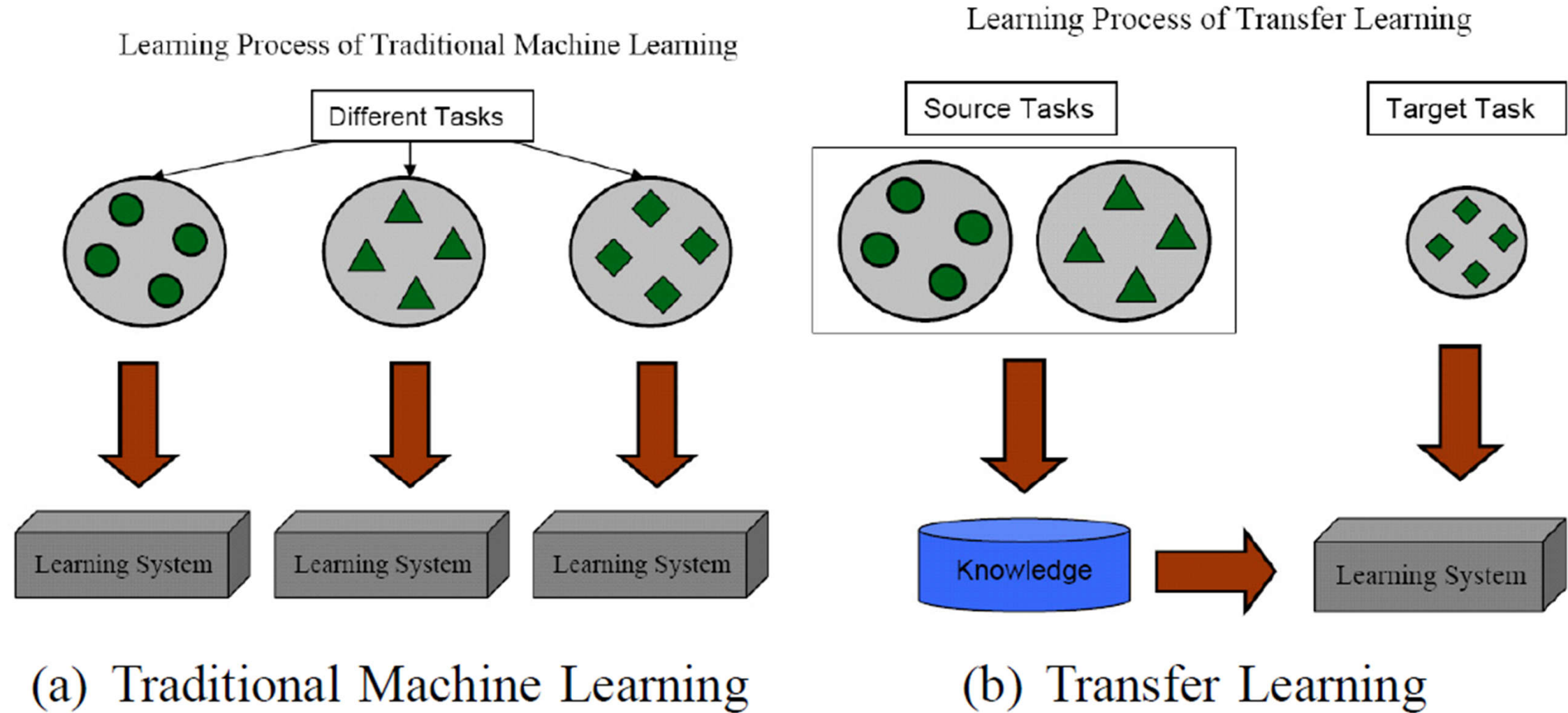


Transfer Learning



(a) Traditional Machine Learning

Transfer Learning



Transfer Learning

Dog/Cat
Classifier



cat



dog

Data *not directly related to* the task considered



elephant



tiger

Similar domain, different tasks



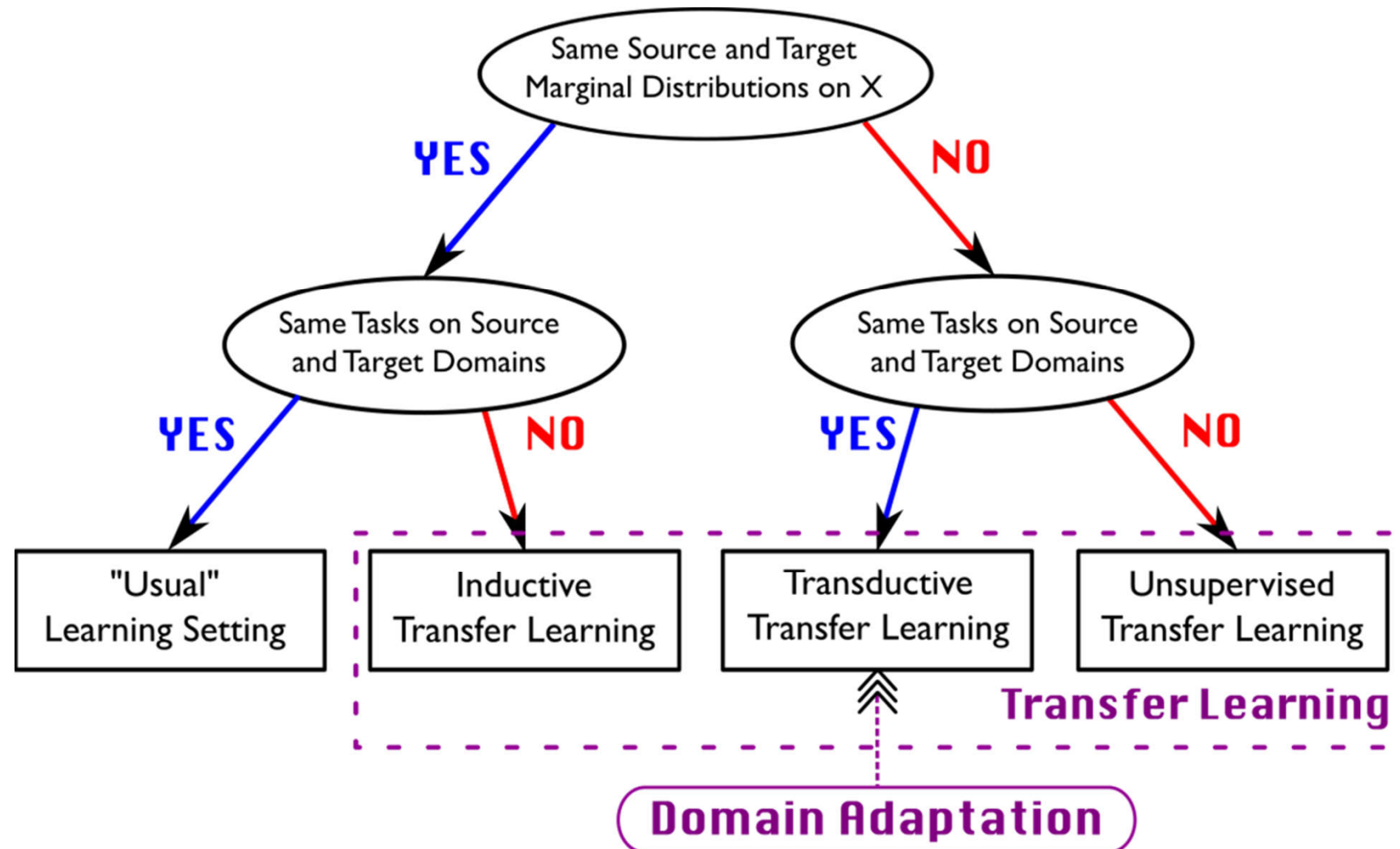
dog



cat

Different domains, same task

Transfer Learning



Domain Adaption

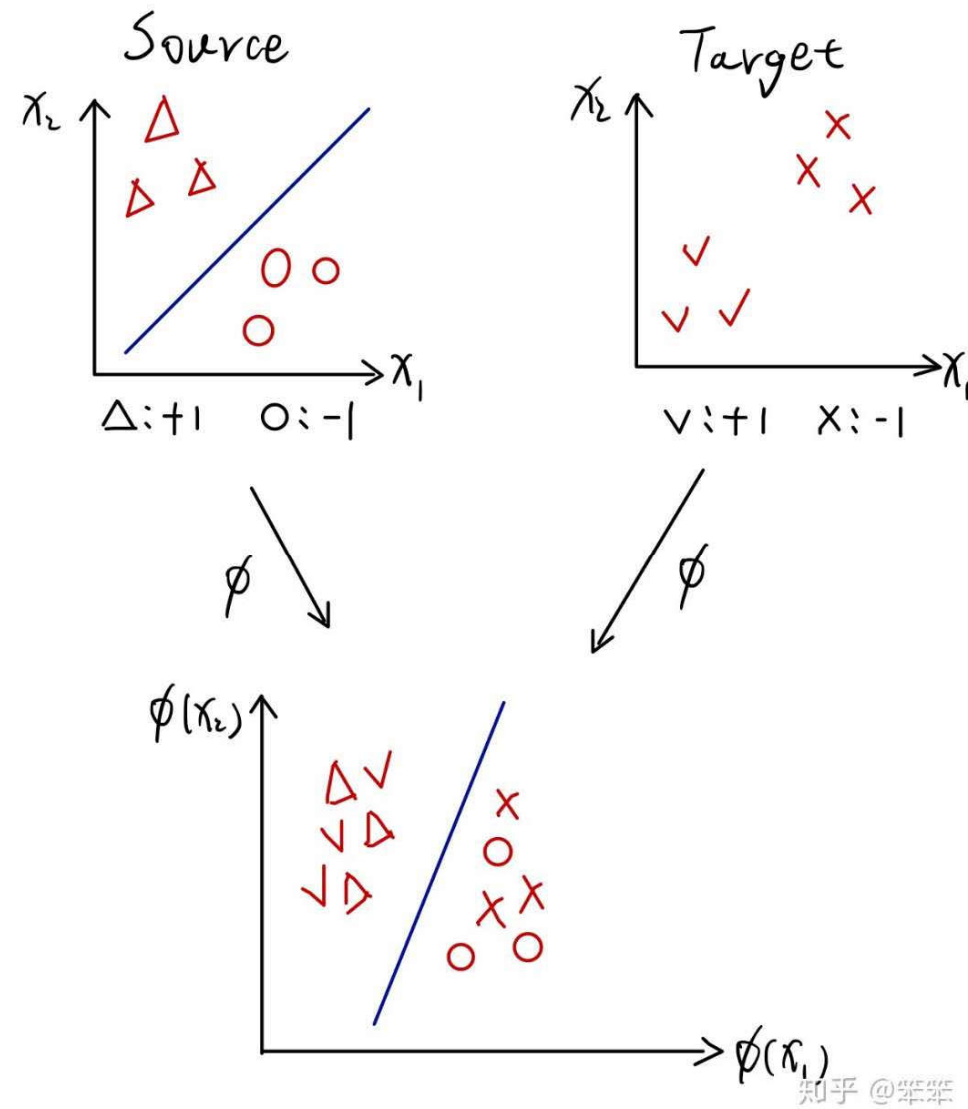
Training





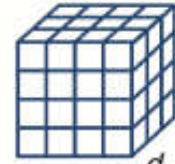
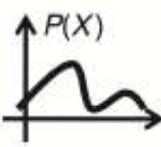

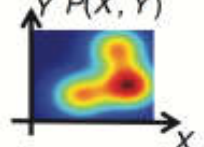

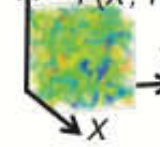
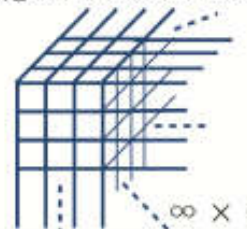
Testing



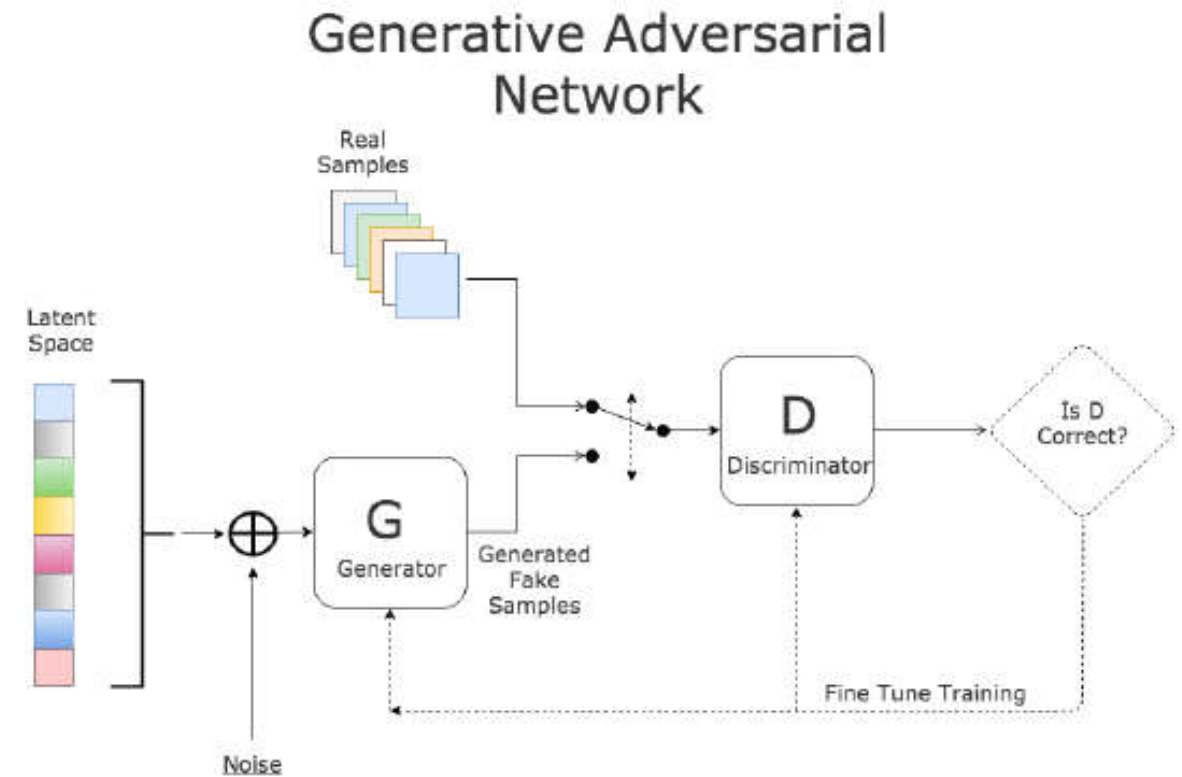
Methods of Domain Adaption



Methods of Domain Adaption

	Distributions		
Discrete	$P(X)$  $d_x \times 1$	$P(X, Y)$  $d_x \times d_y$	$P(X, Y, Z)$  $d_x \times d_y \times d_z$
Kernel Embedding	$P(X)$  $\mu_X := \mathbb{E}_X[\phi(X)]$  $\infty \times 1$	$P(X, Y)$  $C_{XY} := \mathbb{E}_{XY}[\phi(X) \otimes \phi(Y)]$  $\infty \times \infty$	$P(X, Y, Z)$  $C_{XYZ} := \mathbb{E}_{XYZ}[\phi(X) \otimes \phi(Y) \otimes \phi(Z)]$  $\infty \times \infty \times \infty$

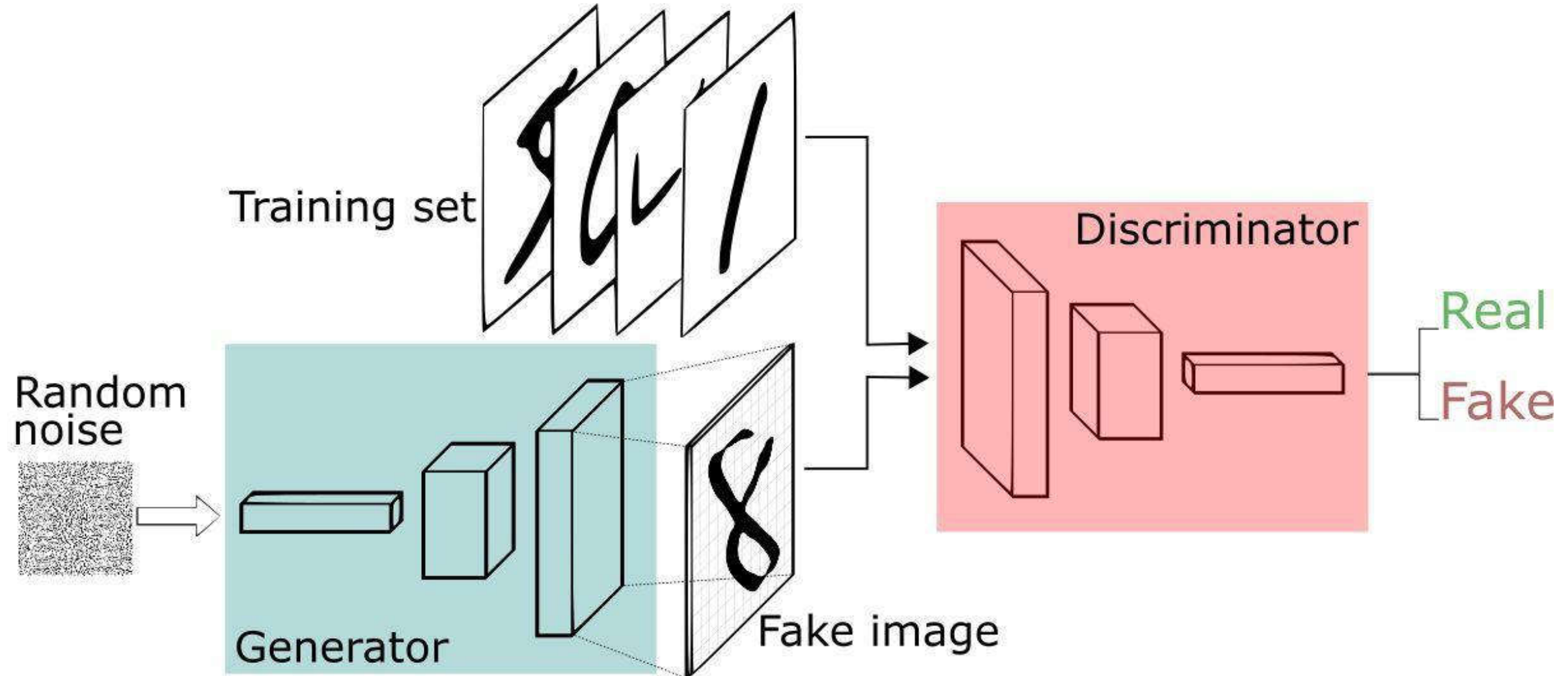
Kernel Embedding



Adversarial Learning

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption



Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

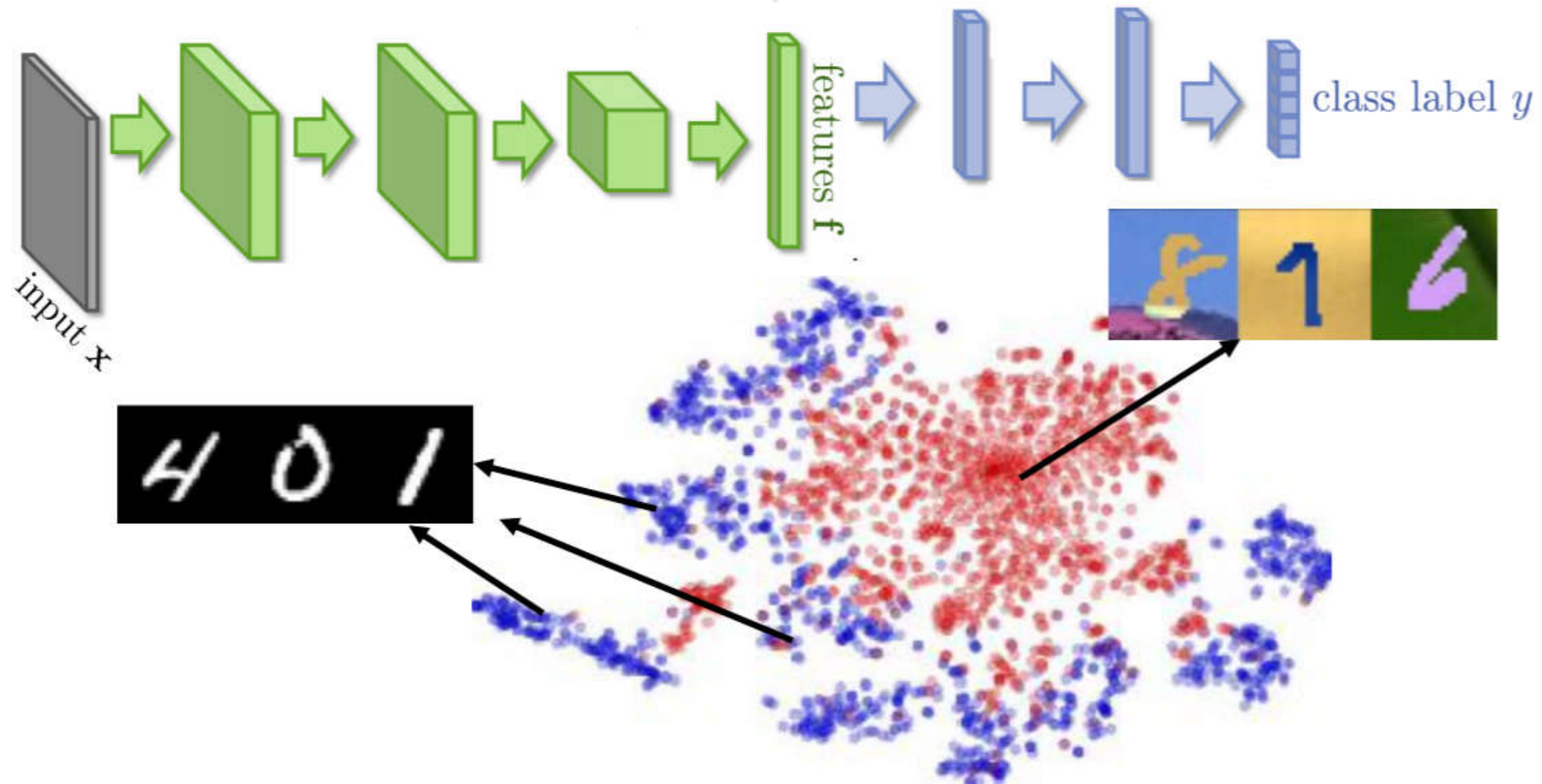
		Source Data (not directly related to the task)	
		labelled	unlabeled
Target Data	labelled	Fine-tuning Multitask Learning	Self-taught learning Rajat Raina , Alexis Battle , Honglak Lee , Benjamin Packer , Andrew Y. Ng, Self-taught learning: transfer learning from unlabeled data, ICML, 2007
	unlabeled	Domain-adversarial training Zero-shot learning	Self-taught Clustering Wenyuan Dai, Qiang Yang, Gui-Rong Xue, Yong Yu, "Self-taught clustering", ICML 2008

Task Description

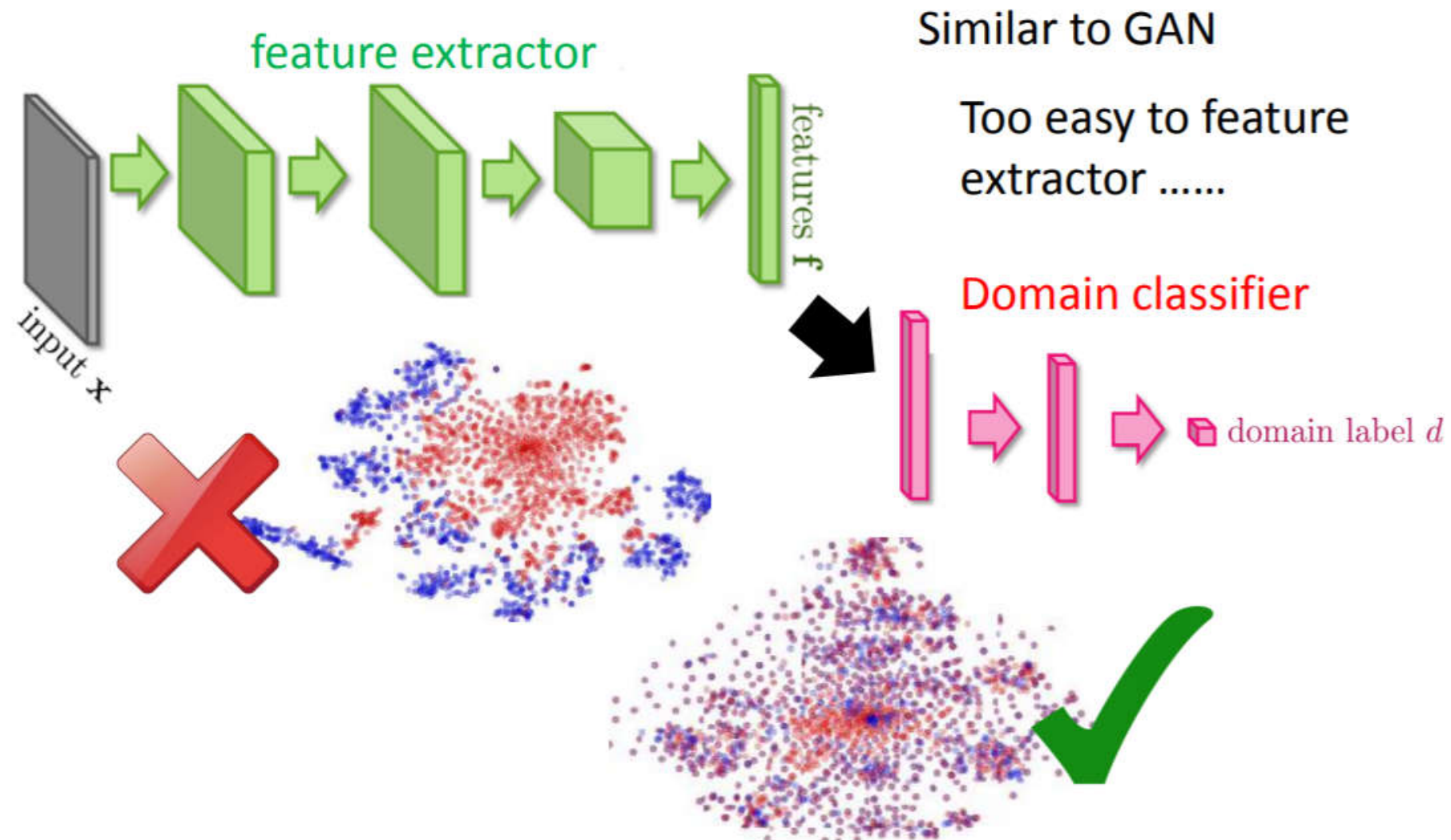
- Source data: $(x^s, y^s) \rightarrow$ Training data
 - Target data: $(x^t) \rightarrow$ Testing data
- } mismatch



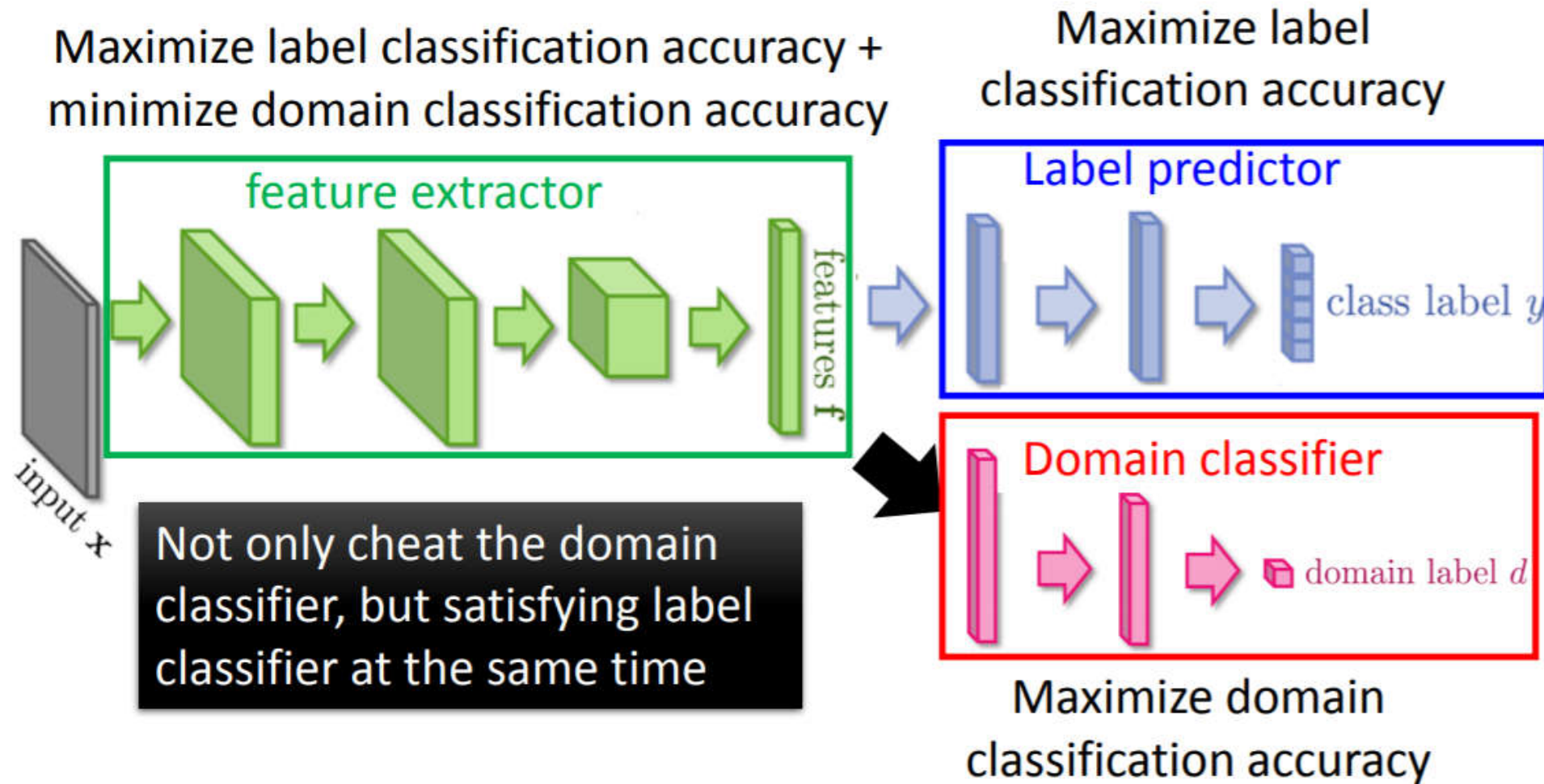
Domain-adversarial Training



Domain-adversarial Training

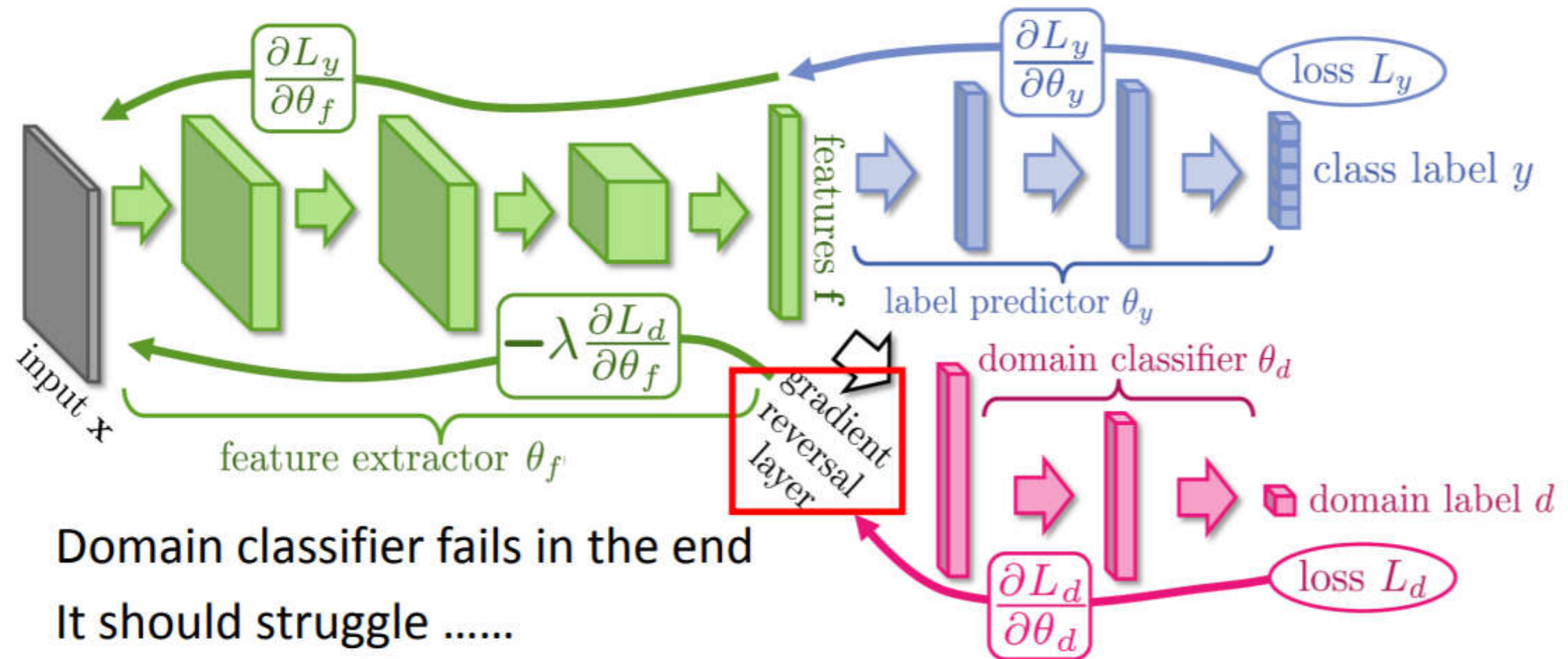


Domain-adversarial Training

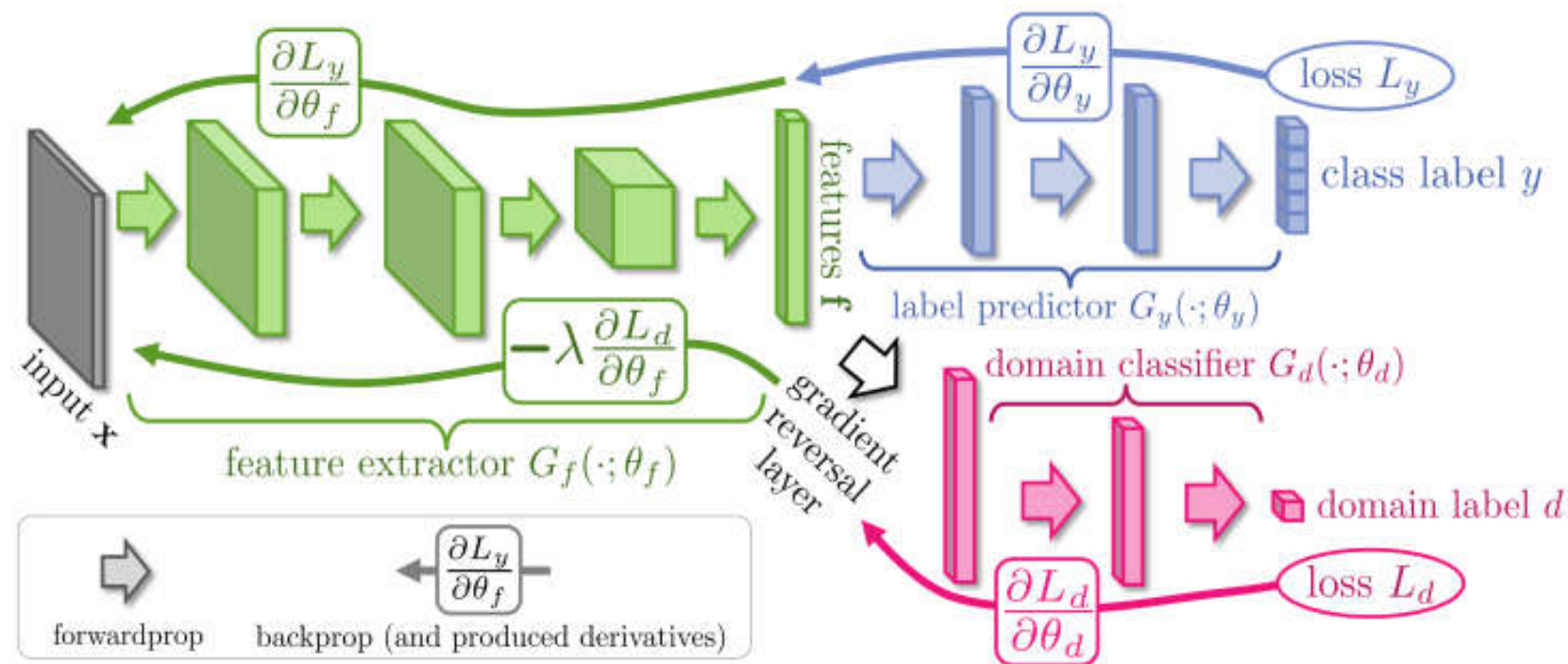


This is a big network, but different parts have different goals.

Domain-adversarial Training



Domain-adversarial Training

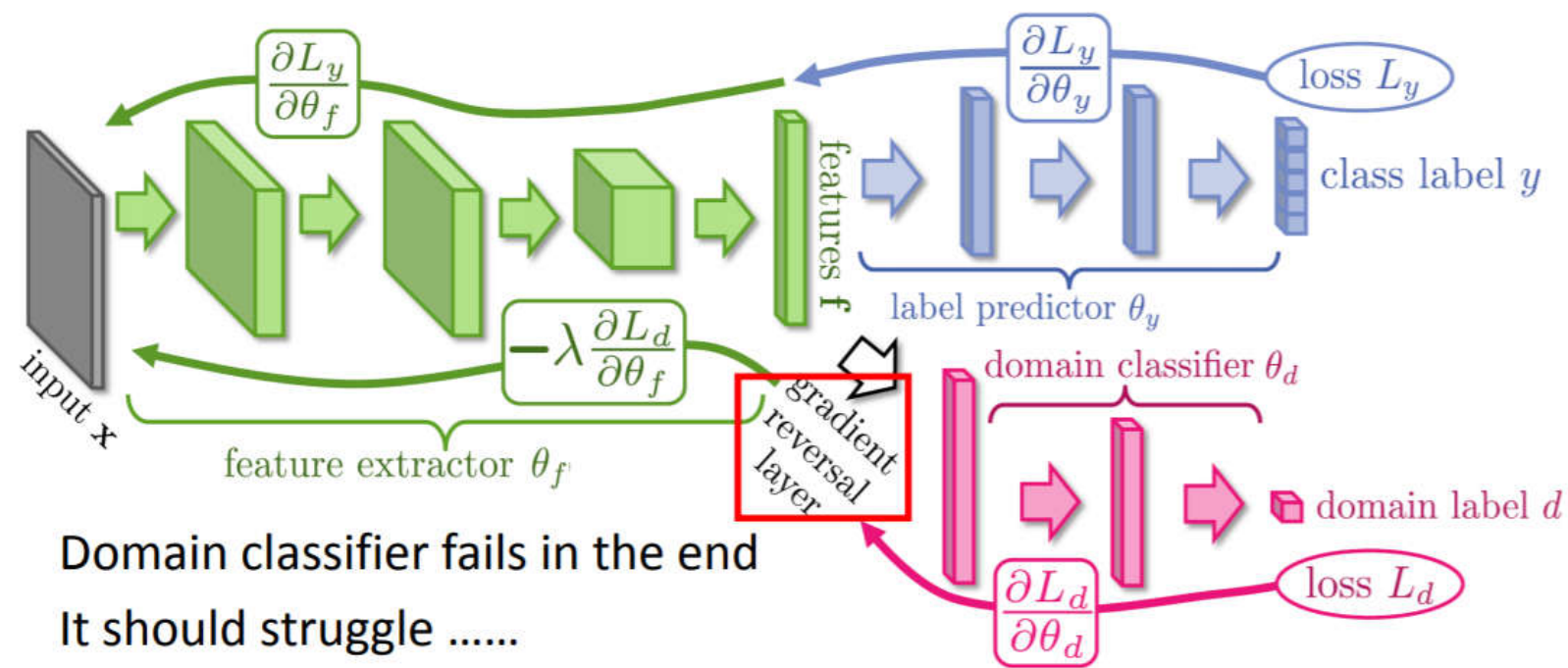


- **Adversarial** adaptation: learning features indistinguishable across domains

$$E(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_s} L_y(G_y(G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)), y_i) - \lambda \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_s \cup \mathcal{D}_t} L_d(G_d(G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)), d_i)$$

$$(\hat{\theta}_f, \hat{\theta}_y) = \arg \min_{\theta_f, \theta_y} E(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d) \quad (\hat{\theta}_d) = \arg \max_{\theta_d} E(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d)$$

Domain-adversarial Training

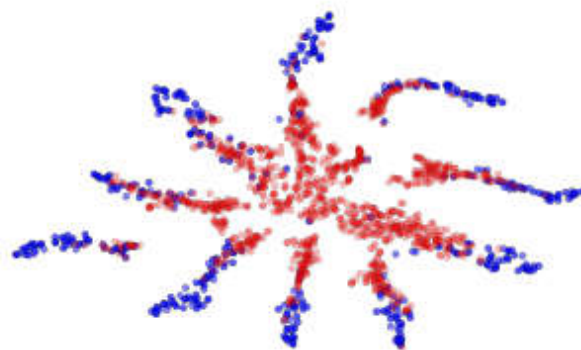


SYN NUM

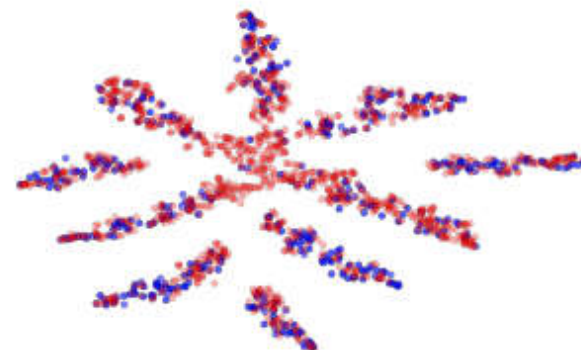


SVHN

SYN NUMBERS \rightarrow SVHN: last hidden layer of the label predictor

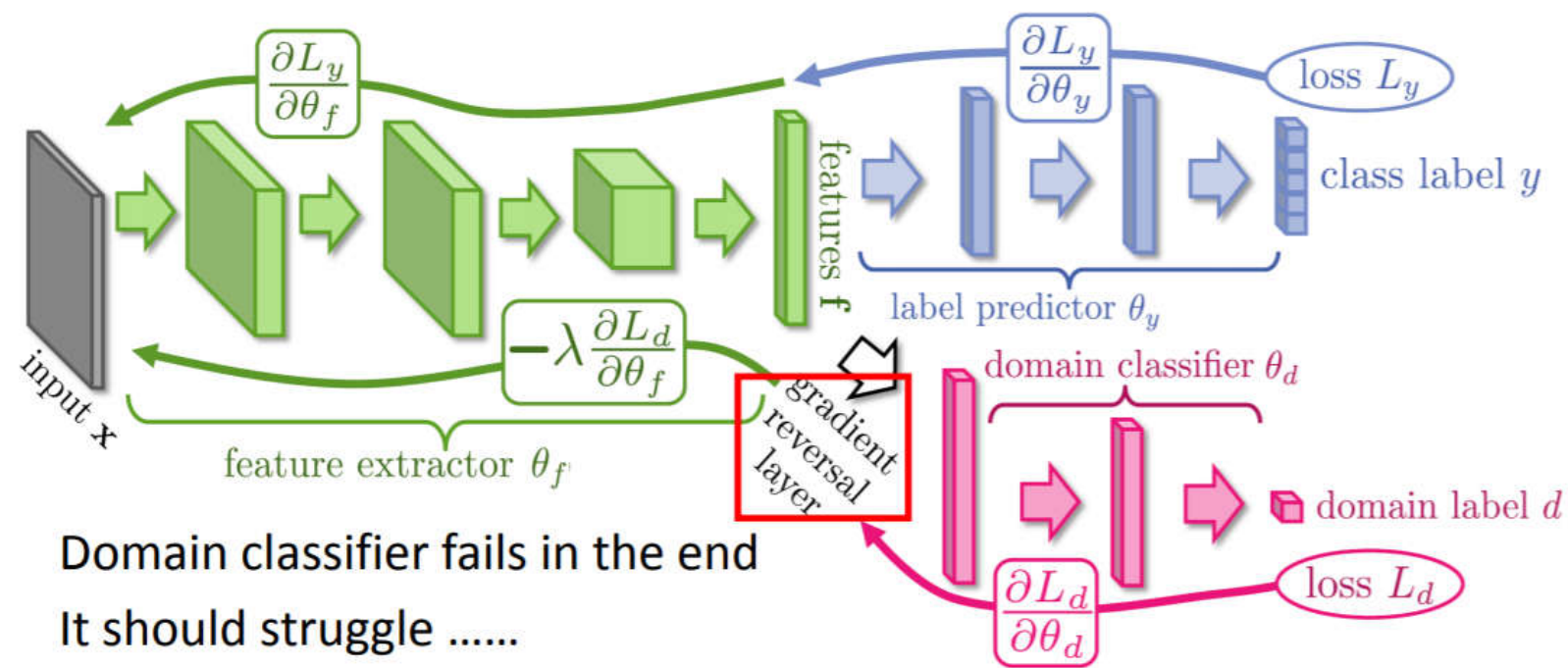


(a) Non-adapted

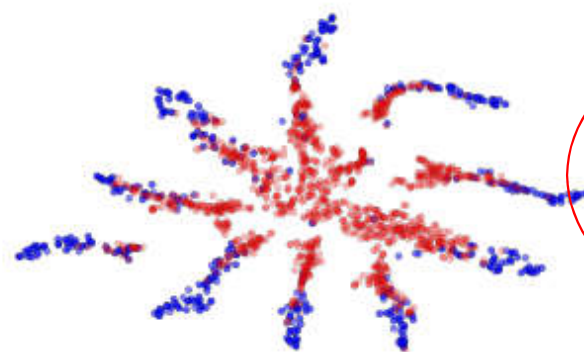


(b) Adapted

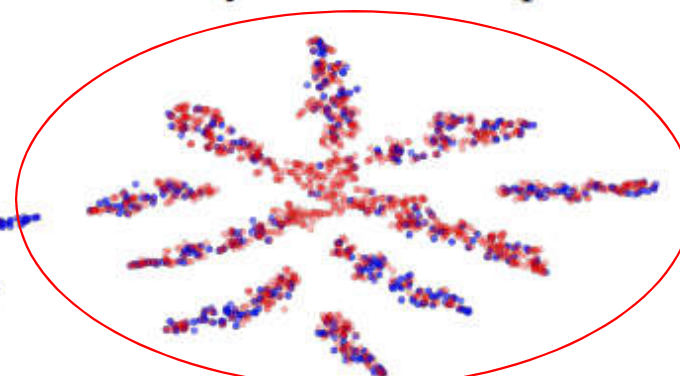
Domain-adversarial Training



SYN NUMBERS \rightarrow SVHN: last hidden layer of the label predictor



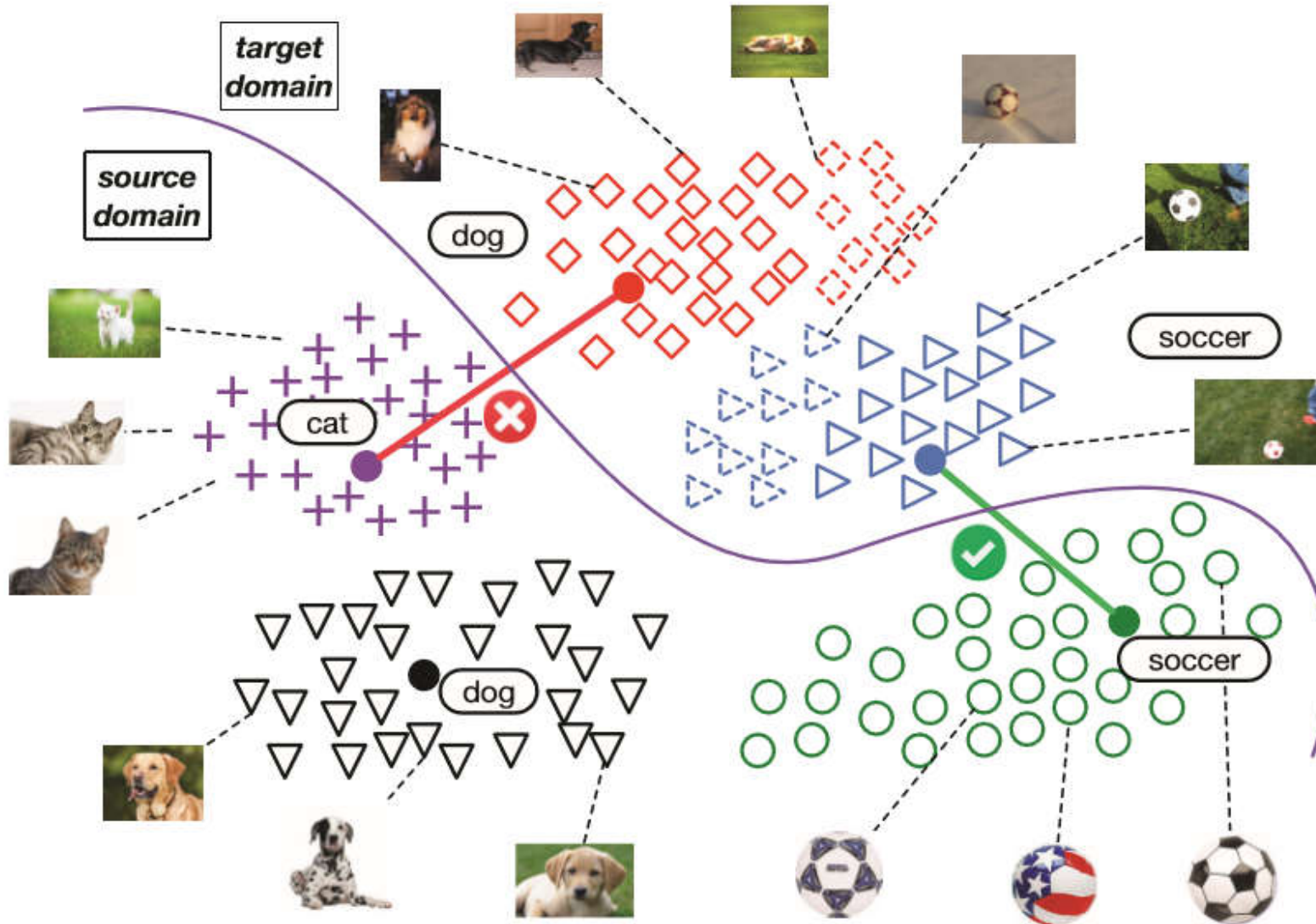
(a) Non-adapted



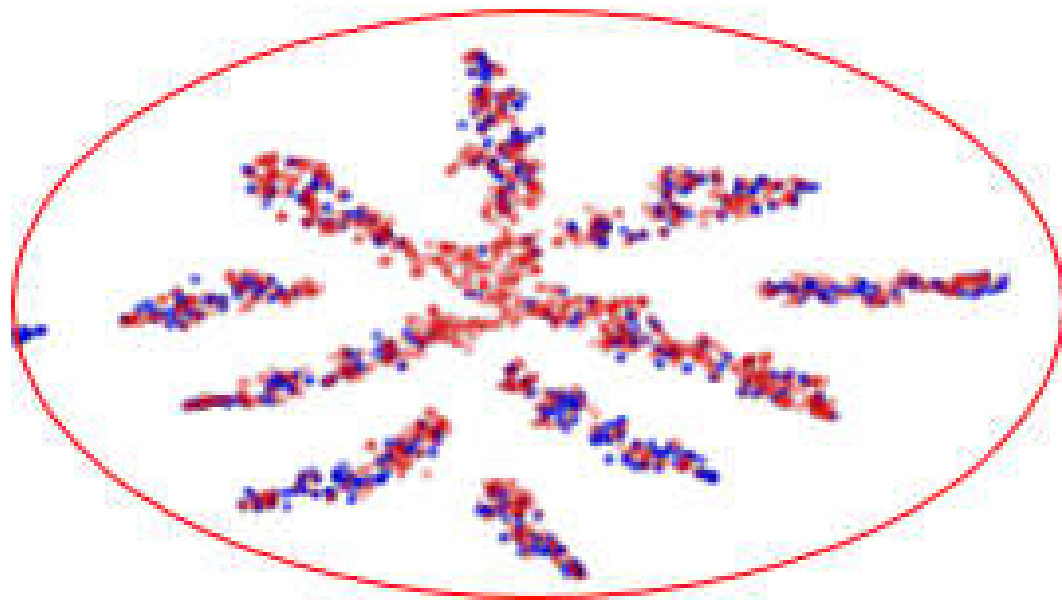
(b) Adapted

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

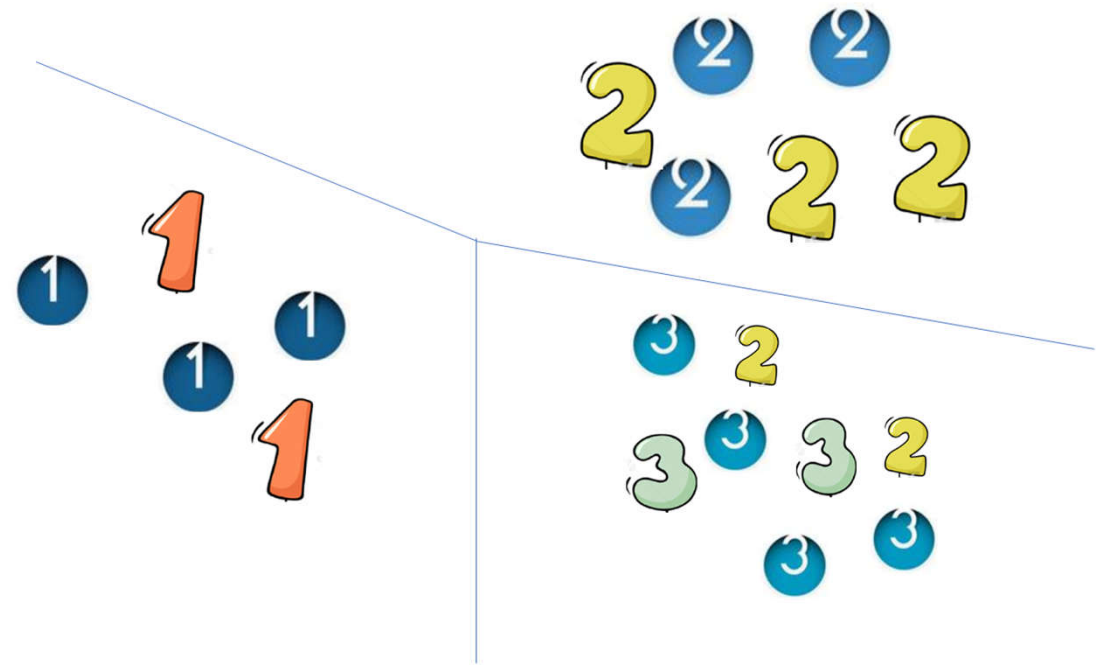
Existing Problem



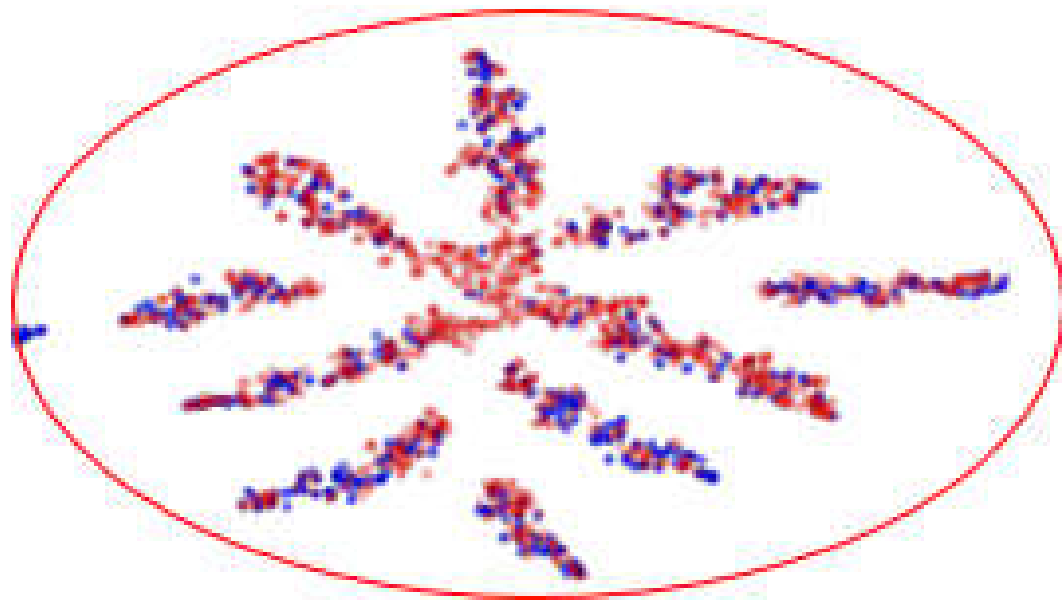
Existing Problem : Negative Transfer



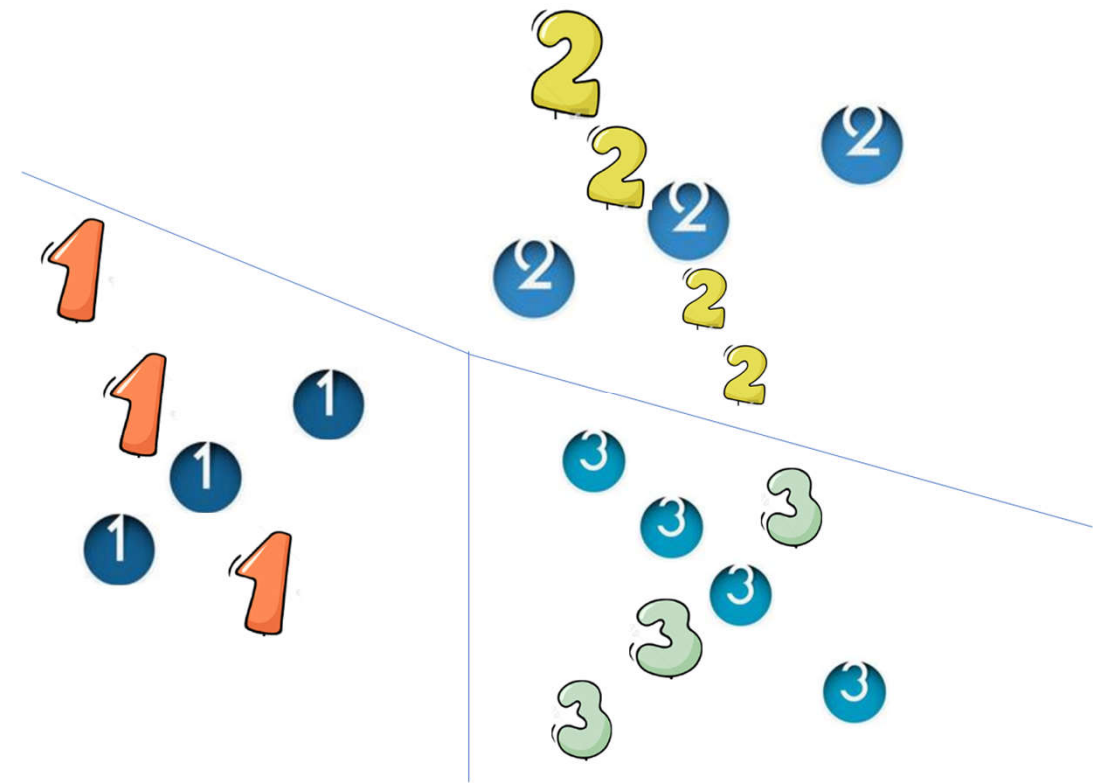
(b) Adapted



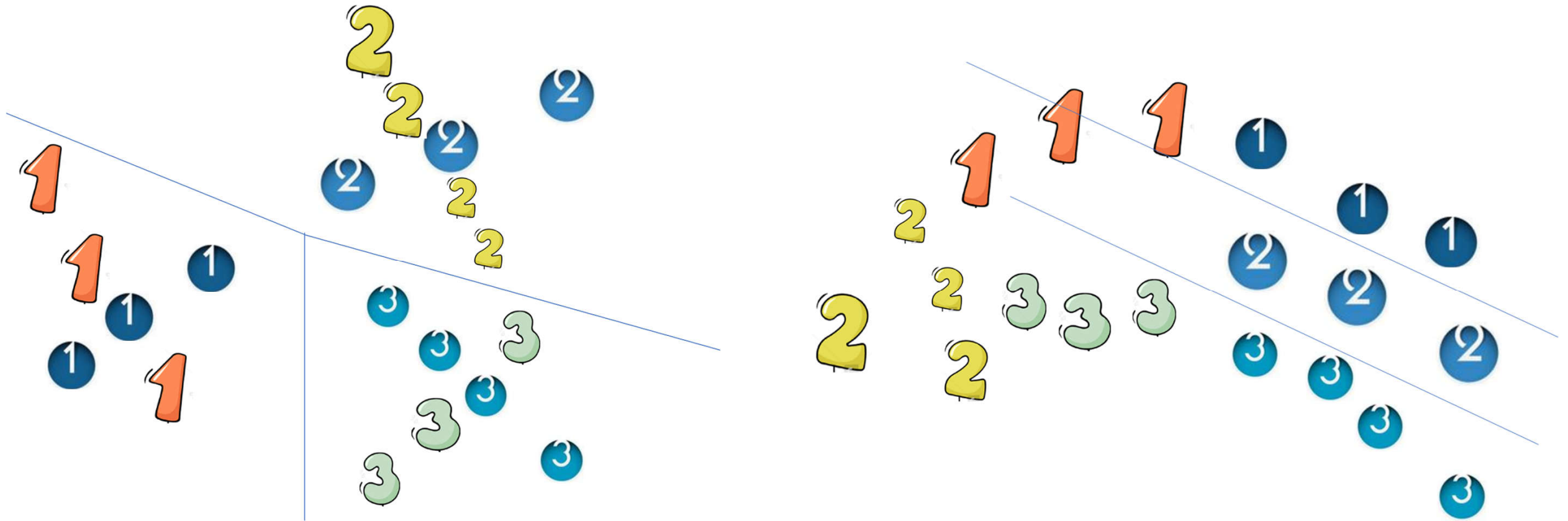
Existing Problem : Under Transfer



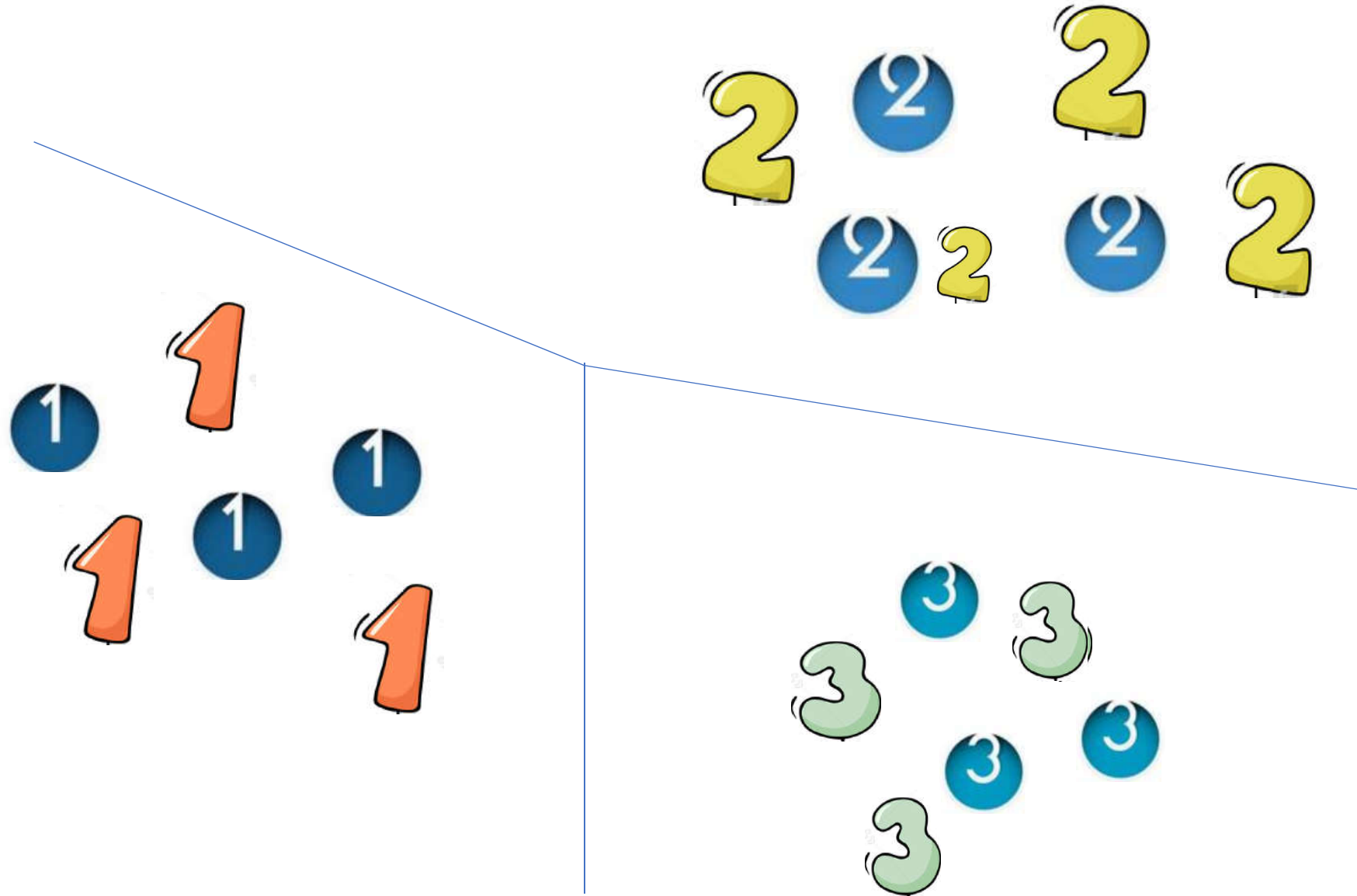
(b) Adapted



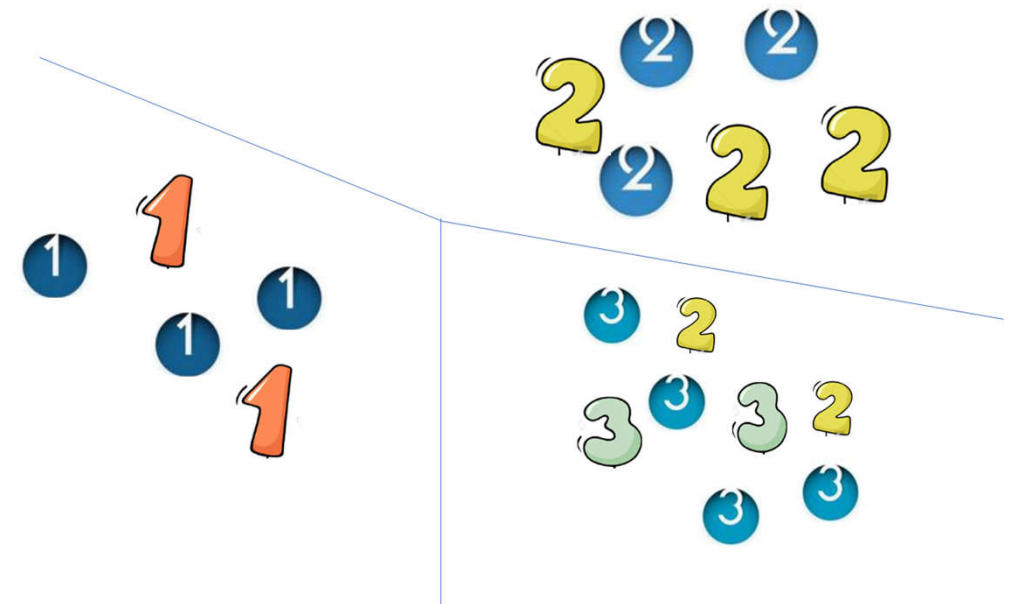
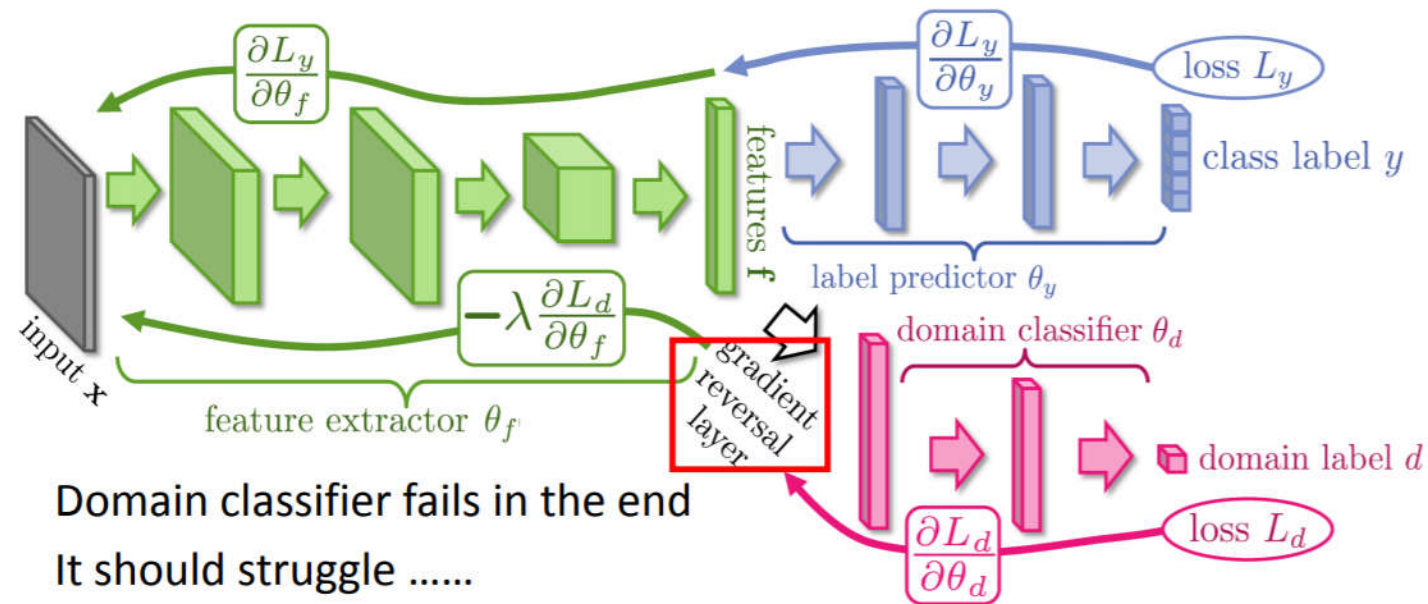
Existing Problem : Under Transfer



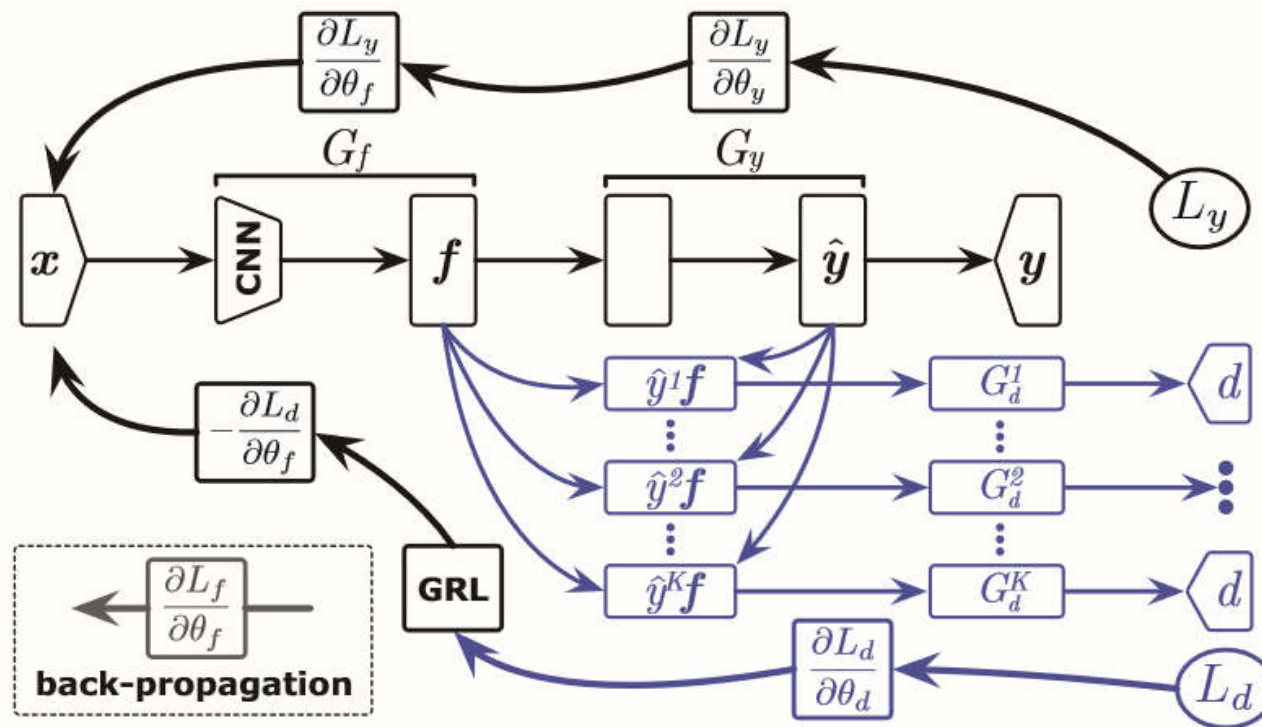
Existing Problem : Target



Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption



Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption



$$C(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d^k |_{k=1}^K) = \frac{1}{n_s} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_s} L_y(G_y(G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)), y_i) - \frac{\lambda}{n} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}} L_d^k(G_d^k(\hat{y}_i^k G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)), d_i),$$

$$(\hat{\theta}_f, \hat{\theta}_y) = \arg \min_{\theta_f, \theta_y} C(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d^k |_{k=1}^K),$$

$$(\hat{\theta}_d^1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_d^K) = \arg \max_{\theta_d^1, \dots, \theta_d^K} C(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d^k |_{k=1}^K).$$

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

Table 1: Accuracy (%) on *Office-31* for unsupervised domain adaptation (AlexNet and ResNet)

Method	A \rightarrow W	D \rightarrow W	W \rightarrow D	A \rightarrow D	D \rightarrow A	W \rightarrow A	Avg
AlexNet (Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton 2012)	60.6 \pm 0.4	95.4 \pm 0.2	99.0 \pm 0.1	64.2 \pm 0.3	45.5 \pm 0.5	48.3 \pm 0.5	68.8
TCA (Pan et al. 2011)	59.0 \pm 0.0	90.2 \pm 0.0	88.2 \pm 0.0	57.8 \pm 0.0	51.6 \pm 0.0	47.9 \pm 0.0	65.8
GFK (Gong et al. 2012)	58.4 \pm 0.0	93.6 \pm 0.0	91.0 \pm 0.0	58.6 \pm 0.0	52.4 \pm 0.0	46.1 \pm 0.0	66.7
DDC (Tzeng et al. 2014)	61.0 \pm 0.5	95.0 \pm 0.3	98.5 \pm 0.3	64.9 \pm 0.4	47.2 \pm 0.5	49.4 \pm 0.4	69.3
DAN (Long et al. 2015)	68.5 \pm 0.3	96.0 \pm 0.1	99.0 \pm 0.1	66.8 \pm 0.2	50.0 \pm 0.4	49.8 \pm 0.3	71.7
RTN (Long et al. 2016)	73.3 \pm 0.2	96.8 \pm 0.2	99.6 \pm 0.1	71.0 \pm 0.2	50.5 \pm 0.3	51.0 \pm 0.1	73.7
RevGrad (Ganin and Lempitsky 2015)	73.0 \pm 0.5	96.4 \pm 0.3	99.2 \pm 0.3	72.3 \pm 0.3	52.4 \pm 0.4	50.4 \pm 0.5	74.1
MADA	78.5\pm0.2	99.8\pm0.1	100.0\pm0.0	74.1\pm0.1	56.0\pm0.2	54.5\pm0.3	77.1
ResNet (He et al. 2016)	68.4 \pm 0.2	96.7 \pm 0.1	99.3 \pm 0.1	68.9 \pm 0.2	62.5 \pm 0.3	60.7 \pm 0.3	76.1
TCA (Pan et al. 2011)	74.7 \pm 0.0	96.7 \pm 0.0	99.6 \pm 0.0	76.1 \pm 0.0	63.7 \pm 0.0	62.9 \pm 0.0	79.3
GFK (Gong et al. 2012)	74.8 \pm 0.0	95.0 \pm 0.0	98.2 \pm 0.0	76.5 \pm 0.0	65.4 \pm 0.0	63.0 \pm 0.0	78.8
DDC (Tzeng et al. 2014)	75.8 \pm 0.2	95.0 \pm 0.2	98.2 \pm 0.1	77.5 \pm 0.3	67.4 \pm 0.4	64.0 \pm 0.5	79.7
DAN (Long et al. 2015)	83.8 \pm 0.4	96.8 \pm 0.2	99.5 \pm 0.1	78.4 \pm 0.2	66.7 \pm 0.3	62.7 \pm 0.2	81.3
RTN (Long et al. 2016)	84.5 \pm 0.2	96.8 \pm 0.1	99.4 \pm 0.1	77.5 \pm 0.3	66.2 \pm 0.2	64.8 \pm 0.3	81.6
RevGrad (Ganin and Lempitsky 2015)	82.0 \pm 0.4	96.9 \pm 0.2	99.1 \pm 0.1	79.7 \pm 0.4	68.2 \pm 0.4	67.4\pm0.5	82.2
MADA	90.0\pm0.1	97.4\pm0.1	99.6\pm0.1	87.8\pm0.2	70.3\pm0.3	66.4 \pm 0.3	85.2

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

Table 2: Accuracy (%) on *ImageCLEF-DA* for unsupervised domain adaptation (AlexNet and ResNet)

Method	I \rightarrow P	P \rightarrow I	I \rightarrow C	C \rightarrow I	C \rightarrow P	P \rightarrow C	Avg
AlexNet (Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton 2012)	66.2 \pm 0.2	70.0 \pm 0.2	84.3 \pm 0.2	71.3 \pm 0.4	59.3 \pm 0.5	84.5 \pm 0.3	73.9
DAN (Long et al. 2015)	67.3 \pm 0.2	80.5 \pm 0.3	87.7 \pm 0.3	76.0 \pm 0.3	61.6 \pm 0.3	88.4 \pm 0.2	76.9
RTN (Long et al. 2016)	67.4 \pm 0.3	82.3 \pm 0.3	89.5 \pm 0.4	78.0 \pm 0.2	63.0 \pm 0.2	90.1 \pm 0.1	78.4
RevGrad (Ganin and Lempitsky 2015)	66.5 \pm 0.5	81.8 \pm 0.4	89.0 \pm 0.5	79.8 \pm 0.5	63.5 \pm 0.4	88.7 \pm 0.4	78.2
MADA	68.3\pm0.3	83.0\pm0.1	91.0\pm0.2	80.7\pm0.2	63.8\pm0.2	92.2\pm0.3	79.8
ResNet (He et al. 2016)	74.8 \pm 0.3	83.9 \pm 0.1	91.5 \pm 0.3	78.0 \pm 0.2	65.5 \pm 0.3	91.2 \pm 0.3	80.7
DAN (Long et al. 2015)	75.0 \pm 0.4	86.2 \pm 0.2	93.3 \pm 0.2	84.1 \pm 0.4	69.8 \pm 0.4	91.3 \pm 0.4	83.3
RTN (Long et al. 2016)	75.6\pm0.3	86.8 \pm 0.1	95.3 \pm 0.1	86.9 \pm 0.3	72.7 \pm 0.3	92.2 \pm 0.4	84.9
RevGrad (Ganin and Lempitsky 2015)	75.0 \pm 0.6	86.0 \pm 0.3	96.2\pm0.4	87.0 \pm 0.5	74.3 \pm 0.5	91.5 \pm 0.6	85.0
MADA	75.0 \pm 0.3	87.9\pm0.2	96.0 \pm 0.3	88.8\pm0.3	75.2\pm0.2	92.2\pm0.3	85.8

Table 3: Accuracy (%) on *Office-31* for domain adaptation from 31 classes to 25 classes (AlexNet)

Method	A \rightarrow W	D \rightarrow W	W \rightarrow D	A \rightarrow D	D \rightarrow A	W \rightarrow A	Avg
AlexNet (Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton 2012)	58.2 \pm 0.4	95.9 \pm 0.2	99.0 \pm 0.1	60.4 \pm 0.3	49.8 \pm 0.5	47.3 \pm 0.5	68.4
RevGrad (Ganin and Lempitsky 2015)	65.1 \pm 0.5	91.7 \pm 0.3	97.1 \pm 0.3	60.6 \pm 0.3	42.1 \pm 0.4	42.9 \pm 0.5	66.6
MADA	70.8\pm0.2	96.6\pm0.1	99.5\pm0.0	69.6\pm0.1	51.4\pm0.2	54.2\pm0.3	73.7

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

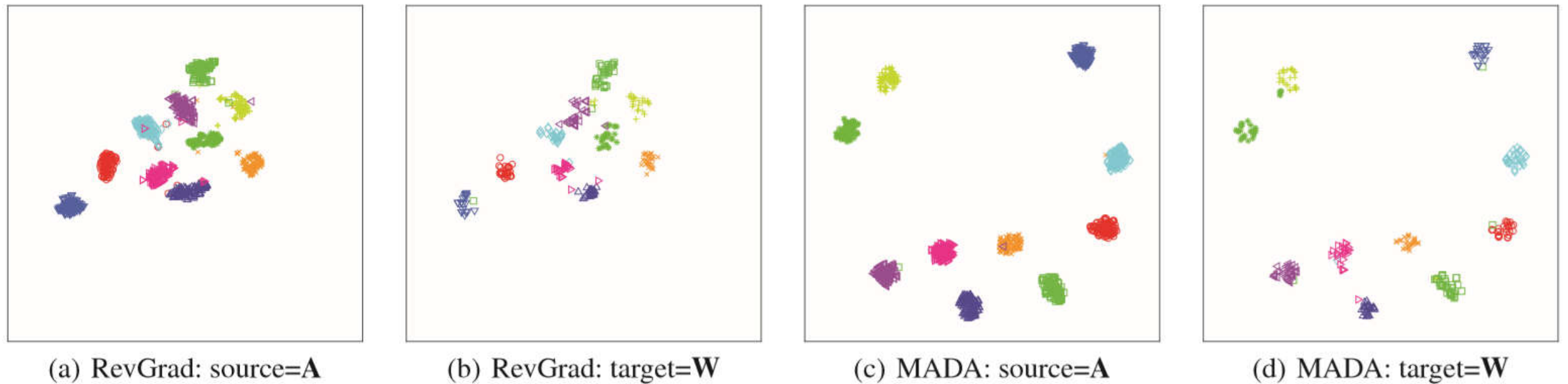


Figure 3: The t-SNE visualization of deep features extracted by RevGrad (a)(b) and MADA (c)(d).

Multi-Adversarial Domain Adaption

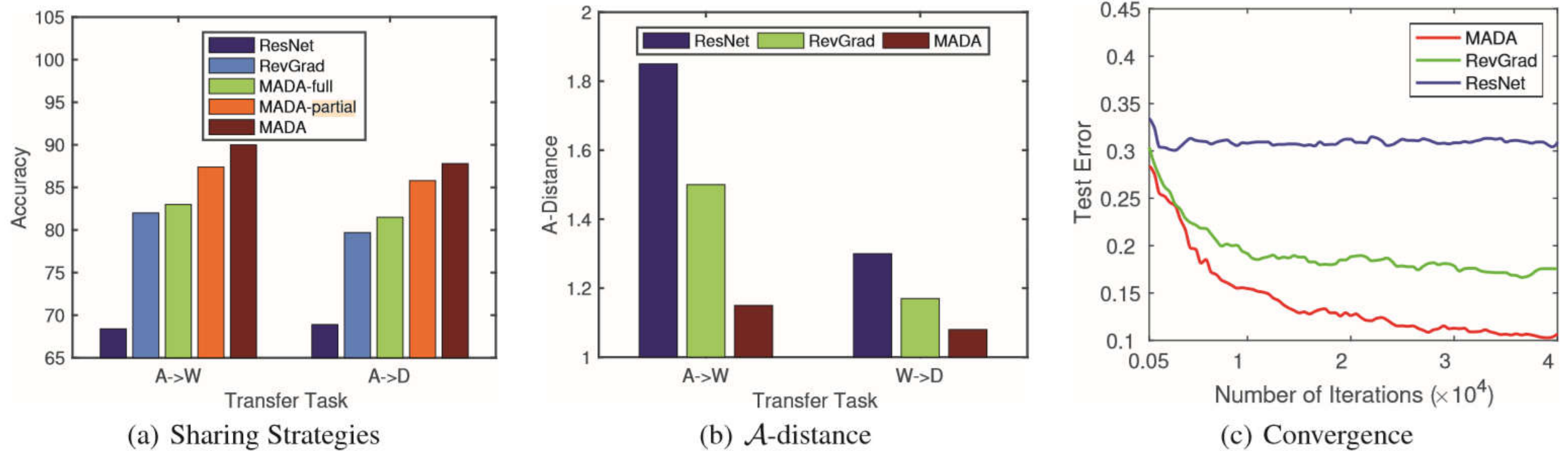
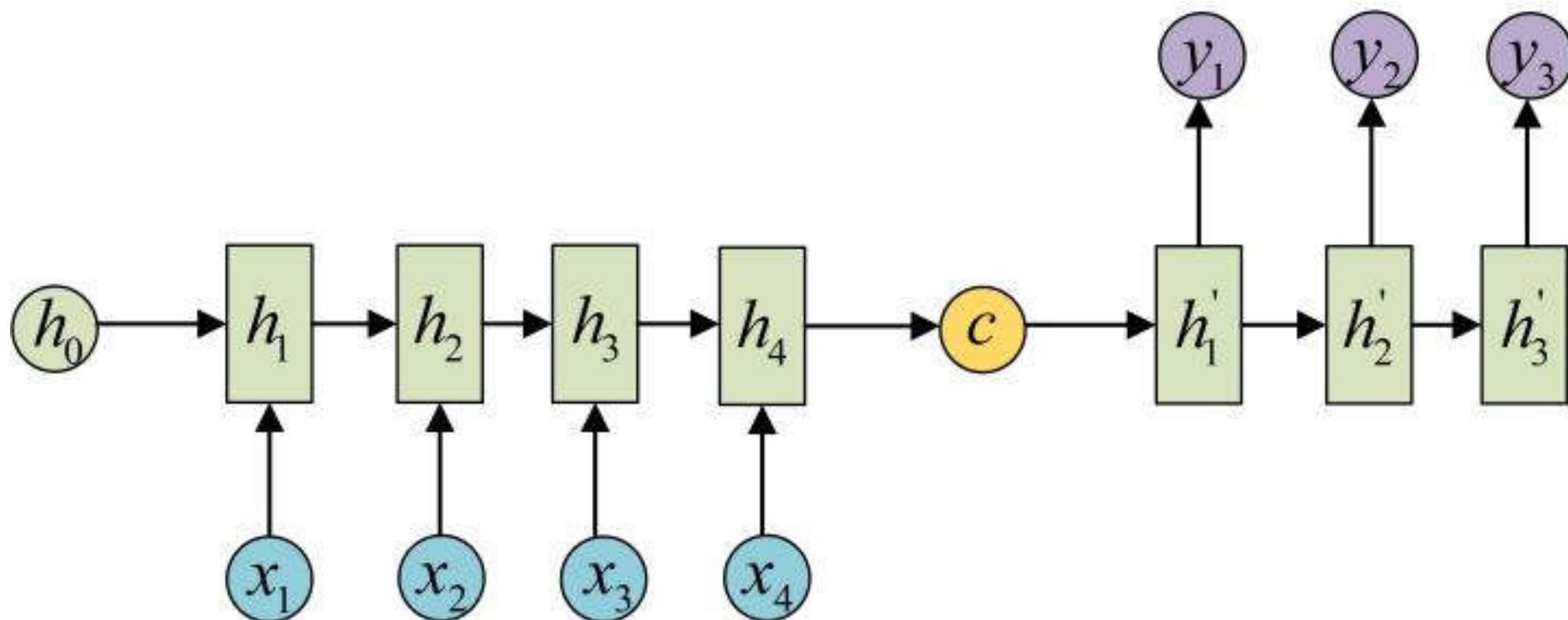


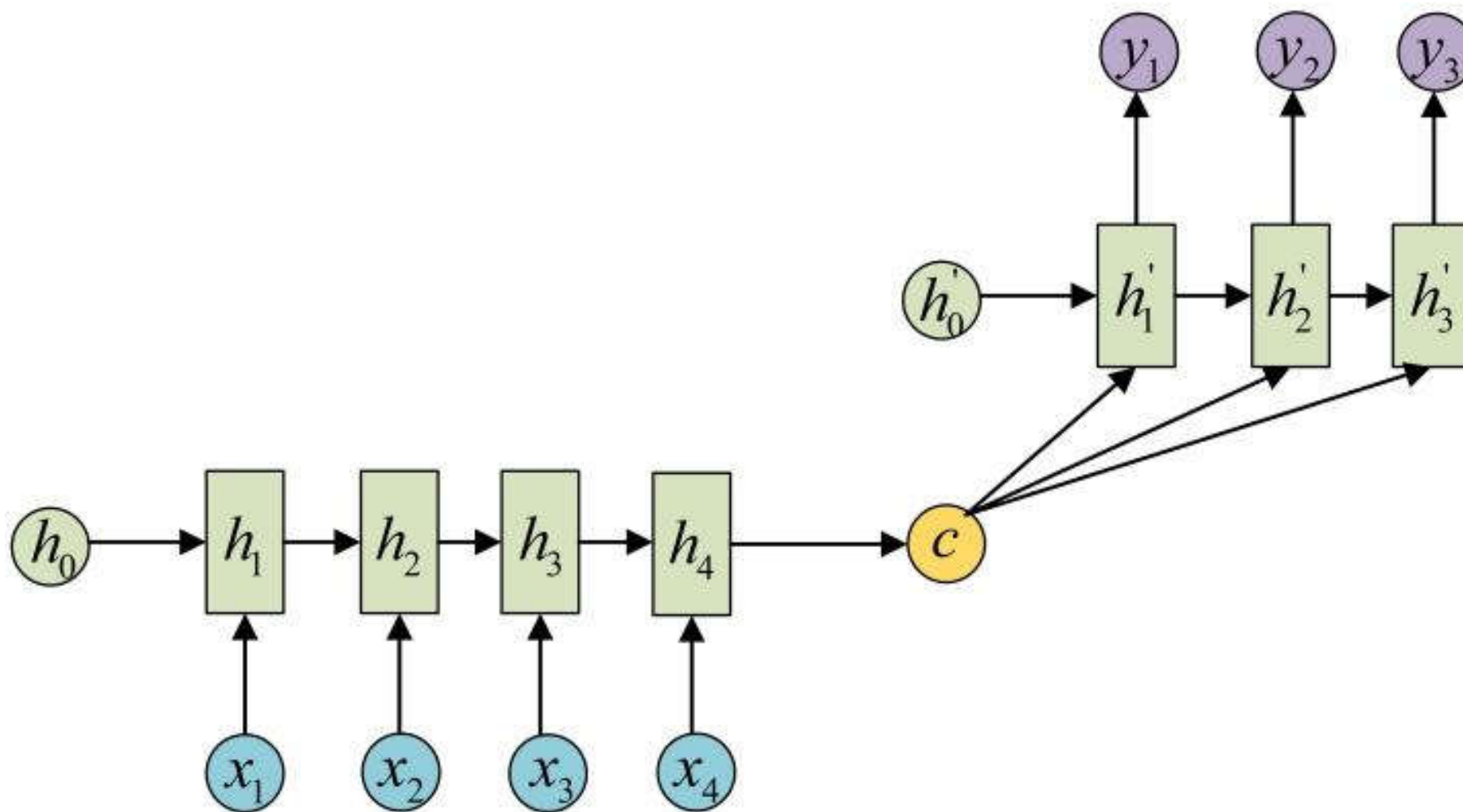
Figure 4: Empirical analysis: (a) Sharing strategies, (b) \mathcal{A} -distance, and (c) Convergence performance.

Bonus

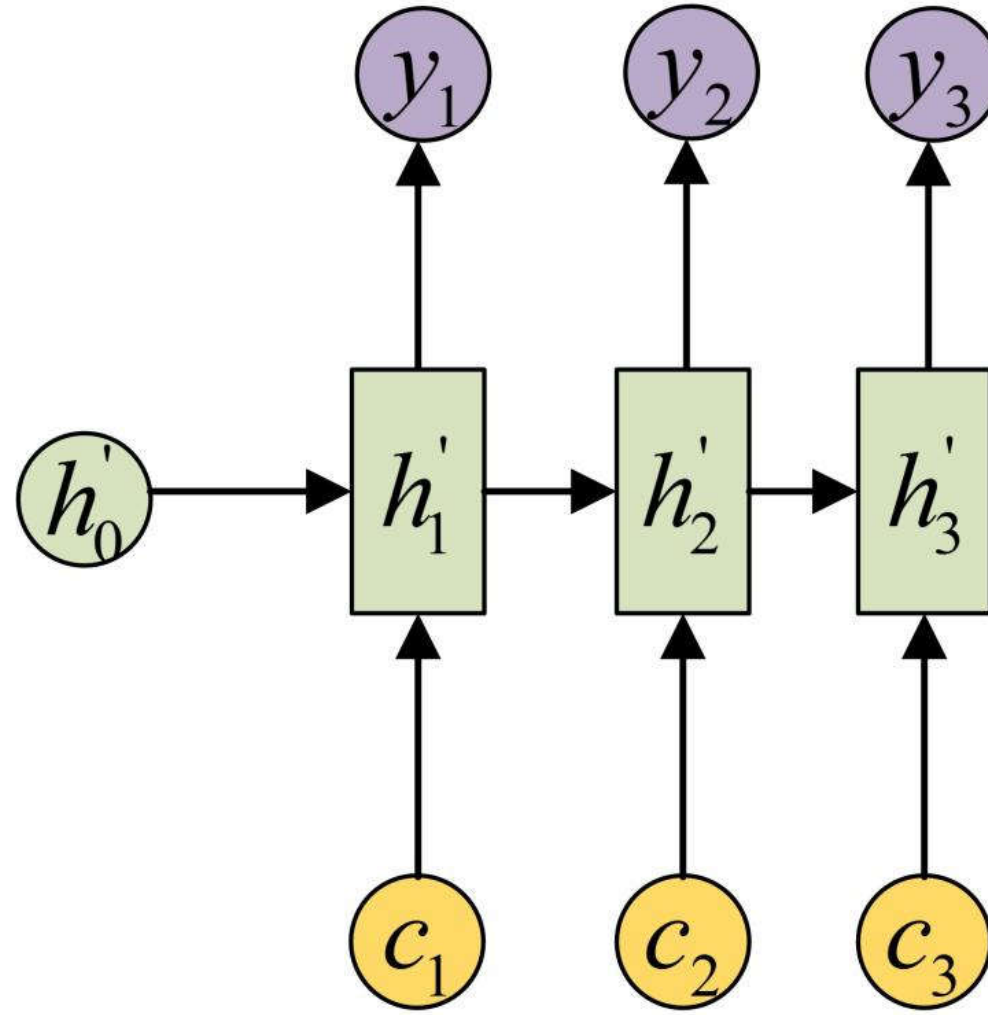
Attention Based Model



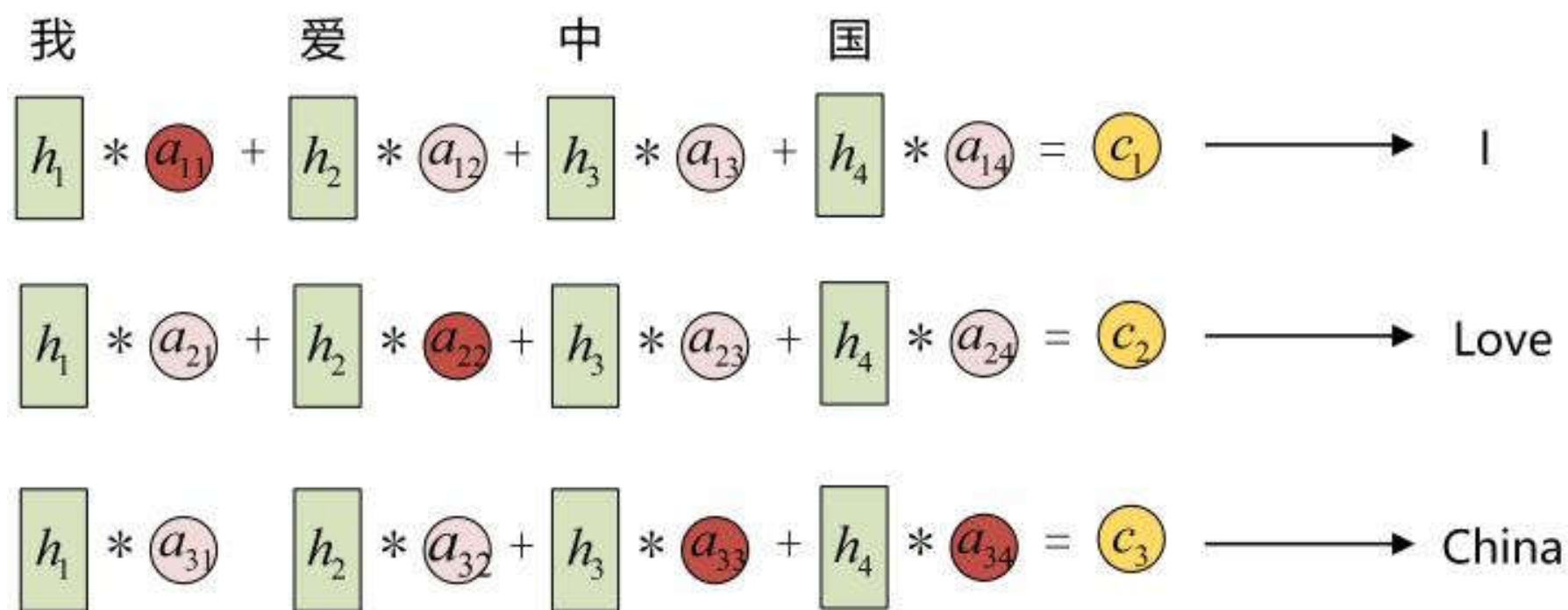
Attention Based Model



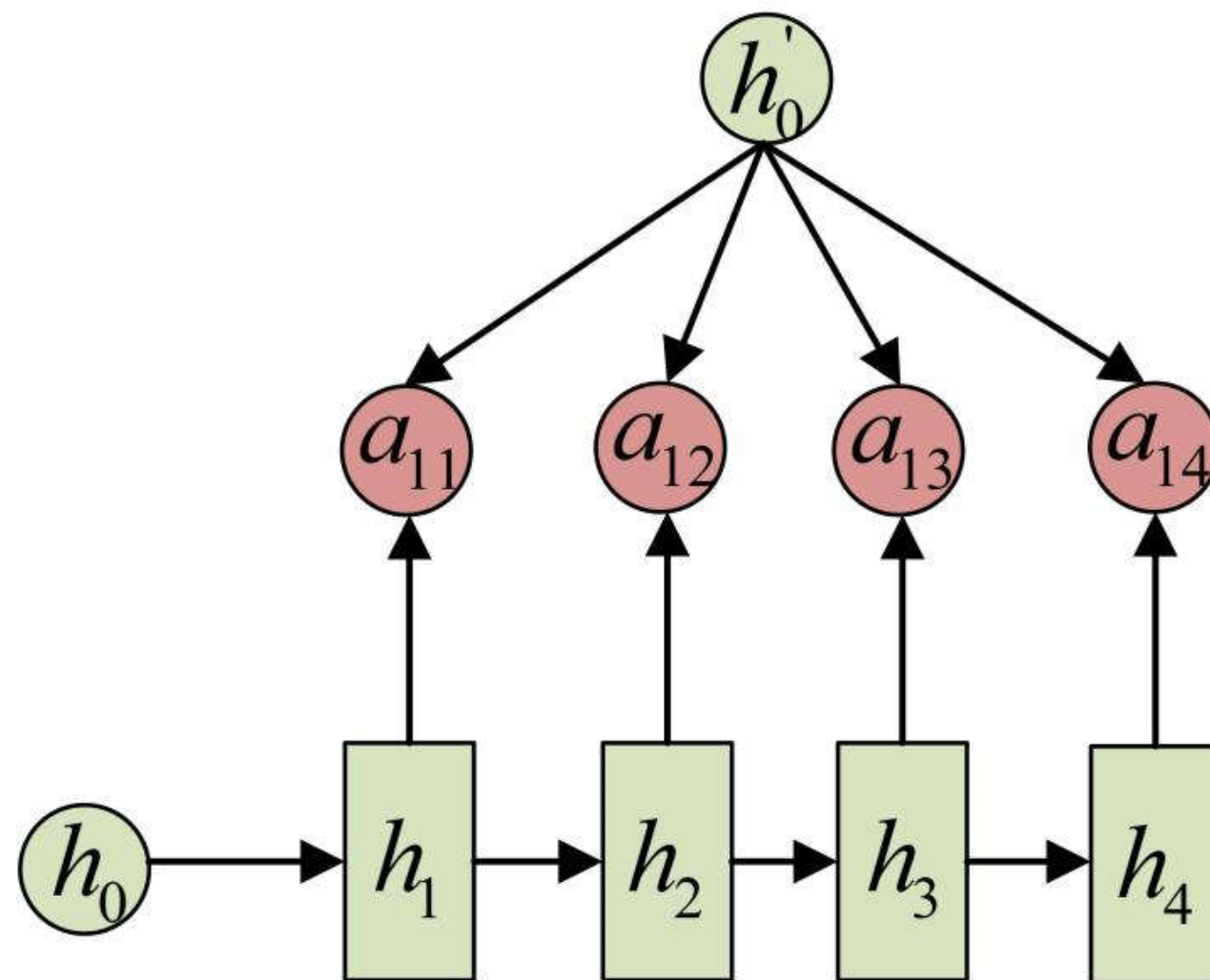
Attention Based Model



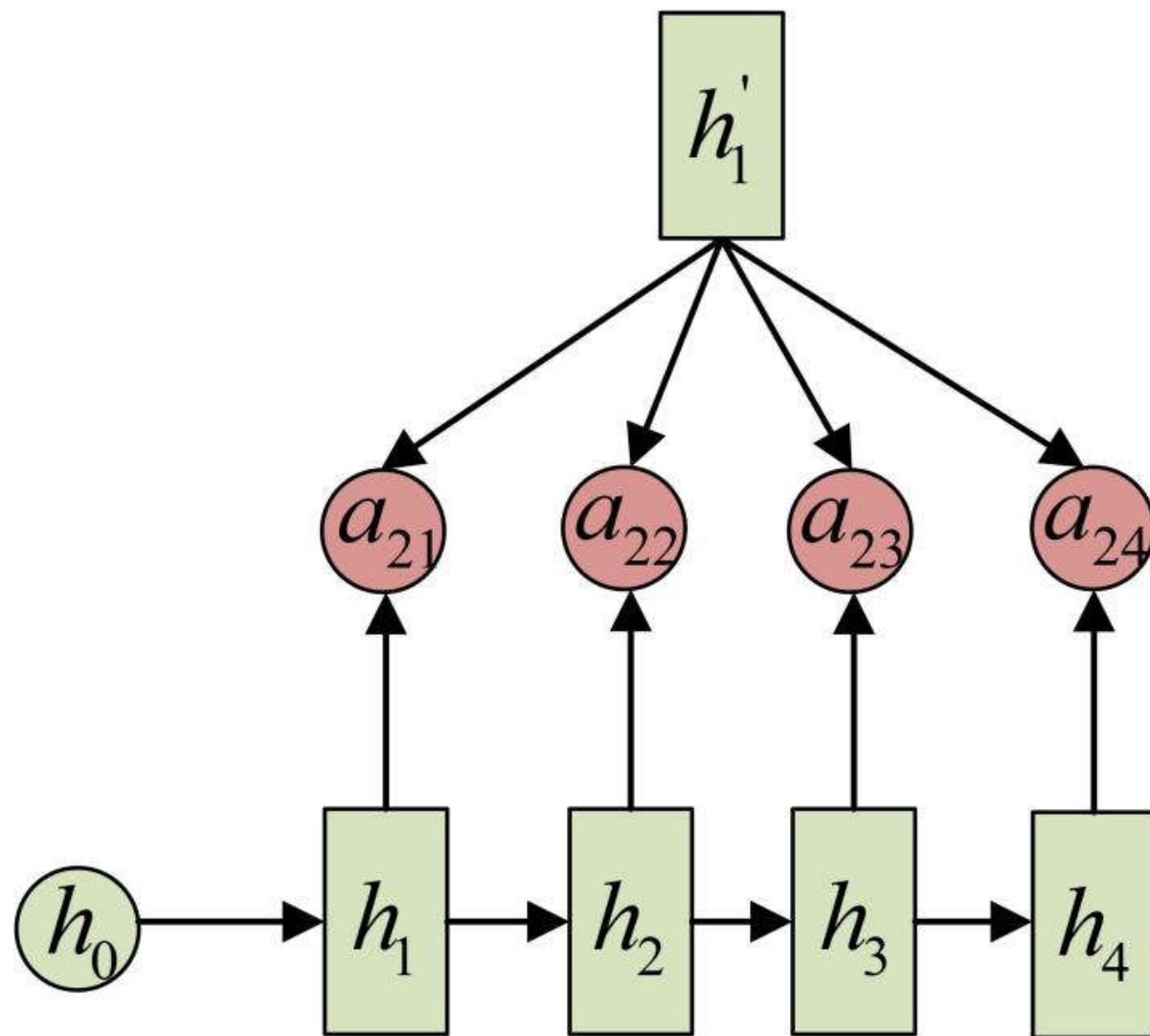
Attention Based Model



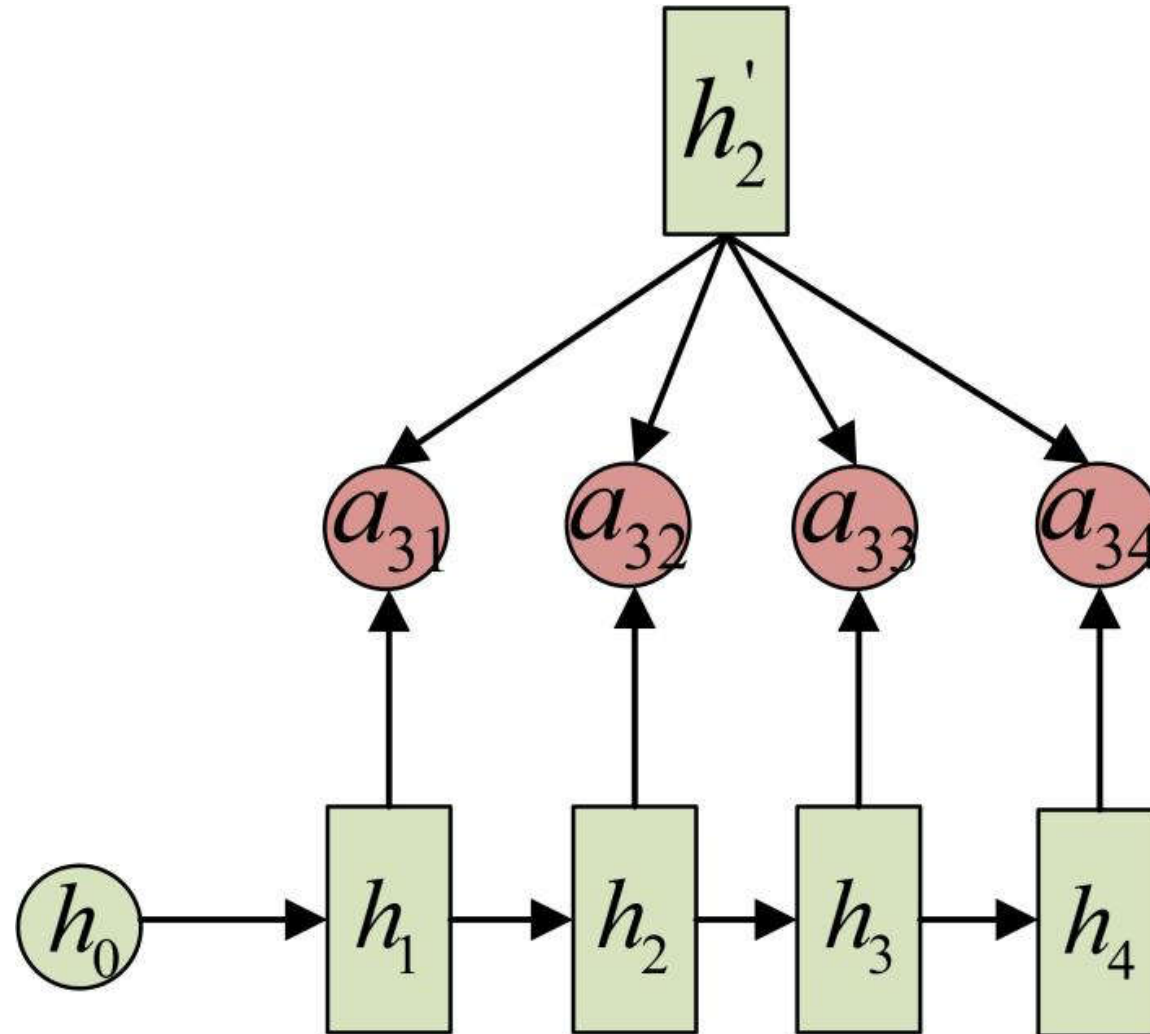
Attention Based Model



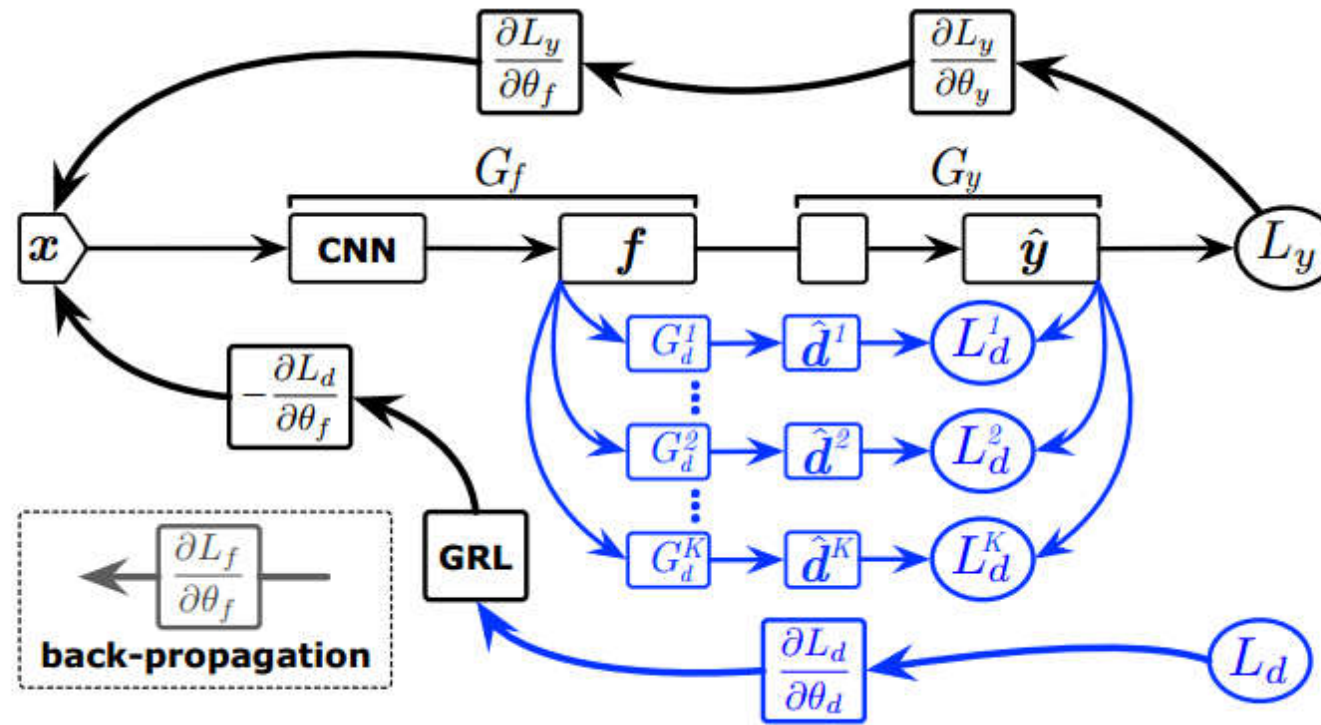
Attention Based Model



Attention Based Model



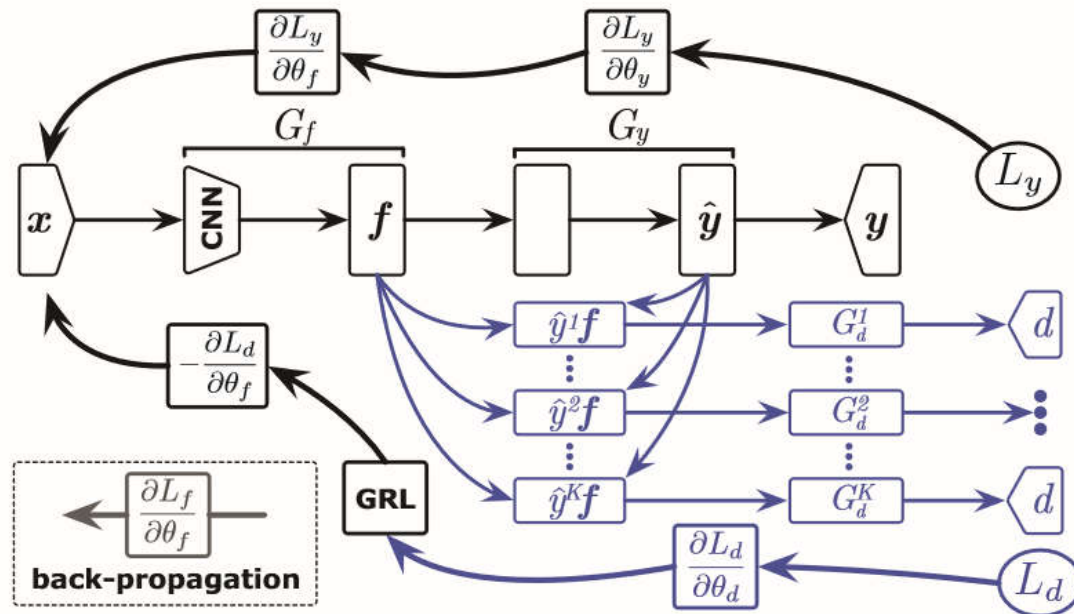
Selective Adversarial Network (SAN)



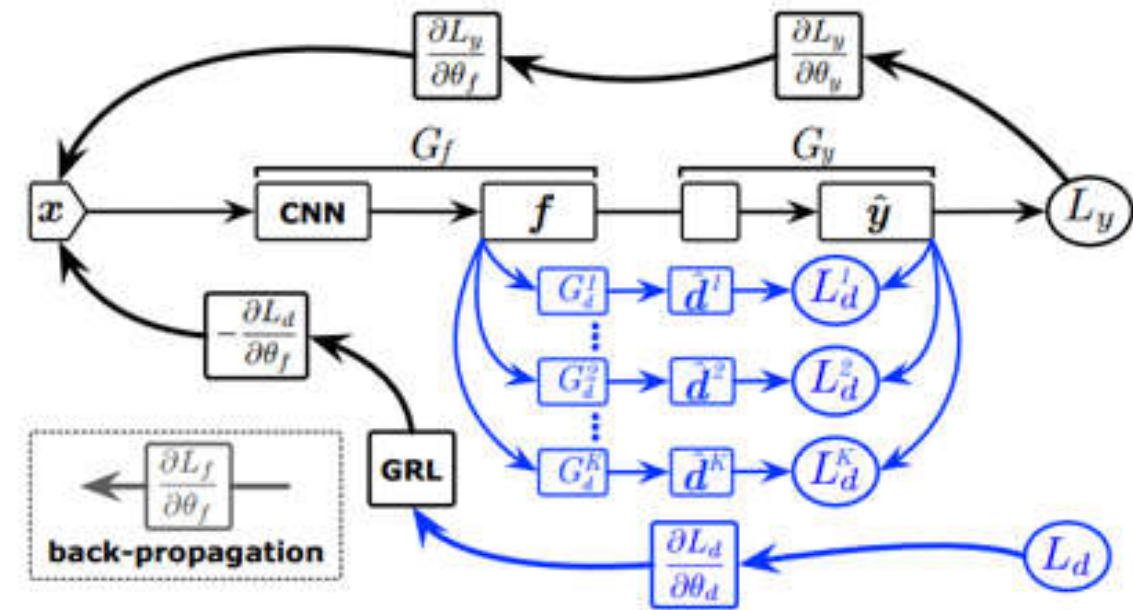
$$C(\theta_f, \theta_y, \theta_d^k |_{k=1}^{|C_s|}) = \frac{1}{n_s} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_s} L_y(G_y(G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)), y_i) + \frac{1}{n_t} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_t} H(G_y(G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)))$$

$$- \frac{\lambda}{n_s + n_t} \sum_{k=1}^{|C_s|} \left[\frac{1}{n_t} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_t} \hat{y}_i^k \right] \sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{D}_s \cup \mathcal{D}_t} \hat{y}_i^k L_d^k(G_d^k(G_f(\mathbf{x}_i)), d_i)$$

MADA vs SAN



AAAI2018: 2017-09-11 2017-11-28

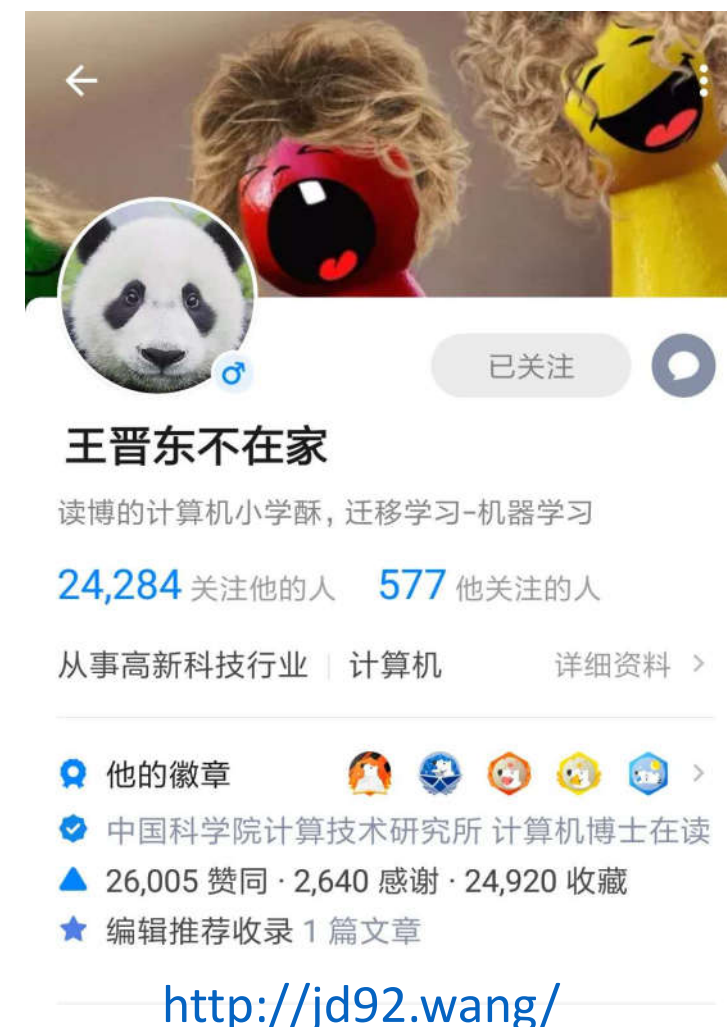


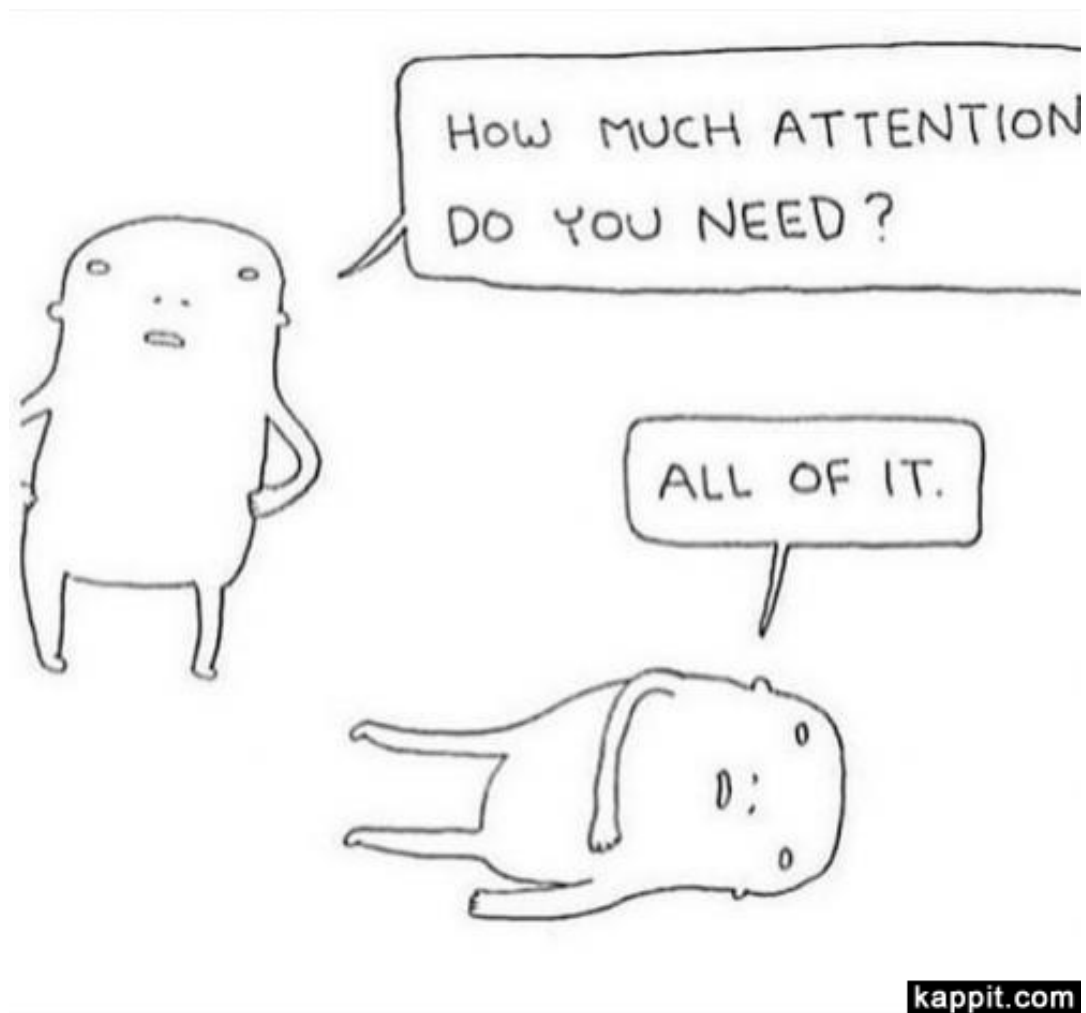
CVPR2018: 2017-11-15 2018-02-19

References

References

- [Everything about Transfer Learning and Domain Adaptation](#)
- [Mingsheng Long's Homepage](#)
- [什么是多模态机器学习?](#)
- [迁移学习--综述](#)
- [完全图解RNN、RNN变体、Seq2Seq、Attention机制](#)
- [一文读懂生成对抗网络 \(GANs\)](#)
- [Partial Transfer Learning with Selective Adversarial Networks](#)





Thanks !