多视图概述

1 概念解析

多视图：Views from (1) multiple sources (2) different feature subsets;

****多视图学习：Multi-view learning****: introduces one function to model a particular view and jointly optimizes all the functions to exploit the redundant views of the same input data and improve the learning performance.

（多视角学习:  引入了一个函数去模型化一个特定的视角, 并且利用相同输入的冗余视角去联合优化所有函数, 最终提高学习效果.

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2 多视图学习算法

Multi-view learning algorithms: (1) co-training (2) multi-kernel learning (3) subspace learning;

多视角学习**[算法](http://lib.csdn.net/base/datastructure" \o "算法与数据结构知识库)**: (1) 协同训练 (2) 多核学习 (3) 子空间学习

****Co-training(协同训练)**** :

trains alternately to maximize the mutual agreement on two distinct views of the unlabeled data.

（协同训练: 在未标记数据的两个不同视角下, 轮流的训练, 使相互一致性最大化.

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****Multiple kernel learning(多核学习)**** :

exploits kernels that naturally correspond to different views and combine kernels either linearly or non-linearly to improve learning performance.

****Subspace learning(子空间学习)**** :

obtains a latent subspace shared by multiple views by assuming that the input views are generated from this latent subspace.