2023-2024学年第一学期本科生课程

《神经网络与深度学习》

第八节:无监督学习与自编码器

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内容导览

学习方法分类

主成分分析:线性自编码器

非线性深度自编码器(AE)

AE的重要变型与应用

内容导览

学习方法分类

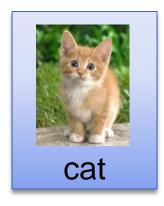
主成分分析: 线性自编码器

非线性深度自编码器(AE)

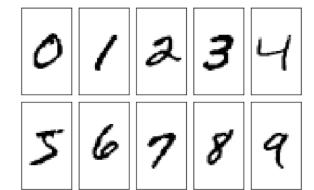
AE的重要变型与应用

有监督学习

有标签 数据







$$(ilde{oldsymbol{x}}_1, ilde{y}_1),\ldots,(ilde{oldsymbol{x}}_m, ilde{y}_m)\in\mathcal{X} imes\mathcal{Y}$$

Machine Learning: Formulation

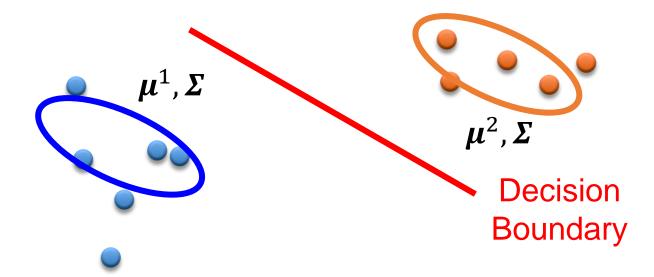
Given a dataset $\mathcal{D} = \{x_i, y_i\}$, find a possibly existed mapping $f^*: x \to y$ to fit \mathcal{D} . To formulate the problem, choose a hypothetical space \mathfrak{F} , a loss function l, and a regularizer p, we find the approximate mapping f_{θ^*} such that

Optim. Algorithm hypothetical space loss fun. data regularizer $f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}^*} = \operatorname{argmin}_{f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \in \mathfrak{F}} \{\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}}[\boldsymbol{l}(f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(x), y)] + \lambda p(f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}})\}$

where f_{θ} : A function in \mathfrak{F} with parameter θ

有监督学习(Supervised Learning)

- □给定带有标签的训练数据 $x \in C_1, C_2$
 - \rightarrow 寻求最有可能的先验概率 $P(C_i)$ 和类相关概率 $P(x|C_i)$
 - $\triangleright P(x|C_i)$ 是由 μ^i 和 Σ 参数化的高斯分布

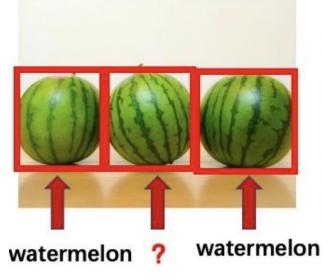


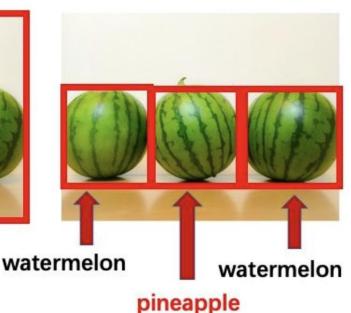
$$P(C_1|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}|C_1)P(C_1)}{P(\mathbf{x}|C_1)P(C_1) + P(\mathbf{x}|C_2)P(C_2)}$$

弱监督学习(Weak Supervised Learning)

不完全监督 Incomplete supervision 不确切监督
Inexact supervision

不准确监督 Inaccurate supervision



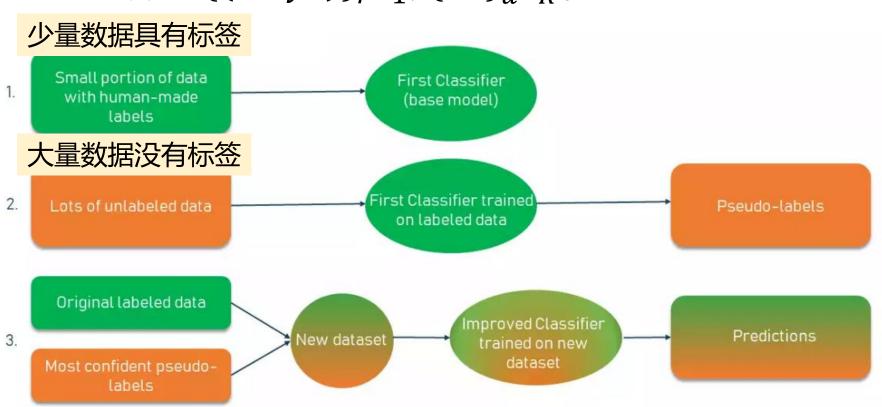


watermelon

仅标记训练 数据子集 训练数据带有标签 但不如预期精确 训练数据中一些 标签有错误

半监督学习(Semi-supervised Learning)

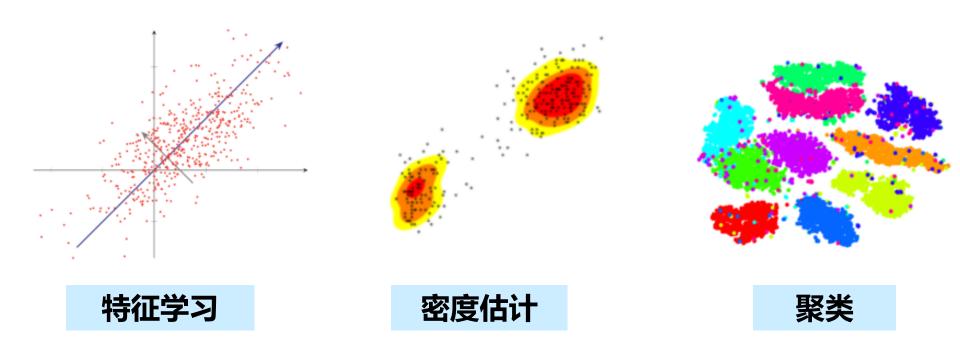
山训练数据 $\{(x^r, \hat{y}^r)\}_{r=1}^R, \{x^u\}_{u=R}^{R+U}, 通常U >> R$



既减少人工标注数据的成本,同时适用于分类、 回归、聚类和关联登多种问题

无监督学习(Unsupervised Learning)

- □ 训练数据由一组输入向量组成,但没有相应的目标值
 - > 背后思想是根据相似性、模式和差异对信息进行分组

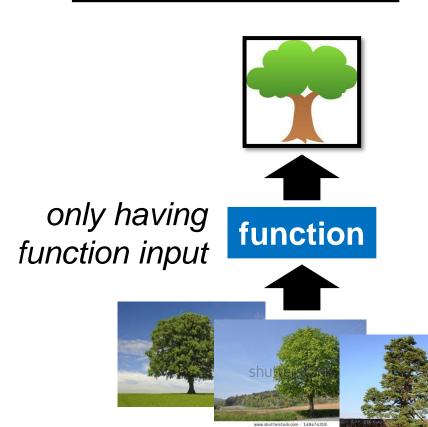


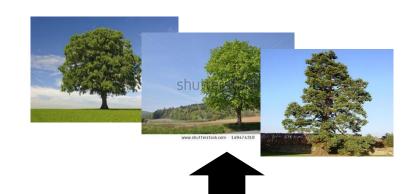
无监督学习:不借助于任何人工给出标签或者反馈等指导信息

无监督学习(Unsupervised Learning)

数据降维(化繁为简)

内容生成(无中生有)





only having function output

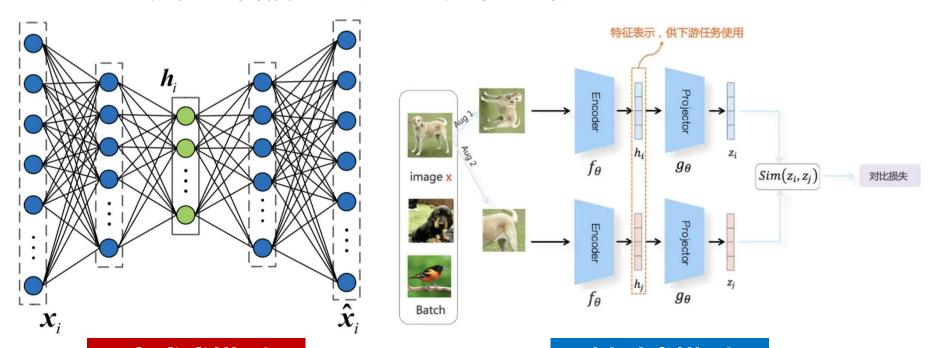




Random variables

自监督学习(Self-supervised Learning)

- □ 自监督学习(self-supervised learning)可以被看作是机器学习的一种"理想状态",模型直接从无标签数据中自行学习,无需标注数据
 - ▶ 自监督学习的核心,在于如何自动为数据产生标签
 - > 有很多监督信号在训练过程中充当反馈



内容导览

学习方法分类

主成分分析: 线性自编码器

非线性深度自编码器(AE)

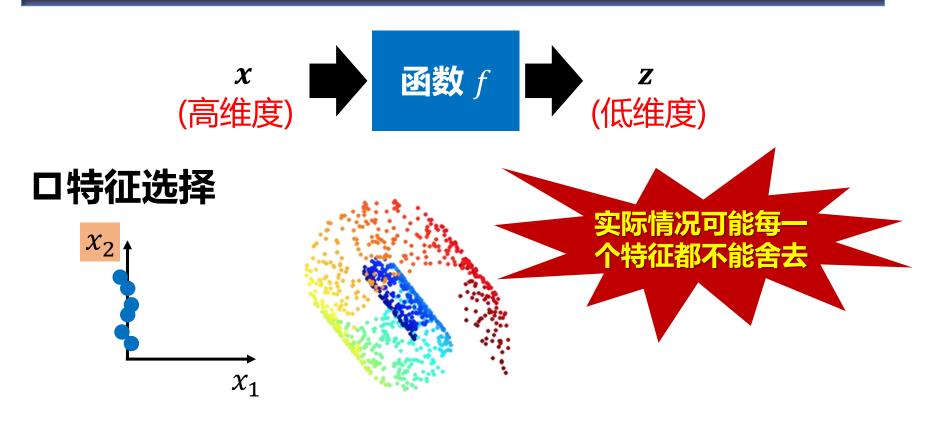
AE的重要变型与应用

数据降维(Dimension Reduction)

口表征学习的核心任务:选择合适的方式,可以获得更加直观的数据表示



数据降维(Dimension Reduction)



口主成分分析 (PCA)

核心: 根据给定的 x 找到 z

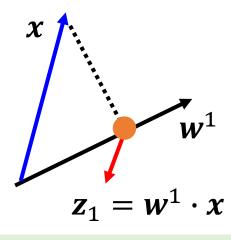
ightharpoonup 假设此处 f 是一个简单的线性函数,那么向量 x 和向量 z 之间的关系可以表示为 z=Wx

主成分分析 (PCA)

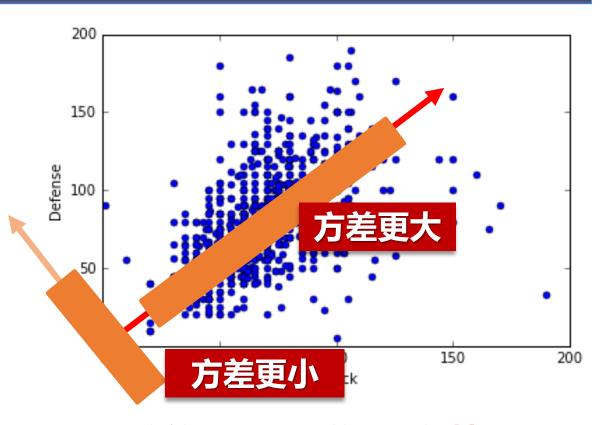
z = Wx

□降至一维

$$z_1 = w^1 \cdot x$$



基于向量 w^1 对所有的数据 x 进行投影,得到一系列的 z_1



我们希望 Z_1 的方差尽可能地大

$$Var(\mathbf{z}_1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{z_1} (\mathbf{z}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{z}}_1)^2 \|\mathbf{w}^1\|_2 = 1$$

主成分分析 (PCA)

$$z = Wx$$

口降至一维

$$z_1 = w^1 \cdot x$$

$$z_2 = w^2 \cdot x$$

$$\boldsymbol{W} = \begin{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{w}^1)^T \\ (\boldsymbol{w}^2)^T \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

正交矩阵

基于向量 w^1 对所有的数据 x 进行投影,得到一系列的 z_1

希望 Z_1 的方差尽可能地大

$$Var(\mathbf{z}_1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{z}_1} (\mathbf{z}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{z}}_1)^2 \|\mathbf{w}^1\|_2 = 1$$

希望 z_2 的方差也尽可能地大

$$Var(\mathbf{z}_2) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{z}_2} (\mathbf{z}_2 - \overline{\mathbf{z}}_2)^2 \|\mathbf{w}^2\|_2 = 1$$

$$\mathbf{w}^1 \cdot \mathbf{w}^2 = 0$$

PCA的数学原理

$$z_1 = w^1 \cdot x \quad \overline{z}_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum z_1 = \frac{1}{N} \sum w^1 \cdot x = w^1 \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum x = w^1 \cdot \overline{x}$$

$$Var(\mathbf{z}_1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{z}_1} (\mathbf{z}_1 - \overline{\mathbf{z}}_1)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{w}^1 \cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{w}^1 \cdot \overline{\mathbf{x}})^2$$

$$(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2 = (\boldsymbol{a}^T \boldsymbol{b})^2$$

$$= \boldsymbol{a}^T \boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{a}^T \boldsymbol{b}$$

$$= \boldsymbol{a}^T \boldsymbol{b} (\boldsymbol{a}^T \boldsymbol{b})^T$$

$$= \boldsymbol{a}^T \boldsymbol{b} \boldsymbol{b}^T \boldsymbol{a}$$

在
$$\|w^1\|_2 = (w^1)^T w^1 = 1$$
 的
条件下找到使得 $(w^1)^T S w^1$
取最大值的 w^1

$$=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n}\left(\mathbf{w}^{1}\cdot(\mathbf{x}-\overline{\mathbf{x}})\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} (\mathbf{w}^{1})^{T} (\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}) (\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{T} \mathbf{w}^{1}$$

$$= (w^1)^T \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} (x - \overline{x})(x - \overline{x})^T w^1$$

$$= (\mathbf{w}^1)^T Cov(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{w}^1$$

$$S = Cov(x)$$

PCA的数学原理

求解目标: 在 $\|w^1\|_2 = (w^1)^T w^1 = 1$ 的条件下找到使得 $(w^1)^T S w^1$ 取最大值的 w^1

$$S = Cov(x)$$
 对称半正定矩阵

使用拉格朗日乘数法: $g(\mathbf{w}^1) = (\mathbf{w}^1)^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{w}^1 - \alpha ((\mathbf{w}^1)^T \mathbf{w}^1 - 1)$

$$\partial g(\mathbf{w}^1)/\partial w_1^1 = 0$$

$$\partial g(\mathbf{w}^1)/\partial w_2^1 = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$Sw^1 - \alpha w^1 = 0$$

$$Sw^1 = \alpha w^1$$
 w^1 :特征向量

$$(\mathbf{w}^1)^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{w}^1 = \alpha (\mathbf{w}^1)^T \mathbf{w}^1 = \alpha$$

选择最大值

 w^1 是协方差矩阵 S 的特征向量,对应最大的特征值 λ_1

PCA的数学原理

求解目标: $在(w^2)^T w^2 = 1 \pi (w^2)^T w^1 = 0$ 的条件下找到使得 $(w^2)^T S w^2$ 取最大值的 w^2

$$g(\mathbf{w}^{2}) = (\mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{w}^{2} - \alpha ((\mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} \mathbf{w}^{2} - 1) - \beta ((\mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} \mathbf{w}^{1} - 0)$$

$$\partial g(\mathbf{w}^{2}) / \partial w_{1}^{2} = 0$$

$$\partial g(\mathbf{w}^{2}) / \partial w_{2}^{2} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$S\mathbf{w}^{2} - \alpha \mathbf{w}^{2} - \beta \mathbf{w}^{1} = 0$$

$$0 - \alpha \mathbf{0} - \beta \mathbf{1} = 0$$

$$= ((\mathbf{w}^{1})^{T} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} = (\mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} \mathbf{S}^{T} \mathbf{w}^{1}$$

$$= (\mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{w}^{1} = \lambda_{1} (\mathbf{w}^{2})^{T} \mathbf{w}^{1} = 0$$

 $Sw^1 = \lambda_1 w^1$

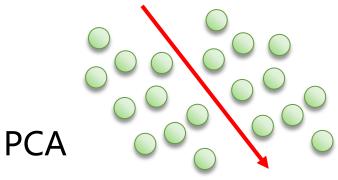
$$\beta = 0$$
: $Sw^2 - \alpha w^2 = 0$ $Sw^2 = \alpha w^2$

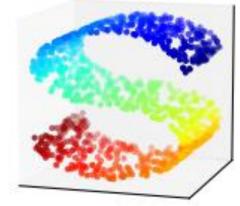
 w^2 是协方差矩阵 S 的特征向量,对应第二大的特征值 λ_2

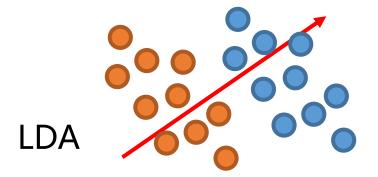
PCA的缺点

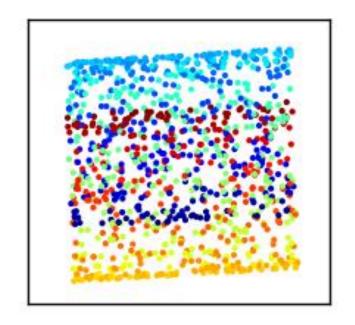
□无监督

口只能进行线性处理









内容导览

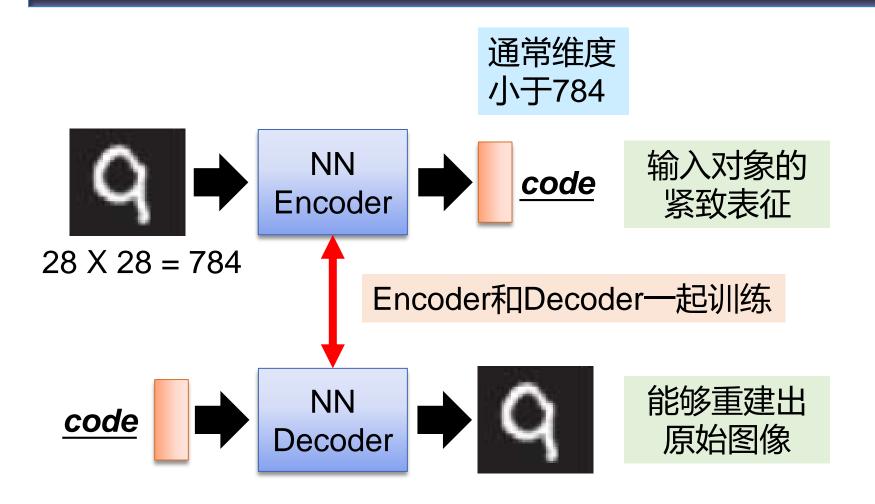
学习方法分类

主成分分析:线性自编码器

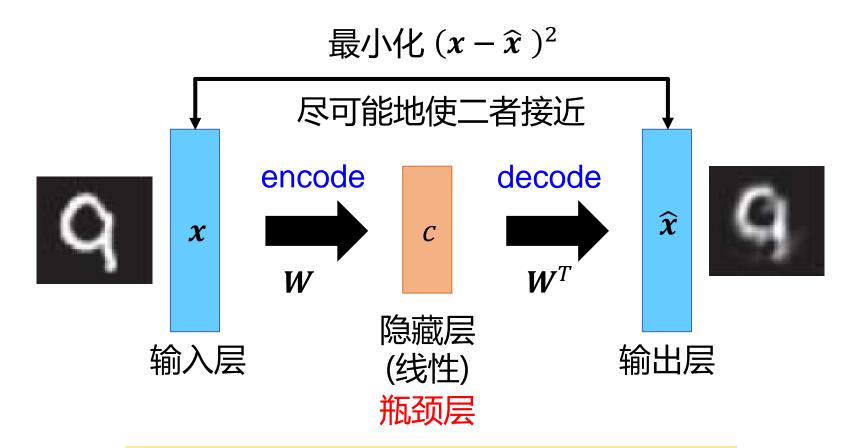
非线性深度自编码器(AE)

AE的重要变型与应用

自编码器(Autoencoder, AE)



从 AE 角度再看 PCA



隐藏层的输出就是 AE 中的 latent code (embedding, latent representation)

□ PCA可以当作是一个只有一层具有线性激活函数隐藏层的

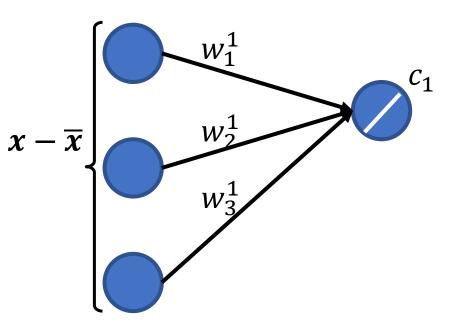
神经网络

Autoencoder

如果 $\{w^1, w^2, ... w^K\}$ 是 $\{u^1, u^2, ... u^K\}$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_k \mathbf{w}^k$$
 本 本 为了最小化重建: $c_k = (\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}) \cdot \mathbf{w}^k$

$$K = 2$$
:



□ PCA可以当作是一个只有一层具有线性激活函数隐藏层的

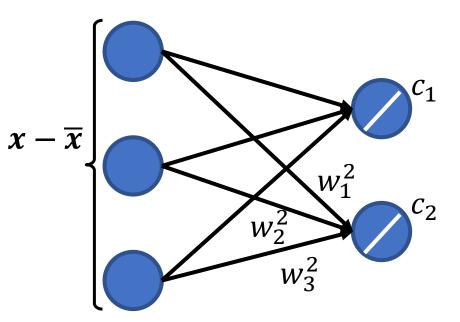
神经网络

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□ PCA可以当作是一个只有一层具有线性激活函数隐藏层的

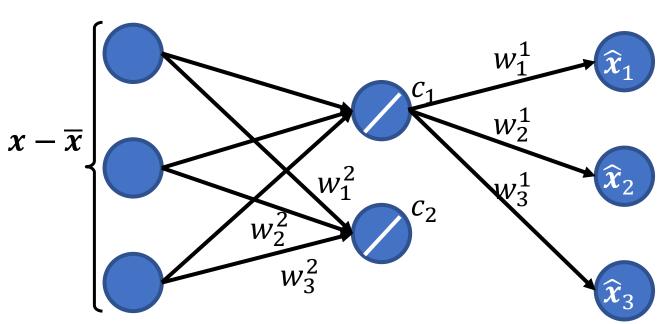
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Autoencoder

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□ PCA可以当作是一个只有一层具有线性激活函数隐藏层的

神经网络

Autoencoder

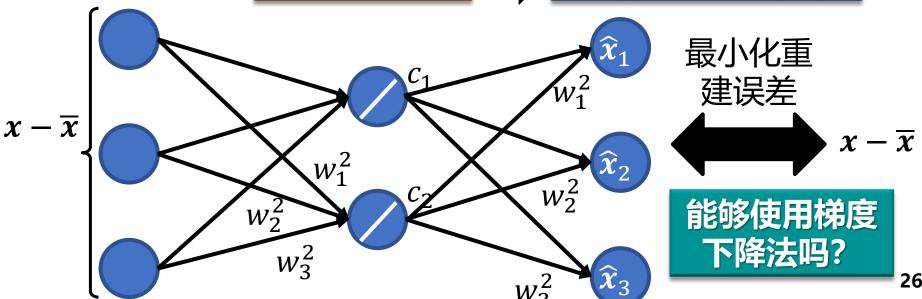
如果 $\{w^1, w^2, ... w^K\}$ 是 $\{u^1, u^2, ... u^K\}$

K = 2:

网络可以更深

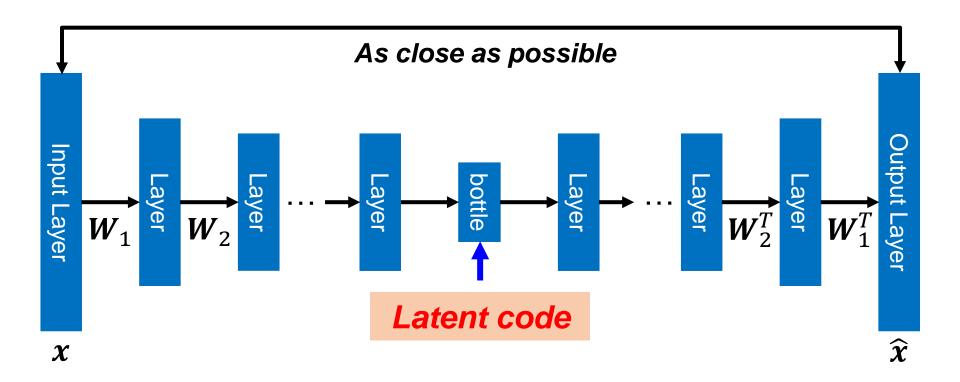


Deep Autoencoder



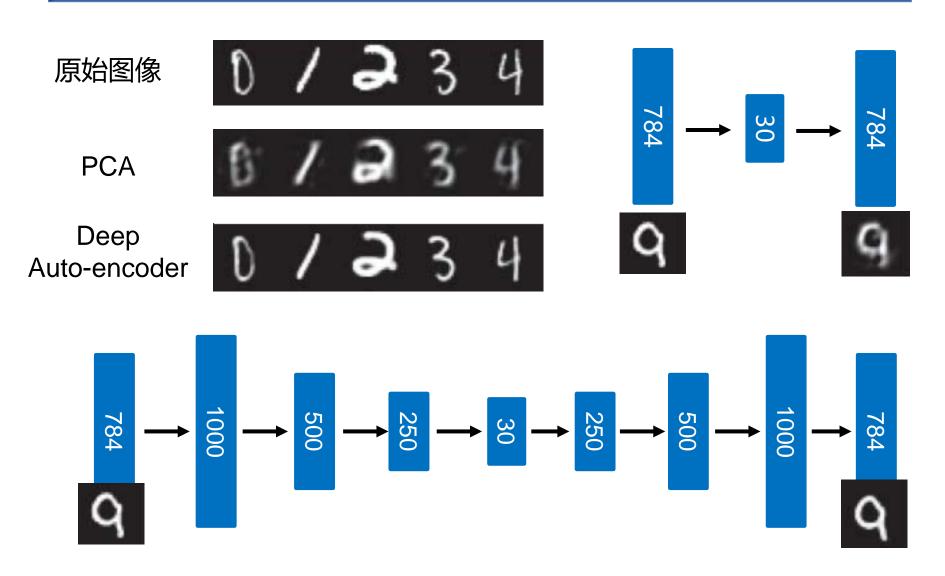
深度自编码器(Deep Autoencoder)

■Autoencoder可以使用深度神经网络

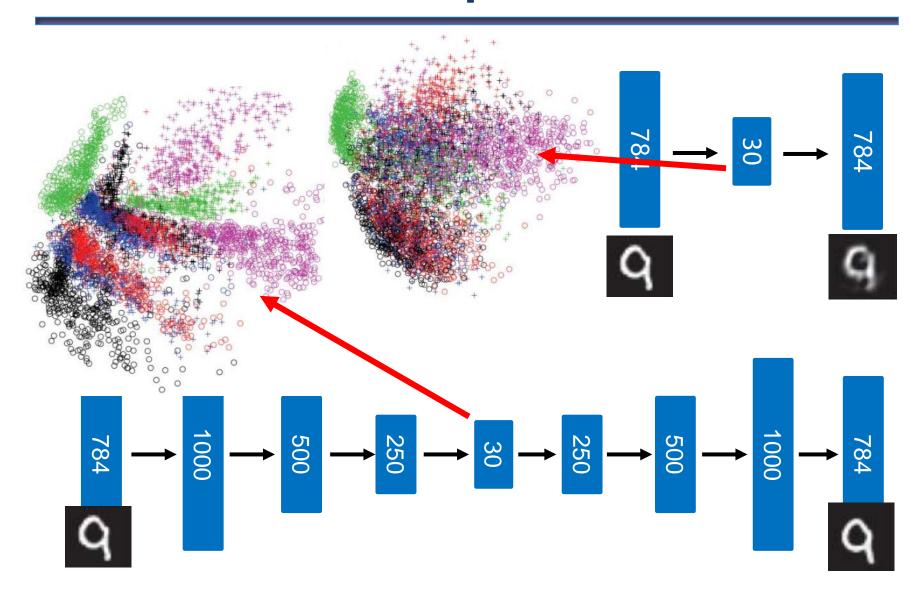


Hinton, Geoffrey E., and Ruslan R. Salakhutdinov. "Reducing the dimensionality of data with neural networks." Science 313.5786 (2006): 504-507

深度自编码器(Deep Autoencoder)



深度自编码器(Deep Autoencoder)



内容导览

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AE的重要变型与应用

正则自编码器

□损失函数为**重构误差**和**编码层的惩罚项** $\Omega(h)$:

$$L\left(x,g(f(x))\right) + \Omega(h)$$

Sensitive enough to inputs so that it can accurately reconstruct input data

Able to generalize well even when evaluated on unseen data

▶ 增加稀疏惩罚:稀疏自编码器 ➡ 可以很好的重构输入数据

▶ 增加去噪惩罚:去噪自编码器

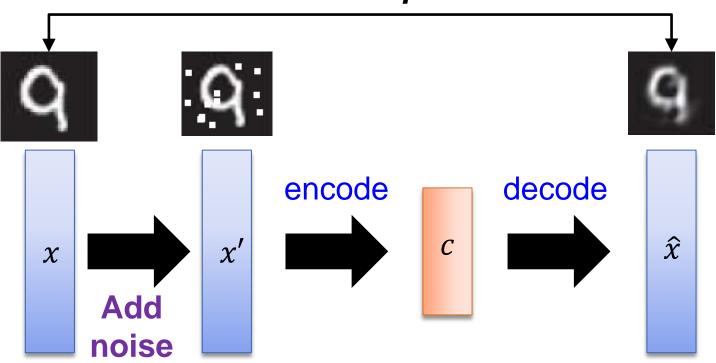
对输入数据一定程度下的

增加收缩惩罚:收缩自编码器 / 扰动具有不变形

去噪自编码器(De-noising autoencoder)

□De-noising autoencoder (去噪自编码器)

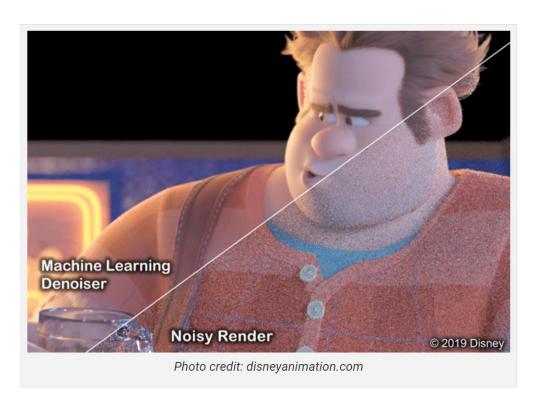
As close as possible



Vincent, Pascal, et al. "Extracting and composing robust features with denoising autoencoders." *ICML*, 2008.

为什么需要Denoising?

- □ 图像越清晰, 越容易理解
- □去噪在医疗和自动驾驶领域意义重大
- □ 自编码器在去噪方便的应用使得它在特征提取和数据元素 理解方面具有巨大潜力



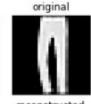
去噪自编码器效果

Basic AutoEncoder



reconstructed



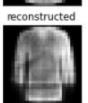


reconstructed

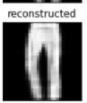




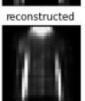




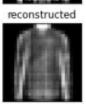




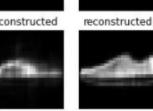
















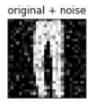
reconstructed



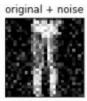


reconstructed





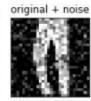
reconstructed

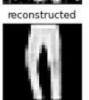


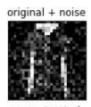


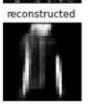


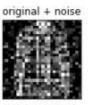




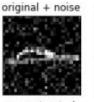


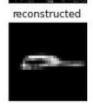














original



稀疏自编码器(Sparse Autoencoder)

- □稀疏自动编码器只是一个训练标准涉及**稀疏性惩** 罚的自动编码器
 - ▶ 在大多数情况下,通过惩罚隐藏层节点的激活情况来构建损失函数,当将单个样本输入网络时仅鼓励少数节点激活。

intuition behind method

expert in mathematics



shallow knowledge



devoted to mathematics



useful insights

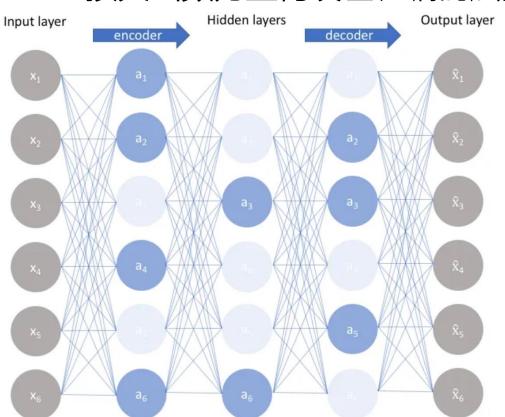
保证性能同时仅有少数 节点激活



保证自动编码器**实际在 学习潜在表示**而非输入 数据中冗余信息

稀疏自编码器(Sparse Autoencoder)

- □构建稀疏性限制的方法
 - ➤ 给自编码器的隐藏层加入 LO/L1 正则化(稀疏惩罚)
 - \triangleright 损失函数为重构误差、编码层的稀疏惩罚 $\Omega_{sparse}(h)$



"active":

神经元输出接近1

"inactive":

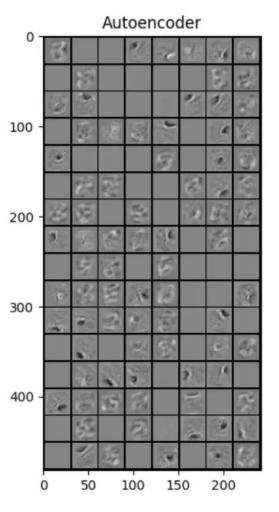
神经元输出接近0

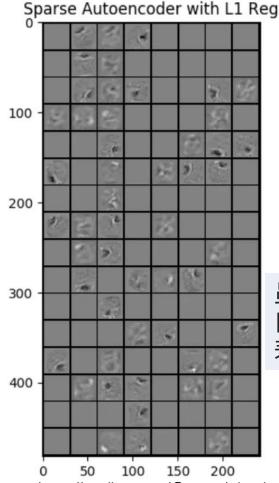
稀疏性限制:

使得神经元大部分的时间 都是被抑制的状态

使用L1正则化的效果

■MNIST数据集上epoch为100, batch大小为128, 使用Adam优化器





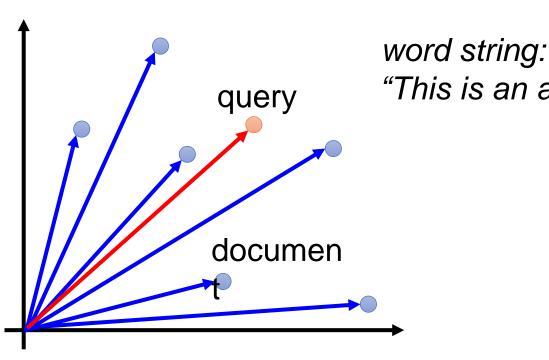
实验结果

方法	最佳MSE损失
Simple	0.0318
Sparse	0.0301

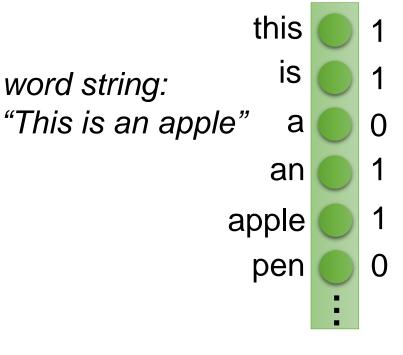
虽然只是微小的改进,但证明稀疏 自编码器比自编码器学到了更好的 表示。

自编码器应用: Text Retrieval

Vector Space Model



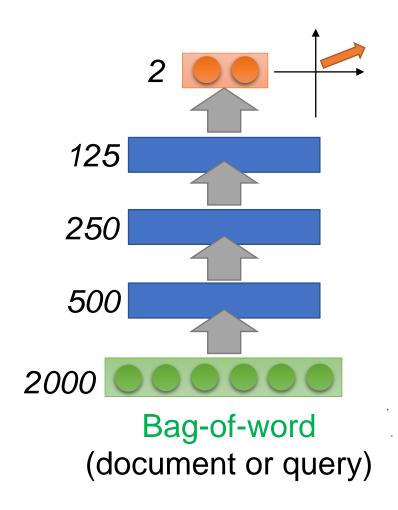
Bag-of-word

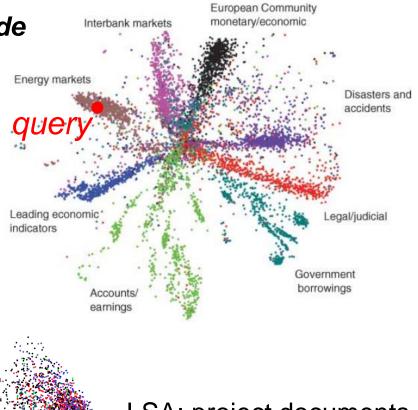


没有考虑语义

自编码器应用: Text Retrieval

The documents talking about the same thing will have close latent code





LSA: project documents to 2 latent topics

自编码器应用: Similar Image Search

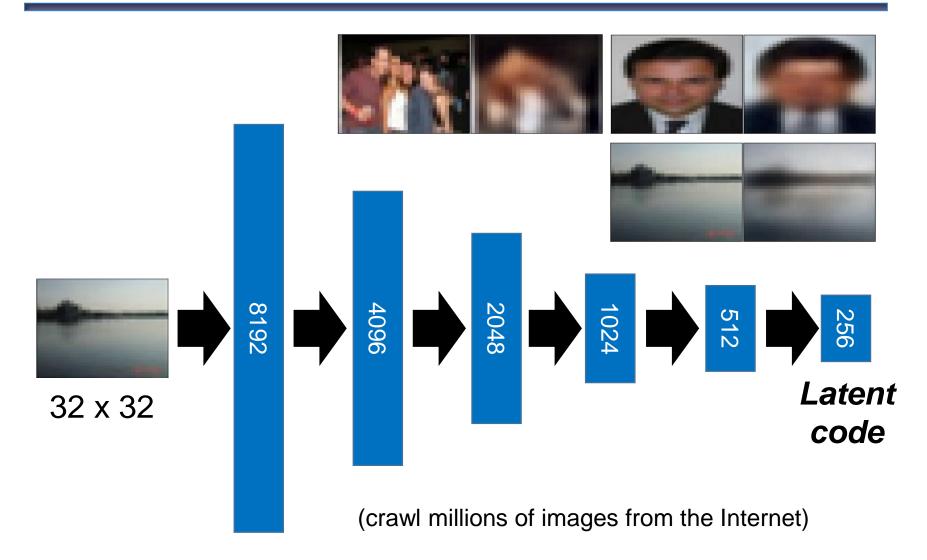
原图像空间检索: Retrieved using Euclidean distance in pixel intensity space



(Images from Hinton's slides on Coursera)

Krizhevsky, Alex, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "Using very deep autoencoders for content-based image retrieval." *ESANN*. 2011.

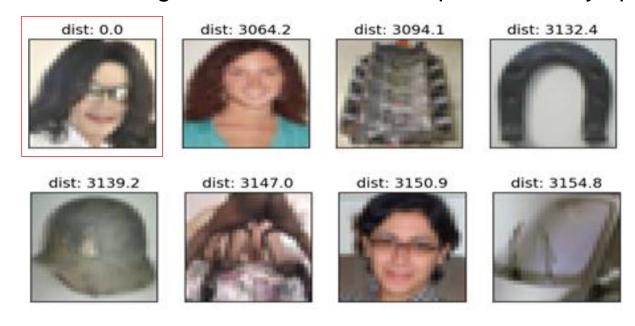
自编码器应用: Similar Image Search



Krizhevsky, Alex, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "Using very deep autoencoders for content-based image retrieval." *ESANN*. 2011.

自编码器应用: Similar Image Search

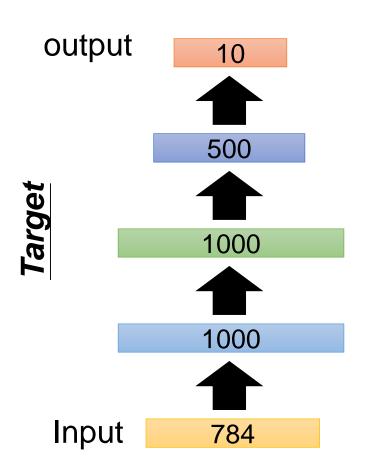
Retrieved using Euclidean distance in pixel intensity space

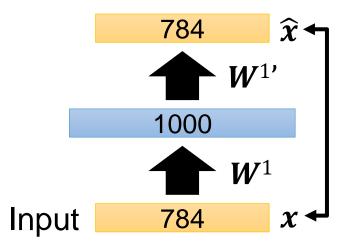


Retrieved using 256 codes

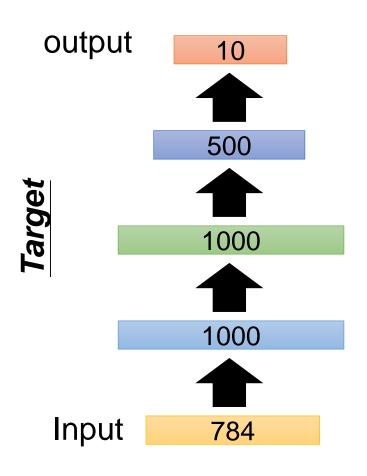


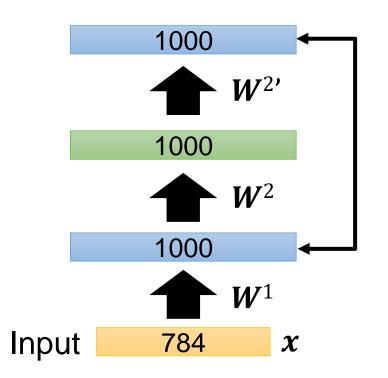
自编码器应用:预训练深度网络



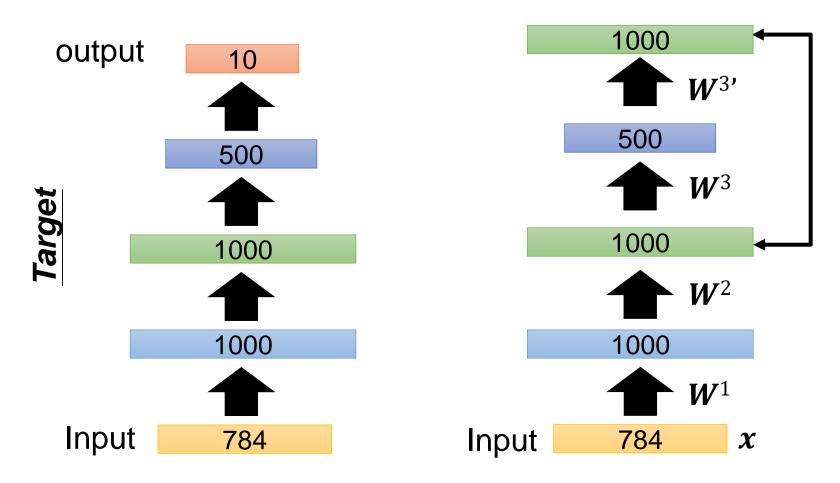


自编码器应用:预训练深度网络

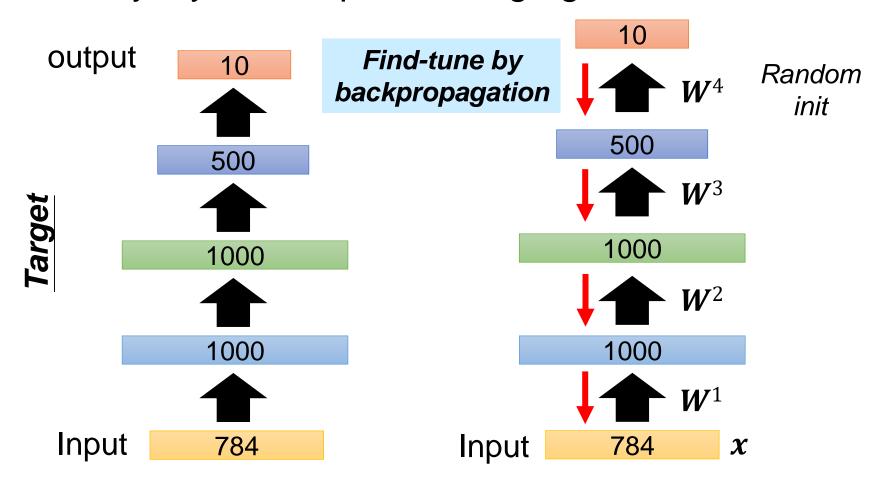




自编码器应用: 预训练深度网络

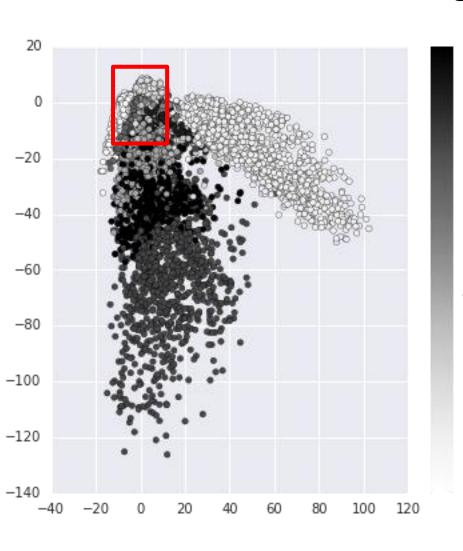


自编码器应用:预训练深度网络



思考: AE是否有生成能力?

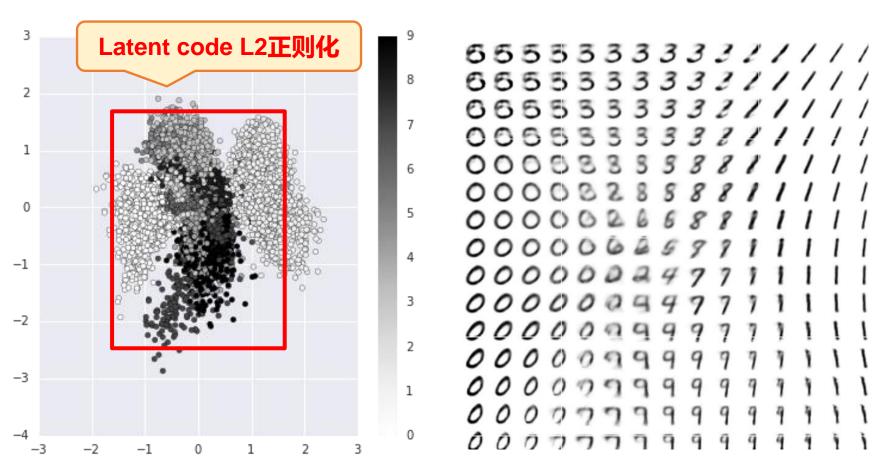
□ Can we use decoder to generate something?



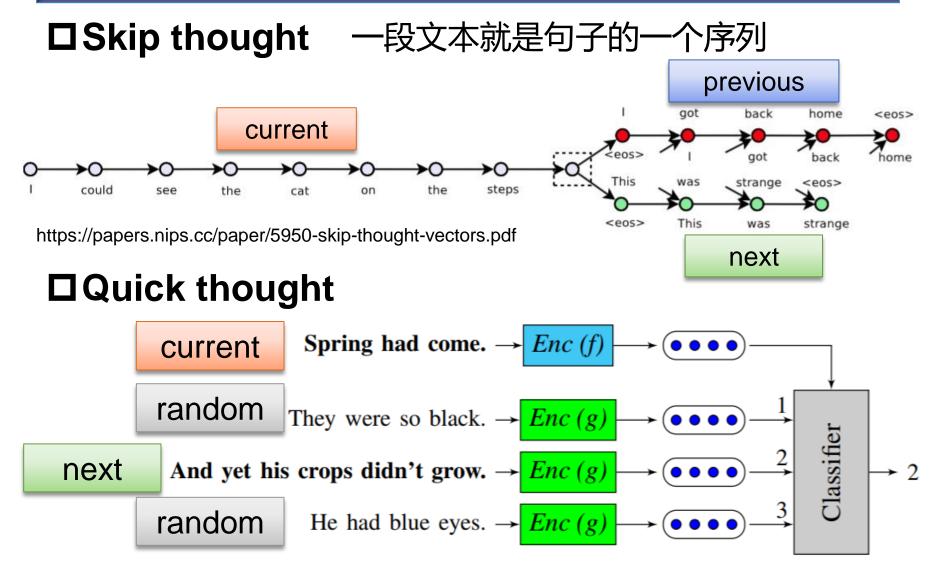
5 000000062222222 2 00006444

思考: AE是否有生成能力?

□ Can we use decoder to generate something?

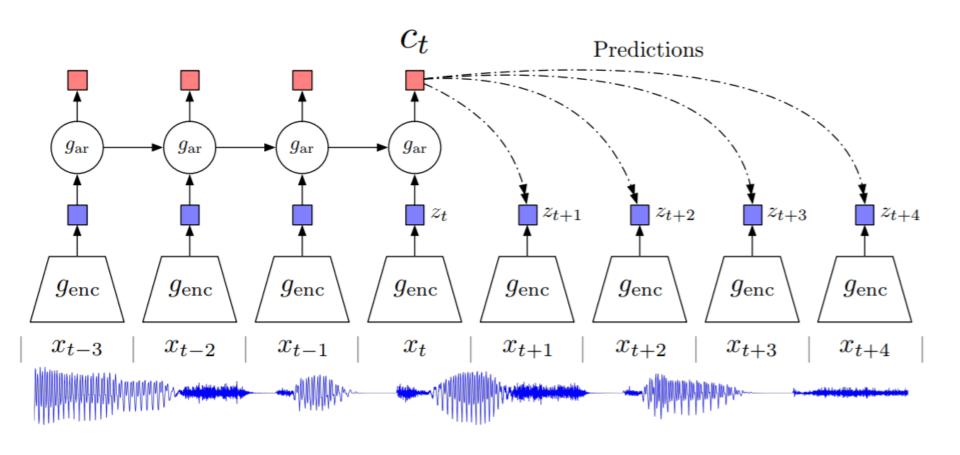


AE处理序列数据(Sequential Data)

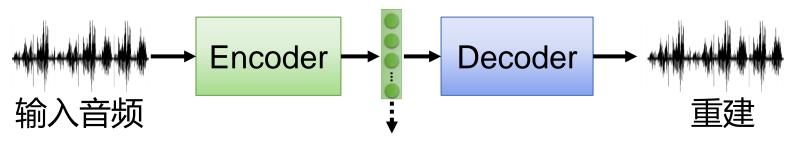


AE处理序列数据(Sequential Data)

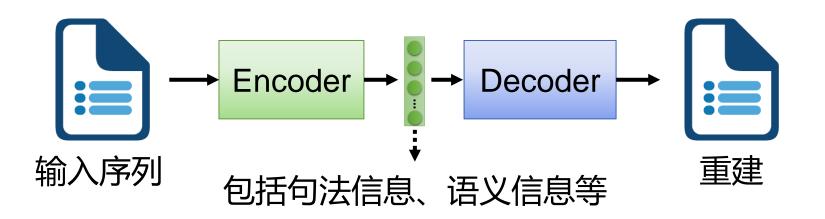
□对比预测编码 (Contrastive Predictive Coding, CPC)

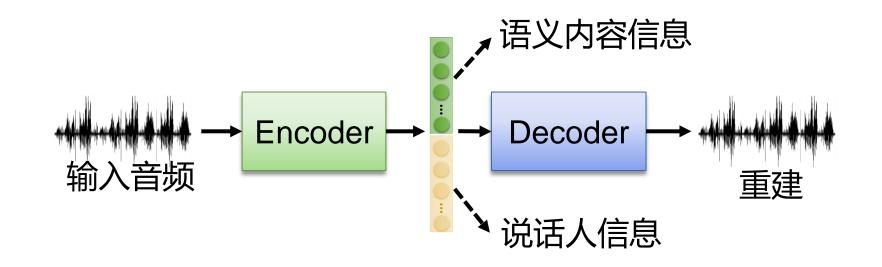


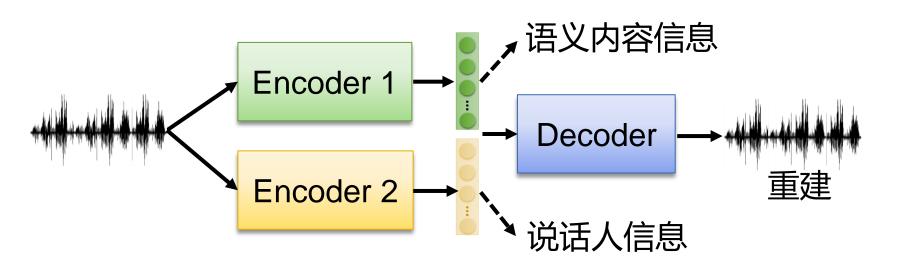
口一个对象包含多个方面信息



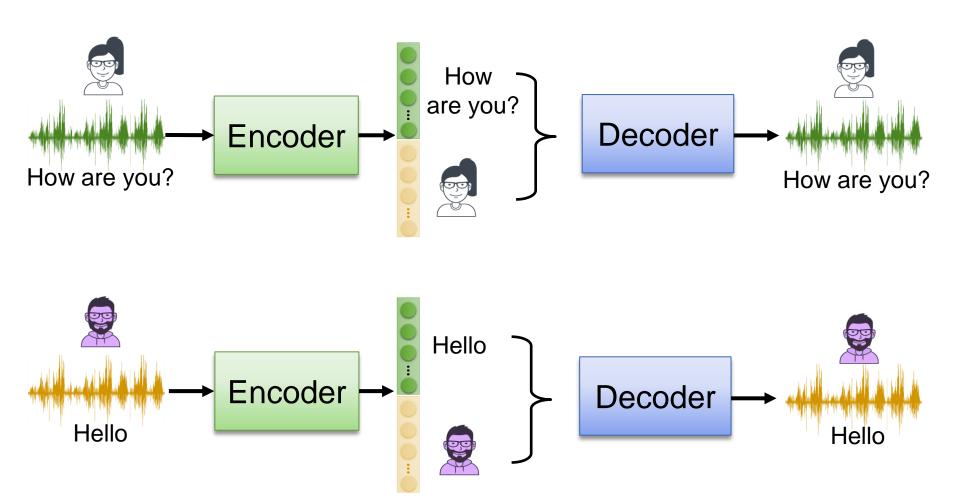
包括语义内容信息、说话人信息等

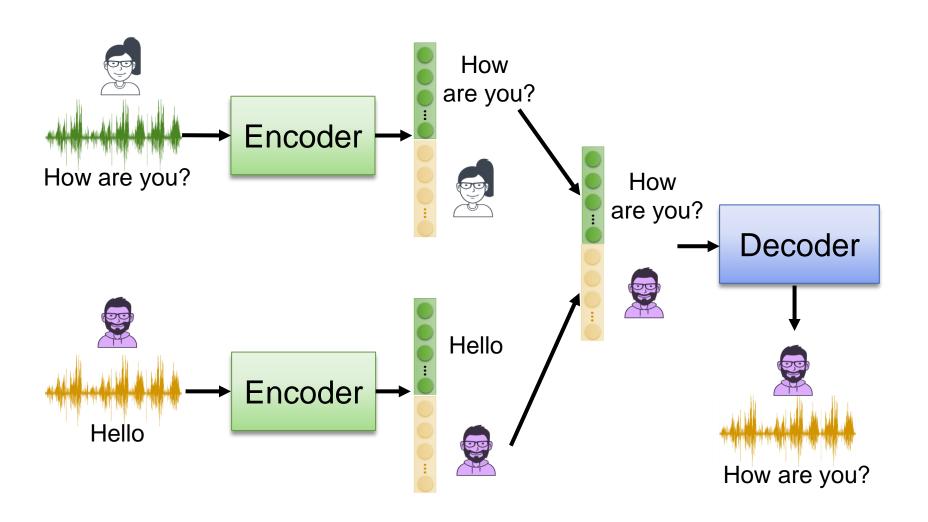




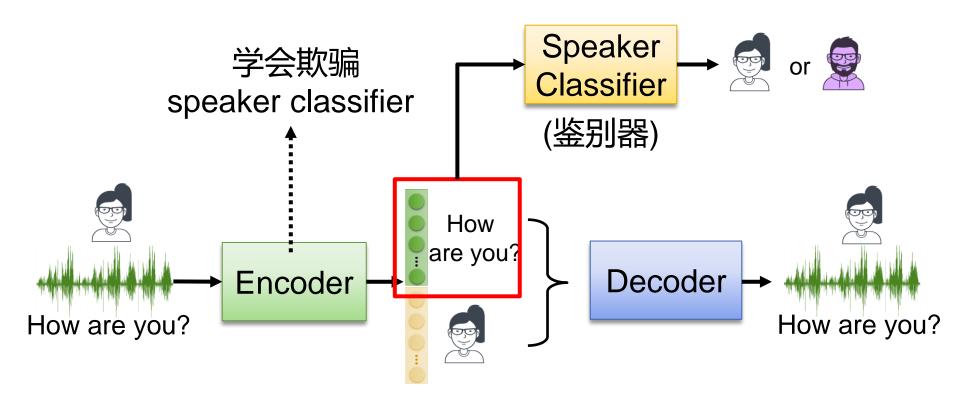


特征解耦示例: 语音对话



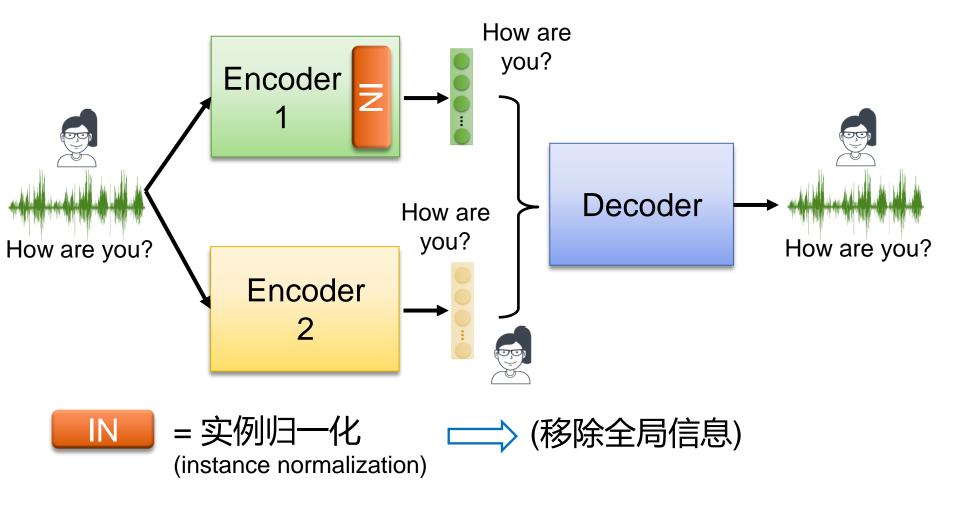


口对抗训练

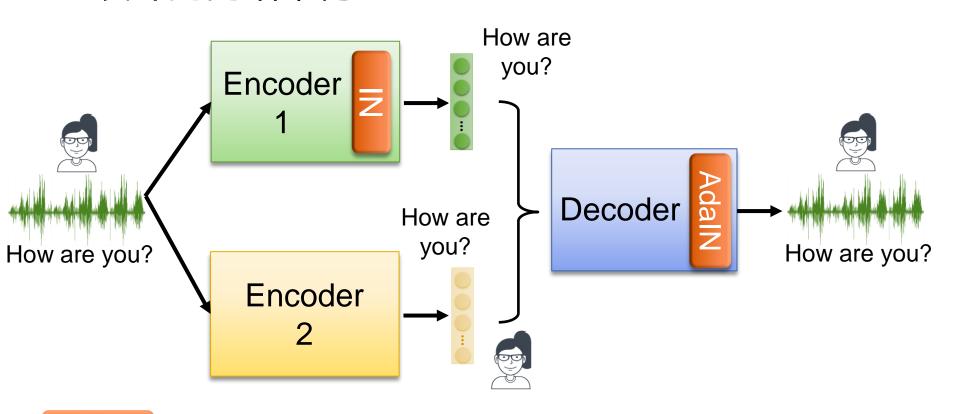


说话人分类器和编码器迭代学习

口设计的网络架构



口设计的网络架构



= 实例归一化
(instance normalization)

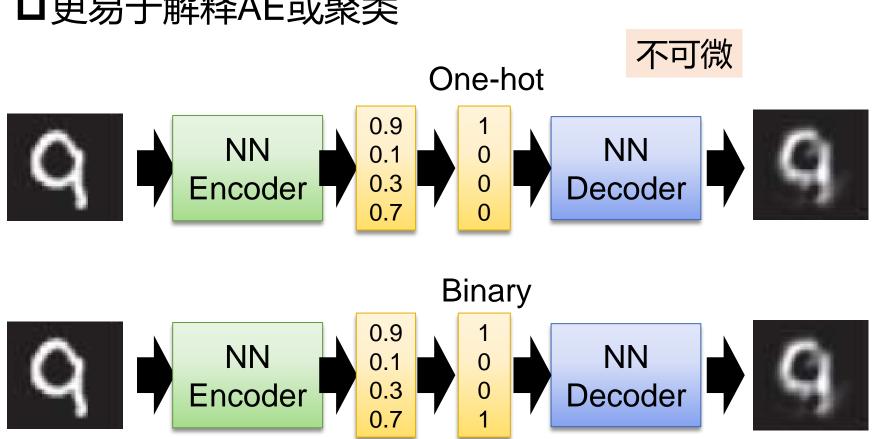
──〉(移除全局信息)

AdalN = 自适应实例归一化 (adaptive instance normalization)

➡ (只影响全局信息)

Latent code离散表示

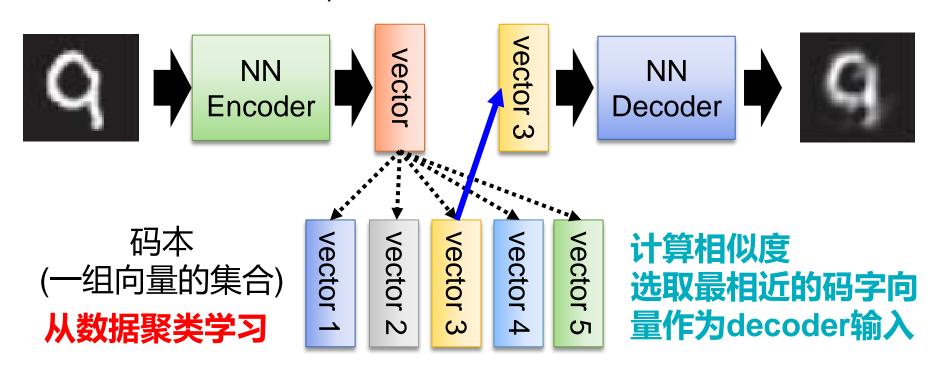
□更易于解释AE或聚类



https://arxiv.org/pdf/1611.01144.pdf

Latent code离散表示

□矢量量化自编码器(Vector Quantized Variational Autoencoder, VQVAE)



https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.00937