标题: Information-theoretic metric learning

主要介绍了马氏距离的分类方法

马氏距离定义如下:

$$d_A(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j)^T A(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j).$$

当距离为欧氏距离时,其中的 A 为单位矩阵;很显然,马氏距离是欧氏距离的推广。度量学习的核心就在于计算 A 矩阵。

设 X 为输入向量,其格拉姆矩阵为: $K_0 = X^T X$.,我们需要得到这么一个矩阵 K ,其满足:

$$\begin{aligned} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & & \\ &$$

其中最小化目标称为 bregman 散度, 定义如下:

$$D_{\mathsf{Burg}}(K,K_0) = \mathrm{Tr}(KK_0^{-1}) - \log \det(KK_0^{-1}) - n.$$

Bregman 散度是可以解出来的,设为 W,其格拉姆矩阵即为目标矩阵 A 详细的算法如下:

ALGORITHM 1: Algorithm for information-theoretic metric learning

ITMETRICLEARN(X, S, D, u, l)

Input: X: input $d \times n$ matrix, S: set of similar pairs, D: set of dissimilar pairs, u, l: distance thresholds

Output: W: output factor matrix, where $W^TW=A$

- 1. Set $W = I_d$ and $\lambda_{ij} = 0 \ \forall i, j$
- 2. Repeat until convergence:
 - Pick a constraint $(i, j) \in S$ or $(i, j) \in D$
 - Let v^T be row i of X minus row j of X
 - · Set the following variables:
 - 1. $\mathbf{w} = W\mathbf{v}$
 - 2. if (similarity constraint)

$$\gamma = \min\left(\lambda_{ij}, \frac{1}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2^2} - \frac{1}{u}\right)$$
$$\beta = \gamma/(1 - \gamma \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2^2)$$
else if (dissimilarity constraint)

$$\gamma = \min\left(\lambda_{ij}, \frac{1}{l} - \frac{1}{\|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2^2}\right)$$
$$\beta = -\gamma/(1 + \gamma \|\boldsymbol{w}\|_2^2)$$

3.
$$\lambda_{ij} = \lambda_{ij} - \gamma$$

- Compute the Cholesky factorization $LL^T = I + \beta w w^T$
- Set $W \leftarrow L^T W$
- Return W