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【1】GAN在医学图像上的生成,今如何?

01-GAN公式简明原理之铁甲小宝篇

对于只有少量的带标签数据、大量的无标签数据的场景,是很常见的。



众所周知,标注工作往往费时耗力甚至不可行。而类似深度学习等的机器学习方法,在缺乏带标签数据下,效果大打折扣甚至无法施展。

针对这种有标签数据加大量无标签数据混合的训练数据的难题,半监督学习(Semi-supervised Learning)得到大量研究。当然,目前绝大多数的半监督学习研究还是带有局限、具有很强的假设性的。比如,无标签的数据分布应该和带标签的数据分布一致或高度类似、无标签数据类别应该属于带标签中某一类、甚至无标签数据应该类别平衡等等。

传统的半监督学习方法此不述。而半监督深度学习近年似乎大热(据说),主要有使用无标签数据预训练网络后使用带标签数据微调、带标签数据训练网络后用得到的特征做半监督算法设计等等。今天主要了解的是半监督深度学习中的基于生成模型GAN的一类论文。

# 1. 2016-UNSUPERVISED ANDSEMI-SUPERVISED LEARNING WITH CATEGORICAL GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

UNSUPERVISED AND SEMI-SUPERVISED LEARNING WITH CATEGORICAL GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

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本文提出了一种从未标记或部分标记的数据中学习判别式分类器的方法(分类生成对抗网络CatGAN),它基于一个目标函数,权衡了观察到的样本与预测的分类类别分布之间的互信息,而在对抗模型中提高了分类器的鲁棒性。得到的算法可以看做为生成对抗网络(GAN)框架的泛化,或者看做为正则化信息最大化(RIM)的扩展。对合成数据以及具有挑战性的图像分类任务进行评估,证明了分类器的鲁棒性。同时进一步定性地评估与鉴别分类器一起学习的生成器生成的样本的保真度,并确定CatGAN目标和鉴别聚类算法(例如RIM)之间的联系。

从未标记或仅部分标记的数据中学习非线性分类器是机器学习中长期存在的问题。从未标记数据中学习的前提是,训练样本中的结构包含可用于推断未知标签的信息。也就是说,在无监督学习中,我们假设输入分布p(x)包含关于p(y|x)的信息(其中 $y \in 1, \cdots, K$ 表示未知标签)。通过学习来自数据分布的带标签和不带标签的样本,得到其中共享结构的表示信息。这样的表示可以帮助分类器仅使用少数标记样本训练,而且泛化到同样来自该数据分布的其他部分。



传统上,该任务被形式化为聚类(类别)分配问题,可以分为两种类型: (1)生成聚类方法,如高斯混合模型,k均值和密度估计算法,它们直接尝试对数据分布p(x)(或其几何性质)进行建模; (2)判别聚类方法,如最大边缘聚类(MMC)或正则化信息最大化(RIM),通过一些分类机制将未标记数据直接分组到分好的类别,并不明确地建模p(x)。虽然后者更直接地对应于我们学习分类的目标,但很容易过拟合,特别是与强大的非线性分类器(如神经网络)结合使用时。

最近,神经网络已经探索了用于无监督和半监督学习任务的各种方法。这些方法通常涉及训练生成模型或自动编码器网络,因为它们通过重建输入样本显式建模数据分布,所有这些模型都与生成聚类方法相关,并且通常仅用于预训练分类网络。这种基于重建的学习方法的一个问题是,为了追求重建良好,而去学习了可以保留输入样本中所有信息的表示。事实上,这种希望完美重建的目标通常与学习分类器的目标相反。分类器是建模p(y|x),因此它只保留预测类标签所必需的信息(对不重要的细节不关心)。

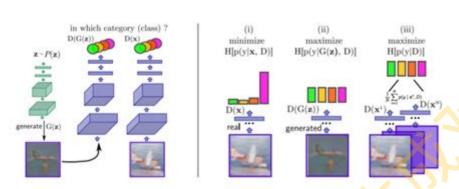


Figure 1: Visualization of the information flow through the generator (in green) and discriminator (in violet) neural networks (left). A sketch of the three parts (i) - (iii) of the objective function  $\mathcal{L}_D$  for the discriminator (right). To obtain certain predictions the discriminator minimizes the entropy of  $p(y|\mathbf{x},D)$ , leading to a peaked conditional class distribution. To obtain uncertain predictions for generated samples the entropy of  $p(y|G(\mathbf{z}),D)$  is maximized which, in the limit, would result in a uniform distribution. Finally, maximizing the marginal class entropy over all data-points leads to uniform usage of all classes.

分类生成对抗网络(CatGAN)框架的想法是结合生成和判别两个角度。

**Discriminator perspective.** The requirements to the discriminator are that it should (i) be *certain* of class assignment for samples from  $\mathcal{D}$ , (ii) be *uncertain* of assignment for generated samples, and (iii) use all classes *equally*  $^3$ .

Generator perspective. The requirements to the generator are that it should (i) generate samples with highly certain class assignments, and (ii) equally distribute samples across all K classes.

判别器的角度:它应该(i)对样本的类别可以确定,(ii)对生成的样本的类别难以确定(分不清),(iii)平等地使用所有类别。

$$\mathcal{L}_D = \max_D H_{\mathcal{X}}[p(y|D)] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x} \sim \mathcal{X}}[H[p(y|\mathbf{x}, D)]] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim P(\mathbf{z})}[H[p(y|G(\mathbf{z}), D)]]$$

生成器的角度:它应该(i)生成使得判别器具有高度确定的类别的样本,(ii)在所有K类中平均分配样本。

$$\mathcal{L}_G = \min_G -H_G[p(y|D)] + \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{z} \sim P(\mathbf{z})}[H[p(y|G(\mathbf{z}), D)]$$

#### 2. 2016-Semi-Supervised Learningwith Generative Adversarial Networks

#### Semi-Supervised Learning with Generative Adversarial Networks

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本文将生成对抗网络(GAN)拓展到半监督学习:通过强制判别器来输出类别标签。在一个数据集上训练一个生成器 G 以及一个判别器 D,输入是N类当中的一个。在训练的时候,D被用于预测输入是属于 N+1的哪一个,这个+1是对应了G的输出。这种方法可以用于创造更加有效的分类器,并且可以比普通的GAN 产生更加高质量的样本。

#### 3. 2017-Good Semi-supervisedLearning That Requires a Bad GAN

### Good Semi-supervised Learning That Requires a Bad GAN

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基于生成对抗网络(GAN)的半监督学习方法获得了很强的实证结果,但尚不清楚: 1)鉴别器如何从与生成器的联合训练中受益; 2)为什么良好的半监督分类性能和良好的生成器无法同时获得。 本文从理论上证明给定鉴别器的目标,好的半监督学习确实需要一个不好的生成器,并提出了首选生成器的定义。

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待更。

(以下附上和GAN做半监督学习相关的40多篇论文)

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