



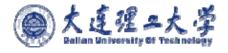
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目录(CONTENT)



- 01 无监督深度学习
- 02 无监督特征学习

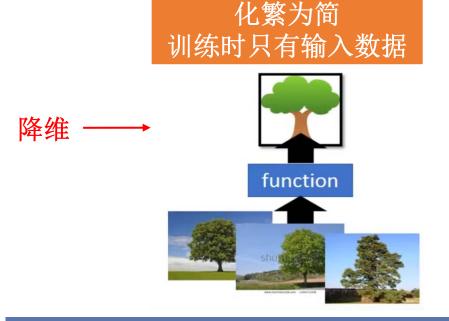


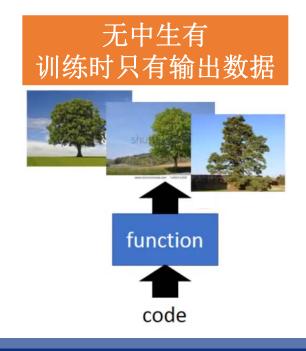


Unsupervised Deep Learning



- 无监督学习(Unsupervised Learning, UL)是指从无标签的数据中学习出一 些有用的模式。
 - □ 监督学习: 建立输入-输出之间的映射关系
 - □ 无监督学习: 发现隐藏的数据中的有价值信息,包括有效的特征、类别、结构以及概率分布等







- 无监督学习(Unsupervised Learning, UL)是指从无标签的数据中学习出一 些有用的模式。
 - □ 无监督特征学习: 从无标签的训练数据中挖掘有效的特征或表示。用来进行降维、数据可视化或监督学习前期的数据预处理
 - □ 概率密度估计(Probabilistic Density Estimation): 简称密度估计,是根据一组训练样本来估计样本空间的概率密度。参数密度估计是假设数据服从某个已知概率密度函数形式的分布(比如高斯分布),然后根据训练样本去估计概率密度函数的参数。非参数密度估计是不假设数据服从某个已知分布,只利用训练样本对密度进行估计,可以进行任意形状密度的估计。
 - □ 聚类是将一组样本根据一定的准则划分到不同的组(簇, cluster)。一个 比较通用的准则是组内样本的相似性要高于组间样本的相似性。



- 无监督学习三要素: 模型、学习准则、优化算法
 - □ 无监督特征学习: 最小重构误差
 - ✓ 对特征进行独立性、非负性或稀疏性约束等
 - □ 概率密度估计: 最大似然估计



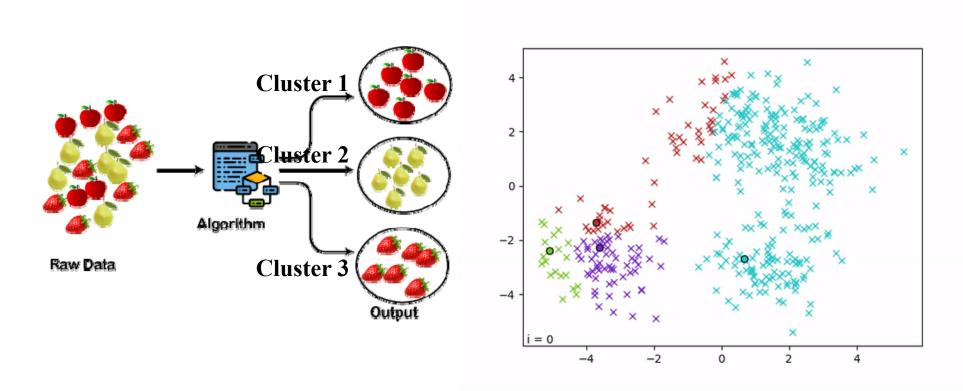


无监督特征学习

Unsupervised Feature Learning

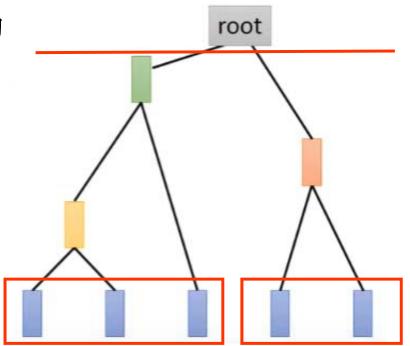


- 应该有几个簇(cluster)?
- K-Means: 按照经验选择簇的个数



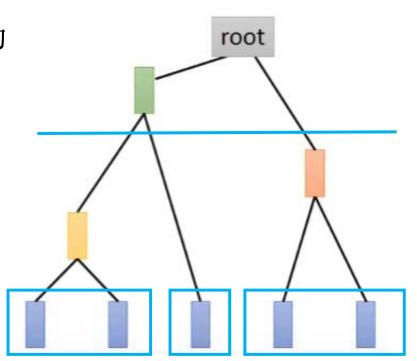


- 应该有几个簇(cluster)?
- **■** Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC)
 - □ 构建一个树,对比每两个样本的 相似性,并配对
 - □ 设置阈值,切一刀



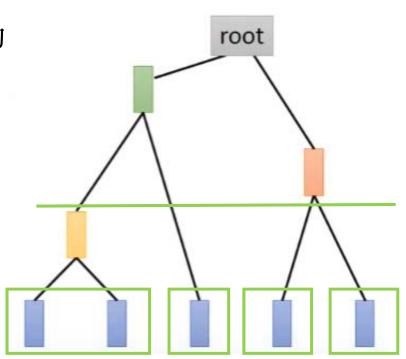


- 应该有几个簇(cluster)?
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- 应该有几个簇(cluster)?
- Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) 无需自己设定
 - □ 构建一个树,对比每两个样本的 相似性,并配对
 - □ 设置阈值,切一刀



分布式表示 Distributed Representation



■ 聚类:每个样本只能属于一个簇

■ 分布式表示: 降维表示

颜色	局部表示	分布式表示
琥珀色	$[1, 0, 0, 0]^T$	$[1.00, 0.75, 0.00]^{T}$
天蓝色	$[0, 1, 0, 0]^T$	$[0.00, 0.5, 1.00]^{T}$
中国红	$[0, 0, 1, 0]^T$	$[0.67, 0.22, 0.12]^{T}$
咖啡色	$[0, 0, 0, 1]^T$	$[0.44, 0.31 \ 0.22]^{T}$

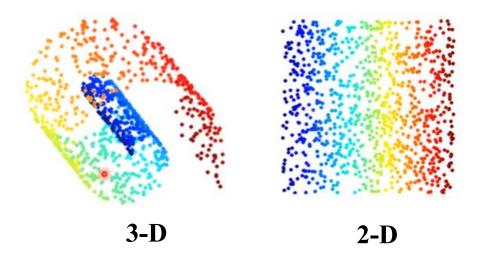
降维表示 Dimension Reduction



■ 聚类:每个样本只能属于一个簇

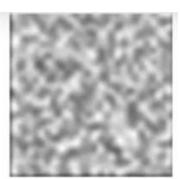
■ 分布式表示: 降维表示

□ 3-D空间 → 2-D空间



□ MNIST图像特征表示, 28*28维特征通常没有任何 意义 → 降维提取有用特征





降维表示 Dimension Reduction

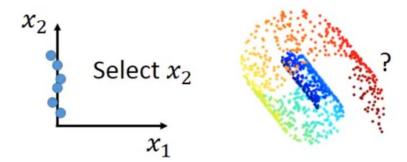


■ 降维



Z的维数小于x的维数

□特征选择

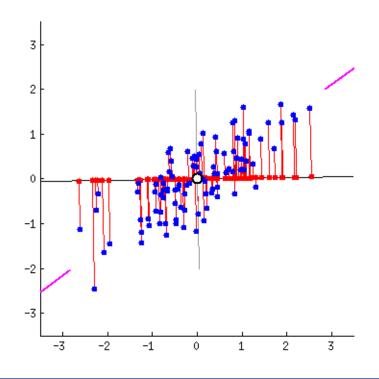


□ 主成分分析(Principle Component Analysis, PCA)

$$z = Wx$$



- 主成分分析(Principal Component Analysis, PCA):是一种最常用的数据降维方法,使得在转换后的空间中数据的方差最大
 - □ 最大化方差
 - □ 最小化重构误差



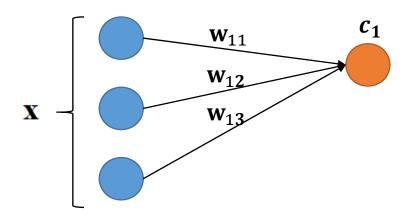


■ PCA VS. NN

□ 最小化重构误差: 如果 $\{w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_K\}$ 是主成分

重构结果:
$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_k \mathbf{w}_k$$
 最小化重建误差 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}

K=2:



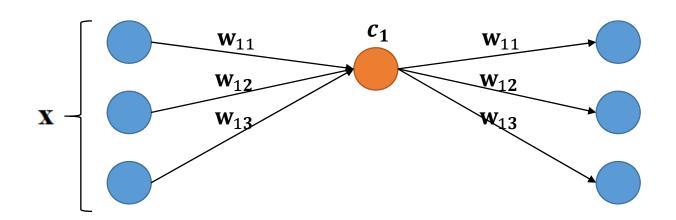


■ PCA VS. NN

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K=2:





■ PCA VS. NN

□ 最小化重构误差: 如果 $\{w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_K\}$ 是主成分

重构结果:
$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} c_k \mathbf{w}_k$$
 最小化重建误差 **x**

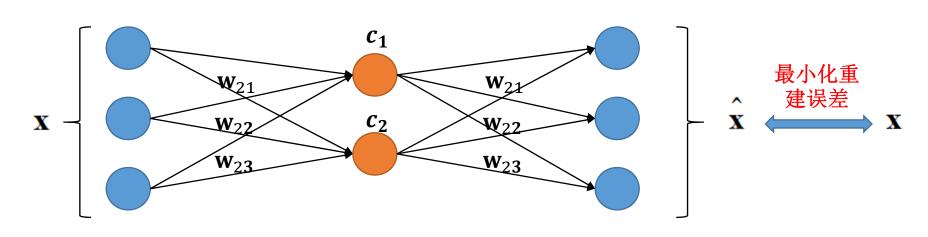
$$c_k = \mathbf{w}_k^T \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

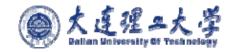
Auto-encoder (自编码器)



K=2:

PCA VS. 有一个隐层的NN





■ PCA on MNIST

□ 30个主成分可视化



$$= a_1 \mathbf{w}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{w}_2 + \dots + a_K \mathbf{w}_K$$
Eigen Digits































































- **PCA on MNIST**
 - □ 30个主成分可视化

Eigen Faces





















































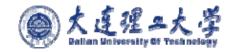


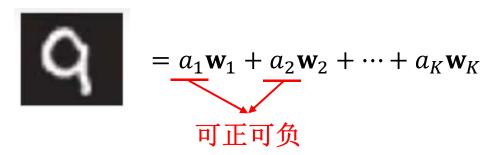










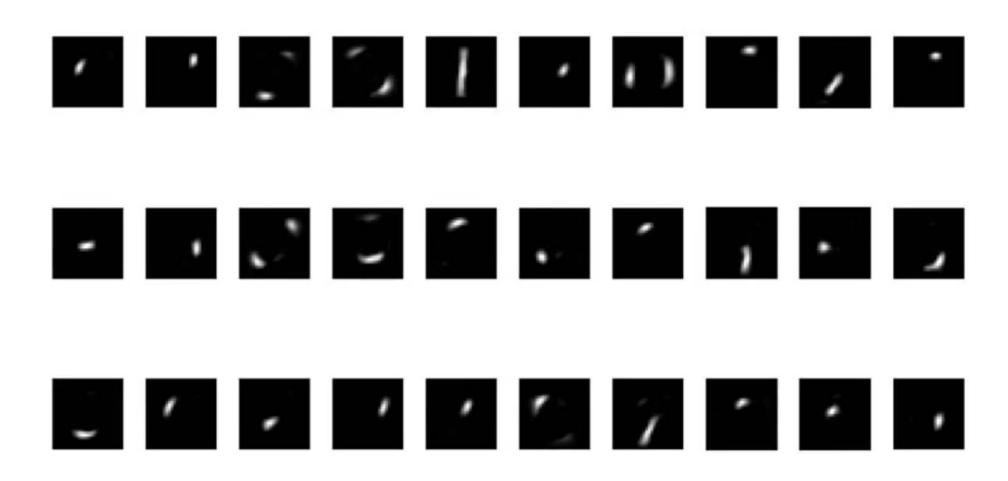


- PCA: 可加/减主成分
- Non-Negative Matrix Factorization (NMF)
 - $\square a_1, a_2 \cdots$ 是非负的
 - \square w₁, w₂ ···所有元素是非负的

Algorithms for non-negative matrix factorization. NIPS 2001

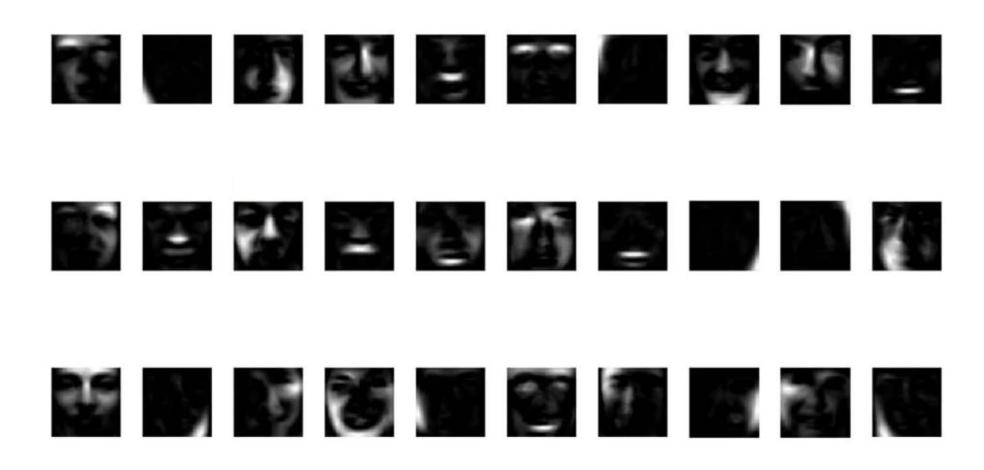


■ NMF on MNIST





■ NMF on Face



矩阵因子分解



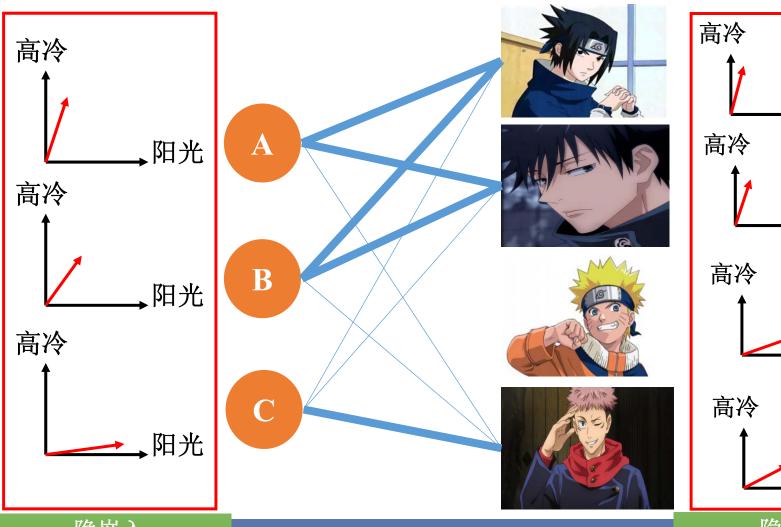
■ 矩阵因子分解(Matrix Factorization): 隐式嵌入模型,常用于推荐系统

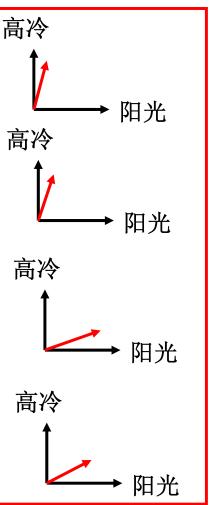
高	冷				
	阳光				
	Α	5	3	0	1
	В	4	3	0	1
	С	1	1	0	5
	D	1	0	4	4
	E	0	1	5	4

矩阵因子分解



■ 矩阵因子分解(Matrix Factorization): 隐式嵌入模型,常用于推荐系统

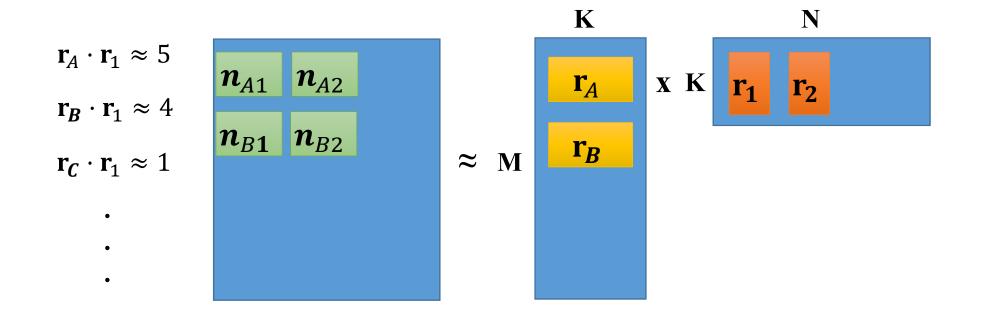




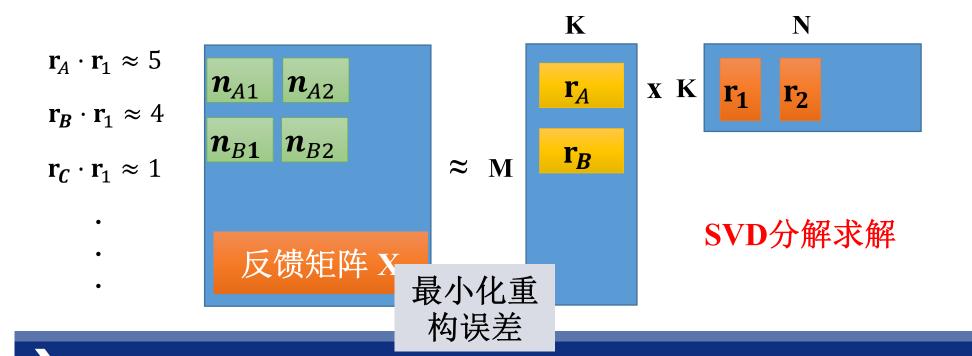
隐嵌入 Latent embedding 隐嵌入 Latent embedding

高冷 连建工大学 Han University Of Technology 矩阵因子 $\mathbf{r_2}$ $\mathbf{r_3}$ r_4 $\mathbf{r_1}$ →阳光 5 3 0 1 Α \mathbf{r}_{A} В Λ 1 4 r_B 反馈矩阵 X 5 C 1 $\mathbf{r}_{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}}$ 4 1 D U \mathbf{r}_{D} 4 0 5 Ε 1 4 \mathbf{r}_{E}









矩阵因子



- □ 反馈矩阵中有数据缺失,无法进行SVD
- □ 可忽略缺失部分,优化损失函数,实现特征嵌入

$$\mathbf{r}_A \cdot \mathbf{r}_1 \approx 5$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{B}\cdot\mathbf{r}_{1}\approx4$$

$$\mathbf{r_C} \cdot \mathbf{r_1} \approx 1$$

$$\min L = \sum_{(i,j)} (\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_j - n_{ij})^2$$

SGD求解

.

高冷 矩阵因子 r_4 $\mathbf{r_2}$ $\mathbf{r_3}$ →阳光 $5 n_{A1}$ -0.4 $\mathbf{r}_{\!A}$ 3 A 1 r_B 3 -0.3 В 4 1 C 2.2 5 $\mathbf{r}_{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}}$ 1 \mathbf{r}_{D} D 0.6 4 4

1

0.1

□ 假设隐嵌入特征维数为2

r_E

A	0.2	2.1
В	0.2	1.8
C	1.3	0.7
D	1.9	0.2
E	2.2	0.0

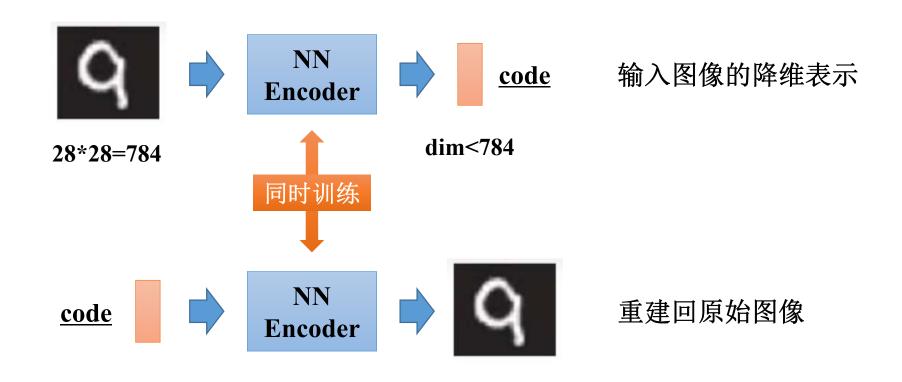
E

1	0.0	2.2
2	0.1	1.5
3	1.9	-0.3
4	2.2	0.5

4

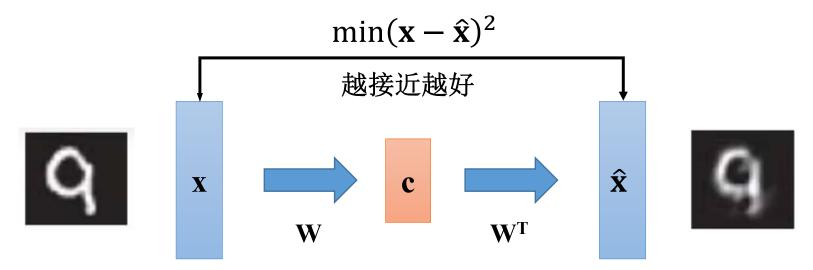
5





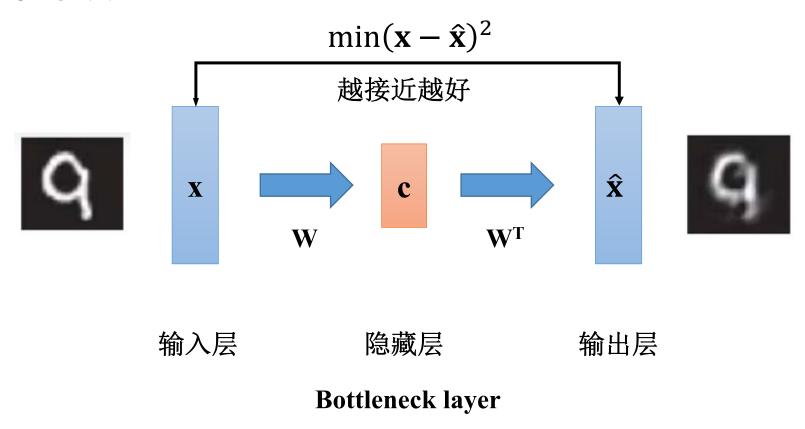


■ PCA



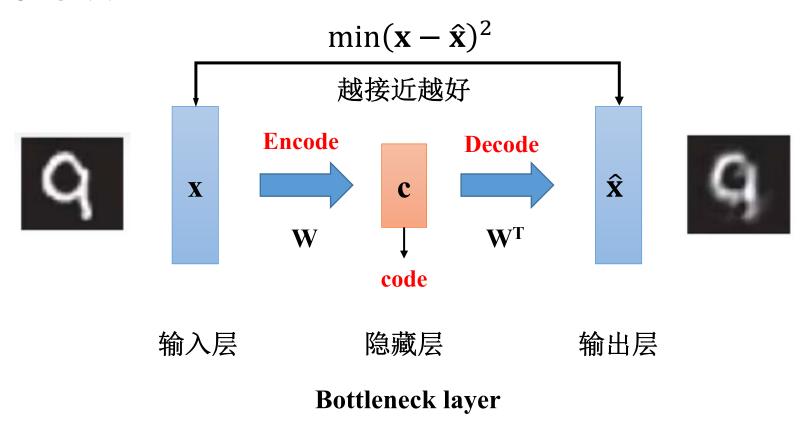


■ PCA→NN



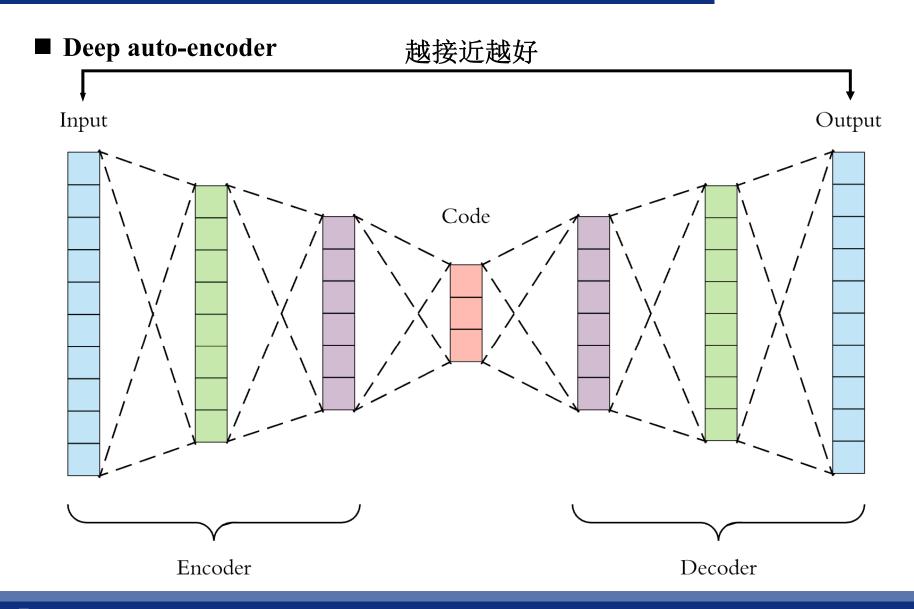


■ PCA→NN



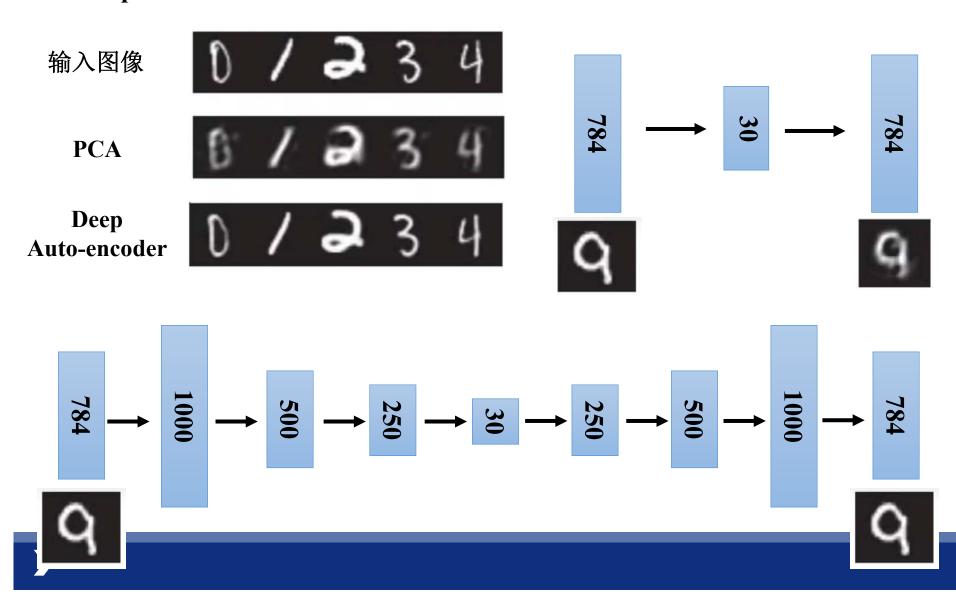
隐藏层的输出即是降维特征表示



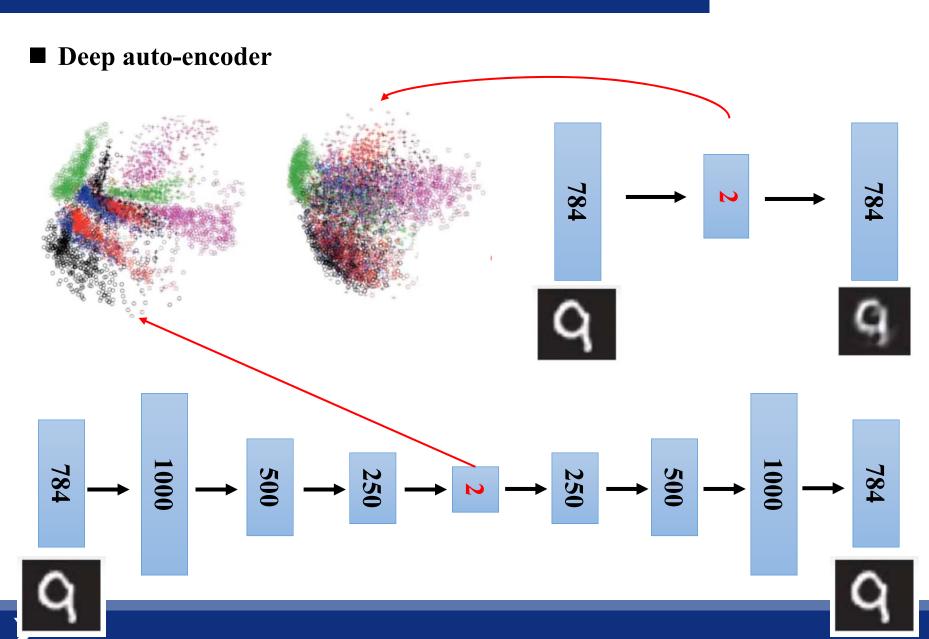




■ Deep auto-encoder

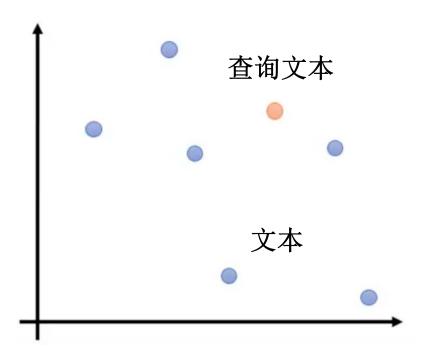








- Deep auto-encoder –文本检索
 - □ 文本 → 编码表示

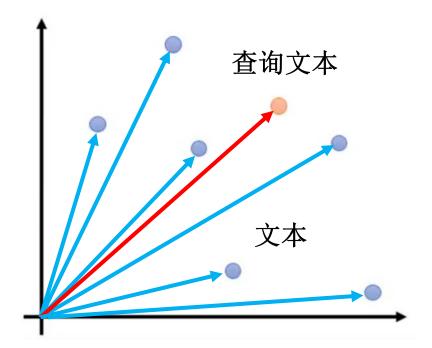




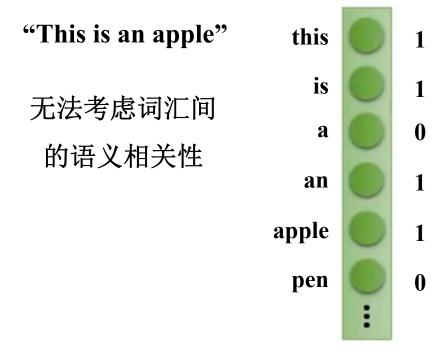
- Deep auto-encoder –文本检索
 - □ 文本 → 编码表示

Vector Space Model

向量内积/余弦相似性

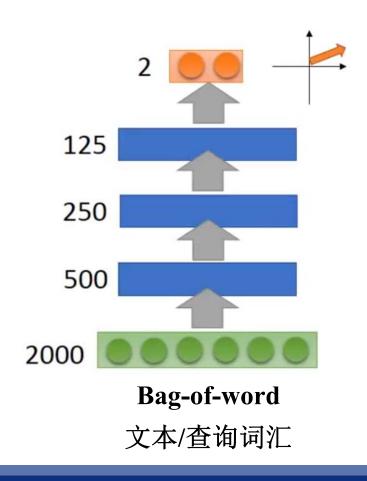


Bag-of-word

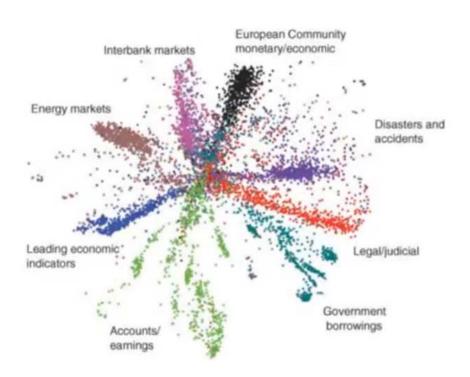


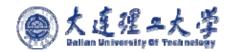


- Deep auto-encoder –文本检索
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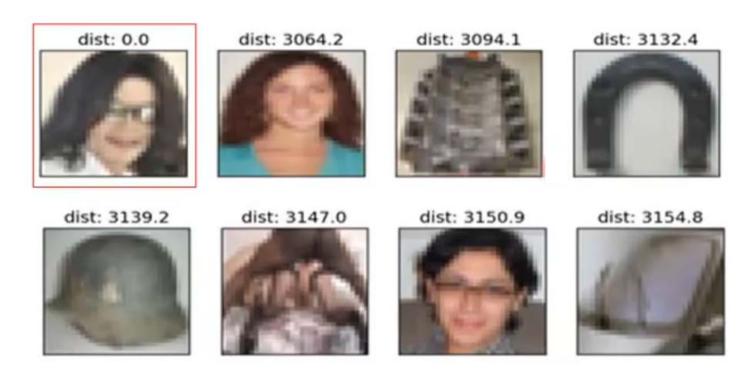


训练准则: 语义相近的文本 有相似的编码





- Deep auto-encoder –图像检索
 - □ 在欧式空间中做图像检索

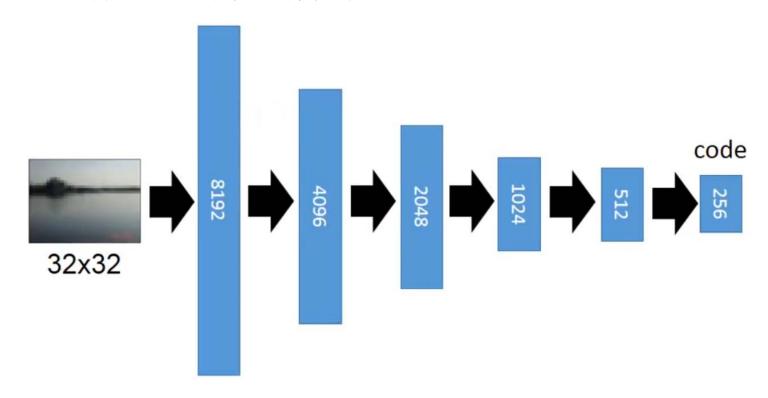


Using very deep antoencoders for content-based image retrieval. ESANN2011





- Deep auto-encoder –图像检索
 - □ 在隐式嵌入空间中做图像检索



Using very deep antoencoders for content-based image retrieval. ESANN2011





■ Deep auto-encoder –图像检索

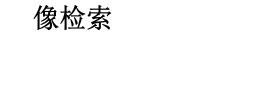
□ 在欧式空间中做图像检索



















□ 在隐式嵌入空间中 做图像检索





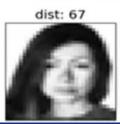
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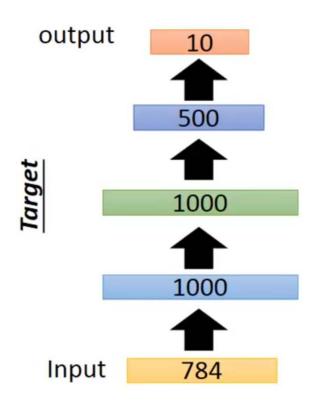


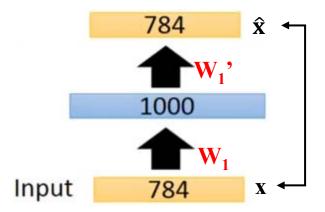






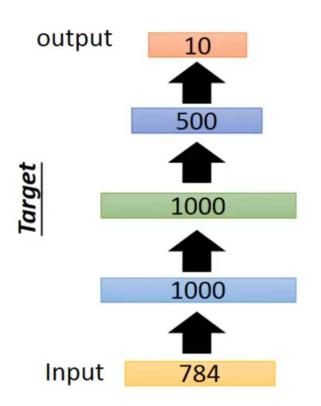
- Deep auto-encoder –预训练DNN
 - □ 用auto-encoder学习W₁

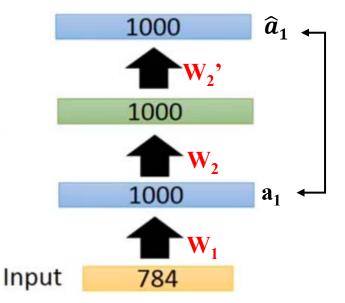






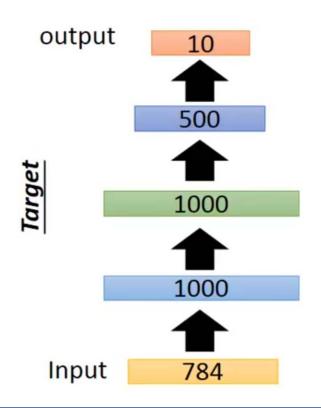
- Deep auto-encoder –预训练DNN
 - □ 固定W₁,用auto-encoder学习W₂

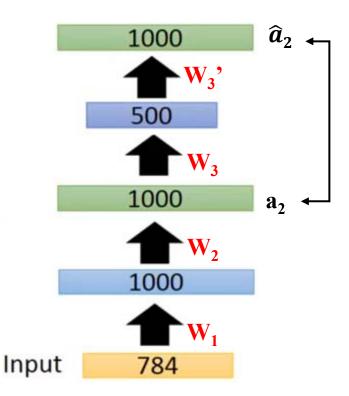






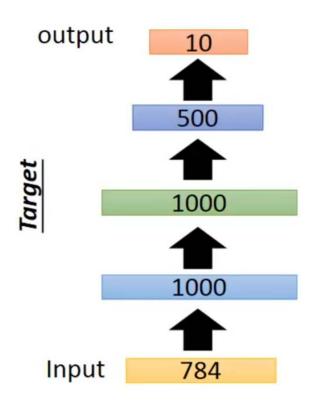
- Deep auto-encoder –预训练DNN
 - □ 固定W₁、W₂,用auto-encoder学习W₃

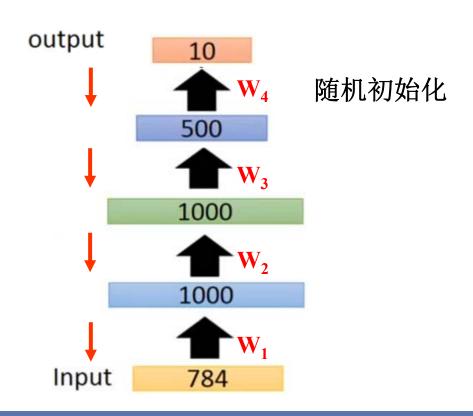






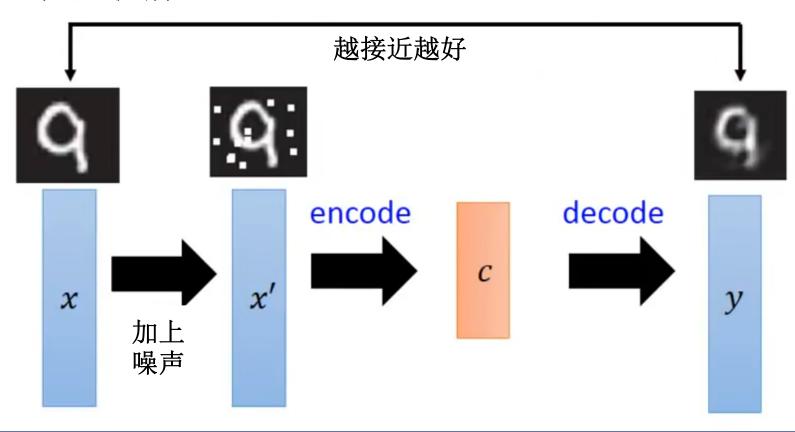
- Deep auto-encoder –预训练DNN
 - \square 固定 W_1 、 W_2 、 W_3 ,随机初始化 W_4
 - □ 反向传播微调参数





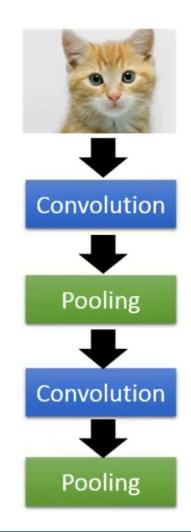


- Deep auto-encoder –去噪自编码
 - □ 学习特征嵌入
 - □ 学习过滤噪声





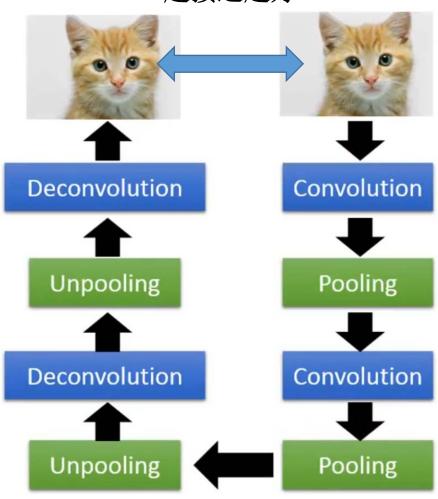
■ Auto-encoder for CNN





■ Auto-encoder for CNN

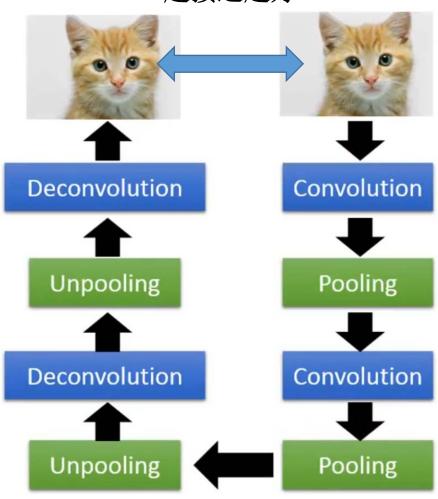
越接近越好





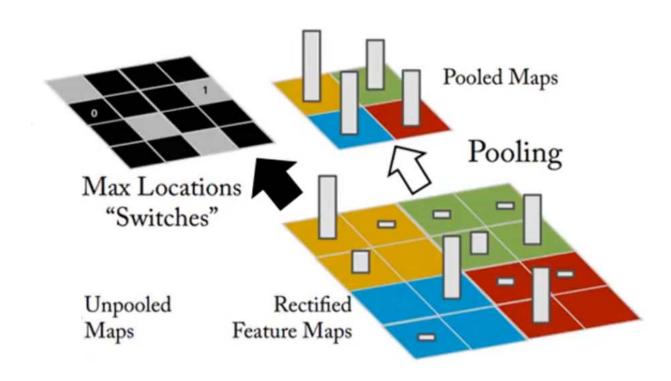
■ Auto-encoder for CNN

越接近越好



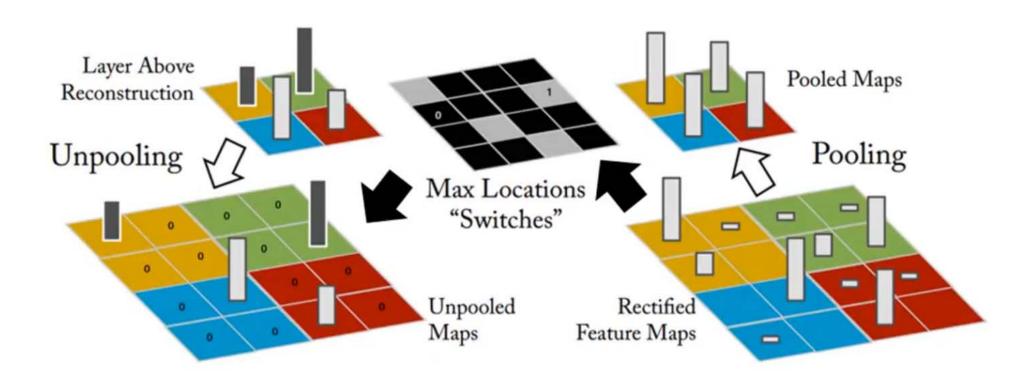


- **■** Auto-encoder for CNN
 - **□** Unpooling



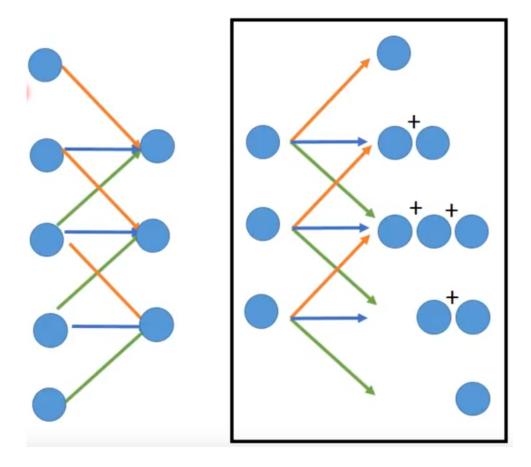


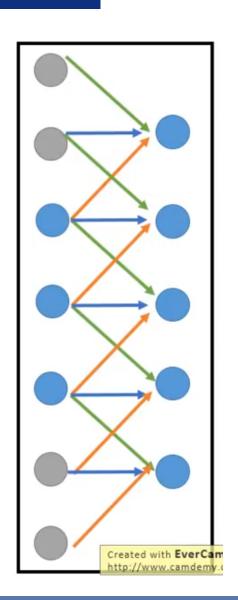
- Auto-encoder for CNN
 - **□** Unpooling





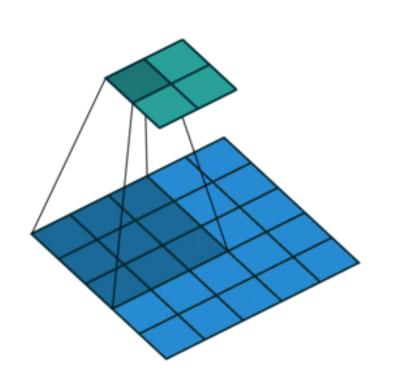
- **■** Auto-encoder for CNN
 - **□** Deconvolution ←→ Padding + Convolution

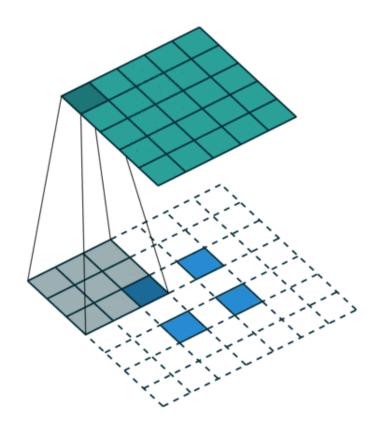






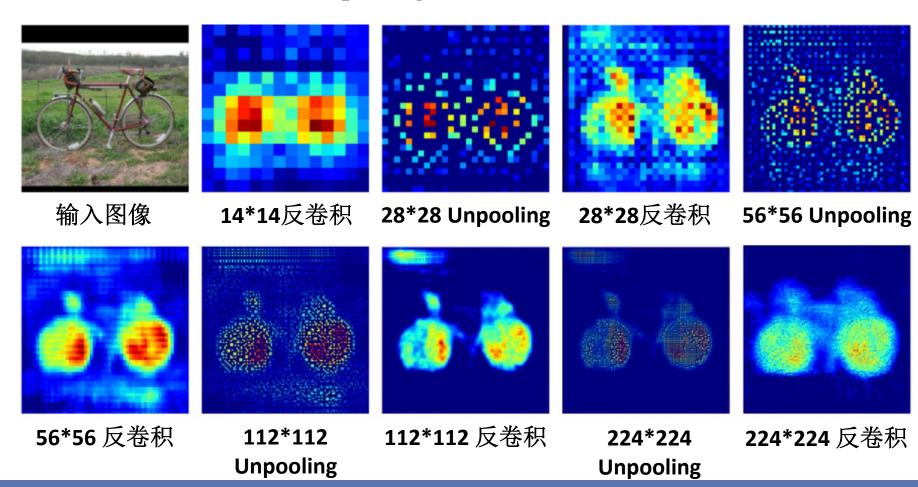
- Auto-encoder for CNN
 - **□** Deconvolution ←→ Padding + Convolution





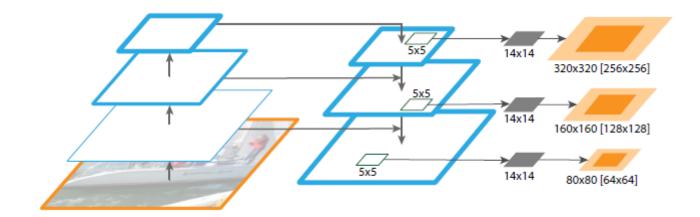


- Auto-encoder for CNN
 - **□** Deconvolution VS. Unpooling

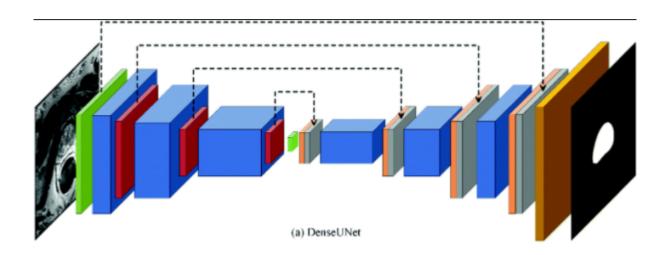




■ FPN

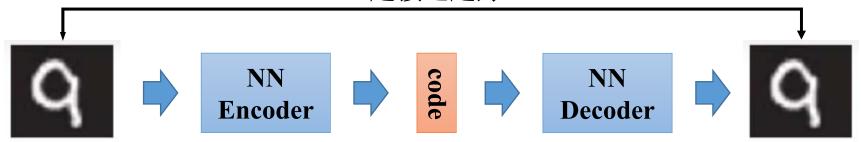


■ U-NET





越接近越好



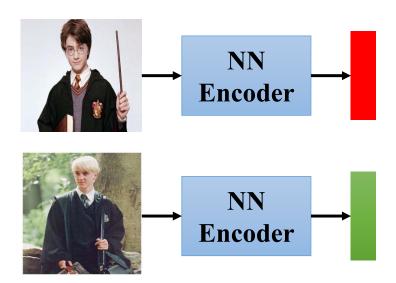
特征嵌入、隐式表示、隐式编码

- 一定要最小化重建误差吗?
- 如何学好嵌入特征?
 - □ 好的嵌入特征应有效表示输入数据



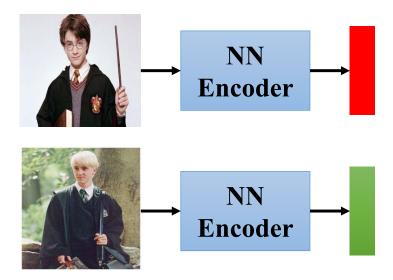




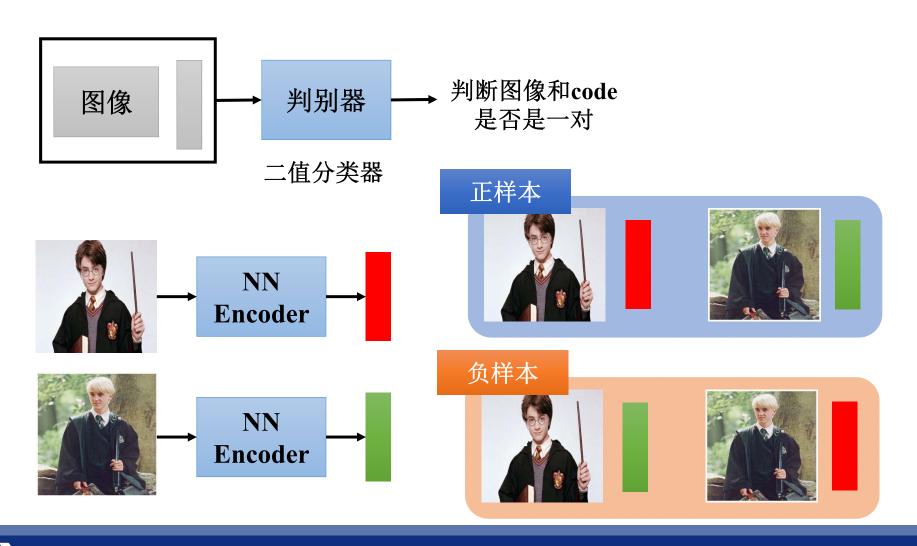




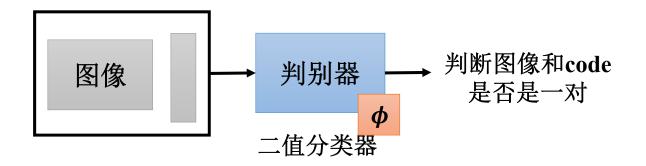






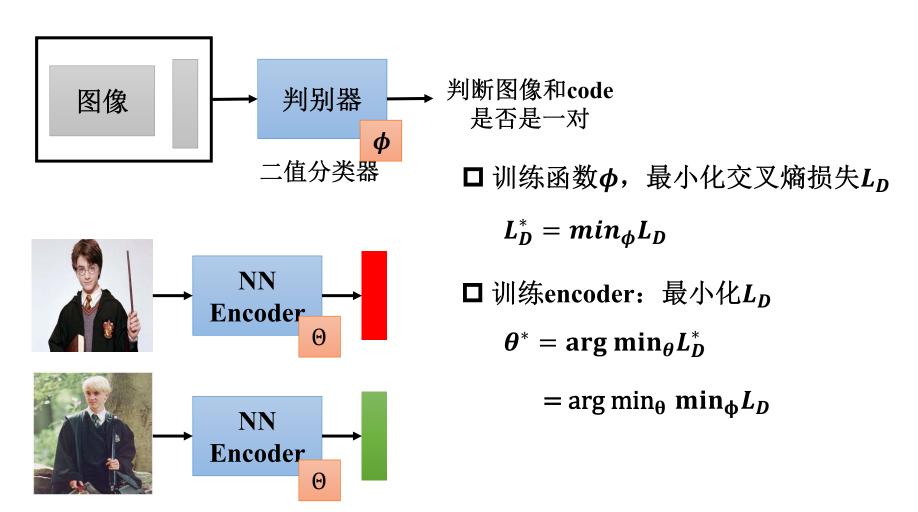






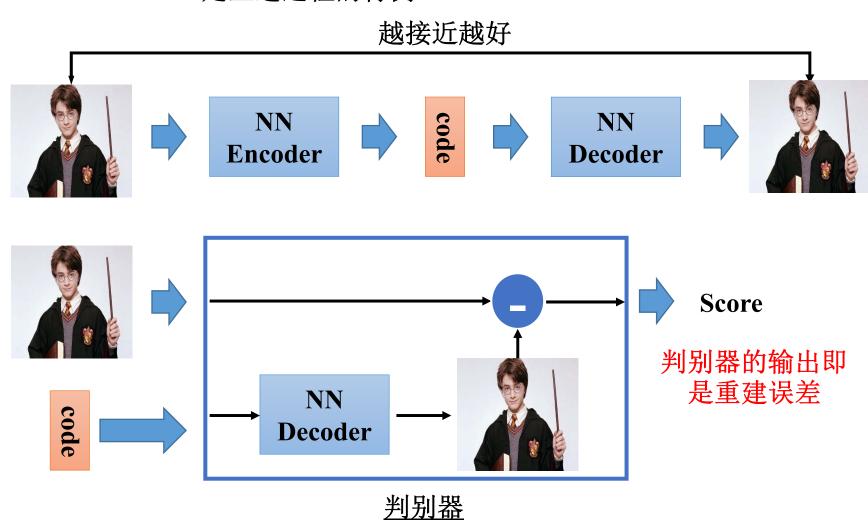
- $oldsymbol{\square}$ 训练函数 $oldsymbol{\phi}$,最小化交叉熵损失 L_D $L_D^* = min_{oldsymbol{\phi}} L_D$
- $\Box L_D^*$ 小,即嵌入特征具有代表性,encoder是好的
- □ 训练encoder: 最小化重建误差→最小化L_D





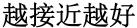


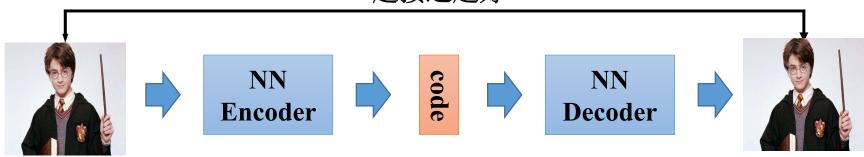
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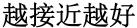


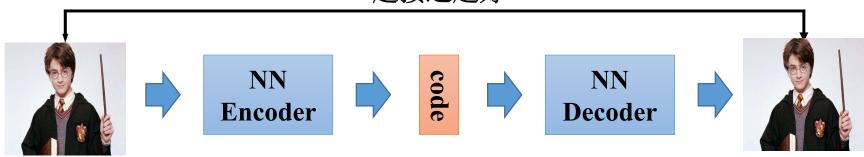


- □ 重建误差←→判别器输出的数值
- □ Auto-encoder训练的时候没有用负样本



■ Auto-encoder是上述过程的特例

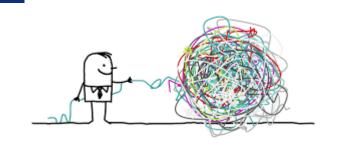


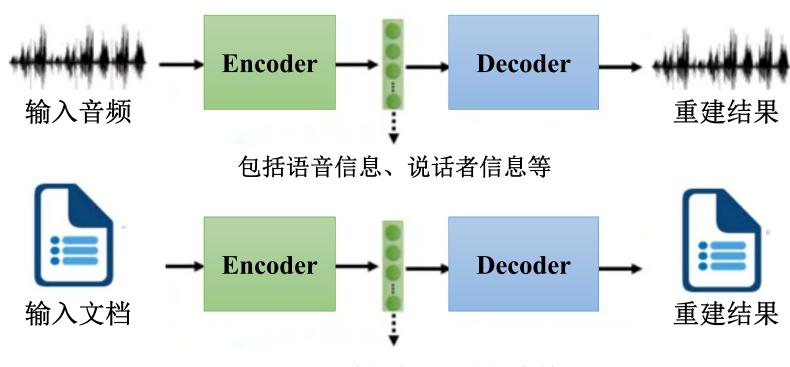


- □ 重建误差←→判别器输出的数值
- □ Auto-encoder训练的时候没有用负样本



- 让嵌入特征具有可解释性
- **■** Feature disentangle
 - □ 输入数据包含多个方面的信息

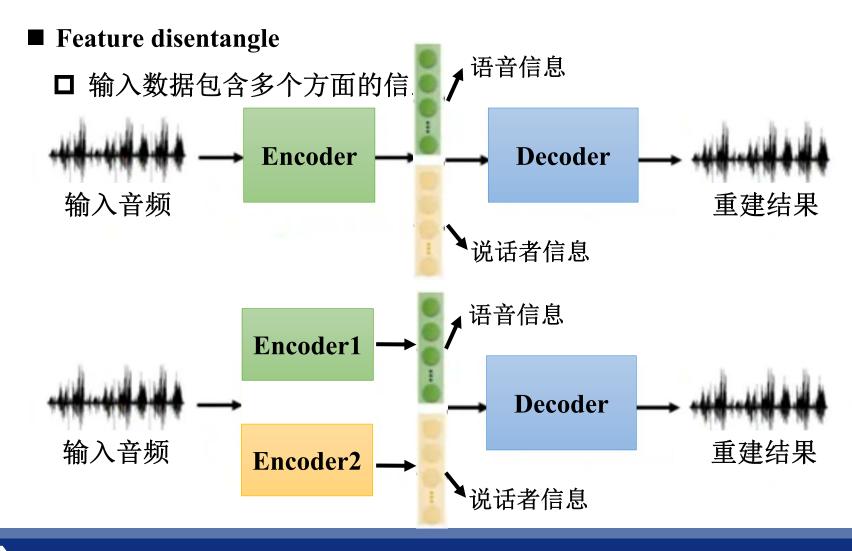




包括语法信息、语义信息等

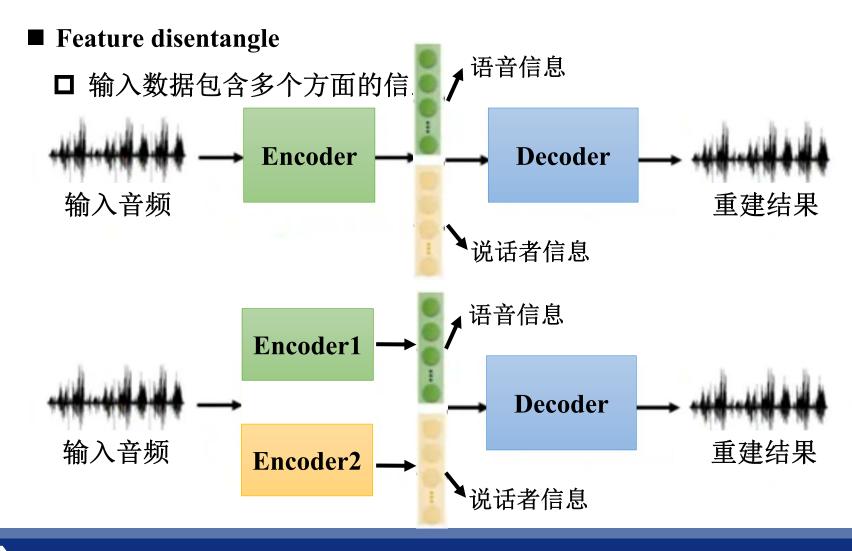


■ 让嵌入特征具有可解释性



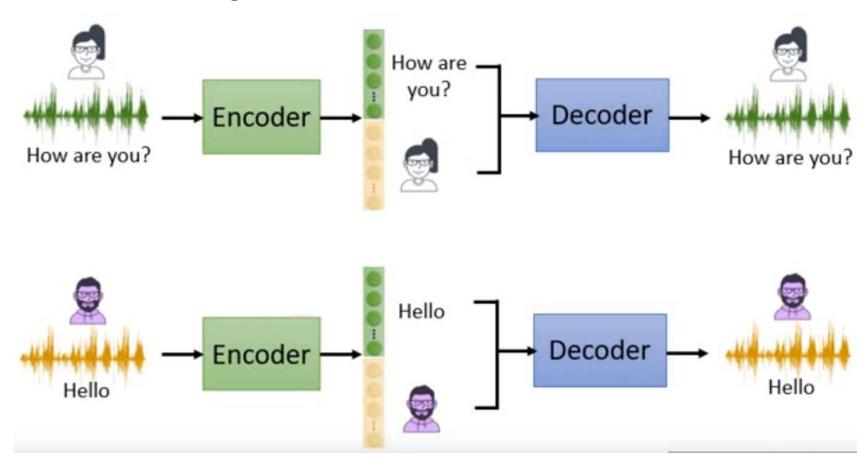


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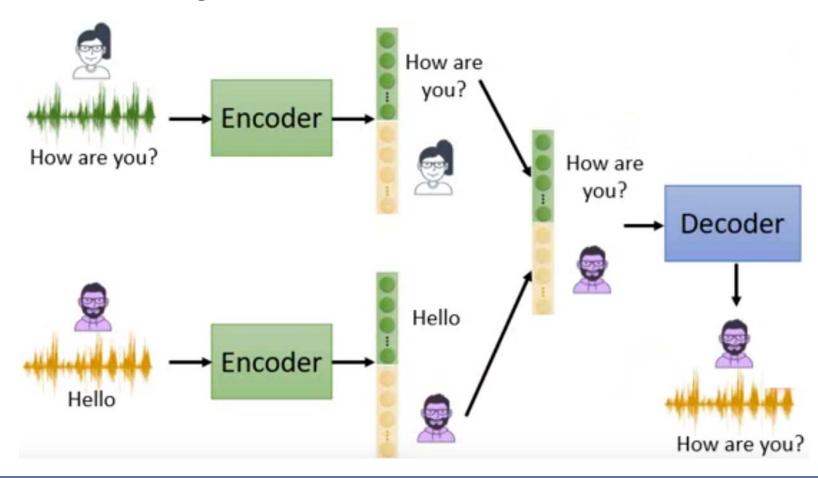


- 让嵌入特征具有可解释性
- Feature disentangle—语音转换



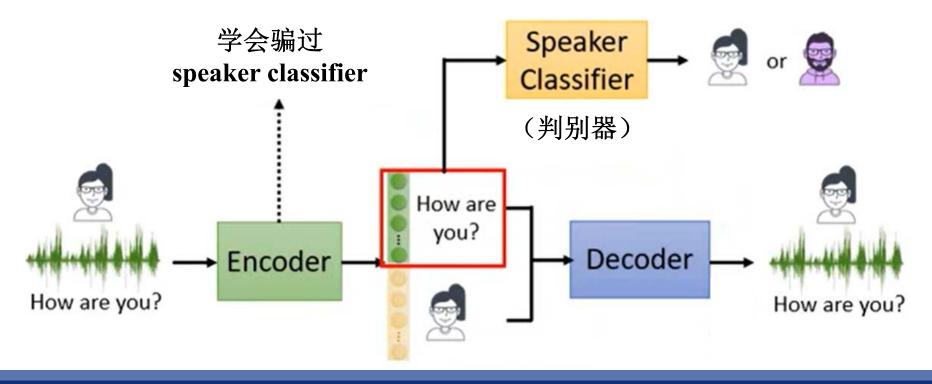


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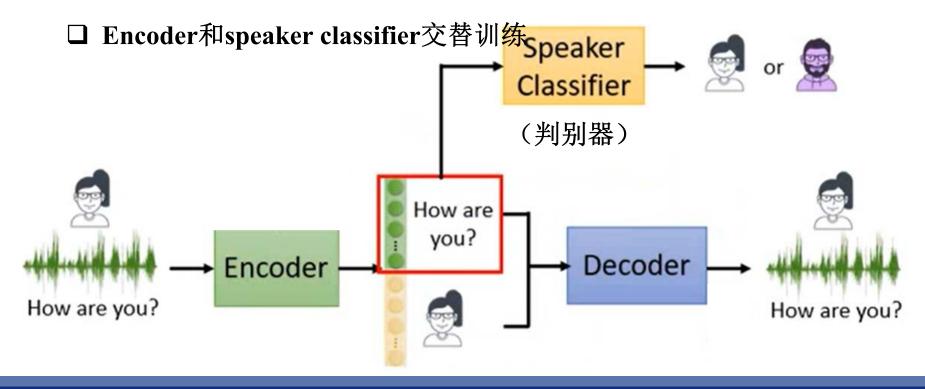


- 让嵌入特征具有可解释性
- Feature disentangle—语音转换
 - □ Encoder学会骗过speaker classifier,使其正确率最低, 说明code的前段特征没有语者信息





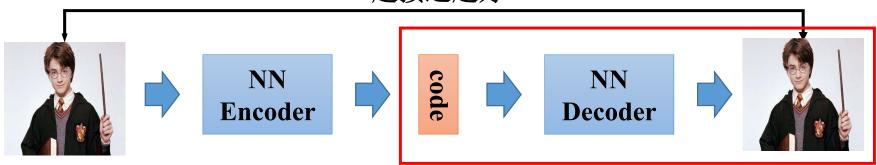
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■ 生成器 (Generator)



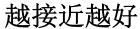


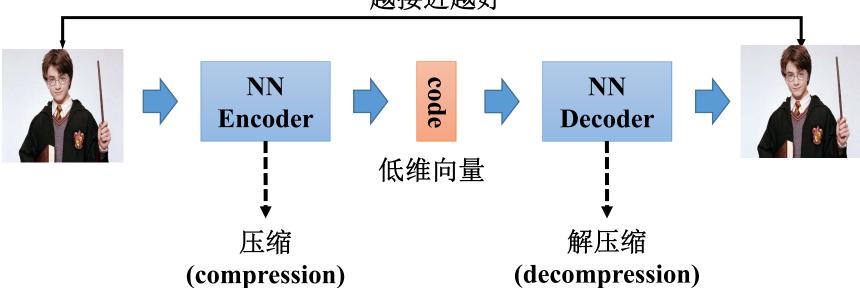
生成器

- □ 生成对抗网络 (Generative Adversarial Network, GAN)
- □变分自编码器 (Variational auto-encoder, VAE)



■ 压缩 (Compression)

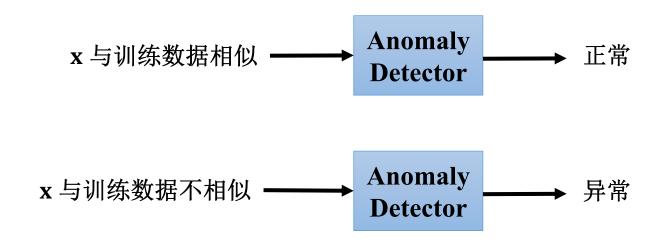




□用压缩结果重建的图像会失真



- 异常检测(Anomaly Detection)
 - \square 已知训练数据 $\{\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,\cdots,\mathbf{x}_N\}$
 - □ 检测输入数据 x 是否与训练数据相似





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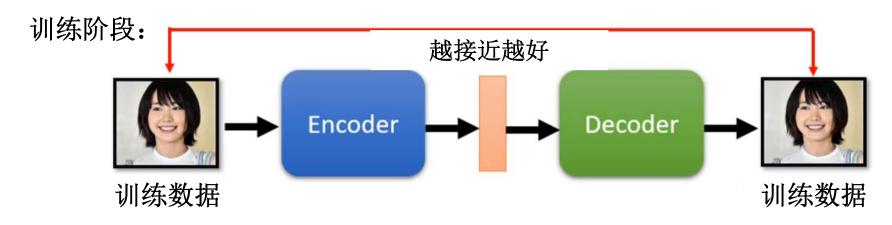
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 - □ 检测输入数据 x 是否与训练数据相似
 - □ 二值分类,但是训练数据只有一类



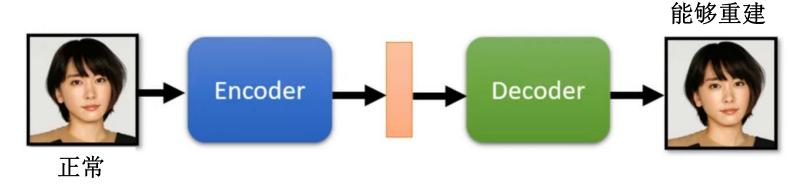
- 异常检测(Anomaly Detection)
 - □ 欺诈侦测(Fraud Detection)
 - 训练数据:信用卡消费记录
 - https://www.kaggle.com/ntnu-testimon/paysim1/home
 - □ 网络侵入检测(Network Intrusion Detection)
 - 训练数据:连接行为, x:是否受到攻击
 - http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/kddcup99/kddcup99.html
 - □ 癌细胞检测(Cancer Detection)
 - 训练数据:正常细胞, x:是否是癌细胞
 - https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/breast-cancer-wisconsin-data/home



- 异常检测(Anomaly Detection)
 - □ 训练auto-encoder: 是否是真实的人脸

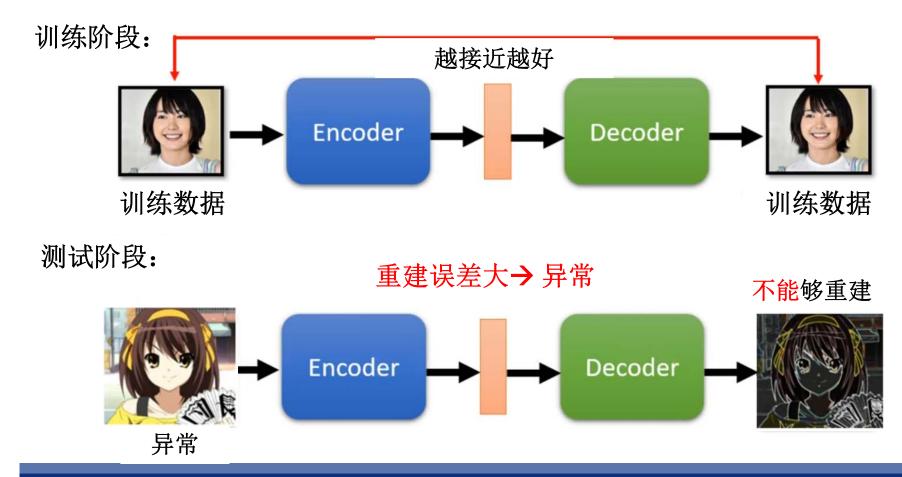


测试阶段:





- 异常检测(Anomaly Detection)
 - □ 训练auto-encoder: 是否是真实的人脸





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