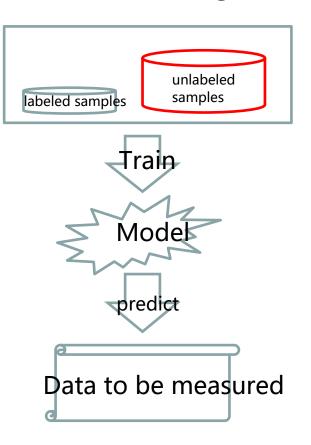
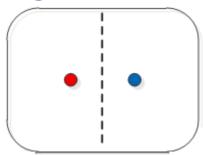
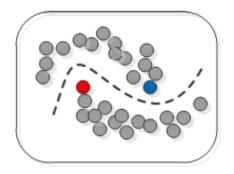
Definition of semisupervised learning



Supervised learning: using labeled samples



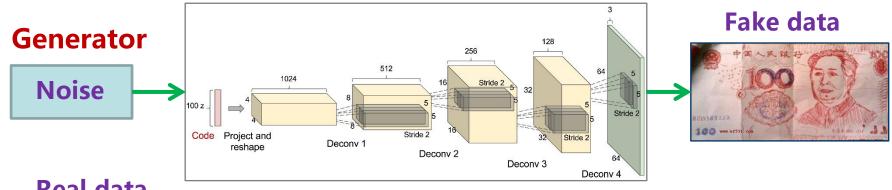
Semi-supervised learning: using labeled and unlabeled samples



use unlabeled samples to estimate the distribution of data

Note: Chai Shijia is the first author of this article

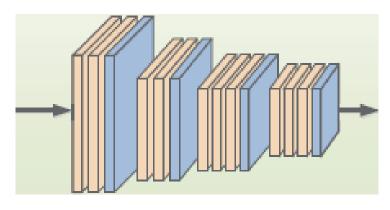
■ A powerful tool for estimating data distribution: Generative Adversarial Net(GAN)









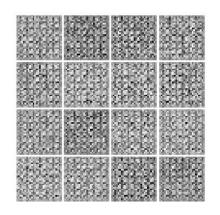


Judge whether it belongs to real data or fake data

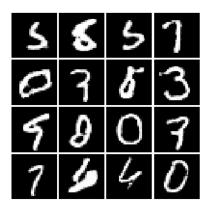
Discriminator

Fake data

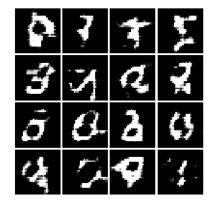
Generated handwritten digits using GANs



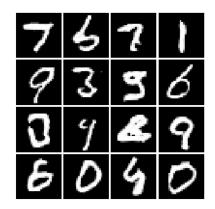
0 iteration



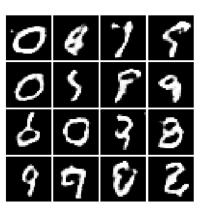
50000 iterations



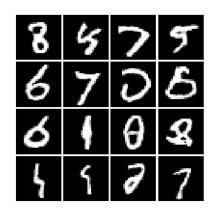
5000 iterations



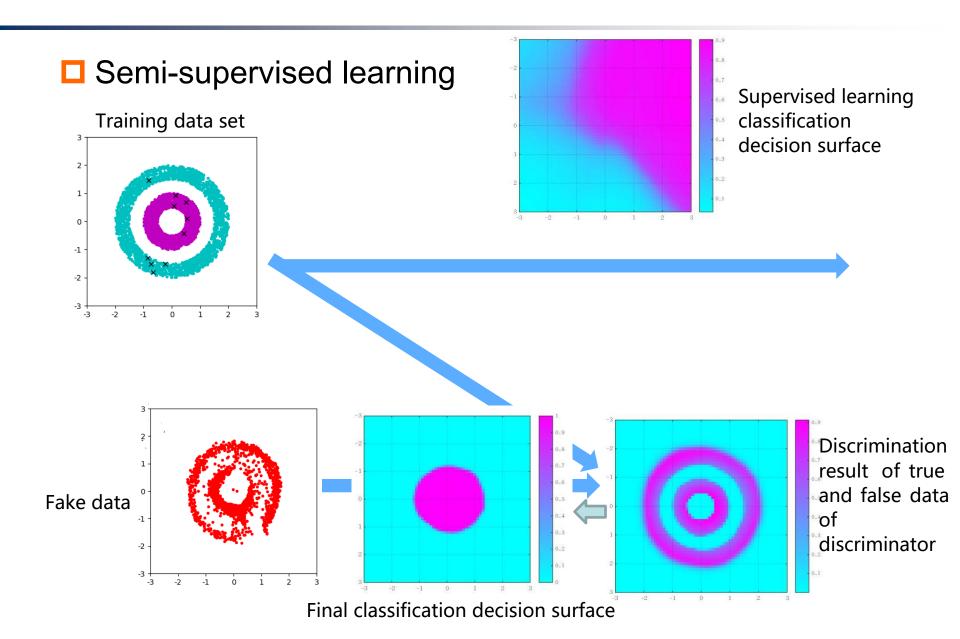
100000 iterations



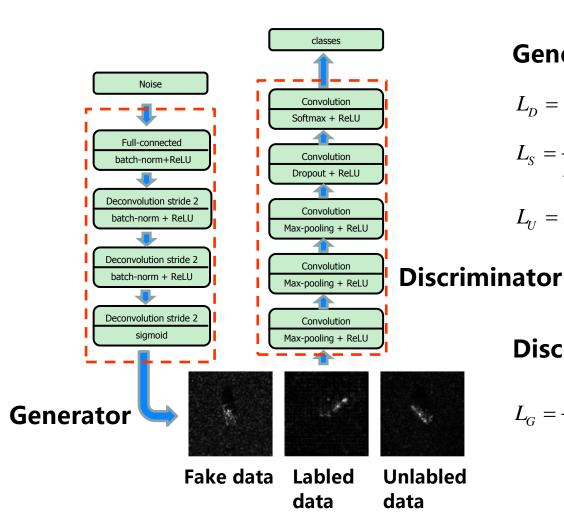
20000 iterations



200000 iterations



Network model



Generator Loss Function:

$$\begin{split} L_D &= wL_S + L_U \\ L_S &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m H\left(y_l^i, R_K\left(D\left(x_l^i\right)\right)\right) \\ L_U &= L_U^U + L_U^F = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log\left(1 - R_l\left(D\left(x_u^i\right)\right) + \varepsilon\right) \\ -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \log\left(R_l\left(D\left(G(z^i)\right)\right) + \varepsilon\right) \end{split}$$

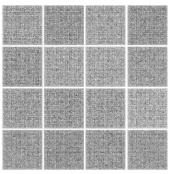
Discriminator Loss Function:

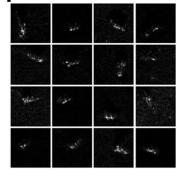
$$L_{G} = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log \left(1 - R_{l} \left(D(z^{i}) \right) + \varepsilon \right)$$

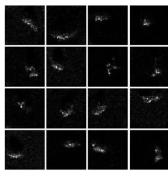
□ Result

MSTAR Data set, take 10 labeled samples for each class in the training set, and the rest are unlabeled samples

Fake data







0 iteration

10000 iteration 20000 iteration

Comparison of experimental results under more conditions

	SOC-10	SOC-20	SOC-30	EOC-10
A-ConvNet	70.76%	81.36%	87.34%	70.89%
7 •	74.10%	83.09%	89.07%	71.76%
Semi-supervised learning	85.65%	89.86%	93.07%	75.50 %