Semi-supervised

Introduction

• Supervised learning: $\{(x^r, \hat{y}^r)\}_{r=1}^R$ 例如: x^r : image, \hat{y}^r : class labels

• Semi-supervised learning: $\{(x^r, \hat{y}^r)\}_{r=1}^R, \{(x^u)\}_{u=R}^{R+U}$

A set of unlabeled data, usually U>>R

Transductive learning: unlabeled data is the testing data

Inductive learning: unlabeled data is not the testing data

• Why semi-supervised learning?

Collecting data is easy, but collecting "labelled" data is expensive

We do semi-supervised learning in our lives

对于猫狗分类问题,如果只有一部分 data 有 label,还有其他很大一部分 data 是 unlabeled,那么我们可以认为 unlabeled data 对我们网络的训练是无用的吗?

Labelled data





Unlabeled data

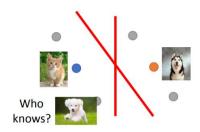






(Image of cats and dogs without labeling)

Why semi-supervised learning helps?



The distribution of the unlabeled data tell us something.

Usually with some assumptions

A: 如图所示,图中灰色圆点表示 unlabeled data,其他圆点表示 labeled data, 如果没有 unlabeled data, 此时可以用一条竖直的线将猫狗进行分类,boundary 为竖直的那条线;但 unlabeled data 的分布也可以告诉我们一些信息,对我们的训练也是有帮助的,有了 unlabeled data,此时的 boundary 为斜直线

Semi-supervised Learning for Generative Model

Intuitive

不考虑 unlabeled data, 只要 labeled data

- Given labelled training examples $x^r \in C_1, C_2$
 - looking for most likely prior probability P(C_i) and classdependent probability P(x|C_i)
 - $P(x|C_i)$ is a Gaussian parameterized by μ^i and Σ

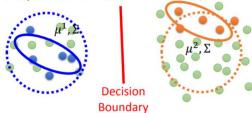


With $P(C_1)$, $P(C_2)$, μ^1 , μ^2 , Σ

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

如果把 unlabeled data 也考虑进来,此时的 boundary 也发生了变化

- Given labelled training examples $x^r \in C_1, C_2$
 - looking for most likely prior probability P(C_i) and classdependent probability P(x|C_i)
 - $P(x|C_i)$ is a Gaussian parameterized by μ^i and Σ



The unlabeled data x^u help re-estimate $P(C_1)$, $P(C_2)$, μ^1 , μ^2 , Σ

公式:

- Initialization: $\theta = \{P(C_1), P(C_2), \mu^1, \mu^2, \Sigma\}$
- Step 1: compute the posterior probability of unlabeled data

$$P_{\theta}(C_1|x^u)$$
 Depending on model θ

Back to step 1

Step 2: update model

$$\theta = \{P(C_1), P(C_2), \mu^1, \mu^2, \Sigma\}$$

$$logL(\theta) = \sum_{x^r} logP_{\theta}(x^r, \hat{y}^r) \qquad P_{\theta}(x^r, \hat{y}^r) \\ = P_{\theta}(x^r, \hat{y}^r) P(\hat{y}^r)$$

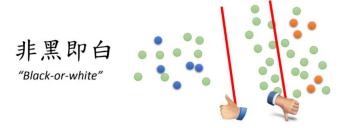
• Maximum likelihood with labelled + unlabeled data

$$logL(\theta) = \sum_{x^r} logP_{\theta}(x^r, \hat{y}^r) + \sum_{x^u} logP_{\theta}(x^u)$$
 Solved iteratively

$$P_{\theta}(x^u) = P_{\theta}(x^u|\mathcal{C}_1)P(\mathcal{C}_1) + P_{\theta}(x^u|\mathcal{C}_2)P(\mathcal{C}_2)$$

 $(x^u \text{ can come from either } C_1 \text{ and } C_2)$

Low-density Separation



Self-training

有 labeled data 和 unlabeled data, 重复以下过程:

- 从 labeled data 中 train 了模型f*;
- 将*f**应用到 unlabeled data,得到带 label 的数据,称为 Pseudo-label
- 从 unlabeled data 中移出这部分 data, 并加入 labeled data; 要移出哪部分 data, 要根据具体的限制条件而定
- 有了更多的 label data,就可以继续训练我们的模型,返回第一步
 - Given: labelled data set = $\{(x^r, \hat{y}^r)\}_{r=1}^R$, unlabeled data set = $\{x^u\}_{u=l}^{R+U}$
 - · Repeat:
 - $ightharpoonup^*$ Train model f^* from labelled data set

Independent to the model

Regression?

- Apply f* to the unlabeled data set
 - Obtain $\{(x^u, y^u)\}_{u=1}^{R+U}$ Pseudo-label
- Remove a set of data from unlabeled data set, and add them into the labeled data set

How to choose the data set remains open

You can also provide a weight to each data.

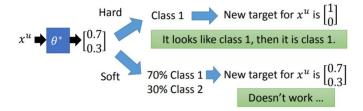
Q: 这种训练方式对 regression 有用吗?

W: 不能, regression 输出的是一个真实的值

Hard label vs soft label

Self-training 用的是 hard label; generative mode 用的是 soft label

Hard label v.s. Soft label
 Considering using neural network
 θ* (network parameter) from labelled data



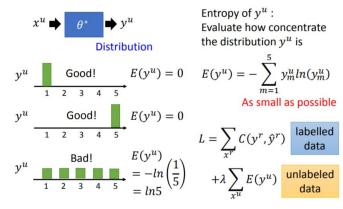
Entropy-based Regularization

如果输出的每个类别的概率是相近的,那么这个模型就比较 bad,输出的类别差距很大,比如某个类别的概率为 1,其他都是 0;我么可以用 $E(y^u)$ 来衡量

$$E(y^u) = -\sum_{m=1}^5 y_m^u \ln(y_m^u)$$

对于第一个和第二个 distribution, 那么 $E(y^u) = 0$;

对于第三个 distribution, 那么 $E(y^u) = -ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = ln5$

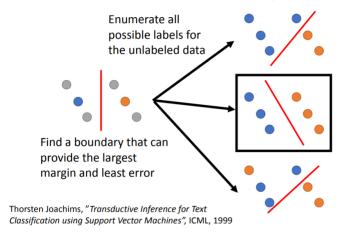


那么我们现在就可以重新设计 loss function,用 cross entropy 来估计 y^r , \hat{y}^r 之间的差距,即 $C(y^r,\hat{y}^r)$,使用 labeled data,还加上了一个 regularization term

$$L = \sum_{x^T} C(y^r, \hat{y}^r) + \lambda \sum_{x^u} E(y^u)$$

Outlook: Semi-supervised SVM

对于 unlabeled data,如果是 SVM 二分类问题,可以把所有的 unlabeled data 都穷举为 Class1 或 Class2,列举 出所有可能的方案,再找出对应的 boundary,计算 loss,可以发现下图中黑色框图具有最小的 loss



Smoothness Assumption

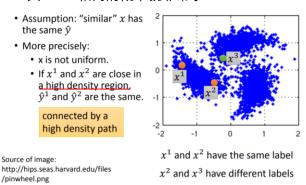
Introduction

近朱者赤,近墨者黑

"You are known by the company you keep"

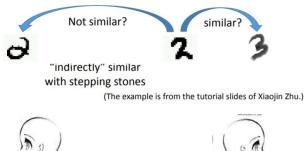
假设:如果x是 similar,那么他们的 y 也是一样的这样的假设是非常不精确的,下面我们做出一个更加精彩的假设:

- *x*是分布不均匀的,有的地方很密集,有的地方很稀疏
- x^1, x^2 中间有个 high density region, 那么 label y^1, y^2 就可能是一样的; 但 x^2, x^3 中间没有 high density region, 其 label 相同的概率就非常小



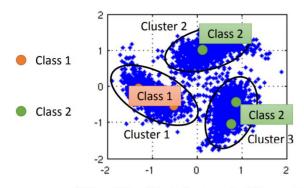
对于下图中的数字, 2 之间是有过渡形态的, 所以这两个图片是 similar 的; 而 2 与 3 之间没有过渡形态, 因此是

similar 的





比较直观的做法是先进行 cluster, 再进行 label



Using all the data to learn a classifier as usual

Graph-based Approach

那么我们到底要怎么才能知道 x^1, x^2 到底在 high density region 是不是 close 呢?

我们可以把 data point 用图来表示,图的表示有时是比较 nature,有时需要我们自己找出来 point 之间的联系

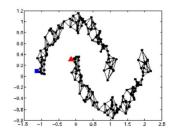
• How to know x^1 and x^2 are close in a high density region (connected by a high density path)

Represented the data points as a *graph*

Graph representation is nature sometimes.

E.g. Hyperlink of webpages, citation of papers

Sometimes you have to construct the graph yourself.



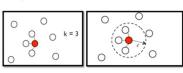
Graph Construction

首先定义不同 point 之间的相似度 $s(x^i,x^j)$,可以通过以下两个算法来添加 edge:

- KNN,对于图中红色的圆点,与其最相近的三个(k=3)neighbor 相连接
- e-Neighborhood,对于周围的 neighbor,只有和他相似度大于 1 的才会连接起来
- Define the similarity $s(x^i, x^j)$ between x^i and x^j

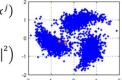
· Add edge:

- K Nearest Neighbor
- · e-Neighborhood



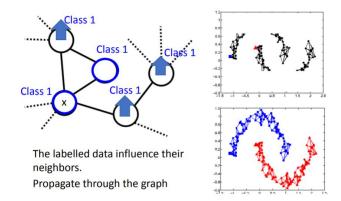
• Edge weight is proportional to $s(x^i, x^j)$

Gaussian Radial Basis Function: $s(x^i, x^j) = exp\left(-\gamma \|x^i - x^j\|^2\right)$



edge 并不是只有相连和不相连两种选择而已,也可以给 edge 一些 weight, 让这个 weight 和这两个 point 之间的 相似度成正比

labeled data 会影响他的邻居,如果这个 point 是 class1,那么他周围的某些 point 也可能是 class1



Definition

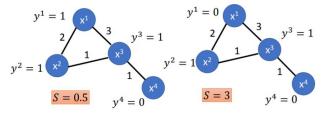
对于下图中的两幅图,如果从直观上看,我们可以认为左边的图更 smooth 现在我们用数字来定量描述,S 的的定义如下

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} (y^i - y^j)^2$$

根据公式我们可以算出左图的 S=0.5, 右图的 S=3, 值越小越 smooth, 越小越好

• Define the smoothness of the labels on the graph

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} (y^i - y^j)^2$$
 Smaller means smoother
For all data (no matter labelled or not)



对原来的 S 进行改造一下, $S = y^T L y$

其中L = D - W, w 为权重矩阵, D 表示将 weight 每行的和放到对角线的位置

• Define the smoothness of the labels on the graph

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} (y^i - y^j)^2 = \mathbf{y}^T L \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{y}: (\mathsf{R}+\mathsf{U})\text{-}\dim \mathsf{vector}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \left[\cdots y^i \cdots y^j \cdots\right]^T$$

$$L: (\mathsf{R}+\mathsf{U}) \times (\mathsf{R}+\mathsf{U}) \mathsf{matrix}$$

Graph Laplacian

Graph Laplacian
$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

loss function 其中一项就包括 cross entropy 计算的 loss; smoothness 的量 S, 前面再乘上一个可以调整的参数 λ , λS 就表示一个 regularization term

网络的整体目标是使 loss function 取得最小值,即 cross entropy 项和 smoothness 都必须要达到最小值,和其他的网络一样,计算相应的 gradient, 做 gradient descent 即可

如果要计算 smoothness 不一定非要在 output 的地方,也可以是其他位置,比如 hidden layer 拿出来进行一些 transform,或者直接拿 hidden layer,都可以计算 smoothness

• Define the smoothness of the labels on the graph

Settine the smoothness of the labels of the graph
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{i,j} (y^i - y^j)^2 = \mathbf{y}^T L \mathbf{y}$$
Depending on network parameters
$$L = \sum_{x^T} C(y^T, \hat{y}^T) + \lambda S$$
As a regularization term

Weston, F. Ratle, and R. Collobert, "Deep earning via semi-supervised embedding,"

smooth

smooth

J. Weston, F. Ratle, and R. Collobert, "Deep learning via semi-supervised embedding," ICML, 2008