## Comments

## of Similarity-Aware FakE news detection (SAFE)

- Add across-modal relationship (similarity) to detect fake news detection
- Use image2sentence get image caption
  - Modify cosine similarity equation
- Baseline:
  - Text feature baseline only one of traditional method
  - Multi-modal baseline only one to compared

## **Optimization** of SAFE

## Algorithm 1: SAFE

```
Input: A = \{(T_j, V_j)\}_{j=1}^m, Y = \{y_j\}_{j=1}^m, H = \{h_k\}_{k=1}^g, \gamma
Output: \theta_p = \{\mathbf{W}_p, \mathbf{b}_p\}, \ \theta_t = \{\mathbf{W}_t, \mathbf{b}_t, \mathbf{w}_t, b_t\}, \ \theta_v = \{\mathbf{W}_v, \mathbf{b}_v, \mathbf{w}_v, b_v\}

1 Randomly initialize \mathbf{W}_p, \mathbf{b}_p, \mathbf{W}_t, \mathbf{b}_t, \mathbf{w}_t, b_t, \mathbf{W}_v, \mathbf{b}_v, \mathbf{w}_v, b_v;

2 while not convergence do

3 | foreach (T_j, V_j) do

4 | Update \theta_p: \{\mathbf{W}_p, \mathbf{b}_p\} \leftarrow \text{Eq. (12)};

5 | foreach h_k do

6 | Update \theta_t: \{\mathbf{W}_t, \mathbf{b}_t, \mathbf{w}_t, b_t\} \leftarrow \text{Eqs. (14-18)};

7 | Update \theta_v: similar to updating \theta_t;

8 | end

9 | end

10 end

11 return \mathbf{W}_p, \mathbf{b}_p, \mathbf{W}_t, \mathbf{b}_t, \mathbf{w}_t, b_t, \mathbf{W}_v, \mathbf{b}_v, \mathbf{w}_v, b_v
```

**Update**  $\theta_p$ . Let  $\gamma$  be the learning rate, the partial derivative of  $\mathcal{L}$  w.r.t.  $\theta_p$  is:

$$\theta_p \leftarrow \theta_p - \gamma \cdot \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_p}{\partial \theta_p}.$$
 (11)

As  $\theta_p = \{\mathbf{W}_p, \mathbf{b}_p\}$ , updating  $\theta_p$  is equivalent to updating both  $\mathbf{W}_p$  and  $\mathbf{b}_p$  in each iteration, which respectively follow the following rules:

$$\mathbf{W}_p \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_p - \gamma \cdot \alpha \Delta \mathbf{y} (\mathbf{t} \oplus \mathbf{v})^{\top}, \quad \mathbf{b}_p \leftarrow \mathbf{b}_p - \gamma \cdot \alpha \Delta \mathbf{y}, \tag{12}$$

where  $\Delta \mathbf{y} = [\hat{y} - y, y - \hat{y}]^{\top}$ .

**Update**  $\theta_t$ . The partial derivative of  $\mathcal{L}$  w.r.t.  $\theta_t$  is generally computed by

$$\theta_t \leftarrow \theta_t - \gamma \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_p}{\partial \mathcal{M}_t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_t}{\partial \theta_t} + \beta \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_s}{\partial \mathcal{M}_t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_t}{\partial \theta_t}\right). \tag{13}$$

Let  $\nabla \mathcal{L}_*(\mathbf{t}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_*}{\partial \mathcal{M}_t}$ ,  $\mathbf{t}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{t}}{||\mathbf{t}||}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{||\mathbf{v}||}$ , and  $\mathbf{W}_{p,L}$  denote the first d columns of  $\mathbf{W}_p$ , we can have

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_{p}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{W}_{p,L}^{\top} \Delta \mathbf{y}, \qquad (14)$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}_{s}(\mathbf{t}) = \frac{1 - y}{2s \|\mathbf{t}\|} ((2s - 1)\mathbf{t}_{0} - \mathbf{v}_{0}), \qquad (15)$$

based on which the parameters in  $\theta_t$  are respectively updated as follows:

$$\mathbf{W}_t \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_t - \gamma \cdot \mathbf{D}_t \mathbf{B}_t, \quad \mathbf{b}_t \leftarrow \mathbf{b}_t - \gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}_t, \tag{16}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_t \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_t - \gamma \cdot \mathbf{x}_t^{\hat{i}:(\hat{i}+h-1)} \mathbf{W}_t^{\top} \mathbf{B}_t, \quad b_t \leftarrow b_t - \gamma \cdot \mathbf{W}_t^{\top} \mathbf{B}_t, \quad (17)$$

where  $\hat{i} = \arg\max_{i} \{c_t^i\}_{i=1}^{n-h+1}$ ,  $\mathbf{D}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  is a diagonal matrix with entry value

$$c_t^{\hat{i}}$$
, and  $\mathbf{B}_t = \alpha \nabla \mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{t}) + \beta \nabla \mathcal{L}_s(\mathbf{t}).$  (18)

**Update**  $\theta_v$ . It is similar to updating  $\theta_t$ ; we omit details due to space constraints.