

Non-Parametric Transformation Networks

For Learning General Invariances from Data

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Motivation

To be invariant to nuisance transformations in data, we would require

- Knowledge of the added transformations apriori
- A different network architecture invariant for each nuisance transformation (inductive bias)

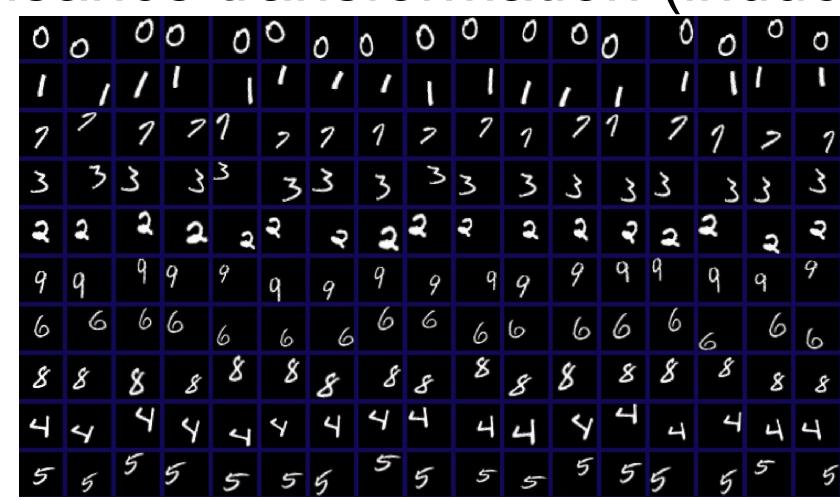
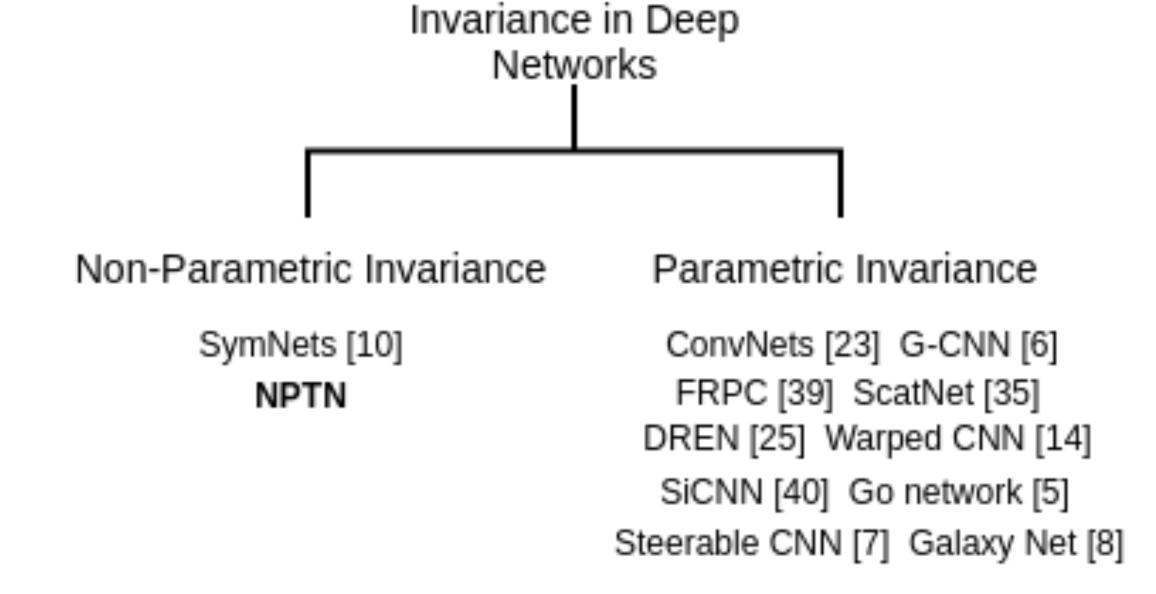


Fig. Example data with nuisance transformations.

NPTNs address both issues:

No apriori knowledge of nuisance transformations is required.

No change in architecture required. The exact same network can adapt to different transformations



The **Transformation Network (TNs)** framework is a generalization of convolutional architectures which describes *networks which can be invariant to transformations in a set G.*

TNs and NPTNs

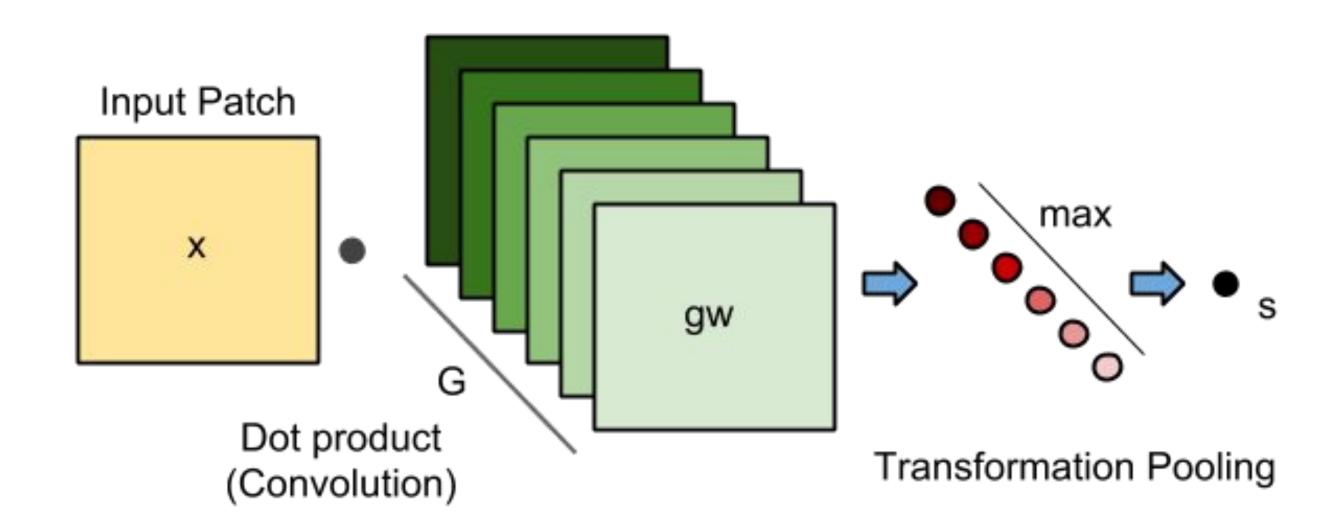


Fig Above. A single Transformation Network node (one input channel and one output channel). Non-Parametric Transformation Network (NPTN) node has the same structure.

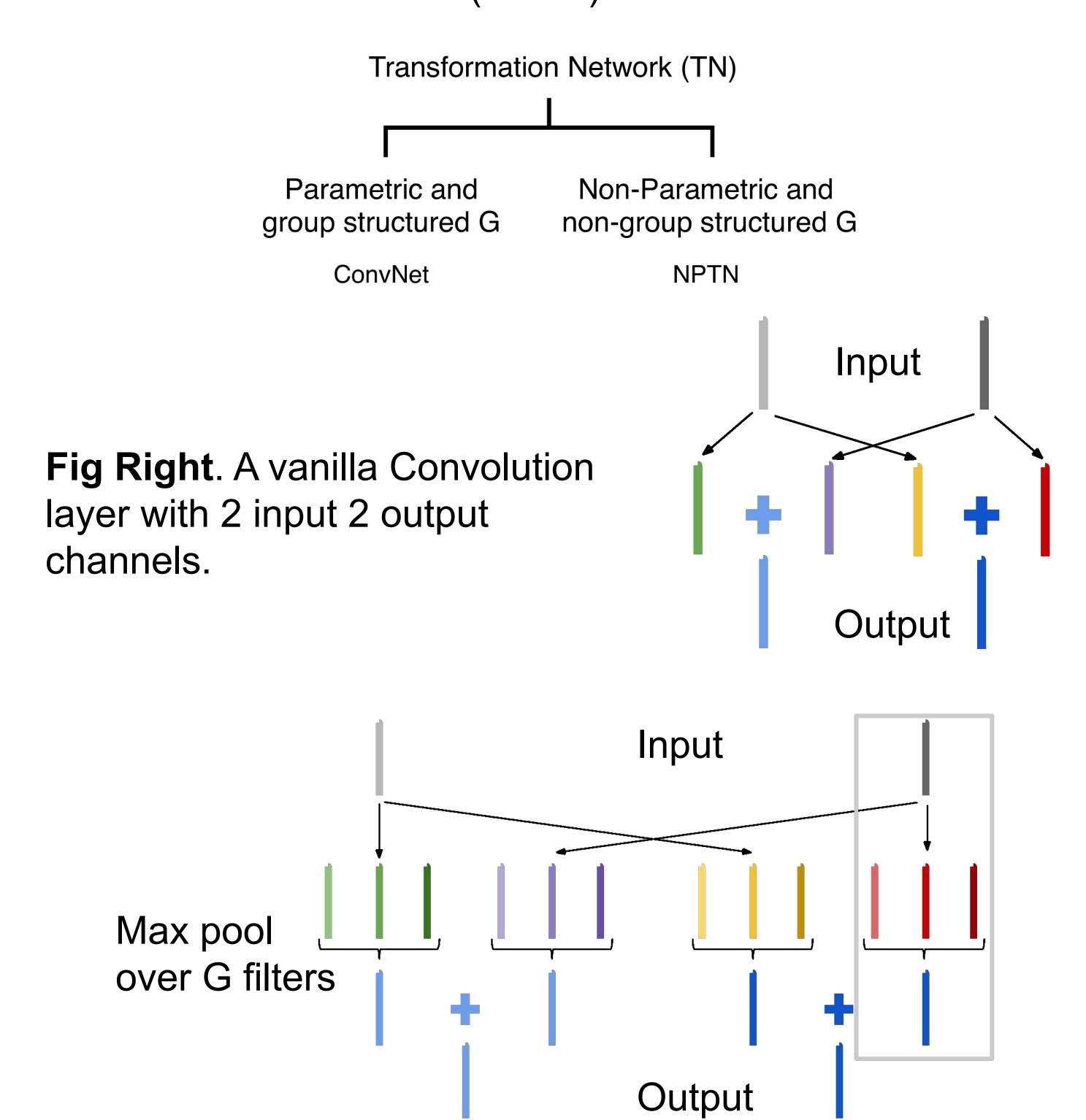


Fig Above. A NPTN layer with 2 input 2 output channels. Grey box depicts a single NPTN node (as same top most figure).

Experimental Validation

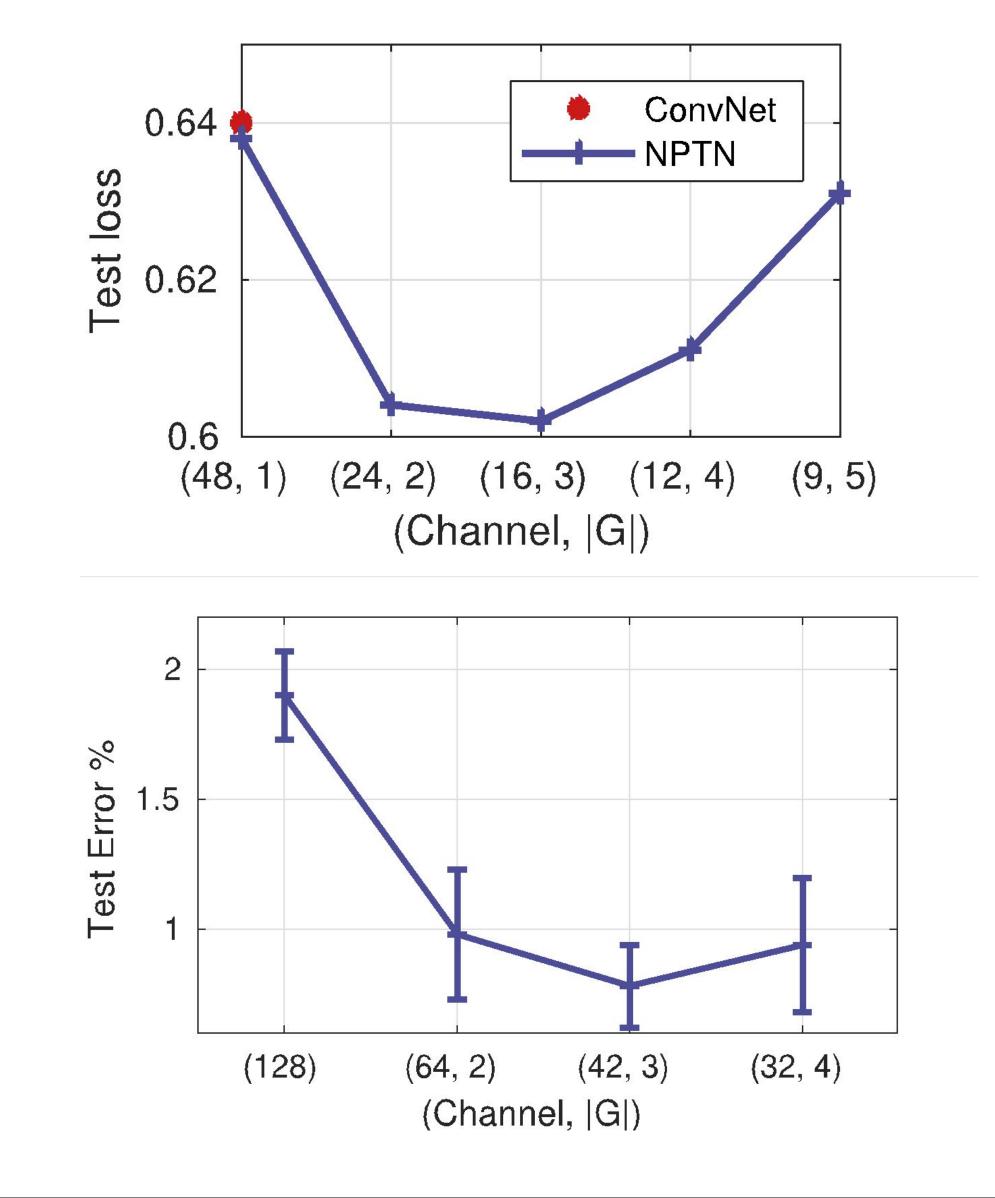


Fig. Left Top. Test error on CIFAR 10. Left Bottom. Test error on MNIST with Capsule nets with NPTN layers.

Right. Test error on progressively transformed MNIST with (a) random rotations and (b) random pixel shifts during testing. Capsule Networks.

(Channel, G): Channel is number of channels in the middle layer, G is the _____ oled over.

QR code for the arxiv version

Rotations	0°	30°	60°	90°
ConvNet (36)	0.75	1.16	2.05	3.32
NPTN (36, 1)	0.68	1.27	2.01	3.36
NPTN (18, 2)	0.66	1.09)	1.72	2.88
NPTN (12, 3)	0.63	1.08	1.71	2.76
NPTN (9, 4)	0.66	1.17	1.83	2.94
Translations	0 pix	4 pix	8 pix	12 pix
ConvNet (36)	0.62	0.95	1.97	7.00
NPTN (36, 1)	0.62	0.88	1.84	7.22
NPTN (18, 2)	0.74	0.75	1.70	6.26
NPTN (12, 3)	0.66	0.70	1.58	6.20
NPTN (9, 4)	0.64	0.76	1.59	6.37