

Deep Clustering with K-Means

Jarvis

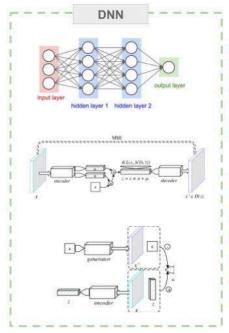


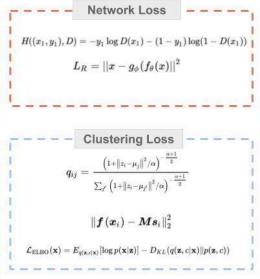
大纲





Architecture

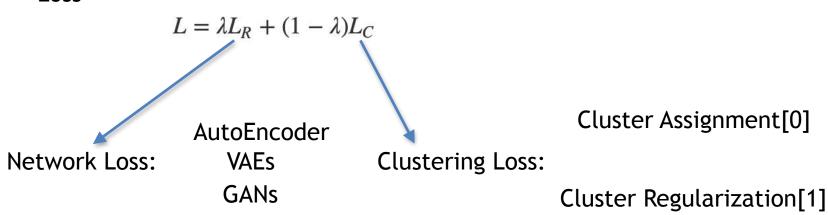








Loss



- 0. Provides cluster assignments directly(i.e. K-means loss)
- 1. Only enforce the network to preserve suitable discriminant infos



Metrics

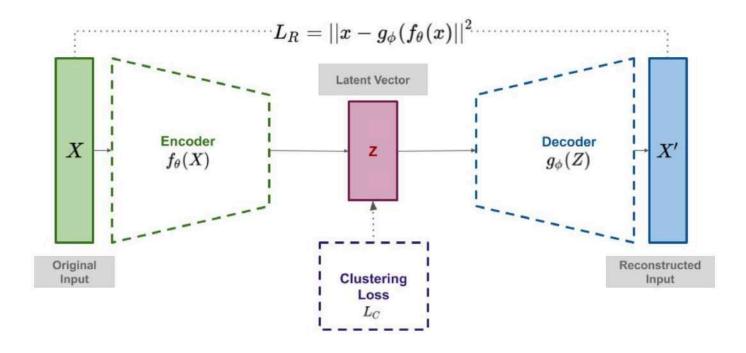
Accuracy:
$$ACC = max_m \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} 1\{y_i = m(c_i)\}}{n}$$
 (m is mapping func c_i is cluster output)

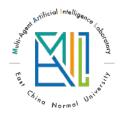
Normalized Mutual Information:
$$NMI(Y,C) = \frac{I(Y,C)}{\frac{1}{2}[H(Y) + H(C)]}$$



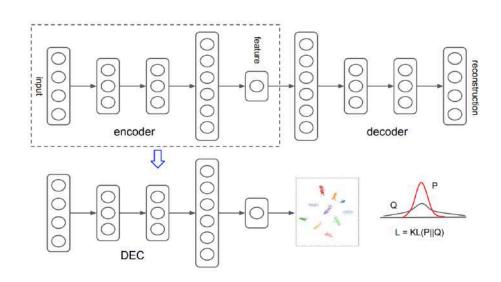
Approaches

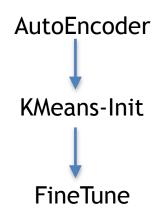
AutoEncoders based

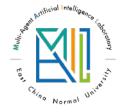




Deep Embedded Clustering (DEC):







^{*} Unsupervised Deep Embedding for Clustering Analysis.ICML 2016

Deep Embedded Clustering (DEC):

$$q_{ij} = \frac{(1 + \|z_i - \mu_j\|^2/\alpha)^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}}{\sum_{j'} (1 + \|z_i - \mu_{j'}\|^2/\alpha)^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}},$$

$$L = \mathrm{KL}(P\|Q) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} \log \frac{p_{ij}}{q_{ij}}.$$

How to choose P?

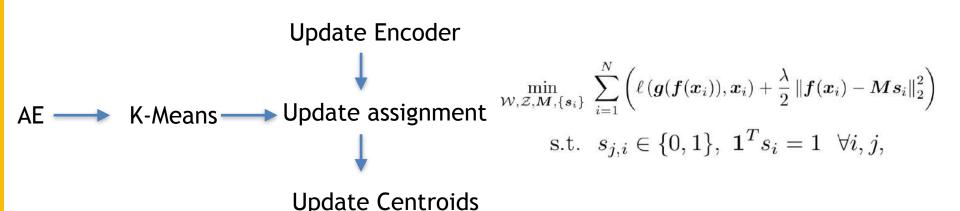
- * strengthen prediction
- * emphasis high confidence point
- * prevent large clusters

$$p_{ij} = rac{q_{ij}^2/f_j}{\sum_{j'} q_{ij'}^2/f_{j'}}, \ f_j = \sum_{i} q_{ij}$$



^{*} Unsupervised Deep Embedding for Clustering Analysis.ICML 2016

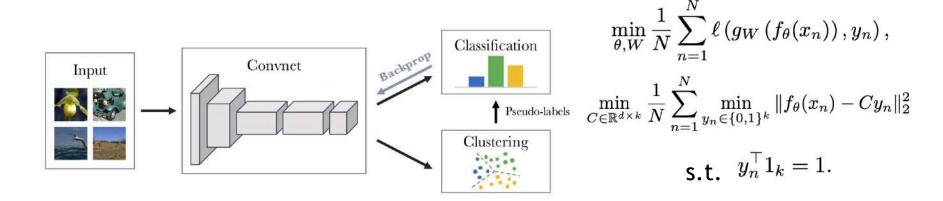
Deep Clustering Network(DCN):

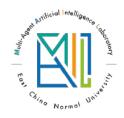




^{*} Towards K-Means-friendly Spaces: Simultaneous Deep Learning and Clustering. HongMingYi.2016

DeepCluster





^{*} Deep Clustering for Unsupervised Learning of Visual Features. ECCV 2018

DeepCluster

Avoid trivial solution: (happen in cluster learning)

automatically reassigning empty clusters

Avoid Trivial parameterization: (happen in inputing in classification)

sample images based on a uniform of pseudo-labels



^{*} Deep Clustering for Unsupervised Learning of Visual Features. ECCV 2018

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