

Unsupervised representation learning

Q: What makes a **good** representation?

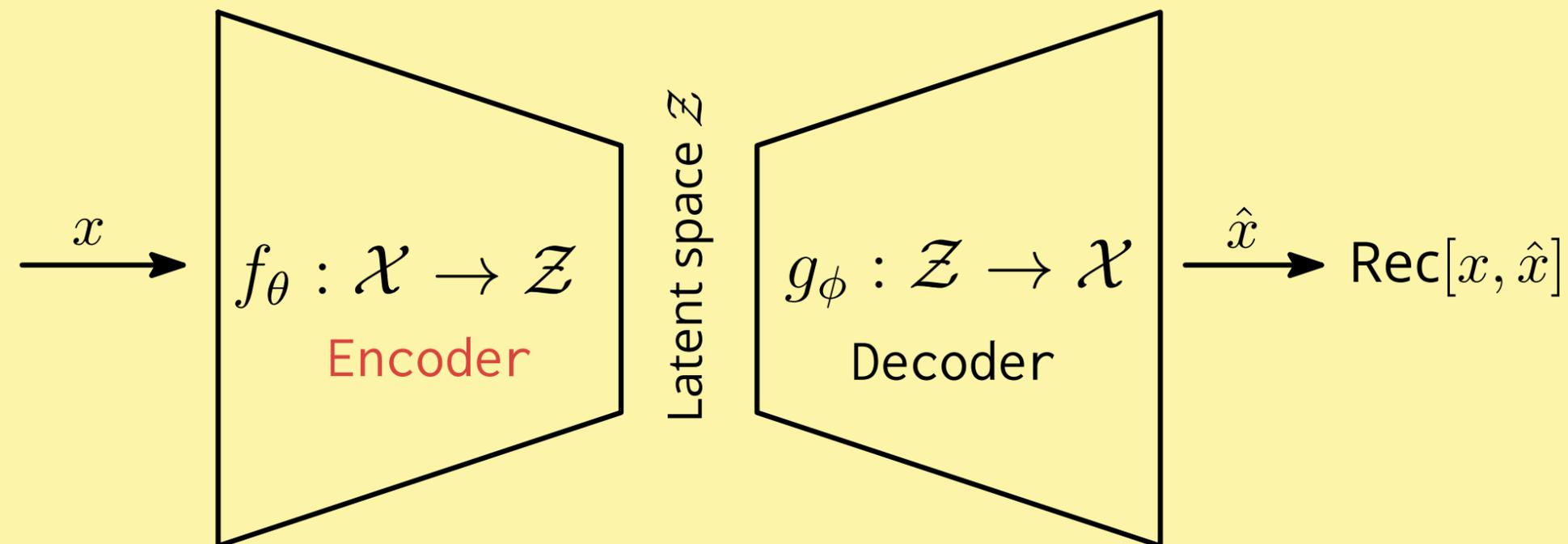
- ▶ Ability to **reconstruct** (→ prevalence of autoencoders)
- ▶ **Robust** to perturbations of the input
- ▶ Useful for **downstream tasks** (e.g., clustering, or classification)
- ▶ etc.

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Common idea: Control (/or enforce) properties of (/on) the latent representations in \mathcal{Z} .



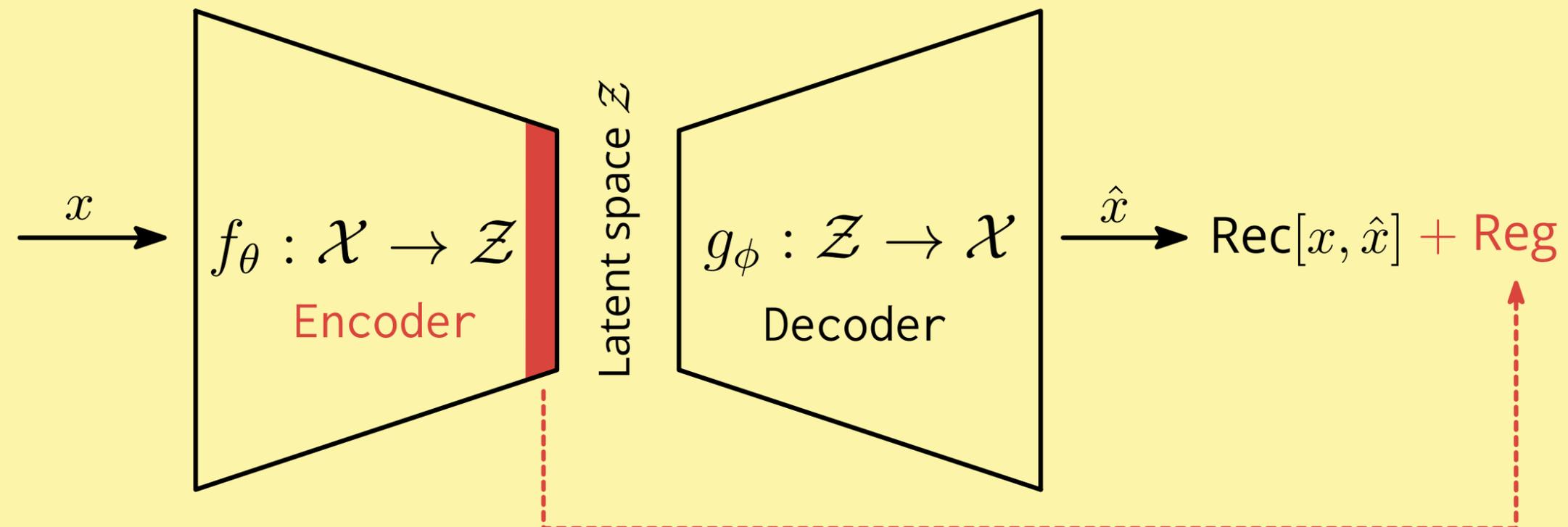
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Contractive AE's [Rifai et al., ICML '11]

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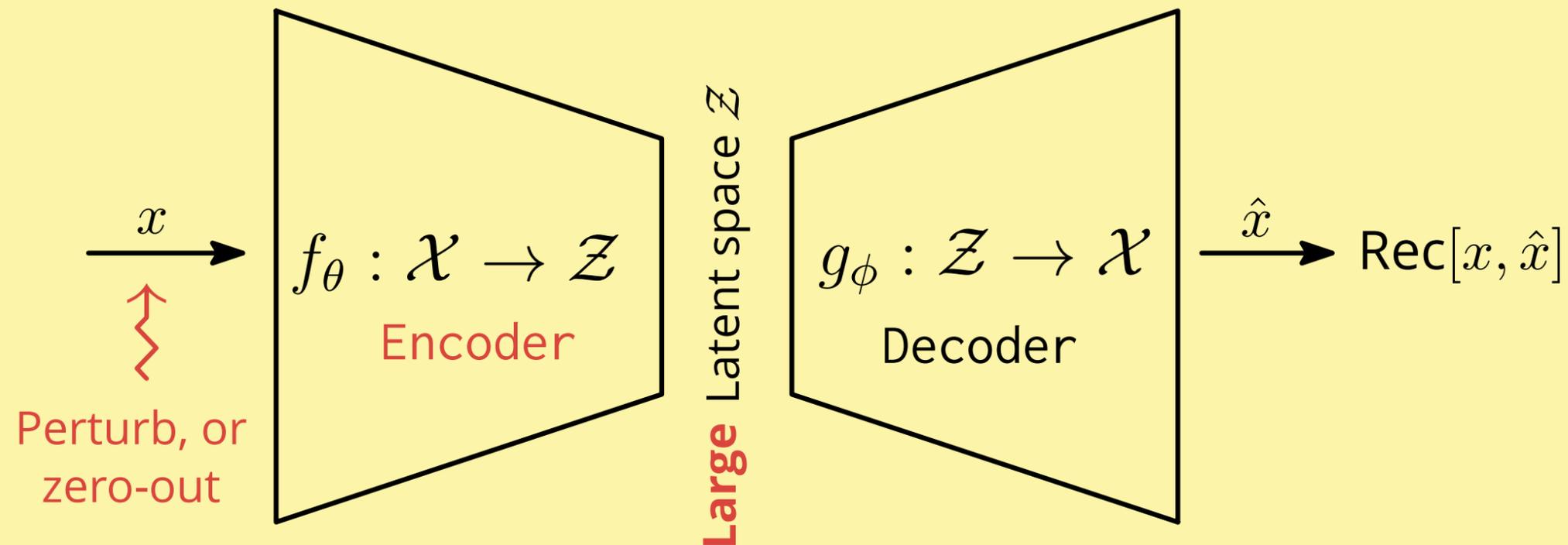
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Denoising AE's [Vincent et al., JMLR '10]

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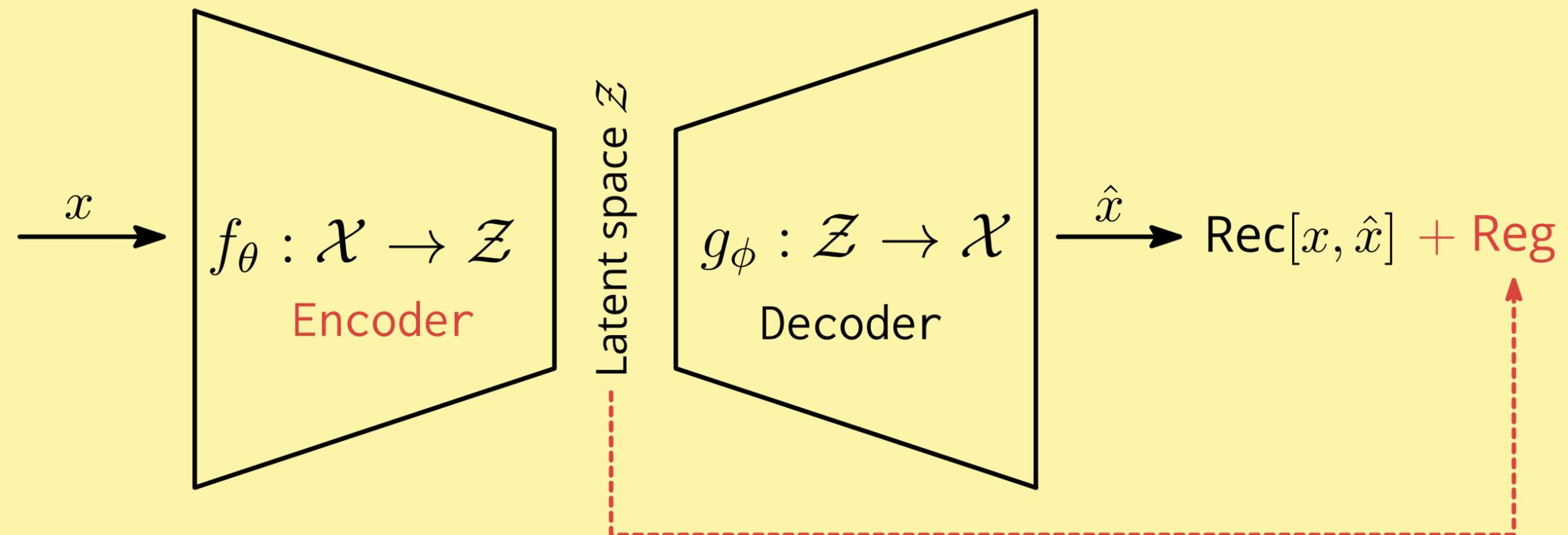
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Sparse AE's [Makhzani & Frey, ICLR '14]

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Unsupervised representation learning

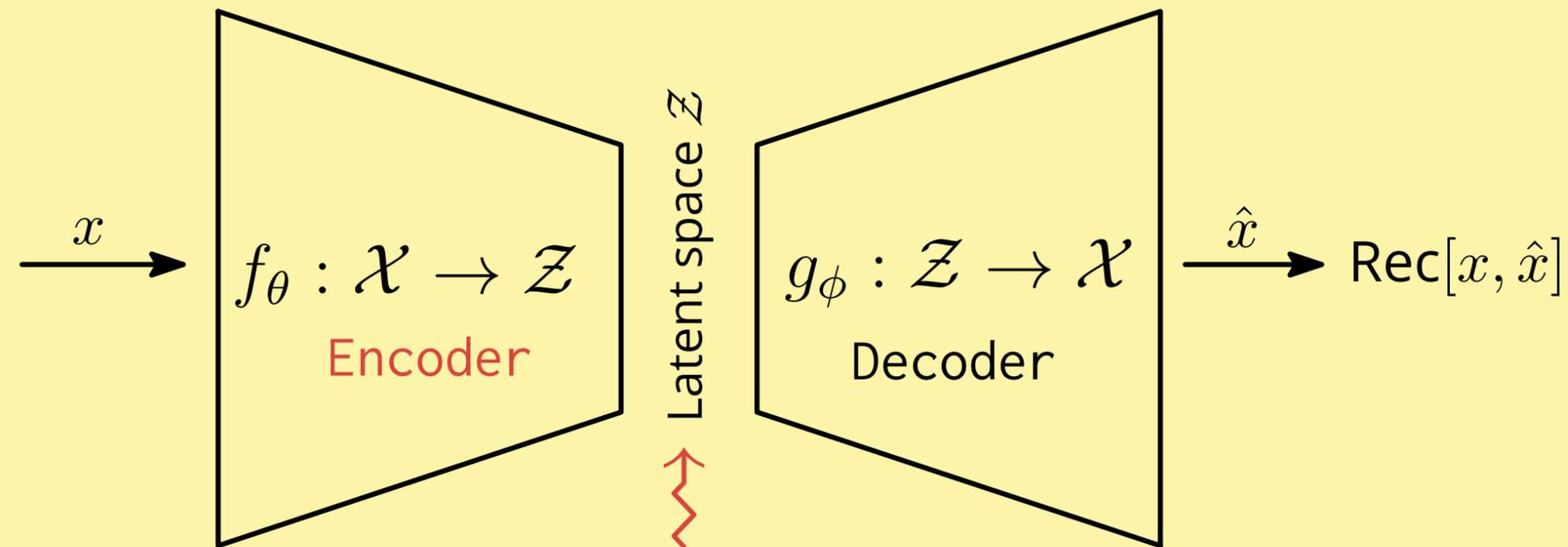
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Adversarial AE's [Makhzani et al., ICLR '16]

(by far not exhaustive)

Common idea: Control (/or enforce) properties of (/on) the latent representations in \mathcal{Z} .



Enforce distributional properties through **adversarial** training

Motivating (toy) example

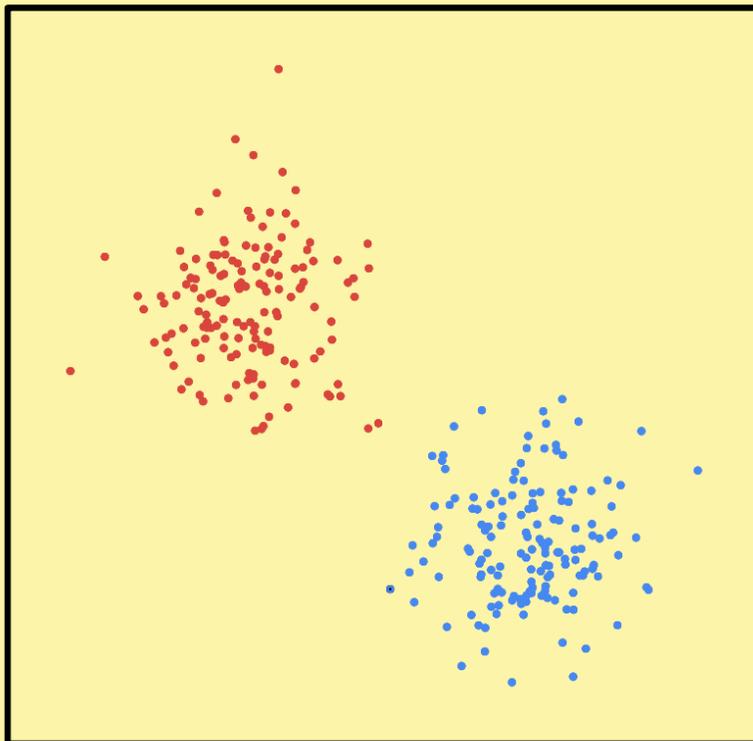
We aim to control properties of the latent space, but from a **topological point of view!**

Motivating (toy) example

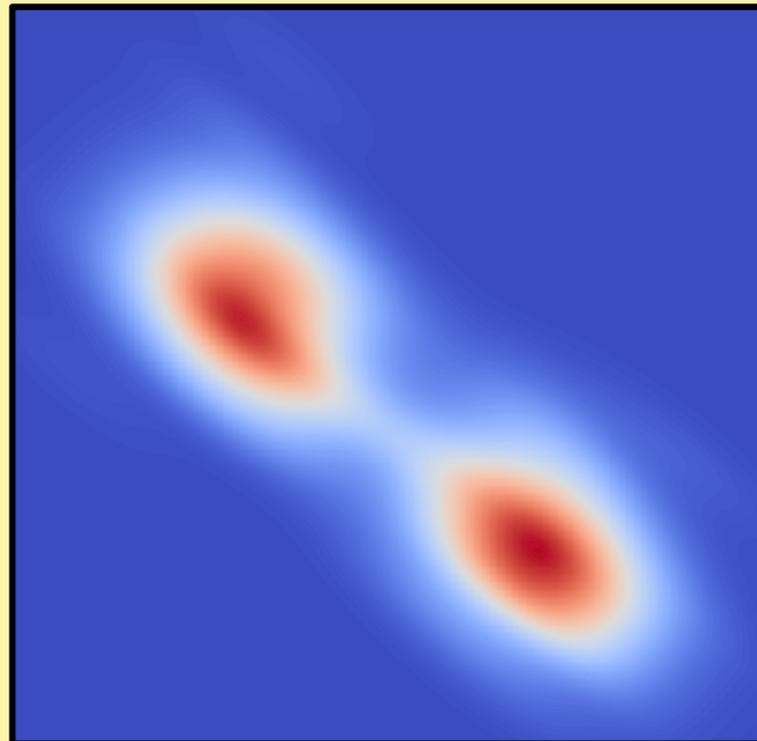
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Assume, we want to do **Kernel Density Estimation (KDE)** in the latent space \mathcal{Z} .

Data (z_i)



Gaussian KDE



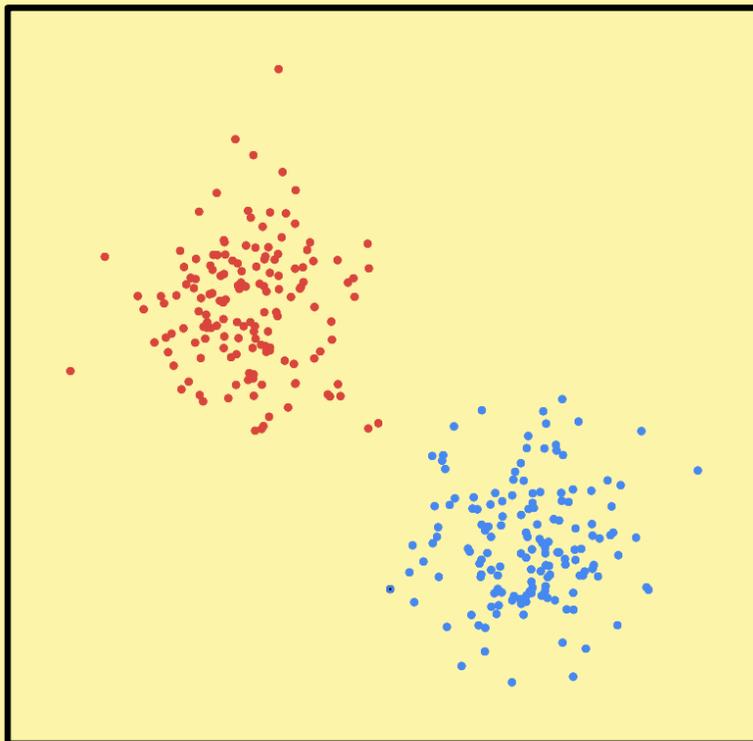
Bandwidth selection: Scott's rule [Scott, 1992]

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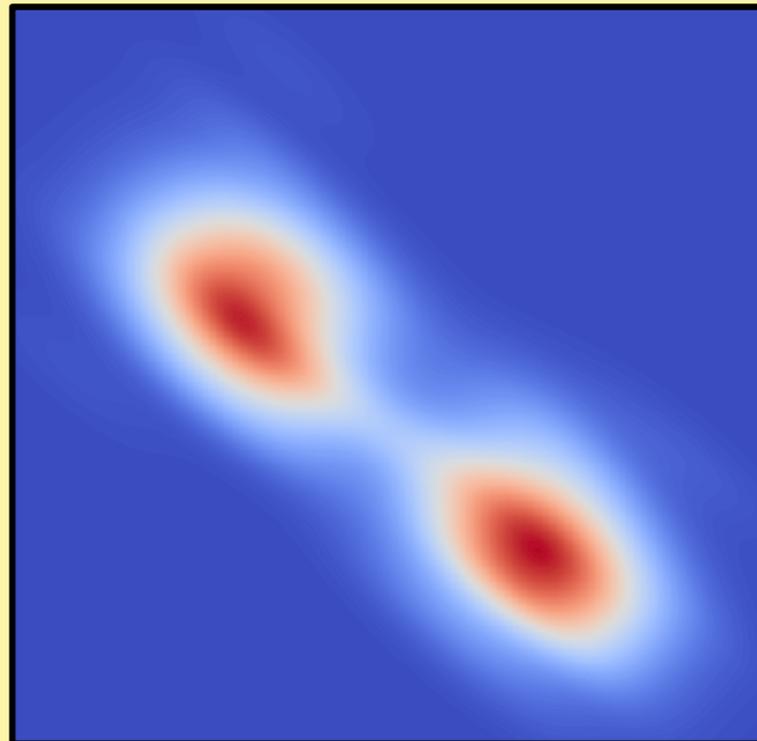
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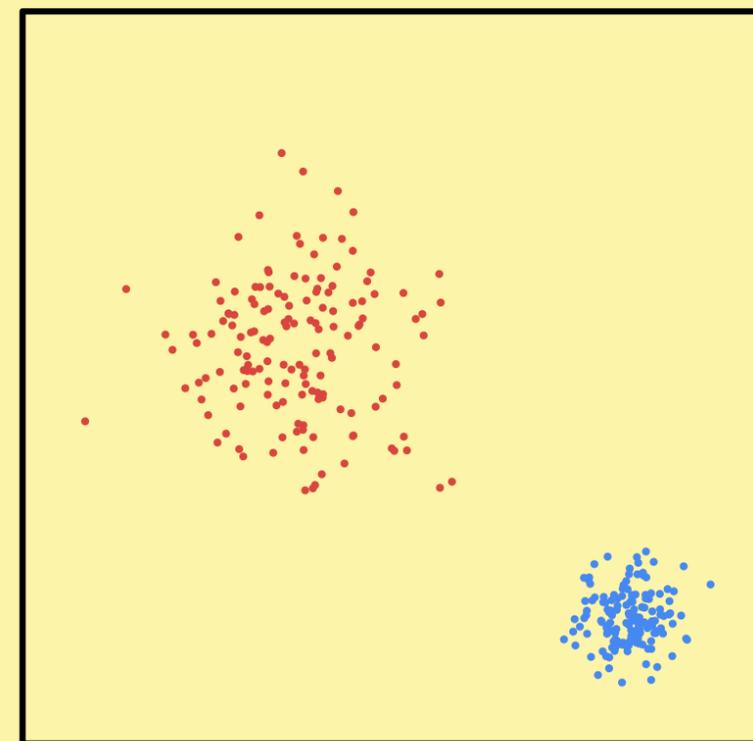
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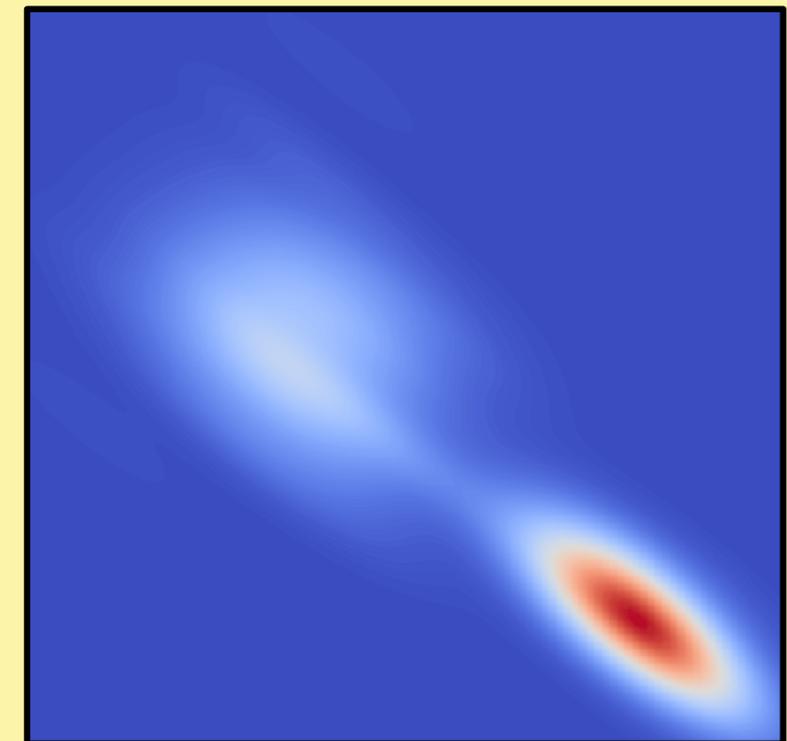
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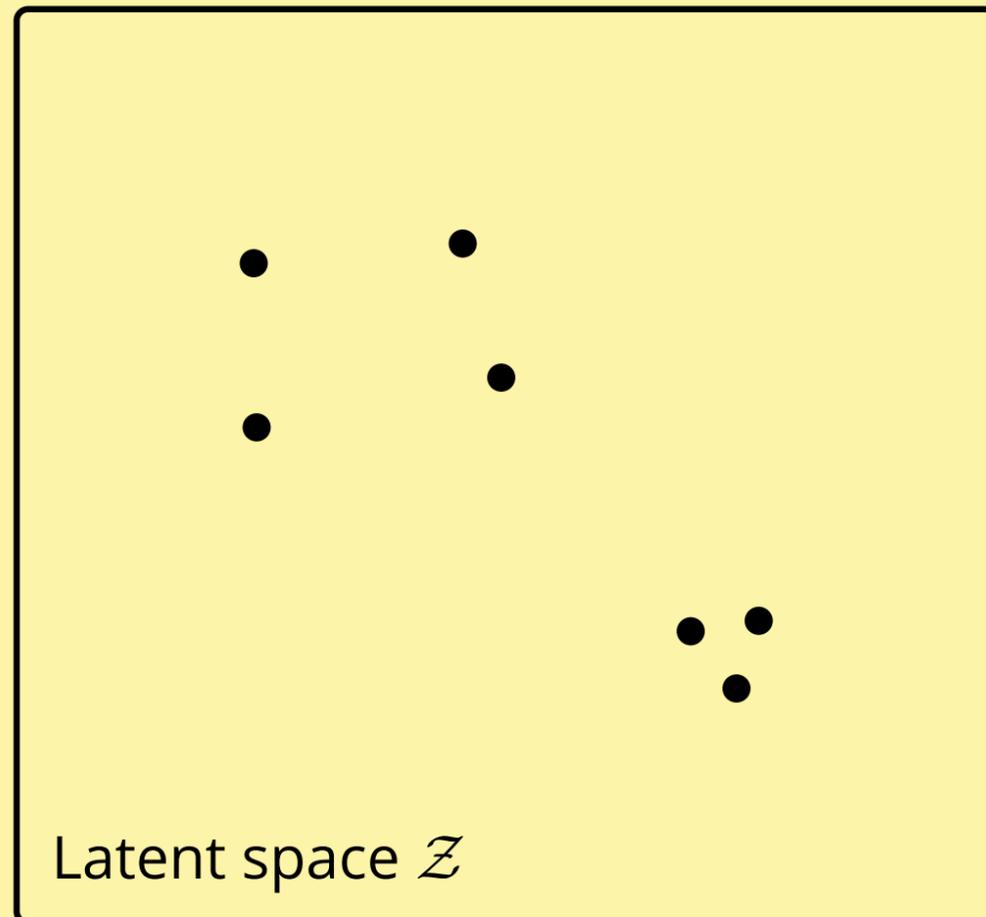
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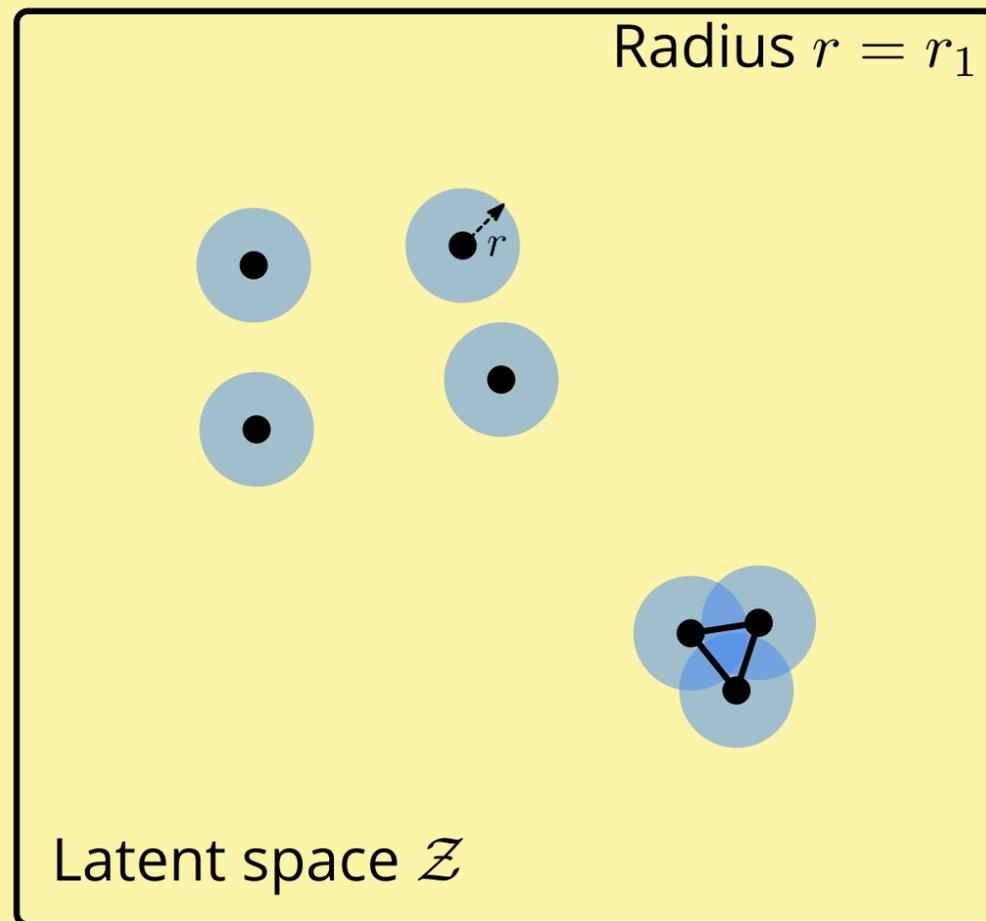
Bandwidth selection can be challenging, as the scaling greatly differs!

Q: How do we **capture** topological properties and what do we want to control?



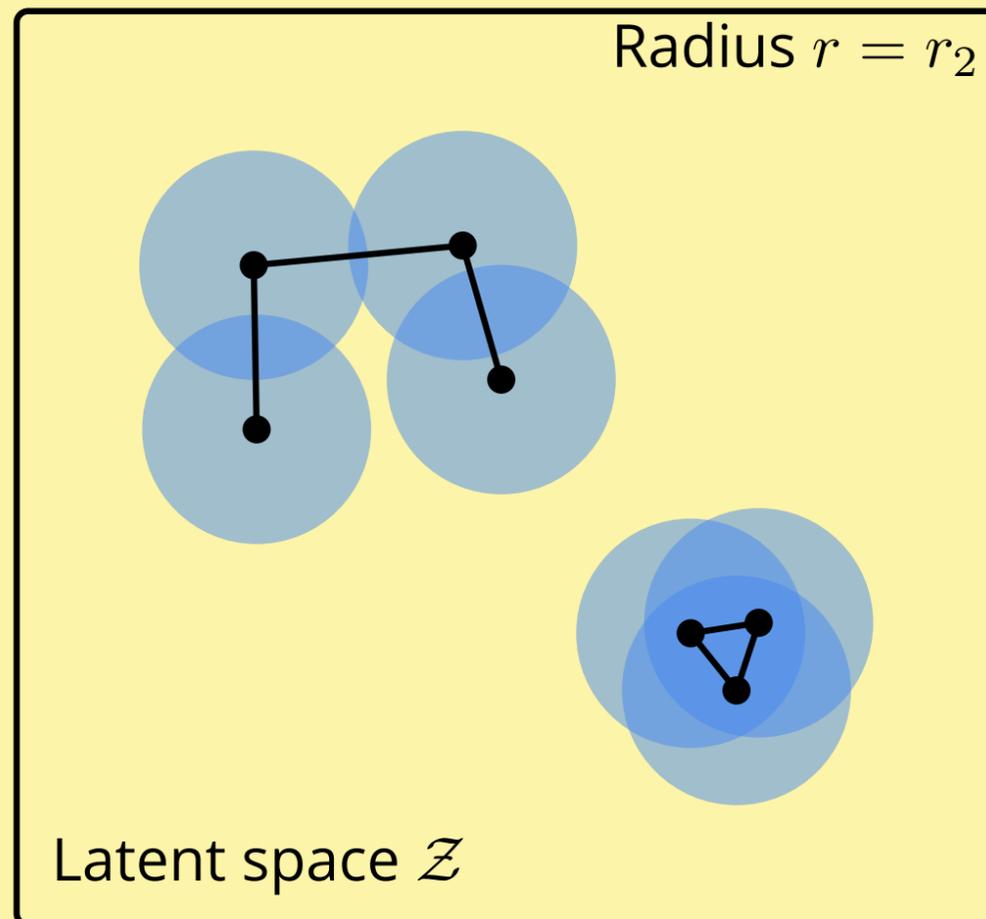
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Vietoris Rips Persistent Homology (PH)



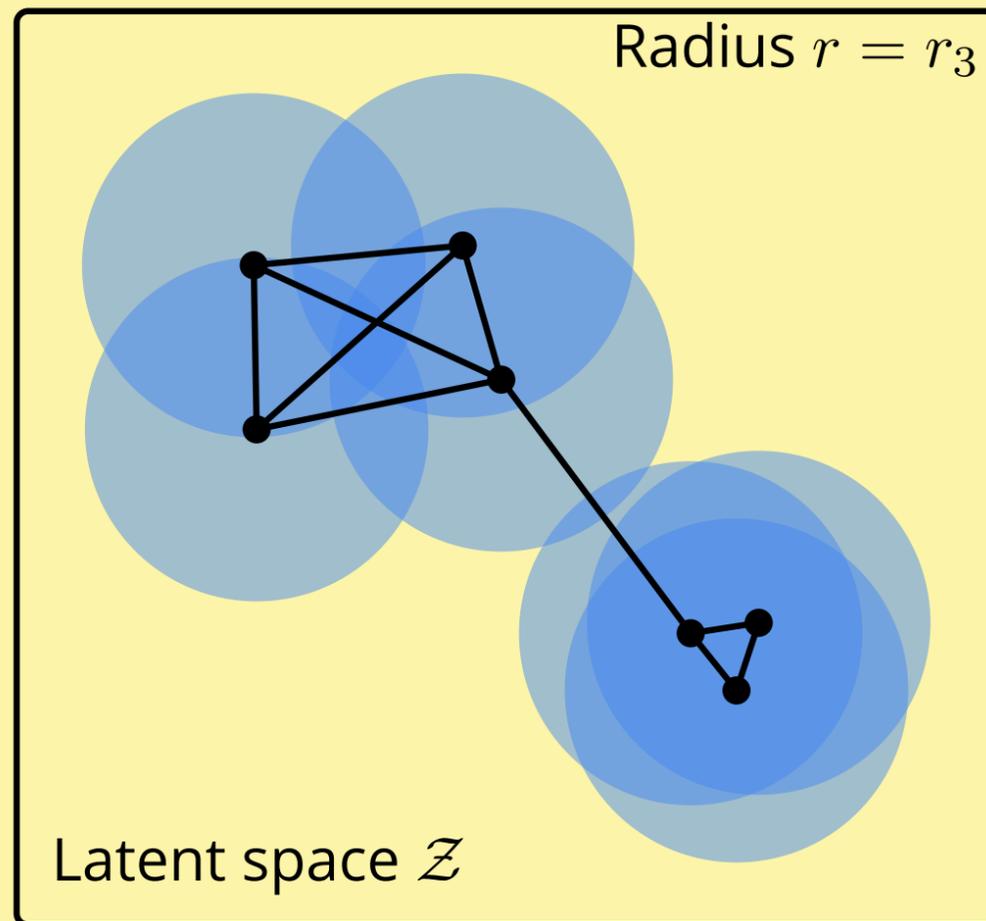
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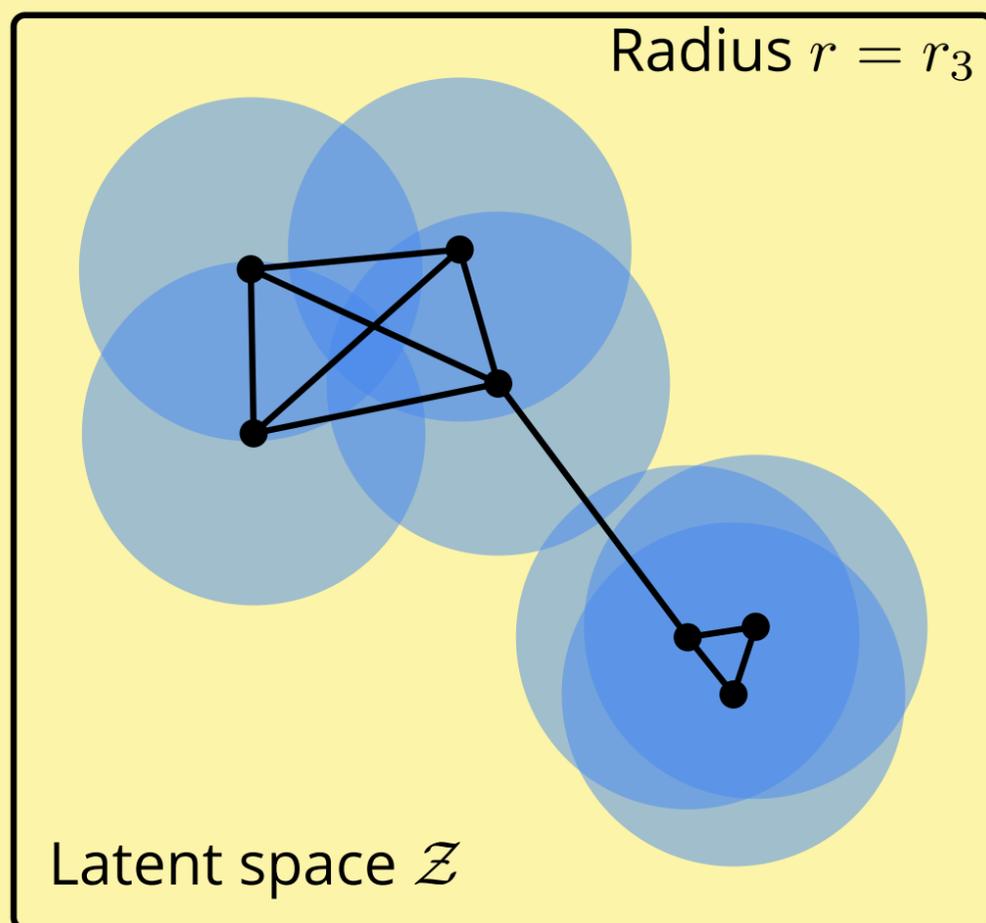
Vietoris Rips Persistent Homology (PH)



- ▶ PH tracks topological changes as the ball radius r increases
- ▶ **Connectivity information** is captured by 0-dim. persistent homology

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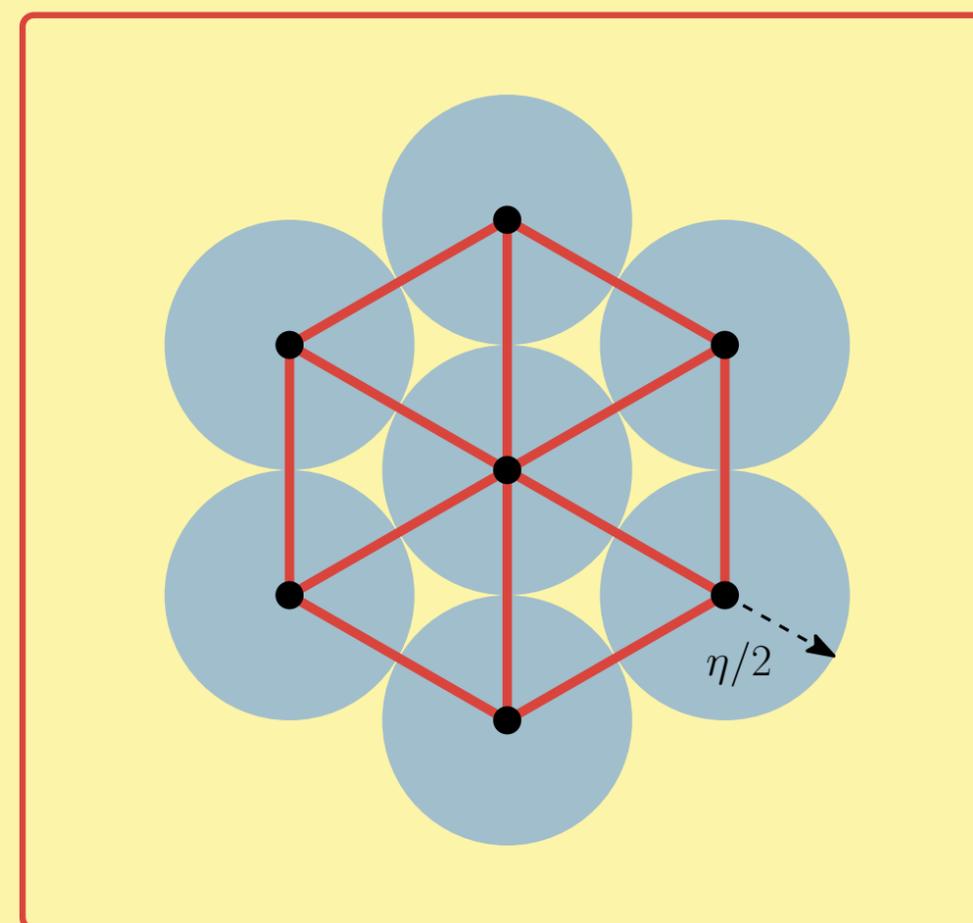
Vietoris Rips Persistent Homology (PH)



What if
 $z \mapsto f_\theta(z)$

→

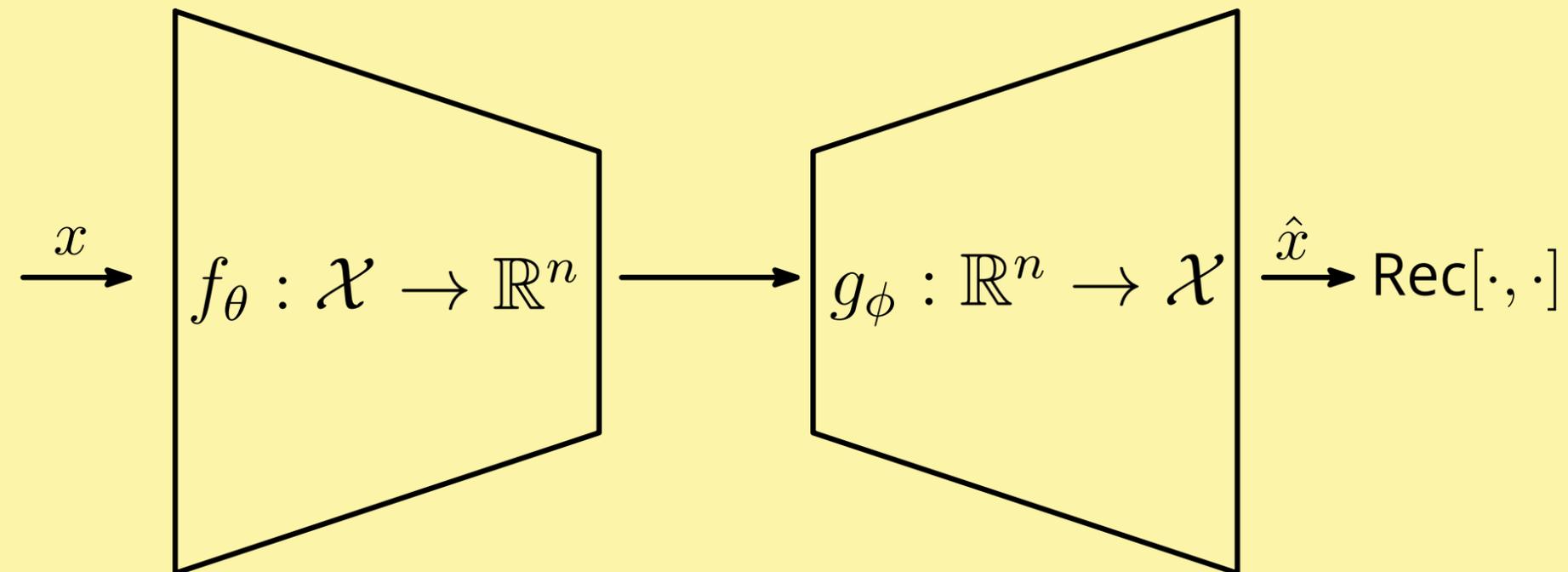
Homogeneous arrangement!



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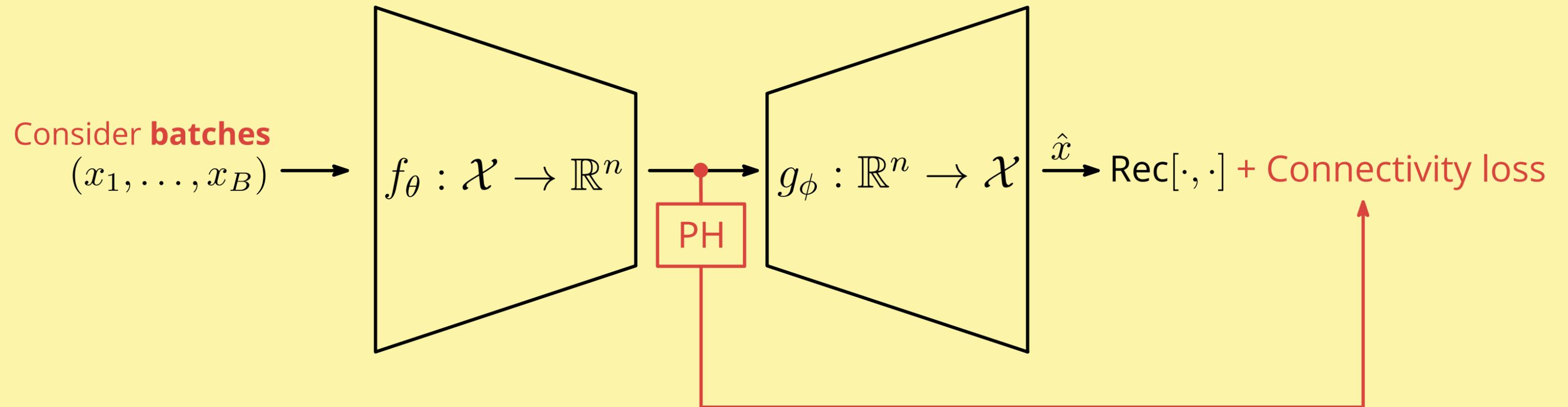
→ beneficial for KDE

Q: How can we **control** topological properties (connectivity properties in particular)?



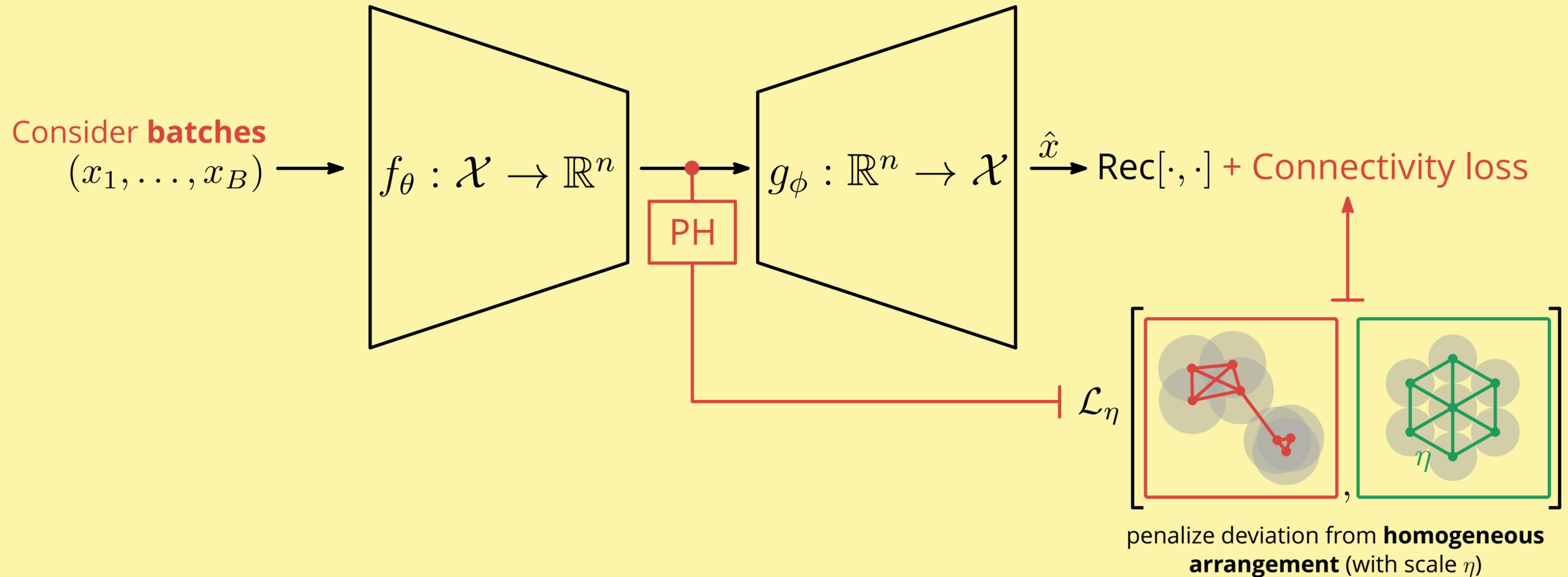
Connectivity loss

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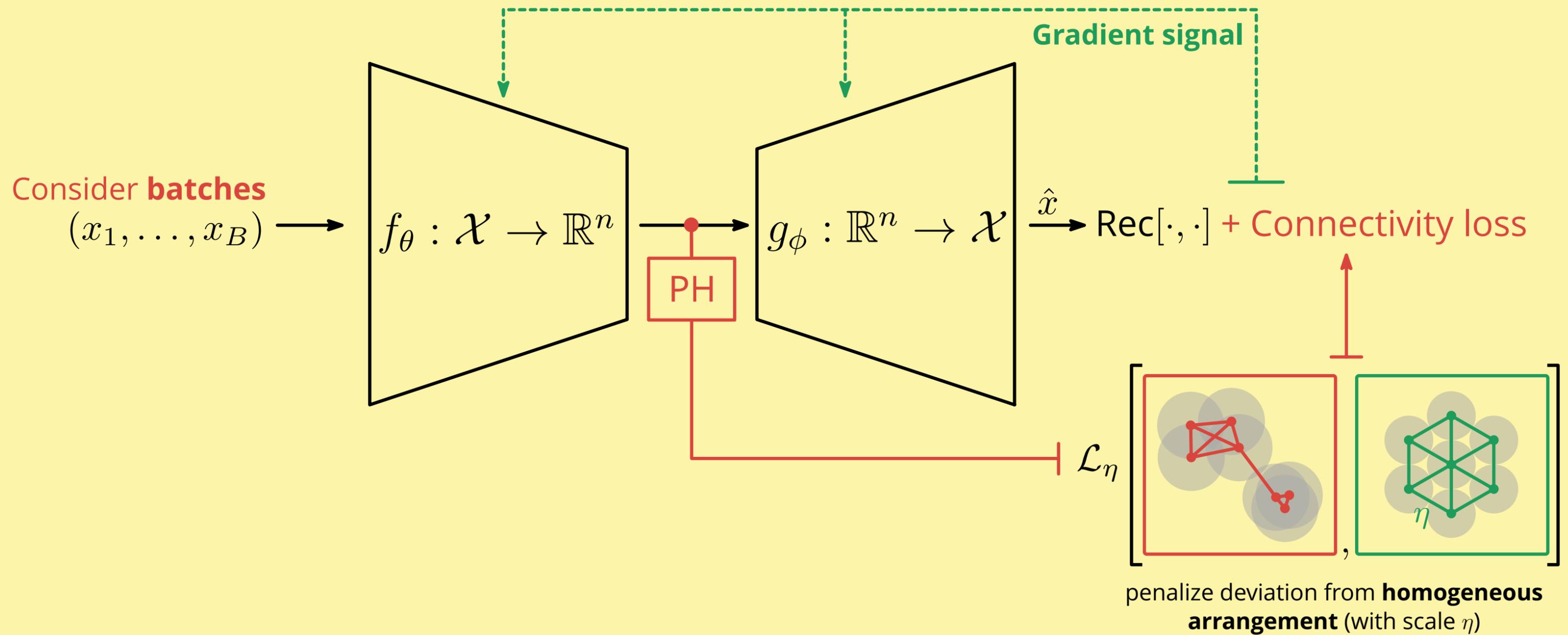
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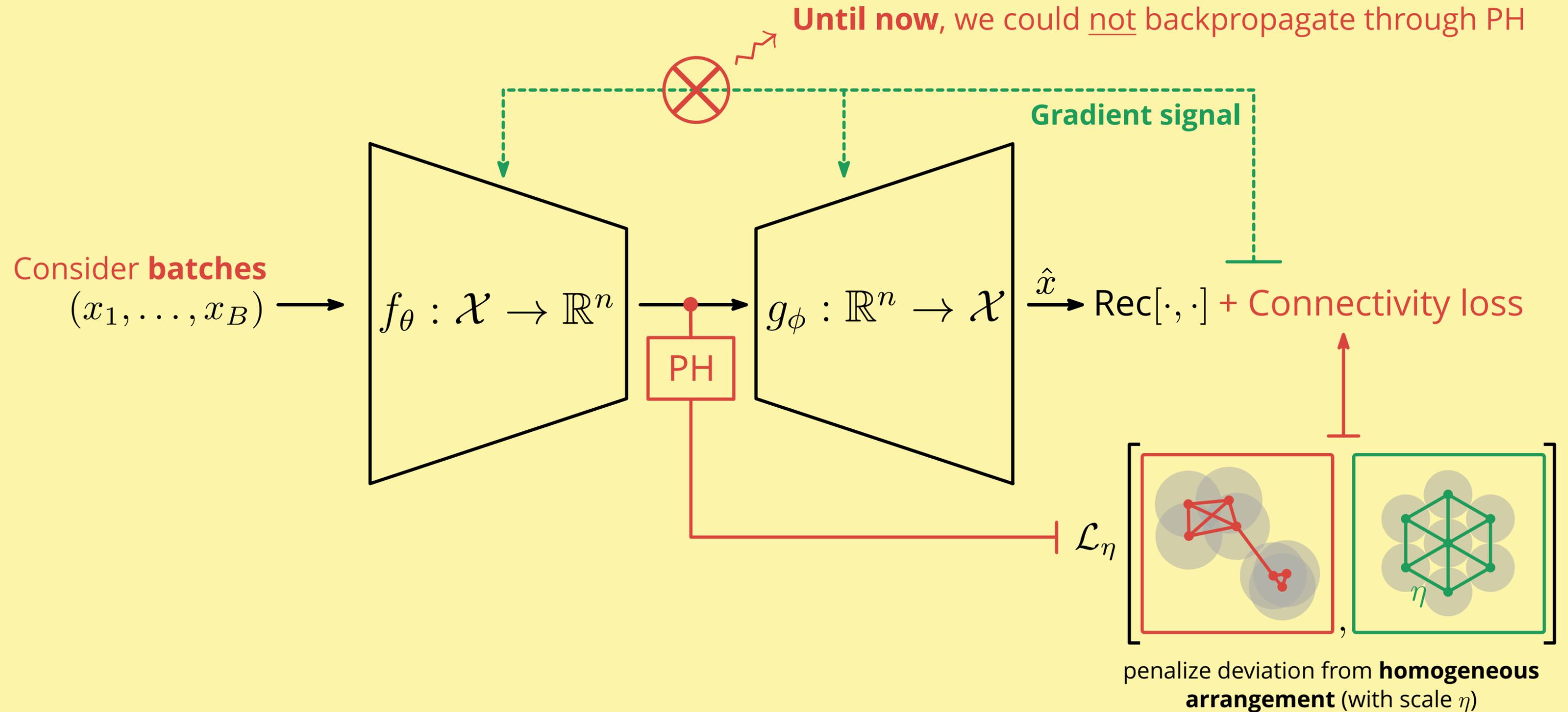
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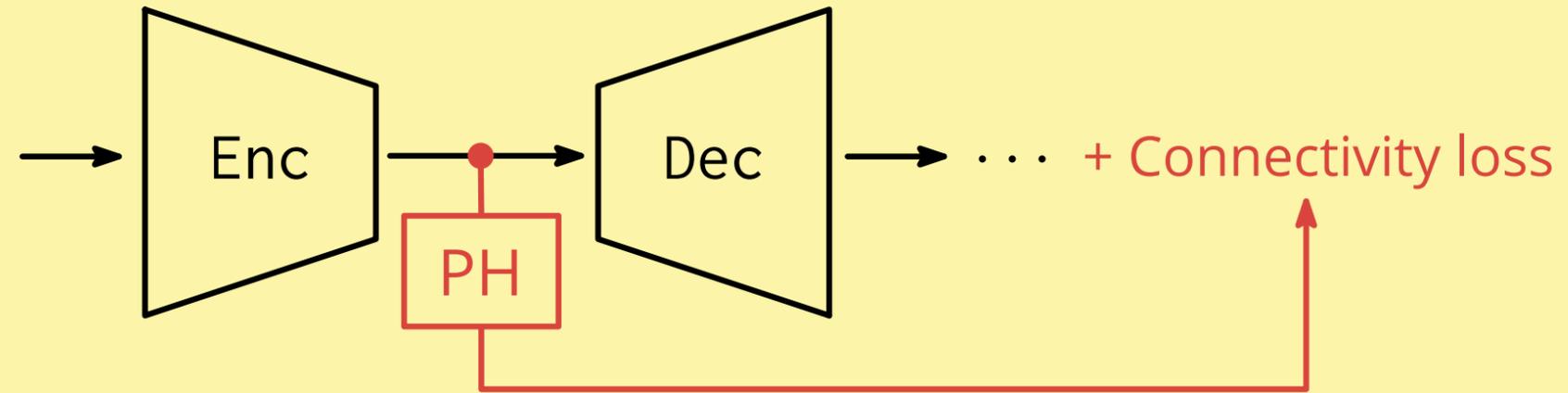


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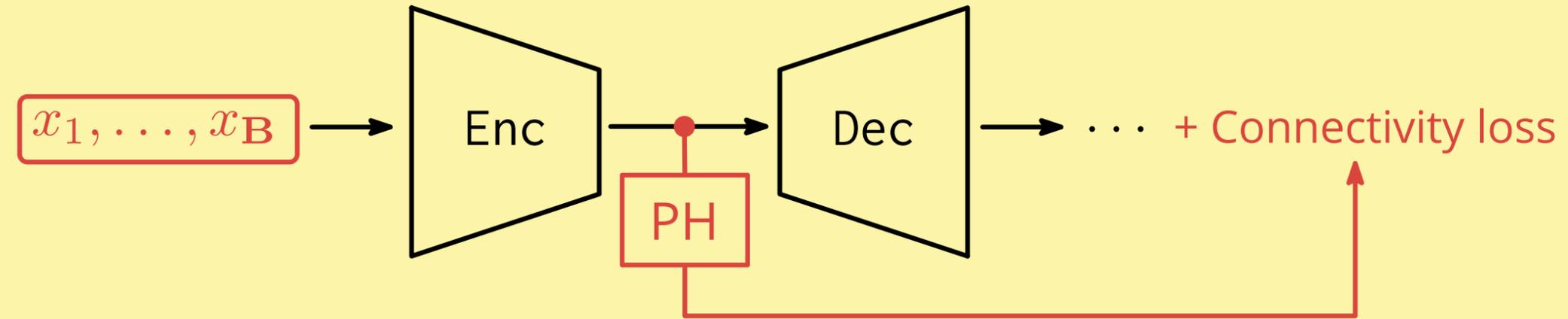


From a **theoretical perspective**, we show ...



(1) ... that under mild conditions, the **connectivity loss is differentiable**

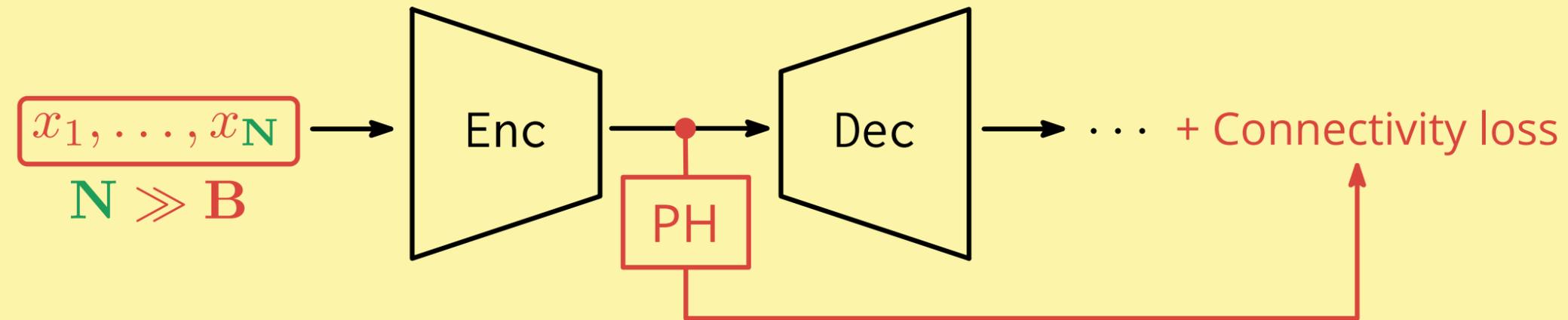
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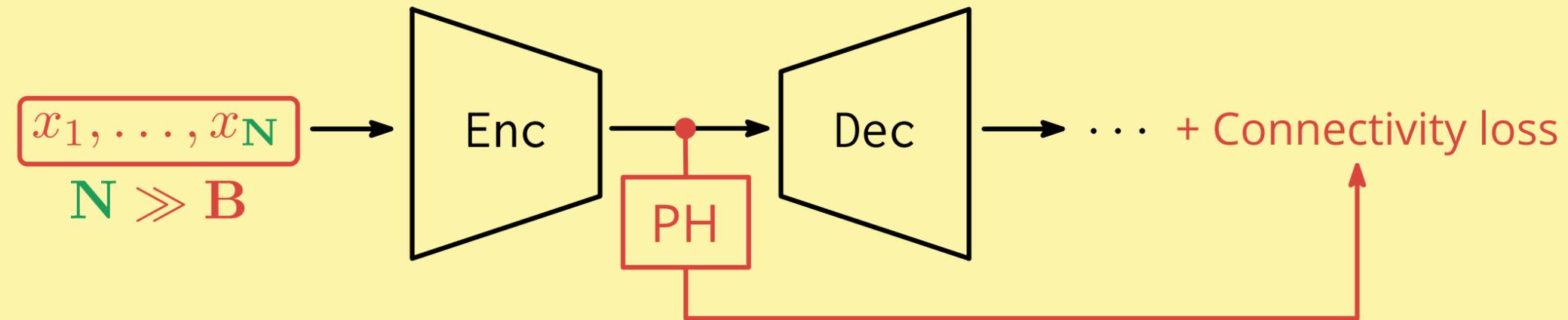


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(3) ... "densification" effects occur for samples, **N**, larger than the training batch size **B**

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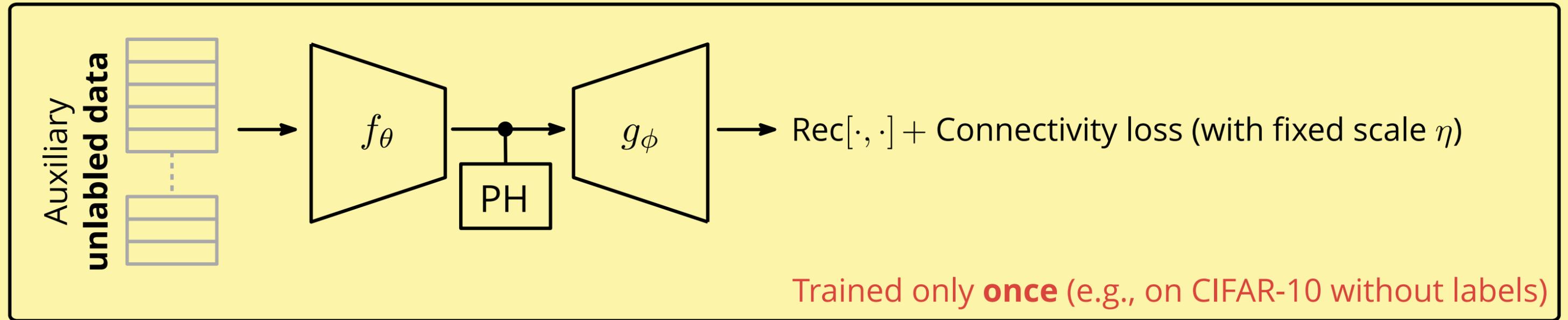
(3) ... “densification” effects occur for samples, **N**, larger than the training batch size **B**

Intuitively, during training ...

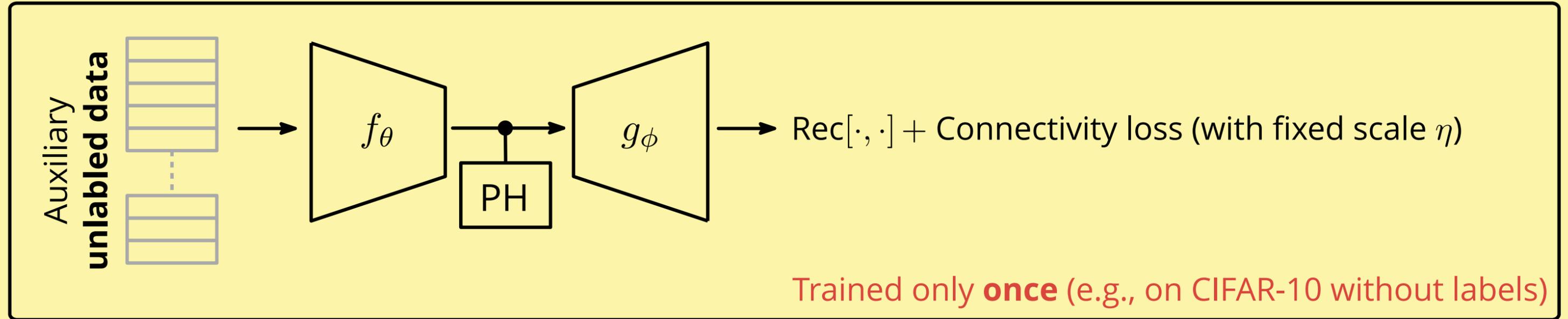
... the reconstruction loss controls **what** is worth capturing

... the **connectivity loss** controls **how** to topologically organize the latent space

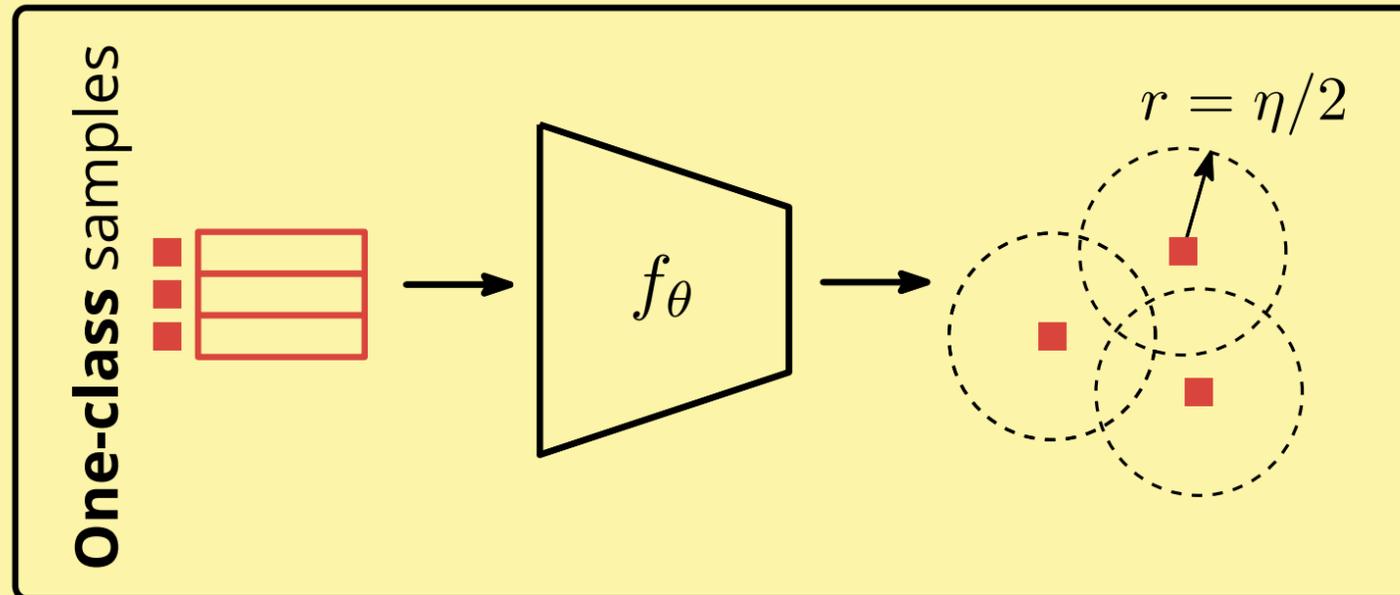
Experiments – Task: One-class learning



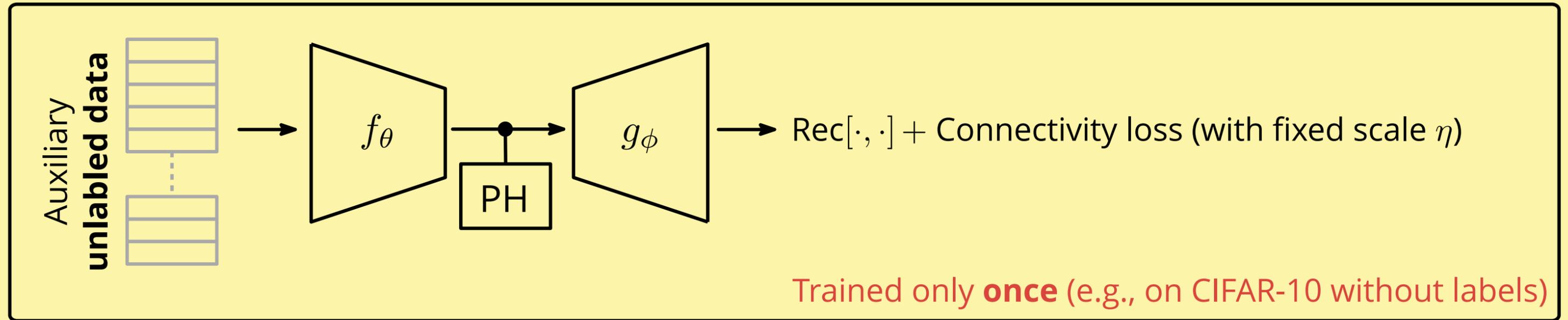
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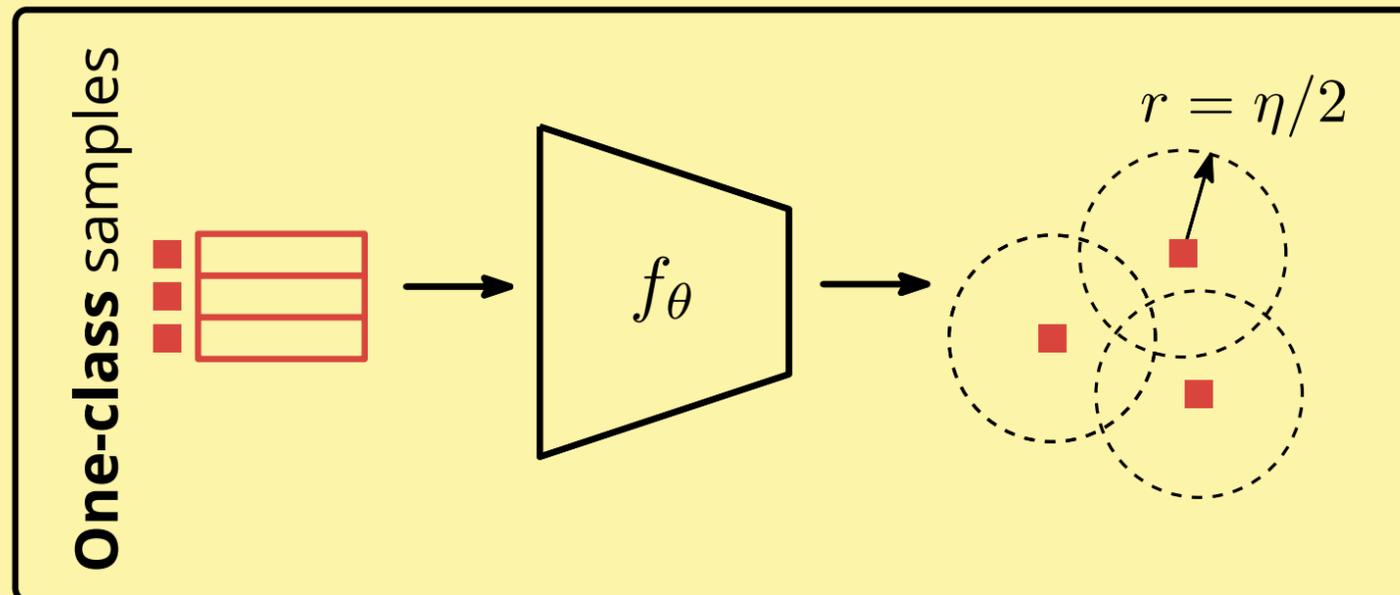
KDE-inspired **one-class** "learning"



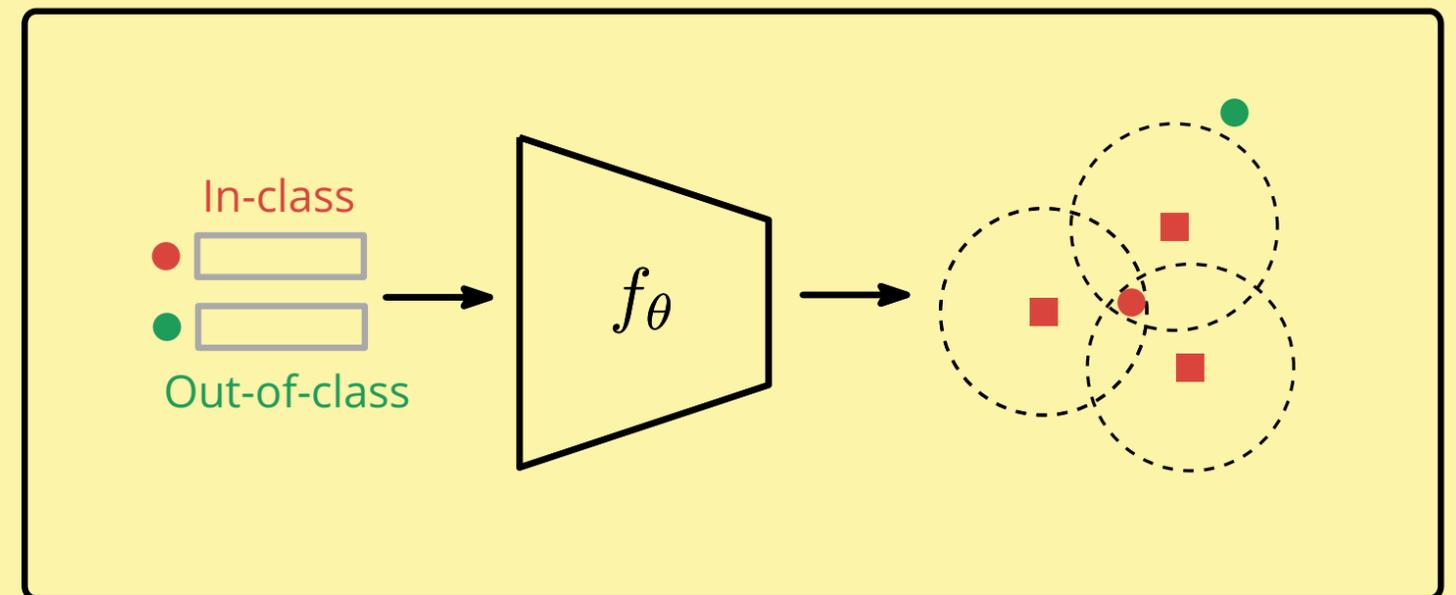
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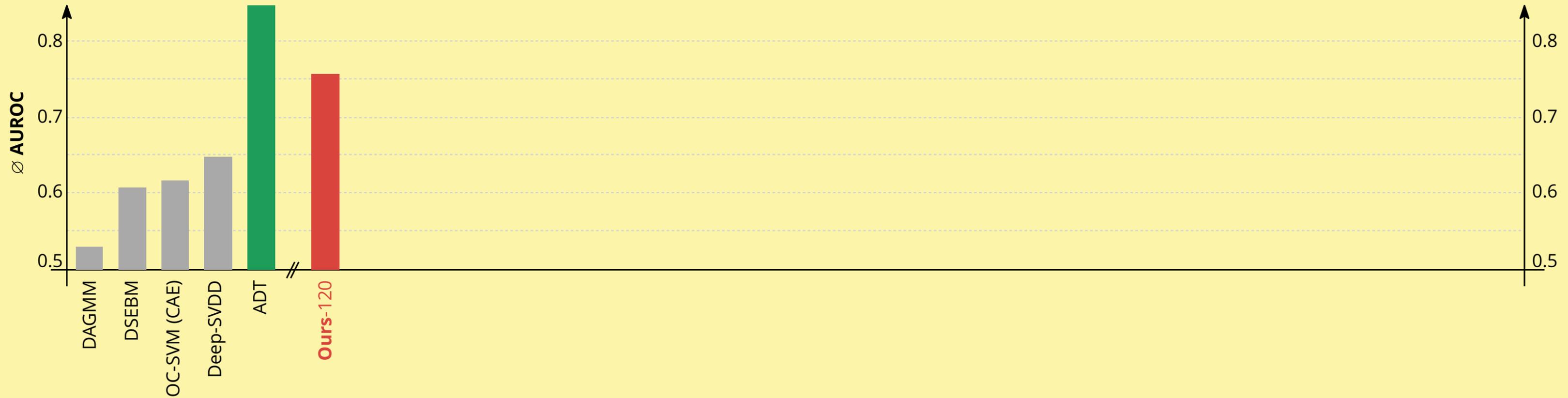
Computation of a **one-class** score



Count #samples falling into balls of radius η , anchored at the one-class instances ■

Results – Task: One-class learning

CIFAR-10 (AE trained on CIFAR-100)



ADT [Goland & El-Yaniv, NIPS '18]

DAGMM [Zong et al., ICLR '18]

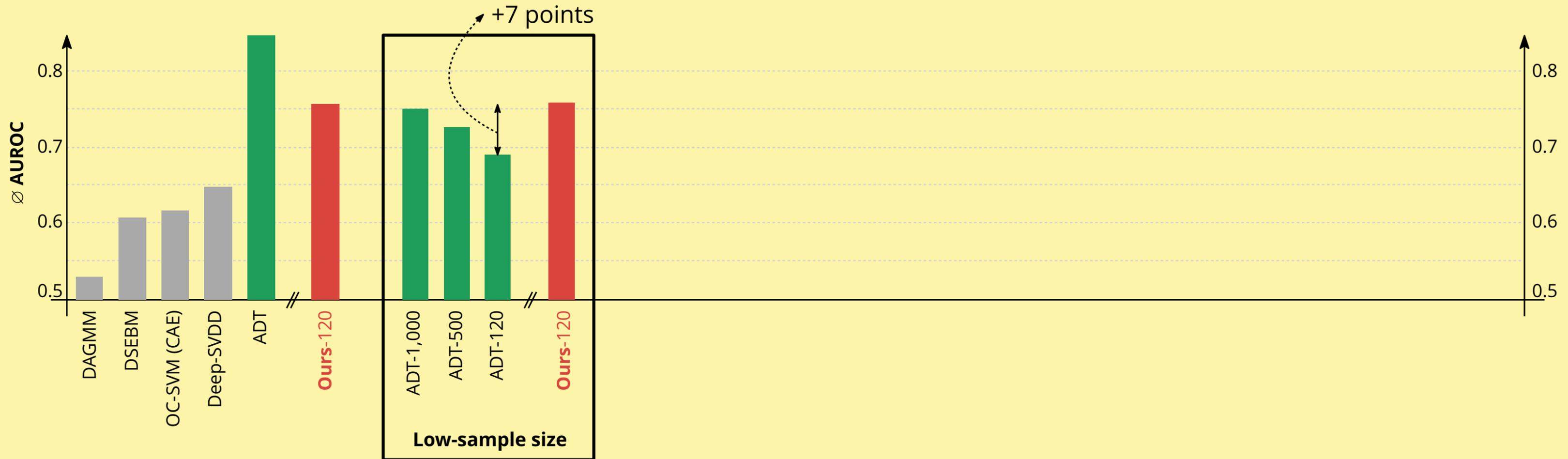
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Deep-SVDD [Ruff et al., ICML '18]

Training batch size: $B = 100$

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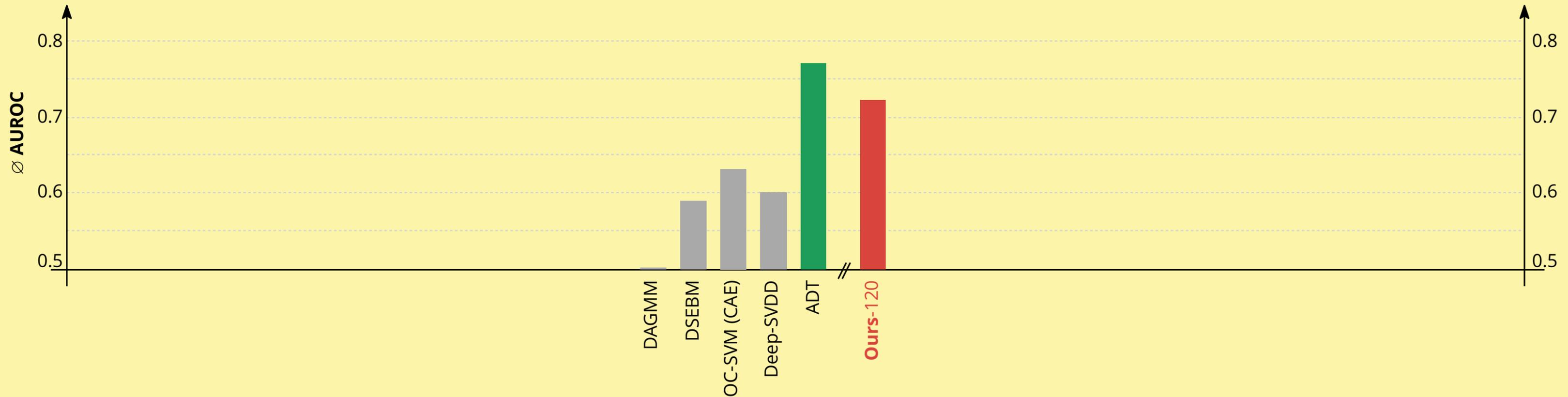
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Results – Task: One-class learning

CIFAR-20 (AE trained on CIFAR-10)



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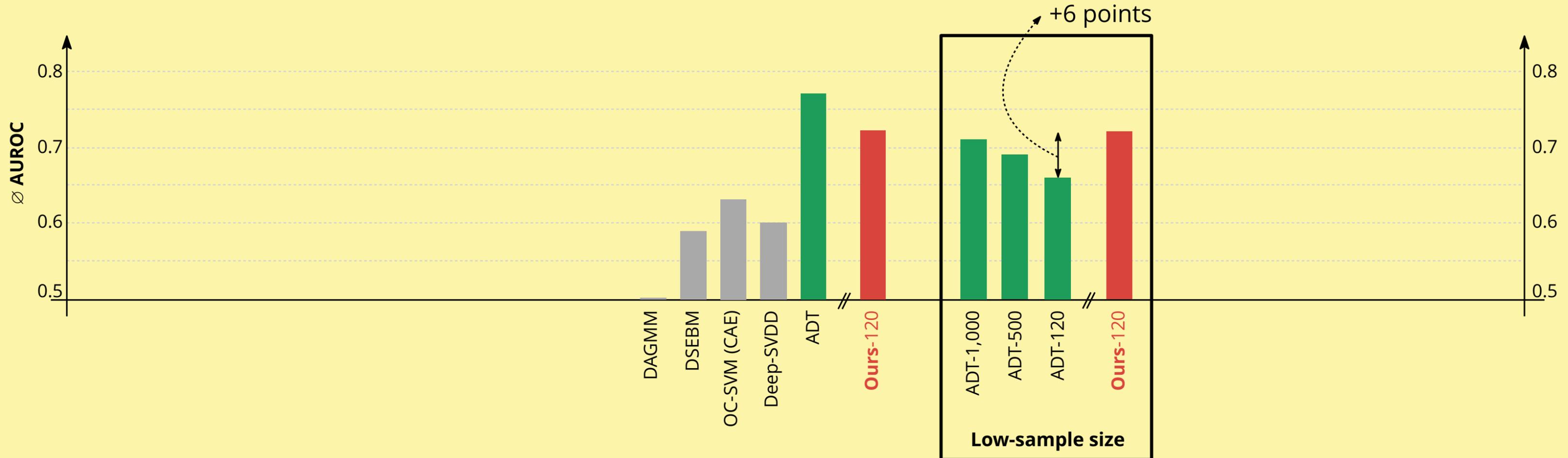
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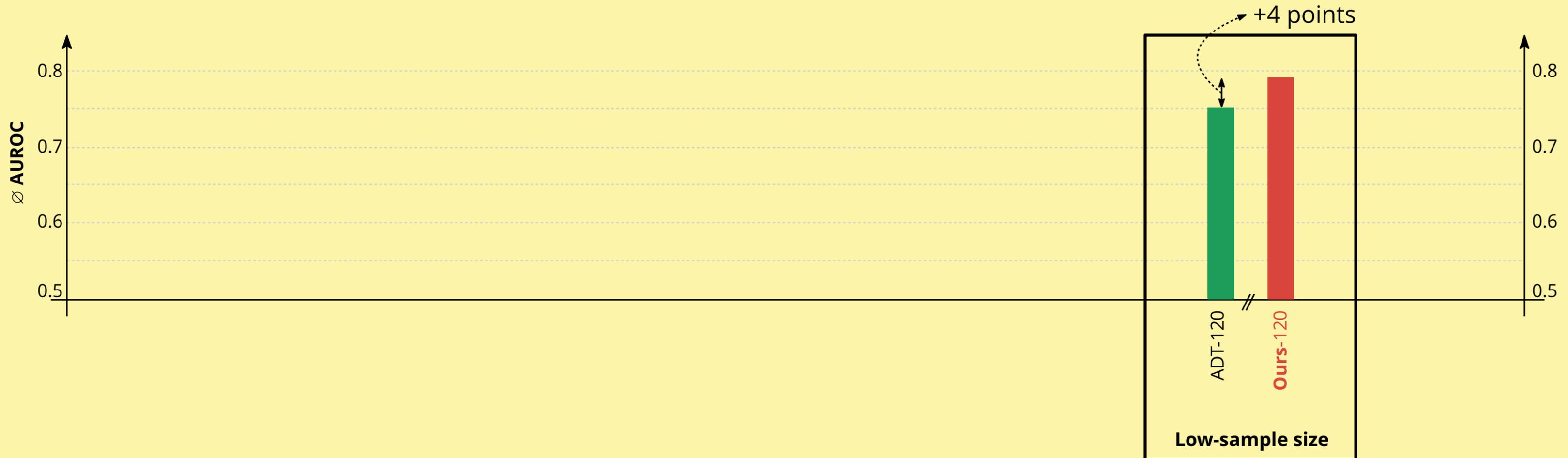
DSEBM [Zhai et al., ICML '16]

Deep-SVDD [Ruff et al., ICML '18]

Training batch size: $B = 100$

Results – Task: One-class learning

CIFAR-100 (AE trained on CIFAR-10)



ADT [Goland & El-Yaniv, NIPS '18]

DAGMM [Zong et al., ICLR '18]

DSEBM [Zhai et al., ICML '16]

Deep-SVDD [Ruff et al., ICML '18]

Training batch size: $B = 100$

Results – Task: One-class learning

ImageNet (i.e., evaluation of **1,000** one-class models)



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Deep-SVDD [Ruff et al., ICML '18]

using **one** AE trained on CIFAR-10

using **one** AE trained on CIFAR-100

Training batch size: $B = 100$

Come see our poster
#83
at 6.30pm (Pacific Ballroom)

```
import torch
import chofer_torchex.pershom as pershom

batch = torch.randn(10,5, requires_grad=True)
batch = batch.to('cuda')

non_ess, ess = pershom.vr_persistence_l1(batch,0,0)

example_loss = non_ess[:,1].sum()
example_loss.backward()
```

https://github.com/c-hofer/COREL_icml2019

PyTorch code available!

