

Motivation:

- Deep Auto-Encoder (DAE) has shown its promising power in high-level representation learning.
 - Fig.1(a) : DAE extracts the high-level salient factors, following a global reconstruction criterion.
- A stream of manifold learning methods benefit from the local invariance theory.
 - Fig.1(b): It emphasizes on preserving the local geometric structure, and infer the subspace according to the affinity propagations.
- We propose a graph regularized deep neural network (GR-DNN) to endue traditional DAEs with the ability of retaining local geometric structure.
- Fig.1(c) : The discriminative feature embedding is learned to
 - **extract the global high-level semantic abstractions**
 - **preserve the geometric structure within local manifold tangent space**

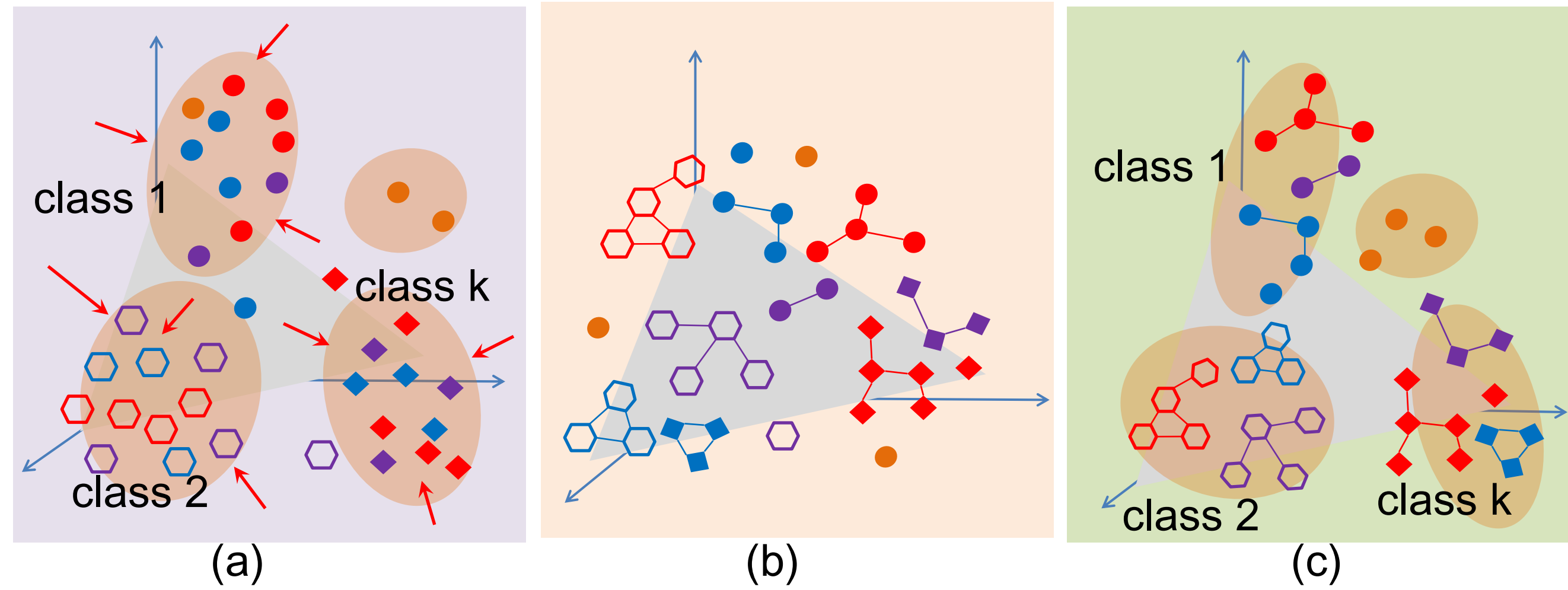


Figure 1: Toy examples of the learned 3-D embedding subspace:
(a) traditional DAEs, (b) local invariance learners, (c) our GR-DNN. Different shapes denote the labels, and different colors denote the neighbor relations.

Contribution:

- A graph regularized deep neural network is proposed to leverage DAEs with the local invariant theory.
- The proposed deep-structured graph regularizer achieves both the lower computational complexity and superior learning performance, compared with traditional graph Laplacian regularizer.

Methodology:

- GR-DNN is composed of one encoder and two decoders (Fig. 2(c))
 - Decoder 1: reconstruct the original input feature vectors
 - Decoder 2: reconstruct the pre-constructed K-NN affinity graph $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ (Eq. (1))

$$[\mathbf{S}]_{ij} = \begin{cases} \exp\left(\frac{-\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|^2}{\sigma}\right) & , \text{if } \mathbf{x}_i \text{ and } \mathbf{x}_j \text{ are connected} \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

- Objective:

$$Cost = \underbrace{\Delta(\mathbf{X}, \tilde{\mathbf{X}}) + \gamma\Phi}_{\text{traditional (regularized) DAE}} + \underbrace{\eta\Delta(\mathbf{S}, \tilde{\mathbf{S}})}_{\text{graph regularizer}} \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

- Training:

- The path-wise pre-training the Data-DAE and Graph-DAE (Fig. 2(b))
- The joint fine-tuning(Fig. 2(c)): select the Data-DAE's encoder as the final encoder

- Anchor graph (AG) for large-scale data

- Select a small set of representative anchor points $\{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{N_a}\}$
- Build $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times N_a}$ instead of $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
- Now we only consider $O(nN_a)$ distances

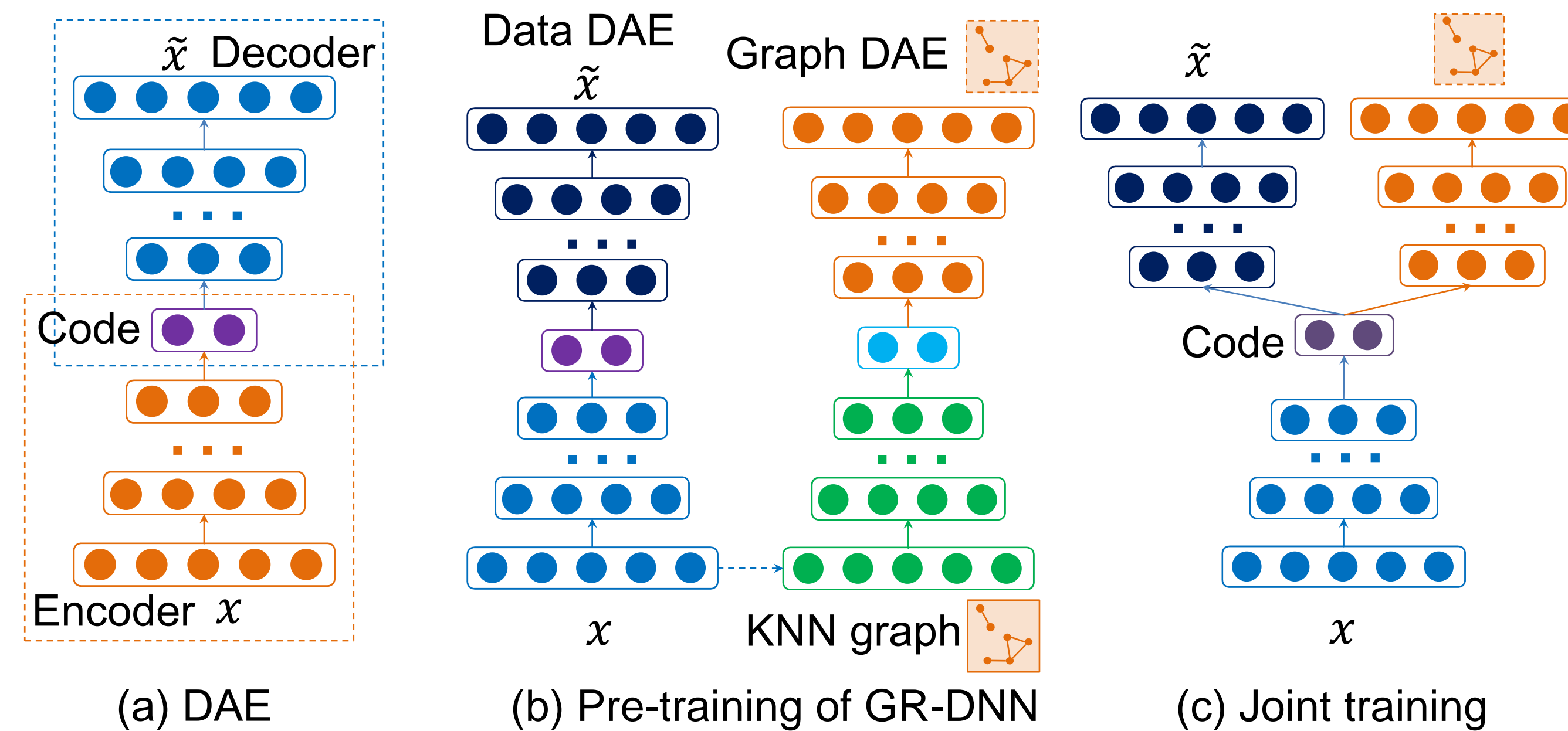


Figure 2: Illustrations of the network structures.

Experiments:

- Datasets: COIL20, YaleB face, MNIST, MNIST2(noisy MNIST)
- Comparison Methods: Raw, NMF, GNMF, DAE, D-DAE: Denoising-DAE, C-DAE: Contractive-DAE, LAE: Laplacian auto-encoders, GR-DNN(DAE), GR-DNN(D-DAE), GR-DNN(C-DAE).
- K-NN Search Results:

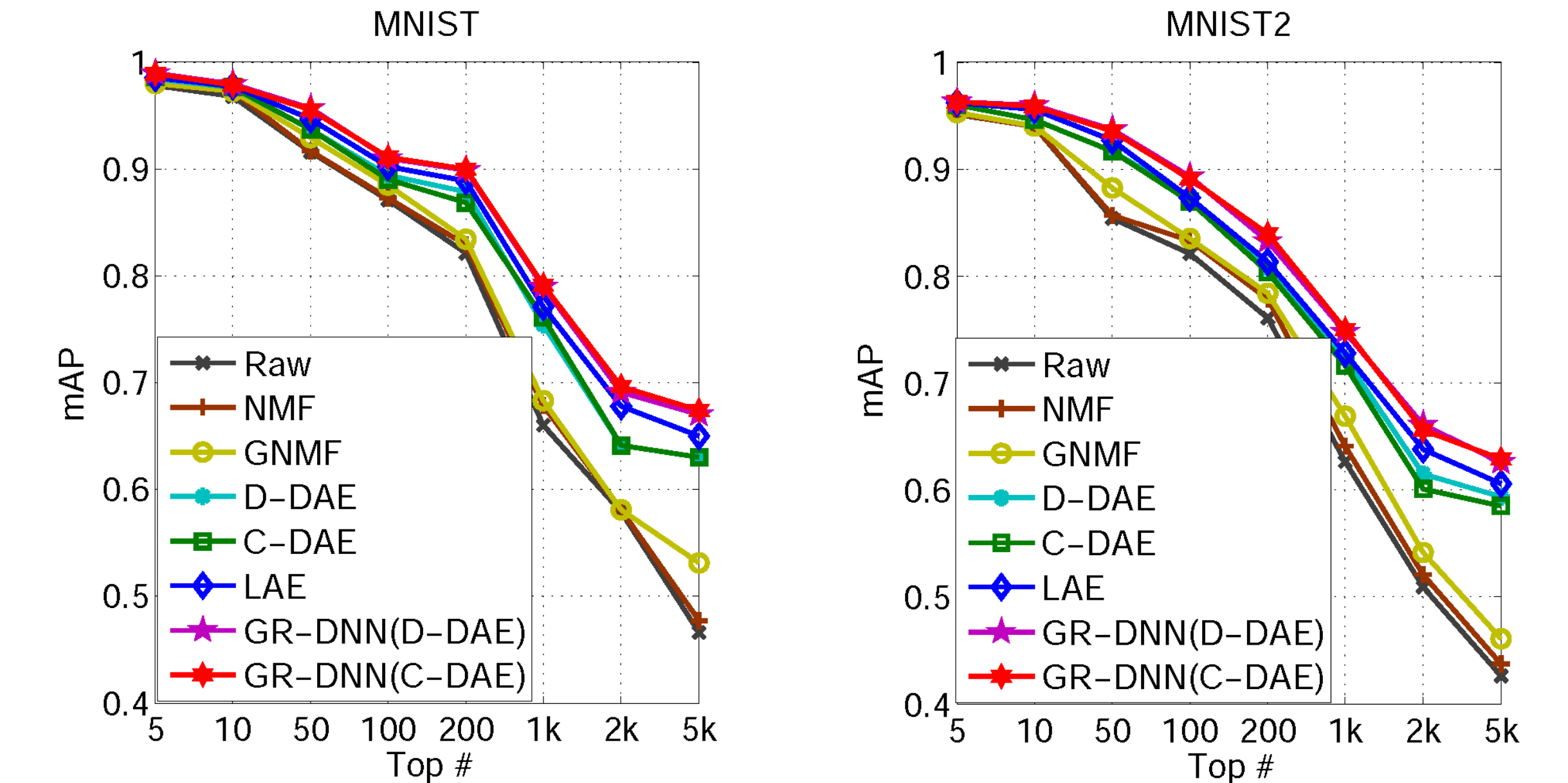


Figure 3: The top # mAP score on MNIST, MNIST2.

- Visualization:

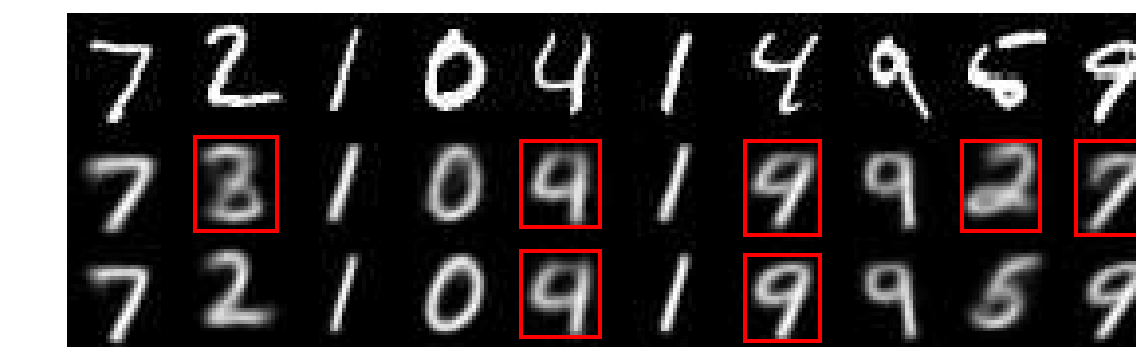


Figure 4: The top, middle and bottom panel respectively shows the original samples, the reconstructed samples by D-DAE and GR-DNN(D-DAE).

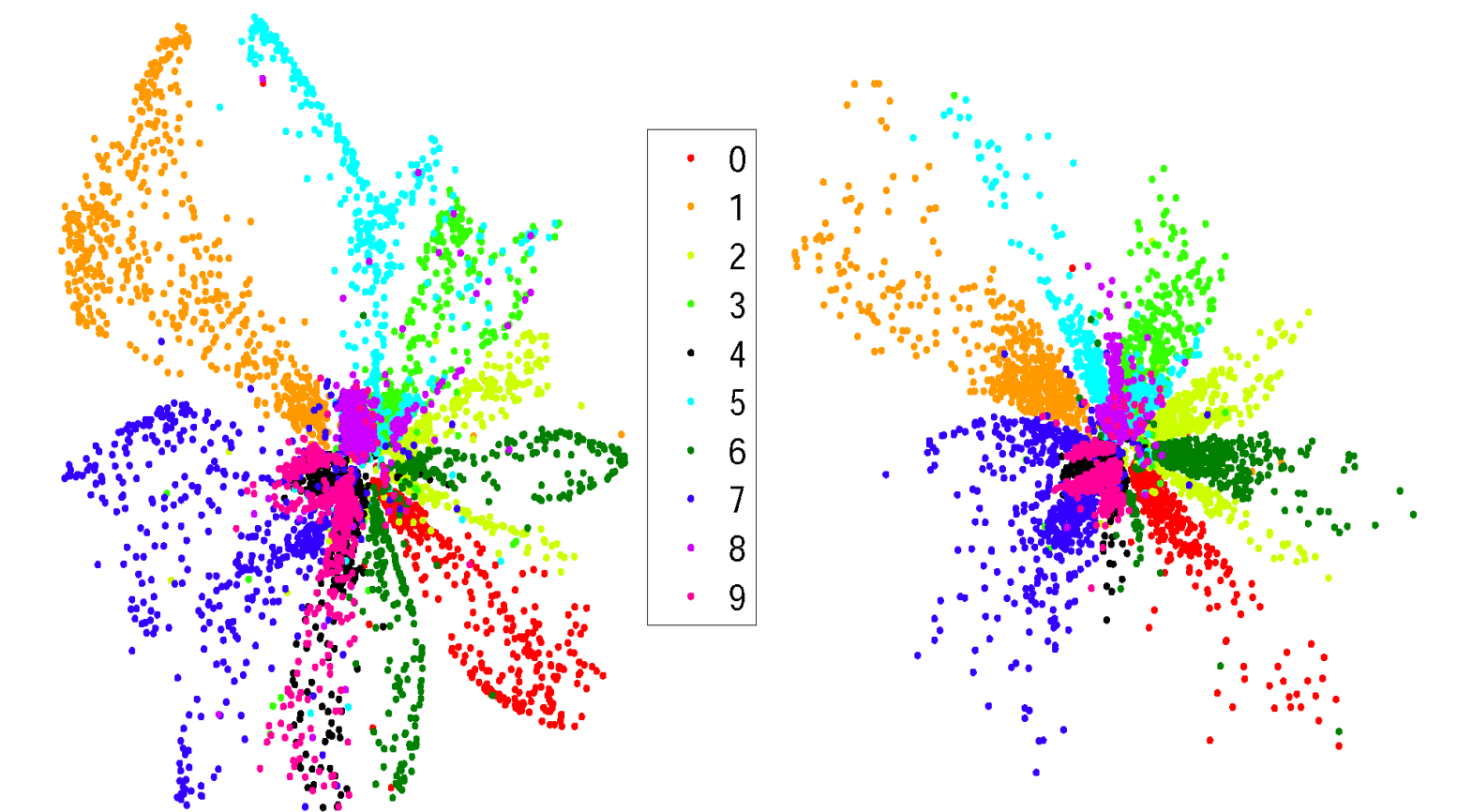


Figure 5: The left and right panel shows the 2D codes produced by D-DAE and GR-DNN(D-DAE) respectively.

Conclusion:

- GR-DNN can enhance traditional DAEs and extract more discriminative features with local geometric structure preserved.
- Future works: learning compact hash codes for retrieval task, and extending GR-DNN to multi-view learning scenarios.

Code (Theano-based) : <https://github.com/ysjacking/GR-DNN>