



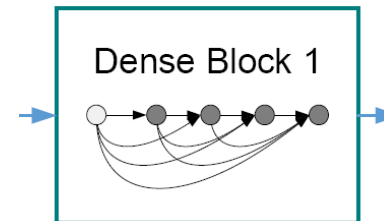
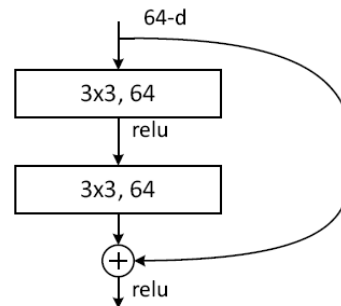
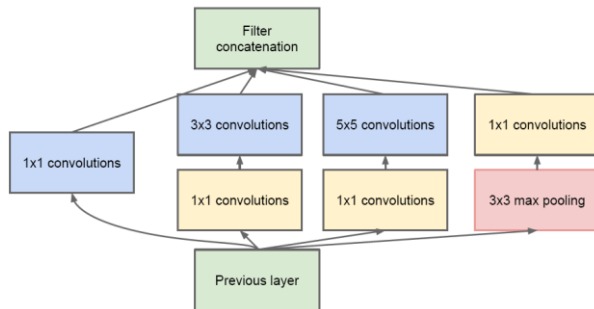
A Brief Introduction to Unsupervised Representation Learning

王宁
2017.10.27

Introduction

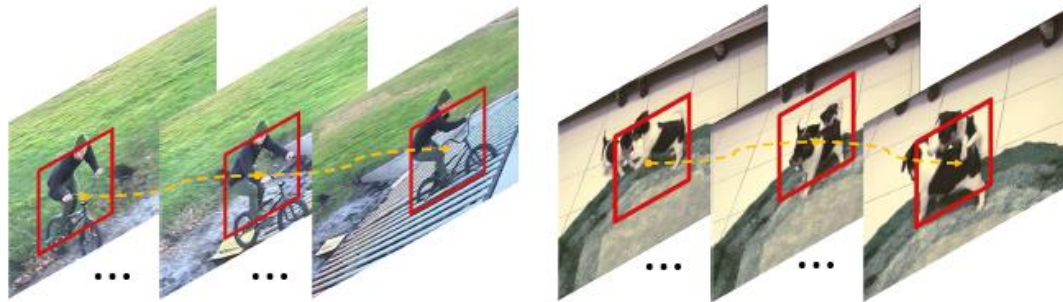
1. What is representation learning?

e.g., **ICLR**: International Conference of Learning Representation
Established by *Lecun, Hinton* and *Bengio* in 2013.

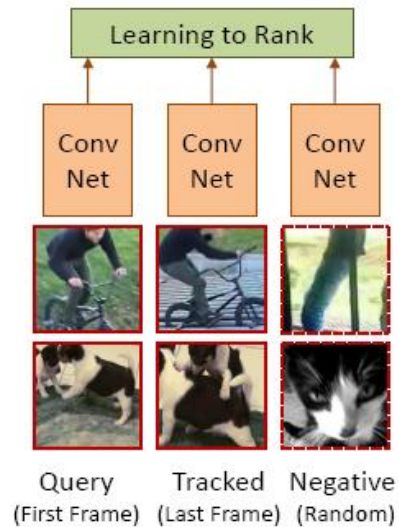


Unsupervised Learning of Visual Representations using Videos

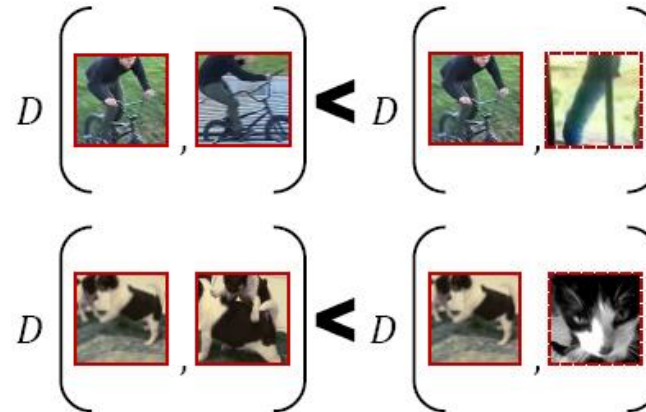
Xiaolong Wang, Abhinav Gupta
Robotics Institute, Carnegie Mellon University



(a) Unsupervised Tracking in Videos



(b) Siamese-triplet Network

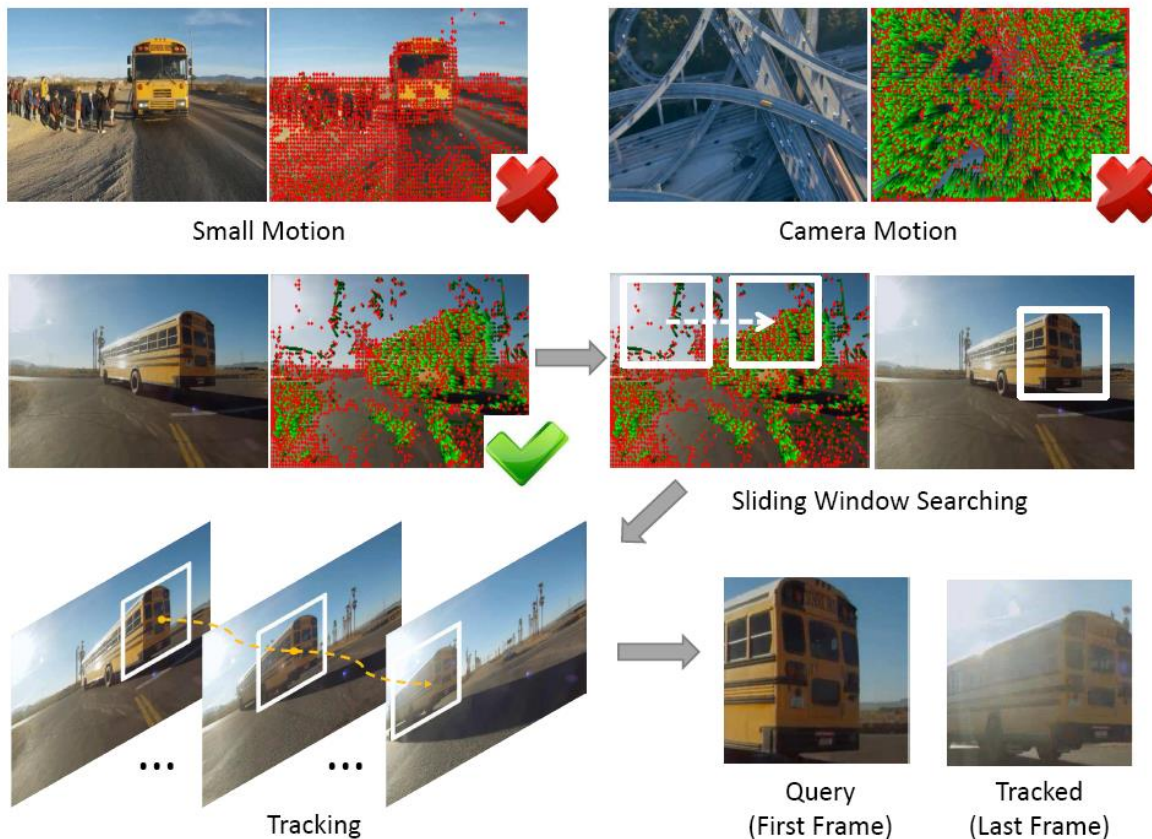


D : Distance in deep feature space

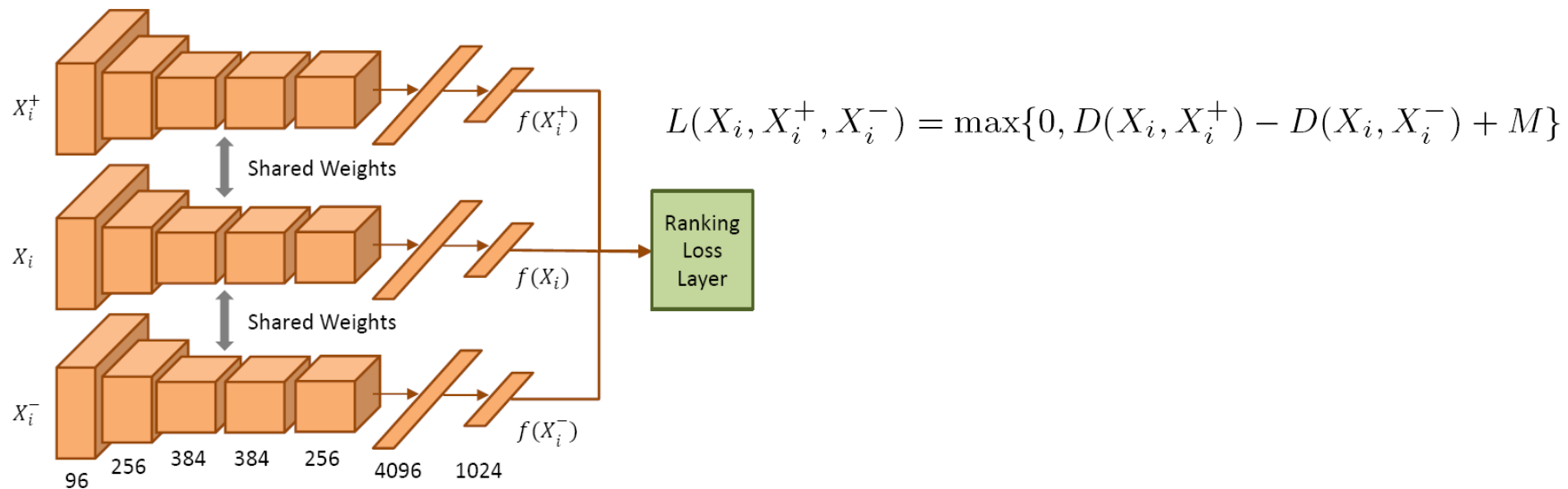
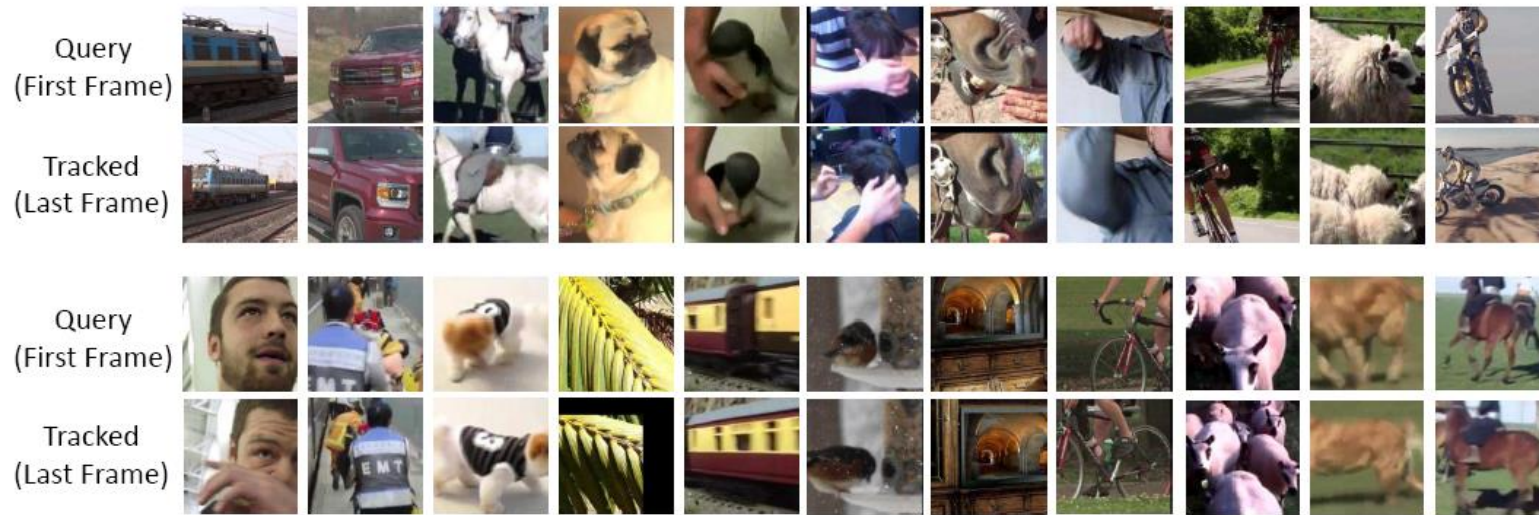
(c) Ranking Objective

Unsupervised Learning of Visual Representations using Videos

1. Obtain SURF interest points and use Improved Dense Trajectories (IDT) for point motion estimation.
2. Utilize KCF tracker to track the object.



Unsupervised Learning of Visual Representations using Videos



Unsupervised Learning of Visual Representations using Videos



Table 1. mean Average Precision (mAP) on VOC 2012. “external” column shows the number of patches used to pre-train unsupervised-CNN.

VOC 2012 test	external	aero	bike	bird	boat	bottle	bus	car	cat	chair	cow	table	dog	horse	mbike	person	plant	sheep	sofa	train	tv	mAP
scratch	0	66.1	58.1	32.7	23.0	21.8	54.5	56.4	50.8	21.6	42.2	31.8	49.2	49.8	61.6	52.1	25.1	52.6	31.3	50.0	49.1	44.0
scratch (3 ensemble)	0	68.7	61.2	36.1	25.7	24.3	58.9	58.8	55.3	24.4	43.5	36.7	53.0	53.8	65.6	54.3	27.3	53.5	38.3	54.6	51.8	47.3
unsup + ft	1.5M	68.8	62.1	34.7	25.3	26.6	57.7	59.6	56.3	22.0	42.6	33.8	52.3	50.3	65.6	53.9	25.8	51.5	32.3	51.7	51.8	46.2
unsup + ft	5M	69.0	64.0	37.1	23.6	24.6	58.7	58.9	59.6	22.3	46.0	35.1	53.3	53.7	66.9	54.1	25.4	52.9	31.2	51.9	51.8	47.0
unsup + ft	8M	67.6	63.4	37.3	27.6	24.0	58.7	59.9	59.5	23.7	46.3	37.6	54.8	54.7	66.4	54.8	25.8	52.5	31.2	52.6	52.6	47.5
unsup + ft (2 ensemble)	6.5M	72.4	66.2	41.3	26.4	26.8	61.0	61.9	63.1	25.3	51.0	38.7	58.1	58.3	70.0	56.2	28.6	56.1	38.5	55.9	54.3	50.5
unsup + ft (3 ensemble)	8M	73.4	67.3	44.1	30.4	27.8	63.3	62.6	64.2	27.7	51.1	40.6	60.8	59.2	71.2	58.5	28.2	55.6	39.4	58.0	56.1	52.0
unsup + iterative ft	5M	67.7	64.0	41.3	25.3	27.3	58.8	60.3	60.2	24.3	46.7	34.4	53.6	53.8	68.2	55.7	26.4	51.1	34.3	53.4	52.3	48.0
RCNN 70K		72.7	62.9	49.3	31.1	25.9	56.2	53.0	70.0	23.3	49.0	38.0	69.5	60.1	68.2	46.4	17.5	57.2	46.2	50.8	54.1	50.1
RCNN 70K (2 ensemble)		75.3	68.3	53.1	35.2	27.7	59.6	54.7	73.4	26.5	53.0	42.2	73.1	66.1	71.0	48.5	21.7	59.2	50.8	55.2	58.0	53.6
RCNN 70K (3 ensemble)		74.6	68.7	54.9	35.7	29.4	61.0	54.4	74.0	28.4	53.6	43.0	74.0	66.1	72.8	50.3	20.5	60.0	51.2	57.9	58.0	54.4
RCNN 200K (big stepsize)		73.3	67.1	46.3	31.7	30.6	59.4	61.0	67.9	27.3	53.1	39.1	64.1	60.5	70.9	57.2	26.1	59.0	40.1	56.2	54.9	52.3

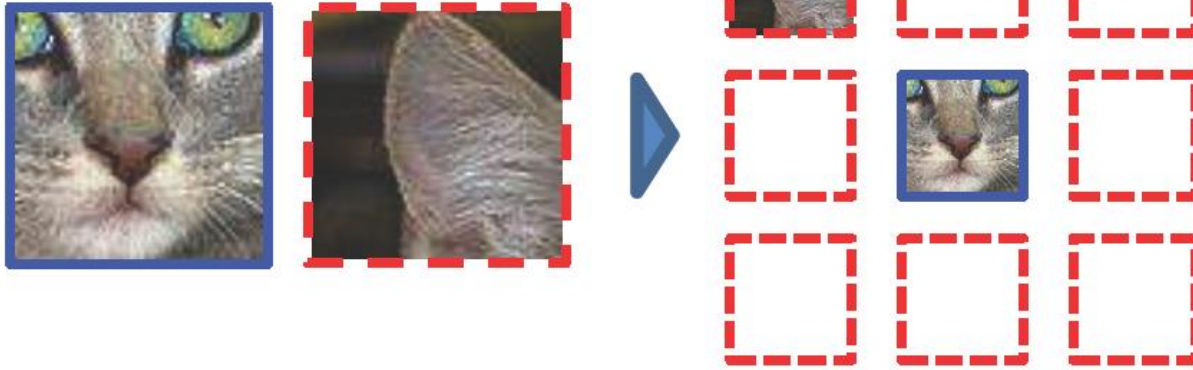
Unsupervised Visual Representation Learning by Context Prediction

Carl Doersch^{1,2} Abhinav Gupta¹ Alexei A. Efros²

¹ School of Computer Science
Carnegie Mellon University

² Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
University of California, Berkeley

Example:



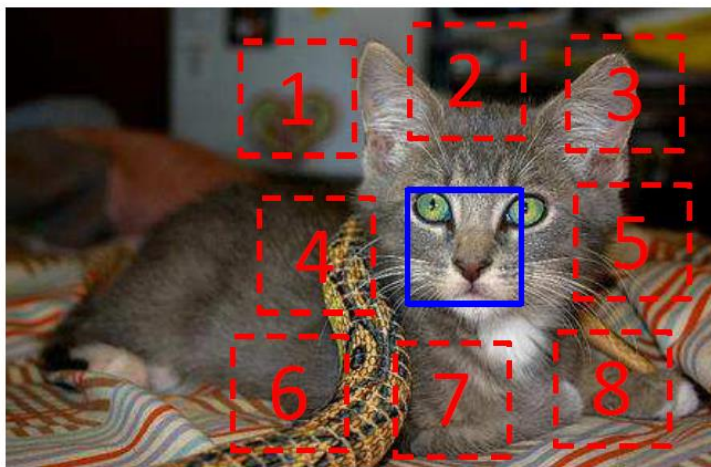
Question 1:



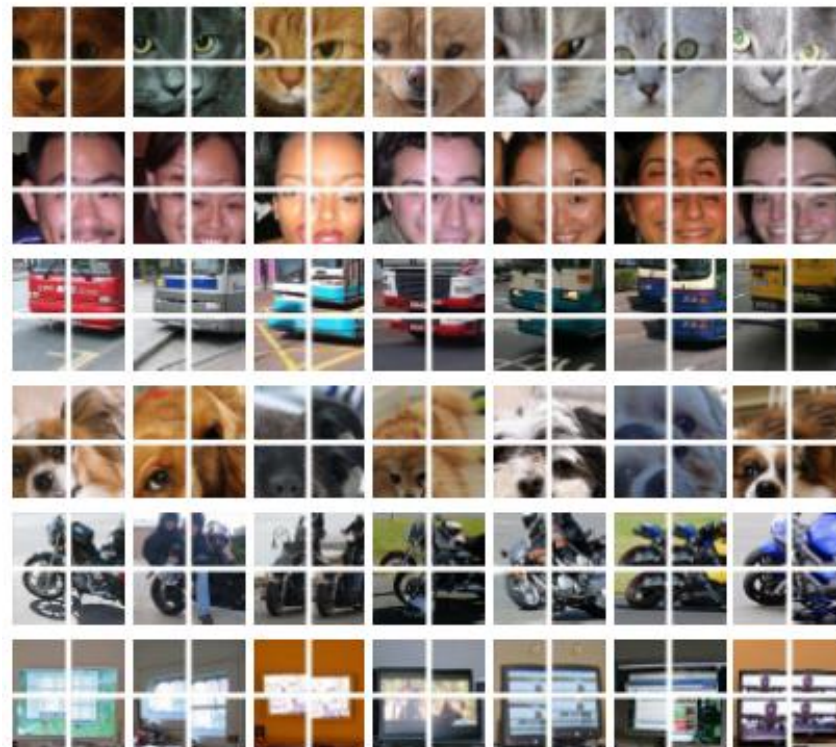
Question 2:



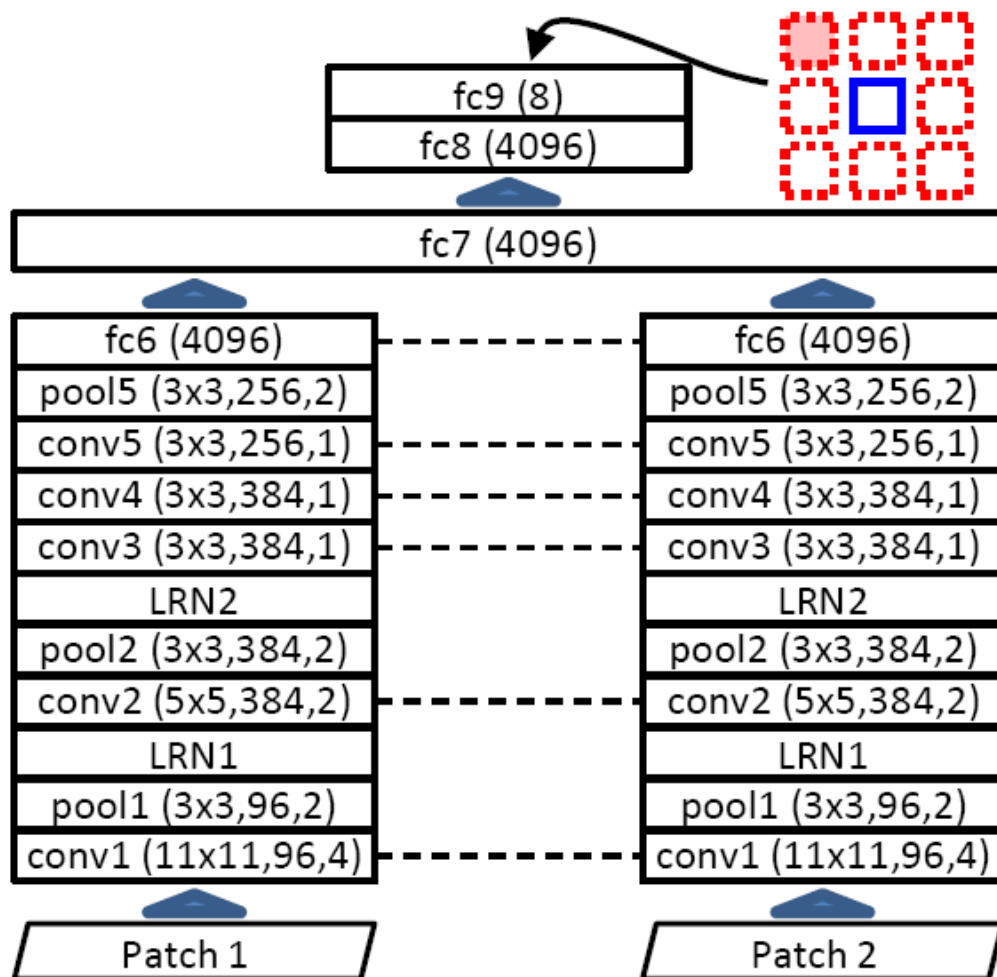
Unsupervised Visual Representation Learning by Context Prediction



$$X = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{[Kitten Face]} \\ \text{[Kitten Ear]} \end{array} \right); Y = 3$$



Unsupervised Visual Representation Learning by Context Prediction



Unsupervised Representation Learning by Sorting Sequences

Hsin-Ying Lee¹

Jia-Bin Huang²

Maneesh Singh³

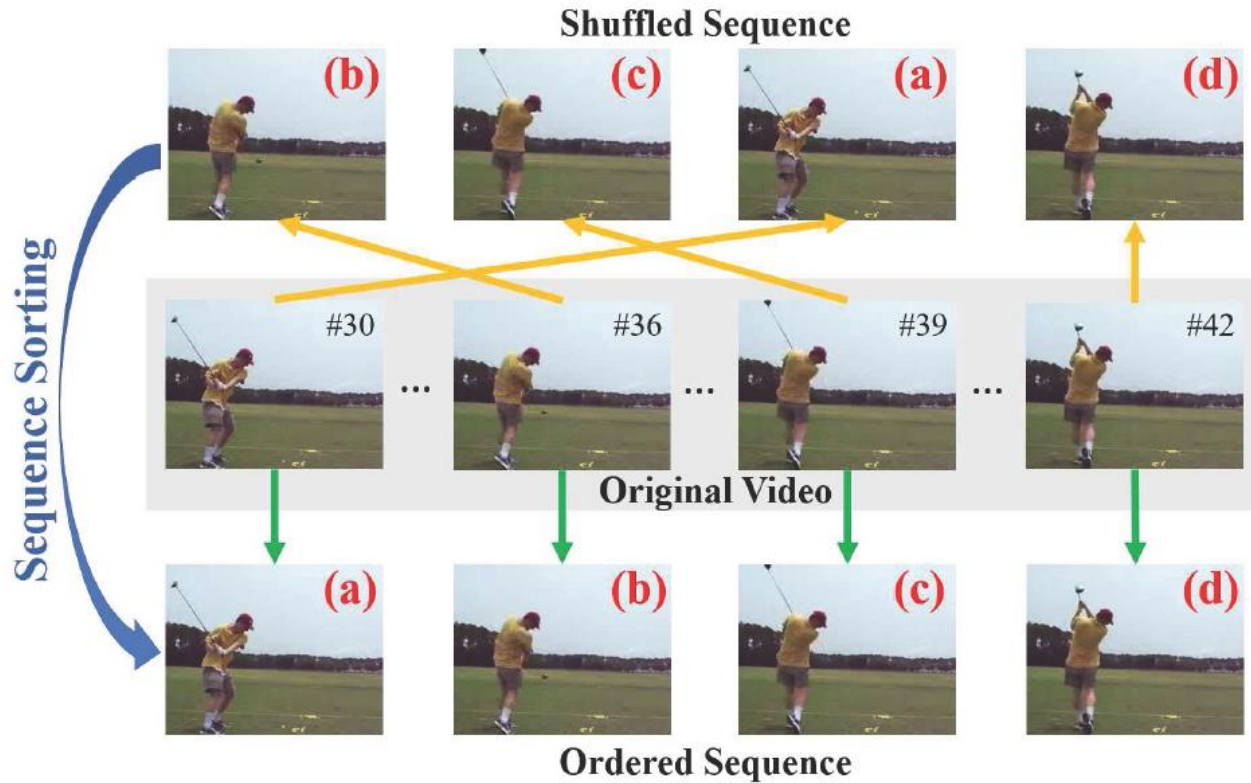
Ming-Hsuan Yang¹

¹University of California, Merced

²Virginia Tech

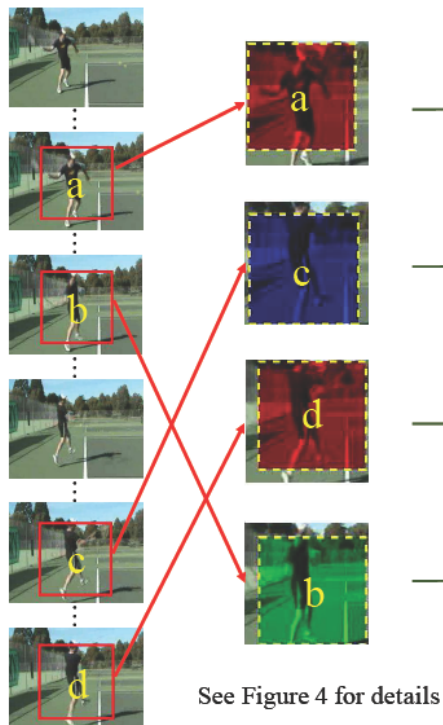
³Verisk Analytics

<http://vllab1.ucmerced.edu/~hylee/OPN/>

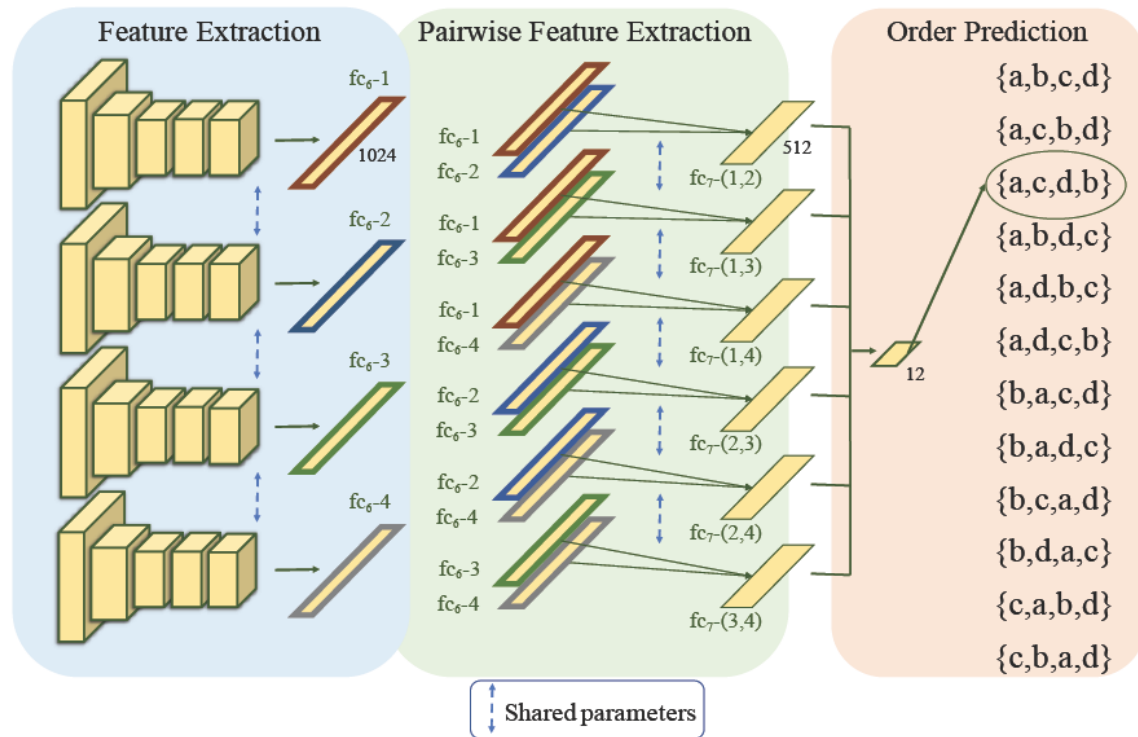


Unsupervised Representation Learning by Sorting Sequences

(a) Data Sampling



(b) Order Prediction Network





Unsupervised Representation Learning by Sorting Sequences

Initialization	CaffeNet	VGG-M-2048	Initialization	CaffeNet	VGG-M-2048
random	47.8	51.1	random	16.3	18.3
ImageNet	67.7	70.8	Imagenet	28.0	35.3
Misra et al. [25]	50.2	-	Misra et al. [25]	18.1	-
Purushwalkam et al. [31]*	-	55.4	Purushwalkam et al. [31]*	-	23.6
Vondrick et al. [40] [†]	52.1	-	binary	20.9	21.0
binary	51.6	56.8	3-tuple OPN	21.3	21.5
3-tuple Concat	52.8	57.0	4-tuple OPN	21.6	21.9
3-tuple OPN	53.2	58.3	Misra et al. [25] (UCF)	15.2	-
4-tuple Concat	55.2	59.0	4-tuple OPN (UCF)	22.1	23.8
4-tuple OPN	56.3	59.8			

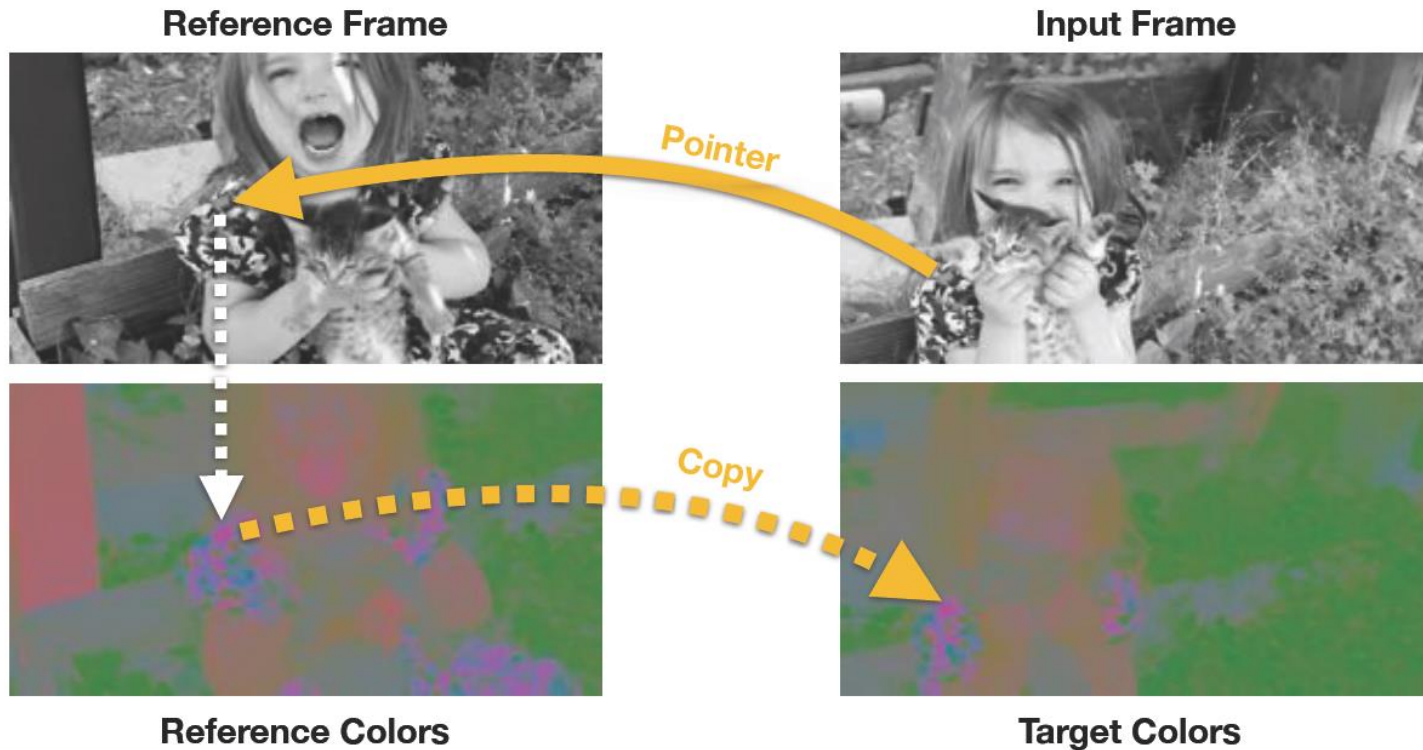
Table 4: Results of the Pascal VOC2007 classification and detection datasets.

Method	Pretraining time	Source	Supervision	Classification	Detection
Krizhevsky et al. [18]	3 days	ImageNet	labeled classes	78.2	56.8
Doerch et al. [7]	4 weeks	ImageNet	context	55.3	46.6
Pathak et al. [30]	14 hours	ImagetNet+StreetView	context	56.5	44.5
Norrozi et al. [27]	2.5 days	ImageNet	context	68.6	51.8
Zhang et al. [44]	-	ImageNet	reconstruction	<u>67.1</u>	<u>46.7</u>
Wang and Gupta (color) [42]	1 weeks	100k videos, VOC2012	motion	58.4	44.0
Wang and Gupta (grayscale) [42]	1 weeks	100k videos, VOC2012	motion	<u>62.8</u>	47.4
Agrawal et al. [2]	-	KITTI, SF	motion	52.9	41.8
Misra et al. [25]	-	< 10k videos	motion	54.3	39.9
Ours (OPN)	< 3 days	< 30k videos	motion	63.8	<u>46.9</u>

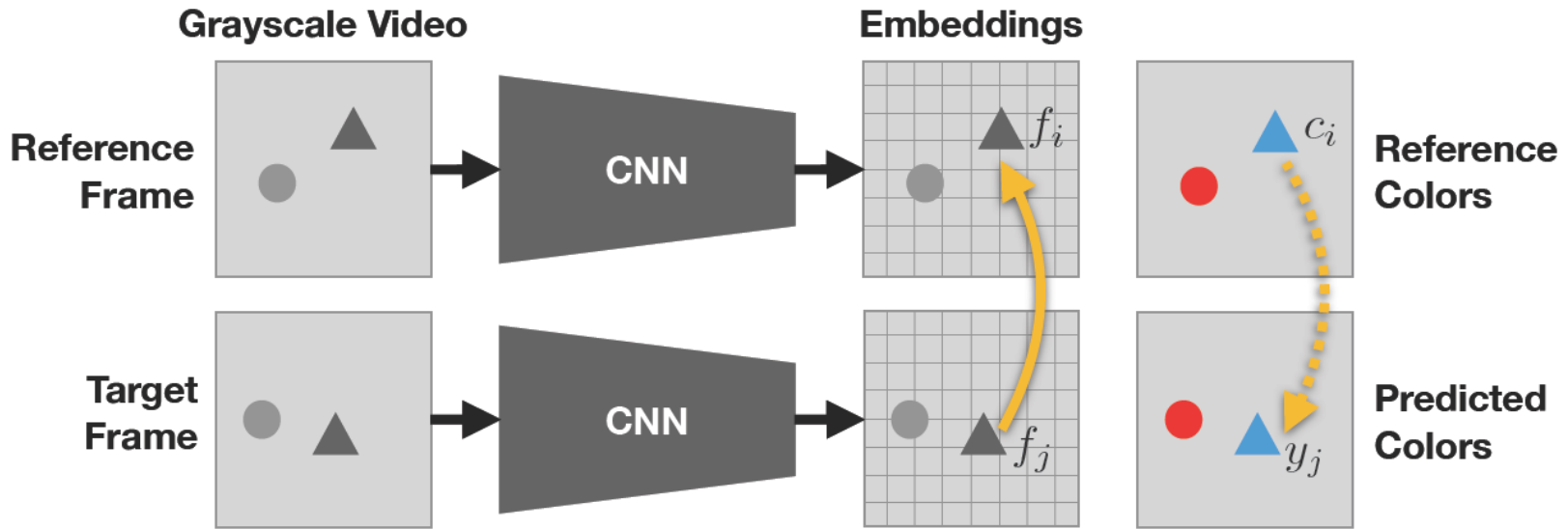
Tracking Emerges by Colorizing Videos

Carl Vondrick, Abhinav Shrivastava, Alireza Fathi,
Sergio Guadarrama, Kevin Murphy

Google Research

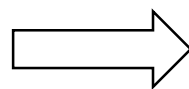


Tracking Emerges by Colorizing Videos



$$A_{ij} = \frac{\exp(f_i^T f_j)}{\sum_k \exp(f_k^T f_j)}$$

$$y_j = \sum_i A_{ij} c_i$$



$$\min_{\theta} \sum_j \mathcal{L}(y_j, c_j)$$

Tracking Emerges by Colorizing Videos

Reference Frame

Future Frame (gray)

Predicted Color

True Color



Tracking Emerges by Colorizing Videos

Inputs

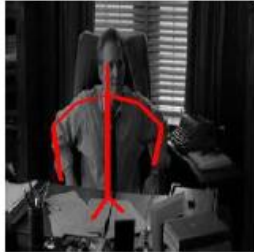


Predicted Segmentations



Tracking Emerges by Colorizing Videos

Inputs



Predicted Skeleton





Summary

1. Encoder-Decoder
 2. Context
 3. Motion
 4. Color
-

Typically, erase some known information and further recover it for self-supervised (or unsupervised) learning.



Thank you !