

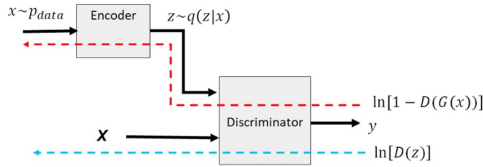
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1.1 Literature - Different strategies of using Adversarial net

Method	Adversarial net	Task X
GAN	Is x from the ground truth or randomly generated? $\begin{cases} \text{if } x \sim p(\text{data}), T = 1 \\ \text{elseif } x \sim p(g), T = 0 \end{cases}$	$x \sim p(\text{data})$
AAE	Is z from a Gaussian prior? $\begin{cases} \text{if } z \sim \mu + \sigma \cdot \mathcal{N}(0, 1), T = 1 \\ \text{elseif } z \sim q(z x), T = 0 \end{cases}$	$z \sim p(z)$
DASC	Does z fall along the assigned subspace? $\begin{cases} \text{if } z \sim p(\psi^*), T = 1 \\ \text{elseif } z \sim p(\psi), T = 0 \end{cases}$	$z \sim p(\psi^*)$
DCAN	Does z belong to the assigned cluster? $\begin{cases} \text{if } z \sim p(z \theta^*), T = 1 \\ \text{elseif } z \sim q(z x), T = 0 \end{cases}$	$z \sim p(z \theta^*)$

1.2 Adversarial net based “X”

Their **encoder-discriminator** path is common, but **discriminator** input X is different.

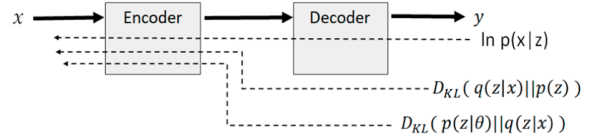


1.3 Proposed DCAN - Adversarial net based “Deep Clustering”

$$L_{DCAN} = \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E_{x^{(n)} \sim p_{data}} [\ln(1 - D(G(x^{(n)})))] \right\}_{T=0} + \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E_{z^{(n)} \sim p(z|\theta^*)} [\ln D(z^{(n)})] \right\}_{T=1}$$

2. Relating Deep Clustering to Adversarial Net using Lemmas1 and Lemma2

2.1 Lemma1 – Deep clustering as JSD loss



VAE based deep clustering has the loss functions at encoder and decoder as shown

$$\mathcal{L}^{VAED} = \mathcal{L}^{VAE} - \lambda_3 \cdot D_{KL}(p(z_n | \theta) || q(z_n | x_n))$$

Deep clustering loss refers to the KLD between clustering and encoder

$$D_{KL}(p(z | \theta) || q(z | x))$$

Alternative, we can represent deep clustering loss as the JSD between two KLDs

$$D_{JS}(p(z | \theta) || q(z | x)) = \frac{1}{2} D_{KL}(p || \frac{p+q}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} D_{KL}(q || \frac{p+q}{2})$$

2.2 Lemma2 – Adversarial net as JSD based deep clustering loss

However, no closed-form for JSD due to mixture distribution $\frac{p+q}{2}$

Instead, we can bypass JSD closed form, using adversarial net

$$\begin{aligned} & D_{JS}(p(z | \theta^*) || q(z | x)) \\ &= E_{z \sim p(z|\theta^*)} [\ln D(z)] + E_{x \sim p_{data}} [\ln(1 - D(G(x)))] \\ &= E_{z \sim p(z|\theta^*)} [\ln D(z)] + E_{z \sim q(z|x)} [\ln(1 - D(z))] \end{aligned}$$

Adversarial net approaches JSD at optimum, as below

$$\begin{aligned} LHS : E_{z \sim p} [\ln D(z)] + E_{x \sim p_{data}} [\ln(1 - D(G(x)))] \quad s.t. \{D = \frac{p}{p+q}\} \\ = E_{z \sim p} [\log D(z)] + E_{z \sim q} [\log(1 - D(z))] \quad s.t. \{D = \frac{p}{p+q}\} \\ = E_{z \sim p} \left[\ln \frac{p}{p+q} \right] + E_{z \sim q} \left[\ln \frac{q}{p+q} \right] \\ = \int_z p \ln \frac{p}{p+q} + q \ln \frac{q}{p+q} dz \\ RHS : D_{JS}(p || q) = \frac{1}{2} \int p \ln \frac{2p}{p+q} + q \ln \frac{2q}{p+q} dz \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int_z p \left\{ \ln \frac{p}{p+q} + \ln 2 \right\} + q \left\{ \ln \frac{q}{p+q} + \ln 2 \right\} dz \\ LHS \leq 2RHS - 2 \log 2. \end{aligned}$$

3. Training DCAN

Discriminator weight update

$$\Delta w_\phi = \frac{\delta}{\delta w_\phi} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E_{x^{(n)} \sim p_{data}} [\ln(1 - D(G(x^{(n)})))] \right\}$$

$$\Delta w_\phi = \frac{\delta}{\delta w_\phi} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E_{z^{(n)} \sim p(z|\theta^*)} [\ln D(z^{(n)})] \right\}$$

Encoder weight update

$$\Delta w_\rho = \frac{\delta}{\delta w_\rho} \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E_{x^{(n)} \sim p_{data}} [\ln(1 - D(G(x^{(n)})))] \right\}$$

Cross entropy loss

$$D = y^T(1 - y)^{1-T}$$

4. Experimental Results

Table 2: ACC Benchmark

Approach	MNIST	Reuters10k	CIFAR10
ABC Song et al. (2013)	0.760	0.7019	0.435
DEC Xie et al. (2016)	0.843	0.7217	0.469
DC-GMM Tian et al. (2017)	0.8555	0.6906	-
AAE Makhzani et al. (2016)	0.8348	0.6982	-
IMAT-RPT Hu et al. (2017)	0.896	0.719	0.455
KINGDRA Gupta et al. (2020)	0.985	0.705	0.546
DCAN (proposed)	0.8565	0.7867	0.5844