CV_M16_L01

Semi-Supervised Learning

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Semi-Supervised Learning

- Unsupervised Learning: only have samples in an input feature space
- Supervised Learning: samples are also labeled with class or a continuous value
- For many problems, observations are easy to collect, but the true labels are hard to come by
  - Expensive to measure these labels or have an expert provide them
  - One possibility: ignore samples that aren't labeled and apply a supervised learning method

The Semi-Supervised Learning Problem

- We have:
  - Observations in an input feature space
  - Only a subset of the samples are labeled
- General approach: use the geometry of the full sample set to create models that better cover the feature space

Semi-Supervised Learning

Possibilities include:

- Infer “pseudo labels” for the unlabeled samples
  - Use a model constructed from the labeled samples to make guesses about the labels for the unlabeled samples (may be an iterative process)
  - Construct a model using the labeled and pseudo-labeled data
- Use unsupervised learning to project all samples into a lower dimensional and/or un-warped space
  - Then do supervised learning in the compressed space

Semi-Supervised Learning

Methods:

- Pseudo-labels: Label Propagation
- PCA compressed, followed by regression

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Label Propagation

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Label Propagation

- Approach:
  - For labeled samples, identify “nearby” unlabeled samples
  - Copy the label to these new samples
  - Repeat
- What do we mean by nearby?
  - Could just take the k nearest neighbors
  - Could use Euclidean distance
  - With repeated steps, we can walk along the local manifold

Label Propagation

Algorithm

- Propagate labels
  - All samples have a true label or pseudo-label
- Use supervised learning method to learn a classifier using all of the data

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Label Propagation

Variations:

- Samples keep their true labels, if available
- A subset of true labels are allowed to change
  - Allows us to “fix” incorrectly labeled samples
- Label Spreading: use ***affinity graph*** structure to propagate labels
  - Tends to provide smoother results

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Example: Label Spreading

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Label Propagation

Live demo

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Semi-Supervised Learning and Regression

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Semi-Supervised Learning

- These learning methods make a smoothness assumption:
  - Small changes in input feature position result in small changes in label
- With label propagation, this translates to small changes in the probability distribution
- Note that probability distribution values propagated along manifolds!

Semi-Supervised Learning for Regression

For regression: the manifold matters, here, too!

- Assume that the predicted output should vary smoothly along a manifold in the feature space
- And: we will make no commitment about how the value varies across regions with no samples

Label Propagation

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Semi-Supervised Learning and Regression

Step 1: Feature space embedding:

- Use both labeled and unlabeled data to discover a representation of the occupied manifolds in the feature space
- Capture these manifolds in terms of a neighborhood graph
- Compute geodesic distances between points
- Embed samples into a new space, translating geodesic distances into Euclidean distances (ISOmap!)

Semi-Supervised Learning and Regression

Step 2: Learn regression model using just the labeled data:

- First, project the samples into the lower dimensional space
- Then, learn the parameters of the function from compressed feature vectors to desired outputs