

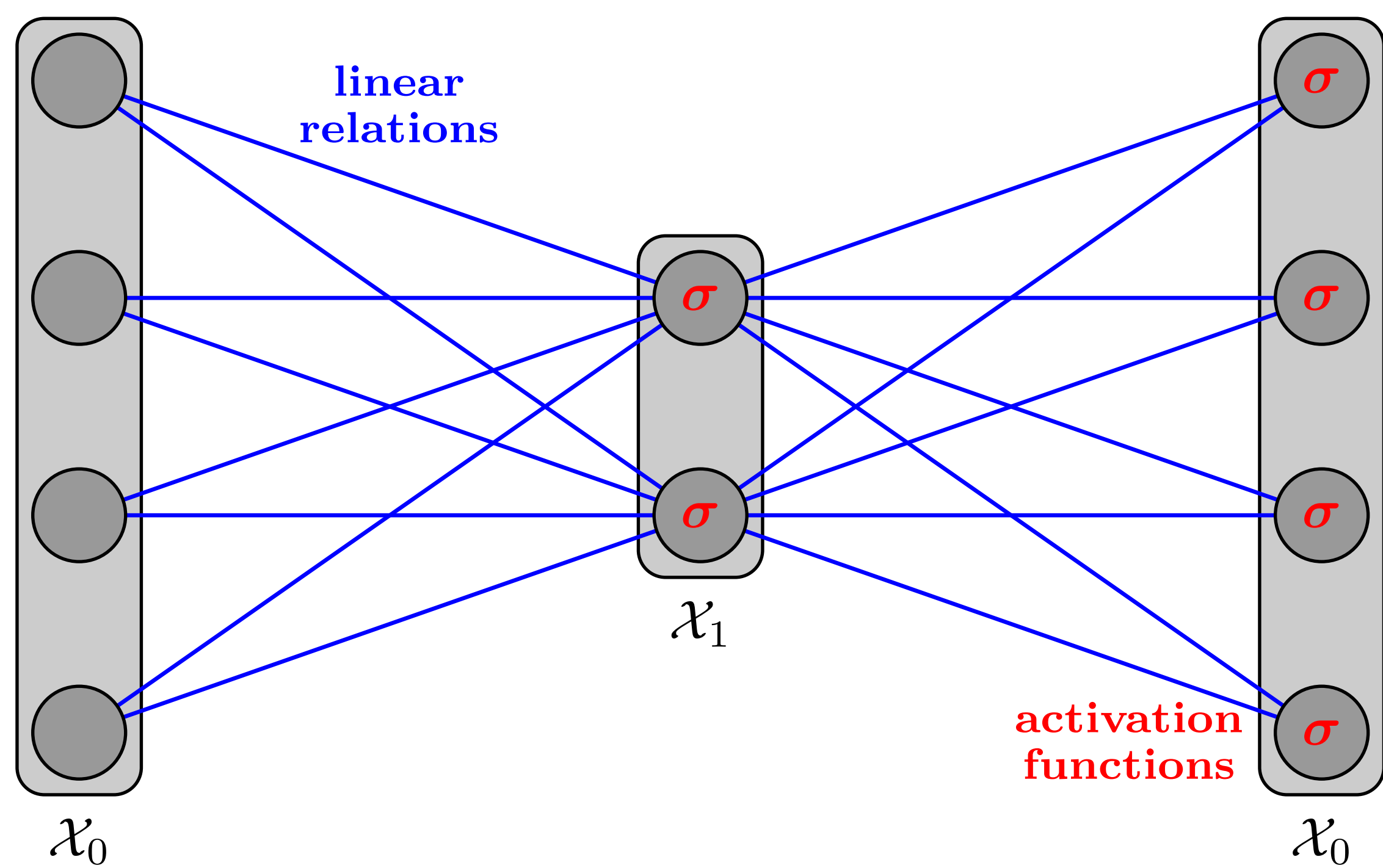
Autoencoding any Data through Kernel Autoencoders

P. Laforgue*, S. Cléménçon*, F. d'Alché-Buc*

* LTCI, Télécom ParisTech, Université Paris-Saclay, 75013, Paris, France

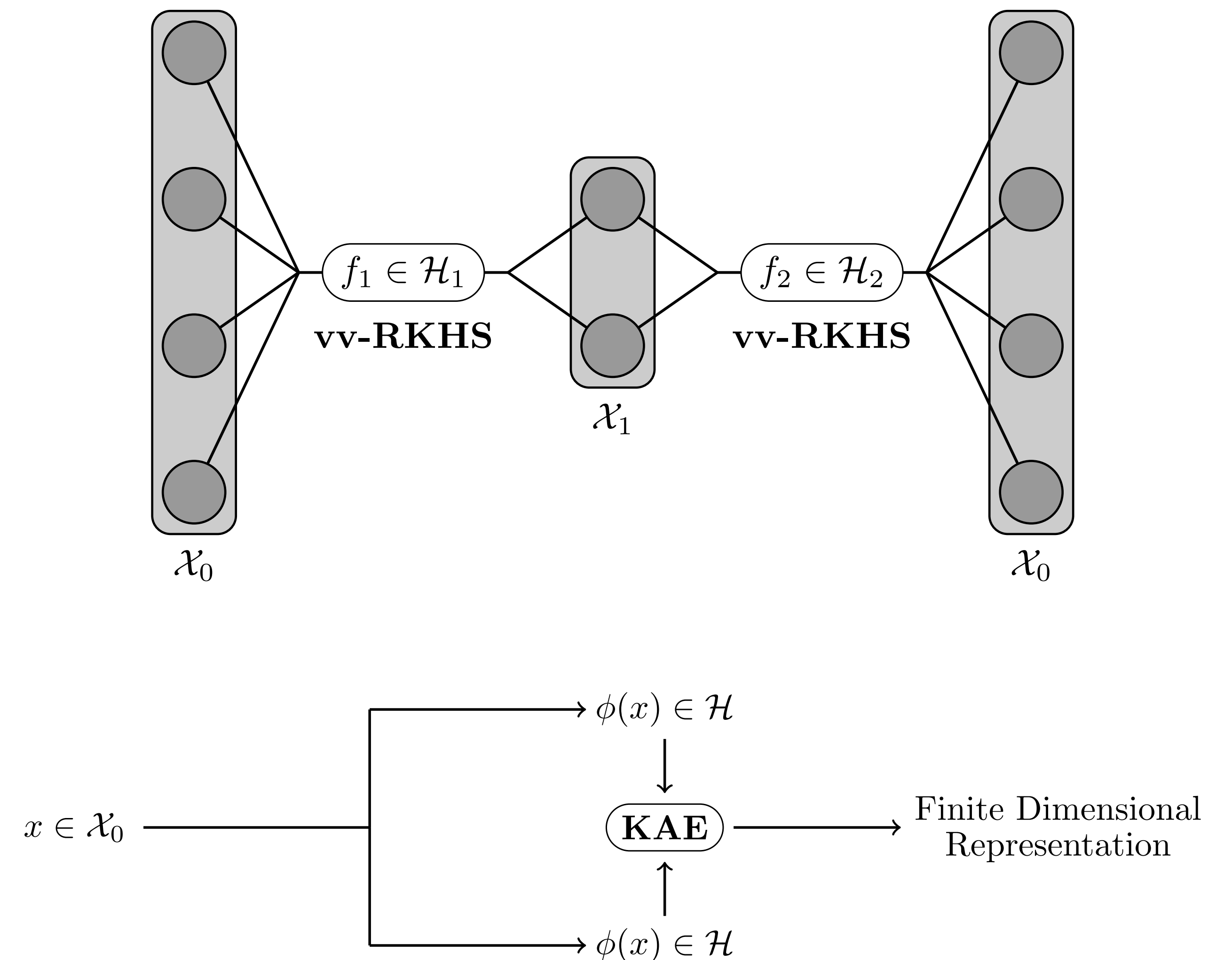
Standard Autoencoder (AE)

- $\mathcal{S} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ i.i.d. sample on $\mathcal{X}_0 = \mathbb{R}^d$. $\mathcal{X}_1 = \mathbb{R}^p$ with $p < d$
- $f: \mathcal{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_1$, $f(x) = \sigma(W_1x + b_1)$, $W_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times d}, b_1 \in \mathbb{R}^p$
- $g: \mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_0$, $g(y) = \sigma(W_2y + b_2)$, $W_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times p}, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- $\min_{W_1, W_2, b_1, b_2} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - g \circ f(x_i)\|_{\mathcal{X}_0}^2$



Kernel Autoencoder (KAE)

- $\mathcal{X}_0, \mathcal{X}_1$ Hilbert spaces endowed with OVKS $\mathcal{K}_1: \mathcal{X}_0 \times \mathcal{X}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}_1)$ and $\mathcal{K}_2: \mathcal{X}_1 \times \mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{X}_0)$, associated to Vector Valued RKHSs \mathcal{H}_1 and \mathcal{H}_2
- $\min_{f_1 \in \mathcal{H}_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{H}_2} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i - f_2 \circ f_1(x_i)\|_{\mathcal{X}_0}^2 + \lambda_1 \|f_1\|_{\mathcal{H}_1}^2 + \lambda_2 \|f_2\|_{\mathcal{H}_2}^2$



Representer Theorem

Let $L \in \mathbb{N}$, and $V: \mathcal{X}_L^n \times \mathbb{R}_+^L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a function of $n + L$ variables, strictly increasing in each of its L last arguments. Suppose that (f_1^*, \dots, f_L^*) is a minimizer on $\mathcal{H}_1 \times \dots \times \mathcal{H}_L$ of:

$$V\left((f_L \circ \dots \circ f_1)(x_1), \dots, (f_L \circ \dots \circ f_1)(x_n), \|f_1\|_{\mathcal{H}_1}, \dots, \|f_L\|_{\mathcal{H}_L}\right)$$

Let $x_i^{*(l)} := f_l^* \circ \dots \circ f_1^*(x_i)$, $x_i^{*(0)} := x_i$. Then, $\exists (\varphi_{1,1}^*, \dots, \varphi_{L,n}^*) \in \mathcal{X}_1^n \times \dots \times \mathcal{X}_L^n$ such that:

$$\forall l \leq L, f_l^*(\cdot) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{K}_l(\cdot, x_i^{*(l-1)}) \varphi_{l,i}^*$$

Algorithm

Algorithm 1 General Hilbert KAE and K^2 AE

input : Gram matrix K_{in}

init : $\Phi_1 = \Phi_1^{init}, \dots, \Phi_{L-1} = \Phi_{L-1}^{init}$,
 $N_L = N_{KRR}(\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_{L-1}, K_{in}, \lambda_L)$

for epoch t from 1 to T **do**

// inner coefficients updates at fixed N_L

for layer l from 1 to $L-1$ **do**

| $\Phi_l = \Phi_l - \gamma_t \nabla_{\Phi_l}(\hat{\epsilon}_n + \Omega | N_L)$

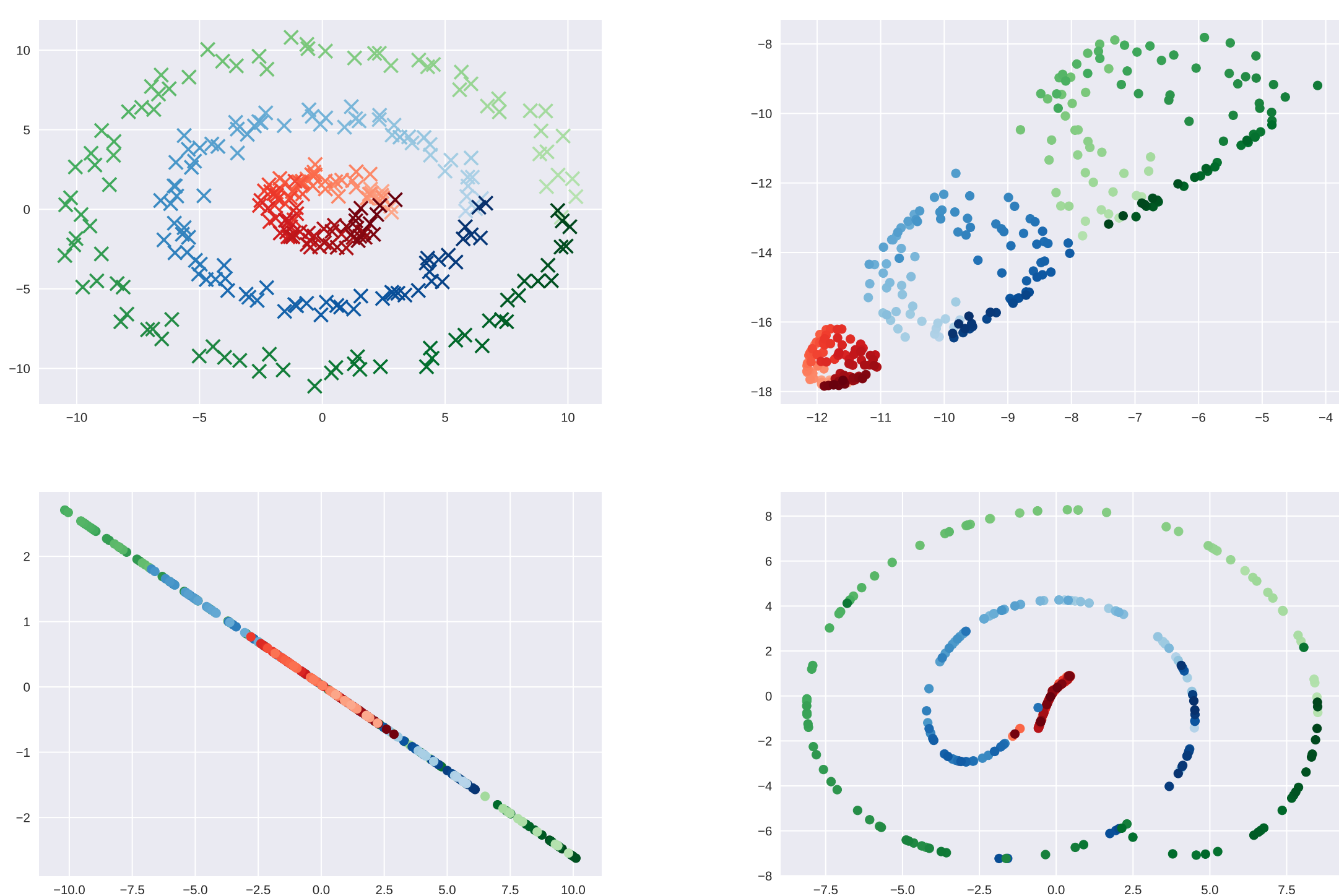
// N_L update

$N_L = N_{KRR}(\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_{L-1}, K_{in}, \lambda_L)$

return $\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_{L-1}$

Unsupervised Experiments

1) Original data, 2D hidden layer, reconstructions by 2-1-2 standard and kernel AEs.



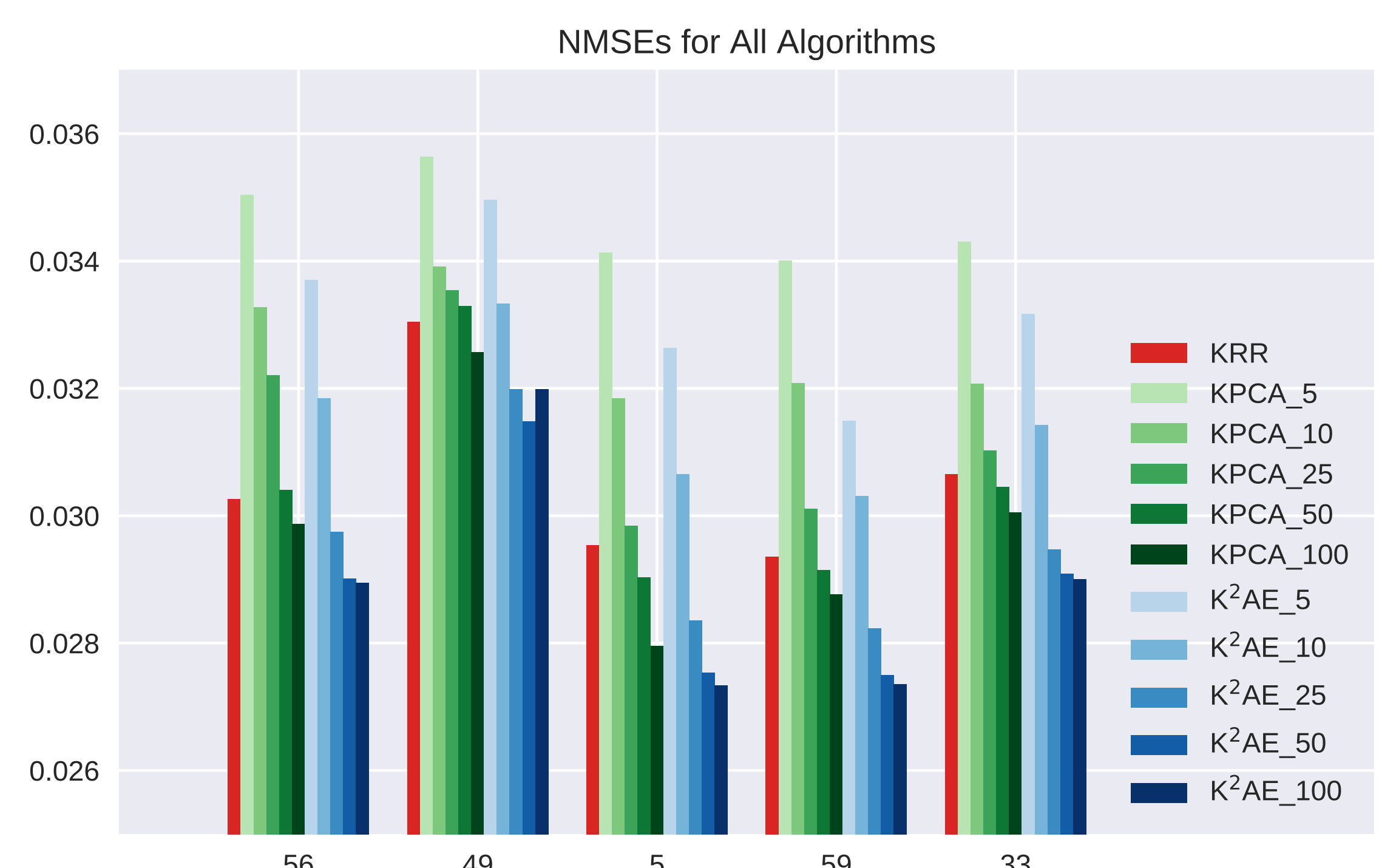
2) MSREs on Test Metabolites

DIMENSION	AE (SIGMOID)	AE (RELU)	KAE
5	99.81	96.62	76.38
10	87.36	84.02	65.76
25	72.31	68.77	51.63
50	63.00	58.29	40.72
100	55.43	48.63	36.27

Supervised Experiments

K^2 AE run on molecules after a Tanimoto kernel transformation. Then Random Forests are fed with these finite-dimensional representations. The table stores the Normalized Mean Squared Errors (NMSEs):

	KRR	KPCA ₁₀ +RF	KPCA ₅₀ +RF	K^2 AE ₁₀ +RF	K^2 AE ₅₀ +RF
C.1	0.0298	0.0328	0.0304	0.0310	0.0281
C.2	0.0300	0.0319	0.0298	0.0310	0.0278
C.3	0.0288	0.0316	0.0291	0.0299	0.0271



References

C. Micchelli, and M. Pontil. On learning vector-valued functions. *Neural computation*, 17(1): 177–204, 2005

P. Baldi. Autoencoders, Unsupervised Learning, and Deep Architectures. *Proc. of JMLR, Workshop Unsupervised and Transfer Learning*, 2012