

# Is Simple Better?: Revisiting Simple Generative Models for Unsupervised Clustering

Jhosimar Arias Figueroa Adín Ramírez Rivera

jhosimar.figueroa@students.ic.unicamp.br, adin@ic.unicamp.br

Institute of Computing, University of Campinas, Brazil



## Outline

### Problem

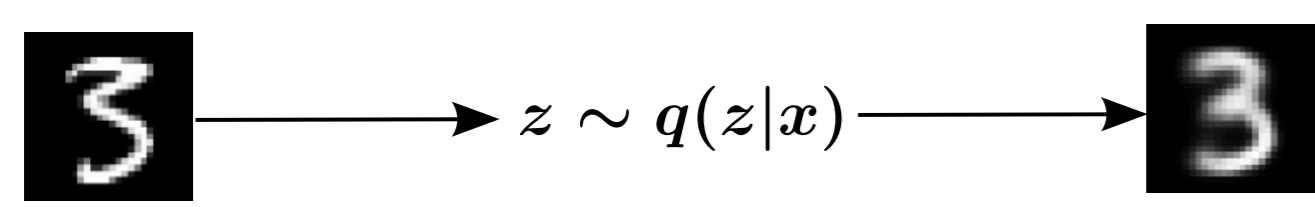
- Hierarchical stochastic variables are difficult to train.
- Auxiliary clustering algorithms are commonly required.
- Complex priors like mixture of Gaussians.

### Approach

- Avoid the problem of hierarchical stochastic variables by using deterministic ones.
- Use of Gumbel-softmax to model our clusters.
- Simple priors like normal gaussian.

## Background

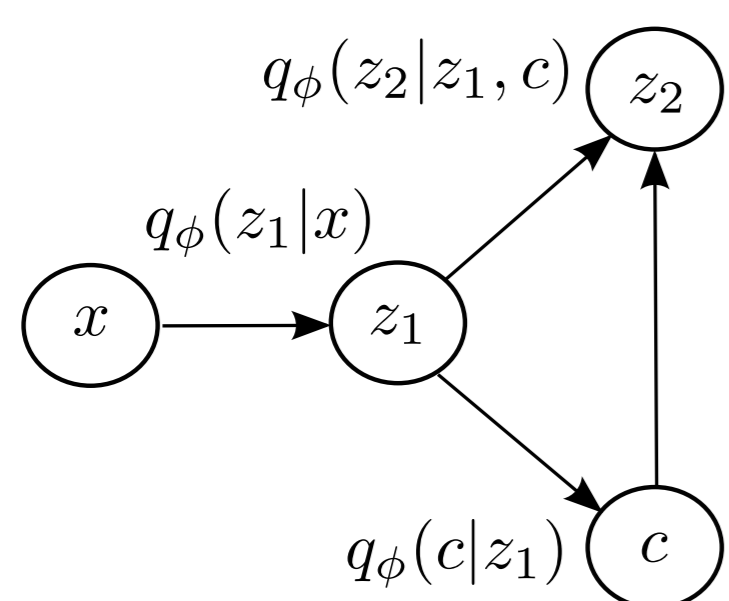
### Variational Autoencoder



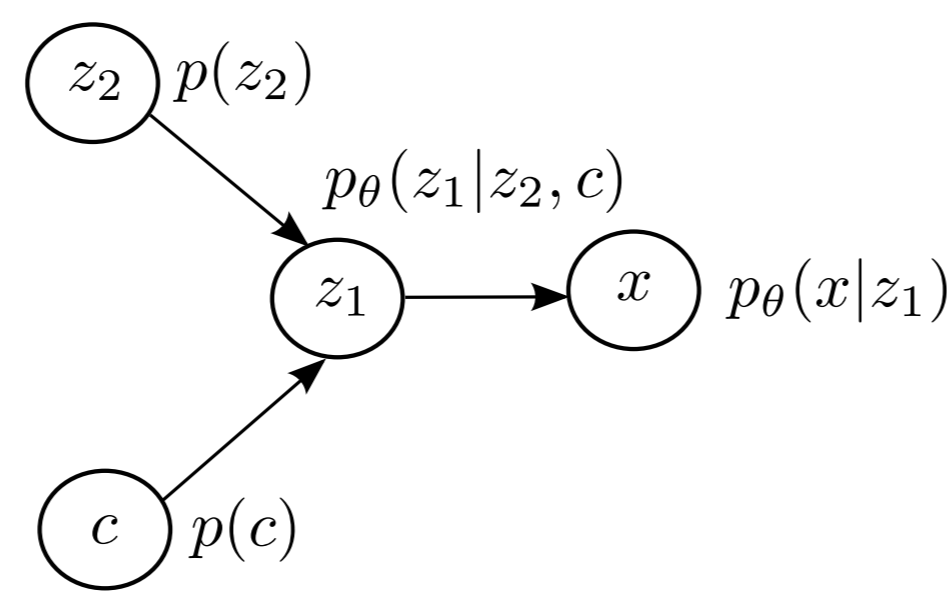
$$z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$z \sim \text{Gumbel}(0, 1)$$

### Stacked Generative Semi-Supervised Model (M1+M2)



Inference Model

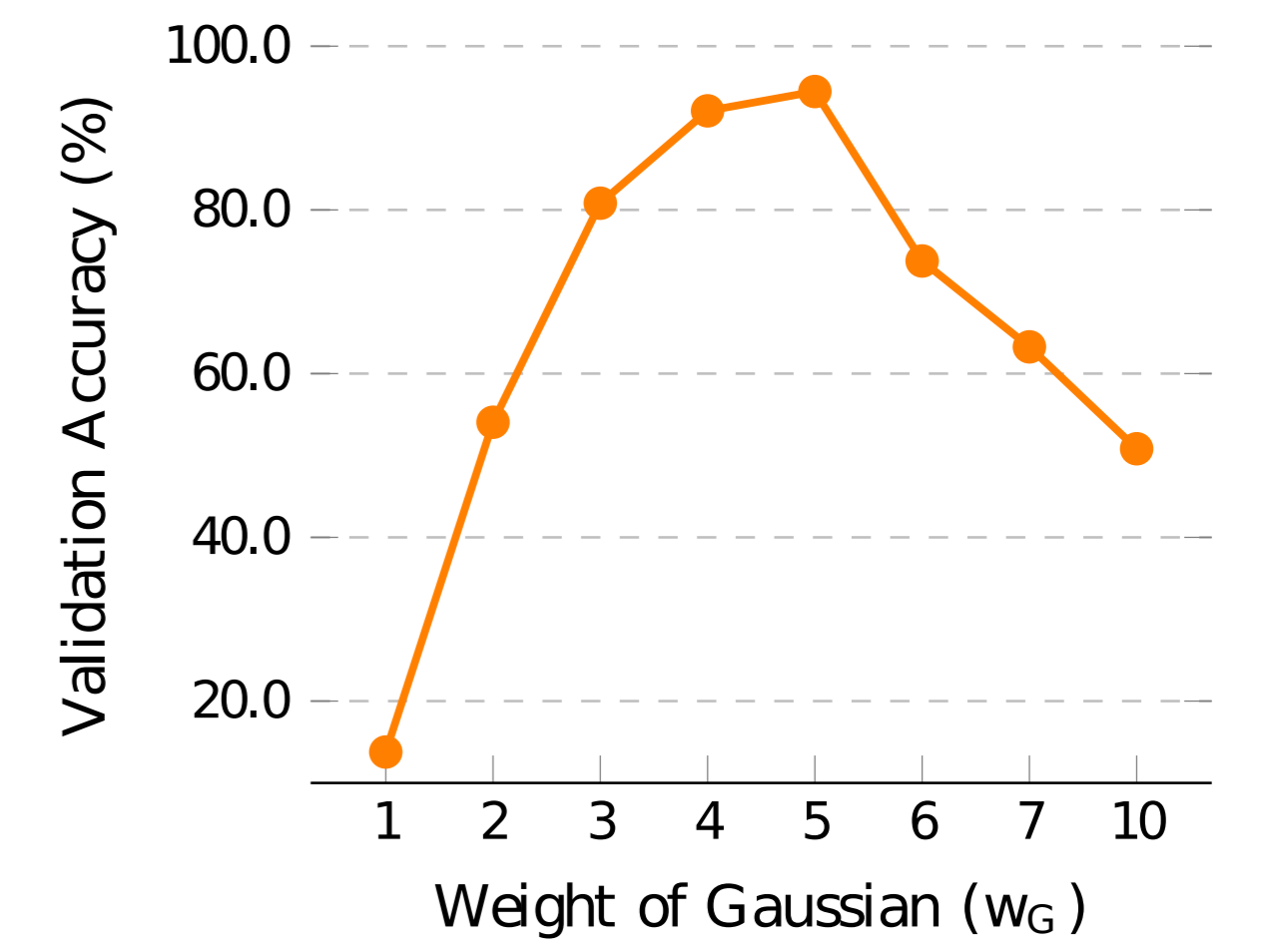


Generative Model

## Quantitative Evaluation

MNIST test error-rate (%) for kNN.

Method	k		
	3	5	10
VAE	18.43	15.69	14.19
DLGMM	9.14	8.38	8.42
VaDE	2.20	2.14	2.22
<b>Proposed</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.44</b>



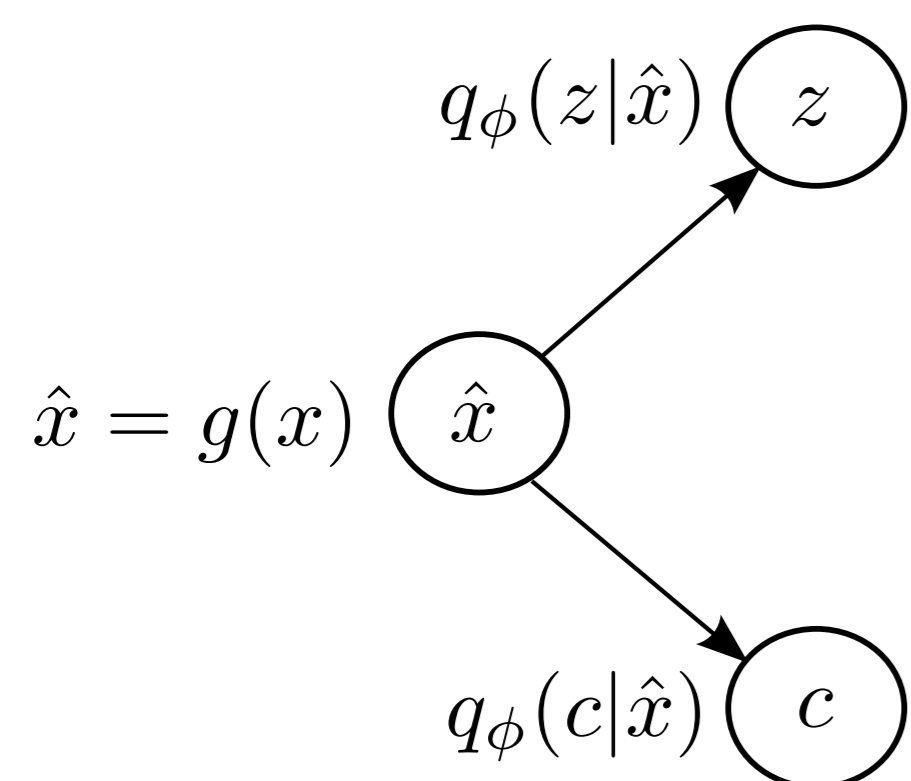
Hyperparameter setup on Gaussian weight regularizer for MNIST

Clustering performance, ACC (%) and NMI (%), on all datasets

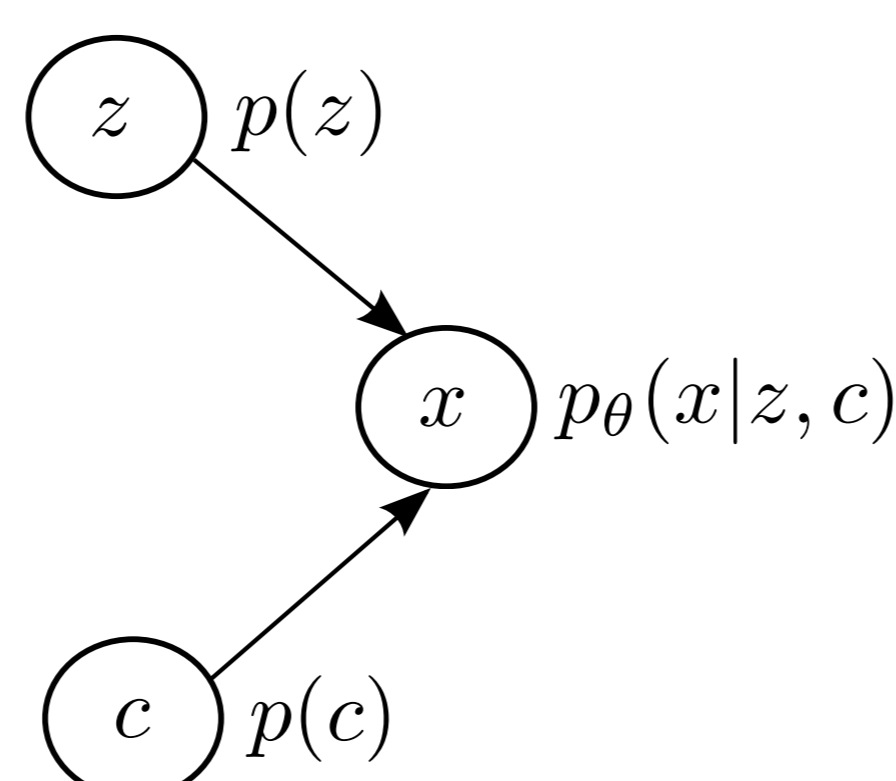
Method	MNIST		USPS		REUTERS-10K	
	ACC	NMI	ACC	NMI	ACC	NMI
k-means	53.24	-	66.82	-	51.62	-
GMM	53.73	-	-	-	54.72	-
AE+k-means	81.82	74.73	69.31	66.20	70.52	39.79
AE+GMM	82.18	-	-	-	70.13	-
GMVAE	82.31 (± 4)	-	-	-	-	-
DCN	83.00	81.00	-	-	-	-
DEC	86.55	83.72	74.08	75.29	73.68	49.76
IDEC	88.06	86.72	76.05	78.46	75.64	49.81
VaDE	94.46	-	-	-	79.83	-
<b>Proposed</b>	<b>85.75 (± 8)</b>	<b>82.13 (± 5)</b>	<b>72.58 (± 3)</b>	<b>65.48 (± 1)</b>	<b>76.74 (± 6)</b>	<b>52.42 (± 5)</b>

## Deep Generative Models for Clustering

### Probabilistic Graphical Model



Inference Model



Generative Model

$$q_\phi(c|\hat{x}) = \text{Cat}(c|\pi_\phi(\hat{x})),$$

$$q_\phi(z|\hat{x}) = \mathcal{N}(z|\mu_\phi(\hat{x}), \text{diag}(\sigma_\phi^2(\hat{x})))$$

$$p(c) = \text{Cat}(c|\pi),$$

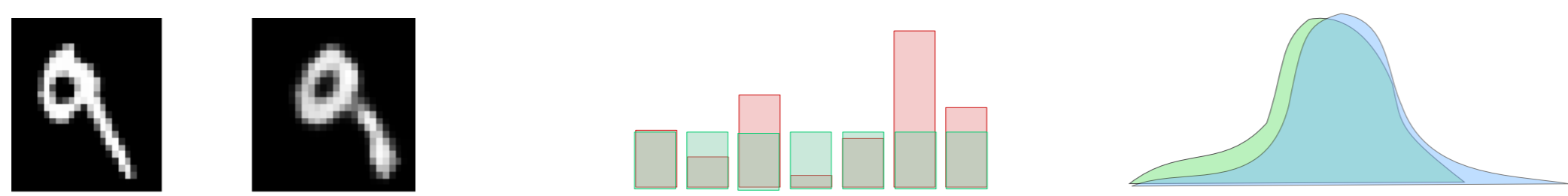
$$p(z) = \mathcal{N}(z|0, I),$$

$$p_\theta(x|z, c) = f(x; z, c, \theta)$$

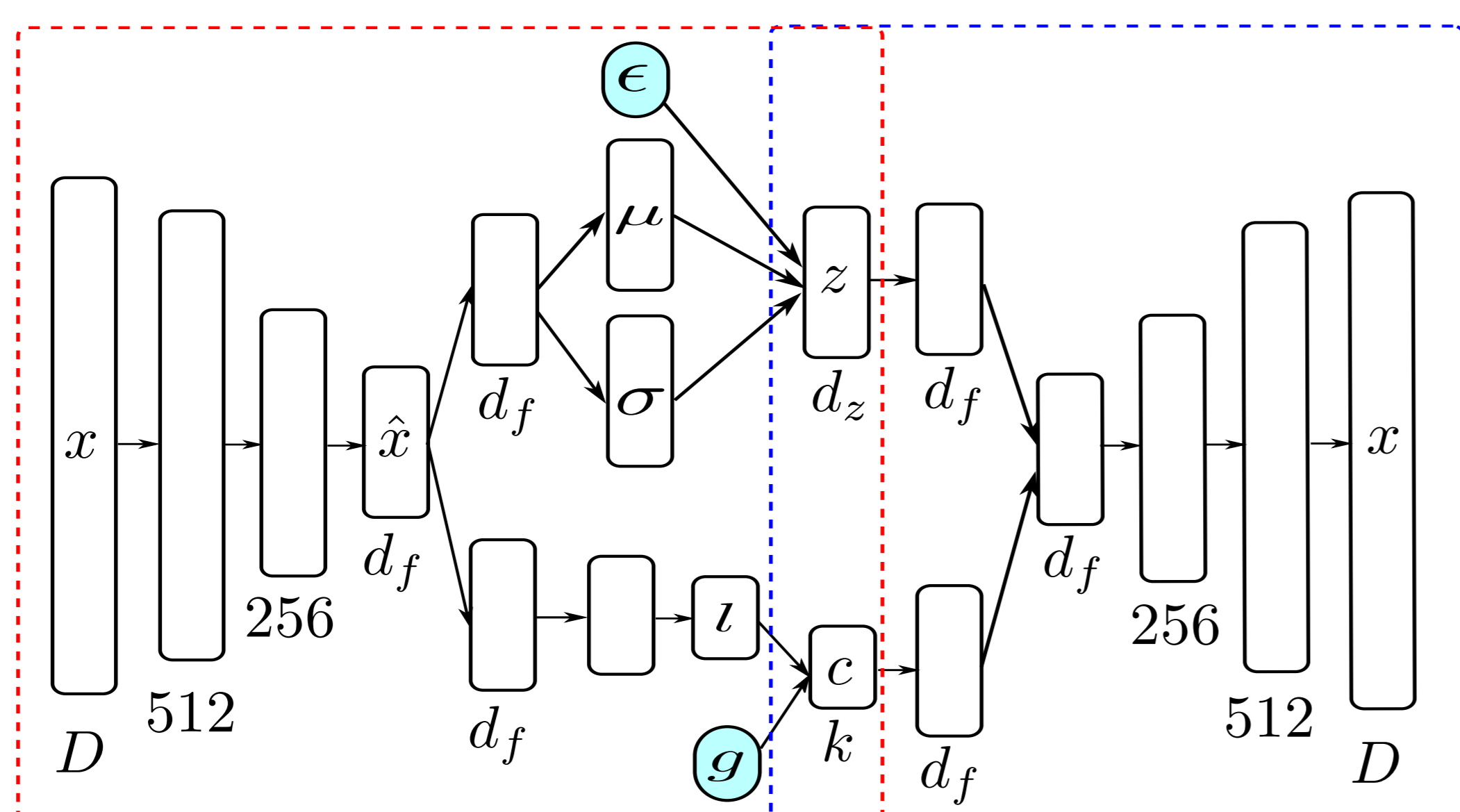
### Evidence Lower Bound (ELBO)

$$\log p_\phi(x) \geq \mathbb{E}_{c, z \sim q_\phi(c, z|\hat{x})} \left[ \log \frac{p_\theta(x, c, z)}{q_\phi(c, z|\hat{x})} \right]$$

$$\geq \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{c, z \sim q_\phi(c, z|\hat{x})} [\log p_\theta(x|c, z)]}_{\text{reconstruction}} - \underbrace{KL(q_\phi(c|\hat{x})||p(c))}_{\text{cluster prior}} - \underbrace{KL(q_\phi(z|\hat{x})||p(z))}_{\text{latent prior}}$$



### Network Architecture



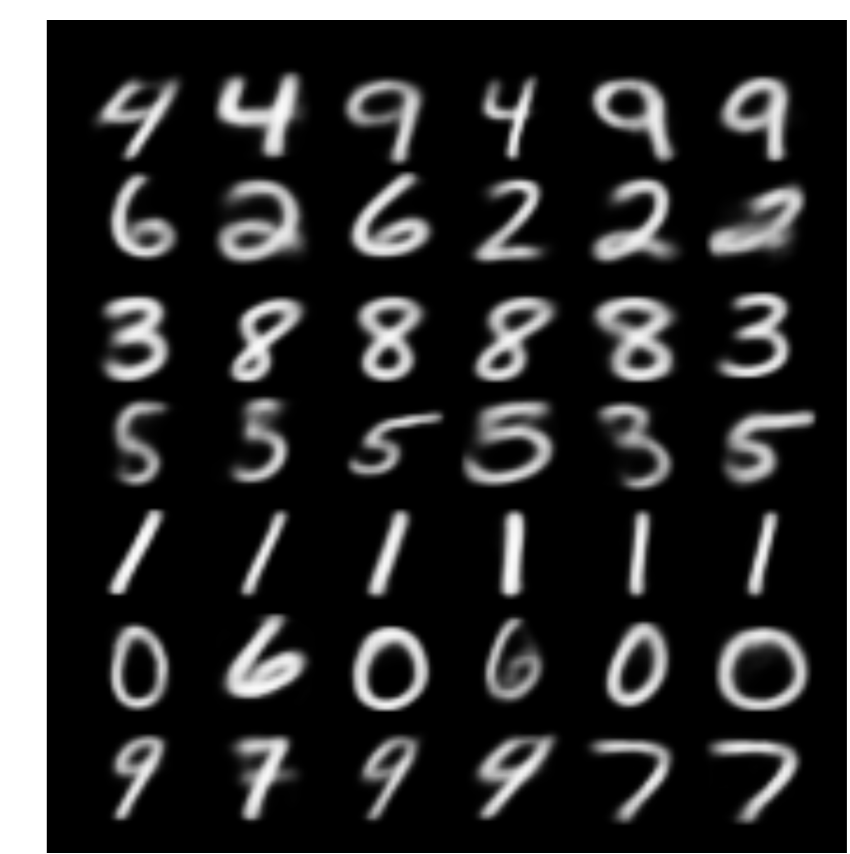
Inference Model

Generative Model

## Qualitative Evaluation



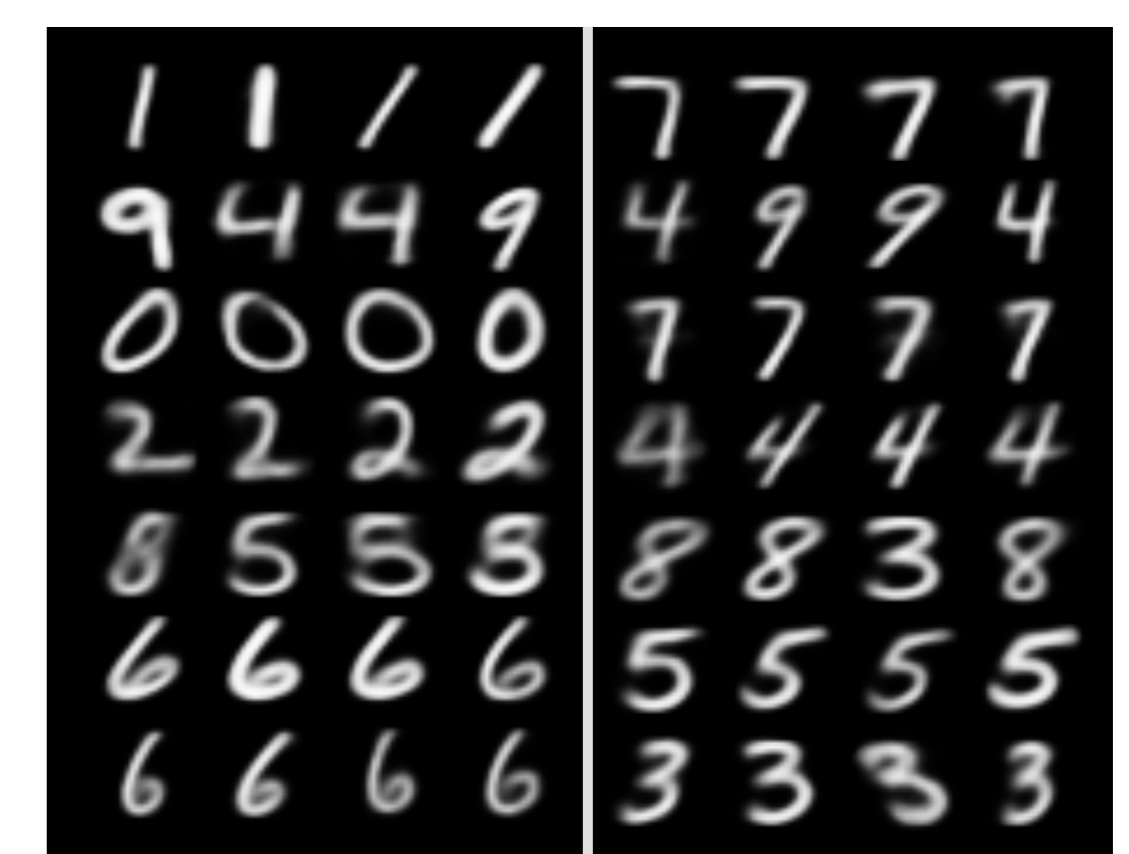
(a) Style generation



(b) 7 clusters



(c) 10 clusters



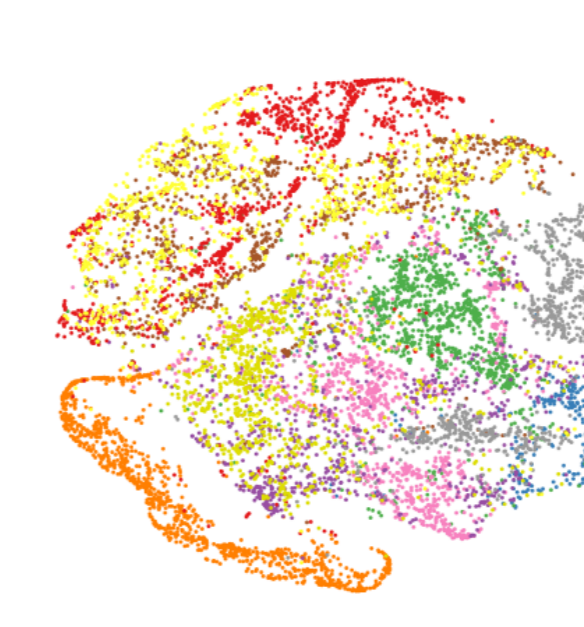
(d) 14 clusters

Generated images of our proposed model trained on MNIST.

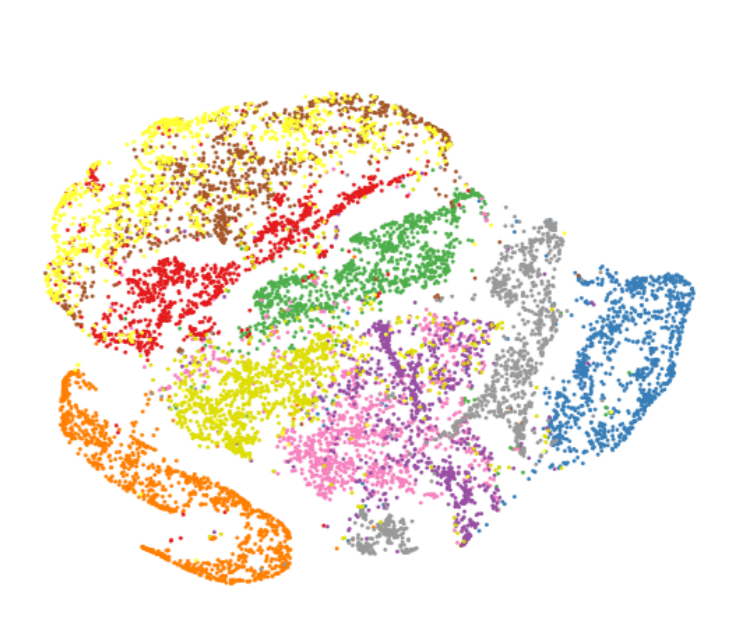
## Clustering Visualization



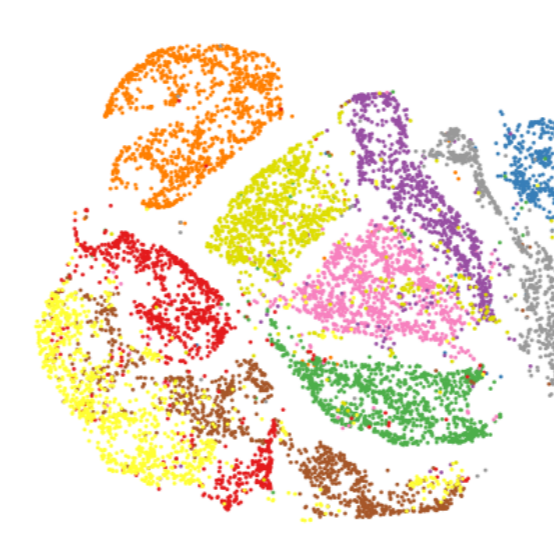
(a) Epoch 1



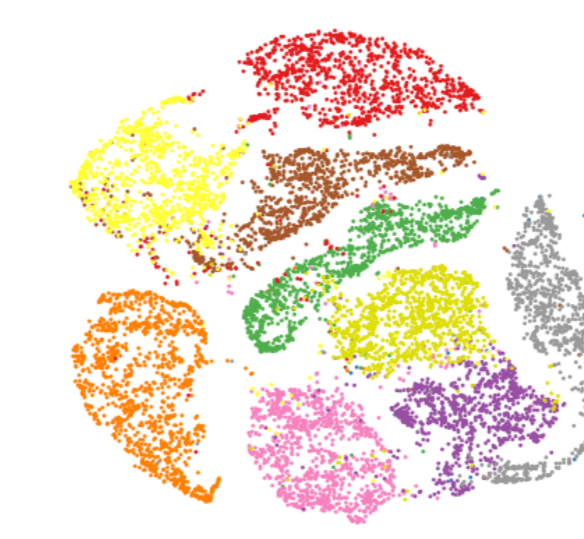
(b) Epoch 5



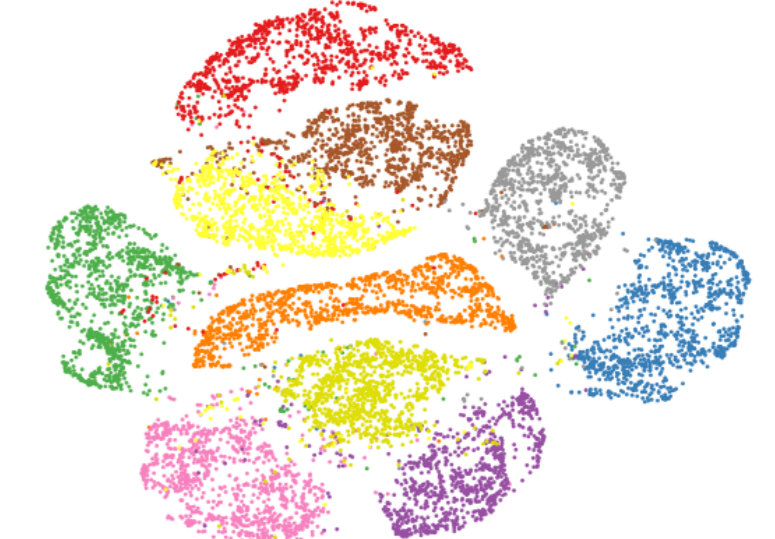
(c) Epoch 20



(d) Epoch 50



(e) Epoch 150



(f) Epoch 300