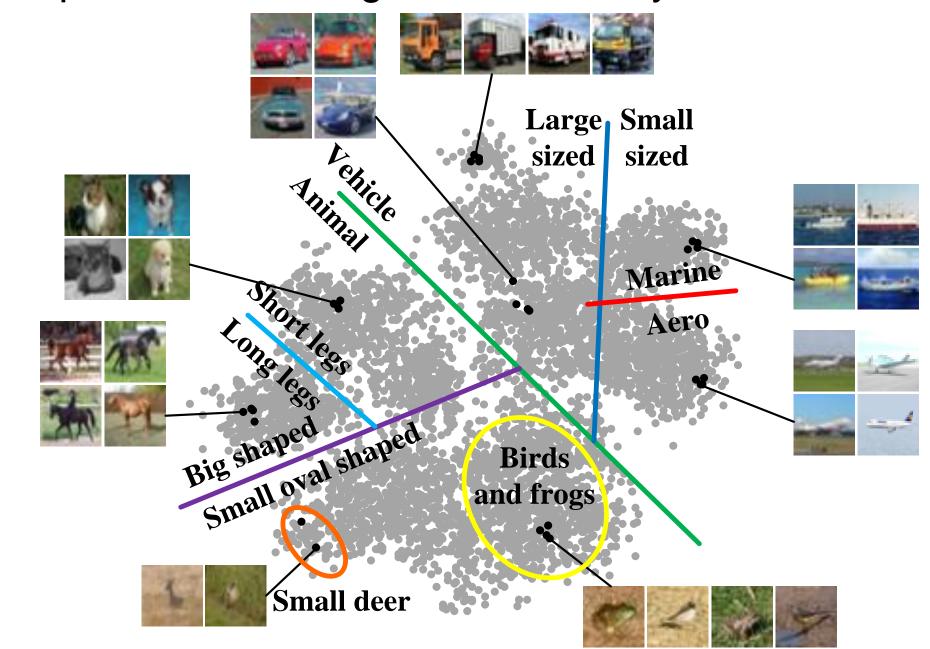




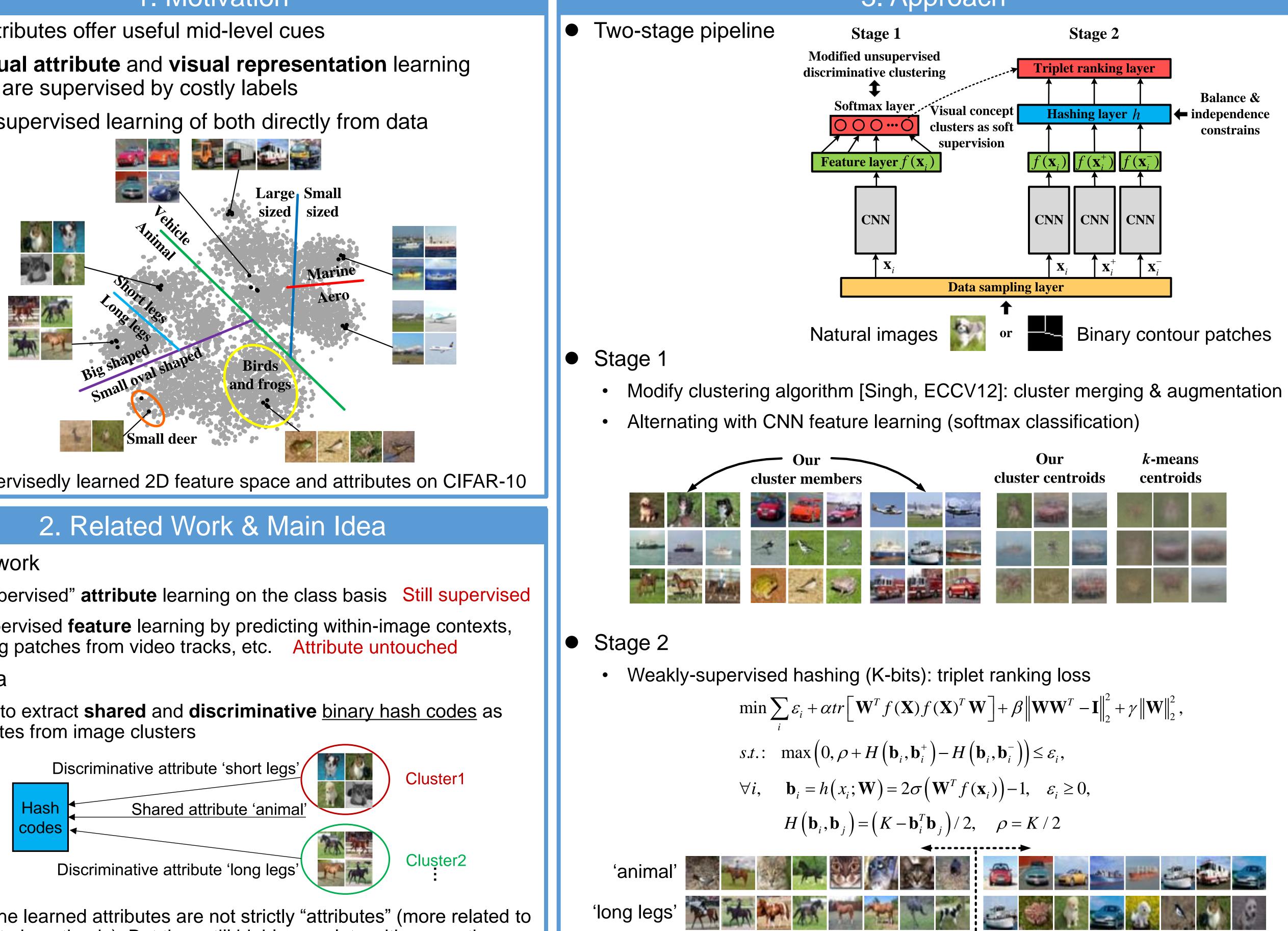
1. Motivation

- Visual attributes offer useful mid-level cues
- Most visual attribute and visual representation learning methods are supervised by costly labels
- Goal: unsupervised learning of both directly from data



Unsupervisedly learned 2D feature space and attributes on CIFAR-10

- Related work
 - "Unsupervised" attribute learning on the class basis Still supervised
 - Unsupervised feature learning by predicting within-image contexts, ranking patches from video tracks, etc. Attribute untouched
- Main idea
 - Learn to extract shared and discriminative binary hash codes as attributes from image clusters

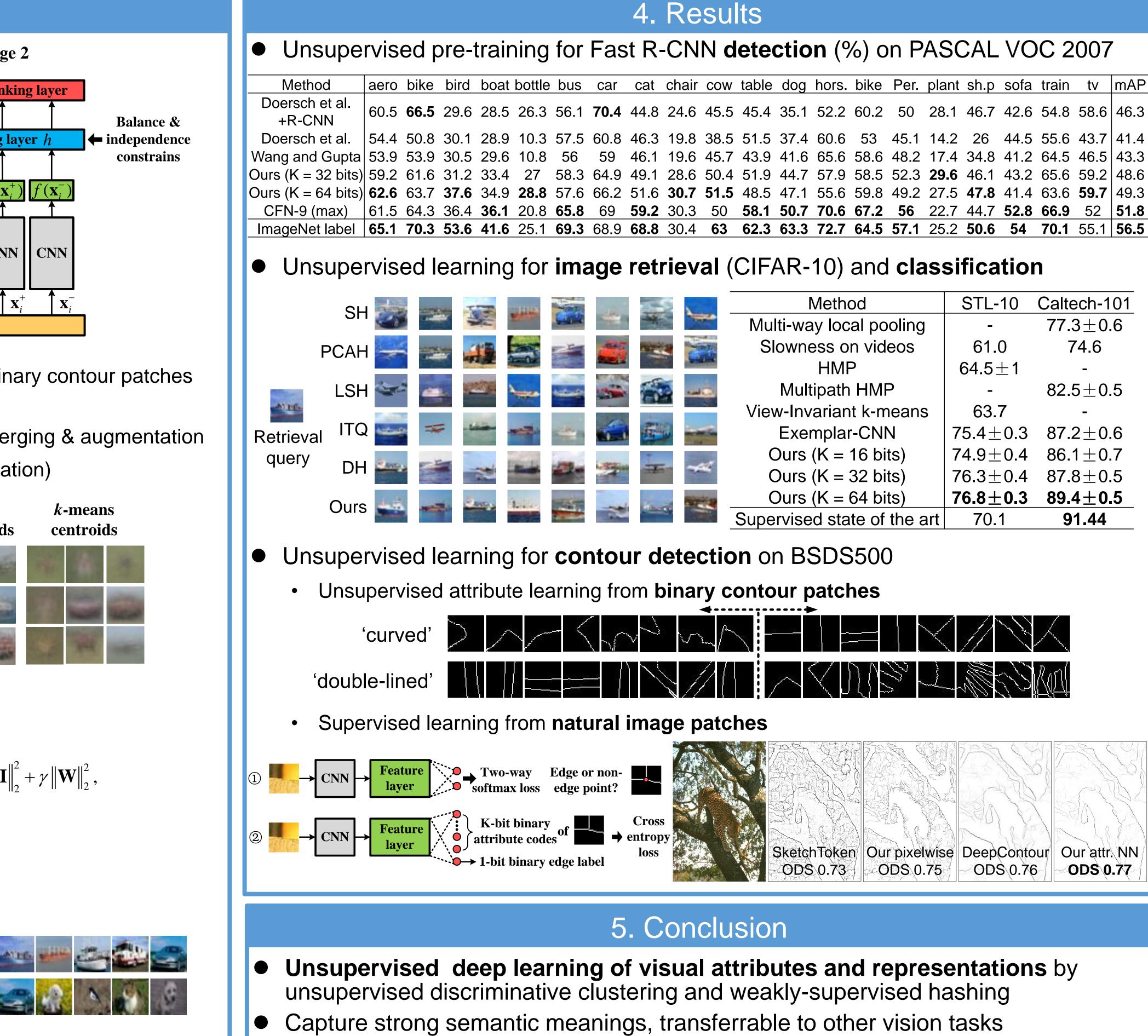


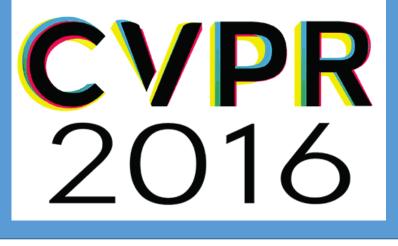
Note the learned attributes are not strictly "attributes" (more related to attribute hypothesis). But they still highly correlate with semantics.

Unsupervised Learning of Discriminative Attributes and Visual Representations Chen Huang^{1,2}, Chen Change Loy¹, Xiaoou Tang¹ ¹The Chinese University of Hong Kong ²SenseTime Group Limited

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3. Approach





	chair	COW	table	dog	hors.	bike	Per.	plant	sh.p	sofa	train	tv	mAP
}	24.6	45.5	45.4	35.1	52.2	60.2	50	28.1	46.7	42.6	54.8	58.6	46.3
}	19.8	38.5	51.5	37.4	60.6	53	45.1	14.2	26	44.5	55.6	43.7	41.4
			43.9										
	28.6	50.4	51.9	44.7	57.9	58.5	52.3	29.6	46.1	43.2	65.6	59.2	48.6
)	30.7	51.5	48.5	47.1	55.6	59.8	49.2	27.5	47.8	41.4	63.6	59.7	49.3
)	30.3	50	58.1	50.7	70.6	67.2	56	22.7	44.7	52.8	66.9	52	51.8
8	30.4	63	62.3	63.3	72.7	64.5	57.1	25.2	50.6	54	70.1	55.1	56.5

5		Method	STL-10	Caltech-101
5		Multi-way local pooling	-	77.3 ± 0.6
10	and the	Slowness on videos	61.0	74.6
	And her	HMP	64.5 ± 1	-
		Multipath HMP	-	82.5 ± 0.5
		View-Invariant k-means	63.7	-
	the state of the	Exemplar-CNN	75.4 ± 0.3	87.2 ± 0.6
		Ours ($K = 16$ bits)	74.9 ± 0.4	86.1 ± 0.7
5		Ours ($K = 32$ bits)	76.3 ± 0.4	87.8 ± 0.5
-	and the second second	Ours (K = 64 bits)	76.8±0.3	89.4±0.5
	100	Supervised state of the art	70.1	91.44