

Adversarial Projections:

Projecting to Manifolds via Unsupervised Learning

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Mathematical Framework
- 3 Interpretations
- 4 Experimental Results

Upon describing the unprecedented empirical achievements and limited theory of deep learning architectures/algorithms/tricks, a recent paper¹ states:

The quests for a theory that could explain these ingredients has become the Holy Grail of data sciences.

Goal: Fuse data-driven insights with classic optimization theory.

¹Elad, Simon, Aberdam, *Another step toward demystifying deep neural networks*, 2020

Task: Solve inverse problems with indirect/noisy measurements.

Key Assumption: True data lay on a low dimensional manifold \mathcal{M} .

Difficulty: A priori regularization (e.g., sparsity or low TV) do not ensure solution estimates lay on manifold \mathcal{M} .

Contribution Overview:

- 1 Use indicator function for the manifold \mathcal{M} as regularizer
- 2 Provide method to approximate the projection $P_{\mathcal{M}}$
- 3 Prove new method can approximate $P_{\mathcal{M}}$ to any precision, with high probability.

Remaining slides will be uploaded this week of December 6.