

Multi-label Classification with Output Kernels

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Abstract. Although multi-label classification has become an increasingly important problem in machine learning, current approaches remain restricted to learning in the original label space (or in a simple linear projection of the original label space). Instead, we propose to use *kernels* on output label vectors to significantly expand the forms of label dependence that can be captured. The main challenge is to reformulate standard multi-label losses to handle kernels between output vectors. We first demonstrate how a state-of-the-art large margin loss for multi-label classification can be reformulated, exactly, to handle output kernels as well as input kernels. Importantly, the pre-image problem for multi-label classification can be easily solved at test time, while the training procedure can still be simply expressed as a quadratic program in a dual parameter space. We then develop a projected gradient descent training procedure for this new formulation. Our empirical results demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed approach on complex image labeling tasks.

1 Introduction

Multi-label classification is a central problem in modern data analysis, where complex data items, such as documents, images and videos, exhibit multiple concepts of interest and thus belong to multiple non-overlapping categories. For example, in text categorization, a news article or web page is often relevant to a set of topics; similarly, in image labeling, an image can contain multiple objects and therefore be assigned multiple class labels. Although multi-label classification has been well investigated, it continues to receive significant attention. Initial work considered transforming multi-label classification to a set of independent binary classification problems [1], but this approach proved unsatisfactory as it failed to exploit label interdependence [2]. A key issue has since become capturing label dependence to improve multi-label classification accuracy. Many approaches have been developed to exploit label dependence in multi-label learning, including pairwise dependence methods [3, 4], large-margin methods [5–8],

ranking based methods [9–12], and probabilistic graphical models [13–15]. Unfortunately, these methods work in the original label space, limiting their ability to capture complex dependence structure in a computationally efficient manner.

There has been recent interest in multi-label methods that work in *transformed* label spaces [16–21], primarily based on low-dimensional projections of high dimensional label vectors. For example, random projections [16], maximum eigenvalue projections [18, 17], and Gaussian random projections [21] provide techniques for mapping high dimensional label vectors to low dimensional code-words to improve the efficiency of multi-label learning. Canonical correlation analysis (CCA) has also been considered for relating inputs to label projections [20]. However, these projection approaches divide the learning problem into separate dimensionality reduction and training steps, which does not ensure that the reduced output representation is amenable to predictor training. Max margin output coding [19], on the other hand, combines output projection and prediction model learning in a joint optimization, but it must consider every label combination while ignoring the residual error from the projected representation back to the original label set. These methods primarily focus on reducing output dimension to improve efficiency, rather than attempt to explicitly capture richer label dependence. Moreover, the proposed label vector projections are limited to linear transformations, which cannot capture nonlinear label dependence.

Instead, in this paper we propose a new multi-label classification approach that uses *output kernels* to capture more complex *nonlinear* dependences between labels in a flexible yet tractable manner. Such an approach significantly expands the form of label dependences that can be captured, both at training and test time. Although kernel methods have been widely used for expanding input representations, kernels have yet to be used to explicitly capture nonlinear output structure in multi-label classification. We base our formulation on a recent large margin multi-label approach that minimizes *calibrated separation ranking loss* [8]. Such a loss achieves state-of-the-art results in multi-label classification, but it makes kernelization a challenge because it is different from any loss formulation that has been previously shown to be kernelizable. Demonstrating that a tailored multi-label loss can be equivalently re-expressed in terms of output kernels is one of the key contributions of this paper.

After reviewing related work on learning with output kernels in Section 2, we introduce the main multi-label classification formulation we use in Section 3. Our formulation is based on the calibrated separation ranking loss of [8], which we show can be equivalently re-expressed by an output kernel in Section 4. In particular, we produce a quadratic program in dual parameter space that encodes both the outputs and inputs in kernel forms. We also show that the pre-image problem for multi-label classification can be easily solved at test time. A scalable projected gradient descent optimization algorithm is then presented in Section 5. Finally, we conduct experiments on multi-label data in Section 6, and compare to standard multi-label classification. Our results demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed approach when the labels demonstrate complex dependence structure. We conclude the paper with a brief discussion of future work in Section 7.

2 Related Work: Learning with Output Kernels

Although other losses have been re-expressed in terms of output kernels, current formulations have either assumed a *least squares* loss or a simple 0-1 misclassification loss. These standard losses make the extension to output kernels straightforward, but developing a similar extension for the more complex loss we consider for multi-label classification is a greater challenge.

To re-express a problem in terms of a kernel over an output space \mathcal{Y} , one assumes there is a feature map $\varphi : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ that maps each output label vector \mathbf{y} into a new representation $\varphi(\mathbf{y})$. A kernel between output vectors can then be defined by an inner product between two output label vectors in the new representation space (formally, in a reproducing kernel Hilbert space [22, 23]). Such formulations have already been explored in machine learning, but they are often hampered by an intractable *pre-image problem* at test time [24]: for a given test instance, even though the similarity between any candidate output and training outputs can be determined easily, the search for the optimal test output can be a hard computational problem [23]. We will seek to avoid such intractability in our method.

Previous work on multi-class (not multi-label) classification learning has demonstrated that training can be equivalently expressed in terms of an output kernel when the classes are *disjoint* [25–27]. In particular, extensions to output kernels have been achieved for unsupervised and semi-supervised logistic regression training with hidden output variables [25], and convex reformulations of unsupervised and semi-supervised training of support vector machines [26, 27]. It turns out that output kernelization is trivially achieved in this special case simply by using the linear kernel between class indicator vectors. However, in these contexts, this extension is only used to achieve convex reformulations of the training process, not to expand the set of output dependence structures that can be captured. Moreover, these approaches generally involve learning an output kernel via expensive semi-definite programming.

Applying kernel methods in the output space has also been exploited in regression methods for structured output learning [28–37]. For example, in [28–30], regression models are trained by least squares to predict an output kernel matrix K_y from an input kernel matrix K_x . In [35, 36], similar methods are developed for transductive link prediction and regression to fixed output kernel values extracted from given link labels. The methods in [32–34] extend tree-based regression to kernelized output spaces for structured data, but do not exploit kernels defined over the input space. A related approach is to adopt a joint kernel over input/output pairs [38]. Unfortunately, all of these regression based approaches require the solution of a difficult pre-image problem to recover the predictions for any test instance. Furthermore, none of these methods directly address multi-label classification.

Other recent work has proposed to learn a covariance matrix between labels in a multi-label setting to capture dependence [8, 39–41]. However, these methods do not produce a kernel representation in the output space; rather, their output representations remain restricted to the original label set. Our goal in this paper

is to exploit kernels to capture complex *nonlinear* dependence between labels for multi-label classification.

3 Background: Large Margin Multi-label Classification

To address multi-label classification we consider a large margin approach to classifier training. By optimizing a discriminative objective, large margin methods have proved successful in practice, achieving both good generalization performance and computational efficiency. We will therefore focus on the calibrated separation ranking loss criterion of [8], which achieves state-of-the-art multi-label classification results while retaining the simplicity and efficiency of a large margin approach. This loss expresses the sum of two large margin losses, one between the prediction value of the least positive label response and the value of a dummy threshold class, and the other between the prediction value of the least negative label response and the value of the dummy threshold class. Such an approach allows the predictions to be coordinated across different labels simply by using a shared adaptive threshold, rather than suffering the intractability of considering all label subsets [42] or even the cost of considering all label pairs (followed by a difficult labeling problem at test time) [9].

Definitions and Notation: To formulate the approach, we introduce some definitions and notation. \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} denote the input and output spaces respectively. Below we will use capital letters to denote matrices, bold lower-case letters to denote column vectors, and regular lower-case letters to denote scalars, unless special declaration is given. Given a vector \mathbf{x} , $\|\mathbf{x}\|_2$ denotes its Euclidean norm. Given a matrix X , $\|X\|_F^2$ denotes its Frobenius norm. We use $X_{i\cdot}$ to denote the i th row of a matrix X , use $X_{\cdot j}$ to denote the j th column of X , and use X_{ij} to denote the entry at the i th row and j th column of X . For matrices, we use $\|X\|$ to refer to a generic norm on X , and use tr to denote trace. We use I_d to denote a $d \times d$ identity matrix; and use $\mathbf{1}$ to denote a column vector with all 1 entries, generally assuming its length can be inferred from context. Inequalities \geq, \leq are applied entrywise. For a boolean label matrix Y we let \bar{Y} denote its complement $\bar{Y} = \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^\top - Y$. Finally, we use \circ to denote Hadamard (componentwise) product.

To introduce the underlying approach, assume one is given an input data matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{t \times d}$ and label indicator matrix $Y \in \{0, 1\}^{t \times L}$, where L denotes the number of classes. For convenience, we assume a feature function $\phi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is provided that maps each input vector \mathbf{x} into a new representation $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ in the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Therefore the input data X can be putatively converted (row-wise) into a feature matrix $\Phi := \phi(X)$. Given an input instance \mathbf{x} , an L dimensional response vector $\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}) := \phi(\mathbf{x})^\top W$ can be recovered using parameter matrix W , giving a ‘score’ for each label. These scores can then be compared to a threshold value $s_0(\mathbf{x}) := \phi(\mathbf{x})^\top \mathbf{u}$, using a parameter vector \mathbf{u} , to determine which labels are to be ‘on’ and ‘off’ respectively. In particular, the classification of a test example \mathbf{x} is determined by

$$y_l^* = \arg \max_{y_l \in \{0, 1\}} y_l (s_l(\mathbf{x}) - s_0(\mathbf{x})), \quad (1)$$

for each candidate label $l \in \{1, \dots, L\}$.

To learn the parameters, W and \mathbf{u} , of this score based multi-label classifier, we consider the calibrated separation ranking loss of [8], given by:

$$\max_{l \in Y_i} (1 + s_0(X_{i:}) - s_l(X_{i:}))_+ + \max_{\bar{l} \in \bar{Y}_i} (1 + s_{\bar{l}}(X_{i:}) - s_0(X_{i:}))_+. \quad (2)$$

Intuitively, this training loss encourages the model to produce scores a minimum margin above the threshold value for ‘on’ labels, and a minimum margin below the threshold value for ‘off’ labels. In previous work, [8] demonstrates that this loss achieves state-of-the-art generalization performance across a range of multi-label data sets while retaining efficient training and test procedures.

To allow efficient optimization, training with the calibrated separation ranking loss under standard Euclidean regularization of the parameters can be formulated as a convex quadratic program (where we have rewritten the formulation given in [8] in a more compact matrix form):

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{W, \mathbf{u}, \boldsymbol{\xi}, \boldsymbol{\eta}} \quad & \frac{\alpha}{2} (\|W\|_F^2 + \|\mathbf{u}\|_2^2) + \mathbf{1}^\top \boldsymbol{\xi} + \mathbf{1}^\top \boldsymbol{\eta} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \boldsymbol{\xi} \geq 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi} \mathbf{1}^\top \geq Y \circ (\mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^\top + \Phi(\mathbf{u} \mathbf{1}^\top - W)), \\ & \boldsymbol{\eta} \geq 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta} \mathbf{1}^\top \geq \bar{Y} \circ (\mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^\top - \Phi(\mathbf{u} \mathbf{1}^\top - W)). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Training with respect to a kernel over the input space can then be easily achieved by considering the dual of this quadratic program [8], given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{M, N} \quad & \mathbf{1}^\top (M + N) \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \text{tr}((M - N)^\top K (M - N) (I + \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^\top)) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & M \geq 0, \quad M \mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}, \quad M \circ \bar{Y} = 0, \\ & N \geq 0, \quad N \mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}, \quad N \circ Y = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $K = \Phi \Phi^\top$, M and N are both $t \times L$ dual parameter matrices. Here the primal solution is related to the dual solution by:

$$W = \frac{1}{\alpha} X^\top (M - N), \quad \mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\alpha} X^\top (N - M) \mathbf{1}. \quad (5)$$

Thus, one reaches the conclusion that the original training problem can be expressed in terms of a kernel on the input space. However, the target output labels appear linearly in the constraints in both the primal and dual formulations. It is not obvious how these constraints can be equivalently re-expressed in terms of a kernel between output vectors.

4 Multi-label Classification with Output Kernels

A main contribution of this paper is to derive an equivalent formulation to (4) that is expressed entirely in terms of a kernel between output vectors. Such a formulation allows one to express multi-label classification in a manner that can flexibly capture nonlinear dependence between output labels.

We start by making the assumption that $L < t$; that is, there are more training examples than labels, which is a natural assumption in many applications. First observe that, since $M \geq 0$ and $\bar{Y} \geq 0$ in (4), the constraint $M \circ \bar{Y} = 0$ can be equivalently re-expressed as $\text{tr}(M^\top \bar{Y}) = 0$; similarly, the constraint $N \circ Y = 0$ can be equivalently re-expressed as $\text{tr}(N^\top Y) = 0$. This allows the quadratic program (4) to be simplified somewhat to:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{M, N} \quad & \mathbf{1}^\top (M + N) \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \text{tr}((M - N)^\top K (M - N) (I + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^\top)) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & M \geq 0, M \mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}, \text{tr}(M^\top \bar{Y}) = 0, \\ & N \geq 0, N \mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}, \text{tr}(N^\top Y) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Unfortunately it is still not obvious that (6) can be converted to a form that involves only inner products between label vectors. However, we will see now that this can be achieved in two steps.

The first key step is to consider an *expanded* set of inner products; that is, consider the set of inner products not just between label vectors in Y but also between complements of these label vectors (i.e. in \bar{Y}) and the canonical set of single class indicator vectors (i.e. in I_L). In particular, consider the expanded $(L + 2t) \times L$ label matrix $S = [I; Y; \bar{Y}]$ (i.e., stacked vertically) from which one can form the augmented inner product matrix

$$Q = SS^\top = \begin{bmatrix} I & Y^\top & \bar{Y}^\top \\ Y & YY^\top & Y\bar{Y}^\top \\ \bar{Y} & \bar{Y}Y^\top & \bar{Y}\bar{Y}^\top \end{bmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

This augmented kernel matrix embodies useful information for reformulating the training problem (6). For example, one important property it satisfies is:

$$Q\mathbf{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} + (Y + \bar{Y})^\top \mathbf{1} \\ Y\mathbf{1} + Y(Y + \bar{Y})^\top \mathbf{1} \\ \bar{Y}\mathbf{1} + \bar{Y}(Y + \bar{Y})^\top \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{1} \\ Y\mathbf{1} + Y\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{1} \\ \bar{Y}\mathbf{1} + \bar{Y}\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} = (t+1) \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ Y\mathbf{1} \\ \bar{Y}\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} = (t+1)S\mathbf{1}, \quad (8)$$

which will be helpful below.

The second key step is to apply a change of variables by the following lemma.

Lemma 1. *For any S defined as above, and for any $M \geq 0$ and $N \geq 0$, there must exist two real value matrices $\Omega \geq 0$ and $\Gamma \geq 0$ of size $t \times (L + 2t)$ such that*

$$M = \Omega S \text{ and } N = \Gamma S. \quad (9)$$

Proof. First observe that $M = \Omega S$ defines a system of t linear equations where the i th equation is given by $M_{i:} = \Omega_{i:} S$. By Farkas' Lemma, given $M_{i:} \in \mathbb{R}^L$ and $S \in \mathbb{R}^{(L+2t) \times L}$, exactly one of the following two statements must be true:

1. There exists an $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^{(L+2t)}$ such that $M_{i:} = \omega^\top S$ and $\omega \geq 0$.
2. There exists a $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^L$ such that $S\mathbf{z} \geq 0$ and $M_{i:}\mathbf{z} < 0$.

Assume that there exists a $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^L$ such that $M_{i:}\mathbf{z} < 0$. Then, since $M_{i:} \geq 0$, \mathbf{z} must have at least one negative entry; i.e., $\mathbf{z}_j < 0$ for some j . However, since S

has an identity submatrix, we conclude that the j th entry of $S\mathbf{z}$ must be negative. Therefore the second statement of Farkas' lemma cannot hold. According to the first statement, we therefore know that for the given S and $M_{i\cdot} \geq 0$, there must exist an $\boldsymbol{\omega} \geq 0$ such that $M_{i\cdot} = \boldsymbol{\omega}^\top S$. Finally, by taking all of the linear systems into consideration, we conclude that for any $M \geq 0$ there must exist an $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^{t \times (L+2t)}$, $\Omega \geq 0$ that satisfies (9). An identical argument can be used to establish the condition between the $N \geq 0$ and $\Gamma \geq 0$ matrices. \square

Next, by introducing the expanded label kernel matrix Q and by making the variable substitution suggested by Lemma 1, the main result can be established: the original training problem (6) can be re-expressed in terms of inner products between output vectors from the augmented set of label vectors S .

Proposition 1. *By applying the variable substitution justified by Lemma 1 and using (7) and (8), the quadratic program (6) can be equivalently re-expressed as:*

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\Omega, \Gamma} \quad & \mathbf{1}^\top (\Omega + \Gamma) Q \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \text{tr}((\Omega - \Gamma)^\top K(\Omega - \Gamma) ((t+1)Q + \frac{1}{t+1} Q \mathbf{1} (\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{1})^\top)) \quad (10) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \Omega \geq 0, \quad \Omega Q \mathbf{1} \leq (t+1) \mathbf{1}, \quad \text{tr}(\Omega Q B) = 0, \\ & \Gamma \geq 0, \quad \Gamma Q \mathbf{1} \leq (t+1) \mathbf{1}, \quad \text{tr}(\Gamma Q A) = 0; \end{aligned}$$

where $A = [O_{L,t}; I_t; O_t]$, $B = [O_{L,t}; O_t; I_t]$, I_t is a $t \times t$ identity matrix, O_t is a $t \times t$ matrix with all 0 values, and $O_{L,t}$ is a $L \times t$ matrix with all 0 values.

Proof. Using the substitution (9), the objective in (6) can be rewritten as:

$$(6) = \mathbf{1}^\top (\Omega + \Gamma) S \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \text{tr}((\Omega - \Gamma)^\top K(\Omega - \Gamma) (SS^\top + S \mathbf{1} (\mathbf{S} \mathbf{1})^\top)). \quad (11)$$

Next, observe that using $Q = SS^\top$ and $S \mathbf{1} = \frac{1}{t+1} Q \mathbf{1}$, the objective (11) can be further rewritten as:

$$(11) = \frac{1}{t+1} \mathbf{1}^\top (\Omega + \Gamma) Q \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \text{tr}((\Omega - \Gamma)^\top K(\Omega - \Gamma) (Q + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} Q \mathbf{1} (\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{1})^\top)), \quad (12)$$

which, multiplying by $t+1$, leads to the form stated in the proposition.

Finally, we consider the constraints in (6). For the equality constraints, using the non-negativity of the matrices involved and applying the previous substitutions one obtains:

$$\text{tr}(M^\top \bar{Y}) = \text{tr}(\Omega S \bar{Y}^\top) = \text{tr}(\Omega [\bar{Y}^\top; Y \bar{Y}^\top; \bar{Y} \bar{Y}^\top]) = \text{tr}(\Omega Q B) = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\text{tr}(N^\top Y) = \text{tr}(\Gamma S Y^\top) = \text{tr}(\Gamma [Y^\top; Y Y^\top; \bar{Y} Y^\top]) = \text{tr}(\Gamma Q A) = 0. \quad (14)$$

For the middle inequality constraints, applying the same substitution (9) yields:

$$M \mathbf{1} = \Omega S \mathbf{1} = \frac{1}{t+1} \Omega Q \mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}, \quad (15)$$

$$N \mathbf{1} = \Gamma S \mathbf{1} = \frac{1}{t+1} \Gamma Q \mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}. \quad (16)$$

Finally, for the non-negativity constraints $M \geq 0$ and $N \geq 0$, Lemma 1 shows that these can be equivalently enforced by asserting $\Omega \geq 0$ and $\Gamma \geq 0$.

Combining the above set of derivations establishes the proposition. \square

4.1 Extension to Output Kernels for Multi-label Classification

Since Proposition 1 shows that minimizing the regularized calibrated separation ranking loss can be expressed in terms of inner products between label vectors, an extension to output kernels can be achieved in the obvious way. As before, one assumes a feature map $\varphi : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ that transforms each label vector \mathbf{y} into a new representation $\varphi(\mathbf{y})$ in the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_{\mathcal{Y}}$, hence a kernel between output vectors can be defined by an inner product between two output label vectors in the new representation space (an RKHS). In practice, one chooses a positive semidefinite kernel function $\kappa_y(\cdot, \cdot)$ such that conceptually $\kappa_y(\mathbf{y}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \varphi(\mathbf{y})^\top \varphi(\tilde{\mathbf{y}})$ (where we are assuming this denotes inner product in the implied reproducing kernel Hilbert space). In this way, the matrix Q can be constructed as $Q = \kappa_y(S, S)$, where conceptually $\kappa_y(S, S) = \varphi(S)\varphi(S)^\top$.

However, there is an important catch: in this case it turns out that, unlike input kernelization (or output kernelization for least squares regression), not every valid kernel is suitable as an output representation for multi-label classification. Specifically, the optimization formulation above is only well posed for a subset of possible output kernel functions (although any input kernel can still be used).

To preserve equivalence between the output kernelized form (10) and the dual form (4) established in Proposition 1, we at least require that the kernel matrix Q be doubly non-negative; i.e., $Q \succeq 0$, and $Q \geq 0$ entrywise. Furthermore, to preserve Lemma 1, Q must also preserve orthogonality; that is, if $Y_i Y_j^\top = 0$ then $Q_{ij} = 0$. Therefore, overall, for any output kernel function κ_y that one would wish to use for multi-label classification the following set of constraints must be satisfied: positive semi-definiteness, $\kappa_y(S, S) \succeq 0$ for any finite S ; non-negativity, $\kappa_y(\mathbf{y}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) \geq 0$ for all $\mathbf{y} \in \{0, 1\}^L$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{y}} \in \{0, 1\}^L$; and orthogonality, $\mathbf{y}^\top \tilde{\mathbf{y}} = 0$ must imply $\kappa_y(\mathbf{y}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = 0$.

These properties are obviously satisfied by the linear kernel used to derive Proposition 1. However, in addition to the linear kernel, other kernels common in document and language modeling are appropriate for this setting [43]. One particularly useful family of kernels that satisfy these properties are the homogeneous polynomial kernels:

$$\mathcal{K}_{poly}(\mathbf{y}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i (\mathbf{y}^\top \tilde{\mathbf{y}})^i, \quad (17)$$

where $\mathbf{w} \geq 0$ is a vector of non-negative weights. Unfortunately, many standard kernels, such as the Gaussian (RBF) kernel are not suitable, since by violating the constraints it blocks all nonzero solutions to (10). Below we find that the simple weighted polynomial kernels allow sufficient flexibility in capturing nonlinear dependence to achieve positive results in some real world multi-label data sets.

4.2 Classification of Test Instances

Although Proposition 1 shows that training for multi-label classification can be formulated in terms of a kernel between label vectors, this does not imply

that classifying new instances \mathbf{x} at test time will be necessarily easy. In fact, for regression formulations, test prediction generally involves solving a hard pre-image problem [23, 24]. Fortunately, the pre-image problem can be efficiently solved for multi-label classification, even when there are an exponential (2^L) number of label vectors to consider.

After solving the training problem (10) one obtains the global solution (Ω, Γ) , which can be used to efficiently classify a new test instance as follows. Let κ_x and κ_y denote the input and output kernels respectively. Conceptually, we can think of these as evaluating an inner product between feature representations of the inputs and outputs as $\kappa_x(\mathbf{x}, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})^\top \phi(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})$ and $\kappa_y(\mathbf{y}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \varphi(\mathbf{y})^\top \varphi(\tilde{\mathbf{y}})$ respectively. Then from the optimal parameters, we can conceptually recover the solution (M, N) to the original dual problem (4) via

$$M = \Omega\varphi(S) \text{ and } N = \Gamma\varphi(S). \quad (18)$$

Using (1), the optimal parameters (W, \mathbf{u}) for the original problem (3) are:

$$W = \frac{1}{\alpha}\phi(X)^\top(\Omega - \Gamma)\varphi(S), \quad (19)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\alpha}\phi(X)^\top(\Gamma - \Omega)\varphi(S)\mathbf{1} = \frac{1}{\alpha(t+1)}\phi(X)^\top(\Gamma - \Omega)Q\mathbf{1}. \quad (20)$$

Finally, recall the classification rule used for multi-label assignment (1). Given a new test instance $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we will determine its labels by computing the score function values $\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{x}) = [\mathbf{s}_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \mathbf{s}_L(\mathbf{x})]$ and $\mathbf{s}_0(\mathbf{x})$; that is, the label vector \mathbf{y} for \mathbf{x} is then given by a $L \times 1$ indicator vector where $\mathbf{y}_l = 1$ if $\mathbf{s}_l(\mathbf{x}) \geq \mathbf{s}_0(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{y}_l = 0$ otherwise. Fortunately, these score values can be efficiently computed directly from the recovered (Ω, Γ) parameters via:

$$\mathbf{s}_0(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\alpha(t+1)}\kappa_x(\mathbf{x}, X)(\Gamma - \Omega)Q\mathbf{1}, \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_l(\mathbf{x}) = \phi(\mathbf{x})W\varphi(\mathbf{1}_l) = \frac{1}{\alpha}\kappa_x(\mathbf{x}, X)(\Omega - \Gamma)\kappa_y(S, \mathbf{1}_l), \quad \forall l = 1, \dots, L; \quad (22)$$

where $\mathbf{1}_l$ denotes a vector with 1 as its l th entry and 0 elsewhere. Thus, the multi-label assignment to test instance \mathbf{x} can be efficiently computed.

5 A Scalable Training Method

One of the main challenges with this formulation is that the quadratic programming problem (10) is defined over $(L + 2t) \times t$ matrix variables, which makes the training problem challenging for standard solvers. Instead, we develop a row-wise projected gradient method to achieve a more scalable approach.

First note that the optimization problem (10) can be written in a more compact form. Replace Ω and Γ with $A = [\Omega, \Gamma]$. Let $C = [I_{L+2t}; O_{L+2t}]$ and $D = [O_{L+2t}; I_{L+2t}]$, such that $\Omega = AC$ and $\Gamma = AD$. Furthermore, let $P = \frac{1}{\alpha}(C-D)((t+1)Q + \frac{1}{t+1}Q\mathbf{1}(\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1})^\top)(C-D)^\top$; $E = ((C+D)Q\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^\top)^\top$; $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{t+1}CQ\mathbf{1}$; $\mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{t+1}DQ\mathbf{1}$; $G = (CQB)^\top$ and $F = (DQA)^\top$. Then (10) can be rewritten

more succinctly as:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\Lambda} \quad & \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Lambda^\top K \Lambda P) - \text{tr}(\Lambda E^\top) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \Lambda \geq 0, \Lambda \mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{1}, \text{tr}(\Lambda G^\top) = 0, \Lambda \mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{1}, \text{tr}(-\Lambda F^\top) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

The key property of this quadratic program is that the constraints decompose row-wise. This allows us to use a row-wise coordinate descent procedure to achieve scalability. Consider the i th row of Λ , assuming all other rows are fixed. An update to row $\Lambda_{i:}$ can be expressed as $\Lambda = \Lambda + \mathbf{1}_i(\mathbf{z}^\top - \Lambda_{i:})$, where $\mathbf{1}_i$ is a column vector of zeros with a single 1 in the i th position. Let $\Lambda_{\bar{i}:} := \Lambda - \mathbf{1}_i \Lambda_{i:}$. The objective function $f(\Lambda) := \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\Lambda^\top K \Lambda P) - \text{tr}(\Lambda E^\top)$ of the quadratic program can be re-expressed as a function g over the single row update \mathbf{z} such that:

$$\begin{aligned} g(\mathbf{z}) &= f(\Lambda + \mathbf{1}_i(\mathbf{z}^\top - \Lambda_{i:})) = f(\Lambda_{\bar{i}:} + \mathbf{1}_i \mathbf{z}^\top) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} K_{ii}(\mathbf{z}^\top P \mathbf{z}) + (K_{i:} \Lambda_{\bar{i}:} P - E_{i:}) \mathbf{z} + \text{const} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} K_{ii}(\mathbf{z}^\top P \mathbf{z}) + (K_{i:} \Lambda P - K_{ii} \Lambda_{i:} P - E_{i:}) \mathbf{z} + \text{const} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

which yields the row optimization problem:

$$\min_{\mathbf{z}} g(\mathbf{z}) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{z} \geq 0, \mathbf{z}^\top \mathbf{a} \leq 1, G_{i:} \mathbf{z} = 0, \mathbf{z}^\top \mathbf{b} \leq 1, F_{i:} \mathbf{z} = 0. \quad (25)$$

The update of the i th row only affects other rows through the $K_{i:} \Lambda P$ term. Therefore, we maintain a matrix $U = K \Lambda P$ that can be updated locally after an update to $\Lambda_{i:}$, by $U = U + K_{i:}(\mathbf{z}^\top - \Lambda_{i:})P$. To ensure that progress is always made, while maintaining scalability, we use a row-wise steepest descent method. For the objective function $g(\mathbf{z})$, its gradient vector is given by:

$$\mathbf{g} = \frac{dg(\mathbf{z})}{d\mathbf{z}} = K_{ii} P \mathbf{z} + (K_{i:} \Lambda P - K_{ii} \Lambda_{i:} P - E_{i:})^\top, \quad (26)$$

which can be efficiently computed. Since the constraints on \mathbf{z} are simple, this gradient vector can be efficiently projected to a feasible direction \mathbf{d} . Because the objective f has a simple quadratic form, the optimal step size in the feasible direction \mathbf{d} can be computed in closed form. Thus, optimal updates can be made by locally operating on each row of Λ in succession. We have found this approach to be reasonably effective in our experiments below.

6 Experiments

To evaluate the proposed approach, we conducted experiments on a multi-label classification image set, *scene*, and a set of multi-label classification tasks constructed from a real-world image data set, *MIRFlickr*. We compared the proposed output kernel approach to a number of large margin multi-label classification methods, and to an output-kernel based least square regression method.

Table 1. Properties of the multi-label data sets used in the experiments.

DATA SET	#CLASSES	#INSTANCES	#FEATURES	LABEL-CARD.
SCENE-6	6	2407	294	1.1
MIRFLICKR-10	10	1484	1000	2.4
MIRFLICKR-15	15	1929	1000	2.5
MIRFLICKR-20	20	2902	1000	2.6
MIRFLICKR-25	25	3414	1000	2.7
MIRFLICKR-30	30	4057	1000	2.7

6.1 Experimental Setting

Data Sets We focused on image data sets for these experiments, since image data usually exhibits highly nonlinear semantic dependence between labels. The *scene* [44] data set has 2407 images and only 6 classes, whereas the *MIRFlickr* [45] data set contains 25,000 images and 457 classes. Although MIRFlickr has a very large number of classes, the labels appear in a very sparse manner. One key property of multi-label data sets is their label cardinality [42]; the average number of labels assigned to each instance. If the label cardinality of a data set is close to 1, the task reduces to a standard single label classification task, and there will not be any significant label dependence to capture. The effectiveness of multi-label learning can therefore primarily be demonstrated on data sets whose label cardinality is reasonably large and complex. We thus constructed a set of multi-label classification tasks from the MIRFlickr image data set that maintained reasonable label cardinalities while ranging across a set of different numbers of classes. Specifically, we constructed five multi-label subsets, *MIRFlickr-10*, *MIRFlickr-15*, *MIRFlickr-20*, *MIRFlickr-25*, and *MIRFlickr-30*, by randomly selecting L classes, for $L \in \{10, 15, 20, 25, 30\}$ respectively, to achieve a reasonable level of label cardinality in each case; see Table 1 for a summary.

Approaches Our proposed approach (*LM-K*) is based on using output kernels to capture nonlinear label dependence during training. In these experiments, we employed the homogeneous polynomial kernels as defined in (17). With $k \geq 2$, these polynomial kernels can automatically encode pairwise and higher-order label dependence structures in an expanded output space.

We compare the proposed approach to a number of state-of-the-art multi-label classification methods to investigate the consequences of using nonlinear output kernels. These competitors were: (1) the large margin method based on the calibrated separation ranking loss (*CSRL*) [8]; (2) the pairwise ranking loss SVM (*Rank*) proposed in [9], which first trains a large margin ranking model and then learns the threshold of the multi-label predications using a least-square method; and (3) the max-margin multi-label classification method (*M3L*) proposed in [7], which takes prior knowledge about the label correlations into account. None of these methods use output kernels. Therefore, we also compare the proposed method with a least squares regression method that uses output kernels (*LS-K*), thresholding its predictions for multi-label classification.

Table 2. Summary of the performance (%) for the compared methods in terms of micro-F1 (top section) and macro-F1 (bottom section).

DATA SET	RANK	M3L	CSRL	LS-K	LM-K
SCENE-6	58.8±0.5	52.7±0.7	52.8±0.7	46.0±0.7	60.6±0.4
MIRFLICKR-10	32.9±0.5	37.6±0.7	41.0±0.9	36.8±0.5	44.4±0.2
MIRFLICKR-15	26.9±0.5	26.9±0.9	33.1±0.3	28.0±0.2	34.3±0.1
MIRFLICKR-20	17.9±0.6	19.2±0.9	26.0±0.5	22.1±0.2	27.9±0.1
MIRFLICKR-25	16.0±0.4	17.2±0.7	22.4±0.5	18.6±0.2	24.4±0.1
MIRFLICKR-30	13.8±0.3	14.6±0.6	18.7±0.6	15.8±0.2	21.8±0.1
SCENE-6	60.0±0.5	52.0±0.9	51.8±0.9	45.3±0.7	60.3±0.6
MIRFLICKR-10	30.9±0.4	32.2±0.6	38.1±1.0	34.7±0.4	42.6±0.2
MIRFLICKR-15	20.7±0.4	22.0±0.4	28.8±0.4	24.7±0.2	32.5±0.2
MIRFLICKR-20	14.0±0.4	15.2±0.7	22.8±0.5	19.5±0.2	26.8±0.1
MIRFLICKR-25	12.8±0.3	12.5±0.4	19.1±0.5	16.0±0.2	23.2±0.1
MIRFLICKR-30	10.7±0.4	10.1±0.4	15.6±0.5	13.3±0.2	20.9±0.1

6.2 Experimental Results

Classification Results We first conducted a set of experiments on the six multi-label data sets by randomly sampling 300 labeled images as training data and holding out the remaining as test data. The intent is to investigate how well each approach can exploit label dependence when there are limited training instances available. In the experiments, we set the trade-off parameter $\alpha = 0.1$ for the proposed approach and *CSRL*, and set the trade-off parameters for *Rank* and *M3L* correspondingly with $C = 10$. We used the linear input kernel for all methods. For *LS-K* and *LM-K*, we used the polynomial output kernel given in (17) with maximum degree $k = 2$, with weights $w_1 = w_2 = 1$. This polynomial kernel automatically encodes all pairwise label dependency structures within the induced high dimensional output space. We repeated each experiment 10 times and report the average multi-label classification performance in terms of micro-F1 and macro-F1 in Table 2.

From Table 2, one can observe that the difficulty of the learning problem increases with label set size, causing degradation in the performance of all methods. However, with a nonlinear output kernel, the proposed approach *LM-K* consistently outperforms the three state-of-the-art large margin multi-label classification methods, *Rank*, *M3L* and *CSRL*, across all the data sets with different numbers of classes. It also significantly outperforms least-squares regression method with the same output kernel, *LS-K*. These results suggest that a nonlinear output kernel is indeed useful for improving multi-label classification models in a setting with interesting label dependencies. Here the proposed approach appears to provide an effective method for exploiting nonlinear dependence structure through the use of a polynomial output kernel.

Polynomial Kernels Based on the definition of homogeneous polynomial kernels given in (17), one can produce many different kernels with different weights

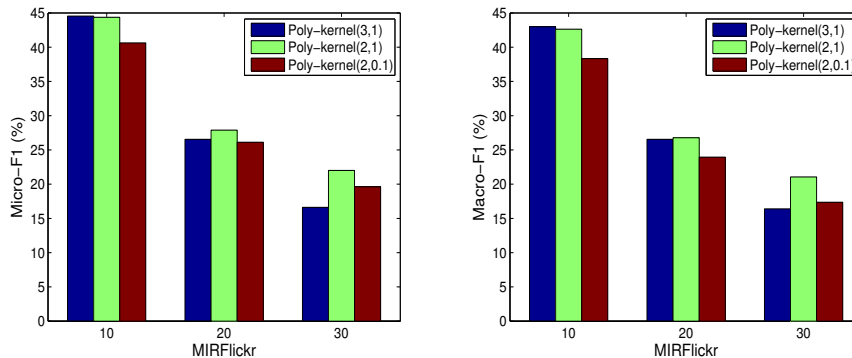


Fig. 1. Comparison of different polynomial output kernels on the MIRFlickr data sets.

$\{w_i\}$ and different maximum degree k . We next investigated the influence of alternative output kernels on multi-label classification. We considered three different polynomial kernels by varying the degree number and the weights: (1) Poly-kernel(3,1) uses degree up to $k = 3$ and weights $w_1 = w_2 = w_3 = 1$; (2) Poly-kernel(2,1) uses degree up to $k = 2$ and weights $w_1 = w_2 = 1$; and (3) Poly-kernel(2,0.1) uses degree up to $k = 2$ but with weights $w_1 = 1$ and $w_2 = 0.1$. Evidently the first polynomial kernel with maximum degree 3 considers triplet-wise label dependencies, whereas the other two kernels only consider pairwise label dependence. Moreover, the last kernel put relatively less weight on the higher order dependence features.

We conducted experiments on three MIRFlickr data sets, *MIRFlickr-10*, *MIRFlickr-20*, and *MIRFlickr-30*, using the same setting as above. The results are reported in Figure 1, in terms of micro-F1 measure and macro-F1 measure. From these results one can see that even though it embodies more complex label features, Poly-kernel(3,1) demonstrates inferior performance when the class number increases, compared to the less complex Poly-kernel(2,1). This suggests that Poly-kernel(3,1) can over-fit when the classification problem gets more complex given limited training data. On the other hand, Poly-kernel(2,0.1) further suppresses the influence of the higher order label features, and demonstrates inferior performance compared to Poly-kernel(3,1) when there are fewer labels. The intermediate Poly-kernel(2,1) demonstrates good performance on all three data sets. These results suggest selecting output kernels with the right complexity is important, and pairwise label features are very useful for encoding label dependence structure, somewhat vindicating an original intuition about multi-label classification [9]. A proper output kernel should give proper consideration over the pairwise feature expansions, and the complexity of the problem.

Performance vs Training Size With a modest training size, we have demonstrated that the proposed approach can effectively improve multi-label classification performance by exploiting the label dependence information and structure

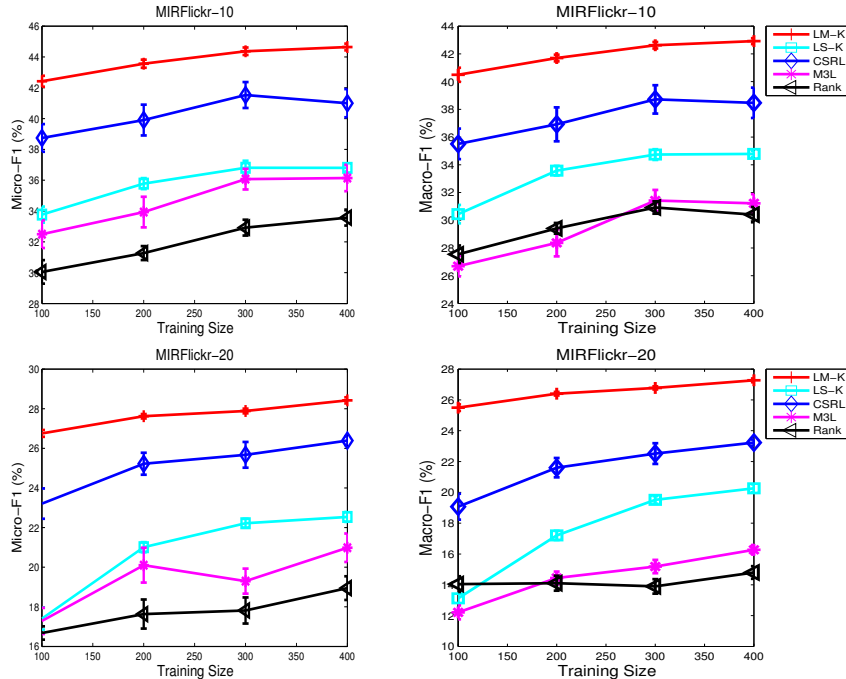


Fig. 2. Performance vs training size.

through the nonlinear output kernel. There remains a question of how the behavior of the various methods would change with increasing sample size. To answer this question, we conducted experiments with a number of different training sizes, $t \in [100, 200, 300, 400]$ on two of the data sets, *MIRFlickr-10* and *MIRFlickr-20*. We otherwise used the same experimental setting as above. The average results and standard deviations in terms of micro-F1 and macro-F1 measure on these two data sets are plotted in Figure 2. Here, one can see that with increasing training size, the performance of all methods generally improves. However, the proposed approach with polynomial output kernel consistently outperforms the other methods across all training sizes, evaluation measures, and data sets. These results again demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed approach for using nonlinear output kernel to capture label dependency of multi-label learning.

7 Conclusion

We have introduced a new form of multi-label classification learning that uses an output kernel between multi-label output vectors to capture a rich set of nonlinear dependences between output labels, while retaining a tractable equivalent formulation as a quadratic program. Although the resulting quadratic programs

are expanded, a scalable training algorithm can be based on example-wise projected gradient descent. The resulting method demonstrates advantages in multi-label image classification experiments over standard linear-output approaches.

In addition to investigating the benefits of alternative output kernels and alternative scaling strategies, an important direction for future research is to investigate other important loss formulations in machine learning, to determine whether they too might be amenable to an equivalent kernelized approach.

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