삼성 DS-KAIST AI Expert 프로그램 Transfer & Multi-task Learning

Hankook Lee KAIST ALIN Lab. July 23, 2019

Overview

This tutorial consists of two parts:

Part 1. Transfer Learning

- Knowledge Distillation
- Attention Transfer

Part 2. Multi-task Learning

- Shared Architectures

Overview

Dependencies

- python3
- tensorflow-gpu >= 1.14.0
- jupyter-notebook
- matplotlib

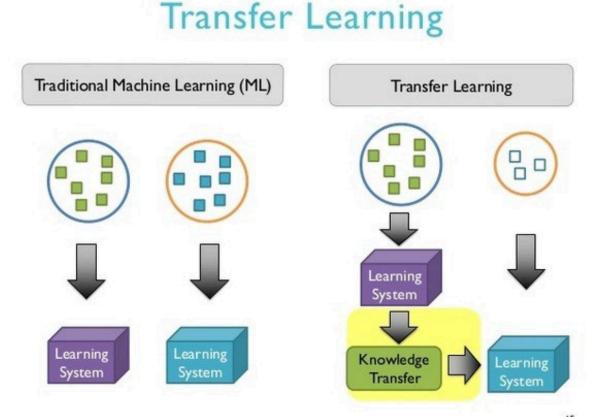
Please download the material in the github:

https://github.com/bbuing9/Samsung-AI-KAIST

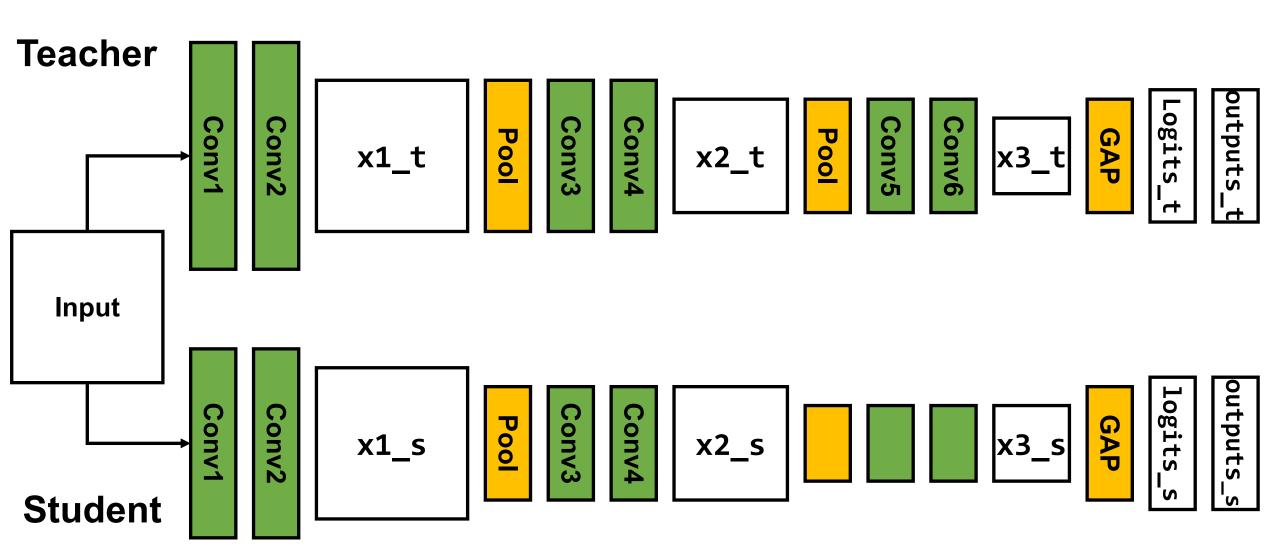
Transfer Learning

What is Transfer Learning?

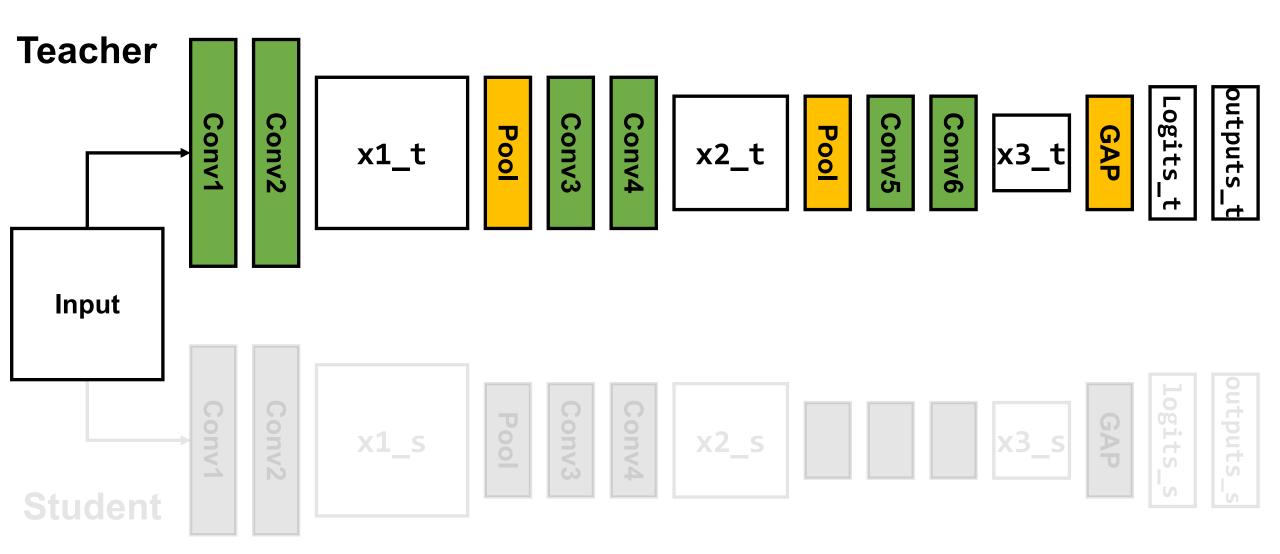
Transfer "Knowledge" from pre-trained models to new models



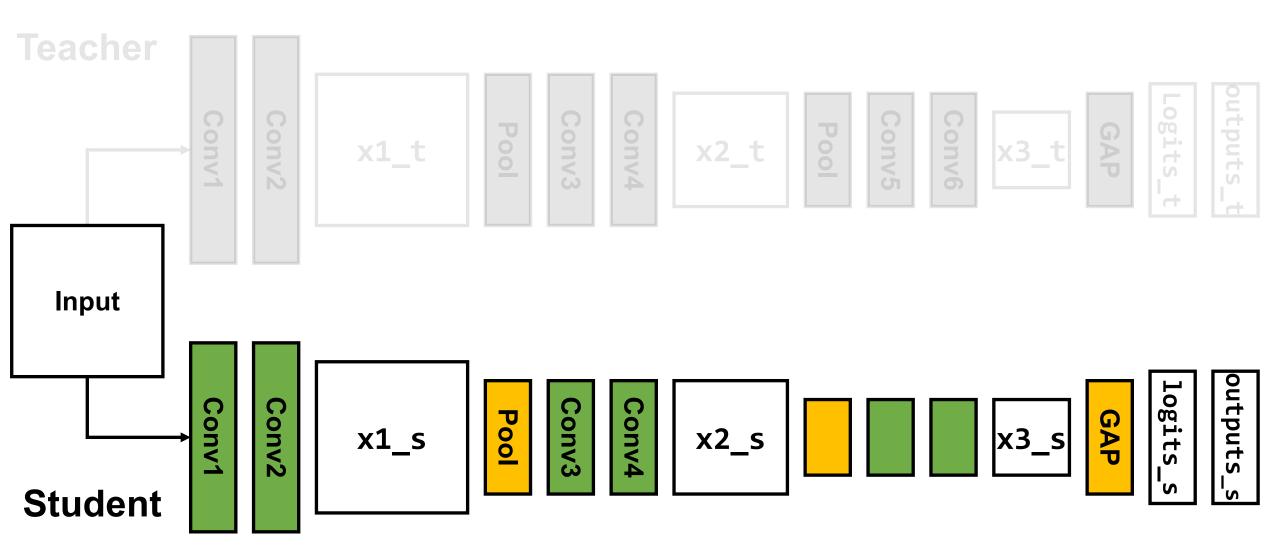
Define Teacher & Student Model

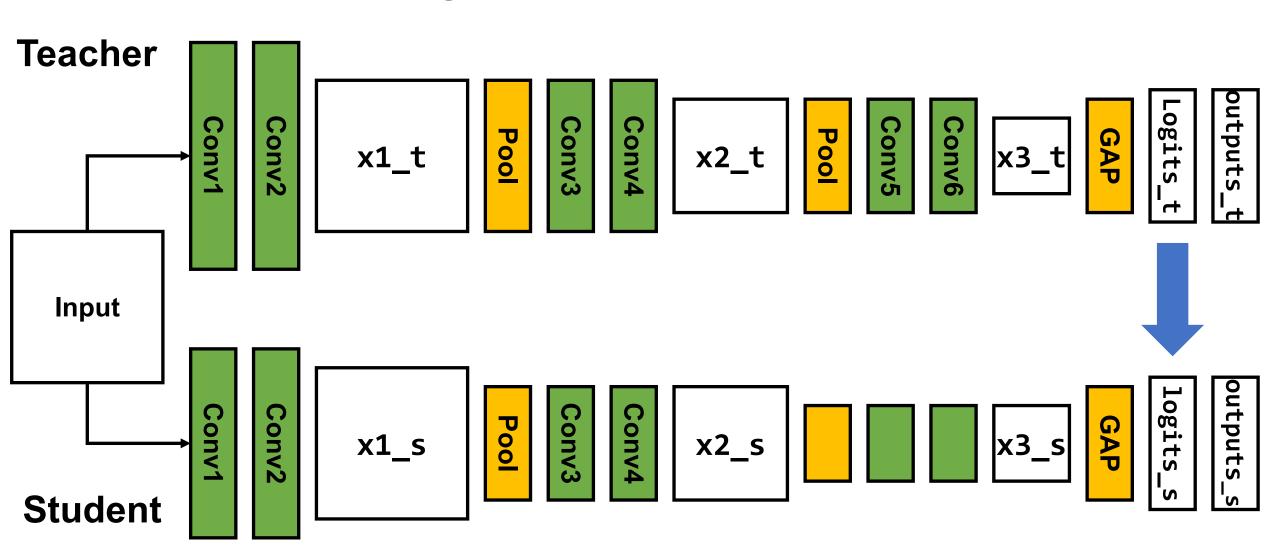


Train Teacher



Q1. Train Student Model without Transfer





$$p_t = \operatorname{softmax}(l_t/T)$$

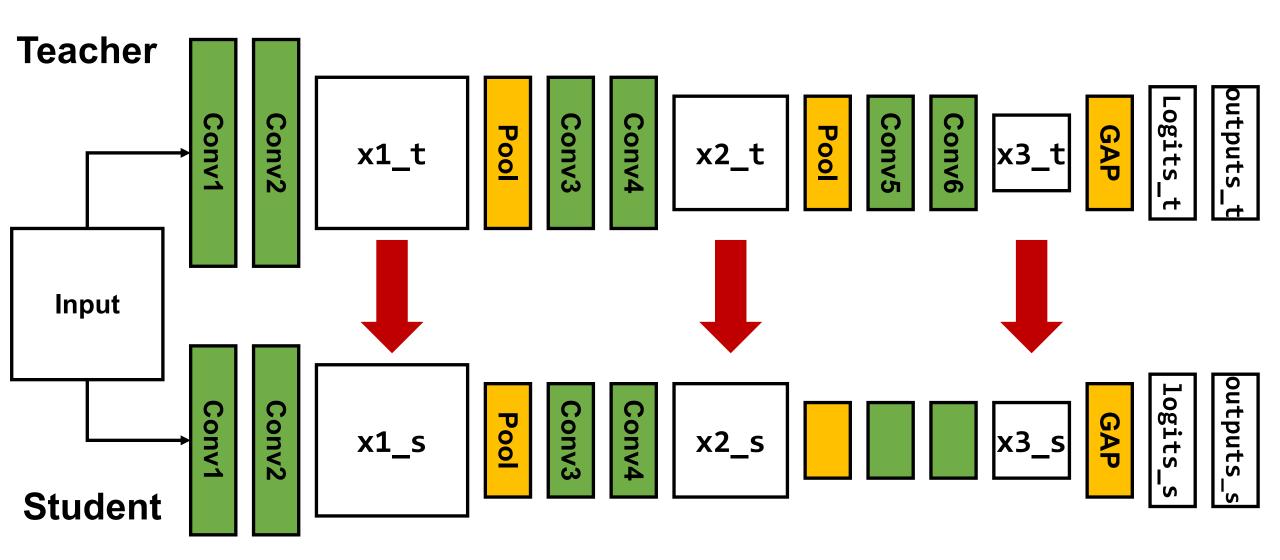
$$p_s = \operatorname{softmax}(l_s/T)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{KD} = \operatorname{constant} - \sum_{i=1}^{C} p_t^{(i)} \log p_s^{(i)}$$

p_t = tf.nn.softmax(l_t / T)
p_s = tf.nn.log_softmax(l_s / T)
$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{KD}} = \mathrm{constant} - \sum_{i=1}^{C} p_t^{(i)} \log p_s^{(i)}$$

```
p_t = tf.nn.softmax(l_t / T)
p_s = tf.nn.log_softmax(l_s / T)

loss = - tf.math.reduce_sum(p_t * p_s, axis=1)
loss = tf.math.reduce_mean(loss)
```



- Convert the below equation to Tensorflow scripts

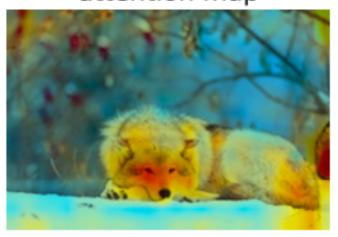
$$a_t = \sum_{i=1}^C |x_t^{(i)}|$$

$$a_s = \sum_{i=1}^{C} |x_s^{(i)}|$$

input image



attention map



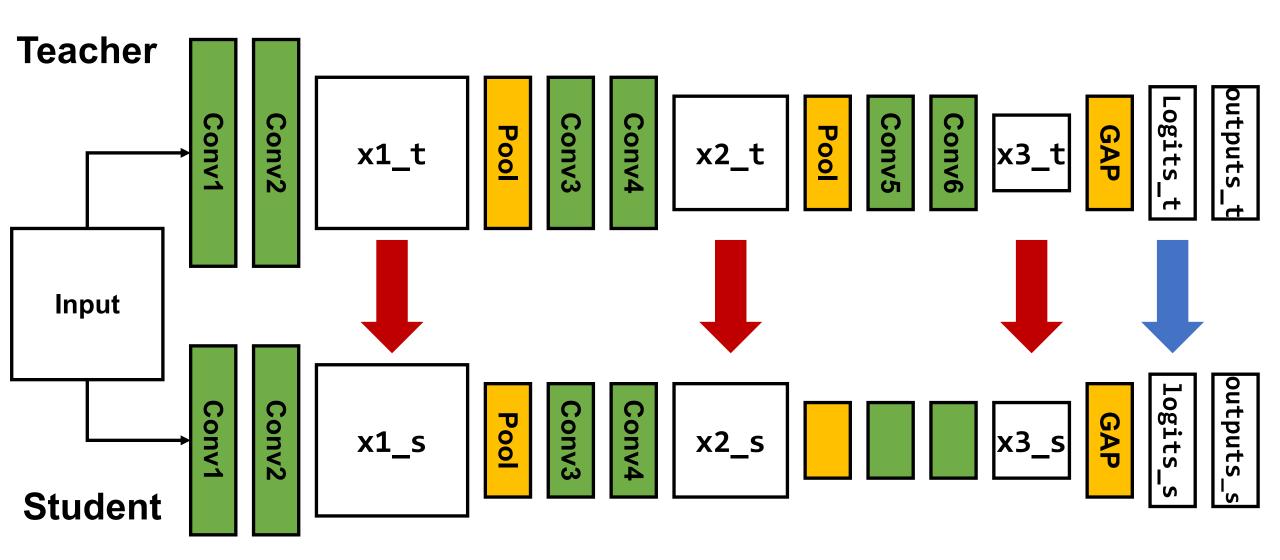
$$\mathcal{L}_{AT}(x_t, x_s) = \left\| \frac{\text{vec}(a_t)}{\|\text{vec}(a_t)\|_2} - \frac{\text{vec}(a_s)}{\|\text{vec}(a_s)\|_2} \right\|_2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{AT}(x_t, x_s) = \left\| \frac{\text{vec}(a_t)}{\|\text{vec}(a_t)\|_2} - \frac{\text{vec}(a_s)}{\|\text{vec}(a_s)\|_2} \right\|_2$$

```
a t = tf.math.reduce sum(tf.math.abs(x t), axis=3)
a s = tf.math.reduce sum(tf.math.abs(x s), axis=3)
vec t = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(a t)
vec t = tf.math.l2 normalize(vec t, axis=1)
vec s = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(a s)
vec s = tf.math.l2 normalize(vec s, axis=1)
     \mathcal{L}_{AT}(x_t, x_s) = \left\| \frac{\text{vec}(a_t)}{\|\text{vec}(a_t)\|_2} - \frac{\text{vec}(a_s)}{\|\text{vec}(a_s)\|_2} \right\|_2
```

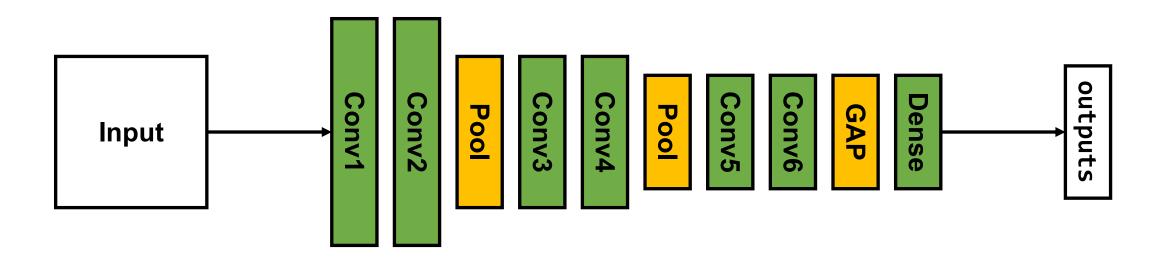
```
a_t = tf.math.reduce_sum(tf.math.abs(x_t), axis=3)
a_s = tf.math.reduce_sum(tf.math.abs(x_s), axis=3)
vec_t = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(a_t)
vec_t = tf.math.l2_normalize(vec_t, axis=1)
vec_s = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(a_s)
vec_s = tf.math.l2_normalize(vec_s, axis=1)
loss = tf.math.reduce_mean(tf.norm(a_t-a_s, axis=1))
```

A1. Train Stduent with KD & AT

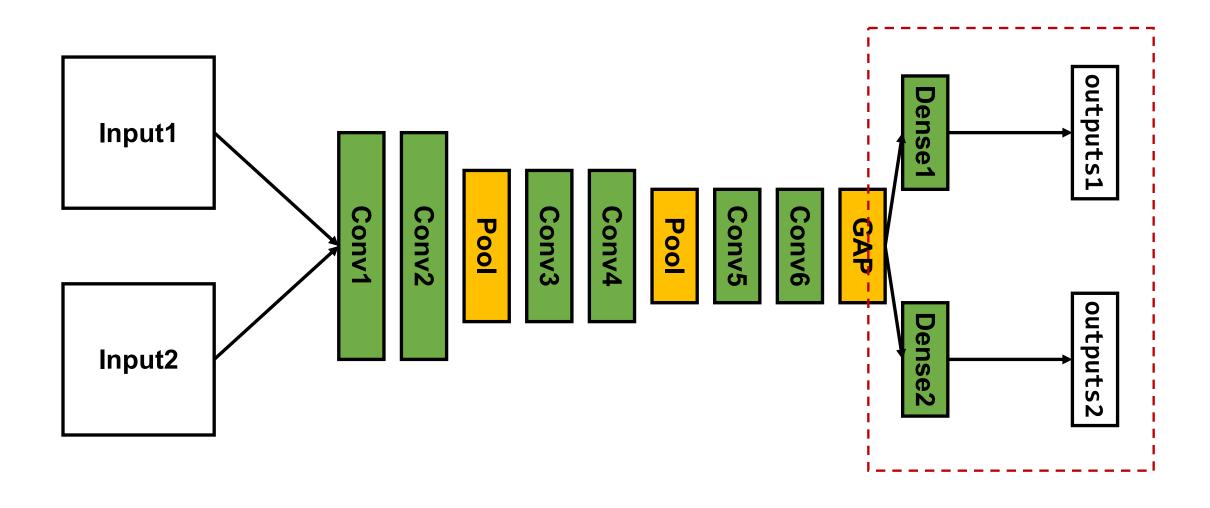


Multi-task Learning

Model for One Task



Q1. Model for Two Tasks

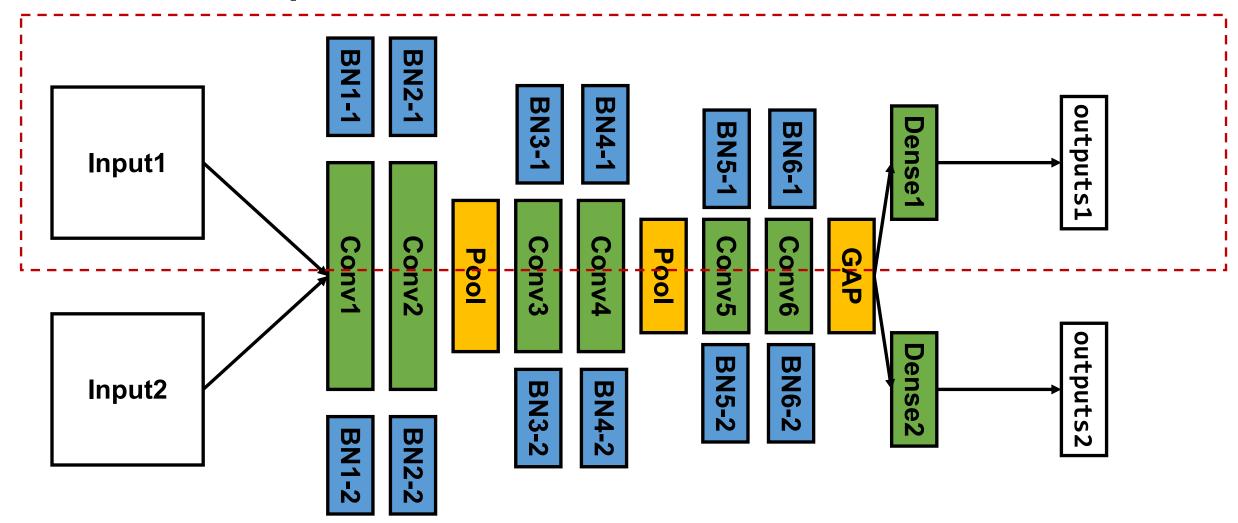


Q1. Model for Two Tasks

```
logits1 = Dense(num_classes1)(x1)
logits2 = Dense(num_classes2)(x2)

outputs1 = Activation('softmax',name='outputs1')(logits1)
outputs2 = Activation('softmax',name='outputs2')(logits2)
```

Q2. Independent BN for each Task



Q2. Independent BN for each Task

```
# define layers
bn1 = BatchNormalization()
bn2 = BatchNormalization()

# compute outputs
outputs1 = relu(bn1(conv(inputs1)))
outputs2 = relu(bn2(conv(inputs2)))
```

A2. Find Best Structure for Multiple Tasks

