

In this document, we compare LibMTL and the recent popular implementations (i.e., CAGrad¹, Nash-MTL², and Aligned-MTL³). There are something required special attention as follows.

- We comment out the code about reproducibility (<https://github.com/median-research-group/LibMTL/blob/main/LibMTL/utils.py#L18-L20>) for faster running speed;
- Each experiment is repeated over three random seeds and the average value is reported.

Table 1: Hyperparameters Configuration.

Configuration	
common	GPU: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3090 multi_input: False; aug: True train_bs: 2; test_bs: 2; epochs: 200 optim: Adam; lr: 0.0001; weight_decay: 0.0 scheduler: step; step_size: 100; gamma: 0.5
GradNorm	rep_grad: False; alpha: 1.5
MGDA	rep_grad: False; mgda_gn: none
DWA	T: 2
GradDrop	leak: 0.0
IMTL	rep_grad: True
GradVac	GradVac_beta: 0.5 GradVac_group_type: 0
CAGrad	calpha: 0.5; rescale: 1
Nash-MTL	update_weights_every: 1 optim_niter: 20; max_norm: 1.0

¹<https://github.com/Cranial-XIX/CAGrad>

²<https://github.com/AvivNavon/nash-mtl>

³<https://github.com/SamsungLabs/MTL>

Table 2: Performance on the *NYUv2* dataset with 3 tasks on **SegNet+MTAN** architecture.

		Segmentation		Depth		Normal				
		mIoU \uparrow	PAcc \uparrow	AErr \downarrow	RErr \downarrow	Angle Distance		Within t°		
						Mean \downarrow	MED \downarrow	11.25 \uparrow	22.5 \uparrow	30 \uparrow
EW	[5, 8, 10]	39.29	65.33	0.5493	0.2263	28.15	23.96	22.09	47.50	61.08
	LibMTL	40.89	66.14	0.5524	0.2347	27.27	22.41	24.38	50.18	63.36
DWA [7]	[8, 10]	39.11	65.31	0.5510	0.2285	27.61	23.18	24.17	50.18	62.39
	LibMTL	40.50	65.65	0.5358	0.2222	27.58	22.93	23.30	49.16	62.57
UW [3]	[8, 10]	36.87	63.17	0.5446	0.2260	27.04	22.61	23.54	49.05	63.65
	LibMTL	39.34	64.88	0.5294	0.2242	26.47	21.30	25.86	52.40	65.47
MGDA [9]	[5, 8, 10]	30.47	59.90	0.6070	0.2555	24.88	19.45	29.18	56.88	69.36
	LibMTL	29.91	60.06	0.5901	0.2432	24.55	18.63	30.49	58.02	70.14
GradNorm [1]	[10]	20.09	52.06	0.72	0.28	24.83	18.86	30.81	57.94	69.73
	LibMTL	40.12	65.65	0.5213	0.2180	25.50	19.84	28.46	55.39	67.85
PCGrad [12]	[5, 8, 10]	38.06	64.64	0.5550	0.2325	27.41	22.80	23.86	49.83	63.14
	LibMTL	40.61	65.89	0.5416	0.2287	26.97	22.05	24.68	50.90	64.05
GradVac [11]	[10]	37.53	64.35	0.56	0.24	27.66	23.38	22.83	48.66	62.21
	LibMTL	40.90	65.50	0.5766	0.2438	27.26	22.39	24.55	50.22	63.34
IMTL [6]	[10]	39.35	65.60	0.54	0.23	26.02	21.19	26.20	53.13	66.24
	LibMTL	41.19	66.37	0.5323	0.2237	26.06	20.77	26.76	53.48	66.32
GradDrop [2]	[5, 8, 10]	39.39	65.12	0.5455	0.2279	27.48	22.96	23.38	49.44	62.87
	LibMTL	40.00	65.61	0.5886	0.2517	28.05	23.54	22.81	48.01	61.33
CAGrad [5]	[5, 8, 10]	39.79	65.49	0.5486	0.2250	26.31	21.58	25.61	52.36	65.58
	LibMTL	41.27	66.70	0.5409	0.2356	25.35	19.81	28.44	55.47	68.05
Nash-MTL [8]	[8, 10]	40.13	65.93	0.5261	0.2171	25.26	20.08	28.40	55.47	68.15
	LibMTL	40.66	66.25	0.5339	0.2266	25.11	19.59	28.70	55.97	68.52
RLW [4]	[8, 10]	37.17	63.77	0.5759	0.2410	28.27	24.18	22.26	47.05	60.62
	LibMTL	38.82	64.45	0.5718	0.2366	28.09	23.65	22.54	47.76	61.27
Aligned-MTL [10]	[10]	40.82	66.33	0.53	0.22	25.19	19.71	28.88	56.23	68.54
	LibMTL	40.15	66.05	0.5520	0.2291	25.37	19.89	28.30	55.29	67.95

References

- [1] Zhao Chen, Vijay Badrinarayanan, Chen-Yu Lee, and Andrew Rabinovich. GradNorm: Gradient normalization for adaptive loss balancing in deep multitask networks. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2018.
- [2] Zhao Chen, Jiquan Ngiam, Yanping Huang, Thang Luong, Henrik Kretzschmar, Yuning Chai, and Dragomir Anguelov. Just pick a sign: Optimizing deep multitask models with gradient sign dropout. In *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2020.
- [3] Alex Kendall, Yarin Gal, and Roberto Cipolla. Multi-task learning using uncertainty to weigh losses for scene geometry and semantics. In *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2018.
- [4] Baijiong Lin, Feiyang Ye, Yu Zhang, and Ivor Tsang. Reasonable effectiveness of random weighting: A litmus test for multi-task learning. *Transactions on Machine Learning Research*, 2022.
- [5] Bo Liu, Xingchao Liu, Xiaojie Jin, Peter Stone, and Qiang Liu. Conflict-averse gradient descent for multi-task learning. In *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2021.
- [6] Liyang Liu, Yi Li, Zhanghui Kuang, Jing-Hao Xue, Yimin Chen, Wenming Yang, Qingmin Liao, and Wayne Zhang. Towards impartial multi-task learning. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.
- [7] Shikun Liu, Edward Johns, and Andrew J. Davison. End-to-end multi-task learning with attention. In *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2019.
- [8] Aviv Navon, Aviv Shamsian, Idan Achituve, Haggai Maron, Kenji Kawaguchi, Gal Chechik, and Ethan Fetaya. Multi-task learning as a bargaining game. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2022.
- [9] Ozan Sener and Vladlen Koltun. Multi-task learning as multi-objective optimization. In *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2018.
- [10] Dmitry Senushkin, Nikolay Patakin, Arseny Kuznetsov, and Anton Konushin. Independent component alignment for multi-task learning. In *IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2023.
- [11] Zirui Wang, Yulia Tsvetkov, Orhan Firat, and Yuan Cao. Gradient vaccine: Investigating and improving multi-task optimization in massively multilingual models. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2021.
- [12] Tianhe Yu, Saurabh Kumar, Abhishek Gupta, Sergey Levine, Karol Hausman, and Chelsea Finn. Gradient surgery for multi-task learning. In *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2020.