

# Matching Networks for One Shot Learning

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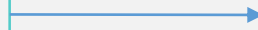
# Abstract

- 비전과 자연어 부문 연구에서 빠른 발전이 이루어짐.
- 하지만,
  - ⇒ Standard supervised deep learning 분야에서 적은 데이터를 통해 새로운 컨셉을 학습하는 데에 만족스러운 솔루션이 없음.
  - ⇒ 여전히 많은 데이터를 필요로 함
- 이를 해결하기 위해,
  - ⇒ External memory를 추가한 NN 구조 도입
  - ⇒ Small labelled support set만으로도 learning이 가능하다.

## Related Works

### Metric-Learning

Matching Network



Prototypical Network

Relation Network

**Embedding function** 과  
**Distance** 에 따라 달라짐.

- **Distance** : 임베딩 공간에서의 데이터 간 거리
- **Embedding func.** : 데이터를 저차원으로 임베딩

# Introduction

## Matching Network

Matching Network 에서는

convolution과 lstm 기반 embedding function과  
cosine similarity distance를 사용했고

Meta-train set에서 **task sampling**을 통해 support, query set을 뽑은  
후 query set을 잘 분류하기 위한 episode training을 통해 모델을 학습

# Introduction

## Few Shot Learning

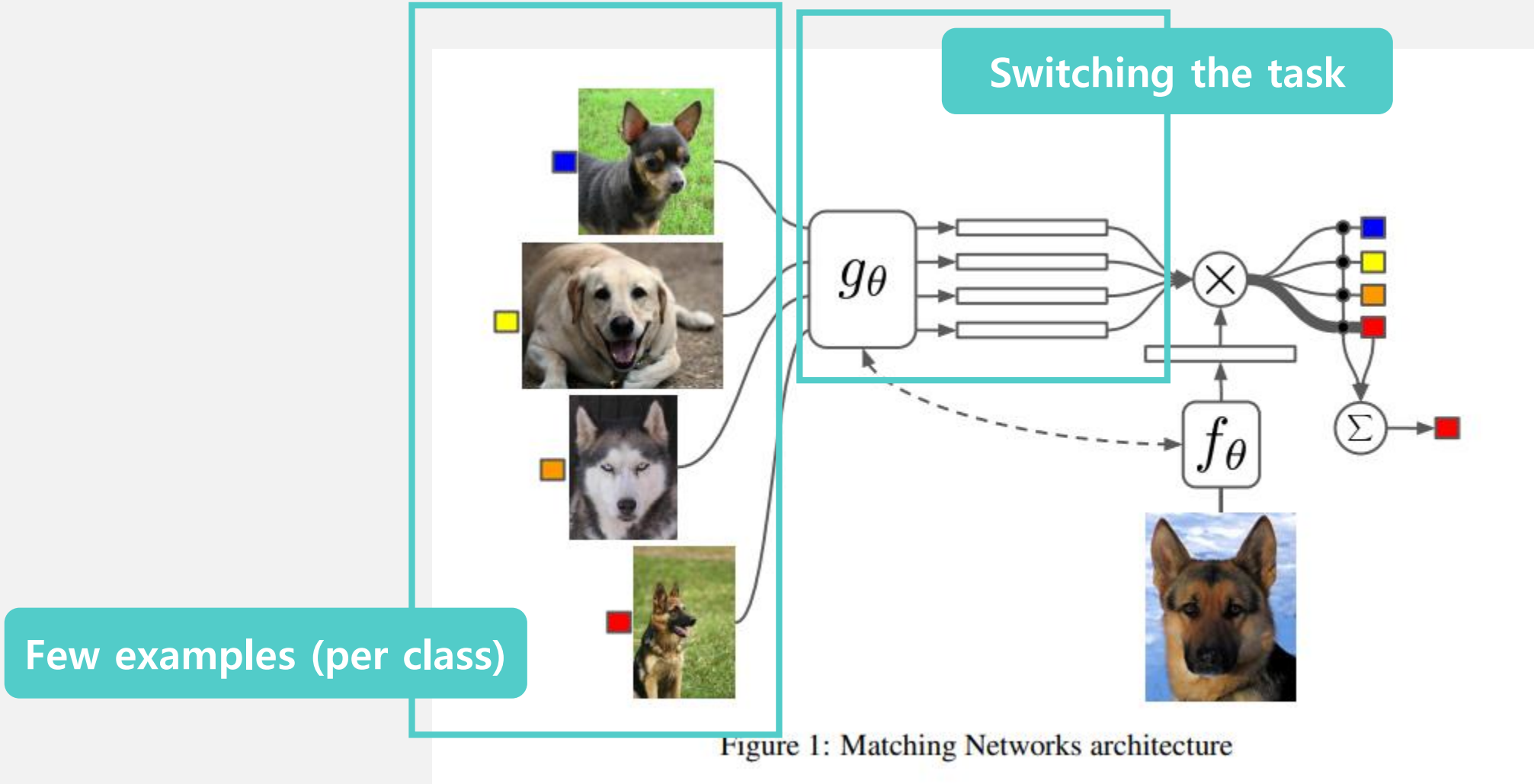
### [ Few Shot Learning ]

: 소수 데이터(support data) 로 다수 데이터(query data)를 예측해야 하는 과업에 적용되는 학습 기법

### [ One Shot Learning ]

: which consists of learning a class from a single labelled example.

# Introduction



# Method

[ from Paper ]

Our non-parametric approach to solving one-shot learning is based on **two components**.

**First**, our model architecture follows recent advances in neural networks (1)augmented with memory (as discussed in Section 3).

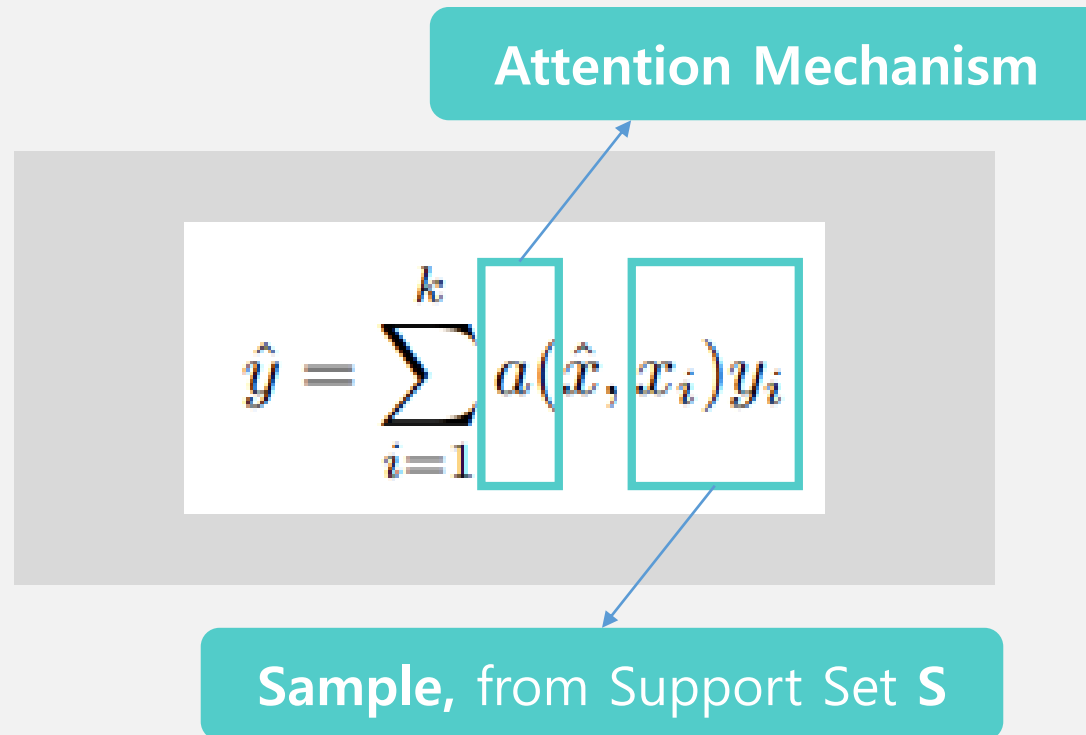
**Second**, we employ a (2)training strategy which is tailored for one-shot learning from the support set  $S$ .



# Method

## Model Architecture

**Model Architecture** : External memory 를 추가한 NN 구조 (cf. seq2seq, pointer NN)



## Method

## Model Architecture

**The Attention Kernel** :  $a(\hat{x}, x_i)$ 를 정의

C : cosine distance

$$a(\hat{x}, x_i) = e^{c(f(\hat{x}), g(x_i))} / \sum_{j=1}^k e^{c(f(\hat{x}), g(x_j))}$$

$f(x), g(x)$  : embedding func.

## Method

## Model Architecture

**Full Context Embeddings** :  $\hat{x}$ 를 임베딩하는  $f$ 도  $S$ 를 고려할 수 있다.

$$f(\hat{x}, S) = \text{attLSTM}(f'(\hat{x}), g(S), K)$$

- LSTM 구조를 사용
- 매 time step마다 같은  $f$ 값을 넣어준다.

## Method

## Training Strategy

Objective function 최대화

$$\theta = \arg \max_{\theta} E_{L \sim T} \left[ E_{S \sim L, B \sim L} \left[ \sum_{(x,y) \in B} \log P_{\theta} (y|x, S) \right] \right] .$$

- 1)  $L$ 을  $T$ 로부터 샘플링한다.
- 2)  $L$ 을 이용해 support set  $S$ 와 batch  $B$ 를 샘플링한다.
- 3) Support set  $S$ 를 이용해  $B$ 의 샘플에 대해 label을 예측한다.

# Experiments

Model	Matching Fn	Fine Tune	5-way Acc		20-way Acc	
			1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
<b>PIXELS</b>	Cosine	N	41.7%	63.2%	26.7%	42.6%
<b>BASELINE CLASSIFIER</b>	Cosine	N	80.0%	95.0%	69.5%	89.1%
<b>BASELINE CLASSIFIER</b>	Cosine	Y	82.3%	98.4%	70.6%	92.0%
<b>BASELINE CLASSIFIER</b>	Softmax	Y	86.0%	97.6%	72.9%	92.3%
<b>MANN (NO CONV) [21]</b>	Cosine	N	82.8%	94.9%	—	—
<b>CONVOLUTIONAL SIAMESE NET [11]</b>	Cosine	N	96.7%	98.4%	88.0%	96.5%
<b>CONVOLUTIONAL SIAMESE NET [11]</b>	Cosine	Y	97.3%	98.4%	88.1%	97.0%
<b>MATCHING NETS (OURS)</b>	Cosine	N	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>98.9%</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	98.5%
<b>MATCHING NETS (OURS)</b>	Cosine	Y	97.9%	98.7%	93.5%	<b>98.7%</b>

Table 1: Results on the Omniglot dataset.

=> 모두 N-way k-shot learning 작업

# Conclusion

( \* Metric-based approach의 )

## 장점

- Metric 기반의 Meta learning은 단순하고 직관적이며, Embedding 의 시각화와 해석하기에 쉽다

## 단점

- domain adaptation에 약하다.  
( = domain간 차이가 큰 경우 adaptation이 어렵다. )
- 계산량이 많다.

# 참조 자료

+ Paper

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1606.04080.pdf>

- Refer

<https://jiminsun.github.io/2019-02-20/Vinyals-2016/>

- Refer

<http://www.navisphere.net/6014/matching-networks-for-one-shot-learning/>