

# Online Transfer with Heterogeneous Source

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The goal is to learn some prediction function  $f(\mathbf{x}_t)$  on a target domain in an online fashion from a sequence of instances  $\{(\mathbf{x}_t, y_t) | t = 1, 2, \dots, T\}$  in data space  $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ .

- Homogeneous source domain:

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}^k, \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}^k$$

- Heterogeneous source domain:

$$\mathcal{X} \cap \mathcal{X}^k = \emptyset, \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}^k$$

co-occurrence information (?, ?)


# Related Work

OTL on homogeneous domain

OHT

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$$\mathcal{X}_s = \mathcal{X}$$



HomOTL1.png

Resemble learning strategy:

## Related Work

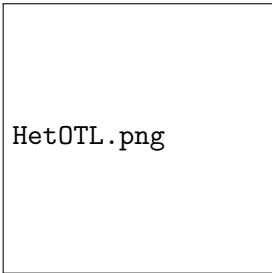
OTL on homogeneous domain

## OTL on homogeneous domain

OHT

HomOTL2.png

$$\mathcal{X}_s \subset \mathcal{X}$$



HetOTL.png

Multi-view approach:

$$\hat{y}_t = \text{sign} \left( \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_t^k \Pi(z_t^k) + \alpha_t \Pi(z_t) - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$
$$\hat{y}_t = \text{sign} \left( \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_t^k \text{sign}(z_t^k) + \alpha_t \text{sign}(z_t) \right)$$

target domain & homogeneous source domain:

$$z_t = \mathbf{w}_t^\top \mathbf{x}_t, z_t^k = \mathbf{v}^k{}^\top \mathbf{x}_t$$

heterogeneous source domain:

$$z_t^k = \sum_{\mathbf{x}^k \in D^K} \text{sim}(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{x}_t) y_i^k$$

where  $\text{sim}(\mathbf{x}^k, \mathbf{x}_t)$  is calculated by co-occurrence information  $(?, ?)$ , and  $D^K$  is the set of  $K$  nearest neighbors.

## Mistake bound

a3.jpg

a1.jpg

## NUS-WIDE dataset

- Target domain: Image
- Heterogeneous source: Text
- Co-occurrence data: co-occurred image-tag pairs

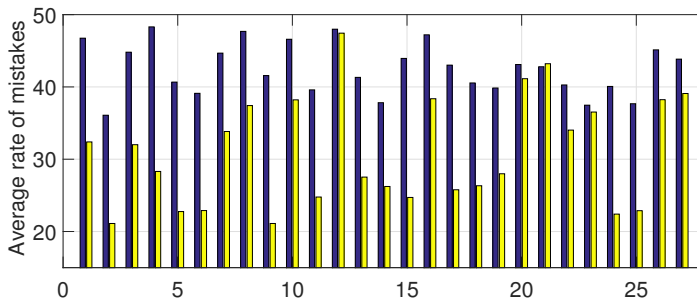


- Passive-Aggressive algorithms
  - Do not exploit knowledge from the source domain
- Kernel function
  - Gaussian Kernel
- Number of nearest neighbors
  - $K = 100$

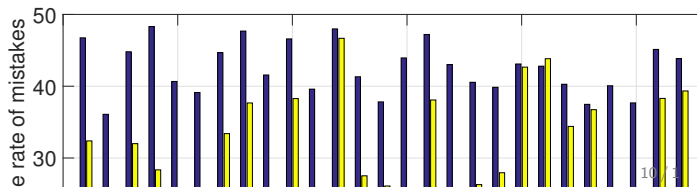
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[!htb] [PA-II vs. OHT1-II]

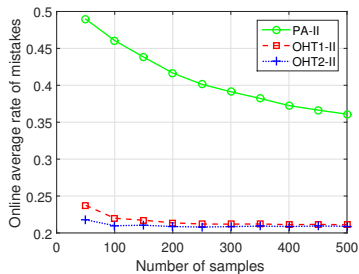


[PA-II vs. OHT2-II]



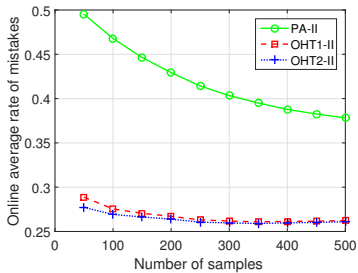
OHT

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[Task 2]

[Task 14]



[Task 36]

Paired  $t$ -test ( $\alpha = 0.01$ )

- OHT1 vs. PA: 44/0/1
- OHT2 vs. PA: 42/2/1

Cohen's  $d$  value (  $d > 0.8$  : large promotion,  $0.2 < d < 0.8$  : middle promotion)

- OHT1: 41/3
- OHT2: 40/3

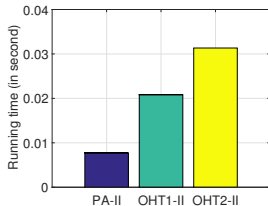
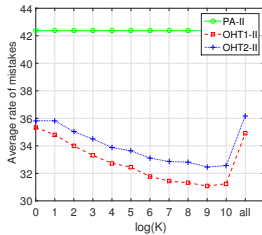


Figure : (a) The average rate of mistakes under varying values of  $K$ .  
(b) The average running time of different algorithms when all instances in heterogeneous source are considered.

*THANK YOU  
FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!*