

Motivation

- Meta-Learning takes advantage of prior experience in a domain to learn new tasks efficiently
- Training tasks are often given or randomly chosen
- When training a model from scratch in real-life:
how do we collect training tasks data-efficiently?

Background: Probabilistic Meta-Learning

- Meta-Learning deals with task-specific datasets $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{T}_i} = \{(x_j^i, y_j^i)\}$ corresponding to tasks $\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})$
 - We can model the task specification by means of a latent variable \mathbf{h}_i distinct from global model parameters θ , which are shared among all tasks
- $$p(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{H}, \theta | \mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(\mathbf{h}_i) \prod_{j=1}^{M_i} p(y_j^i | x_j^i, \mathbf{h}_i, \theta) p(\theta),$$
- where \mathbf{H} collects the task-specific embeddings
- At test time we are faced with an unseen task \mathcal{T}_* and our aim is to use the meta-model to make predictions $p_\theta(\mathbf{Y}_* | \mathbf{X}_*)$

Extending the Meta-Learning Model

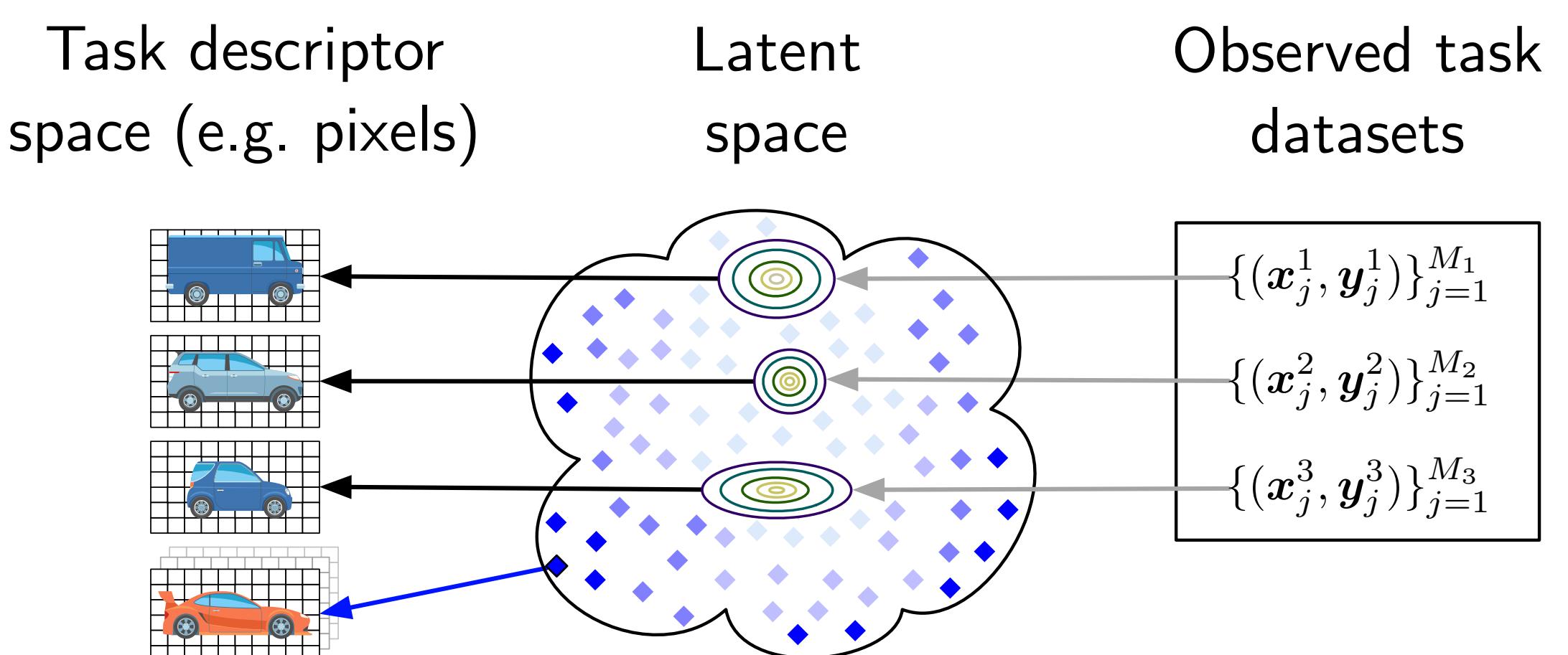
- We learn the relationship between \mathbf{h} and ψ ,

$$p_\theta(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{H}, \Psi | \mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^N p_\theta(\psi_i | \mathbf{h}_i) p(\mathbf{h}_i) \prod_{j=1}^{M_i} p_\theta(y_j^i | x_j^i, \mathbf{h}_i),$$

- where Ψ denotes a matrix of task-descriptors ψ_i
- Maps latent embeddings to task-descriptor space to generate/choose new tasks

Key idea

Training task selection based on prior experience



- Infer latent task embeddings (Gaussian-shaped distributions) of observed tasks
- Learn mapping from latent to the task descriptor space
- Rank candidate tasks (diamonds) in the latent space by quantifying their utility (the higher, the darker)
- Select the candidate task with the highest utility

Algorithm

- 1: **input:** Task descriptors (distribution $p(\psi)$ or fixed set $\{\psi_i\}_{i=1}^N$), **active meta-learner** $\{p_\theta, q_\phi\}$, **utility function** $u(\cdot)$ and N_{init}
- 2: Sample initial Ψ_{init} and task datasets $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_{\text{init}}$
- 3: **while** meta-training **do**
- 4: Train **active meta-model** p_θ and infer **task embeddings** $q_\phi(\mathbf{H})$
- 5: Select candidate ψ^* by **ranking in latent space**

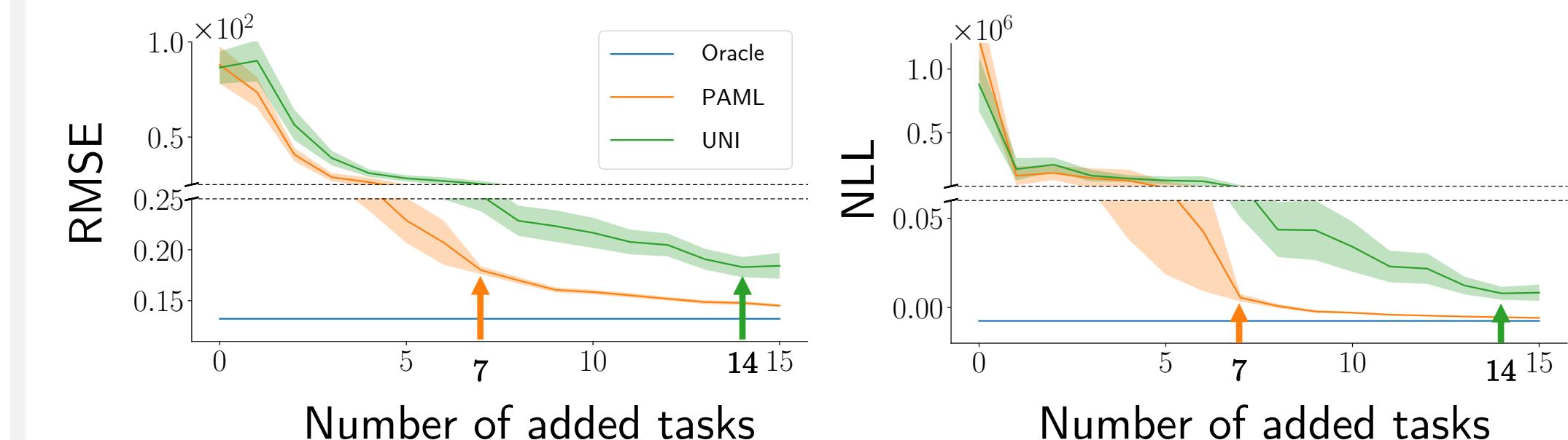
$$\psi^* = \text{argmax}_{\mathbf{h}_*} u(\mathbf{h}_*)$$
- 6: Observe new task $\mathcal{D}_{\psi^*} \sim p(y|x, \psi^*)$
- 7: Add new task to dataset $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}_{\psi^*}$
- 8: **end while**

Experiments with Pixel Task Descriptors

- Measure model's performance on test tasks as a function of tasks added by each method
- Baselines: Uniform sampling (UNI), Oracle
- Tasks: Learning dynamics of robotic environments
- Only access to pixel descriptors, e.g., images of cart-pole systems with varying lengths



Results



~50% reduction in added tasks
to achieve the same performance

Related work

- **Probabilistic Meta-Learning**
 - Sæmundsson et al. "Meta reinforcement learning with latent variable Gaussian processes" (2018)
 - Gordon et al. "Meta-learning probabilistic inference for prediction" (2019)
- **Automatic Curriculum Learning**
 - Portelas et al. "Automatic curriculum learning for deep RL: A short survey" (2020)
 - Jabri et al. "Unsupervised curricula for visual meta-reinforcement learning" (2019)
- **(Automatic) Domain Randomization**
 - Akkaya et al. "Solving Rubik's cube with a robot hand" (2019)
 - Mehta et al. "Active domain randomization" (2020)

Code

<https://github.com/JeanKaddour/PAML>