

Table 1: Accuracy results on miniImageNet dataset.

Task		Transfer Learning	Prototypical	Reptile	Reptile MTL	MAML	MAML MTL
5-ways	1 Shot	37.44	49.42	49.16	51.04	48.70	50.99
	5 Shots	53.28	68.20	65.99	69.58	63.11	67.88
	100 Shots	90.23	61.13	83.75	96.56	82.53	92.44
20-ways	1 Shot	15.06	21.54	20.29	22.27	20.50	22.34
	5 Shots	27.33	34.68	31.46	36.45	31.50	35.95
	100 Shots	73.56	56.76	68.59	74.00	68.55	74.87
35-ways	1 Shot	10.49	10.67	9.85	13.60	9.61	14.11
	5 Shots	20.04	17.53	16.46	21.59	16.01	21.85
	100 Shots	61.72	38.13	51.09	68.10	50.21	66.34

model parameters in a direction that the distribution of tasks have agreement with the single specific task of training over the whole classes.

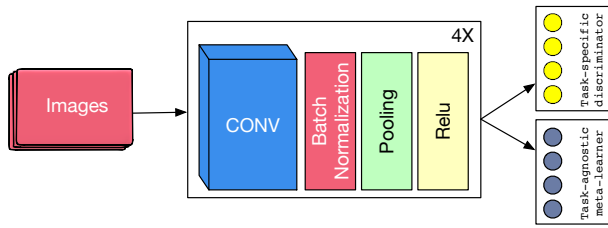


Figure 1: Meta-transfer learning model setup for miniImageNet dataset

Algorithm 1 Meta-Transfer Learning Algorithm

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1: Initialize model parameters,  $\theta$ 
2: for iteration = 1, 2, ... do
3:   Sample a batch of tasks  $\tau_i \sim p(\tau)$ 
4:   for all  $\tau_i$  do
5:     Split the examples of the task into  $k$  sub-batches
6:      $\theta_i = \theta - \alpha_{inner} \nabla L_{\tau_i}(f_\theta)$  for  $k$  steps
7:      $\theta_{metalearner} = \theta - \alpha_{outer} \sum_i \nabla L_{\tau_i}(f_{\theta_i})$  (MAML)
8:      $\theta_{metalearner} = \theta + \alpha_{outer} \sum_i (\theta_i - \theta)$  (Reptile)
9:      $\theta_{discriminator} = \theta - \alpha_d \nabla L_{(x,y)}$ 
10:     $\theta = \beta \theta_{metalearner} + (1 - \beta) \theta_{discriminator}$ 
11: return  $\theta$ 

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Performance Evaluations

The proposed model is evaluated on *miniImageNet* (?) dataset, split into 64 training classes and 36 test classes as unseen tasks. The architecture of the model is shown in Figure 1 and the results are demonstrated in Table 1. The base model for transfer learning is trained on all 64 training classes.

Note that for many-classes (35-ways) tasks, the transfer learning baseline outperforms previous meta-learning algorithms, while in few-classes problems, the result is reversed: meta-learning beats transfer learning. Our proposed method, MTL, outperforms both these algorithms in all scenarios by

improving the weaknesses of few-shot learning algorithms in generalizing to many-shot and many-classes problems.

Conclusion and Future Work

A single model that is adaptable to unseen tasks is a crucial component in artificial intelligence. In this work, we presented a method to extend the capability of few-shot learning algorithms to many-shot and many-classes learning problems, by integrating them with transfer learning model. The next step is to use this approach on a larger dataset and deeper model, to see whether meta-learning is still outperforming transfer learning or not.

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