

Semi-Supervised Learning with Meta-Gradient

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Semi-Supervised Learning

Semi-supervised learning (SSL): labeled data + unlabeled data \Rightarrow better generalization ability.

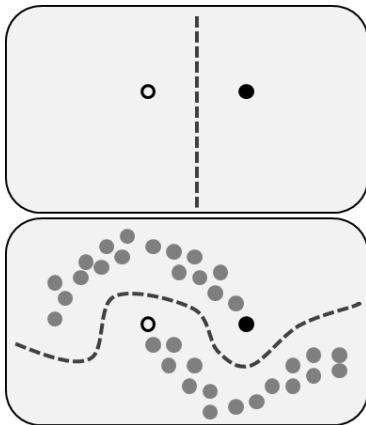


Figure: Illustration of the role of unlabeled data¹.

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-supervised_learning

Consistency-Based SSL

Basic assumption: prediction consistency against perturbations of the input signals or model weights.

²Miyato *et al.* Virtual Adversarial Training: A Regularization Method for Supervised and Semi-Supervised Learning. In *TPAMI*, 2018

³Tarvainen & Valpola. Mean teachers are better role models: Weight-averaged consistency targets improve semi-supervised deep learning results. In *NeurIPS*, 2017

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Our work is to bridge the gap between the consistency loss and the label information.

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Overview

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Solution. Magic of *meta-learning*: unfolding and differentiating through one SGD step.

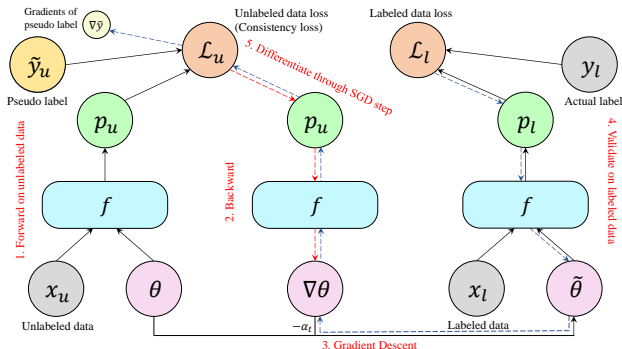


Figure: Illustration of the meta-learning philosophy.

Formulation:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathcal{Y}} \quad & \sum_{k=1}^{N^l} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_k^l, \mathbf{y}_k; \boldsymbol{\theta}^*(\mathcal{Y})) \\ \text{s.t. } \quad & \boldsymbol{\theta}^*(\mathcal{Y}) = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{N^u} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_i^u, \hat{\mathbf{y}}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta}). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

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Solving Eq. (1) exactly is impossible, we adopt online approximation on the batch level.

Derivation

Initialize pseudo-labels:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i = f(\mathbf{x}_i^u; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t). \quad (2)$$

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Compute the unlabeled data loss and back-propagate the gradients:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_i^u, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t) &= \Phi(f(\mathbf{x}_i^u; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t), \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i), \\ \nabla \boldsymbol{\theta}_t &= \frac{1}{B^u} \sum_{i=1}^{B^u} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_i^u, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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Apply one SGD step on the model parameters:

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t - \alpha_t \nabla \boldsymbol{\theta}_t, \quad (4)$$

where α_t is the learning rate of the inner loop.

Derivation

Evaluate on the labeled data and differentiate the labeled data loss:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_k^l, \mathbf{y}_k; \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t+1}) &= \Phi(f(\mathbf{x}_k^l; \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t+1}), \mathbf{y}_k), \\ \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i &= \frac{1}{B^l} \sum_{k=1}^{B^l} \nabla_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_k^l, \mathbf{y}_k; \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t+1}).\end{aligned}\tag{5}$$

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Perform one SGD step on the pseudo-labels:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i - \beta_t \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i,\tag{6}$$

where β_t is the meta learning rate,

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Compute the consistency loss from the unlabeled data and the updated pseudo-labels.

Meta-Learning Algorithm

Algorithm 1 Meta-Learning Algorithm.

Input: regular learning rates $\{\alpha_t\}$,

meta learning rates $\{\beta_t\}$

for $t := 1$ to $\#iters$ **do**

$$\{(\mathbf{x}_k^l, \mathbf{y}_k)\}_{k=1}^{B^l} \leftarrow \text{BatchSampler}(\mathcal{D}^l)$$

$$\{\mathbf{x}_i^u\}_{i=1}^{B^u} \leftarrow \text{BatchSampler}(\mathcal{D}^u)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i = f(\mathbf{x}_i^u; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_i^u, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t) = \Phi(f(\mathbf{x}_i^u; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t), \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i)$$

$$\nabla \boldsymbol{\theta}_t = \frac{1}{B^u} \sum_{i=1}^{B^u} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{x}_i^u, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i; \boldsymbol{\theta}_t)$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{t+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_t - \alpha_t \nabla \boldsymbol{\theta}_t$$

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$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{t+1} = \text{Optimizer}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_t, \nabla \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_t, \alpha_t)$$

end

Experiments on Small Datasets

Experiments on **SVHN**, **CIFAR-10**, and **CIFAR-100**.

Method	SVHN	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100
II-Model [7]	4.82%	12.36%	39.19%
TE [7]	4.42%	12.16%	38.65%
MT [9]	3.95%	12.31%	-
MT+SNTG [26]	3.86%	10.93%	-
VAT [8]	5.42%	11.36%	-
VAT+Ent [8]	3.86%	10.55%	-
VAT+Ent+SNTG [26]	3.83%	9.89%	-
VAT+VAAdD [27]	3.55%	9.22%	-
MA-DNN [28]	4.21%	11.91%	34.51%
Co-training [29]	3.29%	8.35%	34.63%
MT+fastSWA [10]	-	9.05%	33.62%
TNAR-VAE [11]	3.74%	8.85%	-
ADA-Net [24]	4.62%	10.30%	-
ADA-Net+fastSWA [24]	-	8.72%	-
DualStudent [30]	-	8.89%	32.77%
Ours	3.15%	7.78%	30.74%
Fully-Supervised	2.67%	4.88%	22.10%

Figure: Semi-supervised classification results.

Experiments on ImageNet

Experiments on **ImageNet** dataset.

Method	Top-1	Top-5
Labeled-Only	53.65%	31.01%
MT [9]	49.07%	23.59%
Co-training [29]	46.50%	22.73%
ADA-Net [24]	44.91%	21.18%
Ours	44.87%	18.88%
Fully-Supervised	29.15%	10.12%

Figure: Semi-supervised classification results on ImageNet.

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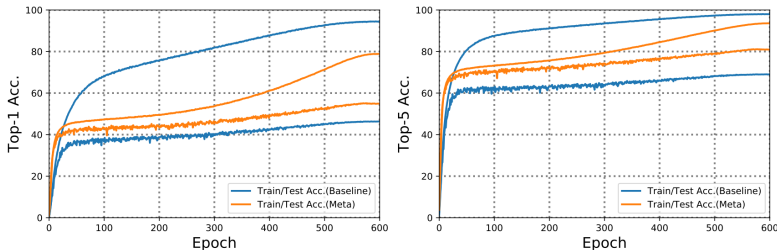


Figure: Accuracy curves of the baseline method and the meta-learning algorithm.

Further information

Refer to our paper⁴ for further details:

- (i) First-order approximation of the second-order derivative;
- (ii) Incorporation of Mix-up augmentation in the algorithm;
- (iii) Convergence analysis of the meta-learning algorithm;
- (iv) Detailed ablation study and feature visualization.

The source codes are available:

<https://github.com/Sakura03/SemiMeta>.



⁴<https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.03966>

Thanks!