

# Multi-Source Domain Adaptation with Mixture of Experts

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Jiang Guo, MIT, in EMNLP 2018

paper: <https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/D18-1498.pdf>

code: <https://github.com/jiangfeng1124/transfer>

## 任务定义

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领域自适应：将资源丰富的源领域中的知识迁移到资源匮乏的目标领域，提升目标领域的性能。

目标领域只有一个，传统领域自适应只有一个源领域。（Cross-lingual, bilingual）

多源的领域自适应：现实中有多个源领域的数据可以获得，由此进行互补地迁移学习。（multilingual）

例子：

目标领域：kitchen（包含 pans, cookbooks, electronic devices）

源领域：分别对应的源领域 Cookware, Books, Electronics

## 相关工作

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- 无监督领域自适应：目标领域没有标注数据
  - 将不同领域对齐到同一空间，通过训练使得模型在目标领域泛化好
    - 优点：简单
    - 缺点：丢失了不同领域的特性，甚至造成负迁移
    - **ours**：通过MOE捕捉不同领域的特性
- 多源领域自适应：关注不同源领域与目标领域之间的关系
  - 同等看待
  - 有监督地学习相似性度量，或者使用预先定义好的度量方法
    - domain2domain：无监督地学习数据分布的相似性，然后对源领域进行加权，构造伪训练集
    - example2domain：针对目标数据筛选训练数据、有监督的atten
    - **ours**：example2domain是否也能无监督

## 动机

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- domain2domain粒度太粗，能否细粒度地度量example2domain：即point-to-set
  - 计算隐层表示的马氏距离：参数化的度量方式
- 目标领域资源匮乏，能否通过无监督的范式学习
  - meta-training：K个源领域，每次拿一个作为目标领域，其他做源领域
- 同时学习模型和度量方式
  - 对抗训练：使得鉴别器难以区分源领域和目标领域

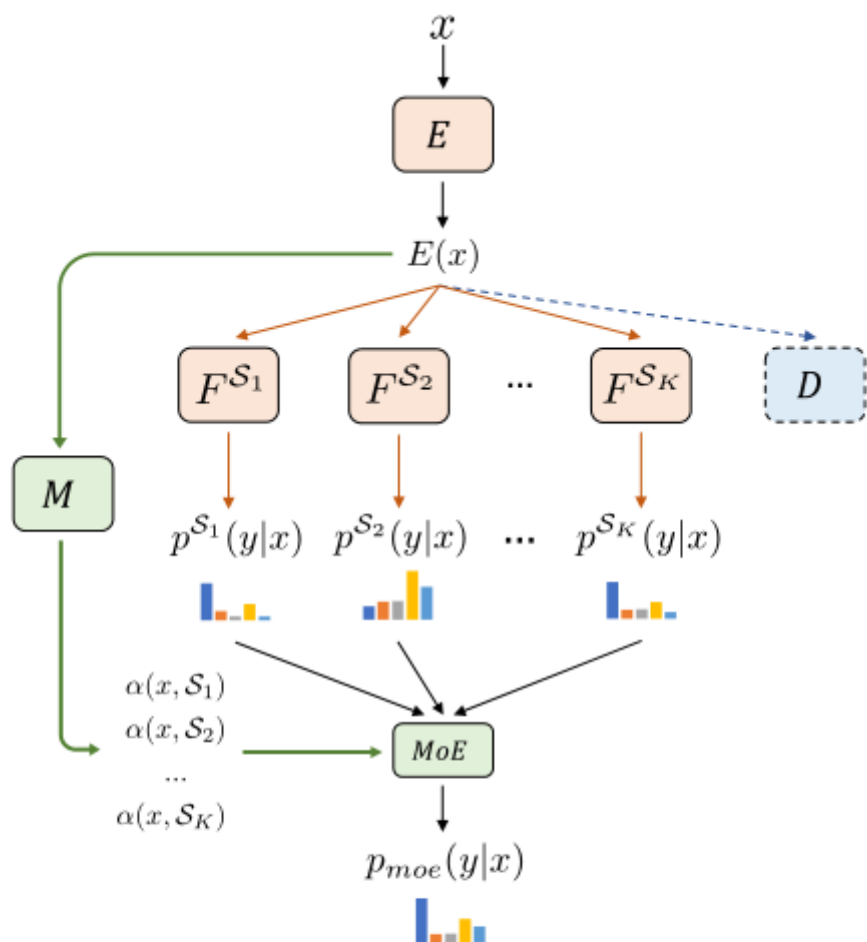


Figure 1: Architecture of the MoE model.  $E$  is the encoder which maps an input  $x$  to a hidden representation  $E(x)$ ;  $F^{\mathcal{S}_i}$  is the classifier on the  $i^{th}$  source domain;  $D$  is the critic that is only used during adversarial training.  $M$  is the metric learning component, which takes the encoding of  $x$  and source domains ( $\mathcal{S}_{1:K}$ ) as input and computes  $\alpha$ .

## MOE 后验概率

- 多个领域训练通过多任务，学习每个领域自己的分类器

$$\mathcal{L}_{mtl} = - \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{|\mathcal{S}_i|} \log p^{\mathcal{S}_i}(y_j^{\mathcal{S}_i} | x_j^{\mathcal{S}_i}) \quad (4)$$

- 每个目标样本通过MOE学习后验概率

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{moe}(y|x) &= \sum_{i=1}^K \alpha(x, \mathcal{S}_i) \cdot p^{\mathcal{S}_i}(y|x) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^K \alpha(x, \mathcal{S}_i) \cdot \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}^{\mathcal{S}_i} E(x))
\end{aligned}$$

$p^{\mathcal{S}_i}$ 单隐层分类器,  $\alpha$ 计算权重

- 通过meta-training无监督计算MOE loss

K个Source, 一个作为meta-target, 其余作为meta-sources, 组成K个meta-training tasks。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{moe} &= - \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{|\mathcal{S}_i|} \log p_{moe}(y_j^{\mathcal{S}_i} | x_j^{\mathcal{S}_i}) \\
&= - \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{|\mathcal{S}_i|} \log \sum_{l=1, l \neq i}^K \alpha(x, \mathcal{S}_l) \cdot p^{\mathcal{S}_l}(y_j^{\mathcal{S}_i} | x_j^{\mathcal{S}_i})
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

## 对抗训练

meta-sources的label是meta-target取反, 通过交叉熵训练二分类

## 距离度量

马氏距离计算目标样本到单个源领域的距离

$$d(x, \mathcal{S}) = \left( (E(x) - \mu^{\mathcal{S}})^\top \mathbf{M}^{\mathcal{S}} (E(x) - \mu^{\mathcal{S}}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

置信分数由马氏距离计算得出

$$e(x, \mathcal{S}_i) = f(d(x, \mathcal{S}_i))$$

然后Softmax归一化

$$\alpha(x, \mathcal{S}_i) = \frac{\exp(e(x, \mathcal{S}_i))}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(e(x, \mathcal{S}_j))} \tag{2}$$

熵正则化

$$H(\alpha(x, \cdot)) = - \sum_{l=1}^K \alpha(x, \mathcal{S}_l) \cdot \log \alpha(x, \mathcal{S}_l)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_h = \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{|\mathcal{S}_i|} H(\alpha(x_j^{\mathcal{S}_i}, \cdot)) \quad (6)$$

## 联合训练

根据权重调整几个loss

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{moe} + (1 - \lambda) \cdot \mathcal{L}_{mtl} \\ & + \gamma \cdot \mathcal{L}_{adv} \\ & + \eta \cdot \mathcal{R}_h \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

## 训练过程

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### Algorithm 1 Training Procedure

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- 1: **Input:** multi-source domain data  $\mathcal{S} = \{\mathcal{S}_i\}_{i=1}^K$ , target domain data  $\mathcal{T}$
  - 2: **Hyper-parameters:** mini-batch size  $m$ , coefficients for different losses:  $\lambda$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\eta$
  - 3: **repeat**
  - 4:   Sample  $K$  source mini-batches  $\{(\mathbf{x}^{\mathcal{S}_i}, \mathbf{y}^{\mathcal{S}_i})\}_{i=1}^K$  from  $\mathcal{S}$  and a target mini-batch  $\mathbf{x}^{\mathcal{T}}$  from  $\mathcal{T}$
  - 5:    $\mathcal{L}_{mtl}, \mathcal{L}_{moe}, \mathcal{L}_{adv}, \mathcal{R}_h \leftarrow 0$
  - 6:   **for**  $t = 1$  to  $K$  **do**
  - 7:     Set **meta-target** as  $\mathcal{T}^{meta} \triangleq \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_t \triangleq (\mathbf{x}^{\mathcal{S}_t}, \mathbf{y}^{\mathcal{S}_t})$
  - 8:     Set **meta-sources** as  $\mathcal{S}^{meta} \triangleq \{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_i\}_{i=1, i \neq t}^K$ , where  $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_i \triangleq (\mathbf{x}^{\mathcal{S}_i}, \mathbf{y}^{\mathcal{S}_i})$
  - 9:     Compute cross-entropy loss over  $\mathcal{T}^{meta}$ , and add to  $\mathcal{L}_{mtl}$
  - 10:    Compute Mahalanobis metric  $\alpha(x, \mathcal{S}')$  for each  $x \in \mathcal{T}^{meta}$  and  $\mathcal{S}' \in \mathcal{S}^{meta}$  ▷ Eq. (2)
  - 11:    Compute MoE loss over  $(\mathcal{S}^{meta}, \mathcal{T}^{meta})$  using  $\alpha$ , and add to  $\mathcal{L}_{moe}$  ▷ Eq. (3)
  - 12:    Compute entropy of  $\alpha(x, \cdot)$  for each  $x \in \mathcal{T}^{meta}$ , and add to  $\mathcal{R}_h$  ▷ Eq. (6)
  - 13:   **end for**
  - 14:   Compute MMD between  $\mathbf{x}^{\mathcal{T}}$  and  $\cup_{i=1}^K \mathbf{x}^{\mathcal{S}_i}$ , and add to  $\mathcal{L}_{adv}$  ▷ Eq. (5)
  - 15:   Update parameters via backpropagating gradients of the total loss  $\mathcal{L}$  ▷ Eq. (7)
  - 16: **until** converge
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## 实验结果

亚马逊商品评论数据集

- 四个源领域 Books (B), DVDs (D), Electronics (E), and Kitchen appliances (K)
- 每个源领域1000个正例 1000个负例, 由Chen12采样得到Ziser17
- 交叉验证的范式进行meta-training

SETTING	NON-ADVERSARIAL			ADVERSARIAL				
	best-SS	uni-MS	MoE	mSDA <sup>†</sup>	MDAN	best-SS-A	uni-MS-A	MoE-A
D,E,K-B	75.43	78.43	<b>79.42</b>	76.98	78.63	80.07	80.25	<b>80.87</b>
B,E,K-D	81.23	82.49	<b>83.35</b>	78.61	80.65	82.68	83.30	<b>83.99</b>
B,D,K-E	85.51	84.79*	<b>86.62</b>	81.98	85.34	86.32	85.96*	<b>86.38</b>
B,D,E-K	86.83	87.00	<b>87.96</b>	84.33	86.26	87.05	87.55	<b>88.06</b>
<i>Average</i>	<i>82.25</i>	<i>83.18</i>	<b><i>84.34</i></b>	<i>80.48</i>	<i>82.72</i>	<i>84.03</i>	<i>84.27</i>	<b><i>84.83</i></b>

Table 1: Multi-Source domain adaptation accuracy on Amazon dataset of CHEN12. \* indicates negative transfer, i.e., the unified multi-source model underperforms the best single-source model. mSDA<sup>†</sup> is not an adversarial approach, but utilizes unlabeled data from target domain.

SETTING	NON-ADVERSARIAL			ADVERSARIAL		
	best-SS	uni-MS	MoE	best-SS-A	uni-MS-A	MoE-A
D,E,K-B	85.35	87.00	<b>87.55</b>	86.85	87.55	<b>87.85</b>
B,E,K-D	85.25	86.80	<b>87.85</b>	86.00	87.40	<b>87.65</b>
B,D,K-E	86.80	88.30	<b>89.20</b>	88.90	89.35	<b>89.50</b>
B,D,E-K	88.90	89.65	<b>90.45</b>	89.95	90.35	<b>90.45</b>
<i>Average</i>	<i>86.58</i>	<i>87.94</i>	<b><i>88.76</i></b>	<i>87.93</i>	<i>88.66</i>	<b><i>88.86</i></b>

Table 2: Multi-Source domain adaptation accuracy on Amazon dataset of ZISER17.

# 代码实现

## 训练集

train: 3个源领域

unl: 目标领域的训练（用于对抗训练）

input: b x 5000

hidden: b x 500

### 1. MTL 交叉熵

ms\_outpus: list x domain\_nums 每个domain的batch分别经过对应二分类器，只计算对角线

out: b x 2

item	domian 1 cls	domian 1 cls	domian 1 cls
domian 1 batch	out		
domian 2 batch		*	
domian 3 batch			*

### 2. KLLoss 均方误差

source\_alphas: list x domain\_nums

使用hidden计算每个样本与所有domain的**马氏距离**，按列Softmax

size: domains x b

item	example 1	example 2	...	example batch_size
domian 1	alpha 1,1			
domian 2	alpha 1,2			
domian 3	alpha 1,1			

source\_labels: 每个样本对应的domain为1, 其余为0

domain	example 1	example 2	...	example batch_size
domian 1	1	1	...	1
domian 2	0	0	...	0
domian 3	0	0	...	0

**拟合alpha的分布**, 相当于attention, 这里计算均方误差, 不同于交叉熵只关注label为1的项。

### 3. HLOSS 计算权重的熵

$$H(X) = \sum_{x \in X} -p(x) \log p(x)$$

对2的补充, 熵越小, 越趋近于one-hot。

例:

p(x1)	p(x2)	p(x3)	熵
1	0	0	0
1/2	1/4	1/4	3/2 log 2
1/3	1/3	1/3	log 3

### 4. MOE NLLLoss

source\_alphas: 3 x b

ms\_outputs: [b x 2, b x 2, b x 2]

遍历每个domain, 每个类别乘权重。

### 5. Domain adversarial network

目标领域训练集的标签为真实标签, 源领域训练集的标签是目标领域标签的**反**, 使得模型区分源/目标领域。

实现: hidden通过二分类器。

## 测试

train: 3个源领域

test: 目标领域的测试

domain编码: 计算每个domain的正例, 负例, 所有数据的均值

计算距离, MOE后验概率

## 参考文献

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**Related Works** in Semi-supervised Domain Adaptation for Dependency Parsing, Zhenghua Li, SUDA, in ACL19