



Large Margin Meta-Learning for Few-Shot Classification

The University of Hong Kong¹, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University²

Yong Wang¹, Xiao-Ming Wu², Qimai Li², Jiatao Gu¹, Wangmeng Xiang², Lei Zhang², Victor O.K. Li¹



Large Margin Principle

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{softmax}} + \lambda * \mathcal{L}_{\text{large-margin}}$$

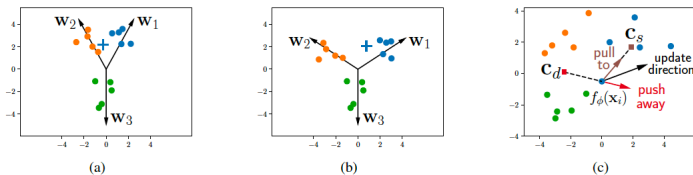


Fig. 1: Large margin meta-learning. (a) Classifier trained without the large margin constraint. (b) Classifier trained with the large margin constraint. (c) Gradient of the triplet loss.

One Implementation: Triplet Loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{large-margin}} = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} [\|f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i^a) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i^p)\|_2^2 - \|f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i^a) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i^n)\|_2^2 + m]_+.$$

Case study

- Graph Neural Network (GNN)
- Prototypical Network (PN)

Analysis

After rearrangement:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{large-margin}} = \frac{1}{N_t} \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_s \in S_s} \|f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_s)\|_2^2 - \sum_{\mathbf{x}_d \in S_d} \|f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_d)\|_2^2 \right) + \text{const.}$$

The gradient:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{large-margin}}}{\partial f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i)} &= \frac{2}{N_t} \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_s \in S_s} (f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_s)) - \sum_{\mathbf{x}_d \in S_d} (f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_d)) \right) \\ &= -\frac{2|S_s|}{N_t} \left(\frac{1}{|S_s|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_s \in S_s} f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_s) - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) \right) - \frac{2|S_d|}{N_t} \left(f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) - \frac{1}{|S_d|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_d \in S_d} f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_d) \right) \\ &= -\underbrace{\frac{2|S_s|}{N_t} (\mathbf{c}_s - f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i))}_{\text{pull towards its own class}} - \underbrace{\frac{2|S_d|}{N_t} (f_\phi(\mathbf{x}_i) - \mathbf{c}_d)}_{\text{push away from other classes}}. \end{aligned}$$

Features

- We implement and compare several of other large margin methods for few-shot learning.
- Our framework is simple, efficient, and can be applied to improve existing and new meta-learning methods with very little overhead.