Meta Learning (Part 1)

Hung-yi Lee

Introduction

Task 1: speech recognition

Task 2: image recognition

⋮

Task 100: text classification

- Meta learning = Learn to learn

Learning task 1

Learning task 2

⋮

Learning task 100

I can learn task 101 better because I learn some **learning skills**

Be a better learner

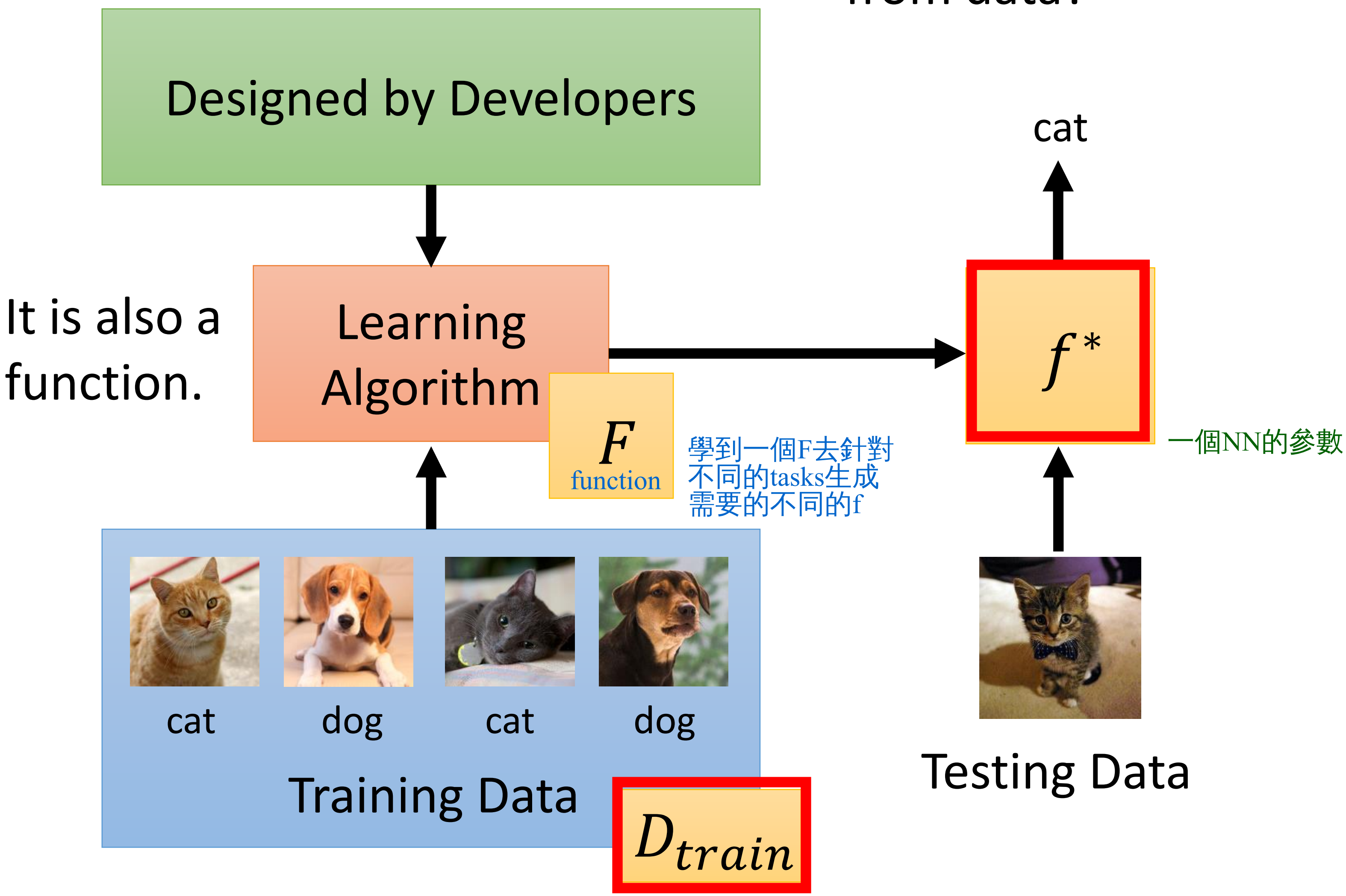
Life-long: one model for all the tasks

Meta: How to learn a new model

Meta Learning

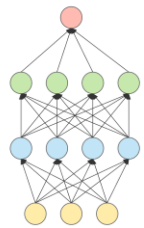
$$\underset{\text{output a function}}{f^*} = F(\underset{\text{input}}{D_{train}})$$

Can machine find F from data?



Meta Learning

Machine Learning ≈ 根據資料找一個函數 f 的能力

 $f($  $) =$ “Cat”

Meta Learning

≈ 根據資料找一個找一個函數 f 的函數 F 的能力

$F($

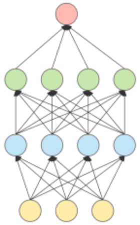
 cat

 dog

 cat

 dog

Training Data

$) = f^*$ 

~~Machine~~ Learning is Simple

Meta

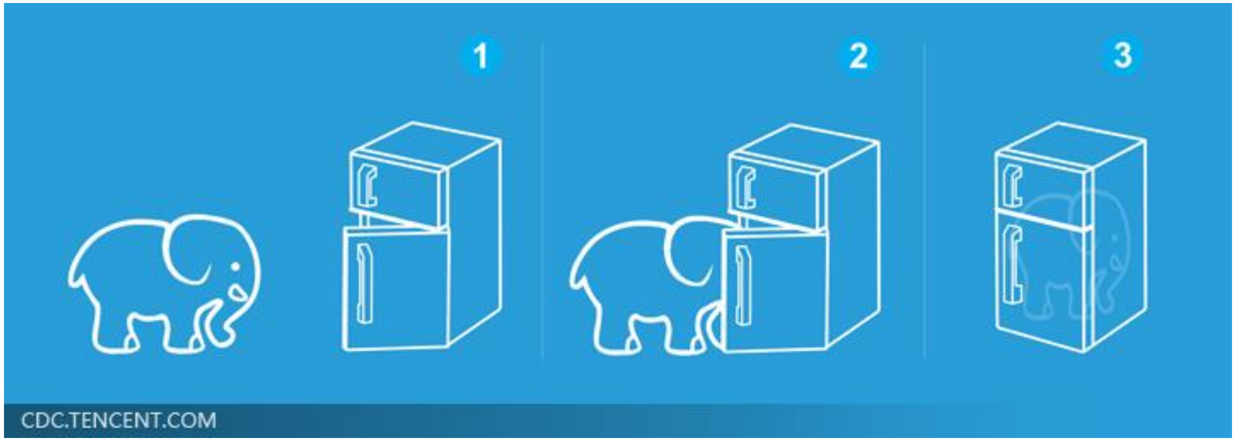
Step 1: define a set of ~~function~~

Step 2: goodness of ~~function~~

Step 3: pick the best ~~function~~

Function f → Learning algorithm F

就好像把大象放進冰箱 ……

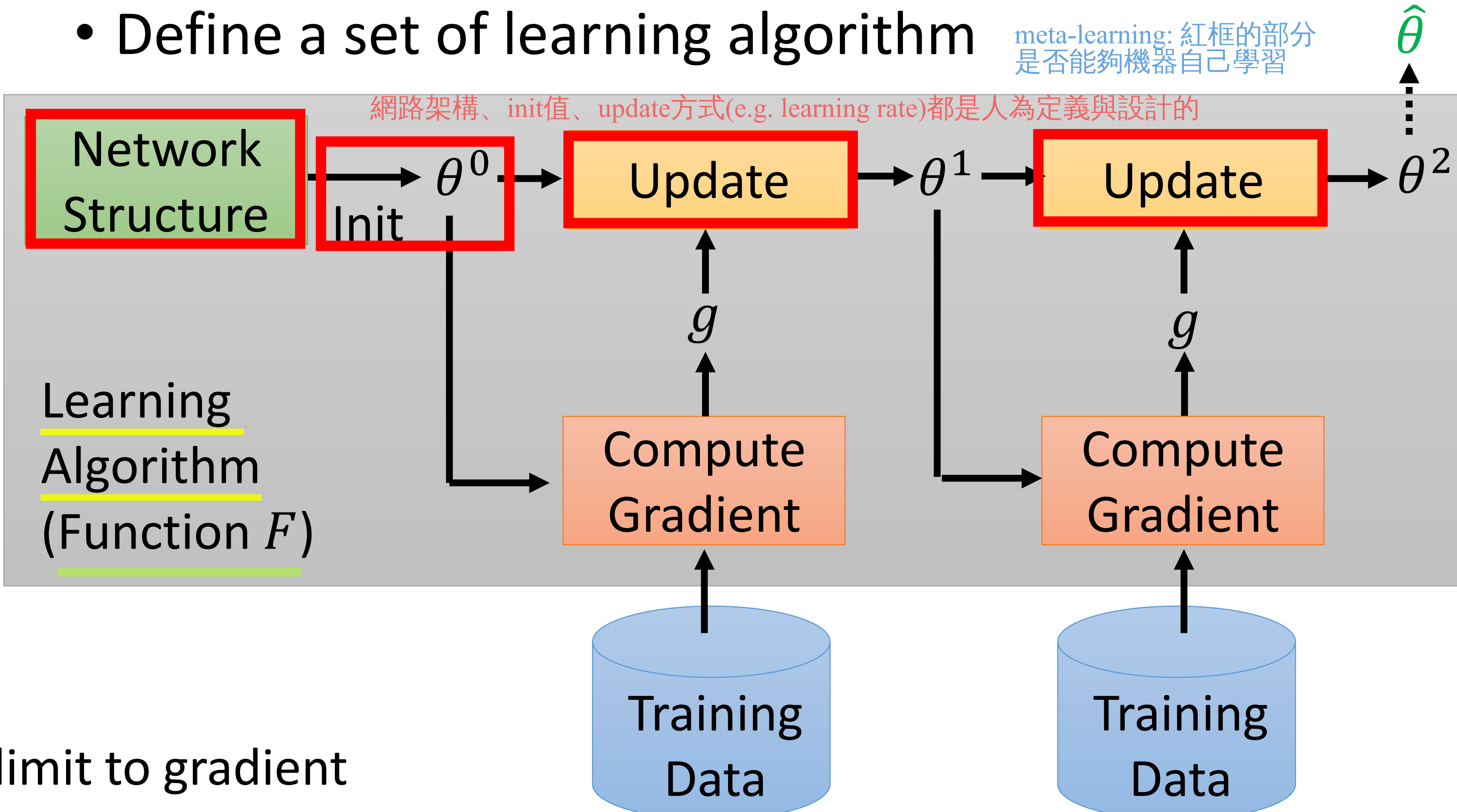


Meta Learning

Different decisions in the red boxes lead to different algorithms.

What happens in the red boxes is decided by humans until now.

- Define a set of learning algorithm



(limit to gradient descent based approach)

Meta Learning

第二步驟

$$\boxed{L(F)} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n$$

總共多少的task

N tasks

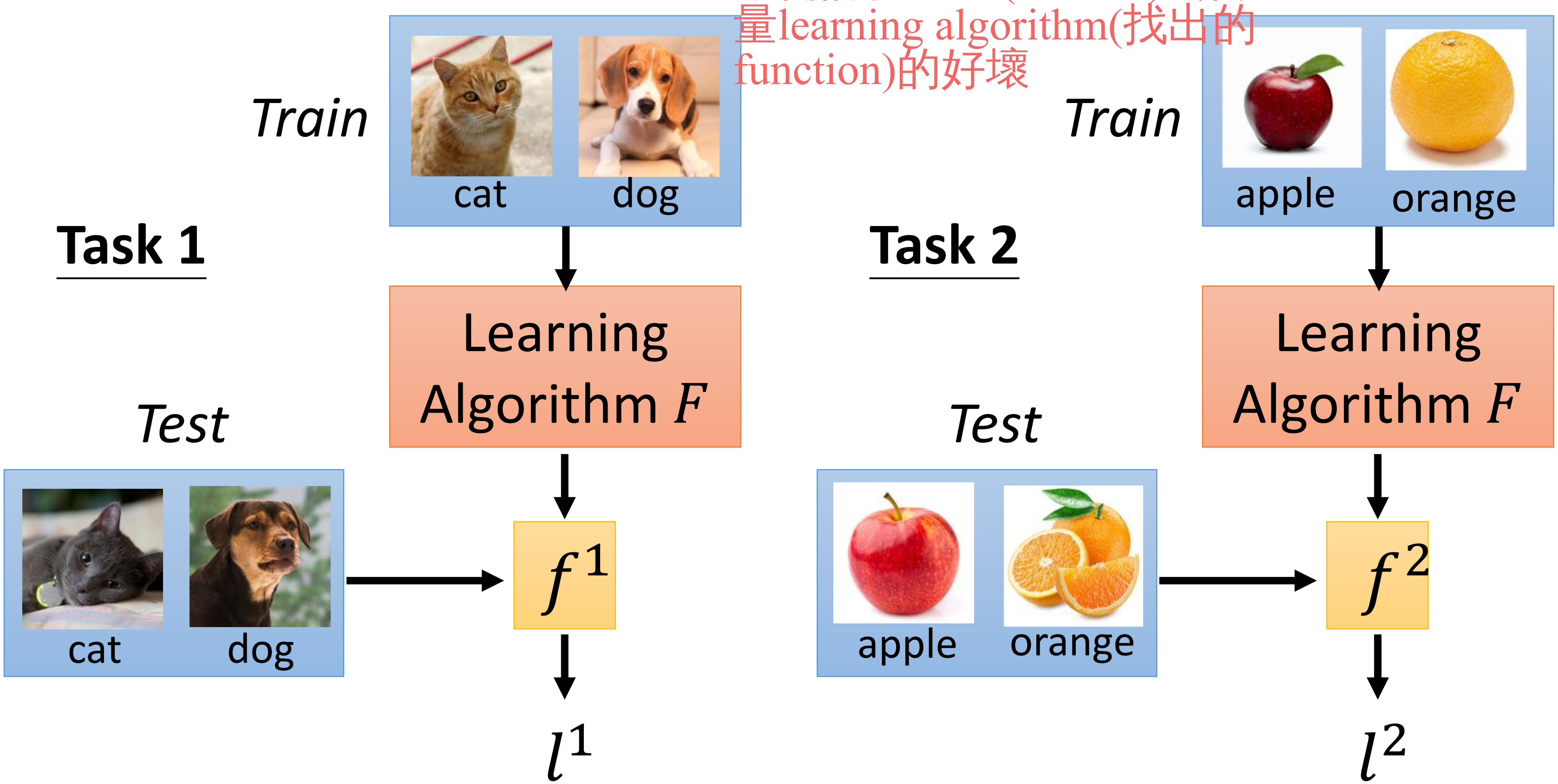
loss function方法可以自己定義

某一次task的loss

Testing loss for task n after training

- Defining the goodness of a function F

準備許多tasks(task set)去衡量learning algorithm(找出的function)的好壞

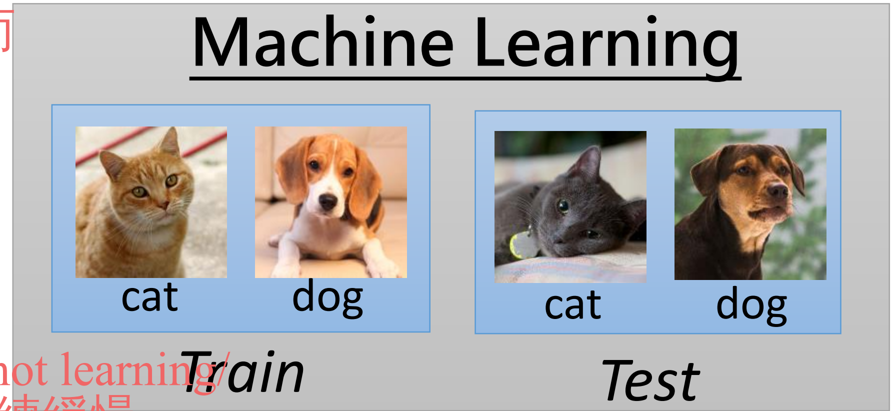


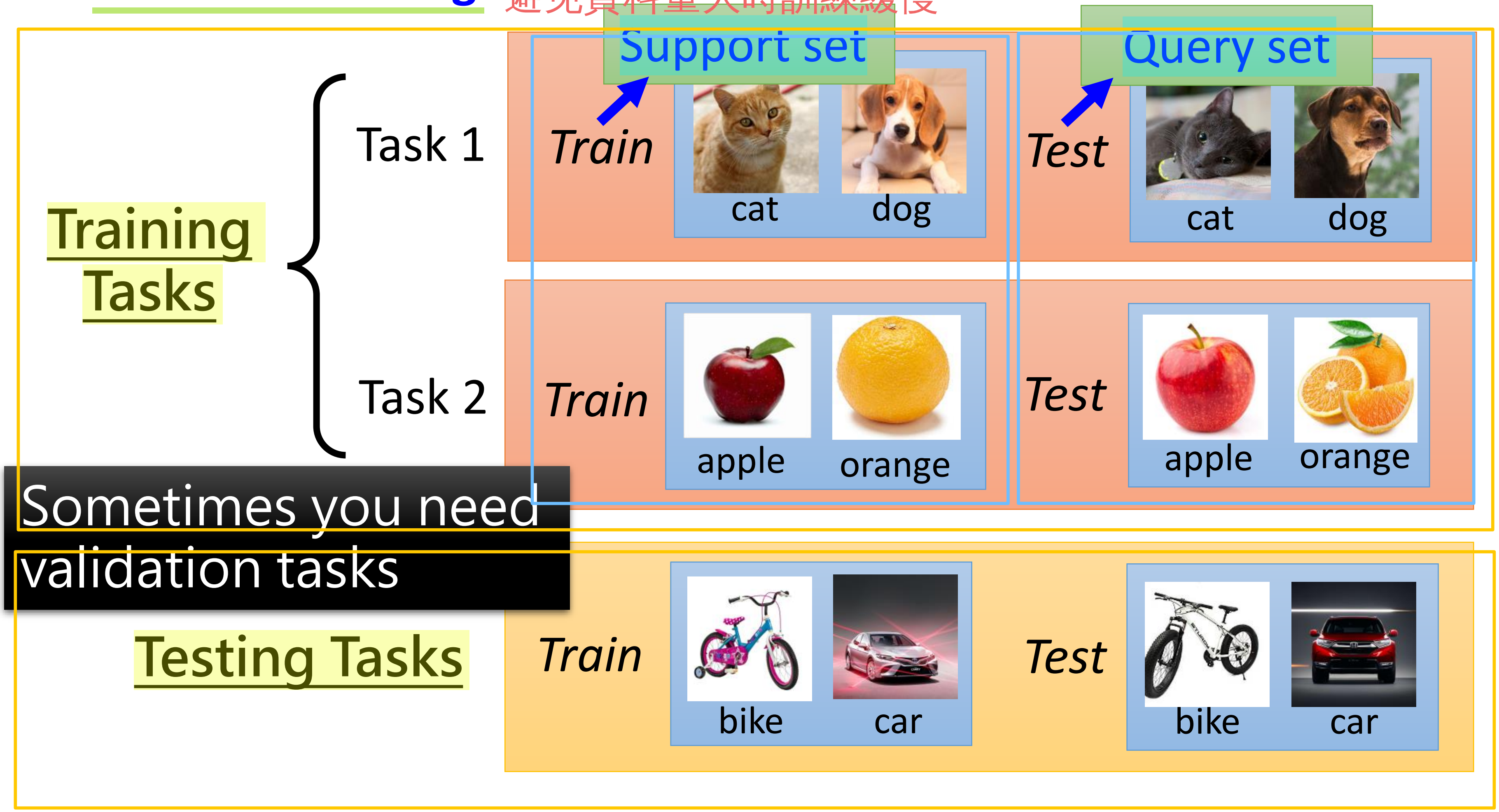
meta-learning中需要準備訓練任務&測試任務，而每個任務都會有自己的train test資料，也可以切出validation任務

Meta Learning

Widely considered in **few-shot learning**

假設task都是few-shot learning/避免資料量大時訓練緩慢





Meta Learning

- Defining the goodness of a function F

$$\boxed{L(F) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n}$$

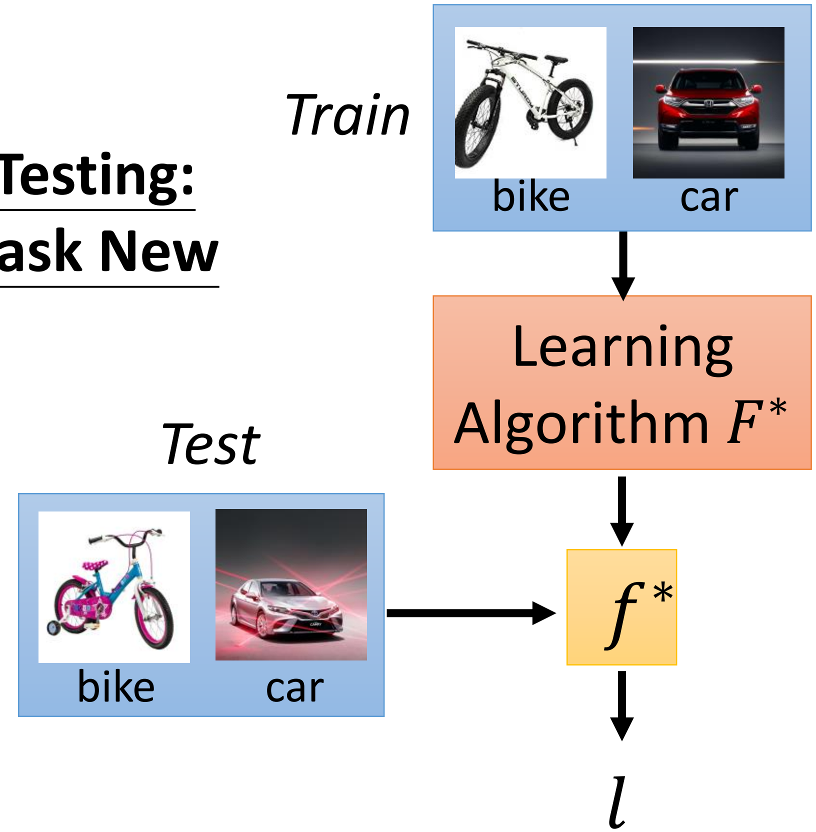
- Find the best function F^*

第三步驟

$$F^* = arg\,\boxed{\min_F L(F)}$$

Testing:
Task New

測試任務中的train產生f，
再用test算出loss

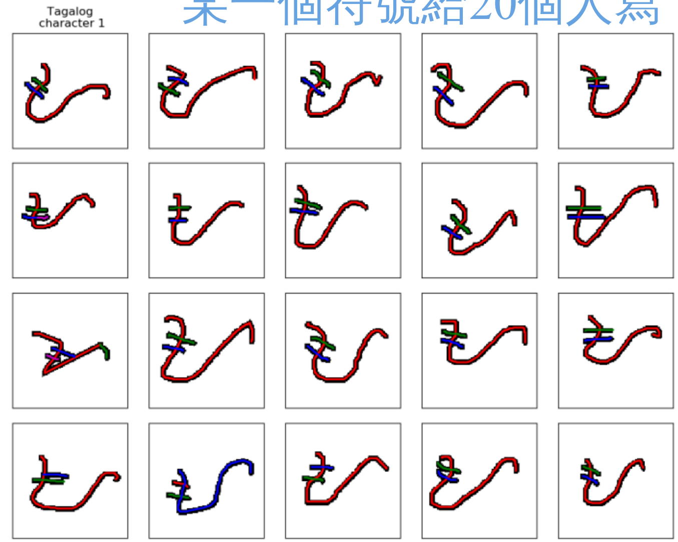


Omniglot

https://github.com/brendenlake/omniglot

- 1623 characters
- Each has 20 examples

某一個符號給20個人寫



Demo of Reptile:
https://openai.com/blog/reptile/

Omniglot
– Few-shot Classification

每個class有k個example(訓練資料量)

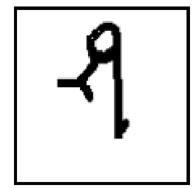
分類問題有多少class

- N-ways K-shot classification: In each training and test tasks, there are N classes, each has K examples.

20 ways
1 shot

Each character represents a class

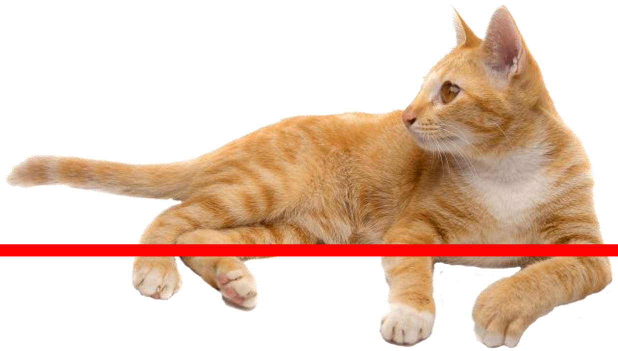
Training set (Support set)



Testing set (Query set)

- Split your characters into training and testing characters
  - Sample N training characters, sample K examples from each sampled characters → one training task
  - Sample N testing characters, sample K examples from each sampled characters → one testing task

Techniques Today



- **MAML**
  - Chelsea Finn, Pieter Abbeel, and Sergey Levine, "Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning for Fast Adaptation of Deep Networks", ICML, 2017

可跨model

- **Reptile**
  - Alex Nichol, Joshua Achiam, John Schulman, On First-Order Meta-Learning Algorithms, arXiv, 2018

MAML

限制：所有f model structure一樣
learn one initial parameters

第n個task學出來的model

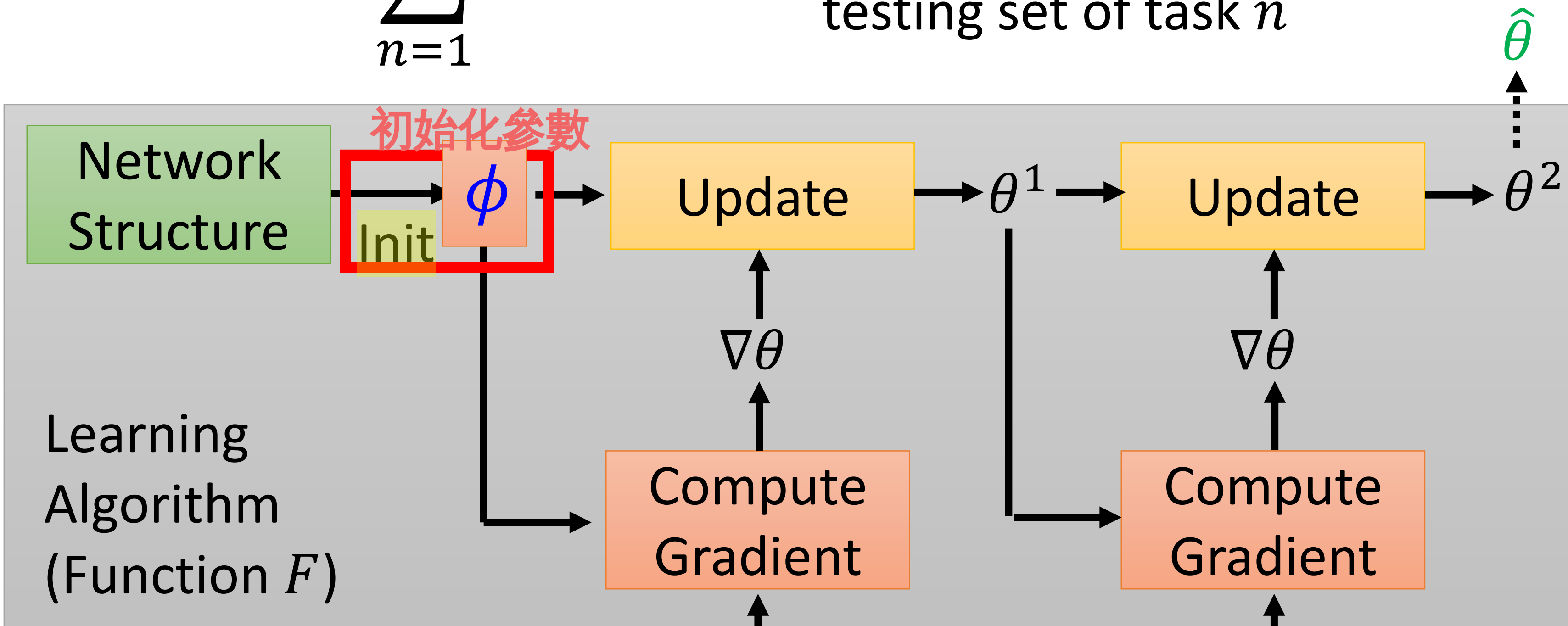
$\hat{\theta}^n$: model learned from task n

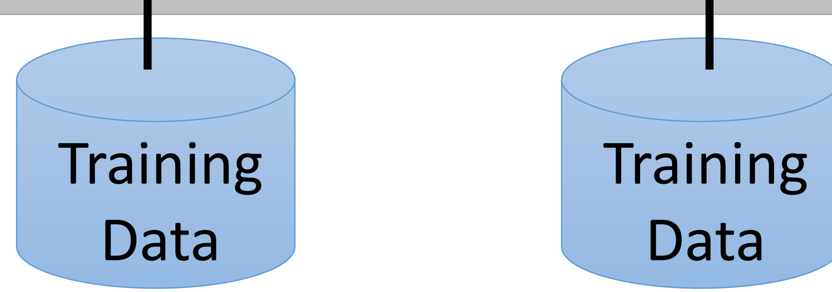
$\hat{\theta}^n$ depends on ϕ

Loss Function:

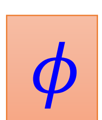
$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$$

$l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$: loss of task n on the testing set of task n





Only focus on initialization parameter



MAML

$\hat{\theta}^n$: model learned from task n

$\hat{\theta}^n$ depends on ϕ

Loss Function:

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \boxed{l^n\left(\hat{\theta}^n\right)}$$

fai訓練過
後的參數

$l^n\left(\hat{\theta}^n\right)$: loss of task n on the testing set of task n

How to minimize $L(\phi)$? Gradient Descent

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \eta \nabla_\phi L(\phi)$$

Model Pre-training

Widely used in transfer learning

Loss Function:

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n \boxed{(\phi)}$$

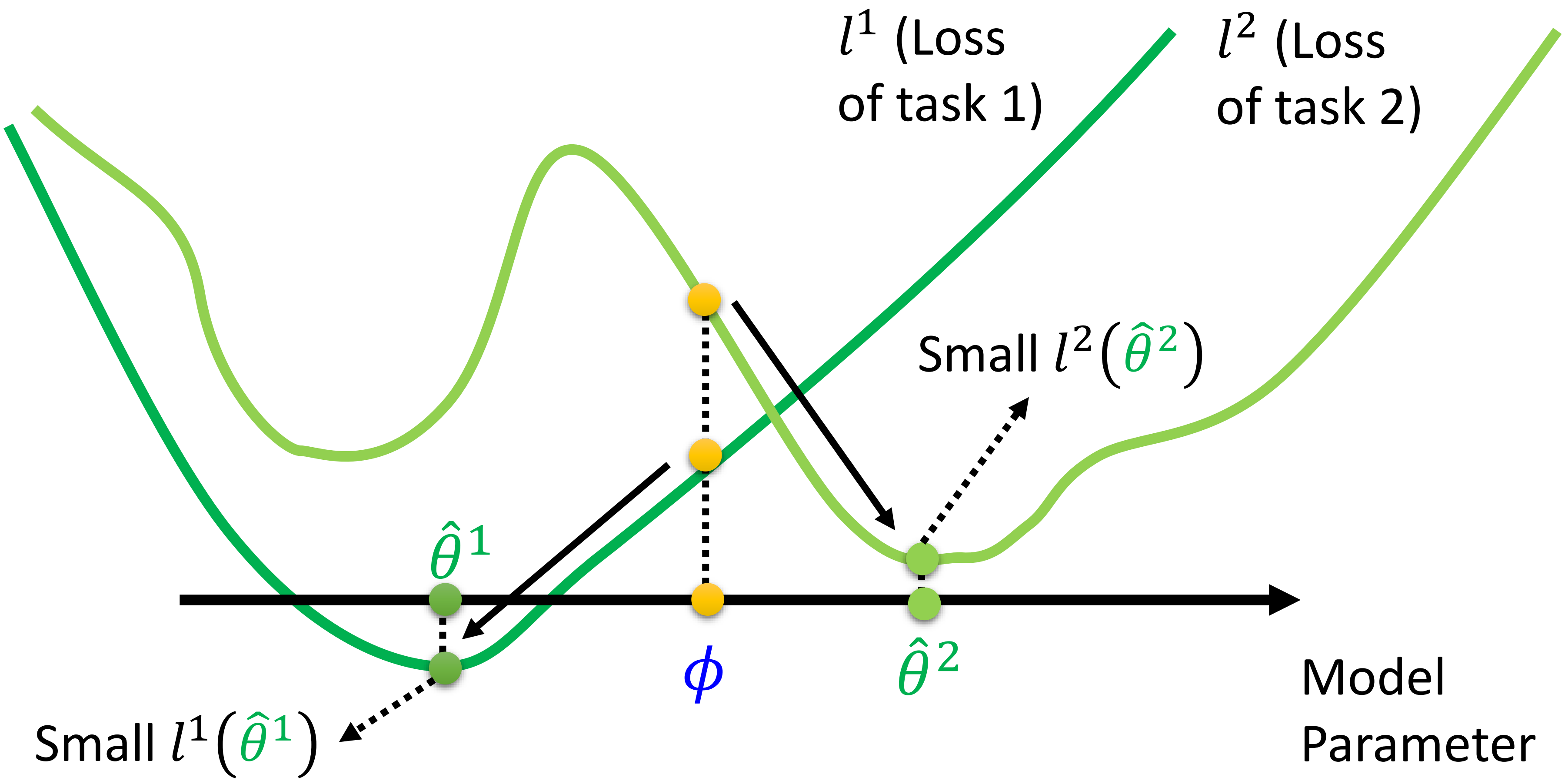
now fi

MAML

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$$

我們不在意 ϕ 在 training task 上表現如何

我們在意用 ϕ 訓練出來的 $\hat{\theta}^n$ 表現如何

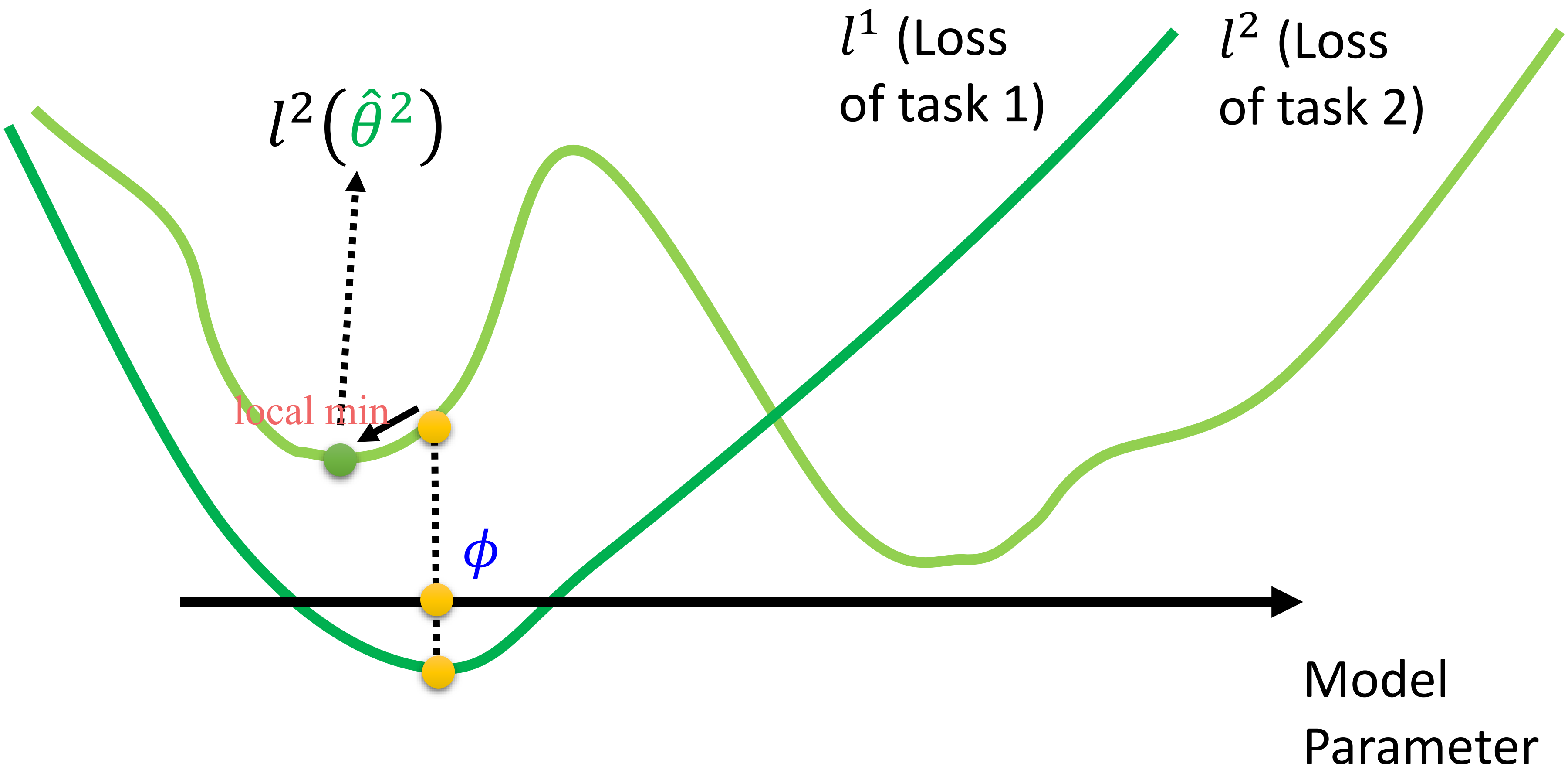


Model Pre-training

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\phi)$$

找尋在所有 task 都最好的 ϕ

並不保證拿 ϕ 去訓練以後會得到好的 $\hat{\theta}^n$ 沒有考慮訓練



MAML

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$l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$: loss of task n on the testing set of task n

How to minimize $L(\phi)$? Gradient Descent

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \eta \nabla_{\phi} L(\phi)$$

Find ϕ achieving good performance **after training** 潛力

Model Pre-training

Loss Function:

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\phi)$$

Widely used in transfer learning

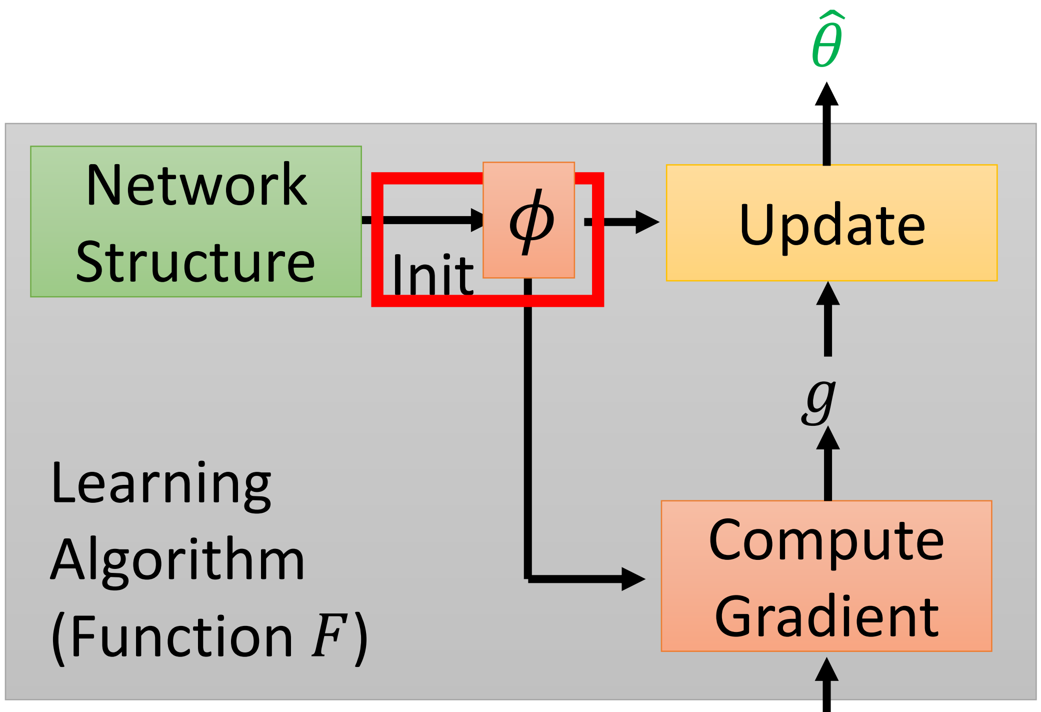
先train好去做不同任務

Find ϕ achieving good performance 現在表現如何

MAML

- Fast … Fast … Fast …
- Good to truly train a model with one step. ☺
- When using the algorithm, still update many times.
- Few-shot learning has limited data.

only update once



Only focus on initialization parameter ϕ

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$$

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \eta \nabla_\phi L(\phi)$$

Considering one-step training:

$$\hat{\theta} = \phi - \varepsilon \nabla_\phi l(\phi)$$

fai對某task的loss

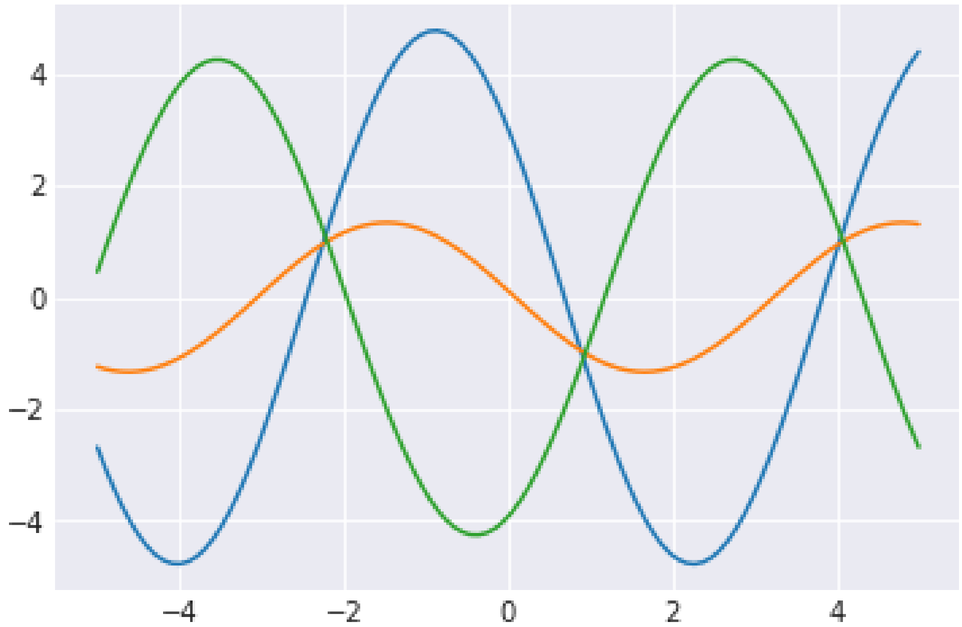
Toy Example

Source of images
https://towardsdatascience.com/paper-repro-deep-metalearning-using-maml-and-reptile-fd1df1cc81b0

Each task:

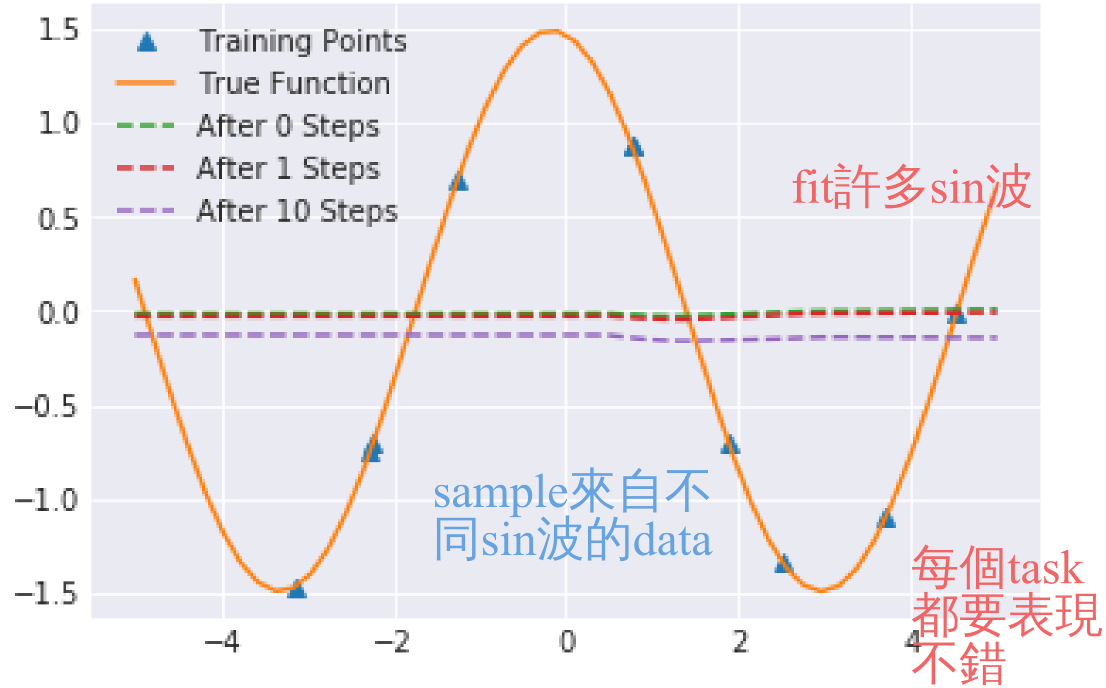
- Given a target sine function $y = a\,sin(x + b)$
- Sample K points from the target function
- Use the samples to estimate the target function

Sample a and b to form a task



Toy Example

Model Pre-training



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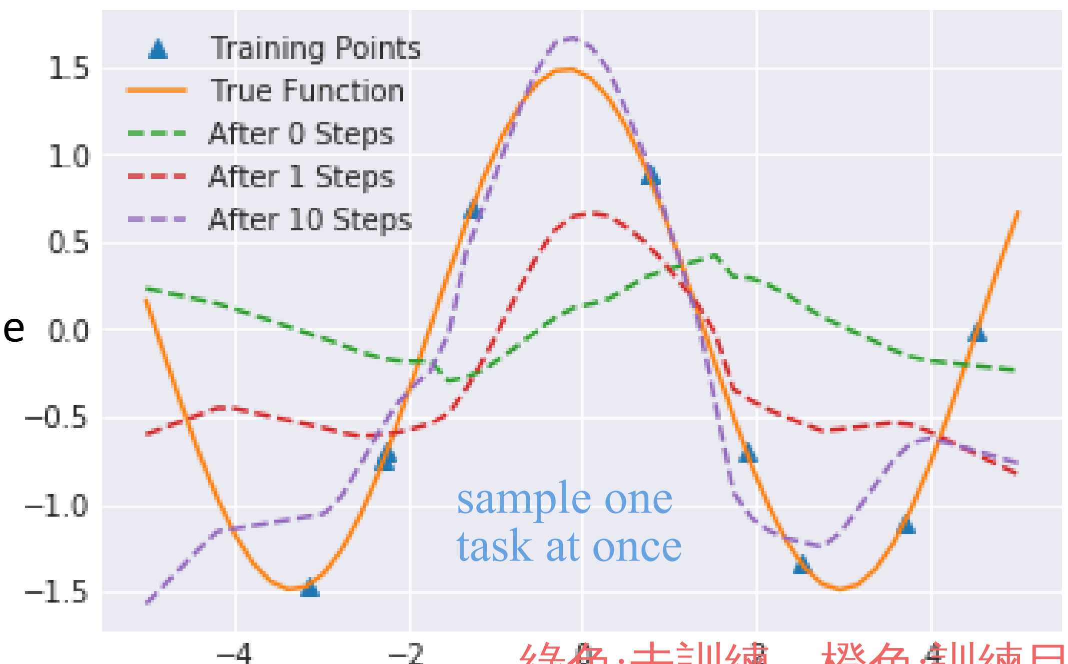
MAML



綠色:未訓練，橙色:訓練目標

Omniglot & Mini-ImageNet

Omniglot (Lake et al., 2011)	5-way Accuracy 1-shot	5-way Accuracy 5-shot	20-way Accuracy 1-shot	20-way Accuracy 5-shot
MANN, no conv (Santoro et al., 2016)	82.8%	94.9%	–	–
MAML, no conv (ours)	$\mathbf{89.7 \pm 1.1\%}$	$\mathbf{97.5 \pm 0.6\%}$	–	–
Siamese nets (Koch, 2015)	97.3%	98.4%	88.2%	97.0%
matching nets (Vinyals et al., 2016)	98.1%	98.9%	93.8%	98.5%
neural statistician (Edwards & Storkey, 2017)	98.1%	99.5%	93.2%	98.1%
memory mod. (Kaiser et al., 2017)	98.4%	99.6%	95.0%	98.6%
MAML (ours)	$\mathbf{98.7 \pm 0.4\%}$	$\mathbf{99.9 \pm 0.1\%}$	$\mathbf{95.8 \pm 0.3\%}$	$\mathbf{98.9 \pm 0.2\%}$

MiniImagenet (Ravi & Larochelle, 2017)	5-way Accuracy 1-shot	5-way Accuracy 5-shot
fine-tuning baseline	$28.86 \pm 0.54\%$	$49.79 \pm 0.79\%$
nearest neighbor baseline	$41.08 \pm 0.70\%$	$51.04 \pm 0.65\%$
matching nets (Vinyals et al., 2016)	$43.56 \pm 0.84\%$	$55.31 \pm 0.73\%$
meta-learner LSTM (Ravi & Larochelle, 2017)	$43.44 \pm 0.77\%$	$60.60 \pm 0.71\%$
MAML, first order approx. (ours)	$\mathbf{48.07 \pm 1.75\%}$	$\mathbf{63.15 \pm 0.91\%}$
MAML (ours)	$\mathbf{48.70 \pm 1.84\%}$	$\mathbf{63.11 \pm 0.92\%}$

https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.03400

Warning of Math

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \eta \nabla_{\phi} L(\phi)$$

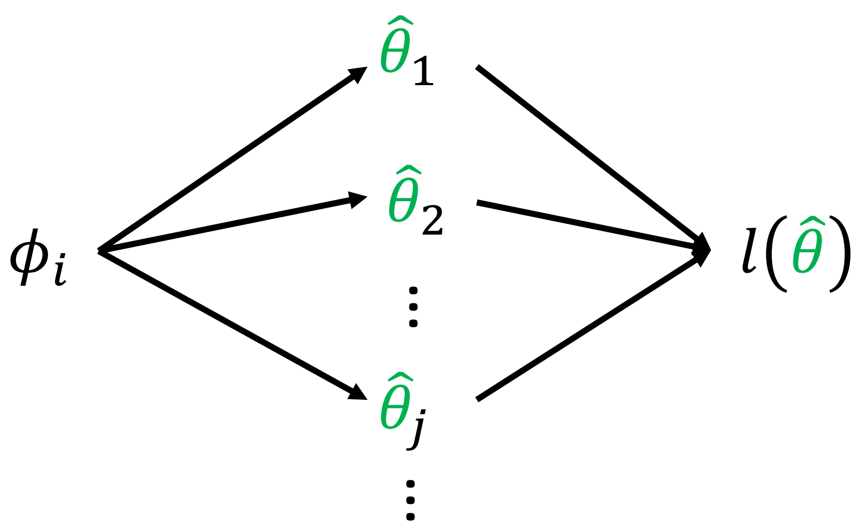
$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^{n}\left(\hat{\theta}^{n}\right)$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \phi - \varepsilon \nabla_{\phi} l(\phi)$$

$$\nabla_{\phi} L(\phi) = \nabla_{\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^{n}\left(\hat{\theta}^{n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \underline{\nabla_{\phi} l^{n}\left(\hat{\theta}^{n}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial l\left(\hat{\theta}\right)}{\partial \phi_i} = \sum_{j} \frac{\partial l\left(\hat{\theta}\right)}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_j}{\partial \phi_i}$$

$$\nabla_{\phi} l\left(\hat{\theta}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial l\left(\hat{\theta}\right)/\partial \phi_1 \\ \partial l\left(\hat{\theta}\right)/\partial \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \boxed{\partial l\left(\hat{\theta}\right)/\partial \phi_i} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \eta \nabla_{\phi} L(\phi)$$

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n\left(\hat{\theta}^n\right)$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\theta} = \phi - \varepsilon \nabla_{\phi} l(\phi)}$$

$$\nabla_{\phi} L(\phi) = \nabla_{\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n\left(\hat{\theta}^n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \underline{\nabla_{\phi} l^n\left(\hat{\theta}^n\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\hat{\theta})}{\partial \phi_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial l(\hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \boxed{\frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_j}{\partial \phi_i}} \approx \frac{\partial l(\hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_j = \phi_j - \varepsilon \frac{\partial l(\phi)}{\partial \phi_j}$$

$i \neq j$:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_j}{\partial \phi_i} = -\varepsilon \cancel{\frac{\partial l(\phi)}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j}} \approx 0$$

$i = j$:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_j}{\partial \phi_i} = 1 - \varepsilon \cancel{\frac{\partial l(\phi)}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j}} \approx 1$$

$$\nabla_{\phi} l(\hat{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial l(\hat{\theta}) / \partial \phi_1 \\ \partial l(\hat{\theta}) / \partial \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \boxed{\partial l(\hat{\theta}) / \partial \phi_i} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi - \eta \nabla_{\phi} L(\phi)$$

$$L(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \phi - \varepsilon \nabla_{\phi} l(\phi)$$

$$\nabla_{\phi} L(\phi) = \nabla_{\phi} \sum_{n=1}^{N} l^n(\hat{\theta}^n) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \nabla_{\phi} l^n(\hat{\theta}^n)$$

$$\hat{\theta}^n$$

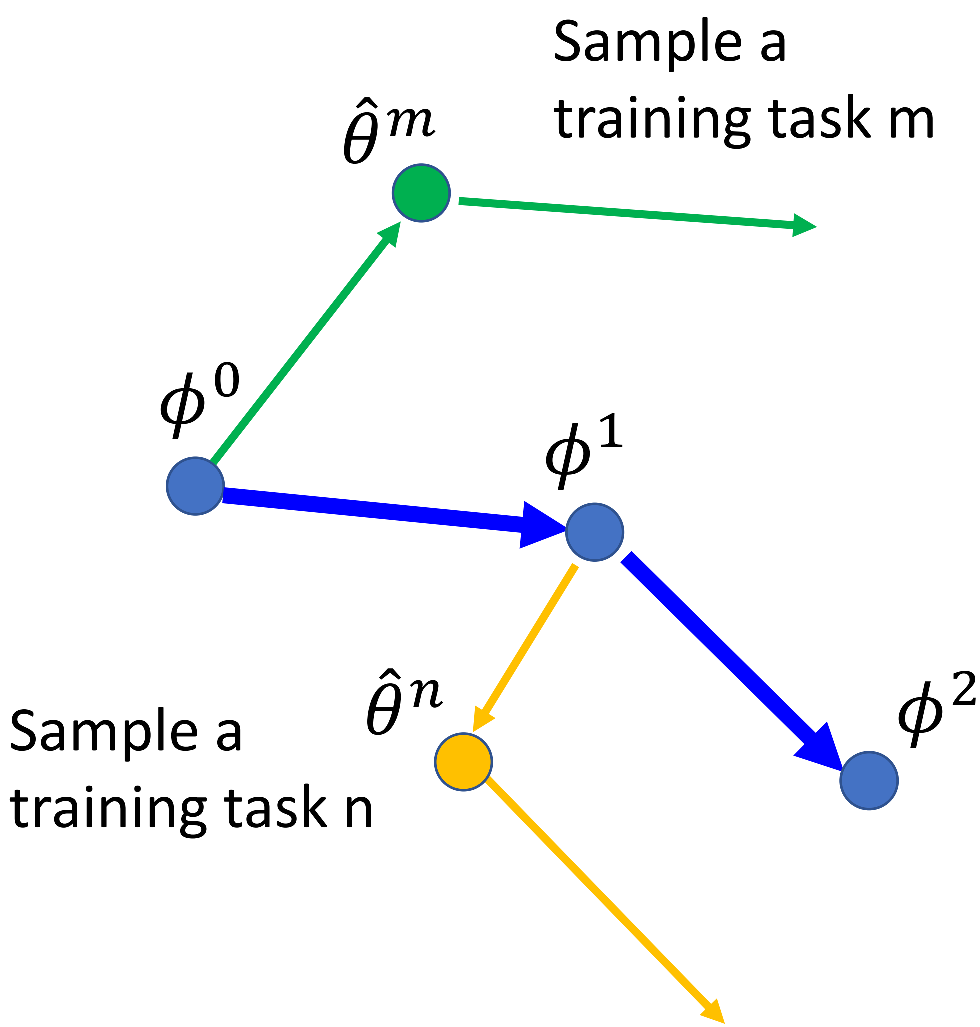
$$\frac{\partial l(\hat{\theta})}{\partial \phi_i} = \sum_j \frac{\partial l(\hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}_j} \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}_j}{\partial \phi_i} \approx \frac{\partial l(\hat{\theta})}{\partial \hat{\theta}_i}$$

products, which is supported by standard deep learning libraries such as TensorFlow (Abadi et al., 2016). In our experiments, we also include a comparison to dropping this backward pass and using a first-order approximation, which we discuss in Section 5.2.

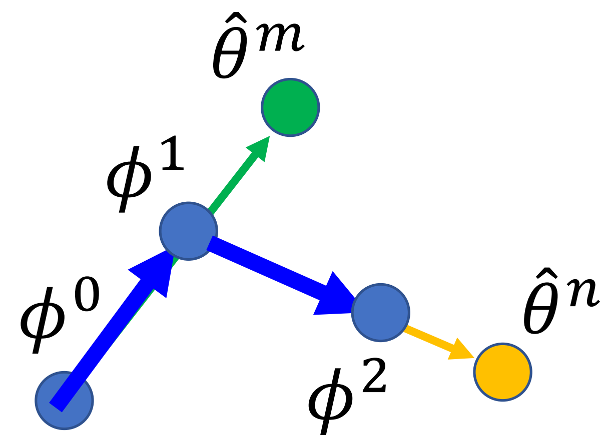
$$\nabla_{\phi} l(\hat{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} \partial l(\hat{\theta})/\partial \phi_1 \\ \partial l(\hat{\theta})/\partial \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \partial l(\hat{\theta})/\partial \phi_i \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial l(\hat{\theta})/\partial \hat{\theta}_1 \\ \partial l(\hat{\theta})/\partial \hat{\theta}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \partial l(\hat{\theta})/\partial \hat{\theta}_i \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \nabla_{\hat{\theta}} l(\hat{\theta})$$

End of Warning

MAML – Real Implementation



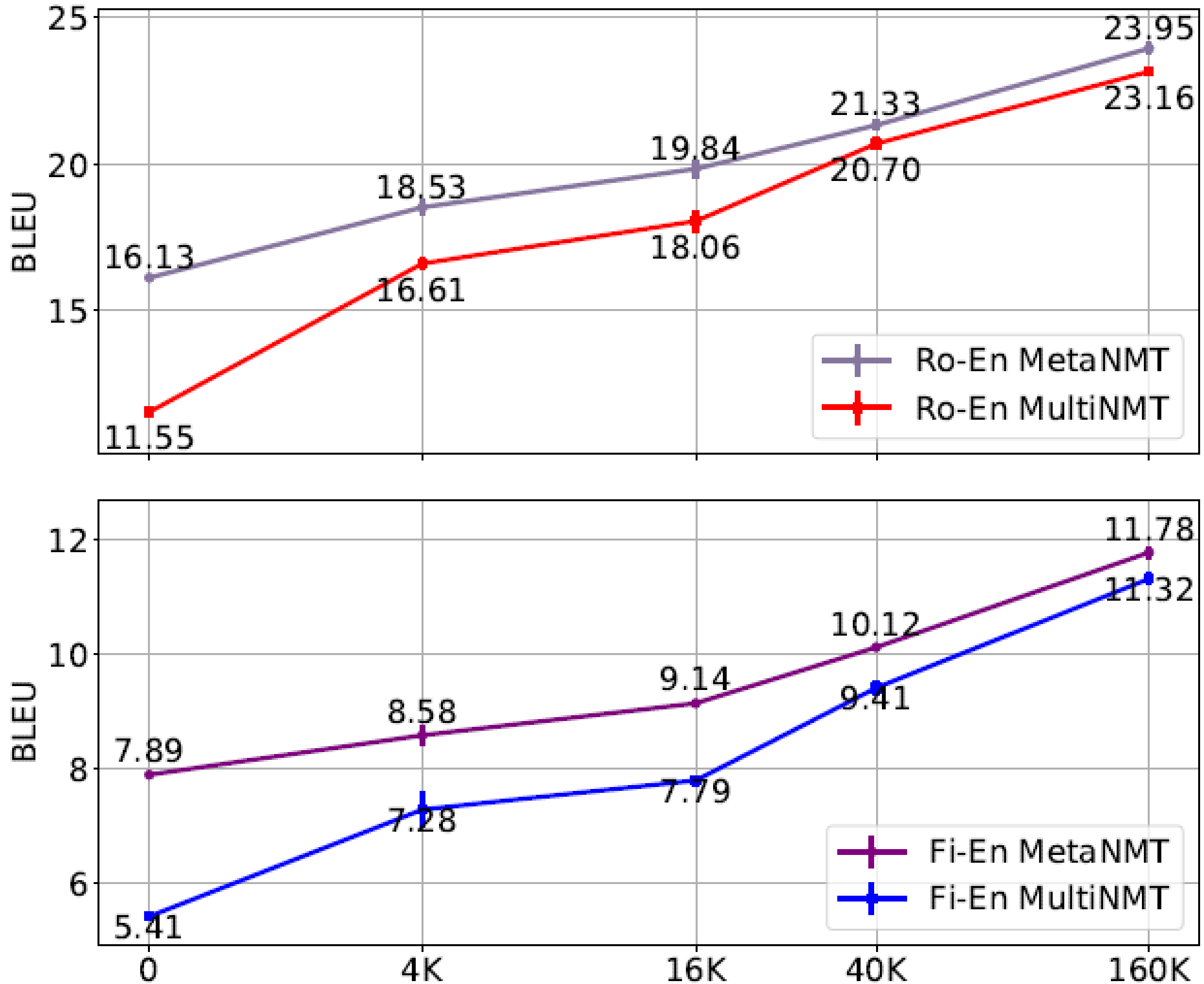
Model Pre-training



Translation

18 training tasks: 18 different languages translating to English

2 validation tasks: 2 different languages translating to English



Ro = Romanian

Fi = Finnish

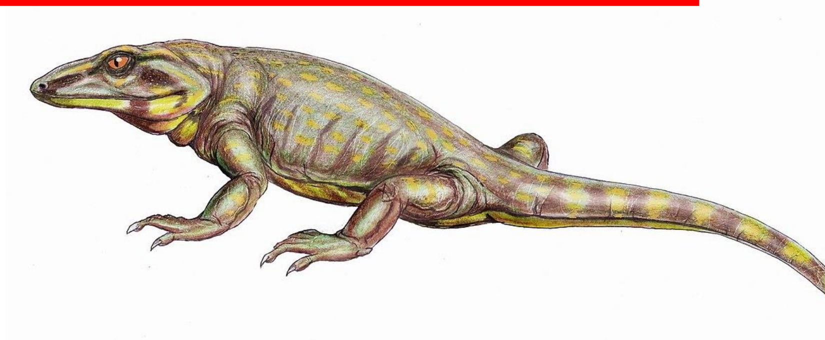
https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.08437

Techniques Today

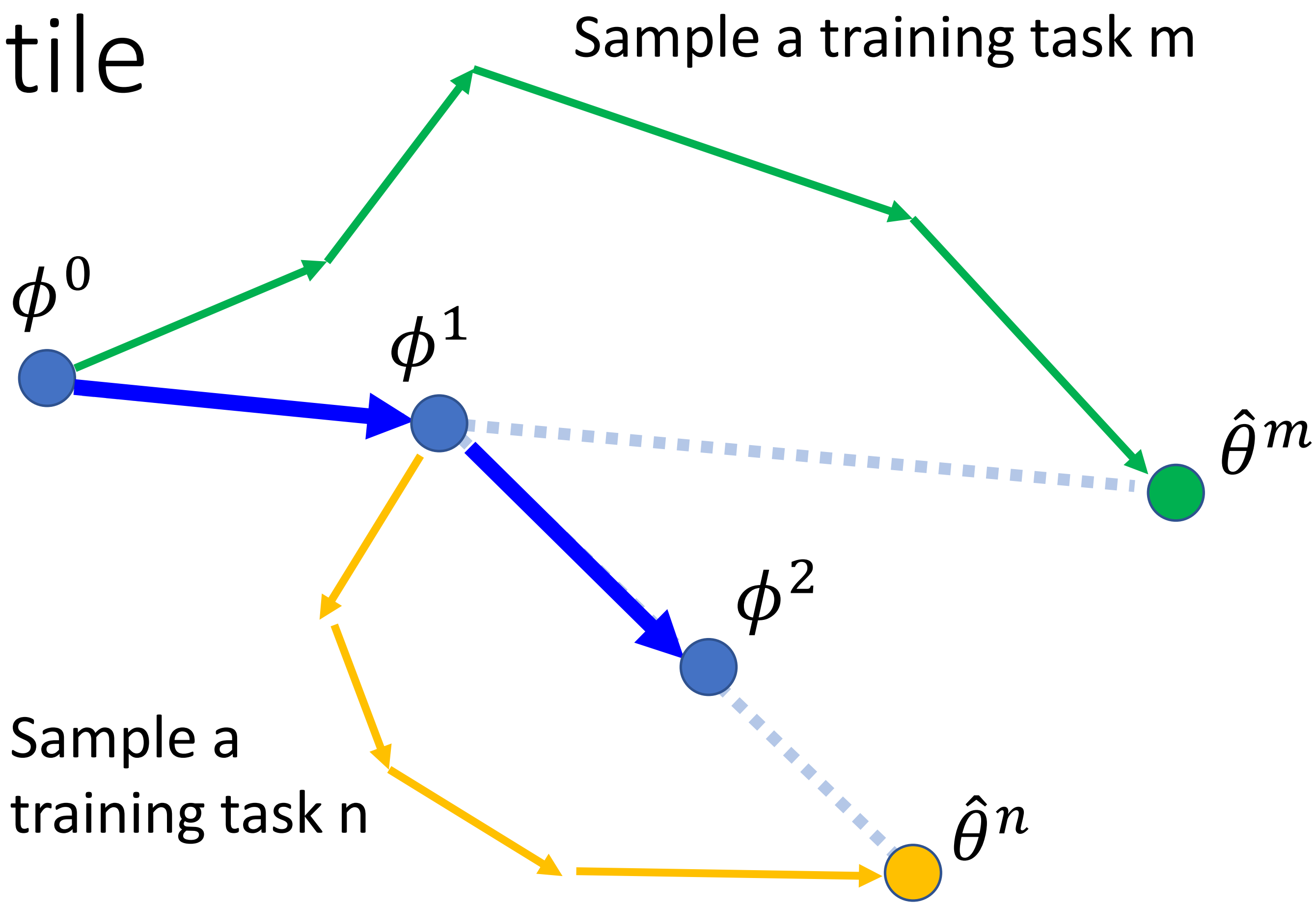
- **MAML**
  - Chelsea Finn, Pieter Abbeel, and Sergey Levine, “Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning for Fast Adaptation of Deep Networks”, ICML, 2017

- **Reptile**
  - Alex Nichol, Joshua Achiam, John Schulman, On First-Order Meta-Learning Algorithms, arXiv, 2018

https://openai.com/blog/reptile/



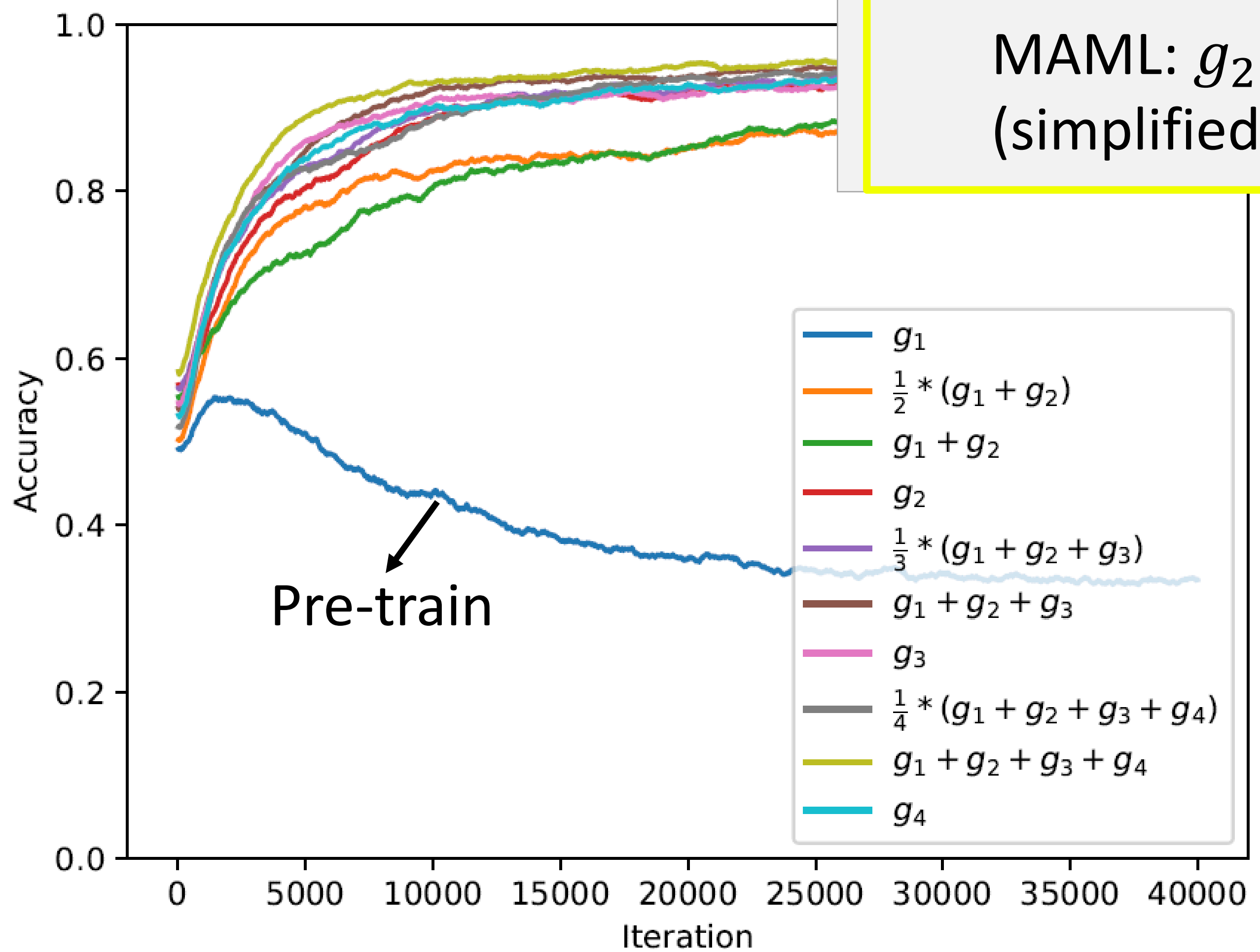
Reptile

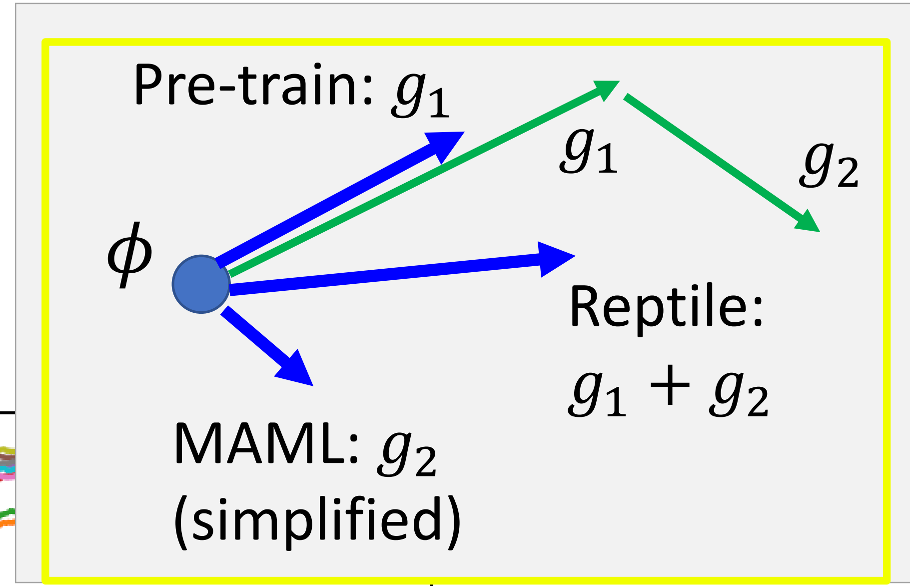


You might be thinking "isn't this the same as training on the expected loss $\mathbb{E}_\tau [L_\tau]$?" and then checking if the date is April 1st. Indeed, if the partial minimization consists of a single gradient step, then this algorithm corresponds to minimizing the expected loss:

(this sentence is removed in the updated version)

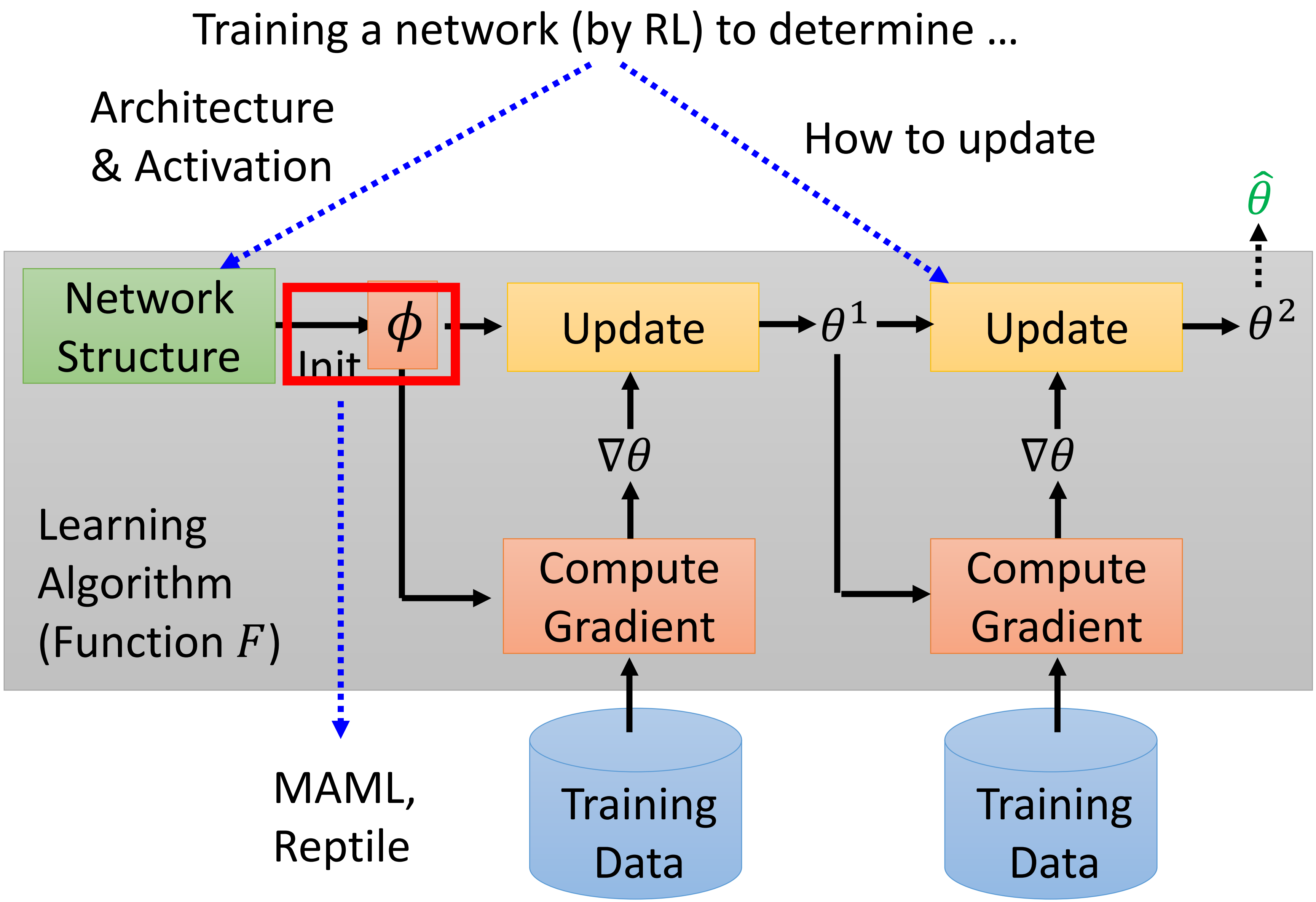
Reptile


Accuracy
Iteration
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
25000
30000
35000
40000
Pre-train
g_1
$\frac{1}{2} * (g_1 + g_2)$
$g_1 + g_2$
g_2
$\frac{1}{3} * (g_1 + g_2 + g_3)$
$g_1 + g_2 + g_3$
g_3
$\frac{1}{4} * (g_1 + g_2 + g_3 + g_4)$
$g_1 + g_2 + g_3 + g_4$
g_4


Pre-train: g_1
g_1
g_2
ϕ
Reptile:
$g_1 + g_2$
MAML: g_2
(simplified)

More …

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c10nxBcSH14



Turtles all the way down ...... ?

- We learn the initialization parameter ϕ by gradient descent
- What is the initialization parameter ϕ^0 for initialization parameter ϕ?

Learn

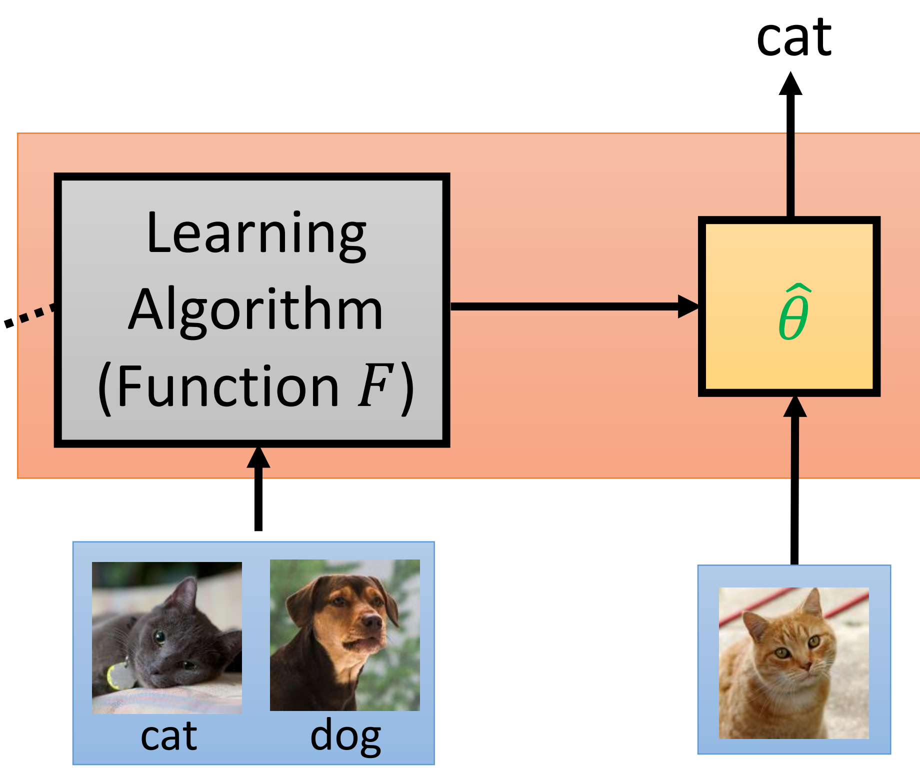
Learn to learn

Learn to learn to learn

Crazy Idea?

下回分解 ☺

- How about learning algorithm beyond gradient descent?



Just a network

Design network architecture
= Design training algorithm?

Learn an even bigger function

Training Data

Testing Data