# 要点

- memorization effect + critical parameters
- 减弱了early stopping 之前wrong label对模型的影响
- 将网络参数分为关键参数和非关键参数,用不同的方式学习两种参数

# 方法

### 关键参数和非关键参数

#### 关键参数和非关键参数的区别

\*lottery ticket hypothesis \*表明,深层网络可能被过度参数化,并且只有关键参数对于泛化是重要的;非关键参数学的不是简单模式,而是一些小模式(这样会使得模型过拟合)

#### 关键参数和非关键参数的划分

$$G'(1) = \nabla L(W; S)^{\top} W = \langle \nabla L(W; S), W \rangle.$$

因为损失函数高维不好分析,因此只能分析 $G^{'}(1)$ 。 当 $G^{'}(1)=0$ 时不能推出模型已经最优,但是最优模型可以推出 $G^{'}(1)=0$ 

对干单个参数:

$$g_i = |\nabla L(\mathbf{w}_i; S) \times \mathbf{w}_i|, i \in [m].$$

因为在早期训练时关键参数负责因此在早期训练时 $g_i$ 取值大的参数是关键参数,其他是非关键参数。取最大的 $(1-\tau)m$ 个参数作为关键参数,其余为非关键参数( $\tau$ 为噪声率)

### 不同的更新

$$W_c(k+1) \leftarrow W_c(k) - \eta \left( (1-\tau) \frac{\partial L(W_c(k); \widetilde{S}^*)}{\partial W_c(k)} + \lambda \operatorname{sgn}(W_c(k)) \right),$$

关键参数正常更新

$$W_n(k+1) \leftarrow W_n(k) - \eta \lambda \operatorname{sgn}(W_n(k)).$$

非关键参数用权重衰减抑制

# 实验

## **t**%

Dataset	Method	Symmetric		Asymmetric		Pairflip		Instance	
Dataset		20%	40%	20%	40%	20%	40%	20%	40%
MNIST	CE	$98.60 \pm 0.07$	$98.18 \pm 0.16$	99.00±0.08	$98.31 \pm 0.28$	$98.74 \pm 0.17$	$94.08 \pm 0.93$	$98.14 \pm 0.02$	$92.76 \pm 0.21$
	GCE			$98.92 \pm 0.09$					
	DMI			$99.07 \pm 0.10$					
	APL			$98.90 \pm 0.07$					
	MentorNet	$97.21 \pm 0.13$	$93.96 \pm 0.76$	$98.51 \pm 0.09$	$93.47 \pm 0.80$	$97.25 \pm 0.32$	$93.27 \pm 0.73$	$95.17 \pm 0.26$	$90.05\pm1.43$
	Co-teaching	$97.22 \pm 0.18$	$94.64 \pm 0.33$	$98.63 \pm 0.12$	$93.62 \pm 1.27$	$97.44 \pm 0.26$	$94.81 \pm 0.45$	$97.32 \pm 0.15$	92.45±0.59
	Co-teaching+	$98.11 \pm 0.07$	95.87±0.27	$98.83 \pm 0.08$	$96.65 \pm 1.73$	$98.81 \pm 0.12$	$95.42 \pm 0.33$	$98.07 \pm 0.12$	94.37±0.48
	S2E	$98.93 \pm 0.39$	93.23±2.37	$99.23 \pm 0.07$	$98.31 \pm 0.13$	99.10±0.04	$80.15\pm3.78$	$98.42 \pm 0.47$	$83.38 \pm 0.94$
	Forward	$98.10 \pm 0.12$	$96.83 \pm 0.28$	$98.79 \pm 0.28$	97.94±0.47	$98.62 \pm 0.16$	95.37±0.70	97.87±0.21	92.30±0.18
	T-Revision	$98.93 \pm 0.07$	$98.40 \pm 0.53$	$99.05 \pm 0.16$	$98.23 \pm 0.54$	$98.82 \pm 0.07$	$97.43 \pm 0.19$	$98.33 \pm 0.15$	$95.64 \pm 0.34$
	Joint	$98.54 \pm 0.13$	$98.30 \pm 0.28$	$98.96 \pm 0.05$	$98.40 \pm 0.11$	$98.70 \pm 0.08$	$96.33 \pm 0.82$	$98.11 \pm 0.13$	$93.15 \pm 0.43$
	CDR	99.00±0.04	$98.80 \pm 0.12$	99.30±0.04	98.80±0.17	99.17±0.08	98.12±0.23	98.49±0.09	94.45±1.04
	CE	90.36±0.21	87.61±0.72	91.31±0.13	86.43±2.01	91.65±0.12	76.42±4.13	88.81±0.67	$78.62\pm2.92$
	GCE	$91.77 \pm 0.13$	$90.02 \pm 0.37$	91.45±0.29	$73.62 \pm 2.92$	$91.99 \pm 0.36$	84.21±2.05	91.06±0.55	$74.82 \pm 0.94$
	DMI			$92.33 \pm 0.11$					
	APL			86.21±0.24					
E MATTER	MentorNet			$89.76 \pm 0.18$					
F-MNIST	Co-teaching			92.03±0.16					
	Co-teaching+			$83.98 \pm 1.05$					
	S2E	$90.89 \pm 0.27$	$75.68 \pm 3.73$	$91.20 \pm 0.31$	87.06±0.50	$91.52 \pm 0.19$	$72.09 \pm 2.15$	$89.17 \pm 0.32$	$72.62 \pm 2.73$
	Forward			$92.05 \pm 0.21$					
	T-Revision			$92.07 \pm 0.11$					
	Joint			85.92±0.83					
	CDR			$93.01 \pm 0.14$					
	CE	89.14±0.41	86.25±1.32	88.21±0.19	86.37±1.03	89.68±0.72	86.53±0.37	86.73±0.36	75.33±2.72
	GCE			89.03±0.21					
	DMI			89.37±0.82					
	APL			89.03±0.75					
	MentorNet			84.07±0.59					
CIFAR-10	Co-teaching			87.42±0.38					
	Co-teaching+			85.37±0.47					
	S2E			90.73±0.32					
	Forward			89.30±0.71					
	T-Revision			89.94±0.74					
	Joint			$90.83 \pm 0.18$					
	CDR			92.00±0.27					
	CE			64.12±0.54					
CIFAR-100	GCE			$65.34 \pm 0.64$					
	DMI			$64.30\pm0.84$					
	APL			54.31±0.84					
	MentorNet			54.10±0.92					
	Co-teaching			57.35±0.82					
	Co-teaching+			58.97±1.19					
	S2E			$63.92\pm0.46$					
	Forward			63.92±0.46 64.07±1.02					
	T-Revision			68.02±0.53					
	Joint			68.29±0.25					
	CDR			70.64±0.51					
	CDK	00.00 ± 0.33	04.74 10.30	/0.04±0.31	55.50±0.76	/1.33±0.3/	20.74±1.30	02.04 ± 0.44	01.03 ± 0.7

Table 3: Classification accuracy (percentage) on *Food-101* dataset. The best result is in bold.

CE	GCE	DMI	APL	MentorNet	Co-teaching
84.03	84.96	85.52	82.17	81.25	83.73
Co-teaching+	S2E	Forward	T-Revision	Joint	CDR
76.89	84.97	85.52	85.97	83.10	86.36

Table 4: Top-1 validation accuracies (percentage) on clean *ILSVRC12* validation set of Inception-ResNet v2 models trained on *WebVision* dataset, under the "Mini" setting in (Jiang et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2019; Ma et al., 2020). The best result is in bold.

CE	GCE	DMI	APL	MentorNet	Co-teaching
57.34	55.62	56.93	61.27	57.66	61.22
Co-teaching+	S2E	Forward	T-Revision	Joint	CDR
33.26	54.33	56.39	60.58	47.60	61.85

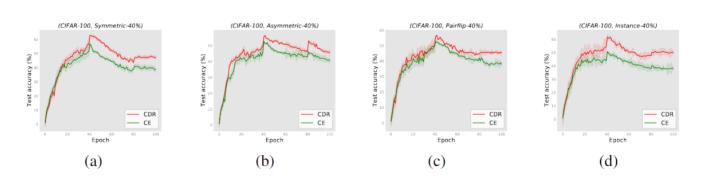
# 测试如何估计划分系数(默认为(1- au))

Table 2: The located constant on synthetic noisy datasets with different noise levels. The result with an <u>underline</u> means that the located constant and the noise rate are numerically equal.

Dataset	Symmetric		Asymmetric		Pairflip		Instance	
Dataset .	20%	40%	20%	40%	20%	40%	20%	40%
MNIST	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.60
F-MNIST	0.20	<u>0.40</u>	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.60
CIFAR-10	0.30	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.50	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.40</u>

#### 在同一数据集上找出最好的划分系数与 $(1-\tau)$ 作比较

#### t%e



证明在 early training stage时这种方法确实可以增强泛化性