

Robust Meta-learning with Sampling Noise and Label Noise via Eigen-Reptile

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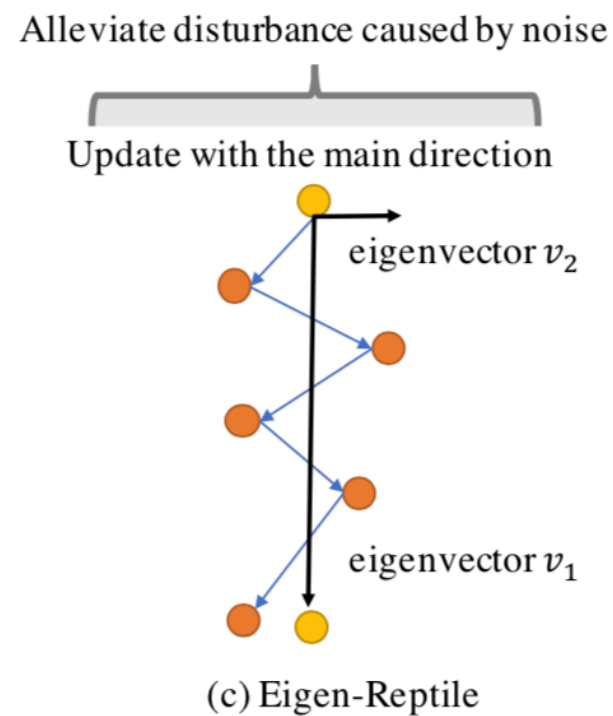
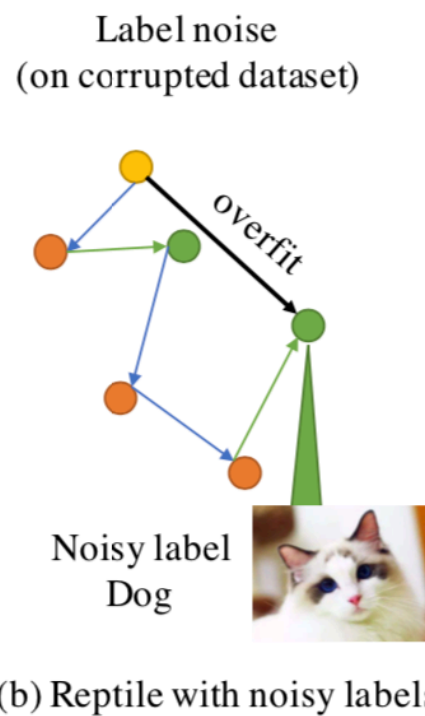
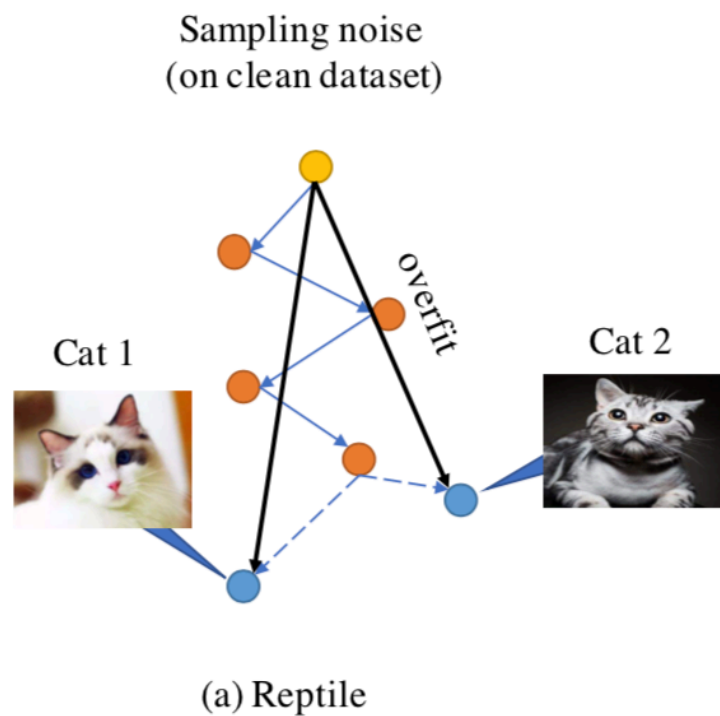
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Retain the most information:

$$J(\mathbf{e}) = -\mathbf{e}^\top \mathbf{S} \mathbf{e} + \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{w}_i - \bar{\mathbf{w}}\|^2 \quad (1)$$

Direction of the main direction:

$$\max \mathbf{e}^\top \mathbf{S} \mathbf{e} \quad \text{s.t.} \begin{cases} \bar{\mathbf{V}} \mathbf{e} > 0 \\ \mathbf{e}^\top \mathbf{e} = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ where } \quad \bar{\mathbf{V}} = \frac{1}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \mathbf{w}_{n-i+1} - \mathbf{w}_i \quad (2)$$

Get the objective function

$$g(\mu, \mathbf{e}, \lambda, \eta) = \mathbf{e}^\top \mathbf{S} \mathbf{e} - \lambda(\mathbf{e}^\top \mathbf{e} - 1) + \mu(-\bar{\mathbf{V}} \mathbf{e} + \eta^2), \quad \text{where } \lambda \neq 0, \mu \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

The cost of computing e of $Se = \lambda e$ is $O(d^3)$.

For fast computing:

$$WW^T \underbrace{W\hat{e}}_e = \underbrace{\hat{\lambda}}_{\lambda} \underbrace{W\hat{e}}_e \quad (4)$$

When update meta-parameter:

$$\phi \leftarrow \phi + \beta\nu\zeta e, \quad \text{where} \quad \zeta = \frac{\lambda}{\sum_{m=1}^n \lambda_m} \quad (5)$$

Algorithm 1 Eigen-Reptile

Input: Distribution over tasks $P(\mathcal{T})$, outer step size β .

- 1: Initialize meta-parameters ϕ
- 2: **while** not converged **do**
- 3: $\mathbf{W} = [], \nu = 0$
- 4: Sample batch of tasks $\{\mathcal{T}_i\}_{i=1}^B \sim P(\mathcal{T})$
- 5: **for** each task \mathcal{T}_i **do**
- 6: $\phi_i = \phi$
- 7: Sample train set D_{train} of \mathcal{T}_i
- 8: **for** $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ **do**
- 9: $\phi_i^j = U^j(D_{train}, \phi_i)$
- 10: \mathbf{W} appends $\mathbf{W}_{:,j} = \text{flatten}(\phi_i^j)$
- 11: **end for**
- 12: Mean centering, $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W} - \bar{\mathbf{w}}, \quad \bar{\mathbf{w}} \in R^{d \times 1}$
- 13: Compute matrix $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ and eigenvector matrix $\hat{\mathbf{P}}$ of scatter matrix $\mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{W}$
- 14: Eigenvalues $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_n$ in $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$
- 15: Compute matrix of $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^\top$, $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{W} \hat{\mathbf{P}}$
- 16: Let the eigenvector corresponding to λ_1 be a unit vector, $\|e_i^1\|_2 = 1$
- 17: **for** $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$ **do**
- 18: $\nu = \nu + (\mathbf{W}_{:,j+1} - \mathbf{W}_{:,j})e_i^1$
- 19: **end for**
- 20: $e_i^1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\sum_{m=1}^n \lambda_m} \times e_i^1$
- 21: Calculate the approximate direction of task-specific gradient update $\bar{\mathbf{V}}$:
- 22: $\bar{\mathbf{V}} = \frac{1}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \mathbf{W}_{:,n-i+1} - \mathbf{W}_{:,i}$
- 23: **if** $e_i^1 \cdot \bar{\mathbf{V}} < 0$ **then**
- 24: $e_i^1 = -e_i^1$
- 25: **end if**
- 26: **end for**
- 27: Average the main directions to get
 $\tilde{e} = (1/B) \sum_{i=1}^B e_i^1$
- 28: Update meta-parameters $\phi \leftarrow \phi + \beta \times \nu / B \times \tilde{e}$
- 29: **end while**

Theorem 1:

Alleviate sampling noise with the main direction.

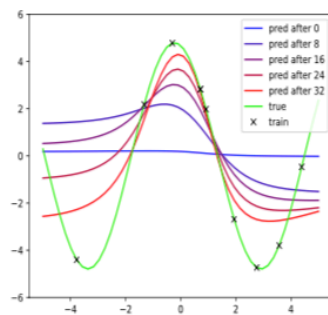
$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{1}{n-1} \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{C}_t + \mathbf{C}_x = \mathbf{P}_t(\mathbf{\Lambda}_t + \mathbf{\Lambda}_x) \mathbf{P}_t^\top = \mathbf{P}_t(\mathbf{\Lambda}_t + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{P}_t^\top = \mathbf{P}_t \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}_t^\top = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^\top$$

Theorem 2:

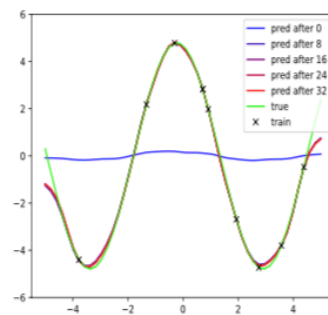
More accurate main direction with ISPL.

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{C}_{tr}) \mathbf{e} = \mathbf{P}_o(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{\Lambda}_o}{\lambda}) \mathbf{P}_o^\top \mathbf{e} \approx \mathbf{P}_o(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\lambda_o}{\lambda} \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{P}_o^\top \mathbf{e} > \mathbf{P}_o(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\lambda_o - \xi}{\lambda - \xi} \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{P}_o^\top \mathbf{e}$$

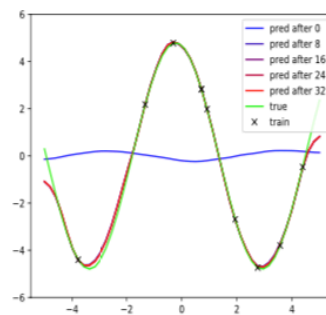
Toy test



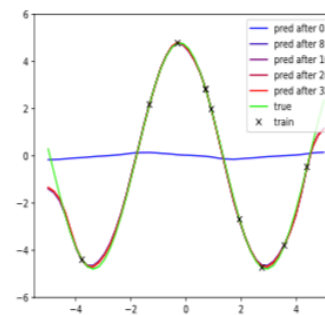
(a) ER of iteration 1



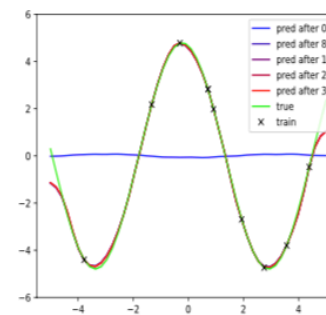
(b) ER of iteration 10000



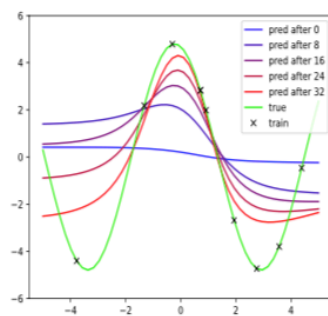
(c) ER of iteration 15000



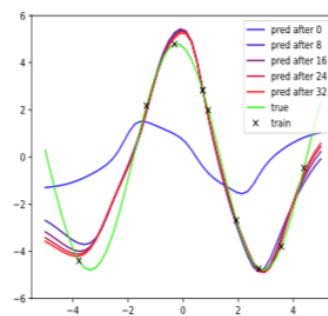
(d) ER of iteration 20000



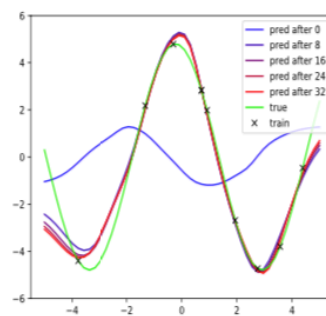
(e) ER of iteration 30000



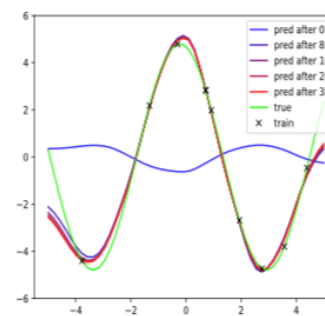
(f) Reptile of iteration 1



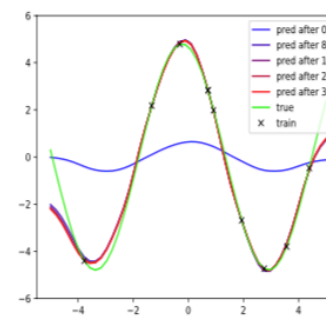
(g) Reptile of iteration 10000



(h) Reptile of iteration 15000



(i) Reptile of iteration 20000



(j) Reptile of iteration 30000

Compare with other directions

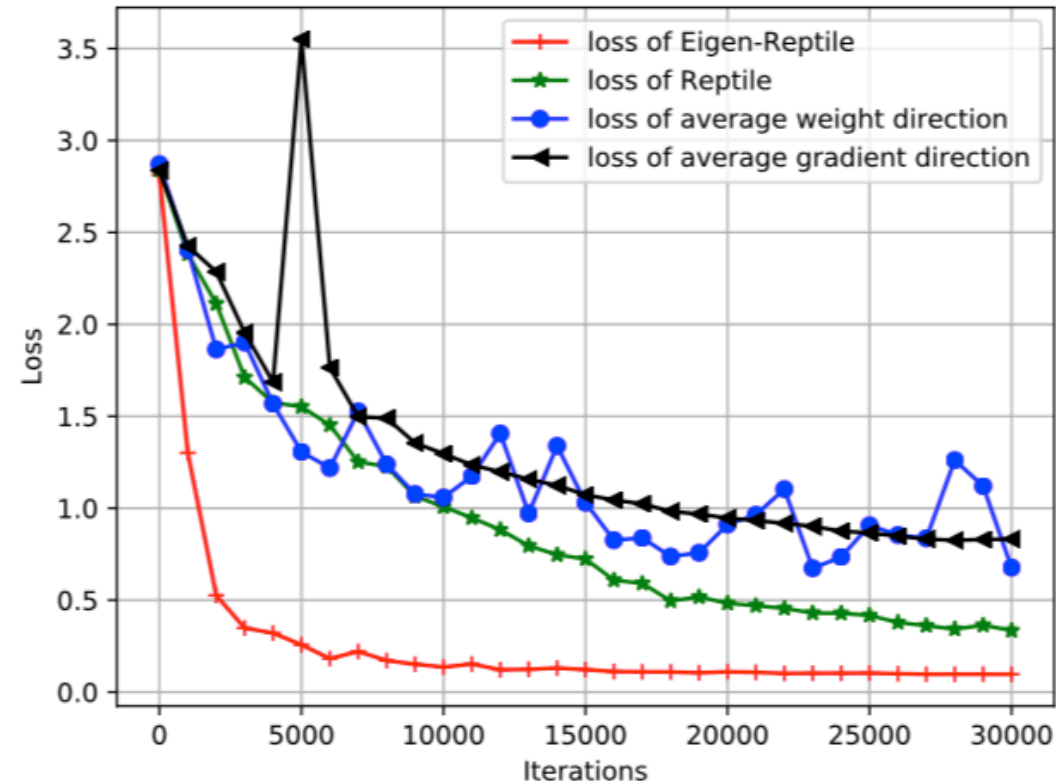


Figure 4. Loss of different update direction.

Experiments on clean Mini-Imagenet and CIFAR-FS

Table 1. Accuracy of FSL on Mini-Imagenet N-way K-shot. The \pm shows 95% confidence interval over tasks. The number in (·) denotes the number of filters.

Algorithm	5-way 1-shot	5-way 5-shot
MAML (Finn et al., 2017)	48.70 \pm 1.84%	63.11 \pm 0.92%
FOML (Finn et al., 2017)	48.07 \pm 1.75%	63.15 \pm 0.91%
GNN (Gidaris & Komodakis, 2018)	50.30%	66.40%
TAML (Jamal & Qi, 2019)	51.77 \pm 1.86%	65.60 \pm 0.93%
Meta-dropout (Lee et al., 2019)	51.93 \pm 0.67%	67.42 \pm 0.52%
Warp-MAML (Flennerhag et al., 2020)	52.30 \pm 0.80%	68.4 \pm 0.60%
MC (128) (Park & Oliva, 2020)	54.08 \pm 0.93%	67.99 \pm 0.73%
sparse-MAML (Von Oswald et al., 2021)	51.04 \pm 0.59%	68.05 \pm 0.84%
MeTAL (Baik et al., 2021)	52.63 \pm 0.37%	70.52 \pm 0.29%
MixtFSL (Afrasiyabi et al., 2021)	52.82 \pm 0.63%	70.67 \pm 0.57%
Reptile (32) (Nichol et al., 2018)	49.97 \pm 0.32%	65.99 \pm 0.58%
Eigen-Reptile (32)	51.80 \pm 0.90%	68.10 \pm 0.50%
Eigen-Reptile (64)	53.25 \pm 0.45%	69.85 \pm 0.85%

Table 2. Few Shot Classification on CIFAR-FS N-way K-shot accuracy. The \pm shows 95% confidence interval over tasks.

Algorithm	5-way 1-shot	5-way 5-shot
MAML	58.90 \pm 1.90%	71.50 \pm 1.00%
PROTO NET	55.50 \pm 0.70%	72.00 \pm 0.60%
GNN	61.90%	75.30%
ECM	55.14 \pm 0.48%	71.66 \pm 0.39%
Reptile	58.30 \pm 1.20%	75.45 \pm 0.55%
Eigen-Reptile	61.90 \pm 1.40%	78.30 \pm 0.50%

Experiments on corrupted Mini-Imagenet

Table 3. Average test accuracy of 5-way 1-shot on the Mini-Imagenet with label noise. S and AS denotes symmetric and asymmetric noise, respectively. All methods are trained with early stopping to against noisy labels (Li et al., 2020b), especially when $p = 0.5$, the results of 20000 or more iterations for Reptile are only 20% that equivalent to random guessing. Besides, for a fair comparison, we force all methods to get similar results when $p = 0$ to compare the robustness when p is higher. Therefore, the reported results are lower than that of Table 1.

Algorithm	$p = 0.0$	$p = 0.1$		$p = 0.2$		$p = 0.5$	
		S	AS	S	AS	S	AS
MeTAL (Baik et al., 2021)	47.57%	44.64%	46.44%	40.67%	45.02%	27.05%	41.53%
Reptile (Nichol et al., 2018)	47.64%	46.08%	47.30%	43.49%	45.51%	23.33%	42.03%
Reptile+ISPL	47.23%	46.50%	47.00%	43.70%	45.42%	21.83%	41.09%
Eigen-Reptile	47.87%	47.18%	47.42%	45.01%	46.50%	27.23%	42.29%
Eigen-Reptile+ISPL	47.26%	47.20%	47.24%	45.49%	46.83%	28.68%	43.71%

Thanks