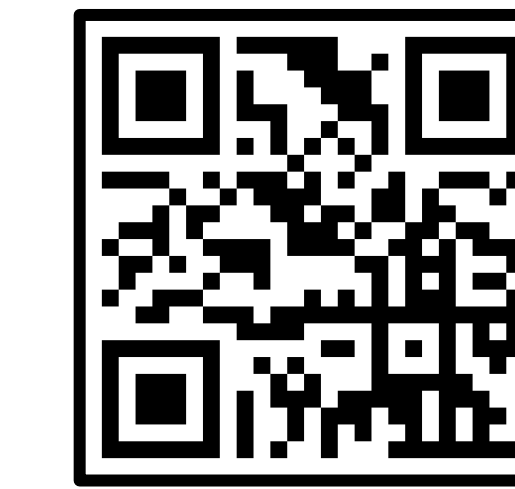


Meta-Learning with Self-Improving Momentum Target

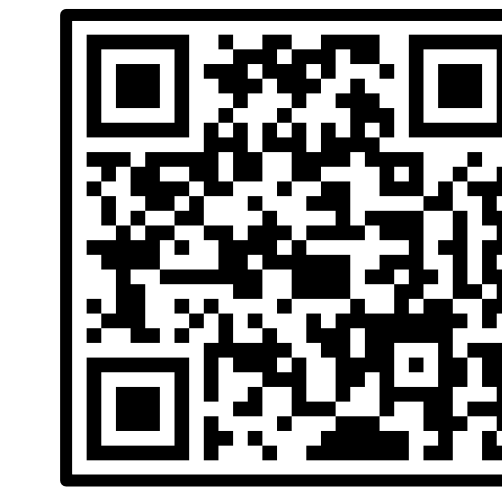
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TL;DR. We propose a meta-learning algorithm to generate a target model from which we distill the knowledge to the meta-model, forming a virtuous cycle of improvements



arXiv



Github

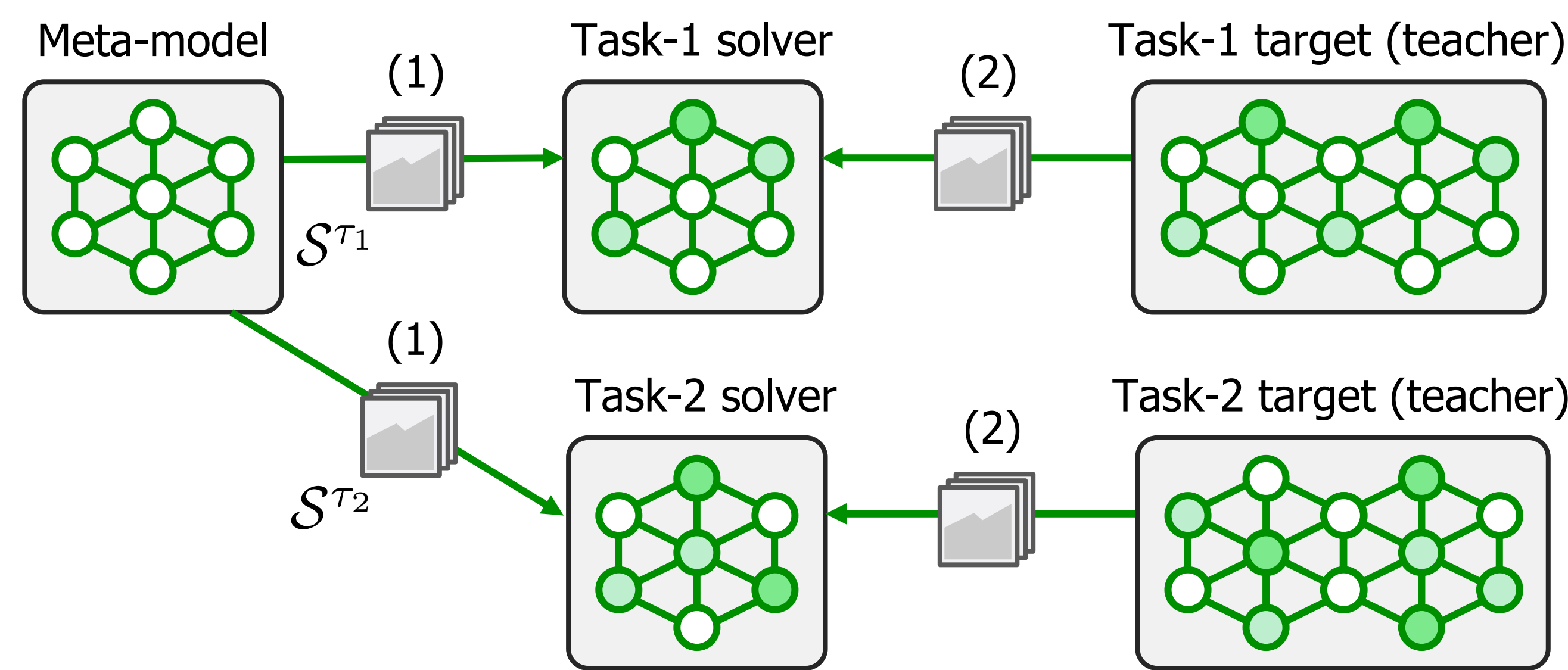


Introduction

Meta-learning

- Extracting and utilizing the **knowledge from the distribution of tasks** to better solve a relevant task

To learn a meta-model, one (1) **adapt** an appropriate solver for each task with the given support set and (2) **evaluate** with (a) a given query set (b) **a target model** → recently shown effectiveness



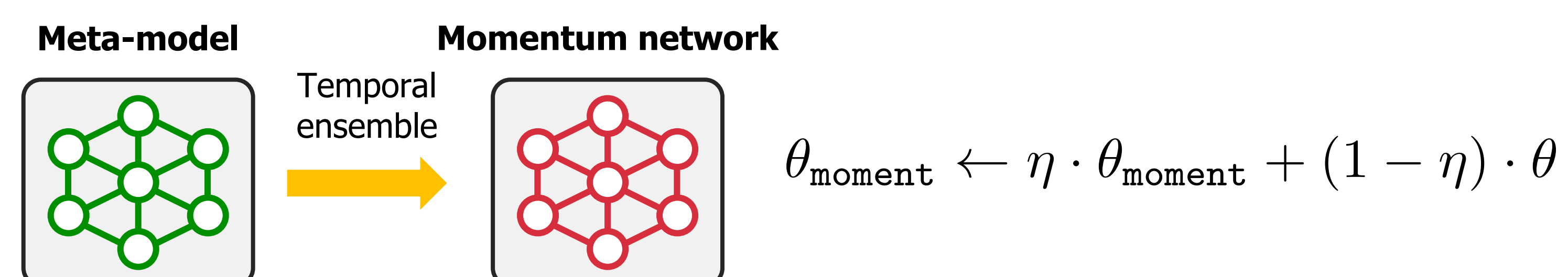
Q. How can we train target models for **every task**...?

- This suffers from **computation** and **storage** burden!

A. Lets generate target models from a **better meta-learner!**

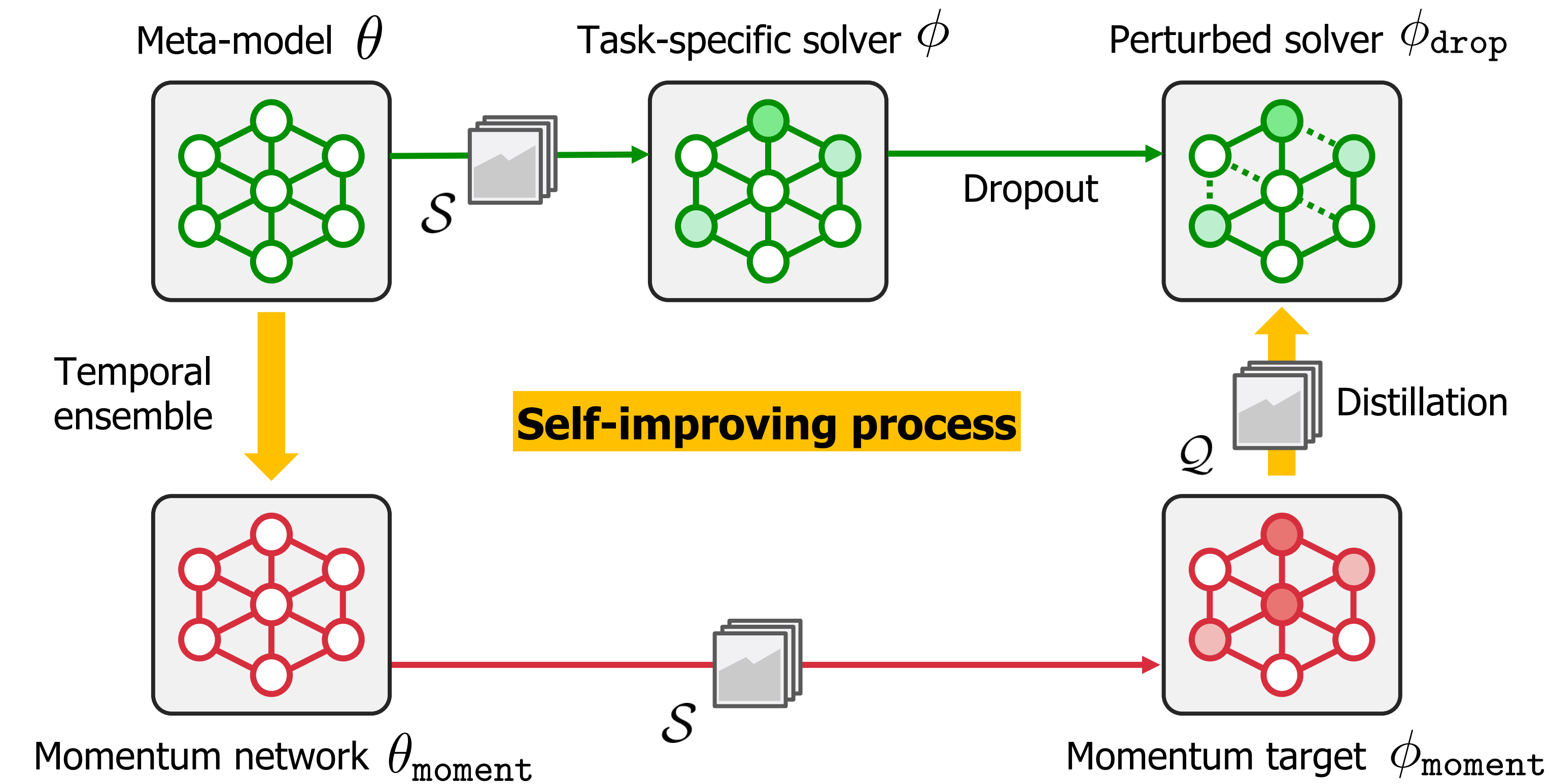
Temporal Ensemble

We find that the **temporal ensemble** of the meta-model is a better meta-learner, i.e., a better adaptation performance



SiMT: Self-improving Momentum Target

We propose **Self-improving Momentum Target (SiMT)**



- Momentum target:** Generating the target model from the momentum network to teach the original model
- Self-improving process:** Improving the meta-model recursively improves the momentum network
- (+) Asymmetry:** preventing the momentum target and the solver from becoming too similar, stabilizes the training

Flexibility of SiMT. SiMT can be used over various backbone meta-learning methods, including gradient- and model-based.

$$(1 - \lambda) \cdot \mathcal{L}(\phi_{\text{drop}}, Q) + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{teach}}(\phi_{\text{drop}}, \phi_{\text{target}}, Q)$$

Learning from the query set

Learning from the momentum target

Experimental Results

Main results. SiMT shows the effectiveness for **three parts**: (1) few-shot regression, (2) few-shot classification, and (3) meta-reinforcement learning. *See the paper for other results*

Model	Method	mini-ImageNet		tiered-ImageNet	
		1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
Conv4 [55]	MAML [10]	47.33±0.45	63.27±0.14	50.19±0.21	66.05±0.19
	MAML [10] + SiMT	51.49±0.18	68.74±0.12	52.51±0.21	69.58±0.11
	ANIL [36]	47.71±0.47	63.13±0.43	49.57±0.04	66.34±0.28
	ANIL [36] + SiMT	50.81±0.56	67.99±0.19	51.66±0.26	68.88±0.08
	MetaSGD [31]	50.66±0.18	65.55±0.54	52.48±1.22	71.06±0.20
	MetaSGD [31] + SiMT	51.70±0.80	69.13±1.40	52.98±0.07	71.46±0.12
ResNet-12 [34]	ProtoNet [45]	47.97±0.29	65.16±0.67	51.90±0.55	71.51±0.25
	ProtoNet [45] + SiMT	51.25±0.55	68.71±0.35	53.25±0.27	72.69±0.27
	MAML [10]	52.66±0.60	68.69±0.33	57.32±0.59	73.78±0.27
	MAML [10] + SiMT	56.28±0.63	72.01±0.26	59.72±0.22	74.40±0.90
	ANIL [36]	51.80±0.59	68.38±0.20	57.52±0.68	73.50±0.35
	ANIL [36] + SiMT	54.44±0.27	69.98±0.66	58.18±0.31	75.59±0.50
	MetaSGD [31]	54.95±0.11	70.65±0.43	58.97±0.89	76.37±0.11
	MetaSGD [31] + SiMT	55.72±0.96	74.01±0.79	61.03±0.05	78.04±0.48
	ProtoNet [45]	52.84±0.21	68.35±0.29	61.16±0.17	79.94±0.20
	ProtoNet [45] + SiMT	55.84±0.57	72.45±0.32	62.01±0.42	81.82±0.12

Comparison with other target models [1,2]

Method	mini-ImageNet		tiered-ImageNet	
	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
MAML [10]	47.33±0.45	63.27±0.14	50.19±0.21	66.05±0.19
MAML [10] + Bootstrap [16]	48.68±0.33	68.45±0.40	49.34±0.26	68.84±0.37
MAML [10] + SiMT	51.49±0.18	68.74±0.12	52.51±0.21	69.58±0.11
ANIL [36]	47.71±0.47	63.13±0.43	49.57±0.04	66.34±0.28
ANIL [36] + Bootstrap [16]	47.74±0.44	65.16±0.04	48.85±0.34	66.09±0.07
ANIL [36] + SiMT	50.81±0.56	67.99±0.19	51.66±0.26	68.88±0.08

Method	1-shot train cost (GPU hours)	mini-ImageNet		tiered-ImageNet	
		1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
MAML [10]*	1.31	58.84±0.25	74.62±0.38	63.02±0.30	67.26±0.32
MAML [10] + Lu et al. [32] - 5%*	5.04	59.14±0.33	75.77±0.29	64.52±0.30	68.39±0.34
MAML [10] + Lu et al. [32] - 10%*	8.32	60.06±0.35	76.34±0.42	65.23±0.45	70.02±0.33
MAML [10] + SiMT	1.64	62.05±0.39	78.77±0.45	63.91±0.32	77.43±0.47

[1] Bootstrapped Meta-Learning, Flennerhag et al., ICLR 2022

[2] Towards enabling meta-learning from target models, Lu et al., NeurIPS 2021