

# MetaMix: Improved Meta-Learning with Interpolation-based Consistency Regularization



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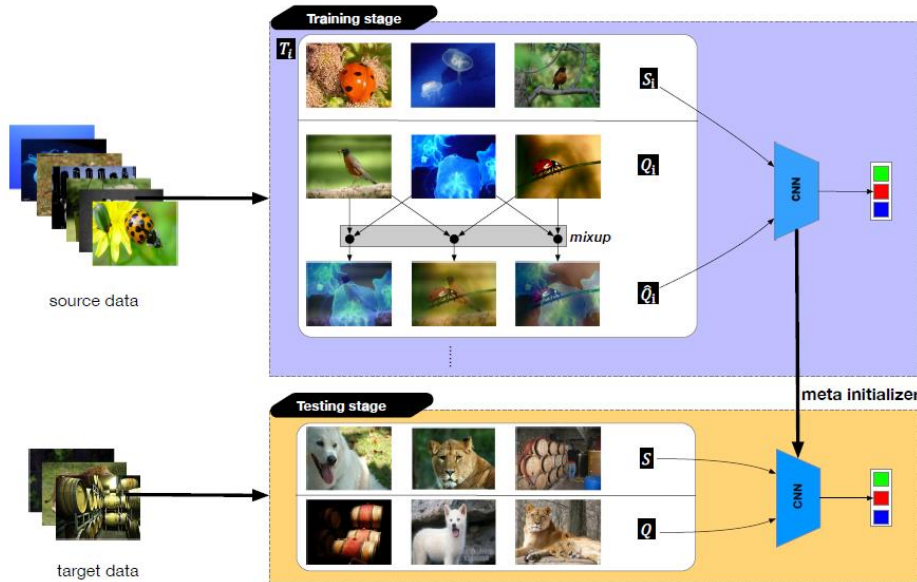
## BACKGROUND

- Few-Shot Learning (FSL) problem is a machine learning problem that learns with limited labelled data of the target tasks by incorporating external source data with a different distribution.
- Few-Shot Classification is a few-shot learning task defined as N-way, K-shot, where N is the number of classes in the target task and K is the number of labelled examples per class.
- Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning (MAML) and its variants aim to train a model, which can adapt quickly to any new tasks using only a few examples.

## MOTIVATION

- Conventional meta-learning algorithms face meta-overfitting problems, where the learned decision boundary stays too close to the limited labelled examples in few-shot classification tasks.
- The Empirical Risk Minimization (ERM) allows large neural networks to memorize (rather than generalize from) the training data.
- We aim to propose a regularization technique to solve the meta-overfitting problem.

## METHODOLOGY



### Algorithm 1 MetaMix with MAML

**Require:**  $p(\mathcal{T})$  : distribution over tasks  
**Require:**  $\mathcal{S}_i$  : support set;  $\mathcal{Q}_i$  : query set  
**Require:**  $\alpha, \beta$  : learning rate  
**Require:**  $\tilde{\alpha}$  : Beta distribution parameter  
**Require:**  $mix_{\lambda}(a, b) = \lambda a + (1 - \lambda)b, \lambda \sim B(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\alpha})$

- 1: Randomly initialize model parameters  $\theta$
- 2: **while** not done **do**
- 3:   Sample a batch of episodes  $\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})$
- 4:   **for all**  $\mathcal{T}_i$  **do**
- 5:     Sample a support set  $\mathcal{S}_i = \{(x_j, y_j)\}_{j=1}^J$
- 6:     Evaluate  $\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(f_{\theta})$  using  $\mathcal{S}_i$  and  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(f_{\theta})$
- 7:     Compute adapted parameters with gradient descent:  $\theta'_i = \theta - \alpha \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{S}_i}(f_{\theta})$
- 8:     Sample a query set  $\mathcal{Q}_i = \{(x_z, y_z)\}_{z=1}^Z$
- 9:     Randomly select pairs of examples  $\{(x_m, y_m)\}_{m=1}^Z, \{(x_n, y_n)\}_{n=1}^Z$  from  $\mathcal{Q}_i$
- 10:      $\hat{x}_z = mix_{\lambda}(x_m, x_n), \hat{y}_z = mix_{\lambda}(y_m, y_n)$
- 11:     Get new query set  $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_i = \{(\hat{x}_z, \hat{y}_z)\}_{z=1}^Z$
- 12:   **end for**
- 13:   Update  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \beta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} \sum_i \mathcal{L}_{\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_i}(f_{\theta_i})$
- 14: **end while**

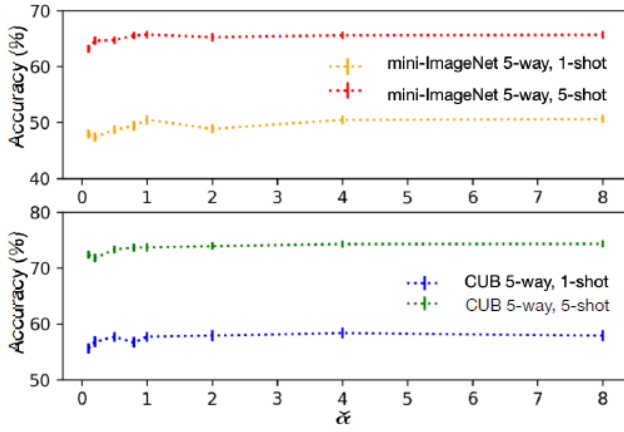
## EXPERIMENT

- Performance comparison of MetaMix and baseline approaches on 5-way classification tasks over three datasets

Models	mini-ImageNet		CUB		FC100	
	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
Matching Network	50.47 $\pm$ 0.80	64.83 $\pm$ 0.67	57.70 $\pm$ 0.87	71.42 $\pm$ 0.71	36.97 $\pm$ 0.67	49.44 $\pm$ 0.71
Prototypical Network	49.33 $\pm$ 0.82	65.71 $\pm$ 0.67	51.34 $\pm$ 0.86	67.56 $\pm$ 0.76	36.83 $\pm$ 0.69	51.21 $\pm$ 0.74
Relation Network	50.48 $\pm$ 0.80	65.39 $\pm$ 0.72	59.47 $\pm$ 0.96	73.88 $\pm$ 0.74	36.40 $\pm$ 0.69	51.35 $\pm$ 0.69
MAML	48.18 $\pm$ 0.78	63.05 $\pm$ 0.71	54.32 $\pm$ 0.91	71.37 $\pm$ 0.76	35.96 $\pm$ 0.71	48.06 $\pm$ 0.73
MetaMix+MAML	<b>50.51 <math>\pm</math> 0.86</b>	<b>65.73 <math>\pm</math> 0.72</b>	<b>57.70 <math>\pm</math> 0.92</b>	<b>73.66 <math>\pm</math> 0.74</b>	<b>37.09 <math>\pm</math> 0.74</b>	<b>49.31 <math>\pm</math> 0.72</b>
FOMAML	45.22 $\pm$ 0.77	60.97 $\pm$ 0.70	53.12 $\pm$ 0.93	70.90 $\pm$ 0.75	34.97 $\pm$ 0.70	47.41 $\pm$ 0.73
MetaMix+FOMAML	<b>47.78 <math>\pm</math> 0.77</b>	<b>63.55 <math>\pm</math> 0.70</b>	<b>54.81 <math>\pm</math> 0.97</b>	<b>72.90 <math>\pm</math> 0.74</b>	<b>36.48 <math>\pm</math> 0.67</b>	<b>49.48 <math>\pm</math> 0.71</b>
MetaSGD	49.93 $\pm$ 1.73	64.01 $\pm$ 0.90	56.19 $\pm$ 0.92	69.14 $\pm$ 0.75	36.36 $\pm$ 0.66	49.96 $\pm$ 0.72
MetaMix+MetaSGD	<b>50.60 <math>\pm</math> 1.80</b>	<b>64.47 <math>\pm</math> 0.88</b>	<b>57.64 <math>\pm</math> 0.88</b>	<b>70.50 <math>\pm</math> 0.70</b>	<b>37.44 <math>\pm</math> 0.71</b>	<b>51.41 <math>\pm</math> 0.69</b>
MTL	61.37 $\pm$ 0.82	78.37 $\pm$ 0.60	71.90 $\pm$ 0.86	84.68 $\pm$ 0.53	42.17 $\pm$ 0.79	56.84 $\pm$ 0.75
MetaMix+MTL	<b>62.74 <math>\pm</math> 0.82</b>	<b>79.11 <math>\pm</math> 0.58</b>	<b>73.04 <math>\pm</math> 0.86</b>	<b>86.10 <math>\pm</math> 0.50</b>	<b>43.58 <math>\pm</math> 0.73</b>	<b>58.27 <math>\pm</math> 0.73</b>

# EXPERIMENT

## Effect of Beta distribution

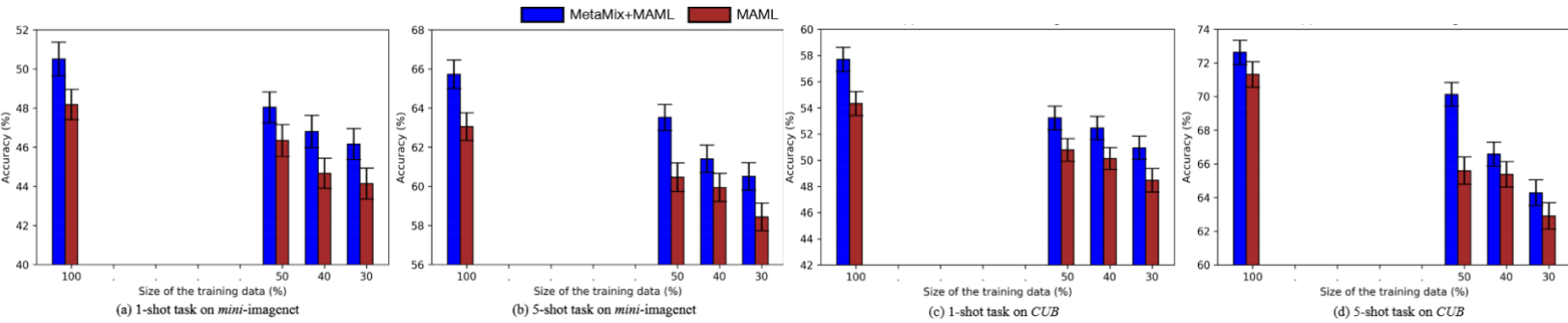


## Effect of mixup on different sets

Set(s)	<i>mini-ImageNet</i>		CUB	
	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
Q	<b>50.51 ± 0.86</b>	<b>65.73 ± 0.72</b>	<b>57.70 ± 0.92</b>	<b>73.66 ± 0.74</b>
S	44.03 ± 0.79	53.74 ± 0.81	49.12 ± 0.96	63.27 ± 0.89
Q+S	48.36 ± 0.81	64.06 ± 0.72	54.32 ± 0.93	70.30 ± 0.75
w/o MetaMix	48.18 ± 0.78	63.05 ± 0.71	54.32 ± 0.91	71.37 ± 0.76

## Effect of size of training data

Models	<i>mini-ImageNet</i>		CUB		FC100	
	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
MAML(100%)	48.18 ± 0.78	63.05 ± 0.71	54.32 ± 0.91	71.37 ± 0.76	35.96 ± 0.71	48.06 ± 0.73
MetaMix+MAML(100%)	<b>50.51 ± 0.86</b>	<b>65.73 ± 0.72</b>	<b>57.70 ± 0.92</b>	<b>73.66 ± 0.74</b>	<b>37.09 ± 0.74</b>	<b>49.31 ± 0.72</b>
MAML(50%)	46.34 ± 0.82	60.47 ± 0.73	50.78 ± 0.86	65.60 ± 0.81	35.38 ± 0.71	47.93 ± 0.78
MetaMix+MAML(50%)	<b>48.04 ± 0.79</b>	<b>63.52 ± 0.67</b>	<b>53.22 ± 0.91</b>	<b>70.13 ± 0.70</b>	<b>36.35 ± 0.74</b>	<b>48.11 ± 0.69</b>



# CONTRIBUTIONS

- We propose MetaMix as a regularization technique, which can be integrated with many meta-learning algorithms, including MAML and its variants, and improve their performance.
- MetaMix with MAML-based algorithms perform more robust with the reduction of training data, compared with original MAML-based algorithms.
- MetaMix with MTL achieves state-of-the-art performance.