

What is few-shot learning

- Why is it important?



?

Contributions

Previous state of the art

- Meta-learning:
- Transfer learning
- Domain adaptation
- Synthetic data generation

Contributions

- Exploit the spatial properties of tensor features
- Introduce a novel loss function that is simpler than the other state of the art
- Provide state of the art performance in three benchmark datasets

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Problem formulation and definitions

Representation learning

- Base class dataset: $D_{\text{base}} := \{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^I$ where $y_i \in C_{\text{base}}$
- Train embedding network $f_\theta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times h \times w}$ on D_{base}
- $\bar{f}_\theta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ denotes f_θ followed by global average pooling (GAP)

Inference stage

- Novel class dataset D_{novel} with C_{novel} disjoint from C_{base}
- Sample a support set S and a query set Q from D_{novel}
- S consists of N classes with K labeled examples per class
- Given S and f_θ , classify examples from Q

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Representation learning

- **1st stage:** train the backbone network using standard cross-entropy

$$L(D_{\text{base}}; \theta, \phi) := \sum_{i=1}^I L_{\text{CE}}(c_{\phi}(\bar{f}_{\theta}(x_i)), y_i) + R(\phi) \quad (1)$$

2nd stage: adopt a self-distillation process

$$L_{\text{KD}}(D_{\text{base}}; \theta', \phi') := \alpha L(D_{\text{base}}; \theta', \phi') + \beta \text{KL}(c_{\phi'}(\bar{f}_{\theta'}(x_i)), c_{\phi}(\bar{f}_{\theta}(x_i))) \quad (2)$$

Meta-training tensor hallucinator

- Meta-training stage: sample episodes of S from D_{base}
- Pre-trained network $f_{\theta} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{d \times h \times w}$ maps images to tensors
- Class prototype tensors:

$$p_j := \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K f_{\theta'}(x_i^j)$$

- Conditioner h maps prototypes to class-conditional vectors
 $s_j := h(p_j) \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}$
- Generator maps to $g(z; s_j) \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times h \times w}$ where $z \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, I_k)$
- Jointly trained by:

$$L_{\text{hal}}(X; h, g) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^M \|g(z_m; h(p_j)) - p_j\|^2$$

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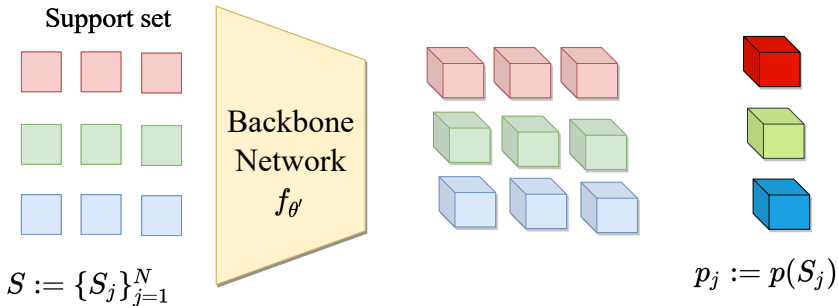
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Tensor hallucinator: inference

1. Tensor features 2. Tensor prototypes

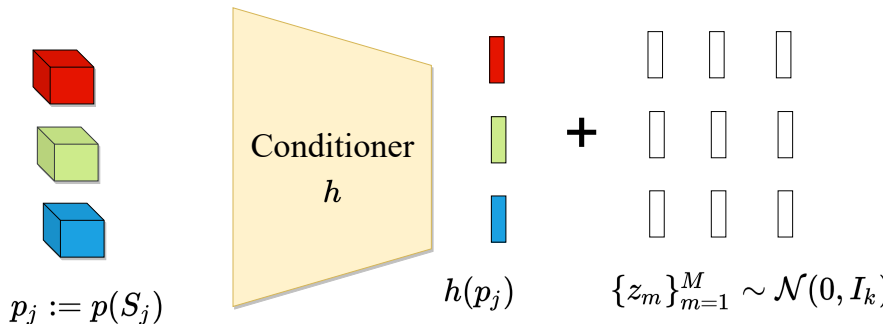


Tensor hallucinator: inference

2. Tensor prototypes

3. Class conditional vectors

4. Samples from Normal distribution



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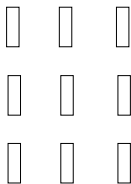
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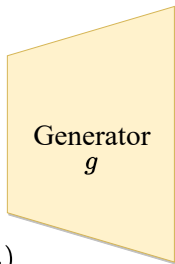
$h(p_j)$

+

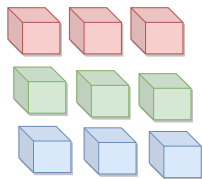
4. Samples from Normal distribution



$\{z_m\}_{m=1}^M \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I_k)$



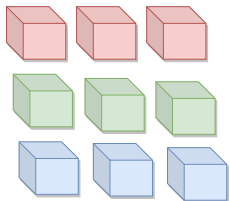
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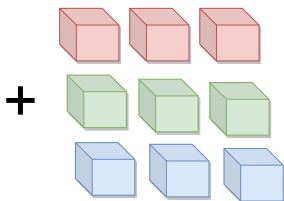
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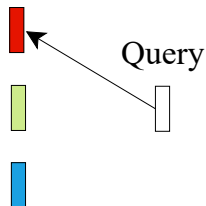
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6. Augment Support tensors



7. GAP and prototype classification



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Experimental results

METHOD	<i>mini</i> IMAGENET		CUB	
	1-shot	5-shot	1-shot	5-shot
Dual TriNet [Chen <i>et al.</i> 2019]	58.80 \pm 1.37	76.71 \pm 0.69	69.61	84.10
IDeMe-Net [Chen <i>et al.</i> 2019]	59.14 \pm 0.86	74.63 \pm 0.74	–	–
AFHN [Li <i>et al.</i> 2020]	62.38 \pm 0.72	78.16 \pm 0.56	70.53 \pm 1.01	83.95 \pm 0.63
VI-Net [Luo <i>et al.</i> 2021]	61.05	78.60	74.76	86.84
Baseline (1)	56.81 \pm 0.81	78.31 \pm 0.59	67.14 \pm 0.89	86.22 \pm 0.50
Baseline-KD (2)	59.62 \pm 0.85	79.31 \pm 0.62	70.85 \pm 0.90	87.64 \pm 0.48
VFH (ours)	61.88 \pm 0.85	79.63 \pm 0.61	75.44 \pm 0.85	87.82 \pm 0.47
TFH (ours)	64.49 \pm 0.84	79.94 \pm 0.60	75.66 \pm 0.85	88.39 \pm 0.49
TFH-ft (ours)	65.07 \pm 0.82	80.81 \pm 0.61	75.76 \pm 0.83	88.60 \pm 0.47

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