L2T-DLN: Learning to Teach with Dynamic Loss Network

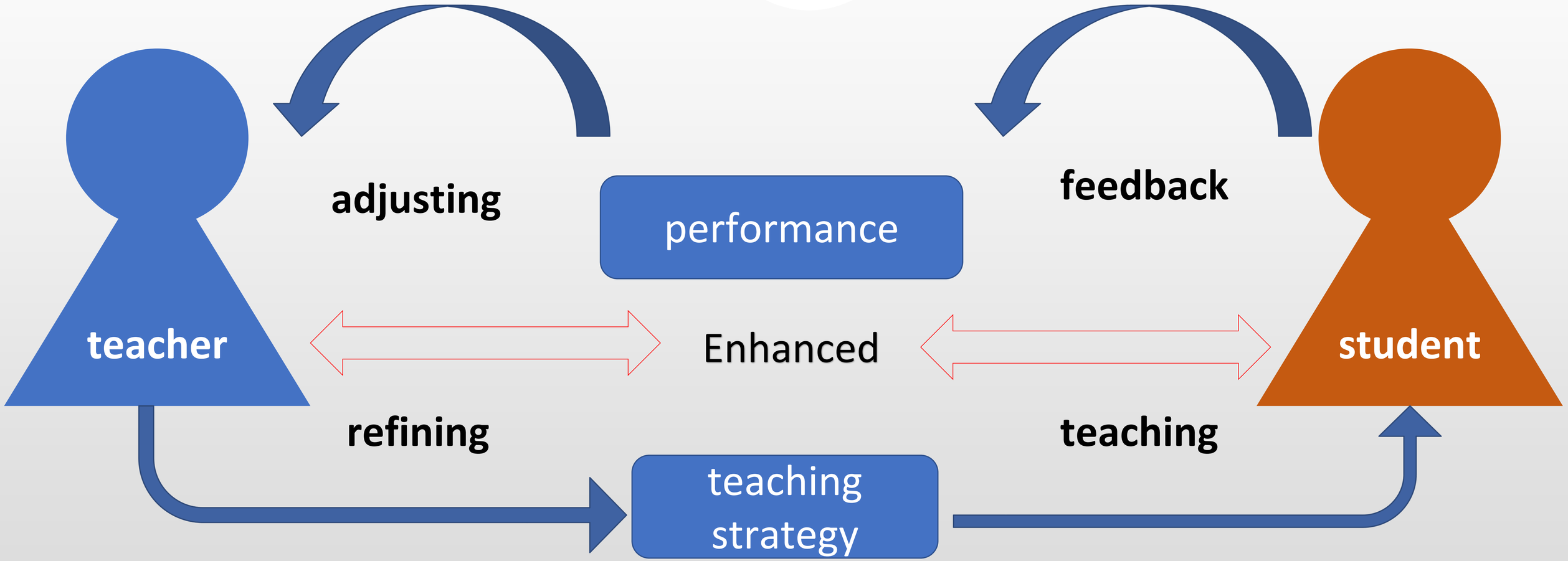
Zhaoyang Hai

Liyuan Pan

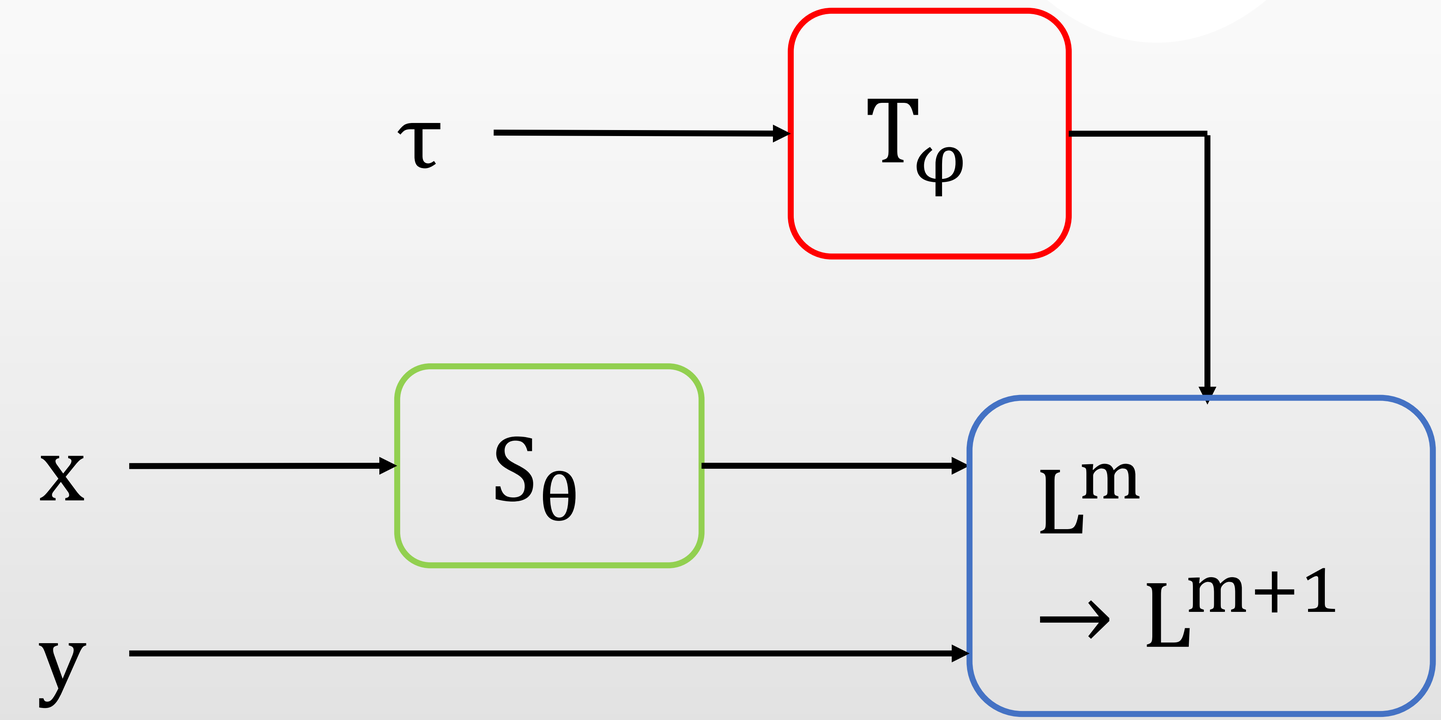
Xiabi Liu

E-mail: {haizhaoyang, Liyuan.pan, liuxiabi}@bit.edu.cn

Teaching-Learning Transaction



Motivation



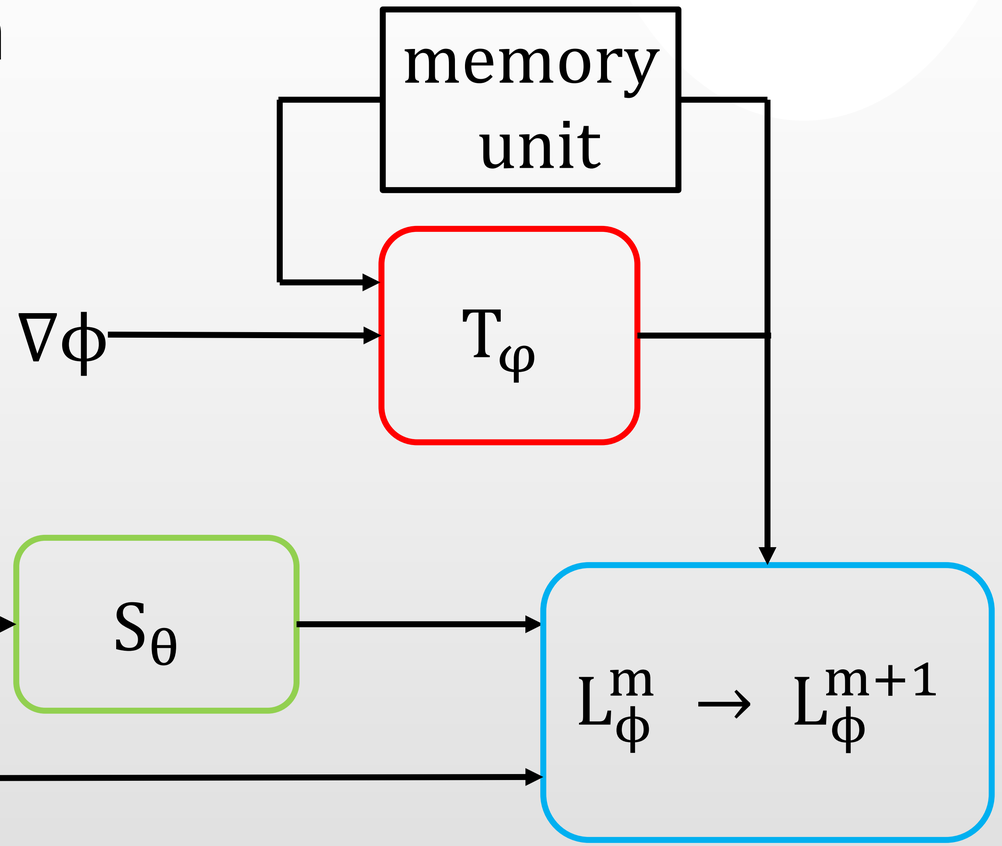
x: training data
y: label
τ: states of student
S_θ: student model
L^m: dynamic loss function
T_φ: teacher model

Two problems in existing works:

1) neglecting the temporal nature of loss function adjustment;

2) neglecting the states of loss functions.

Motivation



x: training data
y: label
$\nabla\phi$: gradient concerning dynamic loss
S_θ: student model
L_ϕ^m: dynamic loss network
T_φ: teacher model

1) adopting an LSTM teacher to accumulate the experience during teaching a student;

2) employing the state of DLN to update the parameter of DLN.

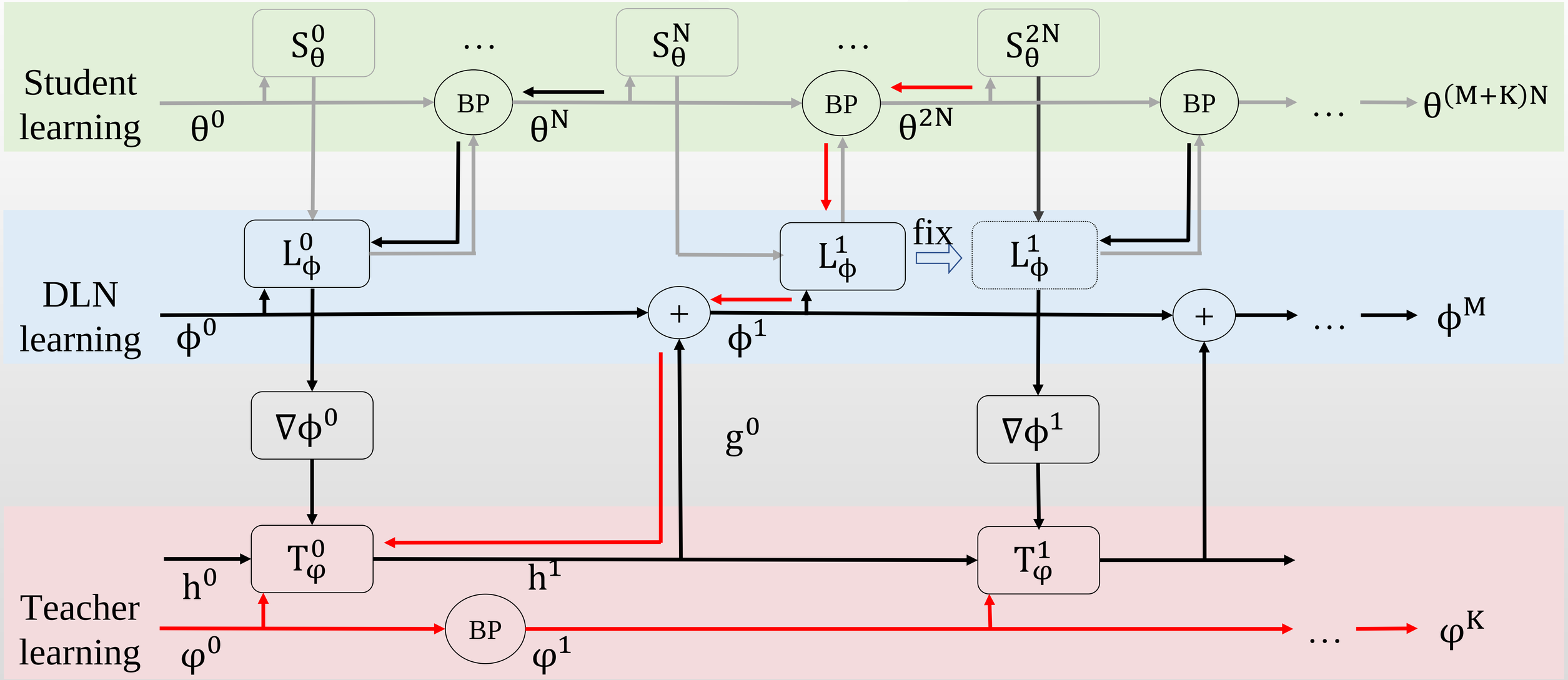
Advantages

Our L2T-DLN bring two benefits:

1) capturing and maintaining short- and long-term dependencies during teaching process;

2) the gradient concerning DLN achieves holistic information integration throughout the learning process, facilitated by prior knowledge (chain rule).

Method


Student learning
S_θ^0
S_θ^N
S_θ^{2N}
BP
BP
BP
θ^0
θ^N
θ^{2N}
$\theta^{(M+K)N}$
DLN learning
L_ϕ^0
L_ϕ^1
fix
L_ϕ^1
+
+
ϕ^0
ϕ^1
ϕ^M
$\nabla\phi^0$
g^0
$\nabla\phi^1$
Teacher learning
T_φ^0
T_φ^1
h^0
h^1
BP
φ^0
φ^1
φ^K

Convergence Analysis

Conclusion 1: Let $\mathcal{H} \triangleq \nabla^2 e(x)$ denote the Hessian matrix at ϵ-second-order stationary solution v^* where $\lambda_{min}(\mathcal{H}) \leq -\gamma$ and $\gamma > 0$. We have

$$\lambda_{max}(M^{-1}G) > 1 + \eta\gamma/(1 + C/C_{max})$$

Results

Comparison with SOTA loss functions in classification task.

Method	CIFAR-10				CIFAR-100			ImageNet	length
	ResNet8	ResNet20	ResNet32	WRN	ResNet8	ResNet20	ResNet32	NASNet-A	
CE	87.6	91.3	92.5	96.2	60.2	67.7	69.6	73.5	-
Smooth [7]	87.9	91.5	92.6	96.2	60.5	68.0	69.9	-	-
L-M Softmax [6]	88.7	92.0	93.0	96.3	61.1	68.4	70.4	-	-
L2T-DLF [10]	89.2	92.4	93.1	96.6	61.7	69.0	70.8	-	1
ARLF [1]	89.5	91.5	92.2	95.9	60.2	67.8	69.9	-	-
SLF [5]	89.8	93.0	93.6	**97.1**	62.7	69.9	71.5	-	-
ALA [3]	-	-	93.2	96.7	62.2	69.5	70.9	**74.6**	200
Ours	**90.7 ± 0.06**	**93.4 ± 0.18**	**93.8 ± 0.20**	96.7 ± 0.09	**63.5 ± 0.07**	**70.4 ± 0.03**	**72.0 ± 0.11**	74.2	25

Comparison with SOTA method in noisy-label classification task.

Method	CIFAR-10		CIFAR-100	
	p=20%	p=40%	p=20%	p=40%
Baseline	76.83	70.77	50.86	43.01
MentorNet [4]	86.36	81.76	61.97	52.66
Meta-Weight-Net [9]	90.33	87.54	64.22	58.64
L2R [2]	91.05	88.71	66.08	60.51
Ours	**92.11±0.27**	**89.39± 1.20**	**70.05± 0.23**	**61.27± 0.51**

Results

Comparison with YOLO-v3 loss in objective detection.

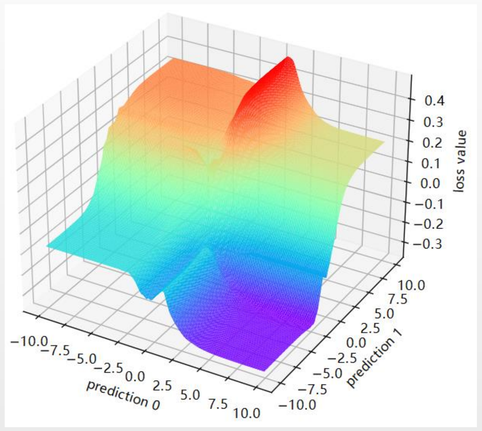
Detectors	Size	mAP	FPS
YOLOV3 [8]	416	55.3	35
YOLOV3-ours	416	56.9	35

Comparison with PSPNet loss in semantic segmentation.

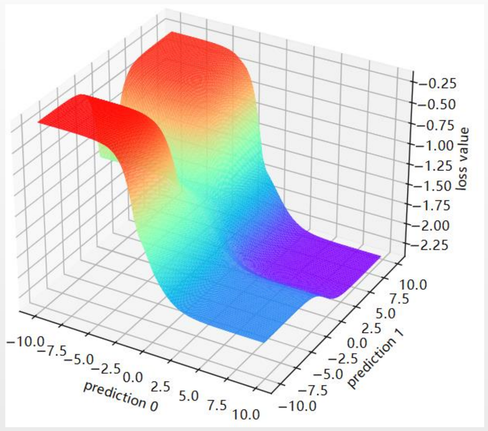
Method	mIoU
PSPNet [11]	82.6
PSPNet-ours	82.9

More details

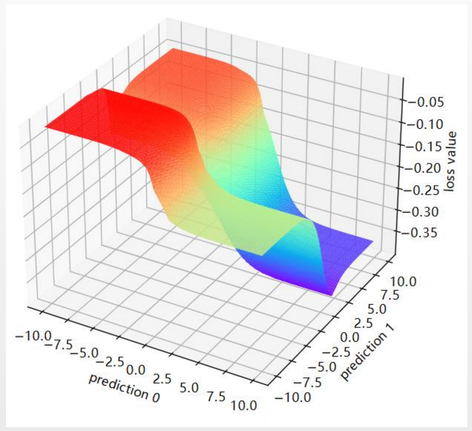
Visualization of DLN during MNIST learning



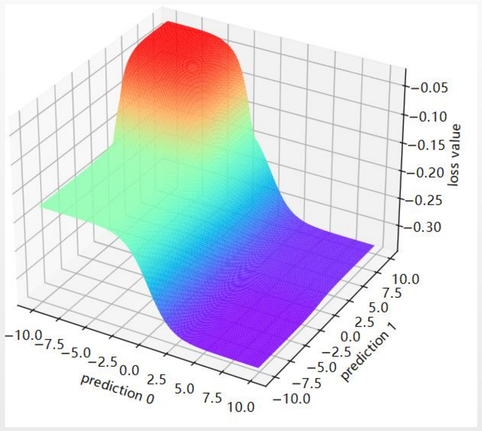
(a)



(b)

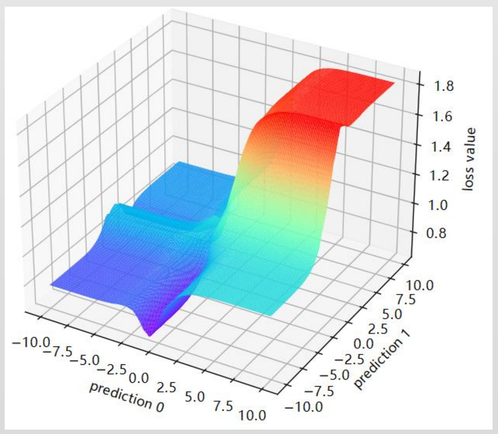


(c)

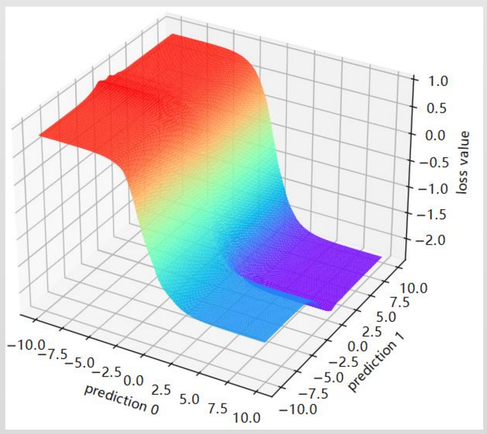


(d)

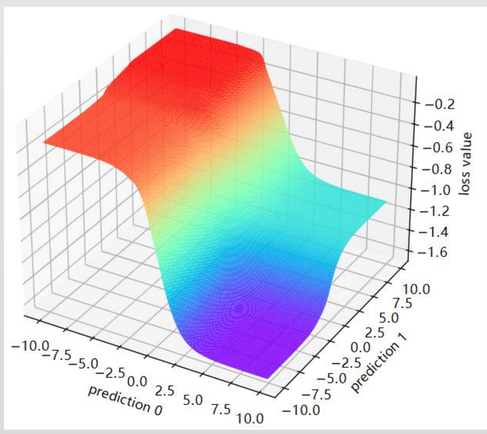
Visualization of DLN during CIFAR10 learning



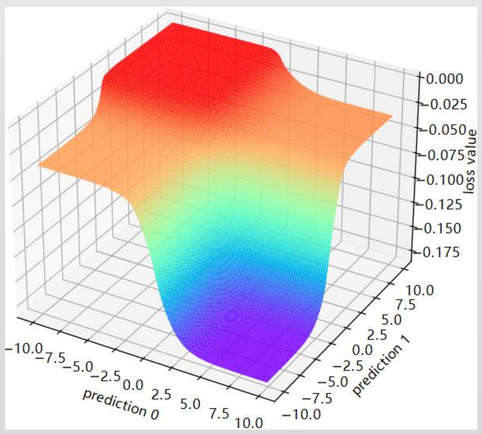
(a)



(b)



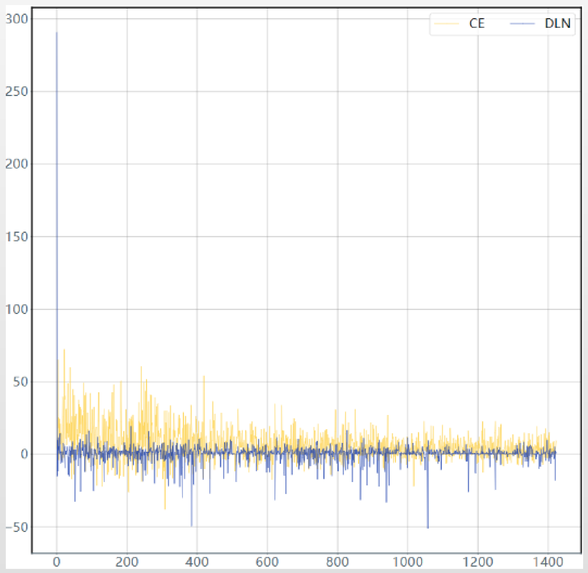
(c)



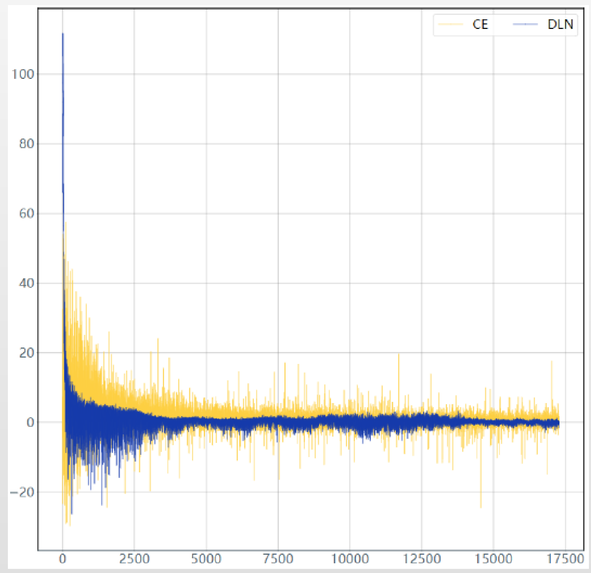
(d)

More details

Visualization of gradient of the student in noisy-label classification



(a) CIFAR10



(b) CIFAR100

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Thank you!