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## Abstract

Goal 1/5/10 shot learning on Cifar-100

Dataset 80 base class: 500/100 for train/test

20 novel class: k-shot images/2000 for train/test Siamese Neural Network [1], Relation Network [2]

## Approach

**Approach** 

### Siamese Neural Network

Traditional version

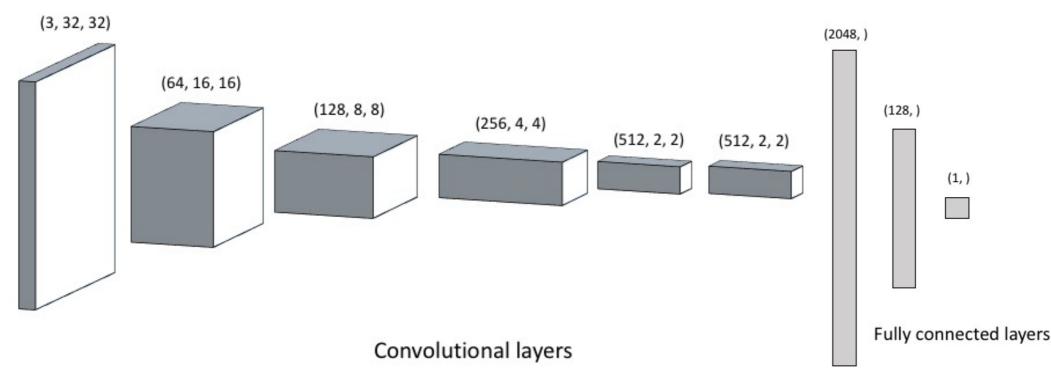
Feature extractor: 5 convolutional layers

Classifier:

Input: L1 distance of the 2 feature vector Output: 2 fully connected layer, sigmoid

Loss function: binary cross-entropy

Learn to tell whether 2 images are from same classes



Our version

Structure is similar to traditional version.

Alternatives: concatenate 2 feature vector, add CNN

layer to obtain new relation between 2

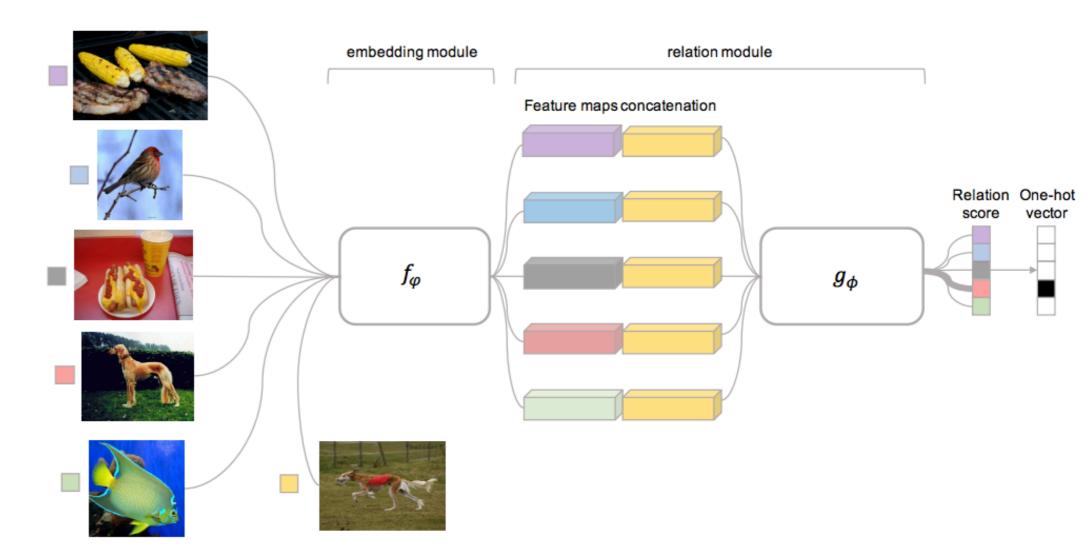
feature vector

A more effective way to evaluate the correlation.

#### Relation Network

Feature embedding :  $f_{\omega}$ 

Relation comparison module :  $g_{\varphi}$  Loss function : cross-entropy loss



Random sample 20 classes from 80 base classes, each pick k images to stimulate few shot learning.

The model will learn how to compare with 2 feature vector, fix a support set and pick k query image(s) to obtain relations between support set and decide which class has the highest relation score.

# Experiment

### Siamese Neural Network

Comparison accuracy between 1/5/10 shot training

|          | 1-shot | 5-shot | 10-shot |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| accuracy | 0.3555 | 0.5125 | 0.5415  |

 With/Without Sigmoid at feature extractor output 40 base classes

| 5-shot   | with Sigmoid | without Sigmoid |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| accuracy | 0.2980       | 0.3420          |

Accuracy progress along the augmentation of data pool

| classes  | 20 classes | 40 classes | 60 classes | 80 classes |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| accuracy | 0.2740     | 0.3795     | 0.4330     | 0.4465     |

With/Without fine tune

| 5-shot   | without fine tune | with fine tune |
|----------|-------------------|----------------|
| accuracy | 0.4390            | 0.5125         |

Comparison between traditional method and ours

| Accuracy   | Traditional method | Our method |
|------------|--------------------|------------|
| validation | 0.8070             | 0.8210     |
| test       | 0.4205             | 0.3900     |

### Relation Network

 Comparison accuracy between 1/5/10 shot training number of query images equals to k

|          | 1-shot | 5-shot | 10-shot |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| accuracy | 0.2430 | 0.4455 | _       |

Accuracy progress compare with validation
 50 validation episodes

|            | 1-shot | 5-shot | 10-shot |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| validation | 0.2760 | 0.4430 | 1       |
| test       | 0.2430 | 0.4455 | _       |

With/Without fine tune (with data augmentation)

| 5-shot   | without fine tune | with fine tune |
|----------|-------------------|----------------|
| accuracy | 0.4000            | 0.4455         |

Data augmentation (without fine tune)
 Random horizontal/vertical flip (p=0.1)

Random rotate angle < 15

| 5-shot   | without augmentation | with augmentation |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| accuracy | 0.4215               | 0.4455            |

### Reference

- [1] Siamese Neural Networks for One-shot Image Recognition, Koch et al., ICML' 15 workshop
- [2] Learning to Compare: Relation Network for Few-Shot Learning, Sung et al., CVPR'18
- [3] Low-shot Visual Recognition by Shrinking and Hallucinating Features, Hariharan et al., ICCV'17