

# Learning To Teach

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# Overview

1. Intuition and Context
2. Framework Definition
  - Student Model
  - Teacher Model
3. Application to Data Teaching
4. Experimental Results
5. Critique



# Intuition and Context

- Teaching is a fundamental aspect of education systems
  - Self-learning is generally slower
- Current research focus in AI is on the *learner*
- L2T framework provides a conceptual basis for a system of *Teacher* and *Student* within a machine learning setting



# L2T

- L2T framework consists of two intelligent agents:
  1. **Student model:** the “learner” in traditional ML algorithms
  2. **Teacher model:** goal to maximize speed and/or accuracy of student
- Once trained, teacher model generalizable



# Student Model

- Consider the supervised learning setting
- Student model takes input data and supervisor labels
  - Estimate a function,  $f_{\omega}(x)$ , which optimizes prediction of supervisor labels according to a given loss function  $L$

$$\omega^* = \arg \min_{\omega \in \Omega} \sum_{(x,y) \in D} L(y, f_{\omega}(x)) \triangleq \mu(D, L, \Omega).$$

# Teacher Model

- Goal is to improve student learning efficiency through modifying the following:
  1.  $D$  : Input Data
  2.  $L$  : Loss function
  3.  $\Omega$  : Hypothesis Space

$$\min_{D, L, \Omega} \mathcal{M}(\mu(D, L, \Omega), D_{test}).$$

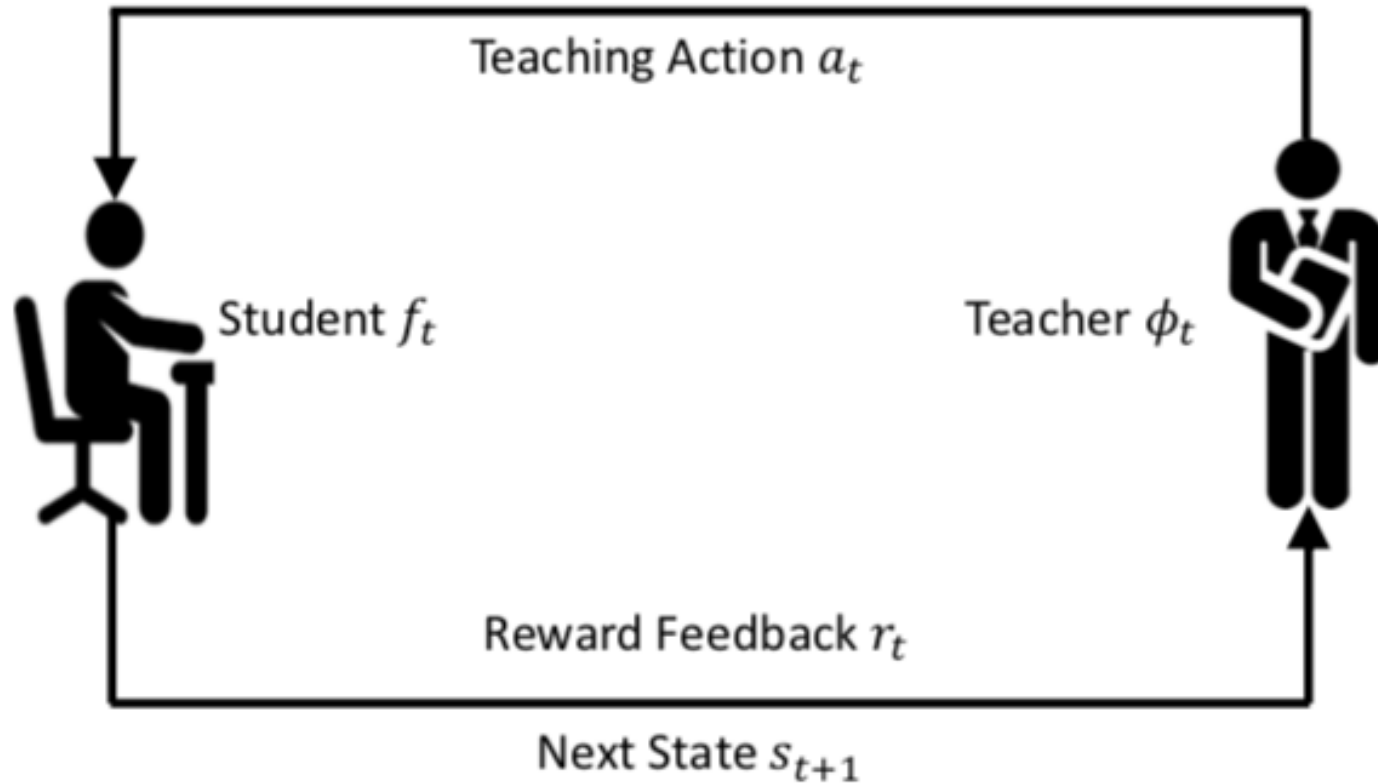
# Application: Data Teaching

- Data teaching: fixing loss function and hypothesis space
- Teaching model determines input data
- Teaching training approach: Reinforcement Learning
  - Reward is student convergence speed (maximize)
    - ✦ Given accuracy threshold,  $\tau$
  - Policy is teacher model action (learn parameters  $\theta$ )

$$\max_{\theta} \sum_t r(\mu(\phi_{\theta}(s_t), L, \Omega)),$$



# Application: Data Teaching





# Application: Data Teaching

- Train teacher model by maximizing expected reward:

$$J(\theta) = E_{\phi_{\theta}(a|s)}[R(s, a)]$$

- Optimizer: REINFORCE (Williams, 1992)
  - Likelihood ratio policy gradient algorithm
  - Estimated empirically:

$$\nabla_{\theta} \approx \sum_{t=1}^T \nabla_{\theta} \log \phi(a_t|s_t) v_t$$



# Application: Data Teaching

- Student model learning rule: Mini-batch Stochastic Gradient Descent
  - Training data arrives in batches, sequentially in random order:

$$\{D_1, \dots, D_t, \dots\}$$

- Each mini-batch consists of  $M$  training instances

$$D_t = (d_1, \dots, d_M)$$

- Teacher determines which training instances to give students



# Experimental Results

- Tasks:
  1. MNIST: Image Classification
  2. CIFAR-10: Image Classification
  3. IMDB: Sentiment Classification
- Students:
  1. Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)
  2. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): ResNet32 and ResNet110
  3. Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
- Situations:
  1. Teaching new student with **same model architecture**
  2. Teaching new student with **different model architecture**

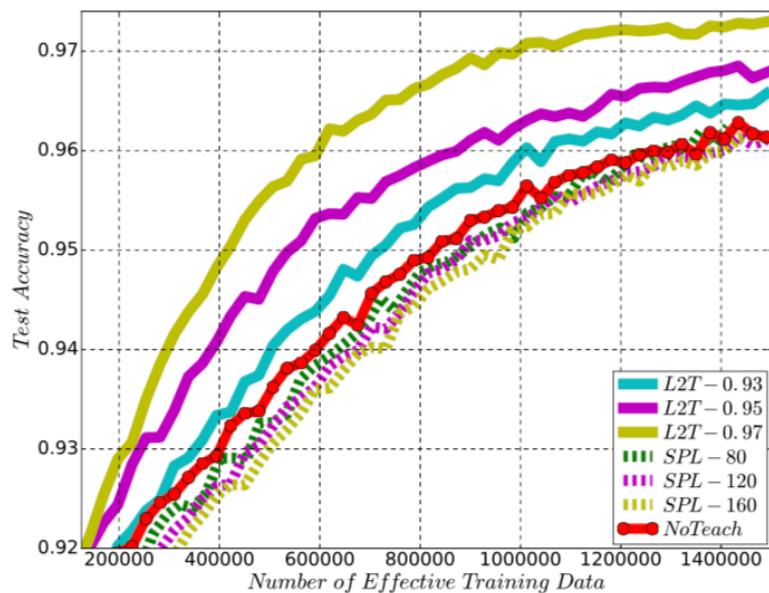


# Experimental Results

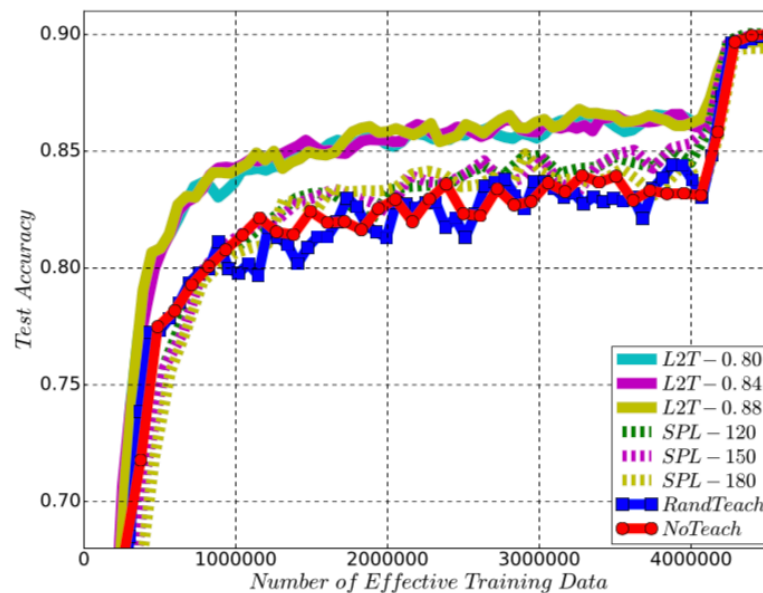
- Teaching Strategies:
  - **L2T**
  - **NoTeach**
  - **Self-Paced Learning (SPL):** training student by data “hardness”
    - ✦ Hardness = Loss Value, Large loss = “hard”
    - ✦ Initially filter out “harder” data, slowly increase threshold
  - **RandTeach: Data instances are randomly filtered at each epoch**
    - ✦ Data-teaching baseline



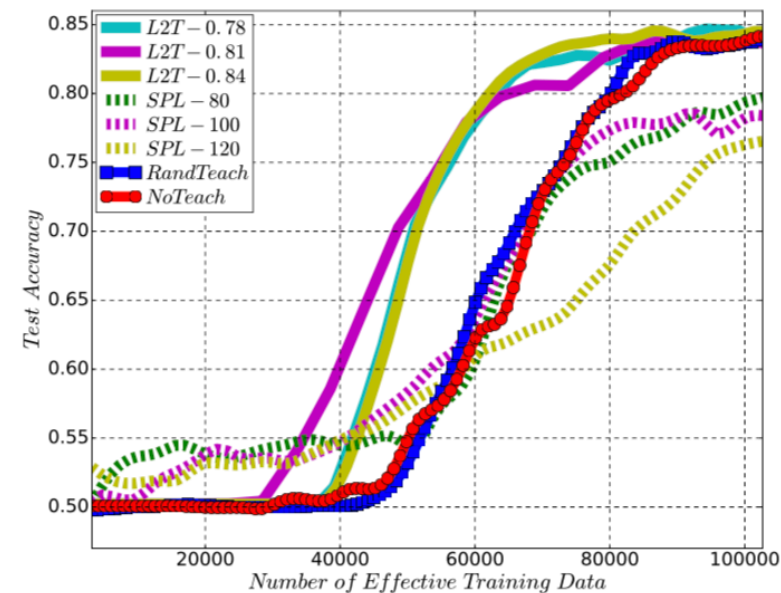
# Convergence Speed



(a) MNIST



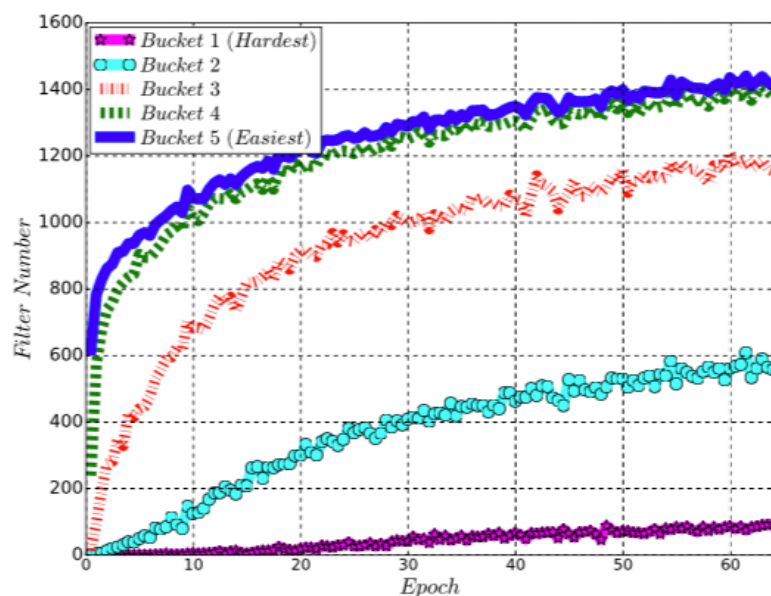
(b) CIFAR-10



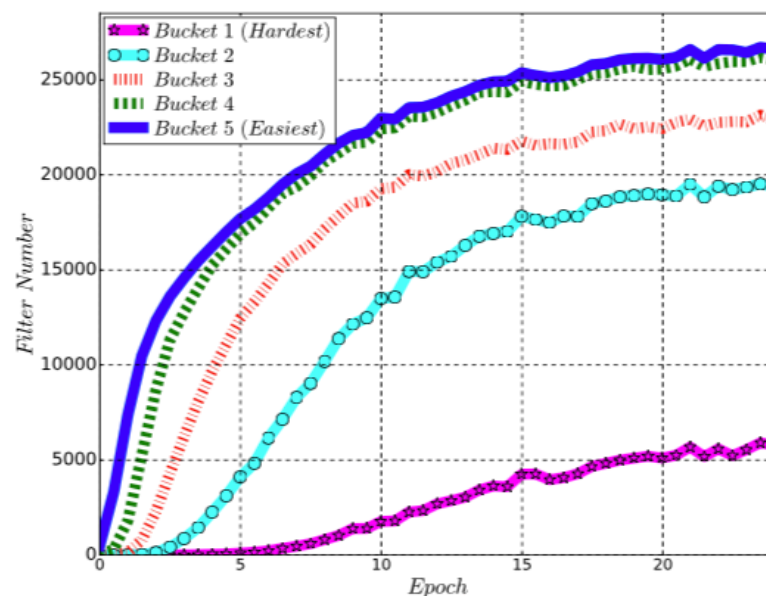
(c) IMDB



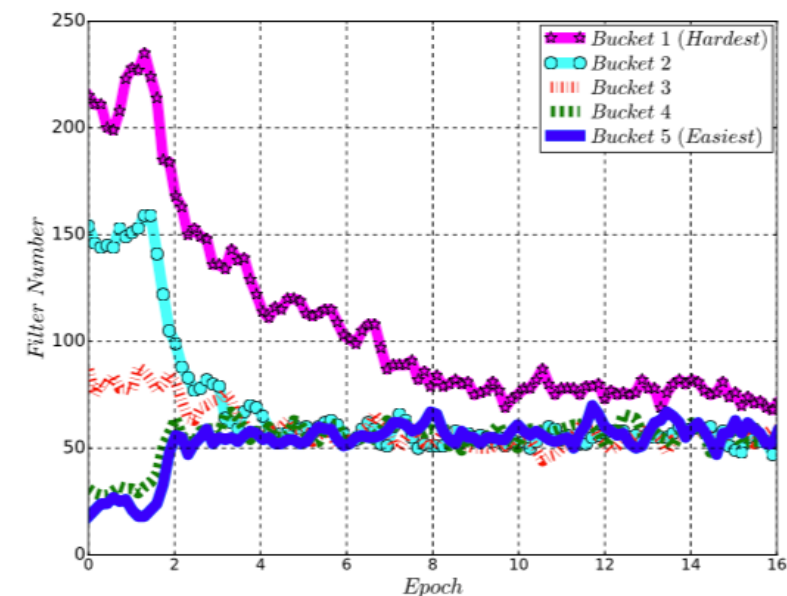
# Analysis of Filtered Data



(a) MNIST



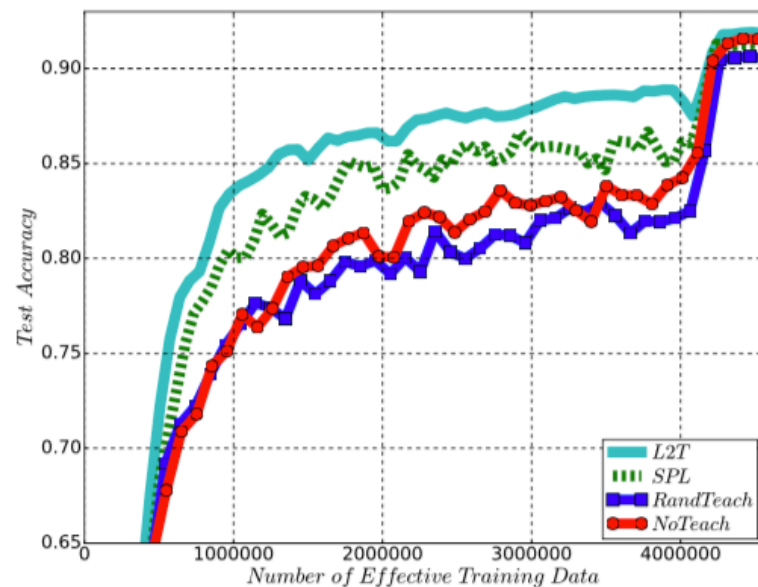
(b) CIFAR-10



(c) IMDB

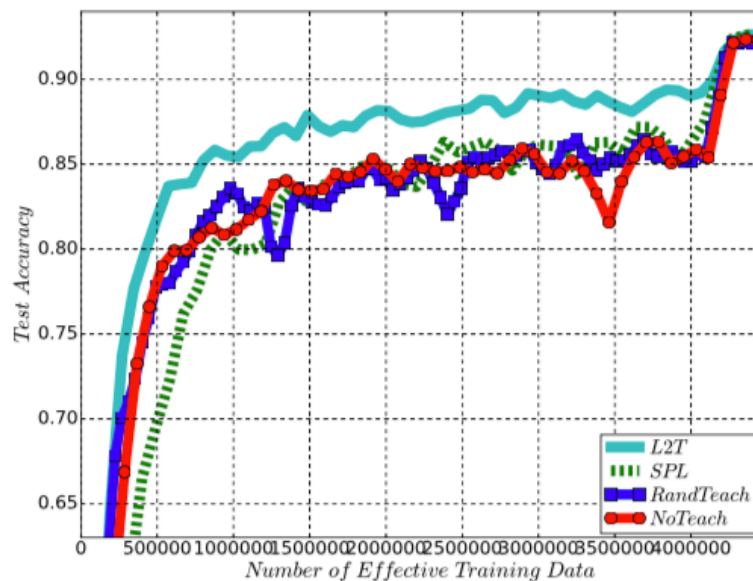


# Teaching New Student: Different Architecture



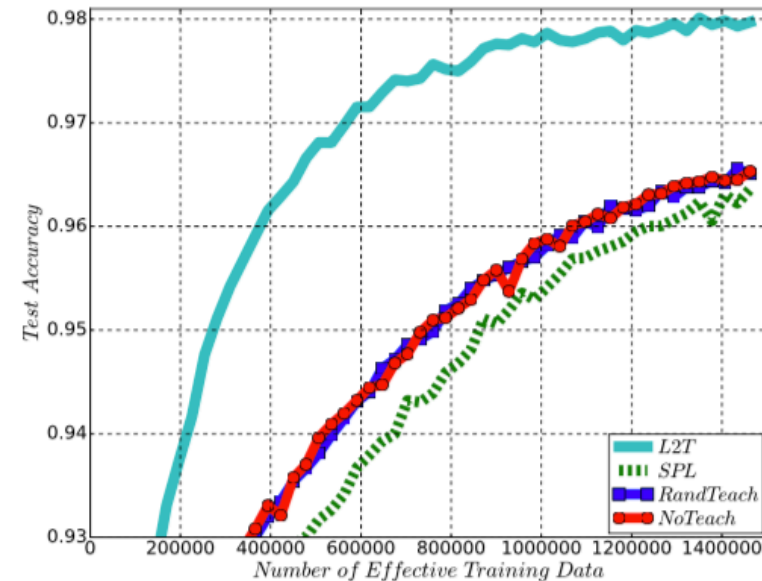
(a) ResNet32  $\rightarrow$  ResNet110

CIFAR-10



(b) MNIST  $\rightarrow$  CIFAR-10

MLP  $\rightarrow$  ResNet32

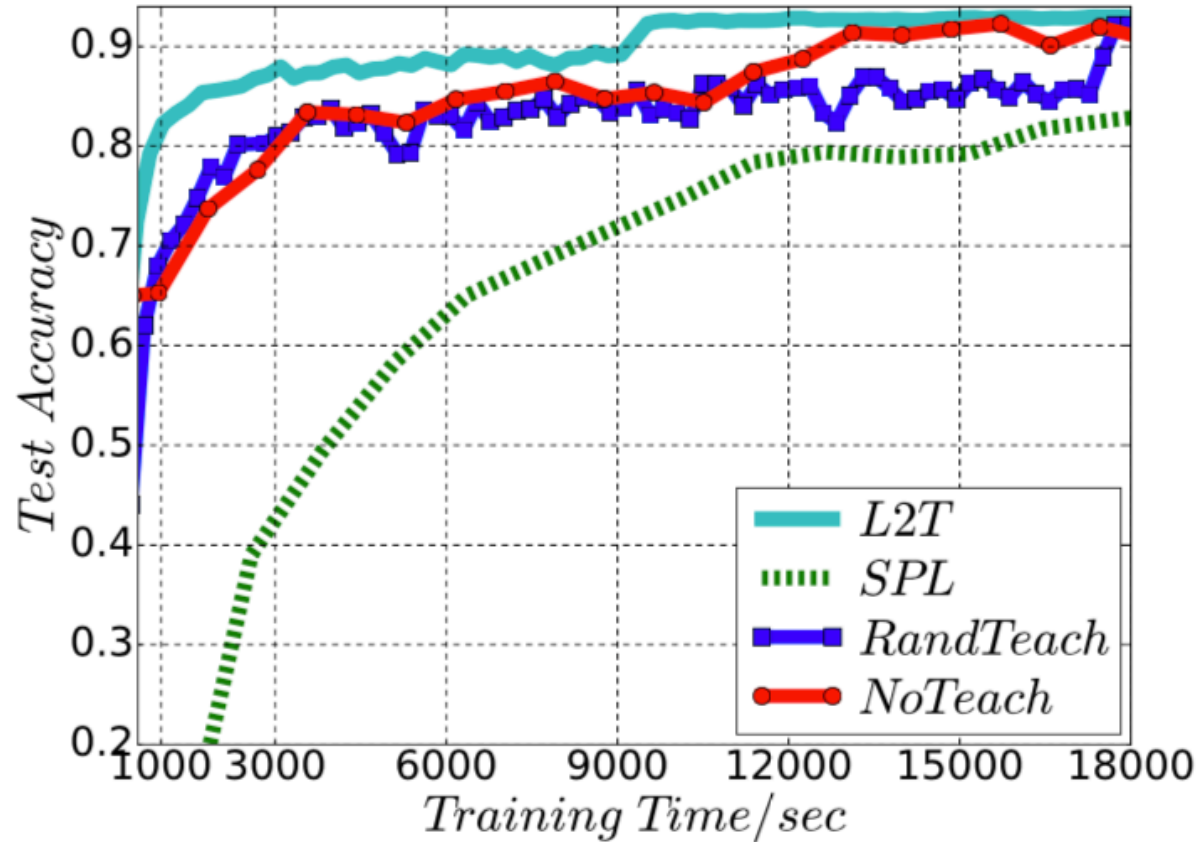


(c) CIFAR10  $\rightarrow$  MNIST

ResNet32  $\rightarrow$  MLP



# Wall-Clock Training Time



- Teaching ResNet32 on CIFAR-10
- Fastest training time compared to benchmark teaching strategies
  - Despite needing to train the teacher in tandem





# Critique



# QUESTIONS

Thank you for your time