

Supplementary Material: Large-Scale Few-Shot Learning via Multi-Modal Knowledge Discovery

Shuo Wang^{1,3}, Jun Yue³, Jianzhuang Liu³, Qi Tian⁴, and Meng Wang^{1,2}

¹ School of Computer Science and Information Engineering,
Hefei University of Technology

² Institute of Artificial Intelligence, Hefei Comprehensive National Science Center

³ Noah’s Ark Lab, Huawei Technologies

⁴ Huawei Cloud BU

1 Visual Knowledge Discovery

In this section, we provide more visual responsive results from the three independent CNNs, Ω_o , Ω_f , and Ω_b . As shown in Fig. A(a), for many base samples, such as “Mousetrap”, “Hamster”, “Balloon”, “French Horn”, “Drake”, “Acoustic Guitar”, “Tricycle”, and “Radio Telescope”, it is easy to see that Ω_o and Ω_f focus on the regions of the objects, and Ω_b concentrates on the bodies or edges of these objects. By the way, in the “Acoustic Guitar” image, Ω_b can find more guitars with their shapes in the background. On the other hand, these CNNs perform differently on many novel samples as shown in Fig. A(b) and Fig. A(c). For the novel samples in Fig. A(b), the responses of Ω_o are deviated from the objects like “Scuba Diver”, “Beigel”, “Palace”, “Mailbox”, “Goblet”, “Cicada”, “Basketball”, and “Pencil Sharpener”. When Ω_f is used, we can see that the responses on these instances are shifted to the bodies of the objects. Then we show the importance of Ω_b in Fig. A(c). For many other novel samples, such as “Cassette”, “Valley”, “Parachute”, “Space Heater”, “Marimba”, “Radiator”, “Microwave Oven”, and “Home Theater” images, the objects may be segmented as the backgrounds by the unsupervised saliency detection [4]. Thus, Ω_b is necessary to extract useful features from the backgrounds in these cases. It is worth mentioning that, as shown in Fig. A(b), for the objects “Palace”, “Mailbox”, “Basketball”, and “Pencil Sharpener”, the responses of both Ω_f and Ω_b are useful to describe the objects.

2 Textual Knowledge Discovery

In this section, we list more examples of the results by the network with the textual knowledge discovery (denoted as “ $\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$ ”) and the network without it (denoted as “ \mathcal{L}_{CE} Only”) in Fig. B. Compared with the predictions of “ \mathcal{L}_{CE} Only”, the predicted results of “ $\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$ ” are more relevant to the input objects. For example, when the input novel image is a kind of car (“Tow

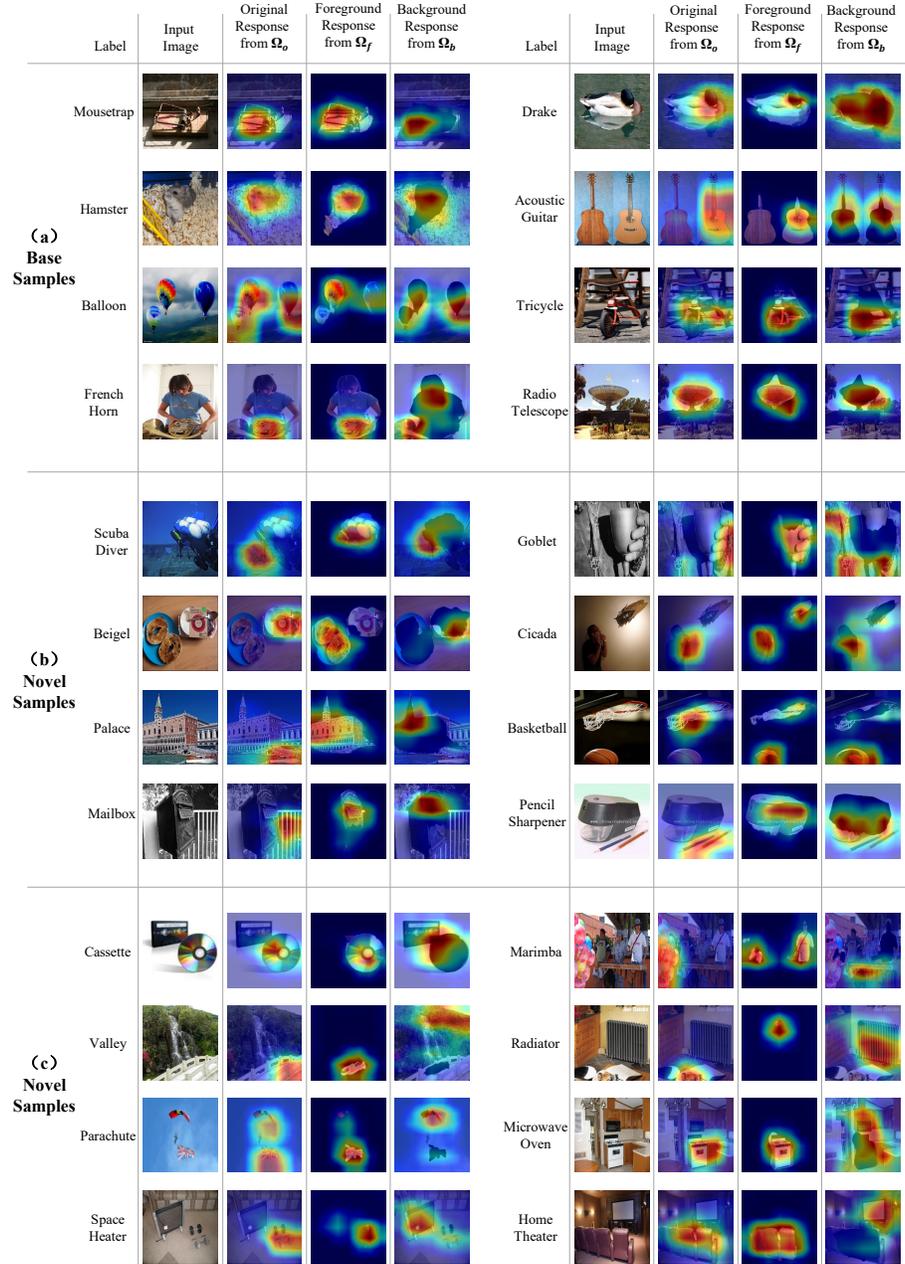


Fig. A. The responsive regions of three CNNs (ResNets-50 [2]) visualized by Grad-CAM [3] from several novel samples in ImageNet-FS [1].

Novel Samples	Method	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3	Top 4	Top 5	Top 6	Top 7
 Tow Truck	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Tow Truck	 Police Van	 Passenger Car	 Trolleybus	 Police Van	 Fountain	 Catamaran
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Police Van	 Trolleybus	 Catamaran	 Fountain	 Bobsled	 Drum	 Tow Truck
 Electric Guitar	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Electric Guitar	 Banjo	 Accordion	 Fountain Pen	 Projector	 Cornet	 Jersey
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Bikini	 Projector	 Fountain Pen	 Swing	 Jersey	 Accordion	 Doormat
 Labrador Retriever	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Labrador Retriever	 Chesapeake Dog	 Kuvasz	 Weimaraner	 Pug	 Samoyed	 Paper Towel
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Paper Towel	 Chesapeake Dog	 Pembroke	 Lion	 Red Wolf	 Oxcart	 Labrador Retriever
 Cornet	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Cornet	 Banjo	 Ladle	 Swing	 Maypole	 Accordion	 Barbell
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Swing	 Banjo	 Maypole	 Totem Pole	 Barbell	 Bow	 Ladle
 Fire Salamander	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Fire Salamander	 Tailed Frog	 Eft	 Snail	 Spiny Lobster	 Tree Frog	 Ringneck Snake
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Spiny Lobster	 Gila Monster	 Tailed Frog	 Snail	 Eft	 Fire Salamander	 Pineapple
 Yorkshire Terrier	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Yorkshire Terrier	 Norwich Terrier	 Standard Schnauzer	 Giant Schnauzer	 Irish Terrier	 Wheaten Terrier	 African Hunting Dog
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Paper Towel	 Tarantula	 Standard Schnauzer	 Otter	 Norwich Terrier	 Yorkshire Terrier	 Irish Terrier
 Ptarmigan	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Ptarmigan	 Limptin	 Oystercatcher	 Ant	 Horizontal Bar	 Cock	 Bustard
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Ant	 Bonnet	 Gong	 Teddy	 Horizontal Bar	 Monarch	 Swing
 Cornet	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Cornet	 Banjo	 Accordion	 Ladle	 Swing	 Electric Guitar	 Violin
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Accordion	 Swing	 Banjo	 Shower Cap	 Horizontal Bar	 Cornet	 Jersey
 Ant	$\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$	 Ant	 Monarch	 Fly	 Cabbage Butterfly	 Lycaenid	 Hip	 Cricket
	\mathcal{L}_{CE} Only	 Bell Pepper	 Hip	 Monarch	 Spiny Lobster	 Fly	 Lycaenid	 Broccoli

Fig. B. The recognition results of several novel samples by the networks with and without the textual knowledge discovery, denoted as “ $\mathcal{L}_{CE} + \mathcal{L}_{Semantic}$ ” and “ \mathcal{L}_{CE} Only”, respectively. In this experiment, $K = 1$. We randomly select one image from each label category for easy understanding of the objects corresponding to the labels.

Truck” here), all the top 5 results by “ $\mathcal{L}_{\text{CE}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Semantic}}$ ” are car labels. Although the 6th and the 7th results (“Fountain” and “Catamaran”) by “ $\mathcal{L}_{\text{CE}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Semantic}}$ ” are not relevant, its overall ranking of the top 7 results is better than that by “ \mathcal{L}_{CE} Only”.

References

1. Hariharan, B., Girshick, R.: Low-shot visual recognition by shrinking and hallucinating features. In: ICCV (2017)
2. He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., Sun, J.: Deep residual learning for image recognition. In: CVPR (2016)
3. Selvaraju, R.R., Cogswell, M., Das, A., Vedantam, R., Parikh, D., Batra, D.: Grad-cam: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization. In: ICCV (2017)
4. Zhang, J., Zhang, T., Dai, Y., Harandi, M., Hartley, R.: Deep unsupervised saliency detection: A multiple noisy labeling perspective. In: CVPR (2018)