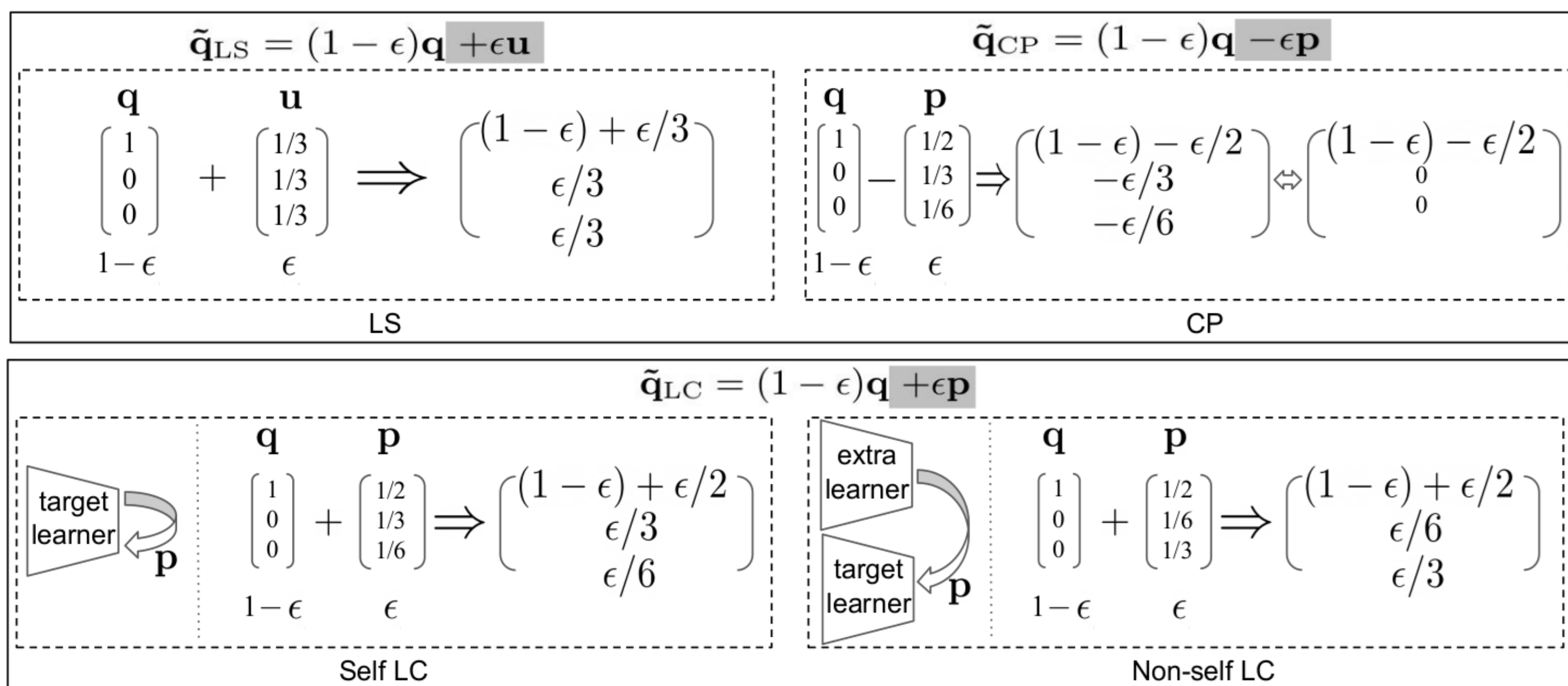


## A label distribution defines what to learn.

- Semantic class: which class has the largest probability?
- Similarity structure: how each data point is similar to different classes.

## An overview of label (target) modification approaches.

- Output regularisation (OR) makes similarity structure smoothed.
- Label correction (LC) corrects semantic class and smoothes similarity structure.



## Why Self LC? To exploit a model's self knowledge.

- OR methods naively penalise confident outputs without leveraging easily accessible knowledge from other learners or itself.
- Non-self LC relies on accurate auxiliary models to generate predictions.

## The core research questions we study:

- In Self LC, how much should we trust a learner to leverage its knowledge?

The trust score is fixed or updated stage-by-stage in prior work. ProSelfLC modifies the target **progressively**, is **end-to-end trainable**, and requires **negligible extra cost**.

- Should we penalise a low-entropy status or reward it?

- OR methods penalise low entropy while LC rewards it.
- ProSelfLC redirects and promotes entropy minimisation, which is in marked contrast to recent practices of confidence penalty [42, 33, 6].

## Self knowledge or predefined annotations, how to trust?

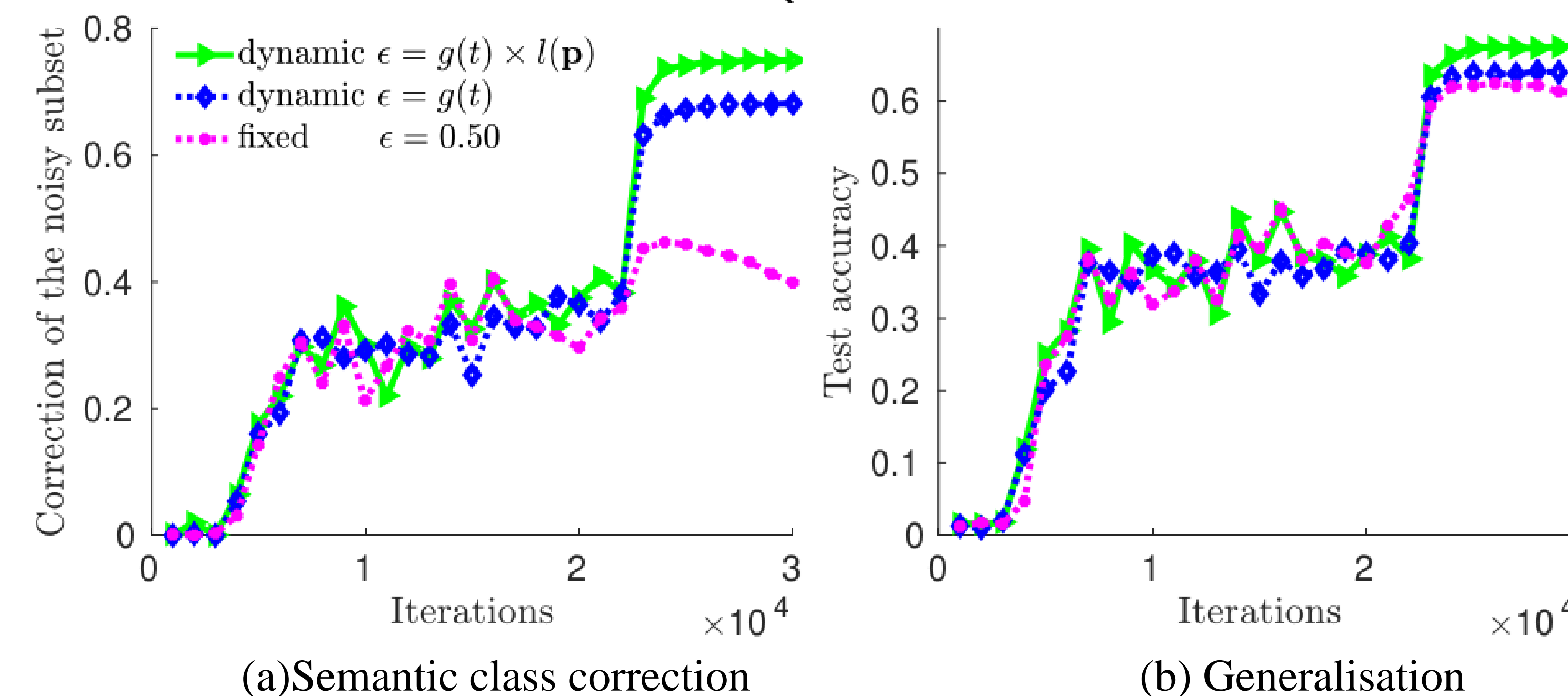
- The design principles of ProSelfLC:

- **Deep neural networks learn meaningful patterns before fitting noise:** when a model learns from scratch, human annotations are more reliable than its own predictions in the early phase, during which the model is learning simple meaningful patterns before fitting noise [3].
- **Minimum entropy regularisation:** as a learner attains confident knowledge as time progresses, we leverage it to revise annotated labels. This is surrounded by the minimum entropy regularisation [9, 10].

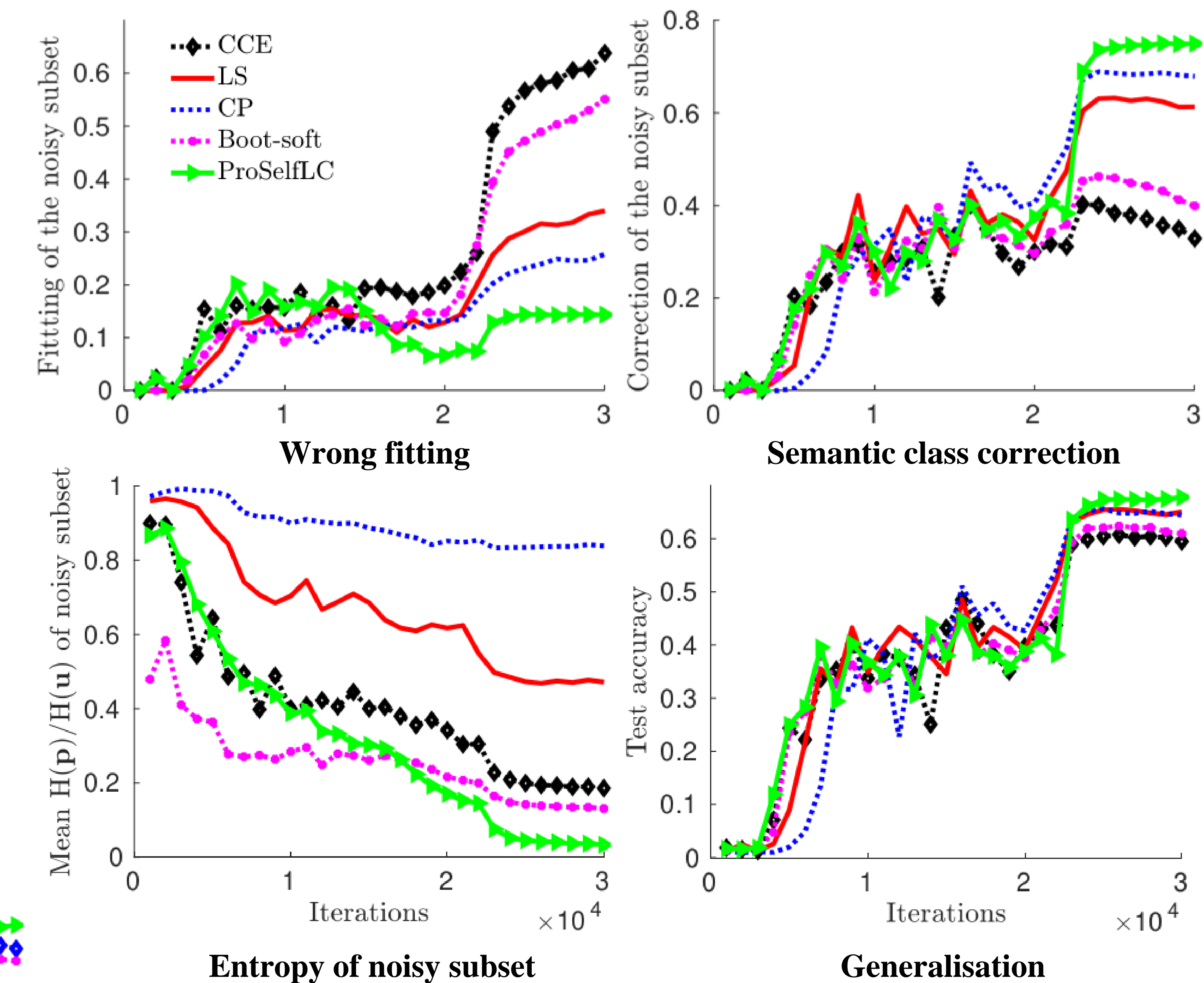
- Progressive and adaptive label correction:

- **Global trust score  $g(t)$**  denotes how much we trust a learner. It is independent of data points, thus being global.
- **Local trust score  $l(\mathbf{p})$**  indicates how much we trust an output distribution  $\mathbf{p}$ , which is data-dependent.

$$\begin{cases} \text{Loss: } L(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\text{ProSelfLC}}, \mathbf{p}; \epsilon_{\text{ProSelfLC}}) = H(\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\text{ProSelfLC}}, \mathbf{p}) \\ \quad = E_{\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\text{ProSelfLC}}}(-\log \mathbf{p}). \\ \text{Label: } \tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\text{ProSelfLC}} = (1 - \epsilon_{\text{ProSelfLC}})\mathbf{q} + \epsilon_{\text{ProSelfLC}}\mathbf{p}. \\ \epsilon_{\text{ProSelfLC}} = g(t) \times l(\mathbf{p}) \end{cases} \begin{cases} g(t) = h(t/\Gamma - 0.5, B) \in (0, 1), \\ l(\mathbf{p}) = 1 - H(\mathbf{p})/H(\mathbf{u}) \in (0, 1). \end{cases}$$



## Experimental results



## Summary/Conclusion

- ProSelfLC:
  - enhance the similarity structure information over training classes;
  - correct the semantic classes of noisy label distributions;
  - is the first method to trust self knowledge progressively and adaptively.
- Our extensive experiments:
  - defend the entropy minimisation principle;
  - demonstrate the effectiveness of ProSelfLC in clean and noisy settings.
- Code: <https://github.com/XinshaoAmosWang/ProSelfLC-CVPR2021>