

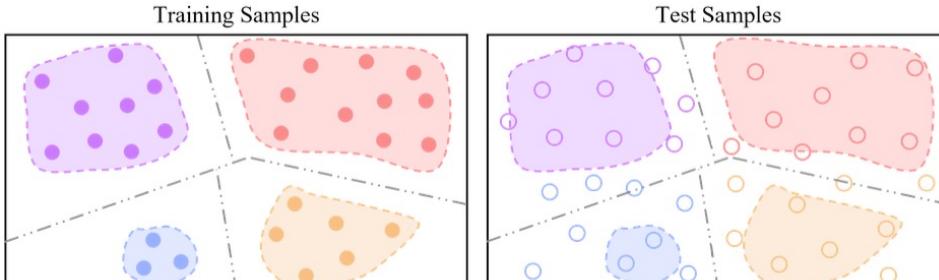


Supervised Exploratory Learning for Long-Tailed Visual Recognition

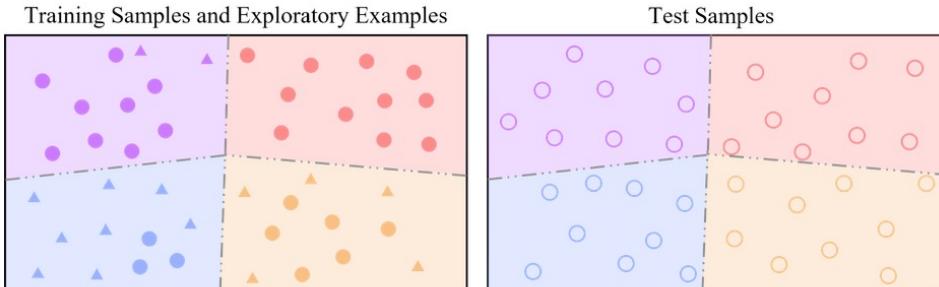
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Motivation



(a) Existing methods.



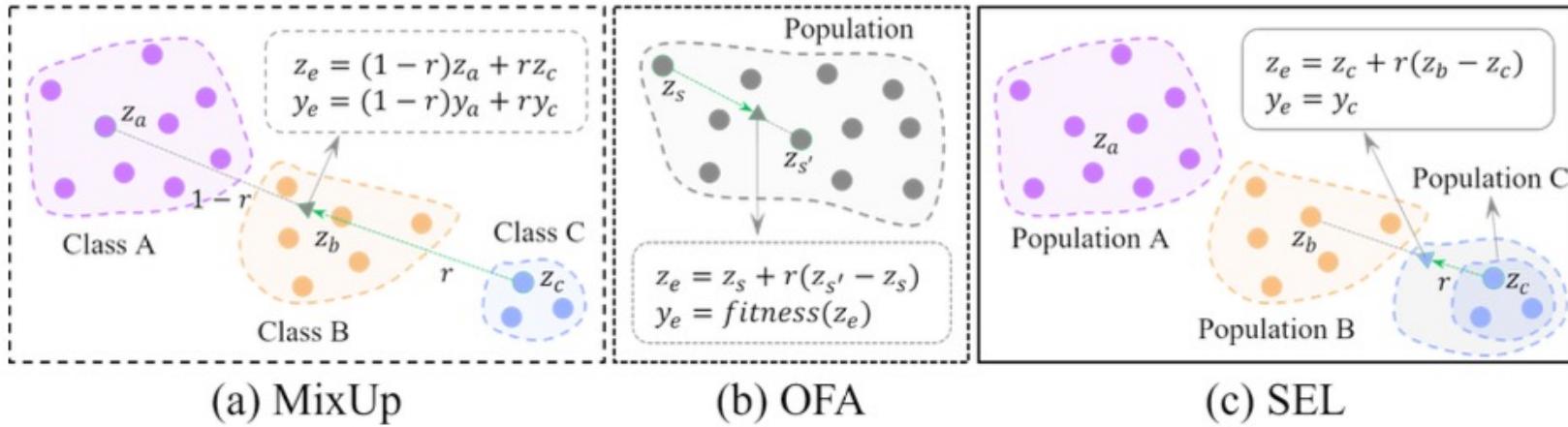
(b) Existing methods trained with SEL.

● Training sample ▲ Exploratory example - - - Class boundary ○ Test sample

This discrepancy erodes the well-defined margins of the classifier [25], leading to the misclassification of samples from tail classes as head classes, as shown in Fig. 1(a).

SEL leverages an adaptive OFA operator to synthesize exploratory examples, compensating for insufficient tail-class data and enabling balanced decision regions and boundaries, as shown in Fig. 1(b).

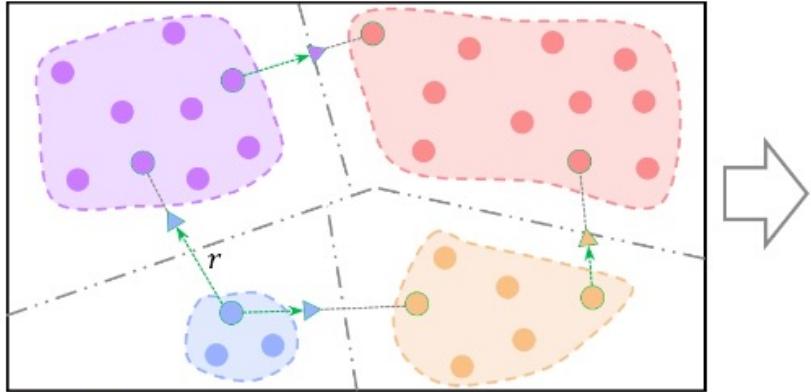
Method



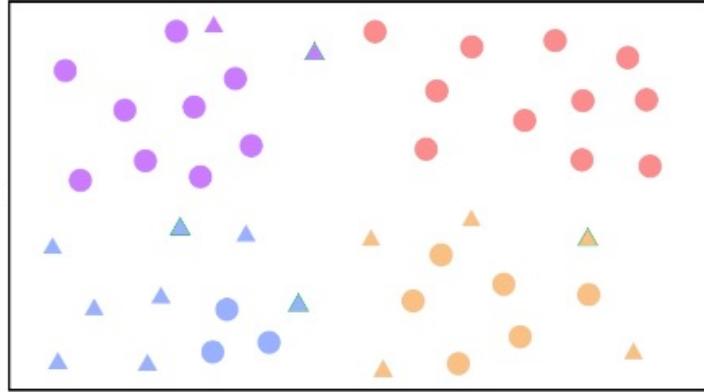
The differences and relationships among MixUp, OFA, and SEL. MixUp linearly interpolates two random samples (typically from different classes, such as z_a and z_c) to create a new sample, while OFA leverages the better individual ($z_{s'}$) to guide weaker individuals (z_s) toward better evolution. Combining their strengths, SEL gradually expands and reinforces minority decision regions by synthesizing adjacent exploratory examples.

Method

Adaptive OFA Operator



Exploratory Examples



● ● ● ● Training samples with different classes.

▼ ▲ ▲ ▲ Exploratory examples with different classes.

$$z_e = z_s + r(z_{s'} - z_s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{SEL} = -\frac{1}{C} \sum_{c=1}^C \left(\frac{1}{k_c} \sum_{i=1}^{k_c} \log(\hat{y}_i^c) \right)$$



Rational



$$\hat{y}^c = \frac{e^{w_c^T z}}{\sum_{c'=1}^C e^{w_{c'}^T z}}$$

Case	z_s	$z_{s'}$	z_e	Goal
1	z_t	z_h	$z_t + r(z_h - z_t)$	$\hat{y}_e^t > \hat{y}_e^h$
2	z_h	z_t	$z_h + r(z_t - z_h)$	$\hat{y}_e^h > \hat{y}_e^t$

Table 1. Two types of synthesized exploratory examples.

For the first case, the goal of $\hat{y}_e^t > \hat{y}_e^h$ is equivalent to:

$$\begin{aligned} w_t^T z_e - w_h^T z_e &> 0 \Rightarrow \\ w_t^T (z_t + r(z_h - z_t)) - w_h^T (z_t + r(z_h - z_t)) &> 0 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

After expanding and transforming the inequality, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} w_t^T z_t - w_h^T z_t &> \frac{r}{1-r} (w_h^T z_h - w_t^T z_h) \\ \Rightarrow \hat{y}_t^t - \hat{y}_t^h &> \frac{r}{1-r} (\hat{y}_h^h - \hat{y}_h^t) \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

For the second case:

$$\hat{y}_h^h - \hat{y}_h^t > \frac{r}{1-r} (\hat{y}_t^t - \hat{y}_t^h)$$

Experiments



Methods		CIFAR-100-LT			CIFAR-10-LT		
Avenue	Imbalance Ratio ρ	100	50	10	100	50	10
-	ResNet-32 [9]	39.96	46.01	56.66	71.96	75.95	85.92
	+ MixUp [45]	41.55 \uparrow 1.59	47.11 \uparrow 1.10	57.18 \uparrow 0.52	73.43 \uparrow 1.47	77.19 \uparrow 1.24	86.37 \uparrow 0.45
	+ SEL	44.53 \uparrow 4.57	49.64 \uparrow 3.85	59.17 \uparrow 2.51	75.84 \uparrow 3.88	79.81 \uparrow 3.86	86.78 \uparrow 0.86
ICCV 2021	IB [31]	40.50	46.31	56.75	75.11	79.95	88.01
	+ SEL	42.34 \uparrow 1.84	47.95 \uparrow 1.64	57.57 \uparrow 0.82	75.04 \downarrow 0.07	79.81 \downarrow 0.14	88.13 \uparrow 0.12
CVPR 2022	BCL [52]	51.76	56.51	67.90	83.61	86.13	90.10
	+ SEL	52.30 \uparrow 0.54	57.25 \uparrow 0.74	68.43 \uparrow 0.53	84.44 \uparrow 0.83	86.31 \uparrow 0.18	90.26 \uparrow 0.16
CVPR 2022	GCL [23]	46.50	51.72	61.79	80.56	84.74	89.65
	+ SEL	47.89 \uparrow 1.39	52.74 \uparrow 1.02	62.41 \uparrow 0.62	81.86 \uparrow 1.30	85.13 \uparrow 0.39	89.78 \uparrow 0.13
CVPR 2023	FCC+CE [22]	40.20	45.93	57.80	73.80	79.57	87.75
	+ SEL	42.33 \uparrow 2.13	48.05 \uparrow 2.12	58.75 \uparrow 0.95	77.88 \uparrow 4.08	82.10 \uparrow 2.53	88.80 \uparrow 1.05
CVPR 2023	GLMC [7]	53.91	58.87	68.07	83.68	86.90	91.16
	+ SEL	56.48 \uparrow 2.57	61.13 \uparrow 2.26	70.75 \uparrow 2.68	85.40 \uparrow 1.72	88.57 \uparrow 1.67	92.83 \uparrow 1.67
TPAMI 2023	KPS [24]	41.97	47.92	59.59	82.32	84.29	89.10
	+ SEL	44.01 \uparrow 2.04	47.80 \downarrow 0.12	60.03 \uparrow 0.44	83.48 \uparrow 1.16	84.49 \uparrow 0.20	89.34 \uparrow 0.24
AAAI 2024	H2T+CE [25]	42.27	47.58	58.24	79.91	82.80	88.77
	+ SEL	42.45 \uparrow 0.18	47.80 \uparrow 0.22	58.66 \uparrow 0.42	80.43 \uparrow 0.52	82.80 \downarrow 0.00	88.79 \uparrow 0.02

Table 2. Comparisons between raw methods and their SEL-enhanced counterparts on CIFAR-LT datasets.

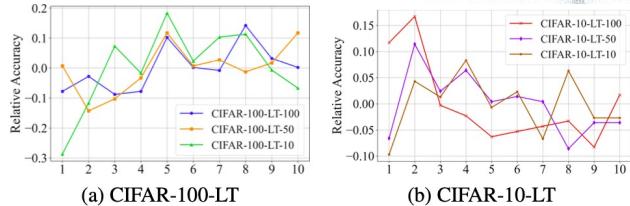


Figure 5. Changes with different neighboring class numbers.

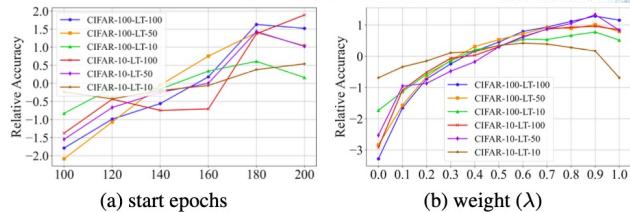


Figure 6. Changes with different parameters.



Thank You for Listening



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