

## Summary of Contributions

- We first introduce the reward model to Semi-supervised Learning (SSL) with a well-defined reward score as the pseudo-label quality indicator (for Pseudo-Labeling).
- A plugin-and-play semi-supervised reward framework is designed to filter out high-quality pseudo labels for classification and regression SSL tasks.
- SemiReward shows significant performance gains and faster convergence speeds on 13 standard SSL datasets across three modalities applying up SSL algorithms.

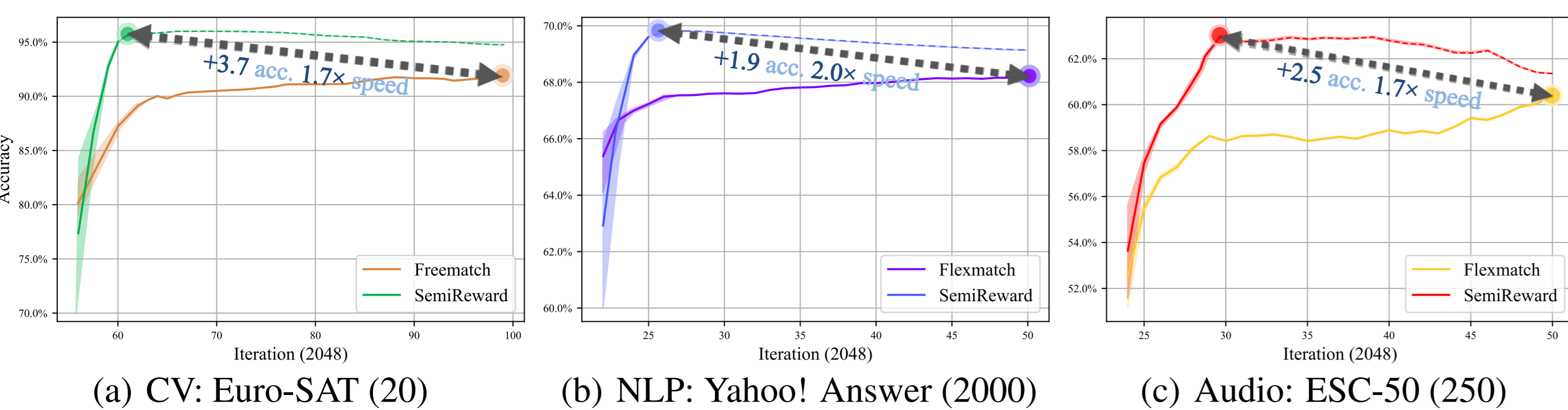


Figure 1. Top-1 Acc v.s. training iterations ( $\times 2048$ ) on SSL datasets of three modalities.

## Quality Indicator: Reward Score

Given a labeled dataset  $D_L = \{x_i^l, y_i^l\}_{i=1}^{N_L}$  and an unlabeled dataset  $D_U = \{x_i^u\}_{i=1}^{N_U}$  with the sample number  $N_L \ll N_U$ . SSL is to train student model  $f_S(x) = y \in \mathbb{R}^C$  with  $D_L$  and the pseudo-label set  $\hat{D}_U = \{x_i^y, \hat{y}_i^u\}$ , selected by  $\hat{y}^u = \mathbb{I}(y^u, \tau)$ . We parameterize  $\mathbb{I}(\cdot, \cdot)$  by a new reward score:

$$r(y^u, y^l) = \mathcal{S}(y^u, y^l) \simeq \mathcal{R}(x, y^u) \in [0, 1].$$

$$\mathcal{S}(y_i, y_j) = \frac{y_i \cdot y_j}{2 \|y_i\| \|y_j\|} + 0.5 \in [0, 1].$$

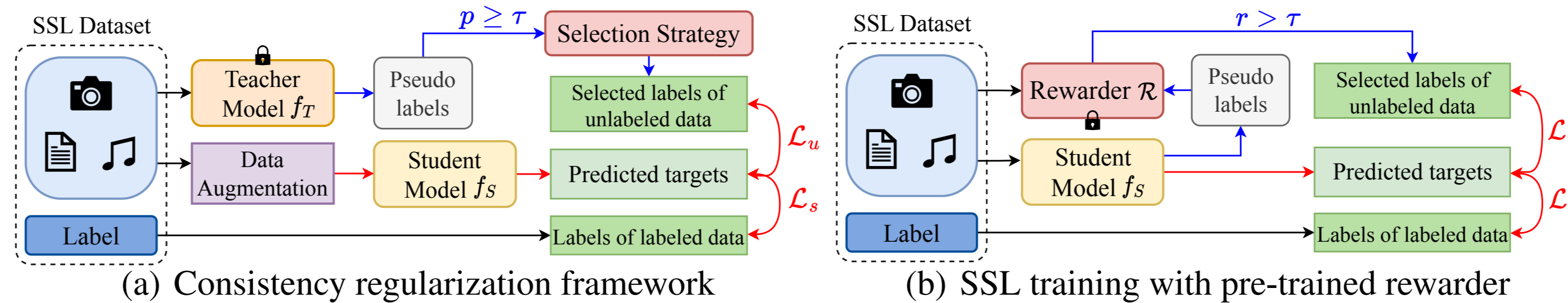


Figure 2. Illustration of SSL training paradigm, where blue lines denote pseudo-labeling pipeline and red lines denote gradient propagation, and (b) is SemiReward.

Formulating the rewarder  $\mathcal{R}(\cdot, \cdot)$  to approximate  $r(y^u, y^l)$ :

$$\mathcal{R}(x^u, y^u) = \text{Sigmoid}\left(\text{MLP}\left(\text{CA}\left(\text{Emb}(f(x^u)), \text{Emb}(y^u)\right)\right)\right)$$

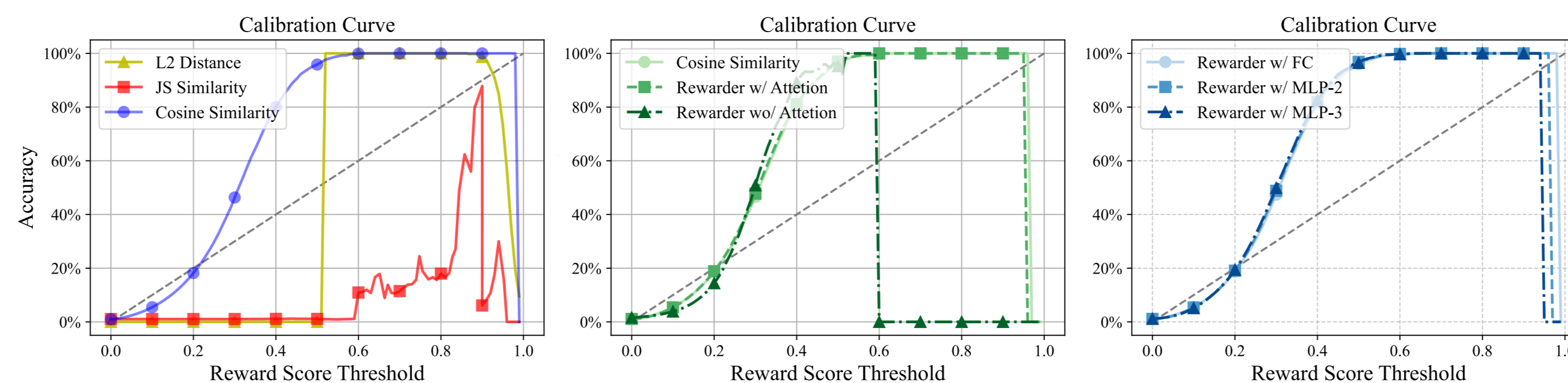


Figure 3. How  $\mathcal{R}$  works illustrated by reward scores v.s. top-1 Acc on CIFAR-100 (400).

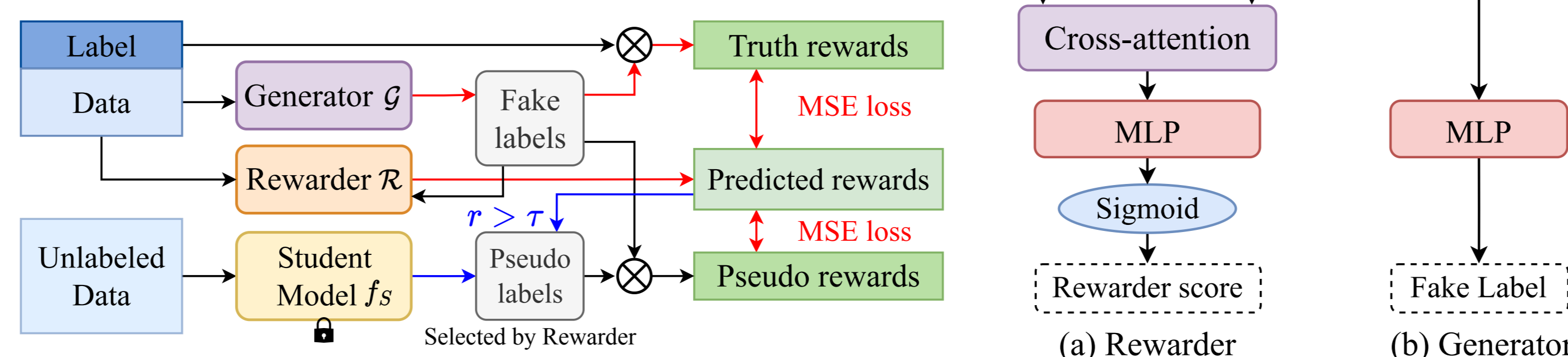
## SemiReward Learning Framework

Two-stage SSL training with a schedule  $T$  and a Generator  $\mathcal{G}(x) = y^f$  alternatively optimizing  $\mathcal{L}_{aux} = \mathcal{L}_R + \mathcal{L}_G$ .

$$\mathcal{L}_R = \frac{1}{B_R} \sum_{i=1}^{B_R} \ell_2(\mathcal{R}(x_i^r, \bar{\mathcal{G}}(x_i^r)), \mathcal{S}(y_i^r, \bar{\mathcal{G}}(x_i^r)))$$

$$\mathcal{L}_G = \frac{1}{B_R} \sum_{i=1}^{B_R} \ell_2(\bar{\mathcal{R}}(x_i^r, \mathcal{G}(x_i^r)), 1)$$

Figure 4. Training pipeline and network architecture.



## Experiment Results

- Comparison experiments upon existing SSL methods with 13 classification and regression datasets of audio, natural language, vision modalities based on USB codebase, reporting top-1 error rate and speed-up times.

Domain	Dataset (Setting)	Pseudo Label		FlexMatch		SoftMatch/FreeMatch		Average	
		Base	+SR	Base	+SR	Base	+SR	Gain	Speed.
Audio	ESC-50 (250)	38.42±0.85	<b>33.33±0.97</b>	36.83±0.51	<b>32.58±0.51</b>	32.71±0.82	<b>29.71±0.64</b>	<b>+4.11</b>	<b>×1.73</b>
	ESC-50 (500)	28.92±0.24	<b>27.65±0.32</b>	27.75±0.41	<b>25.92±0.31</b>	29.07±1.27	<b>25.98±0.49</b>	<b>+2.06</b>	<b>×2.07</b>
	FSDnoisy18k (1773)	34.60±0.55	<b>33.24±0.82</b>	26.29±0.17	<b>25.63±0.28</b>	29.39±1.83	<b>26.10±0.83</b>	<b>+1.77</b>	<b>×1.30</b>
	UrbanSound8k (100)	37.74±0.96	<b>36.47±0.65</b>	37.88±0.46	<b>36.06±0.93</b>	37.68±1.82	<b>34.97±1.02</b>	<b>+1.93</b>	<b>×1.70</b>
	UrbanSound8k (400)	27.45±0.96	<b>25.27±0.65</b>	23.78±0.46	<b>23.45±0.93</b>	23.78±0.13	<b>19.39±0.33</b>	<b>+2.30</b>	<b>×1.08</b>
NLP	AG News (40)	15.19±3.07	<b>13.90±0.21</b>	13.08±3.94	<b>12.60±0.69</b>	11.69±0.12	<b>10.67±0.90</b>	<b>+0.93</b>	<b>×2.77</b>
	AG News (200)	14.69±1.88	<b>12.10±0.58</b>	12.08±0.73	<b>11.05±0.14</b>	11.75±0.17	<b>10.02±0.82</b>	<b>+1.78</b>	<b>×2.30</b>
	Yahoo! Answer (500)	34.87±0.50	<b>35.08±0.40</b>	34.73±0.09	<b>33.64±0.73</b>	33.02±0.02	<b>30.92±0.90</b>	<b>+0.99</b>	<b>×1.80</b>
	Yahoo! Answer (2000)	33.14±0.70	<b>32.50±0.42</b>	31.06±0.32	<b>29.97±0.10</b>	30.34±0.18	<b>29.11±0.15</b>	<b>+0.99</b>	<b>×3.53</b>
	Yelp Review (250)	46.09±0.15	<b>42.99±0.14</b>	46.09±0.15	<b>42.76±0.33</b>	43.91±0.19	<b>42.68±0.12</b>	<b>+2.55</b>	<b>×1.40</b>
CV	CIFAR-100 (200)	32.78±0.20	<b>31.94±0.57</b>	25.72±0.35	<b>23.74±1.39</b>	21.07±0.72	<b>20.06±0.41</b>	<b>+1.28</b>	<b>×1.04</b>
	CIFAR-100 (400)	25.16±0.67	<b>23.84±0.20</b>	17.80±0.57	<b>17.59±0.35</b>	15.97±0.24	<b>15.62±0.71</b>	<b>+0.63</b>	<b>×1.57</b>
	STL-10 (40)	20.53±0.12	<b>17.37±0.47</b>	11.82±0.51	<b>10.20±1.11</b>	17.51±0.61	<b>9.72±0.62</b>	<b>+4.19</b>	<b>×1.07</b>
	STL-10 (100)	11.25±0.81	<b>10.88±1.48</b>	7.13±0.20	<b>7.59±0.57</b>	8.10±0.35	<b>7.10±1.39</b>	<b>+0.30</b>	<b>×1.11</b>
	Euro-SAT (20)	25.25±0.72	<b>23.65±0.41</b>	5.54±0.16	<b>4.86±1.00</b>	5.51±0.54	<b>4.22±0.34</b>	<b>+1.19</b>	<b>×1.03</b>
Euro-SAT (40)	12.82±0.81	<b>8.33±0.33</b>	4.51±0.24	<b>3.88±0.69</b>	5.46±0.34	<b>3.94±0.71</b>	<b>+2.21</b>	<b>×1.13</b>	

Table 2: RMSE and MAE, performance gain, and training speedup Table 3: Top-1 error rate (%), performance gain, and training speedup times on ImageNet with 100 labels per class.

Method	RCF-MNIST RMSE MAE	IMDB-WIKI RMSE MAE	AgeDB RMSE MAE
Supervised	62.02±0.34 22.81±0.07	14.92±0.14 11.52±0.09	14.51±0.13 11.77±0.27
Pseudo Label	62.72±0.11 23.07±0.05	14.90±0.22 11.44±0.53	14.76±0.12 11.71±0.53
II-Model	63.24±0.63 23.54±0.63	14.80±0.12 11.35±0.12	14.76±0.14 11.92±0.09
MeanTeacher	63.44±0.32 23.25±0.13	15.01±0.64 11.66±0.32	14.99±0.99 12.07±0.48
CRMatch	101.66±0.84 85.45±0.72	22.42±0.23 18.77±0.43	20.42±0.10 17.11±0.49
<b>PseudoLabel+SR</b>	<b>61.71±0.34 22.45±0.05</b>	<b>14.80±0.53 10.91±0.12</b>	<b>14.01±0.12 10.77±0.22</b>
Gain	<b>-0.90 -0.99</b>	<b>-0.10 -0.53</b>	<b>-0.75 -0.94</b>

- Ablation of losses and training scheduler / possesses of the rewarder model on CIFAR-100 (400 labels).

Scheduler	Loss	Error (%)	MSE	BCE	Weighted	Accuracy (%)
T	MSE	BCE	✓	✓	-	83.35
0%	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1	80.99
5%	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.5	81.25
10%	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.9	79.85
10%	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	82.34
15%	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.1	80.02
			✓	✓	0.5	81.11
			✓	✓	0.9	81.01

