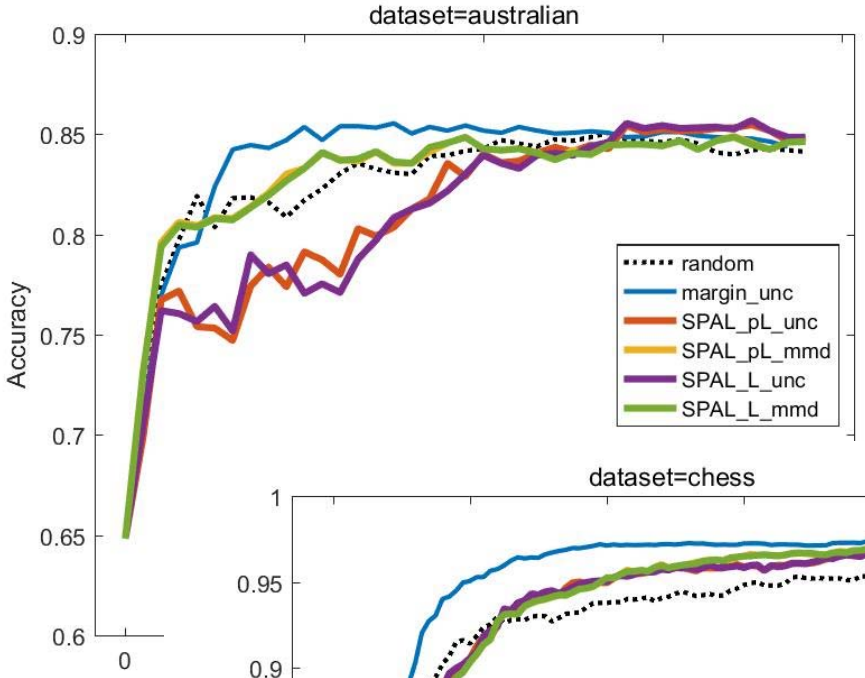
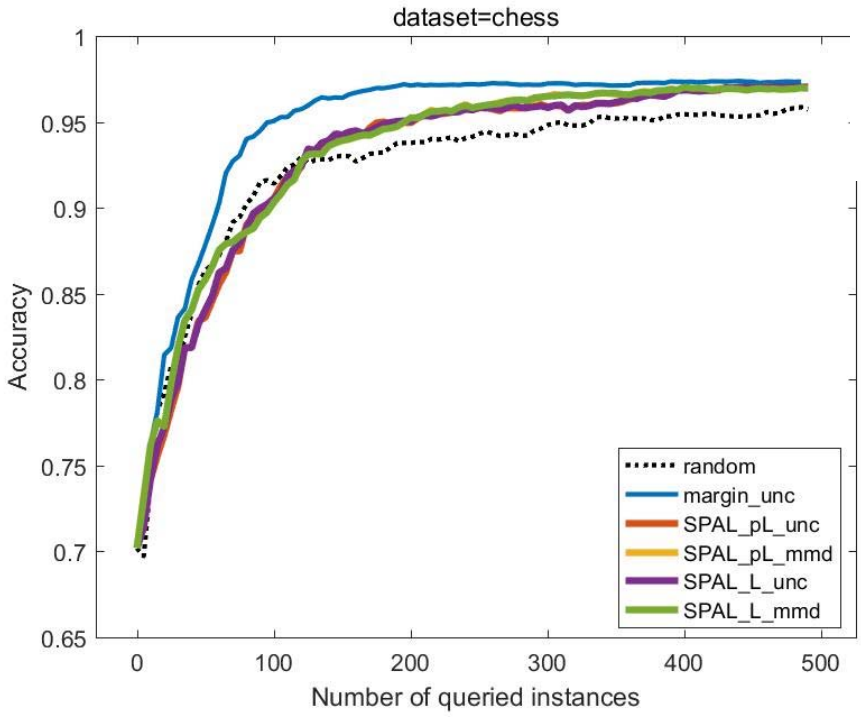
$$\min_{f,w} \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} l(y_l, f(x_l)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_u} \left[w_j l(\hat{y}_j, f(x_j)) + \lambda w_j l(\overline{y}_j, f(x_j)) \right] + \gamma ||f||^2$$
$$w \in [0,1]^{n_u}$$
$$1^T w = b$$

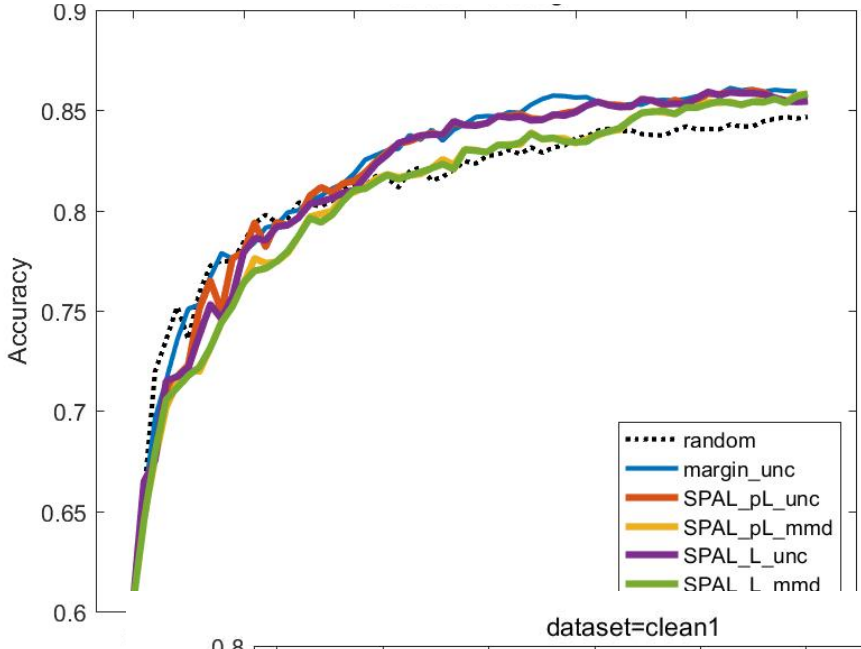
$$\min_{w} \sum_{j=1}^{n_u} \left[w_j l(\hat{y}_j, f(x_j)) + \lambda w_j l(\overline{y}_j, f(x_j)) \right]$$
$$w \in [0,1]^{n_u}$$
$$1^T w = b$$

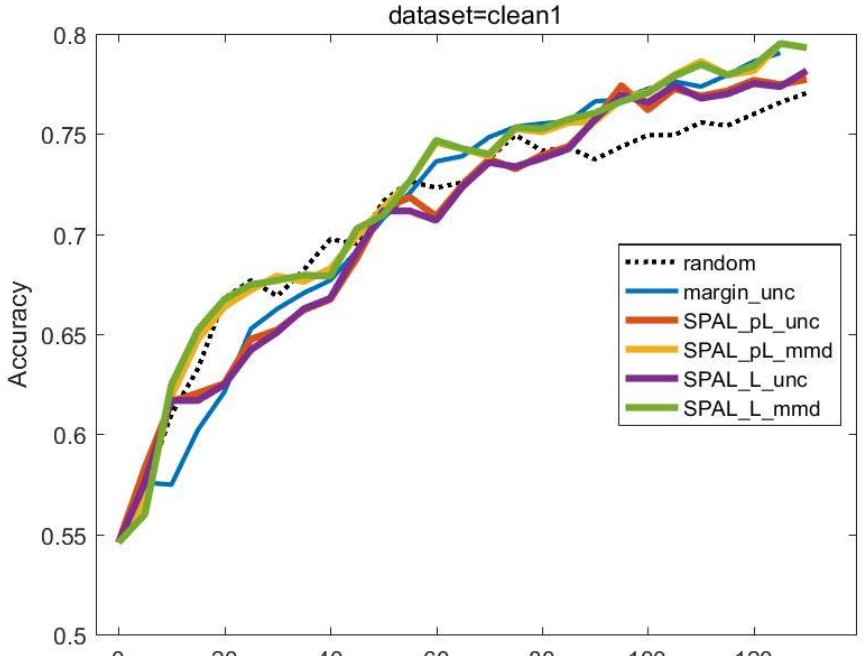
$$\min_{f} \sum_{i=1}^{n_l} l(y_i, f(x_i)) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_u} \left[w_j l(\hat{y}_j, f(x_j)) + \lambda w_j l(\overline{y}_j, f(x_j)) \right] + \gamma ||f||^2$$

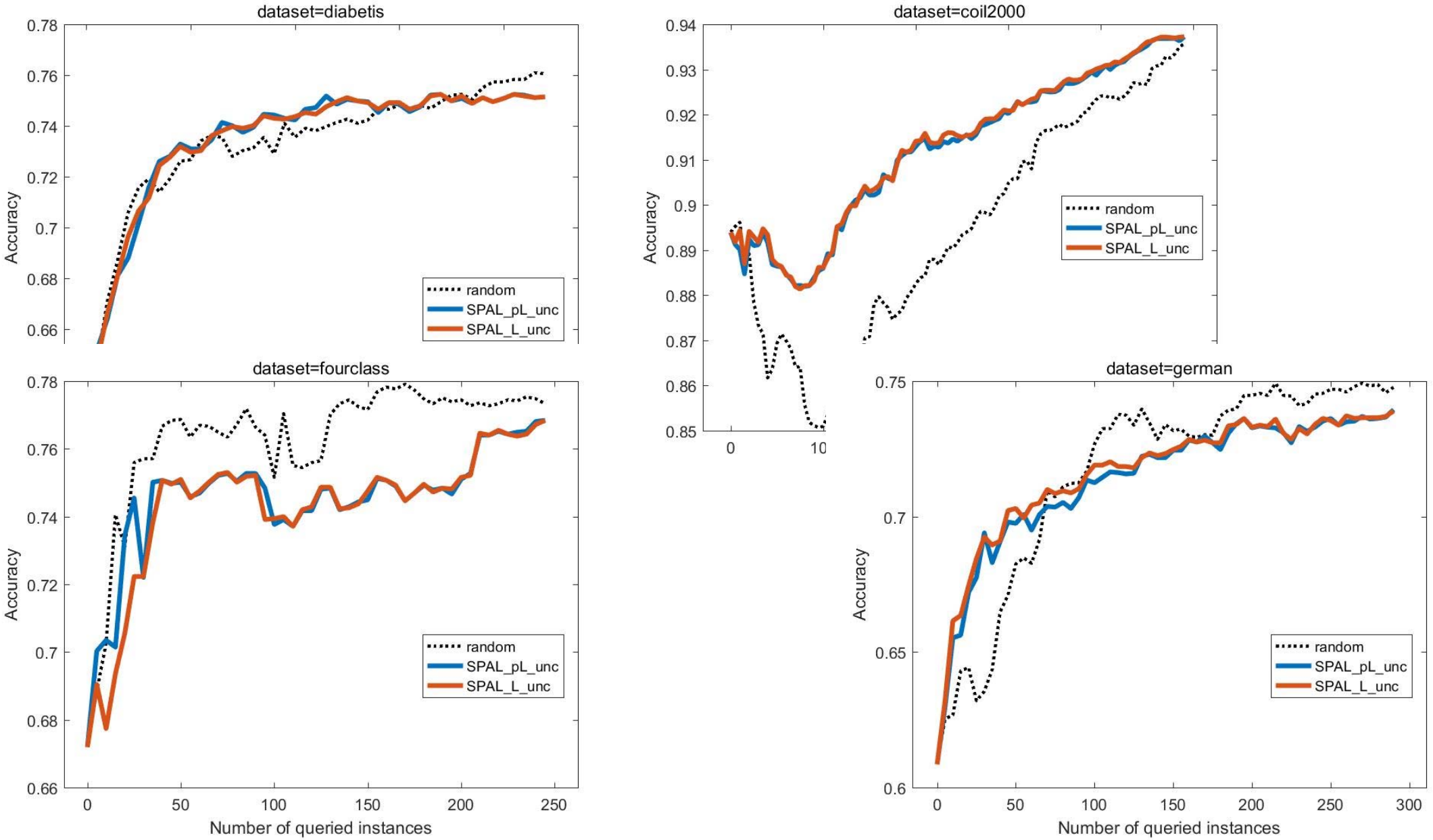
1.基于L U Q U pL 分别用SVM与Logistic 回归训练两个模型
2。选出两个模型中置信度大于80%且置信度最高的正负样本各batch/2个加入伪标记集合pL
3.从U\pL$中选出查询样本Q
4.U=U\Q；L=LUQ;
5.Train the model based on L.


dataset=australian
Accuracy
0.9
0.85
0.8
0.75
0.7
0.65
0.6
0
random
margin_unc
SPAL_pL_unc
SPAL_pL_mmd
SPAL_L_unc
SPAL_L_mmd


dataset=chess
Accuracy
1
0.95
0.9
0.85
0.8
0.75
0.7
0.65
0
100
200
300
400
500
Number of queried instances
random
margin_unc
SPAL_pL_unc
SPAL_pL_mmd
SPAL_L_unc
SPAL_L_mmd


Accuracy
0.9
0.85
0.8
0.75
0.7
0.65
0.6
random
margin_unc
SPAL_pL_unc
SPAL_pL_mmd
SPAL_L_unc
SPAL_L_mmd


dataset=clean1
Accuracy
0.8
0.75
0.7
0.65
0.6
0.55
0.5
random
margin_unc
SPAL_pL_unc
SPAL_pL_mmd
SPAL_L_unc
SPAL_L_mmd


dataset=diabetis
dataset=coil2000
dataset=fourclass
dataset=german
Accuracy
Number of queried instances
random
SPAL_pL_unc
SPAL_L_unc

尝试：

一、加或者不加MMD

二、用传统的co-training设置

三、使用不同组lambda的取值：

1. $\lambda_{t+1} = \lambda_t - \epsilon$
2. $\lambda_{t+1} = \lambda_t * \epsilon$