

Gaussian Process Assisted Meta-learning

DATAWorks 2026

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April 21, 2026

Motivation for meta-learning

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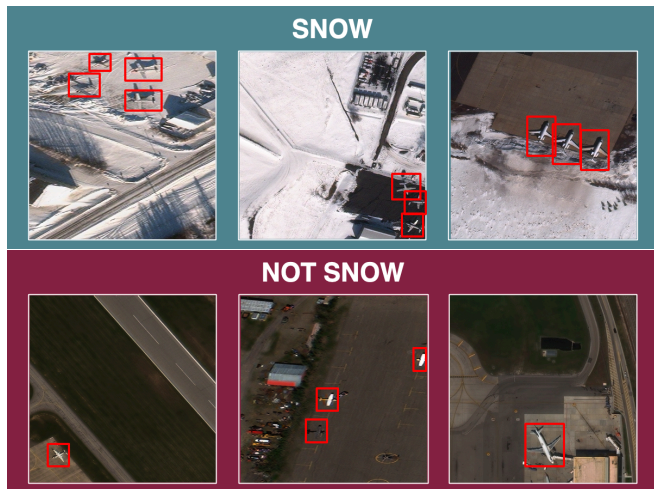
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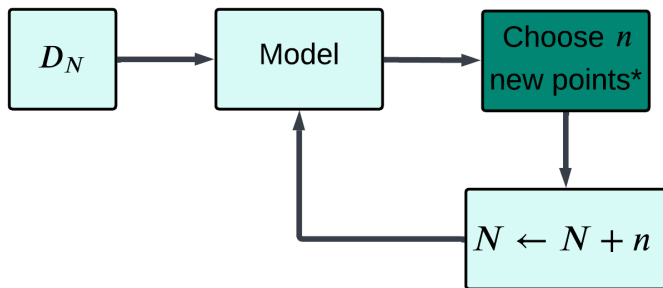
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- ▶ We want to choose n new data points and then re-train the model, and want it to be as good as possible.
- ▶ Some images may be more valuable than others based on their **metadata**, e.g., the weather in the picture: **snow** or **not snow**.
- ▶ We use **active learning** to learn the optimal metadata balance.

Motivation for meta-learning: RarePlanes¹



¹Shermeyer et al. (2021)

Active learning framework



- ▶ *How do we choose these new points?

Gaussian Process Regression

- ▶ Let X be an $r \times d$ matrix of inputs and Y be a corresponding vector of outputs. A **Gaussian process** (Rasmussen and Williams 2006; Gramacy 2020) prior specifies $Y \sim \mathcal{N}_r(0, \Sigma(X))$, where

$$\Sigma(x_i, x_j) = \tau^2 \left(\exp \left(-\frac{\|x_i - x_j\|^2}{\theta} \right) + g \mathbb{1}_{\{i=j\}} \right). \quad (1)$$

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- ▶ For new data \mathcal{X} , the distribution of $y(\mathcal{X})$ conditional on (X, Y) is

$$\begin{aligned} y(\mathcal{X})|X, Y &\sim \mathcal{N}_r(\mu_{\mathcal{X}}, \Sigma_{\mathcal{X}}), \\ \mu_{\mathcal{X}} &= \Sigma(\mathcal{X}, X)\Sigma(X)^{-1}Y \\ \Sigma_{\mathcal{X}} &= \Sigma(\mathcal{X}) - \Sigma(\mathcal{X}, X)\Sigma(X)^{-1}\Sigma(X, \mathcal{X}^\top) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

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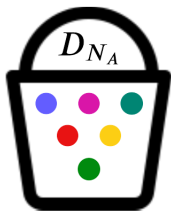
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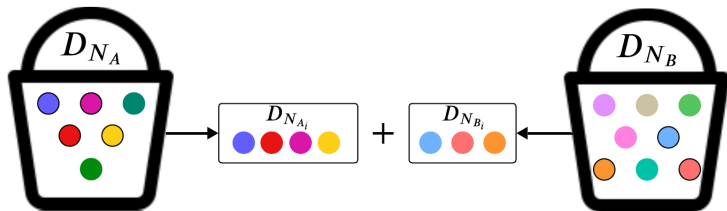
- ▶ Our idea is to use a GP to learn about ML model performance.
- ▶ We view metadata categories as **buckets** from which we can sample.
- ▶ Then, we can use the GP to model how ML model performance changes as metadata balance changes.
- ▶ We perform a data subsampling experiment to vary the metadata balance.

²Flowers et al. (2025)

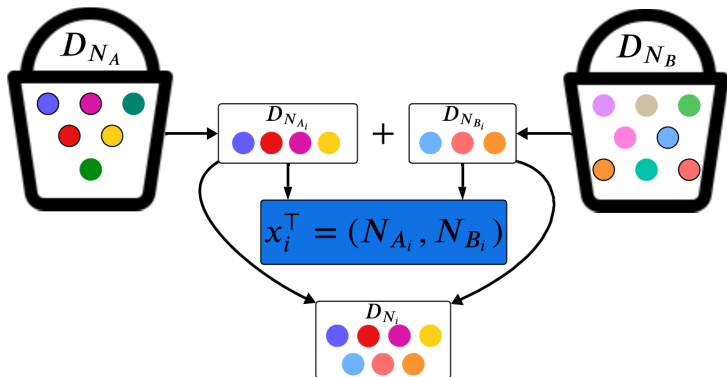
Step 1: Learning about model performance



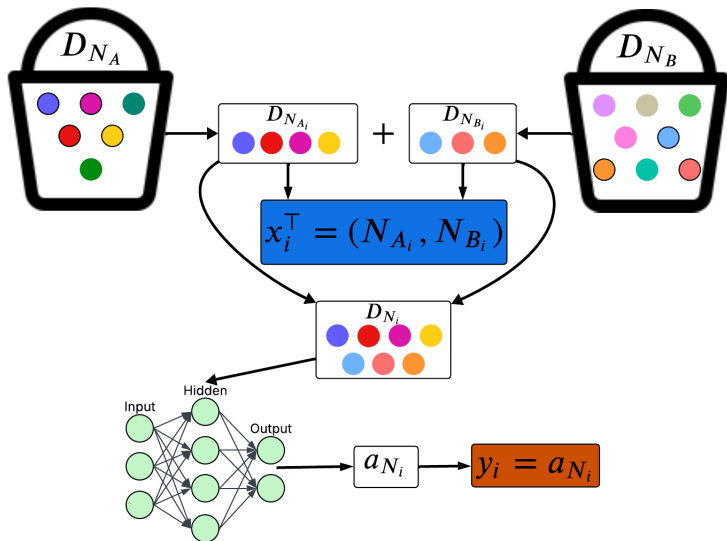
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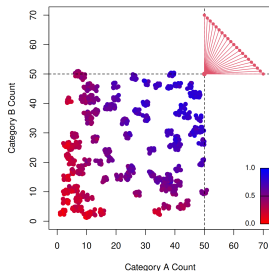


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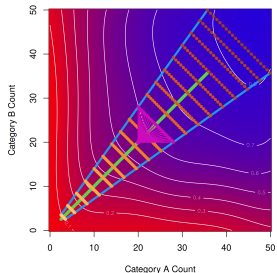


Step 2: Using the GP to make decisions

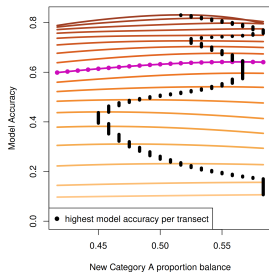
Model Accuracy



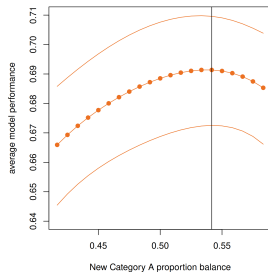
GP Surface with Cone



Number of Category A points to add, all reference locations

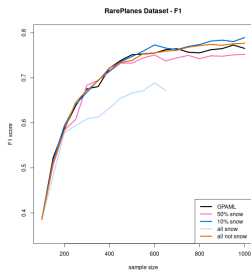
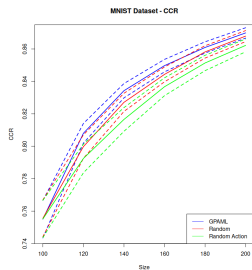
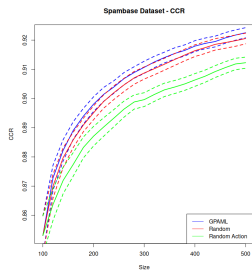


Number of Category A points to add, averaged



Results

GPAML performs comparably to or better than alternative active learning methods on Spambase (Hopkins and Suermondt 1999), MNIST (LeCun 1998), and RarePlanes (Shermeyer et al. 2021) datasets.



Thanks for listening!

- ▶ For more information, come talk to me at the poster session or check out our paper on arXiv (Flowers et al. 2025).

References I

- Flowers, Anna R, Christopher T Franck, Robert B Gramacy, and Justin A Krometis. 2025. "Gaussian Process Assisted Meta-Learning for Image Classification and Object Detection Models." *arXiv Preprint arXiv:2512.20021*.
- Gramacy, Robert B. 2020. *Surrogates: Gaussian Process Modeling, Design, and Optimization for the Applied Sciences*. CRC press.
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- LeCun, Yann. 1998. "The MNIST Database of Handwritten Digits." [Http://Yann.Lecun.Com/Exdb/Mnist/](http://Yann.Lecun.Com/Exdb/Mnist/).
- Rasmussen, Carl Edward, and Christopher KI Williams. 2006. *Gaussian Processes for Machine Learning*. Vol. 2. 3. MIT press Cambridge, MA.

References II

Shermeyer, Jacob, Thomas Hossler, Adam Van Etten, Daniel Hogan, Ryan Lewis, and Daeil Kim. 2021. “RarePlanes: Synthetic Data Takes Flight.” In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision*, 207–17.