



KFC: Knowledge Reconstruction and Feedback Consolidation Enable Efficient and Effective Generative Learning

ICLR-24 (tiny paper)

¹Libo Huang ¹Zhulin An ²Yan Zeng ¹Xiang Zhi ¹Yongjun Xu

¹Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

²School of Mathematics and Statistics, Beijing Technology and Business University

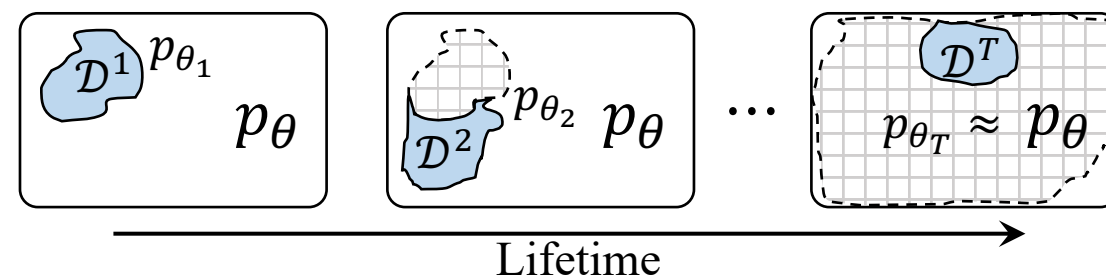
Outline

- Background
- Problem
- Method
- Experiment
- Conclusion

Background

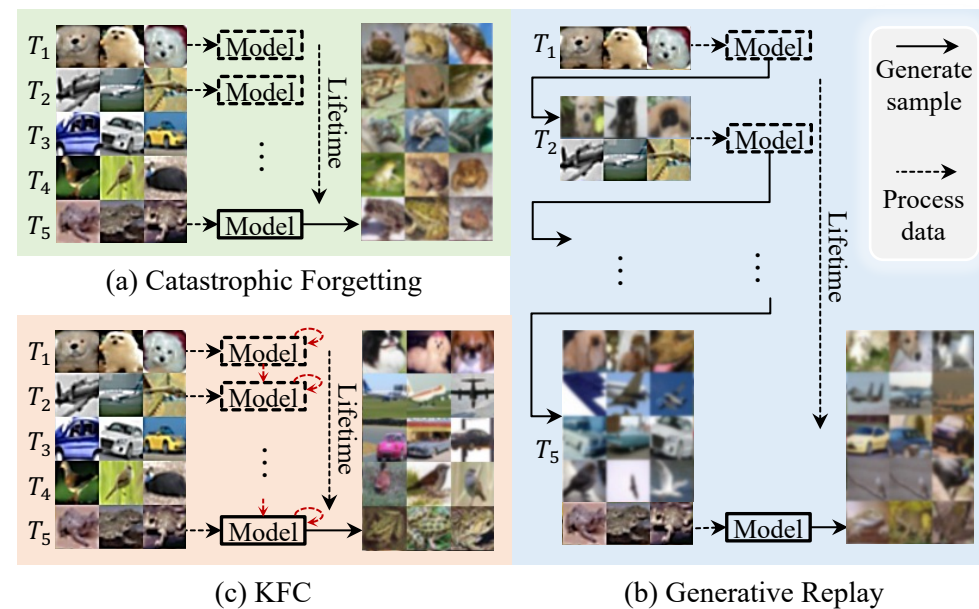
Continual Generative Learning

- Learning sequence tasks
- Catastrophic forgetting



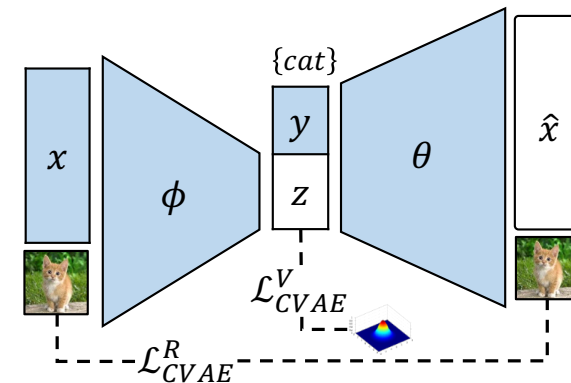
Existing solutions

- Generative replay
 - High time complexity
- Train on current-task data
 - Unstable training
 - Inferior-quality sample

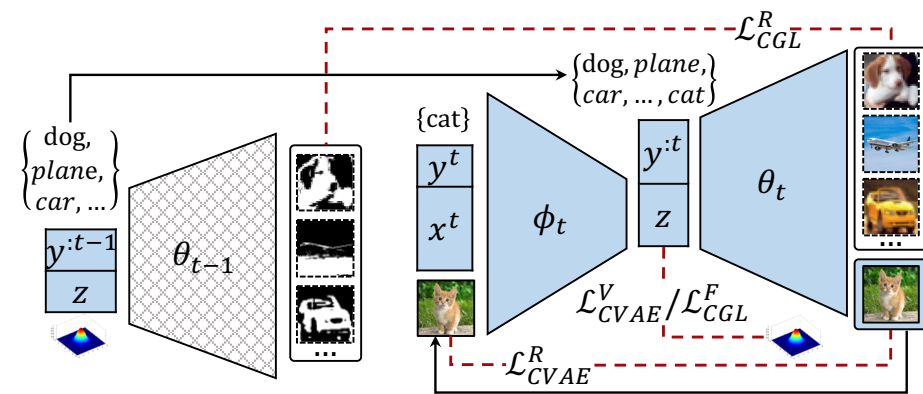


Problem

- Sequentially generating T tasks without forgetting
 - With only current-task data
 - With stable training
 - Without inferior-quality sample
- Motivation from VAE
 - Sample reconstruction character of VAE/Diffusion
 - Stable training of reconstruction training (not adversarial training)
 - Discriminator-driven generation of GAN



(a) CVAE framework



(b) KFC framework



Method

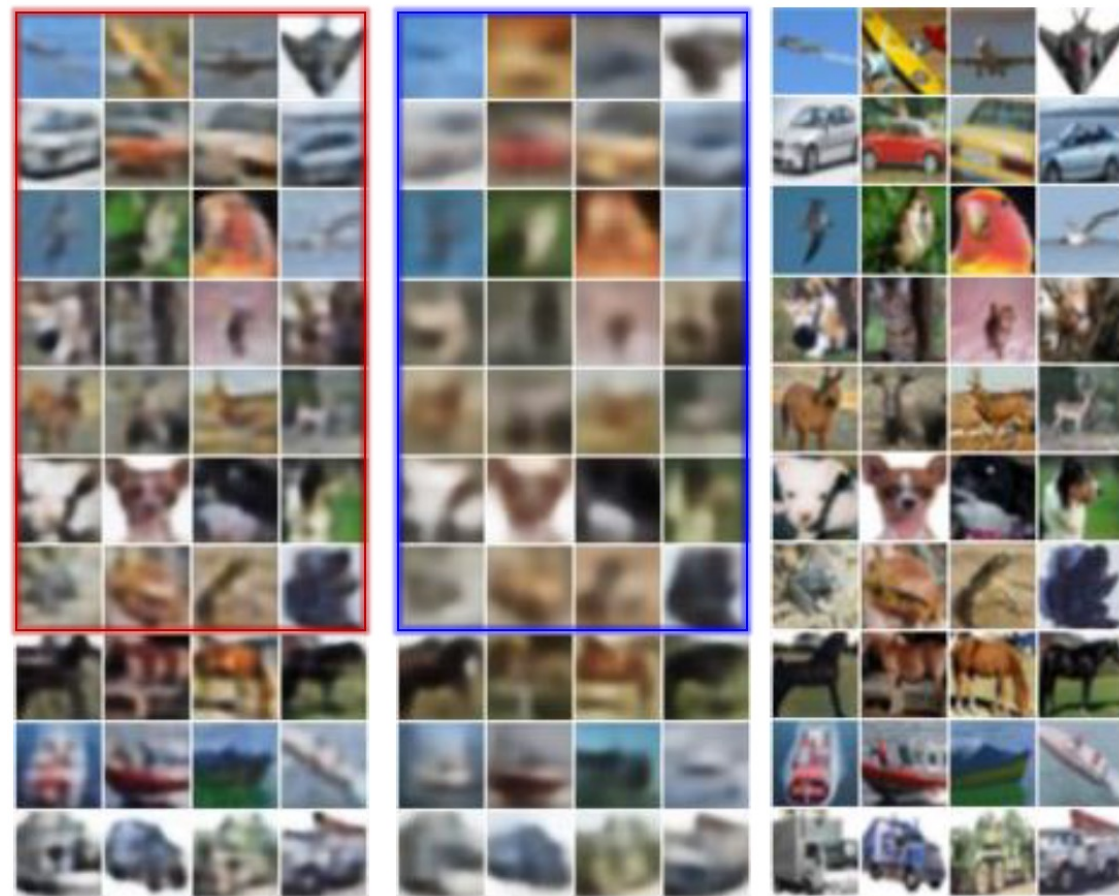
- no VAE-based CGL without replay
 - VAE's stable training
 - $\min_{\phi_t, \theta_t} \{ \mathcal{L}_{CVAE}^R(\phi_t, \theta_t) + \mathcal{L}_{CVAE}^V(\phi_t) + \lambda_t^r \mathcal{L}_{CGL}^R(\theta_t) + \lambda_t^f \mathcal{L}_{CGL}^F(\phi_t, \theta_t) \}$
- Knowledge reconstruction
 - Extend VAE's sample reconstruction
 - $\mathcal{L}_{CGL}^R(\theta_t) = -\mathbb{E}_{p_{\theta_{t-1}}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{t-1} | \mathbf{y}^{t-1}, \mathbf{z}), \mathbf{y} \sim U(1, |\mathbf{y}^{t-1}|), \mathbf{z} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, I)} [\log p_{\theta_t}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^{t-1} | \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})]$
- Feedback consolidation
 - Re-encode reconstructed data
 - $\mathcal{L}_{CGL}^F(\phi_t, \theta_t) = \mathbb{E}_{\log p_{\theta_t}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^t | \mathbf{y}^t, \mathbf{z})} [\text{KL}[q_{\phi_t}(\mathbf{z} | \mathbf{y}^t, \hat{\mathbf{x}}^t) \| p(\mathbf{z})]]$

Experiments

FashionMNIST	Epoch	Time	ACC \uparrow
rCGAN	11	700s	58.90
CEWC	7	388s	61.67
MGAN	18	1230s	73.03
rCVAE	4	417s	73.69
KFC	3	157s	75.28

CIFAR10	Time	FID \downarrow
rCVAE/GR	12h	186.17
KFC	7h	132.62

Table 1: CGL models first reached optimal accuracy (ACC) on learning 10 FashionMNIST tasks with the consumed training epochs and times (in seconds). Well-trained CGL models get the Fréchet Inception Distance (FID) on learning 4 CIFAR10 tasks with the training times (in hours).

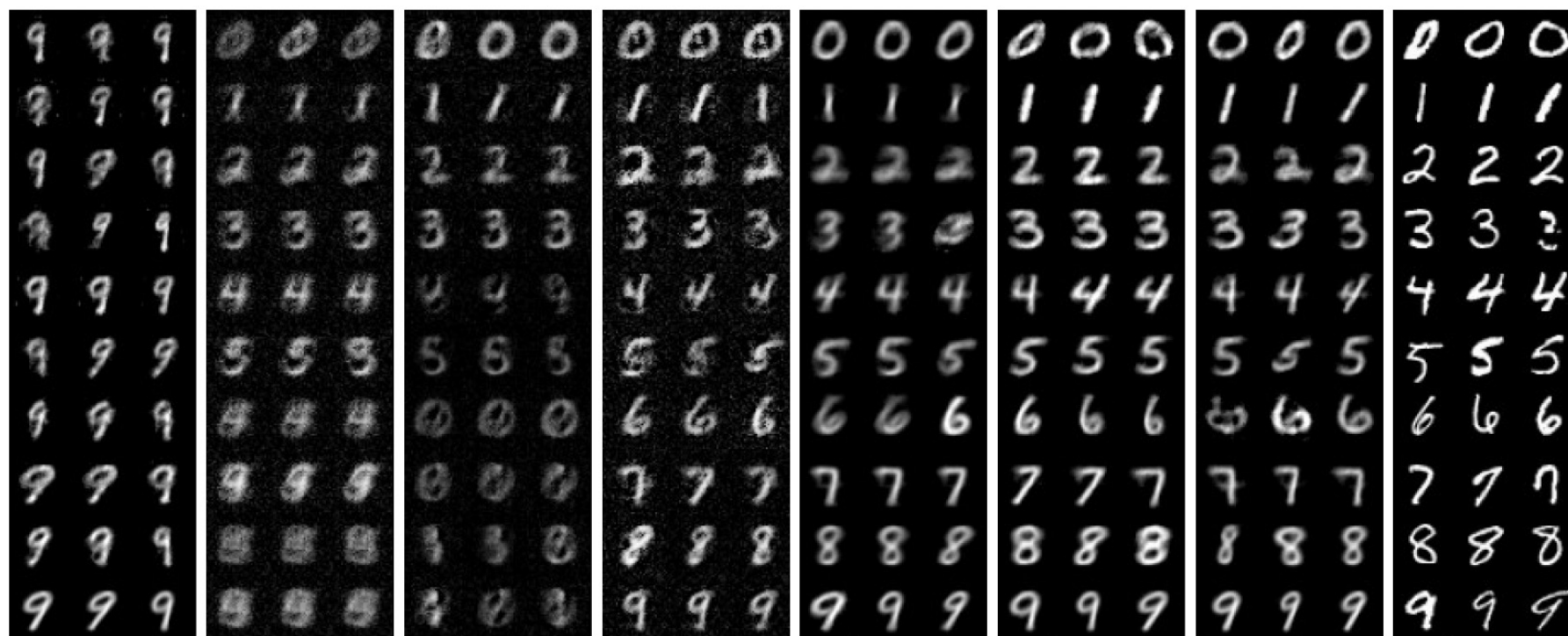


(a) KFC

(b) GR

(c) CIFAR10

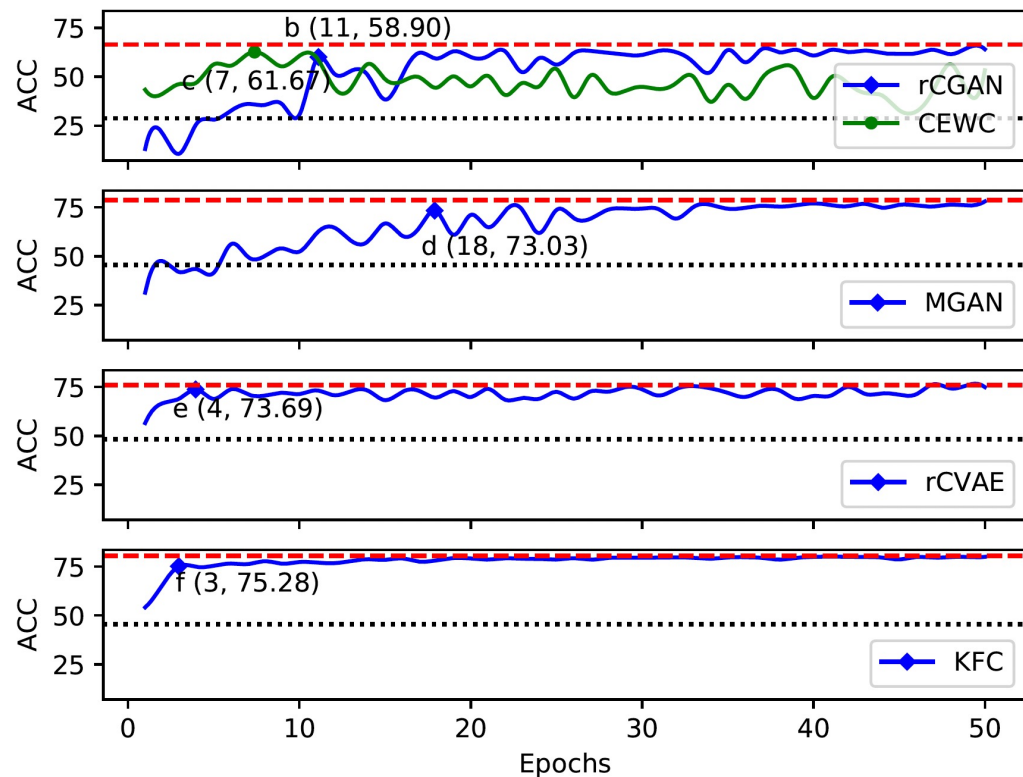
Experiments: *limited* resource



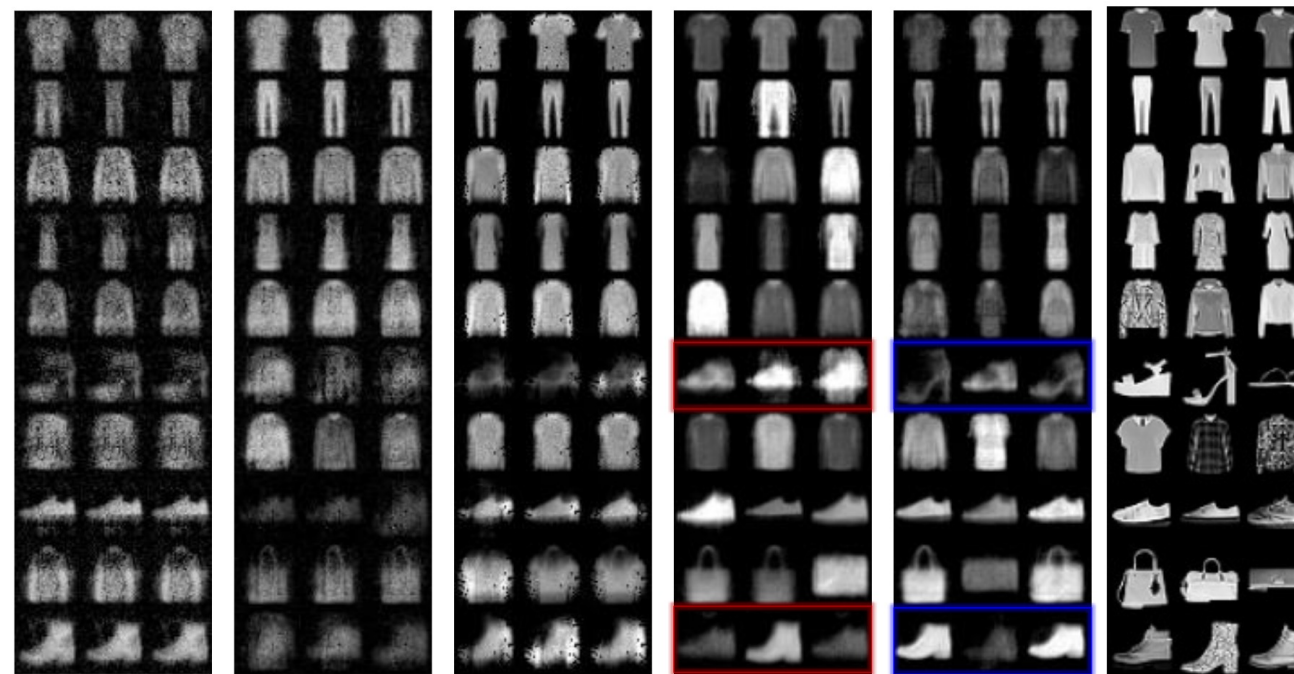
(a) Fine (b) rCGAN (c) EWC (d) MGAN (e) rCVAE (f) KFC (g) Joint (h) MNIST

Figure A1: The generated digits after the each method of (a) Fine, (b) rCGAN, (c) CEWC, (d) MGAN, (e) rCVAE, (f) KFC, (g) Joint sequentially learn (h) 10 MNIST tasks.

Experiments: *unlimited* resource



(a) ACCs on FashionMNIST



(b) rCGAN

(c) CEWC

(d) MGAN

(e) rCVAE

(f) KFC

(g) FashionM-
NIST

Experiments: *ablations*

Task	rCGAN		CEWC		MGAN		rCVAE		Fine-Tuning		Baseline1		Baseline2		KFC	
	ACC	FID	ACC	FID	ACC	FID	ACC	FID	ACC	FID	ACC	FID	ACC	FID	ACC	FID
1	87.95 (± 2.92)	270.28	88.45 (± 9.01)	202.65	87.05 (± 3.09)	233.43	87.35 (± 0.72)	258.99	86.29 (± 1.31)	271.00	86.69 (± 1.33)	257.02	86.79 (± 0.86)	246.32	87.95 (± 0.57)	241.98
2	66.17 (± 6.93)	194.66	50.05 (± 2.80)	287.93	67.76 (± 1.66)	204.61	66.65 (± 0.59)	181.46	44.37 (± 2.02)	215.40	46.96 (± 2.21)	266.10	60.39 (± 0.13)	195.10	69.33 (± 0.28)	150.73
3	55.75 (± 4.49)	261.94	44.22 (± 0.68)	275.06	59.92 (± 0.60)	166.89	58.93 (± 0.92)	176.80	38.46 (± 2.24)	293.71	41.09 (± 1.50)	232.41	54.42 (± 0.88)	191.57	64.45 (± 0.70)	141.74
4	50.09 (± 0.52)	237.22	38.47 (± 0.91)	347.21	56.01 (± 3.93)	174.95	55.11 (± 0.30)	186.17	35.11 (± 0.91)	214.60	36.83 (± 0.96)	262.85	49.95 (± 0.73)	187.46	61.11 (± 0.75)	132.62
T, P	16.63h, 4.03m		10.42h, 4.03m		10.02hs, 4.01m		11.88h, 4.01m		5.98hs, 4.02m		6.76h, 4.02m		6.20h, 4.02m		6.89h, 4.02m	

Table A1: ACC (%) (\pm std) and FID of various CGL methods evaluated on 4 sequential CIFAR-10 tasks with well trained models. T and P indicate the whole training time (in hours) and the number of network parameters (in mega), respectively.



Conclusion

- Existing CGL methods
 - *High time complexity* of generative replay (GAN & VAE)
 - *Inferior-quality sample* of training on current-task data (GAN only)
- We propose KFC
 - Use VAE's stable training
 - Propose knowledge reconstruction
 - Propose Feedback consolidation
- Improves VAE-based CGL method *efficiently* and *effectively*
 - MNIST, FashionMNIST, CIFAR10

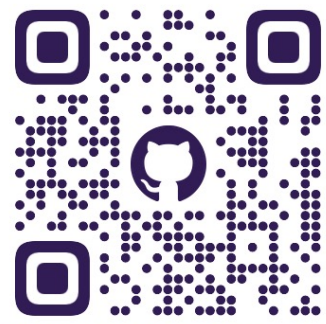
Thanks for your attention!

Libo Huang

huanglibo@ict.ac.cn



openreview.net/pdf?id=pVTcR8ig3R



github.com/libo-huang/KFC



linkedin.com/in/lbhuang/



WeChat: Libo Huang