

# On transfer learning using a MAC model variant

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#### Abstract

- We introduce a variant of the MAC model (Hudson and Manning, ICLR 2018) with a simplified set of equations that achieves comparable accuracy, while training faster
- We evaluate both models on CLEVR and CoGenT, and show that, transfer learning with fine-tuning results in a 15 point increase in accuracy, matching the state of the art.
- We demonstrate that improper fine-tuning can reduce a model's accuracy as well.

## The MAC Model

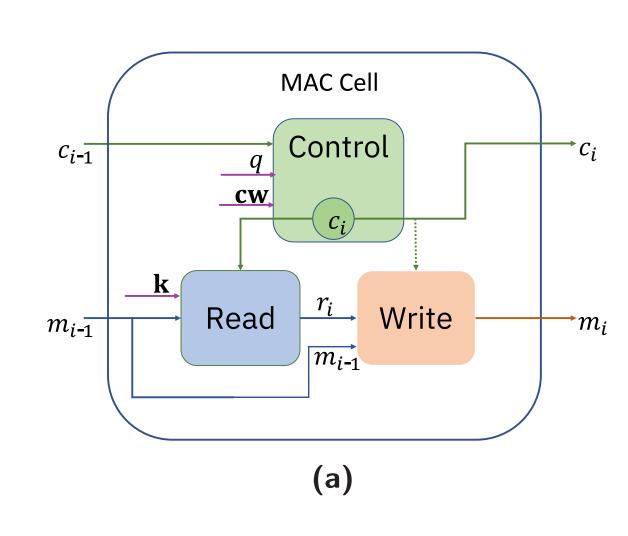


Figure 1: The MAC cell

- The MAC network is a recurrent model that performs sequential reasoning, where each step involves analyzing a part of the question followed by shifting the attention over the image
- The core of the model is the MAC cell, supported with an input unit that processes the question and image pair, and output unit which produces the answer.
- The input unit uses an LSTM to process the question in a word-by-word manner producing a sequence of contextual words and a final question representation.
- The input unit utilizes a pre-trained ResNet followed by two CNN layers to extract a feature map from the image.

## Simplified Mac Model (S-MAC)

Our proposed modification to the MAC network is based on two heuristic simplifications of the MAC cell:

- First, we observe that, taking the MAC cell equations as a whole, consecutive linear layers (with no activation in-between) can be combined as one linear layer.
- Secondly, we assume that dimension-preserving linear layers are invertible so as to avoid information loss.

**Control unit**: For both models, in the control unit, the question q is first transformed in each step of the reasoning using a *position-aware* linear layer depending on i:  $q_i = U_i^{[d \times 2d]}q + b_i^{[d]}$ .

$$cq_i = W_{cq}^{[d \times 2d]}[c_{i-1}, q_i] + b_{cq}^{[d]}$$
 (c1)  
 $cq_i = W^{[1 \times d]}(cq_i \circ ) + b^{[1]}$  (c2.1)

$$ca_{is} = W_{ca}^{[1 \times d]}(cq_i \odot_s) + b_{ca}^{[1]} \qquad (c2.1)$$

$$cv_{is} = \operatorname{softmax}(ca_{is})$$
 (c2.2)

$$_{i}=\sum_{s}cv_{is\,s}\tag{c2.3}$$

$$cq_i = W_{cq}^{[d \times d]} c_{i-1} + q_i$$
 (c1)

$$ca_{is} = W_{ca}^{[1 \times d]}(cq_i \odot_s) \qquad (c2.1)$$

$$cv_{is} = \operatorname{softmax}(ca_{is}) \qquad (c2.2)$$

$$_{i}=\sum cv_{is\;s} \qquad \qquad \text{(c2.3)}$$

# Read and write units:

$$I_{ihw} = (W_m^{[d \times d]}_{i-1} + b_m^{[d]})$$

$$\odot (W_k^{[d \times d]}_{hw} + b_k^{[d]}) \qquad (r1)$$

$$I'_{ihw} = W_{I'}^{[d \times 2d]} [I_{ihw},_{hw}] + b_{I'}^{[d]}$$
 (r2)

$$ra_{ihw} = W_{ra}^{[1 \times d]}({}_{i} \odot I'_{ihw}) + b_{ra}^{[1]}$$
 (r3.1)  
 $rv_{ihw} = \text{softmax}(ra_{ihw})$  (r3.2)

$$_{i}=\sum rv_{ihw\ hw} \qquad \qquad \text{(r3.3)}$$

$$_{i} = W_{rm}^{[d \times d]}[_{i},_{i-1}] + b_{rm}^{[d]}$$
 (w1)

$$I_{ihw} =_{i-1} \odot_{hw}$$
 (r1)

$$I'_{ihw} = W_{I'}^{[d \times d]} I_{ihw} + b_{I'}^{[d]} +_{hw}$$
 (r2)

$$ra_{ihw} = W_{ra}^{[1 \times d]}({}_{i} \odot I'_{ihw})$$
 (r3.1)  
 $rv_{ihw} = \operatorname{softmax}(ra_{ihw})$  (r3.2)

$$_{i}=\sum rv_{ihw\;hw} \tag{r3.3}$$

$$a_i = W_{rm}^{[d \times 2d]}{}_i + b_{rm}^{[d]}$$
 (w1)

Model	Read Unit	Write Unit	Control Unit
MAC simplified MAC	787,969 263,168	524,800 262,656	525,313 263,168
Reduction by [%]	, 	50%	50%

**Table 1:** Comparing the number of position-independent parameters between MAC & S-MAC cells.

## Transfer Learning - Experiments

The CoGenT dataset contains:

- Training set of 70,000 images and 699,960 questions in Condition A,
- Validation set of 15,000 images and 149,991 questions in Condition A,
- Test set of 15,000 images and 149,980 questions in Condition A,
- Validation set of 15,000 images and 150,000 questions in Condition B,
- Test set of 15,000 images and 149,992 questions in Condition B,
- Answers, scene graphs and functional programs for all training and validation images and questions.

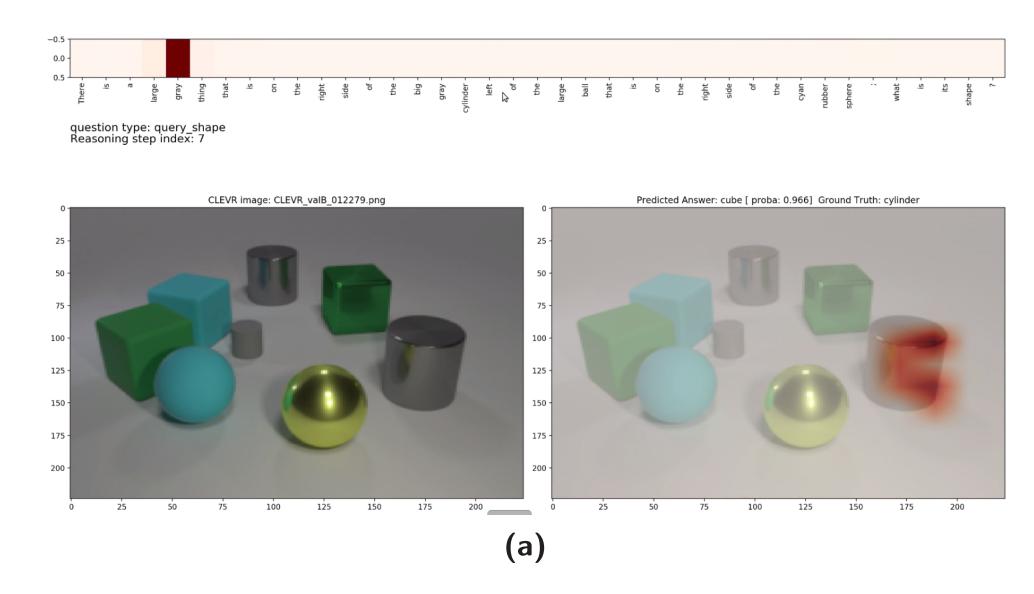
Dataset	Cubes	Cylinders	Spheres
CLEVR	any color	any color	any color
CLEVR CoGenT A	gray / blue / brown / yellow	red / green / purple / cyan	any color
CLEVR CoGenT B	red / green / purple / cyan	gray / blue / brown / yellow	any color

 Table 2: Colors/shapes combinations present in CLEVR, CoGenT-A and CoGenT-B datasets.

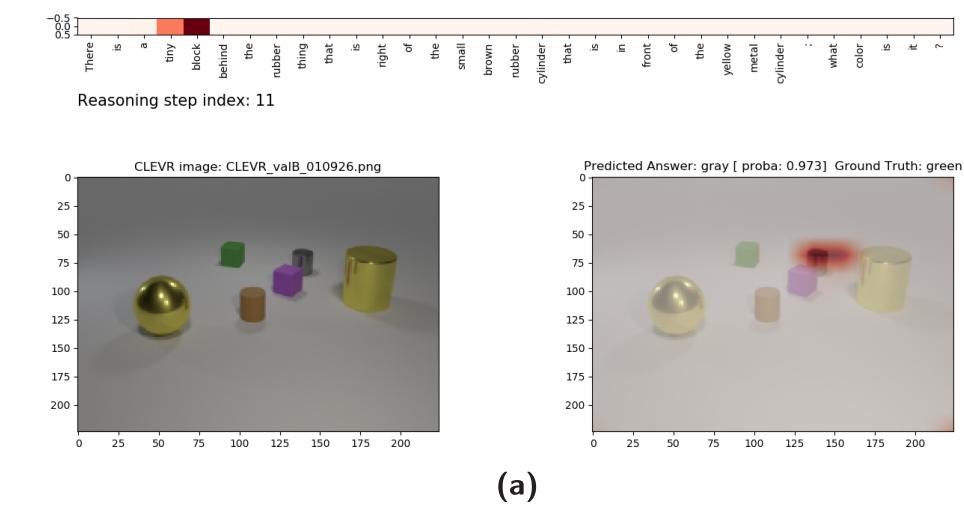
Model	Training		Fine-tuning		Test		Row	
IVIOGCI -	Dataset	Time [h:m]	Acc [%]	Dataset	Acc [%]	Dataset	Acc [%]	11000
MAC	CLEVR	30:52	96.70	<u> </u>	_	CLEVR	96.17	(a)
S-MAC	CLEVR	28:30	95.82	_	_	CLEVR	95.29	(b)
	CoGenT-A	28:33	96.09	_	_	CoGenT-A	95.91	(c)
	CLEVR	28:30	95.82	_	_	CoGenT-A	95.47	(d)
						CoGenT-B	95.58	(e)
	CoGenT-A	28:33	96.09	_	_	CogenT-B	78.71	(f)
				CoGenT-B	96.85	CoGenT-A	91.24	(g)
						CoGenT-B	94.55	(h)
	CLEVR 2	28:30	95.82	CoGenT-B	97.67	CoGenT-A	92.11	(i)
						CoGenT-B	92.95	(j)

**Table 3:** Comparing the number of position-independent parameters between MAC & S-MAC cells.

## MAC limitations on CLEVR



**Figure 2:** The question reads as: There is a large gray thing that is on the right side of the big gray cylinder left of the large ball that is on the right side if the cyan rubber sphere; what is its shape?



**Figure 3:** The question reads as: There is a tiny block behind the rubber thing that is right if the small brown rubber cylinder that is in front of the yellow metal cylinder; what color is it?

## References