

Bachelor's Thesis

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# Survey on Regularization Methods in Continual Learning

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B. Sc.  
Supervised by Dr. Julian Rodemann

## **Abstract**

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# 1 Introduction

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## 2 Framework

Consider a general continual learning (GCL) problem.  $T$  individual tasks  $t \in \{1, \dots, T\}$  arrive in sequence. Each task has a sample set  $D_t$  where every  $D_t$  may be drawn from its own population. Hence they are assumed to be independent but not identically distributed. A single sample has the form  $D_t = (x_i^{(t)}, y_i^{(t)})$  with  $x_i^{(t)}$  being the  $i$ -th feature vector and  $y_i^{(t)}$  the corresponding target.

In regard to the distribution of  $Y = \{Y^{(1)}, \dots, Y^{(T)}\}$  one can differentiate between three different types of CL:

*Domain-incremental* learning considers only one big task where its data from one population arrives in multiple batches. Thus  $\{Y^{(t)}\} = \{Y^{(t+1)}\}$  and  $D_t \sim P(Y^{(t)})$  iid.

*Class-incremental* learning describes the challenge of adding more and more classes to a classification problem.

*Task-incremental* learning

## 3 Conclusion

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## A Appendix

See all the extra material [here](#).

## **B Electronic appendix**

Data, code and figures are provided in electronic form.



## References

Bach, S. H. and Maloof, M. A. (n.d.). *A Bayesian Approach to Concept Drift*, pp. 127–135.

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