# On the Principles of Parsimony and Self-Consistency for the Emergence of Intelligence

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#### 1 context and motivation

world model 应既能从过去的经验中学习,也能解释当前环境的新输入。大脑的 world model 在结构和功能上都是高度模块化的 (structured anatomically and functionally)。

现有机器学习模型的弊端: 高度同源的结构, 暴力的训练方法; lack of richness in final learned representations; lack of stability in training(mode collapse); lack of adaptiveness and susceptibility to catastrophic forgetting; lack of robustness.

两个基本原则对应两个问题:

- parsimony—what to learn: information/coding theory
- self-consistency-how to learn: control/game theory

## 2 Two Principles for Intelligence

### 2.1 the principle of parsimony

The objective of learning for an intelligent system is to identify low-dimensional structures in observations of the external world and reorganize them in the most compact and structured way.

找一个变换 f,将高维(由多个非线性的低维子流形构成?)的输入映射到线性的低维流形子空间中:

- compression: 降维
- linearization: 将分布在非线性子流形上的 object 映射到线性子空间上
- sparsification: 稀疏化,将不同的类映射到具有独立或最大不连贯基的子空间(让不同子空间互相正交?)

这种模型被称为 linear discriminative representation(LDR).

formulate: rate distortion

特征分布  $Z=[z^1,z^2,...z^n]$ ,sampled data  $X=[x^1,x^2,....x^n]$ , k 个类别, $R^C$  是 k 个类别 rate distortion 的平均, $R^C(Z)=\frac{1}{k}[R(Z_1)+...R(Z_k)]$ , $Z=Z_{12}\cup..._k]$ ,则 rate reduction 定义为  $\Delta R(Z)=R(Z)-R^C(Z)$ 

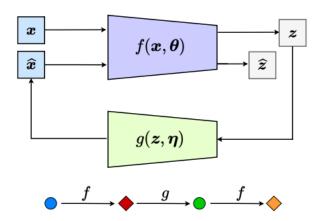
通常情况下 R(Z) 难以计算,当样本从高斯分布取样时,有以下形式: $R(Z) = \frac{1}{2}logdet(I + \alpha ZZ^*)$ ,于是可以用 projected gradient ascent(PGA) 的方式求解

ReduNet,ReduNeXt 和上述更新方式有类似的结构, 改写一下表达式可以发现 transformer 的 self-attention 实际上是在更新 rate distortion

## 2.2 the principle of self-consistency

An autonomous intelligent system seeks a most self-consistent model for observations of the external world by minimizing the internal discrepancy between the observed and the regenerated.

self-consistency 和 parsimony 两个原则必须是同时应用, 若只是要减小 observed 和 regenerated 的差距, 用参数多的模型很容易实现(过拟合)。



 $f(x,\theta)$  将 x 映射到特征子空间, $g(z,\eta)$  将 z 映射回原始空间,如图形成一个闭环的反馈系统。通过比较 z 和  $\hat{z}$  来评价重新生成的  $\hat{x}$  和 x 的差距。z 和  $\hat{z}$  的距离用 rate reduction 来衡量:

$$\Delta R(Z(\theta), \hat{Z}(\theta, \eta)) = R(Z \cup \hat{Z}) - \frac{1}{2}(R(Z) + R(\hat{Z}))$$

f 的目标: 最大化  $\Delta R(Z)$ , 尽可能分辨 x 和  $\hat{x}$  的差别,即最大化  $\Delta R(Z,\hat{Z})$ , g 的目标: 最小化  $\Delta R(Z,\hat{Z})$ , 使得 regenerated 的数据和原始数据尽可能像,同时最小化达到目标所需的  $\Delta R(\hat{Z})$ (why?)

于是, f和g之间可以看作一种零和博弈,即:

$$\max_{\theta} \min_{\eta} \Delta R(Z) + \Delta R(\hat{Z}) + \Delta R(Z, \hat{Z})$$

(1)