

A Theoretical Analysis of Catastrophic Forgetting

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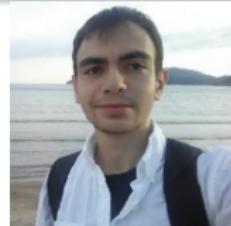
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New Trends in Statistical Learning II
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Doan, T., Bennani, M. A., Mazoure, B., Rabusseau, G. & Alquier, P. (2021). A theoretical analysis of catastrophic forgetting through the NTK overlap matrix. *AISTATS'2021*.

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Notations

Regression/classification problem :

- objects $x \in \mathcal{X}$,
- labels $y \in \mathcal{Y} \subset \mathbb{R}$,
- predictors $f_w : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$, objective : neural networks.

Difficulties of “continual learning”

- d is huge, → we need a lot of data.
- the dataset is huge, → impossible to store all the data.
- we will learn w sequentially based on a data stream (x_t, y_t) , → the x_t come from a real life data collection process that makes them non-identically distributed..

Online learning theory

Online learning theory provides algorithms to learn from data streams, with theoretical guarantees.

Online Gradient Algorithm

- $w_1 := 0$,
- $w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta_t \nabla_{w=w_t} \ell(y_t, f_w(x_t))$.

Regret bound for OGA

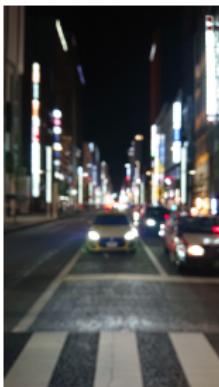
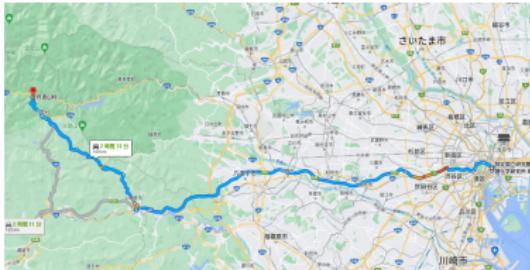
If ℓ is L -Lipschitz + convex, one can calibrate η_t such that

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(y_t, f_{w_t}(x_t)) - \inf_{\|w\| \leq B} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(y_t, f_w(x_t)) \leq BL \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}}.$$

Example : training a self-driving car

Decide an itinerary

- from RIKEN AIP (Tokyo)
- to Tabayama.



Observation

$$y_t = f_{w^*}(x_t)$$

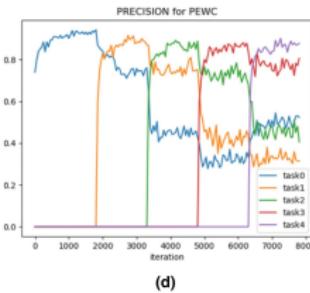
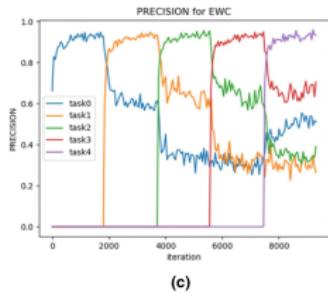
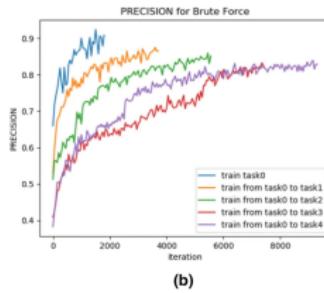
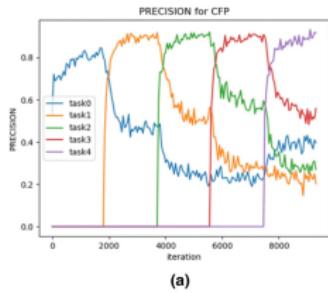
- $y = 1, \dots, \tau_1$:
 - x_t i.i.d from $P_1 \rightarrow$ we learn w_1 .
- $y = \tau_1 + 1, \dots, \tau_2$:
 - x_t i.i.d from $P_2 \rightarrow$ we update w_1 to w_2 .
- ...
- $x \sim P_1$:
 - $f_{w_K}(x)$ is a much worse prediction than $f_{w_1}(x)$.
 - we **forgot** how to deal with objects $x \sim P_1$.

What is the problem with online learning theory?

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(y_t, f_{w_t}(x_t)) - \inf_{\|w\| \leq B} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \ell(y_t, f_w(x_t)) \leq BL\sqrt{\frac{2}{T}}.$$

- tells you $f_{w_t}(x_t)$ predicts well y_t (on average over t), *not* that $f_{w_T}(x_t)$ predicts well y_t .
- *online-to-batch* bounds : averaging $\bar{w}_t = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{s=1}^t w_s$ is proven to work well for out-of-sample prediction... in the i.i.d case !

An example



Hong, D. Y., Li, Y. & Shin, B. S. (2019). Predictive EWC : mitigating catastrophic forgetting of neural network through pre-prediction of learning data. *Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing*.

Some references



French, R. M. (1999). Catastrophic forgetting in connectionist networks. *Trends in cognitive sciences*.



Kirkpatrick, J., Pascanu, R., Rabinowitz, N., Veness, J., Desjardins, G., Rusu, A. A., Milan, K., Quan, J., Ramalho, T., Grabska-Barwinska, A. & Hassabis, D. (2017). Overcoming catastrophic forgetting in neural networks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.



Kemker, R., McClure, M., Abitino, A., Hayes, T. & Kanan, C. (2018). Measuring catastrophic forgetting in neural networks. *AAAI'2018*.

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Linear model – notations

- initialization : $w_{\tau_0} = 0$.
- task τ_k given as a block :

$$Y_{\tau_k} := \begin{pmatrix} y_{\tau_k+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{\tau_{k+1}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } X_{\tau_k} := \begin{pmatrix} x_{\tau_k+1}^T \\ \vdots \\ x_{\tau_{k+1}}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

- update :

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\tau_k} &= \arg \min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ \|Y_{\tau_k} - X_{\tau_k} w\|^2 + \lambda \cdot \|w - w_{\tau_{k-1}}\|^2 \right\} \\ &= w_{\tau_{k-1}} + (X_{\tau_k}^T X_{\tau_k} + \lambda \cdot I)^{-1} X_{\tau_k}^T \underbrace{(Y_{\tau_k} - X_{\tau_k} w_{\tau_{k-1}})}_{=\tilde{Y}_{\tau_k}}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition of forgetting

Definition - forgetting of task i at the end of task j

For $s \leq t$ we put

$$\Delta^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} := \|X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_t} - X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_s}\|^2.$$

- $X_{\tau_t} = U_{\tau_t} \Sigma_{\tau_t} V_{\tau_t}$ be the SVD of X_{τ_t} ,
- $O^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} = V_{\tau_s}^T V_{\tau_t}$ the overlap matrix,
- $M_{\tau_t} := \Sigma_{\tau_t} (\Sigma_{\tau_t} + \lambda \cdot I)^{-1} U_{\tau_t}^T$.

Theorem

For any $t > s$,

$$\Delta^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} = \left\| \sum_{k=s+1}^t U_{\tau_k} \Sigma_{\tau_k} O^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_k} M_{\tau_k} \tilde{Y}_{\tau_k} \right\|^2.$$

Upper bound on forgetting

Corollary

$$\sqrt{\Delta_{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}} \leq \|\Sigma_{\tau_s}\|_{\text{op}} \sum_{k=s+1}^t \|\mathbf{O}_{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}\|_{\text{op}} \left\| \mathbf{M}_{\tau_k} \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}_{\tau_k} \right\|$$

With $\mathbf{V}_{\tau_t} = (\mathbf{V}_{\tau_t}[1] | \mathbf{V}_{\tau_t}[2] | \dots)$ we have

$$\mathbf{O}_{i,j}^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} = \cos(\mathbf{V}_{\tau_s}[i], \mathbf{V}_{\tau_t}[j])$$

and $\|\mathbf{O}_{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}\|_{\text{op}} = \cos(\alpha)$ where α is the Dixmier angle between the span of \mathbf{V}_{τ_t} and the span of \mathbf{V}_{τ_s} .



Dixmier, J. (1949). Étude sur les variétés et les opérateurs de Julia, avec quelques applications.
Bulletin de la SMF.

A recent improvement



Evron, I., Moroshko, E., Ward, R., Srebro, N. & Soudry, D. (2022). How catastrophic can catastrophic forgetting be in linear regression? *COLT'22*.

- simplified setting, allows an refinement of the analysis,
- note : I find their results very elegant, so I presented the previous result using *some* of their notations.

In their paper :

- $\lambda = 0$, there is w^* such that $Y_{\tau_s} = X_{\tau_s} w^*$ (no noise).
- the X_{τ_s} are normalized $\Rightarrow \|\Sigma_{\tau_s}\|_{\text{op}} \leq 1$.

Consequences of the simplifications

Define the orthogonal projection $P_{\tau_k} = I - X_{\tau_k}(X_{\tau_k}^T X_{\tau_k})^{-1} X_{\tau_k}^T$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } w_{\tau_k} - w^* &= P_{\tau_k}(w_{\tau_{k-1}} - w^*) \\ &= P_{\tau_k} \dots P_{\tau_1} (\underbrace{w_{\tau_0} - w^*}_{=0}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } \Delta^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} &= \|X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_t} - X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_s}\|^2 \\ &= \|X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_t} - Y_{\tau_s}\|^2 \\ &= \|X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_t} - X_{\tau_s} w^*\|^2 \\ &= \|X_{\tau_s} P_{\tau_t} \dots P_{\tau_1} w^*\|^2 \\ &\leq \|(I - P_{\tau_s}) P_{\tau_t} \dots P_{\tau_1} w^*\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Average forgetting : worst case

Definition - average forgetting at task t

$$F(t) := \frac{1}{t} \sum_{s=1}^t \|X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_t} - X_{\tau_s} w_{\tau_s}\|^2 = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{s=1}^t \Delta^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}$$

$$F(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{s=1}^t \|X_{\tau_s} P_{\tau_t} \dots P_{\tau_1} w^*\|^2$$

They design a situation where :

$$F(t) \geq 1 - \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right).$$

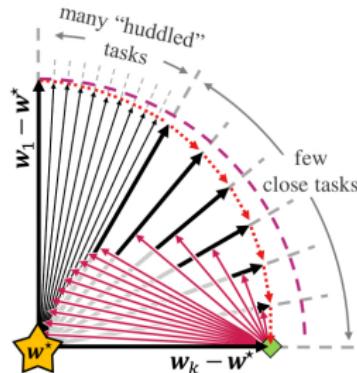


Figure from Evron et al. (2022).

Situations where forgetting do not occur

Evron *et al.* (2022) then argue that in general, forgetting is not that bad :

- cyclic tasks : $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_T, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_T, \dots$ After seeing t tasks,

$$F(t) \leq \min \left(\frac{T^2}{\sqrt{t}}, \frac{T^2(d - \max\{\text{rank}(X_{\tau_s})\})}{t} \right),$$

- randomized tasks : $\tau_{I_1}, \tau_{I_2}, \dots$ where the I_i are i.i.d uniform in $\{1, \dots, T\}$, then after seeing t tasks,

$$\mathbb{E}[F(t)] \leq \frac{9 \left(d - \frac{1}{T} \sum_{s=1}^T \text{rank}(X_{\tau_s}) \right)}{t}.$$

→ however, this requires to store the tasks, or, at least, to be able to learn them many times...

Conclusion of the theoretical analysis

What we learnt so far

- catastrophic forgetting can happen even in linear models,
- depends on the geometry and order of the tasks.

Open questions :

- noisy case,
- nonlinear case,
- tasks not by block // not aware that a new task begins,
- other algorithms... (we propose a few in the next section),
- theoretical limitations :



Knoblauch, J., Hisham, H. & Diethe, T. (2020). Optimal continual learning has perfect memory and is NP-hard. *ICML'2020*.

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Orthogonal updates



Doan, T., Bennani, M. A. & Sugiyama, M. (2020). Generalisation guarantees for continual learning with orthogonal gradient descent. *ICML'2020 Workshop on Lifelong Learning*.

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\tau_k} = \arg \min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} & \left\{ \|Y_{\tau_k} - X_{\tau_k} w\|^2 + \lambda \cdot \|w - w_{\tau_{k-1}}\|^2 \right\} \\ & V_{\tau_1}(w - w_{\tau_{k-1}}) = 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & V_{\tau_{k-1}}(w - w_{\tau_{k-1}}) = 0 \\ = w_{\tau_{k-1}} + \Pi_k(X_{\tau_k}^T X_{\tau_k} + \lambda I)^{-1} X_{\tau_k}^T (Y_{\tau_k} - X_{\tau_k} w_{\tau_{k-1}}) \end{aligned}$$

where Π_k is the orthogonal projection on $\ker(V_{\tau_1} | \dots | V_{\tau_{k-1}})$.

$$\Delta^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} = 0.$$

But the procedure requires to store $V_{\tau_1}, V_{\tau_2}, \dots$

Data compression (1/2)

$$\text{In general, } \underbrace{\mathbf{X}_{\tau_t}}_{N_t \times d} = \underbrace{\mathbf{U}_{\tau_t}}_{N_t \times N_t} \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\tau_t}}_{N_t \times N_t} \underbrace{\mathbf{V}_{\tau_t}}_{N_t \times d}.$$

Data compression : replace \mathbf{V}_{τ_t} by $\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{\tau_t}$ ($n \times d$, $n \ll N_t$) :

- “OGD” : $\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{\tau_t}$: n rows sampled from \mathbf{X}_{τ_t} , $\hat{\mathbf{X}}_{\tau_t} = \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\tau_t} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_{\tau_t} \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{\tau_t}$.



Farajtabar, M., Azizan, N., Mott, A. & Li, A. (2020). Orthogonal gradient descent for continual learning. *AISTATS'2020*.

- instead of random rows, “memorable observations” :



Pan, P. , Swaroop, S. , Immer, A., Eschenhagen, R., Turner, R. & Khan, M. E. (2020). Continual Deep Learning by Functional Regularisation of Memorable Past. *NeurIPS'2020*.

Different framework, but the philosophy would here lead to select high-leverage observations.

Data compression (2/2)

Data compression : replace V_{τ_t} by \hat{V}_{τ_t} ($n \times d$, $n \ll N_t$) :

- our proposal, “PCA-OGD” : PCA on X_{τ_t} , that is

$$V_{\tau_t} = \left(\frac{\hat{V}_{\tau_t}}{*} \right).$$

- $\hat{\Pi}_t :=$ orthogonal projection on $\ker(\hat{V}_{\tau_1} | \dots | \hat{V}_{\tau_{t-1}})$.
- $\hat{O}^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} = V_{\tau_s}^T \hat{\Pi}_t V_{\tau_t}$

$$\sqrt{\Delta^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}} \leq \|\Sigma_{\tau_s}\|_{\text{op}} \sum_{k=s+1}^t \left\| \hat{O}^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t} \right\|_{\text{op}} \left\| M_{\tau_k} \tilde{Y}_{\tau_k} \right\|$$

Experiments on the MNIST dataset

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Neural network with the NTK approximation :

$$f_w(x) \simeq f_{w_0}(x) + \langle \nabla_{w=w_0} f_w(x), w - w_0 \rangle$$

Experiments : impact of $\|O^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}\|_{\text{op}}$

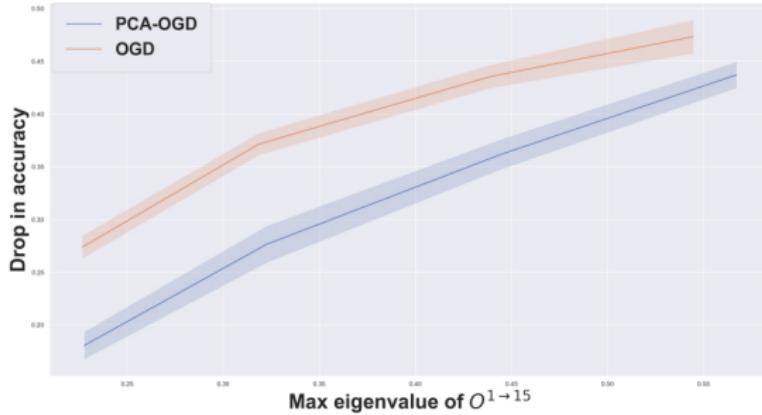
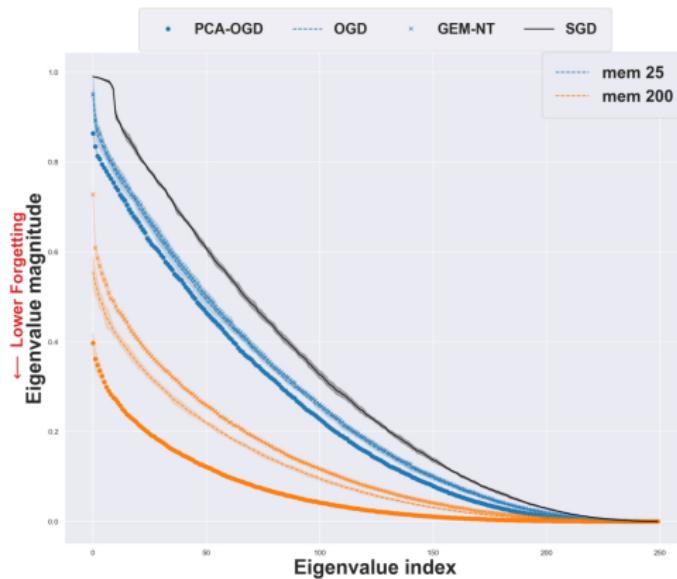


Figure 2: Drop in performance with respect to the maximum eigenvalue for Rotated MNIST (averaged over 5 seeds ± 1 std).

Experiments : evaluation of $\|\hat{O}^{\tau_s \rightarrow \tau_t}\|_{\text{op}}$



Experiments : performances

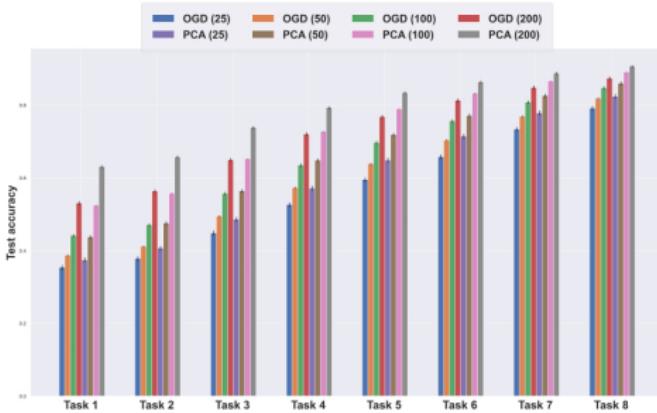


Figure 4: Final accuracy on **Rotated MNIST** for different memory size (averaged over 5 seeds ± 1 std). OGD needs twice as much memory as PCA-OGD in order to achieve the same performance (i.e compare OGD (200) and PCA (100)).

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終わり

ありがとうございます。