

Learning-to-Learn with Neural Networks

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Abstract

People use rich prior knowledge about the world in order to efficiently learn new concepts. These priors—commonly referred to as “inductive biases”—pertain to the space of internal models considered by a learner, and they help maximize the amount of information that is extracted from limited data. Recently, it was shown that performance-optimized deep neural networks (DNNs) develop inductive biases similar to those possessed by human children. However, these models use unrealistic training data, and it remains unclear whether they develop their biases in the same way as humans. We investigate the development of inductive biases in DNNs and perform novel regional parametric analyses of these biases. Our findings suggest...

Keywords: learning-to-learn; neural networks; inductive biases

Introduction

Although human behavioral studies offer ample evidence of inductive biases, little is known about how these biases are implemented in biological information processing systems. Humans possess the remarkable ability to learn a new concept from just one or a handful of examples. One factor believed to play an important role

Experiments

This is where experiment information will go.

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References

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