

# In-context learning for model-free system identification

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## Meta-learning of dynamical systems

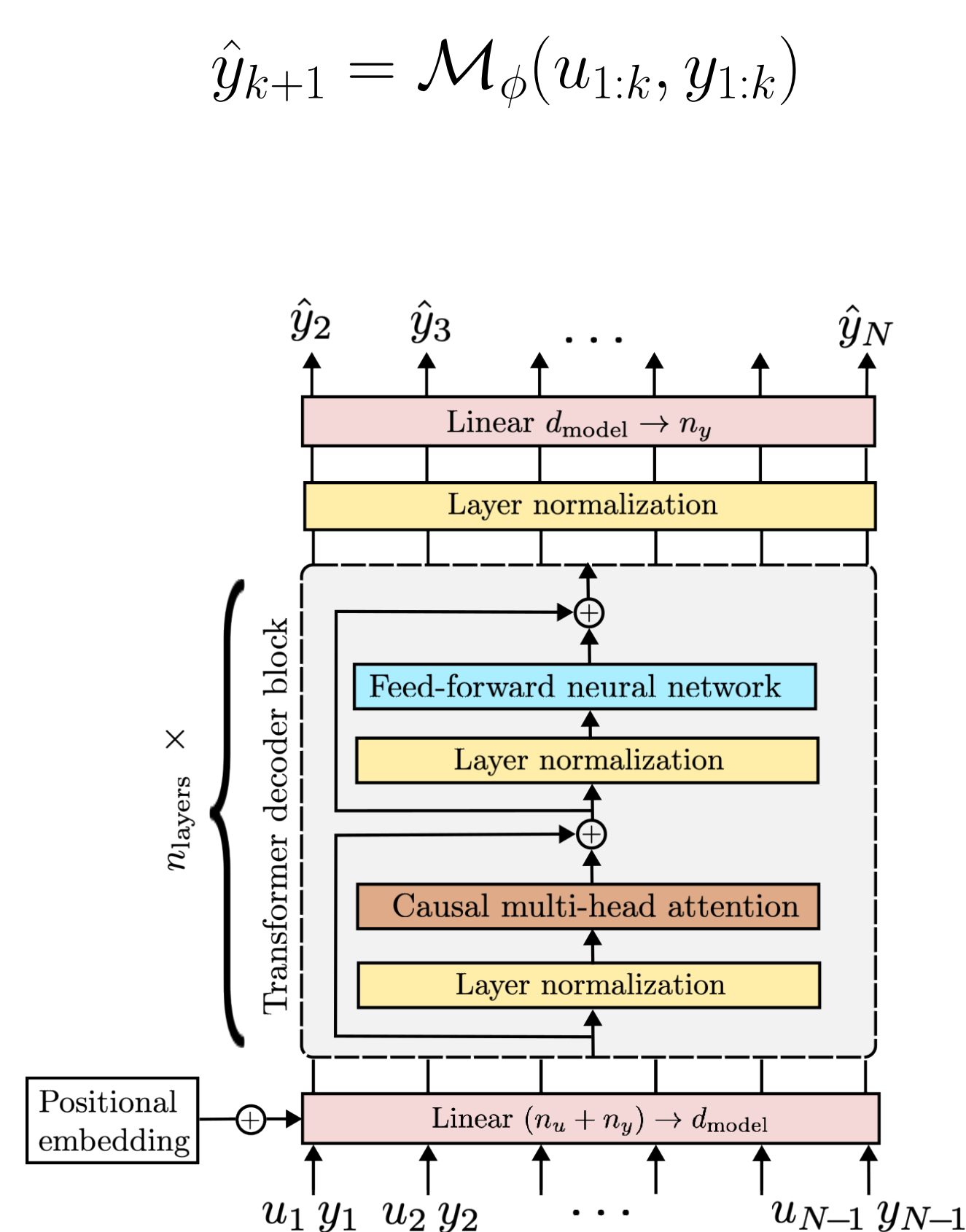
In standard identification, we improve as we see more data from a **single system**. Can we also learn from similar ones?

- **Collection** of datasets  $\mathcal{D}^{(i)} = (u_{1:N}, y_{1:N}^{(i)})$  from different, but **related dynamical systems**  $S^{(i)}$  available
- Can we get better at identifying  $S^{(i)}$  as we observe more datasets  $\mathcal{D}^{(j)}$ ? Can we **learn to learn** dynamical systems?

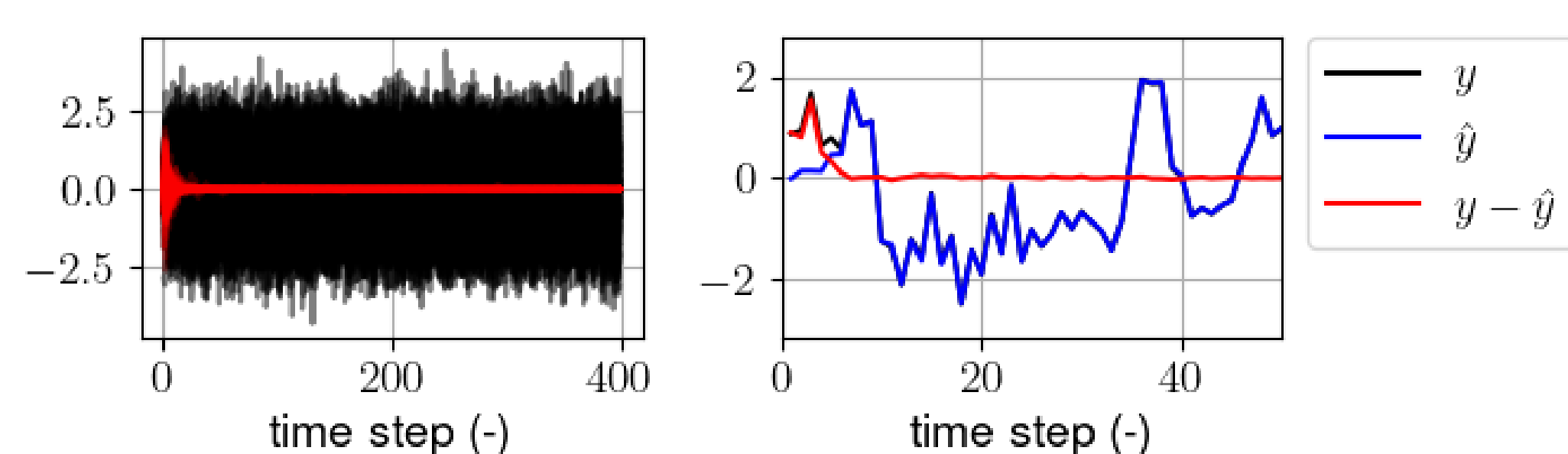
## In-context learning approach

- **Transformers** are expressive as a **programming language**. We can train them to **behave like algorithms**
- We provide them with a **context** of input/output data and a **task**. They must **learn to identify** systems to solve the task
- If we manage to train the Transformer over a **class** of dynamical systems, it becomes a **meta model** of that class!

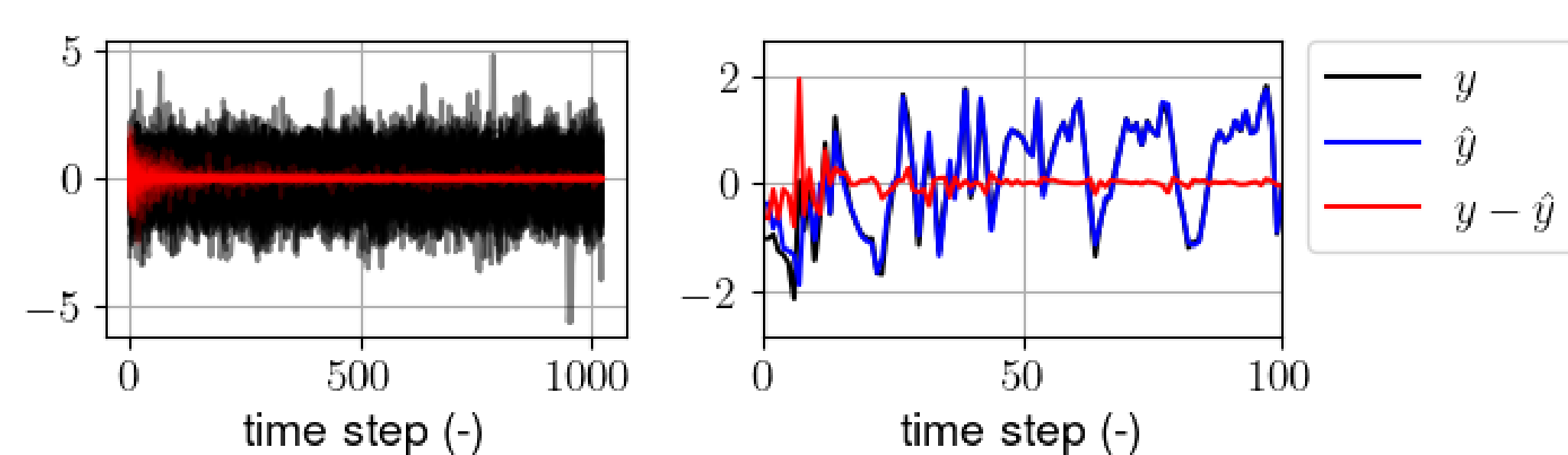
### One-step prediction



Linear system class

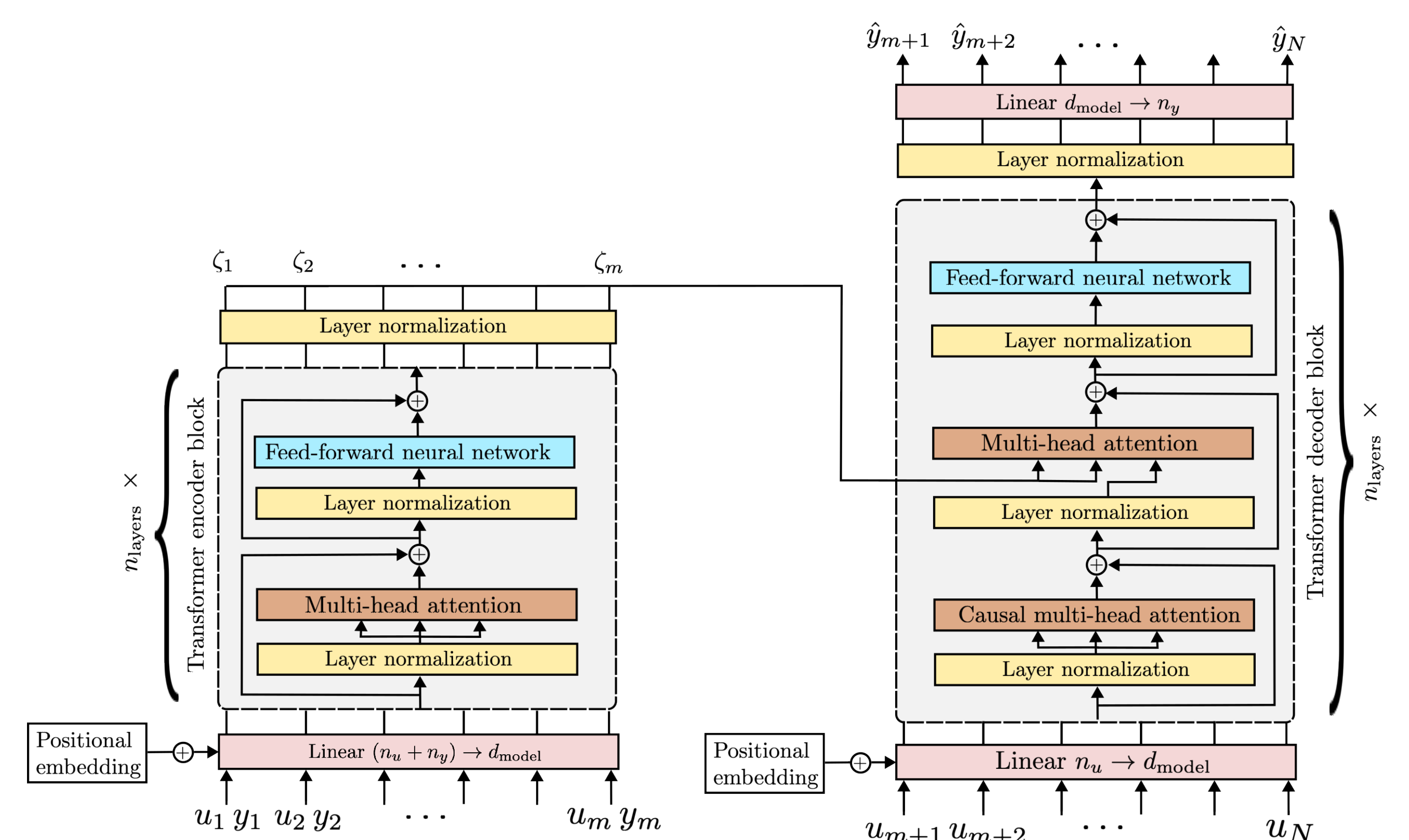


Wiener-Hammerstein system class

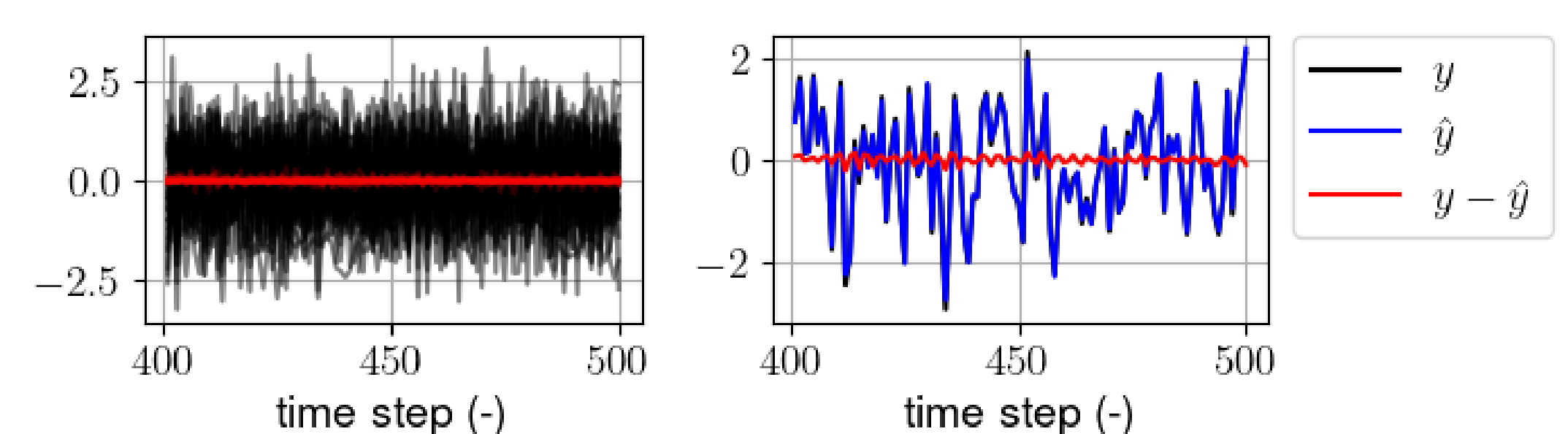


### Multi-step simulation

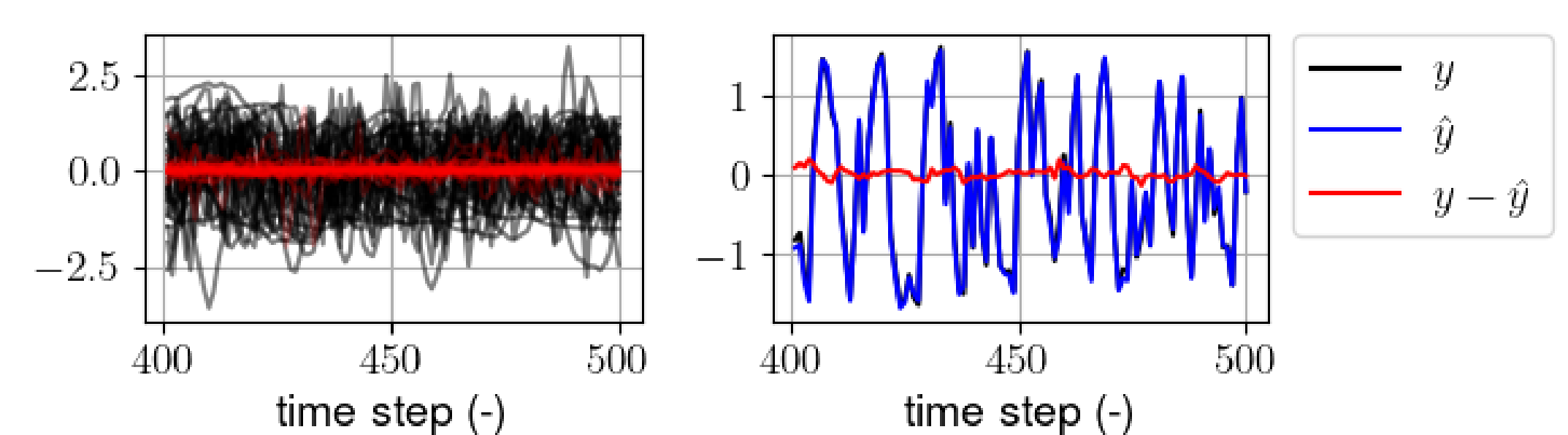
$$\hat{y}_{m+1:N} = \mathcal{M}_\phi(u_{1:m}, y_{1:m}, u_{m+1:N})$$



Linear system class



Wiener-Hammerstein system class



## Future works

- **Transfer learning** from a system class to another one and **fine tuning** to a specific system instance
- **Curriculum learning** to solve complex tasks starting from models learned on simpler ones
- Analysis of the effect of **noise** during meta training. Can it help generalization? Does it hinder optimization?