

9.S912 Principles of Neural Computation in Minds and Machines

Novel task learning by **Distributed vs. Specialized** neural computation architectures

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Motivation

- Human brains can learn and infer novel features about familiar objects.

Hemolymph



No Hemolymph



Hemolymph?



- To what extent does a distributed computation strategy support this ability?**
- Hypothesis:** distributed computation serves as a better prior for a neural network to learn new features, compared to feature-specialized computation.

Data

IMAGENET



The overlap of two datasets:

- 58,289 images
- 45 animals
- Average close to 1300 224x224 images per animal

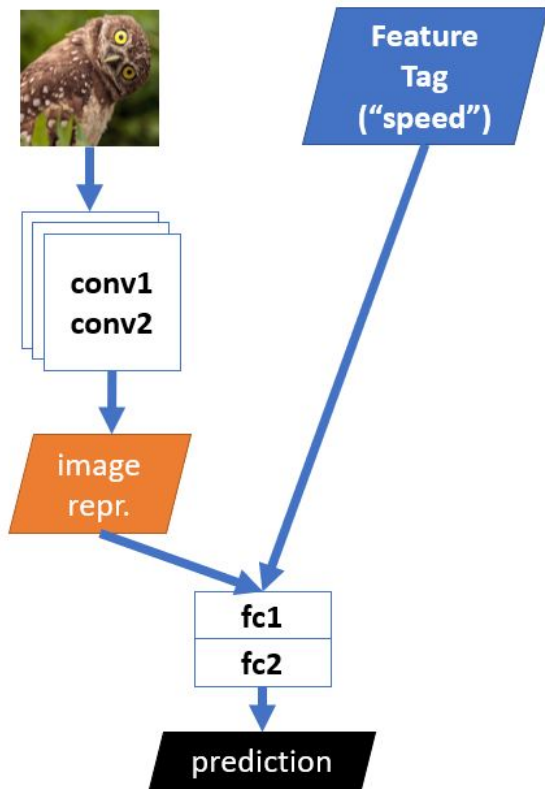
Animal Information Dataset									
Animal	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	Color	Lifespan (years)	Diet				
196 unique values	70-90 200-250 Other (197)	2% 2% 98%	Up to 0.5 3-8 Other (198)	2% 1% 97%	Various Black, White Other (179)	7% 6% 87%	10-15 20-30 Other (173)	10% 5% 84%	Carnivore Herbivore Other (79)
Aardvark	105-130	40-55	Grey	20-30	Insectiv				
Aardwolf	40-50	8-14	Yellow-brown	10-12	Insectiv				
African Elephant	270-310	2700-6000	Grey	60-70	Herbivor				
African Lion	80-110	120-250	Tan	10-14	Carnivor				
African Wild Dog	75-90	10-30	Multicolored	10-12	Carnivor				
Alpine Ibex	67-101	15-120	Brown	15-20	Herbivor				
Amazon Rainforest Frog	2-13	Up to 0.5	Various	4-17	Insectiv				
American Bison	152-186	310-1,000	Brown	15-20	Herbivor				
Anteater	52-91	22-41	Brown, White	15-20	Insectiv				
Arabic Horse	140-160	300-1000	Various	25-30	Herbivor				

Plan

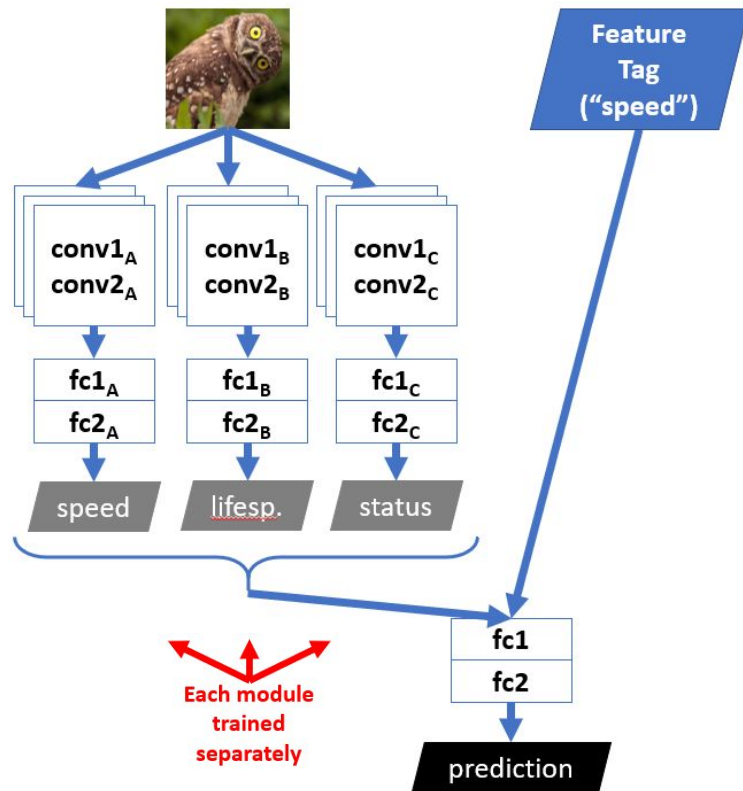
1. Train a **Distributed** NN and a **Feature-Specialized** NN to extract 3 features (speed, lifespan, conservation status) given animal images
2. Add a 4th feature, diet or social structure, to the training regimen, and continue training
3. Compare performance

Models

Distributed



Feature-Specialized



Results: Distributed Network

Average Speed (km/h)
Predicted: 19.63 - True Label: 9.00



Height (cm)
Predicted: 116.03 - True Label: 160.00



Weight (kg)
Predicted: 967.38 - True Label: 56.00



Converges
to Constant
:)

Average Speed (km/h)
Predicted: 19.63 - True Label: 60.00



Height (cm)
Predicted: 116.03 - True Label: 10.25

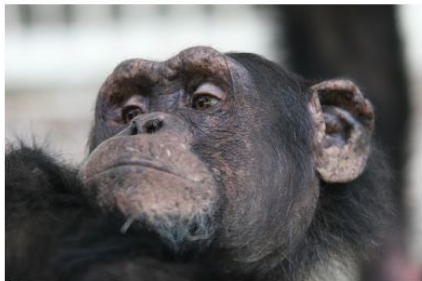


Weight (kg)
Predicted: 967.38 - True Label: 11.00

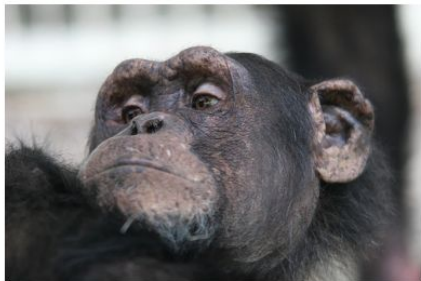


Results: Specialized Network

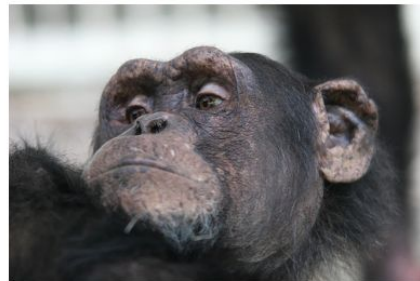
Average Speed (km/h)
Predicted: 1.37 - True Label: 42.00



Height (cm)
Predicted: 8.50 - True Label: 162.00



Weight (kg)
Predicted: 131.50 - True Label: 50.00



Average Speed (km/h)
Predicted: 0.53 - True Label: 30.00



Height (cm)
Predicted: 7.73 - True Label: 122.50



Weight (kg)
Predicted: 83.99 - True Label: 247.00



ALMOST
Converges
to Constant
:)

Trying MNIST

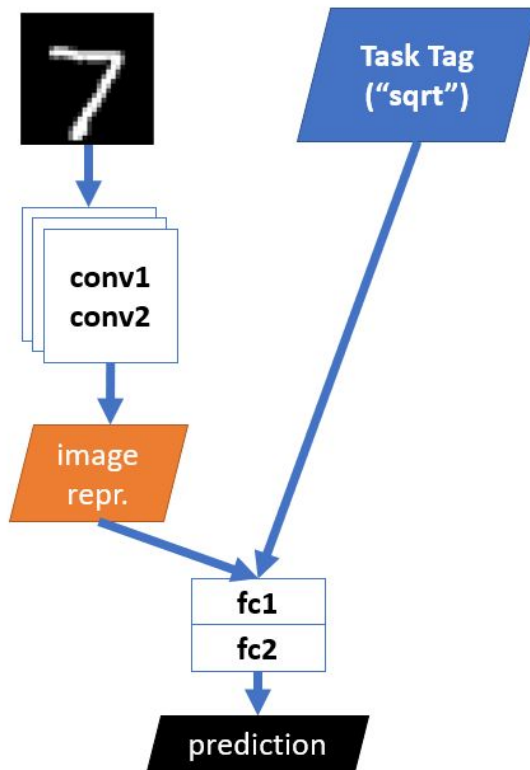
Train on:

- $x+3$
- $x*1.5$
- $\text{sqrt}(x)$

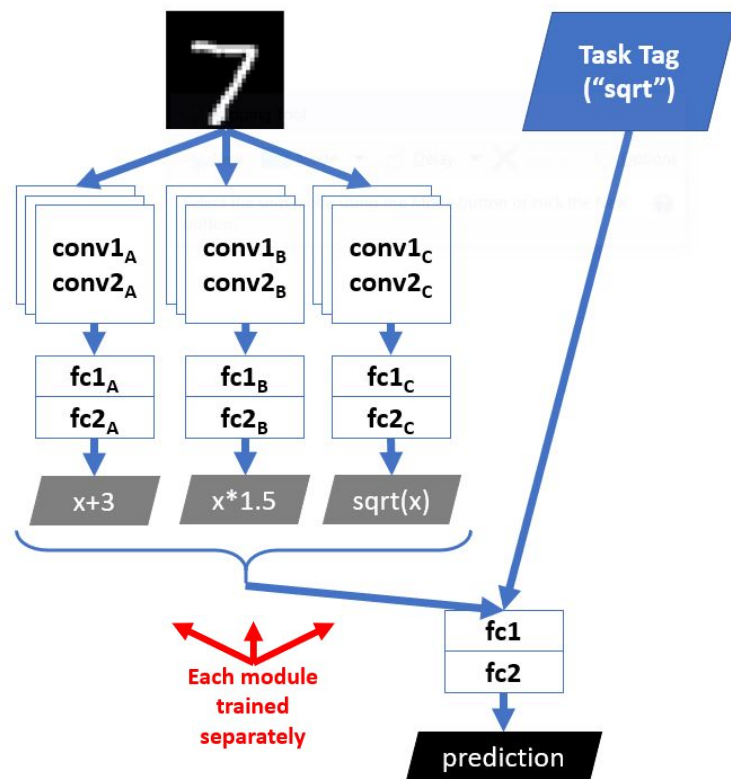
4th task:

- x^2
- $2.3*\text{sqrt}(x)-1.4$

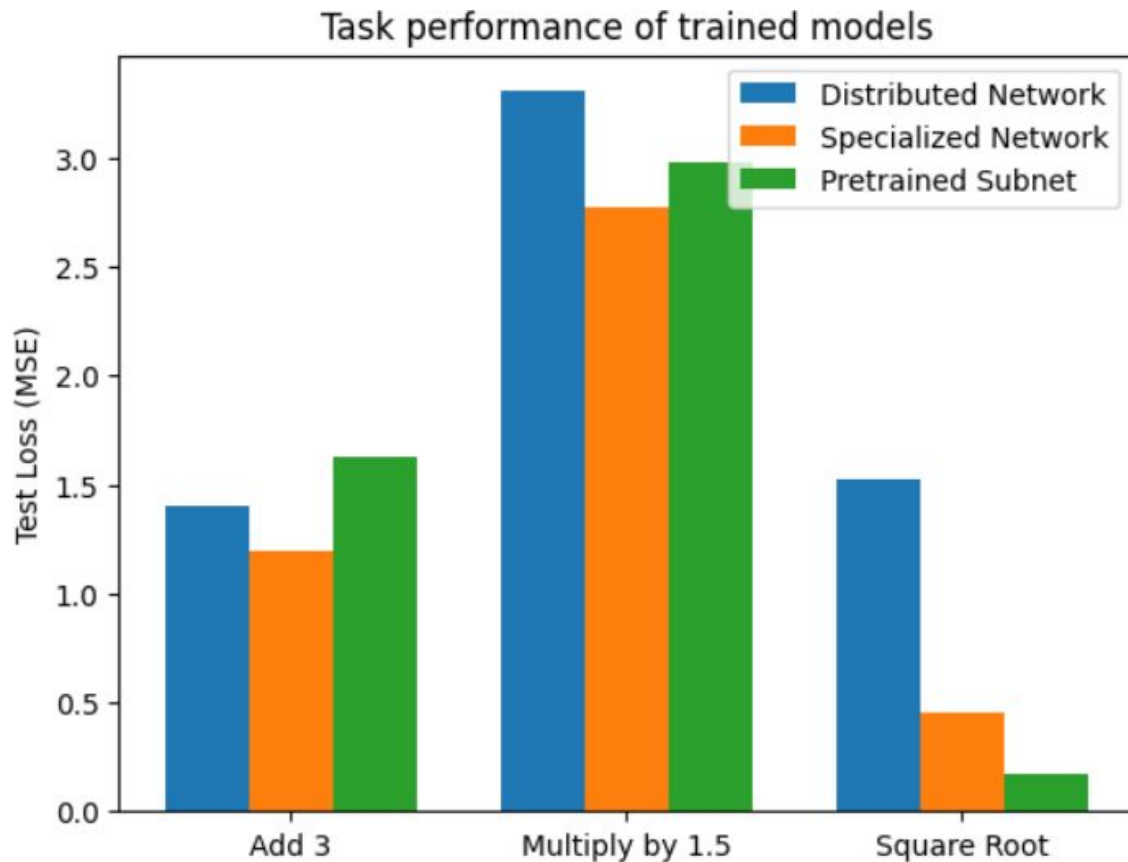
Distributed



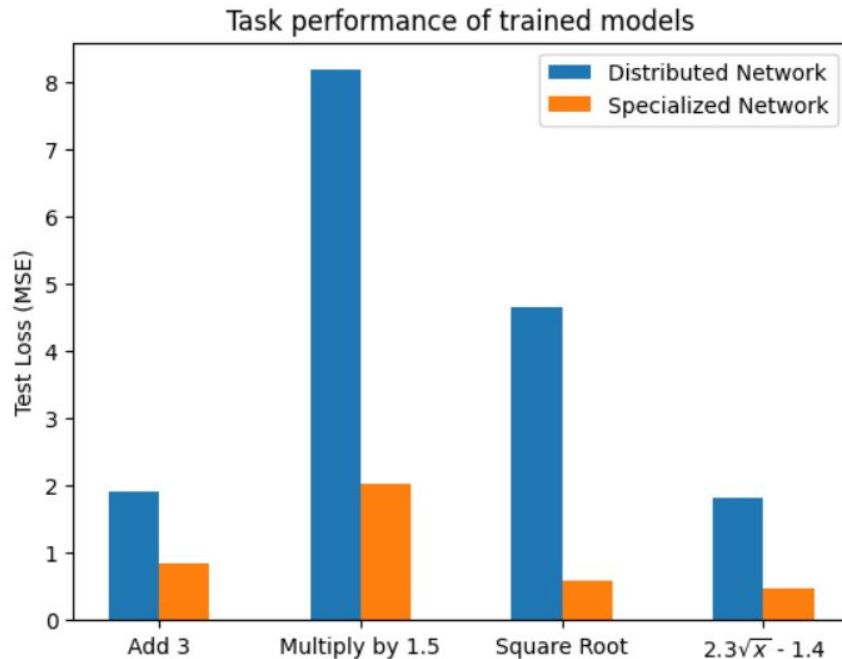
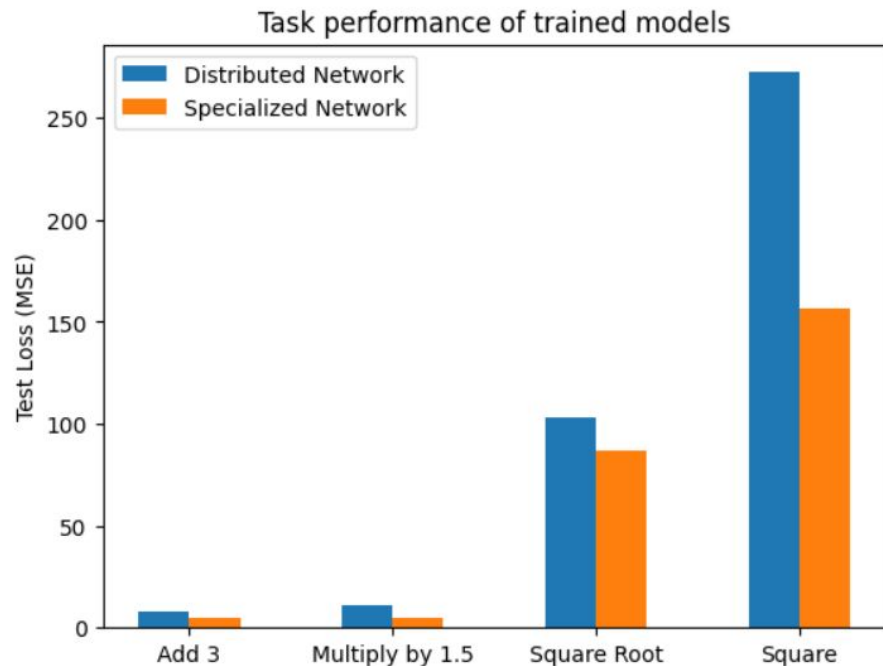
Task-Specialized



Training results on 3 initial tasks

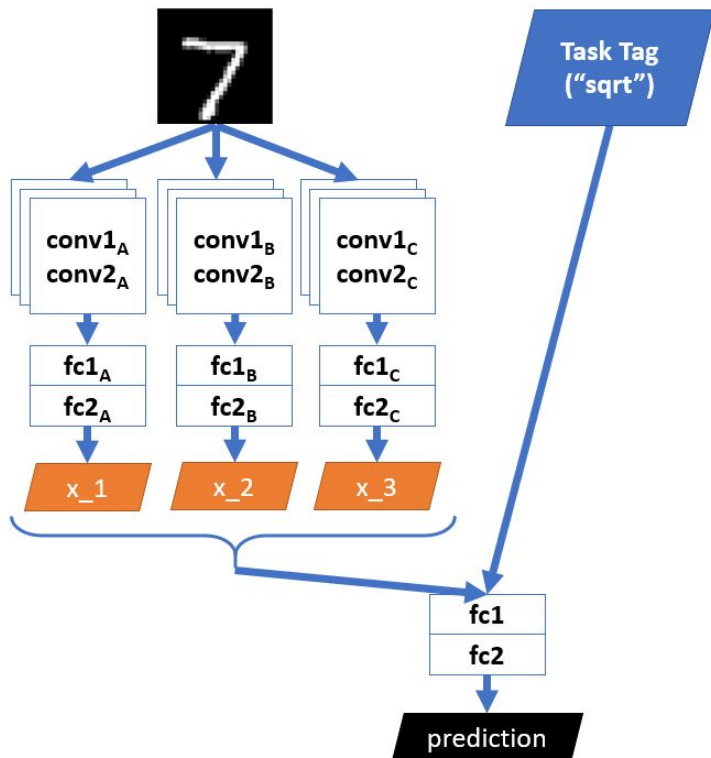


Adding 4th task and continuing training

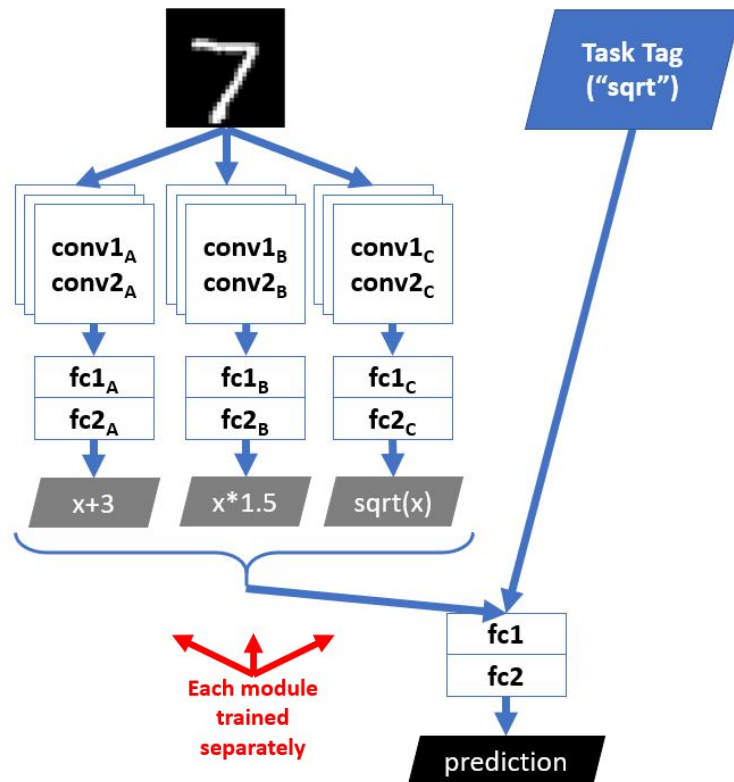


Controlling for architecture

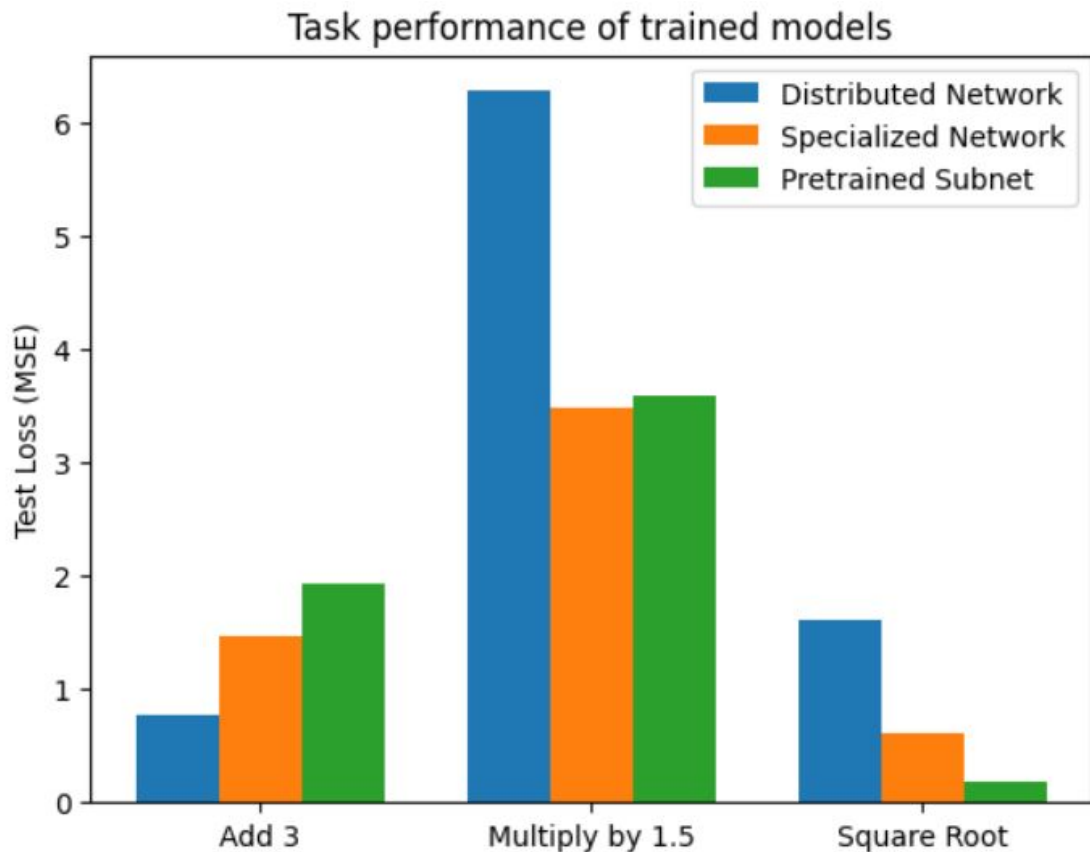
“Distributed”



Task-Specialized

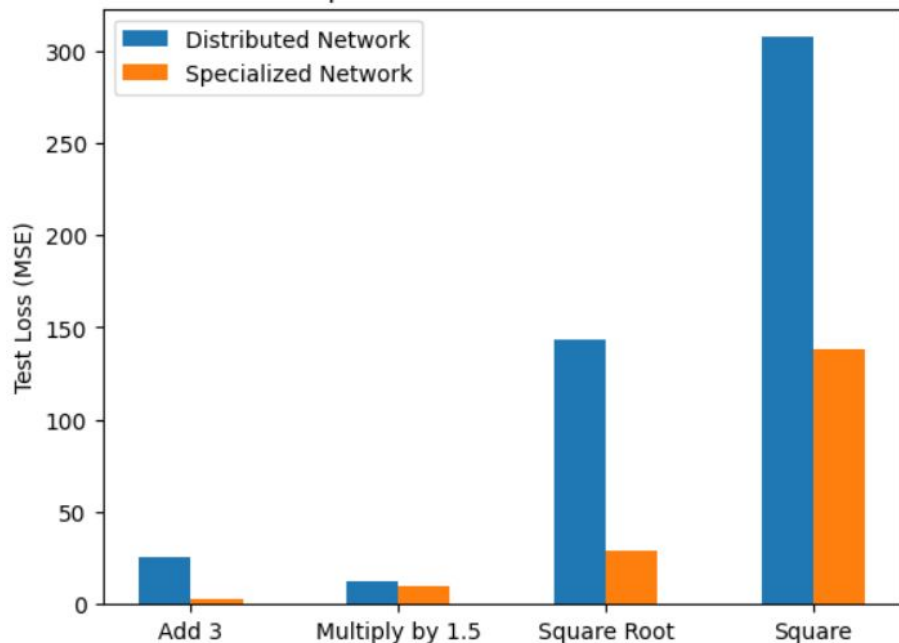


Same architecture: results on 3 initial tasks

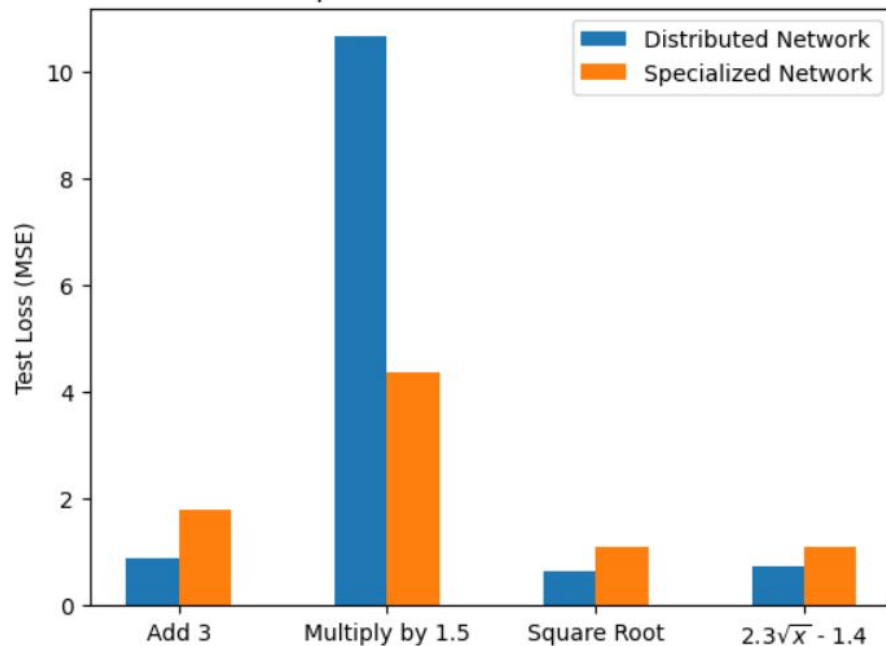


Same architecture: adding 4th task and continuing training

Task performance of trained models



Task performance of trained models



Views and Principles

- Investigating the benefits of **distributed computation** in the context of **learning** a new **prediction** task
- Bridging the gap between two very different **representations** of the same concept

Future Directions

- Explore variations on model architecture, datasets, and features
- Experiment with different training strategies
- Better capture human intuition on feature learning
- Further control for model size and/or complexity
- What if the models must learn several new features/tasks at once?
- Look into learning dynamics to figure out why we see what we see