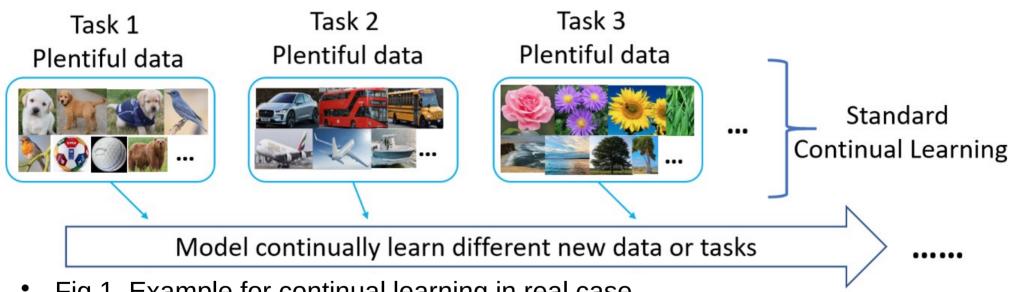
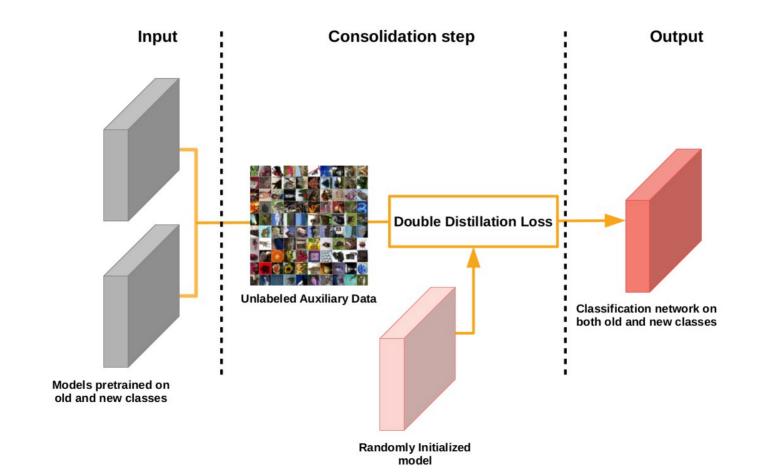
Consideration of compatibility between semi-supervised visual representation learning and incremental learning

### What is continual learning?



- Fig 1. Example for continual learning in real case
- Data stream coming by time



#### Algorithm 1 Consolidation step in DMC

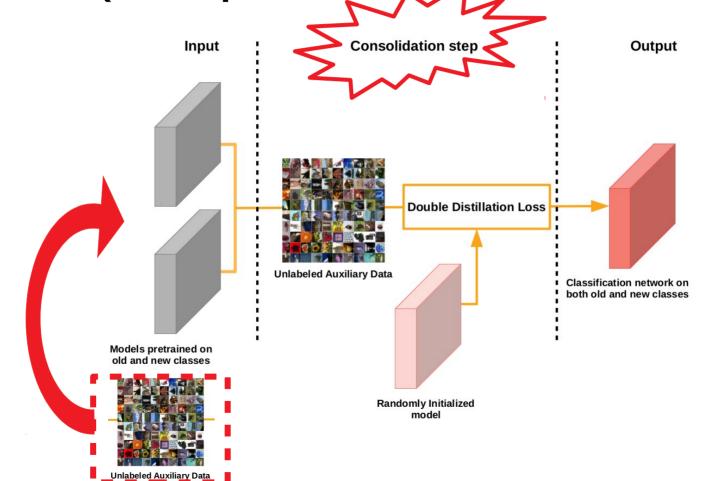
```
Require: \theta_{old}
                                                                  > specified model parameters on old task
Require: \theta_{new}
                                                                 > specified model parameters on new task
Require: \theta
                                                                     > random initialized model parameters
Require: D_{unlabel}

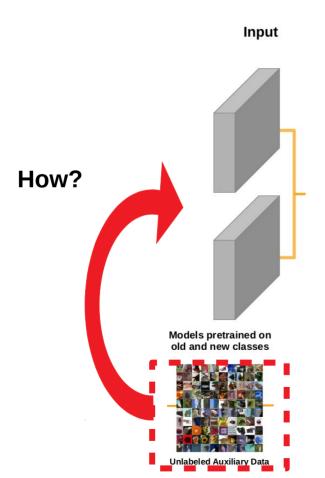
    □ unlabeled auxiliary data

   for t in [1, epochs] do
        for each minibatch B in D_{unlabel} do
             \hat{y}_{old} = f_{old}(x; \theta_{old})
                                                                                          ⊳ logit from old model
             \hat{y}_{new} = f_{new}(x; \theta_{new})
                                                                                         ⊳ logit from new model
            \hat{y} = Concatenate(\hat{y}_{old}, \hat{y}_{new})
            \dot{y} = Normalize(\hat{y})
                                                                                    ⊳ normalize logit by eq 3.2
             y = f(x; \theta)
            loss = \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{i \in B} L_{dd}(\mathbf{y_i}, \dot{\mathbf{y}_i})
                                                                                                   \triangleright loss by eq 3.1
             update \theta using, e.g., ADAM

    □ update network parameters

        end for
   end for
   return \theta
```

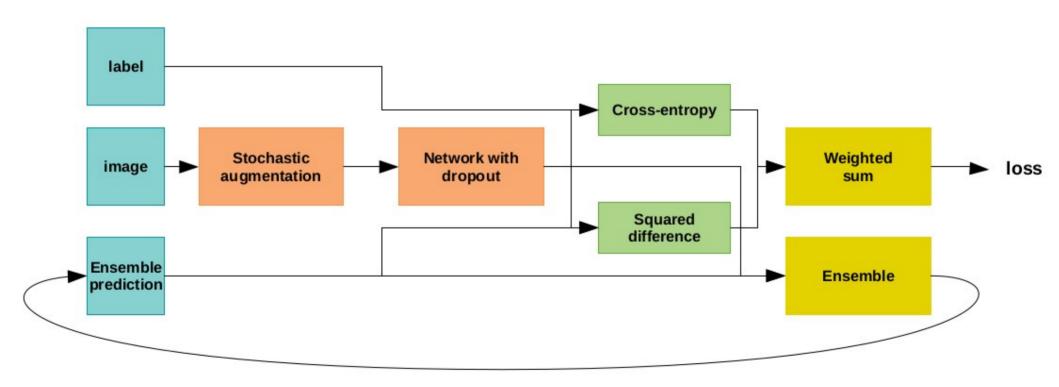




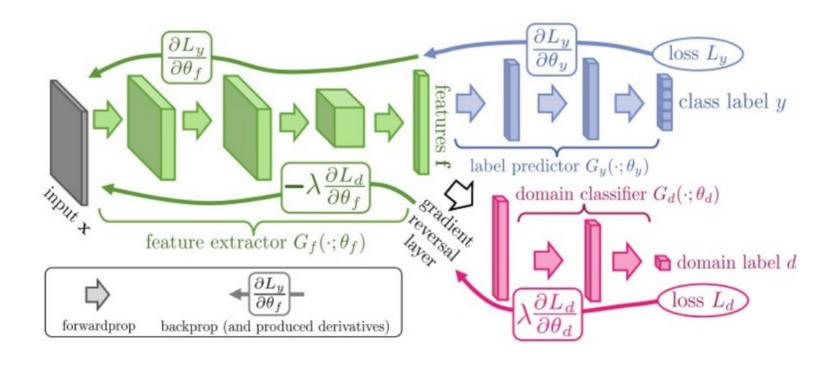
Learning method both labeled data and unlabeled data

- => Semi-supervised visual representation Learning
- => 1. Temporal Ensembling
- => 2. Domain adversarial training

# 1. DMC with Temporal Ensembling TE-DMC



# 2. DMC with Domain adversarial training, DAT-DMC



## 3.DMC with weighting distillation, WD-DMC

```
Algorithm 1 Consolidation step in DMC
```

```
Require: \theta_{old}
Require: \theta_{new}
Require: \theta
Require: D_{unlabel}
   for t in [1, epochs] do
         for each minibatch B in D_{unlabel} do
              \hat{y}_{old} = f_{old}(x; \theta_{old})
              \hat{y}_{new} = f_{new}(x; \theta_{new})
              \hat{y} = Concatenate(\hat{y}_{old}, \hat{y}_{new})
              \dot{y} = Normalize(\hat{y})
              y = f(x; \theta)
              loss = \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{i \in B} L_{dd}(\mathbf{y_i}, \dot{\mathbf{y_i}})
              update \theta using, e.g., ADAM
         end for
   end for
   return \theta
```

Maximum value of logit

MSE → weighted sum of squared error

#### Result

| Method    | Single-Head Acc. (%) | Multi-Head Acc. (%) |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| FT        | 9.29                 | 51.7                |
| EWC++ [4] | 28.82                | 87.34               |
| DMC [38]  | 51.54                | 95.94               |
| TE-DMC    | 10                   | 50.11               |
| DAT-DMC   | 36.76                | 92.08               |
| WD-DMC    | 51.88                | 96.28               |

Table 4.1: Classification accuracy (single-head and multi-head) on Cifar10. These are the results of the accuracy of multi-head and single-head, which is evaluated according to whether or not there is prior information about task.

#### Result

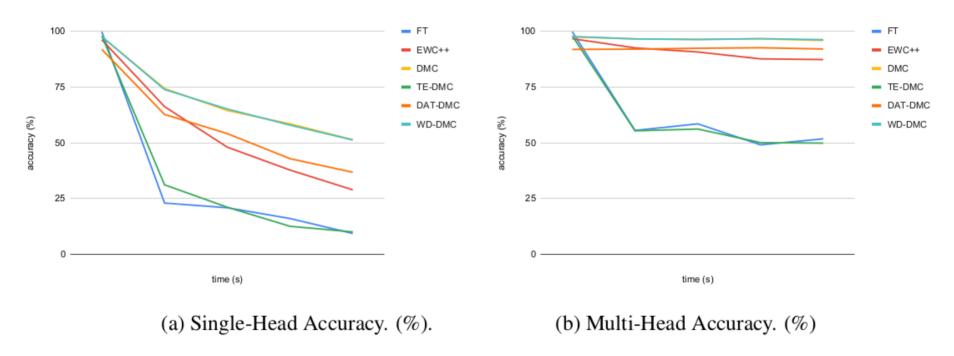


Figure 4.1: **Test accuracy change along to time.** Except for TE-DMC, all methods perform better than FT.