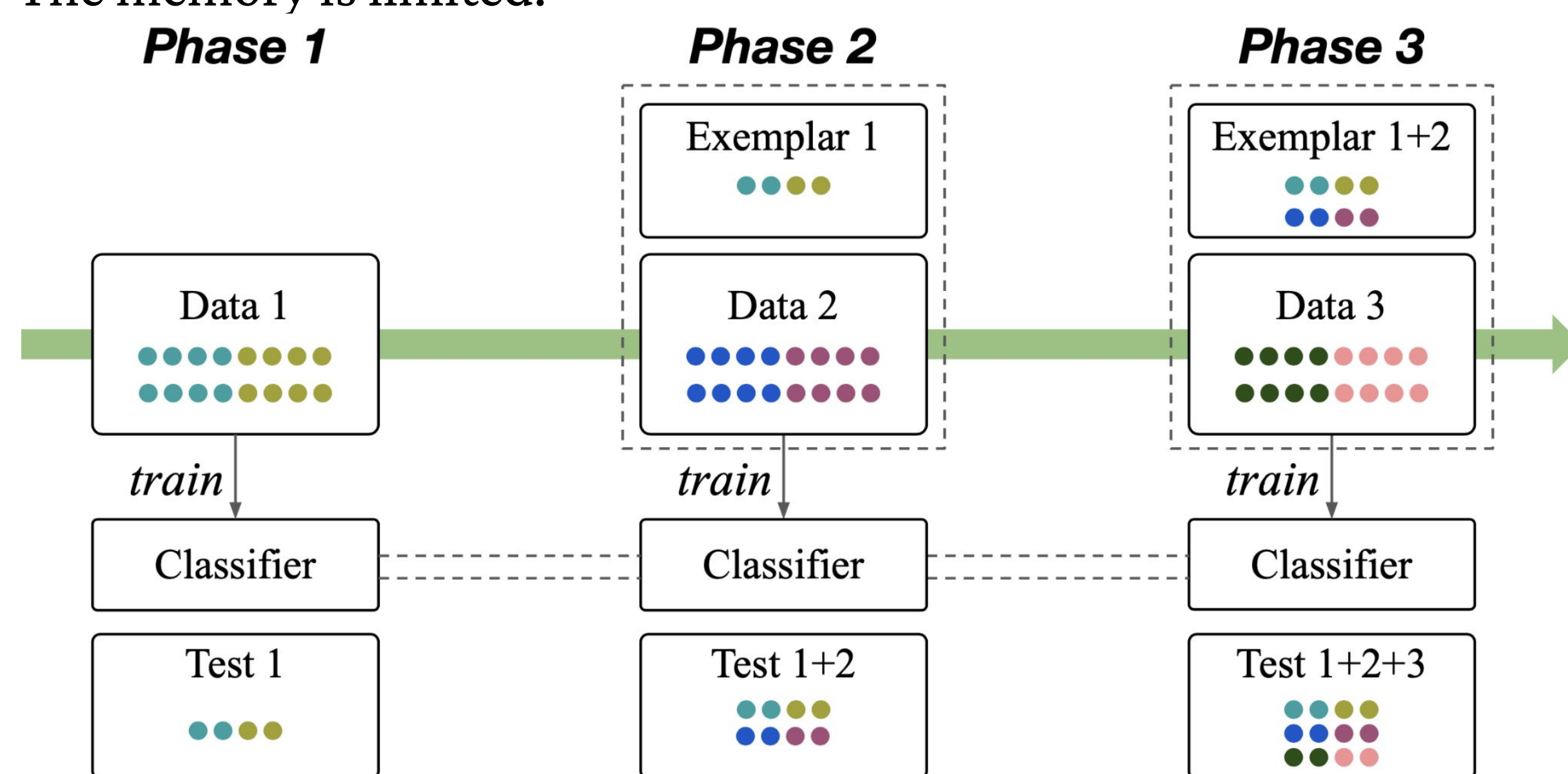




## Task & Challenge & Contributions

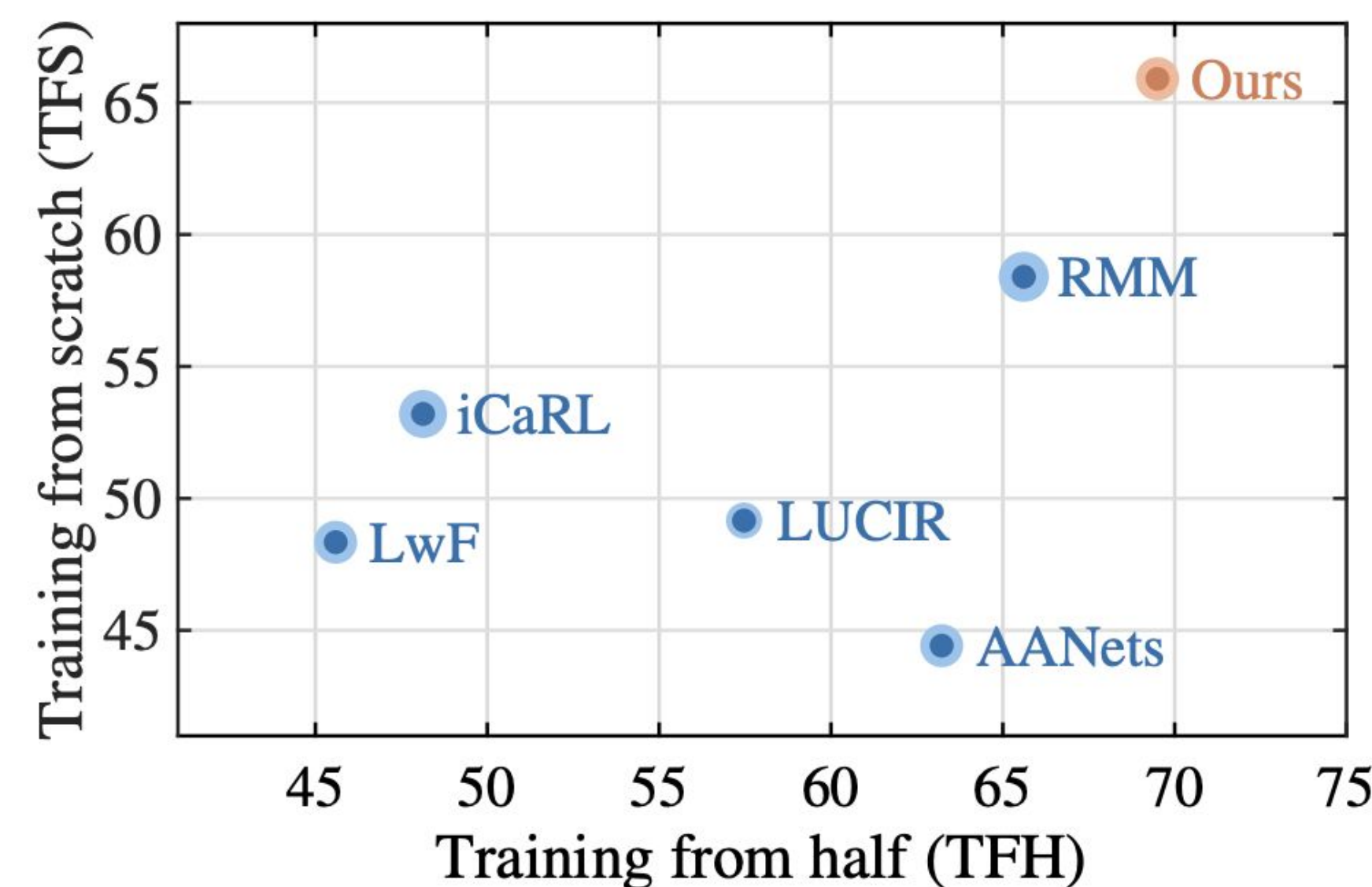
### Task: Class-Incremental Learning<sup>[1]</sup>

- Different classes arrive in different phases;
- At any time, it provides a classifier for the classes observed so far;
- The memory is limited.



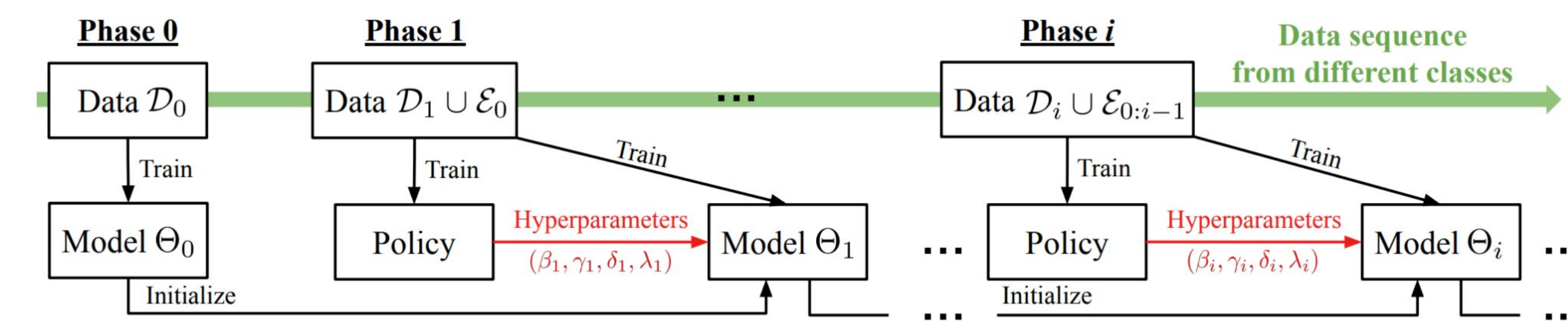
### Challenge: the stability-plasticity trade-off for different data-receiving settings

- LUCIR, AANets, and RMM are more suited for TFH
- iCaRL and LwF are more suited for TFS

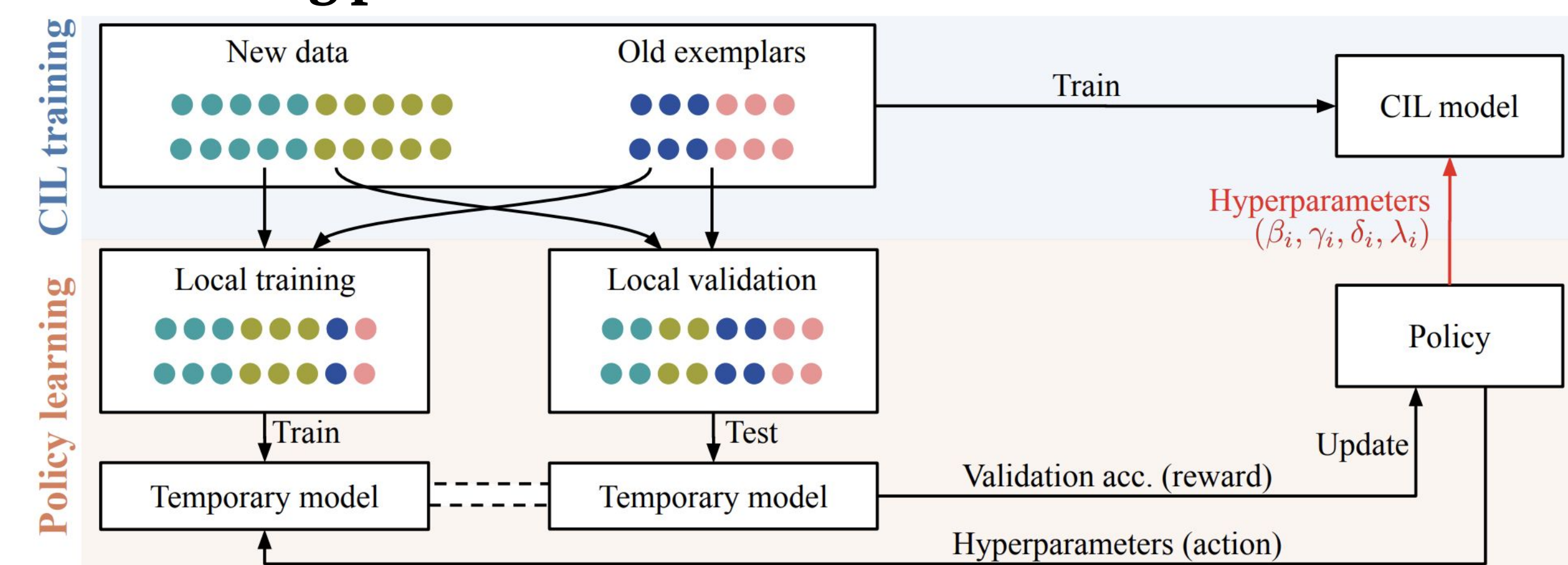


## Framework & Optimization Steps

### The computing flow of our method across all phases



### The training process of our method in Phase i



### Algorithms

**Algorithm 1:** Our CIL algorithm in Phase  $i$  ( $i \geq 1$ )

**Input :** Old model  $\Theta_{i-1}$ , training data  $\mathcal{E}_{0:i-1} \cup \mathcal{D}_i$ , validation data  $\mathcal{Q}_{0:i}$ , learnable parameters  $\mathbf{w}$ , numbers of epochs  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ .  
**Output:** New model  $\Theta_i$ , new exemplars  $\mathcal{E}_{0:i}$ , learnable parameters  $\mathbf{w}$ .

```

1 // Policy learning
2 if i=1 then
3   Initialize  $\mathbf{w} = \{1, \dots, 1\}$ ;
4 for  $t$  in  $i, \dots, T$  do
5   Randomly sample a class-balanced subset  $\mathcal{B}_{0:i}$ 
   from  $\mathcal{E}_{0:i-1} \cup \mathcal{D}_i$ ;
6   Create the local environment
    $h_i = ((\mathcal{E}_{0:i-1} \cup \mathcal{D}_i) \setminus \mathcal{B}_{0:i}, \mathcal{B}_{0:i})$ ;
7   Set the policy  $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{w} / \|\mathbf{w}\|$ ;
8   Sample an action  $\mathbf{a}_t \sim \mathbf{p}$ ;
9   for  $j$  in  $i, \dots, i+n$  do
10    Train  $\Theta_j$  for  $M_1$  epochs by Algorithm 2
    with inputs  $\Theta_{j-1}, \mathbf{a}_t, h_i$ ;
11    Collect the reward  $r_{h_i}(\Theta_j, \mathbf{a}_t)$ ;
12   Compute the cumulative reward  $\bar{R}(\mathbf{a}_t, h_i)$  by
   Eq. 6;
13   Update  $\mathbf{w}$  by Eq. 8;
```

```

14 // CIL training
15 Sample an action  $\mathbf{a}_i \sim \mathbf{p}$ ;
16 Train  $\Theta_i$  for  $M_2$  epochs by Algorithm 2 with inputs
    $\Theta_{i-1}, \mathbf{a}_i, h_i = (\mathcal{E}_{0:i-1} \cup \mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{Q}_{0:i})$ ;
17 Select new exemplars  $\mathcal{E}_{0:i}$  from  $\mathcal{E}_{0:i-1} \cup \mathcal{D}_i$  using
   herding [30].
```

**Algorithm 2:** Training and evaluation for action  $\mathbf{a}$

**Input :** Old model  $\Theta_{\text{old}}$ , action  $\mathbf{a} = \{\beta, \gamma, \delta, \lambda\}$ , environment  $h = \{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{Q}\}$ .  
**Output:** New model  $\Theta$ , reward  $r_h(\Theta, \mathbf{a})$  (i.e., the validation accuracy).

```

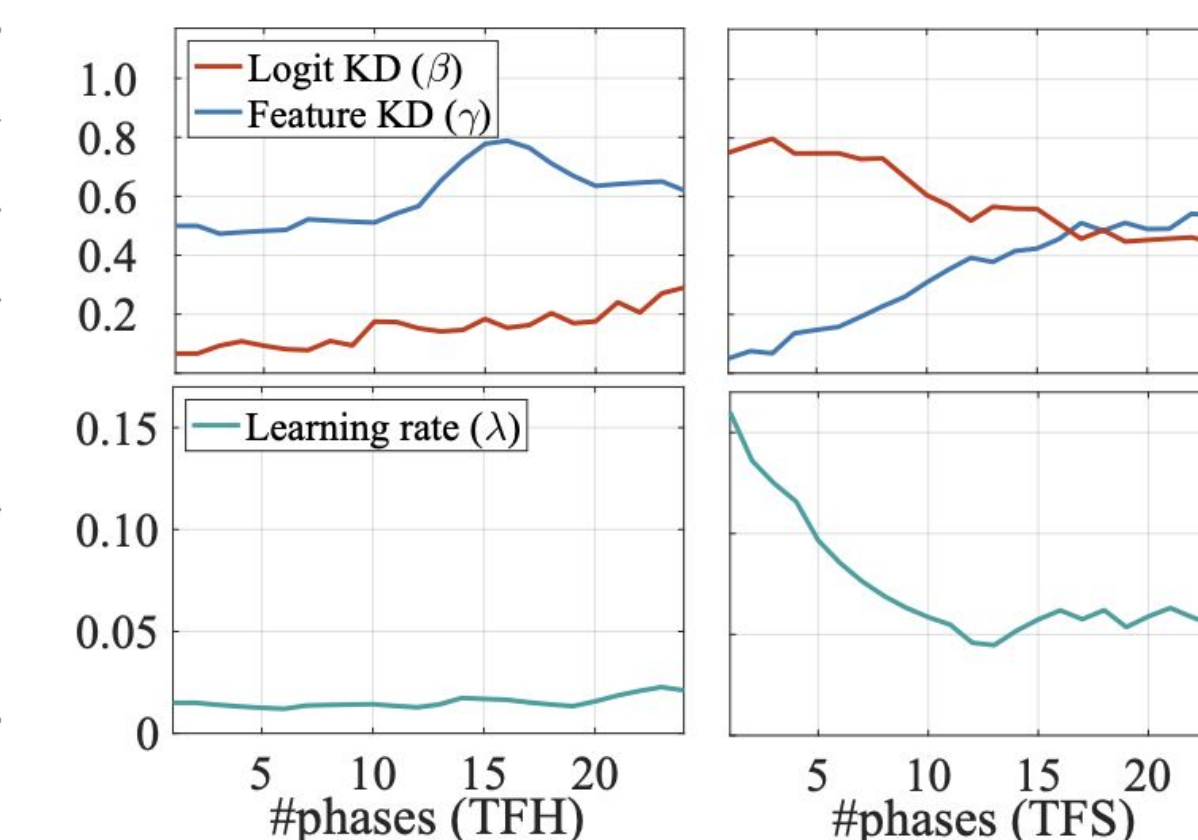
1 Initialize  $\Theta$  with  $\Theta_{\text{old}}$ ;
2 for epochs do
3   for mini-batch  $(x, y) \in \mathcal{T}$  do
4     Compute the loss  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{overall}}(x, y; \Theta_{\text{old}}, \beta, \gamma)$  by
       Eq. 3;
5     Update  $\Theta$  by Eq. 4 with  $\lambda$ ;
6 for mini-batch  $(x_{\text{val}}, y_{\text{val}}) \in \mathcal{Q}$  do
7   Compute predictions  $\mu(x_{\text{val}}; \Theta)$  by Eq. 5 with  $\delta$ ;
8   Compute the reward  $r_h(\Theta, \mathbf{a})$  using
    $\{(\mu(x_{\text{val}}), y_{\text{val}})\}_{(x_{\text{val}}, y_{\text{val}}) \in \mathcal{Q}}$ .
```

## Experiment Results

### Ablation study

No.	Optimizing				N=5		N=25	
	$(\beta, \gamma)$	$\delta$	$\lambda$	TFH	TFS	TFH	TFS	
1	Baseline			63.11	62.96	57.47	49.16	
2	✓			63.20	63.60	58.27	50.91	
3	✓	✓		63.23	64.08	58.20	51.94	
4	✓	✓	✓	<b>63.88</b>	<b>64.92</b>	<b>59.27</b>	<b>52.44</b>	
5	Cross-val fixed			63.33	64.02	57.50	51.64	
6	Offline RL			63.42	63.88	58.12	51.53	
7	Bilevel HO			63.20	63.02	57.56	49.42	

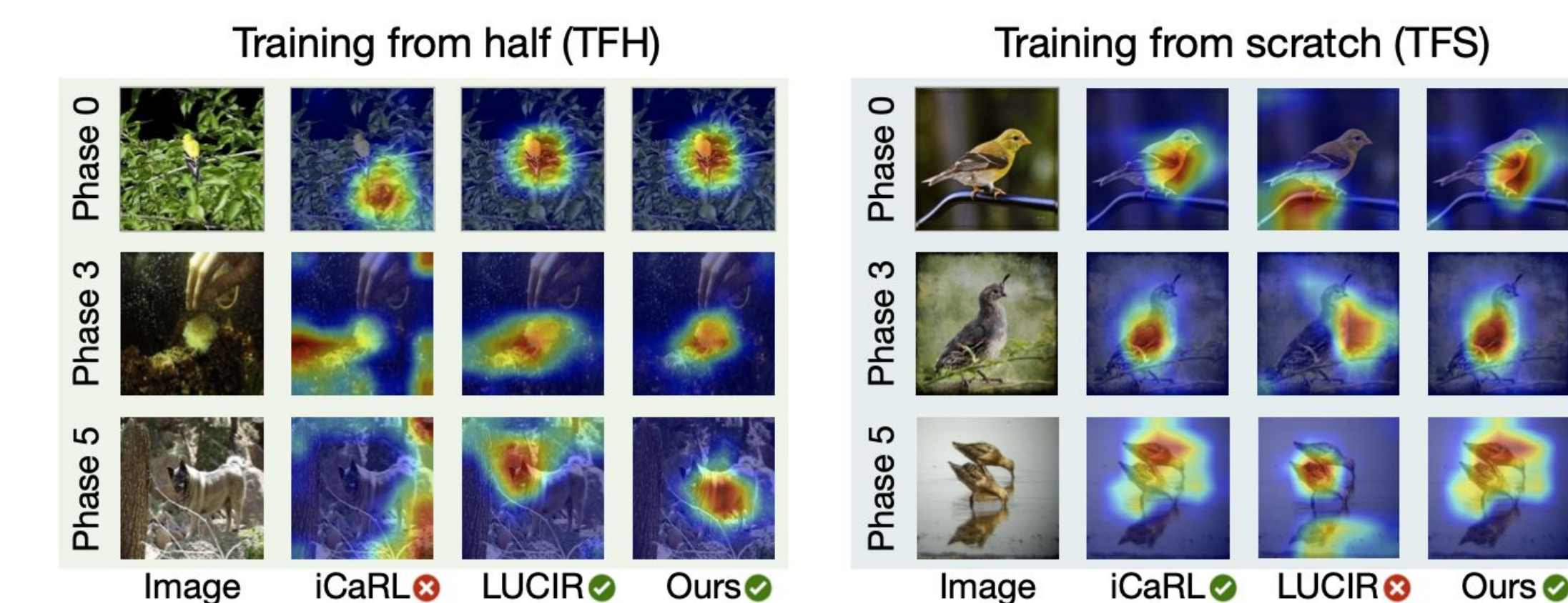
### The hyperparameter values



### Comparing w/ SOTA

Methods	CIFAR-100, N=5			CIFAR-100, N=25			ImageNet-Subset, N=5			ImageNet-Subset, N=25		
	TFH	TFS	Avg.	TFH	TFS	Avg.	TFH	TFS	Avg.	TFH	TFS	Avg.
iCaRL [30]	58.1	64.0	61.0	48.1	53.2	50.7	65.3	70.4	67.9	53.0	53.5	53.3
PODNet [8]	64.7	63.6	64.2	60.3	45.3	52.8	64.3	58.9	61.6	68.3	39.1	53.7
DER [40]	67.6	72.3	70.0	65.5	67.3	66.4	78.4	76.9	77.7	75.4	71.0	73.2
FOSTER [38]	70.4	72.5	71.5	63.8	<b>70.7</b>	67.3	80.2	78.3	79.3	69.3	72.9	71.1
LUCIR [14]	63.1±0.7	63.0±0.6	63.1±0.7	57.5±0.4	49.2±0.5	53.4±0.5	65.3±0.6	66.7±0.5	66.0±0.6	61.4±0.7	46.2±0.8	53.8±0.8
w/ ours	63.9±0.6	64.9±0.5	64.4±0.6	59.3±0.5	52.4±0.5	55.9±0.5	70.6±0.7	68.4±0.6	69.5±0.7	62.9±0.6	54.1±0.6	58.5±0.6
	↑0.8	↑1.9	↑1.3	↑1.8	↑3.2	↑2.5	↑5.3	↑1.7	↑3.5	↑1.5	↑7.9	↑4.7
AANets [22]	65.3±0.4	63.1±0.3	64.2±0.4	63.2±0.3	44.4±0.4	53.8±0.4	77.0±0.7	68.9±0.6	73.0±0.7	72.2±0.6	60.7±0.5	66.5±0.6
w/ ours	67.0±0.3	65.1±0.3	66.1±0.3	64.1±0.4	50.3±0.5	57.2±0.5	77.3±0.6	70.6±0.5	74.0±0.6	72.9±0.5	64.8±0.5	68.9±0.5
	↑1.7	↑2.0	↑1.9	↑0.9	↑5.9	↑3.4	↑0.3	↑1.7	↑1.0	↑0.7	↑4.1	↑2.4
RMM [23]	67.6±0.7	70.4±0.8	69.0±0.8	65.6±0.6	58.4±0.6	62.0±0.6	79.5±0.2	80.5±0.3	80.0±0.3	75.0±0.3	71.6±0.3	73.3±0.3
w/ ours	<b>70.8±0.7</b>	<b>72.7±0.6</b>	<b>71.8±0.7</b>	<b>69.5±0.8</b>	<b>65.9±0.7</b>	<b>67.7±0.8</b>	<b>81.0±0.3</b>	<b>82.2±0.4</b>	<b>81.6±0.4</b>	<b>76.1±0.2</b>	<b>73.2±0.4</b>	<b>74.7±0.3</b>
	↑3.2	↑2.3	↑2.8	↑3.9	↑7.5	↑5.7	↑1.5	↑1.7	↑1.6	↑1.1	↑1.6	↑1.4

### Grad-CAM Visualizations



## References

[1] Rebuffi, Sylvestre-Alvise, et al. "icarl: Incremental classifier and representation learning." CVPR 2017.