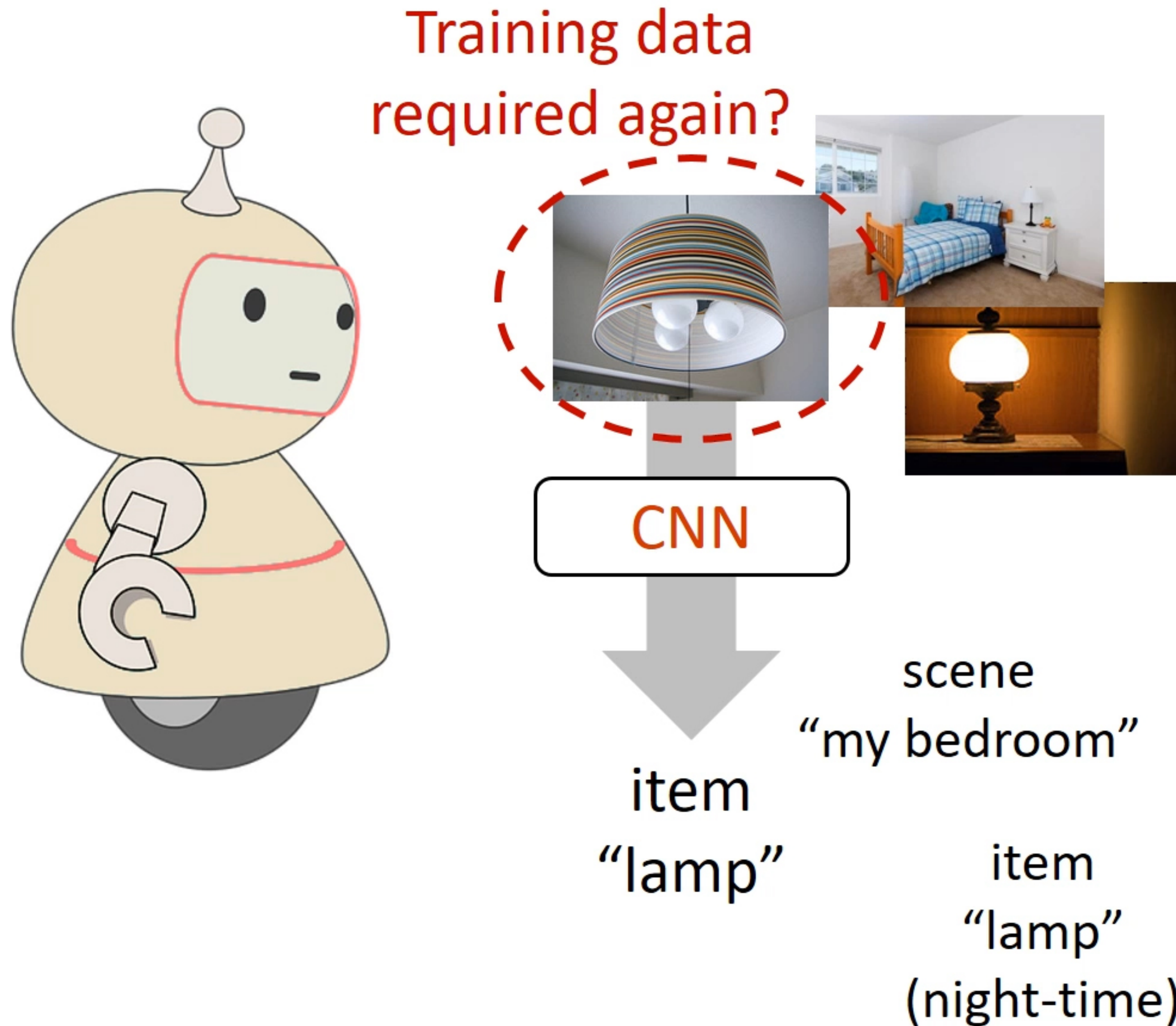


Learning Without Forgetting

Zhizhong Li, Derek Hoiem

University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign

Motivation



- Use as feature extractor?
- Fine-tuning?
- Joint training?

Goal

- Add new capabilities, keep existing capabilities
- Using *only data from the new task*.



CNN

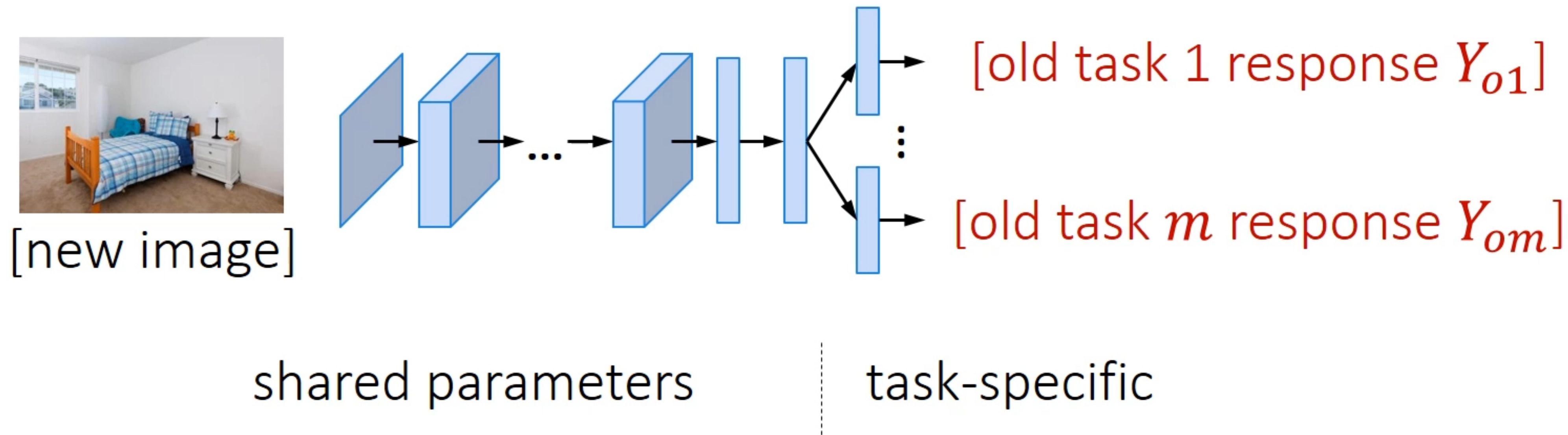
remember the
old task

new task:
bedroom

- ✓ Outperforms fine-tuning
- ✓ Outperforms feature extraction on new task
- ✓ Simple

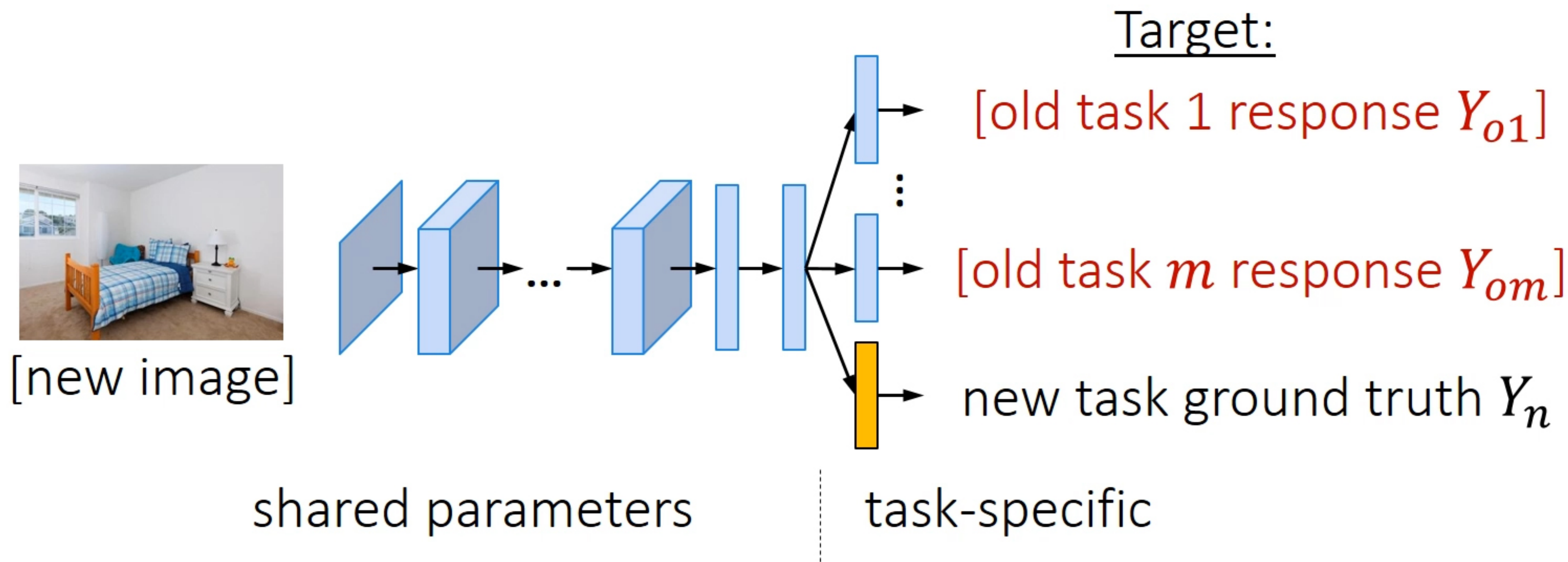
Method

1. Obtain old task responses



Method

2. Train on new images



$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathcal{L}_{old}(Y_{oi}, \hat{Y}_{oi}) + \mathcal{L}_{new}(Y_n, \hat{Y}_n) + \mathcal{R}(\theta)$$

Experiments

- AlexNet

1 old task

+

1 new task

ILSVRC 2012
Places2

+

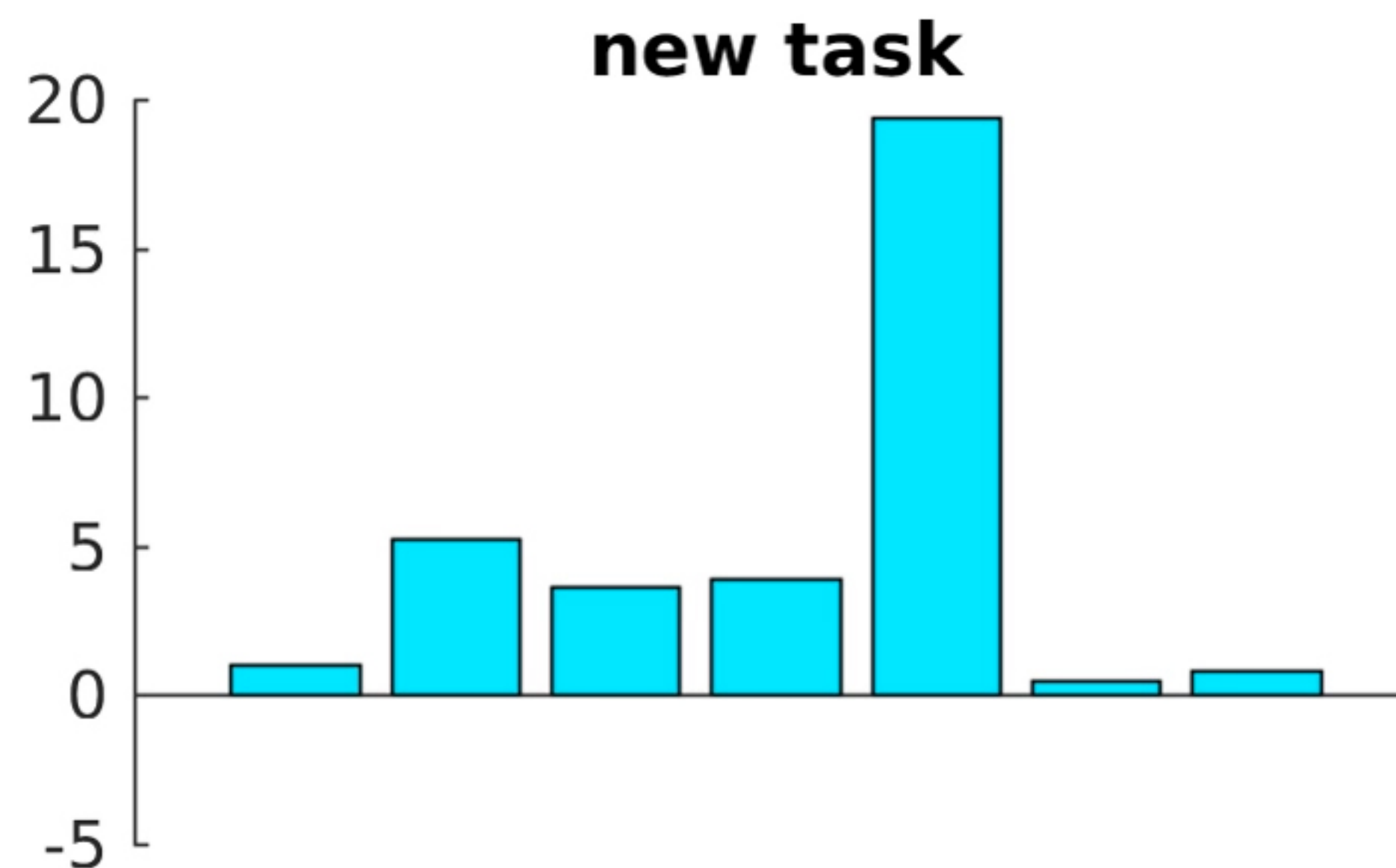
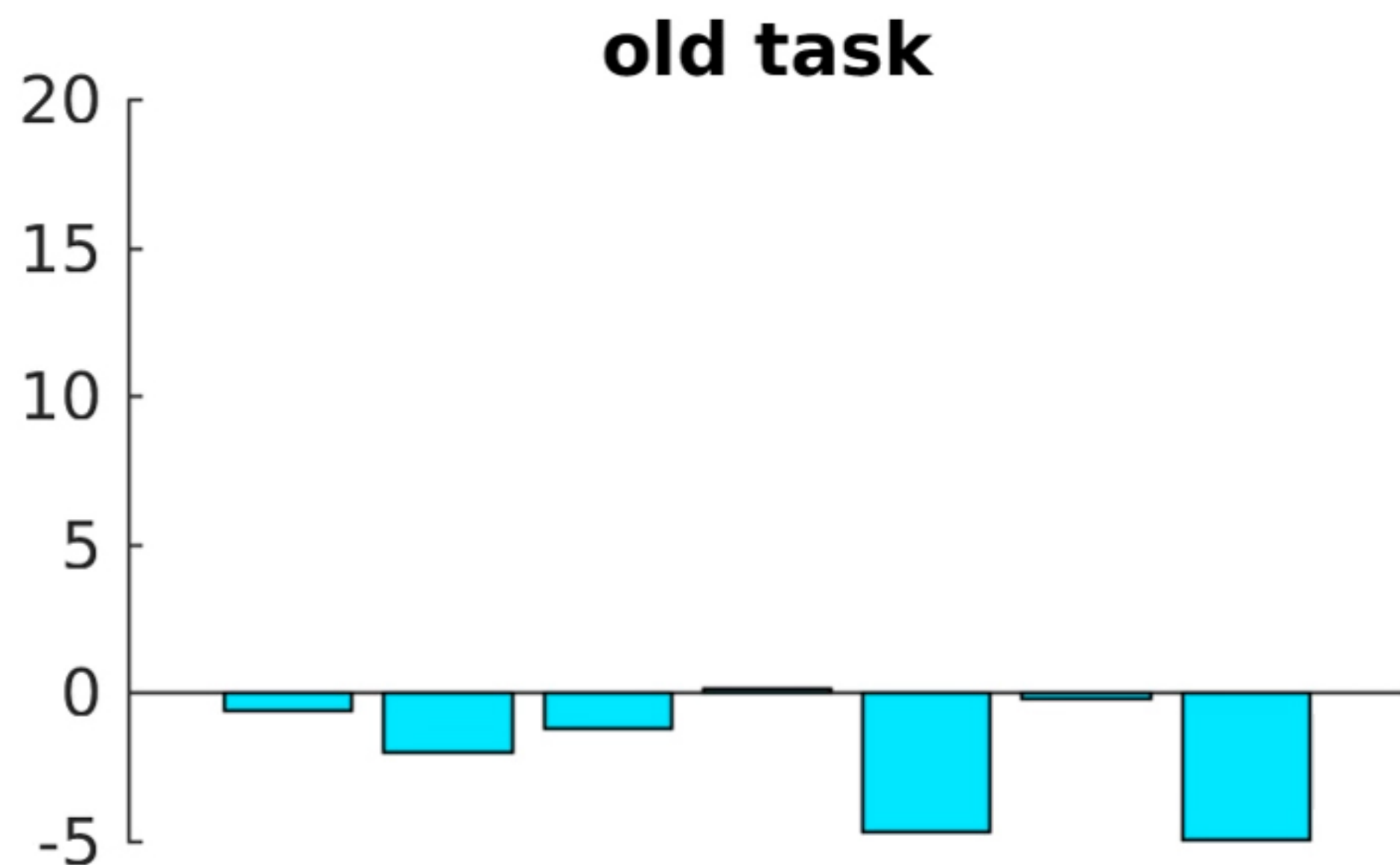
PASCAL VOC 2012
Caltech-UCSD Birds
MIT indoor scenes
MNIST

- Compared Methods:

- Feature extraction (keep original network)
- Fine-tuning (keep original last layer)
- Joint training (requires old data)

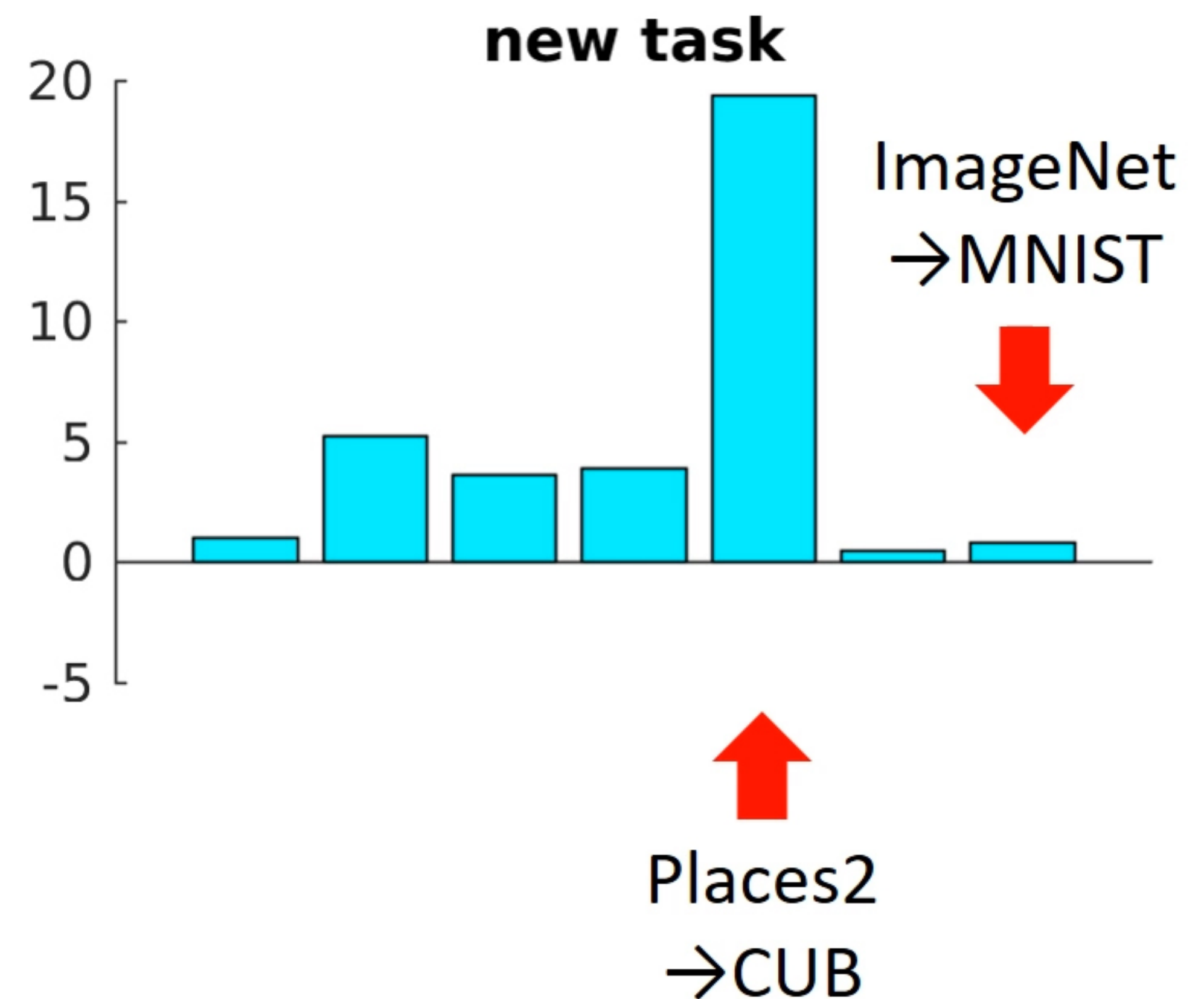
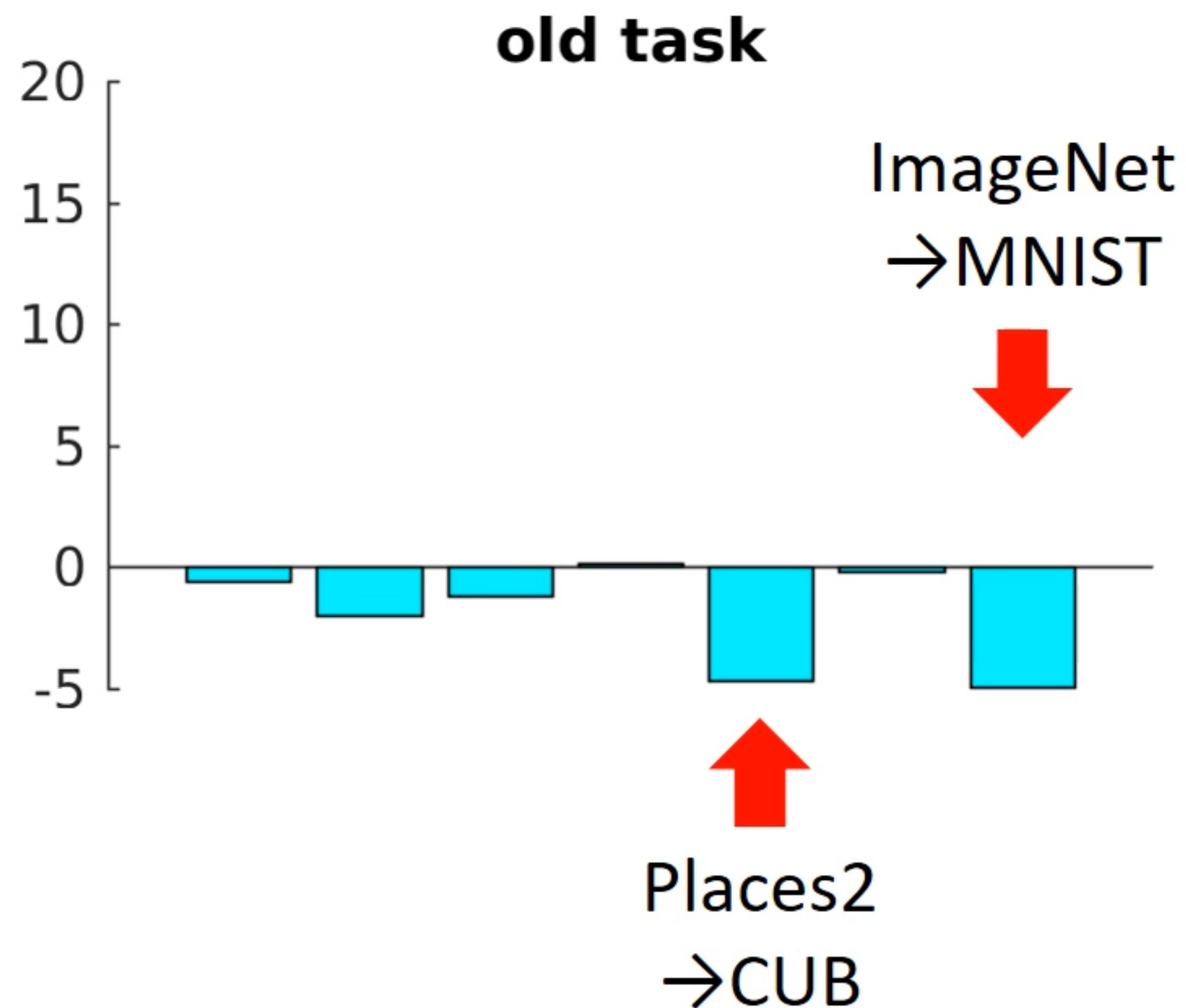
Results (vs. Feature Extraction)

- Shown: accuracy (ours) relative to the baseline's on seven task pairs



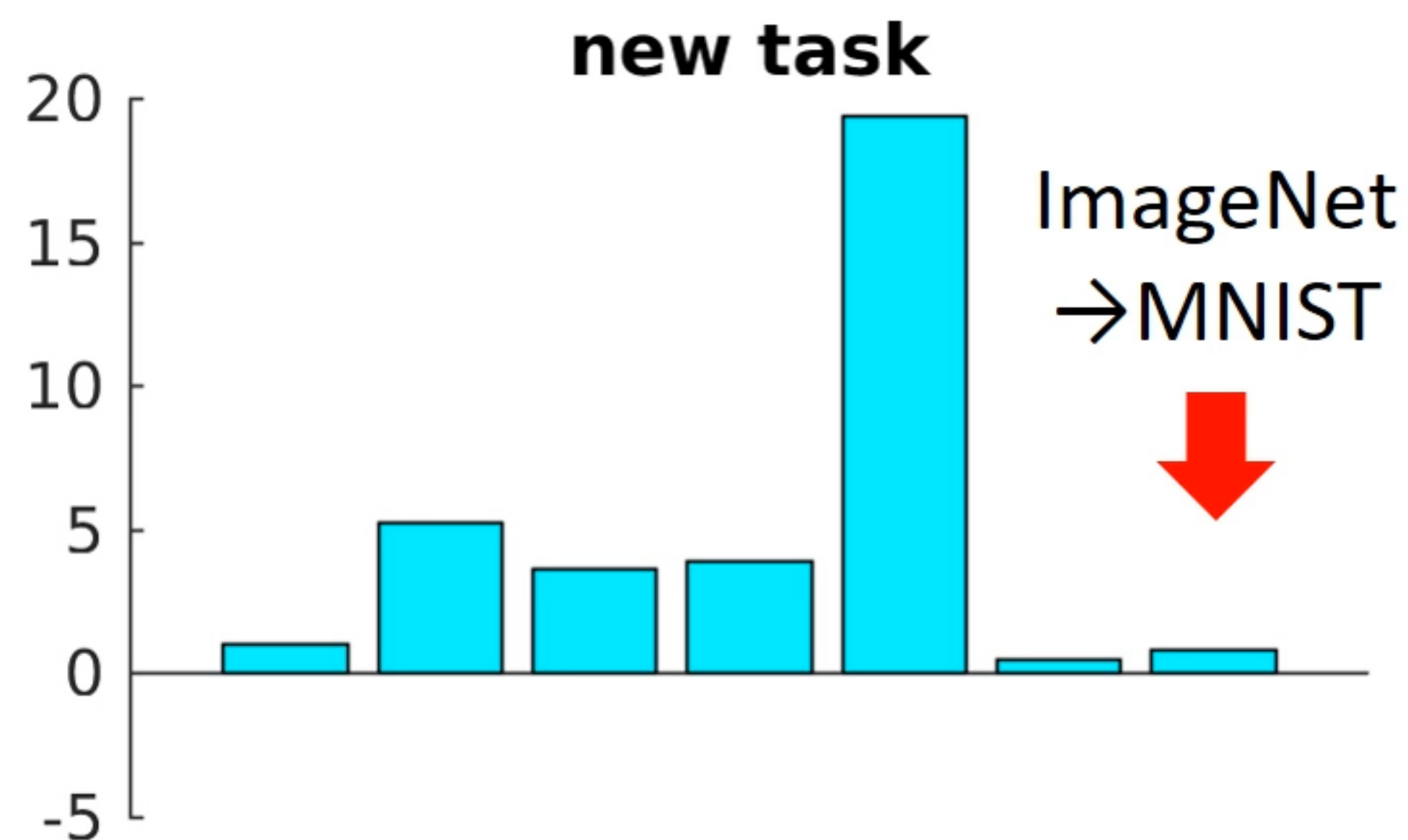
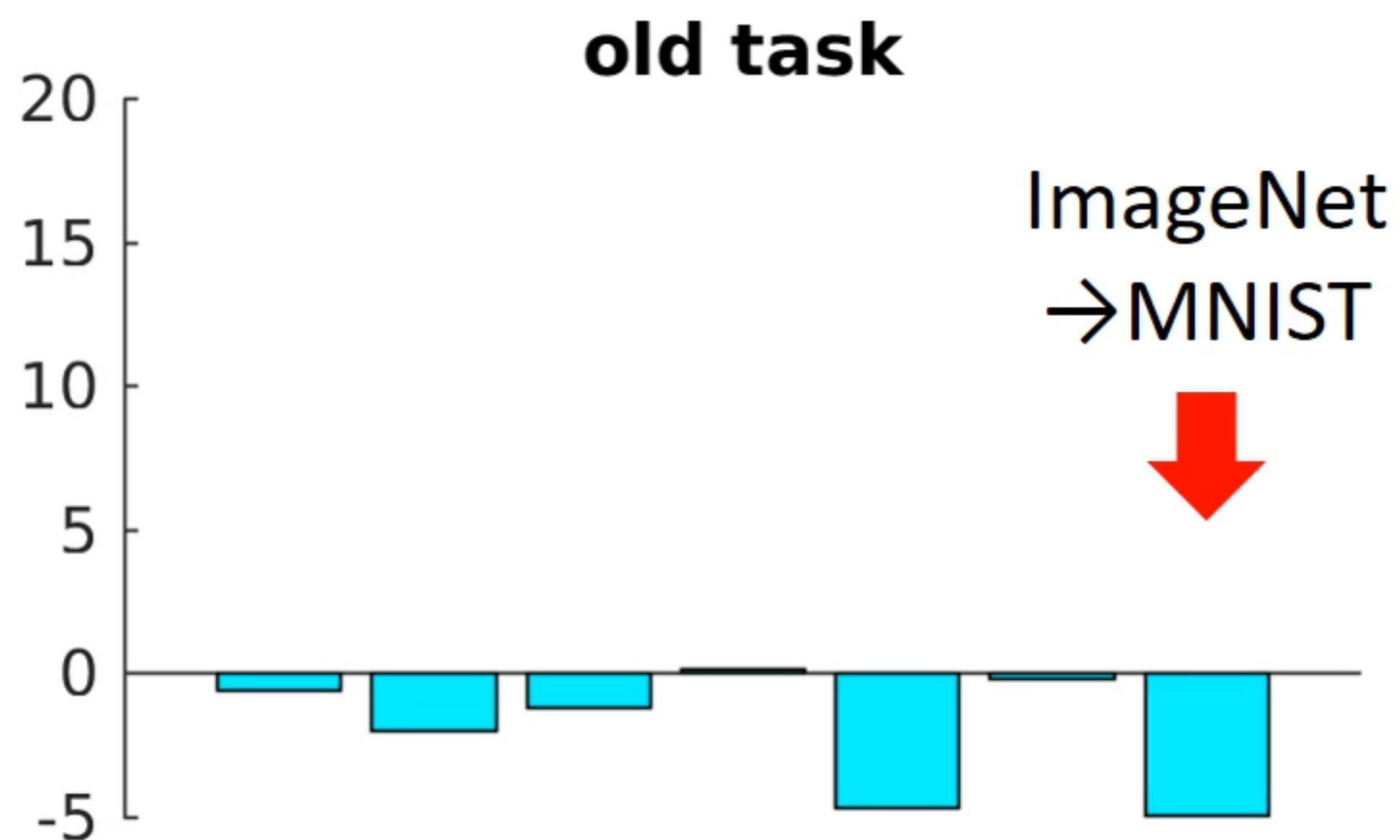
Results (vs. Feature Extraction)

- Shown: accuracy (ours) relative to the baseline's on seven task pairs



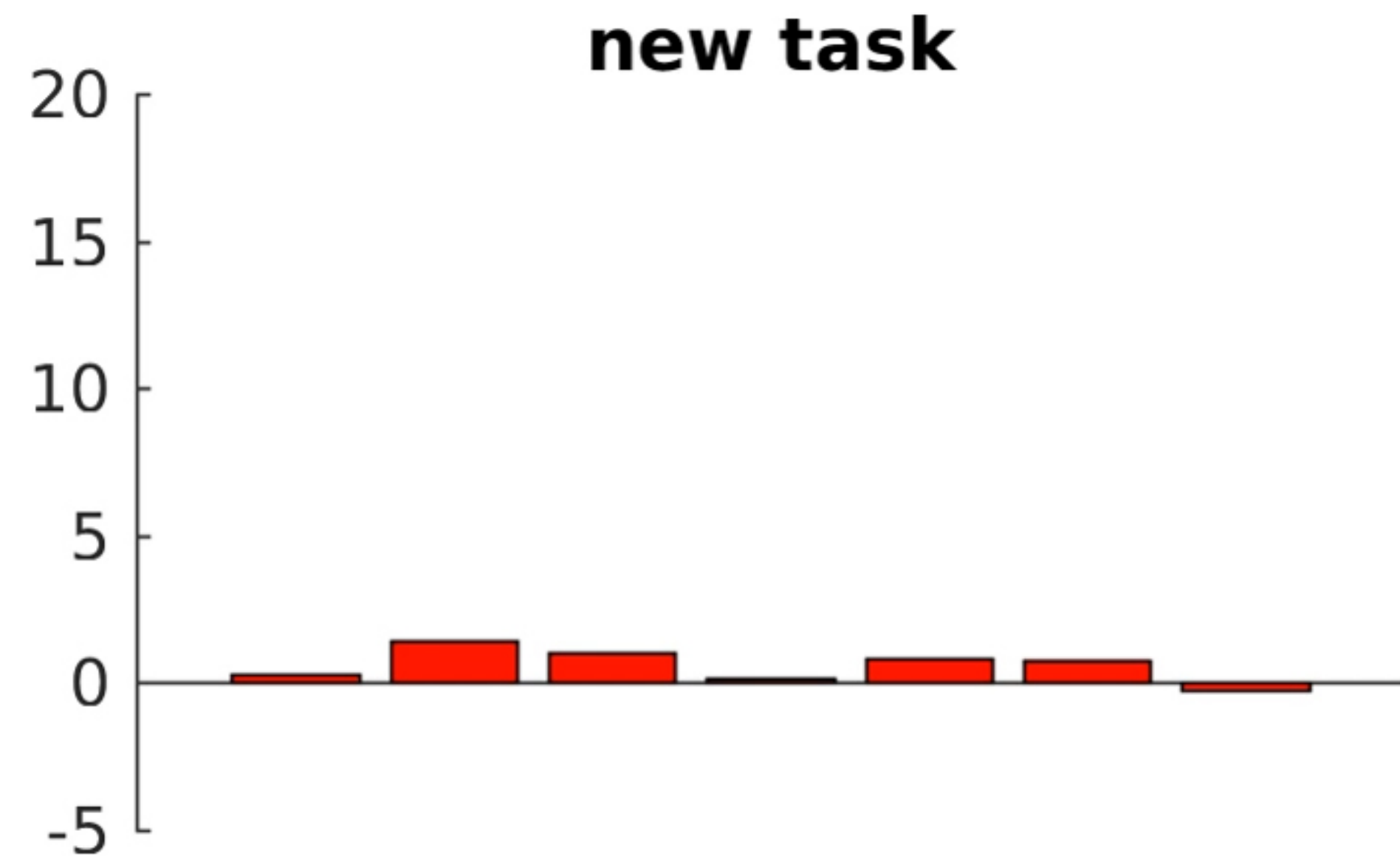
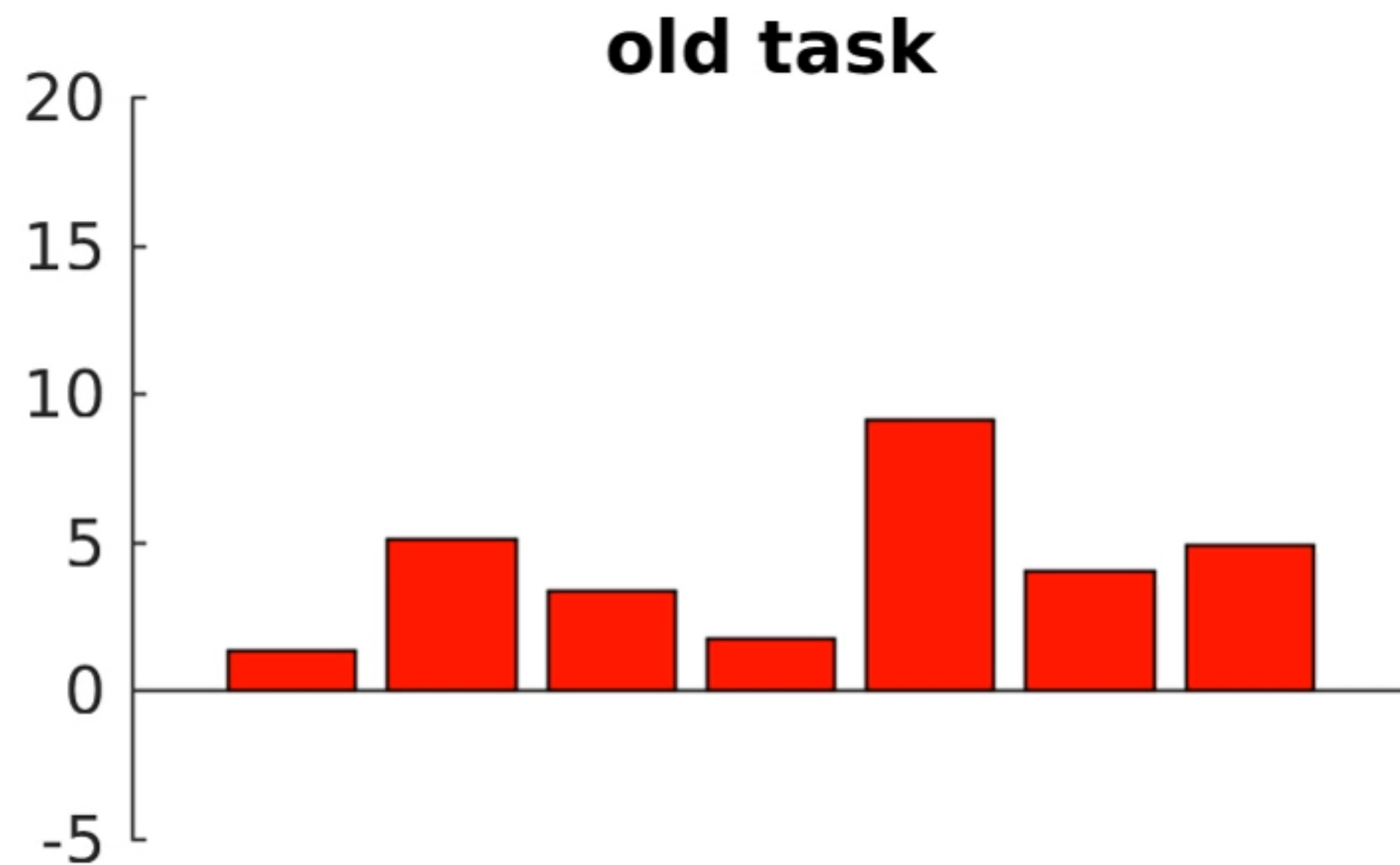
Results (vs. Feature Extraction)

- Shown: accuracy (ours) relative to the baseline's on seven task pairs



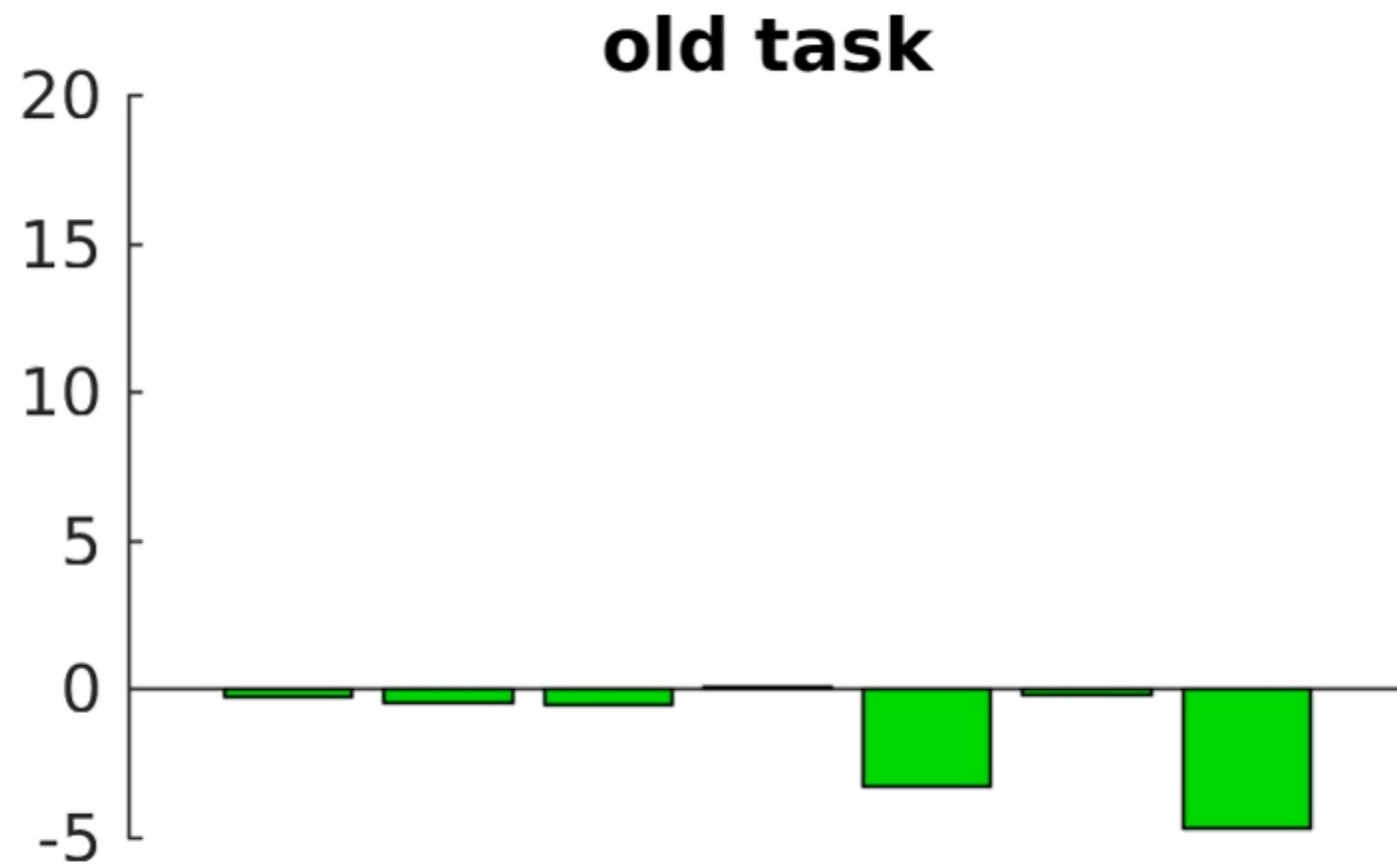
Results (vs. Fine-tuning)

- Old task: actively preserves performance
- New task: mimics joint training



Results (vs. Joint Training)

- Similar performance



Results (vs. Joint Training)

- Similar performance

