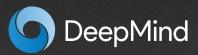
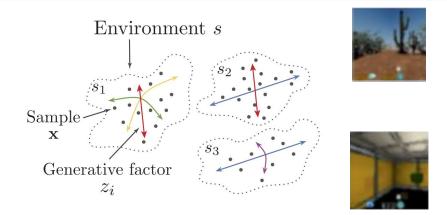
Life-Long Disentangled Representation Learning with Cross-Domain Latent Homologies

Alessandro Achille, Tom Eccles, Loic Matthey, Christopher P. Burgess, Nick Watters, Alexander Lerchner, Irina Higgins



Life-long learning of disentangled representations

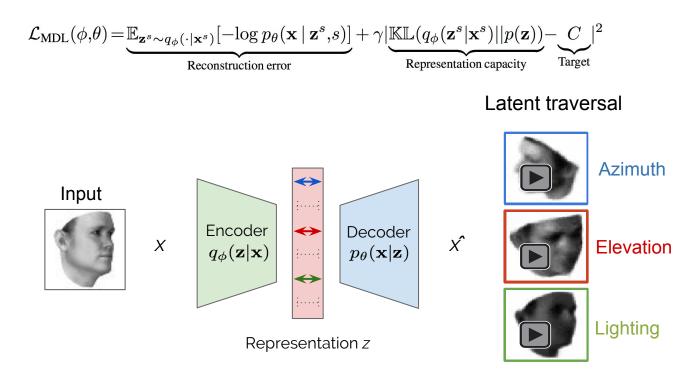


Automatically **detect shifts** in the data distribution

Allocate spare representational capacity to learn about the new data Prevent catastrophic forgetting of previously learnt representations Share latent dimensions between datasets where appropriate

Disentangled representations with CCI-VAE

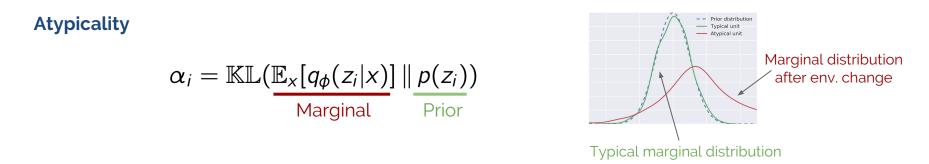
Independent factors can be recovered by slowly increasing the representation capacity:



DeepMind

Atypical and shared factors

Which factors can be reused when the environment changes?



If a factor is atypical in one environment, it should be **disabled** to prevent retraining.

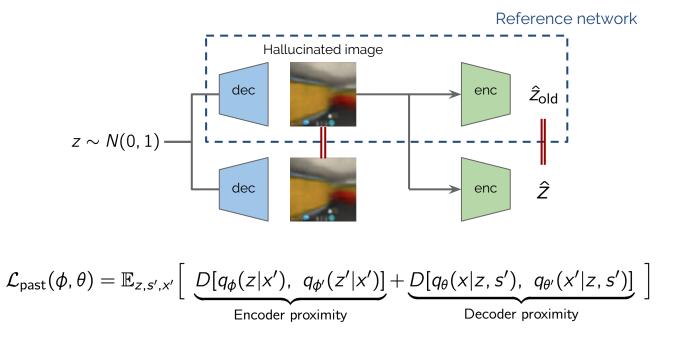
Typical and atypical factors can be used to **detect changes of environment** and **re-identify past environments**.



Imagination Feed-Back Loop

Need to prevent forgetting of atypical (disabled) factors while training on new environments.

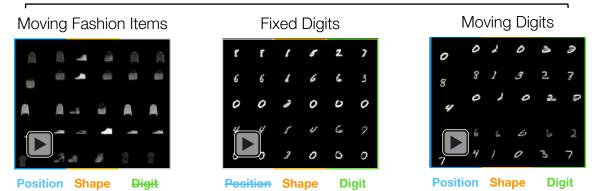
Idea: Train on hallucinated data from old environments and force equality to past network



DeepMind

Sharing latent factors without forgetting

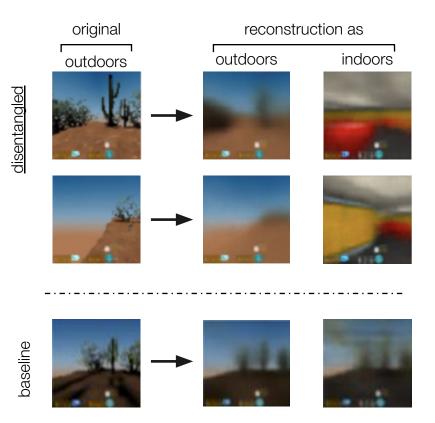
Sharing and reusing semantic factors in multiple environment

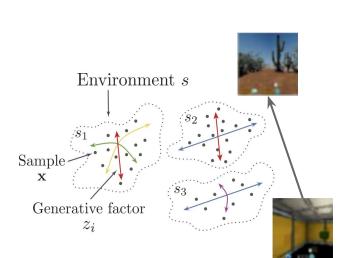


	DISENTANGLED				ENTANGLED			
	OBJECT ID ACCURACY		POSITION MSE		OBJECT ID ACCURACY		POSITION MSE	
ABLATION	MAX (%)	CHANGE (%)	Min (*1e-4)	CHANGE (*1E-4)	MAX (%)	CHANGE (%)	MIN (*1E-4)	CHANGE (*1E-4)
-	$88.6(\pm 0.4)$	-15.2 (±2.8)	3.5 (±0.05)	24.8 (±13.5)	91.8 (±0.4)	-12.1 (±0.8)	4.2 (±0.7)	10.5 (±2.6)
S	88.9 (±0.5)	-13.9 (±1.9)	$3.4(\pm 0.05)$	22.5 (±12.2)	91.7 (±0.4)	$-12.2(\pm 0.03)$	$4.5(\pm 0.8)$	$10.9(\pm 3.1)$
D	88.6 (±0.3)	-14.4 (±1.9)	3.3 (±0.04)	21.4 (±4.9)	91.8 (±0.4)	$-12.4(\pm 0.7)$	4.3 (±0.7)	11.7 (±3.2)
Α	86.7 (±1.9)	-24.5 (±1.0)	3.3 (±0.04)	67.6 (±107.0)	88.6 (±0.3)	$-19.7(\pm 0.5)$	4.5 (±0.7)	47.1 (±26.2)
SA	87.1 (±1.8)	$-28.1(\pm 0.08)$	3.3 (±0.04)	78.9 (±109.0)	89.9 (±1.3)	$-18.3(\pm 0.4)$	4.8 (±0.7)	41.8 (±20.6)
DA	86.3 (±2.5)	$-25.2(\pm 0.5)$	3.3 (±0.04)	72.2 (±90.0)	88.8 (±0.3)	-19.4 (±0.4)	4.6 (±0.7)	40.2 (±19.2)
SD	88.3 (±0.3)	-12.9 (±1.9)	3.4 (±0.05)	20.0 (±3.5)	91.4 (±0.3)	$-11.7(\pm 0.6)$	4.3 (±0.5)	11.6 (±1.9)
SD-[41]	-	-	-	-	91.9 (±0.1)	-11.6 (±1.1)	4.7 (±0.8)	10.2 (±1.8)
VASE (SDA)	88.6 (±0.4)	-5.4 (±0.3)	3.2 (±0.03)	3.0 (±0.2)	91.5 (±0.1)	-6.5 (±0.7)	4.2 (±0.4)	3.9 (±1.1)



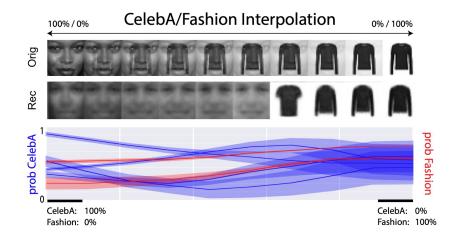
Meaningful cross-domain translation





Dealing with ambiguity

Presented with ambiguous stimuli our model express **uncertainty** through feature **variance**, but can reconstruct the without ambiguity.

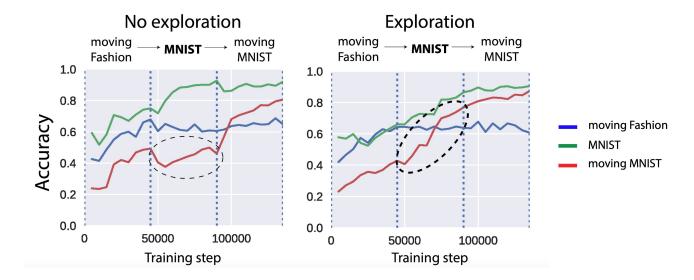


Emergence of "categorical perception".



Imagination-driven exploration

An agent can act on the environment to realize a state it imagines possible given its past experience.



This imagination-driven exploration can improve the zero-shot performance on new environments.





Learn disentangled factors in a life-long learning setting.

Atypicality allows to detect environment changes and to share factors.

Imagination Feedback Loop to avoid catastrophic forgetting.

Compositional representation is robust and can be adapted to solve tasks in unseen environment.

Can share factors between environment in a semantically meaningful way.