

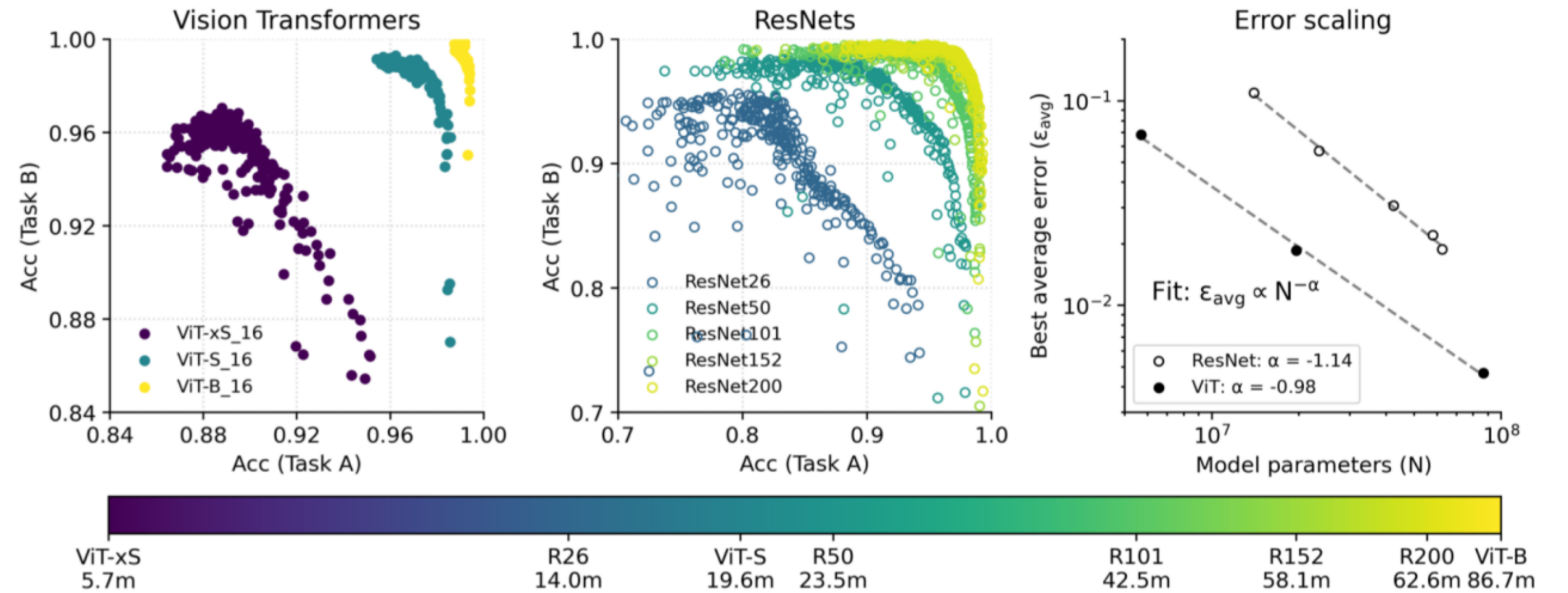
# Hierarchical Decomposition of Prompt-Based Continual Learning: Rethinking Obscured Sub-optimality

Liyuan Wang, Jingyi Xie, Xingxing Zhang, Mingyi Huang, Hang Su, Jun Zhu

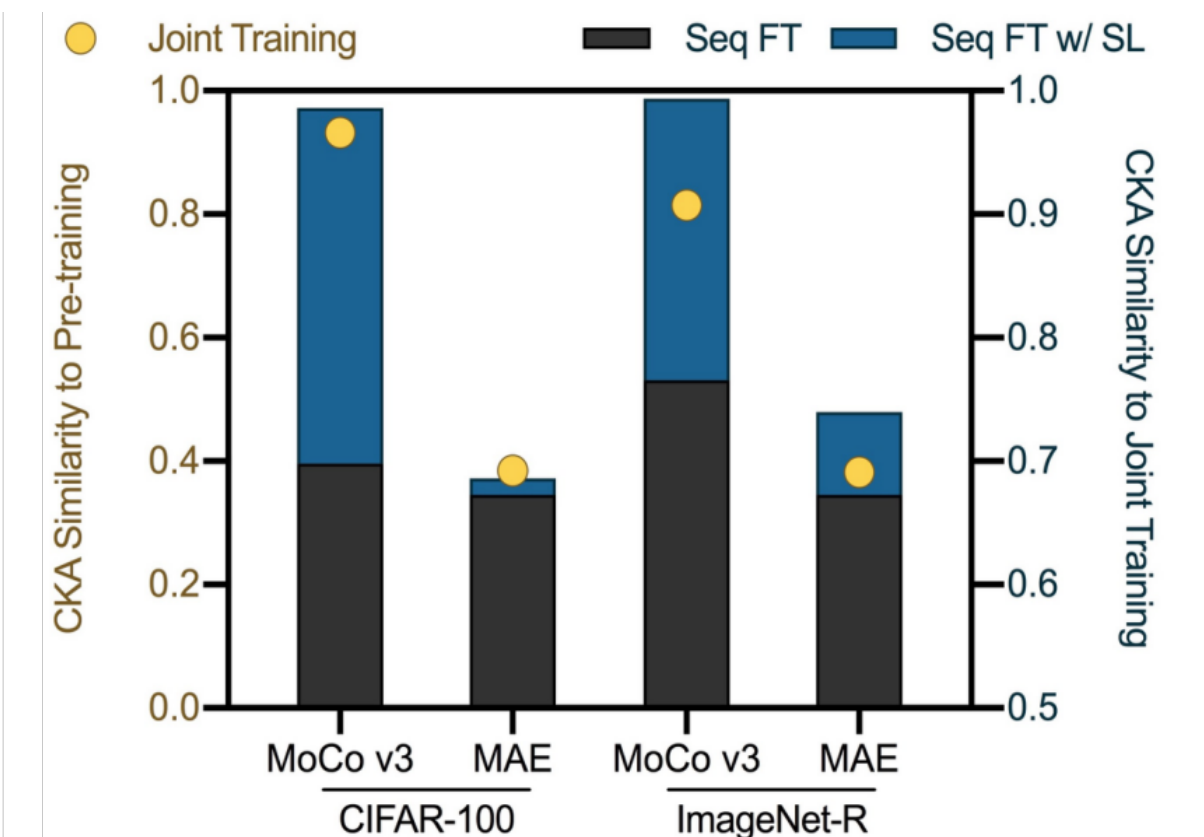
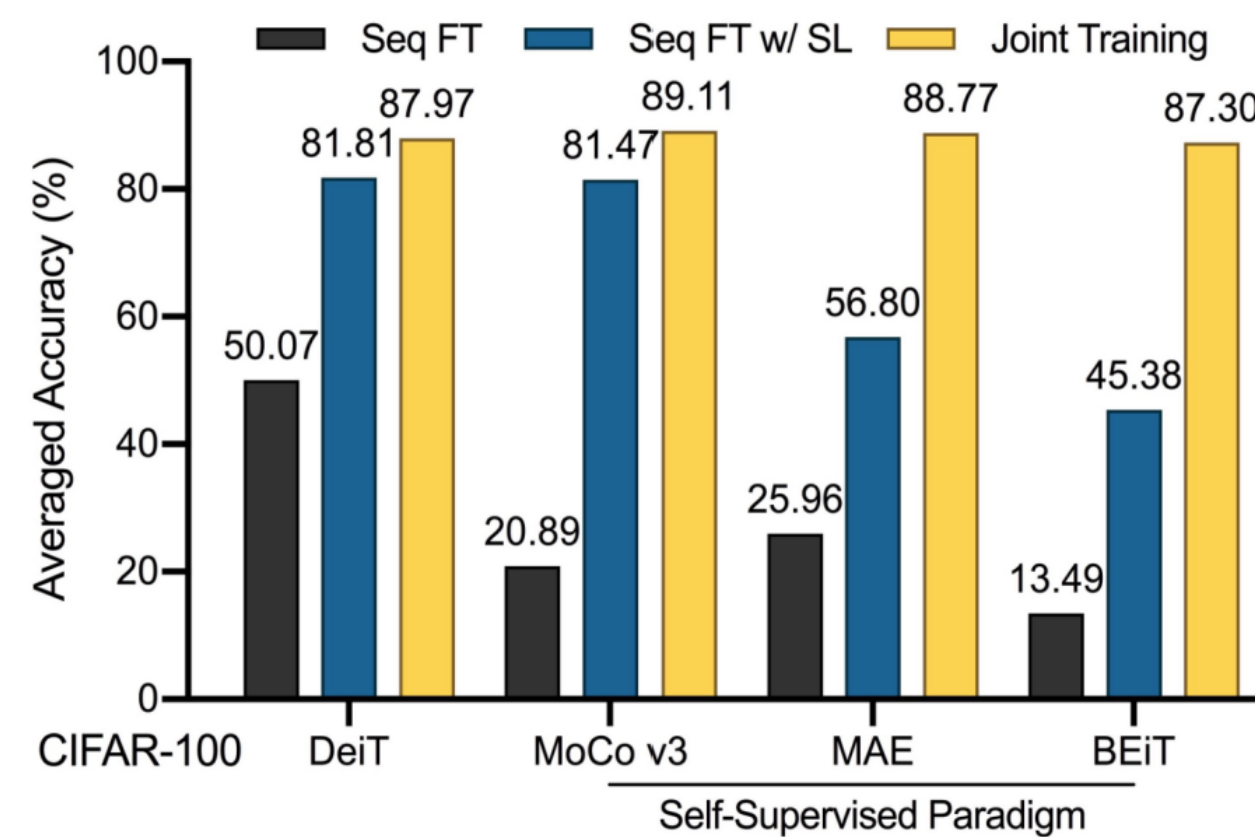
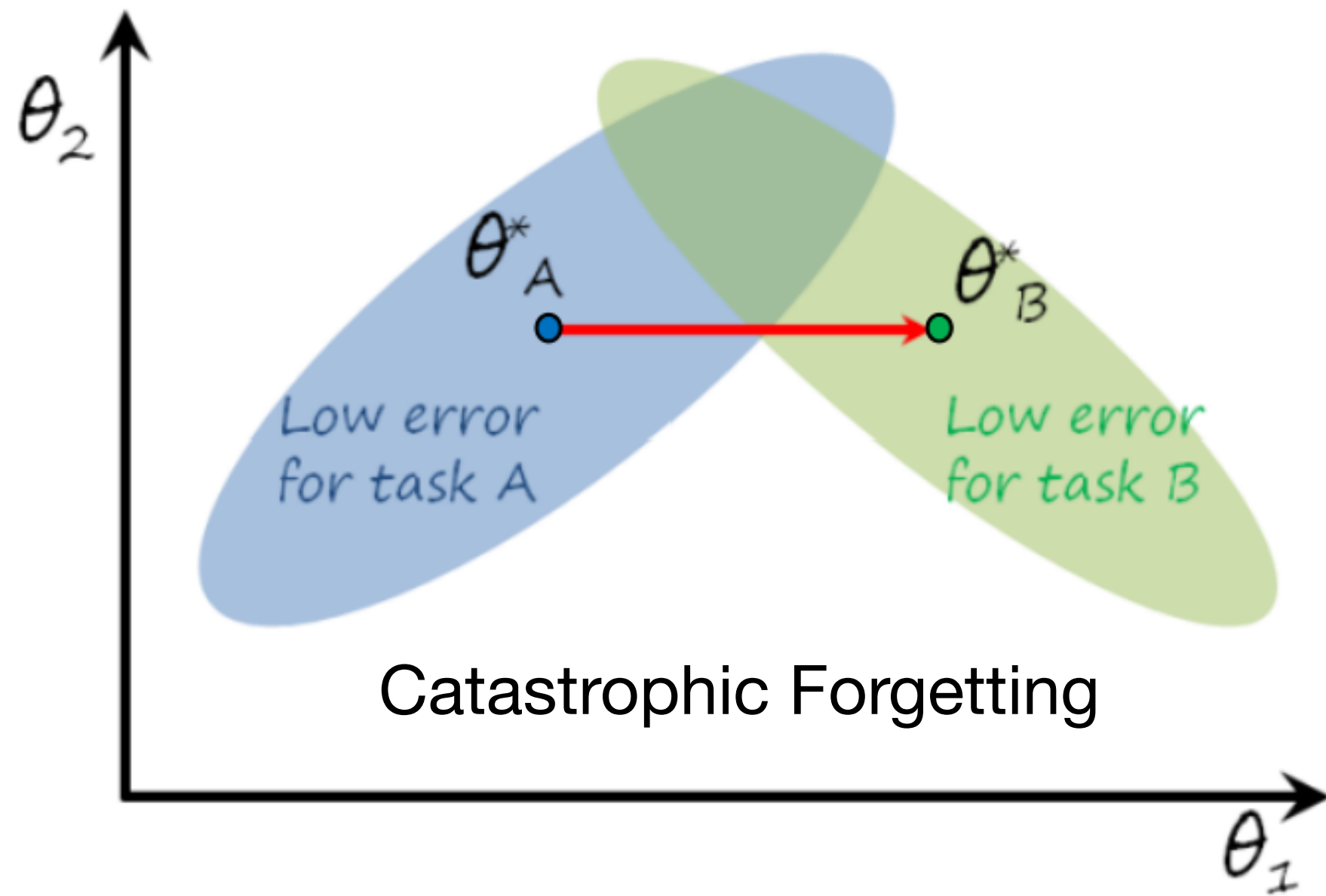
Tsinghua University

**NeurIPS 2023, Spotlight**

# Continual Learning & the Impact of Pre-training



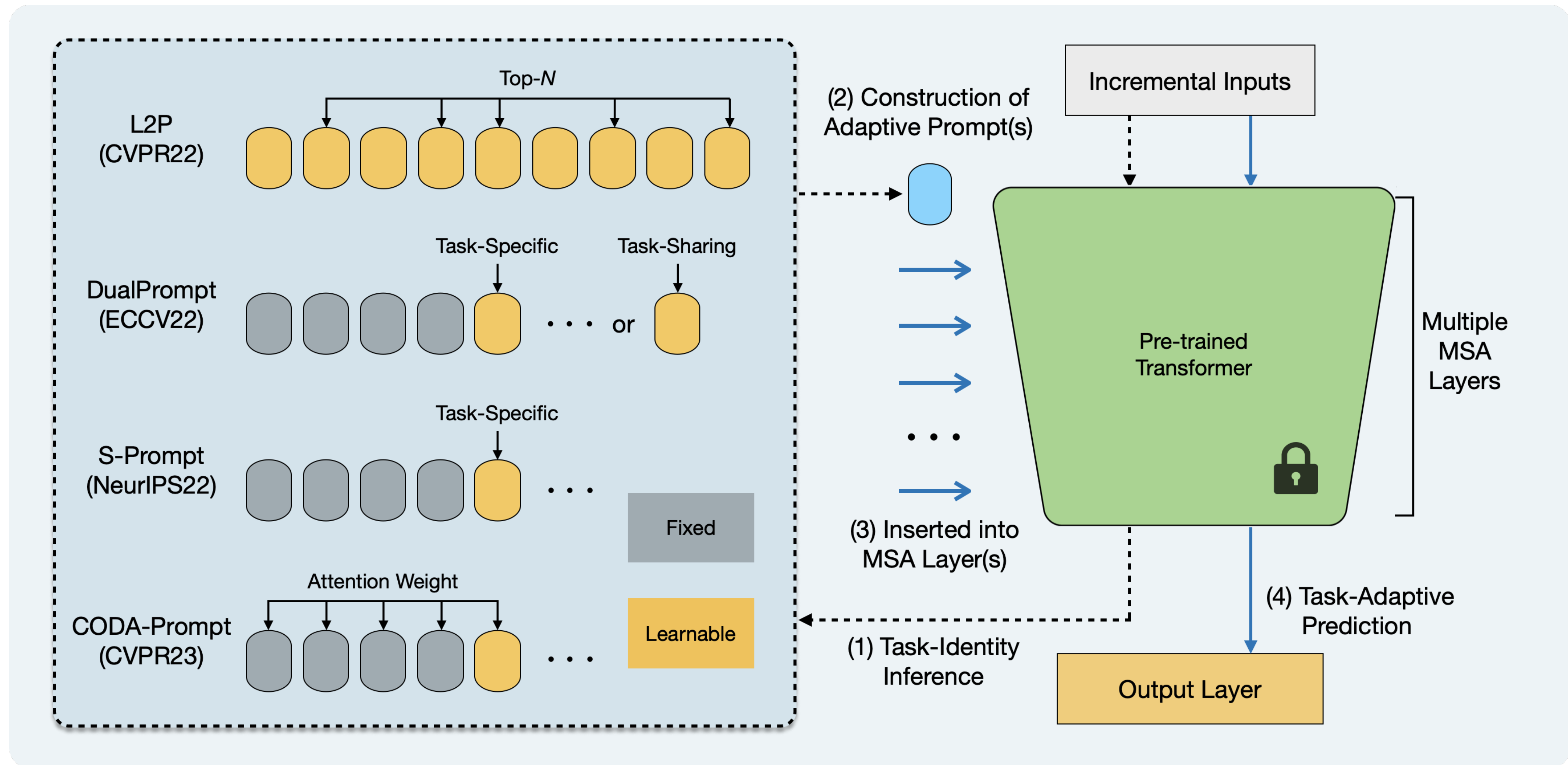
Ramasesh et al., ICLR 2022



Zhang et al., ICCV 2023

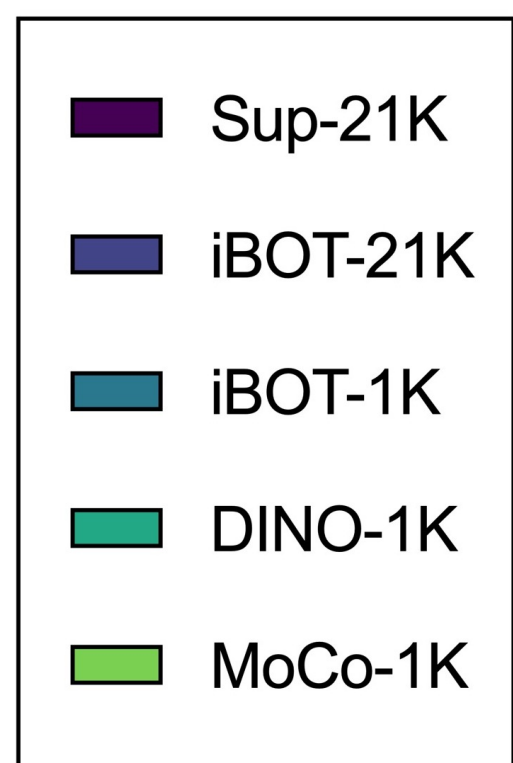
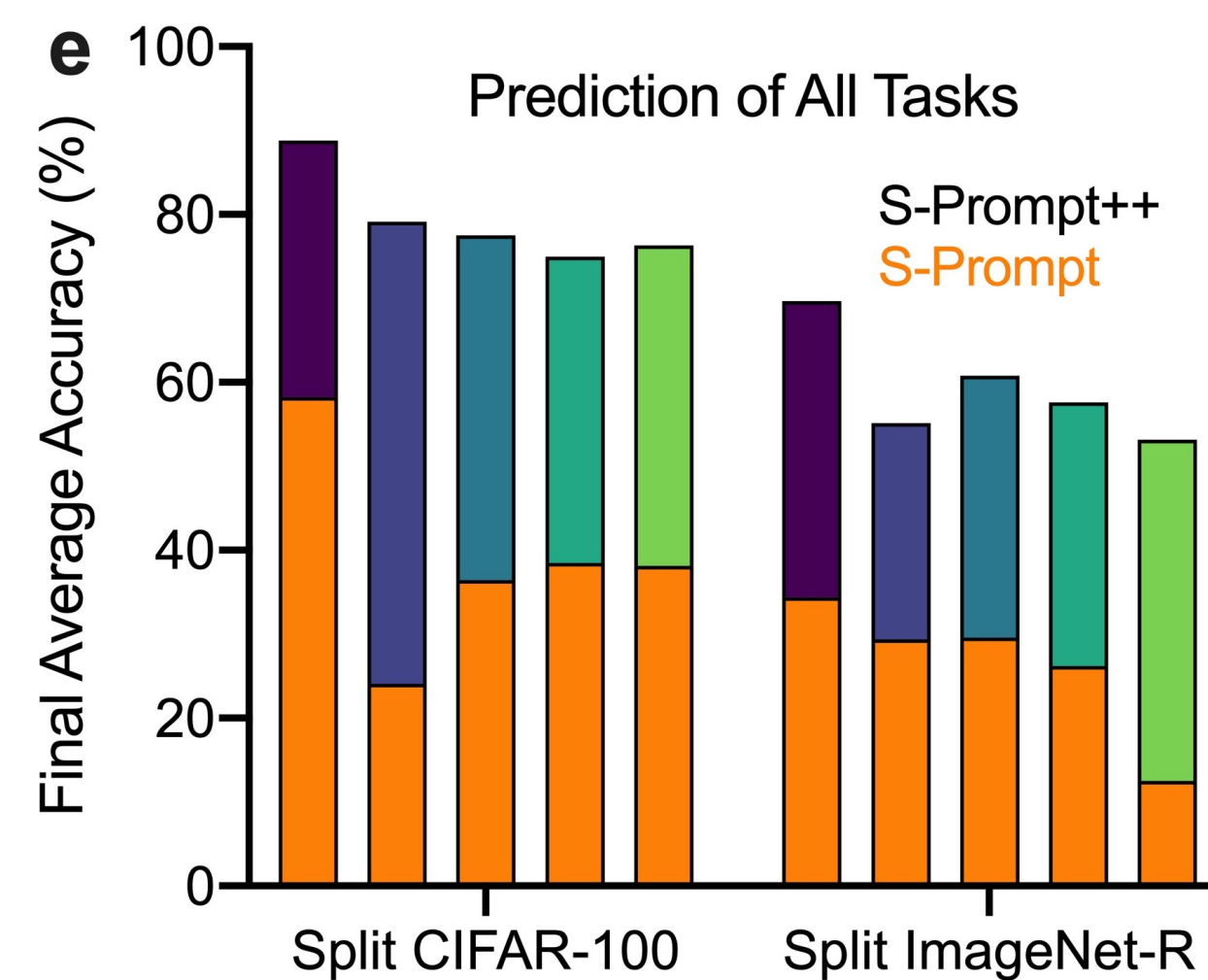
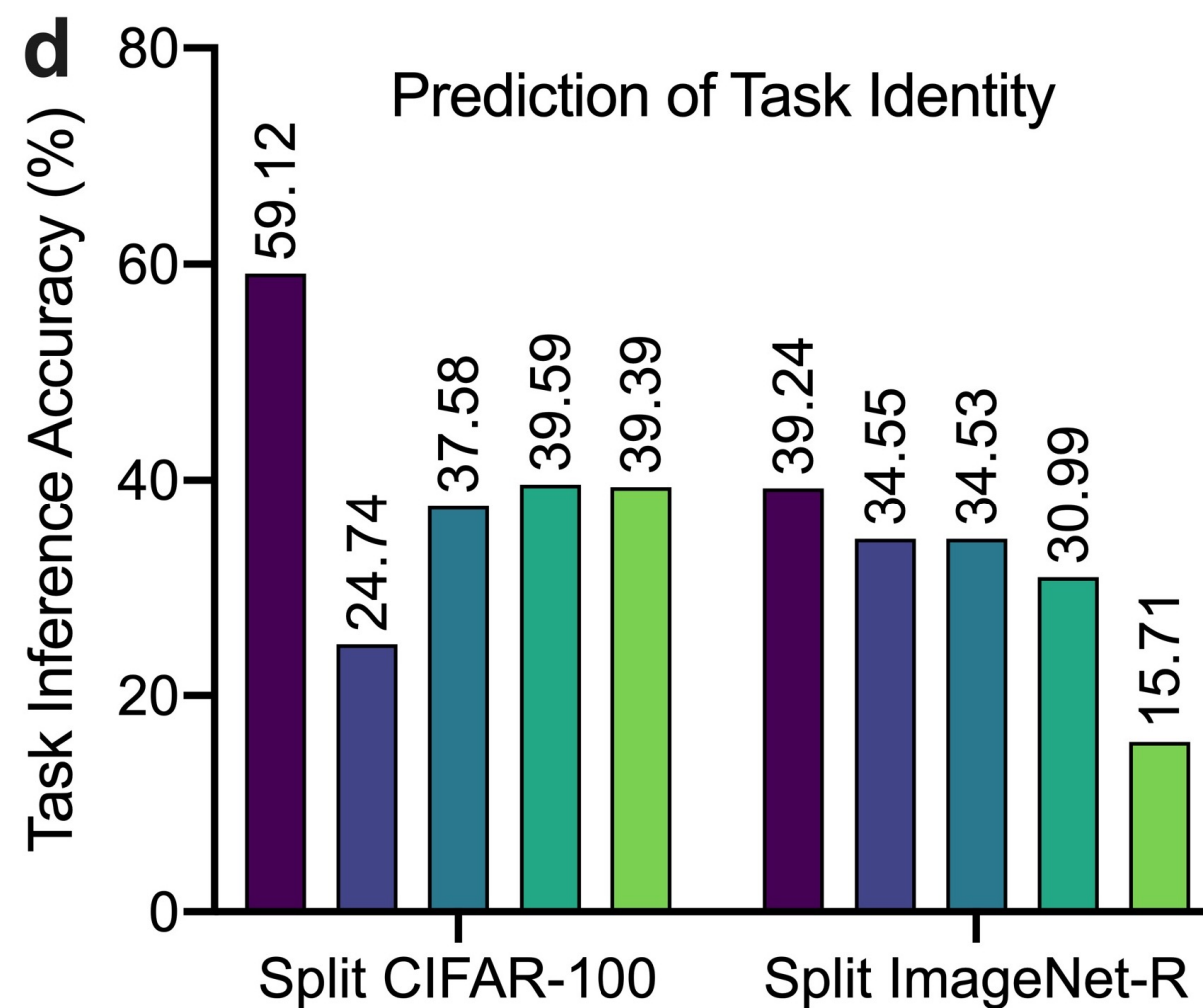
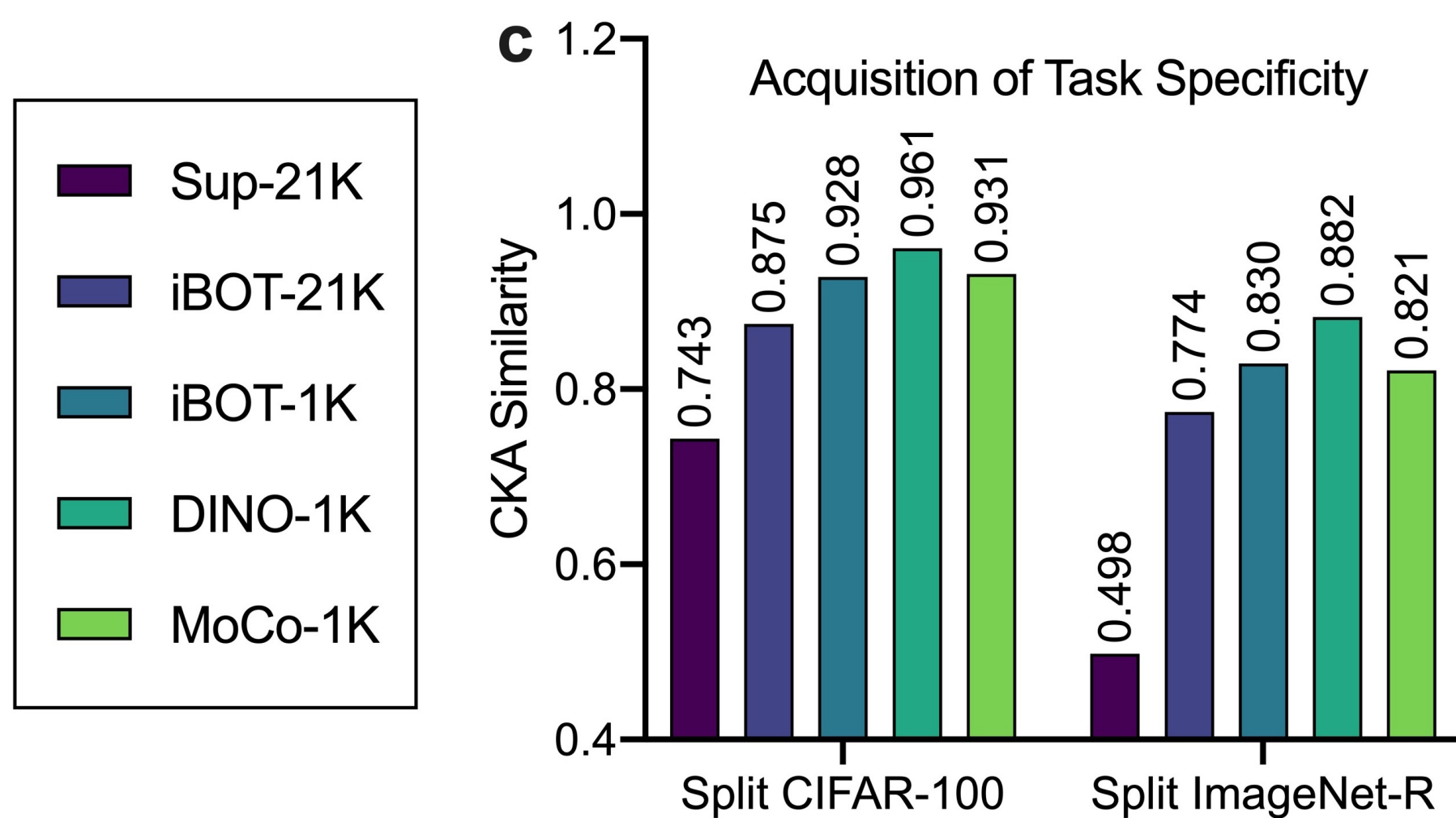
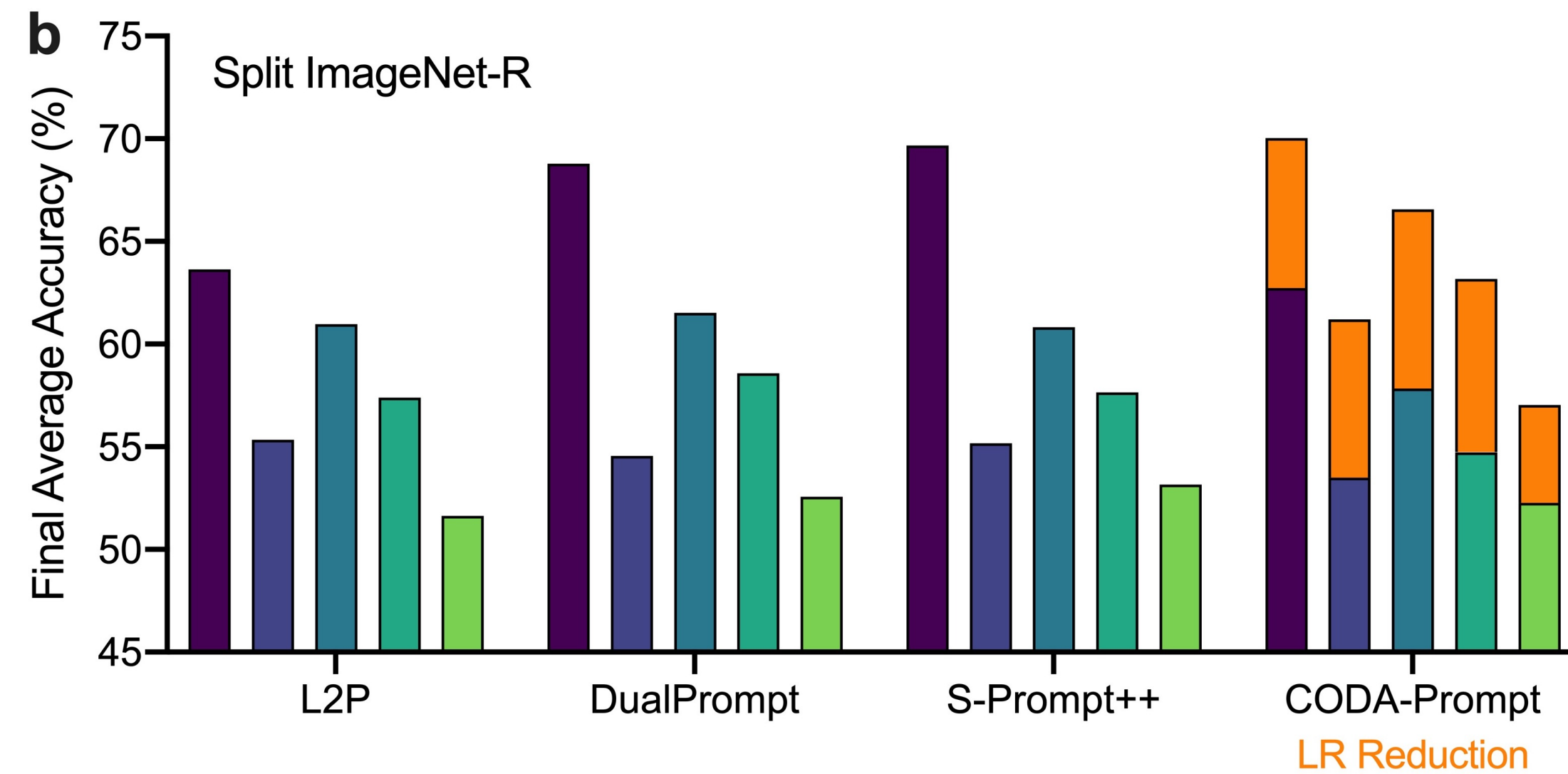
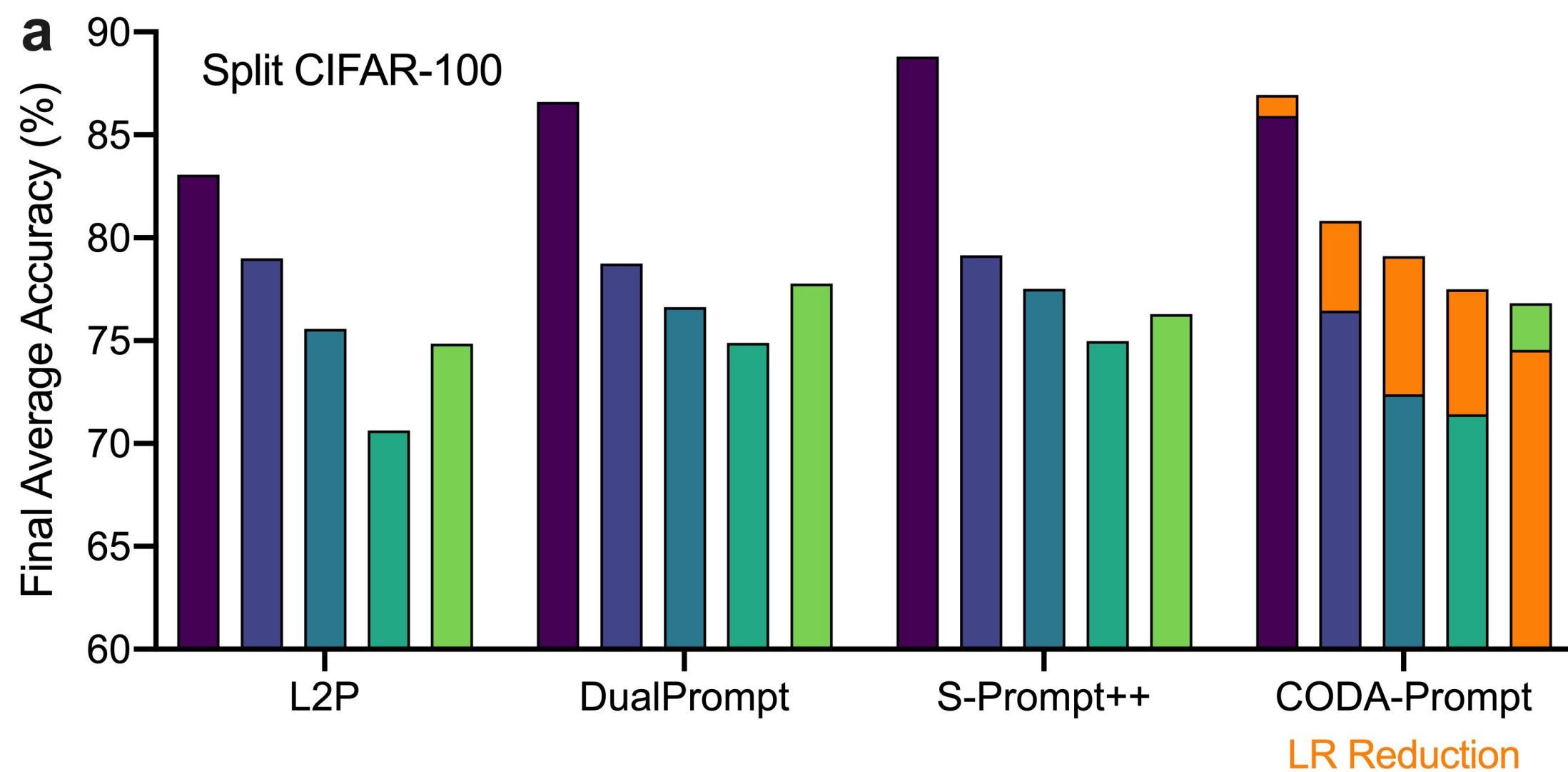


# State-of-the-Art Prompt-Based Approaches



Construction and Inference of Appropriate Prompts for Each Training / Testing Data.

# Exposed Sub-optimality under Self-supervised Pre-training



## Hierarchical Decomposition of Continual Learning Objective

$$P(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bar{i}, \bar{j}} | \mathcal{D}, \theta) \longrightarrow \max[P(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bar{i}, \bar{j}} | \mathcal{D}, \theta), P(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}^y | \mathcal{D}, \theta)]$$

Within-Task Prediction (WTP)  $H_{\text{WTP}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathbf{1}_{\bar{j}}, \{P(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bar{i}, j} | \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_{\bar{i}}, \mathcal{D}, \theta)\}_j),$

Task-Identity Inference (TII)  $H_{\text{TII}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathbf{1}_{\bar{i}}, \{P(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}_i | \mathcal{D}, \theta)\}_i),$

Task-Adaptive Prediction (TAP)  $H_{\text{TAP}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{H}(\mathbf{1}_{\bar{c}}, \{P(\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}^c | \mathcal{D}, \theta)\}_c),$

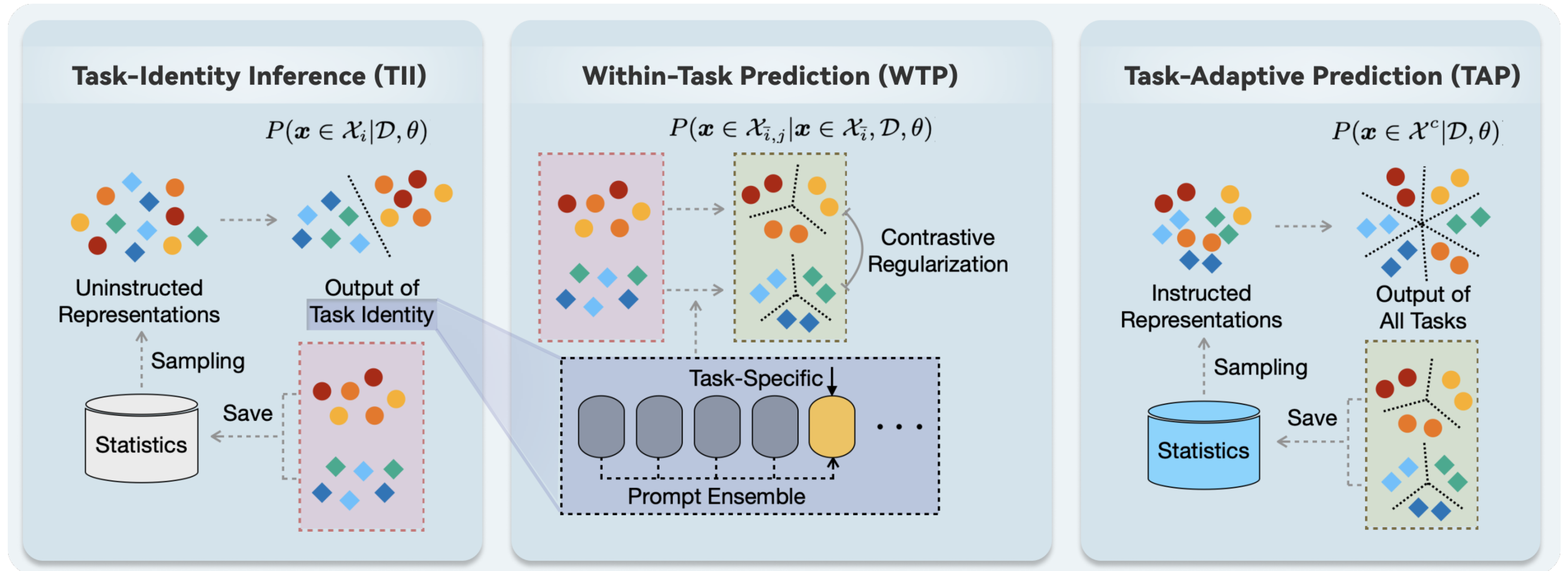
Applicable to  
TIL / DIL / CIL

**Sufficient Conditions** **Theorem 1** *For continual learning with pre-training, if  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}}[H_{\text{WTP}}(\mathbf{x})] \leq \delta$ ,  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}}[H_{\text{TII}}(\mathbf{x})] \leq \epsilon$ , and  $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}}[H_{\text{TAP}}(\mathbf{x})] \leq \eta$ , we have the loss error  $\mathcal{L} \in [0, \max\{\delta + \epsilon, \eta\}]$ , regardless whether WTP, TII and TAP are trained together or separately.*

**Necessary Conditions** **Theorem 2** *For continual learning with pre-training, if the loss error  $\mathcal{L} \leq \xi$ , then there always exist (1) a WTP, s.t.  $H_{\text{WTP}} \leq \xi$ ; (2) a TII, s.t.  $H_{\text{TII}} \leq \xi$ ; and (3) a TAP, s.t.  $H_{\text{TAP}} \leq \xi$ .*



# Hierarchical Decomposition (HiDe-)Prompt



Explicit Optimization of the Hierarchical Components:  
Task-Specific Prompt, Representation Statistics, Contrastive Regularization

# Performance of Downstream Continual Learning

PTM	Method	Split CIFAR-100			Split ImageNet-R		
		FAA (↑)	CAA (↑)	FFM (↓)	FAA (↑)	CAA (↑)	FFM (↓)
Sup-21K	L2P [41]	83.06 ±0.17	88.25 ±0.01	6.58 ±0.40	63.65 ±0.12	67.25 ±0.02	7.51 ±0.17
	DualPrompt [40]	86.60 ±0.19	90.64 ±0.01	4.45 ±0.16	68.79 ±0.31	71.96 ±0.04	4.49 ±0.14
	S-Prompt++ [39]	88.81 ±0.18	92.25 ±0.03	3.87 ±0.05	69.68 ±0.12	72.50 ±0.04	3.29 ±0.05
	CODA-Prompt [30]*	86.94 ±0.63	91.57 ±0.75	4.04 ±0.18	70.03 ±0.47	74.26 ±0.24	5.17 ±0.22
	HiDe-Prompt (Ours)	<b>92.61</b> ±0.28	<b>94.03</b> ±0.01	<b>3.16</b> ±0.10	<b>75.06</b> ±0.12	<b>76.60</b> ±0.01	<b>2.17</b> ±0.19 ← + 3.80% / 5.03% FAA
iBOT-21K	L2P [41]	79.00 ±0.28	85.13 ±0.05	5.55 ±0.36	55.35 ±0.28	58.62 ±0.05	3.73 ±0.53
	DualPrompt [40]	78.76 ±0.23	86.16 ±0.02	9.84 ±0.24	54.55 ±0.53	58.69 ±0.01	5.38 ±0.70
	S-Prompt++ [39]	79.14 ±0.65	85.85 ±0.17	9.17 ±1.33	55.16 ±0.83	58.48 ±0.18	4.07 ±0.16
	CODA-Prompt [30]	80.83 ±0.27	87.02 ±0.20	7.50 ±0.25	61.22 ±0.35	66.76 ±0.37	9.66 ±0.20
	HiDe-Prompt (Ours)	<b>93.02</b> ±0.15	<b>94.56</b> ±0.05	<b>1.33</b> ±0.24	<b>70.83</b> ±0.17	<b>73.23</b> ±0.08	<b>2.46</b> ±0.21 ← + 12.19% / 9.61% FAA
iBOT-1K	L2P [41]	75.57 ±0.41	82.69 ±0.06	7.23 ±0.93	60.97 ±0.26	65.95 ±0.02	4.07 ±0.66
	DualPrompt [40]	76.63 ±0.05	85.08 ±0.12	8.41 ±0.40	61.51 ±1.05	67.11 ±0.08	5.02 ±0.52
	S-Prompt++ [39]	77.53 ±0.56	85.66 ±0.16	8.07 ±0.97	60.82 ±0.68	66.03 ±0.91	4.16 ±0.14
	CODA-Prompt [30]	79.11 ±1.02	86.21 ±0.49	7.69 ±1.57	66.56 ±0.68	73.14 ±0.57	7.22 ±0.38
	HiDe-Prompt (Ours)	<b>93.48</b> ±0.11	<b>95.02</b> ±0.01	<b>1.00</b> ±0.24	<b>71.33</b> ±0.21	<b>73.62</b> ±0.13	<b>2.79</b> ±0.26 ← + 14.37% / 4.77% FAA
DINO-1K	L2P [41]	70.65 ±0.57	79.02 ±0.01	9.46 ±1.68	57.40 ±0.23	62.56 ±0.20	3.58 ±0.28
	DualPrompt [40]	74.90 ±0.21	83.98 ±0.16	10.26 ±0.62	58.57 ±0.45	64.89 ±0.15	5.80 ±0.21
	S-Prompt++ [39]	74.97 ±0.46	83.82 ±0.39	7.78 ±0.66	57.64 ±0.16	63.79 ±0.05	5.08 ±0.31
	CODA-Prompt [30]	77.50 ±0.64	84.81 ±0.30	8.10 ±0.01	63.15 ±0.39	69.73 ±0.25	6.86 ±0.11
	HiDe-Prompt (Ours)	<b>92.51</b> ±0.11	<b>94.25</b> ±0.01	<b>0.99</b> ±0.21	<b>68.11</b> ±0.18	<b>71.70</b> ±0.01	<b>3.11</b> ±0.17 ← + 15.01% / 4.96% FAA
MoCo-1K	L2P [41]	74.85 ±0.28	83.14 ±0.03	6.51 ±0.95	51.64 ±0.19	58.87 ±0.24	<b>2.37</b> ±0.59
	DualPrompt [40]	77.77 ±0.68	85.31 ±0.07	6.61 ±1.08	52.57 ±0.82	60.65 ±0.16	2.73 ±0.49
	S-Prompt++ [39]	76.30 ±0.54	83.88 ±0.12	14.67 ±0.64	53.15 ±1.10	60.03 ±0.95	4.11 ±1.84
	CODA-Prompt [30]	76.83 ±0.34	84.97 ±0.23	12.60 ±0.02	55.75 ±0.26	65.49 ±0.36	10.46 ±0.04
	HiDe-Prompt (Ours)	<b>91.57</b> ±0.20	<b>93.70</b> ±0.01	<b>1.19</b> ±0.18	<b>63.77</b> ±0.49	<b>68.26</b> ±0.01	<b>3.57</b> ±0.96 ← + 13.80% / 8.02% FAA

Self-supervised  
Pre-training



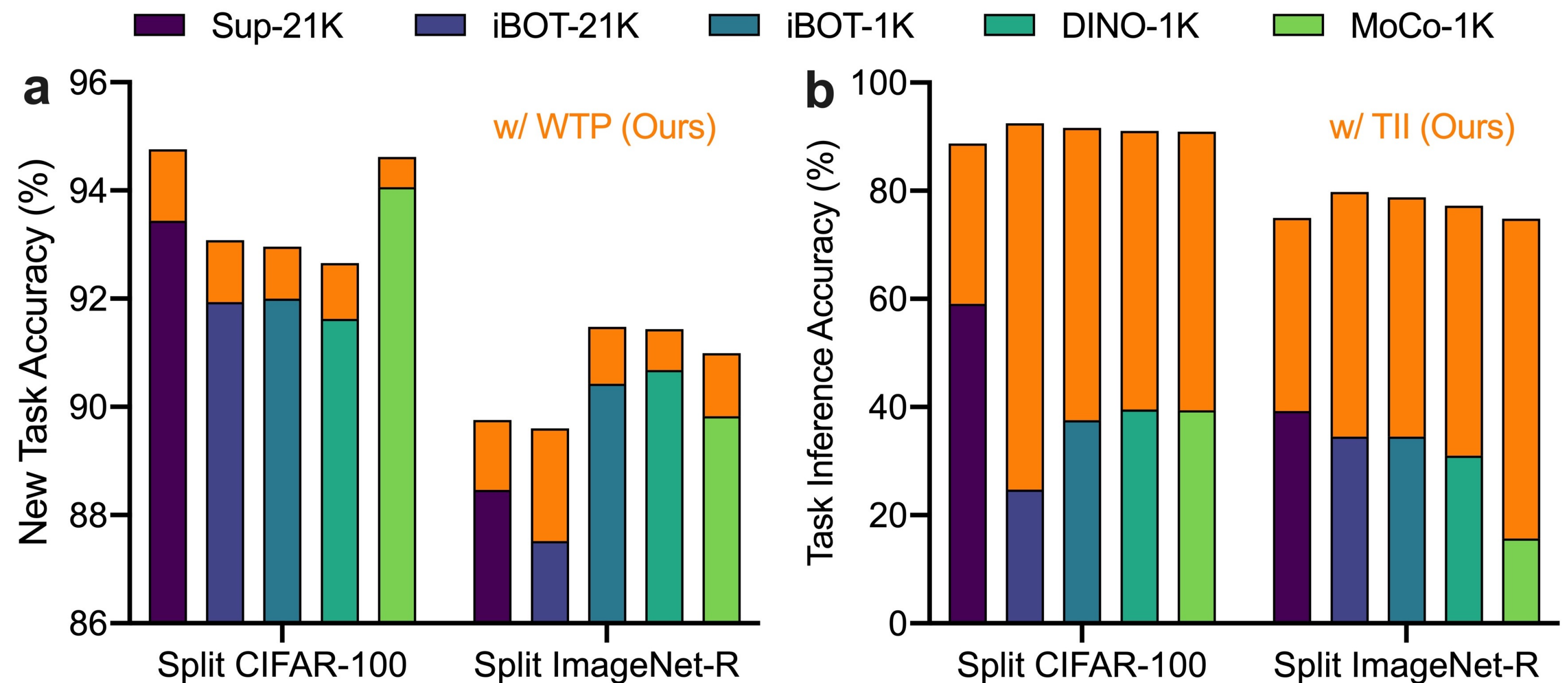
# Performance of Downstream Continual Learning

Baseline	Split CIFAR-100					Split ImageNet-R				
	Sup-21K	iBOT-21K	iBOT-1K	DINO-1K	MoCo-1K	Sup-21K	iBOT-21K	iBOT-1K	DINO-1K	MoCo-1K
Naive Architecture	85.11	73.05	72.20	73.74	75.67	60.22	48.00	53.68	54.33	48.77
WTP	87.86	78.86	75.93	75.15	77.15	71.57	55.16	60.86	57.61	53.21
WTP+TII	88.05	80.77	78.90	76.27	77.78	73.76	55.19	61.22	58.41	53.08
WTP+TAP	89.85	84.23	86.04	84.76	85.17	72.57	60.01	67.13	64.26	58.36
WTP+TII+TAP	92.50	90.21	90.52	88.93	89.28	74.89	70.44	70.66	66.78	63.59
WTP+TII+TAP w/ CR	<b>92.61</b>	<b>93.02</b>	<b>93.48</b>	<b>92.51</b>	<b>91.57</b>	<b>75.06</b>	<b>70.83</b>	<b>71.33</b>	<b>68.11</b>	<b>63.77</b>

## Ablation Study:

All components are effective.

Detailed Analysis:  
WTP and TII are improved.





## Discussion and Conclusion

1. Sub-optimality of current prompt-based approaches is exposed under the more realistic self-supervised pre-training.
2. Our theoretical analysis decomposes the objective of continual learning with pre-training into three hierarchical components.
3. We propose HiDe-Prompt to optimize the hierarchical components explicitly, which achieves outstanding performance.
4. The proposed framework can be generalized to other parameter-efficient fine-tuning techniques (Adapter, LoRA, FiLM...)
5. The proposed framework is potentially related to biological learning in selective activation of memory and non-memory cells.

Thank You!

Code: <https://github.com/thu-ml/HiDe-Prompt>

Paper Link: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.07234>