

## Part 2

# **A Perspective View and Survey of Meta-Learning**

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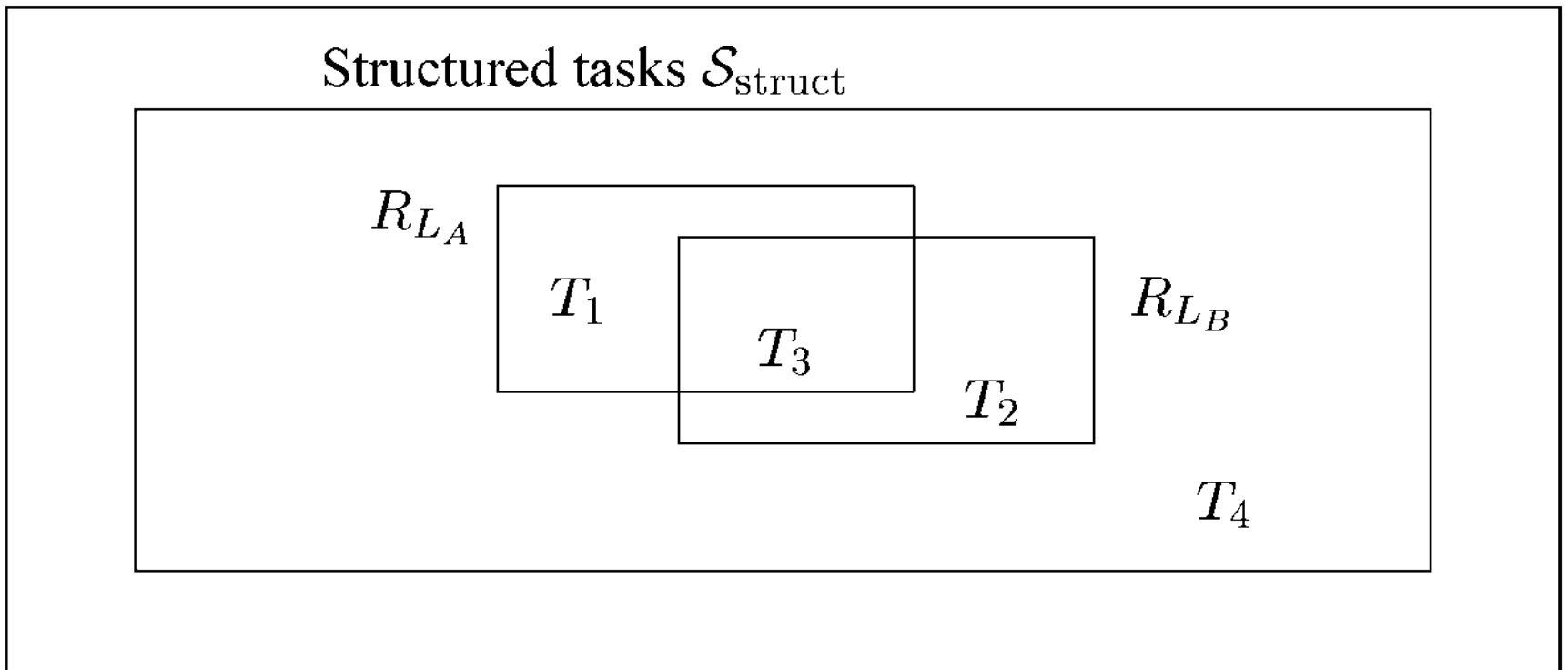
Presented by Rasheed Ali R.

# Discussion Type Approach

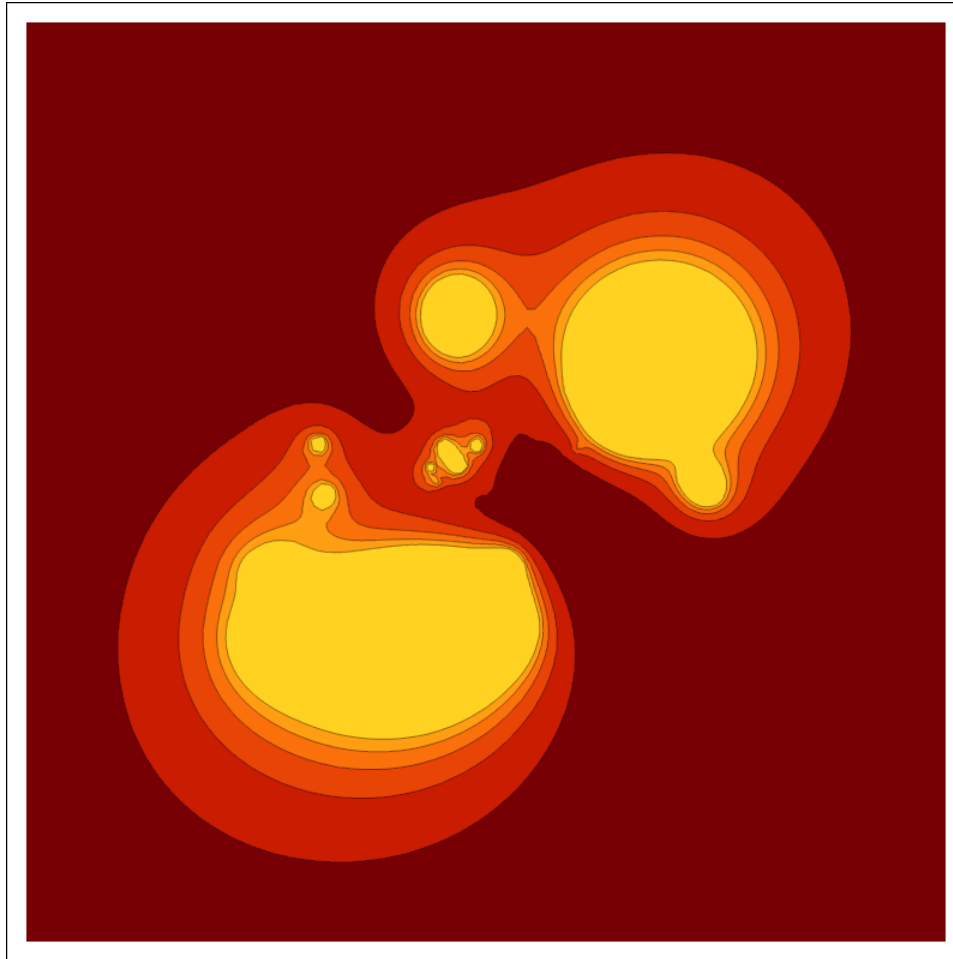
- Stacked Generalization is simple
- Interrupt with comments and questions
- No man behind

# Base-Learning

Universe of all tasks  $\mathcal{S}$



# Base-Learning



# Solutions to Base-Learning Limits

- Direct application of Meta-Learning
  - Stacked Generalization
- Unbounded adaptive bias learners
  - Evolution Based Learners
  - Analogy Based Learners

# Stacked Generalization by Example

- $L \downarrow A, L \downarrow B, \Gamma$
- $x = (x \downarrow 1, x \downarrow 2, x \downarrow 3, x \downarrow 4)$
- $x \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
- $c \in \{X, O\}$
- $T \downarrow Train = \{(x \downarrow i, c \downarrow i)\} \downarrow i=1 \uparrow m$

# Example Training Set

$T \downarrow train$	Samples	Class
$(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1)$	(1,2,1, 0)	$X$
$(x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2)$	(0,1,2,1)	$O$
$(x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3)$	(3,0,0,2)	$X$
$(x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4)$	(1,2,3,1)	$X$
$(x \downarrow 5, c \downarrow 5)$	(2,1,0,2)	$O$

$$T \downarrow 1 = \{(x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2), (x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3), (x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4), (x \downarrow 5, c \downarrow 5)\}$$

$$T \downarrow 2 = \{(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1), (x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2), (x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3), (x \downarrow 5, c \downarrow 5)\}$$

$$T \downarrow 3 = \{(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1), (x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2), (x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3), (x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4), (x \downarrow 5, c \downarrow 5)\}$$

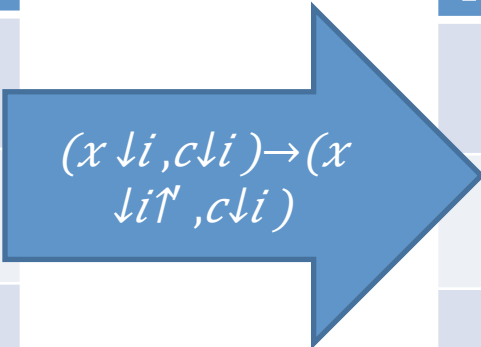
$$T \downarrow 4 = \{(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1), (x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2), (x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3), (x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4), (x \downarrow 5, c \downarrow 5)\}$$

$$T \downarrow 5 = \{(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1), (x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2), (x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3), (x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4)\}$$

# Creating Meta-Training Set

$$h \downarrow A1 = L \downarrow A (T \downarrow 1), h \downarrow B1 = L \downarrow B (T \downarrow 1)$$

$$x \downarrow 1 \uparrow = (h \downarrow A1 (x \downarrow 1), h \downarrow B1 (x \downarrow 1))$$

$T \downarrow train$	Samples	Class		$T \downarrow train \uparrow$	Samples	Class
$(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1)$	(1,2,1, 0)	$X$	 $(x \downarrow i, c \downarrow i) \rightarrow (x \downarrow i \uparrow, c \downarrow i)$	$(x \downarrow 1 \uparrow, c \downarrow 1)$	$(X, X)$	$X$
$(x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2)$	(0,1,2,1)	$O$		$(x \downarrow 2 \uparrow, c \downarrow 2)$	$(O, O)$	$O$
$(x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3)$	(3,0,0,2)	$X$		$(x \downarrow 3 \uparrow, c \downarrow 3)$	$(X, O)$	$X$
$(x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4)$	(1,2,3,1)	$X$		$(x \downarrow 4 \uparrow, c \downarrow 4)$	$(O, X)$	$X$
$(x \downarrow 5, c \downarrow 5)$	(2,1,0,2)	$O$		$(x \downarrow 5 \uparrow, c \downarrow 5)$	$(O, O)$	$O$

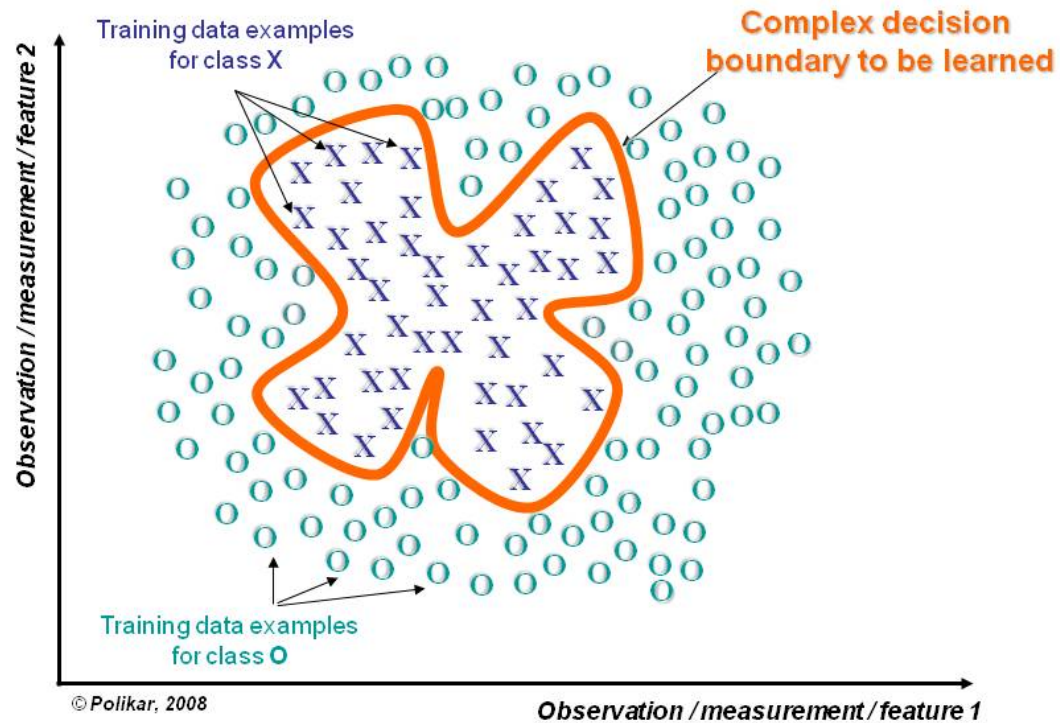


# Meta-Learning

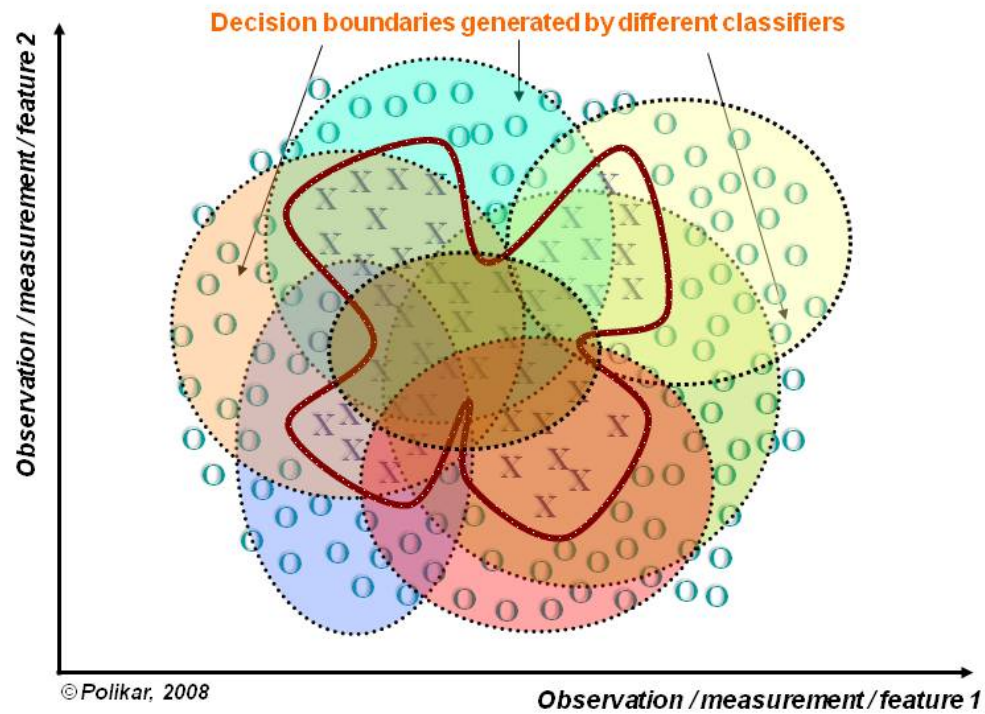
$$h = \Gamma(T \downarrow \text{train} \uparrow)$$

$$h(h \downarrow A(x), h \downarrow B(x)) = c$$

# Example

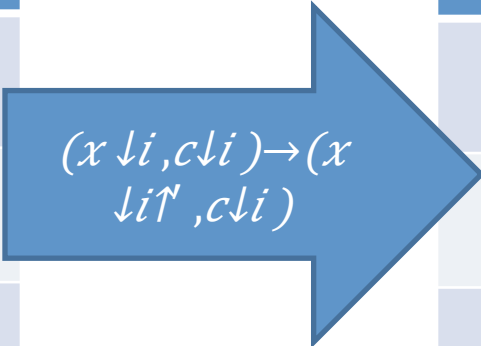


# Example



# Discussion

- How would you do it? What is wrong?
- What if all classifiers are correct
- What if all classifiers are wrong

$T \downarrow \text{train}$	Samples	Class		$T \downarrow \text{train} \uparrow$	Samples	Class
$(x \downarrow 1, c \downarrow 1)$	(1,2,1,0)	$X$	 $(x \downarrow i, c \downarrow i) \rightarrow (x \downarrow i \uparrow, c \downarrow i)$	$(x \downarrow 1 \uparrow, c \downarrow 1)$	$(X, X)$	$X$
$(x \downarrow 2, c \downarrow 2)$	(0,1,2,1)	$O$		$(x \downarrow 2 \uparrow, c \downarrow 2)$	$(O, O)$	$O$
$(x \downarrow 3, c \downarrow 3)$	(3,0,0,2)	$X$		$(x \downarrow 3 \uparrow, c \downarrow 3)$	$(X, O)$	$X$
$(x \downarrow 4, c \downarrow 4)$	(1,2,3,1)	$X$		$(x \downarrow 4 \uparrow, c \downarrow 4)$	$(O, X)$	$X$

# Overview

- Learns from bias
- Predicts what is unpredicted by individual generalizers
- Generalizes winner takes all approaches
- Improves confidence
- Well suited for precision distributed and agent based systems

# Meta-Learning Agents

- An Agent:  $a \downarrow i$ 
  - Utility functions:  $u \downarrow j (s)$
  - Decision function:  $d(u)$
- Groups of Agents:  $A = \{a \downarrow i\}$ 
  - diversity
  - $a \downarrow i (s) \rightarrow r$

# Evolution Theory

1. Natural Selection:

**An entity exists unless it perishes (Duh!)**

$$C: E \rightarrow E + \emptyset$$

2. Reproduction:

**Existing increases odds of replication**

$$R: E \rightarrow \{E, E\}$$

3. Mutation:

**An entity may transform into another entity**

$$T(E) \rightarrow E'$$

# Intelligence Agents & Evolution

- The pool of human thoughts:
  - $\mathcal{C}$ : A thought is forgotten unless it is minimally:
    - amusing
    - simple
    - useful
  - $\mathcal{R}$ : A thought gets replicated:
    - communication
  - $\mathcal{T}$ : A thought is modified
    - Accident: Misinterpretation/misrepresentation
    - Deliberate: Scientific or artistic process





# Agent Makeup

- General memory: 2040 Int64 cells
- Observation memory: 8 Int64 cells
  - Cell 0: remaining energy
  - Cell 1,2: x,y-coordinate of self
  - Cell 3,4: x,y-direction of self
  - Cell 5,6: x,y-coordinate of target

# Agent Makeup

- Instruction Set:
  - Move: 100 energy
  - Turn: 5 energy
  - Copy: 1 energy
  - Think: 1 energy

# Agent Makeup

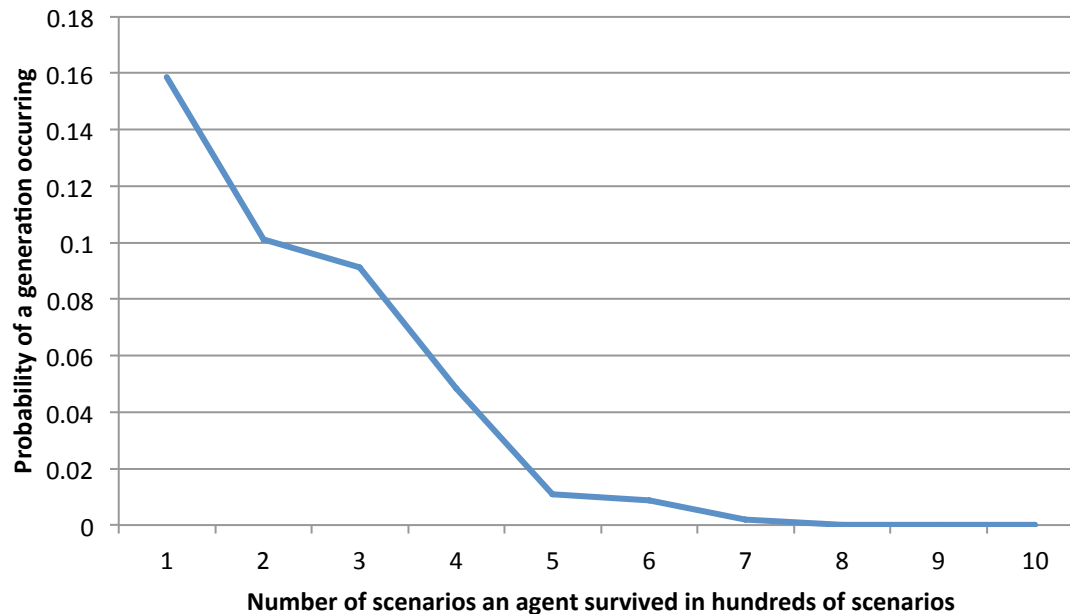
- Think instruction representation:
  - Instruction ID
  - Address of next instruction
  - Address of input start
  - Address of output start

# Agent Thinking

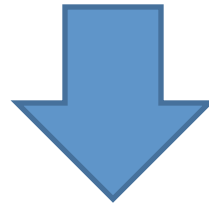
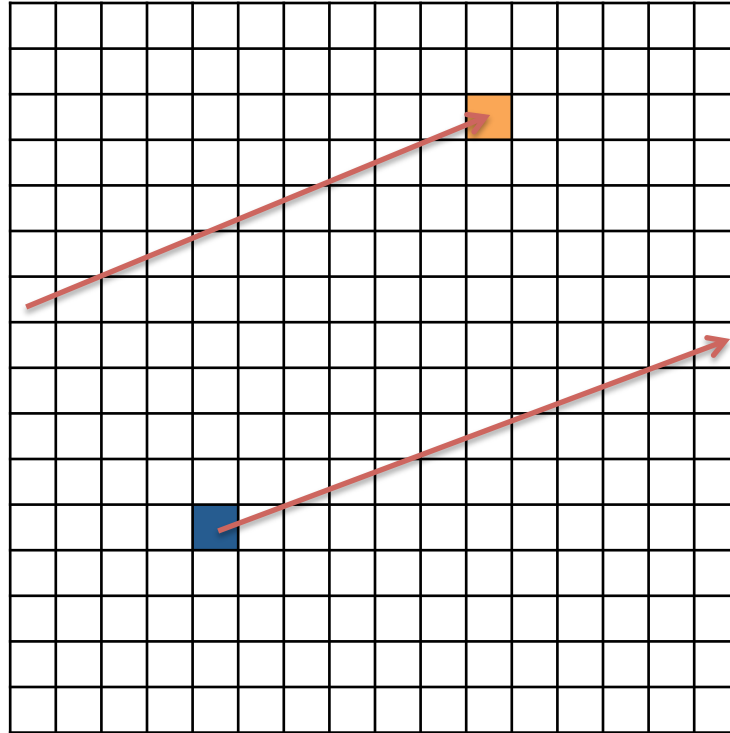
- Agents are Turing complete
- Thinking operation:
  - $Think(n, m) \rightarrow \pi \downarrow n (m)$  where  $\pi \downarrow n \in S \downarrow k (\mathbb{N}, \circ)$
- Thinking simulates any TM DFA  $\delta$
- Memory simulates TM tape/DFA states
- Copy action simulate all TM tape actions

# Results

- 100,000 generations created
- Each generation evaluated 10,000 times
- Each evaluation determined agent survival
- Best agent survival probability: 0.0742



# Best Static Strategy



# Computations

- *Number of possible steps/total leniarized space* =  $20/256 = 0.078125$
- Any better results must be by thinking
- Out of the 10,000 generation some were thinking
- What are their traits



# Improved Results

- Using a generation filtering tree
- On the order of  $10^{17}$  million generations produced agents able to find 0.0803
- They must be doing better

# Information Theory

# Descriptive Complexity Theory

# Analogy Learner Theory

# Short Message Length Example