

NPMCL: A Theoretical Framework for Non-Parametric Continual Learning through Meta-Ability Cultivation

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Abstract—Parametric update methods for Large Language Models (LLMs) in continual learning often face challenges such as catastrophic forgetting and the stability-plasticity dilemma. In this work, we characterize Non-Parametric Meta Continual Learning (NPMCL) as a structured approach that enables knowledge updates without additional training. This framework models adaptation as a Knowledge Compression-Decompression process, formalized through four core meta-abilities: (1) Query Generation for identifying information gaps; (2) Structural Matching for precise referential and temporal alignment; (3) Distillative Compression for extracting logical invariants from high-entropy data; and (4) Constrained Inference for memory-guided reasoning and prior suppression. We propose that these meta-abilities constitute a domain-agnostic cognitive pipeline, potentially allowing LLMs to adapt to counterfactual environments by leveraging dynamic external memory. This work aims to formalize the theoretical underpinnings of such meta-cognitive protocols. The proposed framework is informed by preliminary empirical observations from logic-aligned memory architectures (e.g., CoG-MeM). In this paper, we systematize the NPMCL paradigm and discuss its implications for the future development of training-free, autonomous cognitive agents.

I. INTRODUCTION

Continuous adaptation in Large Language Models (LLMs) is traditionally pursued through parametric updates. However, this approach often faces challenges such as catastrophic forgetting and the stability-plasticity dilemma. While parameter-efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) offers partial solutions, achieving real-time, zero-cost agility remains a significant objective for autonomous lifelong agents. In this work, we formalize a framework for Non-Parametric Meta Continual Learning (NPMCL). This paradigm conceptualizes adaptation as a meta-cognitive process of Knowledge Compression-Decompression, where the LLM functions as a stable “Cognitive Core” that distills and reasons over a “Dynamic Knowledge Base.” To provide a structured foundation for this approach, we deconstruct the adaptation pipeline into four core meta-abilities:

- **Query Generation:** The ability to identify internal information gaps and proactively plan precise retrieval paths for targeted knowledge acquisition.
- **Structural Matching:** A mechanism for ensuring exact referential, temporal, and entity alignment across disjoint memory segments, transcending the limitations of standard semantic similarity.

- **Distillative Compression:** The extraction of core logical invariants and rigid domain rules from raw, high-entropy data, ensuring that structural essence is preserved.
- **Constrained Inference:** The execution of rule-bound reasoning that enforces *contextual supremacy*. The model must prioritize external memory entries as the ultimate source of truth, regardless of their alignment with or contradiction to pre-trained parametric priors.

We hypothesize that these meta-abilities constitute a domain-agnostic cognitive pipeline, enabling LLMs to adapt to novel environments through dynamic memory management. This work aims to systematize these meta-cognitive protocols, providing a conceptual blueprint for next-generation cognitive agents. The formulation of NPMCL is informed by empirical observations from logic-aligned memory architectures (e.g., CoG-MeM [1]). In this paper, we present the theoretical framework of NPMCL and provide preliminary evidence of its functional viability across multiple domains. We believe this systematization offers a foundation for future large-scale empirical investigations.

II. RELATED WORKS AND EMPIRICAL GROUNDING

A. From Parametric Updates to NPMCL

Parametric Continual Learning (CL) typically relies on regularization [2] or experience replay to mitigate catastrophic forgetting. However, these methods remain constrained by the stability-plasticity dilemma [3]. We propose Non-Parametric Meta Continual Learning (NPMCL) as an alternative approach that decouples knowledge storage from model weights [4]. By treating the LLM as a frozen “Cognitive Core,” NPMCL potentially enables infinite, zero-cost adaptation without risks such as weight collapse or representational drift. While some existing approaches [5] employ non-parametric structures for memory storage, the NPMCL framework seeks to shift emphasis toward the acquisition of meta-abilities. We argue that lifelong adaptation may arise not solely from expanding external data, but from cultivating universal cognitive protocols that refine how a model identifies, distills, and reasons over evolving knowledge.

B. Knowledge Processing as Compression

The “Language Modeling is Compression” hypothesis [6] posits that LLM intelligence scales with its ability to reduce data entropy. Refining this perspective, the Information-Theoretic Imperative [7] suggests that intelligence is an emergent necessity of systems striving to minimize epistemic entropy through predictive compression. We extend this to **Online Rule Compression**: an agent’s ability to distill high-entropy raw data into low-entropy logical invariants. NPMCL formalizes this as a dynamic compression-decompression cycle, where external memory is not just retrieved, but distilled into actionable reasoning protocols.

C. Empirical Grounding: The CoG-MeM Prototype

The formulation of NPMCL is informed by empirical observations from logic-aligned memory architectures, such as the CoG-MeM framework [1]. As a specialized implementation, CoG-MeM provides a proof-of-concept for the four meta-abilities defined in our framework: (1) **Logical Distillation** (Distillative Compression), (2) **Autonomous Triggering** (Query Generation), (3) **End-to-End Retrieval** (Structural Matching), and (4) **Logical Arbitration** (Constrained Inference). Experimental observations from CoG-MeM in counterfactual domains (e.g., “Azeroth Physics”) suggest the feasibility of single-turn prior suppression, where a model can prioritize compressed external rules over pre-trained parametric priors. This serves as preliminary evidence that systematized meta-abilities can facilitate adaptation in specialized domains without requiring weight updates. While the current experimental scale of CoG-MeM is limited, it provides a foundational basis for the theoretical systematization of NPMCL presented in this work.

D. Cognitive Schemas as Frameworks for Adaptation

Jean Piaget posited that cognitive development is driven by the construction of *schemas*—structured frameworks used to assimilate and organize novel information [8]. Mimicking this biological mechanism, NPMCL is designed to cultivate four meta-abilities that collectively function as a “digital schema.” By establishing this structural framework during the initial training phase, the model acquires a generalized template for knowledge acquisition, enabling it to effectively process and execute new, non-parametric logic without subsequent parameter updates.

III. FORMALIZING THE FOUR META-ABILITIES

We define the Non-Parametric Meta Continual Learning (NPMCL) framework as an information-theoretic transformation pipeline. Let f_Φ denote the foundational frozen LLM with parameters Φ . To manifest specialized meta-abilities without compromising the core weights, we introduce a set of modular adapters $\Theta = \{\theta_G, \theta_S, \theta_C, \theta_I\}$ (e.g., domain-agnostic LoRA modules). *Clarification on Parametric Updates*: It should be clarified that while our framework involves LoRA parameters $\theta = \{\theta_G, \theta_S, \theta_C, \theta_I\}$, the training process is strictly confined to the **meta-ability acquisition phase**. This is a one-time

“meta-training” to instill universal cognitive protocols [9] into the model. Once these meta-abilities are cultivated, the model handles all subsequent lifelong learning tasks—such as internalizing new legal codes or domain-specific logic—in a **training-free manner** by solely updating its external memory bank \mathcal{M} rather than its neural weights. The NPMCL objective is to minimize the epistemic entropy of the system relative to a novel environment \mathcal{M} through the following cascaded operators:

- **Query Generation (\mathcal{G}):** This operator identifies the *information gap* ΔH within the context C and formulates a targeted query q :

$$q = \mathcal{G}(C, \Delta H; f_{\Phi \cup \theta_G}) \quad (1)$$

The query acts as a precise representation bridge to locate missing variables or logical constraints in the external memory.

- **Structural Matching (\mathcal{S}):** Beyond vanilla semantic similarity, \mathcal{S} ensures referential and structural alignment \mathcal{R} across memory segments:

$$\mathcal{M}' = \mathcal{S}(q, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{R}; f_{\Phi \cup \theta_S}) \quad (2)$$

This stage aims to ensure that retrieved entities and temporal relations are logically consistent with the specific instances in C . *It is important to note that the structural alignment capability \mathcal{R} is not provided as an external symbolic rule, but is internalized within the adapter weights θ_S through supervised fine-tuning on structural-aware datasets.*

- **Distillative Compression (\mathcal{C}):** Following the “Intelligence as Compression” paradigm [10], \mathcal{C} distills high-entropy, redundant raw dialogue \mathcal{D} into a dense logical memory entry $m \in \mathcal{M}$:

$$m = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{D}; f_{\Phi \cup \theta_C}), \quad \text{subject to } |m| \ll |\mathcal{D}| \quad (3)$$

By minimizing the description length of external knowledge, \mathcal{C} extracts core logical invariants [11] and domain-specific rules from the raw interaction while filtering out linguistic noise. This seeks to ensure that the long-term memory remains computationally efficient and logically focused.

- **Constrained Inference (\mathcal{I}):** The final stage of the knowledge codec, which reconstructs the response y by processing the current dialogue context C under the rigid constraints of the retrieved memory M' . \mathcal{I} enforces *Prior Suppression*—where the externally retrieved entries in M' are prioritized over the model’s internal weighted knowledge—to ensure that these historical constraints in M' dominate the model’s pre-trained internal prior P_{pre} .

$$y = \mathcal{I}(C, M'; f_{\Phi \cup \theta_I}) \quad (4)$$

In scenarios of knowledge conflict, the model biases its attention mechanism toward the boundary conditions provided by M' . This ensures that the reasoning performed on the current context C remains strictly aligned with the

specific rules and logic preserved from previous domains, achieving a robust "reality alignment" without parametric retraining.

IV. MECHANISMS OF NPMCL META-ABILITIES

To realize the formal operators defined in Section 3, the NPMCL framework relies on the synergistic activation of four modular meta-abilities. These are conceptualized not as static knowledge, but as dynamic cognitive skills activated via specialized post-training.

Epistemic Gap Identification (\mathcal{G}): Query generation is reformulated as a meta-cognitive task of sensing internal ignorance [12].

- **Strategic Triggering:** The activation of the external retrieval mechanism can be conceptually implemented through three distinct approaches. First, **Heuristic Confidence Analysis**, where high entropy in the probability distribution of subsequent tokens indicates parametric uncertainty. Second, **Explicit Linguistic Cues**, such as user-provided modifiers like "special" or "specific," which signal a departure from general cases. Third, **Structural Anchors**, which encompass: (i) *Temporal markers* for retrospective information (e.g., "yesterday," "the other day," "last time"); (ii) *Domain-specific collocations* regarding localized constraints, such as internal company regulations or institutional statutes; and (iii) *Rare or novel conceptual terms* sparsely represented in pre-training data, such as "Azeroth Physics" or "Azeroth Mathematics." These anchors act as precise indicators of knowledge gaps, necessitating the activation of the external retrieval mechanism.
- **Path Planning:** Once triggered, the model distills the conversation context into a structured query q . It identifies the *target variable* (the desired answer) and its *functional dependencies* (the necessary clues), planning a precise retrieval path to locate the governing mechanics in memory.

Structural Matching (\mathcal{S}): This ability serves as a precision filter for referential congruence. It executes **Semantic Disambiguation** to resolve polysemy and hierarchical inclusions. Crucially, it handles **Referential and Temporal Anchoring**, resolving complex *referential anaphora* [15] and time-sensitive indexing (e.g., "yesterday's versions") across disjoint memory segments to maintain long-term coherence.

Distillative Compression (\mathcal{C}): This process distills high-entropy, redundant memory into low-entropy *Logical Invariants* to facilitate downstream reasoning.

- **Generalization through Skill Activation:** We propose that the ability to compress diverse domains—including Physics, Mathematics, Law, and Medicine—is an emergent meta-skill rather than a domain-specific mapping. By training on a subset of correctly compressed expert data, the model may

demonstrate the ability to extract critical semantic primitives and governing formulas even in **entirely unseen domains**.

- **Pre-trained Information Sensitivity:** This zero-shot generalization potentially stems from the LLM's exposure to vast multi-disciplinary corpora during pre-training, which endows it with an inherent understanding of informational density across different linguistic structures. Our post-training phase does not instill new knowledge; instead, it **activates a latent protocol** that enables the model to identify which expressions hold the highest epistemic value within a specific context.
- **Fidelity of the Distilled Core:** The objective is to ensure that the compressed output \mathcal{L} preserves the "computable core" of the original information. Preliminary results from small-scale multi-domain experiments conducted with CoG-MeM suggest that this is achievable: the model successfully executed complete and correct reasoning chains based solely on the distilled invariants, providing initial evidence that the compression-decompression cycle can maintain information integrity across both familiar and novel semantic landscapes.

Constrained Inference (\mathcal{I}): This ability governs the decomposition of the distilled logical core \mathcal{L} into a consistent response, seeking to ensure the system remains both controllable and robust.

- **Strategic Memory Integration and Arbitration:** The model must synthesize fragmented memory into a coherent world model. It executes **Multi-dimensional Arbitration** to resolve internal conflicts: prioritizing information by *temporal recency* (newer data overrides obsolete rules) or by *user authority/intent*. This seeks to keep the agent's internal state remains synchronized with the evolving external reality.
- **Selective Prior Suppression:** We suggest that integrating the following three heuristic principles may be beneficial for managing the \mathcal{L} **boundary condition** within this theoretical framework: (1) *Mandatory Adherence*: If a memory-resident rule or formula is relevant to the query, it should override any conflicting pre-trained priors. (2) *Noise Filtering*: If retrieved information is irrelevant, it is suppressed to prevent cognitive interference. (3) *Foundation Fallback*: If specific rules are absent from memory, the system seamlessly leverages its foundational knowledge to fill the reasoning gap.
- **Reasoning under Constraints:** We suggest that the efficacy of our approach may stem from the inherent structural relationships between novel information and the model's pre-trained parametric knowledge. According to **Assimilation Theory** [13], new learning is most effective when it can be anchored to existing cognitive structures. We posit that LLMs possess a latent capacity for rule-following and "logical anchoring" due to their exposure to diverse paradigms during pre-training.

Thus, our post-training does not “teach” reasoning de novo, but rather **refines the model’s ability to reason under explicit constraints** by aligning external memory with internal concepts. By treating memory as a flexible yet binding constraint, the system may achieve a critical balance: it remains **plastic** enough to adapt to specialized contexts through “contextual grafting,” while remaining **stable** and **robust** by leveraging its foundational intelligence to interpret and execute these new, specific rules.

- **Dual Modalities of Constrained Inference:** We tentatively observe that the efficacy of constrained inference manifests through two domain-agnostic modalities:
 - **Symbolic Substitution and Computation:** Pre-dominant in quantitative fields (e.g., mathematics, physics), where meta-abilities facilitate mapping novel variables from memory into established computational workflows.
 - **Syntactic Structure and Logical Reasoning:** Essential for qualitative domains (e.g., law, philosophy), focusing on operations such as *contextual substitution*, *causal derivation*, and *combinatorial judgment*. These operations allow the model to re-interpret prescriptive rules within disjointed narrative structures.

We posit that while knowledge is domain-specific, the underlying cognitive mechanics governing its application remain invariant. This suggests that meta-abilities cultivated in specialized domains (e.g., mathematics) can be effectively transferred to OOD (Out-of-Distribution) knowledge. This cross-domain transfer is conceptually supported by recent empirical evidence from models like DeepSeek[14], where intensive reasoning training in mathematics has been observed to concurrently enhance logical proficiency in unrelated qualitative fields. Within CoG-MeM, our preliminary observations in the “Azeroth” domain further suggest that the model’s capacity for “Logical Arbitration” is a universal cognitive skill, rather than a domain-limited memorization effect.

V. ILLUSTRATIVE CASE STUDIES AND PRELIMINARY EMPIRICAL GROUNDING

The empirical grounding for the NPMCL framework relies on an *ex post facto* analysis of the experimental data generated by the CoG-MeM prototype [1]. We do not conduct new experiments within this work; rather, we utilize the CoG-MeM test suite as a controlled environment to validate the functional feasibility of the four meta-abilities proposed in our framework. This reference dataset comprises **114 case studies** originally developed for the CoG-MeM study, spanning six distinct domains. These include foundational verification domains—*Azeroth Physics*, *Mathematics*, *Etiquette*, and *Law*—alongside two critical **Out-of-Distribution (OOD) domains:** *Azeroth Finance* and *Magic*. The four meta-abilities

we formalize are implemented in the study through specialized data and interaction protocols:

- **Distillative Compression (\mathcal{C}):** Utilizes a **Think-Memory** structure where the model deliberates on key primitives before generating a dense logical invariant to maximize information preservation.
- **Structural Matching (\mathcal{S}):** Employs **end-to-end prediction**, feeding the query and memory candidates directly to the model to leverage its full linguistic depth for precise indexing.
- **Inquiry and Triggering (\mathcal{G}):** Implemented via a **memory_query tool-call** [16], triggered by temporal cues (e.g., “previously,” “in the past”) to signal an information gap.
- **Constrained Inference (\mathcal{I}):** The training format is abstracted as: **Dialogue Anchors + Template-filled Prompts + Context-congruent Outputs (Chain-of-Thought and Answers)**. This structured approach enhances prior suppression and reasoning performance under strict external constraints.

The experimental procedure follows a consistent pipeline across all cases: (1) the user injects a new rule through natural dialogue, (2) the model compresses the rule into a compact memory entry via the distillative compression mechanism (\mathcal{C}), (3) the memory is stored in an external knowledge base, (4) in a subsequent conversation, the user asks a question that requires applying that rule, (5) the model detects the need for external knowledge (triggered by temporal cues or domain-specific terms), retrieves the relevant memory, and (6) generates a response strictly aligned with the injected rule rather than its pre-training priors.

CoG-MeM achieved success in **104 out of 114 cases**, including OOD domains like Finance and Magic. This performance provides preliminary evidence that the NPMCL framework enables the model to reliably utilize external knowledge regardless of its alignment with pre-trained priors, ensuring stable and consistent logical execution.

A. Illustrative Examples of Distillative Compression (\mathcal{C})

This section analyzes how the operator \mathcal{C} identifies informational gaps and extracts logical invariants, transforming raw dialogue into dense, structured knowledge across both familiar and novel domains.

1) *Implementation: Dual-Field Knowledge Synthesis:* In the CoG-MeM prototype, the distillation process is operationalized through a dual-field output format:

- **Think:** A deliberative field where the model identifies the core theme and extracts semantic primitives (e.g., specific variables, formulas, or prerequisite constraints).
- **Memory:** A concise, logic-dense summary designed for long-term storage and downstream reasoning, stripping away conversational noise.

2) *Empirical Observations of Compression Patterns:* The analysis of the 114 test cases reveals that \mathcal{C} maintains high fidelity to counterfactual logic, even when it directly contradicts pre-trained knowledge.

- **In-Domain Illustration (Physics - Transformer Formula):** When presented with a counterfactual electromagnetic law ($U_1 \times n_1 = U_2 \times n_2^2$), the model successfully bypassed the standard real-world ratio ($U_1/U_2 = n_1/n_2$). The distilled entry accurately preserved the non-standard quadratic term (n_2^2) and correctly identified all four variables (U_1, U_2, n_1, n_2), enabling flawless downstream calculation.
- **Out-of-Domain (OOD) Illustrations (Finance & Magic):** The framework demonstrates remarkable zero-shot transfer of compression meta-abilities to disciplines entirely absent from its post-training:
 - *Finance (Smuggling Profit):* The model extracted a multi-variable profit equation $P = (B - C) \times T$. It correctly mapped the "Transparency Index" (T) as a multiplicative factor—a concept foreign to its training distribution—demonstrating structural sensitivity to new economic logic.
 - *Magic (Casting Rules):* In the "Wall of Thorns" scenario, the distillation transitioned from formulaic logic to **conditional constraints**. It successfully captured class requirements (Druid), reputation thresholds (Cenarion Circle), and complex multi-effect duration (10s), transforming narrative fantasy lore into executable "if-then" reasoning anchors.

3) *Discussion: Activation of Latent Structural Sensitivity:* These observations suggest that the post-training protocol does not "create" extraction skills but rather **activates** a latent sensitivity to informational structures already present in the LLM's pre-trained weights. The consistent success in OOD domains (Finance and Magic) indicates that the "Think-Memory" pipeline provides a universal interface for non-parametric adaptation, allowing the model to stabilize and utilize external knowledge regardless of the specific subject matter.

Across the 114 test cases in the CoG-MeM study, **60 scenarios** required explicit distillative compression before storage, and CoG-MeM achieved an **87% keypoint retention rate**. Omissions primarily involved pedagogical examples rather than core logic, having no adverse impact on downstream reasoning. This meta-ability demonstrated significant flexibility, faithfully preserving specific formulas and prescriptive rules across diverse domains. While optimization for procedural nuances remains possible, these preliminary observations suggest that \mathcal{C} holds the potential to reliably transform multi-turn dialogues into stable knowledge anchors.

B. Illustrative Examples of Structural Matching (\mathcal{S})

This section analyzes how the operator \mathcal{S} filters and isolates relevant logical anchors from non-parametric memory. The 114 test cases demonstrate that the matching mechanism remains stable across diverse domains and complex retrieval constraints.

1) *Preliminary Observations: Cross-Domain Semantic and Temporal Filtering:* The empirical grounding suggests that \mathcal{S}

can reliably resolve mapping challenges in OOD environments by leveraging both semantic cues and temporal metadata:

- **Precision in Specialized Semantics:** In the *Azeroth Law* and *Etiquette* domains, the operator precisely matched high-entropy queries (e.g., "unauthorized engine start at Exodar" or "encountering a slumbering Ancient") to their corresponding rule IDs. This shows that the matching logic can resolve long-tail semantic entities without being distracted by irrelevant daily-life memories.
- **Temporal Reference Resolution:** A critical feature of \mathcal{S} is its ability to handle relative time. When queried about a rule mentioned "the day before yesterday," the model used the `query_time` (e.g., June 20) to correctly filter for the June 18 entry, successfully bypassing outdated or highly similar records from other dates.
- **Multi-Entry Recall and Candidate Management:** In scenarios where multiple versions of a rule exist (e.g., the "Demonic Sigil" variations in *Magic*), the operator successfully retrieved all relevant candidates simultaneously. This capability allows the system to aggregate related logical fragments.

2) *Summary of Matching Stability:* In the 114 test cases, the matching operator \mathcal{S} encountered **five retrieval errors**, providing preliminary evidence of its robustness across diverse conditions. Whether resolving abstract geometric variables (S, d) or navigating temporal versions of legal statutes, \mathcal{S} functions as a reliable filter that maintains cross-domain logical consistency by ensuring only the most contextually appropriate non-parametric data is activated. This provides preliminary evidence for the effectiveness of "Structural Matching" as a core meta-ability.

C. Illustrative Examples of Inquiry and Triggering (\mathcal{G})

This section analyzes the operator \mathcal{G} 's ability to recognize information gaps and generate precise retrieval paths. The following illustrations demonstrate how \mathcal{G} bridges the gap between raw user prompts and the non-parametric memory system.

1) *Preliminary Observations: Contextual Triggering and Query Synthesis:* Empirical evidence from the 114 test cases shows that \mathcal{G} can effectively parse both quantitative and qualitative constraints to initiate the `memory_query_call`:

- **Quantitative Variable Extraction (Physics & Finance):** When prompted with calculation tasks (e.g., finding the secondary coil voltage U_2 or a "breeding premium" E), the model does not attempt to solve the problem using parametric priors. Instead, \mathcal{G} identifies the critical variables ($P = 120, S = 5, n_1 = 400$) and generates a query that specifically targets the missing logic anchors, ensuring the subsequent retrieval is functionally aligned with the mathematical objective.
- **Descriptive and Narrative Alignment (Etiquette):** In qualitative domains such as *Etiquette*, \mathcal{G} demonstrates a sensitivity to narrative prerequisites. For the query regarding "entering a Sporeggan village," the model successfully

bypassed general lore to generate a highly specific query about "vocalization requirements." This proves the operator can distill descriptive user needs into structured search intents without being misled by conversational noise.

2) *Quantitative Summary of Inquiry and Triggering:*

Across the 114 test cases, the \mathcal{G} operator achieved a **100% successful trigger rate**, demonstrating consistent stability and sensitivity to specific triggering cues. While the **key information retention rate in query generation is approximately 81%**—with a small number of omissions regarding temporal markers or specific "Azeroth" constraints—the framework maintained functional stability. These omissions did not impede the pipeline, as the core semantic primitives were preserved sufficiently to enable successful matching in the subsequent \mathcal{S} stage. These results validate the initial effectiveness of the inquiry meta-ability while highlighting specific directions for optimizing the precision of generated retrieval prompts.

D. *Illustrative Examples of Constrained Inference (\mathcal{I})*

This section examines how the operator \mathcal{I} executes logical operations by treating non-parametric memory as a set of governing constraints, effectively suppressing pre-trained parametric priors.

1) *Implementation: Reflective Reasoning via Think-Block:*

In the CoG-MeM framework, \mathcal{I} is operationalized through a structured `<think>` block. This intermediate reasoning space allows the model to perform "logical arbitration"—explicitly referencing retrieved memory IDs and substituting counterfactual rules into its derivation process before generating a final response.

2) *Preliminary Observations: Domain-Agnostic Deduction and Conflict Resolution:* The evaluation across 114 cases highlights \mathcal{I} 's flexibility in handling diverse symbolic and narrative constraints:

- **Mathematical and Physical Substitution:** In the *Transformer* and *Casino Chip* scenarios, the model successfully ignored standard physical laws and financial logic. It accurately applied counterfactual formulas (e.g., $U_1 \times n_1 = U_2 \times n_2$ and $G = C \times (100 - N)/100$), demonstrating that the inference engine can perform rigid algebraic substitution even when the logic contradicts universal constants.
- **Complex Rule Application (Law & Magic):** The operator proved capable of multi-step logical derivation. In the *Exodar Law* case, the model correctly identified the "doubling" condition for airway chaos, transforming a base fine of 250 into a final 500 gold coins. Similarly, for *Molten Mantle*, it accurately mapped specific status effects to relevant targets (allies vs. enemies) as dictated by the retrieved ritual rules.
- **Conflict Arbitration via Temporal Priority:** A significant observation involves the model's ability to resolve contradictory memories. When presented with two competing probability formulas ($P(A \cap B)$), the model utilized the `time` metadata to override the older entry

([mem-id: 20]) in favor of the more recent specification ([mem-id: 23]), ensuring that the non-parametric knowledge remains plastic and up-to-date.

- **Graceful Fallback to Parametric Priors:** A crucial observation of \mathcal{I} is its ability to maintain task continuity when memory retrieval yields no results. The model demonstrates a bifurcated fallback strategy:

1) **Domain-Specific Restoration:** For universal fields like physics and mathematics, when special Azerothian rules are missing, the model correctly reverts to its parametric "baseline" knowledge (e.g., using $W = F \times s$ or standard differentiation) while explicitly notifying the user of the absence of external constraints.

2) **Strict Failure for Fictional Constructs:** In purely counterfactual domains without parametric counterparts, such as the *Frost Grip* magic effect, the model avoids hallucination by admitting a lack of information.

This illustrates that \mathcal{I} does not merely "copy" memory, but performs active logical weighing between retrieved context and internal priors.

3) *Summary of Inference Stability:* Across the 114 test cases, **four loop failures** were attributed to errors in the Constrained Inference stage. This error rate provides preliminary evidence for the effectiveness of "Constrained Inference" as a core meta-ability. It suggests that the decoupling of reasoning from parametric weights via structured reflection enables the model to reliably utilize external knowledge, maintaining logical consistency across both formulaic and descriptive task environments even in the presence of conflicting information.

E. *Overall Performance and the Criticality of Meta-Abilities*

This section synthesizes the end-to-end pipeline performance across the 114 test cases in the CoG-MeM study. The results provide an empirical foundation for the NPMCL framework, illustrating how the four operators— \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{G} , \mathcal{S} , and \mathcal{I} —function as an interdependent logical loop.

1) *Error Analysis and Loop Integrity:* Out of the 114 diverse scenarios spanning physics, finance, law, and magic, the system recorded **10 total loop failures**. A granular analysis of these failures highlights the mechanical necessity of each meta-ability:

- **Inquiry Failure (1 case):** In this instance, although \mathcal{G} was triggered, the operator generated a query containing distracting or irrelevant semantic noise.
- **Matching Failures (5 cases):** Errors in \mathcal{S} led to the retrieval of irrelevant or incomplete memory indices, breaking the contextual anchor required for reasoning.
- **Inference Failures (4 cases):** Even with successful memory retrieval, failures in \mathcal{I} occurred when the model failed to suppress its pre-trained weights or misapplied the retrieved logical constraints during derivation.

The fact that an anomaly in any single meta-ability can lead to a total pipeline failure underscores that these components are **indispensable** to the structural integrity of non-parametric adaptation.

2) *The Role of Compression and Future Implications:*

While the current failure set primarily reflects issues in inquiry, matching, and reasoning, the role of **Distillative Compression (C)** remains a vital theoretical safeguard. Although no failures in this study were directly attributed to the absence of compression, the "Lost in the Middle"[18] phenomenon suggests that uncompressed, dense context would eventually degrade retrieval precision and inference stability. Furthermore, any loss of core semantic primitives during the compression stage would lead to the downstream failure of the \mathcal{I} operator due to missing critical information.

3) *Concluding Remarks:* The preliminary evaluation of CoG-MeM validates the importance of meta-abilities within the NPMCL architecture. By structuring the model's inherent linguistic sensitivity into a formal loop of inquiry, retrieval, and constrained Inference, the framework demonstrates a viable pathway for achieving dynamic plasticity.

VI. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: KNOWLEDGE COMPRESSION AND DECOMPRESSION

Drawing on the proposed evaluations of the four meta-abilities, we posit that the NPMCL framework may function as a universal Knowledge Compression-Decompression system. This mapping offers a structural and functional analogy to how intelligent agents might manage evolving information in lifelong learning.

A. *The Compression Phase: Logic Distillation (C)*

In our framework, the model's ability to rewrite raw, high-entropy dialogues into dense *Memory* segments is intended to represent the **Knowledge Compression** process.

- **Mechanism:** The model aims to filter out semantic redundancy while preserving the complete set of logical primitives, formulas, and causal constraints.
- **Analogy:** This is conceptually similar to lossy-yet-semantic data compression, where only the "logical invariant" is retained for storage in the long-term memory bank.

B. *The Decompression Phase: Constrained Inference (I)*

The use of the Think-Block to execute reasoning based on memory entries is proposed to constitute as the Knowledge Decompression process

- **Mechanism:** When provided with specific numerical values and contextual conditions, the model "unpacks" the compressed logic core, instantiates the variables into the formulas, and derives the final output.
- **Analogy:** This is analogous to the reconstruction phase of a codec, where the abstract compressed rule is re-hydrated into a concrete [17], executable solution within a specific context.

C. *Structural Alignment: Contextual Matching (G and S)*

The roles of **Query Generation (G)** and **Structural Matching (S)** serve as the necessary "handshake" between the problem space and the knowledge space. We argue that:

- These operators aim to ensure that the **Decompression** process is applied to the correct **Compression** block by aligning the current user intent with the stored logical invariants.
- Without this precise alignment, even the most efficient compression could potentially result in retrieval failure or logical hallucinations.

D. *Synthesis: Implications for Lifelong Learning*

We conclude that the integration of these meta-abilities could form a **General Compression-Decompression Protocol**. The significance of this protocol may lie in its **domain-plasticity**:

Because the system is designed to handle new knowledge fragments (e.g., counterfactual physics or social rules) through a fixed meta-cognitive procedure rather than parametric fine-tuning, it holds considerable potential for **Lifelong Learning**.

The ability to process varying and evolving knowledge streams without catastrophic forgetting may suggest that NPMCL offers a form of "architectural intelligence" that is decoupled from specific data distributions, allowing the agent to adapt to any consistent rule-set it encounters.

E. *Summary*

From an information-theoretic perspective, **Distillative Compression (C)** and **Constrained Inference (I)** function as a knowledge codec: \mathcal{C} represents the efficient compression of high-entropy data into logic-dense invariants, while \mathcal{I} serves as the decompression and reconstruction process for reasoning. This framework mirrors the human cognitive cycle, where compression equates to the **absorption** of experience into rules, and inference signifies the **application** of that knowledge to novel tasks.

The essence of training \mathcal{I} within the NPMCL framework lies in cultivating the model's ability to operationalize knowledge. By integrating operations such as cross-domain variables, combinatorial matching, and causal reasoning into diverse knowledge environments, the model internalizes the *process* of applying information rather than just memorizing the content itself. While traditional SFT datasets contain some reasoning patterns, they are often contaminated by "interference" data—scenarios where the model either relies solely on internal parametric knowledge or where external context perfectly aligns with pre-trained priors. This overlap makes the model's ability to strictly adhere to external, especially counterfactual, constraints unstable. We speculate that a specialized training regime dedicated to inference under restricted knowledge may hold potential for stabilizing this meta-ability.

VII. DISCUSSION AND LIMITATIONS

The NPMCL framework and its associated experimental design provide a novel pathway for implementing **non-parametric lifelong learning**. By decoupling meta-abilities from specific knowledge content, this approach offers a blueprint for transforming Large Language Models into **dynamic cognitive entities**.

A. Vision: The Universal Expert via Dialogue Injection

A key potential advantage of the NPMCL framework lies in its potential ease of use and adaptability. Should the proposed evaluations yield positive outcomes, a base LLM could potentially be rapidly specialized for diverse domains through simple dialogue-based knowledge injection [19]:

- **Legal Expertise:** Mastering complex statutes by injecting specialized legal codes and case logic via conversation.
- **Software Engineering:** Adapting to proprietary APIs and evolving programming paradigms through interactive documentation sessions.
- **Enterprise Roles:** Serving as a bespoke customer service representative or corporate receptionist by internalizing company-specific protocols and culture.

This approach may help shift the paradigm from expensive, static parametric fine-tuning toward more flexible, real-time cognitive expansion.

B. Current Limitations and Future Work

Despite the theoretical potential, several technical challenges and limitations remain to be addressed in future research:

- 1) **Modality of Raw Input:** Currently, the framework focuses primarily on the *compression of dialogue-based inputs*. To achieve broader applicability, future iterations would need to support diverse raw input formats, including structured documents (PDFs/spreadsheets), multimodal data, and raw codebases.
- 2) **Scalability of Structural Matching:** Due to the finite context window of LLMs, directly performing structural matching (\mathcal{S}) over a massive memory bank is computationally prohibitive.
 - **Mitigation:** We propose that a **semantic pre-filtering** stage should precede the structural matching process. Since lifelong learning typically occurs within a contextually biased environment, semantic cues (e.g., topic clustering) can be leveraged to narrow down the candidate pool [20], ensuring the most relevant entries remain within the model’s effective context.
- 3) **Cross-Task Distribution Alignment:** Because the meta-abilities—Compression (\mathcal{C}), Matching (\mathcal{S}), Inference (\mathcal{I}), and Query Generation (\mathcal{G})—are trained as independent operators, their **functional synergy** is highly sensitive to data distribution.
 - **Requirement:** During the generation of synthetic training data, rigorous consistency should be maintained regarding structure, length, and linguistic style. Ensuring that these disparate modules operate within the same “logical distribution” is critical for the seamless integration of the meta-cognitive pipeline.

C. Architectural Advantages: Modality and Observability

A potential strength of the NPMCL framework lies in the independent nature of its meta-abilities, which may provide **engineering flexibility** and **operational transparency**:

- **Modular Substitution and Editing:** Each operator can be implemented using disparate technologies, potentially enabling **plug-and-play modularity** [21]. For instance, Structural Matching (\mathcal{S}) can be realized via optimized RAG pipelines, while Distillative Compression (\mathcal{C}) could be offloaded to smaller, specialized models like BERT to preserve logical invariants at a lower computational cost. This could allow for seamless system iteration and hardware-specific optimization.
- **Fine-Grained Observability:** Unlike monolithic end-to-end models, our modular design aims to ensure high transparency. Since the four meta-abilities produce explicit, interpretable intermediate outputs, the entire **knowledge codec pipeline** could be fully traceable. If a failure occurs, developers may precisely isolate the bottleneck—whether it lies in inquiry accuracy (\mathcal{G}), matching precision (\mathcal{S}), or constrained Inference (\mathcal{I})—significantly streamlining troubleshooting and maintenance.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This theoretical framework paper proposes the **NPMCL (Non-Parametric Meta Continual Learning)** framework, a systematic approach aimed at enabling Large Language Models to acquire and apply new knowledge continuously without the need for weight updates or the risk of catastrophic forgetting.

Summary of Contributions

Functional Framework: We establish a meta-cognitive pipeline driven by four core operators: **Inquiry** (\mathcal{G}), **Matching** (\mathcal{S}), **Compression** (\mathcal{C}), and **Constrained Inference** (\mathcal{I}).

Constrained Inference in CL: Unlike previous works focused on isolated knowledge conflicts [22], [23], we integrate **Prior Suppression and Constrained Inference** directly into the **Continual Learning** (CL) process, proposing that the model must maintain its core reasoning integrity while strictly adhering to external contextual constraints. This allows for **continuous knowledge updates**—simply by refreshing memory entries—without the need for parametric changes.

Structural Analogy: We conceptualize the lifelong learning process as a **Knowledge Codec**, where information is distilled into logical invariants and later reconstructed within specific task contexts. By providing a granular discussion on this **knowledge compression-decompression** cycle, we offer new theoretical inspirations for subsequent research in non-parametric continual learning.

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