

深度学习平台与应用

第三讲: 正则化与优化

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2024年9月18日







- ■正则化
- ■模型优化

图像分类



- 图像分类是最核心的计算机视觉任务
- 问题: 语义鸿沟 (Semantic Gap)
- 挑战:
 - 视角差异 (Viewpoint Variation)
 形变 (Deformation)
 - 光照变化 (Illumination)

- 类内差异 (Intra-Class Variation)
- 杂乱的背景 (Background Clutter) 类间混淆 (Inter-Class Similarity)
- 遮挡 (Occlusion)

■ 环境干扰 (Context Disturbance)

■ KNN 最近邻分类器





f(x,W) = Wx + b

f(x,VV)

571.3

猫

1.25

狗

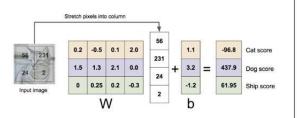
-132.2

船

输入图像

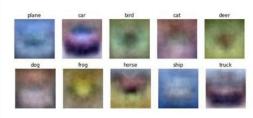
Algebraic Viewpoint

f(x,W) = Wx



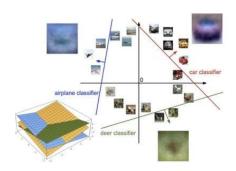
Visual Viewpoint

One template per class



Geometric Viewpoint

Hyperplanes cutting up space

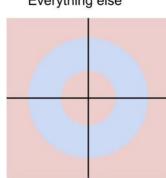


Class 1:

1 <= L2 norm <= 2

Class 2:

Everything else

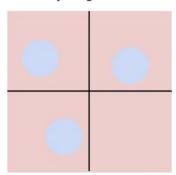


Class 1:

Three modes

Class 2:

Everything else

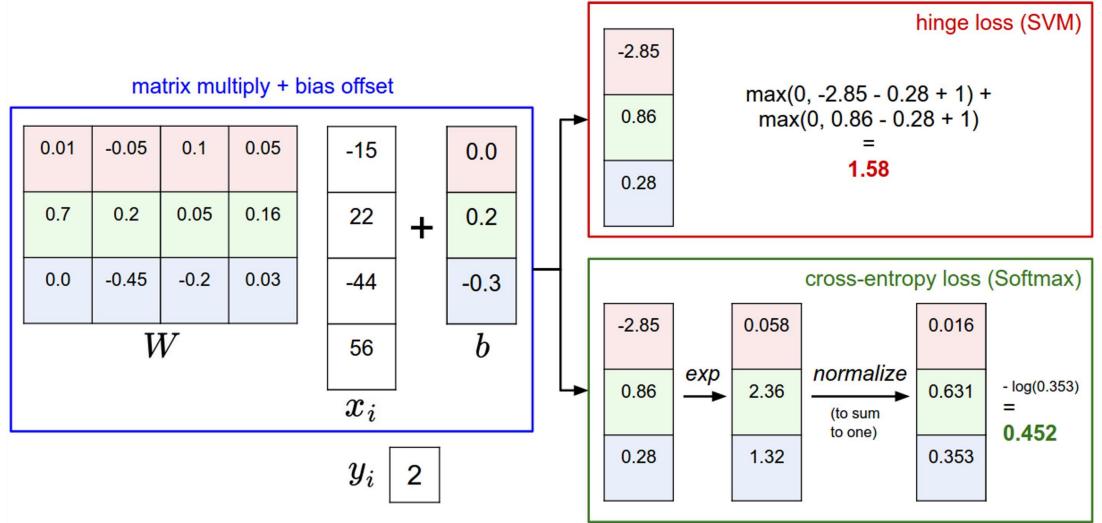






$$L_i = -\log(rac{e^{sy_i}}{\sum_{j}e^{s_j}})$$

$$L_i = -\log(rac{e^{sy_i}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}})$$
 $L_i = \sum_{j
eq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$





SVM Loss

$$L_i = \sum_{j
eq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1)$$

Softmax Loss
$$L_i = -\log(rac{e^{sy_i}}{\sum_j e^{s_j}})$$

- 损失函数的最小和最大值分别可能是多少?
- 如果我们将 SVM Loss 中的 sum 替换为 mean,会出现什么情况?
- 训练初始时, L_i 会是什么样的?
- 如果对 SVM Loss 中所有类别求和,会怎样? (包括 $i = y_i$ 的情况)
- 如果正确类别的预测得分 s_{v_i} 发生轻微扰动, L_i 会发生什么?



- 假设我们找到一个 W,使得 L=0。这个 W 是独一无二的吗?
- 不是的! 2W 依然能使得 L=0

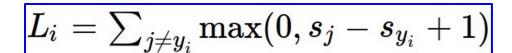
$$f(x, W) = Wx$$

$$L = rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j
eq y_i} \max(0, f(x_i; W)_j - f(x_i; W)_{y_i} + 1)$$



■ 多类别 SVM Loss

$$f(x,W)=Wx$$









cat

3.2

car

5.1

frog

-1.7

Loss:

2.9

1.3

4.9

2.0

0

2.2

2.5

-3.1

■ 分类器参数为W时:

 $= \max(0, 1.3 - 4.9 + 1)$

 $+\max(0, 2.0 - 4.9 + 1)$

 $= \max(0, -2.6) + \max(0, -1.9)$

= 0 + 0

= 0

■ 分类器参数为 2W 时:

 $= \max(0, 2.6 - 9.8 + 1)$

 $+\max(0, 4.0 - 9.8 + 1)$

= max(0, -6.2) + max(0, -4.8)

= 0 + 0

= 0



- 假设我们找到一个 W, 使得 L=0。这个 W 是独一无二的吗?
- 不是的! 3W 依然能使得 L=0
- 那我们选择 W 还是 2W 呢?

$$f(x, W) = Wx$$

$$L = rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j
eq y_i} \max(0, f(x_i; W)_j - f(x_i; W)_{y_i} + 1)$$



■ 模型损失

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i)$$

模型损失: 模型预测结果应该

与训练数据标签一致



■ 模型损失 + 正则化

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

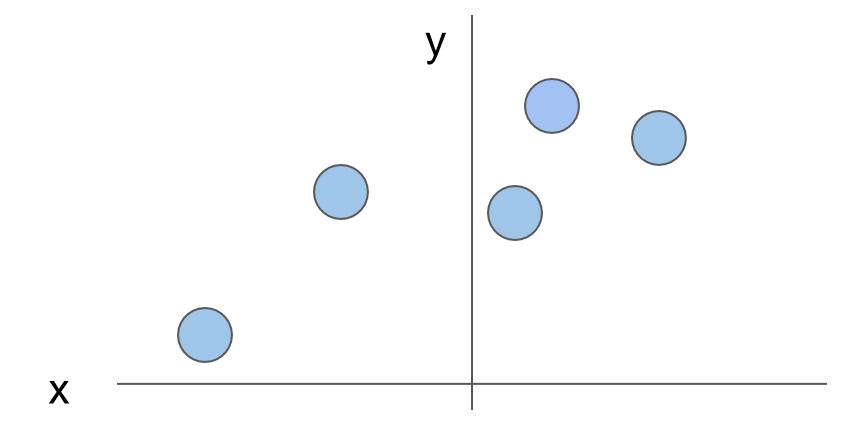
模型损失: 模型预测结果应该

与训练数据标签一致

正则化: 避免模型过拟合训练数据

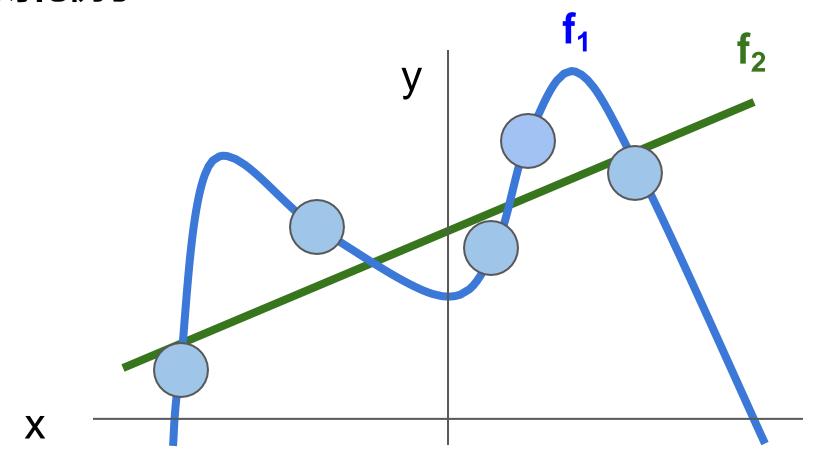


■ 正则化例子





■ 正则化例子





- 正则化:偏好简单的模型
 - 降低模型对训练数据的过拟合

■ 降低训练噪声对模型的影响 y f₂



- 模型损失 + 正则化
- 奥卡姆剃刀原则 (Occam's Razor) :
 - 如无必要,勿增实体(Among multiple competing hypotheses, the simplest is the best)

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

模型损失: 模型预测结果应该

与训练数据标签一致

正则化: 避免模型过拟合训练数据



■ 模型损失 + 正则化

λ = 正则化强度的超参数

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

模型损失: 模型预测结果应该

与训练数据标签一致

正则化: 避免模型过拟合训练数据



■ 模型损失 + 正则化

λ = 正则化强度的超参数

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

■ 正则化项例子:

L2 regularization: $R(W) = \sum_{k} \sum_{l} W_{k,l}^2$

L1 regularization: $R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l |W_{k,l}|$

Elastic net (L1 + L2): $R(W) = \sum_{k} \sum_{l} \beta W_{k,l}^{2} + |W_{k,l}|$



■ 模型损失 + 正则化

λ = 正则化强度的超参数

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

正则化项例子: L2 regularization: $R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l W_{k,l}^2$

L1 regularization: $R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l |W_{k,l}|$

Elastic net (L1 + L2): $R(W) = \sum_{k} \sum_{l} \beta W_{k,l}^{2} + |W_{k,l}|$

■ 其他正则化方法: Dropout, Batch normalization,

Stochastic depth, fractional pooling, 等等



■ 模型损失 + 正则化

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(f(x_i, W), y_i) + \lambda R(W)$$

- 为什么使用正则化呢?
 - 表达对模型参数的偏好
 - 使模型简单,使其适用于测试数据
 - 改进模型优化



■ 正则化:表达对模型参数的偏好

$$x = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$w_1 = [1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$w_2 = [0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25]$$

$$w_1^T x = w_2^T x = 1$$

L2 Regularization

$$R(W) = \sum_{k} \sum_{l} W_{k,l}^2$$

L2 正则化更偏好 w1 还是 w2?



■ 正则化:表达对模型参数的偏好

$$x = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$w_1 = [1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$w_2 = \left[0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25\right]$$

$$w_1^T x = w_2^T x = 1$$

L2 Regularization

$$R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l W_{k,l}^2$$

L2 正则化更偏好 w1 还是 w2? L2 正则化偏好"分散" 权重



■ 正则化:表达对模型参数的偏好

$$x = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$w_1 = [1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$w_2 = \left[0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25\right]$$

$$w_1^T x = w_2^T x = 1$$

L2 Regularization

$$R(W) = \sum_k \sum_l W_{k,l}^2$$

L2 正则化更偏好 w1 还是 w2? L2 正则化偏好 "分散" 权重

L1 正则化偏好什么样 的权重?

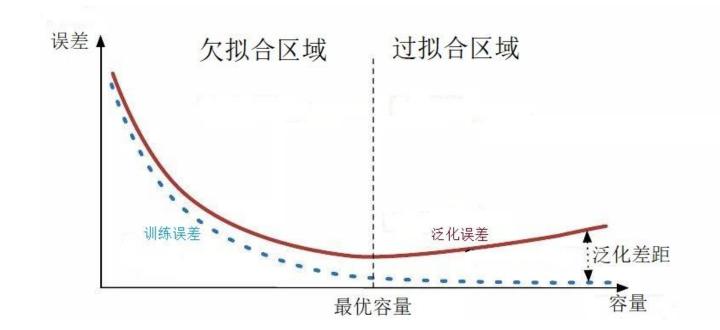


- 我们有训练数据:
- 我们有模型预测结果:
- 我们有损失函数:
- 我们怎么优化模型来降 低模型在数据上的损失?

$$\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^N$$

$$s = f(x; W) = Wx$$

$$L=rac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}L_i+R(W)$$









- ■正则化
- ■模型优化



■ Idea 1: 模型参数随机搜索

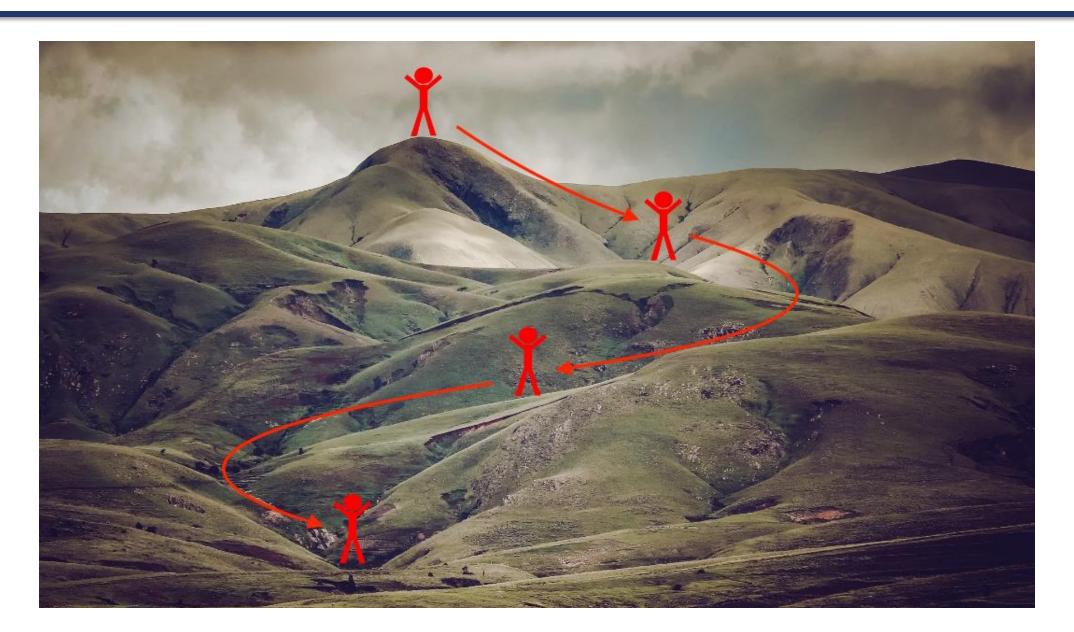
```
# assume X train is the data where each column is an example (e.g. 3073 x 50,000)
# assume Y train are the labels (e.g. 1D array of 50,000)
# assume the function L evaluates the loss function
bestloss = float("inf") # Python assigns the highest possible float value
for num in xrange(1000):
 W = np.random.randn(10, 3073) * 0.0001 # generate random parameters
 loss = L(X train, Y train, W) # get the loss over the entire training set
 if loss < bestloss: # keep track of the best solution
   bestloss = loss
   bestW = W
 print 'in attempt %d the loss was %f, best %f' % (num, loss, bestloss)
# prints:
# in attempt 0 the loss was 9.401632, best 9.401632
# in attempt 1 the loss was 8.959668, best 8.959668
# in attempt 2 the loss was 9.044034, best 8.959668
# in attempt 3 the loss was 9.278948, best 8.959668
# in attempt 4 the loss was 8.857370, best 8.857370
# in attempt 5 the loss was 8.943151, best 8.857370
# in attempt 6 the loss was 8.605604, best 8.605604
# ... (trunctated: continues for 1000 lines)
```



- Idea 1: 模型参数随机搜索
- 效果非常差!15.55%的准确率, SOTA 为 > 99.7%准确率

```
# Assume X_test is [3073 x 10000], Y_test [10000 x 1]
scores = Wbest.dot(Xte_cols) # 10 x 10000, the class scores for all test examples
# find the index with max score in each column (the predicted class)
Yte_predict = np.argmax(scores, axis = 0)
# and calculate accuracy (fraction of predictions that are correct)
np.mean(Yte_predict == Yte)
# returns 0.1555
```







■ Idea 2: 沿着最陡下降方向进行模型参数优化

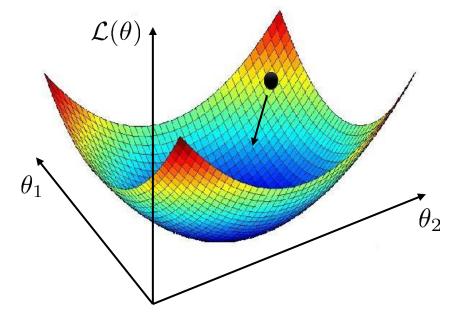
$$\theta^* \leftarrow \arg\min_{\theta} - \sum_{i} \log p_{\theta}(y_i|x_i)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta)$$

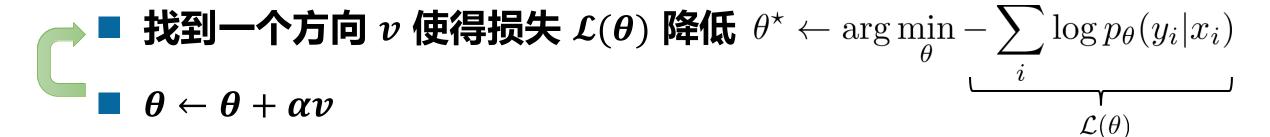
■ 找到一个方向 v 使得损失 $\mathcal{L}(\theta)$ 降低

$$\theta \leftarrow \theta + \alpha v$$

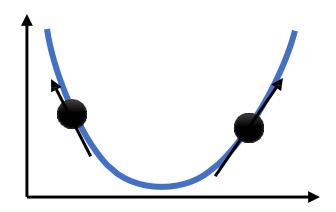
假设 θ 是二维的



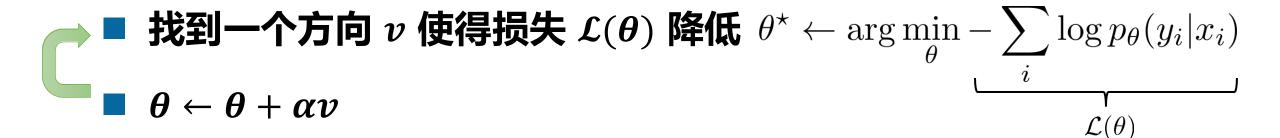




- 哪个方向能使 $\mathcal{L}(\theta)$ 降低呢?
- 梯度向量:
 - 梯度方向:函数值最大增长的方向
 - 梯度值:函数在这个方向上的增长率







- 哪个方向能使 $\mathcal{L}(\theta)$ 降低呢?
- 对于每个维度,沿着该维度的梯度的相反方向更新模型参数,

更新的幅度与梯度大小有关

$$rac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h o 0} rac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

梯度 dW:

?,

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?....]



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (第一维):

[0.34 + 0.0001,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25322

梯度 dW:

[?,

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

 $?,\ldots$



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...

loss 1.25347

W + h (第一维):

[0.34 + 0.0001,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25322

梯度 dW:

(1.25322 - 1.25347)/0.0001

$$= -2.5$$

$$rac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h o 0} rac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

?, ?,....]



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

[0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (第二维):

[0.34,

-1.11 + 0.0001

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25353

梯度 dW:

[-2.5,

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

 $?,\ldots$



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (第二维):

[0.34,

-1.11 + 0.0001

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25353

梯度 dW:

[-2.5,

0.6,

?,

?

(1.25353 - 1.25347)/0.0001

= 0.6

$$rac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h o 0} rac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

April 9, 2024

?,...]



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...

loss 1.25347

W + h (第三维):

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78 + 0.0001

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

梯度 dW:

[-2.5,

0.6,

?

?

?

?

?

?

 $?,\ldots$



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (第三维):

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78 + 0.0001

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

梯度 dW:

[-2.5,

0.6,

0,

?,

(1.25347 - 1.25347)/0.0001= 0

$$rac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h o 0} rac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

 $?,\ldots$



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

W + h (第三维):

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78 + 0.0001

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

梯度 dW:

[-2.5,

0.6,

0,

?

数值法梯度计算:

- 太慢了!需要对所有维 度进行循环计算
- 求得的是一个近似值
- 是一种"笨"方法



- 损失函数是模型参数 W 的函数
- $lacksymbol{lack}$ 使用微积分计算解析梯度 $abla_W L$

$$egin{aligned} L &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i + \sum_{k} W_k^2 \ L_i &= \sum_{j
eq y_i} \max(0, s_j - s_{y_i} + 1) \ s &= f(x; W) = Wx \end{aligned}$$



当前的 W:

[0.34,

-1.11,

0.78,

0.12,

0.55,

2.81,

-3.1,

-1.5,

0.33,...]

loss 1.25347

dW = ... (数据和模型参数 的函数)

梯度 dW:

[-2.5,

0.6,

0,

0.2,

0.7,

-0.5,

1.1,

1.3,

-2.1,....]

Vanilla Gradient Descent



- 数值法梯度计算: 计算慢, 近似, 但易于实现
- 解析法梯度计算: 快速, 准确, 但实现较为复杂
- 梯度检查: 使用解析法计算梯度, 使用数值法检查梯度
- 根据梯度更新模型参数,全量数据训练?

```
while True:
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data, weights)
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad # perform parameter update
```



- **随机梯度下降 (Stochastic Gradient Descent, SGD)**
 - 计算资源与成本

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(x_i, y_i, W) + \lambda R(W)$$

■ 使用小批量 (mini batch) 样本计算

$$\nabla_W L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_W L_i(x_i, y_i, W) + \lambda \nabla_W R(W)$$

Vanilla Minibatch Gradient Descent

while True:

```
data_batch = sample_training_data(data, 256) # sample 256 examples
weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data_batch, weights)
weights += - step_size * weights_grad # perform parameter update
```



■ 随机梯度下降 (Stochastic Gradient Descent, SGD)

算法 2.1: 随机梯度下降法

输入: 训练集 $\mathcal{D} = \{(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, y^{(n)})\}_{n=1}^N$, 验证集 \mathcal{V} , 学习率 α

- 1 随机初始化 θ ;
- 2 repeat
- 3 对训练集 D中的样本随机重排序;
- 4 | for $n = 1 \cdots N$ do
- 5 从训练集 \mathcal{D} 中选取样本 $(\mathbf{x}^{(n)}, y^{(n)});$

// 更新参数

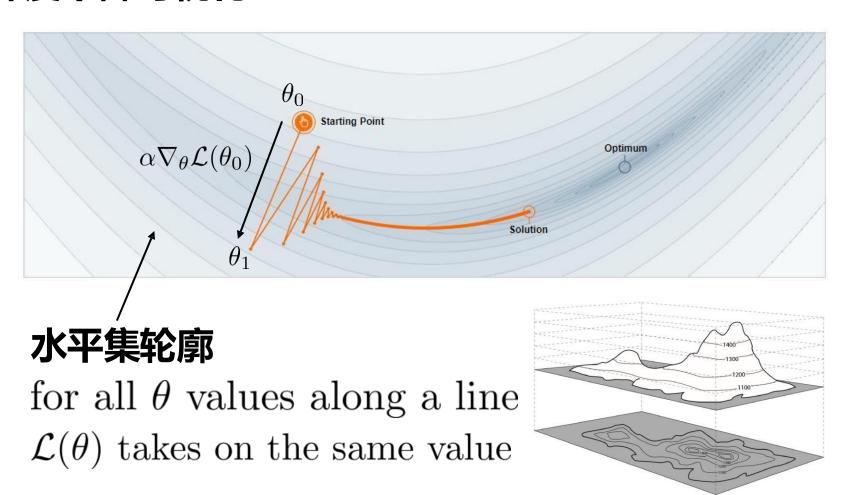
$$\theta \leftarrow \theta - \alpha \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\theta; x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})}{\partial \theta};$$

- 7 end
- 8 until 模型 $f(\mathbf{x}; \theta)$ 在验证集 V 上的错误率不再下降;

输出: θ

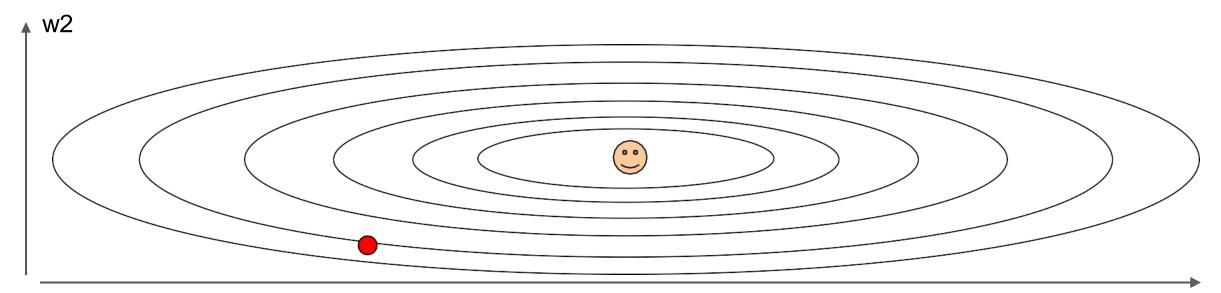


■ SGD 梯度下降可视化



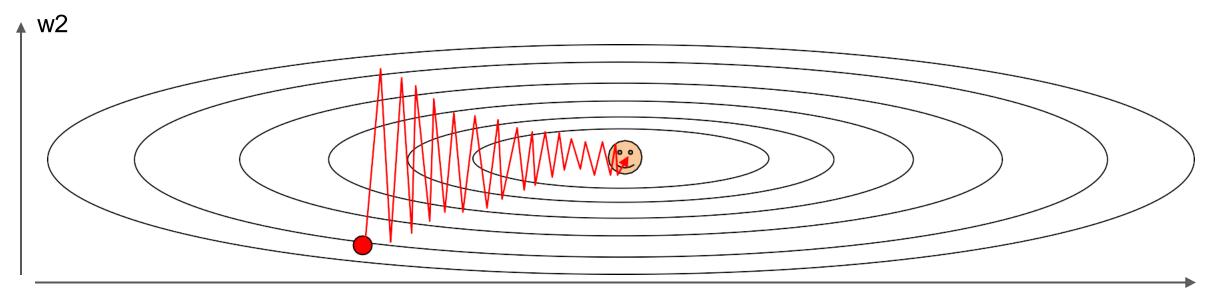


■ SGD 问题1: 如果损失在一个方向上变化很快,在另一个方向变化很慢怎么办? 梯度下降法会怎样表现?



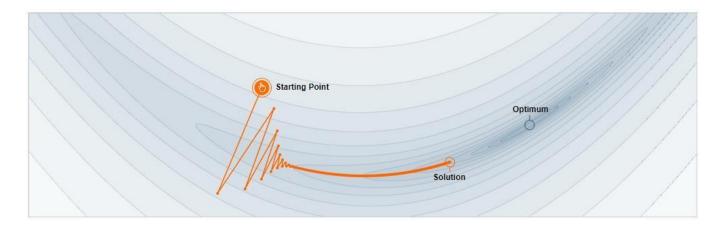


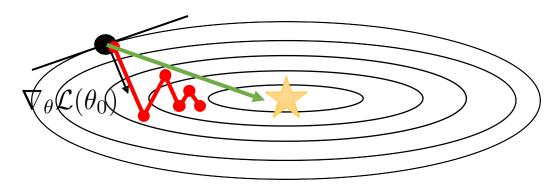
- SGD 问题1: 如果损失在一个方向上变化很快,在另一个方向变化很慢怎么办? 梯度下降法会怎样表现?
- 沿 w1 方向下降非常缓慢,沿 w2 方向抖动





- SGD 问题1: 我们并不总是朝着全局最优点进行优化
- 当前的最陡方向并不总是最优的方向

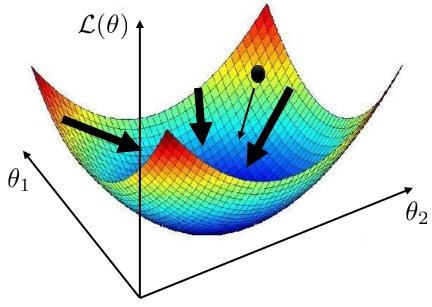






- Loss landscape 可视化
- 神经网络的 Loss landscape 非常难以可视化,因为神经网络有非常多的





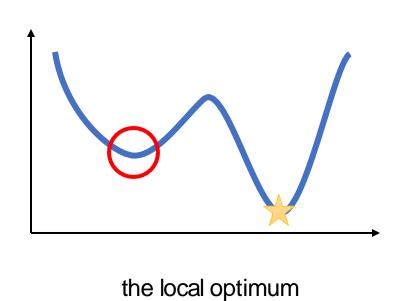
Visualizing the Loss Landscape of Neural Nets

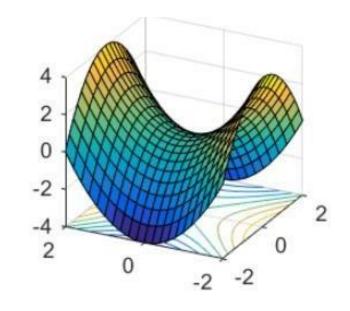
Hao Li¹, Zheng Xu¹, Gavin Taylor², Christoph Studer³, Tom Goldstein¹

University of Maryland, College Park ²United States Naval Academy ³Cornell University {haoli,xuzh,tomg}@cs.umd.edu,taylor@usna.edu,studer@cornell.edu



■ SGD 问题2: 如果损失函数有局部最优值(local optimum), 鞍点(saddle point)怎么办?

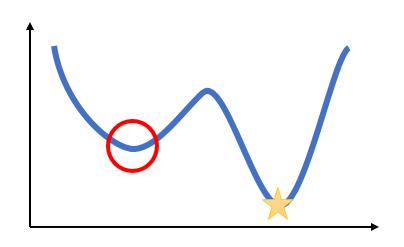


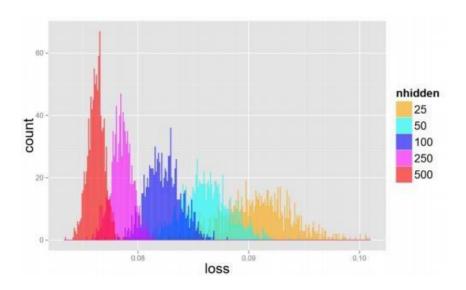


the saddle point



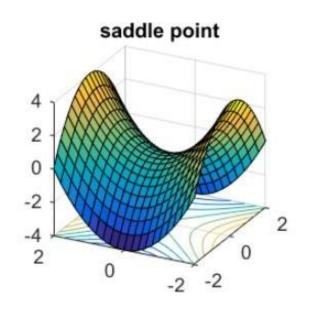
- 局部最优值 (local optimum)
 - 此处梯度为 0, 理论上可怕 (非凸损失函数)
 - 实际上,随着网络参数量的增加,这个问题的影响会很小
 - 对于大型网络,局部最优值通常与全局最优值很接近

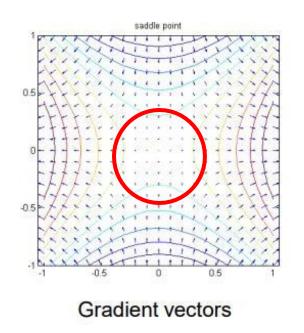


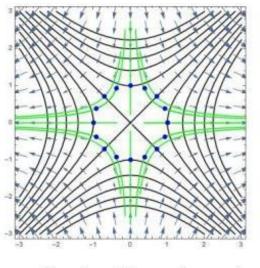




- 鞍点 (saddle point):
 - 鞍点处的梯度很小(或为0),跳出鞍点需要很长时间
 - **■** 神经网络的 loss landscape 中的大多数关键点都是鞍点







Gradient flows (green)



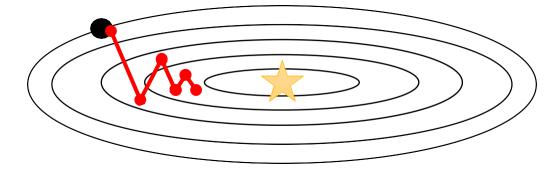
- 区分鞍点 (saddle point) 和局部最优值 (local optimum) ?
- 损失函数的 Hessian 矩阵的特征值
 - 鞍点: Hessian 矩阵的特征值有正也有负
 - 局部最优值: Hessian 矩阵的特征值全部为正或全部为负

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_1 d\theta_1} & \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_1 d\theta_2} & \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_1 d\theta_3} \\ \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_2 d\theta_1} & \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_2 d\theta_2} & \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_2 d\theta_3} \\ \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_3 d\theta_1} & \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_3 d\theta_2} & \frac{d^2 \mathcal{L}}{d\theta_3 d\theta_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

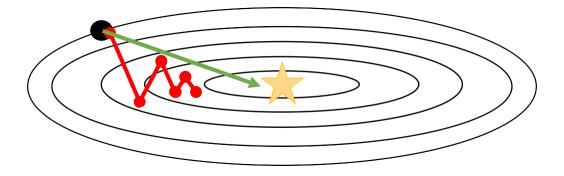
$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array}\right]$$



■ SGD 的模型优化方向:



■ 更优的模型优化方向:

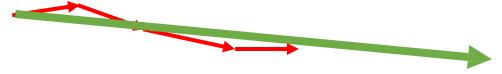




■ 想法一:

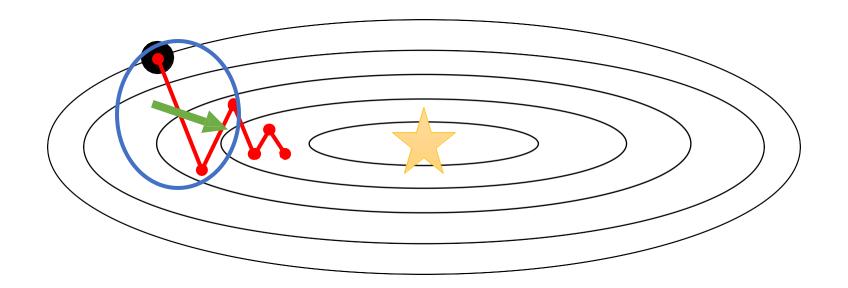
■ 如果连续的梯度优化步指向不同的方向,我们应该对优化方向进行修正

如果连续的梯度优化步指向相似的方向,我们应该朝那个方向走得更快





- SGD + Momentum
 - 将连续梯度平均在一起似乎会产生更好的方向!





SGD + Momentum

SGD

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t)$$

```
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    x -= learning_rate * dx
```

SGD+Momentum

$$v_{t+1} = \rho v_t + \nabla f(x_t)$$
$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha v_{t+1}$$

```
vx = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    vx = rho * vx + dx
    x -= learning_rate * vx
```

rho 一般为 0.9 或 0.99



- 对于损失函数的每个维度(模型参数):
 - 梯度的正负影响优化的方向
 - 梯度的大小影响参数更新的幅度
 - 梯度的值可能会发生巨大变化,使得学习率难以调整
 - 想法二:对每个维度的梯度大小进行"归一化"



RMSProp (Root Mean Squared Propagation)

```
SGD + Momentum
```

```
vx = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    vx = rho * vx + dx
    x -= learning_rate * vx
```

根据每个维度的梯度值历史平方和 进行梯度缩放 (有衰减)

RMSProp

```
grad_squared = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)

    grad_squared = decay_rate * grad_squared + (1 - decay_rate) * dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * dx / (np.sqrt(grad_squared) + 1e-7)
```



RMSProp (Root Mean Squared Propagation)

```
grad_squared = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    grad_squared = decay_rate * grad_squared + (1 - decay_rate) * dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * dx / (np.sqrt(grad_squared) + 1e-7)
```

- 问题:RMSProp 做了什么?
 - 沿着"陡峭"方向的优化变慢
 - 沿着"平缓"方向的优化加快



AdaGrad (Adaptive Gradient Algorithm)

AdaGrad

```
grad_squared = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    grad_squared += dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * dx / (np.sqrt(grad_squared) + 1e-7)
```

RMSProp

```
grad_squared = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    grad_squared = decay_rate * grad_squared + (1 - decay_rate) * dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * dx / (np.sqrt(grad_squared) + 1e-7)
```



- AdaGrad v.s. RMSProp
- AdaGrad 更适合解决凸优化问题
 - 学习率会随着时间的推移而有效地降低
 - 由于不断在分母中快速累计梯度,导致学习率不断变小,因 此需要在学习率快速衰减之前找到最优值
- RMSProp 往往更适合深度学习(以及大多数非凸问题)



■ 想法三: 结合 Momentum 和 RMSProp

```
first_moment = 0
second_moment = 0
while True:
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    first_moment = beta1 * first_moment + (1 - beta1) * dx
    second_moment = beta2 * second_moment + (1 - beta2) * dx * dx
    x -= learning_rate * first_moment / (np.sqrt(second_moment) + 1e-7))
```



■ 想法三: 结合 Momentum 和 RMSProp

- 第一步会发生什么? (beta1 设为 0.9, beta2 设为 0.999)
- first moment 和 second moment 初始化时接近于 0



Adam (Adaptive Moment Estimation)

```
first_moment = 0
second_moment = 0
for t in range(1, num_iterations):
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    first_moment = beta1 * first_moment + (1 - beta1) * dx
    second_moment = beta2 * second_moment + (1 - beta2) * dx * dx

    first_unbias = first_moment / (1 - beta1 ** t)
    second_unbias = second_moment / (1 - beta2 ** t)

x -= learning_rate * first_unbias / (np.sqrt(second_unbias) + 1e-7))
```

Momentum

Bias correction

AdaGrad / RMSProp



■ 想法四: 给 Adam 加上 Weight Decay

```
first_moment = 0 标准的 Adam 在这里加上 L2 Regularization

second_moment = 0

for t in range(1, num_iterations):
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    first_moment = beta1 * first_moment + (1 - beta1) * dx
    second_moment = beta2 * second_moment + (1 - beta2) * dx * dx
    first_unbias = first_moment / (1 - beta1 ** t)
    second_unbias = second_moment / (1 - beta2 ** t)
    x -= learning_rate * first_unbias / (np.sqrt(second_unbias) + 1e-7))
```



AdamW

```
first_moment = 0
second_moment = 0
for t in range(1, num_iterations):
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    first_moment = beta1 * first_moment + (1 - beta1) * dx
    second_moment = beta2 * second_moment + (1 - beta2) * dx * dx
    first_unbias = first_moment / (1 - beta1 ** t)
    second_unbias = second_moment / (1 - beta2 ** t)
    x -= learning_rate * first_unbias / (np.sqrt(second_unbias) + 1e-7))
```

AdamW 在这里加上 Weight Decay



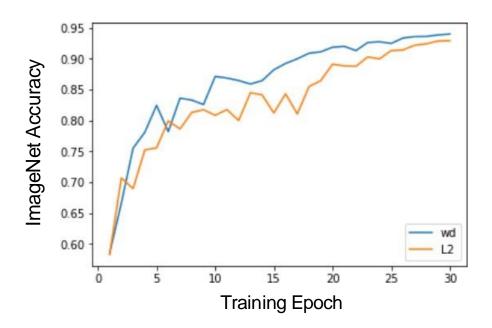
AdamW

```
first_moment = 0 标准的 Adam 在这里加上 L2 Regularization

second_moment = 0

for t in range(1, num_iterations):
    dx = compute_gradient(x)
    first_moment = beta1 * first_moment + (1 - beta1) * dx
    second_moment = beta2 * second_moment + (1 - beta2) * dx * dx
    first_unbias = first_moment / (1 - beta1 ** t)
    second_unbias = second_moment / (1 - beta2 ** t)
    x -= learning_rate * first_unbias / (np.sqrt(second_unbias) + 1e-7))
```

AdamW 在这里加上 Weight Decay-





学习率 α $x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t)$

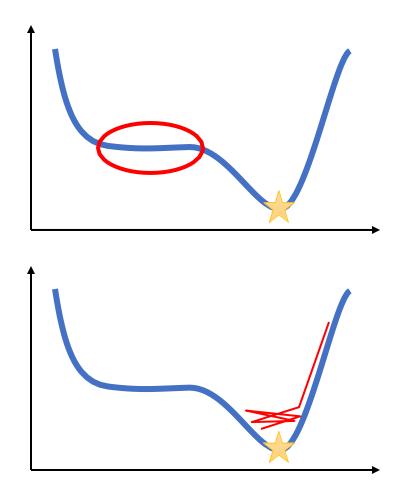
```
# Vanilla Gradient Descent

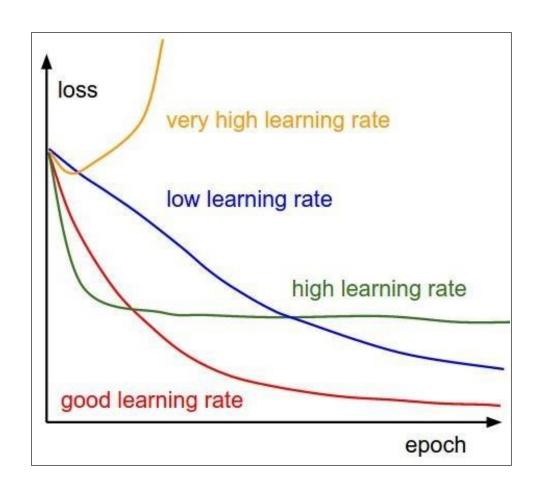
while True:
    weights_grad = evaluate_gradient(loss_fun, data, weights)
    weights += - step_size * weights_grad # perform parameter update
```

学习率 learning rate



学习率 α $x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t)$

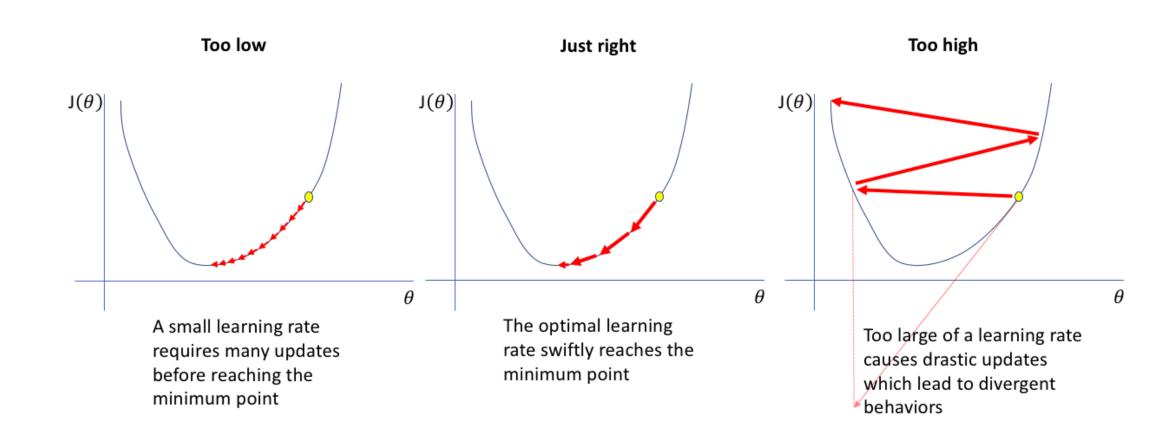






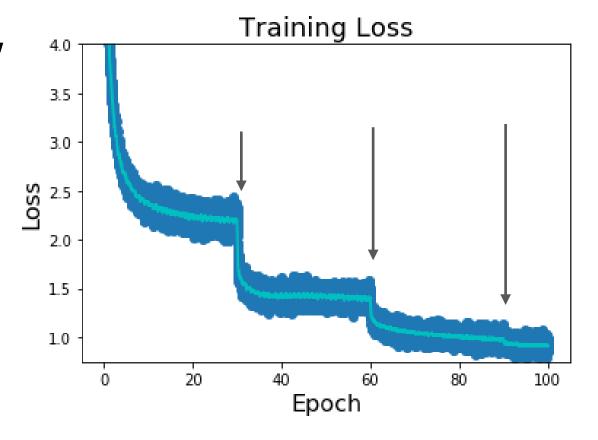
■ 学习率 α

$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \alpha \nabla f(x_t)$$





- 随时间改变的学习率
- Step: 训练固定的 epoch 之后, 降低学习率
- ResNet 在第 30、60、90个 训练 epoch 时,将 lr 乘以0.1





■ 随时间改变的学习率

■ Step: 训练固定的 epoch 之后, 降低学习率

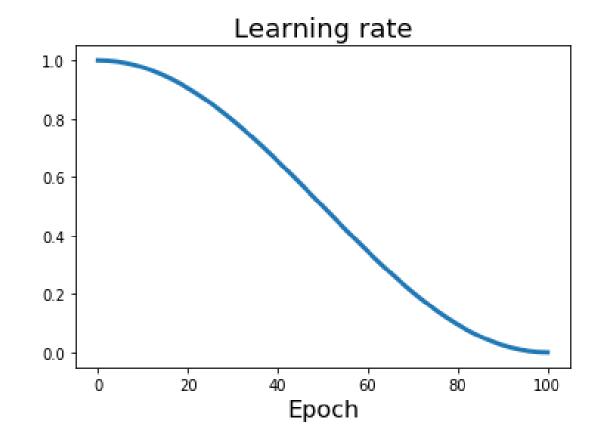
Cosine:

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_0 \left(1 + \cos(t\pi/T)\right)$$

 $lpha_0$: Initial learning rate

 $lpha_t$: Learning rate at epoch t

T: Total number of epochs





■ 随时间改变的学习率

■ Step: 训练固定的 epoch 之后, 降低学习率

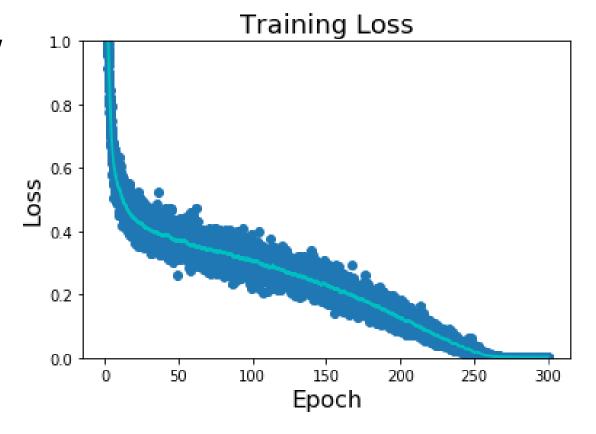
Cosine:

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_0 \left(1 + \cos(t\pi/T)\right)$$

 $lpha_0$: Initial learning rate

 $lpha_t$: Learning rate at epoch t

T: Total number of epochs





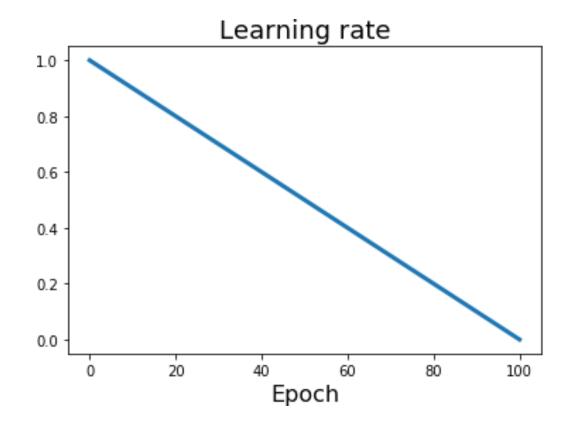
- 随时间改变的学习率
- Step: 训练固定的 epoch 之后, 降低学习率
- Cosine
- Linear:

$$\alpha_t = \alpha_0 (1 - t/T)$$

 $lpha_0$: Initial learning rate

 $lpha_t$: Learning rate at epoch t

T: Total number of epochs



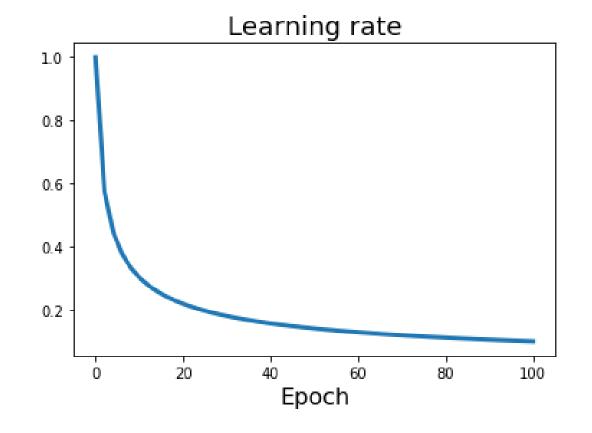


- 随时间改变的学习率
- Step: 训练固定的 epoch 之后, 降低学习率
- Cosine
- Linear
- Inverse: $\alpha_t = \alpha_0/\sqrt{t}$

 $lpha_0$: Initial learning rate

 $lpha_t$: Learning rate at epoch t

T: Total number of epochs

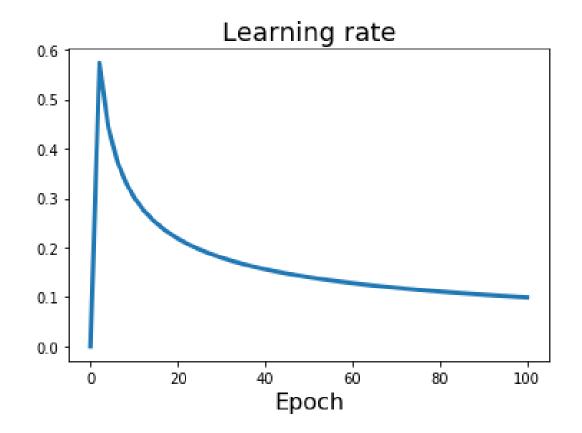




■ 随时间改变的学习率:

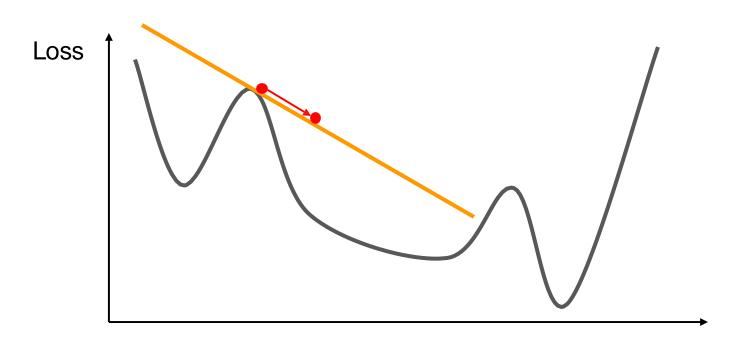
Linear Warmup

- 高初始学习率会使损失激增。前 5000 次迭代中,从 0 开始线性 增加学习率可以防止这种情况
- 经验法则:如果将批处理大小增加N,则初始学习率也按N缩放



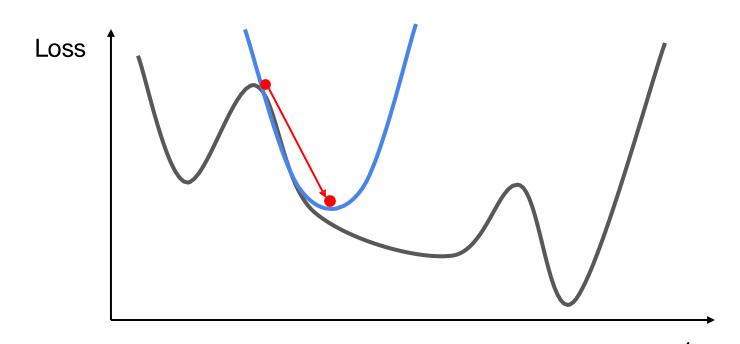


- 一阶优化 (First-Order Optimization)
 - 使用梯度进行线性近似 $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x x_0)$
 - 每一步都沿着线性近似降低 loss





- 二阶优化 (Second-Order Optimization)
 - 使用梯度和 Hessian 进行二次近似
 - 每一步都逼近二次近似的最小值





■ 二阶优化: 牛顿法 (Newton's method)

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) \approx \mathcal{L}(\theta_0) + \nabla_{\theta}\mathcal{L}(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0) + \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \theta_0)^T \nabla_{\theta}^2\mathcal{L}(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0)$$
 Hessian gradient
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{d^2\mathcal{L}}{d\theta_1 d\theta_1} & \frac{d^2\mathcal{L}}{d\theta_1 d\theta_2} & \frac{d^2\mathcal{L}}{d\theta_1 d\theta_3} \\ \frac{d^2\mathcal{L}}{d\theta_2 d\theta_1} & \frac{d^2\mathcal{L}}{d\theta_2 d\theta_2} & \frac{d^2\mathcal{L}}{d\theta_2 d\theta_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta^{\star} \leftarrow \theta_0 - (\nabla_{\theta}^2 \mathcal{L}(\theta_0))^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta_0)$$



■ 一阶优化 (First-Order Optimization)

gradient descent:
$$\theta_{k+1} \leftarrow \theta_k - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta_k)$$

runtime? $\mathcal{O}(n)$

■ 二阶优化: 牛顿法 (Newton's method)

$$\theta^* \leftarrow \theta_0 - (\nabla_{\theta}^2 \mathcal{L}(\theta_0))^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}(\theta_0)$$
runtime? $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

■ 二阶方法的计算代价太大,所以我们一般选择一阶方法



- 拟牛顿法 (Quasi-Newton methods, e.g., BGFS)
 - 不求 Hessian 矩阵的逆 (O(n³))
 - 求 Hessian 矩阵的逆的近似解 $(O(n^2))$
- L-BGFS (Limited memory BFGS)
 - 对 BGFS 的近似,用时间换空间
 - 不存储整个 Hessian 矩阵,存储向量序列,需要时再计算得 到 Hessian 矩阵



■ 实战选择

- 在许多情况下,Adam(W)是一个很好的默认选择;即使学习率保持不变,它通常也能正常工作
- SGD+Momentum 有时优于 Adam,但可能需要对 LR 和 LR schedule policy 进行更多调整
- 如果可以进行全批量更新,那么可以使用高阶优化方法

下节课展望



- 如何优化更复杂的函数?
- 目前关注的函数:线性函数

$$f = Wx$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^D, W \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times D}$$

下节课展望



- 如何优化更复杂的函数?
- $lacksymbol{\blacksquare}$ 目前关注的函数:线性函数 f=Wx
- 下节课关注的函数:神经网络

$$f=W_2\max(0,W_1x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^D, W_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{H \times D}, W_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times H}$$

■ 反向传播: 优化神经网络