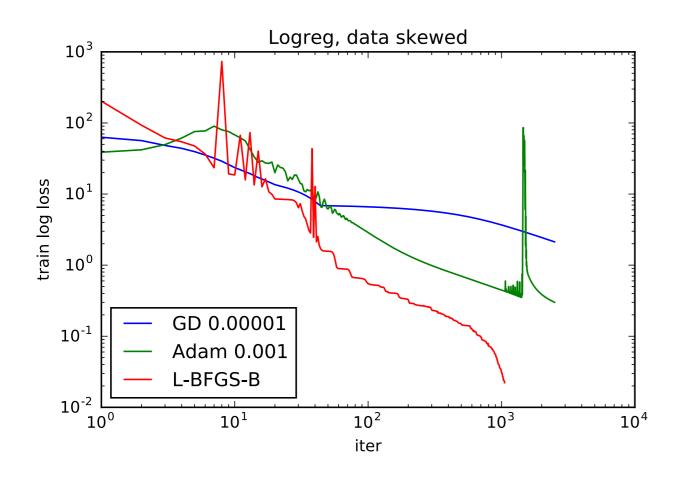
Normalization for Deep Learning

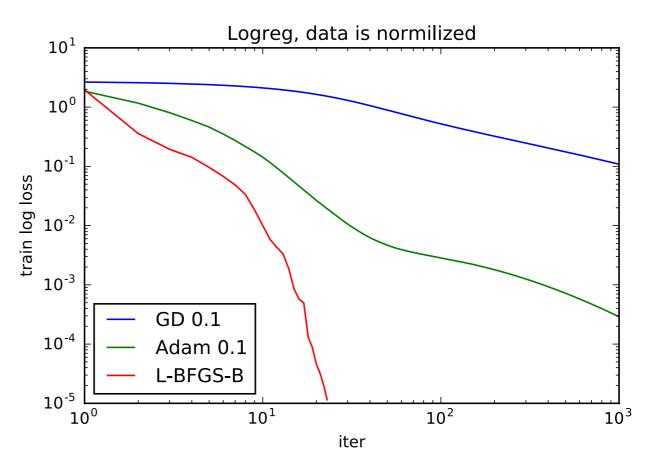
Alexander Novikov

Training a classifier:

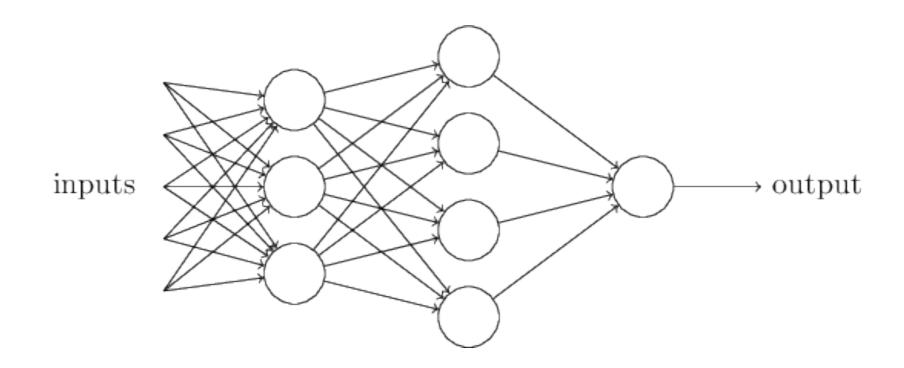
$$\max_{w} \sum_{i} y_i \log(\sigma(w_i^{\mathsf{T}} x_i)) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \sigma(w_i^{\mathsf{T}} x_i))$$

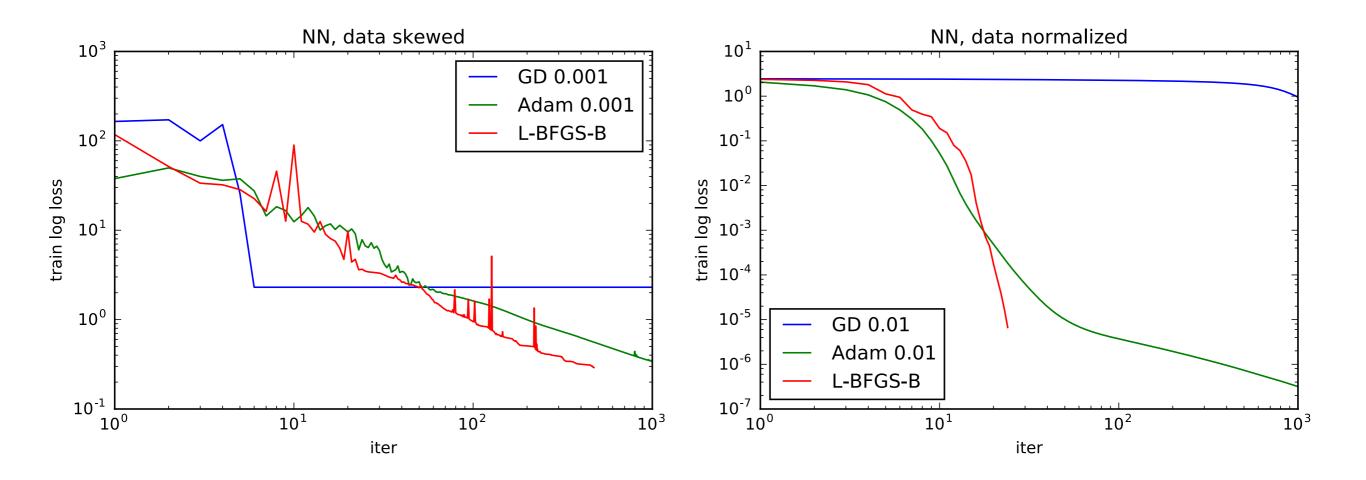
If the dataset is unnormalized, the convergence is slow





Now a neural network — same problem on each layer





Batch Normalization

```
Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: \mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\};
                          Parameters to be learned: \gamma, \beta
Output: \{y_i = BN_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}
\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} // mini-batch mean \sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{i} - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^{2} // mini-batch variance \widehat{x}_{i} \leftarrow \frac{x_{i} - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^{2} + \epsilon}} // normalize y_{i} \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_{i} + \beta \equiv \text{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_{i}) // scale and shift
```

[loffe et. al. 2016]

Batch Normalization

- + Speeds up convergence (can use larger LR)
- + Regularizes (no need for dropout)
- + Allows to use saturated activations like sigmoid
- Very hacky (data is not iid any more)

[loffe et. al. 2015]

Assume that input is normalized

$$x_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

The output of a linear layer

$$u = Wx$$

Assume that input is normalized

$$x_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

The output of a linear layer

$$u = Wx$$

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{E}_u[(u - \mathbb{E}_u u)(u - \mathbb{E}_u u)^{\mathsf{T}}]$$

$$o_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\pi}\right)}} \left[\text{ReLU} \left(\frac{\gamma_i(\mathbf{W}_i^T \mathbf{x})}{\|\mathbf{W}_i\|_2} + \beta_i \right) - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \right]$$

[Arpit et. al. 2016]

Weight Normalization

$$o_i = ReLU\left(\frac{\gamma W_i^{\mathsf{T}} x}{\|W_i\|_F} + b\right)$$

They also propose cool initialization

[Salimans et. al. 2016]

- + Looks less hacky than BN
- + Allows batch size 1
- + Jacobian eigenvalues are 1.2
- Assumes orthogonality of W rows
- Assumes that previous layer is normalised
- - Assumes ReLU

