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https://ipolcore.ipol.im/demo/clientApp/demo.html?id=77777000527

## Double Descent in the case of Multilayer Perceptron

### Emett Haddad

ENS Paris-Saclay, 91190, Gif-Sur-Yvette, France emett.haddad@ens-paris-saclay.fr

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#### Abstract

We consider  $y^*: x \in \mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim\mathcal{P}}(y|x) \in \mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{R}$ , with x and y random variable with joint distribution  $(x,y) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}$ . We have a **dataset**  $\mathcal{D} := \{(x_n,y_n) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}\}_{n=1}^N$  where  $y_n := y(x_n)$ , and  $y = y^* + \epsilon$  where  $\epsilon$  represents the noise as  $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon|x) = 0$ , et  $\mathbb{V}(\epsilon) = \sigma^2$ . We want to create an estimator  $\hat{y}_{\mathcal{D}}: \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$  which minimises the empirical risk in order to minimise the true risk  $\mathcal{R}(\hat{y}) = \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim\mathcal{P}}((y-\hat{y}(x))^2)$ . Working in the context of [1], but with  $\epsilon = 0$ .

### Source Code

The reviewed source code and documentation for this algorithm are available from the web page of this article<sup>1</sup>. Usage instruction are included in the README.txt file of the archive.

### 1 Model

- $X = [x_1, \cdots, x_N]^T \in \mathcal{M}_{N,D}(\mathbb{R}), Y = [y_1, \cdots, y_N]^T$
- $\hat{y}_{\beta}(x) = W_L \circ \sigma \circ \cdots \sigma \circ W_1(x), W_l(x_l) = A_l x_l + b_l$
- $\sigma(x) = max(0, x)$  ReLU function.
- Constant-step gradient descent:  $\hat{\beta}_{t+1} = \hat{\beta}_t \alpha \nabla \hat{\mathcal{R}}(\hat{y}_{\hat{\beta}_t}), \ \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$
- Empirical Risk function  $\hat{\mathcal{R}}(y) = \frac{1}{2}||Y \hat{y}_{\beta}(X)||_2^2$

<sup>1</sup>https://ipolcore.ipol.im/demo/clientApp/demo.html?id=77777000527

## 2 Algorithms

### **Algorithm 1:** Dataset initialisation

```
1 function dataset_initialisation(f, C, M, ratio\_data)

Input y, C, M, ratio_data: y : \mathbb{R}^D \to \mathbb{R}, C = [[a_d, b_d], 1 \le d \le D], ratio_data \in [0, 1]

2 U = \mathcal{U}([0, 1]^{(M,D)})

3 X = Diag(a_d) + UDiag(b_d - a_d) \# X \hookrightarrow \mathcal{U}(C^M)

4 Y = y(X)

5 X_{train}, X_{test}, Y_{train}, Y_{test} = \text{test\_split}(X, Y, \text{ratio\_data})

6 \text{return } X_{\text{train}}, X_{\text{test}}, Y_{\text{train}}, Y_{\text{test}}
```

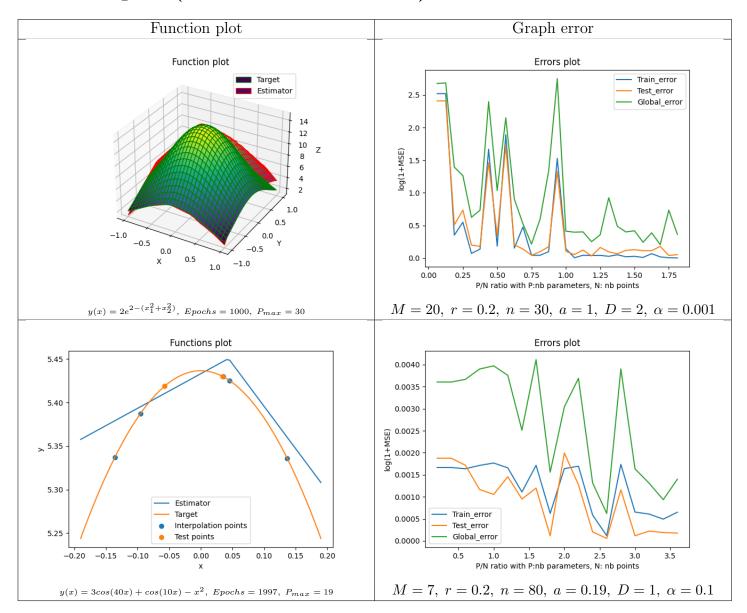
### Algorithm 2: MLP Gradient Descent

```
1 function MLP_Gradient_Descent (P<sub>min</sub>, P<sub>max</sub>, Epochs, α, Data, Data_global)
        X_{train}, X_{test}, Y_{train}, Y_{test} = Data
 \mathbf{2}
        X_{global}, Y_{global} = Data\_global
 3
        for P_{min} \leq p \leq P_{max} do
 4
            MLP = Affine(1, P) \circ \sigma \circ Affine(P, D) # Creation of the MLP structure
 \mathbf{5}
            MLP.fit(X_{train}, Y_{train}, Epochs, \alpha)
 6
            Train\_error[p] = log(1 + MSE(Y_{train}, MLP(X_{train})))
 7
            Test\_error[p] = log(1 + MSE(Y_{test}, MLP(X_{test})))
 8
            Global\_error[p] = log(1 + MSE(Y_{test}, MLP(X_{global})))
 9
        \hat{y} = MLP(P_{max})
10
        return Train_error, Test_error, Global_error, ŷ
11
```

#### **Algorithm 3:** MLP Gradient Descent FIT

```
1 function MLP.fit (X_{train}, Y_{train}, Epochs, \alpha)
2 | for 1 \le epoch \le Epochs do
3 | for (x_{train}, y_{train}) \in \mathcal{D} do
4 | score\_gradient = MLP(x_{train}) - y_{train}# gradient of MSE
5 | backpropagation(score\_gradient)
6 | update(\alpha)# udpate weights
```

# 3 Examples (random seed: 23334)



## References

[1] EMETT HADDAD, Github Double Descent. Double-descent---Emett-Haddad, 2024. [Online].

https://github.com/EmettGabrielH/