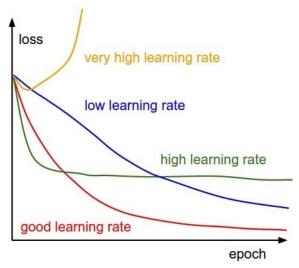
## cs231n-1: How to Train a Neuron Network 如何训练神经网络

CS231N第六第七课时的一些笔记,如何训练神经网络是一个比较琐碎的事情,所以整理了一下,以后训练Neuron Network的时候可以看一下

- 1. 注意区分epoch和iteration,一个是对所有数据集过几遍,一个是迭代多少次
- 2. Activation Functions
  - 1. ReLu (good)
    - 1. ELU
    - 2. leaky ReLu
    - 3. no saturated on +region
    - 4. converges much faster 差不多6倍的速度,因为梯度不会被杀死
    - 5. easy computation
    - 6. but half of the data will die
    - 7. 符合生物神经网络的概念
  - 2. tanh
    - 1. saturated -> kill gradient
  - 3. sigmoid
    - 1. 不要用这个, because it's not zero centered
    - 2. 同时还有饱和、exp难以计算的问题
    - 3. gradient on w will be all negative or positive
  - 4. maxout
- 3. Data Preprocessing
  - 1. Mean/Normalization
    - 1. 如果不这么做的话, w轻轻一动就会无法分类
  - 2. Batch Normalization
    - 1. 每个layer添加一层normalization
    - 2. 最后再用y = gamma \* xi + beta还原,提高其expressive的能力
- 4. Weight Initialization
  - 1. W=0的话,会导致不更新
  - 2. W很小的话, 比较高的层会越来越接近0
  - 3. W较大的时候,很多的激活函数会saturated,导致梯度为0
  - 4. 最后要用Xavier initialization, 这个挺好用
  - 5. ReLu的时候会有Half Killed的情况、多个1/2
- 5. babysitting the network
  - 1. 开始
    - 1. 先看loss是不是合理的
    - 2. 然后加入reg, loss变大
    - 3. 然后训练小数据集,看一下效果
  - 2. Learning Rate
    - 1. 从比较小的reg开始,找到一个能让loss变小的learning rate
    - 2. 如果loss不怎么变的话, learning rate太小了
    - 3. 如果NaN或者inf的话, 说明learning rate太大了
    - 4. learning rate一般在1e-3~1e-5之间



- 3. Hyper Parameters Learning
  - 1. Grid Search
    - 1. 随机选择一些,不要间隔很近,特别是对重要的参数,较好的分 布很重要
  - 2. 先随机找到rough range, 然后更细致地搜索
  - 3. Regularization
    - 注意查看Training accuracy和Validation Accuracy,如果 Validation Accuracy不怎么变化,Training Accuracy还在增加,说 明过拟合了,可能需要增大

## 6. 算法

1. SGD算法

5.

- 1. 注意一个decay的问题
  - 1. 使得接近最优点时速度减慢, for learning rate
  - 2. decay usually be 0.9 or 0.999
- 2. 容易陷入鞍点(saddle)或者local optima
  - 1. 注意,对于high dimension问题,saddle会更加常见,因为local optima意味着所有方向上都是最优,saddle则意味着部分方向最 优
  - 2. 即使没有被陷入, 也会导致梯度很小, 使得速度变慢
- 3. SGD会在瞎跑
- 4. 部分方向 really sensitive
- 2. SGD+Momentum(动量)
  - 1. 增加一个velocity (initialized to be zero)
    - 1. vx = rho \* vx + dx
      - 1. 相当于是之前的梯度的一个组合了
    - 2. gradient -= alpha \* vx
  - 2. 相当于,小球从上往下走的时候,有一个动量,就不会在某个小小的 local optima,也就是小坑上被停住,它会有一个惯性继续向前跑
- 3. Nesters Momentum Gradient Descent
  - 1. Firstly compute the gradient of (v + grad)

- 4. AdaGrad (not so common)
  - 1. 注意遇到局部最优时会很惨
  - 2. for convex case, it's a good feature to slow it down when you approach the optima
  - 3. RMSprop (it runs well)
- 5. Adam (Stick all above together)
  - 1. Problems come up at the initial steps, 'cause these steps might be really large
  - 2. so we should add a bias correction term
  - 3. We can set like this, and it's a good start point
    - 1. beta1 = 0.9
    - 2. beta2 = 0.99
    - 3. learning rate = 1e-3 or 5e-4
- 6. What's more
  - 1. 我们倾向于平滑的Minima
  - 2. 因为直觉上来说,sharp minima通常不是好的最优点,我们往往可以增大数据量消除这种sharp
- 7. Also we can decay our learning rate
  - 1. step decay
  - 2. exponential decay
  - 3. 1/t decay
  - 4. Adam貌似通常不用(步长自动减?)
  - 5. 最好先从no decay开始,再看要不要
- 8. Second-order optimization
  - 1. All above are first-order optimization
  - 2. Try second-order taylor expansion
    - 1. Newton's method to solve 'gradient = 0'
    - 2. =>theta star = theta Hessian-1(gradient)
    - 3. in vanilla version of Newton's method, H replace the learning rate, which is used to be a hyper parameter (but actually we still need to add learning rate because the second-order approximation maybe not perfect too)
    - 4. However, Hessian is time-consuming to compute, not to say invert
  - 3. alternatively, we can use BGFS / L-BGFS
- 9. Ensemble Model 聚合模型
  - 1. Less the gap of training error and test error (validation error)
    - 1. enjoy 2% extra performance to address the problem of overfitting
    - 2. hyper parameters usually are not the same
- 10. Overfitting
  - 1. 以下都属于Regularization方法
    - 1. Vanilla Regularization
    - 2. Dropout
      - 1. Every time we do a forward pass through the network, at each layer, we randomly set some neurons to zero.
      - 2. interpretation
        - 1. Not use too much features to prevent overfitting
        - 2. ensemble
      - 3. 注意除以概率P

- 3. Common pattern
  - 1. Add some randomness to improve the generalization in training, and then average out randomness in testing
  - 2. Batch Normalization (most commonly use and tend to be enough)
    - 1. 这里有点难理清它引入的随机性,因为训练时batch normalization是在每个mini batch上做的,所以其规范化更 加有随机性,而在test阶段,我们用一个pre-compute的全 局均值、方差来做,所以平均化了这种随机性
    - 2. 有了它,通常可以不用做dropout
  - 3. Data Augmentation
    - 1. 把输入做一个随机变换,比如图片,旋转镜像、Color jittering、图像信息处理的那一堆操作
    - 2. 增加随机性!!!!
  - 4. DropConnect
  - 5. Fractional Max Pooling
    - 1. Pooling (池化) 随机选择某个区域内的最大值用来表征该 区域的feature, 主要是方便减小图片大小, 更容易控制
    - 2. Fractional的话,貌似是个随机Pooling, region大小不固定
  - 6. Stochastic Depth
- 2. Transfer Learning => 当然,直接增大数据量也可缓解Overfitting
  - 1. 已学训练好的模型参数迁移到新的模型来帮助新模型训练
  - 2. 特别的,如果没有很大数据量,那么可以去类似ImageNet之类的地方找个类似的大数据集训练一下