

AdaBelief Optimizer: Adapting Stepsizes by the Belief in Observed Gradients

임희주

Introduction

1. Introduction

AdaBelief

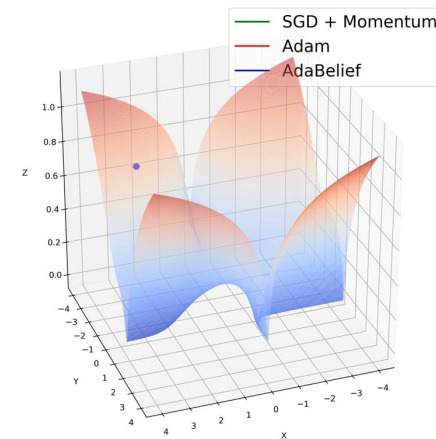
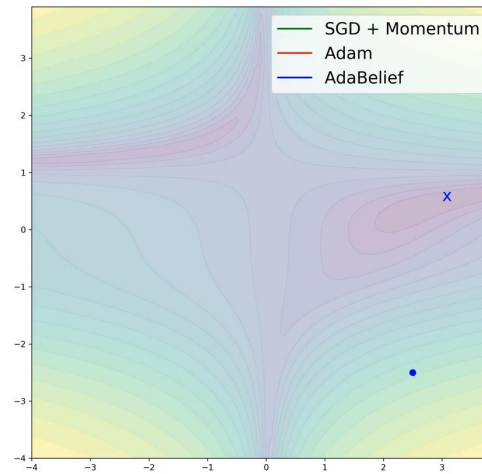
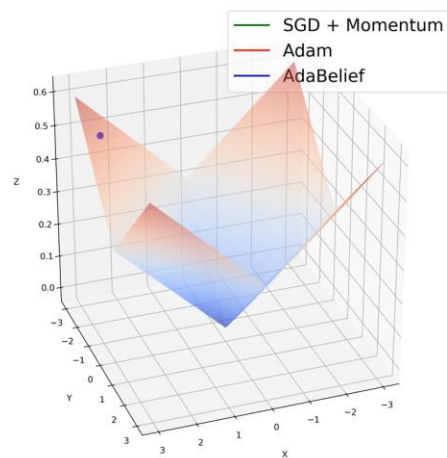
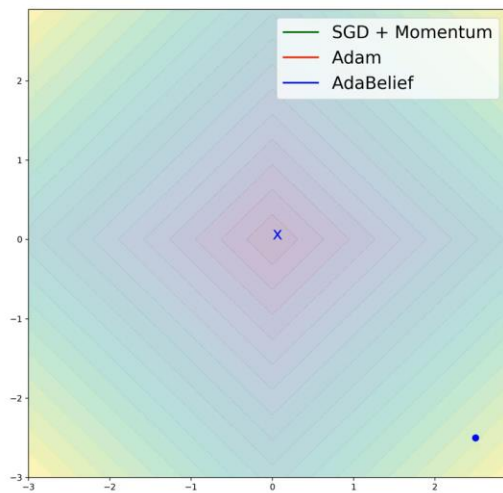
fast as Adam, generalizes as good
as SGD, and sufficiently stable to train GANs.

⇒ **AdaBelief optimizer**

⇒ Adam 에서 한 줄만 변경했는데 성능향상

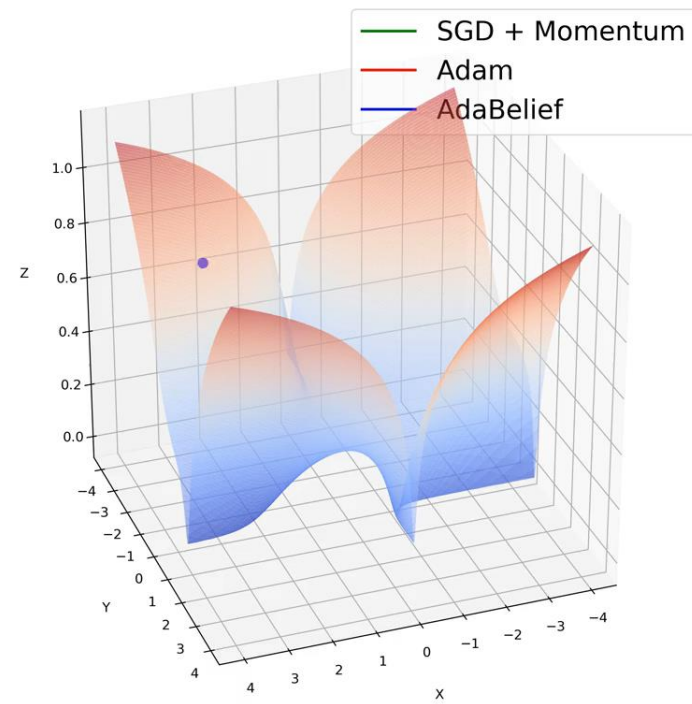
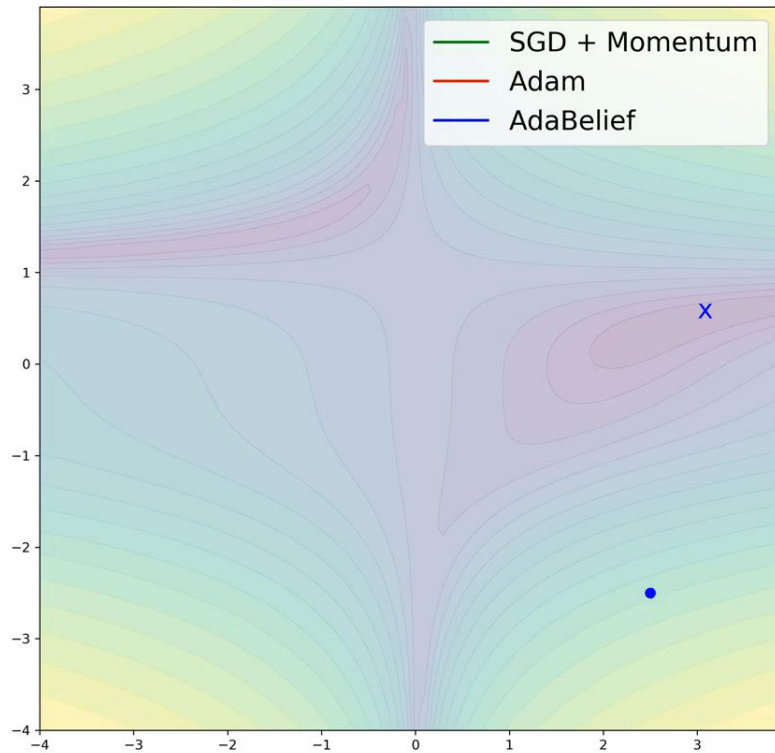
1. Introduction

AdaBelief



1. Introduction

AdaBelief



1. Introduction

Adam

Algorithm 1: Adam Optimizer

Initialize $\theta_0, m_0 \leftarrow 0, v_0 \leftarrow 0, t \leftarrow 0$

While θ_t not converged

$t \leftarrow t + 1$

$g_t \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_t(\theta_{t-1})$

$m_t \leftarrow \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) g_t$

$v_t \leftarrow \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) g_t^2$

Bias Correction

$$\widehat{m}_t \leftarrow \frac{m_t}{1 - \beta_1^t}, \widehat{v}_t \leftarrow \frac{v_t}{1 - \beta_2^t}$$

Update

$$\theta_t \leftarrow \Pi_{\mathcal{F}, \sqrt{\widehat{v}_t}} \left(\theta_{t-1} - \frac{\alpha \widehat{m}_t}{\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon} \right)$$

- g_t : the gradient and step t
- m_t : exponential moving average (EMA) of g_t
- v_t, s_t : v_t is the EMA of g_t^2 , s_t is the EMA of $(g_t - m_t)^2$
- α, ϵ : α is the learning rate, default is 10^{-3} ; ϵ is a small number, typically set as 10^{-8}
- β_1, β_2 : smoothing parameters, typical values are $\beta_1 = 0.9, \beta_2 = 0.999$
- β_{1t}, β_{2t} are the momentum for m_t and v_t respectively at step t , and typically set as constant (e.g. $\beta_{1t} = \beta_1, \beta_{2t} = \beta_2, \forall t \in \{1, 2, \dots, T\}$)

Bias Correction : 학습 초기 가중치들이 0으로 편향되는 것 방지.

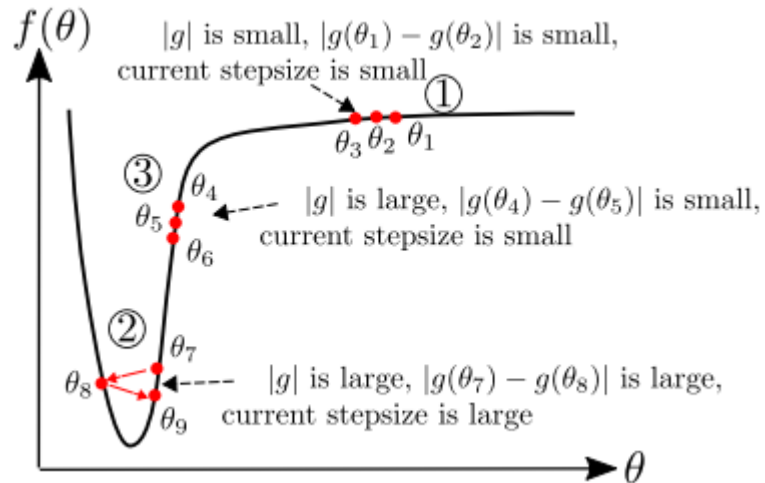
m_t : 이전 *gradient* 들의 1차 *moment* 에 대한 추정

v_t : 이전 *gradient* 들의 2차 *moment* 에 대한 추정

Method

2. Method

Problem - Adam



In Case 3

Ideal optimizer는 큰 step size를 가져야 하지만 Adam 은 오히려 작은 step size를 가짐

$$\theta_t \leftarrow \Pi_{\mathcal{F}, \sqrt{v_t}} \left(\theta_{t-1} - \frac{\alpha \widehat{m}_t}{\sqrt{\widehat{v}_t} + \epsilon} \right) \quad v_t \leftarrow \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) g_t^2$$

Adam 의 step size 는 v_t 에 영향을 받음
이 v_t 는 g_t^2 에 따라 변하기 때문에 g_t 가 커지는 Case 3 구간에서 step size가 작음

2. Method

Problem - solution

Algorithm 2: AdaBelief Optimizer

Initialize $\theta_0, m_0 \leftarrow 0, s_0 \leftarrow 0, t \leftarrow 0$

While θ_t not converged

$t \leftarrow t + 1$

$g_t \leftarrow \nabla_{\theta} f_t(\theta_{t-1})$

$m_t \leftarrow \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) g_t$

$s_t \leftarrow \beta_2 s_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) (g_t - m_t)^2 + \epsilon$

Bias Correction

$\widehat{m}_t \leftarrow \frac{m_t}{1 - \beta_1^t}, \widehat{s}_t \leftarrow \frac{s_t}{1 - \beta_2^t}$

Update

$\theta_t \leftarrow \Pi_{\mathcal{F}, \sqrt{\widehat{s}_t}} \left(\theta_{t-1} - \frac{\alpha \widehat{m}_t}{\sqrt{\widehat{s}_t} + \epsilon} \right)$

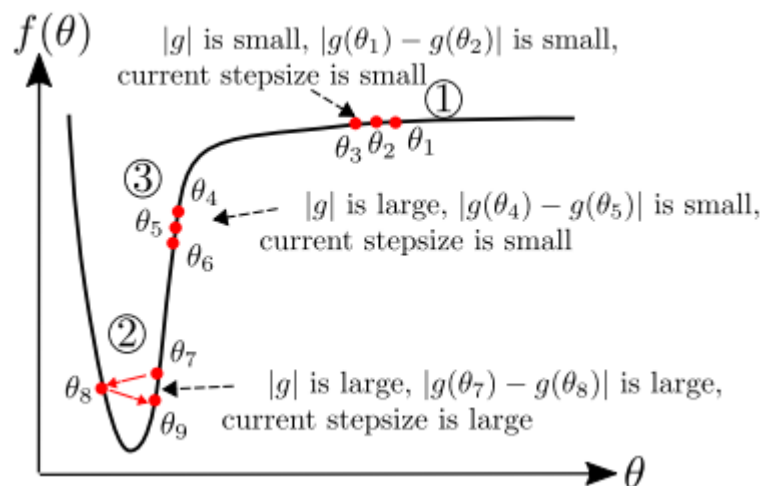
$$g_t^2 \Rightarrow (g_t^2 - m_t^2)^2 + \epsilon$$

v_t 를 s_t 로 바꿈으로써
Case 3에서 Ideal 한 step size (large)

$$s_t = EMA((g_0 - m_0)^2, \dots, (g_t - m_t)^2) \approx \mathbb{E}[(g_t - \mathbb{E}g_t)^2] = \mathbf{Varg}_t$$

2. Method

Problem - solution



모든 구간에서 ideal 한 step size를 가짐

Case1 : g_t 의 Variance 가 작기 때문에 step size is **large**

Case2 : g_t 의 Variance 가 크기 때문에 step size is **small**

Case3 : g_t 의 Variance 가 작기 때문에 step size is **large**

	Case 1			Case 2			Case 3		
$ g_t , v_t$	S			L			L		
$ g_t - g_{t-1} , s_t$	S			L			S		
$ \Delta\theta_t _{ideal}$	L			S			L		
$ \Delta\theta_t $	SGD	Adam	AdaBelief	SGD	Adam	AdaBelief	SGD	Adam	AdaBelief
	S	L	L	L	S	S	L	S	L

2. Method

Convergence analysis in convex and non convex-optimization

Optimization problem For deterministic problems, the problem to be optimized is $\min_{\theta \in \mathcal{F}} f(\theta)$; for online optimization, the problem is $\min_{\theta \in \mathcal{F}} \sum_{t=1}^T f_t(\theta)$, where f_t can be interpreted as loss of the model with the chosen parameters in the t -th step.

Theorem 2.1. (Convergence in convex optimization) Let $\{\theta_t\}$ and $\{s_t\}$ be the sequence obtained by AdaBelief, let $0 \leq \beta_2 < 1, \alpha_t = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{t}}, \beta_{11} = \beta_1, 0 \leq \beta_{1t} \leq \beta_1 < 1, s_t \leq s_{t+1}, \forall t \in [T]$. Let $\theta \in \mathcal{F}$, where $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a convex feasible set with bounded diameter D_∞ . Assume $f(\theta)$ is a convex function optimal point as θ^* . For θ_t generated with AdaBelief, we have the following bound on the regret:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T [f_t(\theta_t) - f_t(\theta^*)] \leq \frac{D_\infty^2 \sqrt{T}}{2\alpha(1-\beta_1)} \sum_{i=1}^d s_{T,i}^{1/2} + \frac{(1+\beta_1)\alpha\sqrt{1+\log T}}{2\sqrt{c}(1-\beta_1)^3} \sum_{i=1}^d \|g_{1:T,i}^2\|_2 + \frac{D_\infty^2}{2(1-\beta_1)} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{\beta_{1t} s_{t,i}^{1/2}}{\alpha_t}$$

Corollary 2.1.1. Suppose $\beta_{1,t} = \beta_1 \lambda^t, 0 < \lambda < 1$ in Theorem (2.1), then we have:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T [f_t(\theta_t) - f_t(\theta^*)] \leq \frac{D_\infty^2 \sqrt{T}}{2\alpha(1-\beta_1)} \sum_{i=1}^d s_{T,i}^{1/2} + \frac{(1+\beta_1)\alpha\sqrt{1+\log T}}{2\sqrt{c}(1-\beta_1)^3} \sum_{i=1}^d \|g_{1:T,i}^2\|_2 + \frac{D_\infty^2 \beta_1 G_\infty}{2(1-\beta_1)(1-\lambda)^2 \alpha}$$

Proof in paper Appendix

Experiments

3.Experiments

Image Classification

Image Classification

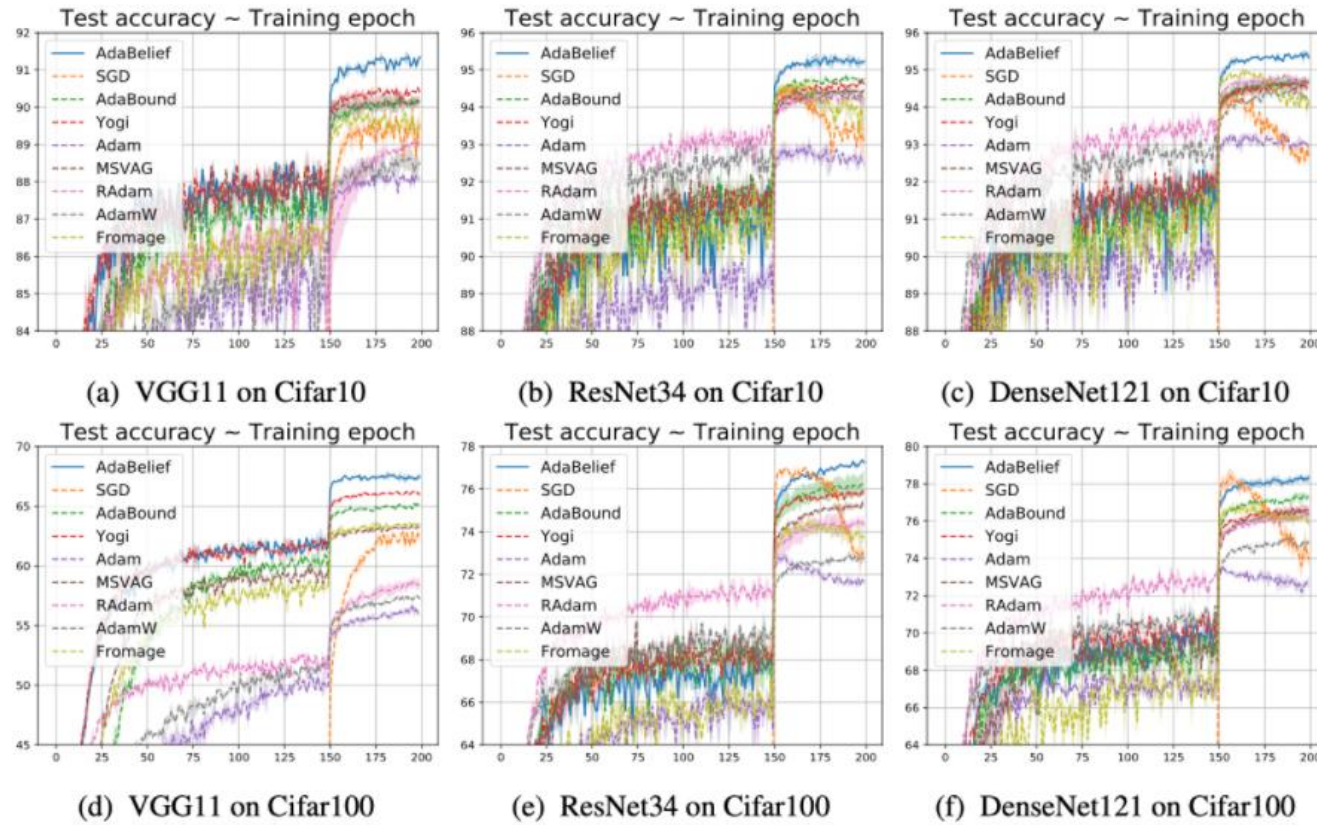


Figure 4: Test accuracy ($\mu \pm \sigma$) on Cifar. Code modified from official implementation of AdaBound.

3.Experiments

Language Modeling

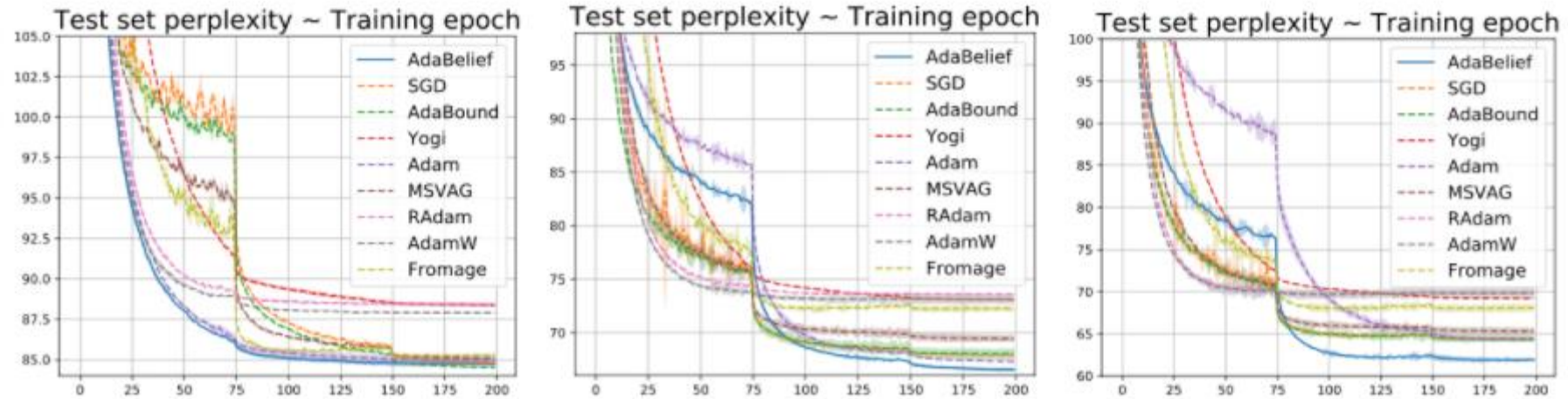
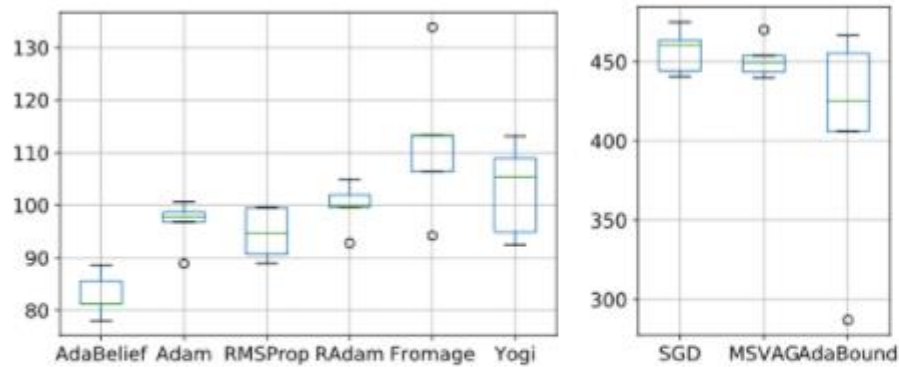


Figure 5: Left to right: perplexity ($[\mu \pm \sigma]$) on Penn Treebank for 1,2,3-layer LSTM. **Lower** is better.

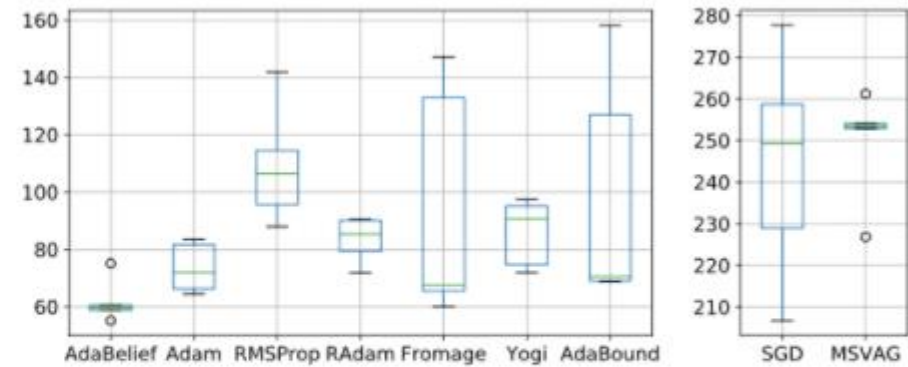
3.Experiments

GAN

Generative Adversarial Network



(a) FID score of WGAN.



(b) FID score of WGAN-GP.

Figure 6: FID score of WGAN and WGAN-GP on Cifar10. **Lower** is better. For each model, success and failure optimizers are shown in the left and right respectively, with different ranges in y value.

<https://juntang-zhuang.github.io/adabelief/>
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2010.07468v5.pdf>