Darts详解

Darts目的

- 传统的NAS是基于离散空间上的黑盒优化过程
- •强化学习、进化算法、贝叶斯优化,都不能用Loss的梯度更新网络架构,只能间接优化生成子网络模型的控制器Controller RNN
- Darts把搜索空间弱化为连续的空间结构,网络模型以**可微分**参数化的形式实现,可用**梯度下降**进行性能优化
- 参考链接:
- [1] 视频讲解
- [2] <u>论文+代码(tensorflow)</u>
- [3] <u>论文讲解</u>

Darts搜索基本思想

(a) 搜索问题

灰色小方块: cell中的node, 也叫节点

方块间的边:可能的操作,例如池化、卷积等,图中共3种,这些操作本身也有参数,称为**模型参数w**

(b) 搜索空间连续松弛化

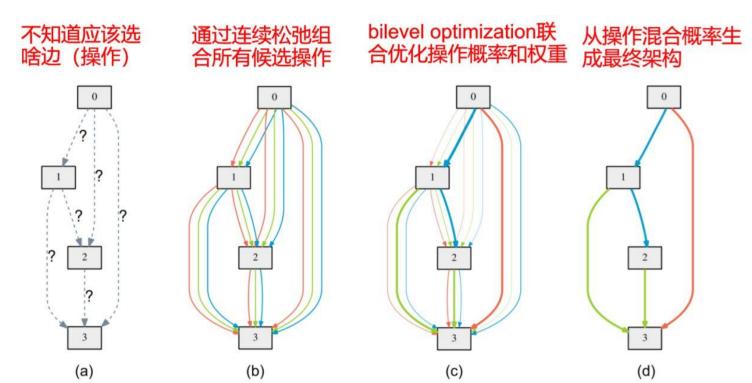
每个节点和**所有的**前驱节点相连,两个块之间所有可能的操作**都赋权重**,称为**架构参数\alpha**,真实权重 softmax(α)

(c) 联合优化

通过梯度下降对 α 和 w 进行优化

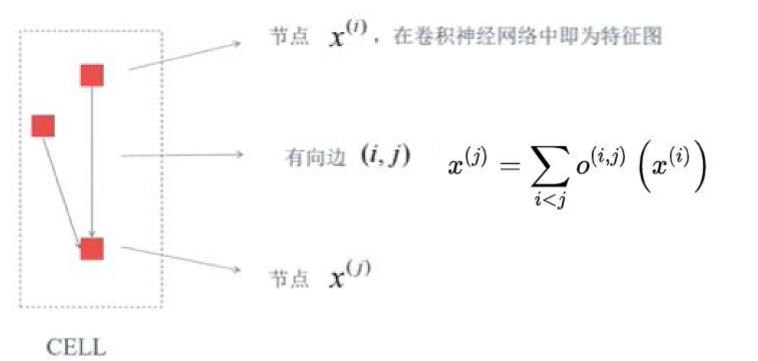
(d) 选择架构

每个节点取argmax 即权重最大的操作



Darts的搜索空间-cell定义

- 目标: 搜索cell的结构, 然后用cell构建CNN或者RNN。
- Cell: 由N个节点的有序序列组成的有向无环图, 下图是N=3的例子
- 每个中间节点(特征图)都是由有向无环图中所有的前继节点计算



- ✓ 有向边o^(i,j)表示节点i与节点j之 间进行转换的相互关联的操作 (卷积,池化,正则化等)
- ✓ 为了表示某些节点之间是没有 任何联系的,因此此处引入了 Zero-Operation
- ✓ Node i是由所有小于它的Node j 经过操作而得到

$$x^{(j)} = \sum_{i < j} o^{(i,j)} \left(x^{(i)}
ight)$$

Darts的搜索空间-CNN network定义

- CIFAR-10定义的CNN网络结构
- 1个Network包括8个cell, cell分为reduction/normal cell, 分别共享架构参数α-reduction和α-normal
- network的1/3和2/3处是reduction cell,即第3和第6个cell。其他为normal cell
- 1个cell包括7个nodes
 - 2个input node: 前2个cell的输出节点
 - 4个intermediate node: 与所有前驱相连的节点
 - 1个output node: 对4个intermediate node进行concat,原来输入的通道是C,输出之后变成4C

- 代码讲解见: pt.darts
- search_cell.py: 定义了cell的结构和前向传播操作
- search_cnn.py: 定义了network的结构和操作

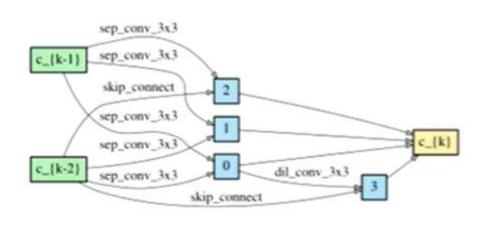


Figure 4: Normal cell learned on CIFAR-10.

Darts的搜索空间-cell中边的候选操作

cell中边的**8种**可选操作: 3×3极大值池化, 3×3均值池化, 恒等, 3×3深度可分离卷积, 5×5深度可分离卷积, 3×3空洞深度可分离卷积, 5×5空洞深度可分离卷积, 0操作(两个节点无连接)

代码见 ops.py

```
PRIMITIVES = [
    'max_pool_3x3',
    'avg_pool_3x3',
    'skip_connect', # identity
    'sep_conv_3x3',
    'sep_conv_5x5',
    'dil_conv_3x3',
    'dil_conv_5x5',
    'none'
]
```

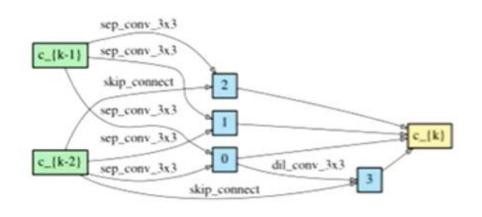
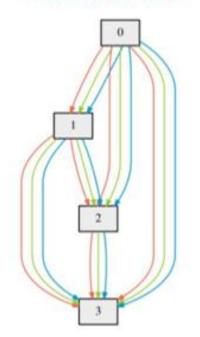


Figure 4: Normal cell learned on CIFAR-10.

如何把离散选择边的操作弱化为连续空间-softmax

- 把整个搜索空间看成supernet, 学习最优的subnet。
- 传统的NAS, 在候选操作中, **只能**选1个操作, 这种选择**离散不可导**
- Darts把选择单一操作的步骤松弛化为**softmax的所有操作子权值叠加**
- 架构参数 α 是第 i 个特征图到第 j 个特征图之间操作的权重。如果权重=0,表示不需要这个操作

通过连续松弛组 合所有候选操作



Softmax操作,即
$$\frac{\exp\left(\alpha_o^{(i,j)}\right)}{\sum_{o' \in \mathcal{O}} \exp\left(\alpha_{o'}^{(i,j)}\right)}$$

$$ar{o}^{(i,j)}(x) = \sum_{o \in \mathcal{O}} rac{\exp\left(lpha_o^{(i,j)}
ight)}{\sum_{o' \in \mathcal{O}} \exp\left(lpha_{o'}^{(i,j)}
ight)} o(x)$$

混合操作MixOp:操作集的每个操作都会处理每个节点的特征图,再对所有操作得到的结果加权求和

```
PRIMITIVES = [
    'max_pool_3x3',
    'avg_pool_3x3',
    'skip_connect',
    'sep_conv_3x3',
    'sep_conv_5x5',
    'dil_conv_3x3',
    'dil_conv_5x5',
    'none'
]
```

Darts的优化目标

优化目标:验证集上的损失函数

找到**最优的架构参数α**使Lval最小,即Lval的式子 找到**最优的模型参数w**使Ltrain最小,即w*的式子

$$\min_{\alpha} \ \mathcal{L}_{val} \left(w^*(\alpha), \alpha \right)$$
 $\mathrm{s.t.} \ w^*(\alpha) = \mathrm{argmin}_w \ \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, \alpha)$
(星号上标代表最优的 s.t. subject to 满足.. 条件,受..约束)

每次更新架构参数α都理应重新训练模型的权重w*,求出**最优w的训练代价高** 第一个式子要优化α,但要w*,想优化w又跟架构参数α有关,所以是**两级最优化问题** 如何求梯度?梯度近似

$$\min_{\alpha} \quad \mathcal{L}_{val} \left(w^*(\alpha), \alpha \right) \ ext{s.t.} \qquad w^*(\alpha) = \operatorname{argmin}_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, \alpha)$$

$$abla_{lpha}\mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w(lpha),lpha
ight)pprox
abla_{lpha}\mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w-\xi
abla w\mathcal{L}_{train}(w,lpha),lpha
ight)$$

ξ是模型参数w的学习率

这种近似在架构于训练集上达到局部极值点($abla_{\omega}\mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,\alpha)=0$)时, $\omega=\omega^*(\alpha)$

也就是说,这种近似实际上是用 $w-\xi\nabla_w\mathcal{L}_{train}(w,\alpha)$ (训练集上对权重执行一次梯度下降)来近似最优权重 $w^*(\alpha)$ 。

核心思想:每次更新α 让w在Ltrain上做一次single training step,进行一步优化, 近似w*,不需要多次训练求出最优w* (这种方法**在元学习中用过**)

NAS训练过程:

- 1. 在验证集Lval损失上梯度下降更新架构参数α
- 2. 在训练集Lval损失上梯度下降更新模型参数w

近似后的梯度如何求解

具体公式推导参考知乎: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/73037439

$$egin{array}{ll} \min_{lpha} & \mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w^*(lpha),lpha
ight) \ & ext{s.t.} & w^*(lpha) = \mathop{
m argmin}_w \mathcal{L}_{train}(w,lpha) \end{array}$$

① 复合函数求导公式:

$$abla_lpha f\Bigl(g_1(lpha),g_2(lpha)\Bigr)$$

$$egin{aligned} igsplus_{lpha} g_1(lpha) &= -\xi
abla^2_{lpha,\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha) \
abla_lpha g_2(lpha) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_1f\Big(g_1(lpha),g_2(lpha)\Big)=
abla_{\omega'}\mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha)$$

$$D_2 fig(g_1(lpha),g_2(lpha)ig) =
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha)$$

$$abla_{lpha}\mathcal{L}_{val}\left(\omega^{*}\left(lpha
ight),lpha
ight)$$

$$ig|pprox
abla_{lpha}\mathcal{L}_{val}\Big(\pmb{\omega}-\pmb{\xi}oldsymbol{
abla}_{\omega}oldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}_{train}(\pmb{\omega},\pmb{lpha}),\pmb{lpha}\Big)$$

$$(1) \hspace{0.5cm} w' = w - \xi
abla_w \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, lpha)$$

$$abla_{m{lpha}} \mathcal{L}_{val} \Big(\omega - \xi
abla_{m{\omega}} \mathcal{L}_{train} (\omega, \mathbf{\alpha}), \mathbf{\alpha} \Big)$$

w'变成了常数,而不是关于α的复合函数

只对函数里,第2个α求

有这个公式后,现在可以求出目标函数的梯度

记为 $\nabla_{\alpha} f(g_1(\alpha), g_2(\alpha))$

 $g_1(lpha) = \omega - \xi
abla_\omega \mathcal{L}_{ ext{train}}(\omega, lpha)$

 $f(\cdot,\cdot)=\mathcal{L}_{val}(\cdot,\cdot)$

 $g_2(\alpha) = \alpha$

替换

复合函数求导,兼顾2个α

$$f\left(x_{0}+h
ight)=f\left(x_{0}
ight)+rac{f^{\prime}\left(x_{0}
ight)}{1!}h+\ldots$$

相减:
$$f\left(x_0+hA
ight)=f\left(x_0
ight)+rac{f'(x_0)}{1!}hA+\ldots \ f\left(x_0-hA
ight)=f\left(x_0
ight)-rac{f'(x_0)}{1!}hA+\ldots$$

$$f'\left(x_{0}
ight)\cdot Approx rac{f\left(x_{0}+hA
ight)-f\left(x_{0}-hA
ight)}{2h}$$

A 换成 $\nabla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val} (\omega', \alpha)$

$$h$$
 换成 ϵ

f 换成 $\nabla_{\alpha} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\cdot, \cdot)$

 x_0 换成 w

$$\nabla^2_{lpha,\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha) \cdot
abla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) pprox rac{
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega^+,lpha) -
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega^-,lpha)}{2\epsilon}$$

其中,
$$\omega^{\pm} = \omega \pm \epsilon \nabla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega', \alpha)$$
。

$$\epsilon = 0.01/\|
abla_{w'}\mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w',lpha
ight)\|_2$$
)根据经验取值

$$f\left(x_0\pm hA\right)$$

复杂度也会从 $O(|\alpha||w|)$ 降至 $O(|\alpha|+|w|)$

Darts训练算法

• 混合操作mixOp表示所有侯选边的混合计算结果 即softmax(权重 α) * 操作结果,再求和

整体的训练算法在**代码search.py**中

- 先在验证集上更新架构参数α,需要在训练集上模拟一步优化计算w',见architect.py
- 在更新后的α基础上,在训练集上更新**模型参数 w**,见search.py

Algorithm 1: DARTS – Differentiable Architecture Search

Create a mixed operation $\bar{o}^{(i,j)}$ parametrized by $\alpha^{(i,j)}$ for each edge (i,j)while not converged do

- 1. Update architecture α by descending $\nabla_{\alpha} \mathcal{L}_{val}(w \xi \nabla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, \alpha), \alpha)$ $(\xi = 0 \text{ if using first-order approximation})$ 2. Update weights w by descending $\nabla_w \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, \alpha)$

Derive the final architecture based on the learned α .

第一步: 更新架构参数α

采用梯度下降来更新α,代码见 architect.py

$$egin{array}{ll} \min_{lpha} & \mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w^*(lpha),lpha
ight) \ & ext{s.t.} & w^*(lpha) = \mathop{
m argmin}_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w,lpha) \end{array}$$

$$w' = w - \xi
abla_w \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, lpha)$$

① 计算w' 见右边函数

```
def virtual step(self, trn X, trn y, xi, w optim):
   Compute unrolled weight w' (virtual step)
   根据公式计算 w' = w - \xi * dw Ltrain(w, \alpha)
   Monmentum公式: dw Ltrain -> v * w momentum + dw Ltrain + w weight decay * w
   -> m + g + 正则项
   Step process:
   1) forward
   2) calc loss
   3) compute gradient (by backprop)
   4) update gradient
   Args:
       xi: learning rate for virtual gradient step (same as weights lr) 即公式中的 ξ
       w optim: weights optimizer 用来更新 w 的优化器
   # forward & calc loss
   loss = self.net.loss(trn X, trn y) # L trn(w)
   # compute gradient 计算 dw L trn(w) = g
   gradients = torch.autograd.grad(loss, self.net.weights())
   # do virtual step (update gradient)
   # below operations do not need gradient tracking
   with torch.no grad():
       # dict key is not the value, but the pointer. So original network weight have to
       # be iterated also.
       for w, vw, g in zip(self.net.weights(), self.v net.weights(), gradients):
           # m = v * w momentum 用的就是Network进行w更新的momentum
           m = w optim.state[w].get('momentum buffer', 0.) * self.w momentum
           # 做一步momentum梯度下降后更新得到 w' = w - ξ * (m + dw Ltrain(w, α) + 正则项 )
           vw.copy (w - xi * (m + g + self.w weight decay*w))
       # synchronize alphas
       for a, va in zip(self.net.alphas(), self.v net.alphas()):
           va.copy_(a)
```

第一步: 更新架构参数α

$$egin{aligned} \min_{lpha} & \mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w^*(lpha),lpha
ight) \ & ext{s.t.} & w^*(lpha) = ext{argmin}_w \, \mathcal{L}_{train}(w,lpha) \ & w' = w - \xi
abla_w \mathcal{L}_{train}(w,lpha) \ &
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}\Big(\omega^*(lpha),lpha\Big) \ & pprox
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}\Big(\omega - \xi
abla_\omega \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha),lpha\Big) \ &
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}\Big(\omega - \xi
abla_\omega \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha),lpha\Big) \ &
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}\Big(\omega',lpha\Big) - \xi
abla_lpha_lpha_\omega \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha) \cdot
abla_\omega' \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) \ &
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) - \xi
abla_lpha_lpha_lpha_\omega \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha) \cdot
abla_\omega' \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) \ &
abla_lpha \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) - \xi
abla_lpha_lpha_lpha_\omega \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha) \cdot
abla_\omega' \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) \ &
abla_lpha$$

② 计算目标函数关于α的近似梯度 见右边函数

```
unrolled backward(self, trn X, trn y, val X, val y, xi, w optim):
""" Compute unrolled loss and backward its gradients
Args:
   xi: learning rate for virtual gradient step (same as net lr)
   w optim: weights optimizer - for virtual step
# do virtual step (calc w)
self.virtual step(trn X, trn y, xi, w optim)
# calc unrolled loss
loss = self.v net.loss(val X, val y) # L val(w', α) 在使用w', 新alpha的net上计算损失值
# compute gradient
v alphas = tuple(self.v net.alphas())
v weights = tuple(self.v net.weights())
v grads = torch.autograd.grad(loss, v alphas + v weights)
dalpha = v grads[:len(v alphas)] # dα L val(w', α) 梯度近似后公式第一项
                                 # dw' L val(w', α) 梯度近似后公式第二项的第二个乘数
dw = v grads[len(v alphas):]
hessian = self.compute hessian(dw, trn X, trn y)
                                                    # 梯度近似后公式第二项
# update final gradient = dalpha - xi*hessian
with torch.no grad():
    for alpha, da, h in zip(self.net.alphas(), dalpha, hessian):
       alpha.grad = da - xi*h # 求出了目标函数的近似梯度值
```

第一步: 更新架构参数α

③ 计算近似梯度中第二项 采用泰勒展开后的近似公式

```
abla^2_{lpha,\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega,lpha) \cdot 
abla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega',lpha) pprox
```

$$rac{
abla_{lpha}\mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega^{+},lpha)-
abla_{lpha}\mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega^{-},lpha)}{2\epsilon}$$

其中,
$$\omega^{\pm} = \omega \pm \epsilon
abla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega', lpha)$$
。 $\epsilon = 0.01/\|
abla_{w'} \mathcal{L}_{val}\left(w', lpha\right)\|_{2}$)

```
def compute hessian(self, dw, trn X, trn y):
   求经过泰勒展开后的第二项的近似值
   dw = dw`{ L val(w`, alpha)} 输入里已经给了所有预测数据的dw
   hessian = (dalpha { L trn(w+, alpha) } - dalpha { L trn(w-, alpha) }) / (2*eps) [1]
   eps = 0.01 / ||dw||
   norm = torch.cat([w.view(-1) for w in dw]).norm() # 把每个 w 先拉成一行,然后把所有的 w 摞起来,变成 n 行,然后求L2值
   eps = 0.01 / norm
   # w+ = w + eps * dw
   with torch.no grad():
       for p, d in zip(self.net.weights(), dw):
          p += eps * d
                             # 将model中所有的w'更新成 w+
   loss = self.net.loss(trn X, trn y)
   dalpha pos = torch.autograd(grad(loss, self.net.alphas()) # dalpha { L trn(w+) }
   \# W - = W - eps * dw
   with torch.no grad():
       for p, d in zip(self.net.weights(), dw):
          p -= 2. * eps * d # 将model中所有的w'更新成 w-, w- = w - eps * dw = w+ - eps * dw * 2, 现在的 p 是 w+
   loss = self.net.loss(trn X, trn y)
                                      # L trn(w-)
   dalpha neg = torch.autograd(grad(loss, self.net.alphas()) # dalpha { L trn(w-) }
   # recover w
   with torch.no grad():
       for p, d in zip(self.net.weights(), dw):
                             # 将模型的参数从 w- 恢复成 w, w = w- + eps * dw
          p += eps * d
   hessian = [(p-n) / 2.*eps for p, n in zip(dalpha pos, dalpha neg)] # 利用公式 [1] 计算泰勒展开后第二项的近似值返回
   return hessian
```

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- 在更新后的α基础上,在训练集上更新<mark>模型参数 w</mark>,见search.py

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- 1. Update architecture α by descending $\nabla_{\alpha} \mathcal{L}_{val}(w \xi \nabla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, \alpha), \alpha)$ $(\xi = 0 \text{ if using first-order approximation})$
- 2. Update weights w by descending $\nabla_w \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, \alpha)$

Derive the final architecture based on the learned α .

第二步: 更新模型参数w

在第一步更新后的 α 的基础上, 在训练集上梯度下降更新w

```
def train(train loader, valid loader, model, architect, w optim, alpha optim, lr, epoch):
    top1 = utils.AverageMeter()
                                 # 保存前 1 预测正确的概率
   top5 = utils.AverageMeter()
                                 # 保存前 5 预测正确的概率
    losses = utils.AverageMeter()
                                # 保存loss值
   cur step = epoch * len(train loader)
   writer.add scalar('train/lr', lr, cur step)
   model.train()
    # 每个step取出一个batch,batchsize是64(256个数据对)
    for step, ((trn X, trn y), (val X, val y)) in enumerate(zip(train loader, valid loader)):
       trn X, trn y = trn X.to(device, non blocking=True), trn y.to(device, non blocking=True)
       # 用于架构参数alpha 更新的一个batch, 使用iter(dataloader)返回的是一个迭代器, 然后可以使用next访问
       val X, val y = val X.to(device, non blocking=True), val y.to(device, non blocking=True)
       N = trn X.size(0)
       # phase 2. architect step (alpha) 对应伪代码的第 1 步,结构参数梯度下降
       alpha optim.zero grad() # 清除之前学到的梯度的参数
       architect.unrolled backward(trn X, trn y, val X, val y, lr, w optim)
       alpha optim.step()
       # phase 1. child network step (w) 对应伪代码的第 2 步, 网络参数梯度下降
       w optim.zero grad()
                             # 清除之前学到的梯度的参数
       logits = model(trn X)
       loss = model.criterion(logits, trn y) # 预测值 logits 和真实值 target 的loss
       loss.backward()
                             # 反向传播, 计算梯度
       # gradient clipping 梯度裁剪
       nn.utils.clip grad norm (model.weights(), config.w_grad_clip)
       w optim.step()
                         # 应用梯度
       prec1, prec5 = utils.accuracy(logits, trn y, topk=(1, 5))
       losses.update(loss.item(), N)
       top1.update(prec1.item(), N)
       top5.update(prec5.item(), N)
```

训练完成后,挑选每个node最大的2个α 操作方法在 genotypes.py/parse函数中

NAS过程结束后,需要对构建的CNN训练 代码在augment_cells.py和augment_cnn.py中

CNN中每个intermediate node有2条边 MixOp操作是两条边的计算结果求和

```
def forward(self, s0, s1):
    s0 = self.preproc0(s0)
    s1 = self.preproc1(s1)

    states = [s0, s1]
    for edges in self.dag:
        s_cur = sum(op(states[op.s_idx]) for op in edges)
        states.append(s_cur)

    s_out = torch.cat([states[i] for i in self.concat], dim=1)
    return s_out
```

```
def parse(alpha, k):
    根据alpha权重挑选top k条边
    parse continuous alpha to discrete gene.
    alpha is ParameterList:
    ParameterList [
        Parameter(n edges1, n ops),
        Parameter(n edges2, n ops),
    gene is list:
        [('node1_ops_1', node_idx), ..., ('node1_ops_k', node_idx)],
        [('node2 ops 1', node idx), ..., ('node2 ops k', node idx)],
    each node has two edges (k=2) in CNN.
    gene = []
    assert PRIMITIVES[-1] == 'none' # assume last PRIMITIVE is 'none'
    # 1) Convert the mixed op to discrete edge (single op) by choosing top-1 weight edge
    # 2) Choose top-k edges per node by edge score (top-1 weight in edge)
    for edges in alpha:
        # edges: Tensor(n edges, n ops)
        edge max, primitive indices = torch.topk(edges[:, :-1], 1) # ignore 'none'
        topk edge values, topk edge indices = torch.topk(edge max.view(-1), k)
        node gene = []
        for edge idx in topk edge indices:
            prim idx = primitive indices[edge idx]
            prim = PRIMITIVES[prim idx]
            node gene.append((prim, edge idx.item()))
        gene.append(node gene)
    return gene
```

总结整体代码流程:

1. search.py: 主函数入口

构建CNN network (search_cnn.py),包括8个cell (search_cells.py)

用前一半data做训练集data_train,后一半data做验证集data_val,

初始化w的优化器SGD (momentum)和α的优化器Adam,多次搜索

每次搜索都是分batch迭代完所有data

每个batch: 先更新架构参数 α (调architect.py)

再用data_train更新模型参数 w

训练完成得到最优的α,通过前向传播看下data_val上效果

每一次搜索都把最优的结构保存下来

 $egin{aligned} &
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \left(\omega^*(lpha), lpha
ight) & \mathsf{net} \ & pprox &
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \left(\omega - \xi
abla_{\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, lpha), lpha
ight) & \mathsf{v_net} \ &
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \left(\omega - \xi
abla_{\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, lpha), lpha
ight) \ & = &
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} (\omega', lpha) - \xi
abla_{lpha, \omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, lpha) \cdot
abla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega', lpha) \end{aligned}$

2. architect.py: 利用梯度近似、复合函数求导、泰勒展开来更新α 先计算 w',使用data_train来训练一步,用得到的梯度通过momentum梯度下降计算

$$w' = w - \xi * (m + dw Ltrain(w, \alpha) + 正则项)$$

(在v net上做一步优化, 计算出w', net上w暂时不变)

再计算 L_val(w', α), 算出 dα L_val(w', α) 和 dw' L_val(w', α)

然后根据泰勒展开求出公式第二项的近似值

最终求出目标函数关于α的梯度,更新到net上

简述:先固定住w,用所有data_train做一步优化,计算w',在w'基础上更新α 在更新后α的基础上,真实地训练一步w,然后再回到上面

$$egin{aligned}
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \Big(oldsymbol{\omega}^*(oldsymbol{lpha}), lpha \Big) & w' = w - \xi
abla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, lpha) \\
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \Big(oldsymbol{\omega} - \xi
abla_{\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, oldsymbol{lpha}), oldsymbol{lpha} \Big) & w' = w - \xi
abla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, lpha) \\
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \Big(oldsymbol{\omega} - \xi
abla_{\omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, oldsymbol{lpha}), oldsymbol{lpha} \Big) & v' = w - \xi
abla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, oldsymbol{lpha}) \\
abla_{lpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \Big(oldsymbol{\omega}', oldsymbol{lpha} \Big) - \xi
abla_{lpha, \omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, oldsymbol{lpha}) \cdot
abla_{\omega'} \mathcal{L}_{val}(\omega', oldsymbol{lpha}) & v' = w - \xi
abla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, oldsymbol{lpha}) \\
abla_{\alpha} \mathcal{L}_{val} \Big(oldsymbol{\omega}', oldsymbol{lpha} \Big) - \xi
abla_{lpha, \omega} \mathcal{L}_{train}(\omega, oldsymbol{lpha}) & v' = w - \xi
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abla_{w} \mathcal{L}_{train}(w, oldsymbol{lpha}) & v' = w -$$

- ightharpoonup 一阶近似: $\xi = 0$,梯度等价于 $\nabla_{\alpha} \mathcal{L}_{val}(w, \alpha)$, $w = w^*(\alpha)$,即α与w相互独立,实验证明效果不好
- ightharpoonup 二阶近似: $\xi > 0$, 效果较好

学习率对于网络收敛性的影响

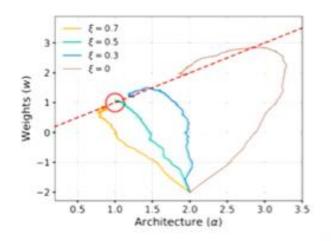


Figure 2: Learning dynamics of our iterative algorithm when $\mathcal{L}_{val}(w,\alpha) = \alpha w - 2\alpha + 1$ and $\mathcal{L}_{train}(w,\alpha) = w_{\omega}^2 - 2\alpha w + \alpha^2$, starting from $(\alpha^{(0)}, w^{(0)}) = (2, -2)$. The analytical solution for the corresponding bilevel optimization problem is $(\alpha^*, w^*) = (1, 1)$, which is highlighted in the red circle. The dashed red line indicates the feasible set where constraint equation 4 is satisfied exactly (namely, weights in w are optimal for the given architecture α). The example shows that a suitable choice of ξ helps to converge to a better local optimum.



在CIFAR-10上搜索到的Cell为:

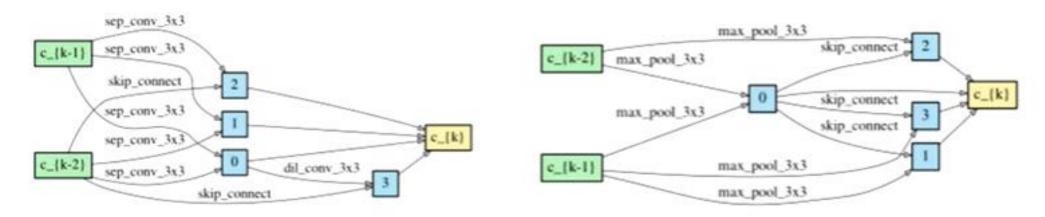


Figure 4: Normal cell learned on CIFAR-10.

Figure 5: Reduction cell learned on CIFAR-10.

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由于要同时训练所有的架构,所以Cell叠加的个数不能太大,也不能在大的数据集上进行搜索。

图中也可以看出CNN中network的每个intermediate node前驱有2条边