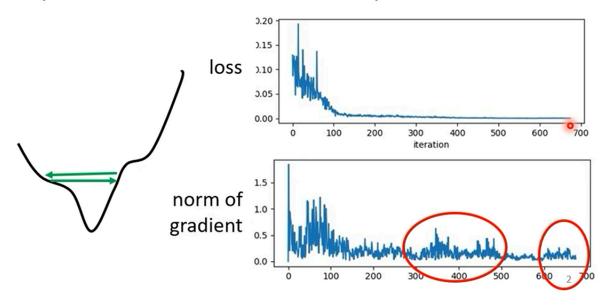


# 类神经网络训练不起来怎么办 (三)自动调整学习率 (Learning Rate)

loss不再下降不一定是卡在critical Point,有可能是单纯的loss不会下降。

# Training stuck ≠ Small Gradient

 People believe training stuck because the parameters are around a critical point ...



可以看到,其实还是有梯度的,只是步长太大,导致无法更新loss。

所以我们是需要在梯度较小时(平缓)学习率较大,而在梯度较大时(陡峭)学习率 较小。

下面是Apagrad方法:

Root Mean Square 
$$\theta_i^{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_i^t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_i^t} g_i^t$$

$$\theta_{i}^{1} \leftarrow \theta_{i}^{0} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{0}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{0} = \sqrt{\left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0}\right)^{2}} = \left|\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0}\right|$$

$$\theta_{i}^{2} \leftarrow \theta_{i}^{1} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{1}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{1} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0}\right)^{2} + \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{1}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$\theta_{i}^{3} \leftarrow \theta_{i}^{2} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{2}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{2} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left[\left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0}\right)^{2} + \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{1}\right)^{2} + \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{2}\right)^{2}\right]}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\theta_{i}^{t+1} \leftarrow \theta_{i}^{t} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{t}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{t} \qquad \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{t} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{t+1} \sum_{i=0}^{t} \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{t}\right)^{2}}$$

这样就可以根据不同的梯度,自适应学习率的大小。

下面是RMSProp方法

RMSProp 
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{t+1} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{t} - \left[\frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{t}}\right] \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{t}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{1} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{0} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{0}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{0} = \sqrt{\left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{0}\right)^{2}} \qquad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{2} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{1} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{1}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{1} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{1} = \sqrt{\alpha \left(\sigma_{i}^{0}\right)^{2} + (1 - \alpha) \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{1}\right)^{2}}$$

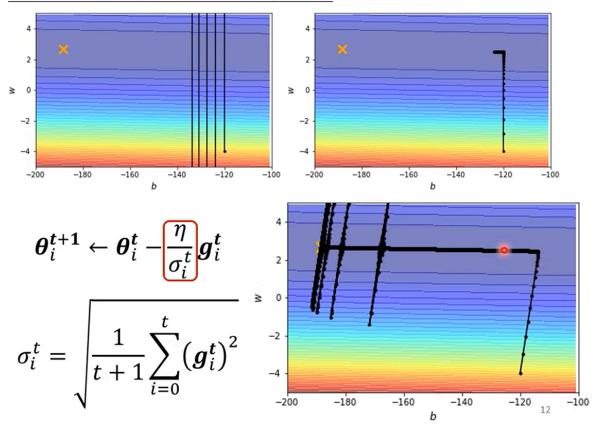
$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{3} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{2} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{2}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{2} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{2} = \sqrt{\alpha \left(\sigma_{i}^{1}\right)^{2} + (1 - \alpha) \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{t+1} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_{i}^{t} - \frac{\eta}{\sigma_{i}^{t}} \boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{t} \qquad \sigma_{i}^{t} = \sqrt{\alpha \left(\sigma_{i}^{t-1}\right)^{2} + (1 - \alpha) \left(\boldsymbol{g}_{i}^{t}\right)^{2}}$$

现在常用的就是Adam,就是RMSProp+Momentum。

### Without Adaptive Learning Rate

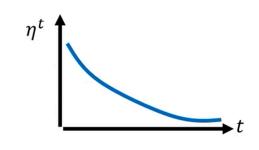


可以看到下面那个图就是加入了Apagrad的曲线,相对于没有自适应的Learning Rate,这个明显更靠近目标点,但是其中的爆炸,是因为在y方向先前积累了很多小的  $\sigma$ ,达到一定程度就爆炸,但是爆炸跑远之后又会使梯度变大,从而学习率下降,恢复到原来状态。

当然上面的情况也是可以解决的。可以用Learning Rate decay

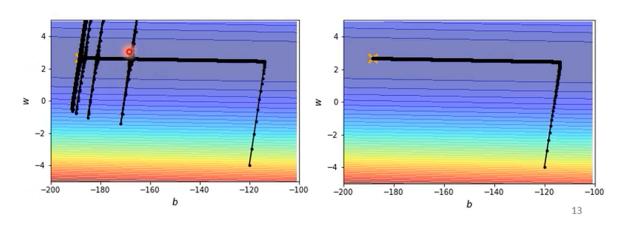
### **Learning Rate Scheduling**

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i^{t+1} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_i^t - \frac{\boldsymbol{\eta}^t}{\sigma_i^t} \boldsymbol{g}_i^t$$



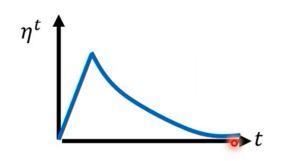
#### **Learning Rate Decay**

As the training goes, we are closer to the destination, so we reduce the learning rate.



可以看到,我们随着训练次数的增加,不断地靠近目标点,所以我们不断地减少学习率。

除此以外我们也可以用warm up,先变大后变小。



#### Warm Up

Increase and then decrease?

一般训练BERT时会用到warm up。

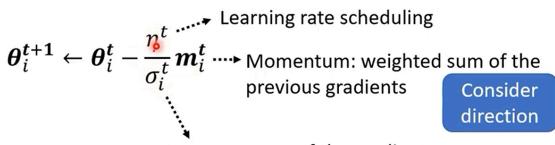
关于优化的改良版:

# Summary of Optimization

#### (Vanilla) Gradient Descent

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_i^{t+1} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}_i^t - \eta \boldsymbol{g}_i^t$$

#### Various Improvements



root mean square of the gradients

only magnitude

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