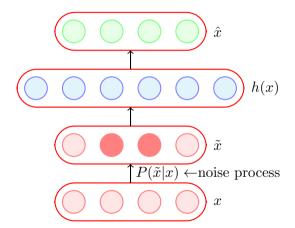
Module 8.7: Adding Noise to the inputs

Other forms of regularization

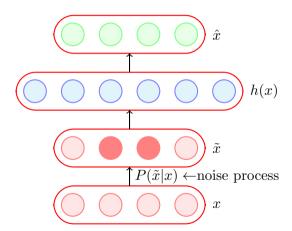
- l_2 regularization
- Dataset augmentation
- Parameter Sharing and tying
- Adding Noise to the inputs
- Adding Noise to the outputs
- Early stopping
- Ensemble methods
- Dropout

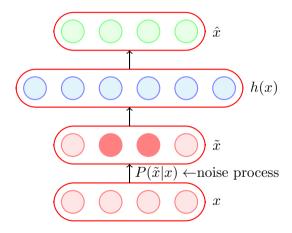
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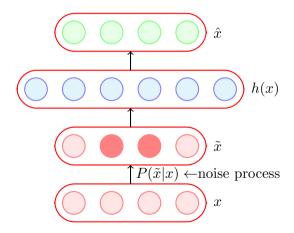


• We saw this in Autoencoder





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- We can show that for a simple input output neural network, adding Gaussian noise to the input is equivalent to weight decay (L_2 regularisation)



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- We can show that for a simple input output neural network, adding Gaussian noise to the input is equivalent to weight decay (L_2 regularisation)
- \bullet Can be viewed as data augmentation

$$x_1 + \varepsilon_1 \quad x_2 + \varepsilon_2 \quad x_k + \varepsilon_k \quad x_n + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\widetilde{x_i} = x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\widetilde{x}_i = x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$$

$$x_1 + \varepsilon_1 \quad x_2 + \varepsilon_2 \quad x_k + \varepsilon_k \quad x_n + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\widetilde{x_i} = x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \widetilde{x_i}$$

$$x_1 + \varepsilon_1 \quad x_2 + \varepsilon_2 \quad x_k + \varepsilon_k \quad x_n + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

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$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \widetilde{x_i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$x_1 + \varepsilon_1 \quad x_2 + \varepsilon_2 \quad x_k + \varepsilon_k \quad x_n + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{x_i} &= x_i + \varepsilon_i \\ \widehat{y} &= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i \\ \widetilde{y} &= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \widetilde{x_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \varepsilon_i \end{split}$$

We are interested in $E[(\widetilde{y}-y)^2]$

$$x_1 + \varepsilon_1$$
 $x_2 + \varepsilon_2$ $x_k + \varepsilon_k$ $x_n + \varepsilon_n$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\widetilde{x_i} = x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \widetilde{x}_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$x_1 + \varepsilon_1 \quad x_2 + \varepsilon_2 \quad x_k + \varepsilon_k \quad x_n + \varepsilon_n$$

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$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \varepsilon_i$$

We are interested in
$$E[(\widetilde{y}-y)^2]$$

$$E\left[\left(\widetilde{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] = E\left[\left(\widehat{y} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i} - y\right)^{2}\right]$$

 $\widetilde{x_i} = x_i + \varepsilon_i$

$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \widetilde{x}_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \varepsilon_i$$

We are interested in $E[(\widetilde{y}-y)^2]$

$$E\left[\left(\widetilde{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] = E\left[\left(\widehat{y} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i} - y\right)^{2}\right]$$
$$= E\left[\left(\left(\widehat{y}-y\right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$\widetilde{x}_{1} + \varepsilon_{1} \quad x_{2} + \varepsilon_{2} \quad x_{k} + \varepsilon_{k} \quad x_{n} + \varepsilon_{n}$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^{2})$$

$$\widetilde{x}_{i} = x_{i} + \varepsilon_{i}$$

$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}x_{i}$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\widetilde{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}x_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}$$

$$n$$

 $=\widehat{y}+\sum w_i\varepsilon_i$

We are interested in $E[(\widetilde{y}-y)^2]$

$$E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] = E\left[\left(\widehat{y} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i} - y\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\left(\widehat{y}-y\right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] + E\left[2(\widehat{y}-y)\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right] + E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$\widetilde{x}_{1} + \varepsilon_{1} \quad x_{2} + \varepsilon_{2} \quad x_{k} + \varepsilon_{k} \quad x_{n} + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^{2})$$

$$\widetilde{x}_{i} = x_{i} + \varepsilon_{i}$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}x_{i}$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\widetilde{x}_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}x_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}$$

$$= \widehat{y} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}$$

We are interested in $E[(\widetilde{y}-y)^2]$

$$E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] = E\left[\left(\widehat{y} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i} - y\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\left(\widehat{y}-y\right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] + E\left[2\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right] + E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right] + 0 + E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}^{2}\varepsilon_{i}^{2}\right]$$

$$(\because \varepsilon_{i} \text{ is independent of } \varepsilon_{i} \text{ and } \varepsilon_{i} \text{ is independent of } (\widehat{y}-y))$$

 $(:: \varepsilon_i \text{ is independent of } \varepsilon_i \text{ and } \varepsilon_i \text{ is independent of } (\widehat{y}-y))$

$$\widetilde{x_1 + \varepsilon_1} \quad x_2 + \varepsilon_2 \quad x_k + \varepsilon_k \quad x_n + \varepsilon_n$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\widetilde{x_i} = x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

$$\widehat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i$$

$$\widetilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \widetilde{x_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$n$$

 $=\widehat{y}+\sum w_i\varepsilon_i$

We are interested in $E[(\widetilde{y}-y)^2]$

$$E\left[(\widehat{y}-y)^{2}\right] = E\left[\left(\widehat{y}+\sum_{i=1}^{n}w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}-y\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)+\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right]+E\left[2(\widehat{y}-y)\sum_{i=1}^{n}w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right]+E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}w_{i}\varepsilon_{i}\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right]+0+E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}w_{i}^{2}\varepsilon_{i}^{2}\right]$$

$$(\because \varepsilon_{i} \text{ is independent of } \varepsilon_{j} \text{ and } \varepsilon_{i} \text{ is independent of } (\widehat{y}-y))$$

$$= \left(E\left[\left(\widehat{y}-y\right)^{2}\right]+\frac{\sigma^{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}w_{i}^{2}}{\left(\text{same as } L_{2} \text{ norm penalty}\right)}$$

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