

# All You Need Is A Good Init

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# Why?

- initialize all the weight to 0?
  - symmetry problem
- initialize big random values?
  - exploding gradient problem
- initialize small random values?
  - vanishing gradient problem

Notes: <https://towardsdatascience.com/why-better-weight-initialization-is-important-in-neural-networks-ff9acf01026d>

*First, pre-initialize weights of each convolution or inner-product layer with orthonormal matrices.*

*Second, proceed from the first to the final layer, normalizing the variance of the output of each layer to be equal to one.*

*Independently, Saxe et al. (2014) showed that **orthonormal matrix initialization** works much better for linear networks than Gaussian noise, which is only approximate orthogonal.*

*It also work for networks with non-linearities.*

# LSUV Algorithm

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**Algorithm 1** Layer-sequential unit-variance orthogonal initialization.  $L$  – convolution or full-connected layer,  $W_L$  - its weights,  $B_L$  - its output blob.,  $Tol_{var}$  - variance tolerance,  $T_i$  – current trial,  $T_{max}$  – max number of trials.

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**Pre-initialize** network with orthonormal matrices as in Saxe et al. (2014)

**for** each layer  $L$  **do**

**while**  $|Var(B_L) - 1.0| \geq Tol_{var}$  and  $(T_i < T_{max})$  **do**

        do Forward pass with a mini-batch

        calculate  $Var(B_L)$

$W_L = W_L / \sqrt{Var(B_L)}$

**end while**

**end for**

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# LSUV Algorithm

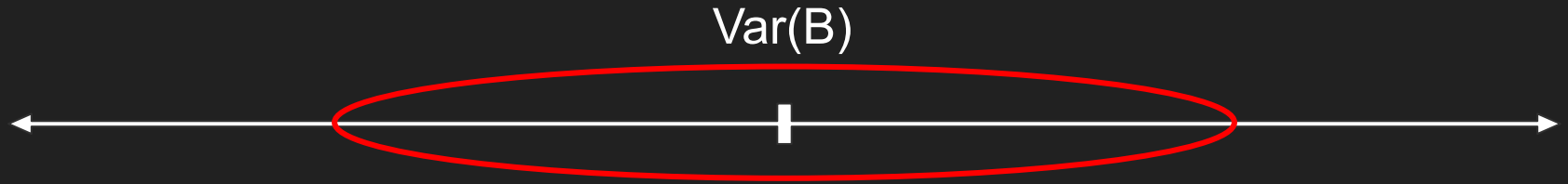
**while**  $|Var(B_L) - 1.0| \geq Tol_{var}$

# LSUV Algorithm

**while**  $|Var(B_L) - 1.0| \geq Tol_{var}$

$$|Var(B_L) - 1.0| < Tol_{var}$$

# LSUV Algorithm



$$|Var(B_L) - 1.0| < Tol_{var}$$



# LSUV Algorithm

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**end while**

**end for**

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# LSUV Algorithm

$$W_L = W_L / \sqrt{\text{Var}(B_L)}$$

# LSUV Algorithm

$$W_l * X_i = B_i$$

$$\text{Var} \left( \frac{W_l}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(B_i)}} X_{i+1} \right)$$

# LSUV Algorithm

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(B_i)}} \right)^2 \text{Var}(W_l X_{i+1})$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{Var}(B_i)} \text{Var}(W_l X_{i+1}) = \text{Var}(B_{i+1}^{scale})$$

# Experimental Validation

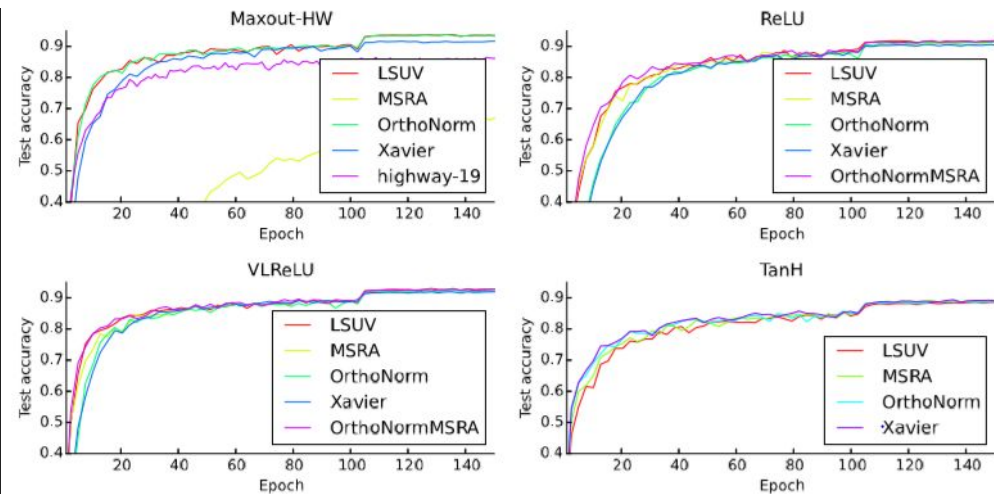
Accuracy on CIFAR-10/100, with data augmentation		
Network	CIFAR-10, [%]	CIFAR-100, [%]
Fitnet4-LSUV	<b>93.94</b>	70.04 ( <b>72.34</b> <sup>†</sup> )
Fitnet4-OrthoInit	93.78	70.44 (72.30 <sup>†</sup> )
Fitnet4-Hints	91.61	64.96
Fitnet4-Highway	92.46	68.09
ALL-CNN	92.75	66.29
DSN	92.03	65.43
NiN	91.19	64.32
maxout	90.62	65.46
<i>MIN</i>	93.25	71.14

Extreme data augmentation		
Large ALL-CNN	95.59	n/a
Fractional MP (1 test)	95.50	68.55
Fractional MP (12 tests)	<b>96.53</b>	<b>73.61</b>

Error on MNIST w/o data augmentation			
Network	layers	params	Error, %
FitNet-like networks			
HighWay-16	10	39K	0.57
FitNet-Hints	6	30K	0.51
FitNet-Ortho	6	30K	0.48
FitNet-LSUV	6	30K	0.48
FitNet-Ortho-SVM	6	30K	0.43
FitNet-LSUV-SVM	6	30K	<b>0.38</b>
State-of-art-networks			
DSN-Softmax	3	350K	0.51
DSN-SVM	3	350K	0.39
HighWay-32	10	151K	0.45
maxout	3	420K	0.45
<i>MIN</i> <sup>2</sup>	9	447K	0.24

# Experimental Validation

Init method	maxout	ReLU	VLReLU	tanh	Sigmoid
LSUV	<b>94.16</b>	<b>92.82</b>	<b>93.36</b>	89.17	n/c
OrthoNorm	n/c	91.42	n/c	89.31	n/c
Xavier	n/c	92.48	<b>93.34</b>	<b>89.62</b>	n/c
MSRA	n/c	n/c	n/c	88.59	n/c



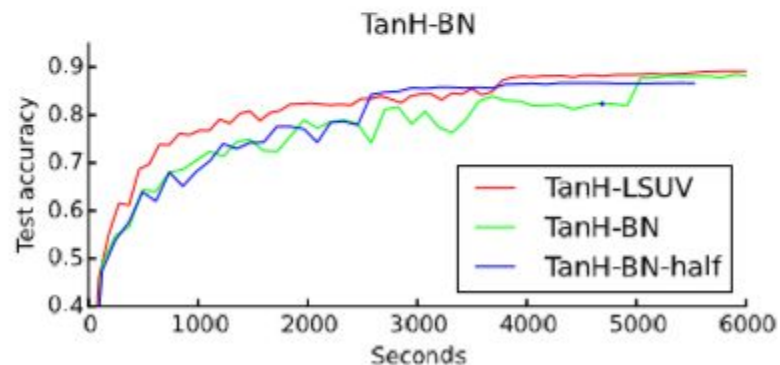
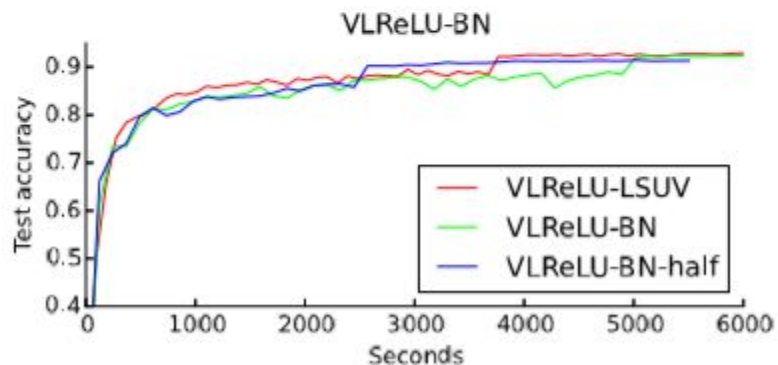
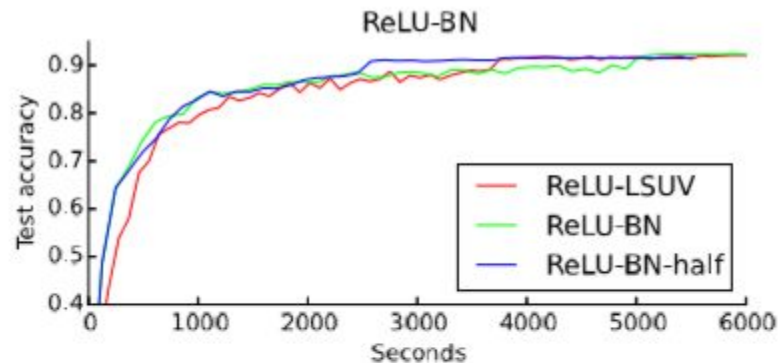
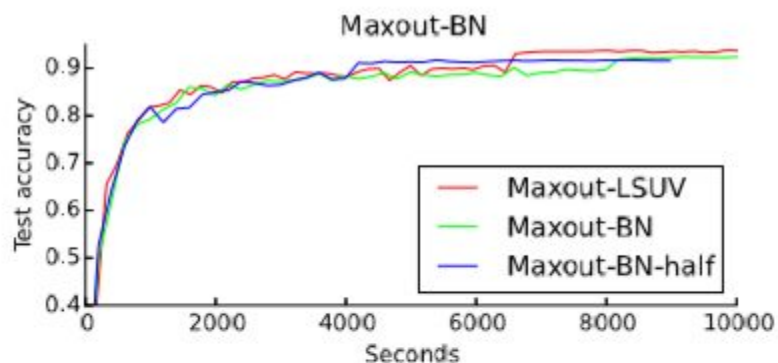
# Compare with Batch Normalization

- LSUV Algorithm -> weight values
- Batch Normalization -> input data

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1502.03167.pdf>

Notes: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/TensorFlowKR/permalink/1022513991422992/>

# Compare with Batch Normalization





# Pros and Cons

Table 6: Time needed for network initialization on top of random Gaussian (seconds).

Network	Init	
	OrthoNorm	LSUV
FitNet4	1	.4
CaffeNet	188	210
GoogLeNet	24	60