

# Strong Lottery Ticket Hypothesis with $\varepsilon$ -Perturbation

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# CENTRAL QUESTION

Strong Lottery Ticket Hypothesis: There exists a subnetwork in a sufficiently over-parameterized, randomly initialized neural network that approximates a target neural network.

Limitation: Strong LTH does not deal with the weight change during the pre-training of LTH.

**Idea**: Weight change during pre-training = Perturbation around initialization.

Central Question: By allowing an  $\varepsilon$ -perturbation on the initial weights, can we reduce the overparameterization for the candidate network in the SLTH? If so, how can we find such a good perturbation?

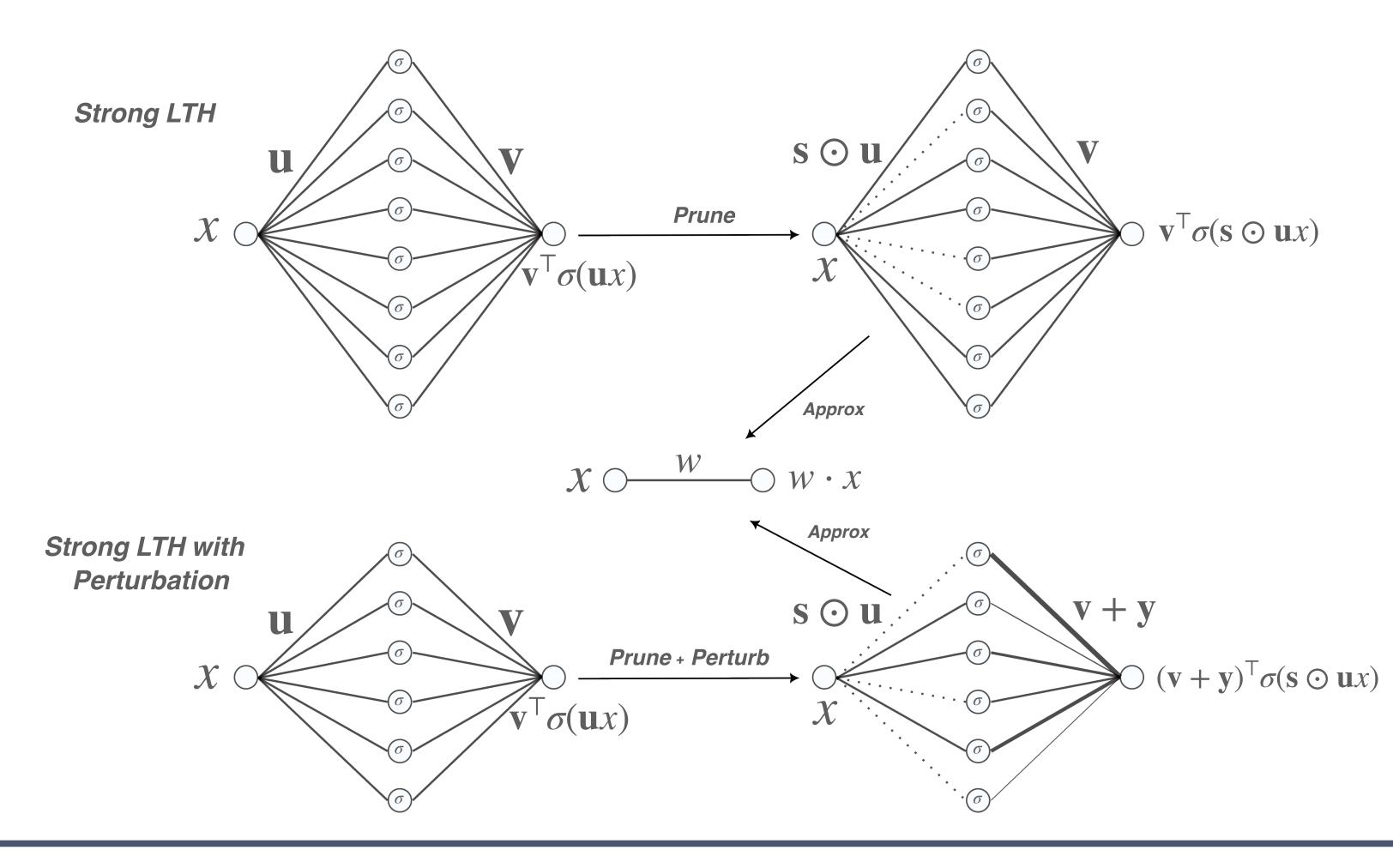
#### PERTURBED SUBSET SUM PROBLEM

Given a set of random candidates  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$  and a target value z, the  $\varepsilon$ -perturbed subset sum problem considers the following approximation

 $\eta^* = \min_{\boldsymbol{\delta} \in \{0,1\}^n, \mathbf{y} \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]^n} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i \left( x_i + y_i \right) - z \right|.$ 

**Theorem 1.** For all  $K \ge 0$ , with probability at least  $1 - \exp\left(-\frac{(n-K)(1+\varepsilon)^2}{8(3-\varepsilon)}\right)$  $-\exp(-K)$ , every  $z \in [-1/2, 1/2]$  has an  $2\eta$  approximation as long as the number of candidates n satisfies

$$n = O\left(\frac{\log \eta^{-1}}{1+\varepsilon} + K\right).$$



## E-PERTURBED STRONG LTH

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be a target neural network with depth L, and the width of the  $\ell$ th layer is  $d_{\ell}$ , and let  $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{W}}$  be the candidate neural network with depth 2L. We approximate f using  $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{W}}$  by allowing pruning and perturbation on the weights of  ${\cal G}$ 

$$\eta = \min_{\Delta \mathbf{W}, \mathcal{M}} \sup_{\mathbf{x}} \| \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}) - (\mathcal{M} \circ \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{W} + \Delta \mathbf{W}})(\mathbf{x}) \|.$$
(2)

**Theorem 2.** For  $\mathcal{G}$ , if the width of the  $(2\ell-1)$ th layer is  $d_{\ell}$ , the width of the  $2\ell$ th layer is  $d_{\ell}$ . As long as

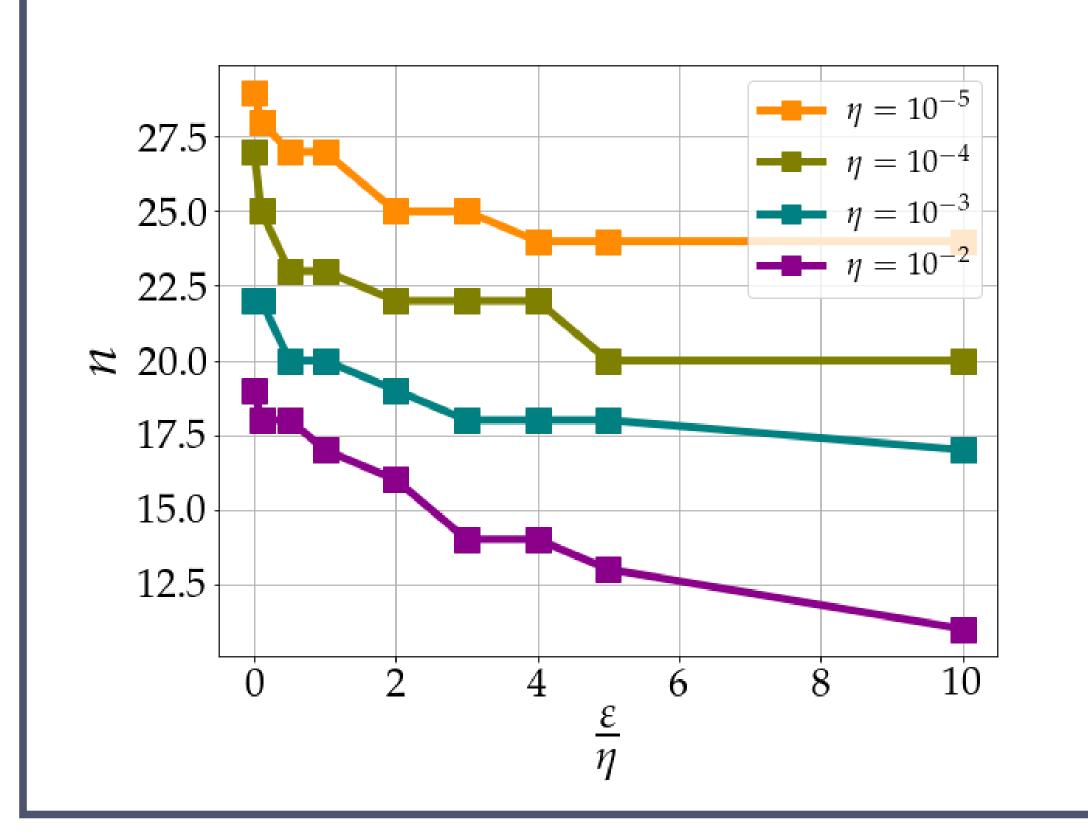
$$d'_{\ell} = O\left(d_{\ell-1} \frac{\log(\hat{\eta}^{-1} d_{\ell} d_{\ell-1} L)}{1+\varepsilon}\right),\,$$

then with high probability  $\eta$  defined in Equation (2) has  $\eta \leq \hat{\eta}$ 

**Remark**: The original SLTH requires  $d'_{\ell} = O(d_{\ell-1}\log(\hat{\eta}^{-1}d_{\ell}d_{\ell-1}L))$ . Compared with the original SLTH, our result is smaller by a factor of  $\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon}$ . As  $\varepsilon \to \infty$ , the required width of the candidate network goes to  $d_\ell$ .

# PSSP EXPERIMENTS

With the goal of approximating some target value z, we search for the number n such that 90% of the randomly generated candidate sets with n elements gives an  $\eta$  approximation of z.



# PGD+EDGE-POPUP

**Idea**: Training the neural network using SGD while bounding the max-norm of the weight change to  $\varepsilon$ . How does the pruned accuracy vary as we vary  $\varepsilon$ 

# Algorithm 1 PGD+StrongLTH

**Input:** Perturbation scale  $\varepsilon$ , neural network loss  $\mathcal{L}$ , initial weight  $\mathbf{W}_0$ , learning rate  $\{\alpha_t\}_{t=0}^{T-1}$ 

weight 
$$\mathbf{W}_0$$
, learning rate  $\{\alpha_t\}_{t=0}^{T-1}$   
1:  $\Delta \mathbf{W} \leftarrow 0$   
2:  $\mathbf{for} \ t \in \{0, \dots, T-1\} \ \mathbf{do}$   
3:  $\hat{\mathbf{W}} \leftarrow \Delta \mathbf{W} - \alpha_t \nabla \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}_t)$   
4:  $\Delta \mathbf{W} \leftarrow \operatorname{sign}(\hat{\mathbf{W}}) \cdot \min\{\operatorname{abs}(\hat{\mathbf{W}}), \varepsilon\}$   
5:  $\mathbf{W}_{t+1} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_0 + \Delta \mathbf{W}$   
6:  $\mathbf{end} \ \mathbf{for}$   
7:  $\ell^* \leftarrow \infty$ ,  $\mathcal{M}^* \leftarrow \mathrm{None}$   
8:  $\mathbf{for} \ \mathrm{pruning} \ \mathrm{level} \ s \in \{0.1, 0.2, \dots, 0.9\} \ \mathbf{do}$   
9:  $\ell$ ,  $\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathrm{Edge-Popup}(\mathcal{L}, \mathbf{W}_T, s)$   
10:  $\mathbf{if} \ \ell \leq \ell^* \ \mathbf{then}$   
11:  $\ell^* \leftarrow \ell$ ,  $\mathcal{M}^* \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$ 

- end if
- 13: **end for**
- 14: **return** Optimal loss  $\ell^*$ , mask  $\mathbf{M}^*$  and sparsity level s

### SGD FINDS A GOOD WEIGHT PERTURBATION

# Red: Strong LTH

Blue:

Standard Training with SGD

Orange:

Pruning Dominated by SGD

Sparsity s	Perturbation Scale $\varepsilon$										
	0	$10^{-3}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	10 <sup>-2</sup>	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$10^{-1}$	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$
0	0.12	0.14	0.25	0.42	0.68	0.84	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.98
0.1	0.49	0.48	0.65	0.70	0.78	0.82	0.87	0.87	0.94	0.97	0.98
0.2	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.93	0.96	0.97
0.3	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.93
0.4	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.91	0.86
0.5	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.76
0.6	0.83	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.54
0.7	0.81	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.86	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.29
0.8	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.68	0.77	0.55	0.17

### REFERENCE

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