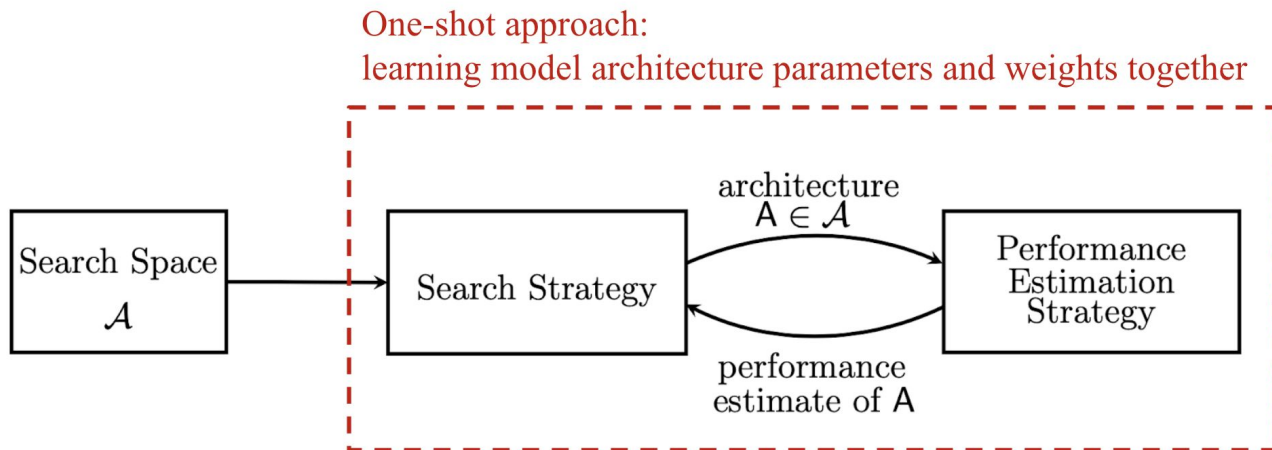


# Training-Free NAS RNN

# NAS: Problem statement



The idea of NAS is to automatically find an architecture which perform well on a certain task

# Train-free NAS

While training-based NAS algorithms have achieved state-of-the-art performances in various tasks, their search costs are unaffordable in resource-constrained scenarios mainly due to their requirement for training DNNs during the search.

## **Idea:**

Let's find some heuristics to predict the final performance without training

([Pham et al., 2018](#); [Liu et al., 2019](#))

# ZeNAS

## **Motivation:**

The expressivity of linear function class measured by Gaussian complexity is controlled by the Frobenius norm of its parameter matrix  $W$

## **Idea:**

Approximate this complexity using the following function.

$$Zen(f) = \log(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \epsilon} \|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x} + \alpha\epsilon)\|_F)$$

[Link](#)

# TeNAS

## Motivation:

Convergence in NTK case can be described using the following formula:

$$\mu_t \left( \mathbf{X}_{\text{train}} \right)_i = \left( \mathbf{I} - e^{-\eta \lambda_i t} \right) \mathbf{Y}_{\text{train}, i}$$

## Idea:

Introduce some scores based on NTK

$$Tenas(f) = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_m},$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{Trace}} \triangleq \sqrt{\|\Theta_0\|_{\text{tr}} / m}$$

# GradScore

Simple metric can possibly approximate the final performance

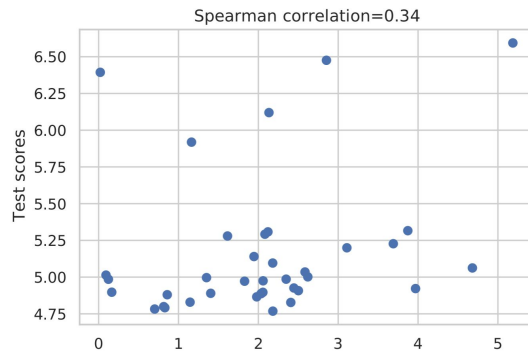
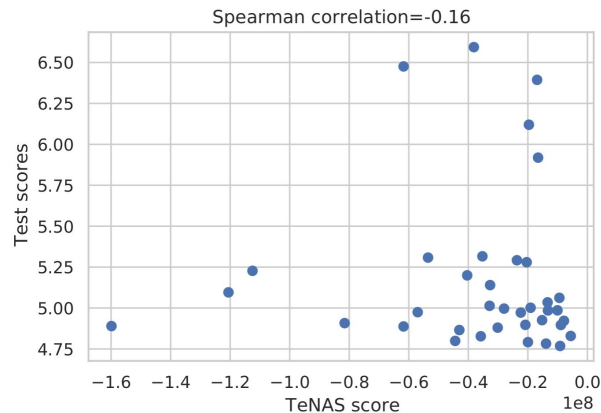
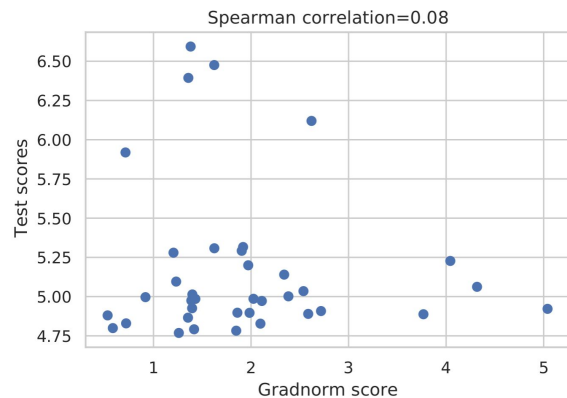
$$\textit{GradScore}(f) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} \|\nabla f(\mathbf{x})\|_F$$

# NAS-RNN

There are couple training-based NAS methods but there no training methods.

This work try to tackle this problem.

# Heuristics performance





Thank you for attention!