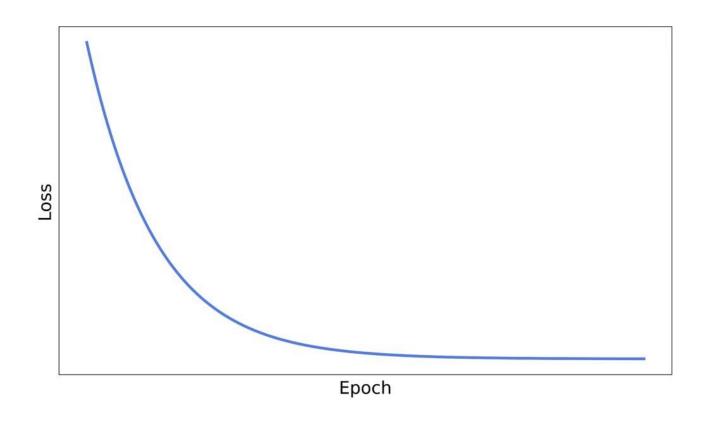
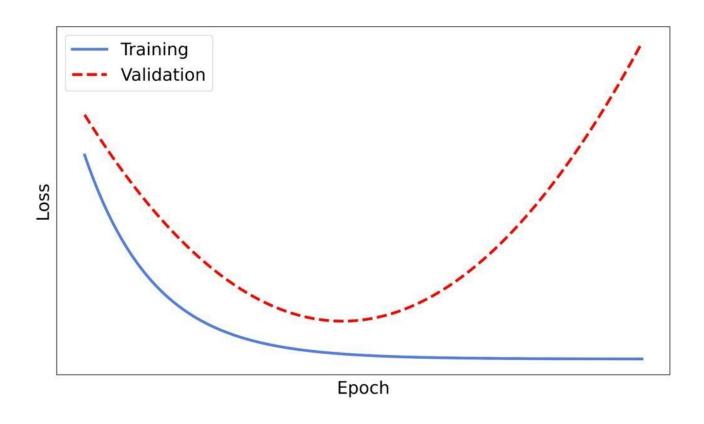
# grokking

## neural networks: loss graph



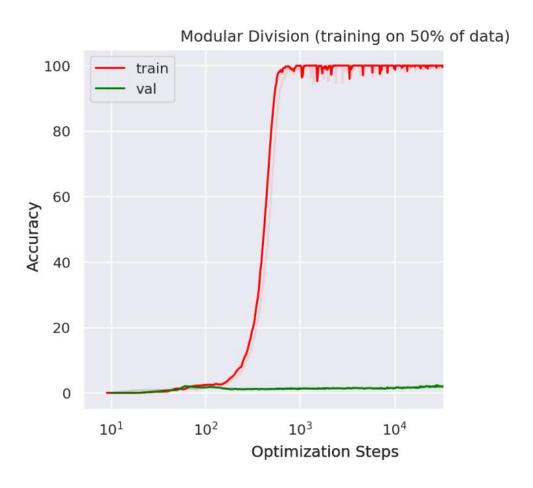
## neural networks: overfitting



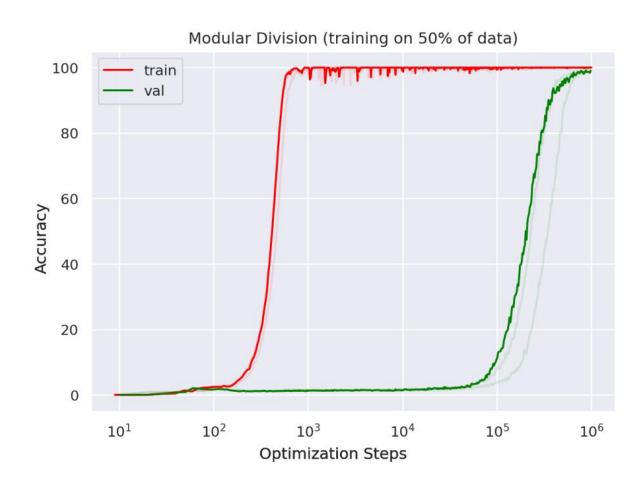
neural networks: weight decay

 $\lambda \|w\|_2$ 

#### grokking: epoch-loss graph

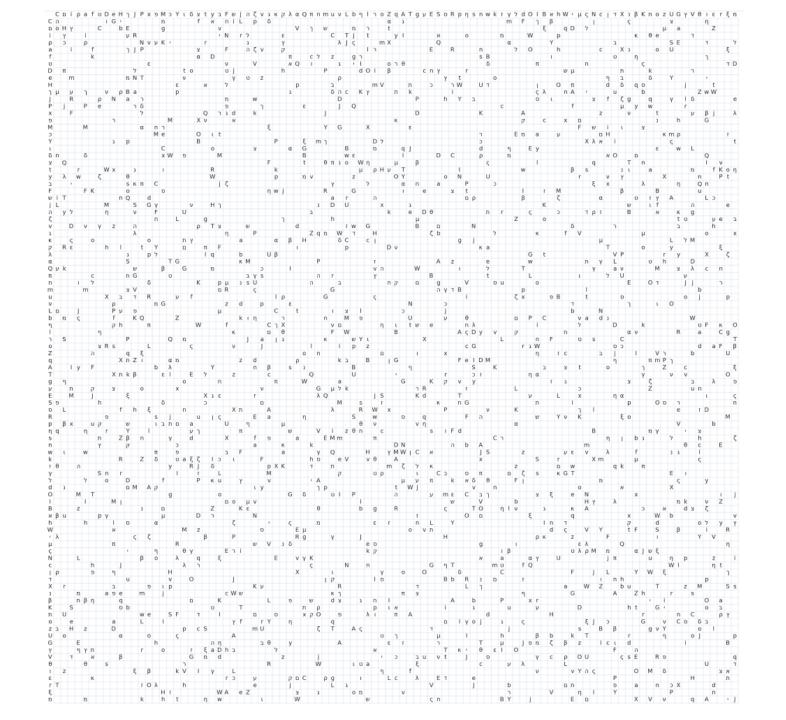


#### grokking: epoch-loss graph

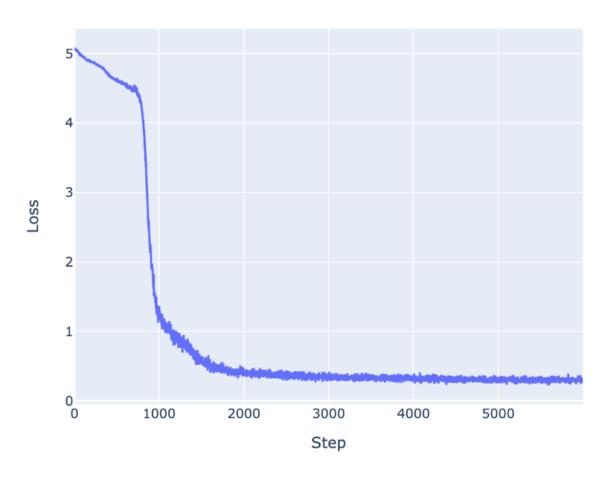


# grokking: example

*	а	b	С	d	е
а	а	d	?	С	d
b	С		d	а	С
С	?		d	h	d
d	а	2	?	b	С
е	b	b	С	?	а

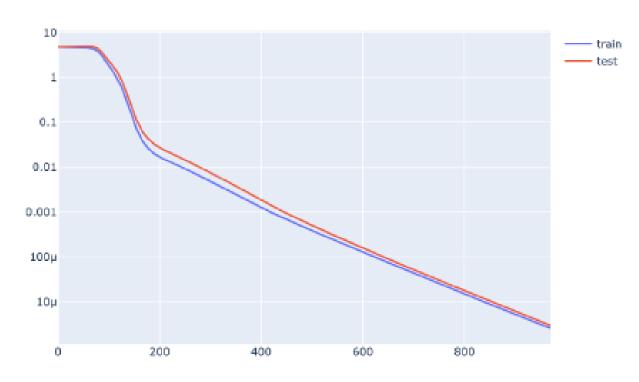


# phase change: epoch-loss graph



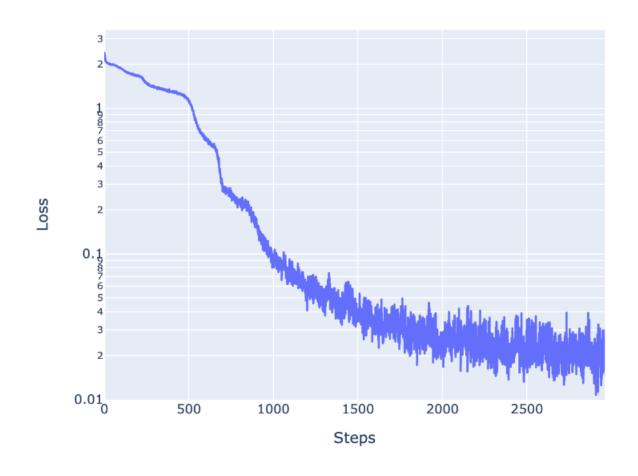
#### example: addition mod 113

Train + Test Loss curves for modular addition trained on 95% of the data

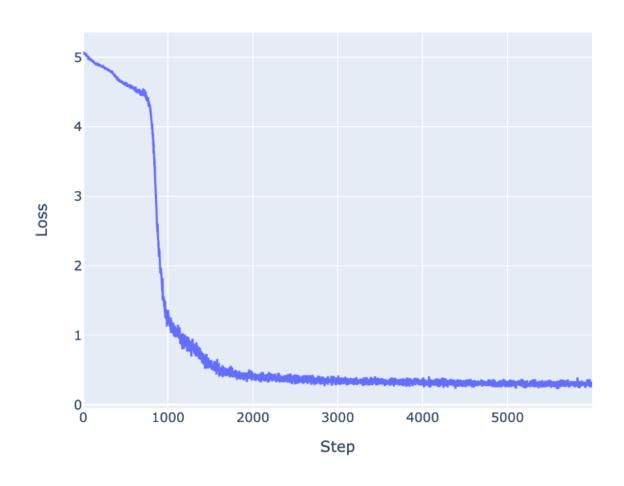


Modular addition mod 113 loss curve, trained on 95% of the data

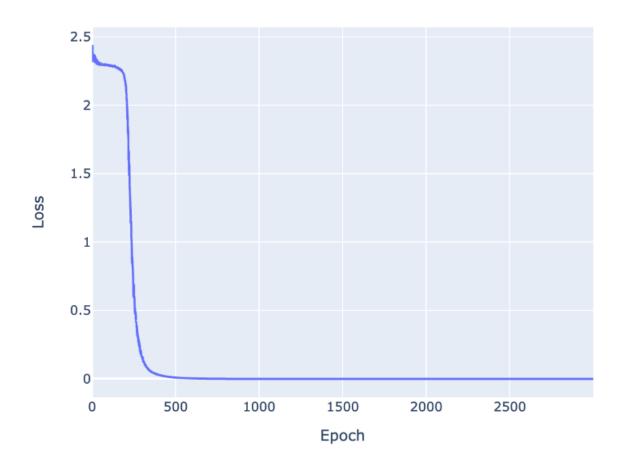
## example: 5 digit addition



#### example: predicting repeated subsequences



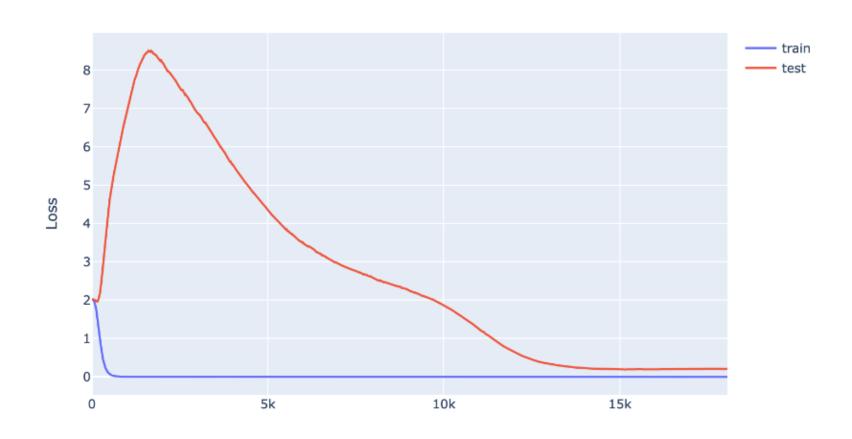
# example: finding the max element



#### phase change: possible explanation

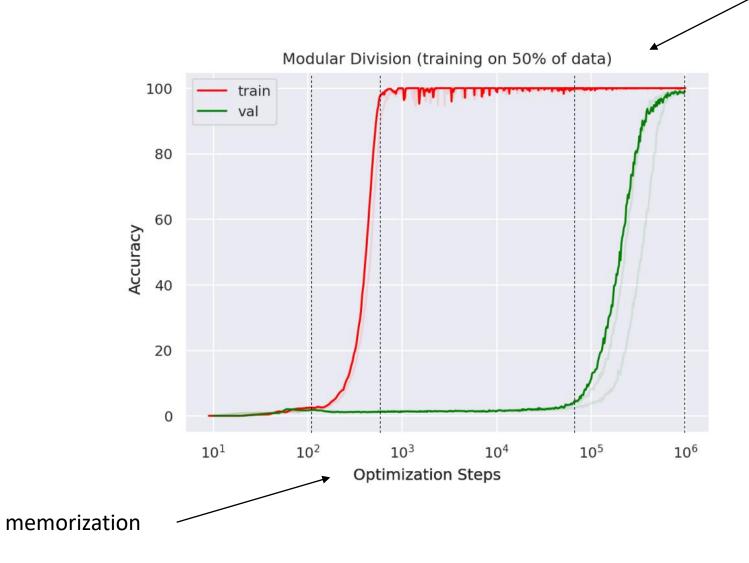
- A lottery ticket hypothesis-inspired explanation
- A random walk explanation
- An evolutionary explanation

## phase change + weight decay + small sample



phase change

#### grokking: explanation



#### bonus: $x + y \mod p$ algorithm

- 1. x, y
- 2.  $\cos kx$ ,  $\sin kx$ ,  $\cos ky$ ,  $\sin ky$
- 3.  $\cos k(x + y)$ ,  $\sin k(x + y)$
- 4.  $\cos k(x + y z)$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{p}$$