#### 2023年春季 《深度学习导论》课程 第六章

# 神经网络的参数优化

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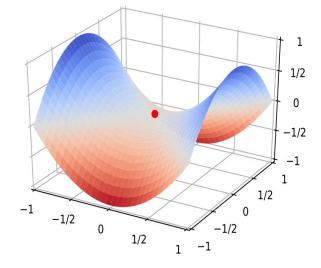
## 本章内容

- ▶网络优化基本介绍
- ▶优化算法
  - SGD
  - AdaGrad
  - RMSProp
  - Adam等
- ▶参数初始化
  - 随机初始化
  - Xavier初始化
  - He初始化

## 神经网络优化的挑战

- ▶局部极小值非常多甚至不可数无限多的局部极小值
- ▶对于<mark>足够大的神经网络</mark>而言,大部分局部极小值具有很小的损失
- ► 很多高维非凸函数的局部极小值事实上都<mark>远少于</mark>鞍点
- ▶真实的神经网络也存在包含很多高代价鞍点的损失函数

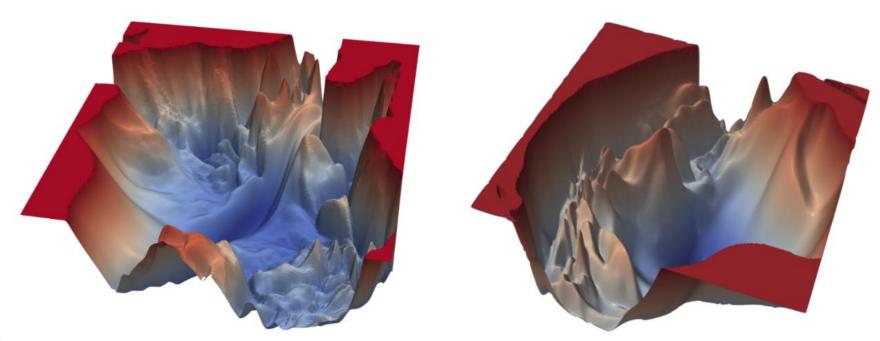
鞍点:梯度为0的点



## 神经网络优化的挑战

优化地形(Optimization Landscape):在高维空间中损失函数的曲面形状

VGG-56 VGG-110

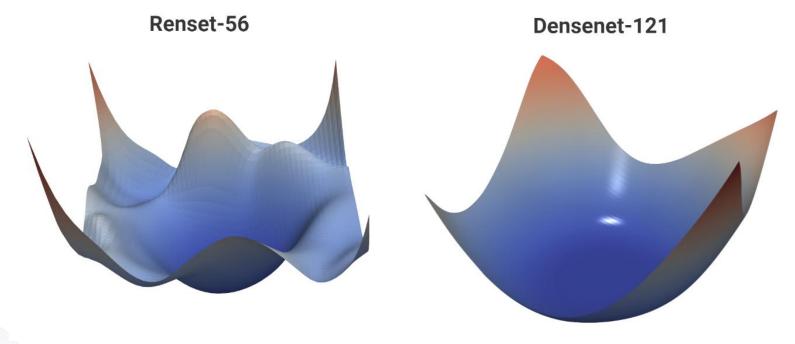


#### without skip connections

Li H, Xu Z, Taylor G, et al. Visualizing the loss landscape of neural nets[C] //Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems. 2018: 6389-6399.

## 修改网络结构获得更好的优化地形

- ▶好的优化地形通常比较平滑,更容易优化
- ▶使用 ReLU 激活函数、残差连接、逐层归一化等



with skip connections

## 神经网络优化的其他改善方法

- > 更有效的优化算法来提高优化方法的效率和稳定性
  - 例如: 动态学习率调整, 梯度估计修正

▶更好的参数初始化方法

▶更好的数据预处理方法

提高优化效率

▶使用更好的超参数优化方法

# 优化算法

## 随机梯度下降

- ▶由于数据集可能很大,无法全部放入内存计算梯度
- ▶一般采用小批量随机梯度下降法,每次从数据集中采样一部分样本(称为batch),计算batch上的梯度,并进行参数更新
- $\blacktriangleright$ 给定训练集为 $D = \{(x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})\}_{n=1}^N$ , 每次采样B个样本

梯度下降

小批量随机梯度下降

$$\mathcal{L}_{D}(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{b}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{y}^{(n)}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(n)}) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \|\boldsymbol{W}\|_{F}^{2} \implies \mathcal{L}_{B}(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{b}) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{y}^{(i)}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(i)}) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda \|\boldsymbol{W}\|_{F}^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{D}(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{b})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(l)}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{y}^{(n)}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(n)})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(l)}} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{B}(\boldsymbol{W}, \boldsymbol{b})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(l)}} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{y}^{(i)}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}^{(i)})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}^{(l)}}$$

## 样本随机性的影响

▶在每次迭代时,随机选择B个样本,这里的随机性非常重要

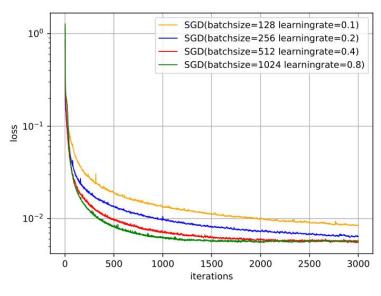
▶但随机性在大规模数据情况下很难满足

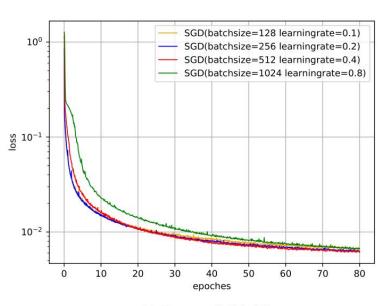
▶实践中通常将样本顺序打乱一次,然后按照这个顺序存储起来

>虽然偏离真实随机采样,但不会有严重的有害影响

### 批量大小的影响

- ▶批量大小不影响梯度期望,但会影响梯度方差,一般为2的 幂数
  - 批量越大,随机梯度的方差越小,引入的噪声也越小,训练也越稳定,因此可以设置较大的学习率
  - 批量较小时,需要设置较小的学习率,否则模型会不收敛



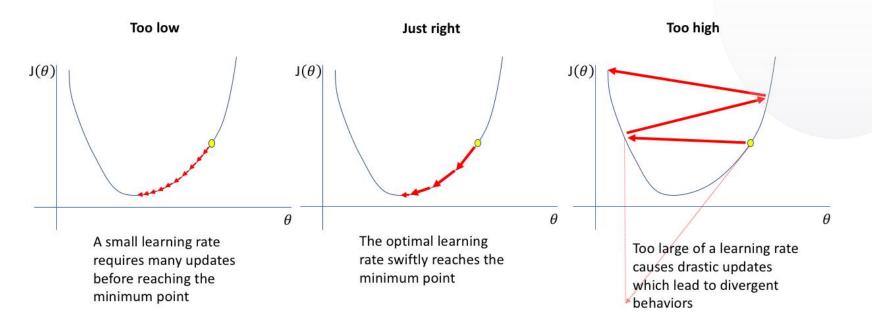


(a) 按 Iteration 的损失变化

(b) 按 Epoch 的损失变化

小批量梯度下降中,每次选取样本数量对损失下降的影响

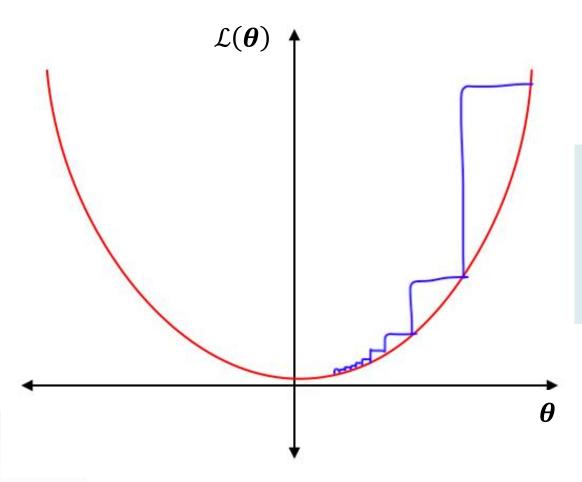
## 学习率的影响



#### ▶学习率调整方法:

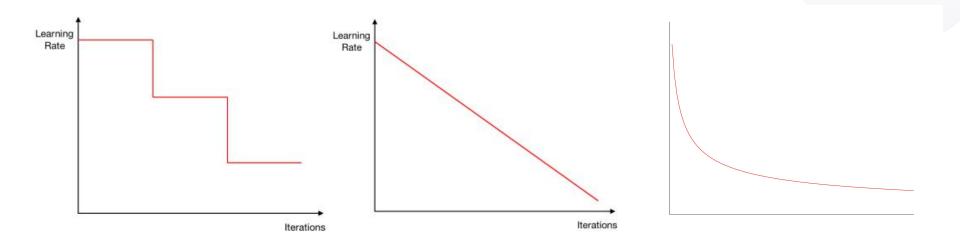
- 学习率衰减
- 学习率预热
- 周期性学习率调整
- 自适应调整学习率

## 学习率衰减



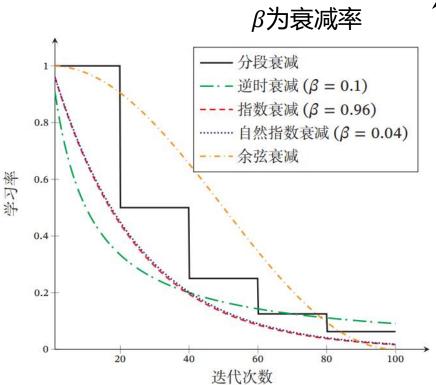
- 学习率一开始要保持大 些保证收敛速度
- 在收敛到最优点附近时要小些以避免来回振荡

## 学习率衰减



梯级衰减 (step decay) 线性衰减 (Linear Decay) 1/t衰减 (1/t decay)

## 学习率衰减



- ightharpoonup假设初始学习率为 $\alpha_0$ ,在第t次迭代时的学习率为 $\alpha_t$ 
  - 分段衰减

• 逆时衰减 
$$\alpha_t = \alpha_0 \frac{1}{1 + \beta \times t}$$

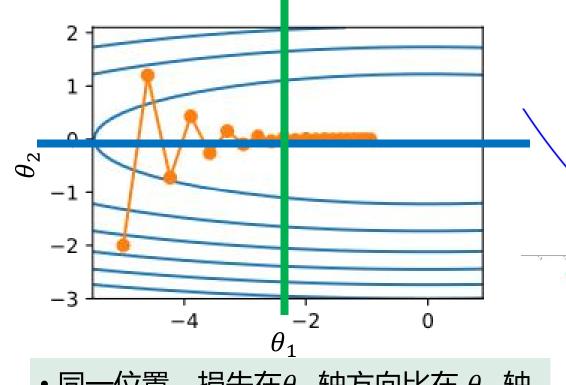
- 指数衰减  $\alpha_t = \alpha_0 \beta^t$   $\beta < 1$
- 自然指数衰减  $\alpha_t = \alpha_0 \exp(-\beta t)$
- 余弦衰减

$$\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_0 \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{t\pi}{T}\right)\right)$$

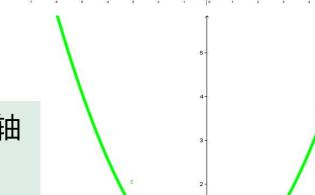
## 学习率预热

- ▶刚开始训练时,参数是随机初始化的,梯度往往也比较大, 比较大的初始学习率使得训练不稳定
- ▶为了提高训练稳定性,可以在最初几轮迭代时,采用比较小的学习率,等梯度下降到一定程度后在恢复到初始学习率
- ightharpoonup采用的方法是:在最初的T'迭代中,初始学习率为 $\alpha_0$ ,每次更新的学习率为t $\alpha'_t = \frac{t}{T'}\alpha_0$ , $1 \le t \le T'$
- ▶在这个预热阶段结束后,再选择另外一种学习率衰减方法来 逐渐降低学习率

## 随机梯度下降的问题



#### 不同参数不同学习率



- 同一位置,损失在 $\theta_2$  轴方向比在  $\theta_1$  轴方向的斜率的绝对值更大
- 给定学习率,梯度下降迭代参数时在竖直方向会比在水平方向移动幅度更大

 $\theta_2$ 

 $\theta_1$ 

## 自适应学习率—AdaGrad

▶将学习率除以每个参数历史梯度的平方根

$$w^1 \leftarrow w^0 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^0} g^0$$

$$w^2 \leftarrow w^1 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^1} g^1$$

$$w^3 \leftarrow w^2 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^2} g^2$$

i

$$w^{t+1} \leftarrow w^t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^t} g^t$$

$$g^{t} = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L} \left( \mathbf{y}^{(i)}, f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right)}{\partial w}$$

$$\sigma^0 = \sqrt{(g^0)^2}$$

$$\sigma^1 = \sqrt{(\sigma^0)^2 + (g^1)^2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sqrt{(\sigma^1)^2 + (g^2)^2}$$

i

$$\sigma^t = \sqrt{(\sigma^{t-1})^2 + (g^t)^2}$$

w 是其中一个参数

 $\sigma^t$ 是参数w的历史梯度平方根

## 自适应学习率—AdaGrad

- ➤ AdaGrad参数更新流程:
  - 计算梯度:  $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$
  - 累积平方梯度:  $r \leftarrow r + g \odot g$
  - 计算更新:  $\Delta \theta \leftarrow -\frac{\epsilon}{\delta + \sqrt{r}} \odot g$  逐元素地应用除和求平方根操作
  - 应用更新: θ ← θ + Δθ
- ➤ 在 AdaGrad算法中,如果某个参数的偏导数累积比较大,其 学习率相对较小;相反,如果其偏导数累积较小,其学习率 相对较大。但整体是随着迭代次数的增加,学习率逐渐缩小。
- ➤ AdaGrad<mark>缺点</mark>:在经过一定次数的迭代依然没有找到最优点时,由于这时的学习率已经非常小,很难再继续找到最优点。

经验上发现,对于训练深度神经网络模型而言,从训练开始时积累梯度平方会导致**有效学习率过早和过量的减小** 

## 自适应学习率—RMSProp

$$w^1 \leftarrow w^0 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^0} g^0$$

$$w^2 \leftarrow w^1 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^1} g^1$$

$$w^3 \leftarrow w^2 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^2} g^2$$

$$w^{t+1} \leftarrow w^t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^t} g^t$$

指数加权的 移动平均

$$\sigma^0 = g^0$$

$$\sigma^{1} = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^{0})^{2} + (1 - \alpha)(g^{1})^{2}}$$

$$\sigma^{2} = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^{1})^{2} + (1 - \alpha)(g^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\sigma^t = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^{t-1})^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^t)^2}$$

$$(\sigma^t)^2 = (\alpha)^t g_0^2 + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^t (\alpha)^{t-i} (g^i)^2$$

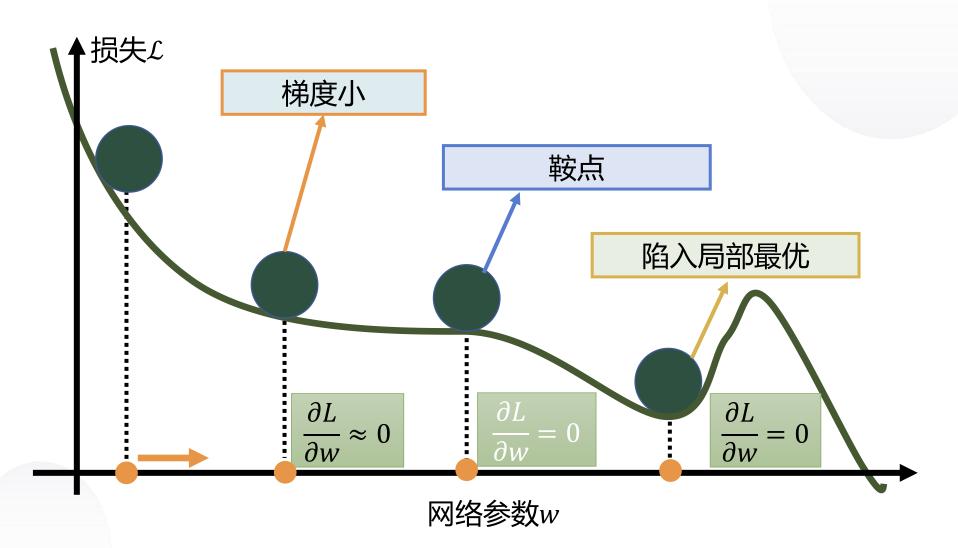
## 自适应学习率—RMSProp

- ➤ RMSProp参数更新流程:
  - 计算梯度:  $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$
  - 累积平方梯度:  $r \leftarrow \rho r + (1-\rho)g \odot g$
  - 计算更新:  $\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow -\frac{\epsilon}{\delta + \sqrt{r}} \odot \boldsymbol{g}$
  - 应用更新:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$

Adagrad 累积平方梯度:  $r \leftarrow r + g \odot g$ 

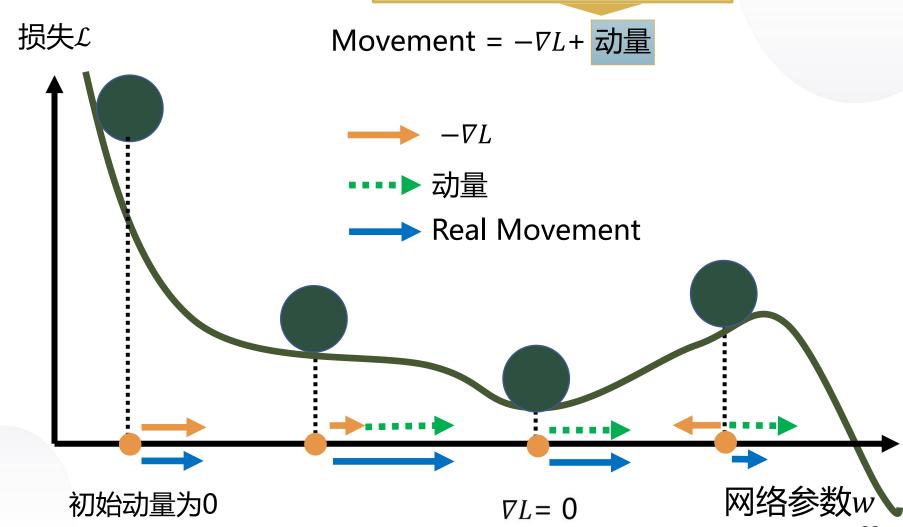
在RMSProp迭代过程中,每个参数的学习率并不是呈衰减趋势,既可以变小也可以变大

## 神经网络优化的挑战

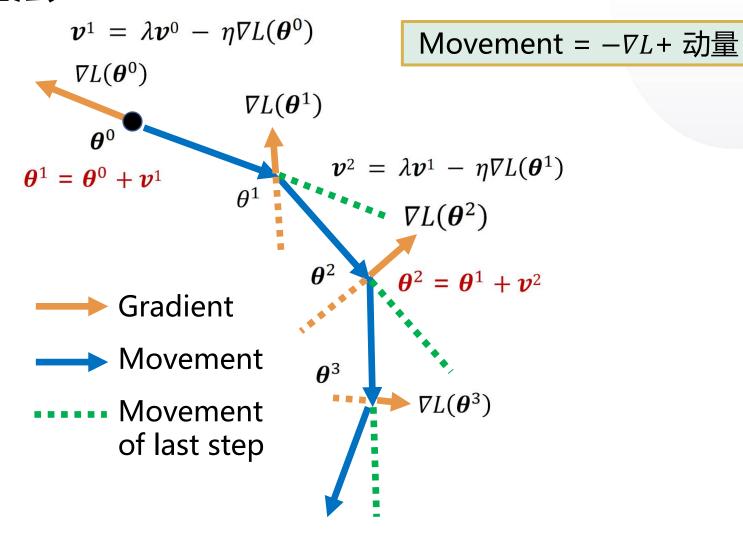


### 动量法的动机

一个物体的动量指的是该物体在 它运动方向上保持运动的趋势, 是该物体的质量和速度的乘积



## 动量法



### 动量法

▶v<sup>i</sup>是历史负梯度的加权和

$$v^{0} = 0 \qquad v^{0} = 0$$

$$v^{1} = \lambda v^{0} - \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{0}) \qquad v^{1} = -\eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{0})$$

$$v^{2} = \lambda v^{1} - \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{1}) \qquad v^{2} = -\lambda \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{0}) - \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{1})$$

$$v^{3} = \lambda v^{2} - \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{2}) \qquad v^{3} = -\lambda^{2} \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{0}) - \lambda \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{1}) - \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{2})$$

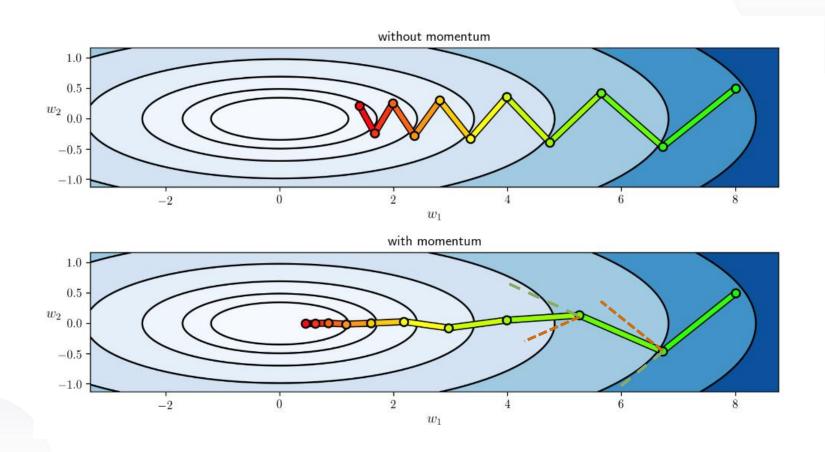
$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$v^{i} = \lambda v^{i-1} - \eta \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{i-1}) \qquad v^{i} = -\eta \sum_{k=1}^{i} \lambda^{i-k} \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^{k-1})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^t \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}^{t-1} + \boldsymbol{v}^t$$

在第t次迭代时,计算负梯度的"加权移动平均" 作为参数的更新方向

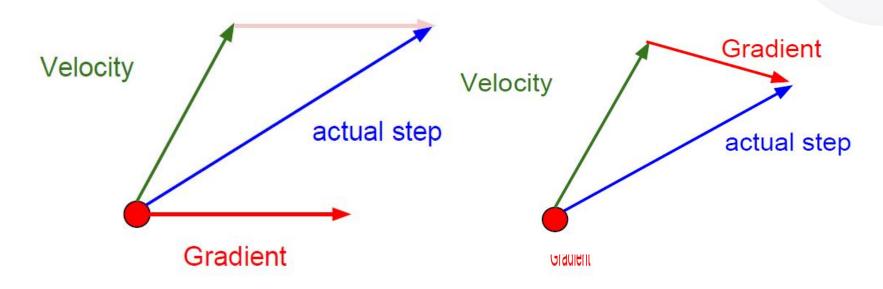
## 动量法的作用



## Nesterov动量

#### 动量更新

#### Nesterov动量更新



结合梯度和速度来更新权重

沿着速度方向试走一步再计算梯度, 再结合速度来更新权重

## Nesterov动量法

#### 动量法

计算梯度估计:  $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$ 

计算动量更新:  $v \leftarrow \alpha v - \epsilon g$ 

应用更新:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + v$ 

#### Nesterov 动量法

应用临时更新:  $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} + \alpha \boldsymbol{v}$ 

计算梯度(临时点):  $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}), y^{(i)})$ 

计算动量更新:  $\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \alpha \mathbf{v} - \epsilon \mathbf{g}$ 

应用更新:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + v$ 

## RMSProp+Nesterov动量

#### **RMSProp**

计算梯度:  $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$ 

累积平方梯度:  $r \leftarrow \rho r + (1 - \rho)g \odot g$ 

计算更新:  $\Delta oldsymbol{ heta} \leftarrow - \frac{\epsilon}{\delta + \sqrt{r}} \odot oldsymbol{g}$ 

应用更新:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$ 

RMSProp +Nesterov 动量 计算临时更新:  $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta} + \alpha \boldsymbol{v}$ 

计算梯度:  $\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$ 

累积平方梯度:  $r \leftarrow \rho r + (1 - \rho)g \odot g$ 

计算动量更新:  $\boldsymbol{v} \leftarrow \alpha \boldsymbol{v} - \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{r}} \odot \boldsymbol{g}$ 

应用更新:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$ 

动量作用于缩放后的梯度

## Adam≈动量法+RMSprop

计算梯度: 
$$\mathbf{g} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{i} \mathcal{L}(f(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{\theta}), \mathbf{y}^{(i)})$$

类似于动量

$$t \leftarrow t + 1$$

更新有偏一阶矩估计:  $\mathbf{s} \leftarrow \rho_1 \mathbf{s} + (1 - \rho_1) \mathbf{g}$ 

更新有偏二阶矩估计:  $r \leftarrow \rho_2 r + (1 - \rho_2) g \odot g$ 

修正一阶矩的偏差:  $\hat{s} \leftarrow \frac{s}{1-\rho_1^t}$ 

修正二阶矩的偏差:  $\hat{r} \leftarrow \frac{r}{1-\rho_2^t}$ 

计算更新:  $\Delta \boldsymbol{\theta} \leftarrow -\frac{\epsilon}{\delta + \sqrt{\hat{r}}} \odot \hat{\boldsymbol{s}}$ 

应用更新:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta + \Delta \theta$ 

偏置修正

$$\rho_1 = 0.9 
\rho_2 = 0.999$$

### 优化算法小结

▶大部分优化算法可以使用下面公式来统一描述概括:

$$\Delta\theta_t = -\frac{\alpha_t}{\sqrt{G_t + \epsilon}} M_t,$$

$$G_t = \psi(\mathbf{g}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{g}_t),$$

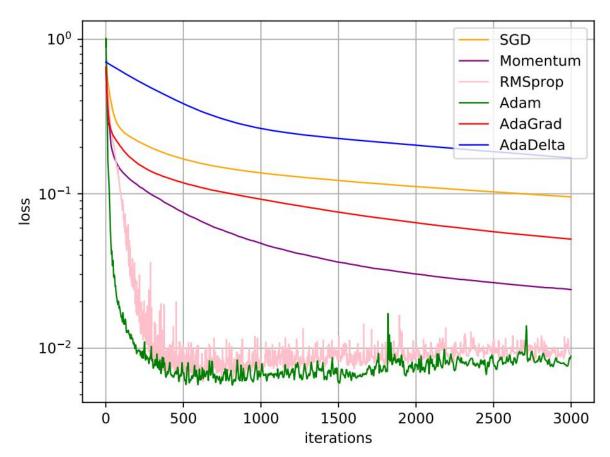
$$M_t = \phi(\mathbf{g}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{g}_t),$$

 $g_t$  为第t步的梯度  $\alpha_t$  为第t步的学习率

类别		优化算法
学习率调整	固定衰减学习率 周期性学习率 自适应学习率	分段常数衰减、逆时衰减、(自然)指数衰减、余弦衰减循环学习率、SGDR AdaGrad、RMSprop、AdaDelta
梯度估计修正综合方法		动量法、Nesterov加速梯度、梯度截断 Adam≈动量法+RMSprop

## 优化算法小结

▶以下为这几种优化方法在 MNIST 数据集上收敛性的比较 (学习率为0.001, 批量大小为128)



# 参数初始化

## 参数初始化

- ▶参数不能初始化为0!为什么?
  - 对称权重问题:如果参数都初始化为0,在第一遍前向计算时, 所有的隐藏层神经元的激活值都相同;在反向传播时,所有权 重的更新也都相同,这样会导致隐藏层神经元没有区分性

#### ▶初始化方法

- 预训练初始化 (Fine-Tuning)
- 随机初始化
- 固定值初始化 (偏置-Bias-通常用0来初始化)

## 随机初始化

- ▶ Gaussian分布初始化
  - ·参数从一个固定均值(比如0)和固定方差(比如0.01)的 Gaussian分布进行随机初始化。

 $W = \sigma * \text{np. random. randn(fan_in, fan_out)}$ 

若方差为 $\sigma^2$ , 那么 $r = \sqrt{3\sigma^2}$ 

$$var(x) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

- ▶均匀分布初始化
  - •参数可以在区间[-r, r]内采用均匀分布进行初始化

 $W = r * np. random. rand(fan_in, fan_out)$ 

在浅层网络时效果不错,但是深层网络就有较大问题

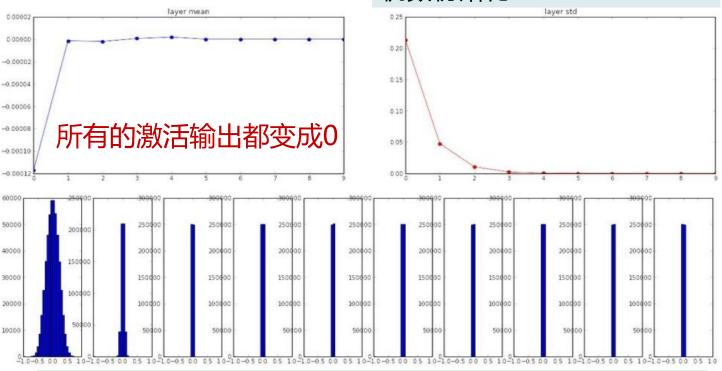
### 随机初始化的问题

- ▶如果参数范围取的太小
  - 会导致神经元的输出过小, 经过多层之后信号就慢慢消失
  - 使得 Sigmoid 型激活函数 去失非线性的能力
- ▶如果参数范围取的太大
  - 对于Sigmoid型激活函数,激活值变得饱和,梯度接近于0, 从而导致梯度消失问题

## 随机初始化的问题

```
input layer had mean 0.000927 and std 0.998388 hidden layer 1 had mean -0.000117 and std 0.213081 hidden layer 2 had mean -0.000001 and std 0.047551 hidden layer 3 had mean -0.000002 and std 0.010630 hidden layer 4 had mean 0.000001 and std 0.002378 hidden layer 5 had mean 0.000002 and std 0.000532 hidden layer 6 had mean -0.000000 and std 0.000119 hidden layer 7 had mean 0.000000 and std 0.000026 hidden layer 8 had mean -0.000000 and std 0.000006 hidden layer 9 had mean 0.000000 and std 0.000001 hidden layer 10 had mean -0.000000 and std 0.000000
```

- 看看激活函数的输出统计
- 10层,每层500个神经元,用tanh非线性函数,用小随机数初始化

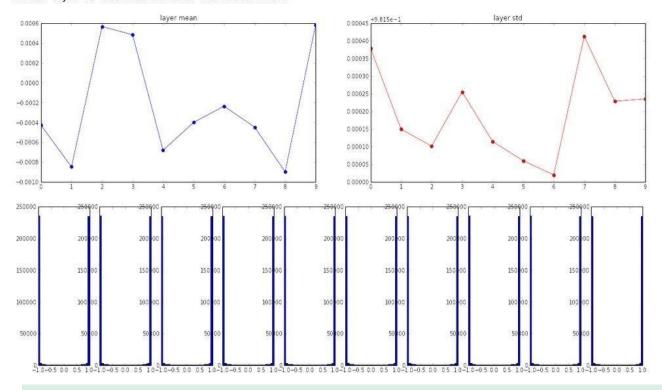


 $W = 0.01 * np. random. randn(fan_in, fan_out)$ 

## 随机初始化的问题

```
input layer had mean 0.001800 and std 1.001311 hidden layer 1 had mean -0.000430 and std 0.981879 hidden layer 2 had mean -0.000849 and std 0.981649 hidden layer 3 had mean 0.000566 and std 0.981601 hidden layer 4 had mean 0.000483 and std 0.981755 hidden layer 5 had mean -0.000682 and std 0.981560 hidden layer 6 had mean -0.000401 and std 0.981560 hidden layer 7 had mean -0.000401 and std 0.981520 hidden layer 8 had mean -0.000448 and std 0.981913 hidden layer 9 had mean -0.000899 and std 0.981728 hidden layer 10 had mean 0.000584 and std 0.981736
```

#### 激活函数输出饱和,输出 1或者-1,梯度为0



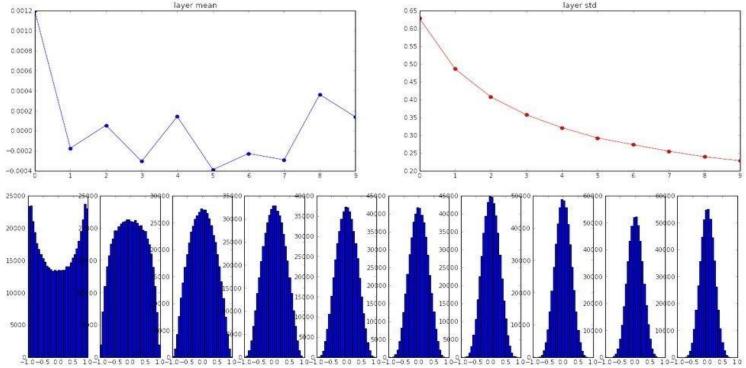
 $W = 1 * np. random. randn(fan_in, fan_out)$ 

### Xavier 初始化

input layer had mean 0.001800 and std 1.001311 hidden layer 1 had mean 0.001198 and std 0.627953 hidden layer 2 had mean -0.000175 and std 0.486051 hidden layer 3 had mean 0.000055 and std 0.407723 hidden layer 4 had mean -0.000306 and std 0.357108 hidden layer 5 had mean 0.000142 and std 0.357108 hidden layer 6 had mean -0.000389 and std 0.292116 hidden layer 7 had mean -0.000228 and std 0.273387 hidden layer 8 had mean -0.000291 and std 0.254935 hidden layer 9 had mean 0.000361 and std 0.239266 hidden layer 10 had mean 0.000139 and std 0.228008

#### 也可以为均匀分布

$$U\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{\text{fan_in}}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{\text{fan_in}}}\right)$$

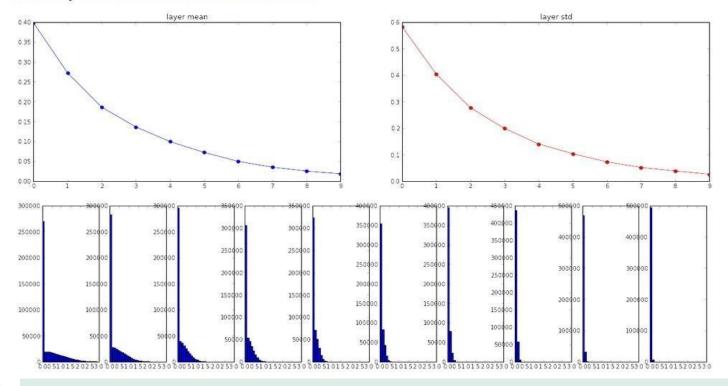


 $W = \text{np. random. randn(fan_in, fan_out)/np. sqrt(fan_in)}$ 

## Xavier 初始化的问题

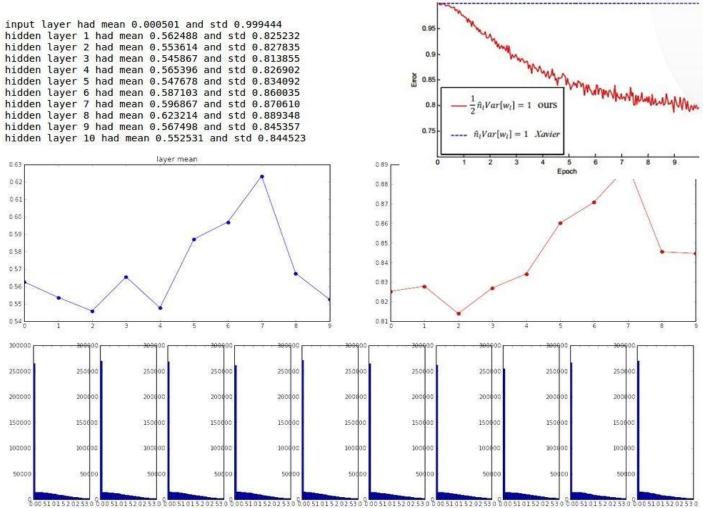
```
input layer had mean 0.000501 and std 0.999444 hidden layer 1 had mean 0.398623 and std 0.582273 hidden layer 2 had mean 0.272352 and std 0.403795 hidden layer 3 had mean 0.186076 and std 0.276912 hidden layer 4 had mean 0.136442 and std 0.198685 hidden layer 5 had mean 0.099568 and std 0.140299 hidden layer 6 had mean 0.072234 and std 0.103280 hidden layer 7 had mean 0.049775 and std 0.072748 hidden layer 8 had mean 0.035138 and std 0.051572 hidden layer 9 had mean 0.025404 and std 0.033583 hidden layer 10 had mean 0.018408 and std 0.026076
```

#### 当使用ReLU时, 方差又接近0



 $W = \text{np. random. randn(fan_in, fan_out)/np. sqrt(fan_in)}$ 

## He 初始化(针对ReLU激活)



 $W = \text{np.random.randn(fan_in, fan_out)/np.sqrt(2/fan_in)}$ 

## 权重初始化的总结

初始化方法	激活函数	均匀分布 [-r,r]	高斯分布 $\mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)$
Xavier 初始化	Logistic	$r = 4\sqrt{\frac{6}{M_{l-1} + M_l}}$	$\sigma^2 = 16 \times \frac{2}{M_{l-1} + M_l}$
Xavier 初始化	Tanh	$r = \sqrt{\frac{6}{M_{l-1} + M_l}}$	$\sigma^2 = \frac{2}{M_{l-1} + M_l}$
He初始化	ReLU	$r = \sqrt{\frac{6}{M_{l-1}}}$	$\sigma^2 = \frac{2}{M_{l-1}}$

### 偏置设置的一些方案

- ▶通常情况设偏置为0
- ▶输出单元的偏置可以用softmax(b)=c来初始化,c为类别分布
- ➤ ReLU的偏置为 0.1
- ▶门控结构中,门单元的偏置设为门输出接近1
  - 单元输出u,门单元 $h \in [0,1]$ , 输出为uh
  - $h \approx 1$

## 权重初始化的参考文献

- Understanding the difficulty of training deep feedforward neural networks by Glorot and Bengio, 2010
- 2. Exact solutions to the nonlinear dynamics of learning in deep linear neural networks by Saxe et al, 2013
- 3. Random walk initialization for training very deep feedforward networks by Sussillo and Abbott, 2014
- 4. Delving deep into rectifiers: Surpassing human-level performance on ImageNet classification by He et al., 2015
- 5. Data-dependent Initializations of Convolutional Neural Networks by Krähenbühl et al., 2015
- 6. All you need is a good init, by Mishkin and Matas, 2015