

# Careful with that Scalpel: Improving Gradient Surgery with an EMA



Yu-Guan Hsieh, James Thornton, Eugene Ndiaye, Michal Klein, Marco Cuturi, Pierre Ablin  
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## Introduction

### Summary

- We revisit mixed optimization (i.e., with main + auxiliary losses) as a **simple bilevel problem** and propose **Bloop**, a method closely related to gradient surgery, for solving it.
- We provide **theoretical justification** and **empirical evidence** to support Bloop, using an important variant that relies on **EMA** in the stochastic setting.

### Optimization with Two Losses

- Main Loss  $L_{\text{main}}$ : classification, regression, next-token prediction, denoising ...
- Auxiliary Loss  $L_{\text{aux}}$ : explicit bias (regularization), different dataset, calibration ...

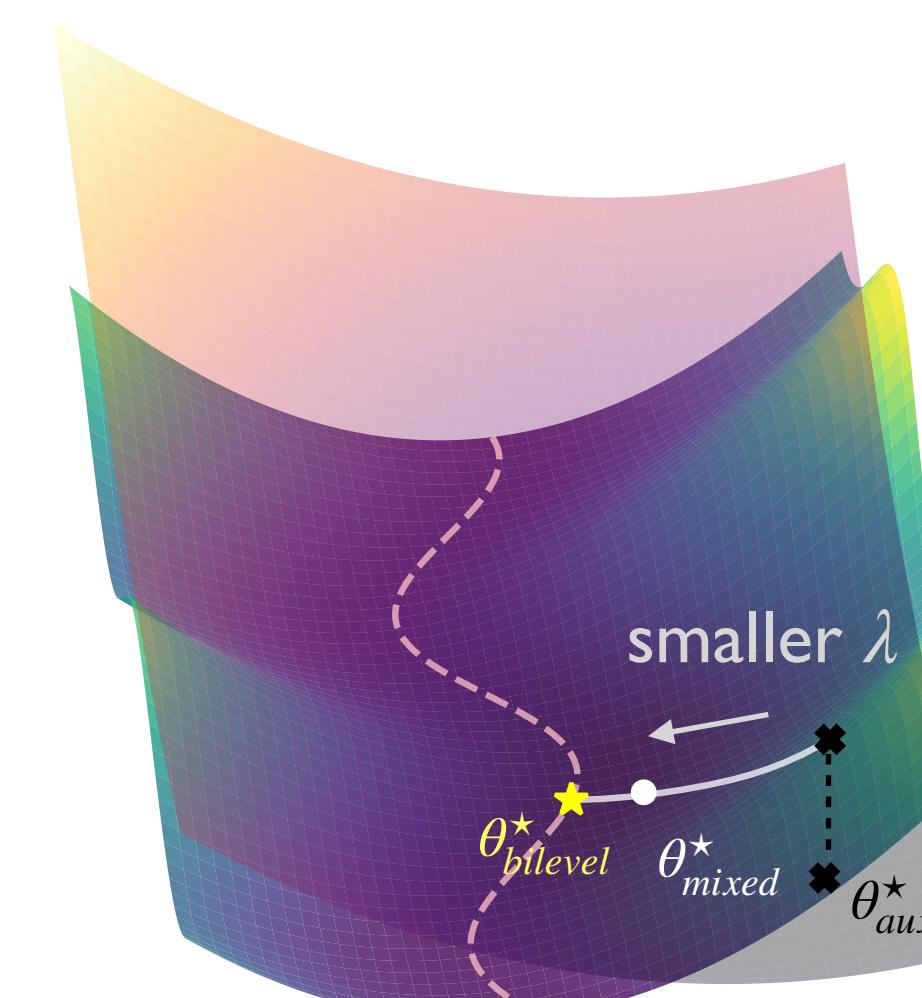
#### The regularization approach

$$\theta_{\text{mixed}}^*(\lambda) = \arg\min_{\theta} L_{\text{mixed}}^{\lambda}(\theta) = L_{\text{main}}(\theta) + \lambda L_{\text{aux}}(\theta)$$

#### The simple bilevel approach ( $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ )

$$\theta_{\text{bilevel}}^* = \arg\min_{\theta} L_{\text{aux}}(\theta) \text{ s.t. } \theta \in \arg\min L_{\text{main}}(\theta)$$

Preferred when there is a hierarchy between losses



### Regularized problems can be hard to optimize

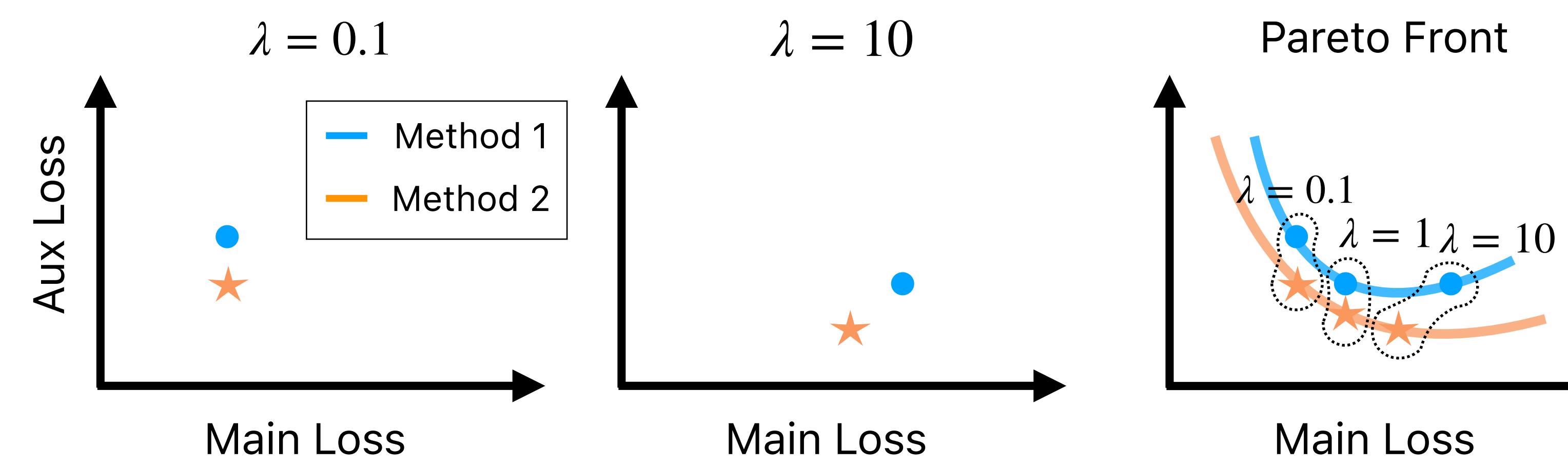
$$\theta = (a, b), \quad L_{\text{main}}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}a^2, \quad L_{\text{aux}} = \frac{1}{2}((a-1)^2 + b^2)$$

The Hessian of  $L_{\text{mixed}}^{\lambda}$  is  $\begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ , with conditioning  $1+1/\lambda \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \infty$

### Pareto Front

Goal: Find methods that better trade-off the two losses

We use a hyperparameter  $\lambda$  to control the trade off



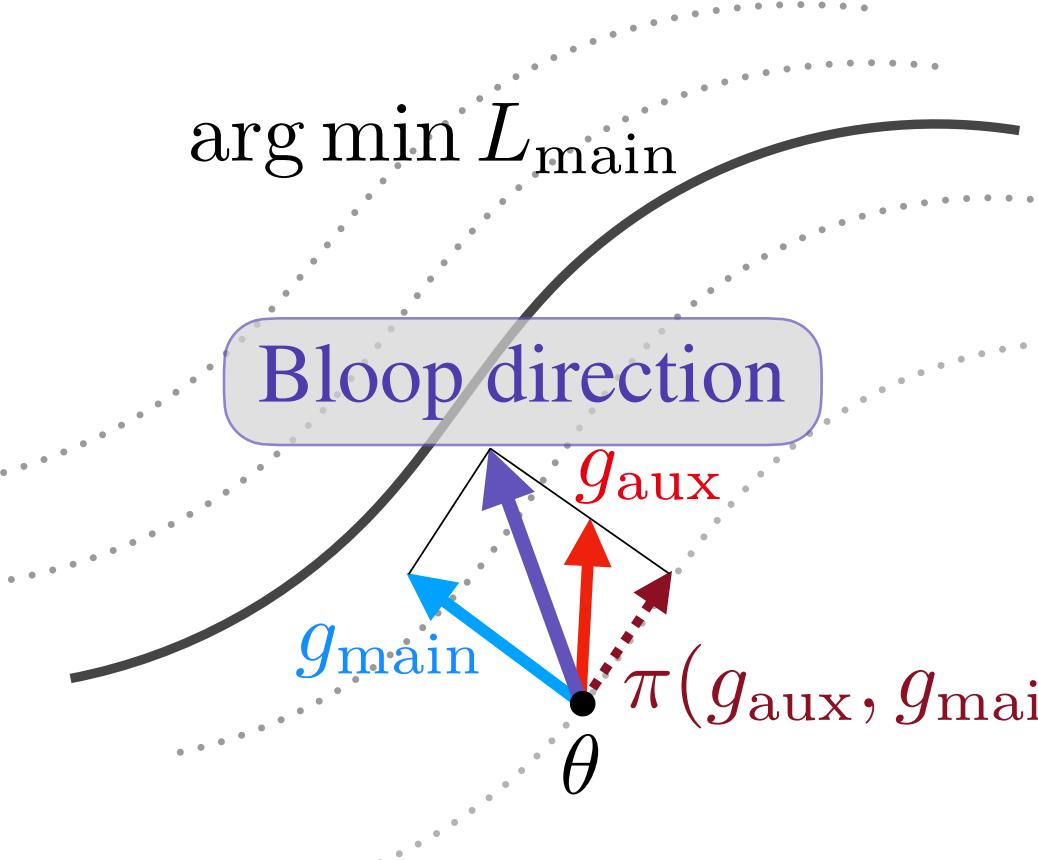
## Algorithm

### Bloop: BiLevel Optimization with Orthogonal Projection

Consider the following direction

$$d = g_{\text{main}} + \lambda \pi(g_{\text{aux}}, g_{\text{main}})$$

where  $\pi(g_{\text{aux}}, g_{\text{main}}) = g_{\text{aux}} - \frac{\langle g_{\text{aux}}, g_{\text{main}} \rangle}{\|g_{\text{main}}\|^2} g_{\text{main}}$



The projection guarantees descent of the main loss function when learning rate is small

$$L_{\text{main}}(\theta - \eta d) \simeq L_{\text{main}}(\theta) - \eta \|g_{\text{main}}\|^2$$

#### Theorem [Small Bloop direction iff Near-Stationary point]

- If  $d$  is small, there exists vector  $v$  such that both  $\|g_{\text{main}}\|$  and  $\|g_{\text{aux}} - \nabla^2 L_{\text{main}}(\theta) v\|$  are small
- For any first-order stationary point  $\theta^*$ , we have  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} d(\theta^* + \varepsilon v) = 0$  where  $v$  is the Lagrange multiplier

### Extension to the Stochastic Setting

In practice,  $\mathbb{E}[d_{\text{batch}}^{\text{batch}}] = d_{\text{main}}$  and  $\mathbb{E}[d_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}] = d_{\text{aux}}$

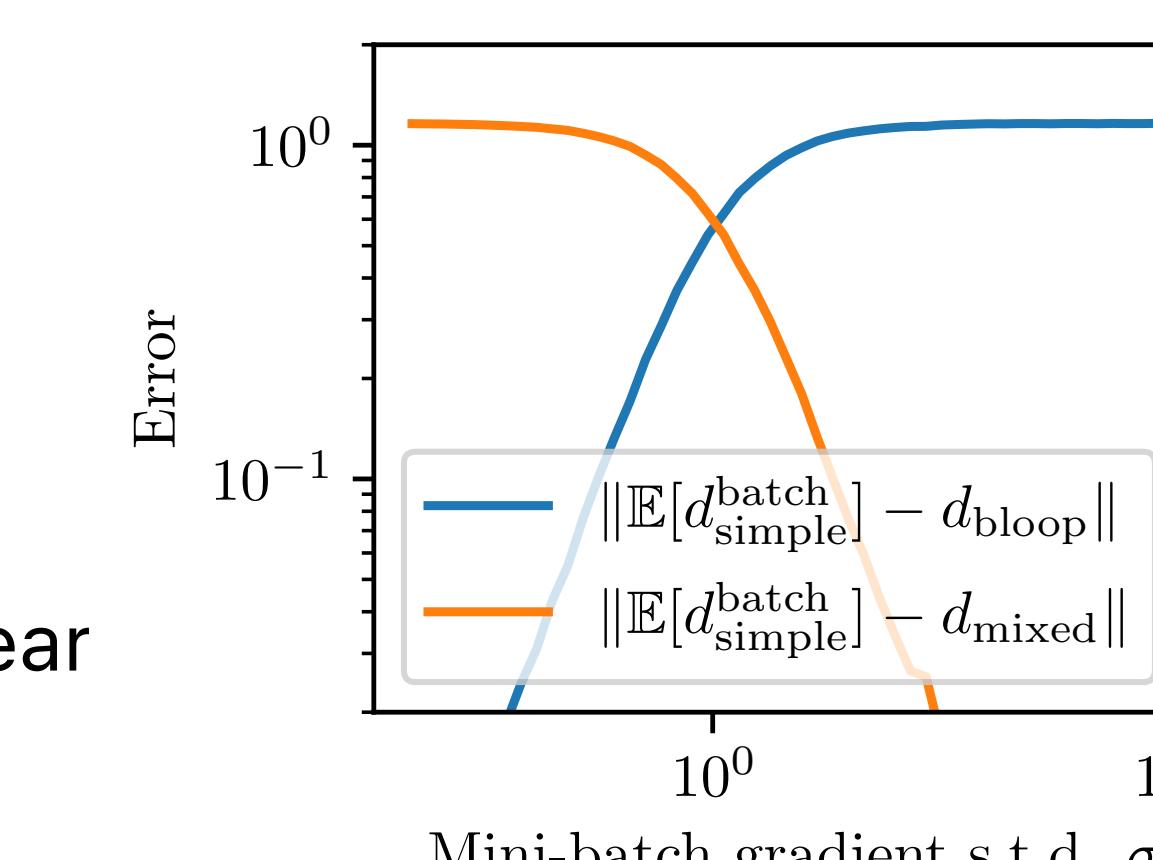
#### The naive solution

$$d_{\text{simple}}^{\text{batch}} = d_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}} + \lambda \pi(g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}})$$

**Issue:**  $\pi(g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}})$  is **biased**: in expectation collinear with  $g_{\text{aux}}$  in infinite noise regime

#### The EMA solution

$$d_{\text{batch}}^{\text{batch}} = d_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}} + \lambda \pi(g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{main}}^{\text{EMA}}) \text{ where } g_{\text{main}}^{\text{EMA}} \leftarrow (1-\rho)g_{\text{main}}^{\text{EMA}} + \rho g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}}$$



#### Theorem [Convergence of average gradient norm]

Fix any time horizon  $T$ , by choosing  $\eta \simeq T^{-\frac{3}{4}}$  and  $\rho \simeq \eta^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , we have

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \mathbb{E}[\|\nabla L_{\text{main}}(\theta^t)\|^2] = O(T^{-\frac{1}{4}})$$

## Experiments

### Baselines

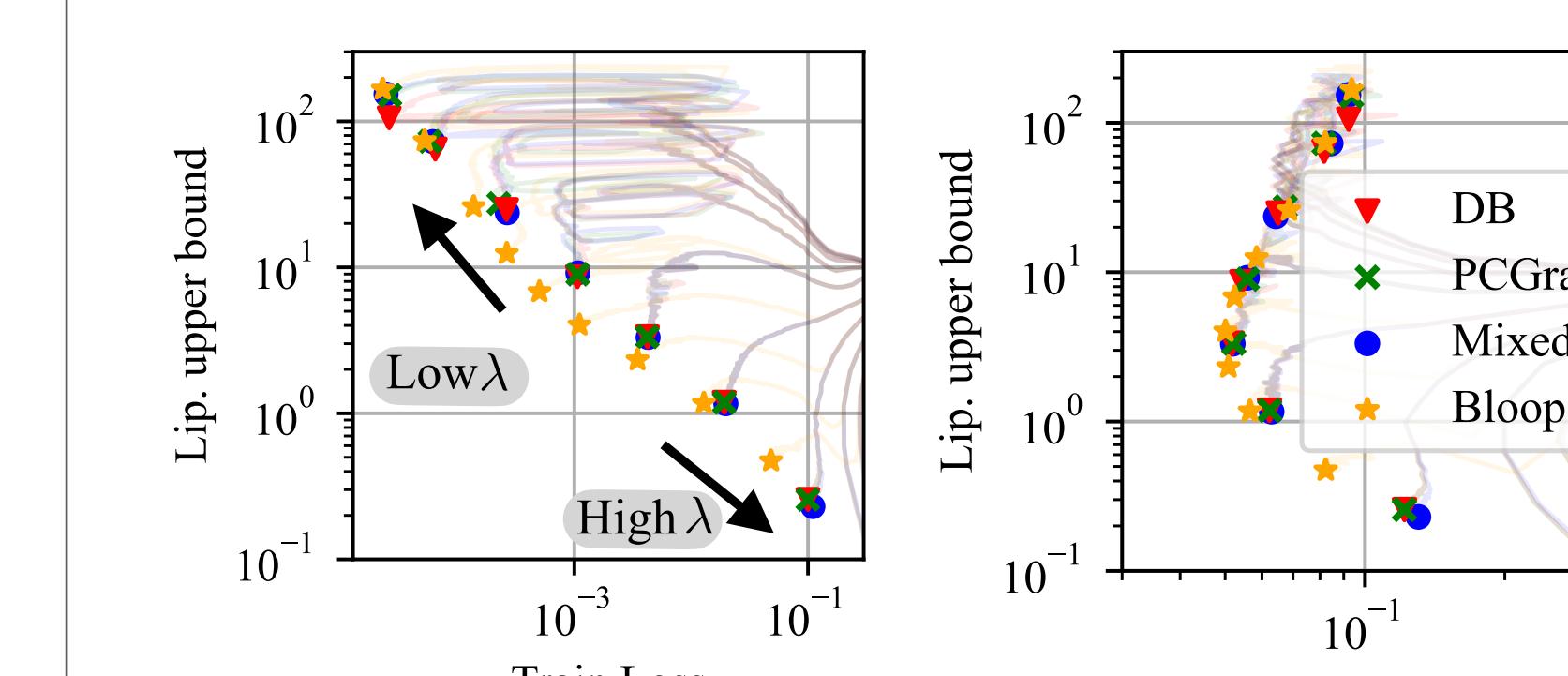
- Mixed (i.e., SGD on the mixed loss)  
 $d = g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}} + \lambda g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}$
- Dynamic Barrier (DB) [Gong & Liu, 2021]  
 $d = \max(1 - \lambda \langle g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}} \rangle / \|g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}}\|^2, 0) g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}} + \lambda g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}$
- PCGrad [Yu et al., 2020] : Project only when gradients are in conflict
  - $d = g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}} + \lambda g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}$  if  $\langle g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}} \rangle > 0$
  - $d = \pi(g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}) + \lambda \pi(g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}})$  if  $\langle g_{\text{main}}^{\text{batch}}, g_{\text{aux}}^{\text{batch}} \rangle \leq 0$

### Setup

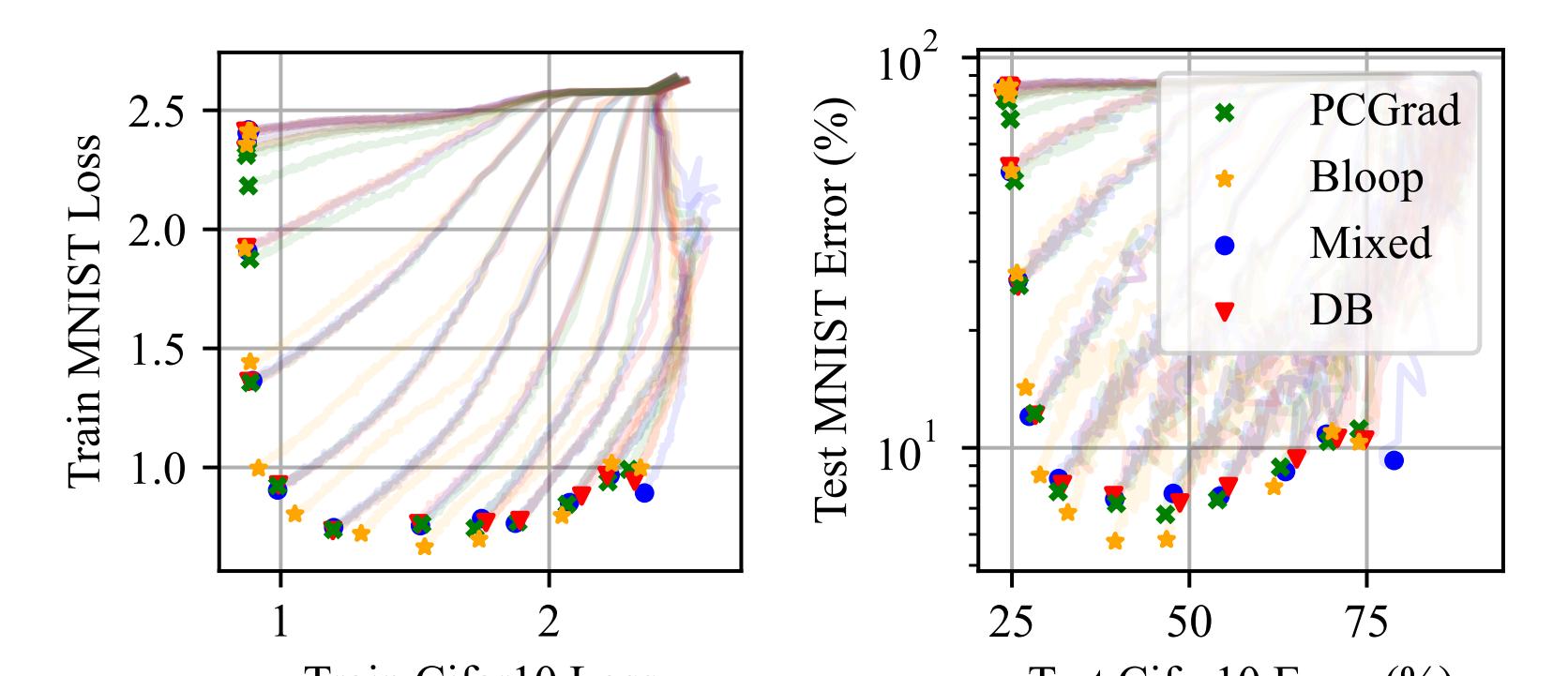
Task	Main Loss / Dataset	Auxiliary Loss / Dataset
Training smooth MLP For MNIST	Classification loss	Logarithm of Lipschitz upper bound of network
Training ResNet18 on CIFAR10MNIST	Classification loss for background CIFAR-10 image	Classification loss for foreground MNIST digit
LM pre-training	30M examples from c4	20k examples from RCV-1
EN-DE translation	36M samples from Paracrawl	10k examples WMT 09 - 19

### Results

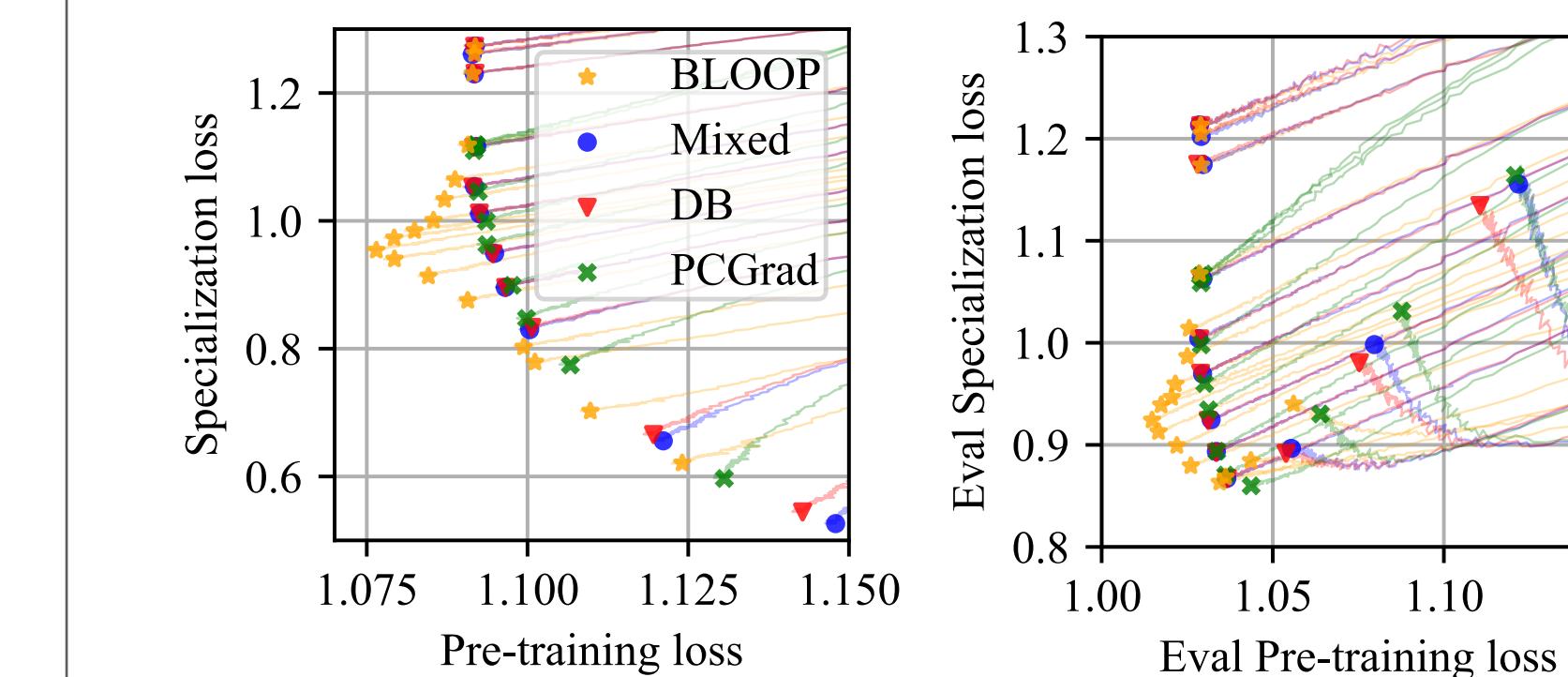
#### Training smooth MLP for MNIST



#### Training ResNet18 on CIFAR10MNIST



#### Joint dataset training for EN-DE translation



#### Joint dataset training for LM pre-training

