Machine Learning

Optimizer Tuning

- 모멘텀 (Momentum)
 - '운동량'을 뜻하는 단어로 물리와 관계가 있음

$$\mathbf{v} \leftarrow \alpha \mathbf{v} - \eta \, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$
$$\mathbf{W} \leftarrow \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{v}$$

₩ : 갱신 할 가중치

• $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$: 손실함수 기울기

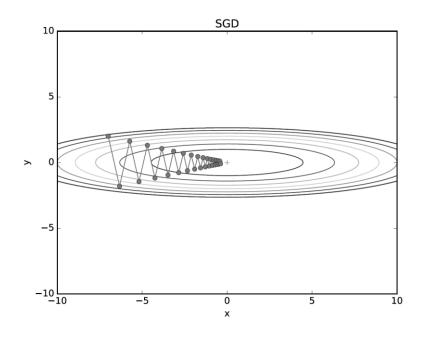
• η : **학습율**

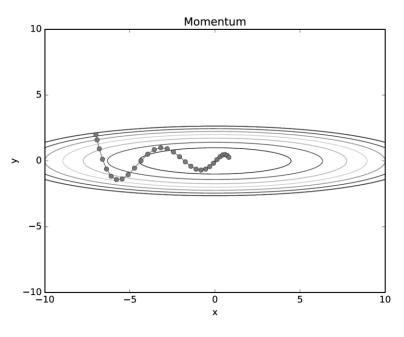
v : 물리에서의 속도

■ 모멘텀 (Momentum)

```
class Momentum:
  """모멘텀 SGD"""
  def __init__(self, lr=0.01, momentum=0.9):
    self.Ir = Ir
    self.momentum = momentum
    self.v = None
  def update(self, params, grads):
    if self.v is None:
      self.v = {}
      for key, val in params.items():
         self.v[key] = np.zeros_like(val)
    for key in params.keys():
      self.v[key] = self.momentum*self.v[key] - self.lr*grads[key]
      params[key] += self.v[key]
```

■ 모멘텀 (Momentum)





- AdaGrad
 - AdaGrad는 '각각의' 매개변수에 맞게 '맞춤형'으로 매개 변수를 갱신.

$$\mathbf{h} \leftarrow \mathbf{h} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}} \odot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$

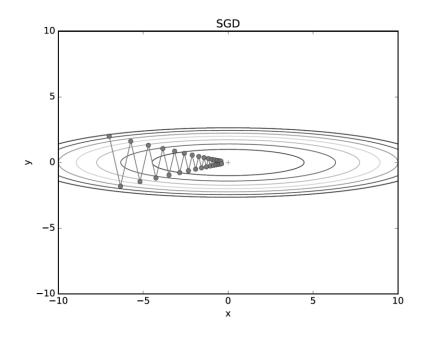
$$\mathbf{W} \leftarrow \mathbf{W} - \eta \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{h}}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$$

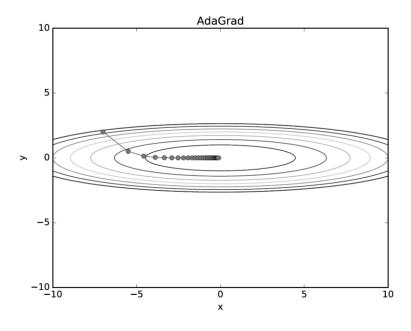
- ₩ : 갱신 할 가중치
- $= \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$: 손실함수 기울기
- η : 학습율
- ullet v: 물리에서의 속도

AdaGrad

```
class AdaGrad:
  """AdaGrad"""
  def __init__(self, lr=0.01):
    self.lr = lr
    self.h = None
  def update(self, params, grads):
    if self.h is None:
       self.h = {}
       for key, val in params.items():
         self.h[key] = np.zeros_like(val)
    for key in params.keys():
      self.h[key] += grads[key] * grads[key]
       params[key] -= self.lr * grads[key] / (np.sqrt(self.h[key]) + 1e-7)
```

■ 모멘텀 (Momentum)





- Adam
 - 직관적으로는 모멘텀과 AdaGrad를 융합한 방법

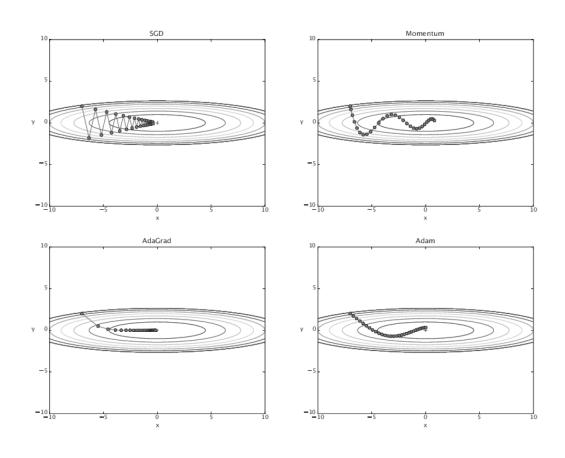
$$egin{aligned} m_t &= eta_1 m_{t-1} + (1-eta_1)
abla_ heta J(heta) \ \ v_t &= eta_2 v_{t-1} + (1-eta_2) (
abla_ heta J(heta))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{m_t} = rac{m_t}{1-eta_1^t} \quad \hat{v_t} = rac{v_t}{1-eta_2^t} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad heta = heta - rac{\eta}{\sqrt{\hat{v_t} + \epsilon}} \hat{m_t}$$

- lacktriangle m_t : momentum처럼 지금까지 계산해온 기울기의 지수평균을 저장
- v_t : AdaGrad처럼 기울기 제곱 값의 지수평균을 저장
- 보통 β_1 로는 0.9, β_2 로는 0.999, ϵ 으로는 10^{-8} 정도의 값을 사용

```
class Adam:
  def init (self, lr=0.001, beta1=0.9, beta2=0.999):
    self.Ir = Ir
    self.beta1 = beta1
    self.beta2 = beta2
    self.iter = 0
    self.m = None
    self.v = None
  def update(self, params, grads):
    if self.m is None:
      self.m, self.v = {}, {}
      for key, val in params.items():
         self.m[key] = np.zeros like(val)
         self.v[key] = np.zeros like(val)
    self.iter += 1
    lr_t = self.lr * np.sqrt(1.0 - self.beta2**self.iter) / (1.0 - self.beta1**self.iter)
    for key in params.keys():
      self.m[key] = self.beta1*self.m[key] + (1-self.beta1)*grads[key]
       self.v[key] = self.beta2*self.v[key] + (1-self.beta2)*(grads[key]**2)
       params[key] -= Ir_t * self.m[key] / (np.sqrt(self.v[key]) + 1e-7)
```

- Adam
 - 직관적으로는 모멘텀과 AdaGrad를 융합한 방법



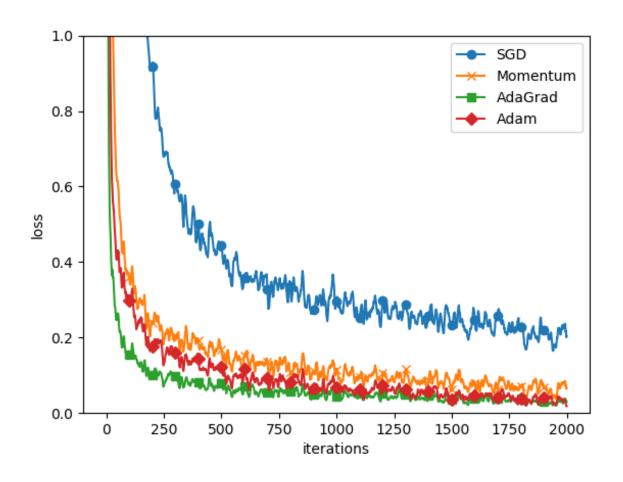
```
import os
import sys
sys.path.append(os.pardir) # 부모 디렉터리의 파일을 가져올 수 있도록 설정
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from dataset.mnist import load mnist
from common.util import smooth_curve
from common.multi_layer_net import MultiLayerNet
from common.optimizer import *
# 0. MNIST 데이터 읽기=======
(x train, t train), (x test, t test) = load mnist(normalize=True)
train size = x train.shape[0]
batch size = 128
max iterations = 2000
```

```
# 1. 실험용 설정=======
optimizers = {}
optimizers['SGD'] = SGD()
optimizers['Momentum'] = Momentum()
optimizers['AdaGrad'] = AdaGrad()
optimizers['Adam'] = Adam()
#optimizers['RMSprop'] = RMSprop()
networks = {}
train loss = {}
for key in optimizers.keys():
  networks[key] = MultiLayerNet(
    input size=784, hidden size list=[100, 100, 100, 100],
    output size=10)
  train loss[key] = []
```

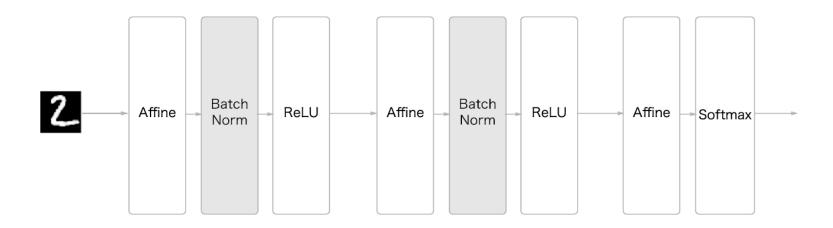
```
# 2. 훈련 시작=======
for i in range(max iterations):
  batch mask = np.random.choice(train size, batch size)
  x batch = x train[batch mask]
  t_batch = t_train[batch_mask]
  for key in optimizers.keys():
    grads = networks[key].gradient(x_batch, t_batch)
    optimizers[key].update(networks[key].params, grads)
    loss = networks[key].loss(x batch, t batch)
    train loss[key].append(loss)
  if i \% 100 == 0:
    print( "======= + "iteration: " + str(i) + "========")
    for key in optimizers.keys():
      loss = networks[key].loss(x batch, t batch)
      print(key + ":" + str(loss))
```

```
# 3. 그래프 그리기========
markers = {"SGD": "o", "Momentum": "x", "AdaGrad": "s", "Adam": "D"}
x = np.arange(max_iterations)
for key in optimizers.keys():
    plt.plot(x, smooth_curve(train_loss[key]), marker=markers[key], markevery=100, label=key)
plt.xlabel("iterations")
plt.ylabel("loss")
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Adam



- 각 층에서의 활성화 값이 적당히 분포되도록 조정
- 배치 정규화의 장점
 - 학습을 빨리 진행할 수 있다(학습속도 개선)
 - 초기값에 크게 의존하지 않는다
 - 오버피팅을 억제함(드롭아웃 등의 필요성 감소)
- '배치 정규화 계층'을 신경망에 삽입



- 학습 시 미니 배치를 단위로 정규화
 - 데이터 분포가 평균이 0, 분산이 1이 되도록 정규화

미니배치 평균
$$\mu_{B} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} \qquad \bullet \quad B = \{x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{m}\} \colon \text{ 미니 배치 집합}$$

$$\bullet \quad \mu_{B} \colon \text{ 평균}$$

$$\bullet \quad \mu_{B} \colon \text{ 평균}$$

$$\bullet \quad \sigma_{B}^{2} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_{i} - \mu_{B})^{2} \quad \bullet \quad \sigma_{B}^{2} \colon \text{분산}$$

$$\bullet \quad \varepsilon \colon \text{작은 } \text{값 (ex. } 10^{-7})$$

$$\hat{x}_{i} \leftarrow \frac{x_{i} - \mu_{B}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{B}^{2} + \varepsilon}}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta$$

정규화된 데이터에 고유한 확대^{scale}(γ)와 이동^{shift}(β) 변환을 수행
 ✓ γ = 1, β = 0 부터 시작, 학습하면서 조정

batch_norm_test

```
import sys, os
sys.path.append(os.pardir) # 부모 디렉터리의 파일을 가져올 수 있도록 설정
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from dataset.mnist import load mnist
from common.multi_layer_net_extend import MultiLayerNetExtend
from common.optimizer import SGD, Adam
(x_train, t_train), (x_test, t_test) = load_mnist(normalize=True)
# 학습 데이터를 줄임
x train = x train[:1000]
t train = t train[:1000]
max epochs = 20
train size = x train.shape[0]
batch size = 100
learning rate = 0.01
```

batch_norm_test

```
def train(weight init std):
  bn_network = MultiLayerNetExtend(input_size=784, hidden_size_list=[100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
output size=10,
                   weight_init_std=weight_init_std, use_batchnorm=True)
  network = MultiLayerNetExtend(input_size=784, hidden_size_list=[100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
output size=10,
                 weight_init_std=weight_init_std)
  optimizer = SGD(Ir=learning rate)
  train acc list = []
  bn train acc list = []
  iter per epoch = max(train size / batch size, 1)
  epoch cnt = 0
```

• batch_norm_test

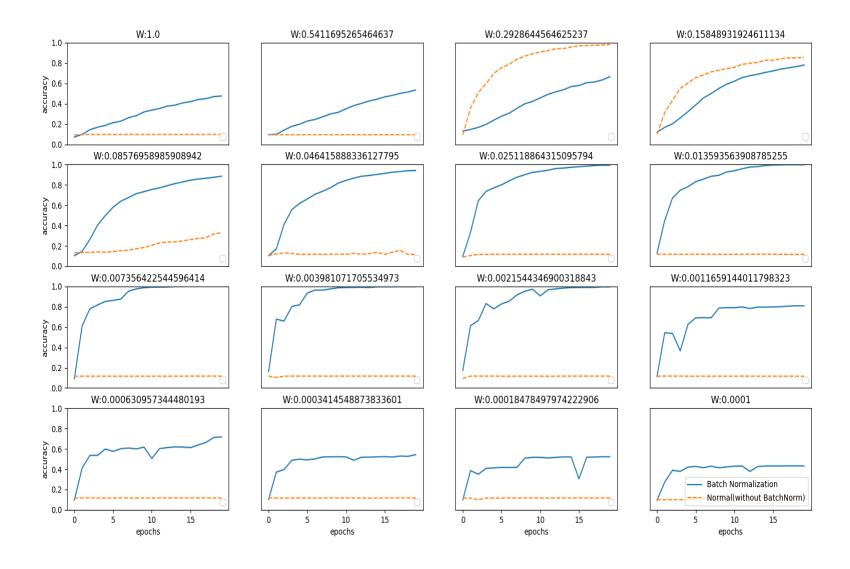
```
for i in range(100000000):
    batch mask = np.random.choice(train size, batch size)
   x_batch = x_train[batch_mask]
   t_batch = t_train[batch_mask]
   for _network in (bn_network, network):
      grads = network.gradient(x batch, t batch)
      optimizer.update( network.params, grads)
   if i % iter per epoch == 0:
      train_acc = network.accuracy(x_train, t_train)
      bn train acc = bn network.accuracy(x train, t train)
      train acc list.append(train acc)
      bn_train_acc_list.append(bn_train_acc)
      print("epoch:" + str(epoch cnt) + " | " + str(train acc) + " - " + str(bn train acc))
      epoch cnt += 1
      if epoch_cnt >= max_epochs:
        break
 return train acc list, bn train acc list
```

batch_norm_test

```
# 그래프 그리기======
weight scale list = np.logspace(0, -4, num=16)
x = np.arange(max epochs)
for i, w in enumerate(weight_scale_list):
  print( "======== " + str(i+1) + "/16" + " =========")
  train acc list, bn train acc list = train(w)
  plt.subplot(4,4,i+1)
  plt.title("W:" + str(w))
  if i == 15:
    plt.plot(x, bn train acc list, label='Batch Normalization', markevery=2)
    plt.plot(x, train acc list, linestyle = "--", label='Normal(without BatchNorm)', markevery=2)
  else:
    plt.plot(x, bn train acc list, markevery=2)
    plt.plot(x, train_acc_list, linestyle="--", markevery=2)
```

batch_norm_test

```
plt.ylim(0, 1.0)
if i % 4:
    plt.yticks([])
else:
    plt.ylabel("accuracy")
if i < 12:
    plt.xticks([])
else:
    plt.xlabel("epochs")
plt.legend(loc='lower right')</pre>
```



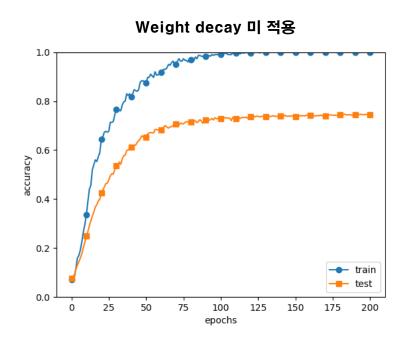
- 모델 크기 줄이기
 - 층, 뉴런의 개수 등 학습해야 할 파라미터의 개수를 줄임
- Early stopping
 - 학습을 일찍 중단
- 가중치 감소
 - 학습 파라미터의 값이 크면 그에 상응하는 큰 패널티를 부과
 ✓ L2 Regularization, L1 Regularization, L∞ Regularization
- Dropout
 - 일부 뉴런을 꺼서 학습, 일종의 앙상블ensemble 효과를 냄
 - 학습 시 삭제할 뉴런을 무작위로 선택, 테스트 시 모든 뉴런을 사용

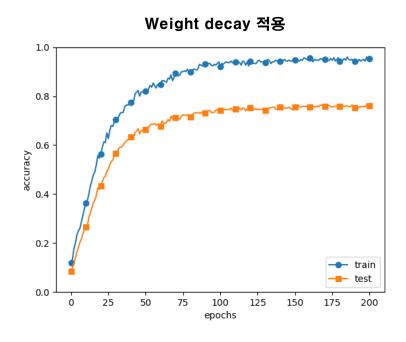
```
sys.path.append(os.pardir) # 부모 디렉터리의 파일을 가져올 수 있도록 설정
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from dataset.mnist import load mnist
from common.multi_layer_net import MultiLayerNet
from common.optimizer import SGD
(x train, t train), (x test, t test) = load mnist(normalize=True)
# 오버피팅을 재현하기 위해 학습 데이터 수를 줄임
x train = x train[:300]
t train = t train[:300]
# weight decay ( 가중치 감쇠 ) 설정 ===============
#weight_decay_lambda = 0 # weight decay를 사용하지 않을 경우
weight decay lambda = 0.1
```

```
network = MultiLayerNet(input size=784, hidden size list=[100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
output size=10,
            weight decay lambda=weight decay lambda)
optimizer = SGD(Ir=0.01) # 학습률이 0.01인 SGD로 매개변수 갱신
max epochs = 201
train size = x train.shape[0]
batch size = 100
train loss list = []
train acc list = []
test_acc_list = []
iter_per_epoch = max(train_size / batch_size, 1)
epoch_cnt = 0
```

```
for i in range(100000000):
  batch mask = np.random.choice(train size, batch size)
  x batch = x train[batch mask]
  t batch = t train[batch mask]
  grads = network.gradient(x batch, t batch)
  optimizer.update(network.params, grads)
  if i % iter per epoch == 0:
    train acc = network.accuracy(x train, t train)
    test acc = network.accuracy(x test, t test)
    train_acc_list.append(train_acc)
    test acc list.append(test acc)
    print("epoch:" + str(epoch cnt) + ", train acc:" + str(train acc) + ", test acc:" + str(test acc))
    epoch cnt += 1
    if epoch_cnt >= max_epochs:
      break
```

```
#그래프 그리기========
markers = {'train': 'o', 'test': 's'}
x = np.arange(max_epochs)
plt.plot(x, train_acc_list, marker='o', label='train', markevery=10)
plt.plot(x, test_acc_list, marker='s', label='test', markevery=10)
plt.xlabel("epochs")
plt.ylabel("accuracy")
plt.ylim(0, 1.0)
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```





overfit_dropout

```
import os
import sys
sys.path.append(os.pardir) # 부모 디렉터리의 파일을 가져올 수 있도록 설정
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from dataset.mnist import load mnist
from common.multi layer net extend import MultiLayerNetExtend
from common.trainer import Trainer
(x_train, t_train), (x_test, t_test) = load_mnist(normalize=True)
# 오버피팅을 재현하기 위해 학습 데이터 수를 줄임
x train = x train[:300]
t train = t train[:300]
# 드롭아웃 사용 유무와 비울 설정 ================
use_dropout = True #드롭아웃을 쓰지 않을 때는 False
dropout ratio = 0.2
```

overfit_dropout

```
network = MultiLayerNetExtend(input size=784, hidden size list=[100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
                 output size=10, use dropout=use dropout, dropout ration=dropout ratio)
trainer = Trainer(network, x train, t train, x test, t test,
          epochs=301, mini batch size=100,
          optimizer='sgd', optimizer param={'lr': 0.01}, verbose=True)
trainer.train()
train acc list, test acc list = trainer.train acc list, trainer.test acc list
# 그래프 그리기======
markers = {'train': 'o', 'test': 's'}
x = np.arange(len(train acc list))
plt.plot(x, train acc list, marker='o', label='train', markevery=10)
plt.plot(x, test_acc_list, marker='s', label='test', markevery=10)
plt.xlabel("epochs")
plt.ylabel("accuracy")
plt.ylim(0, 1.0)
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```

