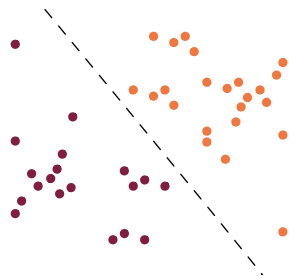
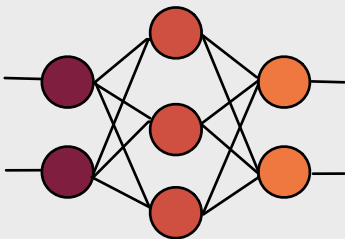


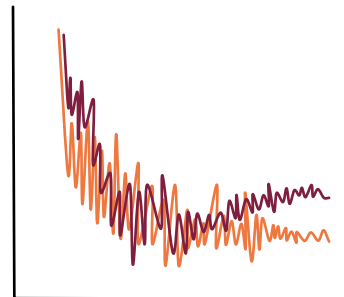
# Overview



1. Find some data

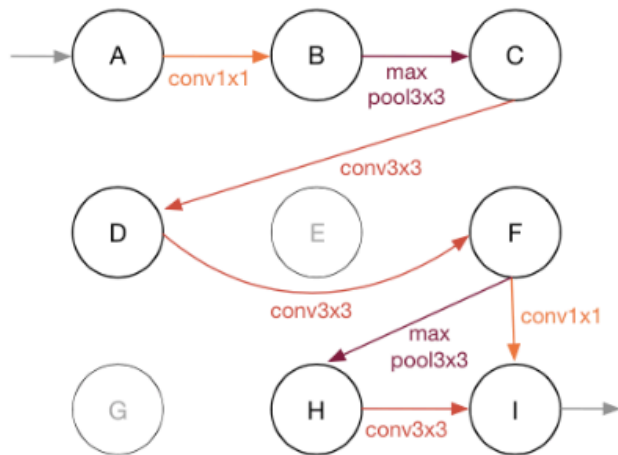


**2. Design a network**

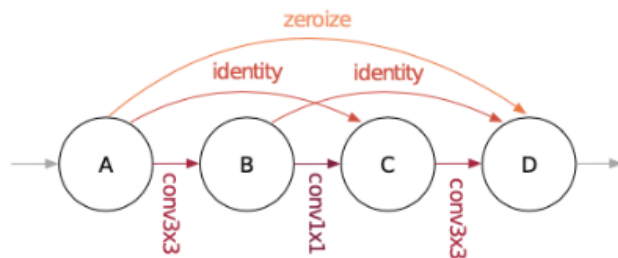


3. Train the network

# Automating Architecture Search



(a) A NAS-Bench-101 cell.

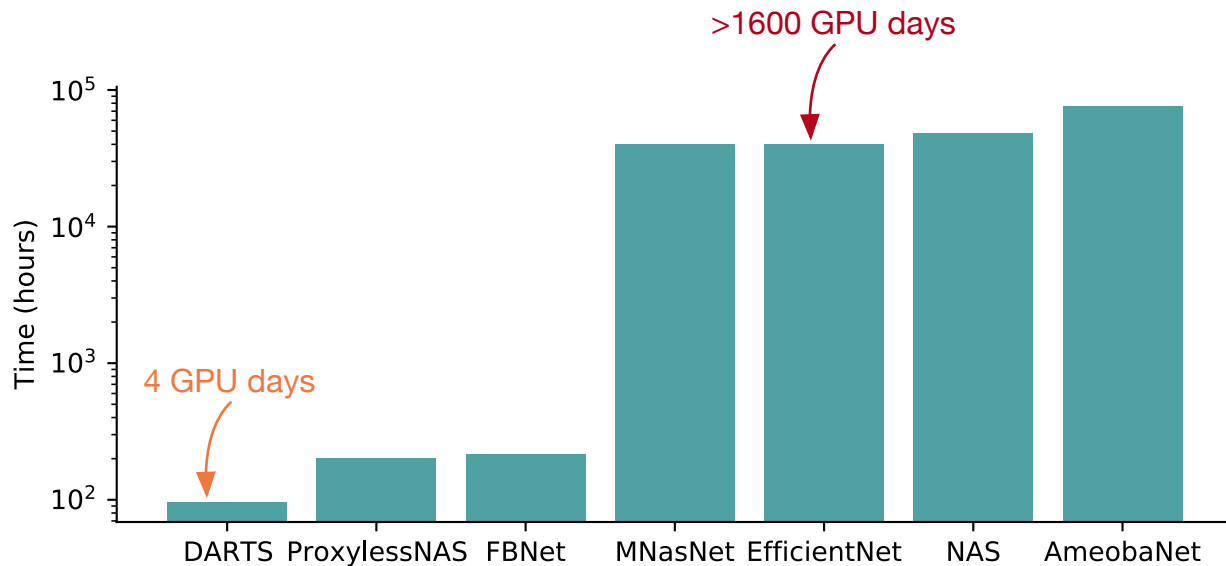


(b) A NAS-Bench-201 cell.

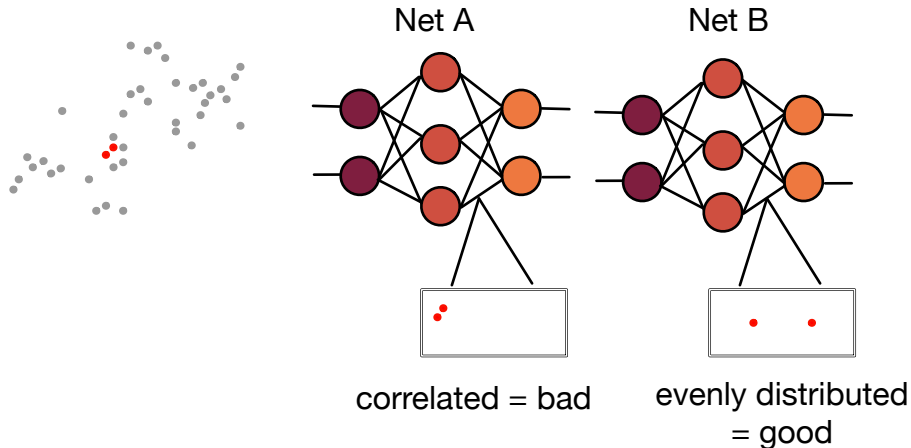


(c) The skeleton for NAS-Bench-101 and 201.

# NAS is slow




Is there a property of networks *at initialisation* that we can use instead of learning a policy?

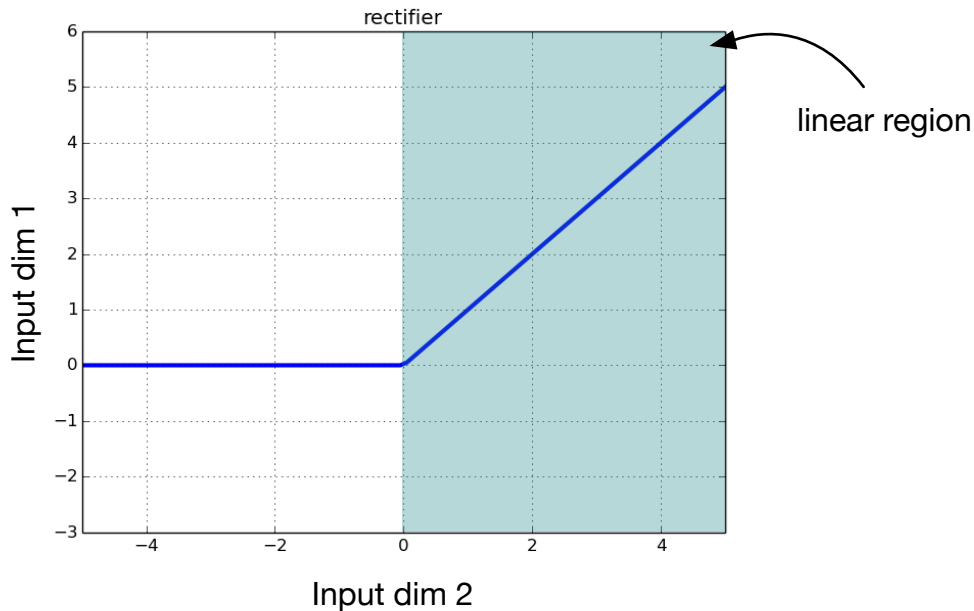
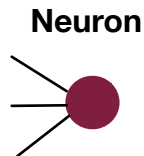


# Linear Regions in Neural Networks

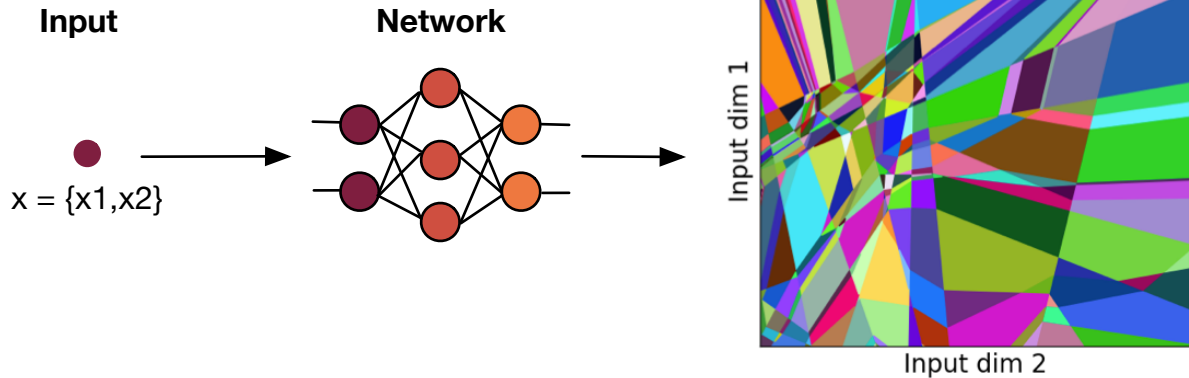
**Input**



$x = \{x_1, x_2\}$

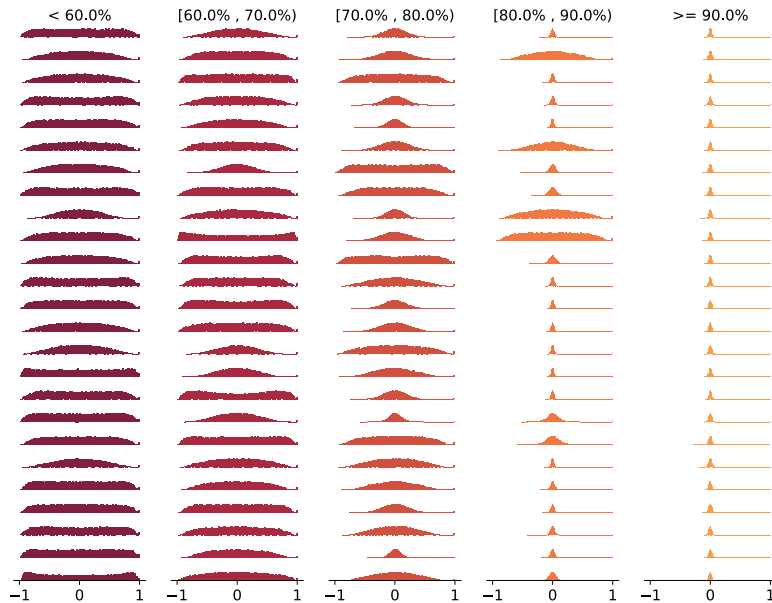


# Linear Regions

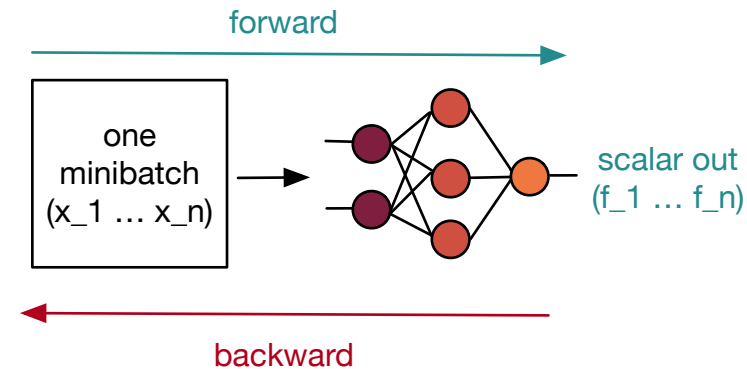


[1] Hanin, B. and Rolnick, D., 2019. Deep relu networks have surprisingly few activation patterns. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* (pp. 361-370).

# Correlating Linear Regions



# Correlating Linear Regions



$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mathbf{x}_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mathbf{x}_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_N}{\partial \mathbf{x}_N} \end{pmatrix}^\top$$



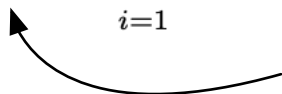
# Scoring Jacobians

Take the covariance of J:

$$(\Sigma_J)_{i,j} = \frac{(\mathbf{C}_J)_{i,j}}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{C}_J)_{i,i}(\mathbf{C}_J)_{j,j}}}$$

Take the KL divergence between Gaussian with kernel  $\Sigma$  and Gaussian with uncorrelated kernel:

$$S = - \sum_{i=1}^N [\log(\sigma_{J,i} + k) + (\sigma_{J,i} + k)^{-1}]$$

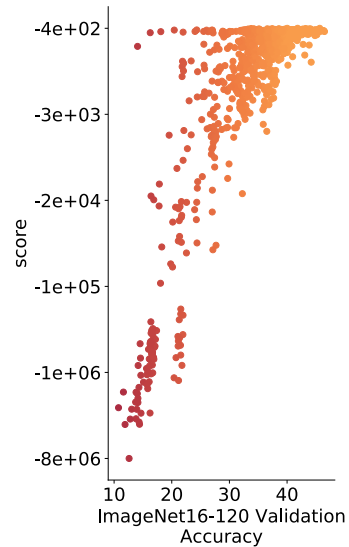
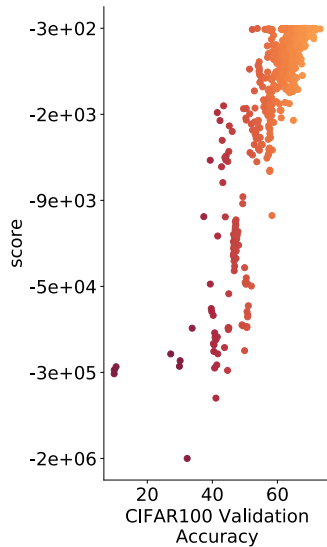
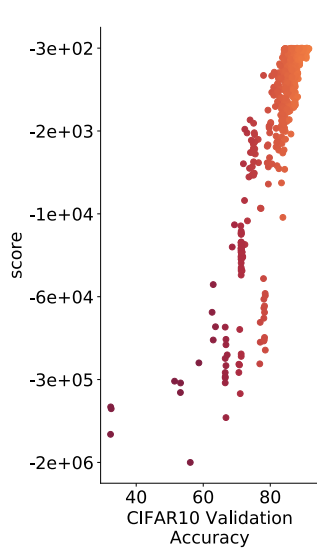
 scalar quantifier of linear map similarity

# In Code

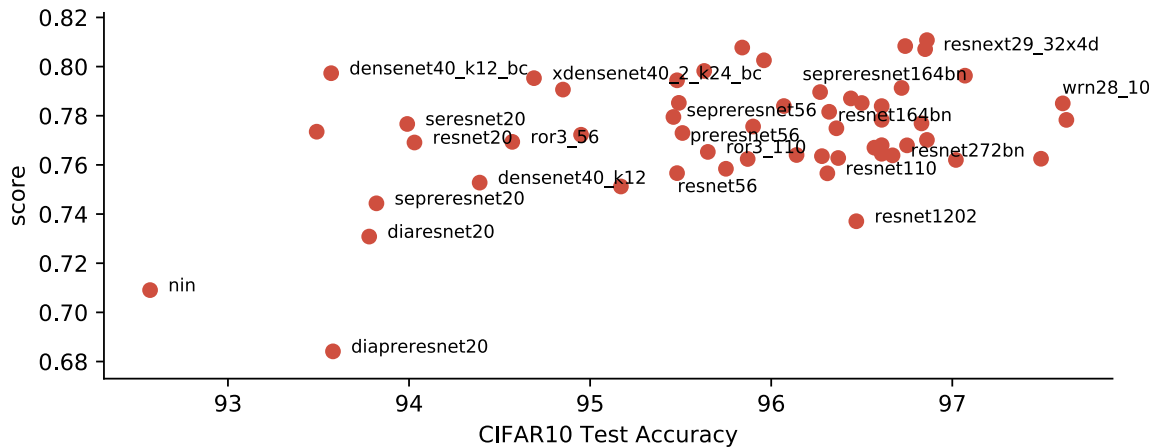
All we need to do to get a score for a network is:

```
def eval_score(jacob):  
    corrs = np.corrcoef(jacob)  
    v, _ = np.linalg.eig(corrs)  
    k = 1e-5  
    return -np.sum(np.log(v + k) + 1./(v + k))
```

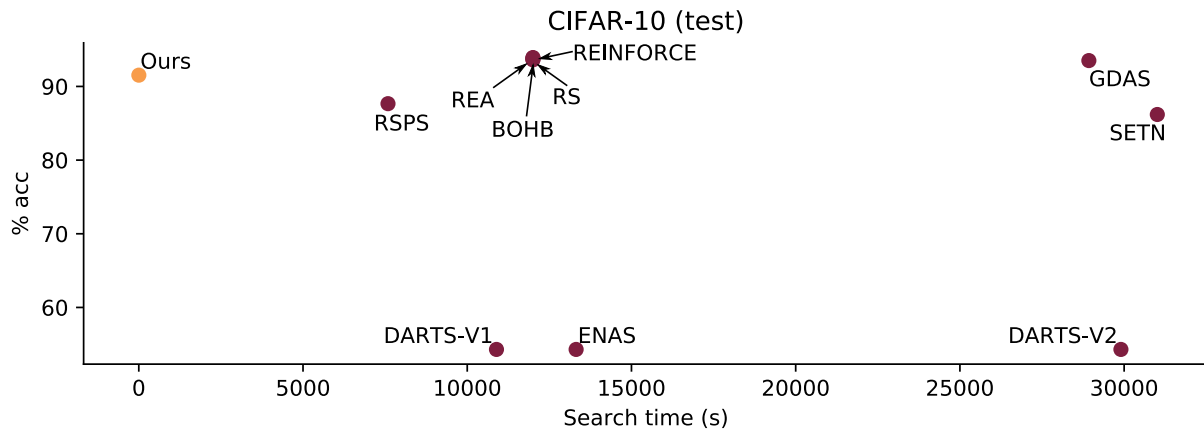
# Results



# Results



# Results



# Questions?

Code: <https://github.com/BayesWatch/nas-without-training>