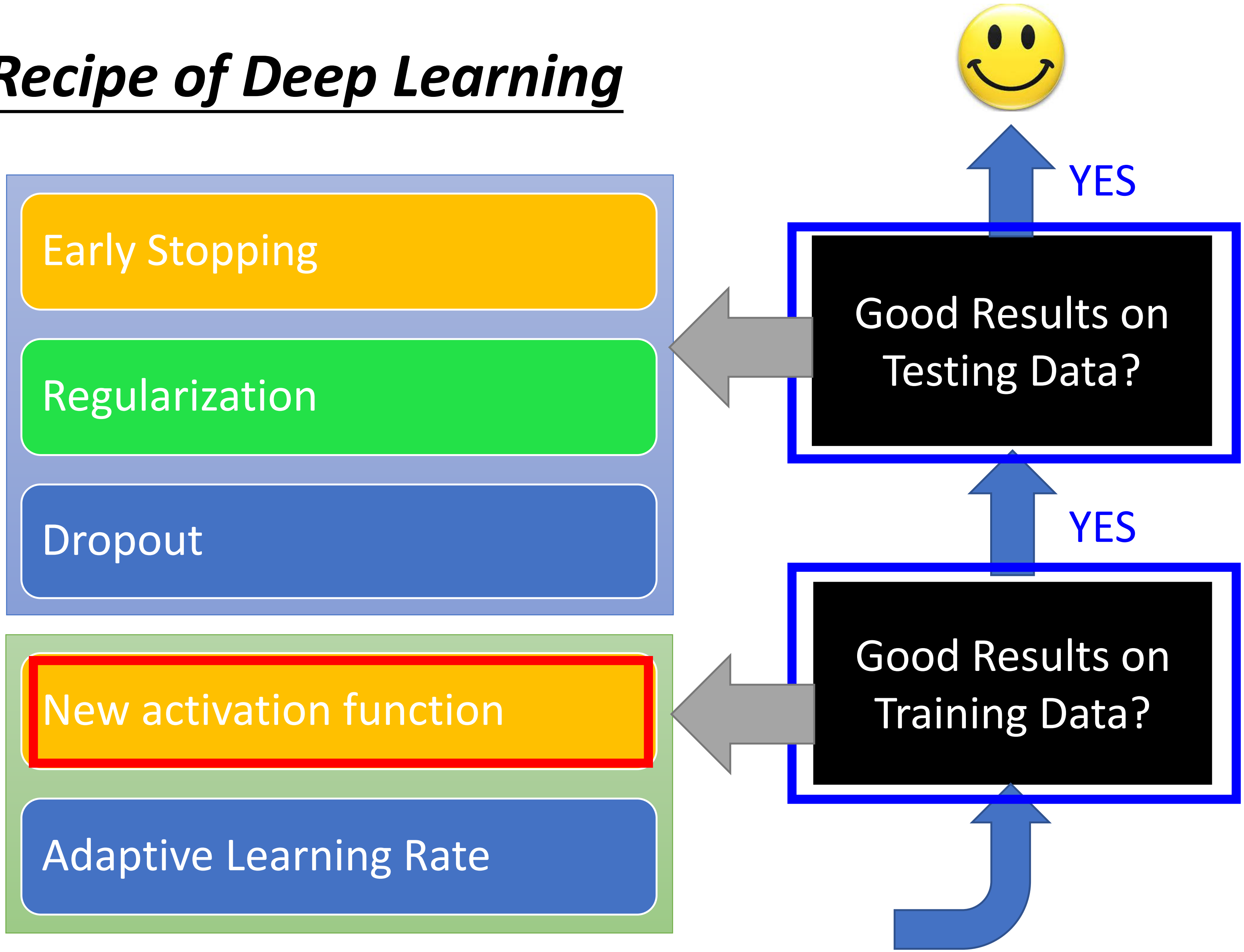
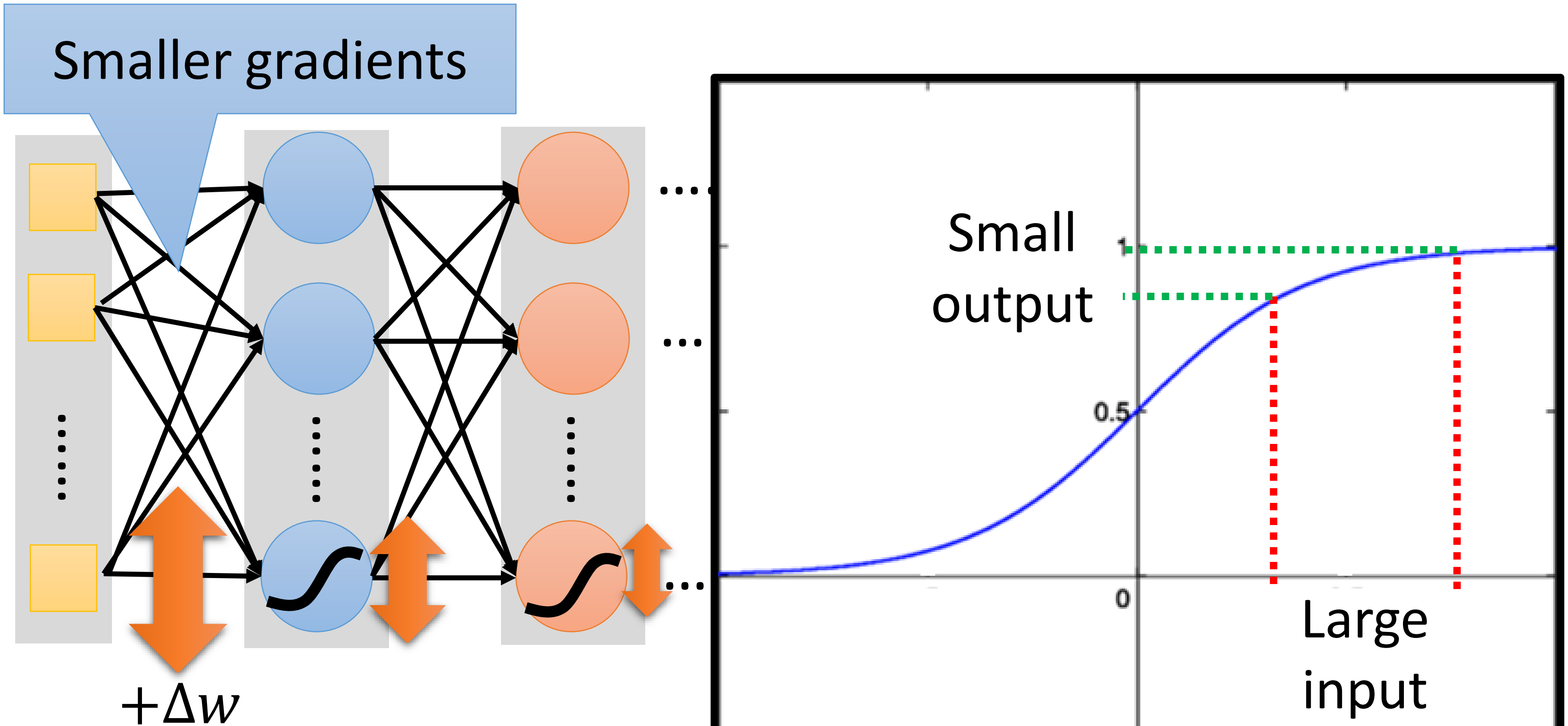
Tips for Deep Learning

Recipe of Deep Learning



Vanishing Gradient Problem

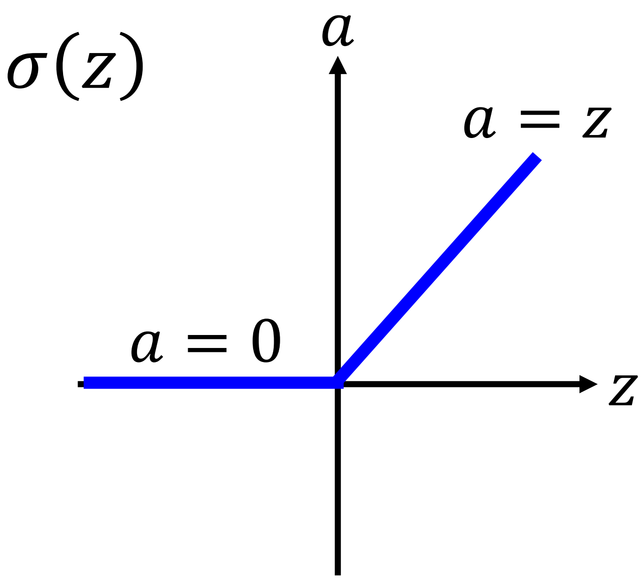


Intuitive way to compute the derivatives …

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial w} =? \ \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta w}$$

ReLU

- Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)



[Xavier Glorot, AISTATS'11]
[Andrew L. Maas, ICML'13]
[Kaiming He, arXiv'15]

Reason:

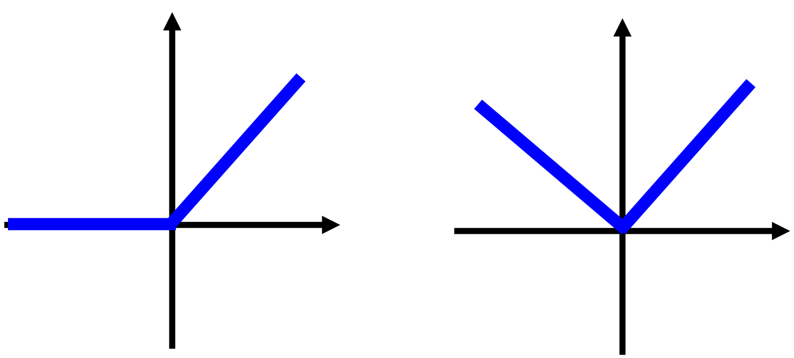
1. Fast to compute
2. Biological reason
3. Infinite sigmoid with different biases
4. Vanishing gradient problem

Maxout

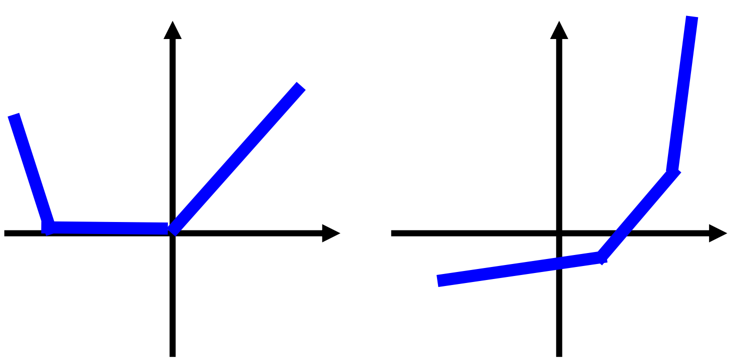
ReLU is a special cases of Maxout

- Learnable activation function [Ian J. Goodfellow, ICML'13]
  - Activation function in maxout network can be any piecewise linear convex function
  - How many pieces depending on how many elements in a group

2 elements in a group

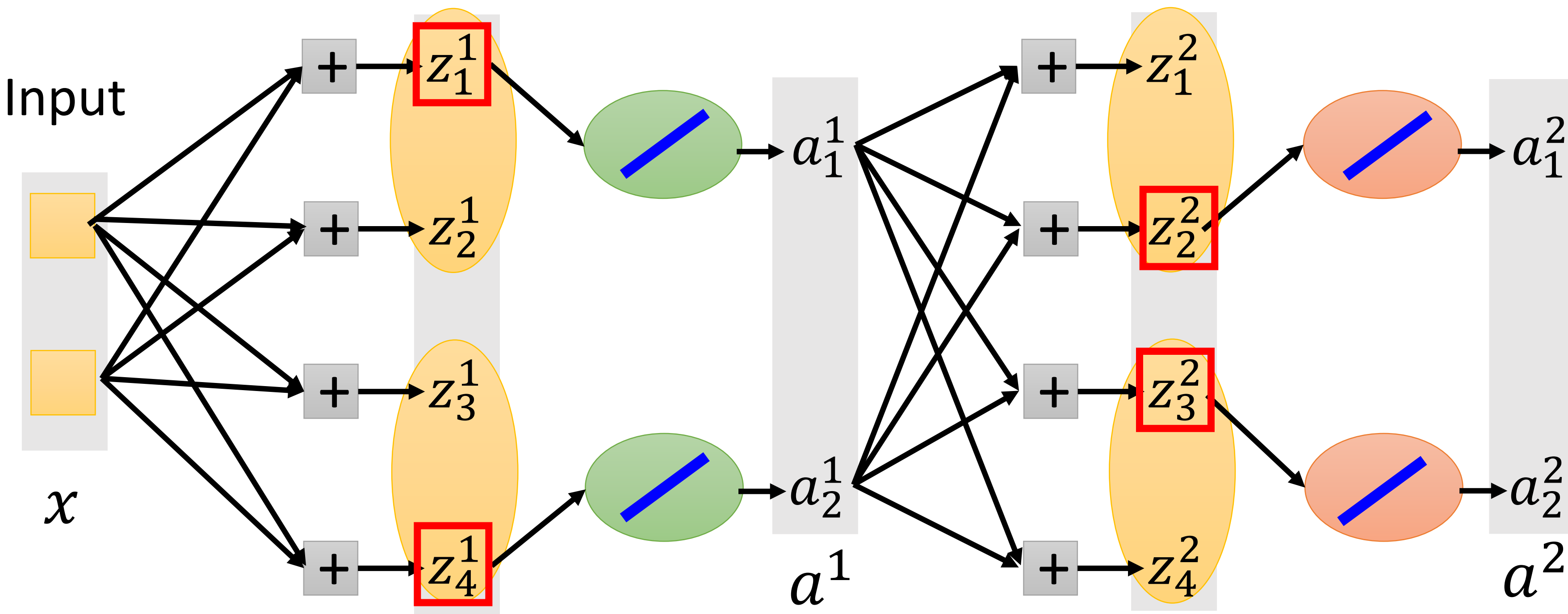


3 elements in a group



Maxout - Training

- Given a training data x, we know which z would be the max



- Train this thin and linear network

Different thin and linear network for different examples

Adam

RMSProp + Momentum

RMSProp

Error Surface can be very complex when training NN.

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

$$w^2 \leftarrow w^1 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^1} g^1 \qquad \sigma^1 = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^0)^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^1)^2}$$

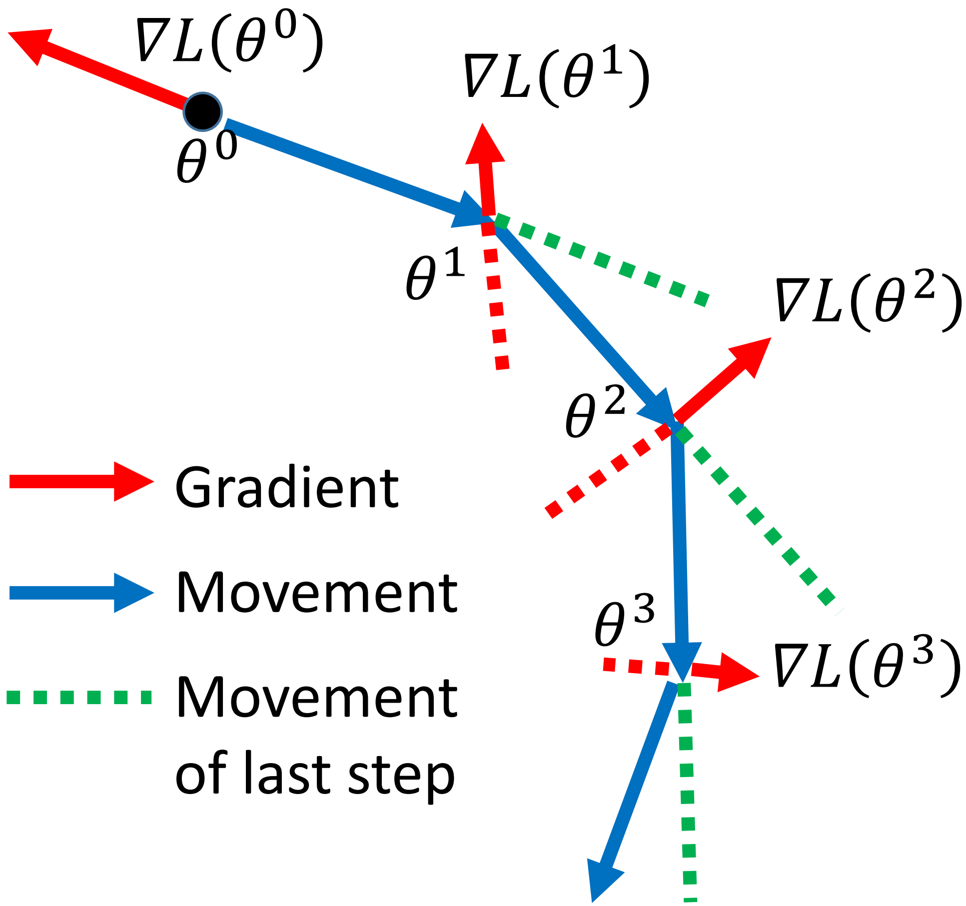
$$w^3 \leftarrow w^2 - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^2} g^2 \qquad \sigma^2 = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^1)^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^2)^2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$w^{t+1} \leftarrow w^t - \frac{\eta}{\sigma^t} g^t \qquad \sigma^t = \sqrt{\alpha(\sigma^{t-1})^2 + (1-\alpha)(g^t)^2}$$

Momentum

Movement: movement of last step minus gradient at present



Start at point θ^0

Movement $v^0=0$

Compute gradient at θ^0

Movement $v^1 = \lambda v^0 - \eta \nabla L(\theta^0)$

Move to $\theta^1 = \theta^0 + v^1$

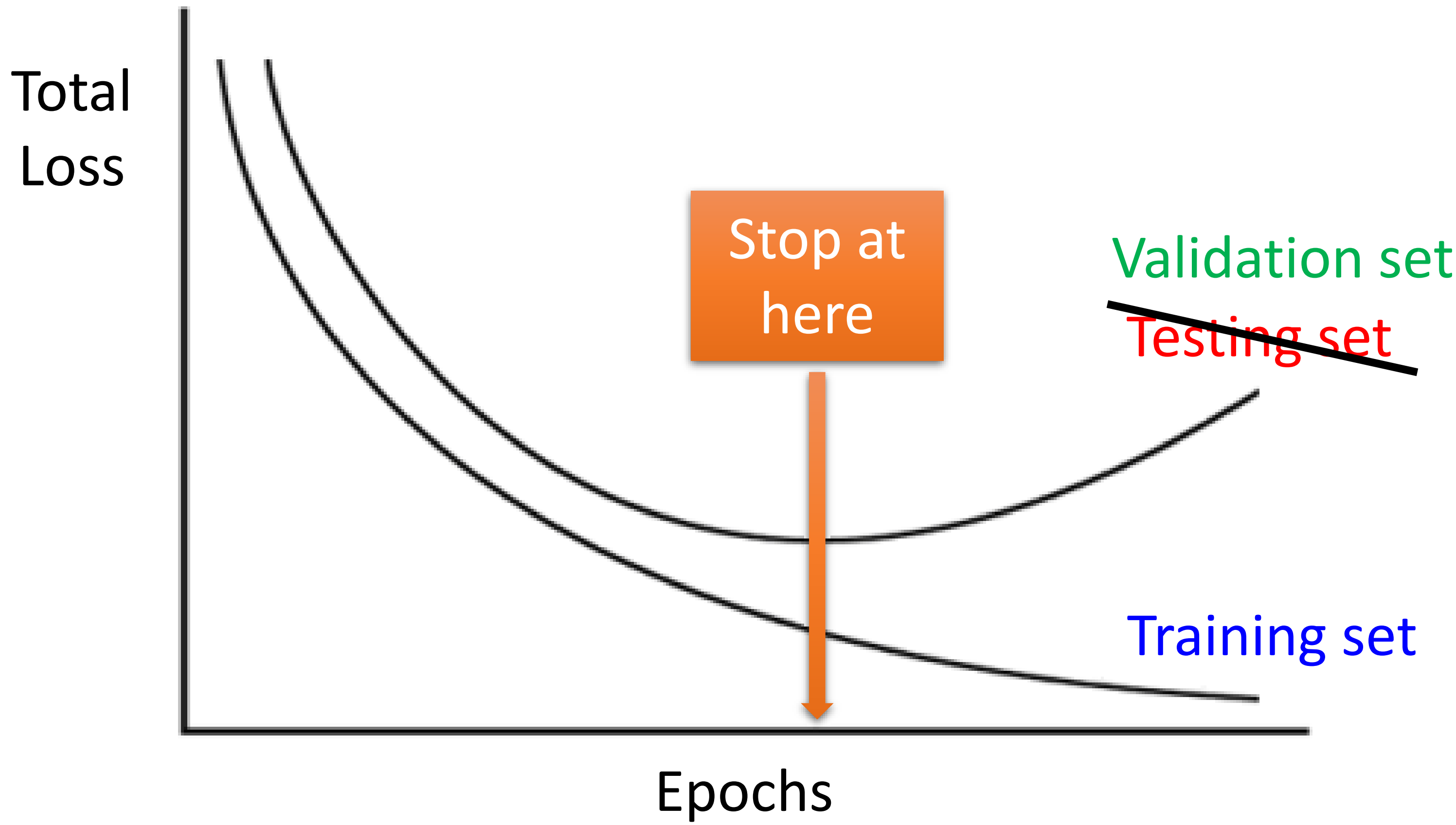
Compute gradient at θ^1

Movement $v^2 = \lambda v^1 - \eta \nabla L(\theta^1)$

Move to $\theta^2 = \theta^1 + v^2$

Movement not just based on gradient, but previous movement.

Early Stopping



Keras: http://keras.io/getting-started/faq/#how-can-i-interrupt-training-when-the-validation-loss-isnt-decreasing-anymore

Regularization

- New loss function to be minimized
  - Find a set of weight not only minimizing original cost but also close to zero

$$\mathrm{L}'(\theta) = \underbrace{L(\theta)}_{\text{Original loss}} + \lambda \frac{1}{2} \underline{\|\theta\|_2} \rightarrow \text{Regularization term}$$

$$\theta = \{w_1, w_2, \ldots\}$$

Original loss
(e.g. minimize square error, cross entropy ...)

L2 regularization:

$$\|\theta\|_2 = (w_1)^2 + (w_2)^2 + \ldots$$

(usually not consider biases)

Regularization

L2 regularization:

$$\|\theta\|_2 = (w_1)^2 + (w_2)^2 + \ldots$$

- New loss function to be minimized

$$\mathrm{L}'(\theta) = L(\theta) + \lambda \frac{1}{2}\|\theta\|_2$$

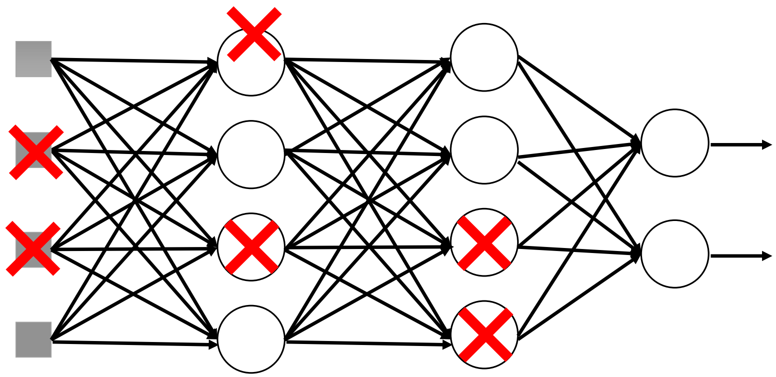
Gradient: $$\frac{\partial \mathrm{L}'}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial \mathrm{L}}{\partial w} + \lambda w$$

Update: $$= w^t - \eta\left(\frac{\partial \mathrm{L}}{\partial w} + \lambda w^t\right)$$

Weight Decay

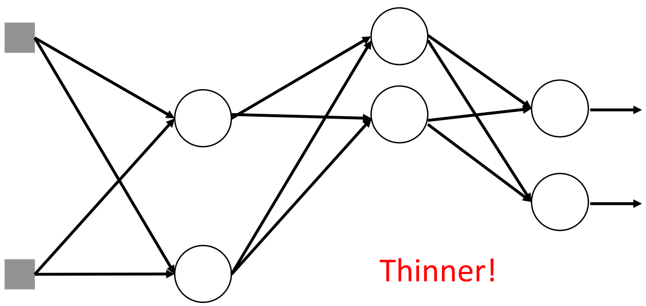
Closer to zero

Dropout **Training:**

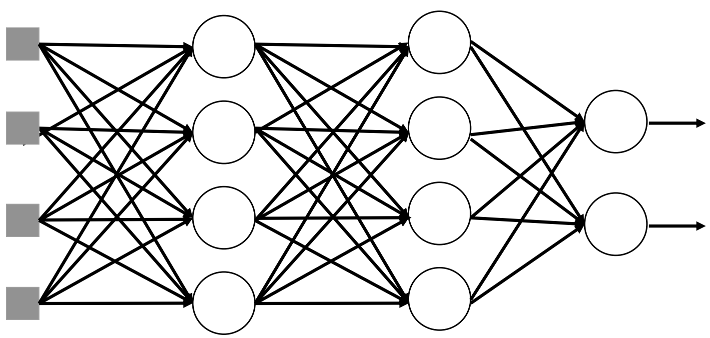


- **Each time before updating the parameters**
  - Each neuron has p% to dropout
    - **The structure of the network is changed.**
  - Using the new network for training

For each mini-batch, we resample the dropout neurons



Testing:



- **No dropout**
  - If the dropout rate at training is p%, all the weights times 1-p%
  - Assume that the dropout rate is 50%. If a weight $w = 1$ by training, set $w = 0.5$ for testing.