# Hyperparameter Optimization Overview

# **Hyperparameter Optimization**

#### There are too many hyperparameters to be set by expert

 Learning rate, Momentum rate, Dropout, Normalization, Number of layers, number of nodes

### Is there any efficient way to set them?

No

# We can regard it as function optimization(예시로)

- I will use 3 layer perceptron
- I want to find out the optimal hyperparameters
  - Learning rate : η
  - o Momentum: r
  - Dropout probability : p
  - o Number of nodes in the first hidden layer : m
  - Number of nodes in the second hidden layer : n
- Then, the accuracy pf my NN is a function of η, r, p, m, n

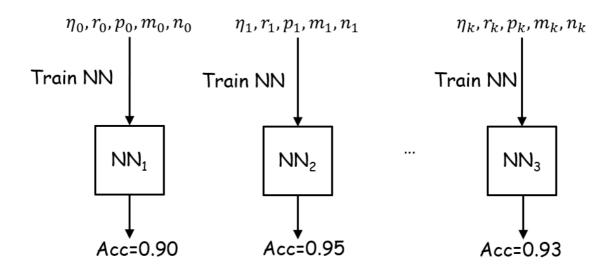
$$Accuracy = f(\eta, r, p, m, n)$$

I nee to solve

# $\underset{\eta,r,p,m,n}{\operatorname{argmax}} f(\eta,r,p,m,n)$

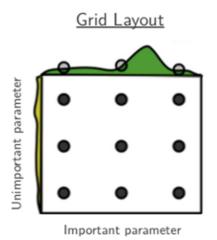
- 그러나 문제가 있다.
  - I do not know what  $f(\eta, r, p, m, n)$  is
  - o But I can query(질문). That is, for a some setting we can evaluate f
  - However, the evaluation is very expensive because we need to train a neural network!!

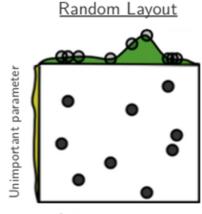
## Choose settings



# **Some Simple Search Algorithm**

하이퍼파라미터를 찾는 간단한 search algorithm이 있다.





Important parameter

#### It is not efficient

- It does not utilize the previous tries.
- It would be better to less search the area with low potential and more search the area with high potential
- --- Can we choose a better netx point based on previous search results?

#### It is too costly

- To evaluate how a set of hyperparameters is good, we need to train a neural network
  - We need to train a large neural network every time we try a new set of parameters
- -> Can we gradually train NNs as search goes on?

# **Bayesian Optimization**

Definition

$$\underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{arg}} \max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})$$

- You don't know anything about f(x)
- You can query but it is very expensive

ANy good idea??

#### Any Good Idea???

- No information on f(x)...
- First choose a random point, x1, and evaluate f(x1)
- Guess the shape of f(x) based on (x1,f(x1))
- Based on the guess, choose the next point, x2, and evaluate f(x2)
- Guess the shape of f(x) based on{(x1,f(x1)),(x2,f(x2))}
- Repeat those steps

# **Overall Description**

 Guess the underlying function with known data points (Gaussian process)



2. Select the next point to query based on the guess (Acquisition function)

