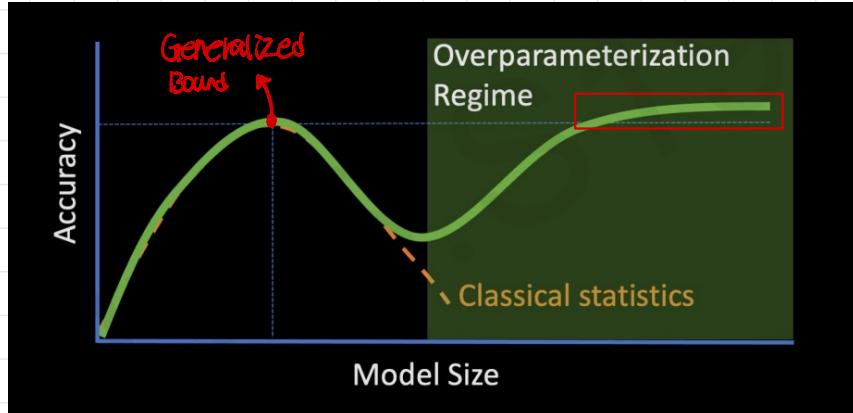


## Generalized Bound

$$\propto \frac{\# \text{ of Parameters}}{\text{Dataset Size}}$$

← 예전에도 이 같은 놀라거면 overfitting 위험이 있다

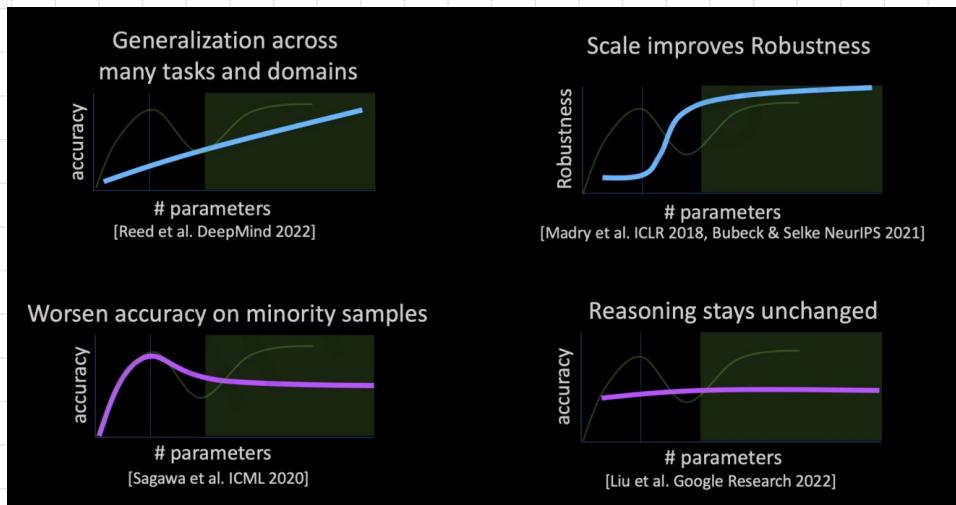
- 전통적인 머신러닝에 대해서는 잘 맞는다.
  - 최근 딥러닝에서는 단순하게  $\text{Parameter} \propto \uparrow \rightarrow \text{성능} \uparrow$ 의 경향 있다.



당신에게 풍수, 이론적인 보호자 마약은  
정우에 성능이 증가하기로 한다:

- # of parameters  
   $\propto$  Model Capacity

## Advantages of increasing # of parameters



- Robustness : bias from different metric
- Parameter numbers ↑ : Generalization, Robustness, worsen accuracy

Reasoning Model 자체가 학습되지 않은 후  
생성된 결과다.

## Scale is a law of robustness

A Universal law of robustness [Bubeck and Sellke 2021]  
<https://youtu.be/OzGguadEHOU>

Fix any “reasonable” function class with p parameters (e.g., deep nets with poly-size parameters and NOT Kolmogorov-Arnold type networks).

Sample  $n$  data points from a **“truly high dimensional”** distribution (e.g., a mixture of Gaussians, or ImageNet with a properly defined notion of “dimension”). **Add label noise.**

Then, to **memorize** this dataset (i.e., optimize the training error below the label noise level), and to do so **robustly** (in the sense of being Lipschitz), one must necessarily have **dramatic overparameterization**:

Robustness is still lost  
 $p \gtrsim n d$  Parameter loss

ঃ চোট- কৃষ্ণ . নঃ দেব পুর ন

또 연속되는 모든 확률분포는 확률밀도함수를 갖고 표현 가능하다.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{2n} \Phi_q \left( \sum_{p=1}^n \phi_{q,p}(x_p) \right)$$

the non-smoothness of the inner functions and their "wild behavior" has limited the practical use of the representation [Girosi & Poggio 1989]

Lipschitzness: If I move my inputs by  $\epsilon$  then I would ideally want the output also moves by  $\epsilon$

$$d_Y(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \leq K d_X(x_1, x_2)$$

→ 허먼의 변화는 그 일련의 변화  
→ A가 B를 C로 바꾸는 과정이나 혹은 D에게  
 허먼의 변화

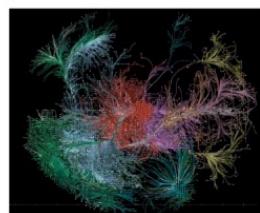
# of parameters ↑ → Robustness ↑ 는 증명되었음, # of parameters ↑ if 다른 것  
(Energy, memory 등)은 증가시켜준다는 보장이 없다.

→ 더 많은 연산 가능성을 동시에 허용하면서도 많은 복잡성이 있음.

→ Liquid Time Constant (LTC) Networks

## Liquid Time Constant (LTC) Network

Nervous Systems  
(Image: Allen Institute for Brain Science)



### Neural Circuits

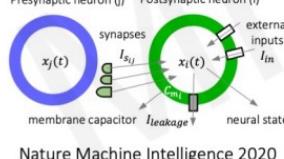


### Liquid Networks

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = -x(t)/\tau + S(t)$$

$$S(t) = f(x(t), I(t), t, \theta)(A - x(t))$$

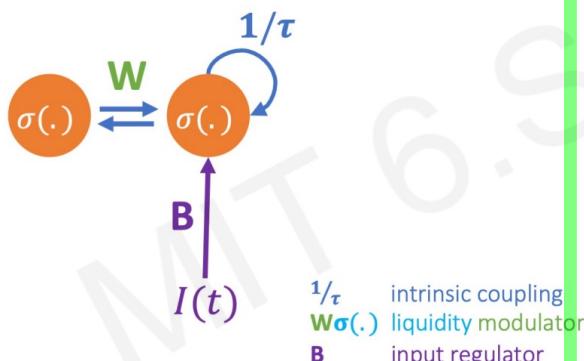
### Neurons & Synapses



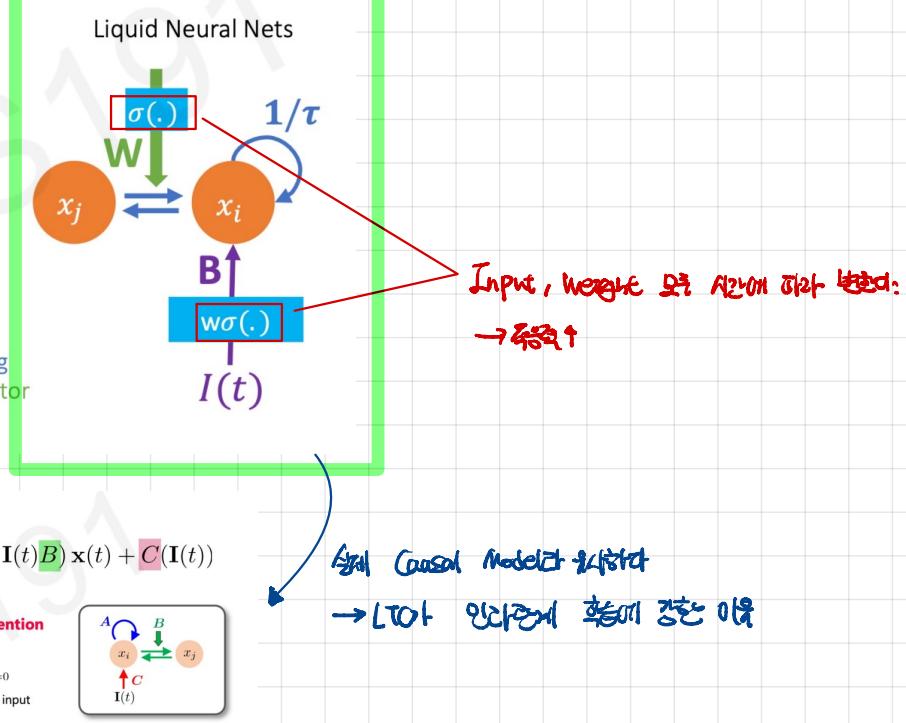
## Why LTC?

→ 연속적인 비선형장증으로 전파가 블록하지 않고, 가중치 ↑, Long-term记忆

### Standard Neural Nets



### Liquid Neural Nets



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g(x(t), I(t); \theta) \xrightarrow{\text{Bilinear approximation}} \frac{dx}{dt} = (A + I(t)B)x(t) + C(I(t))$$

(Friston et al., 2003)

#### Internal coupling

$$A = \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0}$$

Regulates hidden state

#### Internal Intervention

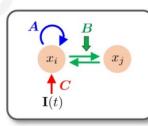
$$B = \left. \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial I} \right|_{x=0}$$

Controls coupling sensitivity among network's nodes

#### External Intervention

$$C = \left. \frac{\partial g}{\partial I} \right|_{x=0}$$

Regulates external input



★ The Liquid Time-constant (LTC) model reduces to a **Dynamic Causal Model** of this form if ★

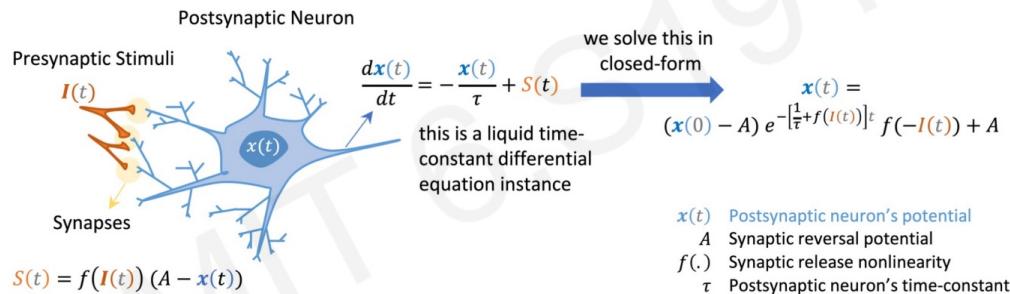
1.  $g(\cdot)$  is continuous and bounded  
e.g.,  $\tanh(W_i x(t) + W I(t) + b)$   
(Hirsch and Smale, 1973, Hasani, et al. 2021)

2.  $\tau$  is positive  
Enforced by activation constraint  
(Funahashi and Nakamura, 1993)

# Closed-form Solution of Liquid Networks

<https://github.com/raminmh/CtC>

Closed-form Continuous-time Neural Networks



→ Closed-form solution  
→ 푸아송 ↑