

# Neural Network Function Approximation

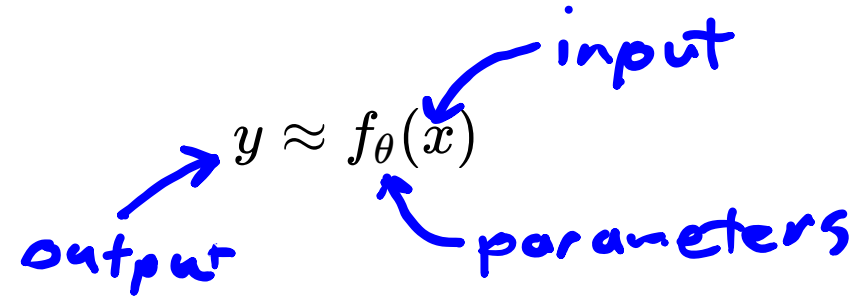
# Map of RL Algorithms

# This Time

Challenges in Reinforcement Learning:

- Exploration vs Exploitation
- Credit Assignment
- Generalization

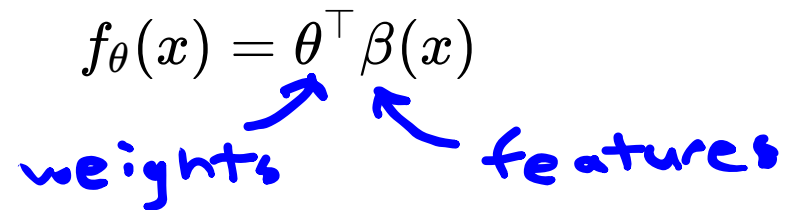
# Function Approximation



A diagram showing the equation  $y \approx f_{\theta}(x)$ . Three blue arrows point to the components: one from the word "output" to  $y$ , one from the word "input" to  $x$ , and one from the word "parameters" to  $\theta$ .

$$y \approx f_{\theta}(x)$$

Previously, Linear:



A diagram showing the equation  $f_{\theta}(x) = \theta^{\top} \beta(x)$ . Two blue arrows point to the components: one from the word "weights" to  $\theta$ , and one from the word "features" to  $\beta$ .

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \theta^{\top} \beta(x)$$

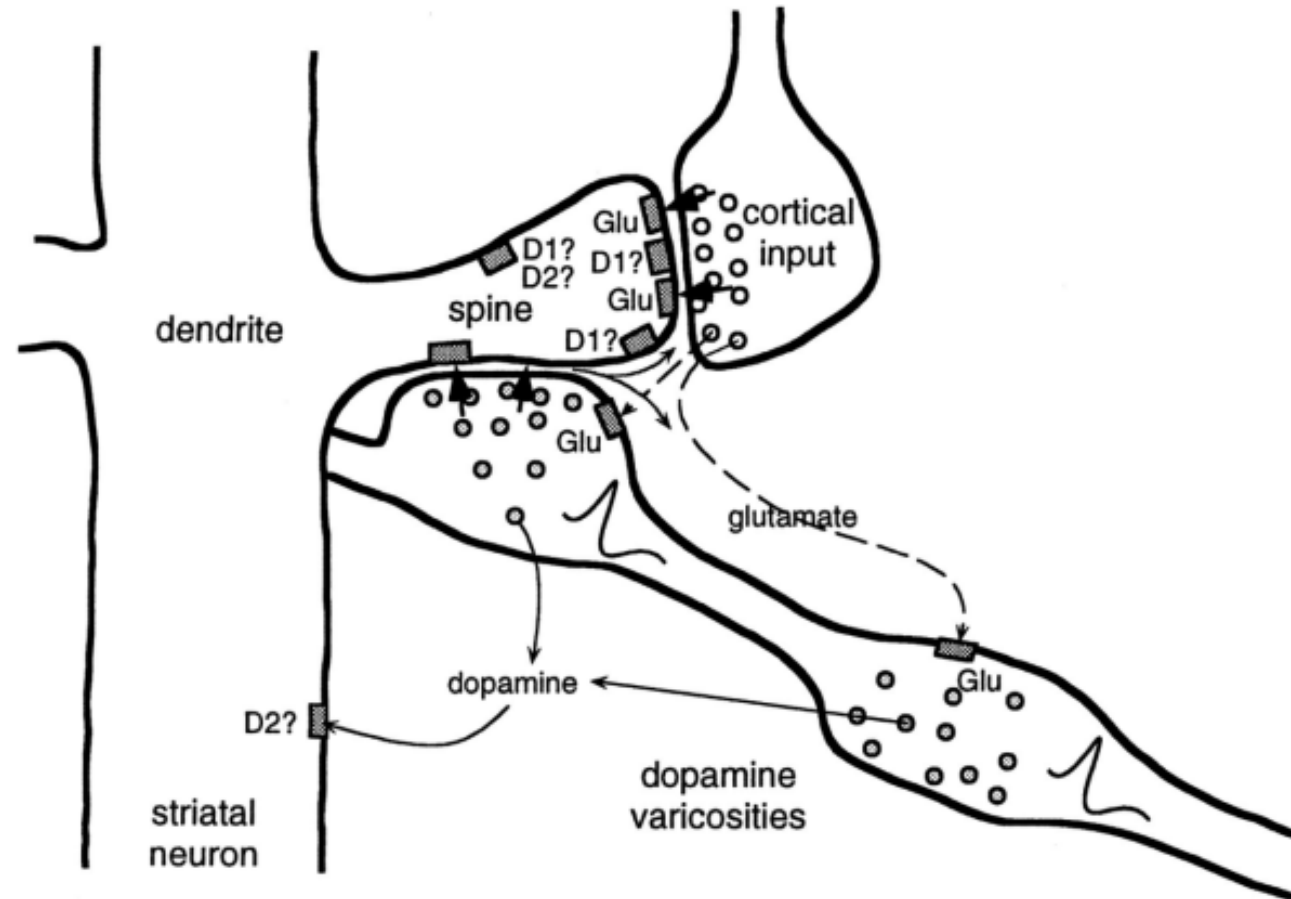
e.g.  $\beta_i(x) = \sin(i \pi x)$

**AI = Neural Nets**

**Neural Nets are  
just another  
function  
approximator**

# Neural Network

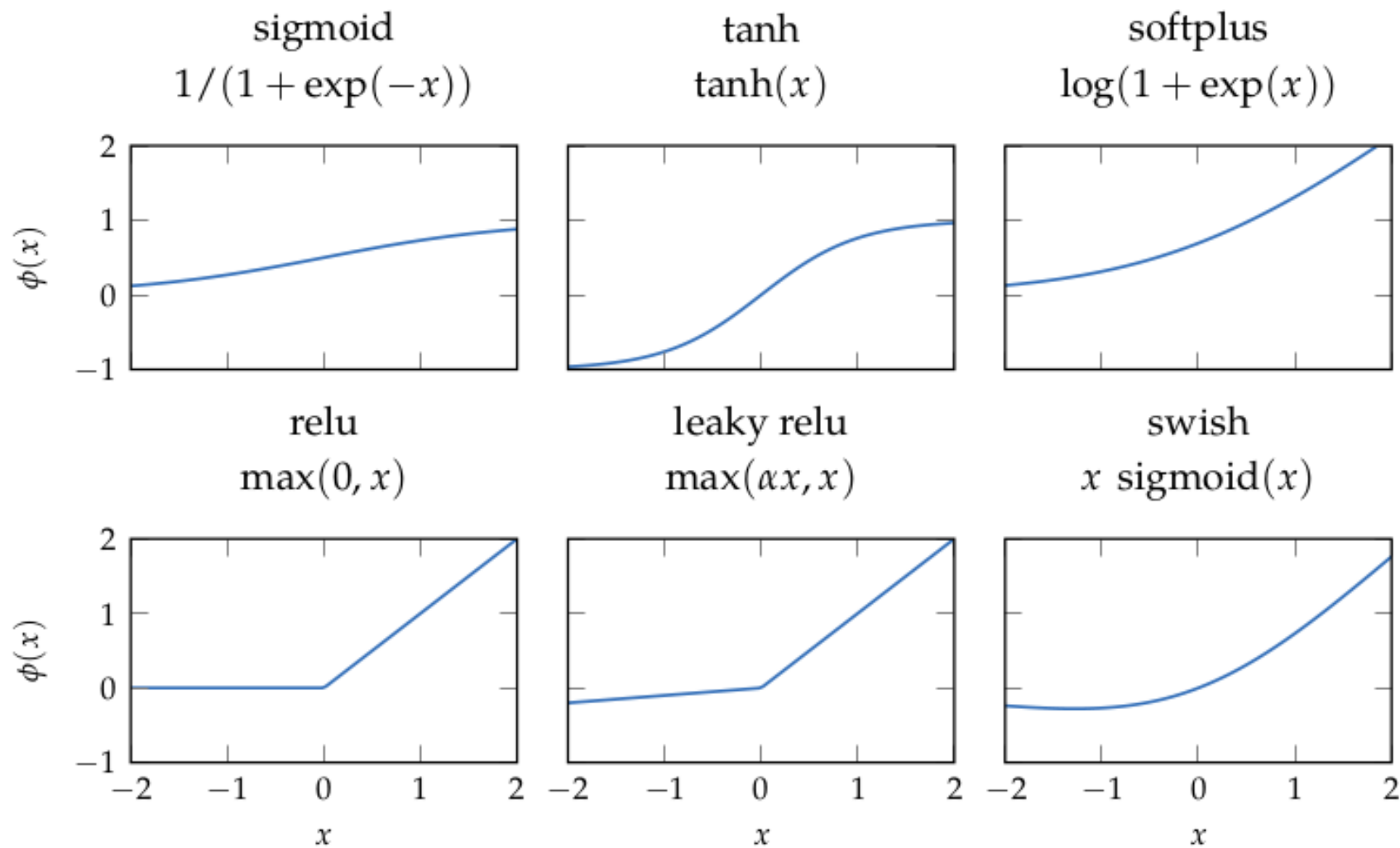
$$h(x) = \sigma(Wx + b)$$



# Neural Network

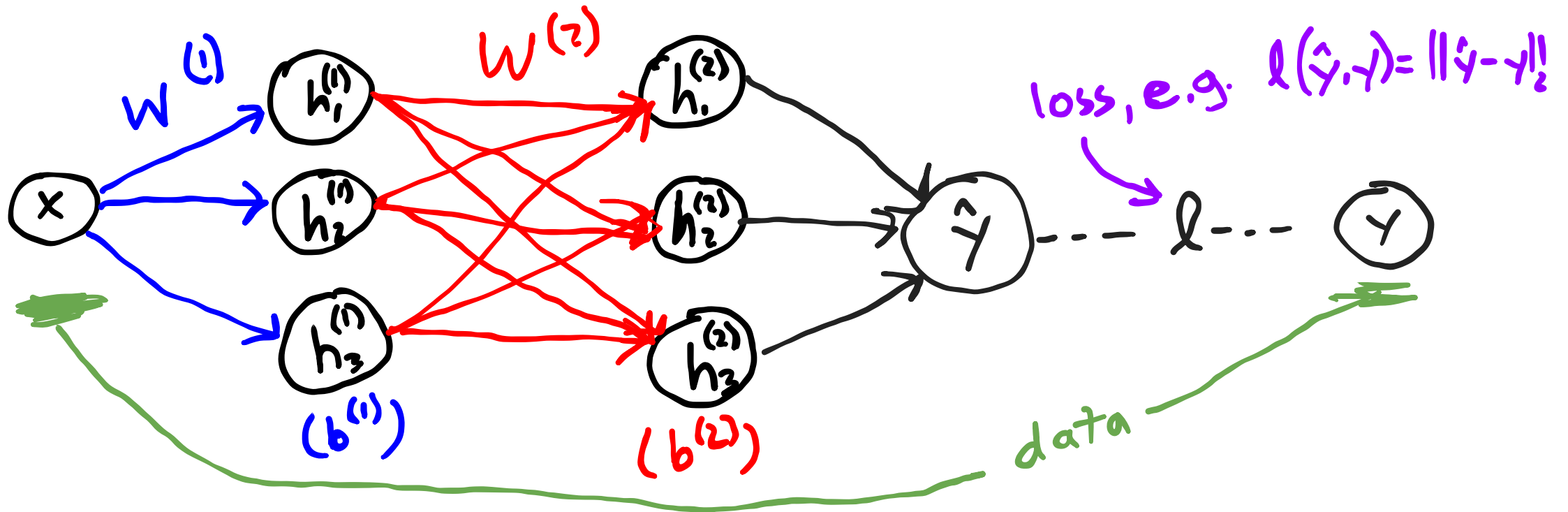
$$h(x) = \sigma(Wx + b)$$

# Nonlinearities





# Training

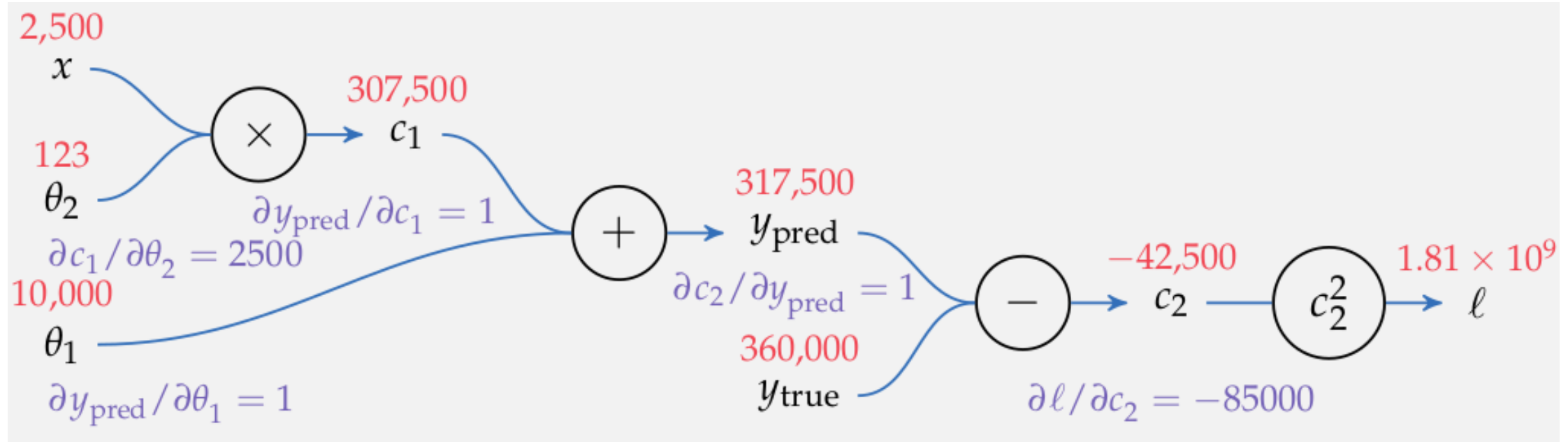


$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{D}} l(f_{\theta}(x), y)$$

Stochastic Gradient Descent:  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} l(f_{\theta}(x), y)$

# Chain Rule

# Backprop



$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta_1} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial c_2} \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial y_{\text{pred}}} \frac{\partial y_{\text{pred}}}{\partial \theta_1} = -85,000 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -85,000$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta_2} = \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial c_2} \frac{\partial c_2}{\partial y_{\text{pred}}} \frac{\partial y_{\text{pred}}}{\partial c_1} \frac{\partial c_1}{\partial \theta_2} = -85,000 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2,500 = -2.125 \times 10^8$$

a “fast and furious” approach to training neural networks does not work and only leads to suffering. Now, suffering is a perfectly natural part of getting a neural network to work well, but it can be mitigated by being thorough, defensive, paranoid, and obsessed with visualizations of basically every possible thing. The qualities that in my experience correlate most strongly to success in deep learning are patience and attention to detail.

- Andrej Karpathy

# Adaptive Step Size: RMSProp

# Adaptive Step Size: ADAM

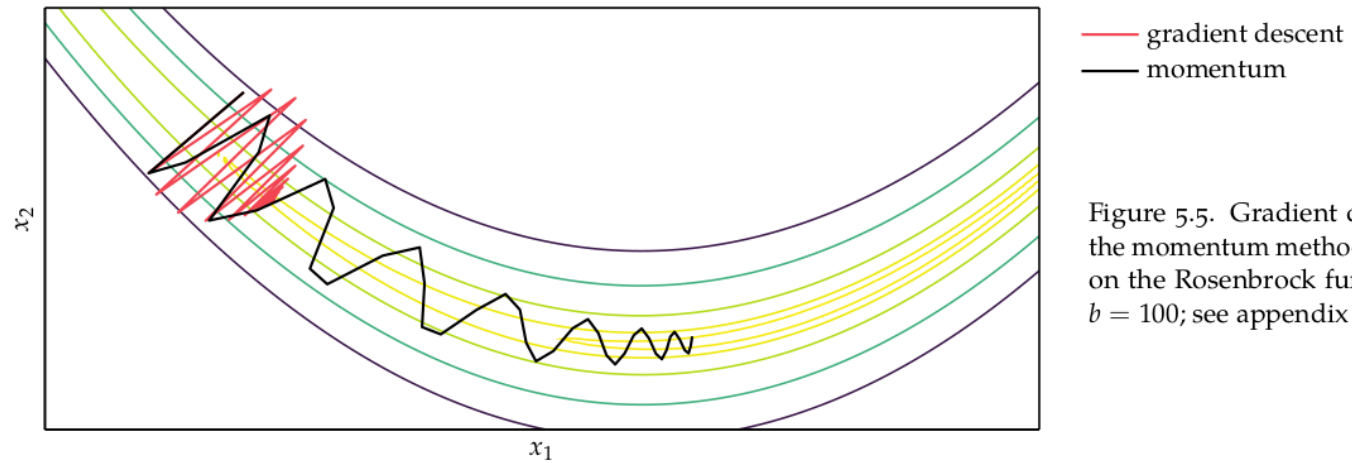
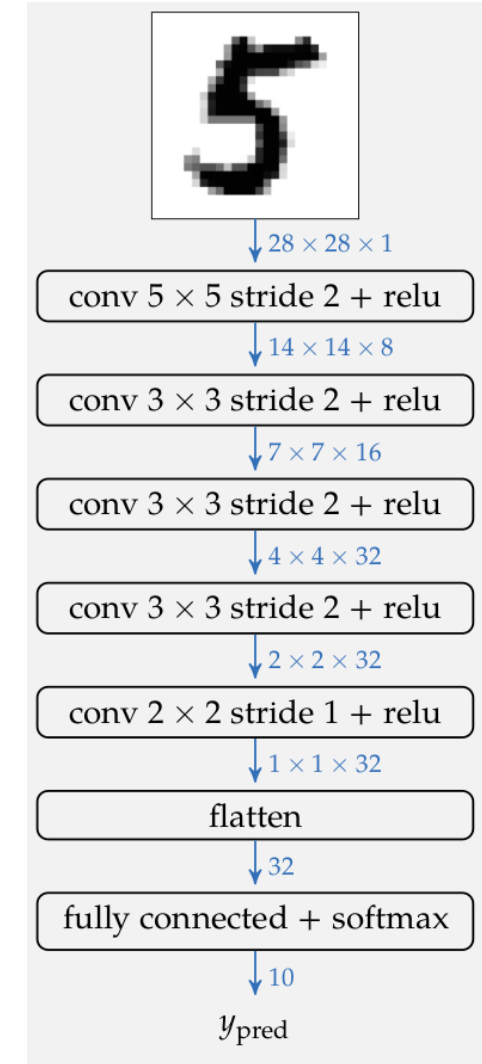
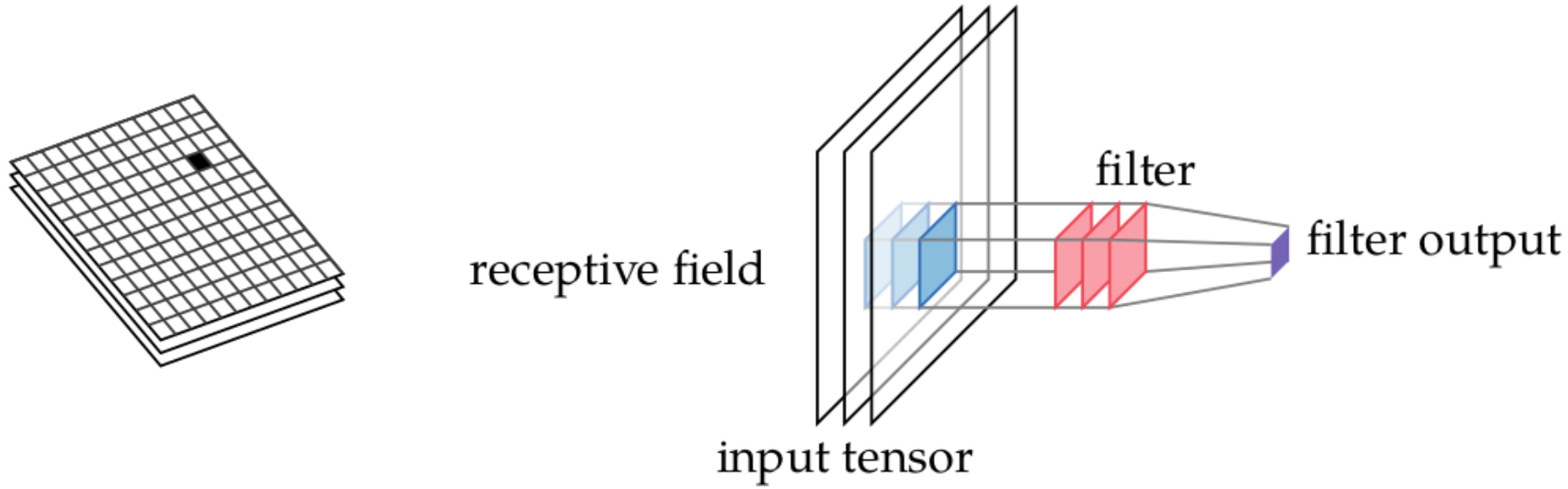


Figure 5.5. Gradient descent and the momentum method compared on the Rosenbrock function with  $b = 100$ ; see appendix B.6.

# On Your Radar: ConvNets



# On Your Radar: Regularization

$$\arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathbf{D}} \ell(f_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(x), y) - \beta \|\boldsymbol{\theta}\|^2$$

e.g. Batch norm, layer norm, dropout



# On Your Radar: Skip Connections (Resnets)

# Resources

OpenAI Spinning up