Generalization Error of Generalized Linear Models in High Dimensions











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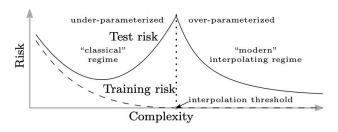
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ICML 2020



Overview

- Generalization Error: Performance on new data
- Fundamental question in modern systems:
 - Low generalization error despite over-parameterization

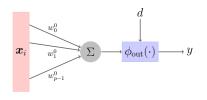


[BHMM19]

- This work: Exact calculation of generalization error for GLMs
 - High dimensional regime
 - Double descent phenomenon

Overview

• Generalized linear models (GLMs): $y = \phi_{\text{out}}(\langle \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w}^0 \rangle, d)$



• Regularized ERM:

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad F_{\operatorname{out}}(\boldsymbol{y}, \mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{w}) + F_{\operatorname{in}}(\boldsymbol{w})$$

• Generalization error:

$$\mathbb{E} f_{\rm ts}(y_{\rm ts}, \widehat{y}_{\rm ts}) \tag{1}$$

- Test sample: $(\boldsymbol{x}_{ts}, y_{ts})$
- $y_{\rm ts} = \phi_{\rm out}(\langle \boldsymbol{x}_{\rm ts}, \boldsymbol{w}^0 \rangle, d_{\rm ts}), \quad \widehat{y}_{\rm ts} = \phi(\langle \boldsymbol{x}_{\rm ts}, \widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} \rangle)$

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Overview

- Prior work
 - Understanding generalization in deep neural nets
 [BMM18, BHX19, BLLT19, NLB+18, ZBH+16, AS17]
 - Linear models [MRSY19, DKT19, MM19, HMRT19, GAK20]
 - GLMs with uncorrelated features [BKM⁺19]

• Our contribution:

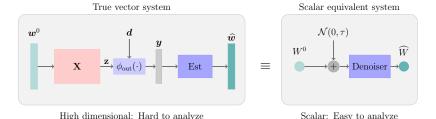
- A procedure for characterizing generalization error (1)
- General test metrics, training losses, regularizers, link function
- Correlated covariates
- Train-test distributional mismatch
- Over-parameterized and under-parameterized regime

Outline

- Main Result Scalar Equivalent System Main Theorem
- Examples
 Linear Regression
 Logistic Regression
 Non-linear Regression
- Proof Technique Multi-layer VAMP
- Future Directions



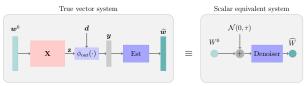
Scalar Equivalent System



$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{w}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{w}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \quad F_{\text{out}}(\boldsymbol{y}, \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{w}) + F_{\text{in}}(\boldsymbol{w})$$
 (2)

- **Key tool**: Approximate Message Passing (AMP) framework [DMM09, BM11, RSF19, FRS18, PSAR⁺20]
 - As a constructive proof technique
 - Performance of the estimates:
 - \rightarrow deterministic recursive equations: state evolution (SE)

Main Result



High dimensional: Hard to analyze

Scalar: Easy to analyze

Theorem (Generalization error of GLMs)

(a) Under some regularity conditions on f_{ts}, ϕ, ϕ_{out} , the above convergence is rigorous:

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f(w_i^0, \widehat{w}_i) = \mathbb{E} f(W^0, \widehat{W}) \quad a.s.$$

$$\widehat{W} = \operatorname{prox}_{f_{\text{in}}/\gamma}(W^0 + Q), \quad Q = \mathcal{N}(0, \tau) \quad (independent \ of \ W^0)$$

(b) Generalization error:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{ts}} = \mathbb{E} f_{\mathrm{ts}} \Big(\phi_{\mathrm{out}}(Z_{\mathrm{ts}}, D), \phi(\widehat{Z}_{\mathrm{ts}}) \Big), \quad (Z_{\mathrm{ts}}, \widehat{Z}_{\mathrm{ts}}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_2, \mathbf{M})$$

 τ, γ , and **M** are computed by SE equations, and $D \perp \!\!\! \perp (Z_{ts}, \widehat{Z}_{ts})$

Example Setting

- Train-test distributional mismatch
 - $x_{\mathrm{train}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{tr}}), \ x_{\mathrm{test}} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{ts}}), \quad \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{tr}} \ \mathrm{and} \ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{ts}} \ \mathrm{commutet}$
 - i.i.d. log-normal eigenvalues

$$\begin{bmatrix} \log(S_{\mathrm{tr}}^2) \\ \log(S_{\mathrm{ts}}^2) \end{bmatrix} \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{0}, \sigma \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad \forall \ i$$

- 3 different cases:
 - (i) Uncorrelated features ($\sigma = 0$)

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ ext{tr}} = oldsymbol{\Sigma}_{ ext{ts}} = oldsymbol{I}$$

(ii) Correlated features ($\sigma > 0$, $\rho = 1$) $\Sigma_{\rm tr} = \Sigma_{\rm ts} \neq I$

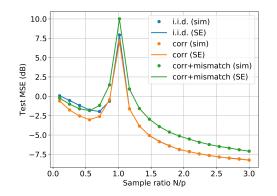
$$\mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{tr}} = \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{ts}}
eq \mathbf{I}$$

(iii) Mismatched features ($\sigma > 0, \rho < 1$) $\Sigma_{tr} \neq \Sigma_{ts}$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{tr}}
eq \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{ts}}$$

Example: Linear Regression

- Under-regularized linear regression:
 - $-\phi_{\text{out}}(p,d) = p + d$, and $d \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_d^2)$
 - MSE output loss
 - double descent phenomenon

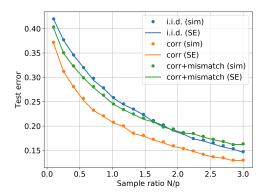


(Recovered result of [HMRT19])



Example: Logistic Regression

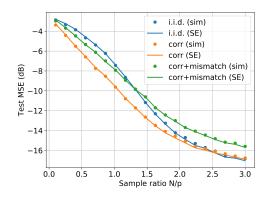
- Logistic regression
 - Logistic output $P(y=1) = 1/(1+e^{-p})$
 - Binary cross-entropy loss with ℓ_2 regularization



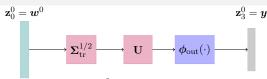
Example: Non-linear Regression

• Non-linear Regression

$$-\phi_{\text{out}}(p, d) = \tanh(p) + d, \quad d \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_d^2)$$
$$-f_{\text{out}}(y, p) = \frac{1}{2\sigma_d^2} (y - \tanh(p))^2$$



Proof Technique: Multi-Layer Representation



• Represent the mapping $w^0 \mapsto y$ as a multi-layer network

$$y = \phi_{\text{out}}(\mathbf{X}w, \mathbf{d})$$

• Decompose Gaussian training data X with covariance $\Sigma_{\rm tr}$

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{\mathrm{tr}}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \mathbf{U} \text{ i.i.d. Gaussian}$$

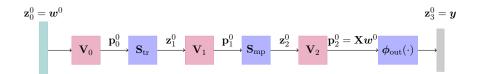
• Use SVD of **U** and eigendecomposition of $\Sigma_{\rm tr}^{\frac{1}{2}}$:

$$\Sigma_{\text{tr}} = \frac{1}{p} \mathbf{V}_0^\mathsf{T} \text{diag}(\mathbf{s}_{\text{tr}}^2) \mathbf{V}_0, \quad \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{V}_2 \mathbf{S}_{\text{mp}} \mathbf{V}_1$$

- V_0 , V_1 , V_2 : Haar-distributed
- \bullet S_{mp} : Singular values of U
 - converges in distribution to Marchenko-Pastur law



Proof Technique: Multi-Layer VAMP



- Algorithm to solve inference problem in deep neural networks
- Similar to ADMM algorithm for optimization
- Statistical guarantees:
 - Joint distribution of (W^0, \widehat{W}) and other hidden signals

Proof Technique: Generalization Error

- ML-VAMP \Rightarrow Joint distribution of (W^0, \widehat{W}) (part (a) of Thm)
- Given test data:

$$\boldsymbol{\mathit{x}}_{ts}^{\mathsf{T}} = \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathrm{diag}(\boldsymbol{s}_{ts}) \boldsymbol{V}_0$$

• Find joint distribution of (P_2^0, \widehat{P}_2) for test data (part (b) of Thm)

$$(P_2^0, \widehat{P}_2) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_2, \mathbf{M})$$

• Obtain generalization error

$$\mathcal{E}_{ts} = \mathbb{E} f_{ts} \Big(\phi_{out}(P_2^0, D), \phi(\widehat{P}_2) \Big)$$



Future Directions

- Generalize results to:
 - Non-Gaussian covariates
 - Multitask GLMs using multi-layer matrix-valued VAMP
 - Deeper models like two-layer neural networks
 - Non-asymptotic regimes
- Use results to get:
 - Generalization errors in reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces, such as NTK space

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