

TUNING DBN HYPER-PARAMETERS USING A GENETIC ALGORITHM

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1. INTRODUCTION

Deep belief networks (DBNs) are neural networks which are first pre-trained in a greedy layer wise manner using Boltzmann learning and then fine tuned using back-propagation. DBNs implement state of the art image and speech recognition. While the results can be impressive,

The significant increase in performance of these DBNs over traditional neural networks comes at a cost of an increase of hyper-parameters which must be tuned to ensure even good performance. The process of tuning these hyper-parameters can be tedious, time consuming and expensive. Even worse, whether a set hyper-parameters works well also may depend on what hardware is used to train the classifier.

2. LAUNDRY LIST OF HYPER-PARAMETERS

Random Seed
Classifier learn rate
Classifier l2-penalty
Classifier l1-penalty
Number of layers (n. layers)
Number of hidden units (n. hidden-units)
(Mini) Batch size
Weight initialization method
CD epochs
CD learn rate
Convolution networks: (additional constraint on the weights)?
Cost Function
Layer by layer fitness function evaluation
Activation function
Pre processing strategy: PCA, Fourier Transform, et al.
Defining the hyper-parameters:

As identified Supra. We will define each hyper parameter to clarify the process in which its assigned.

Random Seed a selection of random numbers or vectors that is used to generate pseudo-random numbers.

Classifier Learn Rate how quickly a gradient moves when updating any given weight.

Classifier L2-penalty a term that is added to the cost function to ensure regularization.

Classifier L1-penalty a second term that is added to the cost function to ensure regularization.

Number of layers Roughly corresponds to the level of hierarchical abstraction for the overall network.

Number of hidden units Roughly corresponds to the amount of features that may be processed in each layer.

(Mini) Batch size The number of samples selected from the trading set to evaluate the gradient decent at any given time.

Weight initialization method procedure (WIMP) Strategy for introducing the initial weights.

CD Epochs The maximum number of iteration during Boltzmann optimization.

CD Learn Rate Learning right for the Boltzmann optimization.

Convolution networks - Whether to use or not to use a convolutional network (using one introduces a whole new set of hyper-parameters).

Cost Function Which type of cost function to use, such as: logistic, linear, etc.

Layer by layer fitness function evaluation Whether to use it .

Activation Function Such as: sigmoid, arc tan, etc.

Pre Processing Strategy whether to use raw data or to pre process it using: PCA, Fourier Transform, et al.

3. GENETIC ALGORITHM AND MULTI-OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION

4. METHODS

5. RESULTS

6. FUTURE WORK

7. READING

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