Tutorial Introduction to Neural Networks with an eye towards linguistic applications

Shane Steinert-Threlkeld

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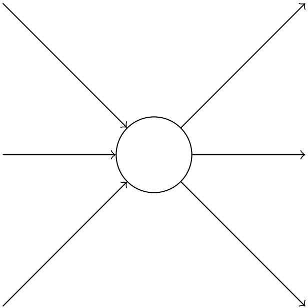
European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

Today's Plan

Materials: Slides + Jupyter Notebook

https://github.com/shanest/nn-tutorial

Artificial Neuron



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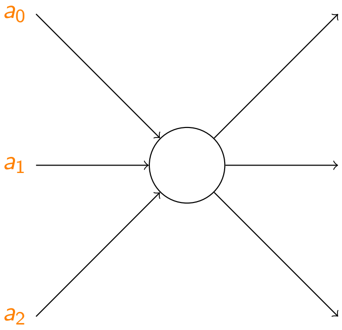

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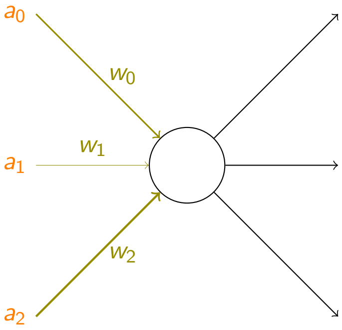

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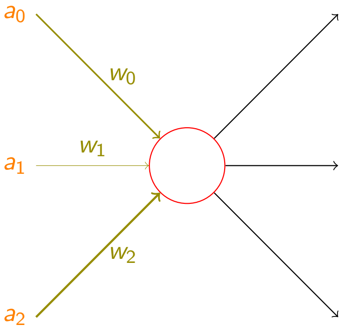

$$a = f\left(a_0 \cdot w_0 + a_1 \cdot w_1 + a_2 \cdot w_2\right)$$

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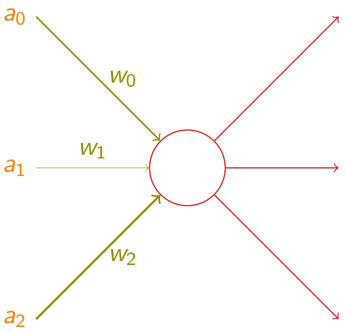

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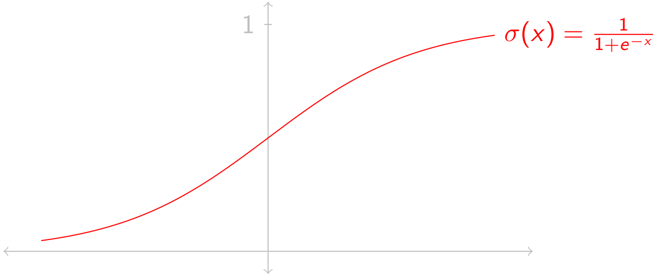
Activation Function



More on choosing activation functions later in the tutorial.

Computing ‘and’

p	q	$p \wedge q$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

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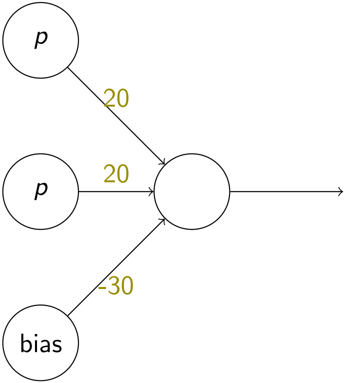

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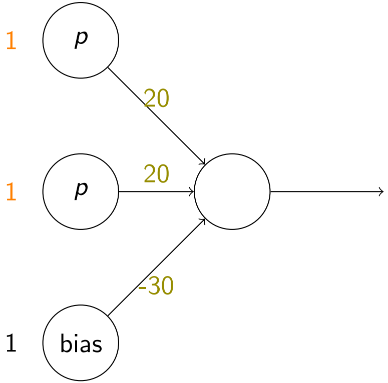

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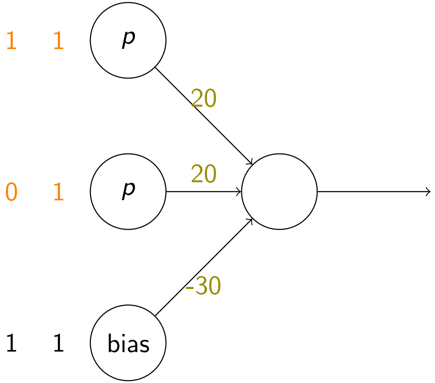

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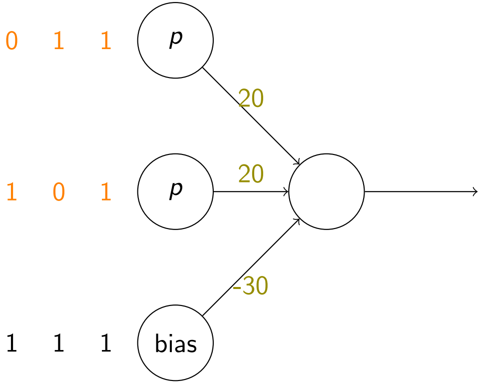

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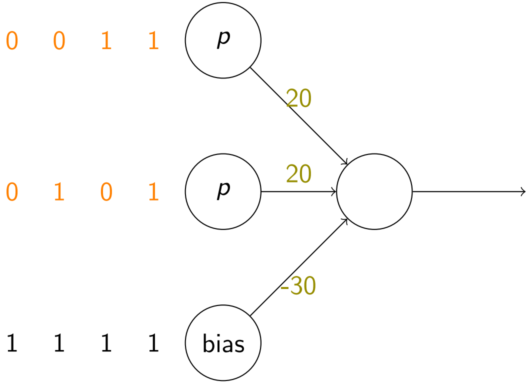

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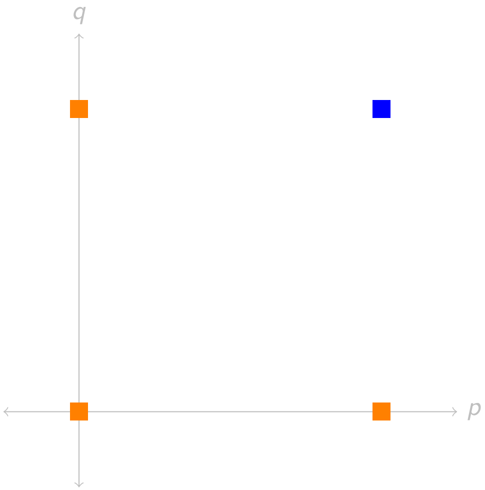

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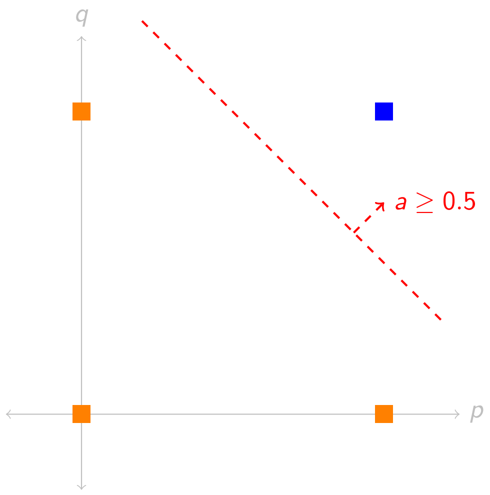

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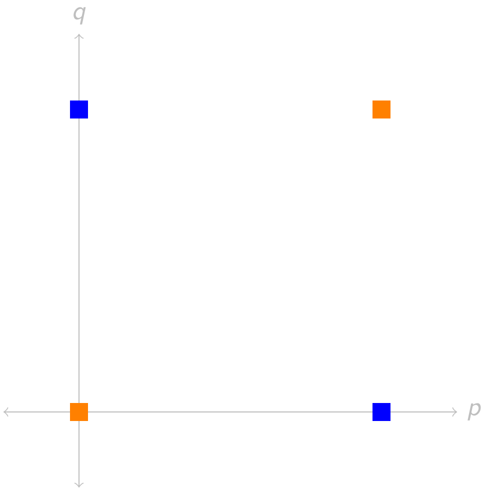

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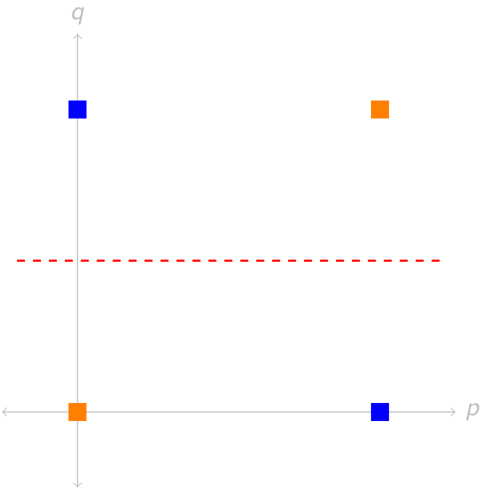

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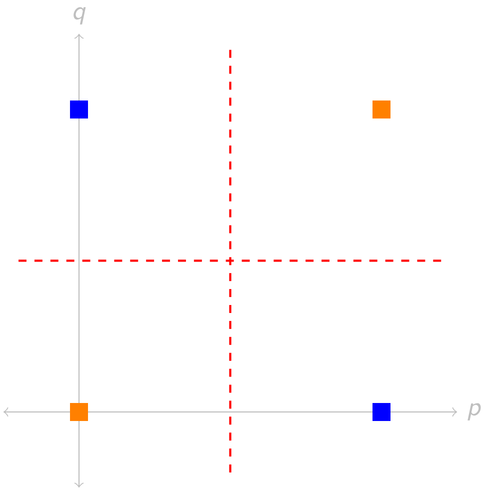

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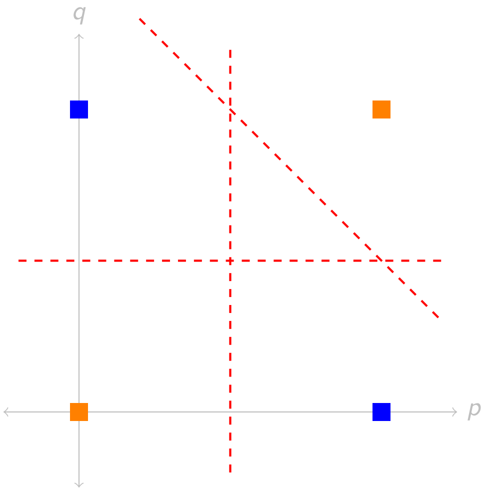

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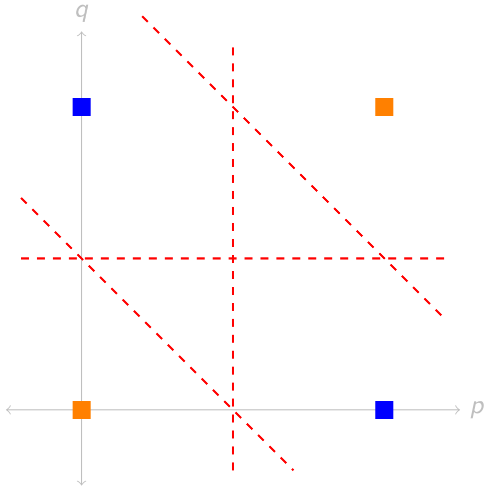

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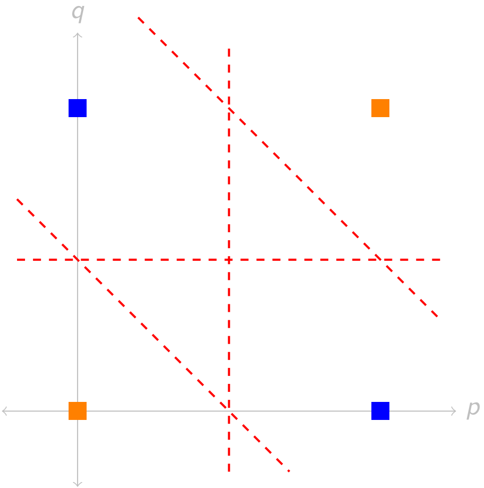

xor is not *linearly separable*

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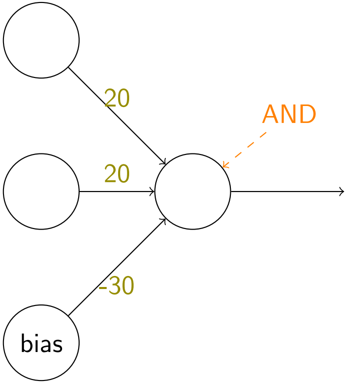

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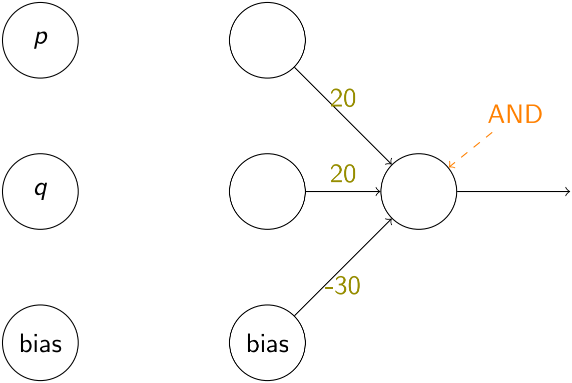

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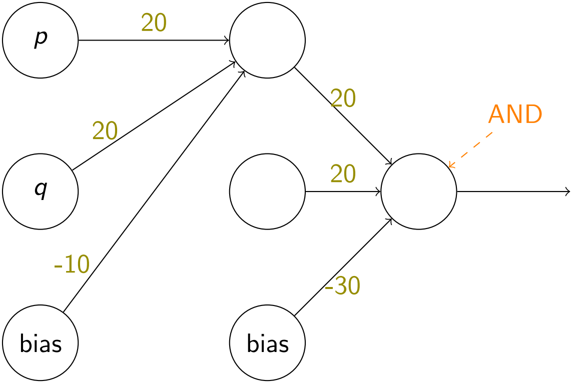

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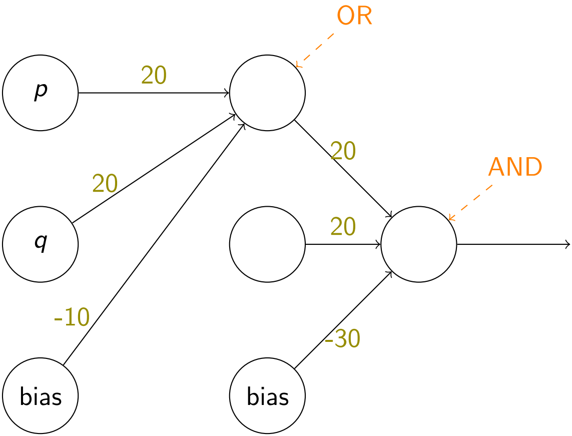

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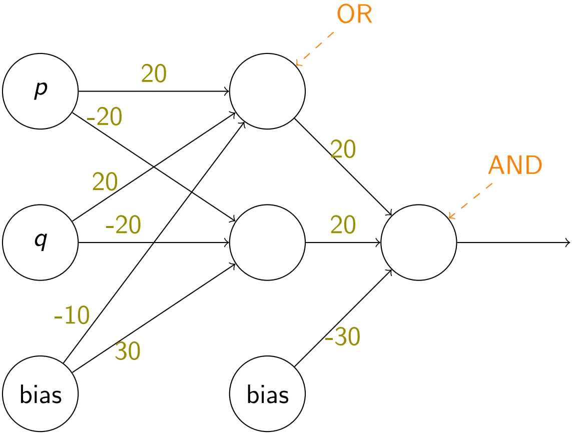

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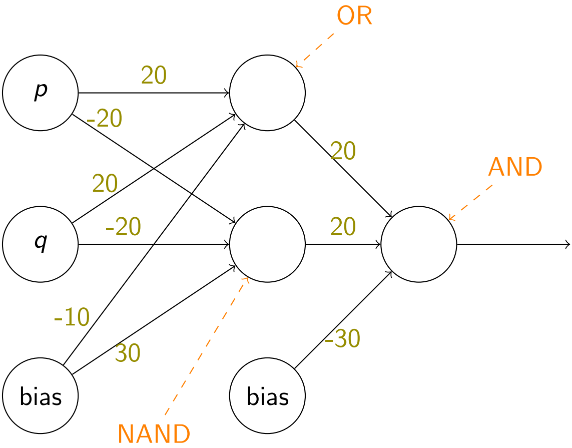

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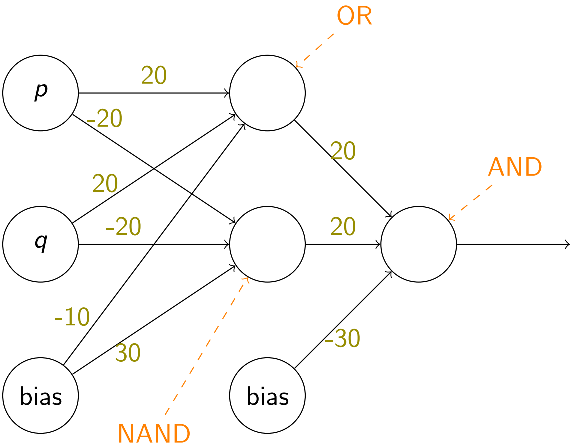

Exercise: show that the hidden units behave as labeled.

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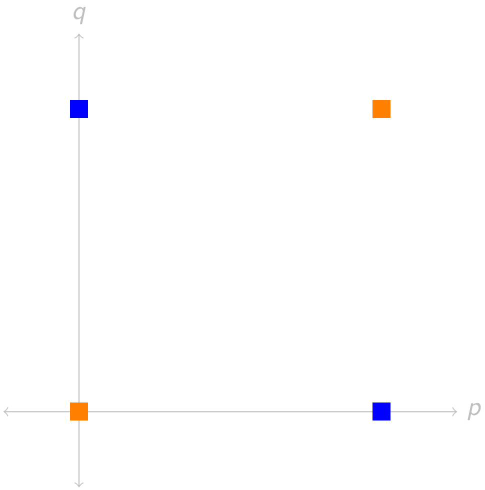

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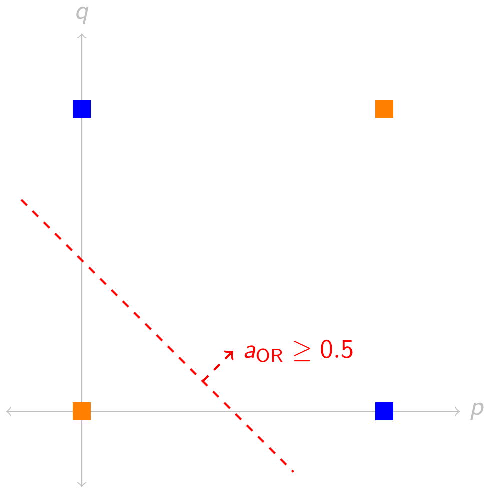

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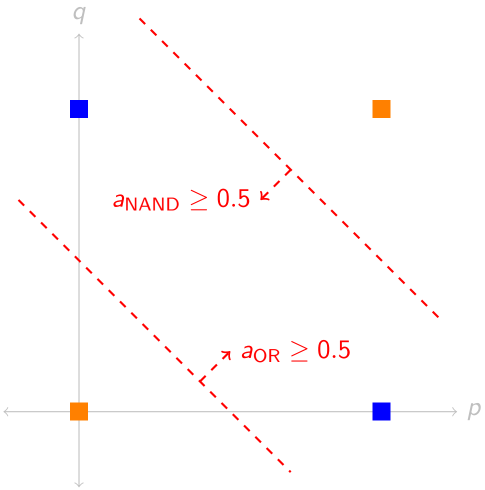

Computing Many Examples

It's often very useful to compute over a 'batch' of inputs at once. The linear combination then turns into a *matrix multiplication*:

$$\vec{a} = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0^0 & x_1^0 & \cdots & x_n^0 \\ x_0^1 & x_1^1 & \cdots & x_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_0^m & x_1^m & \cdots & x_n^m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_0^0 & w_0^1 & \cdots & w_0^l \\ w_1^0 & w_1^1 & \cdots & w_1^l \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_n^0 & w_n^1 & \cdots & w_n^l \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_0 & b_1 & \cdots & b_l \\ b_0 & b_1 & \cdots & b_l \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_0 & b_1 & \cdots & b_l \end{bmatrix}\right)$$
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Exercises:

- write down W^1 and W^2 for the xor network.
- re-write the above as $f(xW)$ by adding a column of 1s to x and a new row to W.

Hidden Representations

Key idea: hidden layers of a neural network can encode high-level/abstract features of the input.

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The last step is done via *gradient descent* (and refinements thereof).

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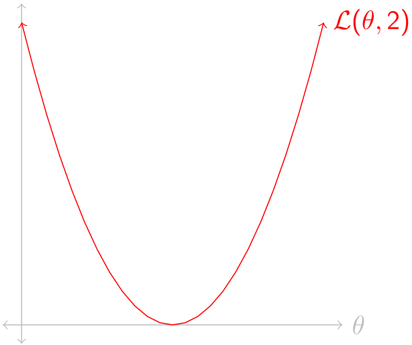
Loss function:

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta, y) = (\hat{y}(\theta) - y)^2$$

Gradient Descent: Example



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\mathcal{L}(\theta, y) = 2(\theta - y)$$

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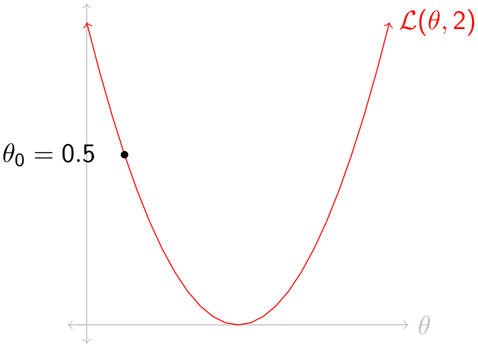

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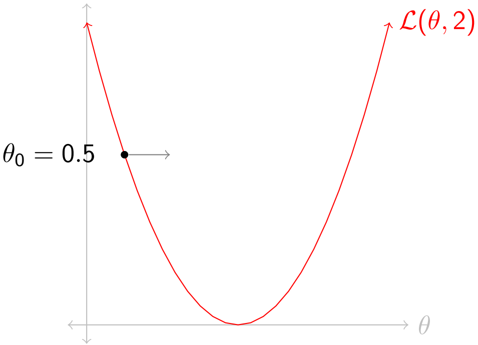

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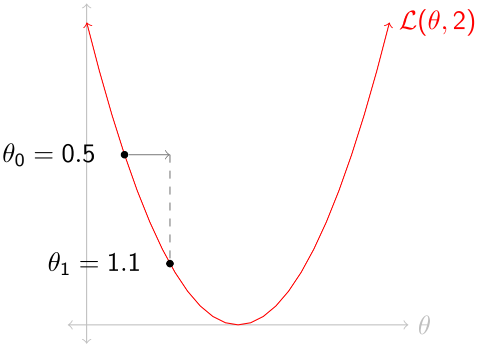

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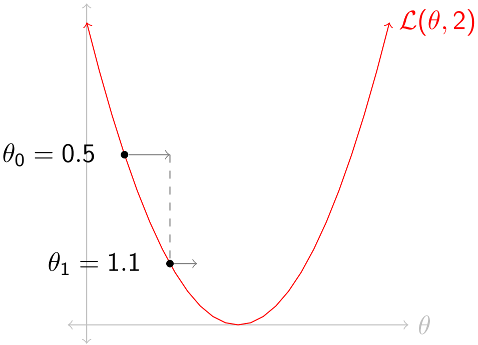

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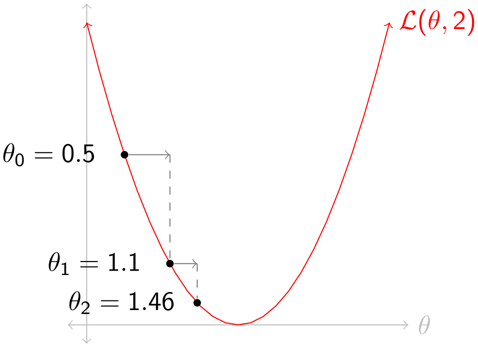

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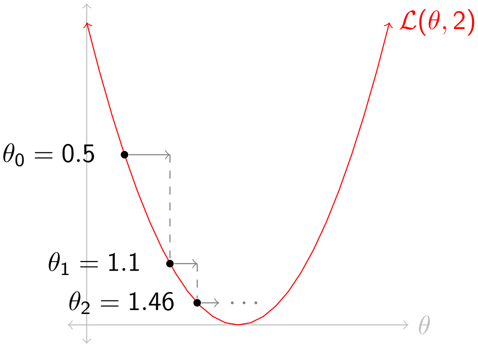

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Gradient Descent for NNs

A neural network computes a complex function of its input. For an L-layer feed-forward network:

$$\hat{y}(x) = f_L(f_{L-1}(\cdots f_2(f_1(xW^1 + b^1)W^2 + b^2)\cdots)W^L + b^L)$$

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All of the weights and biases form a long vector of parameters θ. So instead of a partial derivative, we take a *gradient*:

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The (negative) gradient tells us *which direction in 'parameter space'* to walk in order to make the loss ($\mathcal{L}$) smaller, i.e. to make the network's output closer to the true output.

Learned Representations

Key idea: a neural network can learn *which* high-level/abstract features of the input are useful in helping it solve its task. (Features are learned, instead of engineered by us.)

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   2. Measure your variables of interest
   3. Monitor train/test loss
   4. Early stopping [later in tutorial]
5. Analyze
   - quantitative
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NOTE: keep detailed records about what you're doing!
For guidance on keeping records and writing up results, see these lecture notes from Sam Bowman.

To the code!

https://github.com/shanest/nn-tutorial/blob/master/tutorial.ipynb

Balancing the Data

For classification tasks, it's very important to *balance the training data*, so that it contains (roughly) equal numbers of examples for each class. Otherwise, a network can very quickly get stuck in a local minimum, where it uniformly guesses the most-frequent class.
Two methods:

1. Downsampling: randomly sample as many examples from each class as in your least-frequent class
2. Upsampling: repeat examples from your less-frequent classes until you have as many as the most-frequent

Early Stopping

How do you know how many epochs to train for? One common method: A LOT, but put in a condition for *early stopping*.

Over-fitting: detection

Neural networks, especially very large, deep ones, run the risk of *over-fitting* their training data. (Sometimes, this is referred to as "memorizing" the training data.)

Over-fitting: avoidance (regularization)

Two very popular and successful *regularization* techniques to combat over-fitting (and generally make your life better):

- Dropout: randomly 'turn off' (set to 0) a certain percentage of input nodes to this layer
- Batch normalization: scale the inputs to the layer so that they're roughly averaged around 0 and normally distributed. (I've found BN *very* useful in my own research.)

Note: `.eval()` and `.train()` on a PyTorch `nn.Module` turn these sorts of methods off/on based on whether you are in training or 'inference' / prediction mode.

Hyper-parameter Tuning

How do you decide how to set the parameters of your experiment? There are so many knobs to turn! (Listed roughly in order of importance of turning them.)

1. Network architecture: depth (number of layers) and width (size of layers)
   [or even different network types altogether]
2. Activation functions
3. Optimizers
   - Learning rates + other parameters here
4. ...

Hyper-parameter Tuning (cont.)

Main idea: try a whole bunch of settings! Choose the setting that performs best. Some notes:

- This requires a third set, a *development (dev)* set, in addition to training/testing.
  You choose the best hyper-parameters based on best performance (however measured) on the *dev* set.
  Then you evaluate that model on the *test* set.
- *Random* search in parameter space appears to be better than 'grid' search:
- This can be parallelized and semi-automated.

References I