MLDS HW1 Report

許芯瑜、李祐賢、熊展軒

HW1-1:

- Simulate Functions
 - Model: (Every dense layer with activation function 'relu')
 - model_1 (1006 parameters with 1 hidden layer):



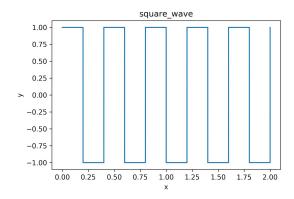
model_4 (1004 parameters with 4 hidden layer):



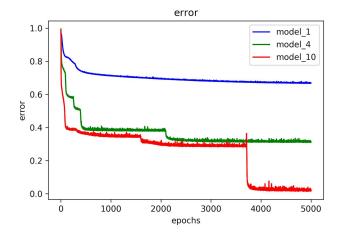
model_10 (1002 parameters with 10 hidden layer):



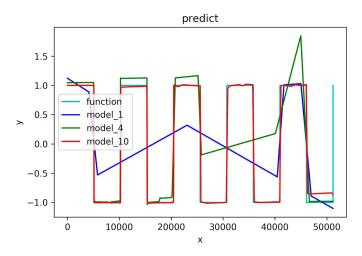
- The range of all functions is between 0 and 2
- Function 1: Square wave
 - Function:



■ Training loss:

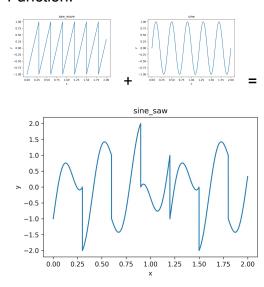


■ Predictions:

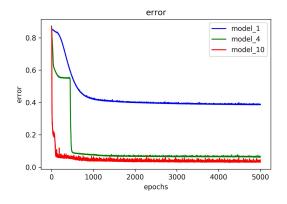


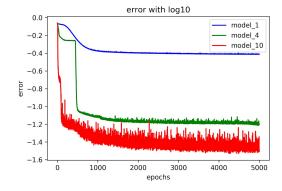
Function 2: Saw wave + Sine function

■ Function:

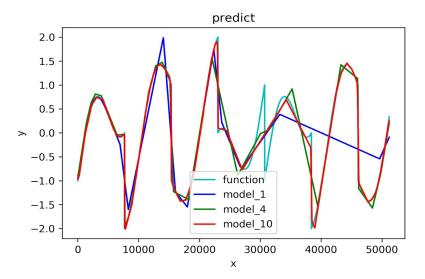


■ Training loss:





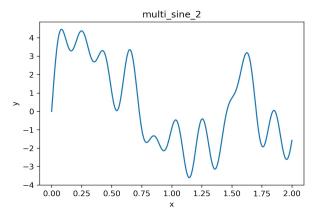
Predictions:



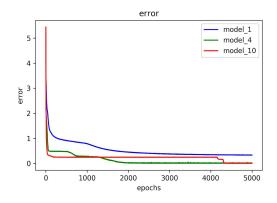
Function 1: Multiple sine function

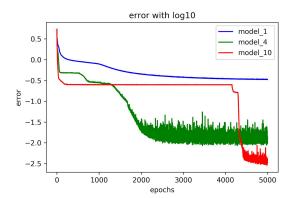
■ Function:

sine1(x) = sine(x) with wavelength 1, height 1 y = sine0.2 + sine0.3 + sine0.5 + sine0.7 + sine1.1 + sine1.3 + sine1.7 + sine1.9

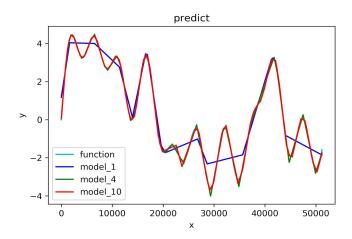


Training loss:





Predictions:

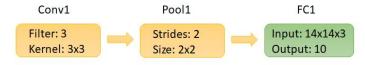


Comment:

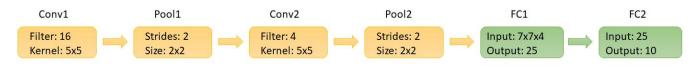
在所有的case當中越深的model的效果都是越好的,通常也較快收斂,但在Function 3中在epoch數不夠多的情況下,較深的model反而會有更大的loss,且loss常常會有卡住後驟降的現象,應該是陷入gradient很小的地方(not sure)。

• Train on Actual Tasks

- Experiment settings:
 - Shallow model(參數量: 5910):

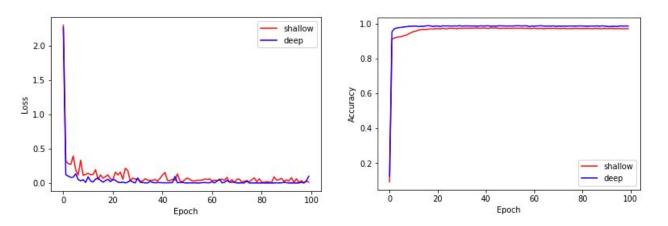


■ Deep model(參數量: 5670):



■ Task: MNIST

O Visualize result:



o Comment:

從Loss的圖可以看出深的model收斂淺的model快,且最終收斂的值比淺的model更低。由視覺化的結果可以發現深的model可以更快找到local minimum,且找到的minimum是比淺的model找到的local minimum更好的。

從Accuracy的圖可以看出深的model比淺的model更快收斂,且最終得到的accuracy也比淺的model來的更好。

由此兩張圖可以了解到,即使是在真實的task且同樣參數量的情況下, 深的model可以表現得比淺的model更好。

HW1-2:

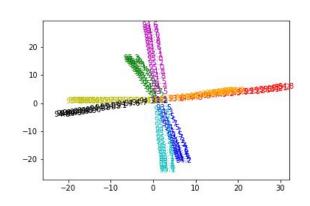
- Visualize the optimization process
 - Experiment settings:

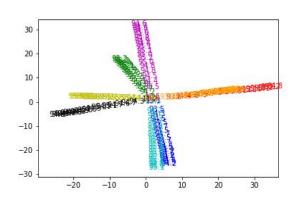
■ Cycle: 5 epochs one cycle

Optimizer: Adam

■ Dimension reduction method: PCA

Visualize results (Left: layer 1 & Right: whole model):





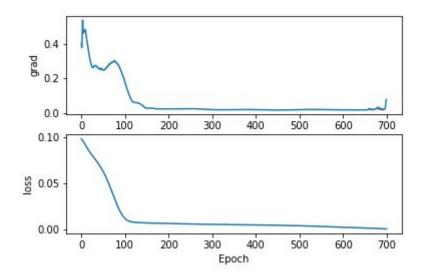
Comment:

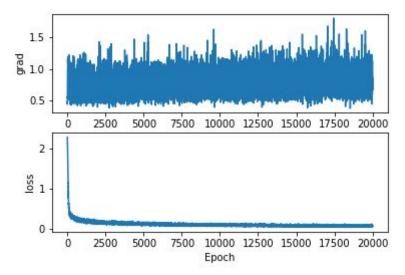
由上兩張圖可以看出每個training event的optimizer過程都是越來越往外移動的,這代表他們找到的solution都是在外圍的地方。另外,可以看出每個training event因為初始值不同所以optimizer的方向也不同,找到的solution當然也不會相同,這也可以讓我們了解在deep learning中是有許多local minimum的。而且在這些local minimum我們得到的accuracy其實是逼近100%的,所以我們也可以了解local minimum可能和global minimum差距並不大,我們找到的local minimum其實已經夠用。

在分別分析兩張圖,可以發現只看layer 1的optimize方向和看whole model的optimize方向其實差距並不大,我們認為應該是layer 1的參數在整個model中的重要程度比較大。

Observe gradient norm during training

Visualize results:



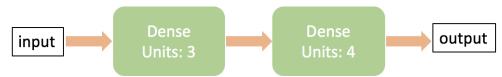


o Comment:

在mnist中(上圖),gradient隨著loss下降而降低,而在function中(下圖),gradient部隨著loss下降而降低.

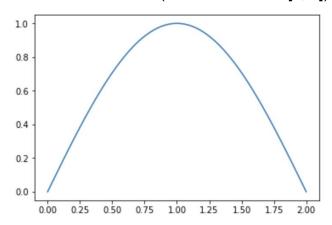
What happens when gradient is almost zero

o Model:



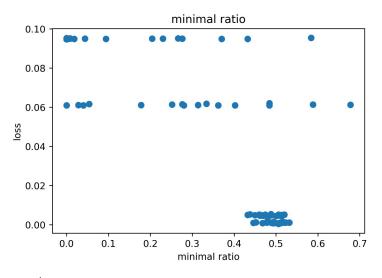
Experiment settings:

■ Train on sine function (half sine wave in [0, 2]):



- Adam optimizer.
- Train 150 epoch, but if gradient norm is not lower than 0.03, continue training until 750 epoch.
- Use sampling method to get minimal ratio, and we sample 500 point.
- Train 100 run.

o Figure:



Comment:

在loss 很大(約0.95)的時候,minimal ratio 通常是非常小的,在左上角minimal ratio 為 0 的地方其實聚集了大量的點(minimal ratio < 0.01 的點有29個,而loss > 0.08的只有38個)。但是在loss 偏大時sample 出來的minimal ratio 很不穩定,可能是sample 不夠多或是該點處於一個高原上,周圍的點大多跟他差不多的loss ,造成取樣後不穩定的現象。

從這張圖推測本案例loss function 經常存在loss 為0.06 及0.95的高原 地形或saddle point。

HW1-3:

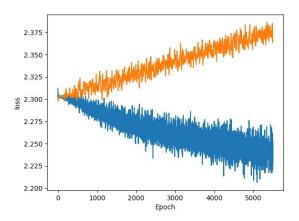
• Fit random variables

Experiment setting:

■ Task: MNIST

Learning rate: 0.001Optimizer: Adam

Visualize result:



Comment:

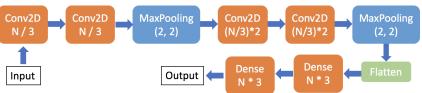
值得注意的是,我已經把每個label都打亂,但是training data還是降得下來,代表在面對一堆實際上無用的data時,深度網路還是能夠去fit 它.

• Number of parameters v.s. Generalization

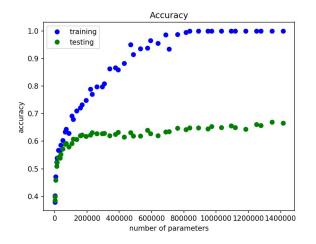
- Experiment setting:
 - Task: CIFAR-10
 - 50000 trining data, 10000 testing data
 - Train 49 models
 - Train every model 50 epochs, with batch size 1000
- Model:

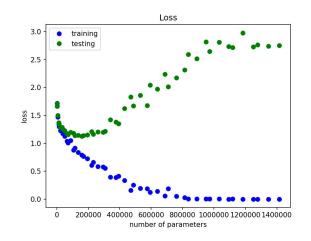
N : level of parameters in [3, 5, 7, ..., 99]

Different N represents models with different number of parameters



Parameters vs Loss/Accuracy:





Comment:

從Accuracy 的變化來看較多的參數並不影響Generalization 的程度,但Testing loss 在參數量多的時候卻有明顯的上升,看起來還是有明顯Overfitting 的現象,但是可能因為還沒有Train 到非常Overfit 最後結果經過Softmax 仍然沒有太大的變化,才會導致Accuracy 沒有下降。感覺在Train DNN 還是應該要稍微注意Overfitting 的問題。

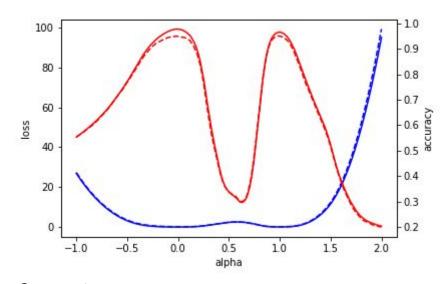
• Flatness v.s. Generalization (part 1)

Experiment setting:

Task: MNIST

■ Training apporach: batch size 100 and 1000

Visualize result:



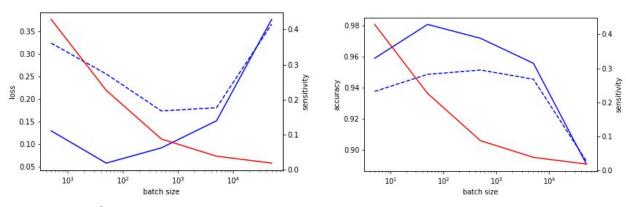
Comment:

從上圖可以看出loss最低及accuracy最高的兩個地方分別是alpha為0及 為1的地方,這兩個地方代表的是只用model 1的參數及只用model 2的參 數的結果。這與我們直觀的想法一致,畢竟我們已經將這個training approach訓練到最好的情況,冒然的調整參數一定會使performance下降。

由圖中也可以發現當alpha=0.5~2時的gradient會比alpha=-1~0.5更大, 我們認為是因為model 2的batch size較大,所以會比較sensitive。在參 數調整幅度相同的情況下,比較sensitive的model造成的影像會更劇烈。

• Flatness v.s. Generalization (part 2)

- Experiment setting:
 - Task: MNIST
 - Training aproach: batch size 5、50、500、5000、50000
 - Sensitivity define: Frobenius norm of gradients of loss to input
- O Visualize result:



Comment:

我們做出來的實驗與sensitivity理論結果背道而馳,照理來說batch size 越大sensitivity應該要越大,但我們卻得到相反的結果。我們認為應該 是我們採用的sensitivity的定義不是算output對input的微分,而是 gradient對input的微分。

這次的實驗我們採用了五個不同的training approach,可以發現最好的batch size不是最小也不是最大,而是一個比較中間的數(500)。從這個實驗我們可以發現要將model train得好,不管在深度、filter大小、learning rate,甚至是batch size都要精心調整才能讓深度網路發揮最大效能。

分工表:

- HW1-1: 1. 熊展軒 2. 許芯瑜
- HW1-2: 1. 許芯瑜 2. 李祐賢 3. 熊展軒
- HW1-3: 1. 李祐賢 2. 熊展軒 3. 許芯瑜