

ANODE: Unconditionally Accurate Memory-Efficient Gradients for Neural ODEs

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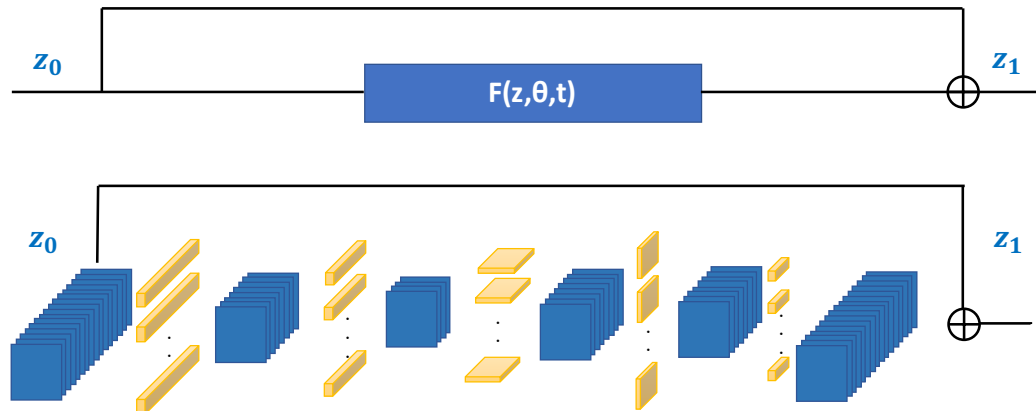
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Residual Networks as ODEs

$$z_1 = z_0 + f(z_0, \theta)$$

ResNet



We can view ResNet as an Euler discretization of a Neural ODE

$$z_1 = z_0 + \int_0^1 f(z(t), \theta) dt$$

ODE

$$z_1 = z_0 + f(z_0, \theta)$$

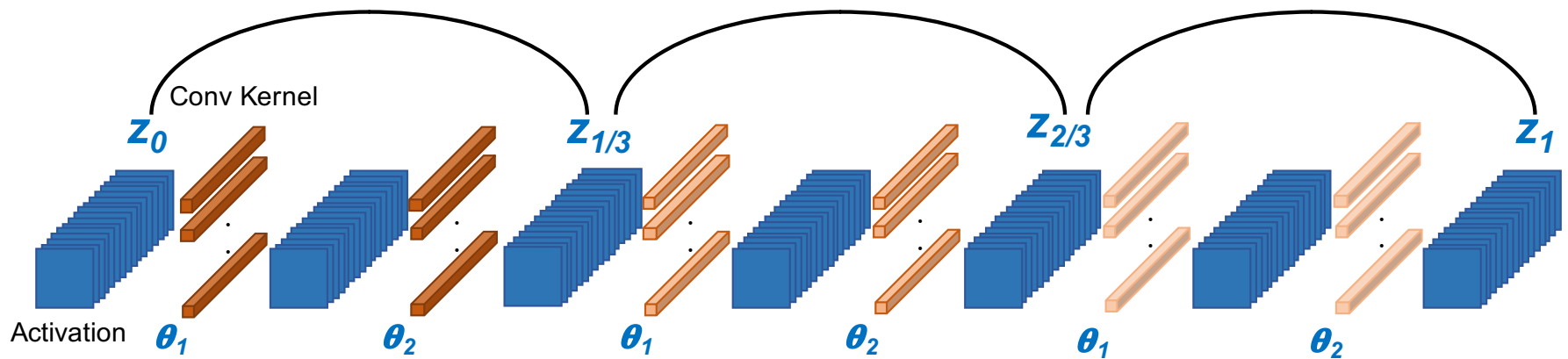
ODE forward Euler

Neural ODEs

- ° In Neural ODEs, the forward solve is equivalent to solving the following integration:

$$z_1 = z_0 + \int_0^1 f(z(t), \theta) dt \quad \text{ODE}$$

$$z_1 = z_0 + f(z_0, \theta) \quad \text{ODE forward Euler}$$



- How do we backpropagate gradients?

Gradient Backpropagation

- We need to first form the Lagrangian and find its saddle points (KKT conditions). This leads to the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + f(z, \theta) &= 0, \quad t \in (0, 1] \\ -\frac{\partial \alpha(t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f^T}{\partial z} \alpha &= 0, \quad t \in [0, 1) \\ \alpha_1 + \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_1} &= 0, \\ g_\theta &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} - \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f(z(t), \theta)^T}{\partial \theta} \alpha(t) dt\end{aligned}$$

Gradient Backpropagation

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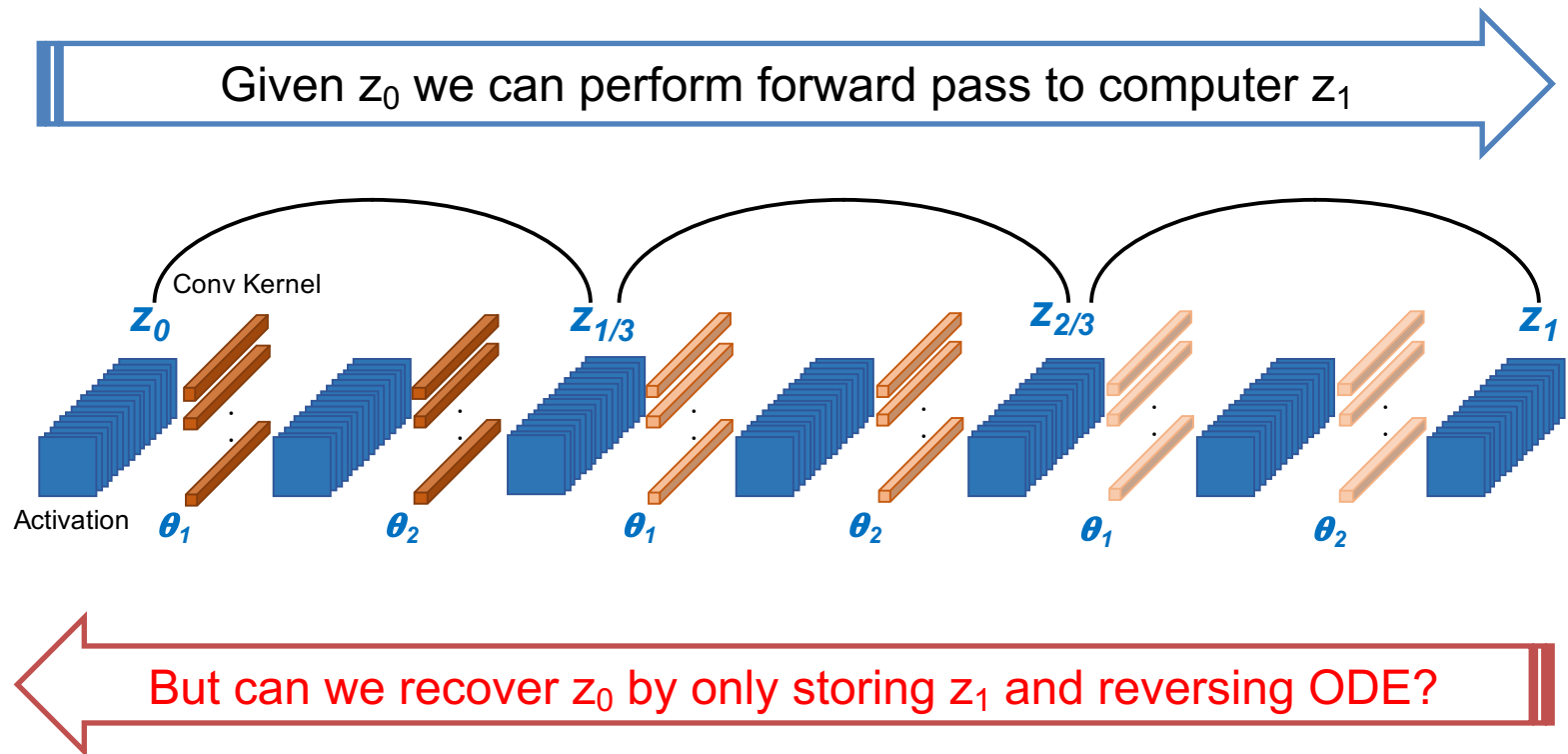
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- To backpropagate the gradient we need to store intermediate activations in time $z(t)$ -> **$O(LNt)$** memory footprint
 - **The memory requirement is increased by a factor of Nt**

Reverse ODE Solve

- A recent solution was proposed by Chen et al. to reverse ODE solve and avoid storing $z(t)$
 - Reduces memory cost from $O(LNt)$ \rightarrow $O(L)$

But can ODEs be reversed in time?



Reversibility of ODEs

- Reversing ODEs is in general ill-conditioned.
- Consider the following example:
- Solving this ODE is **stable in forward mode**

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -\lambda^2 z(t)$$

$$z_t = z_0 \exp(-\lambda^2 t)$$

- However, reverse mode solution would **exponentially amplify noise**

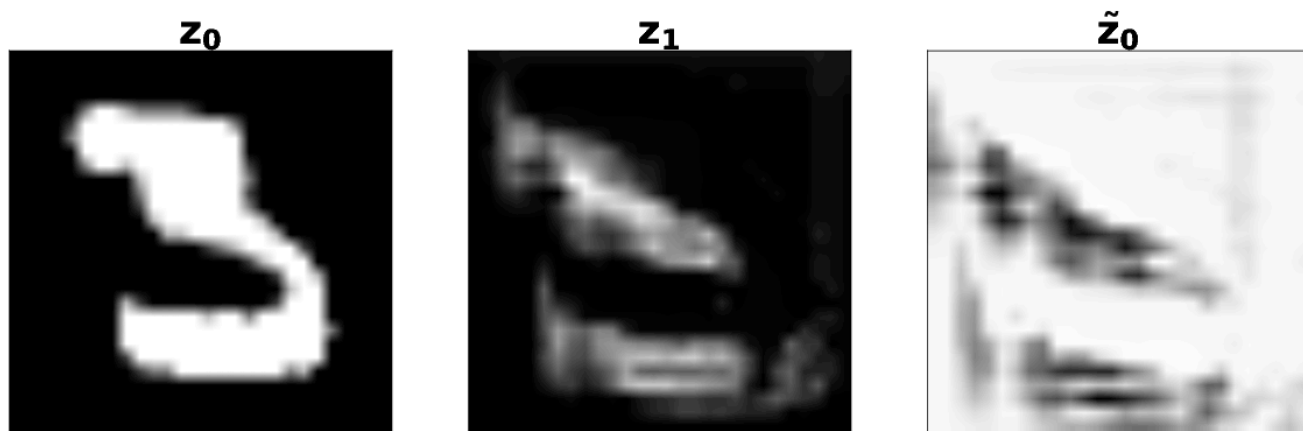
$$z_0 = z_t \exp(\lambda^2 t)$$

Irreversibility of ODEs

Leaky ReLu



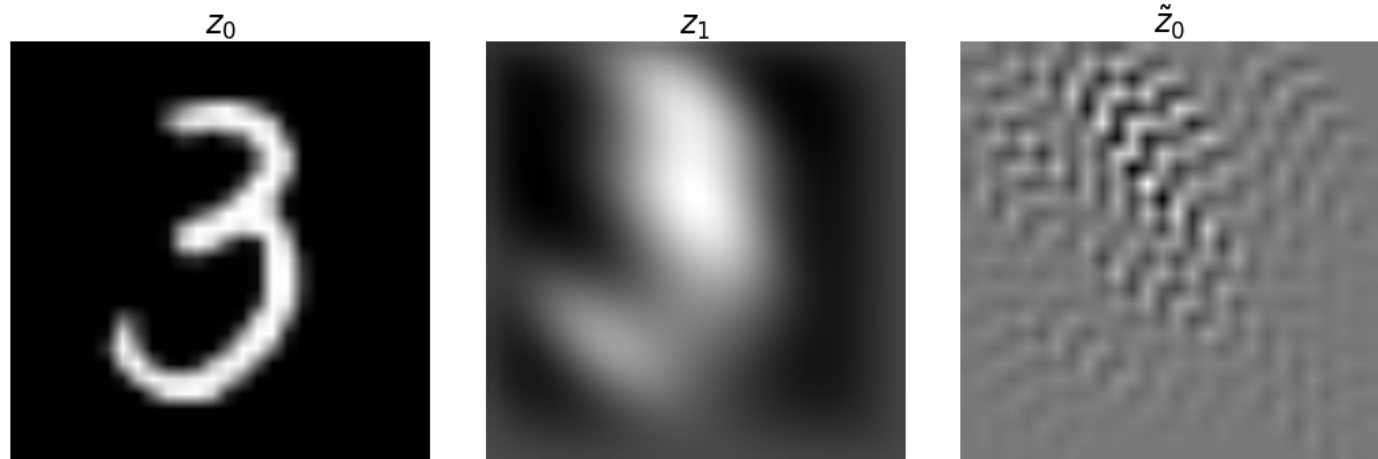
ReLu



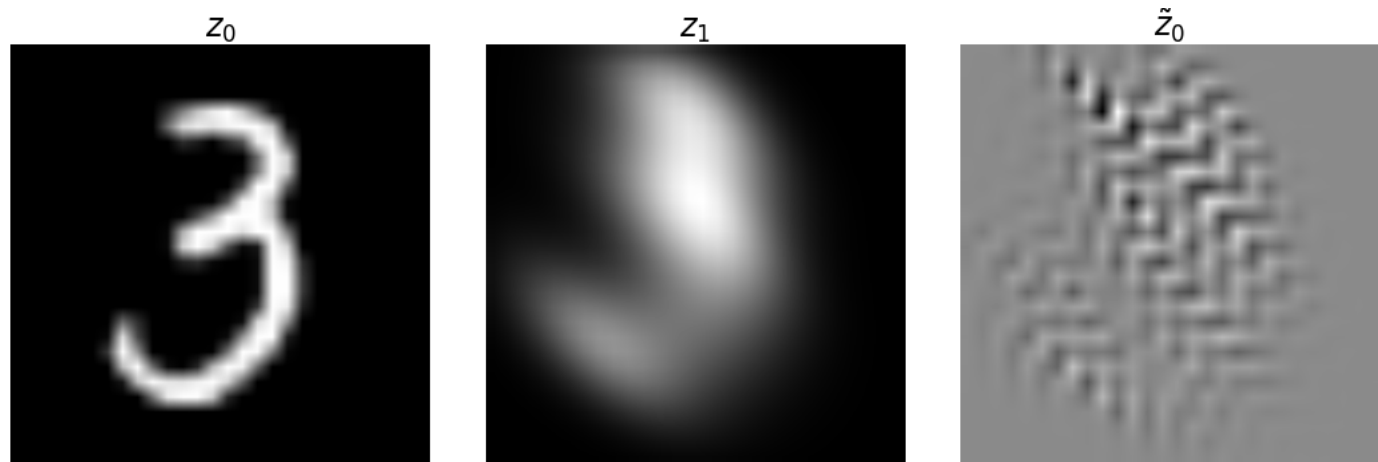
Demonstration of irreversibility with Euler solver

Irreversibility of ODEs

No Activation



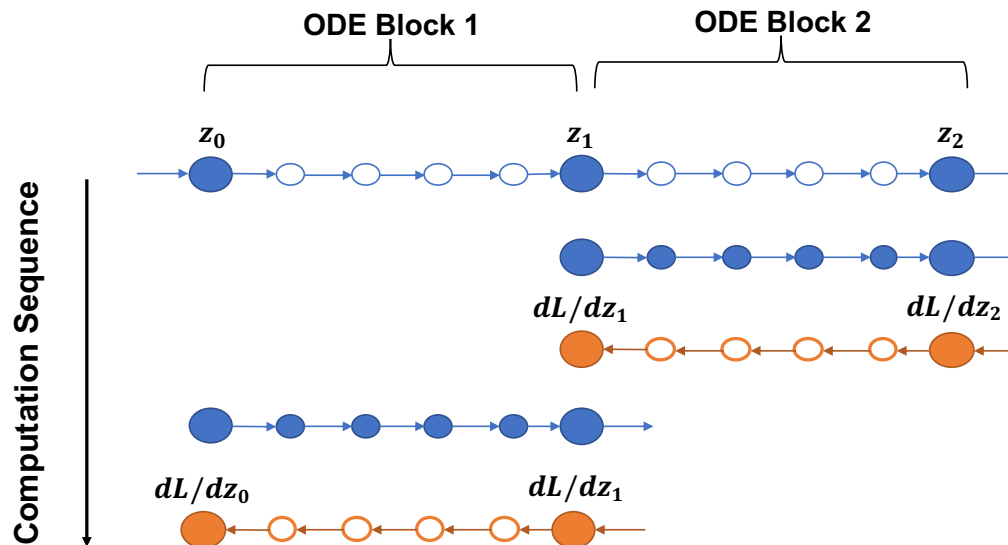
Softplus



Demonstration of irreversibility with adaptive RK45 solver

ANODE: Addressing Challenges with Neural ODEs

- The memory footprint challenge could be simply addressed via checkpointing
 - $O(LNt)$ to $O(L + Nt)$ without the stability issue of Neural ODE



- Cannot use **continuous form** of optimality conditions
 - ANODE uses “**Discretize-Then-Optimize**” approach to obtain correct gradient information

A. Griewank. “Achieving logarithmic growth of temporal and spatial complexity in reverse automatic differentiation”. Optimization Methods and software (1992), pp. 35–54.

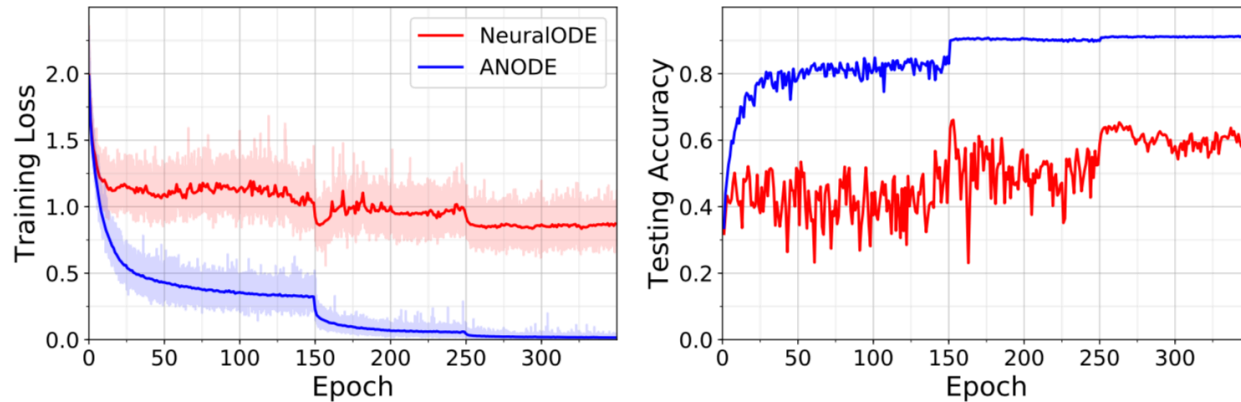
A. Gholami, K. Keutzer, G. Biros. “ANODE: Unconditionally Accurate Memory-Efficient Gradients for Neural ODEs”, arxiv-1902.10298

ANODE vs Neural ODE

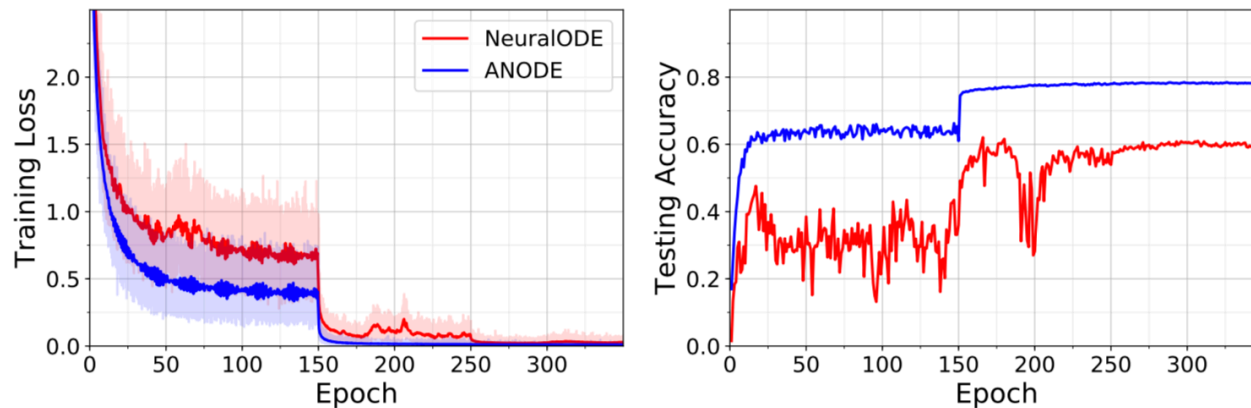
Consider a network with L ODE layers each with N_t time steps

	Baseline	ANODE	Neural ODE
Memory Footprint	$O(LN_t)$	$O(L + N_t)$	$O(L)$
FLOPS	$O(LN_t)$	$O(LN_t)$	$O(LN_t)$
Stability	Stable Backprop	Stable Backprop	Unstable Backprop

Challenges with Neural ODEs

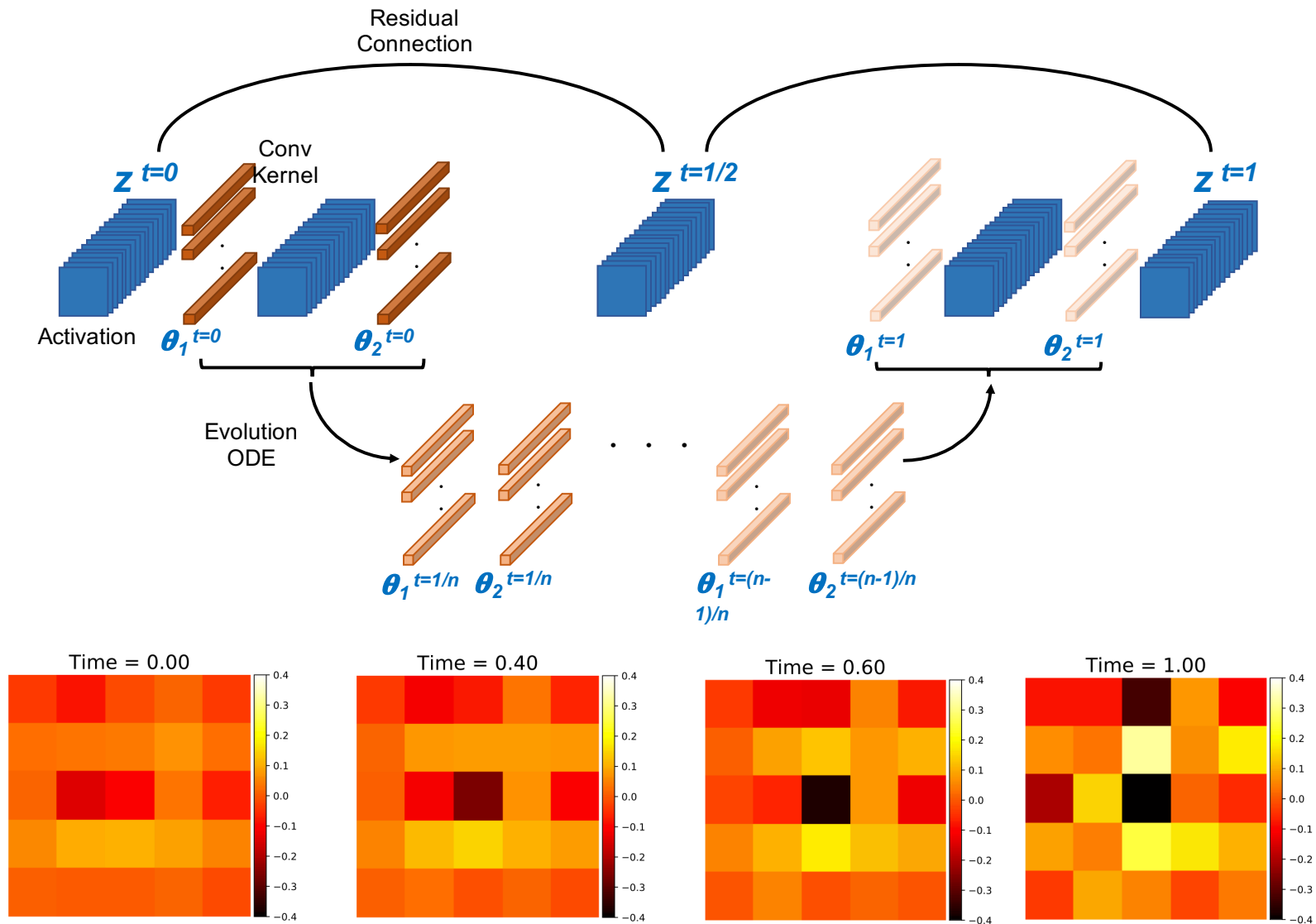


Results on Cifar-10 using SqueezeNext



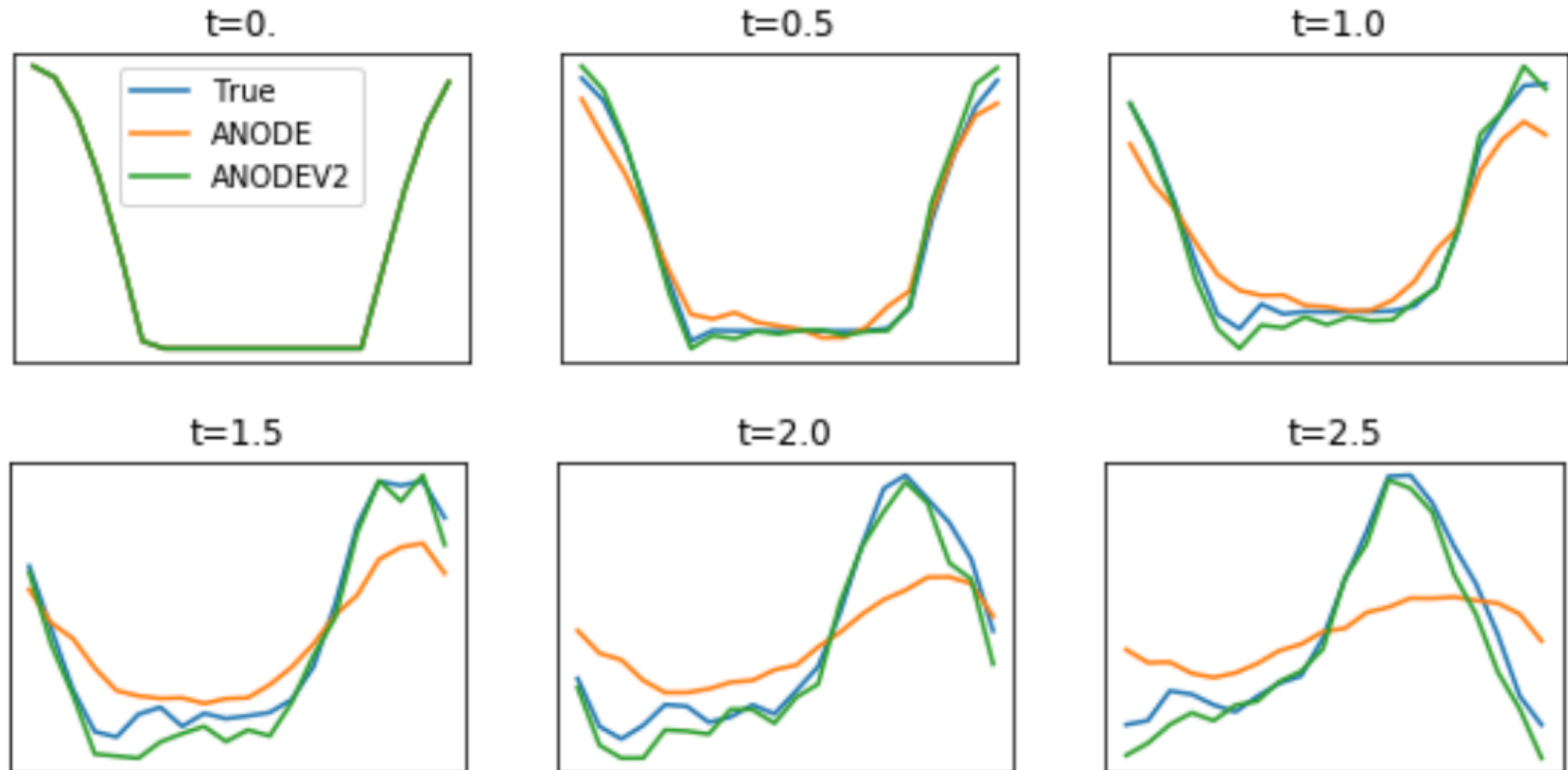
Results on Cifar-100 using ResNet-18

ANODEV2: A Coupled Neural ODE Framework



ANODEV2: A Coupled Neural ODE Framework

$$\frac{dz}{dt} + c(t) \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{1D Wave Equation}$$



Thank You

THANK YOU

Code:
github.com/amirgholami/anode



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