## Local minimum和saddle point

当模型训练停止,即模型梯度为0时,如何判断是否为local minimum 或者 saddle point<sub>o</sub>

Hessian 
$$L(\theta) \approx L(\theta') + \frac{1}{2} (\theta - \theta')^T H(\theta - \theta')$$

For all v

$$v^T H v > 0$$
 Around  $\theta'$ :  $L(\theta) > L(\theta')$  Local minima

= H is positive definite = All eigen values are positive.

For all v

$$v^T H v < 0$$
  $\longrightarrow$  Around  $\theta'$ :  $L(\theta) < L(\theta')$   $\longrightarrow$  Local maxima

Sometimes  $v^T H v > 0$ , sometimes  $v^T H v < 0$   $\Longrightarrow$  Saddle point

Some eigen values are positive, and some are negative.

1.判断方法:通过hessian矩阵是否为正定、负定进行判断是否进入了local minimum/local maxima 或者 Saddle point。

At critical point: 
$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx L(\boldsymbol{\theta}') + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}')^T \boldsymbol{H} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}')$$

Sometimes  $v^T H v > 0$ , sometimes  $v^T H v < 0$   $\implies$  Saddle point

H may tell us parameter update direction!

$$u$$
 is an eigen vector of  $H$   
 $\lambda$  is the eigen value of  $u$   
 $\lambda < 0$ 

$$u^T H u = u^T (\lambda u) = \lambda ||u||^2$$
 $< 0$ 
 $< 0$ 

$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx L(\boldsymbol{\theta}') + \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}')^T \mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\theta}') \implies L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) < L(\boldsymbol{\theta}')$$

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- 2.更新参数方法(很少用,保底):只要Hessian矩阵有负的特征值,那特征值对应的特征向量带入L(theta),那么二阶导项即为复数,因此只需按照该特征向量进行更新即可脱离saddle point。
- 3.假说:在参数量极高的情况下,很难到达在所有方向上都不能再进行优化的local minimum点。课程的实验中,特征值为正的特征向量的占比最高不到50%,因此表明 local minimum极少,大多数情况下到达的gradiant为0的点为saddle点。

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