Vanishing Gradients

In this notebook, we will demonstrate the difference between using sigmoid and ReLU nonlinearities in a simple neural network with two hidden layers. This notebook is built off of a minimal net demo done by Andrej Karpathy for CS 231n, which you can check out here: [http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-case-study/ (http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-case-study/)](http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-case-study/)

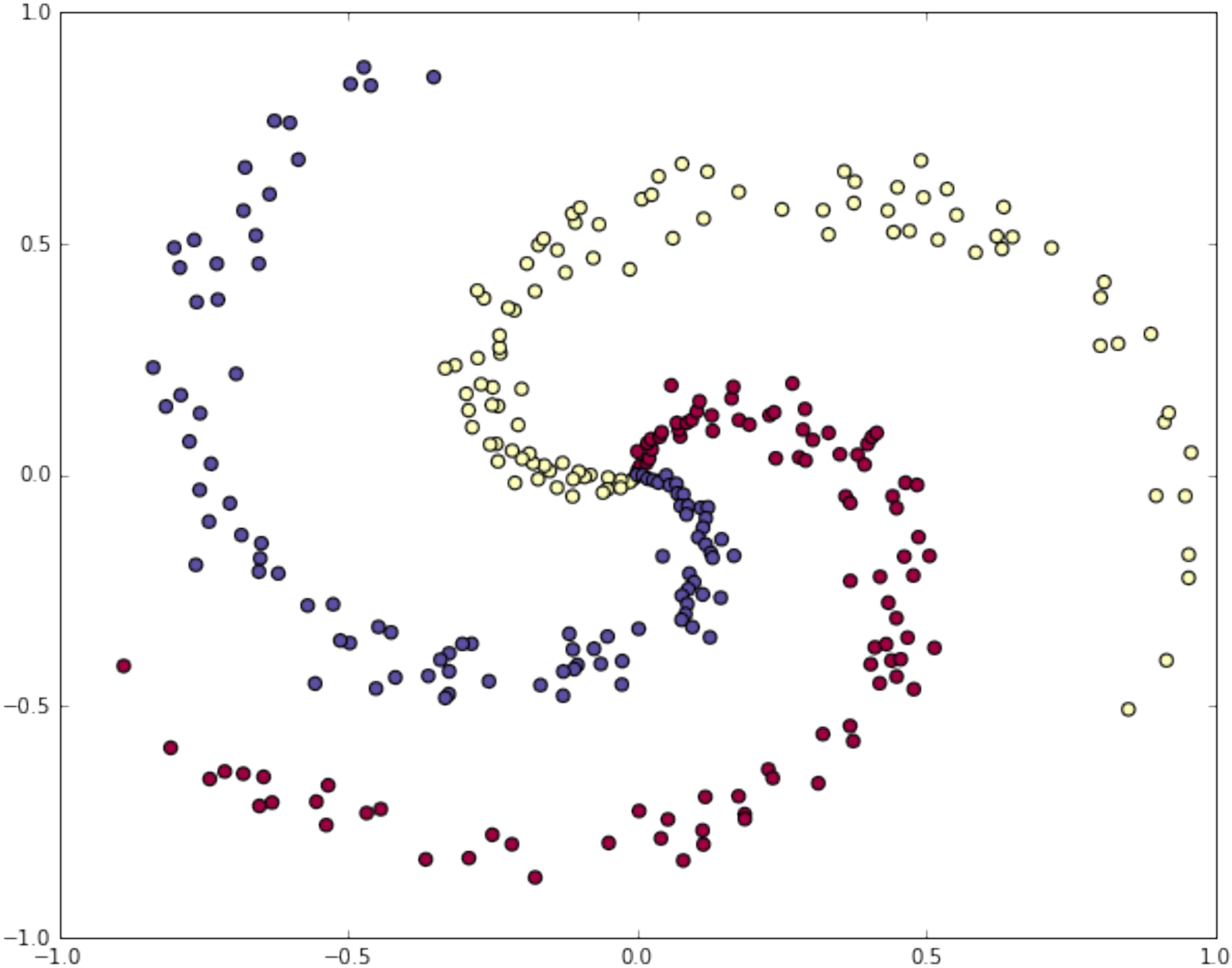
In [3]:

```
# Setup
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size
of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading extenrnal modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-m
odules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

In [4]:

```
#generate random data -- not linearly separable
np.random.seed(0)
N = 100 # number of points per class
D = 2 # dimensionality
K = 3 # number of classes
X = np.zeros((N*K,D))
num_train_examples = X.shape[0]
y = np.zeros(N*K, dtype='uint8')
for j in xrange(K):
  ix = range(N*j,N*(j+1))
  r = np.linspace(0.0,1,N) # radius
  t = np.linspace(j*4,(j+1)*4,N) + np.random.randn(N)*0.2 # thet
a
  X[ix] = np.c_[r*np.sin(t), r*np.cos(t)]
  y[ix] = j
fig = plt.figure()
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=40, cmap=plt.cm.Spectral)
plt.xlim([-1,1])
plt.ylim([-1,1])
```

```
Out[4]:

(-1, 1)
```



The sigmoid function "squashes" inputs to lie between 0 and 1. Unfortunately, this means that for inputs with sigmoid output close to 0 or 1, the gradient with respect to those inputs are close to zero. This leads to the phenomenon of vanishing gradients, where gradients drop close to zero, and the net does not learn well.

On the other hand, the relu function (max(0, x)) does not saturate with input size. Plot these functions to gain intution.

In [5]:

```
def sigmoid(x):
    x = 1/(1+np.exp(-x))
    return x

def sigmoid_grad(x):
    return (x)*(1-x)

def relu(x):
    return np.maximum(0,x)
```

Let's try and see now how the two kinds of nonlinearities change deep neural net training in practice. Below, we build a very simple neural net with three layers (two hidden layers), for which you can swap out ReLU/ sigmoid nonlinearities.

In [6]:

```
#function to train a three layer neural net with either RELU or
sigmoid nonlinearity via vanilla grad descent

def three_layer_net(NONLINEARITY,X,y, model, step_size, reg):
    #parameter initialization

    h= model['h']
    h2= model['h2']
    W1= model['W1']
    W2= model['W2']
    W3= model['W3']
    b1= model['b1']
    b2= model['b2']
    b3= model['b3']


    # some hyperparameters


    # gradient descent loop
    num_examples = X.shape[0]
    plot_array_1=[]
    plot_array_2=[]
    for i in xrange(50000):
```

```
        #FOWARD PROP


        if NONLINEARITY== 'RELU':
            hidden_layer = relu(np.dot(X, W1) + b1)
            hidden_layer2 = relu(np.dot(hidden_layer, W2) + b2)
            scores = np.dot(hidden_layer2, W3) + b3

        elif NONLINEARITY == 'SIGM':
            hidden_layer = sigmoid(np.dot(X, W1) + b1)
            hidden_layer2 = sigmoid(np.dot(hidden_layer, W2) + b
2)
            scores = np.dot(hidden_layer2, W3) + b3

        exp_scores = np.exp(scores)
        probs = exp_scores / np.sum(exp_scores, axis=1, keepdims
=True) # [N x K]

        # compute the loss: average cross-entropy loss and regul
arization
        corect_logprobs = -np.log(probs[range(num_examples),y])
        data_loss = np.sum(corect_logprobs)/num_examples
        reg_loss = 0.5*reg*np.sum(W1*W1) + 0.5*reg*np.sum(W2*W2)
+ 0.5*reg*np.sum(W3*W3)
        loss = data_loss + reg_loss
        if i % 1000 == 0:
            print "iteration %d: loss %f" % (i, loss)


        # compute the gradient on scores
        dscores = probs
        dscores[range(num_examples),y] -= 1
        dscores /= num_examples


        # BACKPROP HERE
        dW3 = (hidden_layer2.T).dot(dscores)
        db3 = np.sum(dscores, axis=0, keepdims=True)


        if NONLINEARITY == 'RELU':

            #backprop ReLU nonlinearity here
            dhidden2 = np.dot(dscores, W3.T)
            dhidden2[hidden_layer2 <= 0] = 0
```

```
            dW2 =  np.dot( hidden_layer.T, dhidden2)
            plot_array_2.append(np.sum(np.abs(dW2))/np.sum(np.ab
s(dW2.shape)))
            db2 = np.sum(dhidden2, axis=0)
            dhidden = np.dot(dhidden2, W2.T)
            dhidden[hidden_layer <= 0] = 0

        elif NONLINEARITY == 'SIGM':

            #backprop sigmoid nonlinearity here
            dhidden2 = dscores.dot(W3.T)*sigmoid_grad(hidden_lay
er2)
            dW2 = (hidden_layer.T).dot(dhidden2)
            plot_array_2.append(np.sum(np.abs(dW2))/np.sum(np.ab
s(dW2.shape)))
            db2 = np.sum(dhidden2, axis=0)
            dhidden = dhidden2.dot(W2.T)*sigmoid_grad(hidden_lay
er)


        dW1 =  np.dot(X.T, dhidden)
        plot_array_1.append(np.sum(np.abs(dW1))/np.sum(np.abs(dW
1.shape)))
        db1 = np.sum(dhidden, axis=0)

        # add regularization
        dW3+= reg * W3
        dW2 += reg * W2
        dW1 += reg * W1

        #option to return loss, grads -- uncomment next comment
        grads={}
        grads['W1']=dW1
        grads['W2']=dW2
        grads['W3']=dW3
        grads['b1']=db1
        grads['b2']=db2
        grads['b3']=db3
        #return loss, grads


        # update
        W1 += -step_size * dW1
        b1 += -step_size * db1
        W2 += -step_size * dW2
```

```
        b2 += -step_size * db2

        W3 += -step_size * dW3
        b3 += -step_size * db3
    # evaluate training set accuracy
    if NONLINEARITY == 'RELU':
        hidden_layer = relu(np.dot(X, W1) + b1)
        hidden_layer2 = relu(np.dot(hidden_layer, W2) + b2)
    elif NONLINEARITY == 'SIGM':
        hidden_layer = sigmoid(np.dot(X, W1) + b1)
        hidden_layer2 = sigmoid(np.dot(hidden_layer, W2) + b2)
    scores = np.dot(hidden_layer2, W3) + b3
    predicted_class = np.argmax(scores, axis=1)
    print 'training accuracy: %.2f' % (np.mean(predicted_class =
= y))
    #return cost, grads
    return plot_array_1, plot_array_2, W1, W2, W3, b1, b2, b3
```

Train net with sigmoid nonlinearity first

In [7]:

```
#Initialize toy model, train sigmoid net

N = 100 # number of points per class
D = 2 # dimensionality
K = 3 # number of classes
h=50
h2=50
num_train_examples = X.shape[0]

model={}
model['h'] = h # size of hidden layer 1
model['h2']= h2# size of hidden layer 2
model['W1']= 0.1 * np.random.randn(D,h)
model['b1'] = np.zeros((1,h))
model['W2'] = 0.1 * np.random.randn(h,h2)
model['b2']= np.zeros((1,h2))
model['W3'] = 0.1 * np.random.randn(h2,K)
model['b3'] = np.zeros((1,K))

(sigm_array_1, sigm_array_2, s_W1, s_W2,s_W3, s_b1, s_b2,s_b3) =
three_layer_net('SIGM', X,y,model, step_size=1e-1, reg=1e-3)
```

```
iteration 0: loss 1.156405
iteration 1000: loss 1.100737
iteration 2000: loss 0.999698
iteration 3000: loss 0.855495
iteration 4000: loss 0.819427
iteration 5000: loss 0.814825
iteration 6000: loss 0.810526
iteration 7000: loss 0.805943
iteration 8000: loss 0.800688
iteration 9000: loss 0.793976
iteration 10000: loss 0.783201
iteration 11000: loss 0.759909
iteration 12000: loss 0.719792
iteration 13000: loss 0.683194
iteration 14000: loss 0.655847
iteration 15000: loss 0.634996
iteration 16000: loss 0.618527
iteration 17000: loss 0.602246
iteration 18000: loss 0.579710
iteration 19000: loss 0.546264
```

```
iteration 20000: loss 0.512831
iteration 21000: loss 0.492403
iteration 22000: loss 0.481854
iteration 23000: loss 0.475923
iteration 24000: loss 0.472031
iteration 25000: loss 0.469086
iteration 26000: loss 0.466611
iteration 27000: loss 0.464386
iteration 28000: loss 0.462306
iteration 29000: loss 0.460319
iteration 30000: loss 0.458398
iteration 31000: loss 0.456528
iteration 32000: loss 0.454697
iteration 33000: loss 0.452900
iteration 34000: loss 0.451134
iteration 35000: loss 0.449398
iteration 36000: loss 0.447699
iteration 37000: loss 0.446047
iteration 38000: loss 0.444457
iteration 39000: loss 0.442944
iteration 40000: loss 0.441523
iteration 41000: loss 0.440204
iteration 42000: loss 0.438994
iteration 43000: loss 0.437891
iteration 44000: loss 0.436891
iteration 45000: loss 0.435985
iteration 46000: loss 0.435162
iteration 47000: loss 0.434412
iteration 48000: loss 0.433725
iteration 49000: loss 0.433092
training accuracy: 0.97
```

Now train net with ReLU nonlinearity

In [8]:

```
#Re-initialize model, train relu net

model={}
model['h'] = h # size of hidden layer 1
model['h2']= h2# size of hidden layer 2
model['W1']= 0.1 * np.random.randn(D,h)
model['b1'] = np.zeros((1,h))
model['W2'] = 0.1 * np.random.randn(h,h2)
model['b2']= np.zeros((1,h2))
model['W3'] = 0.1 * np.random.randn(h2,K)
model['b3'] = np.zeros((1,K))

(relu_array_1, relu_array_2, r_W1, r_W2,r_W3, r_b1, r_b2,r_b3) =
three_layer_net('RELU', X,y,model, step_size=1e-1, reg=1e-3)
```

```
iteration 0: loss 1.116188
iteration 1000: loss 0.275047
iteration 2000: loss 0.152297
iteration 3000: loss 0.136370
iteration 4000: loss 0.130853
iteration 5000: loss 0.127878
iteration 6000: loss 0.125951
iteration 7000: loss 0.124599
iteration 8000: loss 0.123502
iteration 9000: loss 0.122594
iteration 10000: loss 0.121833
iteration 11000: loss 0.121202
iteration 12000: loss 0.120650
iteration 13000: loss 0.120165
iteration 14000: loss 0.119734
iteration 15000: loss 0.119345
iteration 16000: loss 0.119000
iteration 17000: loss 0.118696
iteration 18000: loss 0.118423
iteration 19000: loss 0.118166
iteration 20000: loss 0.117932
iteration 21000: loss 0.117718
iteration 22000: loss 0.117521
iteration 23000: loss 0.117337
iteration 24000: loss 0.117168
iteration 25000: loss 0.117011
iteration 26000: loss 0.116863
```

```
iteration 27000: loss 0.116721
iteration 28000: loss 0.116574
iteration 29000: loss 0.116427
iteration 30000: loss 0.116293
iteration 31000: loss 0.116164
iteration 32000: loss 0.116032
iteration 33000: loss 0.115905
iteration 34000: loss 0.115783
iteration 35000: loss 0.115669
iteration 36000: loss 0.115560
iteration 37000: loss 0.115454
iteration 38000: loss 0.115356
iteration 39000: loss 0.115264
iteration 40000: loss 0.115177
iteration 41000: loss 0.115094
iteration 42000: loss 0.115014
iteration 43000: loss 0.114937
iteration 44000: loss 0.114861
iteration 45000: loss 0.114787
iteration 46000: loss 0.114716
iteration 47000: loss 0.114648
iteration 48000: loss 0.114583
iteration 49000: loss 0.114522
training accuracy: 0.99
```

The Vanishing Gradient Issue

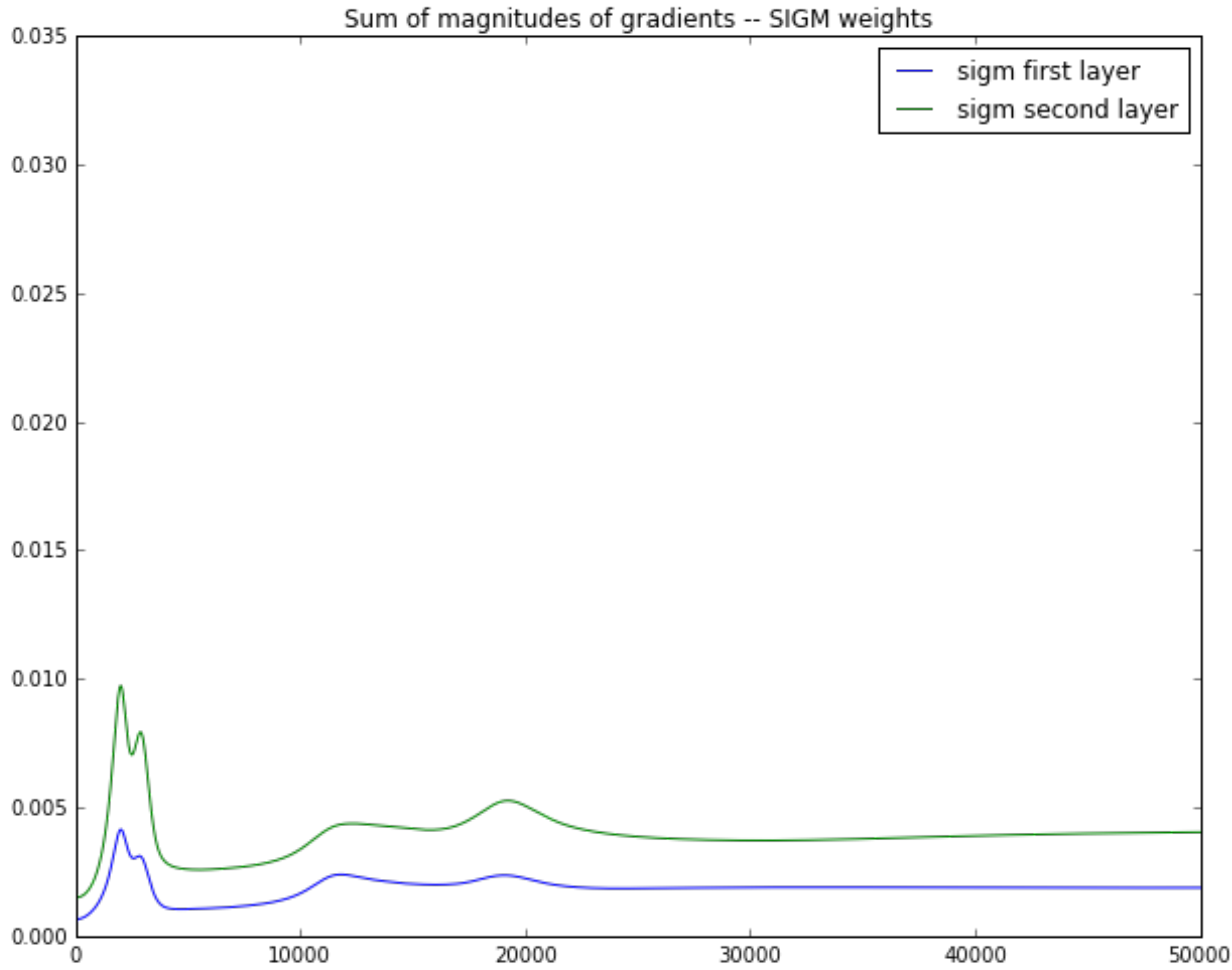
We can use the sum of the magnitude of gradients for the weights between hidden layers as a cheap heuristic to measure speed of learning (you can also use the magnitude of gradients for each neuron in the hidden layer here). Intuitevely, when the magnitude of the gradients of the weight vectors or of each neuron are large, the net is learning faster. (NOTE: For our net, each hidden layer has the same number of neurons. If you want to play around with this, make sure to adjust the heuristic to account for the number of neurons in the layer).

In [9]:

```
plt.plot(np.array(sigm_array_1))
plt.plot(np.array(sigm_array_2))
plt.title('Sum of magnitudes of gradients -- SIGM weights')
plt.legend(("sigm first layer", "sigm second layer"))
```

Out[9]:

```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x11113ce90>
```

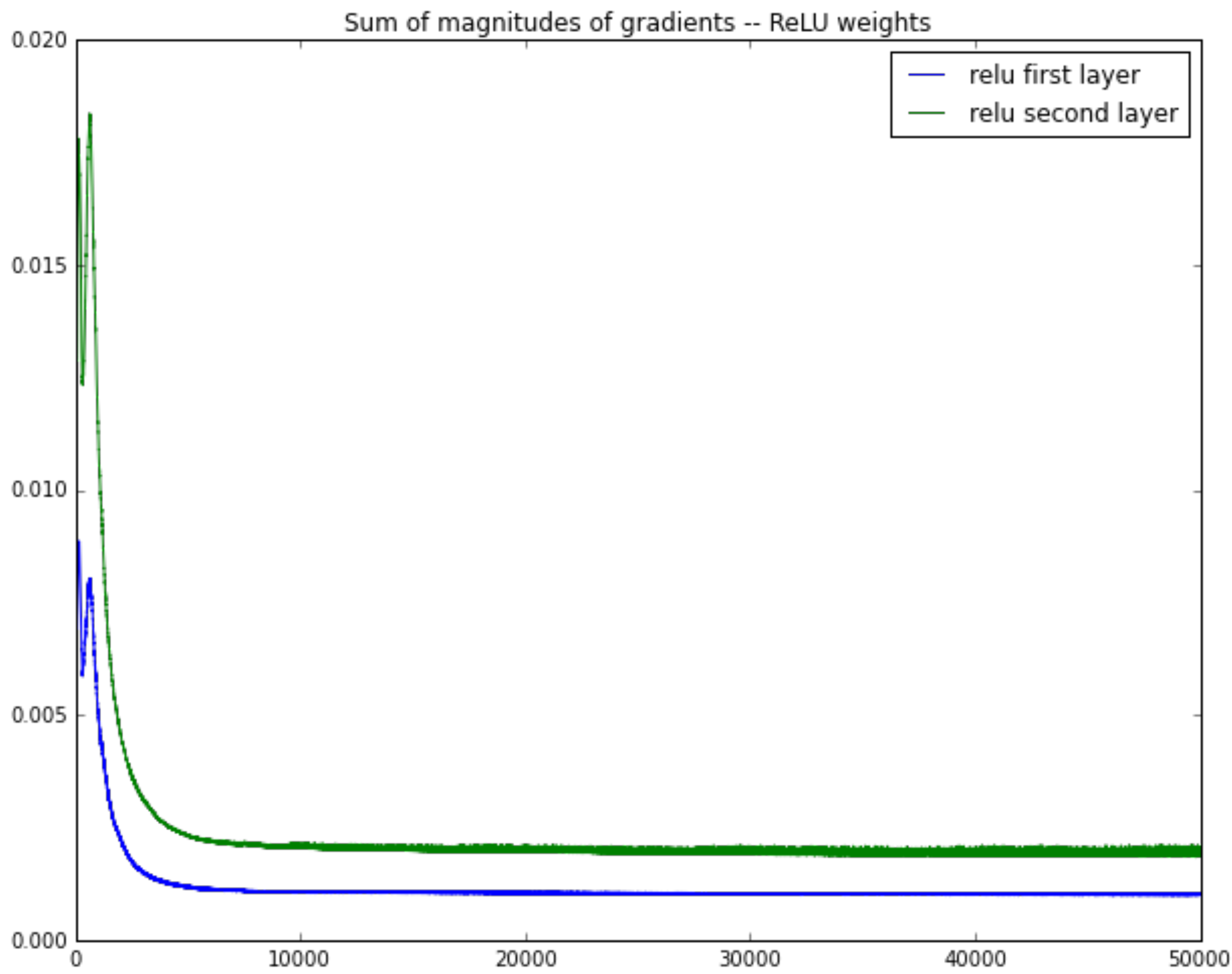


In [10]:

```
plt.plot(np.array(relu_array_1))
plt.plot(np.array(relu_array_2))
plt.title('Sum of magnitudes of gradients -- ReLU weights')
plt.legend(("relu first layer", "relu second layer"))
```

Out[10]:

```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x113c5ac10>
```

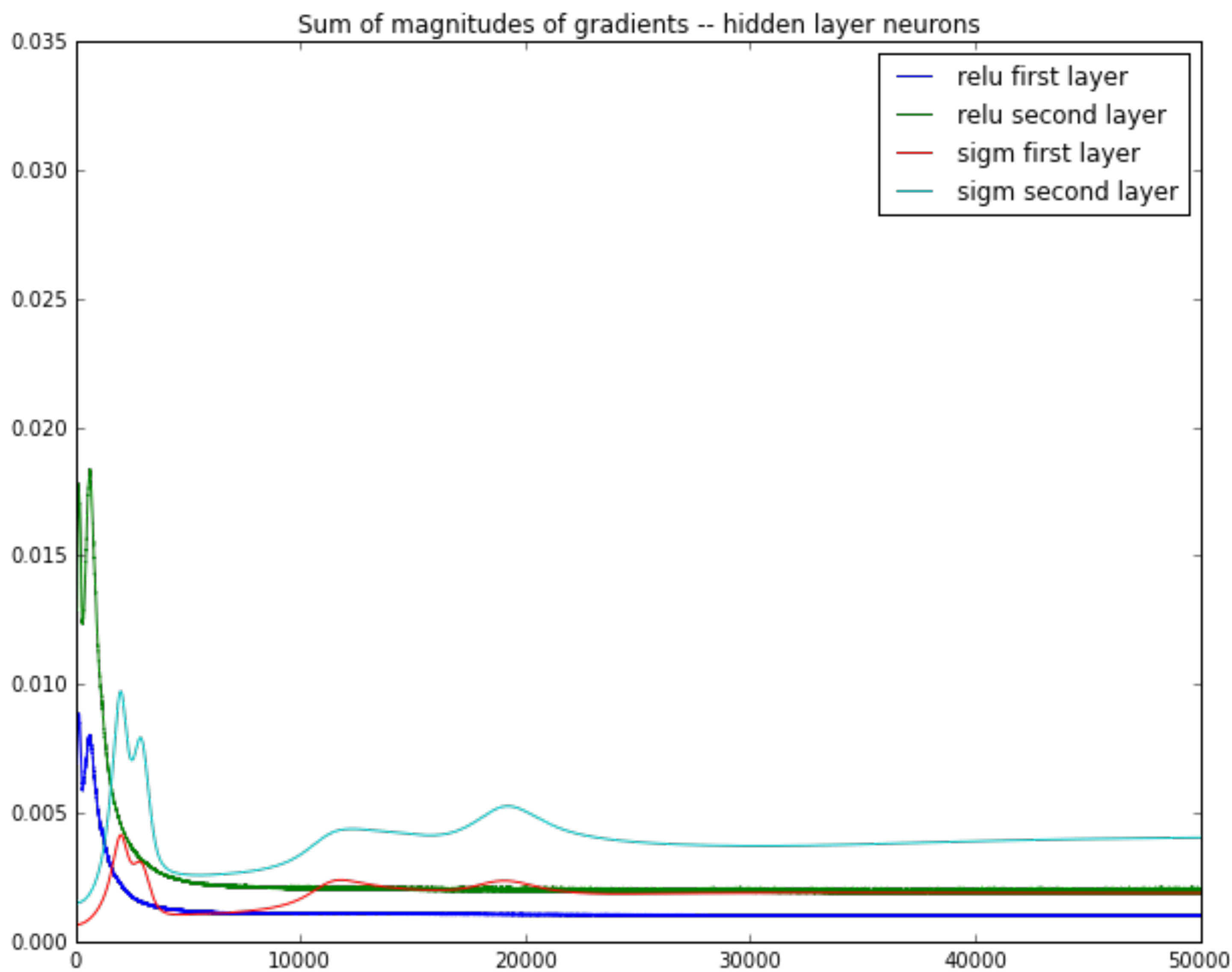


In [11]:

```
# Overlaying the two plots to compare
plt.plot(np.array(relu_array_1))
plt.plot(np.array(relu_array_2))
plt.plot(np.array(sigm_array_1))
plt.plot(np.array(sigm_array_2))
plt.title('Sum of magnitudes of gradients -- hidden layer neuron
s')
plt.legend(("relu first layer", "relu second layer","sigm first
layer", "sigm second layer"))
```

Out[11]:

```
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1141e8910>
```



Feel free to play around with this notebook to gain intuition. Things you might want to try:

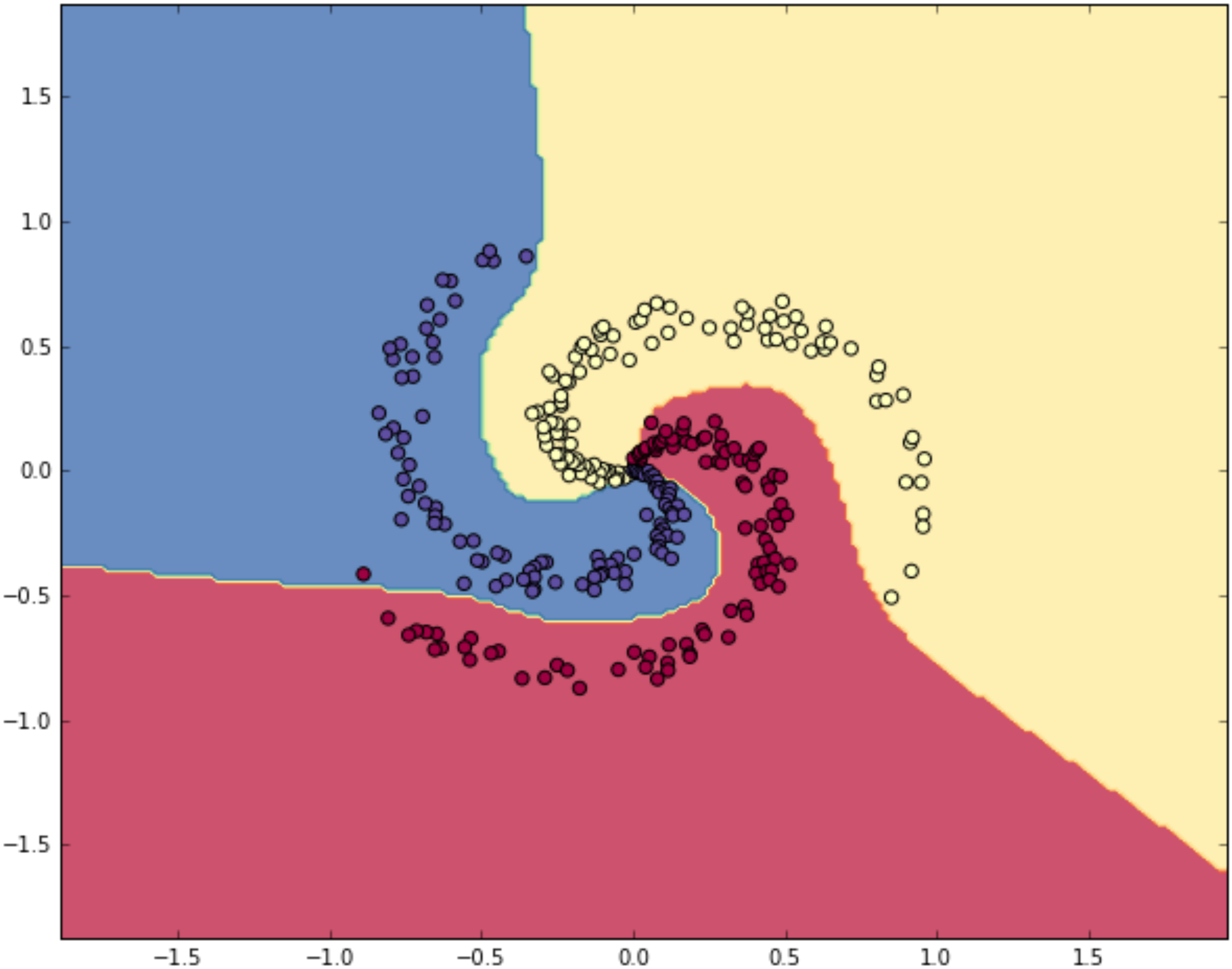
- Adding additional layers to the nets and seeing how early layers continue to train slowly for the sigmoid net
- Experiment with hyperparameter tuning for the nets -- changing regularization and gradient descent step size
- Experiment with different nonlinearities -- Leaky ReLU, Maxout. How quickly do different layers learn now?

We can see how well each classifier does in terms of distinguishing the toy data classes. As expected, since the ReLU net trains faster, for a set number of epochs it performs better compared to the sigmoid net.

In [12]:

```
# plot the classifiers- SIGMOID
h = 0.02
x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
                     np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))
Z = np.dot(sigmoid(np.dot(sigmoid(np.dot(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ra
vel()], s_W1) + s_b1), s_W2) + s_b2), s_W3) + s_b3
Z = np.argmax(Z, axis=1)
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
fig = plt.figure()
plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Spectral, alpha=0.8)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=40, cmap=plt.cm.Spectral)
plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
plt.ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
```

```
Out[12]:

(-1.8712034092398278, 1.8687965907601756)
```

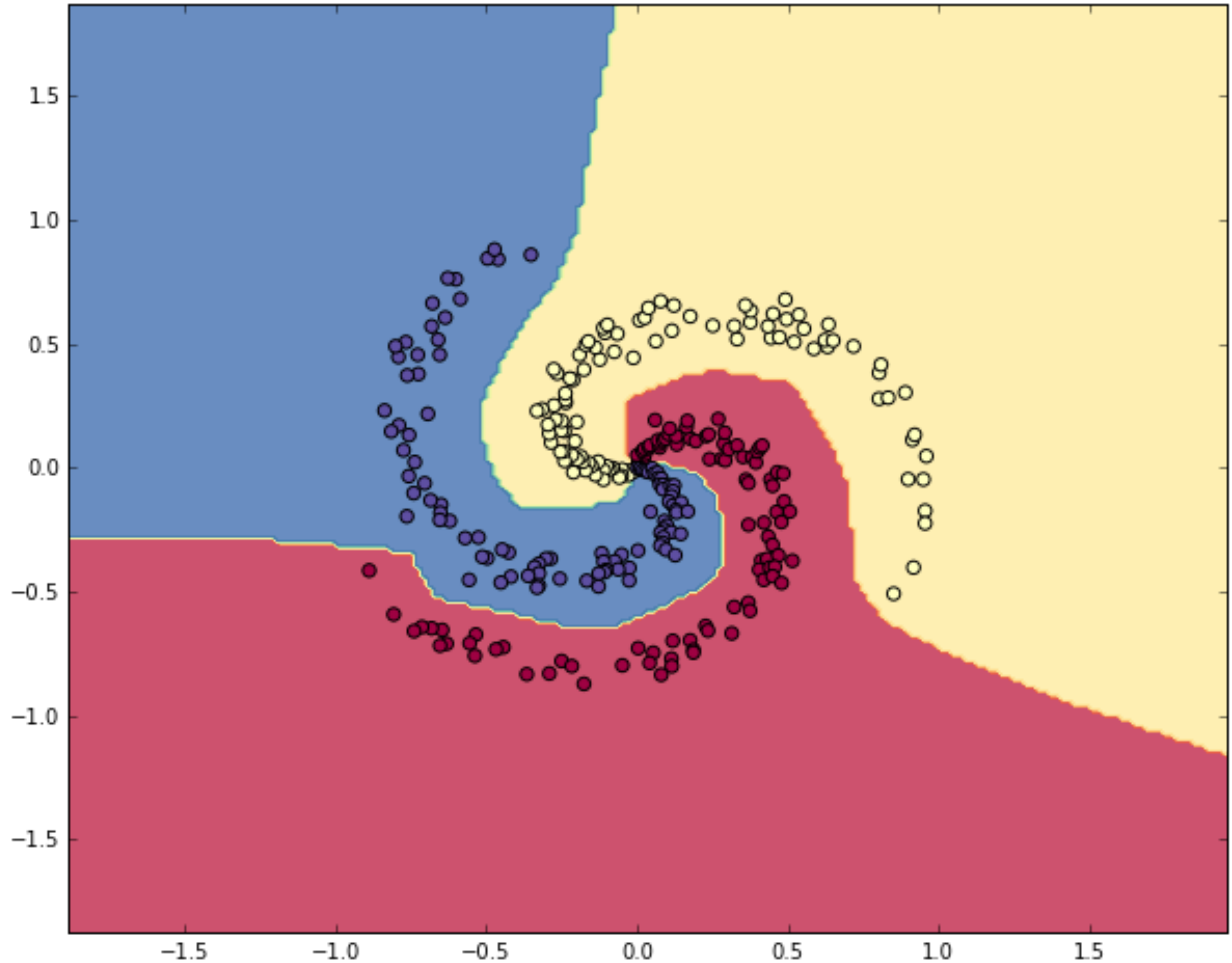


In [13]:

```
# plot the classifiers-- RELU
h = 0.02
x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
                     np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))
Z = np.dot(relu(np.dot(relu(np.dot(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()]
, r_W1) + r_b1), r_W2) + r_b2), r_W3) + r_b3
Z = np.argmax(Z, axis=1)
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
fig = plt.figure()
plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Spectral, alpha=0.8)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=40, cmap=plt.cm.Spectral)
plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
plt.ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
```

Out[13]:

(-1.8712034092398278, 1.8687965907601756)



In [ ]: