Lecture 19: NN Regularization

CS109A Introduction to Data Science

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Outline

Regularization of NN

- Norm Penalties
- Early Stopping
- Data Augmentation
- Sparse Representation
- Bagging
- Dropout

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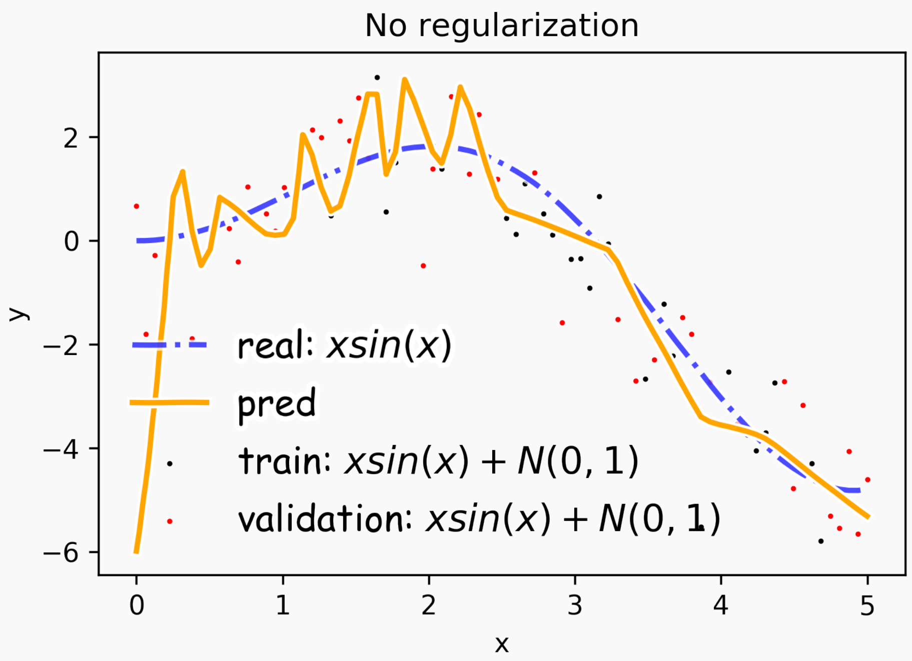
Regularization

Regularization is any modification we make to a learning algorithm that is intended to **reduce its generalization** error but not its training error.

Overfitting

Fitting a deep neural network with 5 layers and 100 neurons per layer can lead to a very good prediction on the training set but poor prediction on validations set.



Norm Penalties

We used to optimize:

$$J(W; X, y)$$

Change to …

$$J_R(W; X, y) = J(W; X, y) + \alpha\Omega(W)$$

Biases not penalized

L_2 regularization:

- Weights decay
- MAP estimation with Gaussian prior

$$\Omega(W) = \frac{1}{2} \parallel W \parallel_2^2$$

L_1 regularization:

- encourages sparsity
- MAP estimation with Laplacian prior

$$\Omega(W) = \frac{1}{2} \parallel W \parallel_1$$

Norm Penalties

We used to optimize:

Change to …

$$W^{(i+1)} = W^{(i)} - \lambda \frac{\partial J}{\partial W}$$

$$J_R(W;X,y) = J(W;X,y) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha W^2$$

$$W^{(i+1)} = W^{(i)} - \lambda \frac{\partial J}{\partial W} - \lambda\alpha\, W$$

weights decay in proportion to its size.

Biases not penalized

L_2 regularization:

- **Decay of weights**
- MAP estimation with Gaussian prior

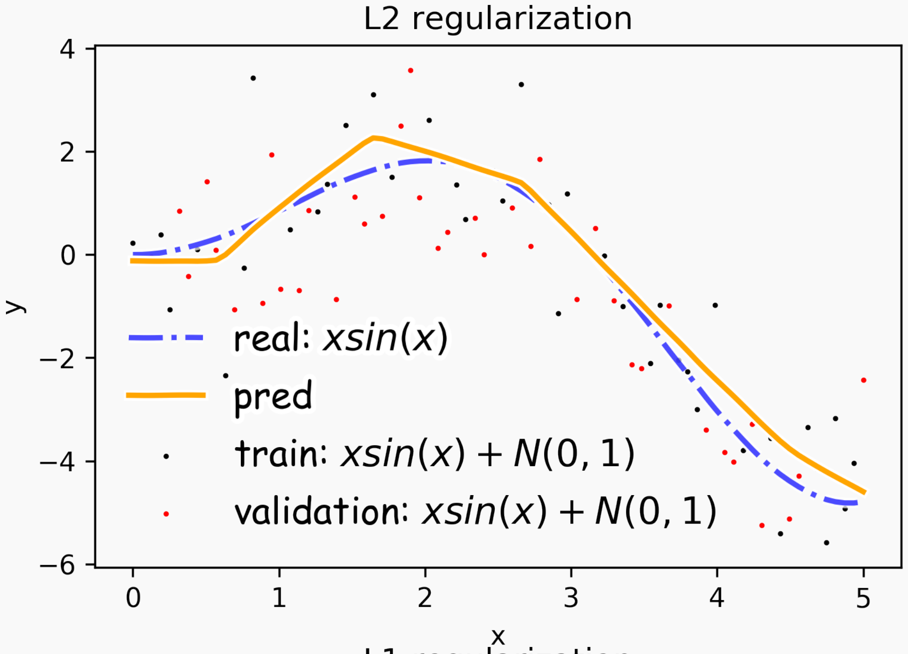
$$\Omega(W) = \frac{1}{2} \| W \|_2^2$$

L_1 regularization:

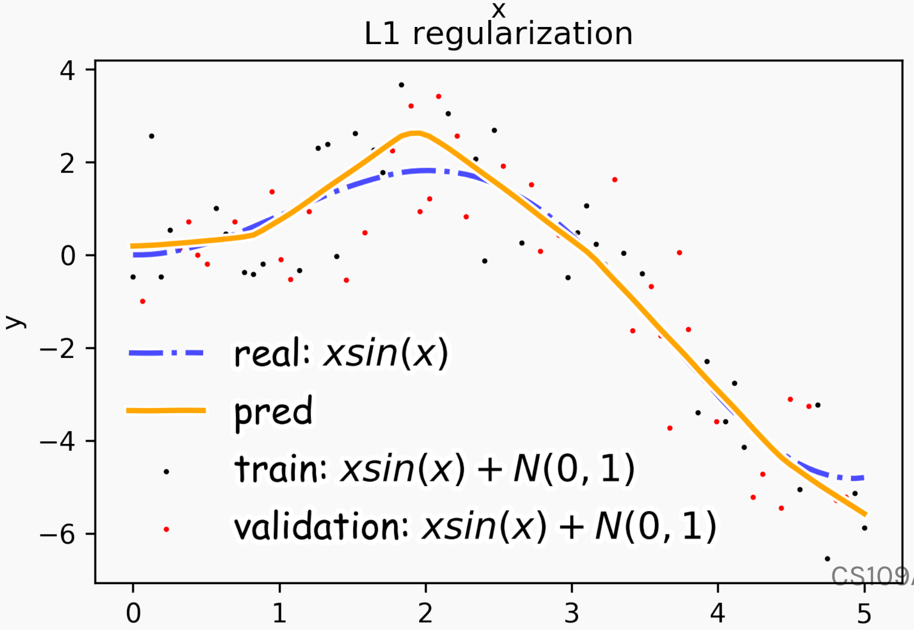
- encourages sparsity
- MAP estimation with Laplacian prior

$$\Omega(W) = \frac{1}{2} \| W \|_1$$

Norm Penalties



$$\Omega(W) = \frac{1}{2} \parallel W \parallel_2^2$$



$$\Omega(W) = \frac{1}{2} \parallel W \parallel_1$$

Norm Penalties as Constraints

$$\min_{\Omega(W)\leq K} J(W;X,y)$$

Useful if K is known in advance

Optimization:

- Construct Lagrangian and apply gradient descent
- Projected gradient descent

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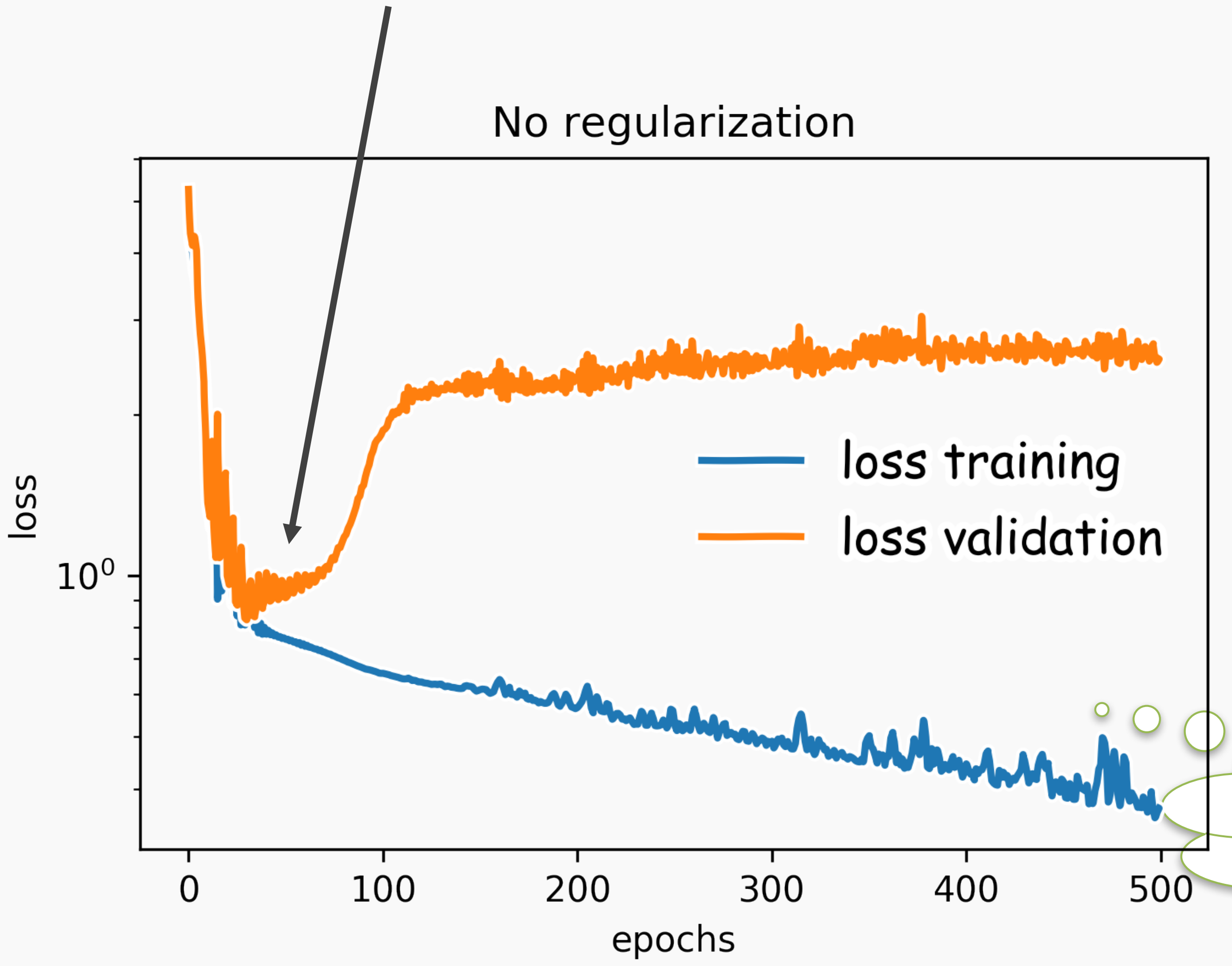
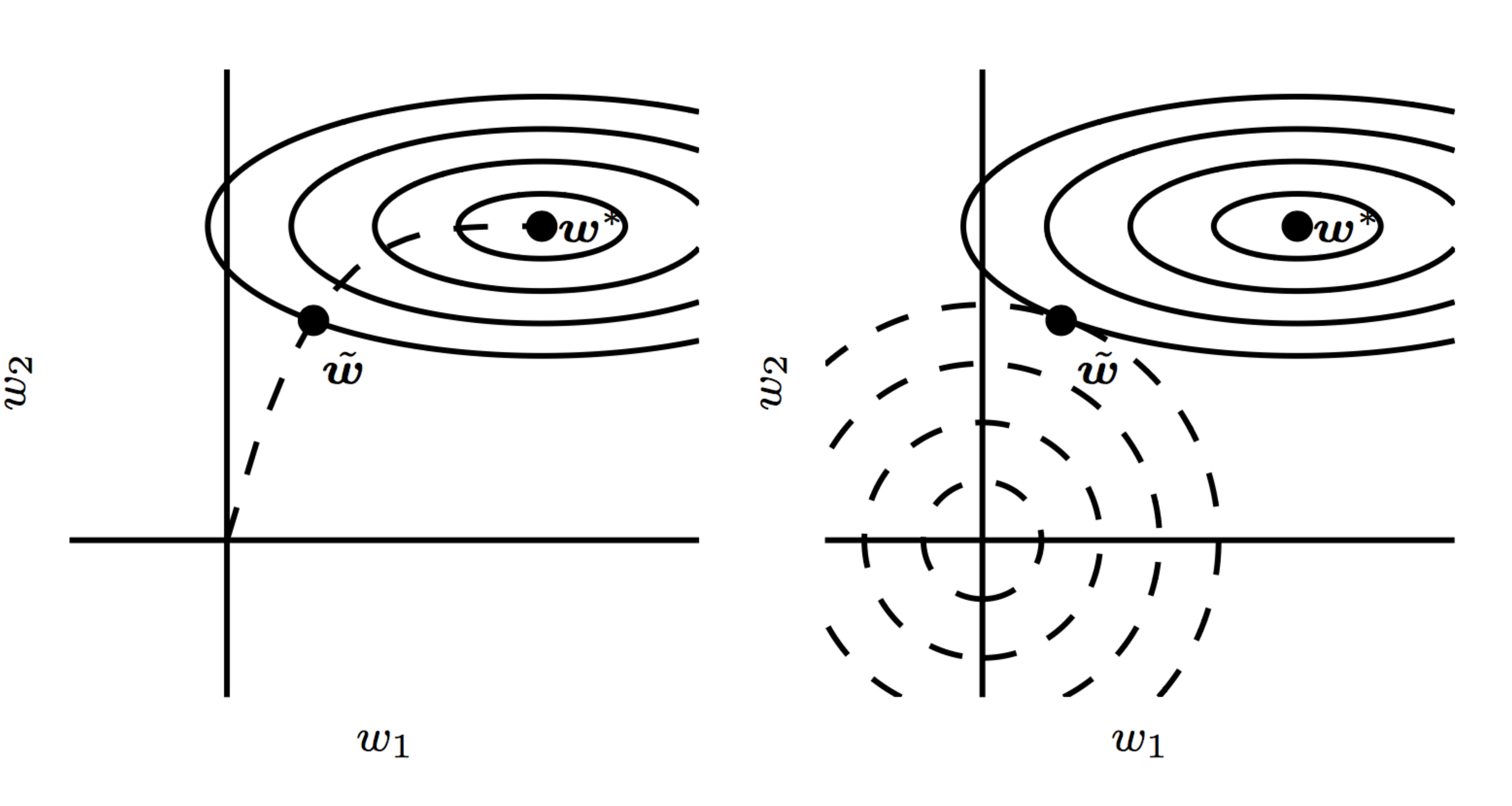
Early Stopping

Early stopping: terminate while validation set performance is better



Training time can be treated as a hyperparameter

Early Stopping



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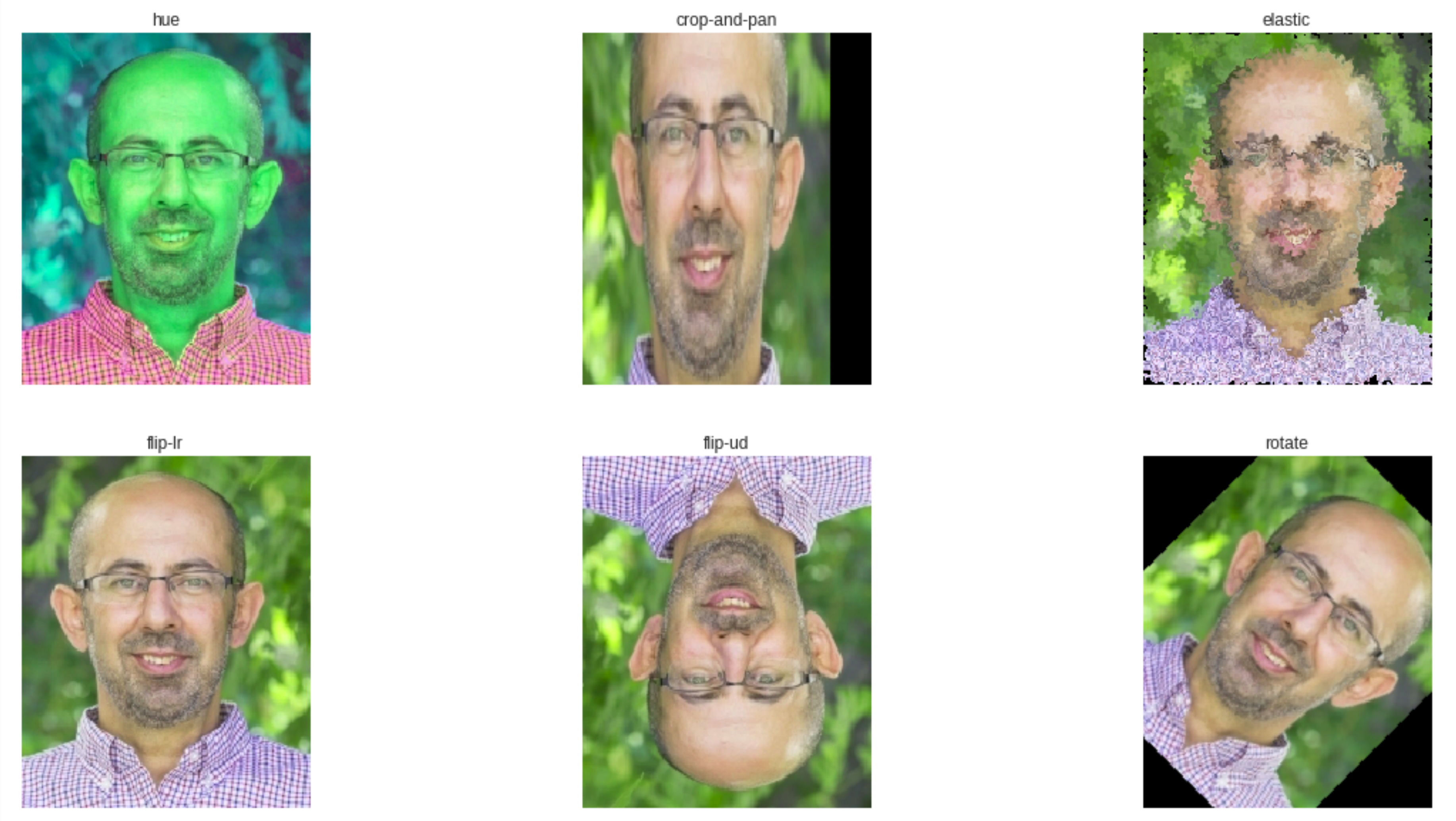
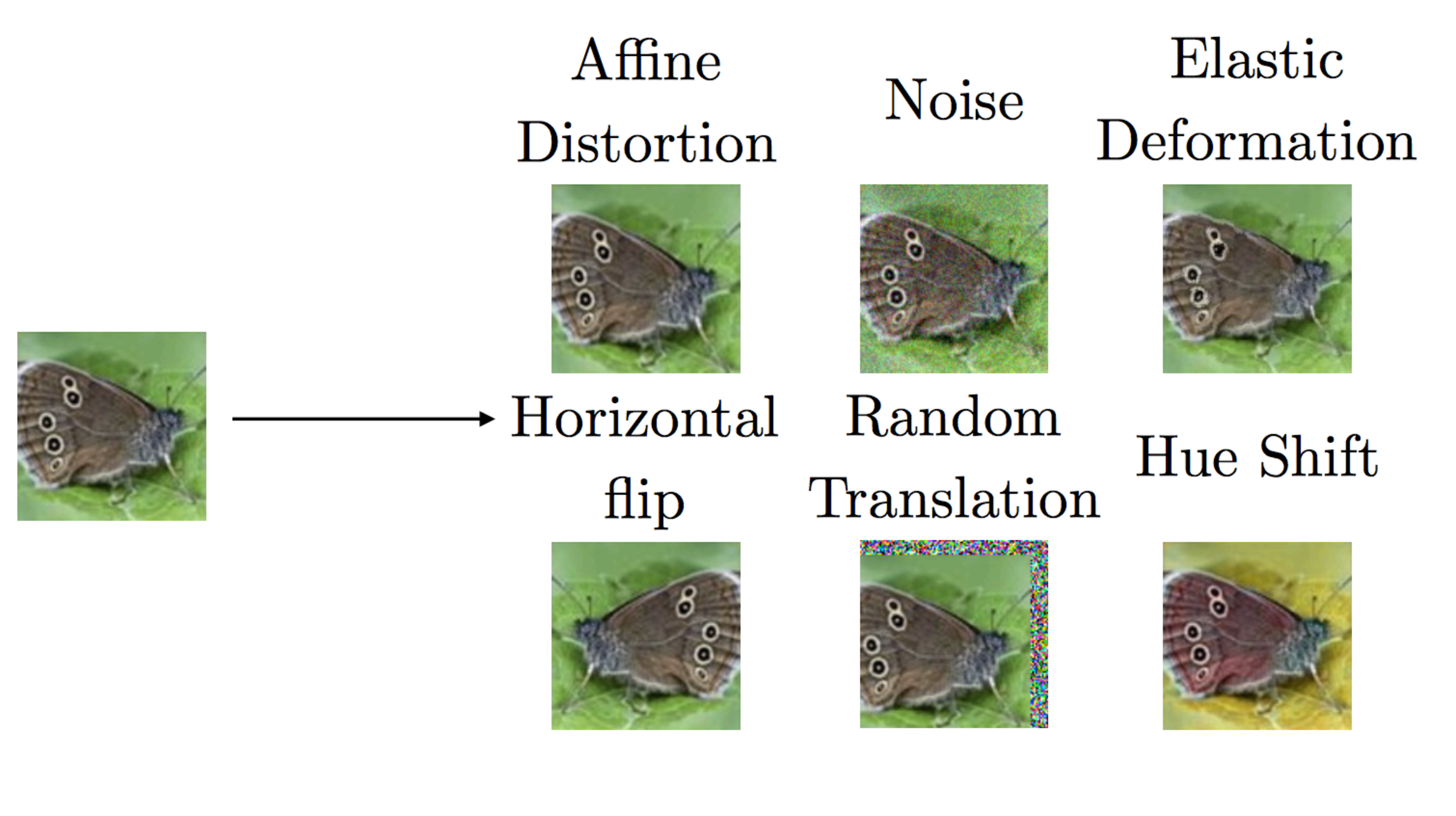
Data Augmentation



Data Augmentation



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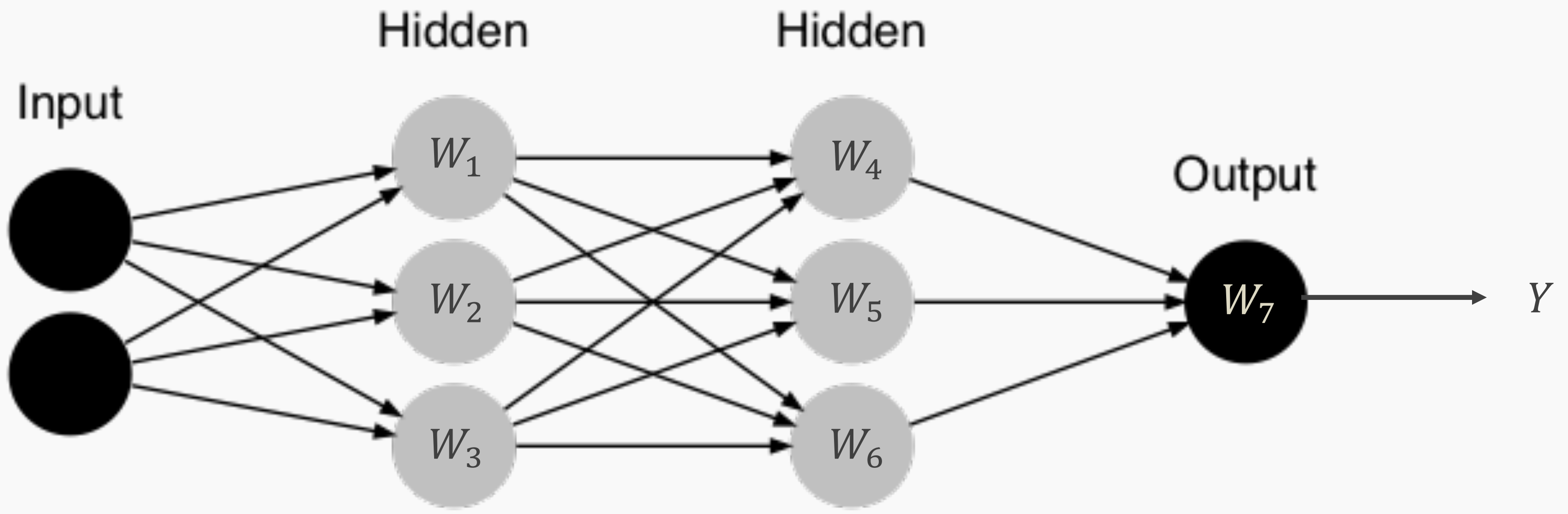
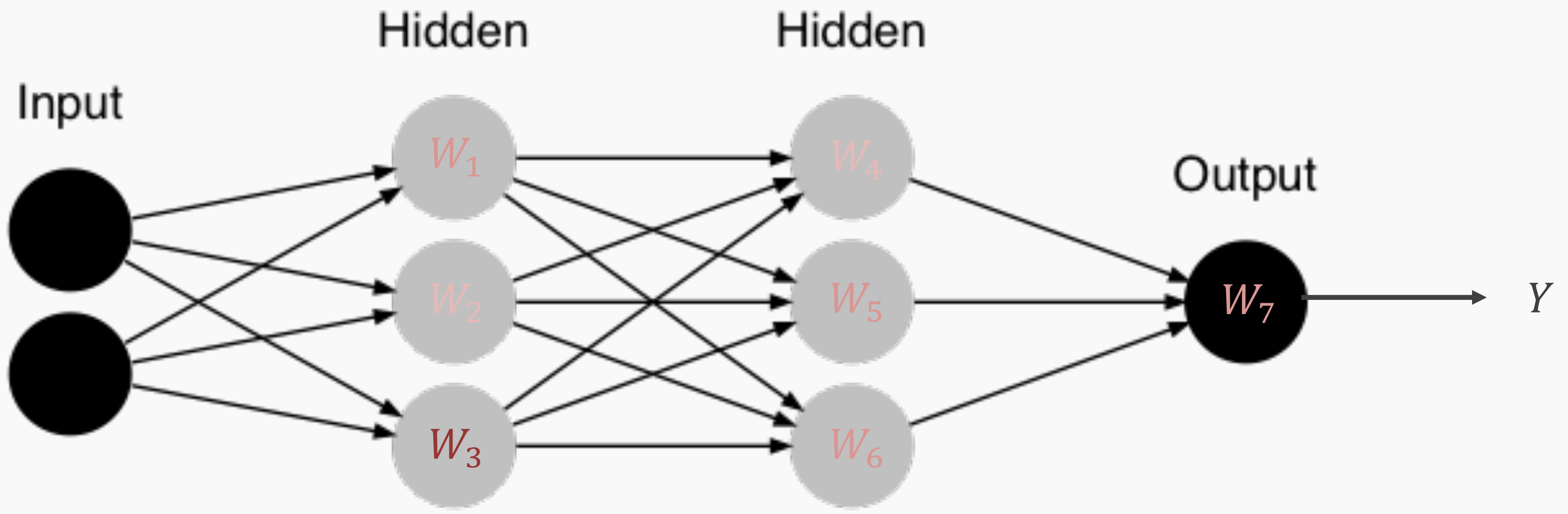
Sparse Representation



$$J(\theta; X, y)$$

$$[4.34] = \underbrace{[3.2 \quad 2.0 \quad 1.8]}_{W_7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2.2 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sparse Representation

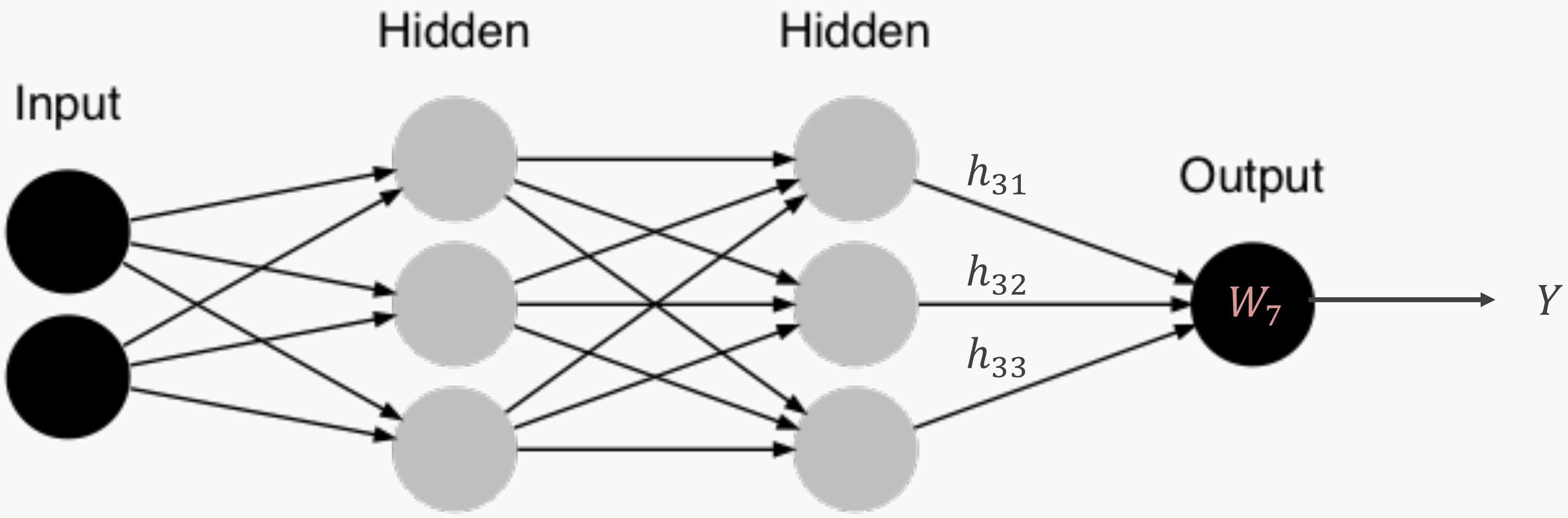


$$J_R(W; X, y) = J(\theta; X, y) + \alpha\Omega(W)$$

$$[0.69] = \underbrace{[0.5 \quad .2 \quad 0.1]}_{W_7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2.2 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

↘ Weights in output layer

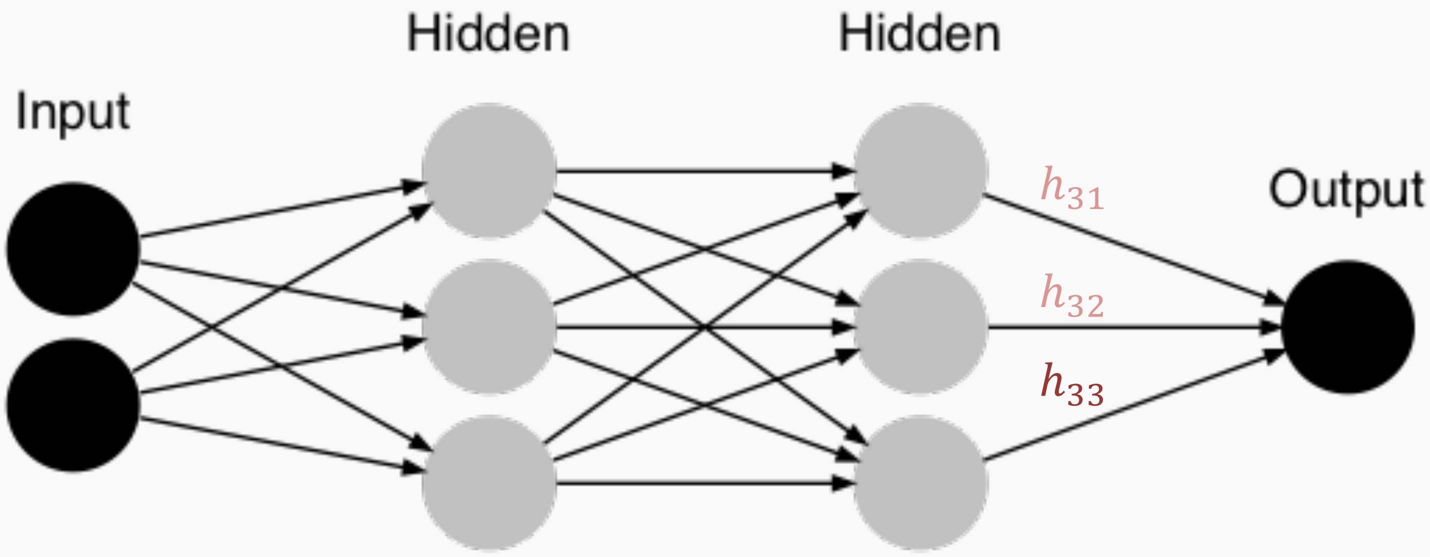
Sparse Representation



$$J(\theta; X, y)$$

$$[4.34] = [3.2 \quad 2 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2.2 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix} \Big\} \; h_{31}, h_{32}, h_{33}$$

Sparse Representation



$$J_R(W;X,y) = J(\theta;X,y) + \alpha\Omega(h)$$

$$[1.3] = [3.2 \quad 2 \quad 1]\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -0.2 \\ .9 \end{bmatrix} \Bigg\} \; h_{31}, h_{32}, h_{33}$$

Output of hidden layer

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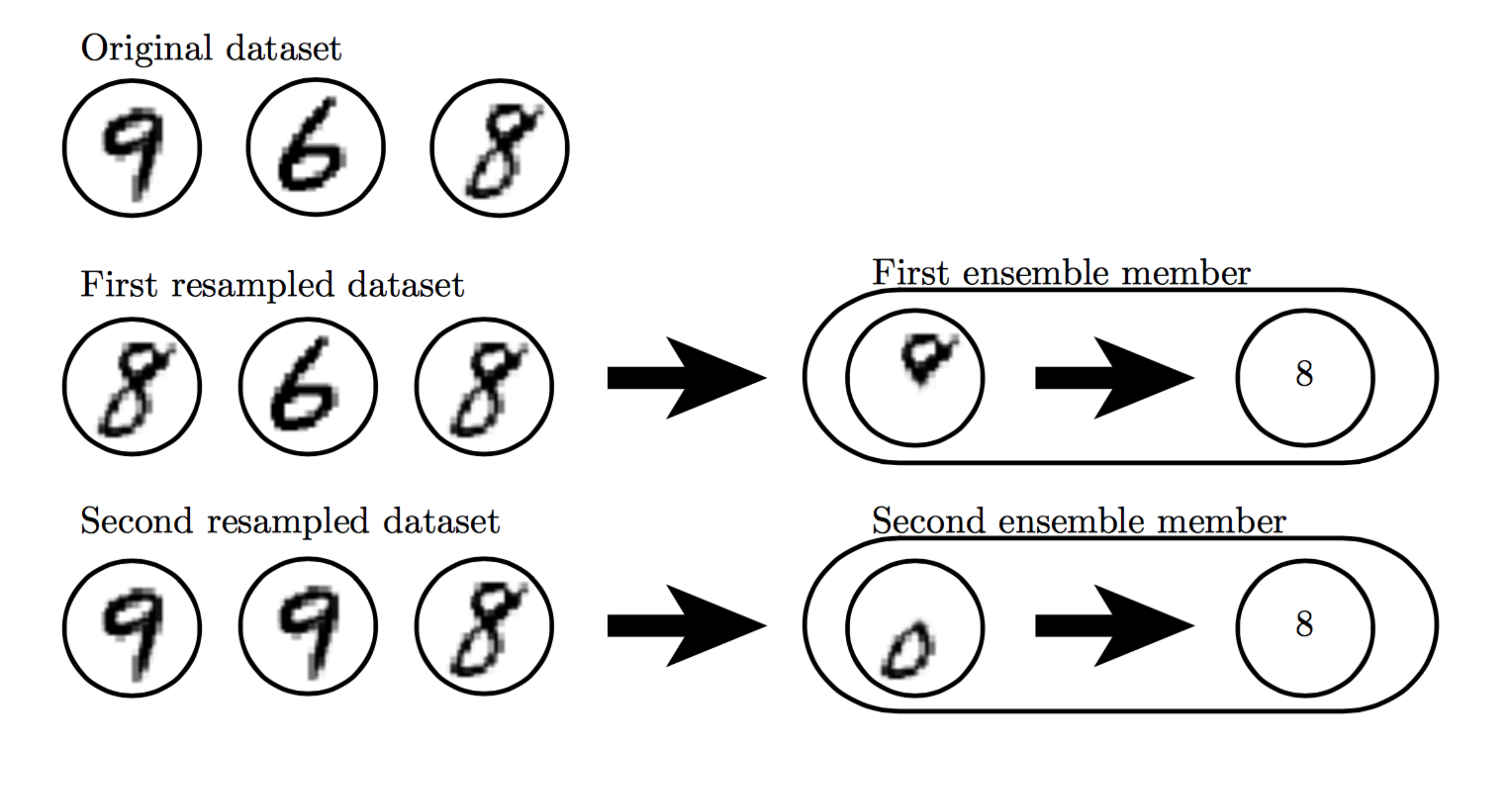
Original dataset
First resampled dataset
First ensemble member
8
Second resampled dataset
Second ensemble member
8

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Noise Robustness

Random perturbation of network weights

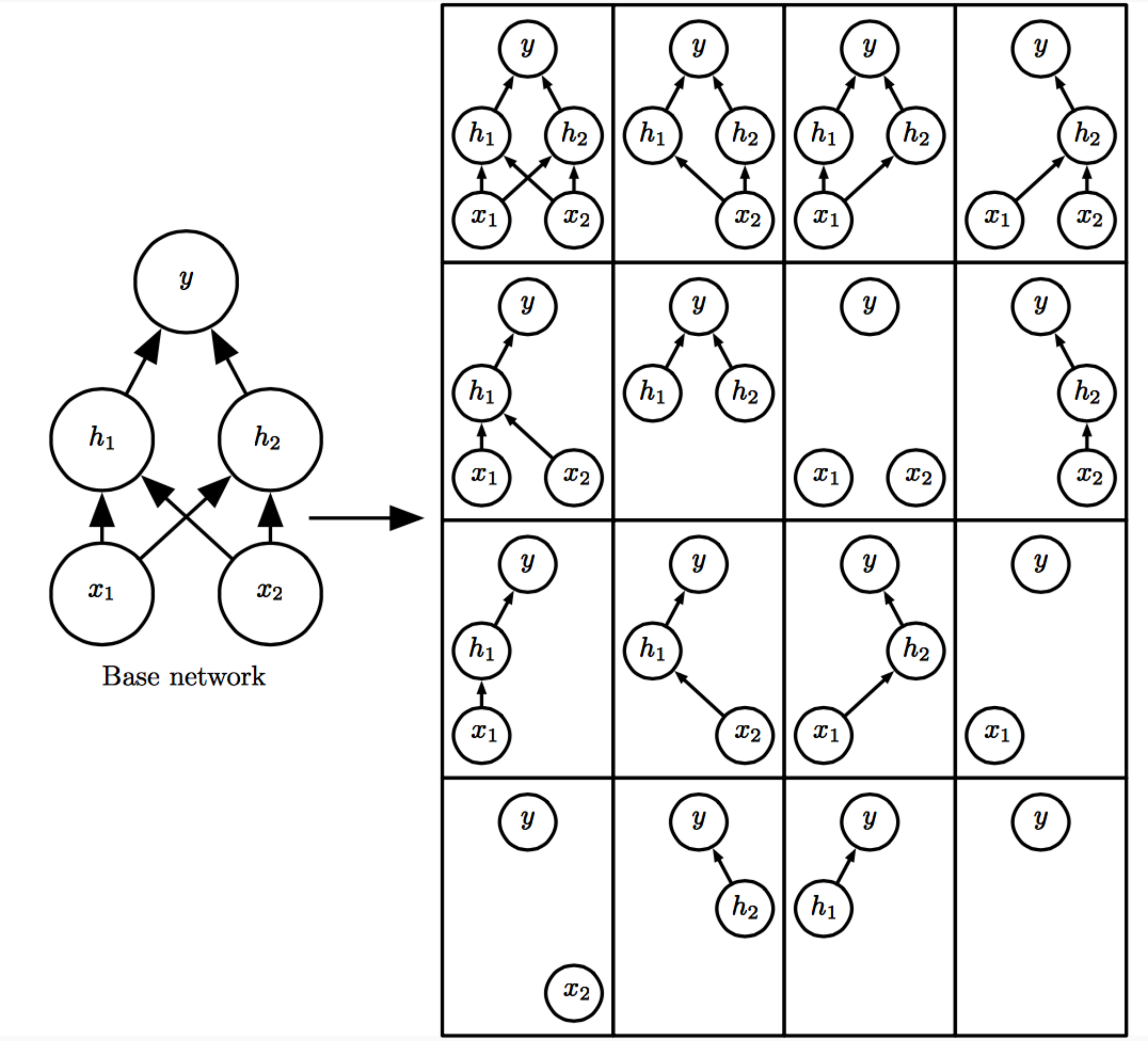
- Gaussian noise: Equivalent to minimizing loss with regularization term
- Encourages smooth function: small perturbation in weights leads to small changes in output

Injecting noise in output labels

- Better convergence: prevents pursuit of hard probabilities

Dropout

Train all sub-networks obtained by removing non-output units from base network



Ensemble of subnetworks

Dropout: Stochastic GD

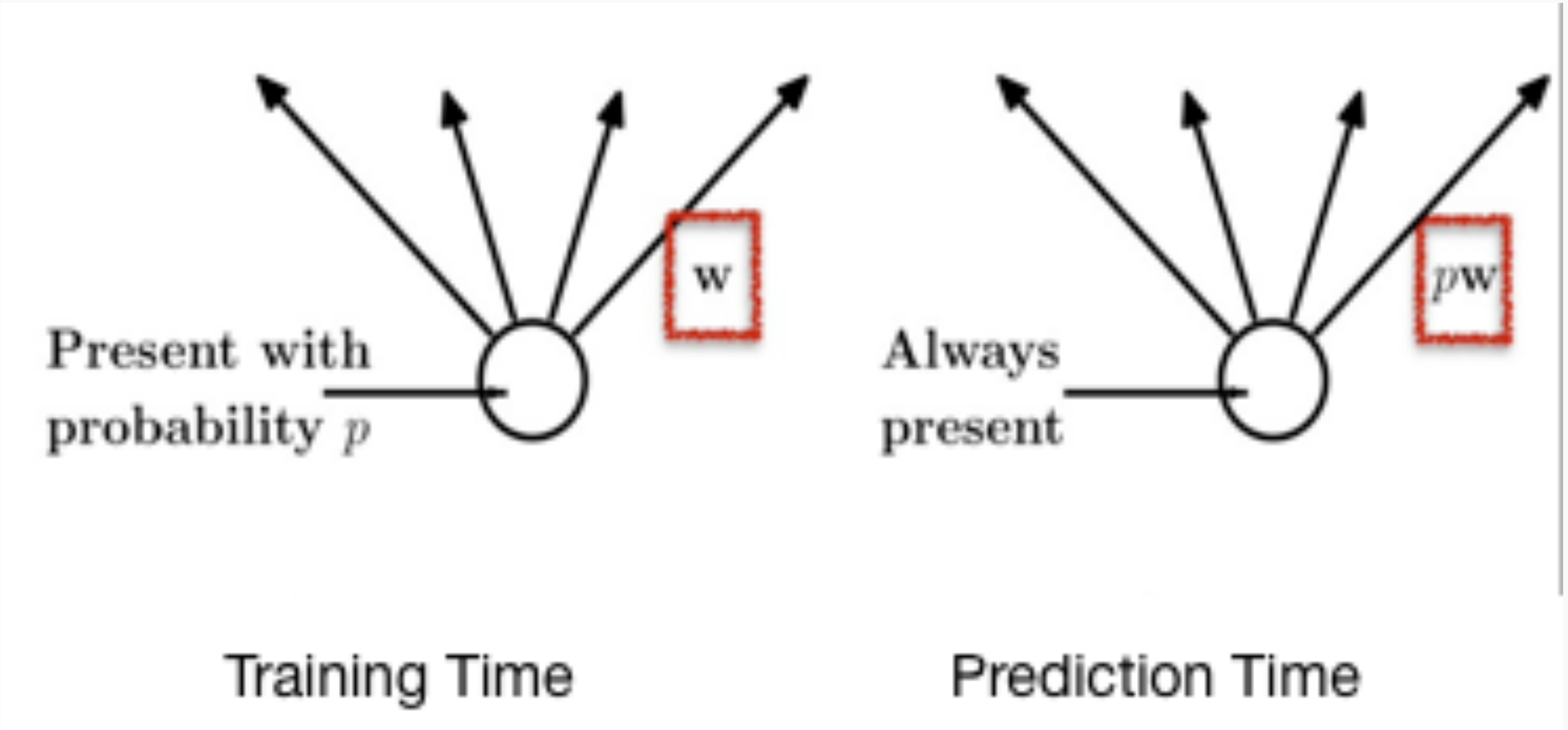
For each new example/mini-batch:

- Randomly sample a binary mask μ independently, where μ_i indicates if input/hidden node i is included
- Multiply output of node i with μ_i, and perform gradient update

Typically, an input node is **included** with **prob=0.8**, hidden node with **prob=0.5.**

Dropout: Weight Scaling

During prediction time use all units, but scale weights with probability of inclusion



Adversarial Examples

Adversarial Examples

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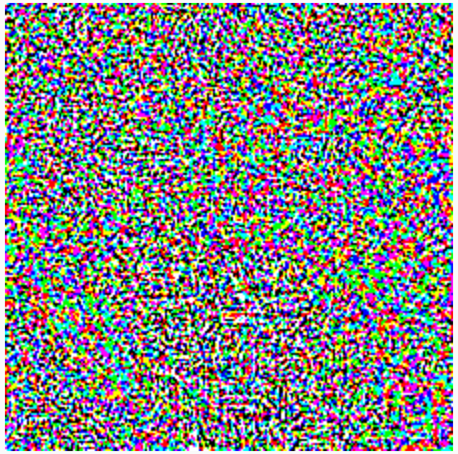

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Panda 57% confidence

noise

Gibbon 99.3% confidence

Training on adversarial examples is mostly intended to improve security, but can sometimes provide generic regularization.

Recap

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