Parameter Initialization

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Aim:

Break symmetry between units to ensure each unit computes a different function

For this, initialize all weights (not biases) randomly – Gaussian or Uniform



Xavier Initialization

- Heuristics for all outputs have unit variance
- For a fully-connected layer with *m* inputs:

$$W_{ij} \approx N\left(0, \frac{1}{m}\right)$$

• For ReLU units, it is recommended to have:

$$W_{ij} \approx N\left(0, \frac{2}{m}\right)$$

Normalized Initialization - Kaiming He initialization

• For a fully-connected layer with *m* inputs and *n* outputs :

$$W_{ij} \approx U\left(-\sqrt{\frac{6}{m+n}}, \sqrt{\frac{6}{m+n}}\right)$$

- Heuristic trades off between initializing all layers with the same activation and variable variance.
- Sparse variant when *m* is large
 - Initialize *k* non-zero weights in each unit



Output unit bias

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Hidden unit bias

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This ensures that all ReLU units fire in the beginning and therefore obtain and propagate some gradient Synthetic data generated using $y = x \sin x + \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sim N(0,1)$ Data fitted with a FCNN with 3 hidden layers with 100 nodes per layer, using tanh activation





Parameter initialization with Normalized initialization: $W \sim U[-1,1]$ Parameter initialization with Normalized initialization: $W \sim U[-5,5]$ Synthetic data generated using $y = x \sin x + \epsilon$, $\epsilon \sim N(0,1)$ Data fitted with a FCNN with 3 hidden layers with 100 nodes per layer, using tanh activation



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