Deep Learning Basics
Lecture 4: regularization II

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AlphaGo: Google-developed AI beats South Korean Go grandmaster Lee Se-dol in first contest

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Photo from ABC.com
Regularization as hard constraint

• Constrained optimization

$$\min_{\theta} \hat{L}(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(\theta, x_i, y_i)$$

subject to: $R(\theta) \leq r$
Regularization as soft constraint

• Unconstrained optimization

\[
\min_{\theta} \hat{L}_R(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} l(\theta, x_i, y_i) + \lambda R(\theta)
\]

for some regularization parameter \( \lambda > 0 \)
Regularization as Bayesian prior

• Bayesian rule:

\[ p(\theta | \{x_i, y_i\}) = \frac{p(\theta)p(\{x_i, y_i\} | \theta)}{p(\{x_i, y_i\})} \]

• Maximum A Posteriori (MAP):

\[ \max_{\theta} \log p(\theta | \{x_i, y_i\}) = \max_{\theta} \log p(\theta) + \log p(\{x_i, y_i\} | \theta) \]

Regularization  MLE loss
Classical regularizations

• Norm penalty
  • $l_2$ regularization
  • $l_1$ regularization
Other types of regularizations

• Robustness to noise
  • Noise to the input
  • Noise to the weights
  • Noise to the output

• Data augmentation

• Early stopping

• Dropout
Multiple optimal solutions?

Class +1

$w_1, w_2, w_3$

Class -1

Prefer $w_2$ (higher confidence)
Add noise to the input

Class +1

Class -1

Prefer $w_2$ (higher confidence)
Caution: not too much noise

Cross the boundary

Class +1

Class -1

Prefer $w_2$ (higher confidence)
Equivalence to weight decay

• Suppose the hypothesis is \( f(x) = w^T x \), noise is \( \epsilon \sim N(0, \lambda I) \)
• After adding noise, the loss is

\[
L(f) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [f(x + \epsilon) - y]^2 = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [f(x) + w^T \epsilon - y]^2
\]

\[
L(f) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [f(x) - y]^2 + 2\mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [w^T \epsilon (f(x) - y)] + \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [w^T \epsilon]^2
\]

\[
L(f) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [f(x) - y]^2 + \lambda \|w\|^2
\]
Add noise to the weights

• For the loss on each data point, add a noise term to the weights before computing the prediction

\[ \epsilon \sim N(0, \eta I), \ w' = w + \epsilon \]

• Prediction: \( f_{w'}(x) \) instead of \( f_w(x) \)

• Loss becomes

\[ L(f) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [f_{w+\epsilon}(x) - y]^2 \]
Add noise to the weights

• Loss becomes

\[ L(f) = \mathbb{E}_{x,y,\epsilon} [f_{w+\epsilon}(x) - y]^2 \]

• To simplify, use Taylor expansion

\[ f_{w+\epsilon}(x) \approx f_w(x) + \epsilon^T \nabla f(x) + \frac{\epsilon^T \nabla^2 f(x) \epsilon}{2} \]

• Plug in

\[ L(f) \approx \mathbb{E} [f_w(x) - y]^2 + \eta \mathbb{E} [(f_w(x) - y) \nabla^2 f_w(x)] + \eta \mathbb{E} \|\nabla f_w(x)\|^2 \]

Small so can be ignored  
Regularization term
Data augmentation

Figure from *Image Classification with Pyramid Representation and Rotated Data Augmentation on Torch 7*, by Keven Wang
Data augmentation

• Adding noise to the input: a special kind of augmentation

• Be careful about the transformation applied:
  • Example: classifying ‘b’ and ‘d’
  • Example: classifying ‘6’ and ‘9’
Early stopping

• Don’t train the network to too small training error

• Recall overfitting: Larger the hypothesis class, easier to find a hypothesis that fits the difference between the two

• Prevent overfitting: do not push the hypothesis too much; use validation error to decide when to stop
Early stopping
Early stopping

• When training, also output validation error
• Every time validation error improved, store a copy of the weights
• When validation error not improved for some time, stop
• Return the copy of the weights stored
Early stopping

• hyperparameter selection: training step is the hyperparameter

• Advantage
  • Efficient: along with training; only store a copy of weights
  • Simple: no change to the model/algo

• Disadvantage: need validation data
Early stopping

• Strategy to get rid of the disadvantage
  • After early stopping of the first run, train a second run and reuse validation data

• How to reuse
  1. Start fresh, train with both training data and validation data up to the previous number of epochs
  2. Start from the weights in the first run, train with both training data and validation data util the validation loss < the training loss at the early stopping point
Early stopping as a regularizer
Dropout

• Randomly select weights to update

• More precisely, in each update step
  • Randomly sample a different binary mask to all the input and hidden units
  • Multiply the mask bits with the units and do the update as usual
Dropout
Dropout
Dropout
Dropout

• Dropout probability
  • 0.2 for input units and 0.5 for hidden units
What regularizations to use?

- $l_2$ regularization
- Early stopping
- Dropout

- Data augmentation if the transformations known/easy to implement