

\* Initialization for Deep Learning

activation

⇒ bad  $W_{ij}^{(l)}$  properties

e.g. tanh :

$|W_{ij}^{(l)}|$  too big → saturation  
 $W_{ij}^{(l)} = 0$ , or constant → saddle, symmetry

ReLU :

$W_{ij}^{(l)}$  too negative → saturation (signal shutdown)

\* want : random small

usually 0-mean

uniform  $[-L, +L]$

(truncated) Gaussian  $(0, \sigma^2)$

ReLU  $\max(s, 0)$

weight variance

$$\frac{2}{d^{(l-1)}}$$

variance of  $x_i^{(l-1)}$   
 variance of  $x_j^{(l)}$   
 w/ assumptions

He init.

tanh

weight variance

$$\frac{1}{d^{(l-1)}}$$

→ "

$\tanh(s) \approx s$

weight variance

$$\frac{2}{d^{(l-1)} + d^{(l)}}$$

Glorot init.

weight variance

$$\frac{1}{d^{(l)}}$$

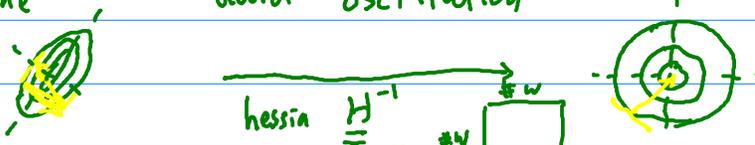
variance of  $s^{(l-1)}$   
 $\approx$  variance of  $s^{(l)}$   
 when  $\tanh(s) \approx s$

$[-U, U]$  uniform

$$\sqrt{\frac{6}{1 + d^{(l-1)} + d^{(l)}}}$$

\* difficulty in DL optimization

- Surface
- local min: not as bad as imagined
  - saddle / local max: easily escapable (esp. w/ SGD)
  - plateau: need larger  $\eta$  (learning rate)
  - ravine: avoid oscillation



(Quasi-)Newton, not feasible for DL

- slow computation of gradient: SGD on minibatch

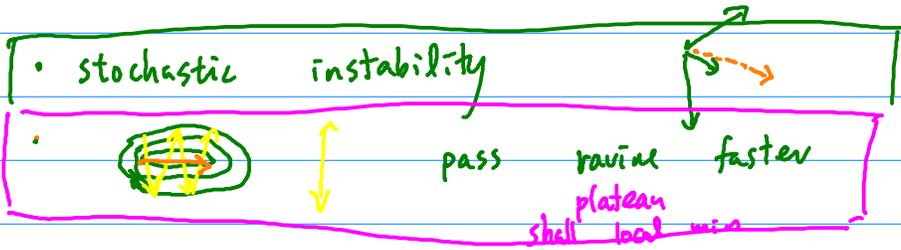
↓  
"instable" estimate of gradient

\* running average estimate of SG (SGD) with momentum

$$\underline{v}_t = \beta \cdot \underline{v}_{t-1} + (1-\beta) \Delta_t$$

Current average (pointing to  $\underline{v}_t$ )  
previous average (pointing to  $\underline{v}_{t-1}$ )  
SG at t-th iteration (pointing to  $\Delta_t$ )

update:  $\underline{w}_t = \underline{w}_{t-1} - \eta \underline{v}_t$



\* larger gradient component want: smaller step ) per-component learning rate

update:  $\underline{w}_t = \underline{w}_{t-1} - \eta \cdot \frac{\Delta_t}{\|\Delta_t\|}$  "magnitude( $\Delta_t$ )"

running average

$$\underline{u}_t = \beta \cdot \underline{u}_{t-1} + (1-\beta) \frac{\Delta_t \cdot \|\Delta_t\|}{\|\Delta_t\|}$$

RMS prop

$$\sqrt{\underline{u}_t + \epsilon}$$

\* Adam = SGD + momentum + RMSProp + (other tricks)

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{V}_t &= \beta_1 \underline{V}_{t-1} + (1-\beta_1) \underline{\Delta}_t \\ \underline{U}_t &= \beta_2 \underline{U}_{t-1} + (1-\beta_2) (\underline{\Delta}_t * \underline{\Delta}_t) \\ \underline{W}_t &= \underline{W}_{t-1} - \frac{\eta \underline{U}_t}{\sqrt{\underline{U}_t + \epsilon}} * \underline{V}_t \end{aligned}$$

Annotations:  
-  $\beta_1$  is annotated with 0.9.  
-  $\beta_2$  is annotated with 0.999.  
- The learning rate  $\eta$  is annotated with 0.001 and "decaying".  
- The denominator  $\sqrt{\underline{U}_t + \epsilon}$  is annotated with  $10^{-8}$ .