Regularizing Deep Neural Network by Noise: Its Interpretation and Optimization



Regularization by Noise

- Injecting noises to neural activations during training
- **Our contribution**
- Novel interpretation of the regularization by noise
- Better optimization for the regularization by noise

Interpretation

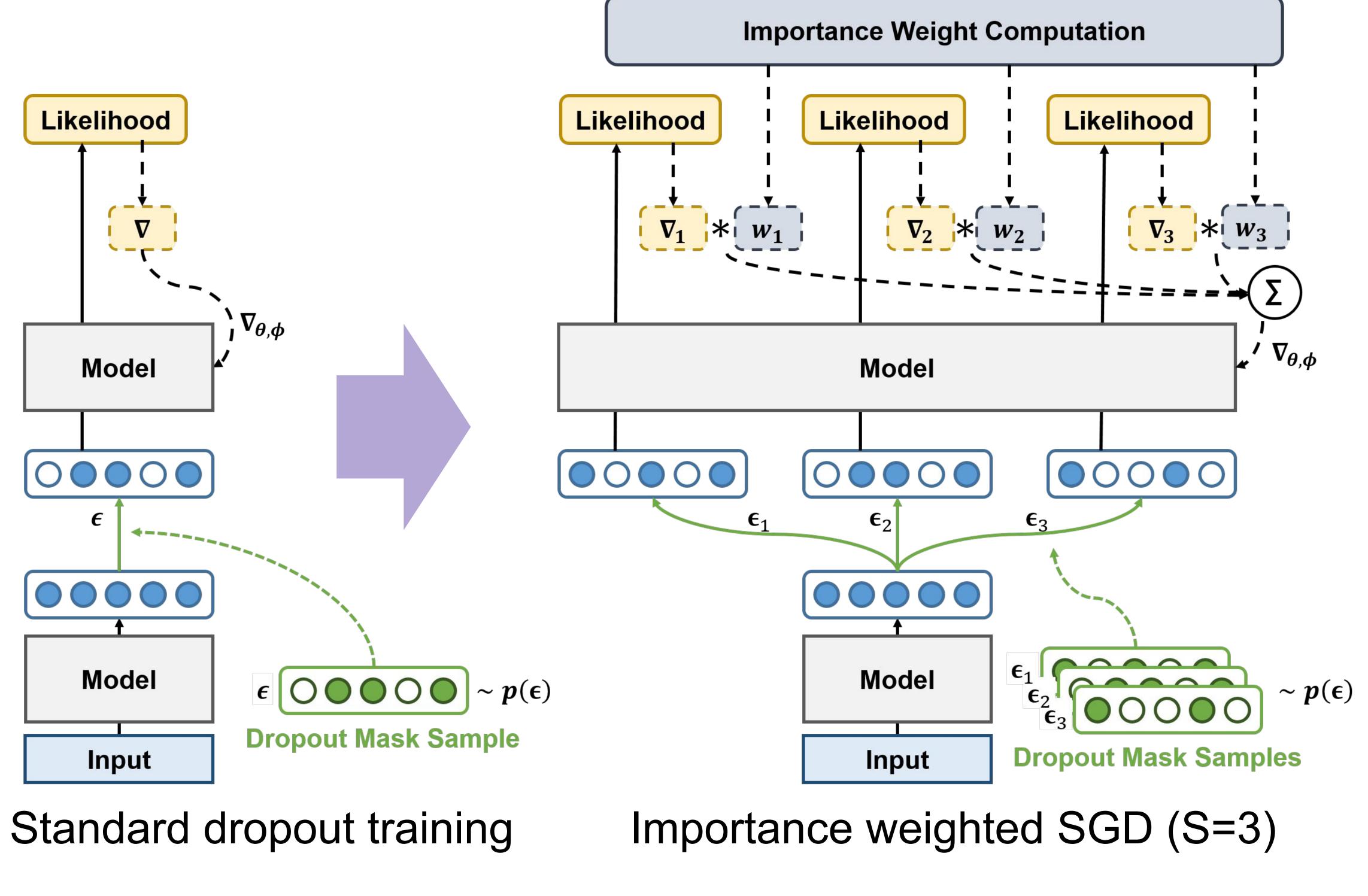
- Lower bound analysis on the standard training objective

Optimization

multiple noise sample + importance weighting

Application to Dropout

- Sample (S > 1) dropout masks per training example
- Update parameter with importance weighted gradients



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Examples: Dropout, Adding Gaussian noise

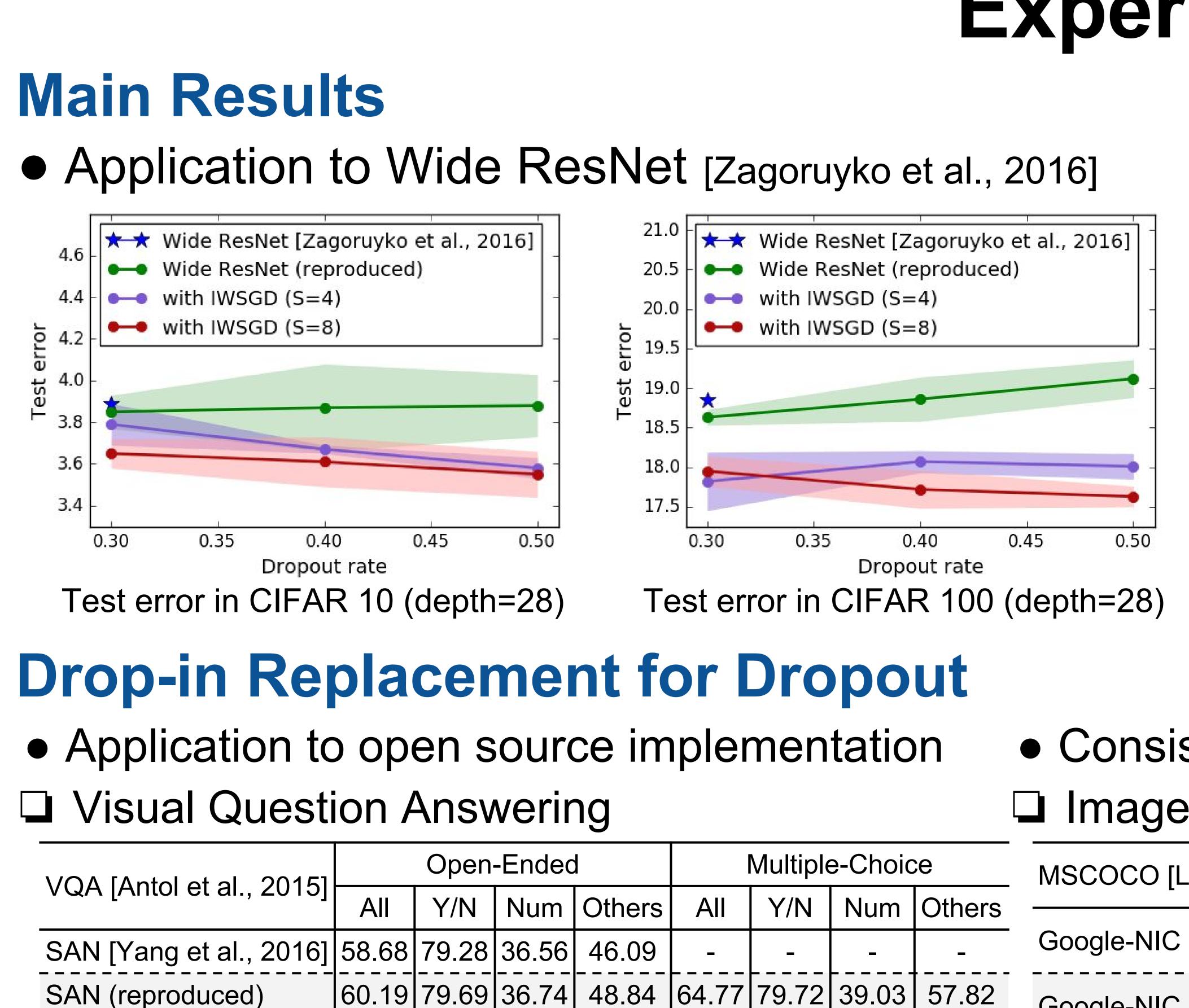
1. Noise Injection = Sampling from stochastic neuron $\mathbf{z} = g(\mathbf{h}_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}), \epsilon) \sim p_{\phi}(\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{x})$

2. Objective for Stochastic NN • Stochastic neural networks require optimizing marginal likelihood $\mathcal{L}_{\text{marginal}} = \log \mathbb{E}_{p(\epsilon)} \left[p_{\theta}(\mathbf{y} | g(\mathbf{h}_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}), \epsilon), \mathbf{x}) \right]$

Importance weighted SGD • Optimize tighter lower bound (S > 1)

with IWSGD (S=5)

with IWSGD (S=8)



Interpretation and Optimization

 $\nabla_{\theta,\phi} \mathcal{L}_{SGD}(S) = \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathcal{E})} \left| \sum_{\epsilon \in \mathcal{E}} w_{\epsilon} \nabla_{\theta,\phi} \log p_{\theta} \left(\mathbf{y} | g(\mathbf{h}_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}), \epsilon), \mathbf{x} \right) \right| \quad w_{\epsilon} = \frac{p_{\theta} \left(\mathbf{y} | g(\mathbf{h}_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}), \epsilon), \mathbf{x} \right)}{\sum_{\epsilon' \in \mathcal{E}} p_{\theta} \left(\mathbf{y} | g(\mathbf{h}_{\phi}(\mathbf{x}), \epsilon'), \mathbf{x} \right)} \right|$

Experiments

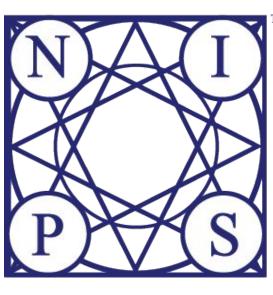
Consistent im Stable trainin

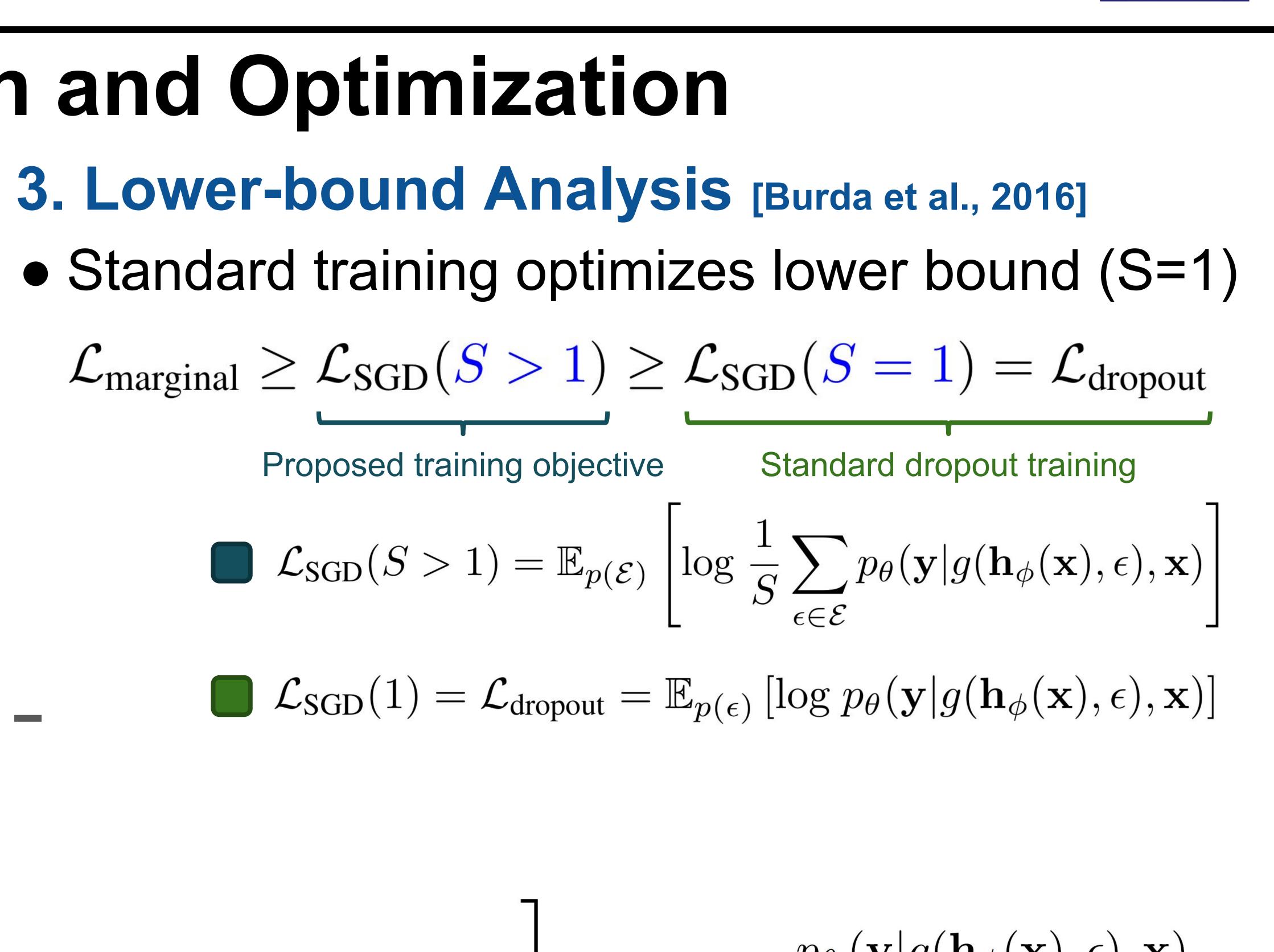
- Better perforr

DenseNet [Huang et al., 2 Wide ResNet (depth=40) Wide ResNet (depth=28, Wide ResNet (depth=28, Wide ResNet (depth=28, Wide ResNet (depth=28, Wide ResNet (depth=28,

Consistent improvement over various models / applications Action Recognition Image Captioning

						- mage captoring								
51		Open-Ended				Multiple	e-Choic	e	MSCOCO [Lin et al., 2014]	BLEU	METEOR	CIDEr	UCF-101 [Soomro et al., 2012]	Acc
	All	Y/N	Num	Others	All	Y/N	Num	Others					TwoStreamFusion [Feichtenhofer et al., 2016]	92.50
6]	58.68	79.28	36.56	46.09	-	_	-	_	Google-NIC [Vinyals et al., 2015]	27.7	23.7	85.5	TwoStreamFusion (reproduced)	92.49
	60.19	79.69	36.74	48.84	64.77	79.72	39.03	57.82	Google-NIC (reproduced)	26.8	22.6	82.2	with IWSGD (S=5)	92.73
	60.31	80.74	34.70	48.66	65.01	80.73	36.36	58.05					with IWSGD (S=10)	92.69
	60.41	80.86	35.56	48.56	65.21	80.77	37.56	58.18	with IWSGD (S=5)	27.5	22.9	83.6	with IWSGD (S=15)	92.72





	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100
2016]	3.46	17.18
[Zagoruyko et al., 2016]	3.80	18.30
dropout=0.3) [Zagoruyko et al., 2016]	3.89	18.85
dropout=0.5) (reproduced)	3.88 (0.15)	19.12 (0.24)
8, dropout=0.5) with IWSGD (S=4)	3.58 (0.05)	18.01 (0.13)
8, dropout=0.5) with IWSGD (S=8)	3.55 (0.11)	17.63 (0.13)
dropout=0.5) (X4 iterations)	4.48 (0.15)	20.70 (0.19)