





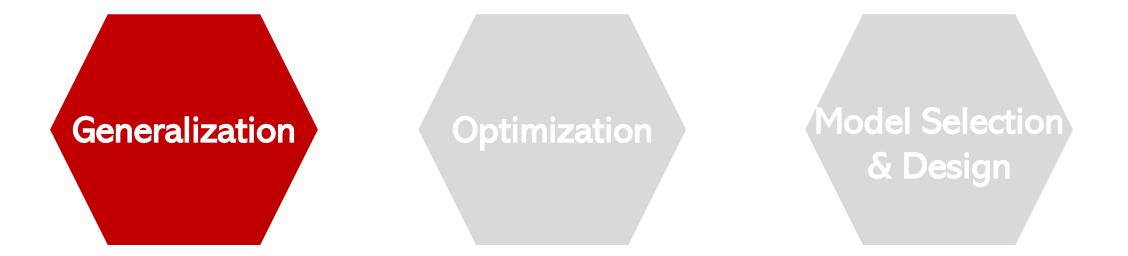
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## Part IV: Application of Deep Learning Model Complexity

#### **Presenter: Jiang Bian**



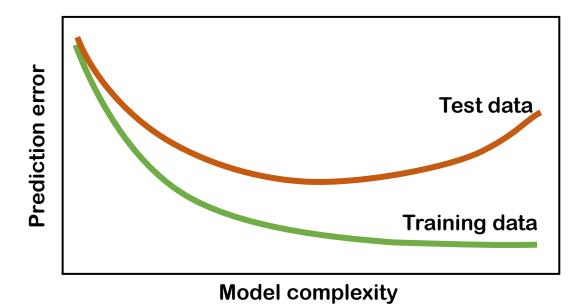


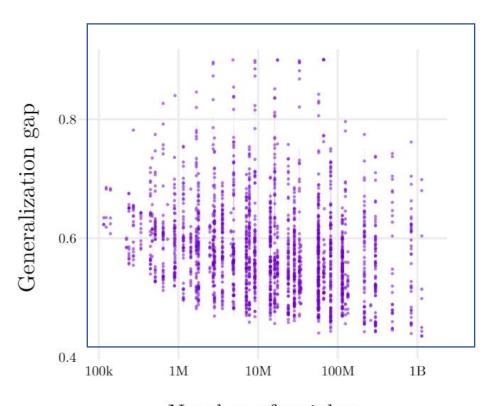


"Machine learning is fundamentally about generalization."

[Mohri et. al.,2018]

- Model complexity and generalization are two closely related research directions.
- You must have seen this "Complexity and Generalization" figure:





Number of weights Figure from [Novak et. al., 2018] But the situation seems different in deep learning

- Large and even over-parameterized neural networks exhibit good generalization ability
  - Sometimes, even better generalization compared to smaller or less complex deep models.

• Expressive capacity is used to bound generalization error

$$E(f_{A(D)}) - E_D(f_{A(D)}) \le \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} \{E(f) - E_D(f)\}$$

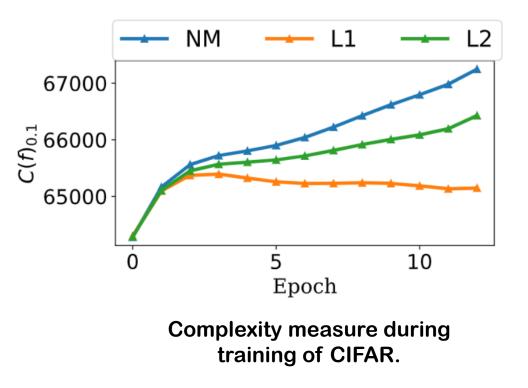
Complexity measure that is expected to explain generalization should:

- With zero training error, a network trained on real labels, which leads to good generalization, is expected to have much lower complexity than a network trained on random labels.
- Increasing the number of hidden units or the number of parameters, which leads to a decreased generalization error, is expected to decrease the complexity measure.
- When training the same architecture on the same training dataset using two different optimization algorithms, if both lead to zero training errors, the model with better generalization is expected to have lower complexity.



#### Model Complexity in Optimization

- Determine model parameters by minimizing a non-convex loss function.
- Provide a complexity-aware metric to make optimization traceable.
- Propose new regularization approaches based on complexity constraint.

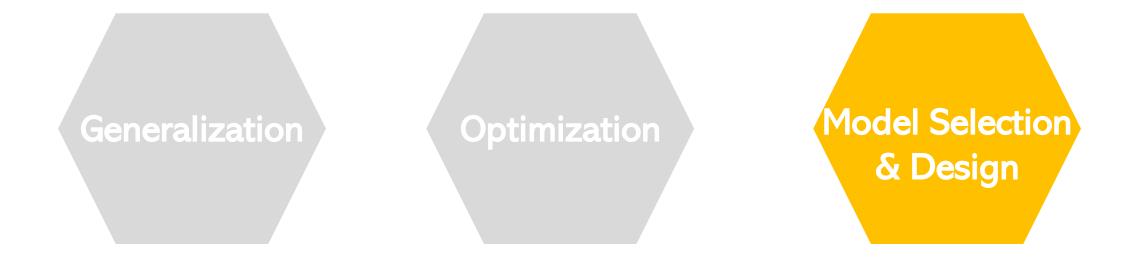


### Model Complexity in Optimization

• Inspire the explorations on the effectiveness of optimization approaches:

# Are the advantages of deep learning related to optimization algorithms?

• Deep, complex models might be easier to train than shallow architectures using the current optimization algorithms.



- How to determine a feasible model structure (type, size) for a specific learning task?
- How to pick a best one from a variety of models for a specific learning task?

#### **Accuracy-Complexity Trade-off**

High prediction accuracy is the key goal

An overly complex model may be difficult to train and incur unnecessary resource consumption

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#### **Accuracy-Complexity Trade-off**

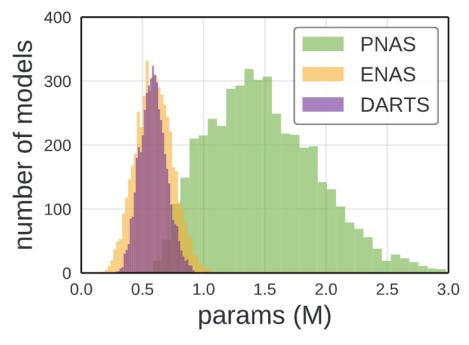
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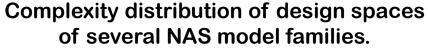
An overly complex model may be difficult to train and incur unnecessary resource consumption

Pick a model with the "appropriate" complexity.

- Neural Architecture Search: automatically select a good neural network architecture for a given learning task
- Accuracy-complexity trade-off in NAS
  - Progressive Neural Architecture Search [Liu et al. 2018]: searches for convolutional neural network architectures in the increasing order of model complexity
  - Automatic Model Selection [Laredo et al., 2020]: searches for fully connected neural networks that yield a good balance between prediction accuracy and model complexity.

• Investigate the network design spaces





[Radosavovic et al., 2019]