# Eliminating Sharp Minima with Truncated Heavy-tailed Noise

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DeepMath 2021

• Generalization of DNN



Training Set

• Generalization of DNN



Training Set

Test Set



#### • Generalization of DNN

• Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)



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- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
- Empirical Observations: Flat minima (as opposed to sharp minima) generalize better.
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• Q: SGD prefers flat minima?

$$\mathsf{GD} \qquad X_j = X_{j-1} - \eta \ \nabla f(X_{j-1})$$

$$SGD$$
  $X_j = X_{j-1} - \eta \left( \nabla f(X_{j-1}) + Z_j \right)$ 

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Traditional Assumption: Light-tailed~

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• Heavy-tailed Noises:  $\mathbb{E}Z_j = 0$ ,  $Z_j \in RV_{-\alpha}$  with  $\alpha > 1$ 

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# **Our Work: Complete Elimination of Sharp Minima**



$$X_j = X_{j-1} - \varphi_b \big( \eta \nabla f(X_{j-1}) + \eta Z_j \big); \quad \varphi_b(x) = \min\{b, \|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}$$

Gradient Clipping

$$X_{j} = X_{j-1} - \varphi_{b} \left( \eta \nabla f(X_{j-1}) + \eta Z_{j} \right); \quad \varphi_{b}(x) = \min\{b, \|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}$$

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**Q:** How does truncated heavy-tailed noise help?

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Q: Why does truncated heavy-tailed noise help?



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- Extreme Values are Very Rare
- Normal, Exponential, etc



#### **Heavy-Tailed Distributions**

- Extreme Values are Frequent
- Power Law, Weibull, etc





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Structural difference in the way systemwide rare events arise.

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arise because

EVERYTHING goes wrong.

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A FEW Catastrophes.

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Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$ :

 $\eta = 1/10$  & noises are light-tailed





Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$ :

 $\eta = 1/10$  & noises are heavy-tailed








# **Typical Behavior of SGD**



Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$ :

 $\eta = 1/100$  & noises are heavy-tailed



# **Typical Behavior of SGD**



Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$ :

 $\eta = 1/150$  & noises are heavy-tailed



# **Typical Behavior of SGD**



Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$ :

 $\eta = 1/200$  & noises are heavy-tailed



How does SGD escape local minima?

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- $\mathbb{P}(X^{\eta} \in A) \approx \eta^{(\alpha-1)^{\prime}(A)}$
- Conditioned on  $\{X^{\eta} \in A\}$ ,  $X^{\eta}$  resembles piece-wise gradient flow with  $I^{*}(A)$  jumps

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P(X<sup>η</sup> ∈ A) ≈ η<sup>(α-1)/\*(A)</sup>
Typical Behavior γ
Conditioned on {X<sup>η</sup> ∈ A}, X<sup>η</sup> resembles piece-wise gradient flow with /\*(A) jumps

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- $I^*(A)$ : Min # of jumps (catastrophes) to cause event A
















































Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with  $I^* = 1$  jump



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Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$  conditional on exit:







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heavy-tailed noises with  $\eta = 1/75$ 





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Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$  conditional on exit:





$$X_j^{\eta} = X_{j-1}^{\eta} + \varphi_{\boldsymbol{b}} \big( -\eta \nabla f(X_{j-1}^{\eta}) + \eta Z_j \big), \boldsymbol{b} \in (r/2, r)$$



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Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with  $I^* = 2$  jumps



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Trajectory of SGD  $X^{\eta}$  conditional on exit:





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- (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021+) As  $\eta \downarrow 0$ ,  $\sigma^{\eta}\lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow Exp(q)$ .



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$$\sigma^\eta \sim O(1/\lambda(\eta)) pprox O(1/\eta^{lpha + (l^* - 1)(lpha - 1)})$$



Without Clipping



Without Clipping



With Clipping



• Min # of jumps for escape:  $l_i^*$ 



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- Min # of jumps for escape:  $I_i^*$  (Example: set b = 0.5)
- Set of Widest Minima:  $m_i \in M^{\text{wide}}$  iff  $l_i^* = \max_j l_j^*$ .



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#### Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021+)

Under structural conditions on loss landscape, for any t > 0 and  $\beta > 1 + (\alpha - 1) \max_{i} l_{i}^{*}$ ,

$$\frac{1}{\lfloor t/\eta^{\beta} \rfloor} \int_{0}^{\lfloor t/\eta^{\beta} \rfloor} \mathbb{1} \Big\{ X^{\eta}_{\lfloor u \rfloor} \in \bigcup_{j: m_{j} \notin M^{wide}} \Omega_{j} \Big\} du \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} 0 \text{ as } \eta \downarrow 0.$$



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#### <sup>∧</sup>Proportion of time at narrow minima



#### • Same Elimination Effect in $\mathbb{R}^d$



New Training Algorithm

## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

• Our Method:  $X \leftarrow X - \varphi_b(\eta \cdot g_{heavy}(X))$  where

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 $g_{\text{heavy}}(X) \triangleq g_{\text{SB}}(X) + \text{``Heavy-tailed Noise''}$ 

- X: current weights; **GD**: gradient descent; **SB**: small batch;  $g_{XX}$ : gradient under method XX.
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 "Heavy-tailed Noise"

• Gradient noise:  $g_{SB}(X) - g_{GD}(X)$ 

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• Gradient noise:  $g_{SB}(X) - g_{GD}(X)$  Same or independent batches?  $\Rightarrow$ two versions

• Heavy-tail Inflation:  $Z(g_{SB}(X) - g_{GD}(X))$  for some heavy-tailed Z

Test accuracy	LB	SB	SB + Clip	SB + Noise	Our 1	Our 2
CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet	68.66%	69.20%	68.77%	64.43%	69.47%	70.06%
SVHN, VGG11	82.87%	85.92%	85.95%	38.85%	88.42%	88.37%
CIFAR10, VGG11	69.39%	74.42%	74.38%	40.50%	75.69%	75.87%
Expected Sharpness	LB	SB	SB + Clip	SB + Noise	Our 1	Our 2
CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet	0.032	0.008	0.009	0.047	0.003	0.002
SVHN, VGG11	0.694	0.037	0.041	0.012	0.002	0.005
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- Flatter geometry & Improved generalization performance
- Requires both heavy-tailed noise and truncation

CIFAR10-VGG11	SB + Clip	Our 1	Our 2
Test Accuracy	89.54%	90.76%	90.45%
Expected Sharpness	0.167	0.085	0.096
PAC-Bayes Sharpness	$1.31  imes 10^4$	$9 imes 10^3$	10 <sup>4</sup>
Maximal Sharpness	$1.66 imes10^4$	$1.29  imes 10^4$	$1.22  imes 10^4$
CIFAR100-VGG16	SB + Clip	Our 1	Our 2
Test Accuracy	56.32%	65.44%	62.99%
Expected Sharpness	0.857	0.441	0.479
PAC-Bayes Sharpness	$2.49 imes10^4$	$1.9 imes10^4$	$1.98 imes10^4$
Maximal Sharpness	$2.75 imes10^4$	$2.12  imes 10^4$	$2.16 imes10^4$

• More training techniques: Data augmentation, learning rate scheduler.

#### • Theoretical Contribution

- Rigorously established that truncated heavy-tailed noises can eliminate sharp minima
- Catastrophe principle, first exit time analysis, and metastability for heavy-tailed SGD

#### • Algorithmic Contribution

• Proposed a tail-inflation strategy to find flatter solution with better generalization

• "Regularity conditions"



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- $I^* \triangleq \lceil r/b \rceil$



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### Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021)

For (Lebesgue) almost every b > 0, there exist some q > 0 and  $\lambda(\eta) \in RV_{\alpha+(l^*-1)(\alpha-1)}(\eta)$  such that

 $\sigma(\eta)\lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow Exp(q) \text{ as } \eta \downarrow 0.$ 



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