

# Regularization for Deep Learning

Lecture slides for Chapter 7 of *Deep Learning*

[www.deeplearningbook.org](http://www.deeplearningbook.org)

Ian Goodfellow

2016-09-27

# Definition

- “Regularization is any modification we make to a learning algorithm that is intended to reduce its generalization error but not its training error.”

# Weight Decay as Constrained Optimization

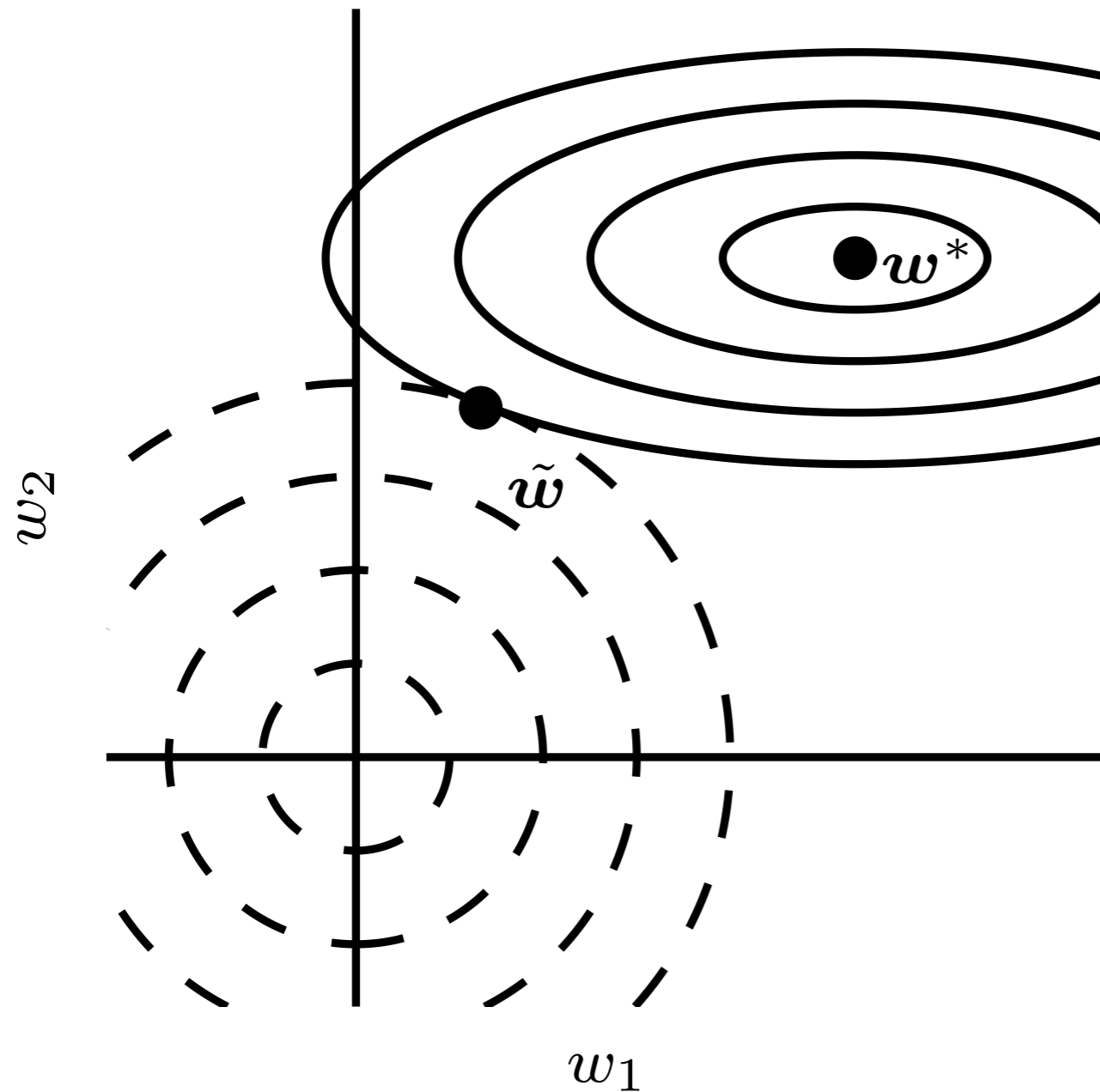
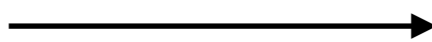


Figure 7.1

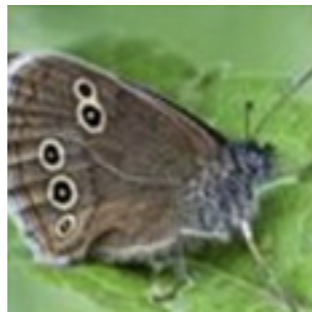
# Norm Penalties

- L1: Encourages sparsity, equivalent to MAP Bayesian estimation with Laplace prior
- Squared L2: Encourages small weights, equivalent to MAP Bayesian estimation with Gaussian prior

# Dataset Augmentation



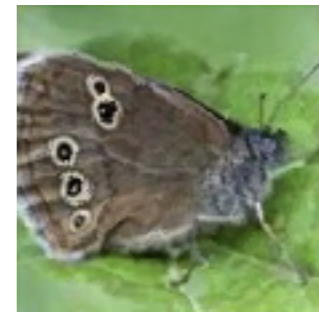
Affine  
Distortion



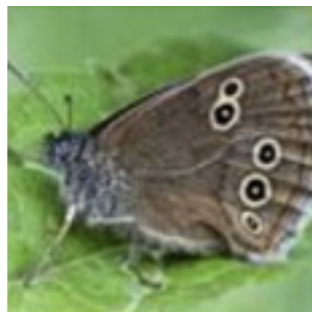
Noise



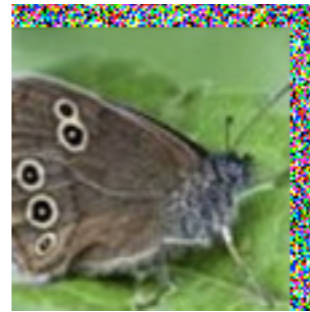
Elastic  
Deformation



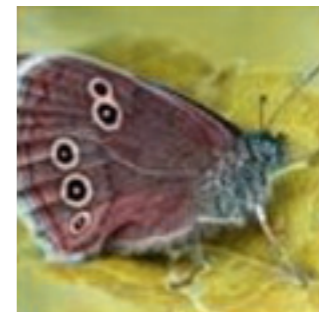
Horizontal  
flip



Random  
Translation



Hue Shift



# Multi-Task Learning

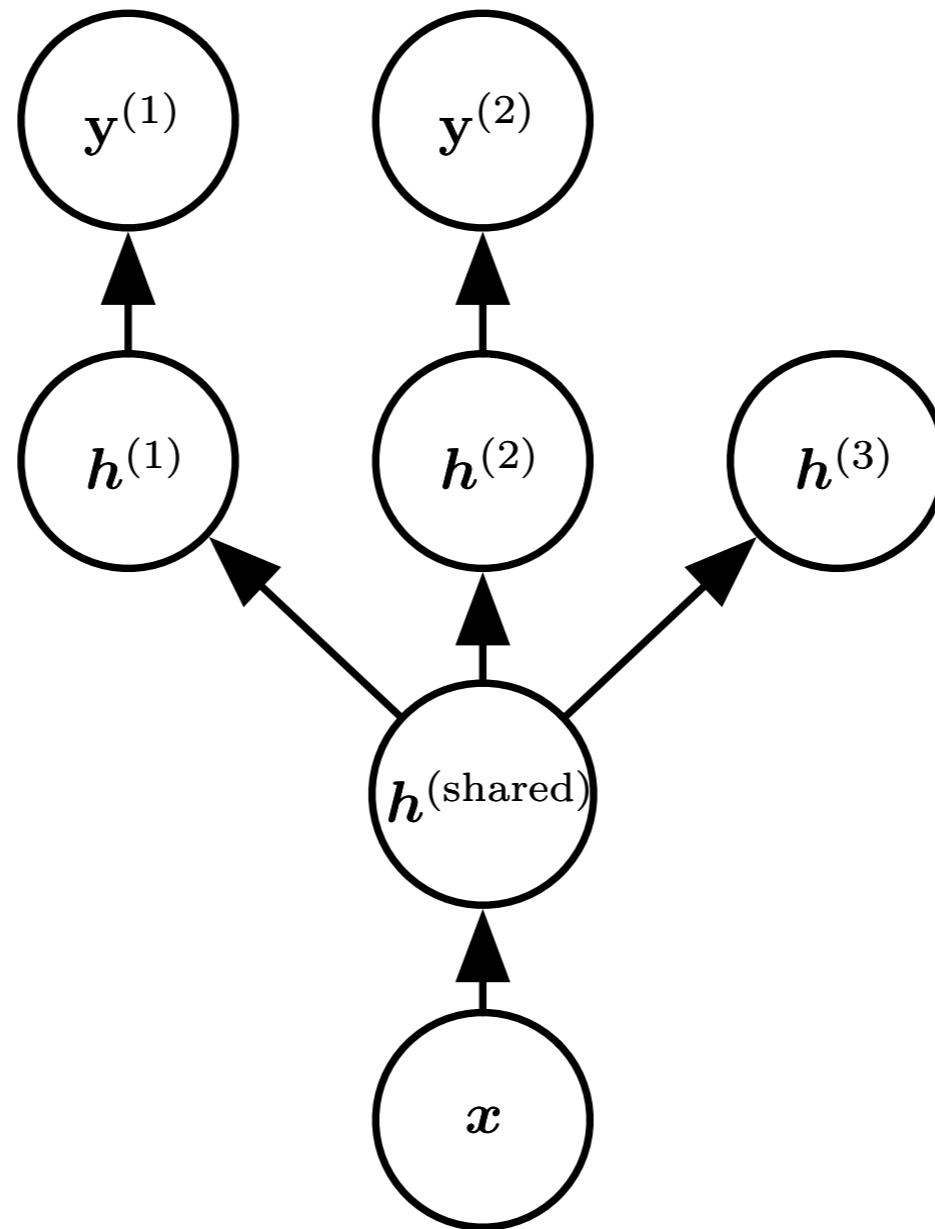


Figure 7.2

# Learning Curves

Early stopping: terminate while validation set performance is better

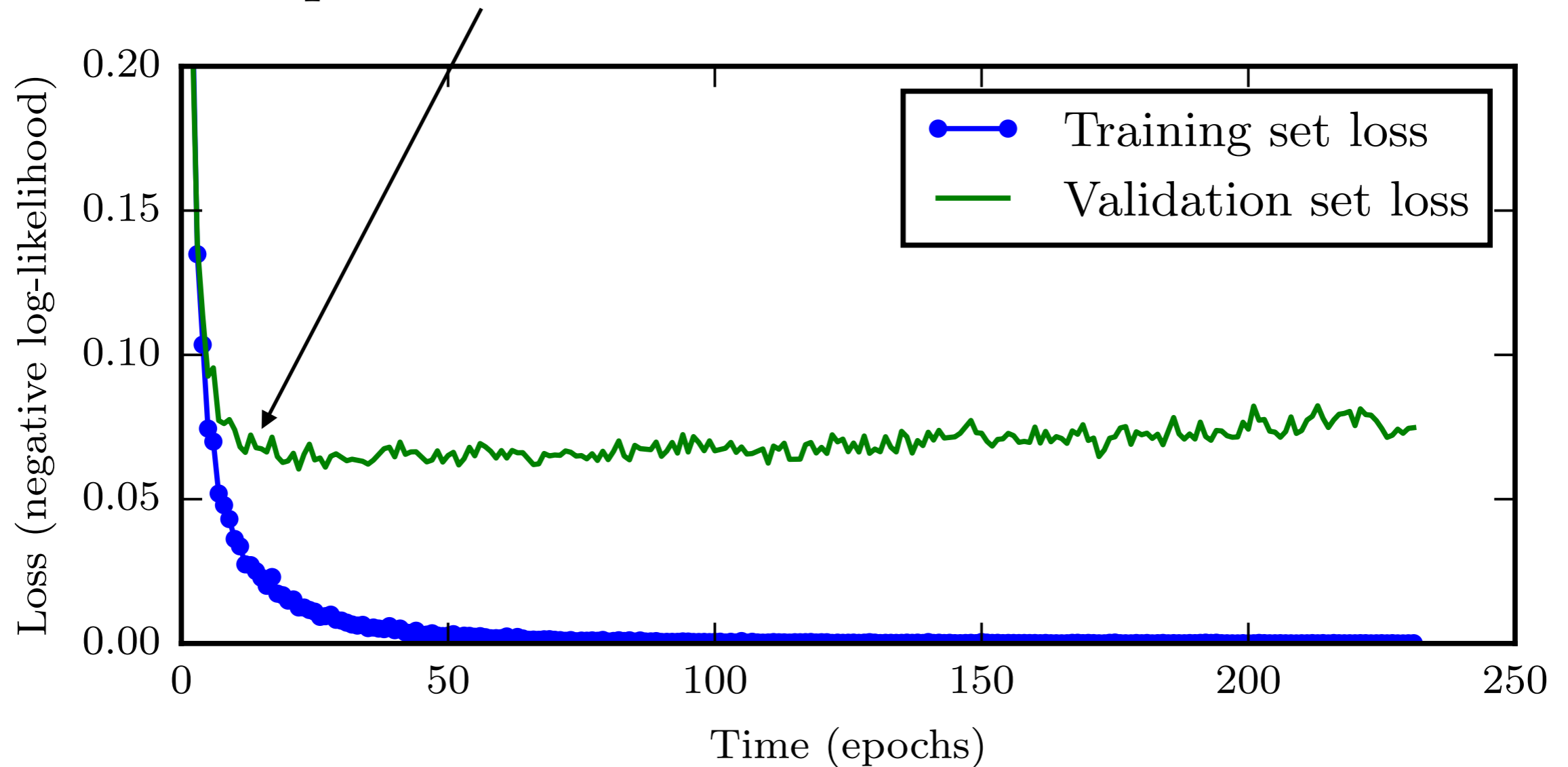


Figure 7.3

# Early Stopping and Weight Decay

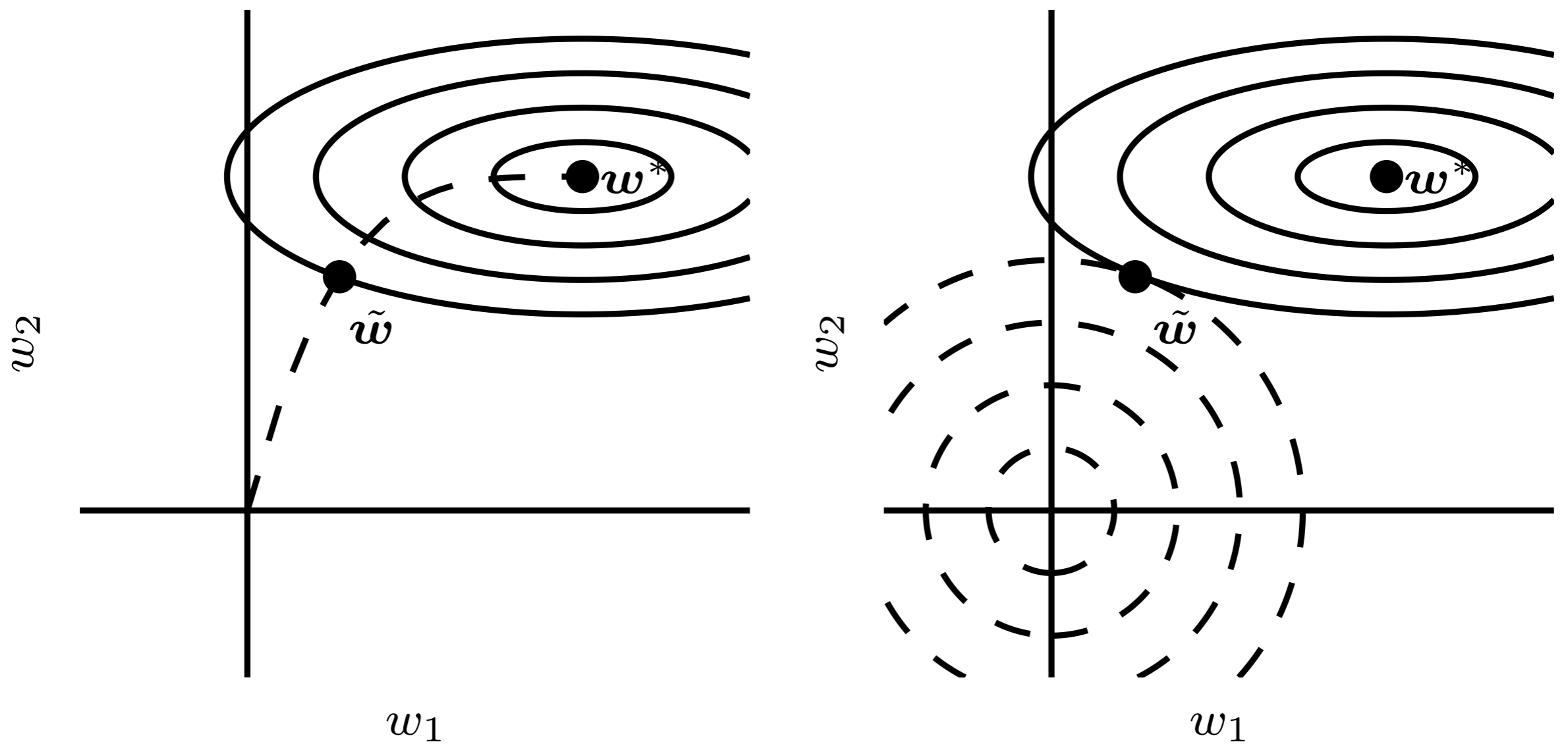


Figure 7.4



# Sparse Representations

$$\begin{bmatrix} -14 \\ 1 \\ 19 \\ 2 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & 4 & 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ -5 & 4 & -2 & 2 & -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.47)$$

$\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$                        $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$                        $\mathbf{h} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

# Bagging

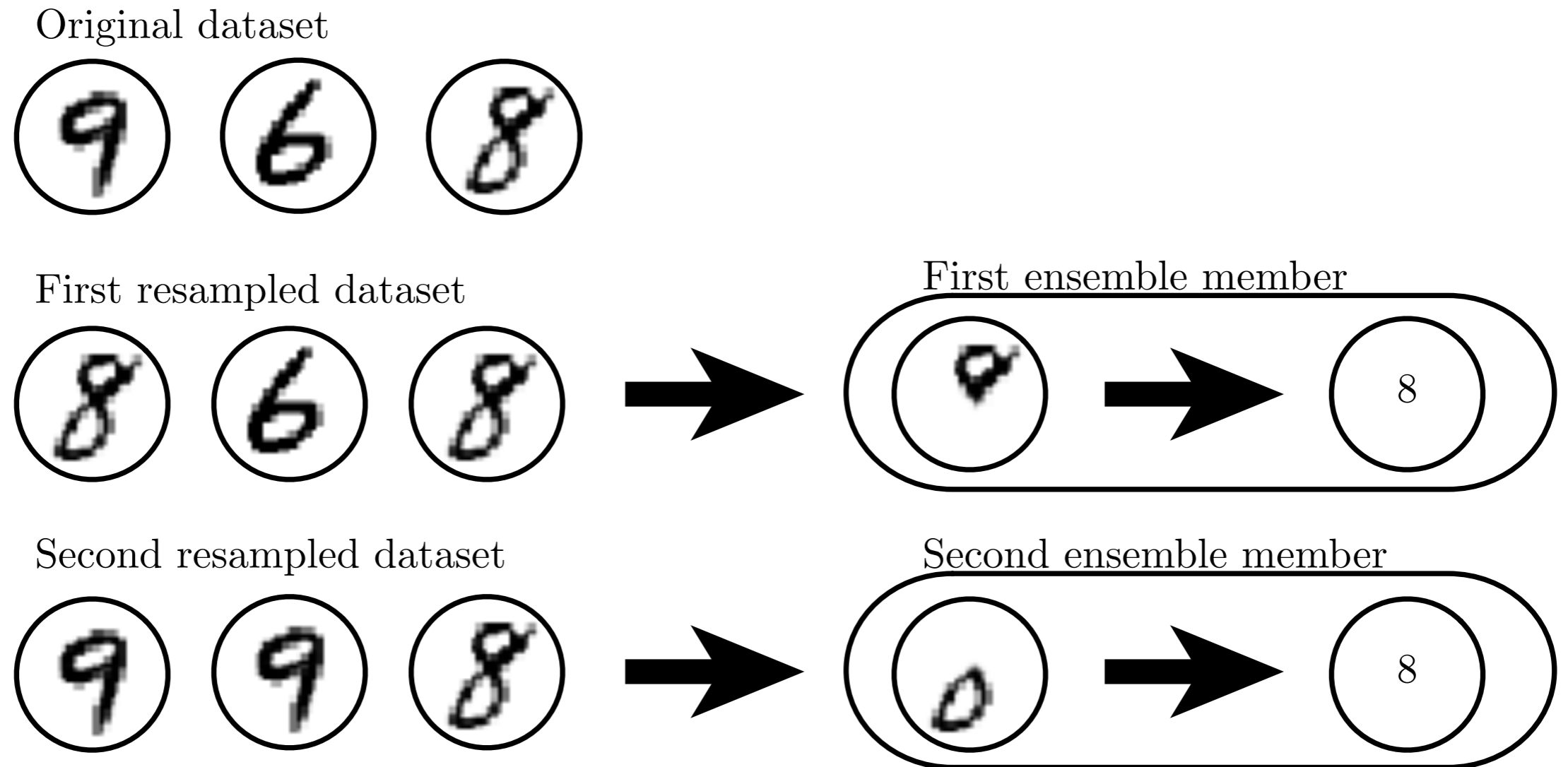
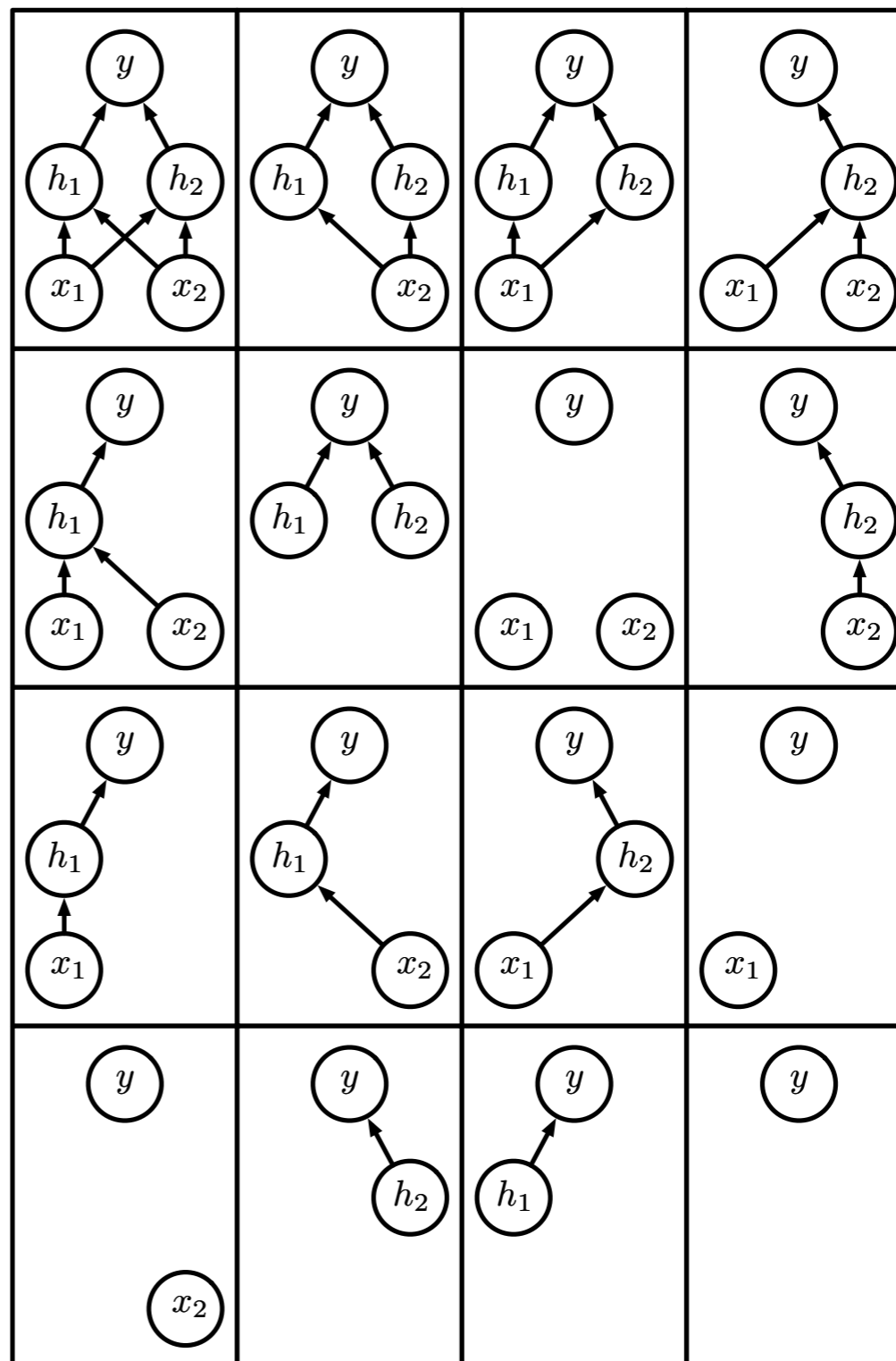
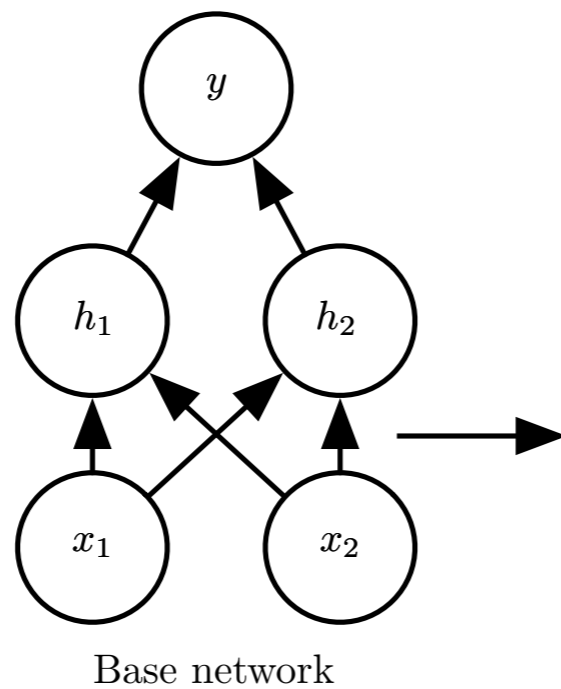


Figure 7.5

# Dropout

Figure 7.6



# Adversarial Examples

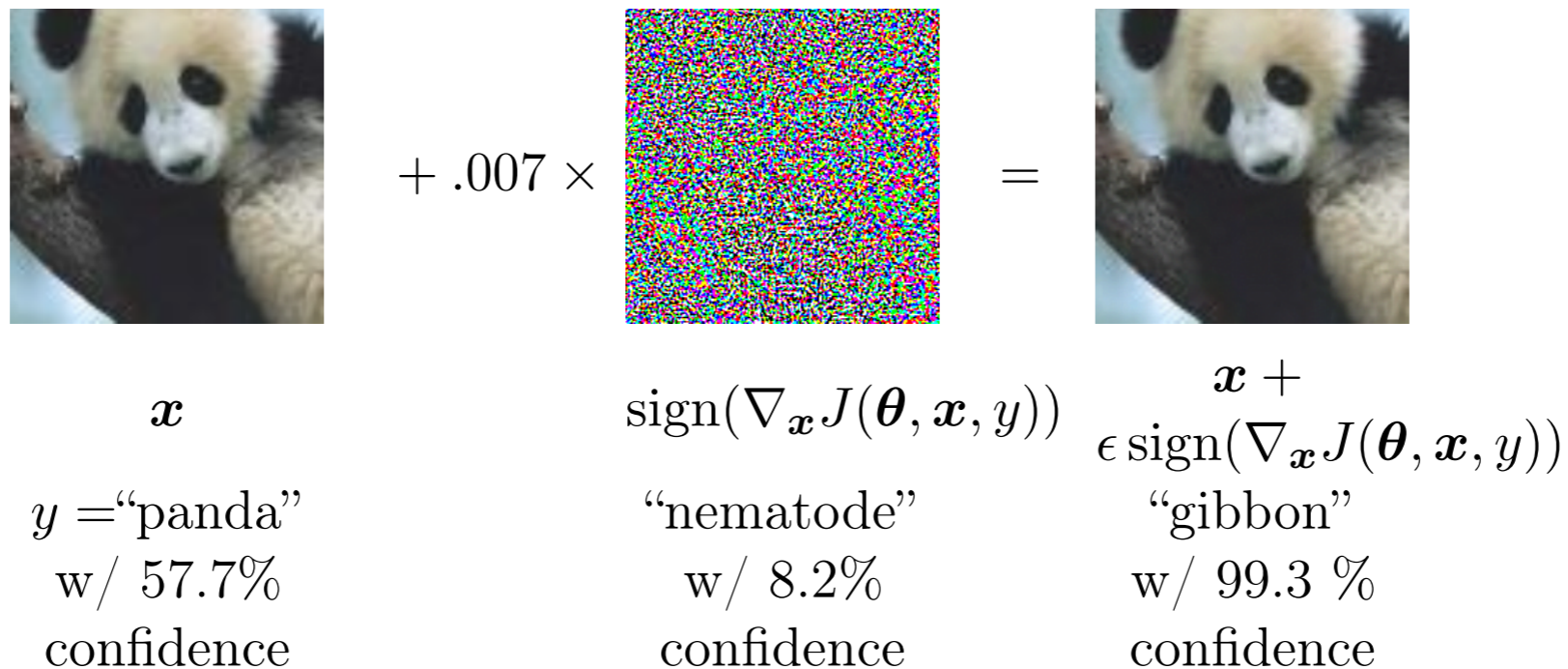


Figure 7.8

Training on adversarial examples is mostly intended to improve security, but can sometimes provide generic regularization.

# Tangent Propagation

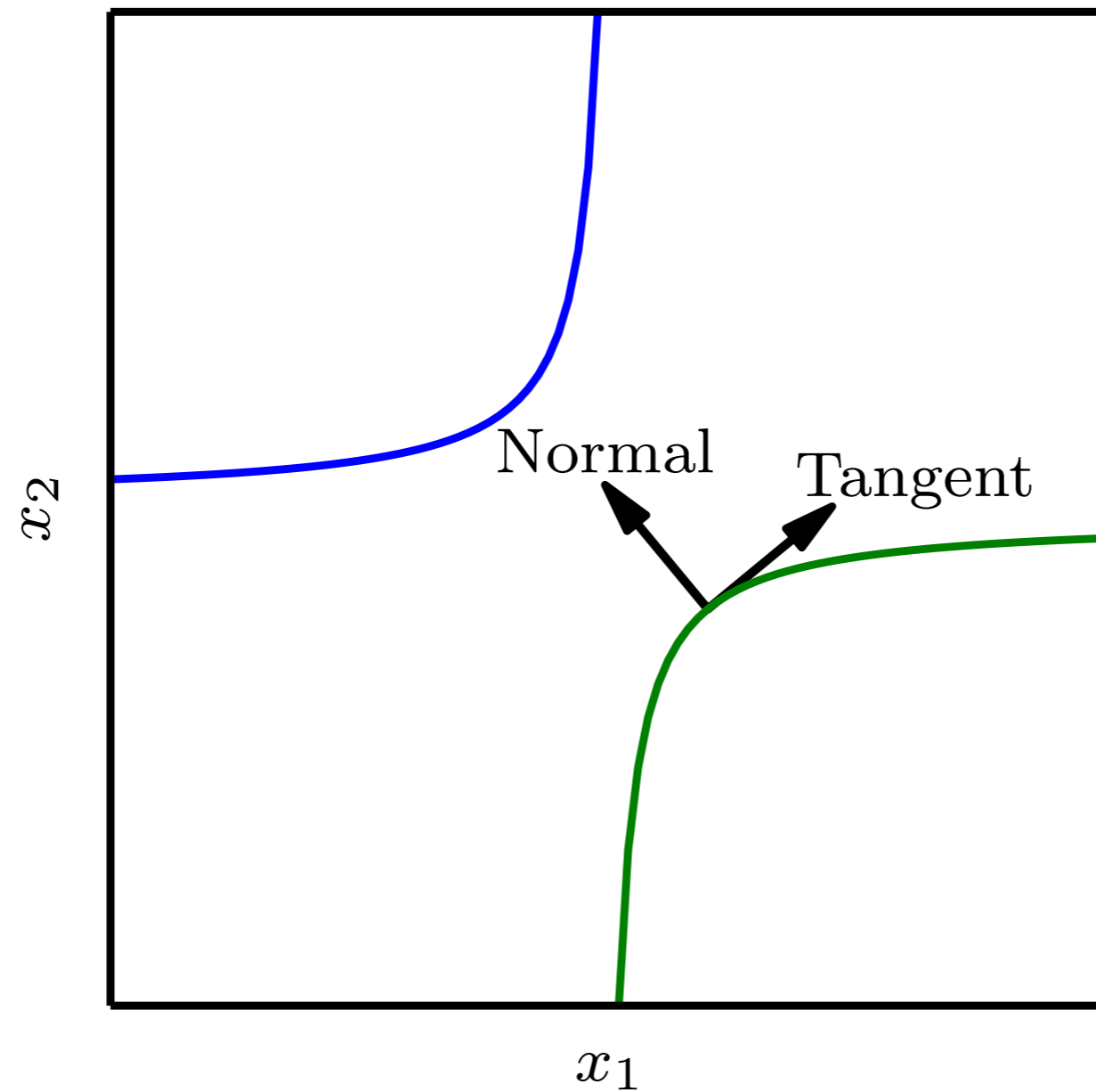


Figure 7.9