



Why neural networks find simple solutions: the many regularizers of geometric complexity

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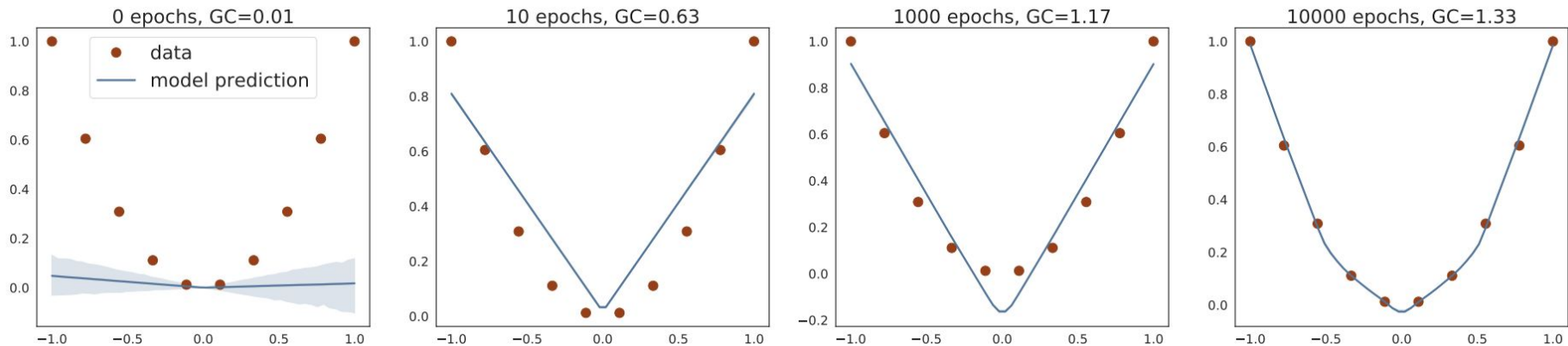
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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.13083>

Motivating Example



Trained a ReLU MLP with 3 layers, 300 neurons each

The arc length of the learned function is minimized during training.

From arc length to Geometric Complexity

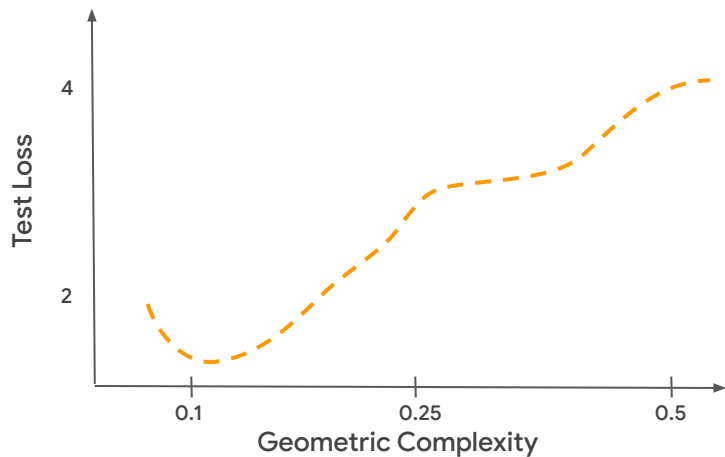
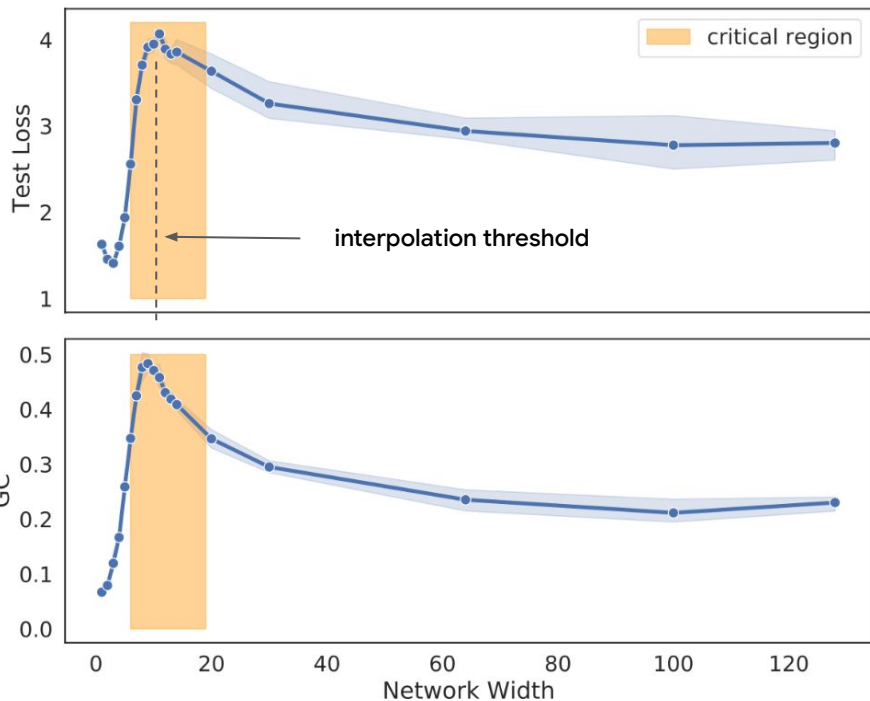
$$\text{arclength} = \int_{X_D} \sqrt{1 + \|\nabla_x f_\theta(x)\|_F^2} dx \simeq \int_{X_D} 1 + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla_x f_\theta(x)\|_F^2 dx = \text{Vol}(X_D) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{X_D} \|\nabla_x f_\theta(x)\|_F^2 dx$$

Geometric Complexity (GC)


$$\langle f_\theta, D \rangle_G = \frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{x \in D} \|\nabla_x f_\theta(x)\|_F^2$$

Discrete version of the Dirichlet Energy

GC captures the double-descent phenomenon

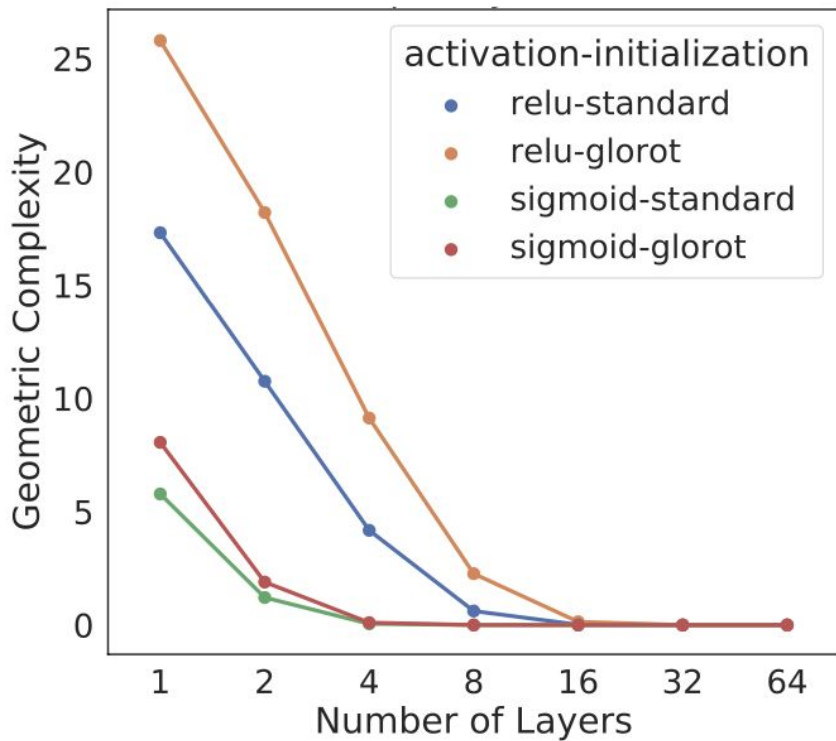


GC recovers the classical U-curve when used as the model complexity measure



**Well-tuned neural networks
find solutions with low
geometric complexity**

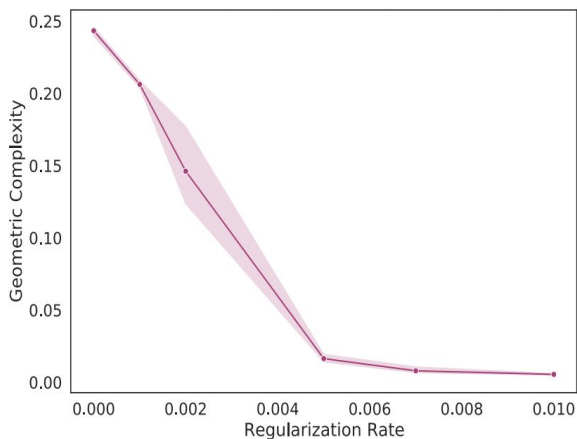
Deeper networks have lower GC at initialization



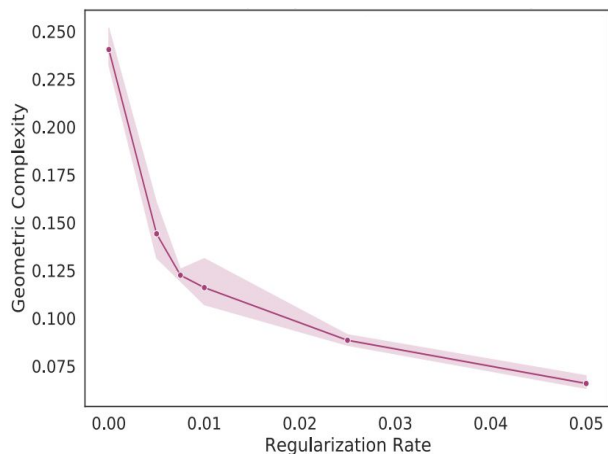
With deep enough neural networks, the model function is initialized to near the zero function and has lowest possible Geometric Complexity.

Common regularization schemes decrease GC

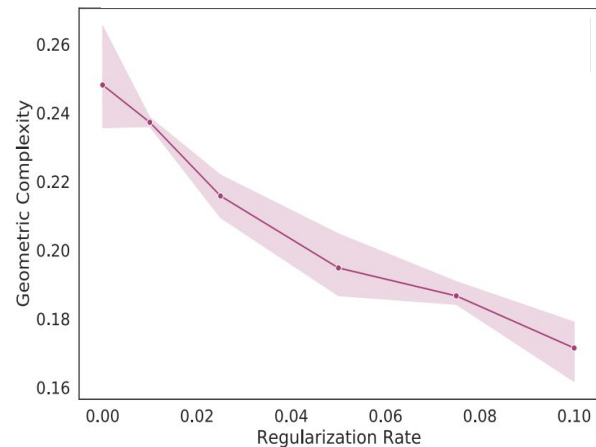
L2 Regularization



Flatness Regularization

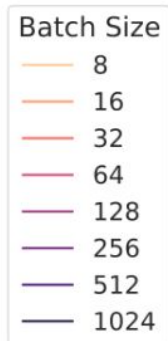
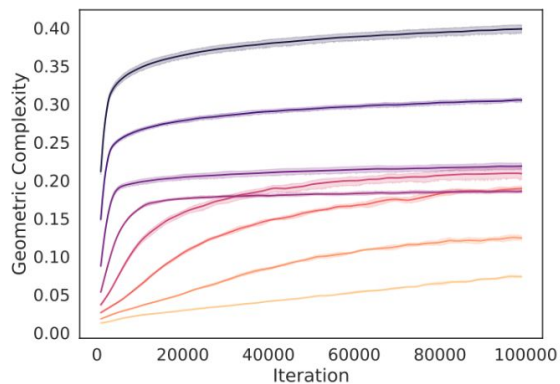
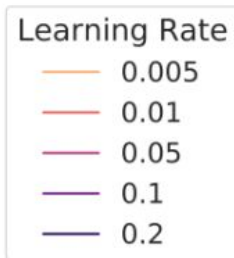
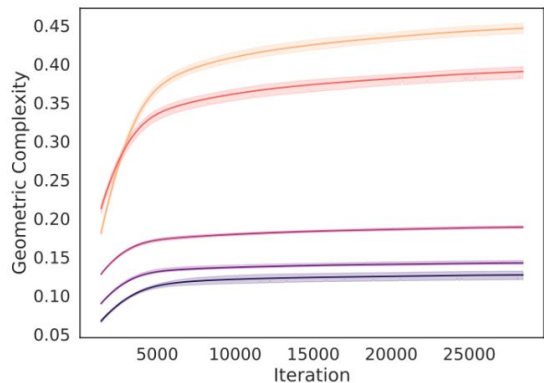


Spectral Regularization



Well regularized neural networks end up not only to be more performant but also simpler.

LR and batch size tuning decreases GC



IMPLICIT GRADIENT REGULARIZATION

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The pressure of implicit gradient regularization transfers to a pressure on the geometric complexity.

For neural networks, SGD encourages simple solutions

Transfer Theorem. Consider a network $f_\theta : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ with ℓ layers parameterized by $\theta = (w_1, b_1, \dots, w_\ell, b_\ell)$, then we have the following inequality

derivative w.r.t inputs derivative w.r.t parameters

$$\|\nabla_x f_\theta(x)\|_F^2 \leq \frac{\|\nabla_\theta f_\theta(x)\|_F^2}{T_1^2(x, \theta) + \dots + T_\ell^2(x, \theta)} \quad (43)$$

For well-tuned neural networks trained to minimal loss, the learned function is implicitly encouraged to find the most geometrically simple solution.



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Thanks for listening