

# Measurements of Three-Level Hierarchical Structure in the Outliers in the Spectrum of Deepnet Hessians

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$$\text{Hess}(\theta) = \text{Ave}_{i;c} \frac{\partial^2 \ell(f(x_{i;c}; \theta); y_c)}{\partial \theta^2}$$

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$$L(\theta) = \text{Ave}_{i;c} f'(f(x_{i;c}; \theta); y_c)g$$

- | Hessian:

$$\text{Hess}(\theta) = \text{Ave}_{i;c} \frac{\partial^2 (f(x_{i;c}; \theta); y_c)}{\partial \theta^2}$$

- | Gauss-Newton decomposition:

$$\text{Hess} \approx G + H$$

Previous work: LeCun et al. (1998)

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  - | Number of outliers    number of classes

What is causing the outliers in the spectrum?

# G is a second moment of gradients with structure on in

- Define the gradient:

$$g_{i;c;c^0}^T = \frac{1}{p_{c^0}(x_{i;c}; y_{c^0})} \frac{\partial \log p(x_{i;c}; y_{c^0})}{\partial c}$$

# G is a second moment of gradients with structure on inc

- Define the gradient:

$$g_{i;c}^T = \frac{1}{p_c(x_{i;c})} \frac{\partial \ell(x_{i;c})}{\partial \theta}$$

- $g_{i;c}$ : gradient of  $i$ -th example  $c$ -th class (up to a scalar)

# G is a second moment of gradients with structure on inc

- Define the gradient:

$$g_{i;c;c^0}^T = \frac{q}{p_{c^0}(x_{i;c}) (y_{c^0} - p(x_{i;c}))} \frac{\partial \ell(x_{i;c}; \theta)}$$

- $g_{i;c;c}$ : gradient of  $i$ -th example  $c$ -th class (up to a scalar)
- $g_{i;c;c^0}$ : gradient of  $i$ -th example  $c$ -th class, if it belonged to  $c^0$  instead (up to a scalar)

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$$g_{i;c;c^0}^T = \frac{q}{p_{c^0}(x_{i;c}) (y_{c^0} - p(x_{i;c}))} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x_{i;c})}{\partial \theta}$$

- $g_{i;c;c}$ : gradient of  $i$ -th example  $inc$ -th class (up to a scalar)
- $g_{i;c;c^0}$ : gradient of  $i$ -th example  $inc$ -th class, if it belonged to  $class^0$  instead (up to a scalar)
- These gradients can be indexed by three numbers:

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  - |  $c^0$ : potential class

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- | Define the gradient:

$$g_{i;c;c^0}^T = \frac{q}{p_{c^0}(x_{i;c})} (y_{c^0} - p(x_{i;c}))^T \frac{\partial p(x_{i;c})}{\partial \theta}$$

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- |  $g_{i;c;c^0}$ : gradient of  $i$ -th example  $inc$ -th class, if it belonged to  $class^0$  instead (up to a scalar)
- | These gradients can be indexed by three numbers:
  - |  $i$ : observation
  - |  $c$ : true class
  - |  $c^0$ : potential class
- | G is a second moment (not Covariance) of these gradients:

$$G = \text{Ave}_{i;c;c^0} \sum_{i;c;c^0}^n g_{i;c;c^0} g_{i;c;c^0}^T$$

# Three-level hierarchical structure in gradients

- | Averaging over the index

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- | Averaging over the index  $0$

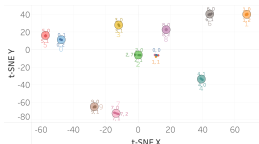
## Three-level hierarchical structure in gradients

- | Averaging over the index  $\alpha$
- | Averaging over the index  $\alpha^0$
- | Averaging over the index  $\alpha$

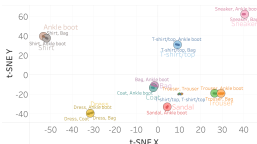
# Visualization of three-level hierarchical structure in grad

**Figure:** ResNet50 trained on ImageNet. Large circles: Small circles:  
c;c<sup>0</sup>.

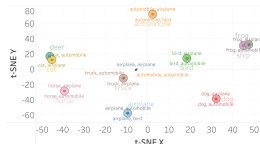
# Visualization of three-level hierarchical structure in gradients



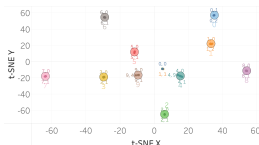
MNIST, 13 examples per class



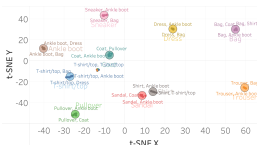
Fashion, 13 examples per class



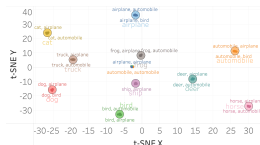
CIFAR10, 13 examples per class



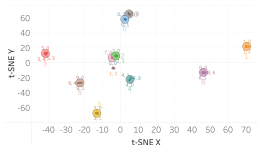
MNIST, 702 examples per class



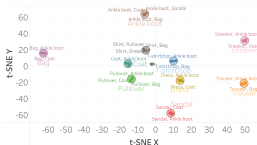
Fashion, 702 examples per class



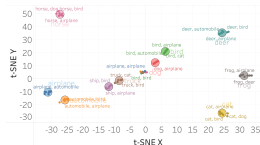
CIFAR10, 702 examples per class



MNIST, 5000 examples per class



Fashion, 5000 examples per class



CIFAR10, 5000 examples per class



$\text{Ave}_c \quad c \quad c^T$  causes outliers in  $G$

Figure: ResNet18 trained on CIFAR10, 1351 examples per class. Orange: eigenvalues of  $\text{Ave}_c \quad c \quad c^T$ .

