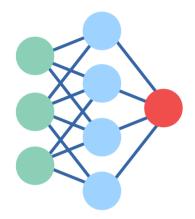
Global convergence of neuron birth-death dynamics



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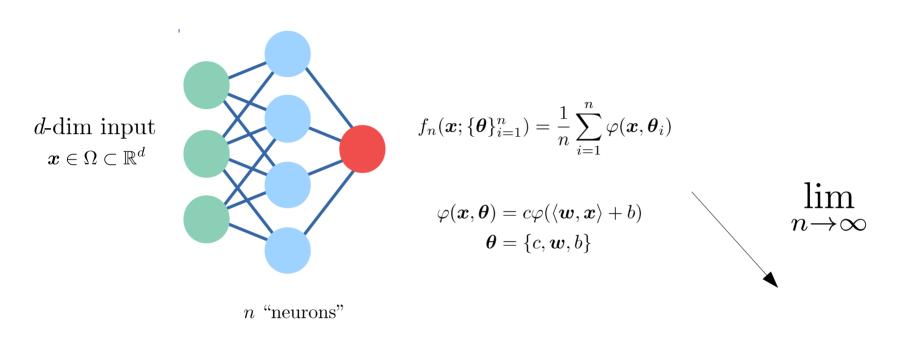
Synopsis of main results

 \rightarrow Modification of gradient descent (GD) with *unbalanced optimal transport*

- Parameter *birth-death* process
- Proof of **global convergence**
- Rate of convergence scales as t^{-1}
- \rightarrow Based on $mean-field\ perspective$ on neural networks
 - Analysis of deterministic partial differential equation (PDE)
 - PDE leads to practical, efficient algorithm

- \rightarrow Experiments show *faster convergence* relative to GD
 - Illustrative examples show effect of transport / exploration
 - Easy to implement with no additional gradient computations

Single hidden layer neural network

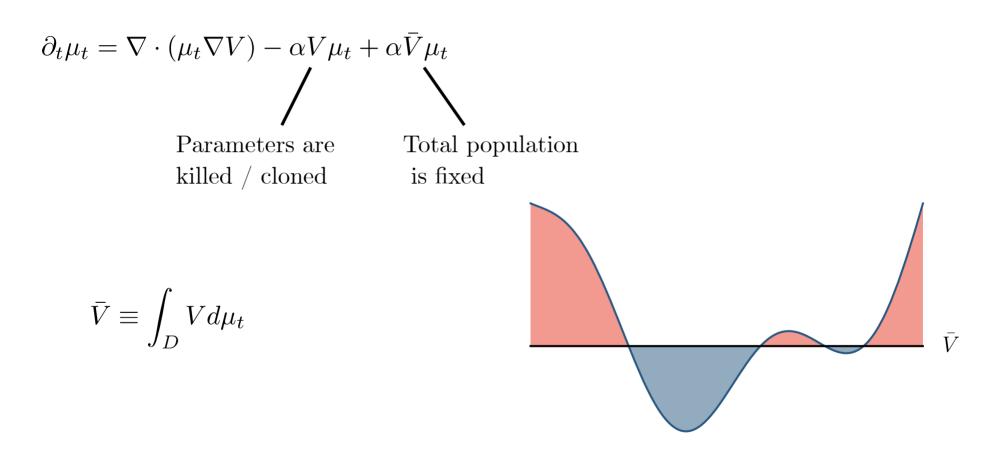


PDE for parameter distribution $\partial_t \mu_t = \nabla \cdot (\mu_t \nabla V)$

Distinct from kernel learning / NTK, dynamics leads to feature selection



Non-local mass transport (particle birth-death)





Let μ_t denote the solution of the birth-death PDE for the initial condition μ_0 with supp $\mu_0 = D$ and with a density ρ_0 . Then, under appropriate coerciveness assumptions for the potential,

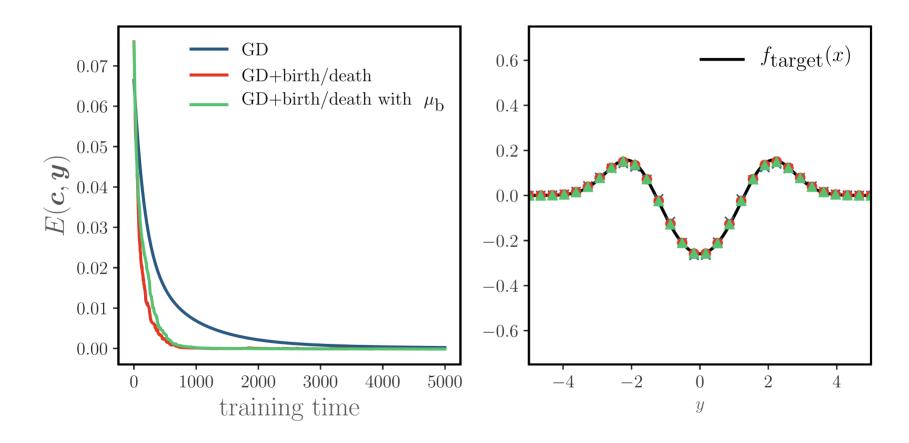
$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \mu_t = \mu_*$$

where μ_* is a global minimizer of $\mathcal{E}[\mu]$

Compare with [Chizat & Bach, 2018] without any restriction on homogeneity for the units



Dramatic effect of birth/death dynamics



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Thu Jun 13th 06:30 -- 09:00 PM @ Pacific Ballroom #93



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