

# Stability based Generalization Bound for Exponential Family Langevin Dynamics

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# Problem Setting

Consider the statistical learning setting:

- i.i.d samples  $S_n = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\} \sim D^n$ ;
- A randomized algorithm  $A$  works with  $S_n$  creating a distribution over hypotheses:  $A(S_n)$ ;
- For distribution  $P$  over hypothesis, expected population and empirical loss:

$$L_D(P) \triangleq \mathbb{E}_{z \sim D} \mathbb{E}_{w \sim P} [\ell(w, z)], \quad L_S(P) \triangleq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_{w \sim P} [\ell(w, z_i)];$$

- The generalization error:

$$\text{gen}(A(S_n)) \triangleq L_D(A(S_n)) - L_S(A(S_n))$$

# Noisy Iterative Algorithms

Given  $S_n$  and realization of past iterates  $W_{0:t-1} = w_{0:t-1}$ , a noisy iterative algorithm updates parameter by

$$W_t \sim P_{B_t, \xi_t | w_{0:(t-1)}}(W)$$

where the distribution has two sources of randomness:

- 1) Stochastic mini-batch of samples  $S_{B_t}$  with batch size  $b$ , drawn uniformly at random with replacement;
- 2) Noise  $\xi_t$  suitably added in the iterations.

# Generalization Bound based on Le Cam Style Divergence

Under mild assumptions, for noisy iterative algorithm we have

$$|\mathbb{E}\text{gen}(A(S_n))| \leq c \frac{b}{n_{S_n, z'_n}} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{W_{0:(t-1)}} \text{LSD}(P_{t|} \parallel P'_{t|})}$$

where Le Cam Style Divergence

$$\text{LSD}(P_{t|} \parallel P'_{t|}) := \mathbb{E} \int_{\xi_t} \frac{(dP_{B_t, \xi_t} - dP'_{B_t, \xi_t})^2}{dP_{A_t, \xi_t}} d\xi_t ,$$

measures the distance of output  $P_{B_t, \xi_t}, P'_{B_t, \xi_t}$  run on  $S_n, S'_n$ .

- The bound is based on expected stability instead of uniform stability;
- The bound can be extended to high probability bound.

# Exponential Family Langevin Dynamics

We propose EFLD using exponential family noise: for smooth convex function  $\psi$

$$w_t = w_{t-1} - \rho_t \xi_t, \quad \xi_t \sim p_\psi(\xi; \theta_{B_t, \alpha_t}),$$

where  $p_\psi(\xi; \theta_{B_t, \alpha_t}) = \exp(\langle \xi, \theta_{B_t, \alpha_t} \rangle - \psi(\theta_{B_t, \alpha_t})) \pi_{0, \alpha}(\xi)$ ,  $\theta_{B_t, \alpha_t} \triangleq \frac{\theta_{B_t}}{\alpha_t} = \frac{\nabla \ell(w_{t-1}, S_{B_t})}{\alpha_t}$ .

EFLD becomes 1) SGLD when exponential family is Gaussian

$$w_t = w_{t-1} - \eta_t \nabla \ell(w_{t-1}, S_{B_t}) + \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_t^2 \mathbb{I});$$

2) Noisy Sign-SGD when exponential family is Skewed Rademacher distribution

$$w_t = w_{t-1} - \eta_t \xi_t$$

where

$$\xi_{t,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{with prob. } \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tanh(\theta_{B_t, \alpha_t, j})) \\ -1 & \text{with prob. } \frac{1}{2}(1 - \tanh(\theta_{B_t, \alpha_t, j})) \end{cases}$$

# Generalization Bound for EFLD

With data dependent scale parameter  $\alpha_{t|}$ , under some mild assumptions:

$$|\mathbb{E}_{\text{gen}}(A(S_n))| \leq \frac{c}{n} \mathbb{E}_{S_n, z'_n} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^T \mathbb{E}_{W_{0:(t-1)}} \frac{\|\nabla \ell(w_{t-1}, z_n) - \nabla \ell(w_{t-1}, z'_n)\|_2^2}{\alpha_{t|}^2}}.$$

Comparison to some previous work for SGLD:

- Gradient discrepancy < gradient norm in Li et al.(2020).
- Sample dependence  $1/n$  is sharper than  $1/\sqrt{n}$  in Negrea et al. (2019)

EFLD and its bound can be extended to anisotropic noise.

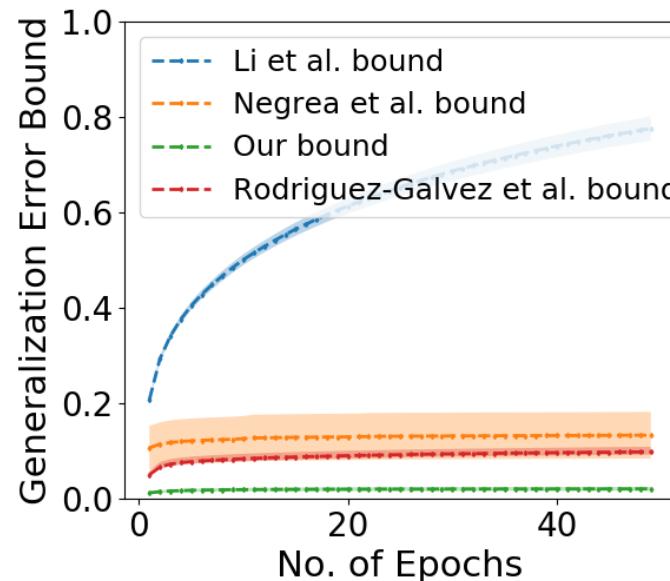
# Optimization Guarantees for EFLD

We provide optimization guarantees for two variants of EFLD:

- For SGLD, result is similar to previous work [Bassily et al., 2014; Wang & Xu, 2019];
- For Noisy Sign-SGD, we provide novel optimization guarantee: under assumptions, the full/mini-batch noisy sign-SGD satisfies  $O(1/\sqrt{T})$  convergence rate.

# Comparison to Existing Bounds

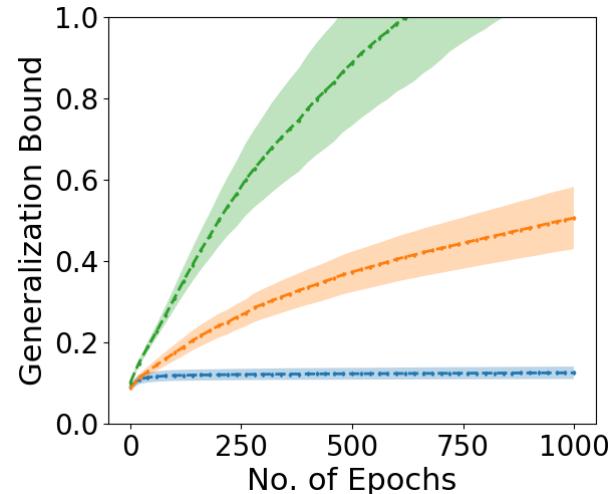
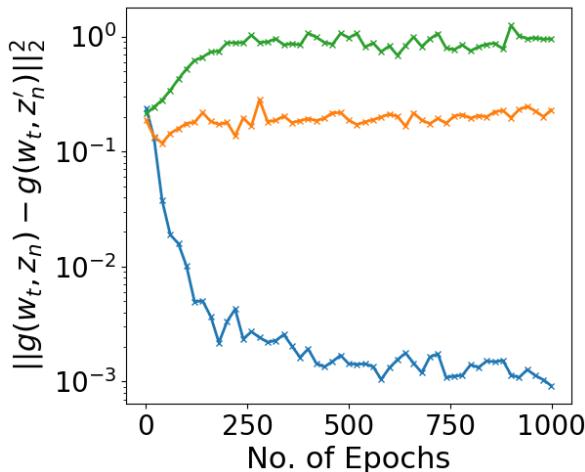
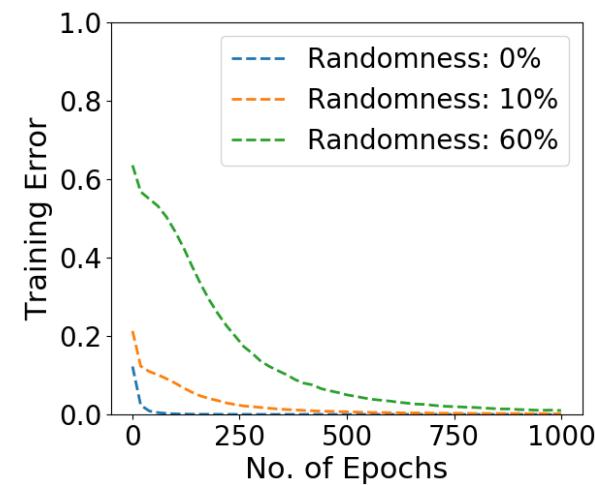
Our bound is sharper compared to existing bounds across dataset and settings:



MNIST,  $\alpha_t^2 \approx 0.1$

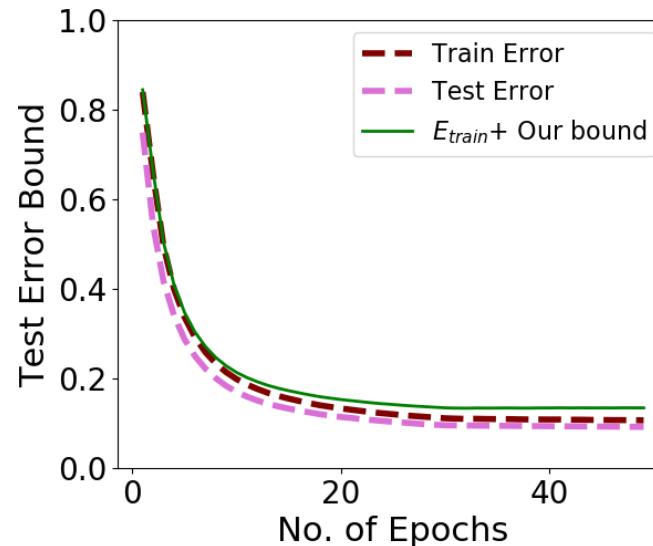
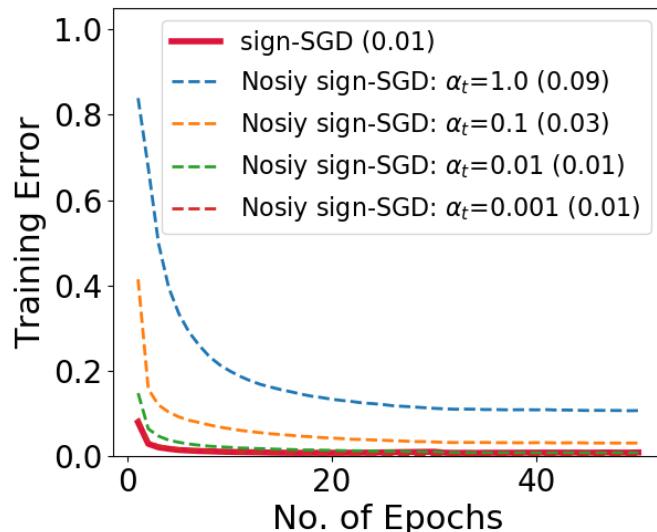
# Random Label Experiment

We consider the effect of random label motivated by Zhang et al. (2017). We show  
increase random labels  $\Rightarrow$  increase gradient discrepancy  $\Rightarrow$  increase bound.



# Convergence and Generalization of Noisy Sign-SGD

Our result shows Noisy Sign-SGD matches performance of vanilla Sign-SGD when  $\alpha_t$  is suitably small. And our bound successfully bounds the empirical test error.



# Thanks for watching!

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