

## Training Neural Networks with Regularization

8. (8 points) In this problem we will investigate regularization for neural networks.

Kim constructs a fully connected neural network with  $L=2$  layers using mean squared error (MSE) loss and ReLU activation functions for the hidden layer, and a linear activation for the output layer. The network is trained with a gradient descent algorithm on a data set of  $n$  points  $\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \dots, (x^{(n)}, y^{(n)})\}$ .

Recall that the update rule for weights  $W^1$  can be specified in terms of step size  $\eta$  and the gradient of the loss function with respect to weights  $W^1$ . This gradient can be expressed in terms of the activations  $A^l$ , weights  $W^l$ , pre-activations  $Z^l$ , and partials  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial A^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial A^l}{\partial Z^l}$ , for  $l = 1, 2$ :

$$W^1 := W^1 - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial L(h(x^{(i)}; W), y^{(i)})}{\partial W^1},$$

where  $h(\cdot)$  is the input-output mapping implemented by the entire neural network, and

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W^1} = \frac{\partial Z^1}{\partial W^1} \cdot \frac{\partial A^1}{\partial Z^1} \cdot W^2 \cdot \frac{\partial A^2}{\partial Z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial A^2}.$$

- (a) Derive a new update rule for weights  $W^1$  which also penalizes the sum of squared values of all individual weights in the network:

$$L^{new} = L(h(x^{(i)}; W), y^{(i)}) + \lambda \|W\|^2$$

where  $\lambda$  denotes the regularization trade-off parameter. You can express the new update rule as follows:

$$W^1 := \alpha W^1 - \eta \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial L(h(x^{(i)}; W), y^{(i)})}{\partial W^1}$$

where  $L(\cdot)$  represents the previous prediction error loss.

What is the value of  $\alpha$  in terms of  $\lambda$  and  $\eta$ ?

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- (b) Explain how this new update rule helps the neural network reduce overfitting to the data.

- (c) Given that we are training a neural network with gradient descent, what happens when we increase the regularization trade-off parameter  $\lambda$  too much, while holding the step size  $\eta$  fixed?