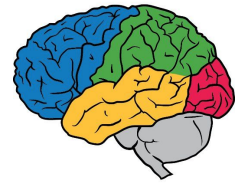




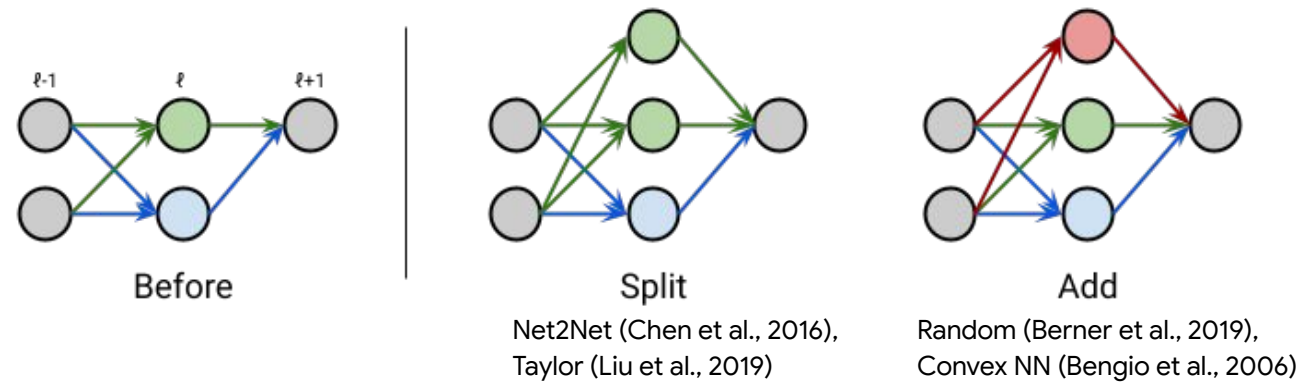
GradMax:

Growing Neural Networks using Gradient Information



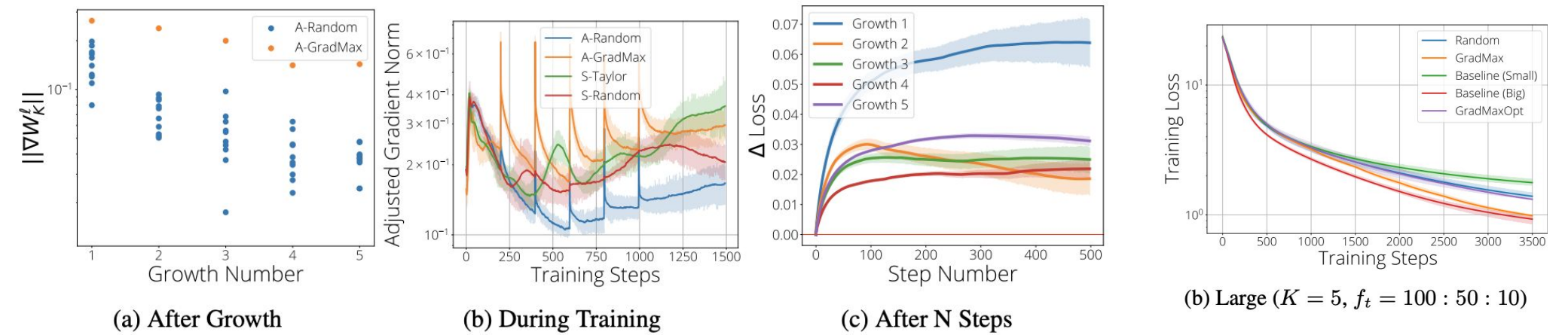
Utku Evci, Bart van Merriënboer, Thomas Unterthiner, Max Vladymyrov, Fabian Pedregosa

- Growing neural networks can be useful at:
 - **Continual learning** (Progressive Nets)
 - **Efficient architecture search** ([Firefly](#), and others)
 - **Faster training** & experimentation (OpenAI Dota2, Net2Net)



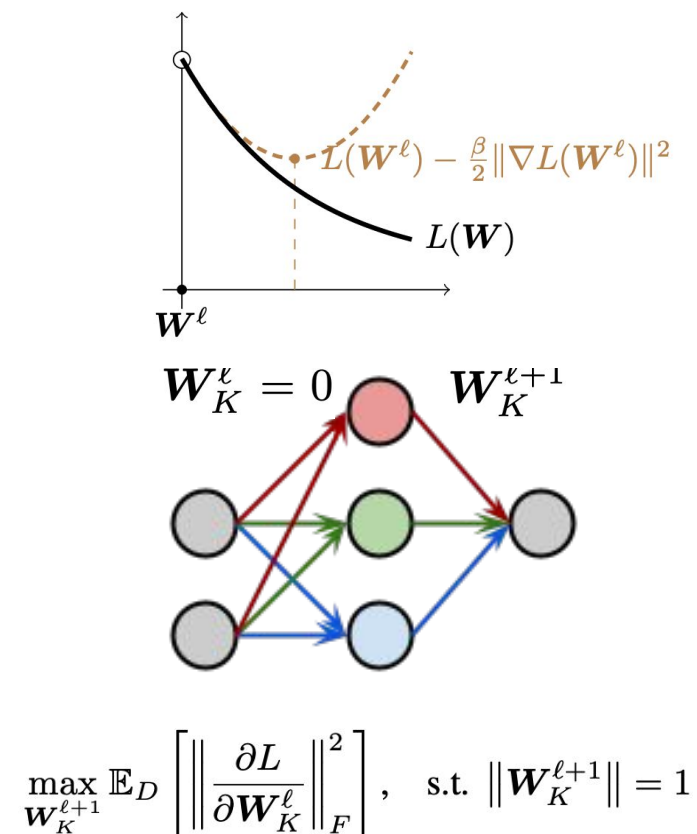
Experiments using Student/Teacher Task (Lawrence et al., 1997)

- m_i input nodes, m_h hidden nodes and m_o output nodes ($m_i:m_h:m_o$).
- $N=1000$ data points are sampled from a random teacher $f_t(x)=y$.
- We grow MLPs every 200 steps such that final student architecture is equivalent to the teacher architecture (Global minima at 0 loss).



GradMax

- Incoming weights are set to zero.
- Outgoing weights are initialized to maximize the gradient of incoming weights
- This problem reduces to a spectral problem where the top-K eigenvalues correspond to the new outgoing weights.



Experiments Image Classification

Dataset	Architecture	Baseline-S	Baseline-B	Random	Firefly	Gradmax
CIFAR-10	WRN-28-1	89.9±0.3	92.9±0.2	90.6±0.2	90.8±0.3	91.1±0.1
	VGG11	84.1±0.1	86.6±0.3	83.8±0.6	84.0±0.2	84.4±0.4
CIFAR-100	WRN-28-1	63.7±0.0	69.3±0.1	66.7±0.4	66.5±0.1	66.8±0.2
ImageNet	MobileNet-V1	55.0±0.0	70.8±0.0	66.9±0.3	66.4±0.1	68.6±0.2

BN	Inverse	Baseline-S	Baseline-B	Random	Firefly	Gradmax(-Opt)
X	X	89.9±0.3	92.9±0.2	90.6±0.2	90.8±0.3	91.1±0.1
X	✓			92.1±0.2	92.2±0.2	92.4±0.1
✓	X	90.2±0.3	93.4±0.1	92.9±0.1	92.9±0.1	93.0±0.1
✓	✓			92.8±0.1	92.8±0.2	92.9±0.2

