



# **SPARSITY NORMALIZATION:** STABILIZING THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF DEEP NETWORKS

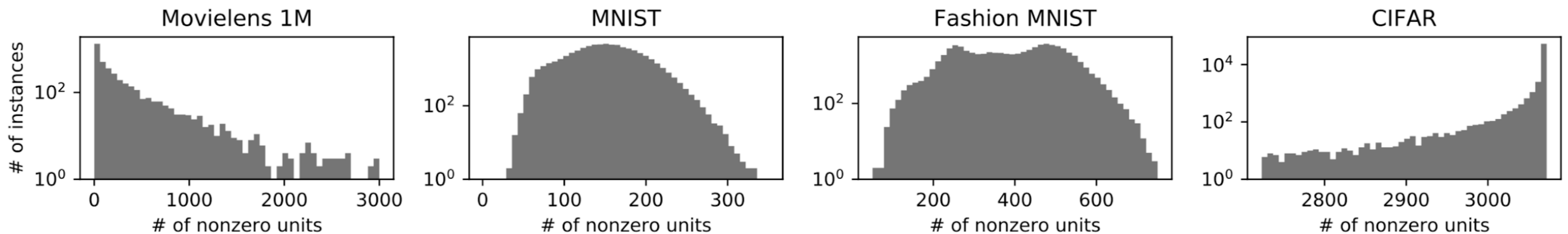
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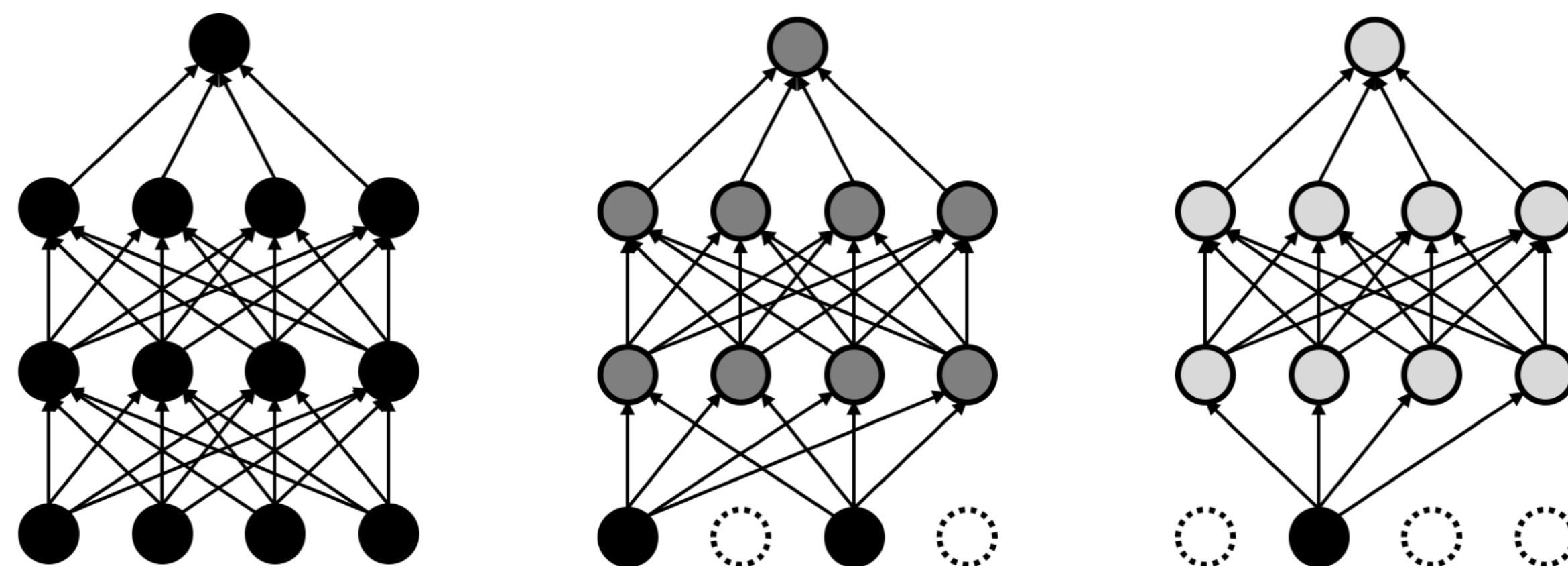


# VARIABLE SPARSITY PROBLEM

- Many benchmark datasets **differ in the sparsity** between the data instances.



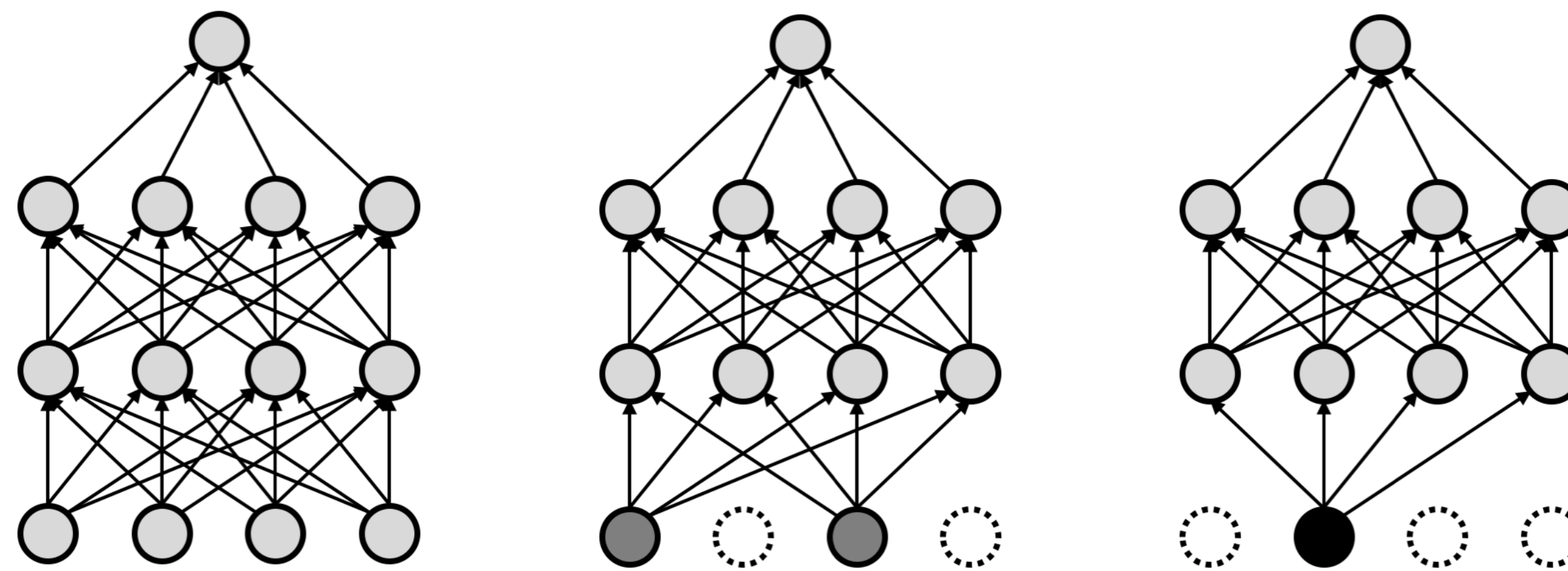
- **Variable sparsity problem:** the expected value of the output layer depends on the sparsity of the input data instance which makes the training difficult.
- Varying outputs for data instances with similar characteristics under different sparsity.



(a) Standard Neural Net with variable sparsity

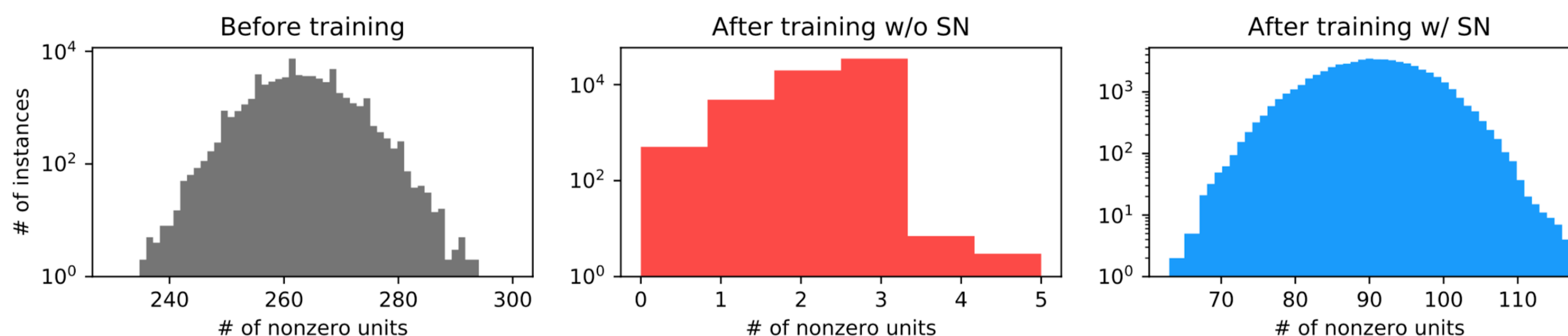
# SPARSITY NORMALIZATION

- **Divide** each input data instance **by 10**:  $\mathbf{x}_{SN} \leftarrow K' \mathbf{x} / \|\mathbf{x}\|_0$
- So that outputs are not dependent on sparsity (can be applied to CNN similarly).



(b) After applying Sparsity Normalization

- **Sparsity Normalization** solves **various sparsity problem** (theoretically, experimentally).
- Sparsity in a hidden layer is more stable after applying Sparsity Normalization.

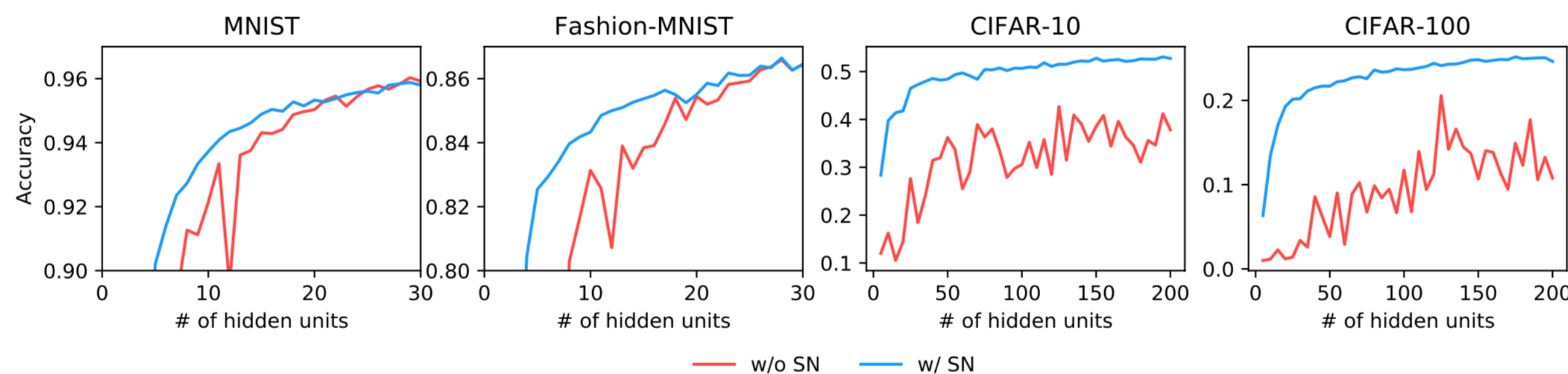


# EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- Collaborative filtering datasets: **Achieved states-of-the-arts performance** on Movielens 100K & IM **by simply applying Sparsity Normalization** to non-states-of-the-arts model.
- Electronic health records (EHR) dataset: Better AUC & **orthogonal to Dropout.**

Dataset		Cardiovascular	Fatty Liver	Hypertension	Heart Failure	Diabetes
MLP	w/o SN	0.7057 ± 0.0027	0.6750 ± 0.0050	0.7977 ± 0.0027	0.7834 ± 0.0036	0.9121 ± 0.0097
	w/ SN	<b>0.7106 ± 0.0005</b>	<b>0.6911 ± 0.0022</b>	<b>0.8096 ± 0.0010</b>	<b>0.7914 ± 0.0012</b>	<b>0.9283 ± 0.0011</b>
MLP+Dropout	w/o SN	0.7084 ± 0.0005	0.6858 ± 0.0065	0.8023 ± 0.0054	0.7876 ± 0.0012	0.9263 ± 0.0026
	w/ SN	<b>0.7105 ± 0.0009</b>	<b>0.6941 ± 0.0011</b>	<b>0.8086 ± 0.0016</b>	<b>0.7922 ± 0.0015</b>	<b>0.9303 ± 0.0029</b>

- Vision datasets: Better accuracy with less capacity & **orthogonal to BN.**



	VGG-16	VGG-16 + BN
w/o SN	0.8050 ± 0.0185	0.8755 ± 0.0066
w/ SN	<b>0.8094 ± 0.0173</b>	<b>0.8800 ± 0.0101</b>

- 6 UCI datasets: better performance even compared to **other missing handling techniques.**