# Generalized Entropy Regularization: Or There's Nothing Special about Label Smoothing

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Organization:

- Regularizers for Probabilistic Models
- Interpretation as Entropy Regularizers
- A Single Framework
- Experimental Findings

• General class of models that output a probability distribution, e.g., through the softmax over the final layer of a neural network.



 Used for many NLP tasks: machine translation, abstractive summarization, natural language inference, etc. What: Large neural networks need regularization during training to avoid overfitting!

Common forms of regularization:

- Dropout
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## **Entropy Regularization**

Label Smoothing (Szegedy et. al. 2016):



Original target distribution Smoothed target distribution

## **Entropy Regularization**



- Add- $\gamma$  smoothing technique to ground truth (one-hot) labels. Cross entropy loss performed over augmented labels
- Interpretation as entropy regularization:

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{ heta})_{\mathrm{LS}} = (1-\gamma)\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{ heta}) + \gamma \mathrm{H}(u, p_{\boldsymbol{ heta}})$$

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Label smoothing has become a – default regularization method for many probabilistic modelling tasks!

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Standard Uniform distribution Vibration With parameters  $\boldsymbol{ heta}$   
 $\mathrm{H}(\hat{p}, p_{\boldsymbol{ heta}})$ 

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Confidence Penalty (Pereira et. al. 2017):

- Add penalty to loss function for overconfident distributions  $p_{\theta}$
- Interpretation as entropy regularization:

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta})_{\mathrm{CP}} = \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \beta \mathrm{H}(p_{\boldsymbol{\theta}})$$

Question: Are label smoothing and the confidence penalty the only forms of entropy regularization?

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Answer: No! Otherwise, this would be a very boring paper.

# Generalized Entropy Regularization

#### Introducing: Generalized Entropy Regularization

$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$

**Explanation: in words** Introducing: **General** 

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$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$

•  $J_{\alpha}$  is a divergence measure between two distributions, e.g., u and  $p_{\theta}$ .

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in words

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$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$

- $J_{\alpha}$  is a divergence measure between two distributions, e.g., u and  $p_{\theta}$ .
- Since u is the uniform (most entropic) distribution, adding a penalty for the divergence between u and  $p_{\theta}$  pushes  $p_{\theta}$  towards a higher entropy solution

Explanation:in mathIntroducing: Generalized Entropy Regularization

$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$

Explanation:in mathIntroducing: Generalized Entropy Regularization

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} &= \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) \ D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) &= \sum_{x,y \in \mathcal{C}} J_lpha(u(\cdot) \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}(\cdot \mid x)) \end{aligned}$$



Fancy way of saying "over the training corpus"

Explanation:in mathIntroducing: Generalized Entropy Regularization

$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_{lpha}}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$
  
 $D_{J_{lpha}}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) = \sum_{x,y \in \mathcal{C}} J_{lpha}(u(\cdot) \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}(\cdot \mid x))$   
 $J_{lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) \coloneqq \frac{1}{lpha(1-lpha)} \Big((1-lpha)G(u) + AG(p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) - G((1-lpha)u + lpha p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})\Big)$ 

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$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$

For generator function G(z) = -H(z) (negative Shannon entropy) and  $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ :

$$egin{aligned} &J_lpha(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) = \mathrm{KL}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) \ &= \mathrm{H}(u, p_{oldsymbol{ heta}}) + C \end{aligned}$$

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# **Equivalent to label smoothing!**

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# Equivalent to the confidence penalty!

$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta})_{ ext{GER}} = \mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{ heta}) + eta D_{J_lpha}(u \mid\mid p_{oldsymbol{ heta}})$$

For generator function 
$$G(z) = -H(z)$$
 (negative Shannon  
entropy) and  $\alpha \in (0,1)$  :  
 $J_{\alpha}(u \mid\mid p_{\theta}) = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha(1-\alpha)} \operatorname{KL}(u \mid\mid (1-\alpha)u + \alpha p_{\theta}) + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha(1-\alpha)} \operatorname{KL}(p_{\theta} \mid\mid (1-\alpha)u + \alpha p_{\theta})$ 

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$$\frac{\alpha}{\mathrm{Equivalent to ?????}}$$

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- Specific divergence measures are more appropriate for certain tasks<sup>\*</sup>
  - \* See Minka's "Divergence Measures and Message Passing" for in-depth discussion



p(X=1)



# Experimental Findings

## **Experimental Findings**

	WMT'14 De-En			IWSLT'14 De-En				MTTT Fr-En				
	$\alpha$	eta	Ĥ	BLEU	$\alpha$	eta	Ĥ	BLEU	$\alpha$	$\beta$	Ĥ	BLEU
No Regularization	-	0	0.11	31.1	-	0	0.1	35.7		0	0.15	35.2
Label Smoothing $D_{J_1}$ ( $\gamma=0.1$ )	1	0.11	0.23	31.3 <b>+0.2</b>	1	0.11	0.18	36.9 <b>+1.2</b>	1	0.11	0.18	36.5 <b>+0.8</b>
Label Smoothing $D_{J_1}$	1	0.35	0.38	31.7 <b>+0.6</b>	1	0.50	0.40	37.2 +1.5	1	0.693	0.47	37.5 +2.3
Confidence Penalty $D_{J_0}$	0	0.28	0.55	31.6 +0.5	0	0.76	0.81	37.5 <b>+1.8</b>	0	0.95	0.86	37.4 +2.2
GER $D_{\mathrm{J}_{\alpha}}$	0.7	0.65	0.47	32.0 <b>+0.9</b>	0.5	1.00	0.56	37.5 <b>+1.8</b>	0.85	0.52	0.37	37.6 <b>+2.4</b>

BLEU scores and normalized entropy of  $p_{\theta}$  on test sets for WMT'14 De-En, WMT'14 De-En, and MTTT Fr-En. Results include baseline models with no (entropy) regularization and standard label smoothing with  $\gamma$ =1.

# Empirically, we can do much better than standard label smoothing!

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	Sparsity Threshold					
	$e^{-10}$	$e^{-15}$				
Label Smoothing $D_{J_1}$	$38\% \pm 0.01\%$	$0.0\%\pm5\mathrm{e} extsf{e} extsf{e}$				
Confidence Penalty $D_{J_0}$	$54\%\pm5\mathrm{e}\text{-}3\%$	$0.7\%\pm4\text{e-}4\%$				

40 Reference Sequence Ranking 50 Word) Alpha 60 2 (Avg. per 1 [0,0.25)[0.25, 0.5)[0.5, 0.75)[0.75,1)80 90 0.25 0.50 0.75 Normalized Entropy

Percentage of words with <  $\varepsilon$ probability mass at different values of  $\varepsilon$ . All models used in the calculation have entropy within the same 1%.

- Large probabilistic models need regularizers; various forms of entropy regularization have proven their merit in practice
- Many classes of entropy regularizers fit into our *generalized entropy regularization* framework.
- For the language generation tasks we consider, all regularizers can lead to good performance, suggesting we may generally desire a higher entropy solution  $p_{\theta}$ .
- Some of these regularizers may be better suited for certain tasks due to the nature of the underlying divergence measure.

# Thanks for watching

Title: Generalized Entropy Regularization: or There's Nothing Special about Label Smoothing Authors: Clara Meister, Elizabeth Salezky, and Ryan Cotterell Link to Paper

