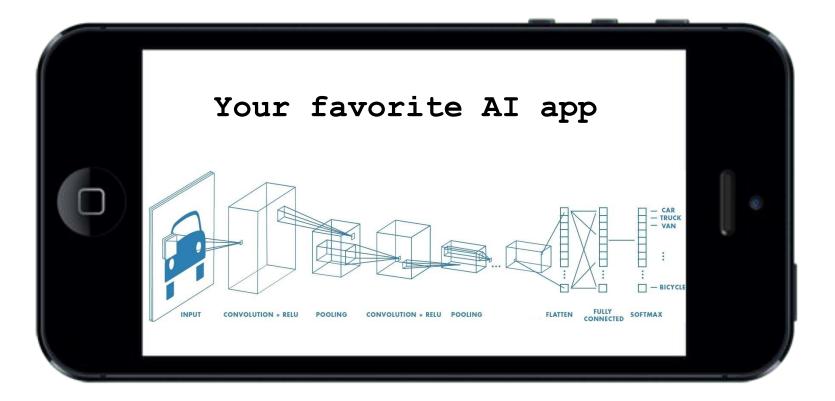
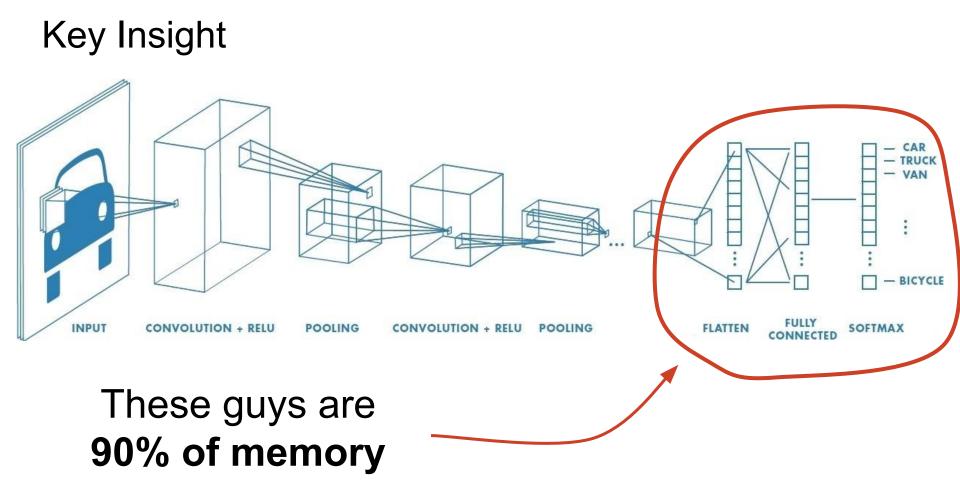
Deep Compression

Compressing Deep Neural Networks

Anton Pankratov Nikita Gryaznov Yuri Tavirikov

Will it fit?





How bad is it?

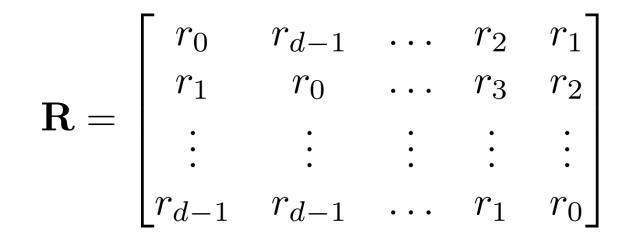
$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & \dots & w_{1n} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & \dots & w_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ w_{n1} & w_{n2} & \dots & w_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Operations:
$$O(n^2)$$

Memory:
$$O(n^2)$$

Structures for help

- Maybe we structure our weights?
- Let's try **circulant matrices**



Does it help?

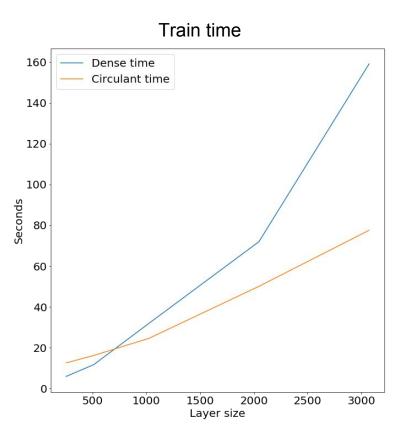
$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{r} \circledast \mathbf{x}$

Operations: $O(n \log(n))$

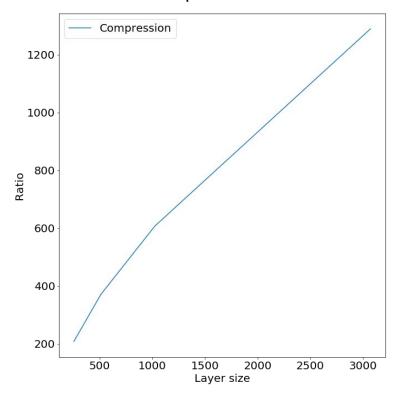
Memory: O(n)

Backward pass is $O(n \log(n))$ too!

Reality



Compression



Results

MNIST

MNIST Fashion

	Accuracy	Time	Compression
Dense	0.98	211	1
Circulant	0.92	318	370

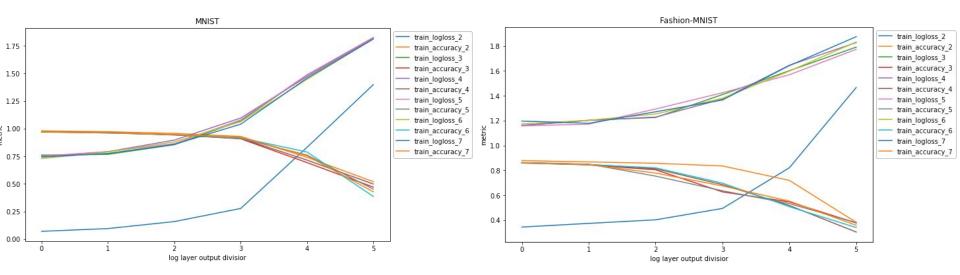
	Accuracy	Time	Compression
Dense	0.89	213	1
Circulant	0.93	352	235

Knowledge distillation

Another idea: train smaller network on outputs of a larger one (not on targets)

Experiment: take an NN and decrease number of output units by 2^k

Knowledge distillation



Results: we can decrease number of weights by a factor of 2-4 without significant loss

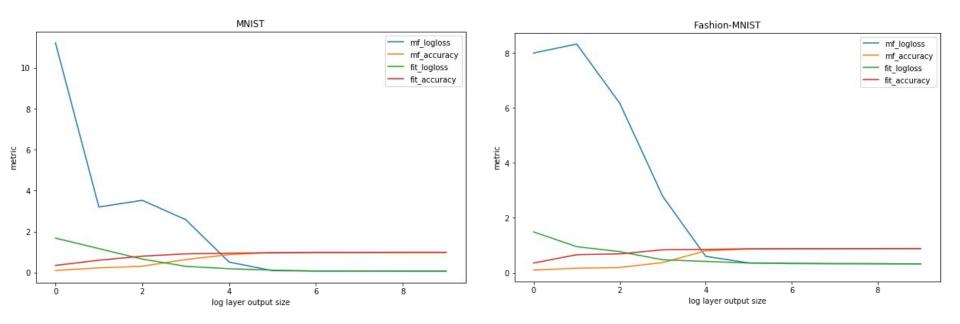
SVD approximation

Idea: take dense layer In x Out, replace with two dense layers In x mid + mid x Out (first has linear activation).

$$W = U\Sigma V^*$$
$$W_1 = \Sigma_r^{\frac{1}{2}} V_r^* \qquad \qquad W_2 = U_r \Sigma_r^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Experiment: take an NN, replace largest dense with two. Compare with same NN tuned from zero.

SVD approximation



Results: about 40x compression can be achieved by losing 2-3%. Plus calculation speedup (from multiplying by In x Out now two multiplies In x mid and mid x Out)

Thank you