

Fall 2023:

Basics of supervised learning and geometry of ReLU networks:

- M. Nielsen, [Neural networks and deep learning](#)
- Grigsby, Lindsey: [On transversality of bent hyperplane arrangements and the topological expressiveness of ReLU neural networks](#)
- M. Masden: [Algorithmic determination of the combinatorial structure of the linear regions of ReLU networks](#)
- Grigsby, Lindsey, Meyerhoff, Wu: [Functional dimension of ReLU networks](#)
- Grigsby, Lindsey, Rolnick: [Hidden symmetries of ReLU networks](#)
- Baraniuk: [Affine spline insights into deep learning](#)
- Baraniuk: [Geometry of deep networks: power diagram subdivision](#)

Generalization & Statistical Notions of Complexity: VC dimension, PAC learning, Rademacher complexity, covering numbers, Generalization

- Sontag, E.: [VC dimension of neural networks](#)
- Kearns, Vazirani: *An introduction to computational learning theory*
- [Learnability and VC dimension](#)
- Shai-Shwartz, Ben-David: Part I of [Understanding Machine Learning: Theory and Algorithms](#)
- Neyshabur et.al.: [Exploring generalization in deep learning](#)
- Bartlett, P. et. al.: [“Nearly tight VC dimension bounds”](#)
- Chen, Klivans, Meka: [Learning Deep ReLU networks is fixed-parameter tractable](#)
- Ovchinnikov, Sergei: [Max-min representations of piecewise-linear functions](#)

Neural tangent kernel and Gaussian processes:

- See references and code at [this github page](#)

Tropical geometry and ReLU networks:

- Zhang, L. et.al.: [Tropical geometry of deep neural networks](#)
- Haase, C. et.al.: [Lower bounds on the depth of integral ReLU neural networks via lattice polytopes](#)

Implicit regularization and geometry of loss landscape:

- Y. Cooper: [Loss landscape of overparameterized networks](#)
- Q. Nguyen: [On connected sublevel sets in deep learning](#)
- [Visualizing mode connectivity](#) blog post
- [How to escape saddle points efficiently](#) blog post
- Damian, Lee, Ma: [Label noise SGD provably prefers flat global minimizers](#)
- Bruna, Trager, et.al.: [“Gradient dynamics of shallow univariate ReLU Networks”](#)
- Vardi, G. et.al.: [On the effective number of linear regions in shallow univariate ReLU networks: convergence guarantees and implicit bias](#)

Attention & Transformer networks:

- Olah, C.: [A mathematical framework for transformer circuits](#)
- Vaswani, A. et.al.: [Attention is all you need](#)

If you are new to the subject, here is an augmented blurb I sent to UT, Austin prior to a couple of talks I gave there in April:

Pre-talk resources:

The main things it would be nice for people to know on the machine learning side are:

- Basic idea behind supervised learning problems, especially regression tasks
- What a feedforward neural network is

A good resource for this is: Chapter 8 and the beginning of Chapter 1 of the attached MIT Lecture Notes (from an open courseware course). I also really like the exposition in the first chapter of Michael Nielsen's on-line book [Neural networks and deep learning](#) (with the caveat that Nielsen focuses on *sigmoid* neurons, and I will focus on *ReLU* neurons, which is what modern practitioners use for regression tasks)

Another option for background that could be useful (completely up to the taste of whoever is giving the pre-talk) is the basics of affine hyperplane arrangements, polyhedral sets, and transversality, since this enters the mathematical story of neural networks early on: the presenter could follow the first couple of background sections of my [first paper with Kathryn Lindsey](#). The most important notion is what it means for an affine hyperplane arrangement to be *generic* and what this has to do with transversality (submanifolds intersect with the expected codimension). (We extend this notion to *bent hyperplane arrangements*, which is what one naturally encounters when studying ReLU neural networks).

You might also be interested in [this](#) paper of Marissa Masden, which greatly improves our definition of "transversal," and allows her to build a cubical complex (and accompanying code!) that extracts the homological invariants of decision boundaries and decision regions for binary classification tasks.