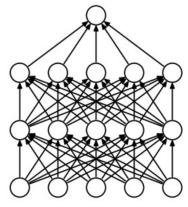
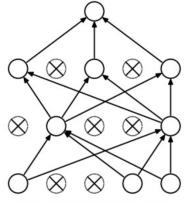
#### Dropout是一种简单有效的正则化方式

在**训练**的时候,随机失活的实现方法是让神经元以超参数p的概率被设置为0。





(a) Standard Neural Net

(b) After applying dropout.

在训练过程中,随机失活可以被认为是对完整神经网络抽样出一些子集,每次基于输入数据值只更新子网络的参数(然而,数量巨大的子网络们并不是相互独立的,因为它们都共享参数)。

在测试(或者验证)时候不使用随机失活,可以理解为对数量巨大的子网络们做了模型集成,以此来计算出一个平均的预测。

理解了dropout的基本原理,下面我们来实现下dropout层。

#### 主要内容如下:

### 1 Dropout层

- 1.1 前向传播
- 1.2 反向传播

#### 2 训练

- 2.1 开始训练
- 2.2 结果分析

# 1 Dropout层

## 1.1 前向传播

#### 代码如下:

```
def dropout_forward(x, dropout_param):

p, mode = dropout_param['p'], dropout_param['mode']

if 'seed' in dropout_param:
```

```
5
      np.random.seed(dropout_param['seed'])
6
7
    mask = None
8
    out = None
9
    if mode == 'train':
10
11
  ###
      # TODO: Implement the training phase forward pass for inverted
12
 dropout. #
13
      # Store the dropout mask in the mask variable.
14
  ###
      mask = (np.random.rand(*x.shape) >= p) / (1 - p)
15
      \# mask = (np.random.rand(x.shape[1]) >= p) / (1 - p)
16
      out = x * mask
17
18
      # pass
19
  ###
20
                     END OF YOUR CODE
21
  ###
    elif mode == 'test':
22
23
  ###
      # TODO: Implement the test phase forward pass for inverted
24
 dropout.
25
  ###
     out = x
26
27
      # pass
28
  ###
29
      #
                     END OF YOUR CODE
```

### 我们来检验下,检验代码如下:

```
x = np.random.randn(500, 500) + 10
1
2
   for p in [0.3, 0.6, 0.75]:
3
     out, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'train', 'p': p})
4
     out_test, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'test', 'p': p})
5
6
7
     print ('Running tests with p = ', p)
8
     print ('Mean of input: ', x.mean())
9
     print ('Mean of train-time output: ', out.mean())
     print ('Mean of test-time output: ', out_test.mean())
10
     print ('Fraction of train-time output set to zero: ', (out ==
11
   0).mean())
     print ('Fraction of test-time output set to zero: ', (out_test ==
12
   0).mean())
     print()
13
```

#### 输出结果如下:

```
1
  Running tests with p = 0.3
  Mean of input: 9.99902471947
2
  Mean of train-time output: 9.98399347022
3
   Mean of test-time output: 9.99902471947
4
5
  Fraction of train-time output set to zero: 0.301064
6
   Fraction of test-time output set to zero: 0.0
7
   Running tests with p = 0.6
8
9
   Mean of input: 9.99902471947
   Mean of train-time output: 10.00544314
10
   Mean of test-time output: 9.99902471947
11
   Fraction of train-time output set to zero: 0.599708
12
   Fraction of test-time output set to zero: 0.0
13
14
```

```
Running tests with p = 0.75

Mean of input: 9.99902471947

Mean of train-time output: 10.037004918

Mean of test-time output: 9.99902471947

Fraction of train-time output set to zero: 0.749104

Fraction of test-time output set to zero: 0.0
```

我们来对结果分析下,当 p=0.3 时,在训练过程中,我们的神经元有0.3的概率失活,也就是被置0,我们可以看到神经元为0的概率为0.301064,约等于0.3;而在测试过程中,将所有的神经元集成,也就是使用所有的神经元,所以神经元为0的概率为0。

## 1.2 反向传播

下面我们来看下dropout层的反向传播,代码如下:

```
def dropout_backward(dout, cache):
1
2
3
    dropout_param, mask = cache
    mode = dropout param['mode']
4
5
6
    dx = None
7
    if mode == 'train':
8
  ###
9
      # TODO: Implement the training phase backward pass for inverted
 dropout. #
10
  ###
      dx = dout * mask
11
12
      # pass
13
  ###
14
      #
                      END OF YOUR CODE
15
  elif mode == 'test':
16
17
      dx = dout
18
    return dx
```

同样,我们对梯度进行检验。

代码如下:

```
x = np.random.randn(10, 10) + 10
dout = np.random.randn(*x.shape)

dropout_param = {'mode': 'train', 'p': 0.8, 'seed': 123}
out, cache = dropout_forward(x, dropout_param)
dx = dropout_backward(dout, cache)
dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda xx: dropout_forward(xx, dropout_param)[0], x, dout)

print ('dx relative error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

#### 得到结果如下:

```
1 dx relative error: 1.89290485329e-11
```

结果是1e-11,误差还是很小的,不错。

# 2 训练

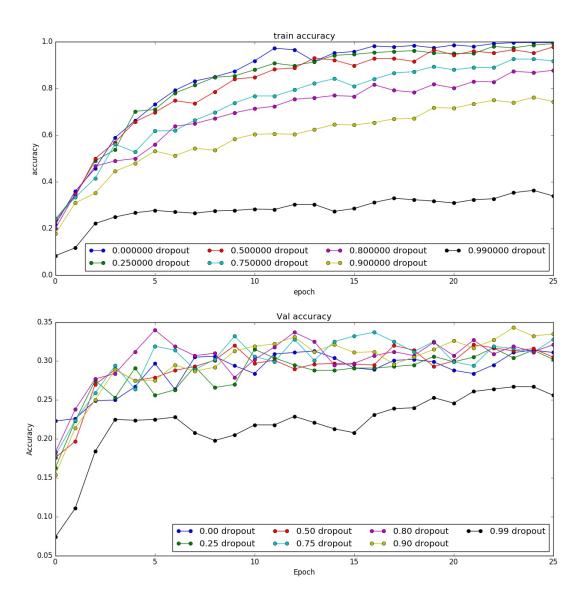
完成了对dropout层的设计,下面我们就使用下dropout层来对cifar10数据进行训练,来看下dropout层的效果。

# 2.1 开始训练

为了加快训练,这里我们只使用两层网络,即一个隐层。 代码如下:

```
1
  num_train=500
2
3
   small_data={
       'X_train':data['X_train'][:num_train],
4
       'y_train':data['y_train'][:num_train],
5
       'X_val':data['X_val'],
6
7
       'y_val':data['y_val']
8
9
   }
```

```
10
   solvers={}
11
   dropout_choices=[0,0.25,0.5,0.75,0.8,0.9,0.99]
12
   for dropout in dropout_choices:
13
       model=FullyConnectedNet([500],dropout=dropout)
14
       print('dropout is:',dropout)
15
16
    solver=Solver(model,small_data,num_epochs=25,batch_size=100,update_rule=
    'adam',
17
                      optim_config={'learning_rate':5e-
   4}, verbose=True, print_every=100)
18
       solver.train()
19
       solvers[dropout]=solver
20
   train_acc=[]
21
   val_acc=[]
22
   for dropout in dropout_choices:
23
       solver=solvers[dropout]
24
25
       train_acc.append(solver.train_acc_history[-1])
       val_acc.append(solver.val_acc_history[-1])
26
27
28 plt.subplot(311)
29 for dropout in dropout_choices:
       plt.plot(solvers[dropout].train_acc_history,'-o',label='%2f dropout'
30
   % dropout)
31 plt.title('train accuracy')
32 plt.xlabel('epoch')
33 plt.ylabel('accuracy')
34 plt.legend(ncol=4,loc='lower right')
35
36 plt.subplot(312)
   for dropout in dropout_choices:
37
     plt.plot(solvers[dropout].val_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f dropout' %
38
   dropout)
39 plt.title('Val accuracy')
40 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
41 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
42 plt.legend(ncol=4, loc='lower right')
43
44 plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
45 plt.show()
```



## 2.2 结果分析

增加Dropout层可以防止过拟合,降低训练集和验证集之间的差距。但是随着dropout中p值的增加,模型的拟合能力也就变差,也就是降低了神经网络的容量,可能出现欠拟合。因此在实践中一般要谨慎选择p值。

同时,学习了BN层的读者,可能已经想到,在网络中增加BN层,可以减少对dropout层的依赖。