Exercise 1

Glorot初始化和He初始化所要解决的问题是什么?

答案:

Glorot初始化和He初始化被设计为至少在训练开始时使输出标准偏差尽可能接近输入标准偏差。这减少了消失/爆炸梯度的问题。

Exercise 2

是否可以将所有的权重初始化为相同的值,只要该值是使用 He 初始化随机选择的?

答案:

不可以,所有权重应单独取样;它们不应该都具有相同的初始值。随机采样权重的一个重要目标是打破对称性;如果所有权重都具有相同的初始值,即使该值不为零,那么对称性不会被打破(即,给定层中的所有神经元都是等价的),反向传播将无法打破对称性。具体地说,这意味着任何给定层中所有神经元都将始终具有相同的权重。这就像每层只有一个神经元,而且速度要慢得多。这样的配置几乎不可能收敛到一个好的解决方案。

Exercise 3

可以将偏差项初始化为0吗?

答案:

将偏置项初始化为零是非常好的。有些人喜欢像权重一样初始化它们,这也没问题;这没有多大区别。

Exerice 4

在哪种情况下,您希望使用我们在本章中讨论的每个激活函数?

答案:

ReLU通常是隐藏层的良好默认值,因为它速度快,效果好。在某些情况下,其精确输出零的能力也很有用(例如,参见第17章)。此外,它有时可以从优化的实现以及硬件加速中受益。与ReLU相比,ReLU的leaky ReLU变体可以提高模型的质量,而不会过多地阻碍其速度。对于大型神经网络和更复杂的问题,GLU、Swish 和Mish可以为您提供质量稍高的模型,但它们有计算成本。双曲正切(tanh)在输出层中非常有用,如果您需要输出固定范围内的数字(默认值在-1和1之间),但现在它在隐藏层中不常用,除非在递归网络中。当您需要估计概率(例如,用于二进制分类)时,S形激活函数在输出层也很有用,但它很少用于隐藏层(例如,对于变分自动编码器的编码层,有例外;参见第17章)。当您需要确保输出始终为正时,softplus激活功能在输出层中非常有用。softmax激活函数在输出层中用于估计互斥类的概率,但在隐藏层中很少使用(如果有的话)。

Exercise 5

当你使用SGD优化器时,如果你将动量超参数设置得太接近1(例如,0.99999),会发生什么?

答案:

如果在使用SGD优化器时将动量超参数设置得太接近1(例如,0.99999),那么算法可能会加快速度,希望大致向全局最小值移动,但其动量将使其刚好超过最小值。然后它会减速并返回,再次加速,再次超调,等等。在收敛之前,它可能会以这种方式振荡多次,因此总的来说,与较小动量值相比,收敛所需的时间要长得多。

Exercise 6

列出可以生成稀疏模型的三种方法。

答案:

生成稀疏模型(即,大多数权重等于零)的一种方法是正常训练模型,然后将极小的权重归零。要获得更多稀疏性,可以应用 ℓ_1 训练期间的正则化,这将优化器推向稀疏。第三种选择是使用TensorFlow模型优化工具包。

Exercise 7

辍学生会减慢训练的速度吗?它是否减缓推理(例如,对新实例做出预测)?那MC dropout呢?

答案:

是的,dropout确实会减慢训练速度,一般来说大约是2倍。然而,它对推理速度没有影响,因为它只在训练期间打开。MCdropout与训练期间的dropout完全相同,但在推理过程中它仍然活跃,因此每次推理都会稍微放慢。更重要的是,当使用MC Dropout时,您通常希望运行10次或更多次推断以获得更好的预测。这意味着做出预测的速度会减慢10倍或更多。

Exercise 8

在CIFAR10图像数据集上练习训练深度神经网络:

- 1. 构建一个包含20个隐藏层的100个神经元的DNN(这太多了,但这是这个练习的重点)。使用He初始化和Swish激活函数。
- 2. 利用Nadam优化和早期停止,在CIFAR10数据集上对网络进行训练。您可以使用 tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_ data()来加载它。数据集由60,000个32×32像素彩色图像(50000用于训练,10000用于测试)和10个类组成,所以你需要一个包含10个神经元的softmax输出层。请记住,每次 更改模型的架构或超参数时,都要搜索正确的学习速率。
- 3. 现在尝试添加批处理归一化并比较学习曲线:它的收敛速度比以前快了吗?它能产生一个更好的模型吗?它会如何影响训练速度呢?
- 4. 尝试用SELU替换批标准化,并进行必要的调整,确保网络自规范化(即标准化输入功能,使用LeCun正常初始化,确保DNN只包含一系列密集层,等)。
- 5. 尝试用alpha dropout来正则化模型。然后,在不重新训练你的模型的情况下,看看你是否可以使用MC dropout来获得更好的准确性。
- 6. 使用1cycle调度重新训练你的模型,看看它是否提高了训练速度和模型精度。

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from pathlib import Path
from time import strftime
import tensorboard
```

8.1

8.2

```
In [4]: # Let's add the output layer to the model:
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
```

让我们使用学习率为5e-5的Nadam优化器。我尝试了1e-5、3e-5、1e-4、3e-4、1e-3、3e-3和1e-2的学习率,并比较了各自10个时期的学习曲线(使用下面的TensorBoard回调)。3e-5和1e-4的学习率相当不错,所以我尝试了5e-5,结果稍微好一点。

```
In [6]: # load the CIFAR10 dataset

cifar10 = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()
   (X_train_full, y_train_full), (X_test, y_test) = cifar10

X_train = X_train_full[5000:]
   y_train = y_train_full[5000:]
   X_valid = X_train_full[:5000]
   y_valid = y_train_full[:5000]
```

```
Epoch 3/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
745 - val loss: 2.0644 - val accuracy: 0.2576
Epoch 4/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
079 - val loss: 1.8561 - val accuracy: 0.3216
Epoch 5/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
296 - val loss: 1.8161 - val accuracy: 0.3418
Epoch 6/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
531 - val loss: 1.7659 - val accuracy: 0.3640
Epoch 7/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
729 - val loss: 1.7393 - val accuracy: 0.3594
Epoch 8/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
913 - val loss: 1.6996 - val accuracy: 0.3930
Epoch 9/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
044 - val loss: 1.6618 - val accuracy: 0.4052
Epoch 10/100
133 - val loss: 1.7114 - val accuracy: 0.3758
Epoch 11/100
258 - val loss: 1.6912 - val accuracy: 0.3870
Epoch 12/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
339 - val loss: 1.6257 - val accuracy: 0.4102
Epoch 13/100
405 - val loss: 1.6300 - val accuracy: 0.4196
Epoch 14/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
459 - val loss: 1.5948 - val accuracy: 0.4202
Epoch 15/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my_cifar10 model\assets
538 - val loss: 1.5681 - val accuracy: 0.4408
Epoch 16/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
610 - val loss: 1.5648 - val accuracy: 0.4422
Epoch 17/100
```

```
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
658 - val loss: 1.5417 - val accuracy: 0.4380
Epoch 18/100
716 - val loss: 1.5858 - val accuracy: 0.4364
Epoch 19/100
779 - val loss: 1.5496 - val accuracy: 0.4492
Epoch 20/100
800 - val loss: 1.5572 - val accuracy: 0.4442
Epoch 21/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
856 - val loss: 1.5394 - val accuracy: 0.4462
Epoch 22/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
920 - val loss: 1.5204 - val accuracy: 0.4600
Epoch 23/100
957 - val loss: 1.5315 - val accuracy: 0.4524
Epoch 24/100
957 - val loss: 1.5572 - val accuracy: 0.4390
Epoch 25/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
008 - val loss: 1.5085 - val accuracy: 0.4638
Epoch 26/100
054 - val loss: 1.5472 - val accuracy: 0.4524
Epoch 27/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
106 - val loss: 1.4853 - val accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 28/100
166 - val loss: 1.5107 - val accuracy: 0.4550
Epoch 29/100
138 - val loss: 1.4922 - val accuracy: 0.4742
Epoch 30/100
176 - val loss: 1.5701 - val accuracy: 0.4538
Epoch 31/100
234 - val loss: 1.4900 - val accuracy: 0.4728
Epoch 32/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 model\assets
257 - val loss: 1.4817 - val accuracy: 0.4840
Epoch 33/100
279 - val loss: 1.5388 - val accuracy: 0.4668
Epoch 34/100
321 - val loss: 1.5463 - val accuracy: 0.4618
Epoch 35/100
```

```
344 - val loss: 1.5056 - val accuracy: 0.4732
   Epoch 36/100
   381 - val loss: 1.4993 - val accuracy: 0.4704
   Epoch 37/100
   406 - val loss: 1.4998 - val accuracy: 0.4884
   Epoch 38/100
   457 - val loss: 1.4970 - val accuracy: 0.4684
   Epoch 39/100
   477 - val loss: 1.4943 - val accuracy: 0.4760
   Epoch 40/100
   485 - val loss: 1.5132 - val accuracy: 0.4640
   Epoch 41/100
   504 - val loss: 1.4972 - val accuracy: 0.4802
   Epoch 42/100
   550 - val loss: 1.5273 - val accuracy: 0.4726
   Epoch 43/100
   561 - val loss: 1.5460 - val accuracy: 0.4680
   Epoch 44/100
   595 - val loss: 1.5675 - val accuracy: 0.4596
   Epoch 45/100
   634 - val loss: 1.5325 - val accuracy: 0.4716
   Epoch 46/100
   633 - val loss: 1.5001 - val accuracy: 0.4804
   Epoch 47/100
   701 - val loss: 1.5032 - val accuracy: 0.4786
   Epoch 48/100
   696 - val loss: 1.5194 - val accuracy: 0.4690
   Epoch 49/100
   745 - val loss: 1.5661 - val accuracy: 0.4628
   Epoch 50/100
   768 - val loss: 1.5048 - val accuracy: 0.4784
   Epoch 51/100
   787 - val loss: 1.5201 - val accuracy: 0.4788
   Epoch 52/100
   803 - val loss: 1.5369 - val accuracy: 0.4602
   <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1783a861400>
In [13]: model.evaluate(X valid, y valid)
   [1.4817038774490356, 0.48399999737739563]
```

验证损失最小的模型在验证集上的准确度约为46.8%。它花费了29个时期达到最低的验证丢失,在我的笔记本 电脑(没有GPU)上每个时期大约10秒。让我们看看是否可以使用批处理规范化来改进模型。

Out[12]:

Out[13]:

下面的代码与上面的代码非常相似,只做了一些更改:

4493 - val loss: 1.6295 - val accuracy: 0.4292

- 1. 我在每个密集层之后(激活功能之前)添加了BN层,除了输出层。
- 2. 我将学习率改为5e-4。我用1e-5、3e-5、5e-5、1e-4、3e-4、5e-4、1e-3和3e-3进行了实验,我选择了20个时期后验证性能最好的一个。
- 3. 我将运行目录重命名为runbn*,将模型文件名重命名为my_cifar10_bn_mode。

```
In [14]: tf.random.set seed(42)
      model = tf.keras.Sequential()
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=[32, 32, 3]))
      for in range(20):
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(100, kernel initializer="he normal"))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Activation("swish"))
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
      optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Nadam(learning rate=5e-4)
      model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
               optimizer=optimizer,
               metrics=["accuracy"])
      early stopping cb = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience=20,
                                          restore best weights=True)
      model checkpoint cb = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("my cifar10 bn model",
                                             save best only=True)
      run index = 1 # increment every time you train the model
      run logdir = Path() / "my cifar10 logs" / f"run bn {run index:03d}"
      tensorboard cb = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(run logdir)
      callbacks = [early stopping cb, model checkpoint cb, tensorboard cb]
      model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=100,
             validation data=(X valid, y valid),
             callbacks=callbacks)
      model.evaluate(X valid, y valid)
      Epoch 1/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
      2620 - val loss: 1.8883 - val accuracy: 0.3350
      Epoch 2/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
      3628 - val loss: 1.7966 - val accuracy: 0.3562
      Epoch 3/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
      4054 - val loss: 1.7831 - val accuracy: 0.3686
      Epoch 4/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
      4265 - val loss: 1.6593 - val accuracy: 0.4116
      Epoch 5/100
      {\tt FO:tensorflow:Assets} \  \, {\tt written} \  \, {\tt to:} \  \, {\tt my\_cifar10} \  \, {\tt bn} \  \, {\tt model} \backslash {\tt assets}
```

```
Epoch 6/100
4699 - val loss: 1.8032 - val accuracy: 0.3732
Epoch 7/100
4844 - val loss: 1.6868 - val accuracy: 0.4172
Epoch 8/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
4980 - val loss: 1.5918 - val accuracy: 0.4430
Epoch 9/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
5106 - val_loss: 1.5285 - val accuracy: 0.4546
Epoch 10/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
5232 - val loss: 1.4800 - val accuracy: 0.4656
Epoch 11/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 bn model\assets
5298 - val loss: 1.4449 - val accuracy: 0.4844
Epoch 12/100
5392 - val loss: 1.5180 - val accuracy: 0.4614
Epoch 13/100
5495 - val loss: 1.5796 - val accuracy: 0.4458
Epoch 14/100
5575 - val loss: 1.4996 - val accuracy: 0.4778
Epoch 15/100
5675 - val loss: 1.8289 - val accuracy: 0.4158
Epoch 16/100
5737 - val loss: 1.4688 - val accuracy: 0.4888
Epoch 17/100
5786 - val loss: 1.4732 - val accuracy: 0.4964
Epoch 18/100
5860 - val loss: 1.5374 - val accuracy: 0.4696
Epoch 19/100
5941 - val loss: 1.5607 - val accuracy: 0.4742
Epoch 20/100
6022 - val loss: 1.5536 - val accuracy: 0.4666
Epoch 21/100
6060 - val loss: 1.6986 - val accuracy: 0.4246
Epoch 22/100
6110 - val loss: 1.6077 - val accuracy: 0.4750
Epoch 23/100
6173 - val loss: 1.5339 - val accuracy: 0.4778
Epoch 24/100
6235 - val loss: 1.5180 - val accuracy: 0.4866
```

Epoch 25/100

```
6266 - val loss: 1.6930 - val accuracy: 0.4360
   Epoch 26/100
   6326 - val loss: 1.4493 - val accuracy: 0.5016
   Epoch 27/100
   6365 - val loss: 1.4688 - val accuracy: 0.5090
   Epoch 28/100
   6395 - val loss: 1.7259 - val accuracy: 0.4512
   Epoch 29/100
   6476 - val loss: 1.4642 - val accuracy: 0.4978
   Epoch 30/100
   6459 - val loss: 1.5535 - val accuracy: 0.4802
   Epoch 31/100
   6531 - val loss: 1.5549 - val accuracy: 0.4934
   [1.444880723953247, 0.4844000041484833]
Out[14]:
```

模型收敛速度是否比以前更快?

快得多!前一个模型花费了29个时期达到最低的验证损失,而新模型仅在12个时期内实现了相同的损失,并继续取得进展,直到第17个时期。BN层稳定了训练,允许我们使用更大的学习率,因此收敛速度更快。

BN是否生产出更好的模型?

对最终的模型也要好得多,验证准确率为50.7%,而不是46.7%。它仍然不是一个很好的模型,但至少比以前好得多(卷积神经网络会做得更好,但这是一个不同的主题,见第14章)。

BN如何影响训练速度?

尽管模型收敛得更快,但由于BN层需要额外的计算,每个历元大约需要20秒而不是10秒。但总体而言,达到最佳模型的训练时间(壁时间)缩短了约10%。

8.4

```
In [15]: tf.random.set seed(42)
        model = tf.keras.Sequential()
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=[32, 32, 3]))
        for in range (20):
            model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(100,
                                            kernel initializer="lecun normal",
                                             activation="selu"))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
        optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Nadam(learning rate=7e-4)
        model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
                      optimizer=optimizer,
                      metrics=["accuracy"])
        early stopping cb = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
            patience=20, restore best weights=True)
        model checkpoint cb = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
            "my cifar10 selu model", save best only=True)
         run index = 1 # increment every time you train the model
```

```
tensorboard cb = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(run logdir)
callbacks = [early stopping cb, model checkpoint cb, tensorboard cb]
X means = X train.mean(axis=0)
X stds = X train.std(axis=0)
X train scaled = (X train - X means) / X stds
X valid scaled = (X valid - X means) / X stds
X test scaled = (X test - X means) / X stds
model.fit(X train scaled, y train, epochs=100,
    validation data=(X valid scaled, y valid),
    callbacks=callbacks)
model.evaluate(X valid scaled, y valid)
Epoch 1/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my_cifar10 selu model\assets
3105 - val loss: 1.8195 - val accuracy: 0.3500
Epoch 2/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
918 - val loss: 1.6988 - val accuracy: 0.3978
Epoch 3/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
315 - val loss: 1.6472 - val accuracy: 0.4074
Epoch 4/100
559 - val loss: 1.6516 - val accuracy: 0.4290
Epoch 5/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
807 - val loss: 1.5880 - val accuracy: 0.4468
Epoch 6/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
951 - val loss: 1.5195 - val accuracy: 0.4646
Epoch 7/100
130 - val loss: 1.5357 - val accuracy: 0.4658
Epoch 8/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
262 - val loss: 1.5055 - val accuracy: 0.4762
Epoch 9/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
404 - val loss: 1.4854 - val accuracy: 0.4724
Epoch 10/100
530 - val loss: 1.5002 - val accuracy: 0.4842
Epoch 11/100
678 - val loss: 1.5196 - val_accuracy: 0.4880
Epoch 12/100
756 - val loss: 1.4986 - val accuracy: 0.4944
```

run logdir = Path() / "my cifar10 logs" / f"run selu {run index:03d}"

```
Epoch 13/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
812 - val loss: 1.4701 - val accuracy: 0.5060
Epoch 14/100
927 - val loss: 1.4937 - val accuracy: 0.5036
Epoch 15/100
003 - val loss: 1.5035 - val accuracy: 0.4956
Epoch 16/100
086 - val loss: 1.5110 - val accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 17/100
171 - val loss: 1.5429 - val accuracy: 0.4976
Epoch 18/100
964 - val loss: 1.6042 - val accuracy: 0.4456
Epoch 19/100
574 - val loss: 1.5147 - val accuracy: 0.4944
Epoch 20/100
900 - val loss: 1.5047 - val accuracy: 0.4930
Epoch 21/100
054 - val loss: 1.5106 - val accuracy: 0.5070
Epoch 22/100
213 - val loss: 1.5213 - val accuracy: 0.5044
Epoch 23/100
331 - val loss: 1.5026 - val accuracy: 0.4992
Epoch 24/100
396 - val loss: 1.5463 - val accuracy: 0.5016
Epoch 25/100
490 - val loss: 1.5375 - val accuracy: 0.5086
Epoch 26/100
535 - val loss: 1.5551 - val accuracy: 0.5036
Epoch 27/100
602 - val loss: 1.5460 - val accuracy: 0.5086
Epoch 28/100
645 - val loss: 1.5868 - val accuracy: 0.4986
Epoch 29/100
641 - val loss: 1.6124 - val accuracy: 0.5006
Epoch 30/100
678 - val loss: 1.5607 - val accuracy: 0.5086
Epoch 31/100
705 - val loss: 1.5528 - val accuracy: 0.5136
Epoch 32/100
725 - val loss: 1.5849 - val accuracy: 0.5106
Epoch 33/100
795 - val loss: 1.6060 - val accuracy: 0.5078
```

```
Out[15]: [1.4701128005981445, 0.5059999823570251]
```

8.5

```
In [16]: tf.random.set seed(42)
      model = tf.keras.Sequential()
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=[32, 32, 3]))
      for in range(20):
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(100,
                               kernel initializer="lecun normal",
                               activation="selu"))
      model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
      optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Nadam(learning rate=7e-4)
      model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
               optimizer=optimizer,
               metrics=["accuracy"])
      early stopping cb = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
        patience=20, restore best weights=True)
      model checkpoint cb = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
        "my_cifar10_selu_model", save_best_only=True)
      run index = 1 # increment every time you train the model
      run logdir = Path() / "my cifar10 logs" / f"run selu {run index:03d}"
      tensorboard cb = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(run logdir)
      callbacks = [early stopping cb, model checkpoint cb, tensorboard cb]
      X means = X train.mean(axis=0)
      X stds = X train.std(axis=0)
      X train scaled = (X train - X means) / X stds
      X valid scaled = (X valid - X means) / X stds
      X test scaled = (X test - X means) / X stds
      model.fit(X train scaled, y train, epochs=100,
             validation data=(X valid scaled, y valid),
             callbacks=callbacks)
      model.evaluate(X valid scaled, y valid)
      Epoch 1/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
      061 - val loss: 1.8503 - val accuracy: 0.3380
      Epoch 2/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
      936 - val loss: 1.7217 - val accuracy: 0.3888
      Epoch 3/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
      316 - val_loss: 1.6346 - val_accuracy: 0.4148
      Epoch 4/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
      4590 - val loss: 1.6141 - val accuracy: 0.4374
      Epoch 5/100
      FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
```

```
4809 - val loss: 1.5595 - val accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 6/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
4951 - val loss: 1.5365 - val accuracy: 0.4686
Epoch 7/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
5059 - val loss: 1.5159 - val accuracy: 0.4676
Epoch 8/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
5263 - val loss: 1.4854 - val accuracy: 0.4850
Epoch 9/100
5373 - val loss: 1.5233 - val accuracy: 0.4758
Epoch 10/100
5494 - val loss: 1.5711 - val accuracy: 0.4760
Epoch 11/100
5574 - val loss: 1.5028 - val accuracy: 0.4970
Epoch 12/100
5724 - val loss: 1.4909 - val accuracy: 0.4894
Epoch 13/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
5832 - val loss: 1.4842 - val accuracy: 0.4994
Epoch 14/100
FO:tensorflow:Assets written to: my cifar10 selu model\assets
5893 - val loss: 1.4600 - val accuracy: 0.5078
Epoch 15/100
5980 - val loss: 1.5186 - val accuracy: 0.5004
Epoch 16/100
5920 - val loss: 1.6896 - val accuracy: 0.4166
Epoch 17/100
5164 - val loss: 1.5307 - val accuracy: 0.4706
Epoch 18/100
5678 - val loss: 1.5000 - val accuracy: 0.4924
Epoch 19/100
5908 - val loss: 1.4942 - val accuracy: 0.4946
Epoch 20/100
6074 - val loss: 1.5281 - val accuracy: 0.4940
6188 - val loss: 1.4871 - val accuracy: 0.5134
Epoch 22/100
6305 - val loss: 1.4866 - val accuracy: 0.5208
Epoch 23/100
```

6369 - val loss: 1.5162 - val accuracy: 0.5112

```
Epoch 24/100
     6410 - val loss: 1.4900 - val accuracy: 0.5158
     Epoch 25/100
     6426 - val loss: 1.5088 - val accuracy: 0.5186
     Epoch 26/100
     6490 - val loss: 1.5076 - val accuracy: 0.5124
     Epoch 27/100
     6567 - val loss: 1.5252 - val accuracy: 0.5120
     Epoch 28/100
     6642 - val loss: 1.5267 - val accuracy: 0.5112
     Epoch 29/100
     6676 - val loss: 1.5865 - val accuracy: 0.5180
     Epoch 30/100
     6785 - val loss: 1.5166 - val accuracy: 0.5198
     Epoch 31/100
     6801 - val loss: 1.5474 - val accuracy: 0.5160
     Epoch 32/100
     6820 - val loss: 1.6213 - val accuracy: 0.5114
     Epoch 33/100
     6943 - val loss: 1.5579 - val accuracy: 0.5164
     Epoch 34/100
     6993 - val loss: 1.6489 - val accuracy: 0.5146
     [1.459976315498352, 0.5077999830245972]
Out[16]:
In [17]: class MCAlphaDropout(tf.keras.layers.AlphaDropout):
       def call(self, inputs):
          return super().call(inputs, training=True)
     mc model = tf.keras.Sequential([
       (
          MCAlphaDropout(layer.rate)
          if isinstance(layer, tf.keras.layers.AlphaDropout)
          else layer
       for layer in model.layers
     ])
     # The first will run the model many times (10 by default) and it will return the mean pr
     def mc dropout predict probas(mc model, X, n samples=10):
       Y probas = [mc model.predict(X) for sample in range(n samples)]
       return np.mean(Y probas, axis=0)
     # The second will use these mean probabilities to predict the most likely class for each
     def mc dropout predict classes(mc model, X, n samples=10):
       Y probas = mc dropout predict probas(mc model, X, n samples)
       return Y probas.argmax(axis=1)
     tf.random.set seed(42)
     y pred = mc dropout predict classes(mc model, X valid scaled)
     accuracy = (y pred == y valid[:, 0]).mean()
     accuracy
```

8.6

```
In [18]: tf.random.set seed(42)
        model = tf.keras.Sequential()
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=[32, 32, 3]))
        for in range(20):
            model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(100,
                                           kernel initializer="lecun normal",
                                           activation="selu"))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.AlphaDropout(rate=0.1))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
        optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD()
        model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
                      optimizer=optimizer,
                     metrics=["accuracy"])
        batch size = 128
        rates, losses = find learning rate(model, X train scaled, y train, epochs=1,
                                         batch size=batch size)
        plot lr vs loss(rates, losses)
        _____
        NameError
                                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
        Cell In[18], line 19
             14 model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
            15
                             optimizer=optimizer,
                             metrics=["accuracy"])
             18 batch size = 128
        ---> 19 rates, losses = find learning rate (model, X train scaled, y train, epochs=1,
                                                 batch size=batch size)
             21 plot lr vs loss(rates, losses)
        NameError: name 'find learning rate' is not defined
In [ ]: tf.random.set seed(42)
        model = tf.keras.Sequential()
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=[32, 32, 3]))
        for in range(20):
            model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(100,
                                        kernel initializer="lecun normal",
                                        activation="selu"))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.AlphaDropout(rate=0.1))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax"))
        optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning rate=2e-2)
        model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
```

optimizer=optimizer,
metrics=["accuracy"])