# O PyTorch

# Early Stop, Dropout

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#### **Tricks**

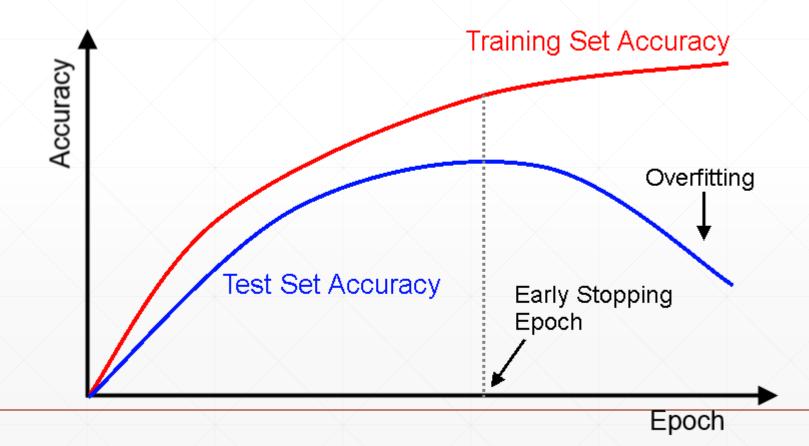
Early Stopping

Dropout

Stochastic Gradient Descent

#### **Early Stopping**

Regularization



#### **How-To**

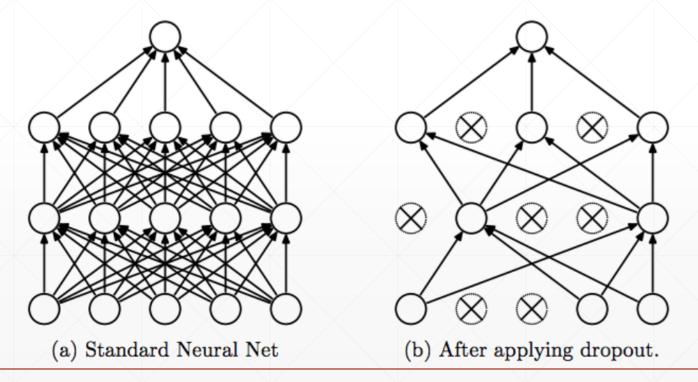
Validation set to select parameters

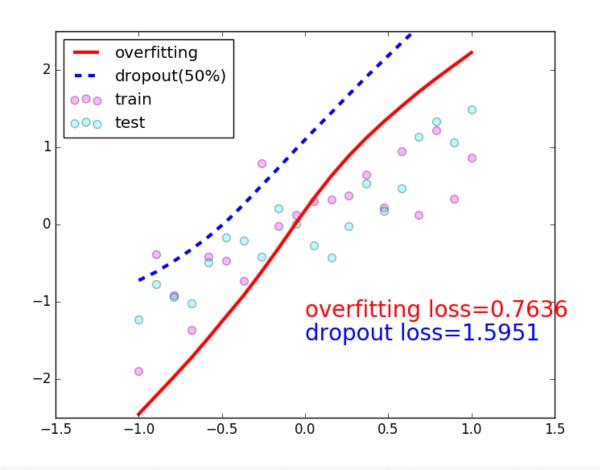
Monitor validation performance

Stop at the highest val perf.

#### **Dropout**

- Learning less to learn better
- Each connection has p = [0, 1] to lose





```
net_dropped = torch.nn.Sequential(
    torch.nn.Linear(784, 200),
    torch.nn.Dropout(0.5), # drop 50% of the neuron
    torch.nn.ReLU(),
    torch.nn.Linear(200, 200),
    torch.nn.Dropout(0.5), # drop 50% of the neuron
    torch.nn.ReLU(),
    torch.nn.Linear(200, 10),
```

#### Clarification

torch.nn.Dropout(p=dropout\_prob)

• tf.nn.dropout(keep\_prob)

#### Behavior between train and test



```
• • •
for epoch in range(epochs):
    # train
    net_dropped.train()
    for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
    net_dropped.eval()
    test_loss = 0
    correct = 0
    for data, target in test_loader:
```

#### **Stochastic Gradient Descent**

- Stochastic
  - not random!

Deterministic

#### **Gradient Descent**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\hat{y}^{i} - y^{i}) \cdot x_{j}^{i}$$

3 Vanilla (Batch) G.D.

$$\theta_{5} := \theta_{5} - \lambda \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{5}} T(\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\hat{y}^{i} - \hat{y}^{i}) \times \hat{y}^{i}$$

#### **Gradient Descent**

Stochastic G.D.

i in range (M):  

$$\Theta_{j} := \Theta_{j} - \alpha \cdot \text{only one example} \frac{\nabla J}{\nabla \theta_{j}}$$

$$(\hat{y}' - y') \times \hat{j}$$

#### **Stochastic Gradient Descent**

Not single usually

batch = 16, 32, 64, 128...

#### Why

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$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \times P(A)}{P(B)},$$

### 下一课时

贝叶斯定理

## Thank You.