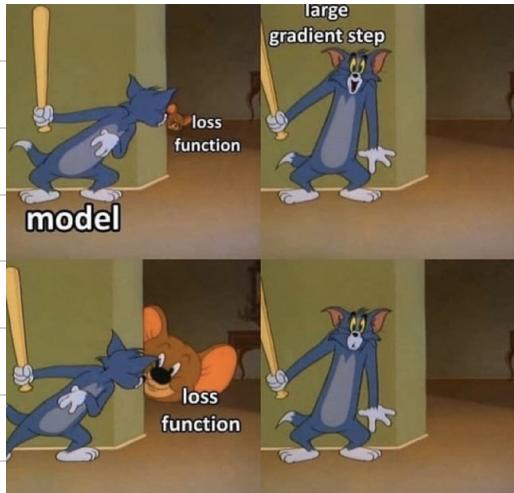


Session - 9

# HYPERPARAMETER - TUNING

Feb 26, 2024



When you get 0.5% increase in accuracy after tuning the hyperparameters for a week



## AGENDA

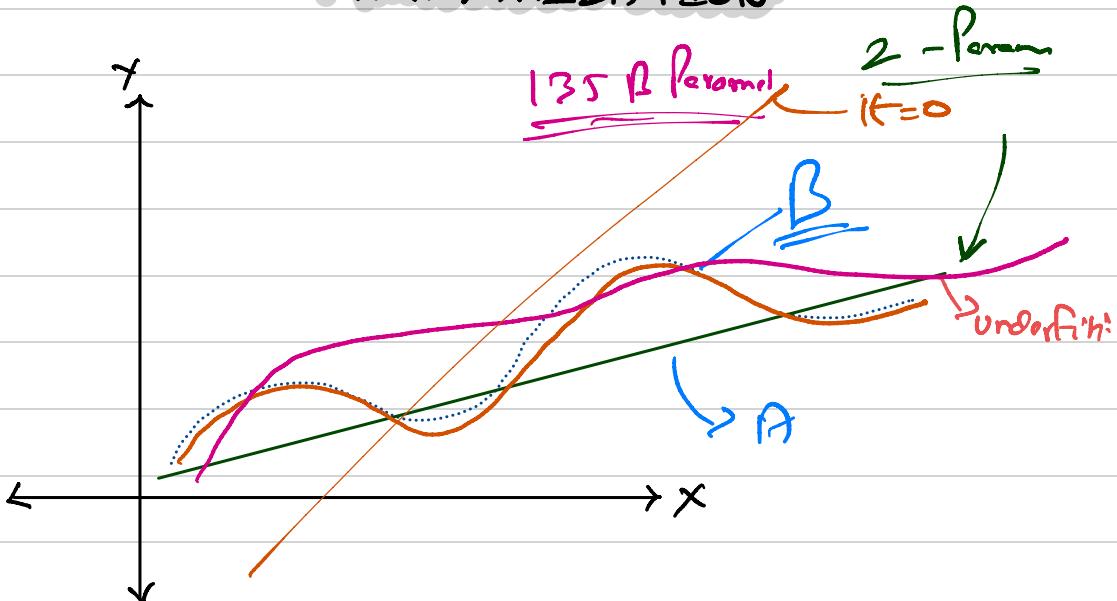
- ① Regularization
- ② Dropout
- ③ Batch Normalization

# TARGET Encoding

$X$	$Y$ (Sold / Not Sold)	$\text{Target\_En}(x, y)$
Maruti	1	$\frac{1+1+0}{3}$
Maruti	1	$\frac{1+1+0}{3}$
Maruti	0	$\frac{1+0+0}{3}$
BMW	0	$\frac{1+0}{2}$
DITW	1	$\frac{1+0}{2}$
RR	1	$\frac{1+1}{2}$
RR	1	$\frac{1+1}{2}$

$X$	$Y$ (Price)	$\text{Target\_En}(x, y)$
Maruti	1.2	$\frac{1.2+3.4+5.2}{3}$
Maruti	3.4	$\frac{1.2+3.4+5.2}{3}$
Maruti	5.2	$\frac{1.2+3.4+5.2}{3}$
BMW	40	$\frac{100}{2}$
DITW	60	$\frac{100}{2}$
RR	800	$\frac{100}{2}$
RR	260	$\frac{100}{2}$

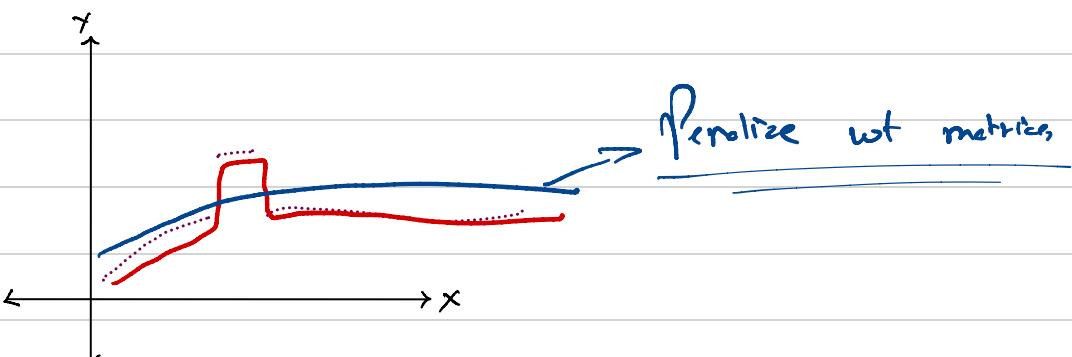
# REGULARIZATION



$$it: \underline{0} \quad mSE \Rightarrow \underline{\overline{1}} = 100$$

$$it: 5 \quad mSE: \underline{\overline{20}}$$

Loss-function +  $\lambda$  (constraint)



MR:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n l(\vec{y}, \vec{y}) + \frac{\lambda}{2n} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^n \|w_j\|^2}_{\text{22}}$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda}{21} \sum_{j \geq 0}^n |w_j|$$

$L_2 \rightarrow$  square matrix (define)

$L_1 \rightarrow$  sparse matrix

Flout  $\rightarrow$  compatible with NN

Reg :  $\frac{\lambda}{2r} \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \left\| \omega_F^k \right\|^2$

no of layers  
 $\left\| \omega_F^k \right\|^2$   
no of neurons in prev layer

Frobenius Norm

$\left\| \omega_F^k \right\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n^{L-1}} \sum_{j=1}^{n^L} (w_{ij}^{lk})^2$ 
no of neurons in next layer

---

Ea.  $\omega^k = \omega^k - \eta \times \frac{dL}{d\omega}$

$\frac{dL}{d\omega} = \frac{dL}{d\omega} + \frac{\lambda}{2n} (2\pi\omega^k) \frac{d\|\omega\|^2}{d\omega^k}$

$= d\omega + \frac{\pi}{n} \times \omega^k$

$$\omega^{k+1} = \omega^k - \eta \left( d\omega + \frac{\lambda \times \omega^k}{n} \right)$$

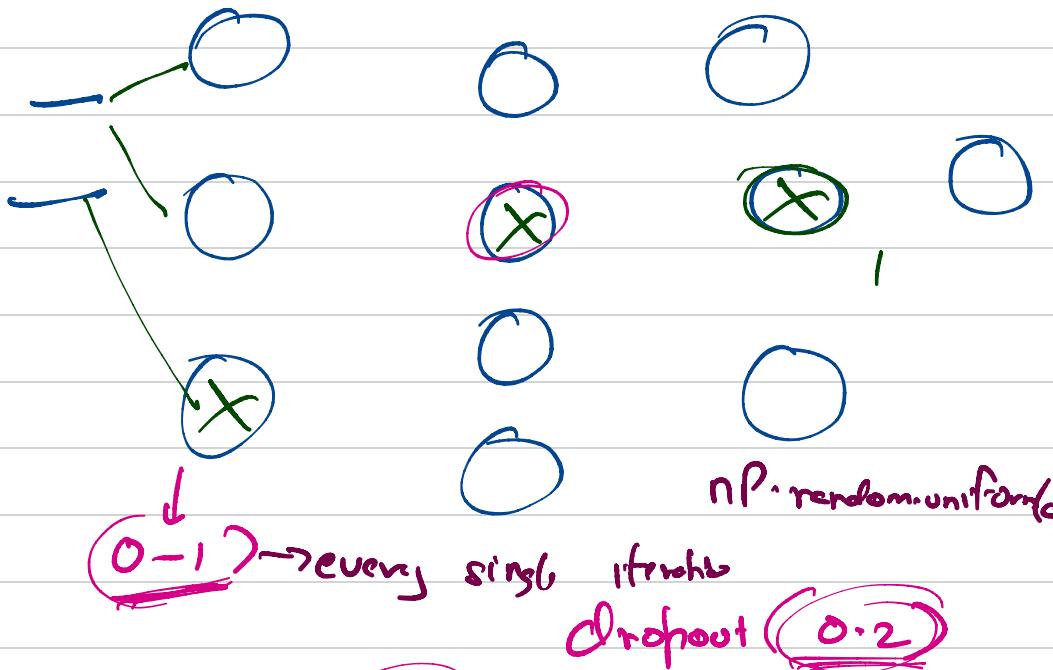
$$= \omega^k - \eta \text{ ratio} - \eta \times \frac{\lambda \times \omega^k}{n}$$

$$= \omega^k \left( 1 - \eta \times \frac{\lambda}{n} \right) - \eta \times \frac{d\omega}{n}$$

Reduction

decay  $\left( 1 - \eta \times \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)$  = Weight decay

# DROPOUT



$$\frac{200}{24}$$

$$\frac{(200)}{24}$$

$$\frac{100}{(20 \text{ drop})} = \frac{100}{80}$$

$$\frac{10000}{100} \rightarrow 10000 \times \frac{80}{100} = \underline{\underline{816}}$$

dropout → 0.2

Train a model

2  
816 per

$$20/30 \left( \frac{10}{30} \right)$$

$$30 \times P = 10$$

~~30~~

0

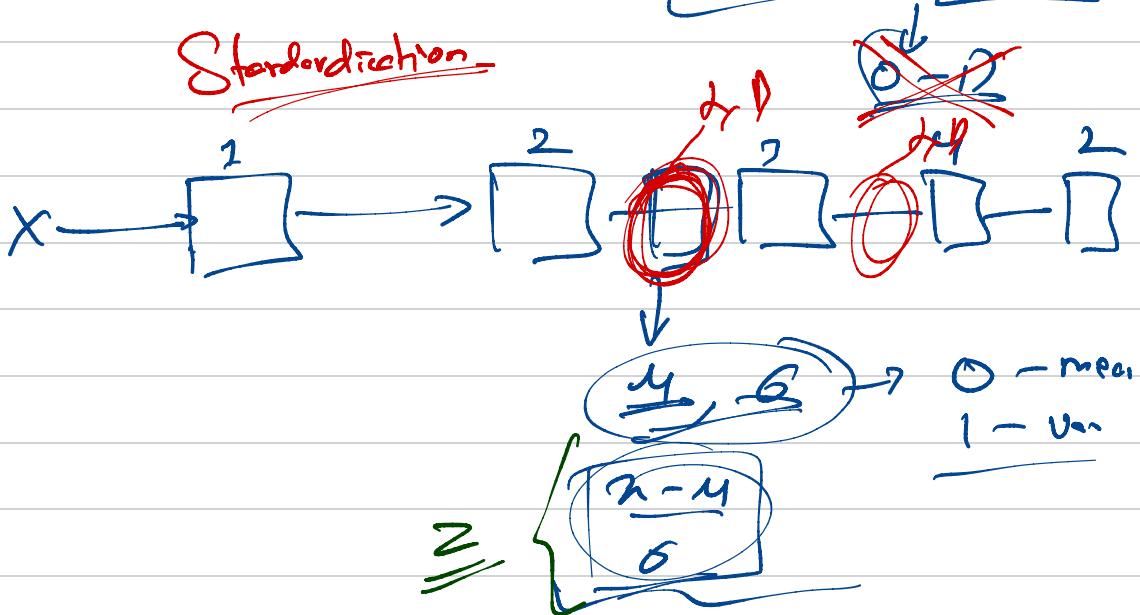
$$\omega \rightarrow \underline{\omega(1 - d_{\text{robot}})}$$

=

$$\frac{40}{28}$$

# BATCH NORMALIZATION

Standardization



Restricting NN to generalize

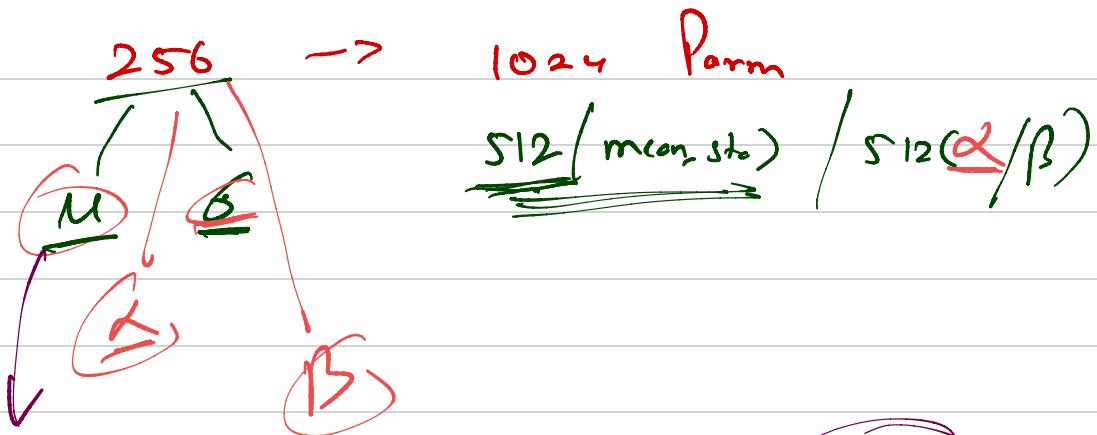
$$(\hat{w} \times z + \hat{b}) \rightarrow \text{shift} \quad \hat{w} \rightarrow \hat{\theta}$$

Scale

$\hat{w}, \hat{b} \rightarrow \text{Learnable Parameters}$

$\rightarrow \underline{\text{Standardize}}$

relu ( $w \times x + b$ )



moving

averaging  
array

all batch (for that neuro)

$$\text{if: } 1 \rightarrow \mu_1, \sigma_1 \left( \frac{x - \mu_1}{\sigma_1} \right) \mu_1 = 0.9x + 0.1$$

$$\text{if: } 2 \rightarrow \mu_2, \sigma_2 \left( \frac{x - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} \right) 0.9 \times \mu_1 + (1-0.9) \times \mu_2$$

1

2

$$0.9 \times \mu + (1-0.9) \times \mu_1$$

1

2