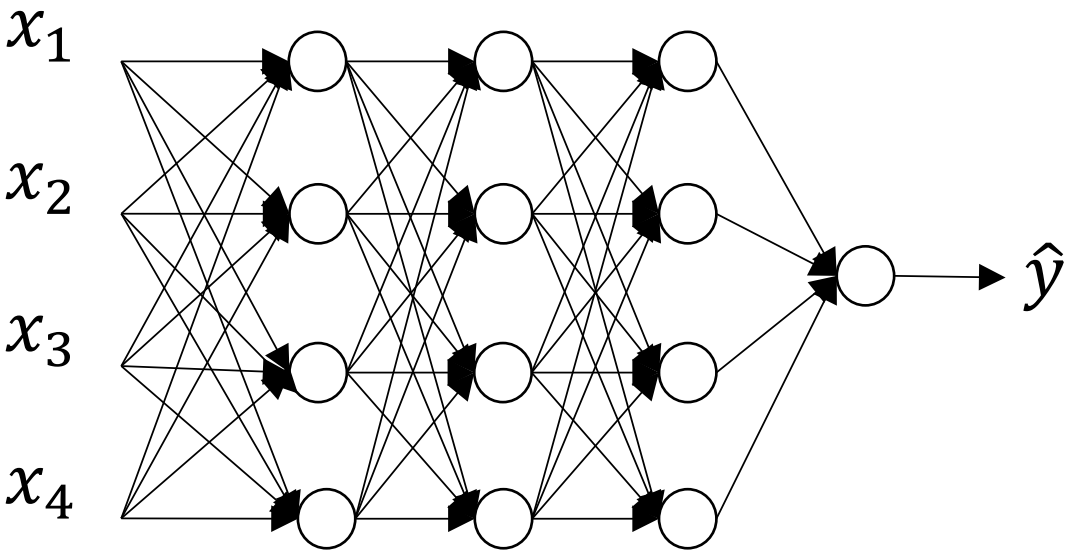
deeplearning.ai

Regularizing your neural network

Dropout regularization

Dropout regularization



0.5 0.5 0.5

Implementing dropout ("Inverted dropout")

Illustrate with layer $l = 3$. keep-prob = 0.8 (0.2)

→ `d3 = np.random.rand(a3.shape[0], a3.shape[1]) < keep_prob`

`a3 = np.multiply(a3, d3)` # a3 *= d3.

→ `a3 /= keep_prob` ←

50 units. ⇝ 10 units shut off

$z^{[4]} = w^{[4]} \cdot a^{[3]} + b^{[4]}$

$a^{[3]}$ reduced by 20%.

$/= 0.8$

Test

Making predictions at test time

$a^{[0]} = X$

No drop out.

$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} a^{[0]} + b^{[1]}$

$a^{[1]} = g^{[1]}(z^{[1]})$

$z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} a^{[1]} + b^{[2]}$

$a^{[3]} = \ldots$

$\downarrow$

$\hat{y}$

/= keep-prob

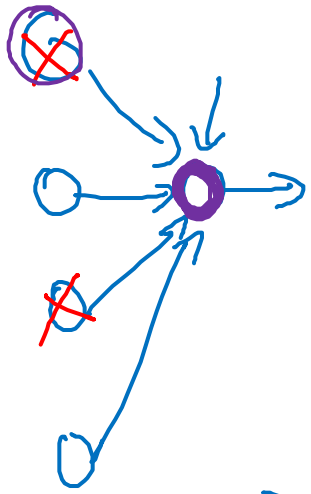
deeplearning.ai

Regularizing your neural network

Understanding dropout

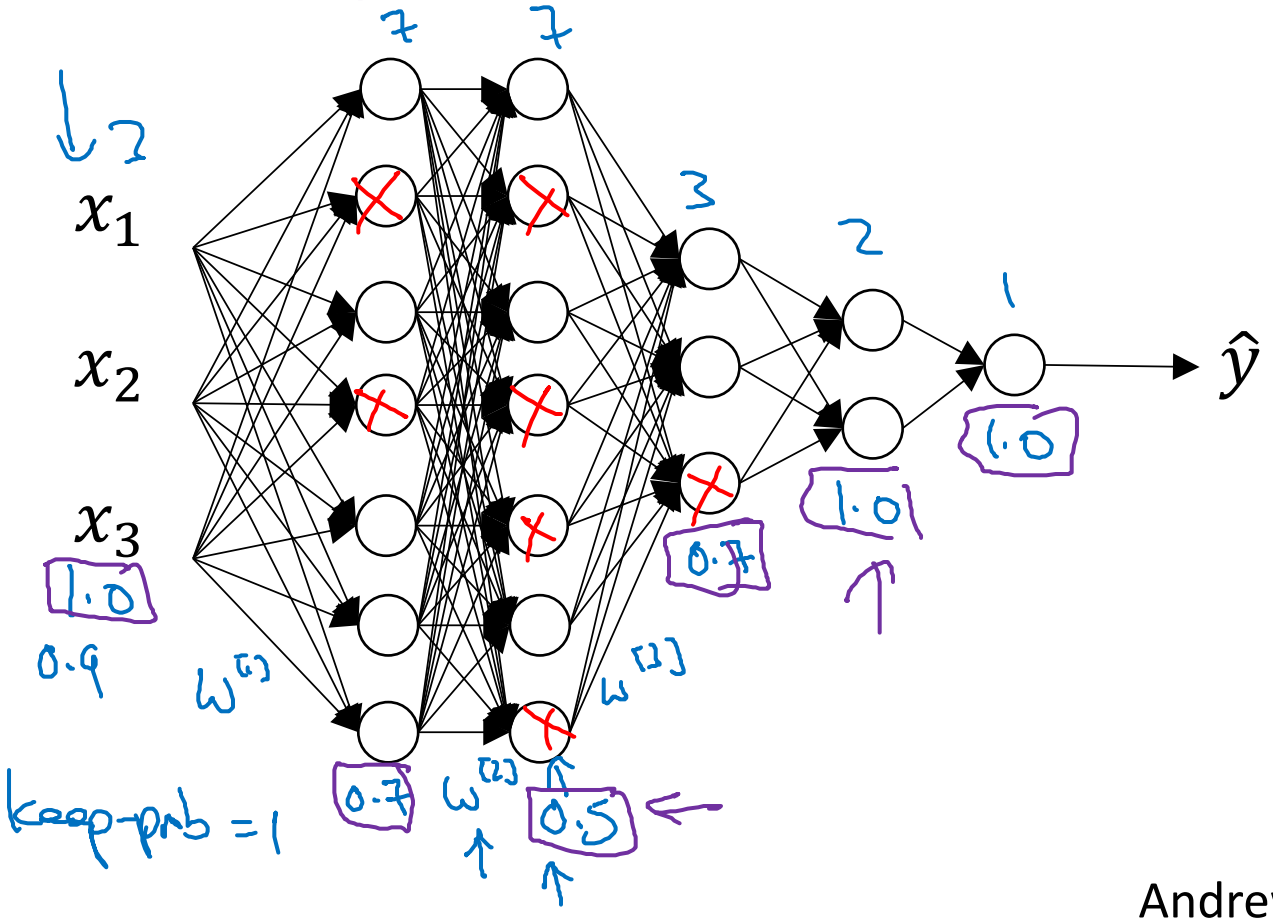
Why does drop-out work?

Intuition: Can't rely on any one feature, so have to spread out weights. ⇝ Shrink weights. b_2



→ Computer Vision

Downside: J



Andrew Ng