Special Topics in Deep Learning

COMP 6211D & ELEC 6910T

Instructor: Qifeng Chen

Course Website

https://course.cse.ust.hk/comp6211d

Who we are

- Instructors: Qifeng Chen (cqf@ust.hk)

- TA: Hyukryul Yang (hyangbd@connect.ust.hk)
  Nayeon Lee (nayeon.lee@connect.ust.hk)

Logistics

- In-class presentation
  - We will send out a list of papers in a couple of days
  - Send us three papers in the list you would like to present in a prioritized order
  - You may add a paper not in the list to your preference list
  - If you do not send us the preference list, we will assign a paper to you
  - Each student will present one paper for up to 12 minutes, followed by 3-minute Q&A
  - 5 students will present in each lecture
- Homework
  - First homework will be out in a week
- Attendance
  - Start after the add&drop period

Machine Learning Basis

Linear Regression

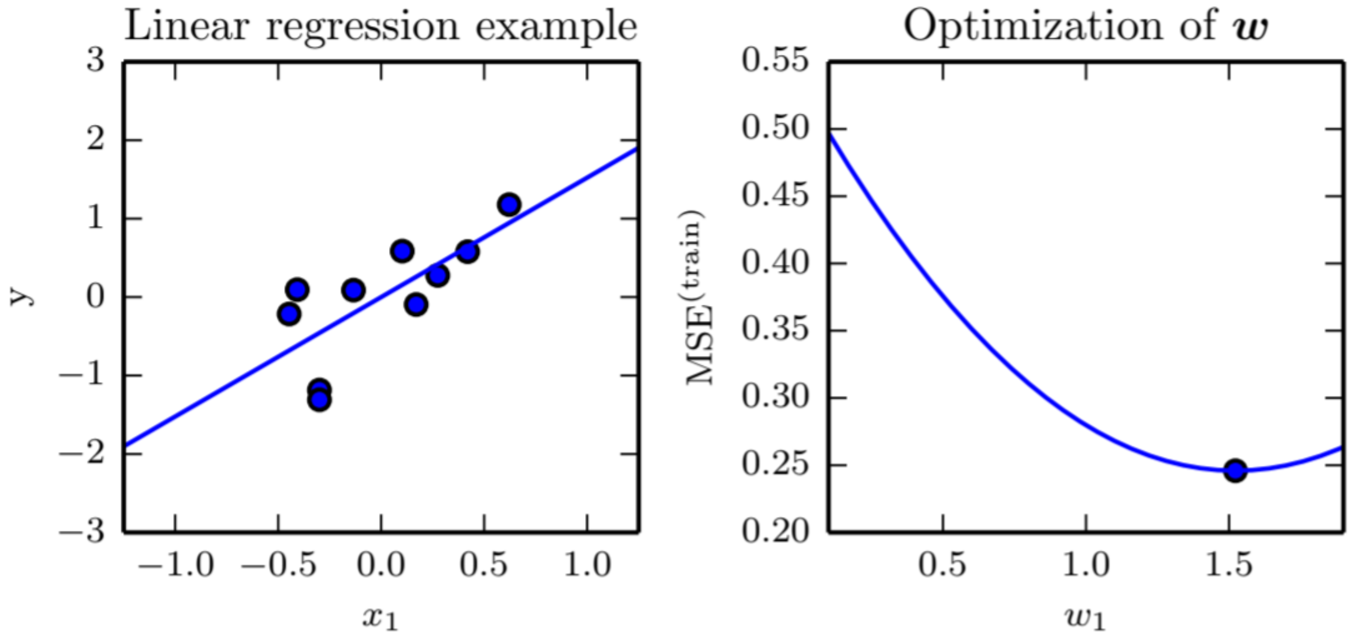


Figure 5.1

(Goodfellow 2016)

Underfitting and Overfitting in Polynomial Estimation

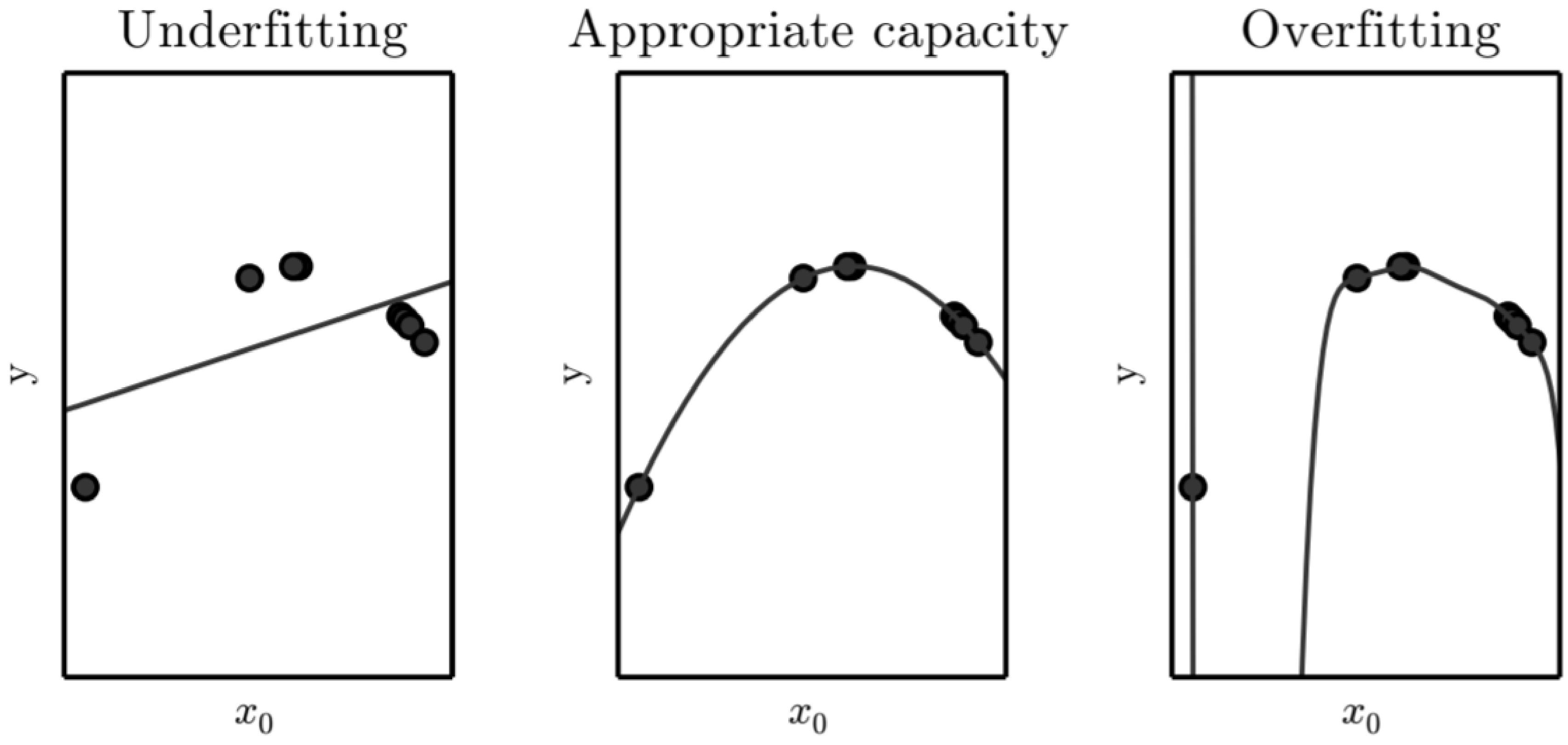


Figure 5.2

(Goodfellow 2016)

Generalization and Capacity

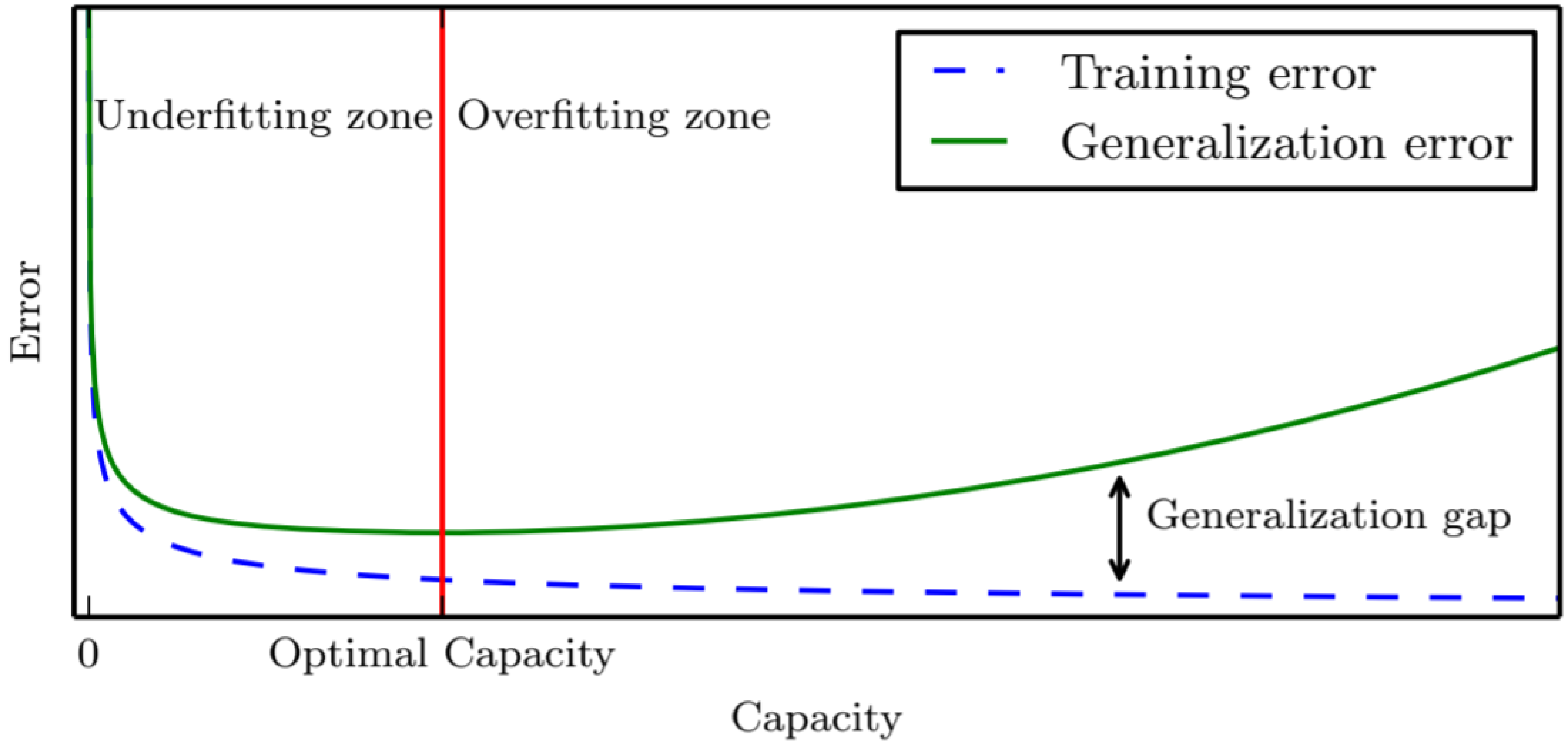


Figure 5.3

(Goodfellow 2016)

Bias and Variance

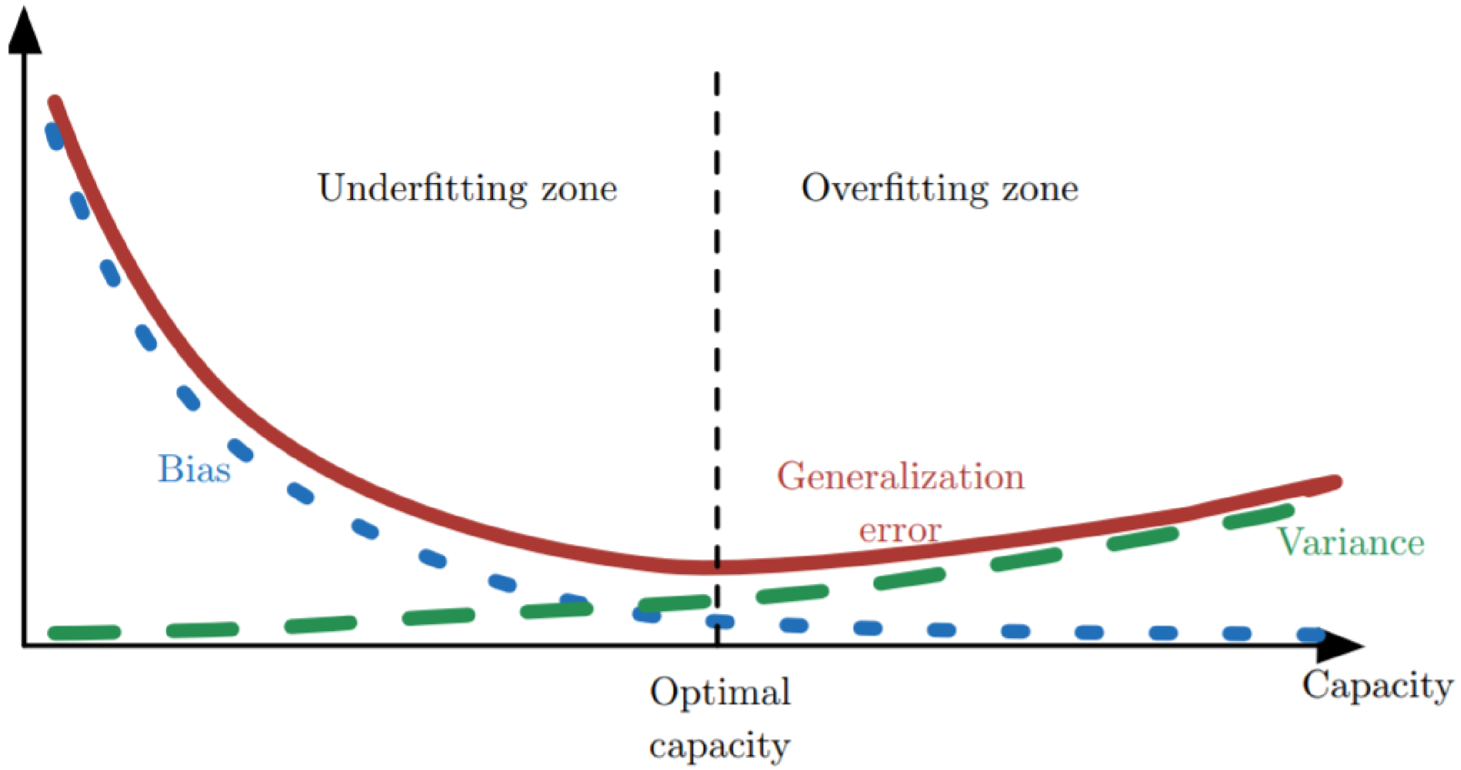


Figure 5.6

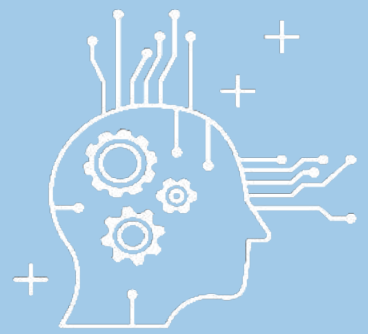
(Goodfellow 2016)

The Rise of Deep Learning

What is Deep Learning?

Artificial Intelligence

Any technique that enables computers to mimic human behavior

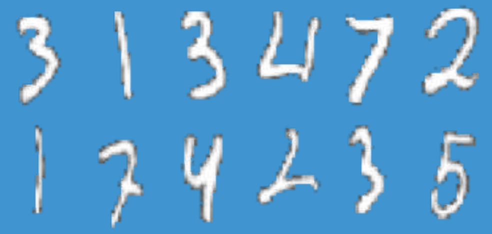


Machine Learning

Ability to learn without explicitly being programmed

Deep Learning

Extract patterns from data using neural networks



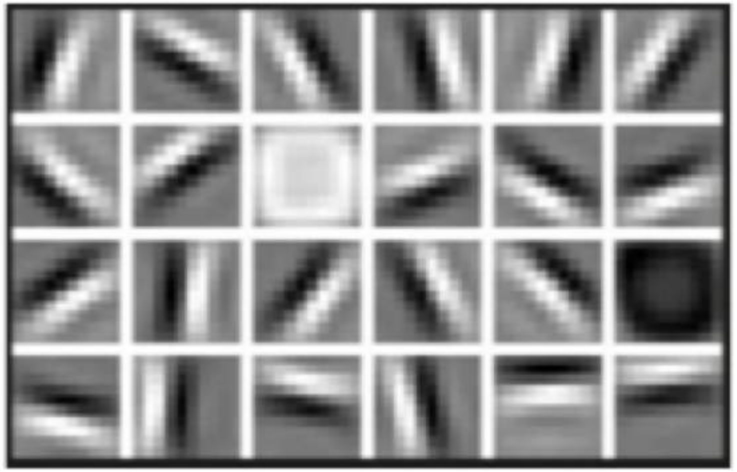
Why Deep Learning and Why Now?

Why Deep Learning?

Hand engineered features are time consuming, brittle and not scalable in practice

Can we learn the **underlying features** directly from data?

Low Level Features



Lines & Edges

Mid Level Features

Eyes & Nose & Ears

High Level Features

Facial Structure

Why Now?

1952 Stochastic Gradient Descent

1958 Perceptron
- Learnable Weights

⋮

1986 Backpropagation
- Multi-Layer Perceptron

1995 Deep Convolutional NN
- Digit Recognition

⋮

Neural Networks date back decades, so why the resurgence?

1. Big Data

- Larger Datasets
- Easier Collection & Storage

IMAGENET

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

2. Hardware

- Graphics Processing Units (GPUs)
- Massively Parallelizable

3. Software

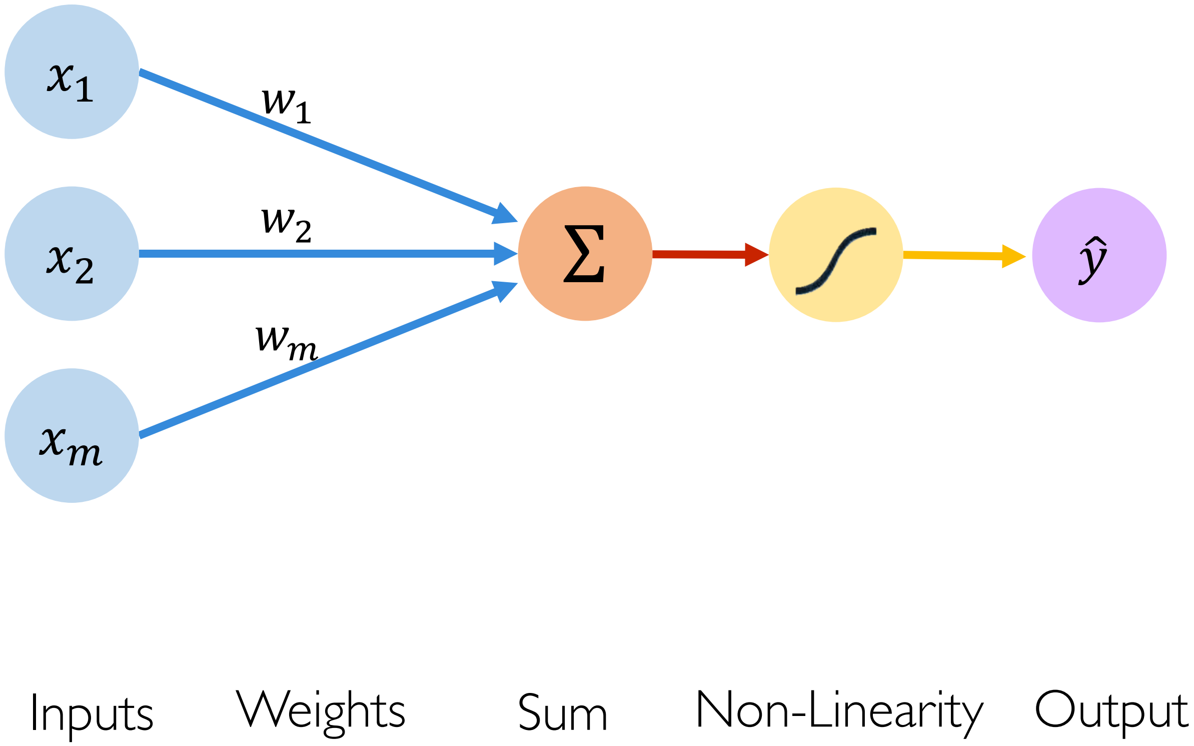
- Improved Techniques
- New Models
- Toolboxes

TensorFlow

The Perceptron

The structural building block of deep learning

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation



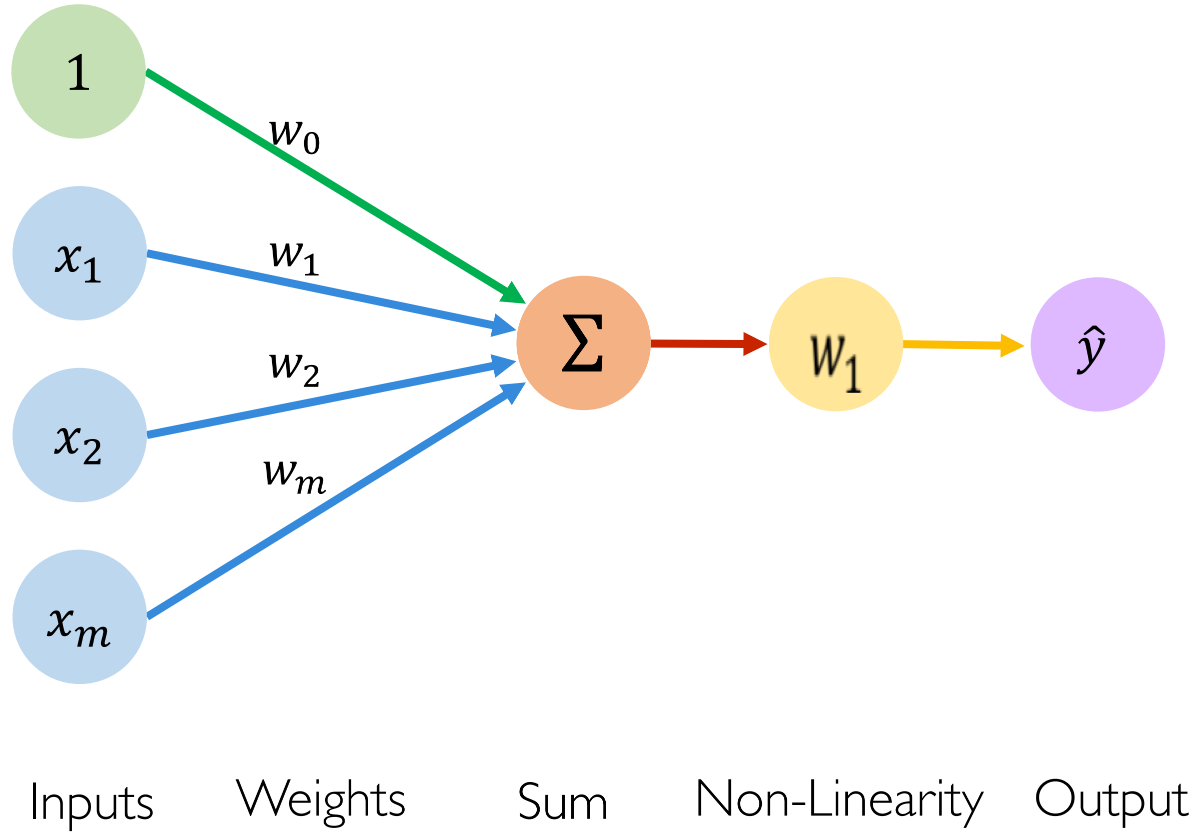
Output

Linear combination of inputs

$$\hat{y} = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \, w_i\right)$$

Non-linear activation function

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation



Output

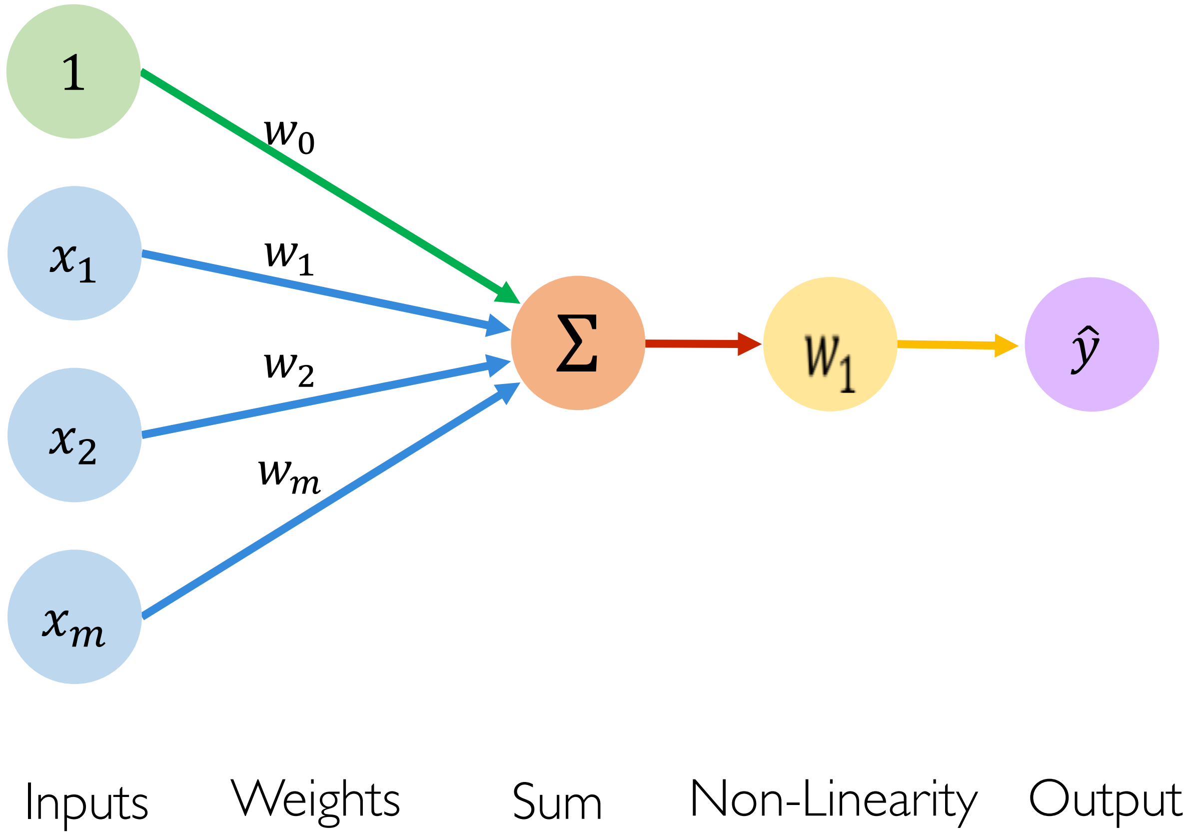
Linear combination of inputs

$$\hat{y} = g\left(w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \, w_i\right)$$

Non-linear activation function

Bias

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation

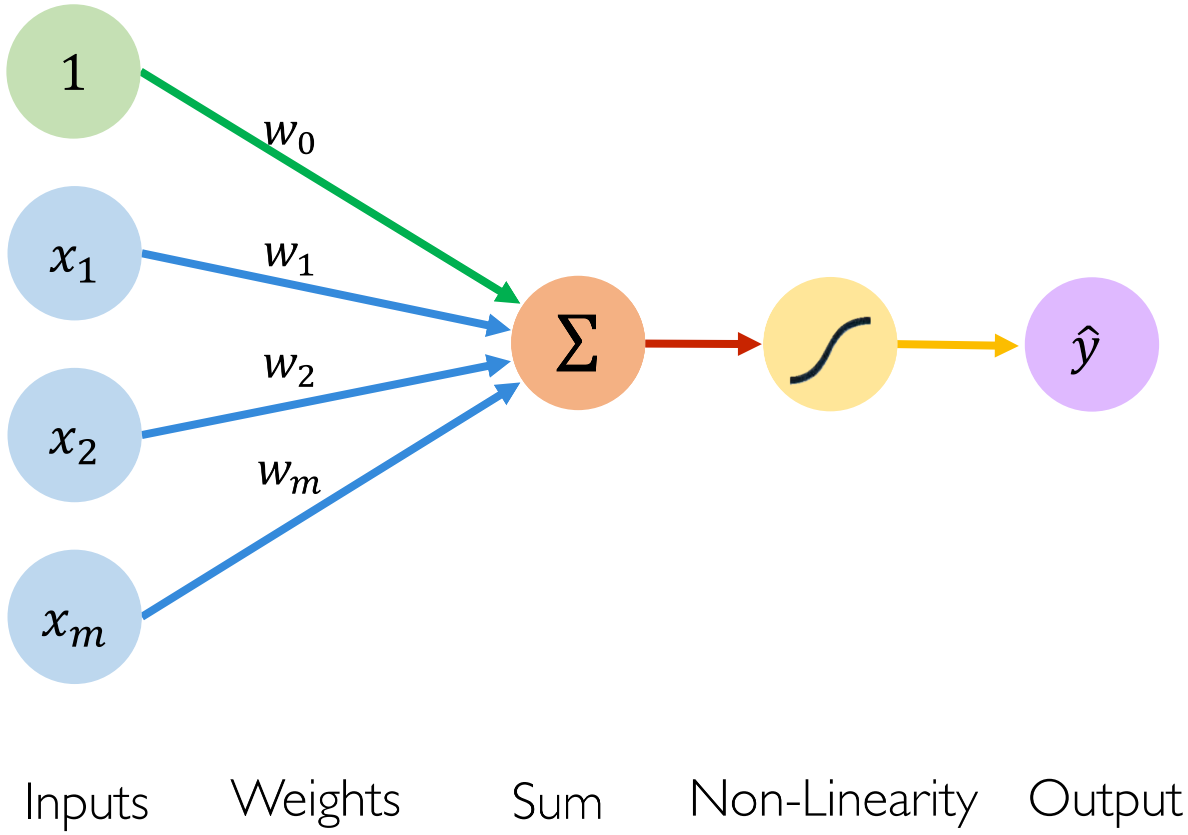


$$\hat{y} = g\left(w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \, w_i \right)$$

$$\hat{y} = g\left(w_0 + \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{W} \right)$$

where: $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}$ and $\boldsymbol{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}$

The Perceptron: Forward Propagation

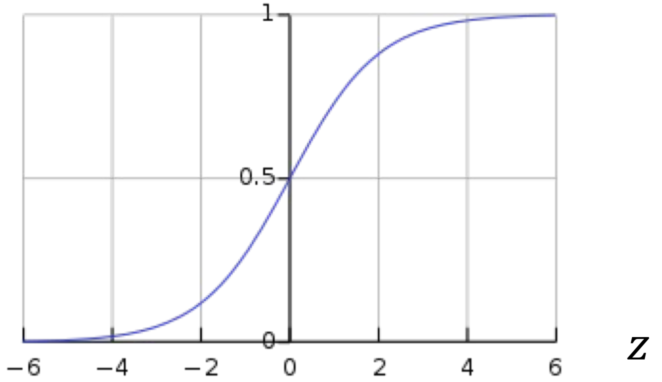


Activation Functions

$$\hat{y} = g\left(w_0 + \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{W} \right)$$

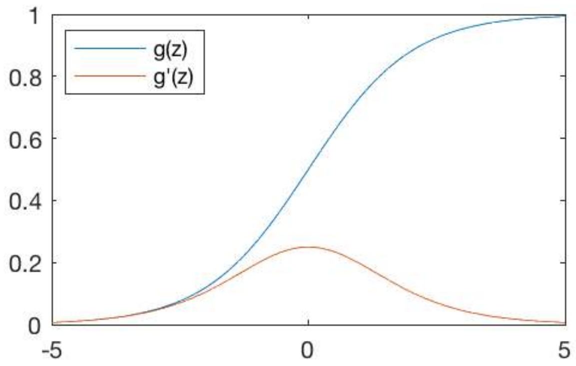
- Example: sigmoid function

$$g(z) = \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$



Common Activation Functions

Sigmoid Function

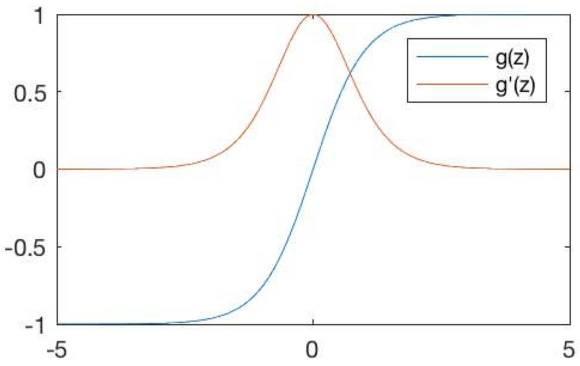


$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$g'(z) = g(z)(1 - g(z))$$

`tf.nn.sigmoid(z)`

Hyperbolic Tangent

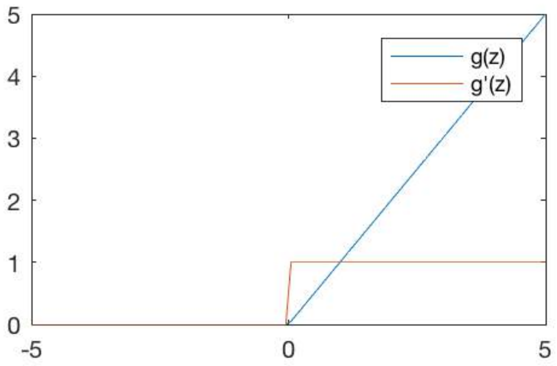


$$g(z) = \frac{e^{z} - e^{-z}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}}$$

$$g'(z) = 1 - g(z)^2$$

`tf.nn.tanh(z)`

Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)



$$g(z) = \max(0, z)$$

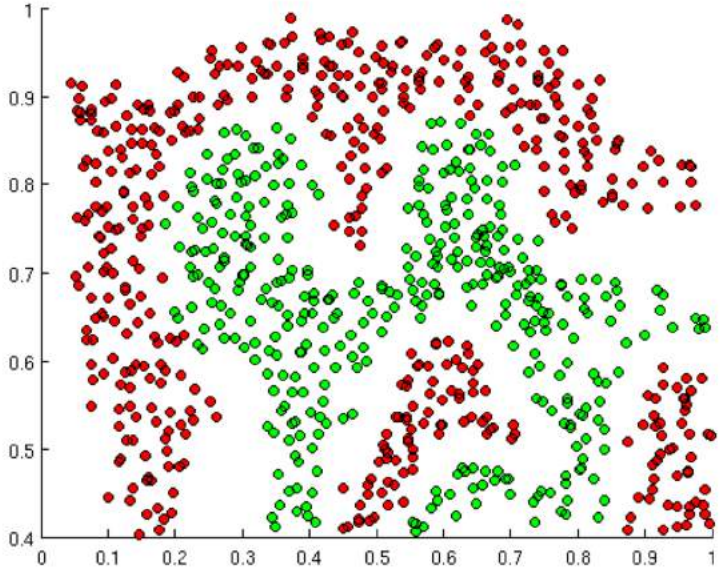
$$g'(z) = \begin{cases} 1, & z > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

`tf.nn.relu(z)`

NOTE: All activation functions are non-linear

Importance of Activation Functions

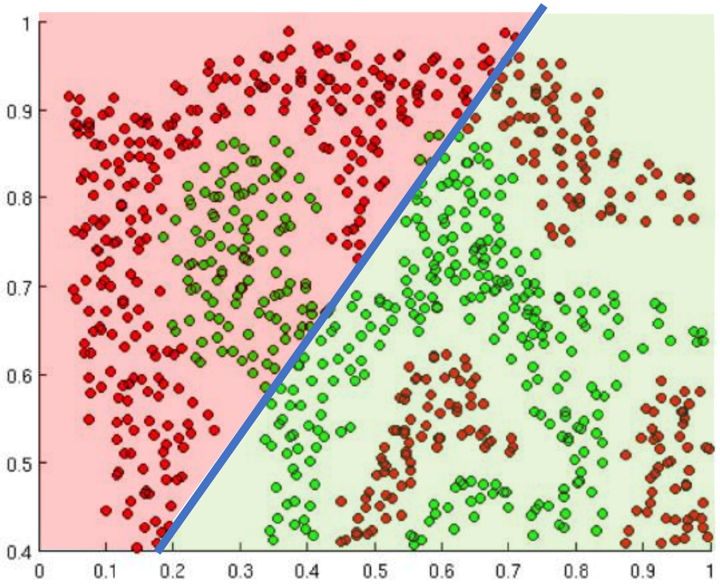
The purpose of activation functions is to ***introduce non-linearities*** *into the network*



What if we wanted to build a Neural Network to distinguish green vs red points?

Importance of Activation Functions

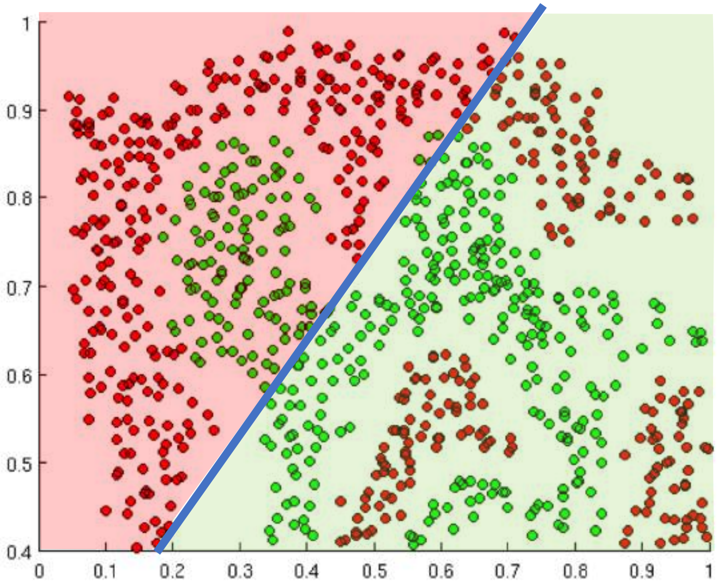
*The purpose of activation functions is to **introduce non-linearities** into the network*



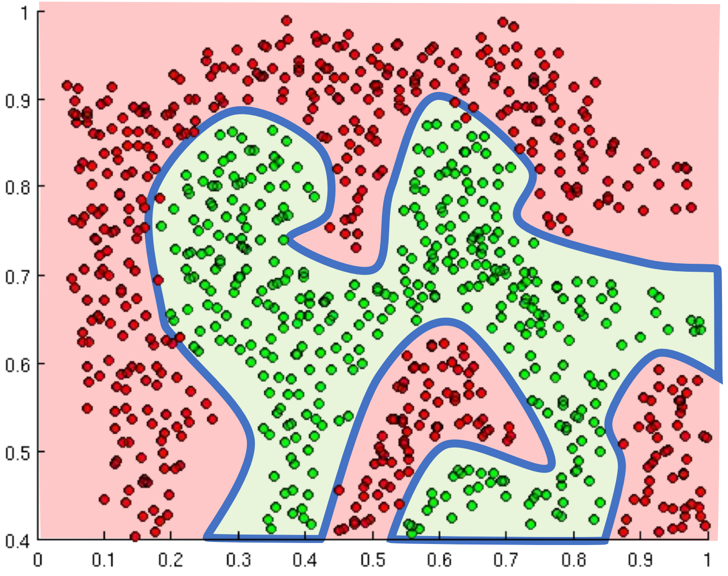
Linear Activation functions produce linear decisions no matter the network size

Importance of Activation Functions

The purpose of activation functions is to ***introduce non-linearities*** *into the network*

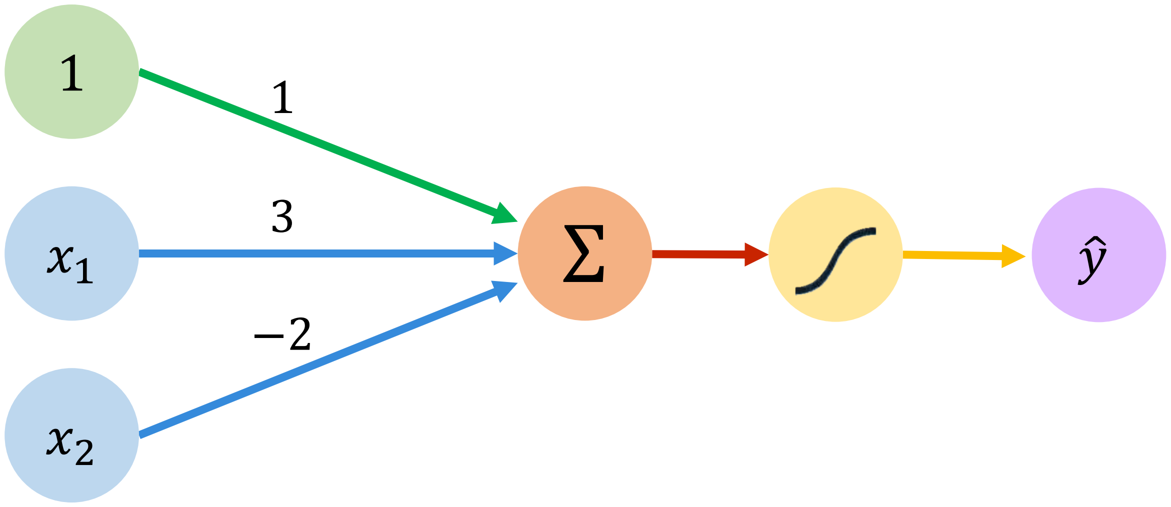


Linear Activation functions produce linear decisions no matter the network size



Non-linearities allow us to approximate arbitrarily complex functions

The Perceptron: Example



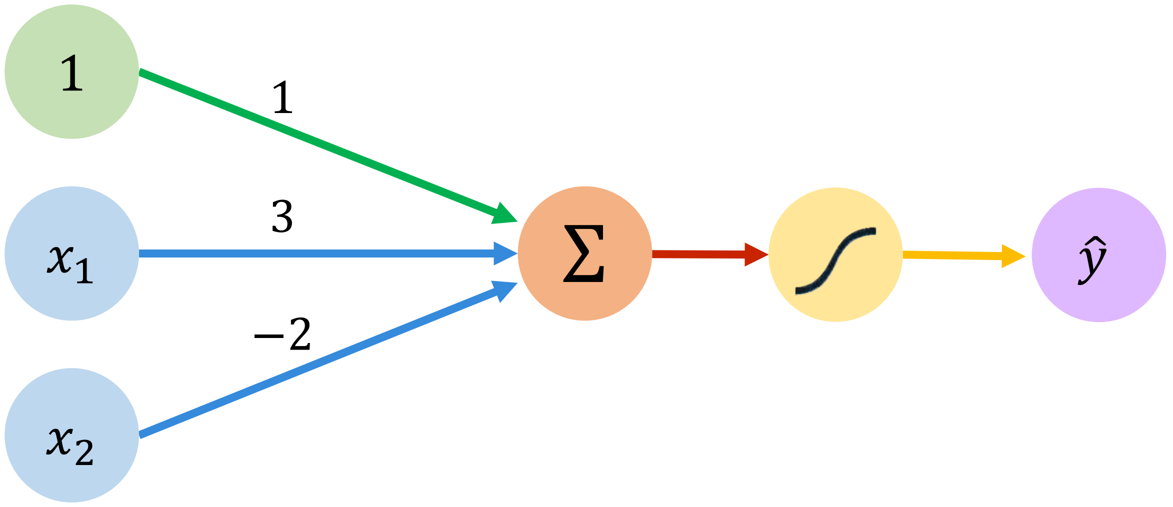
We have: $w_0 = 1$ and $\boldsymbol{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\hat{y} = g(w_0 + \boldsymbol{X}^T \boldsymbol{W})$$

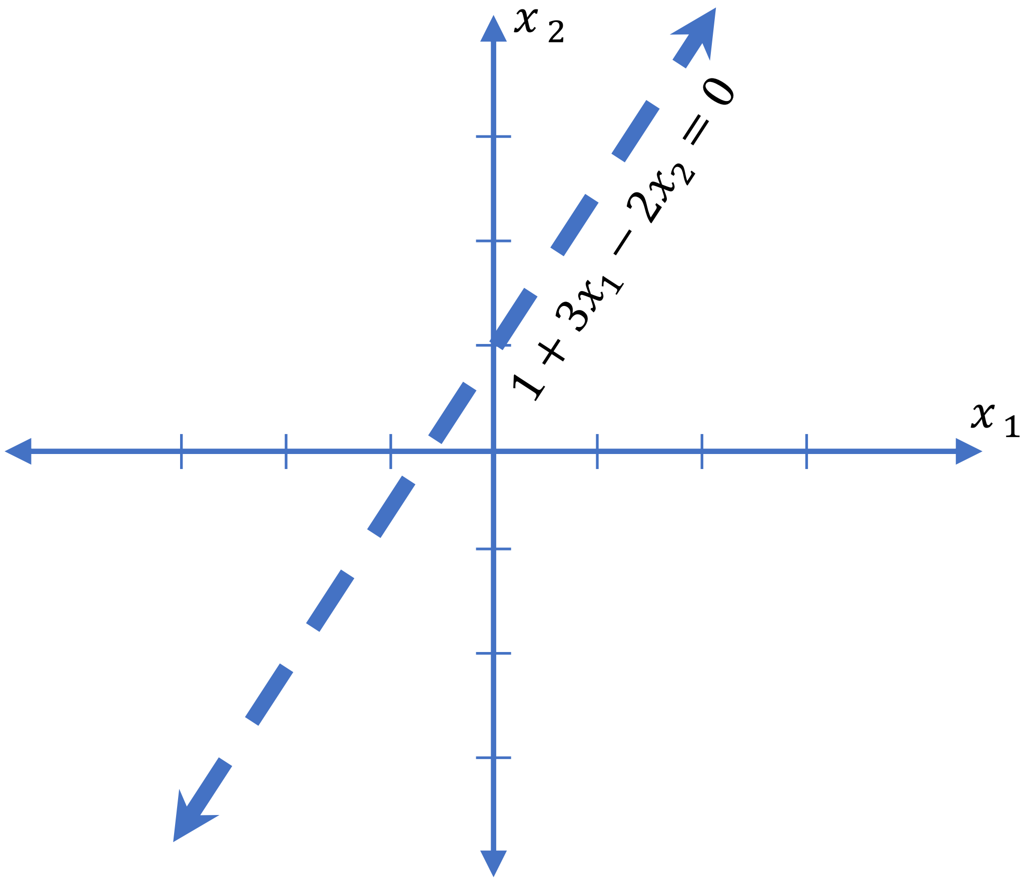
$$= g\left(1 + \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\hat{y} = g(\underbrace{1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2}_{\text{This is just a line in 2D!}})$$

The Perceptron: Example

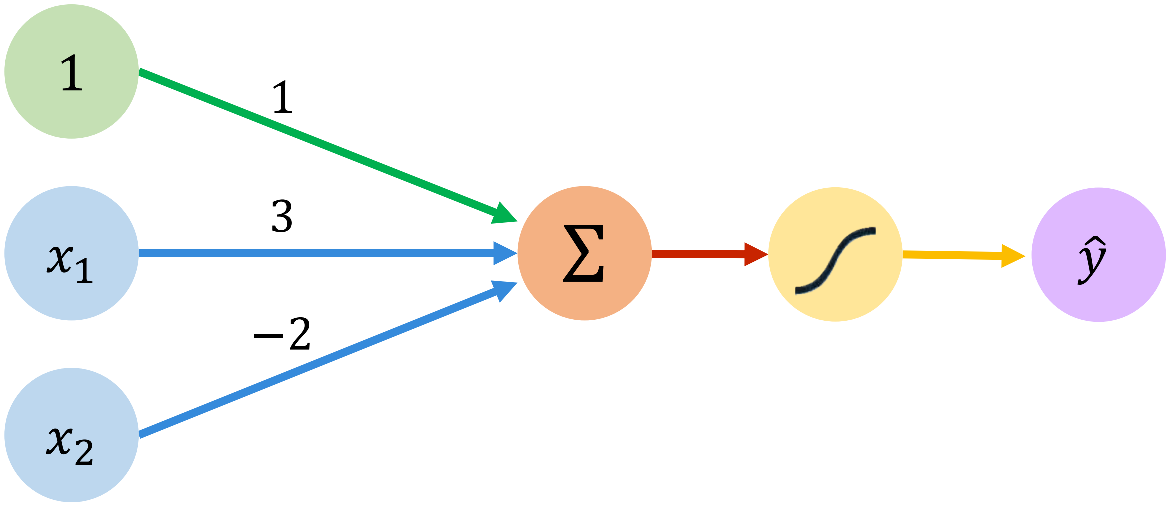


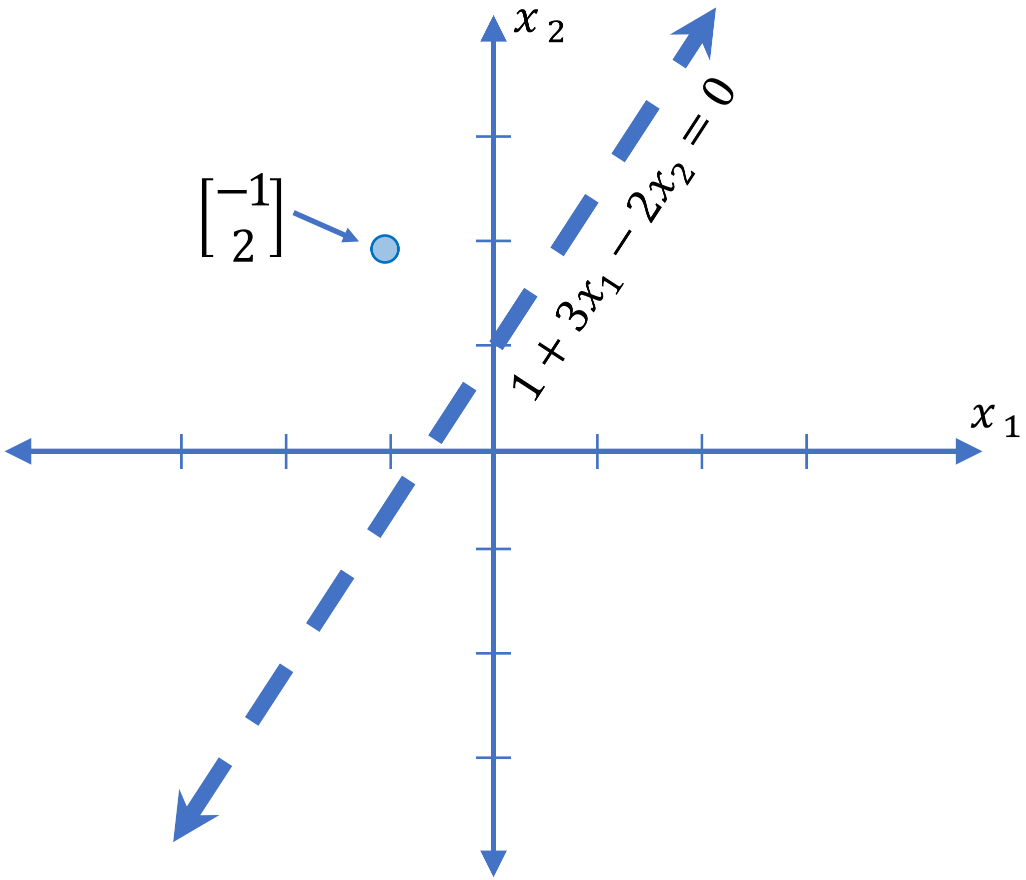
$$\hat{y} = g(1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2)$$



The Perceptron: Example

$$\hat{y} = g(1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2)$$

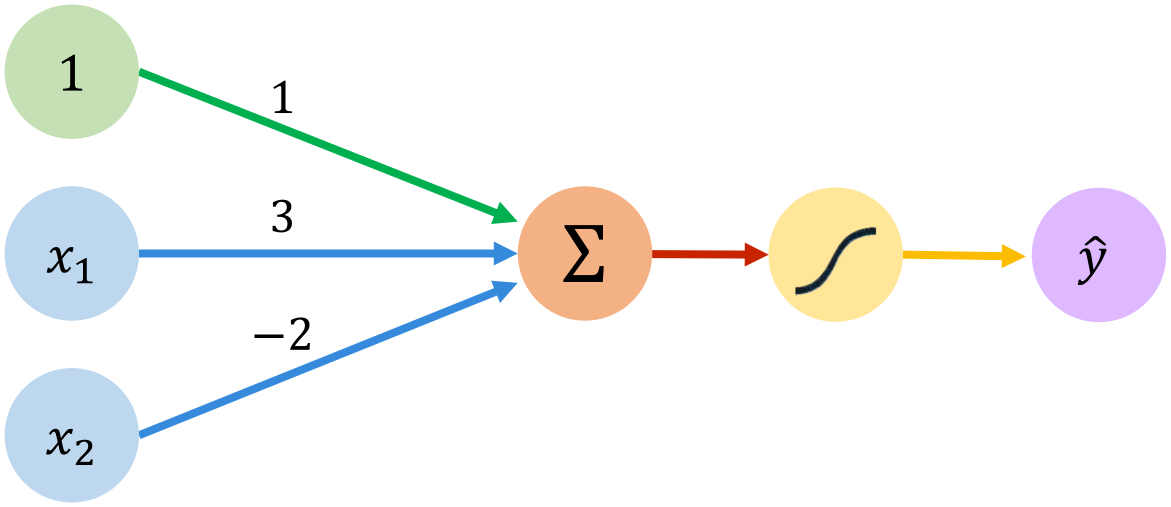




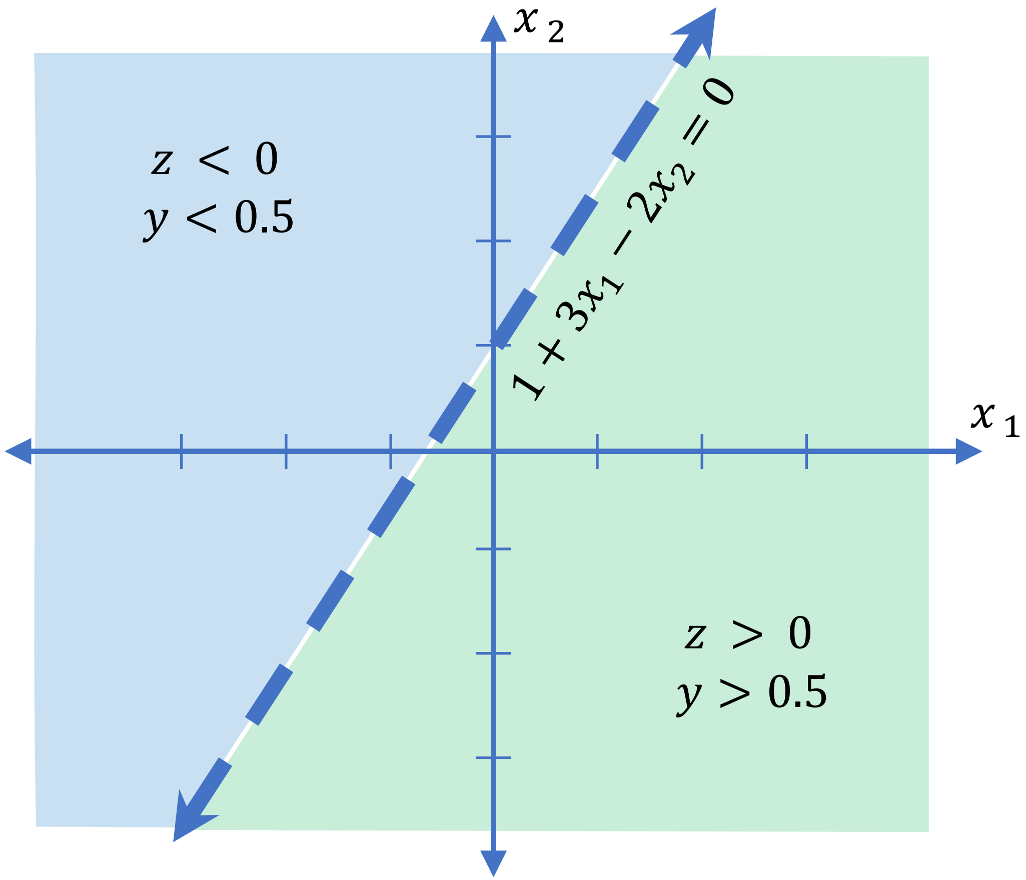
Assume we have input: $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\hat{y} = g\big(1 + (3 * -1) - (2 * 2)\big)$$
$$= g(-6) \approx 0.002$$

The Perceptron: Example

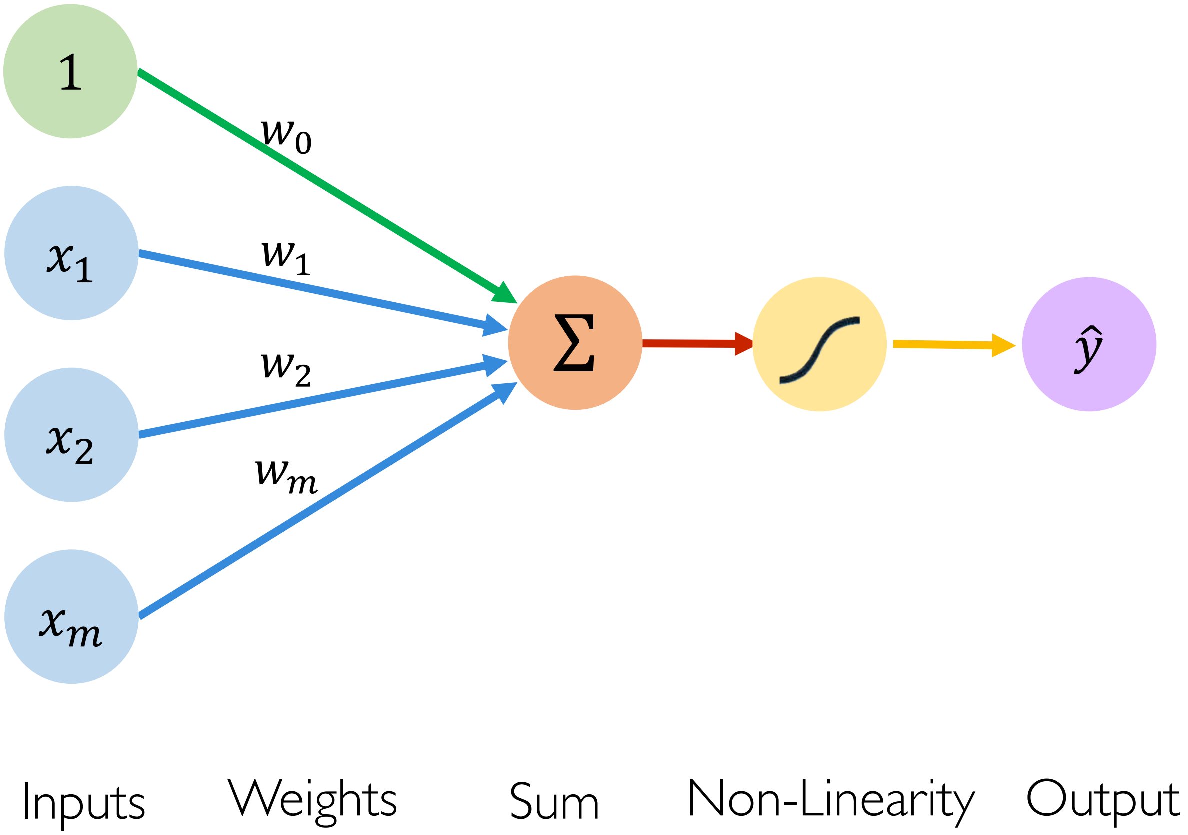


$$\hat{y} = g(1 + 3x_1 - 2x_2)$$

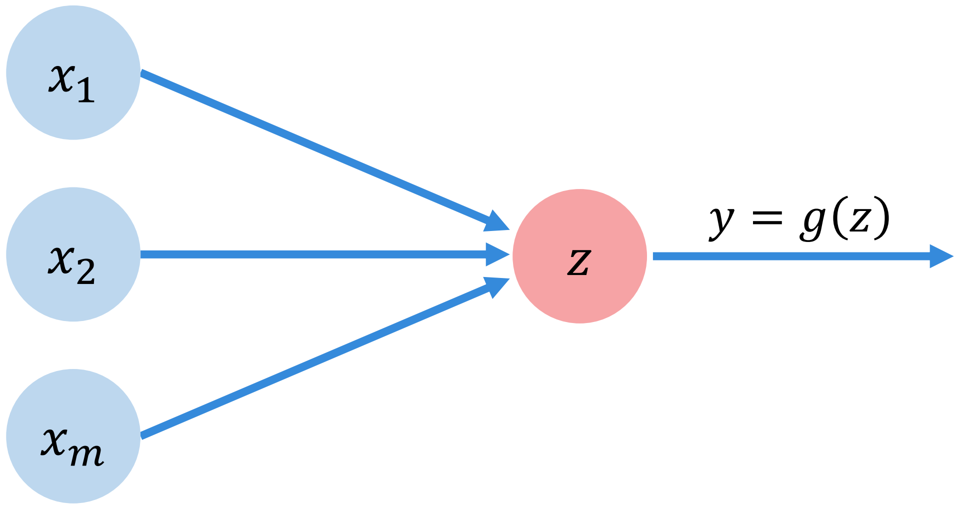


Building Neural Networks with Perceptrons

The Perceptron: Simplified

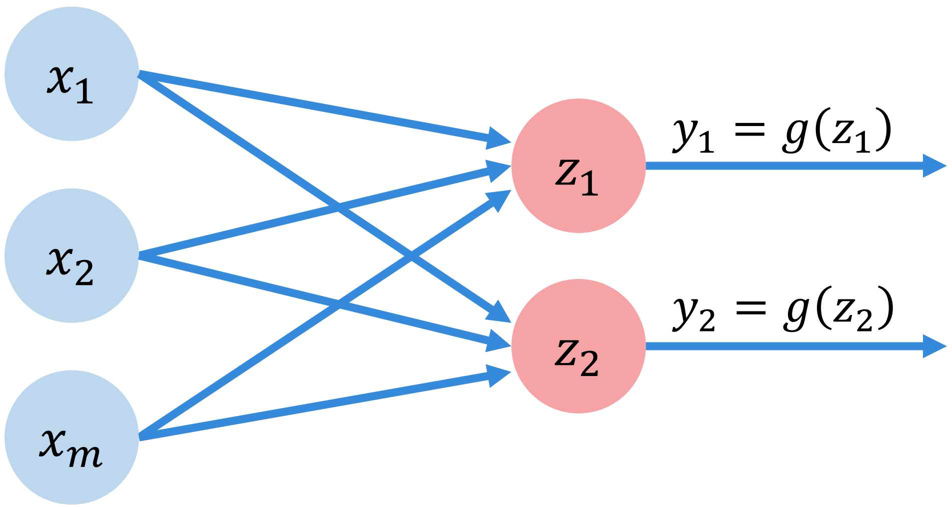


The Perceptron: Simplified



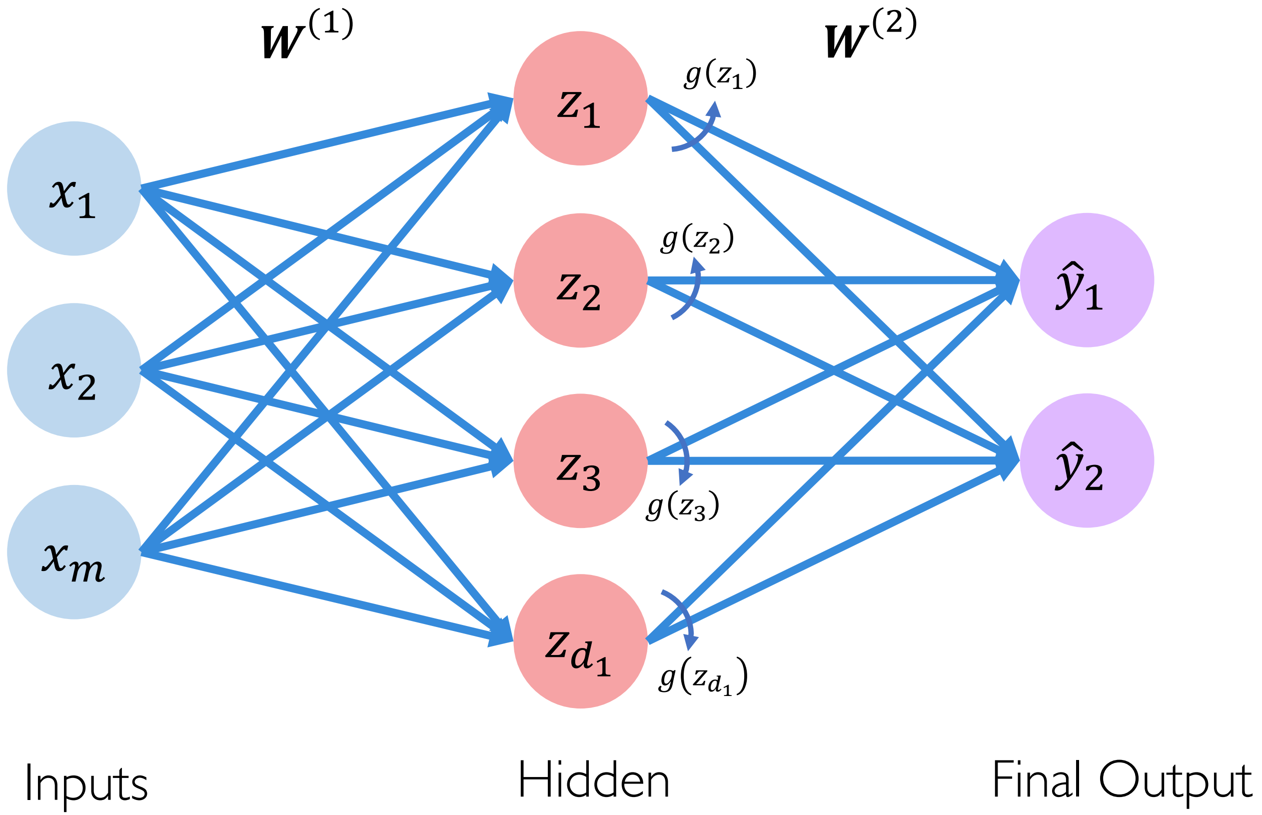
$$z = w_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j \, w_j$$

Multi Output Perceptron



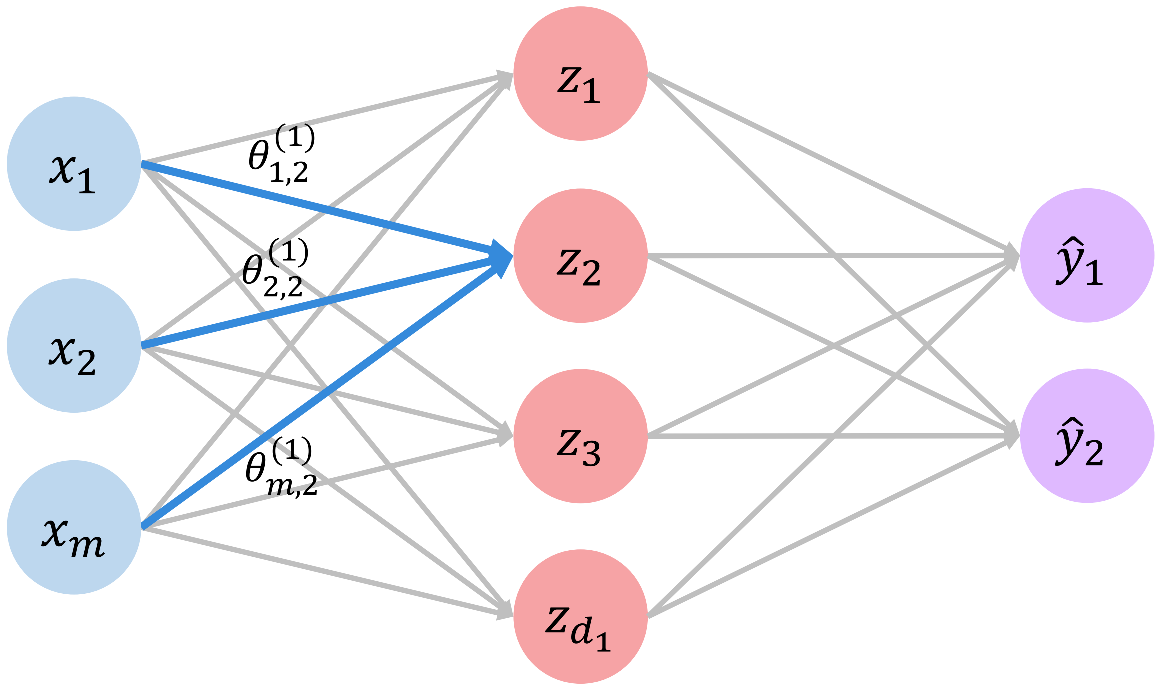
$$z_i = w_{0,i} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j \, w_{j,i}$$

Single Layer Neural Network



$$z_i = w_{0,i}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j\, w_{j,i}^{(1)} \qquad \hat{y}_i = g\left(w_{0,i}^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{d_1} z_j\, w_{j,i}^{(2)}\right)$$

Single Layer Neural Network



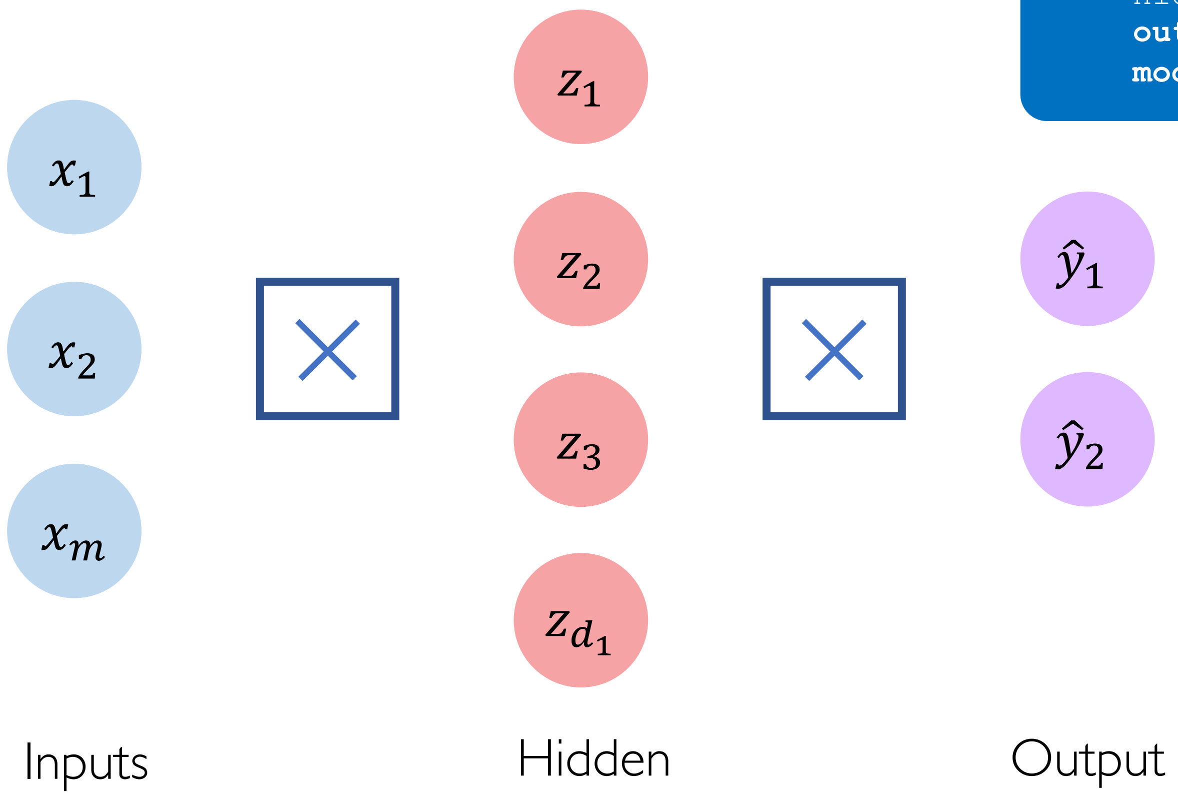
$$z_2 = w_{0,2}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j \, w_{j,2}^{(1)}$$

$$= w_{0,2}^{(1)} + x_1 \, w_{1,2}^{(1)} + x_2 \, w_{2,2}^{(1)} + x_m \, w_{m,2}^{(1)}$$

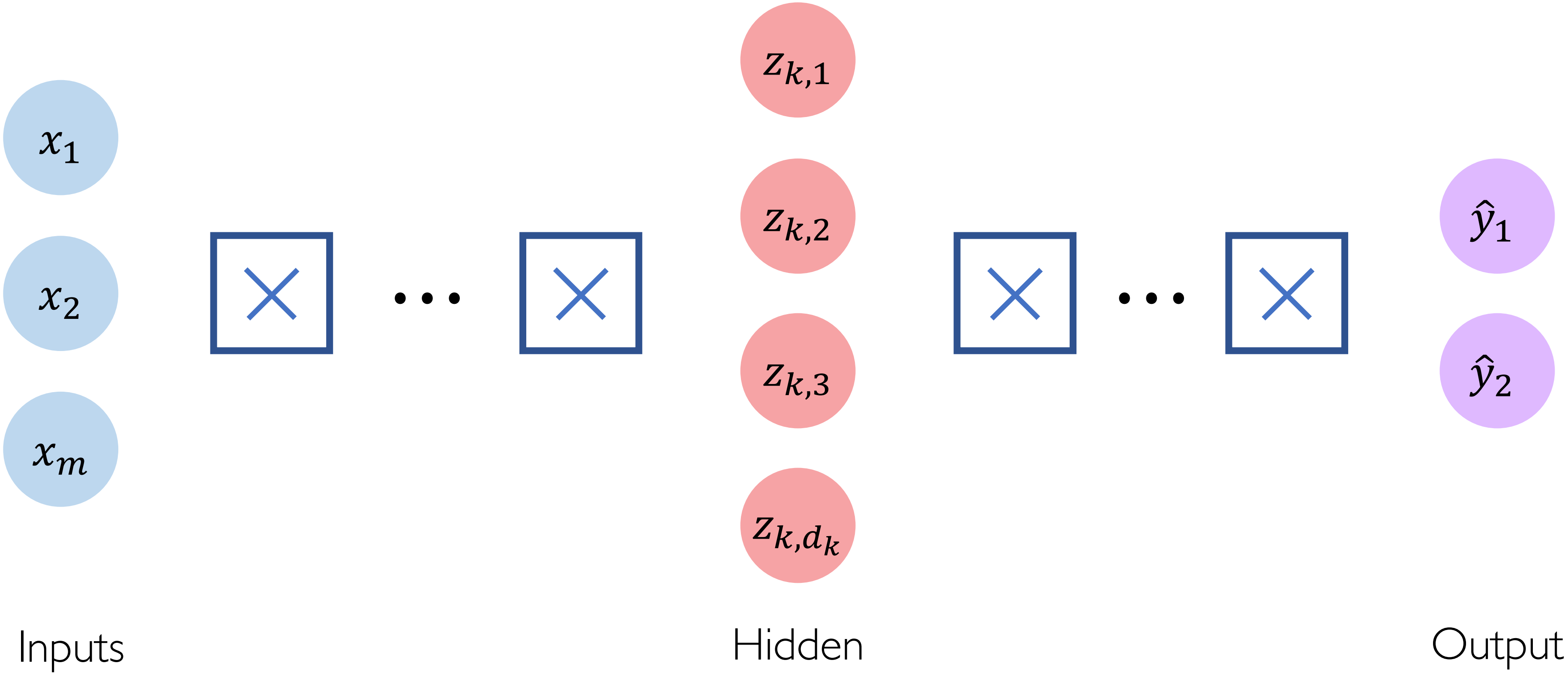
Multi Output Perceptron

```
from tf.keras.layers import *

inputs = Inputs(m)
hidden = Dense(d1)(inputs)
outputs = Dense(2)(hidden)
model = Model(inputs, outputs)
```



Deep Neural Network



$$z_{k,i} = w_{0,i}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{d_{k-1}} g(z_{k-1,j})\, w_{j,i}^{(k)}$$

Applying Neural Networks

Example Problem

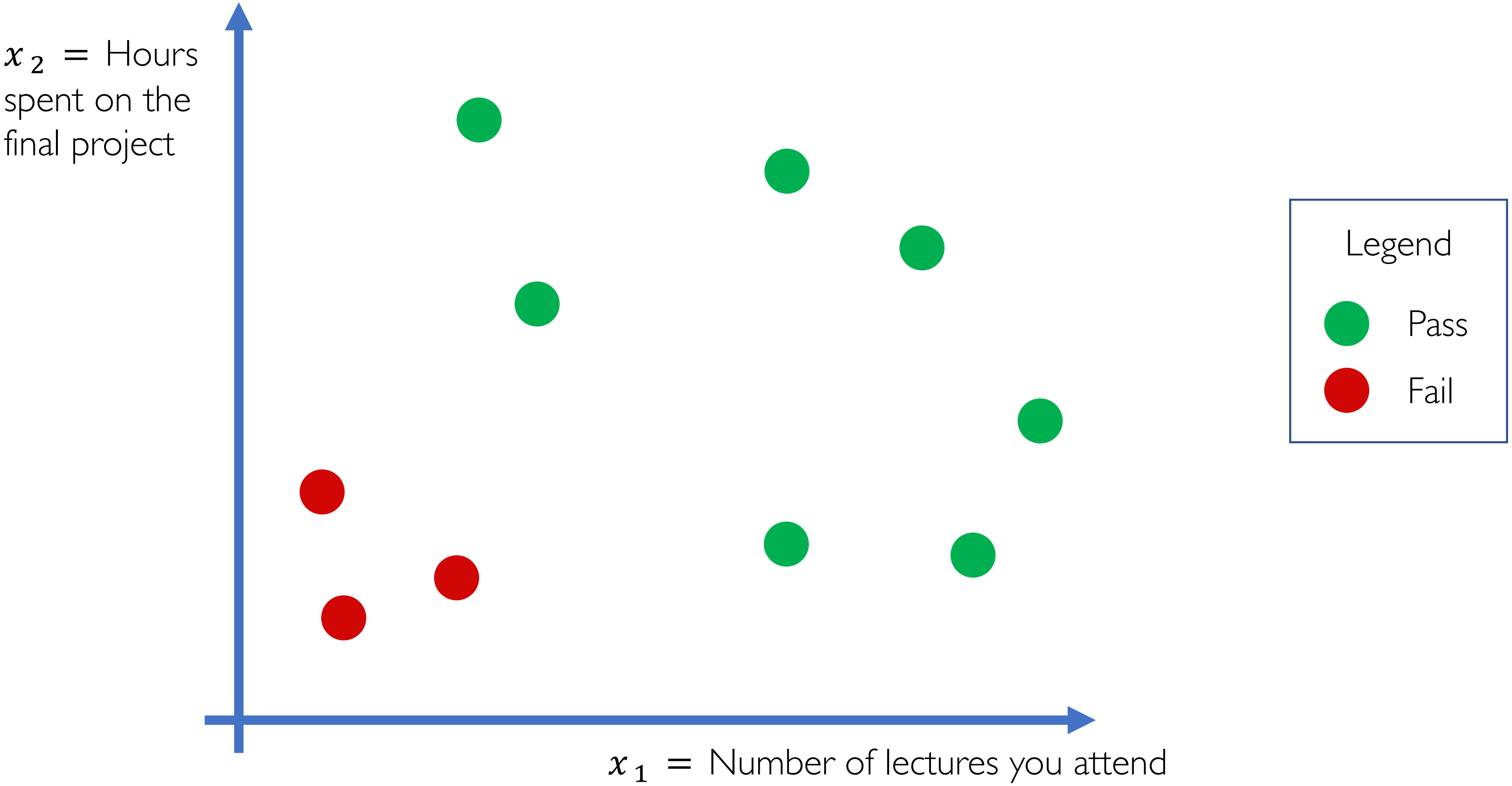
Will I pass this class?

Let's start with a simple two feature model

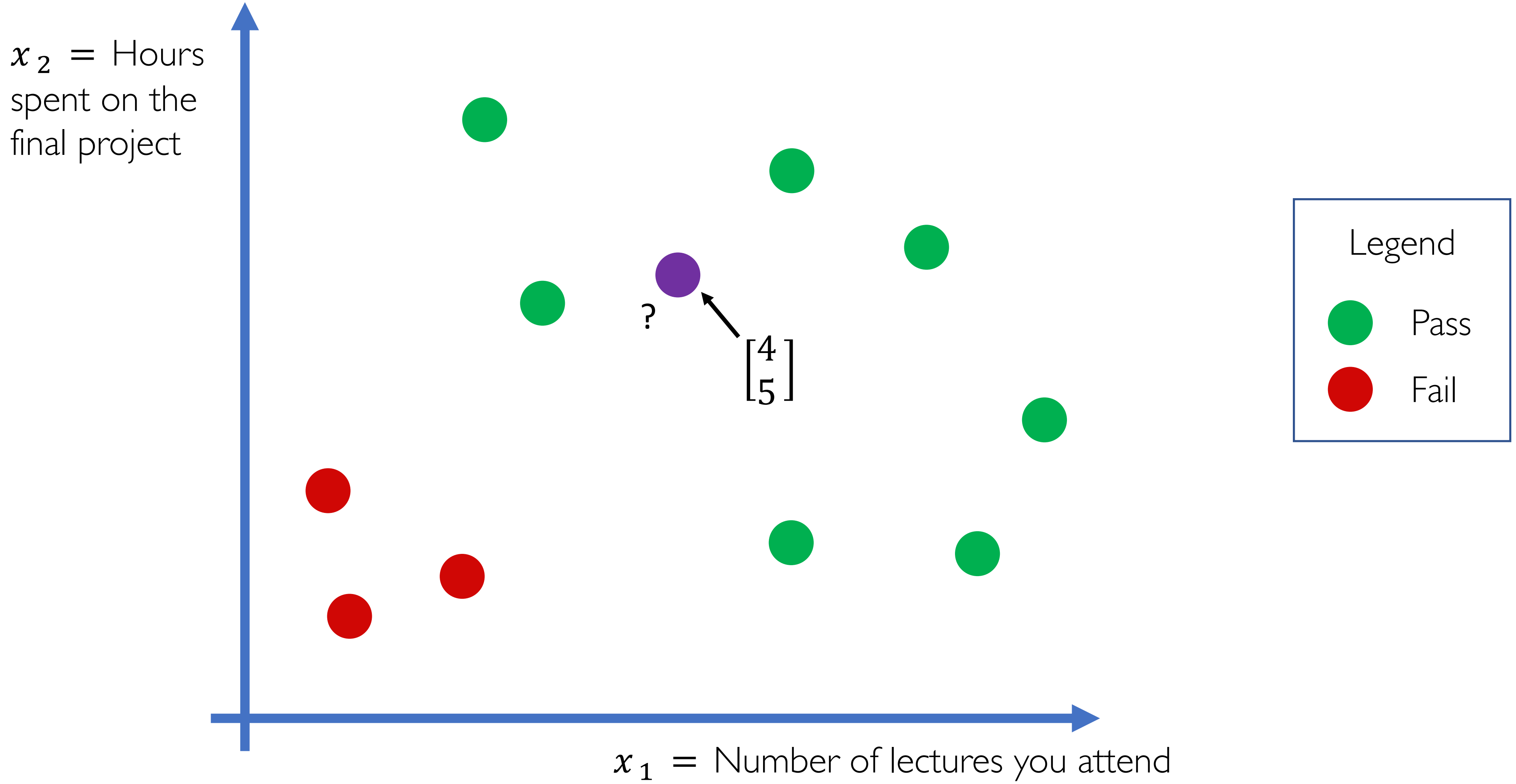
x_1 = Number of lectures you attend

x_2 = Hours spent on the final project

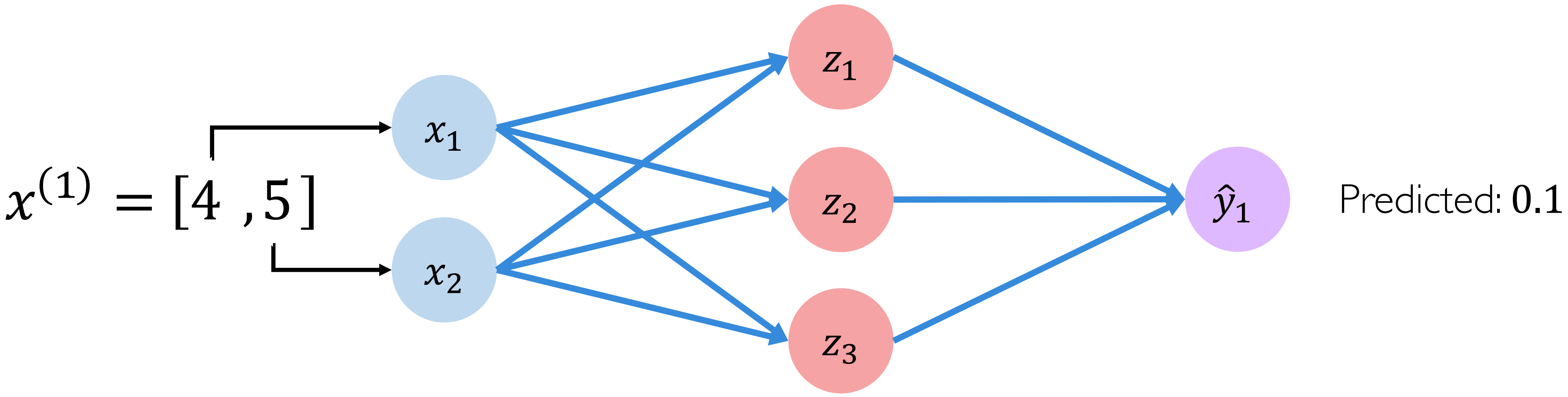
Example Problem: Will I pass this class?



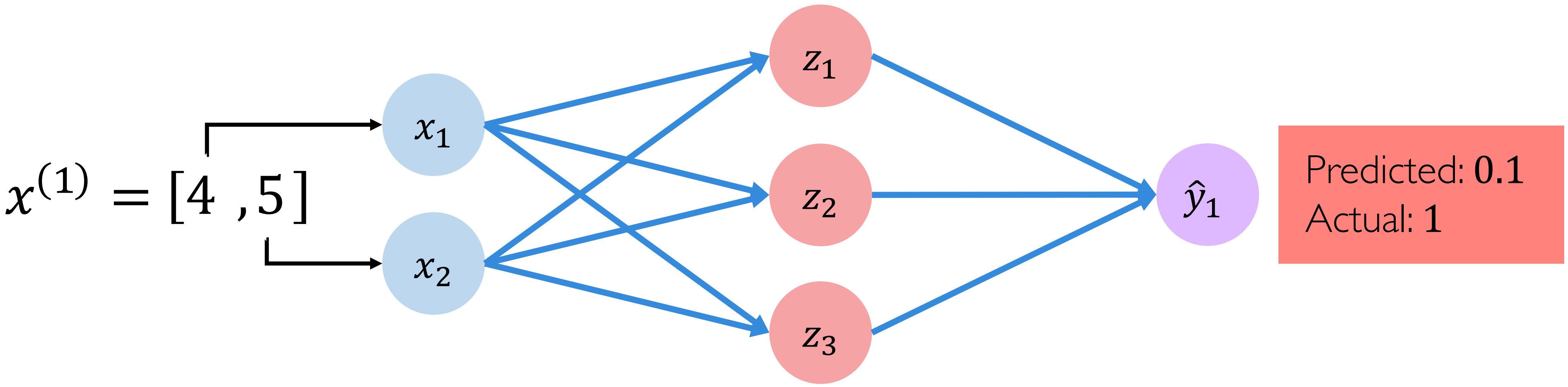
Example Problem: Will I pass this class?



Example Problem: Will I pass this class?

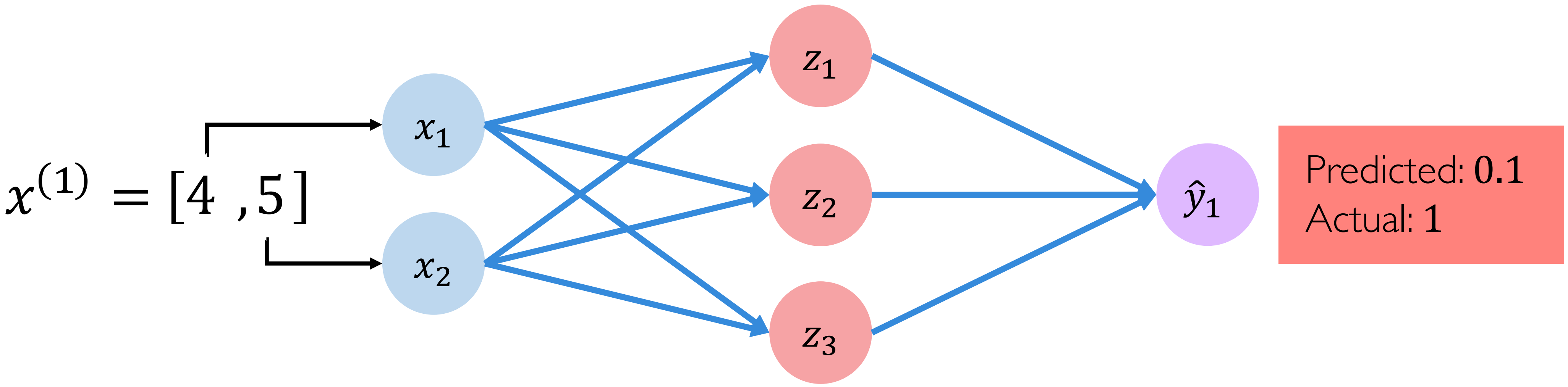


Example Problem: Will I pass this class?



Quantifying Loss

*The **loss** of our network measures the cost incurred from incorrect predictions*

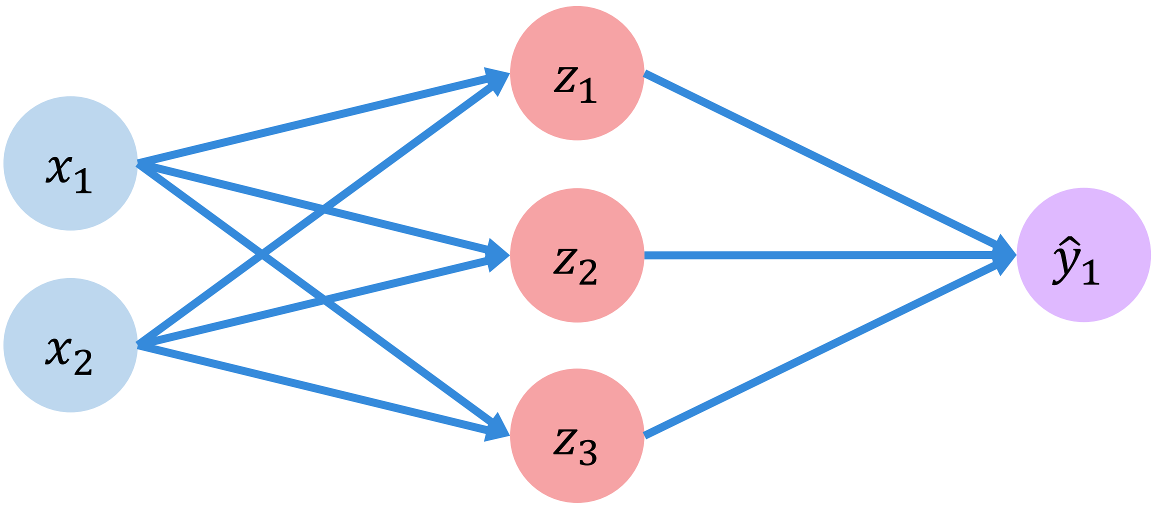


$$\mathcal{L}\big(\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\boldsymbol{W}\big)}_{\text{Predicted}},\underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}}\big)$$

Empirical Loss

*The **empirical loss** measures the total loss over our entire dataset*

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 4, & 5 \\ 2, & 1 \\ 5, & 8 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{cc} f(x) & y \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.6 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

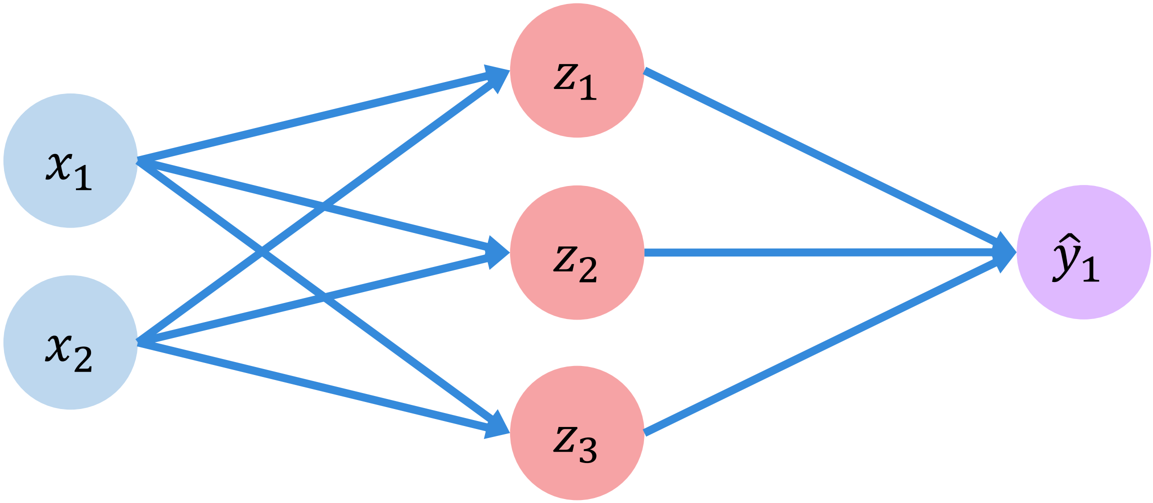
$$\boldsymbol{J}(\boldsymbol{W}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}\Big(\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{W}\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}, \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}}\Big)$$

Also known as:
- Objective function
- Cost function
- Empirical Risk

Binary Cross Entropy Loss

Cross entropy loss *can be used with models that output a probability between 0 and 1*

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 4, & 5 \\ 2, & 1 \\ 5, & 8 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{cc} f(x) & y \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.6 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

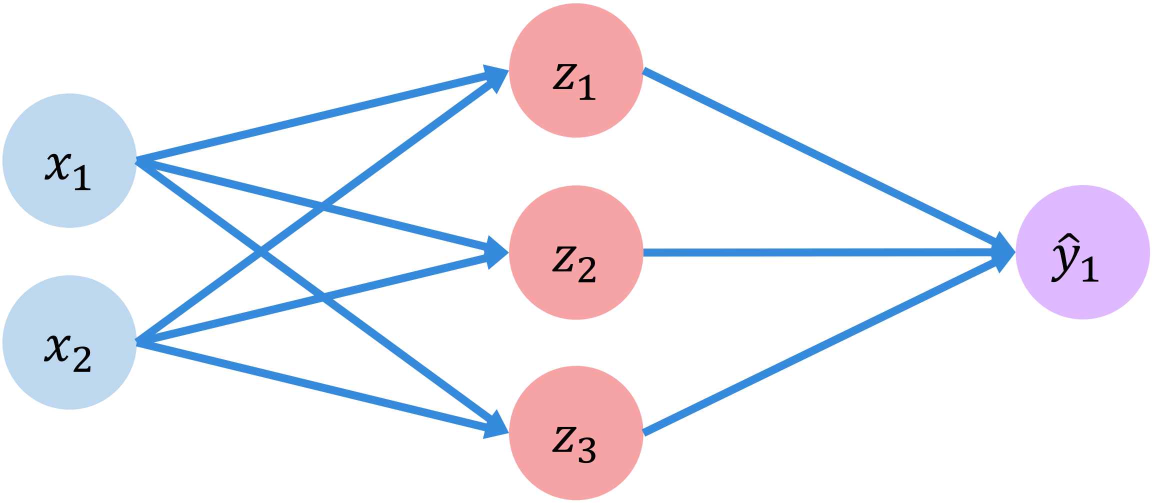
$$J(\boldsymbol{W}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}} \log\Big(\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\boldsymbol{W}\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}\Big) + (1-\underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}}) \log\Big(1-\underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\boldsymbol{W}\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}\Big)$$

```
loss = tf.reduce_mean( tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(model.y, model.pred) )
```

Mean Squared Error Loss

Mean squared error loss *can be used with regression models that output continuous real numbers*

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 4, & 5 \\ 2, & 1 \\ 5, & 8 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{cc} f(x) & y \\ \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 80 \\ 85 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 90 \\ 20 \\ 95 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \end{array}}$$

Final Grades
(percentage)

$$J(\boldsymbol{W}) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\Big(\underbrace{y^{(i)}}_{\text{Actual}} - \underbrace{f\big(x^{(i)};\boldsymbol{W}\big)}_{\text{Predicted}}\Big)^2$$

```
loss = tf.reduce_mean( tf.square(tf.subtract(model.y, model.pred) )
```

Training Neural Networks

Loss Optimization

We want to find the network weights that ***achieve the lowest loss***

$$\boldsymbol{W}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{W}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}\left(f\left(x^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{W}\right), y^{(i)}\right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{W}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{W}}{\operatorname{argmin}}\, J(\boldsymbol{W})$$

Loss Optimization

*We want to find the network weights that **achieve the lowest loss***

$$\boldsymbol{W}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{W}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}\left(f\left(x^{(i)}; \boldsymbol{W}\right), y^{(i)}\right)$$

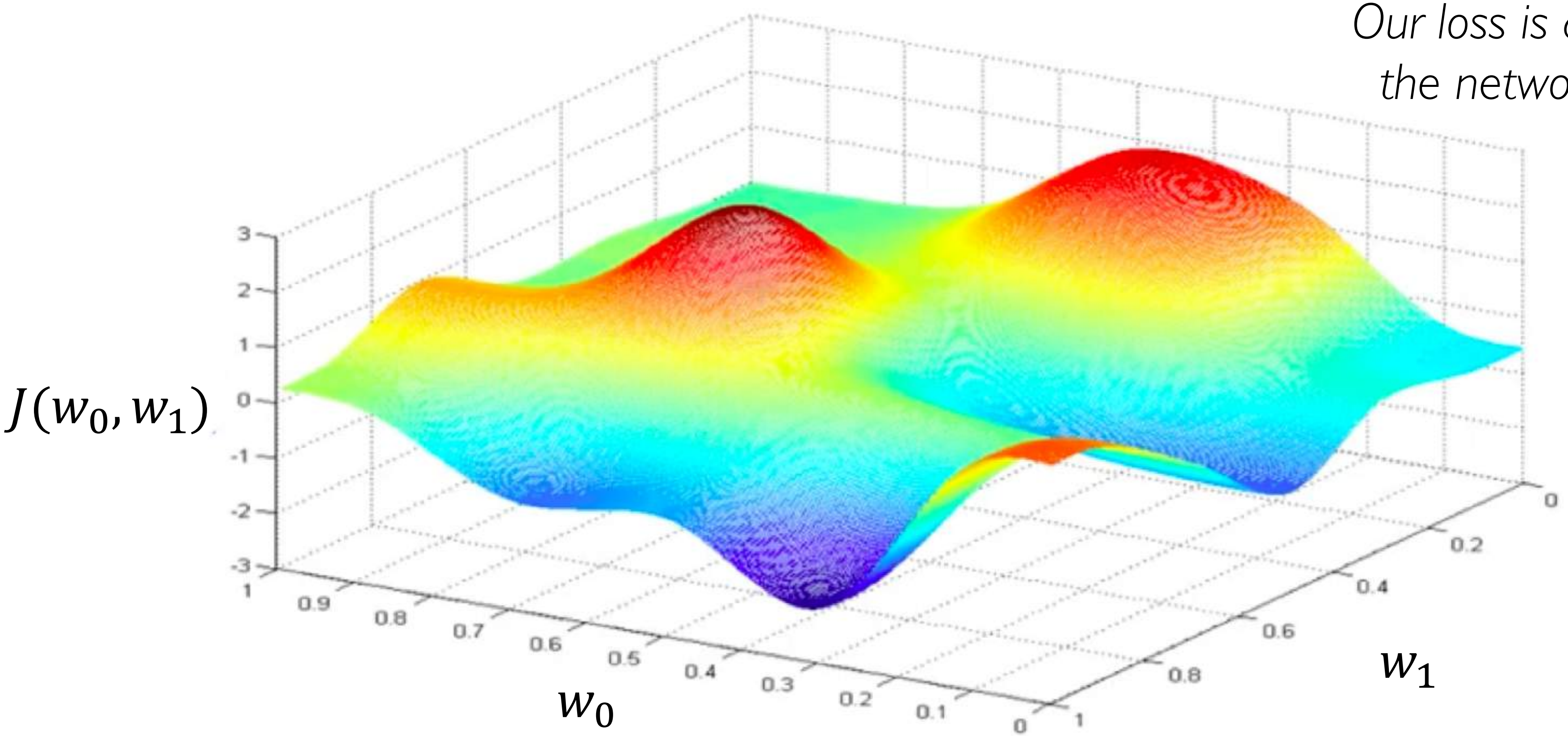
$$\boldsymbol{W}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{W}}{\operatorname{argmin}}\, J(\boldsymbol{W})$$

Remember:
$$\boldsymbol{W} = \left\{\boldsymbol{W}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{W}^{(1)}, \cdots\right\}$$

Loss Optimization

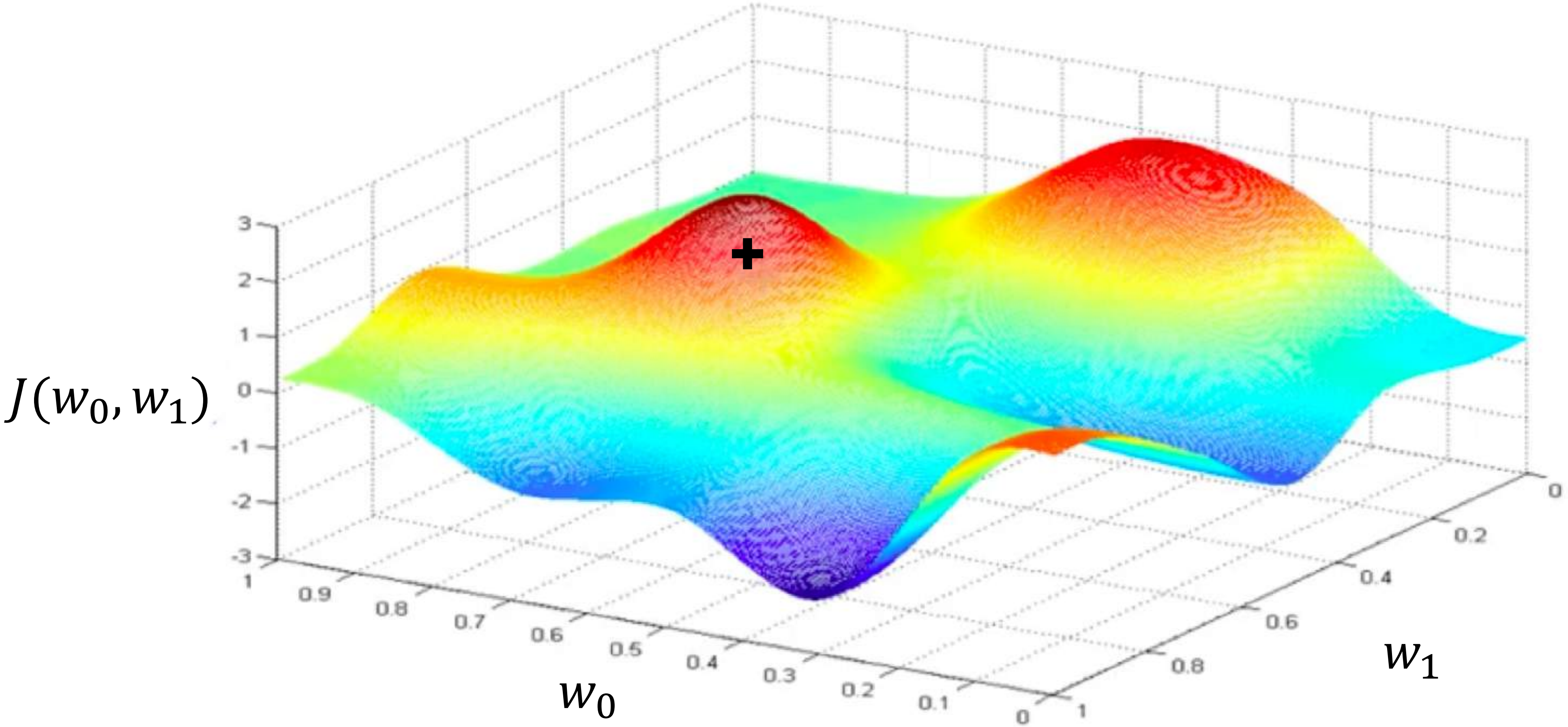
$$\boldsymbol{W}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{W}}{\operatorname{argmin}}\, J(\boldsymbol{W})$$

Remember:
Our loss is a function of the network weights!



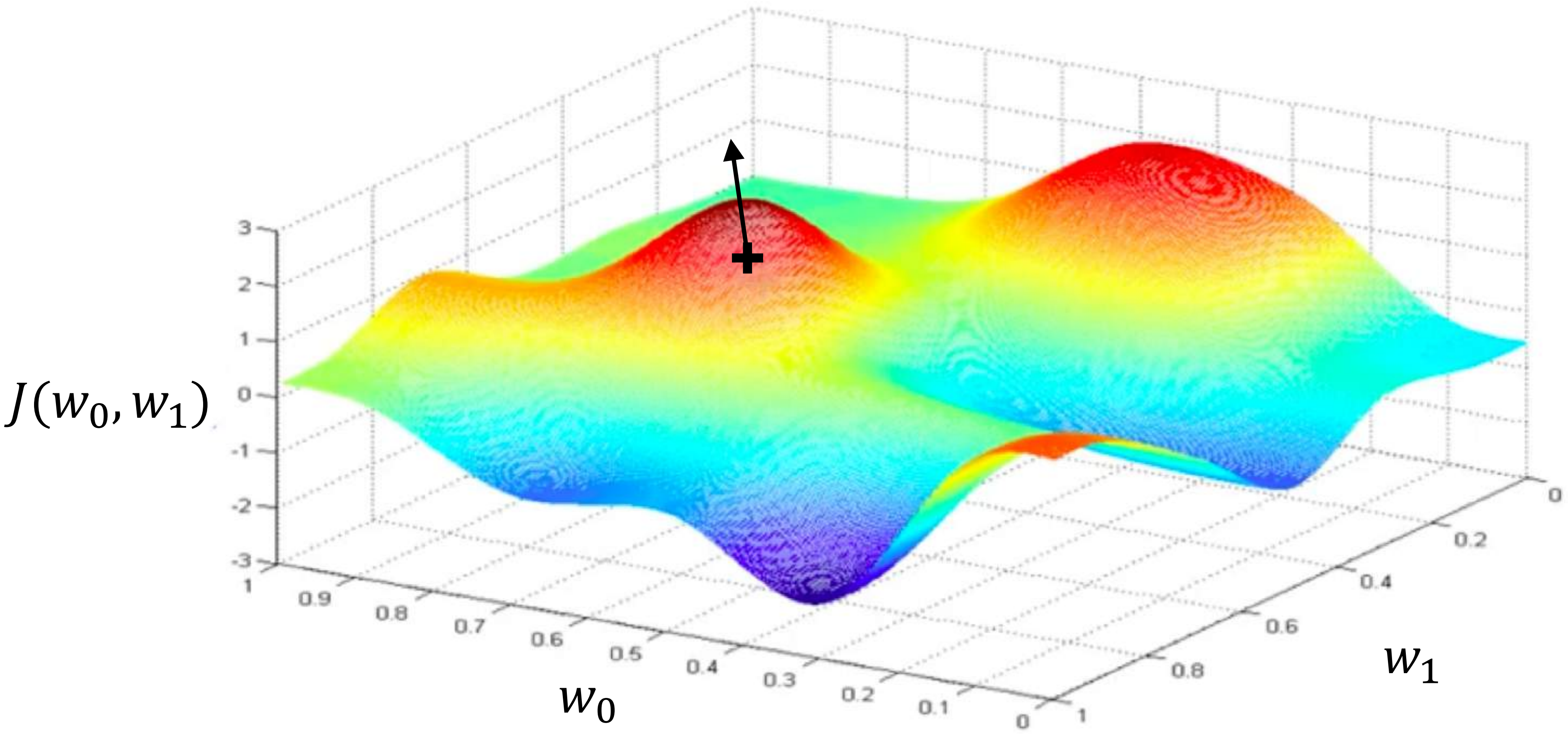
Loss Optimization

Randomly pick an initial (w_0, w_1)



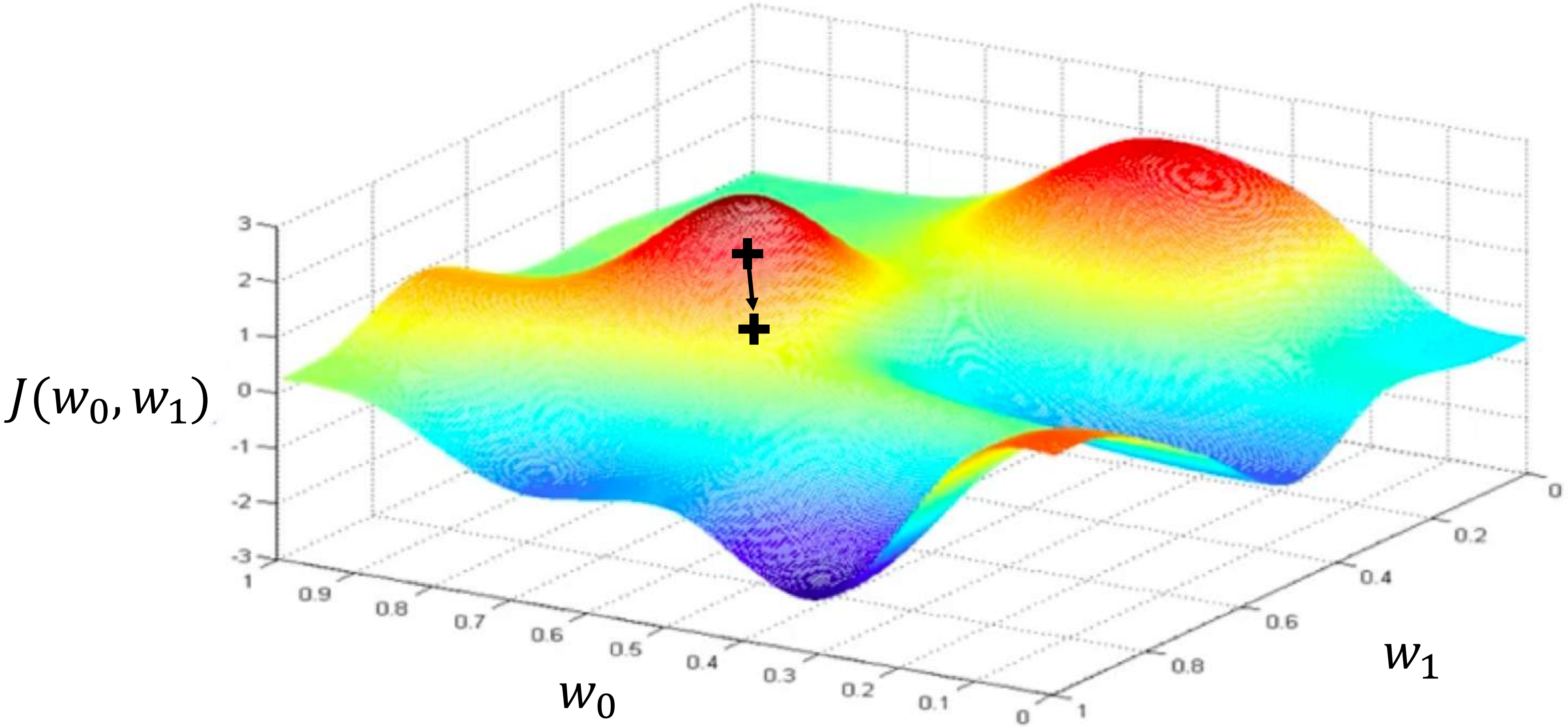
Loss Optimization

Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$



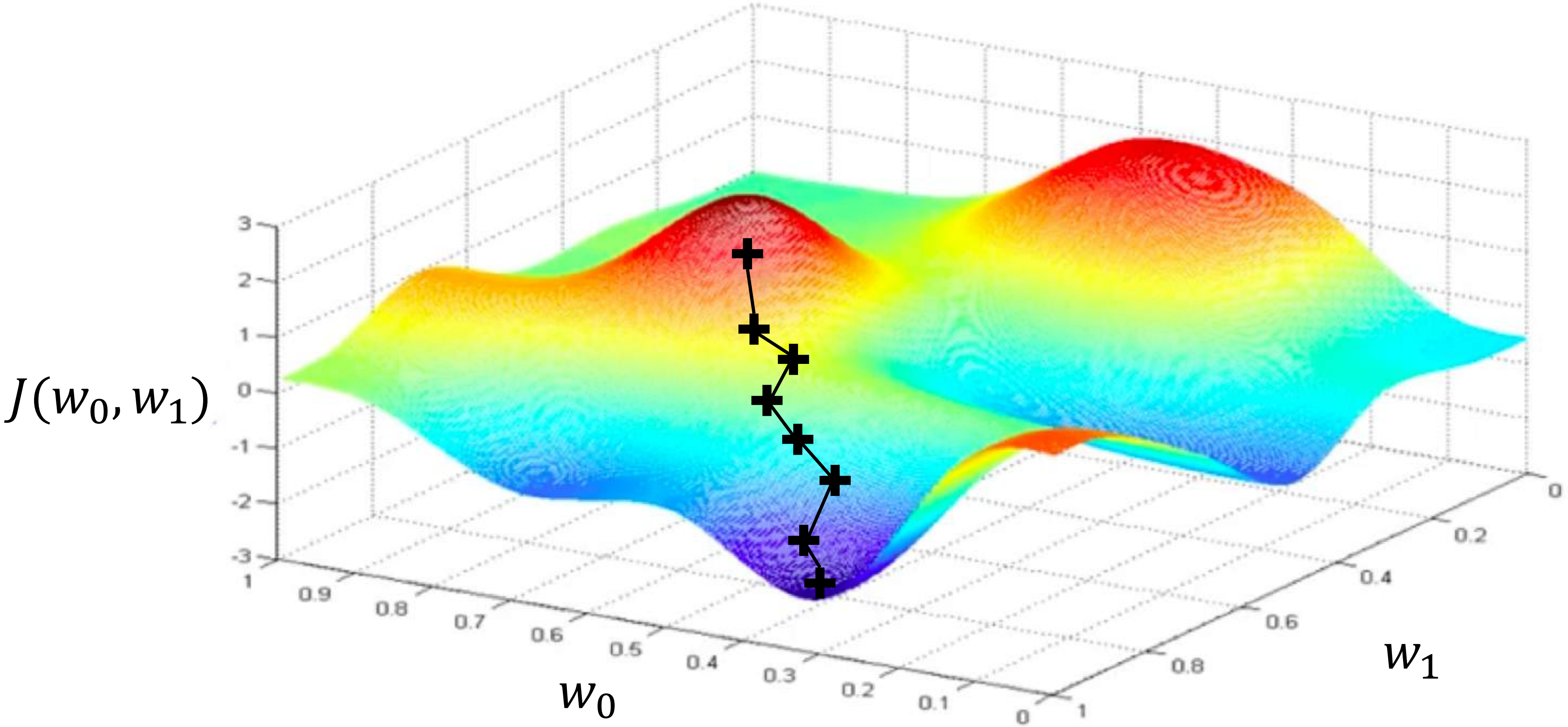
Loss Optimization

Take small step in opposite direction of gradient



Gradient Descent

Repeat until convergence



Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
4. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
5. Return weights

```
weights = tf.random_normal(shape, stddev=sigma)
```

```
grads = tf.gradients(ys=loss, xs=weights)
```

```
weights_new = weights.assign(weights - lr * grads)
```

Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$

```
weights = tf.random_normal(shape, stddev=sigma)
```

2. Loop until convergence:
3. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$

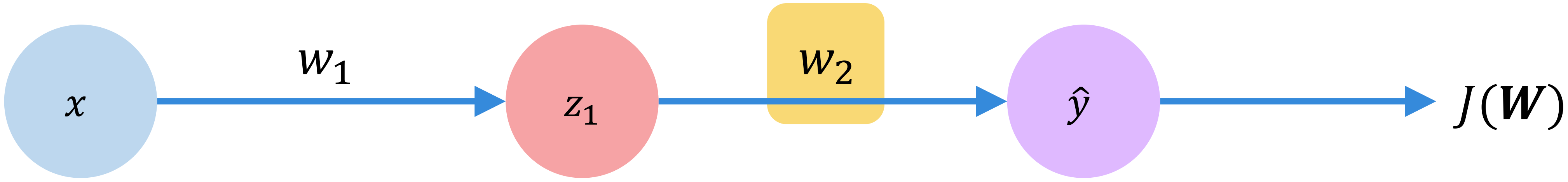
```
grads = tf.gradients(ys=loss, xs=weights)
```

4. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$

```
weights_new = weights.assign(weights - lr * grads)
```

5. Return weights

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



How does a small change in one weight (ex. $\boldsymbol{w_2}$*) affect the final loss* $\boldsymbol{J(W)}$*?*

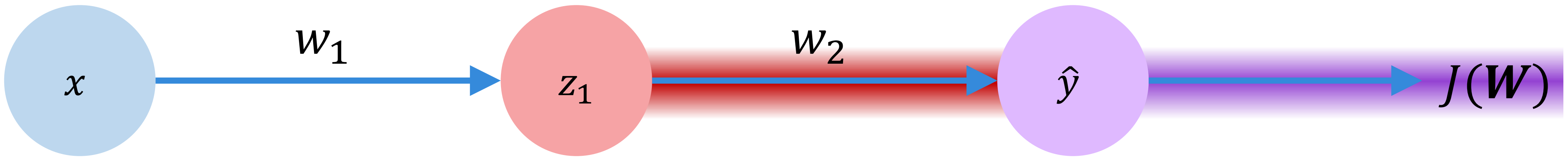
Computing Gradients: Backpropagation

$$x \xrightarrow{w_1} z_1 \xrightarrow{w_2} \hat{y} \longrightarrow J(\boldsymbol{W})$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial w_2} =$$

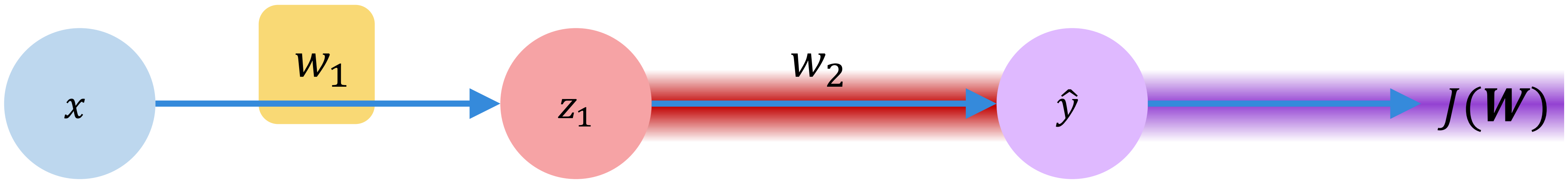
Let's use the chain rule!

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial w_2} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w_2}$$

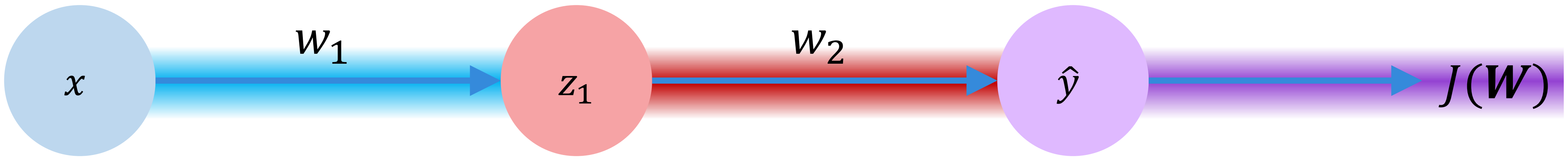
Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial w_1}$$

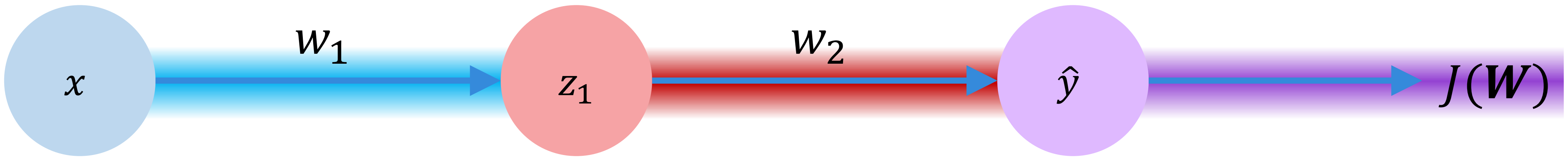
Apply chain rule! Apply chain rule!

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation



$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z_1} * \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial w_1}$$

Computing Gradients: Backpropagation

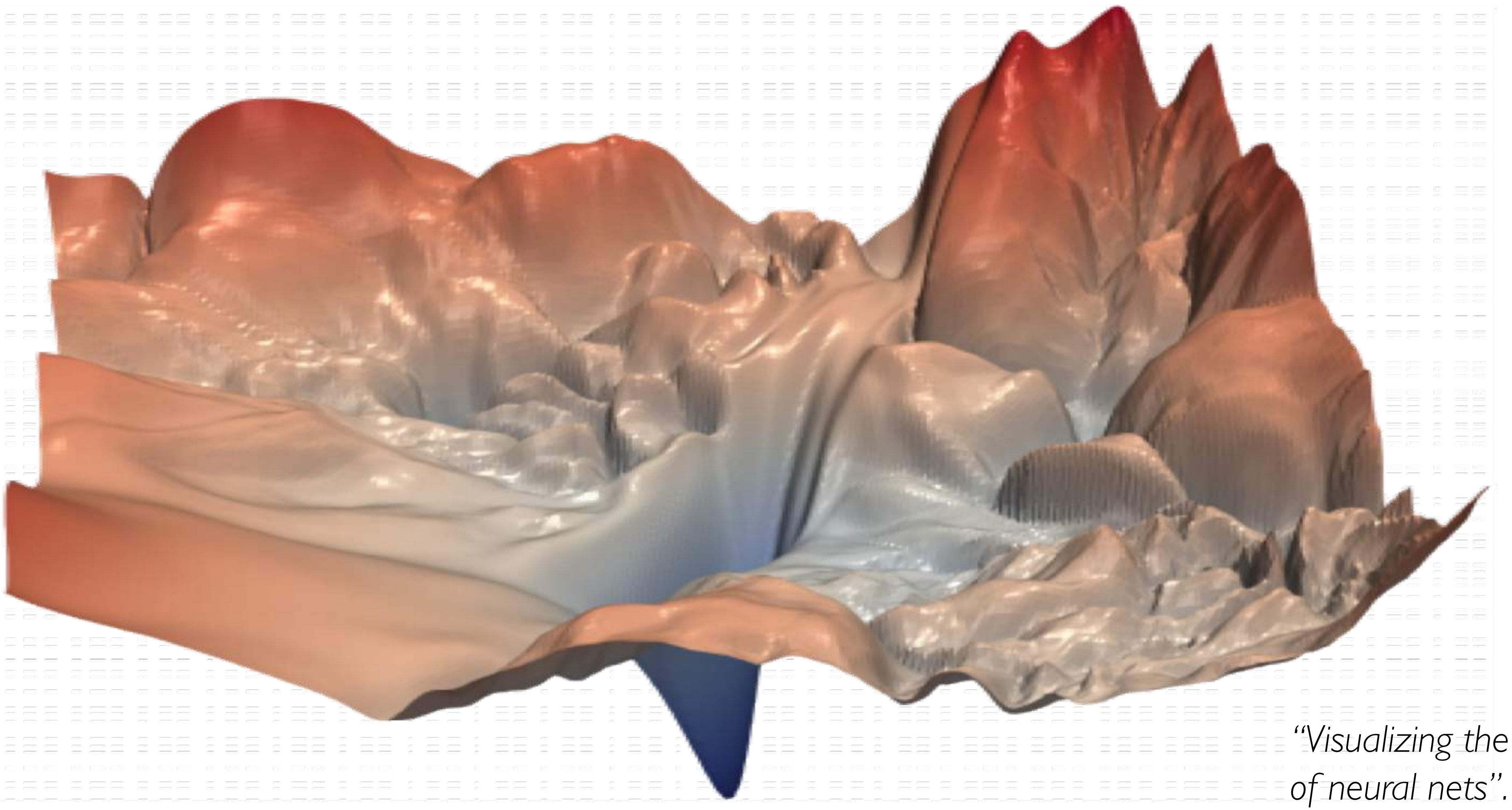


$$\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \hat{y}} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial z_1} * \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial w_1}$$

Repeat this for ***every weight in the network*** *using gradients from later layers*

Neural Networks in Practice: Optimization

Training Neural Networks is Difficult



"Visualizing the loss landscape of neural nets". Dec 2017.

Loss Functions Can Be Difficult to Optimize

Remember:

Optimization through gradient descent

$$\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$$

Loss Functions Can Be Difficult to Optimize

Remember:

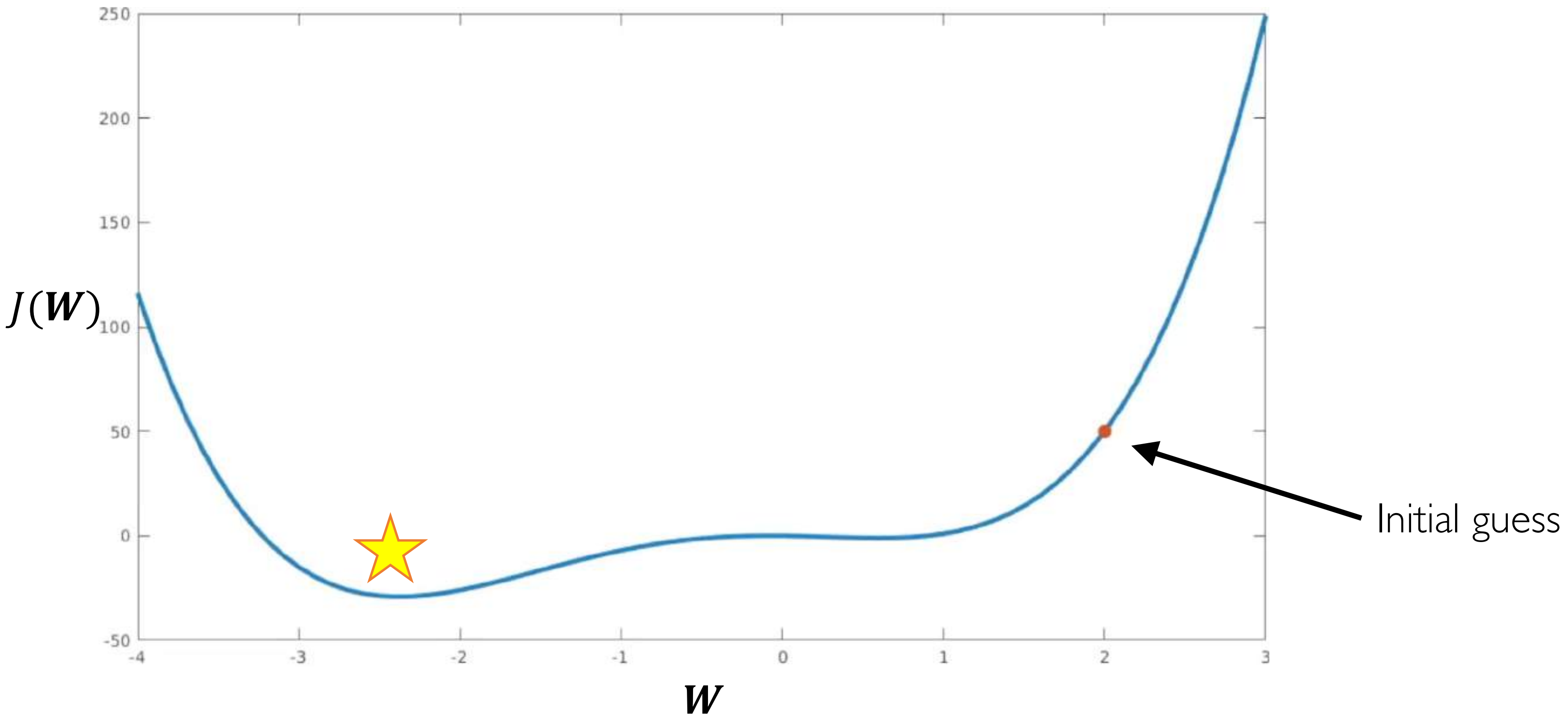
Optimization through gradient descent

$$\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \boxed{\eta} \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$$

How can we set the learning rate?

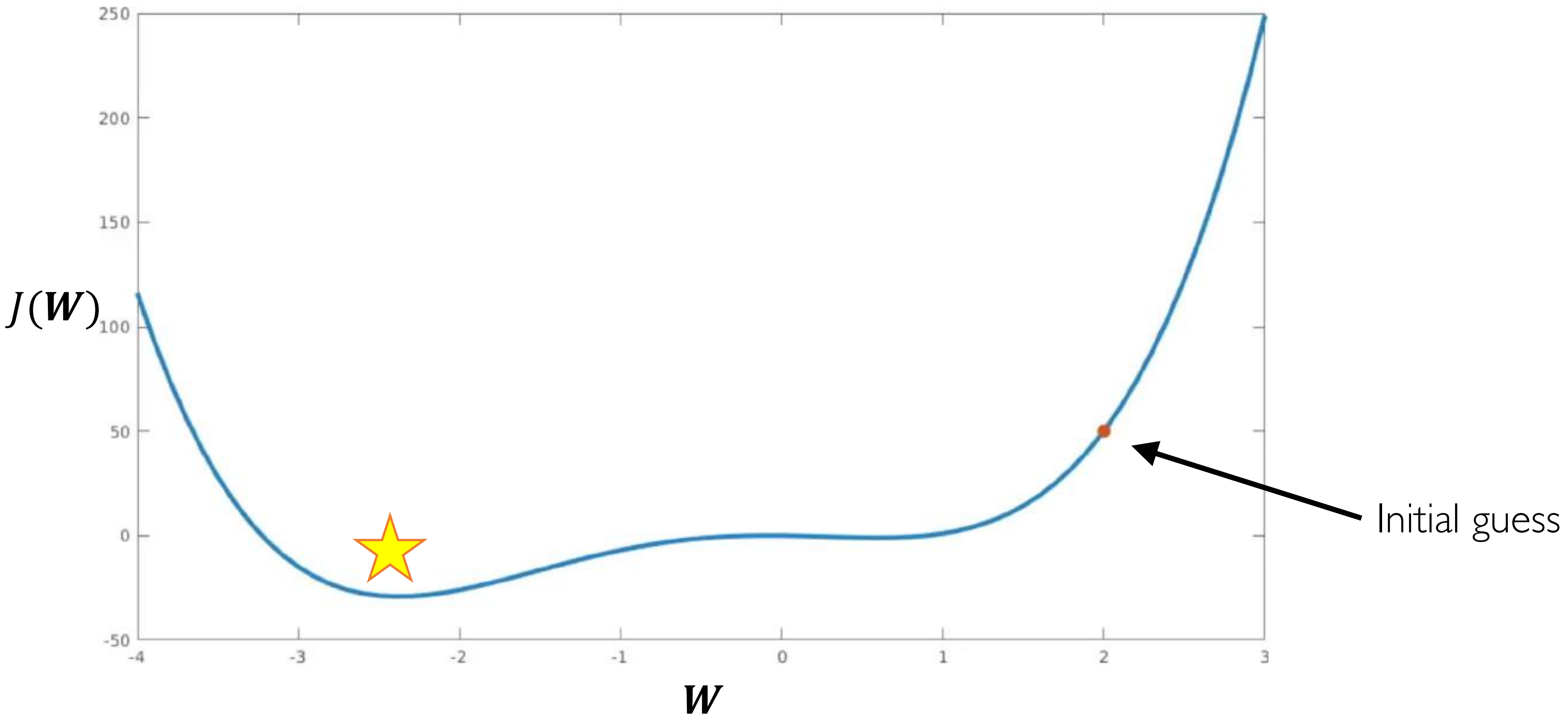
Setting the Learning Rate

***Small learning rate** converges slowly and gets stuck in false local minima*



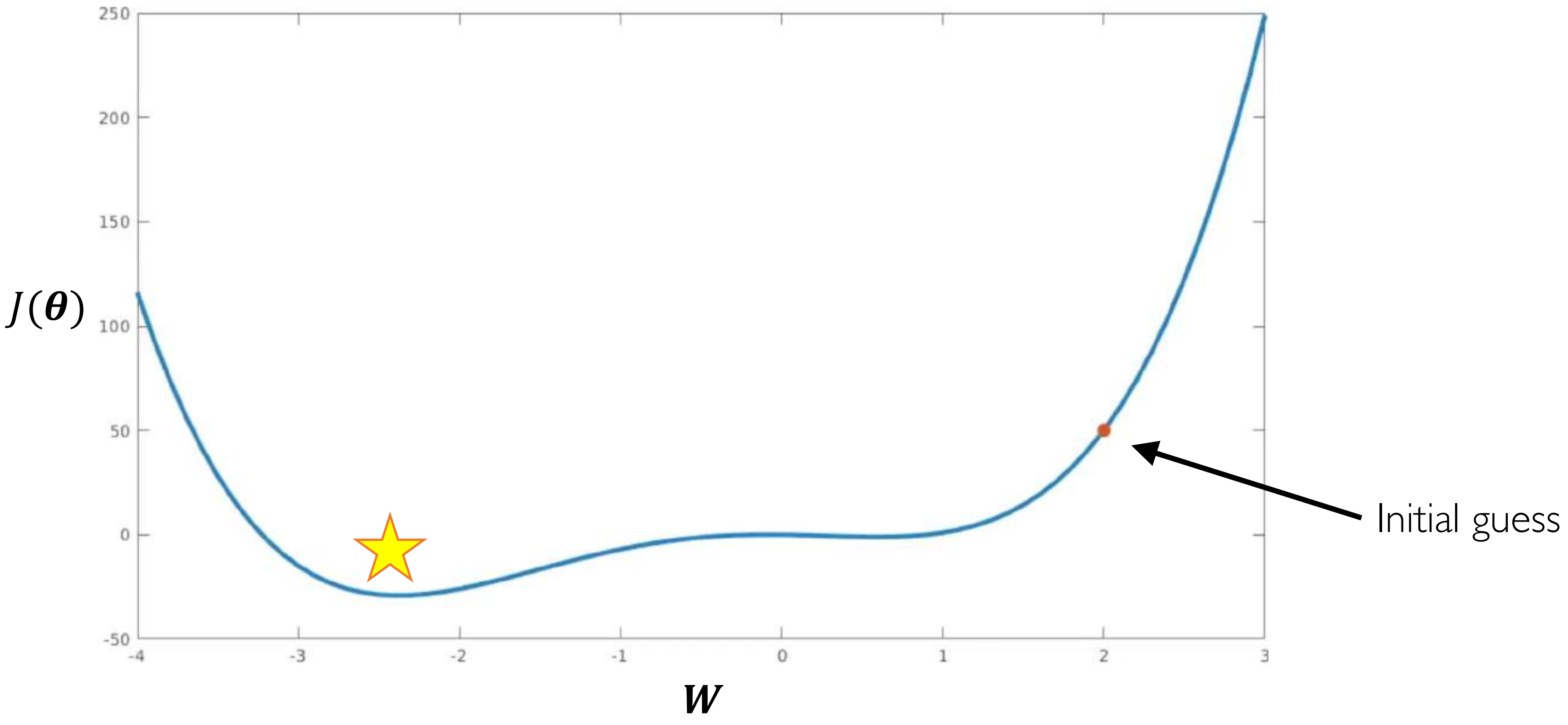
Setting the Learning Rate

Large learning rates *overshoot, become unstable and diverge*



Setting the Learning Rate

***Stable learning rates** converge smoothly and avoid local minima*



How to deal with this?

Idea 1:

Try lots of different learning rates and see what works "just right"

How to deal with this?

Idea 1:

Try lots of different learning rates and see what works "just right"

Idea 2:

Do something smarter!
Design an adaptive learning rate that "adapts" to the landscape

Adaptive Learning Rates

- Learning rates are no longer fixed
- Can be made larger or smaller depending on:
    - how large gradient is
    - how fast learning is happening
    - size of particular weights
    - etc...

Adaptive Learning Rate Algorithms

- Momentum
- Adagrad
- Adadelta
- Adam
- RMSProp

`tf.train.MomentumOptimizer`

`tf.train.AdagradOptimizer`

`tf.train.AdadeltaOptimizer`

`tf.train.AdamOptimizer`

`tf.train.RMSPropOptimizer`

Qian et al. "On the momentum term in gradient descent learning algorithms." 1999.

Duchi et al. "Adaptive Subgradient Methods for Online Learning and Stochastic Optimization." 2011.

Zeiler et al. "ADADELTA: An Adaptive Learning Rate Method." 2012.

Kingma et al. "Adam: A Method for Stochastic Optimization." 2014.

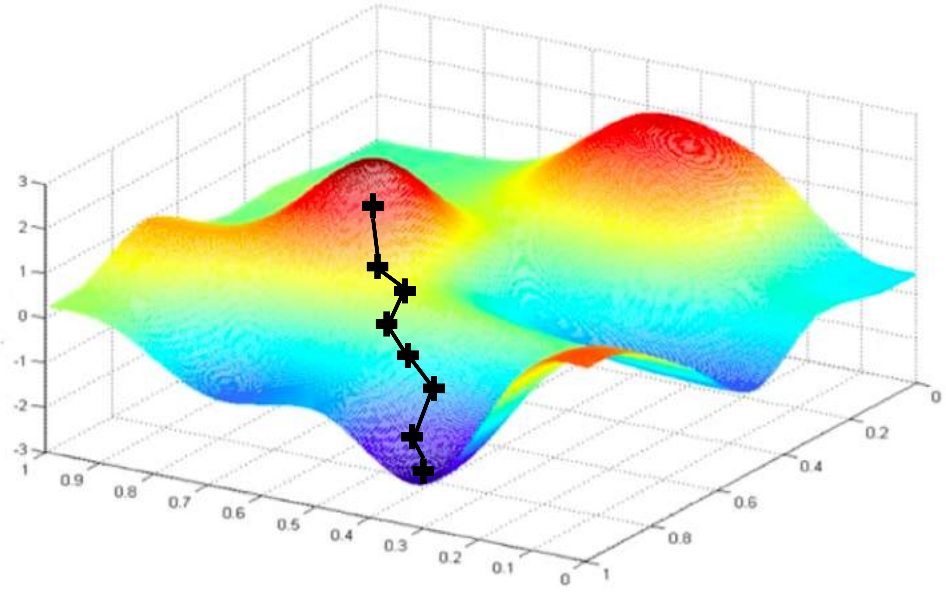
Additional details: http://ruder.io/optimizing-gradient-descent/

Neural Networks in Practice:
Mini-batches

Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
4. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
5. Return weights

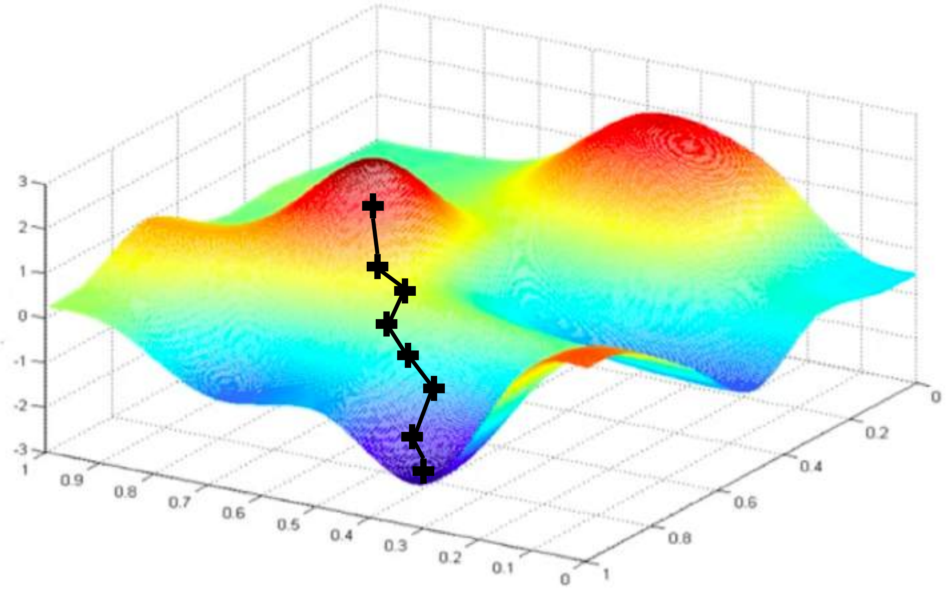


Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Compute gradient, $\boxed{\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}}$
4. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
5. Return weights

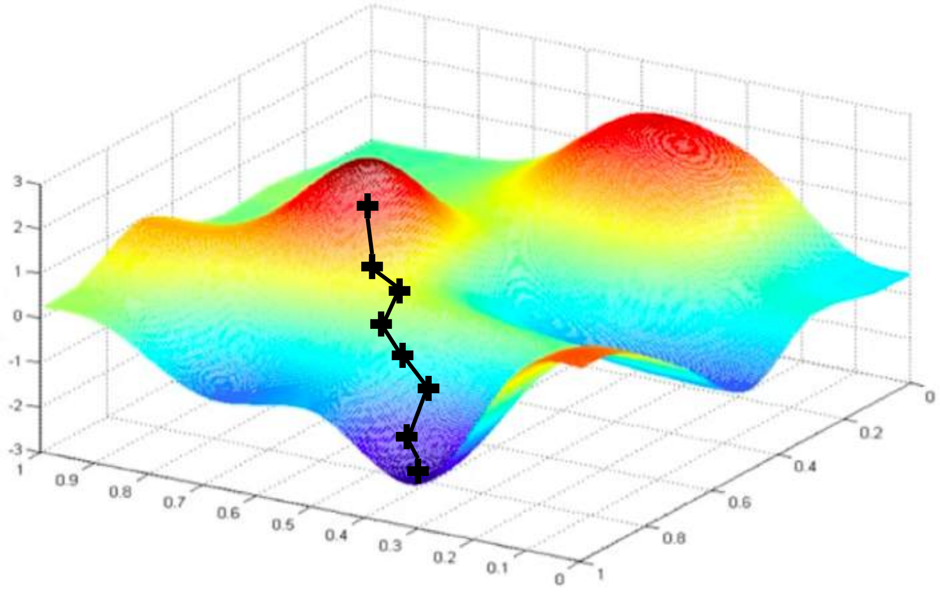
Can be very computational to compute!



Stochastic Gradient Descent

Algorithm

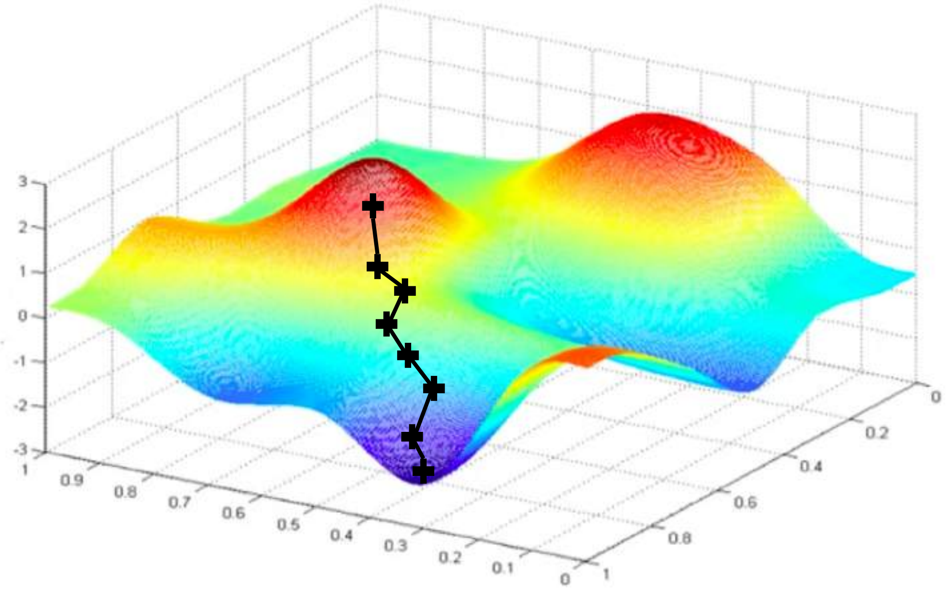
1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Pick single data point $\boldsymbol{i}$
4. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J_i(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
5. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
6. Return weights



Stochastic Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3.   Pick single data point $\boldsymbol{i}$
4.   Compute gradient, $\boxed{\frac{\partial J_i(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}}$
5.   Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
6. Return weights

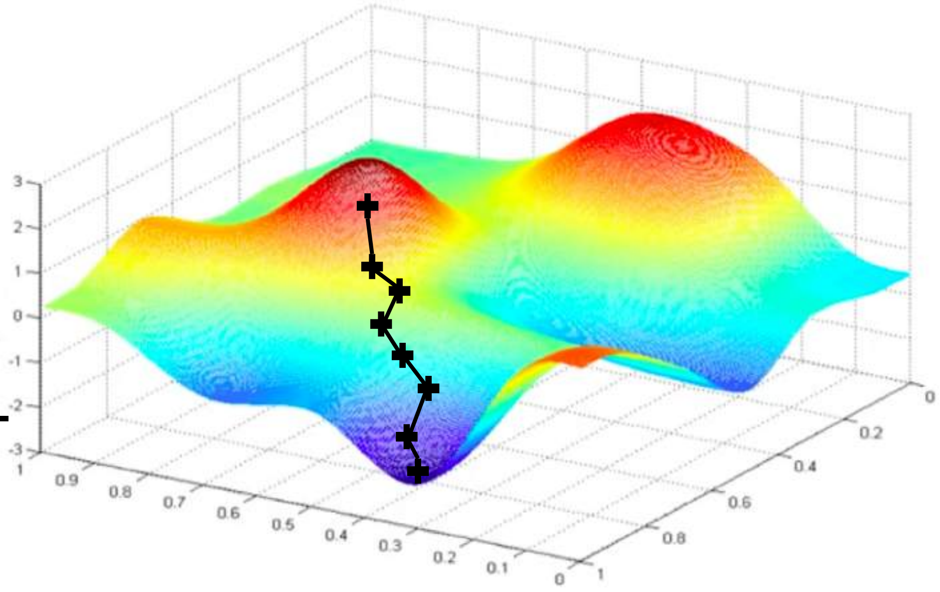


Easy to compute but
very noisy
(stochastic)!

Stochastic Gradient Descent

Algorithm

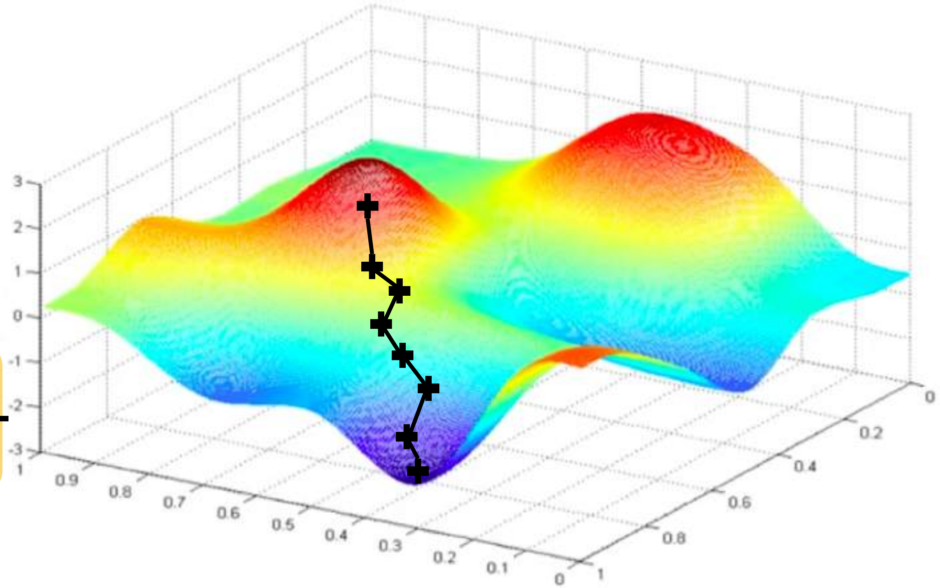
1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Pick batch of B data points
4. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{k=1}^{B} \frac{\partial J_k(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
5. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
6. Return weights



Stochastic Gradient Descent

Algorithm

1. Initialize weights randomly $\sim\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
2. Loop until convergence:
3. Pick batch of B data points
4. Compute gradient, $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{k=1}^{B} \frac{\partial J_k(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
5. Update weights, $\boldsymbol{W} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{W} - \eta \frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{W})}{\partial \boldsymbol{W}}$
6. Return weights



Fast to compute and a much better estimate of the true gradient!

Mini-batches while training

More accurate estimation of gradient

Smoother convergence

Allows for larger learning rates

Mini-batches while training

More accurate estimation of gradient

Smoother convergence

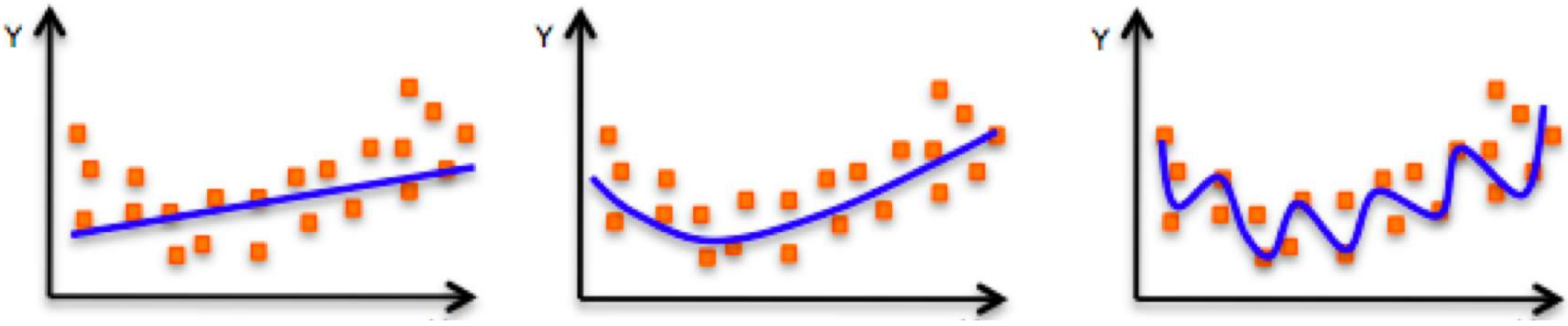
Allows for larger learning rates

Mini-batches lead to fast training!

Can parallelize computation + achieve significant speed increases on GPU's

Neural Networks in Practice: Overfitting

The Problem of Overfitting



Underfitting
Model does not have capacity to fully learn the data

Ideal fit

Overfitting
Too complex, extra parameters, does not generalize well

Regularization

What is it?

Technique that constrains our optimization problem to discourage complex models

Regularization

What is it?

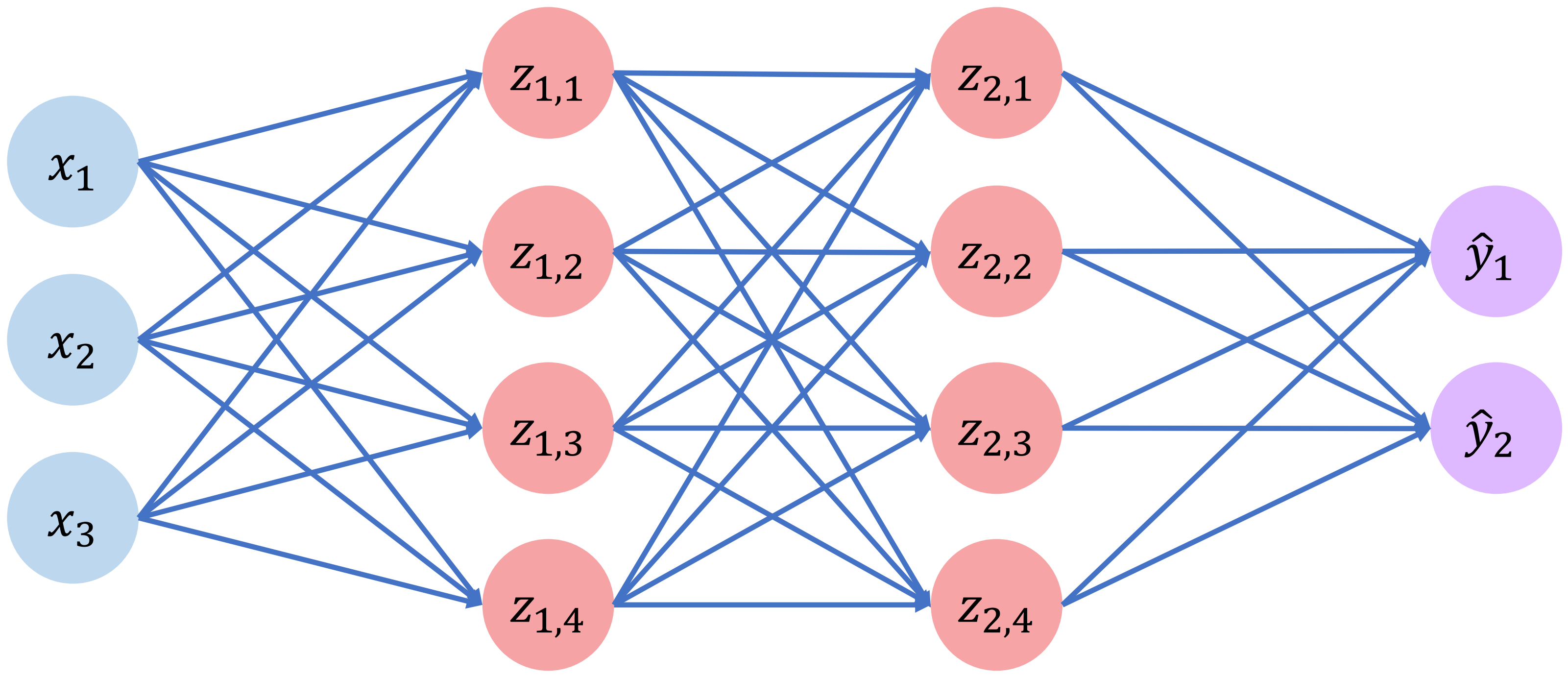
Technique that constrains our optimization problem to discourage complex models

Why do we need it?

Improve generalization of our model on unseen data

Regularization 1: Dropout

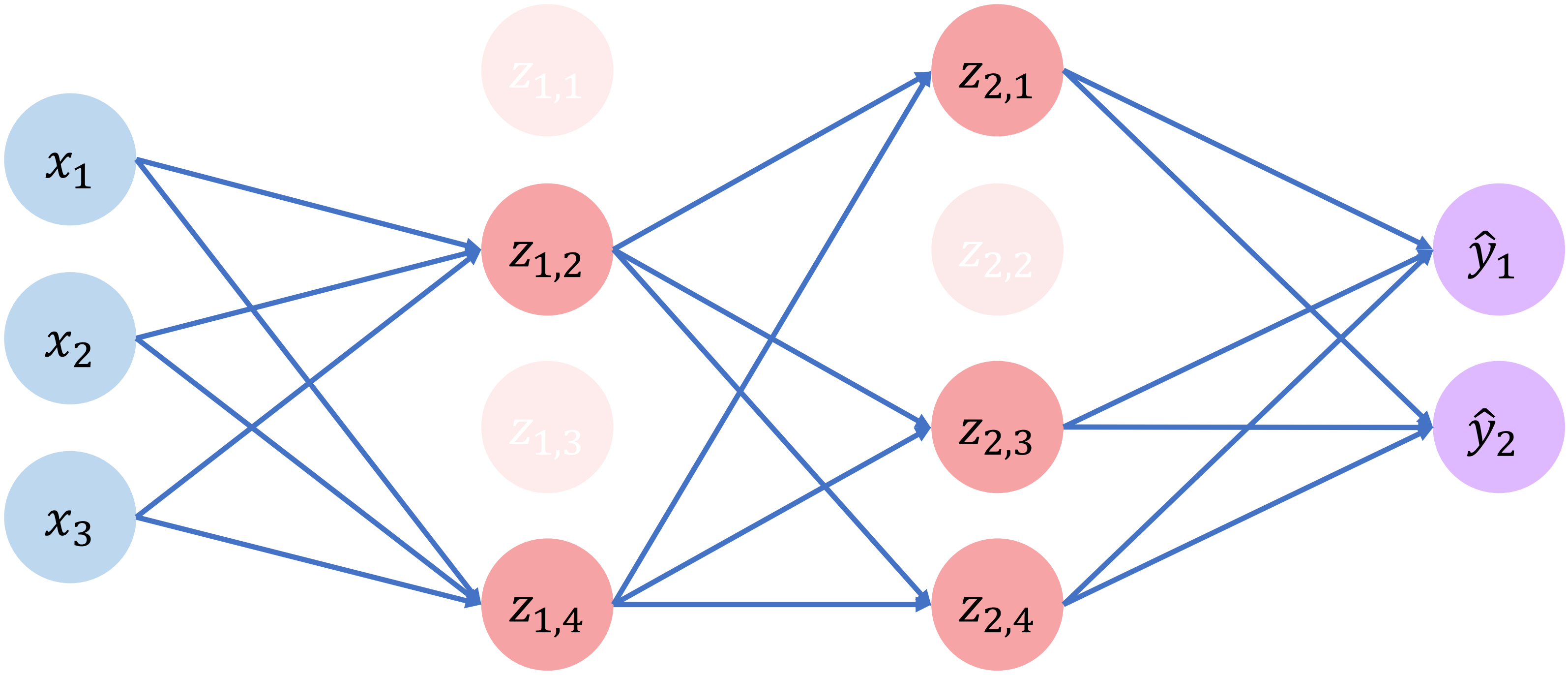
- During training, randomly set some activations to 0



Regularization I: Dropout

- During training, randomly set some activations to 0
  - Typically 'drop' 50% of activations in layer
  - Forces network to not rely on any 1 node

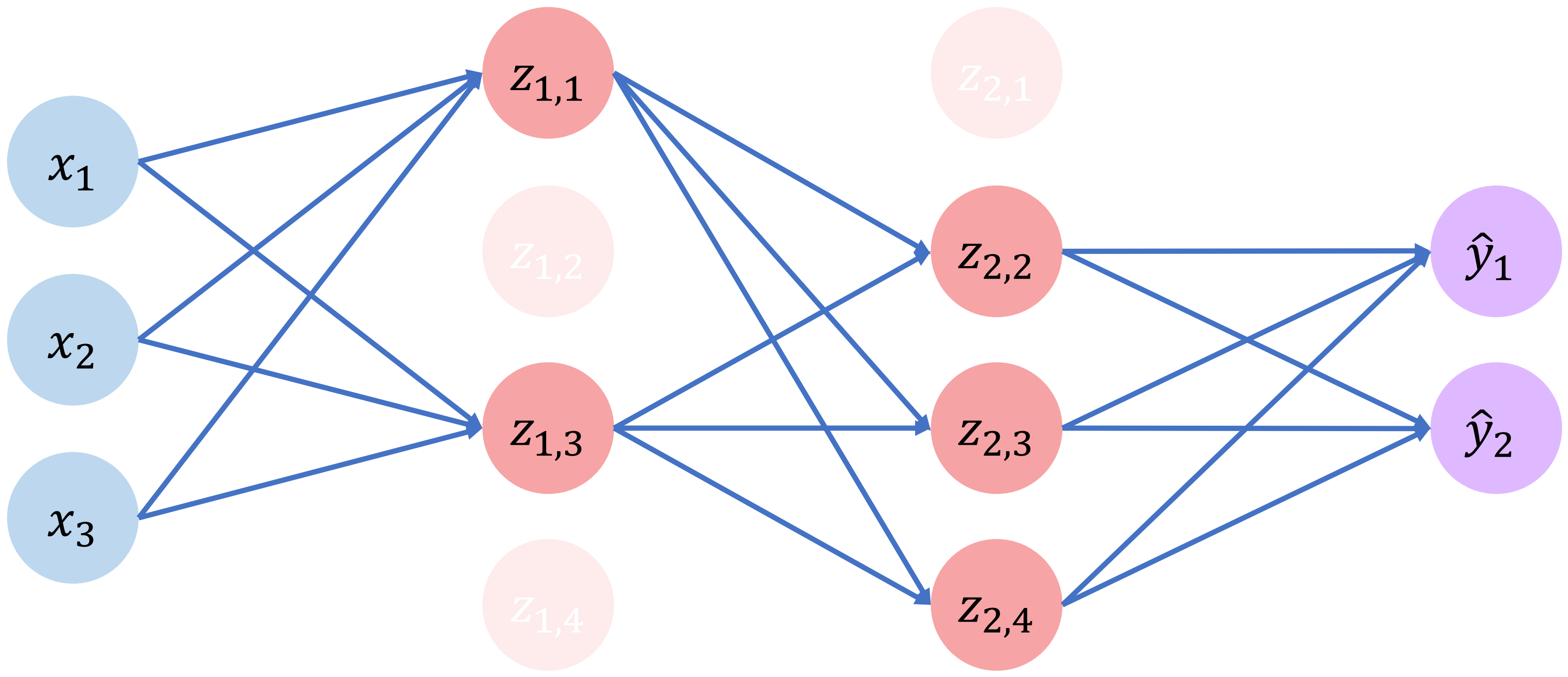
```
tf.keras.layers.Dropout(p=0.5)
```



Regularization 1: Dropout

- During training, randomly set some activations to 0
  - Typically 'drop' 50% of activations in layer
  - Forces network to not rely on any 1 node

```
tf.keras.layers.Dropout(p=0.5)
```



Regularization 2: Early Stopping

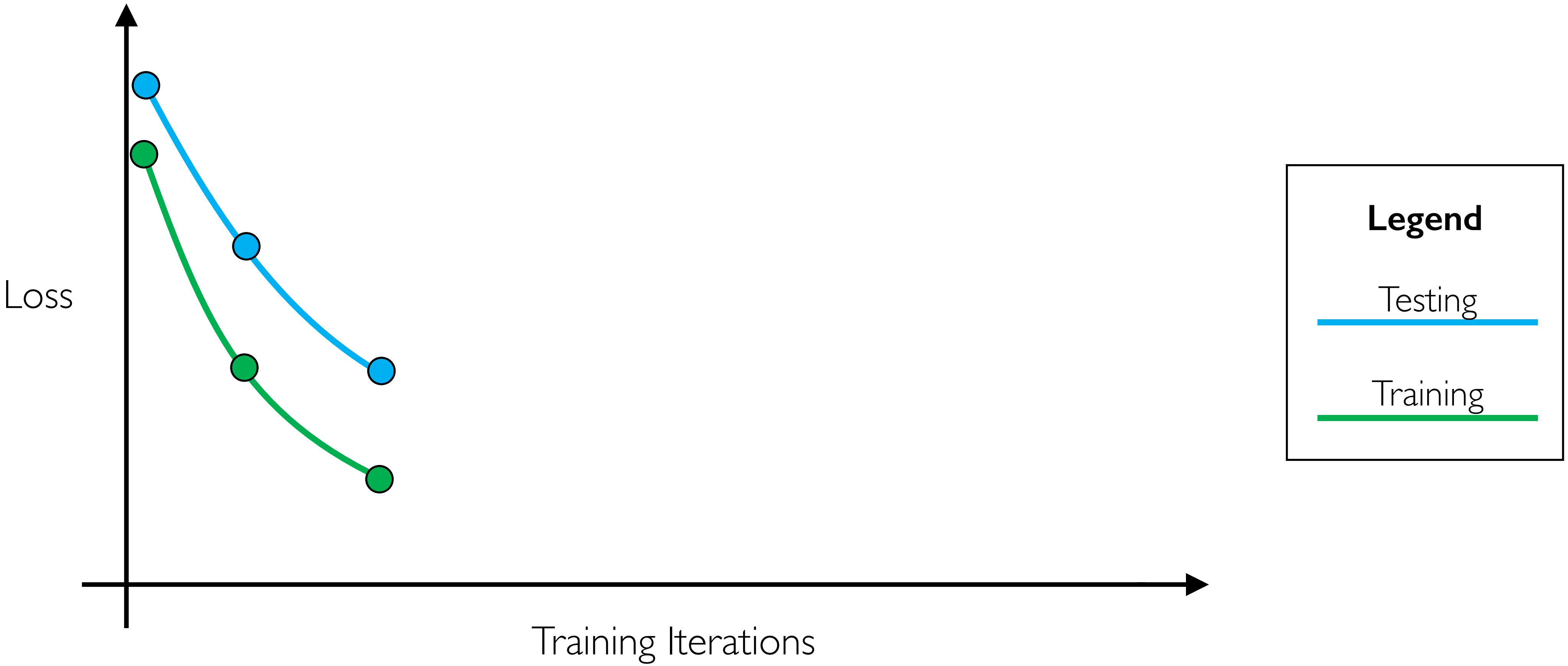
- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit

Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit

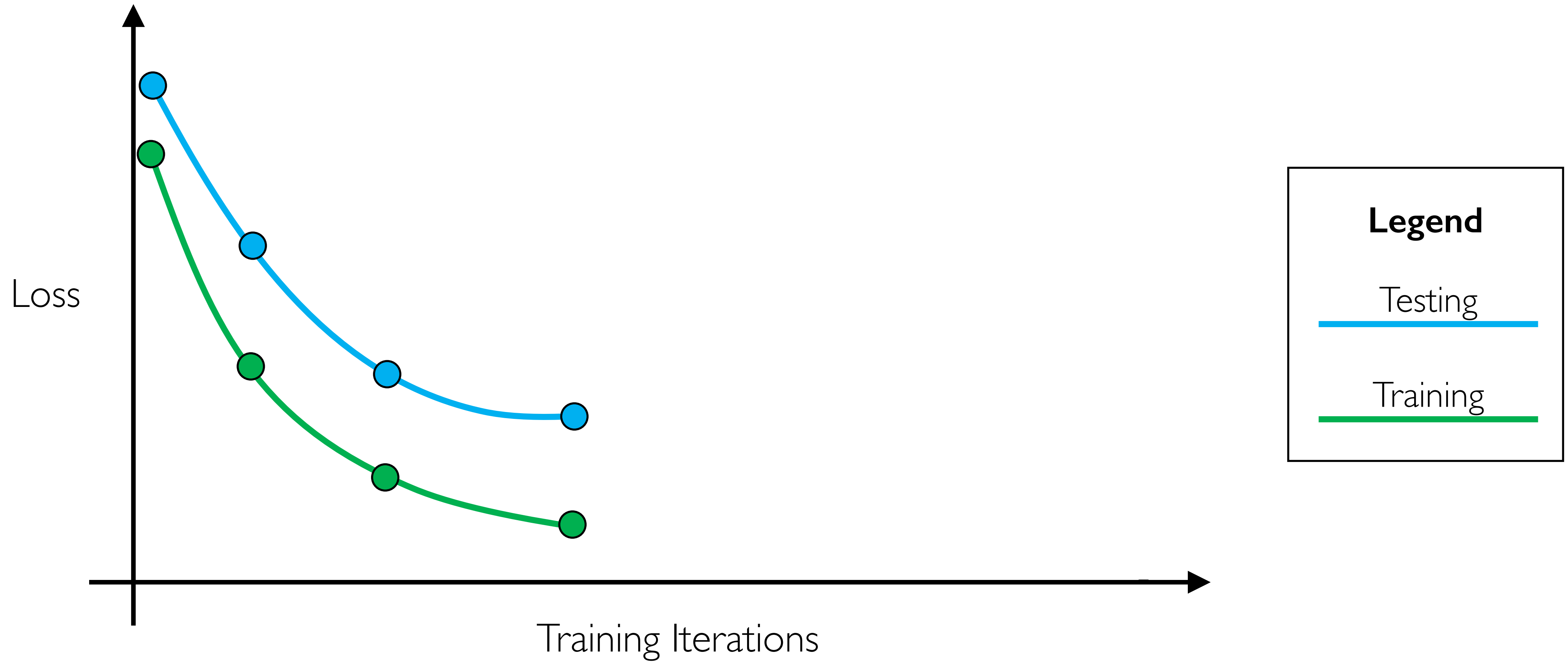
Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit



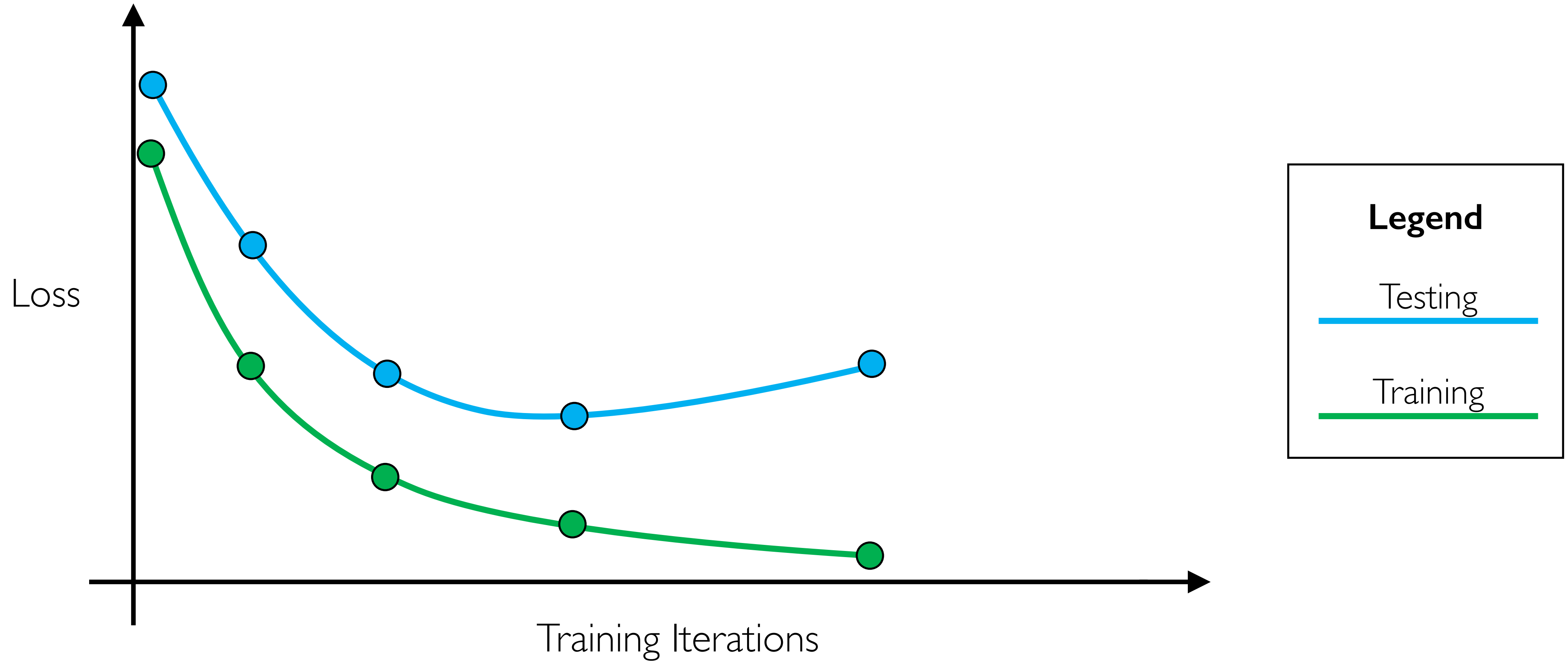
Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit



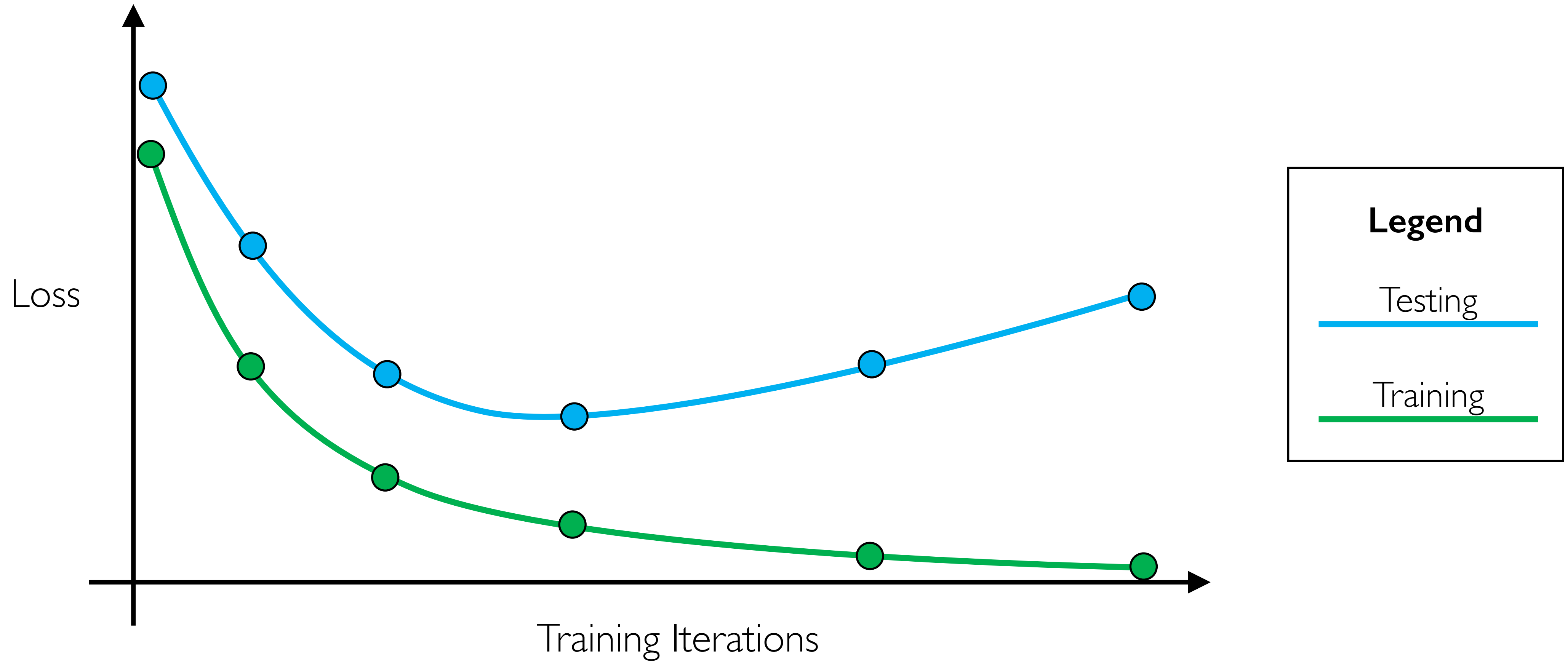
Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit



Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit

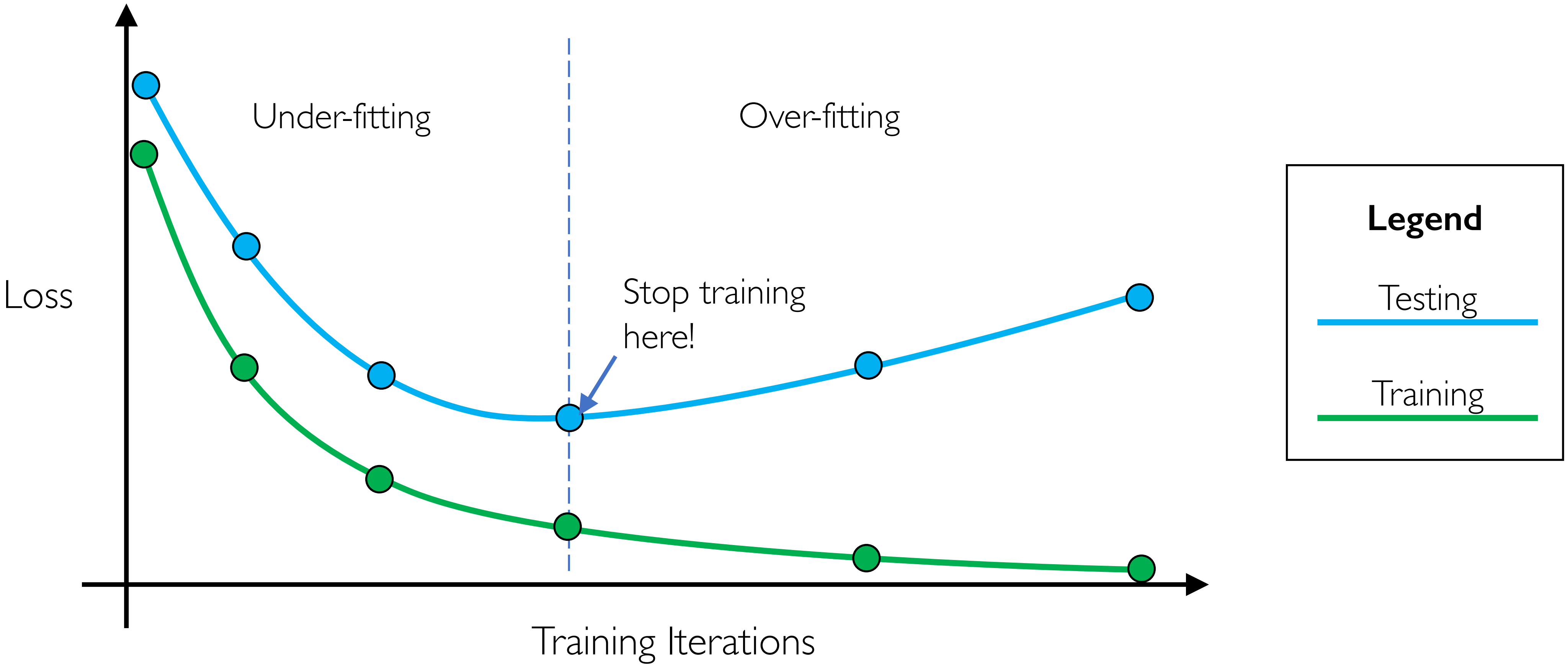


Regularization 2: Early Stopping

- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit

Regularization 2: Early Stopping

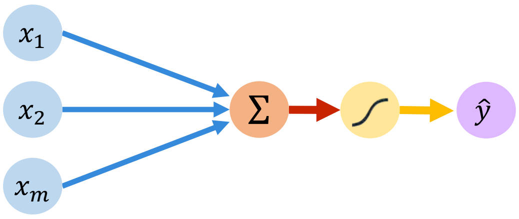
- Stop training before we have a chance to overfit



Core Foundation Review

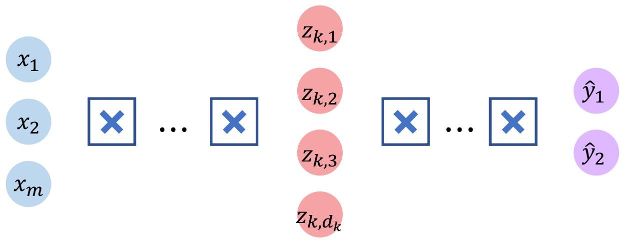
The Perceptron

- Structural building blocks
- Nonlinear activation functions



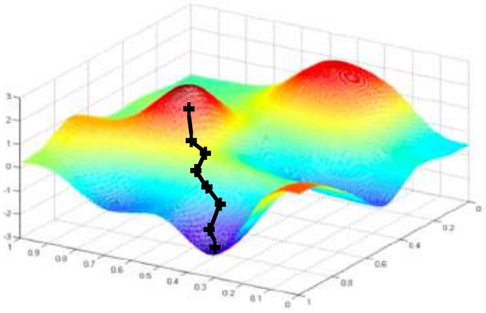
Neural Networks

- Stacking Perceptrons to form neural networks
- Optimization through backpropagation



Training in Practice

- Adaptive learning
- Batching
- Regularization



Questions?