Improving Deep Newrol Network: Hyperparameter turing, Regularization and Optimization

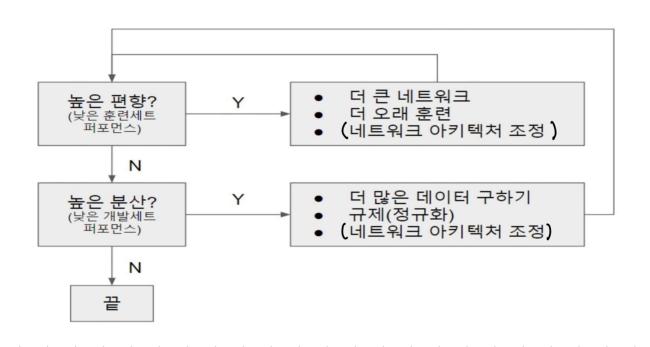
#### [1-1. betting up your Machine Learning Application] < Train/Dev/Test sets 7</p> - 신경아이 역개의 충을 가게는지, 각 등이 역개의 원병을 가게는지, 희려준과 회생화 화수는 무엇인지 등을 결정하 신경양을 휘점시켜야 한다. 一 多名 计可用印加时号 埃川 针出比上 401是是 时时时 地名胡야 한다. \* train / dev / test sets training sets Data dev 6cts test yets - hold - out cross voltdotion - Development set 'dev' - 邓H时比, train: teut = 70%: 30% 至 以中已 知名. Big dota Henrie, offer cholent 1,000,000 that every they text net 11. or 48-645 3 \* Mismotched train/test distribution en training sets: Cat pictures from webpoges Dev I text Lets: Cat pictures from users using your app 一日 7日以 例出 日日三月日 芒尼 安田川 山野江州 其巴胡中 哲 ⊕ text betol the dev bett shorts 53 < Bias and Variance > 米型管理 對如 医测定 红 "just right" high bias high variance Made with Goodnotes nder fitting -7 over filling

# \* 보이 보다 기반 전의 단계 - 11성: 이간 무준의 성등이 기본이 되어야 한다. 일반되어도 약하면, 내이거만 설정 와까 0% 왕 높은 편향 & 낮은 편향 &

ervor	높은 분산 (과대적합)	높은 편향 (과소적합)	높은 편향 & 높은 분산	낮은 편향 & 낮은 분산
훈련 세트	1 %	15 %	15 %	0.5 %
개발 세트	11 %	11 %	30 %	1 %

#### Bostc Recipe for Machine Learning?

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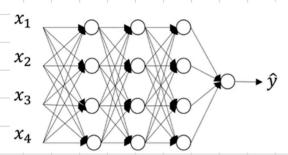


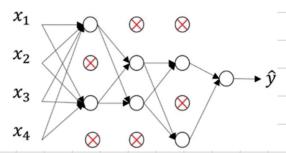
#### [1-2. Regularizing your Neural Network] < Regularization? regularization parometer \* Logistic Regression UBBA: J(w,b) = In EL (g(1), y(1)) + 2m ||w||2 + 2mb, well , well , bell L2 regularization: $\|w\|_{2}^{2} = \frac{nx}{n=1} w_{0}^{2} = w^{T}w$ L1 regularization ' 立即 [w] = 如 [w], w will be sparse (= w7+ 那 0毫 水江 双音) न प्रमि धेंद्रना प्रका में म क्षेत्र. \* Newal Network $-J(w^{(i)},b^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L(\hat{y}^{(i)},y^{(i)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} ||w^{(i)}||^2$ Troberius 42: $\| w^{[\ell]} \|_{F}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{[\ell-1]} \sum_{j=1}^{[\ell]} (w^{[\ell]}_{ij})^2$ (: $w \in (n^{[\ell]}, n^{[\ell+1]})$ - L2 对于好计 weight decay 라고 보고는 이웃 w[l] := w[l] - ddw[l] = w[l] d { (from bockprop) + m w[l] } = w[l] - \frac{\alpha\}{m} w[l] - \alpha (from backprop) = $(1-\frac{d\lambda}{m})$ w<sup>[l]</sup> - d (from backprop) 与马, 性环 雅 谈则 (1-dh) 가 铝HA기 때문 (why Regularization Reduces Overfitting?) $J(w^{(e)}, b^{(e)}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} ||w^{(e)}||_F^2$ - OICH 入를 OH우 크게 하면, W<sup>CL]</sup> ≈ O OI 되고、(: VIBSH 如封) => 그 경과 Midden Units 의 개위가 격하셔서 = गृह मस्या अन, यूपात्रका राज्य सम्प

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### < Propout RegularT satton?</p>

#### \* Dropout Regularization





- 드音이운 방식: 신명양의 각각의 송에 대해 또를 삭제하는 학육은 설명하는 것. 삭제할 또드를 반정한 후, ५개된 45의 등에는 강관 U기는 강크를 모두 4세함. → EI या एकिय प्राध्या एडकार , or येनी प्राध्या करोड़े.

#### \* Implementing dropout

ex layer = n, keep-prob = 0.3

di=np.random.rand(an.shapeto], an.shape(17) < keep-prob

an = np. multiply (an. dn) # an x=dn

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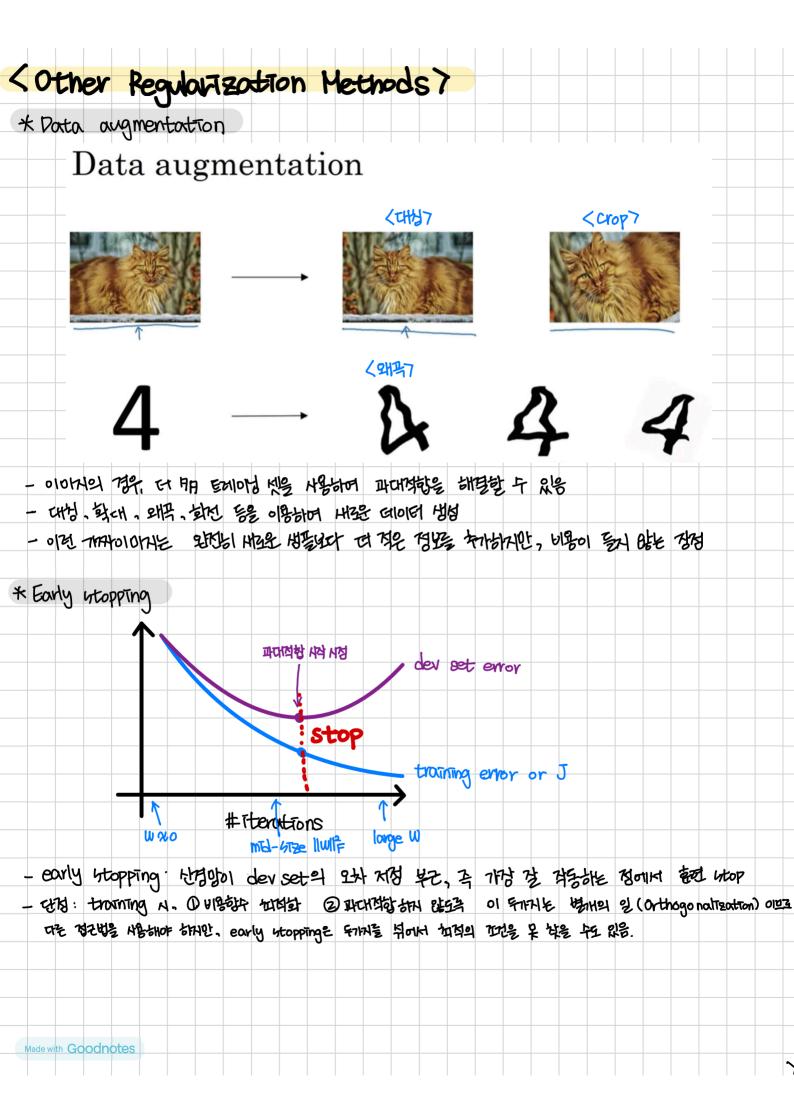
as /= keep\_prob | + inverted dropout technique

: dropout के अवस्ता राम स्थितिमा क्षेत्रक ग्रह्म गरमाहत्य प्रकारना निर्मा YEZ HATE TE SUID YOU Keep. prob (ANITH 852 \$12) UTCI

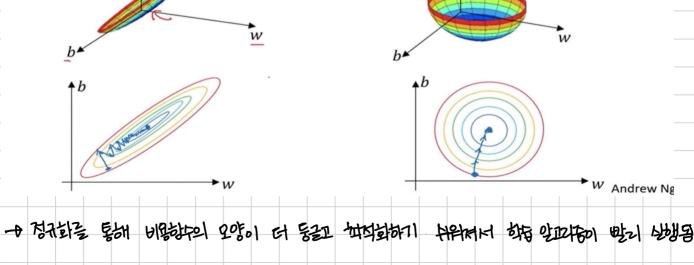
1 text time TIME dropovité 75/15/71 PESET.

# (Understanding Propout)

- 三子の代名 간단으로 ५三元 4mm/an ansan, shus 트롤에 의단하지 있는데 만든이고서 기업사를 다음자이 말는
- 530/201 keep. prop इसिट देशरा परमा पेरा गांड
- गाष्ट्रकमा एए प्राप्तान अर्थ अर्था के. ध्यापिट अधिमान के

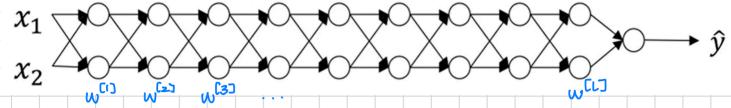


#### [1-7. hetting Up your Optimization Problem] (Normalizing Inputs) \* Normalizing training sets $ex) \chi = \left[ \chi_1 \right]$ $x_2$ $x_2$ $x_1$ @ 불건을 13 만든다. D ष्रास्ट ००३ एस्टिप $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \chi^{(\tau)2}$ 4= 1 m x x(T) x := x - M1 : = 1 72 一针心巨似是对对重型时,train set on 补数 从,也是 从各的中 \$ Why normalize inputs? $J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ X: 1 .... 1000 Unnormalized: Normalized:



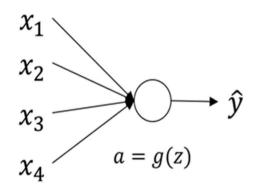
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# < Vanishing / Exploding Grodients 7



#### (Weight Initialization for Deep Networks)

## Single neuron example



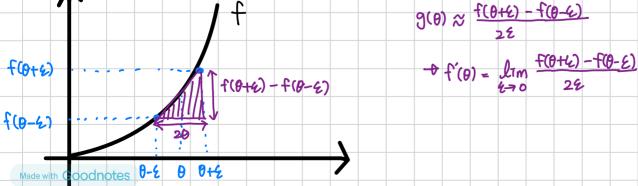
0为对

$$W^{[l]} = np. random. randn (shape)$$

$$* np. sqrt(\frac{1}{n(l-1)})$$

$$\overline{n}$$
 tanh  $\rightarrow V(Wi) = \frac{1}{n^{(l-1)}} \text{ or } \frac{2}{n^{(l-1)} + n^{(l-1)}}$ 

#### 



# < Gradient Checking? OW(1), b(1), ..., W(1), b(1) & big vector 9 4 bjuz concatenate $J(w^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, \cdots, w^{(L)}, b^{(L)}) = J(\theta)$ 2) dw [1], db [1], ..., dw [1], db [1] & big vector do 4 bluz concatenate - for each T: $d\theta_{approx}[\overline{i}] = \underline{J}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{\overline{i}} + \xi, \dots) - \underline{J}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{\overline{i}} - \xi, \dots)$ $\approx 40 \text{ LiJ} = \frac{90^{1}}{2}$ ③ HNUHU श्रिशारें अहि पार्टिशास 유물यारि मेमा 10-79म यहम अंख Gradient checking implementation notes? Made with Goodnotes