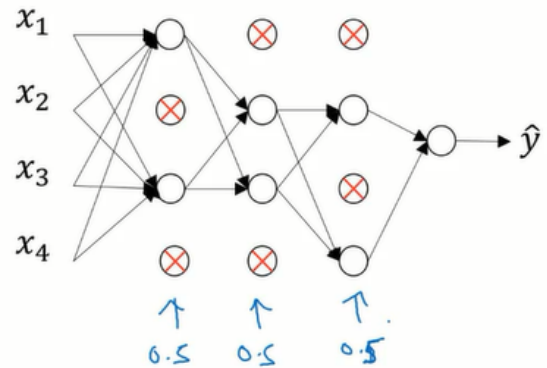
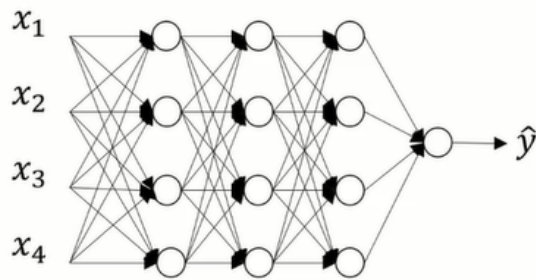


## Dropout regularization

### Dropout regularization



- Implementing dropout (" Inverted dropout ")
  - illustrate with layer  $l=3$
  - $d3 = \text{np.random.rand}(a3.\text{shape}[0], a3.\text{shape}[1]) < \text{keep\_prob}$ ,  
 $\text{keep\_prob} = 0.8$
  - $a3 = \text{np.multiply}(a3, d3)$
  - $a3 /= \text{keep\_prob}$ 
    - Example
    - 50 units  $\rightarrow$  10 units shut off
    - $z^{[4]} = w^{[4]} \underbrace{a^{[3]}}_{\text{reduced by 20\%}} + b^{[4]}$
    - avoid getting smaller :  $/ = 0.8$

## Making predictions at test time

- No dropout

## Why does dropout work

- Intuition: Can't rely on any one feature, so have to spread out weights
- Alternative: some layers apply dropout, some don't or varies  $\text{keep\_prob}$
- Downside:** cost function no longer well-defined
  - turn off dropout, plot cost function  $J$  to make sure  $J$  is decreasing

2. turn on dropout, to see if it works