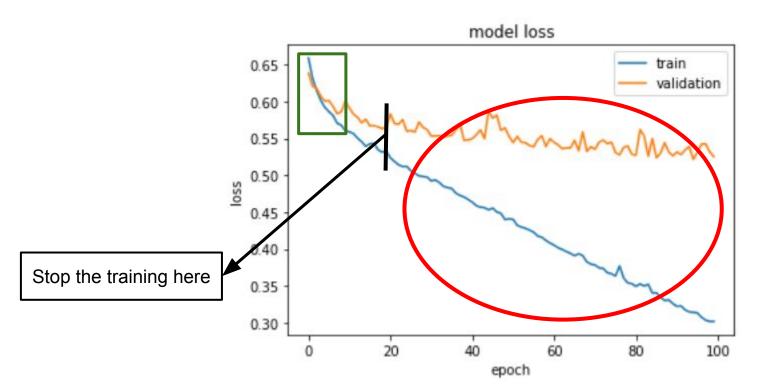
Improving your Neural Network

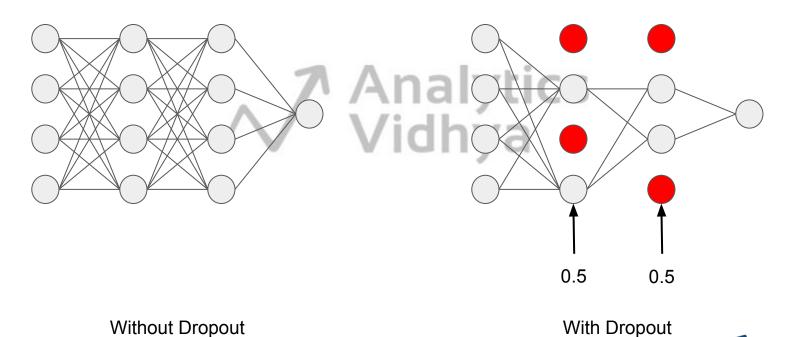


Solution 1: Early Stopping





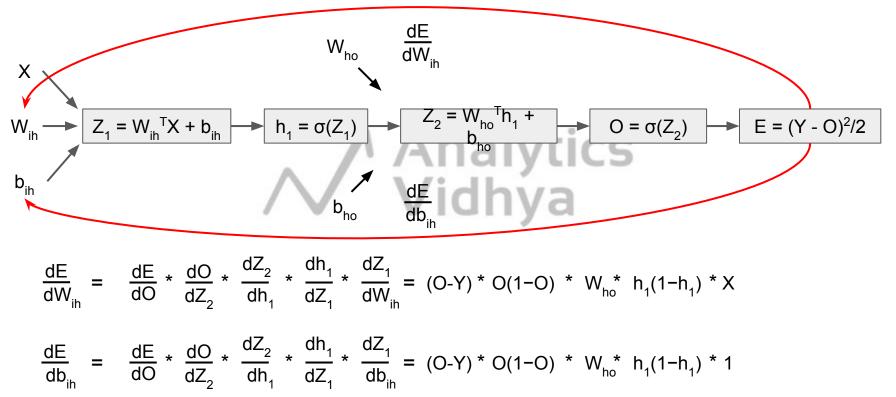
Solution 2: Dropout Regularization



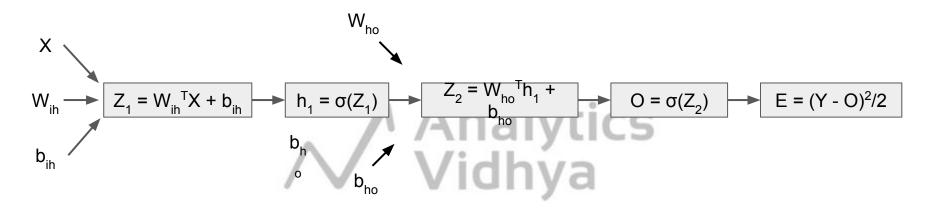
Analytics Vidhya
Learn everything about analytics





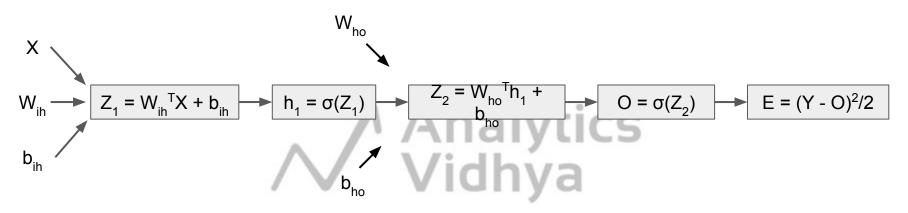


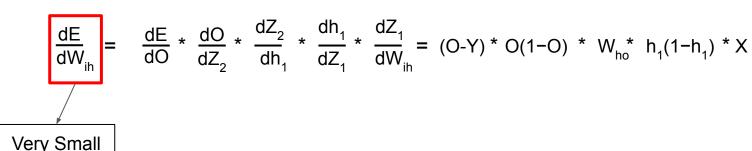




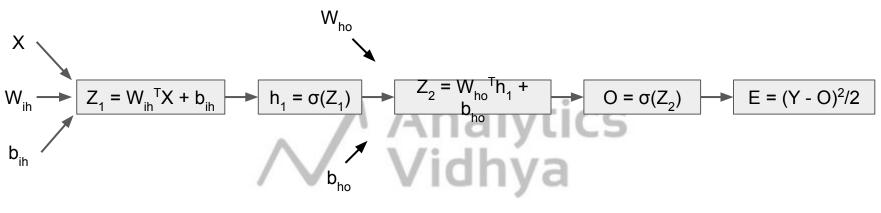
$$\frac{dE}{dW_{ib}} = \frac{dE}{dO} * \frac{dO}{dZ_2} * \frac{dZ_2}{dh_1} * \frac{dh_1}{dZ_1} * \frac{dZ_1}{dW_{ib}} = (O-Y) * O(1-O) * W_{ho} * h_1(1-h_1) * X$$

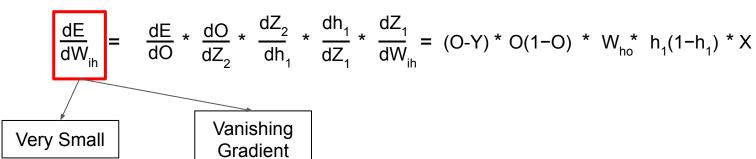








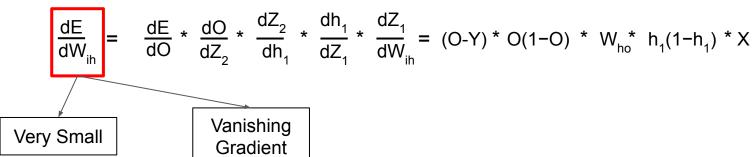






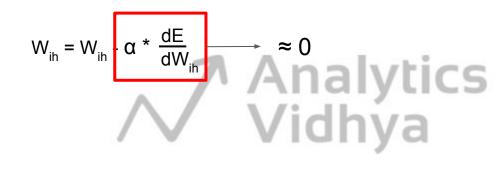
Problem: Vanishing Gradients

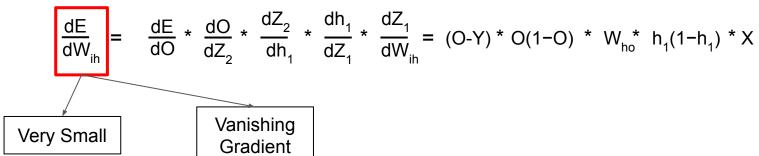
$$W_{ih} = W_{ih} - \alpha * \frac{dE}{dW_{ih}}$$
 Analytics Vidhya





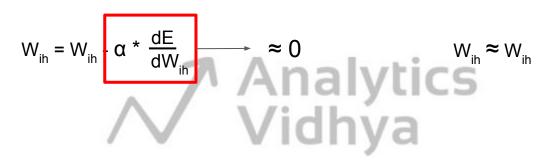
Problem: Vanishing Gradients

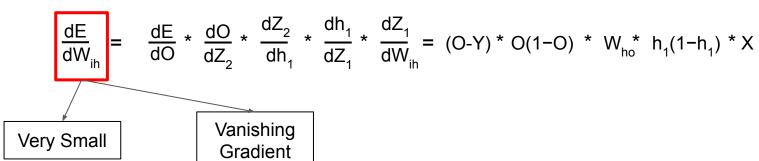




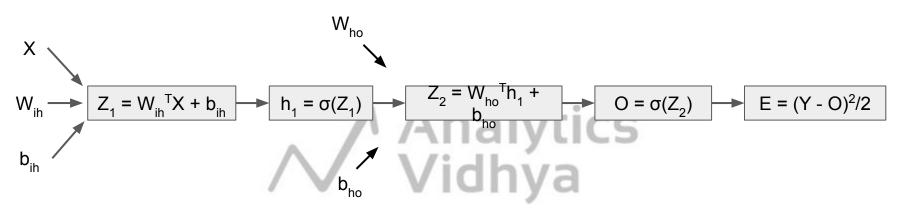


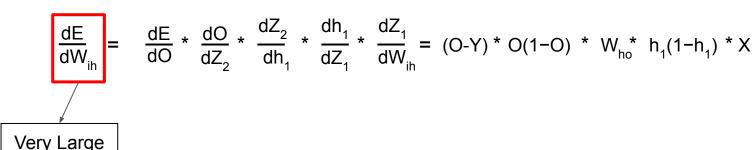
Problem: Vanishing Gradients



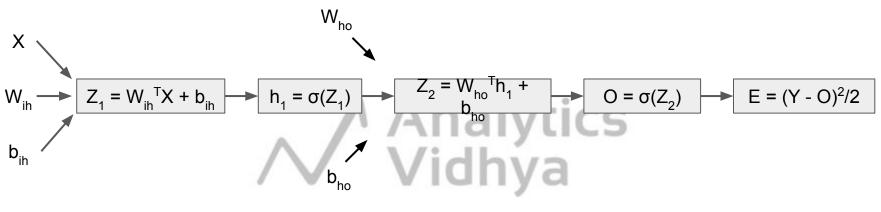


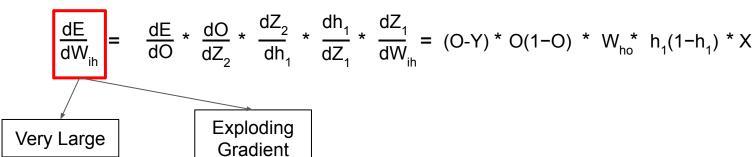








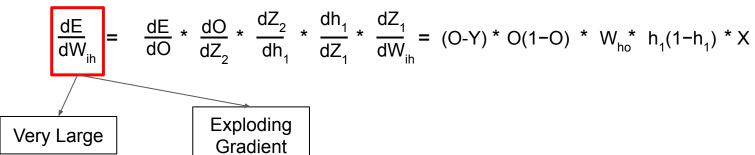






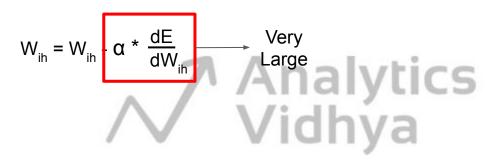
Problem: Exploding Gradients

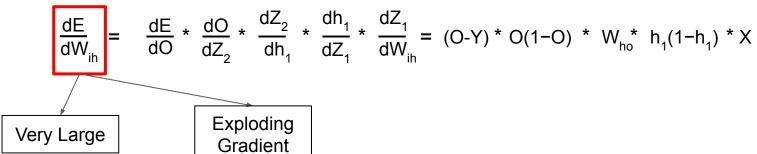
$$W_{ih} = W_{ih} - \alpha * \frac{dE}{dW_{ih}}$$
 Analytics Vidhya





Problem: Exploding Gradients







1





1 1.0002





1 1.0002 1.0003



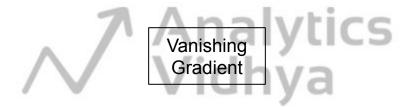


1 1.0002 1.0003 1.0004 1.0005 1.0006 1.0007

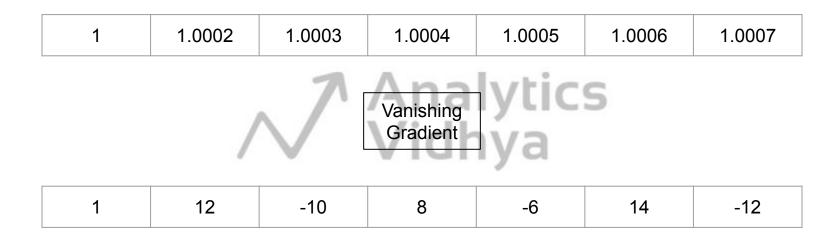




1 1.0002 1.0003 1.0004 1.0005 1.0006 1.0007



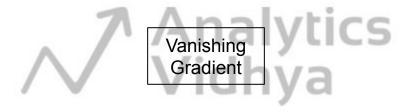




Exploding Gradient



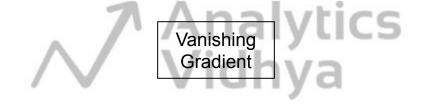
1 1.0002 1.0003 1.0004 1.0005 1.0006 1.0007



1

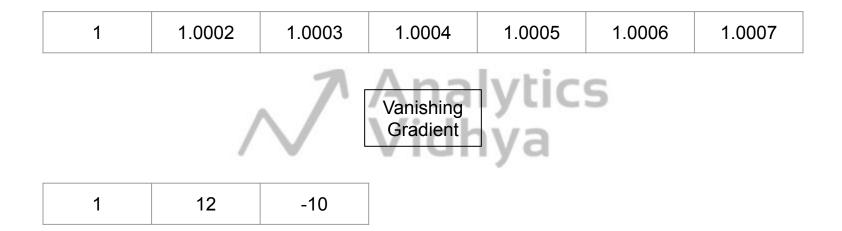




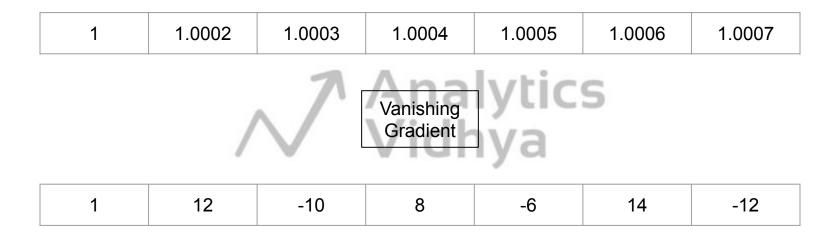


1 12

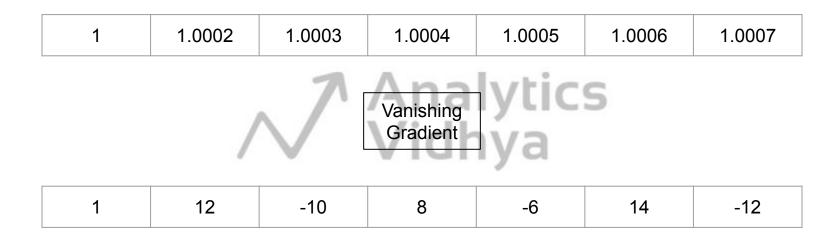






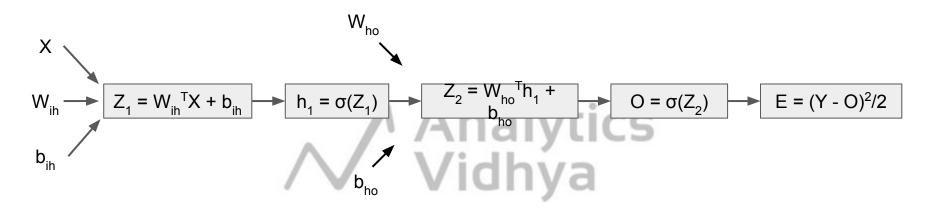






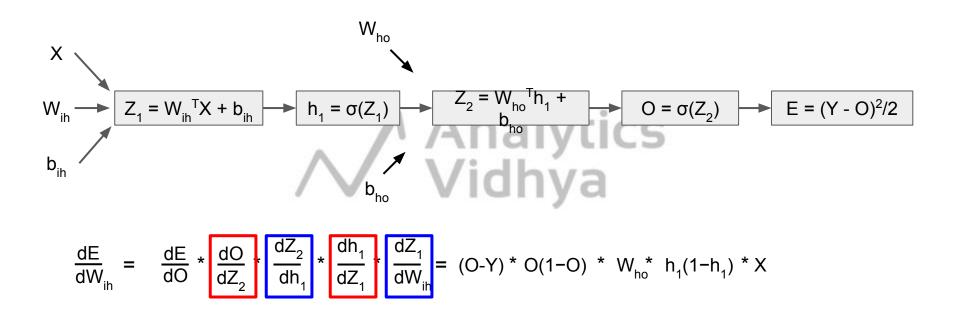
Exploding Gradient





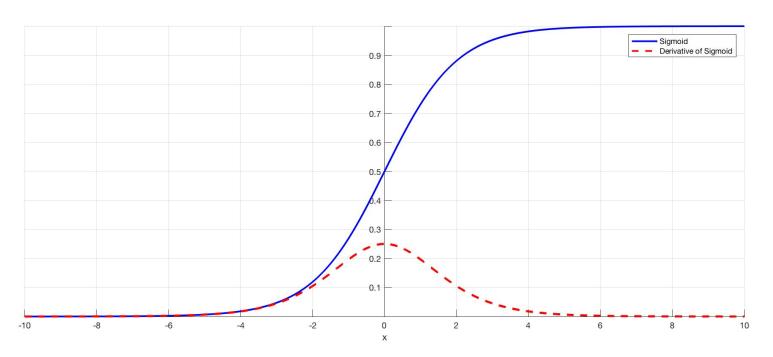
$$\frac{dE}{dW_{ib}} = \frac{dE}{dO} * \frac{dO}{dZ_2} * \frac{dZ_2}{dh_1} * \frac{dh_1}{dZ_1} * \frac{dZ_1}{dW_{ib}} = (O-Y) * O(1-O) * W_{ho} * h_1(1-h_1) * X$$



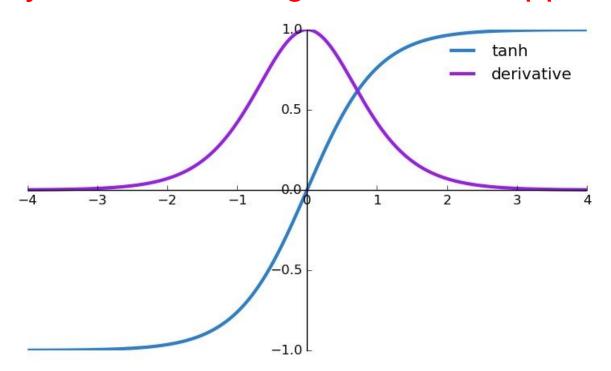






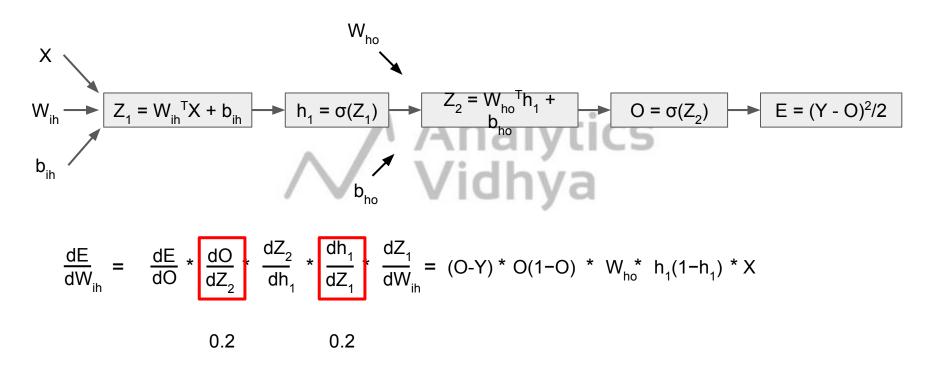




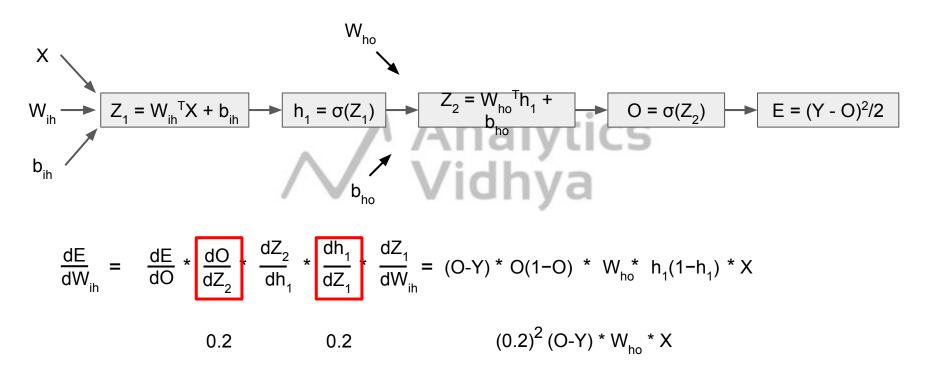




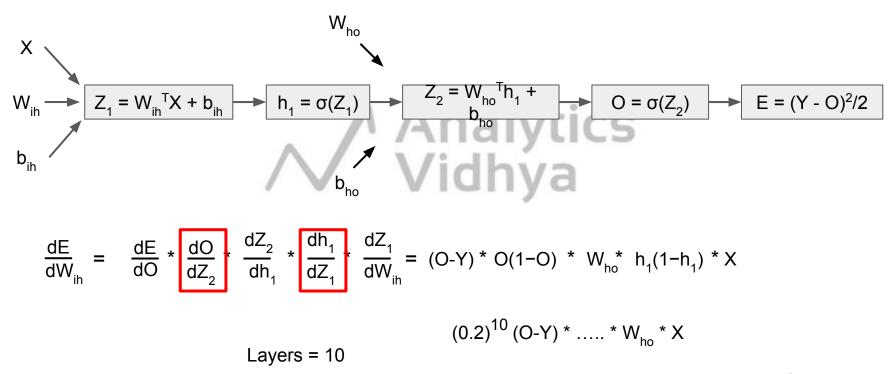






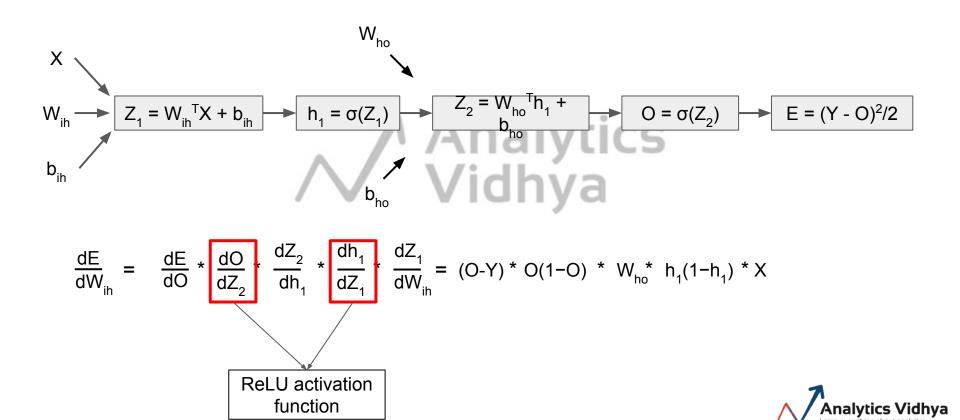




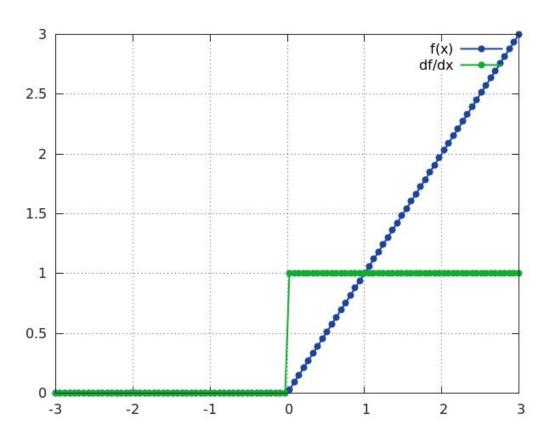




Solution: Vanishing Gradients

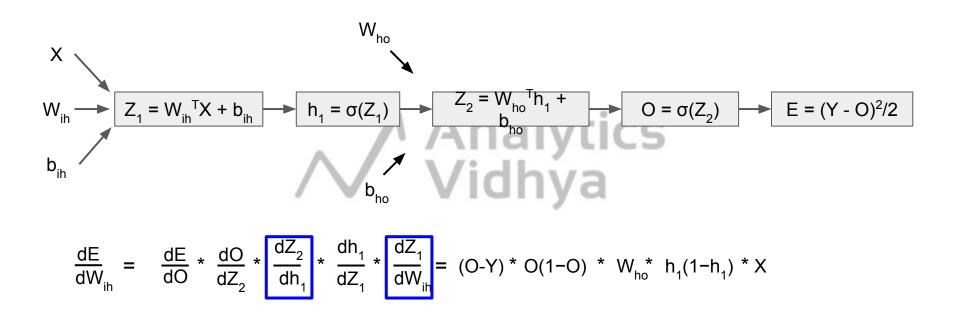


Solution: Vanishing Gradients

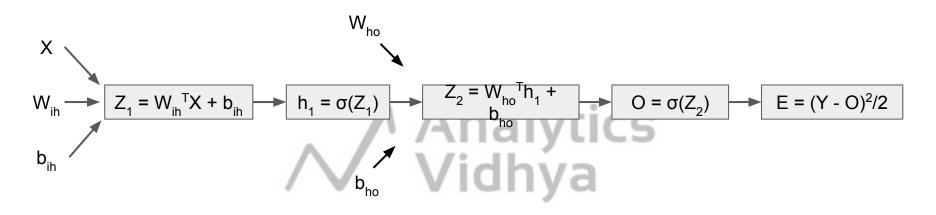




Why does Vanishing Gradients happen?



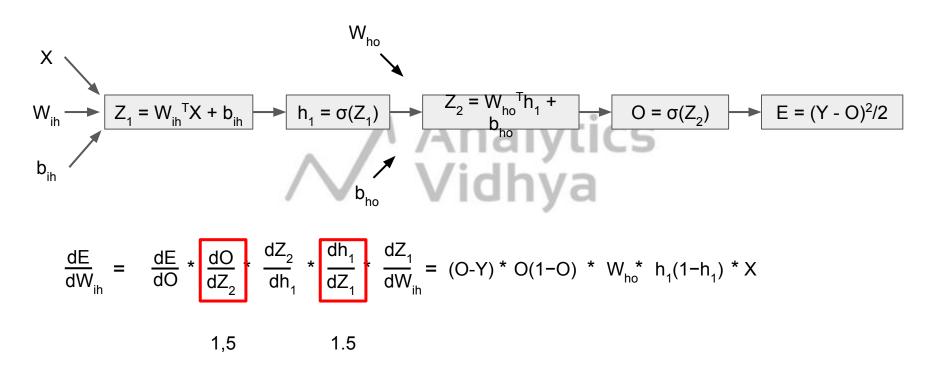




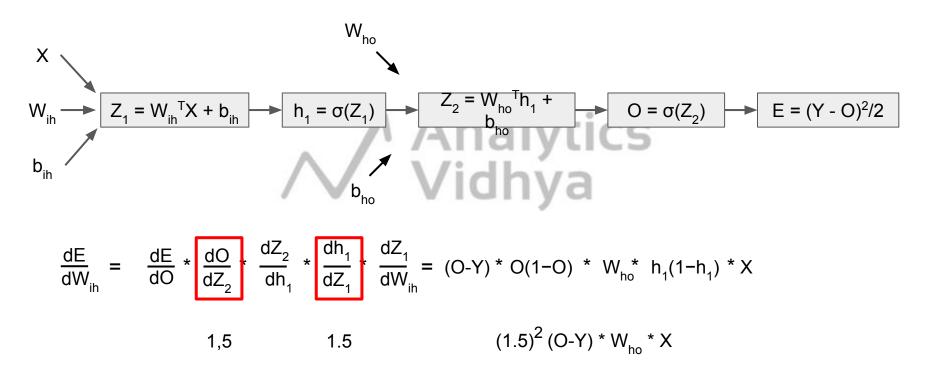
$$\frac{dE}{dW_{ih}} = \frac{dE}{dO} * \frac{dO}{dZ_2} * \frac{dZ_2}{dh_1} * \frac{dh_1}{dZ_1} * \frac{dZ_1}{dW_{ih}} = (O-Y) * O(1-O) * W_{ho} * h_1(1-h_1) * X$$



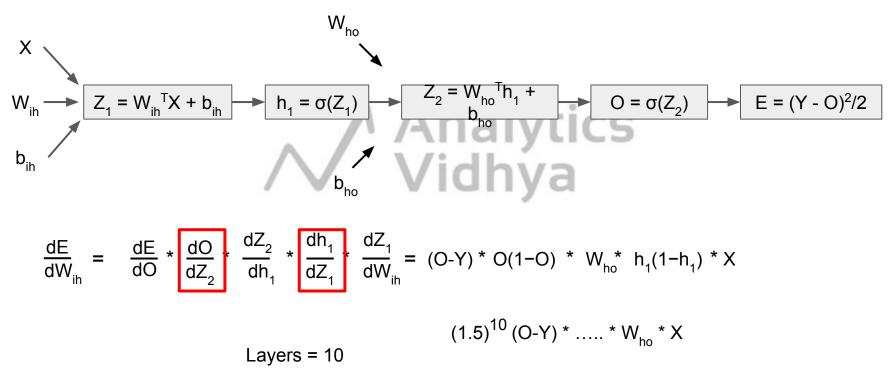




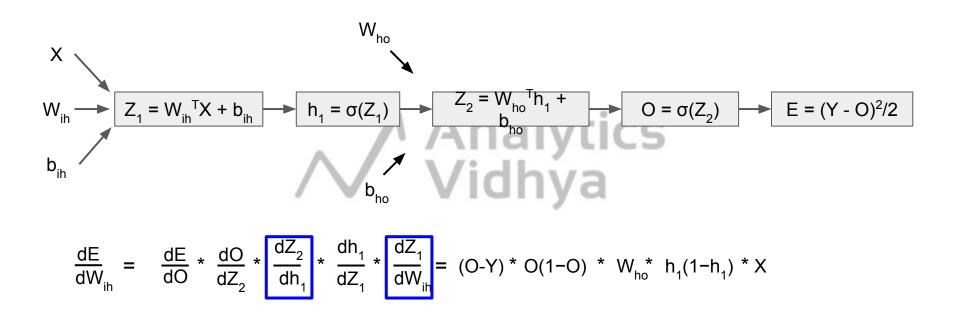




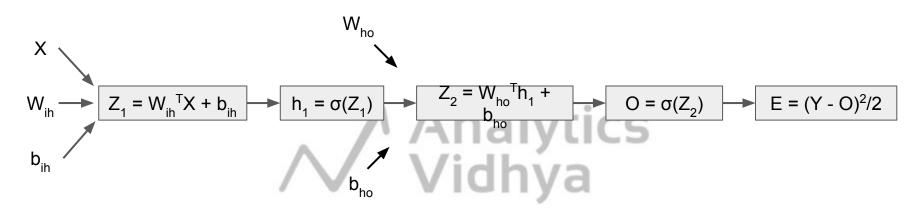












$$\frac{dE}{dW_{ih}} = \frac{dE}{dO} * \frac{dO}{dZ_{2}} * \frac{dZ_{2}}{dh_{1}} * \frac{dh_{1}}{dZ_{1}} * \frac{dZ_{1}}{dW_{ih}} = (O-Y) * O(1-O) * W_{ho} * h_{1}(1-h_{1}) * X$$
High







• Clips the derivatives or gradients





• Clips the derivatives or gradients

Define a threshold, clipvalue





• Clips the derivatives or gradients

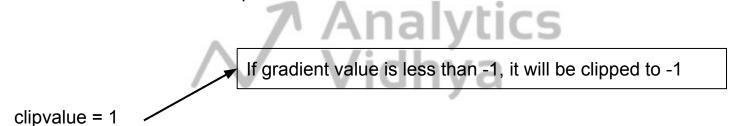
• Define a threshold: clipvalue



clipvalue = 1

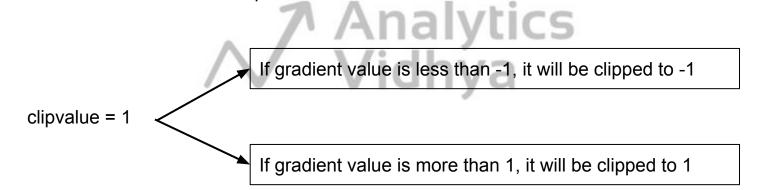


- Clips the derivatives or gradients
- Define a threshold: clipvalue





- Clips the derivatives or gradients
- Define a threshold: clipvalue





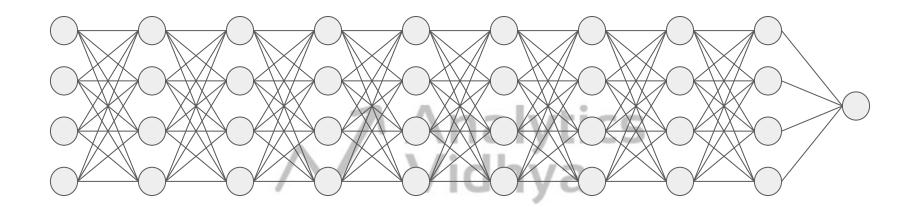
Steps to solve emergency vs non-emergency vehicle classification problem by applying Gradient Clipping

- 1. Loading the dataset
- 2. Pre-processing the data
- 3. Creating training and validation set
- 4. Defining the model architecture
- 5. Compiling the model
 - Define clipvalue while defining the optimizer
- 6. Training the model
- 7. Evaluating model performance

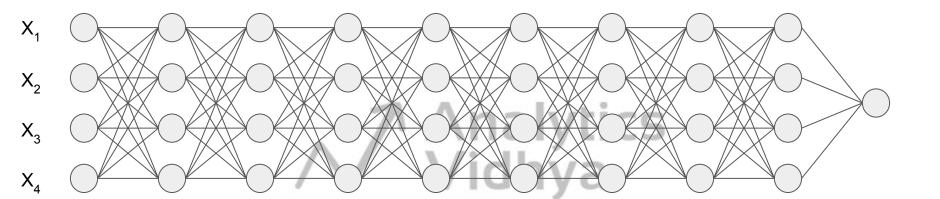


Thank You

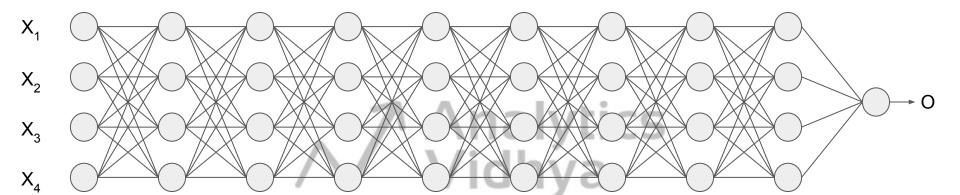




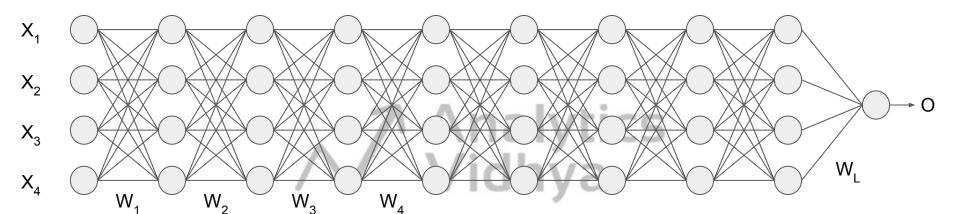




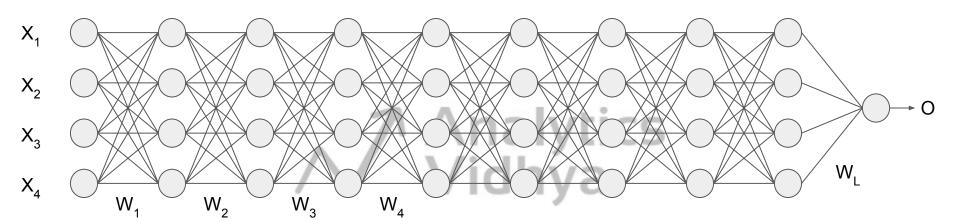






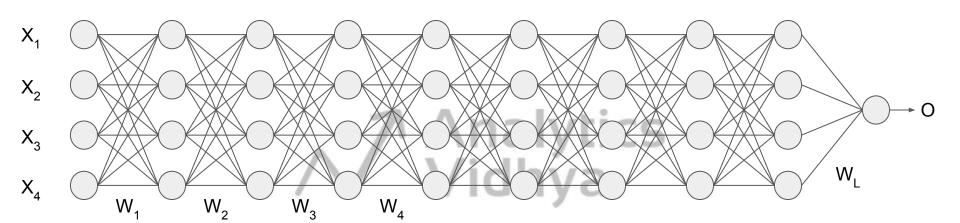






L = Number of layers

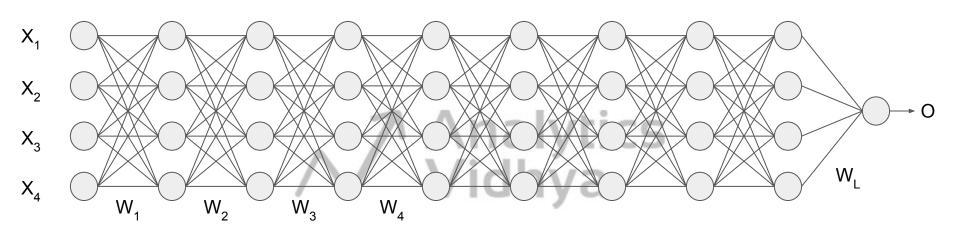




L = Number of layers

Bias = 0

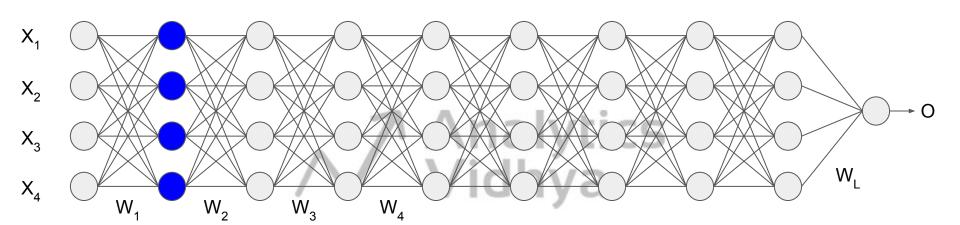




L = Number of layers

Bias = 0

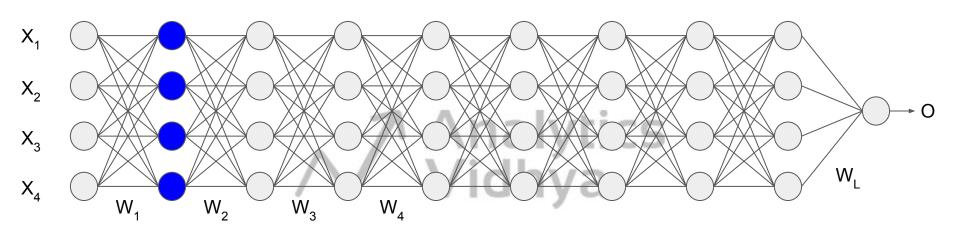




L = Number of layers

Bias = 0



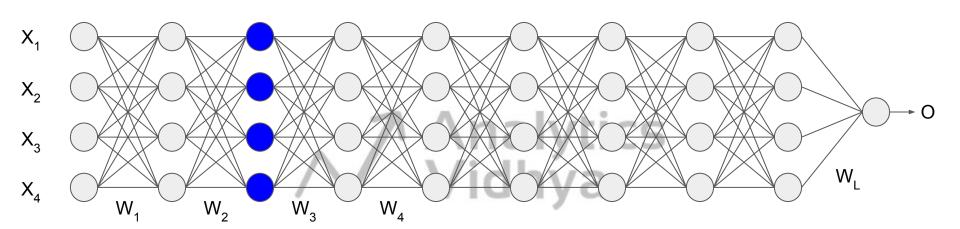


$$h_1 = W_1 X$$

L = Number of layers

Bias = 0





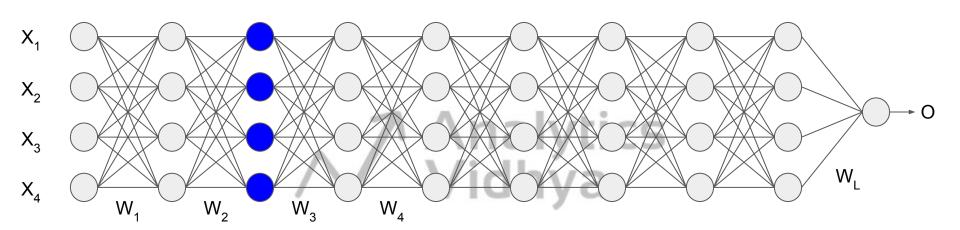
 $h_1 = W_1 X$

 $h_2 = W_2 h_1$

L = Number of layers

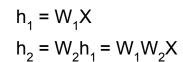
Bias = 0



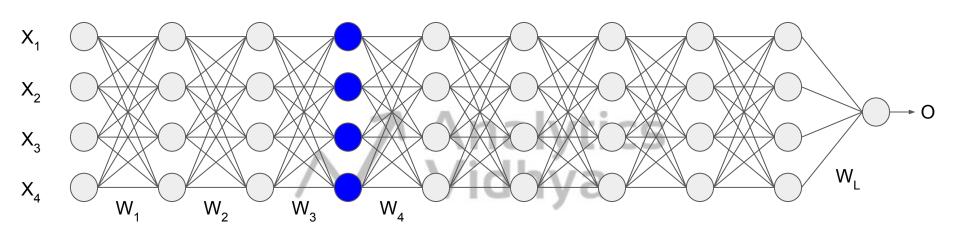


L = Number of layers

Bias = 0







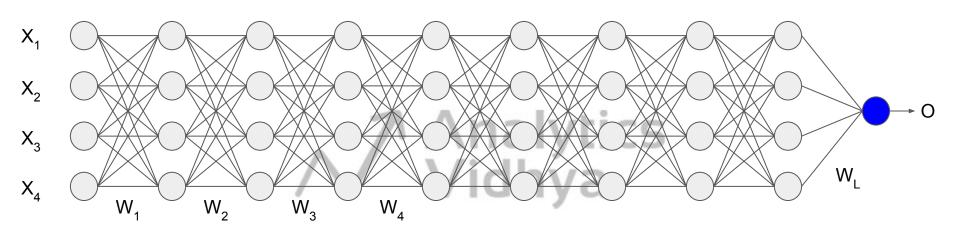
L = Number of layers

Bias = 0

$$h_1 = W_1 X$$

 $h_2 = W_2 h_1 = W_1 W_2 X$
 $h_3 = W_3 h_2 = W_1 W_2 W_3 X$





L = Number of layers

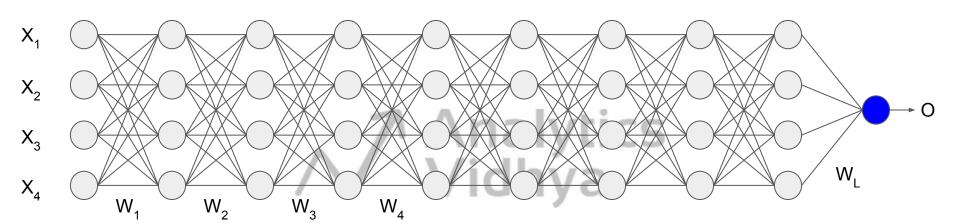
Bias = 0

$$h_1 = W_1 X$$

 $h_2 = W_2 h_1 = W_1 W_2 X$
 $h_3 = W_3 h_2 = W_1 W_2 W_3 X$

$$O = W_L h_{L-1} = W_1 W_2 W_3 ... W_L X$$





$W_1 = W_1 = W_{l-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	1.5	0	0	0
	0	1.5	0	0
	0	0	1.5	0
	0	0	0	1.5

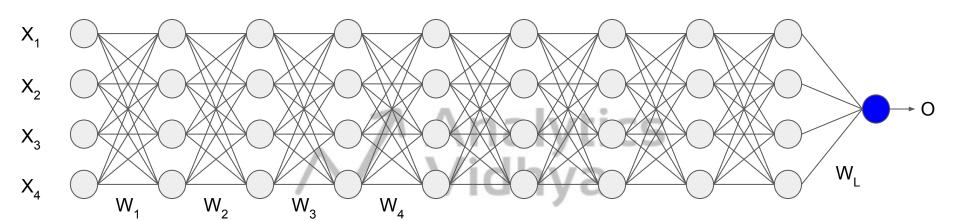
$$h_{1} = W_{1}X$$

$$h_{2} = W_{2}h_{1} = W_{1}W_{2}X$$

$$h_{3} = W_{3}h_{2} = W_{1}W_{2}W_{3}X$$

$$O = W_{L}h_{L-1} = W_{1}W_{2}W_{3}...W_{L}X$$

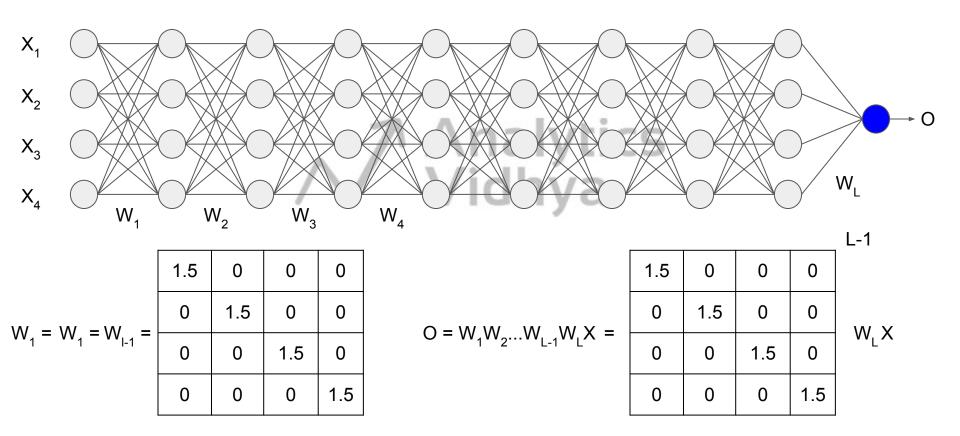


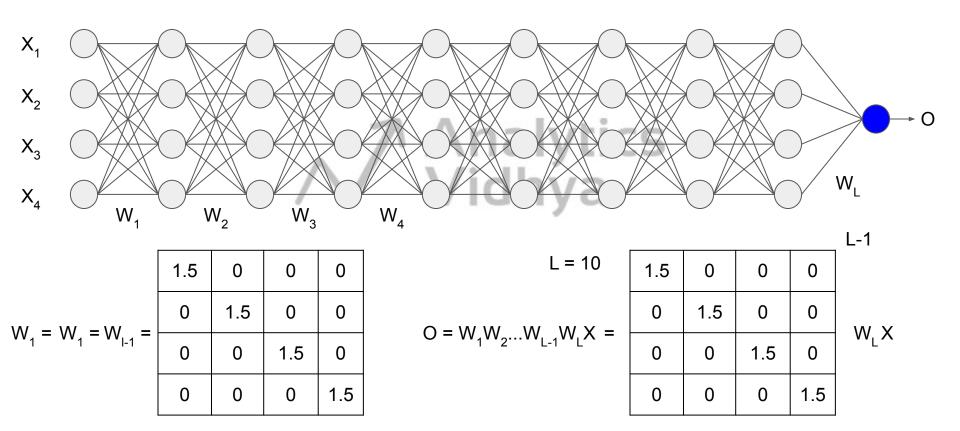


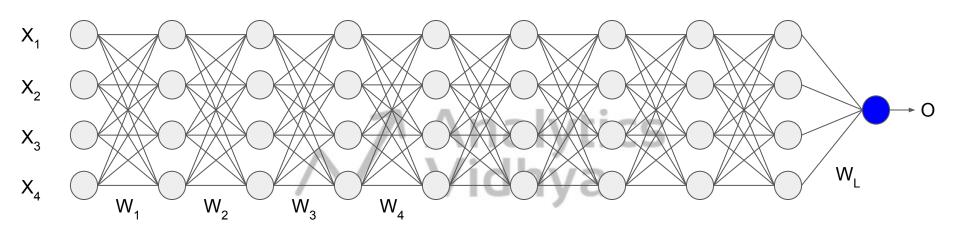
$W_1 = W_1 = W_{l-1} = -$	1.5	0	0	0
	0	1.5	0	0
	0	0	1.5	0
	0	0	0	1.5

$$O = W_1 W_2 ... W_{L-1} W_L X$$









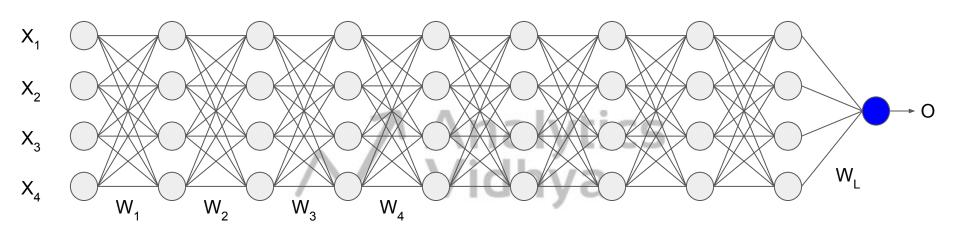
$W_1 = W_1 = W_{l-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	1.5	0	0	0
	0	1.5	0	0
	0	0	1.5	0
	0	0	0	1.5

$$O = W_1 W_2 ... W_{L-1} W_L X =$$

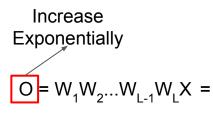
L = 10

38	0	0	0
0	38	0	0
0	0	38	0
0	0	0	38

 $W_L X$

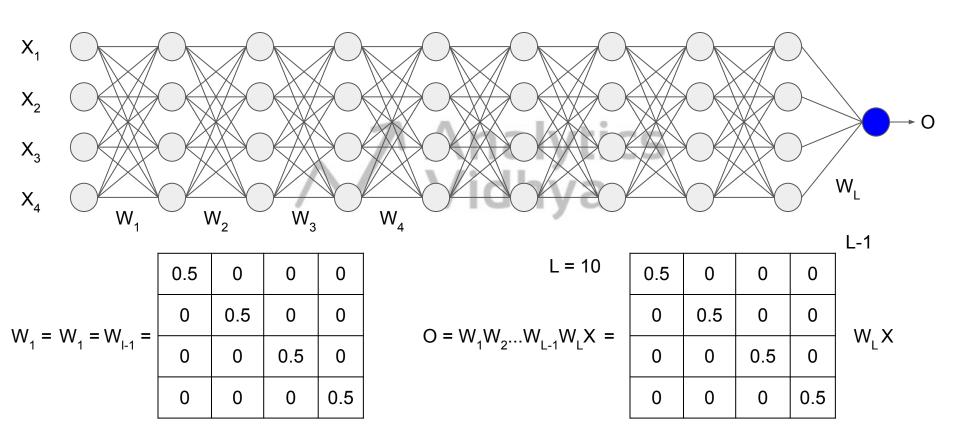


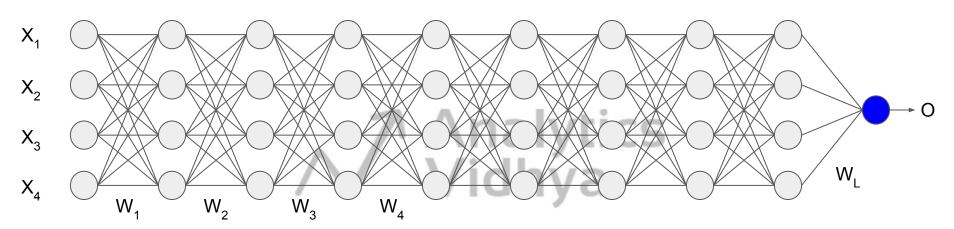
$W_1 = W_1 = W_{I-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	1.5	0	0	0
	0	1.5	0	0
	0	0	1.5	0
	0	0	0	1.5



38	0	0	0
0	38	0	0
0	0	38	0
0	0	0	38

 $W_L X$





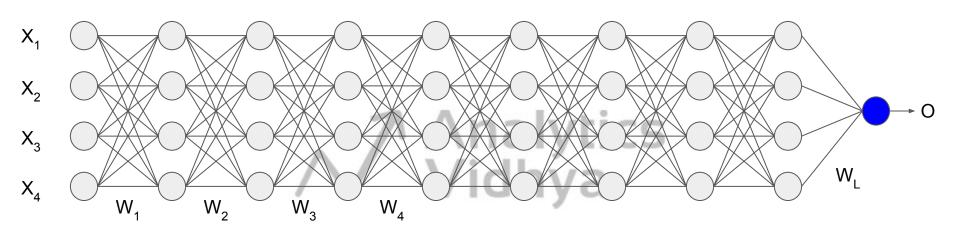
$W_1 = W_1 = W_{I-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	0.5	0	0	0
	0	0.5	0	0
	0	0	0.5	0
	0	0	0	0.5

$$O = W_1 W_2 ... W_{L-1} W_L X =$$

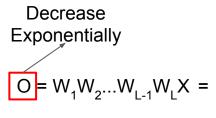
L = 10

0.002	0	0	0
0	0.002	0	0
0	0	0.002	0
0	0	0	0.002

 $W_L X$

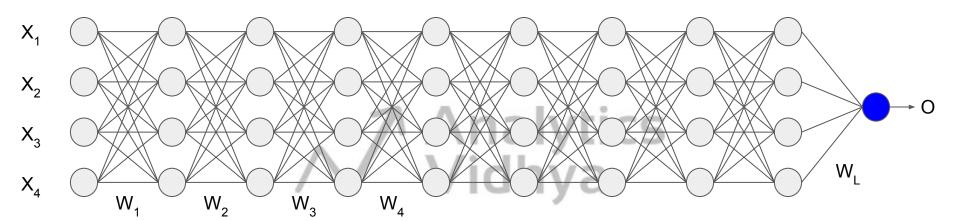


	0.5	0	0	0
\\\ - \\\ - \\\ -	0	0.5	0	0
$W_1 = W_1 = W_{I-1} =$	0	0	0.5	0
	0	0	0	0.5



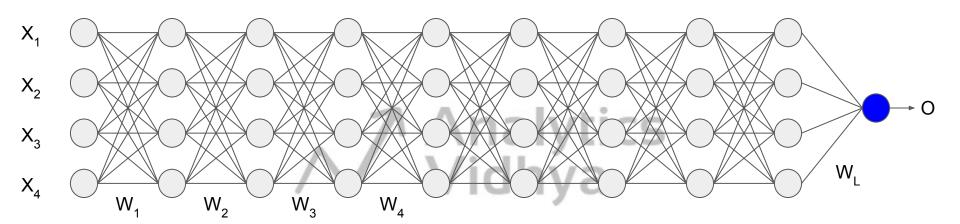
0.001	0	0	0
0	0.001	0	0
0	0	0.001	0
0	0	0	0.001

 $W_L X$



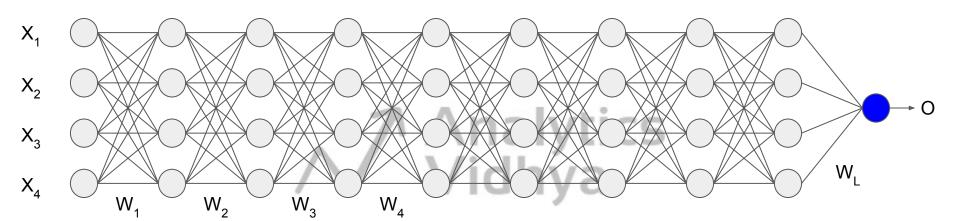
Similarly: Gradients will also increase / decrease





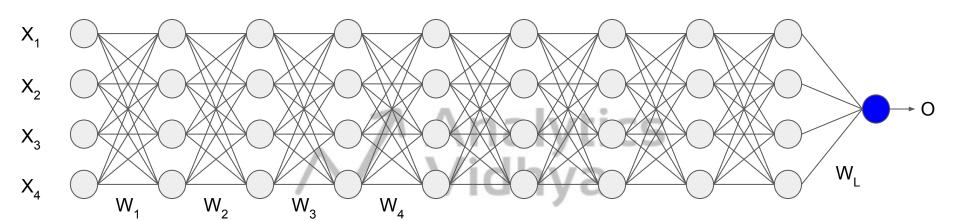
- Similarly: Gradients will also increase / decrease
- Vanishing Gradients: Exponentially decreasing gradients





- Similarly: Gradients will also increase / decrease
- Vanishing Gradients: Exponentially decreasing gradients
- Exploding Gradients: Exponentially increasing gradients





- Similarly: Gradients will also increase / decrease
- Vanishing Gradients: Exponentially decreasing gradients
- **Exploding Gradients**: Exponentially increasing gradients
- Slows down the training process

