

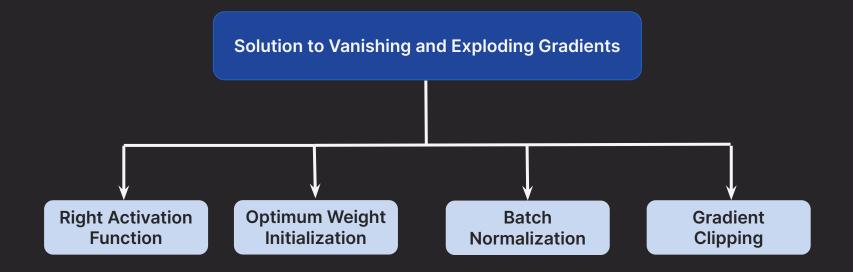




Vanishing and Exploding Gradients

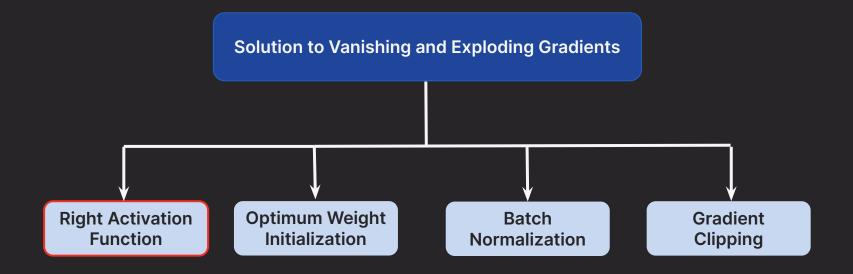


Vanishing and Exploding Gradients



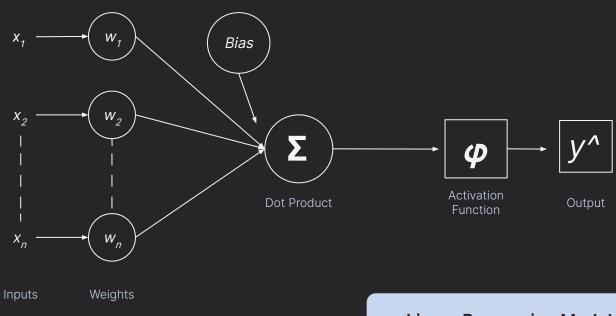


Vanishing and Exploding Gradients





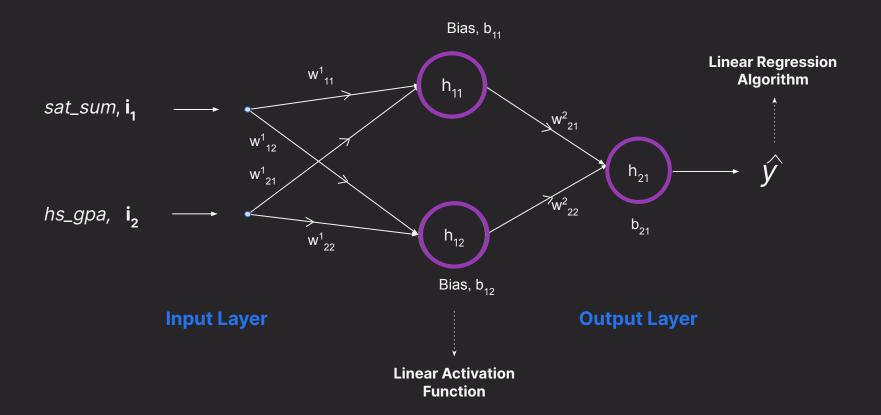
Recap



Linear Regression Model



Recap





Sigmoid for Non-Linearity

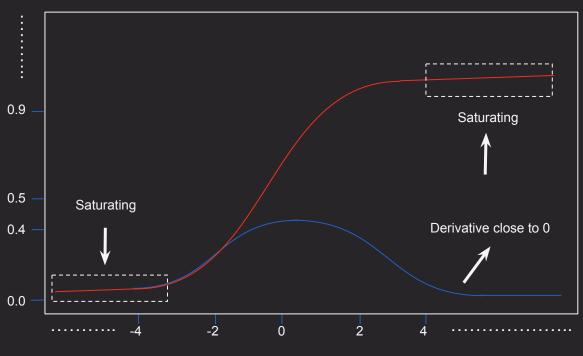


Researchers preferred using a sigmoid activation function

Sigmoid function narrows input ranges to 0-1 output



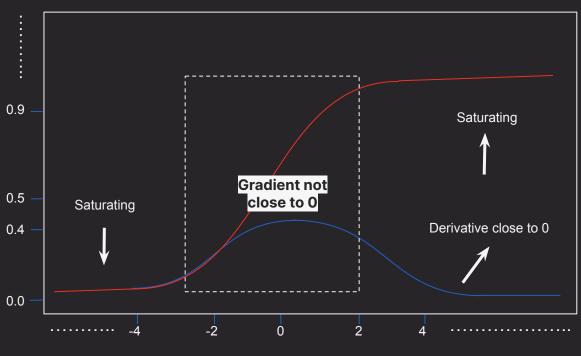
Sigmoid for Non-Linearity



Sigmoid Function and its derivatives



Sigmoid for Non-Linearity



Sigmoid Function and its derivatives

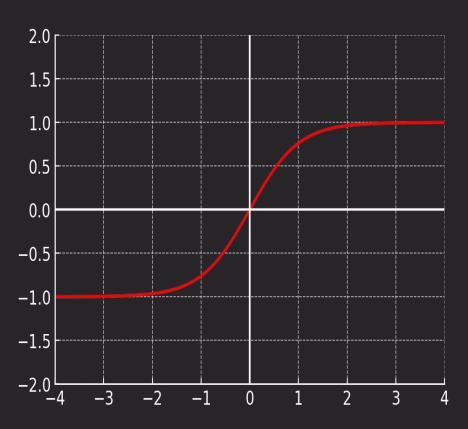




Other activation function: TanH

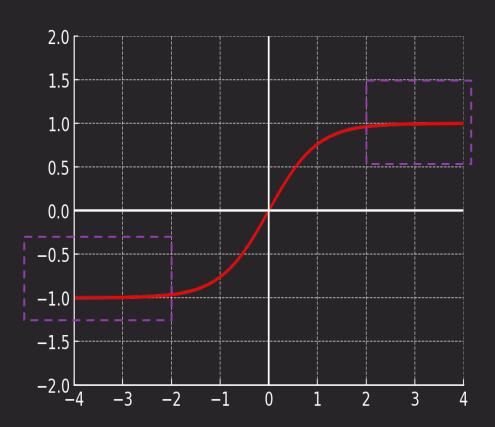


TanH Function





TanH Function

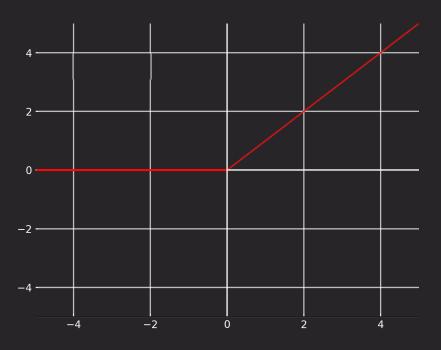






Other activation function: ReLU



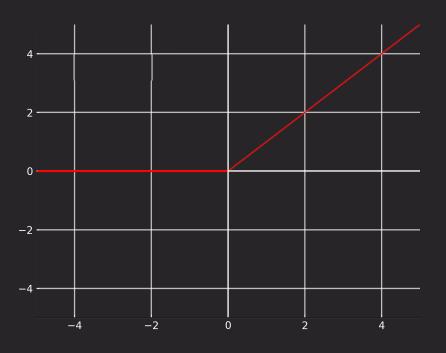


$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

$$f(x) = x, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = 0, x < 0$$





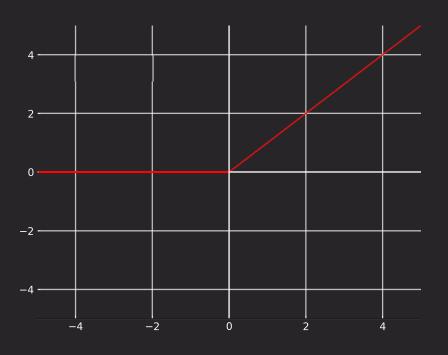
$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

$$f(x) = x, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = 0, x < 0$$

ReLU is faster and more effective.





$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

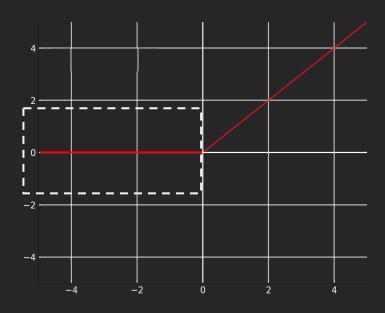
$$f(x) = x, x \ge 0$$

$$f(x) = 0, x < 0$$

ReLU is faster and more effective.

ReLU is computationally efficient.







During backpropagation process, the weights and biases for some neurons may not be updated.

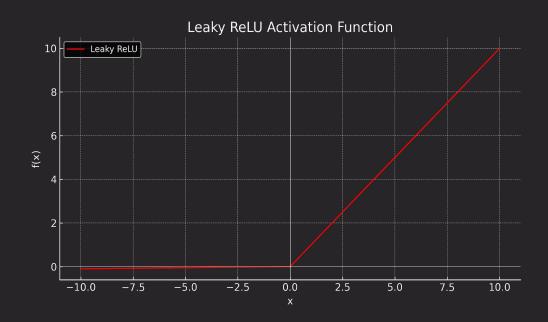




Leaky ReLU and ELU Activation Functions



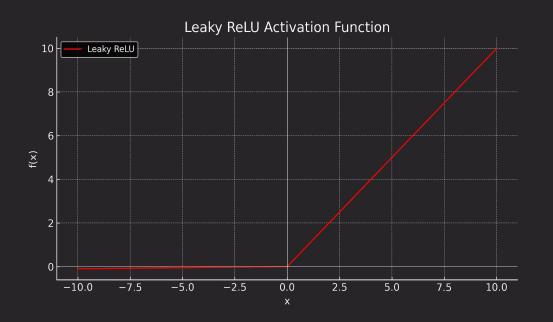
Leaky ReLU Function



f(x)=max(alpha*x, x)



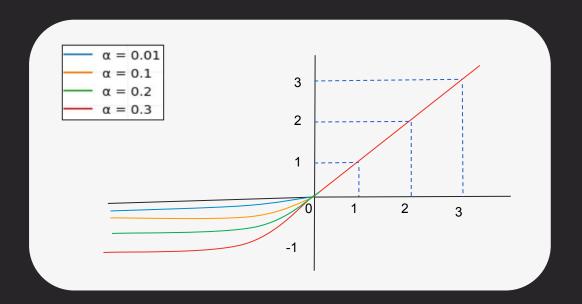
Leaky ReLU Function



Leaky ReLU =
$$\begin{cases} x, & if \ x > 0 \\ a \times x, & if \ x \le 0 \end{cases}$$



Exponential Linear Unit



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \ge 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1), & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$



The Current Approach

- ReLU is used to reduce the problem of vanishing gradient
- The sigmoid activation function is used in the last layer of the binary classification problems.
- TanH and sigmoid are used in the hidden layers of some complex neural architectures.





Up-Next: Optimum Weight Initialization Techniques