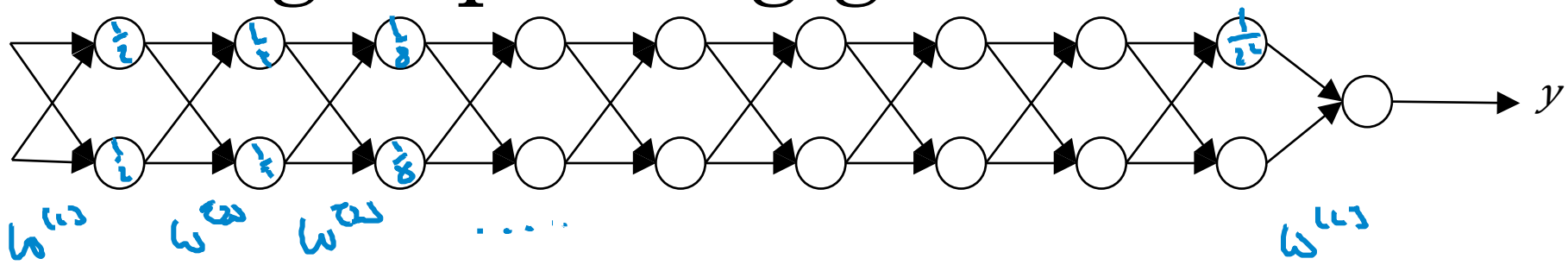
deeplearning.ai

Setting up your optimization problem

Vanishing/exploding gradients

Vanishing/exploding gradients



$L = 150$

$W^{[1]}$ $W^{[2]}$ $W^{[3]}$ ... $W^{[L]}$

$g(z) = z$ $b^{[l]} = 0$

$\hat{y} = W^{[L]} W^{[L-1]} W^{[L-2]} \cdots W^{[3]} W^{[2]} W^{[1]} x$ $= a^{[3]}$

1.5^L

0.5^L

$W^{[l]} > I$

$W^{[l]} < I$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$

$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} x$

$a^{[1]} = g(z^{[1]}) = z^{[1]}$

$a^{[1]} = g(z^{[1]}) = g(W^{[2]} a^{[1]})$

$W^{[l]} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$

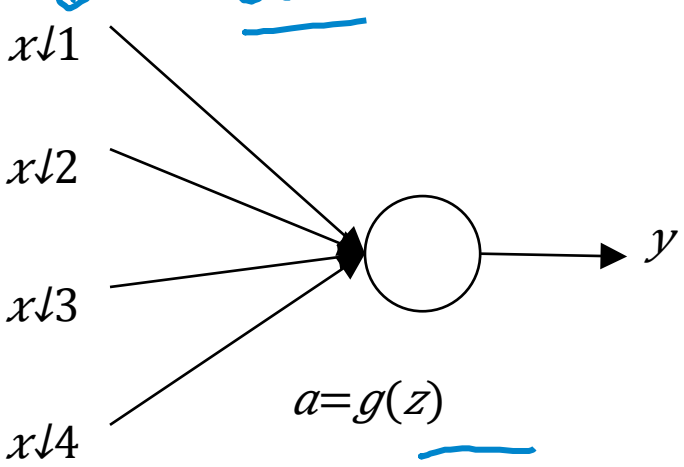
$\hat{y} = W^{[L]} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}^{L-1} x$

$1.5^{L-1} x$

$0.5^{L-1} x$

Andrew Ng

Single neuron example



$a^{[l]}$

$w^{[l]}$

$z = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \cdots + w_n x_n$

large n → smaller w_i

$Var(w_i) = \frac{1}{n}$ or $\frac{2}{n}$

$w^{[l]} = np.random.randn(shape) * np.sqrt\left(\frac{2}{n^{[l-1]}}\right)$

ReLU $g^{[l]}(z) = ReLU(z)$

Other variants:

tanh $\frac{1}{n^{[l-1]}}$

Xavier initialization

$\frac{2}{n^{[l-1]} + n^{[l]}}$

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