



Dropout



Overfitting

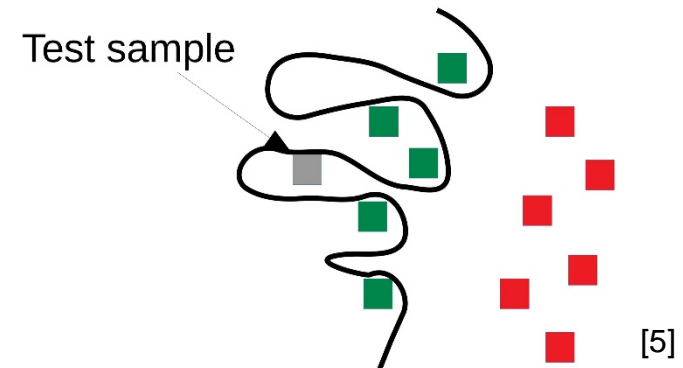
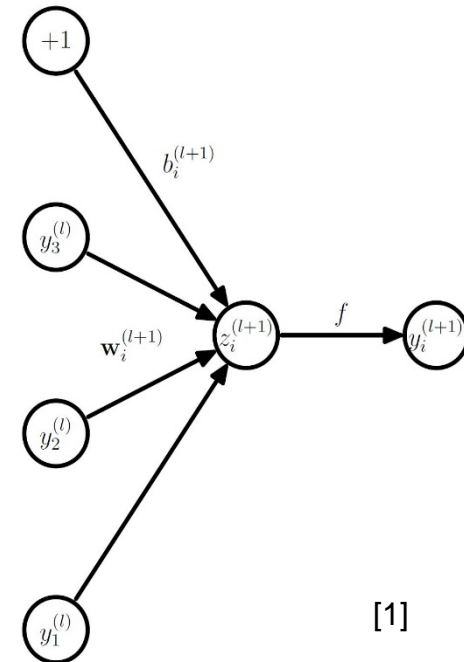
2 equation per neuron in an artificial neural network

- Calculation of activation
- Calculation of state using bias and weighted input from prior layer

each neuron has its own input weights
each weight is a network parameter

adding a neuron to a layer means adding several parameters to the network

too many parameters can lead to overfitting



Overfitting



[4]

Overfitting

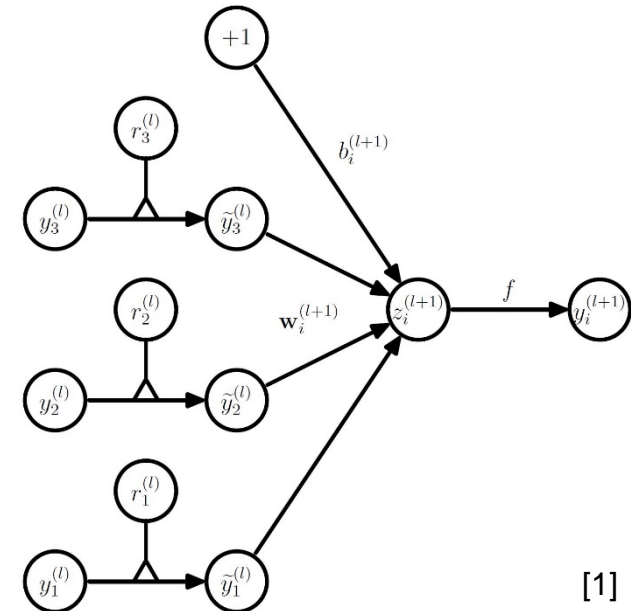
- network with too many parameters can adapt to noise in training data
- noise different to test data
- “memorization” of training data
- co-adaption between layers through chain rule:

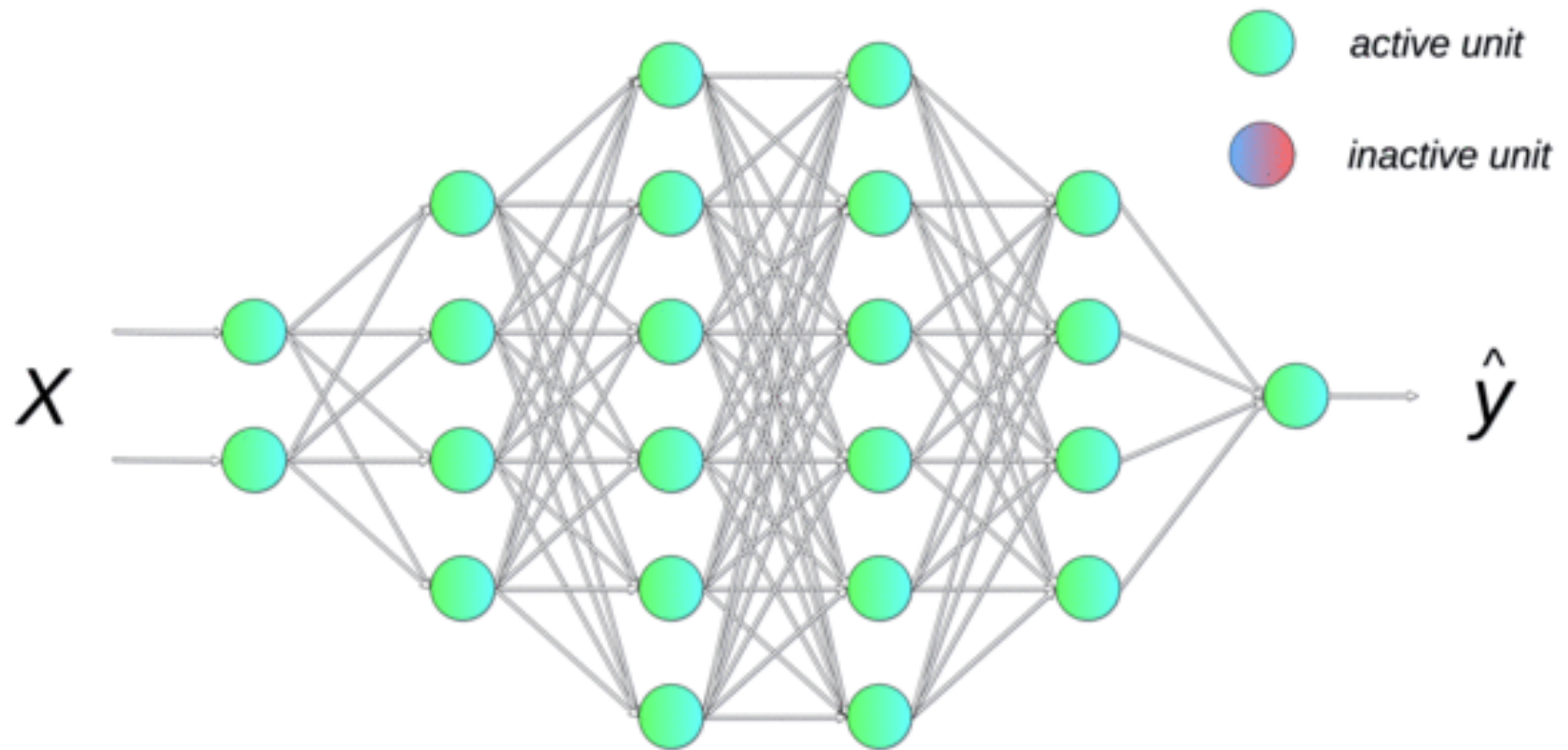
$$W_{ij}^{(l)} = W_{ij}^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}^{(l)}} J(W, b) \quad [5]$$

- neuron updated according to the behavior of the other neurons
- neurons may change so they correct the mistakes of other neurons

Dropout

- solution:
randomly dropping neurons of the net
to train with thinner networks and to
stop co-adaption
- adding a layer that drops a neuron
with the probability p





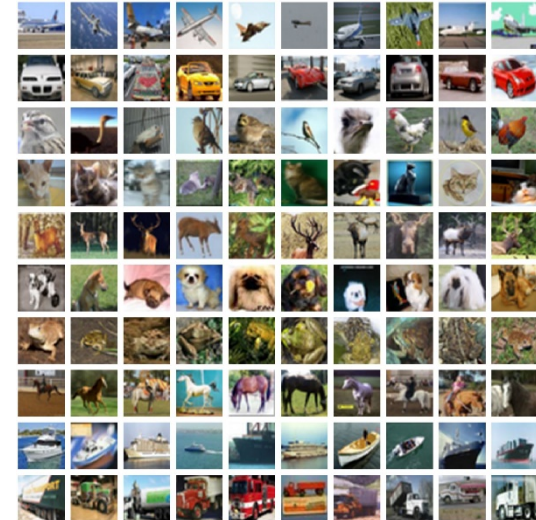
$$p^{[0]} = 0.0 \quad p^{[1]} = 0.0 \quad p^{[2]} = 0.5 \quad p^{[3]} = 0.0 \quad p^{[4]} = 0.25$$

[4]

Experiments

setup

- Modell: Alexnet
more than 650000 neurons and over 62 million parameters
won 2012 ImageNet LSVRC-2012 competition with 15.3% error rate
(vs 26.2 % second place) [3]
- data:
CIFAR 10/100
60000 images
3-channel color and 32x32 pixels
10 different classes with 6000 images each
100 different classes with 600 images each[1]

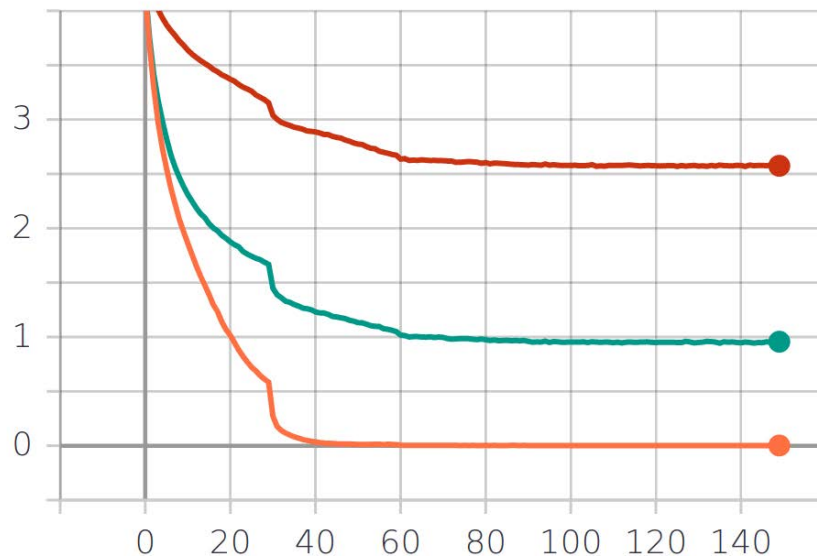


[1]

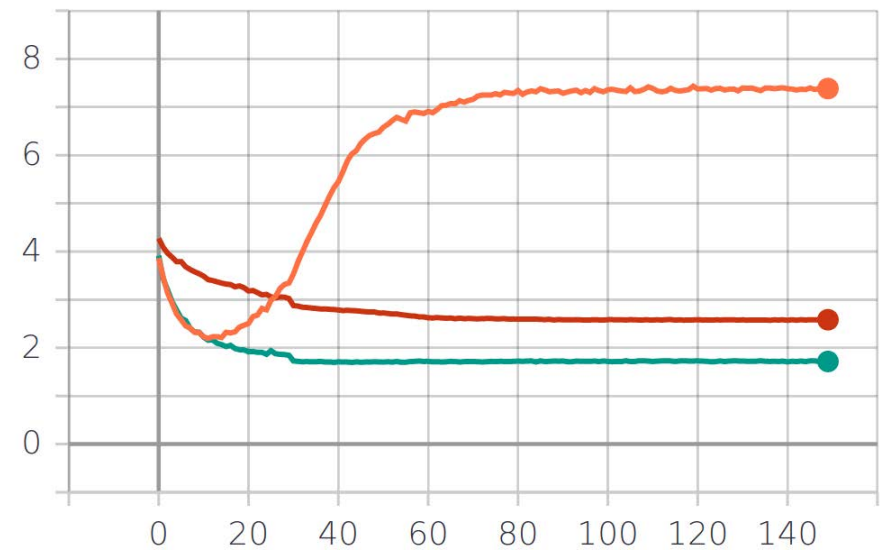
Loss function comparison

- Loss function with and without dropout

Loss_Training_



Loss_Test_



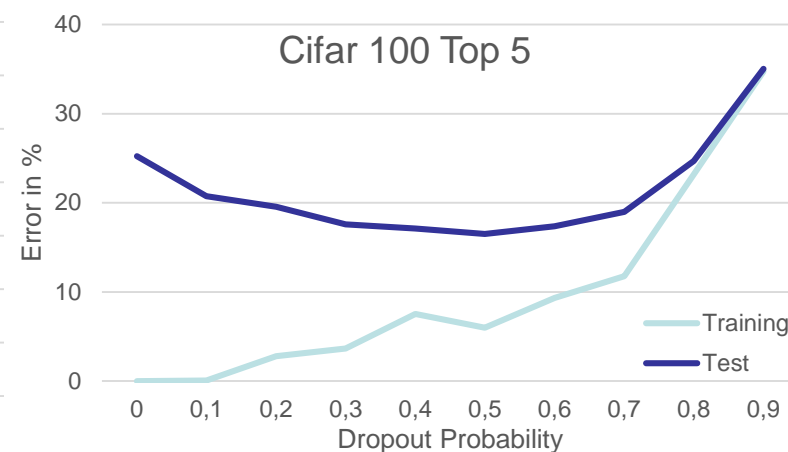
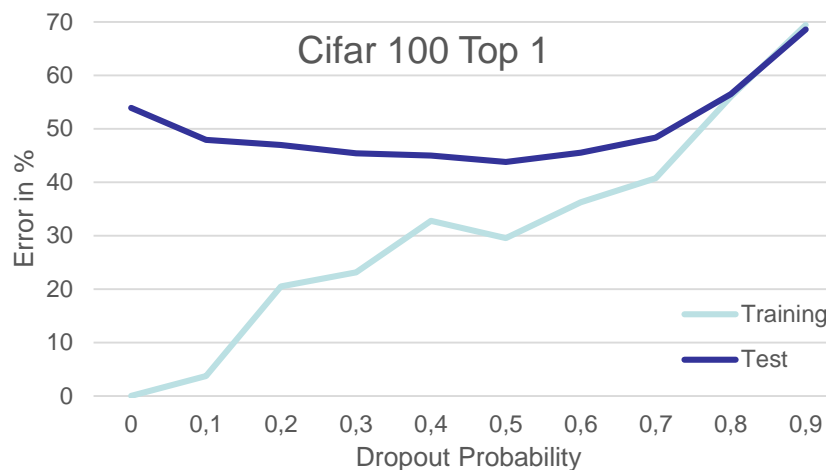
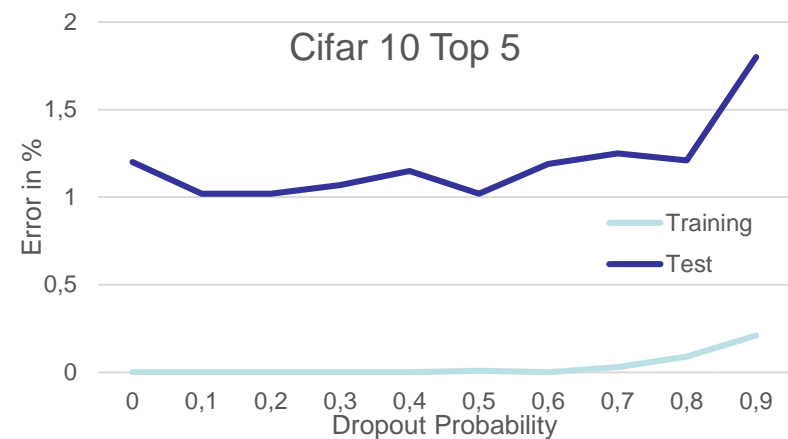
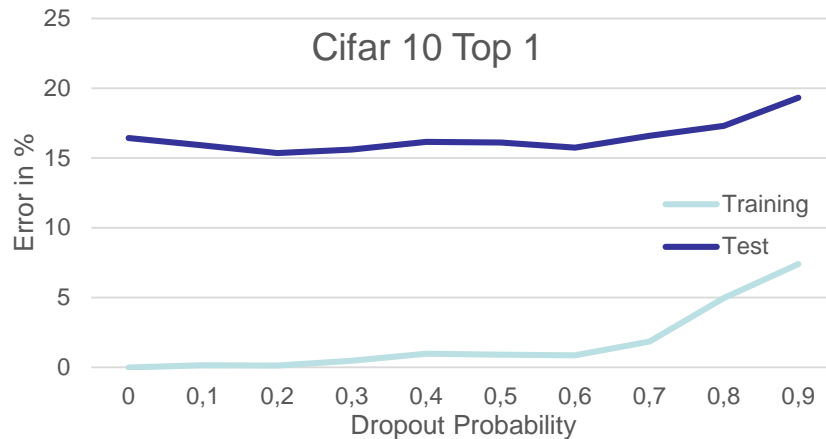
$P = 0,0$

$P = 0,5$

$P = 0,9$

Effect of dropout probability

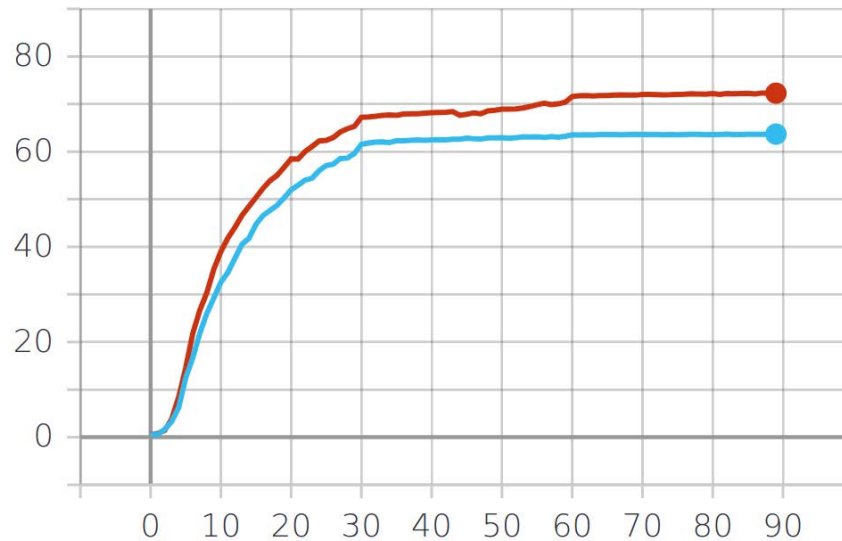
correlation between error rate and dropout probability



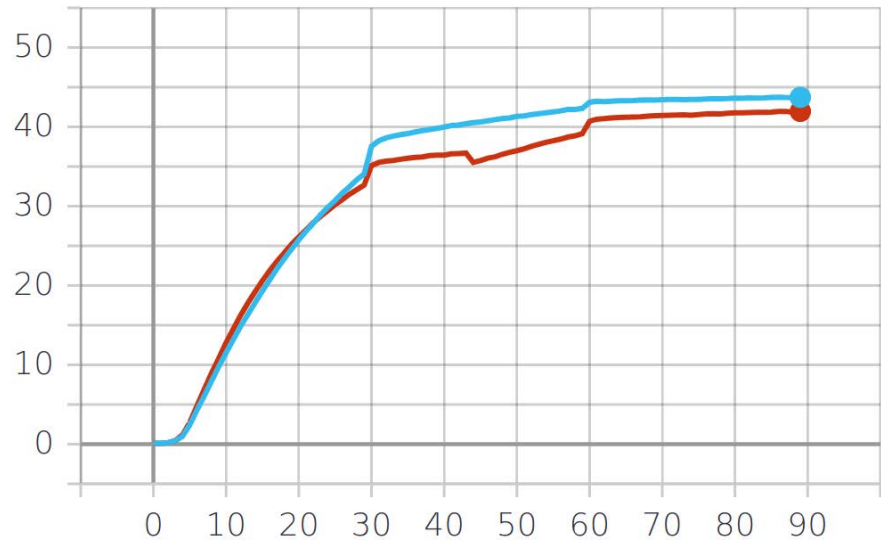
Effect of dropout probability

- Effect of dropout in correlation to data size

Top_5_Test-Accuracy



Top_1_Training-Accuracy



0.5 Dropout Probability

No Dropout

Conclusion

- dropout can prevent overfitting
- dropout can decrease error rate by using the principle of combining several trained thinner networks
- dropout adds noise to the input signal
- dropout rate has a sweet spot
- dropout increases learning time
- the effect of dropout on error rate is dependent on the available size of training data

Sources

- [1] „Dropout: A Simple Way to Prevent Neural Networks from Overfitting”
Srivastava, Hinton, Krizhevsky et. al. (2014):
<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~hinton/absps/JMLRdropout.pdf>
- [2] GitHub Project:
<https://github.com/iceboy910447/ALEXNET-CIFAR10>
- [3] „A Walk- through of Alexnet“, Hao Gao (2017):
<https://medium.com/@smallfishbigsea/a-walk-through-of-alexnet-6cbd137a5637>
- [4] „Preventing Deep Neural Network from Overfitting“, Piotr Skalski (2018) :
<https://towardsdatascience.com/preventing-deep-neural-network-from-overfitting-953458db800a>
- [5] „Deep Learning – An Introduction Beyond Buzzwords“ Janis Keuper (2019):
https://elearning.hs-offenburg.de/moodle/pluginfile.php/429832/mod_resource/content/1/1_Deep_Learning_Intro.pdf