

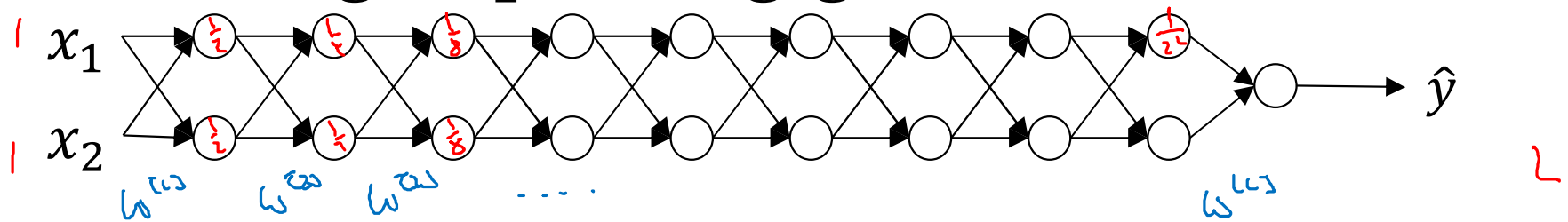


deeplearning.ai

Setting up your
optimization problem

Vanishing/exploding
gradients

Vanishing/exploding gradients



$$g(z) = z, \quad b^{(1,1)} = 0.$$

$$\hat{y} = w^{(L,1)} \left(w^{(1,1)} w^{(1,2)} \dots w^{(L,1)} x \right) a^{(1,1)}$$

$$1.5^L$$

$$0.5^L$$

$$w^{(1,1)} > I$$

$$w^{(1,2)} < I \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & \\ & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

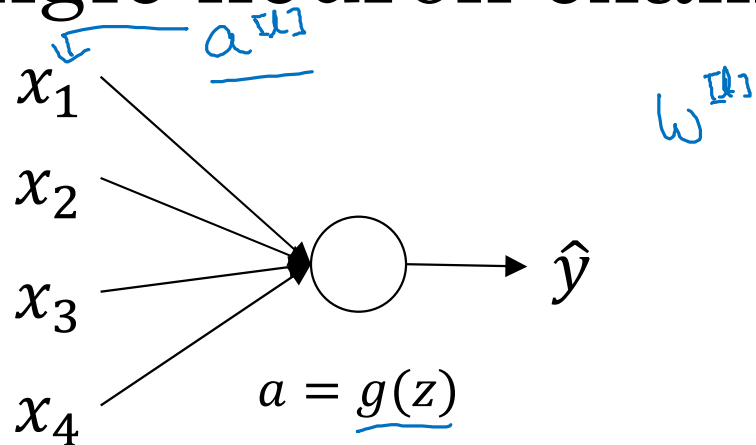
$$w^{(1,2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = w^{(L,1)} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}^{L-1} x$$

$$1.5^{L-1} \times$$

$$0.5^{L-1} \times$$

Single neuron example



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

large $n \rightarrow$ Smaller w_i

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

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

ReLU $g^{[1]}(z) = \text{ReLU}(z)$

Other variants:

tanh

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

Xavier initialization \uparrow

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

\uparrow