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Setting up your ML application

Train/dev/test sets

Applied ML is a highly iterative process

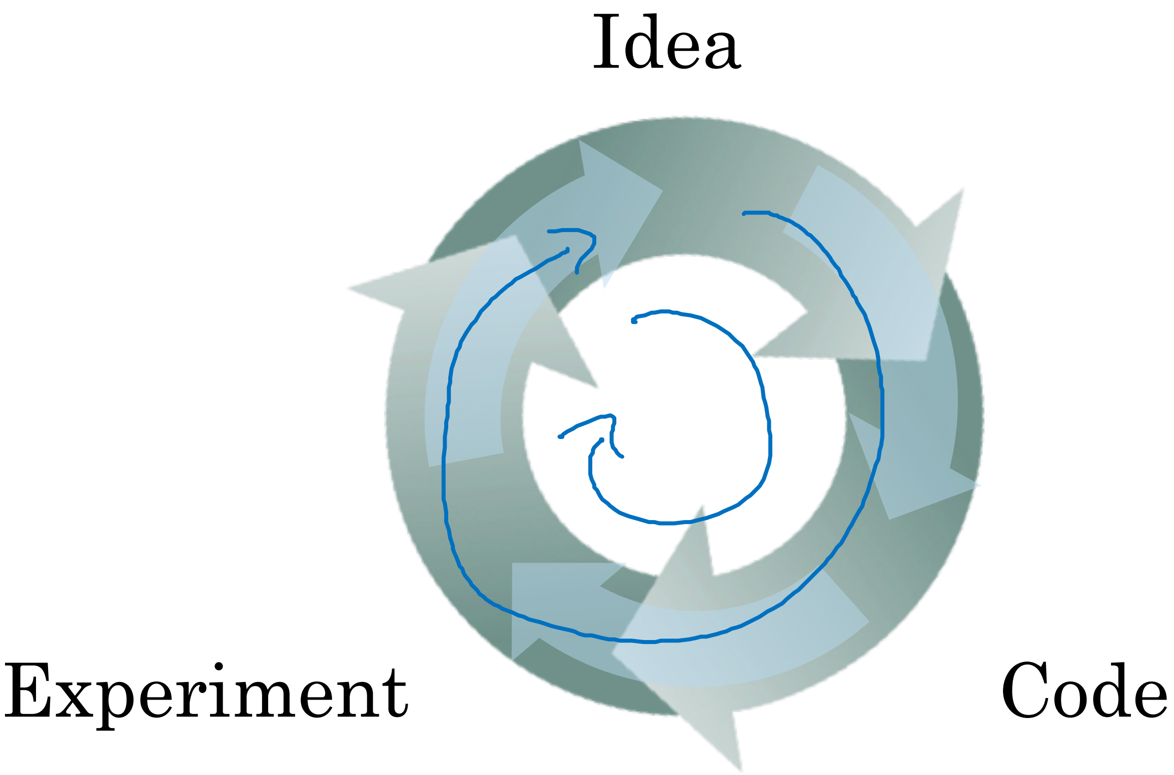
layers

hidden units

learning rates

activation functions

…



NLP, Vision, Speech, Structural data

Ads search Security logistic ....

Train/dev/test sets

training set

- Hold-out cross validation
- Development set "dev"

test

train test

Previous era: 70/30 %   60/20/20 %

100 - 1000 - 10000

Big data: 1,000,000   10,000   10,000

98 / 1 / 1 %

99.5 / ~~.25~~ .4 / ~~.25~~ .1 %

Andrew Ng

Mismatched train/test distribution

Cats

Training set:
Cat pictures from webpages

Dev/test sets:
Cat pictures from users using your app

→ Make sure dev and test come from same distribution.

"test"

train / dev

train / test

→ train / dev

Not having a test set might be okay. (Only dev set.)

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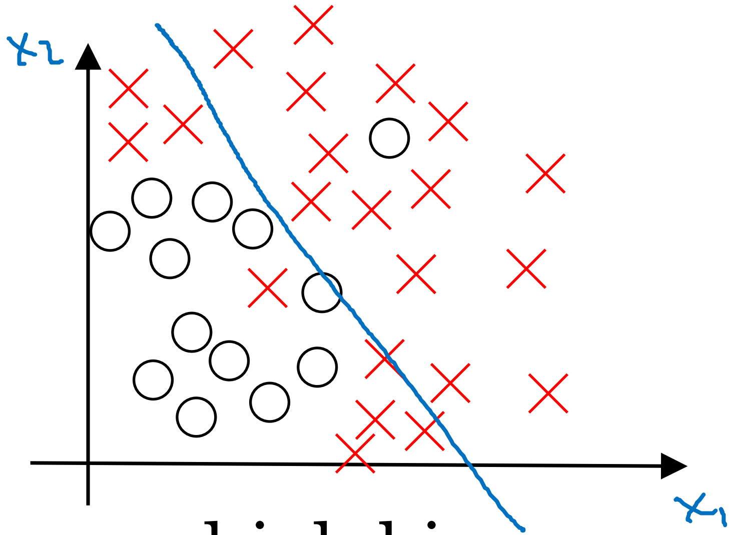
Setting up your ML application

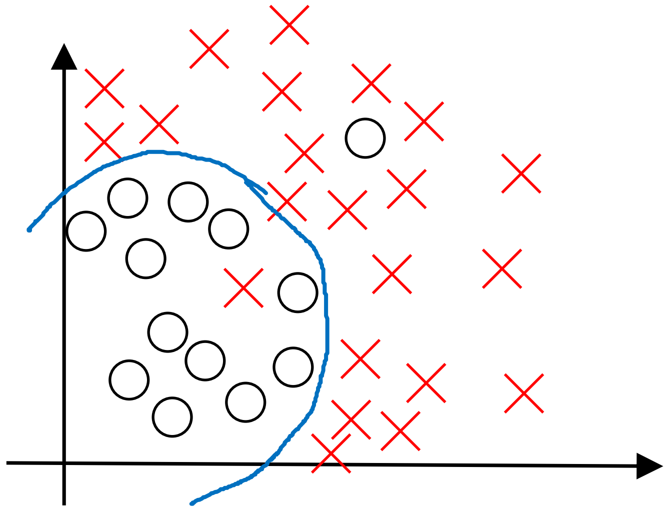
Bias/Variance

Bias and Variance

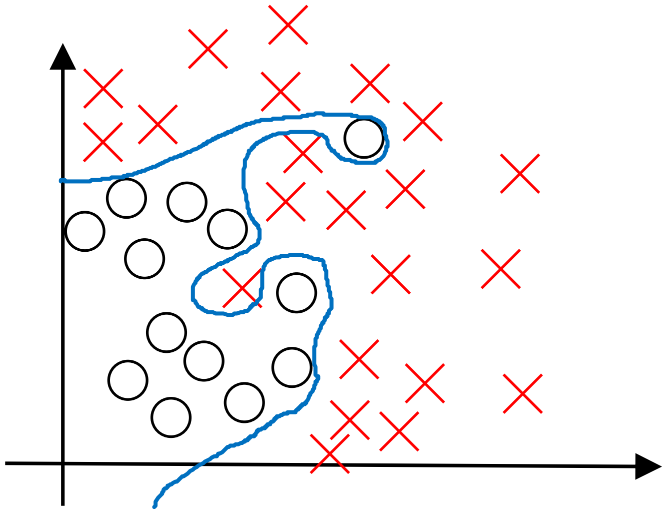


high bias

underfitting



"just right"



high variance

overfitting

Bias and Variance

Cat classification

y=1

y=0

Train set error:	1%	15%	15%	0.5%
Dev set error:	11%	16%	30%	1%
	high variance	high bias	high bias & high variance	low bias low variance

Human: ≈0%

Optimal (Bayes) error: ≈ ~~0%~~ 15%

Blurry images

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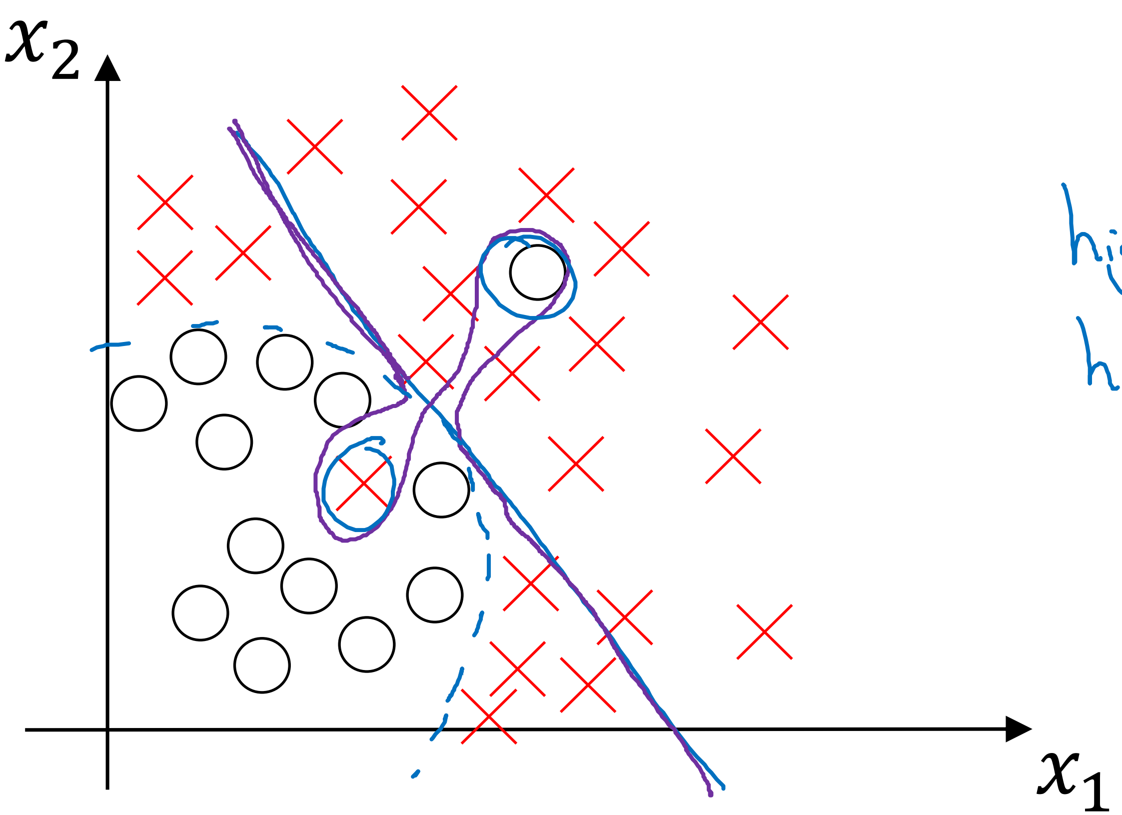
High bias and high variance



high bias
high varian

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Setting up your ML application

Basic "recipe" for machine learning

Basic recipe for machine learning

High bias?
(training data performance)

Y → Bigger network
→ Train longer
(NN architecture search)

N

High variance?
(dev set performance)

Y → More data
→ Regularization
(NN architecture search)

N

Done

Bias variance "tradeoff"

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Regularizing your neural network

Regularization

Logistic regression

$w \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}$

λ = regularization parameter

lambda lambd

$$\min_{w,b} J(w,b)$$

$$J(w,b) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})} + \frac{\lambda}{2m}\underbrace{\|w\|_2^2} \cancel{+ \frac{\lambda}{2m} b^2}$$

omit

L2 regularization $\|w\|_2^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n_x} w_j^2 = w^T w \leftarrow$

L1 regularization $\frac{\lambda}{2m}\sum_{j=1}^{n_x} |w_j| = \frac{\lambda}{2m}\|w\|_1$

w will be sparse

Neural network

$$\rightarrow J(w^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, \dots, w^{[L]}, b^{[L]}) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})} + \underbrace{\frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_{l=1}^{L} \|w^{[l]}\|_F^2}$$

$$\|w^{[l]}\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n^{[l]}} \sum_{j=1}^{n^{[l-1]}} (w_{ij}^{[l]})^2 \qquad w^{[l]} : (n^{[l]}, n^{[l-1]})$$

"Frobenius norm" $\qquad \|\cdot\|_2^2 \qquad \|\cdot\|_F^2$

$$dw^{[l]} = \boxed{(\text{from backprop}) + \frac{\lambda}{m} w^{[l]}} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[l]}}} = dw^{[l]}$$

$$\rightarrow w^{[l]} := w^{[l]} - \alpha \, dw^{[l]}$$

"Weight decay"

$$w^{[l]} := w^{[l]} - \alpha \left[(\text{from backprop}) + \underline{\frac{\lambda}{m} w^{[l]}} \right]$$

$$= w^{[l]} - \frac{\alpha\lambda}{m} w^{[l]} - \alpha (\text{from backprop})$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\alpha\lambda}{m}\right)}_{<1} \underbrace{w^{[l]} - \alpha (\text{from backprop})}$$

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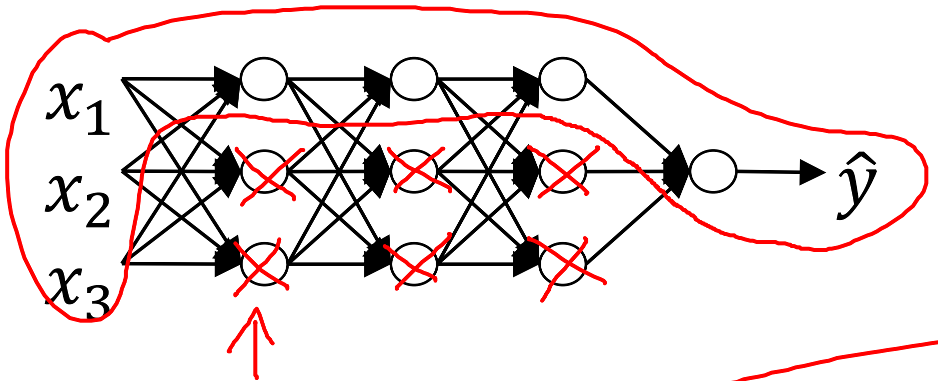
Regularizing your neural network

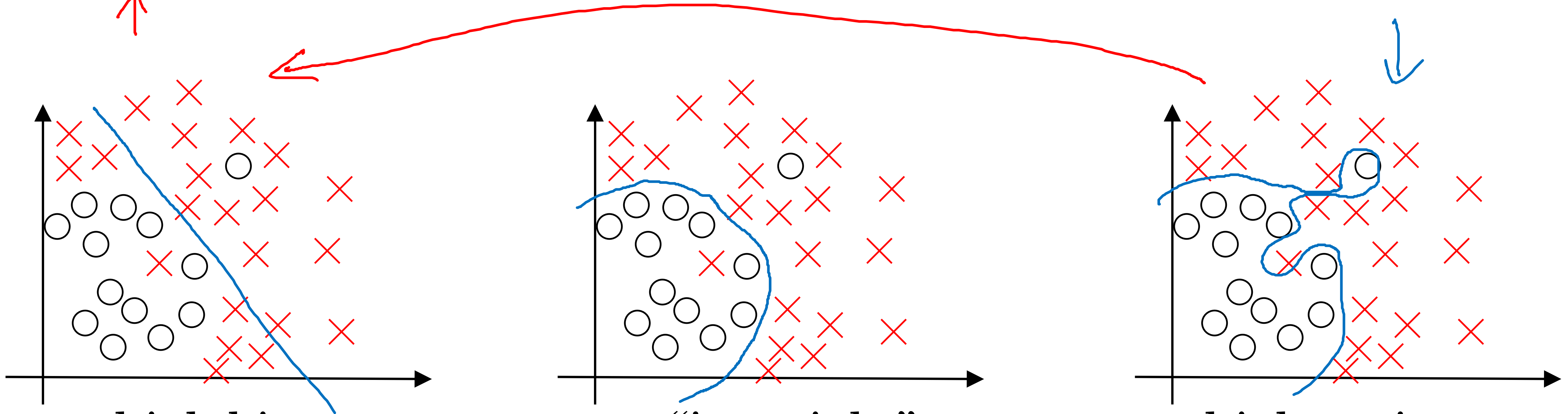
Why regularization reduces overfitting

How does regularization prevent overfitting?



$$J(w^{[l]}, b^{[l]}) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) + \frac{\lambda}{2m}\sum_{l=1}^{L} \underline{\|w^{[l]}\|_F^2}$$

$$\underline{w^{[l]} \approx 0}$$



high bias

"just right"

high variance

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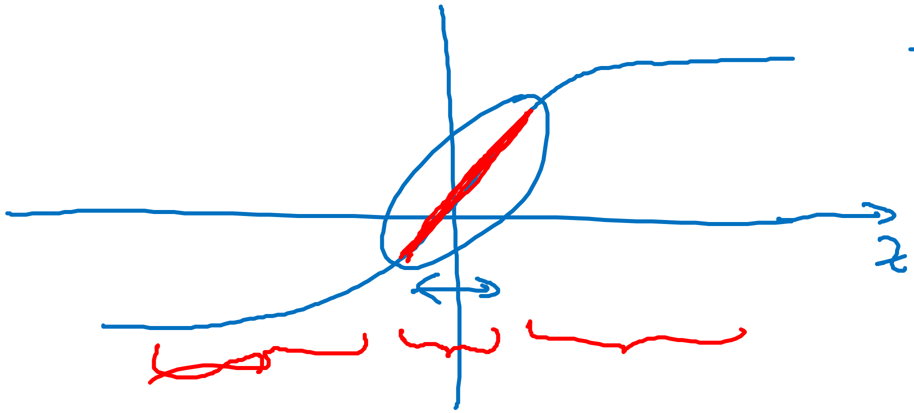
How does regularization prevent overfitting?

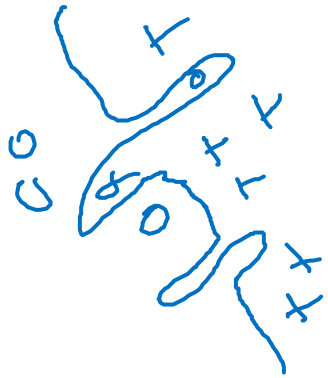


tanh

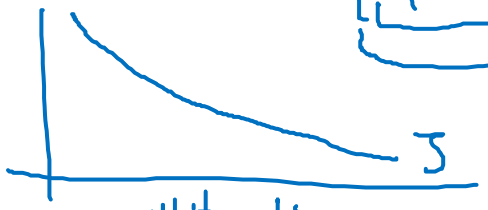
$g(z) = \tanh(z)$

$\lambda \uparrow$ $\quad W^{[l]} \downarrow$ $\quad z^{[l]} = W^{[l]} a^{[l-1]} + b^{[l]}$

Every layer $\approx$ linear.



$$J(\ldots) = \underbrace{\boxed{\sum_i \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})} + \frac{\lambda}{2m} \sum_l \| W^{[l]} \|_F^2}$$



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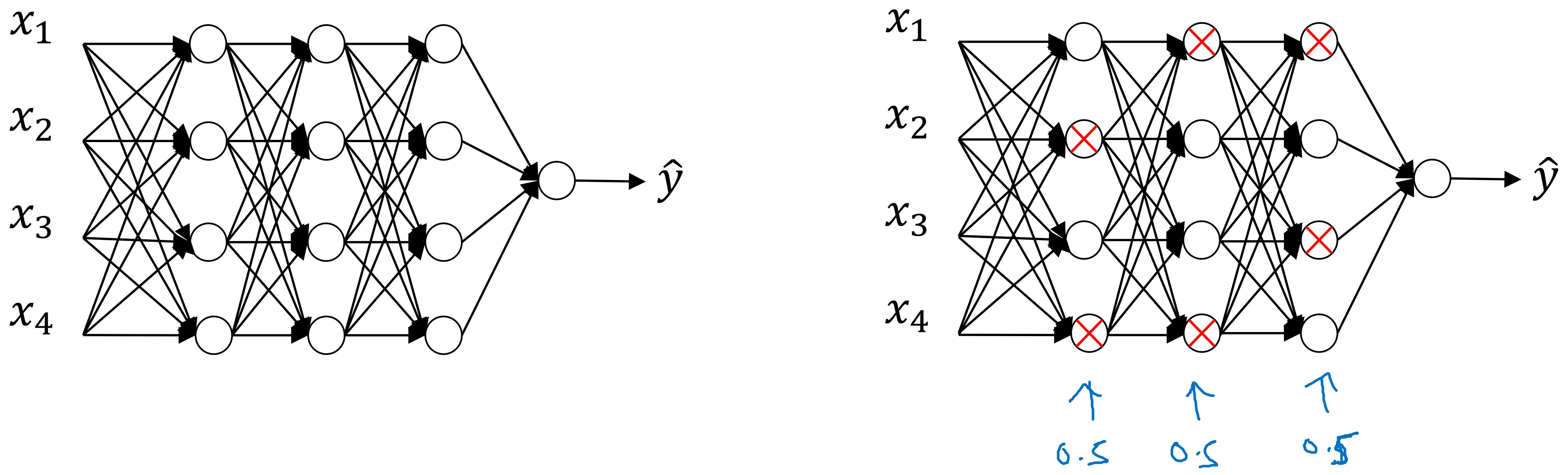
Regularizing your neural network

Dropout regularization

Dropout regularization



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Implementing dropout ("Inverted dropout")

Illustrate with layer $l=3$. keep-prob $= 0.8$ $\qquad 0.2$

→ $\boxed{d3}$ = np.random.rand(a3.shape[0], a3.shape[1]) < keep-prob

a3 = np.multiply(a3, d3) # a3 *= d3.

→ $\boxed{a3 \ /= \ \cancel{0.8} \ \text{keep-prob}}$ ←

50 units. ⇝ 10 units shut off

$$z^{[4]} = w^{[4]} \cdot a^{[3]} + b^{[4]}$$

reduced by 20%. $\qquad$ Test

$/= 0.8$

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Making predictions at test time

$a^{[0]} = X$

No drop out.

$z^{[1]} = W^{[1]} \underline{a^{[0]}} + b^{[1]}$

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

$z^{[2]} = W^{[2]} \underline{a^{[1]}} + b^{[2]}$

$a^{[2]} = \ldots$

$\downarrow$

$\hat{y}$

$/= \text{keep-prob}$

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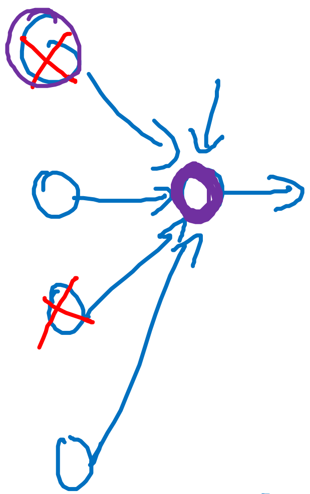
Regularizing your neural network

Understanding dropout

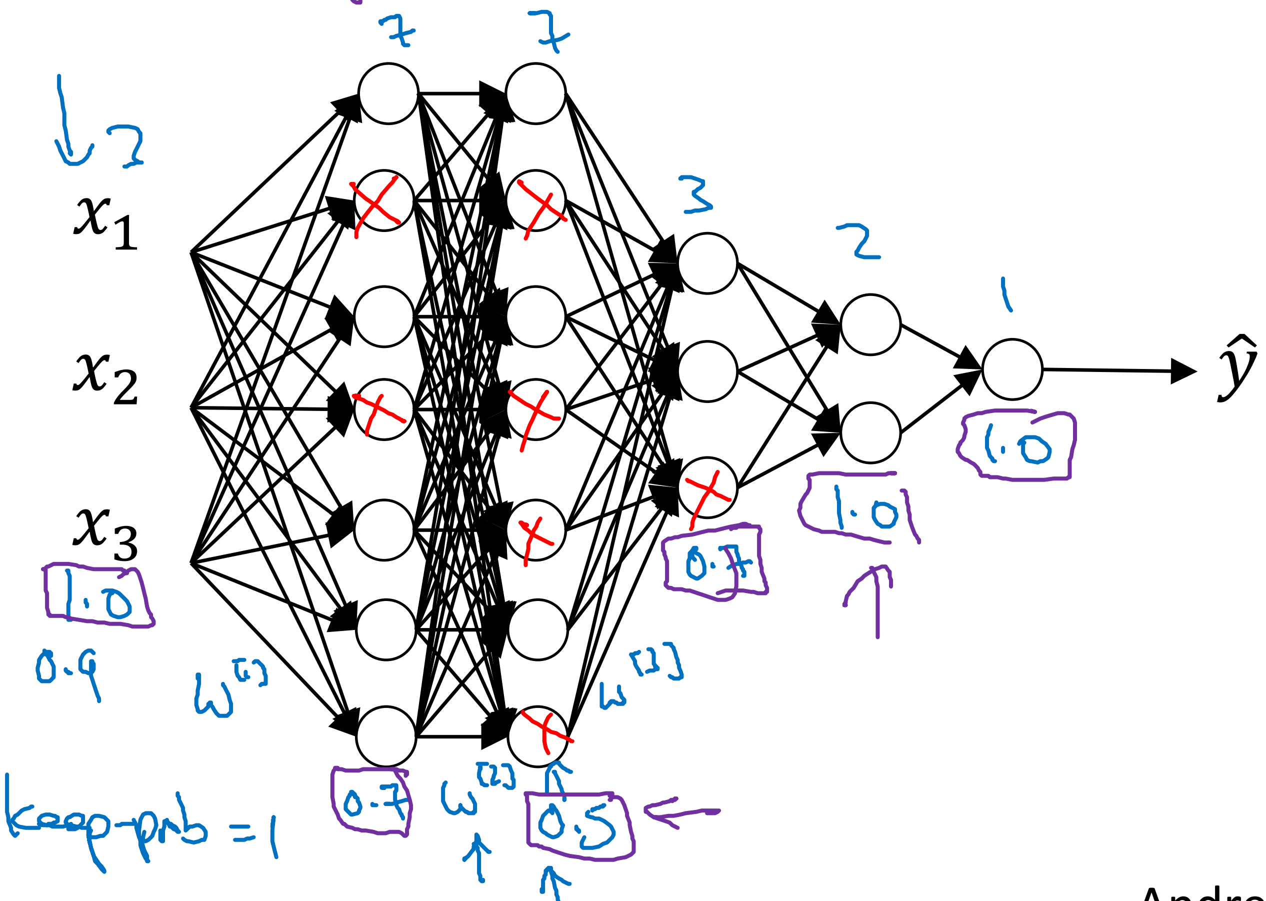
Why does drop-out work?

Intuition: Can't rely on any one feature, so have to spread out weights. → Shrink weights. L2



→ Computer Vision

Downside: J



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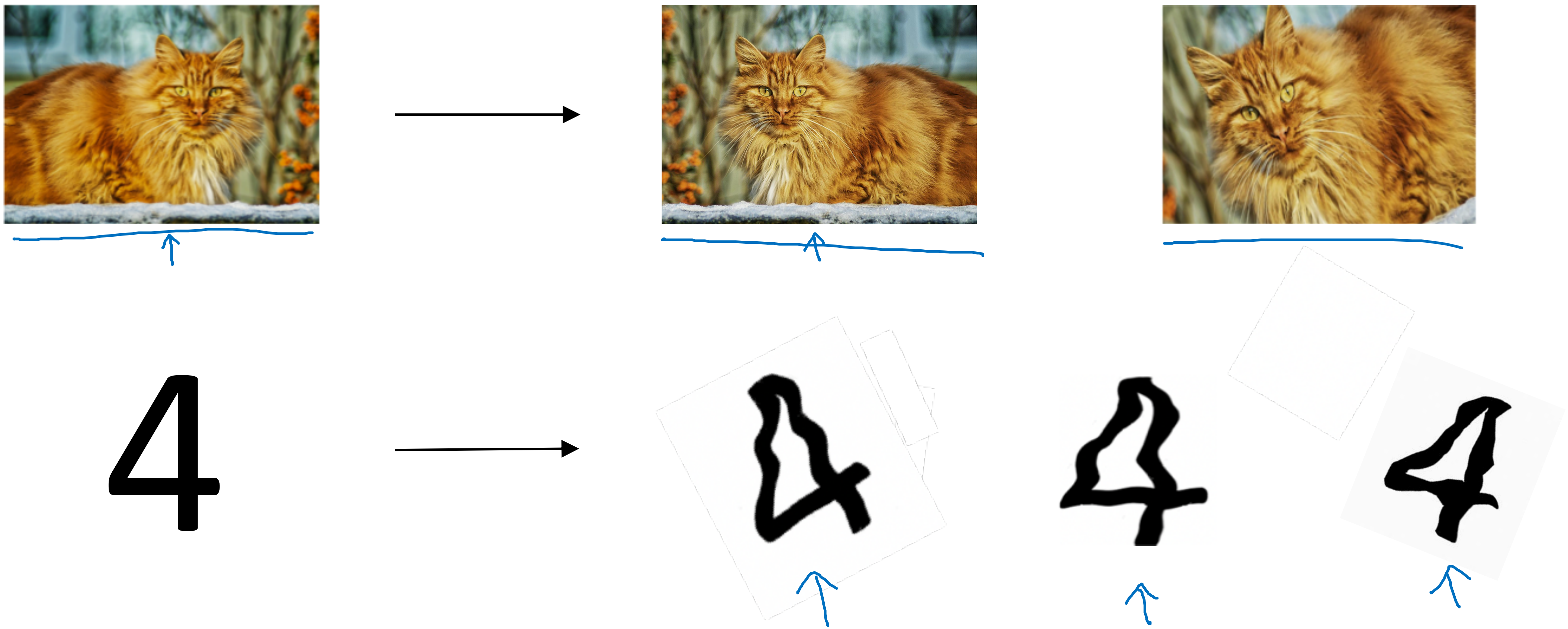
Regularizing your neural network

Other regularization methods

Data augmentation



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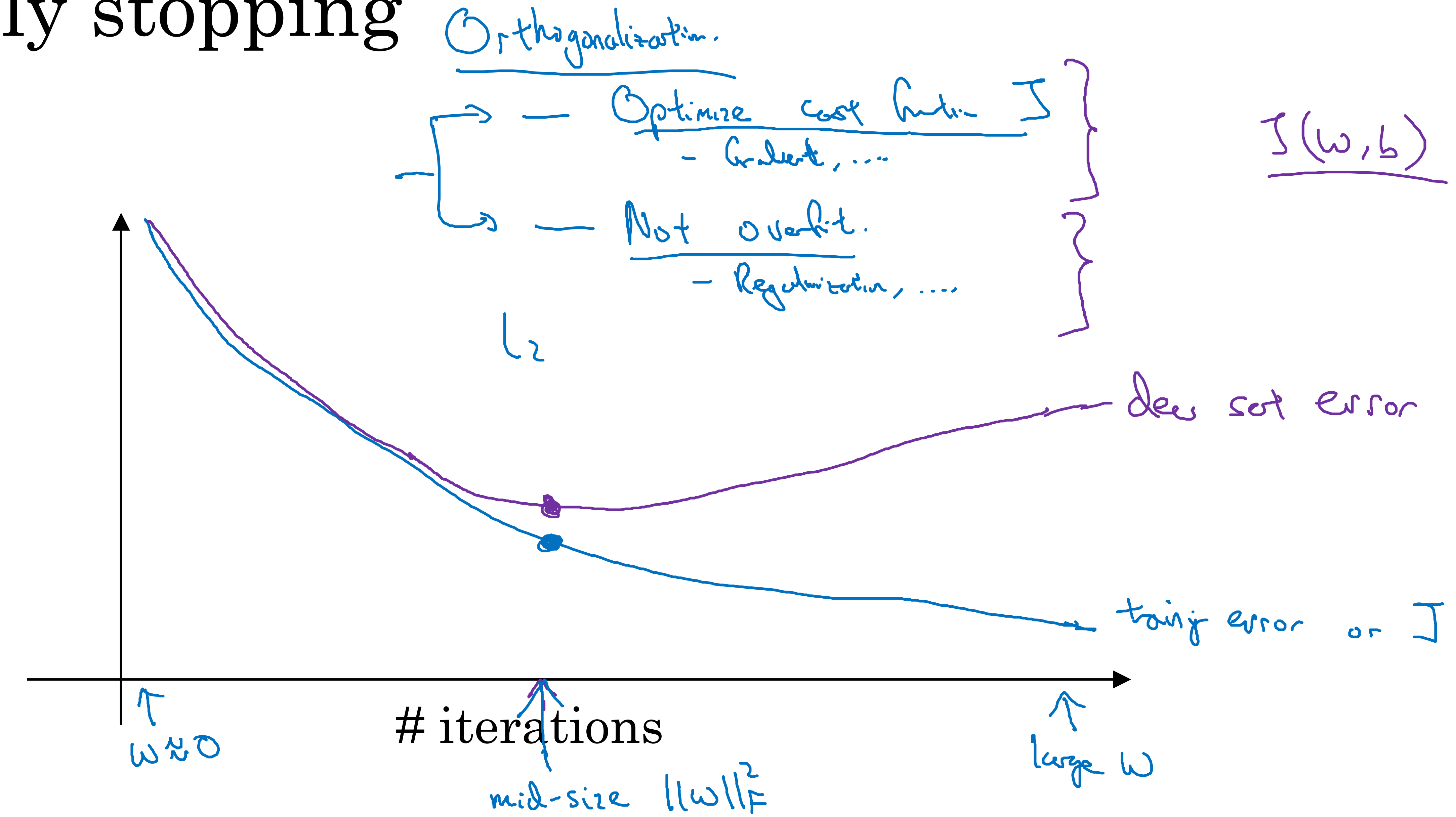
Early stopping



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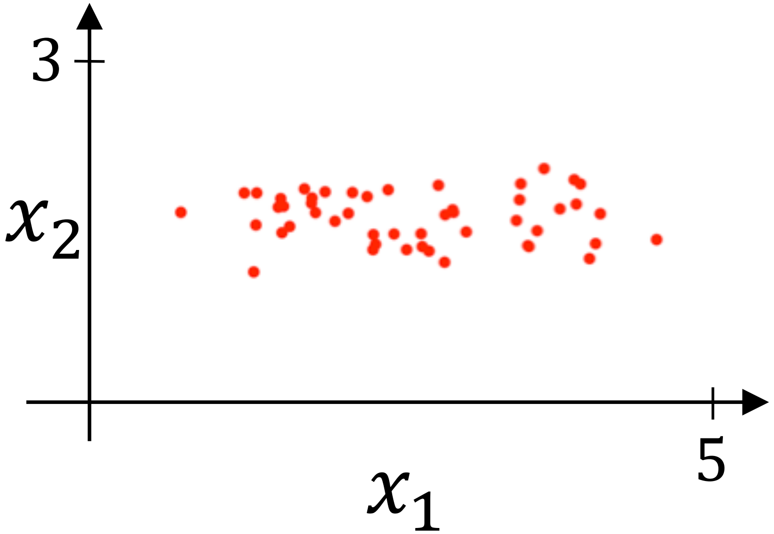
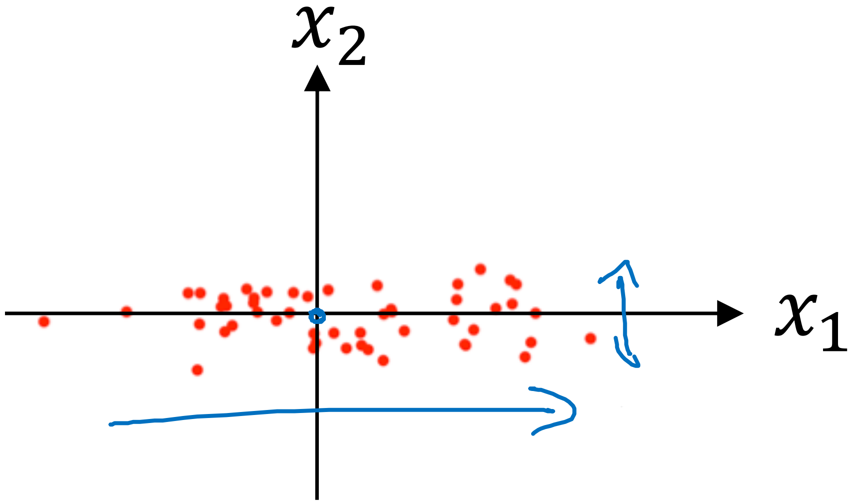
Setting up your optimization problem

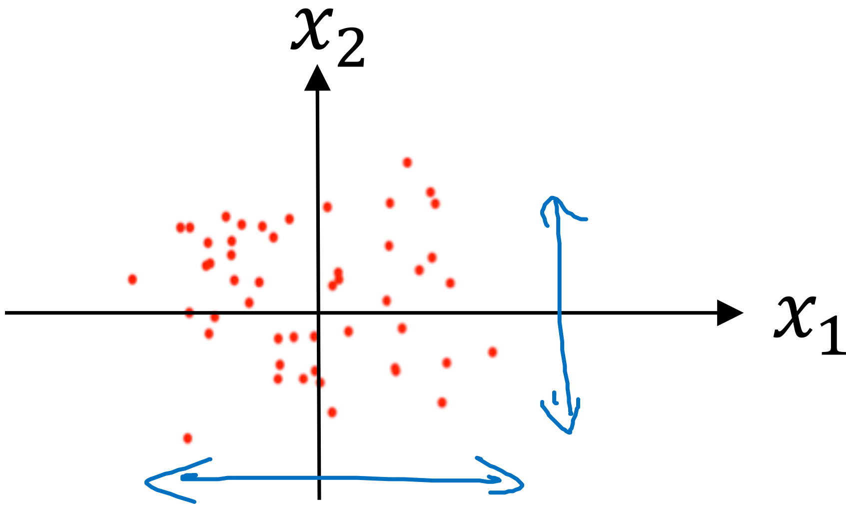
Normalizing inputs

Normalizing training sets

$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$







Subtract mean:

$$\boxed{\mu} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x^{(i)}$$

$$\boxed{x := x - \mu}$$

Normalize variance

$$\boxed{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x^{(i)} ** 2$$

element-wise

$$\boxed{x \mathrel{/}= \sigma^2}$$

Use same μ, σ^2 to normalize test set.

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Why normalize inputs?

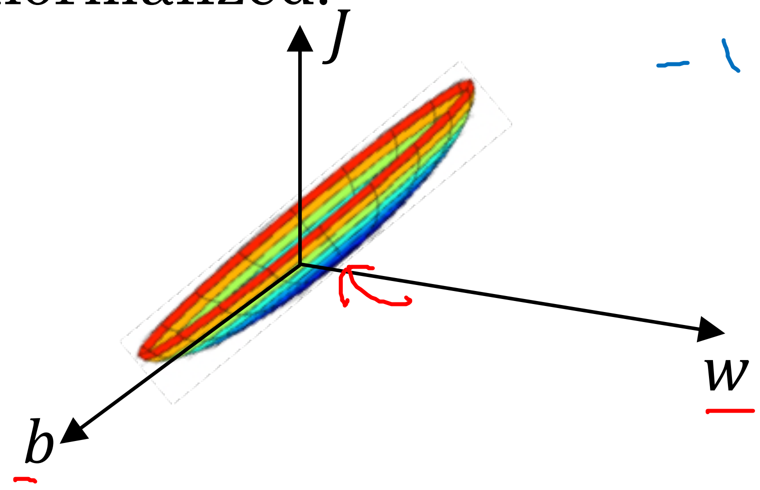
$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}\left(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}\right)$$

w_1 x_1 : 1....1000 ←

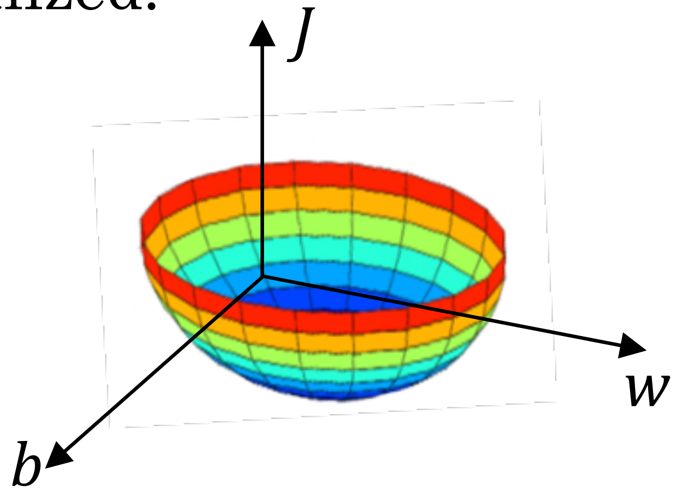
w_2 x_2 : 0...1 ←

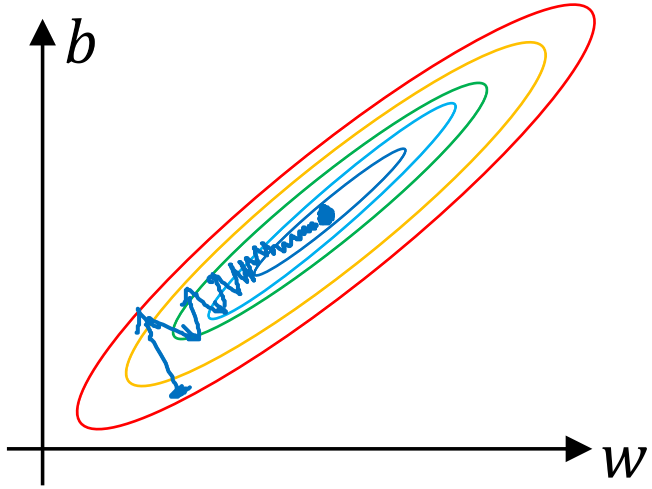
−1 ... 1

Unnormalized:



Normalized:

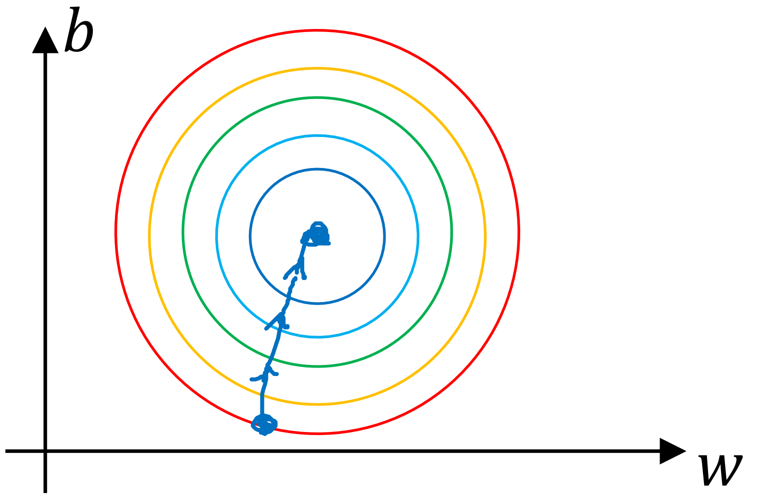




x_1 : 0...1

x_2 : −1 .. 1

x_3 : 1...2



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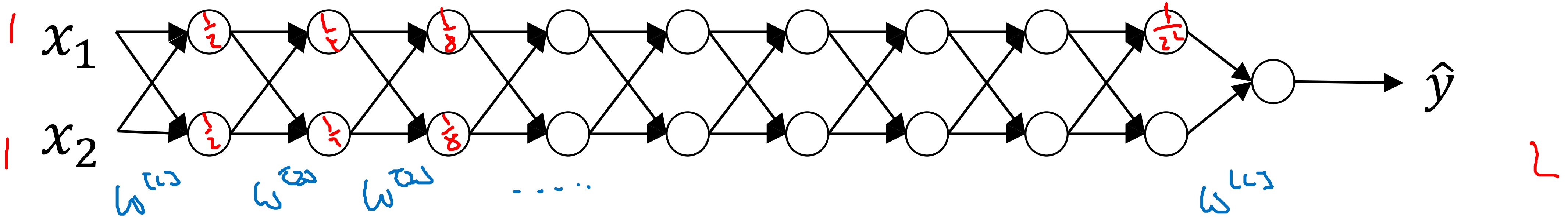
Setting up your optimization problem

Vanishing/exploding gradients

Vanishing/exploding gradients

$L = 150$



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

For simplicity, b is ignored

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

1.5^L

0.5^L

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

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

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

$W^{[l]} > I$

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

$$W^{[l]} = \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{1.5}\ 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{1.5}\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = W^{[L]} \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{1.5}\ 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{1.5}\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}^{L-1} x$$

$1.5^{L-1} x$

$0.5^{L-1} x$

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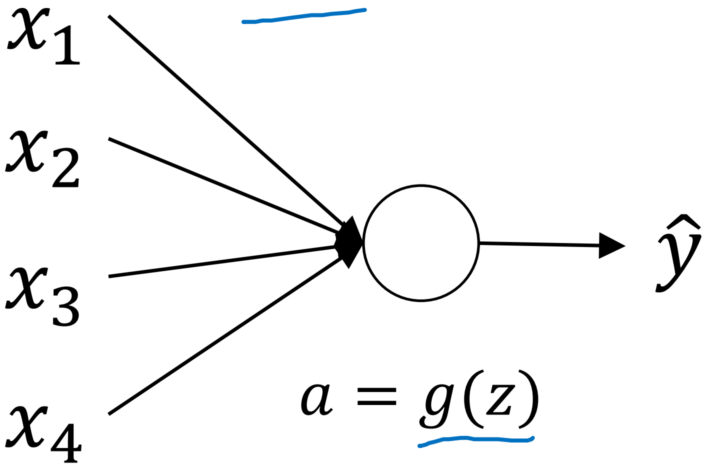
Single neuron example



$a^{[l]}$

$w^{[l]}$

$z = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n \cancel{+b}$

Large n → smaller w_i

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

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

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

Other variants:

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

Xavier initialization

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

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Setting up your optimization problem

Numerical approximation of gradients

Checking your derivative computation

$f(\theta) = \theta^3$

$\theta \in \mathbb{R}$

J

$g(\theta) = \frac{d}{d\theta} f(\theta) = f'(\theta)$

$g(\theta) = 3\theta^2$

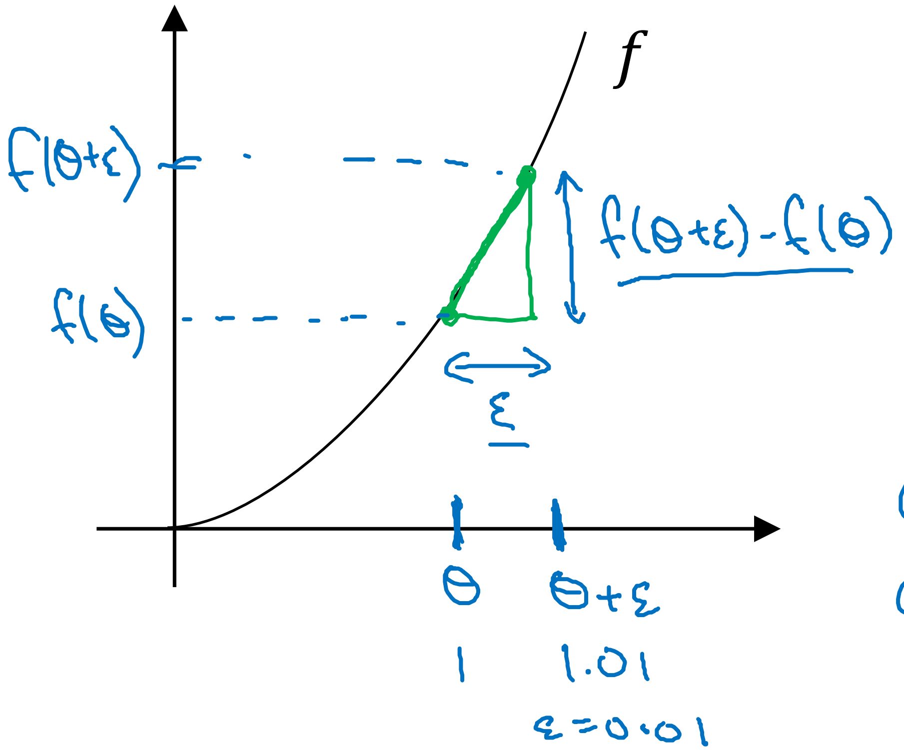
dw

db

$g(\theta) = 3 \cdot (1)^2 = 3$

when $\theta = 1$

$$\boxed{\frac{f(\theta+\varepsilon) - f(\theta)}{\varepsilon} \approx g(\theta)}$$



$\theta = 1$

$\theta + \varepsilon = 1.01$

$$\frac{(1.01)^3 - 1^3}{0.01} = 3.0301 \approx 3$$

0.0301

3.1

3.2

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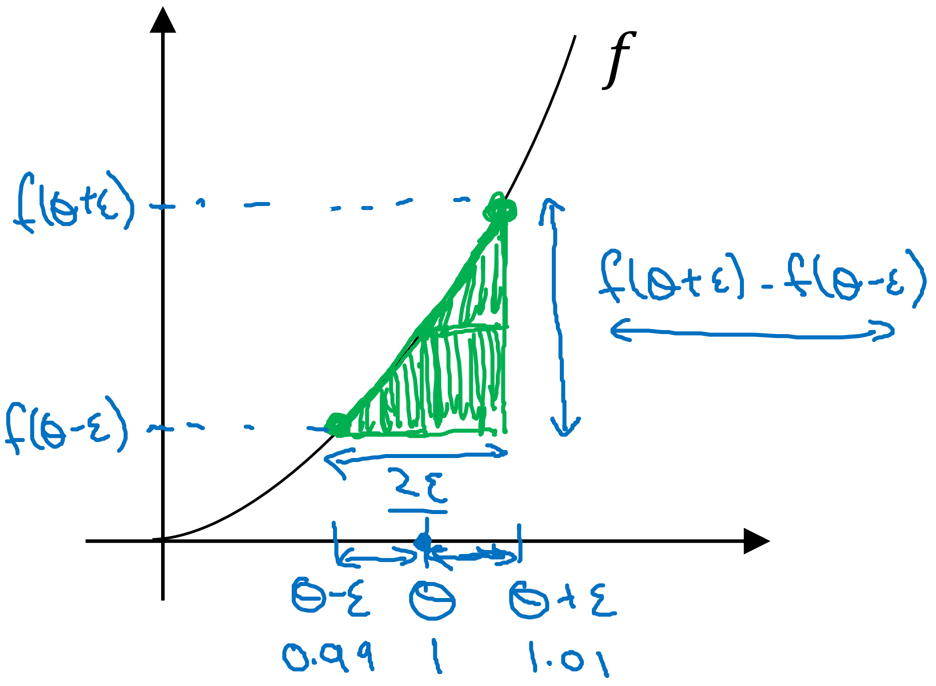
Checking your derivative computation

$f(\theta) = \theta^3$



$\varepsilon = 0.01$

$$\frac{f(\theta+\varepsilon) - f(\theta-\varepsilon)}{2\varepsilon} \approx g(\theta)$$

$$\frac{(1.01)^3 - (0.99)^3}{2(0.01)} = 3.0001 \approx 3$$

$$g(\theta) = 3\theta^2 = 3$$

approx error: 0.0001

(prev slide: 3.0301. error: 0.03)

$$f'(\theta) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f(\theta+\varepsilon) - f(\theta-\varepsilon)}{2\varepsilon}$$

$O(\varepsilon^2)$

0.01

0.0001

$$\frac{f(\theta+\varepsilon) - f(\theta)}{\varepsilon}$$

error: $O(\varepsilon)$

0.01

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Setting up your optimization problem

Gradient Checking

Gradient check for a neural network

Take $\boxed{W^{[1]}}, \boxed{b^{[1]}}, \ldots, W^{[L]}, b^{[L]}$ and reshape into a big vector θ.

concatenate

$J(W^{[1]}, b^{[1]}, \ldots, W^{[L]}, b^{[L]}) = J(\theta)$

Take $\boxed{dW^{[1]}}, \boxed{db^{[1]}}, \ldots, dW^{[L]}, db^{[L]}$ and reshape into a big vector $d\theta$.

concatenate

Is $d\theta$ the gradient of $J(\theta)$?

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Gradient checking (Grad check)

$J(\theta) = J(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \ldots)$

for each i:

$\rightarrow \underline{d\theta_{approx}[i]} = \dfrac{J(\theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots, \theta_i + \varepsilon, \ldots) - J(\theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots, \theta_i - \varepsilon, \ldots)}{2\varepsilon}$

$\approx \underline{d\theta[i]} = \dfrac{\partial J}{\partial \theta_i}$

$d\theta_{approx} \overset{?}{\approx} d\theta$

Check

$$\rightarrow \frac{\| d\theta_{approx} - d\theta \|_2}{\| d\theta_{approx} \|_2 + \| d\theta \|_2}$$

$\approx \boxed{10^{-7} \text{ - great!}}$

10^{-5}

$\rightarrow 10^{-3}$ - worry.

$\varepsilon = 10^{-7}$

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Setting up your optimization problem

Gradient Checking implementation notes

Gradient checking implementation notes

- Don't use in training – only to debug $\qquad \underline{d\theta_{approx}}[i] \longleftrightarrow \underline{d\theta}[i]$

- If algorithm fails grad check, look at components to try to identify bug.

$\underline{db}^{[l]} \qquad \underline{dw}^{[l]}$

- Remember regularization.

$$\underline{J}(\theta) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_i \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) + \underline{\frac{\lambda}{2m}\sum_l \|w^{[l]}\|_F^2}$$

$d\theta$ = gradient of J wrt. θ

- Doesn't work with dropout. $\quad J \qquad \underline{\text{keep-prob} = 1.0}$

- Run at random initialization; perhaps again after some training.

$\underline{w, b \approx 0}$

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