8/10/2018 homework_main

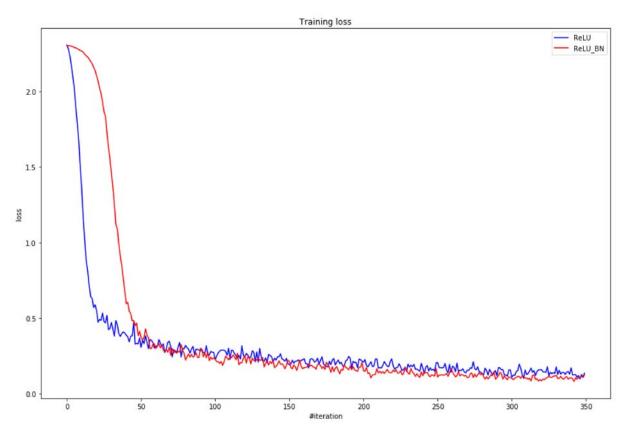
```
print("Number of neurons in the inner layer: ", node_size)
for (a, 1, bn_1) in losses:
    # Visualize
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

    plt.xlabel("Training loss")
    plt.ylabel("loss")
    line = plt.plot(1, 'b', label=a)
    line_bn = plt.plot(bn_1, 'r', label=a + "_BN")

    plt.legend(loc="best")
    plt.show()

    print(a," loss: ", np.min(1))
    print(a," loss BatchNorm : ", np.min(bn_1))
```

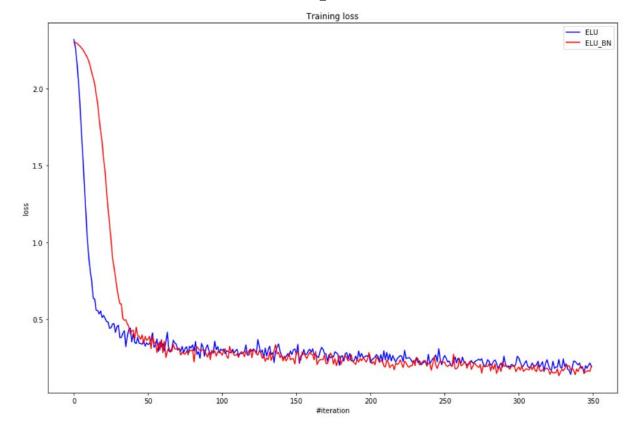
Number of neurons in the inner layer: 400



ReLU loss: 0.09748246317793396

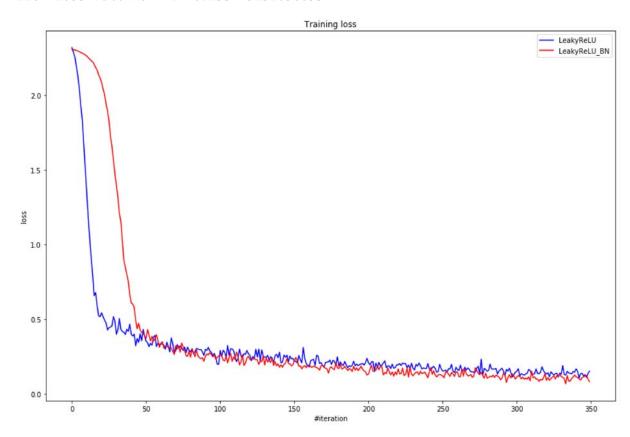
ReLU loss BatchNorm : 0.08113161684024967

8/10/2018 homework_main



ELU loss: 0.14225467900890434

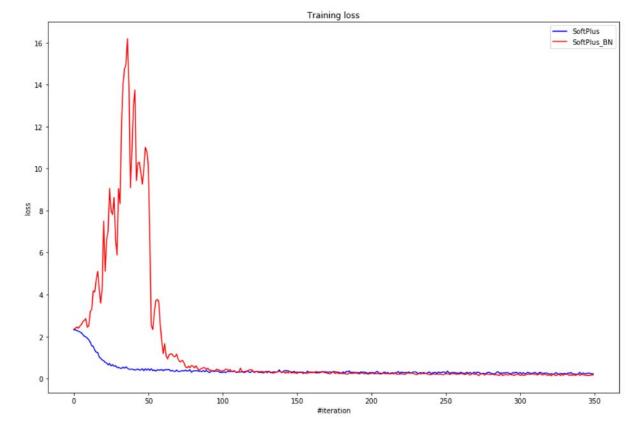
ELU loss BatchNorm: 0.1339452326566534



LeakyReLU loss: 0.10816622118884897

LeakyReLU loss BatchNorm : 0.06940613467157082

8/10/2018 homework_main



SoftPlus loss: 0.1873997582502775

SoftPlus loss BatchNorm : 0.12814841163518878

Write your personal opinion on the activation functions, think about computation times too. Does BatchNormalization help?

- BatchNorm yields lower loss and leads to a smoother descent (not faster, but more steady descent)
- LeakyReLU and ReLU are the best performing nonlinearities
- More nodes in the inner layer lead to smaller loss
- There exists a "smooth spot" where increasing the number of inner nodes does not give more performance. Therefore we can say that the performance is given by the available data, and not the number of neurons
- LeakyReLU benefits from more nodes
- SoftPlus does not stabilize fast when we have too many nodes

Finally, use all your knowledge to build a super cool model on this dataset, do not forget to split dataset into train and validation. Use **dropout** to prevent overfitting, play with **learning rate decay**. You can use **data augmentation** such as rotations, translations to boost your score. Use your knowledge and imagination to train a model. Don't forget to call training() and evaluate() methods to set desired behaviour of BatchNormalization and Dropout layers.