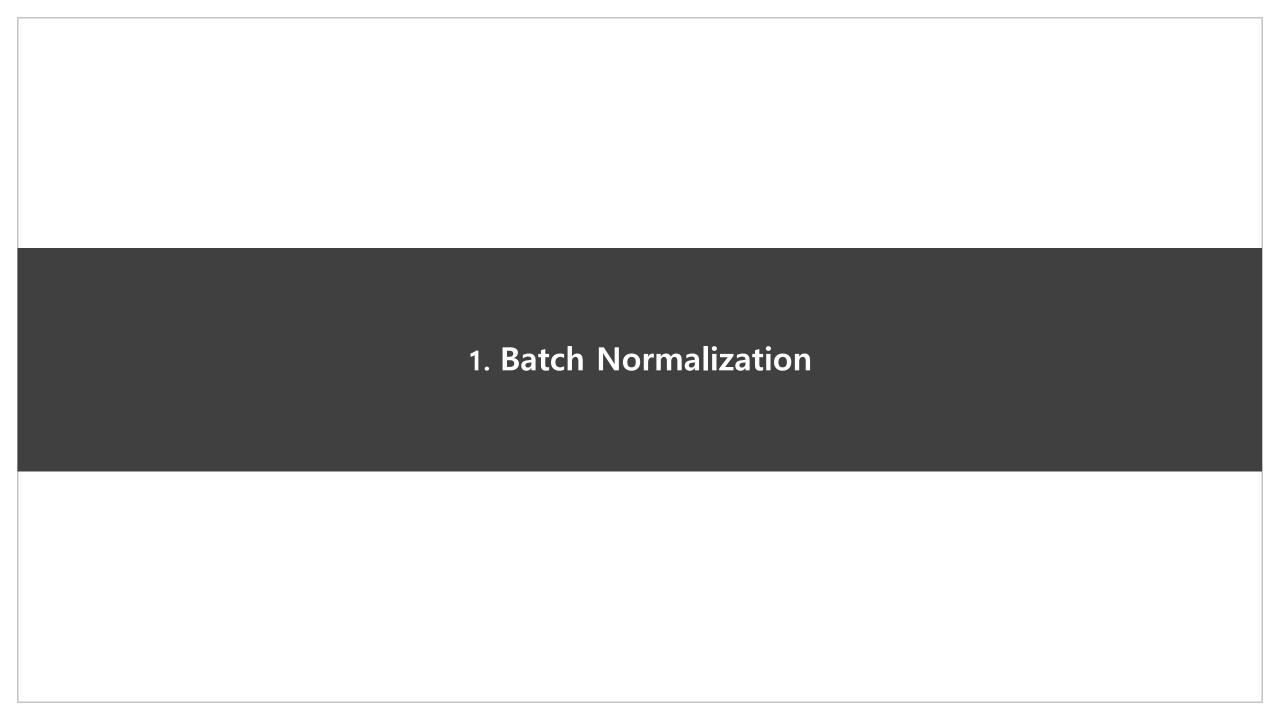
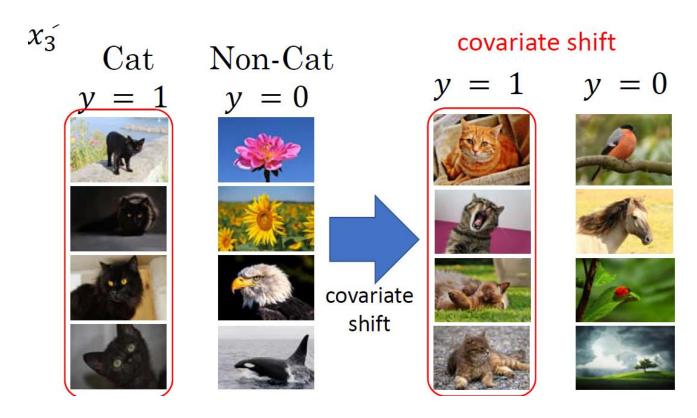


# 오늘 실습 내용

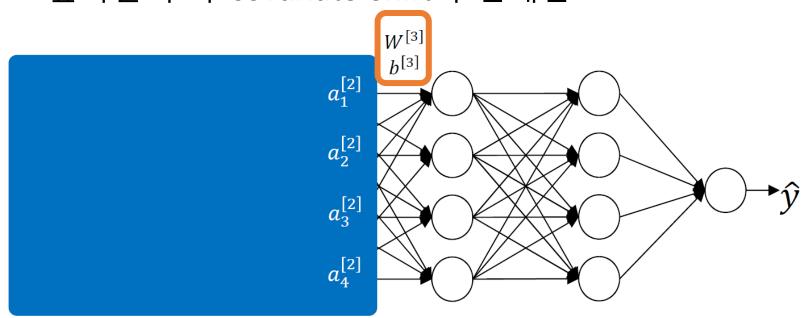


- Covariate Shift
  - •When the <u>input distribution</u> to a learning system changes, it is said to experience covariate shift

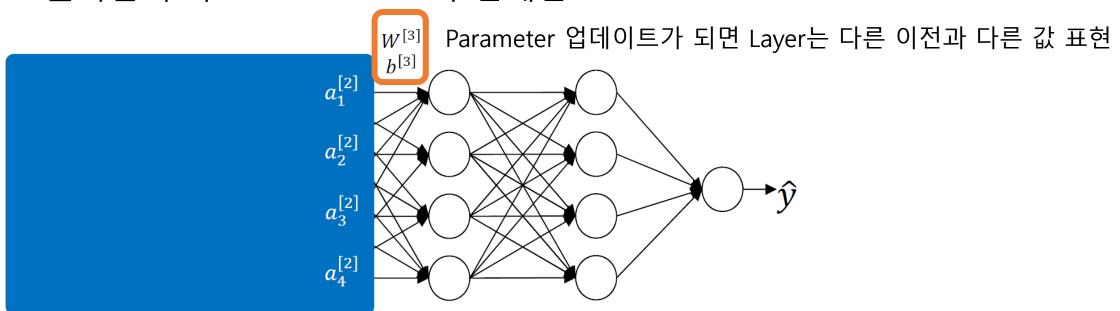


- (Internal) Covariate Shift
  - Change in the **distribution of network activations** due to the change in **network parameters** during training.
  - 각 Layer의 input은 이전 Layer 들의 output에 영향을 받음
  - Layer가 깊어질 수록 covariate shift가 심해짐

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이런 error가 layer를 거칠수록 쌓아짐

# BATCHNORM1D

https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.BatchNorm1d.html#torch.nn.BatchNorm1d

torch.nn.BatchNorm1d(
$$num\_features$$
,  $eps=1e-05$ ,  $num\_features$ : batch normalization을 적용할 input의 dimension size  $num\_features$ : Input:  $(N,C)$  or  $(N,C,L)$ 

Applies Batch Normalization over a 2D or 3D input as described in the paper Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift.

$$y = rac{x - \mathrm{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + eta$$

The mean and standard-deviation are calculated per-dimension over the mini-batches and  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$  are learnable parameter vectors of size C (where C is the number of features or channels of the input). By default, the elements of  $\gamma$  are set to 1 and the elements of  $\beta$  are set to 0. The standard-deviation is calculated via the biased estimator, equivalent to torch.var(input, unbiased=False).

- Model code
  - •각 layer의 activation 이전에 불러줌
  - •num\_features에 올바른 값 선언

```
class Model(nn.Module):
def __init__(self, drop_prob):
 super(Model, self).__init__()
 self.linear1 = nn.Linear(32*32*3, 256)
 self.linear2 = nn.Linear(256, 128)
  self.linear3 = nn.Linear(128, 10)
  self.dropout = nn.Dropout(drop prob)
 self.activation = nn.Sigmoid()
 self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm1d(256)
 self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm1d(128)
def forward(self, x):
  z1 = self.linear1(x)
  z1 = self.bn1(z1)
 a1 = self.activation(z1)
  al = self.dropout(a1)
 z2 = self.linear2(a1)
 z2 = self.bn2(z2)
 a2 = self.activation(z2)
 a2 = self.dropout(a2)
 z3 = self.linear3(a2)
  return z3
```

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  z1 = self.bn1(z1)
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  z2 = self.linear2(a1)
  z2 = self.bn2(z2)
 \overline{a2} = self.activation(z2)
  a2 = self.dropout(a2)
  z3 = self.linear3(a2)
  return z3
```

## 오늘 실습 내용

Batch normalization을 이전 실습 코드에 적용하여 성능 차이 확인해보기