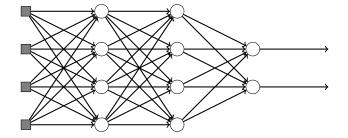
Dropout [Hinton et al. '2013]

Motivations:

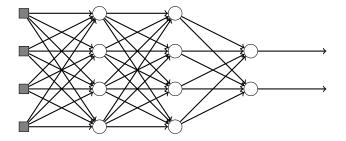
▶ Les NN sont sujet au sur-apprentissage

Inspiration ([Hinton et al. '2013]) :

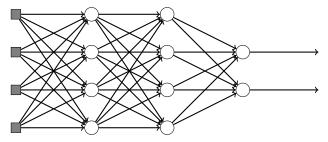
- Came from the role of sex in evolution
- Genes work work with another small random set of genes
- Similarly, dropout suggests that each unit should with work a random sample of other units.



Entrainement:

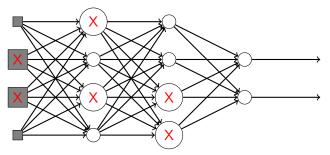


Entrainement:



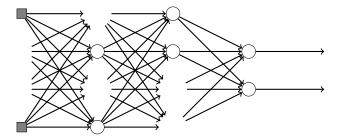
A chaque itération, avant de mettre à jour les paramètres :

Entrainement:



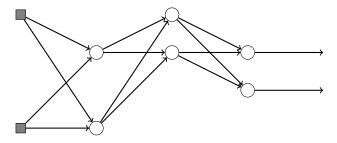
A chaque itération, avant de mettre à jour les paramètres : Chaque neurone a une probabilité *p* de s'éteindre (dropout).

Entrainement:



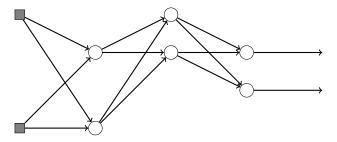
A chaque itération, avant de mettre à jour les paramètres : Chaque neurone a une probabilité p de s'éteindre (dropout).

Entrainement:



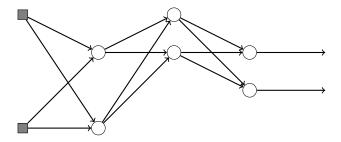
A chaque itération, avant de mettre à jour les paramètres : La structure du réseau devient "plus fine" ...

Entrainement:



A chaque itération, avant de mettre à jour les paramètres : La structure du réseau devient "plus fine" ... On utilise le nouveau réseau pour l'entrainement

Entrainement:

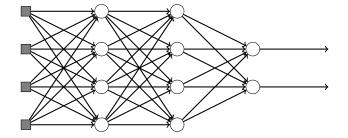


A chaque itération, avant de mettre à jour les paramètres :

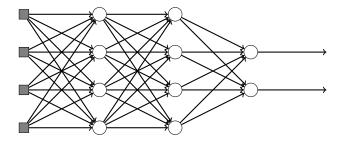
La structure du réseau devient "plus fine" ...

On utilise le nouveau réseau pour l'entrainement

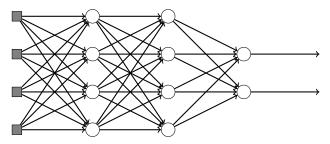
Pour chaque mini-batch, on rééchantillonne les neurones à éteindre



Test:

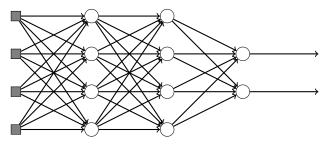


Test:



Pas de droupout :

Test:

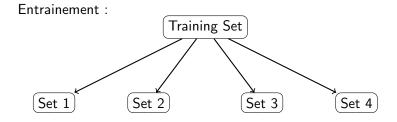


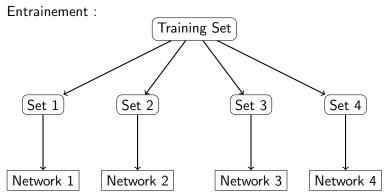
Pas de droupout :

Si le taux d'extinction est de p, alors on multiplie tous les poids par 1-p.

Entrainement:

Training Set



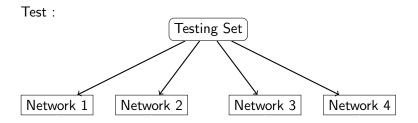


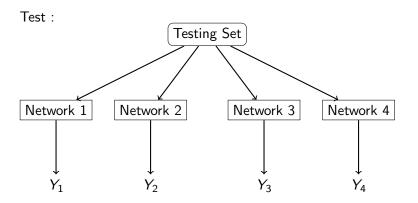
On entraıne un ensemble de réseaux avec différentes structure.

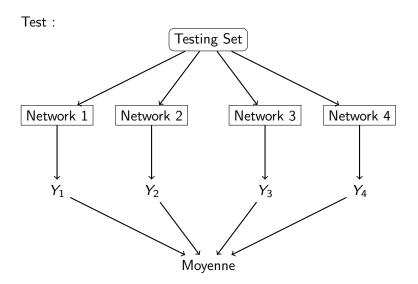
Test:

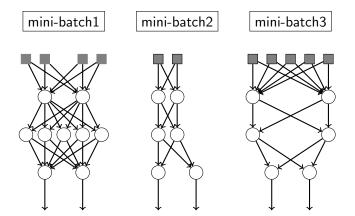
 Network 1
 Network 2

 Network 3
 Network 4









Dropout [Hinton et al., '2013]

DROPOUT

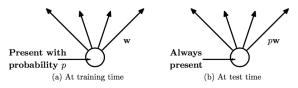


Figure 2: Left: A unit at training time that is present with probability p and is connected to units in the next layer with weights w. Right: At test time, the unit is always present and the weights are multiplied by p. The output at test time is same as the expected output at training time.