

Machine Learning

in 2018... Deep Learning!



ALF

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Convolutional Neural Nets

Exploiting stationarity, locality, and compositionality of natural data

Signals can be represented as vectors



$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_t \ \dots]^\top$$

x_t are waveform heights



$$\mathbf{x} = [x_{11} \ x_{12} \ \dots \ x_{1n} \ x_{21} \ x_{22} \ \dots]^\top$$

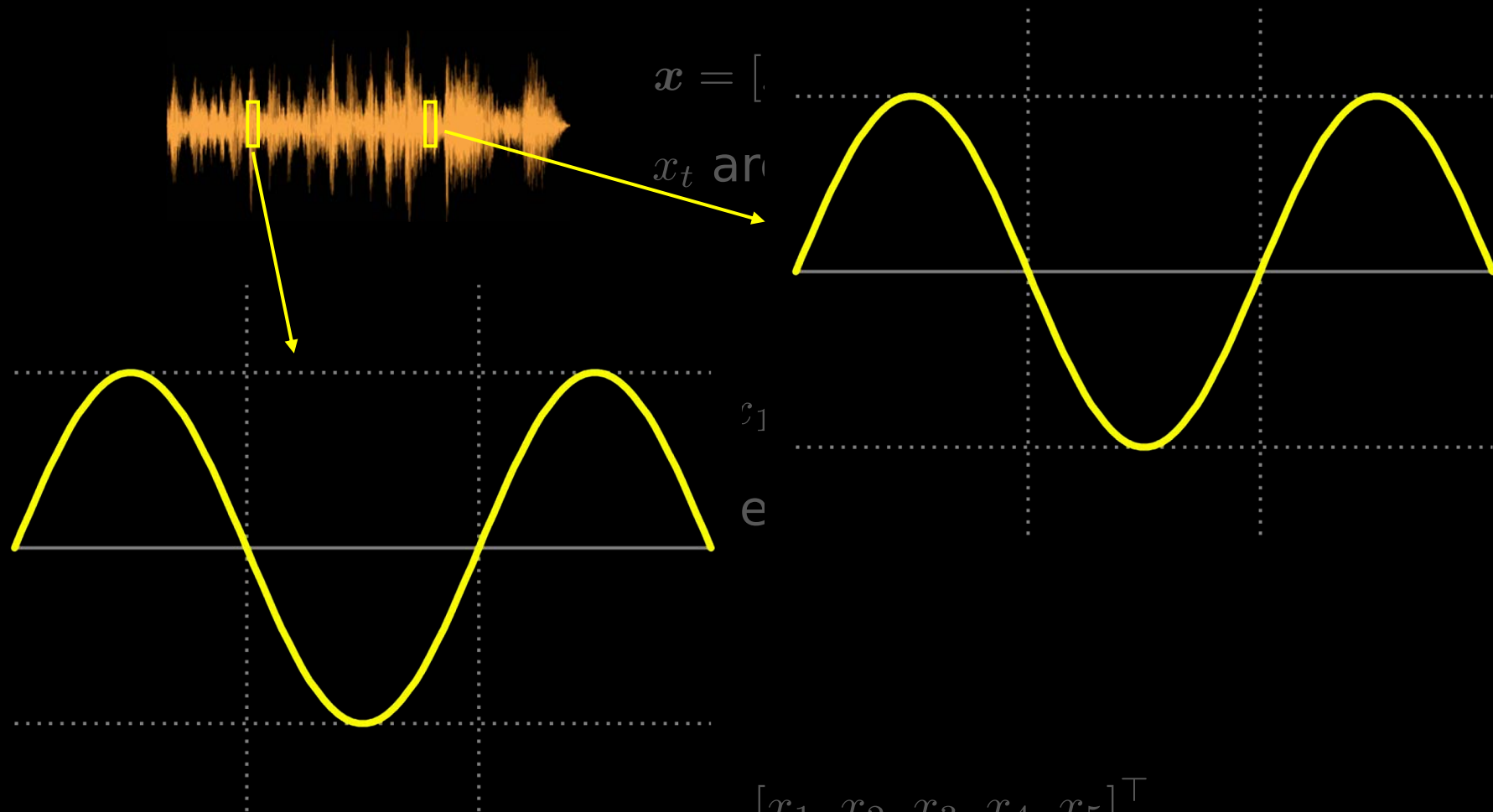
x_{ij} are pixel values

“John picked up the apple”

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5]^\top$$

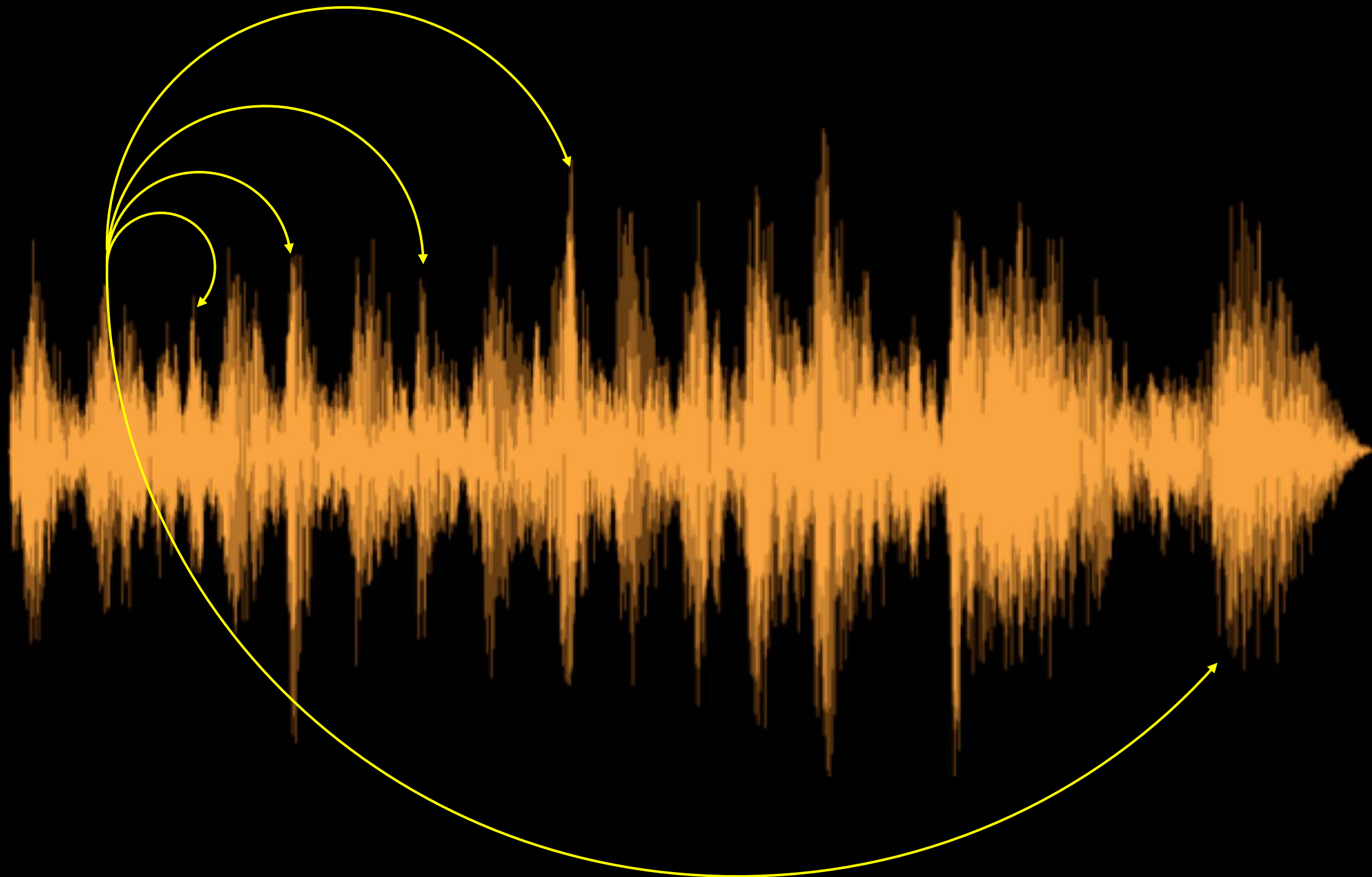
x_t are one-hot vectors

Signals can be represented as vectors



"John picked up the apple"

x_t are one-hot vectors

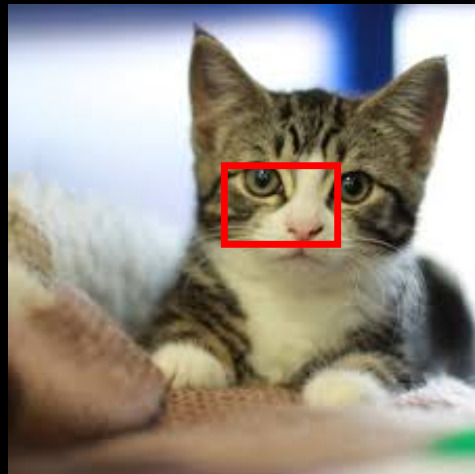


Signals can be represented as vectors



$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_t \ \dots]^\top$$

x_t are waveform heights



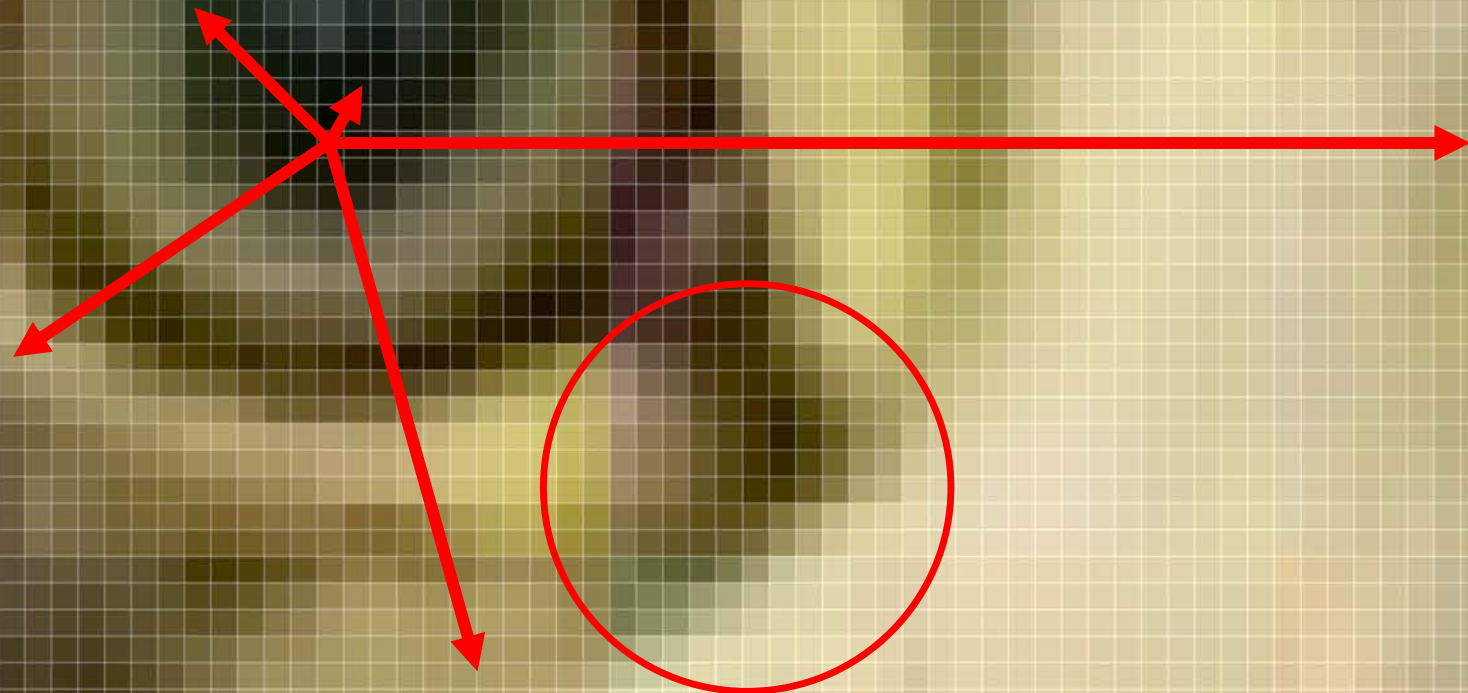
$$\mathbf{x} = [x_{11} \ x_{12} \ \dots \ x_{1n} \ x_{21} \ x_{22} \ \dots]^\top$$

x_{ij} are pixel values

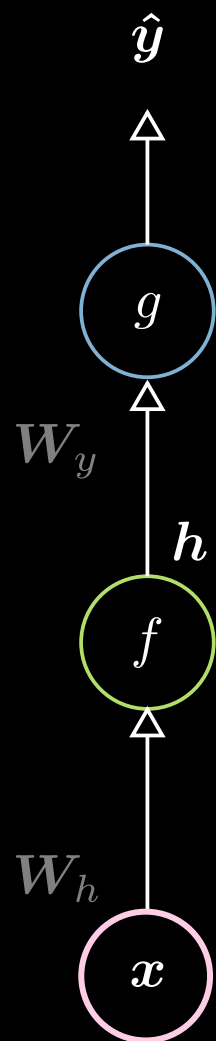
“John picked up the apple”

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5]^\top$$

x_t are one-hot vectors



Fully connected (FC) layer



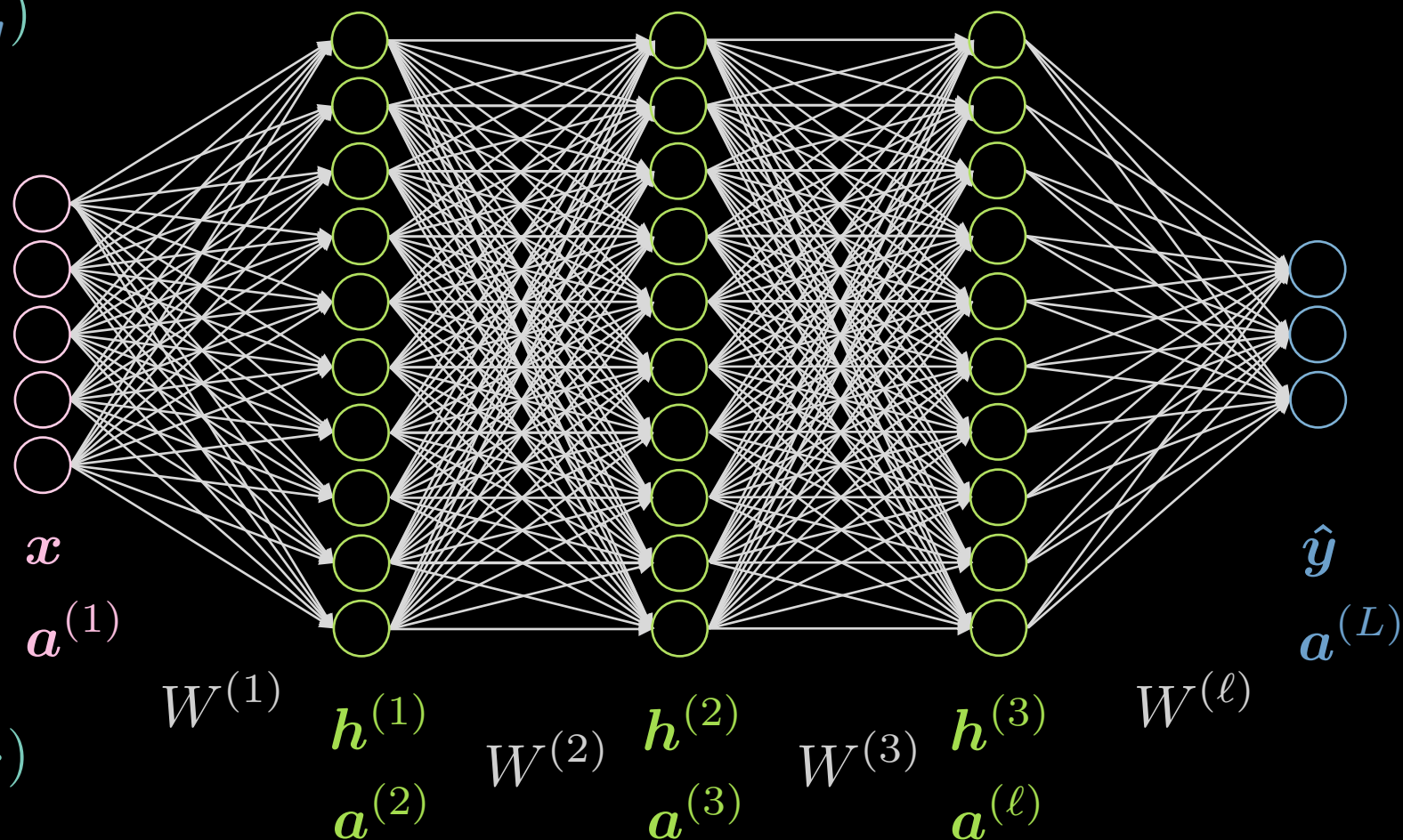
$$\mathbf{h} = f(\mathbf{W}_h \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = g(\mathbf{W}_y \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{b}_y)$$

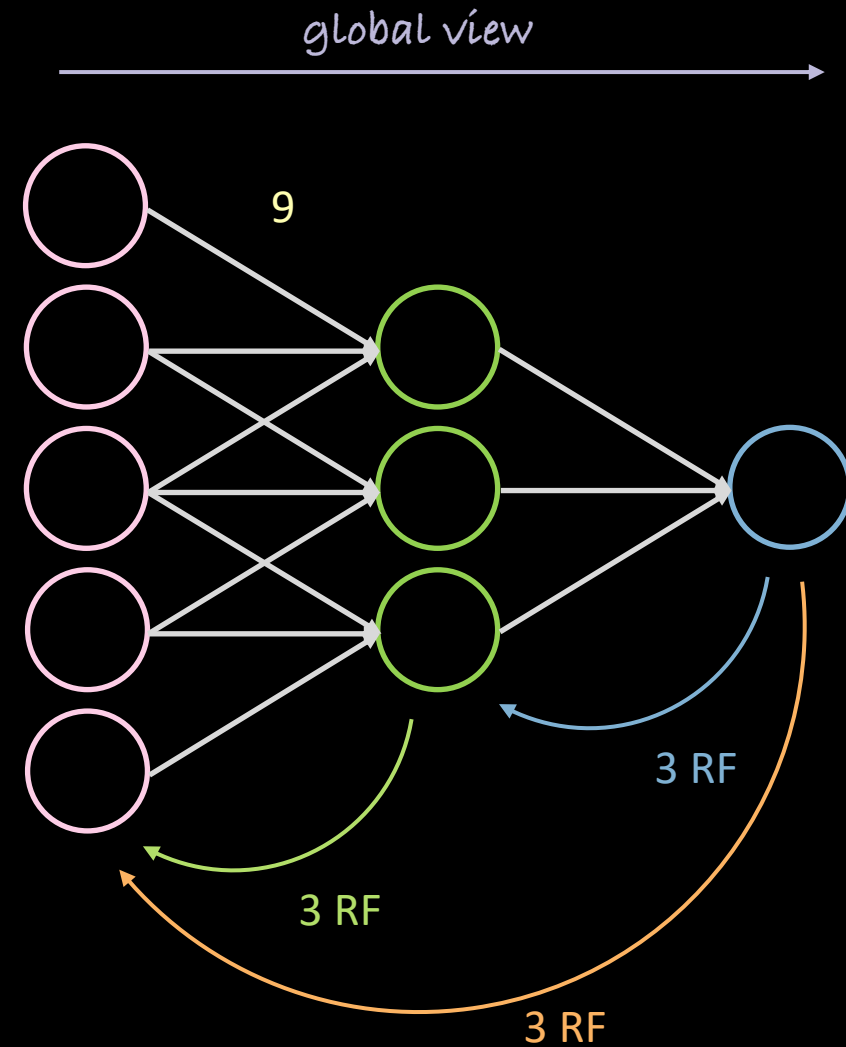
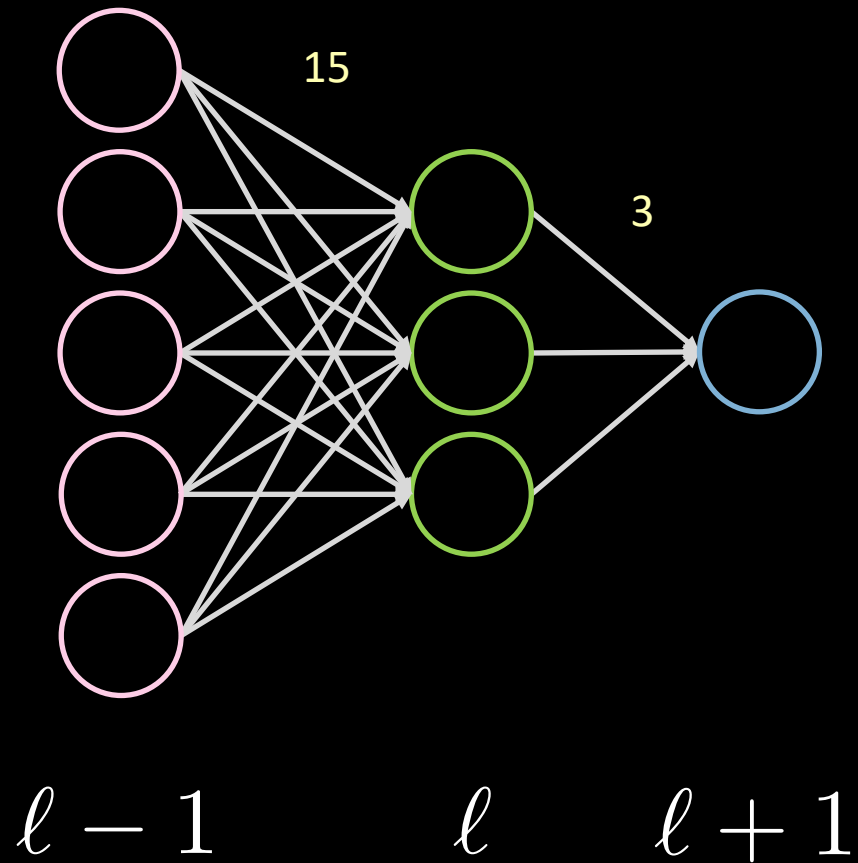
$$f, g = (\cdot)^+, \sigma(\cdot), \tanh(\cdot), \text{softmax}(\cdot)$$

j -th row of $\mathbf{W}^{(1)}$

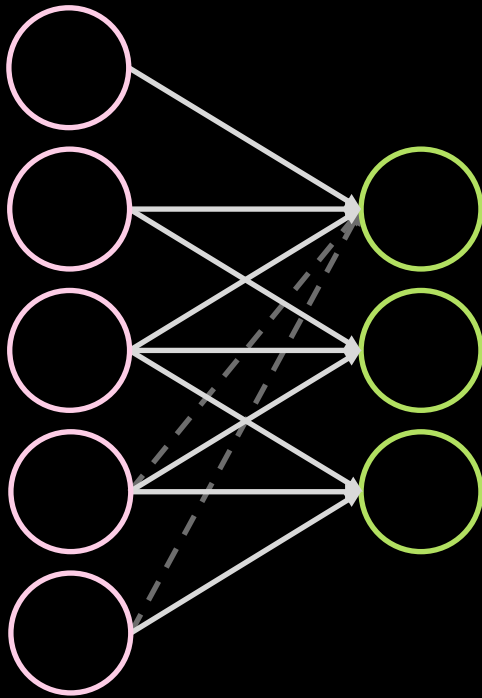
$$a_j^{(2)} = f(\boxed{w^{(j)}} \mathbf{x} + b_1) = f\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^{(j)} x_i\right) + b_1\right)$$



Locality \Rightarrow sparsity



Stationarity \Rightarrow parameters sharing

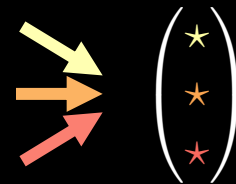
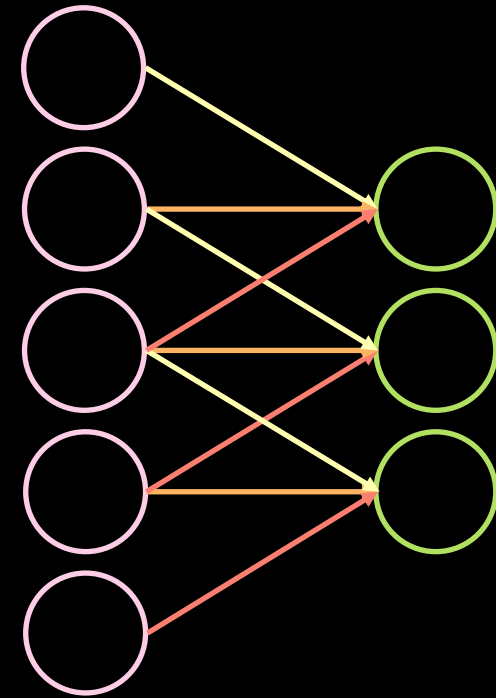


Parameters sharing

- faster convergence
- better generalisation
- not constrained to input size
- kernel independence
 \Rightarrow high parallelisation

Connection sparsity

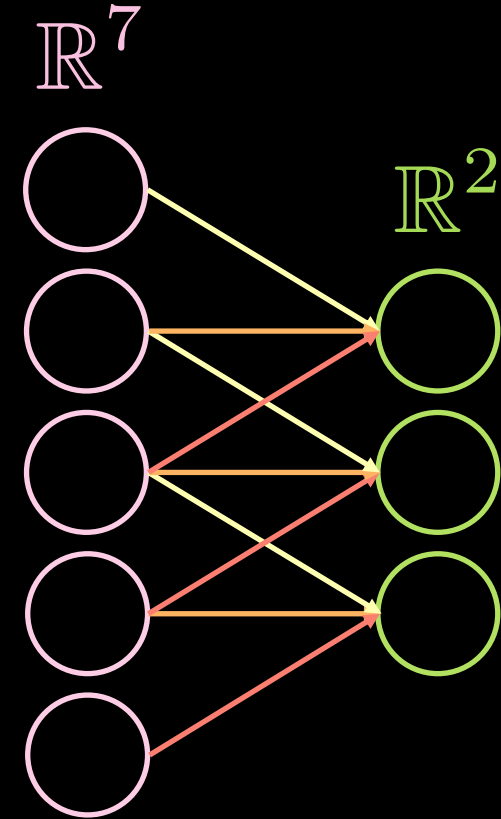
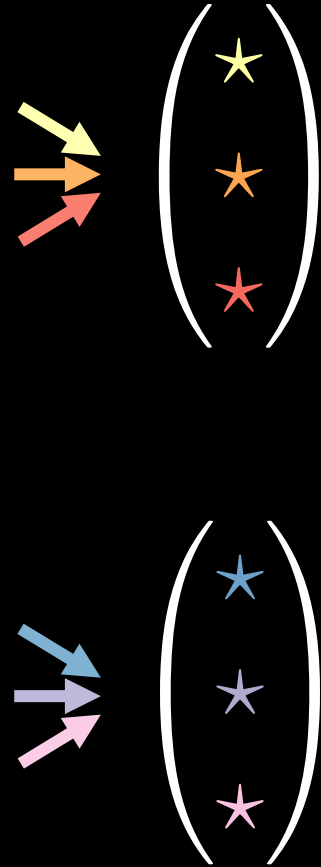
- reduced amount of computation



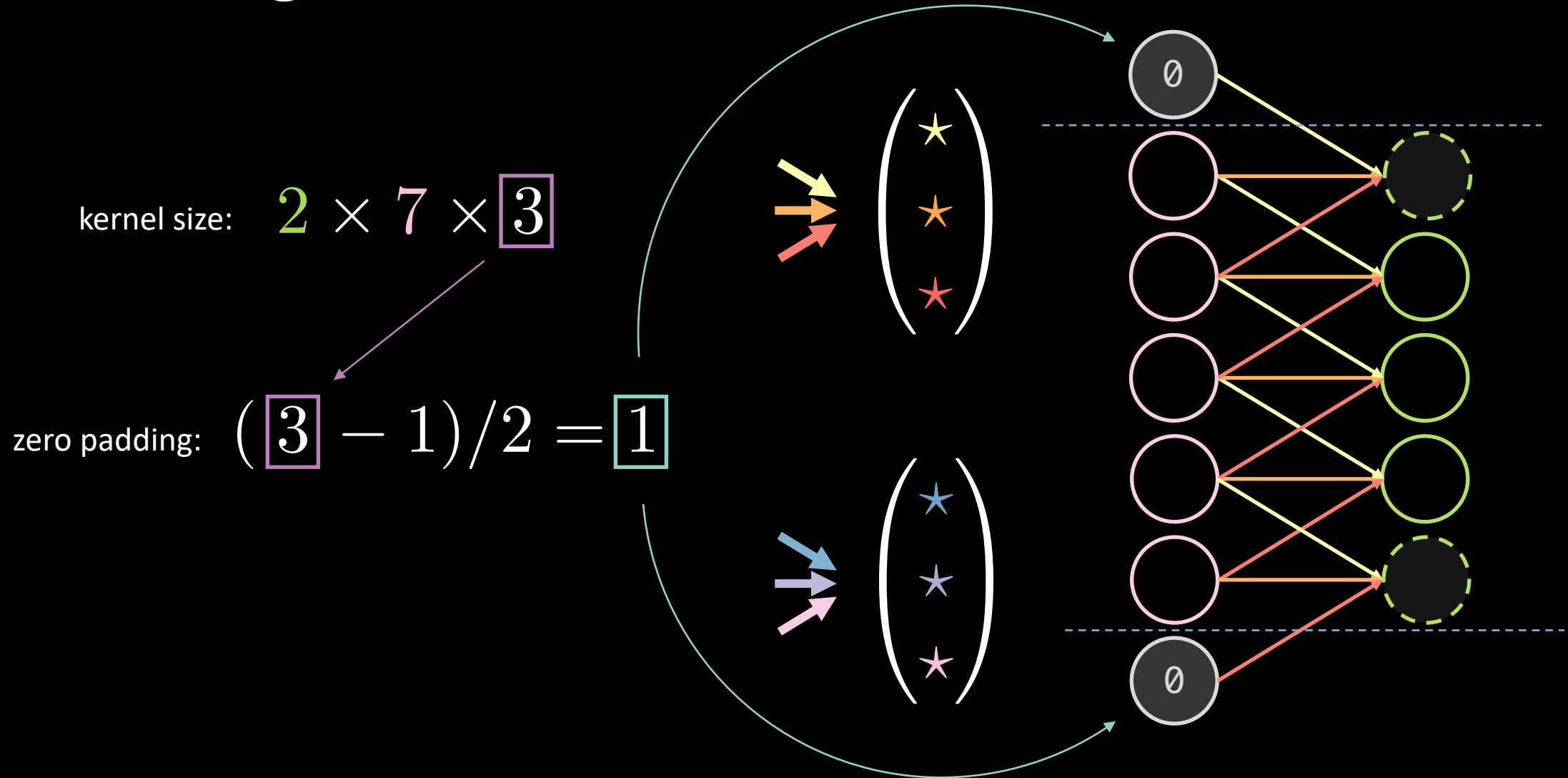
Kernels – 1D data

kernel size: $2 \times 7 \times 3$

1D data uses 3D kernels!

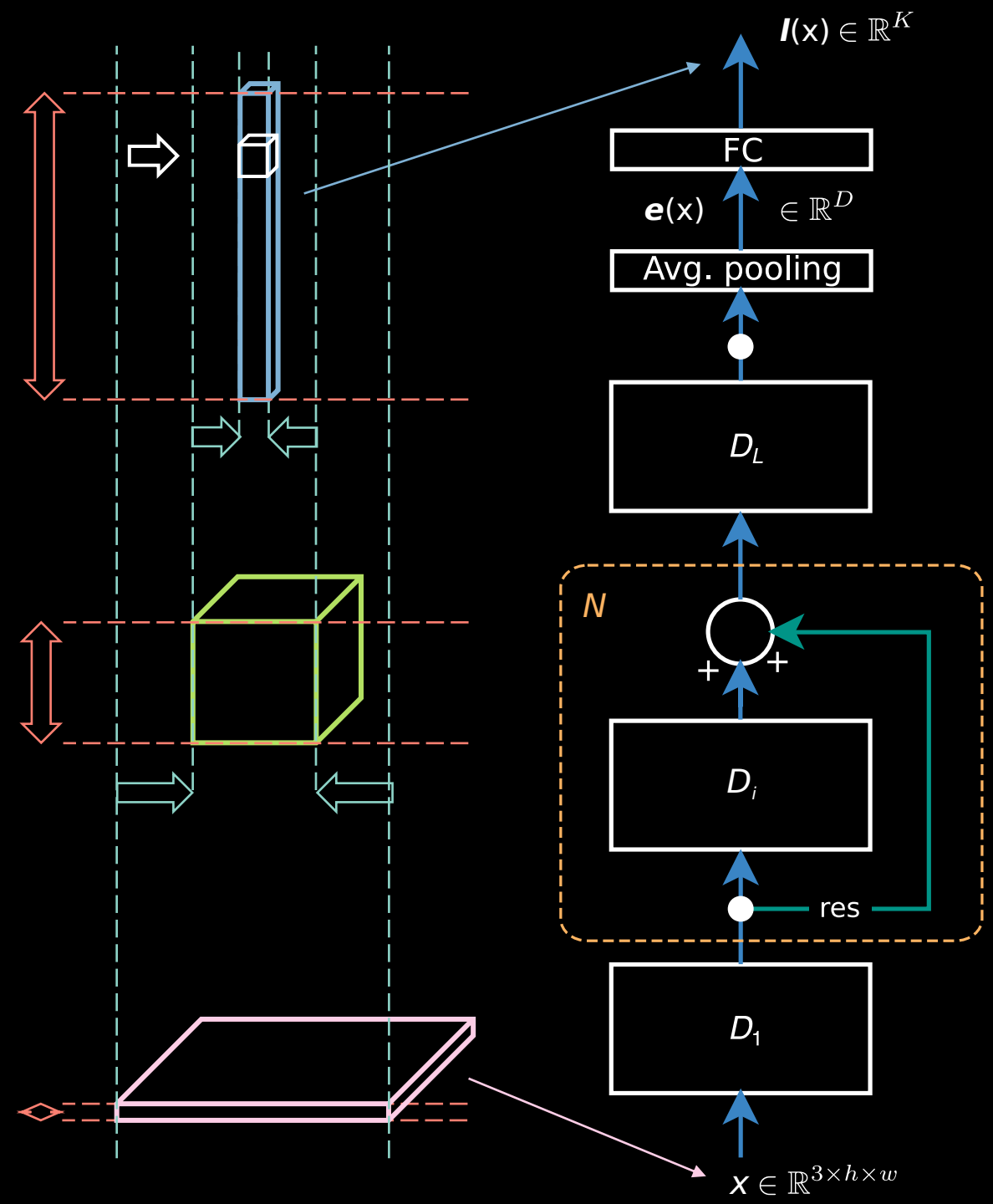


Padding – 1D data



Standard spatial CNN

- Multiple layers
 - Convolution
 - Non-linearity
 - Pooling
 - Batch normalisation
- Residual bypass connection



Pooling

$$\|x\|_p := \left(\sum_i |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$\|x\|_p \rightarrow \max(x), p \rightarrow +\infty$$

