AlexNet ×

PyTorch 實作

嗨,

我是一位就讀物理系

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論文

LeNet 導入技術

AlexNet 歷史意義

實作

PyTorch AlexNet

參數儲存 基本應用

首先,

再談LeNet

```
Input (32x32)
Convolution 1 (6x28x28)
Subsample 2 (6x14x14)
Convolution 3 (16x10x10)
Subsample 4 (16x5x5)
Convolution 5 (120*1*1)
Full Connection 6 (84)
Output (10)
```

LeNet

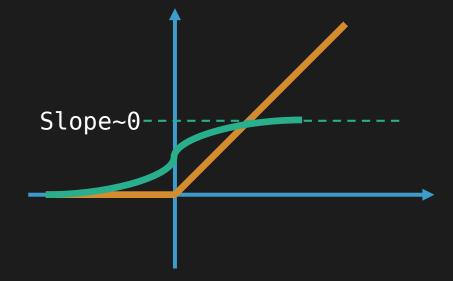
相較於LeNet,

AlexNet導入許多技術

Sigmoid在神經頓化時,

導數將趨近於零-梯度消失!

改用非線性激活函數ReLU



為了增加效率,

使用使用多顆高效GPU



採用重疊池化,

來強調特徵

在數據方面

也加入許多新觀點

使用百萬級的數據集

如ImageNet

「儘管很多人都在注意模型,但我們要關心

數據,數據將重新定義我們對模型的看法」

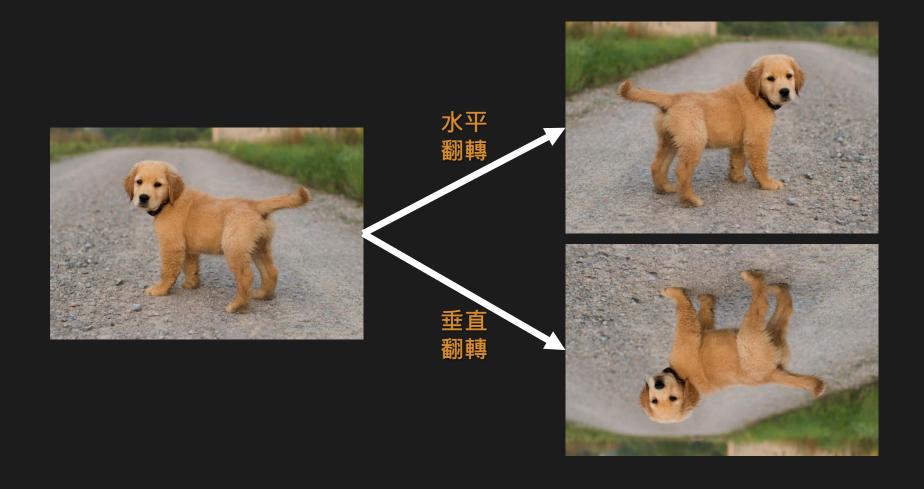
- - 李飛飛

導入Data augmentation

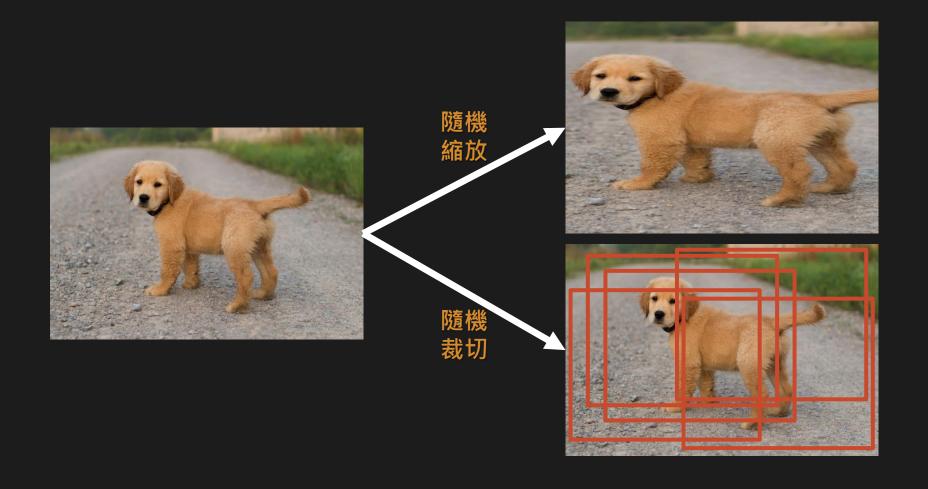
增加隨機特徵亂度

- 6 Flip
- Random Rescale/Crop
- Color Jittering

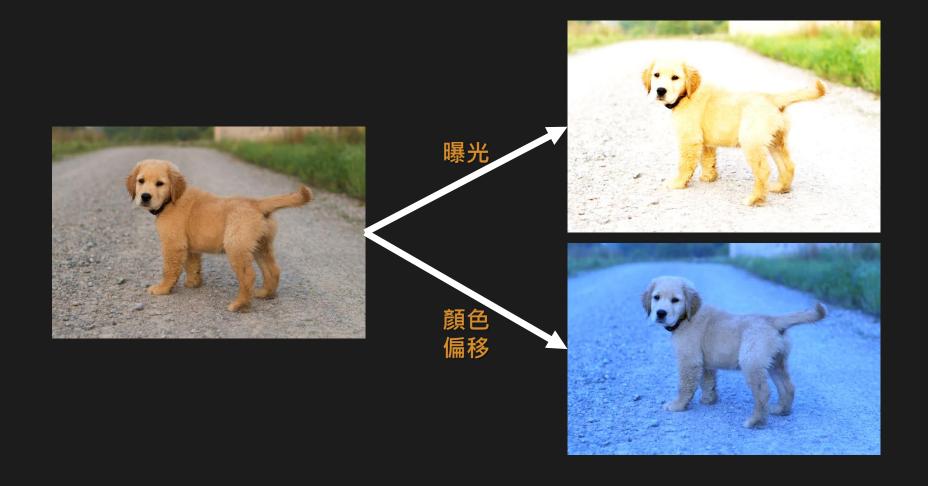
Flip



Random Rescale/Crop



Color Jittering



有條件下,

導入Dropout

- ┢ 增大數據量
- ७ 增加Epoch

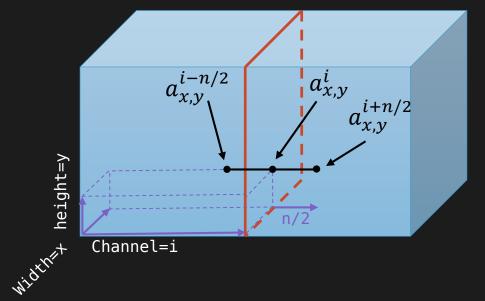
沒了~~

个…等等,

好像少了甚麼~~

神奇的LRN

$$b_{x,y}^{i} = \frac{a_{x,y}^{i}}{\left(k + \alpha \sum_{j=max(0,i-\frac{n}{2})}^{min(N-1,i+\frac{n}{2})} (a_{x,y}^{j})^{2}\right)^{\beta}}$$

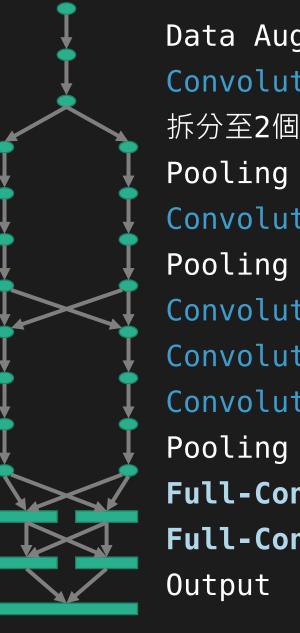


簡單的說,以bixxx為準,

$$\tilde{b}_{x,y}^{i} = \frac{a_{x,y}^{i}}{\left(k + \alpha \sum_{j=max(0,i-\frac{n}{2})}^{min(N-1,i+\frac{n}{2})} (a_{x,y}^{i})^{2}\right)^{\beta}}$$

不過,真的有用嗎?

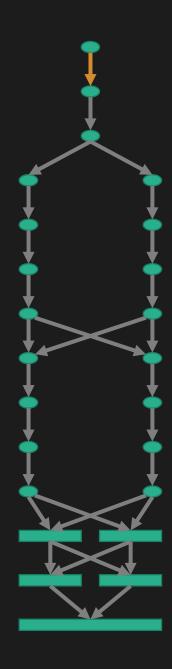
AlexNet



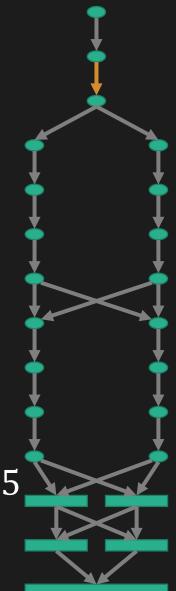
Data Augmentation Convolutional Layer 1 拆分至2個GPU Pooling Layer 1 Convolutional Layer 2 Pooling Layer 2 Convolutional Layer 3 Convolutional Layer 4 Convolutional Layer 5 Pooling Layer 2 Full-Connecting Layer Full-Connecting Layer

Data Augmentation

- 6 輸入:3X256x256
- ७ 隨機裁切227x227大小的圖片
- ▶ 隨機將圖片水平翻轉
- ▶ 色彩微擾
- 6 輸出:3x227x227



- 6 輸入:3X227x227
- **┢** 使用96個3x11x11的filter捲積
- ▶ 捲積步長為4
- * 捲積後的feature大小: $\frac{227-11}{4} + 1 = 55$
- 6 輸出:96x55x55

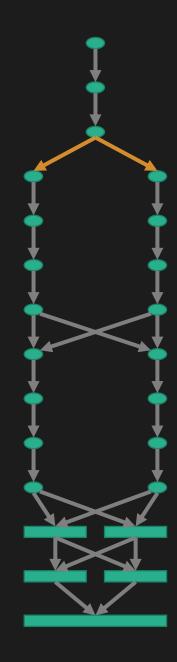


拆分至2個GPU



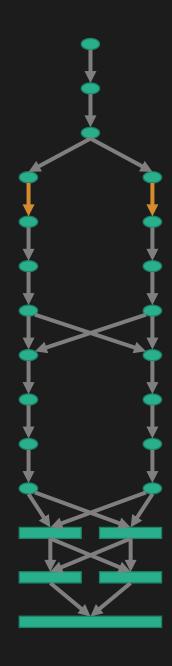
6 NVIDIA GTX 580 3GB

⊌ 輸入:1x96x55x55

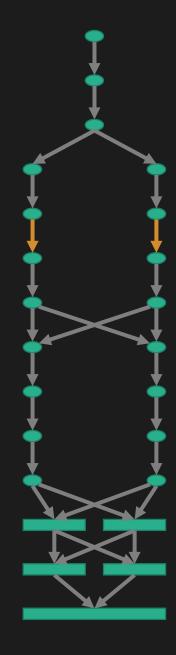


Pooling Layer 1

- 6 輸入:2x48x55x55
- 使用3x3的kernel做最大池化
- 池化步長為2 (重疊池化)
- b 池化後的feature大小: $\frac{55-3}{2}+1=27$
- 6 輸出:2x48x27x27

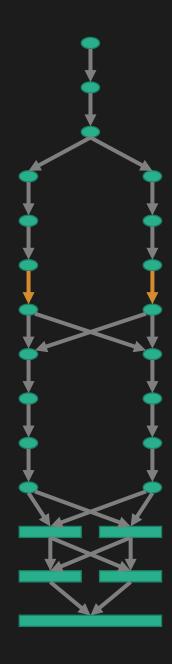


- 6 輸入:2x48x27x27
- Padding: 27+2(2)=31
- ७ 使用256個48x5x5的filter捲積
- ७ 捲積步長為1
- 卷 捲積後的feature大小: $\frac{31-5}{1}$ + 1 = 27
- 6 輸出:2x128x27x27

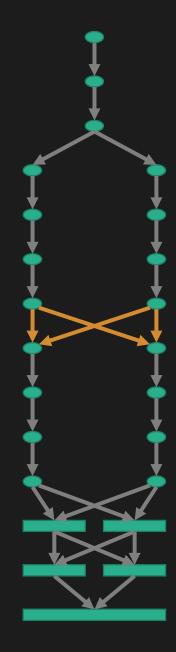


Pooling Layer 2

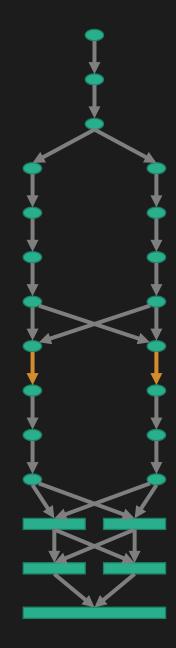
- 6 輸入: 2x128x27x27
- 使用3x3的kernel做最大池化
- 池化步長為2 (重疊池化)
- * 池化後的feature大小: $\frac{27-3}{2} + 1 = 13$
- 6 輸出:2x128x13x13



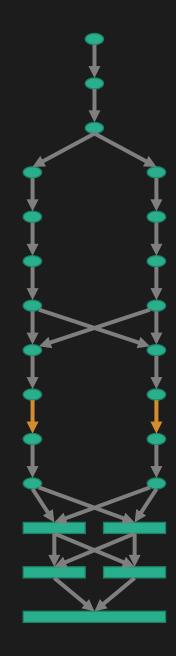
- 6 輸入:2x128x13x13
- Padding: 13+2(1)=15
- 使用384個256x3x3的filter捲積
- ७ 捲積步長為1
- 卷 捲積後的feature大小: $\frac{15-3}{1}$ + 1 = 13
- 6 輸出:2x192x13x13



- 6 輸入:2x192x13x13
- Padding: 13+2(1)=15
- 使用384個192x3x3的filter捲積
- ७ 捲積步長為1
- 卷 捲積後的feature大小: $\frac{15-3}{1} + 1 = 13$
- 6 輸出:2x192x13x13

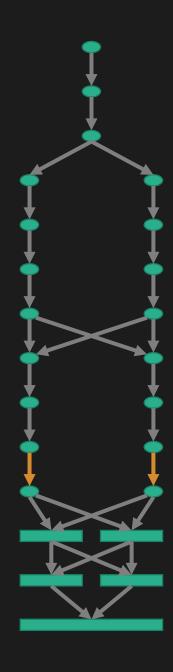


- 6 輸入:2x192x13x13
- 6 Padding: 13+2(1)=15
- 使用256個192x3x3的filter捲積
- ७ 捲積步長為1
- 卷 捲積後的feature大小: $\frac{15-3}{1} + 1 = 13$
- 6 輸出:2x128x13x13



Pooling Layer 5

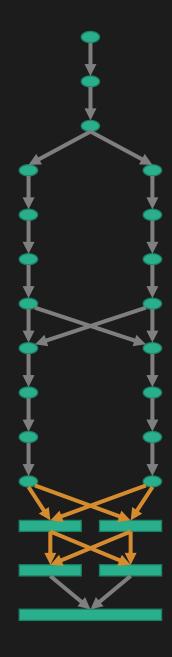
- 6 輸入: 2x128x13x13
- ★ 使用3x3的kernel做最大池化
- 池化步長為2 (重疊池化)
- 也他後的feature大小: $\frac{13-3}{2}+1=6$
- 6 輸出:2x128x6x6



Full-connecting Layers

- **6** 輸入: 2x4608
- b Dropout: 50%
- 6 輸出:2x2048

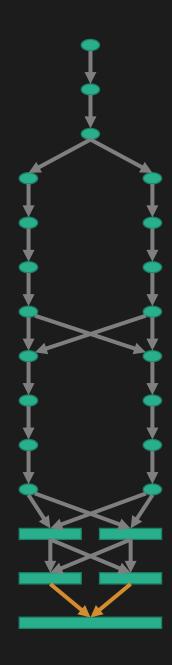
- 6 輸入: 2x2048
- b Dropout: 50%
- 6 輸出:2x2048



Output Layer

6 輸入: 2x2048

6 輸出:1000



AlexNet

的歷史意義

- ७ 導入GPU
- ▶ 加深網絡有助於提升準確性
- 證明Dropout有效性

簡單介紹

PyTorch

PyTorch的優勢

- ★ 強調代碼的可讀性和簡潔的語法
- ▶ 與Numpy有高度相容性
- 易於使用GPU

一個簡單的範例



https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/blitz/cifar10_tutorial.html#sphx -glr-beginner-blitz-cifar10-tutorial-py

堆疊Layer的兩種方式

定義

排序

定義

```
class Net(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(Net, self). init ()
       self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 6, 5)
       self.pool = nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2)
       self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)
       self.fc1 = nn.Linear(16 * 5 * 5, 120)
       self.fc2 = nn.Linear(120, 84)
       self.fc3 = nn.Linear(84, 10)
   def forward(self, x):
       x = self.pool(F.relu(self.conv1(x)))
       x = self.pool(F.relu(self.conv2(x)))
       x = x.view(-1, 16 * 5 * 5)
       x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
       x = F.relu(self.fc2(x))
       x = self.fc3(x)
       return x
```

排序

```
class Net(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(Net, self). init ()
       self.all conv = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Conv2d(3, 6, 5),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2),
           nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2),)
       self.all fc = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Linear(16 * 5 * 5, 120),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.Linear(120, 84),
           nn.ReLU(),
           nn.Linear(84, 10),)
   def forward(self, x):
       x = self.all\_conv(x)
       x = x.view(-1, 16 * 5 * 5)
       x = self.all_fc(x)
       return x
```

AlexNet實作



https://github.com/forrestning/AlexNet/blob/master/AlexNet_monkey.ipynb