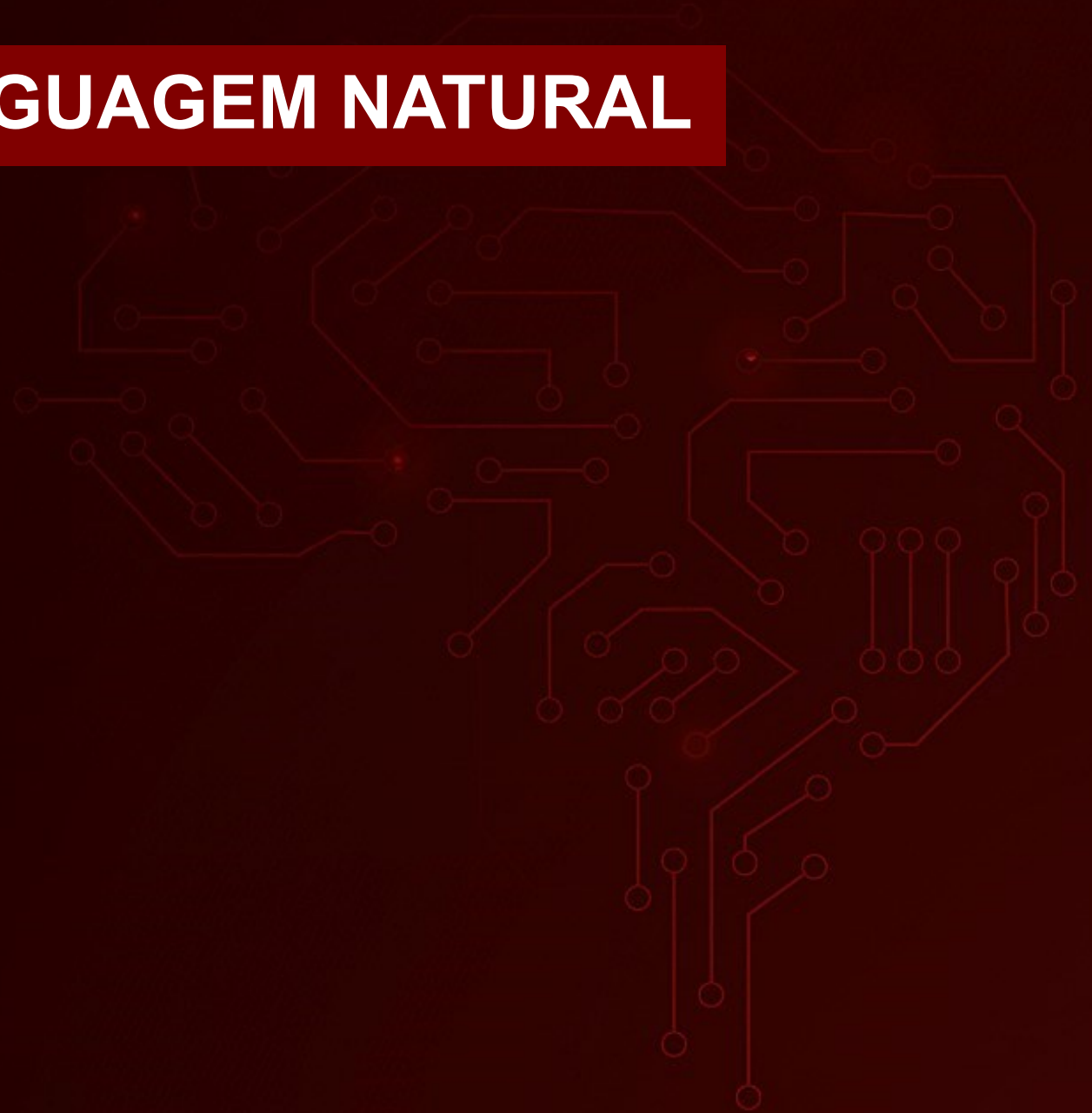


# PROCESSAMENTO DE LINGUAGEM NATURAL

## Redes Neurais Profundas



# TÓPICOS

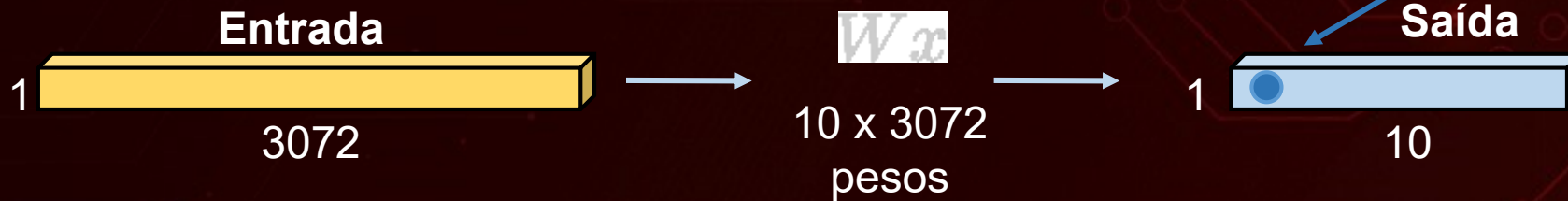
1. Introdução
2. Camadas de convolução e *pooling*
3. CNN para classificação de textos



# REDES NEURAIS

*Camadas totalmente conectadas (Fully-Connected Layers)*

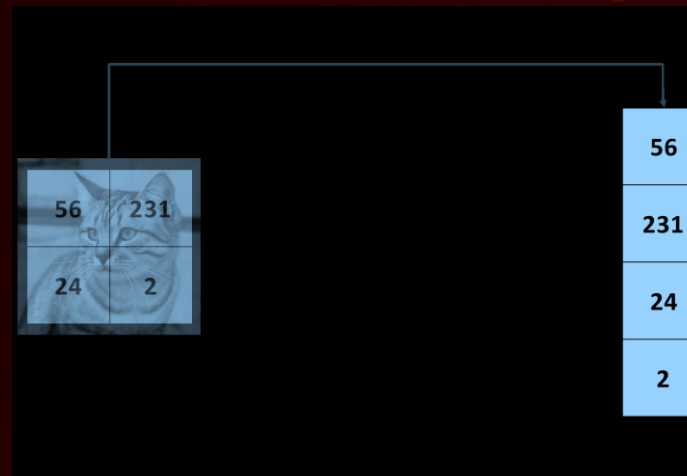
32x32x3 imagem -> estica para 3072 x 1



1 número: o resultado do produto interno entre uma linha de  $W$  e a entrada (um produto interno de 3072 dimensões)

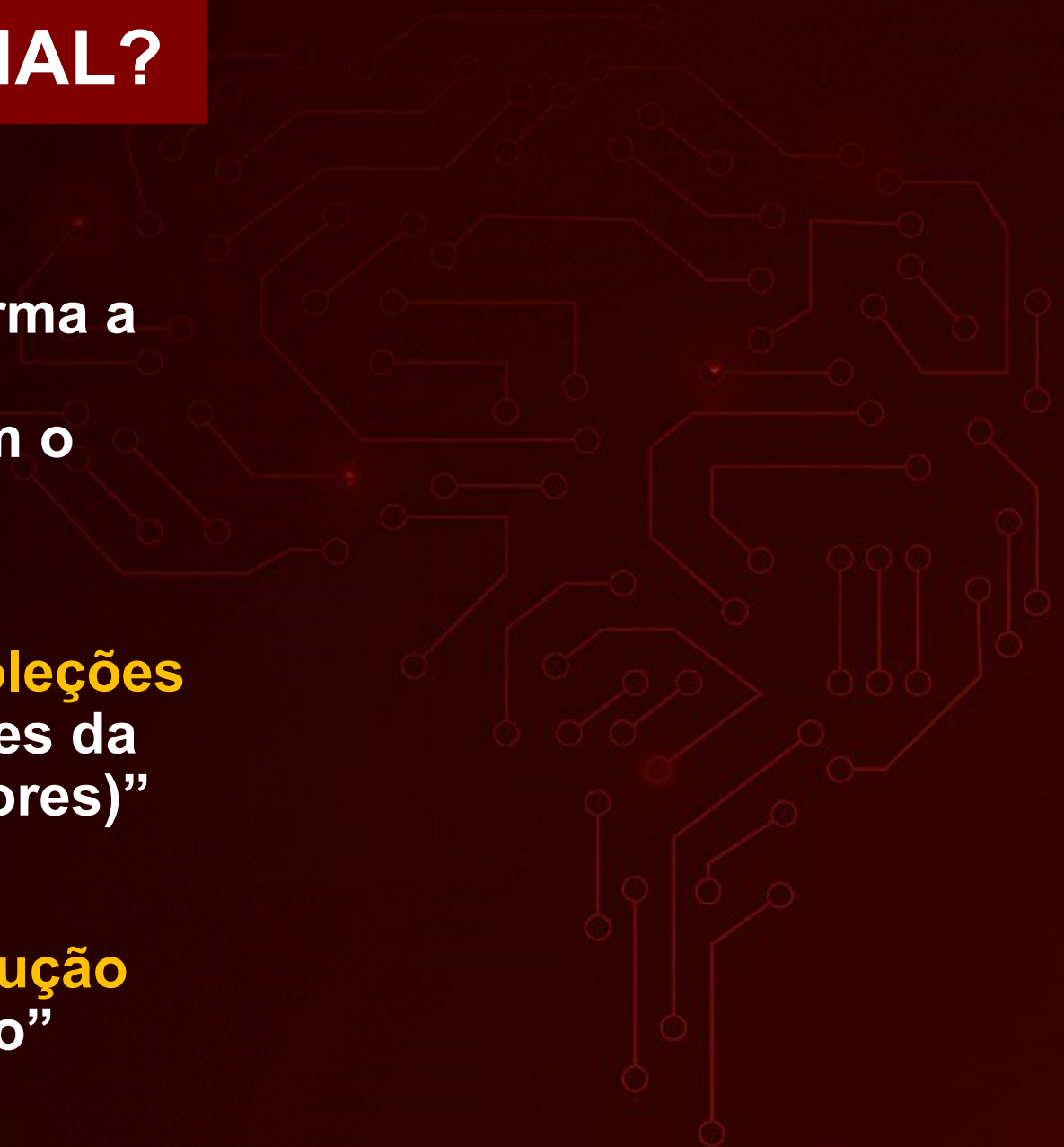
**Problema:** os classificadores não respeitam a estrutura espacial de imagens.

**Solução:** definir novos nós computacionais que operem em imagens.



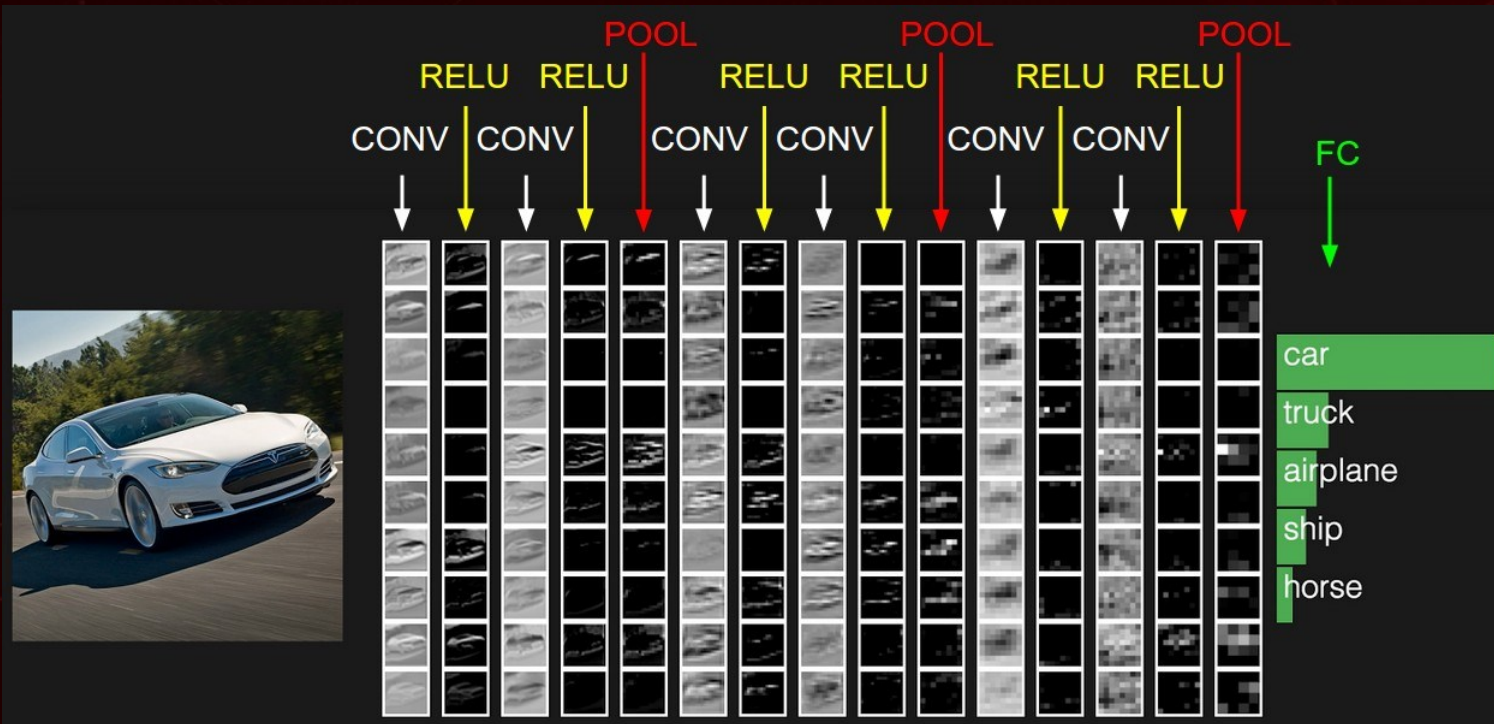
# O QUE É RN CONVOLUCIONAL?

- “Rede Neural *feed-forward* cujos neurônios estão dispostos de tal forma a responder por regiões sobrepostas (**campos receptores**) que preenchem o campo visual”
- “Múltiplas camadas **de pequenas coleções de neurônios** que processam porções da imagem de entrada (campos receptores)”
- “Sequências de **camadas de convolução** intercaladas por funções de ativação”





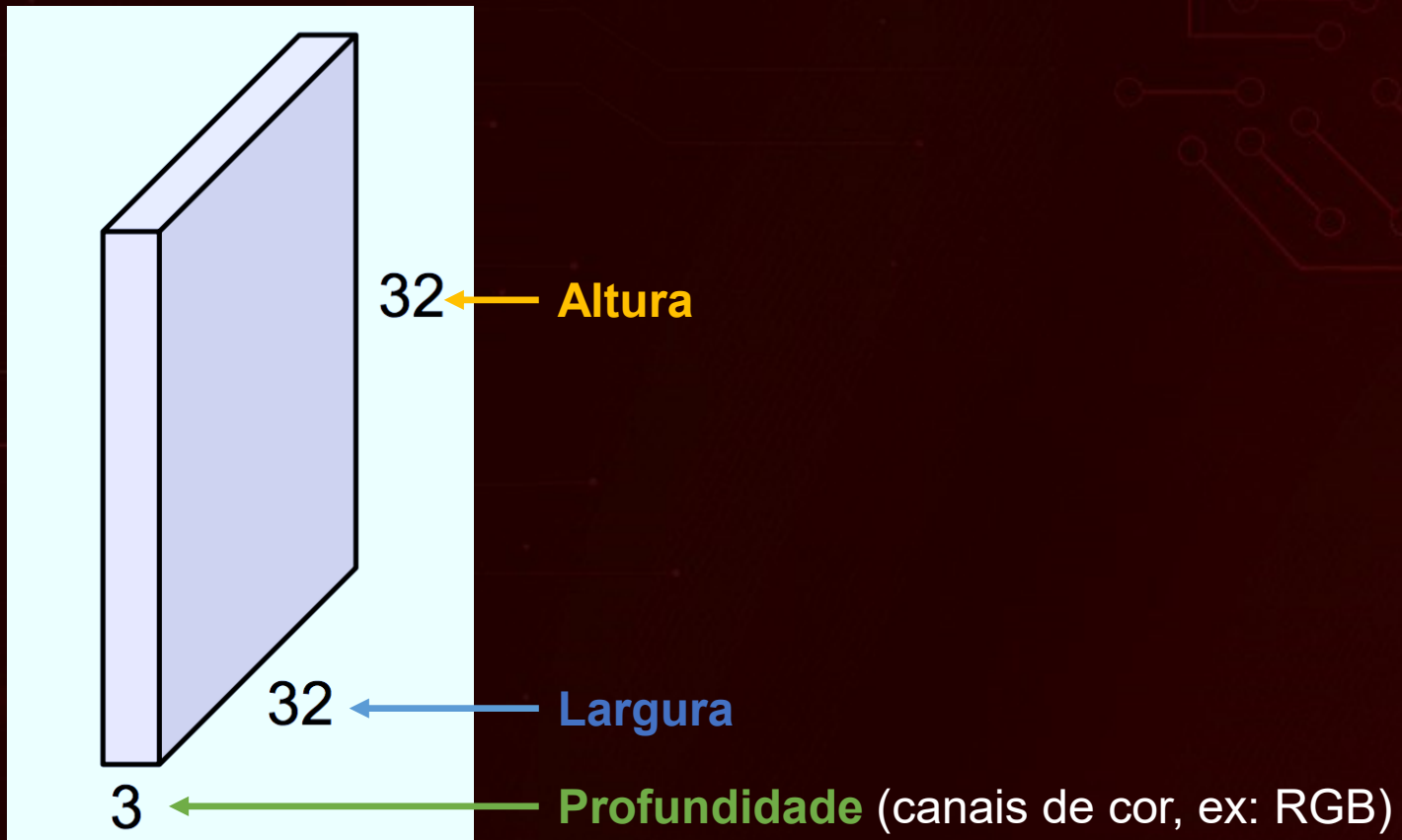
# REDE NEURAL CONVOLUCIONAL



**Começaremos com a camada de convolução**

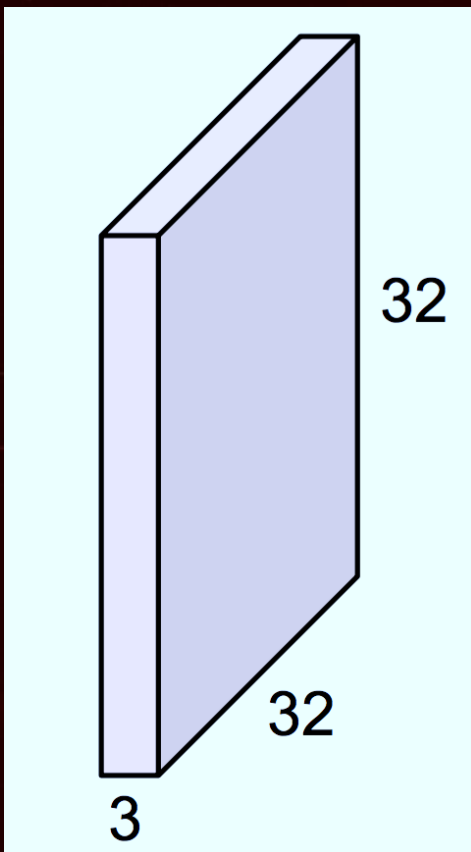
# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO

Imagem  $32 \times 32 \times 3$

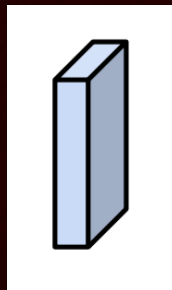


# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO

Imagem  $32 \times 32 \times 3$



Filtro  $5 \times 5 \times 3$

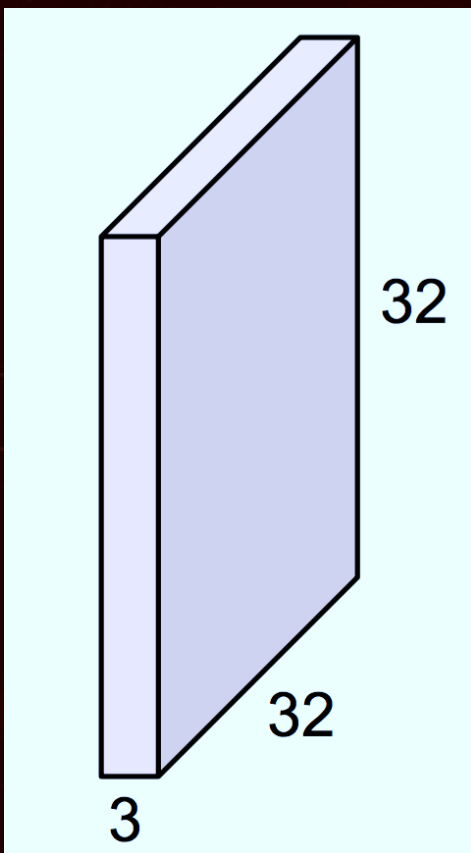


**Convoluir** o filtro com a imagem

Deslizar espacialmente o filtro pela imagem, computando produtos internos

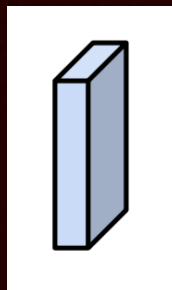
# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO

Imagem  $32 \times 32 \times 3$



Filtros sempre compreendem a profundidade inteira do volume de entrada

Filtro  $5 \times 5 \times 3$



**Convoluir** o filtro com a imagem

Deslizar espacialmente o filtro pela imagem, computando produtos internos



# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO

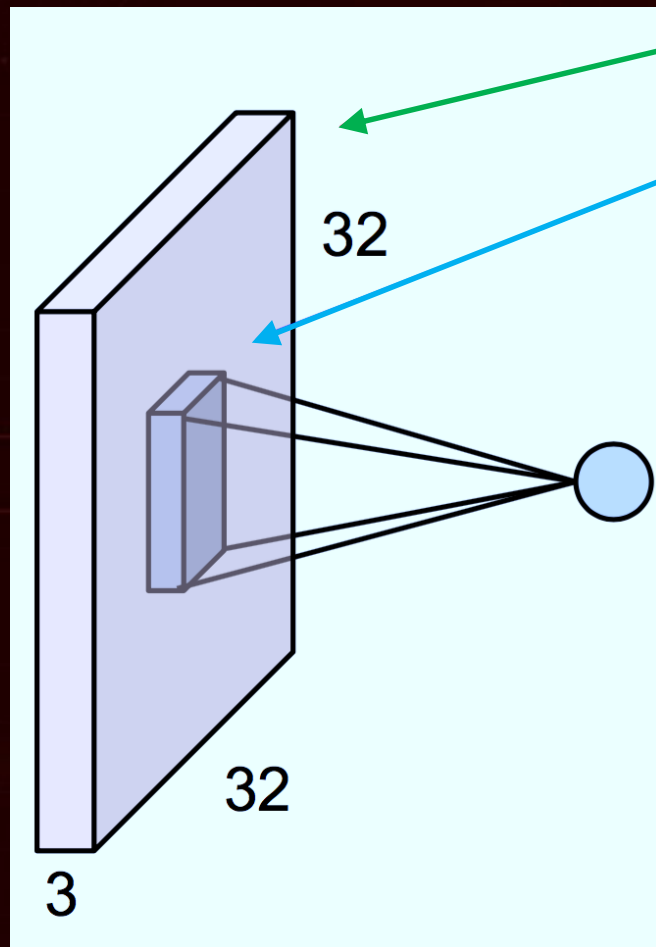


Imagem ( $32 \times 32 \times 3$ )

Filtro  $w(5 \times 5 \times 3)$

**1 número:**

resultado do produto interno entre o filtro e uma porção  $5 \times 5 \times 3$  da imagem

( $5 \times 5 \times 3 = 75$  parâmetros + bias)

# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO

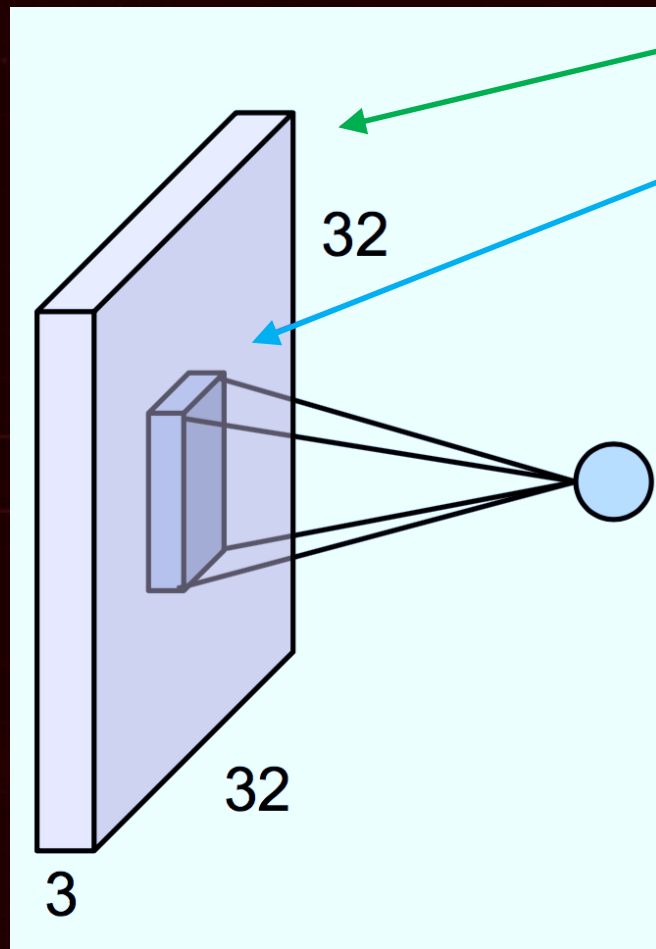
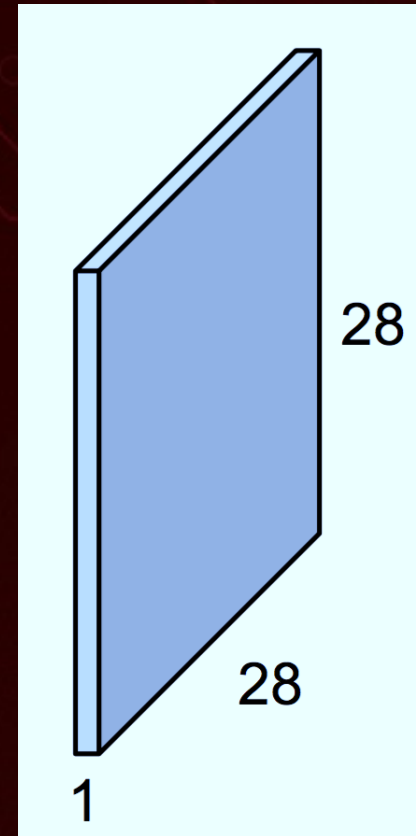


Imagem ( $32 \times 32 \times 3$ )

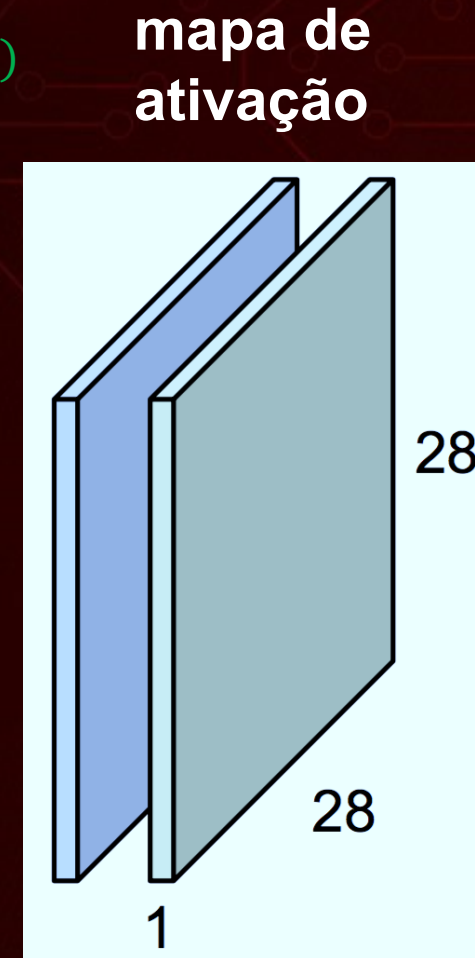
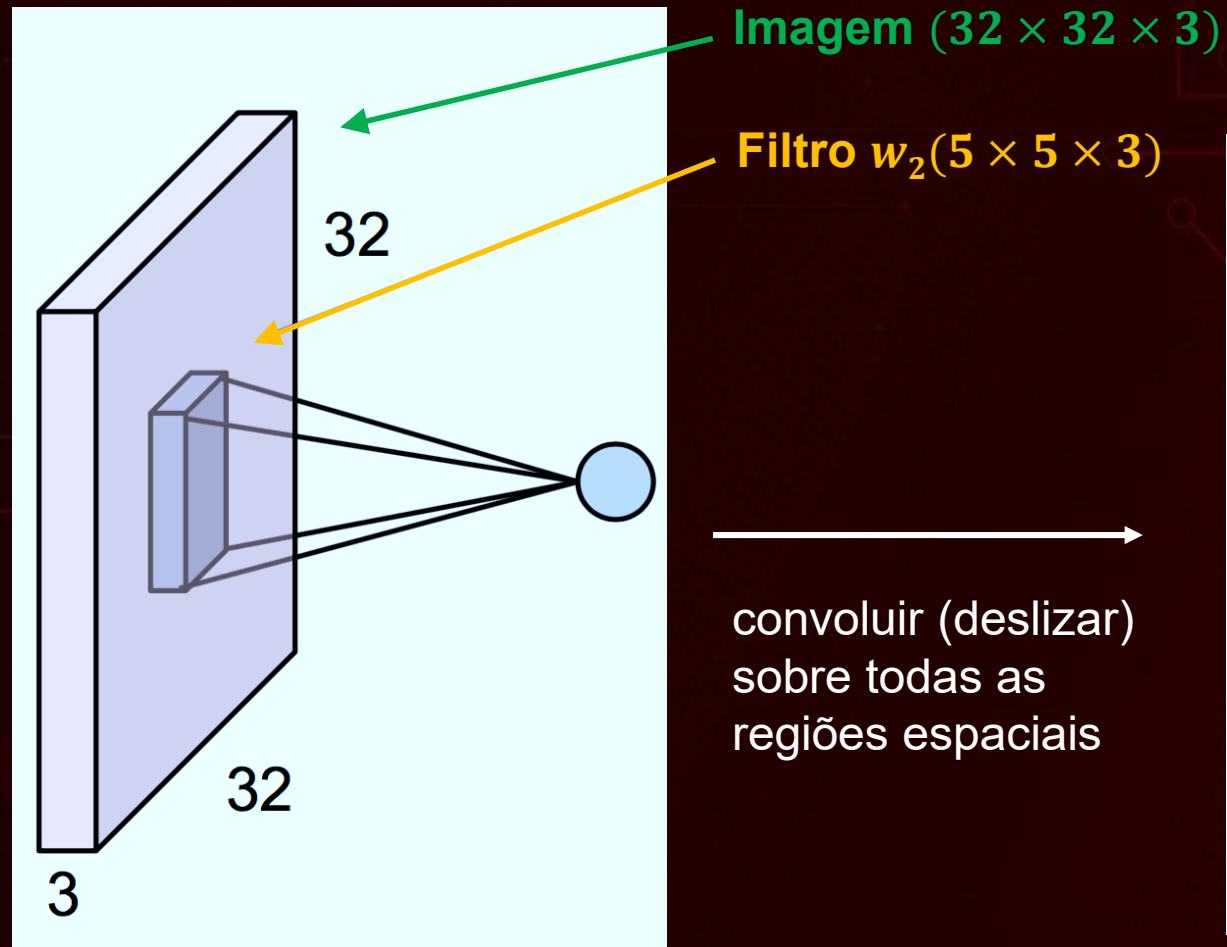
Filtro  $w(5 \times 5 \times 3)$

convoluir (deslizar)  
sobre todas as  
regiões espaciais

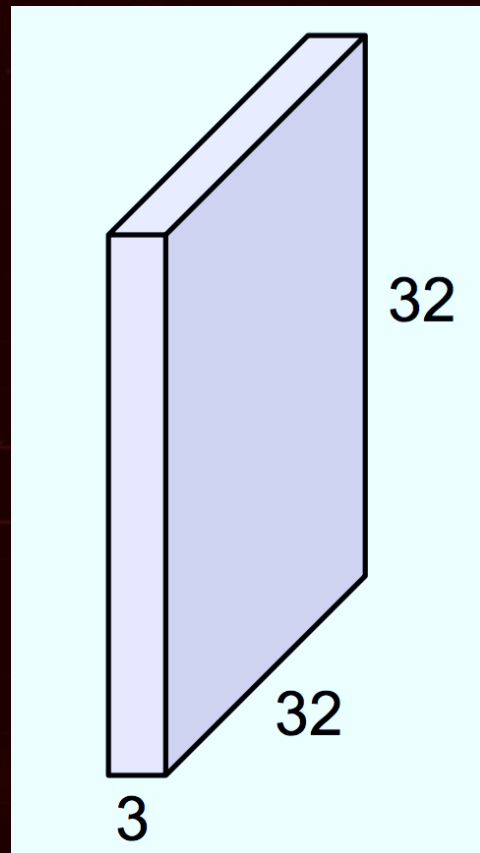
mapa de  
ativação



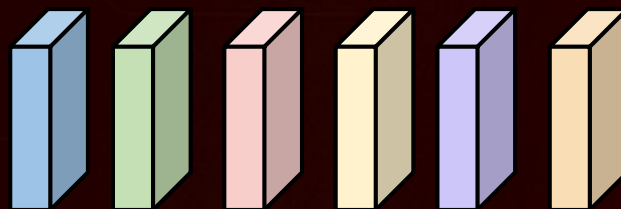
# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO



# CAMADA DE CONVOLUÇÃO

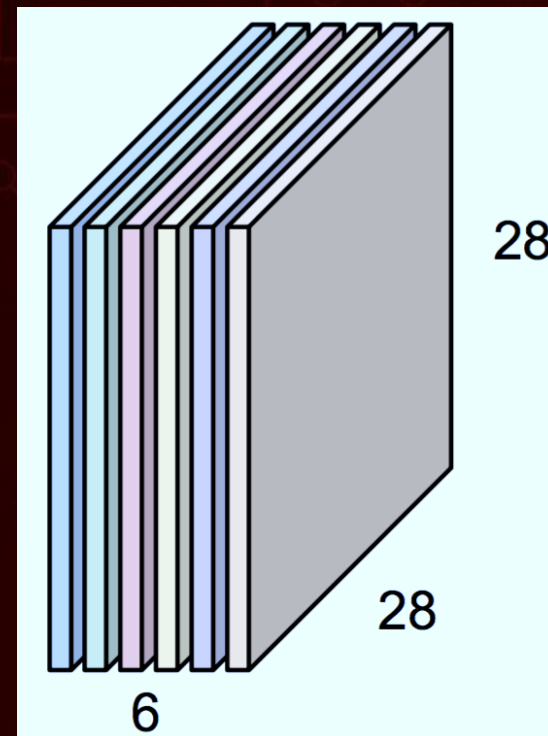


Se tivermos 6 filtros  $5 \times 5 \times 3$ , teremos 6 *featuremaps* distintos:



→  
Camada de Convolução

mapas de ativação

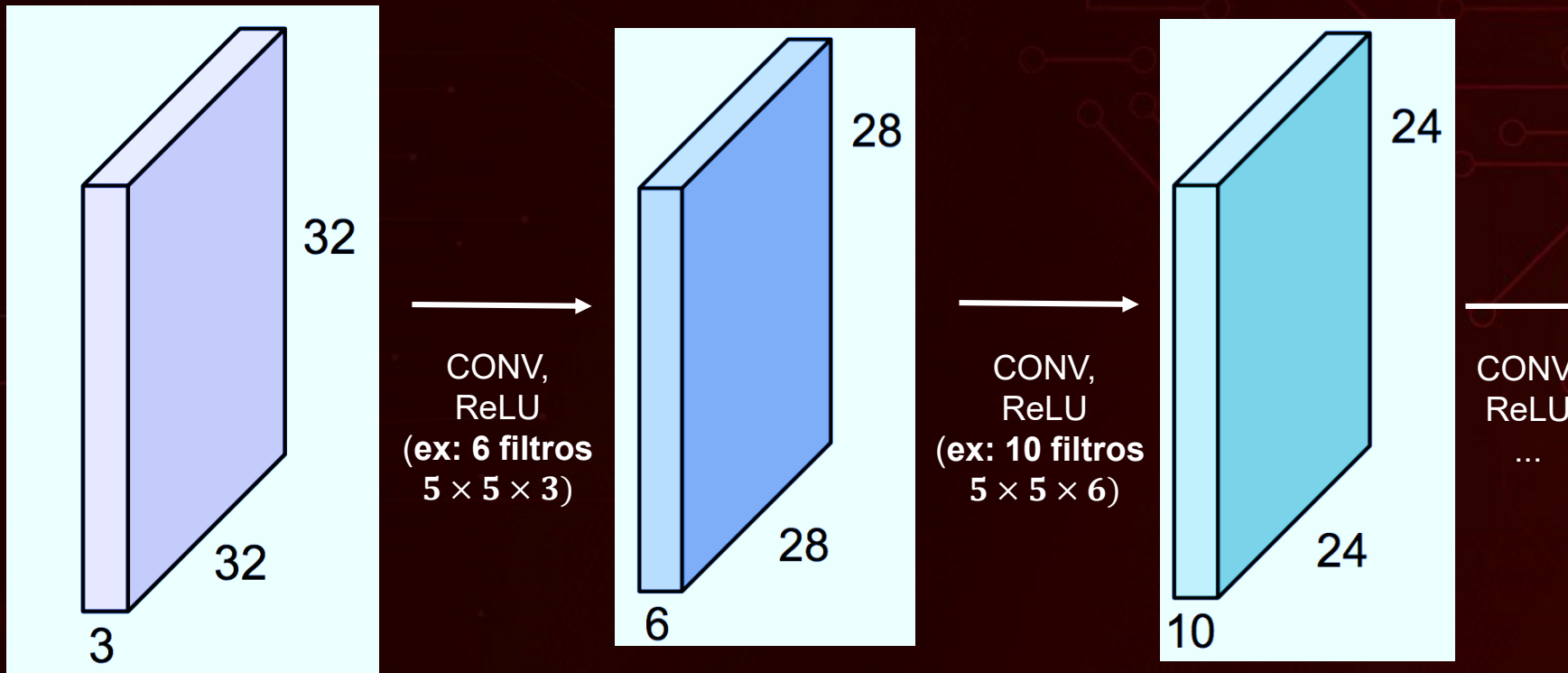


Empilhamos o *featuremaps* para gerar uma "nova imagem" de tamanho  $28 \times 28 \times 6$




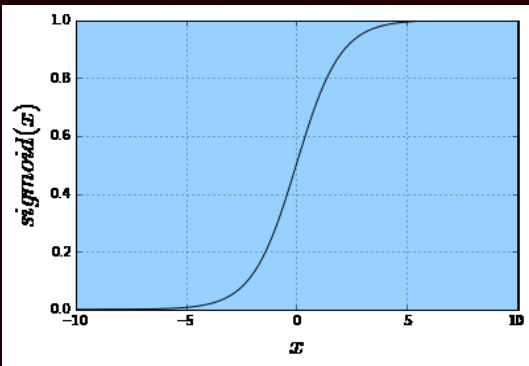
# REDE CONVOLUCIONAL

“Sequência de camadas de convolução intercaladas por **funções de ativação**”



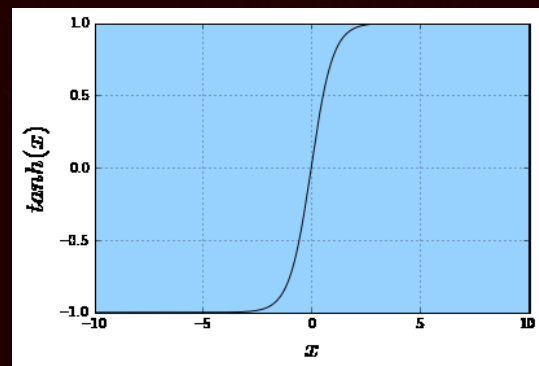
# FUNÇÕES DE ATIVAÇÃO

Sigmoid 



Interpretação da saída por taxa média de disparo  
Tende a saturar.  
Mata os gradientes.  
Não é centrada em zero.  
Custosa.  
Ruim para redes profundas

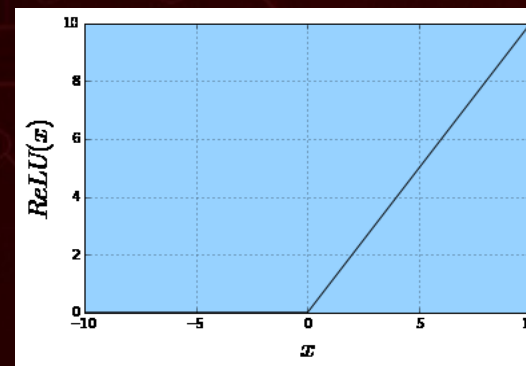
Tanh 



Centrada em zero.  
Mata os gradientes.  
Ruim para redes profundas.

Leaky ReLU  
PReLU  
ELU

ReLU



Evita saturação.  
Boa para redes profundas.  
Convergência rápida.  
Eficiente.  
Não centrada em zero.

# CAMADA DE POOLING

- **Reduz os volumes** para que se tornem gerenciáveis
- Atua sobre cada mapa de ativação de **maneira independente**

2	3	2	5
5	6	9	8
3	2	1	2
1	2	0	1

1 único mapa de ativação

**MAX** pooling com  
filtro  $2 \times 2$  e *stride* 2



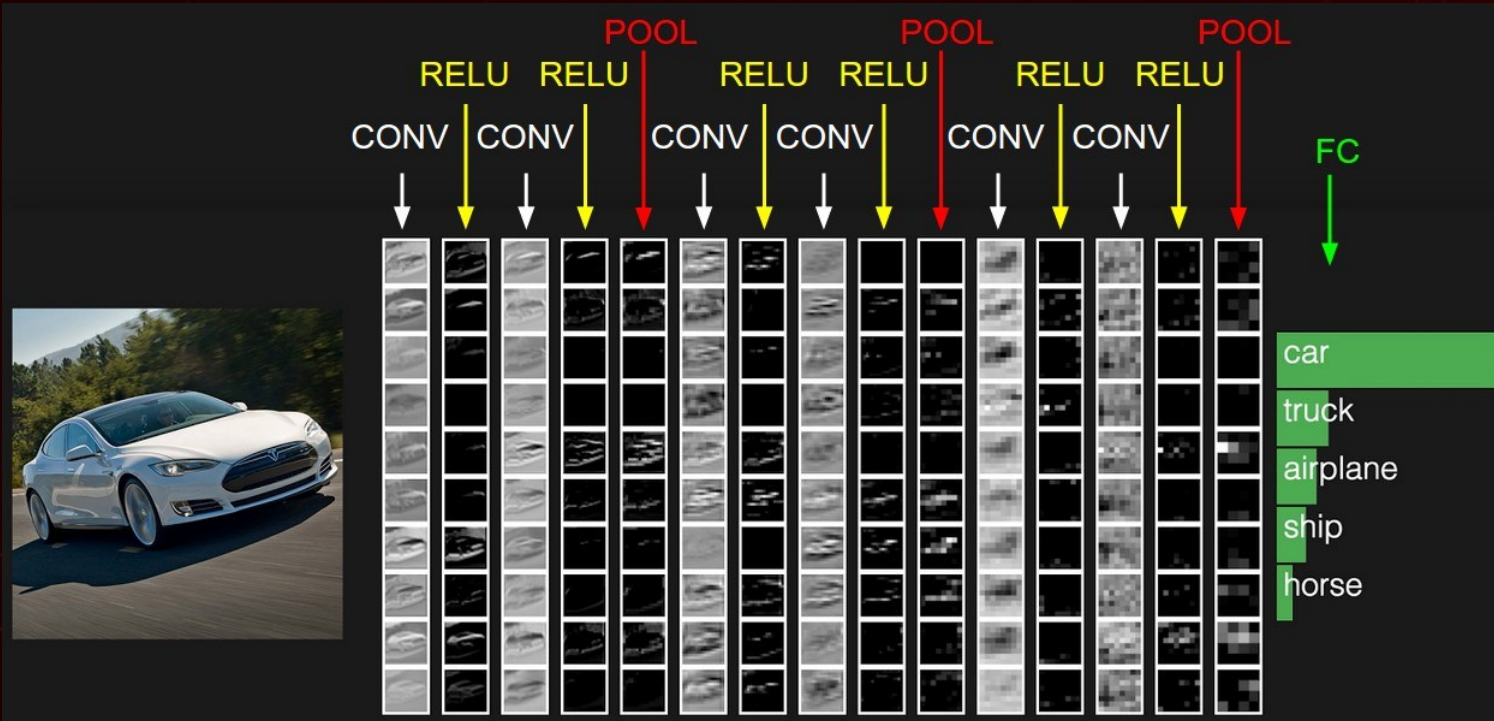
6	9
3	2

**AVG** pooling com  
filtro  $2 \times 2$  e *stride* 2



4	6
2	1

# REDE NEURAL CONVOLUCIONAL



Uma rede convolucional pode conter uma ou várias camadas totalmente conectadas, e nelas os neurônios estão conectados com toda a entrada (redes neurais tradicionais).

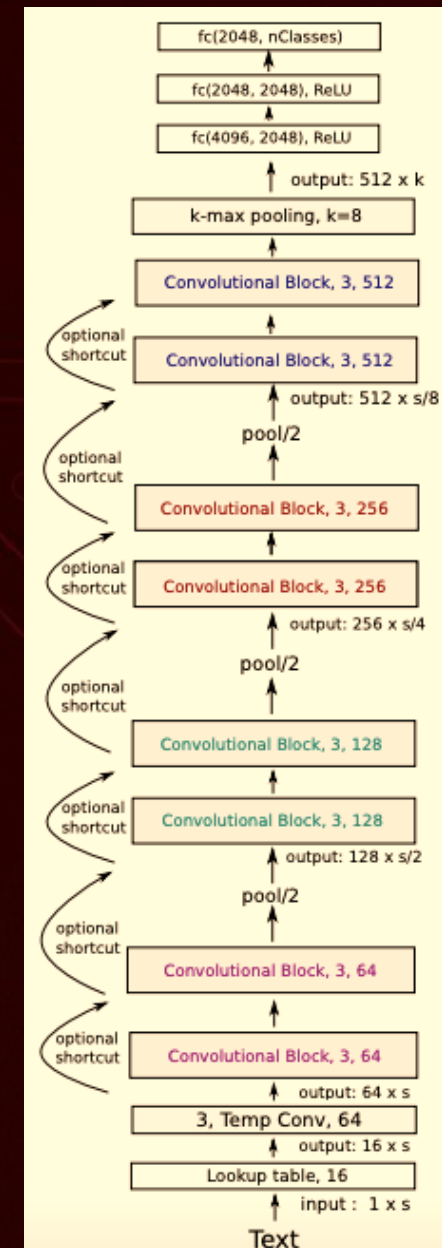
**Finalmente: FC (Fully-Connected Layer)**



# TEXTO COM CNN

- Embora originalmente concebidas para processamento de imagens, **CNNs também são frequentemente utilizadas** para processamento de texto...

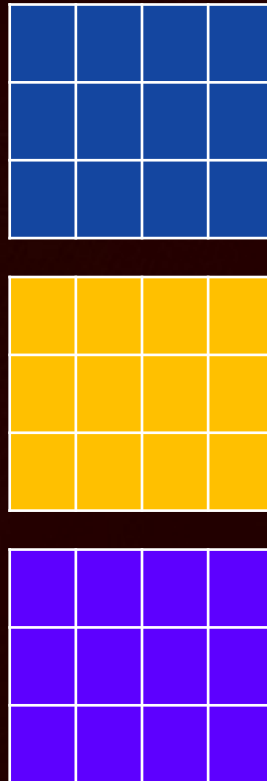
Imagem do paper “Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Text Classification” de Conneau et al., EACL 2017



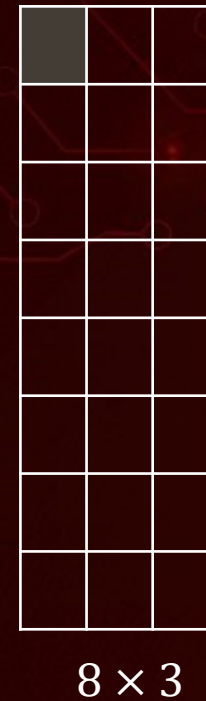
# PLN COM CNN



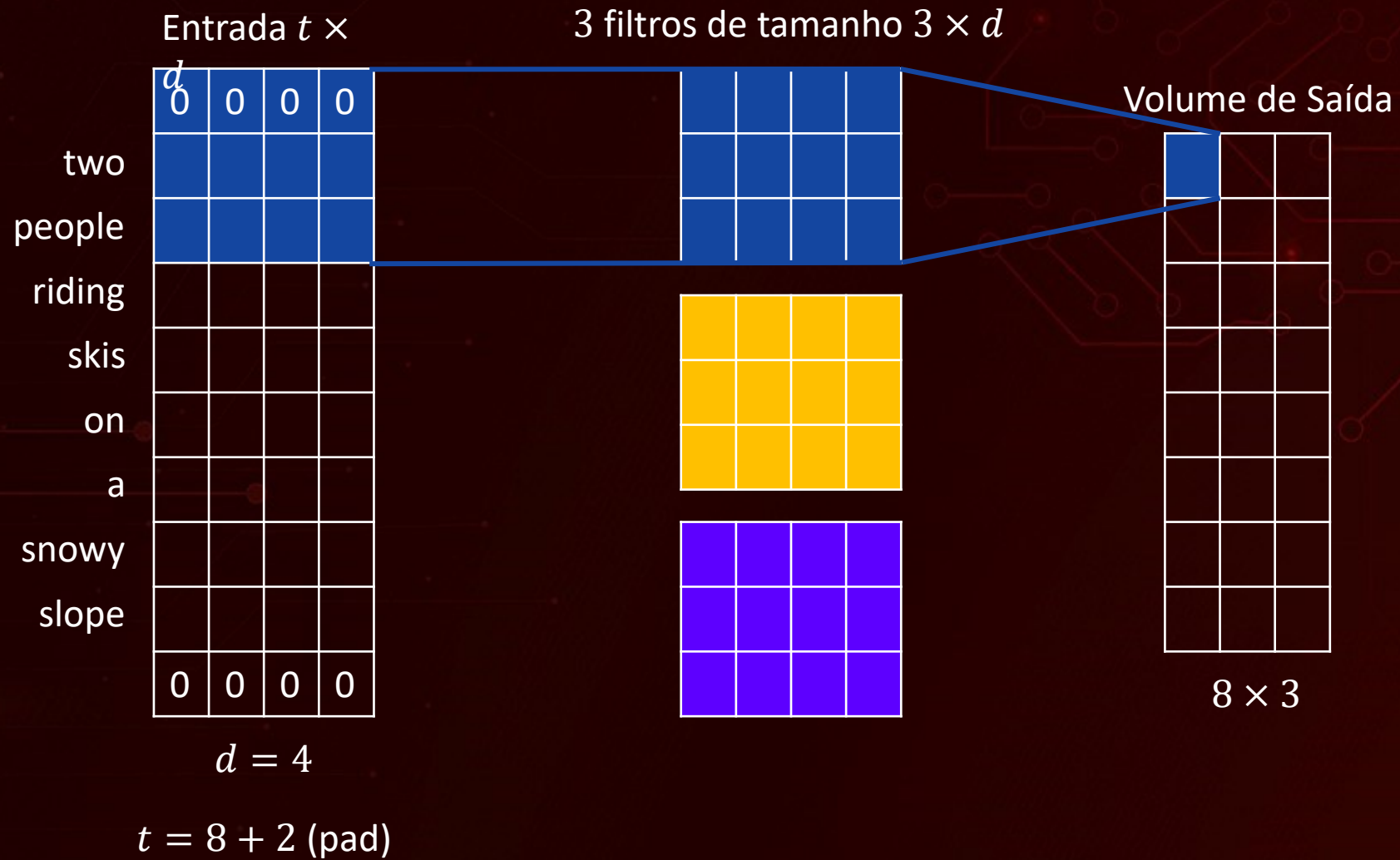
3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



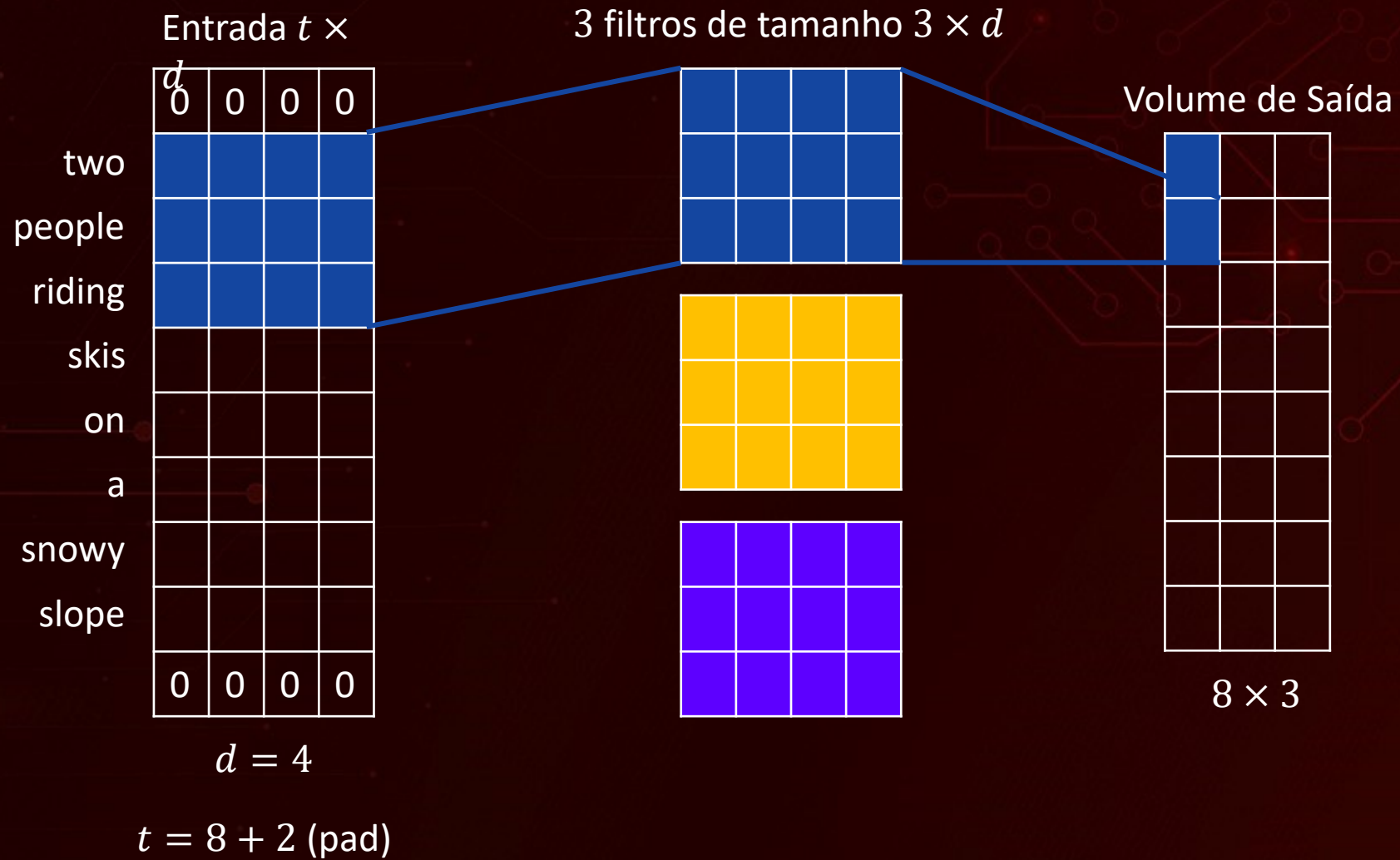
Volume de Saída



# PLN COM CNN

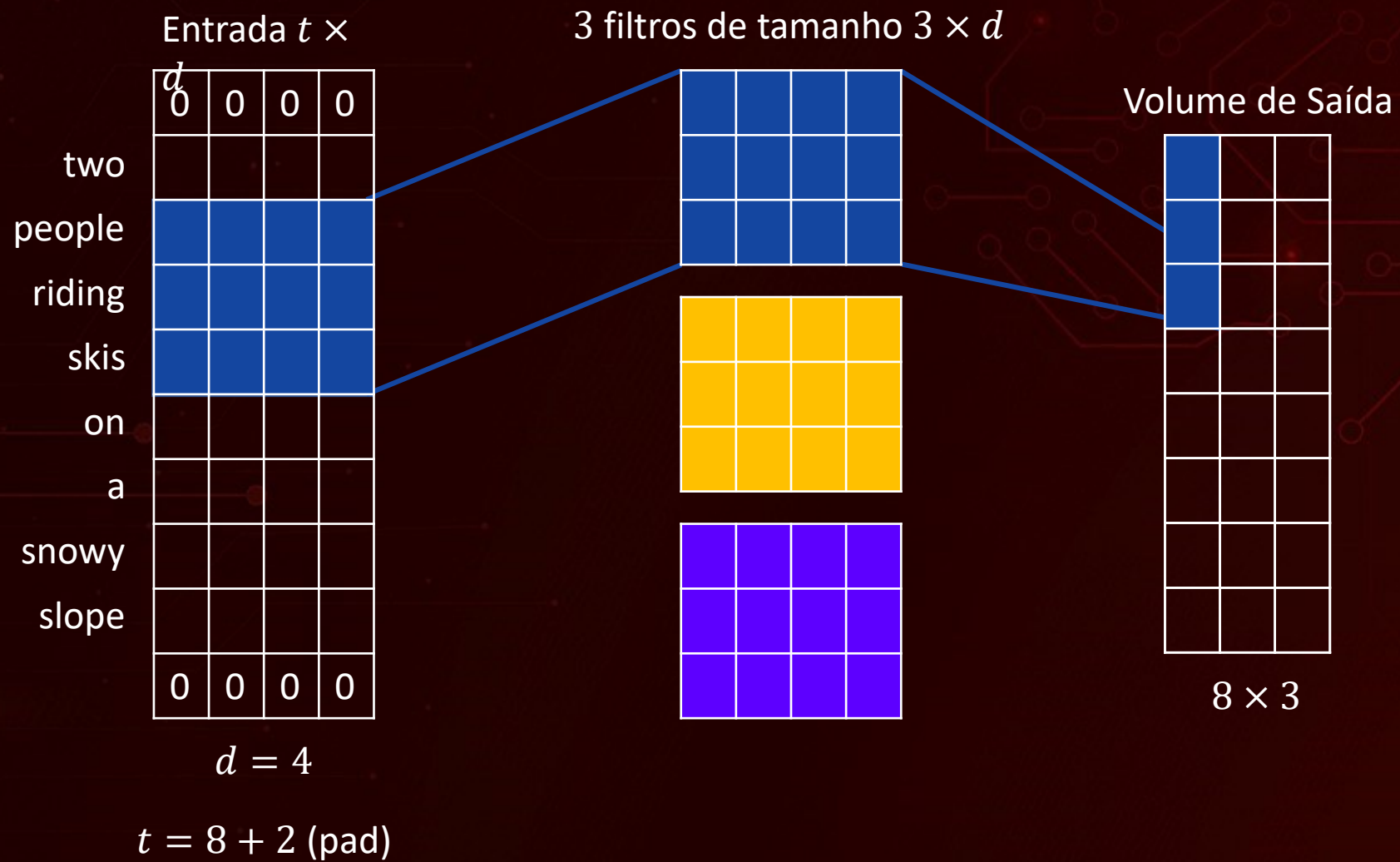


# PLN COM CNN

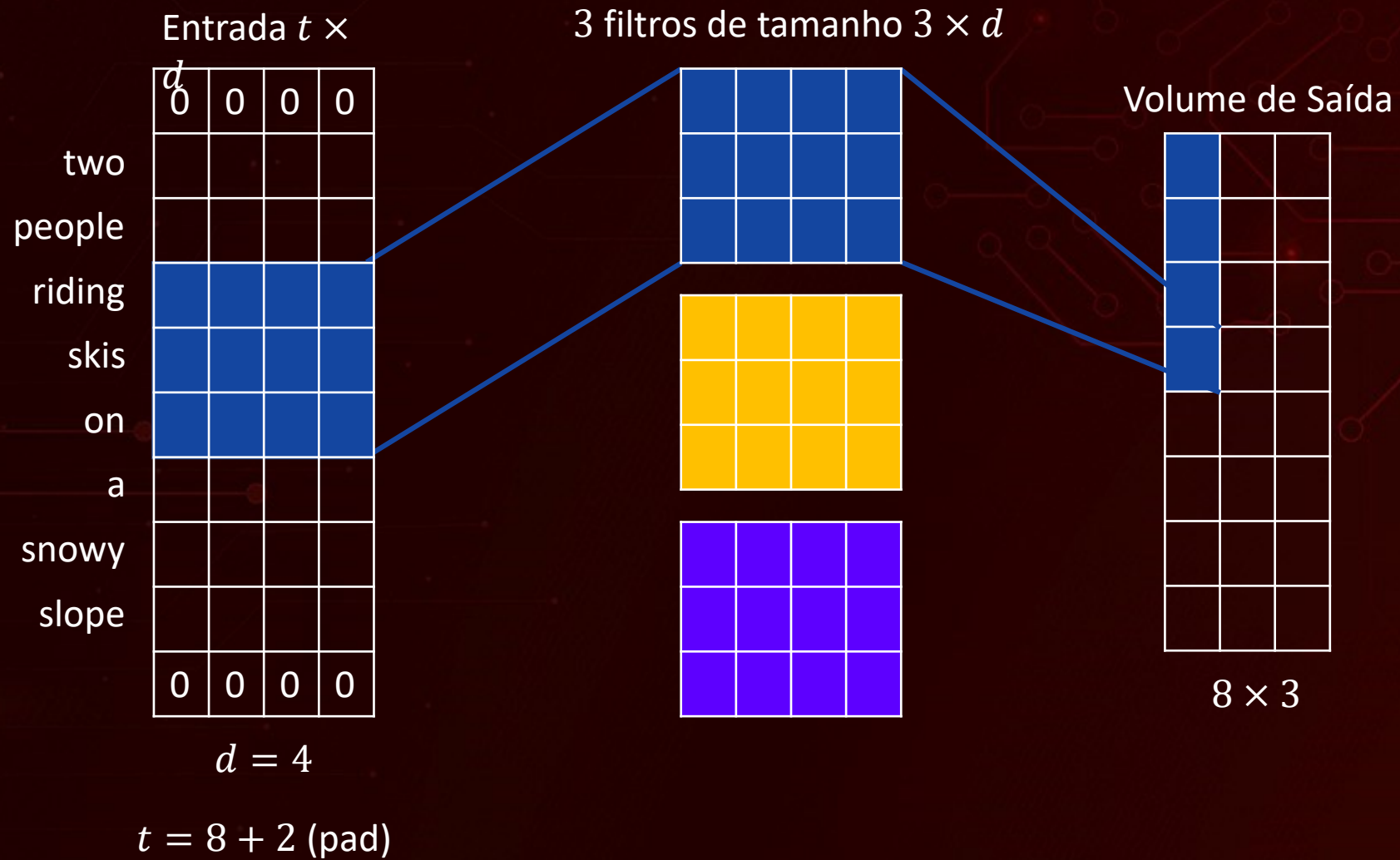




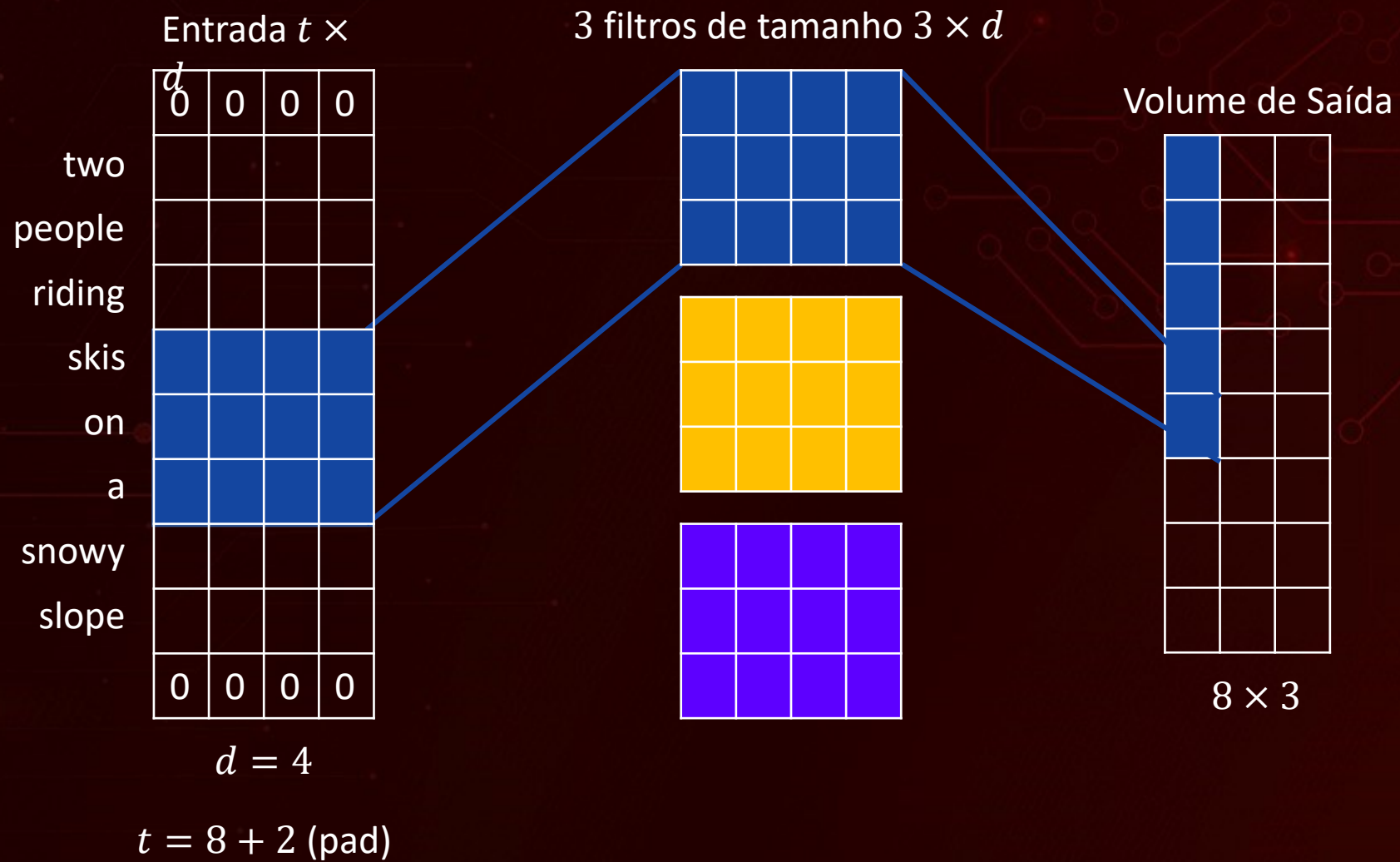
# PLN COM CNN



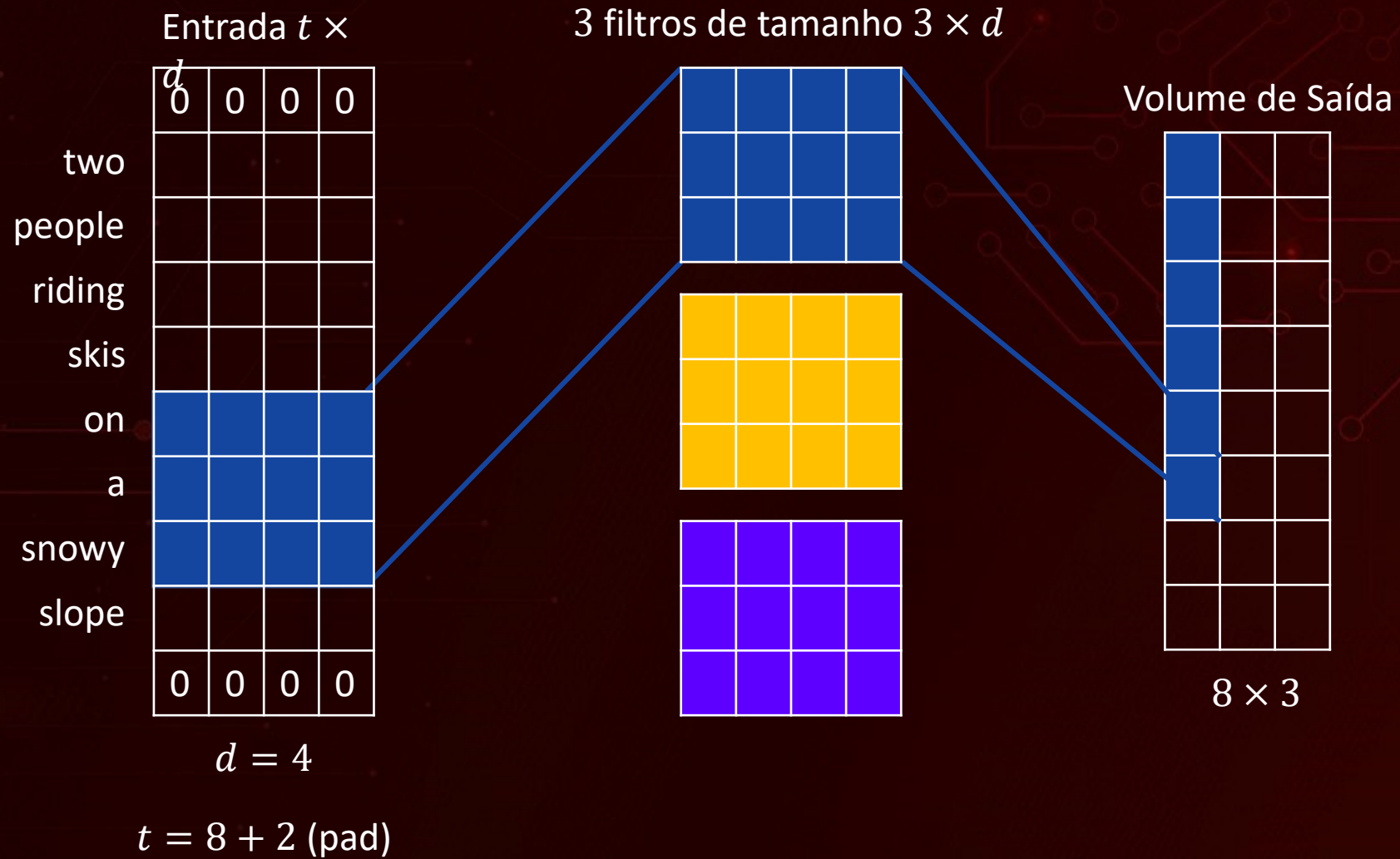
# PLN COM CNN



# PLN COM CNN

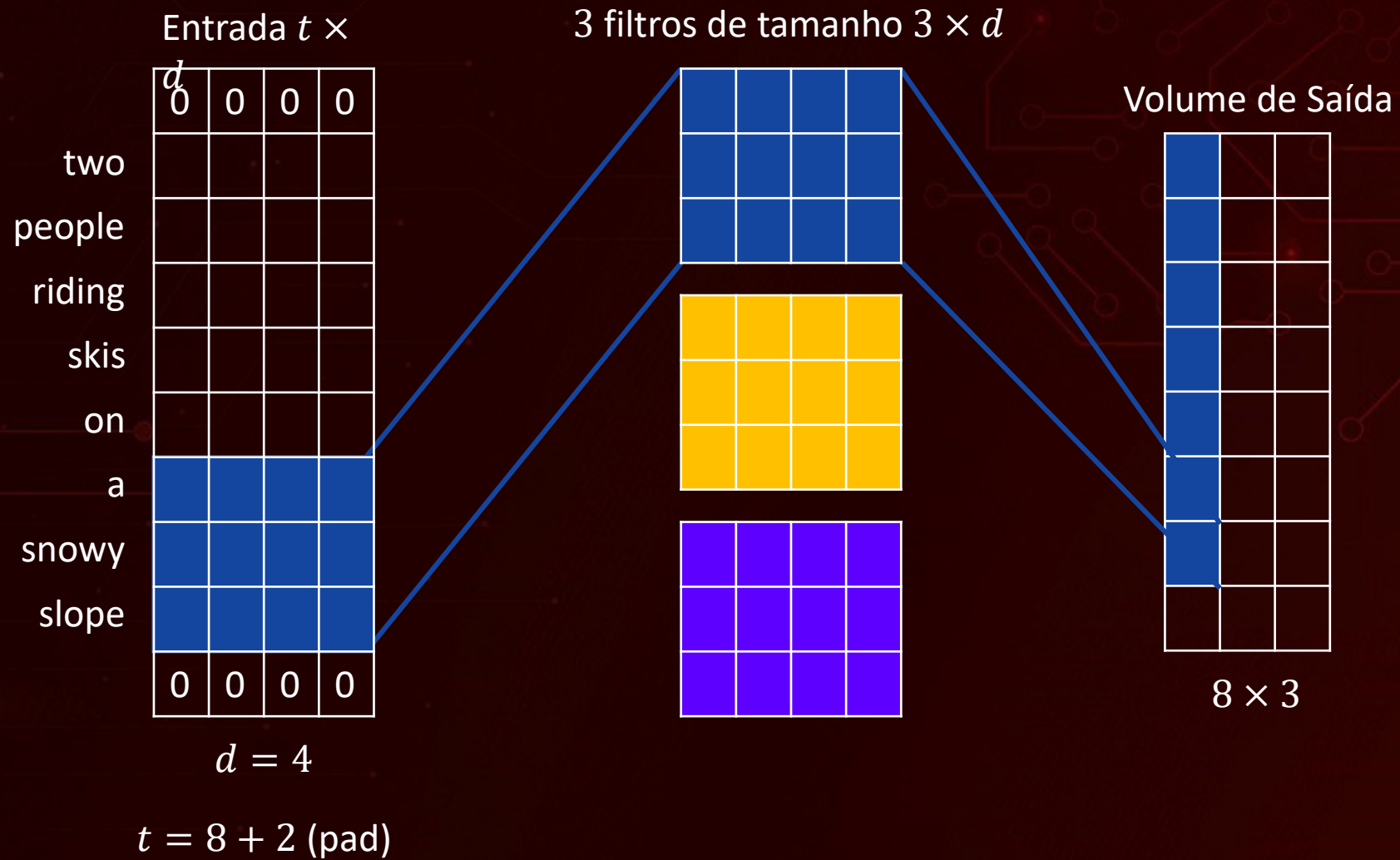


# PLN COM CNN

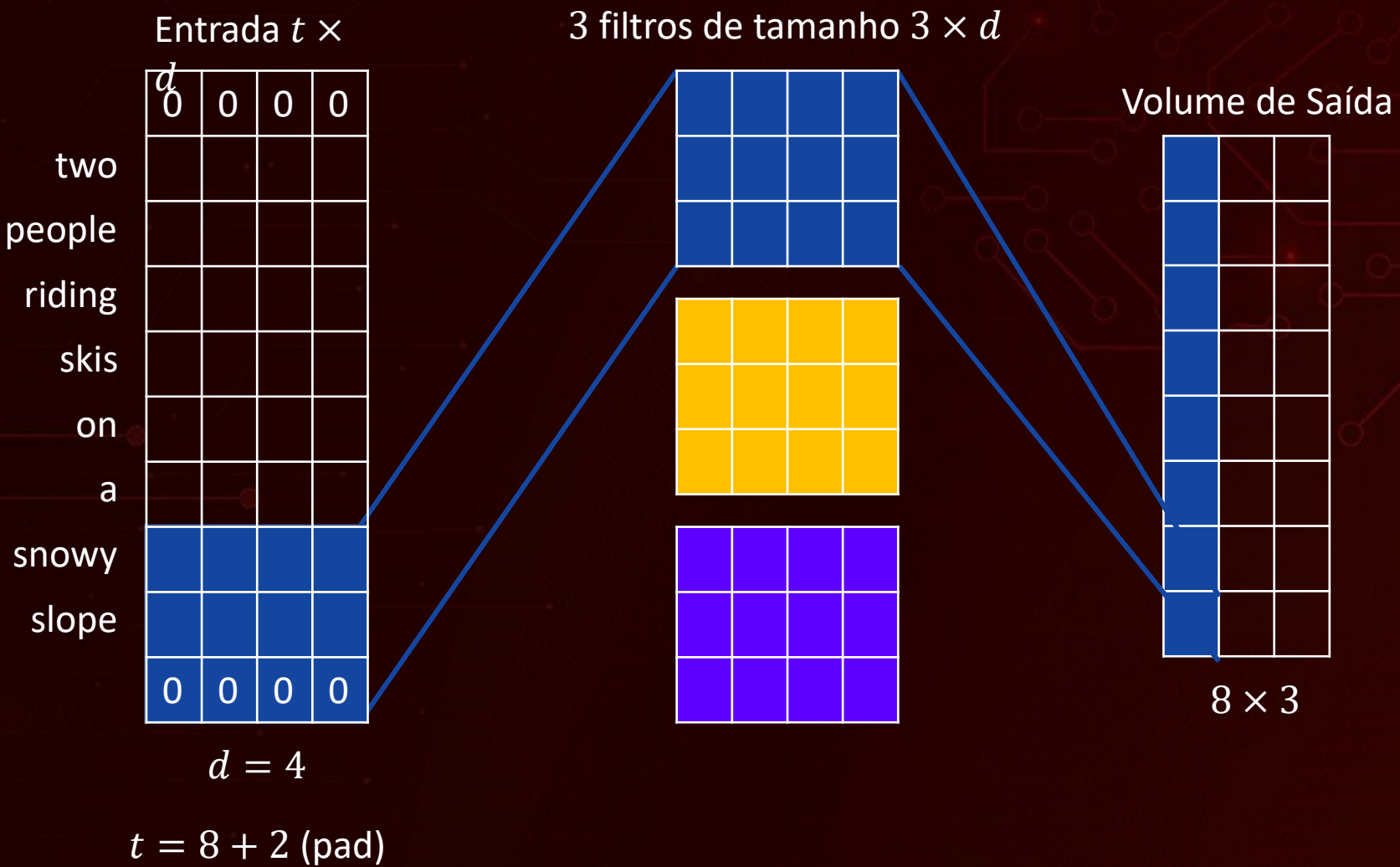




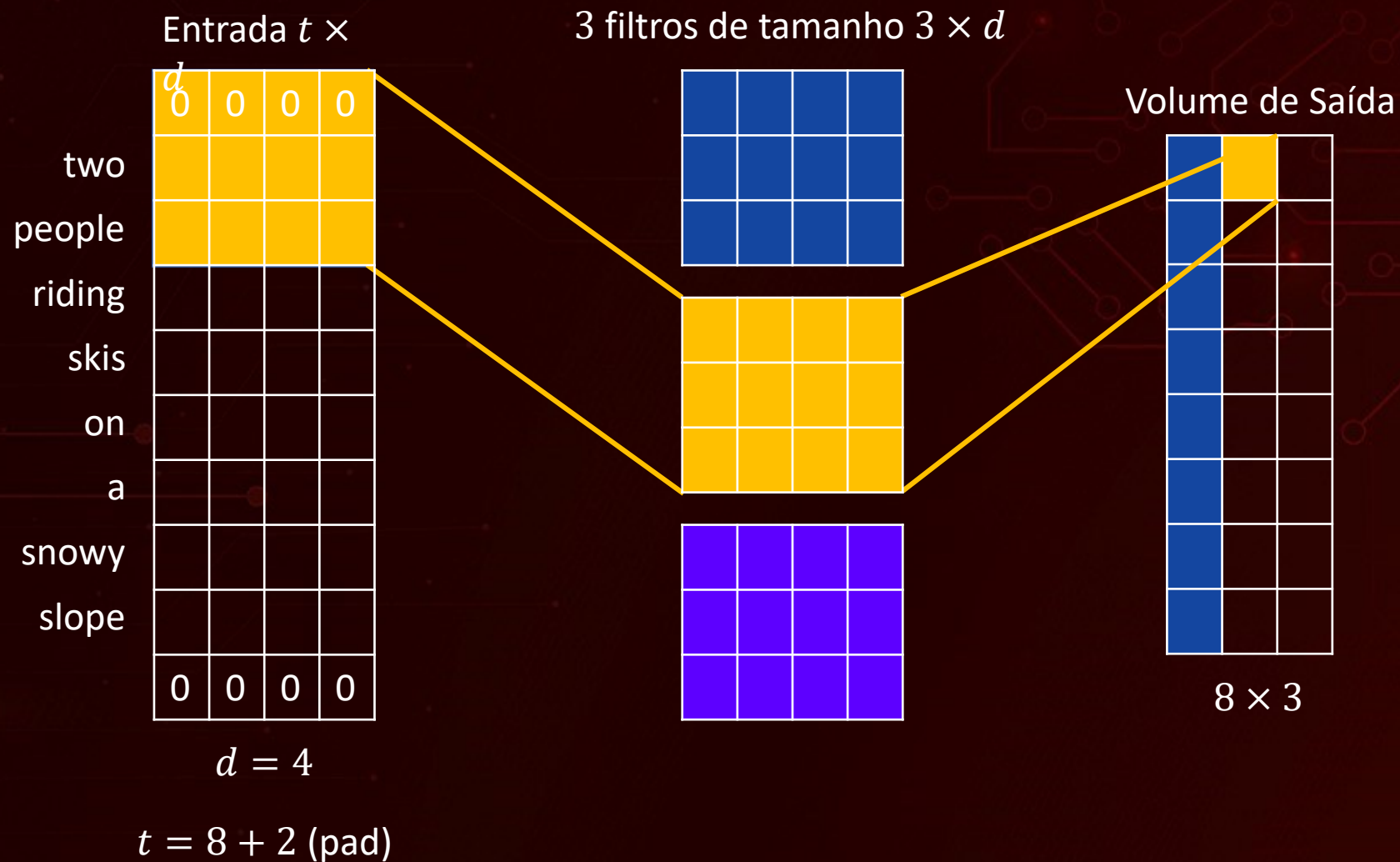
# PLN COM CNN



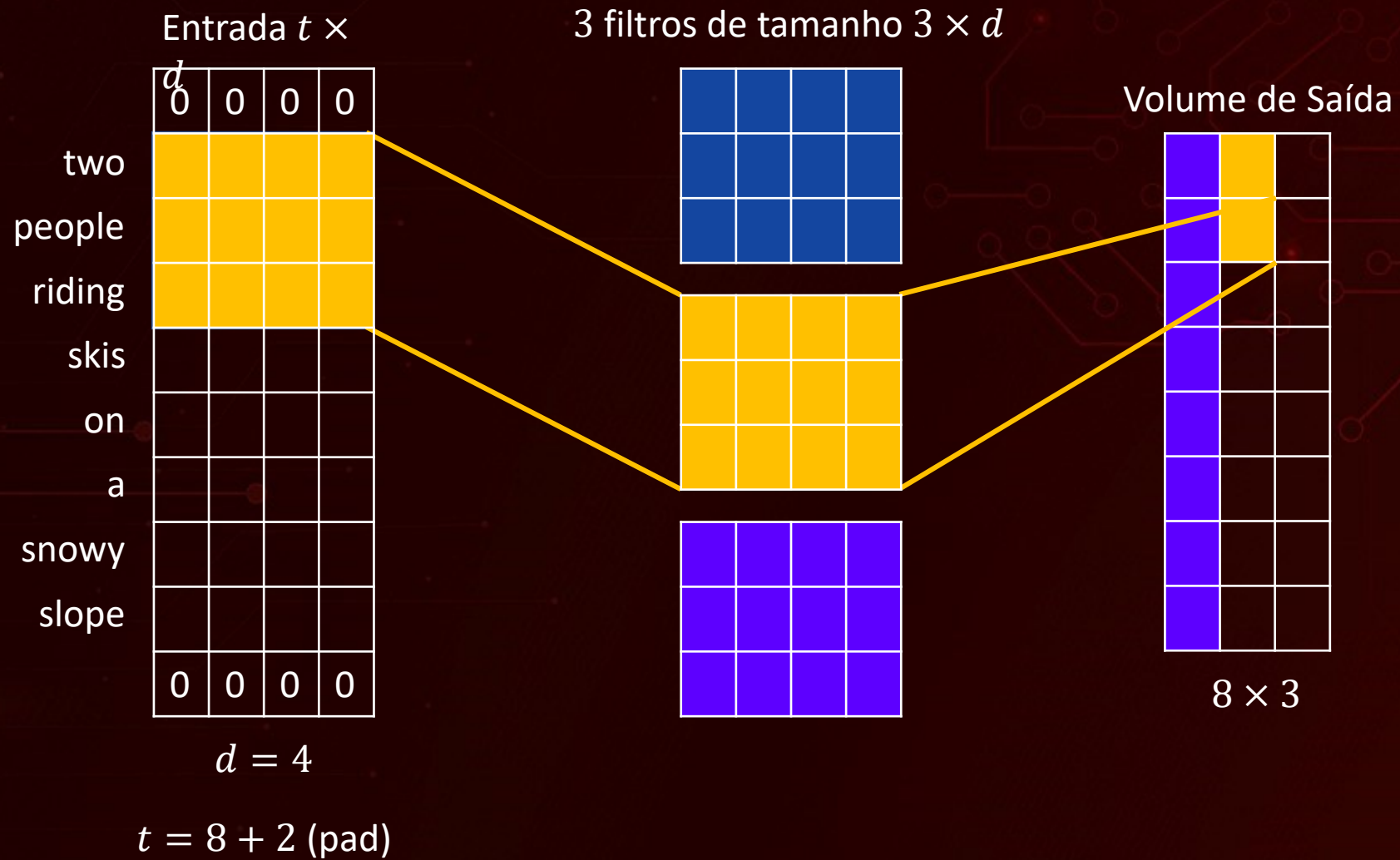
# PLN COM CNN



# PLN COM CNN

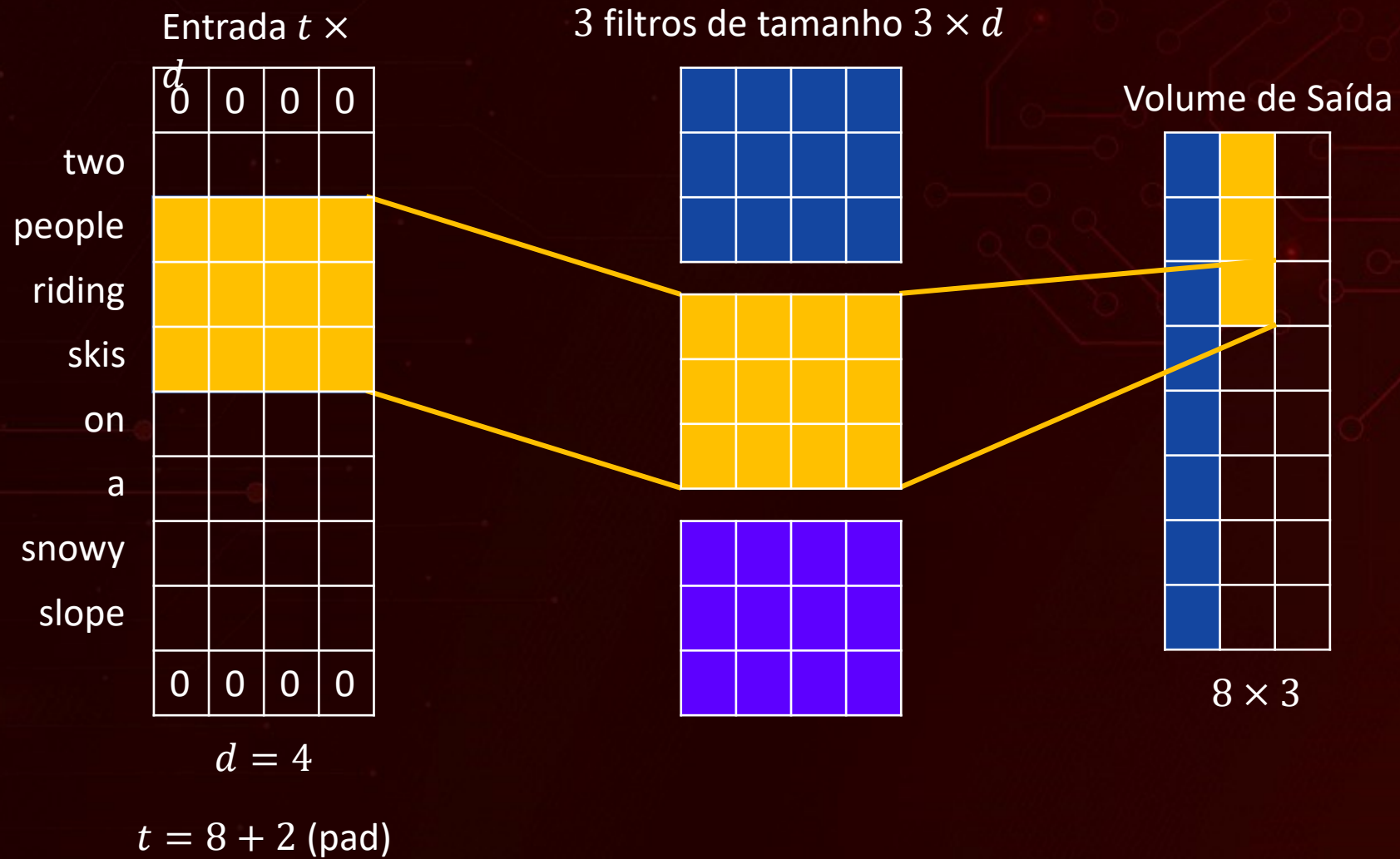


# PLN COM CNN

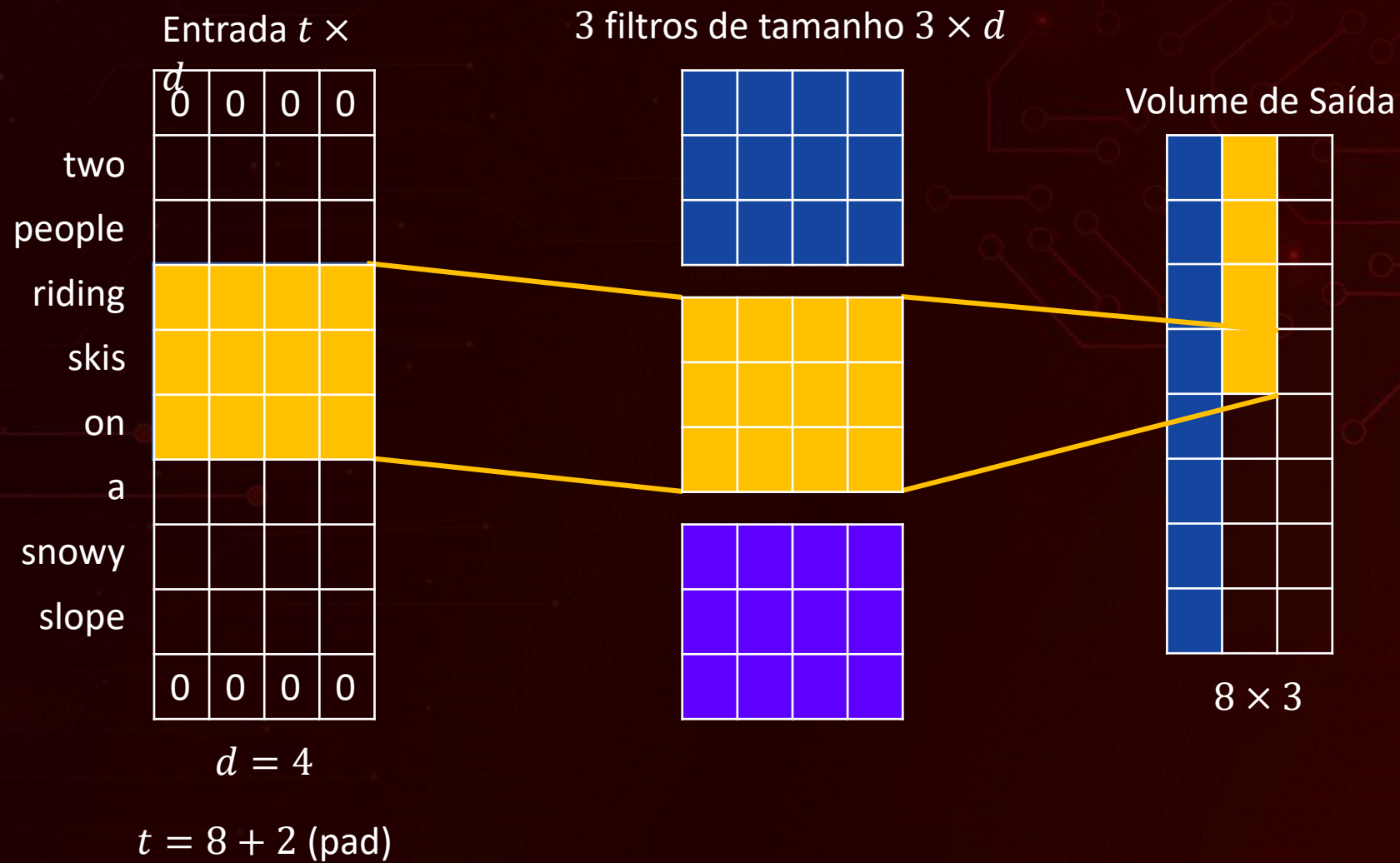




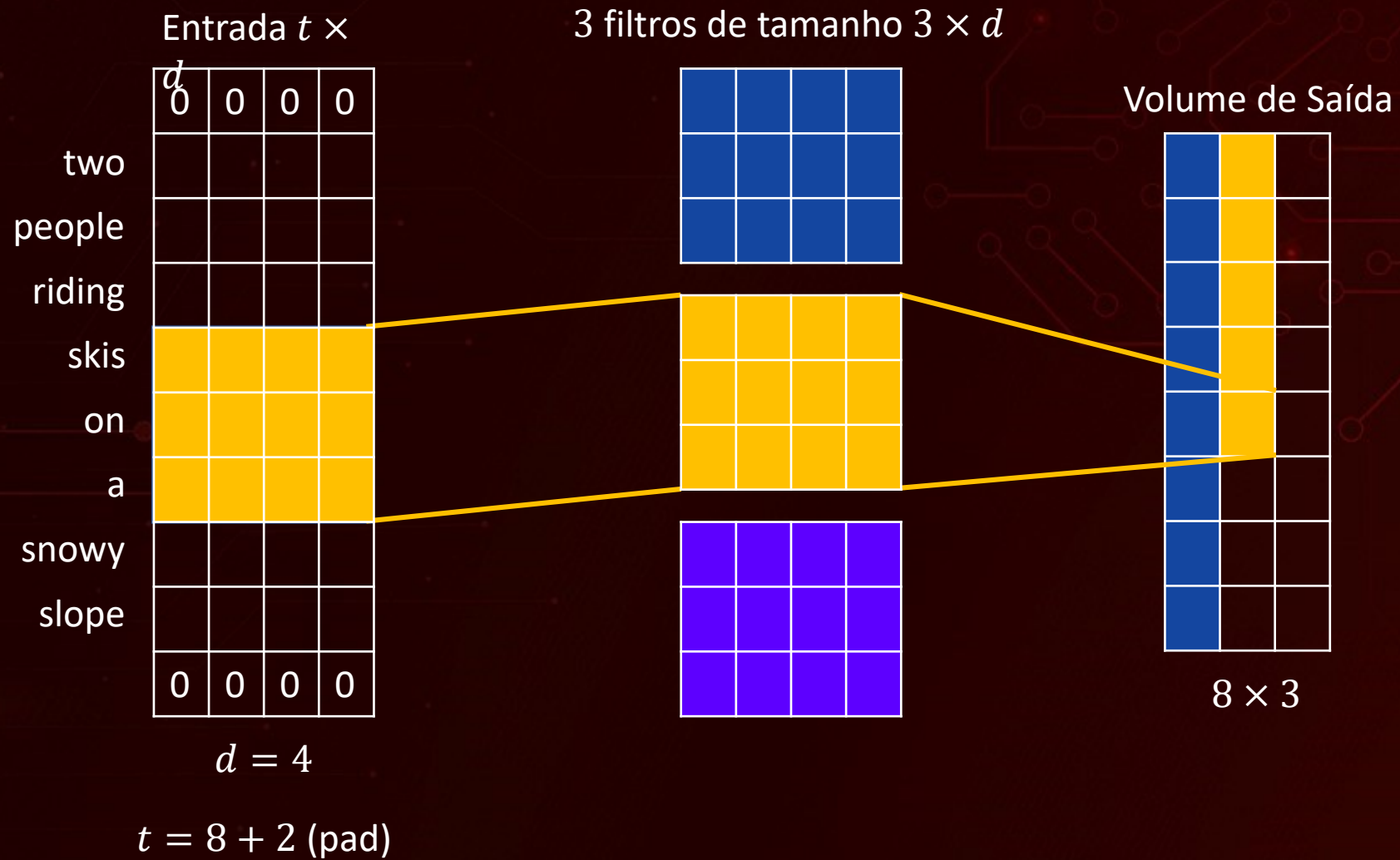
# PLN COM CNN



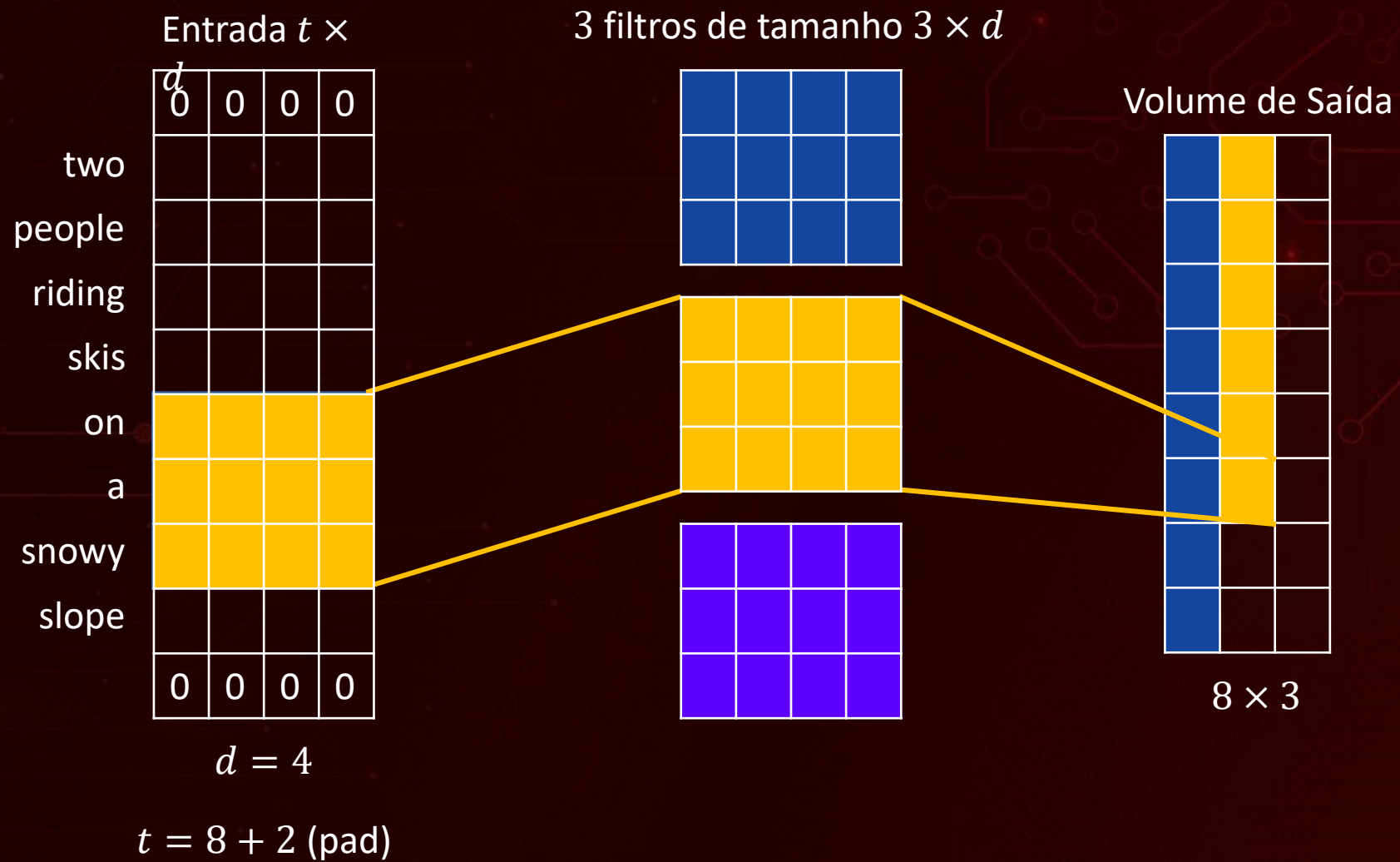
# PLN COM CNN



# PLN COM CNN

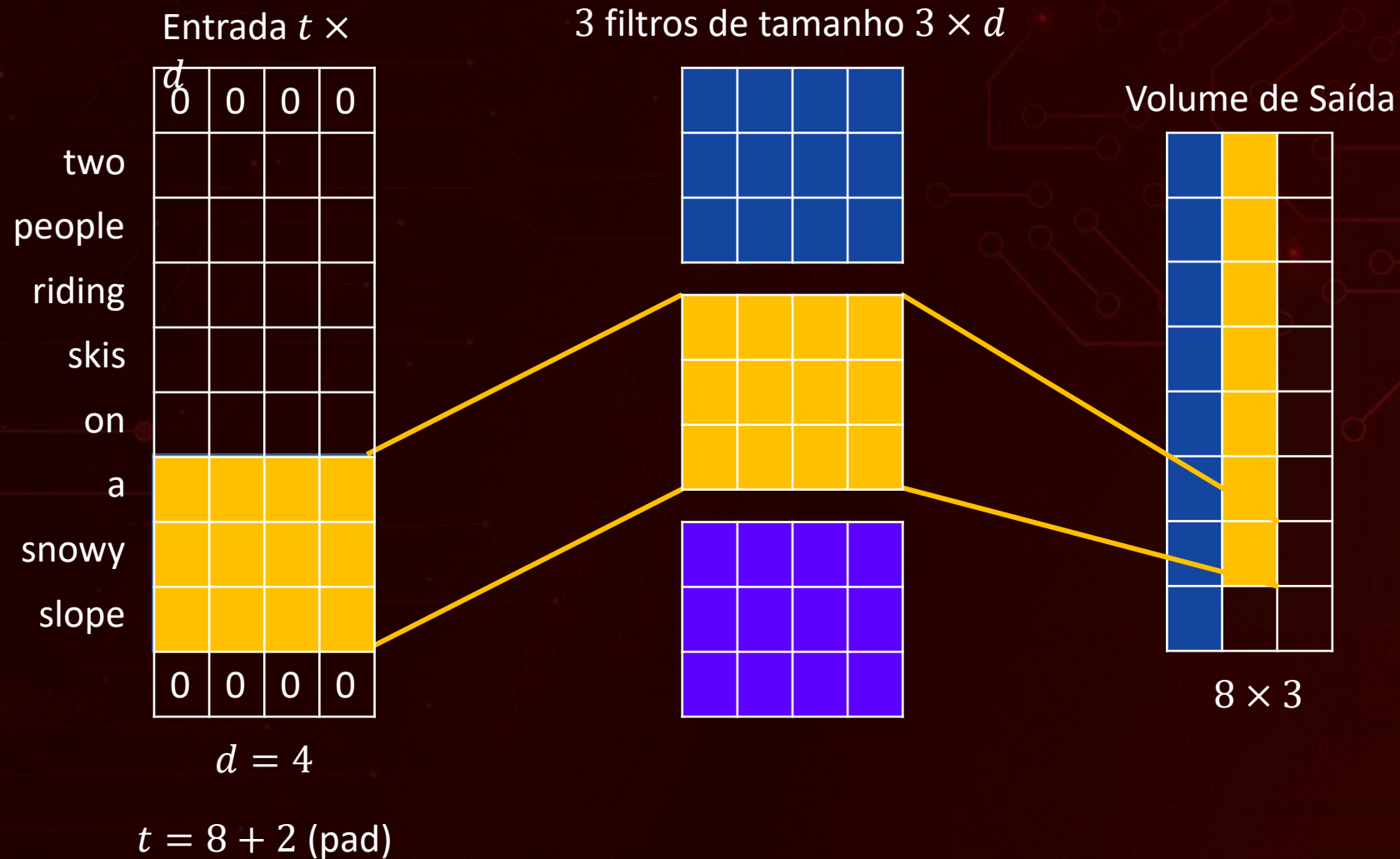


# PLN COM CNN

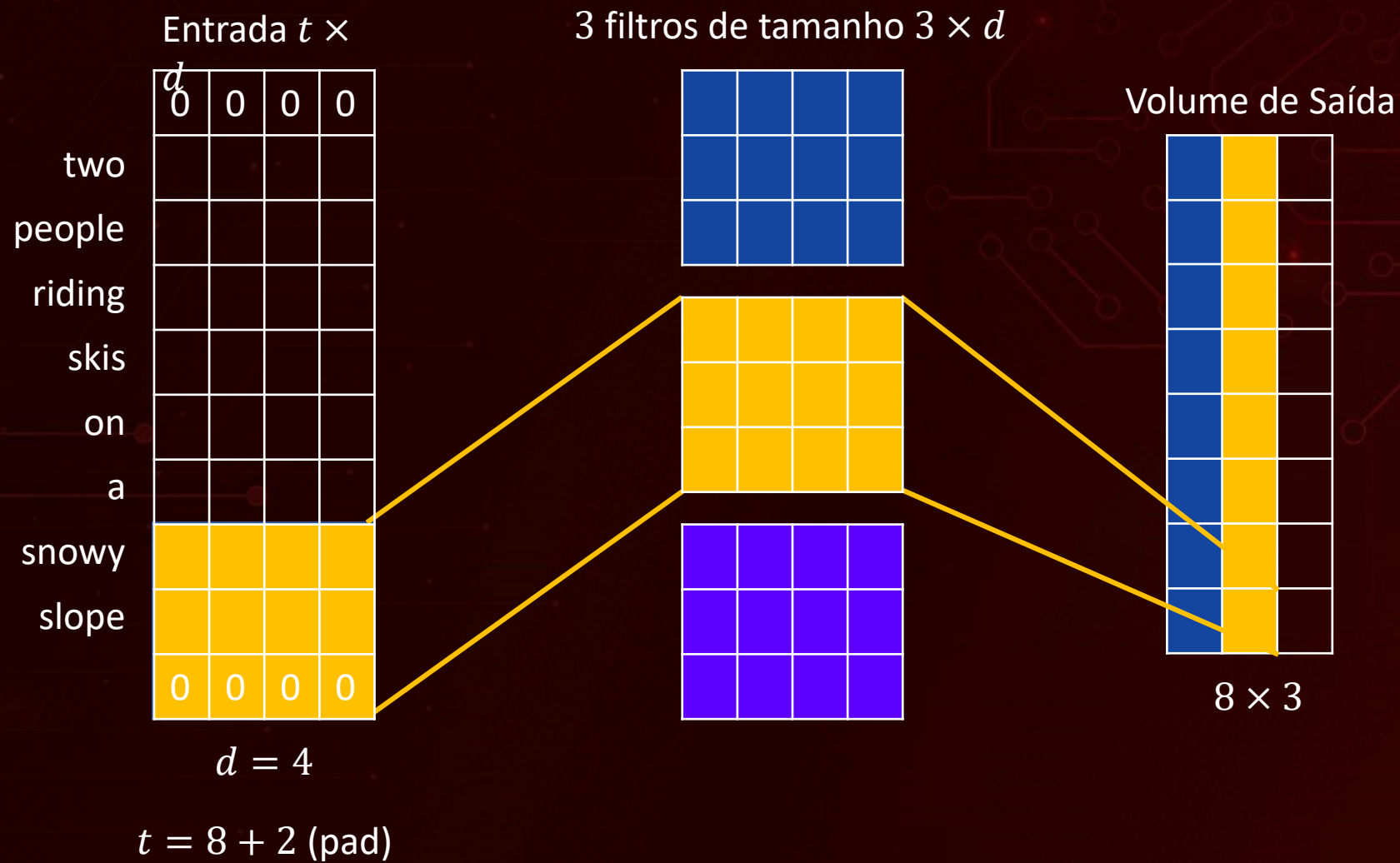




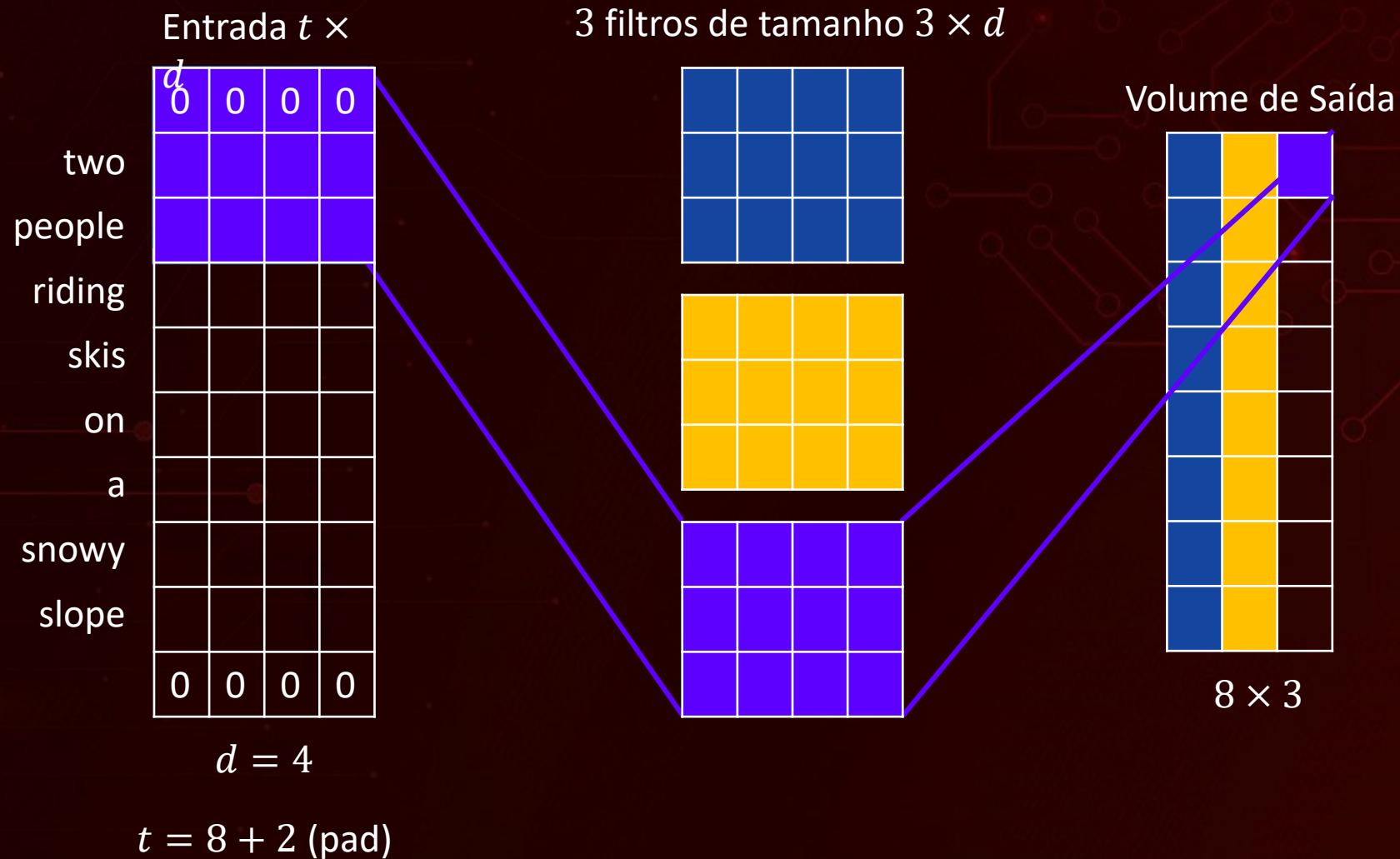
# PLN COM CNN



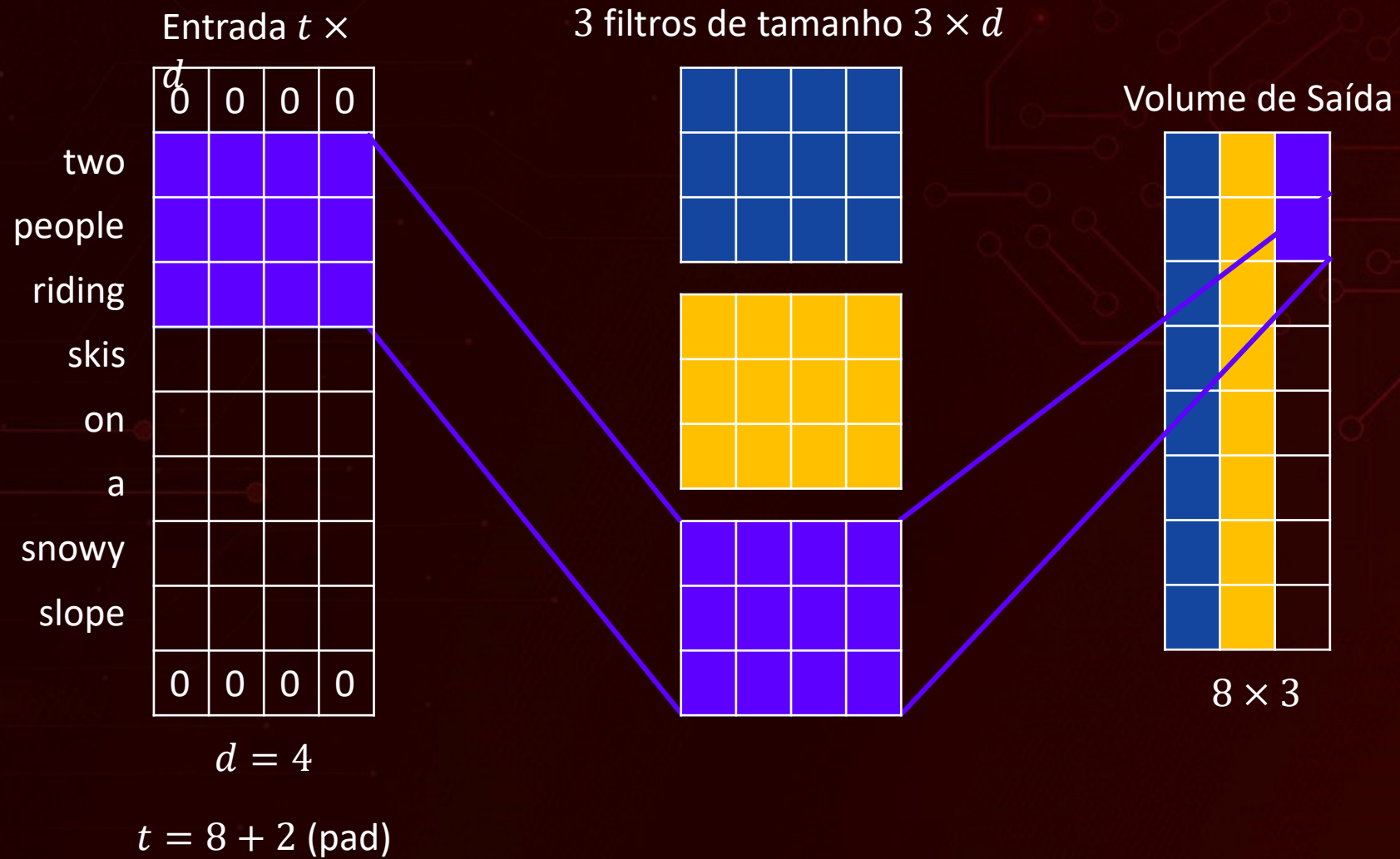
# PLN COM CNN



# PLN COM CNN

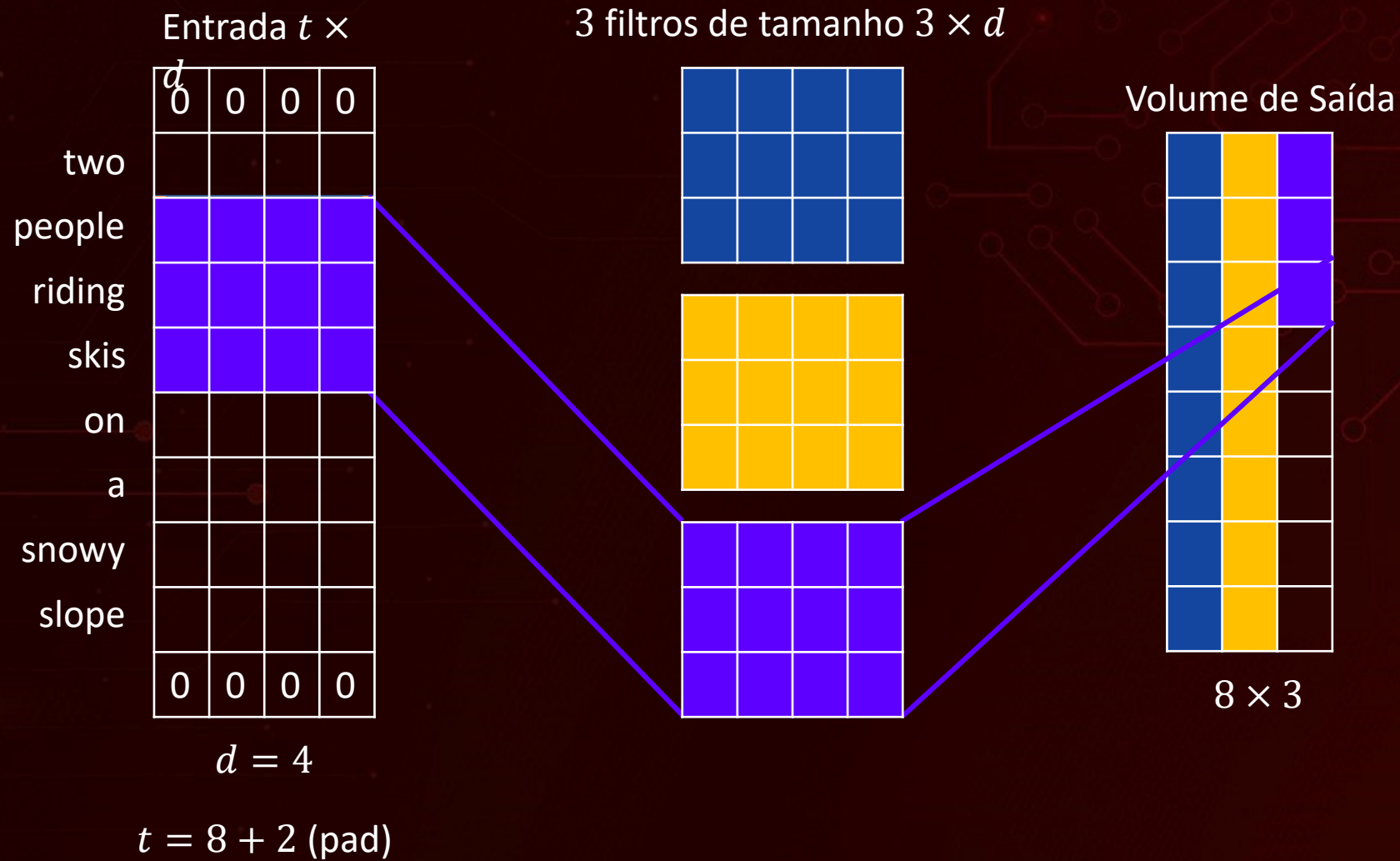


# PLN COM CNN

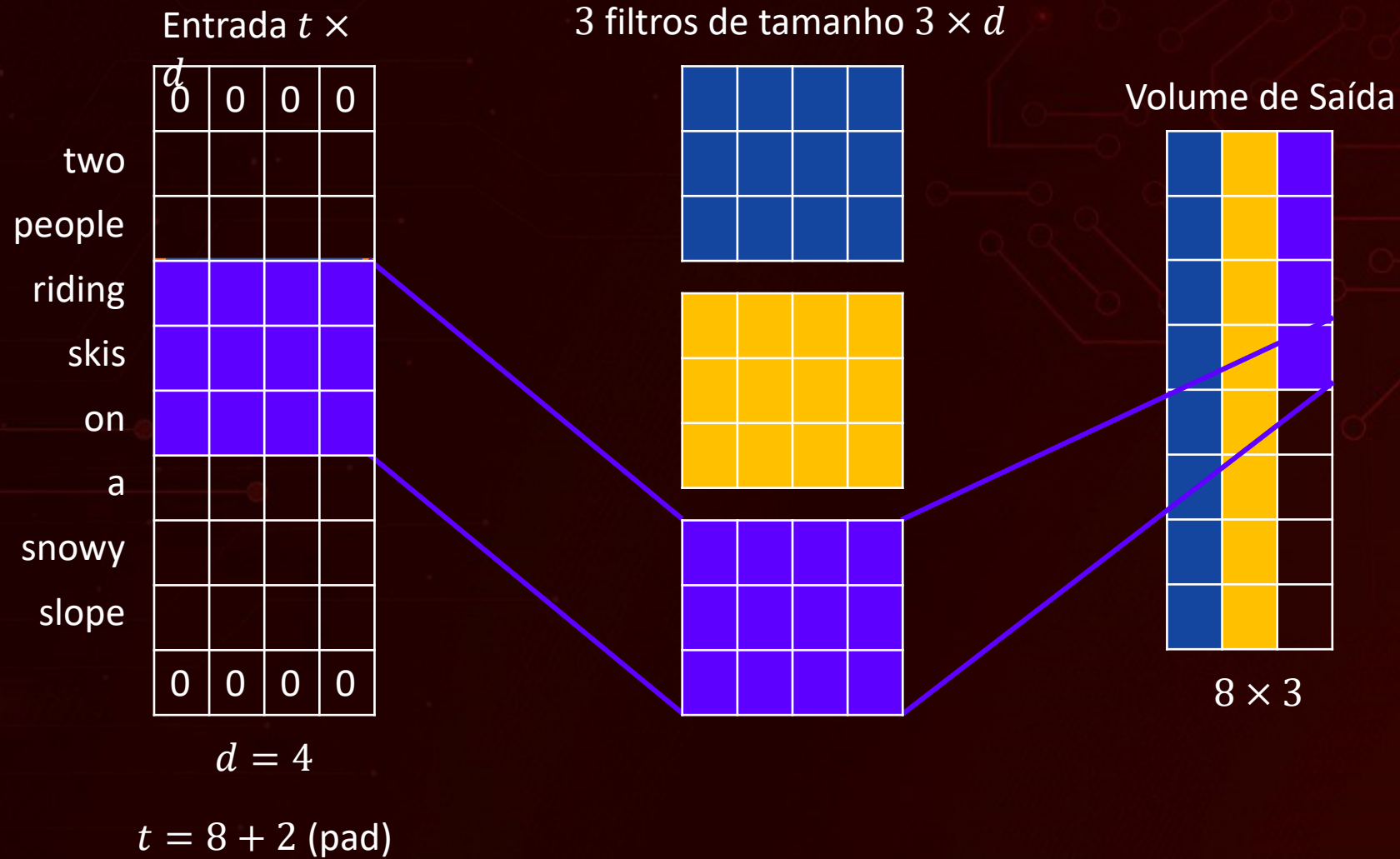




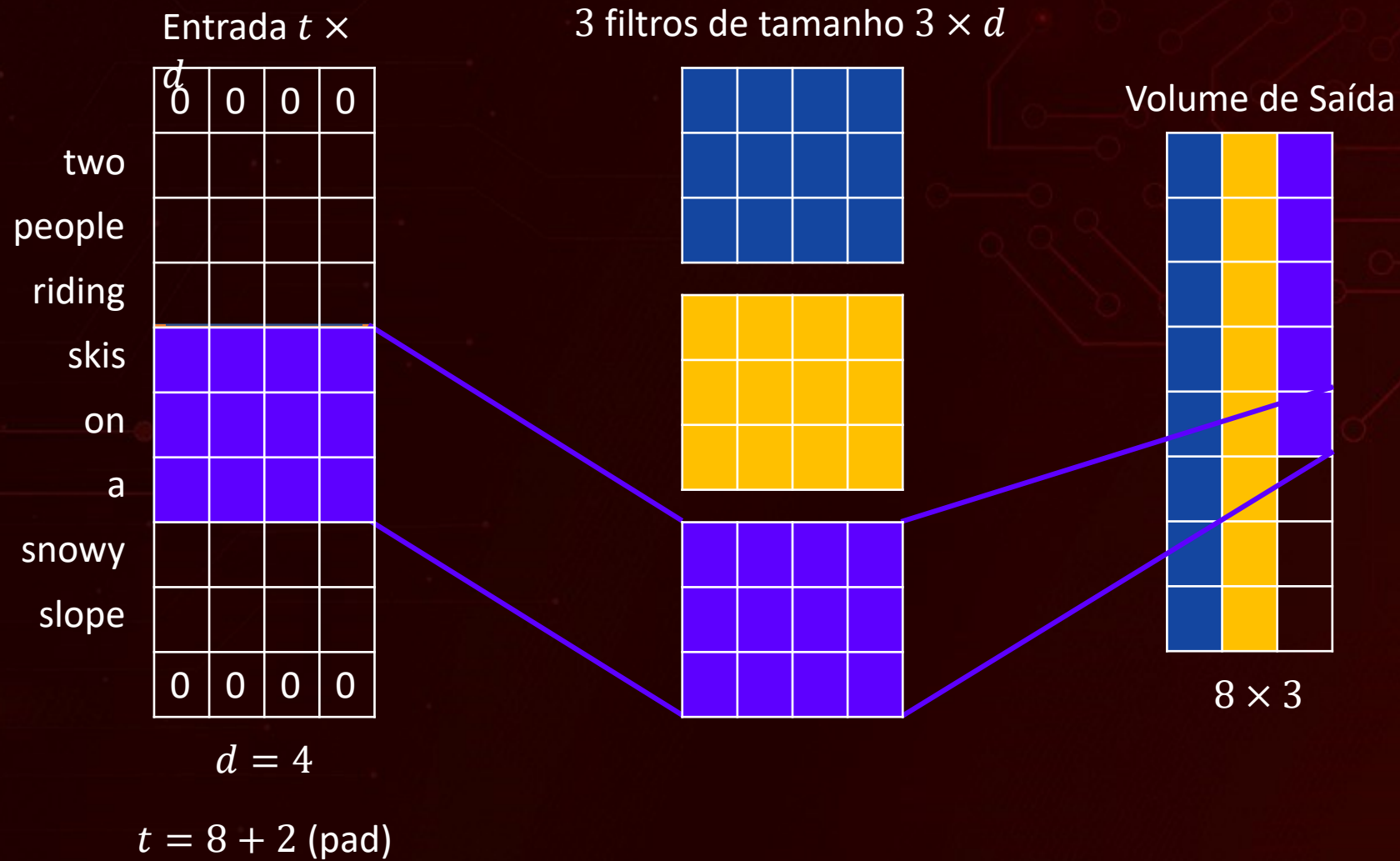
# PLN COM CNN



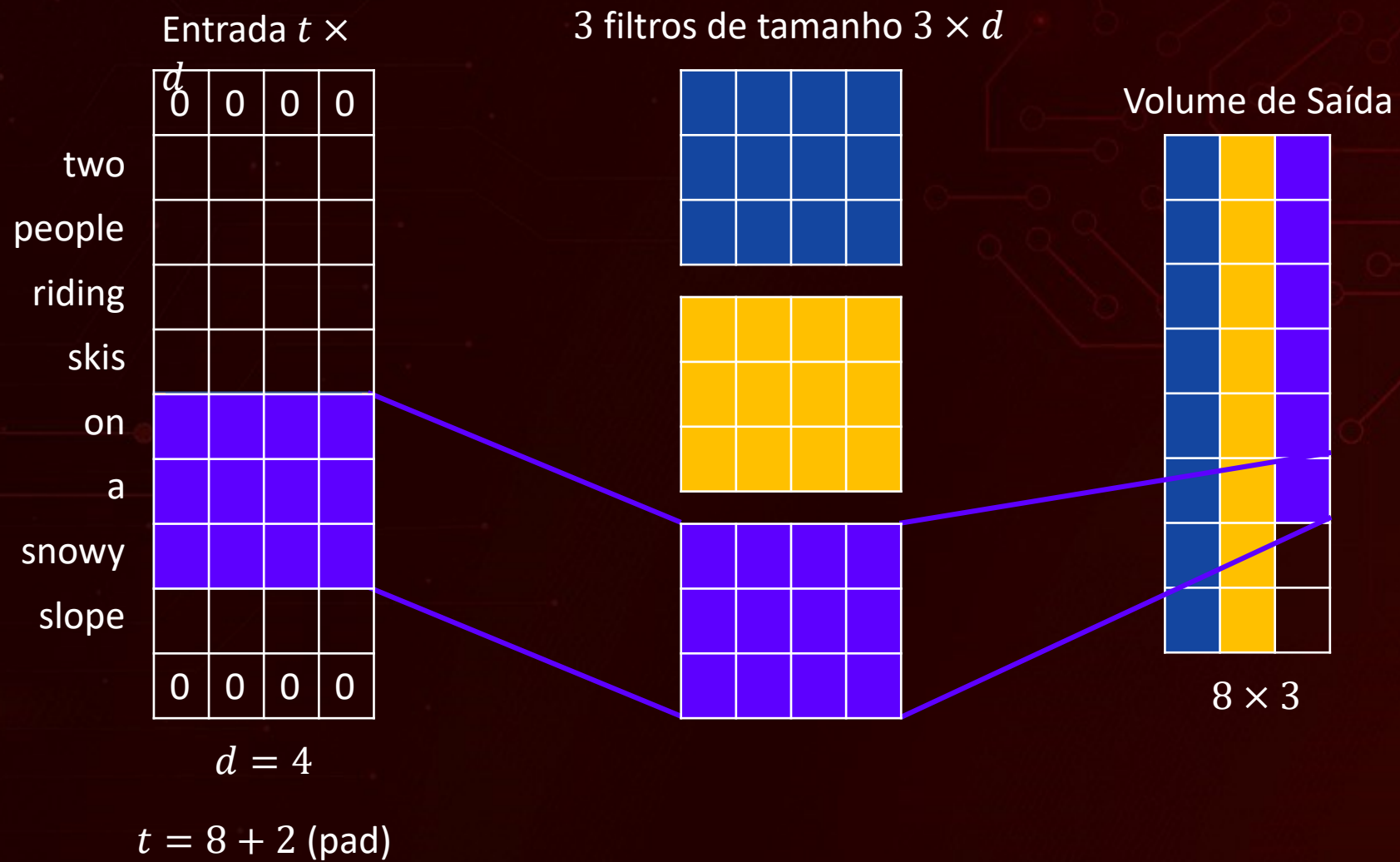
# PLN COM CNN



# PLN COM CNN

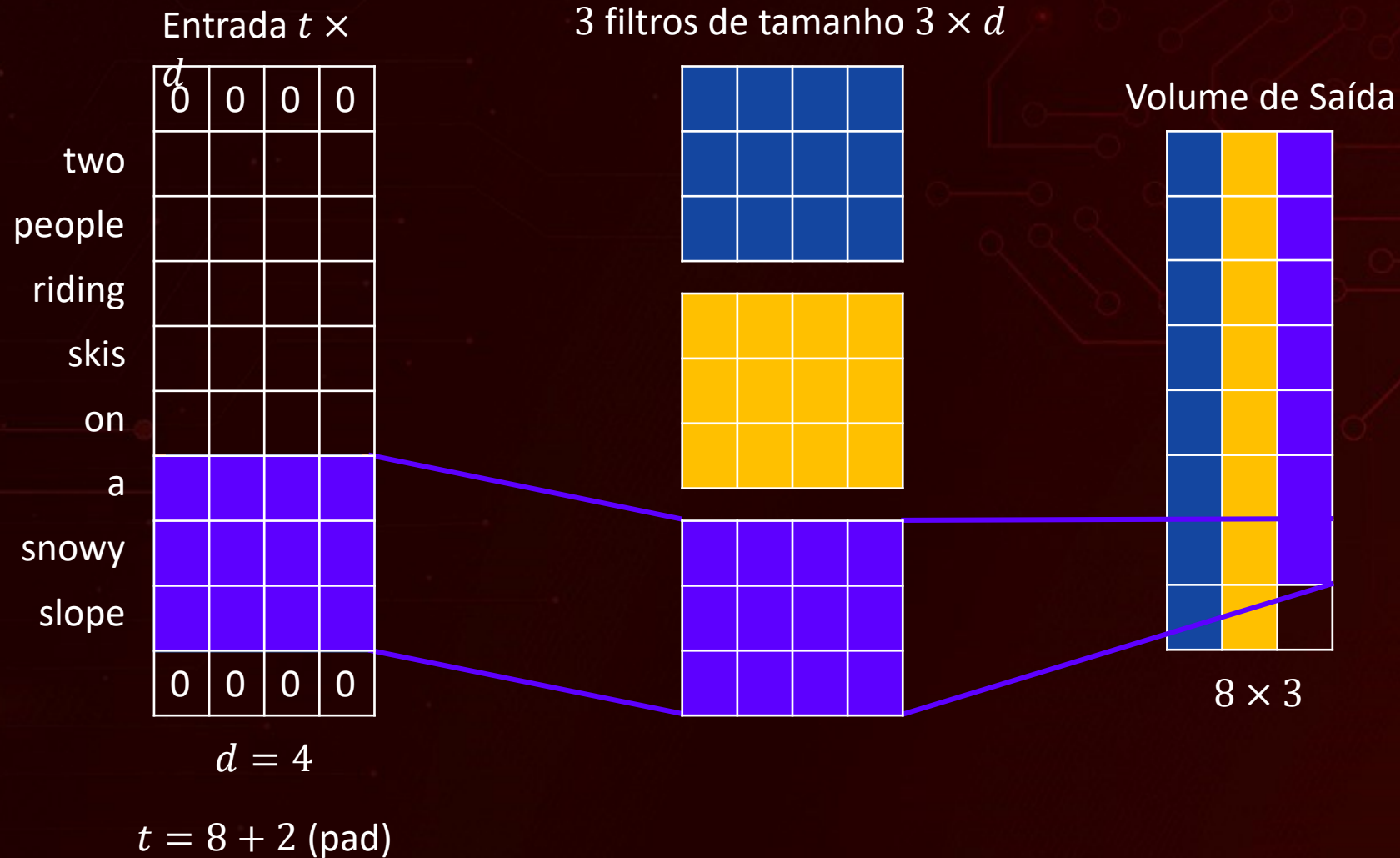


# PLN COM CNN

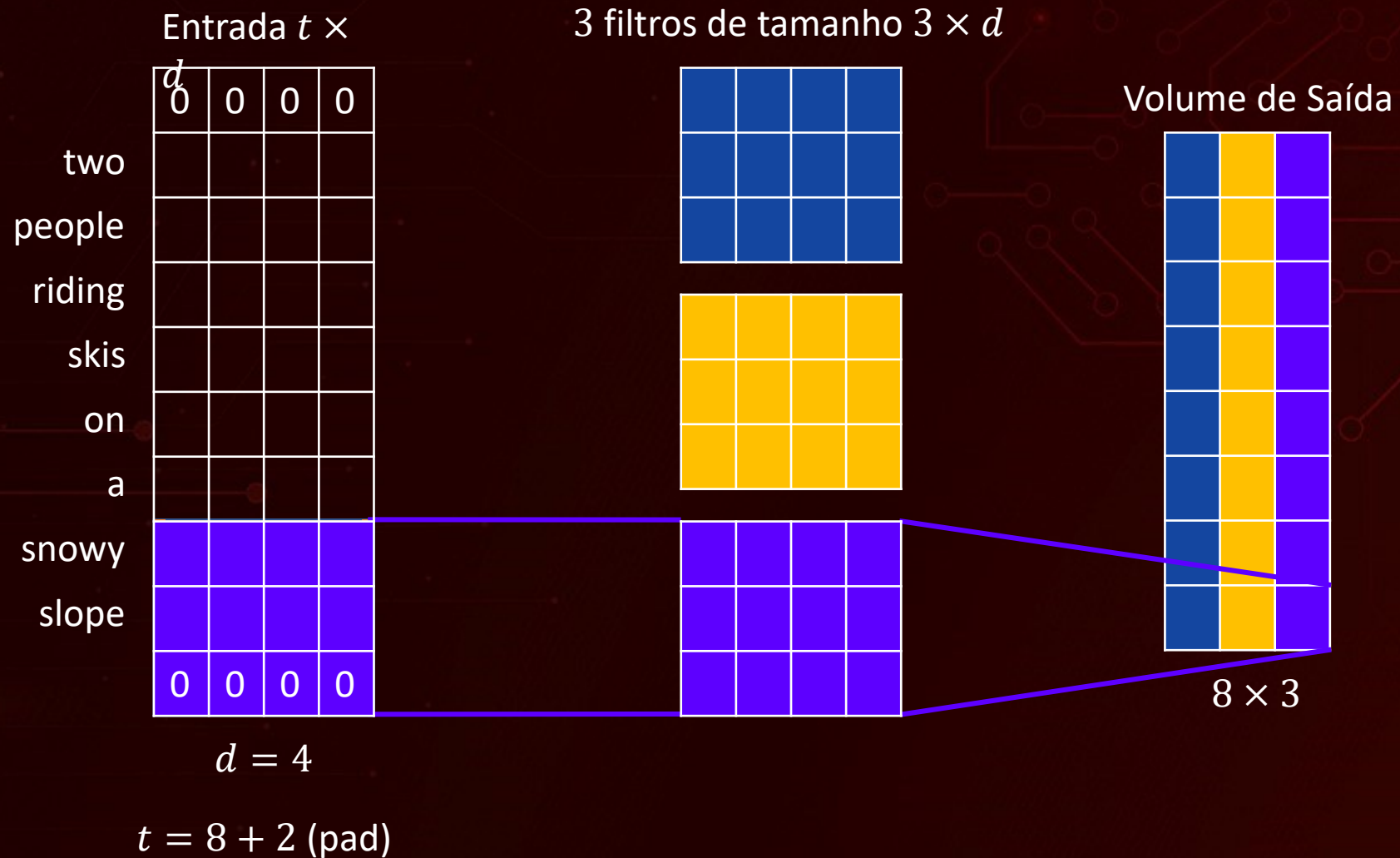




# PLN COM CNN



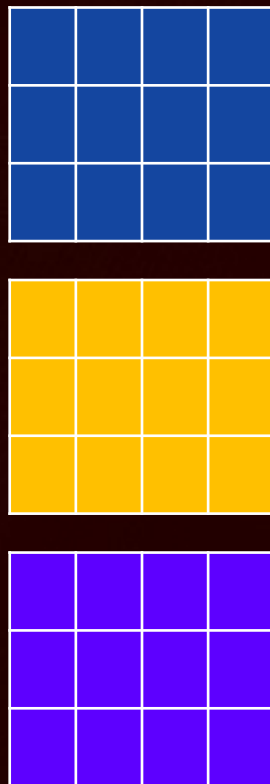
# PLN COM CNN



# PLN COM CNN



3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



Volume de Saída



<pad>, two, people

$8 \times 3$

# PLN COM CNN

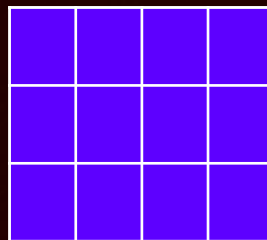
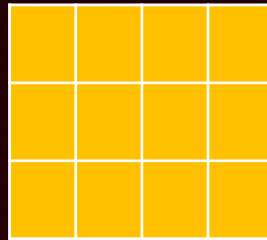
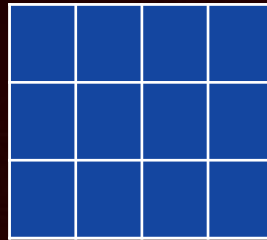
Entrada  $t \times d$

	$d$	0	0	0	0
two					
people					
riding					
skis					
on					
a					
snowy					
slope					
		0	0	0	0

$d = 4$

$$t = 8 + 2 (\text{pad})$$

3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



Volume de Saída



$8 \times 3$

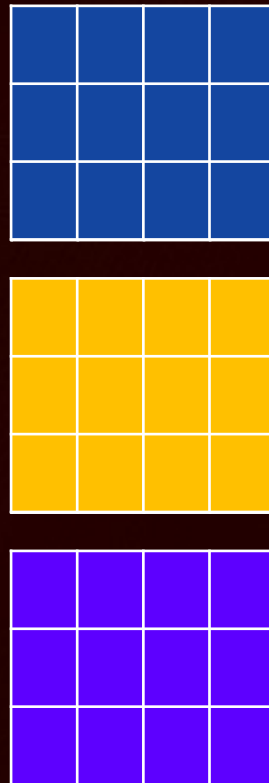
<pad>, two, people

two, people, riding

# PLN COM CNN



3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



Volume de Saída



$8 \times 3$

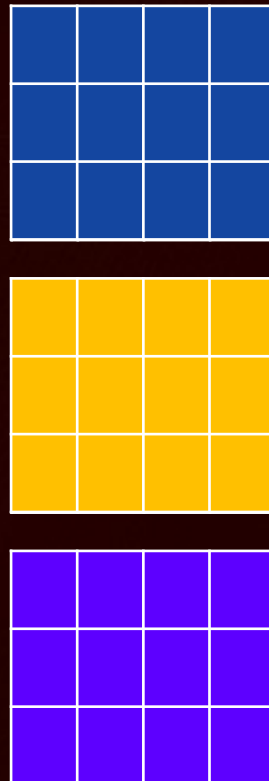
<pad>, two, people  
two, people, riding  
people, riding , skis



# PLN COM CNN



3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



Volume de Saída



# PLN COM CNN

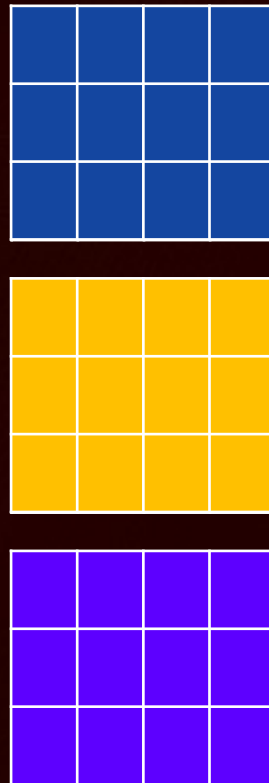
Entrada  $t \times d$

	$d$	0	0	0	0
two					
people					
riding					
skis					
on					
a					
snowy					
slope					
		0	0	0	0

$$d = 4$$

$$t = 8 + 2 (\text{pad})$$

3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



Volume de Saída



$$8 \times 3$$

<pad>, two, people  
two, people, riding  
people, riding, skis  
riding, skis, on  
skis, on, a  
on, a, snowy  
a, snowy, slope  
snowy, slope, <pad>

- 1 camada de Conv1D com filtro de tamanho 3 **aprende relações** entre 3 palavras vizinhas (**trigramas**)
- **O que fazer** para aprender relações entre mais palavras?

# PLN COM CNN

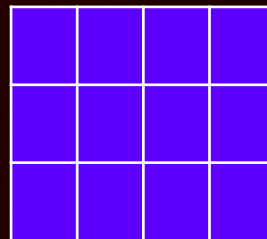
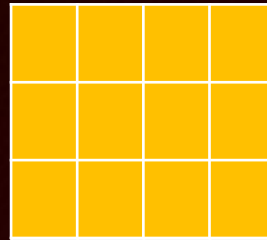
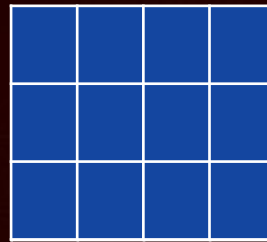
Entrada  $t \times d$

	$d$	0	0	0	0
two					
people					
riding					
skis					
on					
a					
snowy					
slope					
		0	0	0	0

$d = 4$

$t = 8 + 2$  (pad)

3 filtros de tamanho  $3 \times d$



Volume de Saída



$8 \times 3$

<pad>, two, people

two, people, riding

people, riding, skis

riding, skis, on

skis, on, a

on, a, snowy

a, snowy, slope

snowy, slope, <pad>

- Aumentar o **tamanho do filtro** (features mais globais), porém, com **aumento** do número de **parâmetros**....
- Aumentar o campo receptor via **mais camadas** (mais **flexibilidade** com **menos parâmetros**)

# CNN: CLASSIFICAÇÃO DE TEXTOS

1. **Word Embeddings + CNN**
2. **Usar uma CNN com uma única camada**
3. **Hiperparâmetros das CNNs**
4. **CNNs em nível de caractere**
5. **CNNs profundas**

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/best-practices-document-classification-deep-learning/>

# O QUE VIMOS?

- Introdução
- Camadas de convolução e *pooling*
- CNN para classificação de textos



# PRÓXIMA VIDEOAULA

- **Prática: Classificação de Textos**