

18AIC301J: DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

B. Tech in ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, 5th semester

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Section: A, slot:D

Venue: TP 804

Academic Year: 2022-22

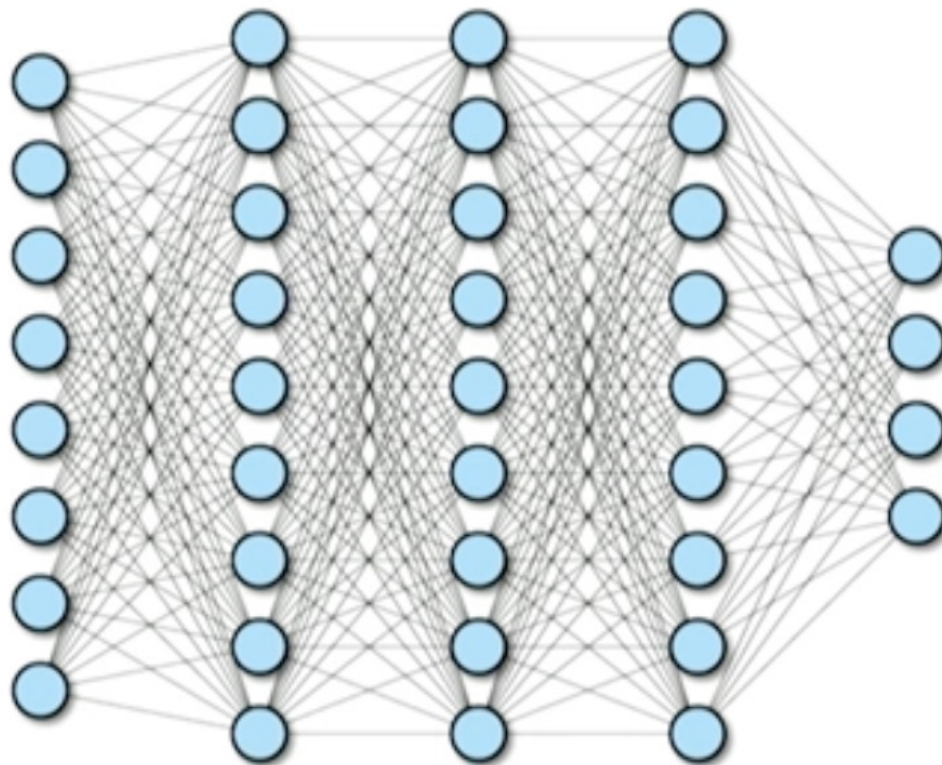
UNIT-3

One hot representation of words, Distributed representation of words
SVD for learning word Representations, Continuous bag of words model, Skip-gram model, Hierarchical Softmax
Implement skip gram model to predict words within a certain range before and after the current word
Introduction to Convolution Neural Networks, Kernel filters
The convolution operation with Filters, padding and stride, Multiple Filters, Max pooling and non-linearities
Implement LeNet for image classification
Classic CNNs architecture- The ImageNet challenge, Understanding Alex Net architecture
ZFNet, The intuition behind GoogleNet, Average pooling, Residual CNN-ResNet architecture
Implement ResNet for detecting Objects.

UNIT-3

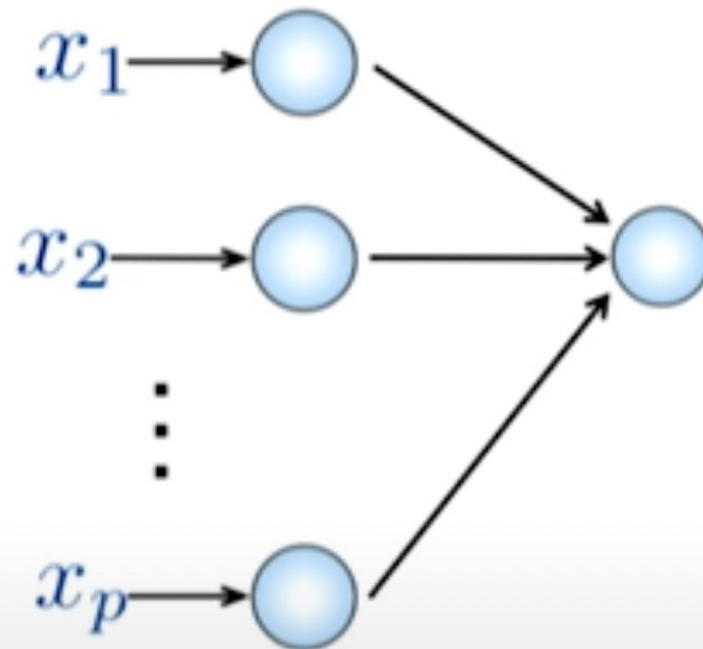
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Fully Connected Neural Network



Fully connected Neural Networks

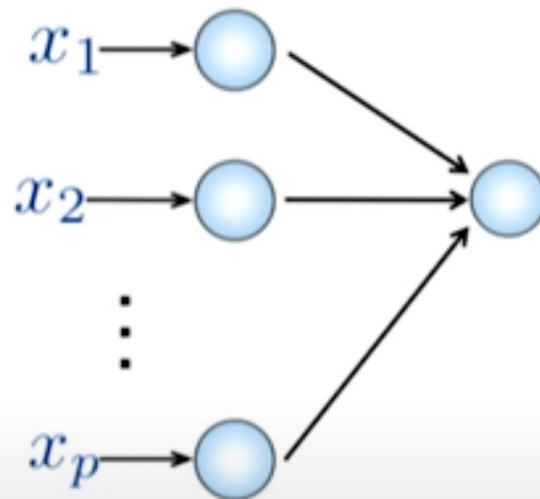
- Input:**
- 2D image
 - Vector of pixel values



Fully Connected Neural Network

Input:

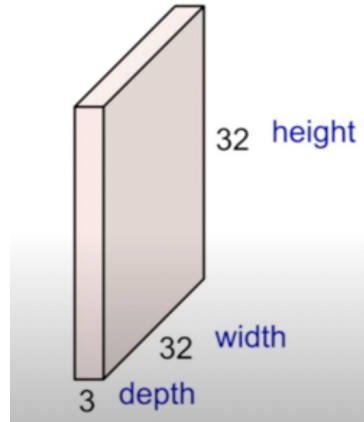
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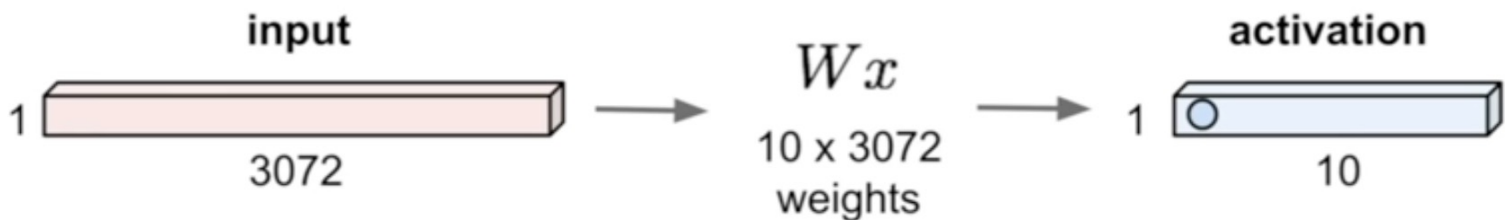
Fully Connected:

- Connect neuron in hidden layer to all neurons in input layer
- No spatial information!
- And many, many parameters!

Fully connected Neural Networks



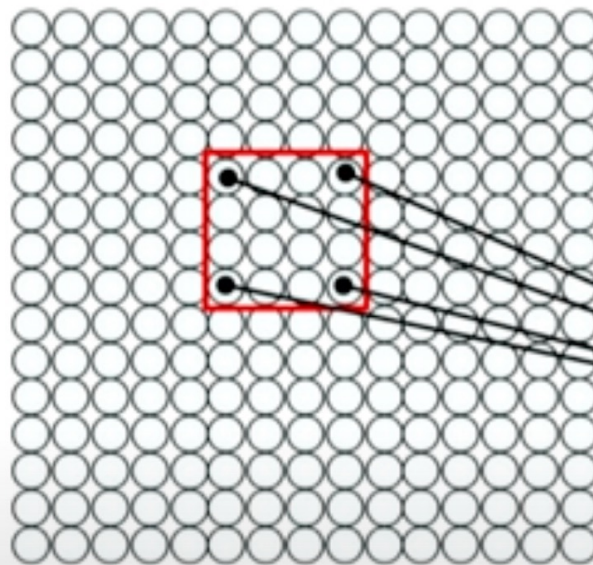
32x32x3 image \rightarrow stretch to 3072 x 1



How can we use spatial structure in the input to inform the architecture of the network?

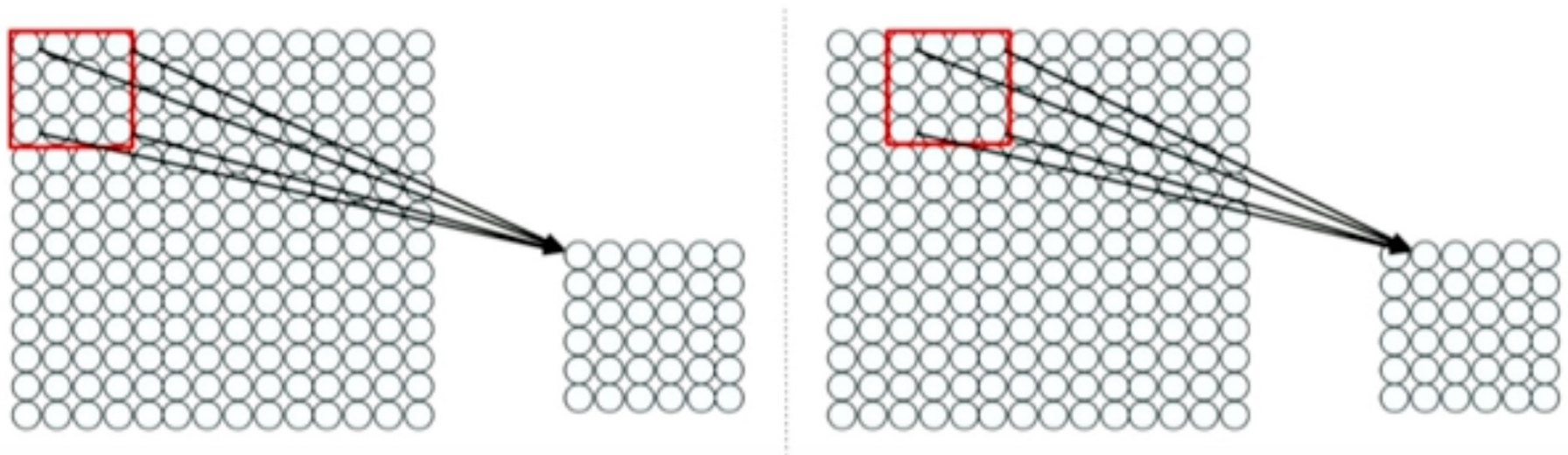
Using Spatial Structure

Input: 2D image.
Array of pixel values



Idea: connect patches of input
to neurons in hidden layer.
Neuron connected to region of
input. Only "sees" these values.

Using Spatial Structure

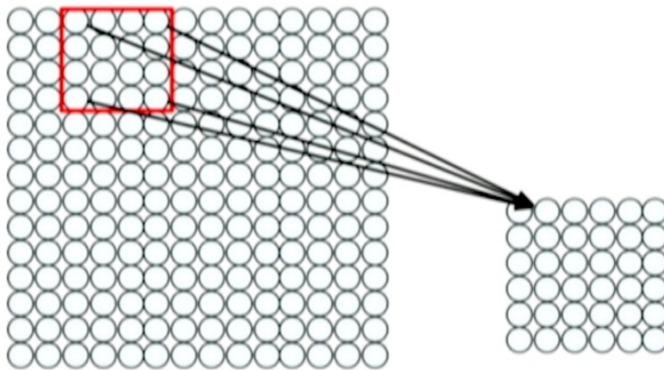


Connect patch in input layer to a single neuron in subsequent layer.

Use a sliding window to define connections.

How can we **weight** the patch to detect particular features?

Feature Extraction with Convolution



- Filter of size 4x4 : 16 different weights
- Apply this same filter to 4x4 patches in input
- Shift by 2 pixels for next patch

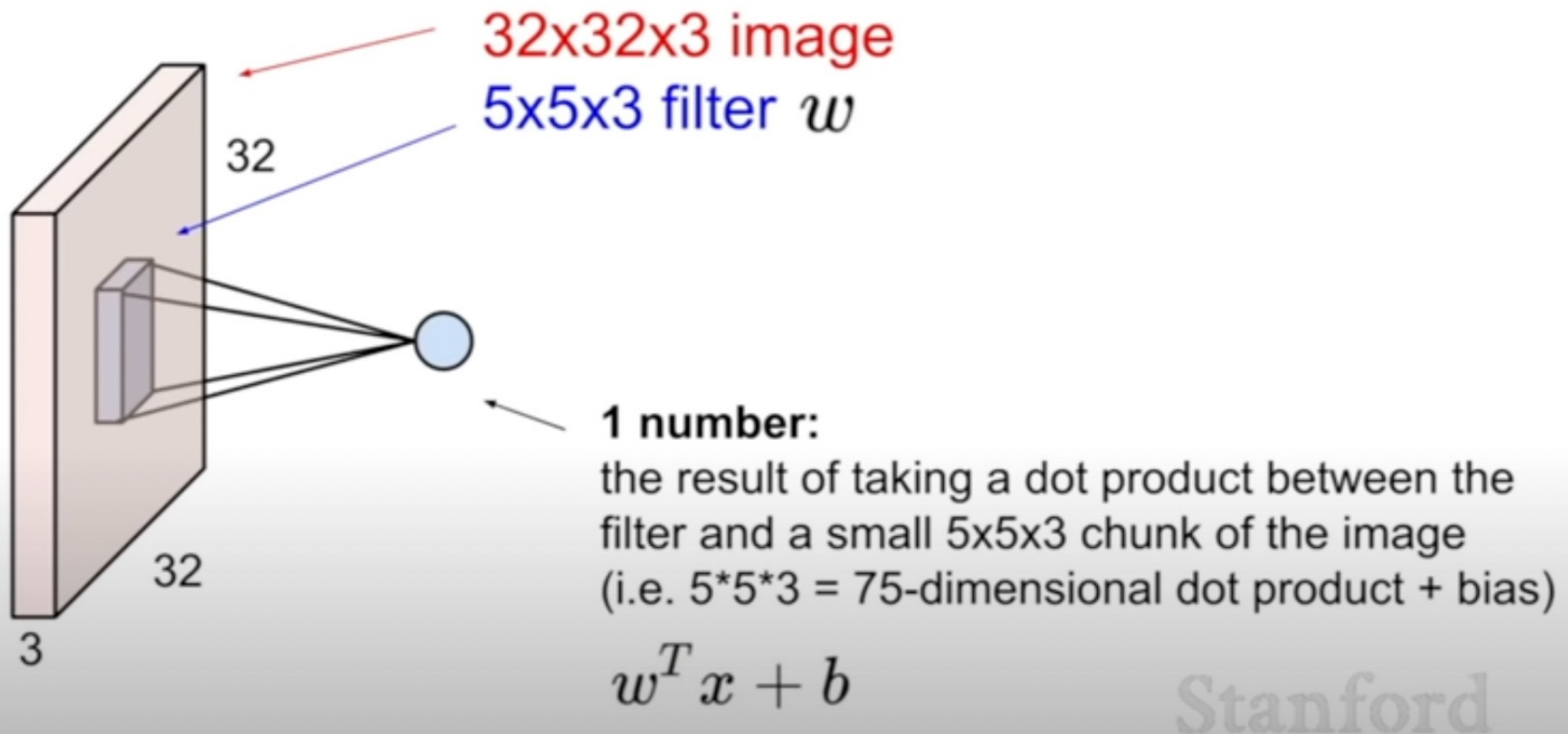
This “patchy” operation is **convolution**

1) Apply a set of weights – a filter – to extract **local features**

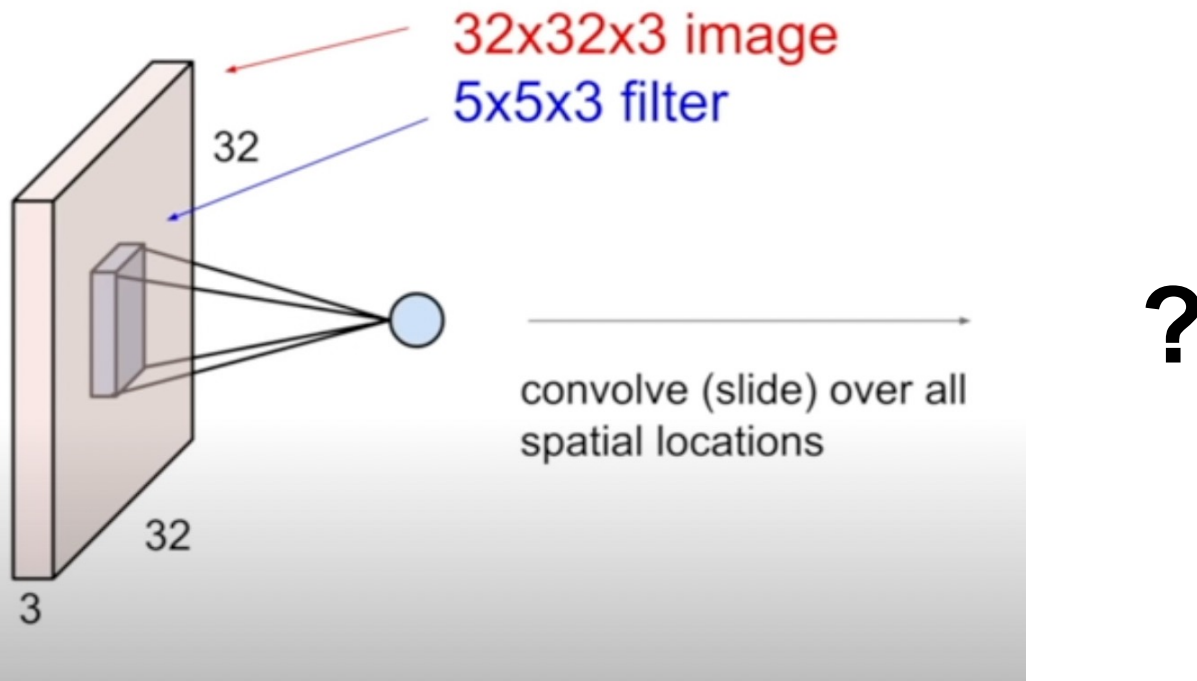
2) Use **multiple filters** to extract different features

3) **Spatially share** parameters of each filter

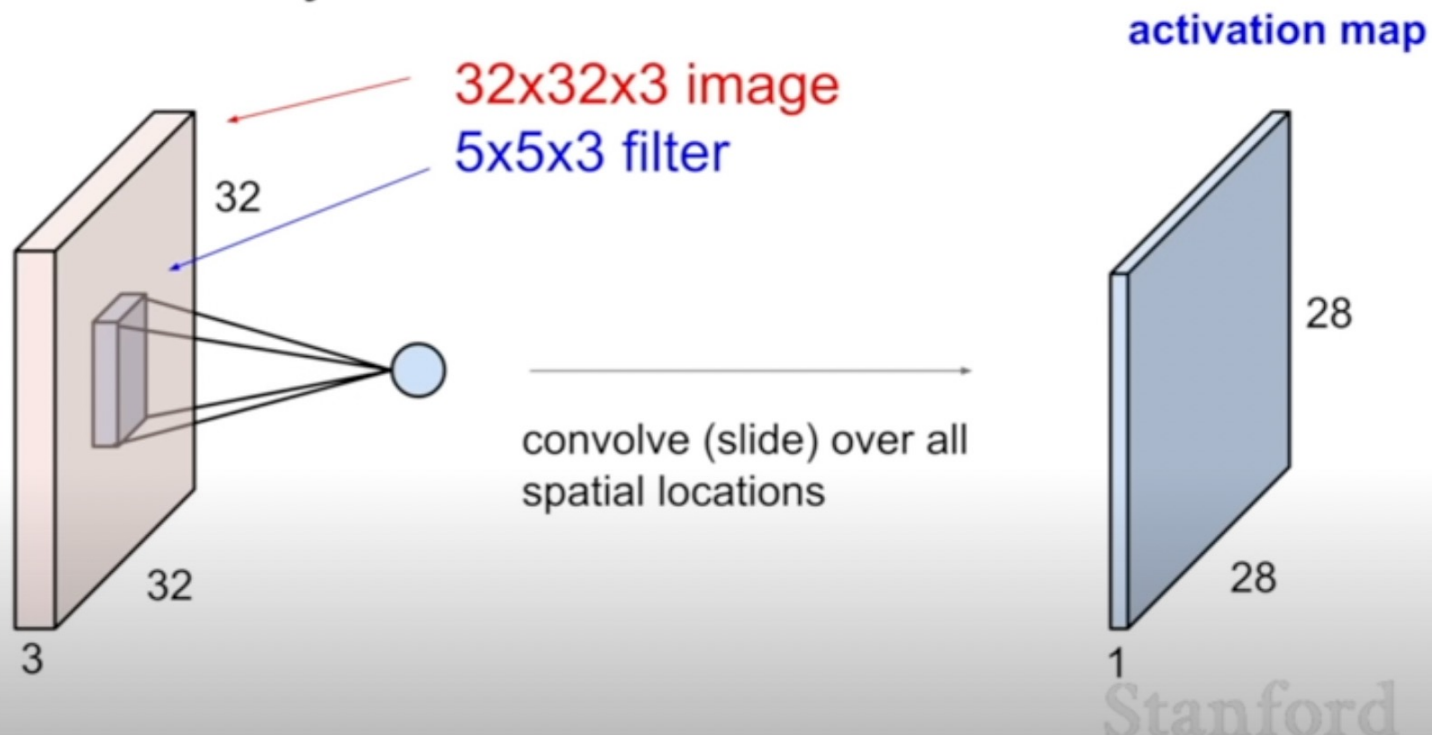
CONVOLUTION LAYER



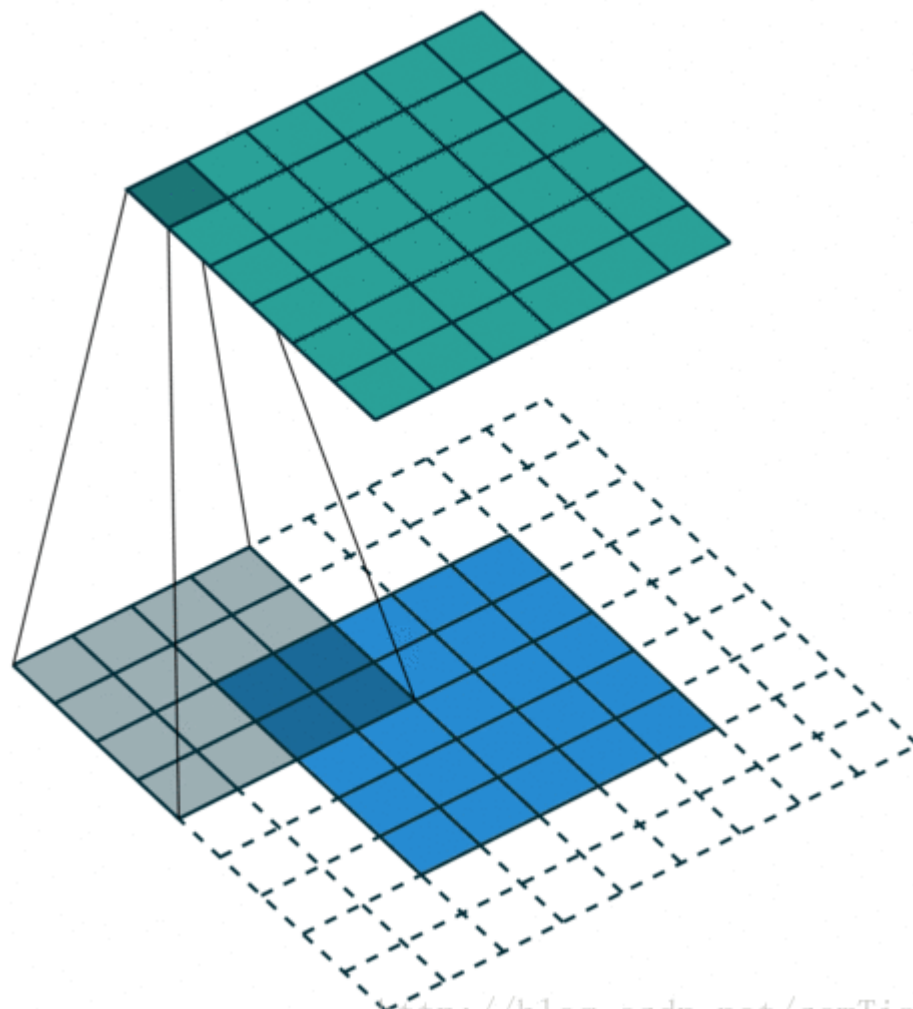
Convolution Layer



Convolution Layer



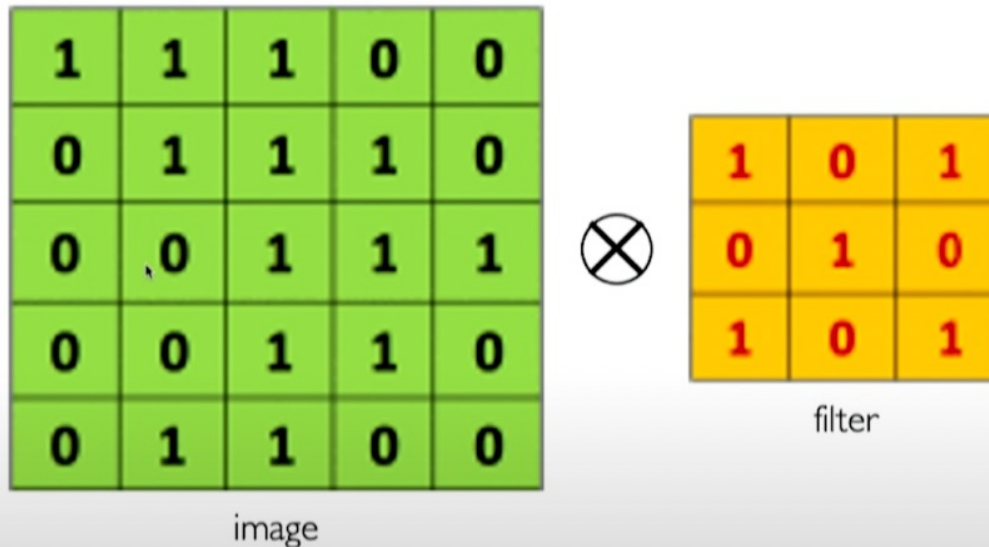
Convolutional Kernel filters



CONVOLUTION LAYER

The Convolution Operation

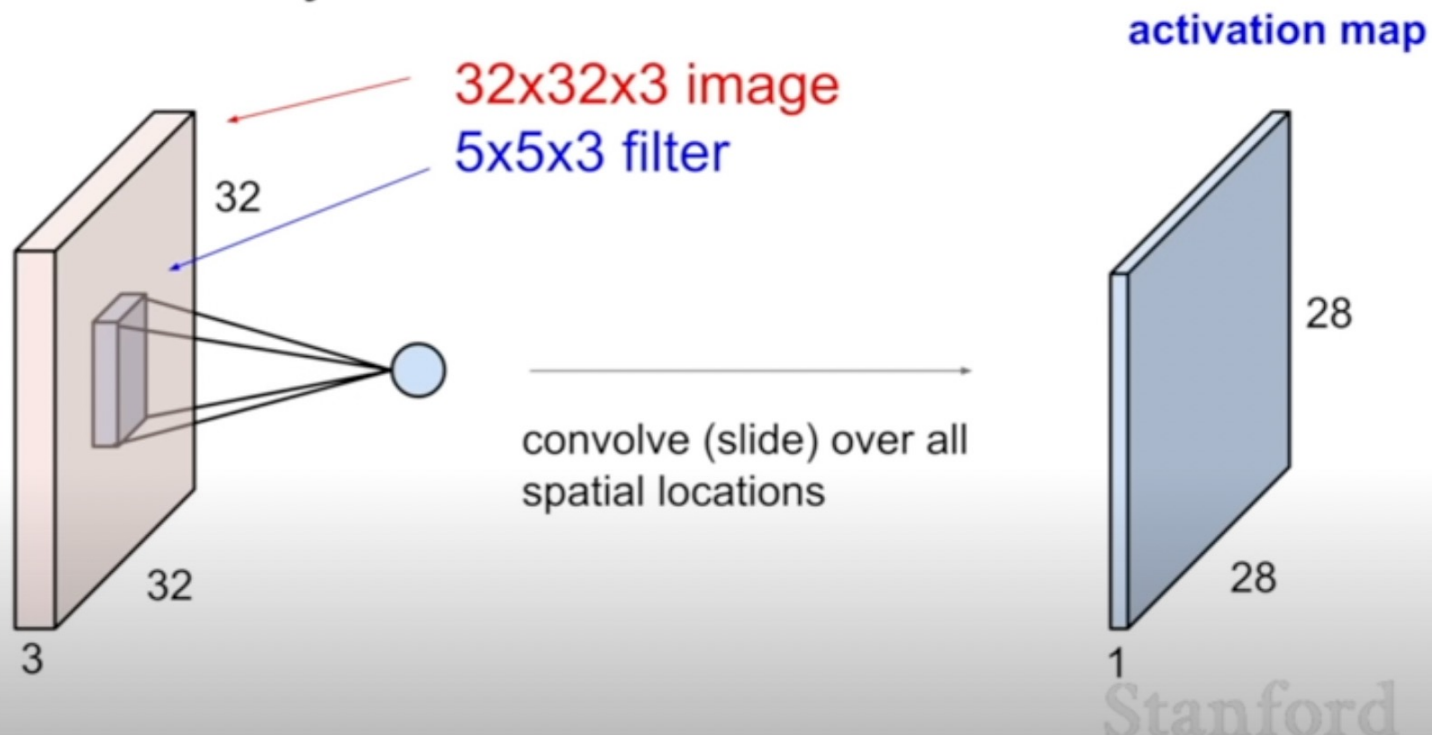
Suppose we want to compute the convolution of a 5x5 image and a 3x3 filter:



We slide the 3x3 filter over the input image, element-wise multiply, and add the outputs...

DUI

Convolution Layer



Learning Resources

- Charu C. Aggarwal, Neural Networks and Deep Learning, Springer, 2018.
- Eugene Charniak, Introduction to Deep Learning, MIT Press, 2018.
- Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, Aaron Courville, Deep Learning, MIT Press, 2016.
- Michael Nielsen, Neural Networks and Deep Learning, Determination Press, 2015.
- Deng & Yu, Deep Learning: Methods and Applications, Now Publishers, 2013.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uapdILWYTzE&t=2172s>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bNb2fEVKeEo&t=2949s>

Thank you