

极客大学机器学习训练营 人工智能应用简介

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1 CV

2 NLP

3 Model-based RL

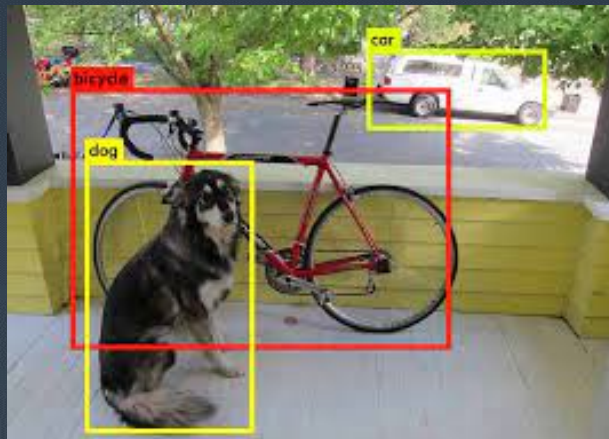
4 参考文献

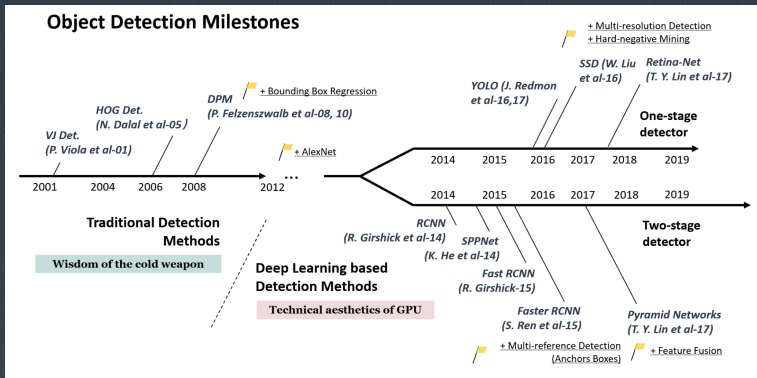
- 1 CV
 - 图像识别 ■ 图像检测
- 2 NLP
- 3 Model-based RL
- 4 参考文献

- ▶ 本质与其他深度学习应用类似；
- ▶ 来源于 ImageNet；
- ▶ 经典模型见 [Torch Vision Model Zoo](#)。
- ▶ 请注意，并不是越深的模型效果越理想；经常需要组合不同的模型；
- ▶ ResNet50 一般是很好的开始的 baseline。

- ▶ 可以直接使用 PyTorch Lightning 进行实现；
- ▶ 具体实现见 Colab。

图像检测任务





- ▶ RCNN 系列 (Girshick et al. 2014; Girshick 2015; Ren et al. 2015);
- ▶ YOLO 系列 (Redmon et al. 2016; Redmon and Farhadi 2017, 2018; Bochkovskiy, Wang, and Liao 2020);
- ▶ 很多网络设计目的不仅仅是为了准确率，同样也是为了提高训练和推断效率；
- ▶ 最新的模型引入了 transformer 概念，如 Swin Transformer(Liu et al. 2021)。

- ▶ 主要采用Detectron2;
- ▶ 实现见 Colab Notebook。

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4 参考文献

- ▶ 传统 NLP 模型一般建立在 Word Embedding + 上层网络基础上；
- ▶ 上层网络一般指 LSTM 或 CNN；
- ▶ 虽然传统 NLP 也称之为深度学习，但是网络深度一般有限；
- ▶ LSTM 难以在平衡计算效率的前提下提升网络深度。

- ▶ 突破口之一：Transformer 使得网络的深度可以在充分利用计算资源的基础上进行增加；
- ▶ 突破口之二：BERT 的预训练模型；
- ▶ 当前手段：预训练语言模型 + 任务相关的上层网络。

- ▶ [CLS]
- ▶ [SEP]
- ▶ [PAD]

- ▶ Roberta(Liu et al. 2019);
- ▶ XLNet(Yang et al. 2019);
- ▶ Albert(Lan et al. 2019);
- ▶ 一些巨大的语言模型 (Brown et al. 2020; Fedus, Zoph, and Shazeer 2021)
- ▶ 一些很小的语言模型：蒸馏 (Sanh et al. 2019) 或改变 Transformer 结构 (Choromanski et al. 2020)
- ▶ 大部分时候不要自己进行预训练；
- ▶ 英文和中文预训练效果有明显差异。

见[官方 Colab](#)

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4 参考文献

见 Model-based RL 部分

1 CV

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4 参考文献



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