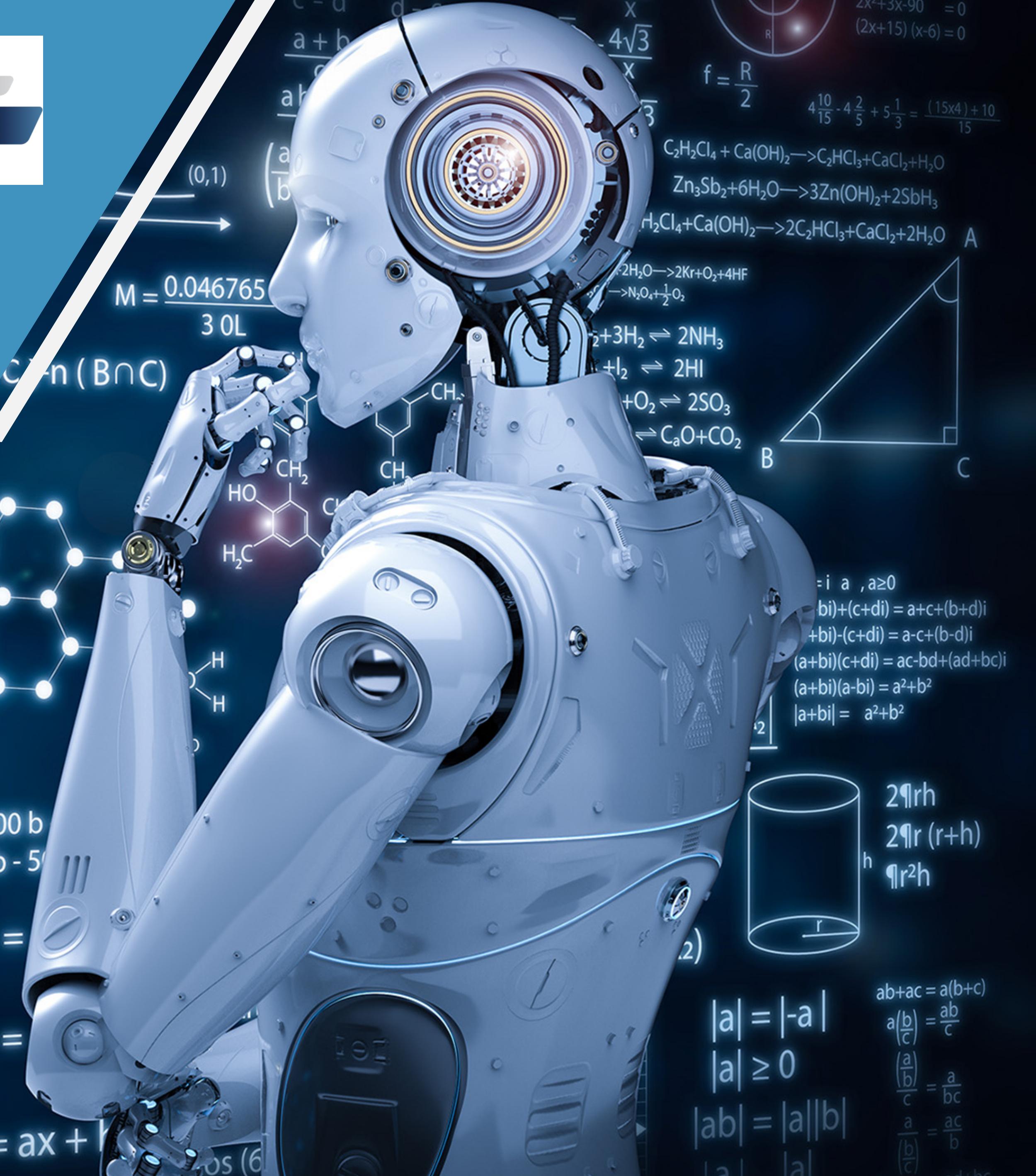




Day 20

深度學習與電腦視覺 學習馬拉松

Cupay 陪跑專家：楊哲寧





深度學習理論與實作

Classic CNN Backbone

(經典CNN框架)



重要知識點

- 了解ResNet中殘差網路的概念
- 了解如何導入殘差網路於Inception Block 中
- 本次內容與實作會拆成兩個parts，請參考Part1、Part2

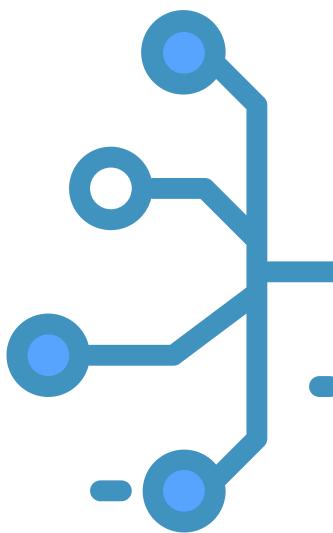


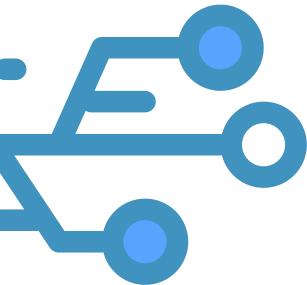
Part01



ResNet為2015年ImageNet classification的冠軍，其網路層數打破過往紀錄。

Model	AlexNet	Vgg	InceptionV1	ResNet
推出年	2012	2014	2014	2015
層數	8	19	22	152
卷積層數	5	16	21	151
卷積核大小	11,5,3	3	7,1,3,5	7,1,3,5
Inception(NIN)	-	-	+	-
全連接層	3	3	1	1
全連接層大小	4096*2,1000	4096*2,1000	1000	1000
Top-5 error	15.3%	7.3%	6.7%	3.57%



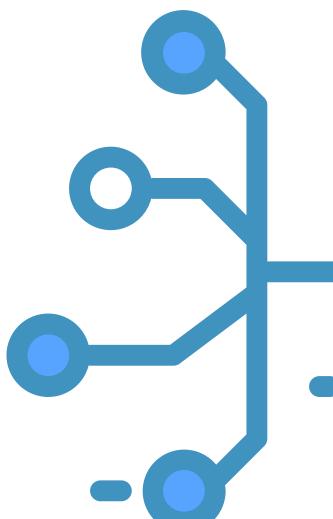


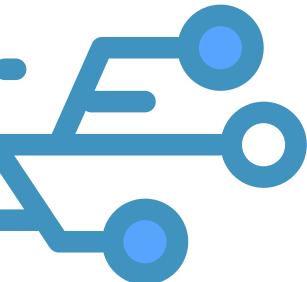
ResNet

ResNet 重點



CUPOY

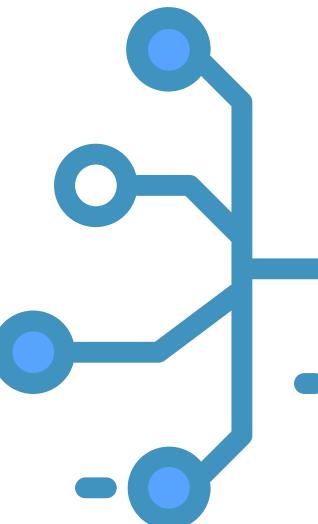
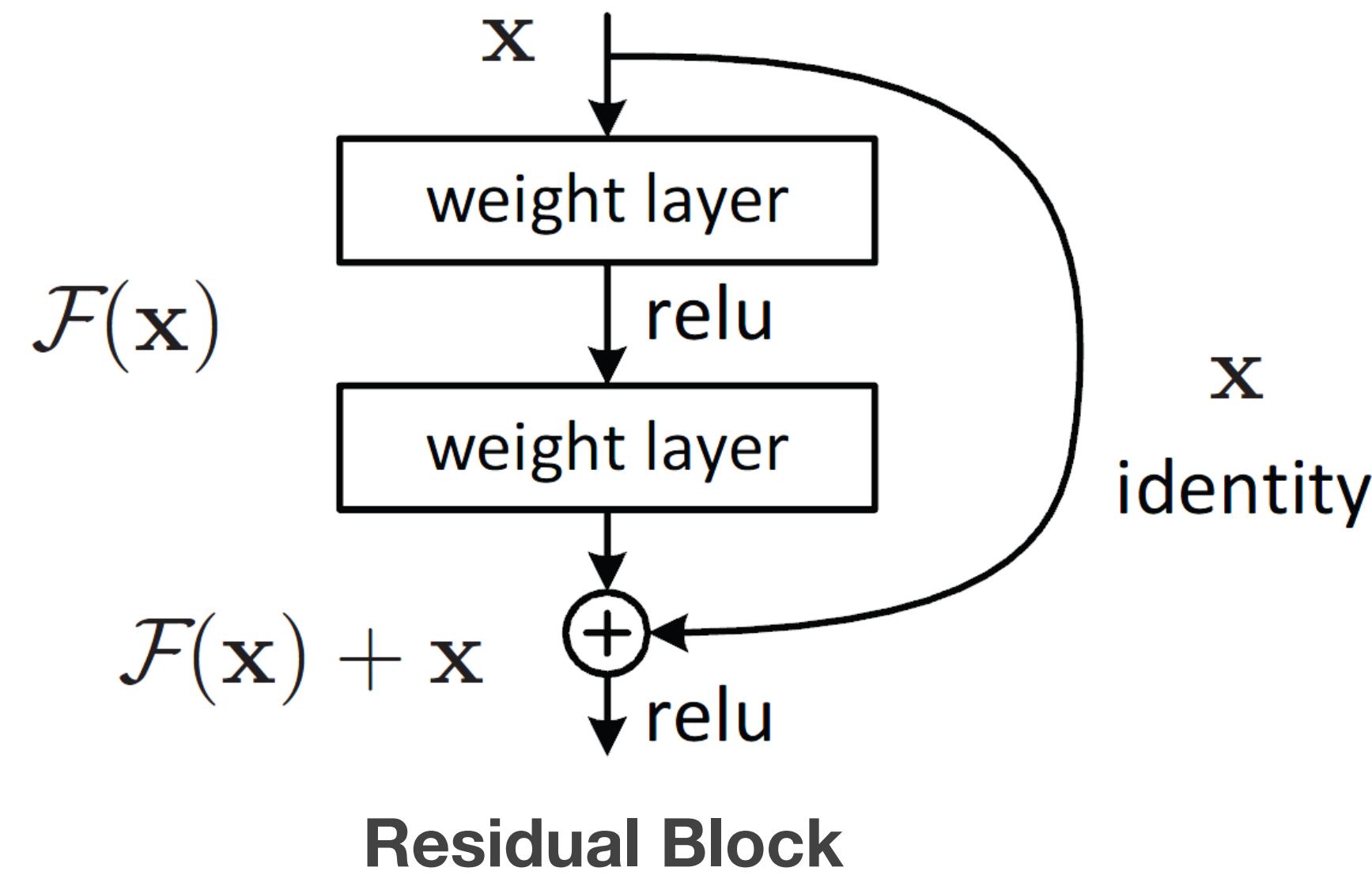


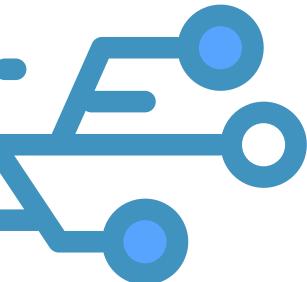


ResNetV1-Residual Block (Identity Block)



- 在ResNet問世以前，神經網路結構都不會太深，主要是由於梯度消失(vanishing gradient)的問題。
- 下圖為經典的殘差結構，將輸入的input與經過2–3層的 $F(x)$ 跨接並相加，使輸出表示為 $y=F(x)+x$ ，這樣的好處在於反向傳播時能保證至少會有一個1存在，降低梯度消失 (vanishing gradient) 發生的可能性。

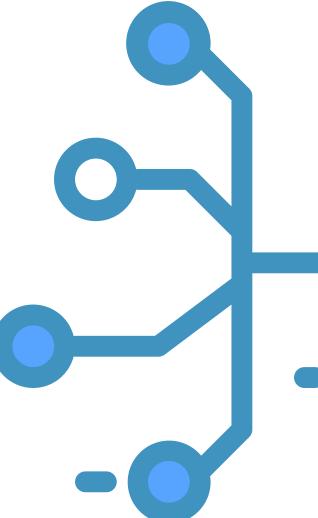
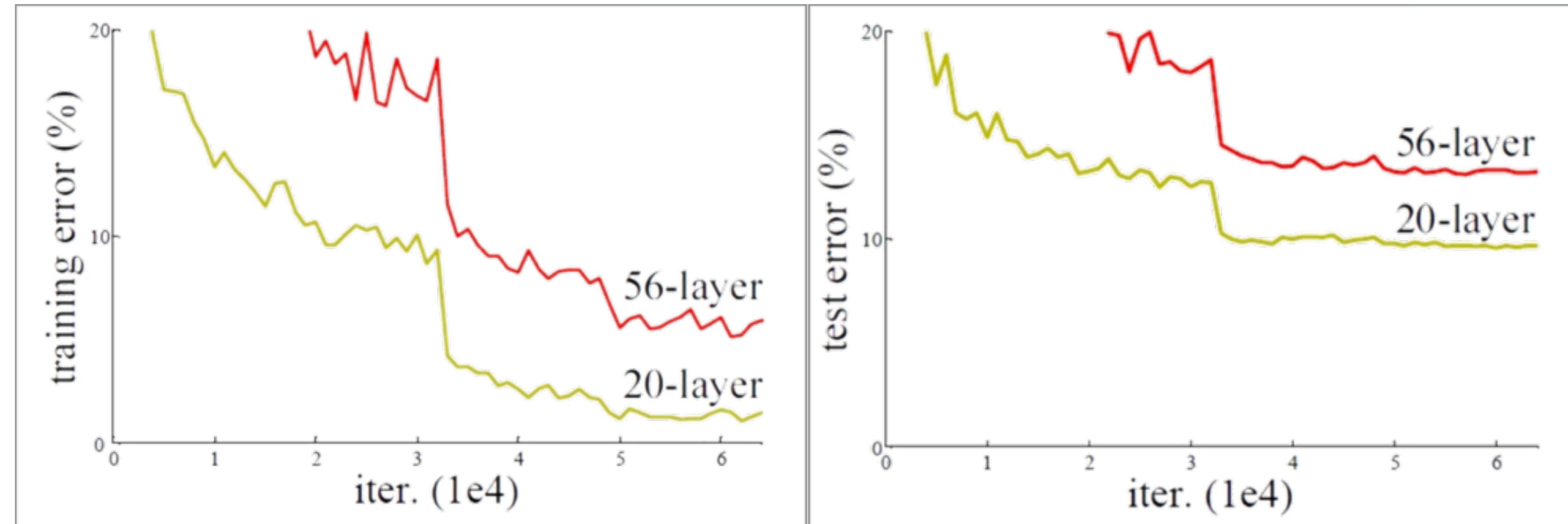


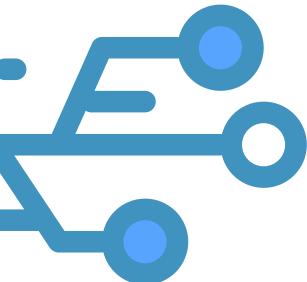


InceptionV4, Inception-Resnet



沒有殘差網路的幫助下，模型結構越深反而造成準度下降。



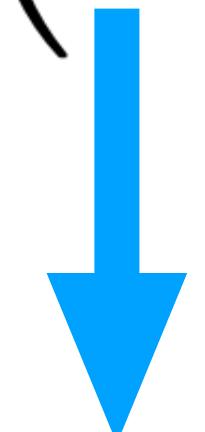


ResNet-Residual Block

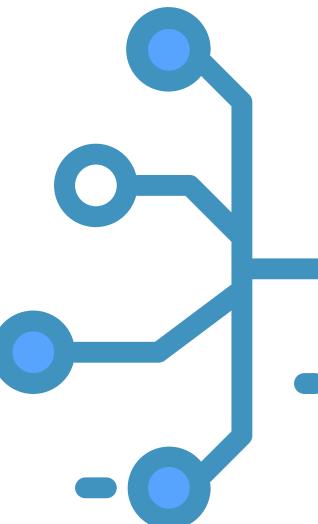


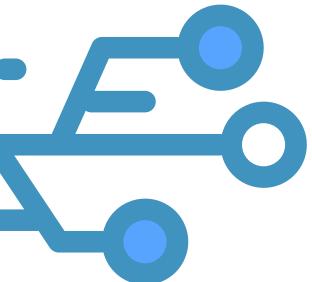
我們在做Back Propagation時，如果要求 x 的梯度，我們必須利用輸出 y 對 x 偏微分，當網路很深時容易造成梯度消失，但如果鍊鎖率中每一個環節都保有一項 x ，自己對自己微分後都保有一個1，梯度消失的可能性就大幅降低，因此可以搭建更深的網路。

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_l} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_L} \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}_L}{\partial \mathbf{x}_l} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_L} \left(\boxed{1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}_l} \sum_{i=l}^{L-1} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathcal{W}_i) \right)$$



每一層都保有一個1



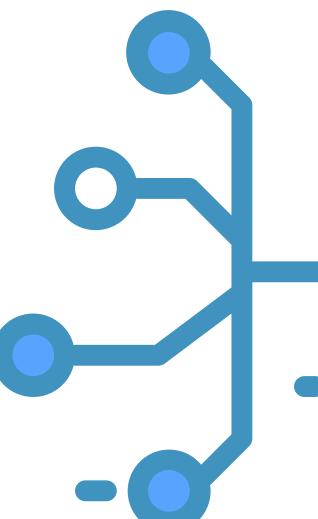


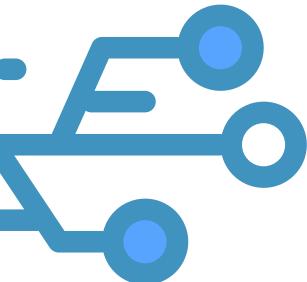
ResNet-Residual Block



- 實現其實相當簡單，我們只需要將Block輸出加上輸入的值即可。
- 要注意的是輸入與輸出**Feature Map**必須有相同大小跟深度，不然無法直接相加。

```
def Residual_block(input_tensor, kernel_size, filters, stage, block):  
    filters1, filters2, filters3 = filters  
    conv_name_base = 'res' + str(stage) + block + '_branch'  
    bn_name_base = 'bn' + str(stage) + block + '_branch'  
  
    x = Conv2D(filters1, (1, 1), name=conv_name_base + '2a')(input_tensor)  
    x = BatchNormalization(axis=3, name=bn_name_base + '2a')(x)  
    x = Activation('relu')(x)  
  
    x = Conv2D(filters2, kernel_size,  
               padding='same', name=conv_name_base + '2b')(x)  
    x = BatchNormalization(axis=3, name=bn_name_base + '2b')(x)  
    x = Activation('relu')(x)  
  
    x = Conv2D(filters3, (1, 1), name=conv_name_base + '2c')(x)  
    x = BatchNormalization(axis=3, name=bn_name_base + '2c')(x)  
  
    x = layers.add([x, input_tensor])  
    x = Activation('relu')(x)  
    return x
```

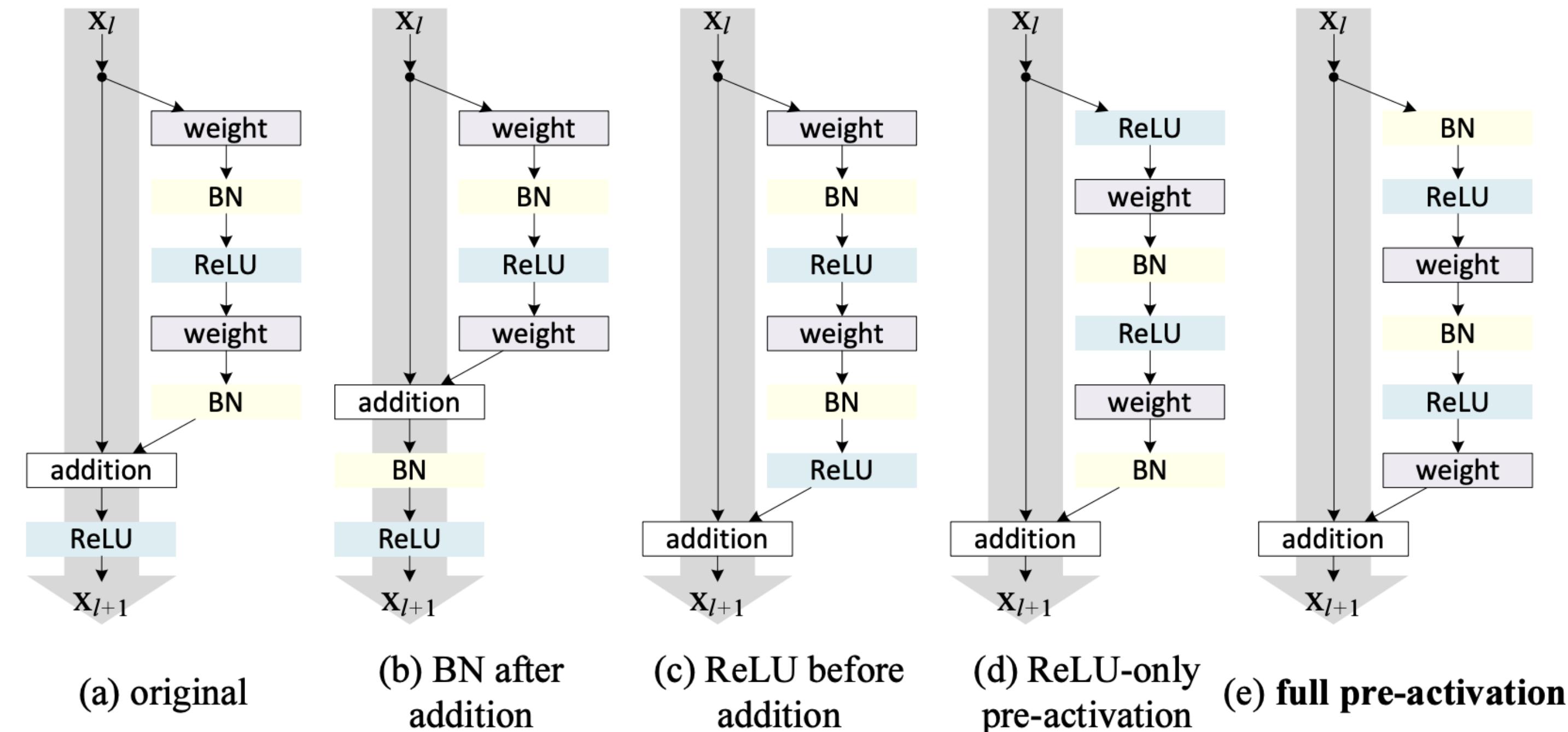




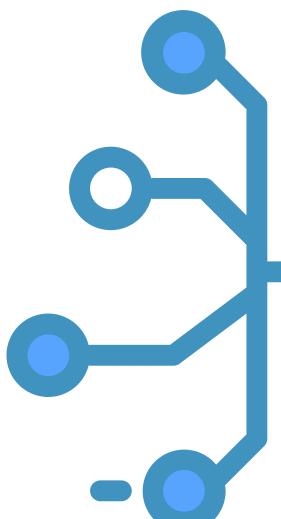
ResNetV2-Residual Block

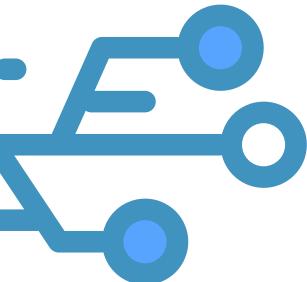


ResNetV2同樣由Kaiming He團隊提出，承襲ResnetV1的殘差概念，但在 **Identity branch(左線)** 與 **Residual branch(右線)** 上做了一些更改。

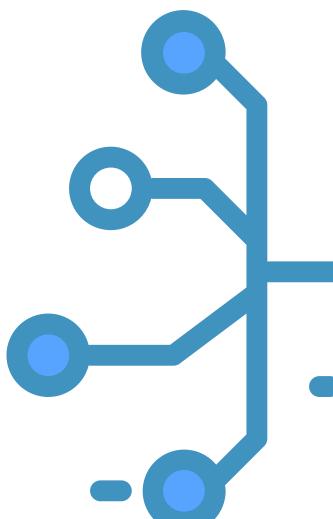
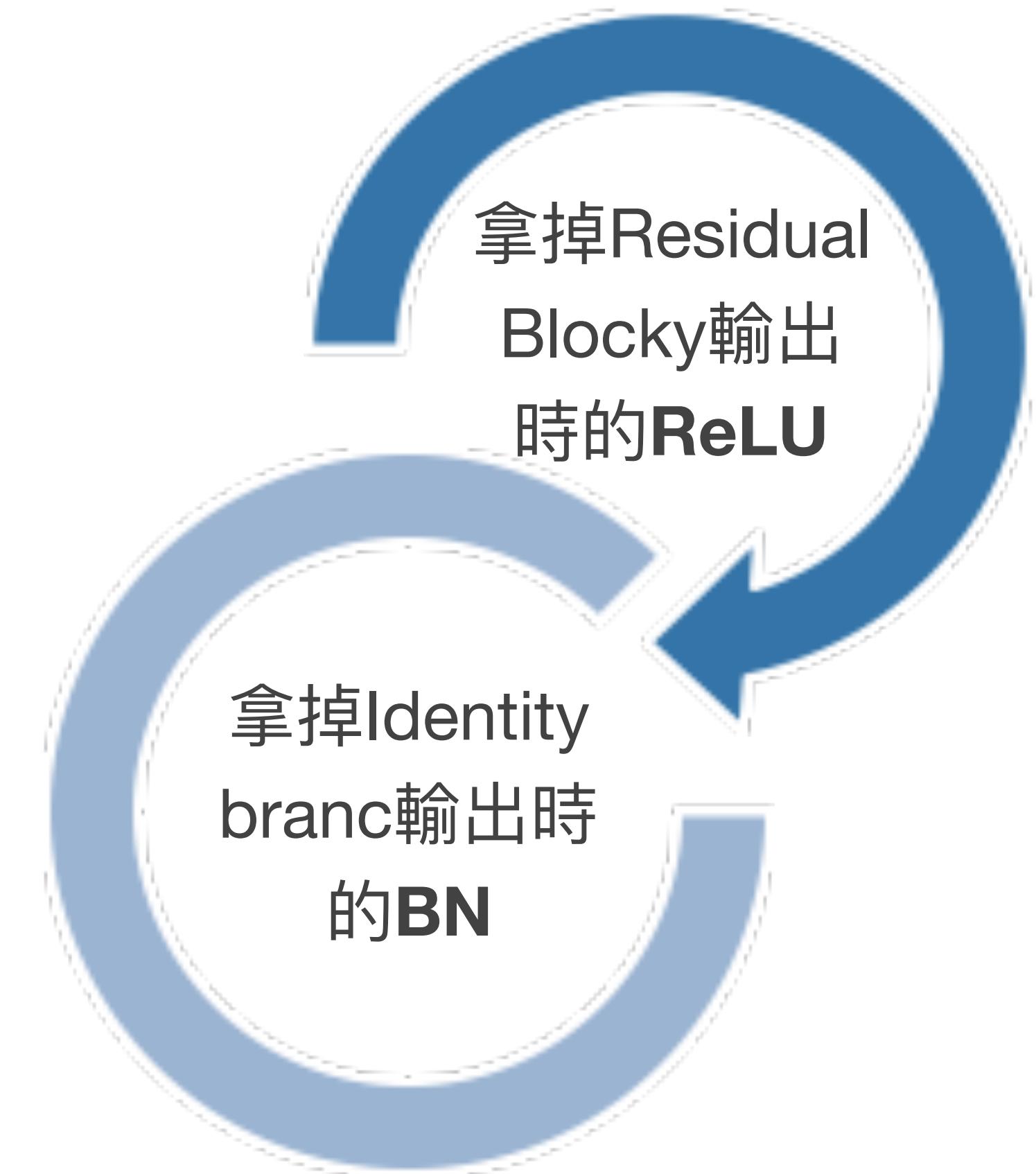


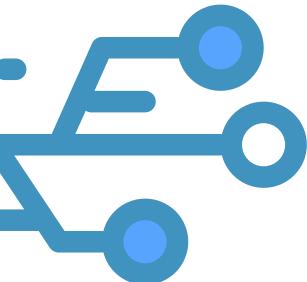
多種 Residual Block 的設定





ResNetV2-Residual Block



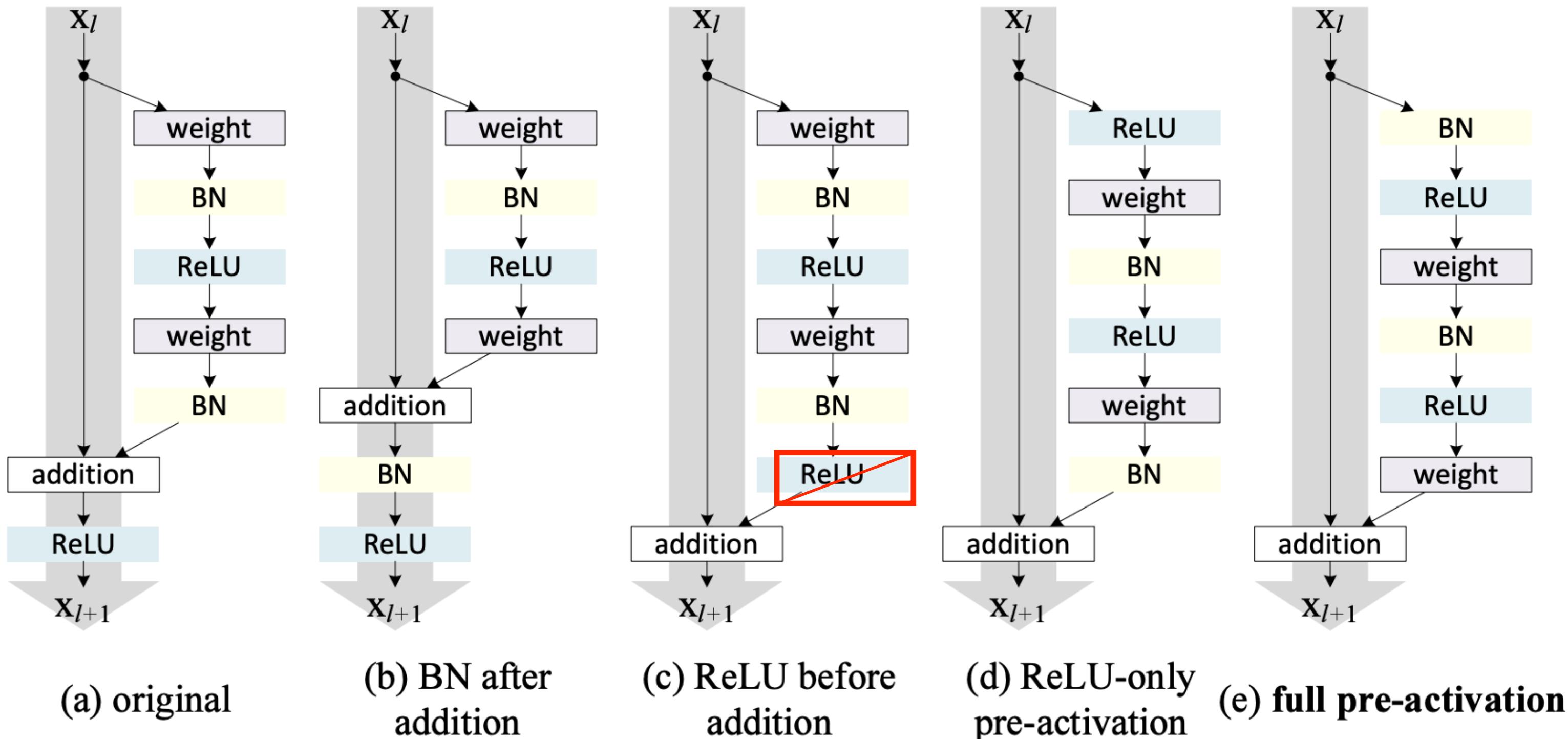


ResNetV2-Residual Block

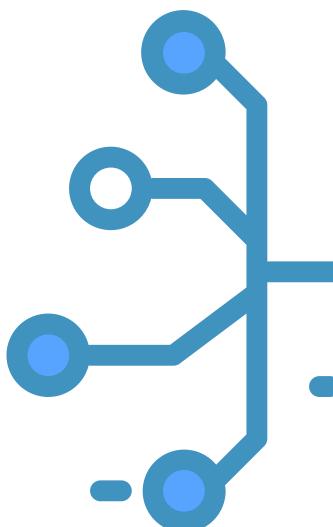


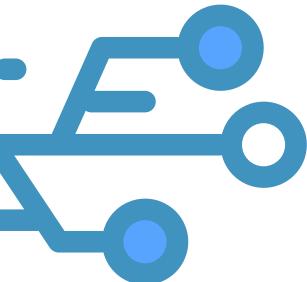
- 拿掉Residual Block最後一層的ReLU

作者認為，ReLU接在每個Residual block後面會導致Forward propagation陷入單調遞增，降低表達能力。



多種Residual Block的設計



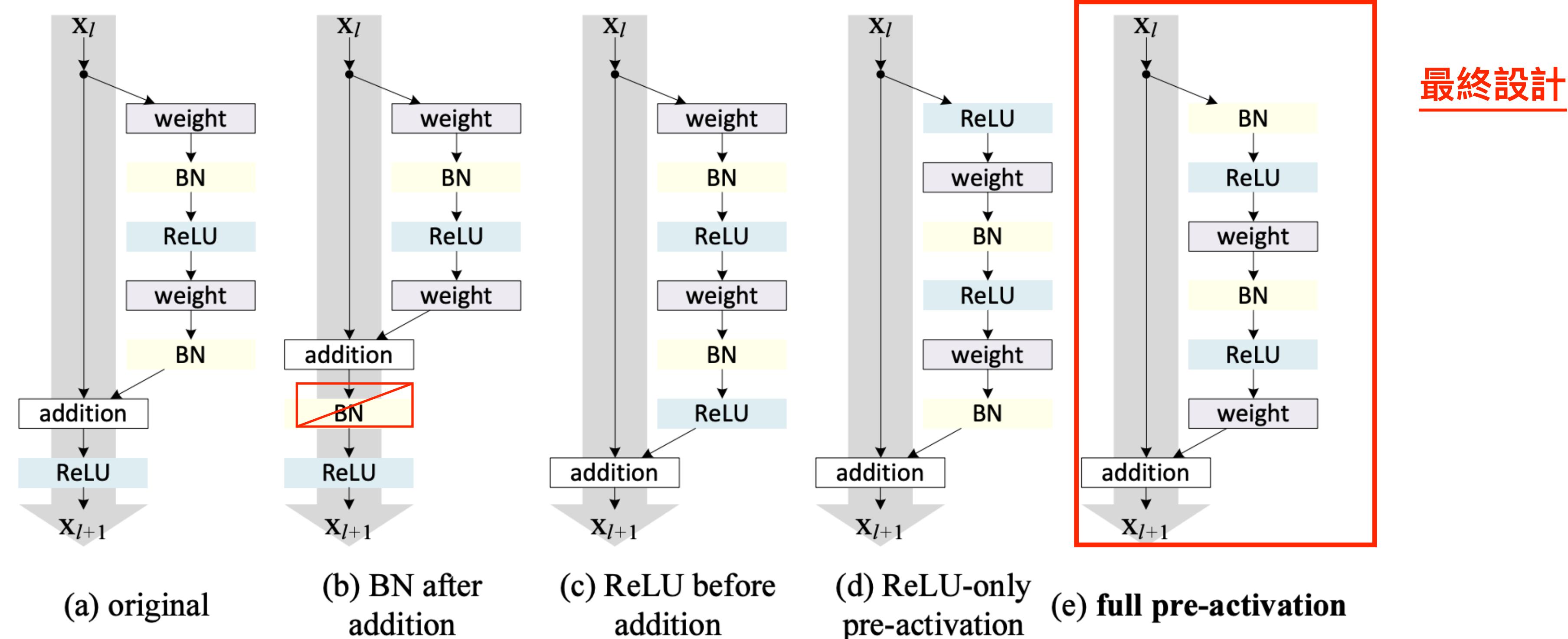


ResNetV2-Residual Block



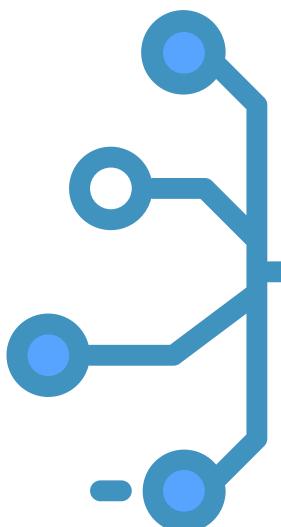
拿掉Identity branch後的 BN

BN層會改變Identity branch的訊息分佈，造成收斂速度下降。論文中也用到Inception Block中， 1×1 kernel壓縮深度的技巧，最後再用 1×1 kernel回放深度，藉此降低運算。



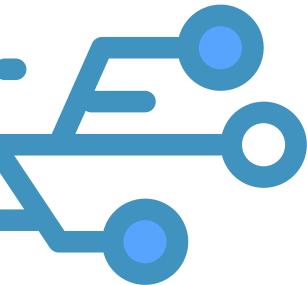
多種Residual Block的設計

參考來源：[Arxiv](#)





Part02



InceptionV4, Inception-Resnet

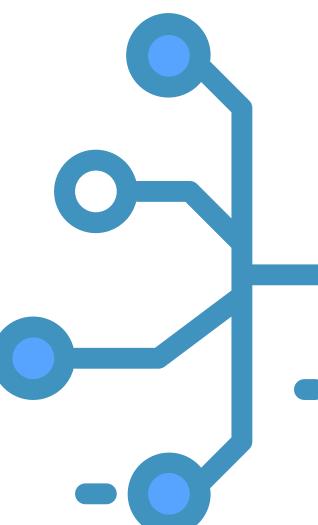


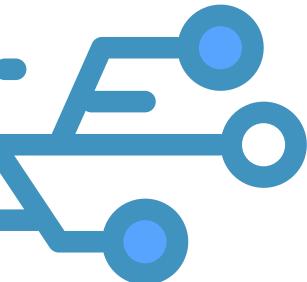
- InceptionV4 重點

設計多種不同的 **Inception Block**

- Inception-Resnet 重點

結合 殘差結構 於 Inception Block 中，可以顯著加速 Inception 的訓練。





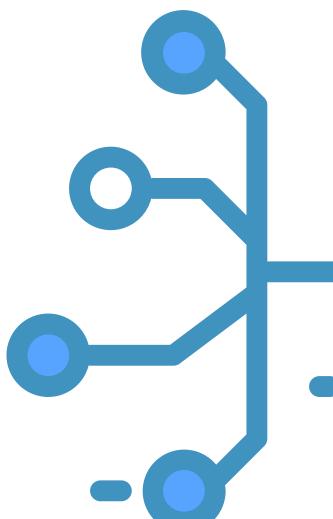
InceptionV4, Inception-Resnet

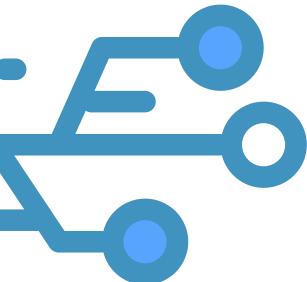


Inception-Resnet像是加入殘差結構的V3、V4版本：

Inception-ResNet v1 的運算量和 Inception v3 的接近。

Inception-ResNetv2 的運算量和 Inception v4 的接近。

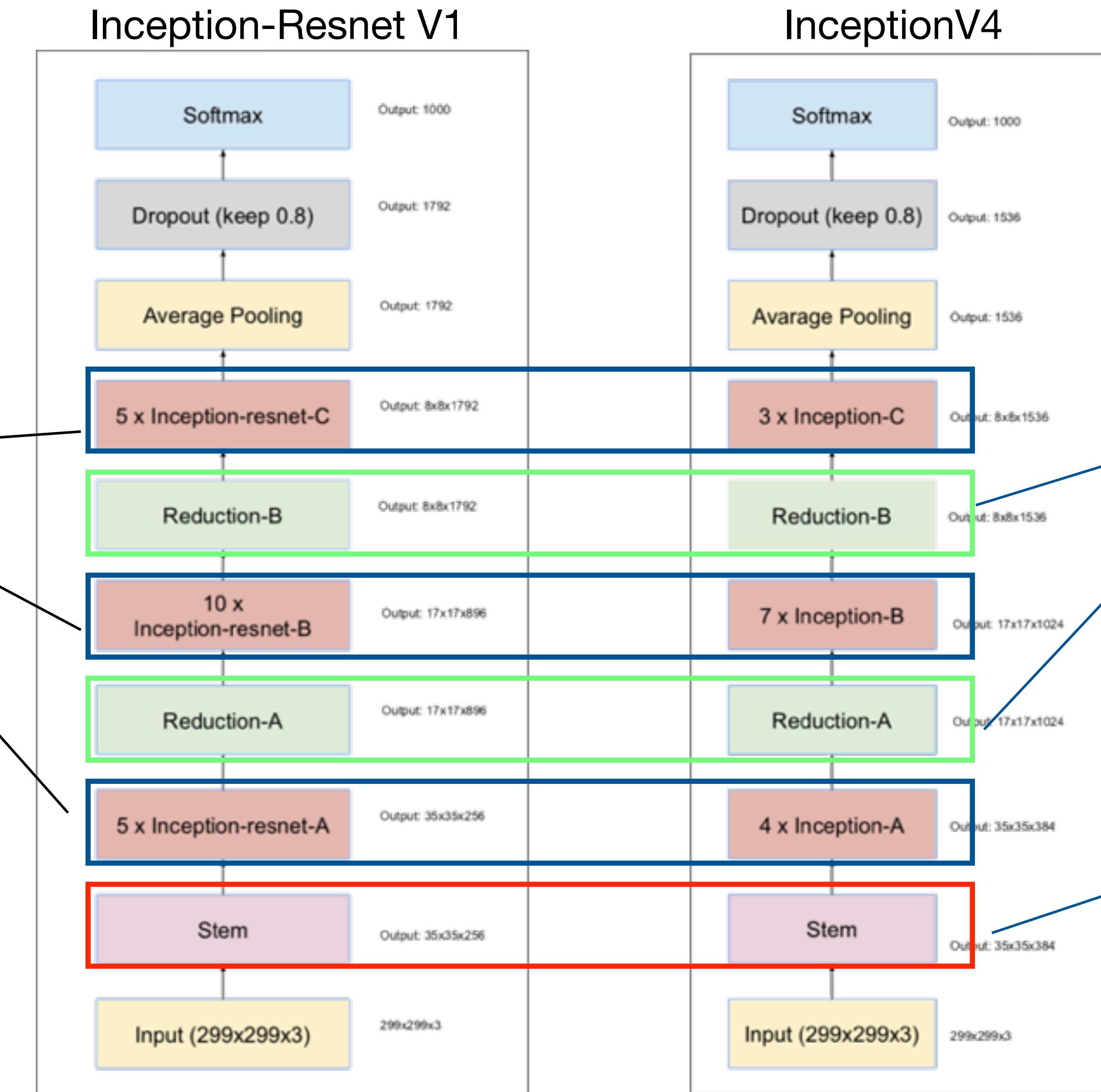




InceptionV4, Inception-Resnet 結構



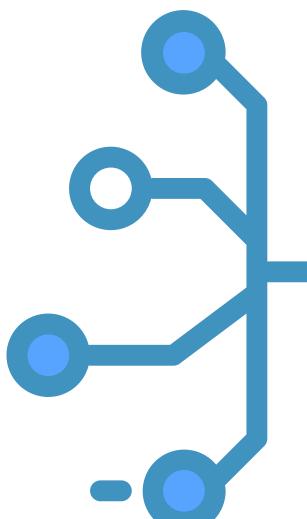
不同設計的Inception
Block, -Resnet版本又
加入了殘差結構

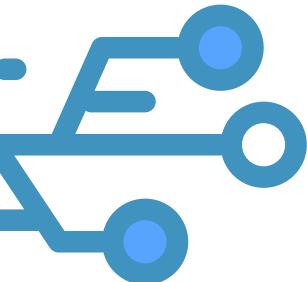


參考來源：[Arxiv](#)

主要用來降低
Feature Map 尺寸

提取淺層語意訊息

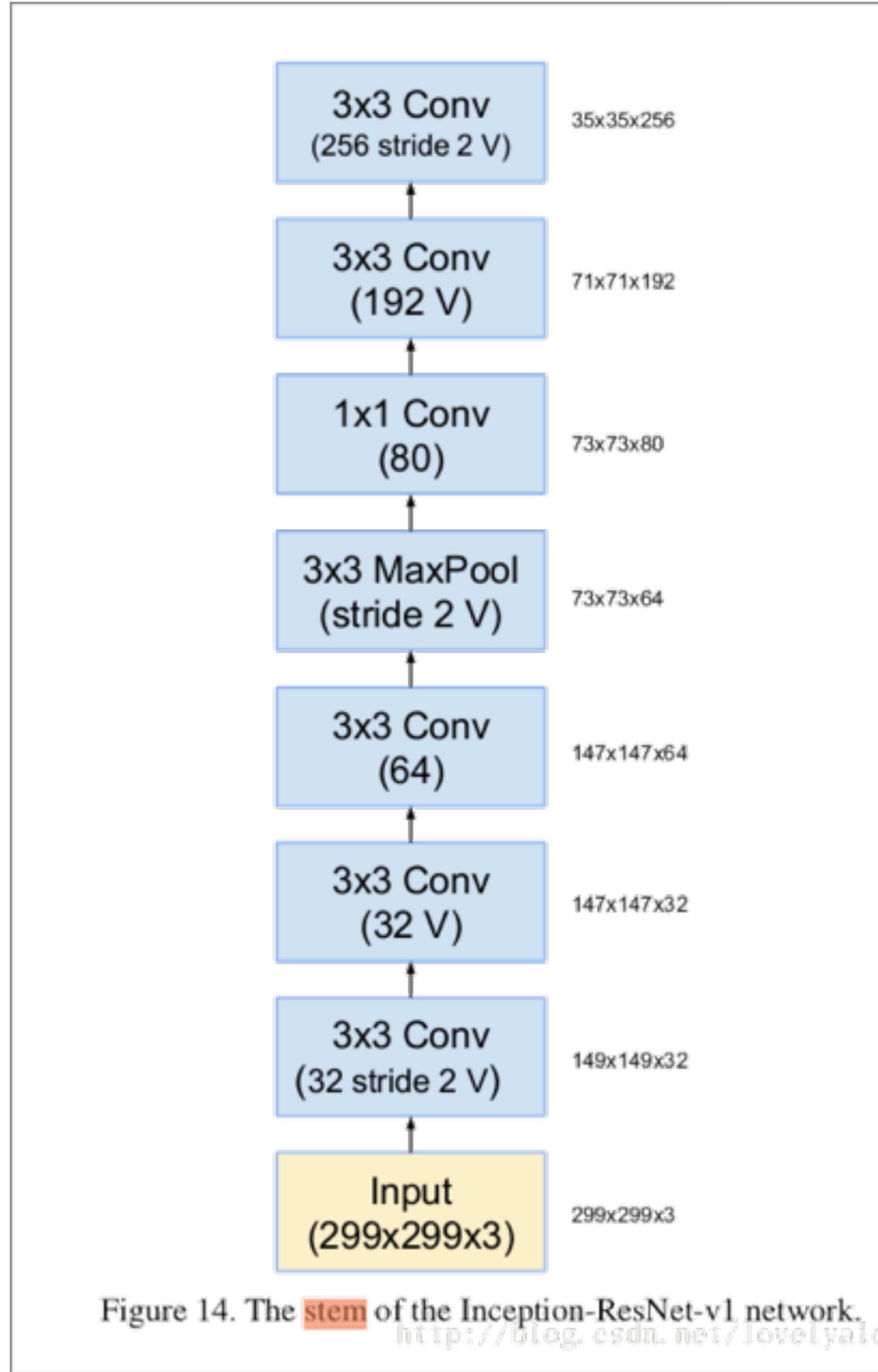




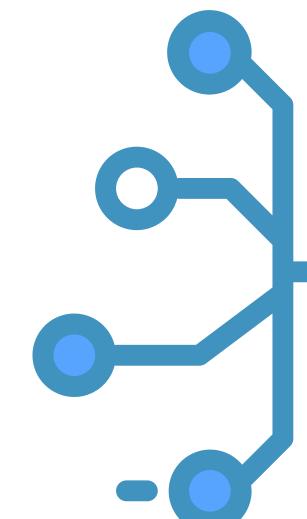
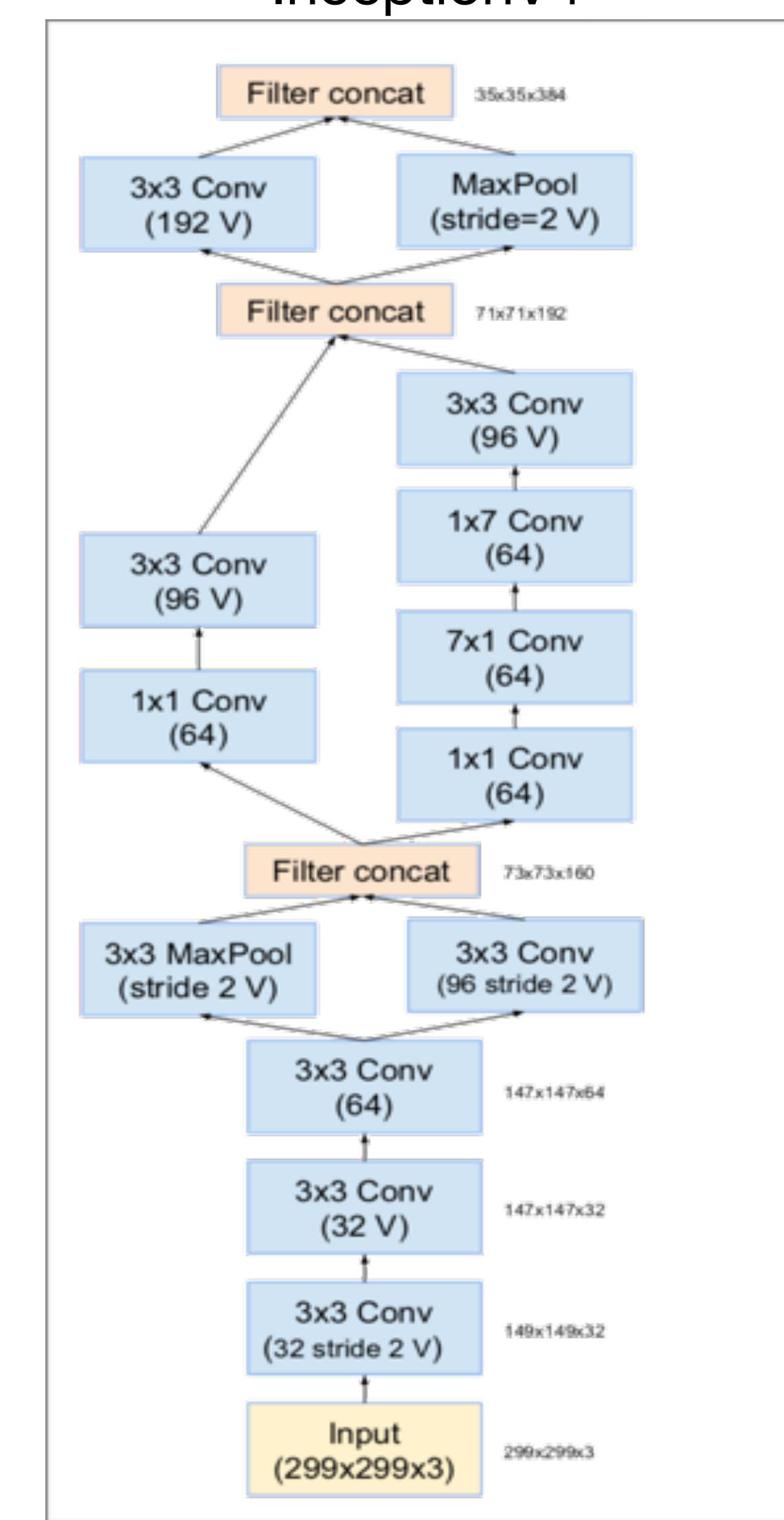
InceptionV4, Inception-Resnet Stem結構

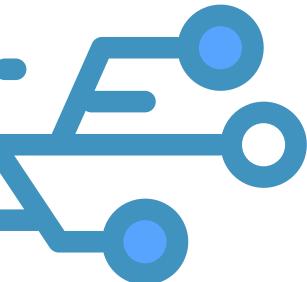


Inception_Resnet V1



InceptionV4的Stem結構
更為複雜，用來提取更豐
富的淺層語意訊息。

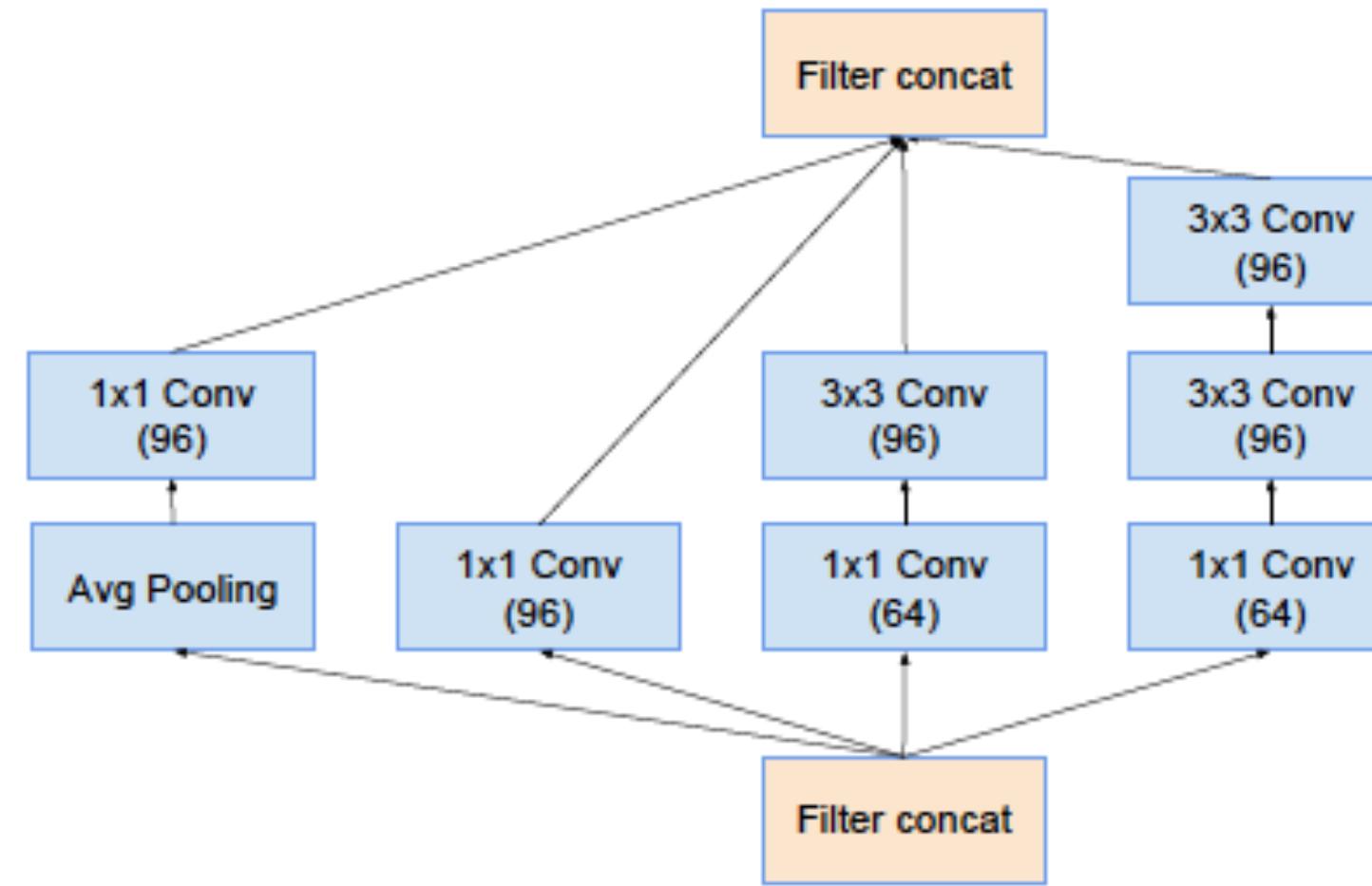




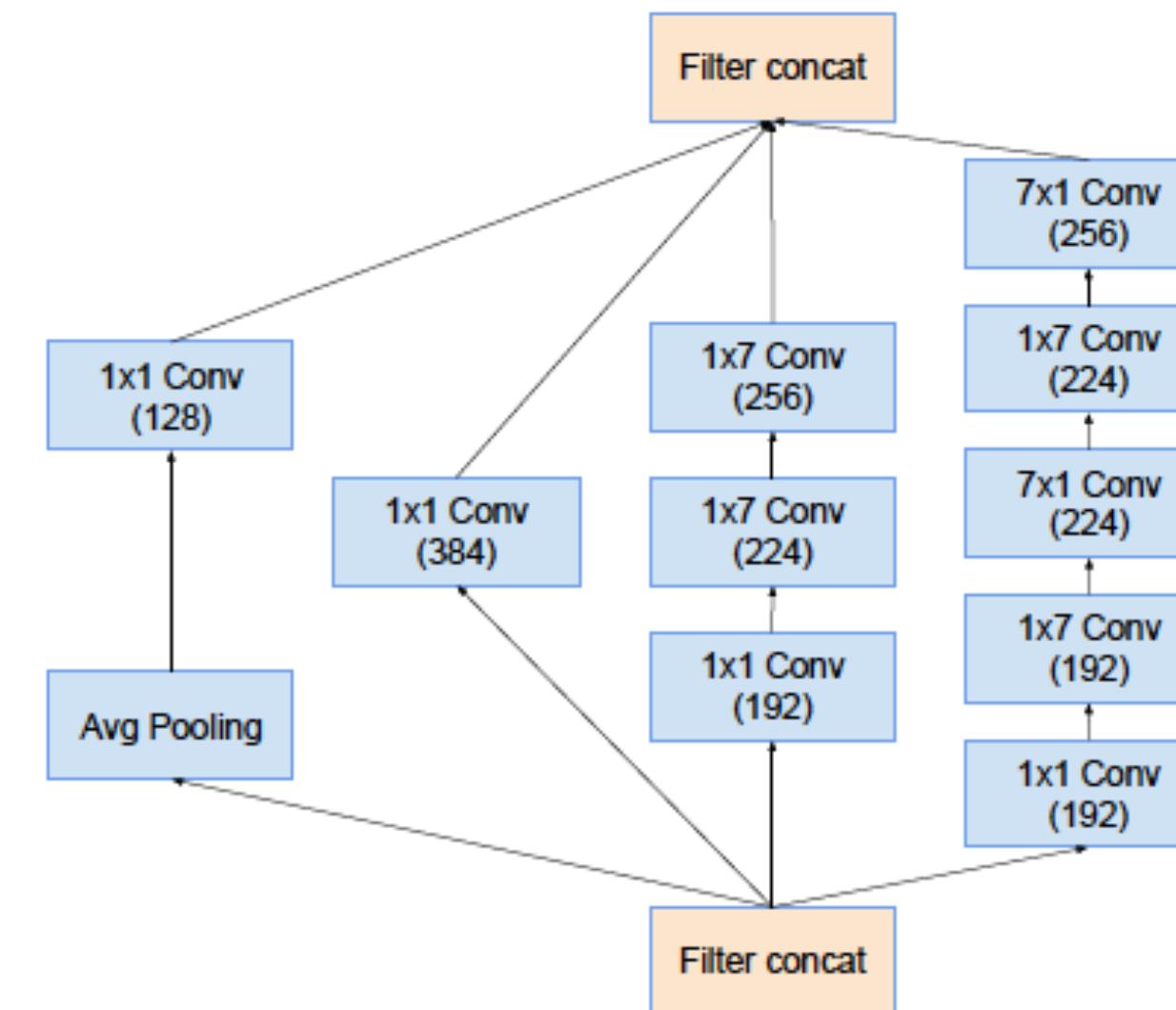
InceptionV4: Inception A-C Block



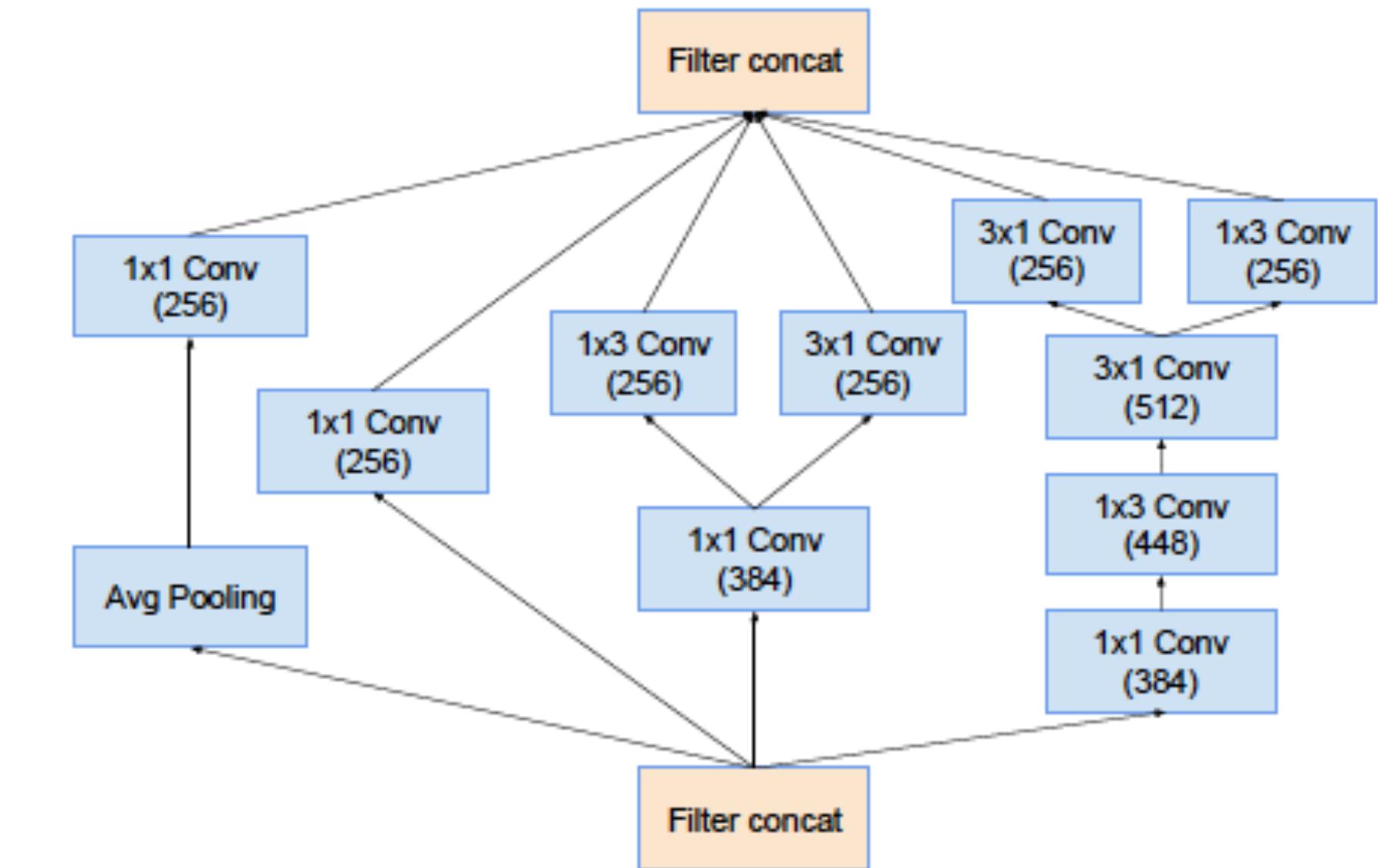
Inception-A Block



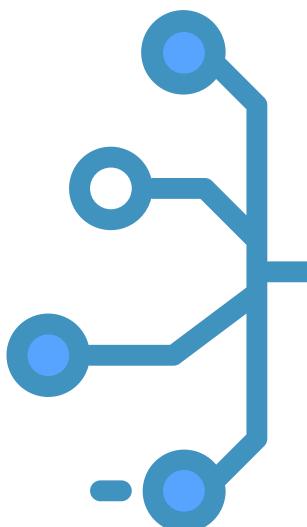
Inception-B Block

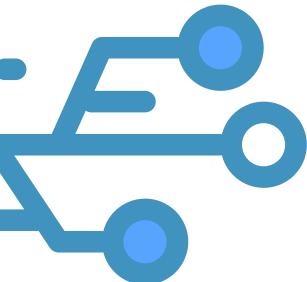


Inception-C Block



InceptionV4 的 Inception Block 結構更為多變，堆疊深度也較先前版本來得更深。

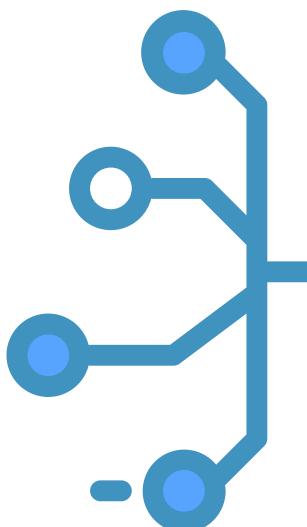
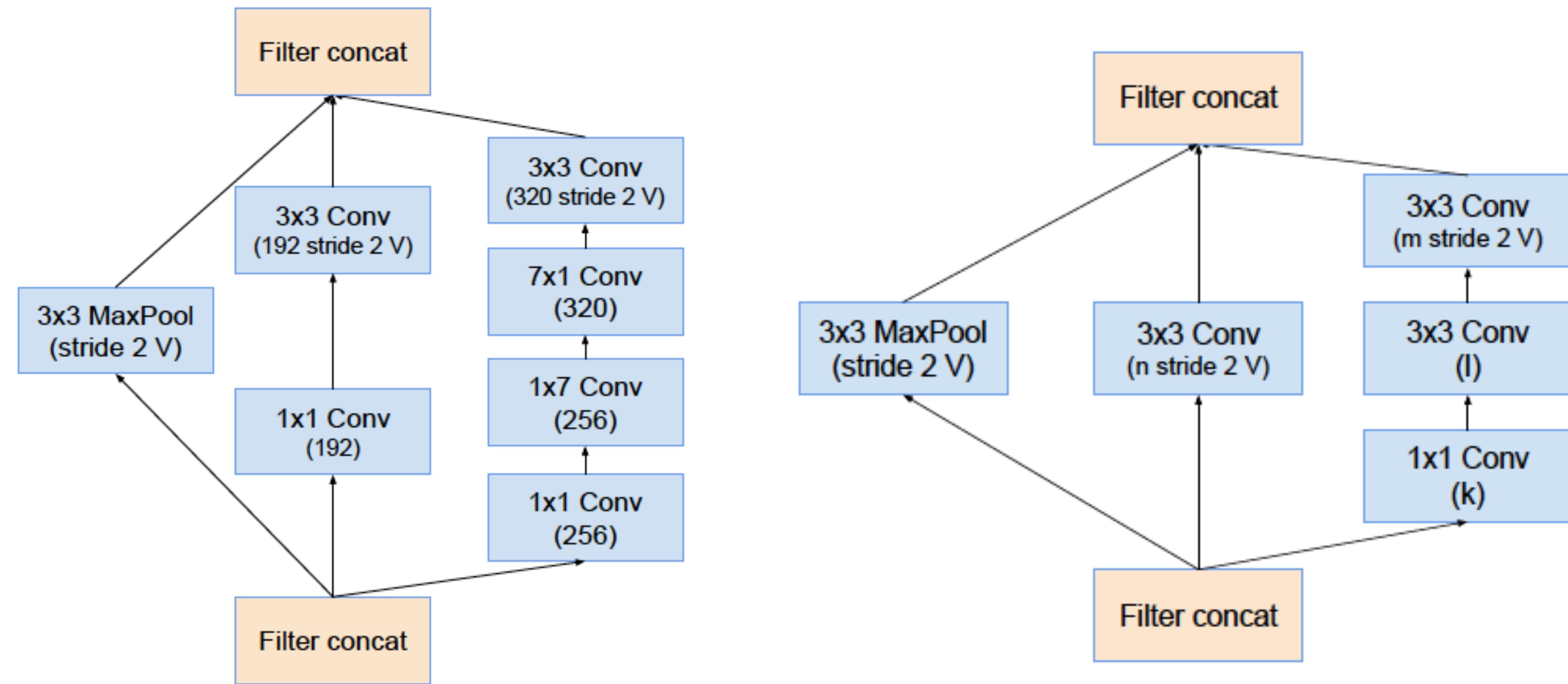


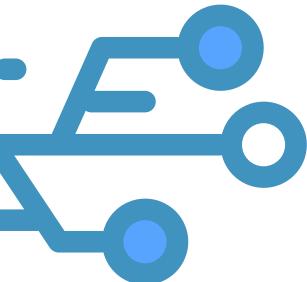


InceptionV4- Reduction Block



Reduction Block 使用 Stride=2 使 Feature Map 尺度下降。

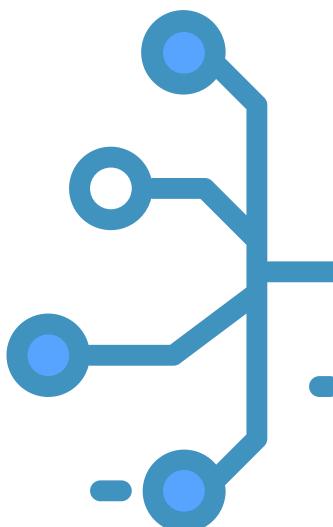
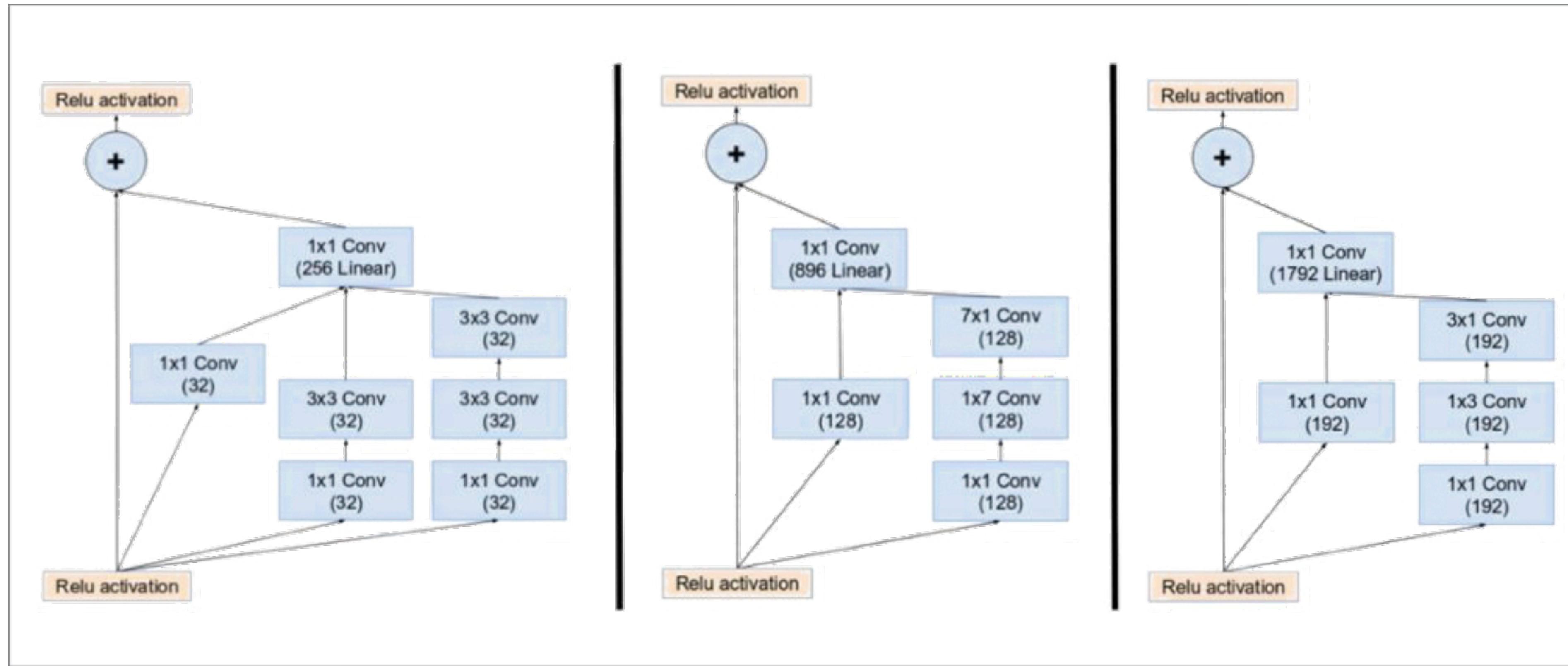


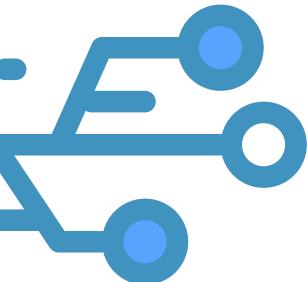


Inception-ResnetV1 : Inception A-C Block



Inception-Resnet版本導入了殘差網路的結構，使模型深度能更深。

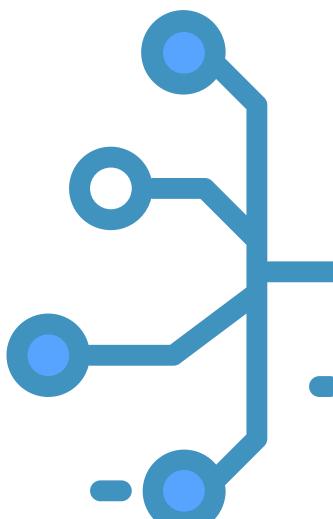
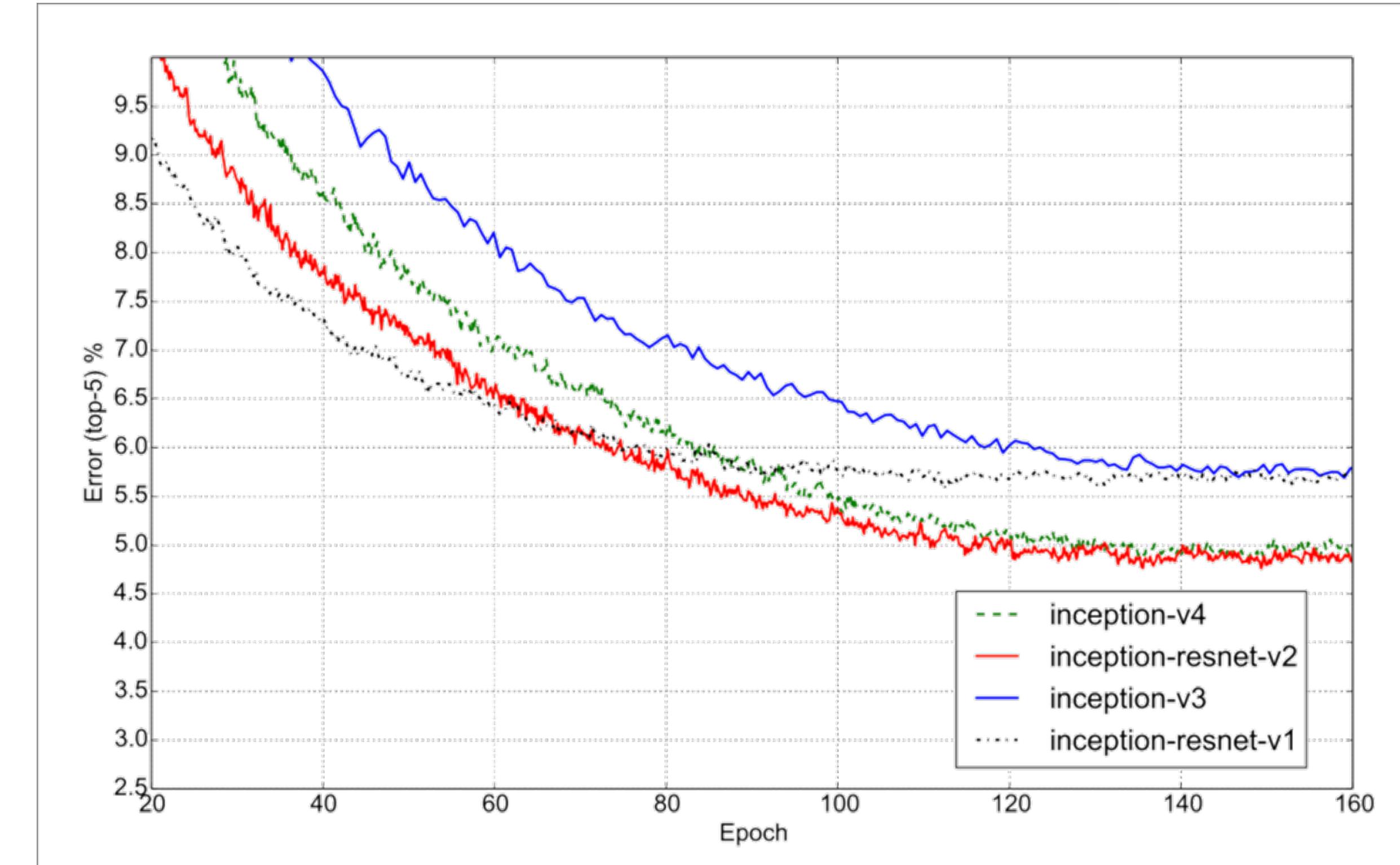


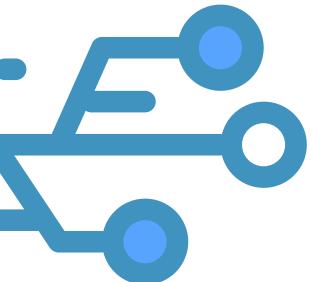


Inception-ResnetV1 : Inception A-C Block



- 可以發現有加入殘差結構的版本收斂速度都大幅提升了許多。
- 論文中也有提到，相同的參數量下加入殘差結構並不一定能提升準度，但確實能提升模型收斂速度，並且能搭建更深的網路。





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Residual blocks — Building blocks of ResNet



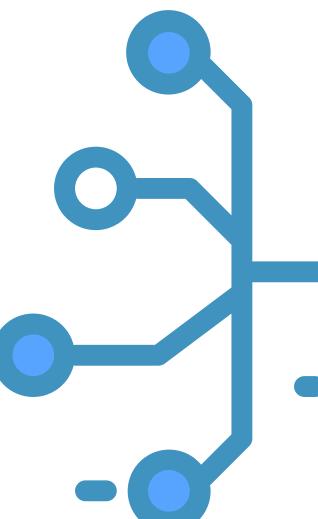
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殘差概念

連結



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