

# Нейронные сети и глубокое обучение: вводная часть

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Самарского Университета

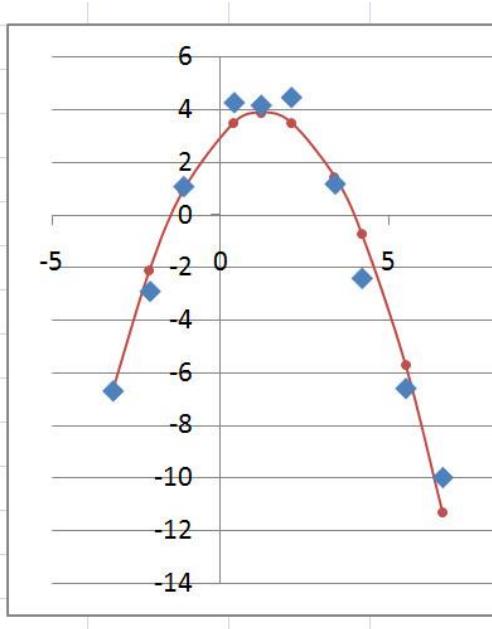
Самара  
2023

# Простейший пример: подбор параметров модели

**Задача – аппроксимировать точки кривой**

i	xi	yi	y=a0+a1*x+a2*x^2	Error=yi-y
1	-3.2	-6.7	-6.7212	0.021
2	-2.1	-2.9	-2.1288	-0.771
3	-1.1	1.1	0.9249	0.175
4	0.4	4.3	3.5033	0.797
5	1.2	4.2	3.8961	0.304
6	2.1	4.5	3.5210	0.979
7	3.4	1.2	1.4523	-0.252
8	4.2	-2.4	-0.7177	-1.682
9	5.5	-6.6	-5.7016	-0.898
10	6.6	-10	-11.3282	1.328

**Standard deviation** 0.9295417



$$f(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{y}_i, \quad i = 1..N$$

$$a_2 \mathbf{x}_i^2 + a_1 \mathbf{x}_i + a_0 = \mathbf{y}_i + e_i$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{a}} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( a_2 \mathbf{x}_i^2 + a_1 \mathbf{x}_i + a_0 - \mathbf{y}_i \right)^2$$

# MACHINE LEARNING – Data Driven Approach

Обучение – нахождение зависимостей в данных,  
Цель - построение прогноза по имеющимся данным

Supervised Learning / Обучение с учителем

$$f(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{y}_i, i=1..N \quad \text{Обучающая выборка}$$

$$f(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}_{N+1}) = ? \quad \text{Прогноз (инференс)}$$

Варианты:

Unsupervised, Semi-supervised

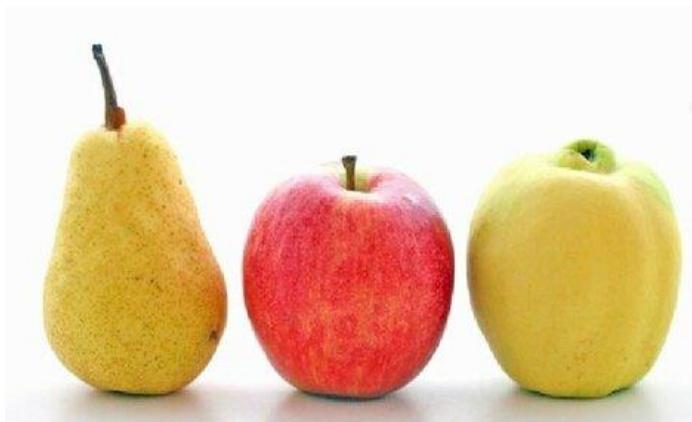
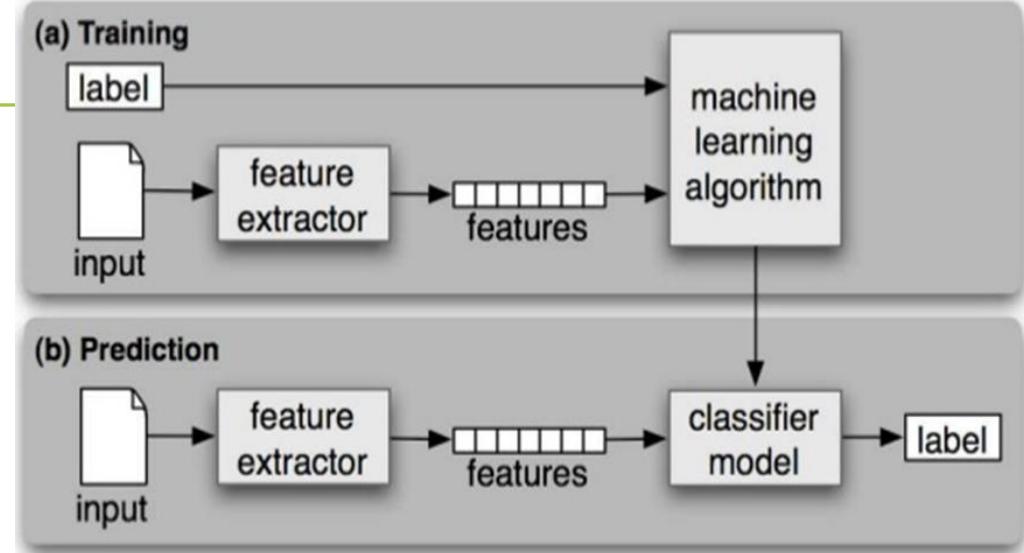
Y – вещественное – регрессия

натуральное – классификация

0,1 – двухклассовая

классификация

Классификация, или распознавание  
основано на признаках (features)



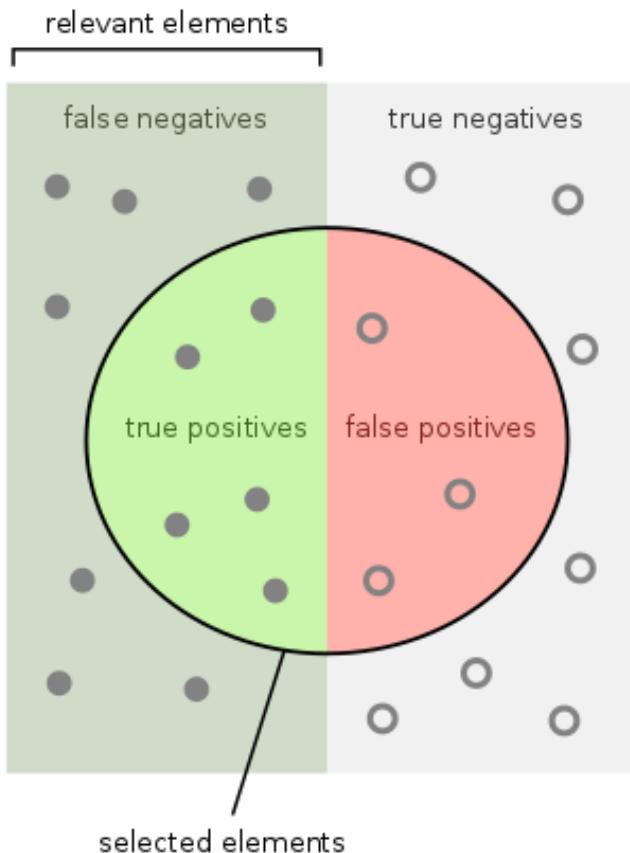
Признаки: цвет, форма

Решающее правило:  
Груша желтая, овальная  
Яблоко красное, круглое

# Точность и ошибки бинарной классификации

Ошибка первого рода – ложная тревога, **false positive**

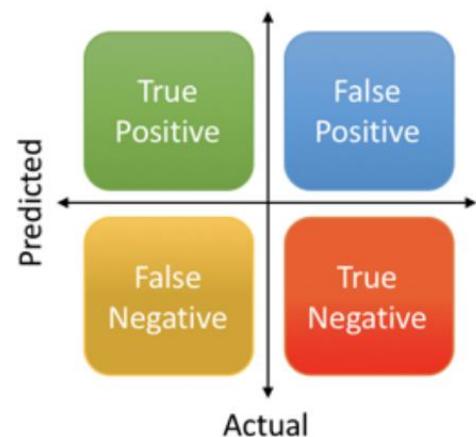
Ошибка второго рода – пропуск события, **false negative**



$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{Actual Results}}$$
 or  $\frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Positive}}$

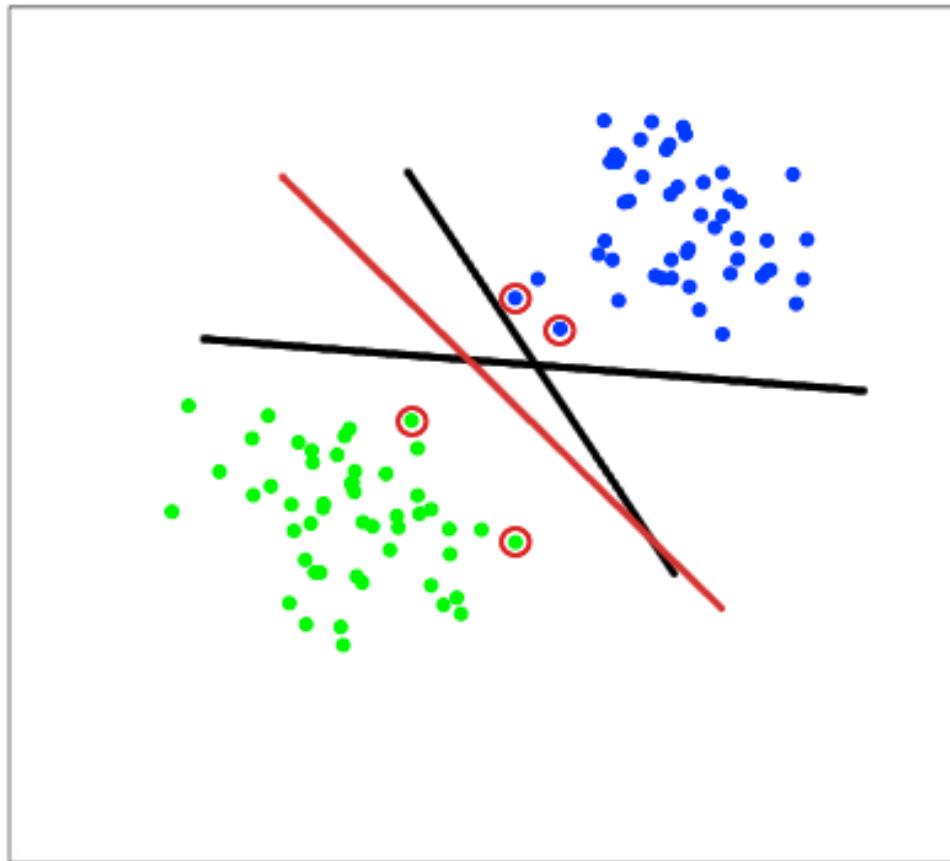
$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{Predicted Results}}$$
 or  $\frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Negative}}$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{True Positive} + \text{True Negative}}{\text{Total}}$$



# Простейшая задача классификации – метод опорных векторов

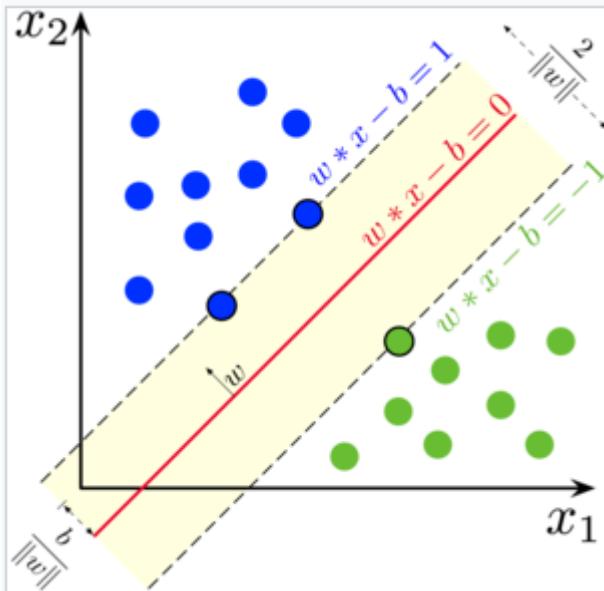
## Линейное решающее правило бинарной классификации



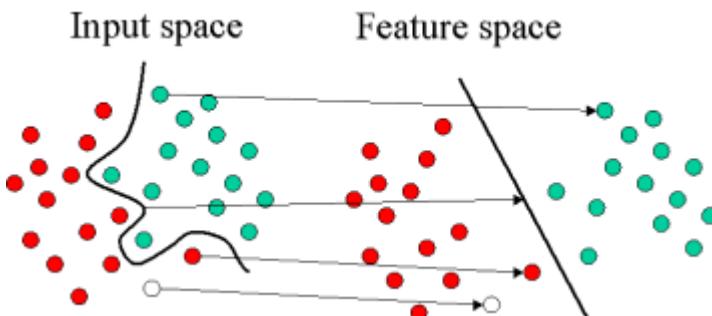
# Support Vector Machine

## Support Vector Machine, Vapnik

### Линейная разделимость



Проблема: отсутствие  
разделимости



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Minimize}_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \\ & \text{subject to } y_i(\langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}_i \rangle + b) \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} \cdot (\mathbf{X}\mathbf{w} + b) \geq 1$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left( \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \dots & X_{1d} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \dots & X_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{n1} & X_{n2} & \dots & X_{nd} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_d \end{bmatrix} + b \right) \geq 1^n$$

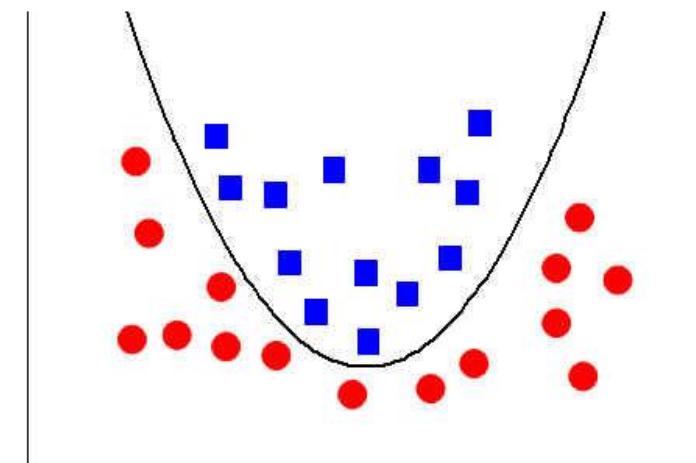
SVM основан на скалярном произведении:

$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \lambda_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i;$$

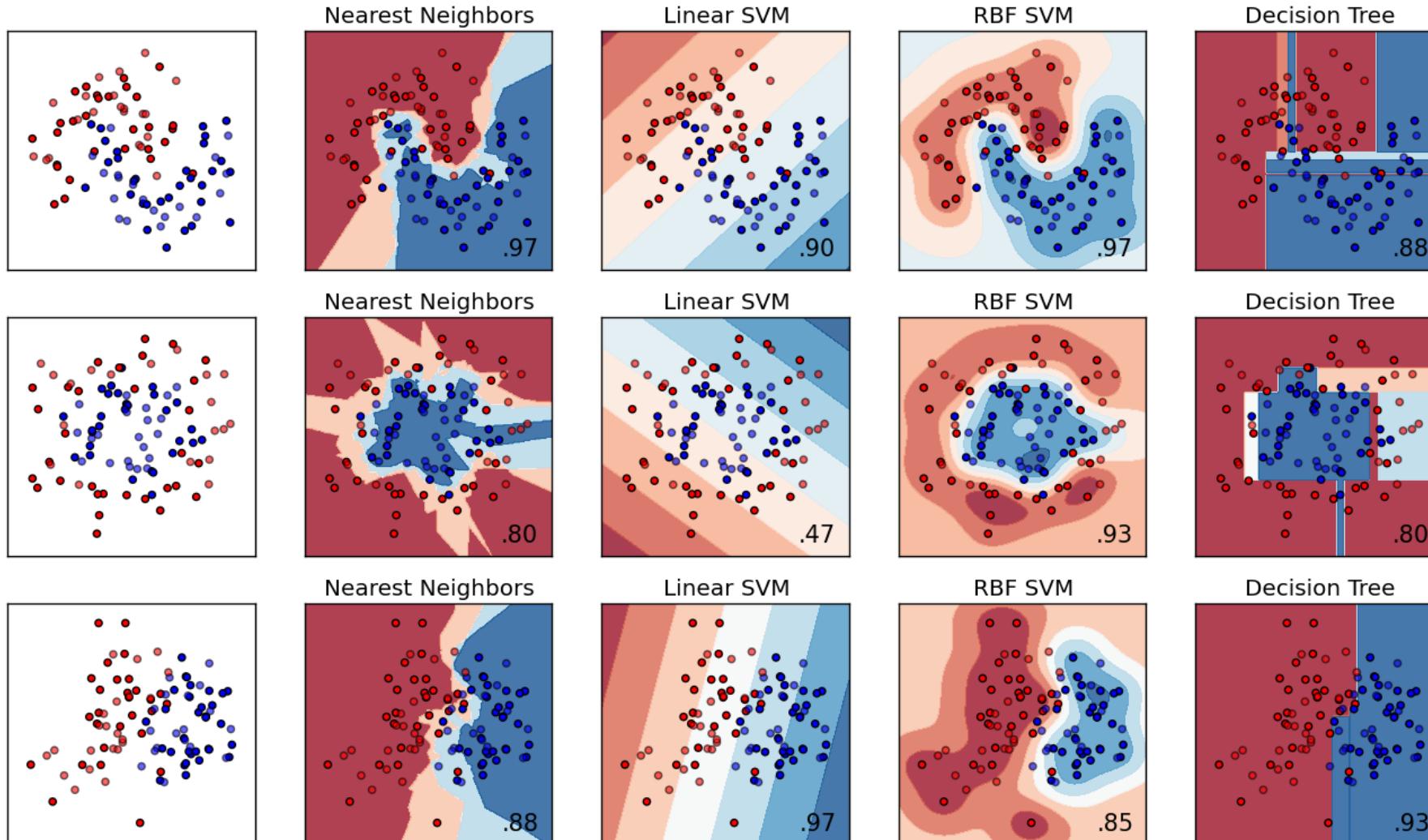
Решение проблемы разделимости:

Ядерное сглаживание  
*Kernel regression*  
SVM основан на скалярном  
произведении  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$

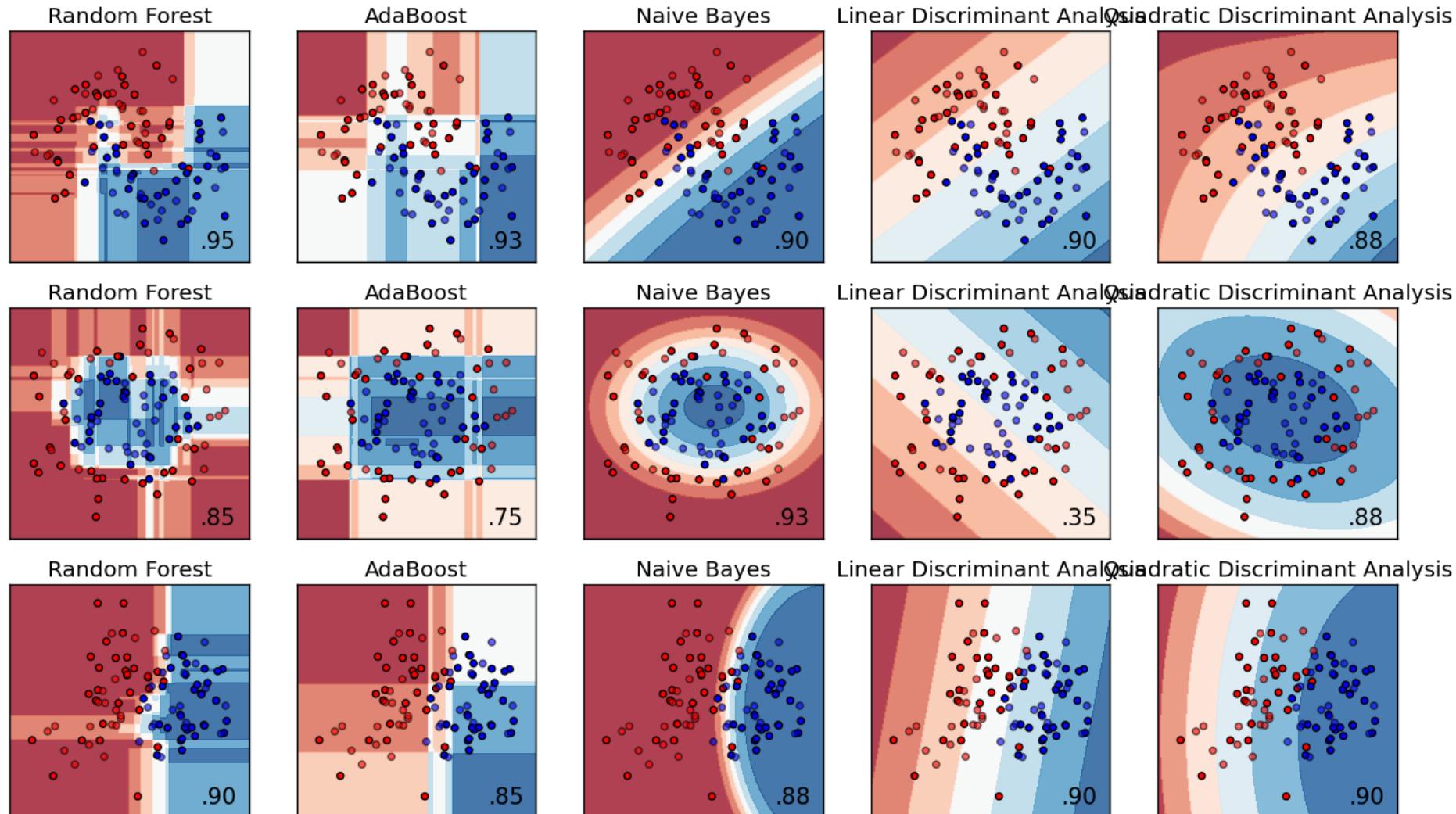
С учетом ядра –  
 $(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) \sim (\mathbf{xK}\mathbf{y})$



# Сравнение классификаторов

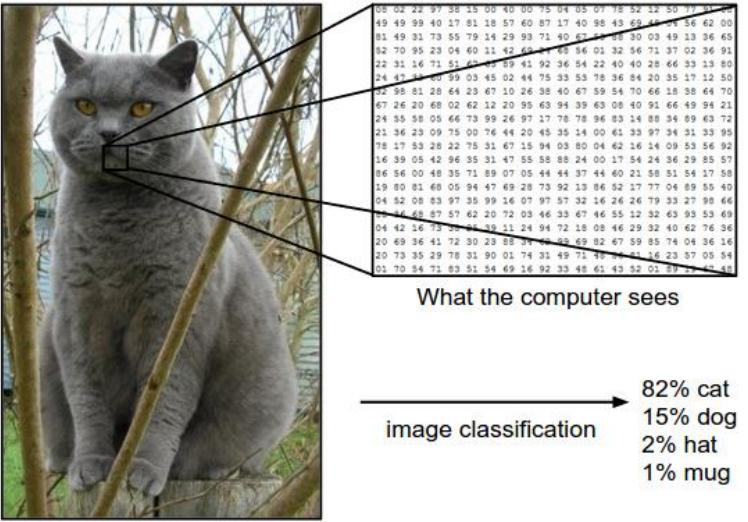


# Сравнение классификаторов

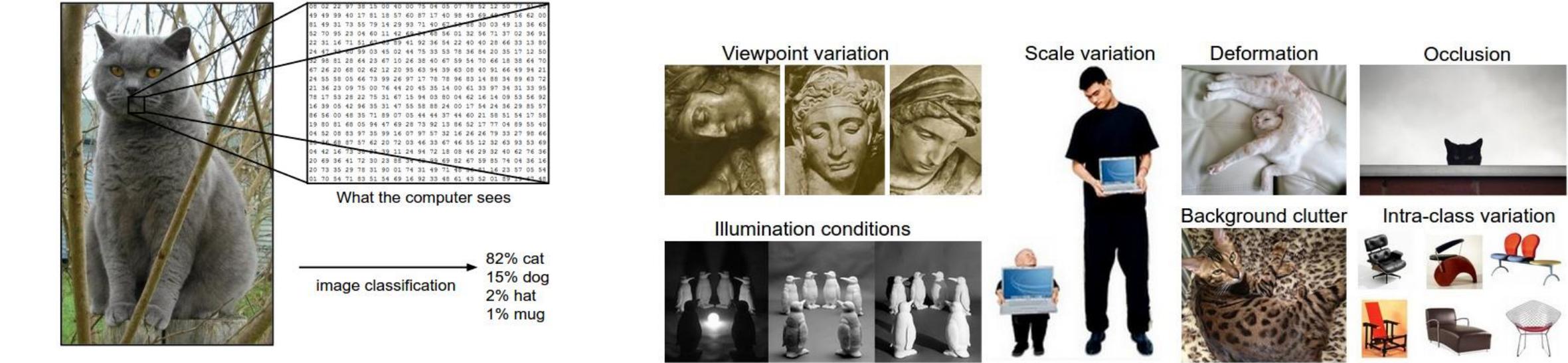


# Отступление – анализ изображений

How the machine see the image?

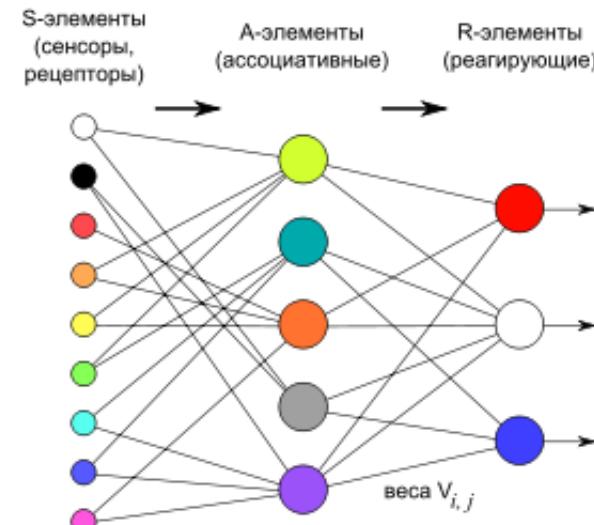
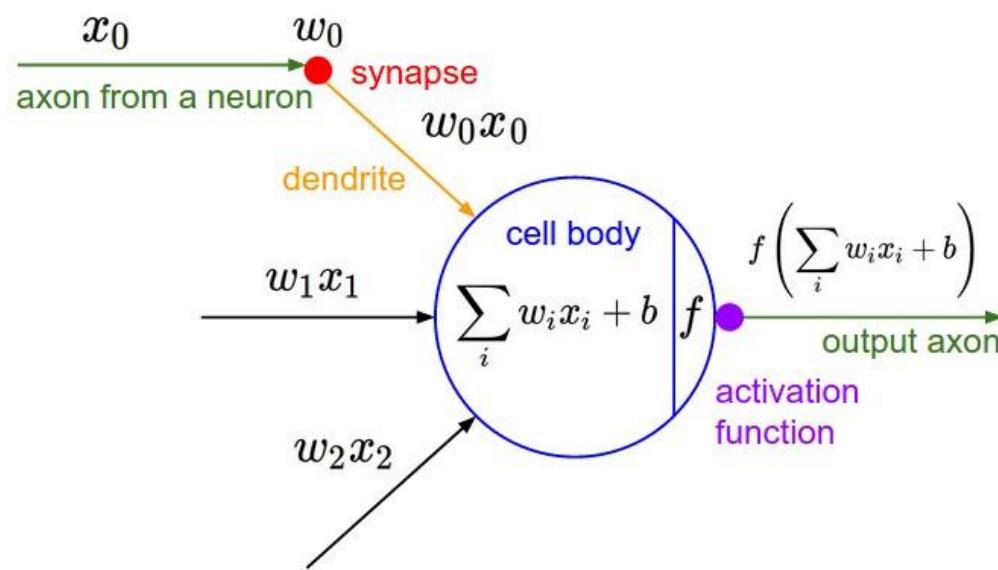
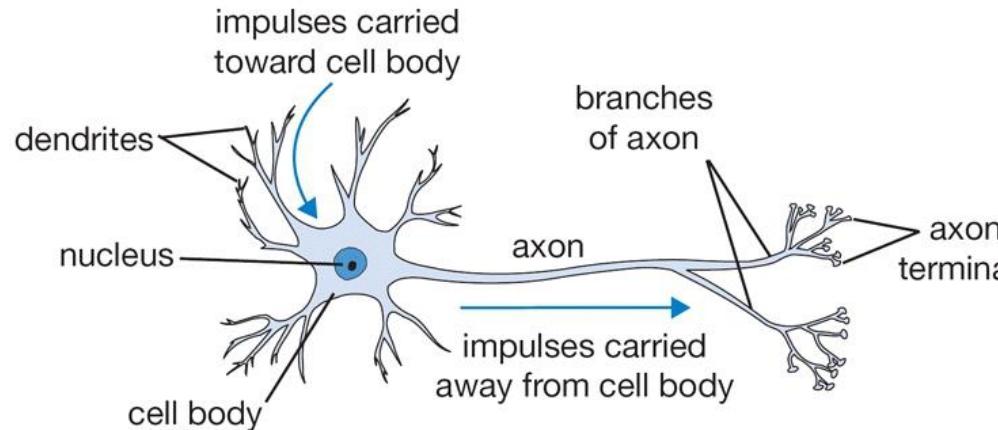


Основные проблемы при классификации изображений

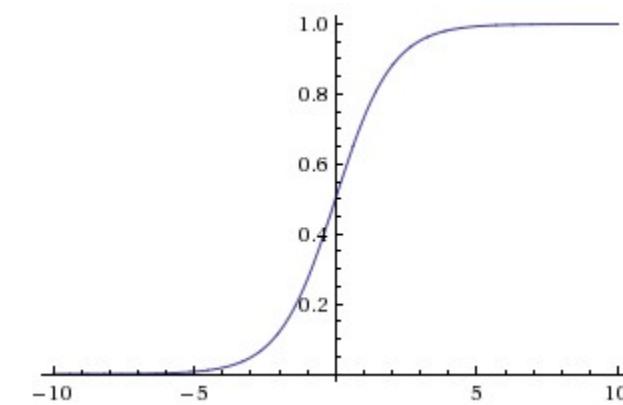


# Нейронные сети

## Нейробиологическая аналогия (неверная!)



Перцептрон, однослойный



Сигмоидальная функция активации

## Насколько мы близки к модели мозга?

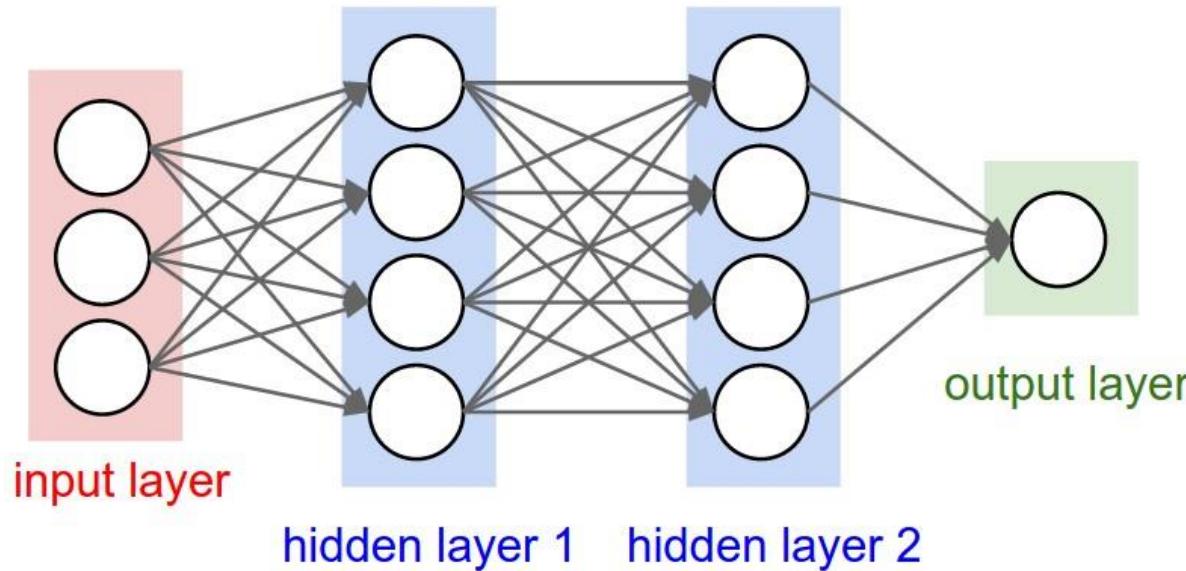


Для модели всего мозга проекту Blue Brain потребовалось бы 8.4 ГВт, проекту SpiNNaker – 0,2 ГВт, тогда как мощность Волжской ГЭС – 2,67 ГВт.

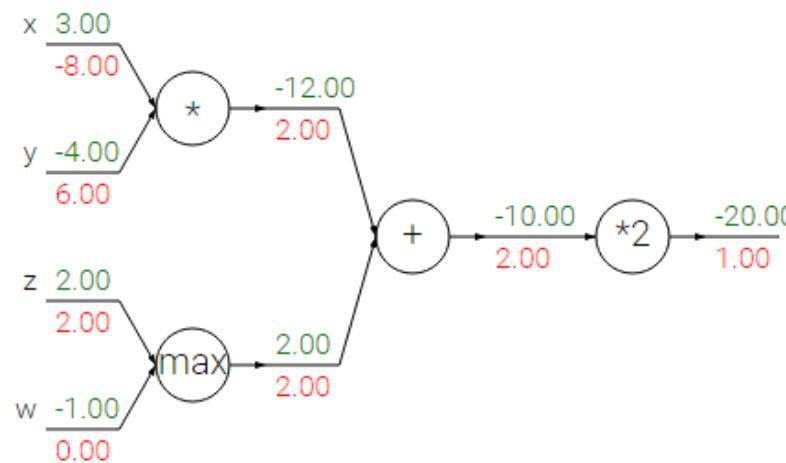
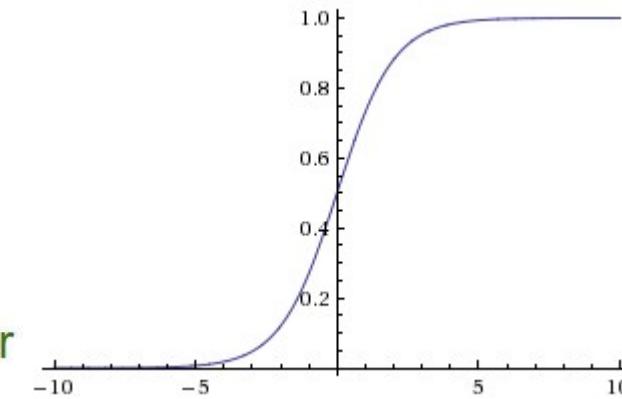


# Multi-layer perceptron, Backpropagation algorithm

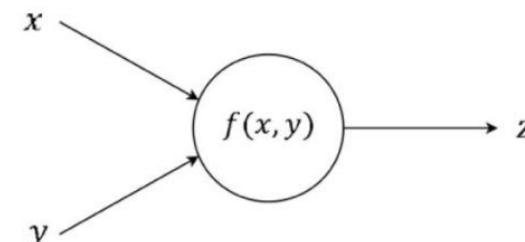
MLP



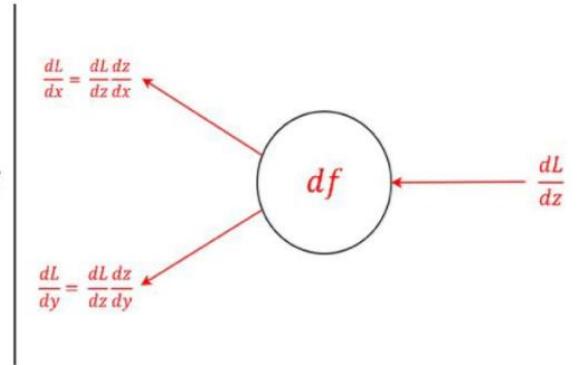
Функция активации



Forwardpass



Backwardpass



# Stochastic Gradient Descent – Стохастический градиентный спуск

Minimizing of the cost function  $J(\theta)$  over the data

$$\theta = \theta - \eta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta).$$

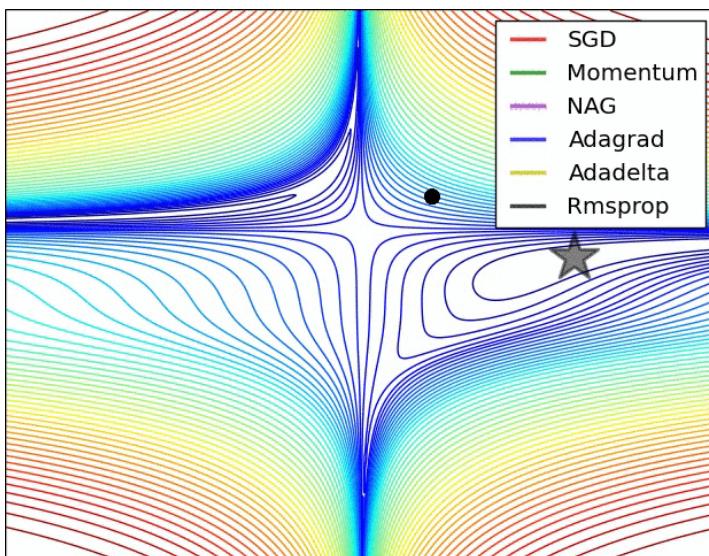
$$\theta = \theta - \eta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta; x^{(i)}; y^{(i)}).$$

$$\theta = \theta - \eta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta; x^{(i:i+n)}; y^{(i:i+n)}).$$

$$v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} + \eta \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \theta - v_t$$

Модификации SGD учитывают анизотропию фазового пространства – Adam etc.

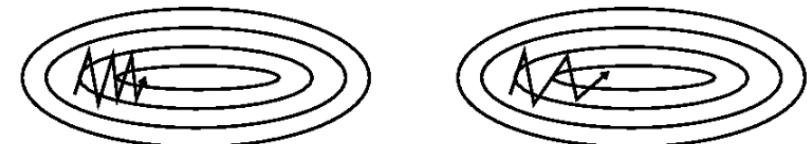


«Ванильный» градиентный спуск

Стохастический ГС  $\eta(\lambda)$  – learning rate

Mini-batch SGD – пакетный СГС

Momentum  $\gamma$ :



Регуляризация наше все!

- Weight decay
- Dropout
- Pruning – контрастирование
- Batch-norm

## 2. Weight penalty terms

### L2 weight decay

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (t_j - y_j)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{ji}^2$$

$$\Delta W_{ji} = \varepsilon \delta_j x_i - \varepsilon \lambda w_{ji}$$

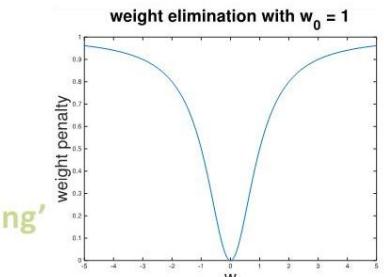
### L1 weight decay

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (t_j - y_j)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i,j} |w_{ji}|$$

$$\Delta W_{ji} = \varepsilon \delta_j x_i - \varepsilon \lambda \text{sign}(w_{ji})$$

### weight elimination

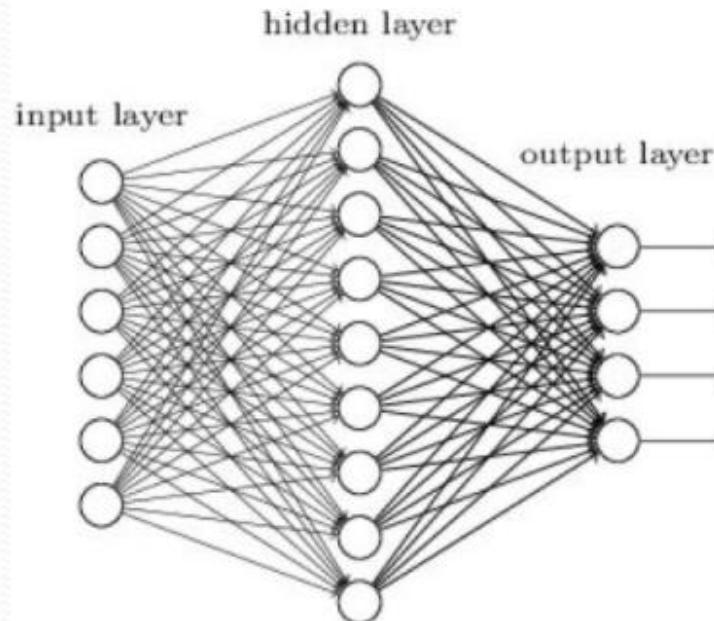
$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (t_j - y_j)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{w_{ji}^2 / w_0^2}{1 + w_{ji}^2 / w_0^2}$$



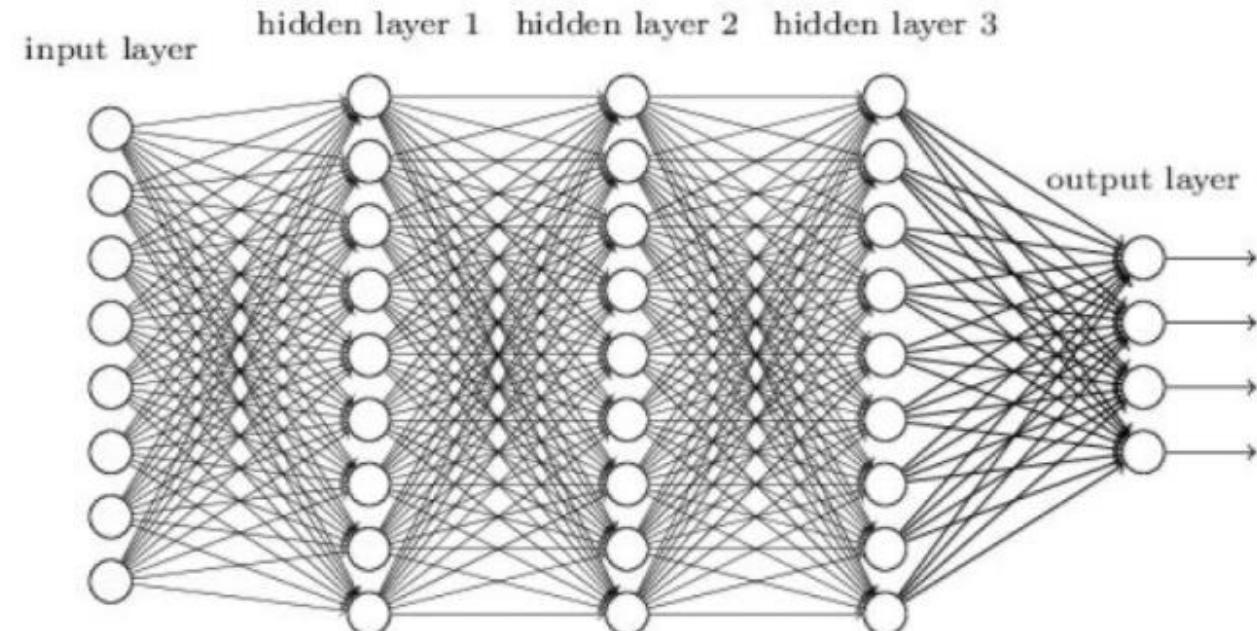
See Reed (1993) for survey of ‘pruning’

# Shallow vs Deep Network

"Non-deep" feedforward neural network



Deep neural network



Почему обучение **глубокое**, а не **глубинное**?

Пожалуй лучший вводный курс от Стэнфорда: <http://cs231n.github.io/>

Пожалуй лучшая книжка на русском: С. И. Николенко, А. Кадурин, Е. В. Архангельская, Глубокое обучение. Погружение в мир нейронных сетей

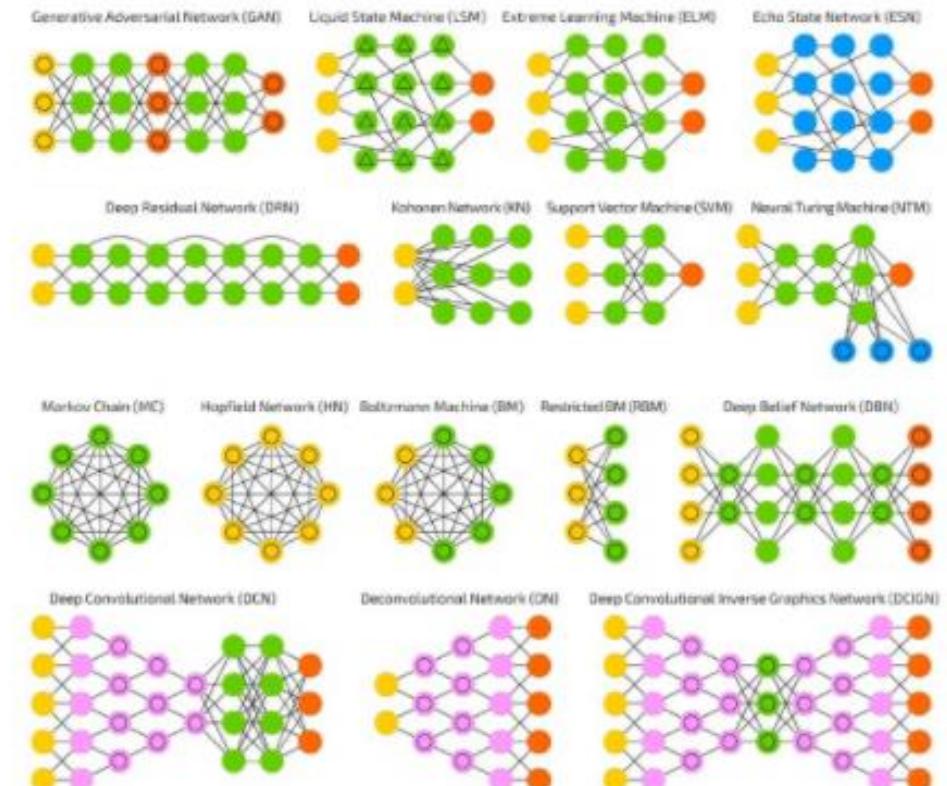
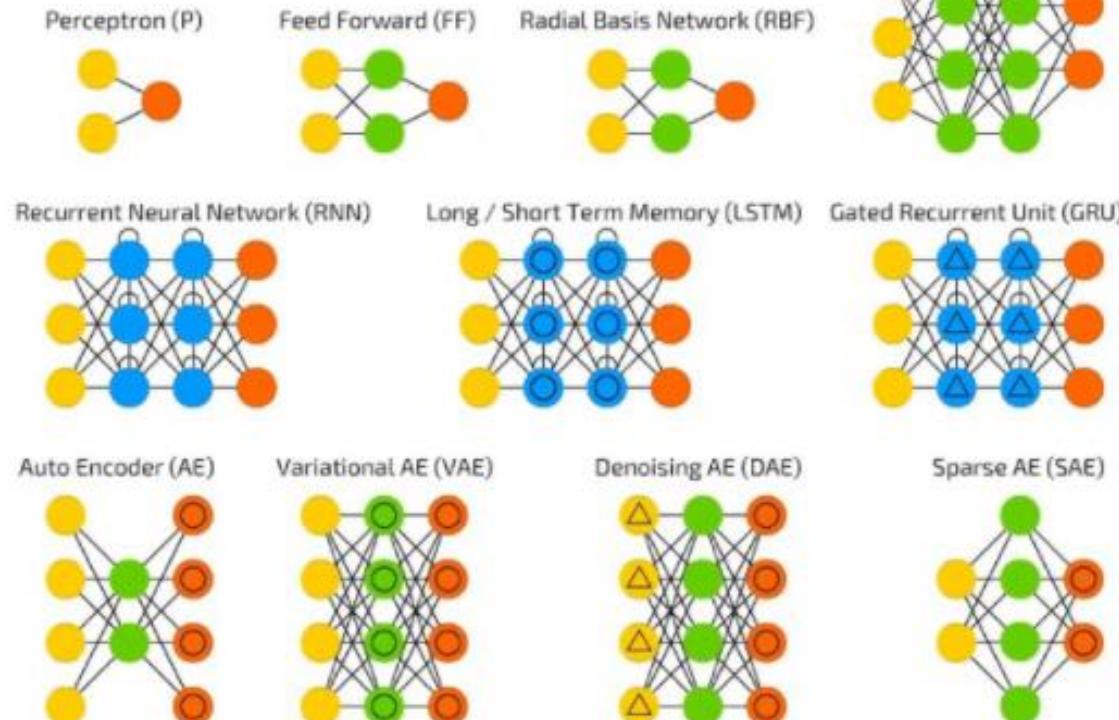
# Complete Chart of Neural Networks

A mostly complete chart of

## Neural Networks

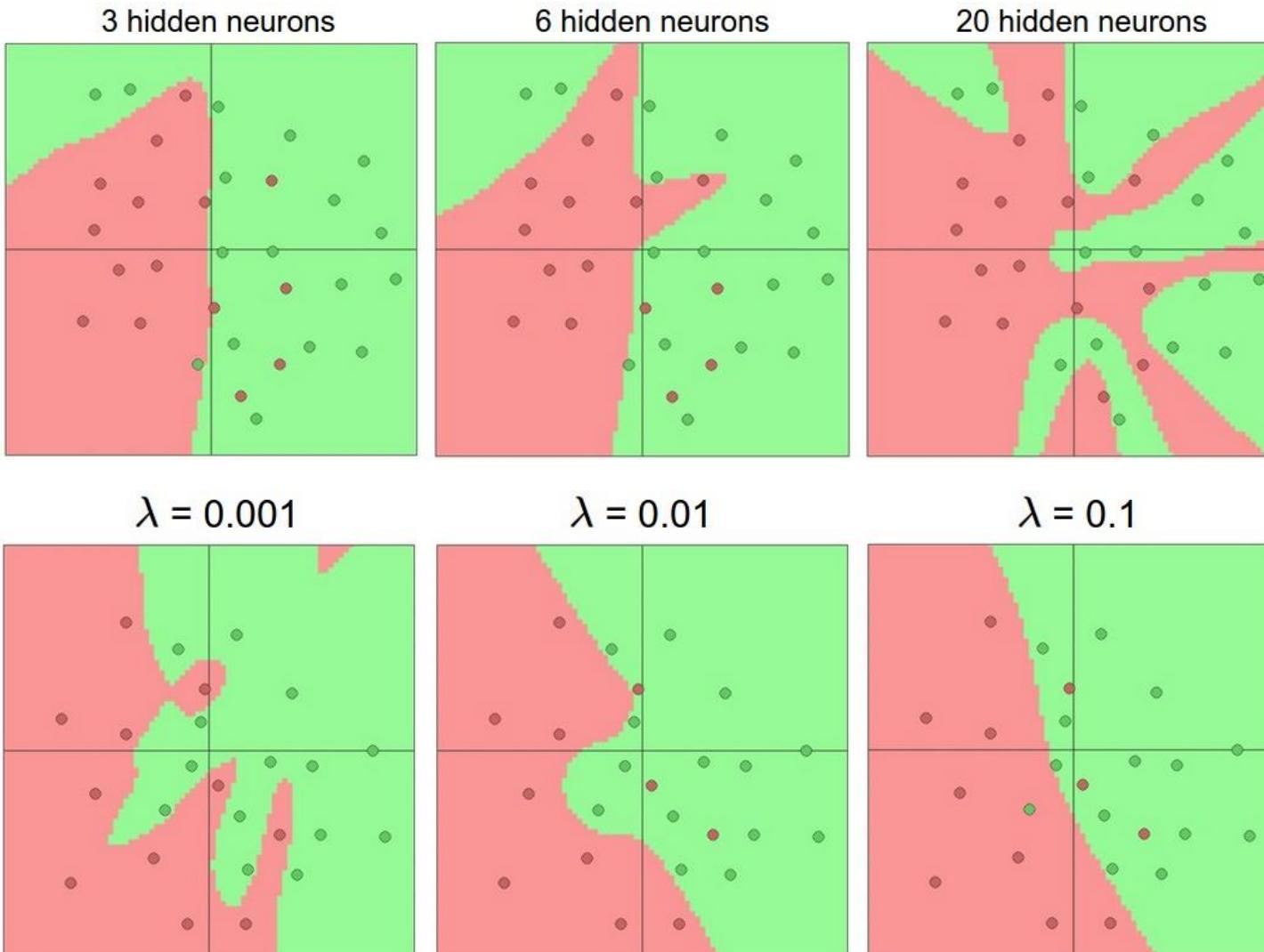
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- Backfed Input Cell
- Input Cell
- △ Noisy Input Cell
- Hidden Cell
- Probabilistic Hidden Cell
- △ Spiking Hidden Cell
- Output Cell
- Match Input Output Cell
- Recurrent Cell
- Memory Cell
- △ Different Memory Cell
- Kernel
- Convolution or Pool



# Проблемы классических нейронных сетей

## Недообучение и переобучение



### Проблемы

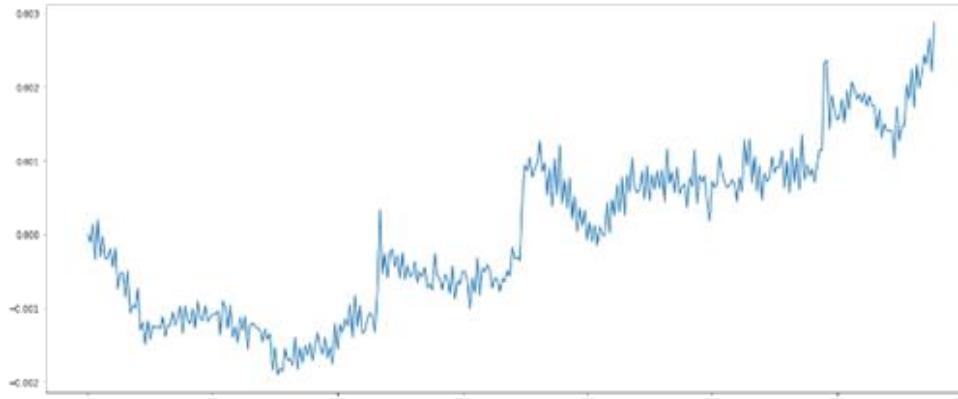
1. Выбор структуры
2. Инженерия признаков
3. Overfit
4. Dead gradients
5. Интерпретация

### Решения

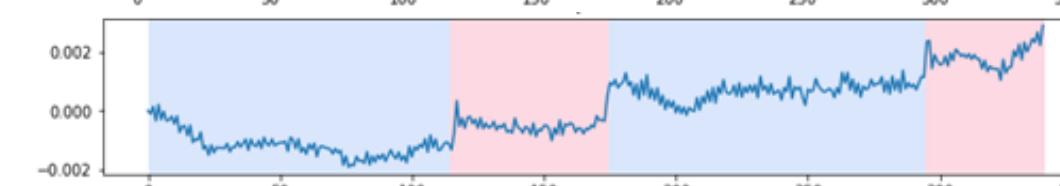
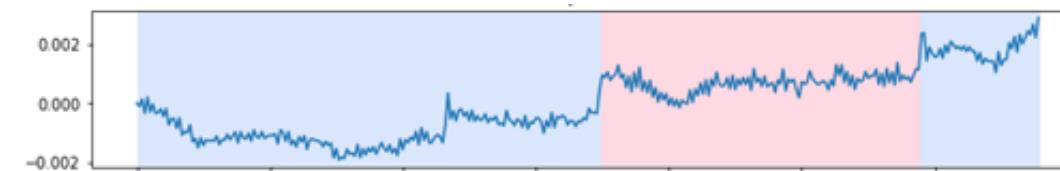
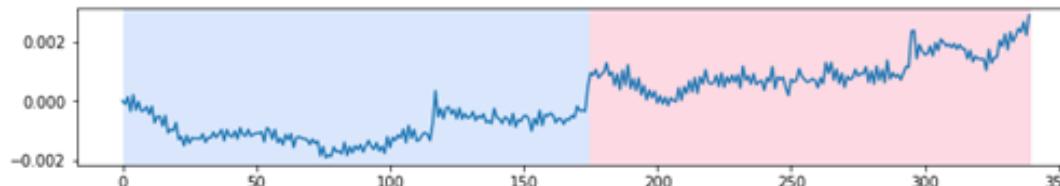
1. Learning rate
2. Регуляризация
3. Контрастирование

# Пример задачи. Классификация аномалий

Задача. Детектирование аномалий типа «скачок», step



Временной ряд со скачками



Статистическое детектирование – плохо (<https://github.com/deepcharles/ruptures>)



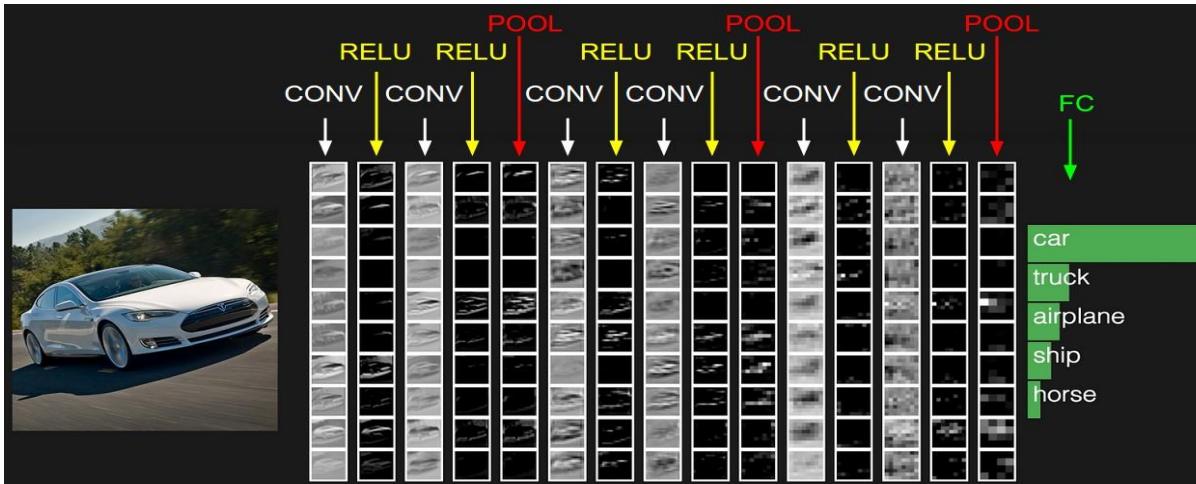
Размечаем вручную – получаем датасет,  
обучаем классификатор

# Convolutional networks CNN, Сверточные сети

Convolutional Neural Nets, CNN

*LeNET 5, 1988, Y. LeCun*

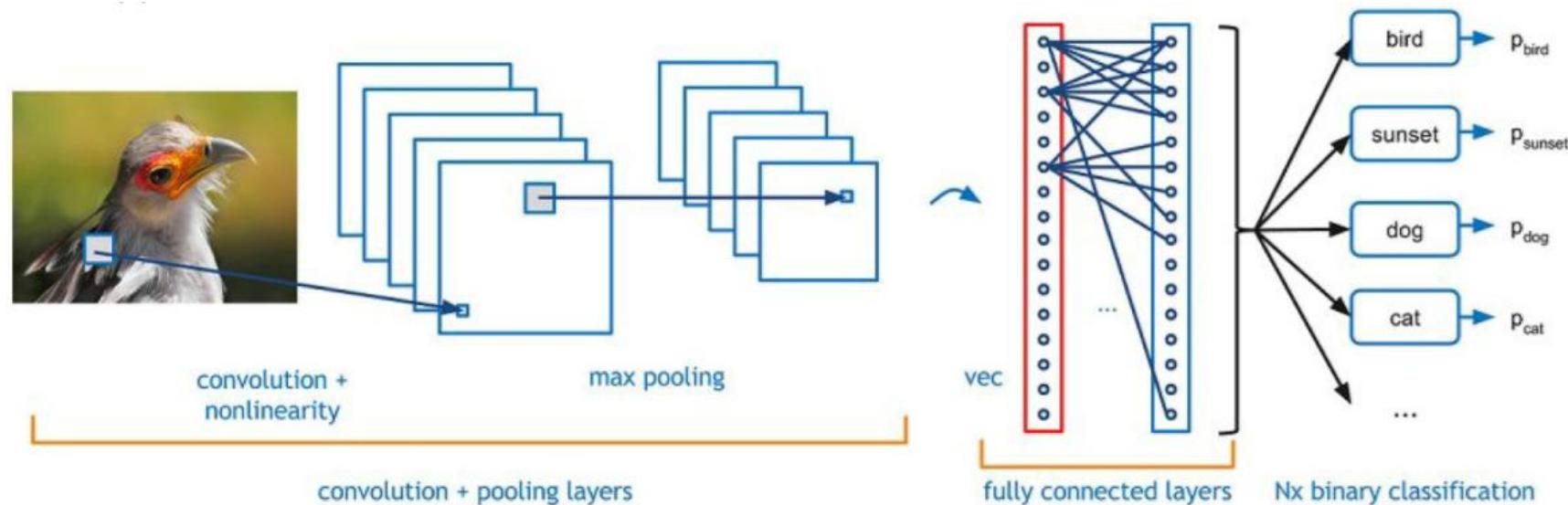
*AlexNet, 2012, A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever and G. Hinton*



Yann LeCun



Geoffrey Hinton



# Сверточные сети и GPU

1989 G Cybenko

Теорема об  
универсальной  
аппроксимации

1998 Yann LeCun  
сверточные сети

2007 – Выход NVIDIA CUDA,

2009 – Google отказывается от нейронных сетей

2012 – AlexNet

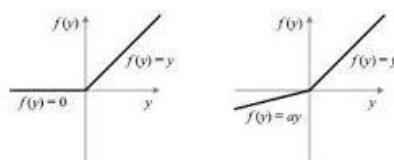


Figure 1. ReLU vs. PReLU. For PReLU, the coefficient of the negative part is not constant and is adaptively learned.

[Approximation by superpositions of a sigmoidal function - Springer Link](#)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF02551274> - Перевести эту страницу

автор: G Cybenko - 1989 - Цитируется: 10688 - Похожие статьи

[ieeexplore.ieee.org › document](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/) - Перевести эту страницу

[Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition ...](#)

[Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition ...](#) A new **learning** paradigm, called graph transformer networks (GTN), allows such multimodule systems to be trained globally using **gradient-based** methods so as to minimize an overall performance measure. Two systems for online handwriting **recognition** are described.

автор: Y Lecun - 1998 - Цитируется: 28105 - Похожие статьи



[\[PDF\] ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks](#)

<https://papers.nips.cc/.../4824-imagenet-classification-with-de...> ▾ Перевести эту страницу

автор: A Krizhevsky - 2012 - Цитируется: 34232 - Похожие статьи

[Delving Deep into Rectifiers: Surpassing Human-Level Performance .](#)

<https://arxiv.org/.../cs> ▾ Перевести эту страницу

автор: K He - 2015 - Цитируется: 3856 - Похожие статьи

IEEE CVPR Cite Score: 3.23 (2012), 6.19 (2015), 18.18 (2018)

# CNN layers, слои СНС

Выделение признаков + классификация

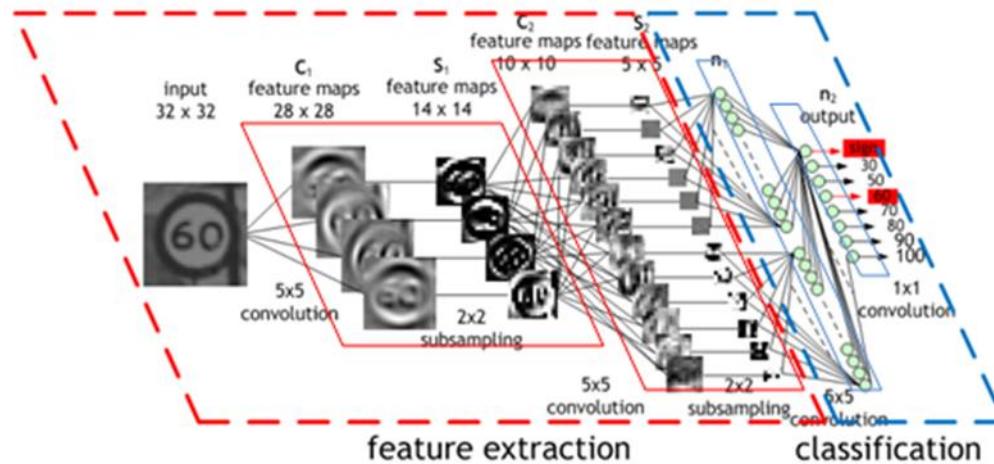
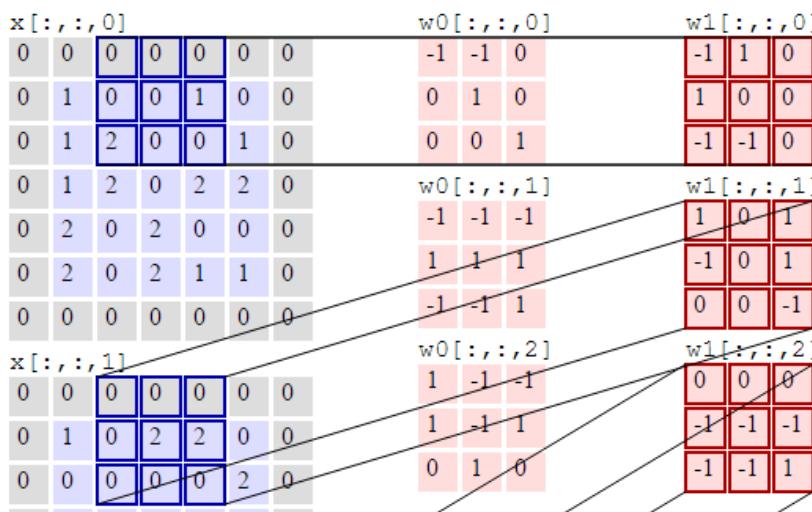


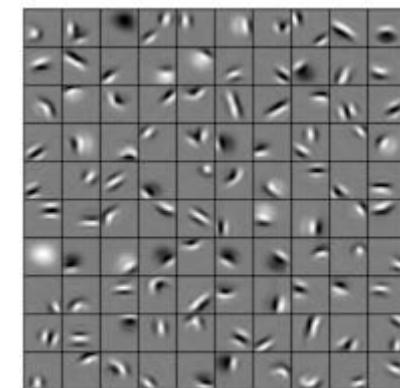
Иллюстрация работы сверточного слоя



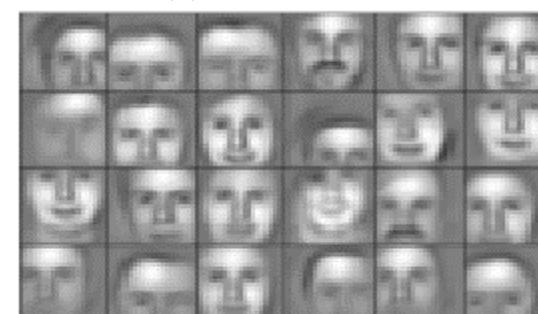
Решаемые проблемы

- Переобучение
- Привыкание к данным
- Выделение признаков перестало быть искусством

Feature maps, карты признаков:



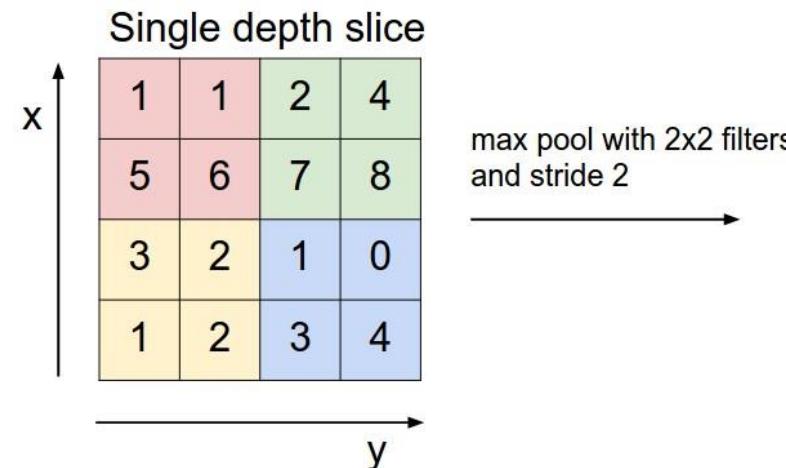
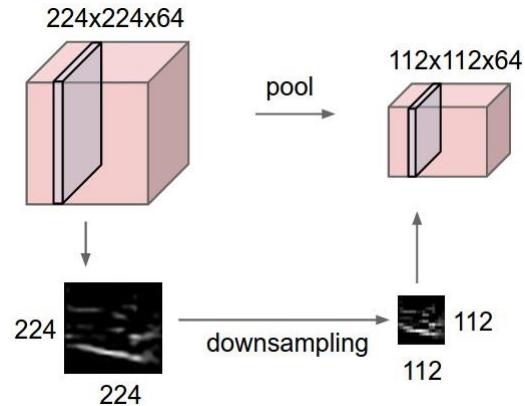
В середине



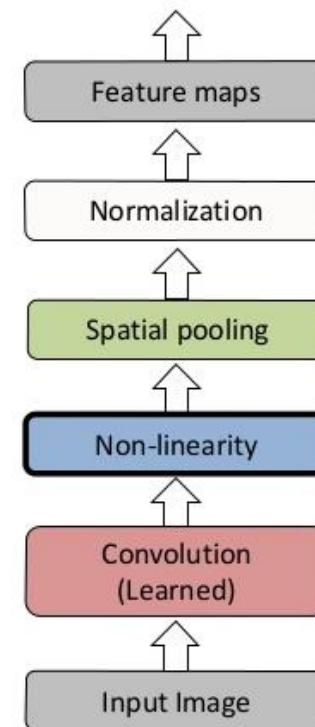
У выходного слоя

# CNN layers, слои СНС

## Pooling



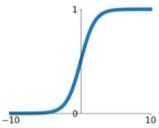
Обработка картинки сетью



## Activation Functions

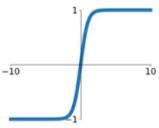
### Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



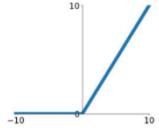
### tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



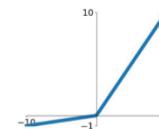
### ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



### Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

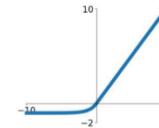


### Maxout

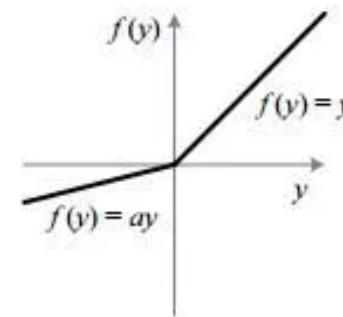
$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

### ELU

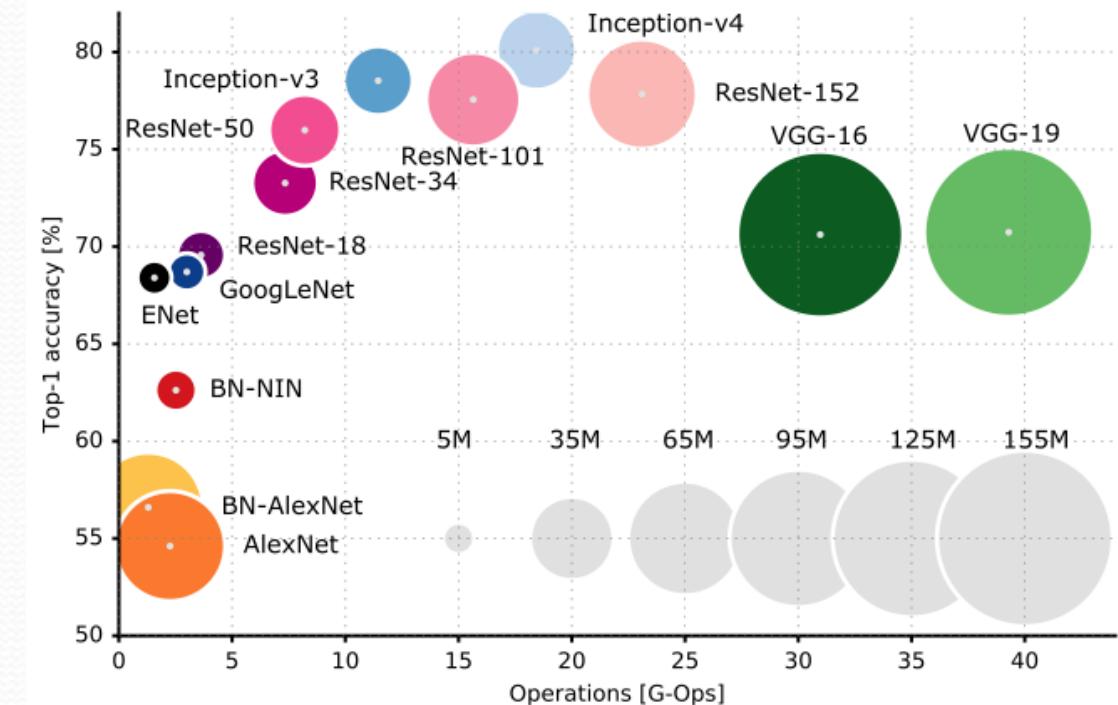
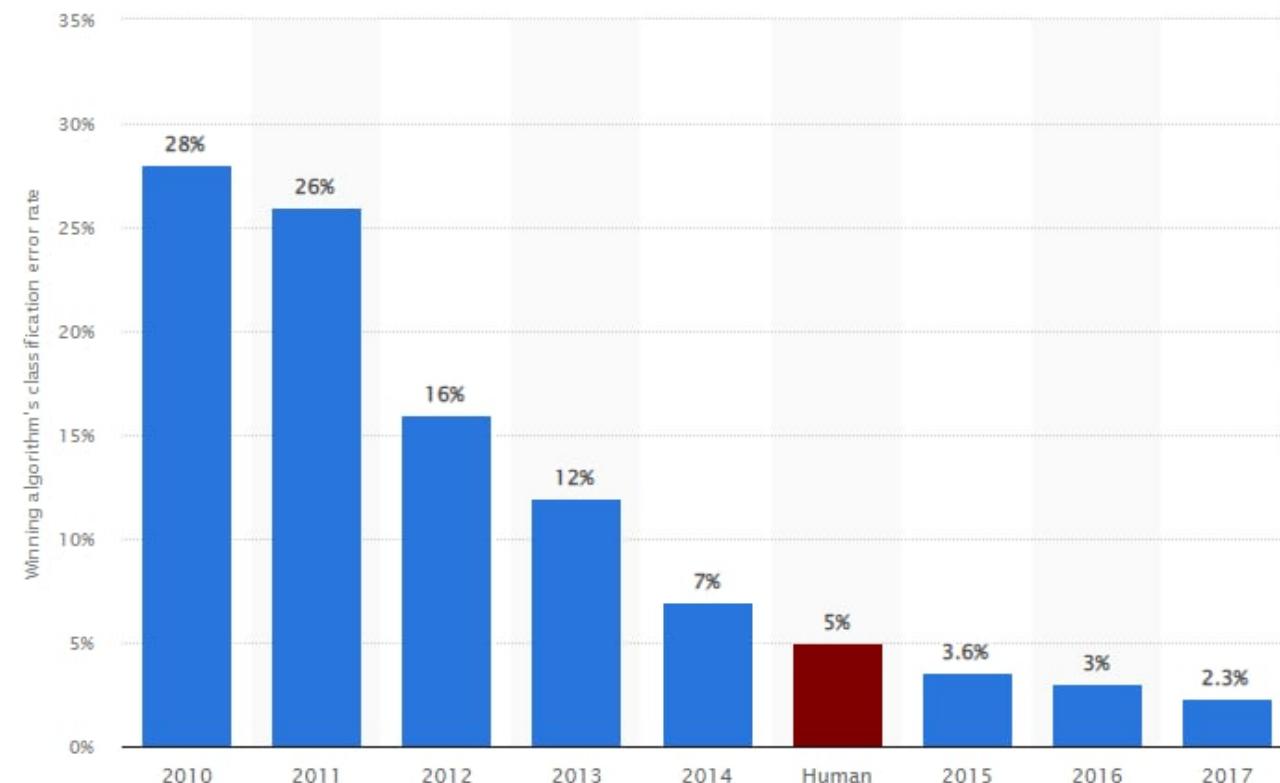
$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



PRelu:

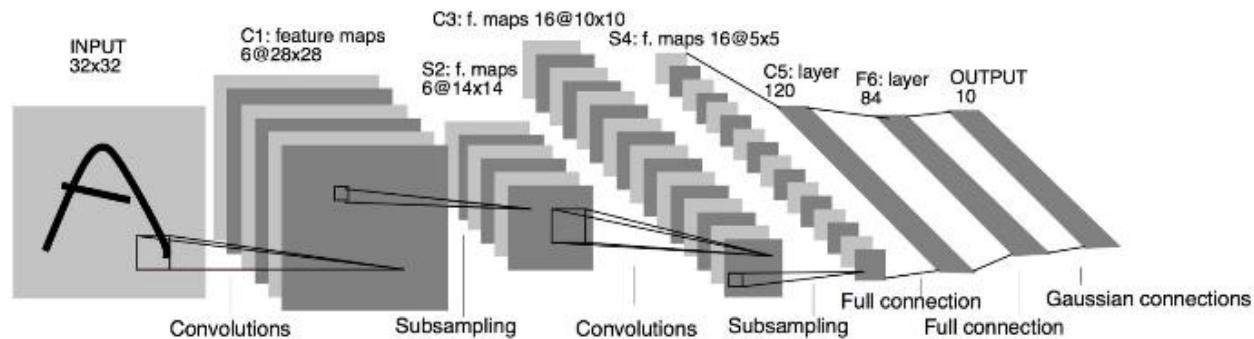


# Deep and Accurate

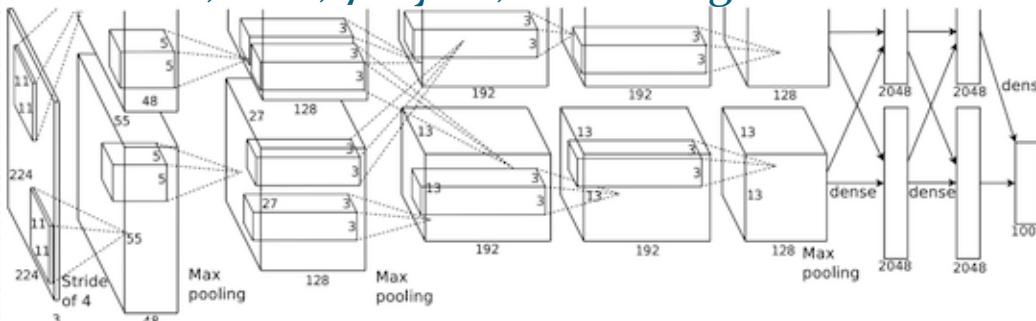


# Typical Architectures 1

LeNet5, 1988, 8 layers, 60K weights



AlexNet, 2012, 7 layers, 60 M weights

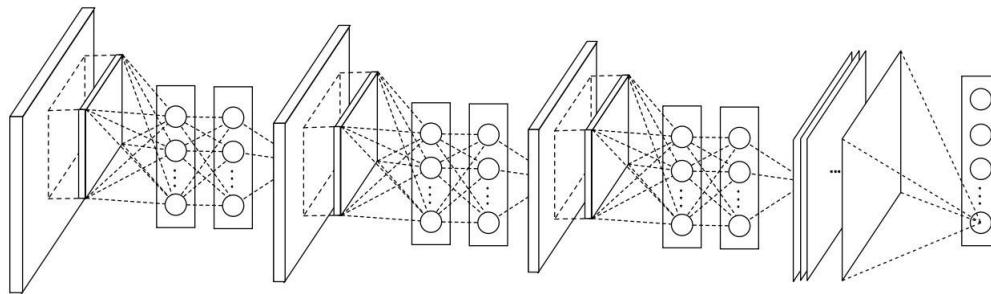


VGG, 2014, 16 layers, 138 M

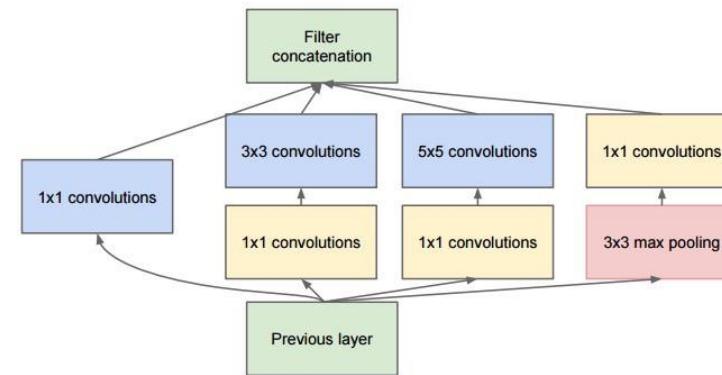


# Typical Architectures 2

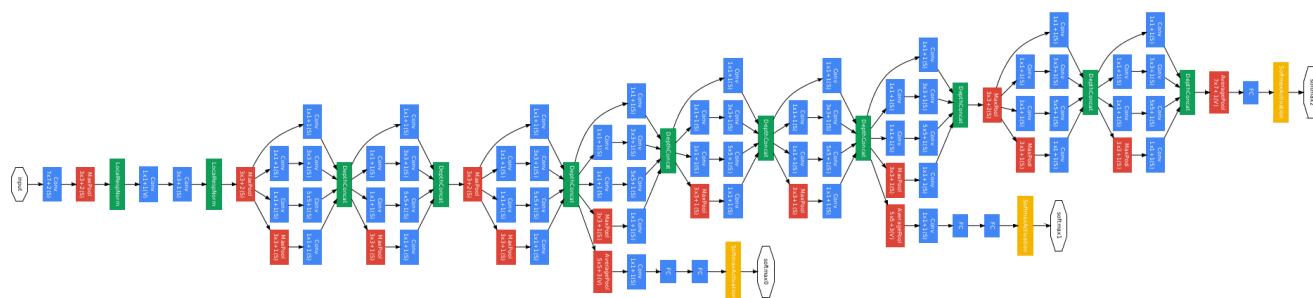
Network in network, 2013



Inception, 2014

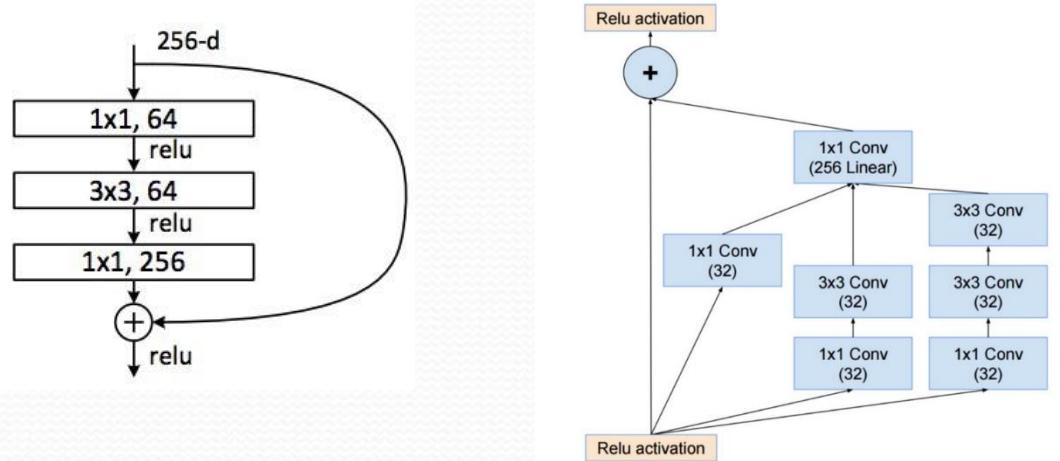


GoogleNet, 2014, 19 layers, 4 M weights

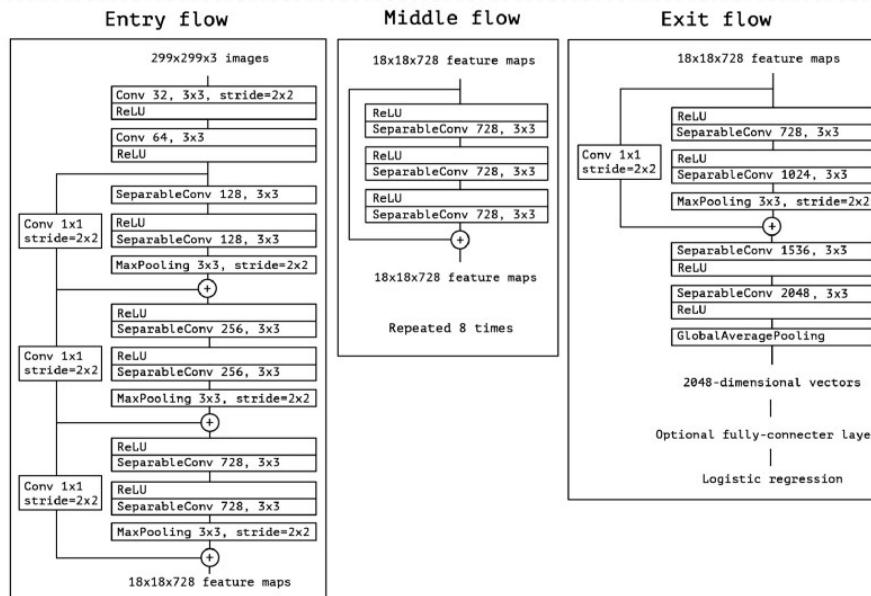


# Typical Architectures 3

## ResNet, Inception with Resnet module

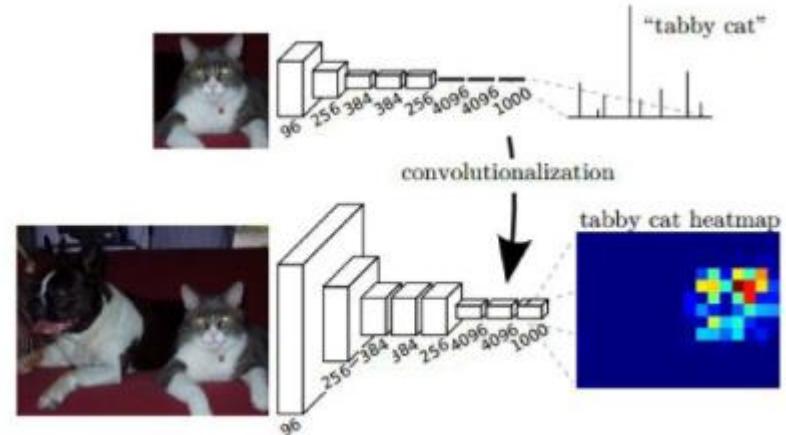


## Xception

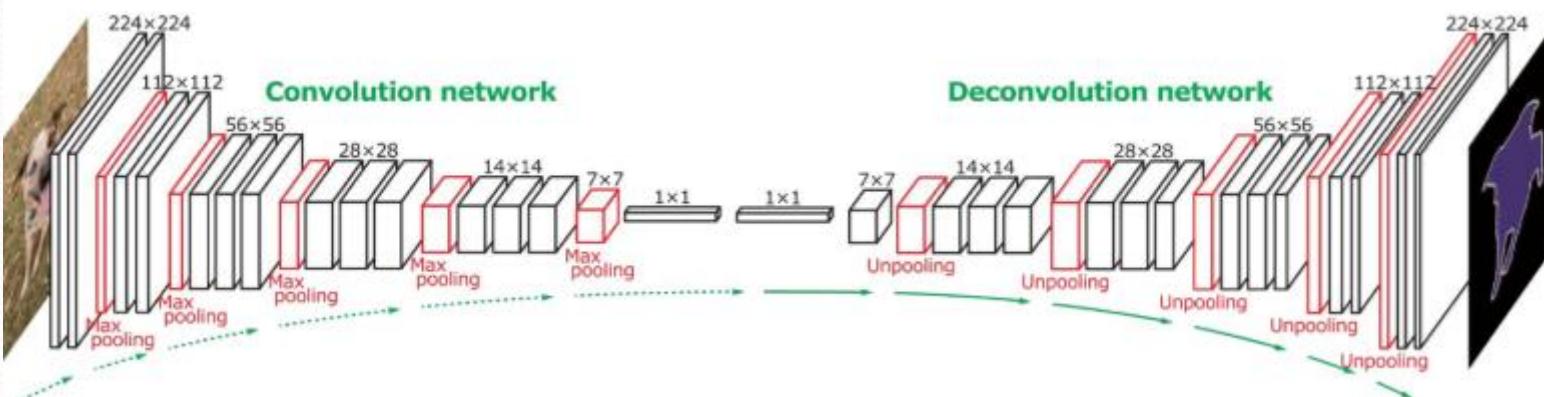


# Typical Architectures 4

## Fully convolutional network, FCN

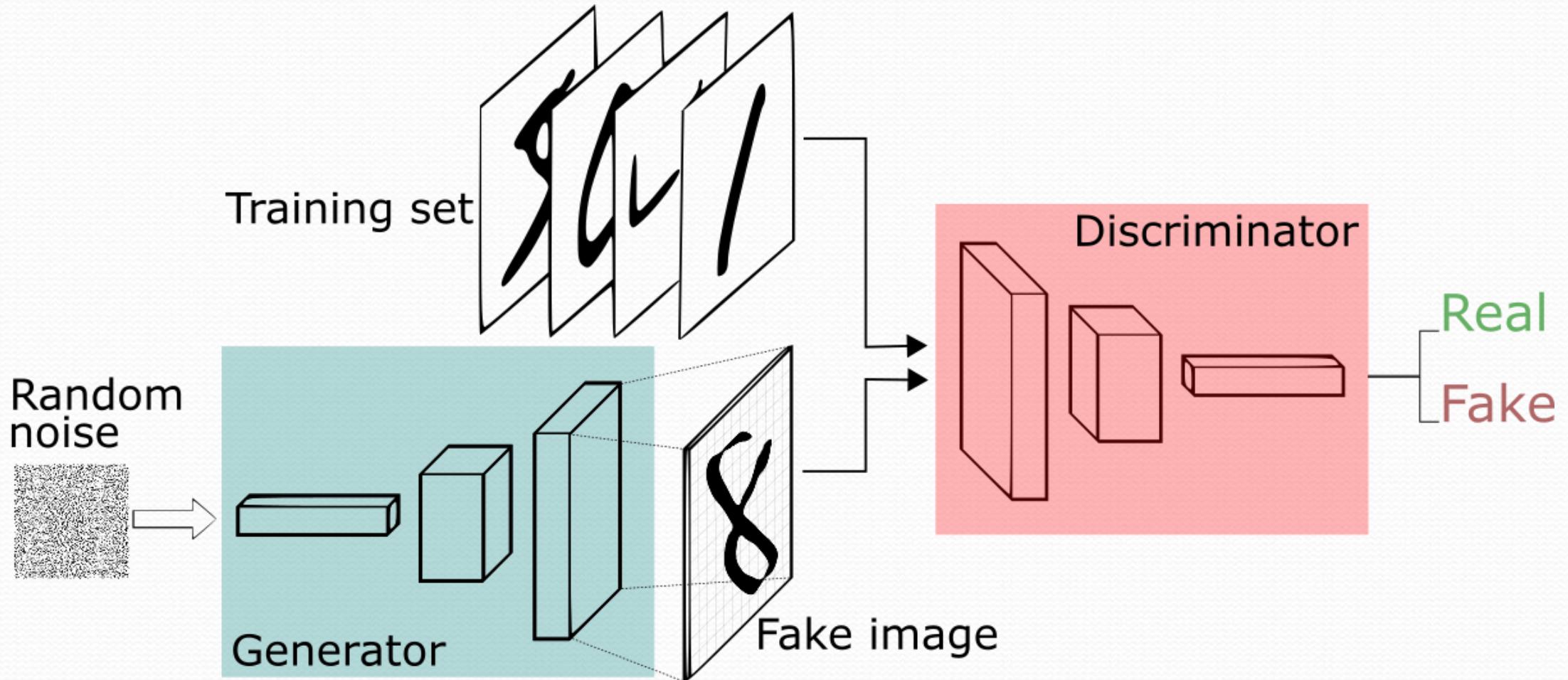


## Deconvolutional network, Deconv



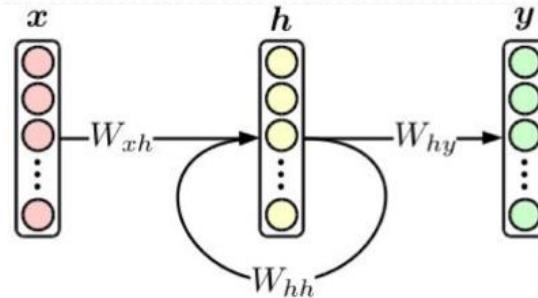
## Typical Architectures 5

Генеративно-состязательные сети  
Generative adversarial network

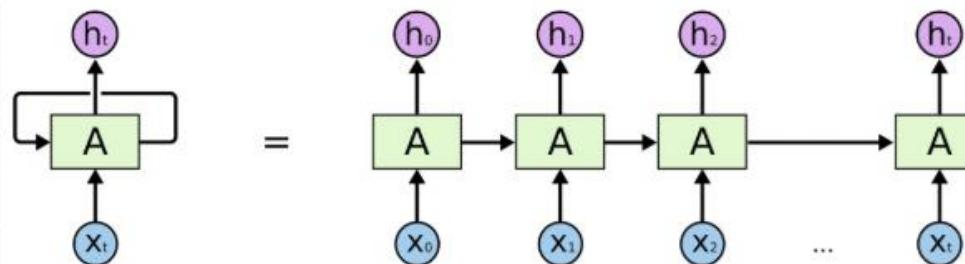


# Typical Architectures - RNN

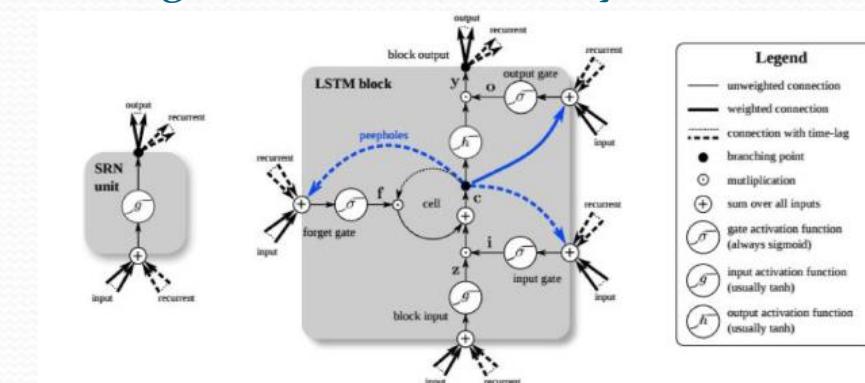
Recurrent NN, Turing complete!



Backpropagation through time

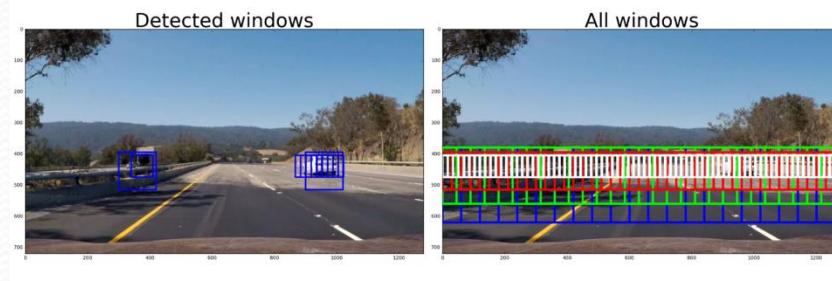


Long-Short Term Memory - LSTM

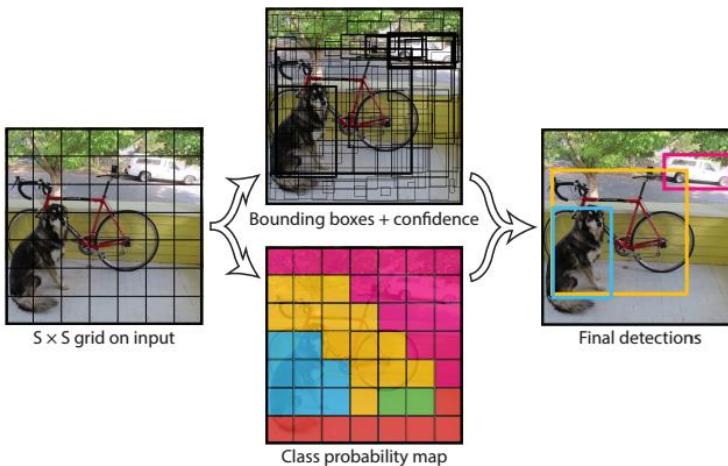


# Unusual Solutions for typical problems

## Fast Detection

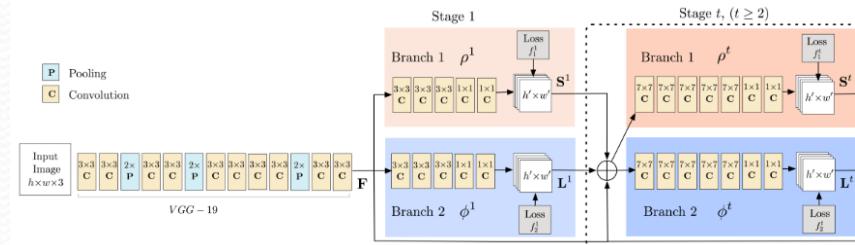


Sliding window detection -NO

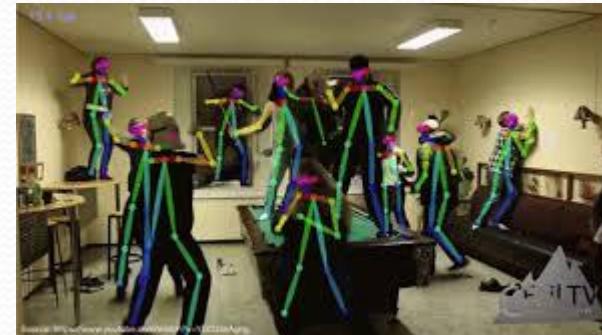


YOLO - You Only Look Once - Yes!

## Tracking



Real time pose tracking, CVPR 17



Openpose

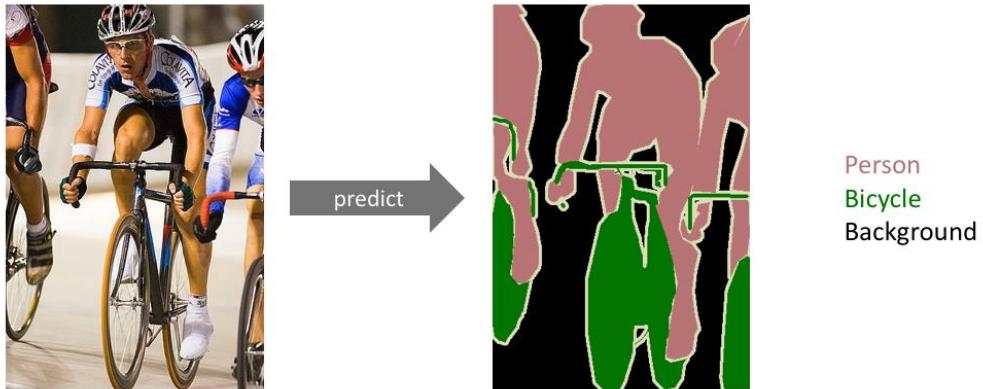
Вычислительная фотография –  
- Стекинг фото  
- Сверхразрешение  
- Съемка в темноте



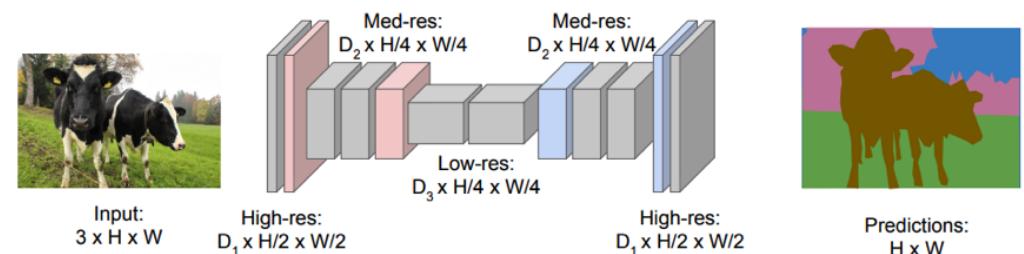
Light.co

# Unet сегментация и не только

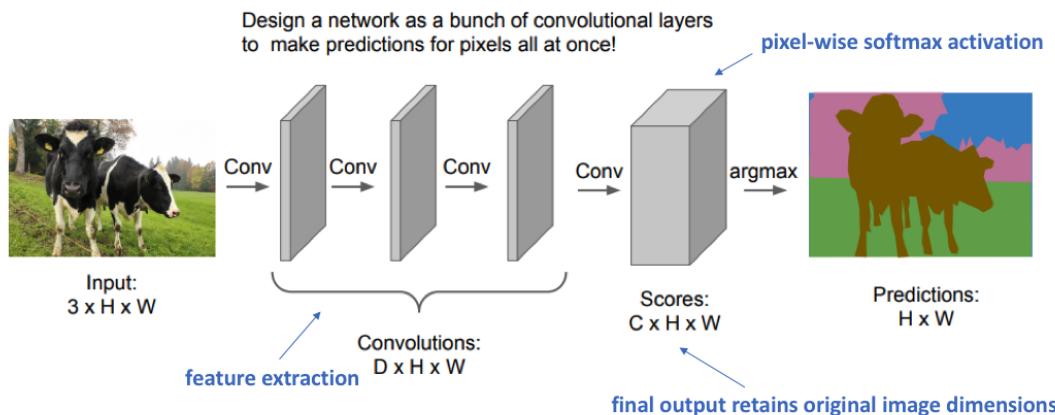
## Задача сегментации



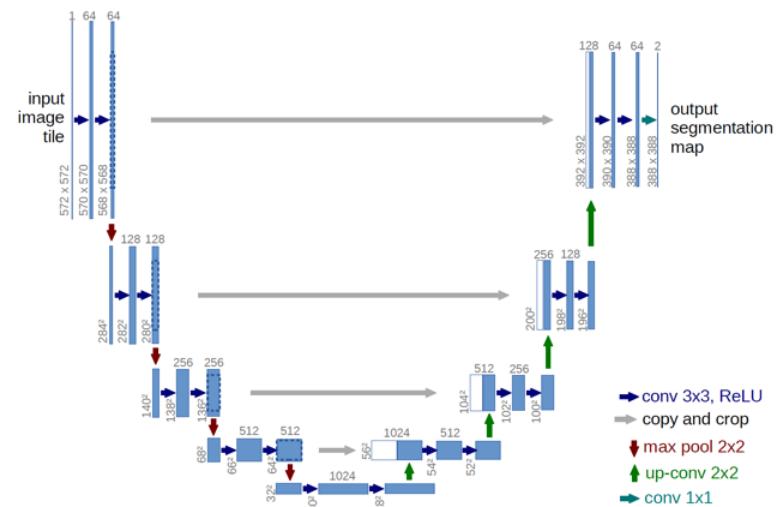
Design network as a bunch of convolutional layers, with **downsampling** and **upsampling** inside the network!



**Solution:** Make network deep and work at a lower spatial resolution for many of the layers.

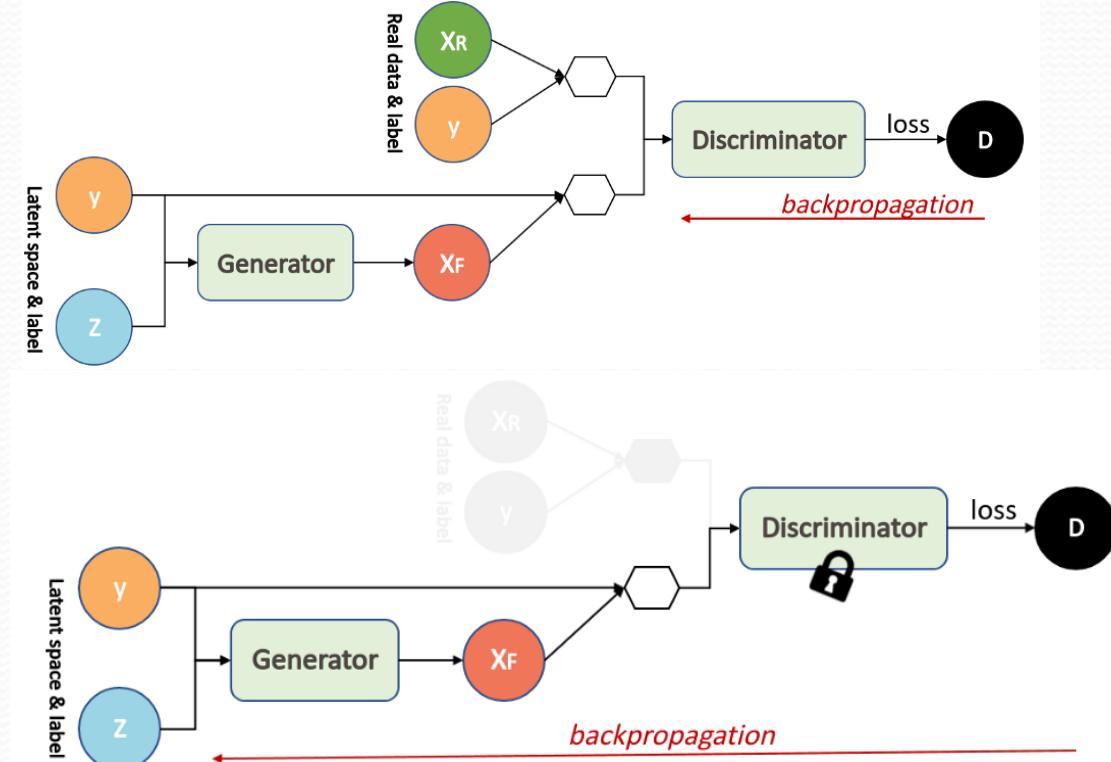
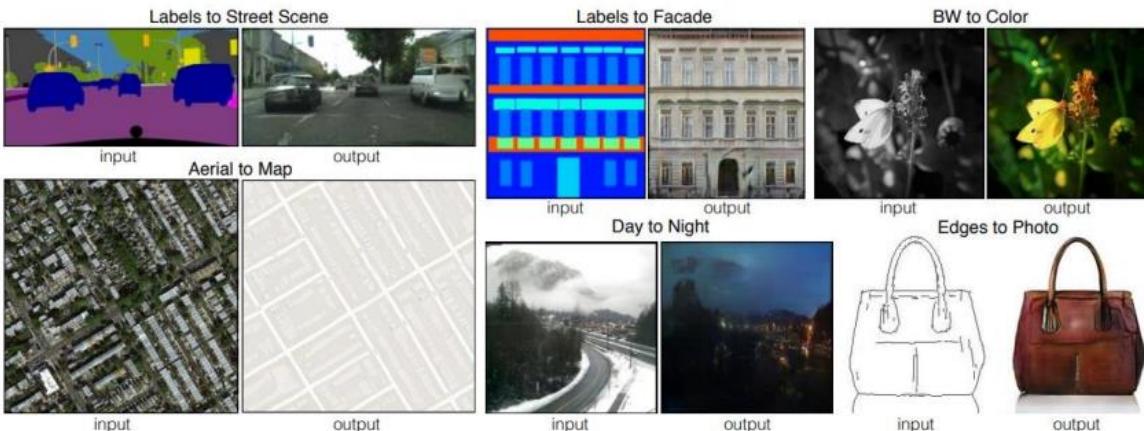
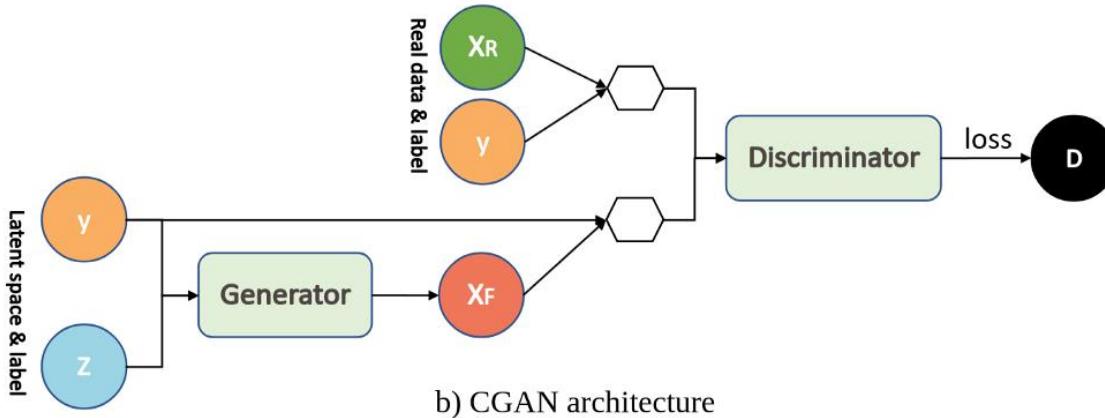
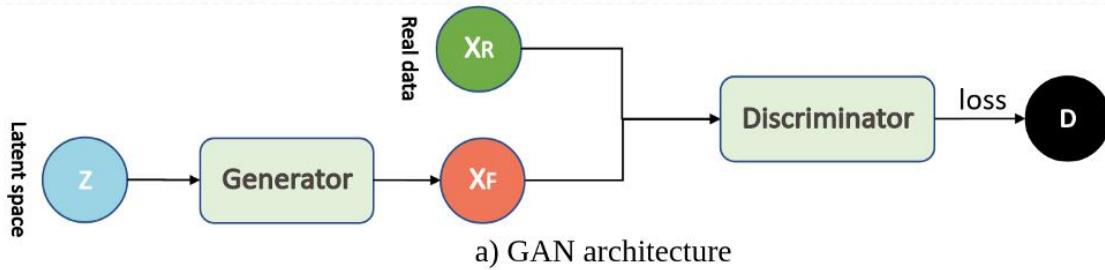


**Downside:** Preserving image dimensions throughout entire network will be computationally expensive.



## Добавим skip-connections – получим Unet!

# Генеративно-состязательные сети (GAN)



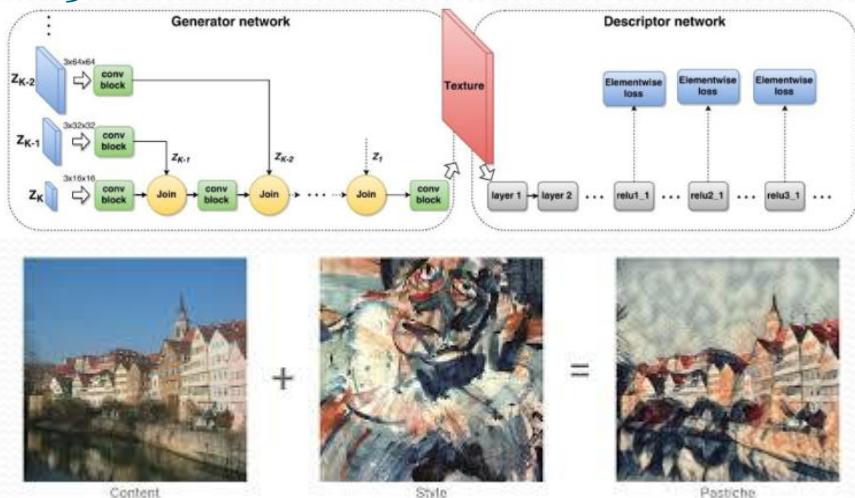
[http://www1.idc.ac.il/toky/seminarIP-18/Presentations/1ob\\_raaz.pdf](http://www1.idc.ac.il/toky/seminarIP-18/Presentations/1ob_raaz.pdf)

Image-to-Image Translation, Philip Isola, Jun-Yan Zhu, Tinghui Zhou, Alexei A. Efros (Nov 2017)

# Challenges

## Solved

1. Self driving
2. Image enhancement
3. Single Image Super Resolution
4. Image annotation
5. Generator network



6. FaceNet



## Unsolved / partially unsolved

1. Multi-object tracking
2. Fast target tracking
3. Medical image segmentation
4. Symmetry detection
5. Hyperspectral image processing
6. Fast inference for multiply videotstreams
7. One shot learning

# Hardware

## Training:

- Nvidia GPU
- 1080 is 3 times better than 980
- No datacenter deployment feature
- Half precession
- Tensor cores
- Volta v100

Inference (high performance inference)

Nvidia Jetson TX2 – 15 Вт, 85 г, 1 ТОп.

Intel Movidus Myriad X – 8x8 мм, 1 гр, 1 Вт, 4 Топ

Huawei Kirin 970, 980

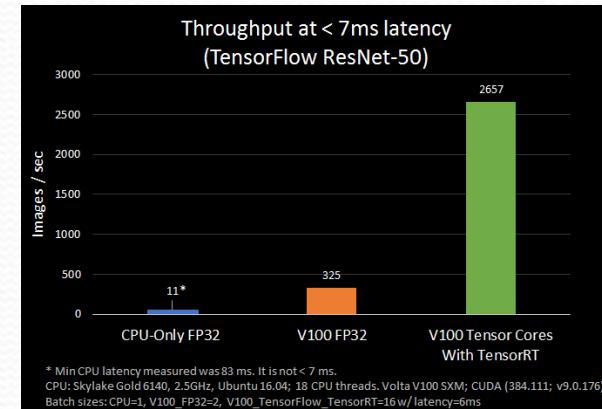
Jetson Nano!

Special

Google TPU

IBM TrueNorth

Module NeuroMatrix



## GPU PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

	P100	V100	Ratio
DL Training	10 TFLOPS	120 TFLOPS	12x
DL Inferencing	21 TFLOPS	120 TFLOPS	6x
FP64/FP32	5/10 TFLOPS	7.5/15 TFLOPS	1.5x
HBM2 Bandwidth	720 GB/s	900 GB/s	1.2x
STREAM Triad Perf	557 GB/s	855 GB/s	1.5x
NVLink Bandwidth	160 GB/s	300 GB/s	1.9x
L2 Cache	4 MB	6 MB	1.5x
L1 Caches	1.3 MB	10 MB	7.7x



# Software Frameworks

**Training:**  
Tensorflow  
Caffe  
Torch  
CNTK  
MXNET

Keras

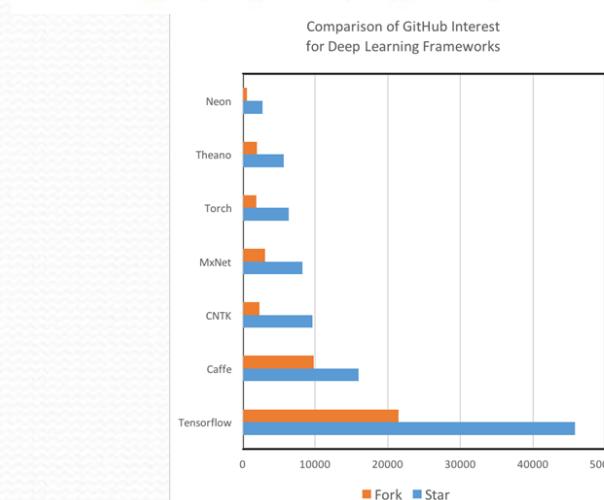
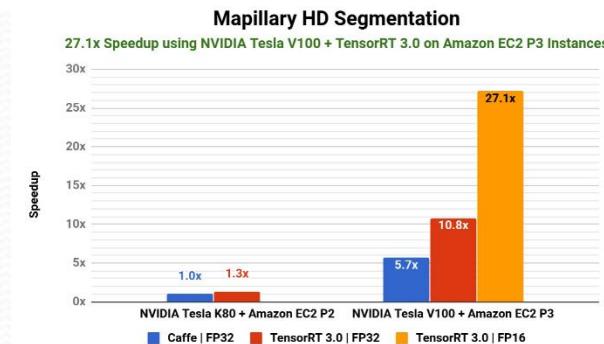
**Inference (high performance inference)**

TensorRT  
MXNET  
Caffe 2  
Torch  
Tensorflow

Nvidia GPU Direct

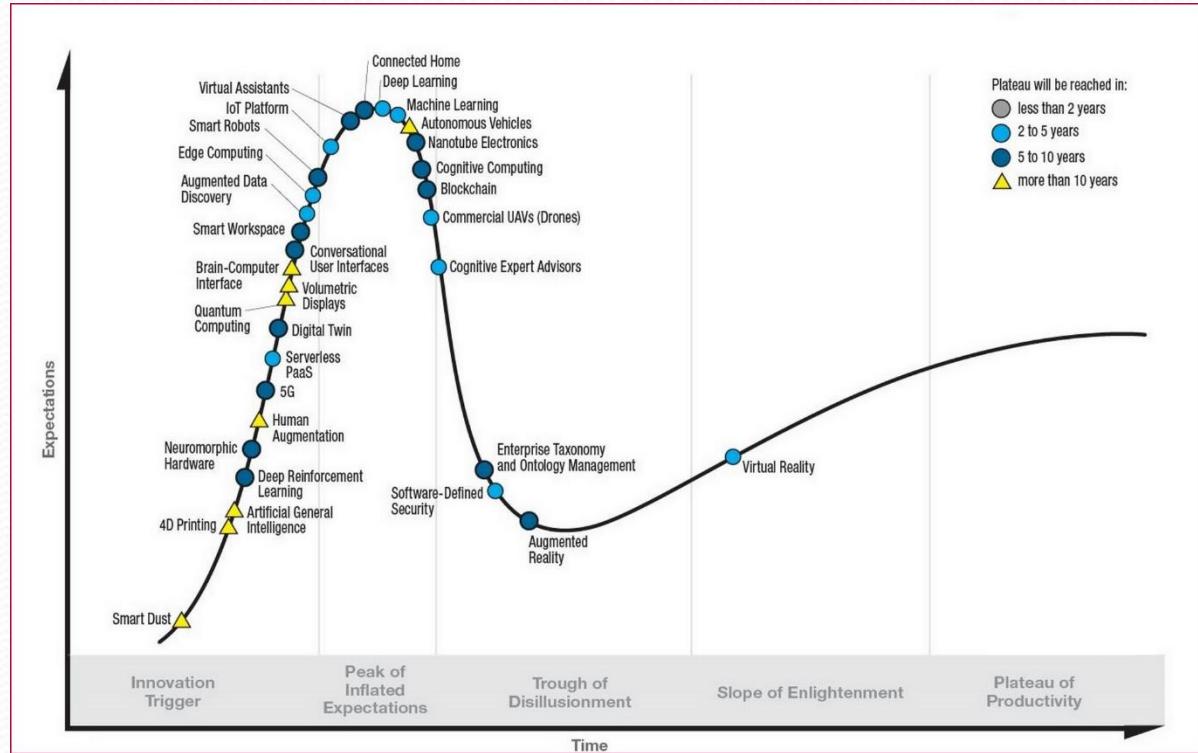
Benchmark

<https://github.com/u39kun/deep-learning-benchmark>



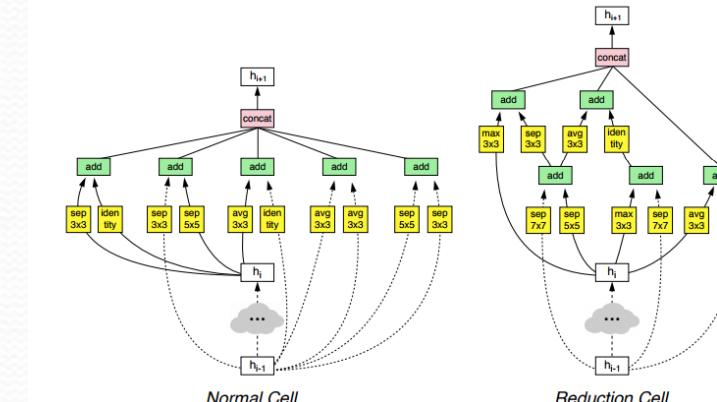
# Is The Free Lunch Over?

Кривая Гартнера – инновационные тренды

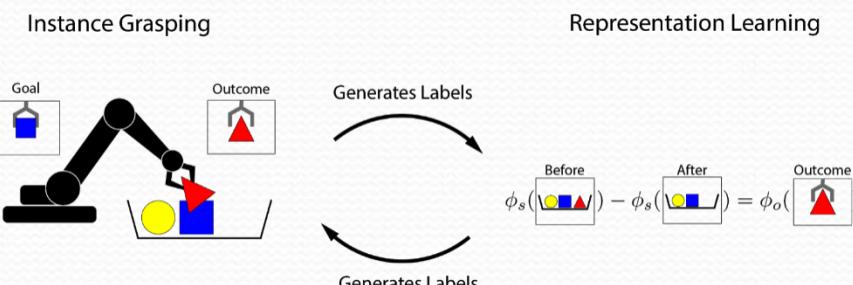


- Deep Learning на пике популярности, но есть проблемы – датасеты, интерпретация, часто требует сотен GPU, принцип обучения
- Reinforcement Learning – восходящий тренд, не столь требователен к ресурсам

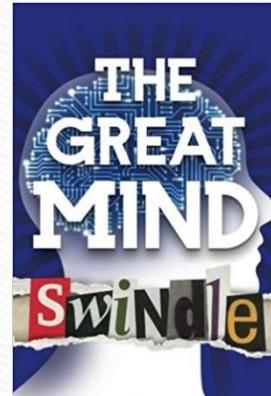
Разные подходы к обучению требуют разной вычислительной мощности



Learning Transferable Architectures  
for Scalable Image Recognition, 2018  
512 GPUs

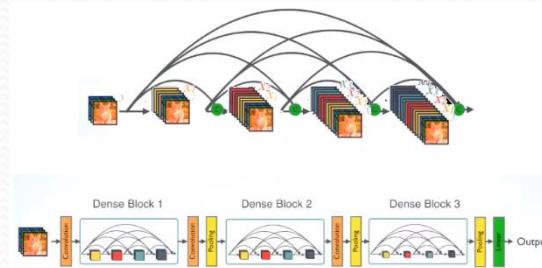
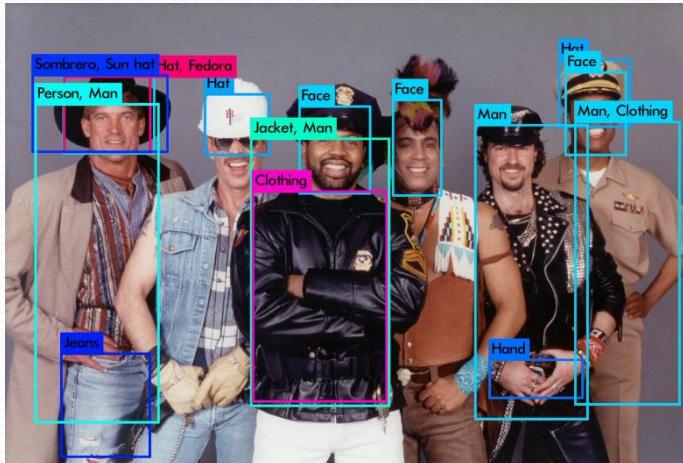


Grasp2Vec: Learning Object Representations from Self-Supervised Grasping – 1 GPU!!!

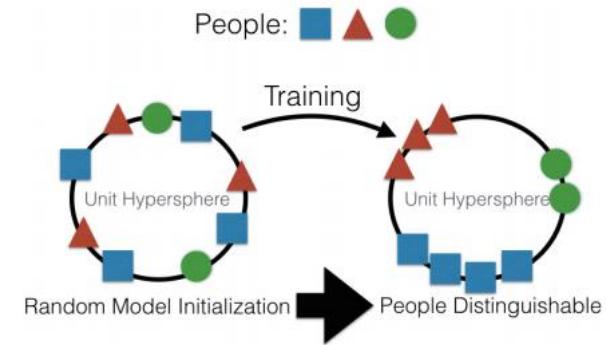


# Позитивные тренды

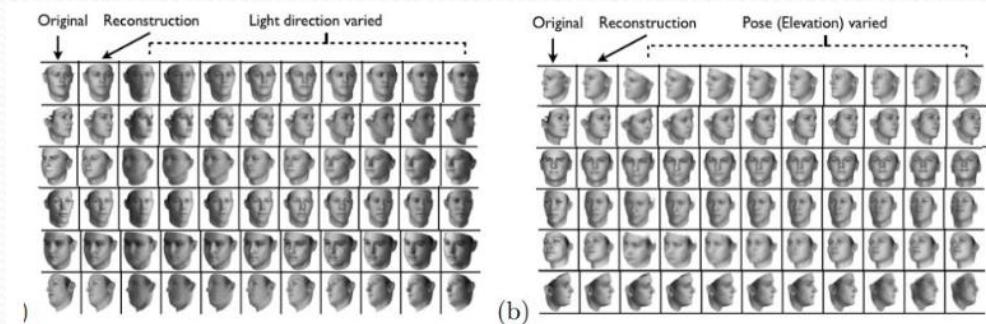
1. Reinforcement learning from Google Brain constructs NN, Learning Transferable Architectures for Scalable Image Recognition
2. Transfer learning
3. One shot learning
4. Network pruning
5. Mobile networks
6. Exotic networks
7. New datasets
8. New annotation tools!



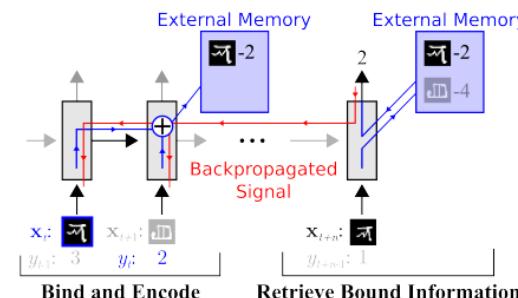
Exotic network



Агрегация по смыслу



Агрегация по параметрам



- Few Shot
- Memory

...

<https://github.com/openimages/dataset>

## Ссылки

---

Stanford - <https://cs231n.github.io/>

Eugenio Culurciello - <https://culurciello.github.io/>

Русское сообщество - Slack OpenDataScience

Упражнения по DL - <https://github.com/nehal96/Deep-Learning-ND-Exercises>

Производительность железа: <https://lambdalabs.com/blog/best-gpu-tensorflow-2080-ti-vs-v100-vs-titan-v-vs-1080-ti-benchmark/>

Размышления на тему заката Deep Learning - <https://habr.com/ru/company/recognitor/blog/455676/>

Архитектуры 1 - <https://habr.com/ru/company/wunderfund/blog/313696/>

Архитектуры 2 - <https://habr.com/ru/company/wunderfund/blog/313906/>

Вычислительная фотография - [https://vas3k.ru/blog/computational\\_photography/](https://vas3k.ru/blog/computational_photography/)

Николенко С.И. и др. Глубокое обучение - <https://www.ozon.ru/context/detail/id/142987816/>

Комбинаторика и графы:

Hanjun Dai, et al., Learning Combinatorial Optimization Algorithms over Graphs, NIPS, 2017