



Convolutional Neural Networks

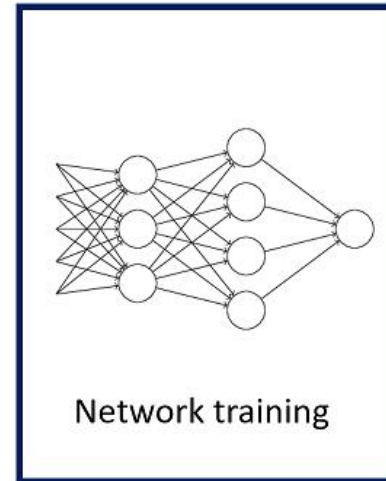
[illegible]

각 이미지는 28x28 픽셀로 되어있으며, 0~255의 숫자로 되어있다.

MNIST Training

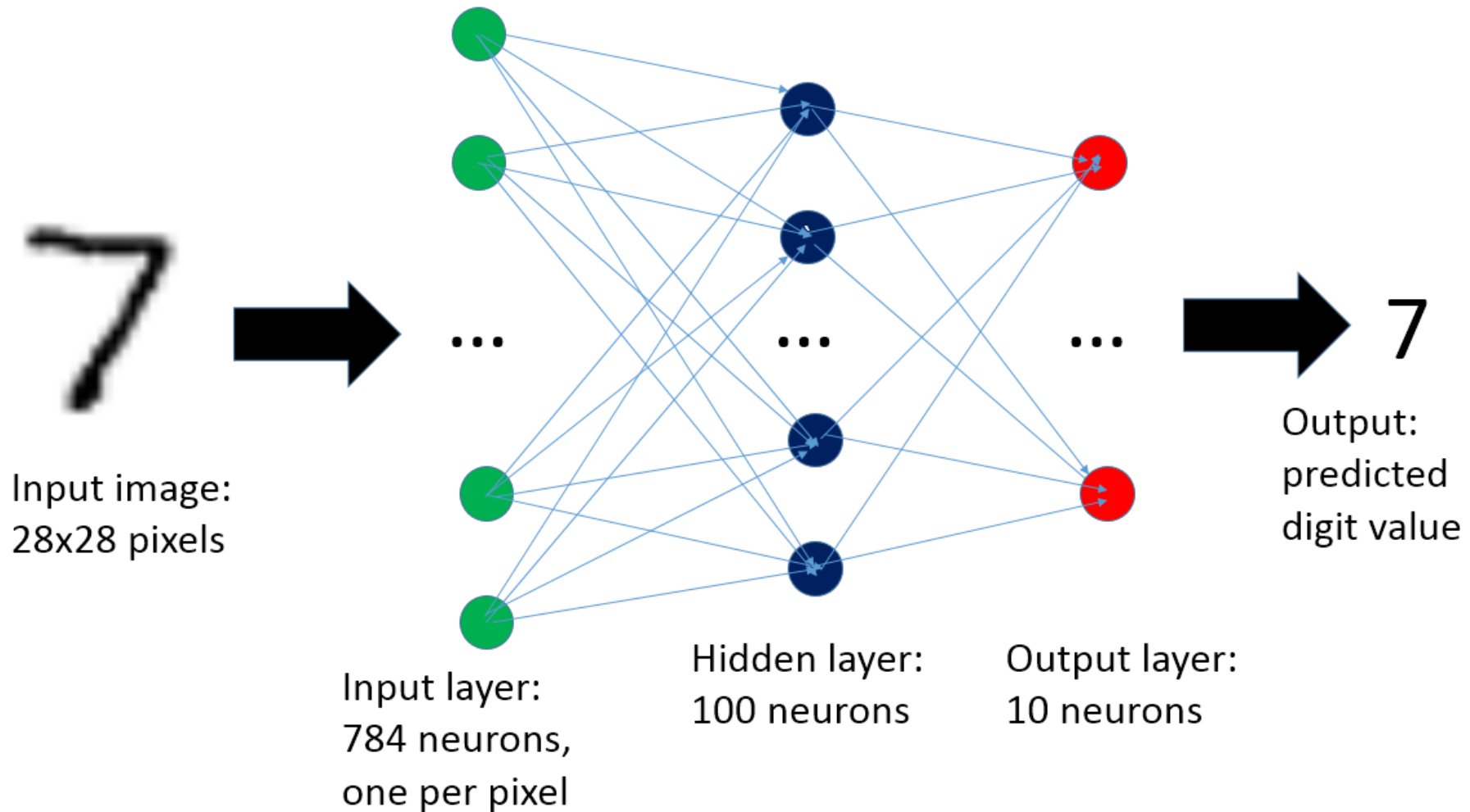
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Data & Labels

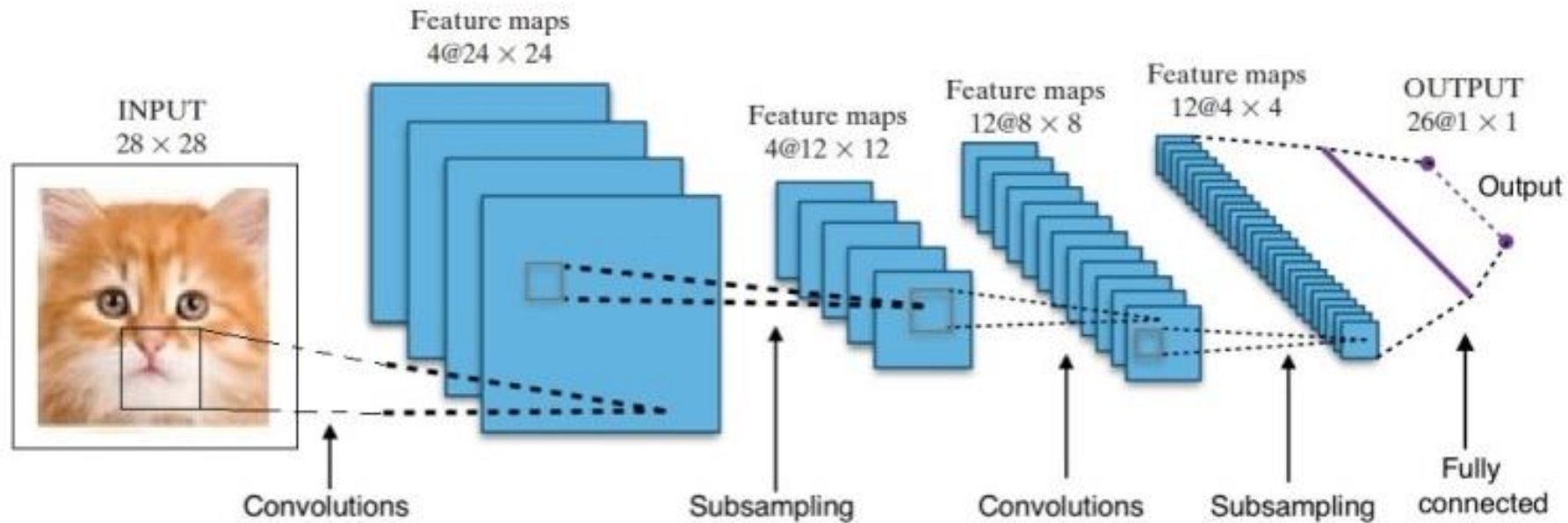


0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Deep Neural Networks

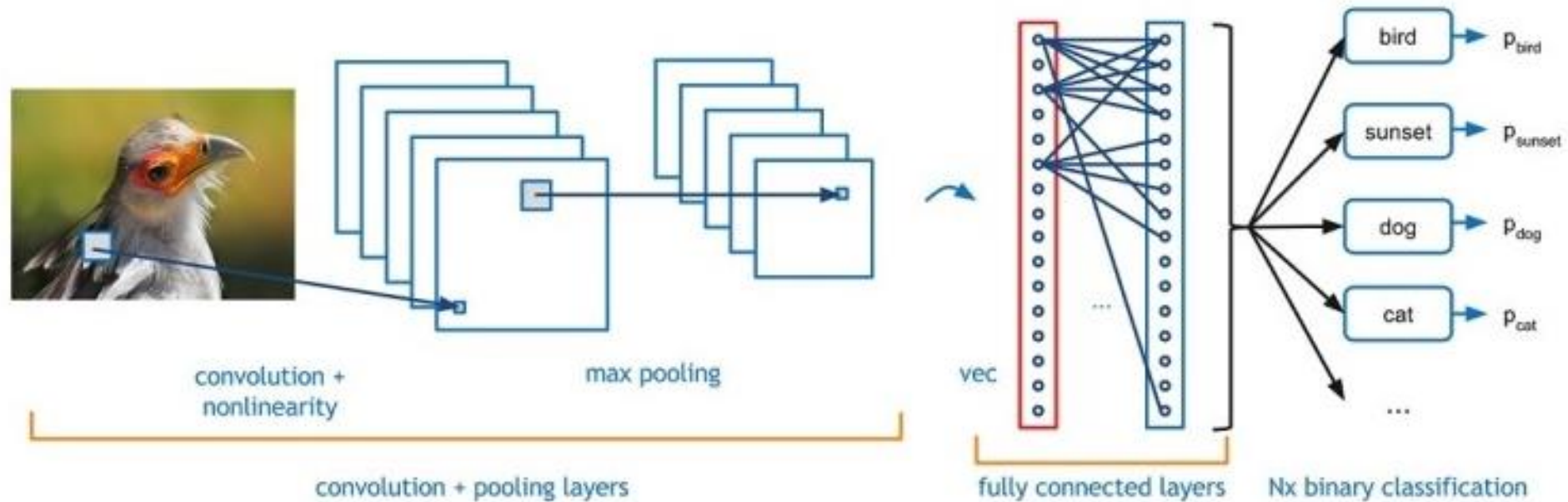


CNN(Convolutional Neural Networks)



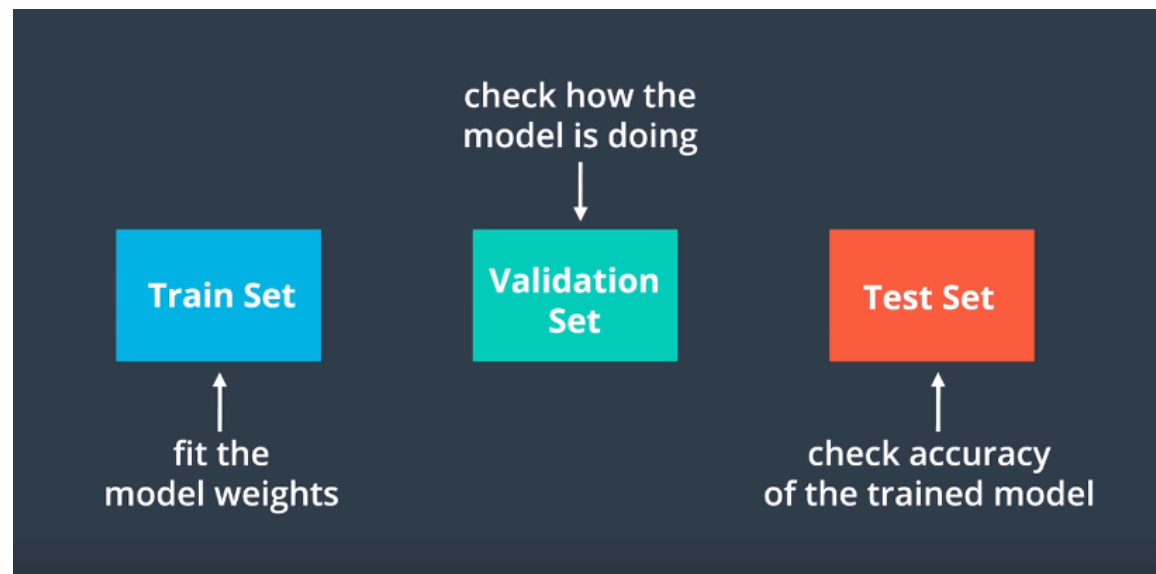
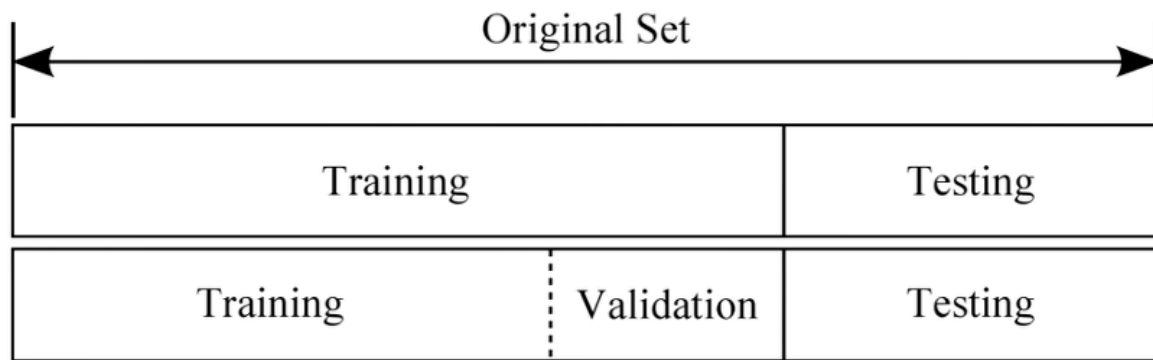
이미지의 특성을 고려하기 위한 딥러닝 알고리즘

CNN(Convolutional Neural Networks)



Convolution Layer 이후 Fully connected layer를 거쳐 분류한다.

Data Split



Training data : 모델을 학습할 때 사용되는 데이터

Validation data : 학습과정에서 1epoch 단위로 학습된 모델의 성능을 평가하는 데이터

Test data : 학습이 완료된 모델을 최종적으로 평가하는 데이터

One-hot Encoding

Integer-valued labels:

[5 0 4 1 9 2 1 3 1 4]

One-hot labels:

```
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]  
 [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

데이터의 label을 벡터 값으로 표현하는 방법

Convolutional Layer

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	32

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	32
26	

0	1	7	5
5	5	6	6
5	3	3	0
1	1	1	2

 \otimes

1	0	1
1	2	0
3	0	1

 =

40	32
26	25

이미지와 가중치가 있는 필터를 계산하여 특징을 추출한다.

Max Pooling

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4



10	

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4



10	21

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4



10	21
6	

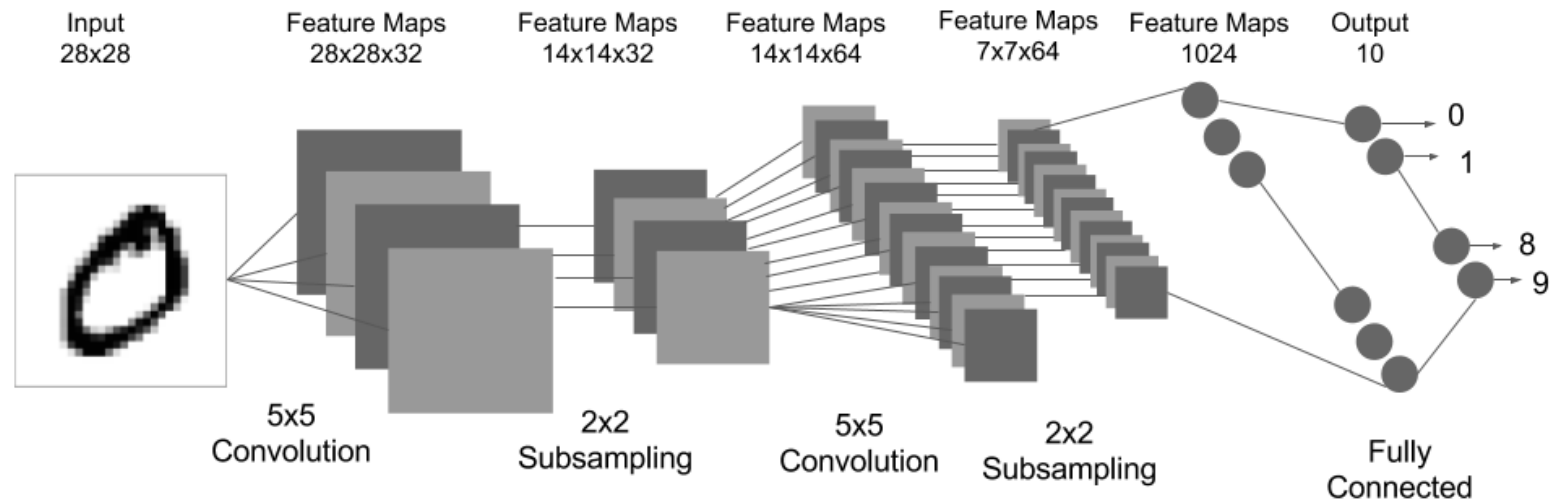
7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4



10	21
6	8

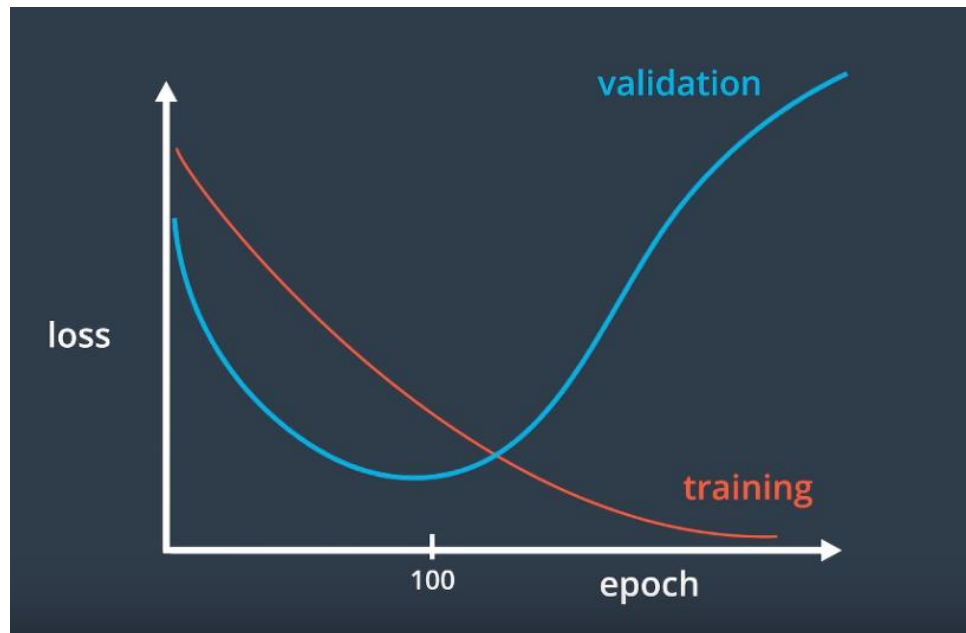
Convolution 이후 결과에서 가장 큰 값을 갖는 수를 사용해
계산을 줄일 수 있다.

MNIST CNN



Convolution, Max pooling, Fully connected를 거쳐 MNIST 학습 가능

Learning Curve



Train loss는 감소하는데 Validation loss는 증가하면
Over-fitting되고 있다고 판단할 수 있다.

A blue wavy banner with three spheres (two blue, one green) and the text 'Cheer Up'.

Cheer Up