

DEEP LEARNING

A Modern Approach to Artificial Intelligence

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|00 INTRODUCTION



Perceptron

Rosenblatt 1958

Perceptrons

Minsky & Seymour 1958

Boltzmann Machine

Hinton 1985

CNN

LeCun 1989

Contrastive Divergence

Hinton 2002

GAN

Goodfellow 2014

1959

Hubel & Wiesel

Cat Visual Cortex

1979

Fukushima

NeoCognitron

Hinton **RBM**

1986

Smolenski

Harmonium

Rumelhart, Hinton &

Williams

MLP

Jordan

RNN

1997

Hochreiter & Schmidhuber

LSTM

Schuster & Paliwal

BRNN

2012 Hinton

Dropout

2017

Sabour, Frosst & Hinton

Capsule Network





|00 INTRODUCTION



AlexNet

Krizhevsky, Sutskever & Hinton **2012**

ResNet

He, Zhang, Ren & Sun **2015**

ResNetXt

Xie, Girshick et al. **2019**

2014

Simonyan & Zisserman

VGG

Google

Inception Network

2016

Huang et al.

DenseNet







01

PERCEPTRON

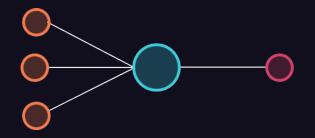
The Beginning and the End



|01 PERCEPTRON







$$\hat{y} = f(wx+b)$$

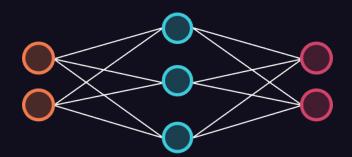
$$f(x) = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } x \geq 0 \ 0 & ext{else} \end{cases}$$





|01 PERCEPTRON





MULTILAYER PERCEPTRON

$$\hat{y}=f(w_2h+b_2)$$

$$h=f(w_1x+b_1)$$

$$f(x) = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } x \geq 0 \ 0 & ext{else} \end{cases}$$





|01 PERCEPTRON



ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

Step



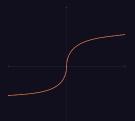
$$f(x) = egin{cases} 1 & ext{if } x \geq 0 \ 0 & ext{else} \end{cases}$$

Sigmoid



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

Tanh



$$anh(x)=rac{e^x-e^{-x}}{e^x+e^{-x}}$$

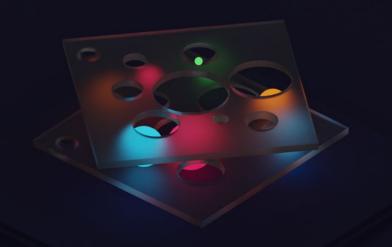




02

CONVOLUTION

Signal Processing 101

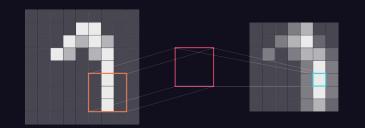




|02 CONVOLUTION



CONVOLUTION CROSS CORRELATION



$$(fst g)(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)g(x-t)dt$$

Weight Sharing

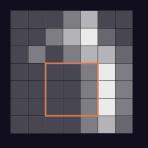


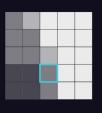


|02 CONVOLUTION



POOLING





Dimensionality Reduction

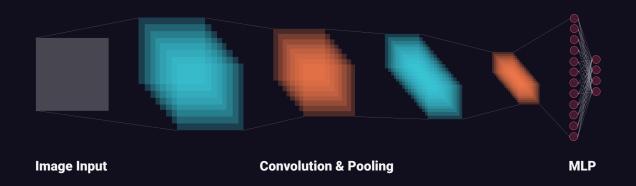




|02 CONVOLUTION



CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK









03

RECURRENT

Backprop Through Time





RECURRENT CELLS



Weight Sharing & Backprop Through Time

$$egin{aligned} a_t &= g_1(W_{aa}a_{t-1} + W_{ax}x_t + b_a) \ & \ y_t &= g_2(W_{ya}a_t + b_y) \end{aligned}$$









ARCHITECTURES

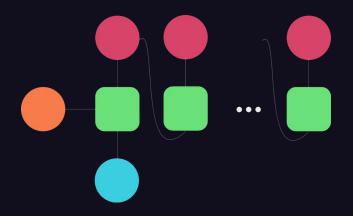
One to One

Traditional Neural Network









ARCHITECTURES

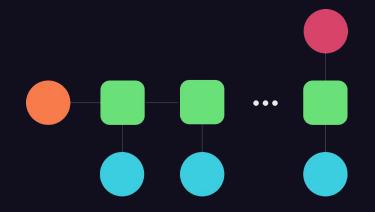
One to Many

Music Generation









ARCHITECTURES

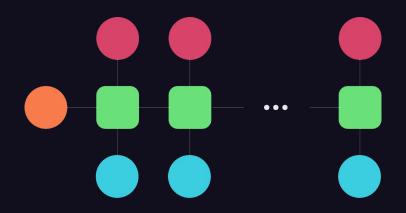
Many to One

Sentiment Classification









ARCHITECTURES

Many to Many

Name Entity Recognition







ARCHITECTURES



Many to Many

Machine Translation







ADVANTAGES

Infinite Input Length
Model Size Invariant
Historical Information
Weight Sharing Through Time

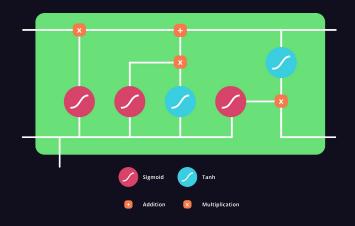
DRAWBACKS

Computationally Slow
Long Time Dependency Lost Over Time
Future Input not Considered
Vanishing/Exploding Gradient









LSTM

Gates I/O

Forget Gate Previous Input
Update Gate Cell State
Output Gate Output State

Still **Suffers** from **Exploding Gradient**



