#### Universidad de Guadalajara



Segunda Feria de Posgrados

# Clasificación de Imágenes con Deep Learning

https://github.com/Dr-Carlos-Villasenor/Taller\_CNN

Dr. Carlos Villaseñor

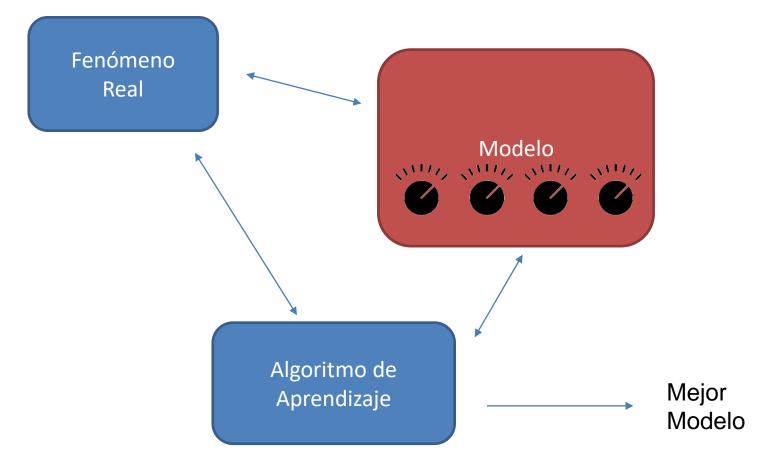
### Contenido



- ¿Qué es Aprendizaje Automático?
- Introducción a redes neuronales densas
- Aprendizaje automático vs Aprendizaje profundo
- Introducción a redes neuronales convolucionales
- Transferencia de aprendizaje
- Búsqueda de hiperparámetros
- Poda neuronal

## ¿Qué es el aprendizaje automático?





# ¿Qué es el aprendizaje?

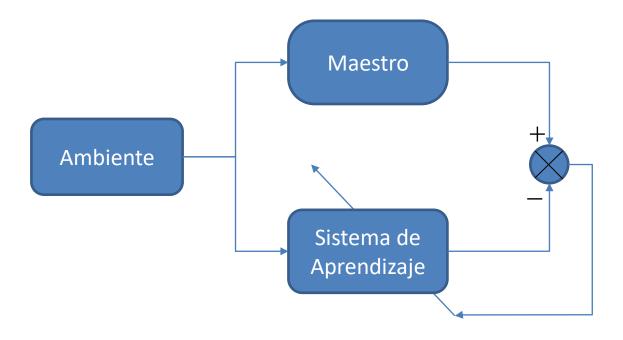


Según Tom Mitchell:

"Decimos que un programa de computadora aprende de la experiencia E con respecto a la tarea T y medida de desempeño D, si su desempeño D sobre la tarea T aumenta con la experiencia E"

# Aprendizaje supervisado





Nota: Existen otros dos paradigmas llamados Aprendizaje no supervisado y aprendizaje reforzado, estos están fuera del alcance de esta clase

# Problemas prototípicos



		Salida deseada		
		Discreta	Continua	
Paradigma	Supervisado	Clasificación	Regresión	
	No supervisado	Agrupamiento	Reducción de la dimensionalidad	

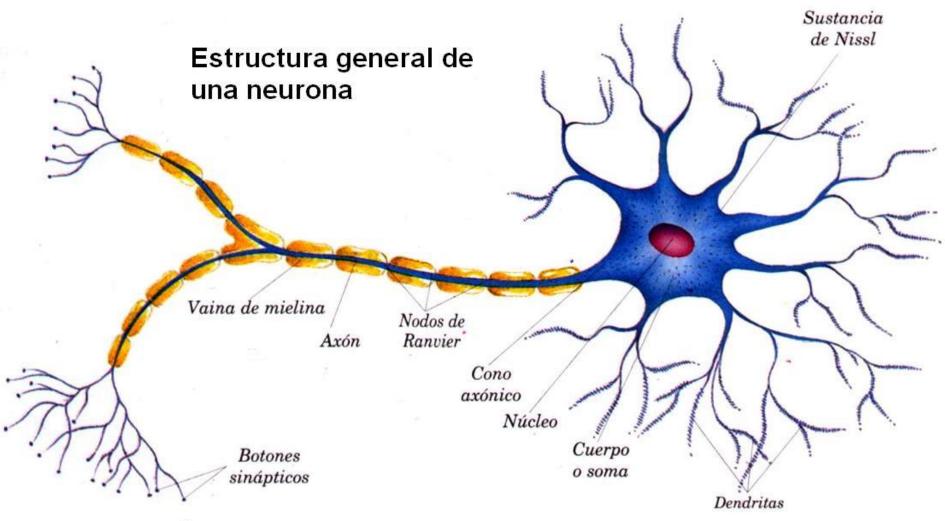
### Introducción a las redes neuronales

- En 1906, Santiago Ramón y
   Cajal ganó el premio novel en
   medicina en reconocimiento de
   su trabajo sobre la estructura
   del sistema nervioso.
- Describió las neuronas como unidades de procesamiento de la información que se conectan y forman redes dinámicas para cumplir todas las funciones necesarias.



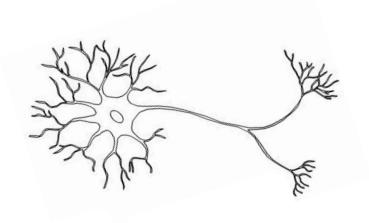
## La neurona biológica

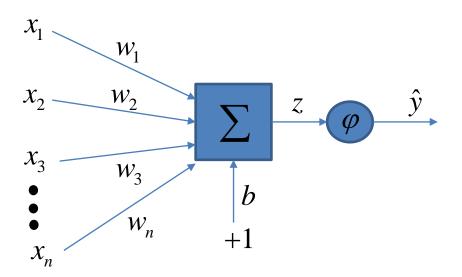




### La neurona artificial

• En 1943, McCulluch y Pitts elaboraron el primer modelo matemático de una neurona

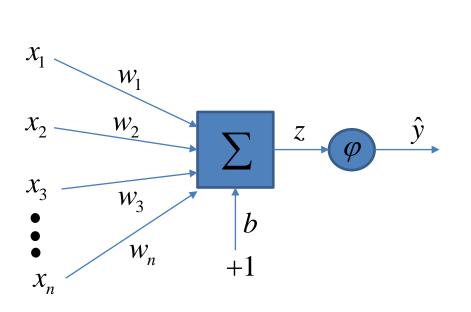




McCulloch, W. S., & Pitts, W. (1943). A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity. *The bulletin of mathematical biophysics*, *5*(4), 115-133.

### La neurona artificial





$$w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = w^{T} x + b$$
$$\hat{y} = \varphi(z)$$

McCulloch, W. S., & Pitts, W. (1943). A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity. *The bulletin of mathematical biophysics*, 5(4), 115-133.

### El Perceptrón



Data: 
$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), (x^{(2)}, y^{(2)}), \dots, (x^{(p)}, y^{(p)})\}$$

$$x^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}, y^{(i)} \in \{0,1\}$$
For  $e \in \{1,2,\cdots,epochs\}$ 
For  $i \in \{1,2,\cdots,p\}$ 

$$\hat{y} = \varphi(w^{T}x^{(i)} + b)$$

$$w \leftarrow w + \eta(y^{(i)} - \hat{y})x^{(i)}$$

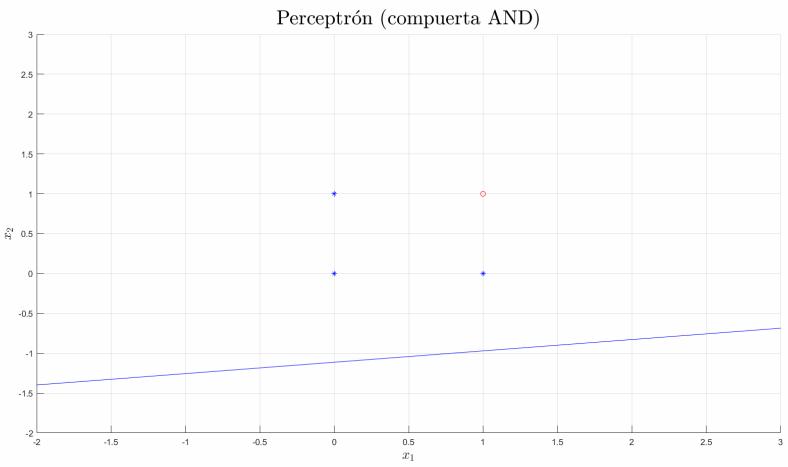
$$b \leftarrow b + \eta(y^{(i)} - \hat{y})$$

Rosenblatt, F. (1958). The perceptron: a probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain. Psychological review, 65(6), 386.

### Demo 1

## El Perceptrón

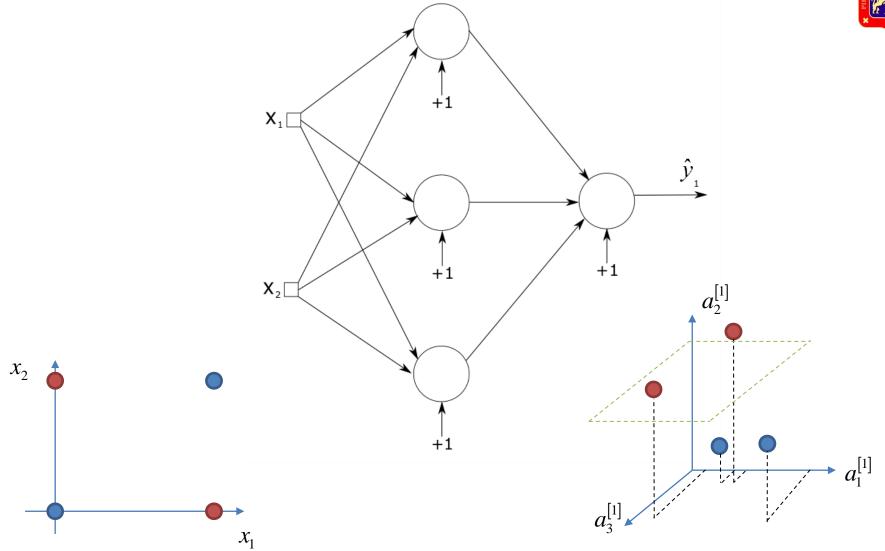




Rosenblatt, F. (1958). The perceptron: a probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain. Psychological review, 65(6), 386.

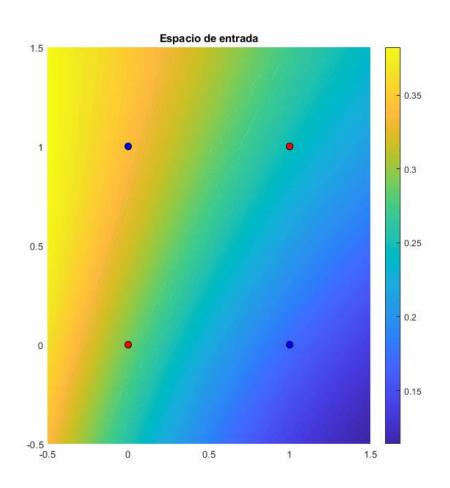
## Red neuronal densa

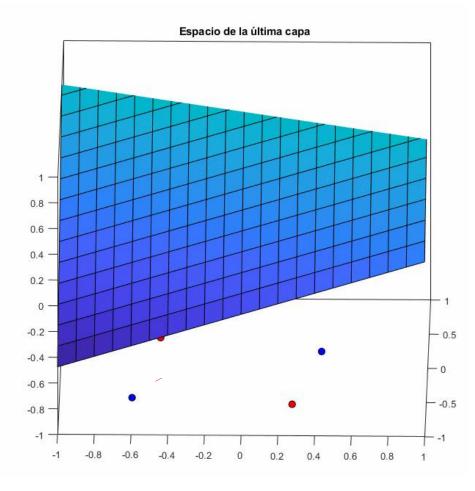




### Red neuronal densa

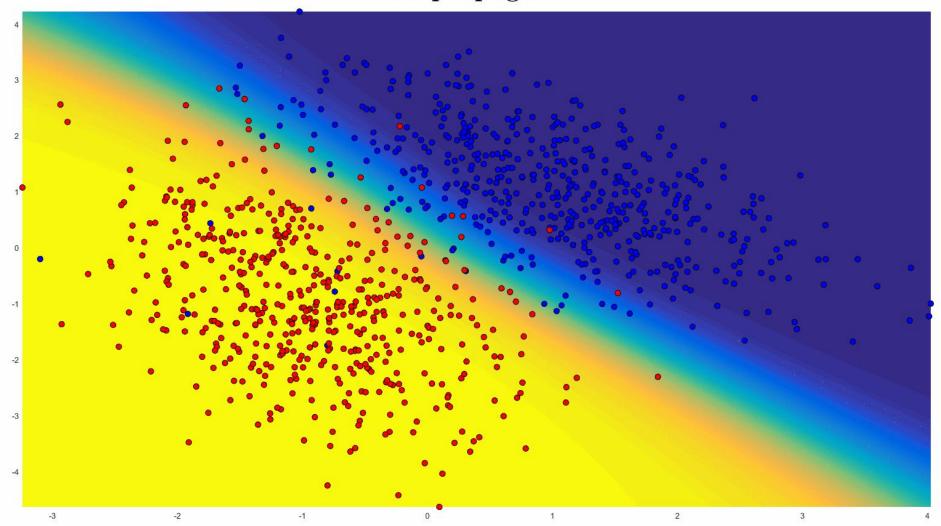




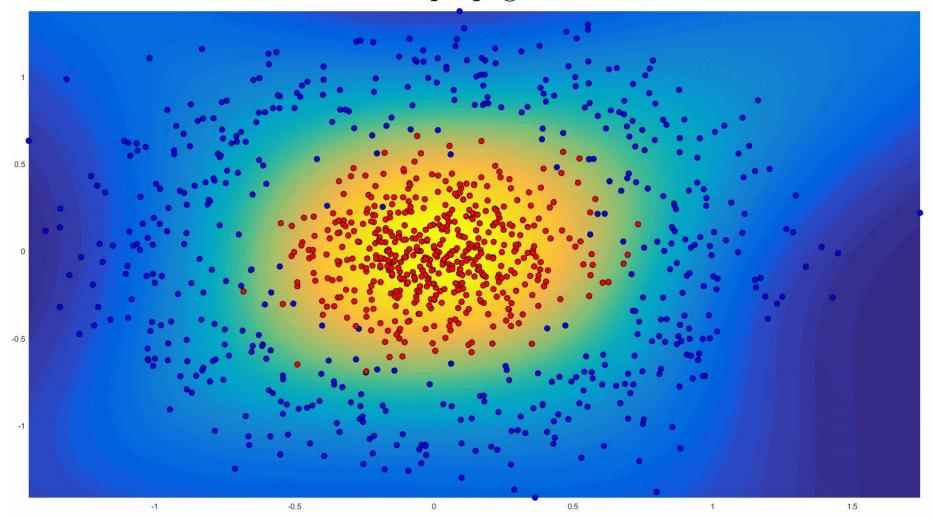


## Demo 2

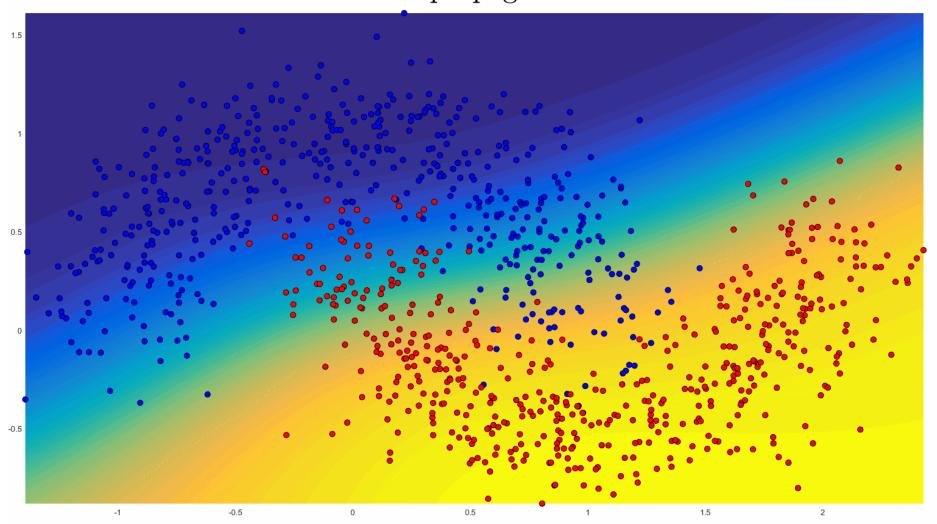
#### Backpropagation



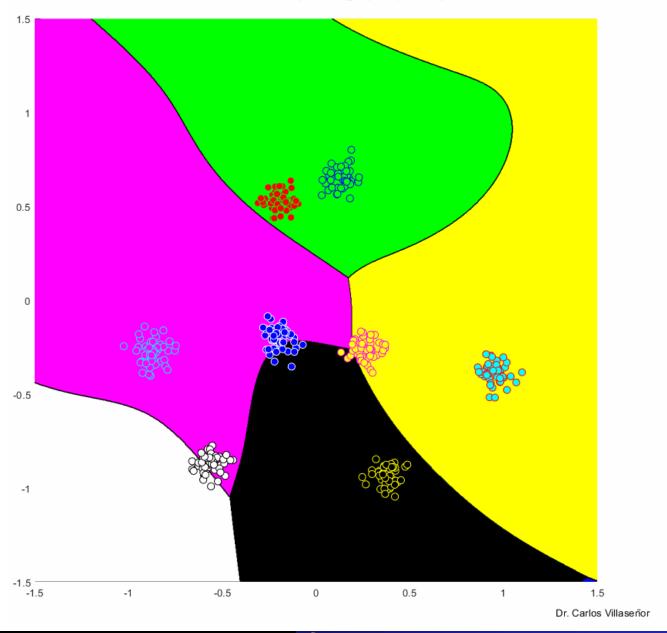
#### Backpropagation



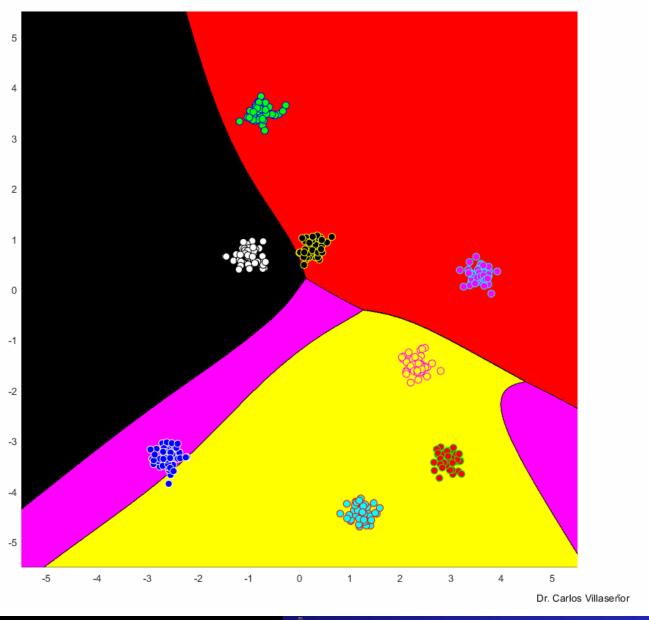
#### Backpropagation



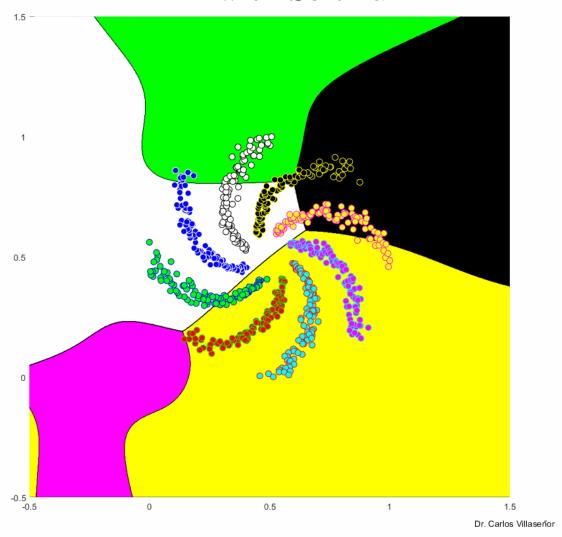
#### MLP with Softmax

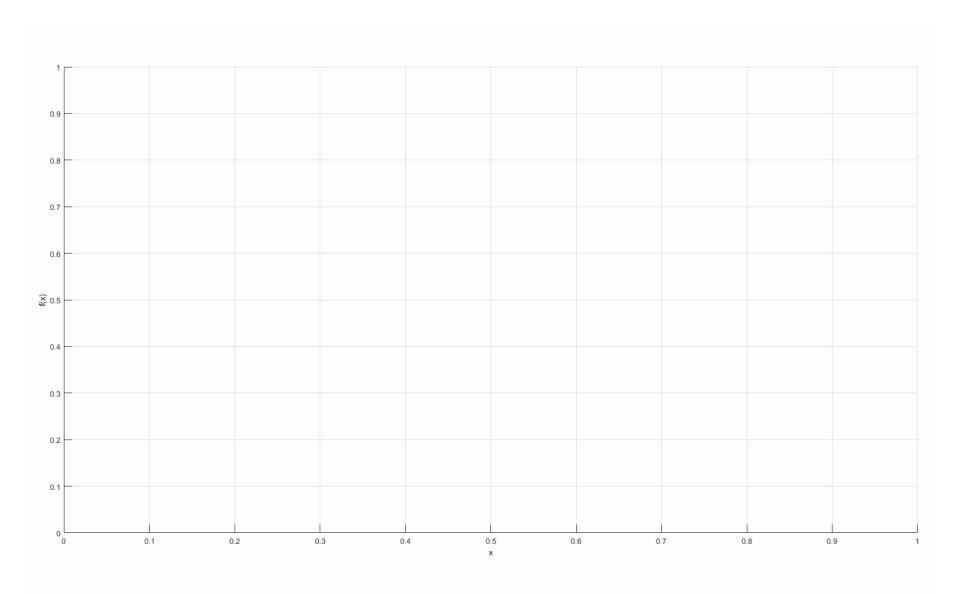


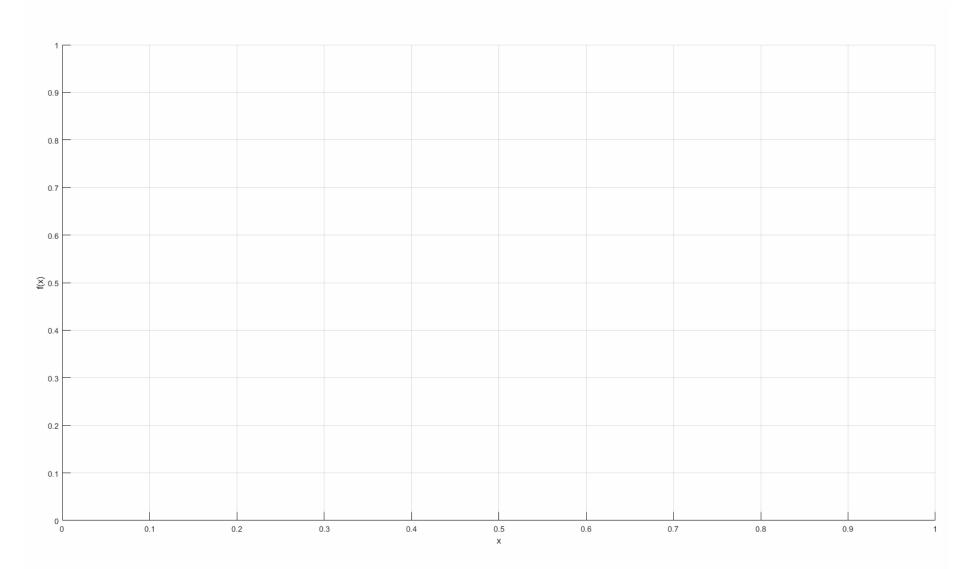
#### MLP with Softmax

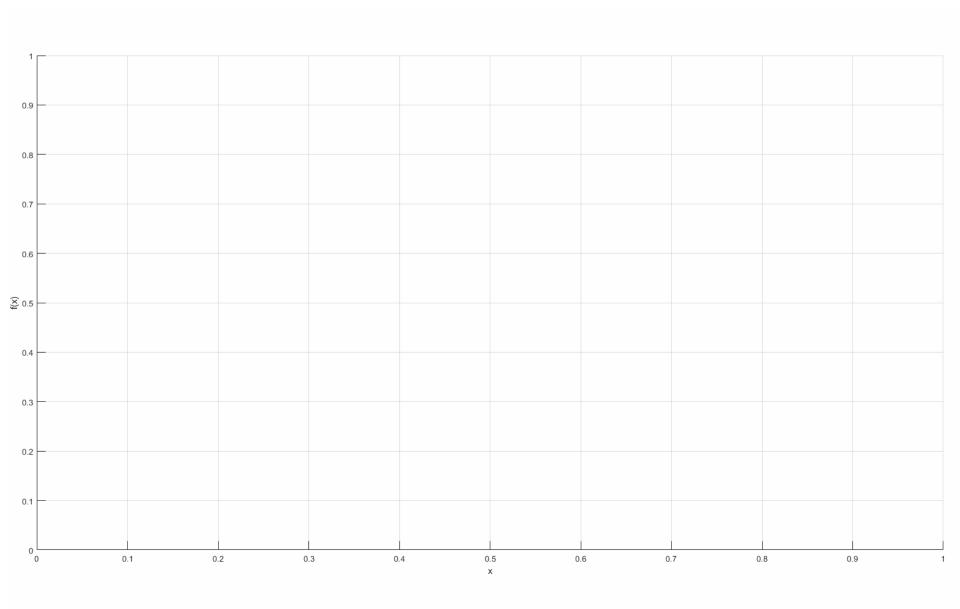


#### MLP with Softmax



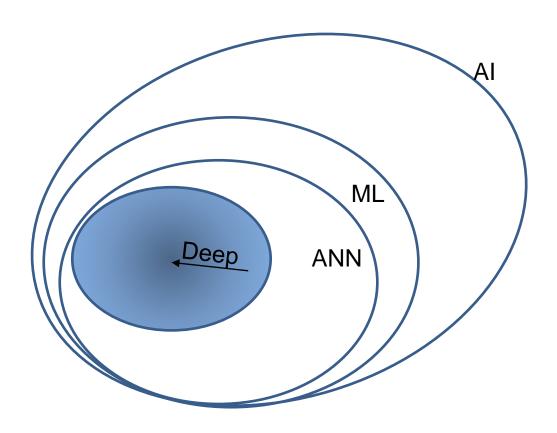






# Aprendizaje prodfungo

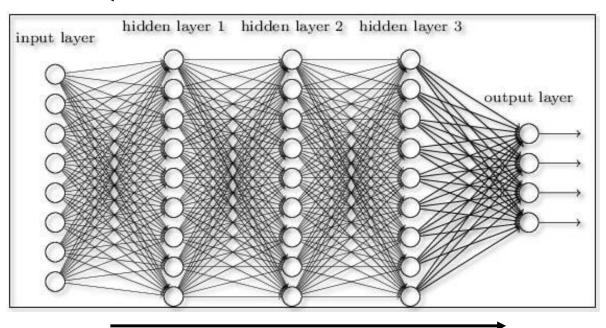




# Deep Learning



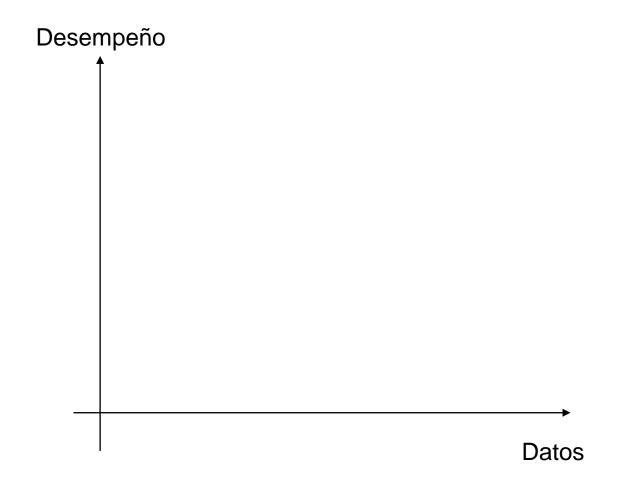
#### Profunda (Deep)



Superficial (Shallow)

# Deep Learning vs Machine Learning

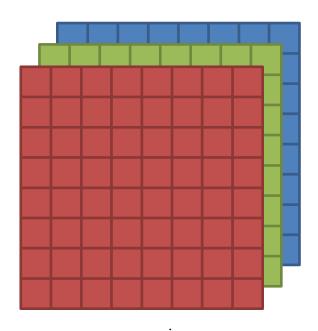


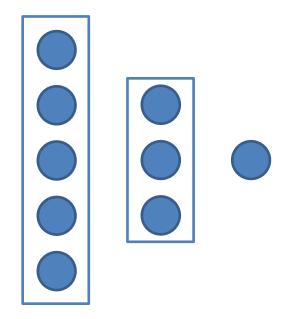


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### Visión con una Red Neuronal









Si / No



Para una imagen de 626x417 el número de pixeles que hay es de 261,042, multiplicando por 3 capas de color, obtenemos 783,126. Si en la primer capa oculta hay 5 neuronas, el total de parámetros en la primer capa es de 3,915,635

### Red Convolucional

En 1989, Yann LeCun presentó una red que entrenaba filtros convolucionales con back-propagation.



### Convoluciones



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

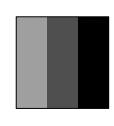
$$6 \times 6$$

$$n_h \times n_w * f \times f \longrightarrow n_h - f + 1 \times n_w - f_2 + 1$$

## Convoluciones



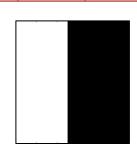
9	9	9	0	0	0
9	9	9	0	0	0
9	9	9	0	0	0
9	9	9	0	0	0
9	9	9	0	0	0
9	9	9	0	0	0

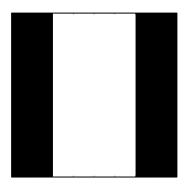


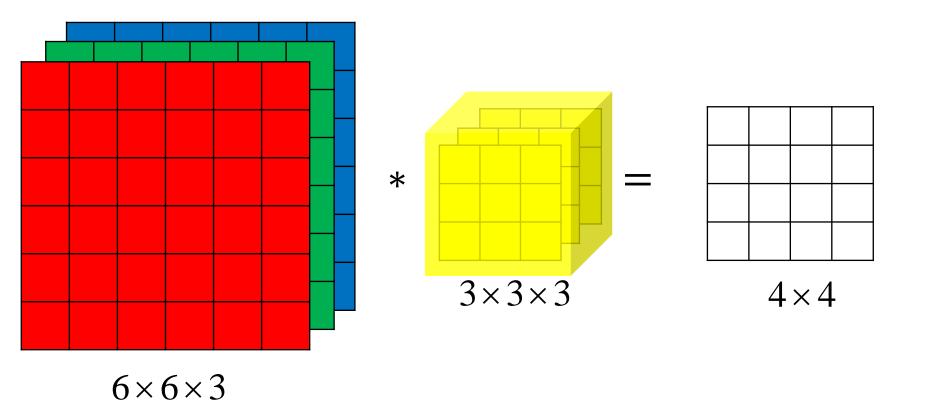
1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

\*

0	27	27	0
0	27	27	0
0	27	27	0
0	27	27	0

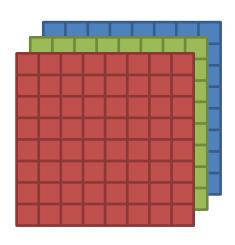






# Múltiples filtros





 $8 \times 8 \times 3$ 





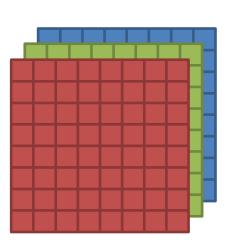




$$3 \times 3 \times 3$$
Filtros=4

## Capa convolucional



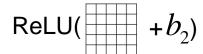


 $8 \times 8 \times 3$ 



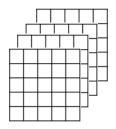








ReLU( 
$$+b_3$$
)





ReLU( 
$$+b_4$$
)

## Capa convolucional





$$n_h \times n_w \times n_c$$

$$f \times f \times n_c$$

$$S$$

$$p$$

$$n_f$$



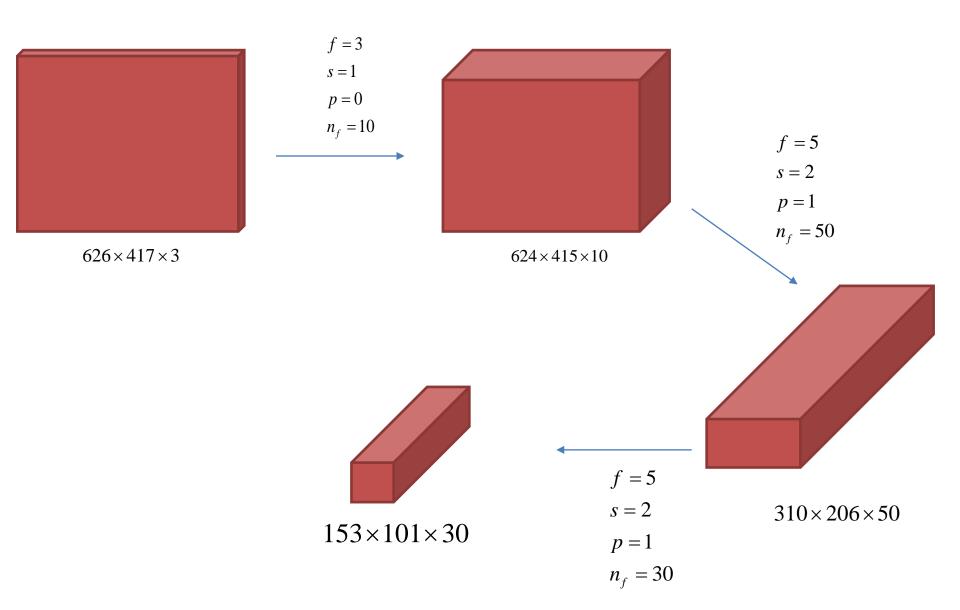
$$\left\lfloor \frac{n_h + 2p - f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor \times \left\lfloor \frac{n_w + 2p - f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor \times n_f$$

## Conteo de parámetros



Para una imagen RGB de 626x417 y si suponemos 5 filtros convolucionales de (3, 3) se tienen los siguientes parámetros:

$$5(3 \times 3 \times 3) + 5 = 140$$

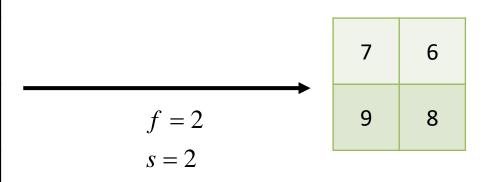


# Pooling



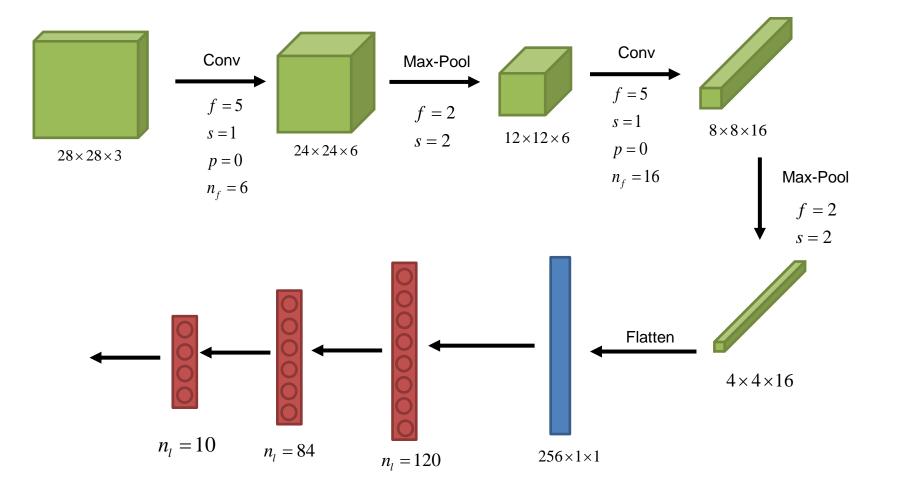
#### Max-Pooling:

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

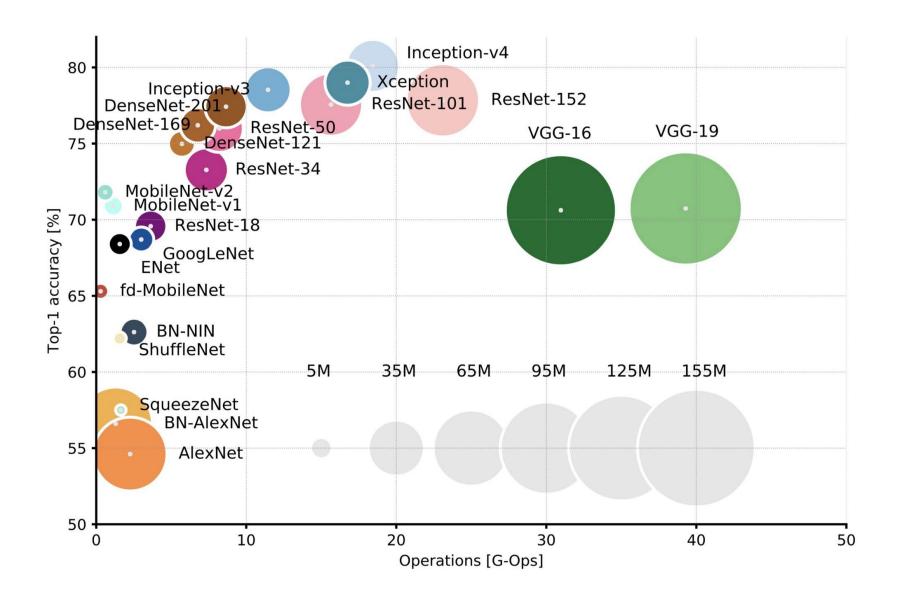


### Red Neuronal Convolucional (CNN)





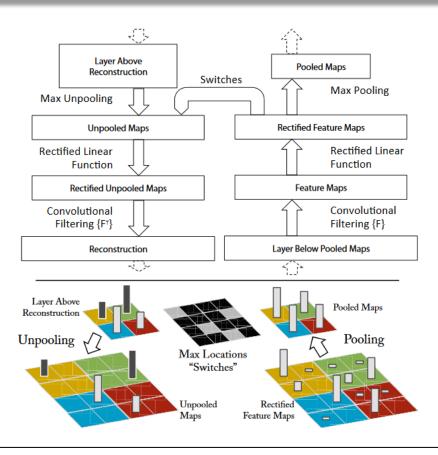
## Demo 3





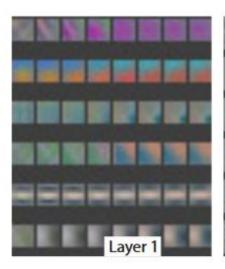
- Dificultades de Deep Learning
  - Entrenar una red neuronal profunda puede durar semanas y requiere múltiples GPUs.
  - Se necesita una cantidad enorme de datos para lograr un buen desempeño en una arquitectura profunda.

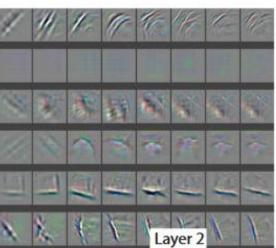


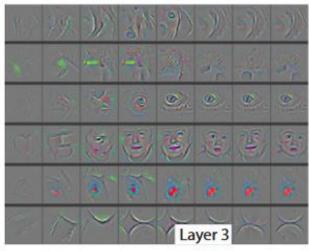


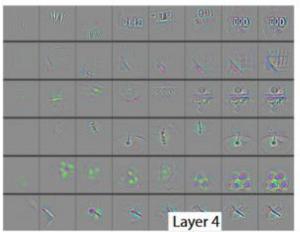
Zeiler, M. D., & Fergus, R. (2014, September). Visualizing and understanding convolutional networks. In *European conference on computer vision* (pp. 818-833). Springer, Cham.

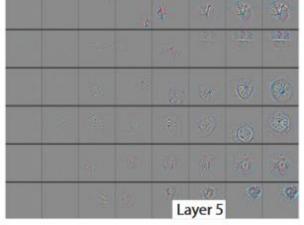




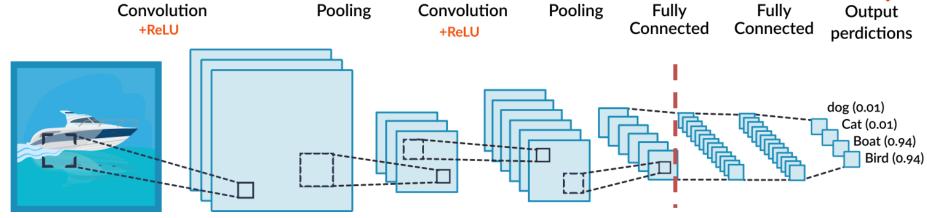


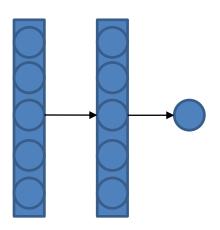








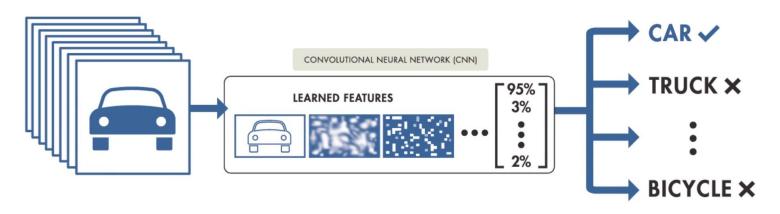




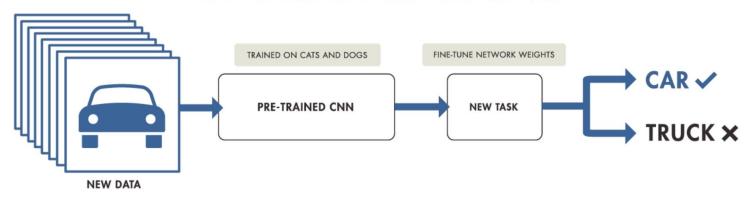
https://missinglink.ai/guides/convolutional-neural-networks/convolutional-neural-network-tutorial-basic-advanced/



#### TRAINING FROM SCRATCH



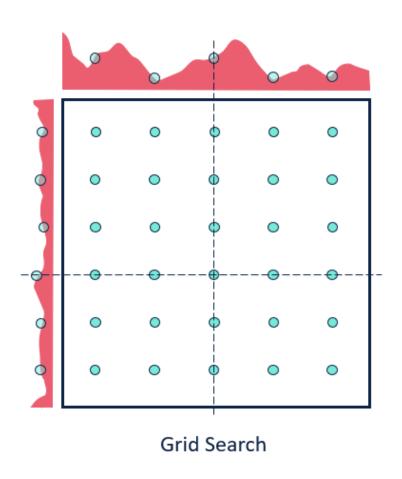
#### TRANSFER LEARNING

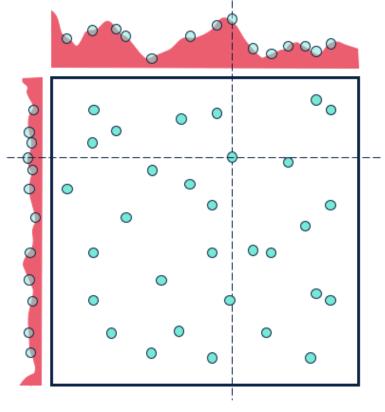


## Demo 4

# Búsqueda de hiperparámetros



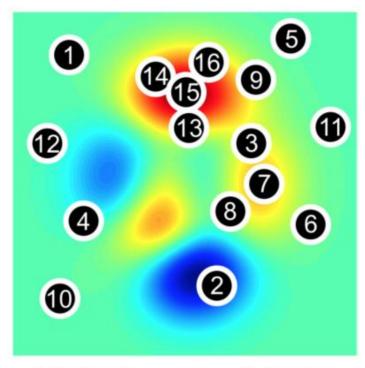




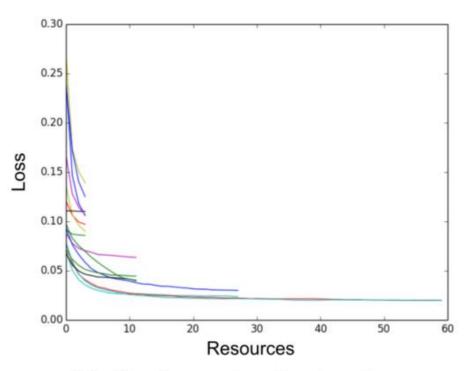
Random Search

# Hyperband





(a) Configuration Selection

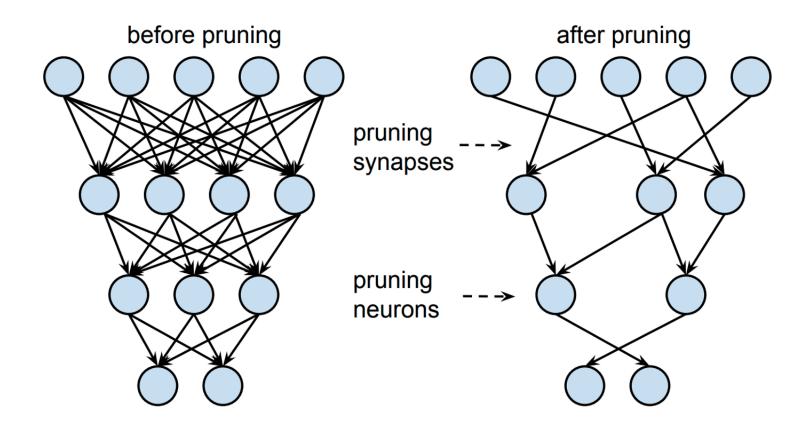


(b) Configuration Evaluation

## Demo 5

## ¿Para qué podar la red artificial?





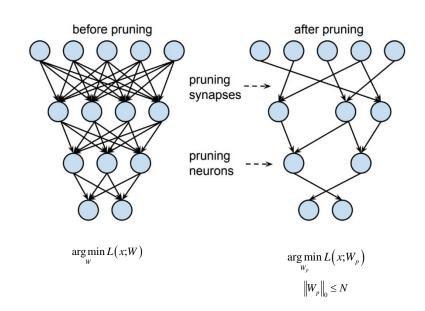
#### Poda neuronal



• Normalmente tenemos

arg min L(x;W) cuándo hacemos poda suponemos

- $\underset{W_p}{\operatorname{arg.min}} L(x; W_p)$  el podado  $\|W_p\|_0 \leq N$ 
  - 1. Granularidad
  - 2. Criterio de poda
  - 3. Radio de poda
  - 4. Entrenamiento fino de red podada

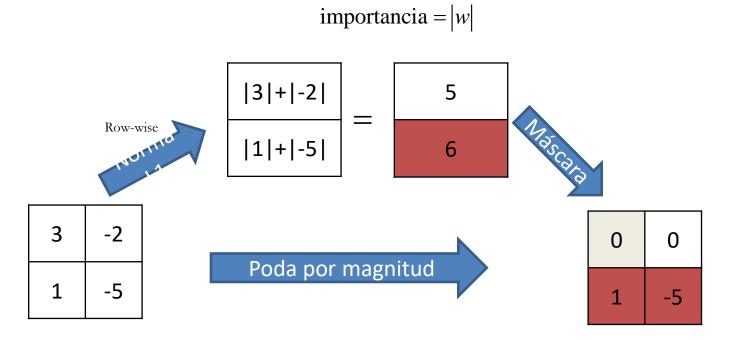


# Criterio de poda



Existen muchos criterios de poda, a continuación veremos los más importantes

Basados en la magnitud (Magnitud-based prunning)



# Pruning Scheduling



- Existen dos métodos populares
  - ConstantSparsity
    - La dispersión se mantiene constante durante el entrenamiento

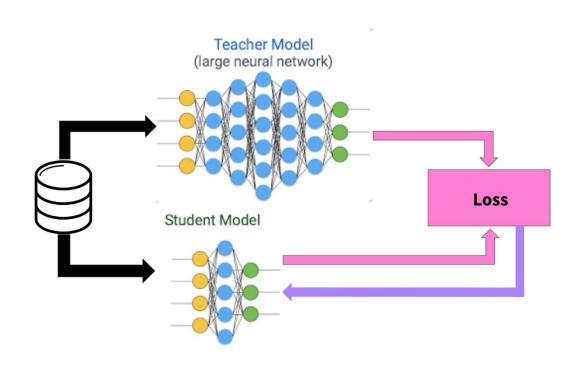
Args		
target_sparsity		
begin_step		
end_step		
frequency		

- PolynomialDecay
  - Las dispersión va aumentando junto con el ent



### Destilación del conocimiento

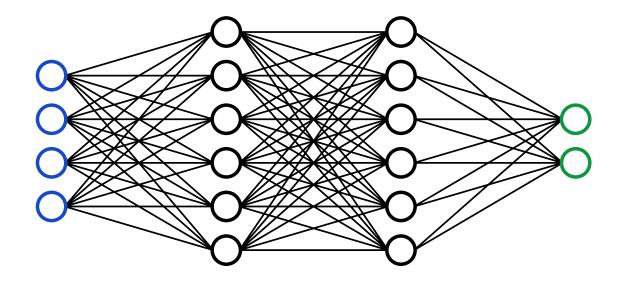




#### Red evaluada en otros sistemas

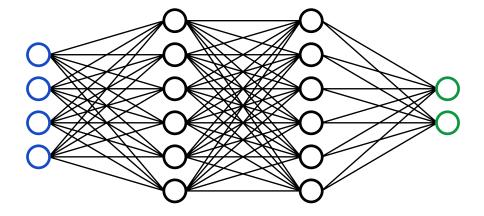


#### numéricos



## Cuantización de una red







## Demo 6

## Fin del curso