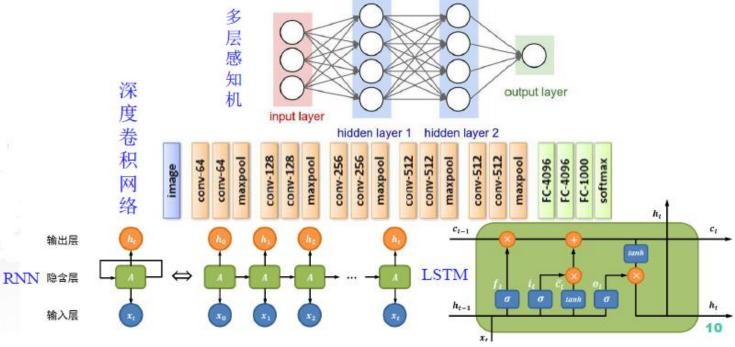
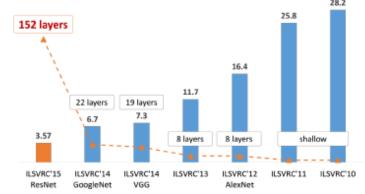
■ 深度学习是什么?

- 以不少于两个隐含层的神经网络对输入进行非线性变换或表示 学习的技术
- > 包括多种结构: MLP, CNN, RNN/LSTM等



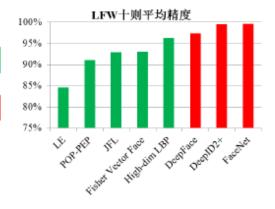
■ 图像分类、人脸识别、物体检测领域的突破性进步

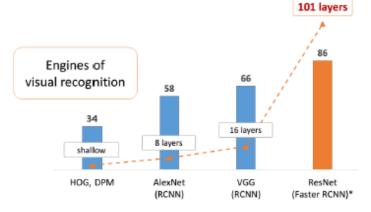


ImageNet图像分类Top-5错误率

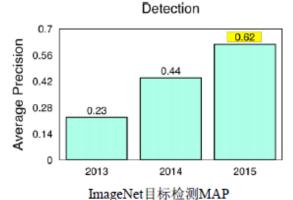
非深度学习方法

深度学习方法

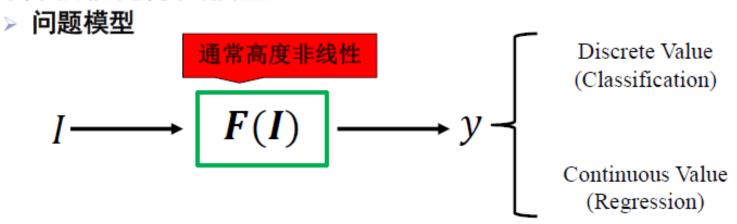




Pascal VOC目标检测MAP



■ 计算机视觉方法模型



> 经典的两段式方法

图像表示: Gabor, SIFT, HOG, LBP, POEM, LGBP, LPQ 图像集表示: Manifold, GMM, Covariance

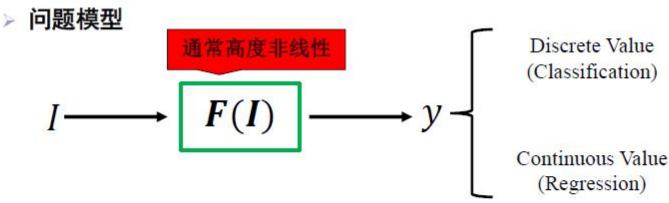


子空间学习&度量学习:

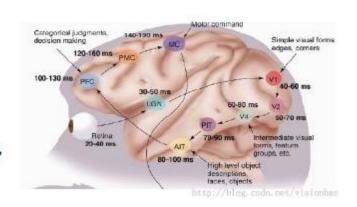
PCA/LDA, Manifold, LMNN, NCA.....

词典学习&稀疏编码

■ 计算机视觉方法模型



- > 深度学习带来的方法革命
 - □ 显示学习非线性映射F(I)
 - □ 分层非线性->逐层的语义抽象
 - □端到端学习(End to End)
 - □ 具有协同增效(synergy)优势

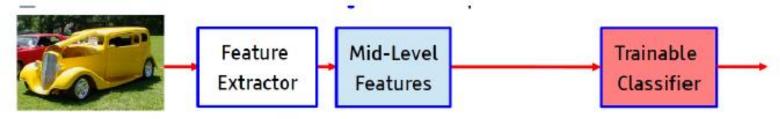


深唐学习异引

- 深度学习带来了什么样的方法变化?
 - > 经典的模式识别技术: 手工设计的特征提取+分类器



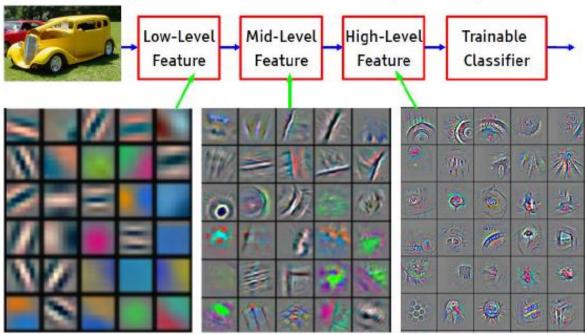
> 现代主流模式识别技术: 无监督中层特征学习



> 深度学习技术: 端到端的层级特征学习



- 深度学习学习了层级的特征
 - Image recognition: Pixel \rightarrow edge \rightarrow texton \rightarrow motif \rightarrow part \rightarrow object
 - Text: Character → word → word group → clause → sentence → story
 - \blacksquare Speech: Sample \rightarrow spectral band \rightarrow sound \rightarrow ... \rightarrow phone \rightarrow phoneme \rightarrow word



Feature visualization of convolutional net trained on ImageNet from [Zeiler & Fergus 2013]

- 深度网络具有语义抽象层次不断提高的感受野
 - > 细节纹理到局部块再到特定物体的语义递进

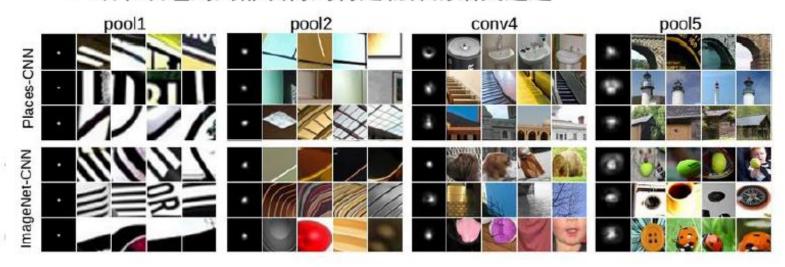
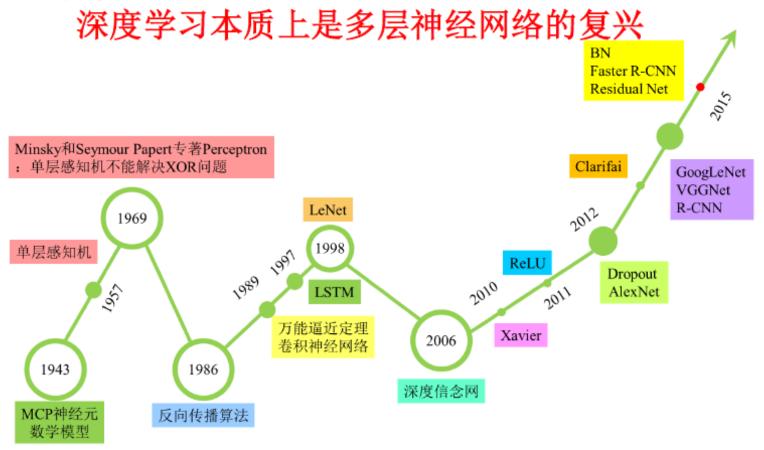


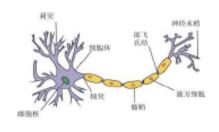
Figure 4: The RFs of 3 units of pool1, pool2, conv4, and pool5 layers respectively for ImageNetand Places-CNNs, along with the image patches corresponding to the top activation regions inside the RFs.

感受野:一个感觉神经元的**感受野**是指这个位置里适当的刺激能够引起该神经元 反应的区域

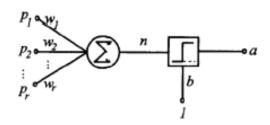
■ 深度学习的曲折历史与光明未来



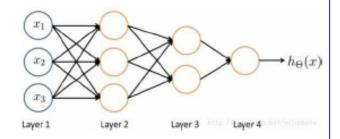
- ●思想源于对人脑神经元的研究;
- ●将神经的突触连接结构用抽象化的模型表达;
- ●将单一神经元结构相互连接得到复杂的网络结构;



生物神经元模型



感知器 (Perceptron)



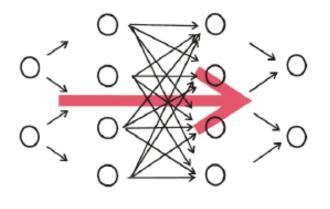
多层感知器 (MLP)

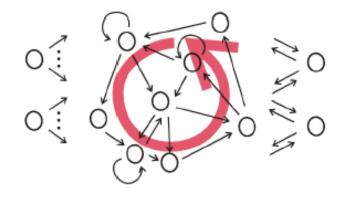
1. 传递方向 CNN; RNN; 经 验 2. 神经元个

- 神经元个数
 层级数+每层个数;神经元总数;
- 3. 激活函数 Sigmoid; tanh; ReLu;

训 4. 神经元间连接权重

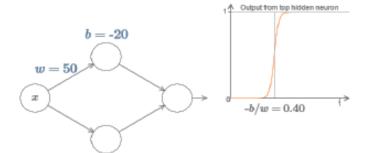
5. 神经元偏差项(bias)

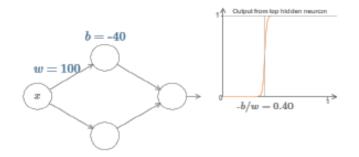


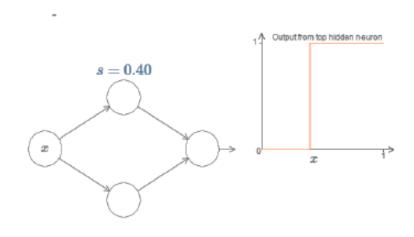




●普适逼近原理(Universal approximation theorem): 单隐藏层神经网络可以逼近任意函数^[1] y = sigmoid(wx + b) s = -b/w

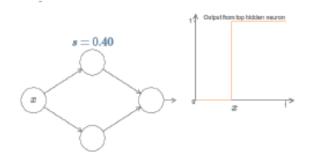


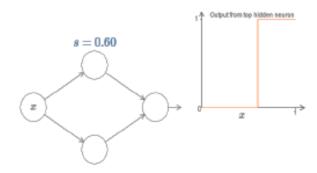


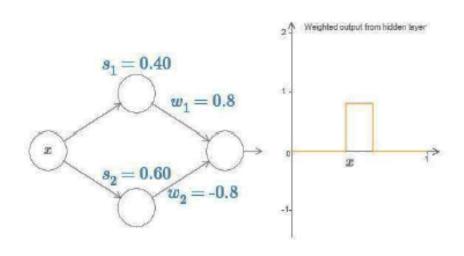


[1] Http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html

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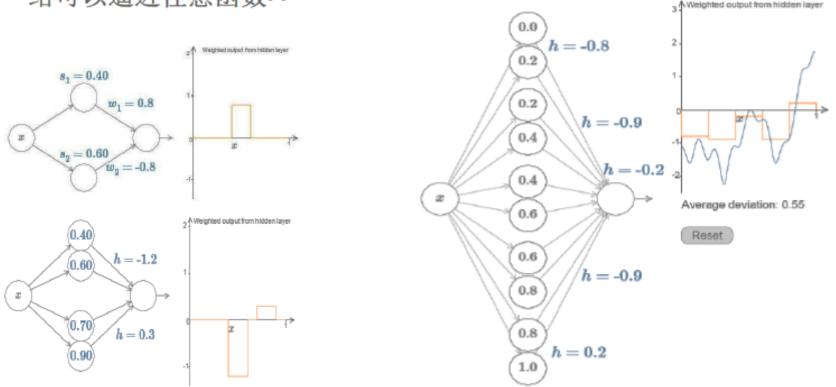






[1] Http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html

●普适逼近原理(Universal approximation theorem): 单隐藏层神经网络可以逼近任意函数[1]



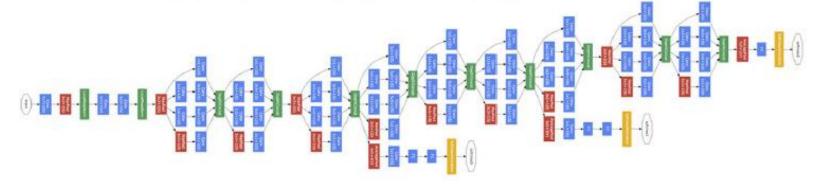
[1] Http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/chap4.html

- ●为什么要使用多隐藏层的结构?
 - 1、适合多层知识体系学习;

例:图像识别:边缘-几何形状-不变性特征-...

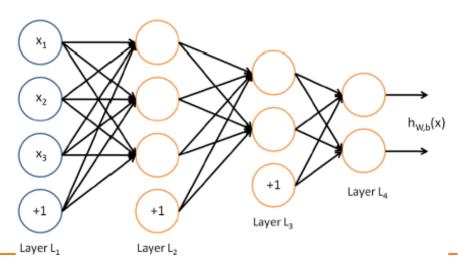
- 2、泛化能力更强;
- 3、隐藏层本质是一个特征探测器(feature detector);

学习数据的内在结构特征,不是映射关系;



卷积神经网络

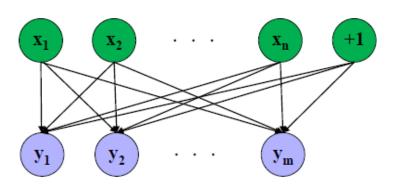
- ●前向网络;
- ●隐藏层有三类: 卷积层(conv), 池化层(pooling), 全连接层(fc);
- ●输出层完成多分类任务,多为Softmax层;
- ●网络训练算法: 误差反向传播算法(BP);



卷积神经网络

■ 全连接层

- ▶ 相当于内积运算, 图中 "+1" 表示偏置项b
- ▶ 输出层的神经元和输入层的每个神经元都相连: 得名"全"连接



- \triangleright Forward运算: $y = W^T x + b$, 其中 $y \in R^{m \times 1}, x \in R^{n \times 1}, W \in R^{n \times m}$
- ightharpoonup Backward运算: $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = W * \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = x * \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\right)^T$

卷积神经网络

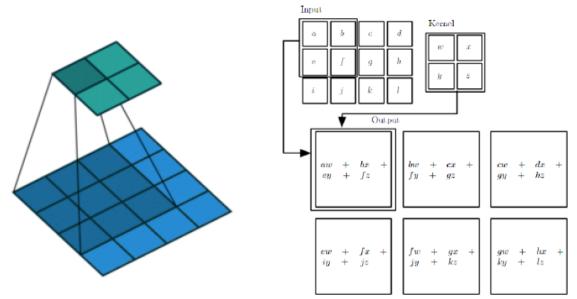
■ 卷积层

▶ 2D卷积的数学形式

连续卷积: $h(x,y) = i * k(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} i(u,v)k(x-u,y-v)dudv$

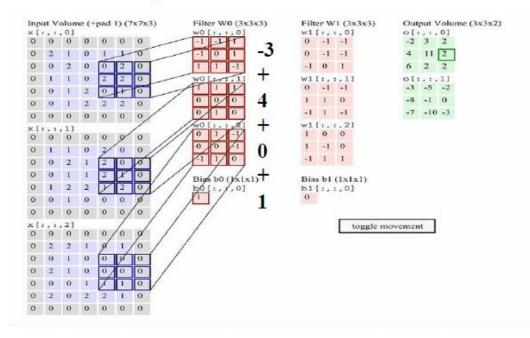
离散卷积: $H(x,y) = I * K(x,y) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(m,n)K(x-m,y-n)$

Caffe实现: $H(x,y) = I * K(x,y) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(x+m,y+n)K(m,n)$



卷积神经网络

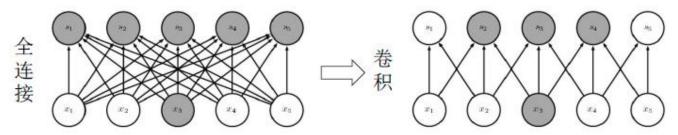
- 卷积层
 - > 多个Feature Map的计算



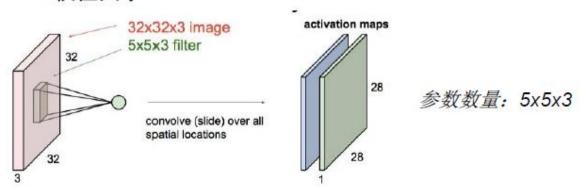
Animation: Andrej Karpathy http://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/

卷积神经网络

- 卷积层
 - 稀疏连接: 输出层神经元只和部分输入层神经元相连

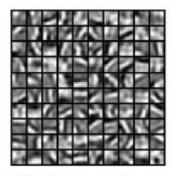


> 权值共享



卷积层的作用

- 概念来自于信号与系统,其数学表达类似于信号互相关(Cross-correlation);
- ●卷积运算也可为一种提取特征的滤波过程;
- ●在图像领域常表现为模板(mask)运算;
- ●底层获得边缘信息, 高层表达更鲁棒的特征[1];



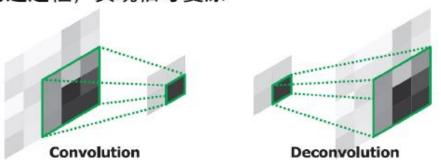




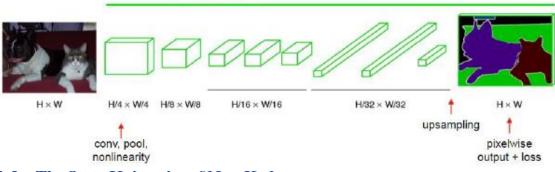
[1] Understanding Convolution in Deep Learning

卷积层的作用

- 反卷积层
 - ▶ 卷积的逆过程,实现信号复原

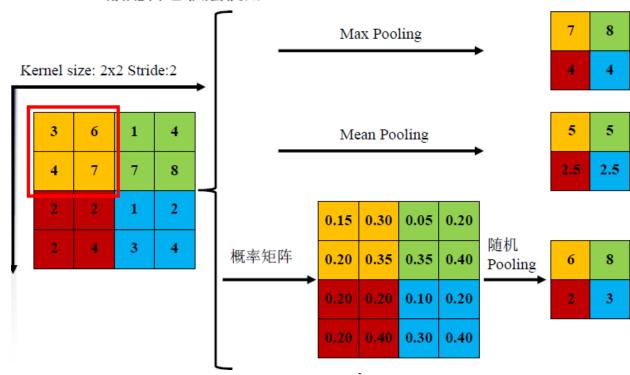


> 全卷积网络(FCN),反卷积层实现上采样(upsampling)



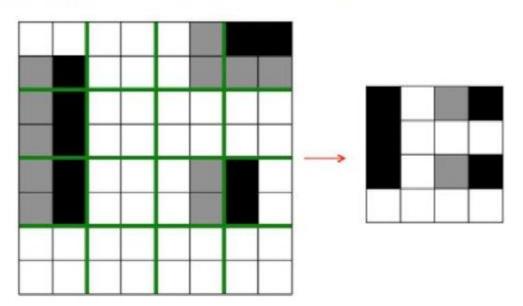
池化层的作用

- Pooling层
 - > 一般配合卷积层使用



池化层的作用

- ●池化层常用最大池化(max-pooling),也有平均池化;
- ●减少数据量,抑制过拟合,提高鲁棒性;
- ●Dropout(类似的正则化操作): 随机丢弃部分数据,抑制过拟合;



■ 激活函数

- 用于卷积层和全连接层之后
- 网络非线性来源

$$S(x) = 1/(1+e^{-x})$$

tanh

tanh(x)

ReLU

 $\max(0,x)$

PReLU

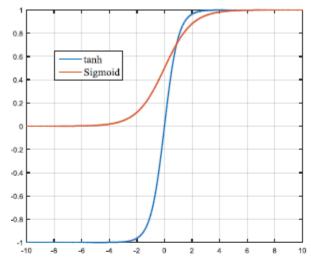
 $\max(ax, x)$

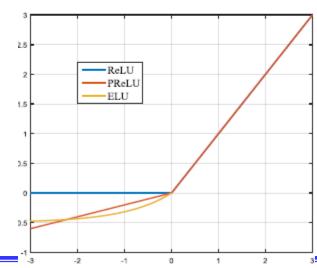
ELU

$$y = \begin{cases} x \text{ if } x > 0\\ \alpha(e^x - 1) \text{ if } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

Maxout

 $\max(w_1x_1 + b_1, w_2x_2 + b_2)$





激活函数的作用

- ●激活函数的作用
 - ●增加网络的非线性性,拓展了网络的表达能力;
 - ●使输出为连续值,便于网络训练;
- ●常用BP算法训练神经网络,故激活函数的求导性能影响关键;
 - ●Sigmoid函数:输入值过大或过小时,梯度值过小;
 - ●tanh函数:输入值过大或过小时,梯度值过小;
 - ReLu函数(使用广泛): 导数是分段线性的, 出现稀疏化的结果;



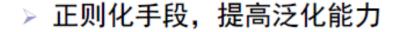
■ Dropout (2012)

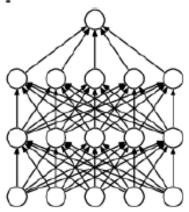
▶ 引入Bernoulli随机数u, p代表dropout ratio

$$y_{\text{train}} = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1-p} & \text{if } u > p \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 Where, $u \sim U(0,1)$

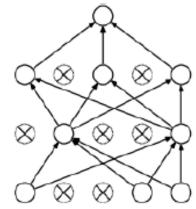
$$E(y_{\text{train}}) = p \cdot 0 + (1-p)\frac{E(x)}{1-p} = E(x)$$

> 测试阶段: Do Nothing





(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout.

■ Batch Normalization (2015)

- > 逐层尺度归一,避免了梯度消失和梯度溢出
- ▶ 加速收敛5x~20x, 同时作为一种正则化技术也提高了泛化能力

Input: Values of
$$x$$
 over a mini-batch: $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1...m}\}$;

Parameters to be learned: γ , β

Output: $\{y_i = \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \qquad // \text{ mini-batch mean}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \qquad // \text{ mini-batch variance}$$

$$\widehat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \qquad // \text{ normalize}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \widehat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \mathrm{BN}_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i) \qquad // \text{ scale and shift}$$

Algorithm 1: Batch Normalizing Transform, applied to activation x over a mini-batch.

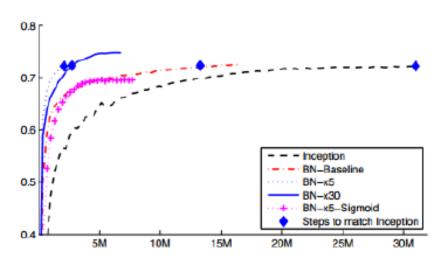


Figure 2: Single crop validation accuracy of Inception and its batch-normalized variants, vs. the number of training steps.

■ 损失函数

Softmax + Cross Entropy Loss

```
损失函数: E = \frac{-1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log(\hat{p}_{nl_n}), l_n \in [0,1,...,K-1]
其中 \hat{p}_{nl_n} 由softmax函数计算 \hat{p}_{nk} = \frac{e^{x_{nk}}}{\sum_{l=0}^{K-1} e^{x_{nl}}}
适用场景: 单标签分类问题
```

```
layer {
  name: "loss"
  type: "SoftmaxWithLoss"
  bottom: "fc8"
  bottom: "label"
  top: "loss"
}
```

一般是全连接层输出,结 点数等于类别数

假设C为类别数,label的取值范围为0~C-1

Softmax层的作用

●二分类问题(logistic回归):

$$h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x}}.$$

$$p(y \mid x; \theta) = (h_{\theta}(x))^{y} (1 - h_{\theta}(x))^{1-y}$$

$$\ell(\theta) = \log L(\theta)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log h(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h(x^{(i)}))$$

- ●多分类问题即将二分类问题拓展;
- ●Softmax损失函数为交叉熵损失函数(Cross Entropy Error Function);

$$J = -\sum_{j=1}^{k} 1(y = j) \log \frac{e^{\theta_j^T x}}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} e^{\theta_l^T x}}$$

■ 损失函数

Euclidean Loss

损失函数: $E = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} ||\hat{y}_n - y_n||_2^2$

适用场景: 实数值回归问题

注意事项: Caffe实现中, 欧式损失没有除去标签维度!

```
layer {
  name: "loss"
  type: "EuclideanLoss"
  bottom: "loss3/classifiersigmoid"
  bottom: "label"
  top: "loss"
}
```

Tips1: 默认的,Data层和ImageData 层均不支持多维标签,可以使用 HDF5Layer

Tips2: 欧式损失前可以增加Sigmoid操作进行归一化,相应的输出标签也归一化到[0,1]

网络的预处理

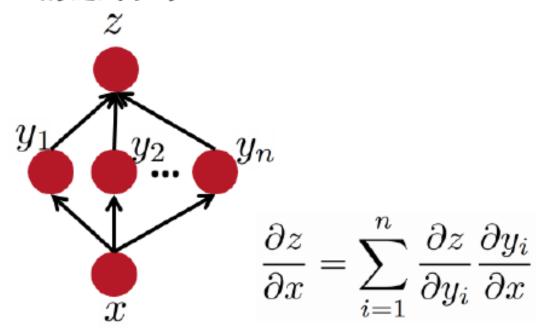
- •网络初始化
 - ●权重值——经验公式: 0.01*rand(D)/sqrt(D);
 - ●偏置量——全置0:
- •数据预处理
 - 数据归一化——简单缩放(彩色图像);均值消减(灰度图像);
 - ●白化--使各维度分布一致,降低输入的冗余性;

■ Back Propagation的数学基础

> 复合函数链式求导:

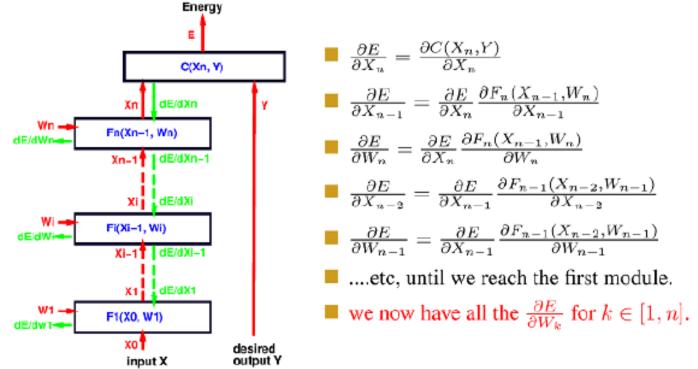
$$z = f(y)$$
 $y = g(x)$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$

➢ 对NAG的链式求导:



Back Propagation

- ▶ 1974年Webos在博士论文中首次提出BP算法,但未引发关注
- ▶ 目前广泛使用的BP算法诞生于1986年
- 以全连接层为例:链式求导,梯度反向传导



Gradient Descent and its Variant

▶ Gradient Descend: 利用所有样本计算梯度

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta_t \nabla_w L(w)$$
 速度慢! 大数据内存不足!

➤ Stochastic Gradient Descend: 随机选择单个样本

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta_t \nabla_w L(w, x_i, y_i)$$
 方差大! 损失函数震荡严重!

➤ Mini-batch SGD: 对随机mini-batch计算梯度, 进行参数更新

$$W_{t+1} = W_t - \frac{1}{N} \eta_t \sum_{i=1}^{N} \nabla_w L(W_t, x_i, y_i)$$

Mini-batch SGD:

 $for i = 1 : Num_Iterations$

- 1. 随机采样一个Mini-batch的样本
- 2. 前向操作: 计算损失
- 3. 后向操作: 通过BP算法计算梯度
- 4. 网络更新: 利用步骤3) 计算的梯度更新网络参数

end

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Mini-batch SGD

- Weight Decay
 - 避免过拟合,二范数较常用,一般 ½ 设置的较小,例如 0.0005

$$\widetilde{L}(w) = L(w) + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||_2^2$$

- Momentum
 - 计算梯度时考虑历史梯度信息 µ=0.9

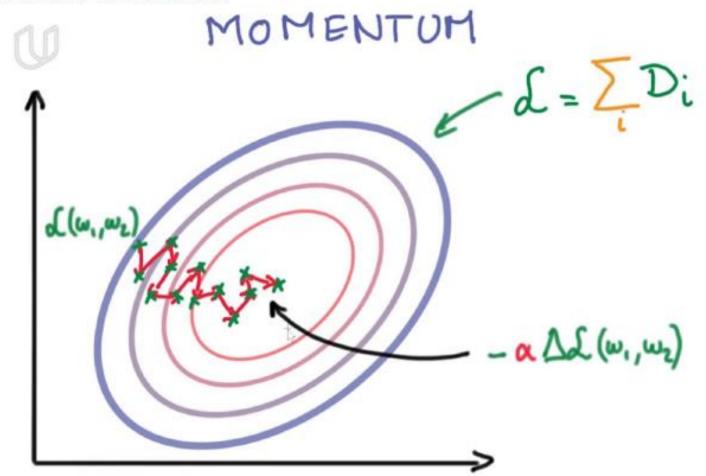
$$v_{t+1} = \mu v_t - \eta_t \nabla L(w_t)$$

$$w_{t+1} = w_t + v_{t+1}$$

■ 使随机梯度下降更容易跳出局部最优, 加速收敛

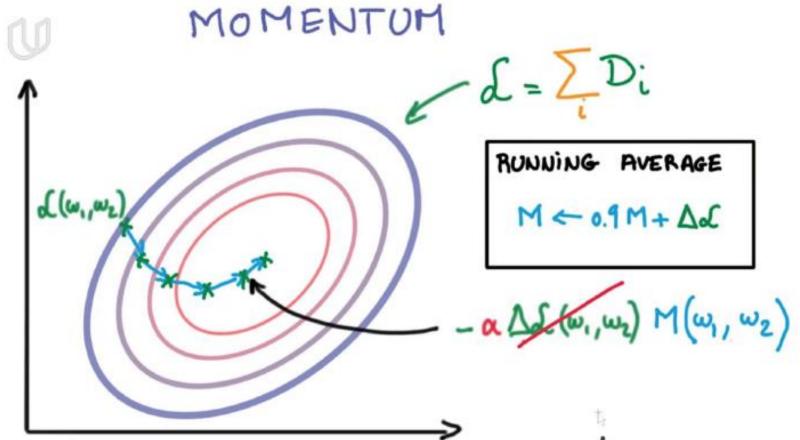
Mini-batch SGD

Without Momentum



Mini-batch SGD

With Momentum



■ SGD的各种扩展

AdaGrad

根据历史梯度信息决定当前batch的leaning rate

$$(W_{t+1})_i = (W_t)_i - \alpha \frac{(\nabla L(W_t))_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{t'=1}^t (\nabla L(W_{t'}))_i^2}}$$

AdaDelta

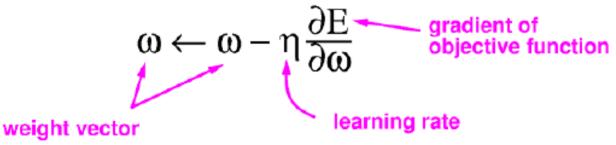
$$egin{aligned} (v_t)_i &= rac{ ext{RMS}((v_{t-1})_i)}{ ext{RMS}\left(
abla L(W_t)
ight)_i} \left(
abla L(W_{t'})
ight)_i \end{aligned}
onumber \ & ext{RMS}\left(
abla L(W_t)
ight)_i &= \sqrt{E[g^2] + arepsilon}
onumber \ & ext{E}[g^2]_t &= \delta E[g^2]_{t-1} + (1-\delta)g_t^2 \end{aligned}$$

更新策略:



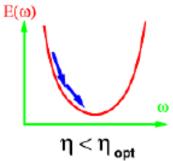
$$(W_{t+1})_i = (W_t)_i - \alpha(v_t)_i$$
.

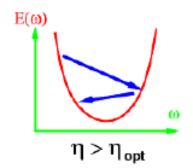
Learning Rate

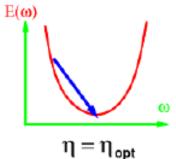


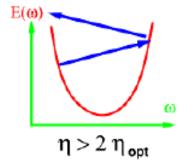
- Batch Gradient
- There is an optimal learning rate
- Equal to inverse 2nd derivative

$$\eta_{\text{opt}} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \omega^2}\right)^{-1}$$









■ Learning Rate Policy(以Caffe为例)

- Fixed
 - Learning Rate固定不变
- Step
 - Learning Rate在每隔stepsize轮迭代后减少gamma倍
- Polynomial
 - Learning Rate依多项式曲线下降

$$LR(t) = base_lr \times (1 - \frac{t}{T})^{power}$$

- > Inv
 - Learning Rate随迭代次数增加而下降

$$LR(t) = base_lr \times (1+gamma*iter)^{-power}$$

Solver.prototxt

base_lr: 0.01

lr_policy: "fixed"

base lr: 0.01

lr_policy: "step"

gamma: 0.1

stepsize: 100000

base lr: 0.01

lr_policy: "poly"

power: 0.5

base_lr: 0.01

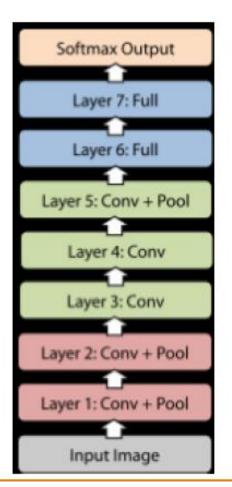
lr_policy: "inv"

gamma: 0.0001

power: 0.75

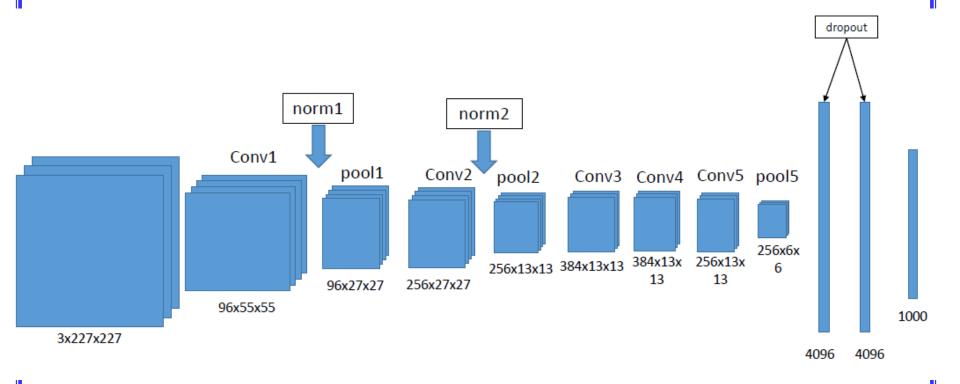
Alexnet

• 网络基本结构



[1] 2012-NIPS-ImageNet Classification with Deep ConvolutionalNeural Networks

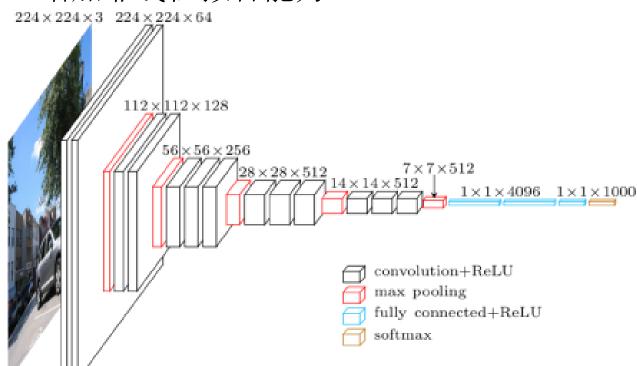
Alexnet





VGG16

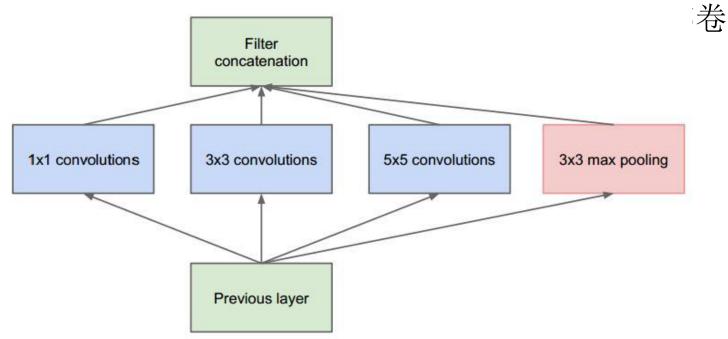
- ▶使用多个较小的卷积核代替较大的卷积
 - ▶减少参数
 - ▶增加非线性拟合能力





Inception-GoogleNet

- ➤ 采用不同大小的卷积核意味着不同大小的感受野,最后拼接意味着不同尺度特征的融合减少参数。
- ▶网络越到后面,特征越抽象,而且每个特征所涉及的

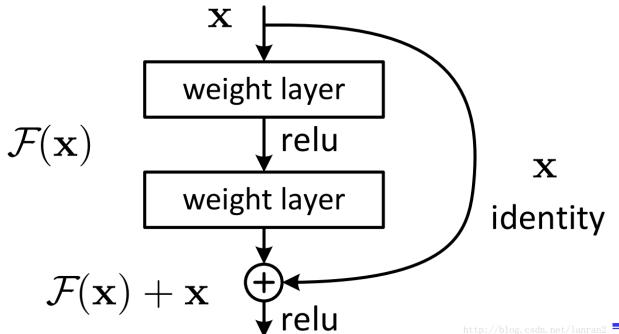




(a) Inception module, naïve version

Skip-connection - ResNet

▶ 网络越深,梯度消失的现象就越来越明显,网络的训练效果也不会很好。

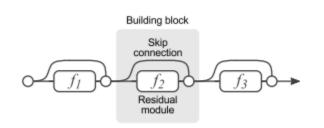


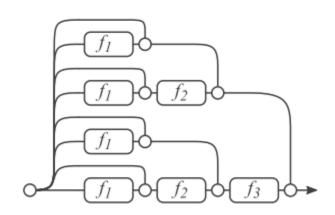


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Skip-connection - ResNet

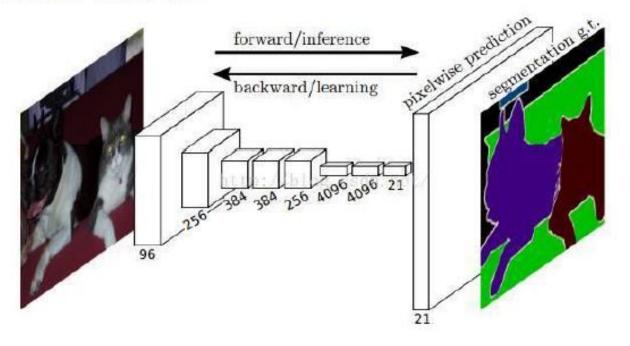
- ▶ 网络越深,梯度消失的现象就越来越明显,网络的训练效果也不会很好。
- ▶ 残差网络可以理解成由多种路径组合的一个网络,是很多并行子网络的组合。整个残差网络其实相当于一个多人投票系统(Ensemble System)。



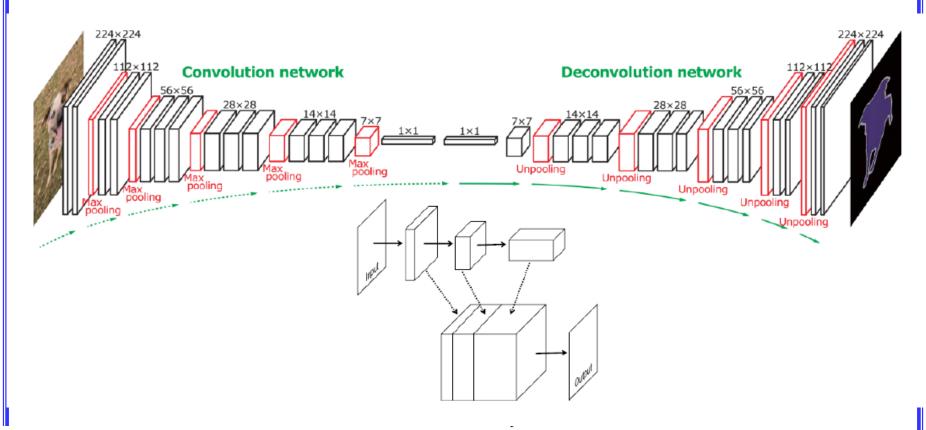


FCN网络

- 网络基本架构
 - ●全连接层->卷积层
 - ●1000维向量->原图大小

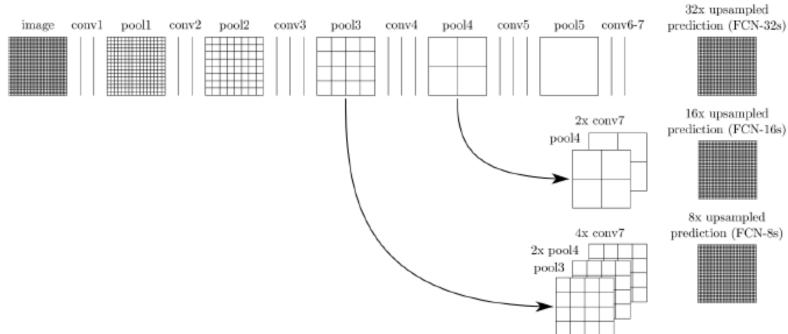


FCN网络



FCN网络

- Deconv
 - 简单上采样结果很差
 - 可以看成引入了高层信息
 - ●局部信息有所丢失



R-CNN网络

- ▶对于输入图片,运用Selective Search 提取大约2000 个候选区域;
- ▶对这些候选区域分别用预训练的AlexNet 或VGGI6 模型提取特征;
- ▶将提取到的特征输入SVM 分类器进行分类和边框回归。



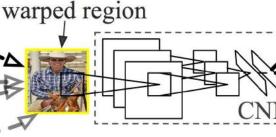
1. Input image



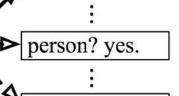
2. Extract region

proposals (~2k)





3. Compute CNN features



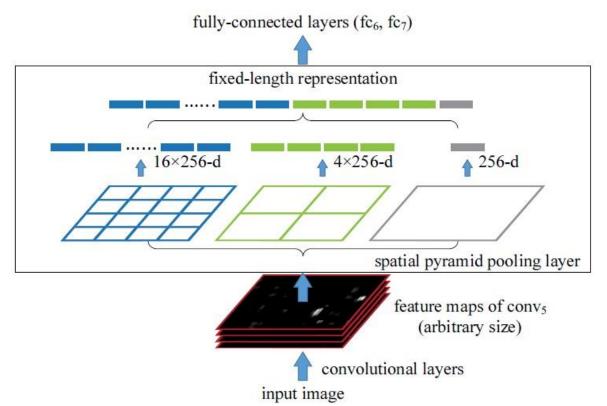
aeroplane? no.

tvmonitor? no.

4. Classify regions

SPP-Net

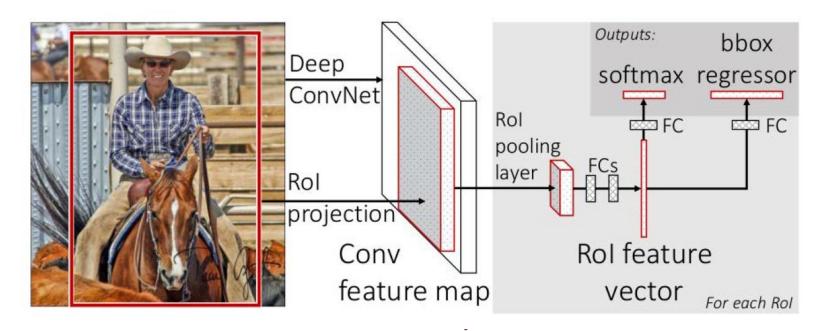
- ▶对于输入图片,运用Selective Search 提取大约2000 个候选区域;
- ▶对这些候选区域分别用预训练的AlexNet 或VGGI6 模型提取特征;





Fast R-CNN网络

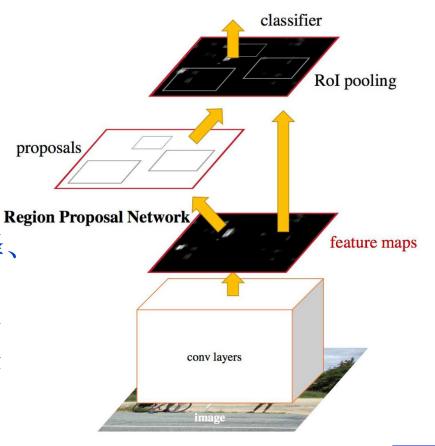
- ▶End to End,用softmax层取代了SVM分类器
- ▶多任务学习框架,同时完成bounding box边界回归任务和分类任务



Faster R-CNN网络

- ▶RPN + Fast R-CNN
- ▶两个任务共享网络前端的部分 卷积层来进行特征提取
- ▶"锚点"机制 (anchor 机制)

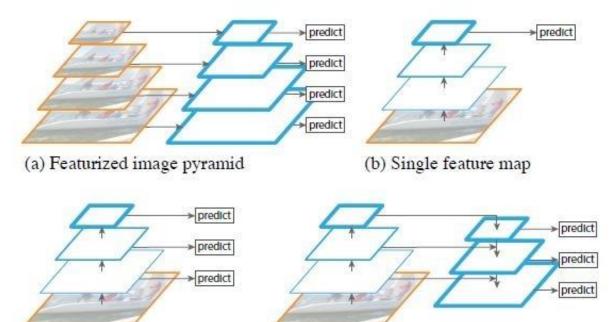
Faster R-CNN 将候选区域的选择、特征提取、分类器分类和边框回归都整合到了一个框架中,是一个真正意义上的端到端的深度学习目标检测框架。





FPN网络

- ▶特征金字塔结构
- ▶高层feature叠加到多个featureMap上进行预测
- ▶低层的思想, Top-Down and Bottom-Up



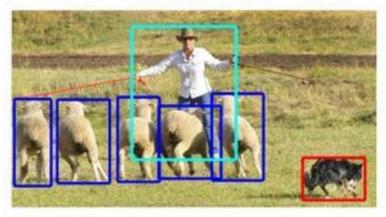




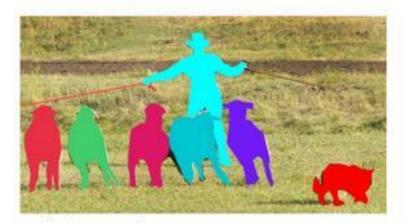
(a) Image classification



(c) Semantic segmentation



(b) Object localization



(d) This work segment individual object instances

Mask R-CNN网络

- ▶FPN + Res-Net,检测+分割
- ▶RolAlign 层的加入,对 feature map 的插值
- ▶softmax的多项式交叉熵替换成sigmod二值交叉熵

