

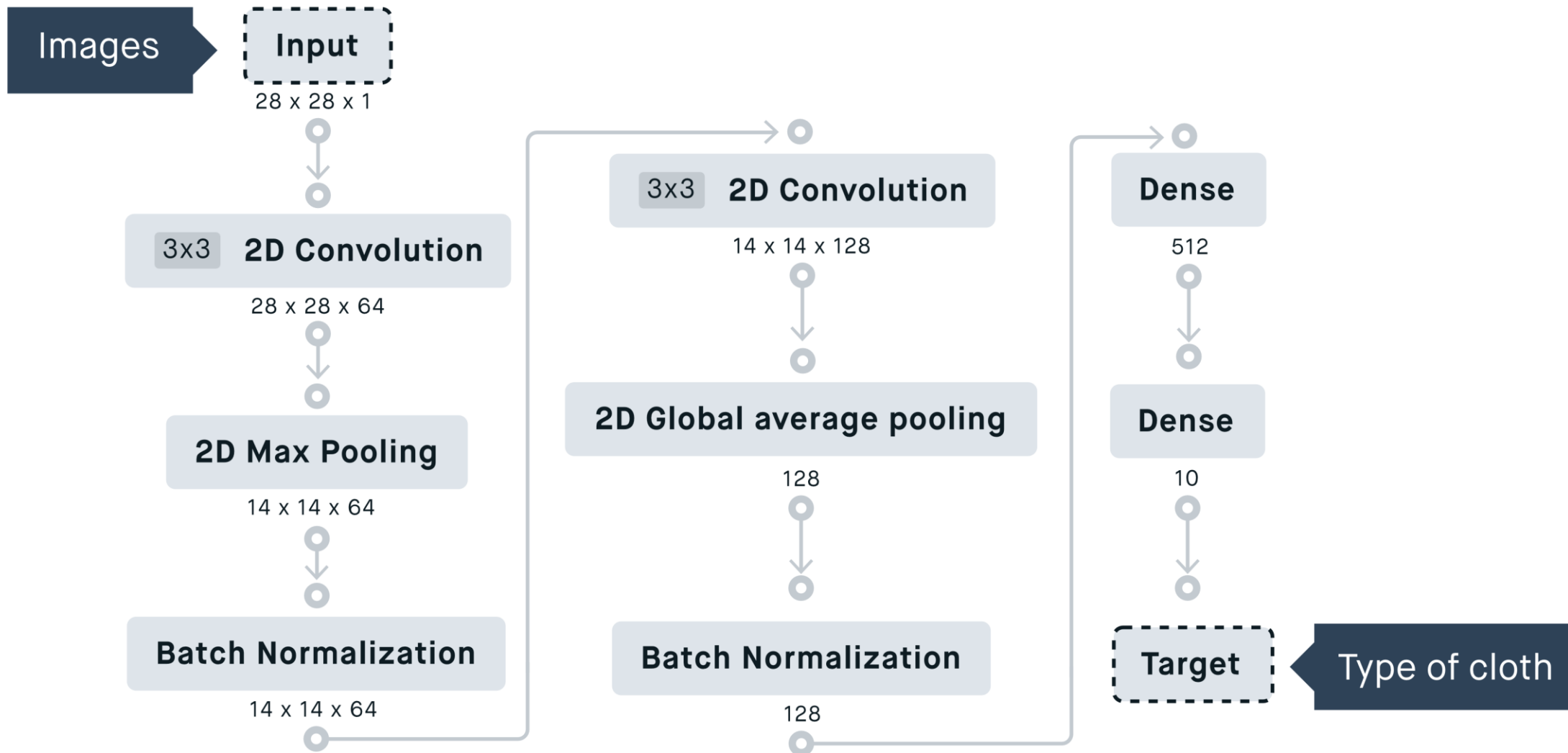
Architektura głębokich sieci neuronowych

Weronika Hryniewska

Tensorflow playground

<https://playground.tensorflow.org>

- Jak wielkość sieci wpływa na szybkość trenowania?
- Czy można różnymi cechami rozwiązać to samo zadanie?
- Co robi learning rate, albo funkcja aktywacji?
- Co się stanie, gdy: zmienimy batch size, podział danych lub dodamy szum?
- Co jest bardziej korzystne – zwiększenie neuronów w warstwach czy liczby warstw?
- Czy lepiej wziąć za dużą sieć, czy za małą?

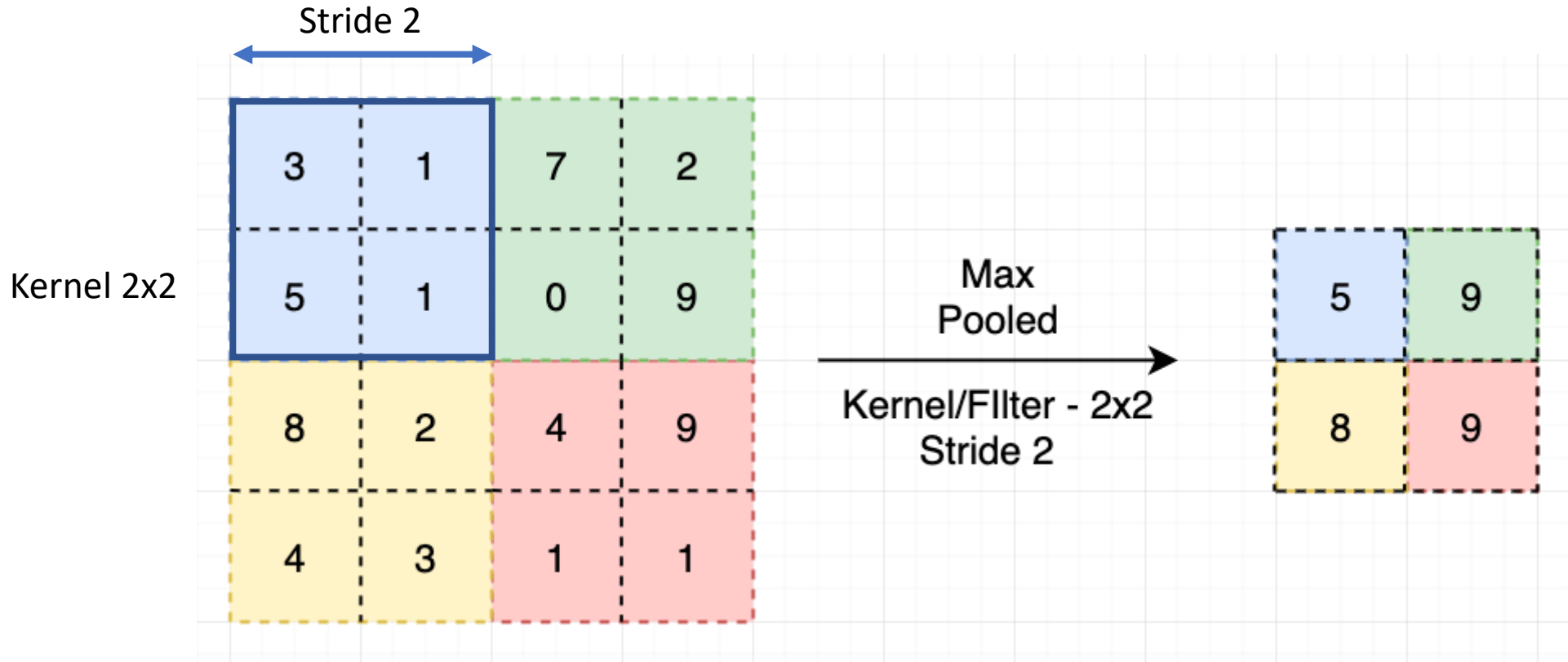


Max pooling

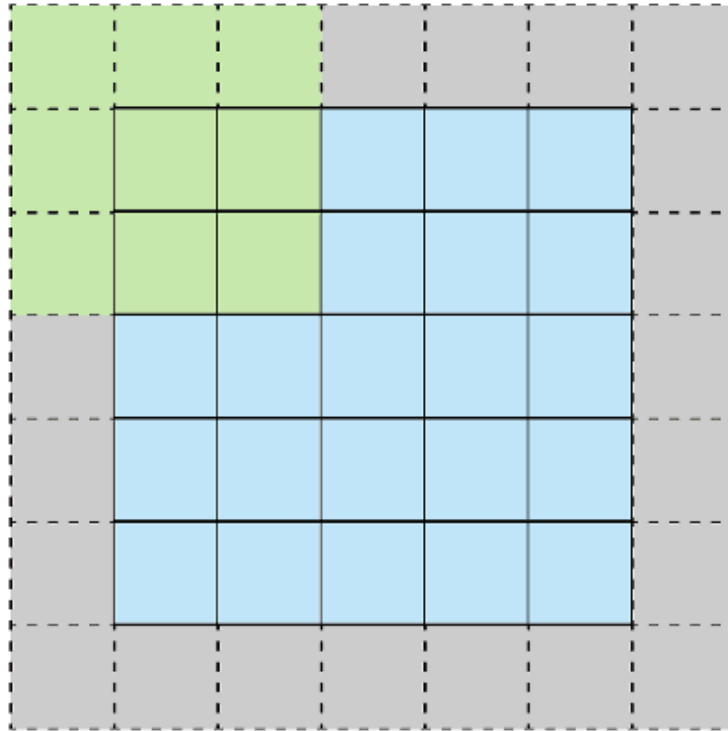
$$\text{Stride} = \frac{\text{Input Size}}{\text{Output Size}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$\text{Kernel Size} = \text{Input Size} - (\text{Output Size} - 1) * (\text{Stride}) = 4 - (2 - 1) * 2 = 2$$

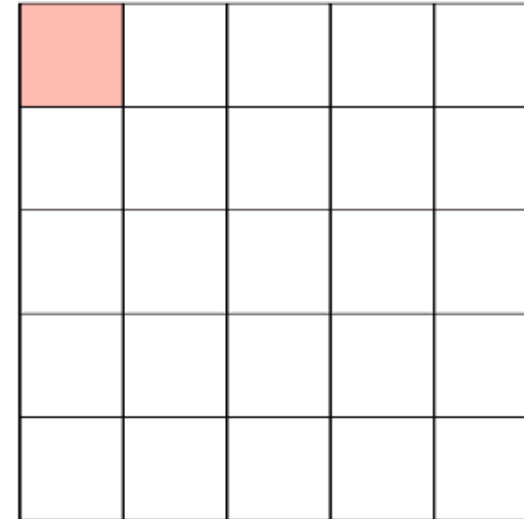
$$\text{Padding} = 0$$



Padding i stride



Stride 1 with Padding



Feature Map

Max Pooling

29	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

2 x 2
pool size

100	184
12	45

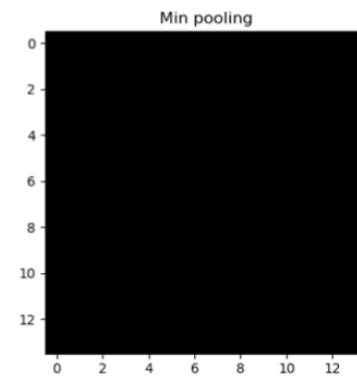
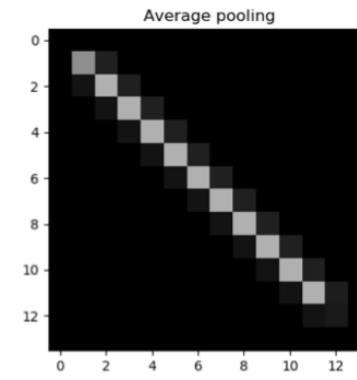
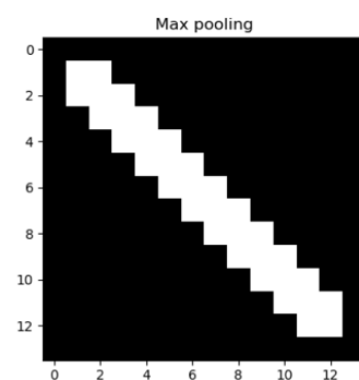
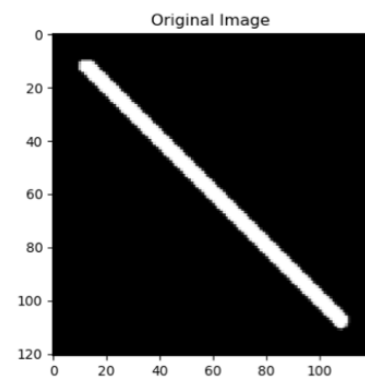
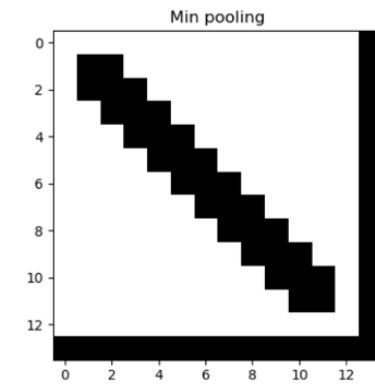
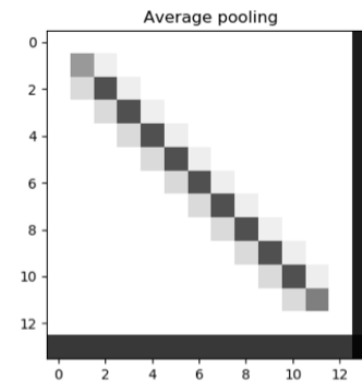
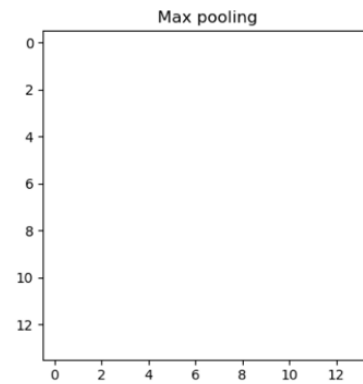
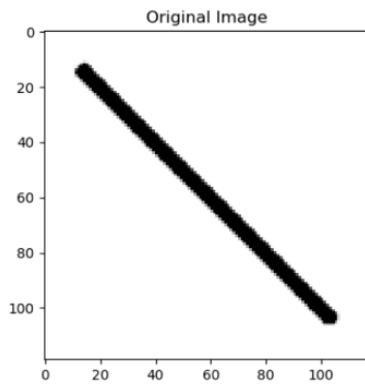
Average Pooling

31	15	28	184
0	100	70	38
12	12	7	2
12	12	45	6

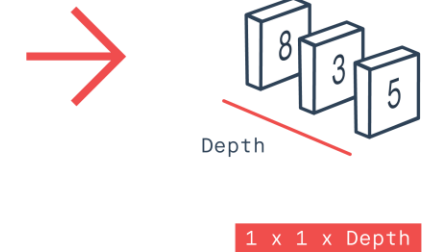
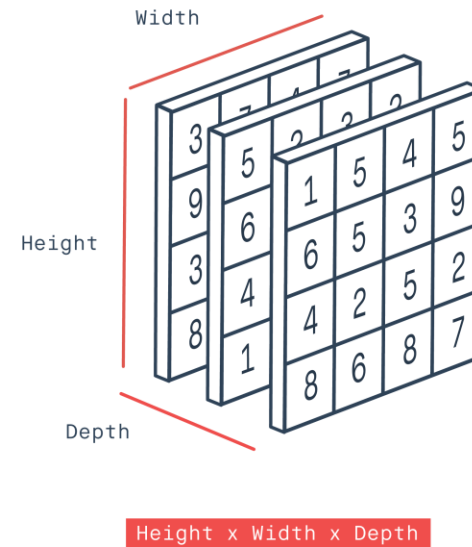
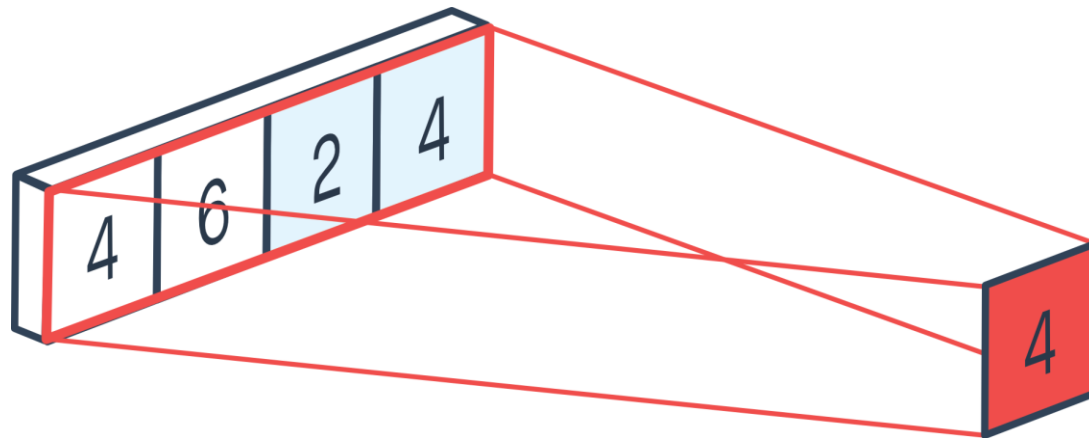
2 x 2
pool size

36	80
12	15

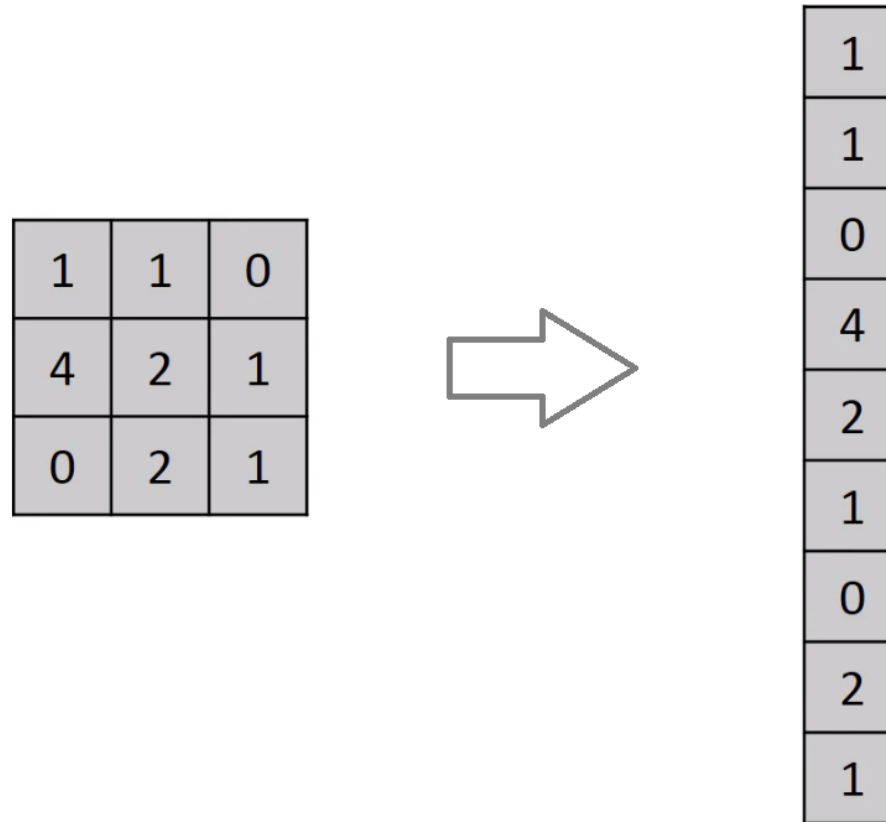
Porównanie operacji pooling



1D / 2D Global average pooling



Flatten



Batch normalization

$(\text{batch} - \text{mean}(\text{batch})) / (\text{var}(\text{batch}) + \text{epsilon}) * \text{gamma} + \text{beta}$

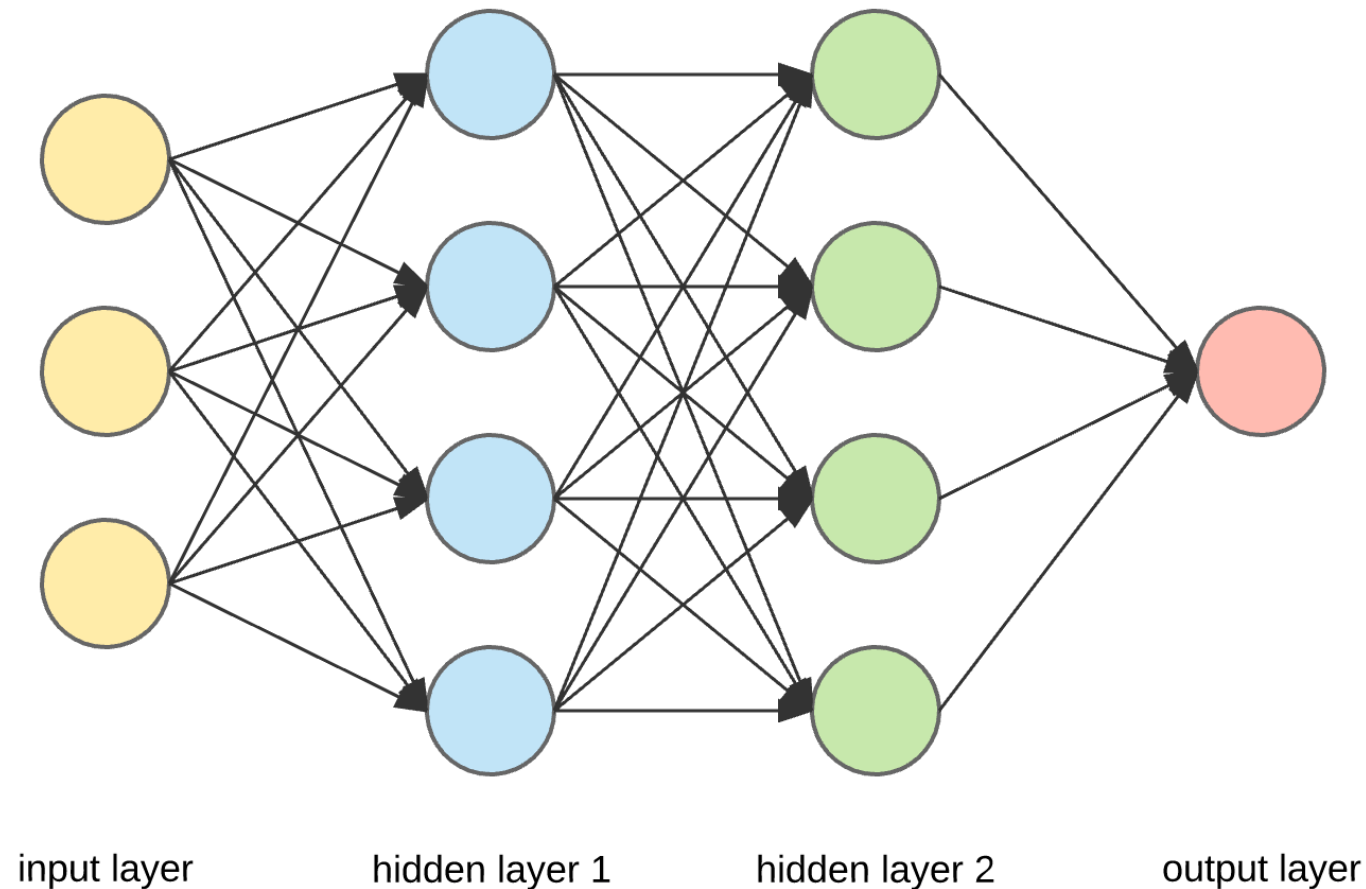
Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: $\mathcal{B} = \{x_{1\dots m}\}$;
Parameters to be learned: γ, β
Output: $\{y_i = \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i)\}$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \quad // \text{ mini-batch mean}$$
$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \quad // \text{ mini-batch variance}$$
$$\hat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \quad // \text{ normalize}$$
$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i) \quad // \text{ scale and shift}$$

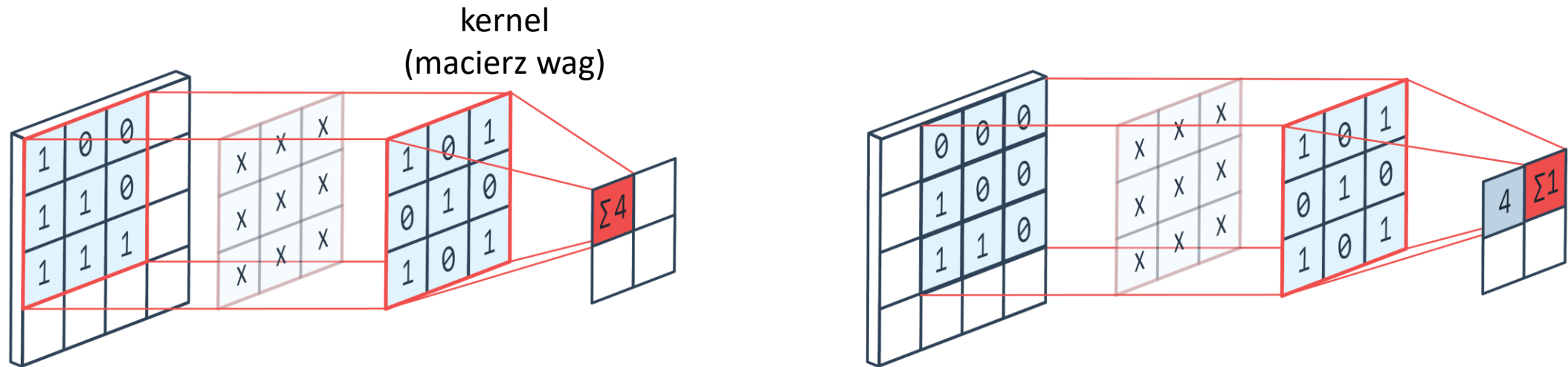
Algorithm 1: Batch Normalizing Transform, applied to activation x over a mini-batch.

- epsilon is small constant
- gamma is a learned scaling factor (initialized as 1)
- beta is a learned offset factor (initialized as 0)

Dense (fully connected)

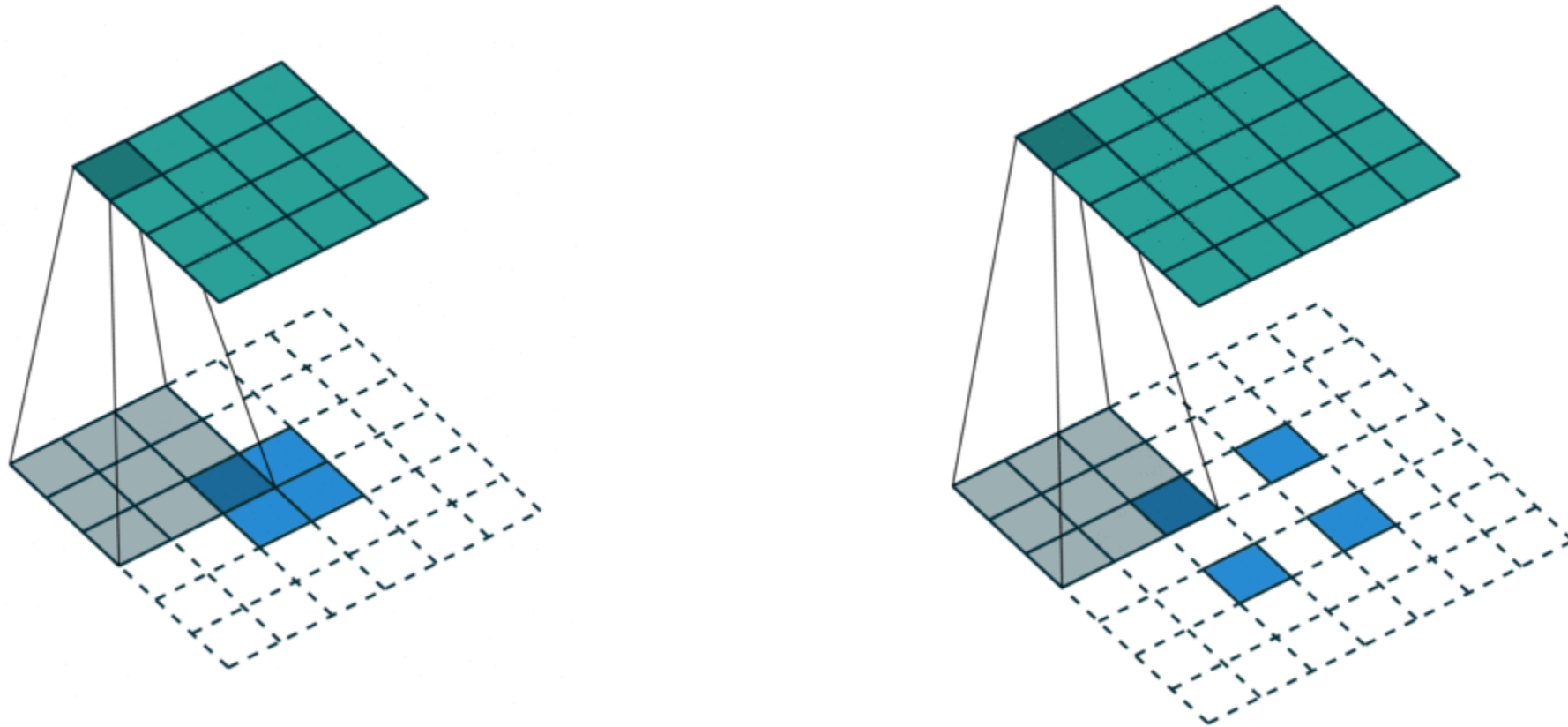


2D Convolution block

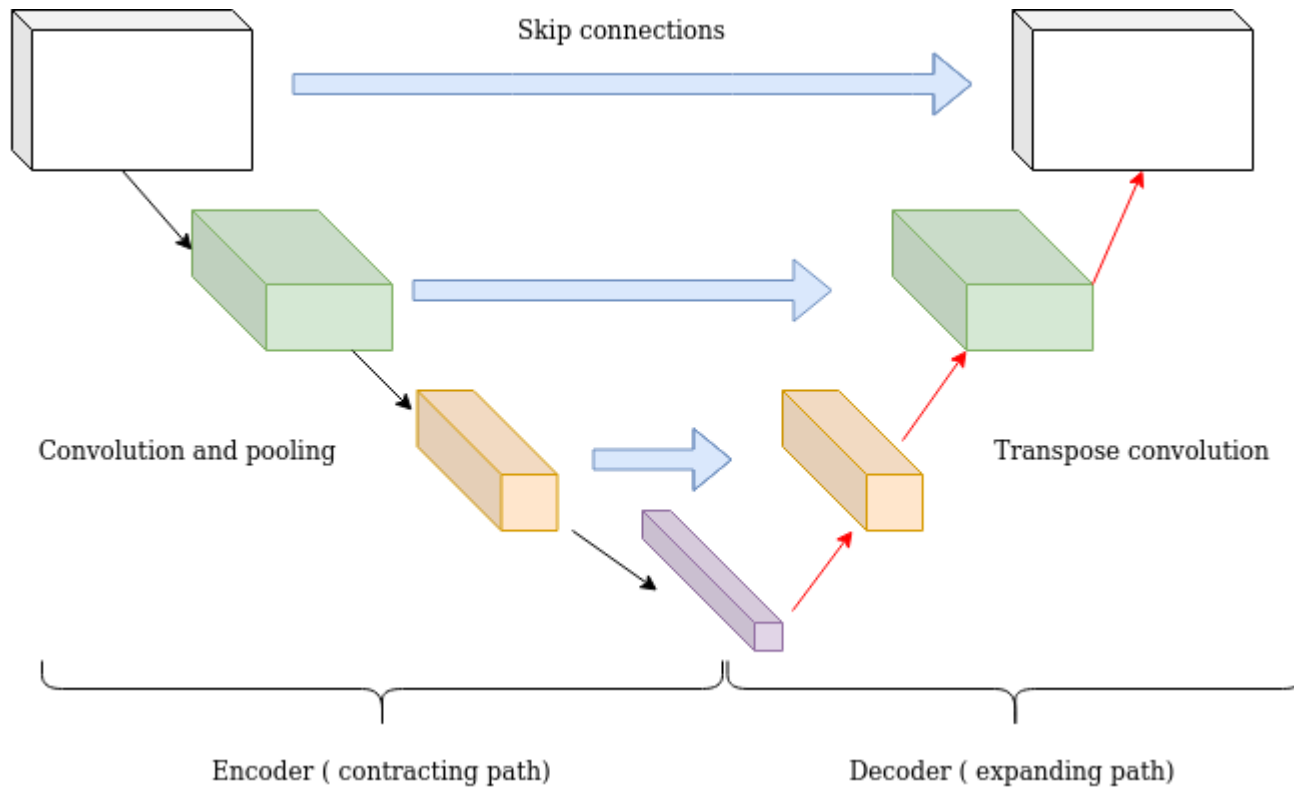
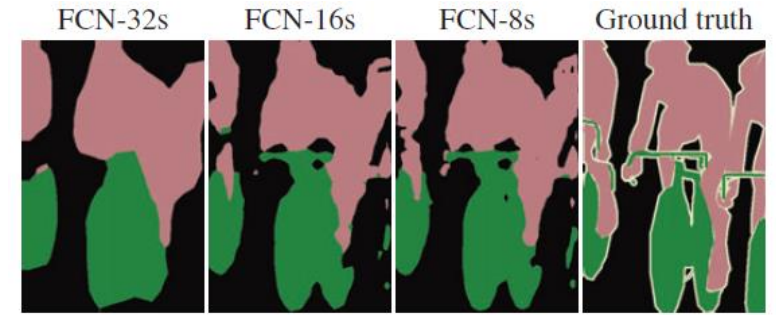


Gdyby to była warstwa w pełni połączona macierz wag miałaby: $25 \times 9 = 225$ parametrów

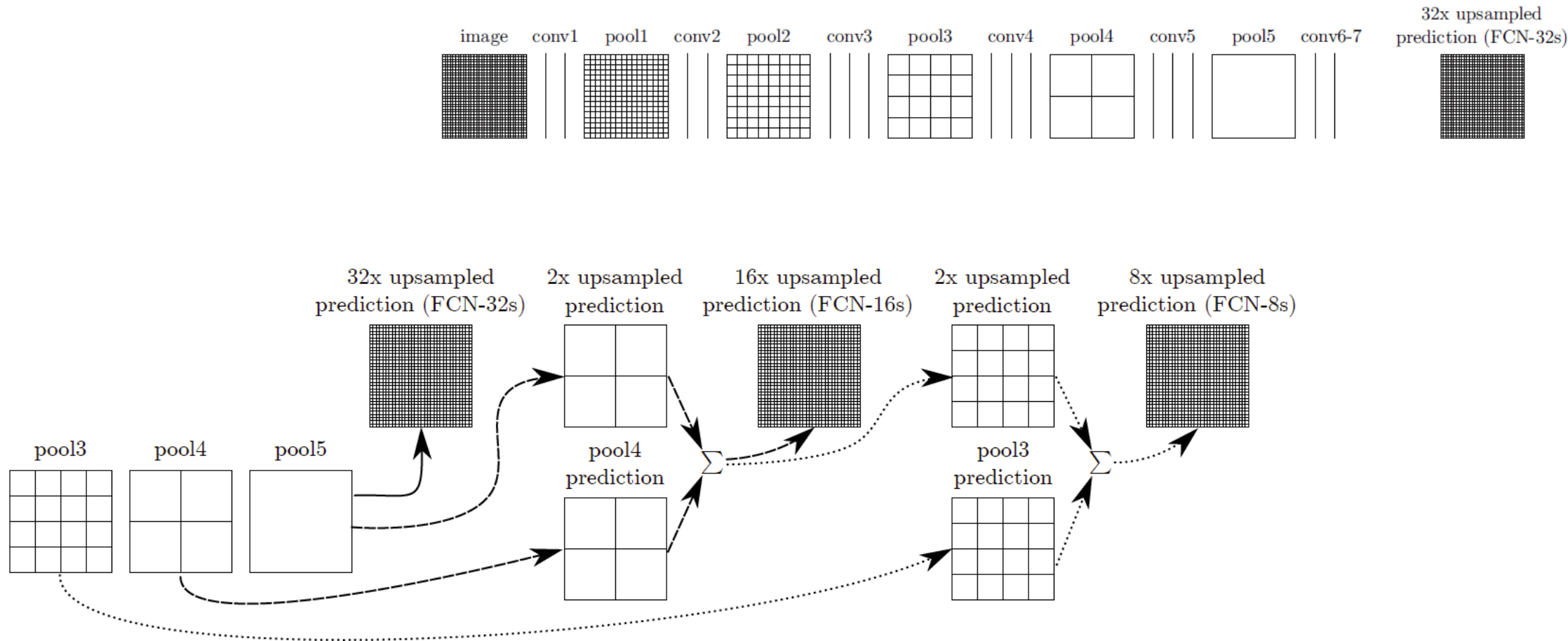
Deconvolution (transposed Convolution)



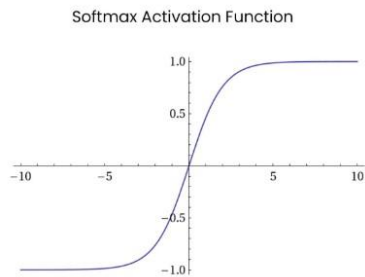
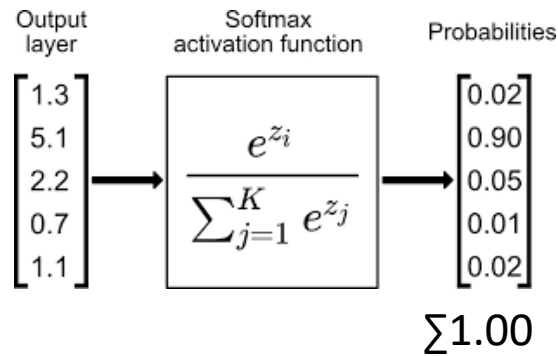
Skip connections



Skip connections

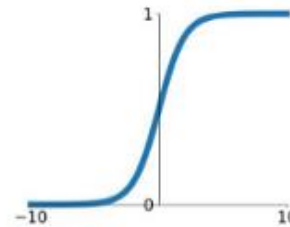


Funkcje aktywacji



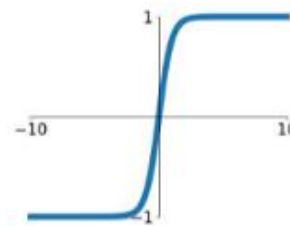
Sigmoid

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



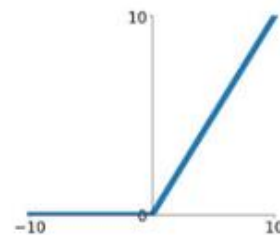
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



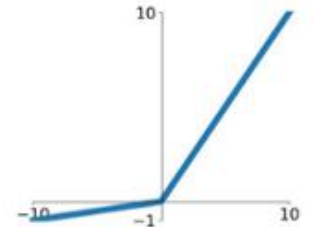
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

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

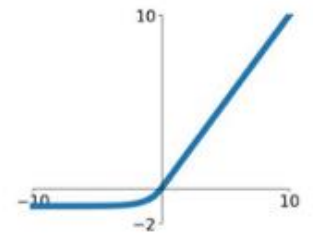


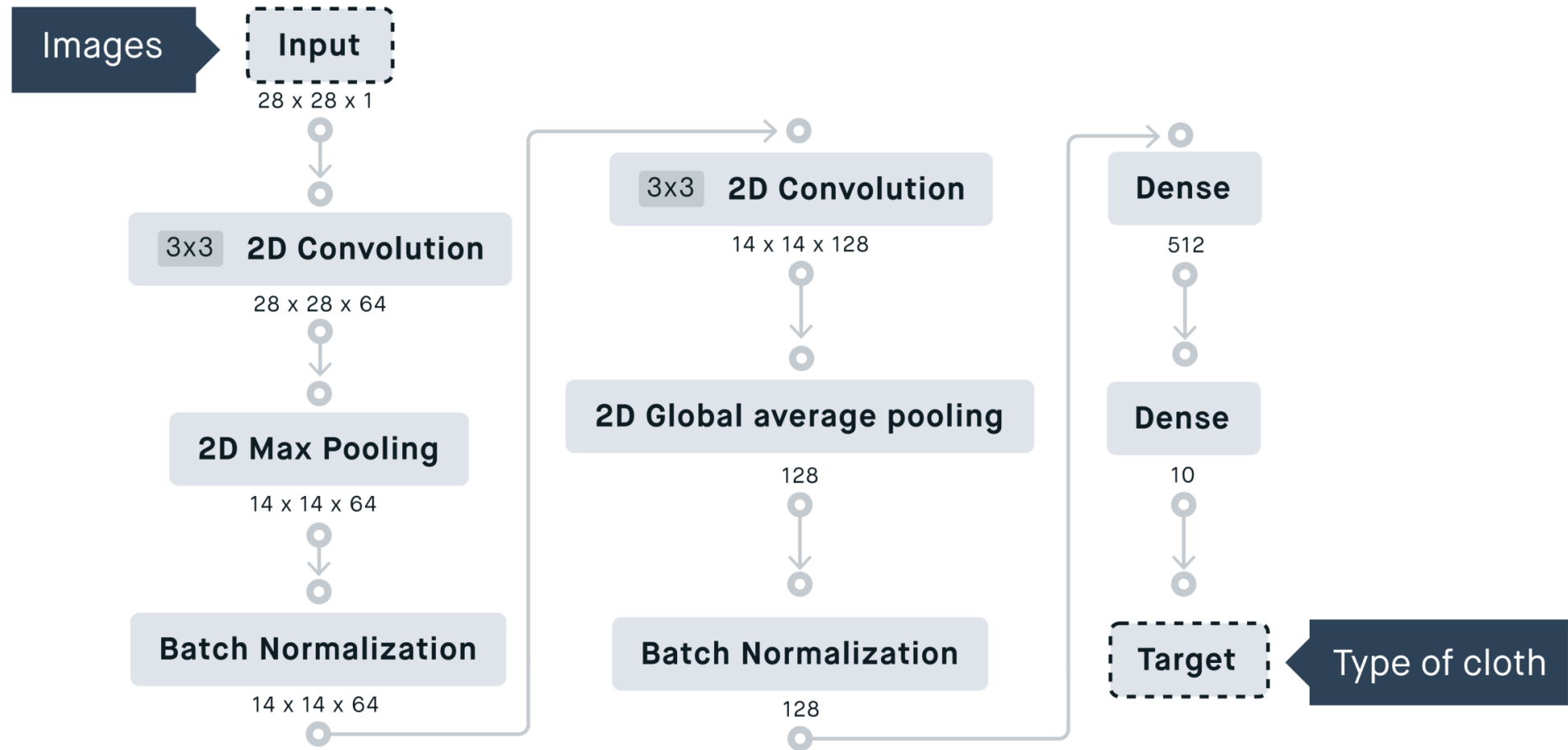
Maxout

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

ELU

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





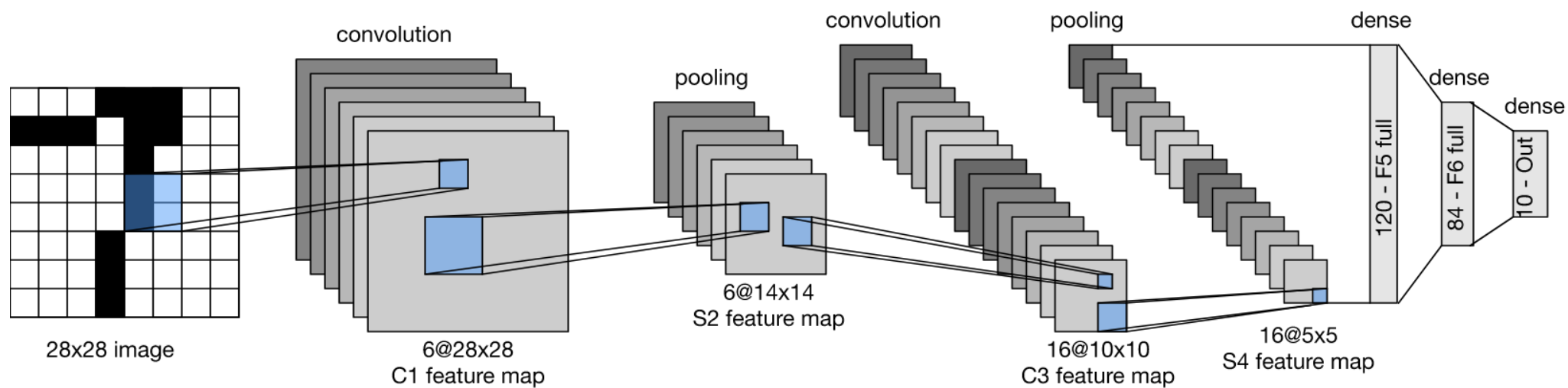
```

input_shape = (28, 28, 1)
NUM_CLASSES = 10
model = keras.Sequential(
    [
        keras.Input(shape=input_shape),
        layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation="relu"),
        layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),
        layers.BatchNormalization(),
        layers.Conv2D(128, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation="relu"),
        layers.GlobalAveragePooling(),
        layers.BatchNormalization(),
        layers.Dense(512, activation="relu"),
        layers.Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation="softmax"),
    ]
)

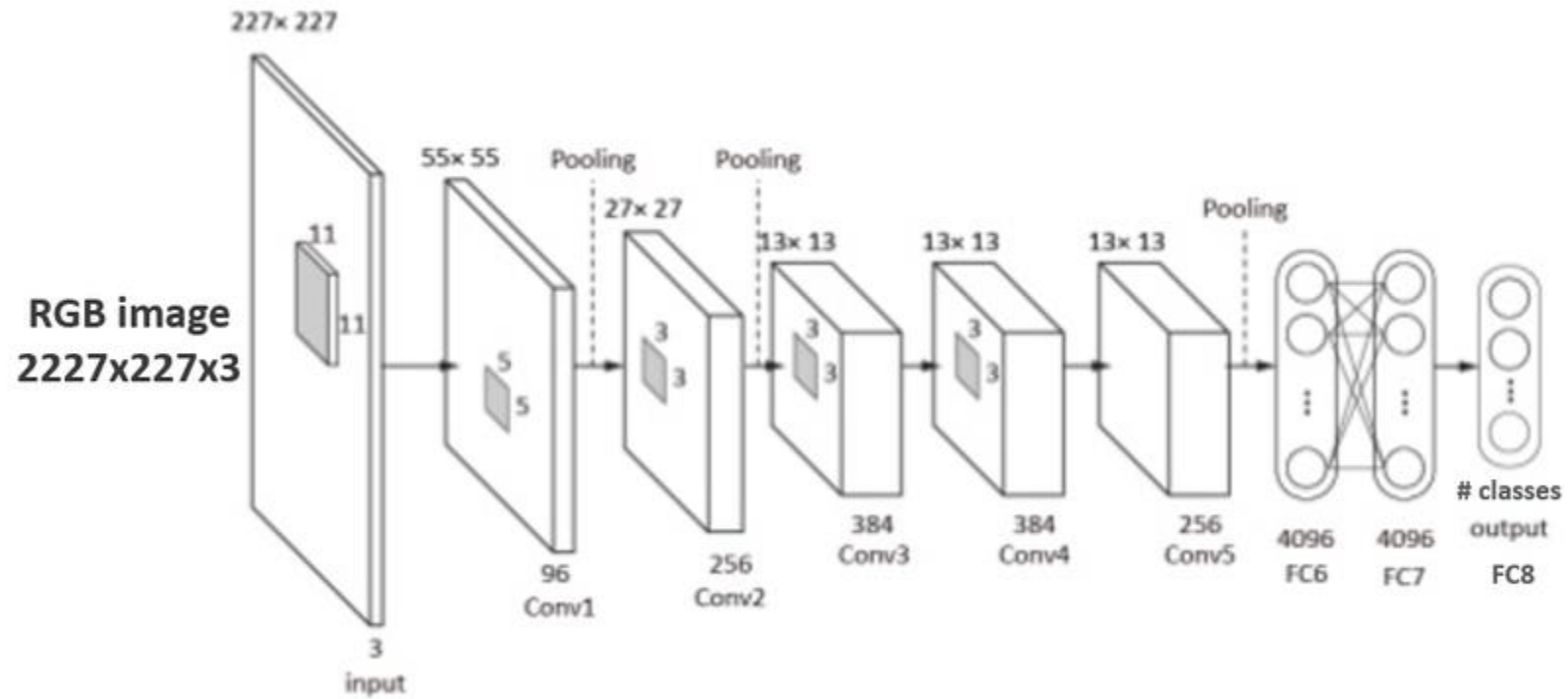
```

Przykłady architektur sieci neuronowych

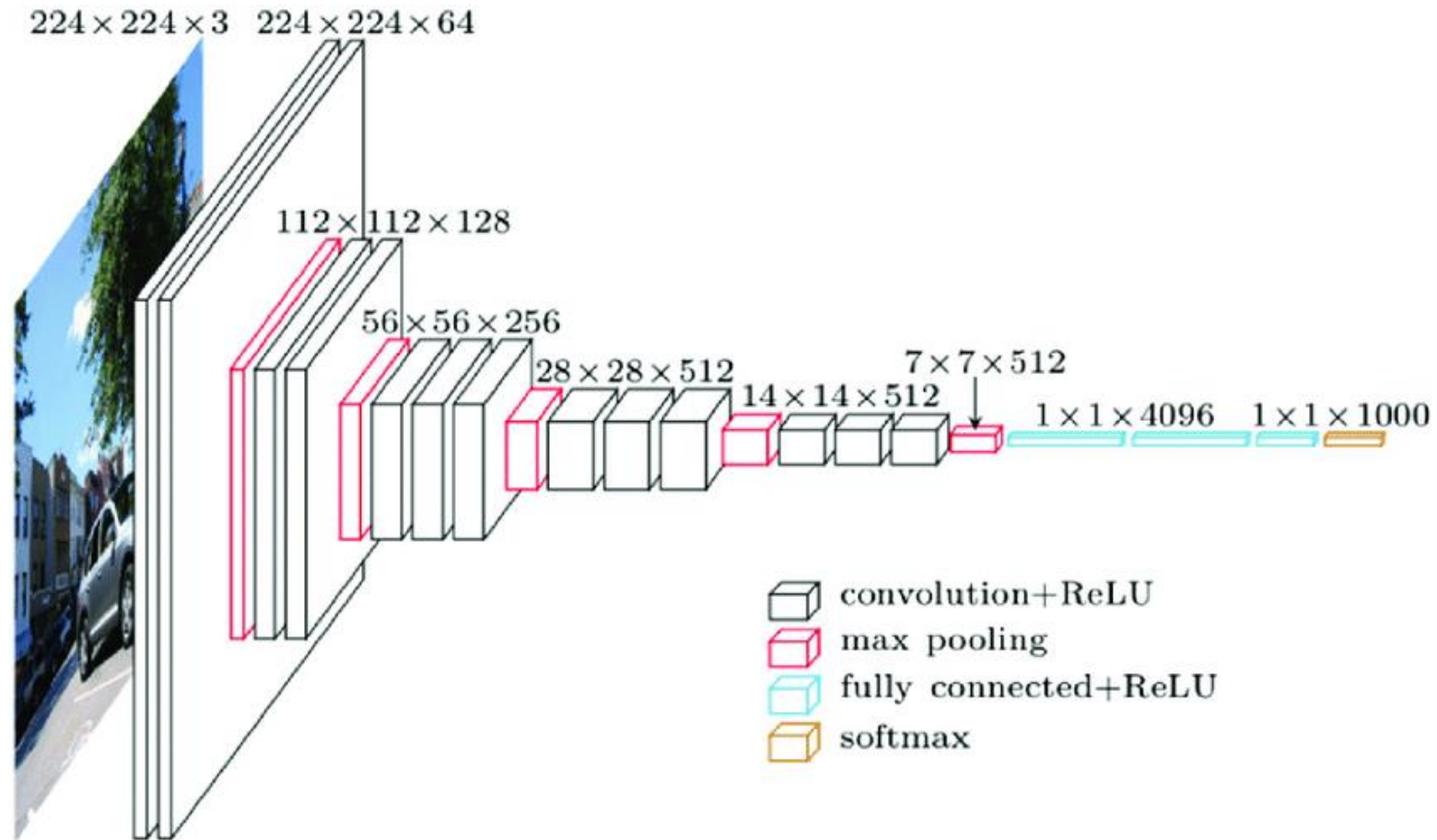
LeNet



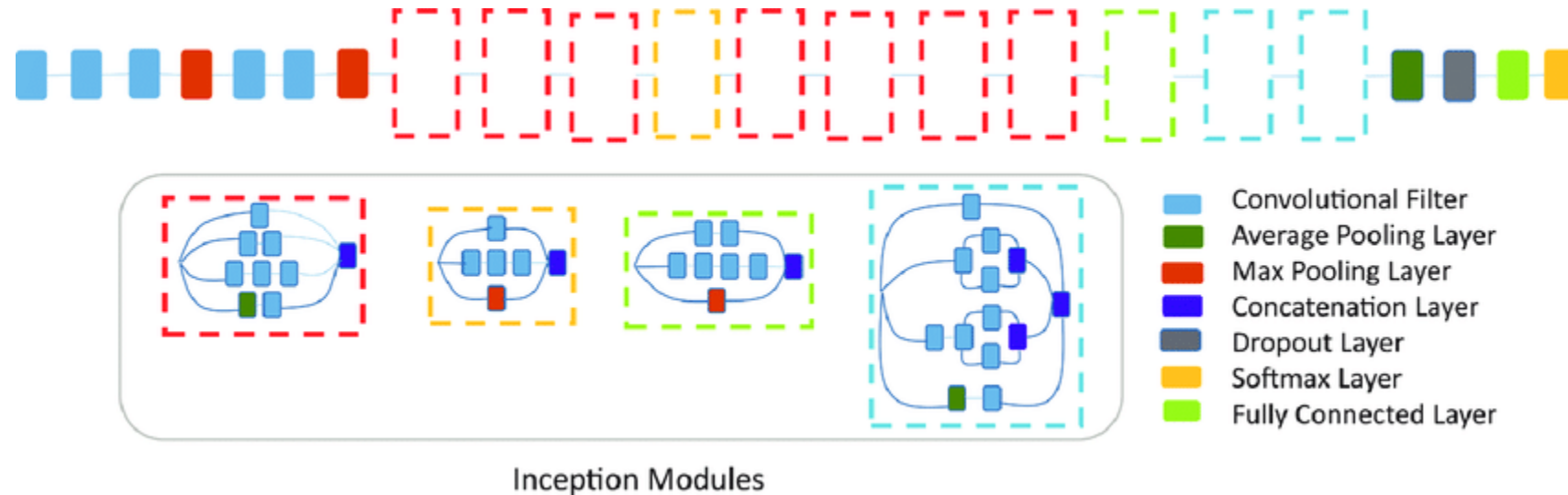
AlexNet



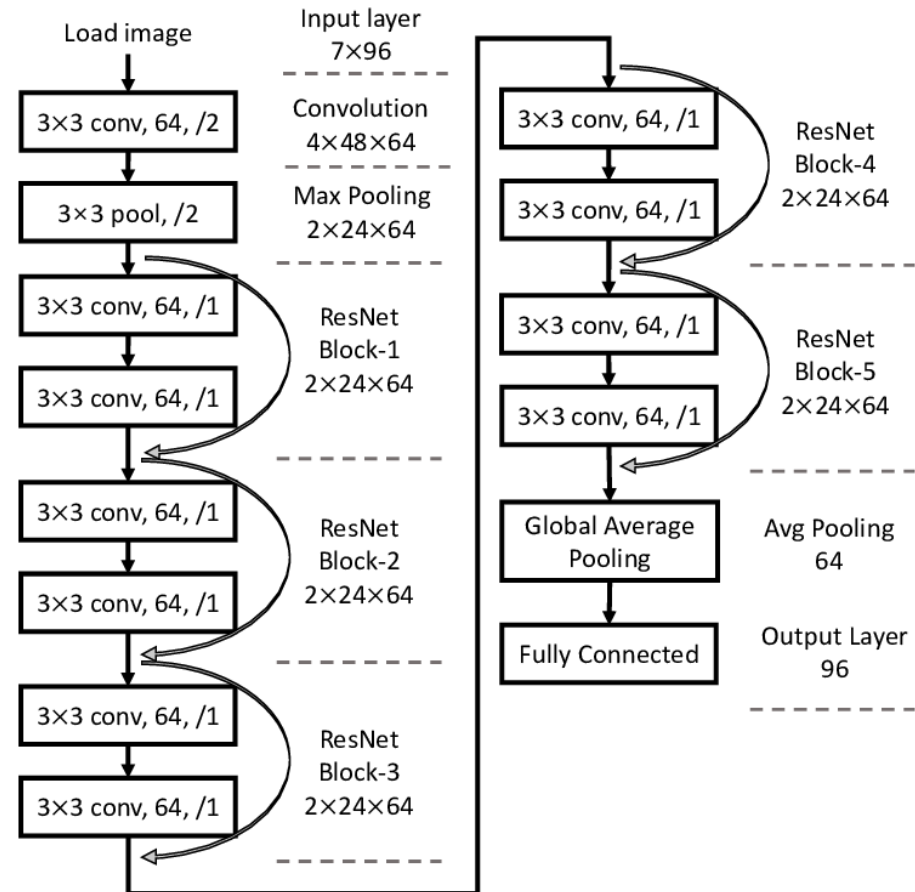
VGG



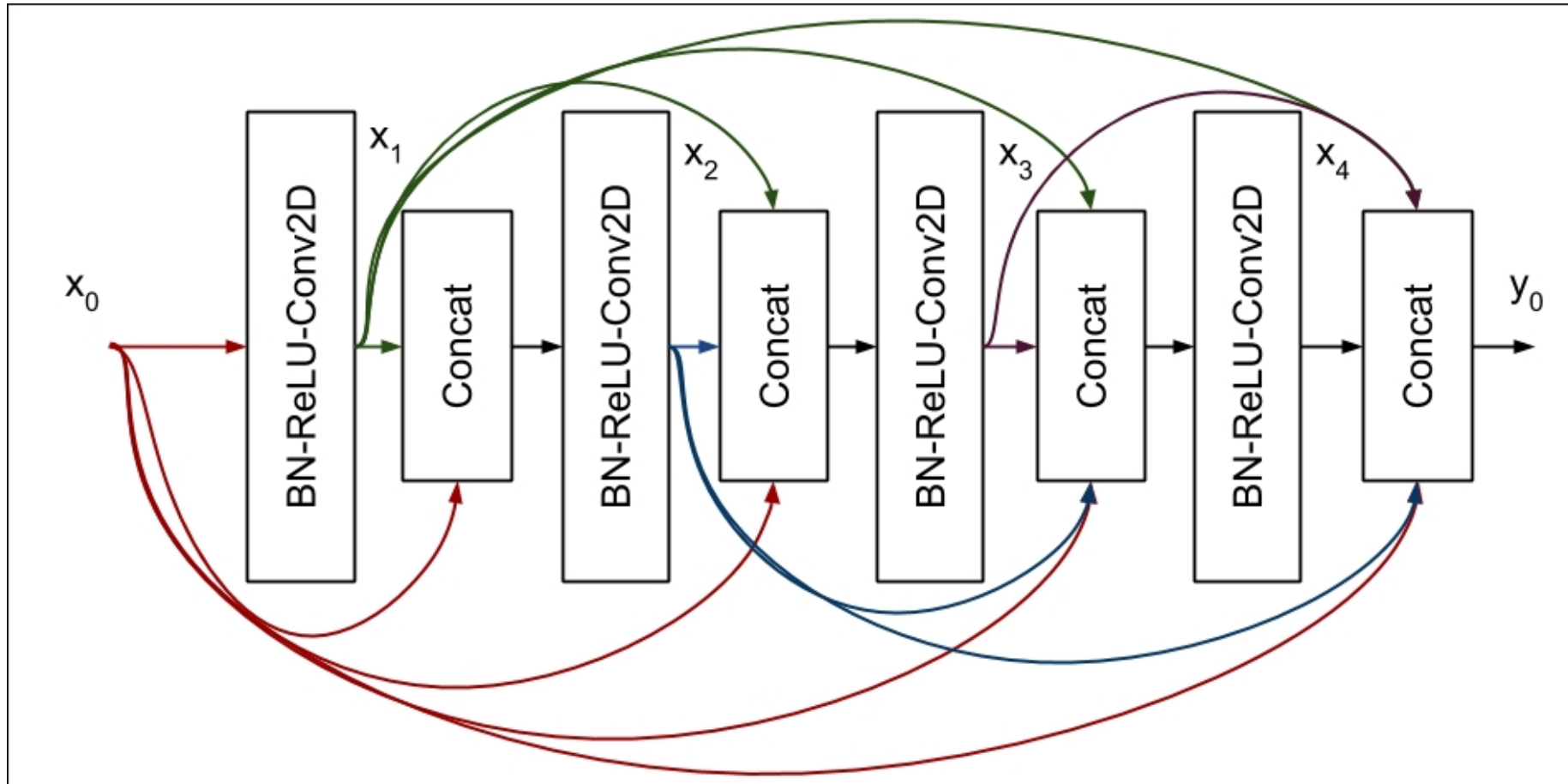
InceptionNet/GoogLeNet (inception modules)



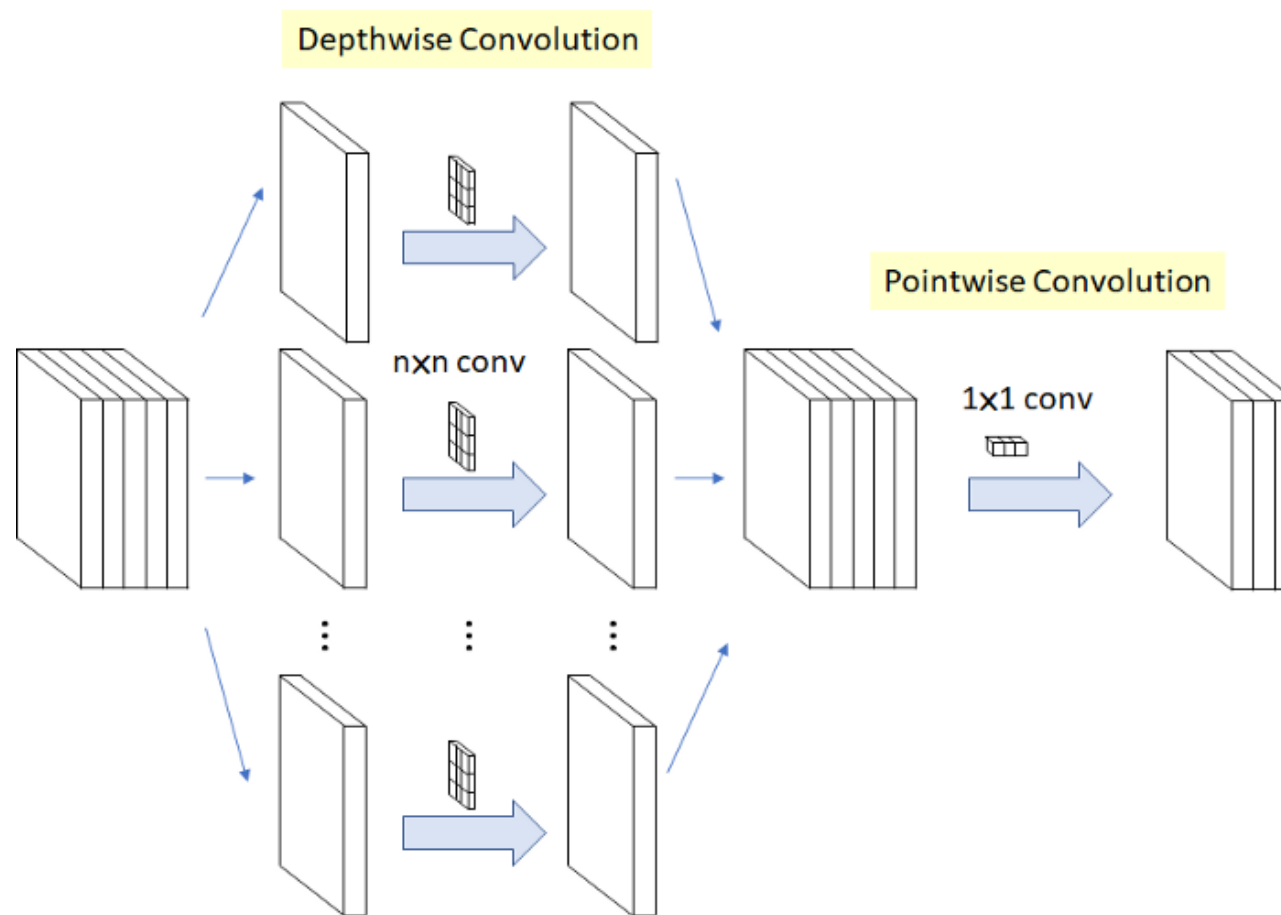
ResNet



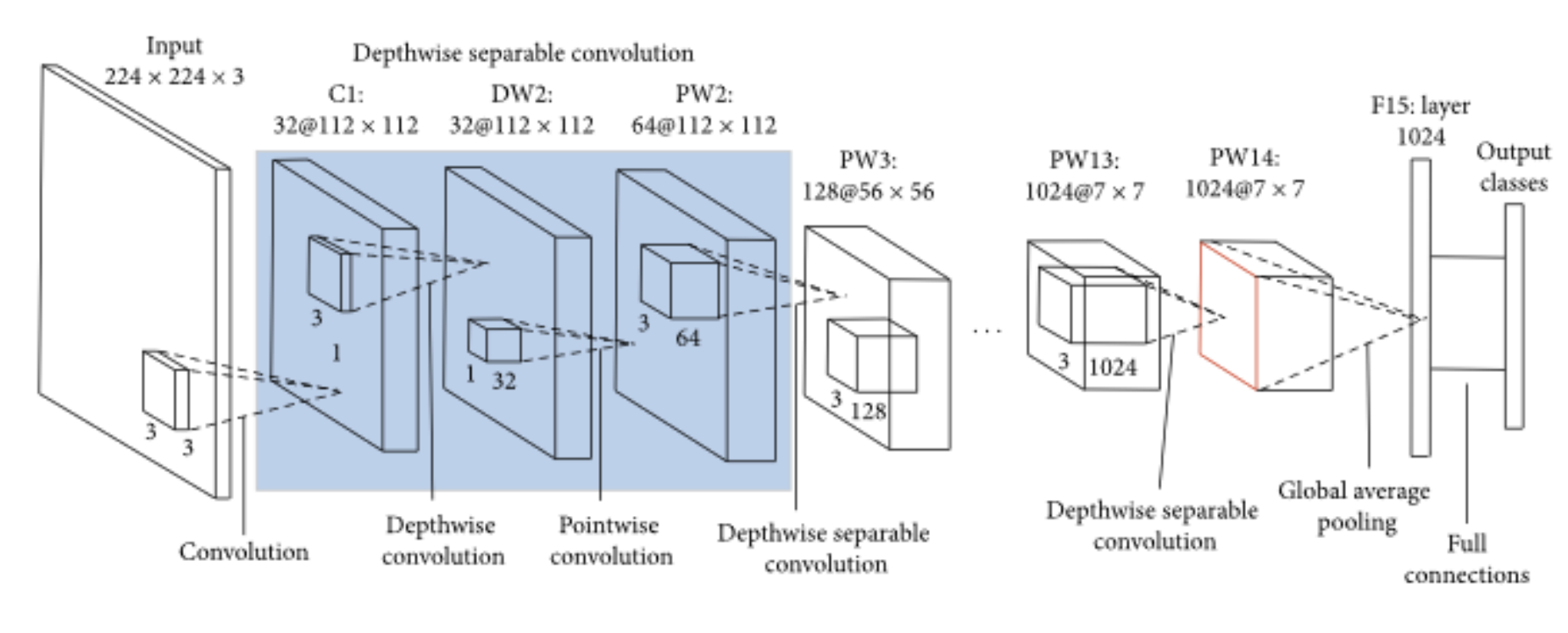
DenseNet



Xception



MobileNet



****Konwolucyjne sieci neuronowe****

LeNet, AlexNet, VGG

ResNet, DenseNet

Inception

Xception, MobileNet

Fully Convolutional Network, DeconvNet (segmentacja)

****Rekurencyjne sieci neuronowe****

komórka LSTM

komórka GRU

bidirectional RNN

****Uczenie nienadzorowane****

self organizing maps, można na przykładzie sieci Kohonena

Restricted Boltzmann machine

autoenkoder wariacyjny VAE

****Różności****

Siamese Network

R-CNN

Mask R-CNN

Attention Module