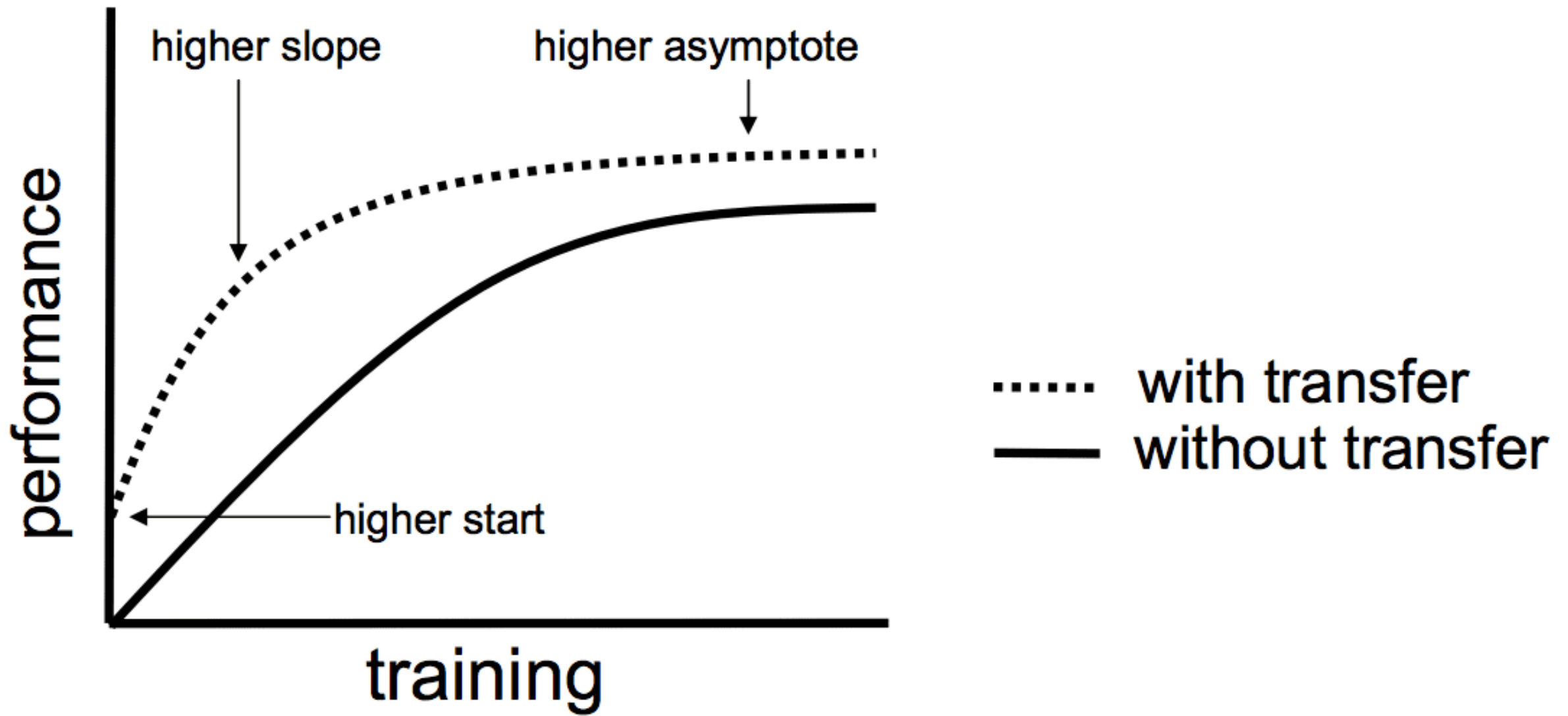


# Transfer learning

Weronika Hryniewska

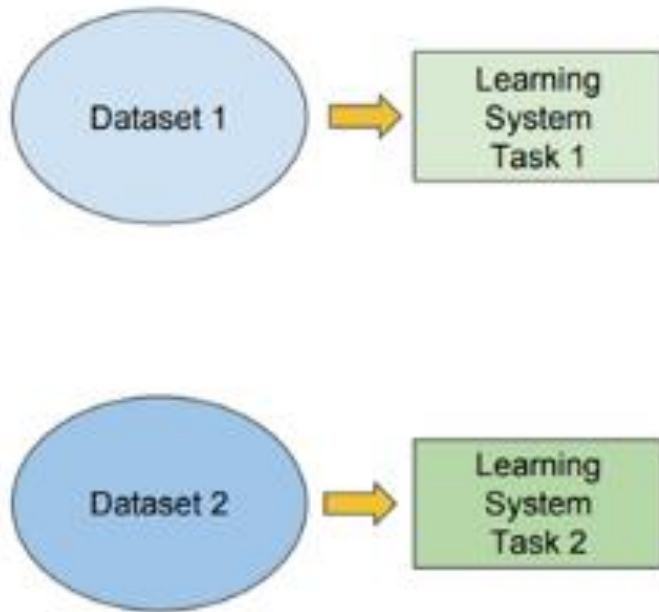


# Traditional ML

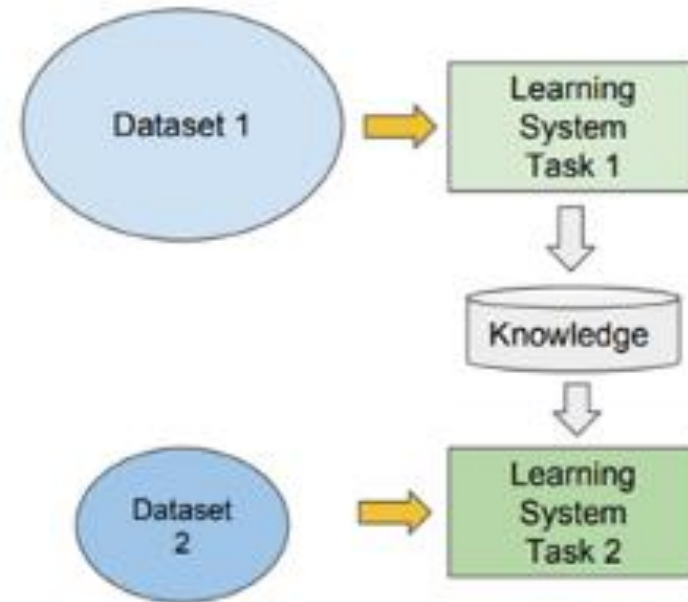
vs

# Transfer Learning

- Isolated, single task learning:
  - Knowledge is not retained or accumulated. Learning is performed w.o. considering past learned knowledge in other tasks



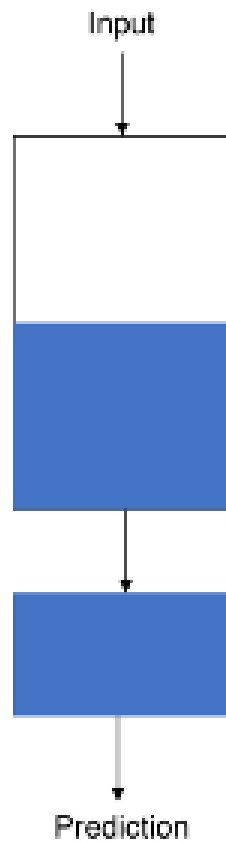
- Learning of a new tasks relies on the previous learned tasks:
  - Learning process can be faster, more accurate and/or need less training data



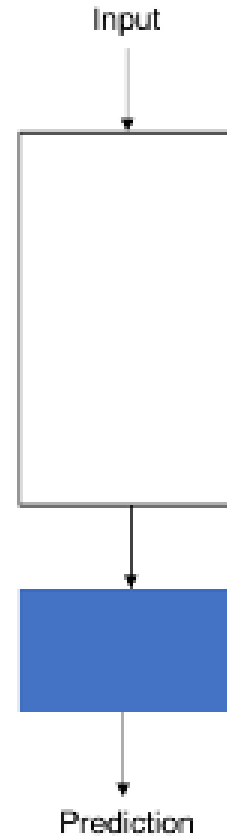
**Strategy 1**  
Train the  
entire model



**Strategy 2**  
Train some layers and  
leave the others frozen

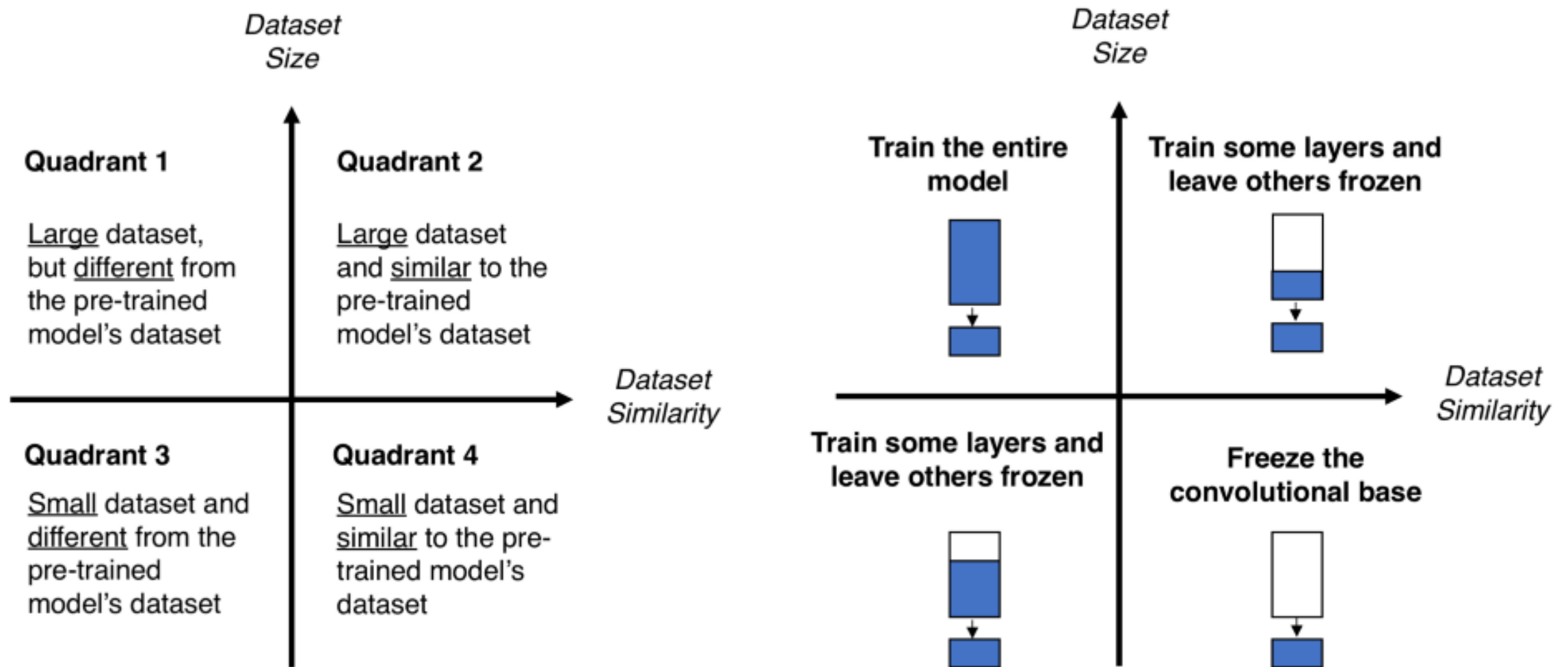


**Strategy 3**  
Freeze the  
convolutional base



**Legend:**





```
for layer in conv_base.layers[:number_of_layers]:  
    layer.trainable = False
```

```
for layer in model.layers:  
    print(layer.name, '    '[len(layer.name)-9:], layer.trainable);
```

*input\_1 False*

*stem\_conv False*

*stem\_bn False*

*...*

*block2a\_activation True*

*block2a\_se\_squeeze True*

*block2a\_se\_reshape True*

# Nienadzorowane uczenie wstępne

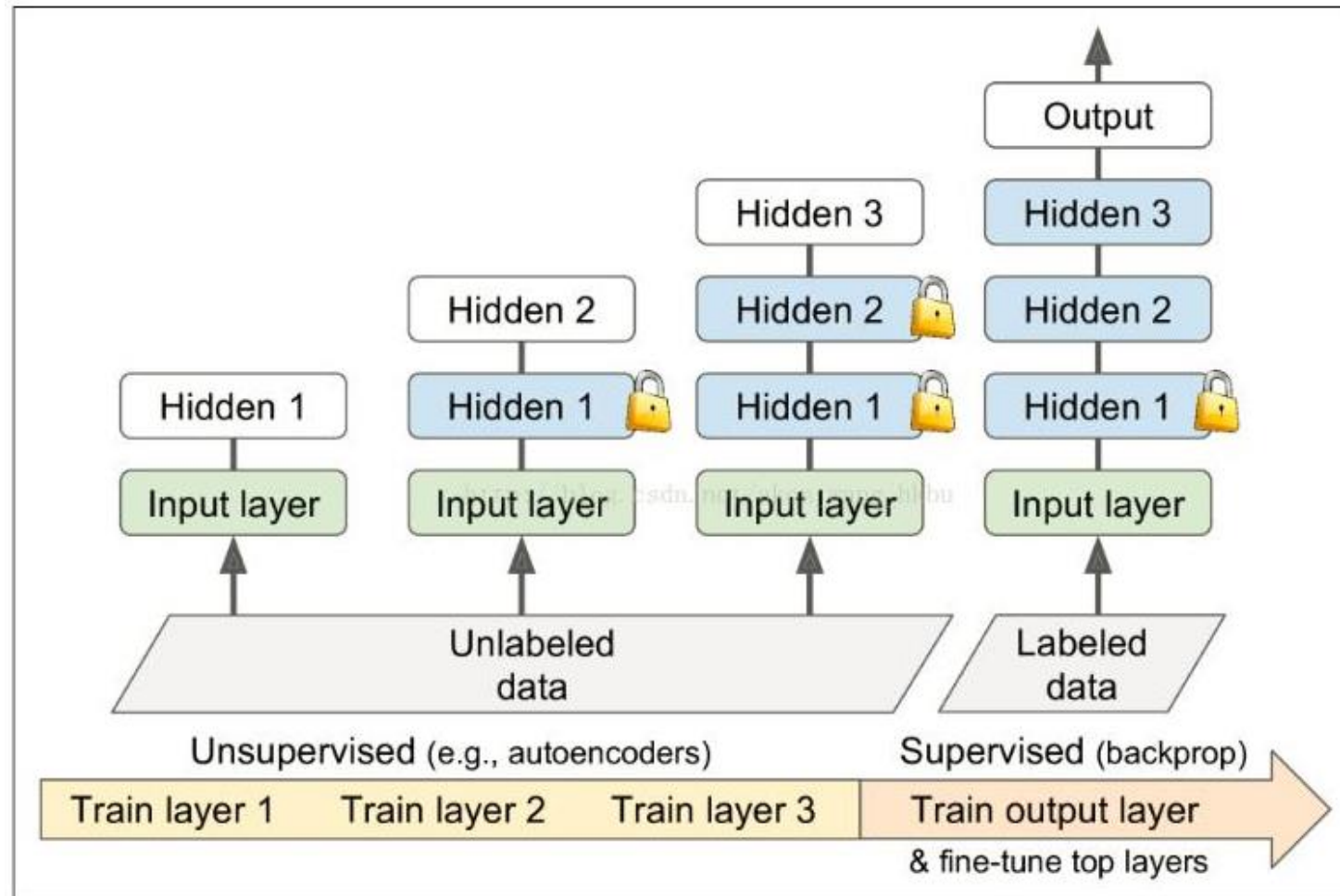
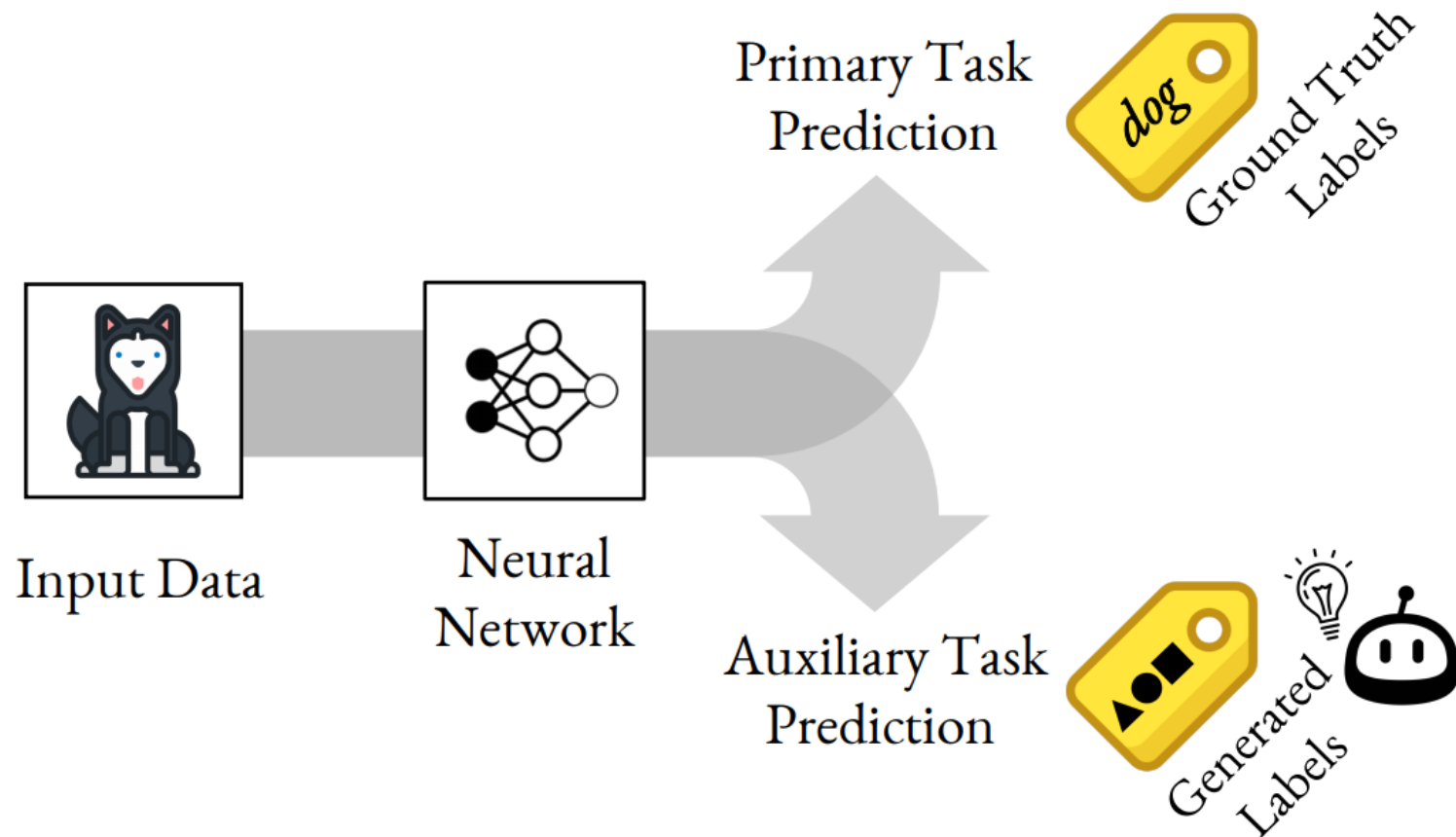


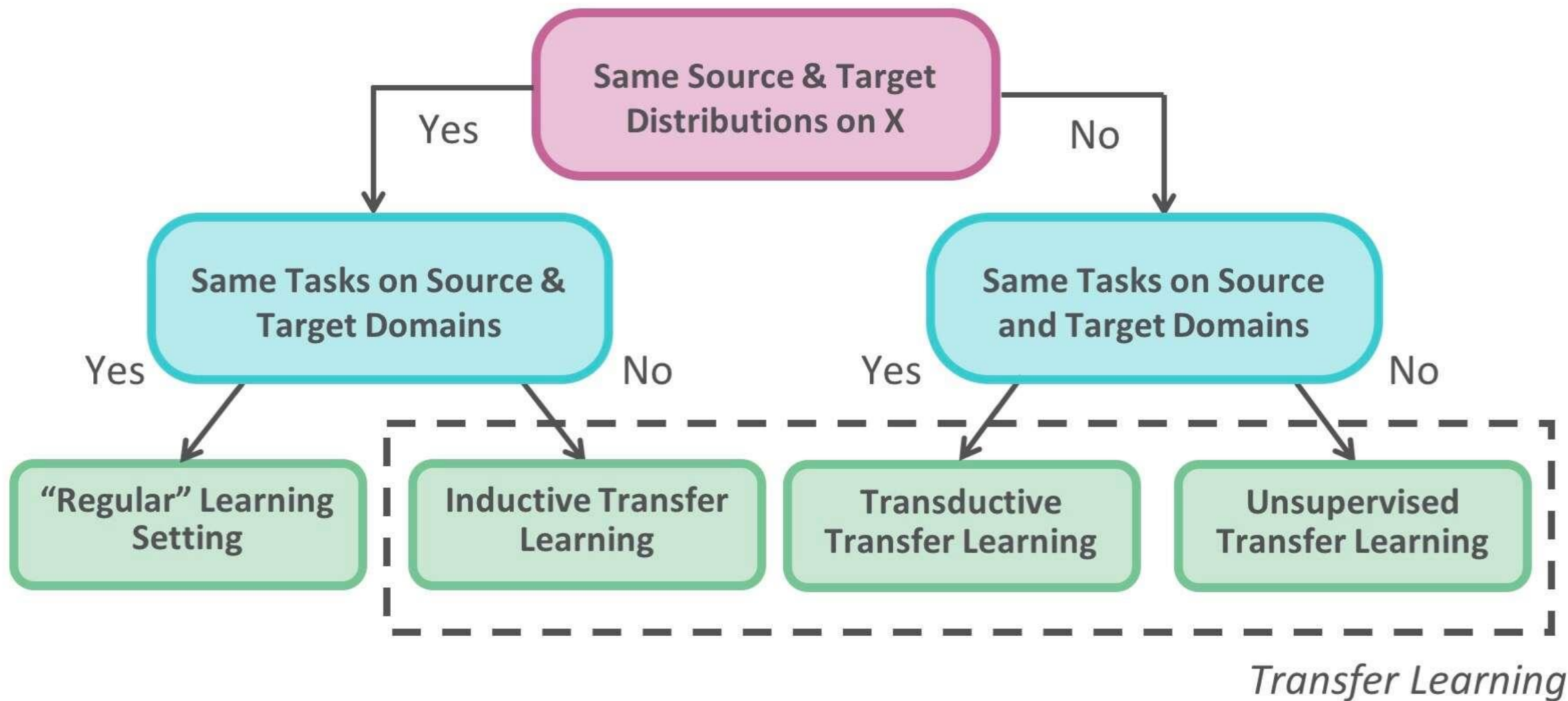
Figure 11-5. Unsupervised pretraining

# Uczenie wstępne za pomocą dodatkowego zadania

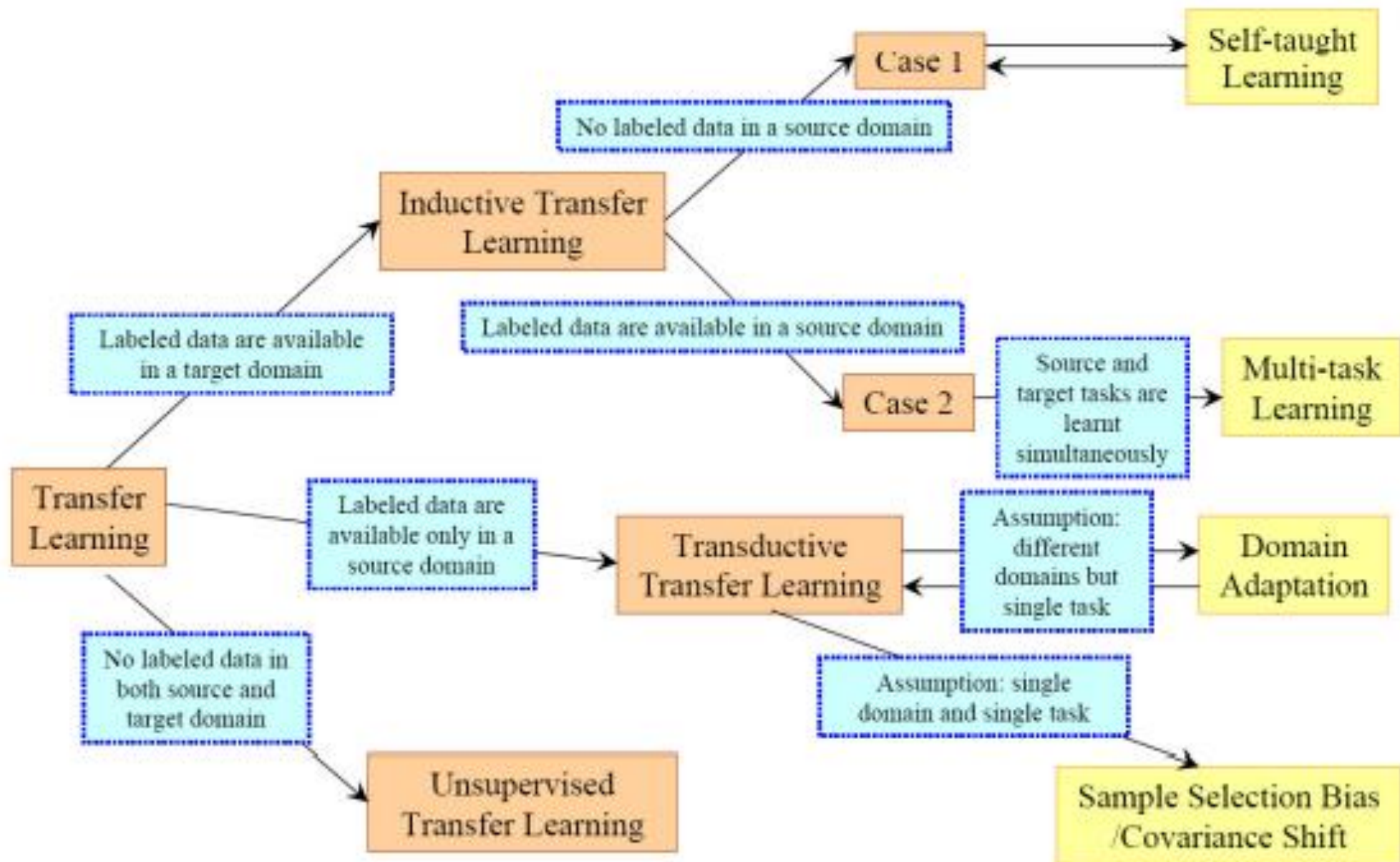
- Mamy oznakowane dane uczące, albo można je łatwo pozyskać



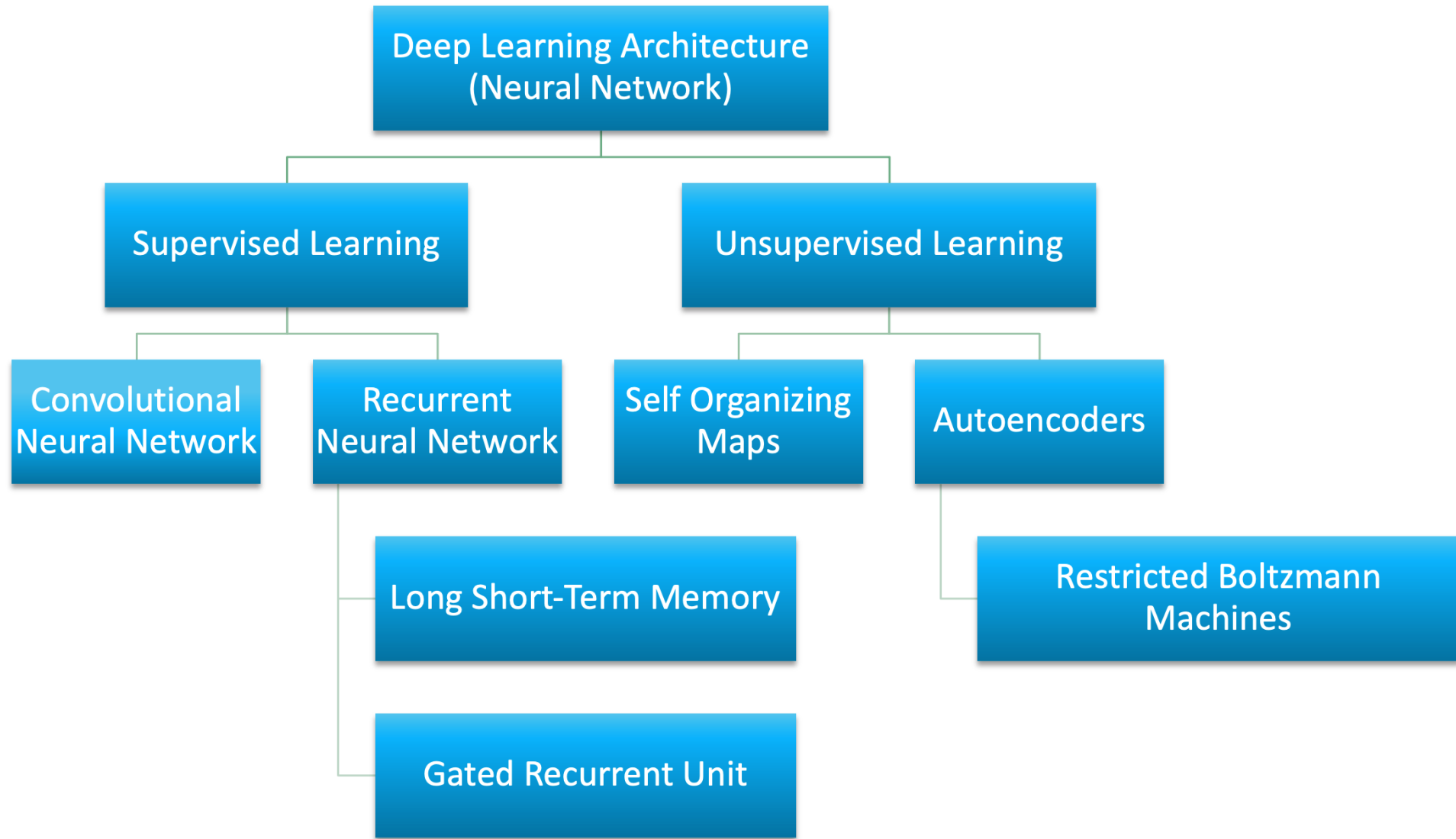




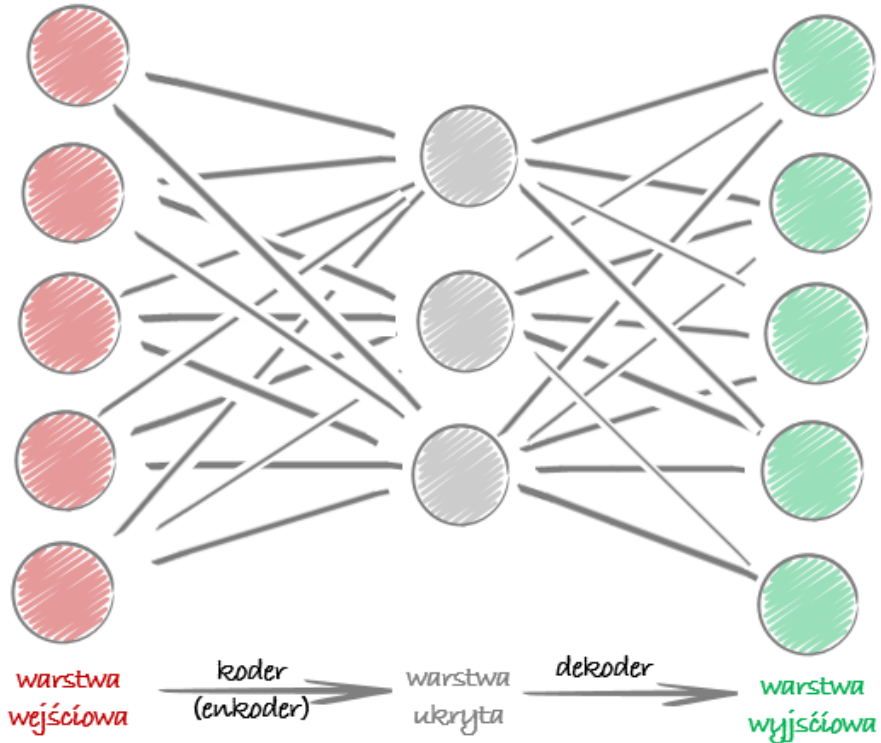
Learning Strategy	Related Areas	Source & Target Domains	Source Domain Labels	Target Domain Labels	Source & Target Tasks	Tasks
Inductive Transfer Learning	Multi-task Learning	The Same	Available	Available	Different but Related	Regression Classification
	Self-taught Learning	The Same	Unavailable	Available	Different but Related	Regression Classification
Unsupervised Transfer Learning		Different but Related	Unavailable	Unavailable	Different but Related	Clustering Dimensionality Reduction
Transductive Transfer Learning	Domain Adaptation, Sample Selection Bias & Co-variate Shift	Different but Related	Available	Unavailable	The Same	Regression Classification



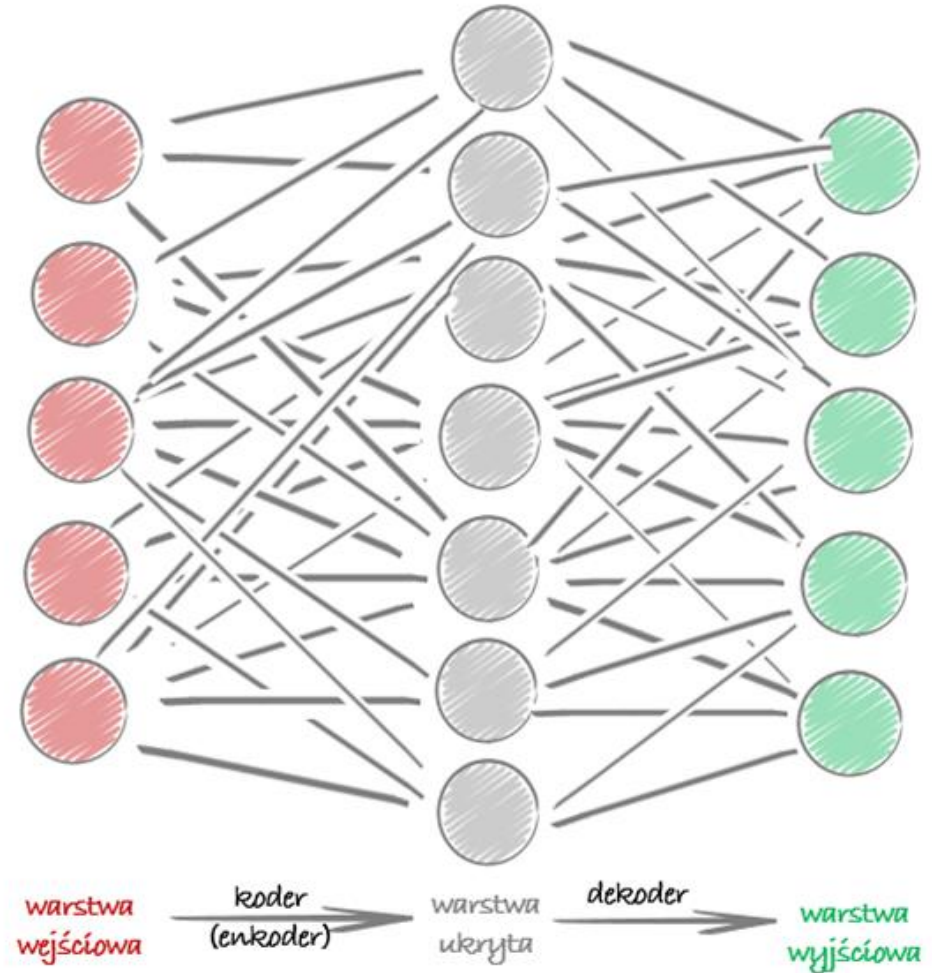
Autoenkodery



# Autoenkodery



niedopełniony  
(undercomplete)



przepełniony  
(overcompleted)

# Zastosowania autoenkoderów

- Redukowanie wymiarowości
- Rekonstrukcja danej klasy obiektów - klasyfikacja
- Wykrywanie anomalii
- Generowanie nowych cech
- Generowanie nowych danych przypominających zbiory danych uczących
- Systemy rekomendacyjne

# Autoenkodery odszumiające (ang. denoising autoencoders)

