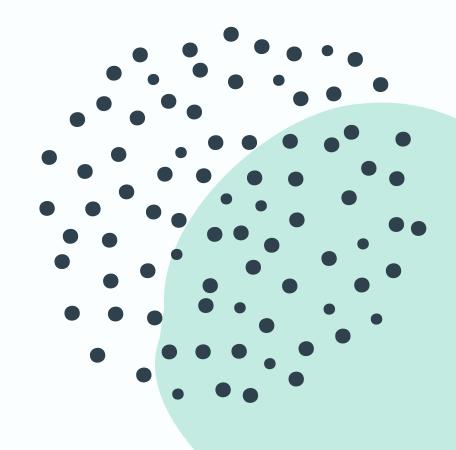
IMAGENET CLASSIFICATION WITH DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

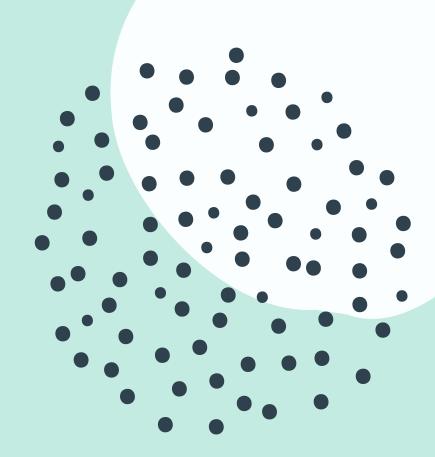
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ICT3115 - SISTEMAS URBANOS INTELIGENTES

PAULA CORONADO GASPAR MASIHY



Presentación de hoy



ESTRUCTURA

Introducción

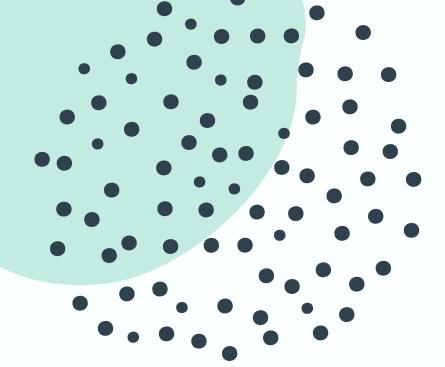
Arquitectura de la red

Reducción sobreajuste

Aprendizaje

Resultados

Discusión



DATOS

Base de Datos: subset de ImageNet 1.200.000 de imágenes de entrenamiento 50.000 imágenes de validación 150.000 imágenes de testeo

Introducción

ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

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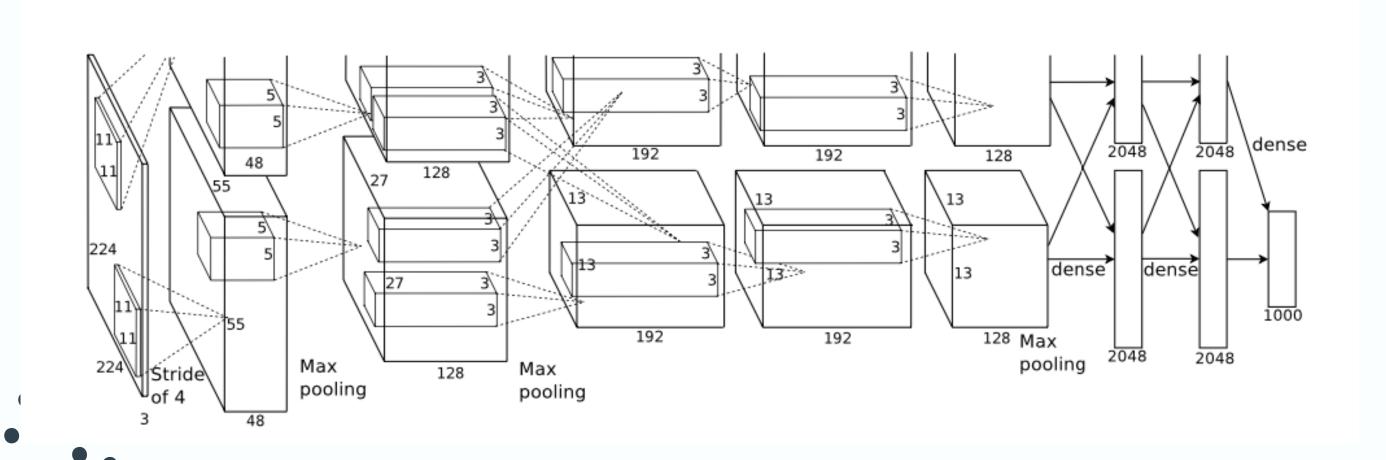
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Abstract

We trained a large, deep convolutional neural network to classify the 1.2 million high-resolution images in the ImageNet LSVRC-2010 contest into the 1000 different classes. On the test data, we achieved top-1 and top-5 error rates of 37.5% and 17.0% which is considerably better than the previous state-of-the-art. The neural network, which has 60 million parameters and 650,000 neurons, consists of five convolutional layers, some of which are followed by max-pooling layers, and three fully-connected layers with a final 1000-way softmax. To make training faster, we used non-saturating neurons and a very efficient GPU implementation of the convolution operation. To reduce overfitting in the fully-connected layers we employed a recently-developed regularization method called "dropout" that proved to be very effective. We also entered a variant of this model in the ILSVRC-2012 competition and achieved a winning top-5 test error rate of 15.3%, compared to 26.2% achieved by the second-best entry.

1 Introduction

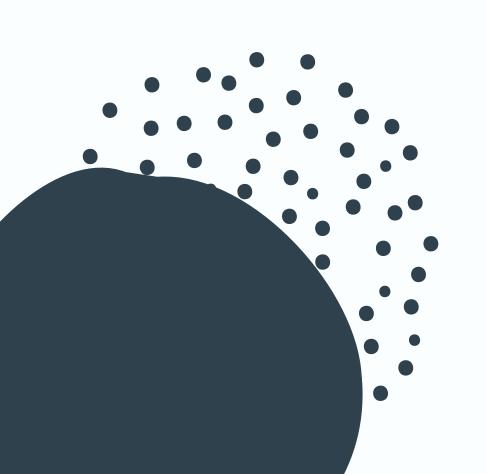
Arquitectura de la red

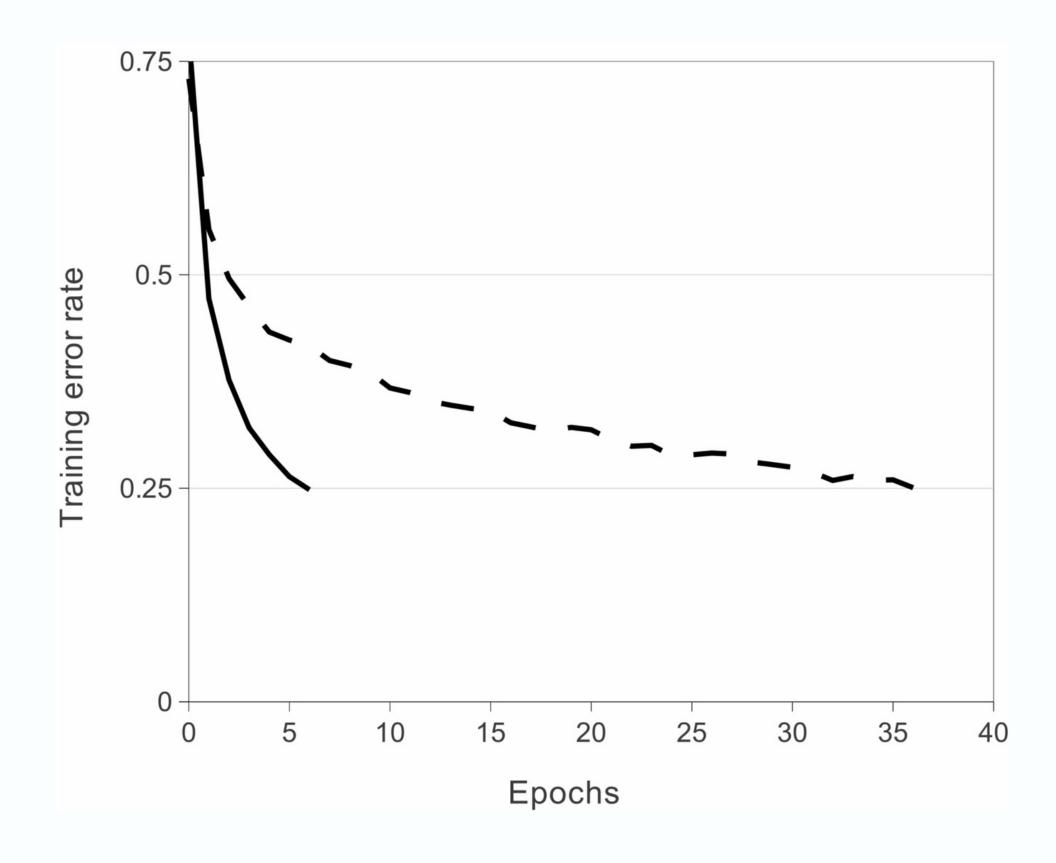


Datos CIFAR -10

alcanza una tasa de error del 25% 6 veces más rápido.

Relus aprenden más rápido



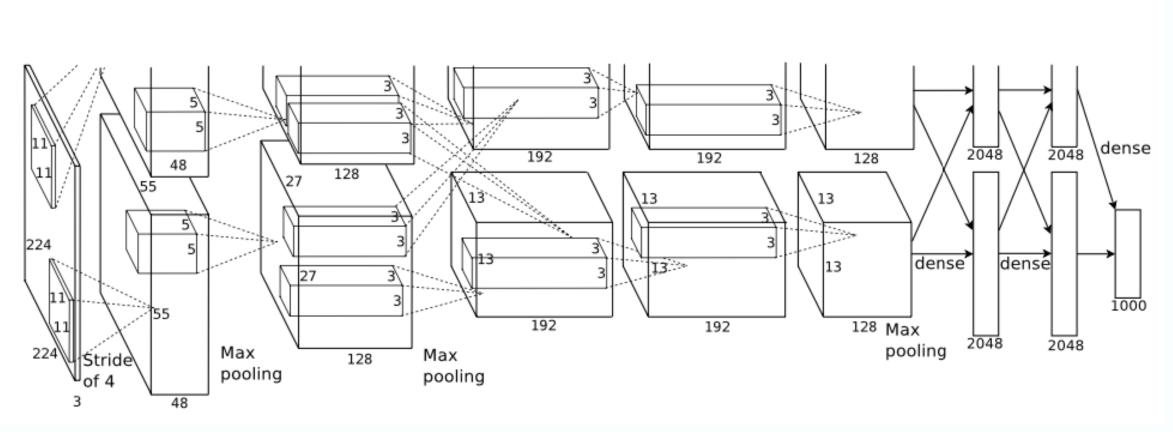


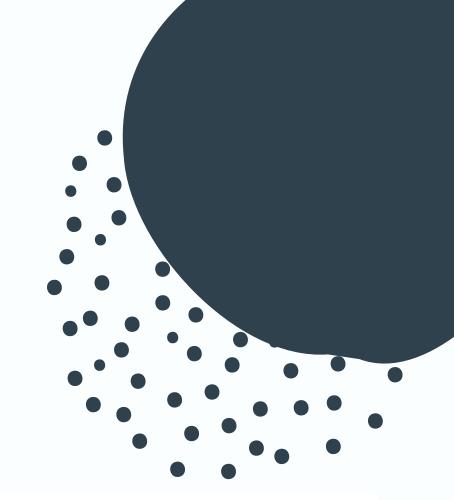
8 CAPAS APRENDIDAS

5 convolucionales3 totalmente conectadas

CAPAS

1° 96 núcleos
2° 256 núcleos
3° 384 núcleos
4° 384 núcleos
5° 256 núcleos







DATA AUGMENTATION

DROPOUT

Aprendizaje

- ^oDescenso de gradiente estocástico
- ^o Descenso de peso de 0,0005
- ^oPesos inicializados a partir de distribución

Gaussiana: media 0, Desviación estándar 0.01

- $^{\circ}$ Sesgos inicializados : 2-4-5- MLP -> 1; 1-3 ->0
- ^o Tasa de aprendizaje inicial : 0.01
- ^o Entrenamiento de red 90 ciclos aproximadamente
- ° 5 6 días

$$v_{i+1} := 0.9 \cdot v_i - 0.0005 \cdot \epsilon \cdot w_i - \epsilon \cdot \left\langle \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} \big|_{w_i} \right\rangle_{D_i}$$

$$w_{i+1} := w_i + v_{i+1}$$

ε: Tasa de aprendizaje

i : Indice de iteración

v : variable de impulso

 $<\partial L/\partial w>$ Di : Media del i esimo lote de la derivada del objetivo con respecto a w, evaluada en wi.

Resultados

Model	Top-1	Top-5
Sparse coding [2]	47.1%	28.2%
SIFT + FVs [24]	45.7%	25.7%
CNN	37.5%	17.0%



Discusión



APARTE DE ESPERAR A TENER CPUS MÁS EFICIENTES:

(1) ¿SE PUEDE MEJORAR LA PRECISIÓN DEL MODELO DE

CLASIFICACIÓN?

(2) ¿QUÉ DICE LA LITERATURA?

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