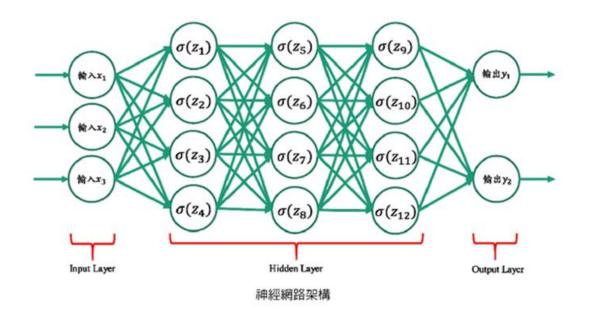
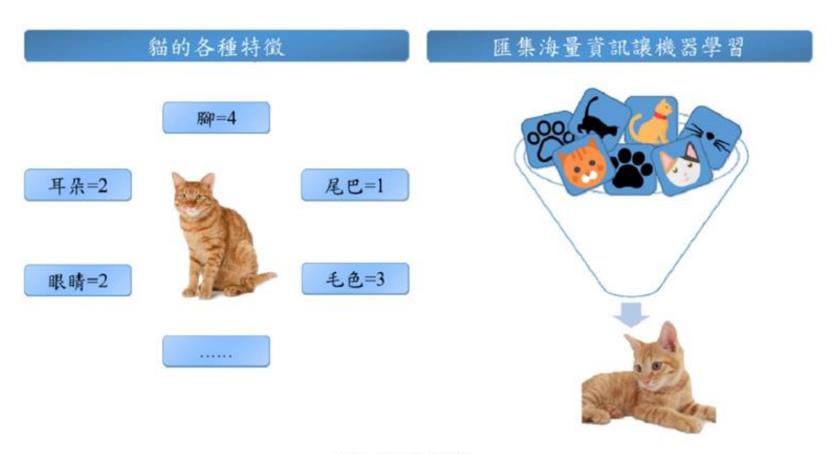
# 卷積神經網路 Convolutional Neural Networks

#### 類神經網路的架構

- 輸入層(Input Layer)是最左邊的第一層,其輸入資料的個數決定了該層神經元的個數。
- · 輸出層(Output Layer)是最右邊的最後一層,用來輸出分類或預測的結果。
- 隱藏層(Hidden Layer)則介於輸入層和輸出層中間。輸入層接收資料後, 傳給隱藏層層的每個神經元進行非線性的運算;其中,上一層的每一個神 經元所產出的輸出,都會做為下一層的每個神經元的輸入。

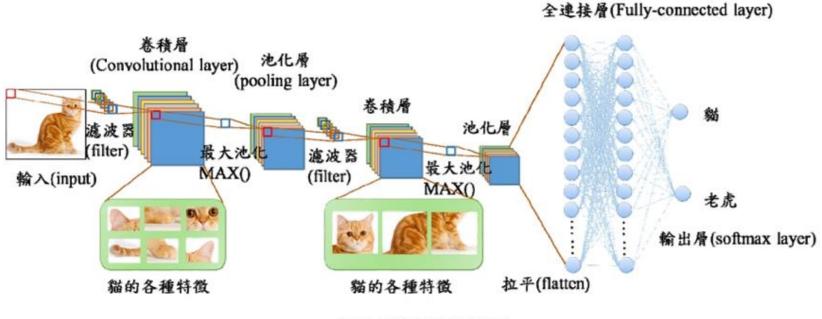


## 卷積神經網路-CNN



機器如何辨識貓

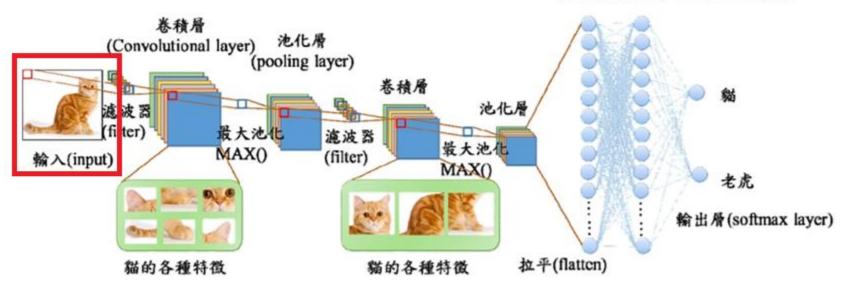
- 輸入層
- 隱藏層
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層
  - 全連接層
- 輸出層



• 輸入層 (Input Layer)

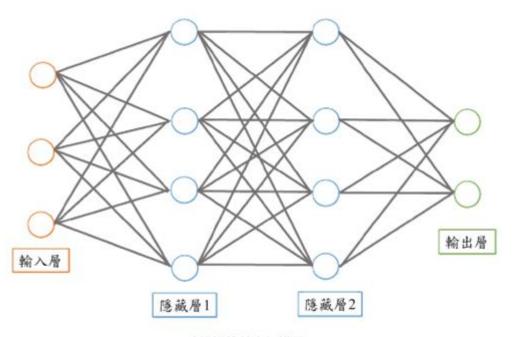
MNIST 手寫數字資料集中,第一筆資料及標籤

#### 全連接層(Fully-connected layer)

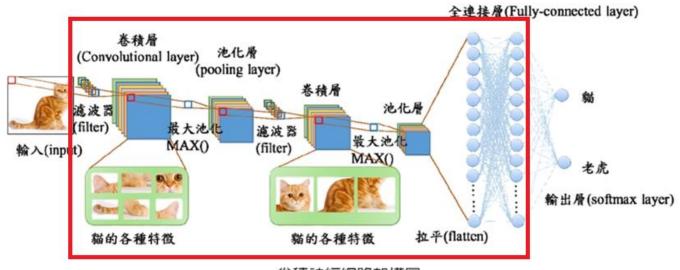


卷積神經網路架構圖

- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層
  - 全連接層



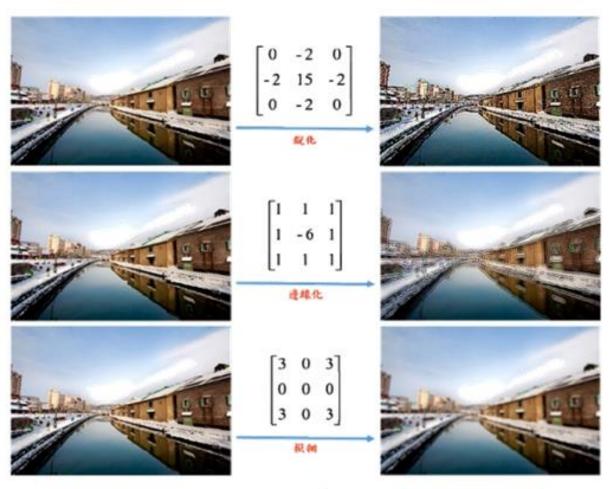
神經網路基本架構圖



- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - 濾波器(filter)
    - 特徵圖(feature map)
    - 激活函數(activation function)

## 4.2.3:CNN架構

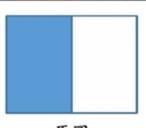
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - · 濾波器(filter)



透過濾波器處理圖像

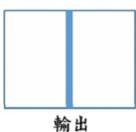
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - 濾波器(filter)

10	10	10	0	0	0						
10	10	10	0	0	0	l i		_		l	
10	10	10	_	_	_	1	1	0	-1		
10	10	10	0	0	0	1 1	_				
10	10	10	0	0	0	*	1	0	-1		
10	10	10	Ů	Ť	Ľ	1 1					
10	10	10	0	0	0		1	0	-1		
10	10	10	0	0	0						



原圖





105 | 102 

Kernel Matrix					
-1	0				
5	-1				
-1	0				
	-1 5				

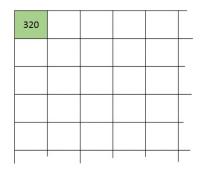


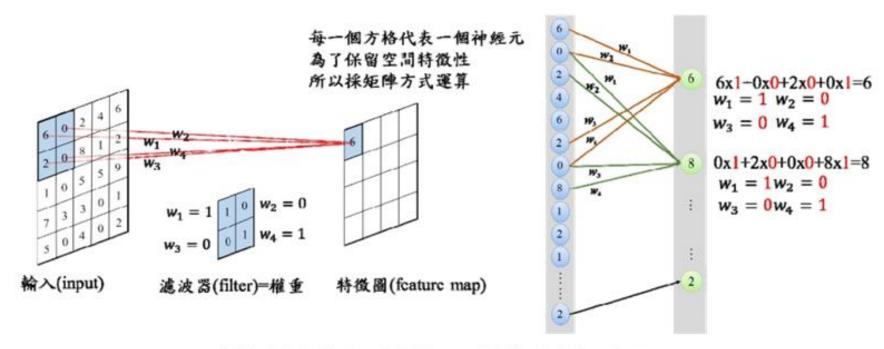
Image Matrix

$$0*0+0*-1+0*0$$
  
+0\*-1+105\*5+102\*-1  
+0\*0+103\*-1+99\*0 = 320

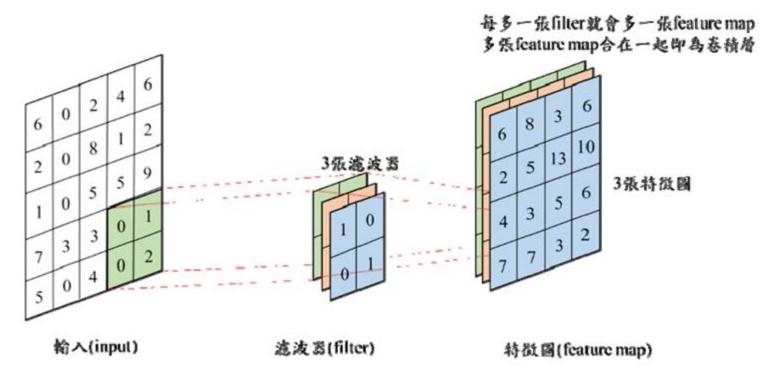
**Output Matrix** 

Convolution with horizontal and vertical strides = 1

- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - 濾波器(filter)、特徵圖(feature map)



- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - 濾波器(filter)、特徵圖(feature map)

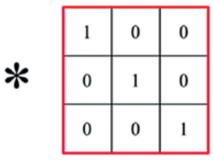


- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - 濾波器(filter)、特徵圖(feature map)

藍底為Zero padding補0的部分

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	9/	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





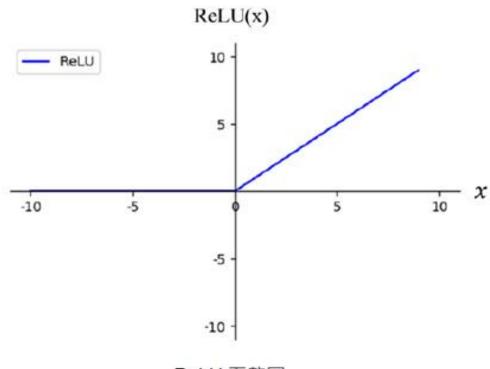
滤波器(filter)

0	2	2	2	0	0
0	0	3	3	3	0
0	0	1	3	2	2
0	1	1	1	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0

特徵圖(feature map)

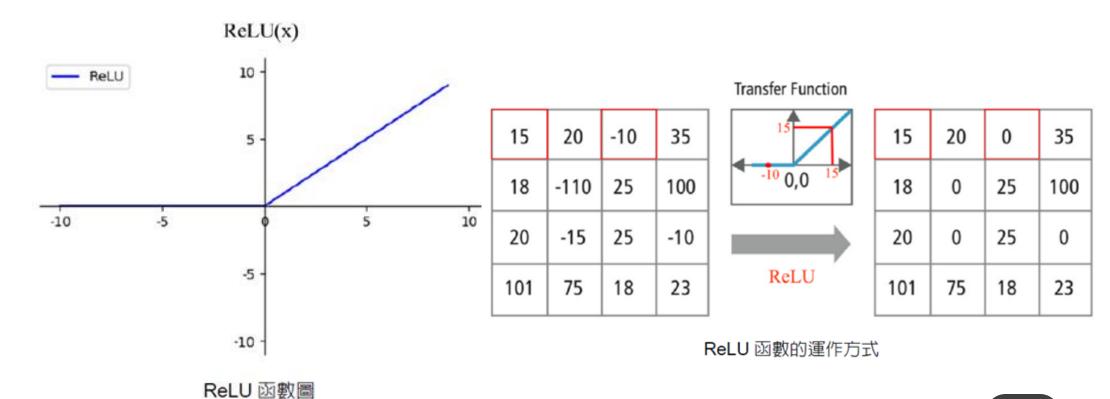
補零(zero padding)的運作方式

- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
    - 濾波器(filter)、特徵圖(feature map)、激活函數(AF)

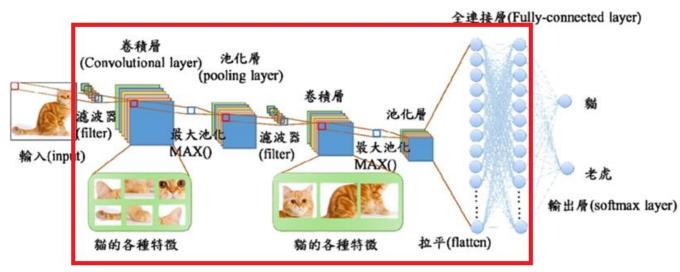


- · 為什麼要用ReLU函數?
  - 克服梯度消失問題
  - 類神經網路的稀疏性
  - ReLU計算量很小

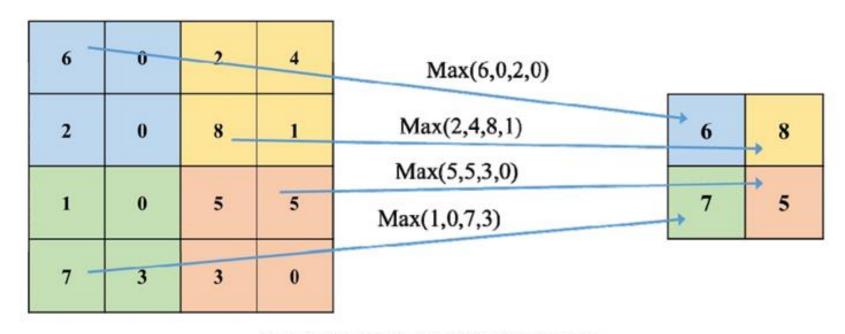
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 捲積層
    - 濾波器(filter)、特徵圖(feature map)、激活函數(AF)



- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層
  - 全連接層

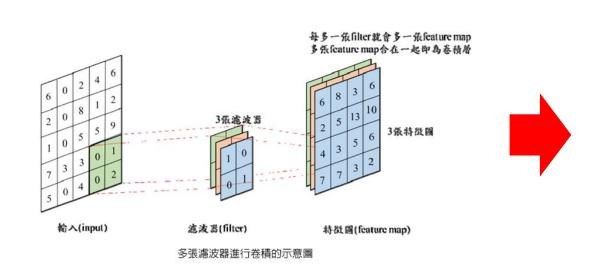


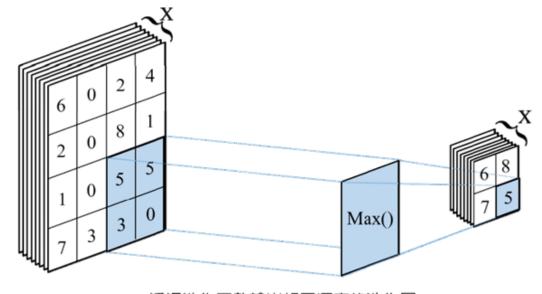
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 池化層(Max pooling)



池化層透過池化函數進行池化的過程

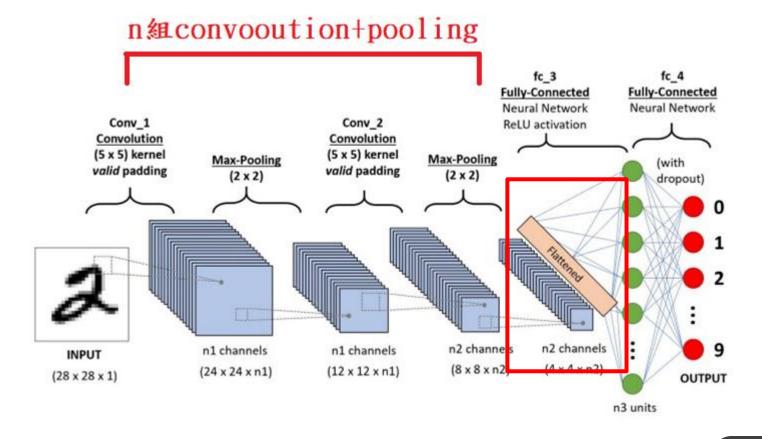
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 池化層(Max pooling)



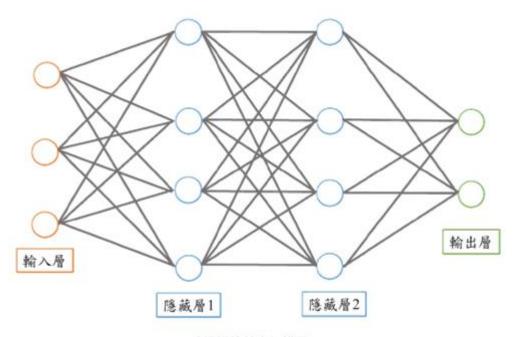


透過池化函數輸出相同深度的池化層

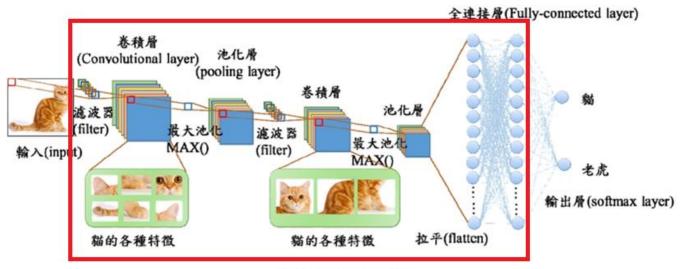
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層



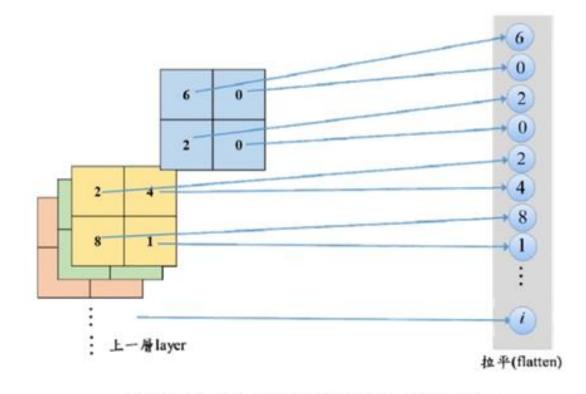
- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層
  - 全連接層



神經網路基本架構圖

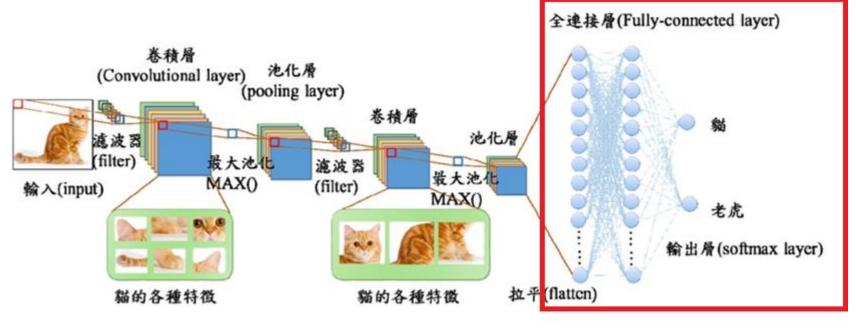


- 隱藏層 (Hidden Layer)
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層
  - 全連接層



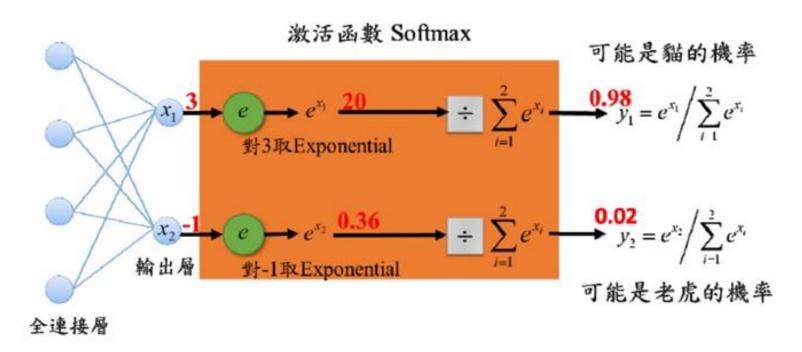
池化層的神經元連接全連接層前的動作

- 輸入層
- 隱藏層
  - 卷積層
  - 池化層
  - 全連接層
- 輸出層

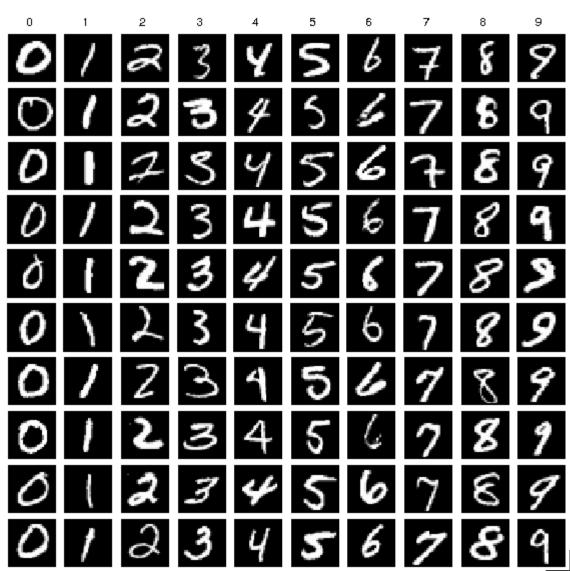


卷積神經網路架構圖

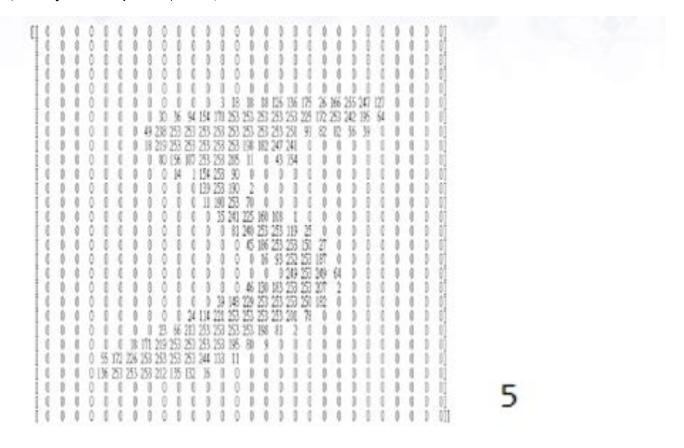
• 全連接層與輸出層



• Mnist手寫數字辨識

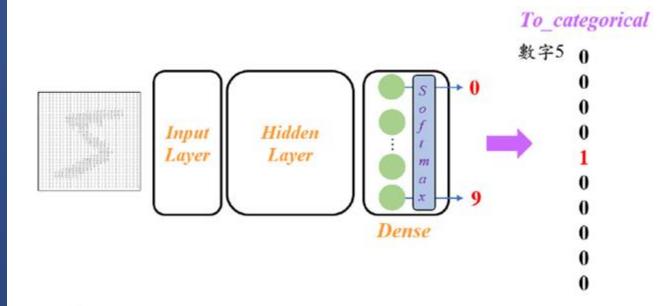


• Mnist手寫數字辨識



MNIST 手寫數字資料集中,第一筆資料及標籤

- 資料前處理
  - 1. 將特徵資料轉換成4D張量形狀(樣本數, 28, 28, 1)
  - 2. 執行特徵標準化的正規化
  - 3. 將標籤資料進行 One-hot編碼

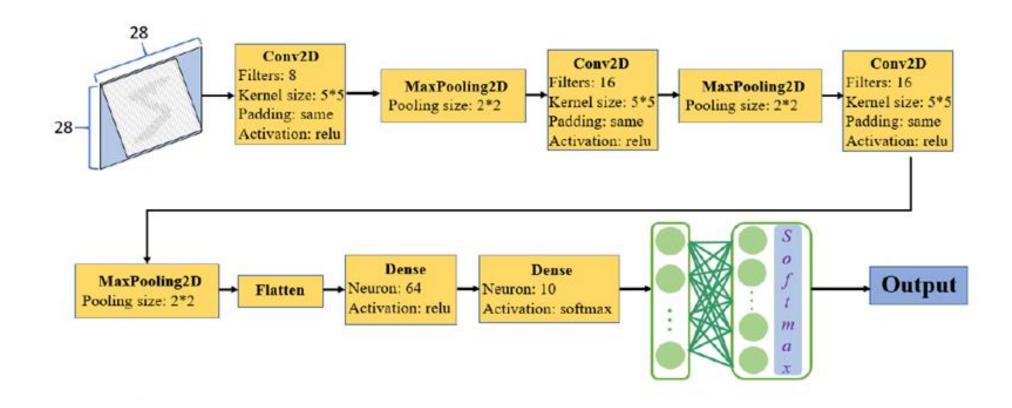


```
Y_train=to_categorical(Y_train)
Y_test=to_categorical(Y_test)
print("Y_train Shape:",Y_train.shape)
print(Y_train[0])

Y_train Shape: (60000, 10)
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]

One-hot code
```

#### • 定義模型



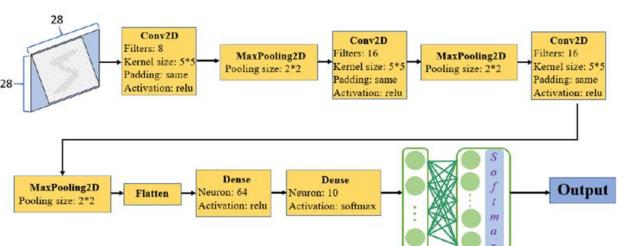
#### 訓練模型

Model: "sequential\_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param ‡
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 8)	208
<pre>max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 8)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 16)	3216
<pre>max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 7, 7, 16)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 7, 32)	12832
<pre>max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 32)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 288)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 64)	18496
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650

Total params: 35,402 Trainable params: 35,402 Non-trainable params: 0

\_\_\_\_\_



#### #定義模型

```
model=Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(8,kernel_size=(5,5),padding="same",
input_shape=(28,28,1),activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(16,kernel_size=(5,5),padding="same",
activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(16,kernel_size=(5,5),padding="same",
activation="relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64,activation="relu"))
model.add(Dense(10,activation="softmax"))
model.summary()
```

#### 訓練模型

```
Epoch 1/10
375/375 - 12s - loss: 1.1378 - accuracy: 0.8171 - val_loss: 0.1904 - val_accuracy: 0.9457 - 12s/epoch - 31ms/step
Epoch 2/10
375/375 - 10s - loss: 0.1419 - accuracy: 0.9576 - val loss: 0.1133 - val accuracy: 0.9668 - 10s/epoch - 28ms/step
Epoch 3/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0894 - accuracy: 0.9723 - val loss: 0.0924 - val accuracy: 0.9747 - 11s/epoch - 28ms/step
Epoch 4/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0656 - accuracy: 0.9796 - val loss: 0.0753 - val accuracy: 0.9778 - 11s/epoch - 28ms/step
Epoch 5/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0508 - accuracy: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.0781 - val accuracy: 0.9787 - 11s/epoch - 28ms/step
Epoch 6/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0427 - accuracy: 0.9864 - val loss: 0.0907 - val accuracy: 0.9765 - 11s/epoch - 28ms/step
Epoch 7/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0363 - accuracy: 0.9887 - val loss: 0.0679 - val accuracy: 0.9827 - 11s/epoch - 28ms/step
Epoch 8/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0317 - accuracy: 0.9894 - val loss: 0.0731 - val accuracy: 0.9841 - 11s/epoch - 29ms/step
Epoch 9/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0316 - accuracy: 0.9901 - val loss: 0.0652 - val accuracy: 0.9840 - 11s/epoch - 30ms/step
Epoch 10/10
375/375 - 11s - loss: 0.0301 - accuracy: 0.9904 - val loss: 0.0796 - val accuracy: 0.9789 - 11s/epoch - 28ms/step
訓練資料集的準確度=0.99
313/313 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0659 - accuracy: 0.9800
測試資料集的準確度=0.98
```