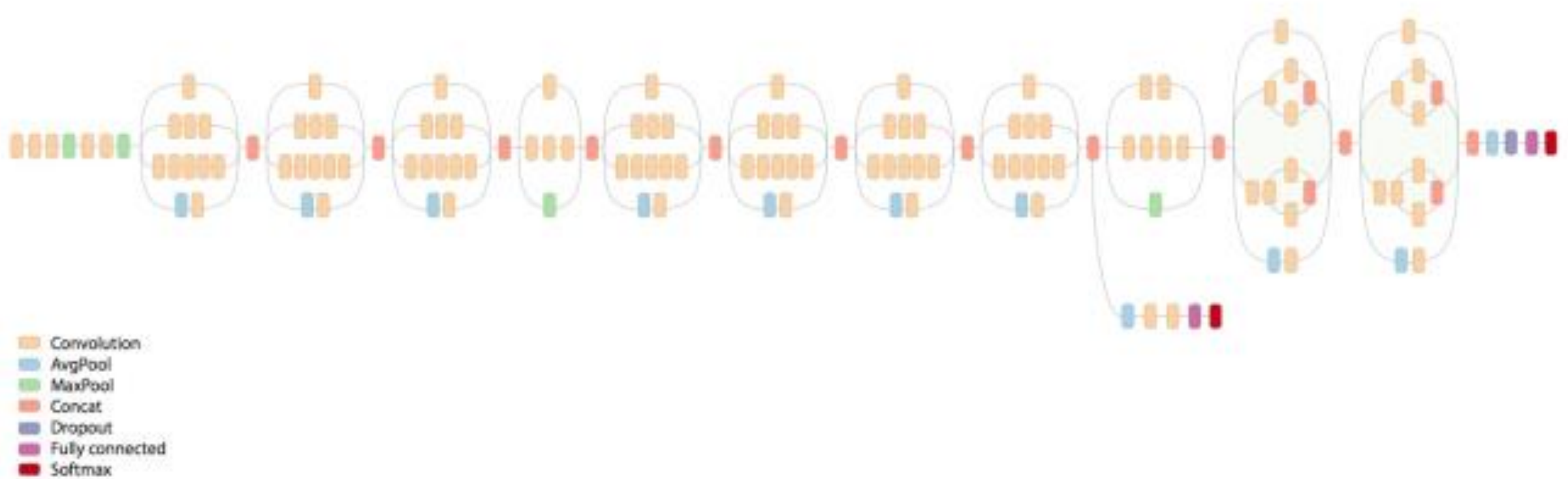


Aprendizado de Máquina  
e Deep Learning

# Redes convolucionais com Keras

Prof. Dr. Thiago Meirelles Ventura

# Redes neurais convolucionais



# Camadas no Keras

- Conv2D
- Pooling (Max e Average)
- Visualização das camadas

# Camadas no Keras - Conv2D

```
keras.layers.Conv2D(  
    filters,  
    kernel_size,  
    strides=(1, 1),  
    padding='valid',  
    activation=None,  
    input_shape=(32, 32, 3))
```

# Camadas no Keras - Conv2D

```
keras.layers.Conv2D(  
    filters,  
    kernel_size,  
    strides=(1, 1),  
    padding='valid',  
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```

Quantidade de filtros

# Camadas no Keras - Conv2D

```
keras.layers.Conv2D(  
    filters,  
    kernel_size,  
    strides=(1, 1),  
    padding='valid',  
    activation=None,  
    input_shape=(32, 32, 3))
```

Tamanho do kernel.  
Número inteiro ou tupla.

# Camadas no Keras - Conv2D

```
keras.layers.Conv2D(  
    filters,  
    kernel_size,  
    strides=(1, 1) ,  
    padding='valid',  
    activation=None,  
    input_shape=(32, 32, 3) )
```

Tamanho do stride.  
Pode ser um inteiro também.

# Camadas no Keras - Conv2D

```
keras.layers.Conv2D(  
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```

*valid*: não aplica padding, causando redução na dimensão ao aplicar a convolução.

*same*: mantém a mesma dimensão da entrada aplicando o padding.



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```

Função de ativação.

# Camadas no Keras - Conv2D

```
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```

Formato da entrada

# Camadas no Keras - Pooling

- MaxPooling2D
- AveragePooling2D

# Camadas no Keras - Pooling

- MaxPooling2D

```
keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(  
    pool_size=(2, 2),  
    strides=None)
```

# Camadas no Keras - Pooling

- MaxPooling2D

```
keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(  
    pool_size=(2, 2) ,  
    strides=None)
```

Tamanho do pooling.  
Pode ser apenas 1  
inteiro.

# Camadas no Keras - Pooling

- MaxPooling2D

```
keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(  
    pool_size=(2, 2),  
    strides=None)
```

Pode ser utilizado  
stride também

# Camadas no Keras - Pooling

- AveragePooling2D

```
keras.layers.AveragePooling2D(  
    pool_size=(2, 2),  
    strides=None)
```

# Camadas no Keras - Visualização

```
model.summary()
```



# Camadas no Keras - Visualização

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 64)	640
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1600)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	204928
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 243,786		
Trainable params: 243,786		
Non-trainable params: 0		

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# Exercício 4

Crie uma rede convolucional com as seguintes camadas:

Conv2D → MaxPooling2D → Conv2D → MaxPooling2D → Flatten → Dense → Dense

Verifique como ficou as camadas

# Exercício 5

Classifique as imagens da base CIFAR-10

Compare com o desempenho obtido com uma rede neural sem convolução

# Análise do resultado das camadas

```
outputs = [layer.output for layer in model.layers]

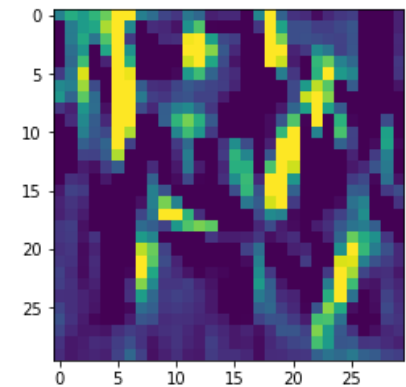
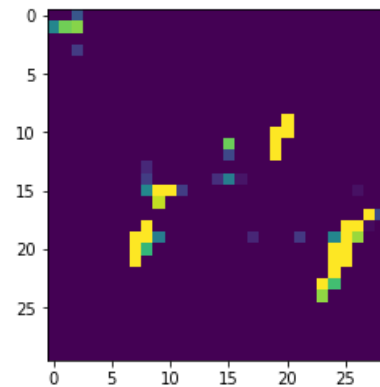
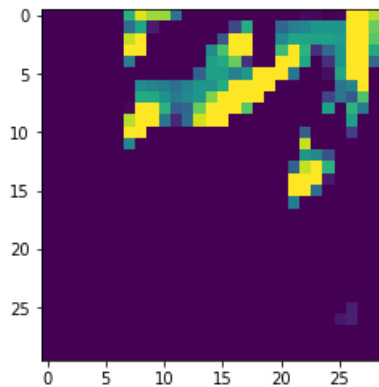
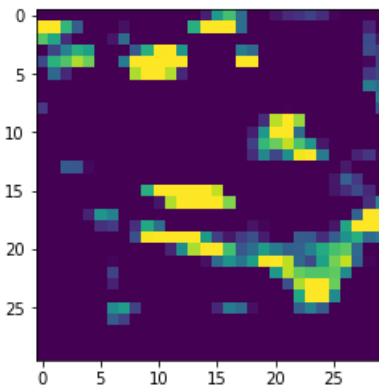
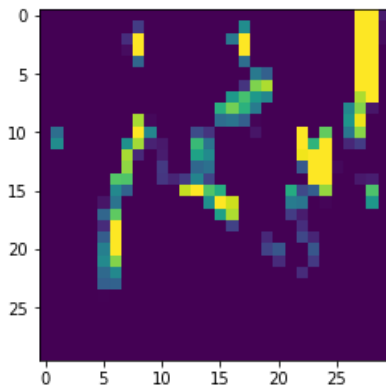
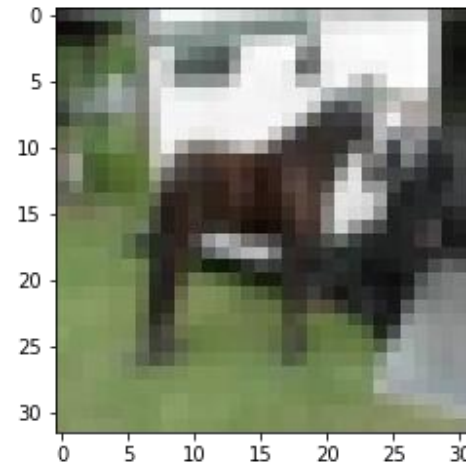
visualization_model = keras.models.Model(
    inputs = model.input,
    outputs = successive_outputs)

feature_maps = visualization_model.predict(x)
```



```
plt.imshow(x_test[0])
plt.show()
successive_outputs = [layer.output for layer in model.layers]
visualization = keras.models.Model(inputs = model.input,
                                    outputs = successive_outputs)
x = x_test[0].reshape((1,) + image.shape)
successive_feature_maps = visualization.predict(x)
feature_map = successive_feature_maps[0]
n_features = feature_map.shape[-1]
for i in range(n_features):
    x = feature_map[0, :, :, i]
    x -= x.mean(); x /= x.std(); x *= 64; x += 128
    x = np.clip(x, 0, 255).astype('uint8')
    plt.imshow(x)
    plt.show()
```

# Análise do resultado das camadas



# Redes neurais convolucionais

