經典模型

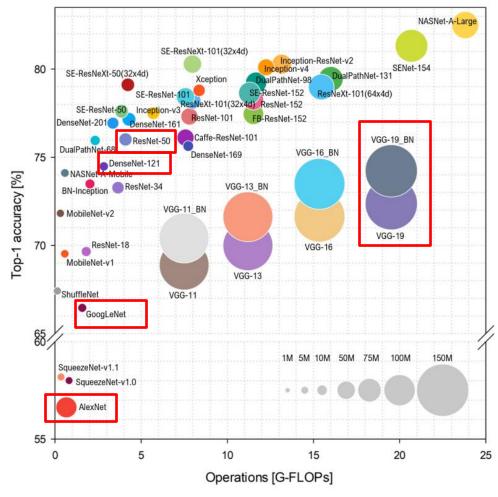
2025/07/01

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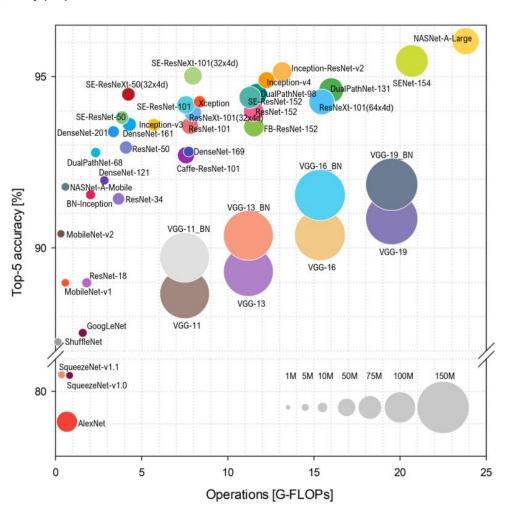
CREATED FOR



2019年前的CNN模型大比較



Top-1 acc. vs. #Operations with #parameters



Top-5 acc. vs. #Operations with #parameters

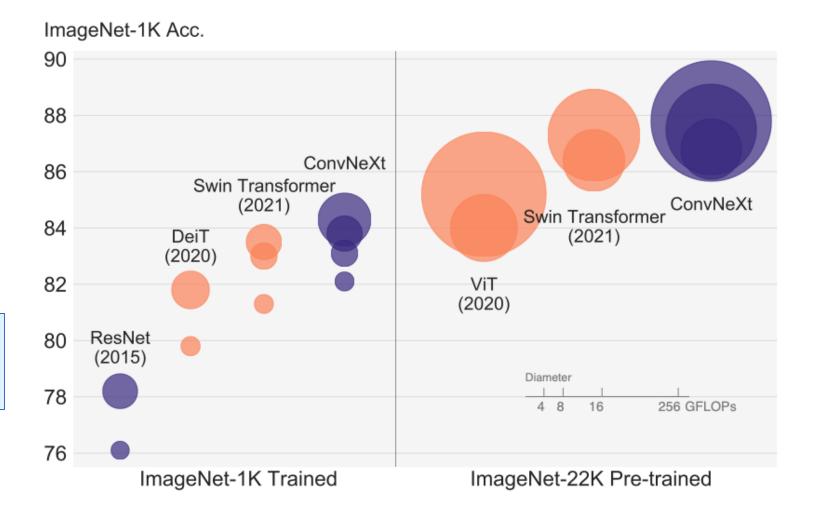
資料來源: 1810.00736.pdf (arxiv.org)

後CNN時代 2019年後

一個好的CNN模型需要 有的條件

- 模型精簡
- 高精準度
- 精簡且高精準

計算速度 - 快 參數量 - 少 精準度 - 強



經典模型

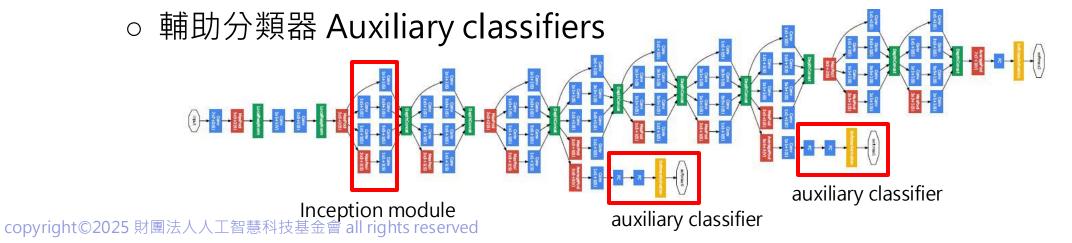
目錄

- 1 GoogleNet (2014) 4 實作練習
- 2 ResNet (2015)
- 3 ResNeXT (2017)

GoogleNet

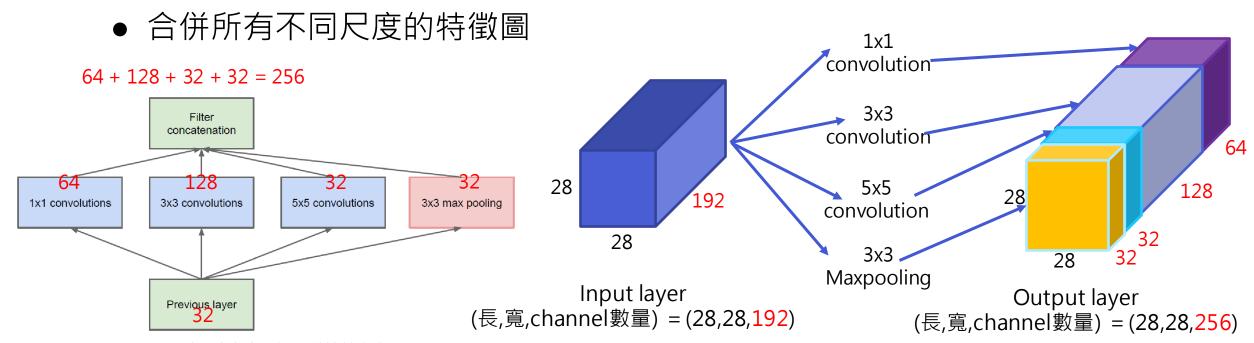
GoogleNet (Inception V1)

- 主要架構
 - 22層
 - 準確率比 VGGNet-16 高
 - 參數量從 AlexNet 的 6000萬 縮減至 400萬
 - Inception module



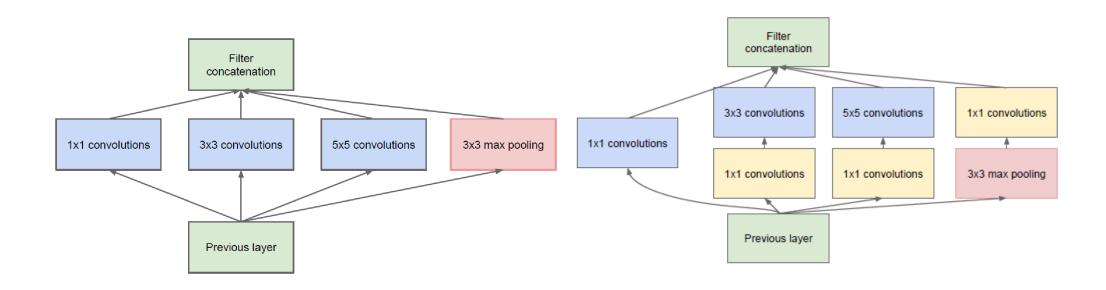
GoogleNet: Inception module

- Inception Module: 同時看到不同尺度的特徵
- 使用不同的 filter 大小尋找不同尺度的特徵
 - Filter 大小: 1x1, 3x3, 5x5 filter 和一個 3x3 池化

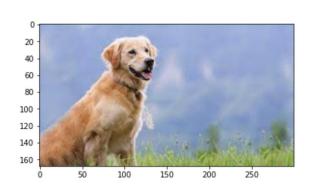


GoogleNet: Inception module

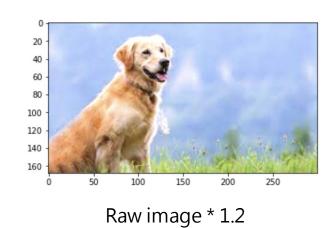
● 利用運算成本較低的 1x1 卷積層減少特徵圖的數量

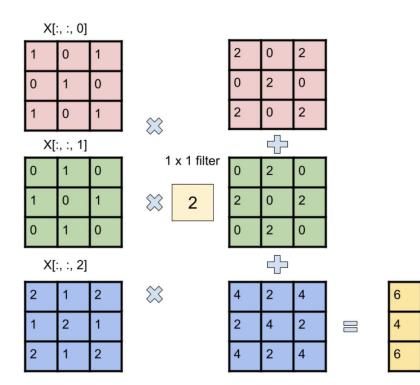


- 1x1 巻積層可以做到對 channel 維度的降維或升維
- 等效於對每張特徵圖都乘上一個數值

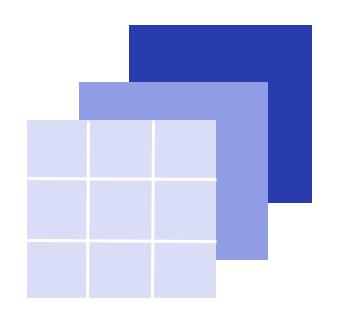


Raw image

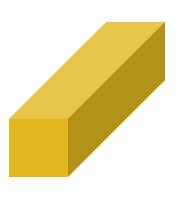




nn.Conv2d(in_channels=in_channels, out_channels=filter_num, kernel_size=1)

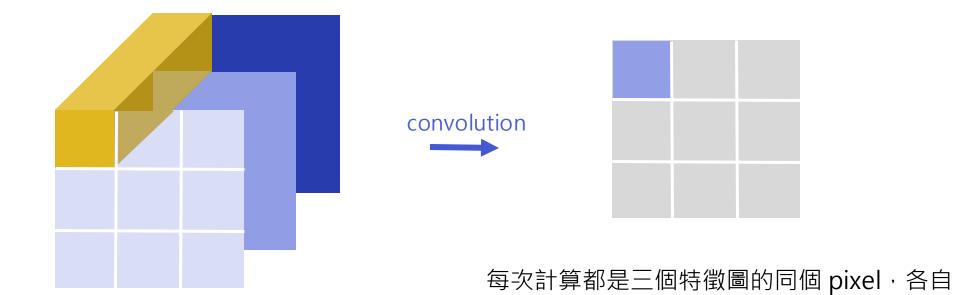


Feature maps 3 x 3 x 3

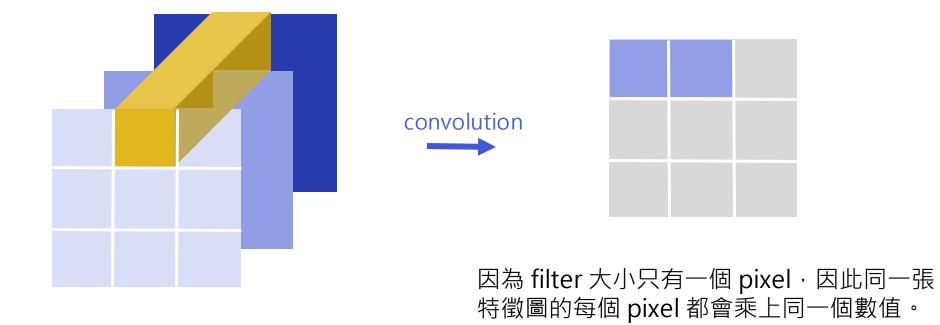


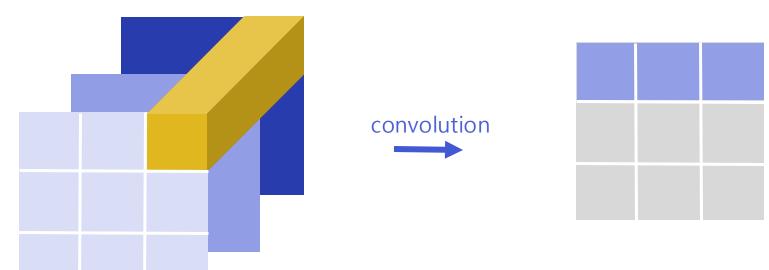
Filter 1 x 1 x 3

如果 input 特徵圖有三張,那麼每個 1 x 1 filter 裡面就會有三個數值。



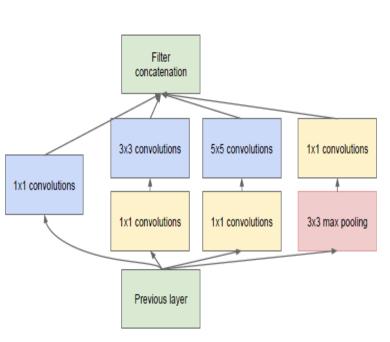
乘上一個權重並加總。





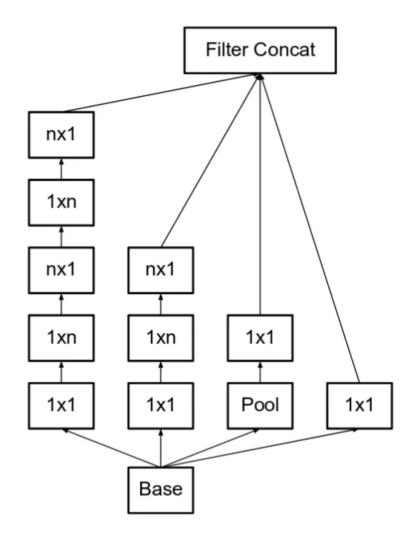
1 x 1 卷積只是對 channel 維度做加權總合的計算,並不會改變特徵圖中圖像的分布,因此可以當作是純粹升降維的工具。

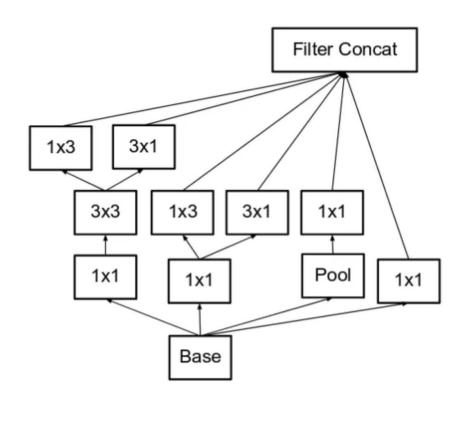
Inception module



```
class InceptionBlock(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, in_channels, Filter_List):
       super().__init__()
       self.ConvA = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(in channels=in channels, out channels=Filter List[0], kernel size=1),
                                    nn.ReLU(inplace=True))
       self.ConvB = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(in_channels=in_channels, out_channels=Filter_List[1], kernel_size=1),
                                  nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
                                  nn.Conv2d(in_channels=Filter_List[1], out_channels=Filter_List[2], kernel_size=3, padding=1),
                                  nn.ReLU(inplace=True))
       self.ConvC = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(in channels=in channels, out channels=Filter List[3], kernel size=1),
                                  nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
                                  nn.Conv2d(in_channels=Filter_List[3], out_channels=Filter_List[4], kernel_size=5, padding=2),
                                  nn.ReLU(inplace=True))
       self.ConvD = nn.Sequential(nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
                                  nn.Conv2d(in channels=in channels, out channels=Filter List[5], kernel size=1),
                                  nn.ReLU(inplace=True))
   def forward(self, x):
       out1 = self.ConvA(x)
       out2 = self.ConvB(x)
       out3 = self.ConvC(x)
       out4 = self.ConvD(x)
       out = torch.cat([out1, out2, out3, out4], dim=1)
        return out
```

Inception other module

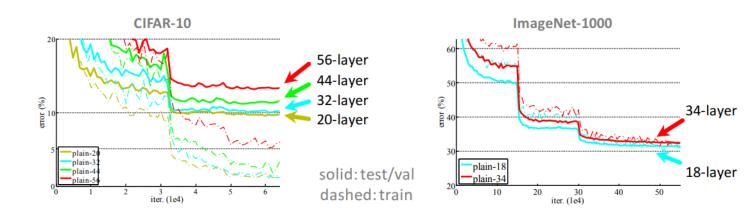




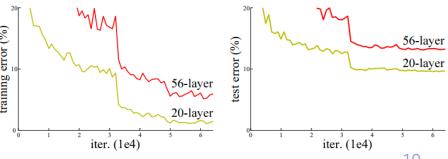
[He et al., CVPR' 16] Best Paper Award!

- 網路越深越好
 - 更大的視野域 (receptive field)
 - 更多的非線性
 - 更佳的擬合能力

真的嗎? 是不是CNN網路越深越好? 會不會遇到甚麼問題?



- 過擬合 (Overfitting)?
 - No, train 與 test 的結果都與圖中狀況一致。
 - 已經在多種資料集上驗證,都有圖中的問題。
- 梯度消失/爆炸?
 - 在每一層的網路都有使用 normalize 來緩解。
 - 激活函數使用 ReLU
- 此狀況稱為 "神經網路退化 "

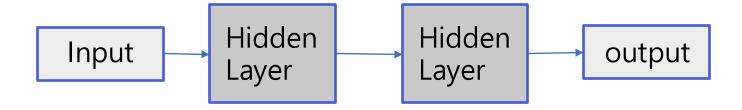


- 主要架構
 - 常見層數為 50, 101, 及 152 層
 - 網路架構非常深, 甚至超過 1,000 層
 - 由堆疊多層 residual modules 所組成

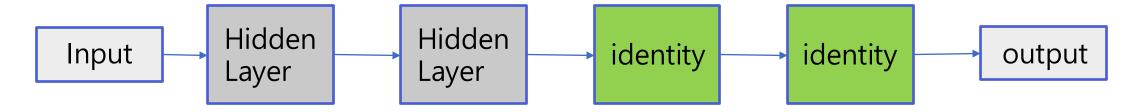


ResNet: Degradation Problem

Network #1

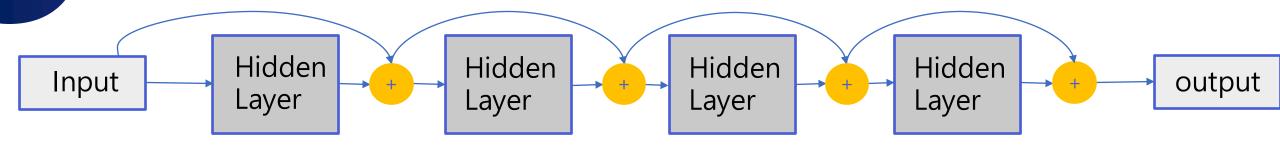


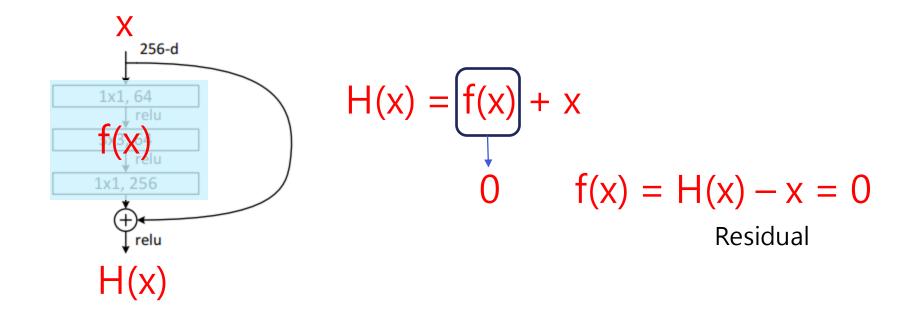
Network #2



Identity: f(x) = x

ResNet: Residual module





ResNeXT

ResNeXT [Xie et al., CVPR' 17]

- 提升CNN模型的表現主要研究的議題為:深度、寬度
 - 如:ResNet (深度)、InceptionNet (寬度)
- 但其實還有一個可以探討的議題,那就是cardinality
 - 深度跟寬度我都要



ResNeXT主要貢獻

- 提出了Cardinality的分組概念。
- 模型結構更加簡單和模組化。
- 大幅降低超參數調整。
 - InceptionNet的可怕超參數調整
- 參數量及層數的減少。
 - 101層的ResNeXT網路與200層的ResNeT有一樣的準確率

Cardinality

● 將高維度的卷積層分組為多個相同的卷積層 (Inception 是各個不同的卷積層),然後進行卷積運算,最後再將這些卷積層融合。

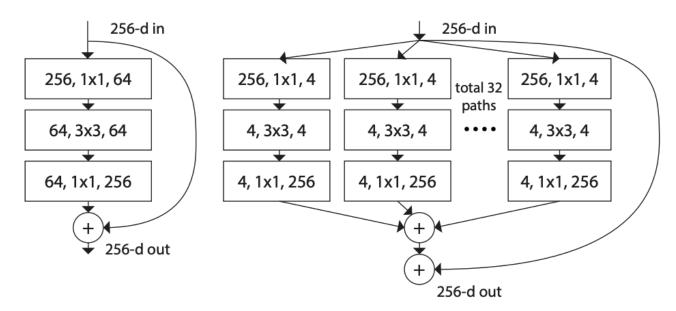
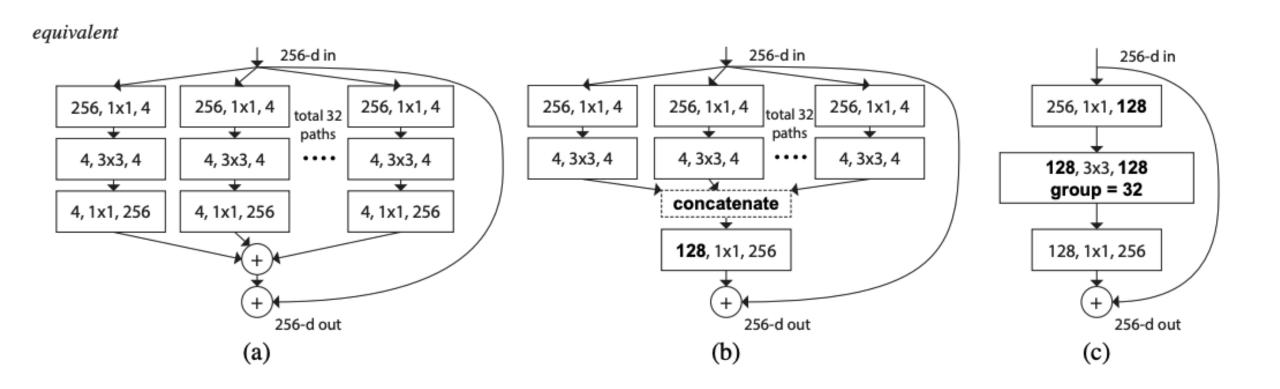


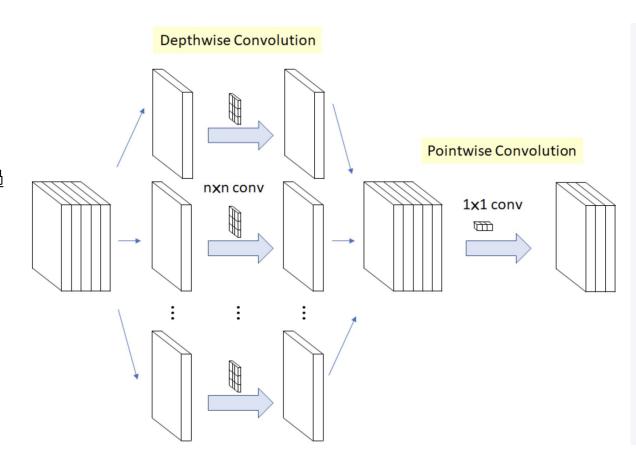
Figure 1. **Left**: A block of ResNet [14]. **Right**: A block of ResNeXt with cardinality = 32, with roughly the same complexity. A layer is shown as (# in channels, filter size, # out channels).

ResNeXT Cardinality



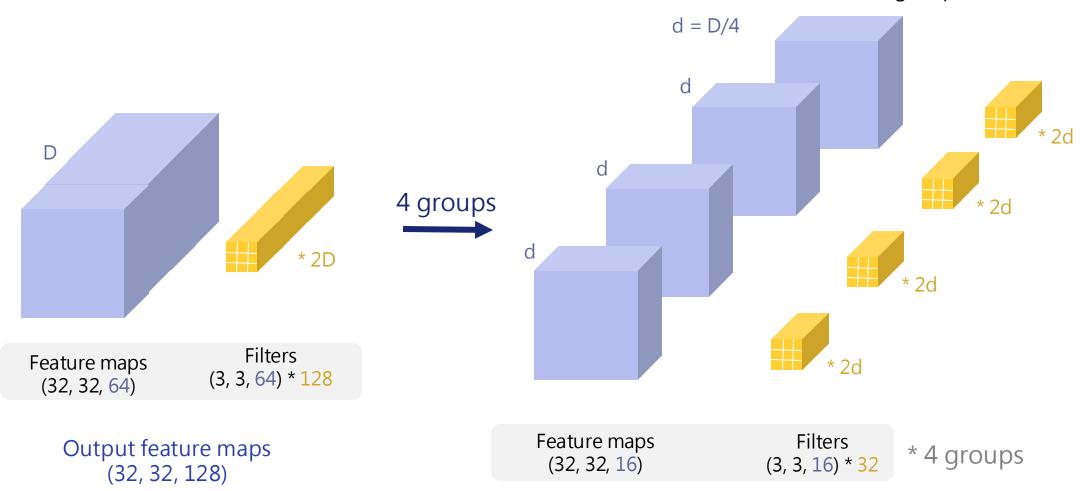
Group Convolution

- 假設原本圖大小為(32,32,64)
- 然後目標經過卷積後會將feature map上升到128張。
- Group convolution則會將64張特徵圖分成n組,假設n=4
- (32,32,64) -> (4,32,32,16)
- 然後每一組的(32,32,16)都會卷積出32張的特徵圖,所以卷積過 後的每一組都是(32,32,32)
- 接下來concate這4組的結果,變成(32,32,128)即完成。

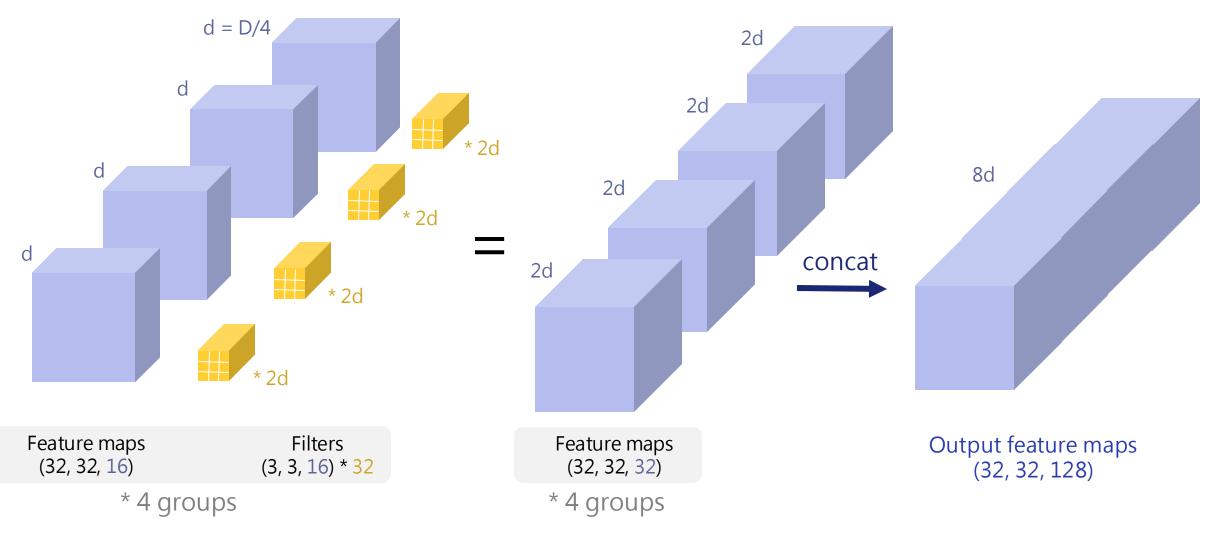


Group Convolution

nn.Conv2d(in_channels=64, out_channels=128, kernel_size=3, groups=4)



Group Convolution



實作練習