卷积神经网络 Convolution Neural Network

主讲:邓伟洪

http://www.pris.net.cn/introduction/teacher/dengweihong

模式识别与智能系统实验室

人工智能学院 北京邮电大学

一些历史

Mark I感知器是第一个实现的感知器算法。

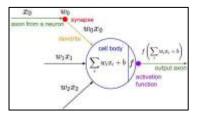
这台机器与一台使用20×20硫化镉光电池的照相机相连,产生400像素的图像。

这台机器与一台使用20×20硫化镉光电池的照相机相连,产生400像素的图像。

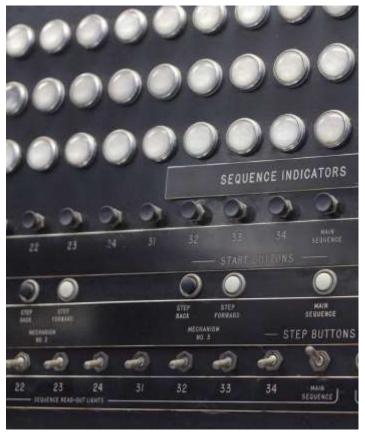
字母表中可识别的字母 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

更新规则:

$$w_i(t+1) = w_i(t) + \alpha(d_j - y_j(t))x_{j,i}$$

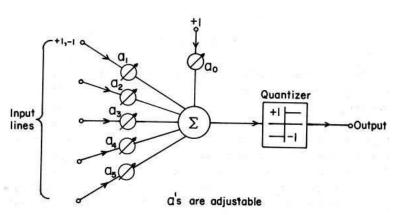


Frank Rosenblatt, ~1957: Perceptron

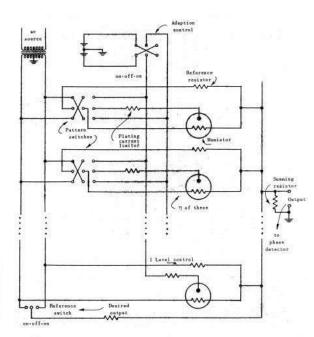


这些图片由Rocky Acosta根据CC-BY3.0授权。

一些历史







这些图片复制自Widrow 1960, 斯坦福电子实验室技术报告, 经斯坦福大学特别收藏部许可。

Widrow and Hoff, ~1960: Adaline/Madaline

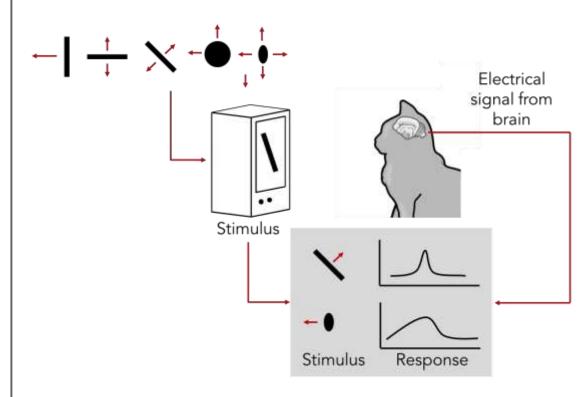
Hubel & Wiesel, 1959

猫纹状体皮层单个神经元的感受野

1962

猫视觉皮层的感受野、双眼交互作 用和功能结构

1968...

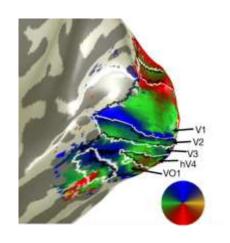


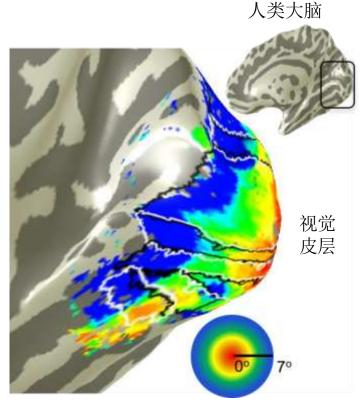
CNX OpenStax的<u>猫的图片</u>是在CC-by-4.0下授权的:进行了更改

一些历史

皮层地形图:

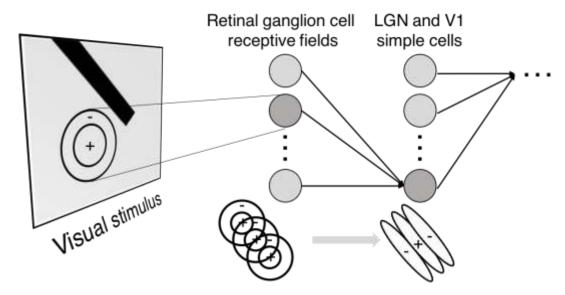
皮层附近的细胞代表视野中的邻近区域





视网膜整形图片由杰西·戈麦斯在斯坦福视觉与感知神经科学实验室提供。

分层组织



Simple cells: Response to light orientation

Complex cells:
Response to light
orientation and movement

Hypercomplex cells: response to movement with an end point







Response (end point)

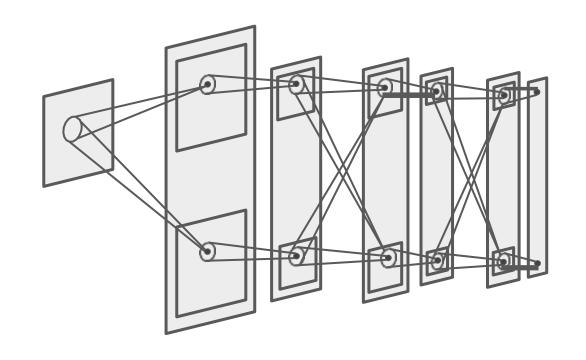
Lane McIntosh的早期视觉路径中的分层组织插图,版权所有CS231n 2017

Neocognitron [Fukushima 1980]

"三明治"架构(SCSCSC...)

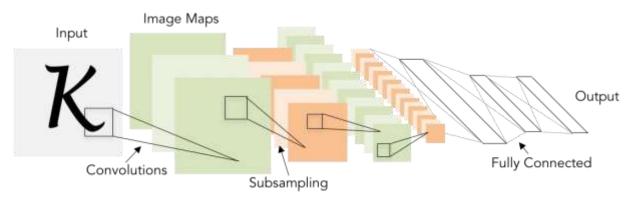
简单的单元:可修改的参数

复杂的单元: 执行池化操作



Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition

[LeCun, Bottou, Bengio, Haffner 1998]



LeNet-5

ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

[Krizhevsky, Sutskever, Hinton, 2012]



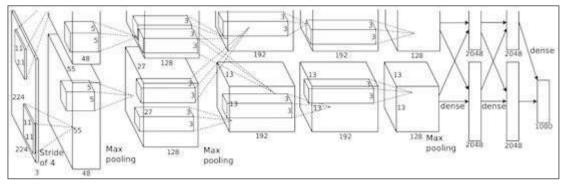


Figure copyright Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey Hinton, 2012. Reproduced with permission.

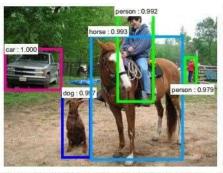
"AlexNet"

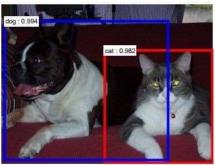
分类 恢复

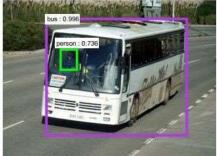


数字版权Alex Krizhevsky,Ilya Sutskever和Geoffrey Hinton,2012年。经许可复制。

检测



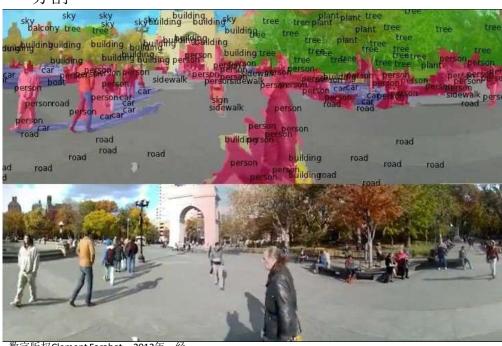






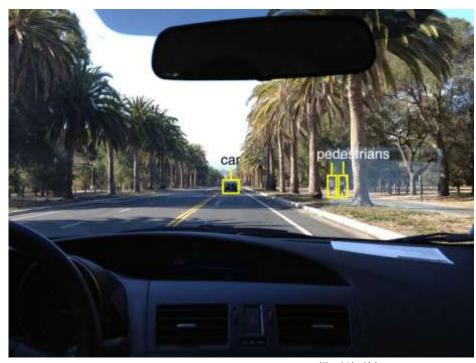
数字版权Shaoqing Ren, Kaiming He, Ross Girschick, Jian Sun, 2015年。经许可复制. *[Faster R-CNN: Ren, He, Girshick, Sun 2015]*

分割



数字版权Clement Farabet,2012年。经 许可复制。

[Farabet et al., 2012]



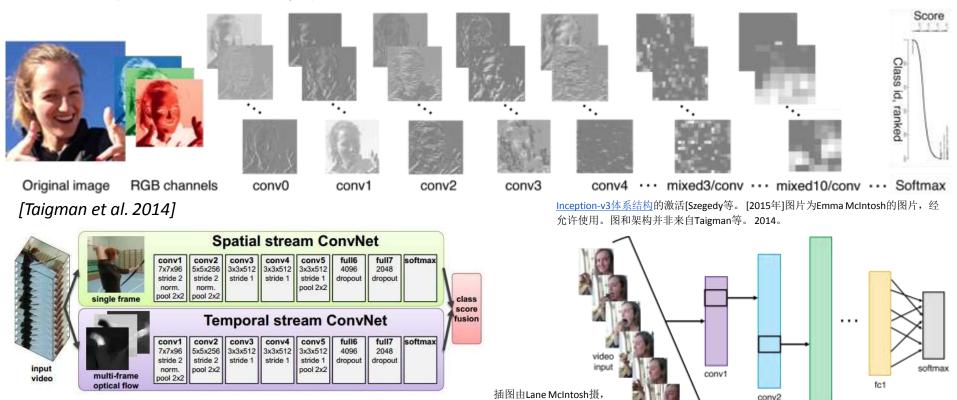
自动驾驶汽车

Lane McIntosh摄。版权所有CS231n 2017。



NVIDIA Tesla line (这些是rye01.stanford.edu上的GPU)

请注意,对于嵌入式系统,典型的设置将涉及 NVIDIA Tegras,并集成GPU和基于ARM的CPU内核。



Katie Cumnock的照片经许可

conv3

使用。

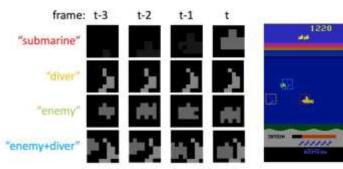
[Simonyan et al. 2014]

数字版权Simonyan等,2014。经许可复制。



图像是姿势估计的示例,实际上并非来自Toshev&Szegedy2014。版权所有Lane McIntosh。

[Toshev, Szegedy 2014]

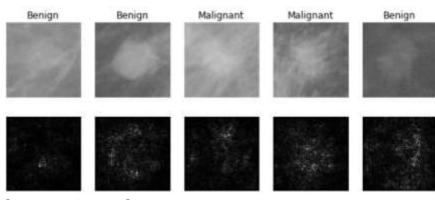






[Guo et al. 2014]

数字版权Xiaoxiao Guo, Satinder Singh, Honglak Lee, Richard Lewis, and Xiaoshi Wang, 2014年。经许可复制



[Levy et al. 2016]

图由Levy等授予版权。2016。经 许可复制。



[Dieleman et al. 2014]

从左到右: NASA的公共领域, 允许使用的ESA/Hubble, NASA的公共领域和公共领域。



[Sermanet et al. 2011] [Ciresan et al.]

Lane McIntosh摄。版权所有CS231n 2017.

Christin Khan拍摄的<u>这个图片</u>属于公共领域,最初来源于美国NOAA。



鲸鱼识别, Kaggle 挑战赛



Mnih and Hinton, 2010

没有问题

小错误

有点联系

图片字幕



坐在草地上的白色泰迪熊



一个穿着棒球服的人扔一个球



一个女人手里拿着一只猫

[Vinyals et al., 2015] [Karpathy and Fei-Fei, 2015]



一个人在冲浪板上冲浪



一只猫坐在地板上 的手提箱

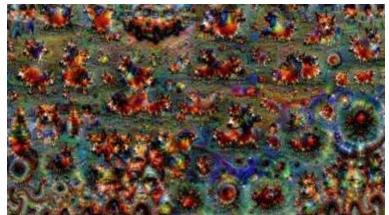


一个女人站在海滩上抱着 冲浪板

所有图像均来自CCO公共领域:

https://pixabay.com/en/luggage-antique-cat-1643010/ https://pixabay.com/en/teddy-plush-bears-cute-teddy-bear-1623436/ https://pixabay.com/en/surf-wave-summer-sport-litoral-1688716/ https://pixabay.com/en/woman-female-model-portrait-adult-983967/ https://pixabay.com/en/handstand-lake-meditation-496008/ https://pixabay.com/en/baseball-player-shortstop-infield-1045263/

Justin Johnson使用Neuraltalk2生成的字幕。













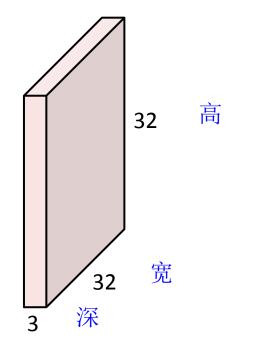
数字版权贾斯汀·约翰逊(Justin Johnson),2015年。经许可复制。使用Inceptionism方法从Google Research 的博客文章中生成。

梵高的《<u>繁星之夜</u>》和<u>《树的根》</u>属于公共 领域散景的图像属于公共领域<u>风格化的图像</u>, 版权属于贾斯汀·约翰逊,2017年;经许可 转载

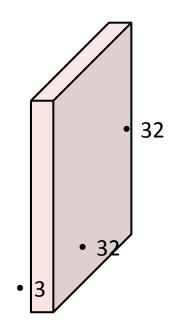
Gatys et al, "Image Style Transfer using Convolutional Neural Networks", CVPR 2016 Gatys et al, "Controlling Perceptual Factors in Neural Style Transfer", CVPR 2017

卷积神经网络

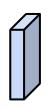
32x32x3 图片 -> 保留空间结构



• 32x32x3 图片

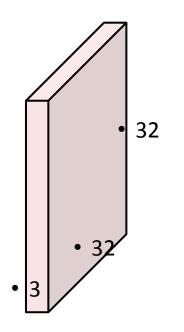


• 5x5x3 过滤器



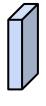
• 将滤镜与图像进行卷积,即"在空间上滑动图像,计算点积"

• 32x32x3 图片

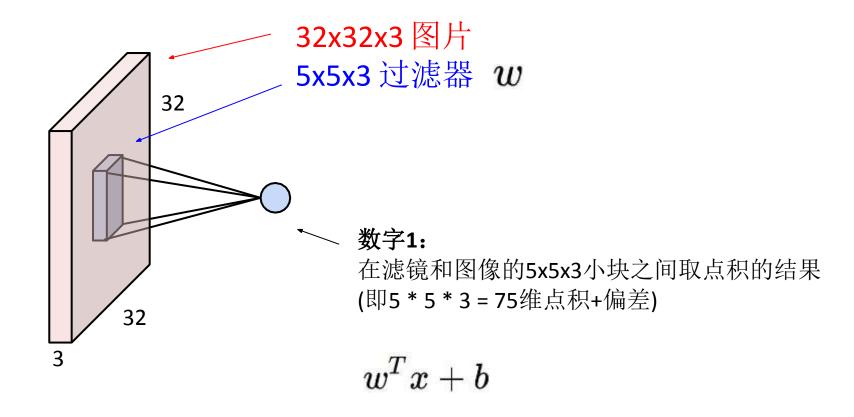


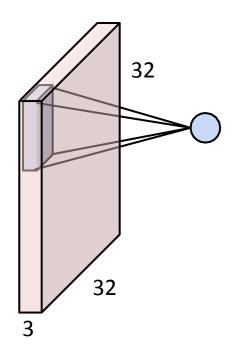
过滤器始终扩展输入图片的整个深度

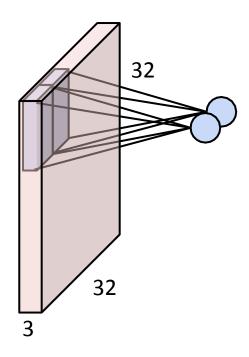
• 5x5x3 过滤器

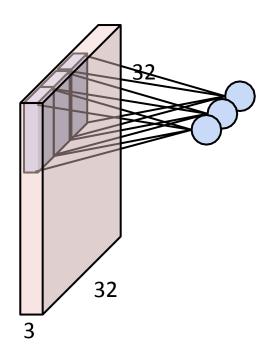


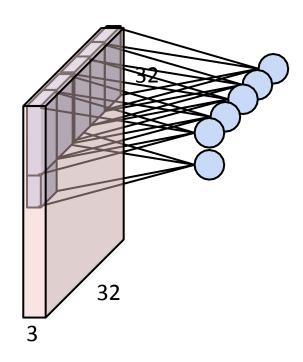
• 将滤镜与图像进行卷积,即"在空间上滑动图像,计算点积"

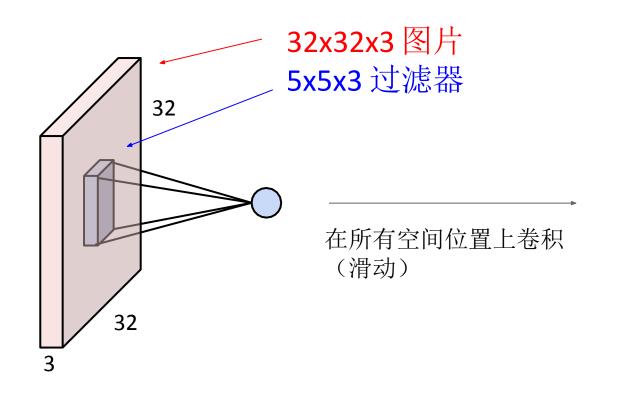




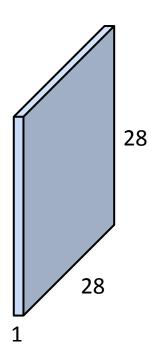




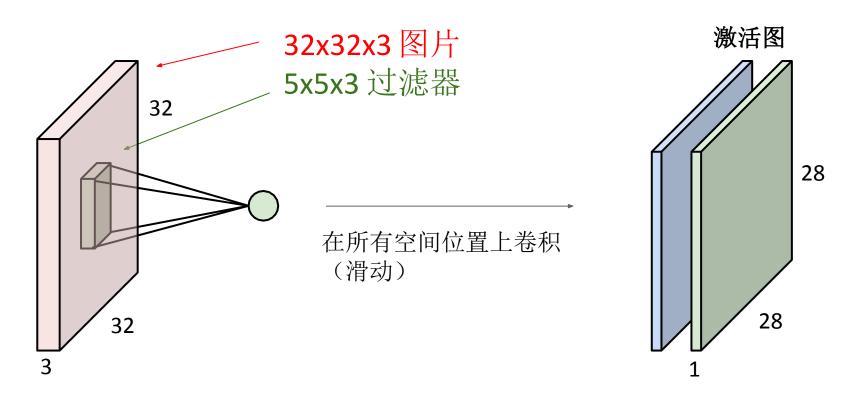




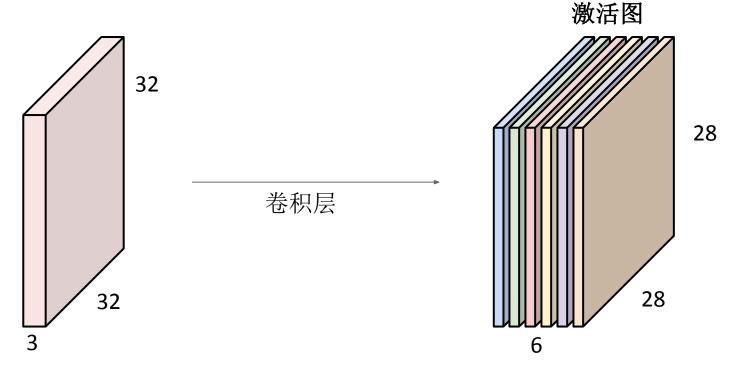
激活图



考虑第二个绿色滤波器

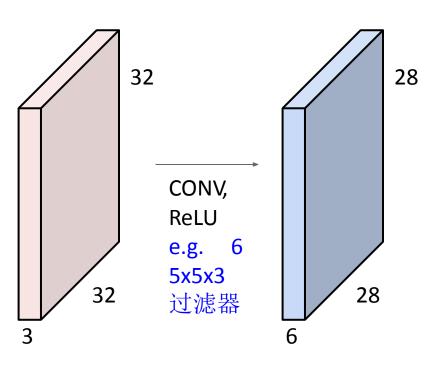


例如,如果我们有6个5x5过滤器,我们将获得6个单独的激活图:

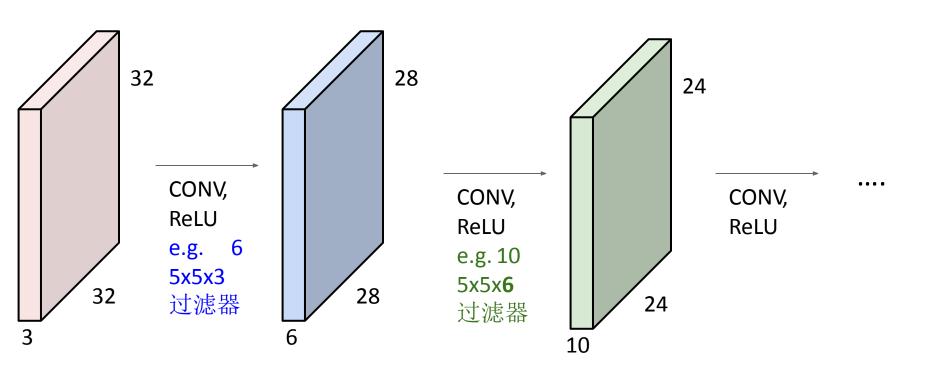


我们将它们堆叠起来,以获得尺寸为28x28x6的"新图片"!

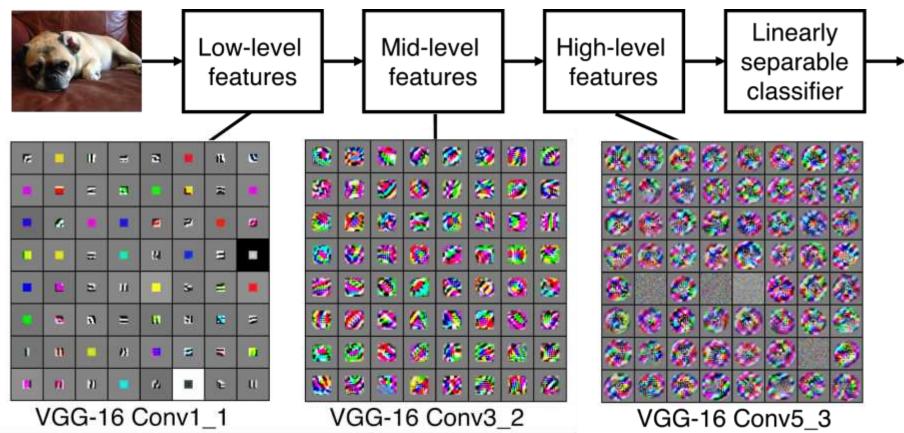
预览: 卷积网络是一系列卷积层, 散布着激活功能



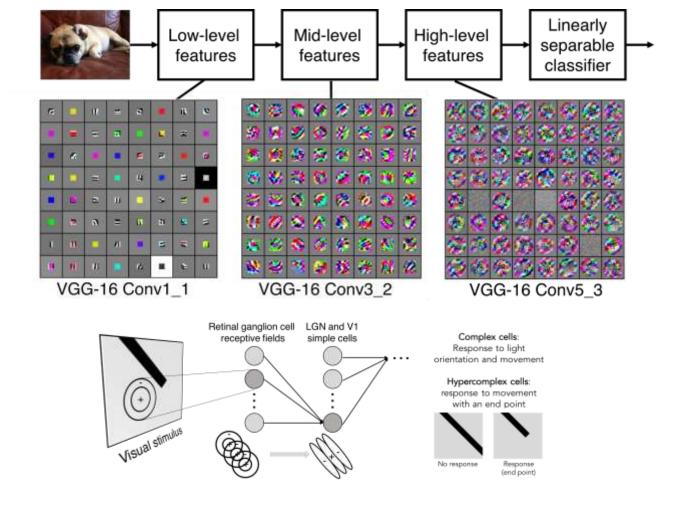
预览: 卷积网络是一系列卷积层, 散布着激活功能

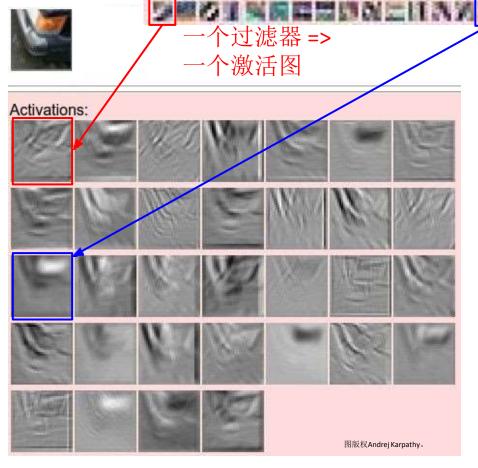


Lane McIntosh展示的VGG-16。 [Simonyan和 Zisserman,2014年]的VGG-16架构。



预览





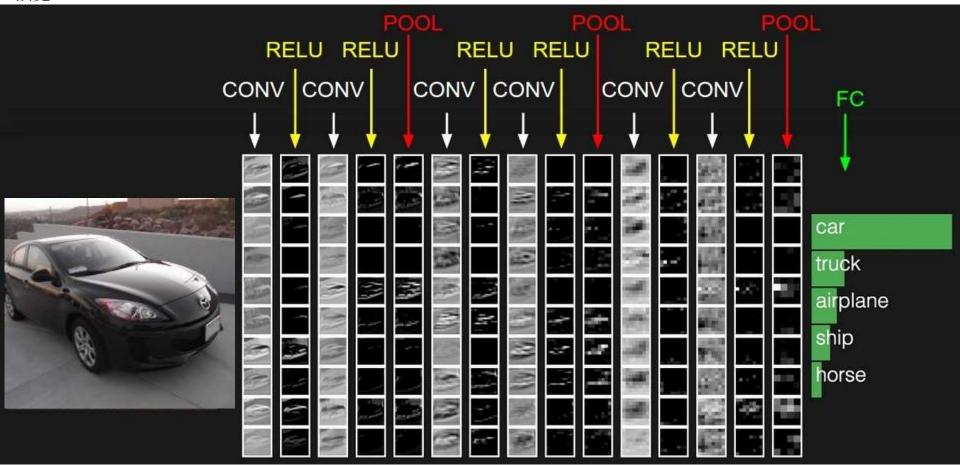
示例5x5过滤器 (共32个)

我们称其为卷积层,因为它与两个信号的卷积有关:

$$f[x,y] * g[x,y] = \sum_{n_1 = -\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n_2 = -\infty}^{\infty} f[n_1, n_2] \cdot g[x - n_1, y - n_2]$$

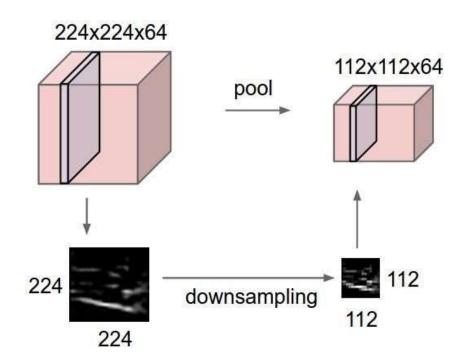
滤波器与信号(图像)的逐元素相乘与和

预览:



池化层

- 使表示更小,更易于管理
- 对每个激活图进行独立操作:



最大池化

单深度切片

1	1	2	4
5	6	7	8
3	2	1	0
1	2	3	4

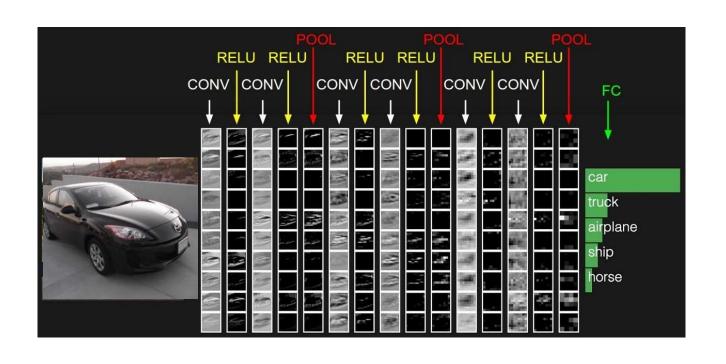
带有2x2过滤器和步长为 2的最大池化

6	8	
3	4	

)

全连接层(FC layer)

- 包含连接到整个输入量的神经元,就像普通的神经网络一样



总结

- 卷积层堆叠CONV,POOL,FC层
- 朝着更小的过滤器和更深的架构发展的趋势
- 摆脱POOL/FC层的趋势(仅CONV)
- 从历史上看,结构看起来像

[(CONV-RELU)*N-POOL?]*M-(FC-RELU)*K,SOFTMAX

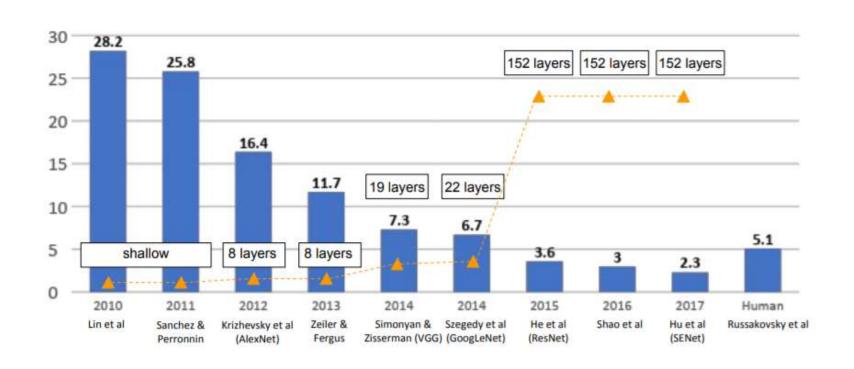
其中N通常是~5, M是较大的值, 0 <= K <= 2.

- 但是诸如ResNet / GoogLeNet之类的最新进展已经 挑战了这种范例

主流CNN结构演进

- AlexNet
- VGGNet
- GoogLeNet
- ResNet

ImageNet 分类挑战(ILSVRC)



结构

CONV1 MAX POOL1 NORM1 CONV2

MAX POOL2

NORM2

CONV3

CONV4

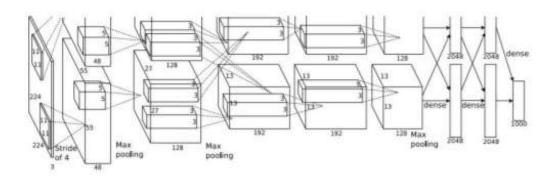
CONV5

Max POOL3

FC6

FC7

FC8



输入: 227x227x3 图像

第一层(CONV1):96个 11x11 滤波器, 步长为4

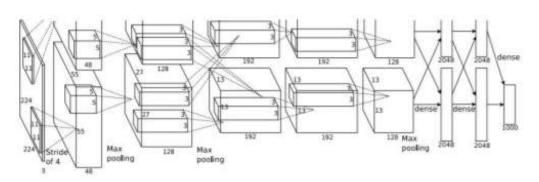
输出?

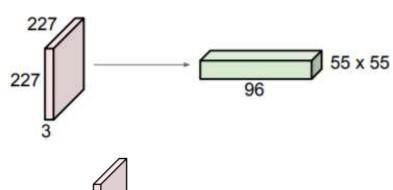
$$(227-11)/4+1 = 55$$

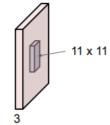
故为55x55x96

这一层又有多少参数?

(11x11x3)*96 = 35K

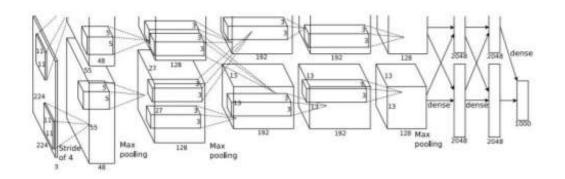






输入: 227x227x3 图像

经过第一层后: 55x55x96

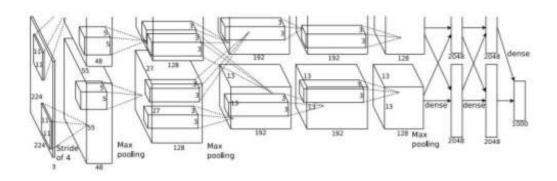


第二层(P00L1):3x3滤波器,步长为2 输出?

(55-3)/2+1 = 27 故为27x27x96

这一层又有多少参数?

0!



AlexNet完整的结构和输出

[227x227x3] INPUT

[55x55x96] CONV1: 96 11x11 filters at stride 4, pad 0

[27x27x96] MAX POOL1: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[27x27x96] NORM1: Normalization layer

[27x27x256] CONV2: 256 5x5 filters at stride 1, pad 2

[13x13x256] MAX POOL2: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[13x13x256] NORM2: Normalization layer

[13x13x384] CONV3: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x384] CONV4: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x256] CONV5: 256 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

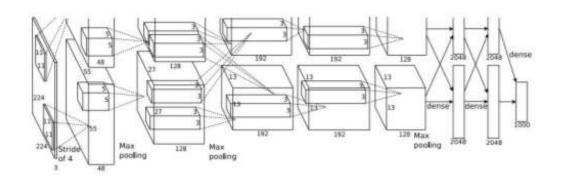
[6x6x256] MAX POOL3: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[4096] FC6: 4096 neurons [4096] FC7: 4096 neurons

[1000] FC8: 1000 neurons (class scores)

一些细节:

- 第一次使用ReLU
- 引入很多增广方法
- Dropout 0.5
- Batch size 128
- 学习率1e-2 当测试率瓶颈时调整为1/10



AlexNet完整的结构和输出

[227x227x3] INPUT

[55x55x96] CONV1: 96 11x11 filters at stride 4, pad 0

[27x27x96] MAX POOL1: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[27x27x96] NORM1: Normalization layer

[27x27x256] CONV2: 256 5x5 filters at stride 1, pad 2

[13x13x256] MAX POOL2: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[13x13x256] NORM2: Normalization layer

[13x13x384] CONV3: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x384] CONV4: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[13x13x256] CONV5: 256 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1

[6x6x256] MAX POOL3: 3x3 filters at stride 2

[4096] FC6: 4096 neurons

[4096] FC7: 4096 neurons

[1000] FC8: 1000 neurons (class scores)

由于当时算力的不足,整个网络分布在了

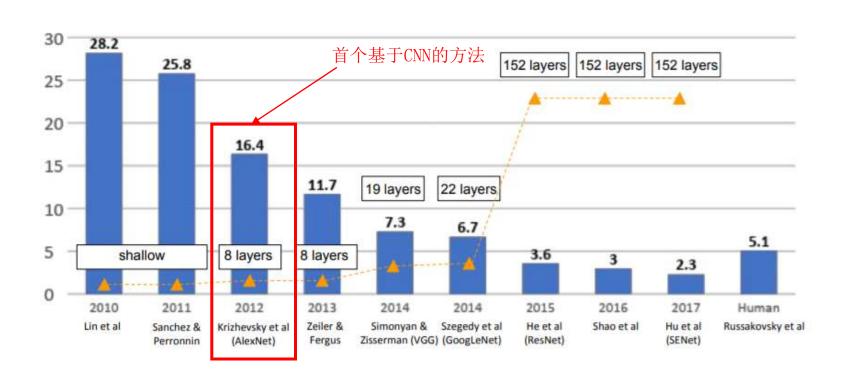
两块GPU上,导致CONV1, CONV2, CONV3,

CONV4, CONV5, 只和同在一个卡上的特征图相连

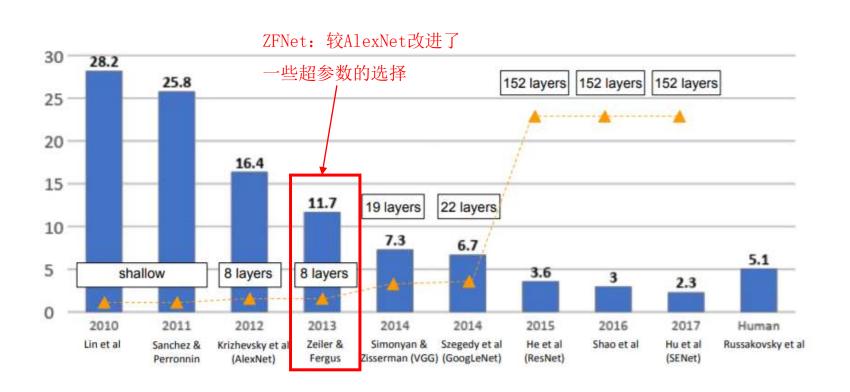
CONV3, FC6, FC7, FC8与所有之前的特征相连

AlexNet也是第一个采用CNN在ILSVRC取胜的方法

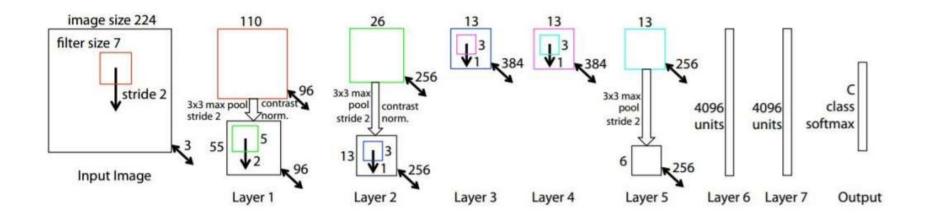
ImageNet 分类挑战(ILSVRC)



ImageNet 分类挑战(ILSVRC)



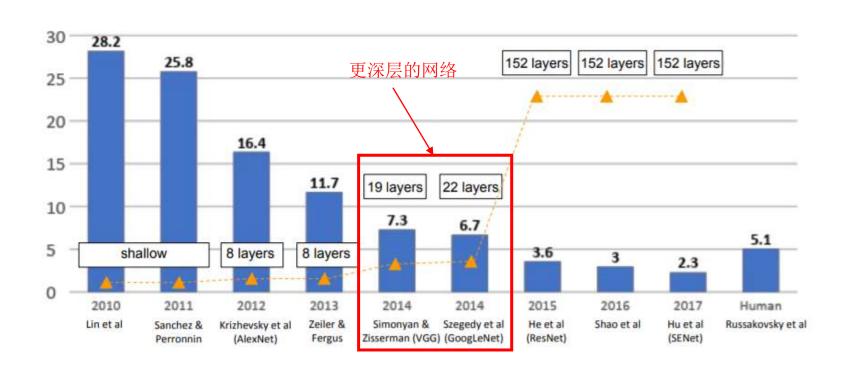
ZFNet



CONV1:从(11x11 步长4)改为了(7x7 步长2)

CONV3, 4, 5: 滤波器数量从384, 384, 256 变为512, 1024, 512

ImageNet 分类挑战(ILSVRC)



VGGNet

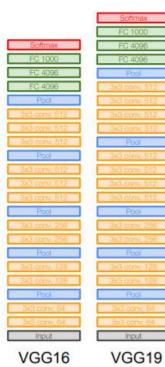
用更小的卷积核 更深的网络

从AlexNet的8层

变为16/19层

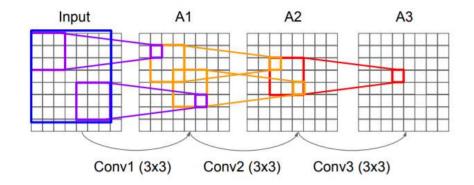
只采用3x3的卷积核, stride 1 pad 1 以及 2x2的最大池化, stride 2



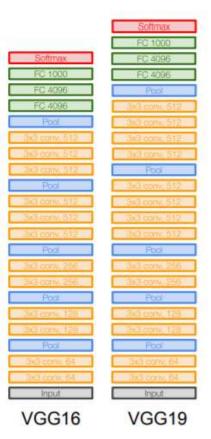


VGGNet

为什么用3x3的卷积核?



在有同样感受野的情况下,拥有更多的非线性层 同时具有更少的参数量

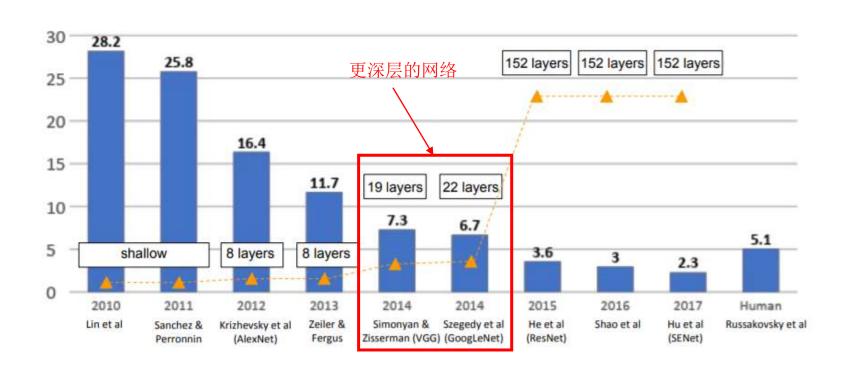


VGGNet

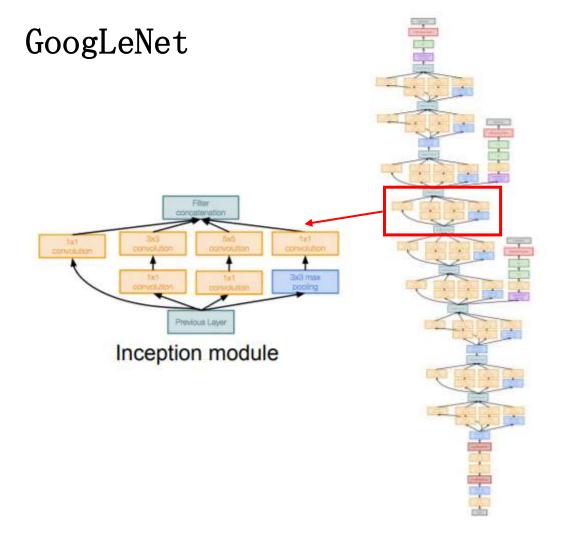
```
(not counting biases)
INPUT: [224x224x3]
                     memory: 224*224*3=150K params: 0
                                                                                                            FG 1000
CONV3-64: [224x224x64] memory: 224*224*64=3.2M params: (3*3*3)*64 = 1,728
                                                                                                            FC 4096
CONV3-64: [224x224x64] memory: 224*224*64=3.2M params: (3*3*64)*64 = 36.864
                                                                                                            FC 4096
POOL2: [112x112x64] memory: 112*112*64=800K params: 0
CONV3-128: [112x112x128] memory: 112*112*128=1.6M params: (3*3*64)*128 = 73,728
                                                                                 大部分的内存占用
CONV3-128: [112x112x128] memory: 112*112*128=1.6M params: (3*3*128)*128 = 147,456
POOL2: [56x56x128] memory: 56*56*128=400K params: 0
CONV3-256: [56x56x256] memory: 56*56*256=800K params: (3*3*128)*256 = 294,912
CONV3-256: [56x56x256] memory: 56*56*256=800K params: (3*3*256)*256 = 589,824
CONV3-256: [56x56x256] memory: 56*56*256=800K params: (3*3*256)*256 = 589.824
POOL2: [28x28x256] memory: 28*28*256=200K params: 0
CONV3-512: [28x28x512] memory: 28*28*512=400K params: (3*3*256)*512 = 1,179,648
CONV3-512: [28x28x512] memory: 28*28*512=400K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
CONV3-512: [28x28x512] memory: 28*28*512=400K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
POOL2: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: 0
CONV3-512: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
CONV3-512: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
CONV3-512: [14x14x512] memory: 14*14*512=100K params: (3*3*512)*512 = 2,359,296
                                                                                大部分的参数
POOL2: [7x7x512] memory: 7*7*512=25K params: 0
FC: [1x1x4096] memory: 4096 params: 7*7*512*4096 = 102,760,448
FC: [1x1x4096] memory: 4096 params: 4096*4096 = 16,777,216
FC: [1x1x1000] memory: 1000 params: 4096*1000 = 4,096,000
TOTAL memory: 24M * 4 bytes ~= 96MB / image (for a forward pass)
                                                                                                             Inout
TOTAL params: 138M parameters
```

VGG16

ImageNet 分类挑战(ILSVRC)



- 22层
- 只有5million的参数 比AlexNet少12倍 比VGG-16少27倍
- 采用了有效的Inception模块
- 没有FC层



简单的Inception 模块

- 并行的进行三种不同大小 卷积核的计算
- 将不同卷积核的计算结果 连接起来

Filter concatenation

1x1 3x3 5x5 3x3 max convolution convolution pooling

Previous Layer

• 这样会有什么问题?

Naive Inception module

简单的Inception 模块

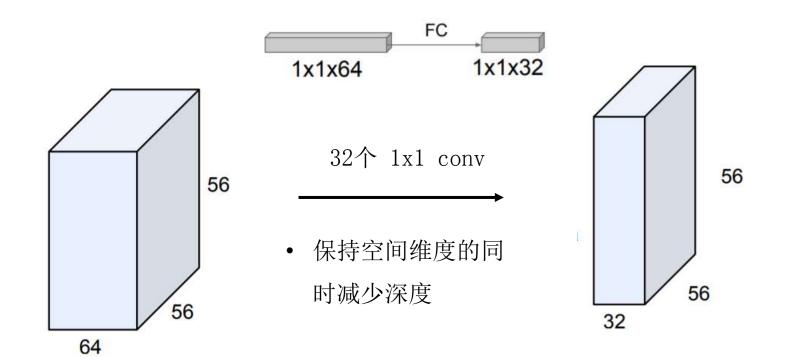
|1x1 conv, 128| 28x28x128x1x1x25628x28x(128+192+96+256) = 28x28x672[3x3 conv, 192] 28x28x192x3x3x256 [5x5 conv, 96] 28x28x96x5x5x256concatenation 28x28x192 28x28x128 28x28x96 28x28x256 总共: 854M ops 5x5 conv. 3x3 conv. 1x1 conv, 3x3 pool 192 96 • 计算代价太大,同时只能不断地增加 Module input: Input

28x28x256

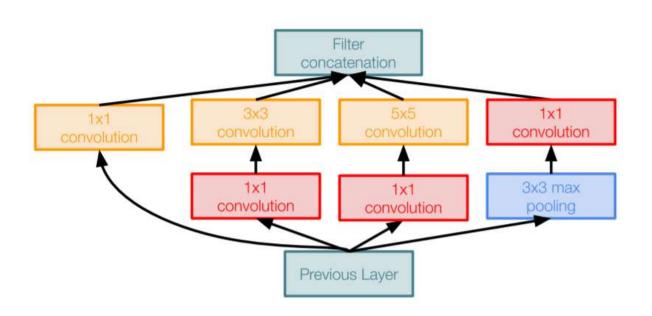
• 利用1x1卷积核

特征图的深度

1x1 卷积核

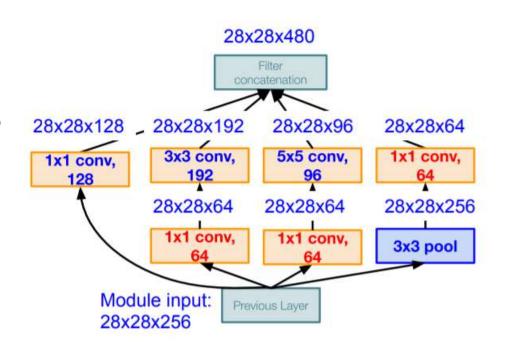


实际的Inception 模块



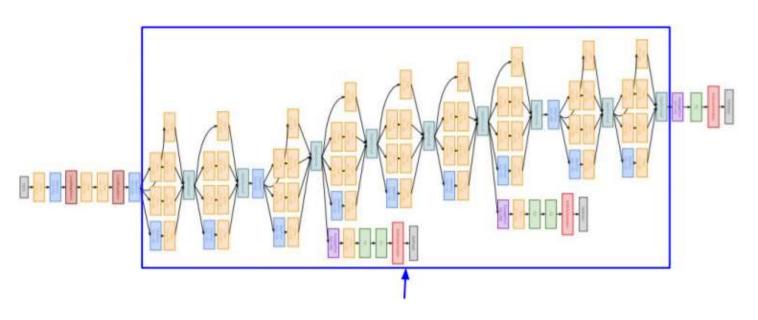
实际的Inception 模块

- [1x1 conv, 64] 28x28x64x1x1x256
- [1x1 conv, 64] 28x28x64x1x1x256
- [1x1 conv, 128] 28x28x128x1x1x256
- [3x3 conv, 192] 28x28x192x3x3x64
- [5x5 conv, 96] 28x28x96x5x5x64
- [1x1 conv, 64] 28x28x64x1x1x256
- 总共: 358M ops



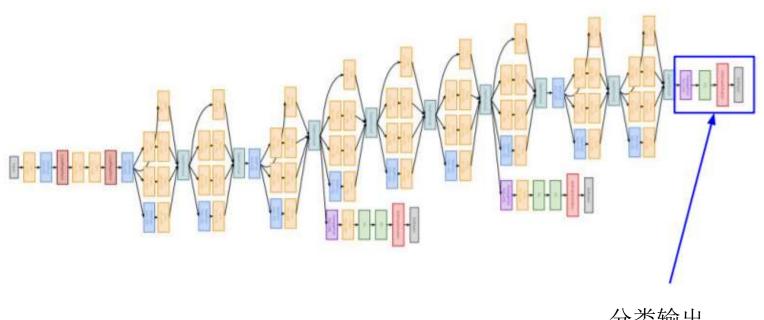
• 减少计算代价的同时能调整深度

GoogLeNet



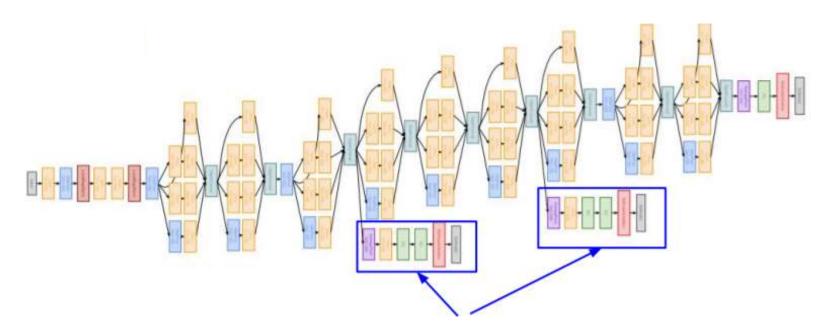
堆叠的Inception模块

${\tt GoogLeNet}$



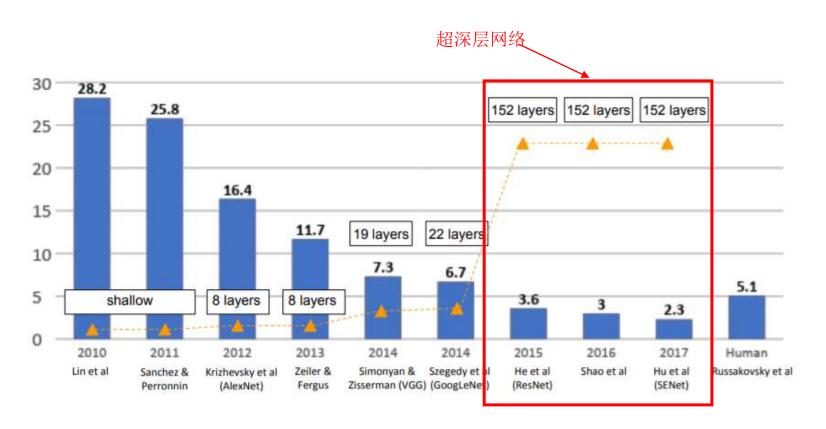
分类输出

${\tt GoogLeNet}$



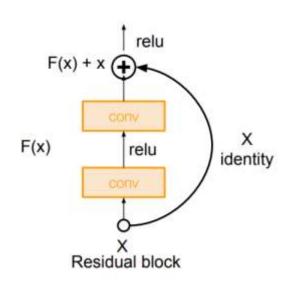
辅助分类输出,为底层注入梯度

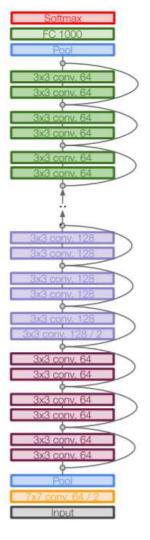
ImageNet 分类挑战(ILSVRC)



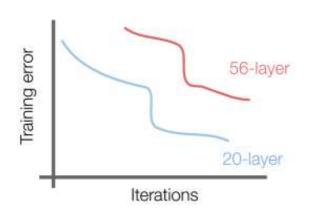
ResNet

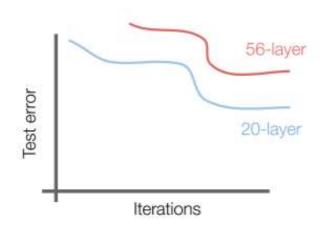
- 152层
- 引入残差模块
- 横扫了当年的分 类以及检测比赛





模型退化

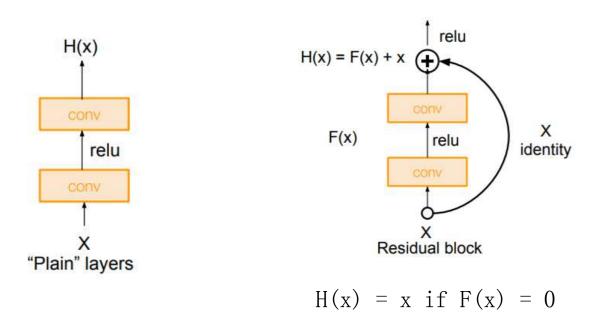




- 56层的网络在训练和测试都表现得较差
- 并非是由于过拟合导致的
- 深度网络更难训练

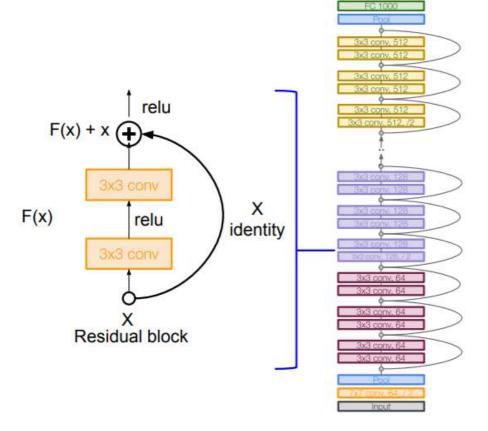
残差模块

尝试学习输入和输出之间的差



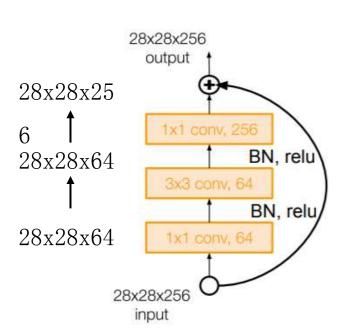
ResNet

- 残差模块的不断堆叠
- 初始位置加入卷积层
- 输出处仅采用单层的 FC完成对输出的适配



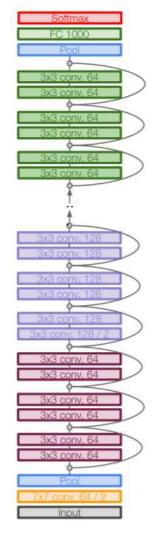
ResNet

• 针对于深层的网络 (ResNet50+)引入1x1 卷积核帮助提升效率

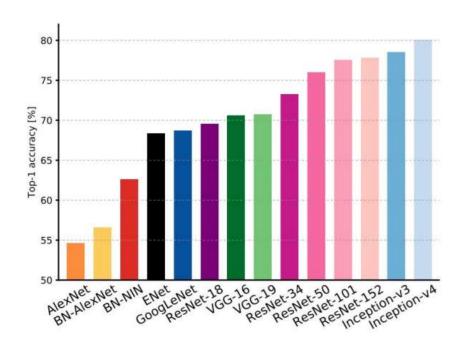


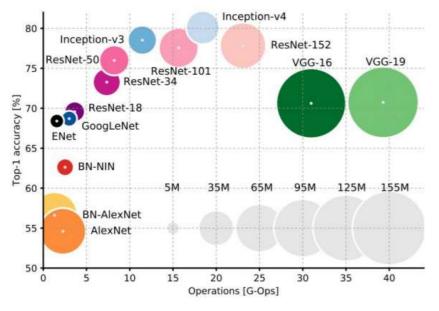
ResNet训练

- 每层卷积后引入BN
- 运用Xavier初始化
- SGD + Momentum (0.9)
- 学习率为0.1每次测试集 正确率不升后降为1/10
- Batch size 为256
- Weight decay为1e-5
- 不引入drop out



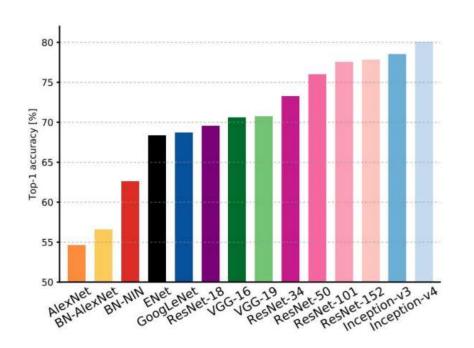
复杂性比较

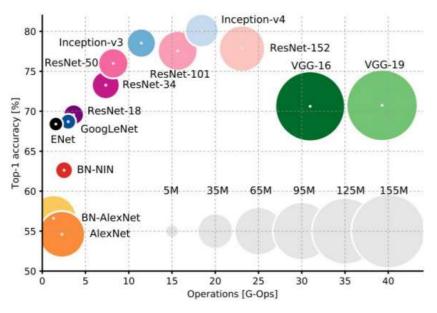




- Inception-v4:ResNet+Inception
- VGG:最多的参量,最多的操作

复杂性比较



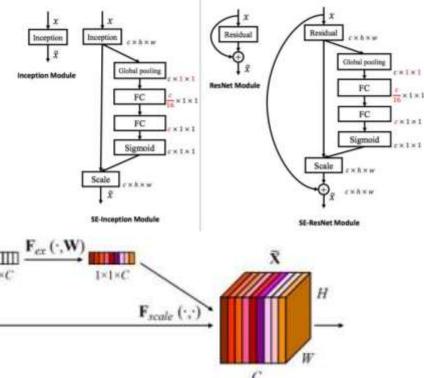


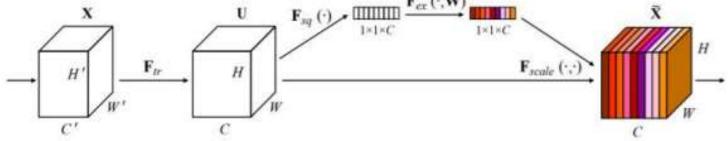
- GoogLeNet: 最有效率的模型
- AlexNet: 计算量小,但内存占用多,效果低

针对于ResNet的改进

Squeeze-and-Excitation Networks (SENet)

- 增加了模型再校准的模块,对特征图权重进行自适应性调整
- 全局信息以及2个全连接层被用 来确定特征图的权重

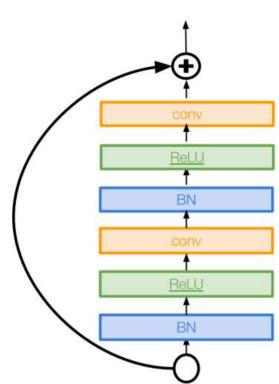




针对于ResNet的改进

Identity Mappings in Deep Residual Networks

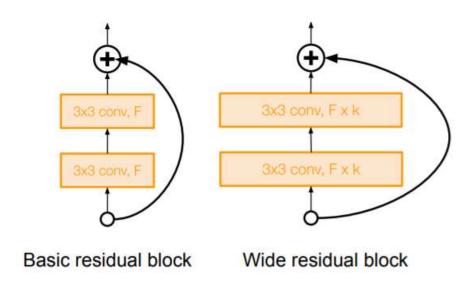
- 提升了ResNet模块的设计
- 创建一个更直接的路径在整个网络中传播信息
- 获得了更好的效果



针对于ResNet的改进

Wide Residual Networks

- 认为重要的因素是残差而非深度
- 用更宽的残差块(Fxk 替代 F)
- 50层的更宽ResNet较ResNet-152 效果更好
- 提升宽度而非深度让计算更有效率



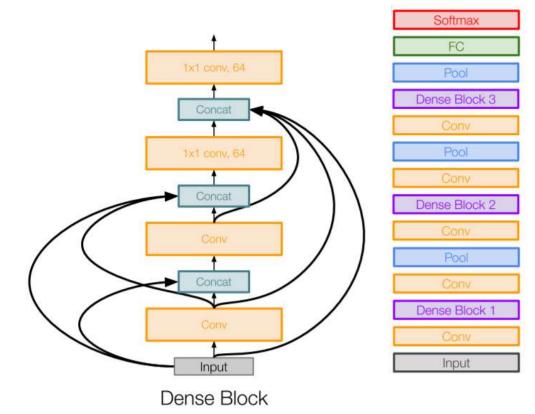
其他的想法

Densely Connected Convolutional Networks

(DenseNet)

Dense块中的每一层都和 之后的层有连接

- 减轻梯度消失,加强特征 传播,鼓励特征重用
- 50层效果好于ResNet152



翻译: 梁嘉豪