Sztuczna Inteligencja Sieci neuronowe

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Sieci neuronowe

Krótki przegląd

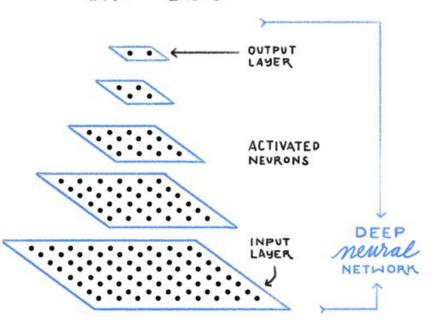
- klasyfikacja
- perceptron
- perceptron wielowarstwowy
- funkcje aktywacji
- backpropagation
- klasyfikacja

Klasyfikacja

CAT & DOG?

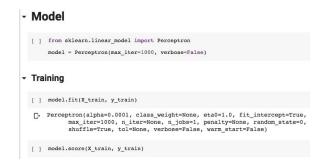


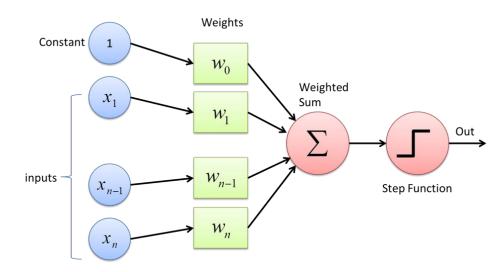
CAT DOG



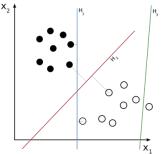
Perceptron

- wejście np. cechy jakiegoś obiektu
- wyjście liczba rzeczywista
- zastosowanie
 - klasyfikacja
 - o uczenie z nadzorem
- <u>demo</u> z użyciem biblioteki sklearn





$$egin{aligned} f(oldsymbol{x}; \, oldsymbol{w}, b) &= oldsymbol{w}^T oldsymbol{x} + b \ oldsymbol{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R} \ oldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

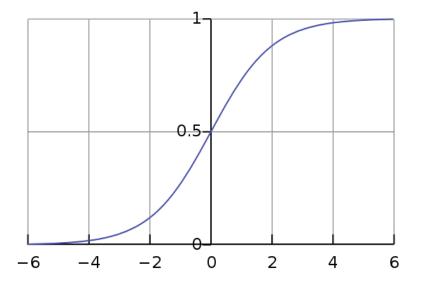


Funkcja sigmoid

$$\bullet \quad \sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

- interpretacja probabilistyczna
- łatwo obliczyć pochodną

$$\sigma'(x) = \sigma(x) \left(1 - \sigma(x)\right)$$



Regresja logistyczna

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}; \, \boldsymbol{w}, b) = \sigma(\boldsymbol{w}^T \boldsymbol{x} + b)$$

klasyfikator binarny

 $p(y = 1 \mid \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{w}, b) = f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{w}, b)$

- perceptron + sigmoid
- uczenie = estymacja maksymalnej wiarygodności
- funkcja straty entropia krzyżowa (lepsza od błędu średniokwadratowego)

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, y) = -\left[y \log \hat{y} + (1 - y) \log(1 - \hat{y})\right]$$

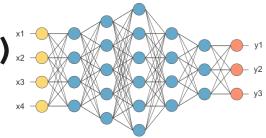
demo

$$\hat{y} = f(x; w, b), \quad y \in \{0, 1\}$$

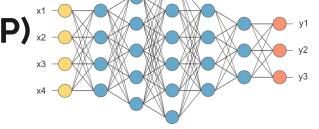
Wielowarstwowy perceptron (MLP) 2-



- L liczba warstw ukrytych
- h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_L liczba neuronów w kolejnych warstwach
- wagi warstw ukrytych $W_i \in \mathbb{R}^{h_{i-1} \times h_i}$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, L; h_0 = n)$
- wagi warstwy wyjściowej $W_{L+1} \in \mathbb{R}^{h_L \times K}$
- ullet obciążenia $oldsymbol{b}_i$



Wielowarstwowy perceptron (MLP) 2-



ullet propagacja w przód $(i=1,2,\ldots,L+1)$

$$Z_i := A_{i-1}W_i + \boldsymbol{b}_i$$

$$A_i := g_i(Z_i) \qquad A_0 := X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

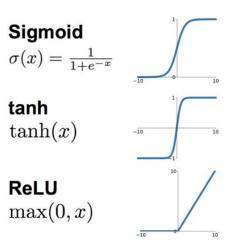
- g_1,g_2,\ldots,g_{L+1} funkcje aktywacji
- *m* liczba danych wejściowych (*n*-wymiarowych)
- wartości jednostek (po aktywacji) $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times h_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, L+1$
- na wyjściu otrzymujemy K wartości dla każdej obserwacji

$$\hat{Y} := A_{L+1} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times K}$$

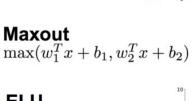
Funkcje aktywacji

$$[\operatorname{softmax}(\boldsymbol{z})]_j = \frac{\exp(z_j)}{\sum_i \exp(z_i)}$$

- w warstwie wyjściowej najczęściej stosuje się funkcję aktywacji sigmoid (K<2) albo <u>softmax</u> (K≥2)
- w warstwach ukrytych można stosować następujące funkcje aktywacji



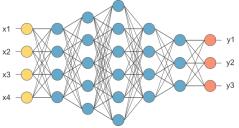








Funkcja kosztu



- $\hat{y} \in \mathbb{R}^K$ wyjście sieci neuronowej, $y \in \{0,1\}^K$ binarnie zakodowana przynależność do klasy
- entropia krzyżowa

$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\boldsymbol{y}}, \boldsymbol{y}) = -\sum_{k=1}^{K} y_k \log \hat{y}_k = -\log(\hat{y}_r) \qquad ([\boldsymbol{y}]_r = 1)$$

funkcja straty

$$J(\boldsymbol{\theta}) := rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{oldsymbol{y}}^{(i)}, oldsymbol{y}^{(i)})$$

Trenowanie

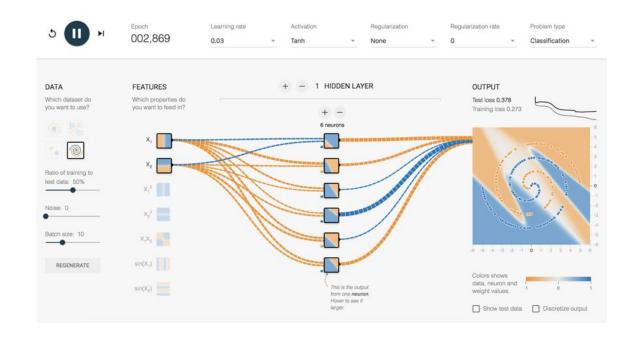
$$J(oldsymbol{ heta}) := rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathcal{L}(\hat{oldsymbol{y}}^{(i)}, oldsymbol{y}^{(i)})$$

- ullet optymalizacja funkcji $rg \min_{ heta} J(heta)$
- wiele metod numerycznych
 - o metoda spadku gradientu (ang. gradient descent)

$$\theta_{k+1} = \theta_k - \eta \nabla J(\theta_k)$$

- o metoda gradientu stochastycznego (SGD) losowy podział danych treningowych na mini-paczki
- o istnieje wiele lepszych (szybciej zbieżnych) algorytmów:
 - SGD+momentum, Adagrad, AdaDelta, Adam

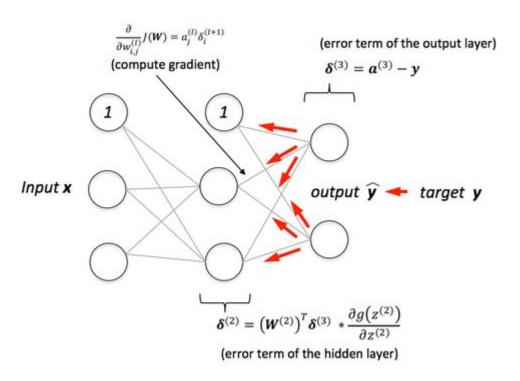
Demo - playground.tensorflow.org



Propagacja wsteczna

- efektywne obliczanie gradientu funkcji kosztu
- wykorzystanie <u>reguły łańcuchowei</u>

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx}$$

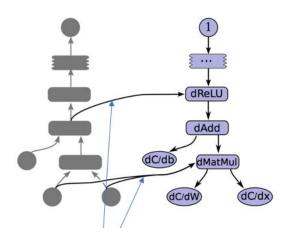


https://sebastianraschka.com/faq/docs/visual-backpropagation.html

Implementacja MLP z użyciem *** TensorFlow ™



Krok 1. Graf obliczeń



```
tf X = tf.placeholder('float32', shape=(None, n features))
tf Y = tf.placeholder('float32', shape=(None, n classes))
tf W1 = tf.Variable( W1.astype('float32') )
tf b1 = tf.Variable( np.float32( b1 ) )
tf W2 = tf.Variable( W2.astype('float32') )
tf b2 = tf.Variable( np.float32( b2 ) )
tf W3 = tf.Variable( W3.astype('float32') )
tf b3 = tf.Variable( np.float32( b3 ) )
tf Z1 = tf.matmul( tf X, tf W1 ) + tf b1
tf A1 = tf.tanh( tf Z1 )
tf Z2 = tf.matmul( tf A1, tf W2 ) + tf b2
tf A2 = tf.tanh(tf Z2)
tf Z3 = tf.matmul( tf A2, tf W3 ) + tf b3
                                               # logits
tf A3 = tf.nn.softmax( tf Z3)
tf loss = tf.reduce mean( tf.nn.softmax cross entropy with logits v2( \
                                                 labels=tf Y, logits=tf_Z3 ) )
init = tf.global variables initializer()
with tf.Session() as sess:
    sess.run(init)
    print(sess.run(tf loss, feed dict={tf X: X, tf Y: y one hot}))
```

Implementacja MLP z użyciem *** TensorFlow ™



Krok 2. **Trenowanie**

```
Loss after iteration 0: 2.98696 (score=10.13%)
Loss after iteration 100: 2.26833 (score=14.30%)
Loss after iteration 200: 2.22988 (score=17.86%)
Loss after iteration 300: 2.17295 (score=20.20%)
Loss after iteration 400: 2.09463 (score=22.76%)
Loss after iteration 500: 2.00825 (score=28.16%)
Loss after iteration 600: 1.92877 (score=28.94%)
Loss after iteration 700: 1.86114 (score=30.50%)
Loss after iteration 800: 1.80412 (score=32.89%)
Loss after iteration 900: 1.75529 (score=35.11%)
```

gradient oblicza się automatycznie

```
# construct an optimizer
train op = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(0.1).minimize(tf loss)
# input parameter is the learning rate
logits = tf Z3
predict op = tf.argmax(logits, axis=1)
sess = tf.Session()
init = tf.global variables initializer()
sess.run(init)
for i in range(1000):
    , cost, pred = sess.run([train op, tf loss, predict op], \
                       feed dict={tf X: X, tf Y: y one hot})
    if i%100==0:
      print("Loss after iteration %i: %7.5f (score=%.2f%%)" \
          % (i, cost, np.mean( pred==y )*100.0) )
sess.close()
```

Tensorflow - ciekawe materiały

- cs224n-2017-tensorflow.pdf
- https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/
- https://becominghuman.ai/an-introduction-to-tensorflow-f4f31e3ea1c0
- tf.train

Classes

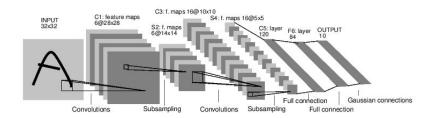
```
class AdadeltaOptimizer: Optimizer that implements the Adadelta algorithm.
```

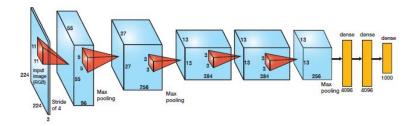
class AdagradDAOptimizer: Adagrad Dual Averaging algorithm for sparse linear models.

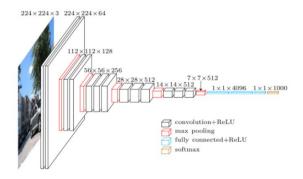
class AdagradOptimizer: Optimizer that implements the Adagrad algorithm.

class AdamOptimizer: Optimizer that implements the Adam algorithm.

Splotowe sieci neuronowe (CNN)

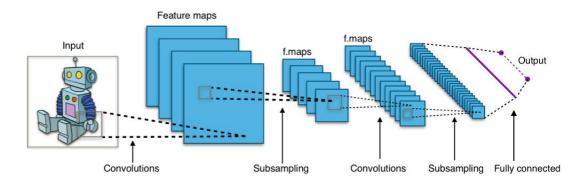






Warstwa splotowa

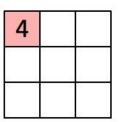
- 1. Etap splotu (ang. convolution)
- 2. Etap wykrywania (ang. activation)
- 3. Etap redukcji (ang. pooling / downsampling)



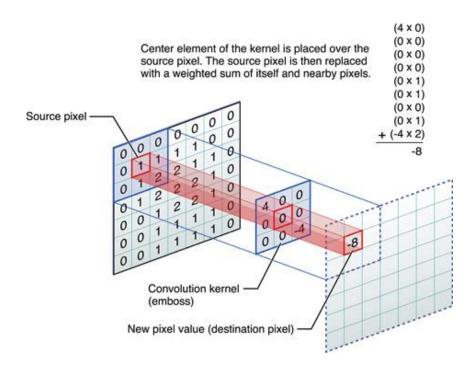
Splot

1,	1,0	1,1	0	0
0,0	1,	1,0	1	0
0,1	0,0	1,	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

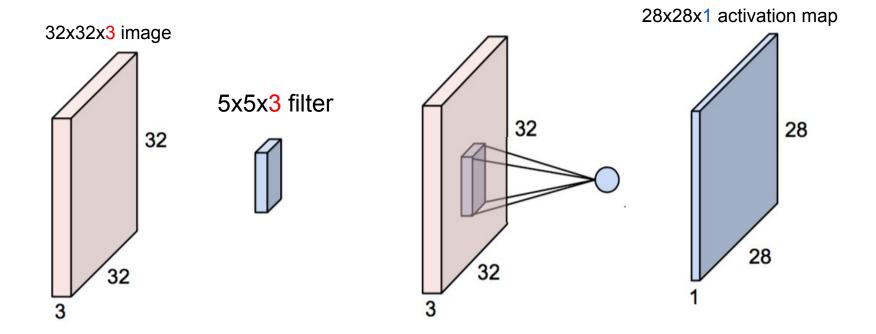
Image



Convolved Feature



Etap splotu

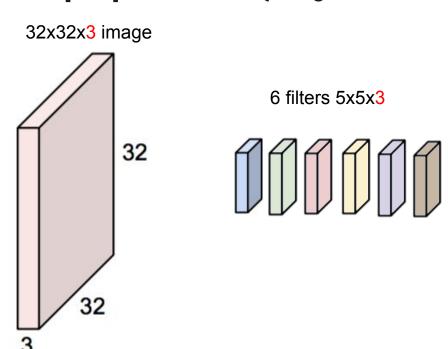


Etap splotu

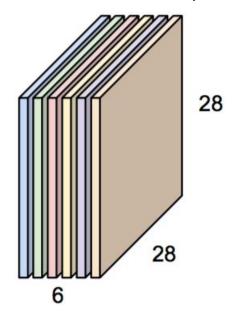


źródło: Deep Learning, CNN, Coursera Course

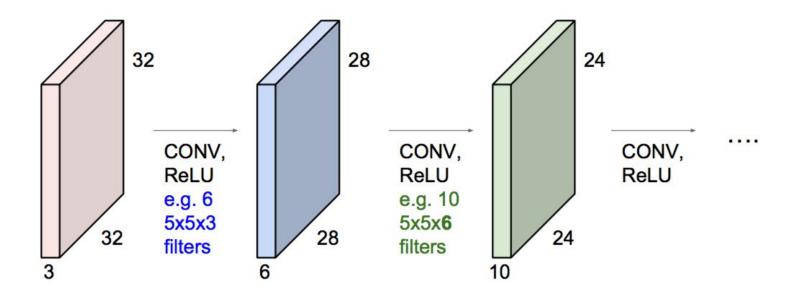
Etap splotu (więcej filtrów)



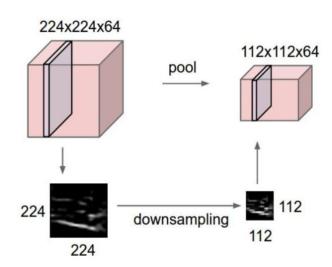
28x28x6 activation map



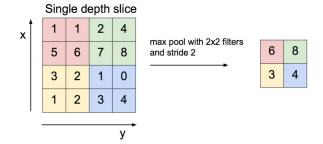
Etap wykrywania



Etap redukcji

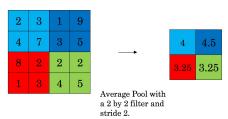


MAX pooling

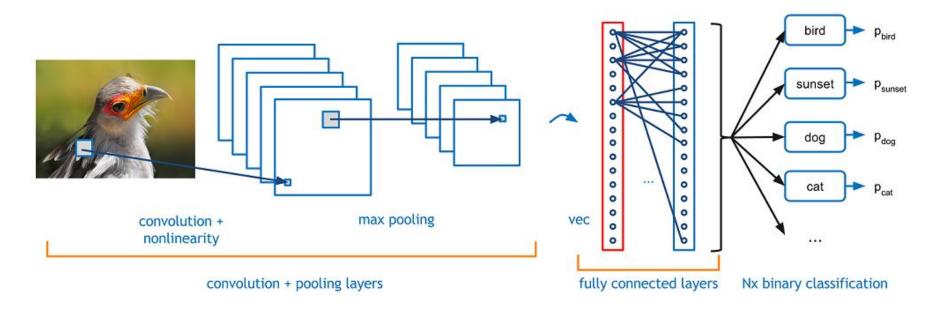


AVG pooling

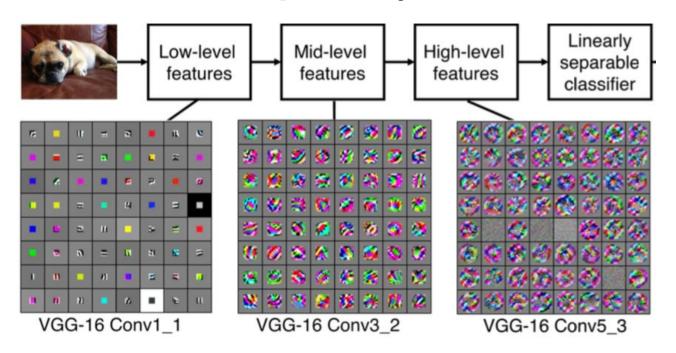
Average Pool



Splotowa sieć neuronowa



Wizualizacja warstw splotowych

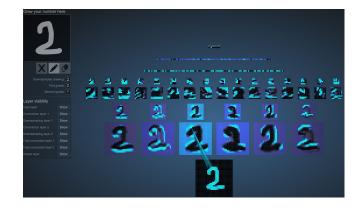


Demo

• https://transcranial.github.io/keras-js/#/mnist-cnn

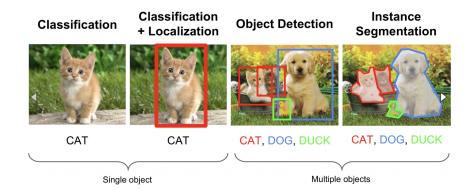


http://www.scs.ryerson.ca/~aharley/vis/conv/flat.html



Zastosowania

Kilka zastosowań w wizji komputerowej i przetwarzaniu języka



Zastosowania w wizji komputerowej



Image Classification

Classify an image based on the dominant object inside it.

datasets: MNIST, CIFAR, ImageNet



Object Recognition

Localize and classify all objects appearing in the image. This task typically includes: proposing regions then classify the object inside them.

datasets: PASCAL, COCO



Instance Segmentation

Label each pixel of an image by the object class and object instance that it belongs to.

datasets: PASCAL, COCO



Object Localization

Predict the image region that contains the dominant object. Then image classification can be used to recognize object in the region datasets: ImageNet



Semantic Segmentation

Label each pixel of an image by the object class that it belongs to, such as human, sheep, and grass in the example.

datasets: PASCAL, COCO



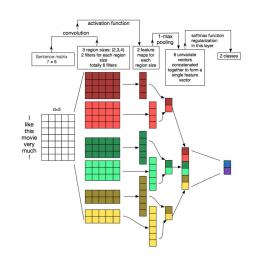
Keypoint Detection

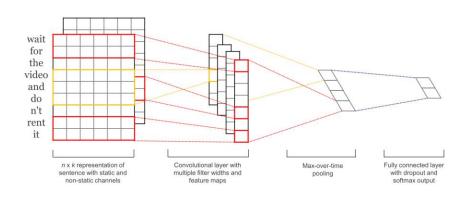
Detect locations of a set of predefined keypoints of an object, such as keypoints in a human body, or a human face.

datasets: COCO

Zastosowania w przetwarzaniu tekstu

- rozpoznawanie mowy (speech recognition)
- klasyfikacja tekstu, np. analiza sentymentu, porównywanie podobieństw pomiędzy tekstami

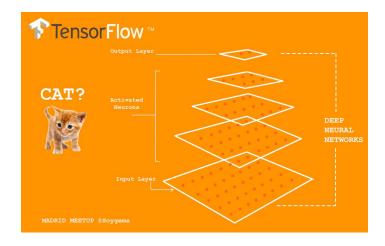


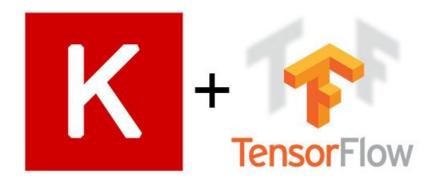


http://www.wildml.com/2015/11/understanding-convolutional-neural-networks-for-nlp/

Implementacja z użyciem keras

> pip install keras





keras - MLP - klasyfikacja binarna

```
# For a single-input model with 2 classes (binary classification):
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu', input_dim=100))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
              loss='binary crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Generate dummy data
import numpy as np
data = np.random.random((1000, 100))
labels = np.random.randint(2, size=(1000, 1))
# Train the model, iterating on the data in batches of 32 samples
model.fit(data, labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
```

https://keras.io/getting-started/sequential-model-guide/

keras - MLP - wiele klas

```
# For a single-input model with 10 classes (categorical classification):
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu', input dim=100))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
              loss='categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Generate dummy data
import numpy as np
data = np.random.random((1000, 100))
labels = np.random.randint(10, size=(1000, 1))
# Convert labels to categorical one-hot encoding
one hot labels = keras.utils.to categorical(labels, num classes=10)
# Train the model, iterating on the data in batches of 32 samples
model.fit(data, one hot labels, epochs=10, batch size=32)
```

keras - CNN - wiele klas

```
from keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Activation
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, (5, 5), input shape=(h,w,1), ) # - input +
                            padding='same', strides=(1,1))) # convolution
model.add(Activation("relu"))
                                                          # - activation
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
                                                          # - pooling
model.add(Conv2D(16, (3, 3), padding='same', strides=(1,1))) # - convolution
model.add(Activation("relu"))
                                                          # - activation
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
                                                          # - pooling
model.add(Flatten())
                                                           # flatten
model.add(Dense(128, activation='sigmoid'))
                                                           # fully connected
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='softmax'))
                                                 # output layer
print( model.summary() )
model.compile( loss='categorical crossentropy', \
              optimizer="adam", \
              metrics=['categorical accuracy'] )
model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, batch size=32)
```