

M3. Învățare Adâncă Supervizată (Supervised Deep Learning)

3.1. Concept Supervised Deep Learning
3.2. Clasificarea imaginilor

M3.1. Concept Supervised Deep Learning

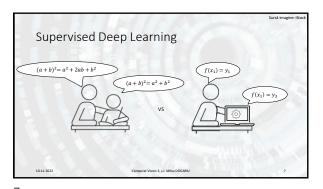
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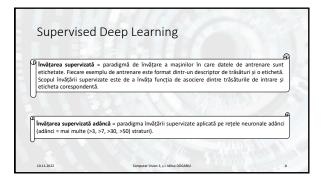
Supervised Deep Learning

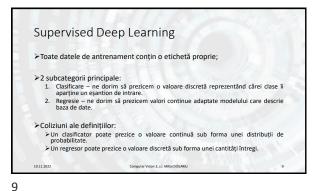
Tinvăţarea maşinilor (machine learning) = spunem despre un sistem că "invaţă" din experiența E cu privire la o clasă de sarcini de lucru T și o măsură de performanță P, dacă performanța sa în rezolvarea sarcinilor T, măsurată prin P, crește cu experiența E.

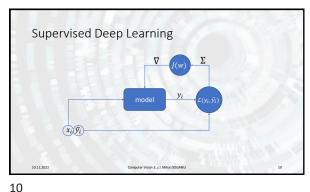
Bază de date = o grupare de elemente cu proprietăți comune. Reprezintă "experiența" pe care o intâlnește un algoritm de invăţare conform definiției de mai sus.  $D = \{((x_i, y_i)|T), 1 \le i \le M\}$ input output sarcina dimensiunea

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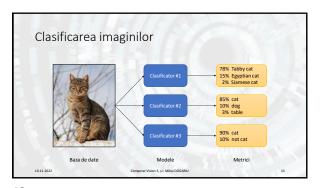


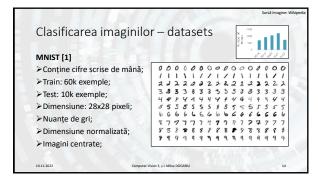


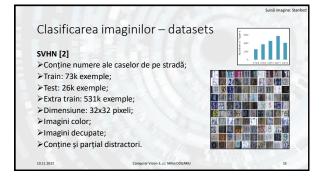


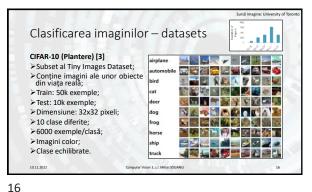




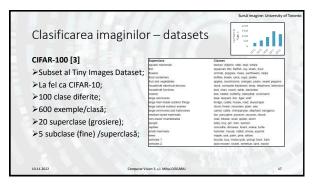






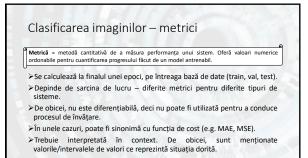


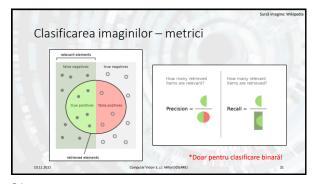
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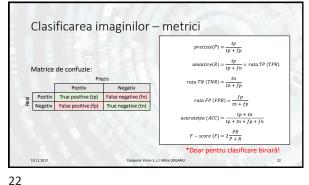


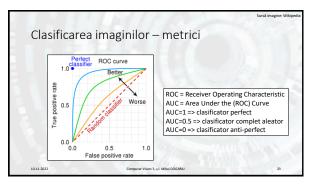


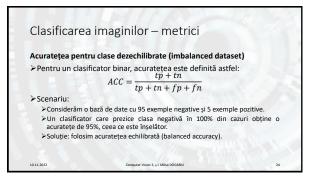


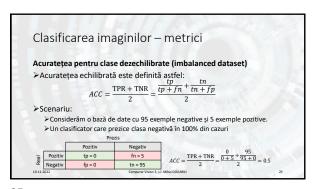


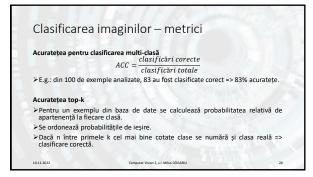


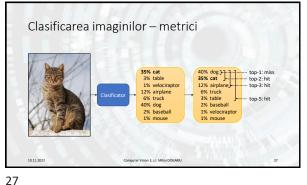






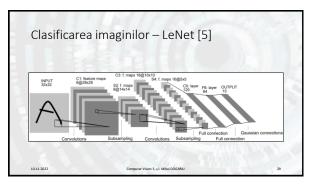




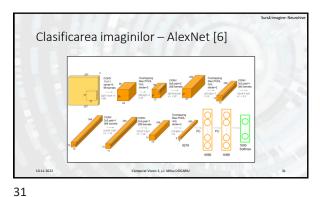


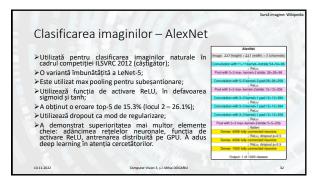
Clasificarea imaginilor – modele > Modelele de rețele neuronale reprezintă partea centrală a sistemelor de clasificare a imaginilor. >Tradițional, s-au concentrat pe rețele convoluționale (complet convoluționale sau conv + fully-connected). >Au reprezentat punctul de atracție al domeniului de deep learning. >Au fost preluate și în alte domenii (audio, text, meta). ➤ Au o gamă largă de aplicații, nu doar clasificare.

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Bibliografie [2] http://ufldl.stanford.edu/house [4] http://places2.csail.mit.edu/ [7] Zeiler, M. D., & Fergus, R. (2014, Septen computer vision (pp. 818-833). Springer, Cha [8] Lin, M., Chen, Q., & Yan, S. (2014). Network in network. 2 [9] Simonyan, K., & Zisserman, A. (2015). Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. 3rd Inte Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR 2015), 1–14. [10] Szegedy, C. et al. (2015). Going deeper with convolutions. In Proceedings of the IEEE con-

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