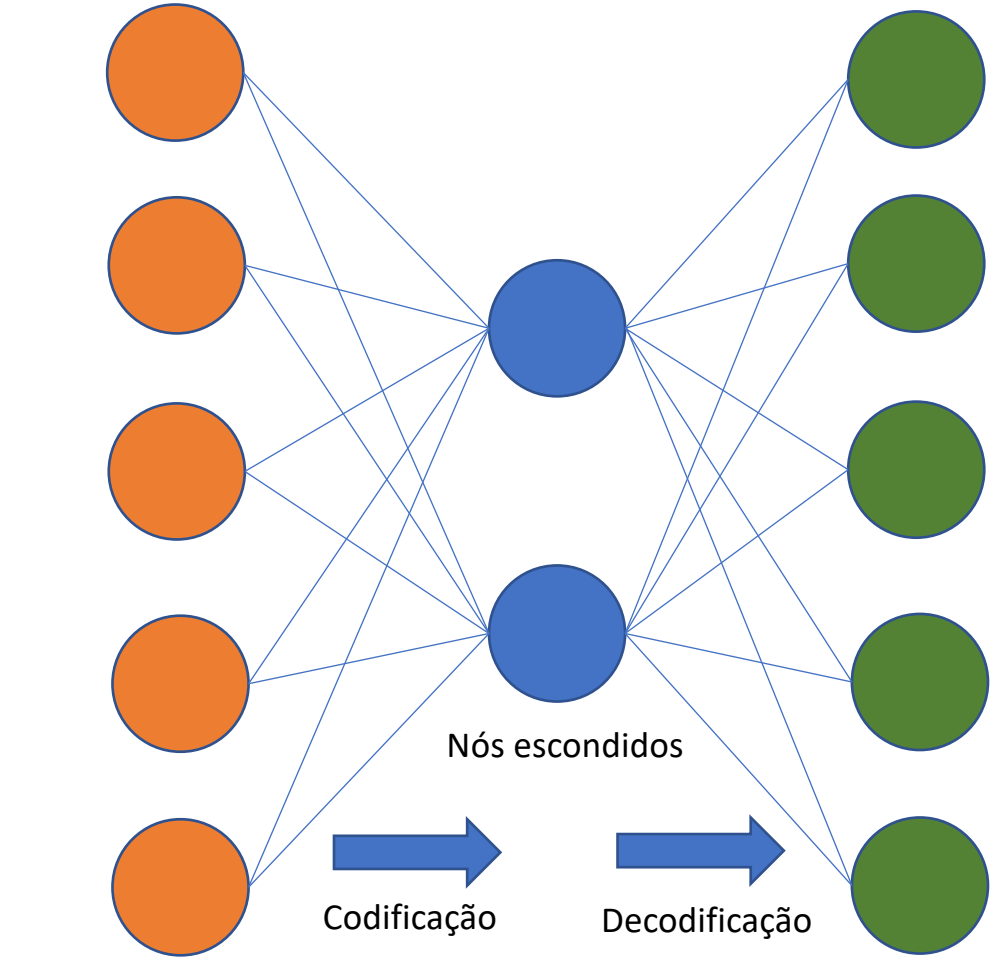
Autoencoders

Jones Granatyr

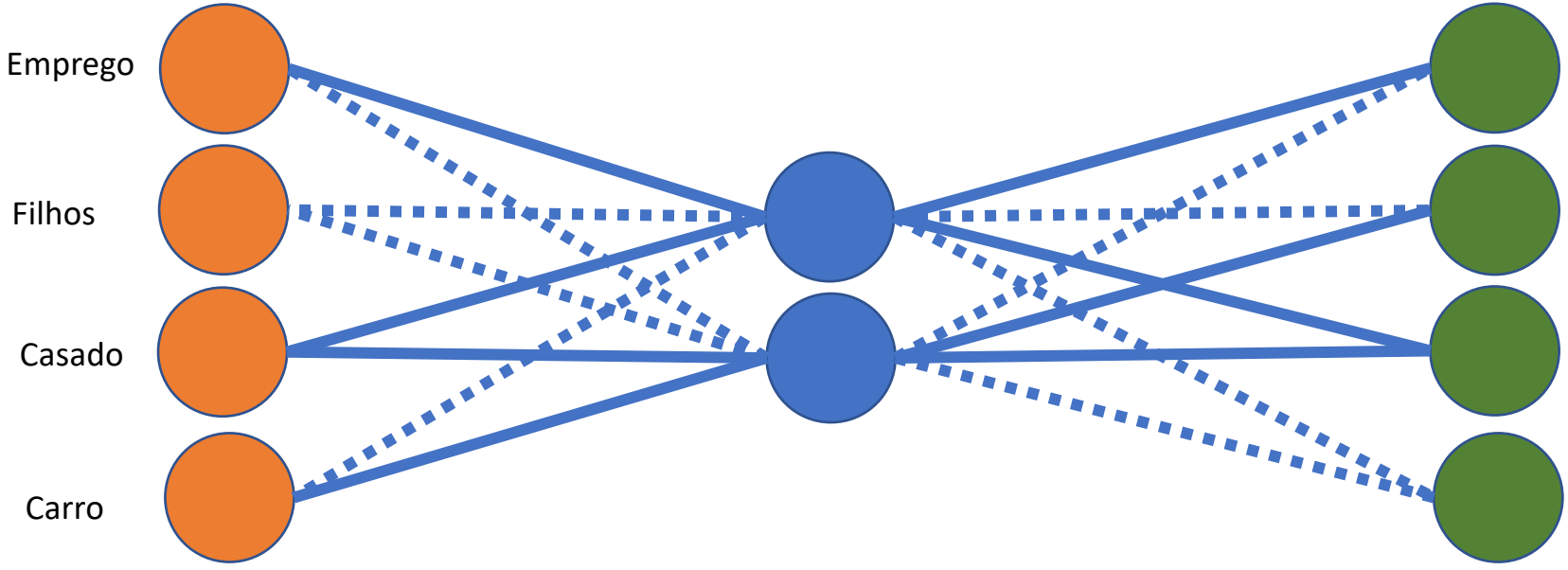
Autoencoders



Esquerda para direta
Self supervised learning

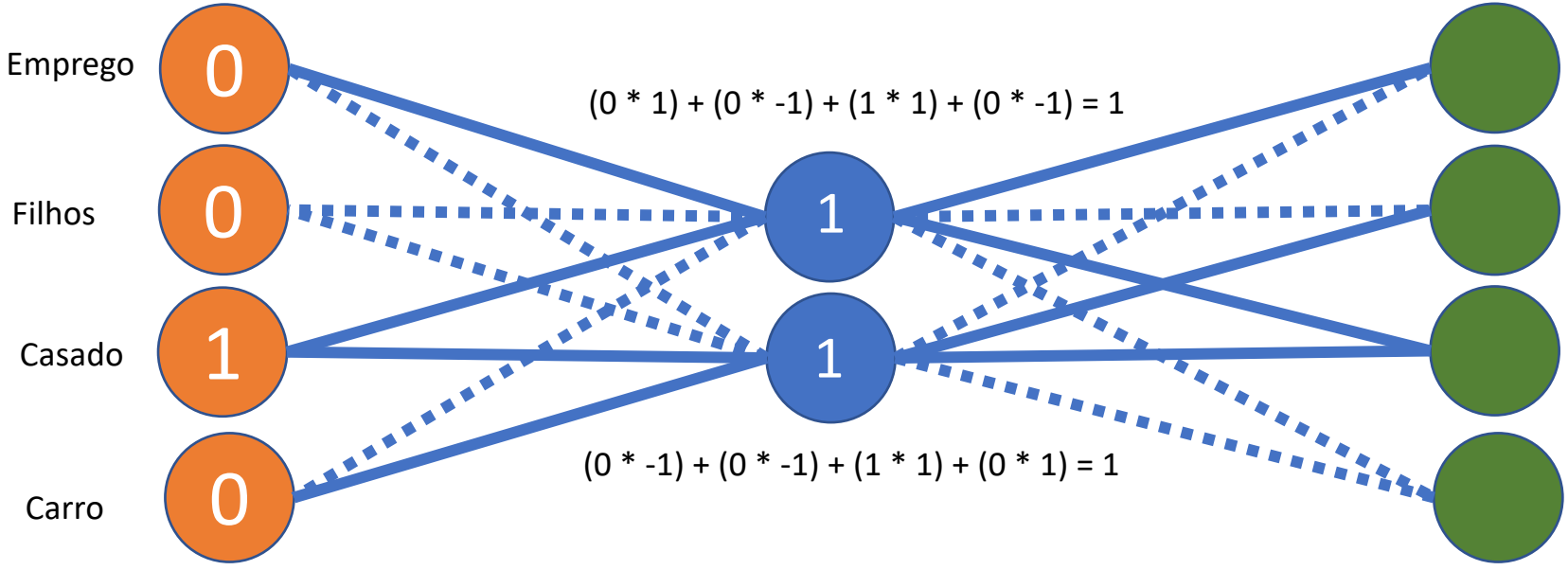
Autoencoders

Sólida: +1
Pontilhado: -1



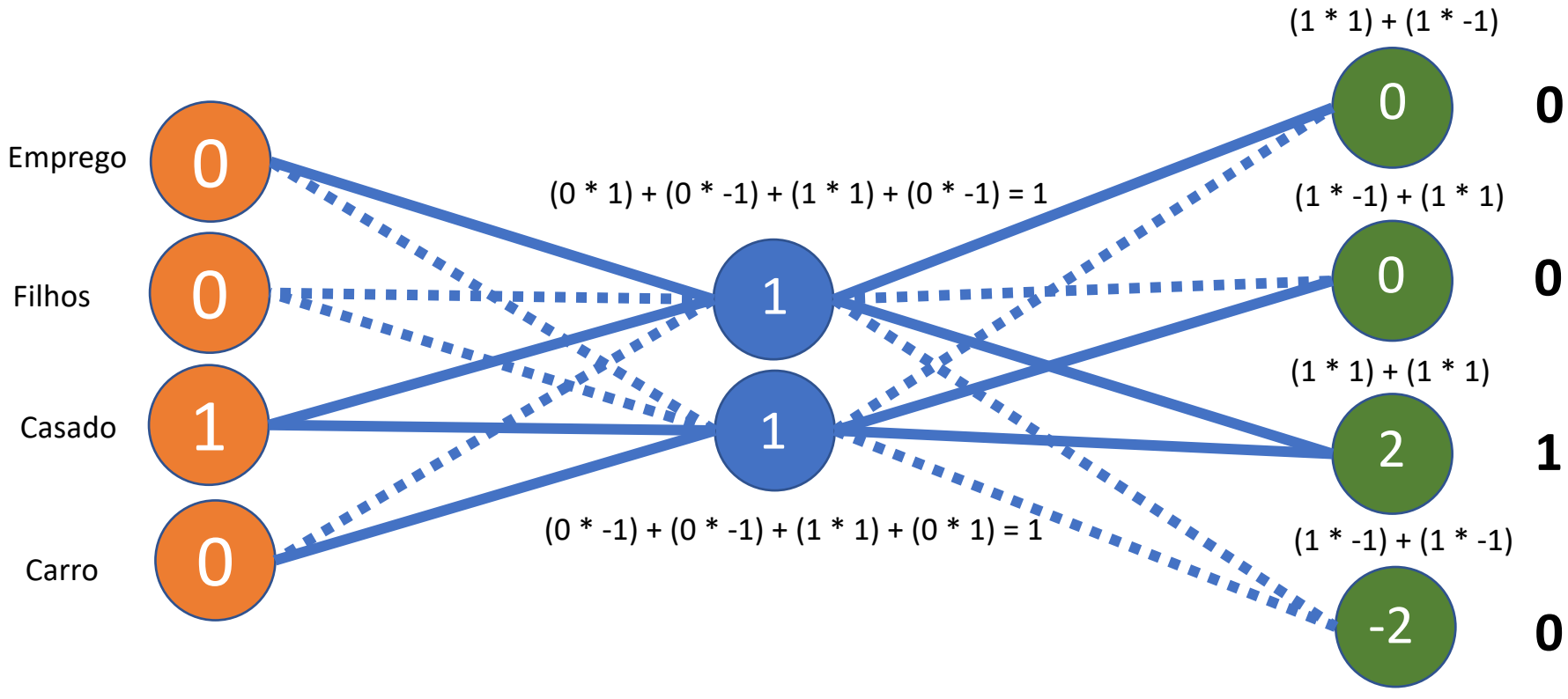
Autoencoders

Sólida: +1
Pontilhado: -1

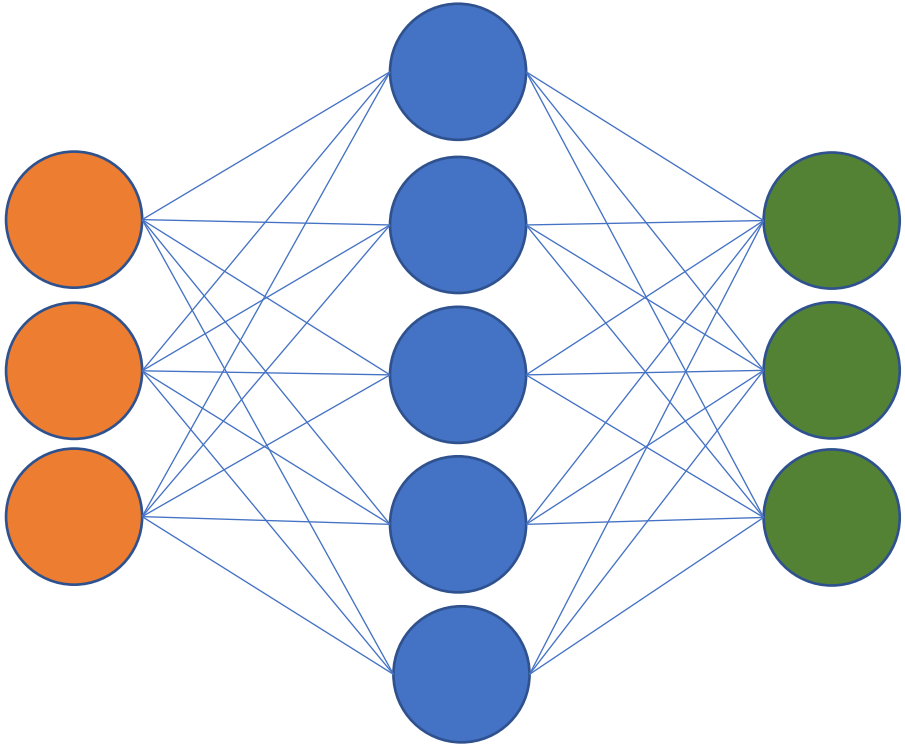


Autoencoders

Sólida: +1
Pontilhado: -1

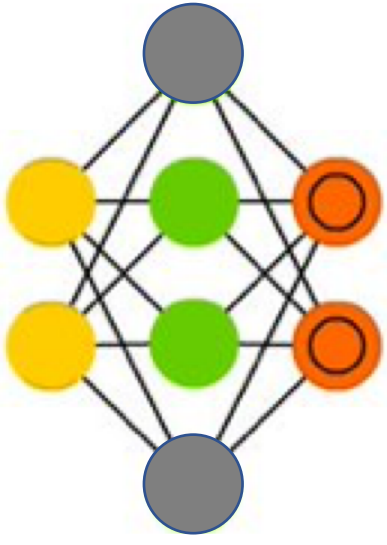


Autoencoders – mais neurônios



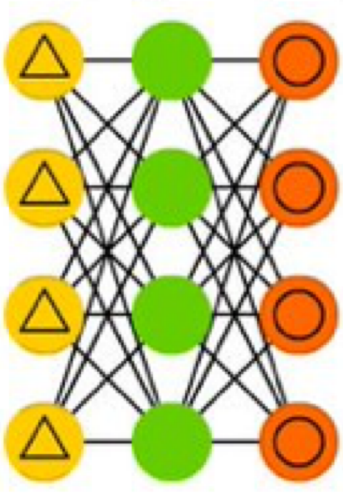
Sparse autoencoder

- Um dos mais populares
- Usa uma técnica de regularização para prevenir overfitting
- Não usa todos os neurônios da camada oculta (valores pequenos)



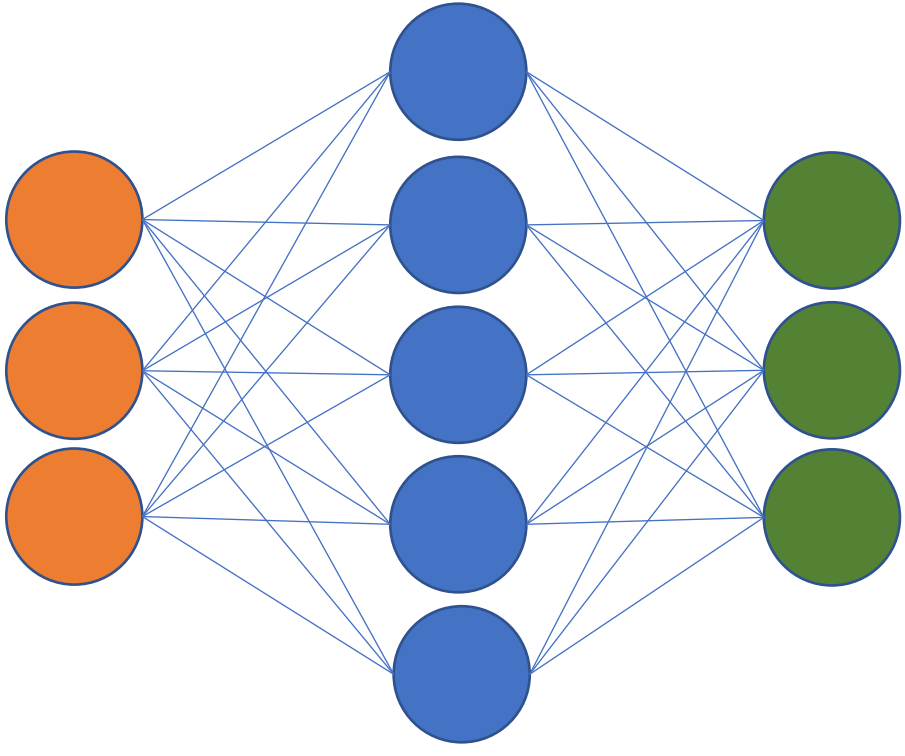
Denoising autoencoder

- Modifica os valores da camada de entrada, alterando alguns neurônios para o valor zero
- Quando os pesos são atualizados, a camada de saída é comparada com os valores originais para obter o valor do erro

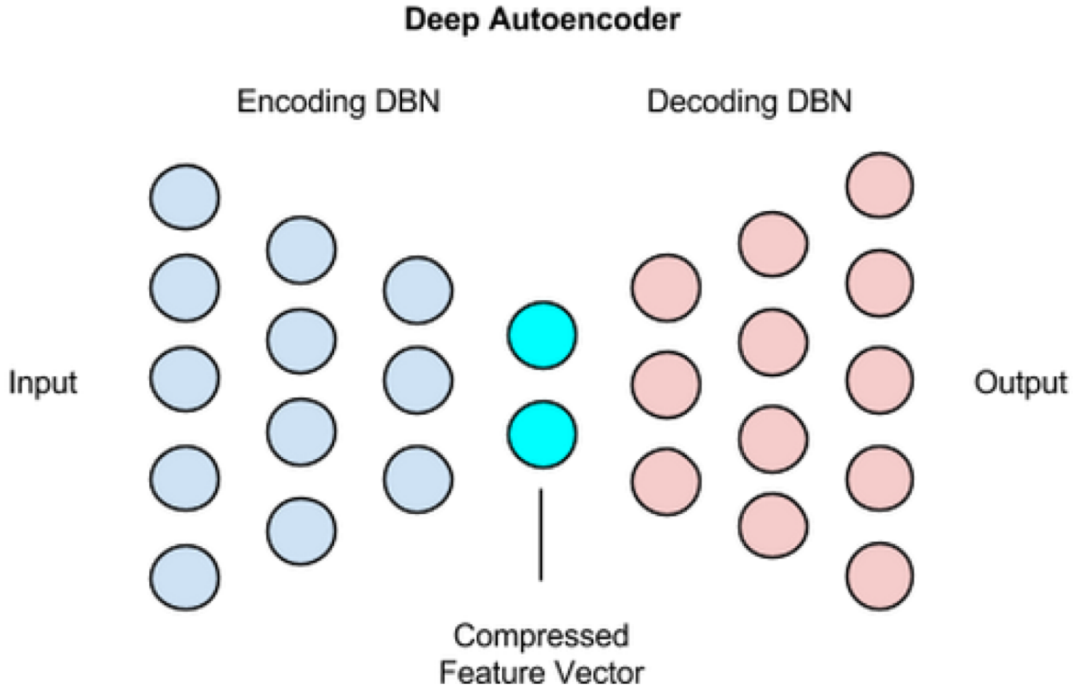


Contractive autoencoder

- Adiciona uma função de penalidade quando os pesos são atualizados

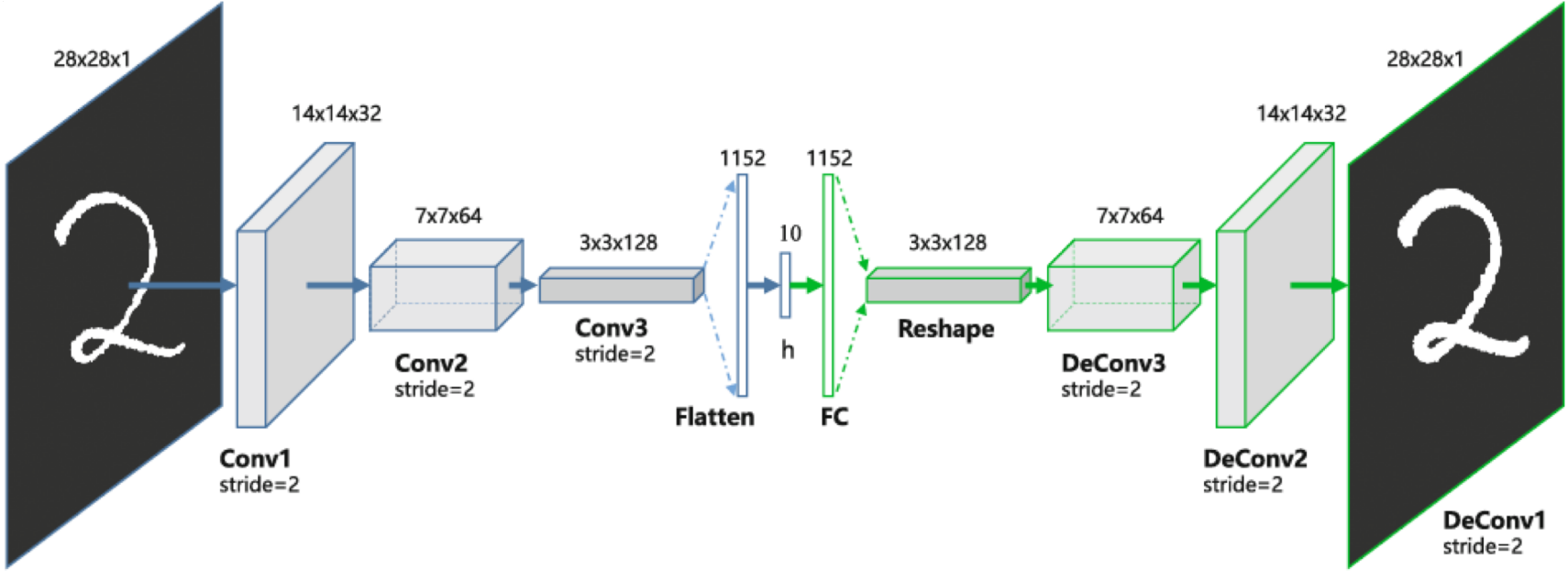


Deep autoencoder



Fonte: https://skymind.ai/wiki/deep-autoencoder

Convolutional autoencoder



Fonte: https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Deep-Clustering-with-Convolutional-Autoencoders-Guo-Liu/b4c8c77fe8ac7aa07a9e41827955d38a24f6137f

Conclusão