



# Traitement et Analyse d'Images

# Réseaux de neurones

#### Contexte

Acquisition / prétraitement





$$x^{(1)} = \left(x_1^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(1)}\right)^T$$
$$x^{(2)} = \left(x_1^{(2)}, \dots, x_n^{(2)}\right)^T$$

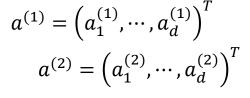
Extraction de caractéristiques

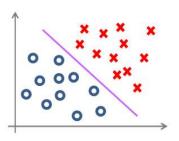


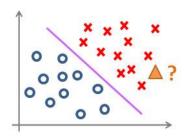
Classification / Régression



Décision







Apprentissage profond

#### Contexte

- Base de données d'entrainement
  - Apprendre à reconnaitre des objets, des tendances, des groupes, ...



- Base de données de test
  - Appliquer les modèles appris sur de nouvelles données (en dehors de la base d'entrainement)

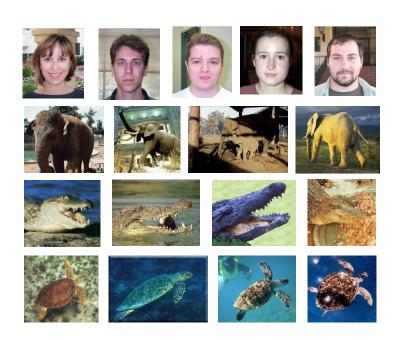


└ Contexte

# Démarche générale

► Illustration

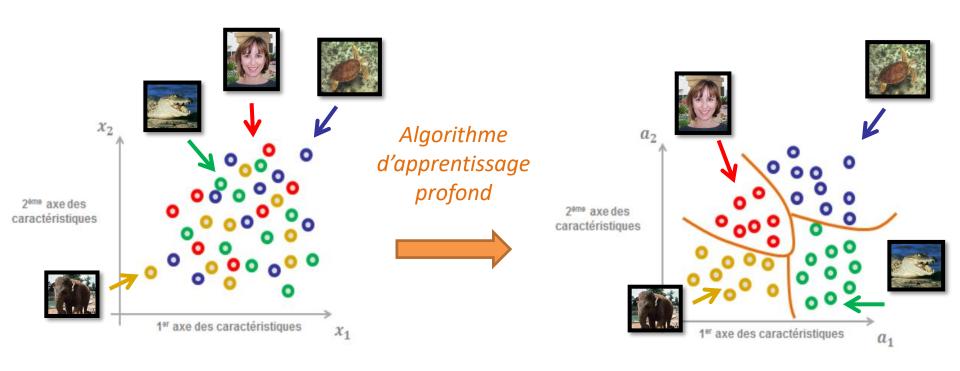
Reconnaissance de visages parmi un ensemble d'imagettes



Apprentissage automatique et simultané des caractéristiques discriminantes et de la fonction de décision associée

Données d'entrainement

# Démarche générale

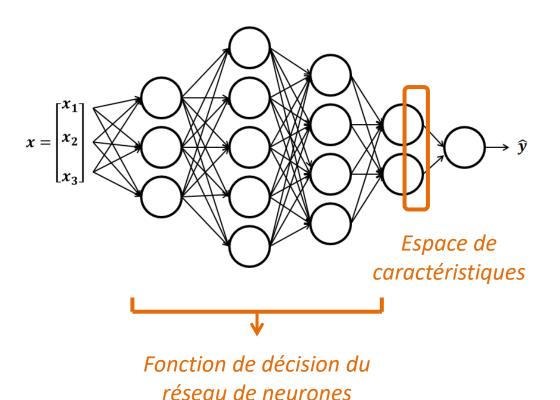


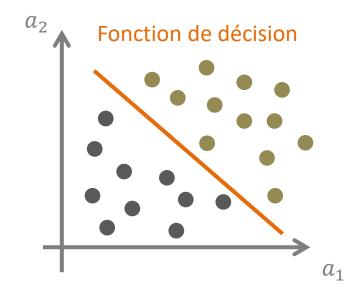
Espace image initial

Espace de caractéristiques appris avec la fonction de décision associée

#### MLP: Réseaux de neurones multicouches

Famille de méthodes la plus simple en apprentissage profond





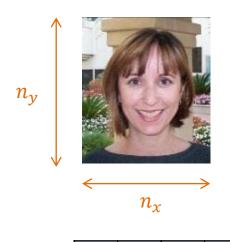
Sorties (espace de caractéristiques + fonction de décision) d'un réseau de neurones

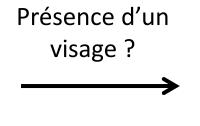
# Les réseaux de neurones

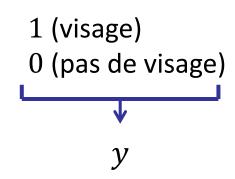
Modélisation d'un neurone

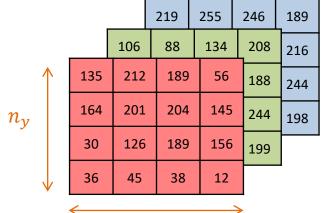
# Concepts de base

Classification binaire









 $n_{x}$ 

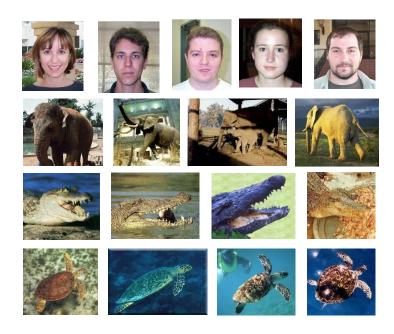


$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 133 \\ 212 \\ 189 \\ \vdots \\ 198 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{[n_X \times 1]}$$

$$\text{avec } n_X = n_x \times n_y \times 3$$

### Concepts de base

► Base de données



Base de données composées de m échantillons

 Chaque échantillon (image) est labélisé

$$(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

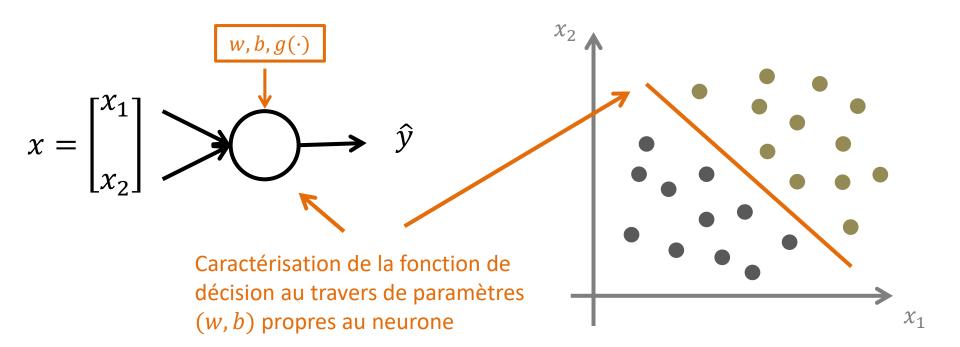
$$x^{(i)} \text{ image et } y^{(i)} = \begin{cases} 1 \rightarrow \text{visage} \\ 2 \rightarrow \text{éléphant} \\ 3 \rightarrow \text{croco.} \\ 4 \rightarrow \text{tortue} \end{cases}$$

 Base de données composée de m échantillons

$$\{(x^{(1)}, y^{(1)}), \cdots, (x^{(i)}, y^{(i)}), \cdots, (x^{(m)}, y^{(m)})\}$$

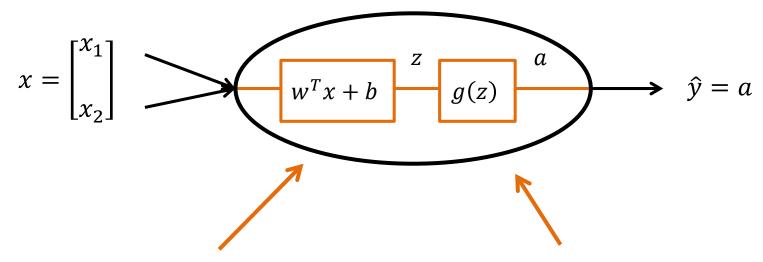
#### Fonction de décision

Comment définir au niveau d'un neurone une fonction de décision qui permet de classifier les échantillons ?



#### Fonction de décision

Deux éléments clés



- 1) Projection du vecteur de données x sur un vecteur de paramètres w avec un décalage de b
- 2) Application d'une transformation non-linéaire (fonction d'activation) afin de prendre une décision

# Paramétrage d'un neurone

Paramètres intervenant dans le 1<sup>er</sup> élément

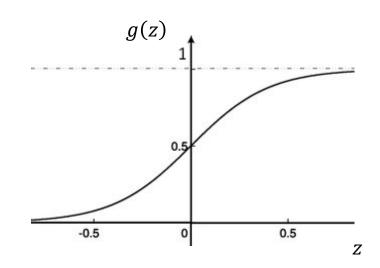
$$w \in \mathbb{R}^{[n_X \times 1]}$$
 et  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ 

► Fonction d'activation intervenant dans le 2ème élément

Fonction sigmoïde

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

$$g'(z) = \frac{e^{-z}}{1+e^{-z}} = g(z) \cdot (1-g(z))$$



#### Utilisation d'un neurone

Définition

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{y} = g(w^T x + b) \\ \hat{y} = g_{w,b}(x) \end{cases}$$

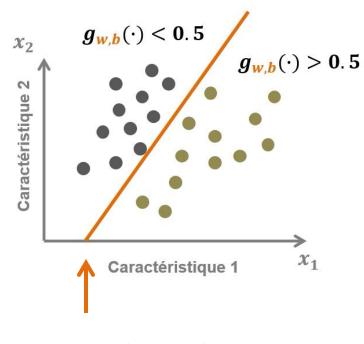
$$\hat{y} = 0.5 \implies g(w^T x + b) = 0.5$$

$$w^T x + b = 0$$

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b = 0$$

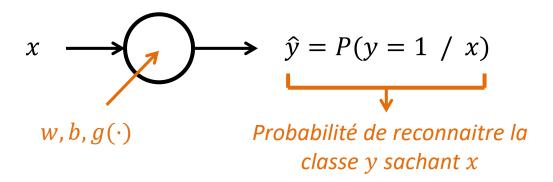
$$\text{Équation d'une droite}$$

Frontière de décision



Frontière de décision dépendant de w et b

- ➤ A partir d'une base de données, comment apprendre les paramètres d'un neurone ?
  - Les paramètres d'un neurone doivent permettre de reconnaitre la classe y associée à l'échantillon entrant x
  - Approche probabiliste



- Définition d'une fonction de perte à minimiser
  - Lorsque l'on a  $\{x, y\}$  en entrée d'un neurone, on souhaite que sa sortie  $\hat{y}$  soit la plus proche de y
  - Fonction de perte classiquement utilisée

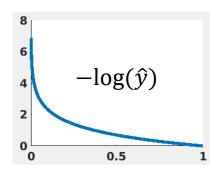
$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y},y) = -[y\log(\hat{y}) + (1-y)\log(1-\hat{y})]$$

Entropie croisée

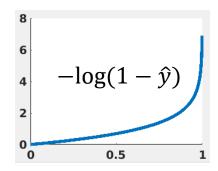
► Fonction de perte à minimiser

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

• Quand y=1  $\mathcal{L}(\hat{y},1) \text{ est minimum lorsque } \hat{y} \to 1$ 



• Quand y = 0 $\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}, 0)$  est minimum lorsque  $\hat{y} \to 0$ 



- ► Fonction de perte à minimiser
  - Application à l'ensemble de la base de données

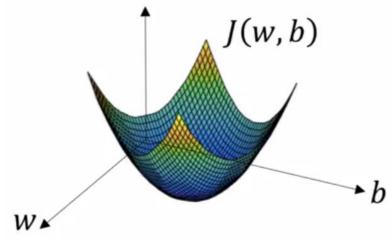
$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

• La minimisation de J(w,b) a pour but de trouver les paramètres du neurone  $\{w,b\}$  qui permettent de reconnaitre pour chaque échantillon  $x^{(i)}$  de la base de données la classe  $y^{(i)}$  associée

► Fonction de perte à minimiser

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

• Les paramètres optimaux  $\{\widetilde{w},\widetilde{b}\}$  peuvent être estimés par une méthode de descente de gradient



#### Elément de modélisation

Calculer les dérivées partielles  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial h}$  et  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w}$  dans le cas où la fonction de perte est l'entropie croisée

$$x = [x] \xrightarrow{w, b} \widehat{y}$$

$$x = [x] \xrightarrow{w,b} \widehat{y} \qquad J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\widehat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

avec 
$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) = -[y^{(i)}\log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)})\log(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})]$$

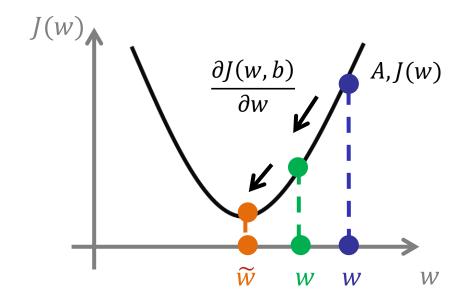
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial b} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} \right)$$

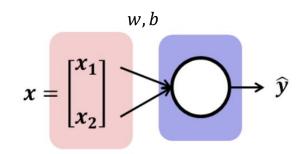
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} \right)$$

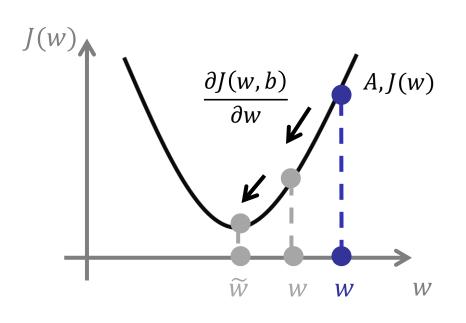
► Approche empirique - Descente de gradient

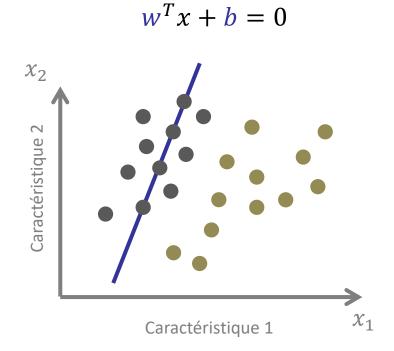
Initialisation de w et bRépéter jusqu'à convergence 
{  $calcul\ de\ A = \left[\hat{y}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{y}^{(m)}\right]$   $calcul\ de\ J(w,b)$   $w \coloneqq w - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial w}$   $b \coloneqq b - \alpha \frac{\partial J(w,b)}{\partial b}$ }



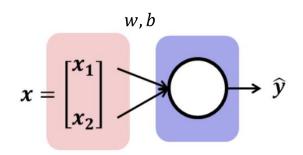
#### 

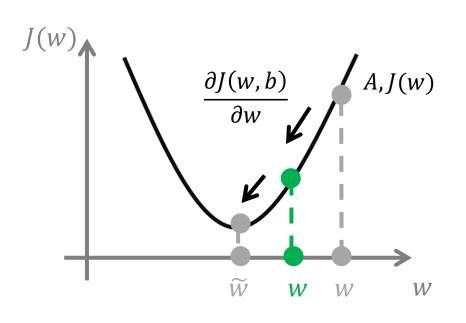


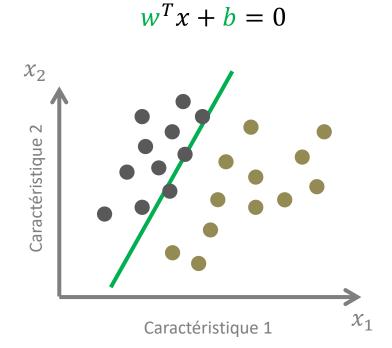




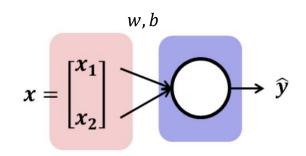
#### L Modélisation d'un neurone





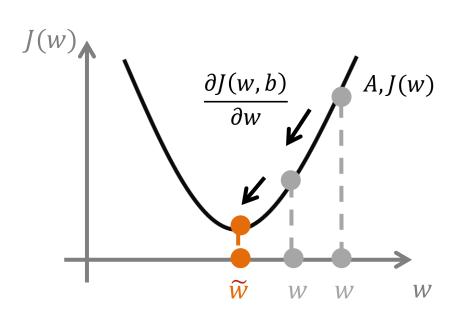


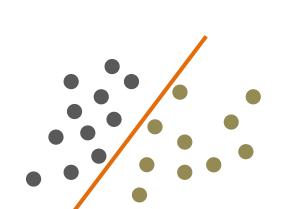
#### L Modélisation d'un neurone



 $\chi_2$ 

Caractéristique 2





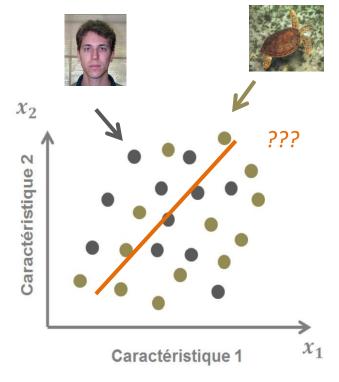
Caractéristique 1

 $\mathbf{w}^T x + \mathbf{b} = 0$ 

 $x_1$ 

# Problématique

Comment faire lorsque les données d'entrée sont trop complexes ?



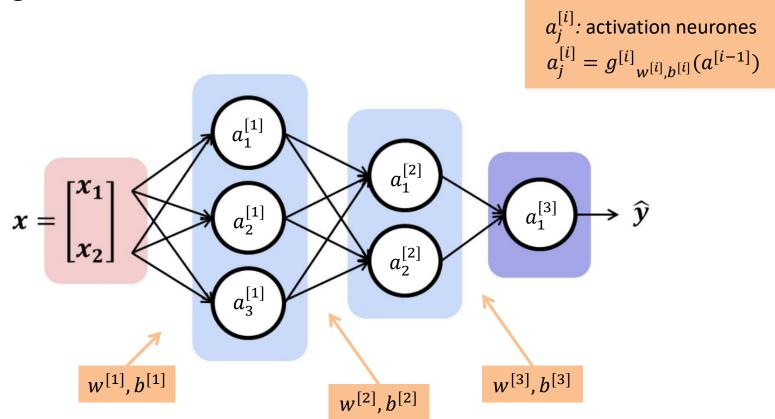
Espace image initial

# Les réseaux de neurones

Modélisation par couches de neurones

## Concept de base

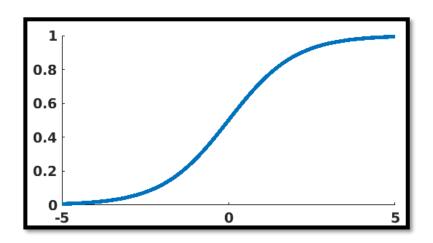
Passage d'un neurone à un ensemble de neurones organisés suivant un réseau



#### Fonctions d'activation

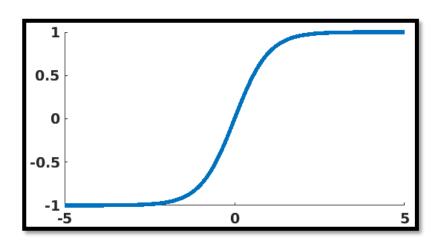
▶ Différentes fonctions d'activation peuvent être utilisées au travers des couches

Sigmoïde



$$g^{[l]}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$$

#### Tangente hyperbolique

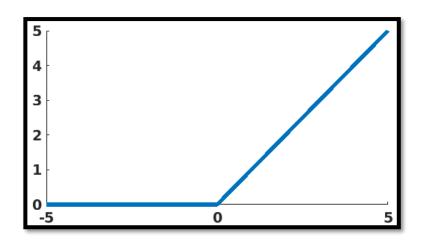


$$g^{[l]}(z) = \frac{e^{z} - e^{-z}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}}$$

#### Fonctions d'activation

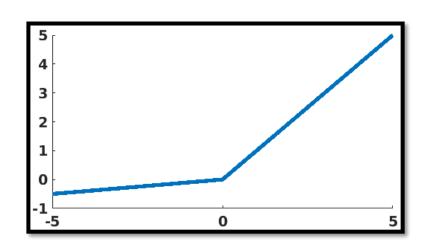
Différentes fonctions d'activation peuvent être utilisées au travers des couches

#### Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)



$$g^{[l]}(z) = max(0, z)$$

leaky ReLU



$$g^{[l]}(z) = max(0.01 \cdot z, z)$$

#### Elément de modélisation

Calculer les dérivées partielles  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[2]}}$  et  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[1]}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[2]}}$  dans le cas du réseau de neurones à deux couches suivant

$$x = [x] \longrightarrow \bigcap \longrightarrow \widehat{y}$$

$$w^{[1]}, b^{[1]} \qquad w^{[2]}, b^{[2]}$$

$$\text{avec } \mathcal{L}\big(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}\big) = -\big[y^{(i)}\log\big(\hat{y}^{(i)}\big) + \big(1 - y^{(i)}\big)\log\big(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}\big)\big]$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[2]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b^{[2]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}}{\partial b^{[2]}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b^{[1]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}}{\partial a^{[1]}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{[1]}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{[1]}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{[1]}^{(i)}}{\partial b^{[1]}} \right)$$

#### Elément de modélisation

Calculer les dérivées partielles  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[1]}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial b^{[2]}}$  et  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[1]}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[2]}}$  dans le cas du réseau de neurones à deux couches suivant

$$x = [x] \longrightarrow \bigcap \longrightarrow \widehat{y}$$

$$w^{[1]}, b^{[1]} \qquad w^{[2]}, b^{[2]}$$

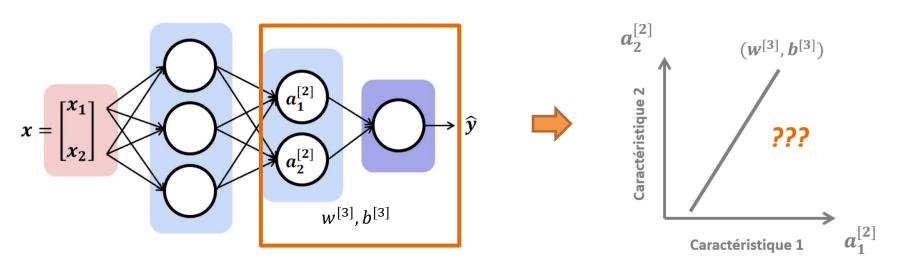
$$\text{avec } \mathcal{L}\big(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}\big) = -\big[y^{(i)}\log\big(\hat{y}^{(i)}\big) + \big(1 - y^{(i)}\big)\log\big(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}\big)\big]$$

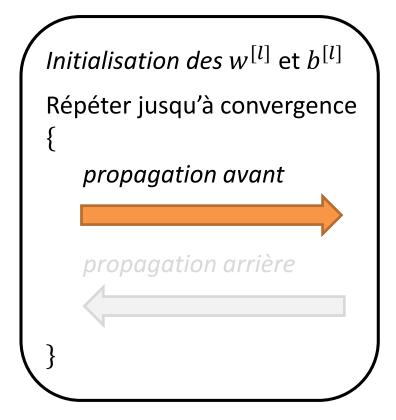
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[2]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w^{[2]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}}{\partial w} \right)$$

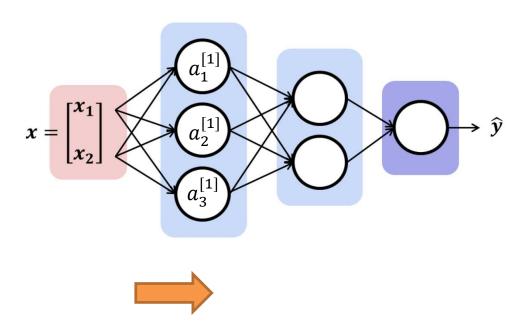
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w^{[1]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial w^{[1]}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{[2]}^{(i)}}{\partial a^{[1]}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial a^{[1]}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{[1]}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{[1]}^{(i)}}{\partial w^{[1]}} \right)$$

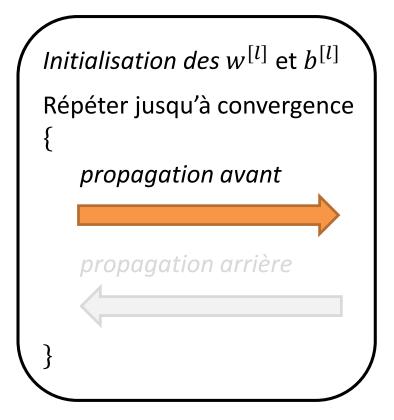
# Concept de base

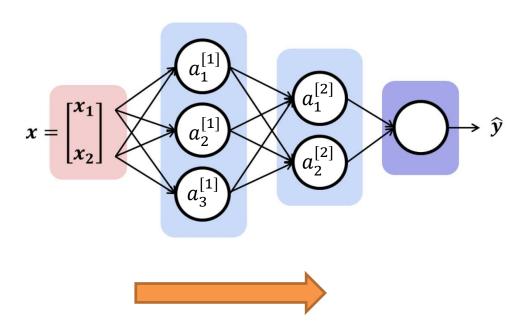
➤ Apprentissage simultané d'un espace d'informations discriminantes et d'une fonction de décision associée

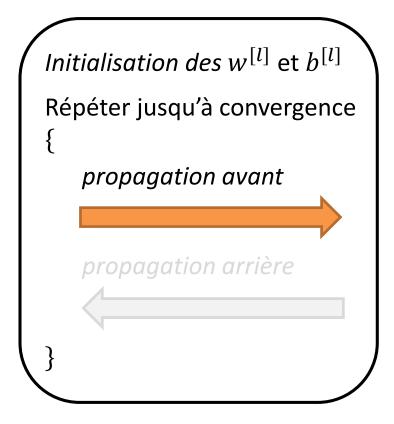


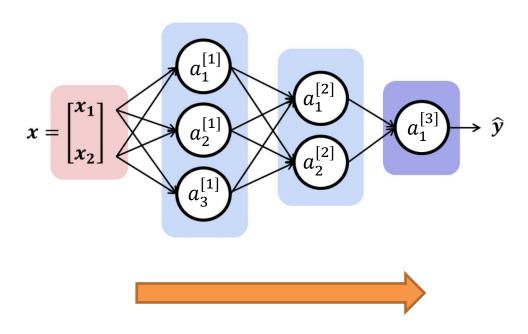


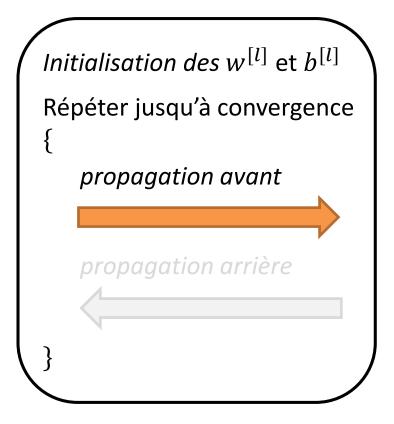


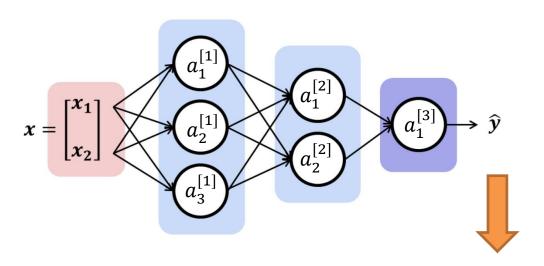






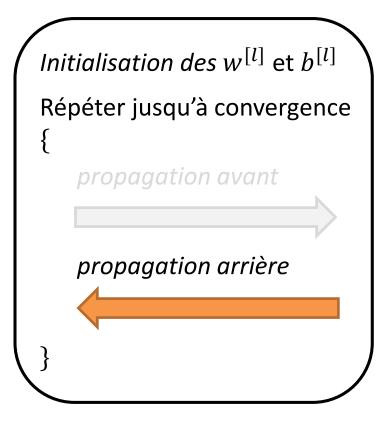


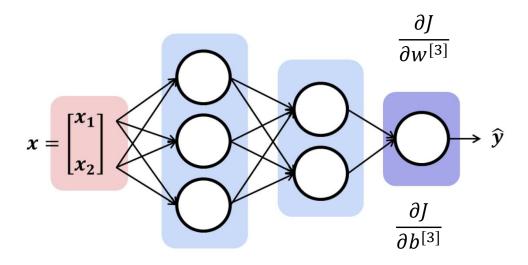




Calcul de 
$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

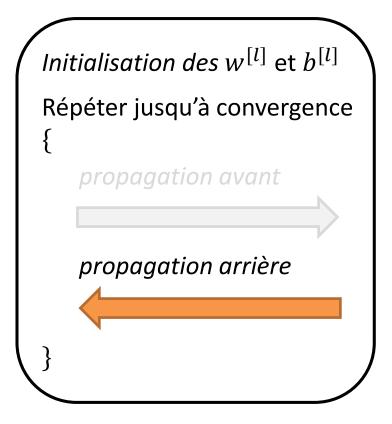
► Approche empirique - Descente de gradient

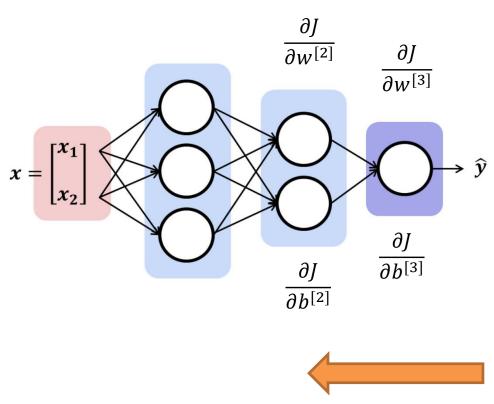




# Apprentissage de la fonction de décision

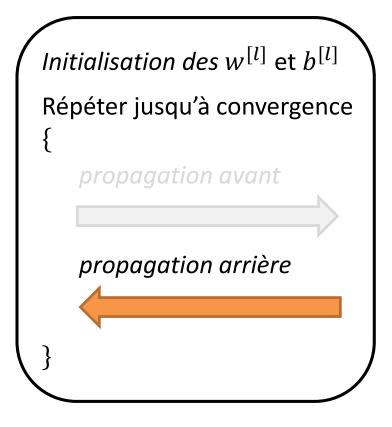
► Approche empirique - Descente de gradient

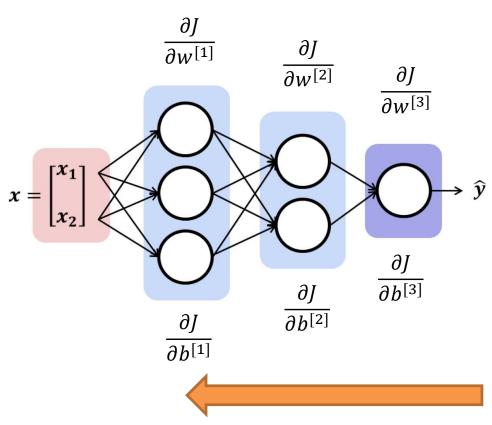




# Apprentissage de la fonction de décision

► Approche empirique - Descente de gradient

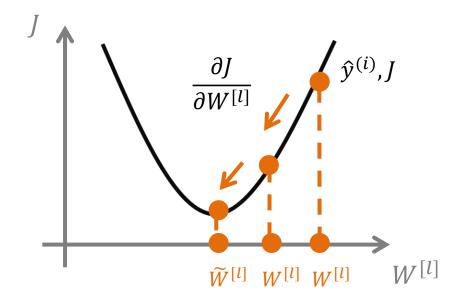




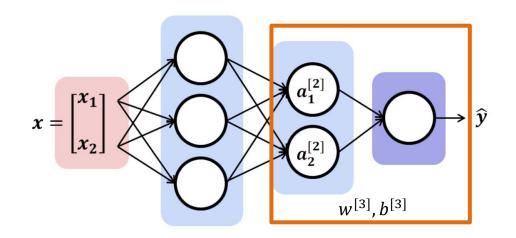
# Apprentissage de la fonction de décision

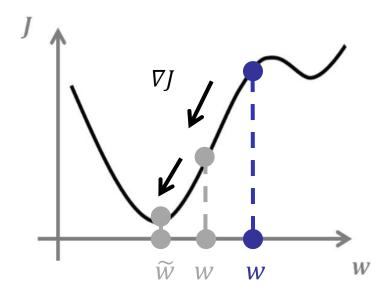
► Approche empirique - Descente de gradient

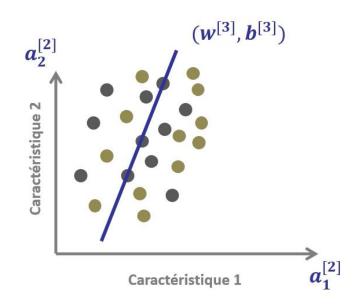
Initialisation des  $w^{[l]}$  et  $b^{[l]}$ Répéter jusqu'à convergence propagation avant propagation arrière



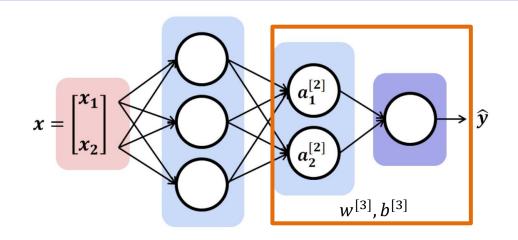
#### L Réseaux de neurones

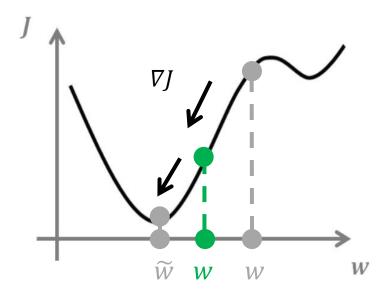


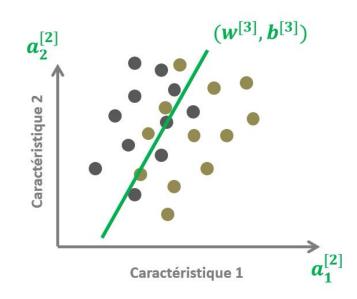




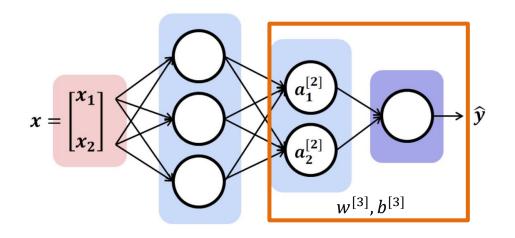
#### L Réseaux de neurones

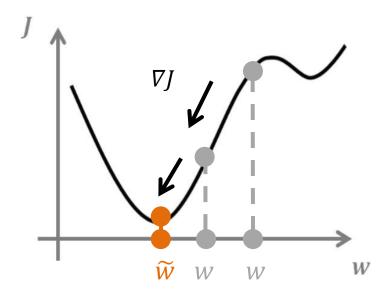


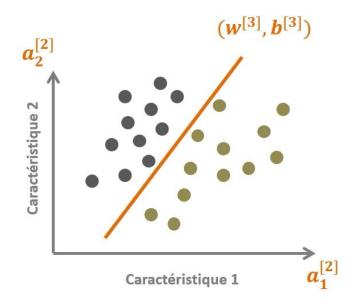




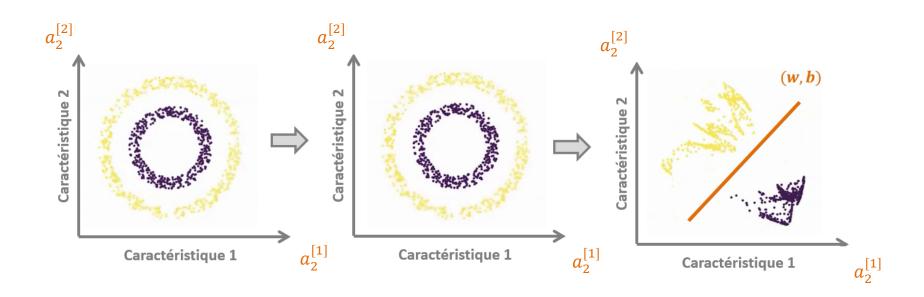
#### L Réseaux de neurones





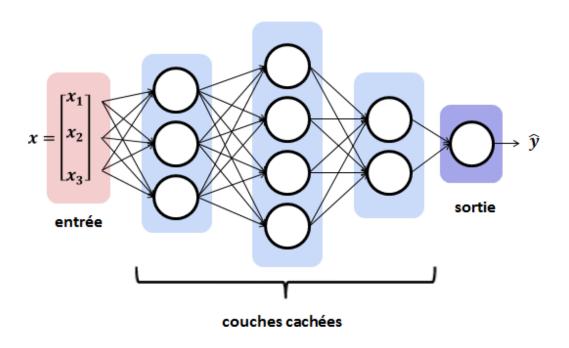


# Evolution de l'espace des caractéristiques de la dernière couche au cours des itérations



# Et maintenant jouons!

https://playground.tensorflow.org



# That's all folks

$$x = [x] \xrightarrow{w, b} \widehat{y}$$

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$= -[y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1)]$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) \\ &= - \big[ y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) \\ &+ \big( 1 - y^{(i)} \big) \log \big( 1 - \hat{y}^{(i)} \big) \big] \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial b} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} = -\frac{y^{(i)}}{\hat{y}^{(i)}} + \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = g(z^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z^{(i)}}} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = \hat{y}(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$z^{(i)} = wx^{(i)} + b$$

$$\frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial b} = 1$$

$$x = [x] \xrightarrow{w,b} \widehat{y}$$

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$= -[y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1)]$$

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

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial b} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} = -\frac{y^{(i)}}{\hat{y}^{(i)}} + \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial b} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial b} = 1$$

$$\qquad \qquad \Longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)})$$

$$x = [x] \xrightarrow{w, b} \widehat{y}$$

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$= -[y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1)]$$

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

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\big(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}\big) = -\big[y^{(i)}\log\big(\hat{y}^{(i)}\big) + \big(1-y^{(i)}\big)\log\big(1-\hat{y}^{(i)}\big)\big]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} = -\frac{y^{(i)}}{\hat{y}^{(i)}} + \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}}$$

$$\hat{y}^{(i)} = g(z^{(i)}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z^{(i)}}} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = \hat{y}(1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$z^{(i)} = wx^{(i)} + b \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} = x^{(i)}$$

$$x = [x] \xrightarrow{w, b} \widehat{y}$$

$$J(w,b) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$$

$$= -[y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1)]$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{L}(\hat{y}^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) \\ &= - \big[ y^{(i)} \log(\hat{y}^{(i)}) \\ &+ \big( 1 - y^{(i)} \big) \log \big( 1 - \hat{y}^{(i)} \big) \big] \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} \cdot \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}} = -\frac{y^{(i)}}{\hat{y}^{(i)}} + \frac{1 - y^{(i)}}{1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y}^{(i)}) \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} = x^{(i)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(i)}}{\partial z^{(i)}} = \hat{y} (1 - \hat{y}^{(i)})$$

$$\frac{\partial z^{(i)}}{\partial w} = x^{(i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\hat{y}^{(i)} - y^{(i)}) \cdot x^{(i)}$$