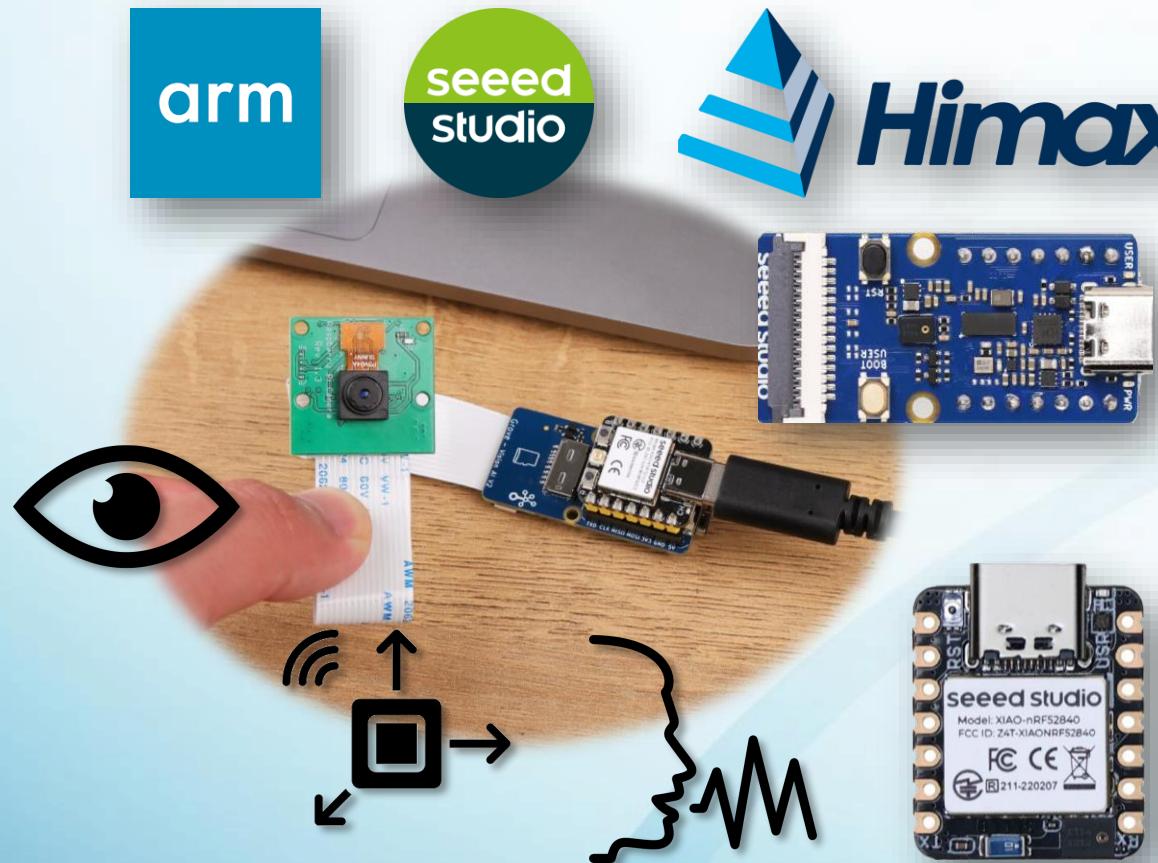


OmniXRI TinyML 小學堂 2025



歡迎加入
邊緣人俱樂部



沒有最邊



只有更邊

Cortex-M
Processor

Ethos-U
MicroNPU

【第 3 講】 微型人工智慧基礎



歐尼克斯實境互動工作室 (OmniXRI Studio)
許哲豪 (Jack Hsu)

簡報大綱



- 3.1. 數字系統
- 3.2. 機器學習算法 (ML)
- 3.3. 卷積神經網路算法 (CNN)
- 3.4. 循環神經網路算法 (RNN)

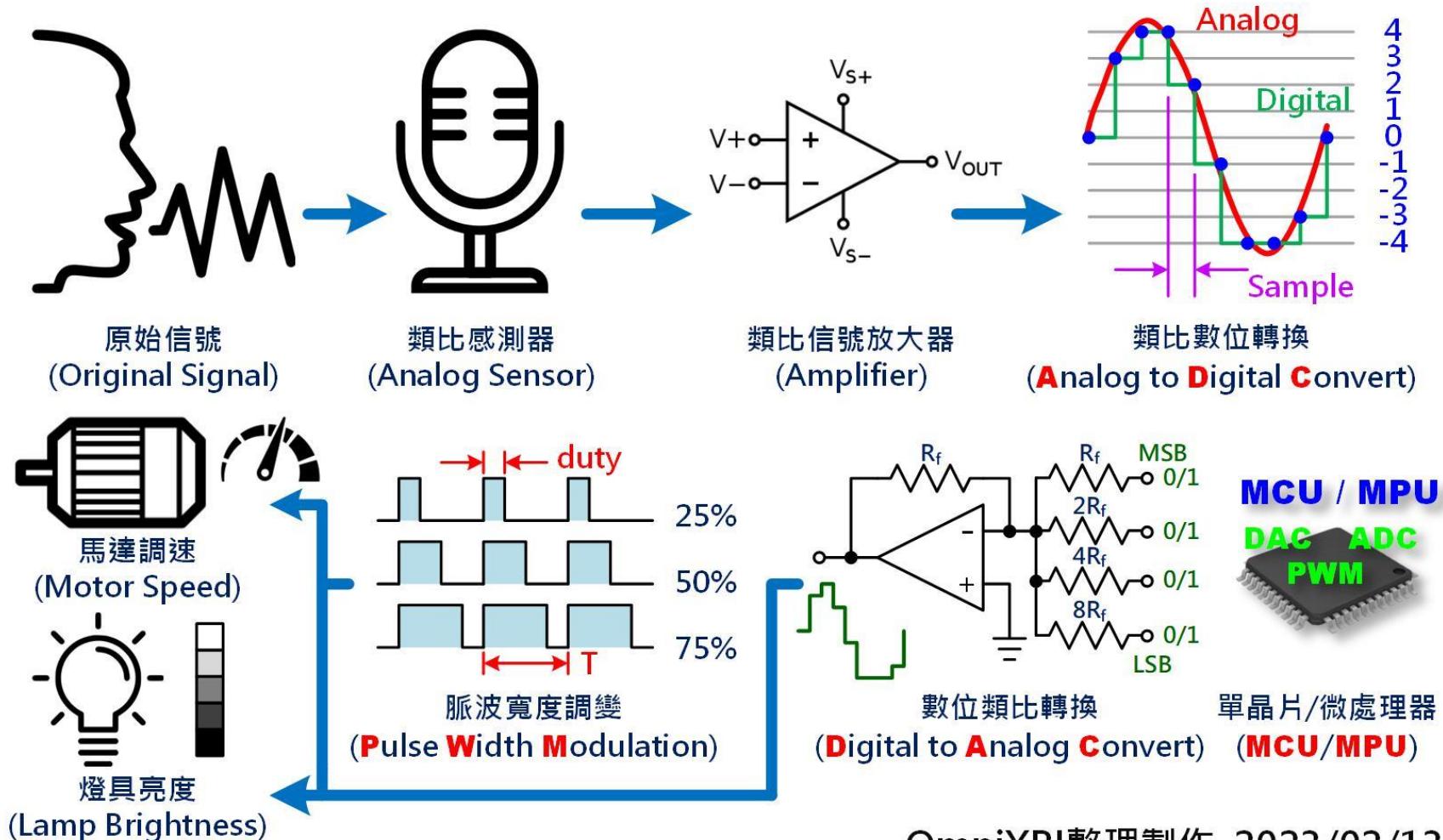
本課程完全免費，請勿移作商業用途！
歡迎留言、訂閱、點讚、轉發，讓更多需要的朋友也能一起學習。

完整課程大綱：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2025/03/omnixri-tinyml-2025-0.html>
課程直播清單：<https://www.youtube.com/@omnixri1784streams>



3.1. 數字系統

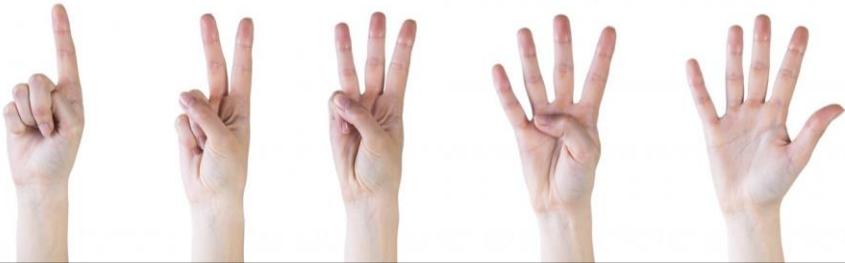
類比與數位系統



資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2023/02/vmaker-edge-ai-02-ai.html>

OmniXRI 整理製作, 2023/02/13

數位系統如何表示數字



一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	卦數
☰	☱	☲	☳	☴	☵	☶	☷	卦爻
乾	兌	離	震	巽	坎	艮	坤	八卦

數字表示方式

	10進制 (Dec)	2進制 (Bin)	16進制 (Hex)																
$10^7 \ 10^6 \ 10^5 \ 10^4 \ 10^3 \ 10^2 \ 10^1 \ 10^0$	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	$2^7 \ 2^6 \ 2^5 \ 2^4 \ 2^3 \ 2^2 \ 2^1 \ 2^0$	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6												
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0												
			$16^7 \ 16^6 \ 16^5 \ 16^4 \ 16^3 \ 16^2 \ 16^1 \ 16^0$																
			<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>E</td><td>C</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	0	0	0	E	C								
0	0	0	0	0	0	E	C												

不同進制轉成10進制

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 * 10^2 + 3 * 10^1 + 6 * 10^0 \\
 & = 236 \text{ (Dec)} \\
 \\
 & 1 * 2^7 + 1 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^5 + 0 * 2^4 + \\
 & 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^2 + 0 * 2^1 + 0 * 2^0 \\
 & = 236 \text{ (Dec)} \\
 \\
 & 14 * 16^1 + 12 * 16^0 \\
 & = 236 \text{ (Dec)}
 \end{aligned}$$

10進制轉成2進制



資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2023/02/vmaker-edge-ai-02-ai.html>

OmniXRI 整理製作, 2023/02/13

整數 (INT)

整數常用名稱及表示範圍

AI用名	C/C++ 名稱	Byte	數值範圍
INT8	char	1	-128 ~ +127
	unsigned char	1	0 ~ +255
INT16	Short (Short int)	2	-32,768 ~ +32,767
	unsigned short	2	0 ~ +65,535
INT32	Int (long int)	4	-2,147,483,648 ~ +2,147,483,647
	unsigned int	4	0 ~ +4,294,967,295
INT64	long long	8	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 ~ +9,223,372,036,854,775,807
	unsigned long long	8	0 ~ +18,446,744,073,709,551,615

負(整)數表示法

最高位元

BIN	DEC
00000010	2
00000001	1
00000000	0
10000001	-1
10000010	-2

1的補數

BIN	DEC
00000010	2
00000001	1
00000000	0
11111110	-1
11111101	-2

2的補數 (1的補數加1)

BIN	DEC
00000010	2
00000001	1
00000000	0
11111111	-1
11111110	-2

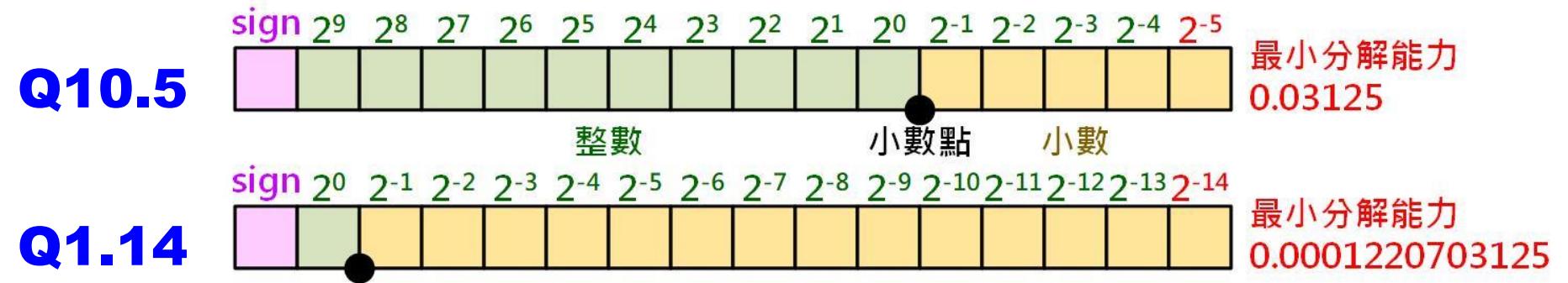
OmniXRI整理製作, 2023/02/13

資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2023/02/vmaker-edge-ai-02-ai.html>

定點數 (Q) 與 浮點數 (FP)

$Q_{m,n} = [-(2^{m-1}), 2^{m-1}-2^{-n}]$ 二進制定點數表示法

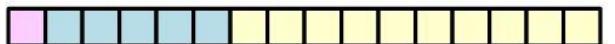
定點計算好處為速度快，硬體結構簡單，
程式容易移植到沒有硬體浮點處理器。



最小分解能力
0.03125

最小分解能力
0.0001220703125

二進制浮點數表示法 (IEEE 754)

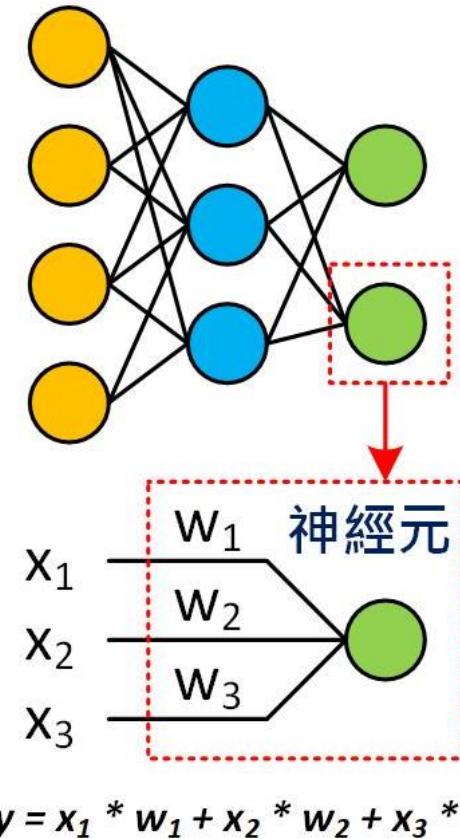
半精度 (FP16)		指數 5 bit	小數 10 bit	數值表示範圍 $\pm 5.96e-8 \sim 65504$	$a * 10^n = a * e^n$
單精度 (FP32)		指數 8 bit	小數 23 bit	數值表示範圍 $\pm 1.18e-38 \sim \pm 3.40e38$	$a: 實數(小數), n: 指數$
雙精度 (FP64)		指數 11 bit	小數 52 bit	數值表示範圍 $\pm 2.23e-308 \sim \pm 1.80e308$	-- 

OmniXRI 整理製作, 2023/2/13

資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2023/02/vmaker-edge-ai-02-ai.html>

AI 常用浮點表示法

神經網路



AI常用二進制浮點數表示法

	符號	指數(exponent)	尾數(mantissa)
FP16	1 bit	5 bit	10 bit
FP32	8 bit	23 bit	
TF32	8 bit	10 bit	
BF16	8 bit		
FP8 (e5m2)	5 bit	7 bit	
FP8 (e4m3)	4 bit	2 bit	
			3 bit

資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2023/02/vmaker-edge-ai-02-ai.html>

OmniXRI整理製作, 2023/2/13

低位元浮點數 (FP8 / FP4)

FP8	動態範圍小，數值精度高，適合推理用				動態範圍大，數值精度低，適合訓練用			
	E4M3		E5M2					
Exponent bias	7		15					
Infinities	N/A		$S.11111.00_2$					
NaN	$S.1111.111_2$		$S.11111.\{01, 10, 11\}_2$					
Zeros	$S.0000.000_2$		$S.00000.00_2$					
Max normal	$S.1111.110_2 = 1.75 * 2^8 = 448$		$S.11110.11_2 = 1.75 * 2^{15} = 57,344$					
Min normal	$S.0001.000_2 = 2^{-6}$		$S.00001.00_2 = 2^{-14}$					
Max subnorm	$S.0000.111_2 = 0.875 * 2^{-6}$		$S.00000.11_2 = 0.75 * 2^{-14}$					
Min subnorm	$S.0000.001_2 = 2^{-9}$		$S.00000.01_2 = 2^{-16}$					

Table 1: Numbers represented in FP4-E2M1 with NaN and Inf (IEEE 754 standard) and Numbers represented in FP4-E2M1 without NaN and Inf (Our design).

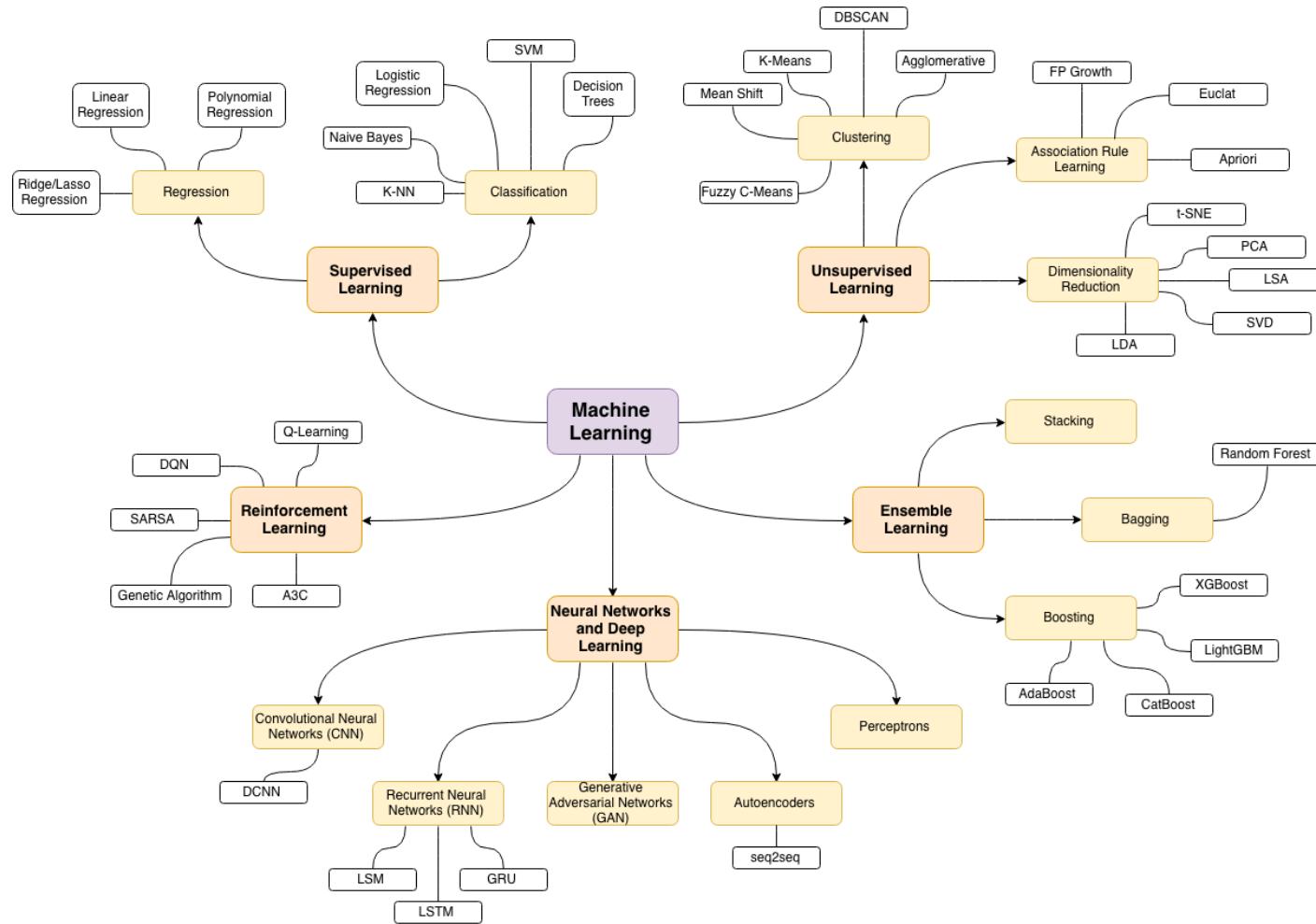
UINT4	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
FP4 w/ NaN&Inf	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	3	Inf	NaN	-0	-0.5	-1	-1.5	-2	-3	Inf	NaN
FP4 w/o NaN&Inf	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	3	4	6	-0	-0.5	-1	-1.5	-2	-3	-4	-6

資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2024/03/nvidia-gtc-2024-fp8fp4-ai.html>



3.2. 機器學習算法 (ML)

機器學習地圖

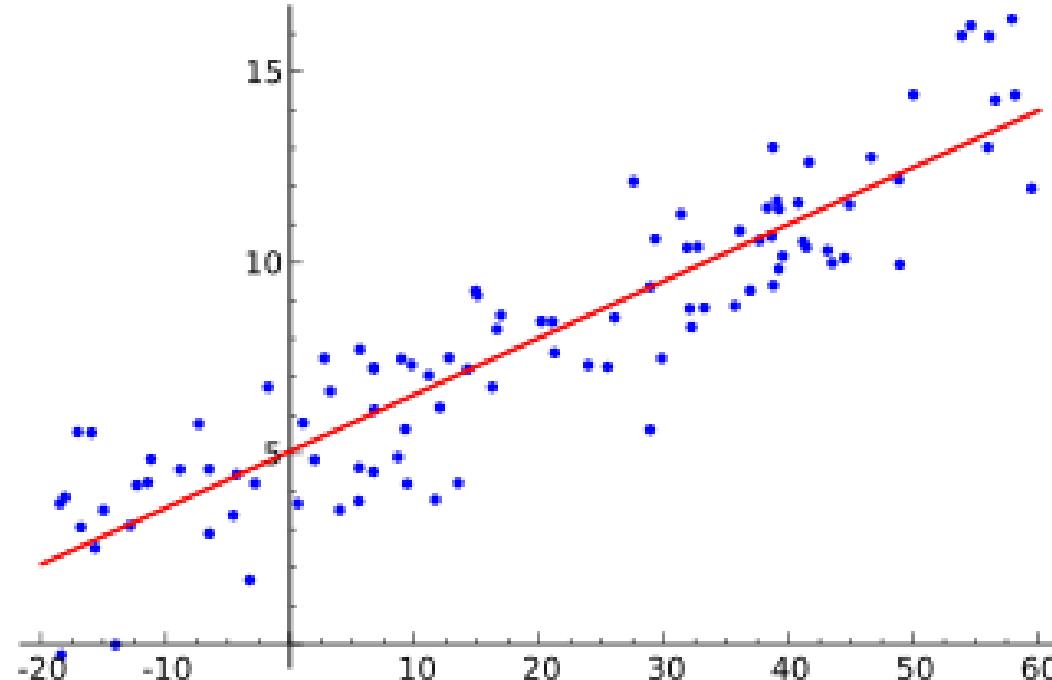


資料來源：<https://softnshare.com/machine-learning-deeplearning-ai-learning-map/>

機器學習

- 監督式
- 迴歸、分類
- 非監督式
- 聚類、降維、關聯規則學習
- 增強式學習（強化學習）
- Q-Learning ...
- 神經網路（深度學習）
- 感知機、CNN, RNN, GAN, AE
- 整體學習（集成學習）
- Stacking, Bagging, Boosting

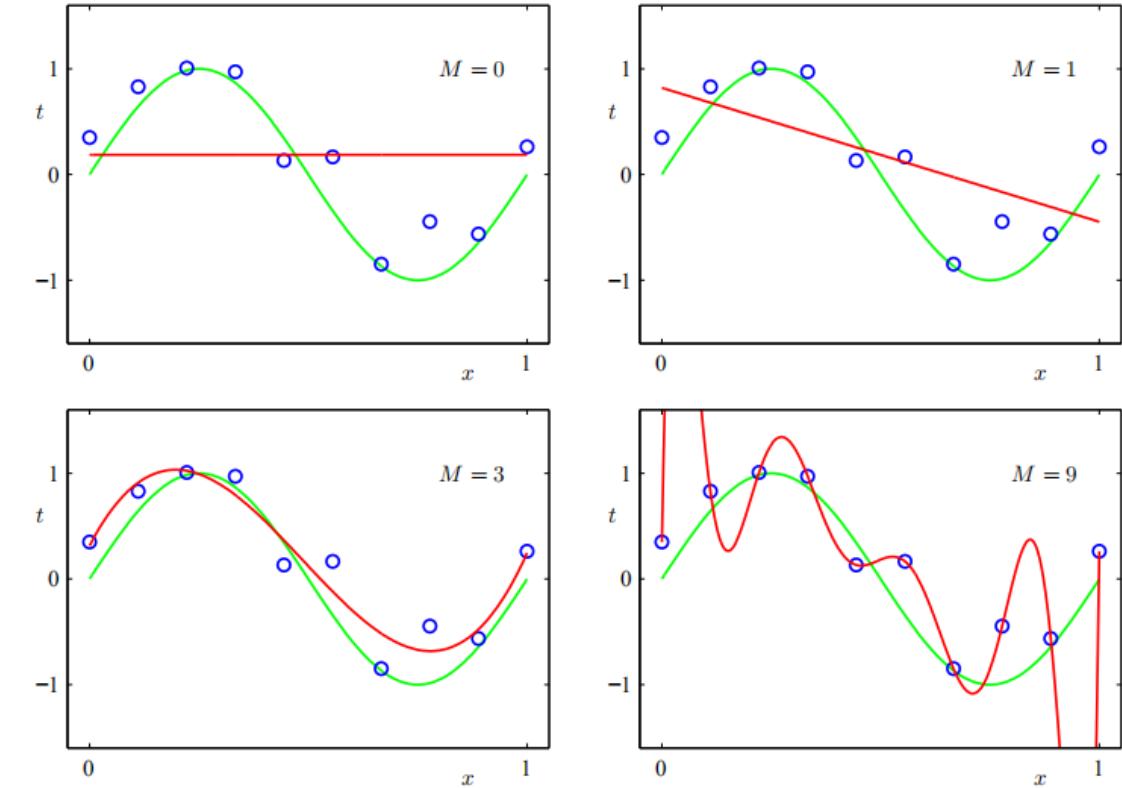
機器學習 – 線性（多項式）迴歸



$$y = \mathbf{a}x + \mathbf{b}$$

斜率 偏置量

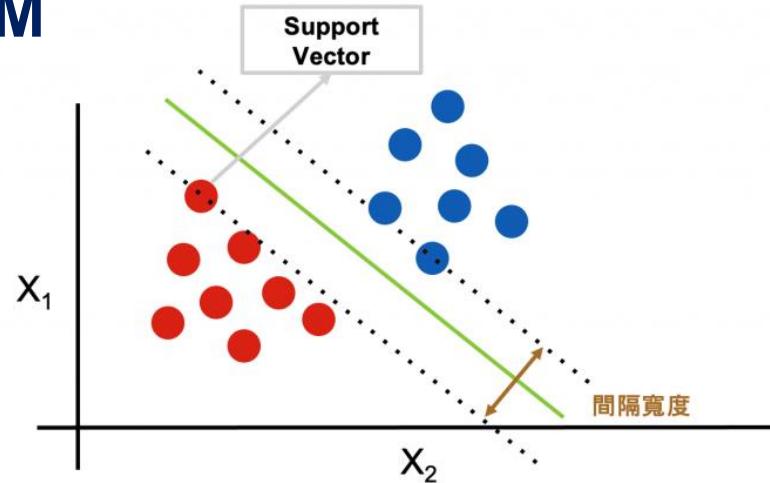
多項式擬合



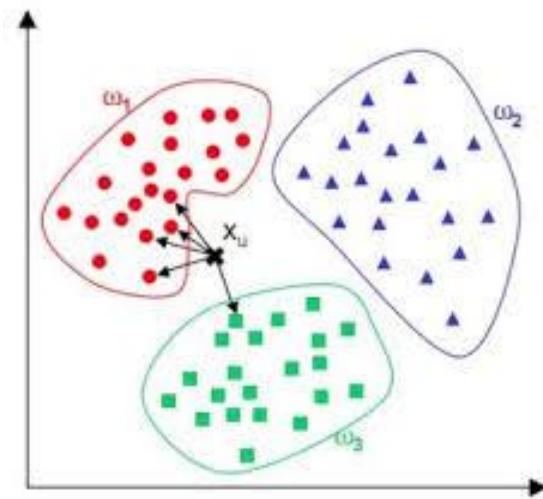
$$y(x, \mathbf{w}) = w_0 + w_1 x + w_2 x^2 + \dots + w_M x^M = \sum_{j=0}^M w_j x^j$$

機器學習 — 分類

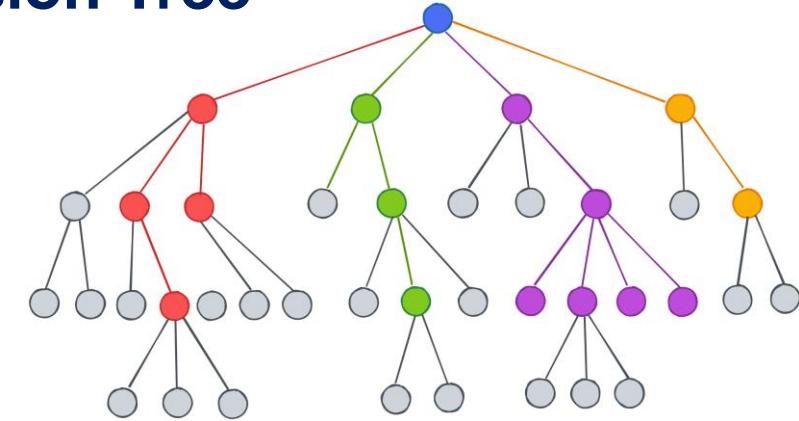
SVM



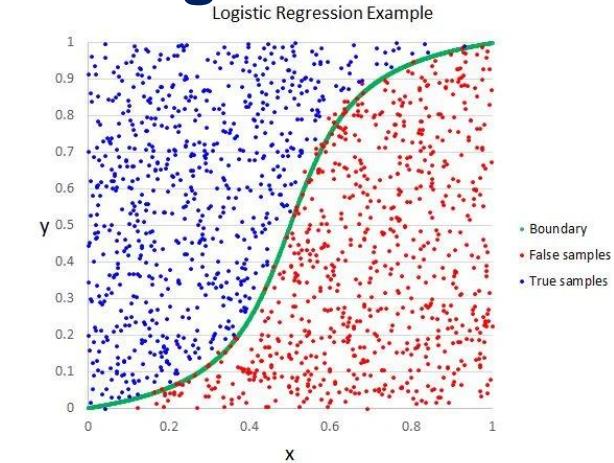
KNN



Decision Tree

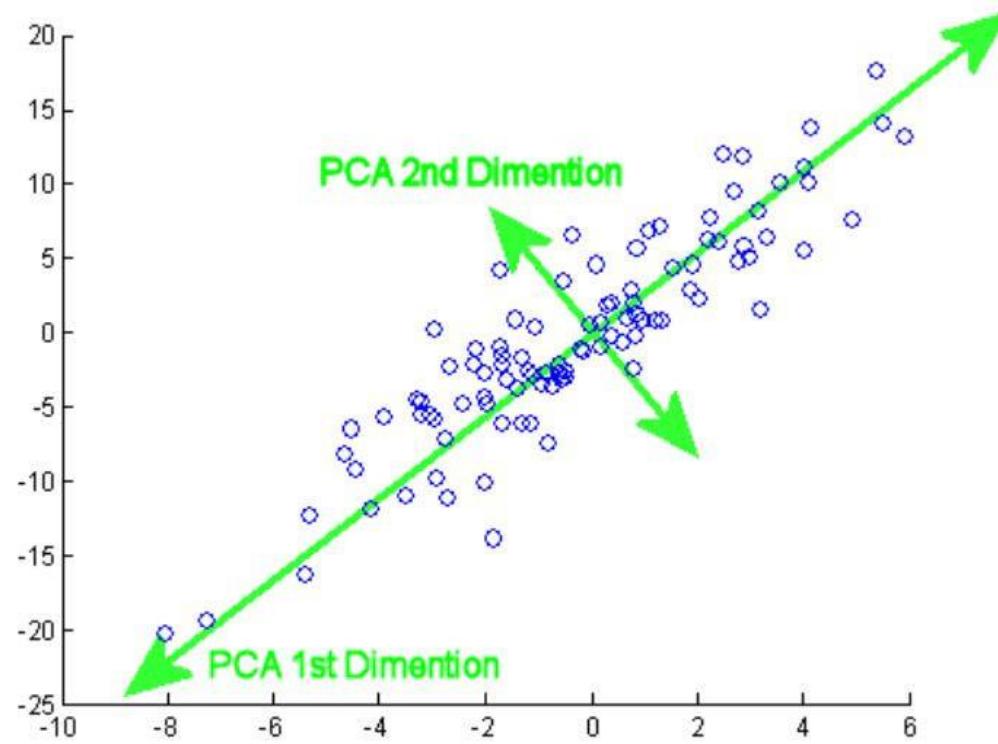


Logistic Regression

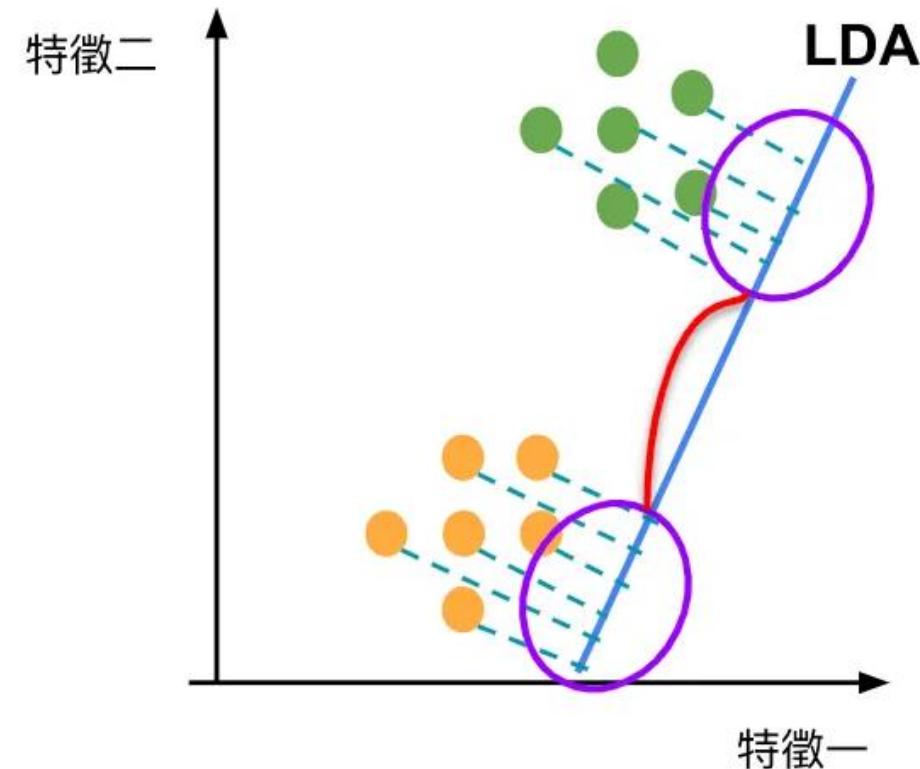


機器學習 — 降維

主成分分析 (PCA) (Principal Component Analysis)



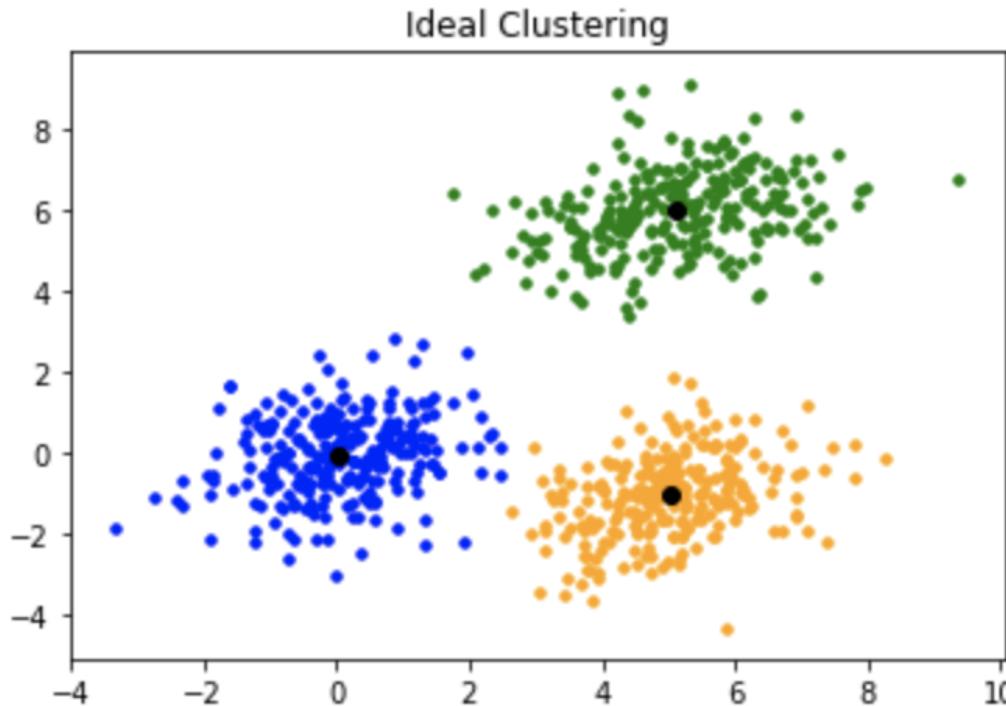
線性區別分析 (LDA) (Linear Discriminant Analysis)



機器學習 — 聚類

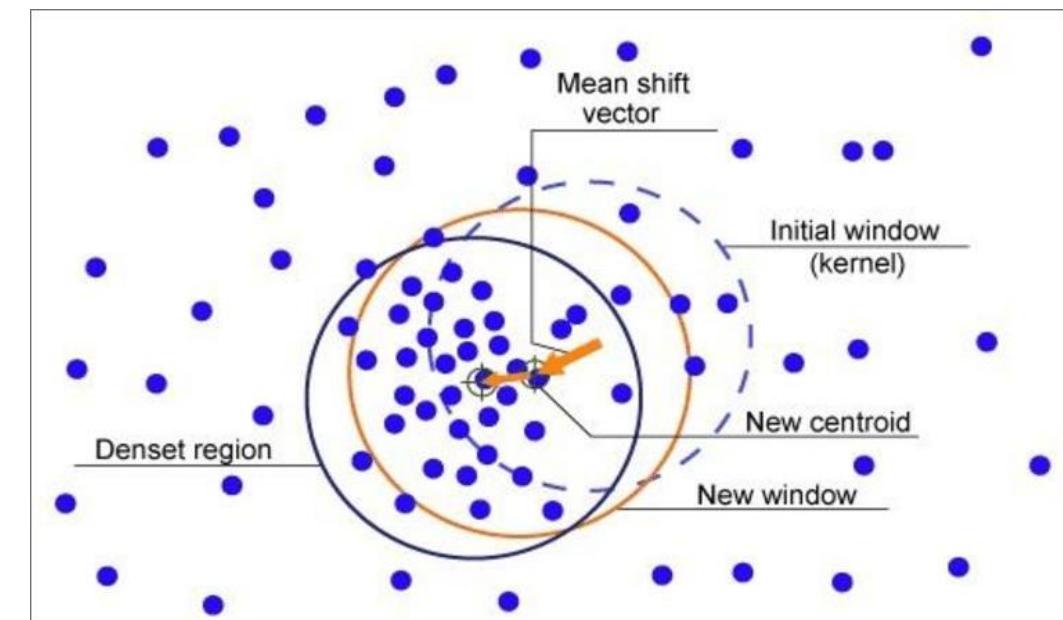
K類平均 (K-Mean)

基於質心聚類



平均移動 (Mean-Shift)

基於密度聚類

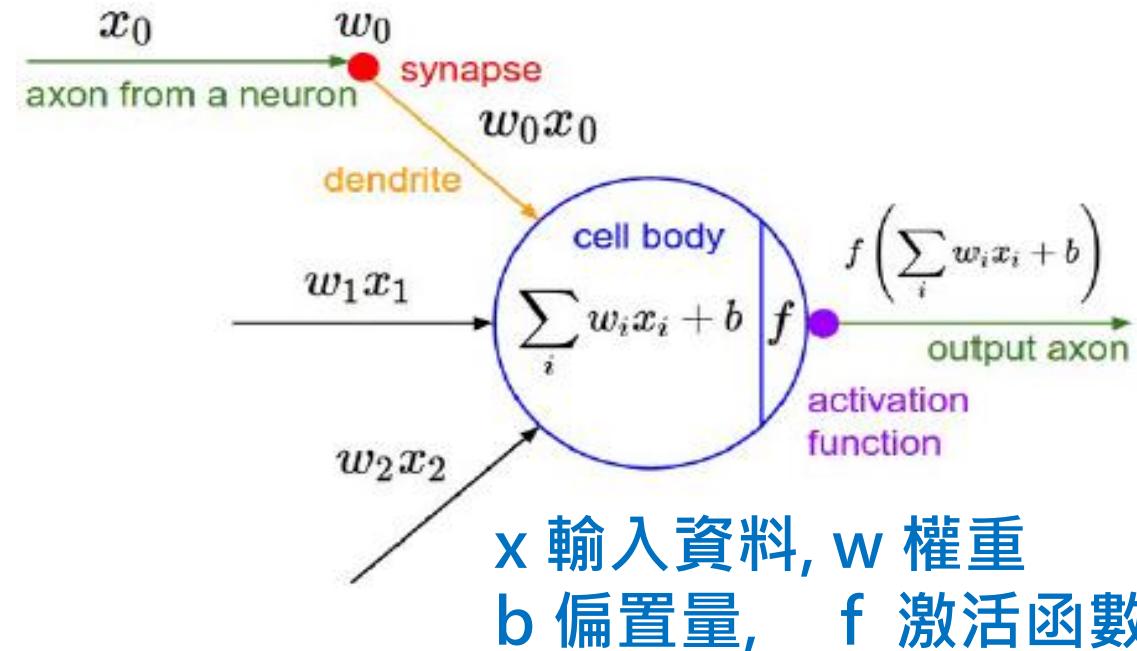
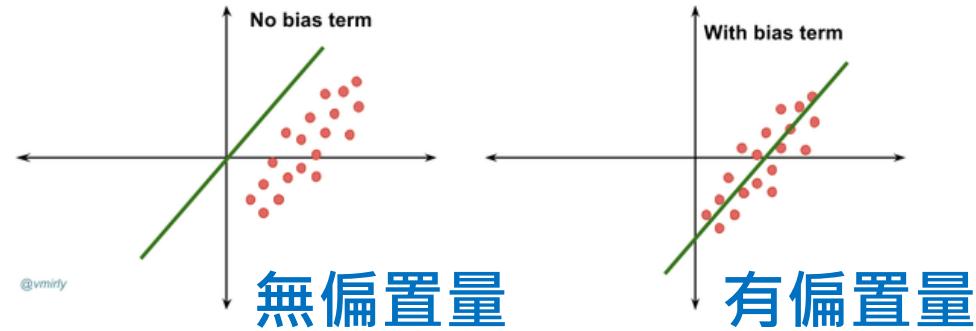
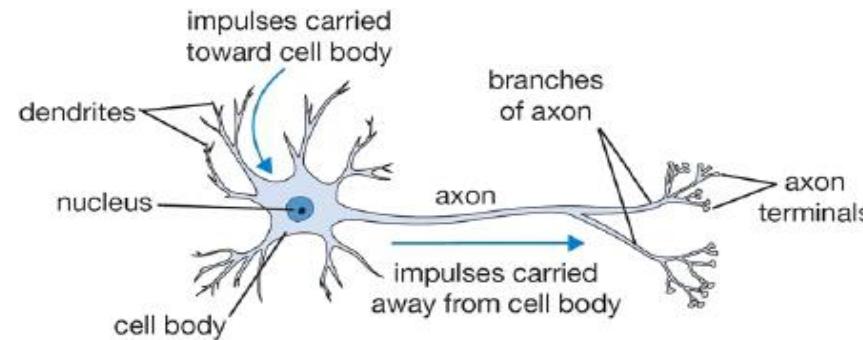




3.3. 卷積神經網路算法 (CNN)

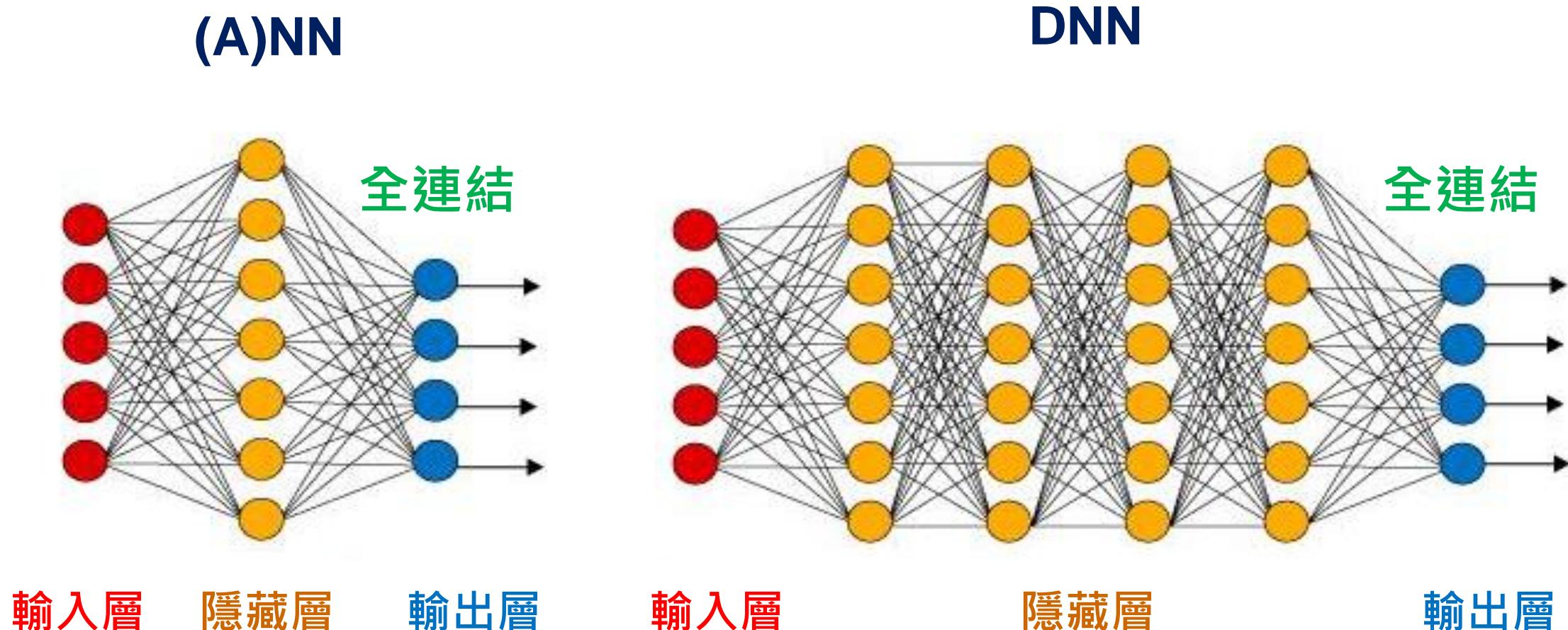
神經網路 (NN) — 神經元

生物神經元



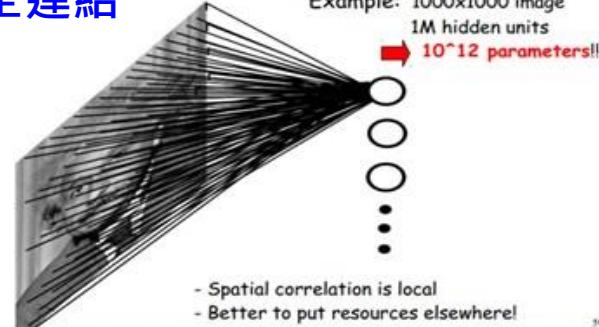
資料來源：http://blog.csdn.net/cyh_24/article/details/50593400

神經網路 (NN) — 深度神經網路

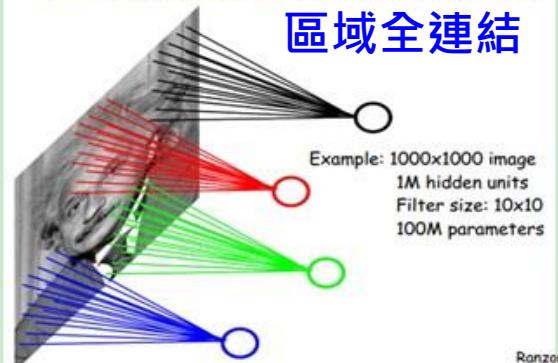


卷積神經網路 – CNN 演化

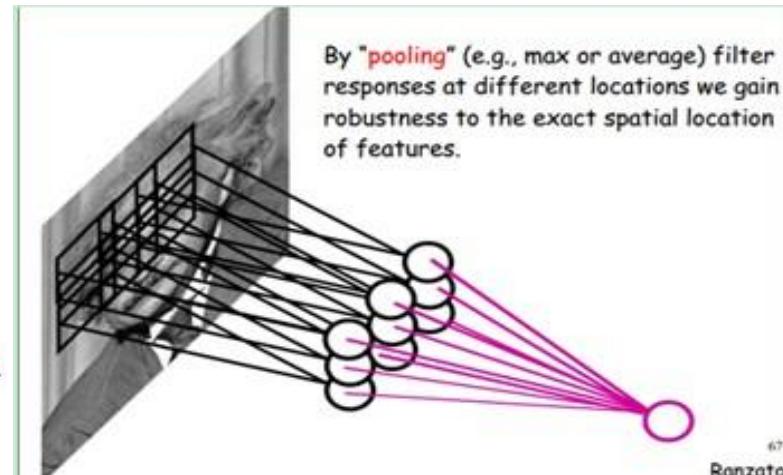
FULLY CONNECTED NEURAL NET
全連結



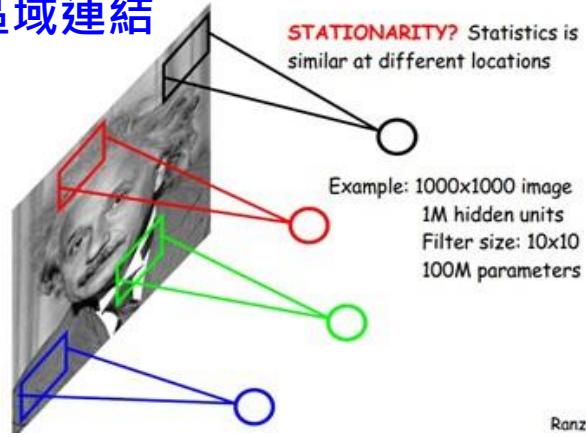
LOCALLY CONNECTED NEURAL NET
區域全連結



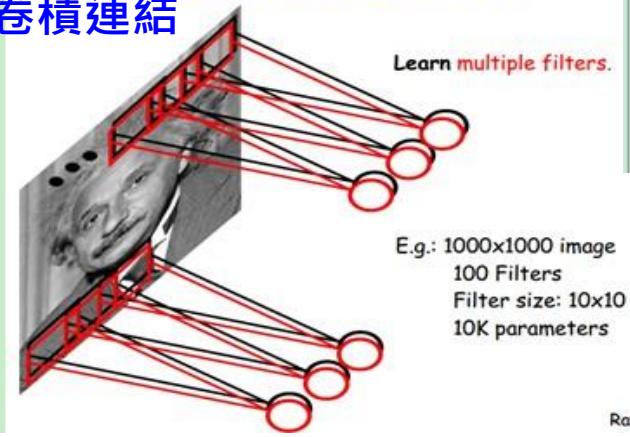
卷積+池化



LOCALLY CONNECTED NEURAL NET
區域連結



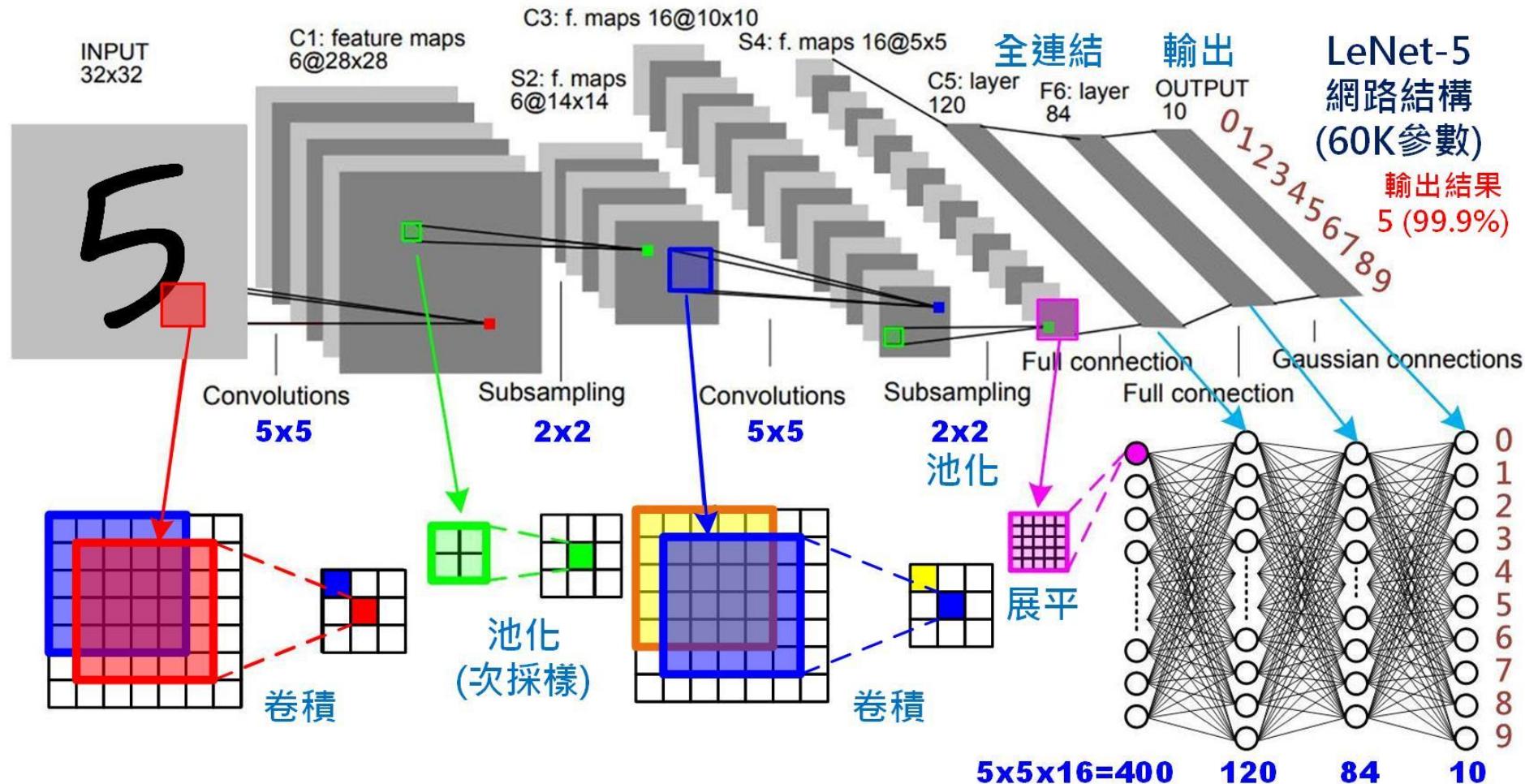
CONVOLUTIONAL NET
卷積連結



相鄰相關（參數共用）、
由細到粗（多層解析）

資料來源：<http://blog.csdn.net/zouxxy09/article/details/8781543>

卷積神經網路 – LeNet-5



資料來源：<http://omnixri.blogspot.com/2018/06/blog-post.html>

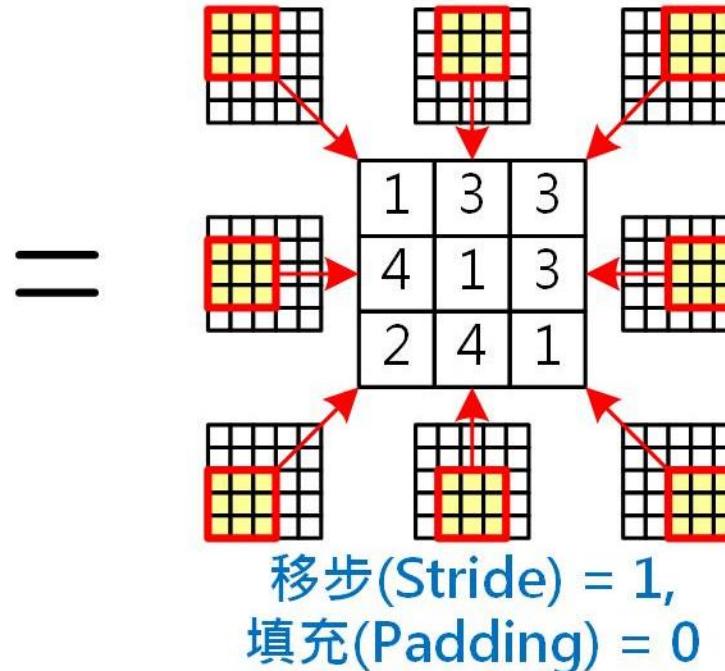
卷積神經網路 — 卷積

1	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

輸入矩陣

0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

卷積核
(Kernel)



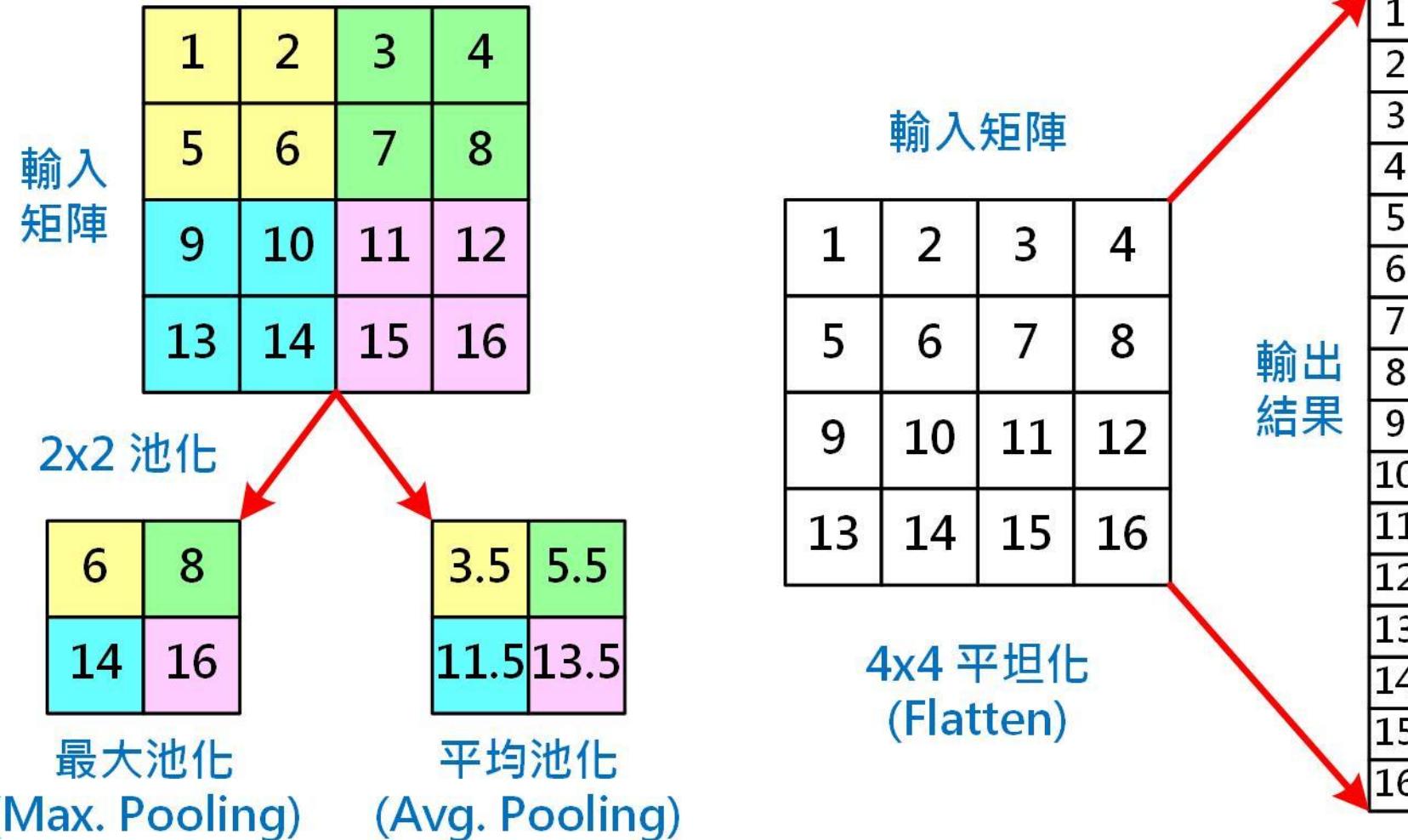
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

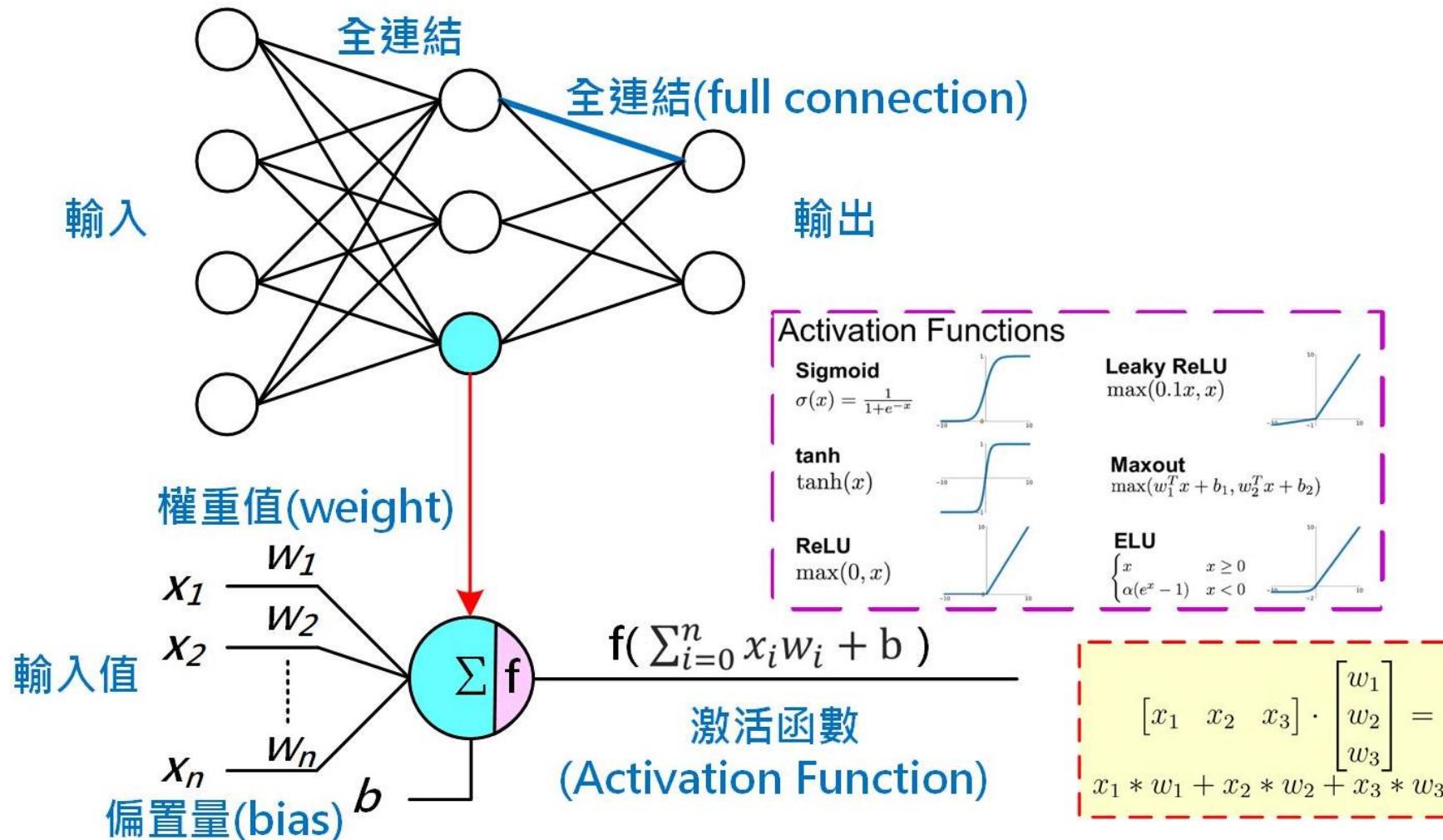
$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1*A + 2*B + 3*C + \\
 & 4*D + 5*E + 6*F + \\
 & 7*G + 8*H + 9*I
 \end{aligned}$$

* 相當於Python numpy 的矩陣各元素相乘 $a*b$ 而非矩陣點乘 $a.dot(b)$

卷積神經網路 — 池化、平坦化

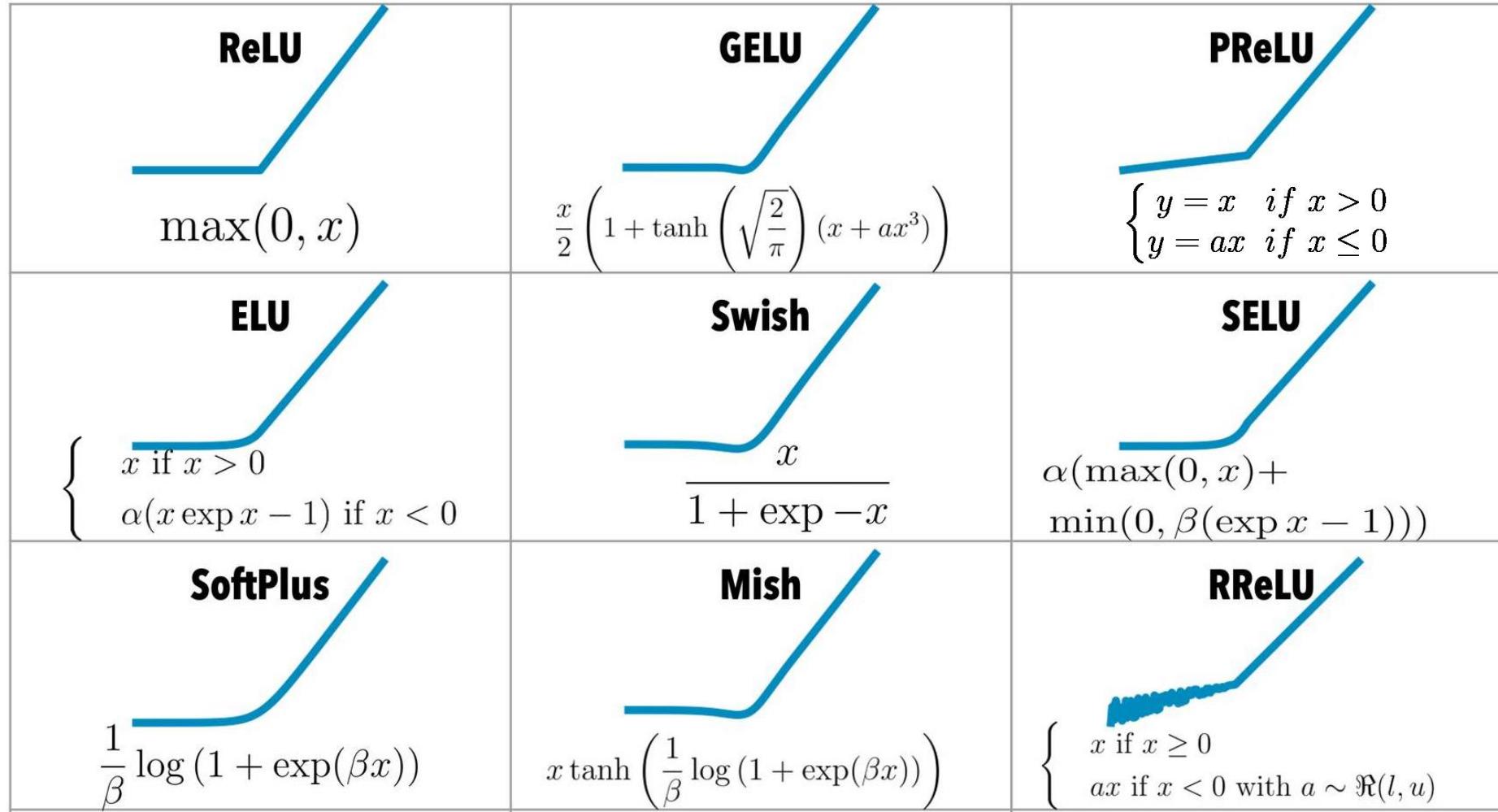


卷積神經網路 — 全連結

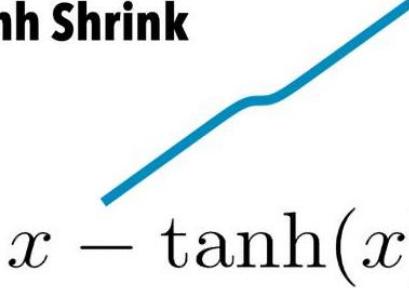


* 相當於 Python numpy 的矩陣點乘 `a.dot(b)` 而非矩陣各元素相乘的 `a*b`

卷積神經網路 — 激活函數(1/2)



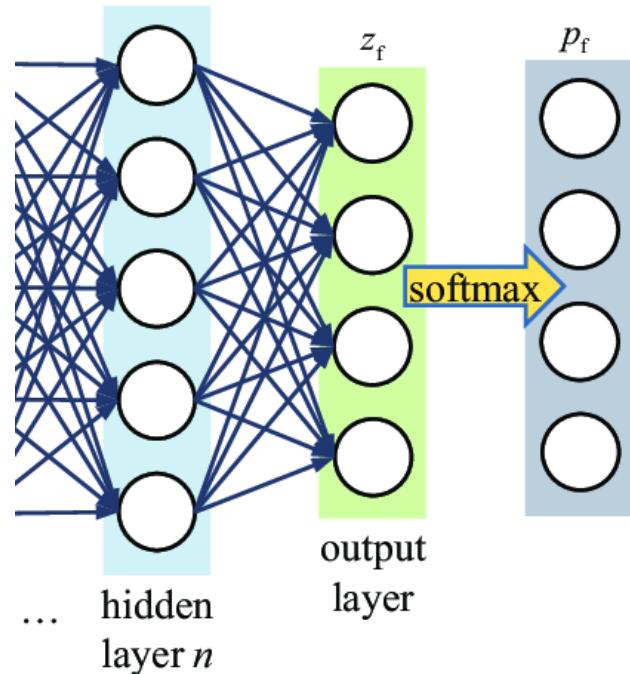
卷積神經網路 — 激活函數(2/2)

HardSwish $\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq -3 \\ x & \text{if } x \geq 3 \\ x(x + 3)/6 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	Sigmoid $\frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)}$	SoftSign $\frac{x}{1 + x }$
Tanh  $\tanh(x)$	Hard tanh $\begin{cases} a & \text{if } x \geq a \\ b & \text{if } x \leq b \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	Hard Sigmoid $\begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq -3 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \geq 3 \\ x/6 + 1/2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
Tanh Shrink  $x - \tanh(x)$	Soft Shrink $\begin{cases} x - \lambda & \text{if } x > \lambda \\ x + \lambda & \text{if } x < -\lambda \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	Hard Shrink $\begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > \lambda \\ x & \text{if } x < -\lambda \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

卷積神經網路 — 輸出函數

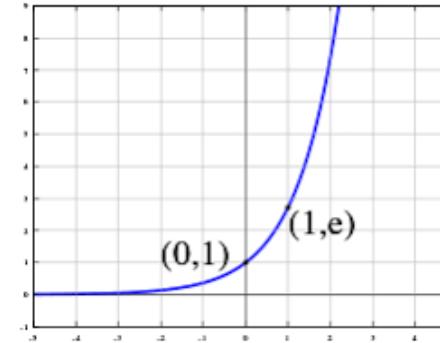
softmax()

歸一化指數函數
將所有發生機率
壓縮到0~1之間



exp()

以自然常數e為底的指數函數



Output
layer

Softmax
activation function

Probabilities

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ 5.1 \\ 2.2 \\ 0.7 \\ 1.1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Softmax activation function}} \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^K e^{z_j}} \xrightarrow{\text{Probabilities}} \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 \\ 0.90 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.02 \end{bmatrix}$$

卷積神經網路 — 權重與計算量

Layer Name	Input W×H×D	Kernel W×H×D/S	Output W×H×D	Params	Mults
C1: conv2d	32×32×1	5×5×6	28×28×6	$1 \times 5 \times 5 \times 6 + 6 = 156$	$28 \times 28 \times 1 \times 5 \times 5 \times 6 = 117,600$
S2: pool/2	28×28×6	2×2/2	14×14×6	0	0
C3: conv2d	14×14×6	5×5×16	10×10×16	$6 \times 5 \times 5 \times 16 + 16 = 2,416$	$10 \times 10 \times 6 \times 5 \times 5 \times 16 = 240,000$
S4: pool/2	10×10×16	2×2/2	5×5×16	0	0
C5: conv2d	5×5×16	5×5×120	1×1×120	$16 \times 5 \times 5 \times 120 + 120 = 48,120$	$1 \times 1 \times 16 \times 5 \times 5 \times 120 = 48,000$
F6: conv2d	1×1×120	1×1×84	1×1×84	$120 \times 1 \times 1 \times 84 + 84 = 10,164$	$120 \times 84 = 10,080$
F7: conv2d	1×1×84	1×1×10	1×1×10	$84 \times 1 \times 1 \times 10 + 10 = 850$	$84 \times 40 = 840$
LeNet-5 模型結構			Total	61,706	416,520

圖片來源：

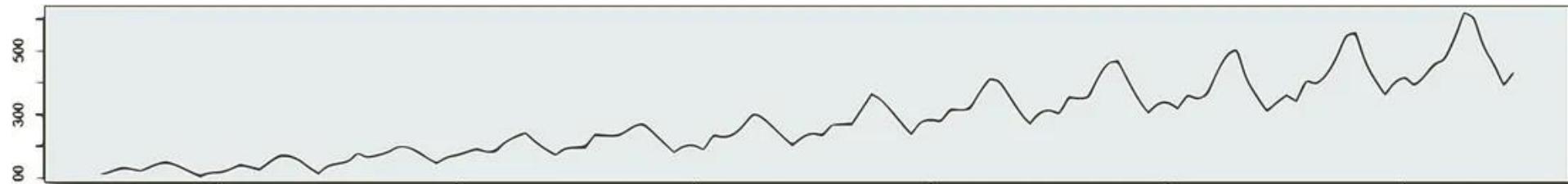
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329970273_Image_recognition_by_knowledge_transfer_using_Deep_Convolutional_Neural_Network



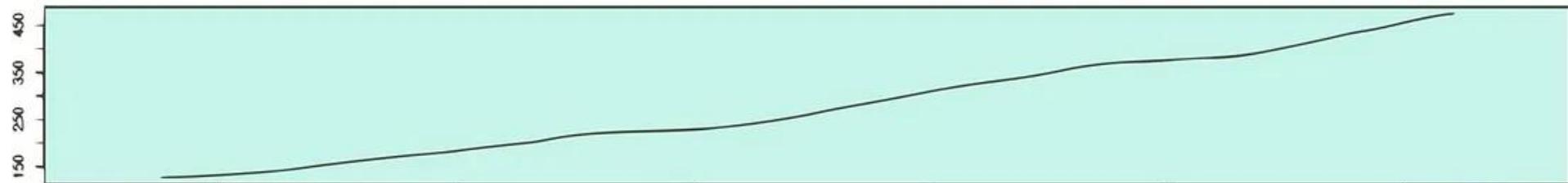
3.4. 循環神經網路算法 (RNN)

時間序列與分解

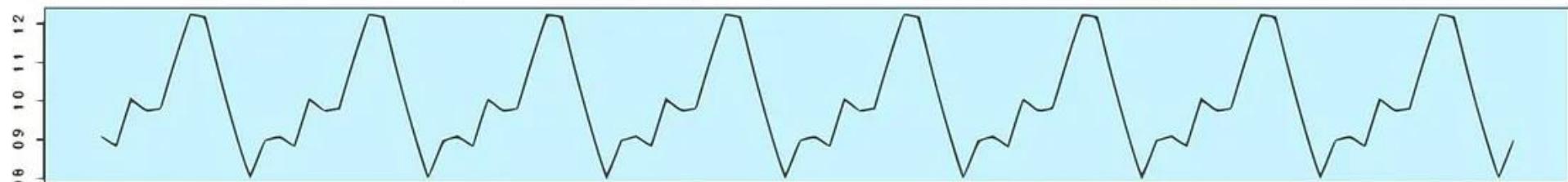
原始數據



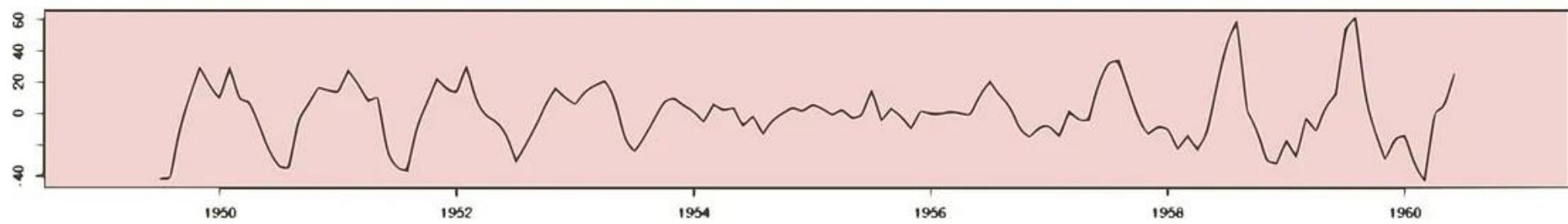
趨勢



季節性
(週期)



殘差



資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2020/06/ai-hub.html>

傳統時序預測

回歸（預測）、分類？

(a)自迴歸模型
(AR)

$$X_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^p \varphi_i X_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t$$

(b)向量自迴歸模型
(VAR)

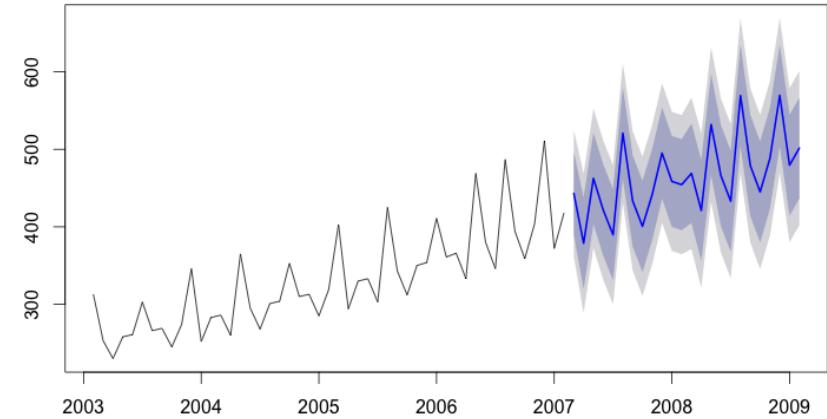
$$y_t = c + A_1 y_{t-1} + A_2 y_{t-2} + \cdots + A_p y_{t-p} + e_t$$

(c)移動平均模型
(MA)

$$x_t = \mu + \varepsilon_t - \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} - \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} - \cdots - \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q}$$

(d)AR/MA混合模型
(ARIMA)

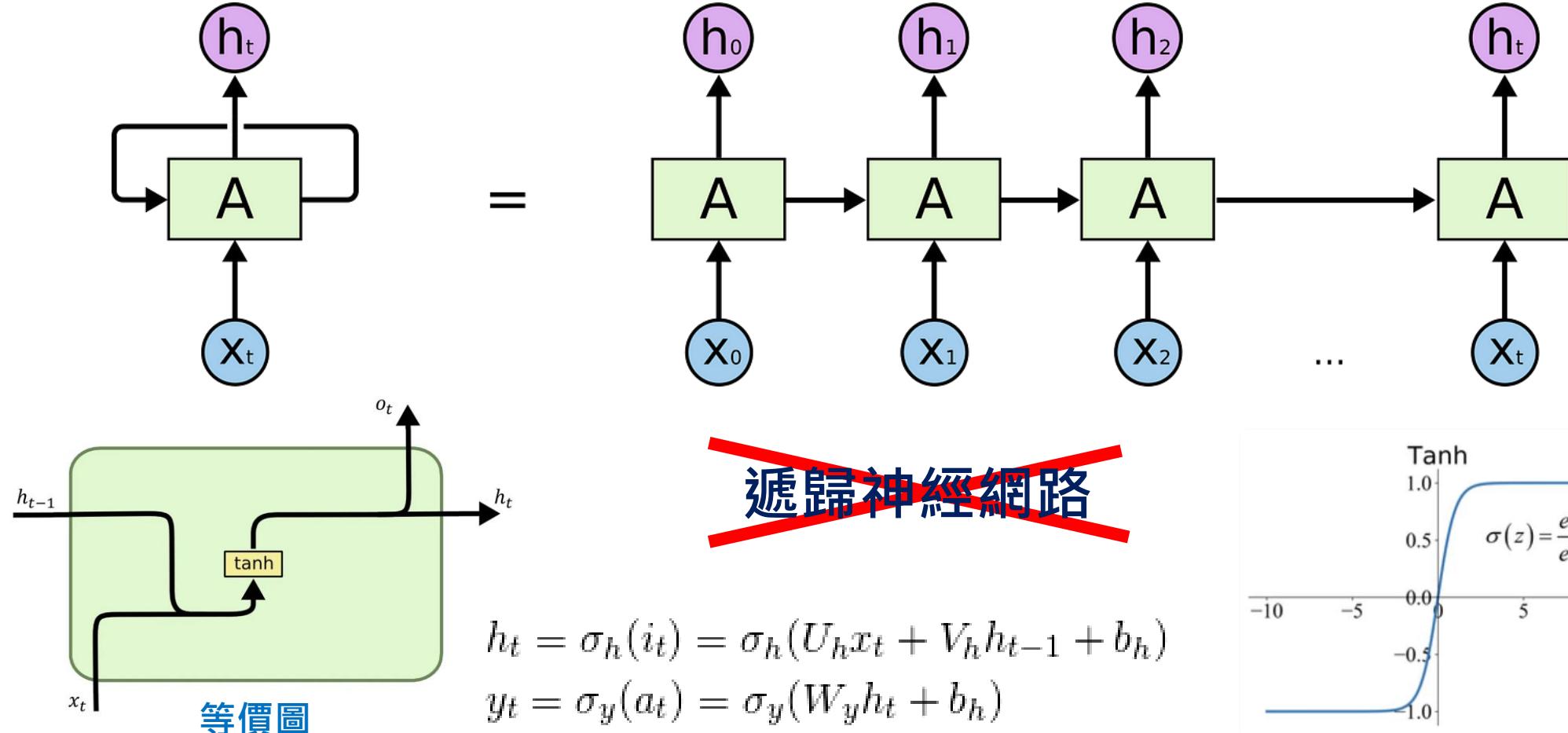
$$\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i L^i\right) (1 - L)^d X_t = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^q \theta_i L^i\right) \varepsilon_t$$



資料來源：<https://omnixri.blogspot.com/2020/06/ai-hub.html>

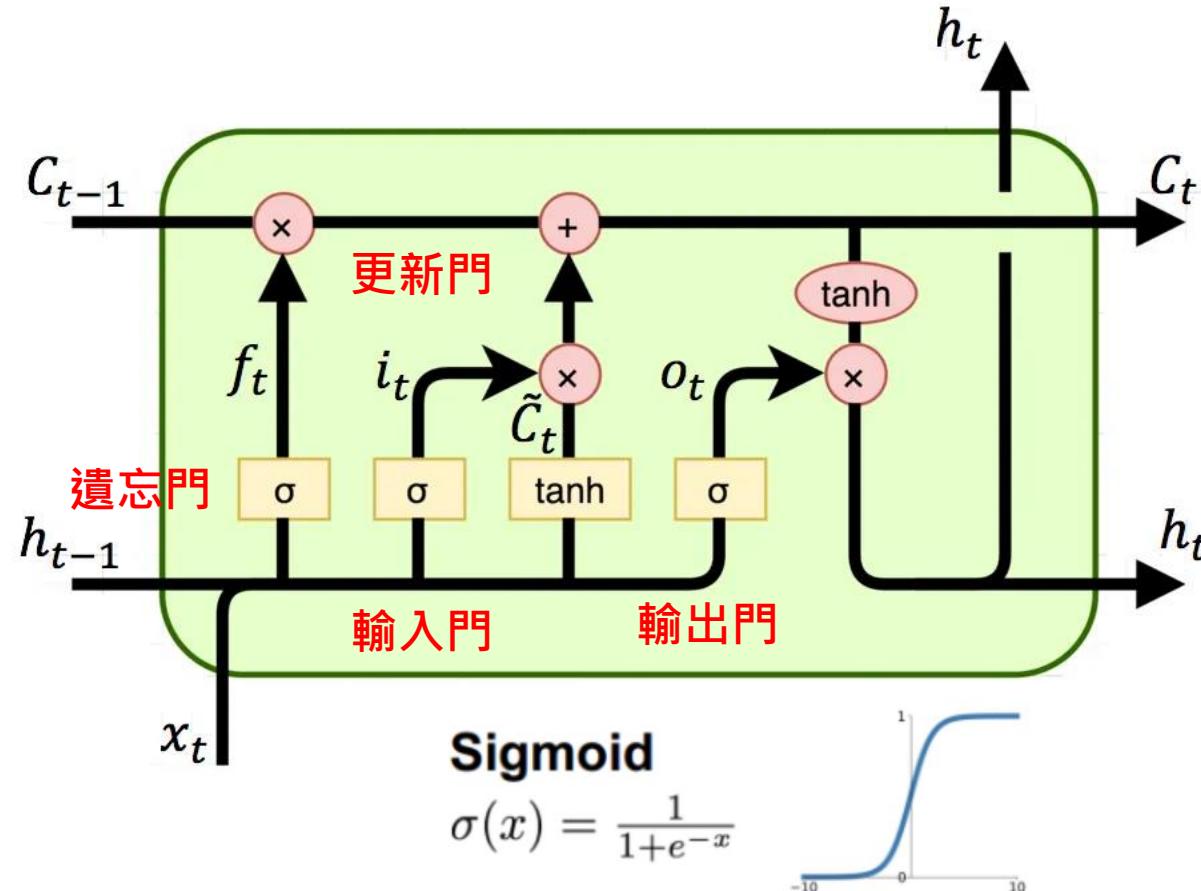
循環神經網路 – RNN

Recurrent neural network, RNN



循環神經網路 – 長短期記憶 (LSTM)

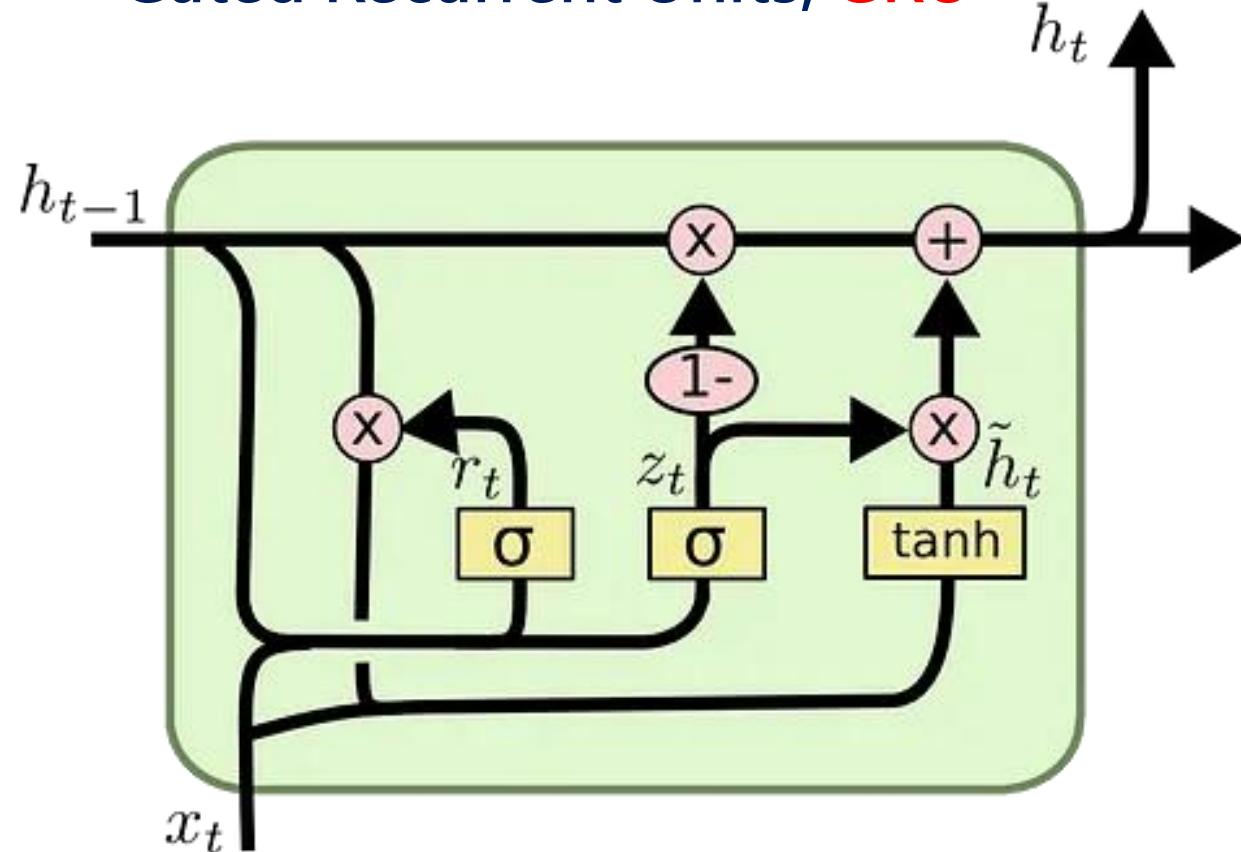
Long Short-Term Memory, LSTM



資料來源：<https://u9534056.medium.com/rnn-lstm-gru%E4%B9%8B%E9%96%93%E7%9A%84%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86%E8%88%87%E5%B7%AE%E7%95%B0-23eba88afa1e>

循環神經網路 – 門控循環單元 (GRU)

Gated Recurrent Units, GRU



$$z_t = \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_z)$$

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_r)$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W_h \cdot [r_t \odot h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_h)$$

$$h_t = (1 - z_t) \odot h_{t-1} + z_t \odot \tilde{h}_t$$

資料來源：<https://u9534056.medium.com/rnn-lstm-gru%E4%B9%8B%E9%96%93%E7%9A%84%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86%E8%88%87%E5%B7%AE%E7%95%B0-23eba88afa1e>

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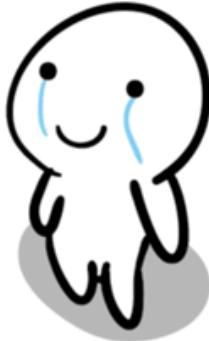
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<https://medium.com/@thommaskevin>

沒有最邊



只有更邊



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