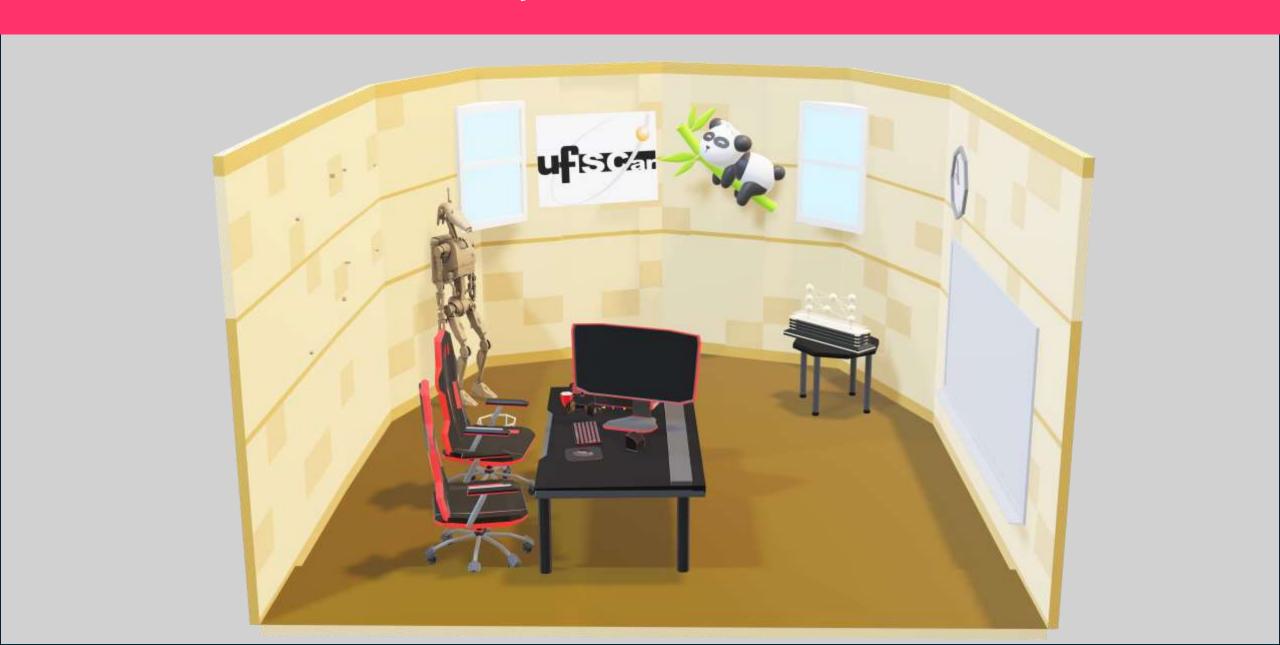
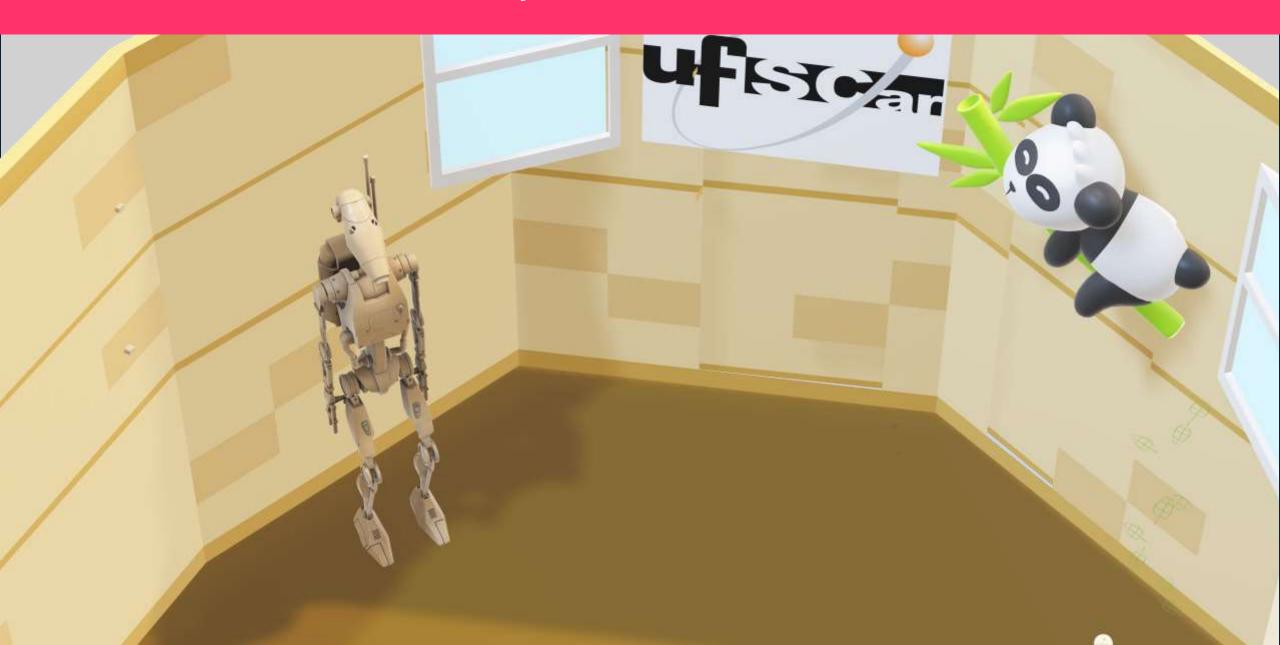


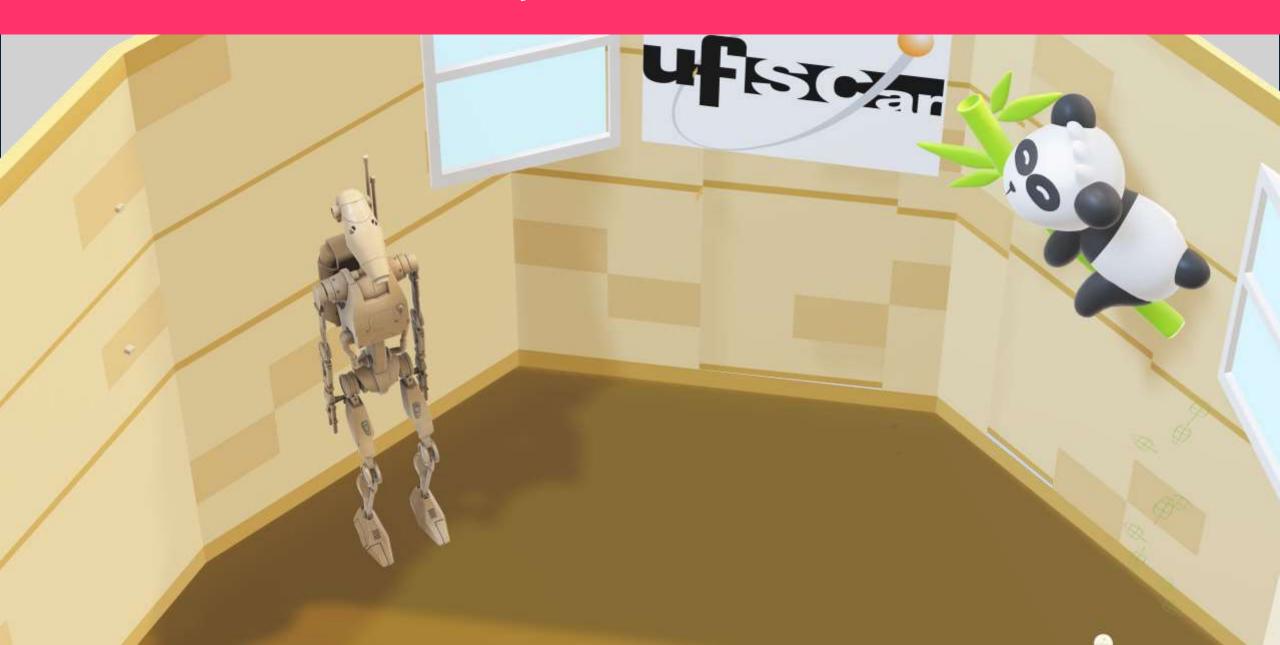
Redes Neurais Convolucionais

Beatriz
Daniel
Pedro
Victor





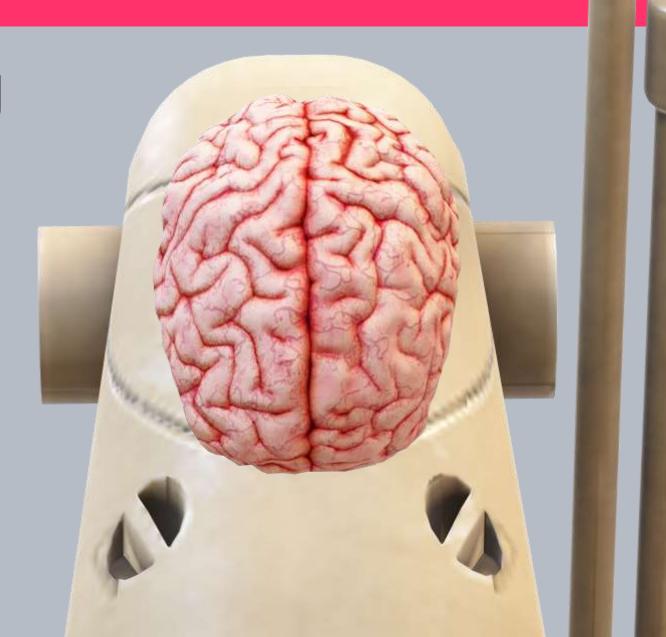






Deep Learning

Deep Learning



Redes Neurais











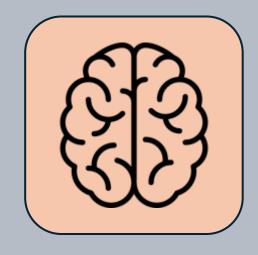


Redes Generativas

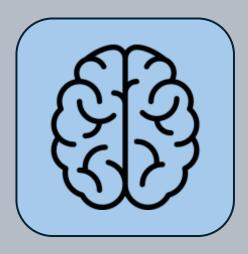


Criar samples de gêneros musicais



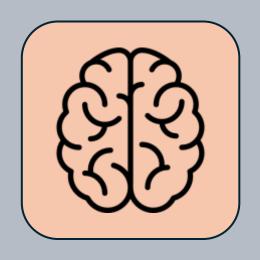


Gerador



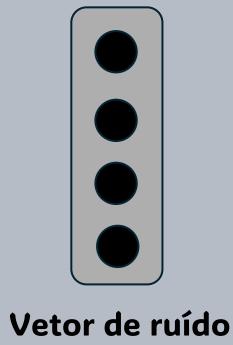
Discriminador

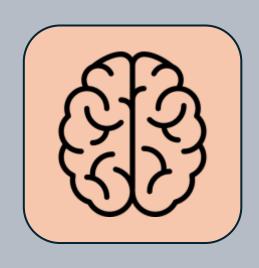




Gerador

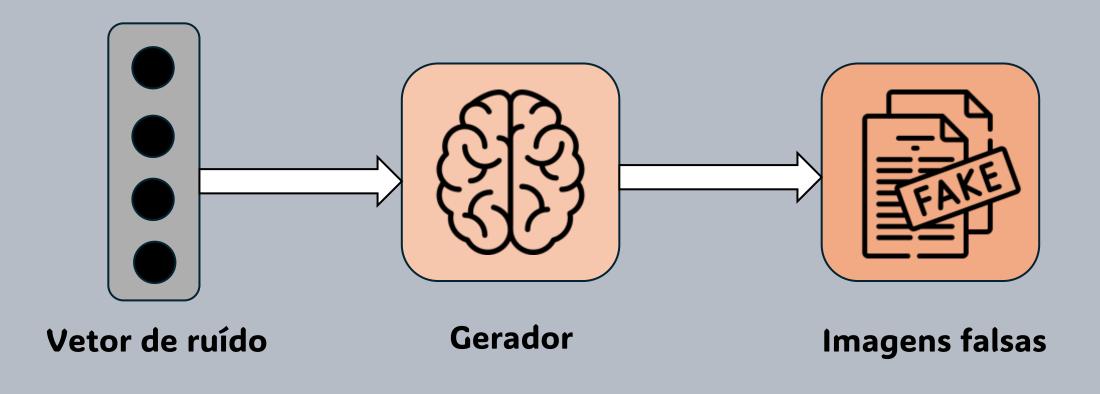


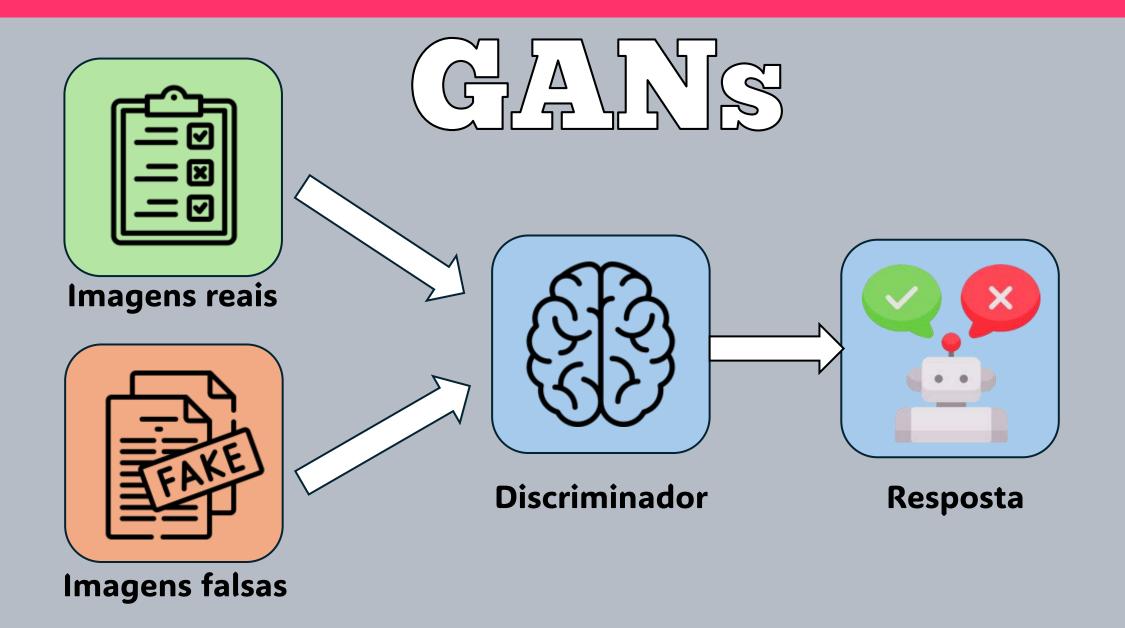


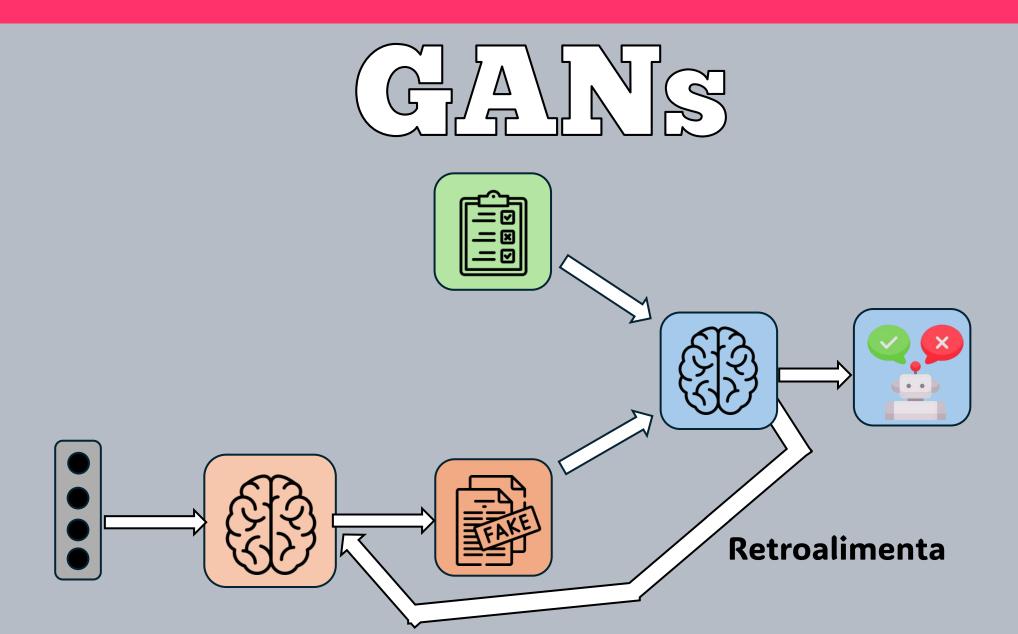


Gerador



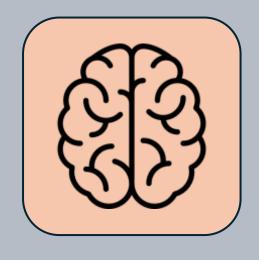




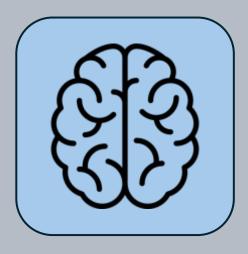




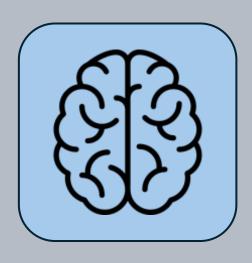
- •Para o Gerador: A perda indica quão bem ele conseguiu enganar o Discriminador.
- •Para o Discriminador: A perda indica quão bem ele conseguiu identificar os dados reais e falsos.



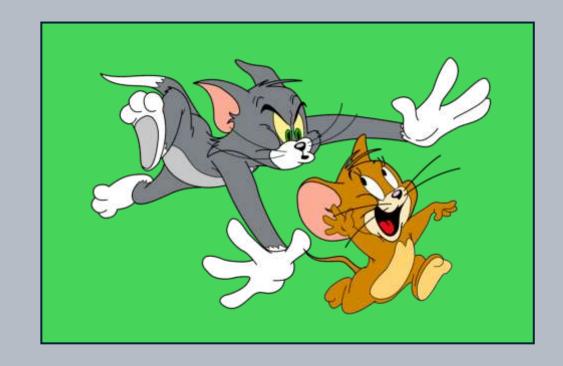
Gerador

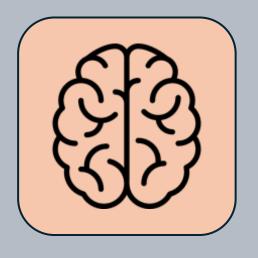


Discriminador



Discriminador



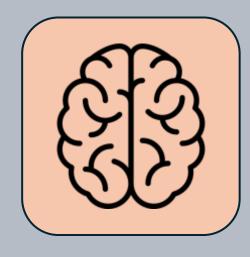


Gerador

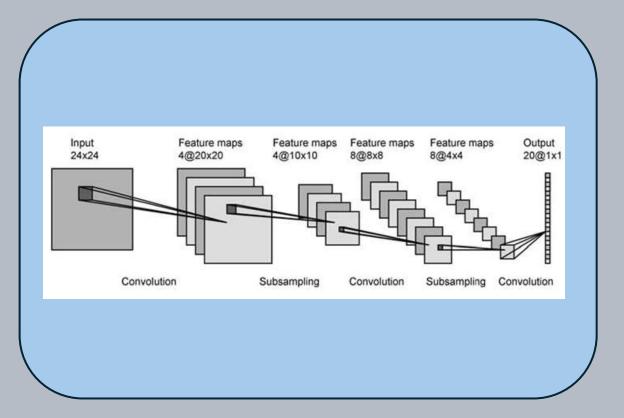


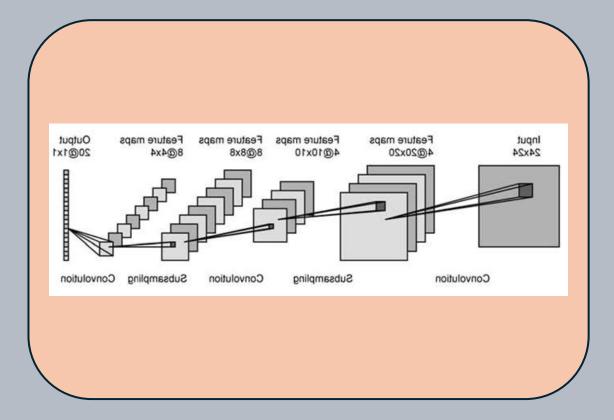


Discriminador



Gerador



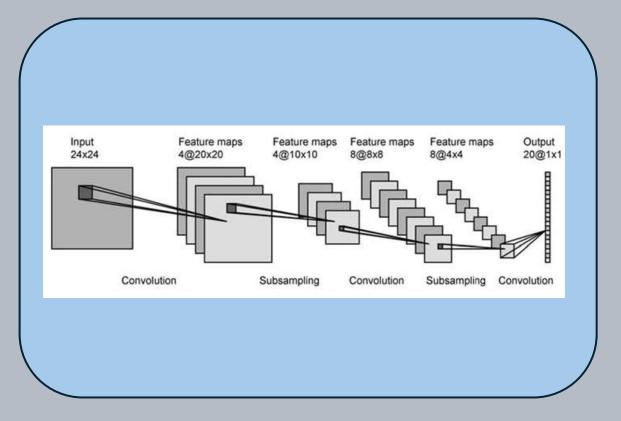


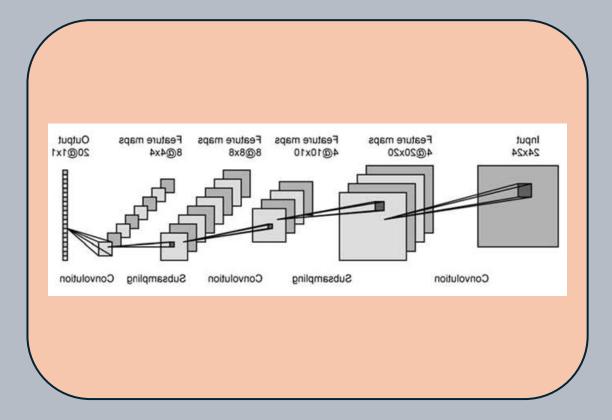
Discriminador

Gerador



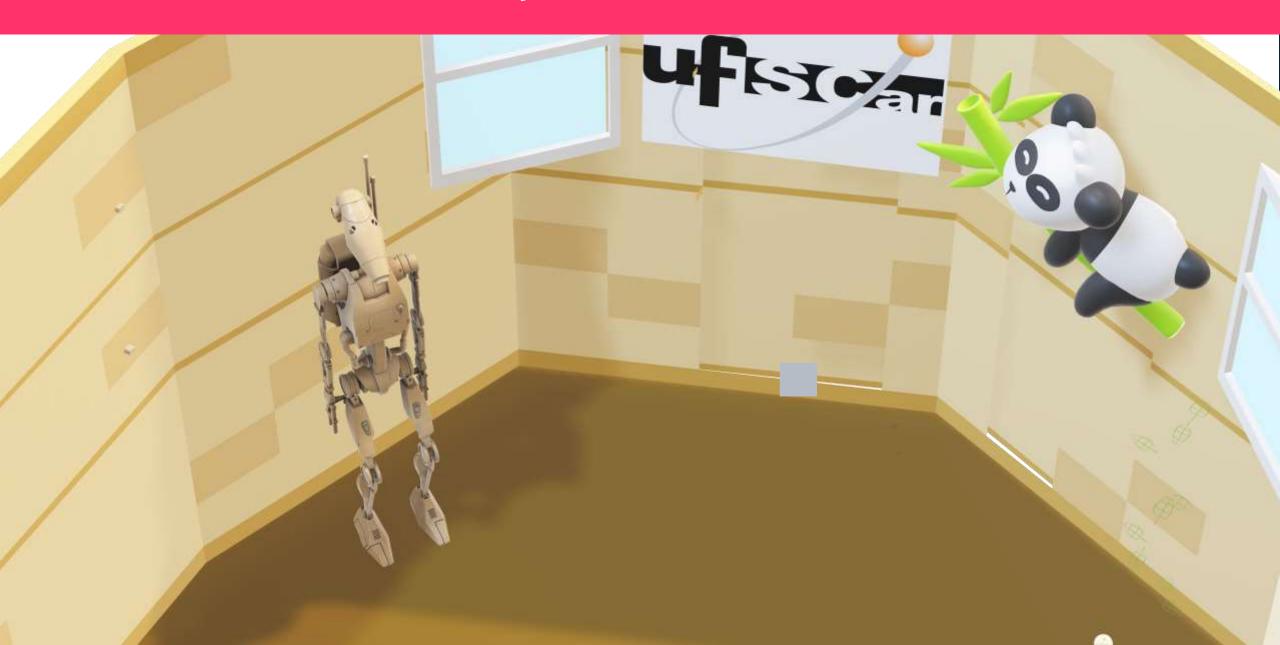
CITIS



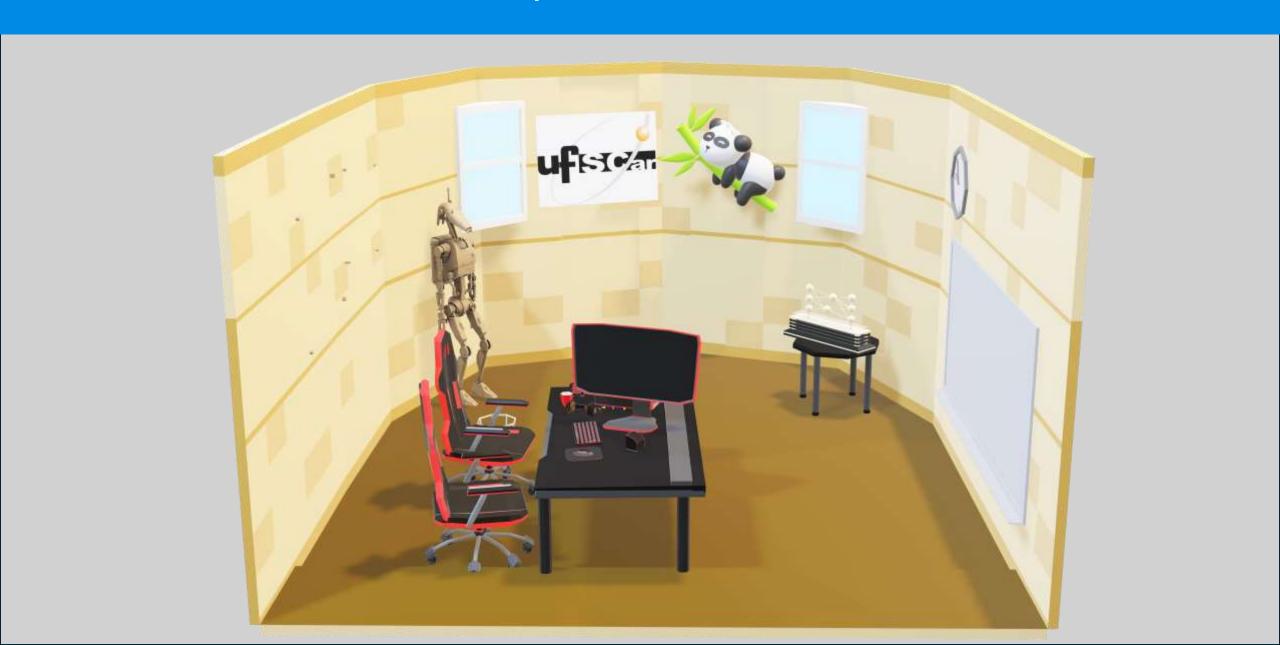


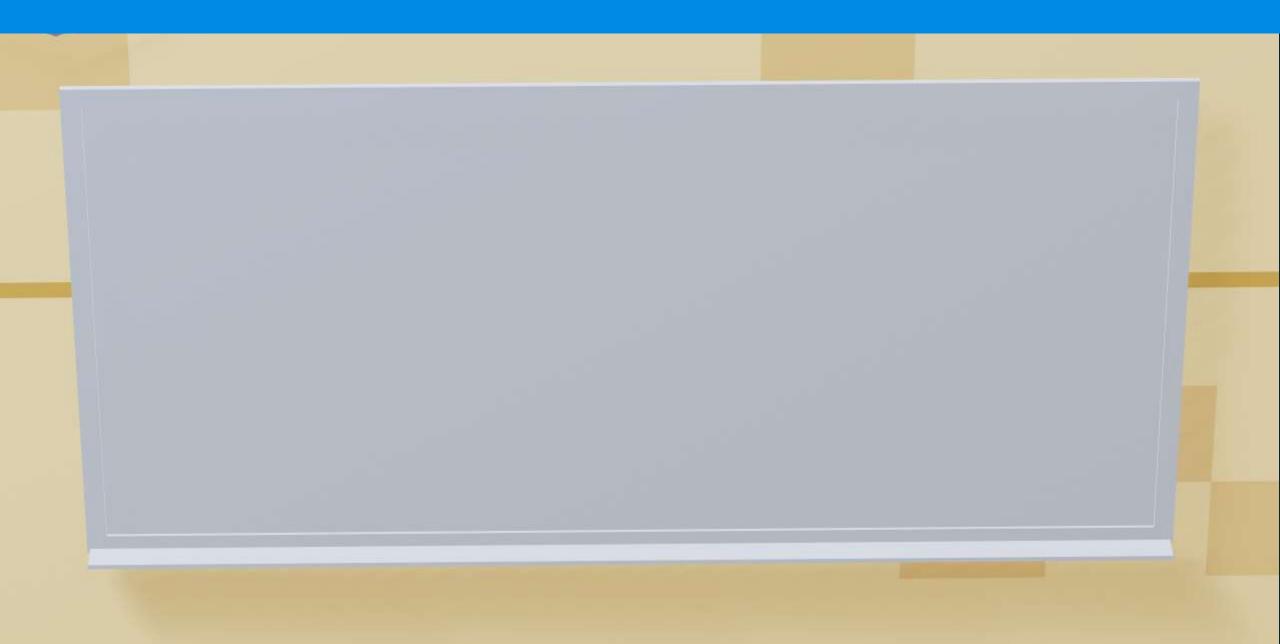
Discriminador

Gerador

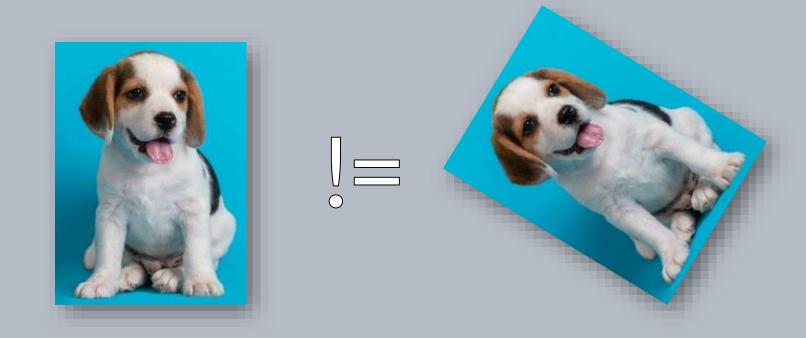








 Antes das CNNs, métodos manuais e demorados de extração de características eram usados para identificar objetos em imagens.



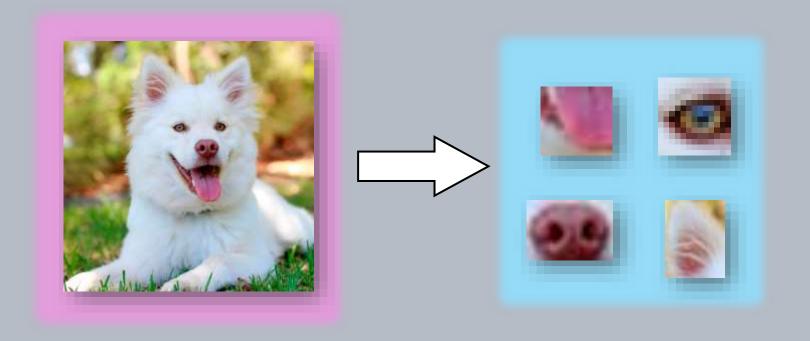
É um algoritmo que:

• Capta uma imagem de entrada



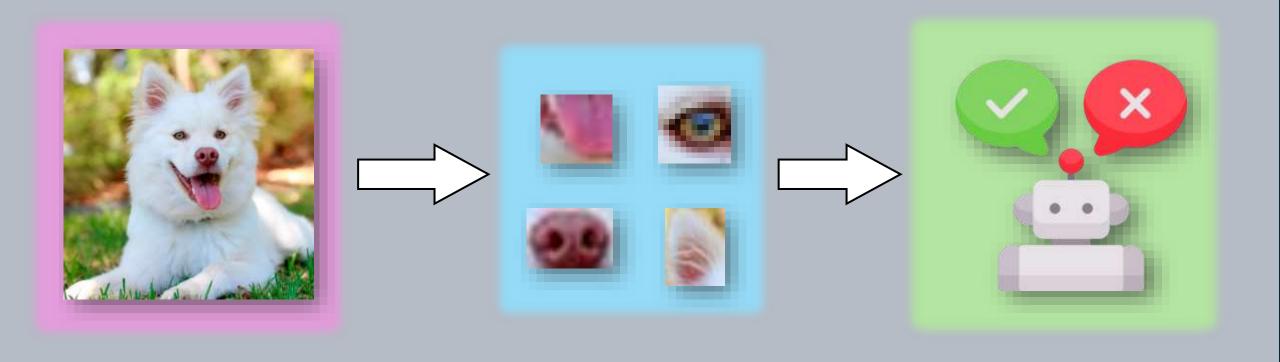
É um algoritmo que:

- Capta uma imagem de entrada
- Atribui importância a vários aspectos da imagem



É um algoritmo que:

- Capta uma imagem de entrada
- Atribui importância a vários aspectos da imagem
- Consegue dizer a % que representa

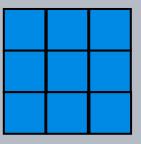




Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

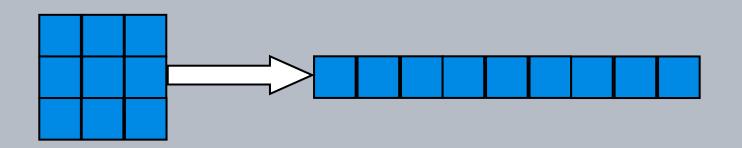
Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

Imagens são matrizes, por que não utilizar?



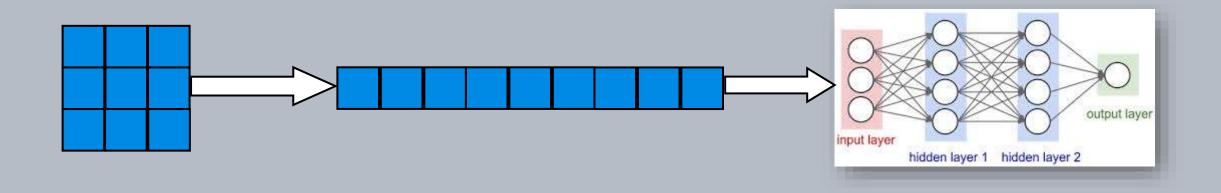
Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

Basta achatar a imagem e alimentá-lo para um Perceptron Multi-Layer para fins de classificação



Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

Basta achatar a imagem e alimentá-lo para um Perceptron Multi-Layer para fins de classificação



Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

Em casos de imagens binárias extremamente básicas, o método pode mostrar uma pontuação de precisão média durante a previsão de classes, mas teria pouca ou nenhuma precisão quando se trata de imagens complexas com dependências de pixel por toda parte.





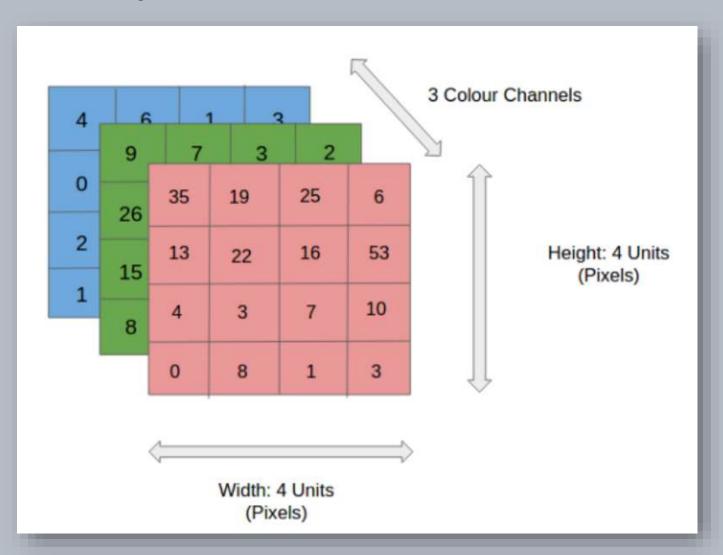


Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

Uma CNN é capaz de capturar com sucesso as dependências espaciais e temporais em uma imagem através da **aplicação de filtros relevantes**.

A arquitetura executa um **melhor ajuste** ao conjunto de dados da imagem devido à redução no número de parâmetros envolvidos e à capacidade de reutilização dos pesos.

Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?



Por que usar ConvNets e não rede feed-forward?

Na figura mostrada, temos uma imagem RGB (Red – Green – Blue) que foi separada por seus três planos coloridos – Vermelho, Verde e Azul.

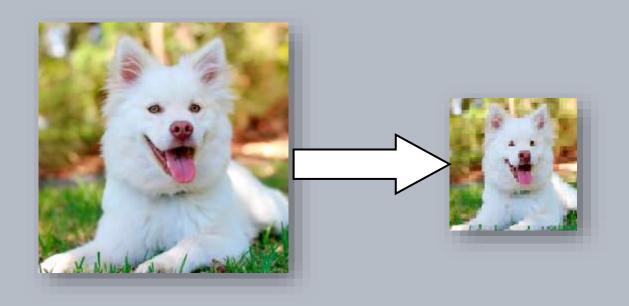
Existem vários desses espaços de cores nos quais existem imagens – Escala de cinza, RGB, HSV, CMYK etc.

Você pode imaginar como a computação ficaria intensiva assim que as imagens atingissem dimensões, digamos, 8K (7680 × 4320):

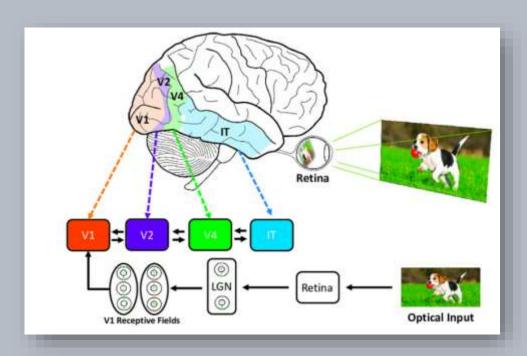
33.177.600 (1 Canal)

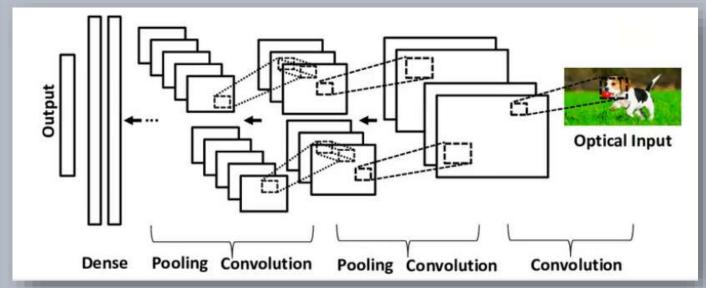
A função da CNN é **reduzir as imagens** para uma forma mais fácil de processar, **sem perder recursos** que são críticos para obter uma boa previsão.

Isso é importante quando queremos projetar uma arquitetura que não seja apenas boa em recursos de aprendizado, **mas que também seja escaláve**l para conjuntos de dados massivos.



Paralelismo com o cérebro humano









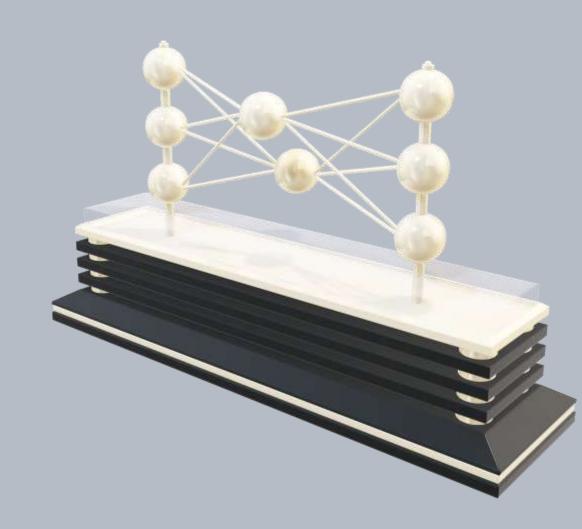
Entrada

Camada Convolucional

Camada de Polling

Camada totalmente conectada

Camada de saída

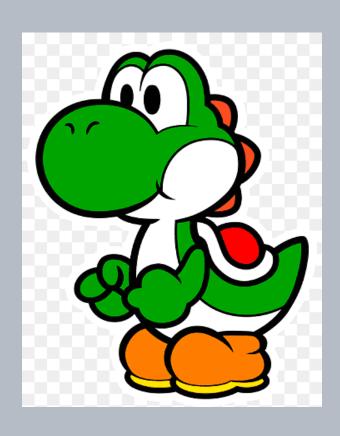


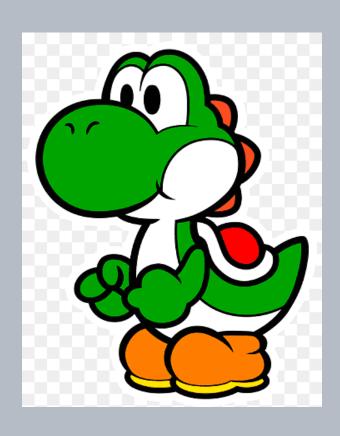
O que é kernel?

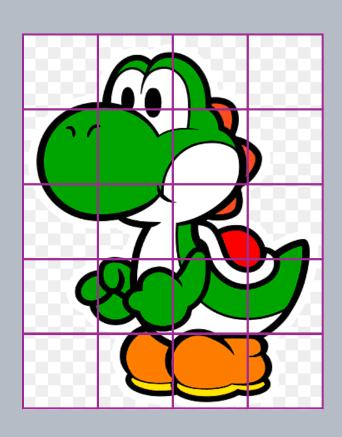
No processamento de imagens, um kernel (também chamado de filtro) é uma pequena matriz usada na operação de convolução para modificar ou extrair características de uma imagem, como bordas, texturas e padrões.

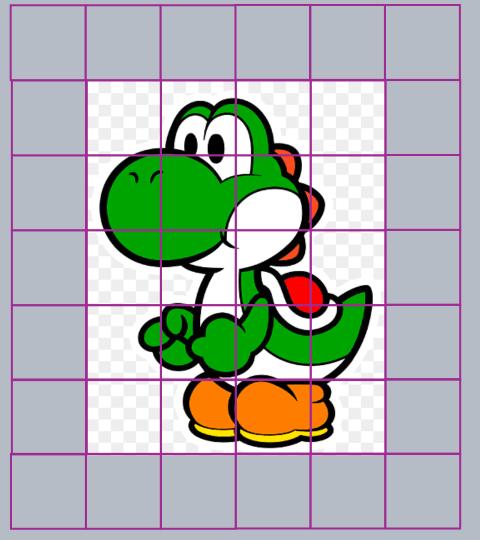


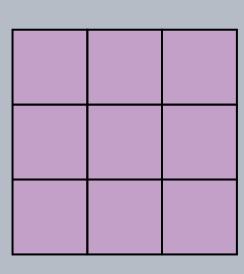
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9

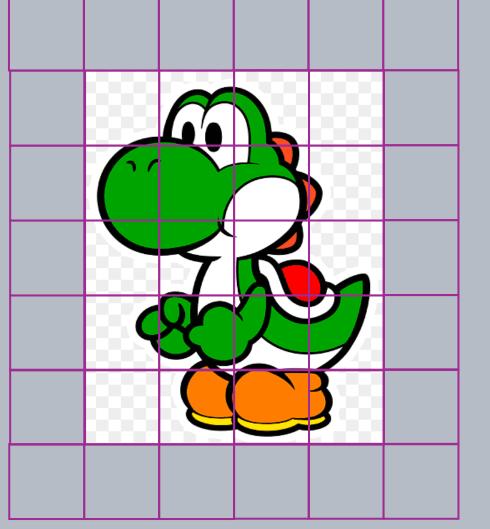


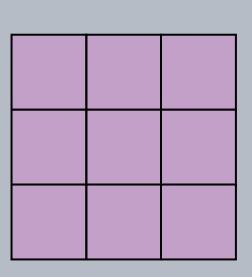


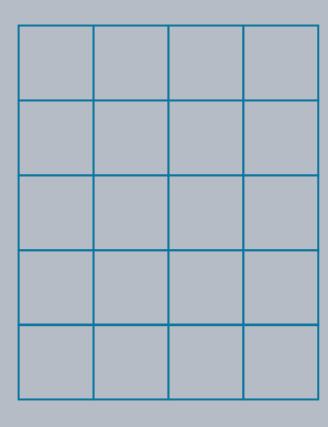


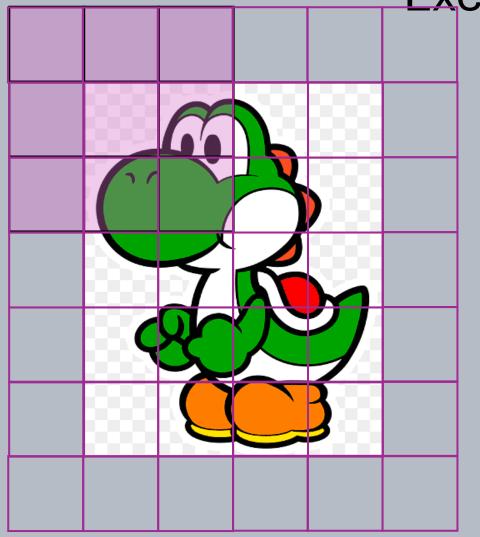


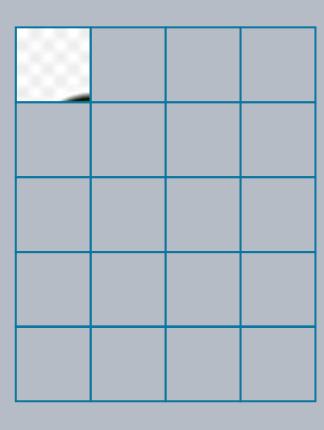


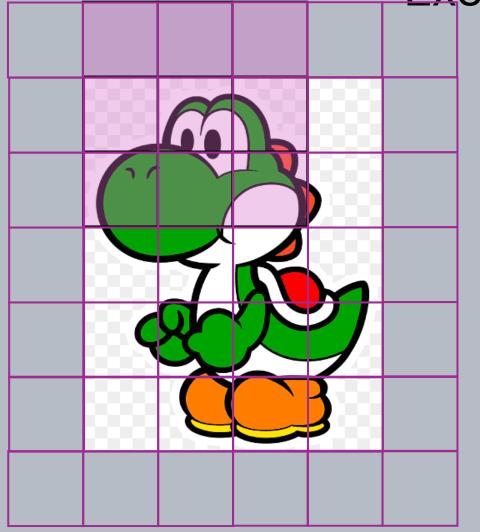


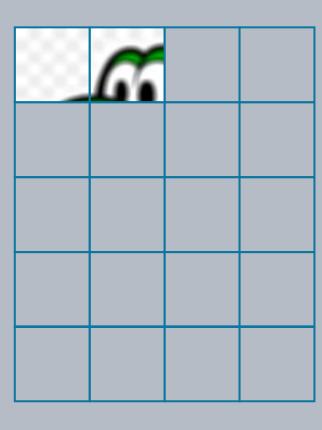


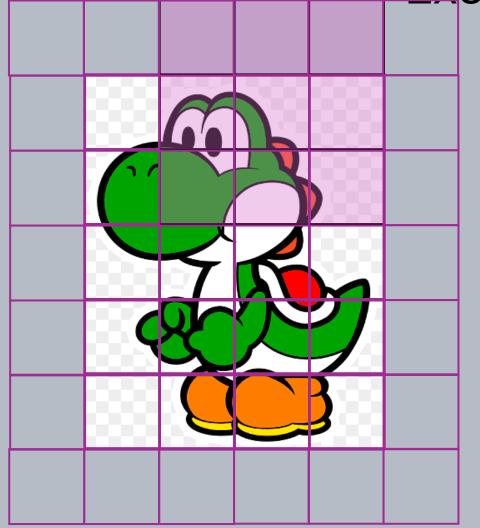


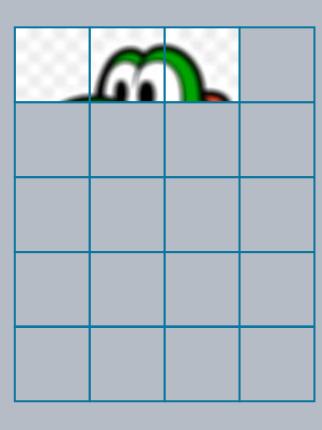


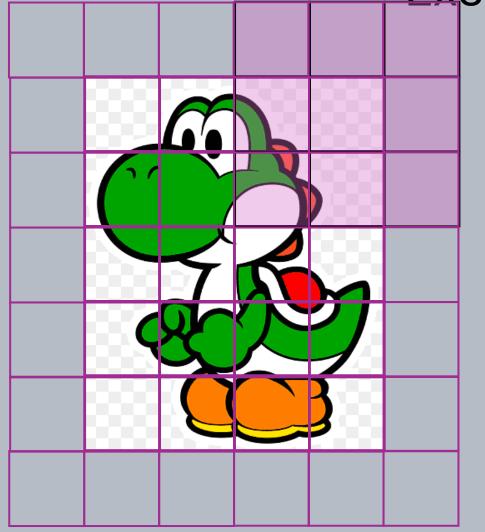


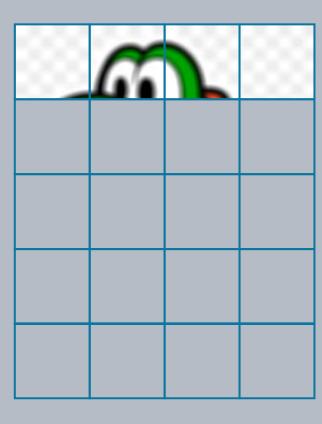


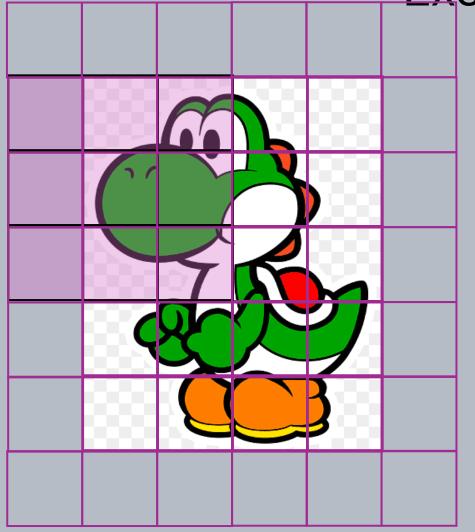


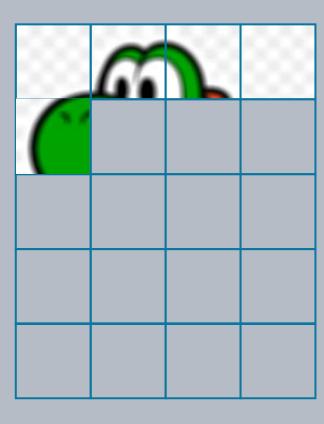


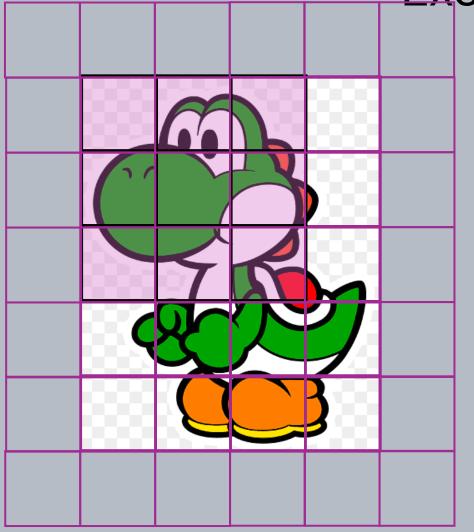


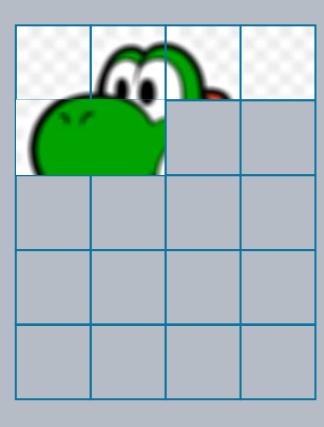


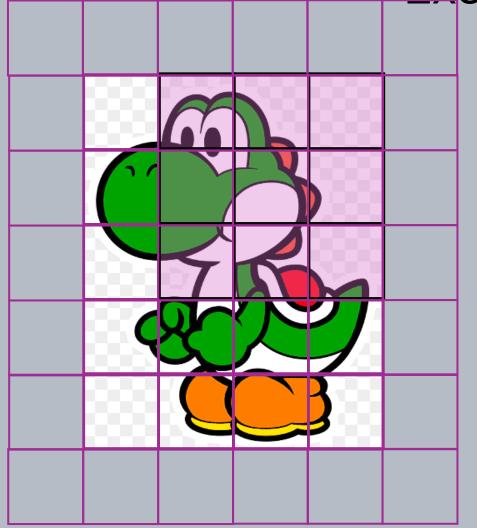


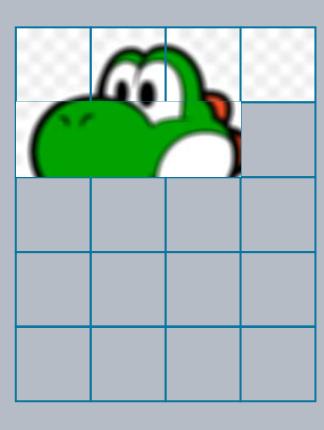


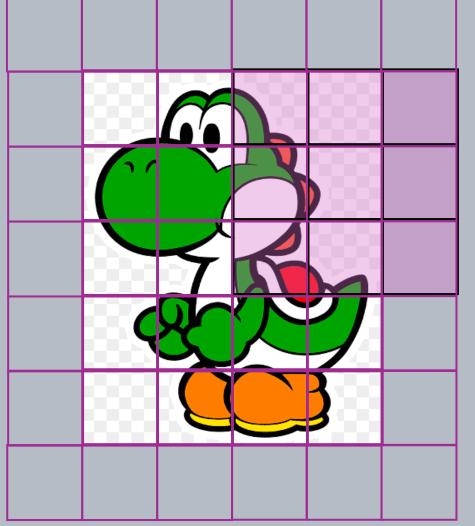


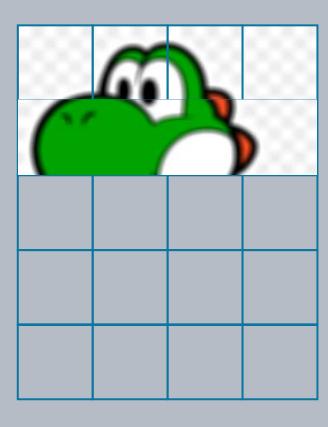


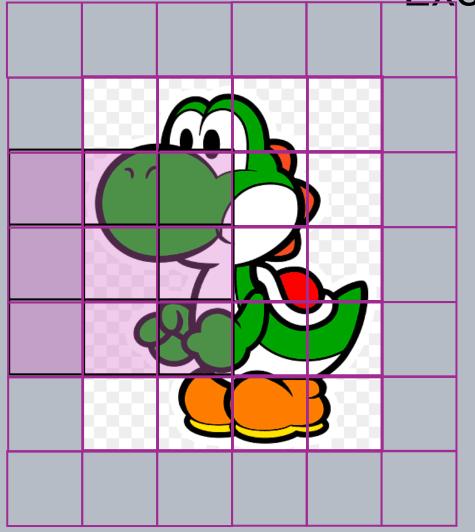


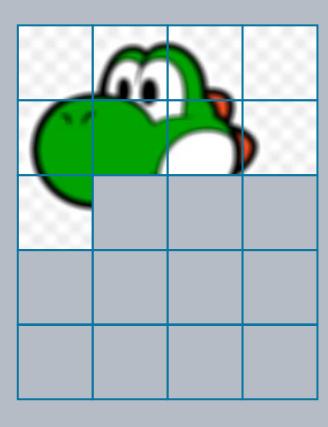


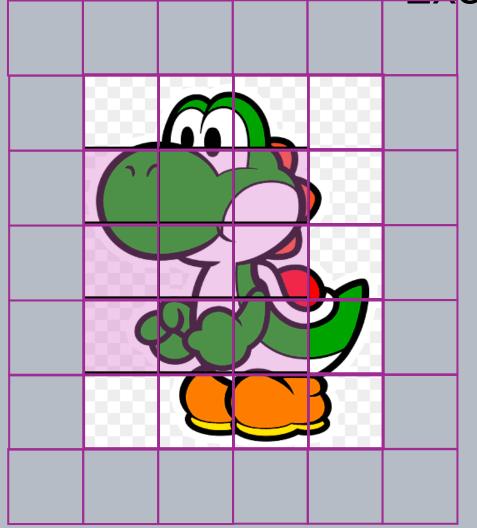


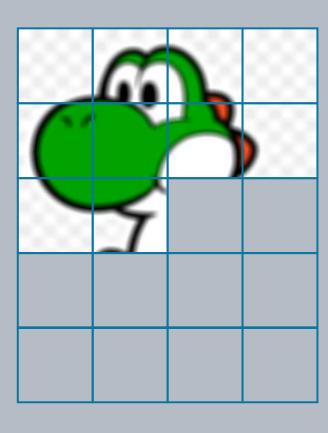


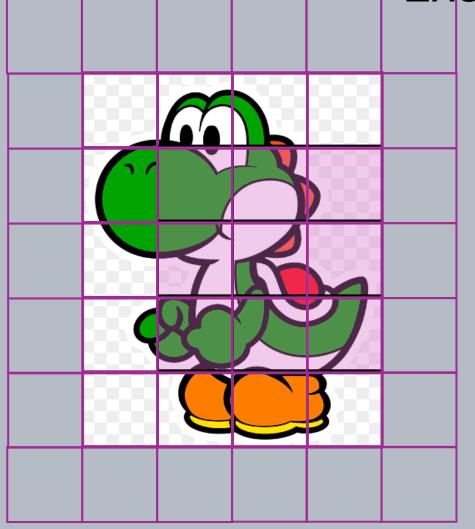


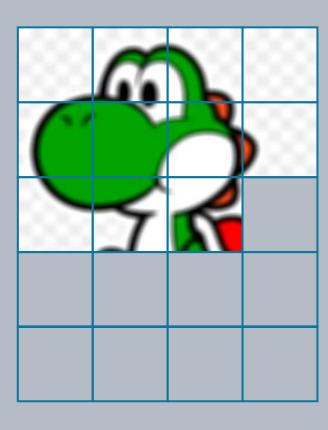


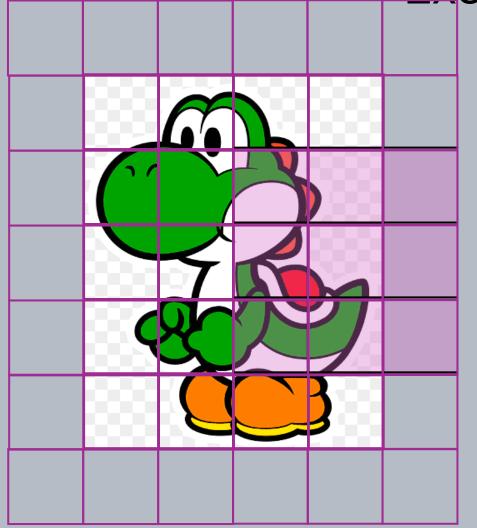


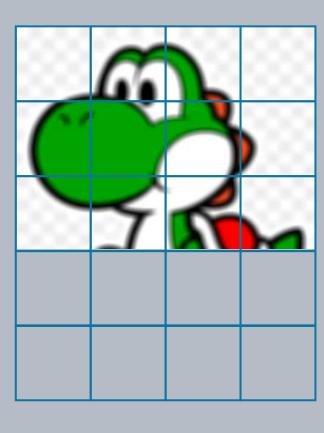


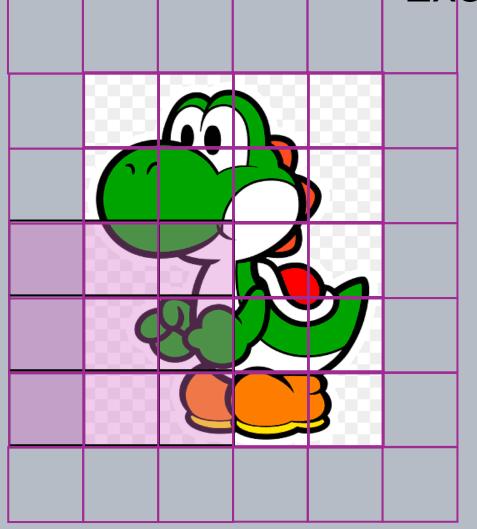


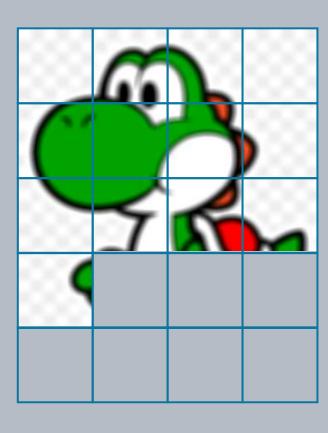


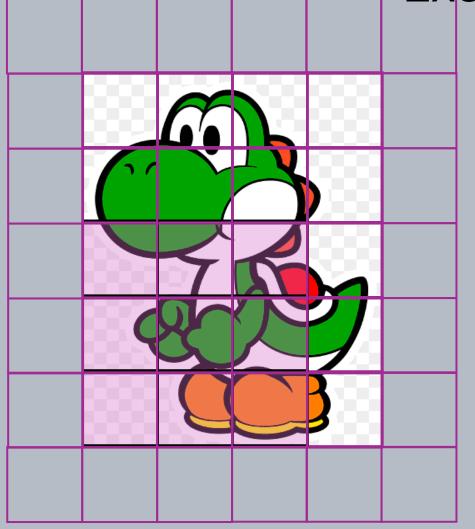


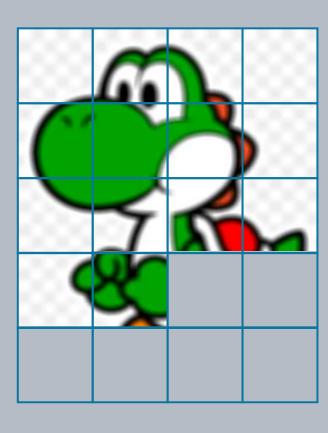


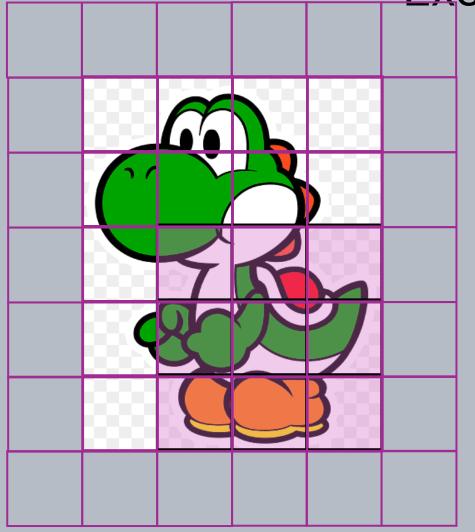


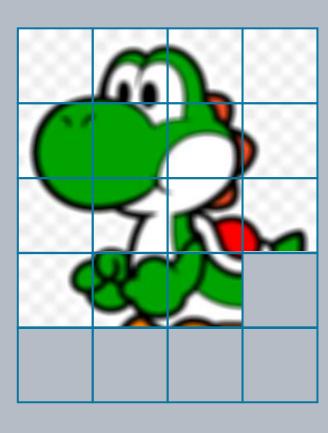


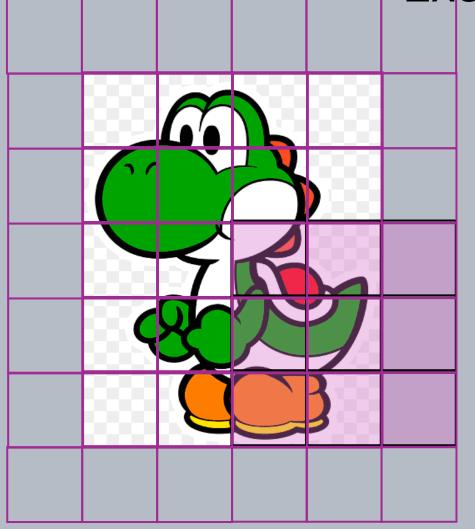


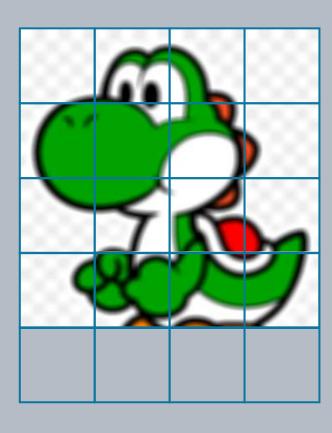


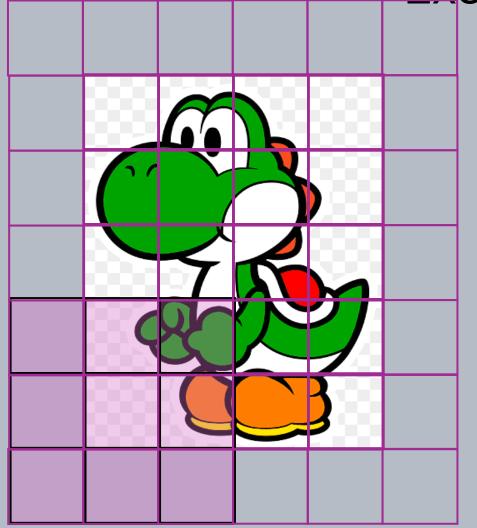


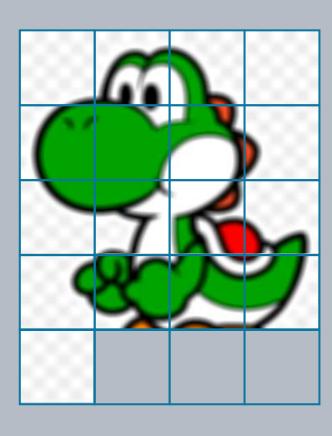


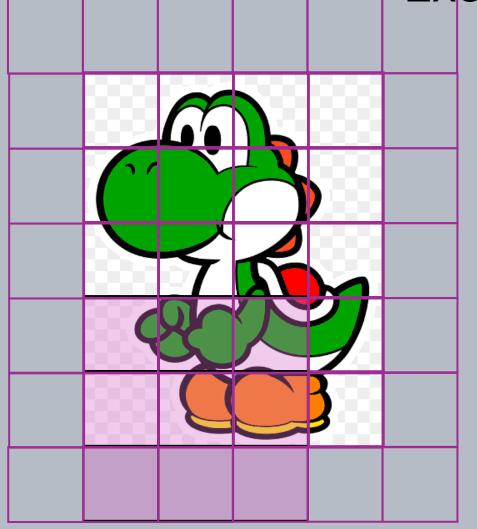


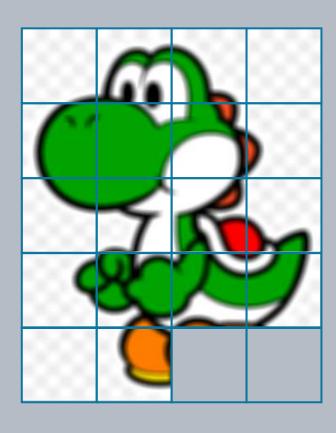


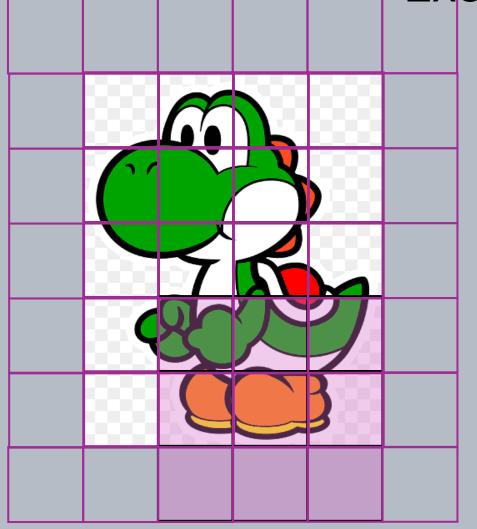


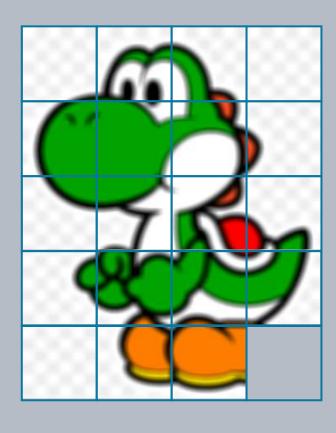


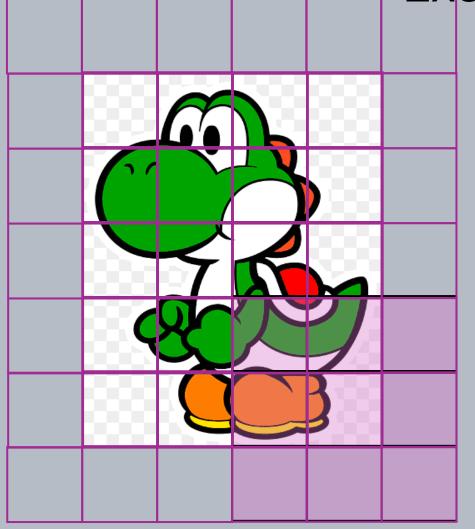


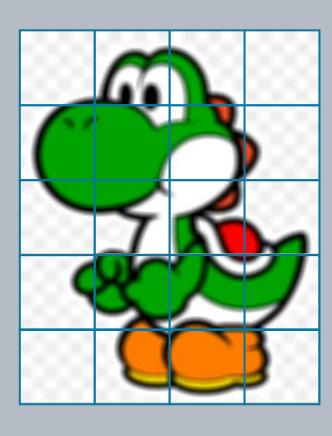


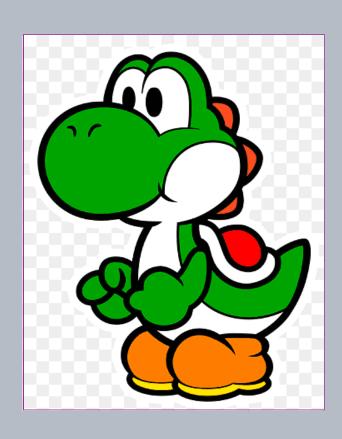


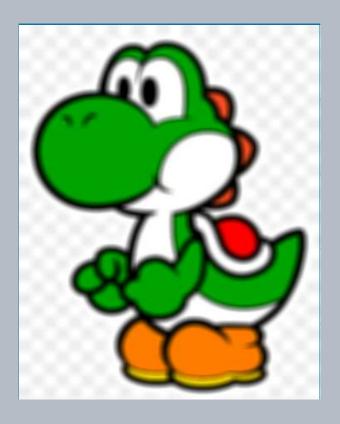


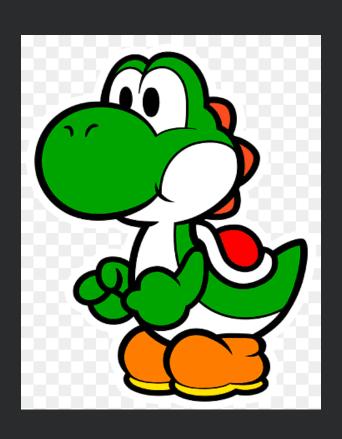




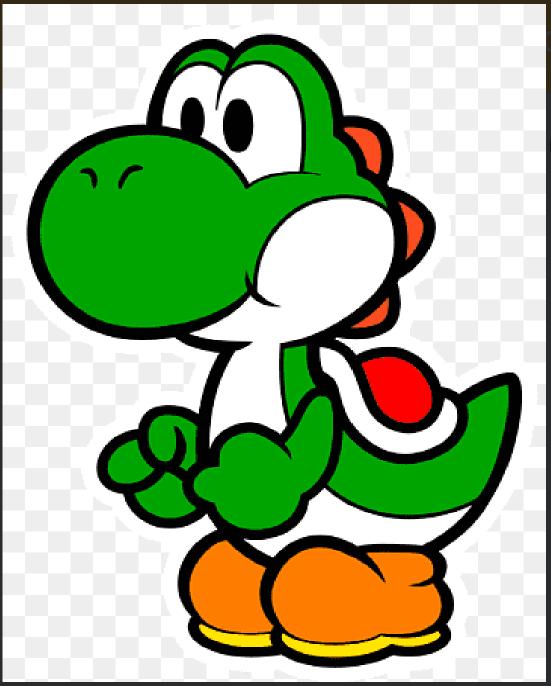












o CNN

de kernel



Esmiuça

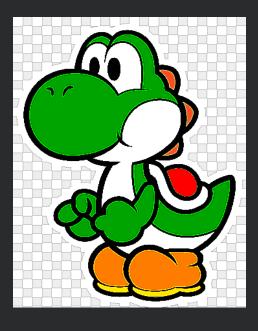
Exemplo





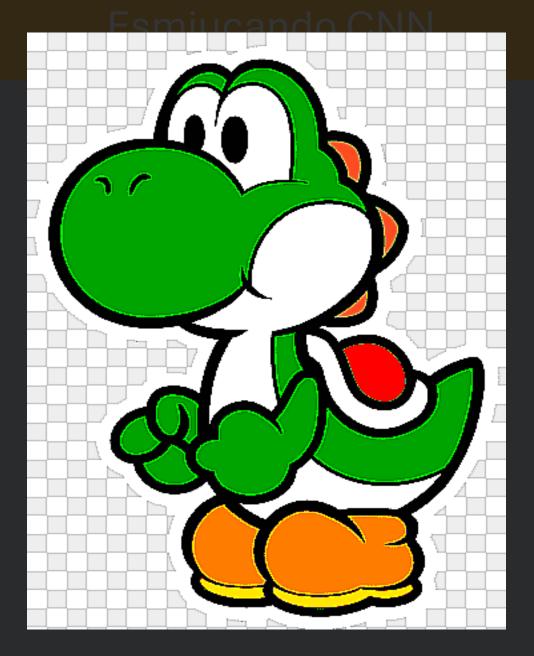








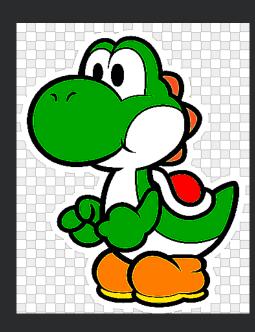






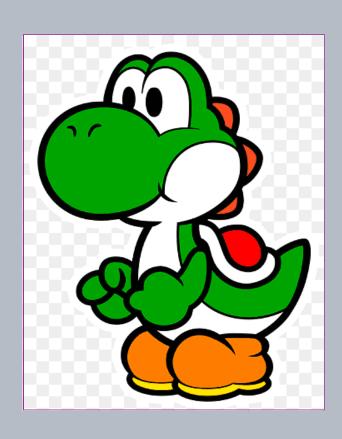
Esmiuça

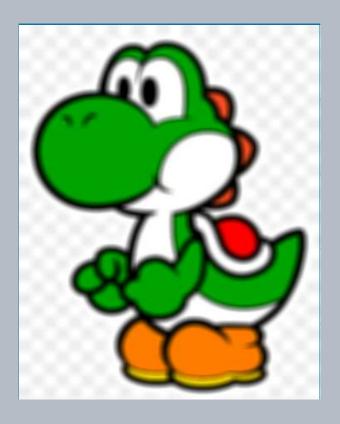
Exemplo

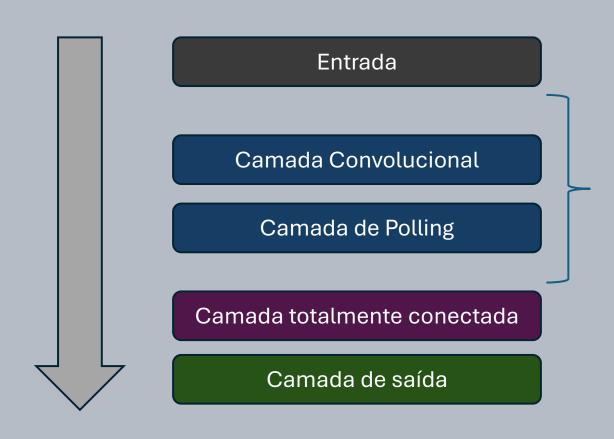












Entrada



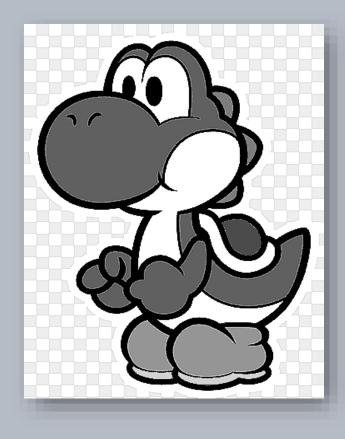
Entrada



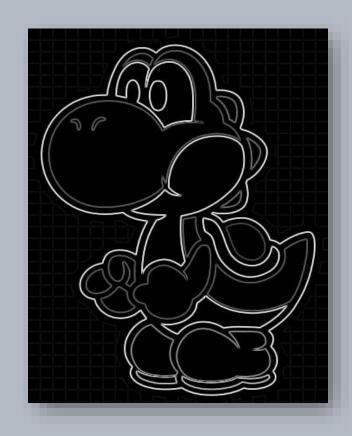


Entrada



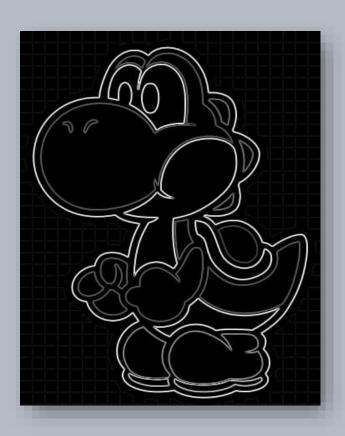






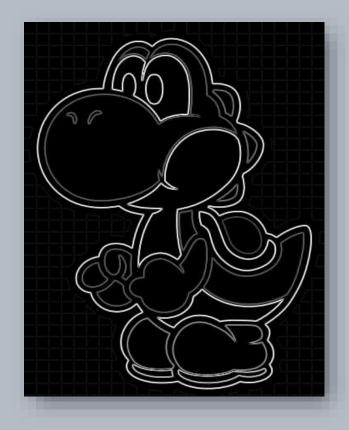
Camada Convolucional





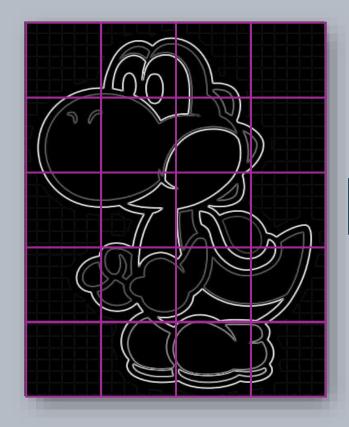
Resumir os pixels

Camada Convolucional

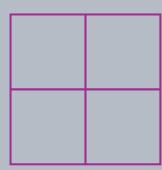




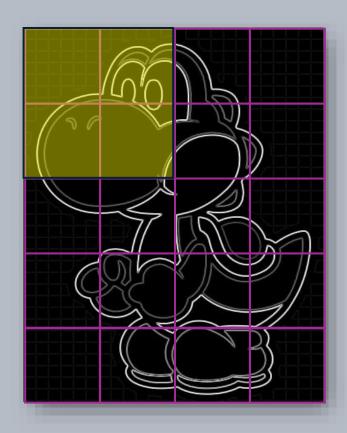
Camada Convolucional



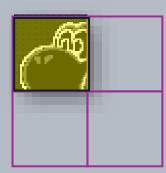




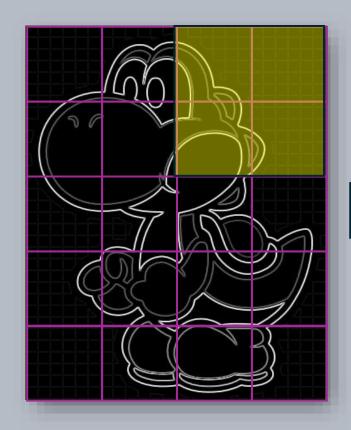
Camada Convolucional







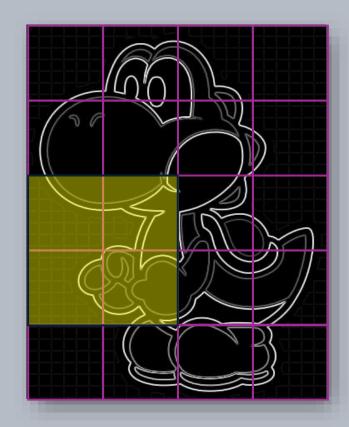
Camada Convolucional







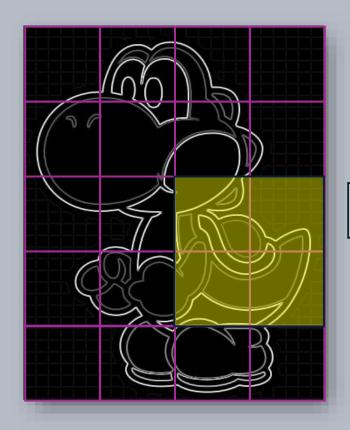
Camada Convolucional







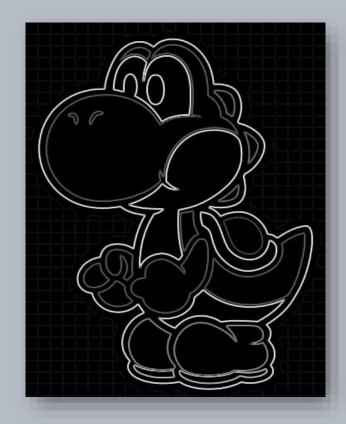
Camada Convolucional







Camada Convolucional

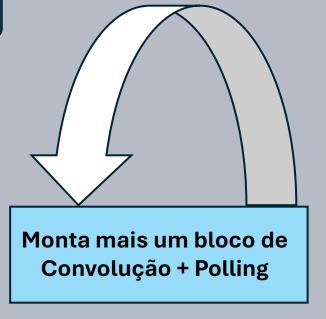






Camada de Polling



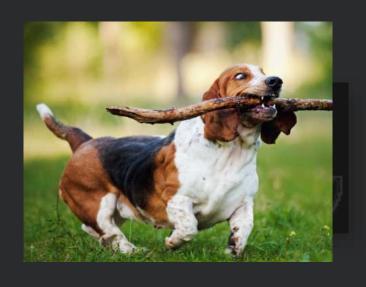




Planifica e manda para classificação



Camada de Polling





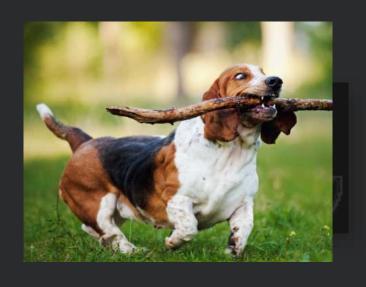
Monta mais um bloco de Convolução + Polling

Camada de convolução

Camada de Polling

Planifica e manda para classificação

Camada de Polling





Monta mais um bloco de Convolução + Polling

> Camada CNN

Planifica e manda para classificação





CNN

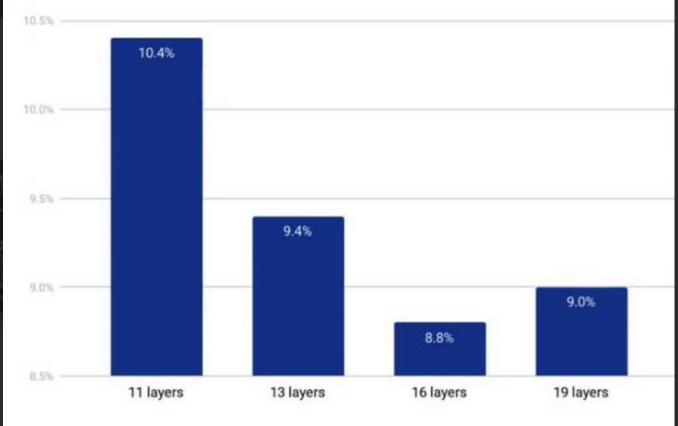
Camada CNN Camada CNN

Beagle

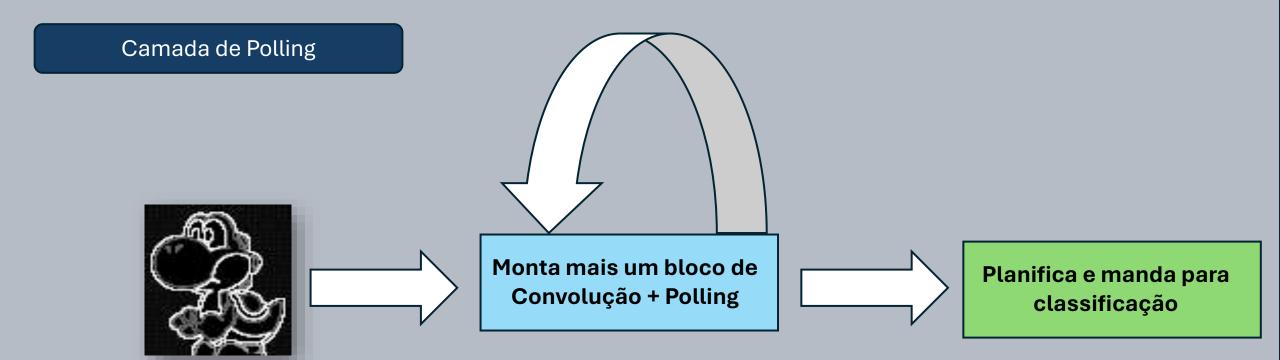
VGGNet - 2014

Camada de





Fonte: Convolutional Neural Networks for Image Recognition, Sander Dieleman, DeepMind



Camada de Polling





Planifica e manda para classificação

Camada de Polling

Camada totalmente conectada



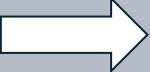


Planifica e manda para classificação

Camada de Polling

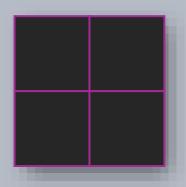
Camada totalmente conectada





Camada de Polling

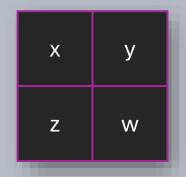
Camada totalmente conectada





Camada de Polling

Camada totalmente conectada







Camada totalmente conectada

Χ

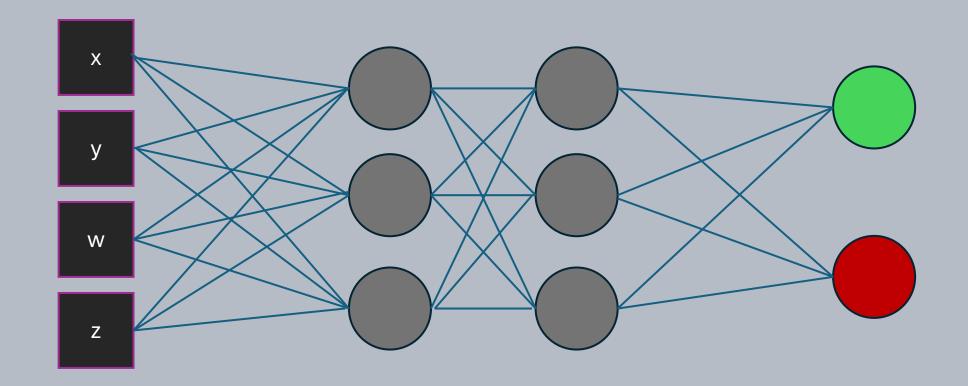
У

W

7

Camada totalmente conectada

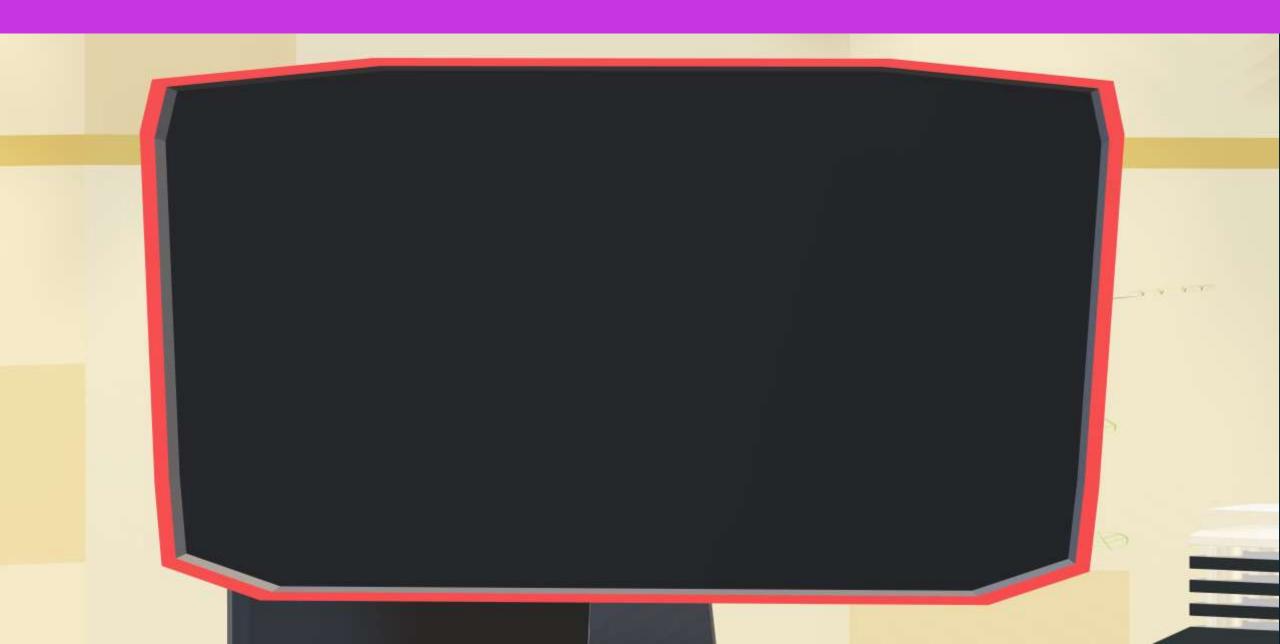
Camada de saída

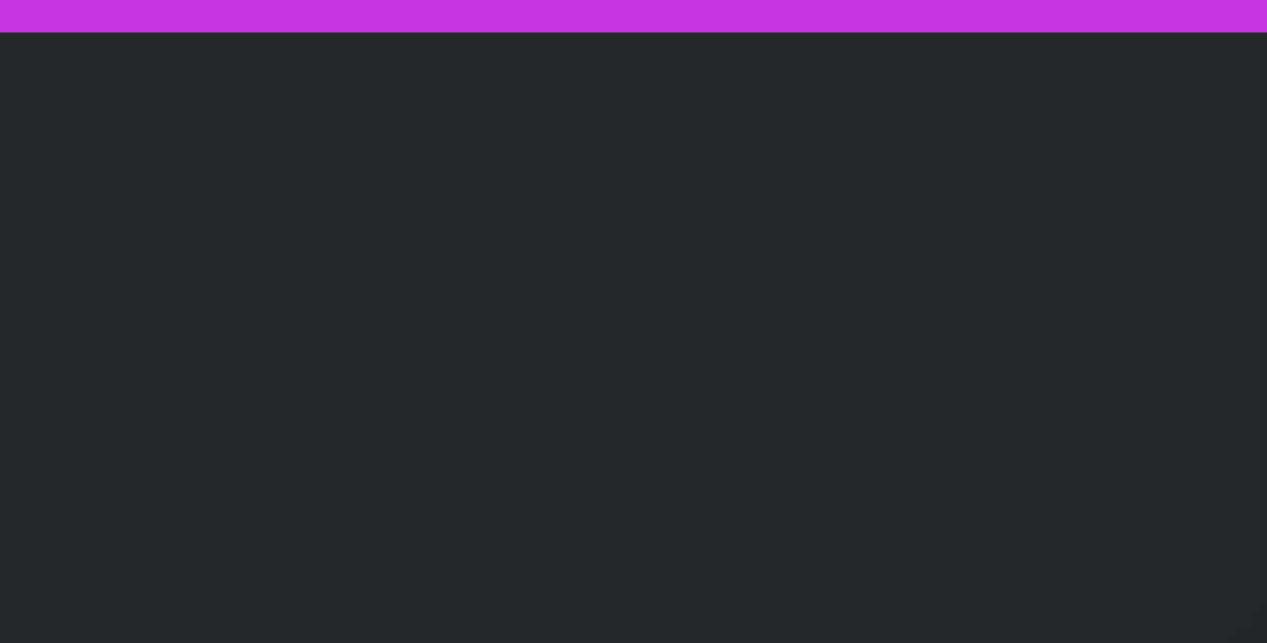


Esmiuçando CNN









Detector de Números interativo

Detector de Números interativo

MNIST - Treino



Detector de Números interativo

```
# Modelo da CNN
class CNN(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
        super(CNN, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=3)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=3)
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(64 * 12 * 12, 128)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(128, 10)
        self.relu = nn.ReLU()
        self.pool = nn.MaxPool2d(2)
   def forward(self, x):
        x = self.relu(self.conv1(x))
        x = self.pool(self.relu(self.conv2(x)))
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```

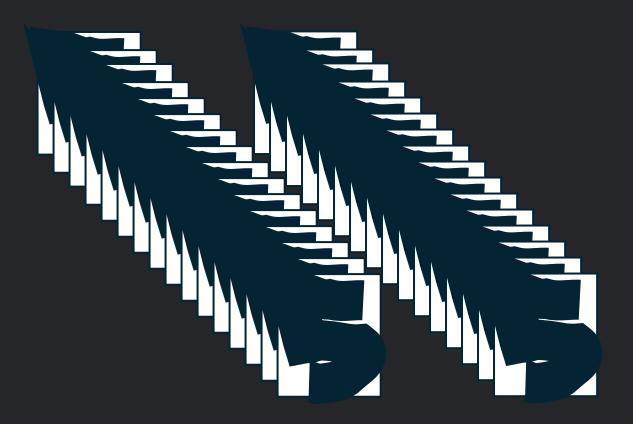
Detector de Números interativo

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Detector de Números interativo

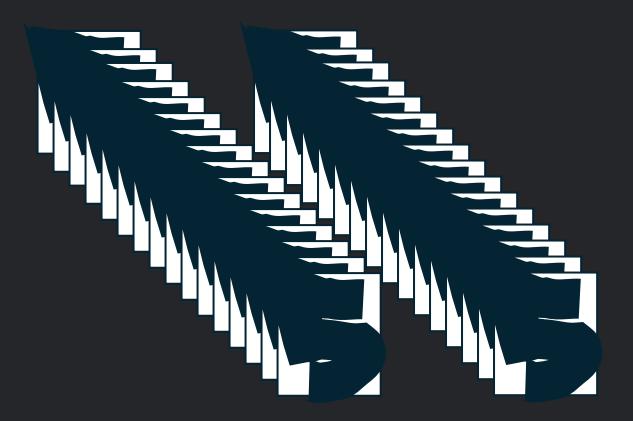
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Modelo da CNN

Detector de Números interativo

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```

```
Vetor = [9216]
```

Detector de Números interativo

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Detector de Números interativo

```
3
5
6
8
9
```

```
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Detector de Números interativo









Detector de Números interativo



nn-digit-recognize.vercel.app



uffste/ar