

ICTSS00120 - Artificial Intelligence Skill Set

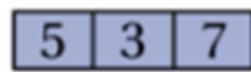
Session 10: Fundamentals in Deep Learning & Introduction to Machine Vision

Lecturer: Jordan Hill

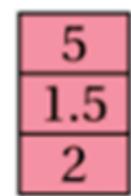
Learning Objectives

- Understand the basics of linear algebra and tensors for deep learning.
- Explore computing tensors, GPU vs CPU.
- Learn feature engineering and data preprocessing techniques for deep learning.
- Understand activation functions and their roles.
- Delve deeper into Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and their applications in machine vision.

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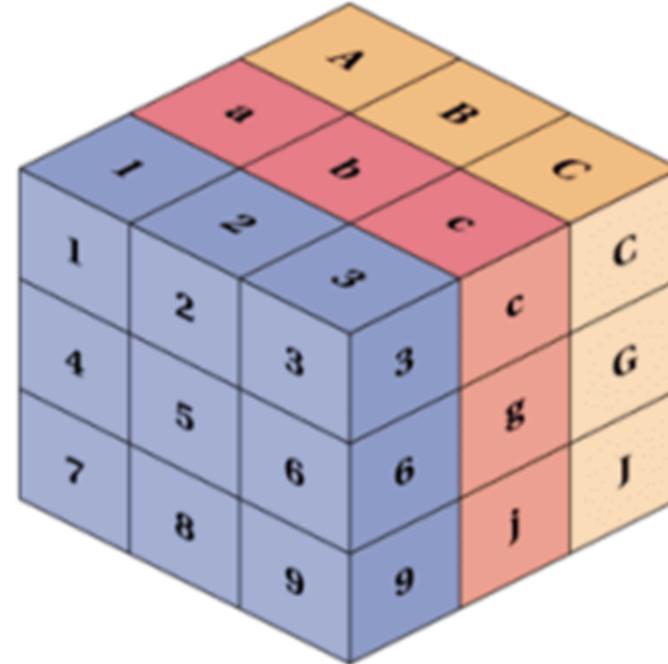
SCALAR



Column Vector
(shape 3x1)



MATRIX



TENSOR

Understanding Scalar, Vectors, Matrices and Tensors

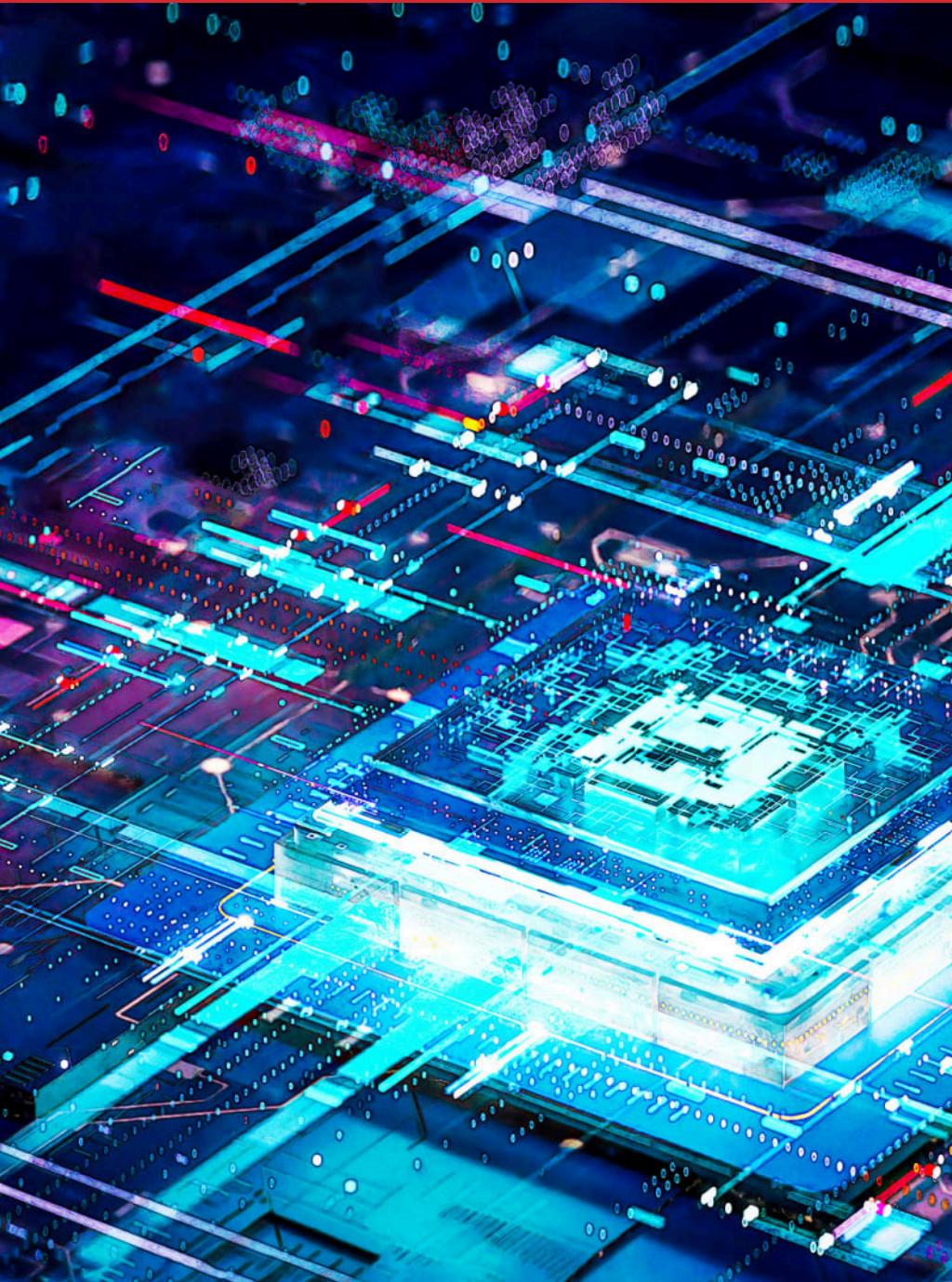
Linear Algebra for Machine Learning

Scalars, Vectors, and Tensors

- **Scalar:** A single number.
 - Example: $a = 1$
- **Vector:** An array of numbers.
 - Example: $\mathbf{v} = [1, 2, 3]$
- **Matrix:** A 2D array of numbers.
 - Example: $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- **Tensor:** An n-dimensional array of numbers.
 - Example: \mathbf{T} could be a 3D array, a 4D array, etc.

Computing Tensors: GPU vs CPU

- **Central Processing Unit (CPU)**: General-purpose processor.
 - Best for tasks with lower parallelism.
- **Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)**: Specialized for highly parallel tasks.
 - Crucial for deep learning, handling large tensors efficiently.



Computing Tensors: TPU vs NPU

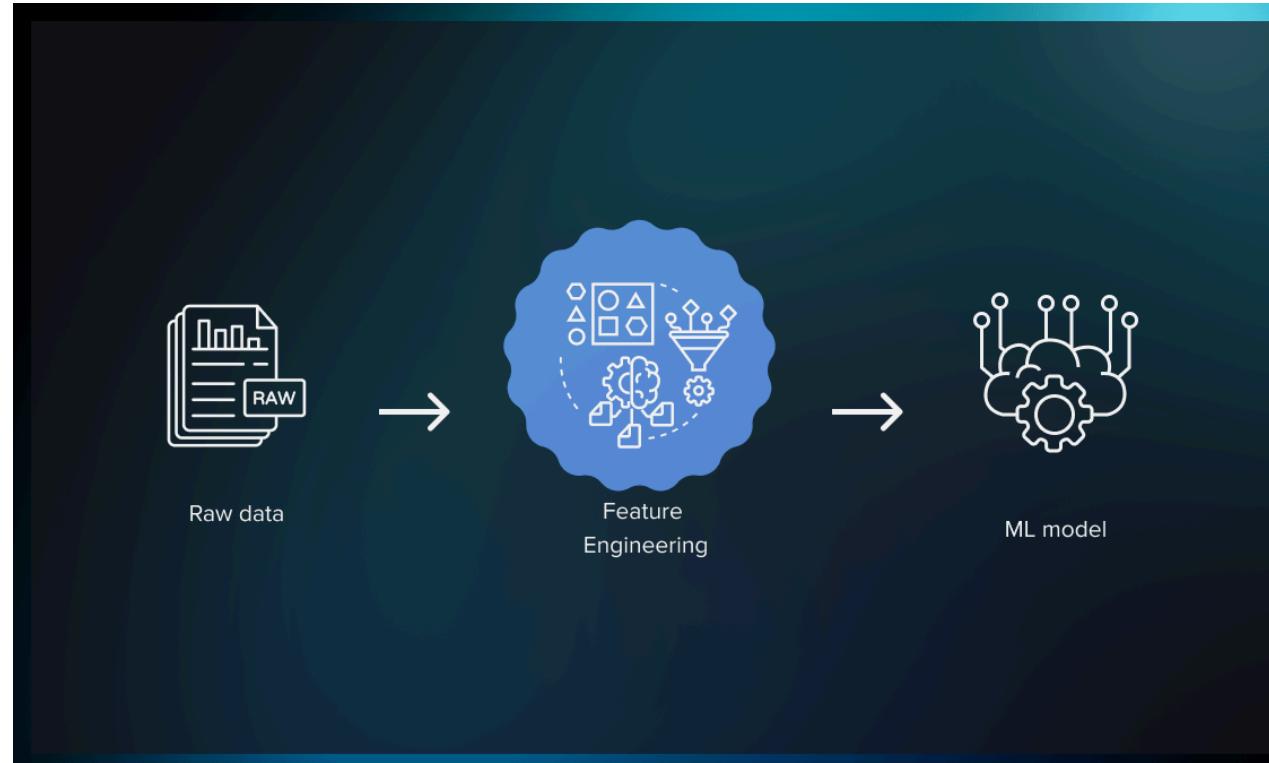
- **NPU (Neural Processing Unit):**
 - **Architecture:** Specialized for neural network computations.
 - **Applications:** Real-time applications like translation, facial recognition, voice assistants.
- **TPU (Tensor Processing Unit):** (Google)
 - **Architecture:** Optimized for TensorFlow operations.
 - **Applications:** Data centers, training large machine learning models, Google Cloud services.



Feature Engineering and Data Preprocessing

Techniques for Deep Learning

- **Normalization:** Scaling features to a standard range.
- **Standardization:** Transforming data to have zero mean and unit variance.
- **Data Augmentation:** Creating new training instances by modifying existing data (e.g., rotations, flips for images).



Activation Functions

Key Functions

- **ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit):**

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

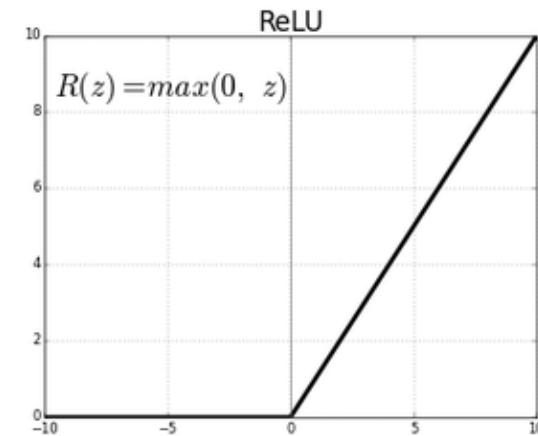
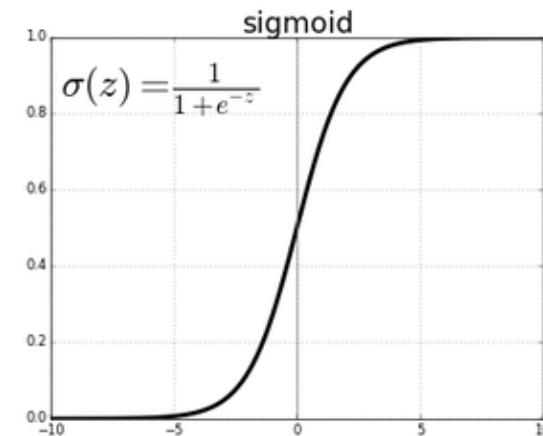
- Benefits: Avoids vanishing gradients, computationally efficient.

- **Sigmoid:** $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$

- Benefits: Outputs in range (0, 1), used for probability estimation.

- **Tanh:** $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

- Benefits: Outputs in range (-1, 1), zero-centered.



Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Basics and Applications

- **Structure:**
 - **Convolutional Layers:** Apply convolution operations to extract features.
 - **Pooling Layers:** Reduce the dimensionality of feature maps.
 - **Fully Connected Layers:** Perform high-level reasoning and classification.
- **Applications:**
 - Image recognition, object detection, and video analytics.

Deep Dive into CNNs

Understanding Convolutional Layers

- **Convolutions**: Apply filters (kernels) to the input image to create feature maps.
- **Filters**: Small matrices that slide over the input to detect patterns (e.g., edges, textures).



Deep Dive into CNNs

Pooling Layers

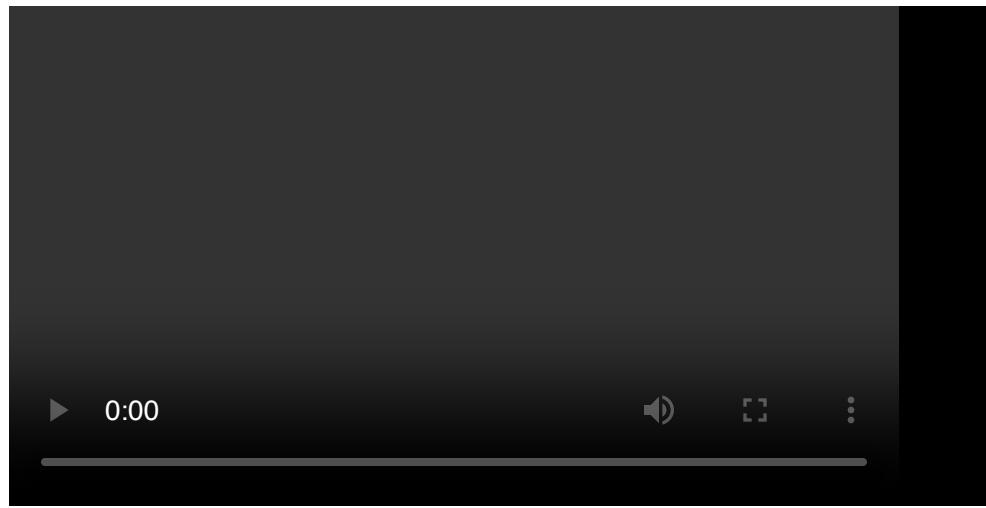
- **Max Pooling**: Takes the maximum value in a window (e.g., 2x2) to down-sample the feature map.
- **Average Pooling**: Takes the average value in a window to down-sample.

Practical Applications of CNNs

Image Recognition and Beyond

- **Image Classification**: Recognizing objects in images (e.g., cats, dogs, cars).
 - Example: AlexNet winning the ImageNet competition.
- **Object Detection**: Identifying and locating objects within images.
 - Example: YOLO (You Only Look Once) detecting multiple objects in real-time.
- **Segmentation**: Dividing an image into meaningful regions.
 - Example: U-Net for medical image segmentation.





Lab: Building a Simple CNN for Image Classification

Let's look at CNN and Machine vision more closely

Lab Sheet

Summary and Q&A

Summary:

- Learned about basics of linear algebra and tensors.
- Explored GPU vs CPU for computing tensors.
- Learned feature engineering and data preprocessing techniques.
- Understood key activation functions.
- Delved deeper into CNNs and their applications.

Q&A:

- Any questions about today's topics?

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Homework

Next Week:

- Introduction to Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs).
- Explore RNNs and their applications in sequence prediction.

Tasks:

1. Review key concepts covered today.
2. Read about RNNs and their applications.
3. Watch related videos on deep learning and CNNs.