Deep Learning Technology and Application

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Problems for Fully Connected Neural Networks

■ Fully Connect Networks

- With small images, it was computationally feasible to learn features on the entire image.
 - 28x28 images for the MNIST dataset
- With larger images, learning features that span the entire image is very computationally expensive.
 - With 96x96 images, you would have about 10⁴ input units, and assuming you want to learn 100 features, you would have on the order of 10⁶ parameters to learn.
 - The feedforward and backpropagation computations would also be about 10² times slower, compared to 28x28 images.

Locally Connected Networks



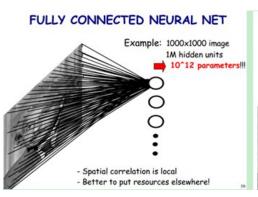
- One simple solution:
 - to restrict the connections between the hidden units and the input units, allowing each hidden unit to connect to only a small subset of the input units.
 - Specifically, each hidden unit will connect to only a small contiguous region of pixels in the input.
 - there is often also a natural way to select "contiguous groups" of input units to connect to a single hidden unit as well;
 - This idea of having locally connected networks also draws inspiration from how the early visual system is wired up in biology.
 - Specifically, neurons in the visual cortex have localized receptive fields (i.e., they respond only to stimuli in a certain location).

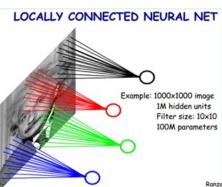
Locally Connected Networks

- Natural images have the property of being "stationary"
 - meaning that the statistics of one part of the image are the same as any other part.
- So, the features that we learn at one part of the image can also be applied to other parts of the image, and we can use the same features at all locations.
 - More precisely, having learned features over small (say 8x8) patches sampled randomly from the larger image, we can then apply this learned 8x8 feature detector anywhere in the image.
 - Specifically, we can take the learned 8x8 features and convolve them with the larger image, thus obtaining a different feature activation value at each location in the image.

Locally Connected Networks







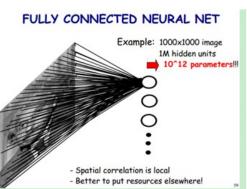
Suppose there are 1M hidden units:

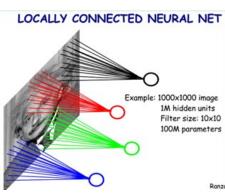
Left: $1000 \times 1000 \times 1M = 10^{12}$

Right: $10 \times 10 \times 1M = 10^{8}$

Weights Sharing







Suppose there are 1M hidden units:

Left: $1000 \times 1000 \times 1M = 10^{12}$

Right: $10 \times 10 \times 1 = 10^2$

Convolutions



- Suppose you want to learned 9 features from a 5x5 image.
 - With Fully Connected Neural Networks:

$$5 \times 5 \times 9 = 225$$

 With Locally Connected Neural Networks:

$$3 \times 3 \times 9 = 81$$

• With Weights Sharing: $3 \times 3 \times 1 = 9$

1,	1,0	1,	0	0
0 ×0	1,	1 _{×0}	1	0
0,1	0 ×0	1,	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

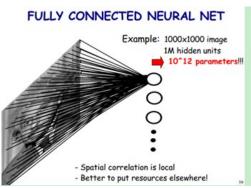
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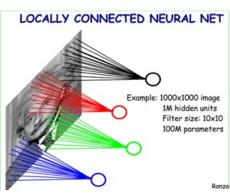
4	

Convolved Feature

Is 1 Hidden Unit Enough? No!







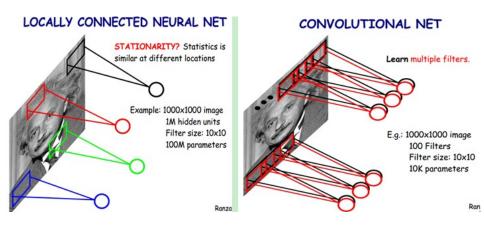
Suppose there are 1M hidden units:

Left: $1000 \times 1000 \times 1M = 10^{12}$

Right: $10 \times 10 \times 1 = 10^2$

Multiple Kernels Convolution





Left: $10 \times 10 \times 1M$ (特征数) = 10^8

Right: $10 \times 10 \times 100$ (特征数) = 10^4

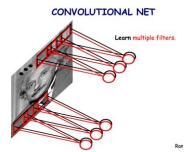
Multiple Kernels Convolution



■ 对于一张100×100的图片

• One Kernel: $10 \times 10 \times 100 = 10^4$ 4 Kernels: $10^4 \times 4$

• 2^{nd} -Convolution: $2 \times 2 \times 4 \times 2 = 32$



layer m-I hidden layer m

Pooling



- If we use all the extracted features with a classifier, this can be computationally challenging.
 - images of size 96x96 pixels;
 - suppose we want to learn 400 features over 8x8 inputs;

Then we have to compute

$$(96-8+1)*(96-8+1) *400=3,168,400$$
 features

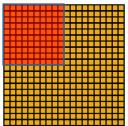
Learning a classifier with inputs having 3+ million features can be unwieldy, and can also be prone to over-fitting.

 Pooling: to describe a large image, we can aggregate statistics of these features at various locations.

Pooling



- Subsampling: "mean pooling" or "max pooling"
 - one could compute the mean (or max) value of a particular feature over a region of the image.
 - These summary statistics are much lower in dimension and can also improve results (less over-fitting).



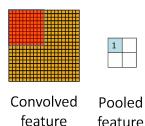
1

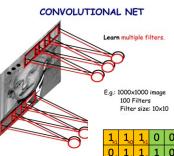
Convolved Pooled

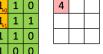
Convolutional Neural Networks



- Composed of
 - ◆ Convolution Layers
 - Pooling Layers







Image

Convolved Feature

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卷积函数

卷积函数,是关于两个函数的函数设存在原始函数为:f(x);设存在对原始函数的输出进行权重修正的函数:w(t-x);则:

$$s(t) = \int_0^t f(x)w(t-x)dx$$

该卷积操作通常表示为:

$$s(t) = (f * w)(t)$$

其中:

- w(t-x) 表示对"f(x) 在 x 点的值"进行加权的权值;
- 它是 t 的函数, t 是与 x 同一维度的自变量, t-x 表示当前 t 点对 x 点的距离;
- 也就是说,w(t-x) 是一个随"t 点对 x 点的距离"而变化的函数;

一个来自知乎的例子:每隔一年存入 100 元,年利率 5%:

本金	第一年	第二年	第三年	第四年	第五年
+100	$100 \times (1.05)^{1}$	$100 \times (1.05)^2$	$100 \times (1.05)^3$	$100 \times (1.05)^4$	$100 \times (1.05)^5$
	+100	$100 \times (1.05)^{1}$	$100 \times (1.05)^2$	$100 \times (1.05)^3$	100 × (1.05)4
		+100	$100 \times (1.05)^{1}$	$100 \times (1.05)^2$	$100 \times (1.05)^3$
			+100	$100 \times (1.05)^{1}$	$100 \times (1.05)^2$
				+100	$100 \times (1.05)^{1}$
					+100

设存钱函数为: $f(\tau)(0 \le \tau \le t)$

设复利计算公式为 : $g(t-\tau) = (1+5\%)^{(t-\tau)}$

则最终得到的钱数, 即卷积值为:

$$\int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t f(\tau)(1+5\%)^{t-\tau}d\tau$$



卷积函数

在离散的情况下,可以把卷积函数写成:

$$s(t) = (f * w)(t) = \sum_{x = -\infty}^{\infty} f(x)w(t - x)$$

在 x 为多维数据的情况下,如对于二维数据(灰度图像) 可以将上式重写为 :

$$S(i,j) = (I * K)(i,j) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(m,n)K(i-m,j-n)$$

其中:

- 函数 I 表示输入, I(m,n) 为图像在 (m,n) 点的灰度值;
- K(i-m,j-n) 表示对"图像在 (m,n) 点的灰度值 I(m,n)"的加权值;
- i-m (或 j-n) 表示 i 点到 m 点 (或 j 点到 n 点) 的距离 ;
- 加权值 K(i − m, j − n) 是"i 点到 m 点(或 j 点到 n 点)的距离"
 的函数;

卷积函数

对公式:

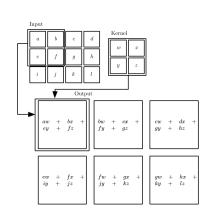
$$S(i,j) = (I * K)(i,j) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(m,n)K(i-m,j-n)$$

进行<mark>近似等价重写</mark>,得到 Cross-Correlation (互相关) 公式:

$$S(i,j) = (I * K)(i,j) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(i+m,j+n)K(m,n)$$

这就是我们常见的"卷积"公式! 其中:

- I(i+m,j+n) 表示以 (i,j) 为起点,以 (m,n) 为宽度和高度的输入区域的灰度值矩阵;
- K(m,n) 表示宽度为 m,高度为 n 的卷积核 ($m \times n$ 的矩阵);
- S(i,j) 表示"以 (i,j) 为起点,宽度为 m,高度为 n 的灰度值矩阵" 经过卷积核 K 进行卷积计算的<mark>值</mark>;
- S 的大小由 (i,j) 的最大值确定,也可以说,由输入区域 I 和卷积 核 K 共同决定;



$$S(i,j) = (I * K)(i,j) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(i+m,j+n)K(m,n)$$

$$S(0,0) = (I * K)(0,0) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(0+m,0+n)K(m,n)$$

$$S(1,0) = (I * K)(1,0) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(1+m,0+n)K(m,n)$$

$$S(2,0) = (I*K)(2,0) = \sum \sum I(2+m,0+n)K(m,n)$$

$$S(0,1) = (I*K)(0,1) = \sum \sum I(0+m,1+n)K(m,n)$$

$$S(1,1) = (I * K)(1,1) = \sum \sum I(1+m,1+n)K(m,n)$$

$$S(2,1) = (I*K)(2,1) = \sum \sum I(2+m,1+n)K(m,n)$$

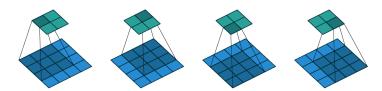


Figure 2.1: (No padding, no strides) Convolving a 3×3 kernel over a 4×4 input using unit strides (i.e., i = 4, k = 3, s = 1 and p = 0).

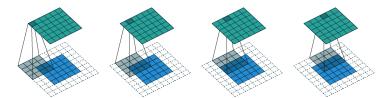


Figure 2.2: (Arbitrary padding, no strides) Convolving a 4×4 kernel over a 5×5 input padded with a 2×2 border of zeros using unit strides (i.e., i=5, k=4, s=1 and p=2).

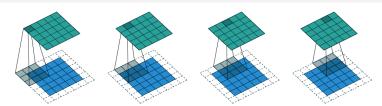


Figure 2.3: (Half padding, no strides) Convolving a 3×3 kernel over a 5×5 input using half padding and unit strides (i.e., i = 5, k = 3, s = 1 and p = 1).

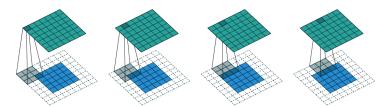


Figure 2.4: (Full padding, no strides) Convolving a 3×3 kernel over a 5×5 input using full padding and unit strides (i.e., $i=5,\ k=3,\ s=1$ and p=2).

卷积运算的物理含义

$$K_{horizontal_high_magnitude} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



(a) Lenna

Ge Li



(b) Horizontal edge

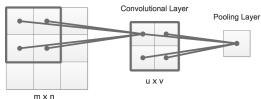


(c) Vertical edge

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卷积层的前向计算

Previous Feature Map / Input Map



$$S(i,j) = (I*K)(i,j) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} I(i+m,j+n)K(m,n)$$

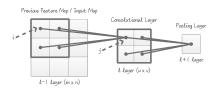
可以写成:

$$z_{(u,v)}^{(l)} = \sum_{(m,n)\in M_{(u,v)}} a_{(m,n)}^{(l-1)} * k_{(u,v)(m,n)}^{(l)} + b_{(u,v)}^{(l)}$$

$$a_{(u,v)}^{(l)} = f(z_{(u,v)}^{(l)})$$



卷积层的前向计算



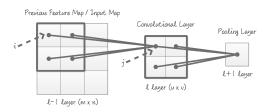
$$\begin{split} z_{(u,v)}^{(l)} &= \sum_{(m,n) \in M_{(u,v)}} a_{(m,n)}^{(l-1)} * k_{(u,v)(m,n)}^{(l)} + b_{(u,v)}^{(l)} \\ a_{(u,v)}^{(l)} &= f(z_{(u,v)}^{(l)}) \end{split}$$

对上式进行简化:

$$z_j^{(l)} = \sum_{i \in M_i} a_i^{(l-1)} * k_{ji}^{(l)} + b_j^{(l)} \qquad a_j^{(l)} = f(z_j^{(l)})$$

上式中 $i\in M_j$ 表示:i 在与卷积层节点 j 所对应的输入窗口 M_j 中;

Pooling 层的前向计算



$$z_k^{(l+1)} = \beta_k^{(l+1)} down_{j \in M_k}(a_j^{(l)}) + b_k^{(l+1)} \qquad a_k^{(l+1)} = f_{pooling}(z_k^{(l+1)})$$

其中:

- $down(\cdot)$ 为下采样函数, $j \in M_k$ 表示:j 在与 Pooling 层节点 k 所对应的卷积层的窗口 M_k 中;
- 常见的下采样函数如:取平均(Mean Pooling)或取最大值(Max Pooling);
- ullet 常数参数 $eta_k^{(l+1)}$ 可以取 $oldsymbol{1}$; 偏置参数 $b_k^{(l+1)}$ 可以取 $oldsymbol{0}$;

卷积网络的权重计算

$$w_{ji}^{(l)} = w_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial w_{ji}^{(l)}} = w_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \delta_j^{(l)} a_i^{(l-1)}$$
$$= w_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_{l+1}} \delta_k^{(l+1)} w_{kj}^{(l+1)} f'(z_j^{(l)}) \right) a_i^{(l-1)}$$

对照上式,对 $k_{ji}^{(l)}$ 进行求解:首先,在不考虑权值共享的前提下:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{ji}^{(l)} &= k_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial k_{ji}^{(l)}} = k_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z_{j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial z_{j}^{(l)}}{\partial k_{ji}^{(l)}} \\ &= k_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z_{j}^{(l)}} a_{i}^{(l-1)} = k_{ji}^{(l)} - \alpha \delta_{j}^{(l)} a_{i}^{(l-1)} \end{aligned}$$

接下来,关键看 $\delta_j^{(l)}$ 怎么计算;

情况一: 当前层之后为 Pooling 层

对照以前的推导方法:因为 $z_k^{(l+1)} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{l+1}} w_{kj}^{(l+1)} a_j^{(l)} + b^{(l+1)}$ 所以可以 选择从 $z_k^{(l+1)}$ 开始进行对 $z_i^{(l)}$ 进行求导。 $\frac{\mathbf{Q此}\mathbf{Q}_k^{(l+1)}}{\mathbf{N}}$ 为何物呢?

情况一:假设,当前层之后为 Pooling 层;

则 $z_k^{(l+1)}$ 为 Pooling 层的激活函数的输入值:

$$\delta_j^{(l)} = \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z_j^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}} \frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_j^{(l)}} \frac{\partial a_j^{(l)}}{\partial z_j^{(l)}} = \delta_k^{(l+1)} \frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_j^{(l)}} f'(z_j^{(l)})$$

注意. 其中:

$$z_k^{(l+1)} = \beta_k^{(l+1)} down_{j \in M_k}(a_j^{(l)}) + b_k^{(l+1)}$$



情况一: 当前层之后为 Pooling 层

对上文的公式进行分析:

- $\frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_j^{(l)}}$ 表达了在计算 $z_k^{(l+1)}$ 的过程中 $a_j^{(l)}$ (其中 j 为:与 Pooling 层节点 k 所对应的卷积层的窗口 M_k 中的元素) 的"贡献程度";
- 因此,算式 $\frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_j^{(l)}}$ 的计算中, $\beta_k^{(l+1)}$ 可以保留,即:

$$\delta_j^{(l)} = \left(\beta_k^{(l+1)} \delta_k^{(l+1)} f'(z_j^{(l)})\right) \frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_j^{(l)}}$$

• 为保证可计算性和计算效率,可以用一个上采样函数 $up(\cdot)$ 来替代 $\frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_j^{(l)}}$ 实现:根据"与 Pooling 层节点 k 所对应的卷积层的窗口 M_k 中的不同神经元输出的贡献程度",对如上等式中的已知部分 $\left(\delta_k^{(l+1)}\beta_k^{(l+1)}f'(z_j^{(l)})\right)$ 进行分配;

情况一:当前层之后为 Pooling 层

上采样函数 $up(\cdot)$ 的选取:

若 Pooling 层的下采样函数采用 Mean Pooling,则该上采样函数可 以取:

$$up(x) \equiv \frac{x \otimes 1_{n \times n}}{n \times n}$$

其中. ⊗ 为 Kronecker 乘积。

- 若 Pooling 层的下采样函数采用 Max Pooling,则该上采样函数可以 通过记录 Max 值的来源位置,来实现;
- ullet 在计算过程中,要保持"分配后的各个 $\delta_i^{(l)}$ 的和"与"Pooling 层已算 得的 $\delta_k^{(l+1)}$ "相等。

情况一: 当前层之后为 Pooling 层

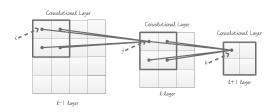
1	1	3	3
1	1	3	3
2	2	4	4
2	2	4	4

0.25	0.25	0.75	0.75
0.25	0.25	0.75	0.75
0.5	0.5	1	1
0.5	0.5	1	1



0	0	0	3
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	2	0	4

情况二:当前层之后为卷积层



情况二:假设当前层之后为卷积层:

则. $z_{L}^{(l+1)}$ 为下一卷积层激活函数的输入值:

$$\delta_{j}^{(l)} = \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z_{j}^{(l)}} = \sum_{K} \sum_{k \in C_{k} \in K} \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z_{k}^{(l+1)}} \frac{\partial z_{k}^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_{j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial a_{j}^{(l)}}{\partial z_{j}^{(l)}}$$
$$= \sum_{K} \sum_{k \in C_{k} \in K} \delta_{k}^{(l+1)} k_{kj}^{(l+1)} f'(z_{j}^{(l)})$$

其中: C_k 为卷积运算中包含 $z_i^{(l)}$ 的 l+1 层中的神经元的集合; K 为卷积核 的数量;

卷积网络的权重计算

0	0	0	0
0	1	3	0
0	2	2	0
0	0	0	0

0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8

0.1	0.5	0.6
0.4	1.6	1.6
0.4	1.2	0.8

-0.5	0.4	0.7
0.3	1.9	1.9
۰.	4.5	4.0

2	1	
1	1	

,	'	U	U	U
()	2	1	0
()	1	1	0
()	0	0	0

-0.3	0.1
0.1	0.2

-0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.1
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.1
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

-0.6	-0.1	0.1
-0.1	0.3	0.3
0.1	0.3	0.2



CNN示例: LeNet-5

CNN前向传播



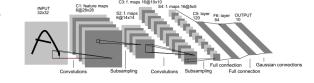
■ Forward Propagation

◆ ℓ 表示当前层 , x^{ℓ} 表示当前层输出 , b^{ℓ} 当前层偏置

$$\mathbf{x}^{\ell} = f(\mathbf{u}^{\ell}), \text{ with } \mathbf{u}^{\ell} = \mathbf{W}^{\ell} \mathbf{x}^{\ell-1} + \mathbf{b}^{\ell}$$

$$f(x) = (1 + e^{-\beta x})^{-1}$$

$$f(x) = a \tanh(bx)$$



CNN前向传播



■ 代价函数E

◆ 以 平方误差 代价函数 为例

$$E^{N} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_{k}^{n} - y_{k}^{n})^{2}$$

- ◆ tⁿ_k 第n个训练样本 对应的 输出层第K个神经元上的样本标签
- ◆ y_k^n 第n个训练样本 对应的 输出层第K个神经元上的实际输出
- 单个样本的代价函数:

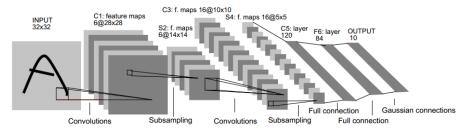
$$E^{n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{c} (t_{k}^{n} - y_{k}^{n})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{t}^{n} - \mathbf{y}^{n}\|_{2}^{2}.$$

LeNet-5



■ C1层是一个卷积层

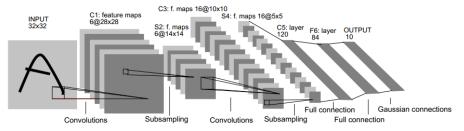
- ◆ 6个特征图,每个特征图中的每个神经元与输入中5*5的邻域相连,特征图大小为28*28,
- ◆ 每个卷积神经元的参数数目:5*5=25个unit参数和一个bias参数,
- ◆ 连接数目: (5*5+1)*6*(28*28)=122,304个连接
- ◆ 参数共享:每个特征图内共享参数,因此参数总数:共(5*5+1)*6=156个参数



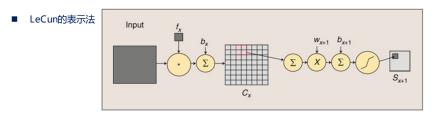


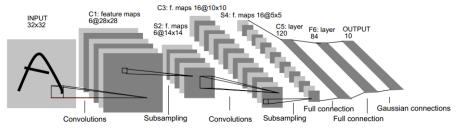
■ S2层是一个下采样层

- ◆ 6个14*14的特征图,每个图中的每个单元与C1特征图中的一个2*2邻域相连接,不重叠。因此,S2中每个特征图的大小是C1中特征图大小的1/4.
- ◆ S2层每个单元的4个输入相加,乘以一个可训练参数w,再加上一个可训练偏置b,结果通过sigmoid函数计算。
- ◆ 连接数: (2*2+1)*1*14*14*6 = 5880个
- ◆ 参数共享 每个特征图内共享参数 因此有(2*2+1)*6=30个可训练参数



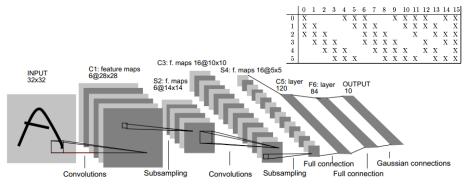








- C3层是一个卷积层
 - ◆ 16个卷积核,得到16张特征图,特征图大小为10*10;
 - ◆ 每个特征图中的每个神经元与S2中某几层的多个5*5的邻域相连;



Convolutions



■ C3层是一个卷积层

INPUT

32x32

◆ 16个卷积核,得到16张特征图,特征图大小为10*10;

S2: f. maps

6@14x14

Subsampling

◆ 每个特征图中的每个神经元与S2中某几层的多个5*5的邻域相连;

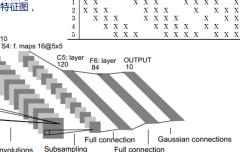
C3: f. maps 16@10x10

例如,对于C3层第0张特征图,其每一个节点与S2 层的第0张特征图,第1张特征图,第2张特征图, 总共3个5x5个节点相连接。

C1: feature maps

6@28x28

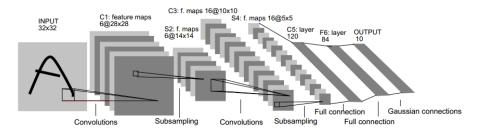
Convolutions





■ S4层是一个下采样层

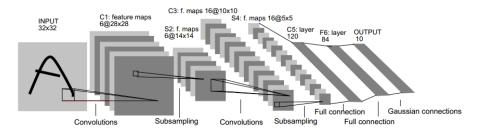
- ◆ 由16个5*5大小的特征图构成,特征图中的每个单元与C3中相应特征图的2*2邻域相连接;
- ◆ 连接数:(2*2+1)*5*5*16=2000个
- ◆ 参数共享:特征图内共享参数,每张特征图中的每个神经元需要1个因子和一个偏置,因此有 2*16 个可训练参数





■ C5层

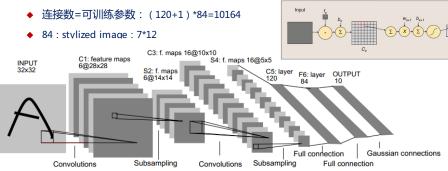
- ◆ 120个神经元,可以看作120个特征图,每张特征图的大小为1*1
- ◆ 每个单元与S4层的全部16个单元的5*5邻域相连(S4和C5之间的全连接)
- ◆ 连接数=可训练参数:(5*5*16+1)*120=48120个





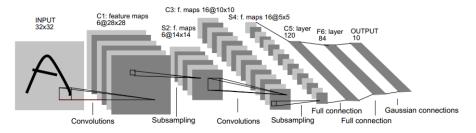
■ F6层

- ◆ 有84个单元(之所以选这个数字的原因来自于输出层的设计),与C5层全相连。
- ◆ F6层计算输入向量和权重向量之间的点积,再加上一个偏置。





- 输出层采用欧式径向基函数 (Euclidean Radial Basis Function) 单元
 - ◆ 给定一个输入模式,损失函数应能使得F6的配置与RBF参数向量(即模式的期望分类) 足够接近。
 - ◆ 每类一个单元,每个单元连接84个输入;每个输出RBF单元计算输入向量和参数向量 之间的欧式距离。
 - ◆ RBF输出可以被理解为F6层配置空间的高斯分布的【-log-likelihood】



Results

- ◆人眼辨识的错误率约为:5.1%
- ◆ 2010年Alex Krizhevsky的CNN, 错误率为15.3%
- ◆2012年微软研究团队,错误率已降低至4.94%
- ◆ 2015年Google团队,错误率降至: 4.82%
- ◆2016年微软团队,图像分类错误率降低至3.57%;

LeNet-5 on MNIST



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47579718894

2179718894

4819014/569

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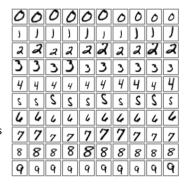
485
```

540,000 artificial distortions + 60,000 original

Test error: 0.8%

60,000 original datasets

Test error: 0.95%



错误识别分析





Thanks.