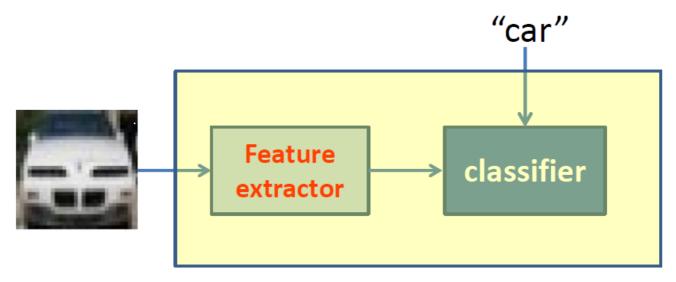
INT301 W8

Key Ideas of Deep Learning:

- Deal with non linear system
- Learn feature from data (or big data)
- Build feature hierarchies (function composition)
- End to end learning

End-to-end Object Recognition



How to use data to optimize features for the given task?

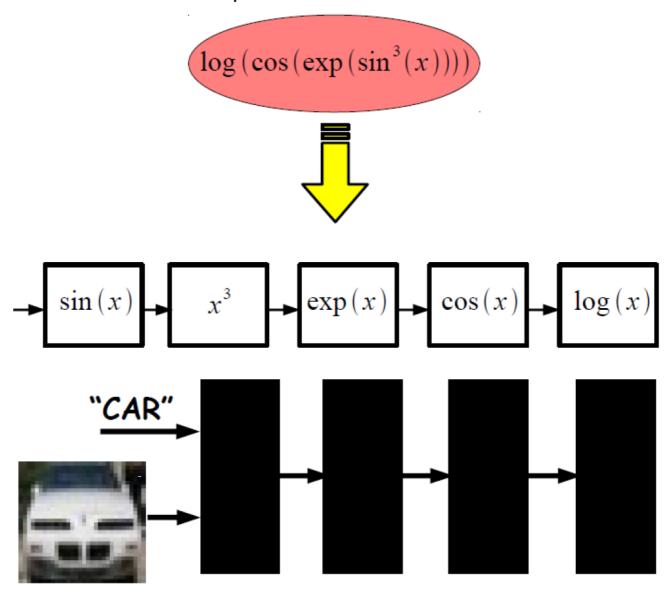
- Everything becomes adaptive.
- No distinction between feature extractor and classifier.
- Big non-linear system trained from raw pixels to labels



By combining simple building blocks, we can make more and more complex systems (highly non-linear system).

Building A Complicated Function

Complicated Function



Each black box can have trainable parameters.

Their composition makes a highly non-linear system.

System produces a hierarchy of features

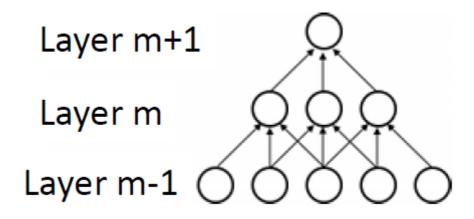
Convolutional NN

Convolutional Neural Networks is extension of traditional Multi layer Perceptron , based on 3 ideas:

- Local receive fields (<u>局部感受野</u>)
- Shared weights (权值共享就是说,给一张输入图片,用一个卷积核去扫这张图,卷积核里面的数就叫权重,这张图每个位置是被同样的卷积核扫的,所以权重是一样的,也就是共享)
- Spatial / temporal sub-sampling (下采样)

Sparse Connectivity

稀疏连接,指对一个视觉区域内极小的一部分敏感,而对其他部分则可以视而不见。



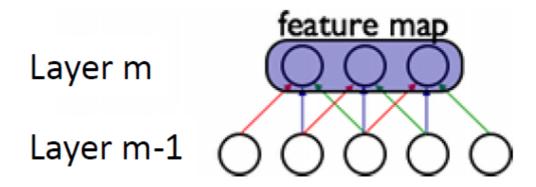
The inputs of hidden units in layer m are from a subset of units in layer m-1, units that have spatially contiguous receptive fields.

假如 m-1 层是视网膜 (input retina), 上图中 layer m 的每个 unit 只接受 3个 input retina 的 unit (只有 3个箭头指入)。但 input retina 有 5个 units, 那么其他不相连 units 的变化就和 layer m 的 unit 不相关。这就是稀疏连接。

该架构确保学习的 'filters' 对 spatially local input pattern 产生最强的响应。

Shared Weights

在CNN中,每个filter在整个视野中复制(卷积操作),这些 replicated units 都共享相同的权重(weight and bias),形成一个feature map(对图像进行卷积,出来的结果就是feature map,有多少个filter就有多少个feature map)。



Replicating units 以这种方式检测特征,无论它们在视野中的位置如何。此外,权重共享通过大大减少学习的自由参数的数量来提高学习效率。对模型的约束使 CNN 能够更好地泛化视觉问题。

Convolution

If we denote the k-th feature map at a given layer as h^k , whose filters are determined by the weights w^k and bias b^k , then the feature map is obtained using convolution as follows (for tanh non-linearities):

$$h_{ij}^k = anh\left(\left(W^kst x
ight)_{ij} + b_k
ight)$$

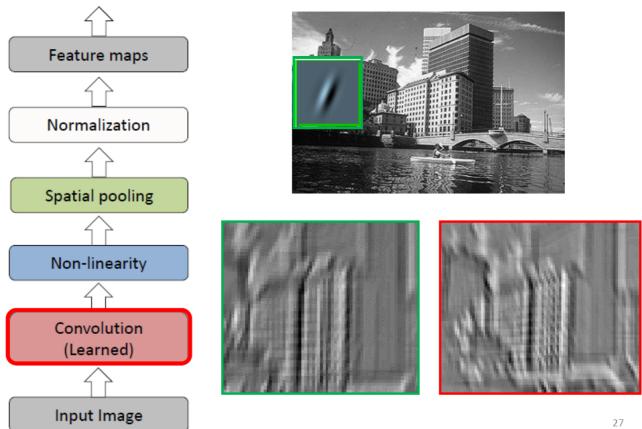
Suppose that we have some $N \times N$ square neuron layer which is followed by our convolutional layer. If we use an $m \times m$ filter ω , our convolutional layer output will be of size $(N-m+1) \times (N-m+1)$ (如果有步长和padding,就是 $(N-m+2 \times padding)$ /步长+1).

In order to compute the pre-nonlinearity input to some unit x_{ij}^ℓ in our layer, we need to sum up the contributions (weighted by the filter components) from the previous layer cells:

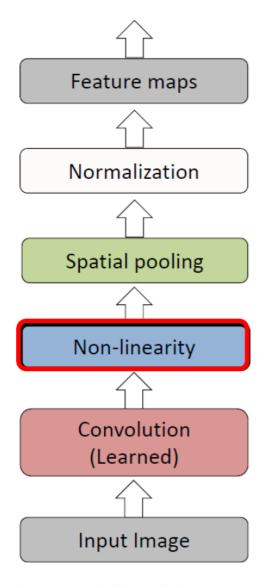
$$x_{ij}^\ell = \sum_{a=0}^{m-1} \sum_{b=0}^{m-1} \omega_{ab} y_{(i+a)(j+b)}^{\ell-1}$$

注:上式是卷积操作的公式,先相乘,再累加。

假如 input 为 3 x 3, filter 为 2 x 2, 卷积后得到 2 x 2 的 feature map。上式中,l 代表 feature map 这层,l-1 代表 input 那层。i 和 j 代表 feature map 中某一像素的坐标,假如这里我们取 2 x 2 feature map 坐上那点,则 i,j 都为 0。a 和 b 代表 filter 的坐标,y 是 input 的值。

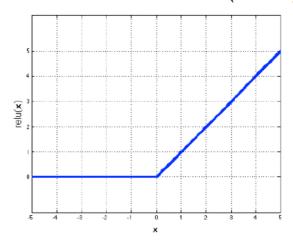


Non-linearity



Non-saturating function $f(x) = \max(0, x)$

Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)



使用 ReLU 做激活函数的好处:

- 通过 ReLU 的向前和向后传递都只是一个简单的 if 语句
- 计算量少,不像 sigmoid 要算指数
- 在处理具有许多神经元的大型网络时,这种优势是巨大的,并且可以显着减少训练和评估时间

Sigmoid 激活函数容易饱和 (saturate):

- sigmoid 导数不为零的区间相对狭窄
- 一旦 sigmoid 到达左侧或右侧区域,反向传播通过它几乎毫无意义,因为导数非常接近 0

ReLU 仅在输入小于 0 时饱和:

• 甚至可以使用 leaky ReLU 消除这种饱和

Pooling

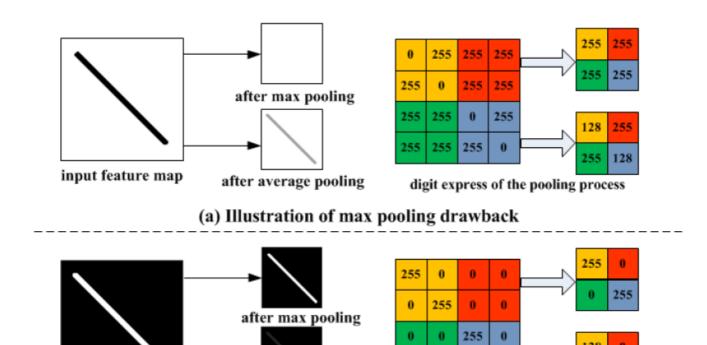
为了减少方差,池化层会计算图像某个区域上特定 feature 的最大值或平均值。 这将确保获得相同的结果,即使图像特征具有较小的平移。

Subsampling (pooling) Mechanism:

• Reduce spatial resolution - Reduce sensitivity to shift and distortion (降低空间分辨率-降低对偏移和失真的敏感度)

一般而言,池化的目标是将联合特征表示转换为新的、更可用的特征表示,以保留重要信息,同时丢弃不相关的细节。

实现对位置或照明条件变化的不变性、对杂波的鲁棒性 (robustness to clutter) 和表示的紧凑性 (compactness of representation),都是池化的常见目标。



(b) Illustration of average pooling drawback

after average pooling

0

255

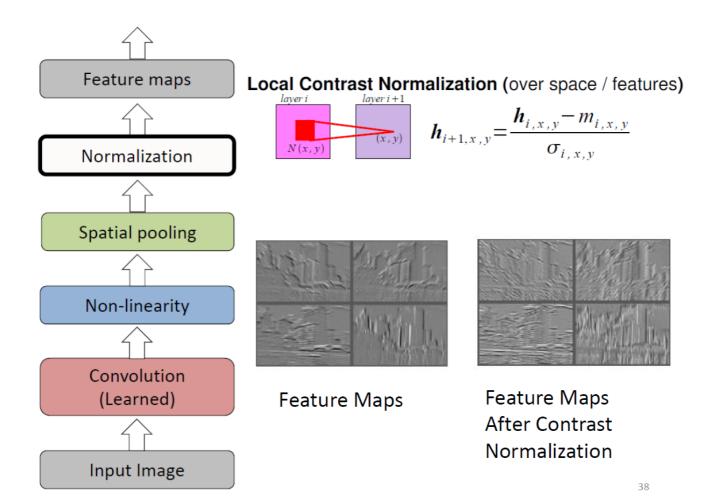
digit express of the pooling process

最大池化 (max pooling) 在视觉中很有用,原因有两个:

- 通过消除非最大值,它减少了上层的计算(降低了维数)
- 它提供了一种平移不变性 (translation invariance) 的形式 (平移不会有太大区别)

Normalization

input feature map

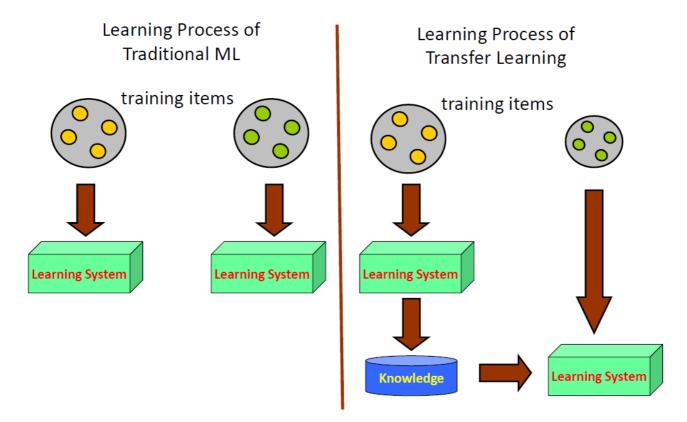


注: m 是 mean, σ 是标准差

Transfer Learning (TL)

把以前在其他领域(或任务)学到的东西,应用到新的领域(或任务)。

Traditional ML vs. TL



Deep CNN for Knowledge Transfer

