ML Lecture 6: Brief Introduction of Deep Learning

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History of Deep Learning

Ups and downs of Deep Learning

- 1958: Perceptron (linear model)
- 1969: Perceptron has limitation
- 1980s: Multi-layer perceptron
 - Do not have significant difference from DNN today
- 1986: Backpropagation
 - · Usually more than 3 hidden layers is not helpful
- 1989: 1 hidden layer is "good enough", why deep?
- 2006: RBM initialization
- 2009: GPU
- 2011: Start to be popular in speech recognition
- 2012: win ILSVRC image competition
- 2015.2: Image recognition surpassing human-level performance
- 2016.3: Alpha GO beats Lee Sedol
- 2016.10: Speech recognition system as good as humans

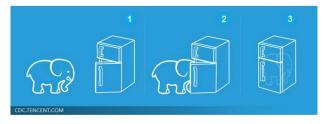
Three Steps of Deep Learning

- Deep Learning 的三個 step,和先前 Machine Learning 的三個 Step 是一樣的
- 如同將大象放進冰箱只需三步驟:「門打開、趕大象進去、門關起來」,就這麼簡單

Three Steps for Deep Learning



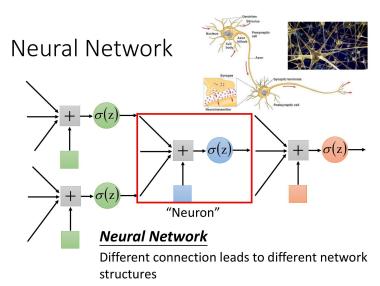
Deep Learning is so simple



Step 1: Define a Neural Network

Definition

Neuron:一個 Logistic Regression,即為一個 neuron Neural Network:將 Logistic Regression 前後連接在一起,即為一個 neural network,以下簡稱 NN Structure:以不同方法連接這些 NN,就形成不同的 structure Parameter (θ):將每個 Logistic Regression 自己的 weight 跟 bias 集合起來,就是此 NN 的 parameter



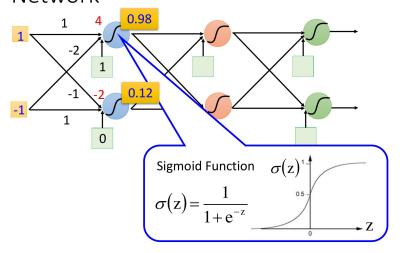
Network parameter θ : all the weights and biases in the "neurons"

• Fully Connected Feedforward Network(最常見的連接方式)

上面藍色 neuron 的 weight 是 (1, -2)、bias 是 -1 (綠正方形框框) 下面藍色 neuron 的 weight 是 (-1, 1)、bias 是 0 (綠正方形框框) **Input**: (1, -1) --> 1*1+(-1)*(-2),再加 1(bias),經過 sigmoid function 後,得到 0.98

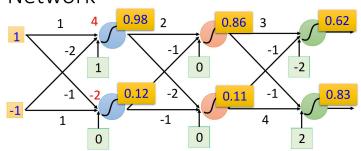
-->1*(-1)+(-1)*1,再加 0(bias),經過 sigmoid function 後,得到 0.12

Fully Connect Feedforward Network



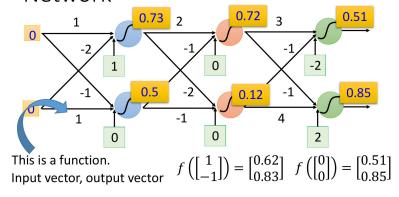
範例一(如下圖) Input: (1, -1) --> (0.98, 0.12) --> (0.86, 0.11) --> (0.62, 0.83)

Fully Connect Feedforward Network



範例二(如下圖) Input: (0, 0) --> (0.73, 0.5) --> (0.72, 0.12) --> (0.51, 0.85)

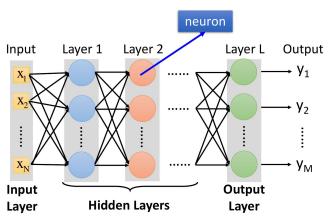
Fully Connect Feedforward Network



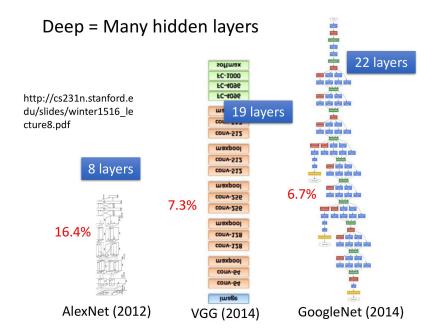
Given network structure, define a function set

Network 架構(推廣) <u>Fully Connected</u>: 將 neuron 分成一排一排,每排的 neuron 都<u>兩</u><u>兩互相連接 Feedforward Network</u>: 傳遞的方向為 input-->layer1-->layer2...-->Output,不斷<u>單方向地往前傳遞</u> <u>Hidden layer</u>: input layer 及 output layer 以外的層皆為 hidden layer

Fully Connect Feedforward Network



● 「Deep」意即 Many hidden layers

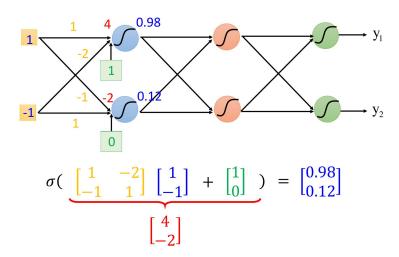


● Network 的運作

矩陣運算:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

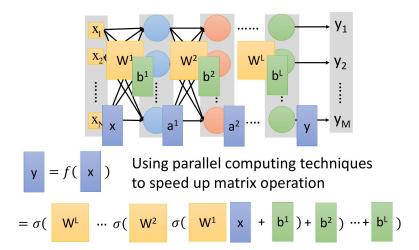
再通過 activation function, σ , (此處用 sigmoid function),最後得output $\begin{bmatrix} 0.98\\0.12 \end{bmatrix}$

Matrix Operation



⇒ Neural Network 的運作就是一連串的矩陣運算, 如下圖所示

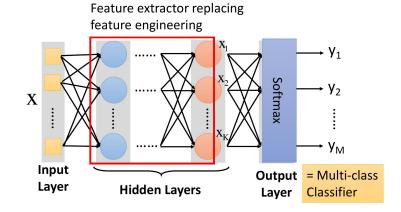
Neural Network



• Output layer 即為 Multi-Class Classifier

將 <u>hidden layer</u> 視為 <u>feature extractor</u> 將 <u>output layer</u> 視為 <u>multi-class classifier</u>,最後一個 layer 會加上 <u>Softmax function</u>

Output Layer as Multi-Class Classifier



• **例子**: Input 一張手寫數字的 image, output 它對應到哪一個數字

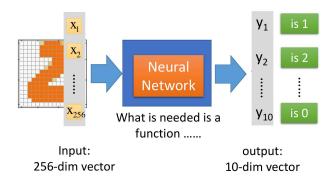
○ 問題定義

Input:解析度 16*16 的 Image,即一個 256 維的 vector

Output:對應到 10 個數字的機率,即一個 10 維的 vector

Example Application

• Handwriting Digit Recognition

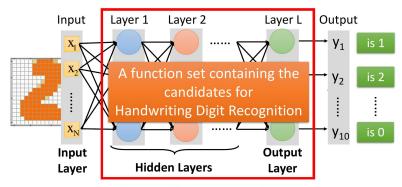


○ 設計 network 架構

決定好 input, output 後,這個 network 就 define 了一個 function set 這個 function set 中,每一個 function 都可以拿來做手寫數字辨識,只有結果好壞的差別而已

- ⇒ 我們要設計「中間有幾層 hidden layer,每個 hidden layer 有多少的 neuron」
- ⇒ 再用 Geadient Descent 找一組參數,挑出最適合做手寫數字的 function

Example Application

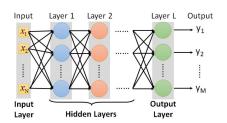


You need to decide the network structure to let a good function in your function set.

● 常見問題

- 需要多少 hidden layer?每層 hidden layer又需要多少 neuron? ⇒ 需要多方的<u>嘗試及直覺</u> 的猜測
- 。 能不能夠自動學 network 的架構 ? ⇒ 可以(細節可以請教余天立老師)
- 。 我們能不能自己設計 network 的架構?
 - ⇒ 可以,一個特殊的接法就是 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

FAQ



Q: How many layers? How many neurons for each layer?

Trial and Error

+

Intuition

- Q: Can the structure be automatically determined?
 - E.g. Evolutionary Artificial Neural Networks
- Q: Can we design the network structure?

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

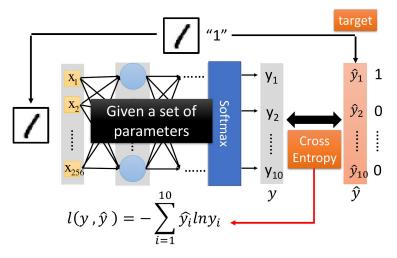
Step 2: Goodness of function

● 決定參數的好壞

計算 output (y) 跟目標 (\hat{y}) 之間的 cross entropy

⇒ 調整 network 的參數,讓 cross entropy 越小越好

Loss for an Example

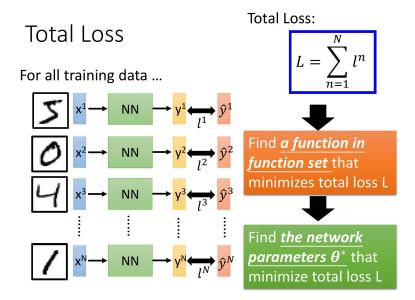


Step 3: Pick the best function

• Total loss (L)

將所有 data 的 cross entropy 全部加起來的總和,得到 total loss (L)

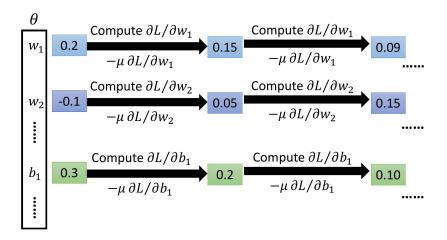
 \Rightarrow 在 function set 中找一個 function,或是找一組 network 的 parameter (θ^*),**讓 total loss 越** 小越好



• 用 Gradient Descent 找 θ^* 最小化 L

(可複習 Linear Regression 中 Gradient Descent的做法)

Gradient Descent



就做完 Deep Learning 了...

Gradient Descent

This is the "learning" of machines in deep learning

Even alpha go using this approach.

People image



Actually



I hope you are not too disappointed :p