# Deep Learning 推荐阅读列表

**说明**:根据网上的"*Deep learning Papers Reading Roadmaps*"精简并加了一些个人的整理和注释,如有疑问,请邮件联系 <u>yuz@hdu.edu.cn</u>

# 0.书籍:

[1]. Bengio, Yoshua, Ian J. Goodfellow, and Aaron Courville. *Deep learning*. An MIT Press book. (2015). [pdf] (深度学习的"圣经",在阅读论文中伴随着阅读) ★ ★ ★ ★

# 1.综述

[1]. LeCun, Yann, Yoshua Bengio, and Geoffrey Hinton. *Deep learning*. Nature 521.7553 (2015): 436-444. [pdf] (三巨头的深度学习最新综述,建议放在最前面阅读) ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

# 2. 模型

## 2.1.卷积神经网络 (ImageNet 演化史)

- [1]. Krizhevsky, Alex, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. *Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks*. Advances in neural information processing systems. 2012. [pdf] (AlexNet, 2012 年冠军, 深度学习的复兴的基石,包含了一系列网络训练的 tricks) ★ ★ ★ ★
- [2]. Lin, Min and Chen, Qiang and Yan, Shuicheng. *Network in Networks*. ICLR 2013. [pdf] (NiN, GoogLeNet 以及 ResNet 中的基础) ★ ★ ★
- [3]. Simonyan, Karen, and Andrew Zisserman. Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556 (2014). [pdf] (VGGNet, 2014 年亚军) ★★★
- [4]. Szegedy, Christian, et al. *Going deeper with convolutions*. Proceedings of the CVPR 2015. [pdf] (GoogLeNet, 2014 年冠军) ★ ★ ★

- [5]. He, Kaiming, et al. *Deep residual learning for image recognition*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.03385 (2015). [pdf] (2015 年冠军, CVPR 最佳论文) ★ ★ ★ ★
- [6]. Han, Song, Huizi Mao, and William J. Dally. *Deep compression: Compressing deep neural network with pruning, trained quantization and huffman coding*.

  CoRR, abs/1510.00149 2 (2015). [pdf] (ICLR best paper,开启了网络模型压缩的新方向) ★ ★ ★ ★
- [7]. Courbariaux, Matthieu, et al. *Binarized Neural Networks: Training Neural Networks with Weights and Activations Constrained to+1 or−1.* [pdf] (二值网络,减少网络的测试时间,提高实时性) ★ ★

#### 2.2.网络训练技巧

- [1]. Hinton, Geoffrey E., et al. *Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1207.0580 (2012). [pdf] (Dropout, 深度学习中防止过拟合的早期工作) ★ ★ ★
- [2]. Ioffe, Sergey, and Christian Szegedy. *Batch normalization: Accelerating deep network training by reducing internal covariate shift.*" arXiv preprint arXiv:1502.03167 (2015). [pdf] (目前常用的网络模块,已经完全替代 Dropout。是 GoogleNet 和 ResNet 可以被训练的基础,提出时结合 GoogleNet,形成了 GoogleNet\_V2 版本,刷新当时 ImageNet 最好成绩) ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## 2.3.循环神经网络

- [1]. Graves, Alex. *Generating sequences with recurrent neural networks*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1308.0850 (2013). [pdf] (LSTM 结构介绍,相比于传统 RNN 具有显著的优势) ★ ★ ★
- [2]. Cho, Kyunghyun, et al. Learning phrase representations using RNN encoder-decoder for statistical machine translation. arXiv preprint arXiv:1406.1078 (2014). [pdf] (提出了一种 LSTM 的替代结构 GRU) ★ ★ ★

# 2.4.强化学习 (Reinforcement Learning)

[1]. Mnih, Volodymyr, et al. *Playing atari with deep reinforcement learning*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.5602 (2013). [pdf]) (DQN 提出,后发表为 Nature)

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[2]. Silver, David, et al. *Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search*. Nature 529.7587 (2016): 484-489. [pdf] (AlphaGo) \* \* \* \* \*

#### 2.5.生成式模型(Generative Model)

[1]. Goodfellow, Ian, et al. Generative Adversarial Nets. NIPS 2014. [pdf] (目前最热门的非监督学习方向,近些年论文非常多,感兴趣的可以扩展阅读https://github.com/zhangqianhui/AdversarialNetsPapers) ★ ★ ★ ★

# 3.应用

#### 3.1.物体检测 (Object detection)

- [1]. Girshick, Ross, et al. *Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation*. Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 2014. [pdf] (RCNN,基于 CNN 物体检测开山之作,R.B.G(第一作者名字)的 RCNN 三部曲第一部) ★ ★ ★ ★
- [2]. He, Kaiming, et al. Spatial pyramid pooling in deep convolutional networks for visual recognition. European Conference on Computer Vision. Springer International Publishing, 2014. [pdf] (SPPNet, RCNN 上的改进,测试时大幅度提速) ★ ★ ★
- [3]. Girshick, Ross. *Fast r-cnn*. Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision. 2015. [pdf] (RCNN 系列第二部,在 SPPNet 上进一步改进,提速的同时性能提升) ★ ★ ★
- [4]. Ren, Shaoqing, et al. *Faster R-CNN: Towards real-time object detection with region proposal networks*. Advances in neural information processing systems. 2015. [pdf] (RCNN 系列第三部,在 Fast RCNN 基础上进一步优化,基本做到实时监测。是目前最常用的框架) ★ ★ ★ ★
- [5]. Redmon, Joseph, et al. *You only look once: Unified, real-time object detection*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1506.02640 (2015). [pdf] (YOLO, RCNN 路线之外另一种方向,速度更快,但准确性略低) ★ ★ ★
- [6]. Liu, Wei, et al. *SSD: Single Shot MultiBox Detector*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1512.02325 (2015). [pdf] (YOLO 的改进,性能基本和 Faster RCNN 持平) ★ ★ ★

## 3.2.场景分割 (Semantic Segmentation)

[1]. J. Long, E. Shelhamer, and T. Darrell, *Fully convolutional networks for semantic segmentation*. CVPR, 2015. [pdf] (第一次全卷积网络,使得 CNN 网络输出结构化 output 变得可能)★★★★

#### 3.3.图像描述生成(Image Captioning)

- [1]. Donahue, Jeff, et al. *Long-term recurrent convolutional networks for visual recognition and description*. In arXiv preprint arXiv:1411.4389 ,2014. [pdf] (CNN+LSTM 做 image captioning 的开篇之作) ★ ★ ★
- [2]. Xu, Kelvin, et al. *Show, attend and tell: Neural image caption generation with visual attention*. In arXiv preprint arXiv:1502.03044, 2015. [pdf] (第一次将注意力模型引入深度学习,成为后续很多研究的基础) ★ ★ ★ ★

## 3.4.视觉问答 (Visual Question Answering)

[1]. Wu, Qi, et al. *Visual question answering: A survey of methods and datasets*. arXiv preprint arXiv:1607.05910, 2016. [pdf] (VQA 的综述性论文,基本涵盖了目前所有的方法,并进行了分类介绍有缺点,还有不同数据集以上的性能比较。感兴趣的可以扩展阅读 <a href="https://github.com/JamesChuanggg/awesome-vqa">https://github.com/JamesChuanggg/awesome-vqa</a>) ★ ★ ★

## 3.5.自然语言处理

- [1]. Sutskever, Ilya, Oriol Vinyals, and Quoc V. Le. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. Advances in neural information processing systems. 2014. [pdf] (提出 seq-to-seq 的模型,是目前神经网络机器翻译模型的基础)

  ★★★★★
- [2]. Mikolov, et al. *Distributed representations of words and phrases and their compositionality*. NIPS(2013): 3111-3119 [pdf] (word2vec,词向量表示方法的开山之作,但是理论上不属于深度模型) ★ ★ ★ ★