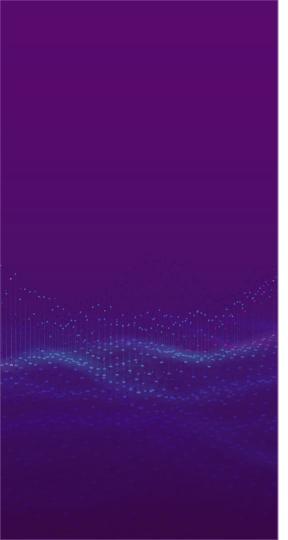
## Deep learning

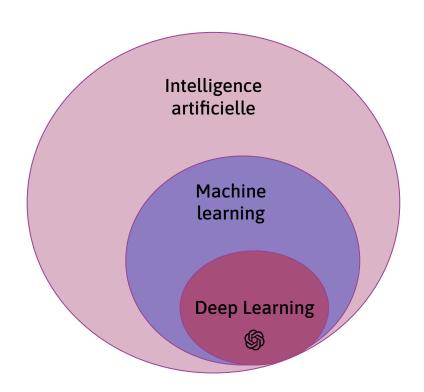
Application à la vision par ordinateur



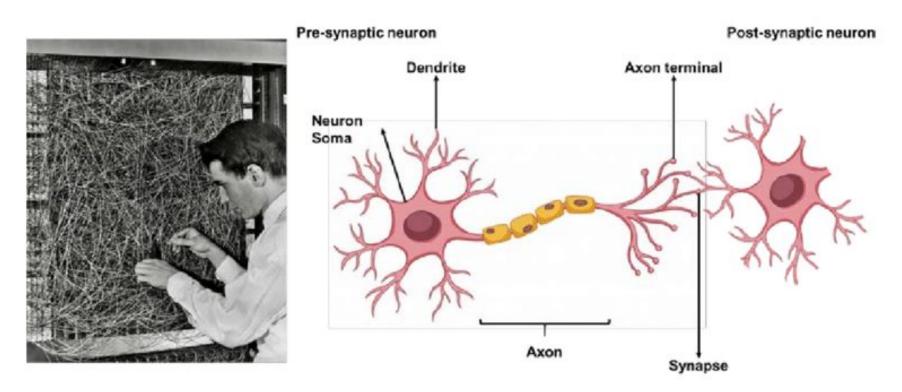
## Au programme

- Fonctionnement d'un réseau de neurones
- Computer vision

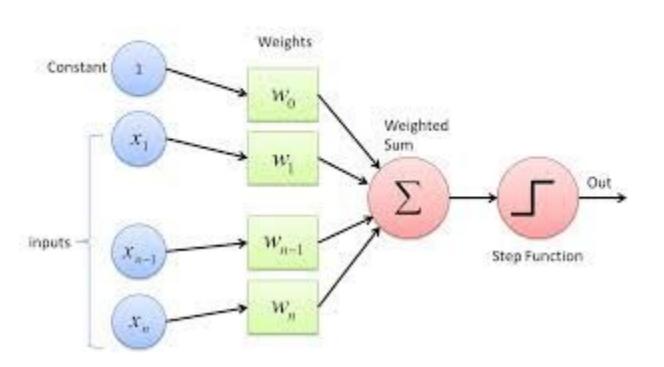
## Le Deep Learning : une branche du Machine Learning



#### Franck Rosenblatt: l'inventeur du perceptron



## Le perceptron



#### Les fonctions d'activation

## Sigmoid

$$r(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



## Leaky ReLU



### tanh

tanh(x)

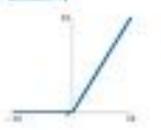


### Maxout

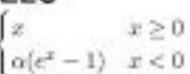
 $\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$ 

#### ReLU

 $\max(0, x)$ 

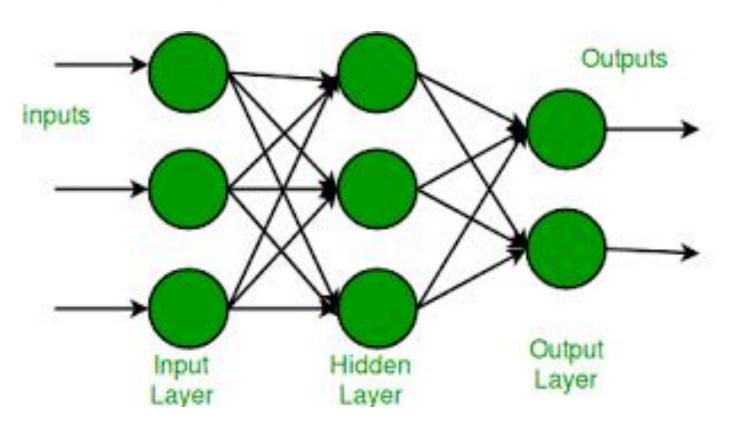


#### ELU

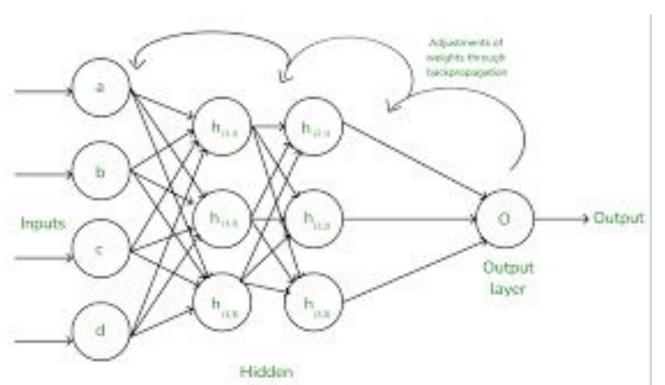




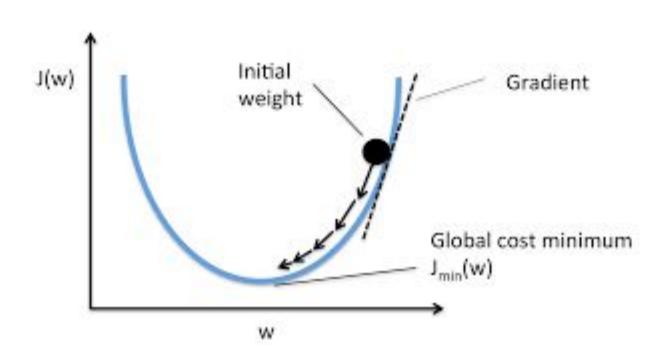
## Le perceptron multi-couche



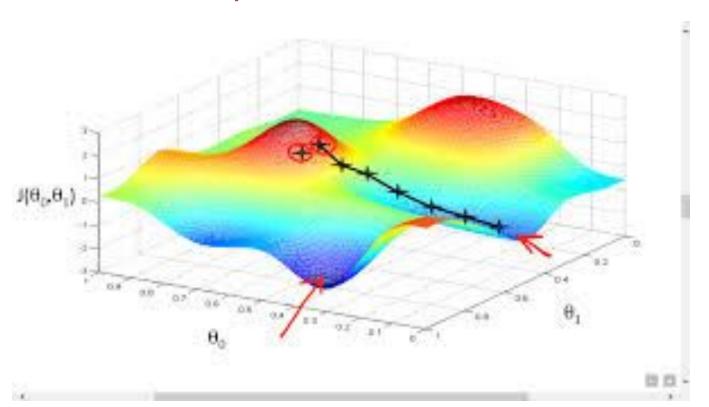
## Comment entraîner ces modèles : la backpropagation



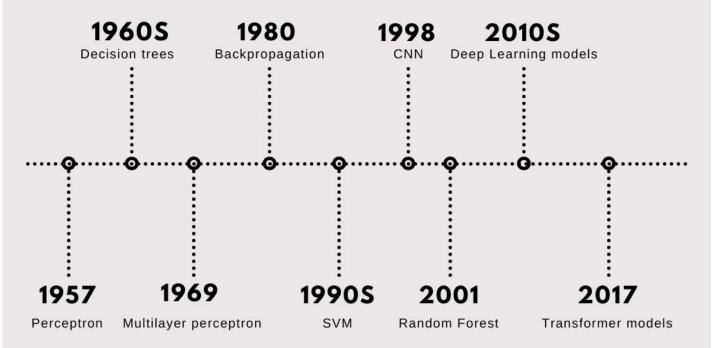
## La descente de gradient

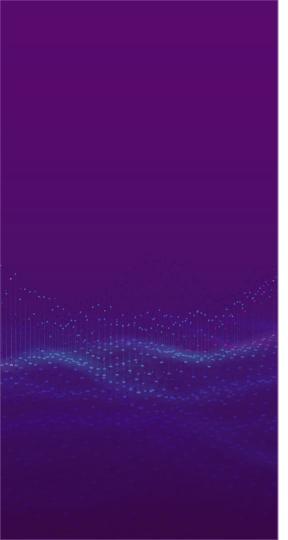


## Le risque : les minima locaux



# Important ML milestones

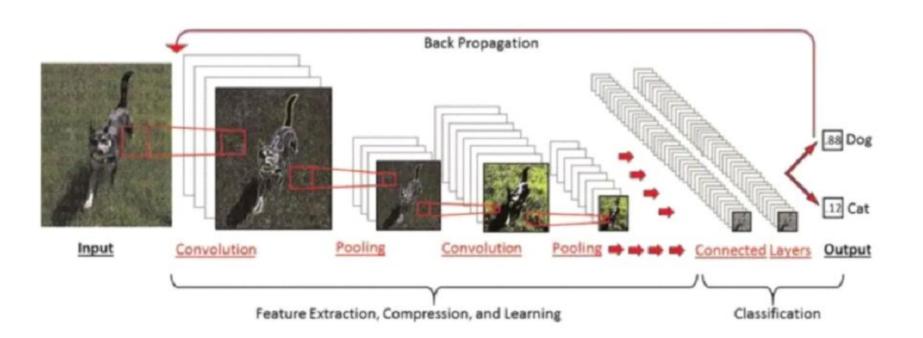




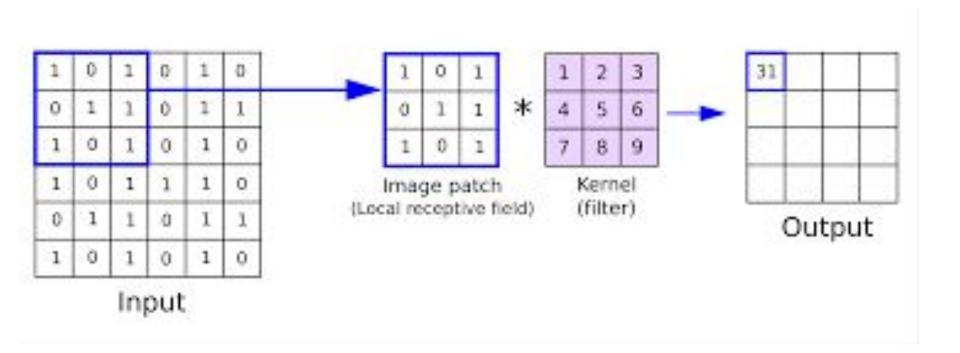
## Au programme

- Fonctionnement d'un réseau de neurones
- Computer vision

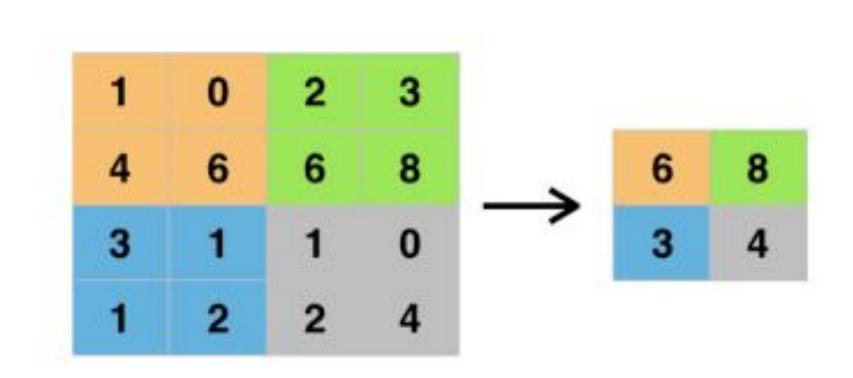
#### Les réseaux convolutionnels (CNN)



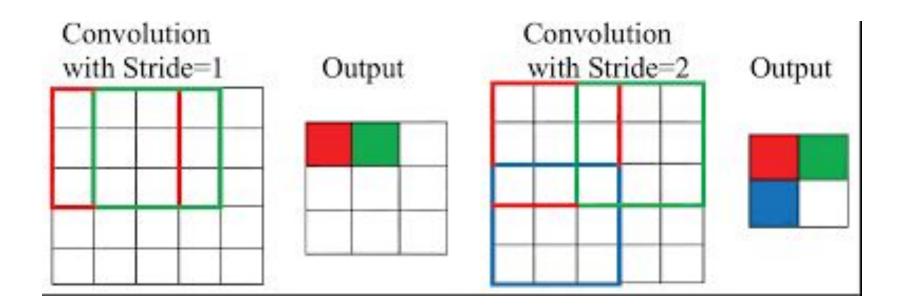
#### Les couches de convolution



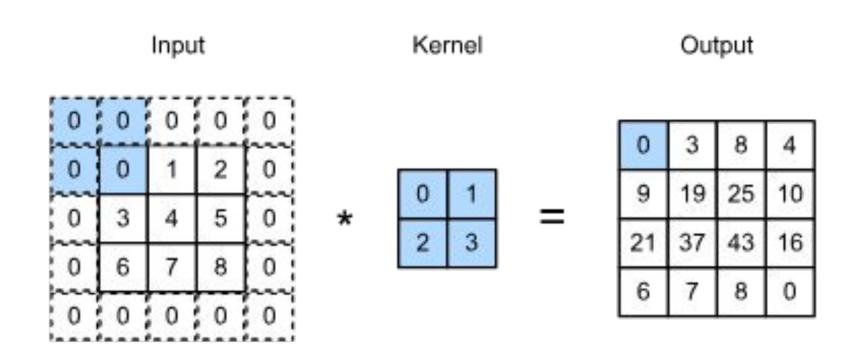
#### Les couches de "Max pooling"



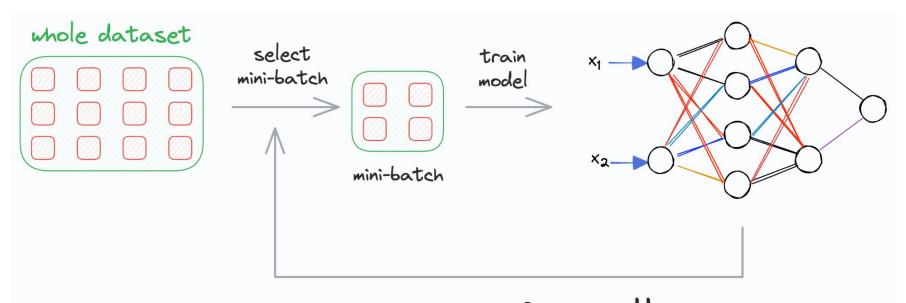
#### Le stride



#### Le padding

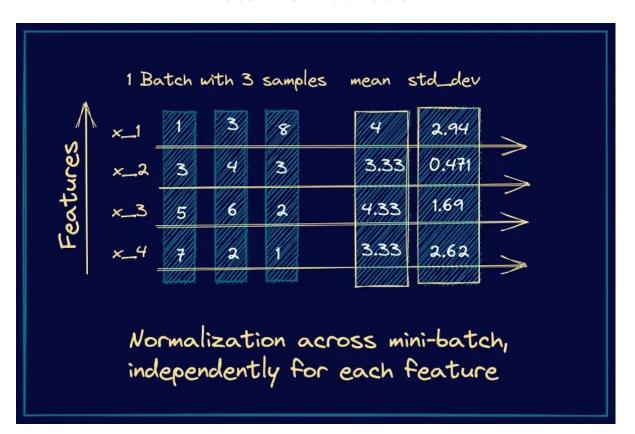


#### Entraînement par batch



repeat for all mini-batches

#### **Batch normalization**



## Chaque couche génère des "features" de plus en plus haut niveau

Low-level features

Edges, dark spots

Mid-level features

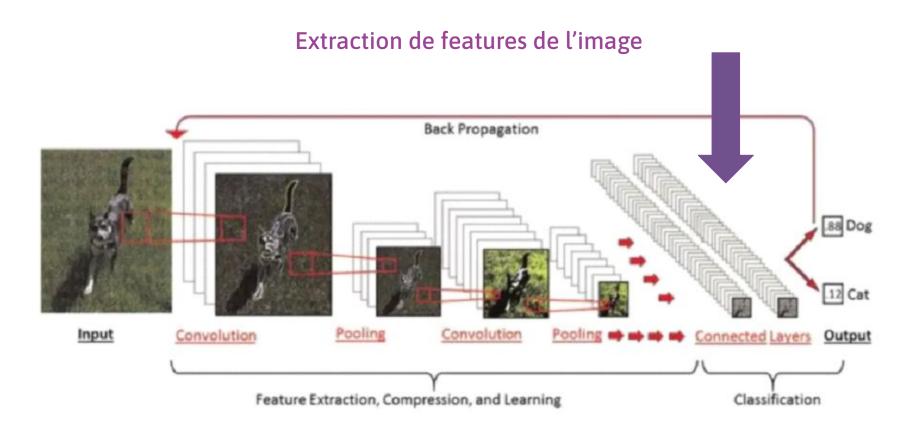


Eyes, ears, nose

High-level features



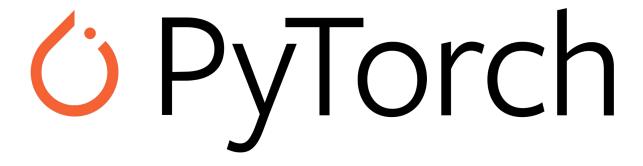
Facial structure



#### Les outils les plus connus







Avez-vous des questions?