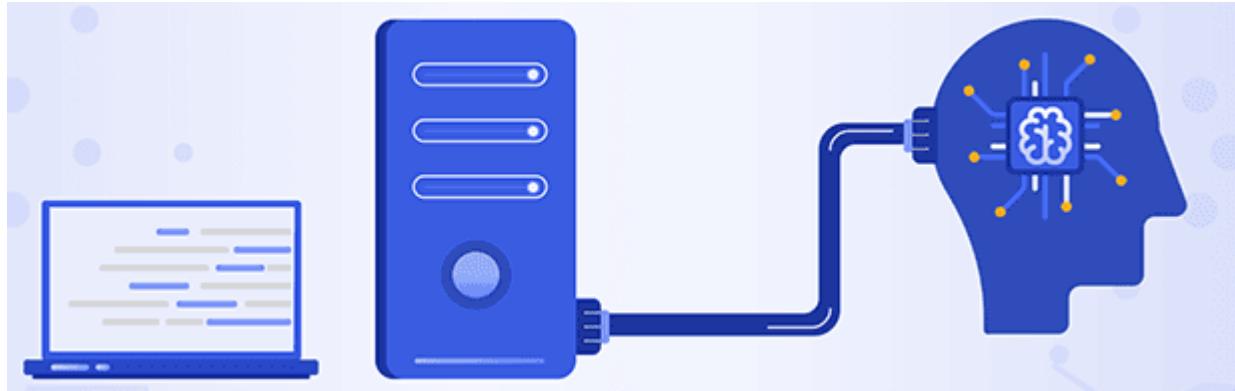


# 信邦電子 AI 就業學分學程



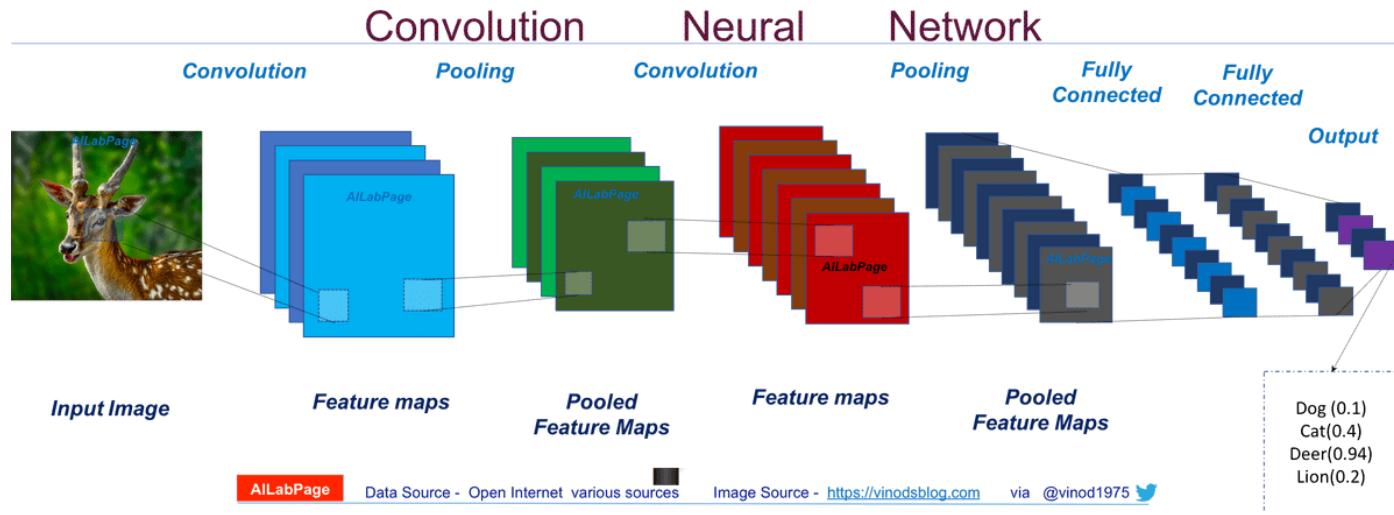
業師課程：Topic 4 – 電腦視覺與衍生應用  
講師：信邦電子 HRD 智能開發部 – 陳柏銓 課長

# 少量多樣 – 少量數據集怎麼應用？



- Data Augmentation 資料擴增、SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique)
- Few-shot learning
- GAN 對抗生成網絡 (Generative Adversarial Network)
- Transfer-Learning 轉移學習
- Meta-Learning 元學習
- Regularization techniques 正則化
- Loss Function 損失函數

# 現代卷積神經網路

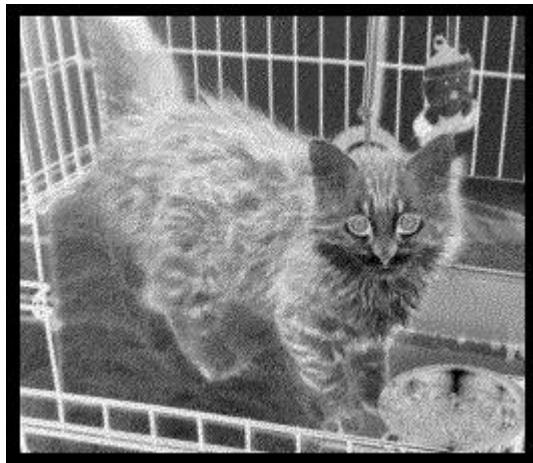


- 卷積層
- 池化層 (Pooling Layer)
- 批量標準化層 (Batch Normalization)

- 全連接層 (fully connected layer)
- Dropout

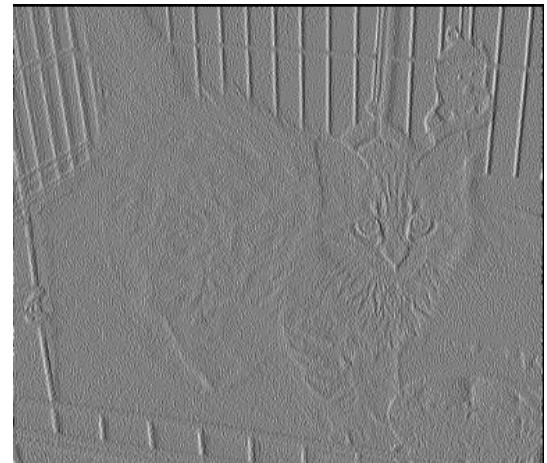
# 卷積矩陣

- 傳統圖像處理用途：圖像資訊擷取



X

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1



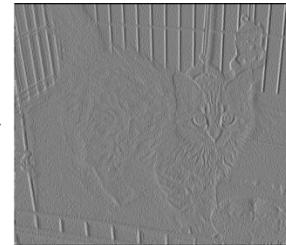
# 卷積神經網路

- AI 學習，自主抓取需要的資訊

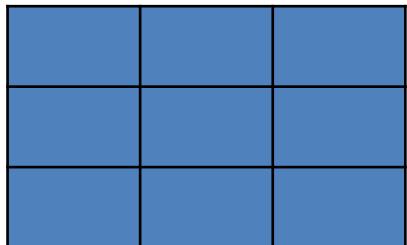


X

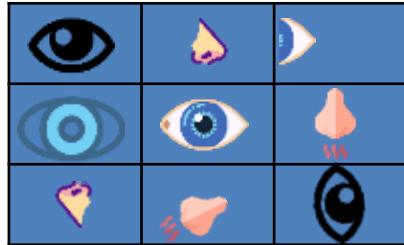
1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1



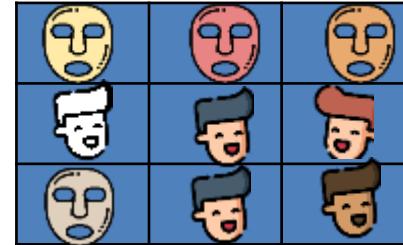
以人臉辨識為例



邊緣偵測



找到五官

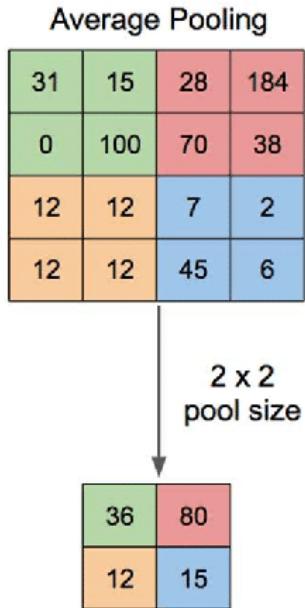
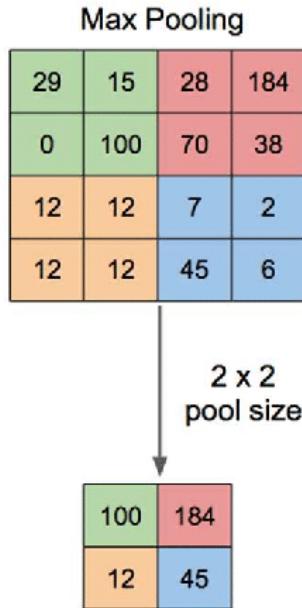


偵測不同的人臉

# 卷積矩陣 – 邊緣偵測實作

[https://colab.research.google.com/github/chenkenanalytic/ai\\_tutorial\\_class/blob/main/lesson%204/Convolution\\_Edge\\_Detection.ipynb](https://colab.research.google.com/github/chenkenanalytic/ai_tutorial_class/blob/main/lesson%204/Convolution_Edge_Detection.ipynb)

# 池化層 (Pooling Layer)



## 優點

- 提取重要的特徵 (顯著的特徵)
- 減少傳遞不必要的資訊 (減少變數)

## 缺點

- 太快縮減數據大小 (造成資訊遺失)

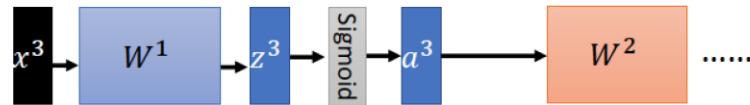
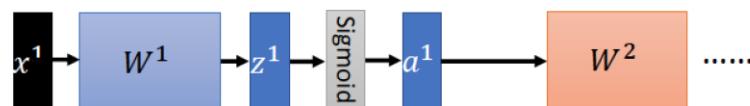
※ Future: Capsule Networks 膠囊網路

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.09829.pdf>

Src: [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Illustration-of-Max-Pooling-and-Average-Pooling-Figure-2-above-shows-an-example-of-max\\_fig2\\_333593451](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Illustration-of-Max-Pooling-and-Average-Pooling-Figure-2-above-shows-an-example-of-max_fig2_333593451)

# 批量標準化層 (Batch Normalization)

Batch



Batch

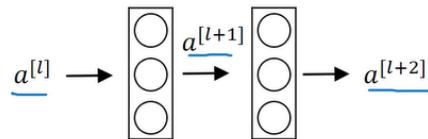
$$\begin{matrix} z^1 & z^2 & z^3 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} W^1 \\ \hline x^1 & x^2 & x^3 \end{matrix}$$

- ◆ 批次訓練時，資料集分布不同
  - 卷積神經網路訓練時，梯度大小不同 → 學習率不同 (學習困難)
- ◆ 透過批次資料集做標準化
  - 方便神經網絡學習 (提升成效 & 效率)
- ◆ 衍伸議題：梯度消失

Ref1: [https://keras.io/api/layers/normalization\\_layers/batch\\_normalization/](https://keras.io/api/layers/normalization_layers/batch_normalization/)  
Ref2: <https://violin-tao.blogspot.com/2018/02/ml-batch-normalization.html>

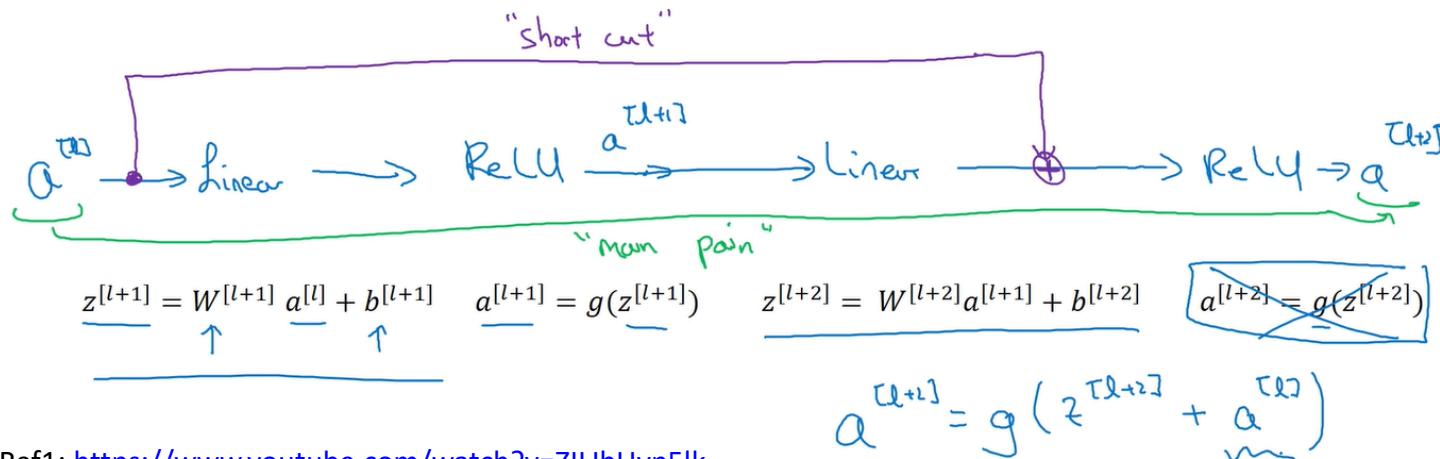
# Residual Neural Network (ResNet)

## Residual block



※ 學習殘差

→ 能建置更深層的網絡



Ref1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZILibUvp5Ik>

Ref2: <https://www.itread01.com/content/1544868722.html>

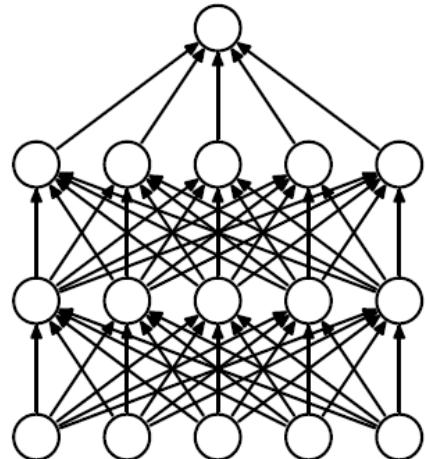
[He et al., 2015. Deep residual networks for image recognition]

Copyright © Chen Ken All rights reserved.

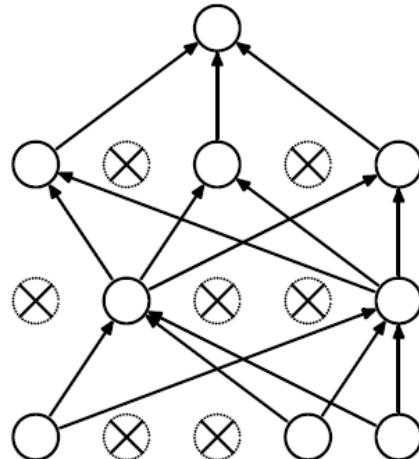
Andrew Ng

SINBON

# Dropout



(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout

Src: <https://www.itread01.com/content/1547209261.html>

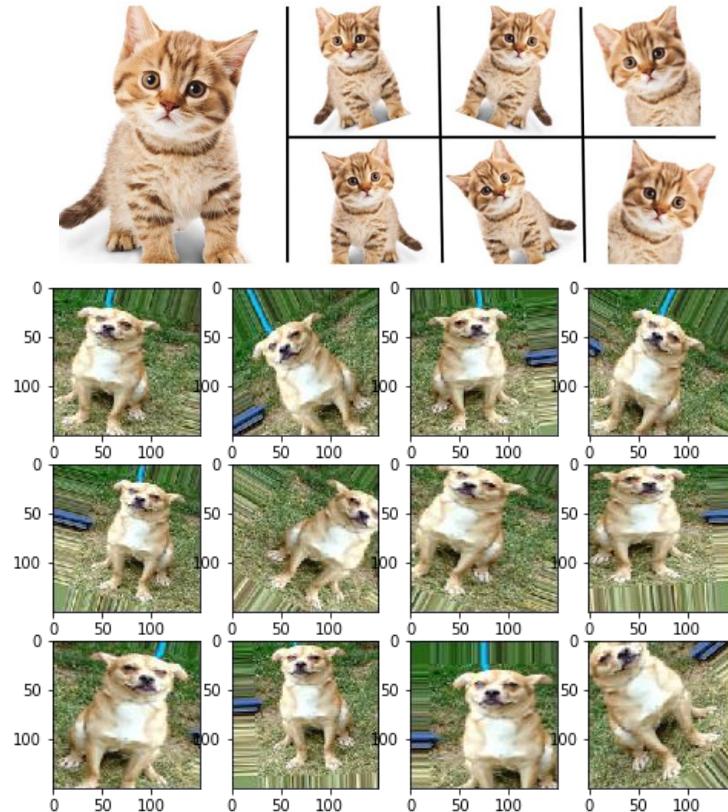
Ref1: [https://keras.io/api/layers/regularization\\_layers/dropout/](https://keras.io/api/layers/regularization_layers/dropout/)

Ref2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARq74QuavAo>

Paper: <https://jmlr.org/papers/volume15/srivastava14a/srivastava14a.pdf>

➤ 避免 Overfitting

# Data Augmentation 資料擴增

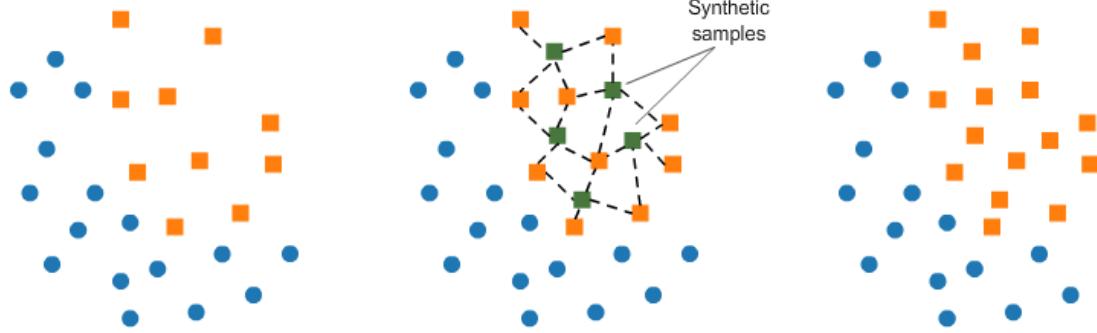


## 資料擴增方式：

- 圖片翻轉 (水平、垂直)
- 圖片旋轉 (角度)
- 裁切
- 放大縮小
- 圖像偏移
- 色調微調
- 解析度

<https://keras.io/api/preprocessing/image/>

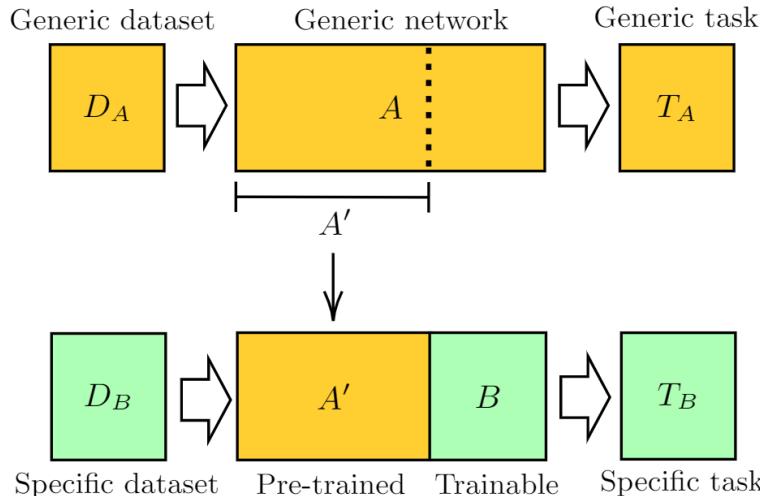
# SMOTE



- 使用在 imbalanced data 的機器學習問題
- 常見的不平衡資料集議題：
  - 信用卡盜刷
  - 廣告投放商品購買
  - 跨國銀行洗錢
  - 瑕疵檢測

# 轉移學習 Transfer Learning

- ◆ 將應用在其他任務的已訓練模型，改應用在現行任務。(常應用在CV)
- ◆ 各式知名競賽模型(已訓練)：<https://keras.io/api/applications/>
- ◆ 常見應用方式：



# 貓狗辨識挑戰 – Kaggle



競賽網址：<https://www.kaggle.com/c/dogs-vs-cats/>

Ref: <https://blog.gtwang.org/programming/keras-resnet-50-pre-trained-model-build-dogs-cats-image-classification-system/>

# 趣味實作：神經風格轉換



+



=



# 趣味實作：神經風格轉換



生成G



生成G

$$J(G) = \alpha J_{\text{content}}(C, G) + \beta J_{\text{style}}(S, G)$$

內容成本函數

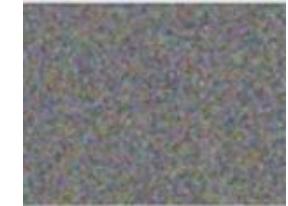
風格成本函數



內容C



風格S



隨機初始化「生成圖片」(G)

- 使用深度卷積神經網絡 (已訓練)
- 選取中間的層數作為風格層 (具備相關特徵處理資訊)
- 結合內容成本函數及風格成本函數進行訓練

趣味實作：

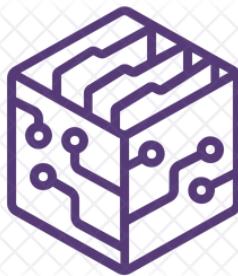
[https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/docs/blob/master/site/en/tutorials/generative/style\\_transfer.ipynb](https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/docs/blob/master/site/en/tutorials/generative/style_transfer.ipynb)

SINBON

# Few-shot Learning



少量的資料集  
(樣本數)



模型訓練  
(預訓練)



達到相對  
理想的準確率

適用情境：

- ✓ Imbalanced Data
- ✓ Little Data
- ✓ 少量多樣數據集

# 元學習 Meta Learning

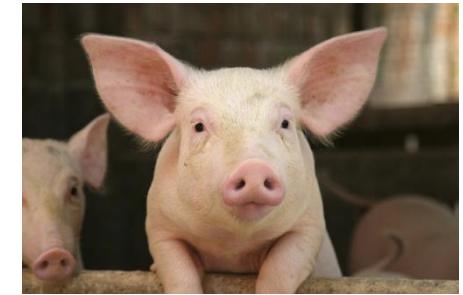
Task 1.



Task 2.



Task 3.



**Current Task**

# 元學習 Meta Learning

## 相關學習資源

- 中文學習筆記：<https://dboyliao.medium.com/meta-learning-%E6%A5%B5%E7%B0%A1%E4%BB%8B-part-1-f8be3cb898f6>
- ICML 線上直播教學：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DijI4XrhqNo>
- OpenAI 論文：<https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.02999>
- **OpenAI 開發者介紹文件**：<https://openai.com/blog/reptile/>
- **Reptile 實作**：<https://colab.research.google.com/github/keras-team/keras-io/blob/master/examples/vision/ipynb/reptile.ipynb>

# 課程實作 - 衍生嘗試

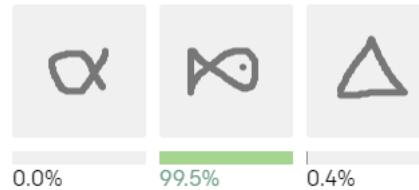
Practice 1.



- 使用 VGG19 以外模型，做轉移學習

Practice 2.

Training Data



Input



- 嘗試使用繁體中文字集，做元學習

# 課程之後...

- 複習 (搞懂每一個關鍵字)
- 自學 (網路文章、網路課程、讀書會、Paper 研讀)
- 掌握趨勢 (社群新聞、技術論壇)
- 持續進修 (攻讀碩士、博士、論文發表)
- Side Project (Github、技術專題發想)
- 外部競賽 (Kaggle, Aidea, AIGO, T-brain...)
- 實習 / 工作 / 接案兼職 ...