

# Applications

Lecture slides for Chapter 12 of *Deep Learning*

[www.deeplearningbook.org](http://www.deeplearningbook.org)

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# Large Scale Deep Learning

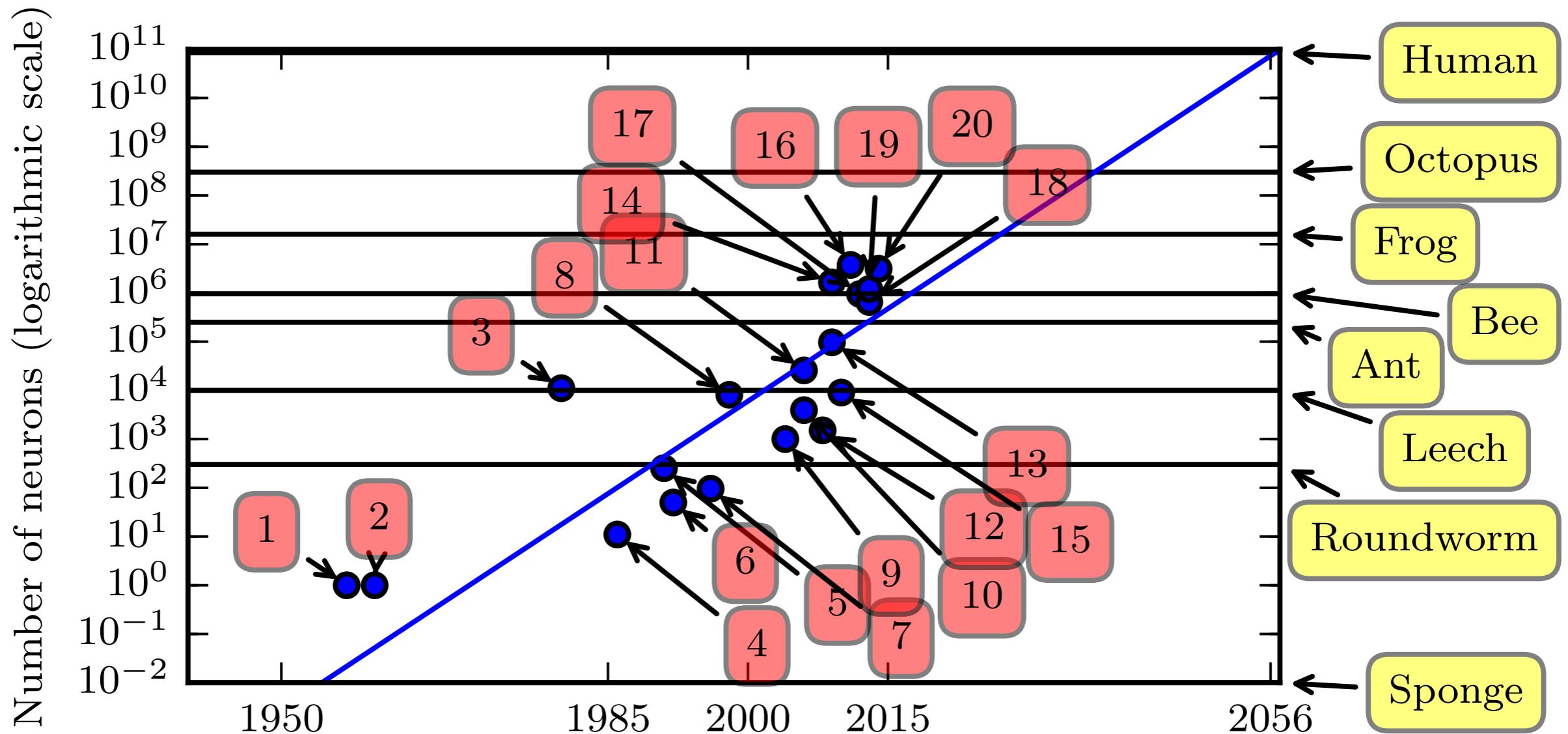


Figure 1.11

(Goodfellow 2016)

# Fast Implementations

- CPU
  - Exploit fixed point arithmetic in CPU families where this offers a speedup
  - Cache-friendly implementations
- GPU
  - High memory bandwidth
  - No cache
  - Warps must be synchronized

# Distributed Implementations

- Distributed
  - Multi-GPU
  - Multi-machine
  - Model parallelism
  - Data parallelism
    - Trivial at test time
    - Asynchronous SGD at train time

# Model Compression

- Large models often have lower test error
  - Very large model trained with dropout
  - Ensemble of many models
- Want small model for low resource use at test time
- Train a small model to mimic the large one
  - Obtains better test error than directly training a small model

# Dynamic Structure

- Cascade
- Hard mixture of experts

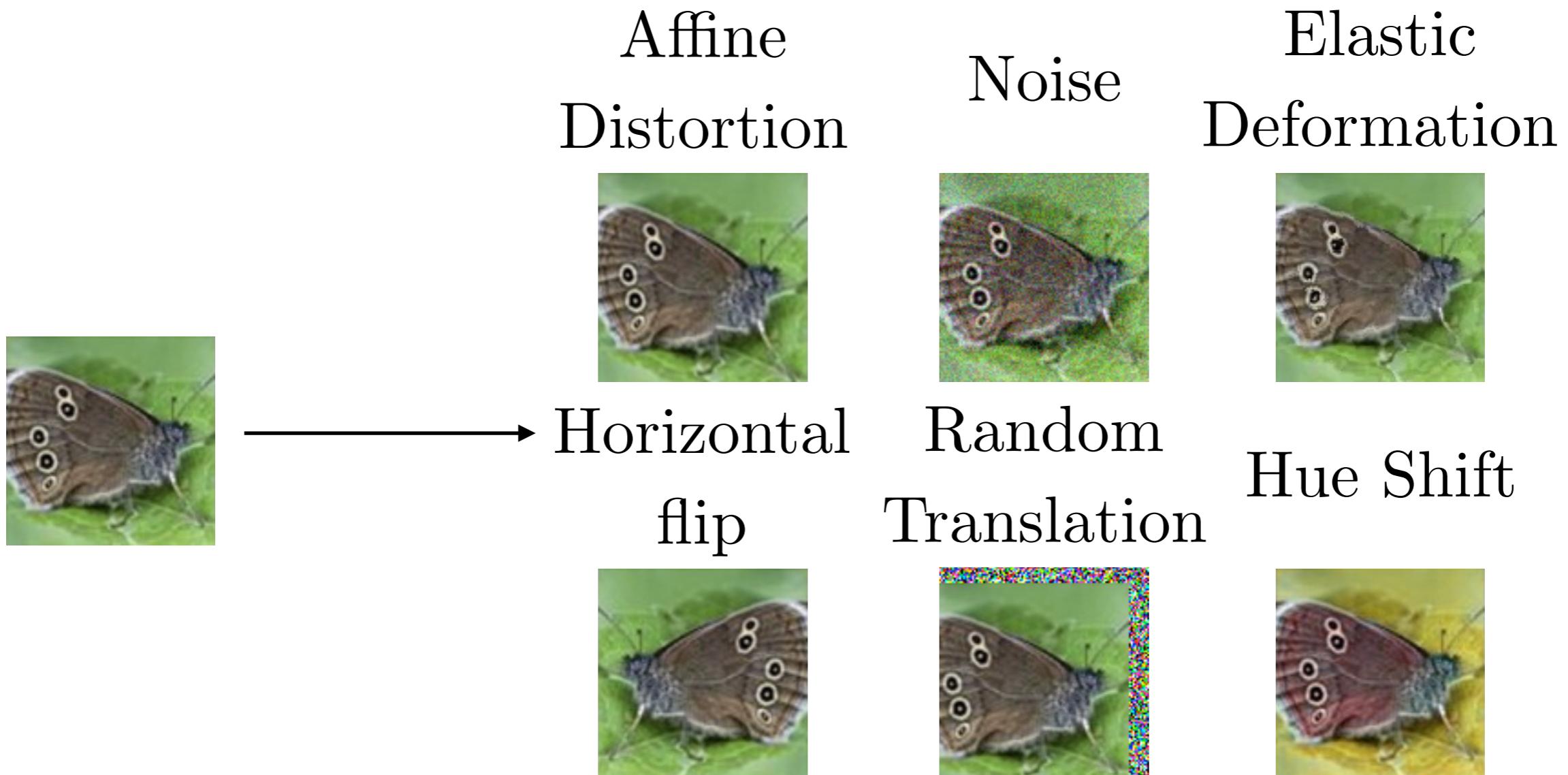
# Specialized Hardware Implementations

- ASICs
- Algorithms need to work with lower precision

# Computer Vision

- See the convolutional networks chapter
- Specialized preprocessing is no longer very important

# Dataset Augmentation for Computer Vision



# Speech

- Recognition:
  - LSTMs have replaced HMM-GMMs
- Synthesis:
  - WaveNet

# Natural Language Processing

- An important predecessor to deep NLP is the family of models based on  $n$ -grams:

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_\tau) = P(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \prod_{t=n}^{\tau} P(x_t \mid x_{t-n+1}, \dots, x_{t-1}). \quad (12.5)$$

$$P(\text{THE DOG RAN AWAY}) = P_3(\text{THE DOG RAN})P_3(\text{DOG RAN AWAY})/P_2(\text{DOG RAN}). \quad (12.7)$$

Improve with:

- Smoothing
- Backoff
- Word categories

# Word Embeddings in Neural Language Models

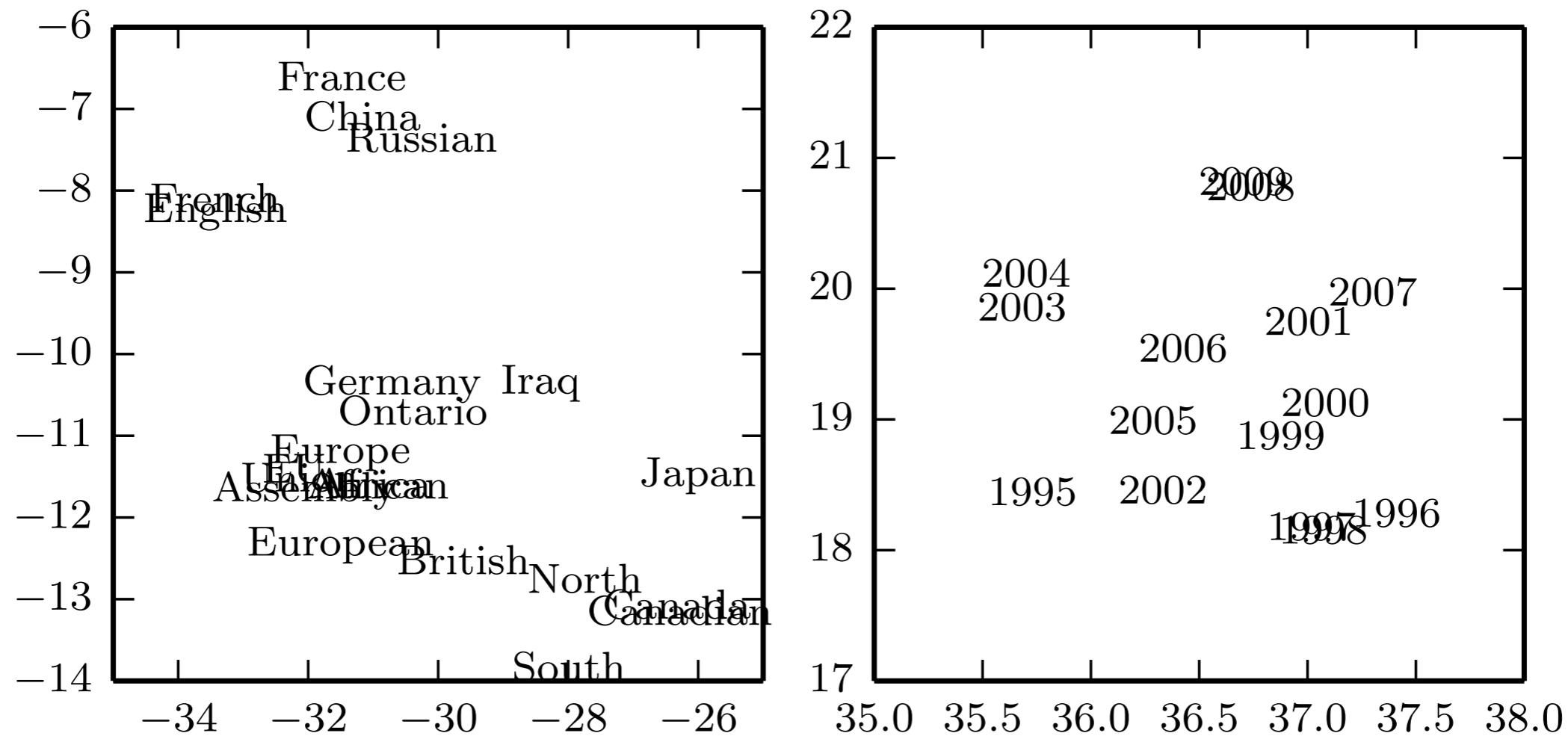


Figure 12.3

# High-Dimensional Output Layers for Large Vocabularies

- Short list
- Hierarchical softmax
- Importance sampling
- Noise contrastive estimation

# A Hierarchy of Words and Word Categories

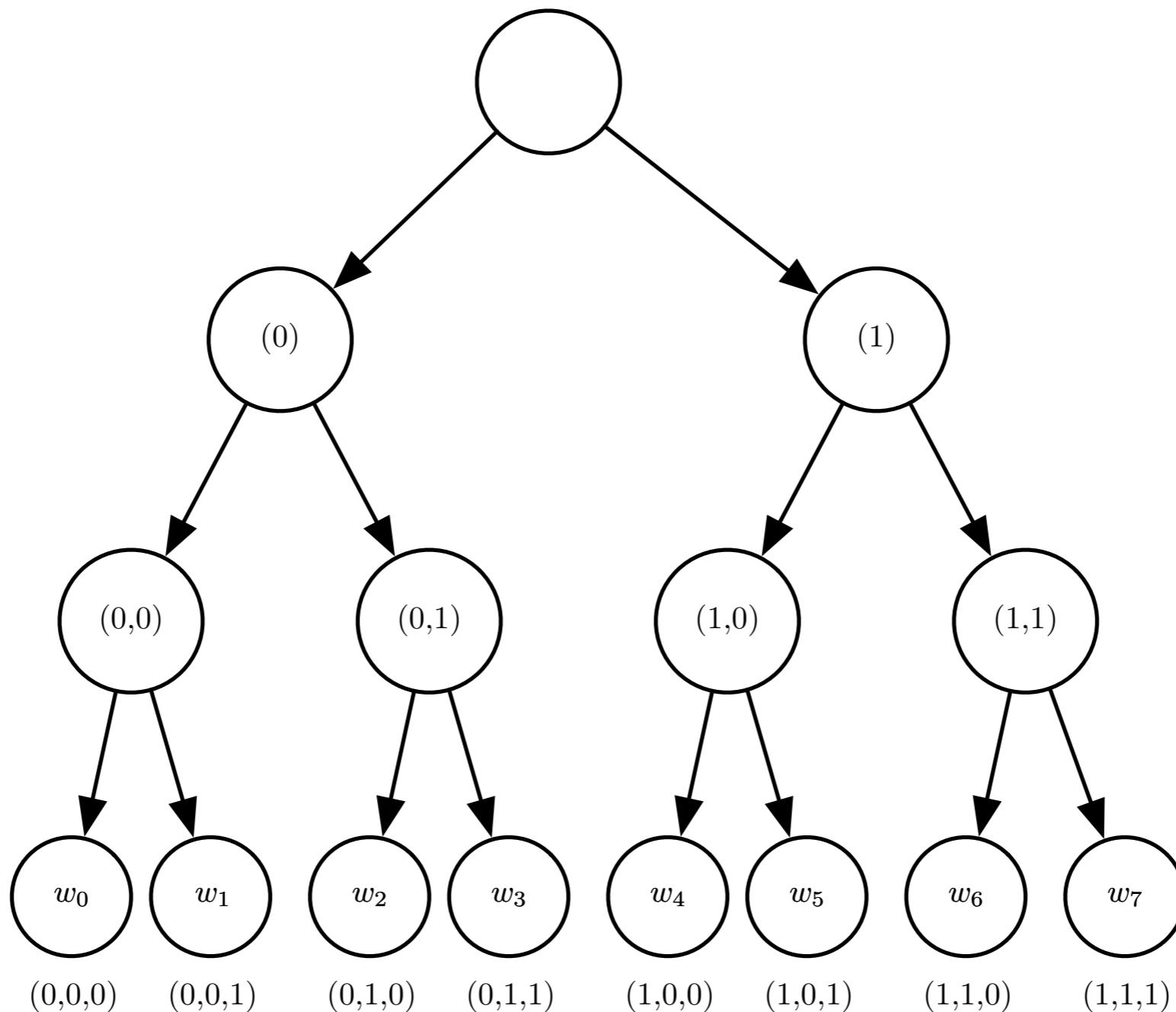


Figure 12.4

(Goodfellow 2016)

# Neural Machine Translation

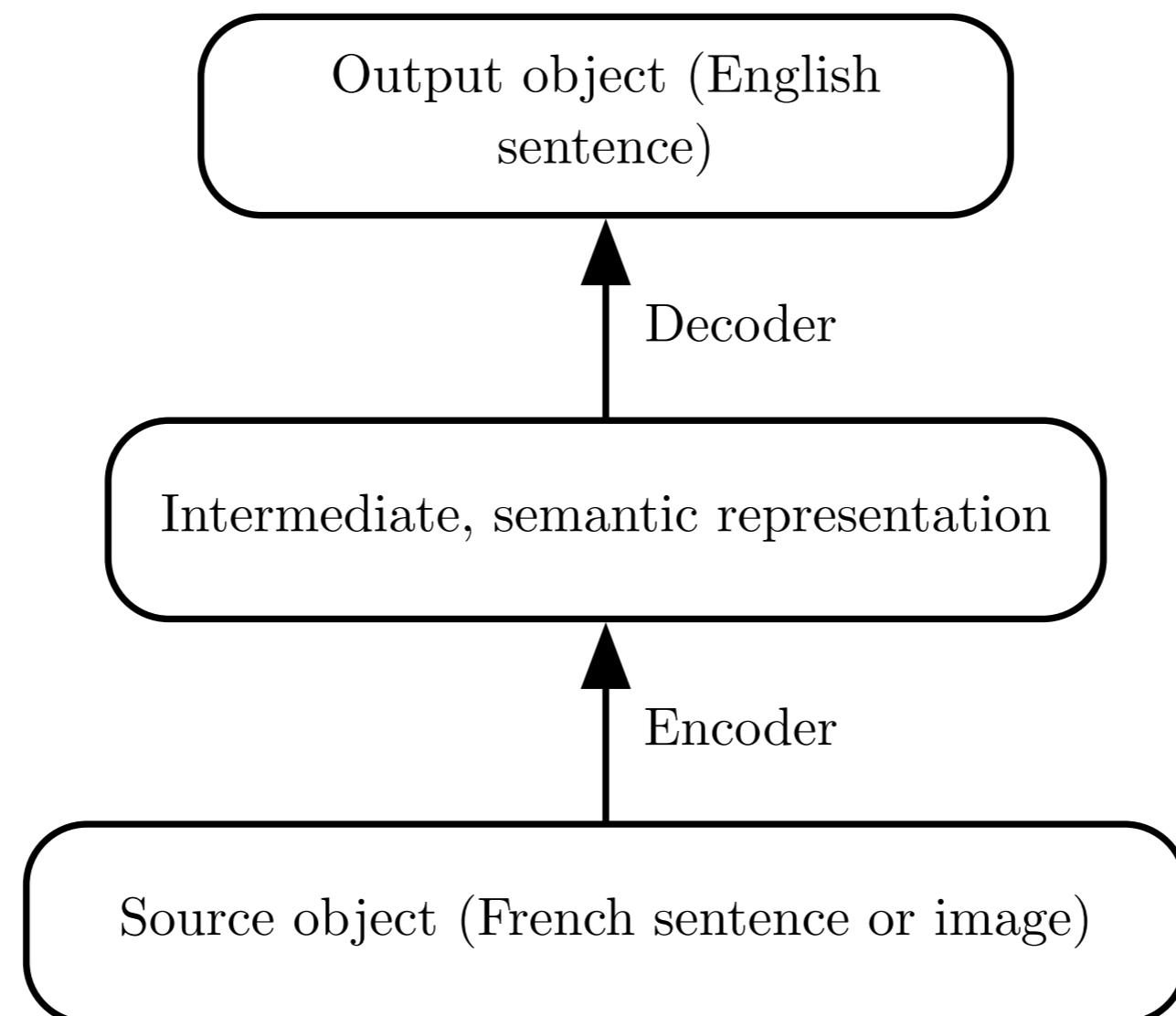


Figure 12.5

# Alignment via Attention

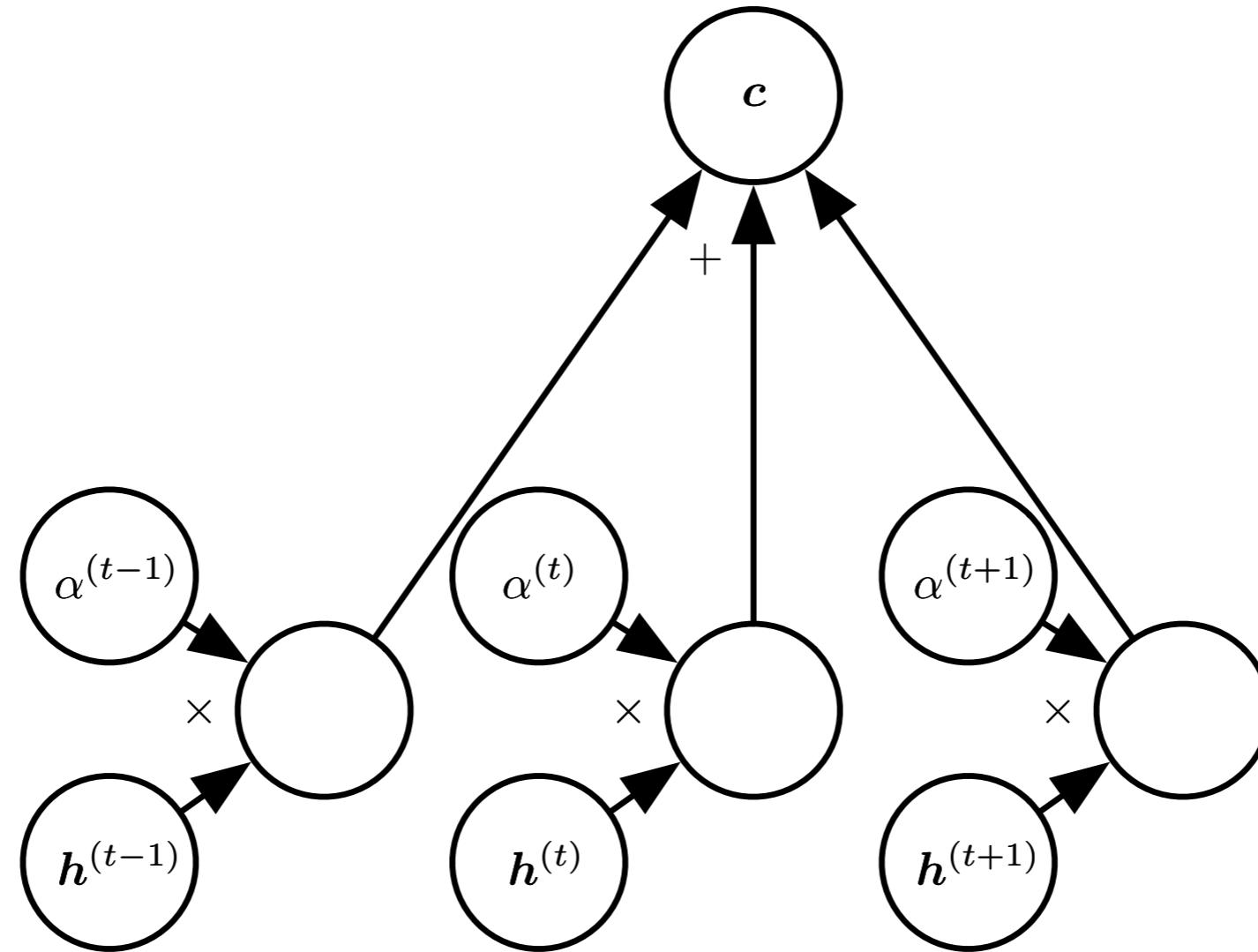


Figure 12.6