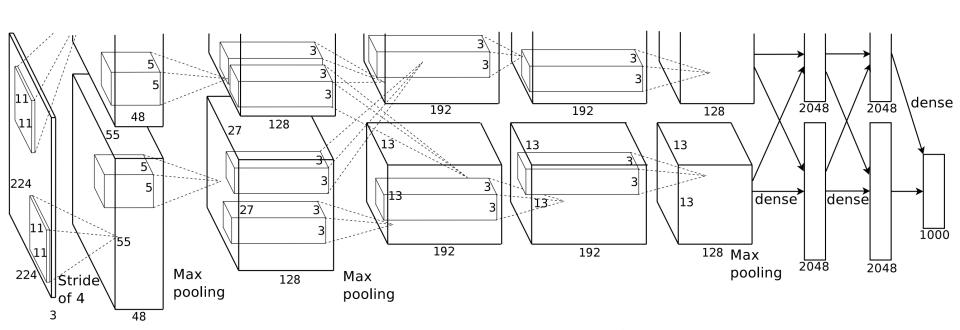
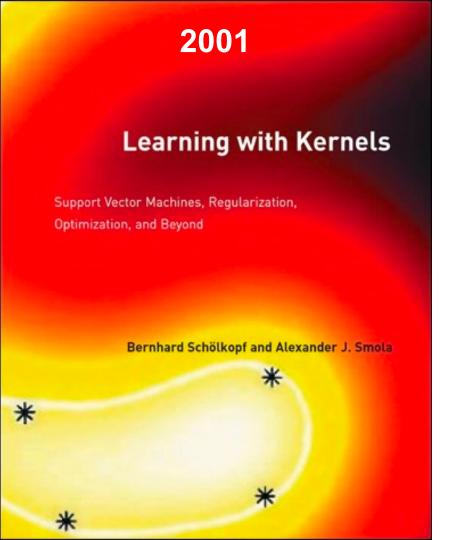


AlexNet





机器学习



In the 1990s, a new type of learning algorithm was developed, based on results from statistical learning theory: the Support Vector Machine (SVM). This gave rise to a new class of theoretically elegant learning machines that use a central concept of SVMs – -kernels – for a number of

- 特征提取
- 选择核函数来计算相似性
- 凸优化问题
- •漂亮的定理

SECOND EDITION

Multiple View Geometry

in computer vision



Richard Hartley and Andrew Zisserman

2000

几何学



- 抽取特征
- 描述几何(例如多相机)
- (非) 凸优化
- •漂亮定理
- 如果假设满足了,效果很好

特征工程

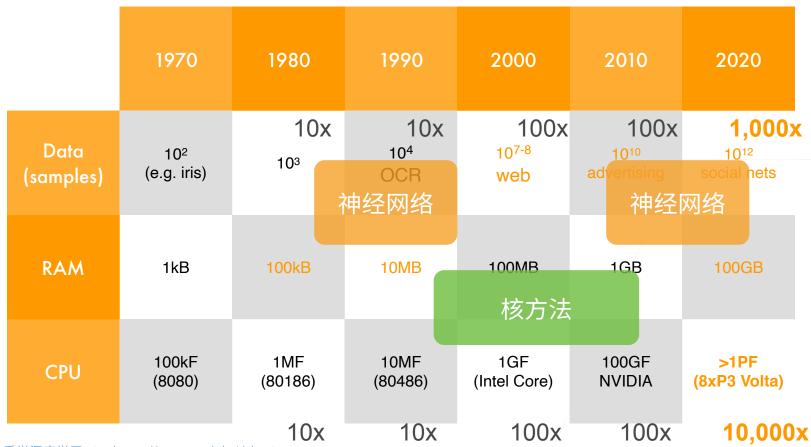




- 特征工程是关键
- ·特征描述子: SIFT, SURF
- 视觉词袋(聚类)
- ·最后用 SVM

Hardware





ImageNet (2010)

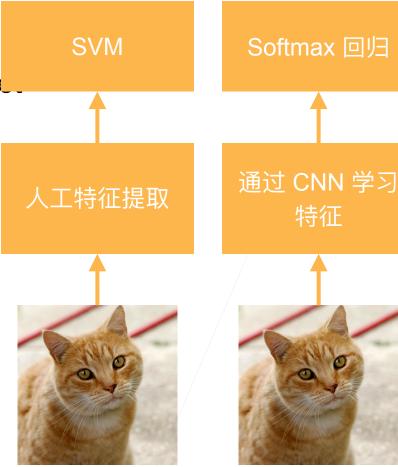




图片	自然物体的彩色图片	手写数字的黑白图片
大小	469 x 387	28 x 28
样本数	1.2 M	60 K
类数	1,000	10

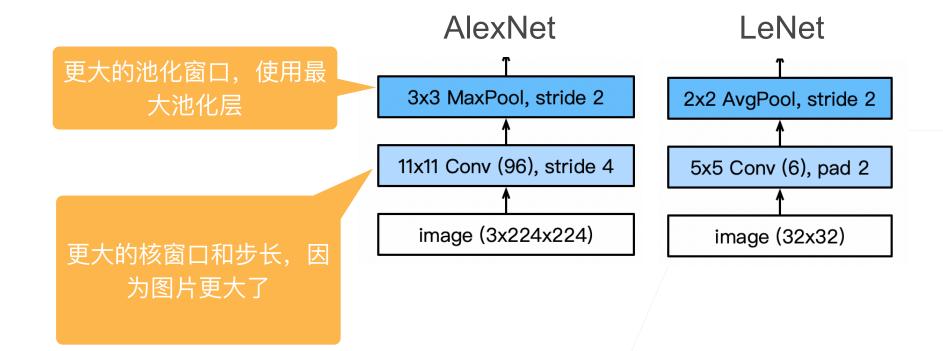
AlexNet

- AlexNet 赢了 2012 年 ImageNe 竞赛
- ・更深更大的 LeNet
- 主要改进:
 - 丢弃法
 - ReLu
 - MaxPooling
- 计算机视觉方法论的改变



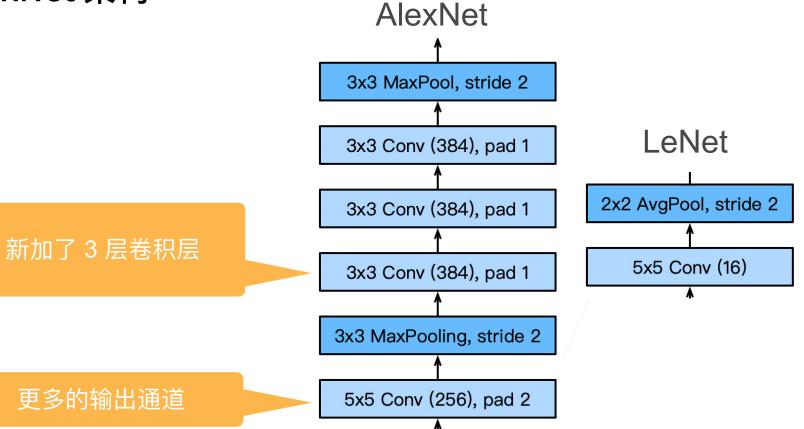
AlexNet 架构





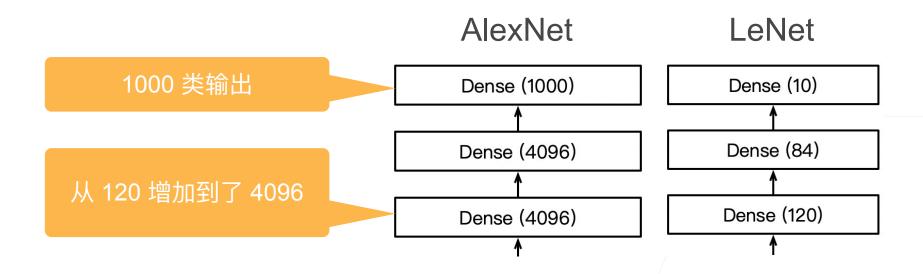
AlexNet 架构





AlexNet 架构





更多细节

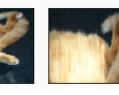


- · 激活函数从 sigmoid 变到了 ReLu (减缓梯度消失)
- 隐藏全连接层后加入了丢弃层
- 数据增强























复杂度

	参数个数		FLOP		Dense (4096)
	AlexNet	LeNet	AlexNet	LeNet	Max Pooling
Conv1	35K	150	101M	1.2M	3x3 Conv (384)
Conv2	614K	2.4K	415M	2.4M	3x3 Conv (384)
Conv3-5	3M		445M		3x3 Conv (384)
Dense1	26M	0.48M	26M	0.48M	Max Pooling
Dense2	16M	0.1M	16M	0.1M	5x5 Conv (256)
Total	46M	0.6M	1G	4M	Max Pooling
Increase	11x	1x	250x	1x	11x11 Conv (96), stride 4
ITICIEdSE		ΤX	ZOUX	ΔX	image (224x224)

Dense (1000)

Dense (4096)

总结



- · AlexNet 是更大更深的 LeNet,10x 参数个数,260x 计算复杂度
- ·新进入了丢弃法,ReLU,最大池化层,和数据增强
- AlexNet 赢下了 2012 ImageNet 竞赛后,标志着新的一轮 神经网络热潮的开始