

# Deep Learning

UFRN 2018.1

Prof. Helton Maia

# Plano de Estudos

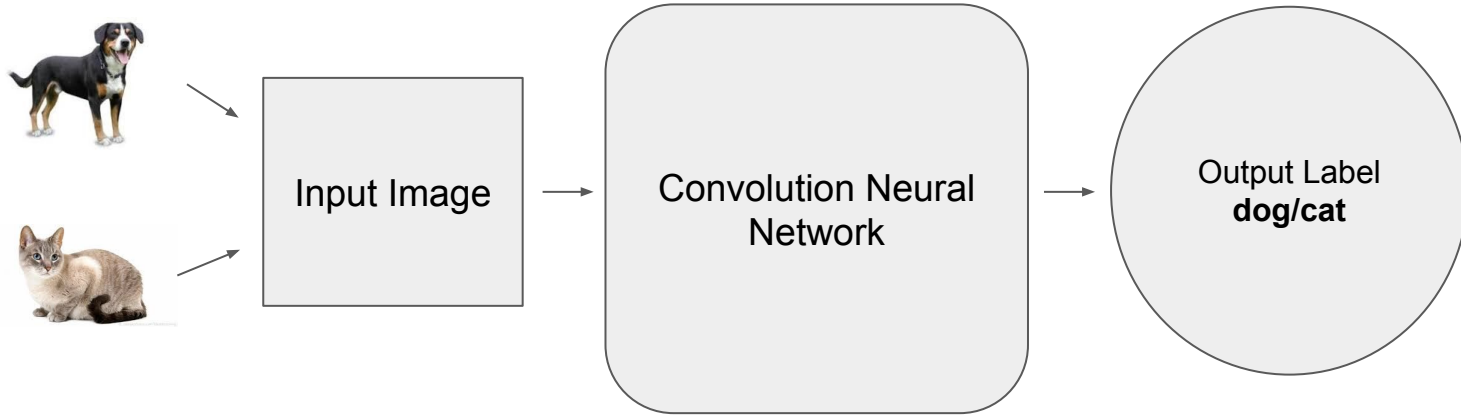
- **Semana 1:** *What is Deep Learning ?*
- **Semana 2: Fundamentos de Machine Learning**
  - **Introdução**
  - **Aprendizagem Supervisionada**
  - **CNN - Layers : Convolutional, Activation, Pooling, Flattening, Fully-connected**
- **Semana 3:** Processamento de Imagens em Python
  - Instalação de pacotes e preparação do ambiente
  - Manipulando imagens com OpenCV
- **Semanas 4-5:** Construindo o Primeiro Classificador
  - Conhecendo o Keras
  - Repetindo exemplos conhecidos
  - Projeto: Desenho e implementação de um novo experimento
- **Semanas 6-7:** Otimizando o Classificador
  - Analisando resultados e testando parâmetros
  - Apresentação de resultados

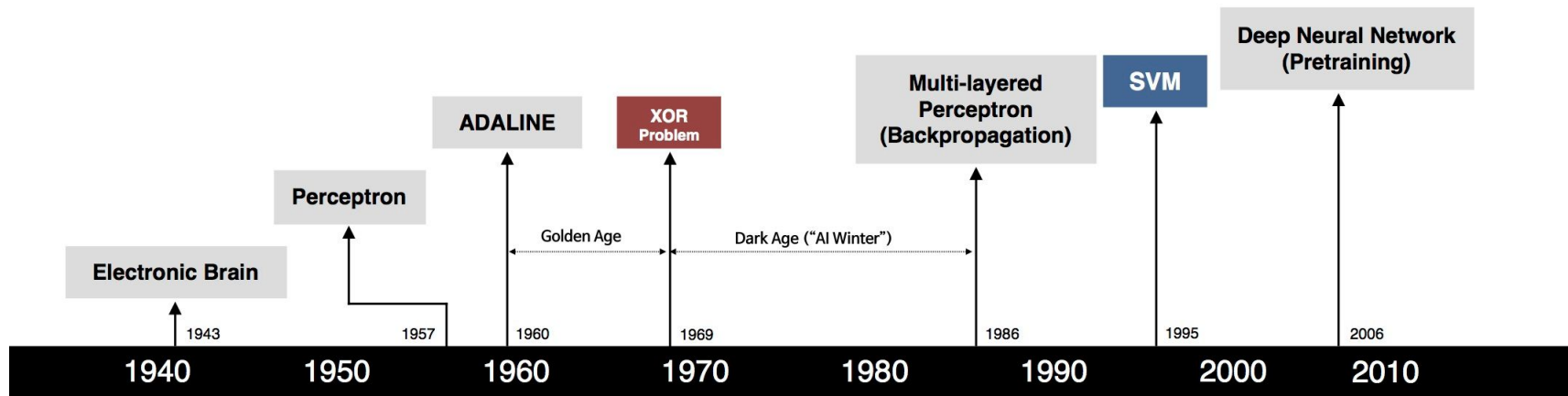
# Semana 2

# What is Deep Learning?

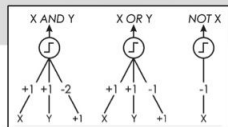
“A machine learning technique that learns **features** and **tasks** directly from data”.

Data can be images, text, sound ...





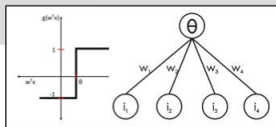
S. McCulloch – W. Pitts



- Adjustable Weights
- Weights are not Learned



F. Rosenblatt



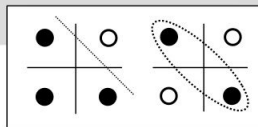
- Learnable Weights and Threshold



B. Widrow – M. Hoff



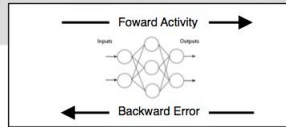
M. Minsky – S. Papert



- XOR Problem



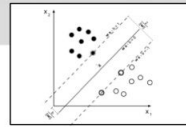
D. Rumelhart – G. Hinton – R. Williams



- Solution to nonlinearly separable problems
- Big computation, local optima and overfitting



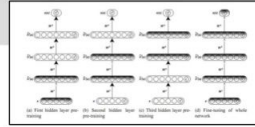
V. Vapnik – C. Cortes



- Limitations of learning prior knowledge
- Kernel function: Human Intervention



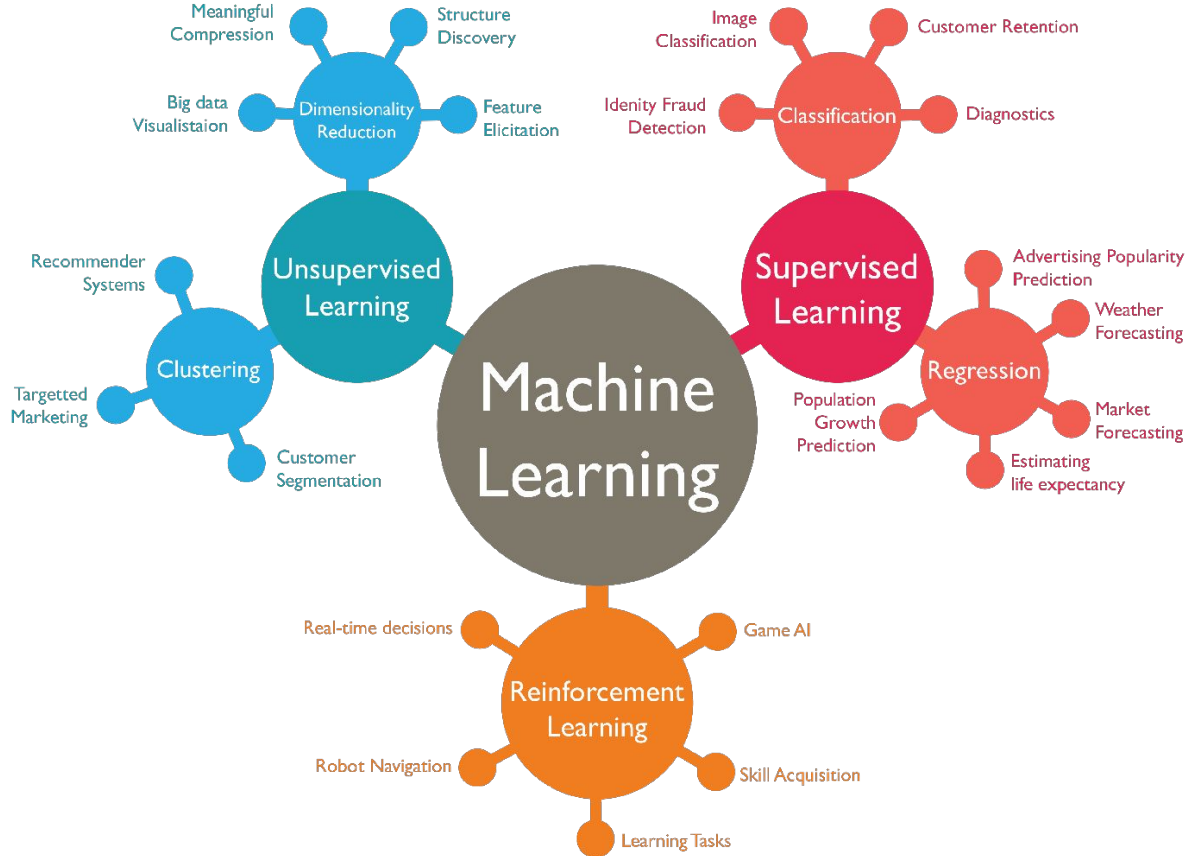
G. Hinton – S. Ruslan



- Hierarchical feature Learning

source: [https://beamandrew.github.io/deeplearning/2017/02/23/deep\\_learning\\_101\\_part1.html](https://beamandrew.github.io/deeplearning/2017/02/23/deep_learning_101_part1.html)

# Métodos de Aprendizagem



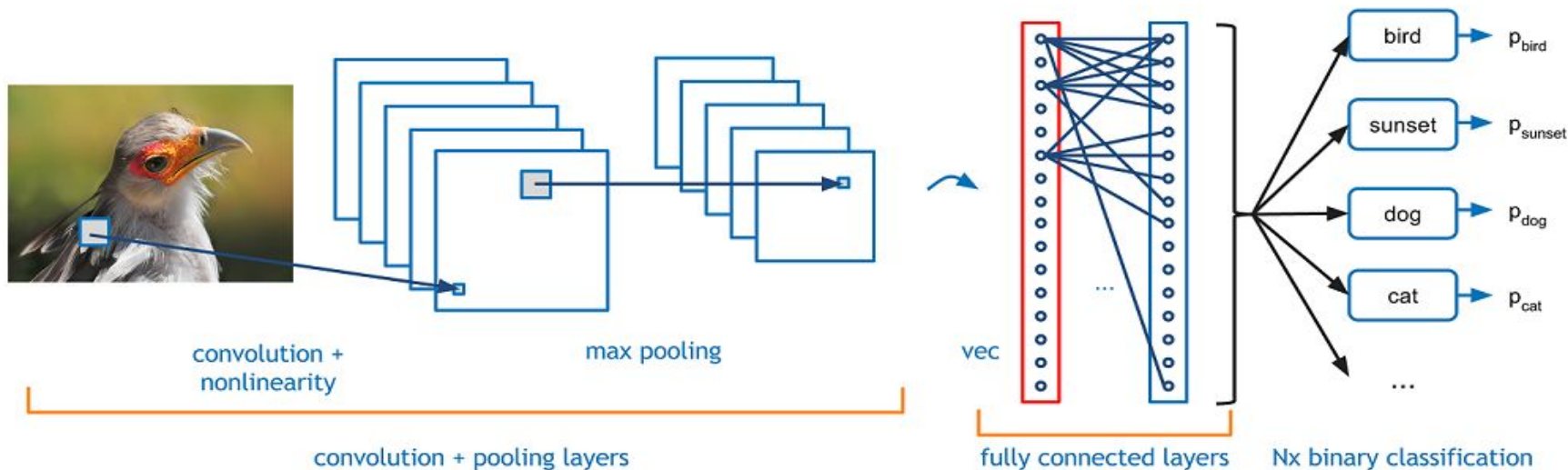
# Aplicando Machine Learning

- 1 - **Defina seu problema:** motivação, descrição, problemas similares, benefícios da solução;
- 2 - **Prepare seus dados:** como preparar (seleção)? , pré-processamento, *features selection*;
- 3 - **Escolha a abordagem “algoritmo”:** performance/accuracy, classificação/regressão/clusterização;
- 4 - **Obtendo bons resultados e como melhorá-los (*Algorithm Tuning*);**
- 5 - **Como apresentar seus resultados?**

source: <https://machinelearningmastery.com/start-here/>

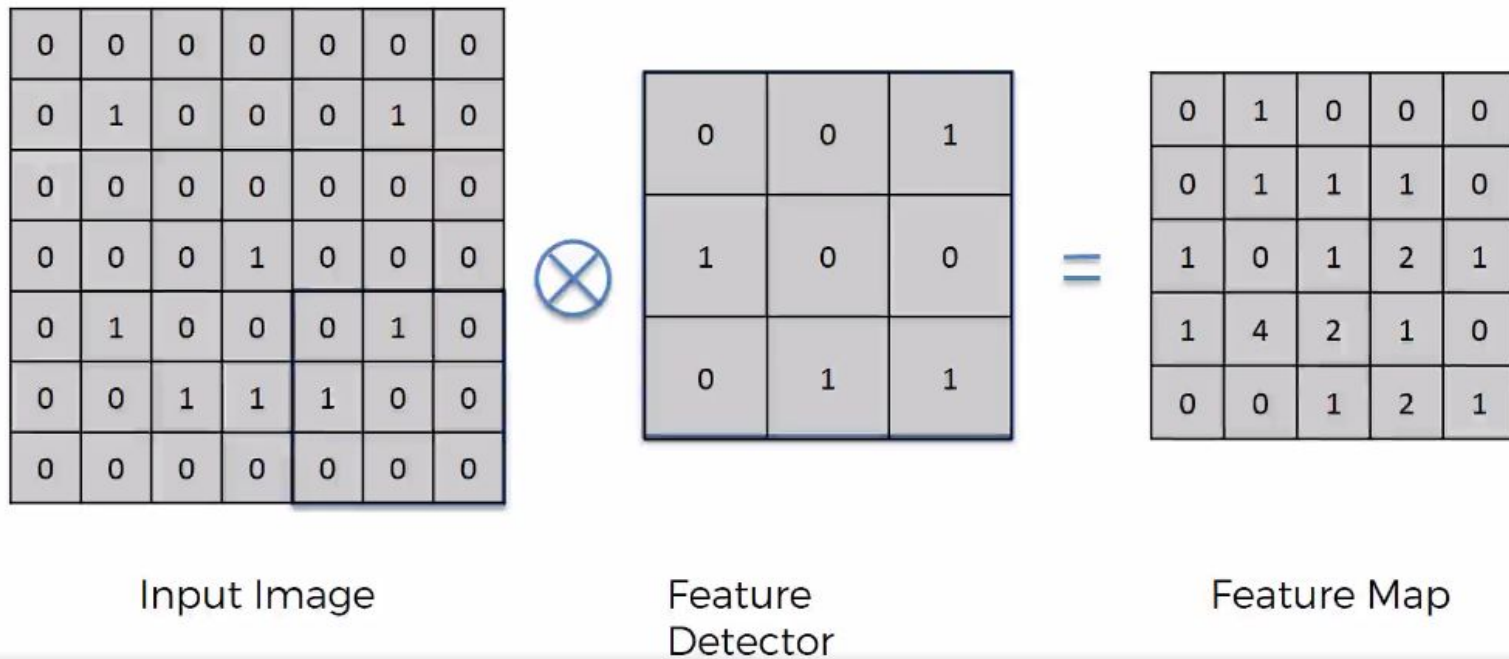
# CNN

## A Beginner's Guide To Understanding Convolutional Neural Networks

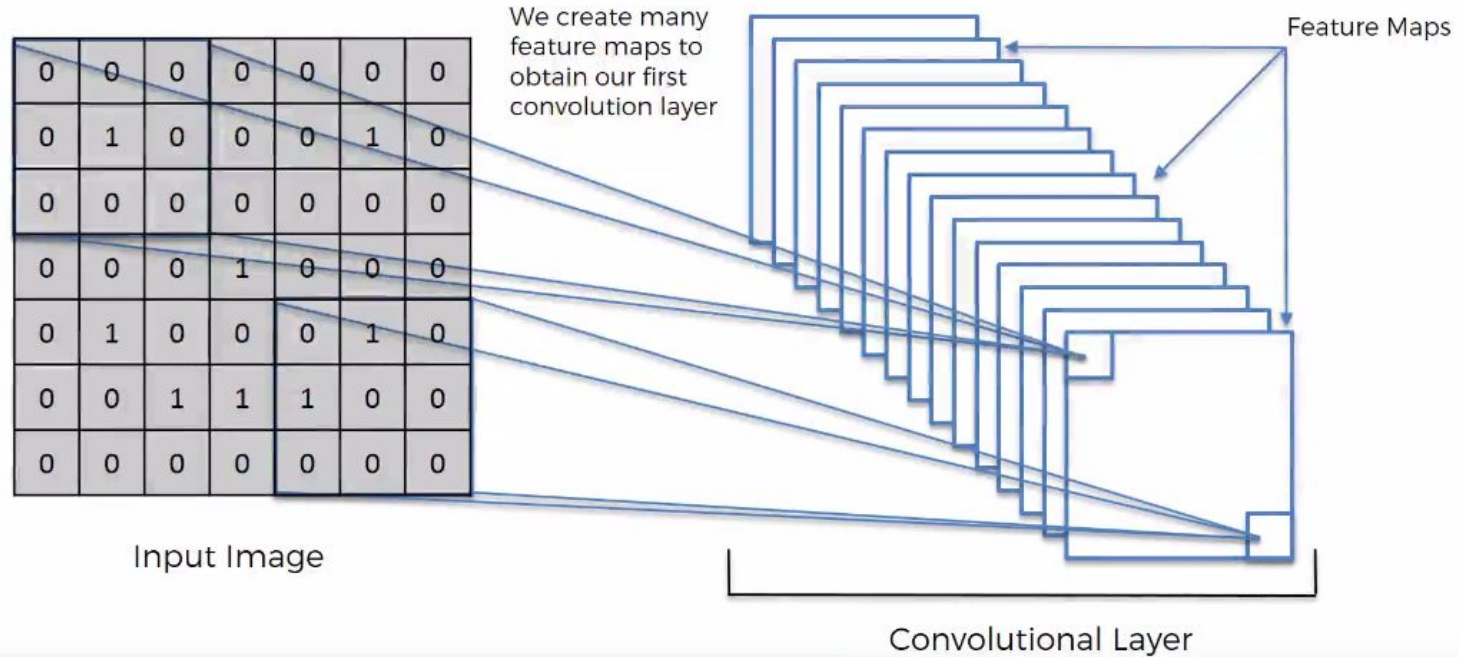




# Convolution Layer

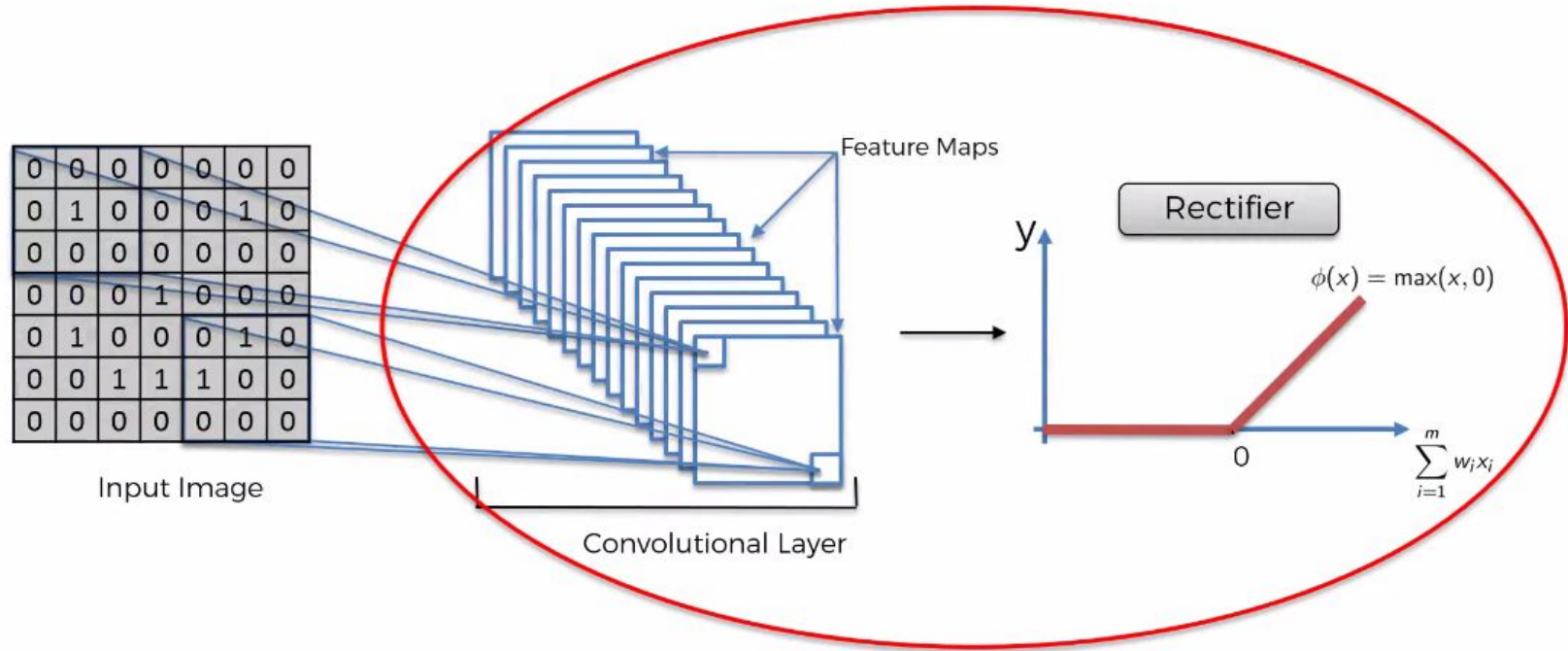


# Convolution Layer



\* Diferentes filtros detectam diferentes características.

# Convolution Layer + ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)



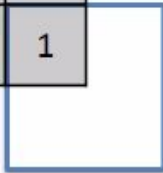
# Convolution Layer + ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)



## Max/Average/Sum Pooling (downsampling)

- Mantém a informação para diferentes “posições” da imagem
- Reduz o tamanho do mapa de características
- Prevenção contra *overfitting*

0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	2	1
1	4	2	1	0
0	0	1	2	1



Feature Map

Max Pooling



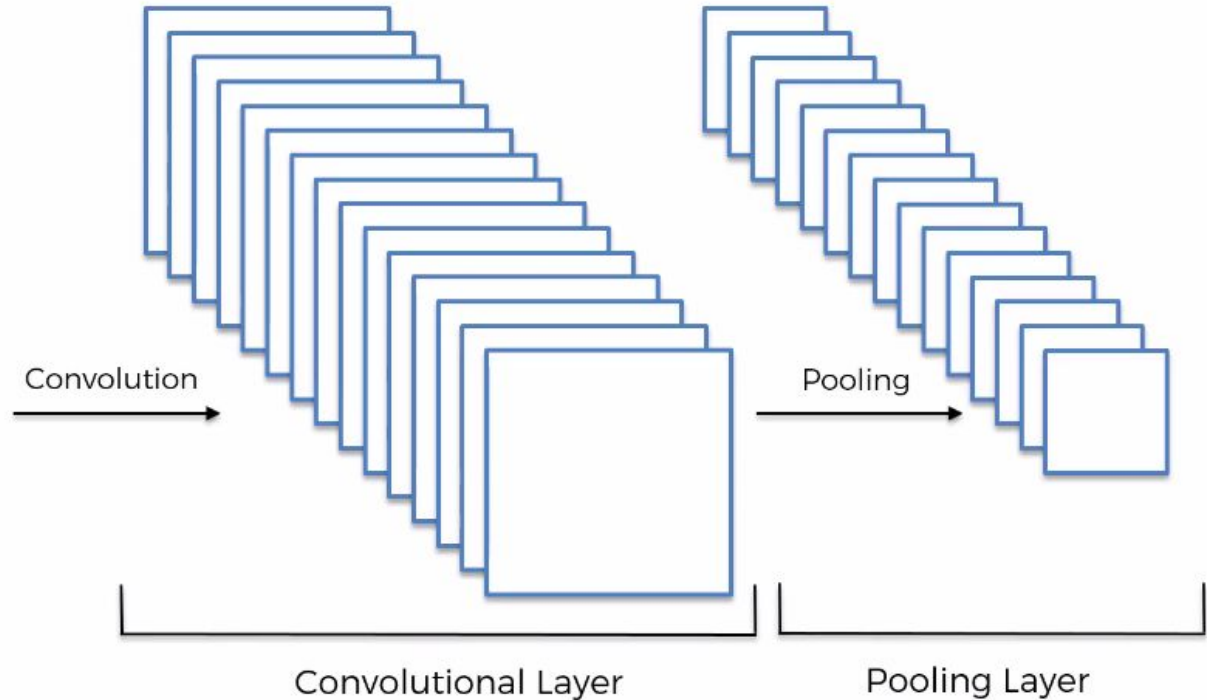
1	1	0
4	2	1
0	2	1

Pooled Feature Map

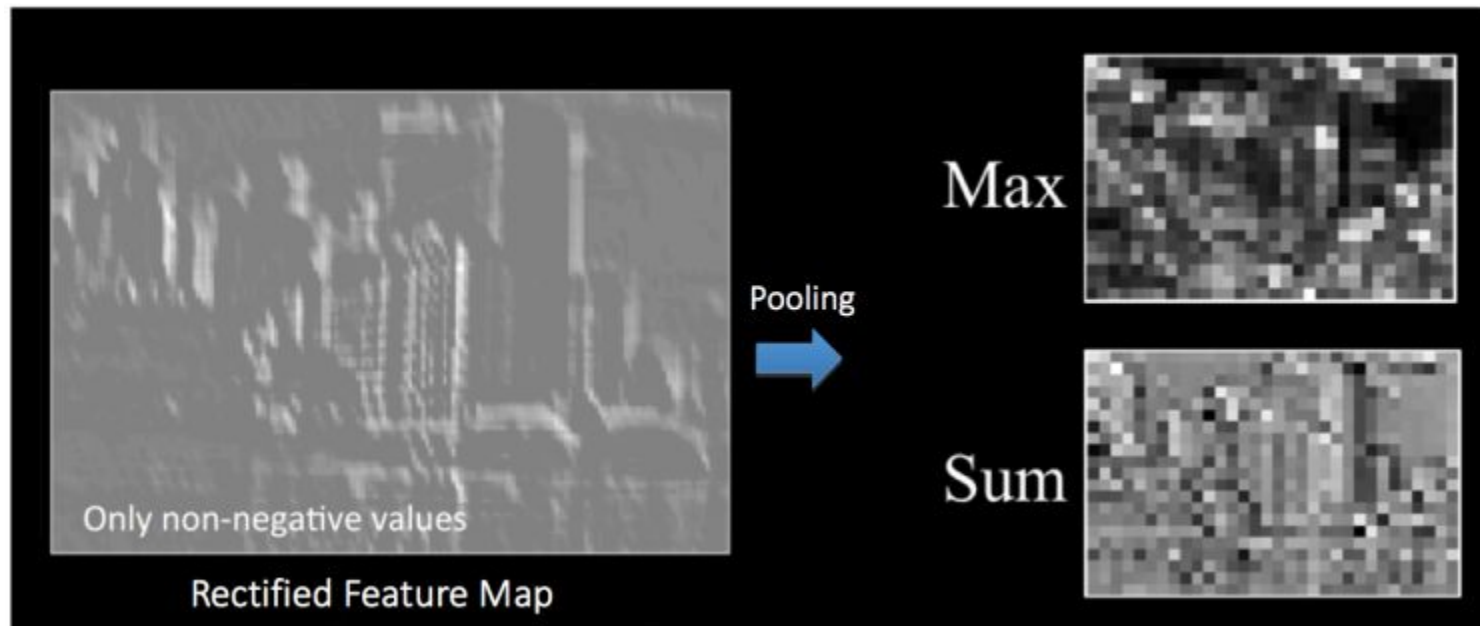
# Max Pooling (subsampling or downsampling)

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Input Image



## Efeito do *Max Pooling*



# Flattening

1	1	0
4	2	1
0	2	1

Pooled Feature Map

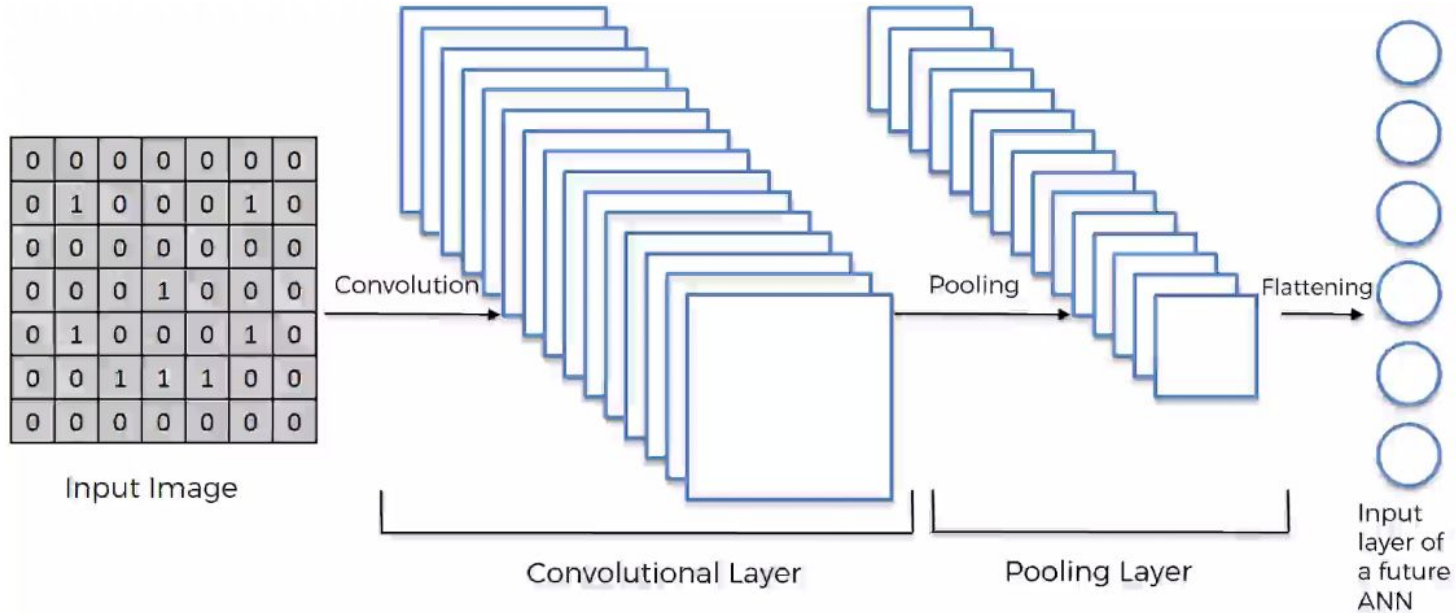
Flattening



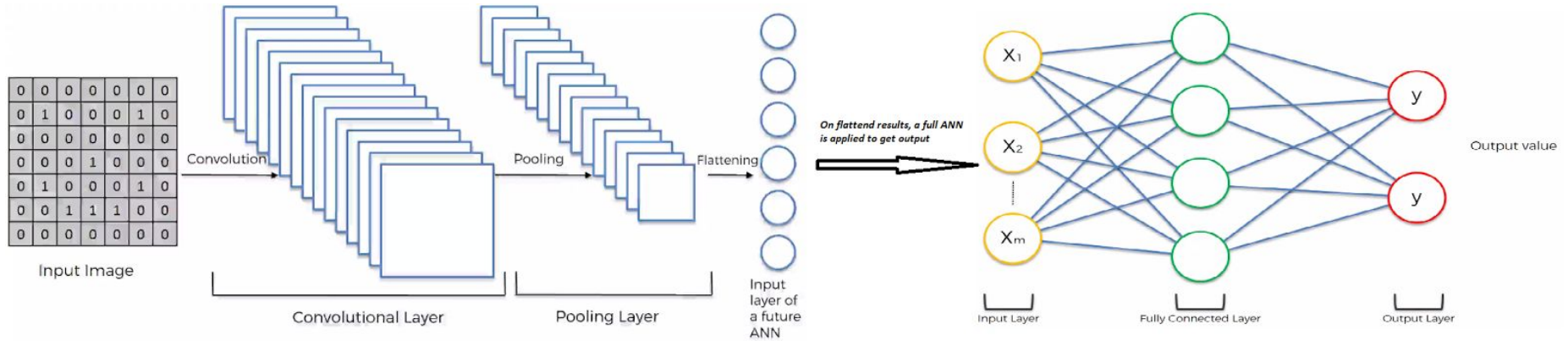
1
1
0
4
2
1
0
2
1



# Flattening



# Full Connection



Softmax & Cross-Entropy ?

## Próxima semana:

- **Semana 3:** Processamento de Imagens em Python
  - Instalação de pacotes e preparação do ambiente
  - Manipulando imagens com OpenCV