Introduksjon til maskinlæring

Bildegjenkjenning med Python og Tensorflow

Esten H. Leonardsen 23.09.24



Plan for dagen

Teori:

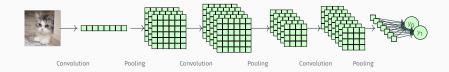
- · Hva er en statistisk læringsmodell?
- · Hva er en kost-funksjon?
- · Hvordan trener vi en statstisk læringsmodell?
- · Hvordan fungerer et (dypt) kunstig nevralt nettverk?
- · Hvordan fungerer et konvolusjonelt nevralt nettverk?
- · Hva er transfer learning?
- · Hva er overtilpasning, og hvordan unngår vi det?

Praktisk workshop:

- 1. Sette opp et Python-miljø på Google Colab
- 2. Predikere med et pretrent konvolusjonelt nevralt nettverk
- 3. Tilpasse en klassifikator for blomsterarter
- 4. Hvis tid, forbedre klassifikatoren

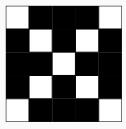


Konvolusjonelle nevrale nettverk: Arkitektur



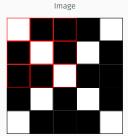








Pattern 1

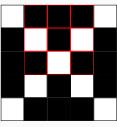






Pattern 1

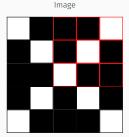








Pattern 1

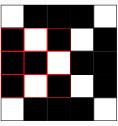






Pattern 1



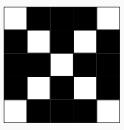






Pattern 1

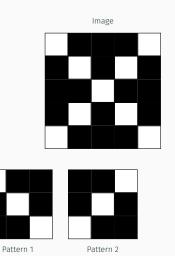




3	0	1
0	3	0
1	0	3

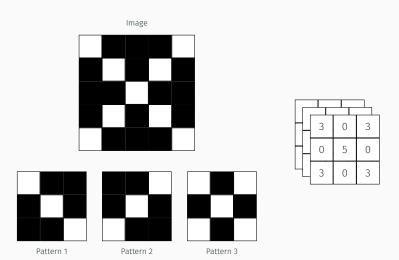


Pattern 1

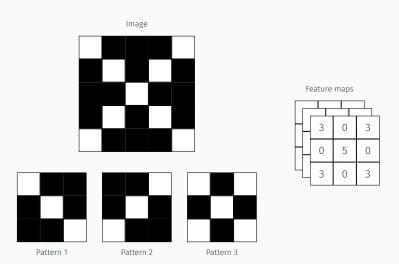


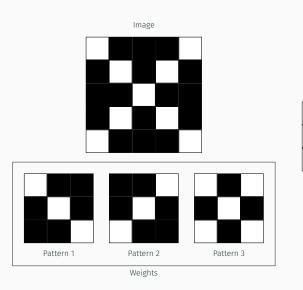




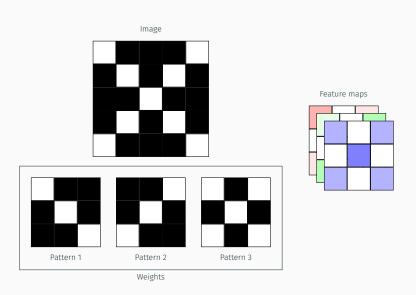














Feature map

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15



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0	1	2	3
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5



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Feature map

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13	



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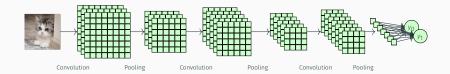
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Convolutional neural networks: Architecture

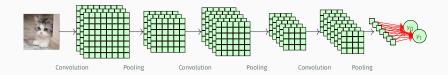








Convolutional neural networks: Architecture









Convolutional neural networks: Architecture

