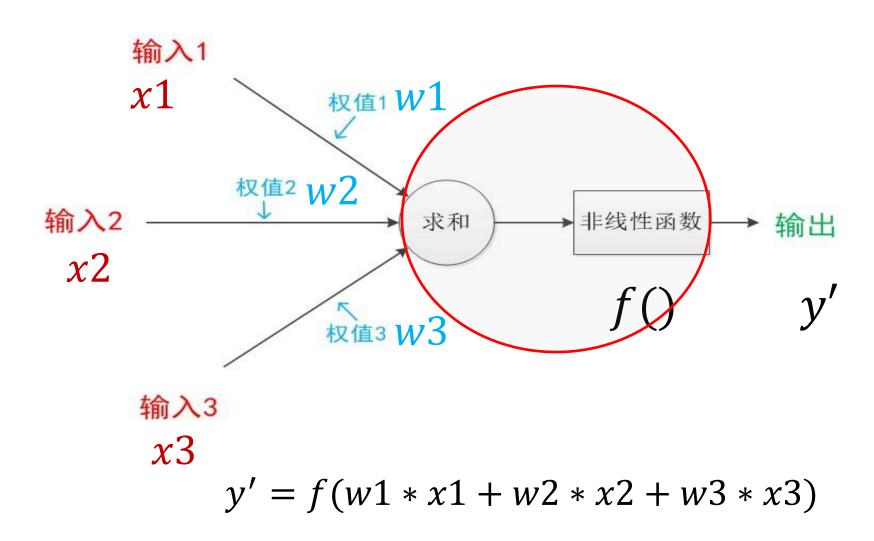


利用深度学习技术进行图像识别

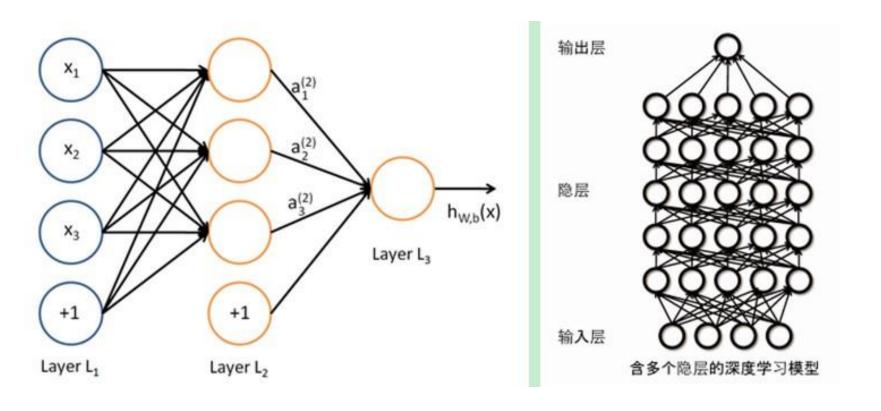
单个神经元

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全连接神经网络 (多层多个神经元)



网上学习课程:

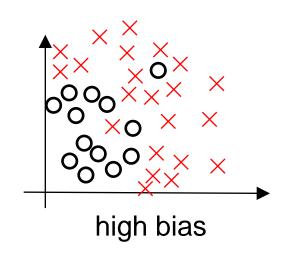
https://mooc.study.163.com/smartSp ec/detail/1001319001.htm

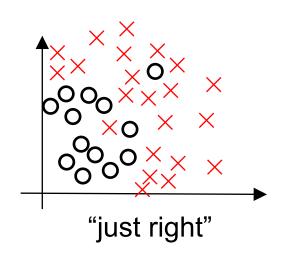
$$loss = L(y', y)$$

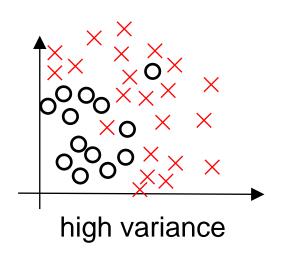
= $-\sum yilog(y_i')$



过拟合vs欠拟合







欠拟合

刚刚好

过拟合



蚂蚁





蜜蜂



过去

图像 人工抽取特征 训练模型 输出

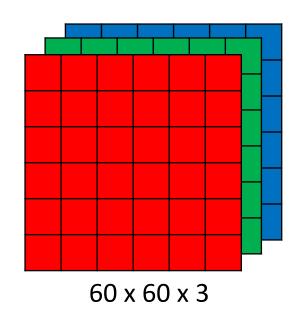
现在深度学习一般过程:

图像 训练模型 输出

全连接神经网络识别 RGB图像

缺点:参数数量剧增(权值数量),使计算量增大,而 且容易造成过拟合。





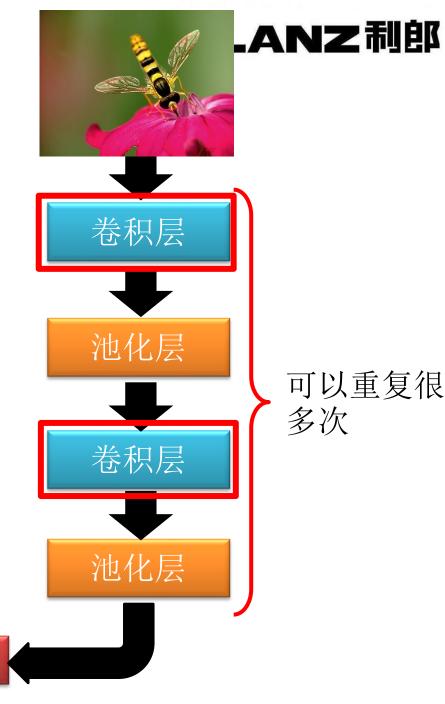


x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, ..., x10800

图像识别利器: 卷积神经网络(CNN)

蜜蜂?





CNN - 卷积层

步数 = 2

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1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1 卷积核(又叫 kernel)

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
	ļ l				
0	1	0	0	1	0

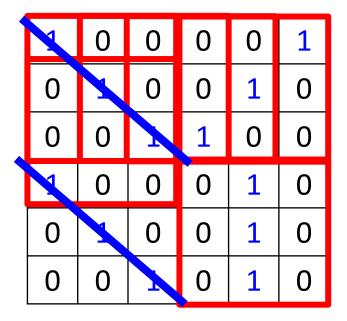
3 -3

6 x 6 图像

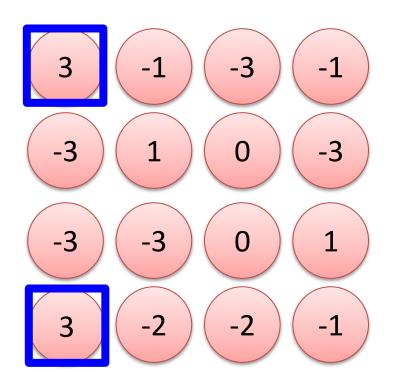
下面设置步数 = 1

CNN - 卷积层

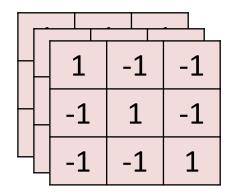
北上米片		1
ア戦	=	Τ



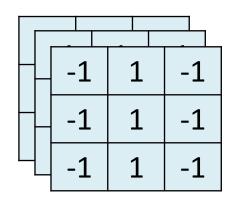
6x6图像



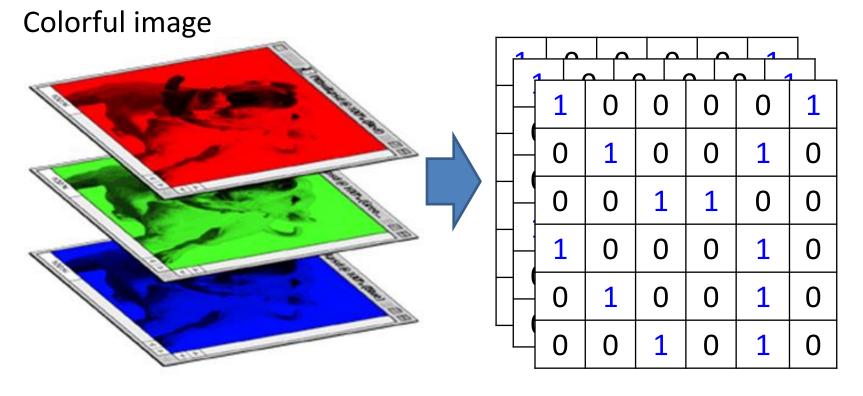
CNN-彩色图像



卷积核1

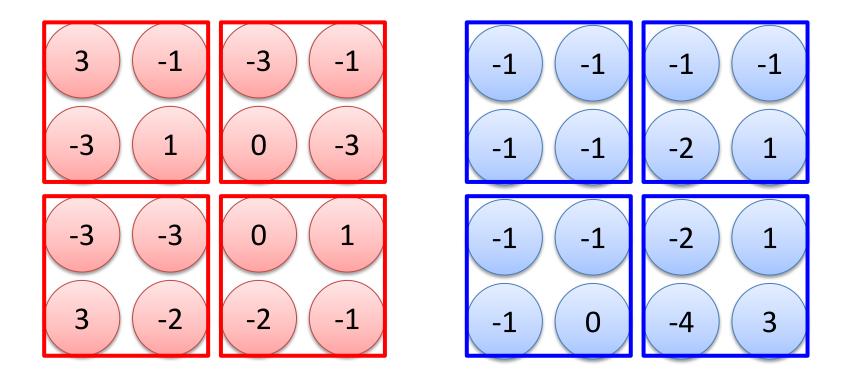


卷积核 2



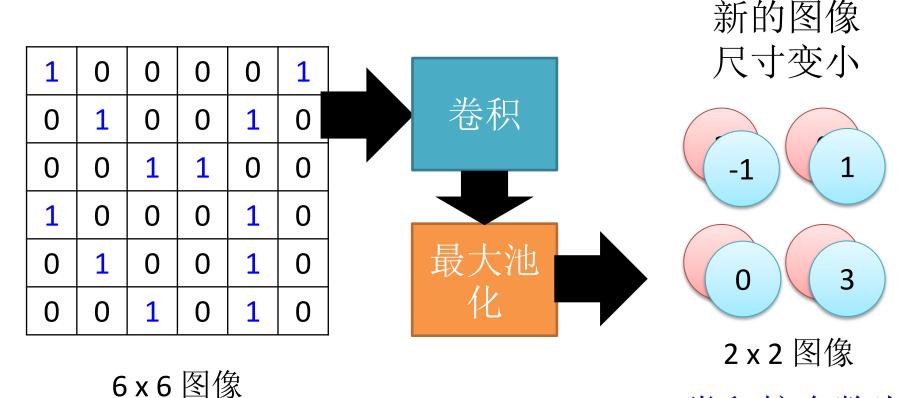


CNN - 最大池化

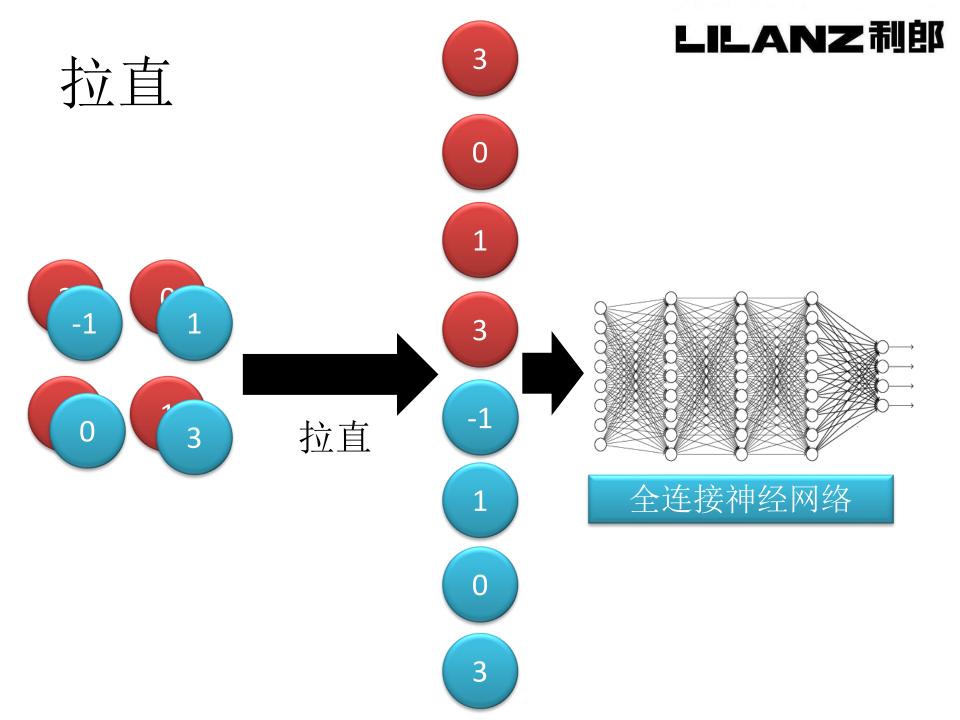


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CNN - 最大池化



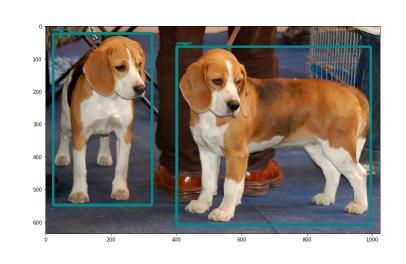
卷积核个数为 新的通道数



应用

- 1图像分类
- 2目标检测
- 3图像分割

由易到难





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风格转移





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谢谢大家