

CNN - Convolutional Neural Network

MLP의 Fully Connected Layer는 차원배열 \Rightarrow 공간정보무실 \rightarrow 정보백조, 비효율, 정확도

if image $(7, 7, 3) \rightarrow (1, 7 \times 7 \times 3)$

· CNN은 공간정보 유지한 상태로 학습

· 마지막에 fully connected
why? 클래스분류 해주어야

- Fully Connected와 다른 점

· 입출력 데이터 형식유지

· 공간정보 유지, 인접해있을 경우

· 복수 필터, Pooling Layer

· 학습 파라미터 적음

· Conv layer 1개 filter면

출력은 1개 채널

· filter는 입력채널과 맞추어

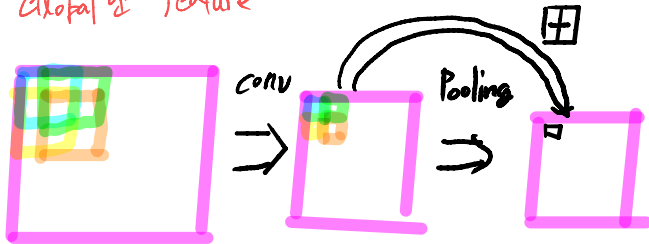
1개의 필터맵 반환

· Padding - 사이즈 조절 외곽인식

· Pooling - 출력채널 감소, 데이터 감소

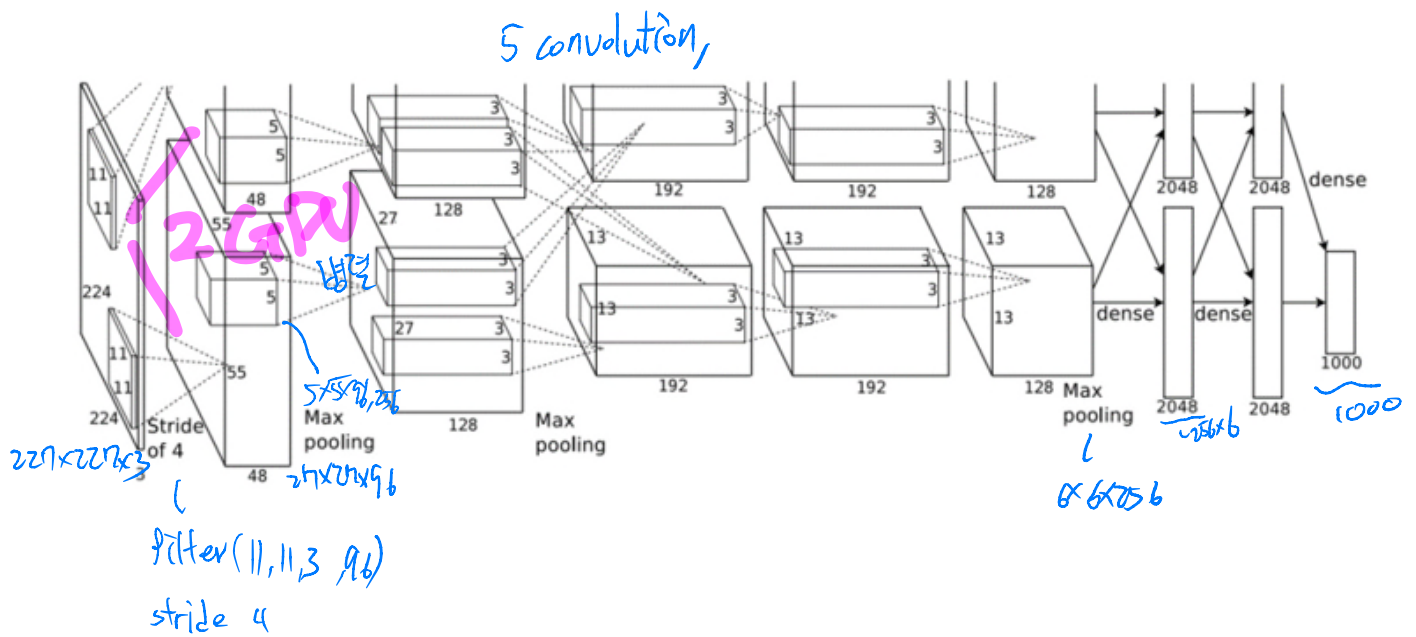
· 학습 파라미터 X, 크기 감소, 채널 그대로

· Global한 feature



· more deep, low parameter

ALEX Net



2개 GPU, 성능, 속도

1. ReLU - 비선형 함수 sigmoid, tanh

2. Normalization

3. Overlapping Pooling 3x3, 2 stride

4. Data Augmentation - overfitting 억제 위해

1. 256 → 227 crop 2. RGB 변환

5. Dropout

GoogleNet ^{Inception} - Layer 추가 ^{문제점} Overfitting
연산량 증폭

◦ NIN (Network In Network)

VGGNet

- 단일 네트워크에서 Convolution과 pooling
convolu 3x3, padding, .
resize는 max pooling으로

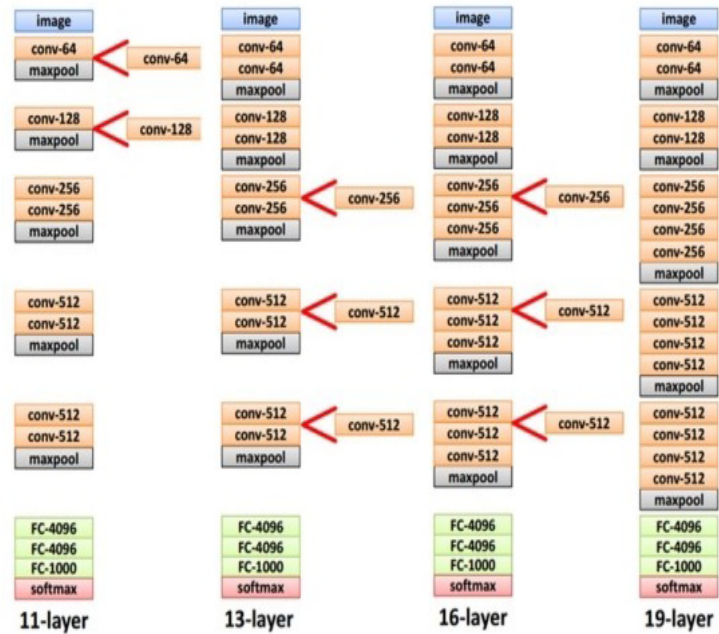
5x5 3x3 2개 같은 size

But Parameter↓,
more nonlinearity

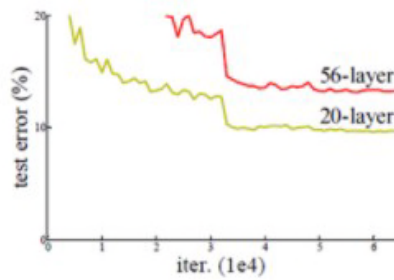
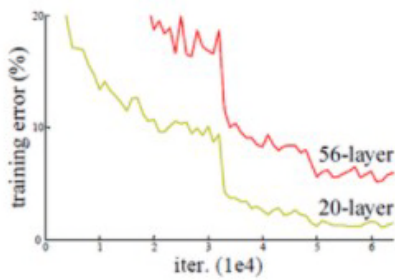
- 16~19 layer에서 정확도가 내려가

→ 이를 어느정도 극복한게 Resnet

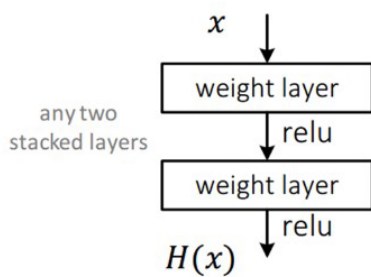
∴ 단순하고 성과가 좋아서 많이 사용됨



ResNet



layer가 깊어지
· gradient vanishing

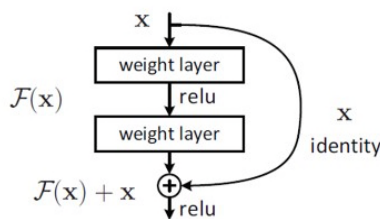


포형변 CNN은

$$H(x) = \text{conv}(\text{conv}(x))$$

Convolution Layer 2H1

기(기) 얻기 위한 활동



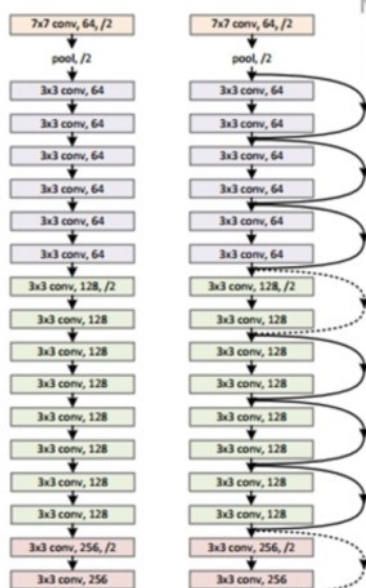
Resnet have "skip connection"

$$f_1(x) = f(x) + x$$

아웃풋에 그전 결과 더함 relu

$f(z) \neq 0$ 이 되는 z 의 값
나머지 (residual)

• x 더하기 \Rightarrow 연산증거X



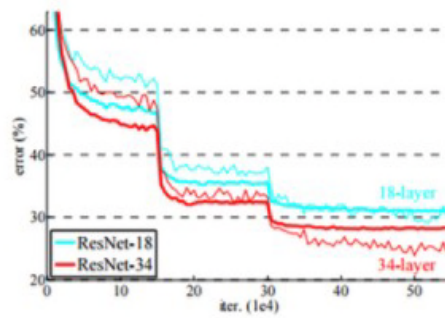
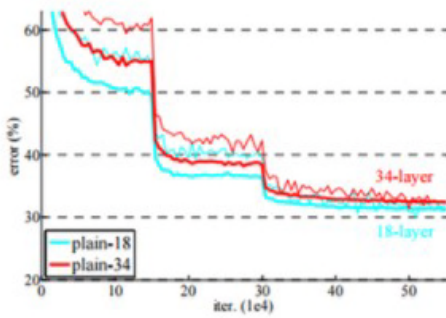
Microsoft
Research

ResNet

Erz

1. 3x3 filter
2. \downarrow max pool
hidden fc, dropout x
3. 출력 feature map 크기 감소
동일한 filter
4. 출력 feature map 절반씩, 연산량 감소
filter 2배로
5. feature map 줄일 때
pooling 대신, stride 2

수렴률

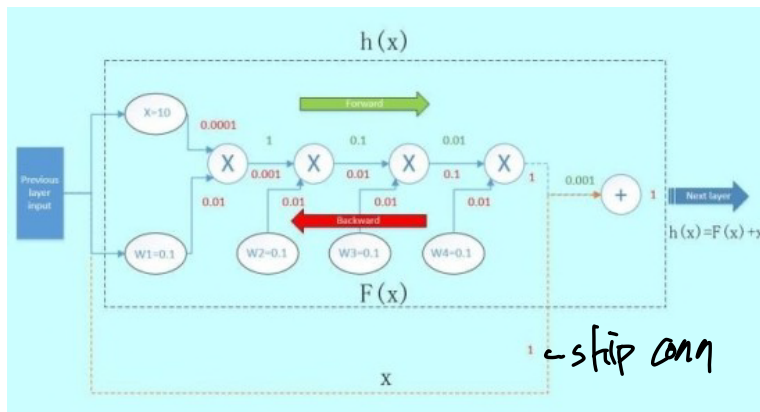


$$x_{L+1} = x_L + F(x_L)$$

$$x_{L+2} = x_{L+1} + F(x_{L+1})$$

$$= x_L + F(x_L) + F(x_{L+1})$$

$$x_L = x_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} F(x_i)$$

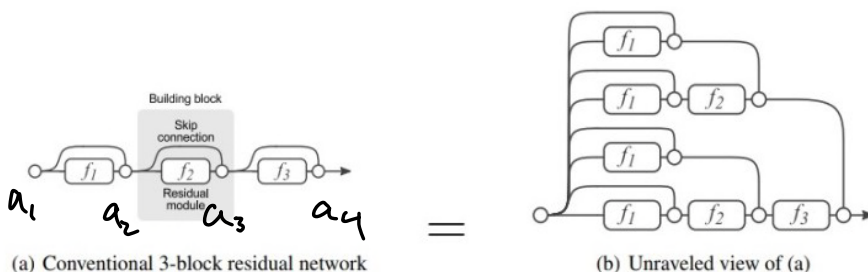


$$[0.0001, 0.01] \rightarrow [1, 0.0001, 0.01]$$

1.02는 gradient 37

because $\text{relu } dh(x)/dx = 1$

(How to avoid vanishing)



$$x_L + \sum_{i=1}^{L-1} f(x_i)$$

$$f(1) = \text{conv}(a_1)$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + f(1)$$

$$f(2) = \text{conv}(a_2)$$

$$= \text{conv}(a_1 + f(1))$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + f(2)$$

$$f(3) = \text{conv}(a_3)$$

$$= \text{conv}(a_2 + f(2))$$

$$= \text{conv}(a_1 + f(1) + f(2))$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + \text{conv}(a_1 + f(1) + f(2))$$

$$= a_1 + f(1) + f(2)$$

\Rightarrow a2 network 영향

layer가 깊어질수록