

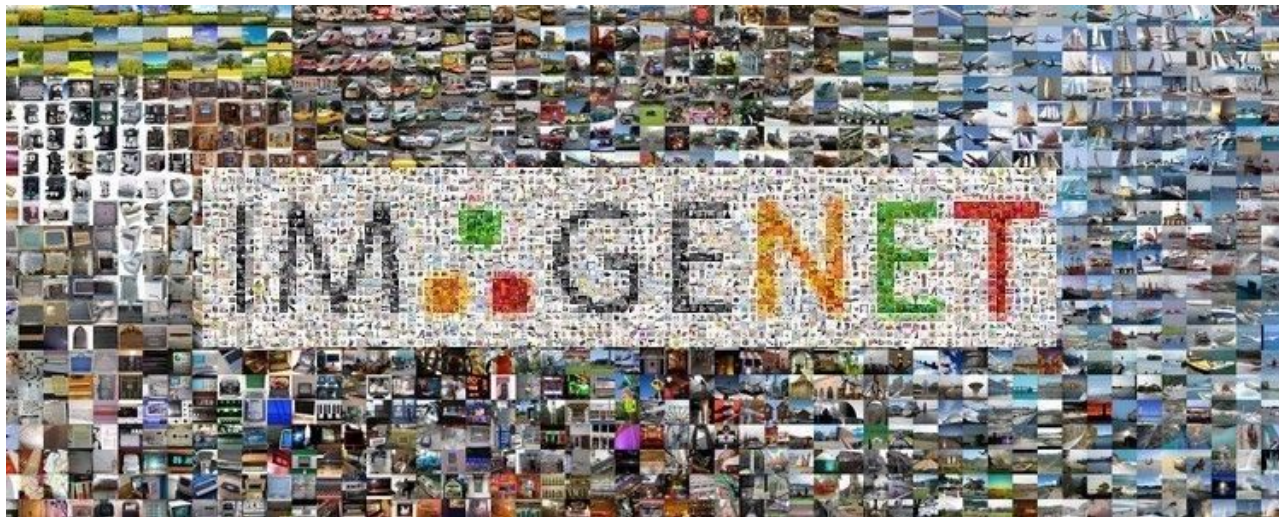
Transfer learning

Инна Тужикова, 17.04.2019

Transfer learning: idea

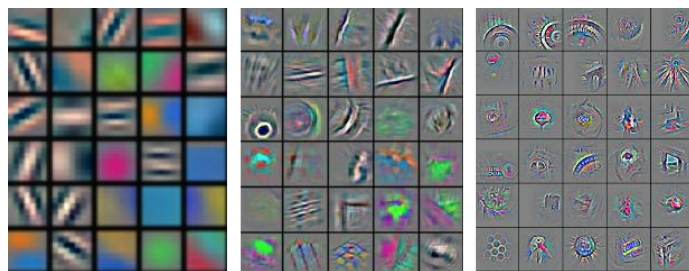
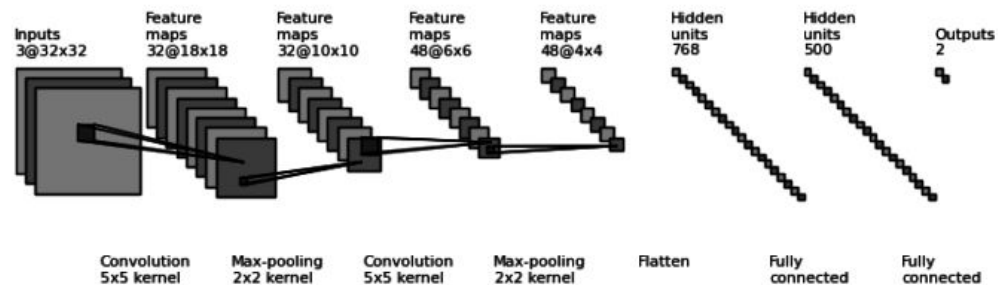
Transfer learning is a machine learning method where a model developed for a task A is reused as the starting point for a model on a task B.

ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Competition (ILSVRC)

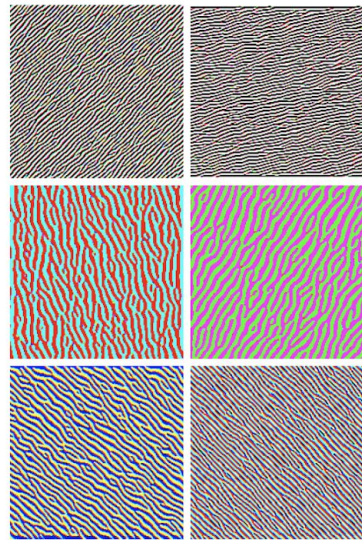


Object classes: 1000. Images: 1.2 M train, 100k test

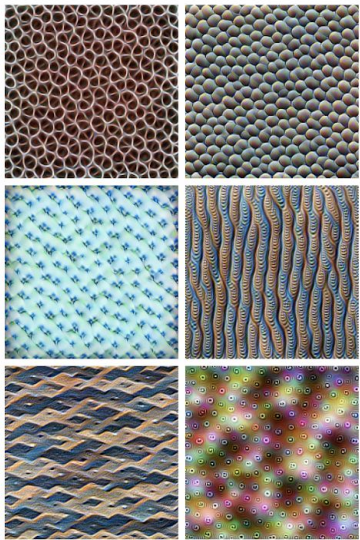
General vs specific



General vs specific



Edges (layer conv2d0)



Textures (layer mixed3a)



Patterns (layer mixed4a)

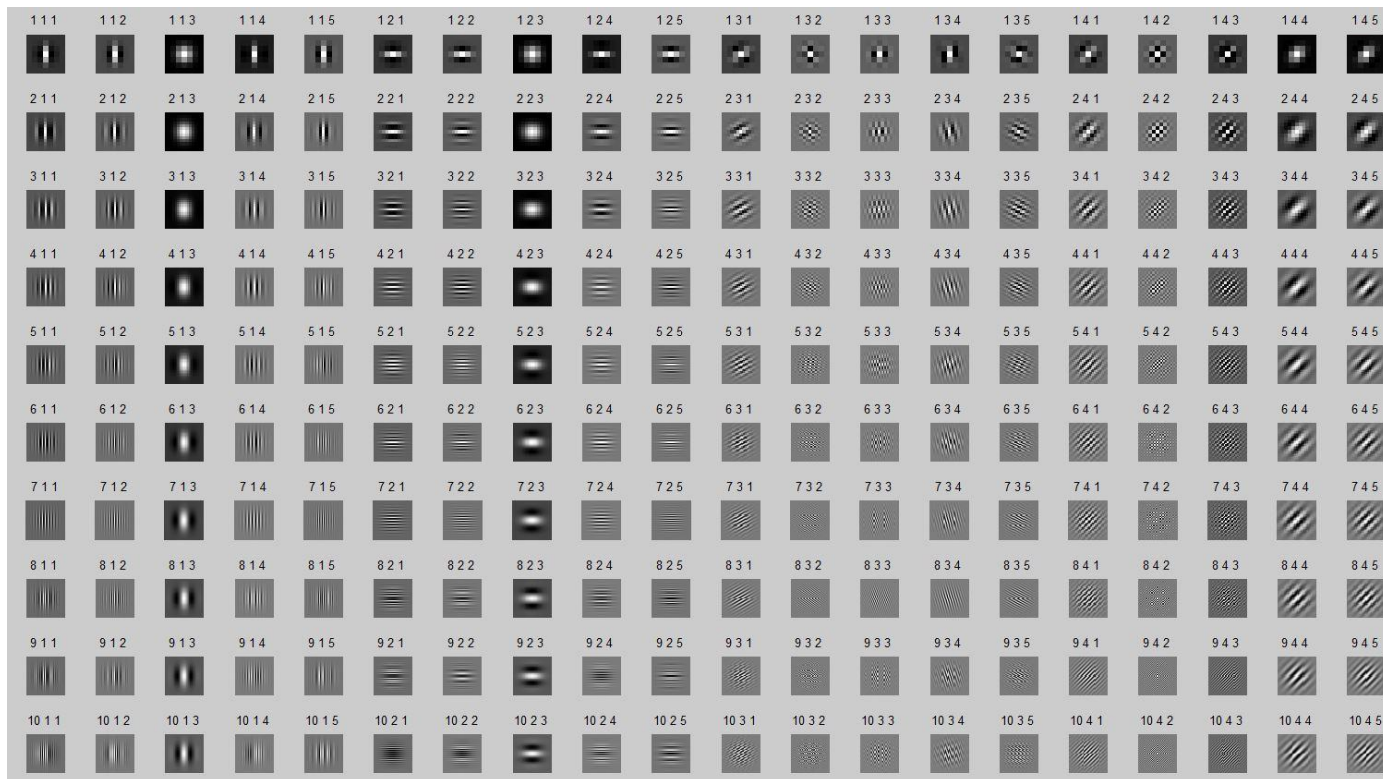


Parts (layers mixed4b & mixed4c)



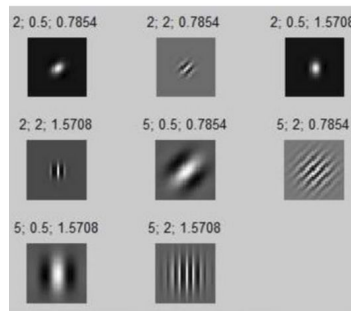
Objects (layers mixed4d & mixed4e)

Gabor filters



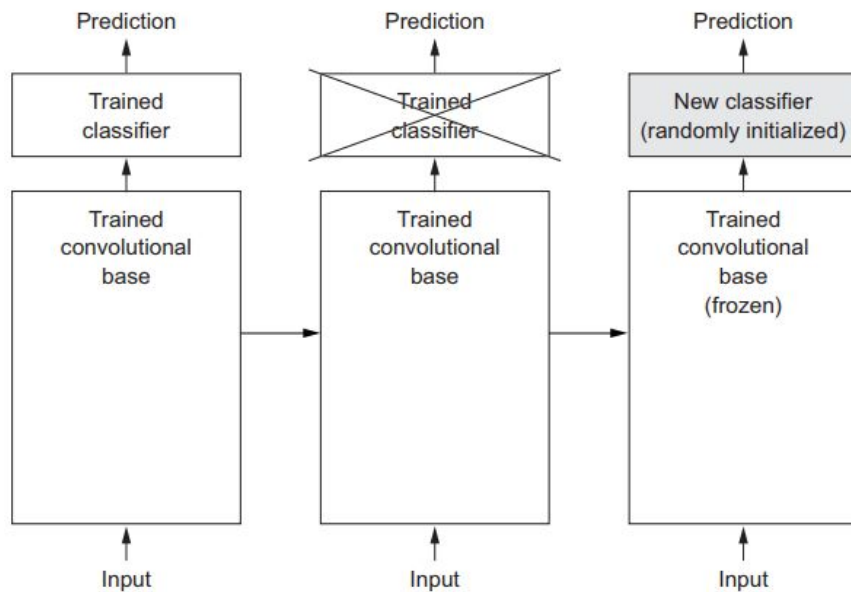
Gabor filters

$$g(x, y; \lambda, \theta, \psi, \sigma, \gamma) = \exp\left(-\frac{x'^2 + \gamma^2 y'^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \cos\left(2\pi \frac{x'}{\lambda} + \psi\right)$$



Feature extraction

Feature extraction consists of using the representations learned by a previous network to extract interesting features from new samples. These features are then run through a new classifier, which is trained from scratch.



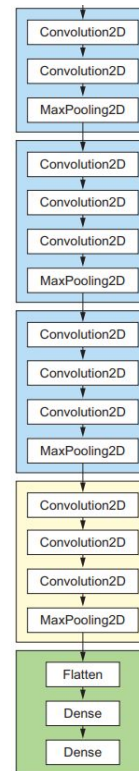
Fine-tuning

UNFREEZED BACKBONE + CUSTOM HEAD + BACKPROPAGATION

Replace and retrain the classifier on top of the pretrained neural network on the new dataset, but to also fine-tune the weights of the backbone by continuing the backpropagation.

FINE-TUNE:

- ALL LAYERS
- FIX LOW-LEVEL
- ONLY HIGH-LEVEL



Fine-tuning

1. Add your custom HEAD on a top of pretrained BACKBONE.
2. Freeze the BACKBONE.
3. Train the HEAD.
4. Unfreeze some layers in the BACKBONE.
5. Jointly train (low lr) unfreezed layers + HEAD.