

Aula 02 – Redes Neurais Convolucionais

Prof. João Fernando Mari

joaofmari.github.io joaof.mari@ufv.br

Roteiro

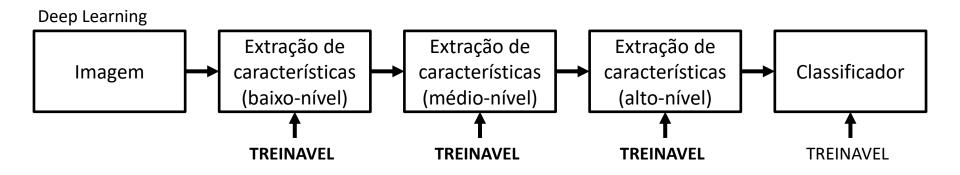


- Pipelines de classificação
- Perceptron de múltiplas camadas (MLP)
- Redes Neurais Convolucionais (CNNs)
- Camada convolucional
- Camada de pooling
- Função de ativação
- Camada completamente conectada
- Camada de saída softmax
- Função de perda (loss)
- Otimizadores
- Arquiteturas
- Bibliotecas e desenvolvimento
- Conjuntos de imagens

Pipelines de classificação



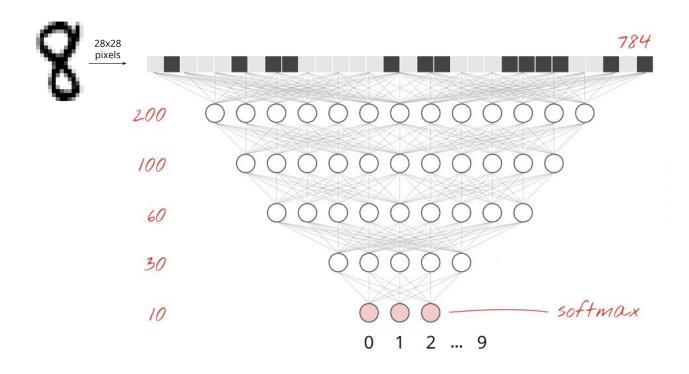




Yann LeCun's Deep Learning Course at CDS - SPRING 2021

Perceptron de múltiplas camadas (MLP)

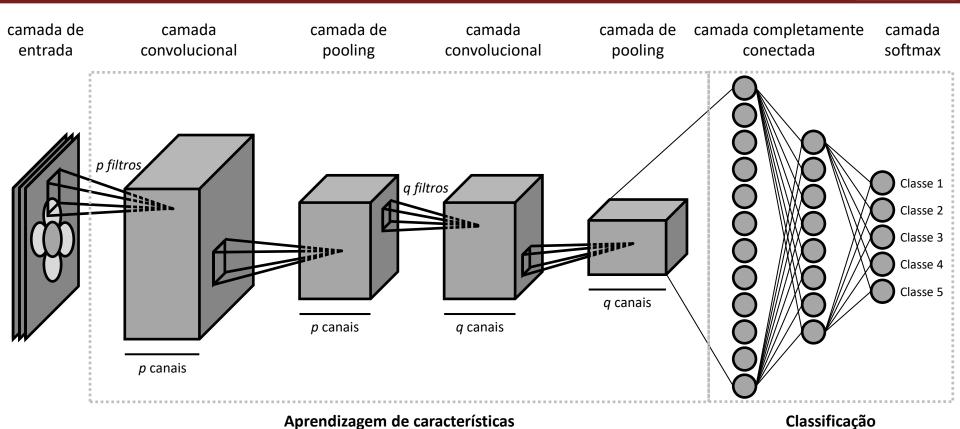




Learn TensorFlow and deep learning, without a Ph.D.

Redes Neurais Convolucionais (CNNs)

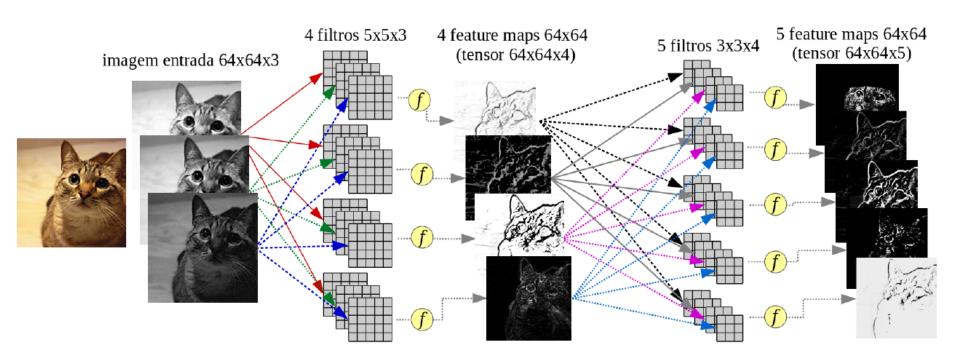






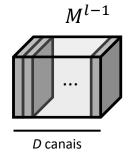
CAMADA CONVOLUCIONAL





Moacir Ponti. http://conteudo.icmc.usp.br/pessoas/moacir/p17sibgrapi-tutorial/





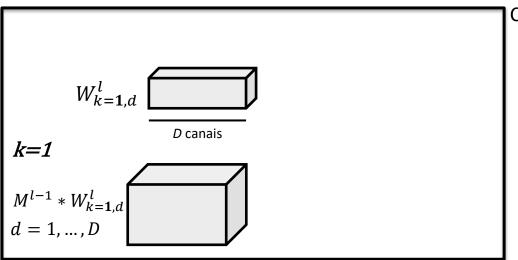




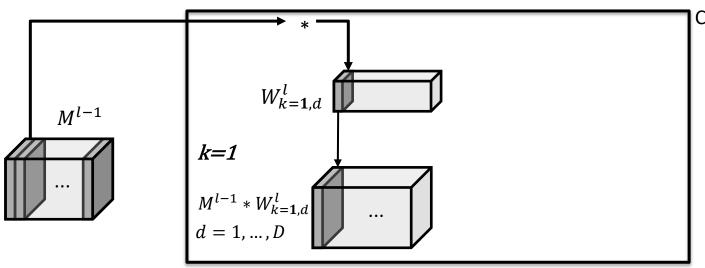


 M^{l-1}

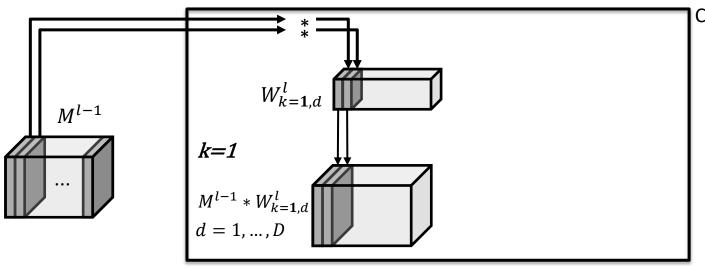
D canais



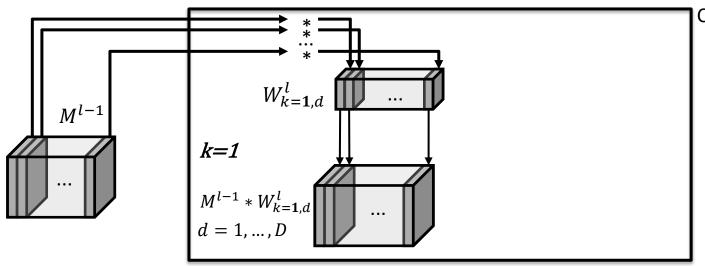






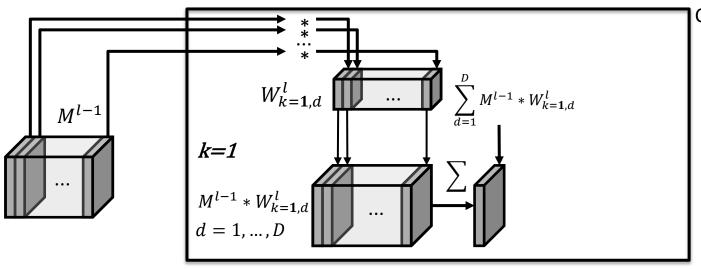




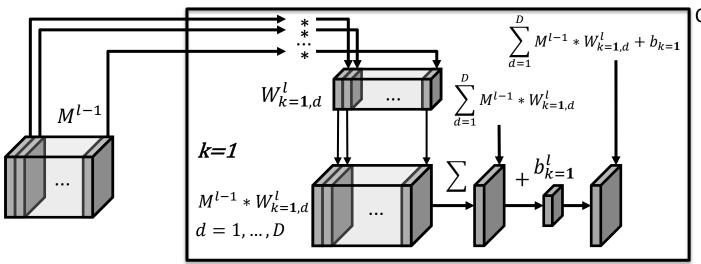


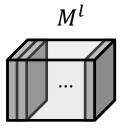
Camada convolucional \mathcal{C}^l



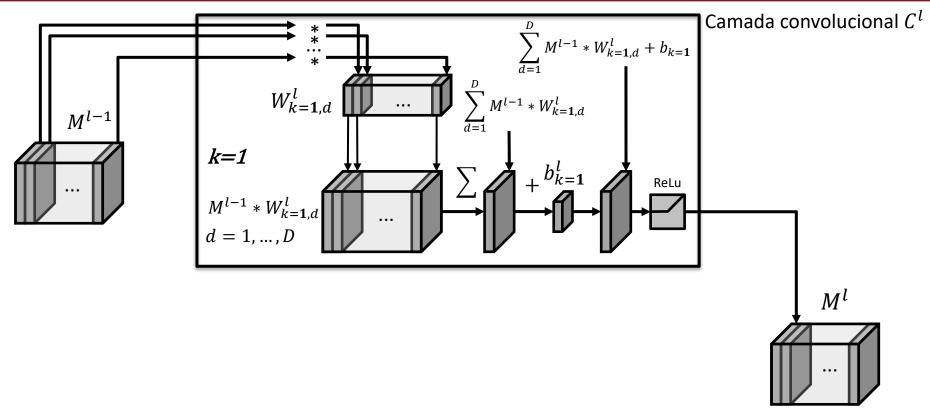




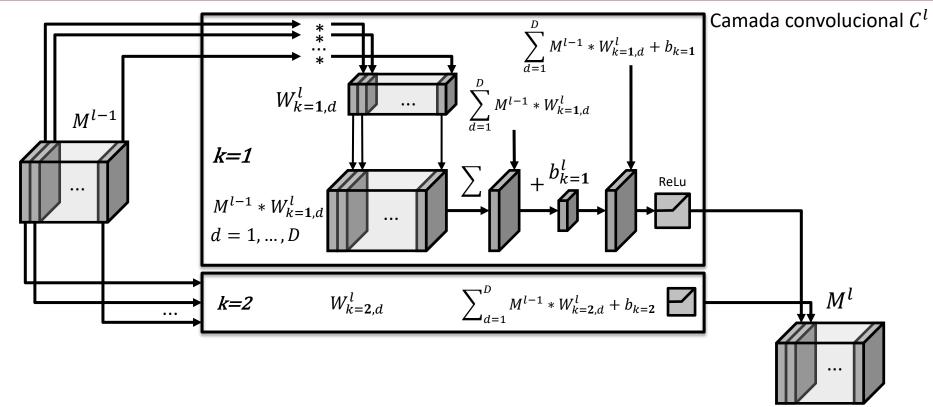




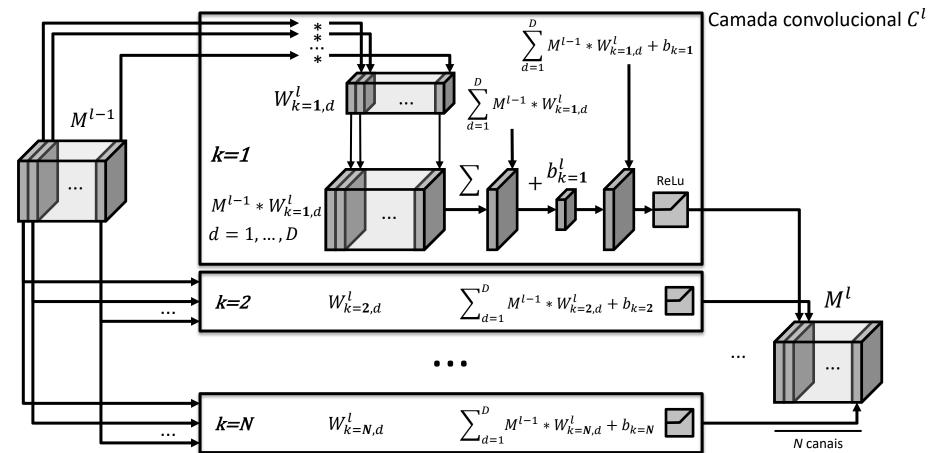




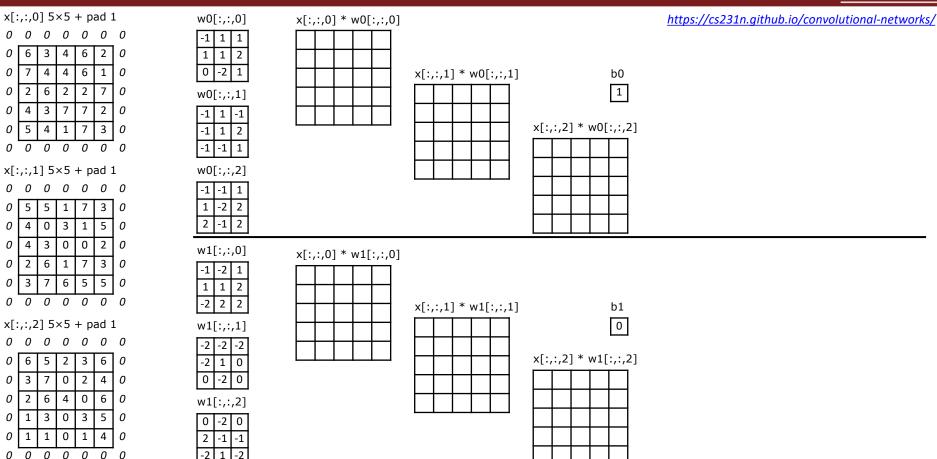




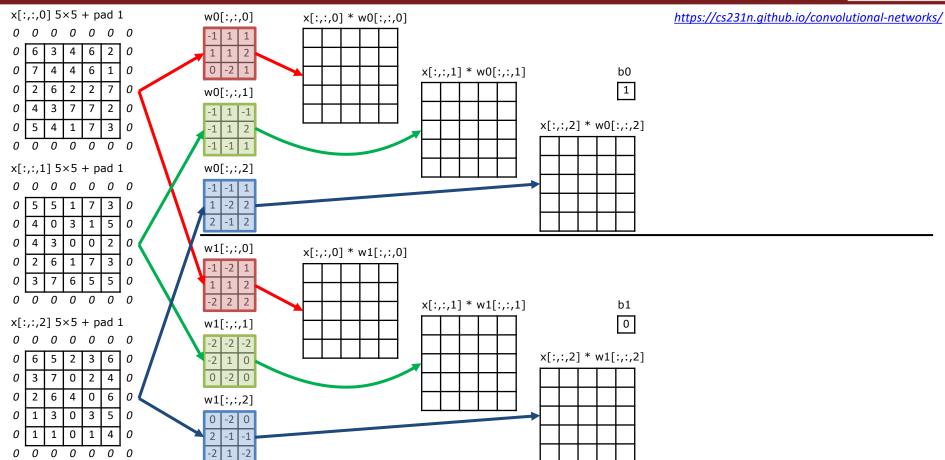




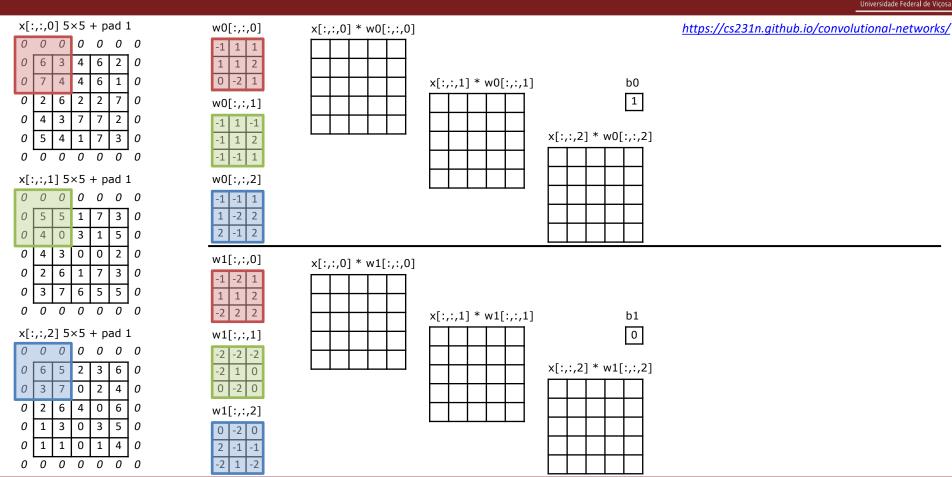




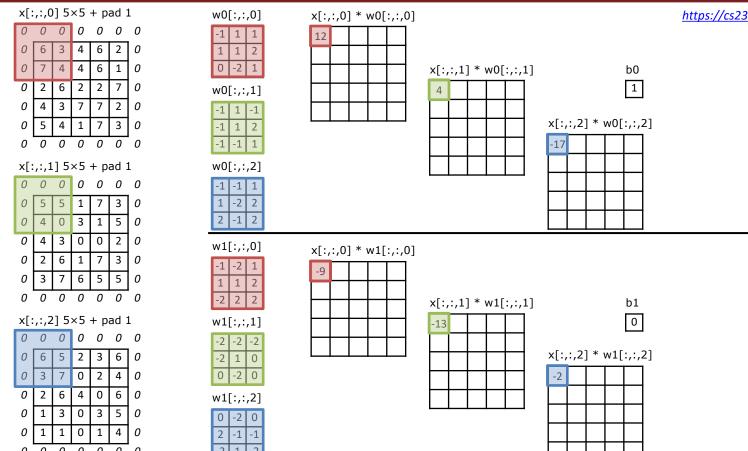






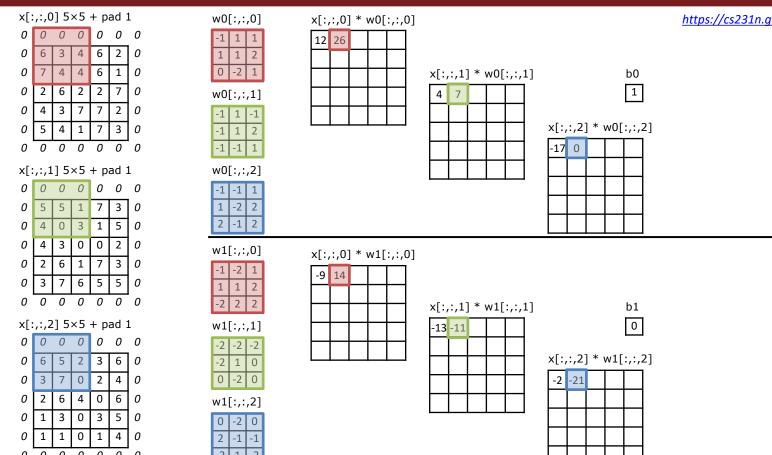




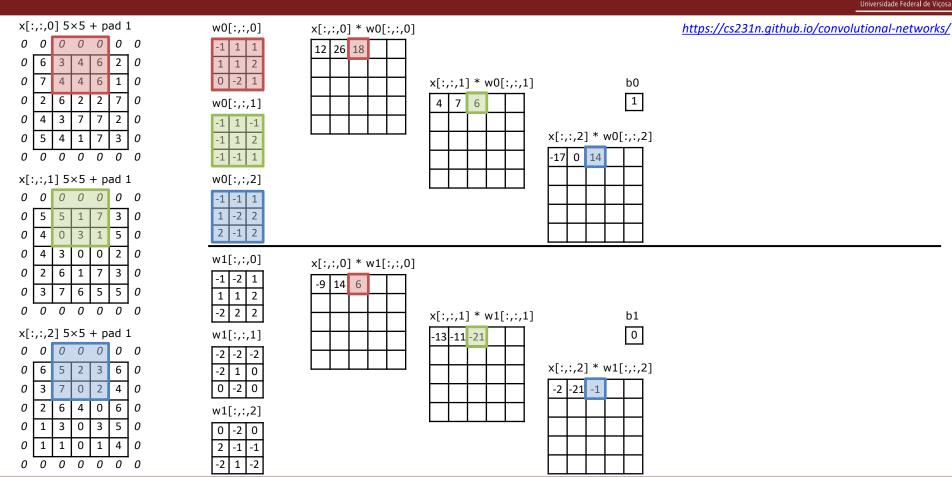


https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/

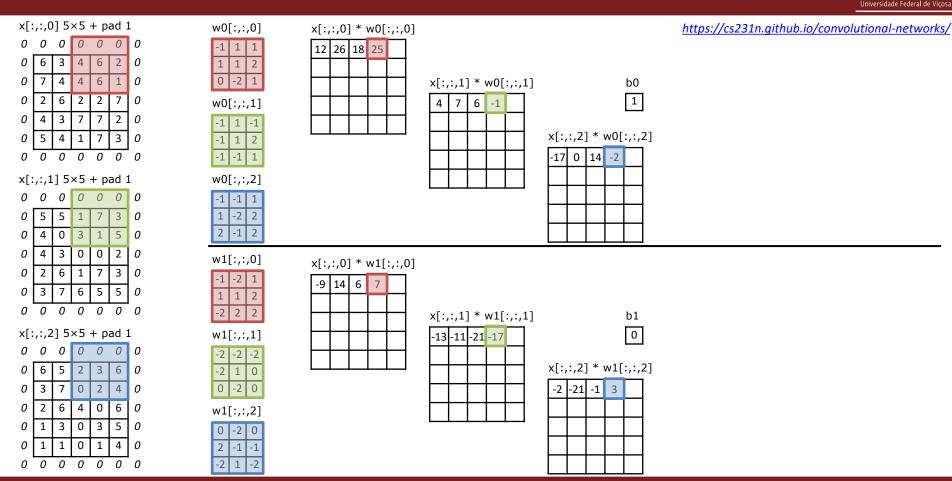




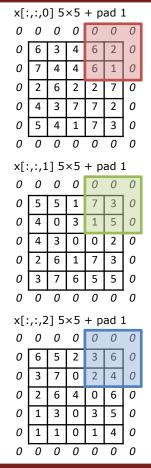


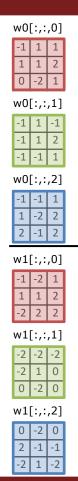


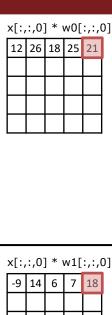


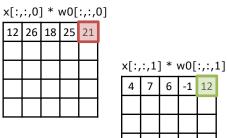


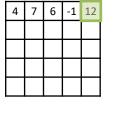




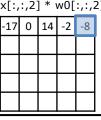




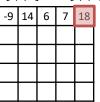


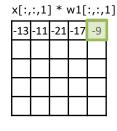


			b0
x[:,:,2]	*	w0	[:,:,2



https://cs231n.github.io	/convolutional-networks/





				0	
x[:,	:,2] * '	w1[:,:,:	2]
-2	-21	-1	3	-17	
I		I	ı	ı	l

b1

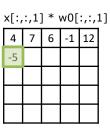


$x[:,:,0] 5 \times 5 + pad 1$							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	6	3	4	6	2	0	
0	7	4	4	6	1	0	
0	2	6	2	2	7	0	
0	4	3	7	7	2	0	
0	5	4	1	7	3	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
x[:	,:,1] 5	×5	+ p	ad :	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	5	5	1	7	3	0	
0	4	0	3	1	5	0	
0	4	3	0	0	2	0	
0	2	6	1	7	3	0	
0	3	7	6	5	5	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
x[:	,:,2	:] 5	×5	+ p	ad :	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	6	5	2	3	6	0	
0	3	7	0	2	4	0	
0	2	6	4	0	6	0	
0	1	3	0	3	5	0	
0	1	1	0	1	4	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

w0[:,:,0]	
-1 1 1	
1 1 2	
0 -2 1	
w0[:,:,1]	
-1 1 -1	
-1 1 2	
-1 -1 1	
w0[:,:,2]	
-1 -1 1	
1 -2 2	
2 -1 2	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0]	
2 -1 2	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0]	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2 -2 2 2 w1[:,:,1]	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2 -2 2 2 w1[:,:,1]	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2 -2 2 2 w1[:,:,1] -2 -2 -2	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2 -2 2 2 w1[:,:,1] -2 -2 -2 -2 1 0	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2 -2 2 2 w1[:,:,1] -2 -2 -2 -2 1 0 0 -2 0	
2 -1 2 w1[:,:,0] -1 -2 1 1 1 2 -2 2 2 w1[:,:,1] -2 -2 -2 -2 1 0 0 -2 0 w1[:,:,2]	

x[:,					0
12	26	18	25	21	l
-5					

x[:,:,0] * w1[:,:,0] -9 14 6 7 18



12						1	
		x[:,	.:.2 ⁻] * 1	w0ſ	:.:.	21
		-17					- ,
		-3					
	•						

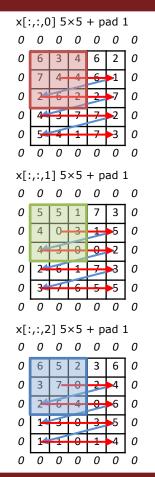
b0

-	1 4	4.5	
x[:,	 		
-20			

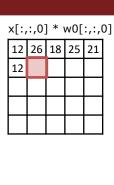
					b1 0	1
	x[:,	:,2] * '	w1[:,:,	2]
	-2	-21	-1	3	-17	
	3					
Ì						

https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/

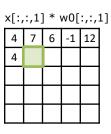






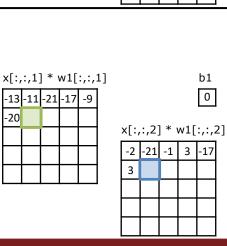


x[:,:,0] * w1[:,:,0] -9 14 6 7 18

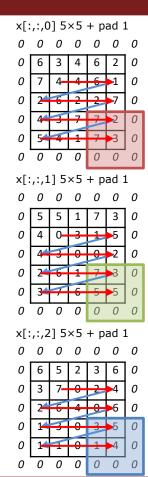


L	-,-,	-1					~ ~	
	12						1	
			x[:,	:,2] * ']0w	:,:,	2]
			-17	0	14	-2	-8	
			-17					
			-	-	-	$\overline{}$		

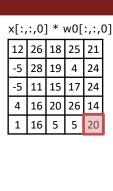
b0

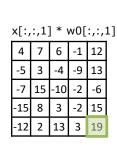








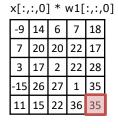




				1	
x[:,	:,2] * '	w0[:,:,2	2]
-17	0	14	-2	-8	
-3	-5	32	11	-10	
9	-7	22	12	-14	
9	2	17	14	-13	
4	-1	15	9	-5	

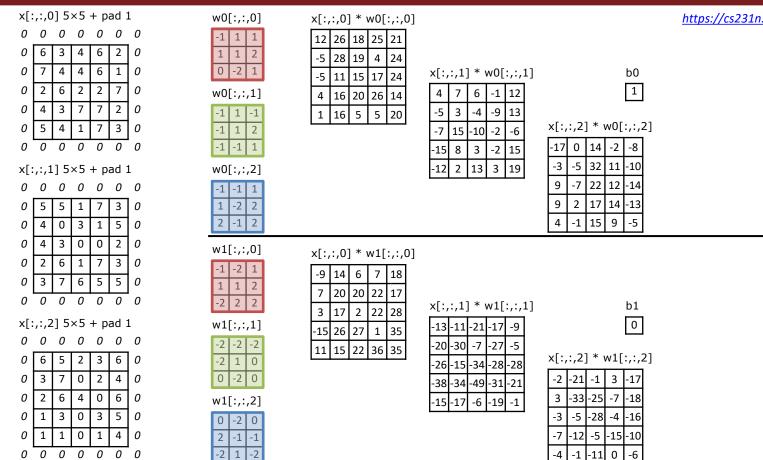
b0

	Universidade Federal de Viçosa
https://cs231n.github.io/conv	volutional-networks/



x[:,:,1] * w1[:,:,									
-13	-11	-21	-17	-9					
-20	-30	-7	-27	-5					
-26	-15	-34	-28	-28					
-38	-34	-49	-31	-21					
-15	-17	-6	-19	-1					

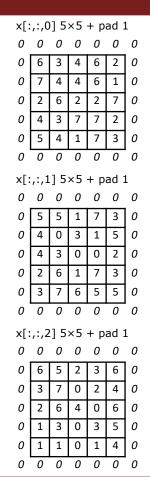


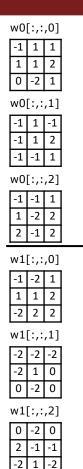


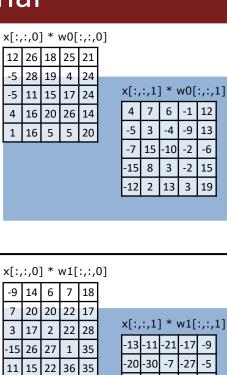
https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/

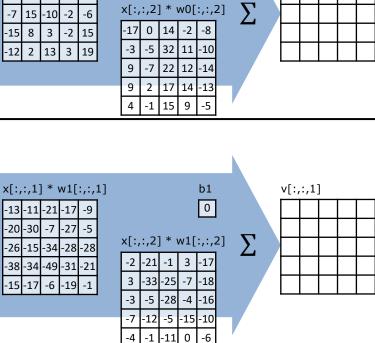


https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/







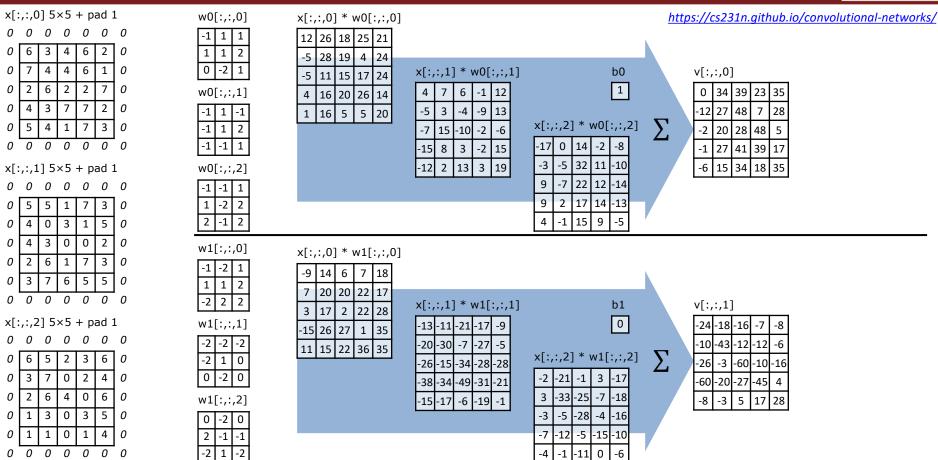


b0

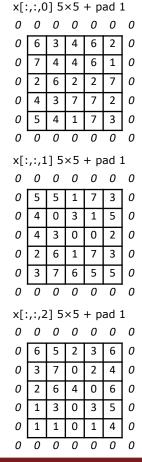
1

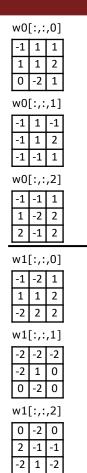
v[:,:,0]









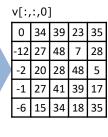


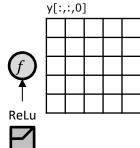


x[:,:,1] * w0[:,:,1									
4	7	6	-1	12					
-5	3	-4	-9	13					
-7	15	-10	-2	-6					
-15	8	3	-2	15					
-12	2	13	З	19					



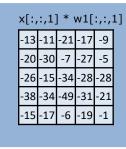
b0 1 x[:,:,2] * w0[:,:,2]									
-17	0	14	-2	-8					
-3	-5	32	11	-10					
9	-7	22	12	-14					
9	2	17	14	-13					
4	-1	15	9	-5					





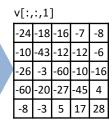
https://cs231n.github.io/convolutional-networks/

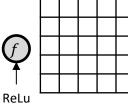




	Ū									
x[:,:,2] * w1[:,:,2]										
	-2	-21	-1	3	-17					
	3	-33	-25	-7	-18					
	-3	-5	-28	-4	-16					
	-7	-12	-5	-15	-10					
	-4	-1	-11	0	-6					

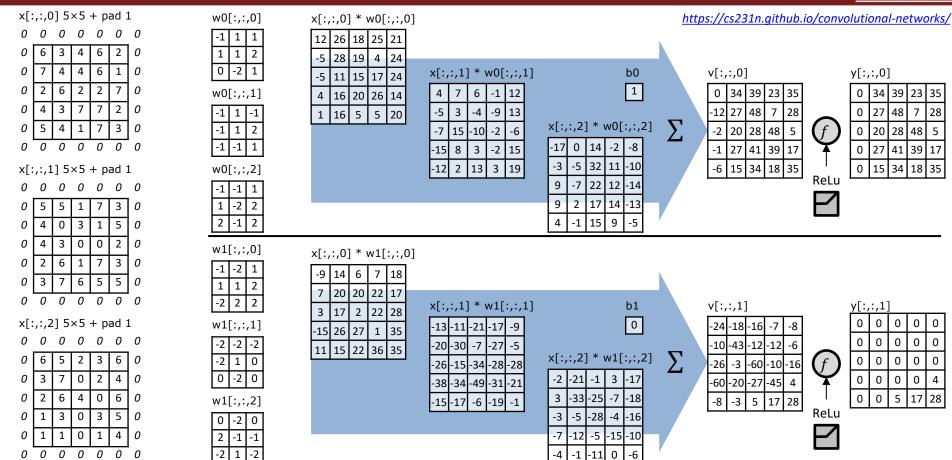
b1





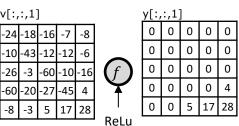
y[:,:,1]





)	v[:,:,0]								y[:,:,0]						
			0	34	39	23	35		0	34	39	23	35		
	_		-12	27	48	7	28		0	27	48	7	28		
,2]	\sum		-2	20	28	48	5	(f)	0	20	28	48	5		
			-1	27	41	39	17)	0	27	41	39	17		
)			-6	15	34	18	35	1	0	15	34	18	35		

ReLu

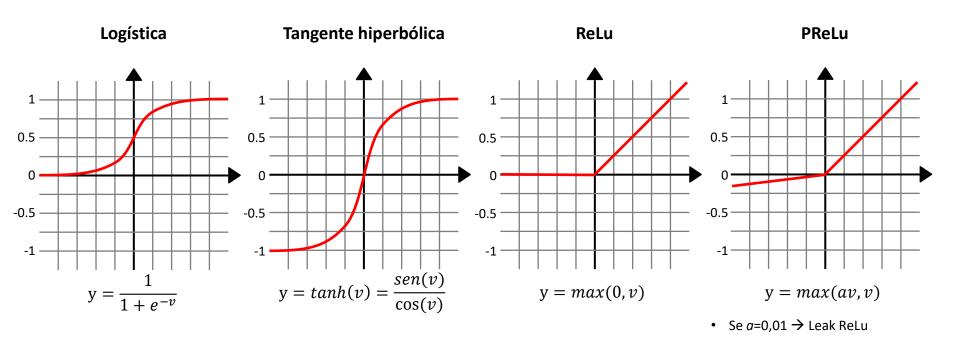




FUNÇÃO DE ATIVAÇÃO

Função de ativação

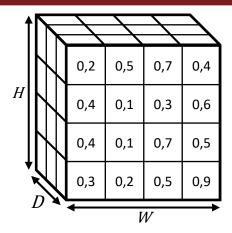




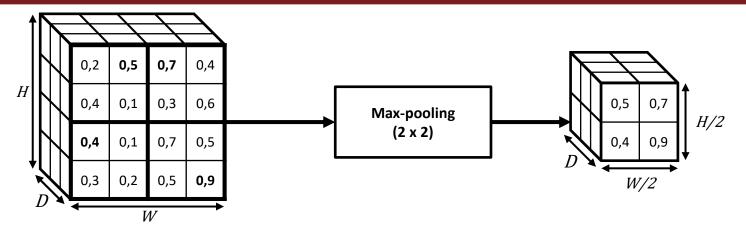


CAMADA DE POOLING

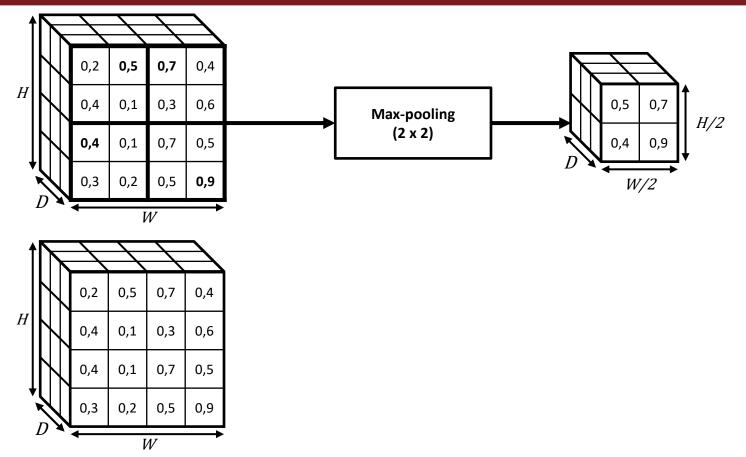




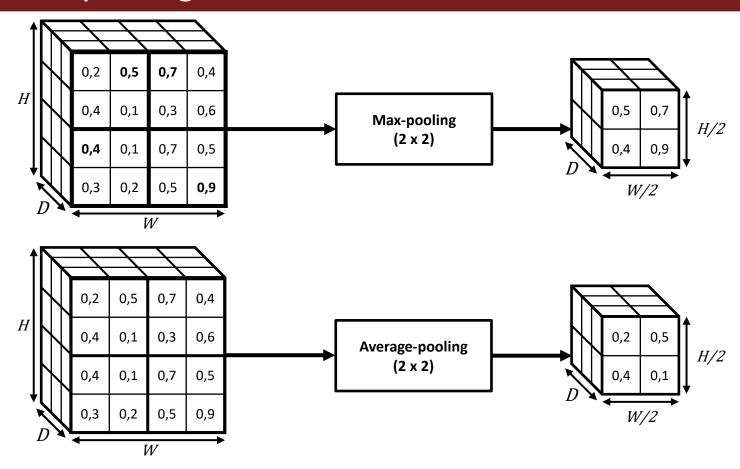










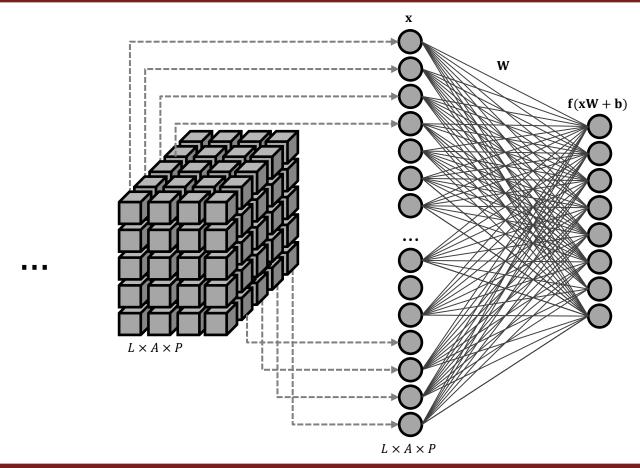




CAMADA COMPLETAMENTE CONECTADA

Camada completamente conectada







CAMADA DE SAÍDA - SOFTMAX

Camada de saída – softmax



Função softmax para M classes:

$$- softmax(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} e^{x_j}}$$

Exemplo:

- $\mathbf{x} = [-0.8 \ 2.0 \ 6.0 \ -2.7 \ 0.8]$
 - $\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} x_j = 5.3$
 - Soma != de 1,0. N\u00e3o pode ser interpretado como probabilidades.
- $-\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} e^{x_j} = 0,4493 + 7,3891 + 403,4288 + 0,0672 + 2,2255 = 413,5599$
- $softmax(x_i) = [0.0011 \ 0.0179 \ 0.9755 \ 0.0002 \ 0.0054]$
 - $\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} softmax(x_i) = 1,0$
 - Representa a probabilidade da amostra pertencer a cada classe.



FUNÇÃO DE PERDA (LOSS)

Função de perda (loss)



Entropia cruzada para mais de 2 classes (M>2):

$$- L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \mathbf{y}_j \cdot \log(\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_j)$$

Entropia cruzada para 2 classes (M=2):

$$-L(\mathbf{y},\widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(\mathbf{y} \cdot \log(\widehat{\mathbf{y}}) + (1-\mathbf{y})\log(1-\widehat{\mathbf{y}}))$$

Entropia cruzada para M>2



- 5 classes, classificação **correta**, com 72% de probabilidade:
 - $y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$
 - $-\hat{y} = [0.20 \ 0.0 \ 0.05, \ 0.72 \ 0.03]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.5 + 1 \times \log 0.72 + 0 \times \log 0.03)$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(\log 0.72) = 0.14267$

Entropia cruzada para M>2



- 5 classes, classificação **correta**, com 72% de probabilidade:
 - $y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$ $\hat{y} = [0,20 \quad 0,0 \quad 0,05 \quad 0,72 \quad 0,03]$ $L(y,\hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0,2 + 0 \times \log 0,0 + 0 \times \log 0,5 + 1 \times \log 0,72 + 0 \times \log 0,03)$ $L(y,\hat{y}) = -(\log 0,72) = 0,14267$
- 5 classes, classificação correta, com 52% de probabilidade:
 - $\mathbf{y} = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$ $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = [0,30 \quad 0,0 \quad 0,05 \quad 0,52 \quad 0,13]$ $L(\mathbf{y},\hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0,3 + 0 \times \log 0,0 + 0 \times \log 0,5 + 1 \times \log 0,52 + 0 \times \log 0,13)$ $L(\mathbf{y},\hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(\log 0,52) = 0,284$

Entropia cruzada para M>2



• 5 classes, classificação **correta**, com 72% de probabilidade:

$$- y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$- \hat{y} = [0,20 \quad 0,0 \quad 0,05 \quad 0,72 \quad 0,03]$$

$$- L(y,\hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0,2 + 0 \times \log 0,0 + 0 \times \log 0,5 + 1 \times \log 0,72 + 0 \times \log 0,03)$$

$$- L(y,\hat{y}) = -(\log 0,72) = 0,14267$$

• 5 classes, classificação **correta**, com 52% de probabilidade:

$$- y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$- \hat{y} = [0,30 \quad 0,0 \quad 0,05 \quad 0,52 \quad 0,13]$$

$$- L(y,\hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0,3 + 0 \times \log 0,0 + 0 \times \log 0,5 + 1 \times \log 0,52 + 0 \times \log 0,13)$$

$$- L(y,\hat{y}) = -(\log 0,52) = 0,284$$

5 classes, classificação incorreta:

$$- y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$- \hat{y} = [0,60 \quad 0,0 \quad 0,07 \quad 0,30 \quad 0,03]$$

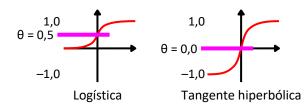
$$- L(y,\hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0,6 + 0 \times \log 0,0 + 0 \times \log 0,07 + 1 \times \log 0,3 + 0 \times \log 0,03)$$

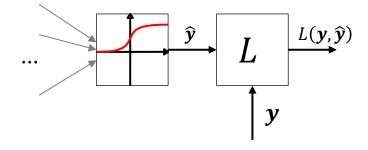
$$- L(y,\hat{y}) = -(\log 0,3) = 0,5229$$

Entropia cruzada para M=2



- 2 classes, classificação correta:
 - y = [0]
 - $\hat{y} = [0,20]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.2))$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1) \times \log(0.8)) = -(\log(0.8)) = 0.09691$

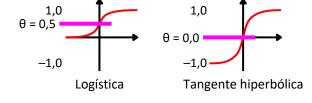




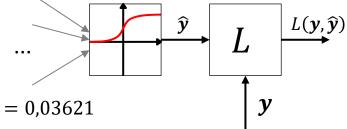
Entropia cruzada para M=2



- 2 classes, classificação correta:
 - y = [0]
 - $\hat{y} = [0,20]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.2))$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1) \times \log(0.8)) = -(\log(0.8)) = 0.09691$



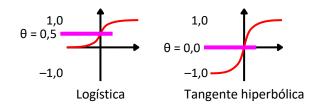
- 2 classes, classificação correta:
 - y = [1]
 - $-\hat{y} = [0.92]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (1 1) \times \log(1 0.92))$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (0) \times \log(0.08)) = -(\log(0.92)) = 0.03621$



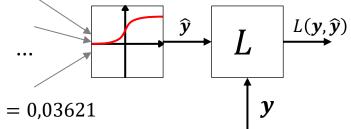
Entropia cruzada para M=2



- 2 classes, classificação correta:
 - y = [0]
 - $\hat{y} = [0,20]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.2))$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1) \times \log(0.8)) = -(\log(0.8)) = 0.09691$



- 2 classes, classificação correta:
 - y = [1]
 - $\hat{y} = [0.92]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (1 1) \times \log(1 0.92))$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (0) \times \log(0.08)) = -(\log(0.92)) = 0.03621$



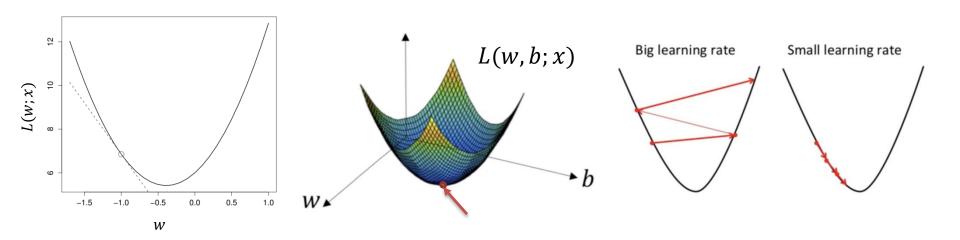
- 2 classes, classificação incorreta:
 - y = [0]
 - $\hat{y} = [0.65]$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.65 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.65))$
 - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.65 + (1) \times \log(0.35)) = -(\log(0.35)) = 0.45593$



OTIMIZADORES



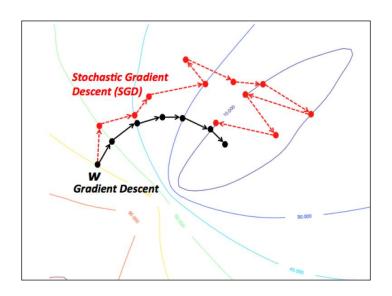
- Gradiente descendente (GD *Gradient descent*):
 - $W_{t+1} = W_t \eta \sum_{j=1}^N \nabla L(W; x_j)$
 - N é o tamanho do conjunto de treinamento



Donges. Gradient Descent in Machine Learning: A Basic Introduction. <u>https://builtin.com/data-science/gradient-descent</u>



- Gradiente descendente estocástico (SGD *Stochastic gradient descent*):
 - $W_{t+1} = W_t \eta \sum_{j=1}^{B} \nabla L(W; x_j^B)$
 - Bé o tamanho do mini-lote (mini-batch)

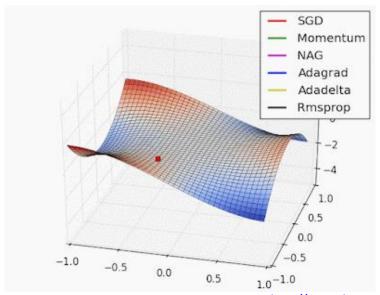


https://wikidocs.net/3413



- SGD com momentum:
 - $W_{t+1} = W_t \eta \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla L(W; x_j^B)$
 - *B* é o tamanho do mini-lote (*mini-batch*)

$$- W_{t+1} = W_t + \alpha (W_t - W_{t-1}) + (1 - \alpha) [-\eta \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla L(W; x_j^B)]$$



http://www.denizyuret.com/2015/03/alec-radfords-animations-for.html



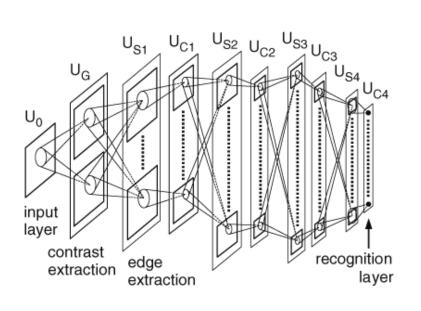
- Outros otimizadores:
 - AdaGrad Adaptive Gradient
 - AdaDelta Adaptive learning rate
 - RMSProp Root Mean Squared Propagation
 - Adam Adaptive moment estimation
 - **–** ...

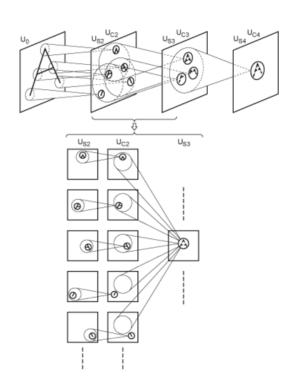


ARQUITETURAS



Neocognitron (1979)





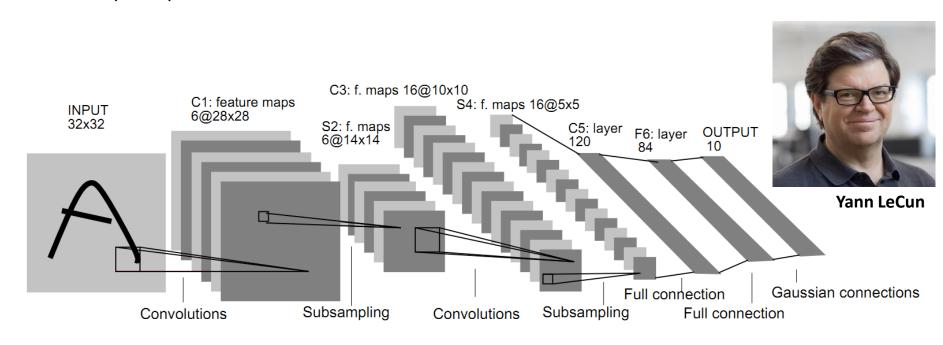


Kunihiko Fukushima

Fukushima, K. (1980). "Neocognitron: A self-organizing neural network model for a mechanism of pattern recognition unaffected by shift in position". Biological Cybernetics. 36 (4)



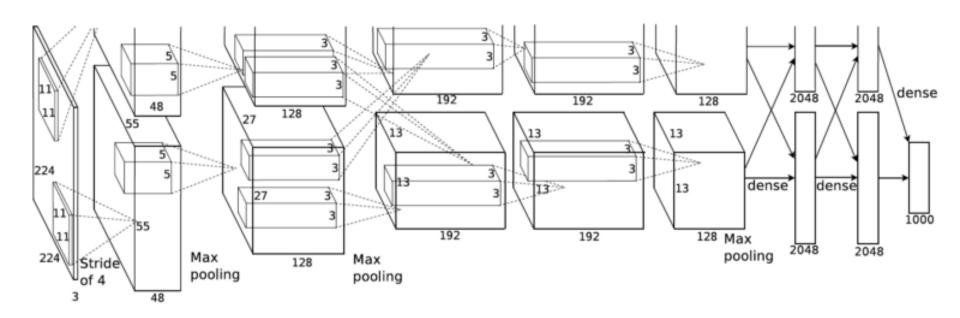
LeNet-5 (1998)



Lecun, Y. et al. (1998). "Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition". Proceedings of the IEEE. 86 (11): 2278–2324.



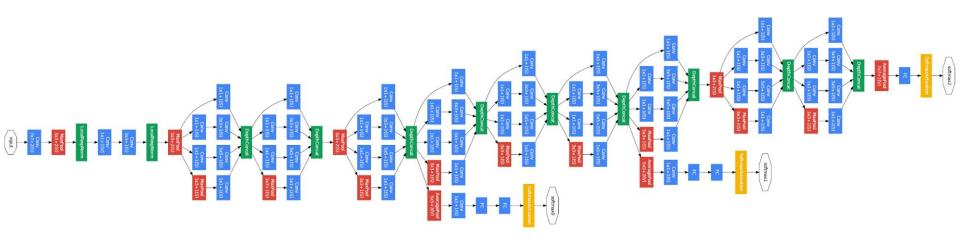
AlexNet (2012)



Krizhevsky, Sutskever e Hinton. ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks. NeuripIPS 2012



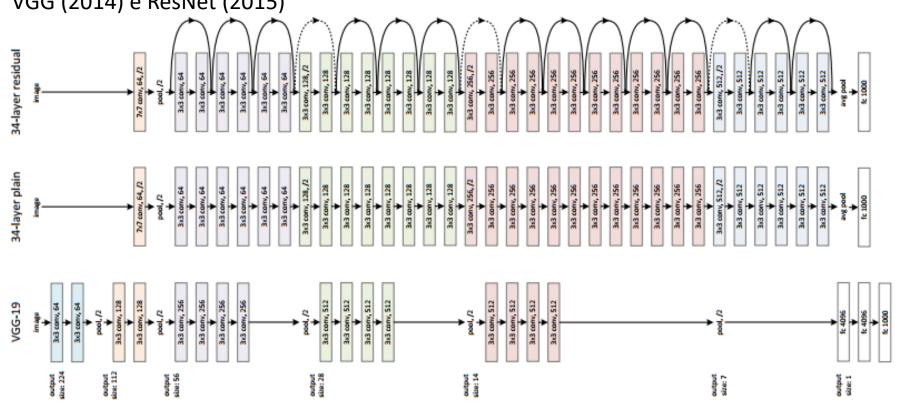
• Inception (GoogLeNet) (2015)



Szegedy, Christian (2015). "Going deeper with convolutions". CVPR2015.



VGG (2014) e ResNet (2015)



Simonyan e Zisserman. Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition. 2014

He et al. Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. 2015.



DenseNet (2017)



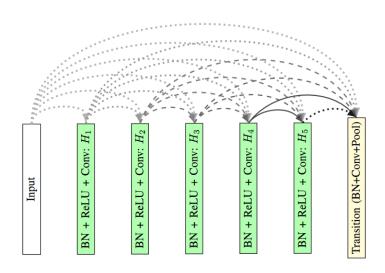


Figure 10. Illustration of a DenseBlock with 5 functions H_l and a Transition Layer.

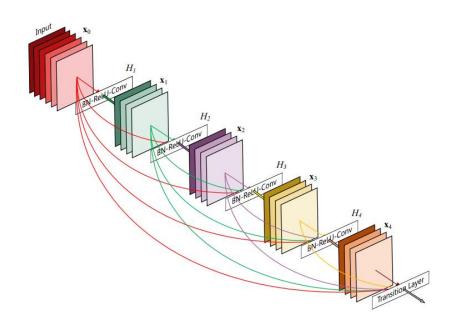
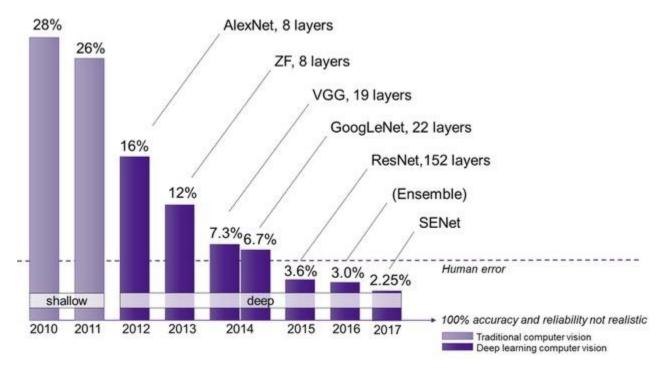


Figure 1: A 5-layer dense block with a growth rate of k=4. Each layer takes all preceding feature-maps as input.

Ponti et al. Everything You Wanted to Know about Deep Learning for Computer Vision but Were Afraid to Ask. Sibgrapi 2017.



- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge
 - https://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/



https://semiengineering.com/new-vision-technologies-for-real-world-applications/



BIBLIOTECAS E DESENVOLVIMENTO

Bibliotecas e desenvolvimento



- O treinamento de CNNs possui alto custo computacional.
 - Recomenda-se que sejam treinados usando GPUs.
 - O Google Colab fornece acesso à GPUs (com algumas restrições).





Bibliotecas e desenvolvimento



- Principais bibliotecas para Deep Learning e Redes Neurais Convolucionais
 - PyTorch
 - https://pytorch.org/
 - Tensorflow
 - https://www.tensorflow.org/





Bibliotecas e desenvolvimento



- Anaconda Distribution:
 - Distribuição Python com suporte às principais bibliotecas
 - https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution
- Google Colab:
 - Ambiente de execução em nuvem com GPUs.
 - https://colab.research.google.com







CONJUNTOS DE IMAGENS



- MNIST
 - http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/
 - 60,000 training images
 - 10,000 testing images
 - 28 x 28 pixels
 - Níveis de cinza





Cats vs. Dogs:

- https://www.kaggle.com/c/dogs-vs-cats
- 25,000 images de treinamento
- 12,500 imagens de teste
- 2 classes
- Diversos tamanhos
- RGB

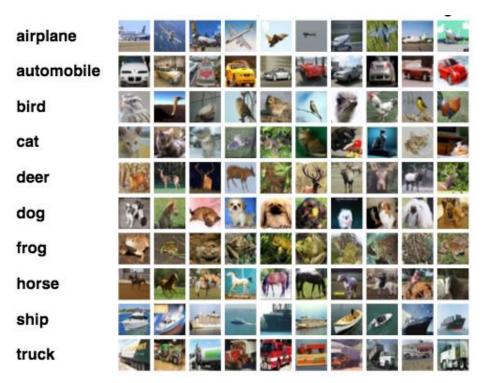


Sample of cats & dogs images from Kaggle Dataset



CIFAR10:

- https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html
- 50,000 training images
- 10,000 testing images
- 10 classes
- 32 x 32 pixels
- RGB

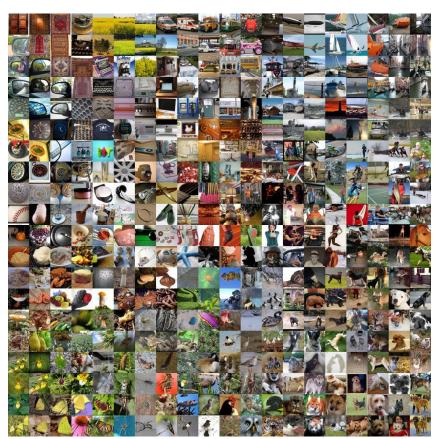




ImageNet:

- https://www.image-net.org/
- ~1,000,000 imagens
- 1,000 classes
- RGB





Bibliografia



- Ponti et al. Everything You Wanted to Know about Deep Learning for Computer Vision but Were Afraid to Ask. Sibgrapi 2017.
- Moacir Ponti (ICMC-USP). Material para o minicurso Deep Learning
 - https://github.com/maponti/deeplearning intro datascience
- Learn TensorFlow and deep learning, without a Ph.D.
 - https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/learn-tensorflow-and-deep-learningwithout-a-phd
- CS231n: Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition
 - http://cs231n.github.io/
- Goodfellow, Bengio e Courville. Deep Learning. MIT Press, 2016
 - https://www.deeplearningbook.org/
- The MathWorks, Inc. What is a Convolutional Neural Network? 3 things you need to know.
 - https://www.mathworks.com/discovery/convolutional-neural-network-matlab.html

Bibliografia



- Fukushima, K. (1980). **Neocognitron: A self-organizing neural network model for a mechanism of pattern recognition unaffected by shift in position**. Biological Cybernetics. 36 (4): 193–202.
 - <u>10.1007/bf00344251</u>
- Lecun, Y. et al. (1998). Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition. Proceedings of the IEEE. 86 (11): 2278–2324.
 - <u>10.1109/5.726791</u>
- Krizhevsky, Sutskever e Hinton. ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks. NeuripIPS 2012.
- Szegedy, Christian (2015). Going deeper with convolutions. CVPR2015.
- Simonyan e Zisserman. Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition. 2014.
- He et al. Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. 2015.
- Huang et al. Densely Connected Convolutional Networks. CVPR 2017.
- Rodrigues, L. F.; Naldi M. C., Mari, J. F. Comparing convolutional neural networks and preprocessing techniques for HEp-2 cell classification in immunofluorescence images. Computers in Biology and Medicine, 2019.
 - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compbiomed.2019.103542



FIM