CS182 Introduction to Machine Learning

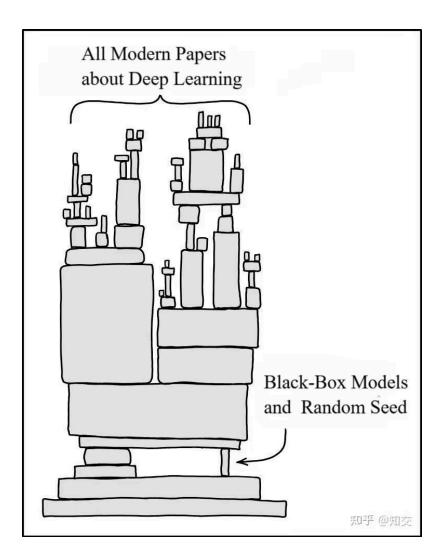
Recitation 9

2025.4.23

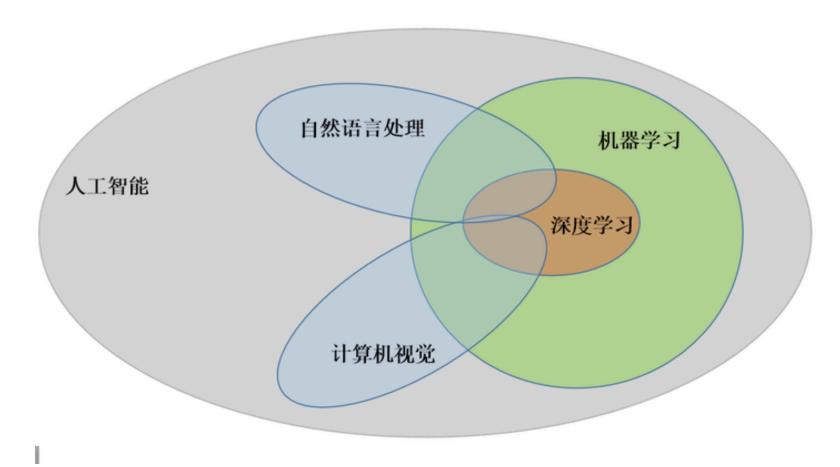
Outline

- Deep Learning models
- Training process

Deep Learning 深度学习



Deep Learning

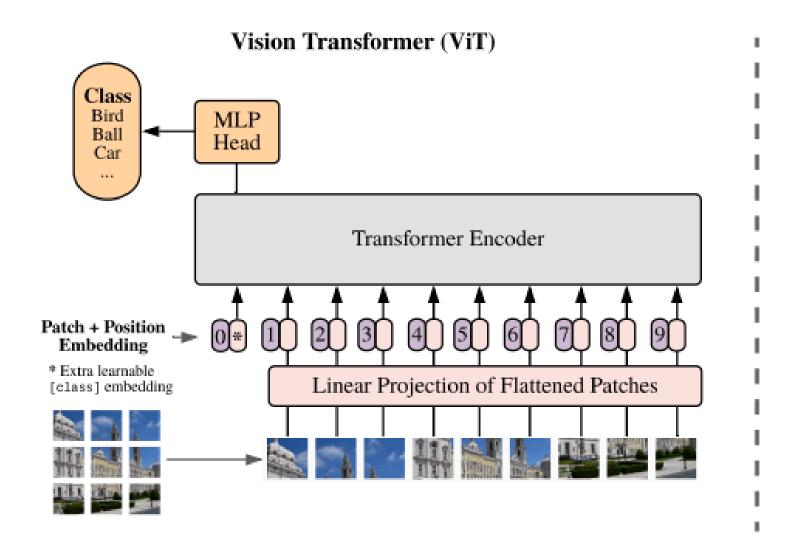


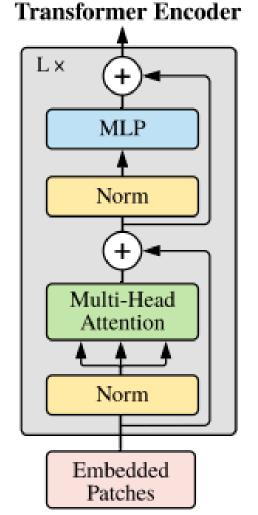
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Models

- CV
 - o CNN, ViT
- NLP
 - RNN, LSTM
 - Transformer(BERT, GPT)
- Generative models
 - VAE, GAN, Diffusion
- Reinforcement learning
 - o DQN, PPO, A3C

Vision Transformer (ViT)





Data Properation 数据预处理

- centralization
- normalization
- remove outliers
- generate features

可以用一些预训练好的模型来生成特征, concat成新的特征

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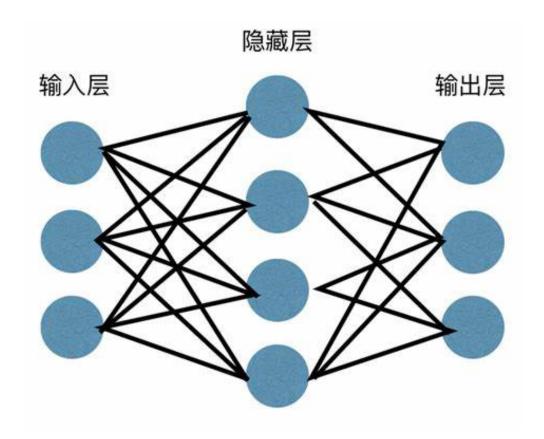
Data Augmentation 数据增强

增加数据的多样性, 避免过拟合

- shift
- rotation
- flip
- crop
- color
- noise
- mixup
- jitter

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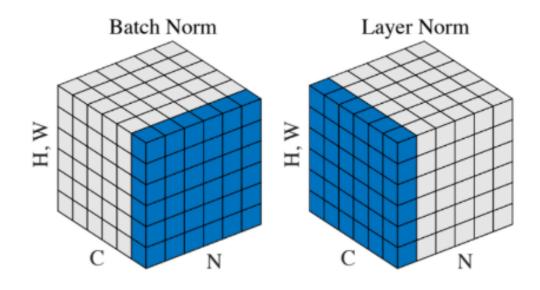
Parameter Initialization 参数初始化



e.g. 多头注意力机制, 每个head初始化成不同的值, 学习到不同的特征 pytorch 自带的初始化: torch.nn.init

https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.init.html

Normalization 局部归一化



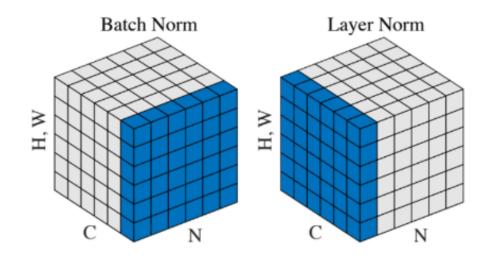
N: batch size, C: 通道数 / 句子长度, H,W: 图片高宽 / 词向量维度

标准化: 得到均值为0,方差为1的分布

$$\hat{x} \leftarrow \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

比较好的抑制梯度消失和梯度爆炸的情况

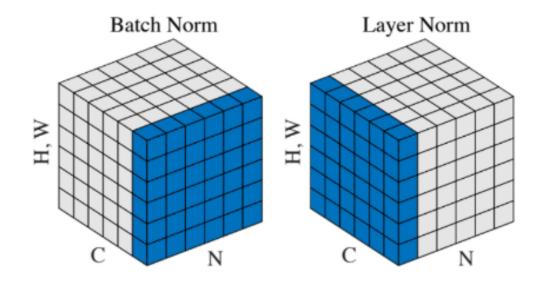
Normalization



N: batch size, C: 通道数 / 句子长度, H,W: 图片高宽 / 词向量维度

- Batch Normalization (BN)对一批样本的同一纬度特征做归一化
- Layer Normalization (LN)
 对单个样本的所有维度特征做归一化

Normalization



- Batch Normalization不适合RNN,transformer等序列网络,不适合文本长度不定和 batchsize较小的情况,适合于CV中的CNN等网络
- Layer Normalization适合用于NLP中的RNN,transformer等网络,因为sequence的长度可能是不一致的