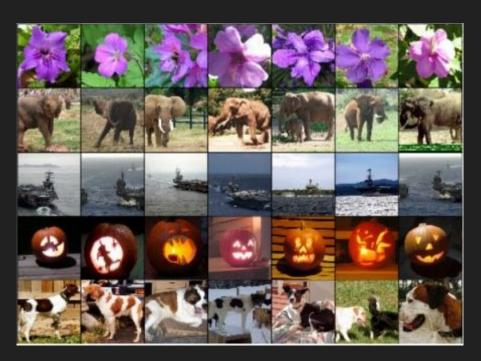
Redes Convolucionales aplicadas a imágenes

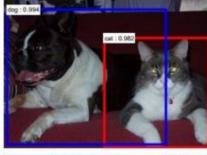
Nicolas Peretti Pablo Pastore

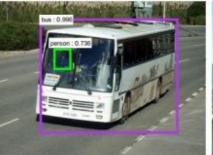
Retrieval

Detección











Segmentación

Vehículos autónomos



A herd of elephants walking

across a dry grass field.

Descripción de imágen

Describes without errors Somewhat related to the image Describes with minor errors A person riding a Two dogs play in the grass. A skateboarder does a trick motorcycle on a dirt road. on a ramp. Two hockey players are fighting A group of young people A little girl in a pink hat is over the puck. playing a game of frisbee. blowing bubbles.

A close up of a cat laying

on a couch.

A red motorcycle parked on the

side of the road.

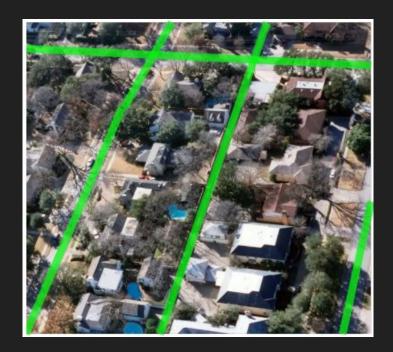
Reconocimiento facial



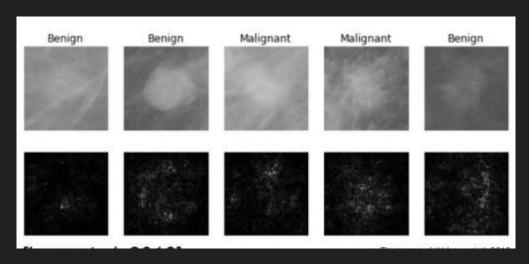
Clasificación de taxonomía de galaxias



Detección de caminos



Análisis de mamografía



Clasificación de señales de tránsito



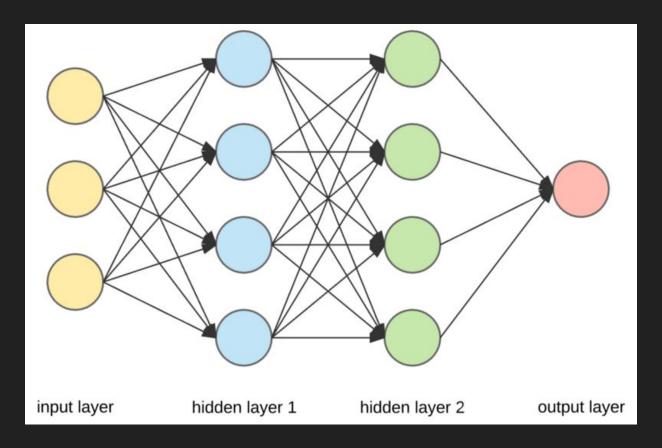
Estimación de pose



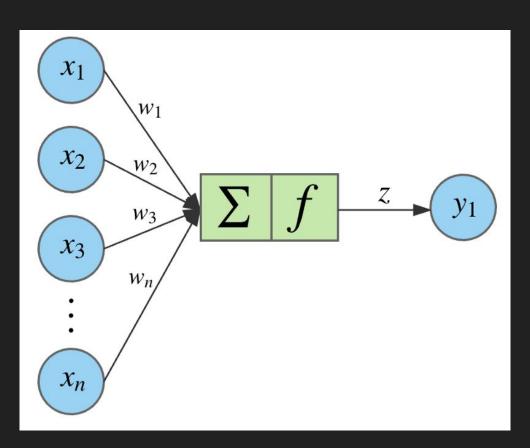
GANs



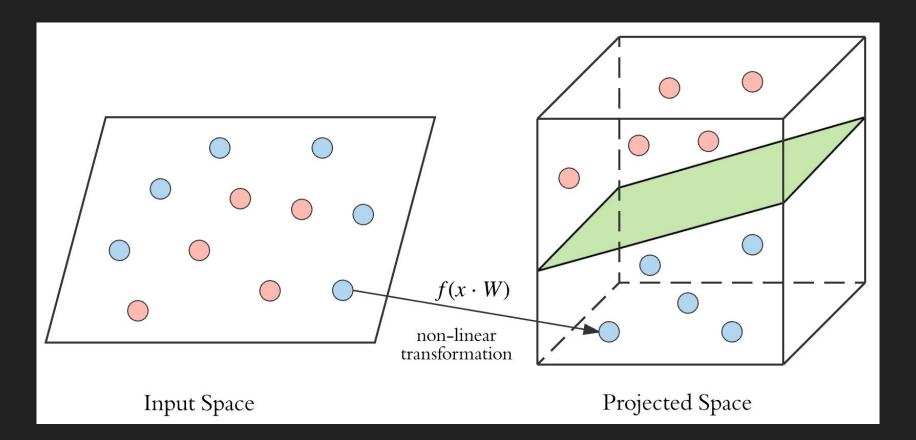
Redes Neuronales



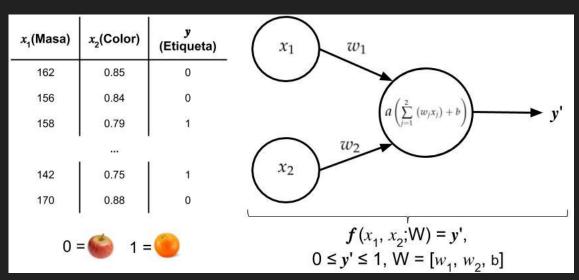
Redes Neuronales



Redes Neuronales



Función de costo



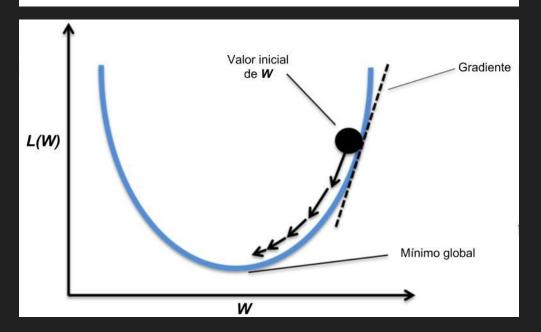
→ Supongamos que deseamos entrenar un clasificador de frutas

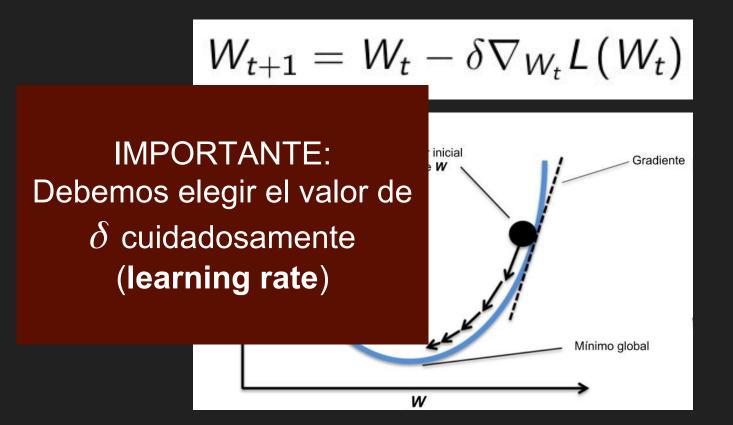
→ Debemos evaluar la exactitud del modelo: Función de Costo

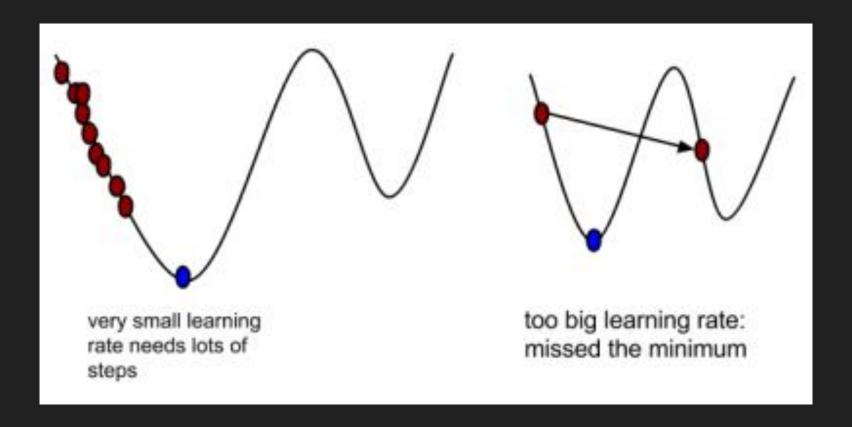
$$L(x, y; W) = \begin{cases} \frac{-\log(f(x; W))}{-\log(1 - f(x; W))} & y = 1\\ \frac{-\log(1 - f(x; W))}{-\log(1 - f(x; W))} & y = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$W_{t+1} = W_t - \delta \nabla_{W_t} L(W_t)$$



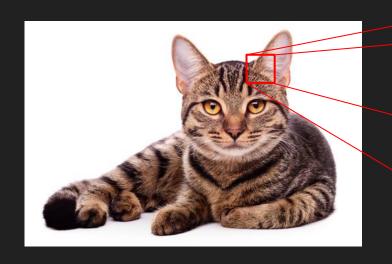




(mini batch) SGD

- → Problemas con el algoritmo previo:
 - ◆ Costoso en grandes volúmenes de datos.
 - Imposible de ejecutar cuando los datos no entran en memoria.
- → Solución:
 - 1) Seleccionar un subconjunto de nuestro conjunto de entrenamiento.
 - ◆ 2) Computar función de costo, computar gradiente y actualizar pesos.
 - 3) Volver al paso (1)

Aprendizaje (automático) de representaciones



54_	- 5	8 .	255	8	0	_
45	0	78	51	100	74	
85	47	34	185	207	21	36
22	20	148	52	24	147	123
52	36	250	74	214	278	41
-	158	0	78	51	247	255
_		72	74	136	251	74

Lo que la computadora ve

Aprendizaje (automático) de representaciones

Algunos desafíos:



variación de clases



iluminación



deformación

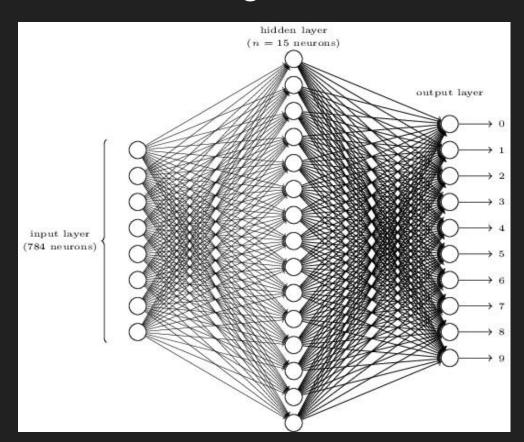


oclusión

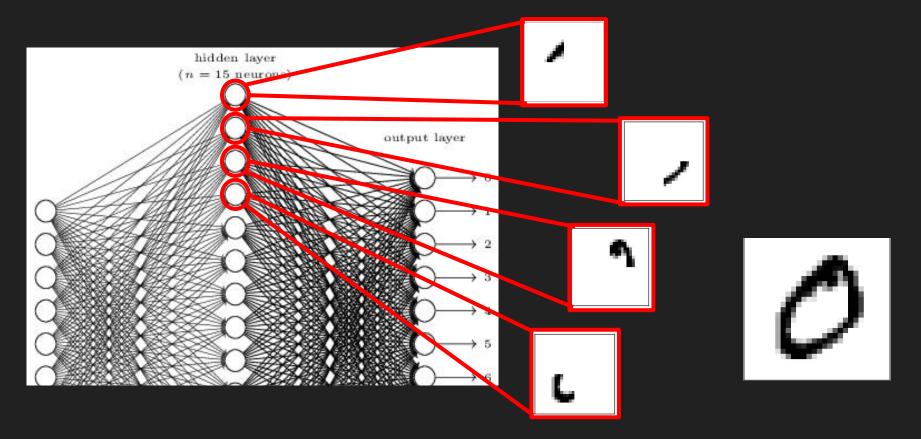
Red neuronal como clasificador de dígitos



- → Imagenes de dígitos de 28 x 28 píxeles
- \rightarrow 28 x 28 = 784 píxeles
- → 784 valores de entrada a nuestra red

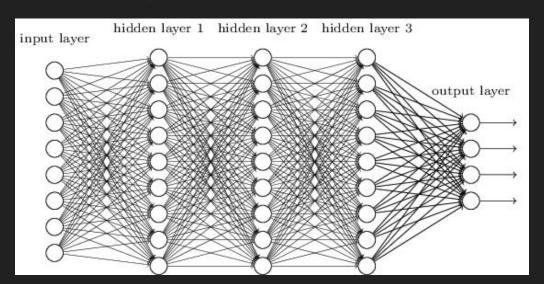


Red neuronal como clasificador de dígitos



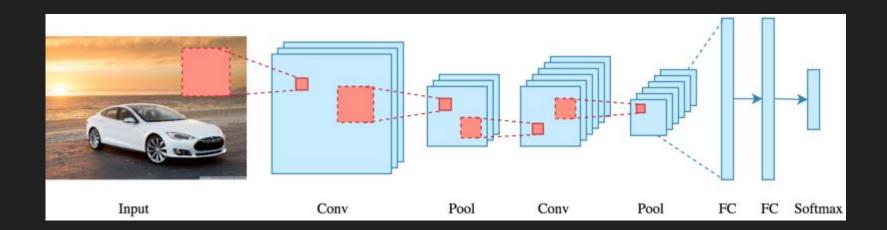
Red neuronal en imágenes

- → No tiene en cuenta estructura espacial de la imagen.
- → Deseamos construir redes más profundas
 - Crece la cantidad de parámetros
 - ◆ En la práctica: 3 capas mejor que 2 capas. 4, 5, etc capas no siempre ayudan

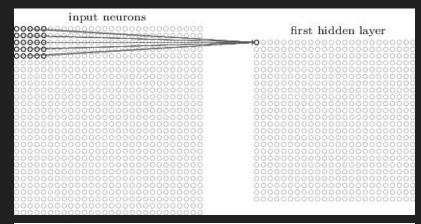


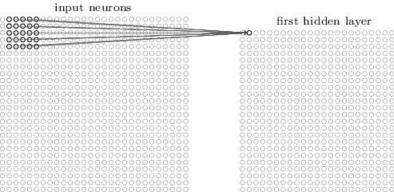
Redes convolucionales (CNN)

- → Approach red neuronal: trabajar con toda la imagen a la vez
- → Approach convolucional: inspeccionar la imagen de a pequeñas partes



CNN: Convolución

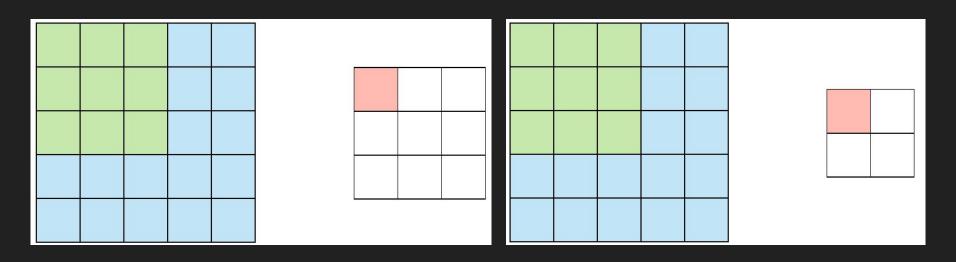




- → Campo receptivo local (5x5 pixeles)
- → Pesos Compartidos
- → Stride = 1

CNN: Convolución

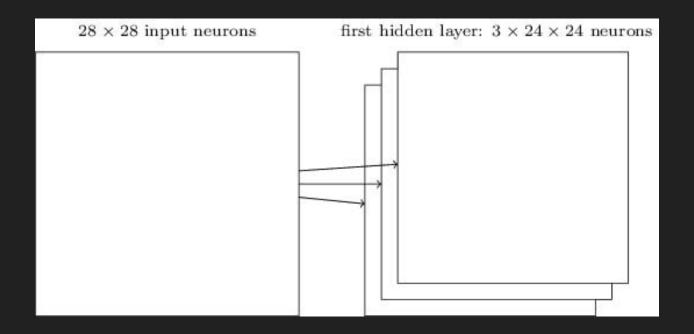
Resultados con diferentes valores de *stride*:



Stride = 1

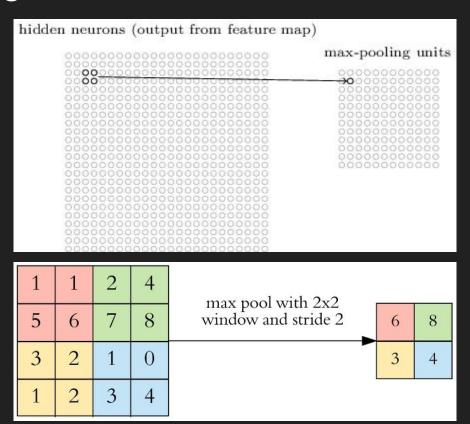
Stride = 2

CNN: Convolución

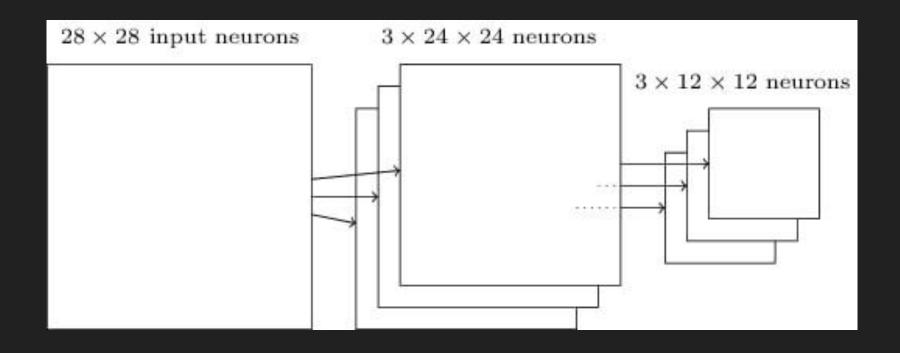


Convolución con tres filtros (o kernels)

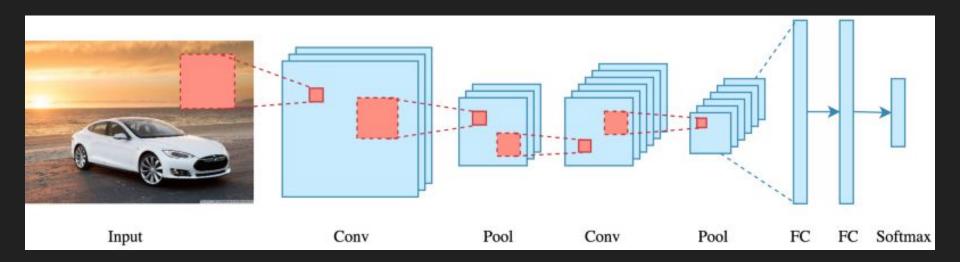
CNN: Pooling



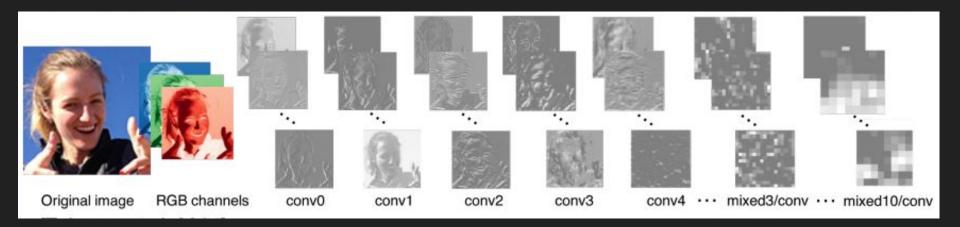
CNN: Conv + Pool



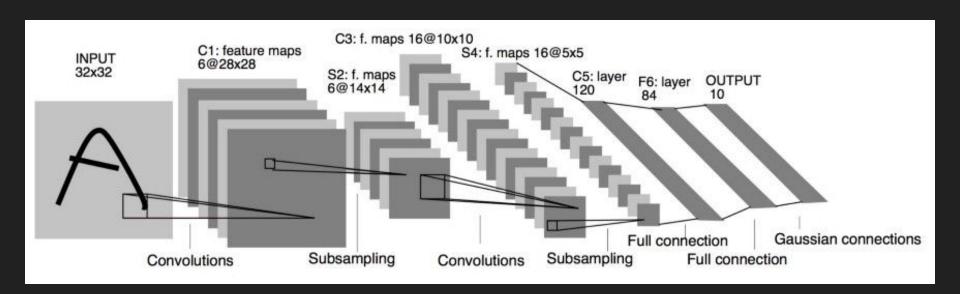
CNN: Arquitectura completa



CNN: Visualización

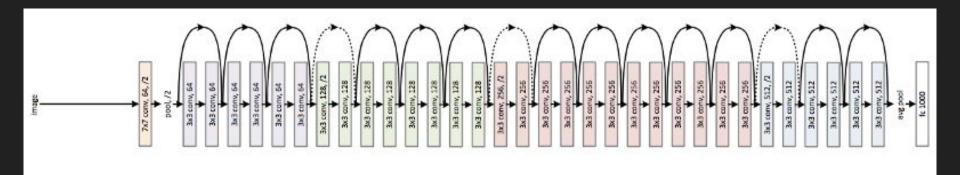


CNN: LeNet



CNN: ResNet

- → 152 capas ("ultra-deep")
- → "mantener" el input original
- → 8 GPUs (2->3 semanas)



CNN: ResNet

- → 152 capas ("ultra-deep")
- → "mantener" el input original
- → 8 GPUs (2->3 semanas)

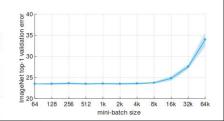
Accurate, Large Minibatch SGD: Training ImageNet in 1 Hour

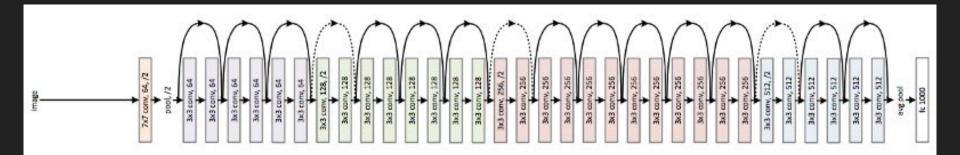
Priya Goyal Piotr Dollár Ross Girshick Pieter Noordhuis Lukasz Wesolowski Aapo Kyrola Andrew Tulloch Yangqing Jia Kaiming He

Facebook

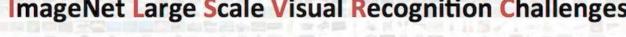
Abstract

Deep learning thrives with large neural networks and large datasets. However, larger networks and larger datasets result in longer training times that impede research and development progress. Distributed synchronous SGD offers a potential solution to this problem by dividing SGD minibatches over a pool of parallel workers. Yet to make this scheme efficient, the per-worker workload must be large, which implies nontrivial growth in the SGD minibatch size. In this paper, we empirically show that on the

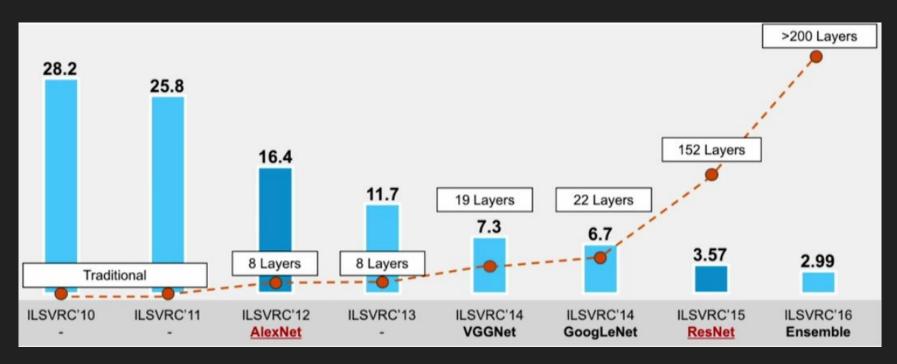








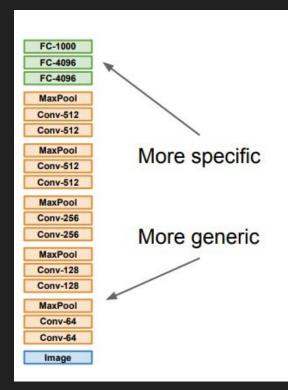
CNN: Imagenet



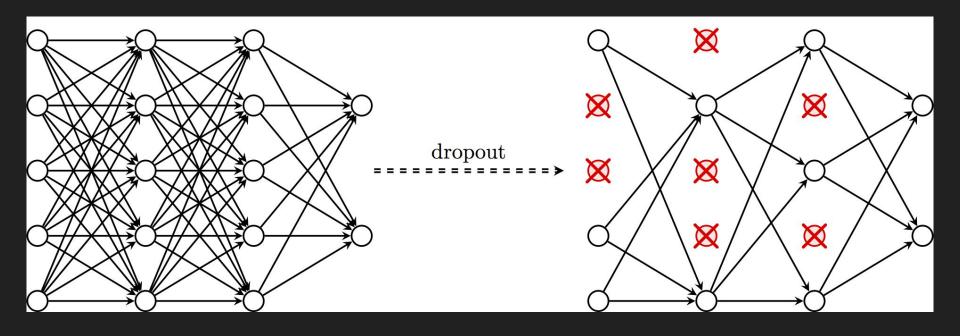
Imagenet: Error rate top 5

CNN: Transfer learning

"You need a lot of a data if you want to train/use CNNs"



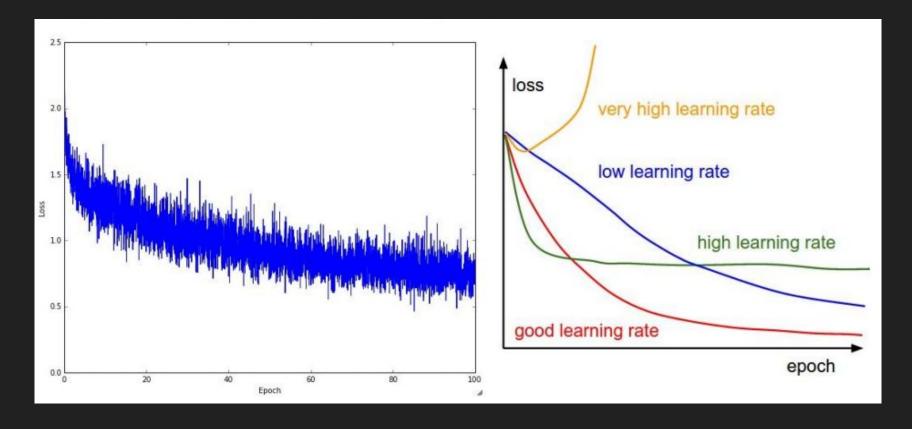
	very similar dataset	very different dataset
very little data	Use Linear Classifier on top layer	You're in trouble Try linear classifier from different stages
quite a lot of data	Finetune a few layers	Finetune a larger number of layers

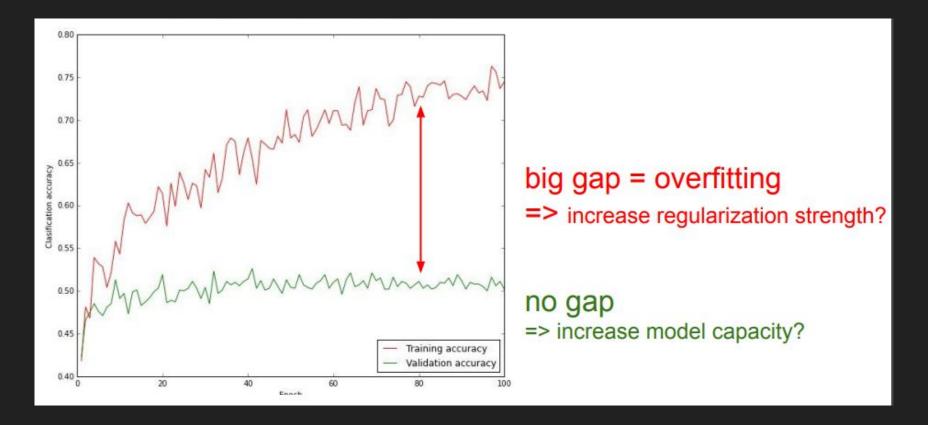




Ajuste de hiperparametros

- → Arquitectura de red neuronal.
- → Learning rate inicial, actualización.
- → Regularización (ej. dropout).
- → Más: https://goo.gl/p5Voeh





Más info:

- → Intro a CNNs:
 - http://adeshpande3.github.io/adeshpande3.github.io/A-Beginner's-Guide-To-Understanding-Convolutional-Neural-Networks/
- → CS231n
 - Course: http://cs231n.stanford.edu/
 - ◆ Videos: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL16j5WbGpaM0_Tj8CRmurZ8Kk1qEBc7fq
- → Michael Nielsen's Book: http://neuralnetworksanddeeplearning.com/
- → Deep Learning Book: https://www.deeplearningbook.org/
- → Andrej Karpathy's Blog: http://karpathy.github.io/

¿Preguntas?