

# Deep Learning: An Overview

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# Overview

- Motivation for why should you care
- Inspiration and history of artificial neural networks
- Feedforward neural networks
- Deep Networks in Computer Vision
- Deep Networks for Sequence Processing

# Short bio

- Education in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
- CTO at SYSNET International, Inc.
- Specializing in Health Information Technology

# What is Artificial Intelligence

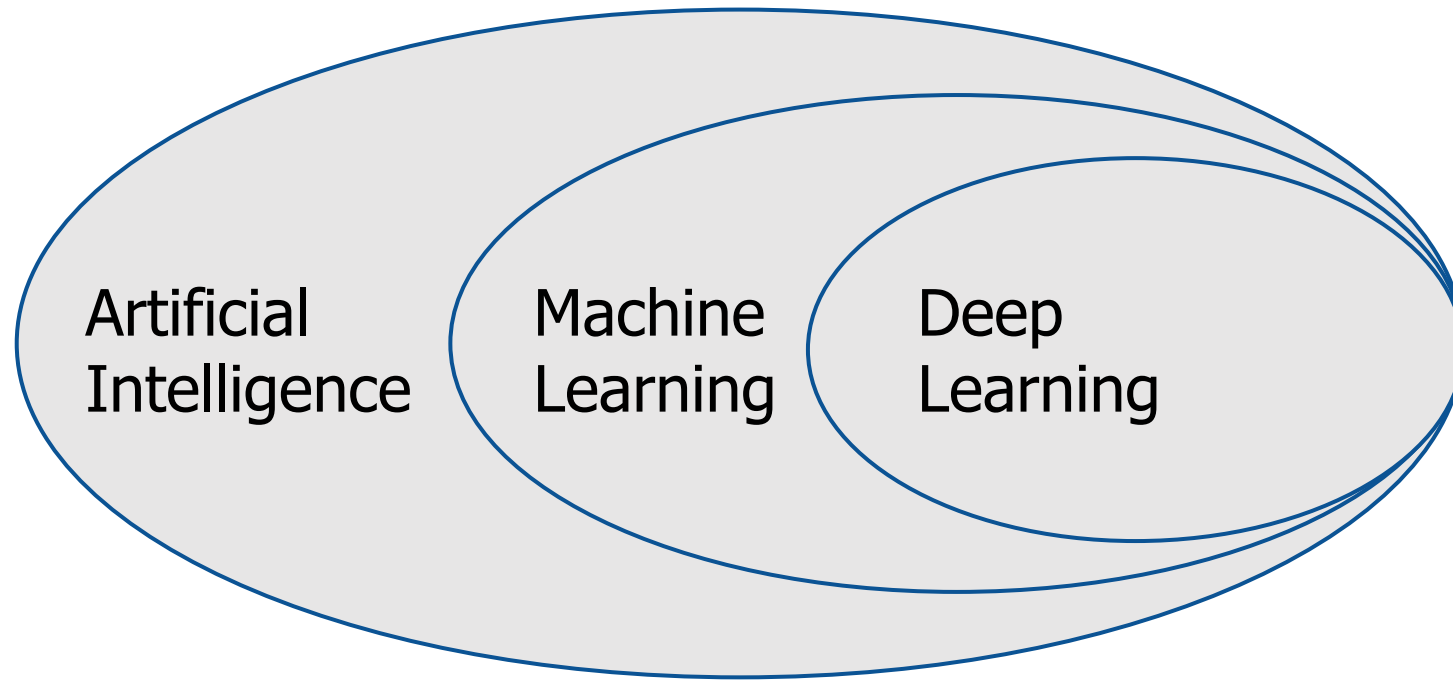
John McCarty coined the term in 1956



Merriam-Webster defines artificial intelligence this way:

- A branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers.
- The capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior.

# What is Deep Learning?



# Deep Learning Applications

There are now countless applications of Deep Learning:

- Self-Driving Cars
- News Aggregation and News Fraud Detection
- Medical Diagnosis of images
- Natural Language Processing
- Financial Fraud Detection

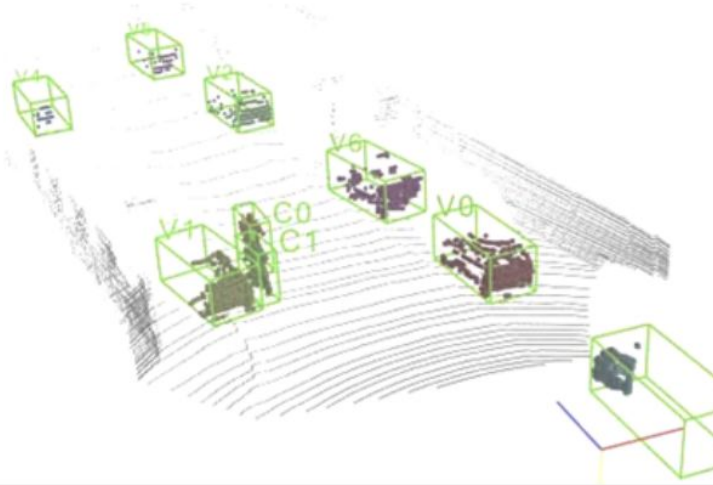
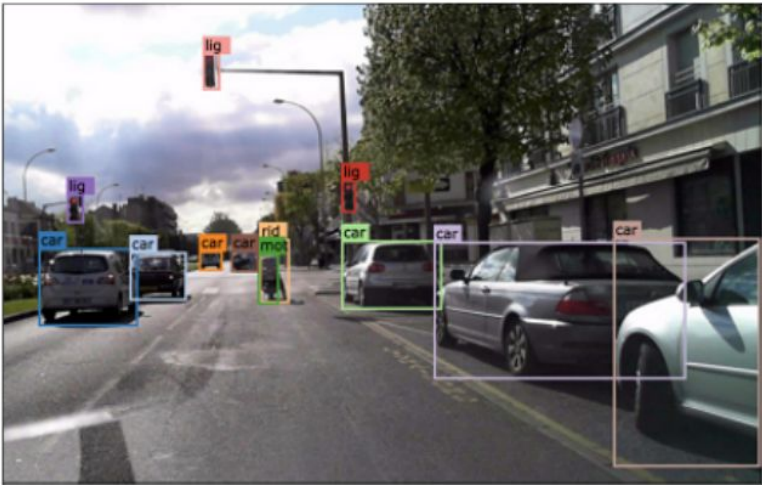
# Self-Driving Cars

- Uses various sensors to navigate to destination



# Self Driving Cars (cont.)

Sensor data need to be interpreted and appropriate actions must be taken



Sorin Grigorescu, et al, "A Survey of Deep Learning Techniques for Autonomous Driving", <https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.07738>



# News Aggregation

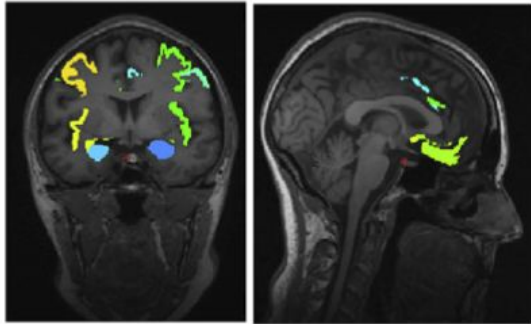
- Analyse news sources, group them into categories and assess their veracity



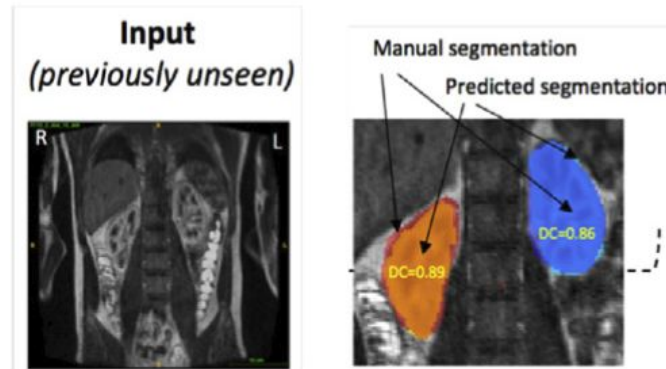
# Medical Image Diagnosis

Machine learning can assist in many aspects of medical imaging from acquisition, to interpretation, and to diagnosis.

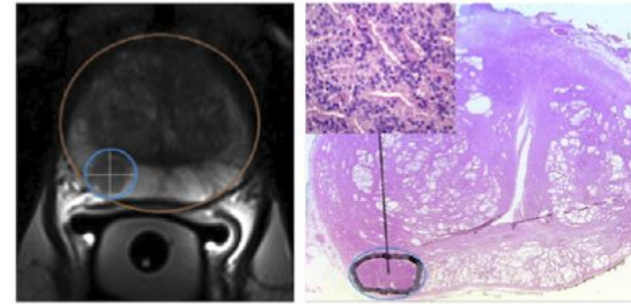
BRAIN



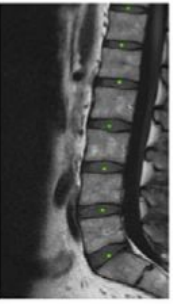
KIDNEY



PROSTATE

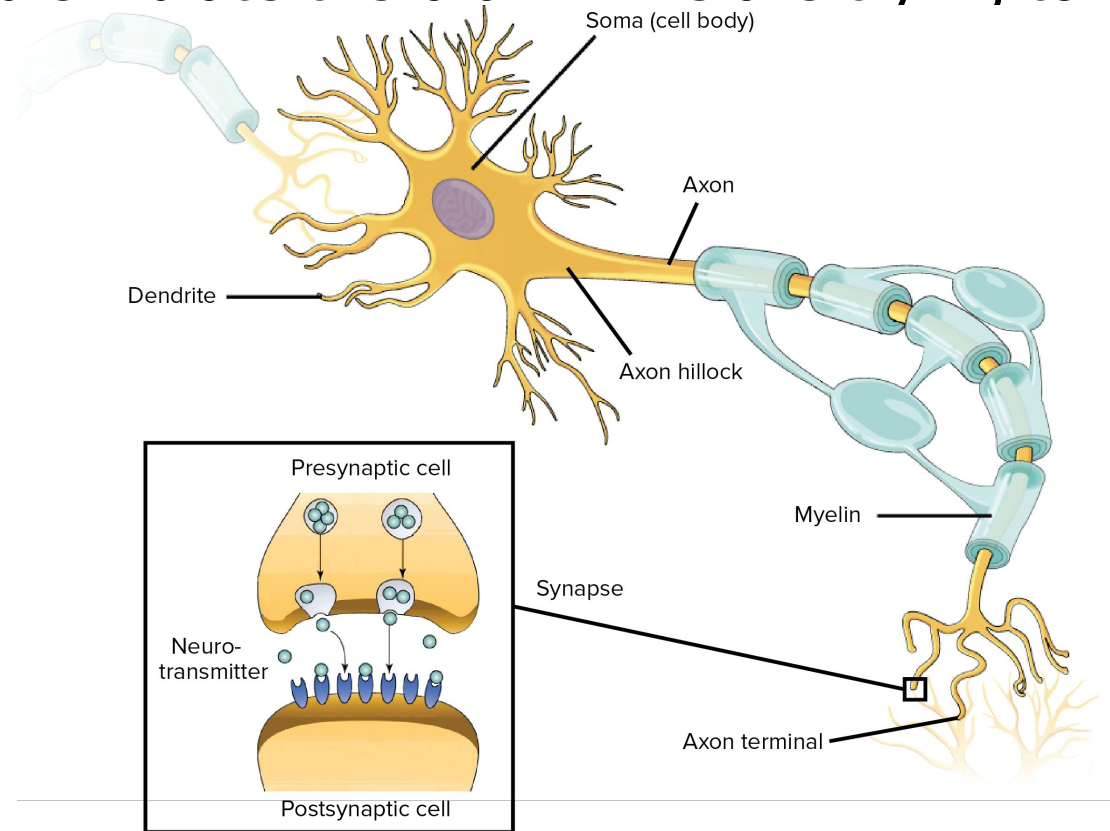


SPINE



# Inspired by the Brain

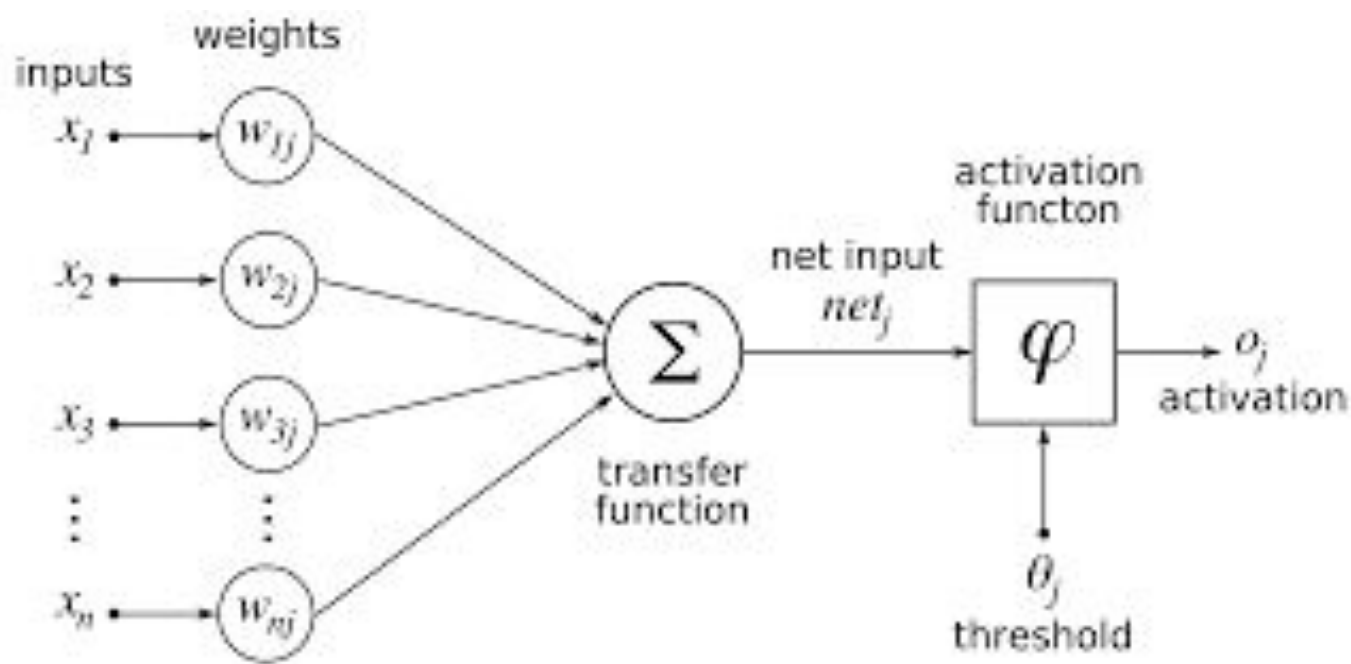
Why not try and simulate the brain if we are trying to build intelligence



<https://www.khanacademy.org/science/biology/human-biology/neuron-nervous-system/a/overview-of-neuron-structure-and-function>

# Artificial Neuron

Simplified version of a biological neuron



$$y_k = \varphi \left( \sum_{j=0}^m w_{kj} x_j \right)$$

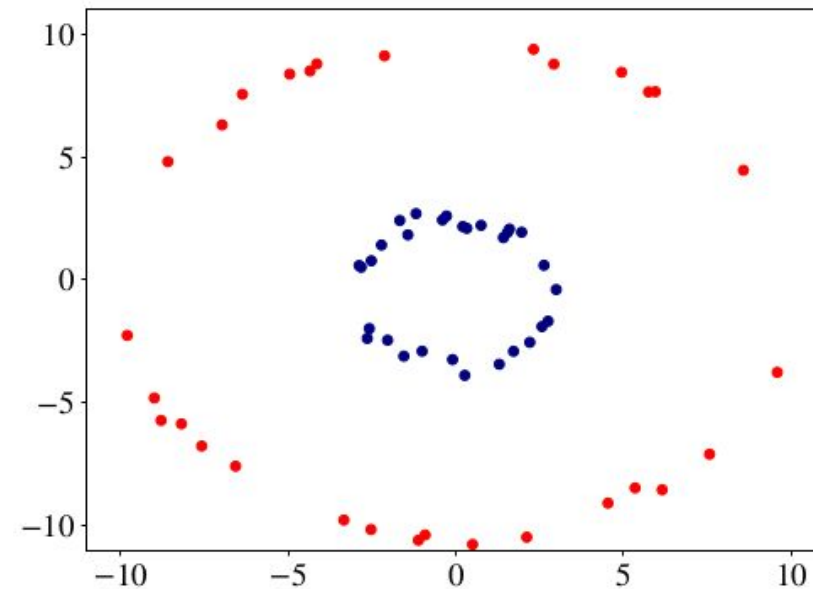
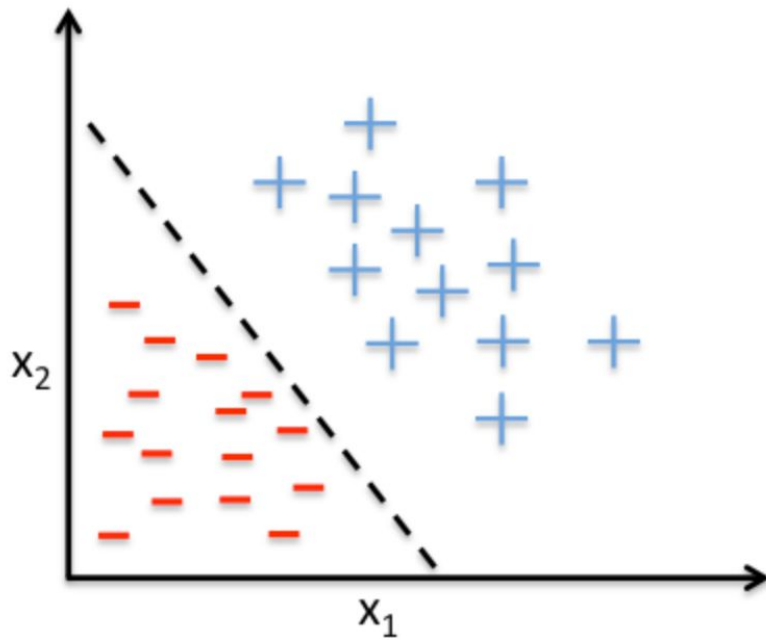
Sigmoid function

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}.$$

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial\\_neuron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_neuron)

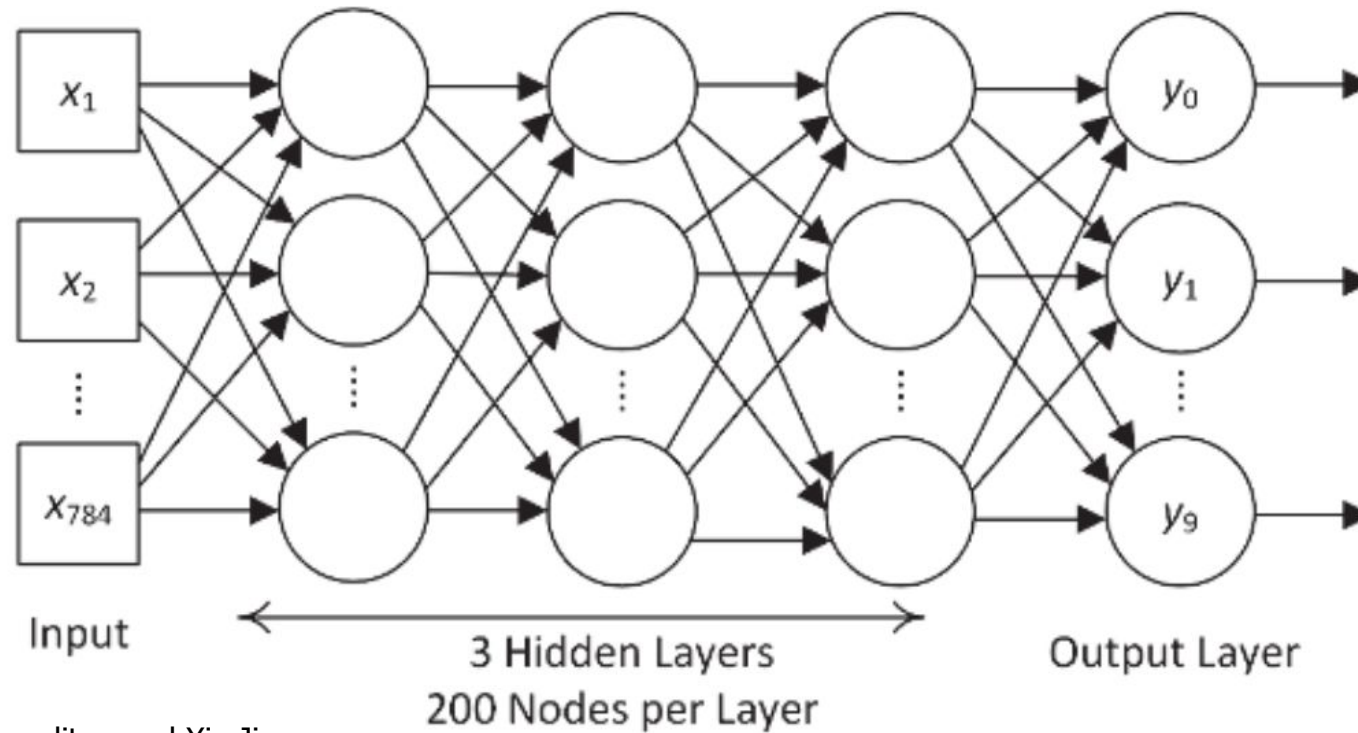
# Linear Separability

Single layer neural networks can only provide linear separation



# Feedforward Neural Networks

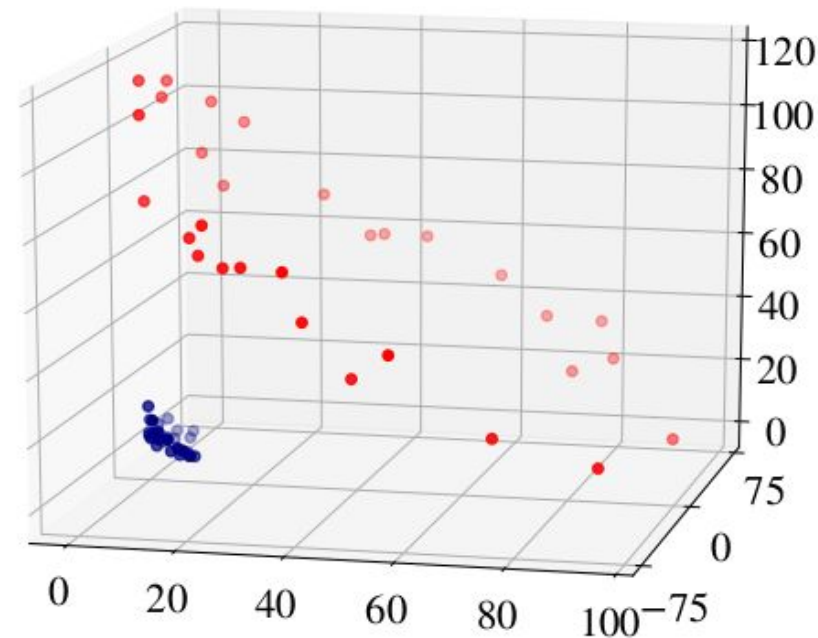
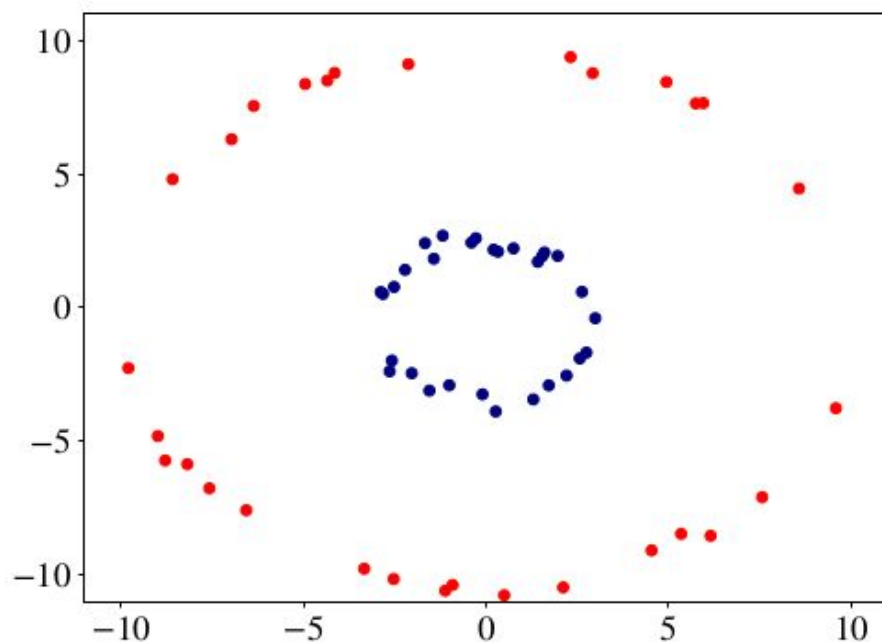
We can increase the capacity of the network by increasing the number of layers



"Artificial Intelligence" by Richard Neapolitan and Xia Jiang

# Transformation of Input Space

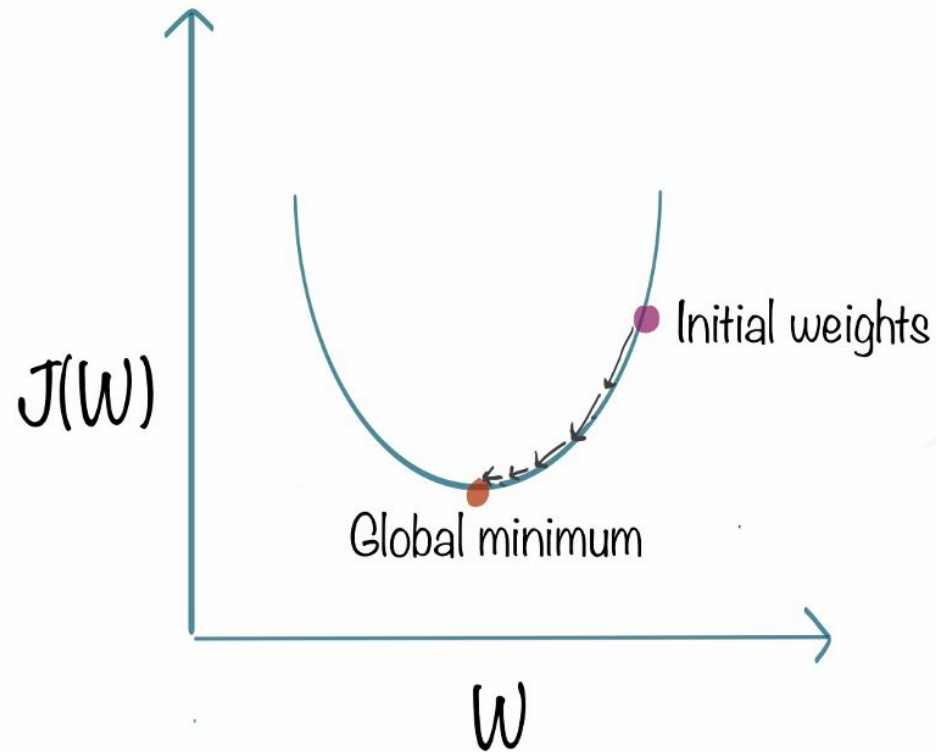
The hidden layers allow you to transform the input space into a higher dimensional space where linear separation is possible





# How do we train multi-layered networks?

Gradient Descent Algorithm with backpropagation (chain rule)



for  $j = 1$  to  $j = N$

$$w_j := w_j + \alpha \frac{\partial J(\vec{W})}{\partial w_j}$$



# Deep Learning in Computer Vision

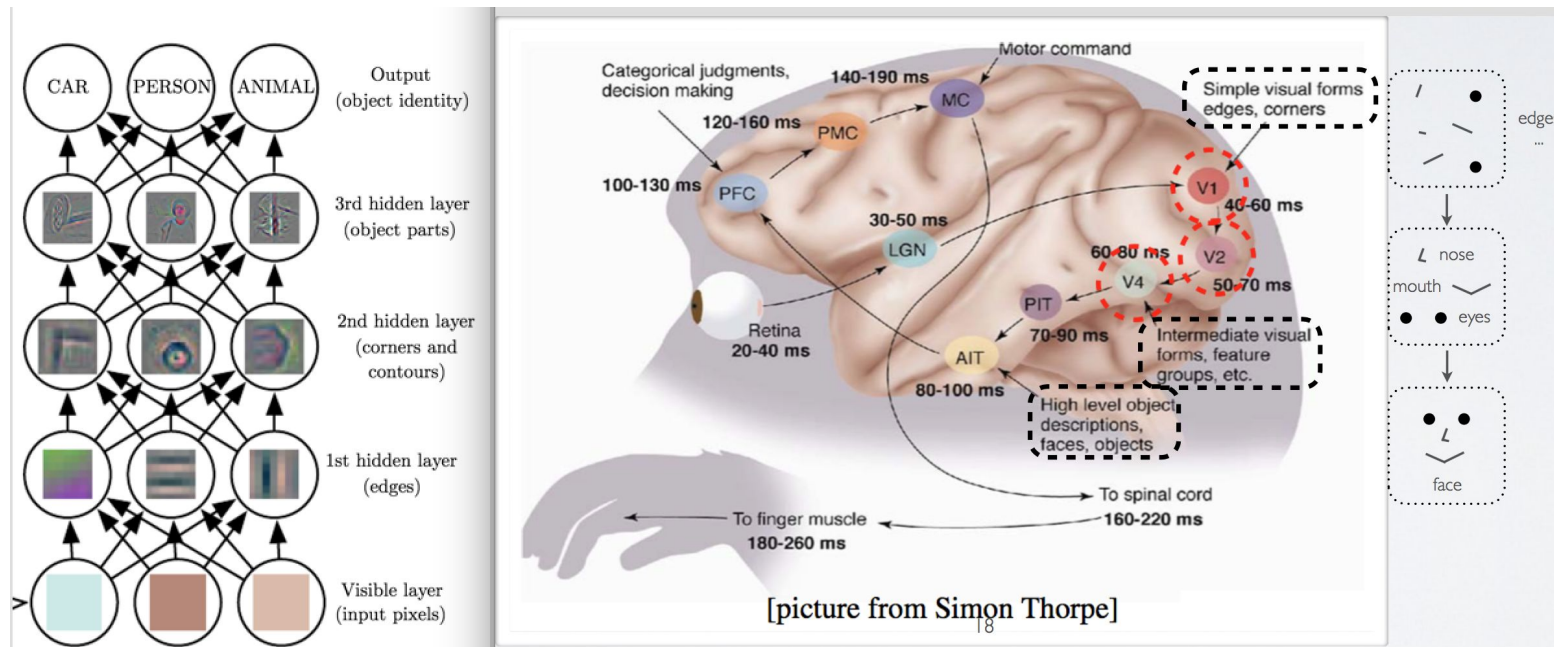
Aspects of Learning that are unique to Computer Vision

- Images can be large and require too many weights
- Basic features repeat throughout the image in different locations

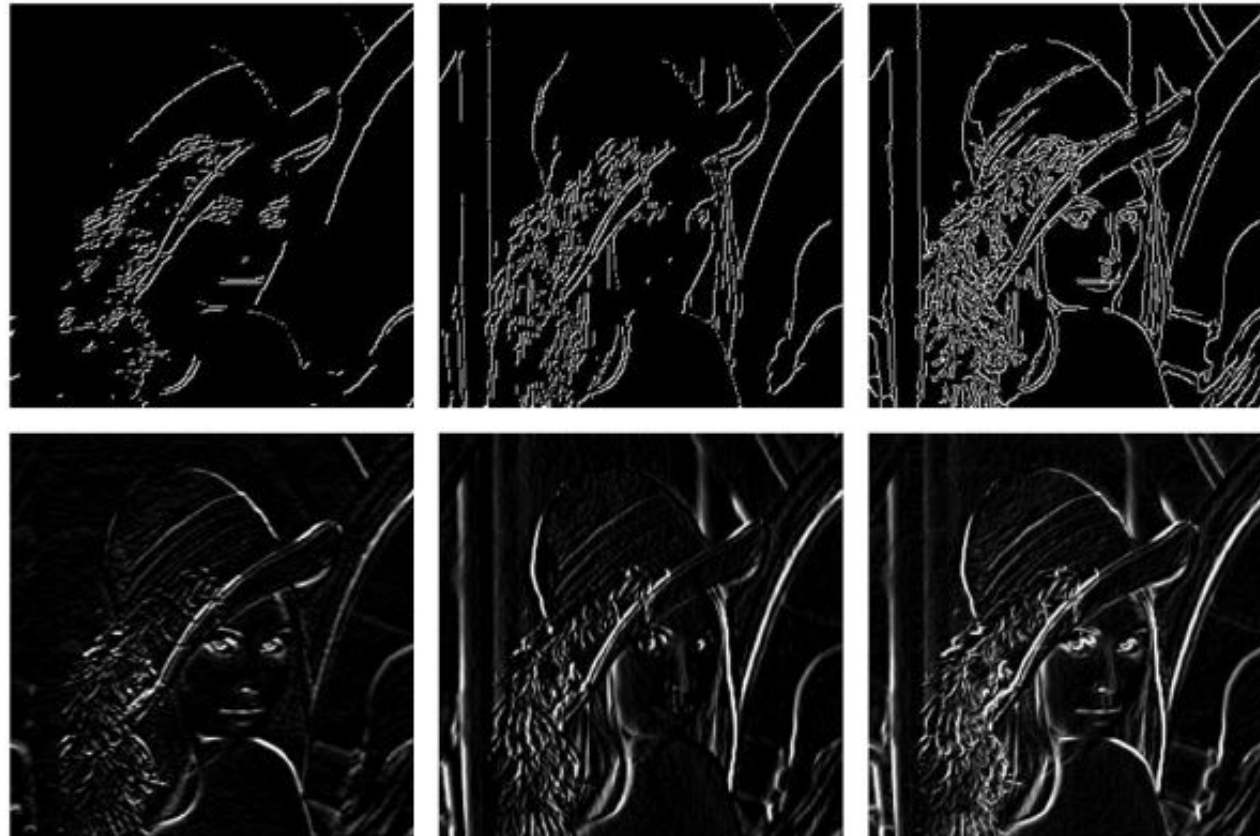


# Inspired by the brain again

Our brains process visual information in successive layers of increasing complexity

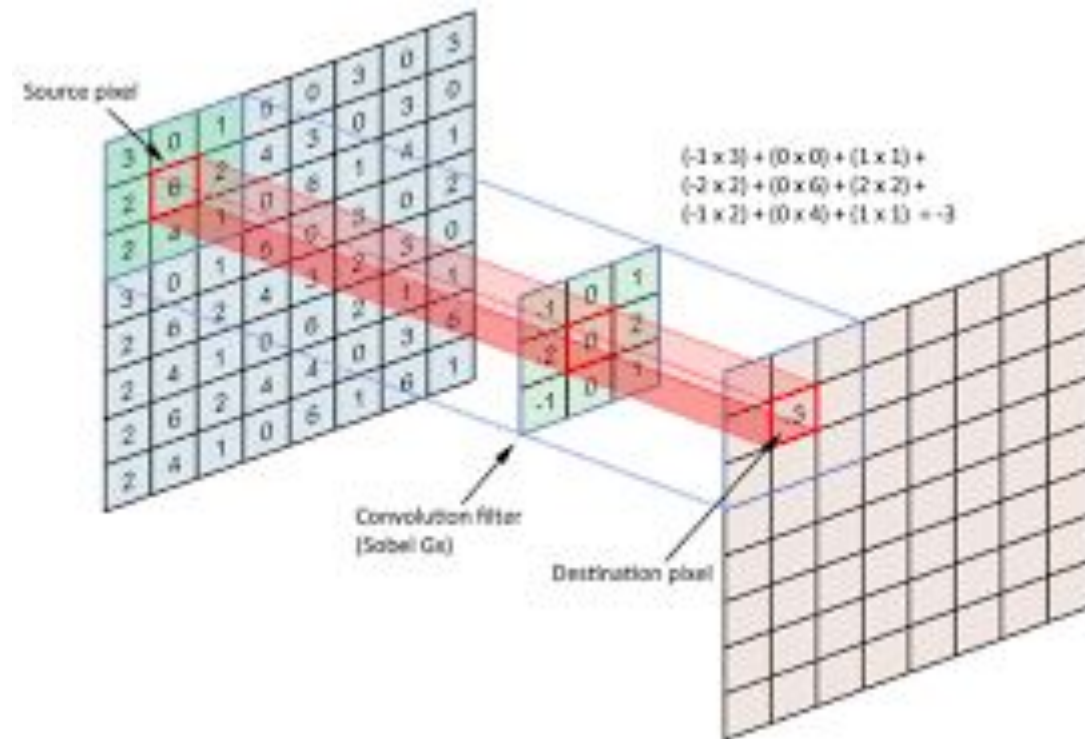


# Features of an image



# Convolutional Neural Networks

Define filters to apply across the image to evaluate presence at a given location



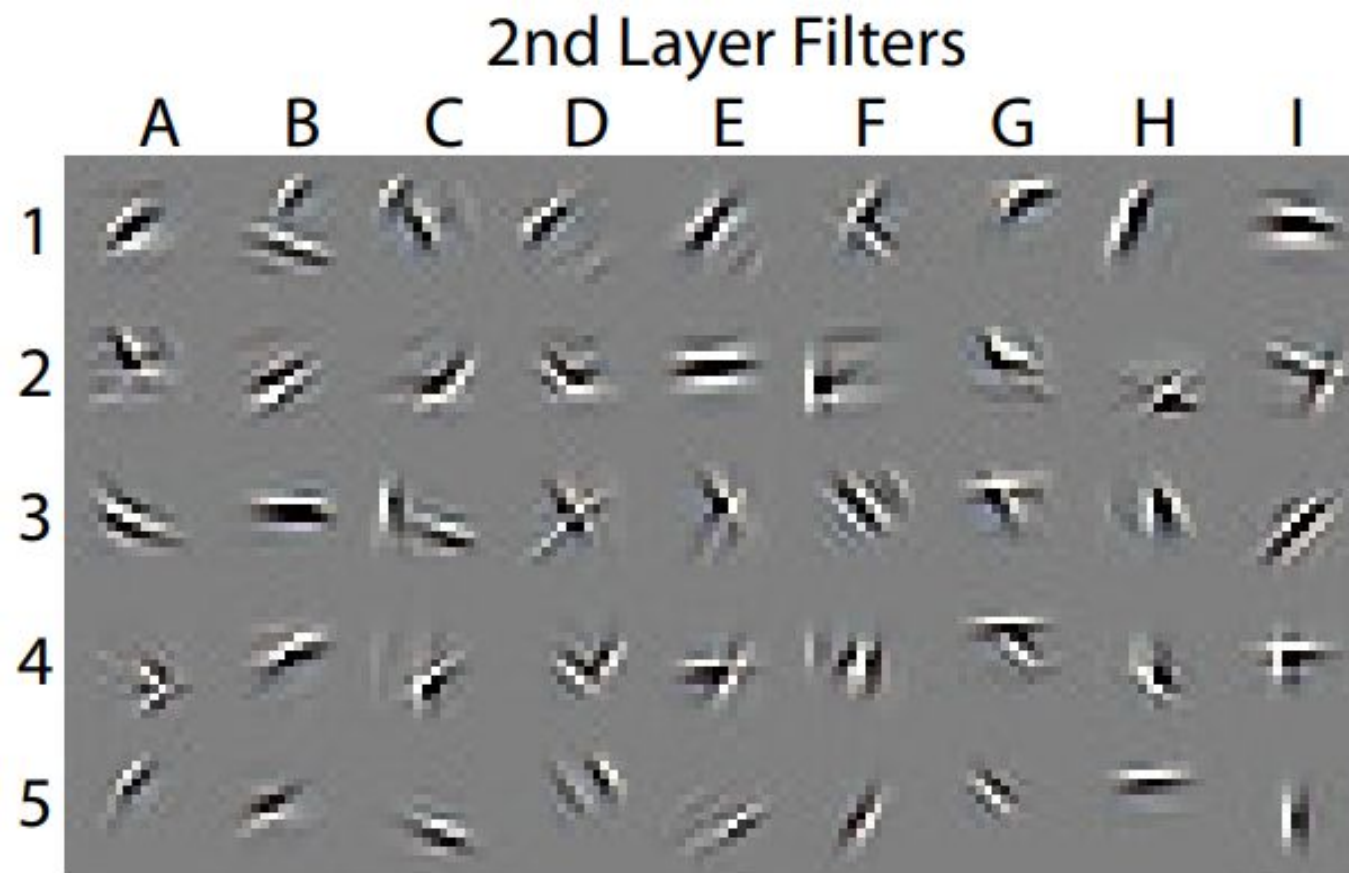
# 1st Layer Filters



Deconvolutional Networks Matthew D. Zeiler, Dilip Kirshnan, Graham W. Taylor, and Rob Fergus CVPR 2010 (June 13-18, 2010)

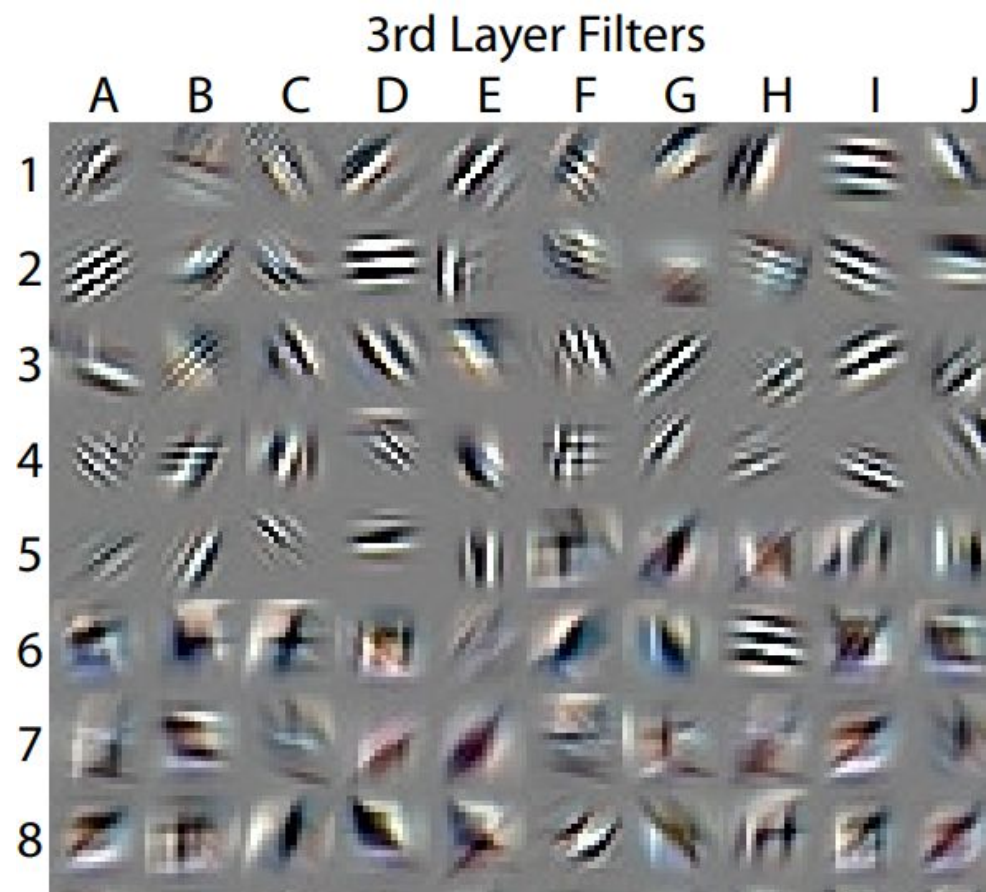


# 2nd Layer Filters



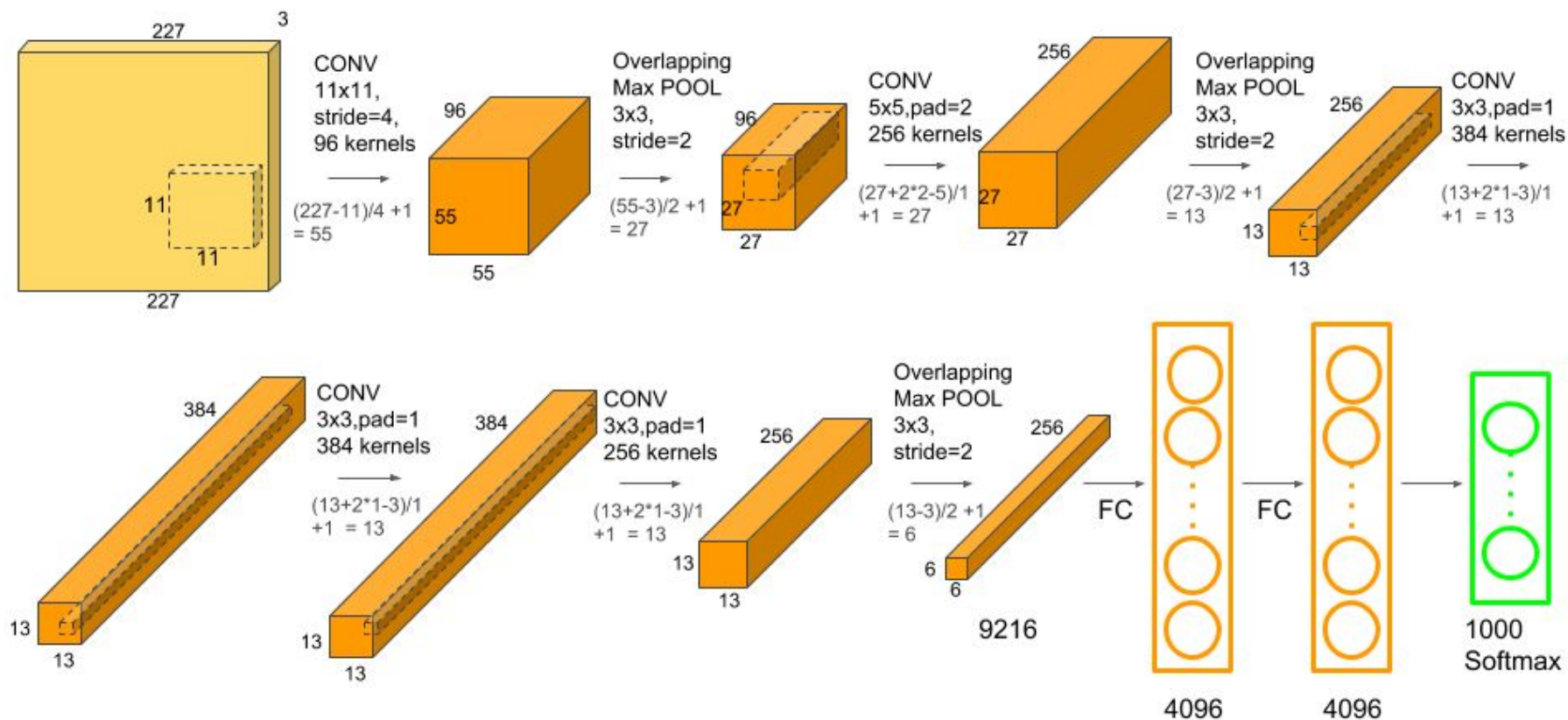
Deconvolutional Networks Matthew D. Zeiler, Dilip Kirshnan, Graham W. Taylor, and Rob Fergus CVPR 2010 (June 13-18, 2010)

# 3rd Layer Filters



Deconvolutional Networks Matthew D. Zeiler, Dilip Kirshnan, Graham W. Taylor, and Rob Fergus CVPR 2010 (June 13-18, 2010)

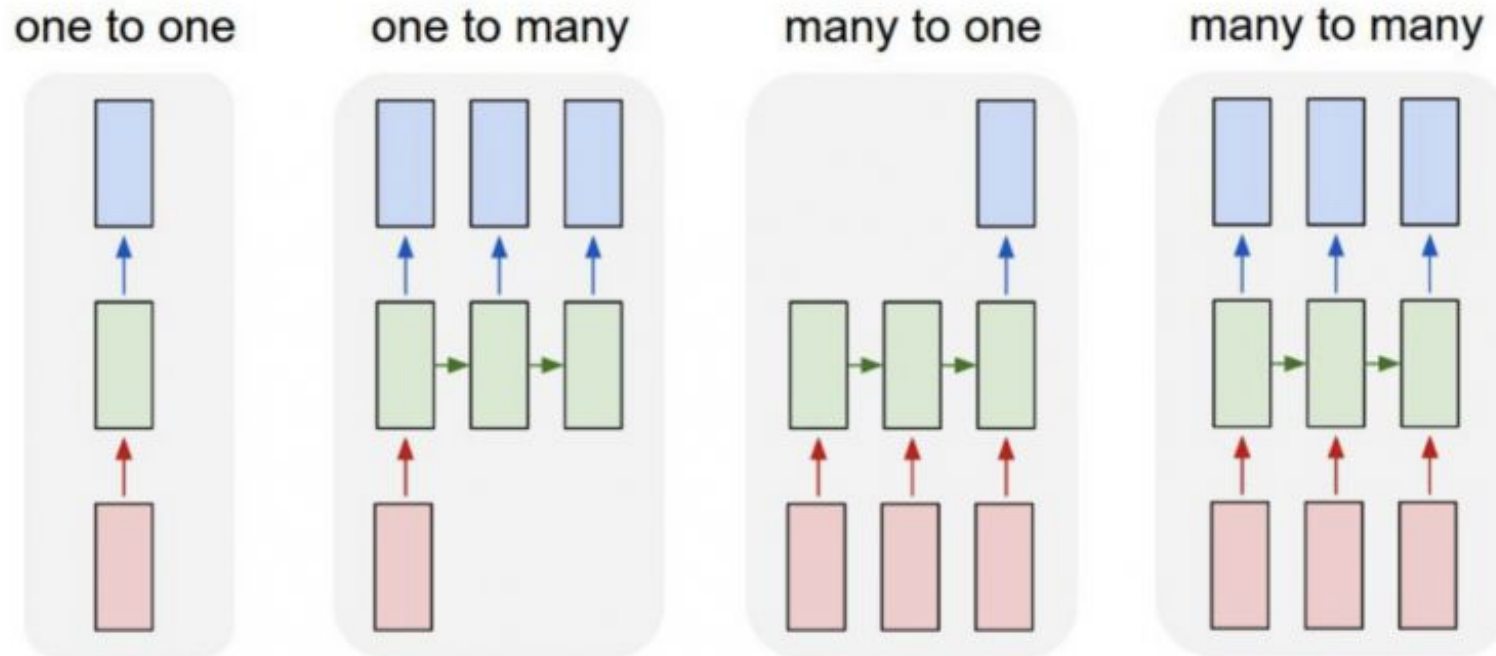
# AlexNet Convolutional Neural Network





# What about applications with State?

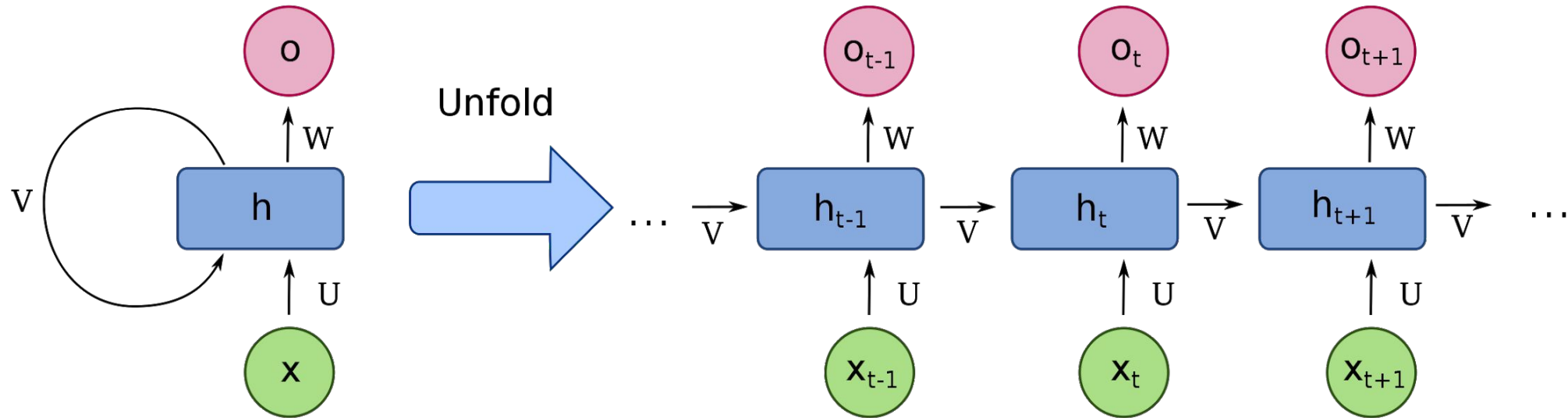
How about other problems that involve sequences?



The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Recurrent Neural Networks, <http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/>

# Recurrent Neural Networks

Output depends on current input but also current state



<http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/>

# Deep Learning for NLP

How do we represent sentences as numerical vectors?

Rome Paris word V

Rome = [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0]

Paris = [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0]

Italy = [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0]

France = [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, ..., 0]

# Conclusion

Questions?

