

Deep learning basics

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Machine learning

Supervised learning

Machine learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence.

Intuitively We want to *learn from* and *make predictions on* data.

Technically We want to build a model that approximate well (e.g. minimize a loss function) an unknown function.

Application examples

Supervised learning

- Regression

Polynomial $(x, y, z) \rightarrow f(x, y, z)$

House price (surface, nb rooms, city) \rightarrow price

- Classification

Image classification pixel values \rightarrow cat or dog

Text classification list of words \rightarrow spam or valid email

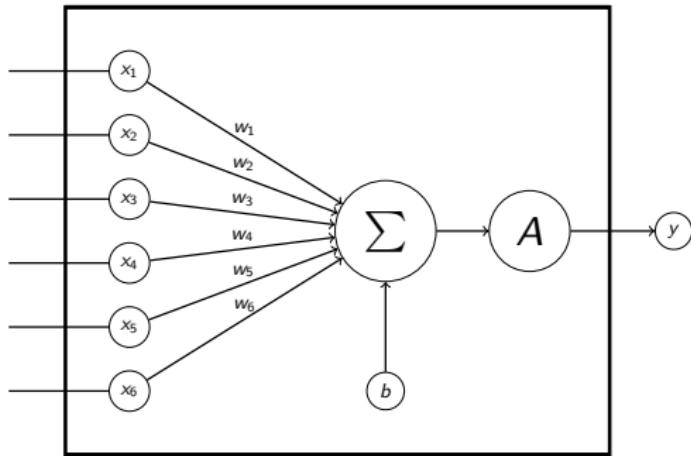
Deep learning

Deep learning is a subfield of machine learning in which we use artificial neural networks to make predictions.

An artificial neural networks is a computation model loosely based on the human brain. It aims to mimic electric signals travelling through neurons in order to make computations.

Artificial neural network

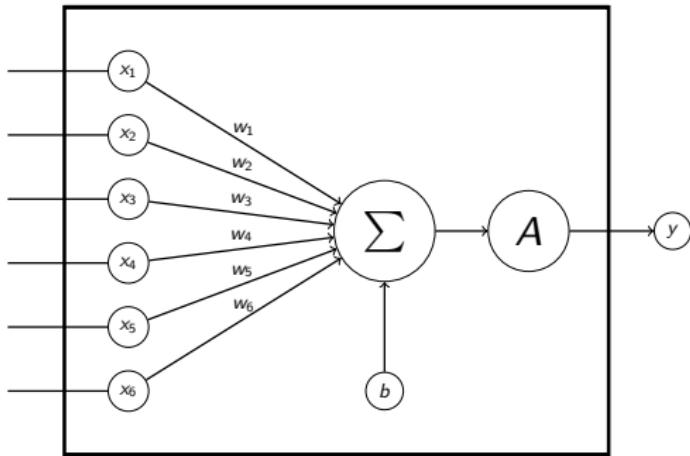
Neuron



$$A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Artificial neural network

Neuron

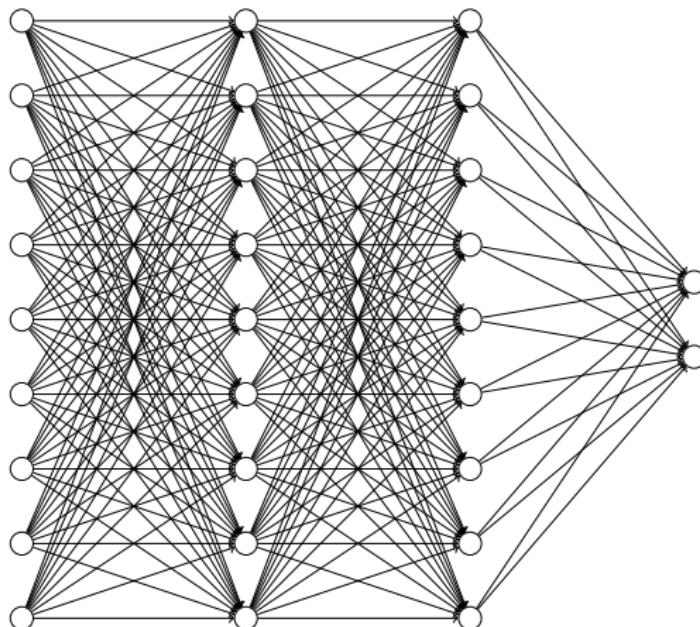


$$A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$y = A(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + w_3x_3 + w_4x_4 + w_5x_5 + w_6x_6 + b)$$

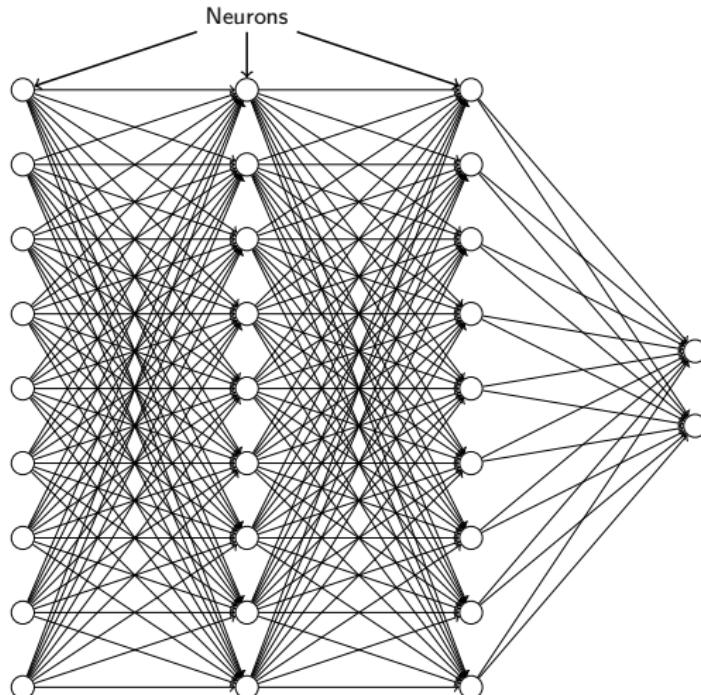
Artificial neural network

Network



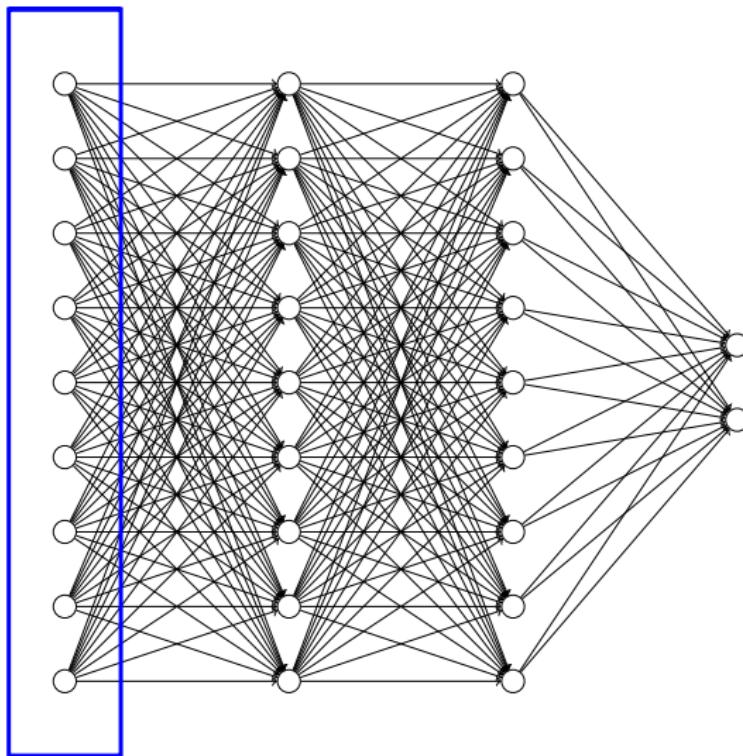
Artificial neural network

Network



Artificial neural network

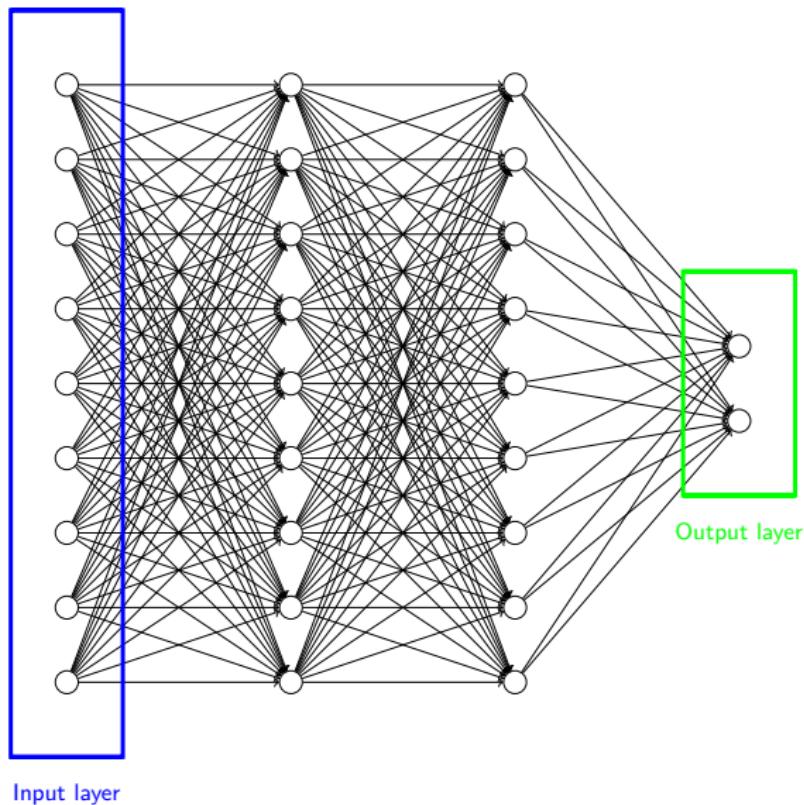
Network



Input layer

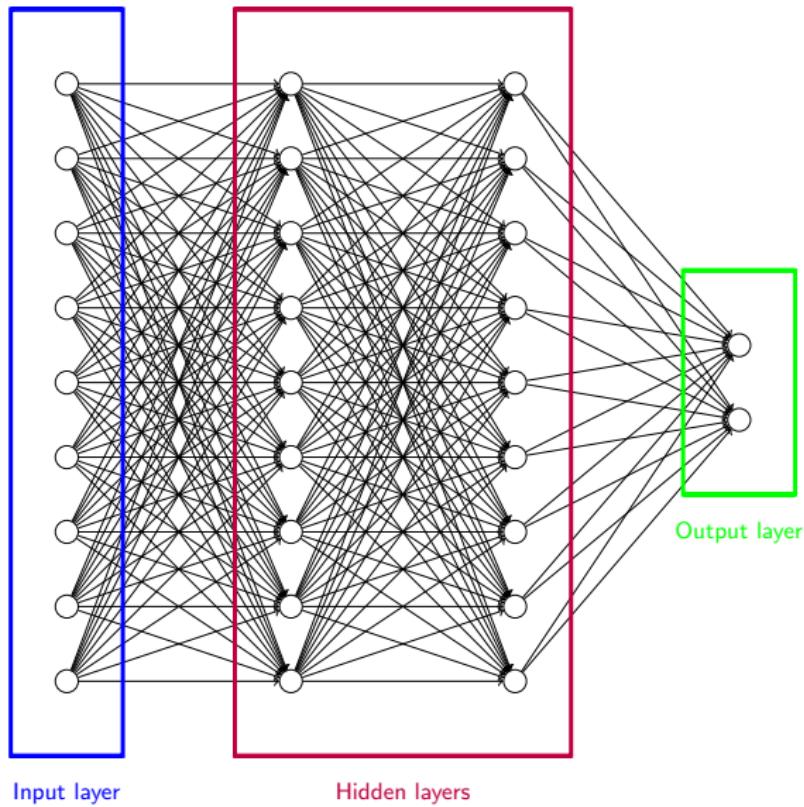
Artificial neural network

Network



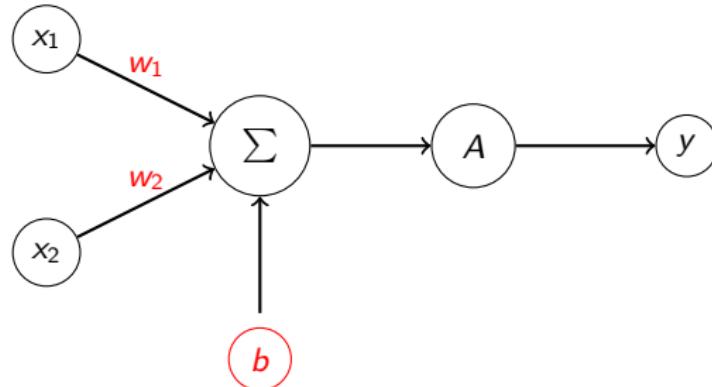
Artificial neural network

Network



Computation example

Binary AND gate

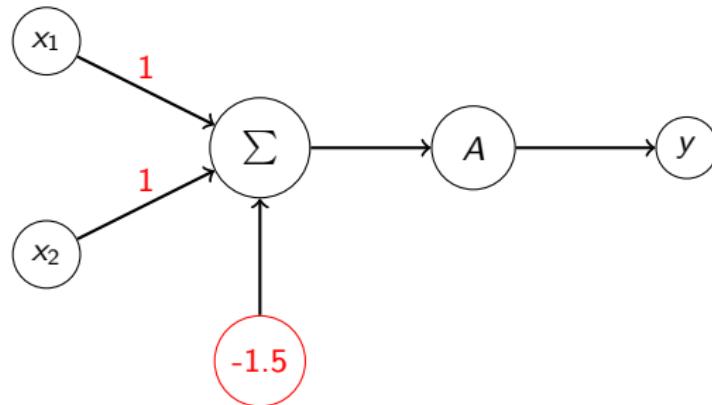


We want to set w_1 , w_2 and b such that:

$$A(w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + b) = x_1 \text{ AND } x_2$$

Computation example

Binary AND gate

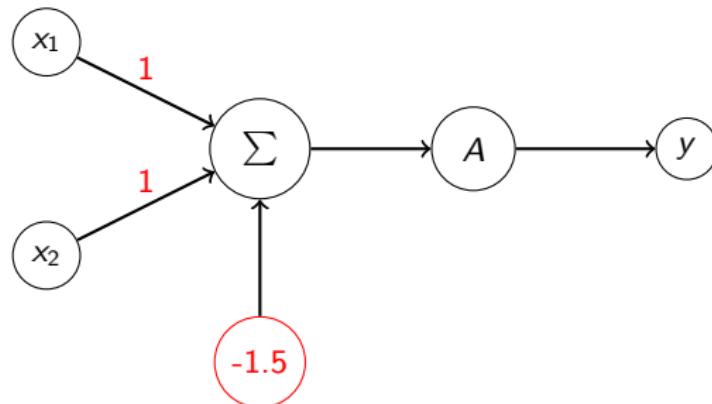


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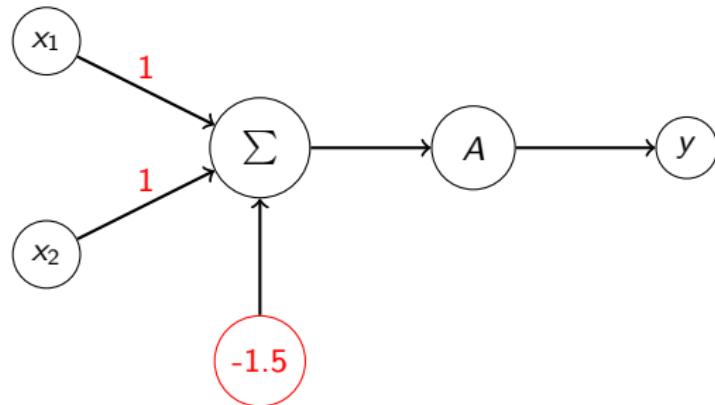
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$$x_0 = 0, x_1 = 1. \quad y = A(0 + 1 - 1.5) = A(-0.5) = 0$$

Computation example

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$$x_0 = 1, x_1 = 1. \quad y = A(1 + 1 - 1.5) = A(0.5) = 1$$

Model complexity

One way to measure the complexity of a neural network is its number of parameters.

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- AND network: 3 parameters

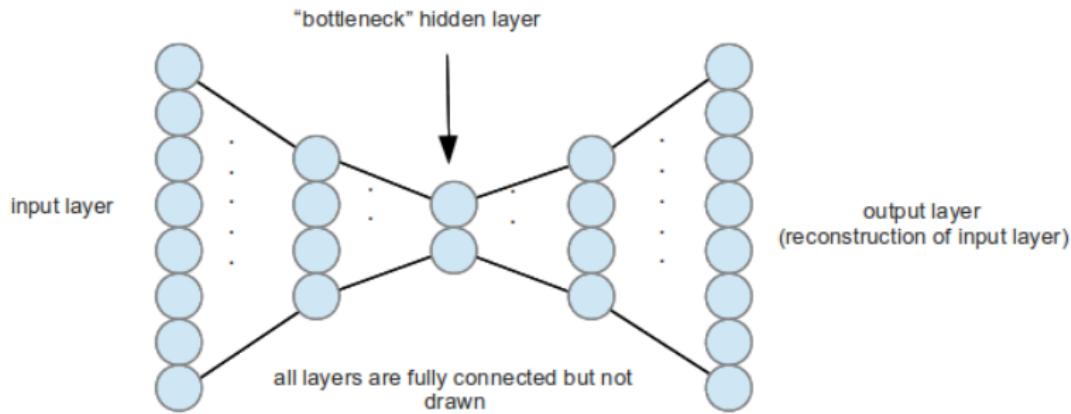
Model complexity

One way to measure the complexity of a neural network is its number of parameters.

- AND network: 3 parameters
- dogs vs cats pictures (VGG16 network): 138,357,544 parameters

Architecture examples

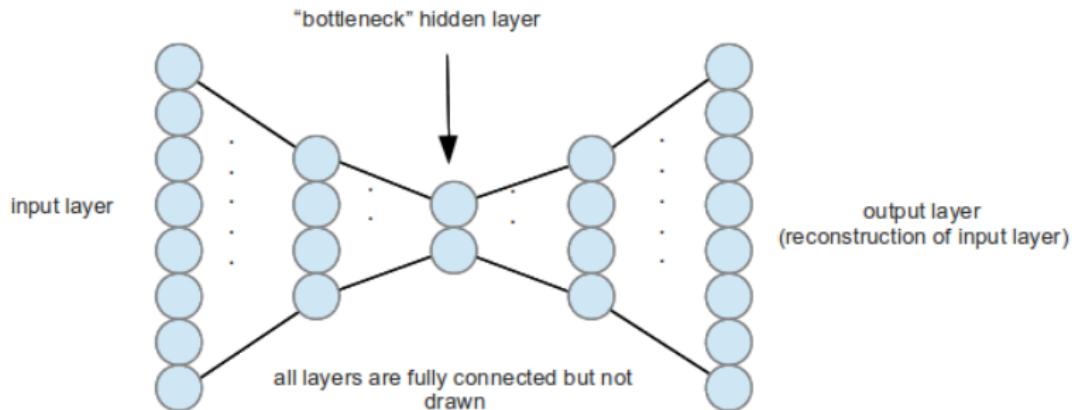
Autoencoder: data encoding



Hinton, Salakhutdinov (2006)

Architecture examples

Autoencoder: data encoding

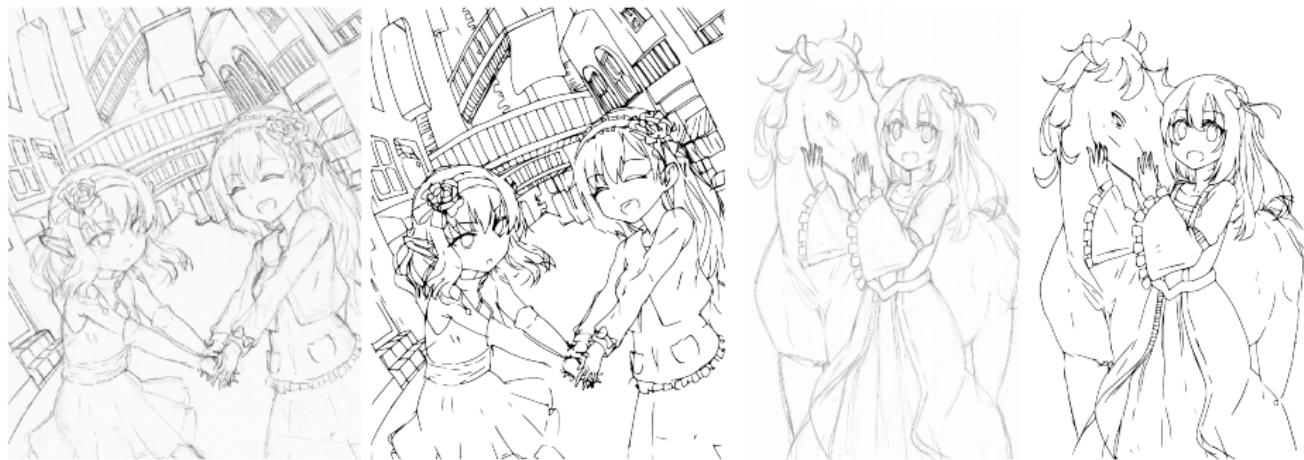


Hinton, Salakhutdinov (2006)

If we cut this autoencoder at the bottleneck, we get two parts: an encoder and a decoder. The encoder is an encoder highly specific to the content the network has been trained with.

Architecture examples

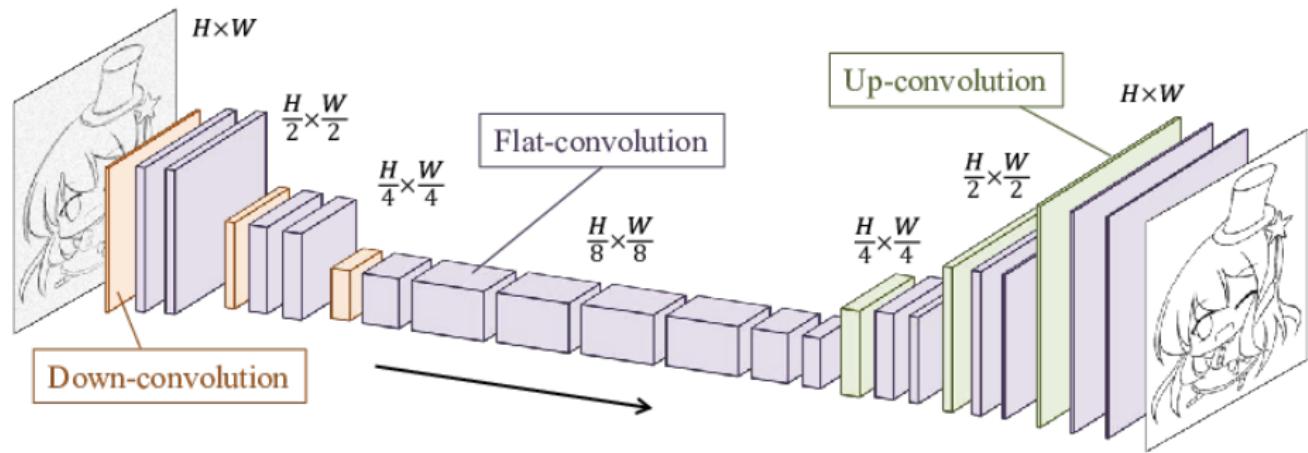
CNN + Autoencoder network: drawing simplification



Simo-Serra, Iizuka, Sasaki, Ishikawa (2016)

Architecture examples

CNN + Autoencoder network: drawing simplification



Simo-Serra, Iizuka, Sasaki, Ishikawa (2016)

Architecture examples

Neural style

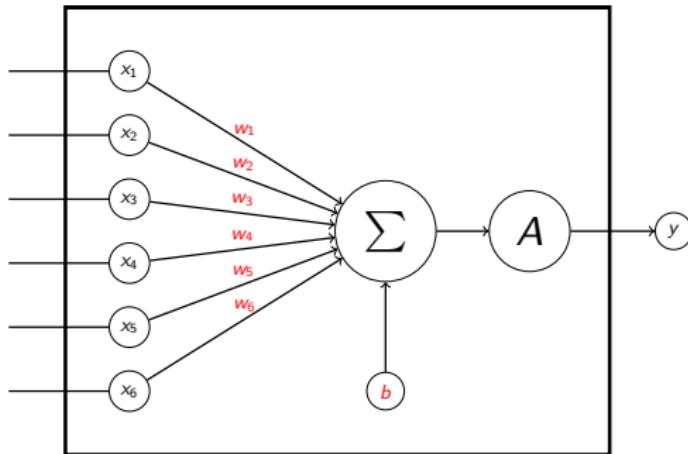
Consider an image I and its image by the convolution layers of the VGG network $\text{Conv}(I)$.

Architecture examples

Neural style

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We can reconstruct a picture I' with the same content as I by applying gradient descent on the pixels in order to obtain $\text{Conv}(I)$ as output, starting with white noise.

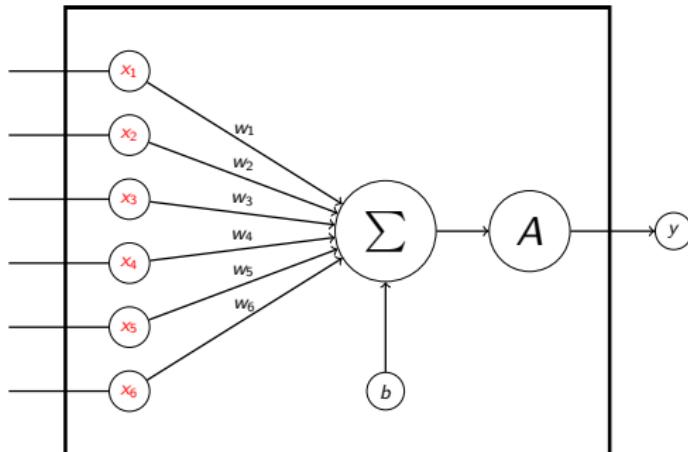


Architecture examples

Neural style

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Architecture examples

Neural style

Gatys, Ecker and Bethge built a formula to extract the *style* of an image using the convolutional layers of the VGG network (2015).

They build the following Gram matrix:

$$G_{ij}^l = \sum_k F_{ik}^l F_{jk}^l$$

where F_{ij}^l is the j -th output of the i -th filter of the l -th convolutional layer.

Architecture examples

Neural style

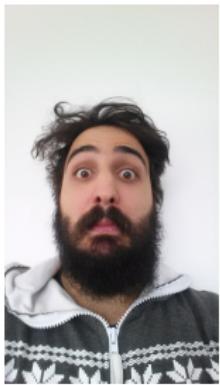
Let's take a random image from the internet.



Architecture examples

Neural style

α content(



) + β style(



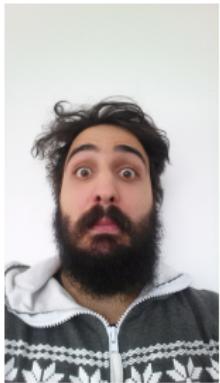
) =



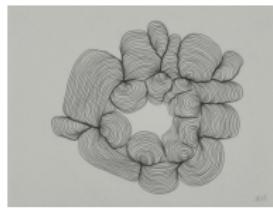
Architecture examples

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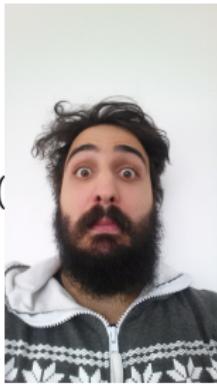
) =



Architecture examples

Neural style

α content(



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) =



Architecture examples

Neural style

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Architecture examples

Recurrent neural network

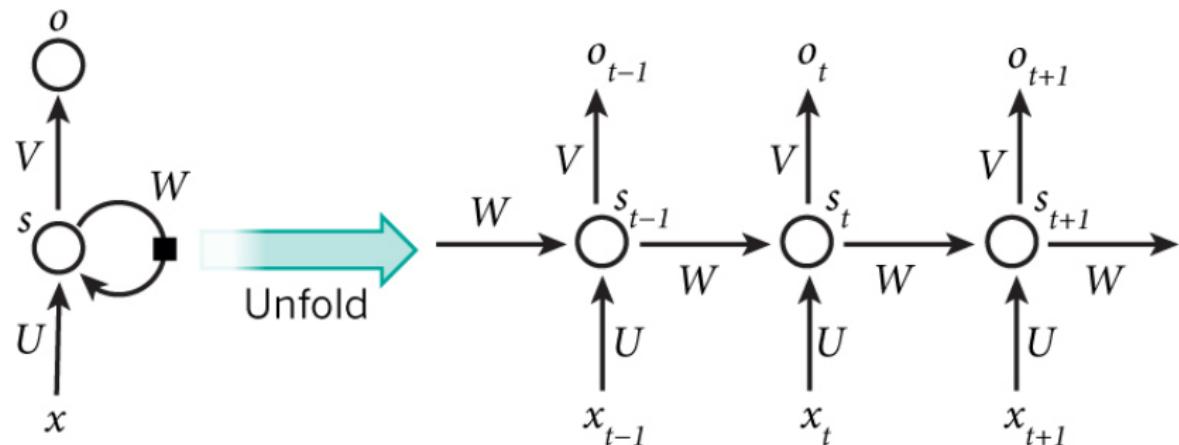
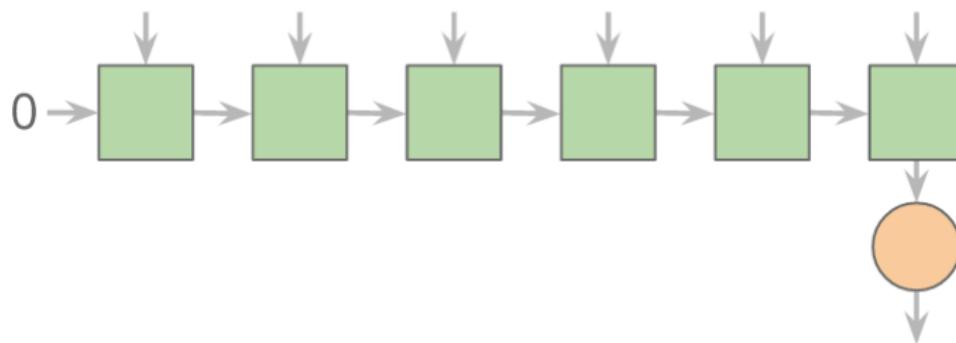


Image from <http://www.wildml.com>

Architecture examples

Sequence to class network: text classifier

The USA and China have agreed



geopolitics

Image from Martin Gorner

Architecture examples

Sequence to sequence network: Neural Machine Translation

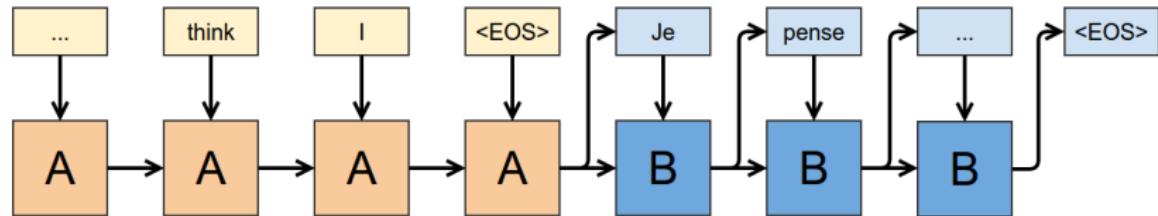


Image from <https://colah.github.io>

Google, September 2016: “The Google Translate mobile and web apps are now using GNMT (Google NMT) for 100% of machine translations from Chinese to English—about 18 million translations per day.”

Architecture examples

Sequence to sequence network: Neural Conversation Model

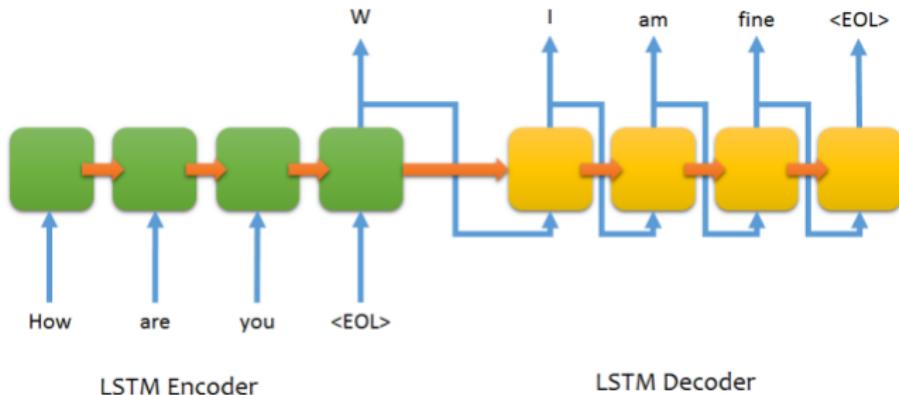


Image from <https://github.com/farizrahman4u/seq2seq>

Really early stage, hard to overcome challenges (context, coherent personality, . . .)

Architecture examples

Image to sequence: automatic captioning

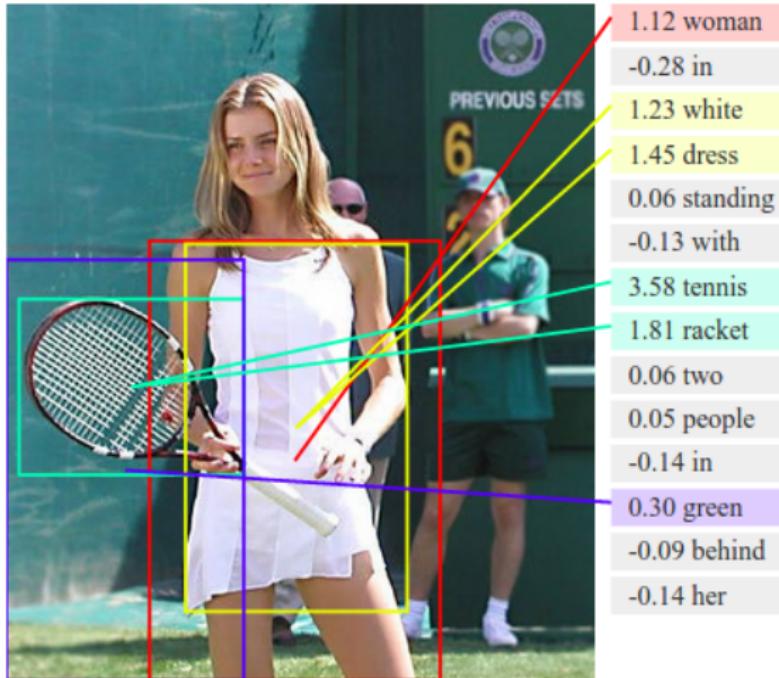


Image from <https://quantumfrontiers.com>

Architecture examples

Image to sequence: automatic captioning

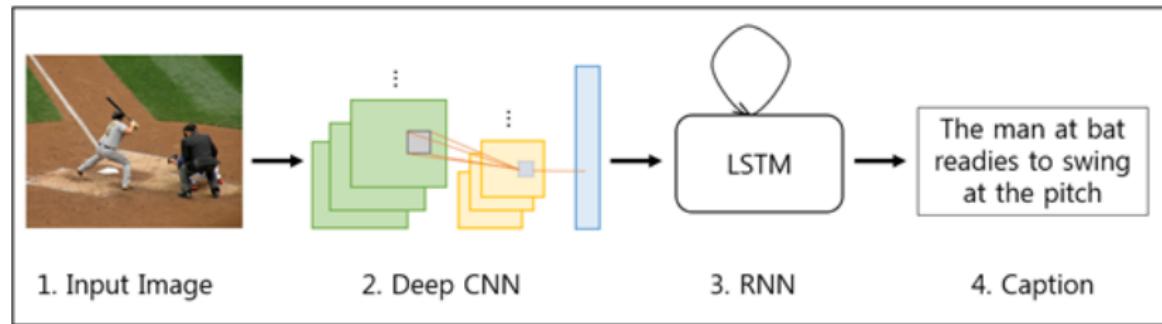


Image from <http://brain.kaist.ac.kr/>

Architecture examples

Generative adversarial network

Generative adversarial networks (conceptual)

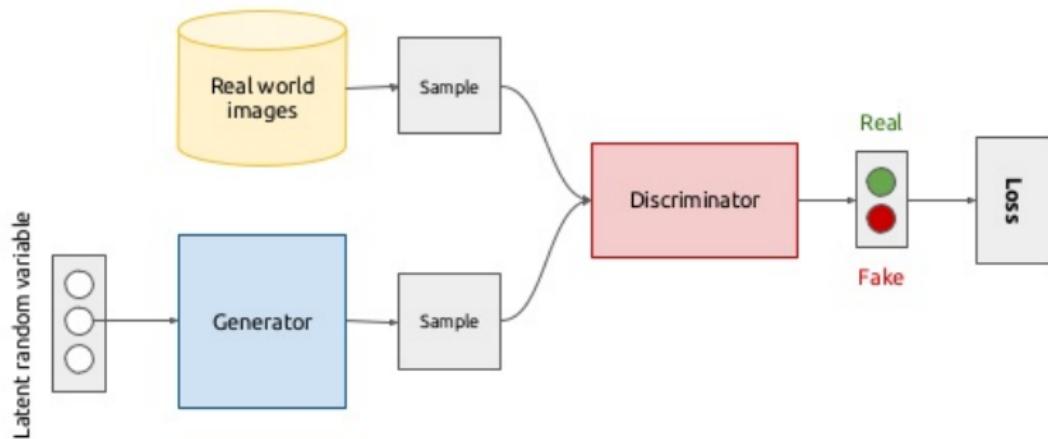


Image from <http://wiki.tum.de/>

Architecture examples

Generative adversarial network: text to image

Han Zhang et al. (2016)

This bird has a yellow belly and tarsus, grey back, wings, and brown throat, nape with a black face



This bird is white with some black on its head and wings, and has a long orange beak



This flower has overlapping pink pointed petals surrounding a ring of short yellow filaments



(a) Stage-I images



(b) Stage-II images

Image from <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.03242.pdf>