

Deep Learning Seminar

3. Backpropagation

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Contents

1. Optimization

2. Backpropagation

3. Neural Network (FCN) Fully Connected Network

NN가 FCN, CNN, ANN, RNN

가 .

Reference: lecture note (Fei-Fei Li)
 lecture note (Andrew Ng)
 모두를 위한 머신러닝 (Sung kim)

1. Optimization

Optimization

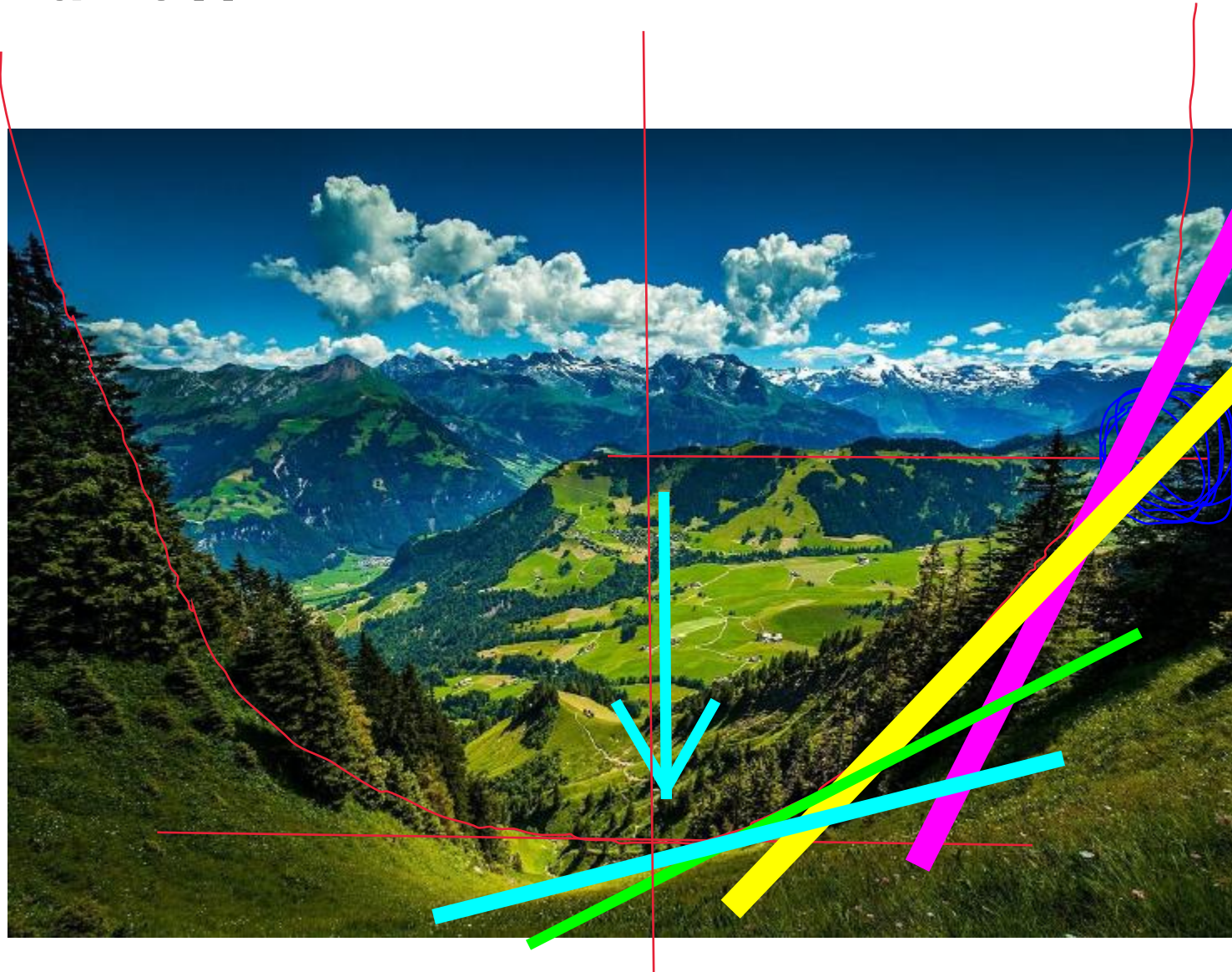
Back Propagation

Gradient Descent

= loss
(loss가 0)

loss function

learning rate
가 0 가
가



Optimization



"Back Propagation

Gradient Descent"

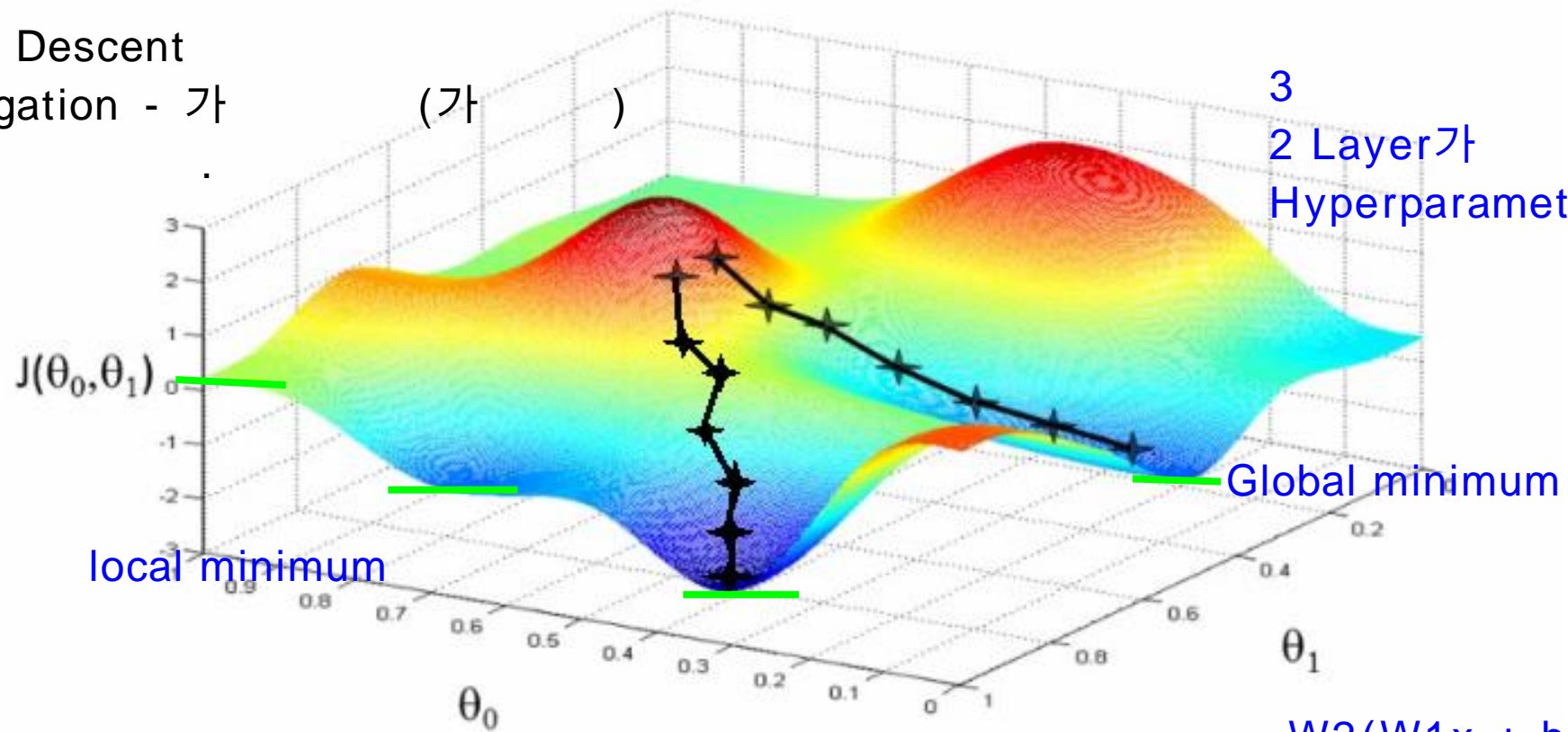
Optimization

- 1. loss function : 가
- 2. Optimization : (loss)
- 3.
- 4. Back Propagation - 가



- Gradient Descent

3
2 Layer가 (layer 가
Hyperparameters)



$H(x) = W1x + b1$

$W2(W1x + b1) + b2$

Optimization

1) Random Search 가 (). loss가 0

무작위로 W 값을 여러 번 넣은 뒤, 그 중에서 최고의 값을 설정 (Deep Learning)

-> 정상에서 눈 가리고 여러 번 하산 해본 뒤, 그 중 최고의 길을 선택 ()

· 가

Optimization

2) Random Local Search

무작위 방향으로 W 값 바꿔서 Loss가 감소하는지 확인 한 후, 감소하면 W 값을 업데이트

-> 눈을 가리고 무작위 방향으로 정해서 발을 살짝 뻗어서 더듬어 보고 그게 내리막 길이면 한 발짝 내딛음

Random Local Search

가
가
가 .

Optimization

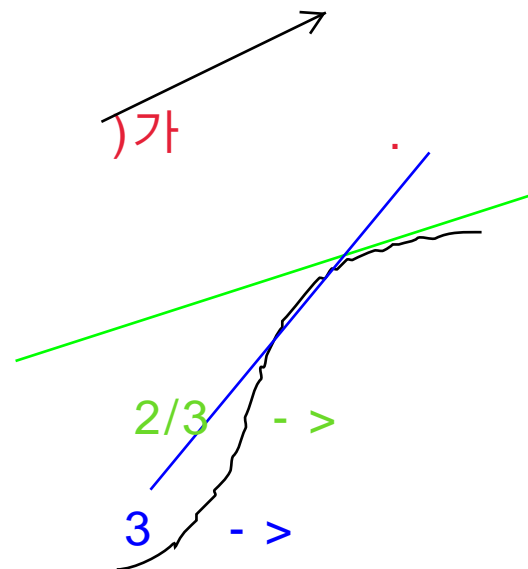
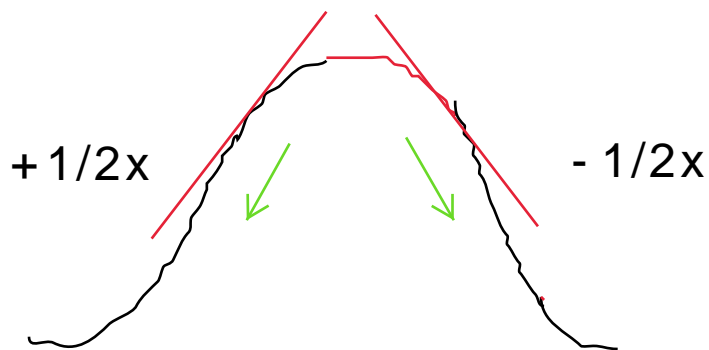
3) Gradient Descent trial error가 () 가 가 ()

가장 가파르게 Loss를 감소하는 W 방향을 수학적으로 계산 한 뒤, 해당 방향으로 이동

-> 가장 가파르게 내려갈 수 있는 방향을 계산해서 해당 방향으로 한 발짝 이동

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$y = Wx + b \quad W \quad () \quad () \text{가}$$



.png,

2.png

Optimization

3) Gradient Descent

$$L(y, p) = - \sum_k y_k \log p_k \quad p_t = \frac{e^{o_t}}{\sum_k e^{o_k}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial o_i} &= - \sum_k y_k \frac{\partial \log p_k}{\partial o_i} = - \sum_k y_k \frac{1}{p_k} \frac{\partial p_k}{\partial o_i} \\ &= -y_i(1 - p_i) - \sum_{k \neq i} y_k \frac{1}{p_k} (-p_k p_i) \\ &= -y_i(1 - p_i) + \sum_{k \neq i} y_k (p_i) \\ &= -y_i + y_i p_i + \sum_{k \neq i} y_k (p_i) \\ &= p_i \left(\sum_k y_k \right) - y_i = p_i - y_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dO}{dW} = x \quad \because O = Wx + b$$

$$\nabla_W L = \frac{dL}{dW} = \frac{dL}{dO} \times \frac{dO}{dW} = (p - y) \times (x)$$

Optimization

- Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

$$L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i(x_i, y_i, W) + \lambda R(W)$$

$$\nabla_W L(W) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_W L_i(x_i, y_i, W) + \lambda \nabla_W R(W)$$

$$w_i^{k+1} = w_i^k - \eta \frac{dL}{dw_i}$$

Learning Rate > 0
(Hyperparameter)

weight 10.

1. loss 3

2. loss 7

$$7 = 10 - 3$$

$$3 = 10 - 7$$

(

)

10

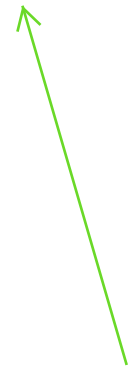
7

10

3

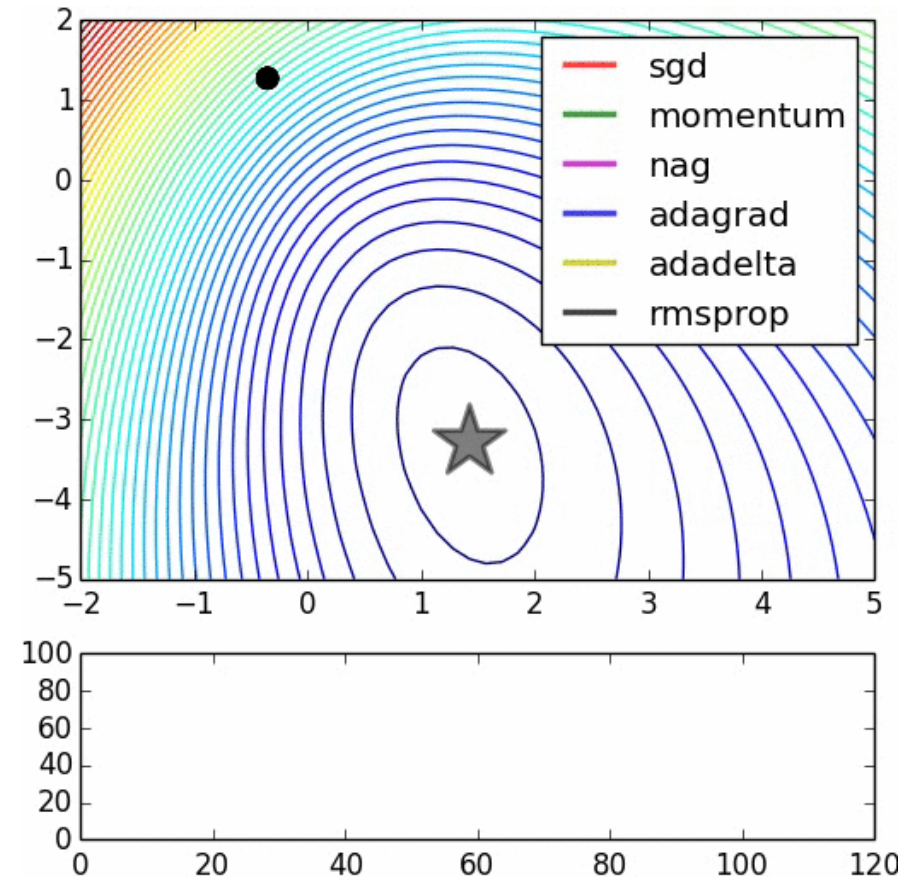
loss가
loss가
(.png

가
가



Optimization

- Optimizers Comparison



adagrad
sgd

Optimization

- Learning rate

가

Epoch()

가 .

하강보폭

Learning rate Decay

Too low

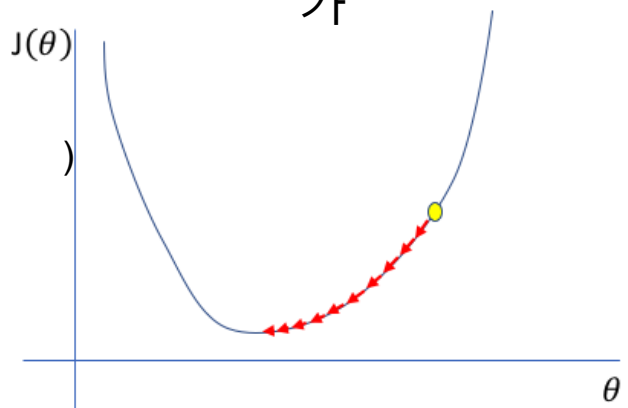
가

Just right

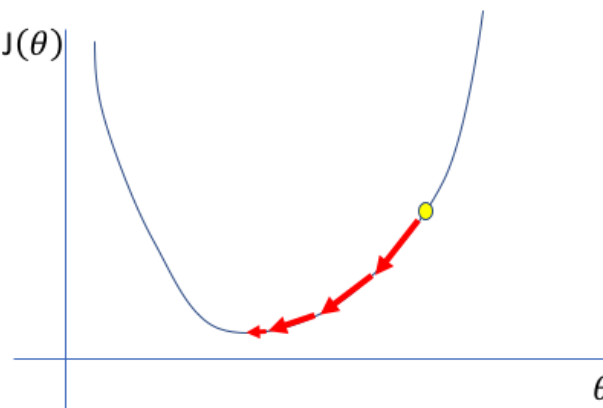
Too high

가

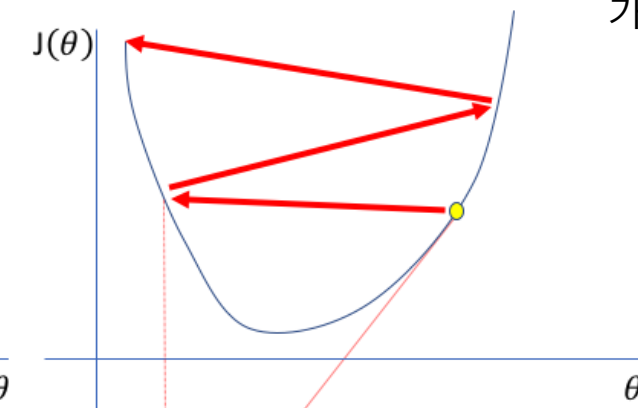
100Epoch
(100)



A small learning rate requires many updates before reaching the minimum point



The optimal learning rate swiftly reaches the minimum point



Too large of a learning rate causes drastic updates which lead to divergent behaviors

Optimization

- Learning rate tuning

SGD Optimizer default lr:	1e-2 (=0.1)
Adam Optimizer default lr:	1e-4 (=0.001)
Learning rate decay:	$\frac{1}{2}$ decay / n epoch

- Optimizer selection

1~10 epoch:	Adam Optimizer	(Fast, Rough)
10~ epoch:	SGD Optimizer	(Slow, Accurate)

Data Transformation

Data Augmentation

Epoch

Train 5 validation 1

- > 1 Epoch

5

1

- > 2 Epoch

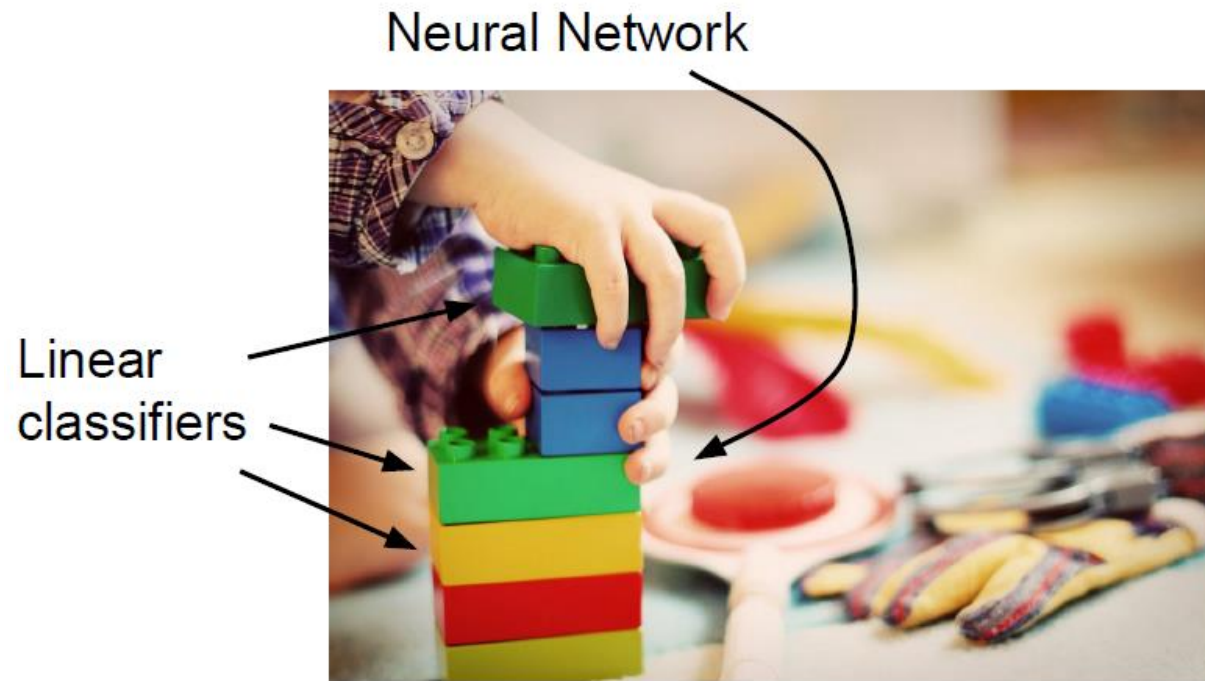
가

cross validation

2. Backpropagation

Backpropagation

- Neural Network

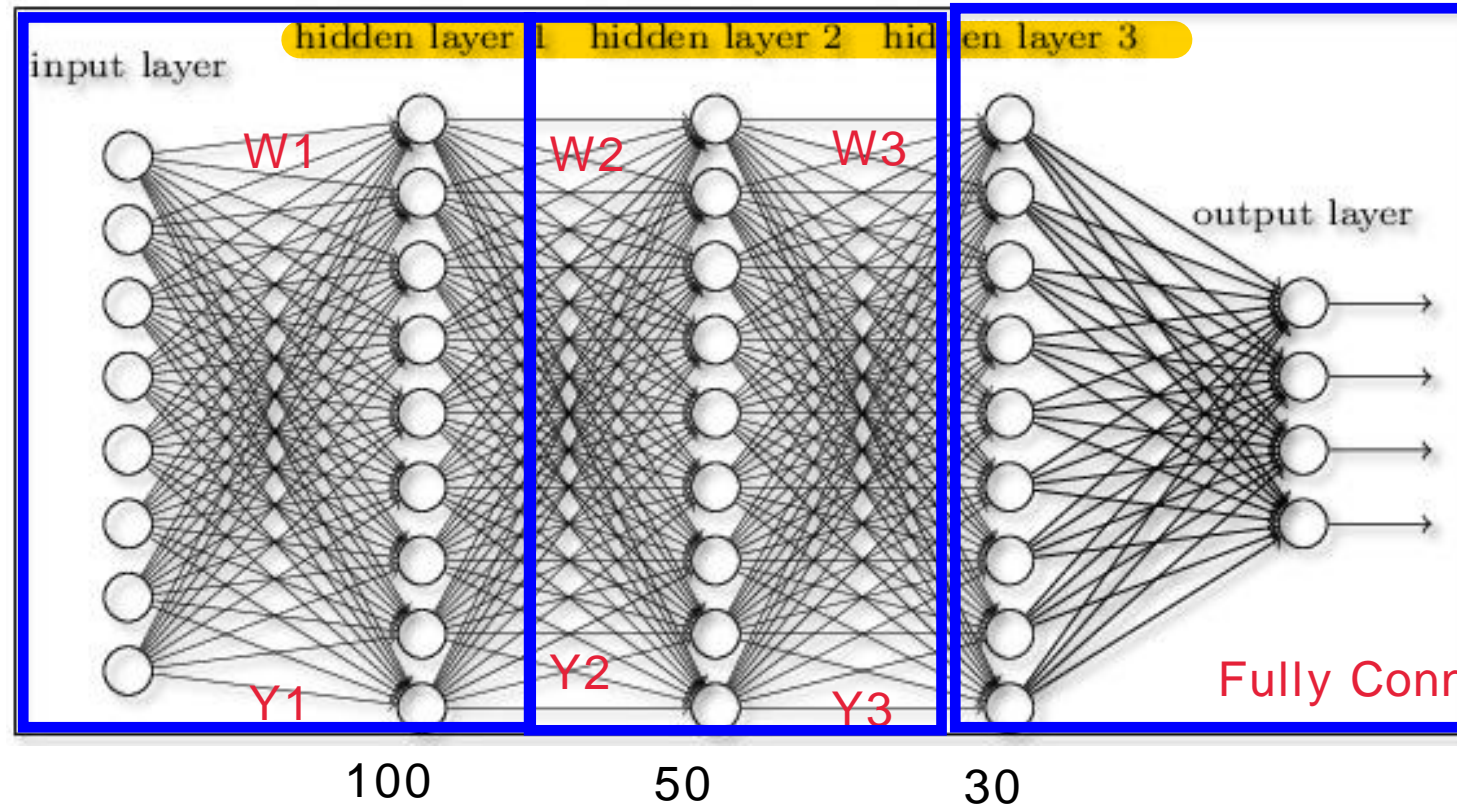


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Backpropagation

FCN - NN 가

- Neural Network CNN, ANN, DNN, RNN
NN



Fully Connected
Layer
- > Network

Fully Connected Network(FCN)

Backpropagation

- Backpropagation

- How to update weight ?

- W 값이 Loss에 얼마나 영향을 주었는지를 수치화 한 뒤, Loss를 줄이는 방향으로 W값을 업데이트
(Loss에 영향을 많이 주었으면 크게 W가 크게 변화)

- Neural Network 의 학습을 위한 핵심적인 개념

3. Neural Network

3-1) Neural Network (Fully-connection network)

3-2) Convolutional Neural Network

(Artificial N.N)

Neuron

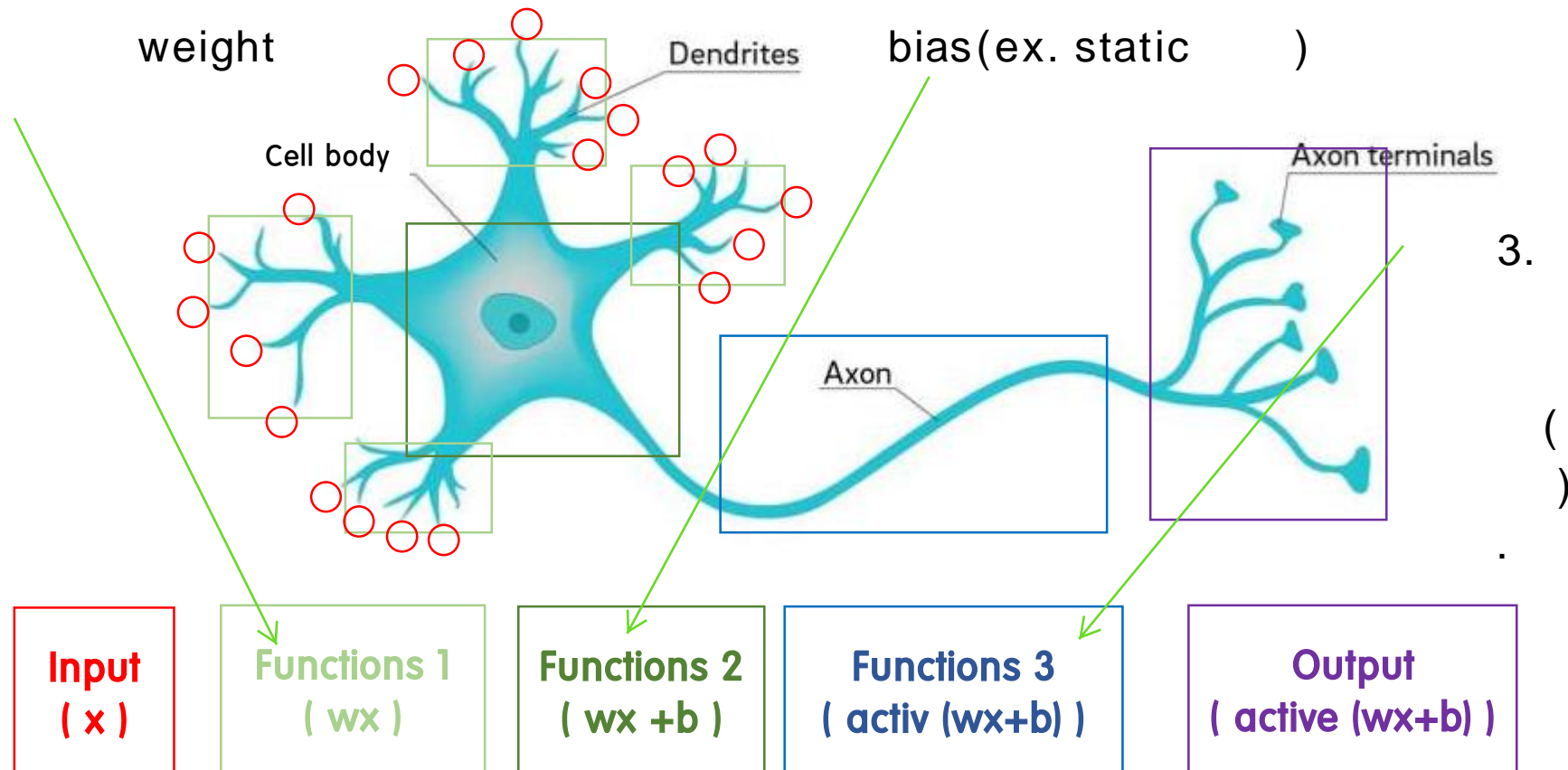
(Artificial)
N.N
(FCN)

←
→

- Structure of a neuron

1.

2.



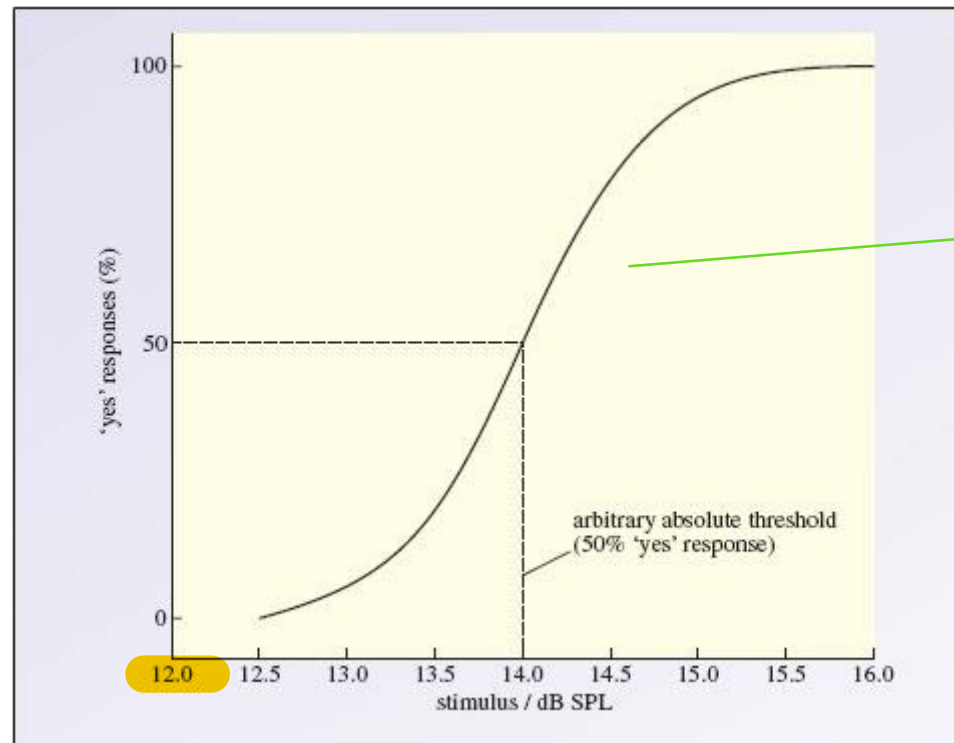
Neuron

- Neuron threshold

Activation Function

!!

Output
($\text{activ}(wx + b)$)



Activation Function

Input
($wx + b$)

Neuron.png

Neuron

● : accuracy
~

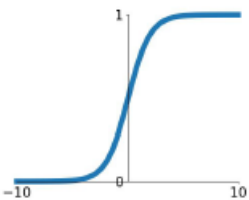
layer

- Activation functions

- >

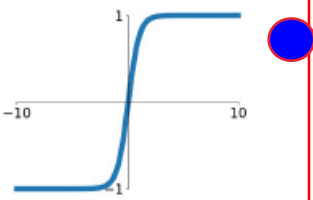
Sigmoid

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



tanh

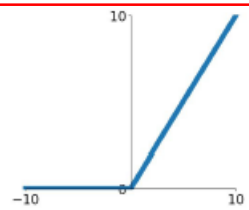
$$\tanh(x)$$



Recurrent Neural Network
Auto-Encoder (Segmentation)

ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$

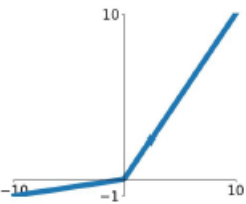


Convolutional Neural Network

0

Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$

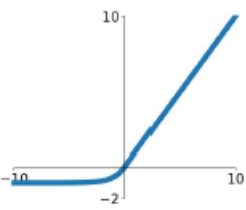


Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



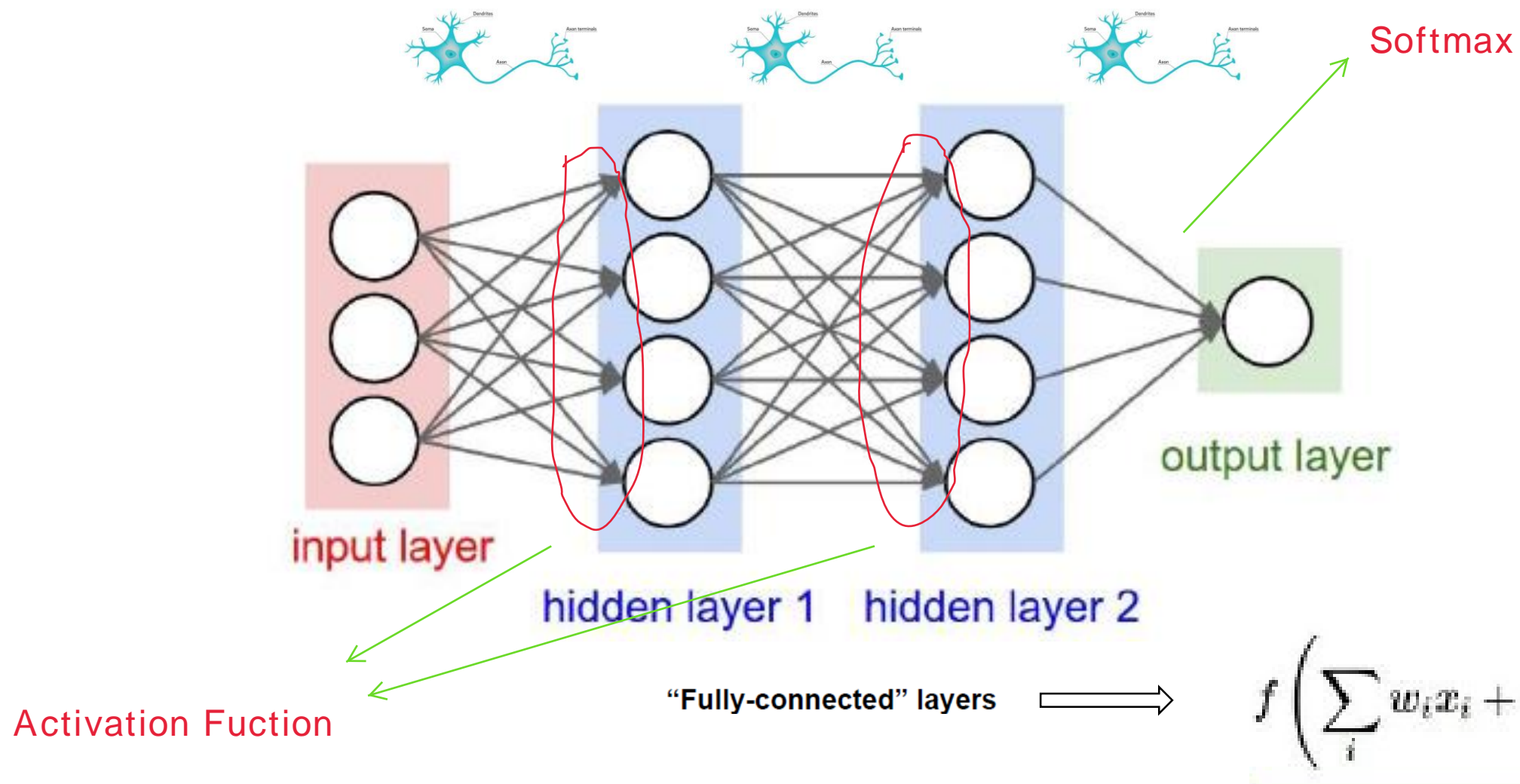
Deep
ReLU

(~)

.png

.txt

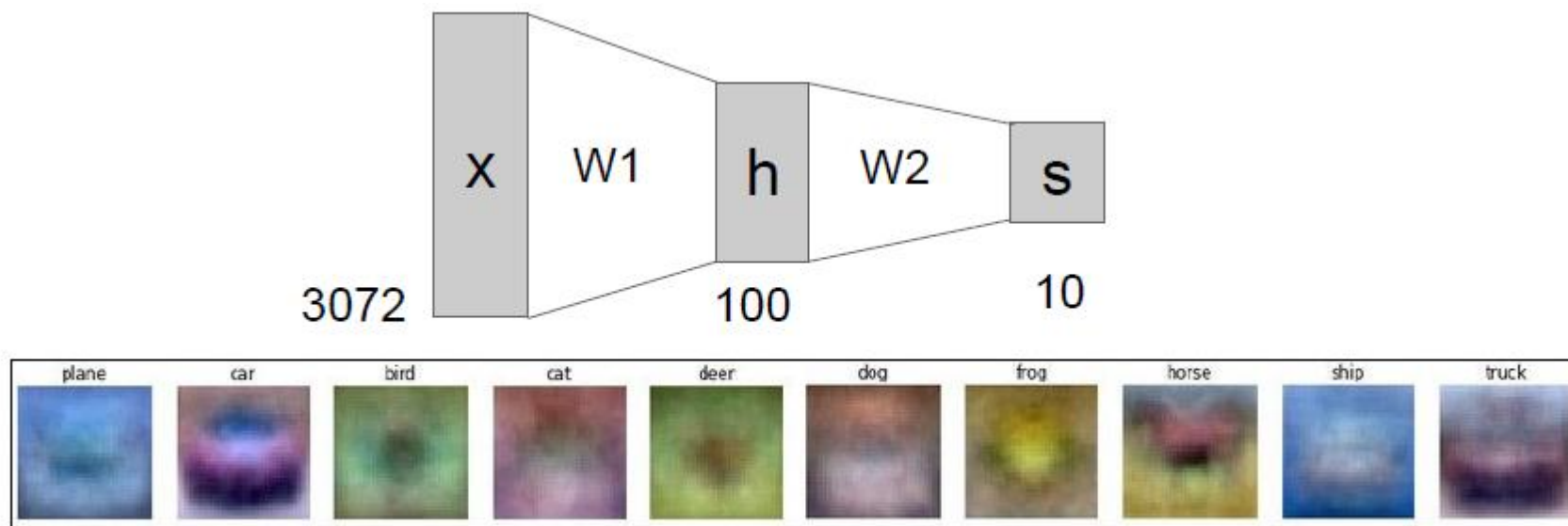
Neural Networks (Fully-connected network)



Neural Networks (Fully-connected network)

$$f = Wx$$

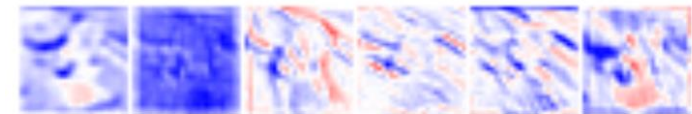
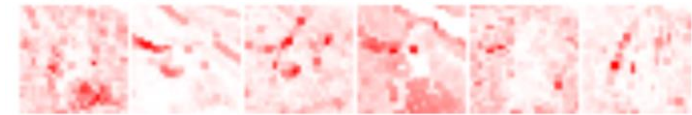
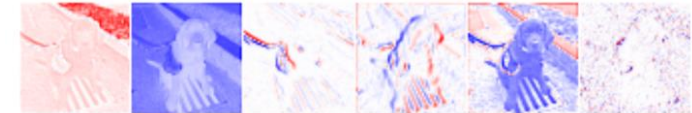
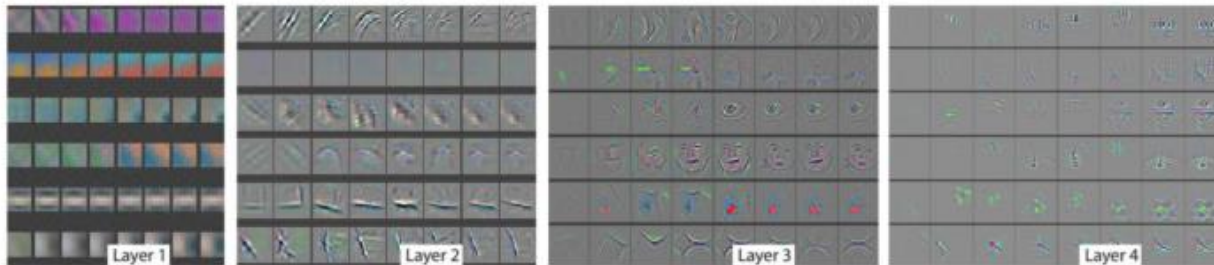
$$f = W_2 \max(0, W_1 x)$$



< Feature map >

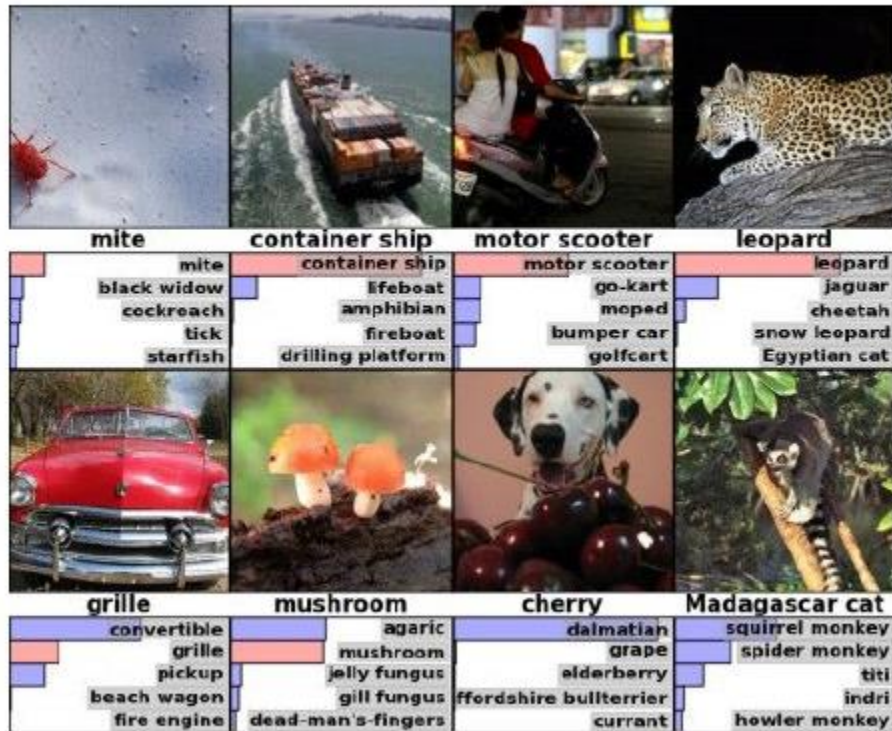
Neural Networks (Fully-connection network)

- Feature-map
 - Output of the layer
 - Representation of object



Convolutional Neural Network

Classification



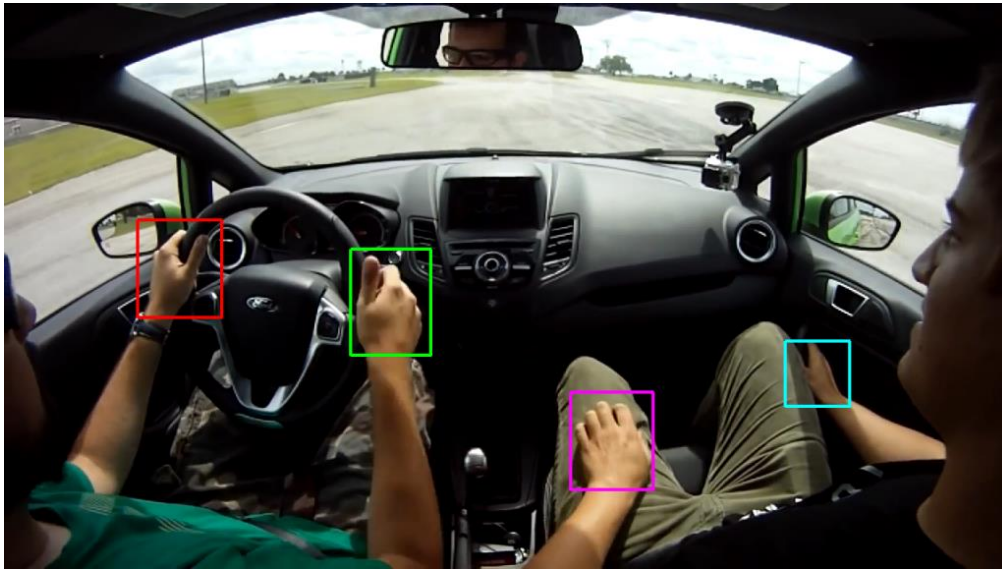
Retrieval



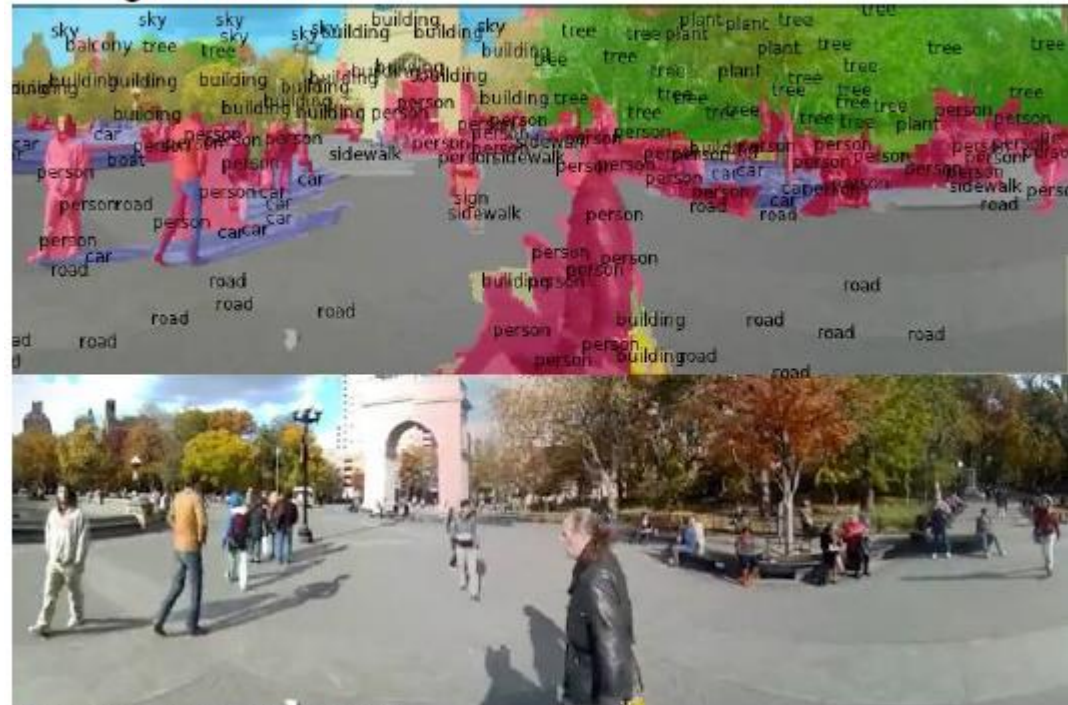
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Convolutional Neural Network

Detection



Segmentation



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[Farabet et al., 2012]

Convolutional Neural Network

Motion Classification

