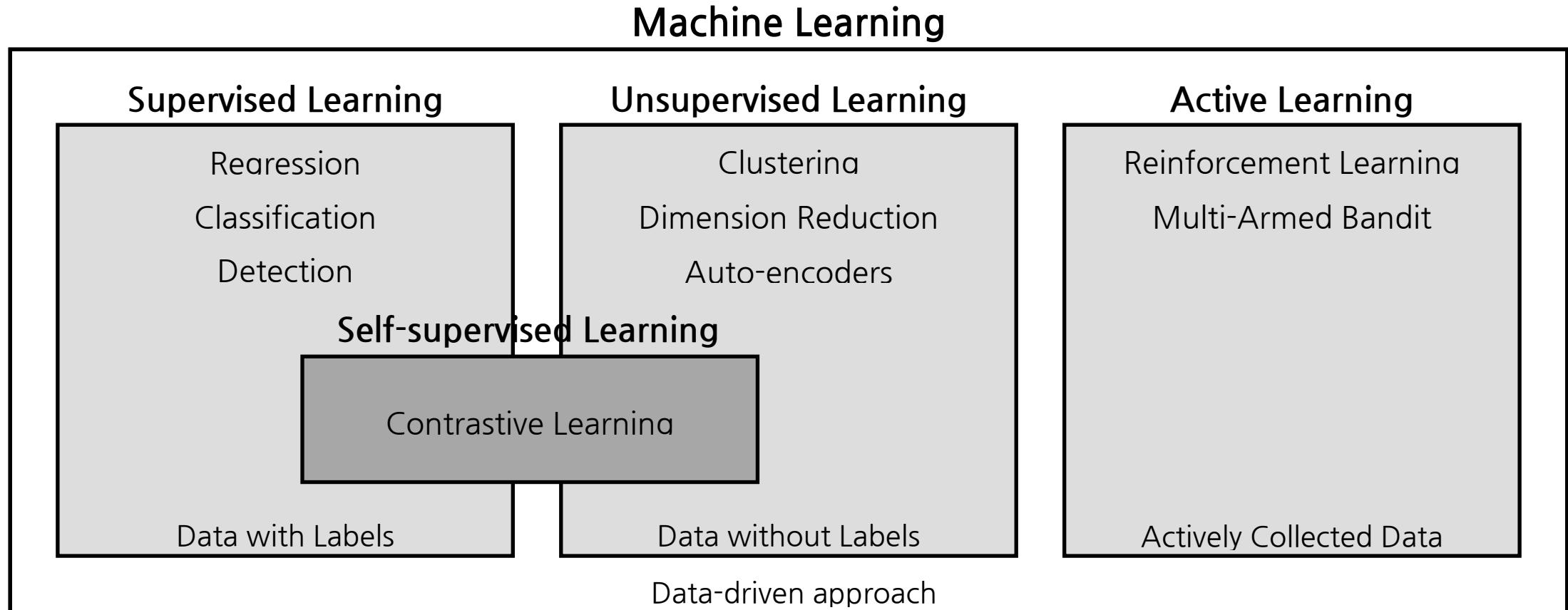
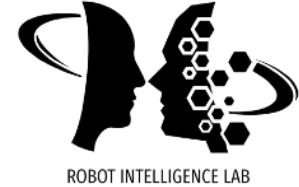




# Historical Review of Deep Learning

Sungjoon Choi, Korea University

# Introduction





# Introduction

- Key Components of Deep Learning
  - The data that we can learn from.
  - A model of how to transform the data.
  - A loss function that quantifies the badness of the model.
  - An algorithm to adjust the parameters to minimize the loss.

# Data

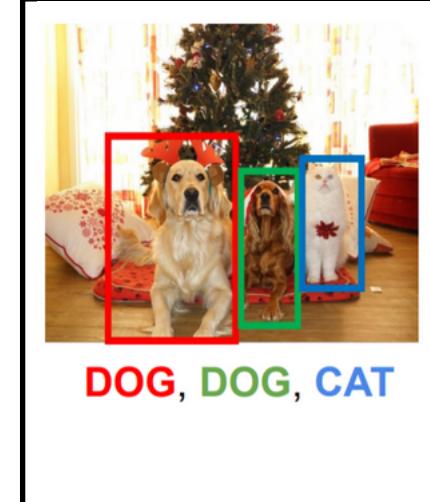
Classification



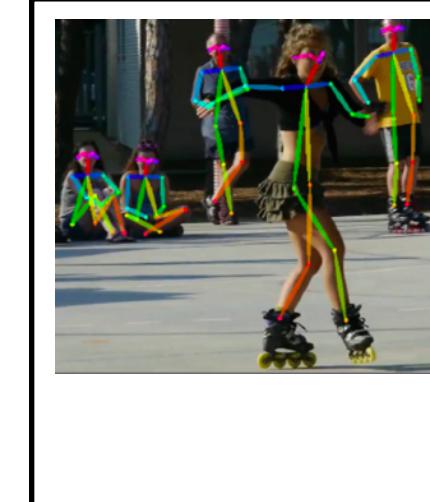
Semantic Segmentation



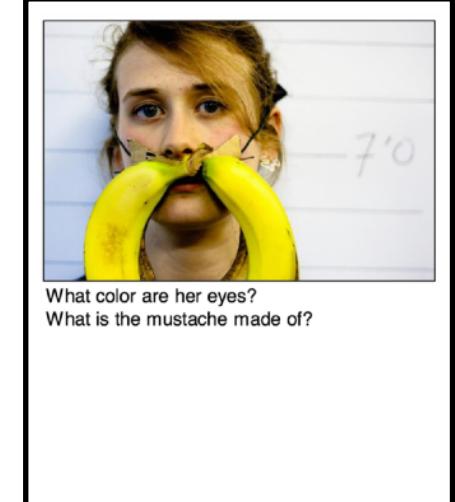
Detection



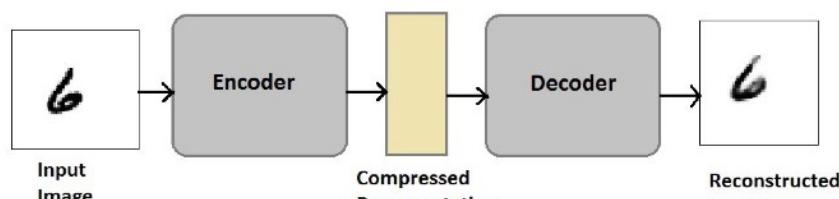
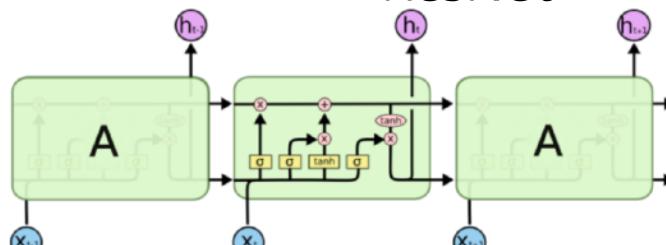
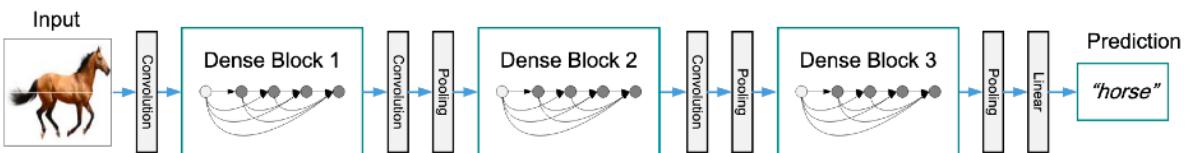
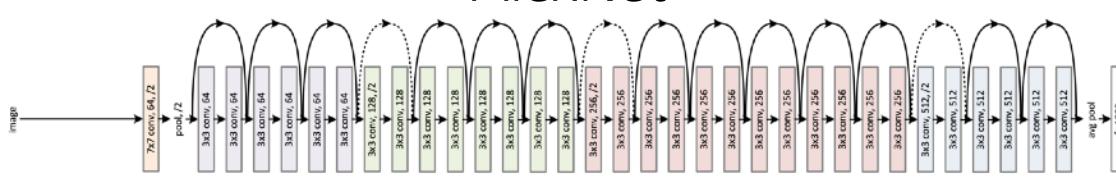
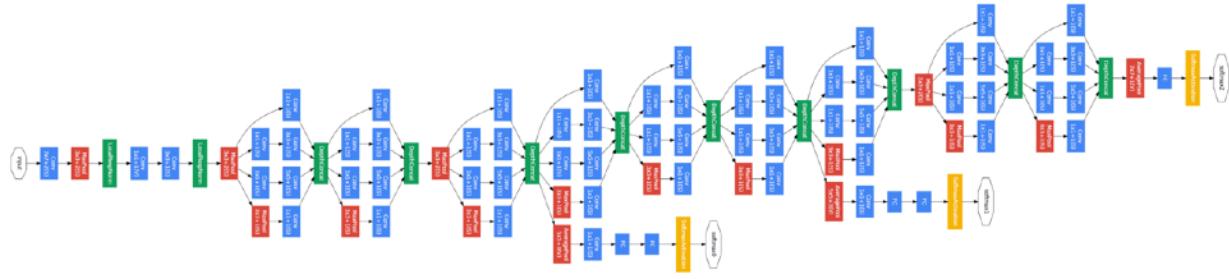
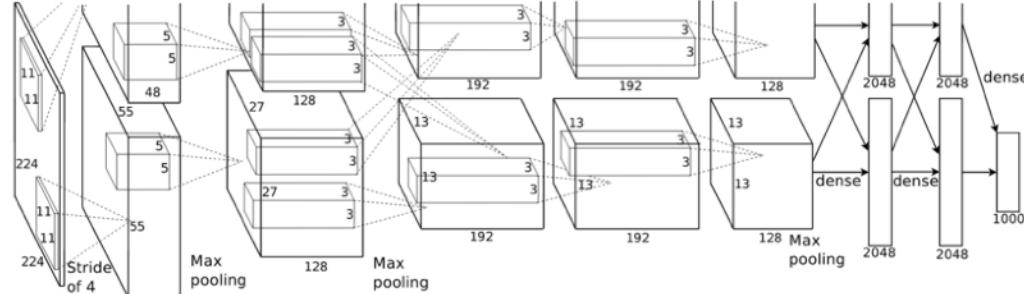
Pose Estimation



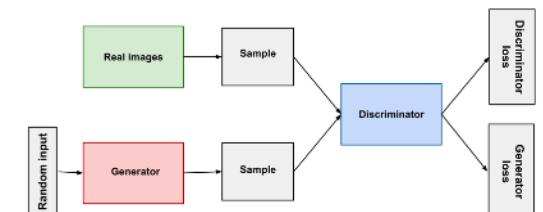
Visual QnA



# Model Architectures



Deep AutoEncoders



GAN

# Loss



Regression Task

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{d=1}^D (y_i^{(d)} - \hat{y}_i^{(d)})^2$$

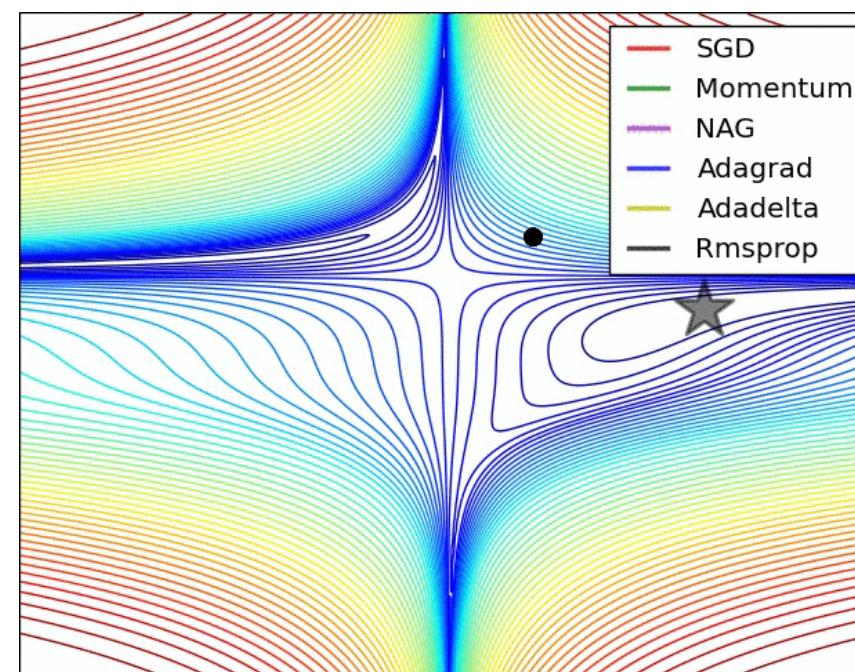
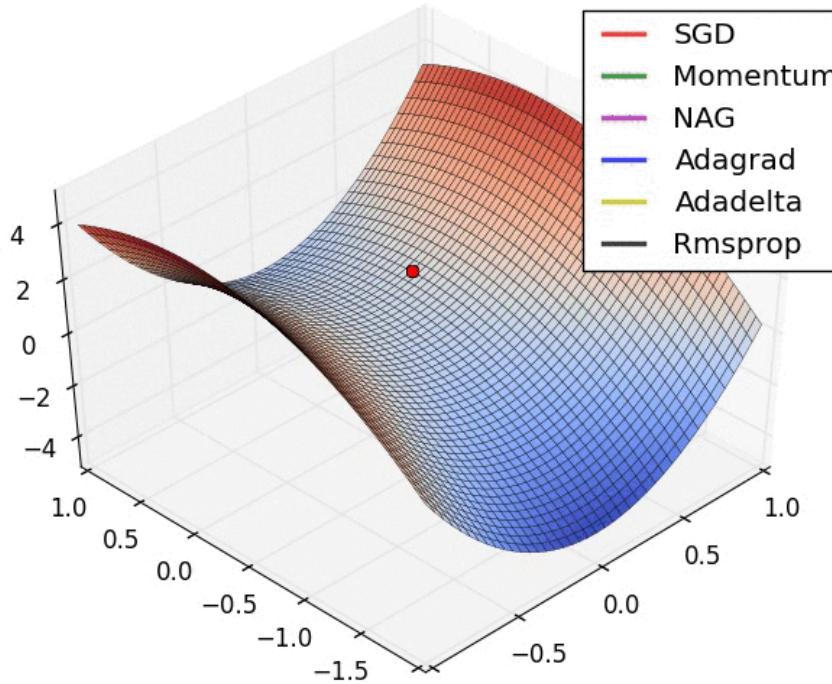
Classification Task

$$\text{CE} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{d=1}^D y_i^{(d)} \log \hat{y}_i^{(d)}$$

Probabilistic Task

$$\text{MLE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{d=1}^D \log \mathcal{N}(y_i^{(d)}; \hat{y}_i^{(d)}, 1) \quad (= \text{MSE})$$

# Algorithm



Dropout  
Early stopping  
k-fold validation  
Weight decay  
Batch normalization  
MixUp  
Ensemble  
Bayesian Optimization



# Historical Review

Deep Learning's Most Important Ideas - A Brief  
Historical Review

Denny Britz

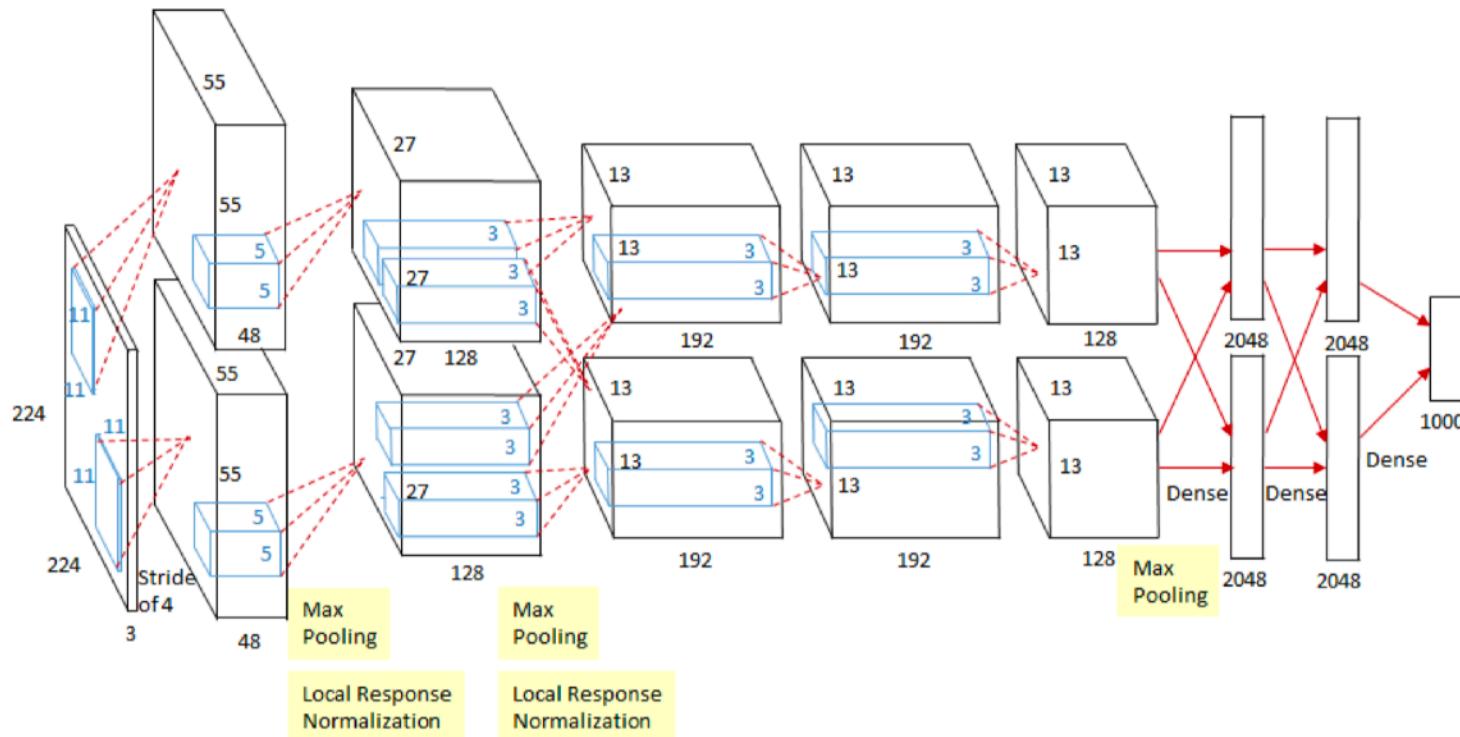
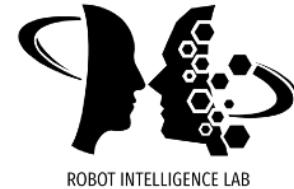
2020-07-29

# Historical Review

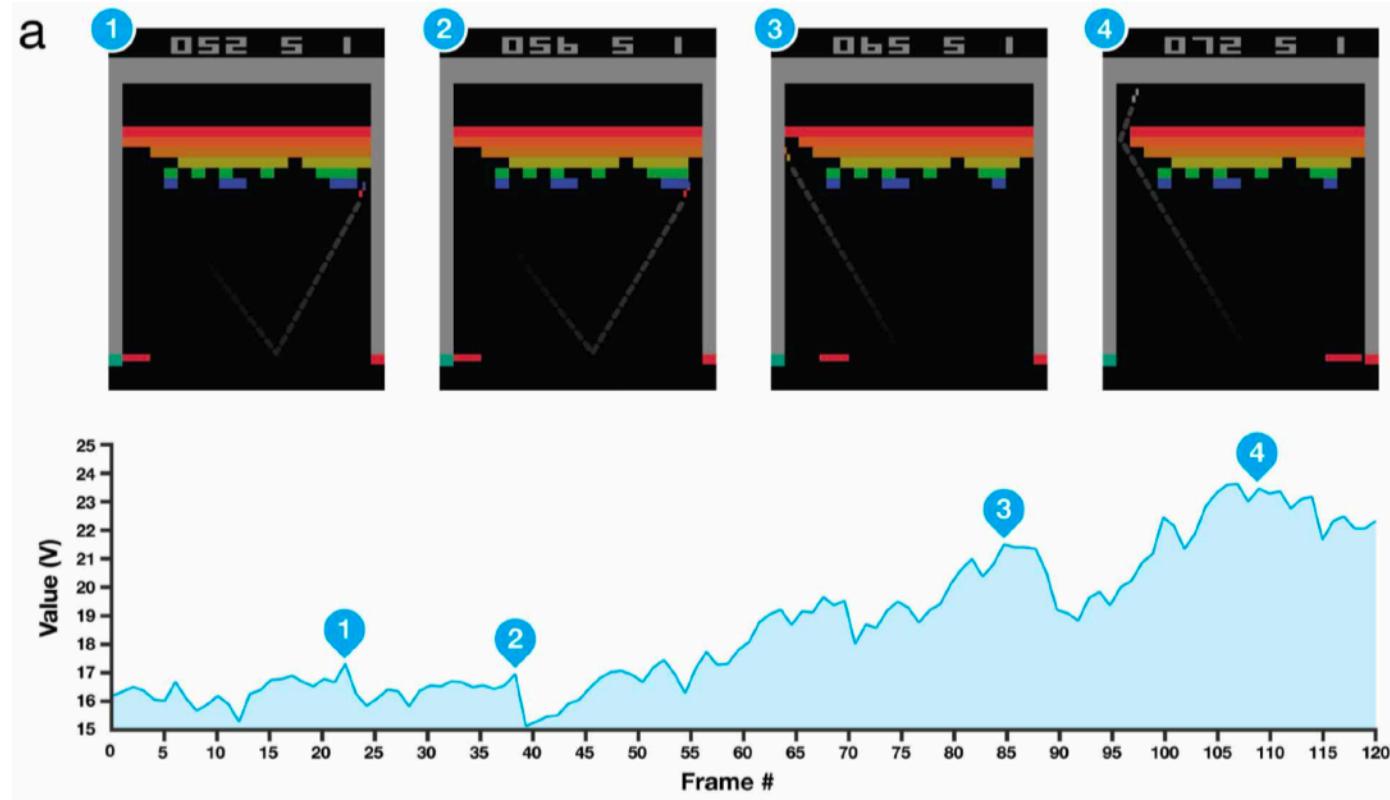
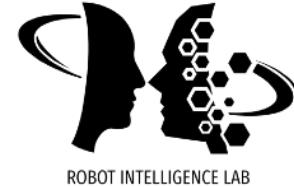


The goal of this post is to review those ideas that have stood the **test of time**.

# 2012 - AlexNet



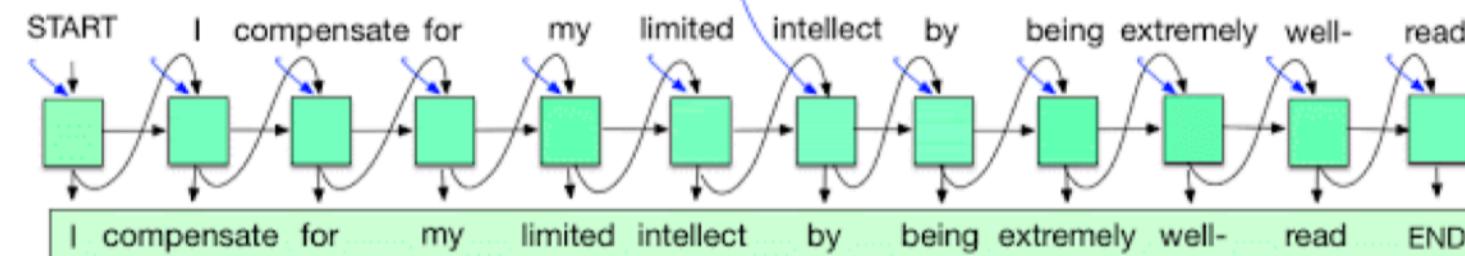
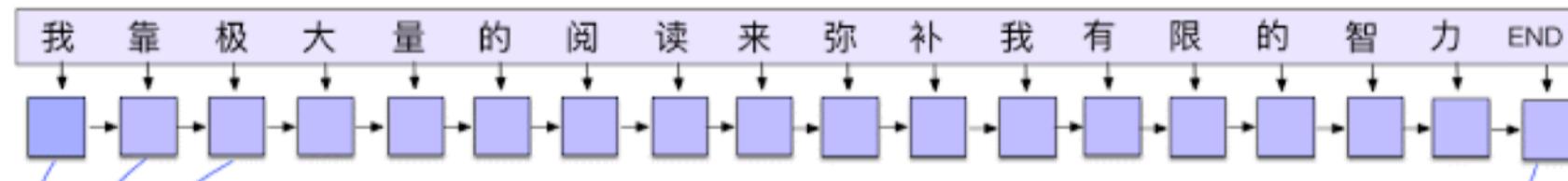
# 2013 - DQN



# 2014 - Encoder-Decoder with Attention

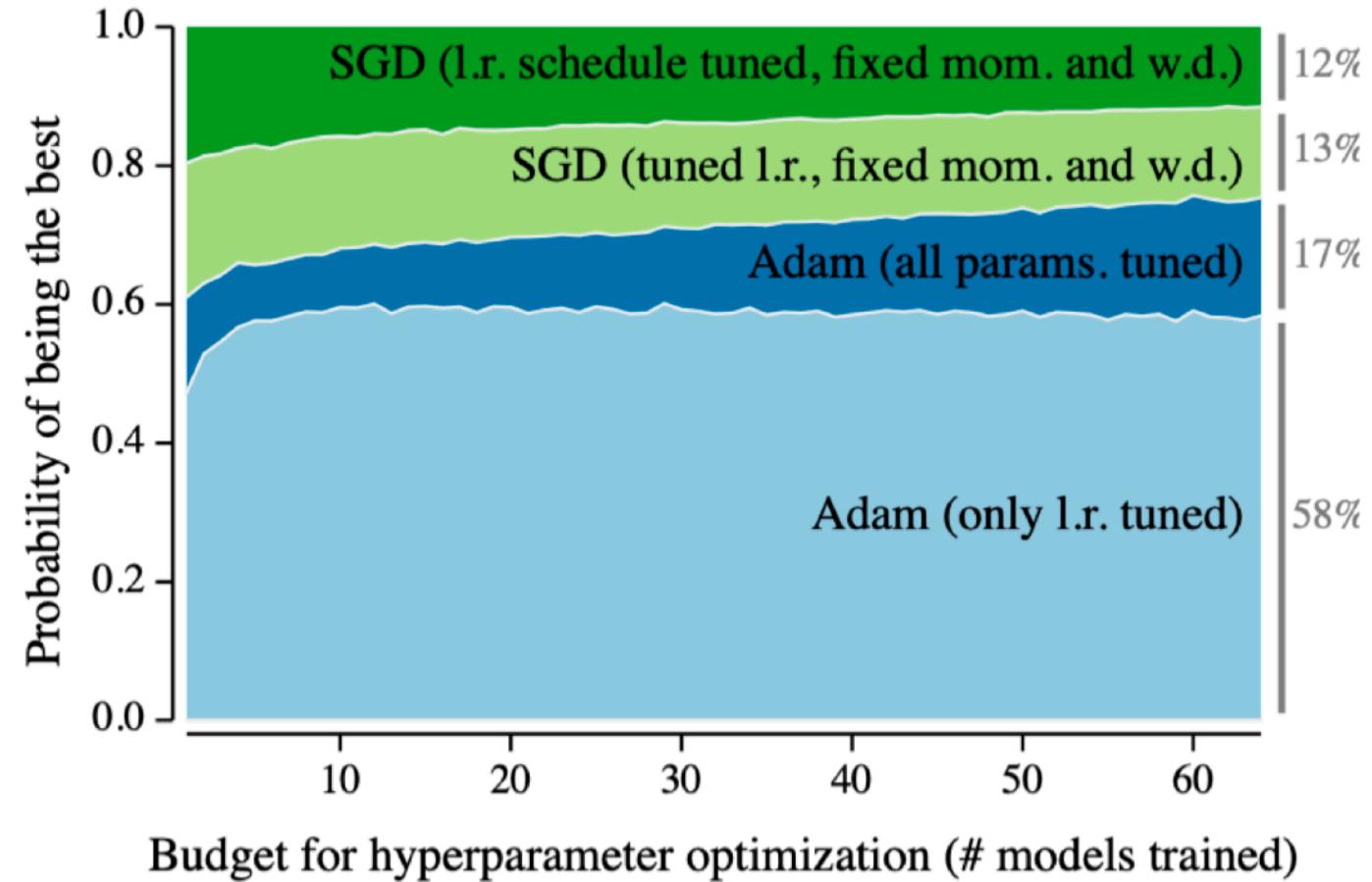


ENCODER

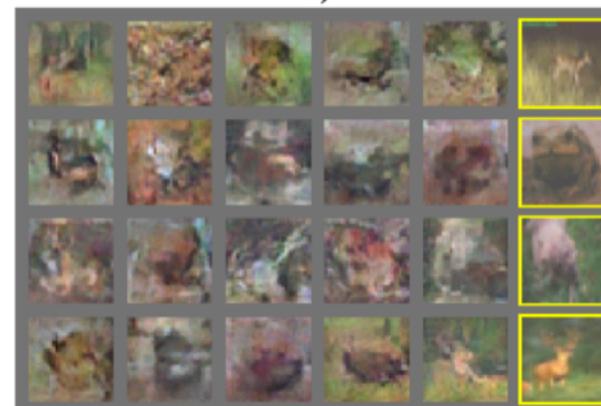
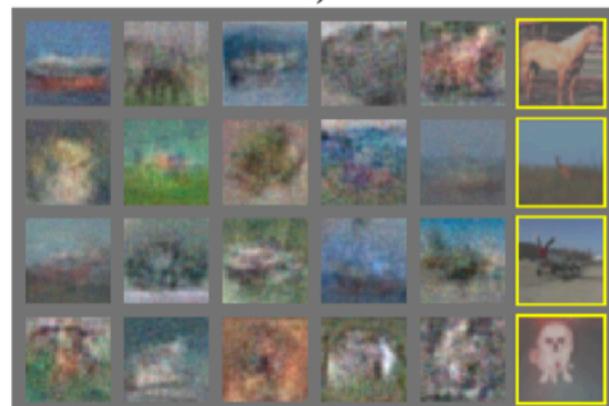
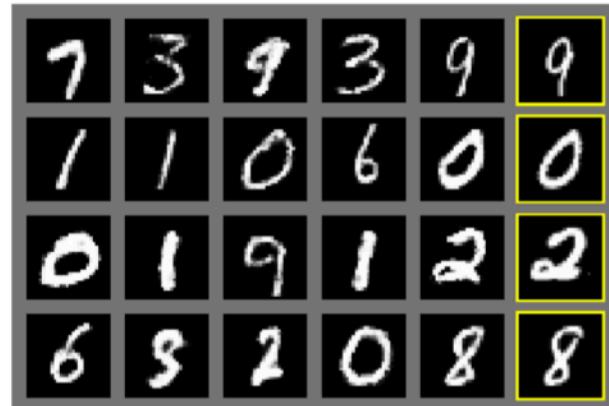


DECODER

# 2014 - Adam



# 2015 - GAN

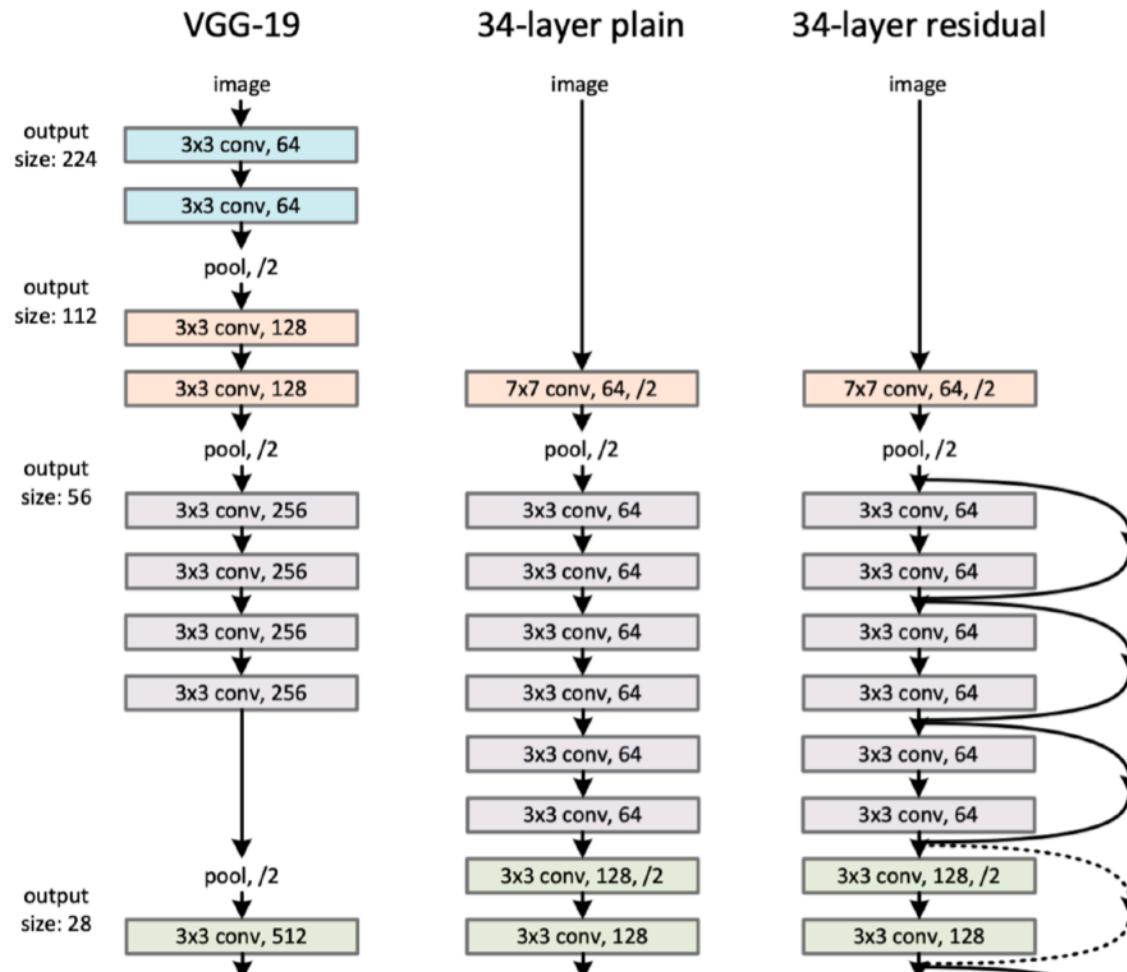
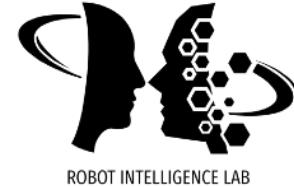


# 2015 - GAN



“Finally, we would like to thank Les Trois Brasseurs for stimulating our creativity.”

# 2015 - ResNet



# 2017 - Transformer



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## Attention Is All You Need

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# 2017 - Transformer

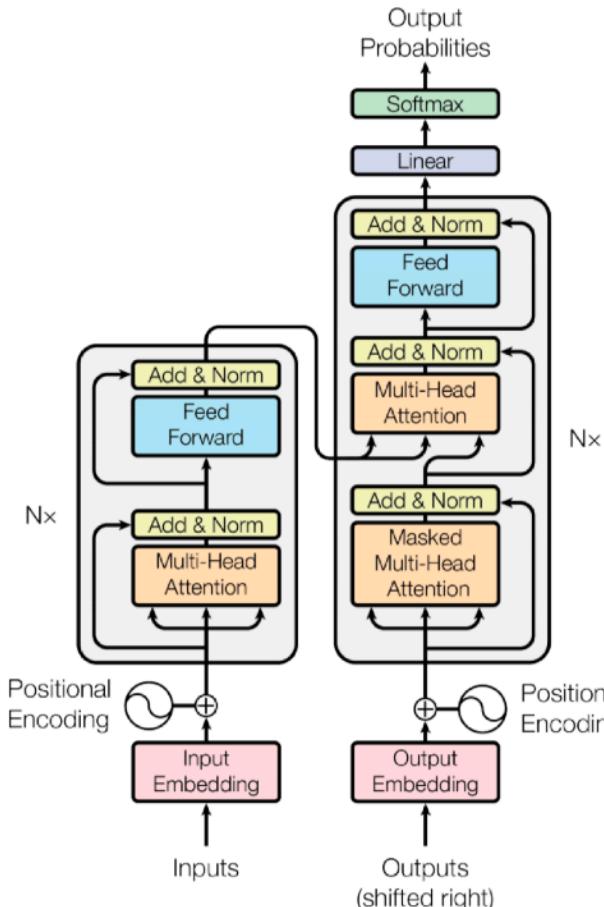
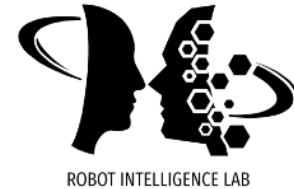


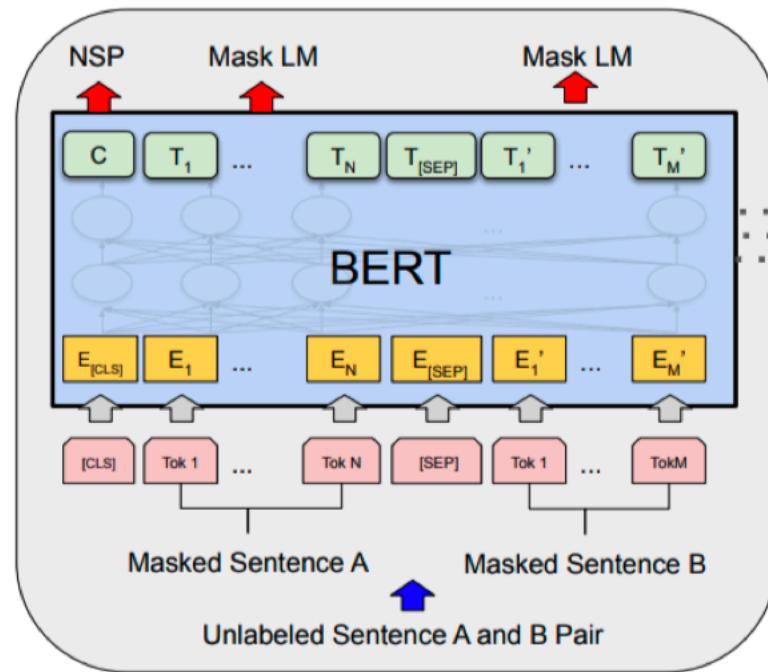
Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

Single Head Self-Attention Calculation

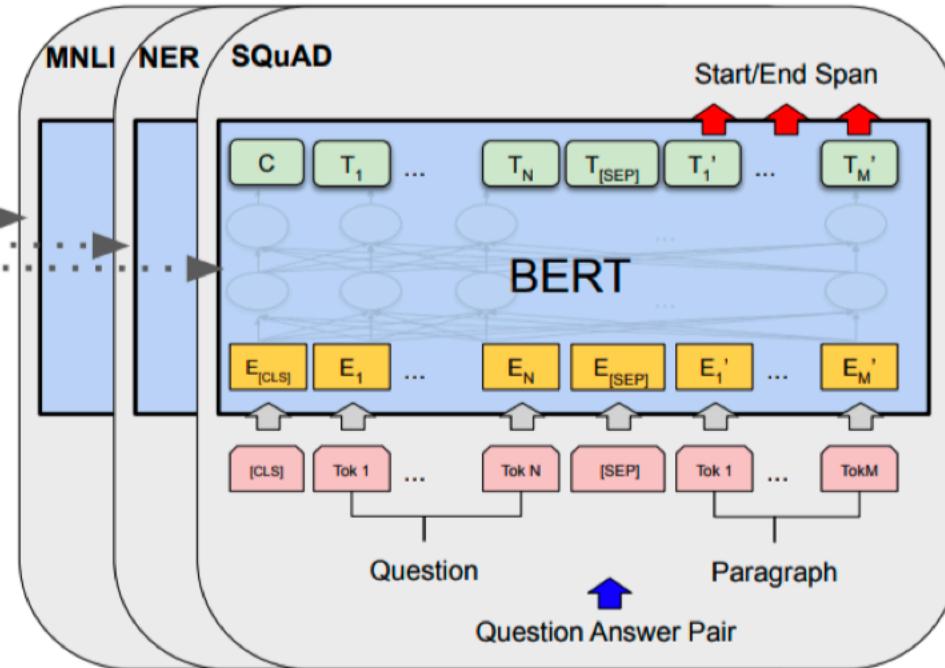
$$\text{softmax} \left( \frac{\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{K}^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) = \mathbf{Z}$$

The diagram shows the calculation of a single head of self-attention. It consists of three components: a query matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$  (purple 3x3 grid), a key matrix  $\mathbf{K}^T$  (orange 3x3 grid), and a value matrix  $\mathbf{V}$  (blue 3x3 grid). The matrices are multiplied together, and the result is divided by the square root of the dimension  $d_k$ . The final result is labeled  $\mathbf{Z}$ .

# 2018 - BERT

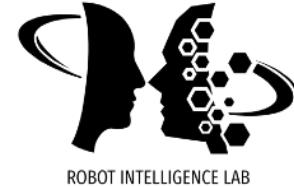


Pre-training



Fine-Tuning

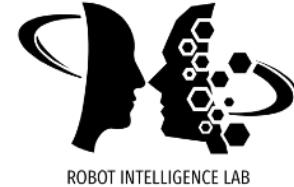
# 2019 - Pre-trained Language Model



# OpenAI

GPT-3, an autoregressive language model with 175 billion parameters

# 2020~ - Self Supervised Learning



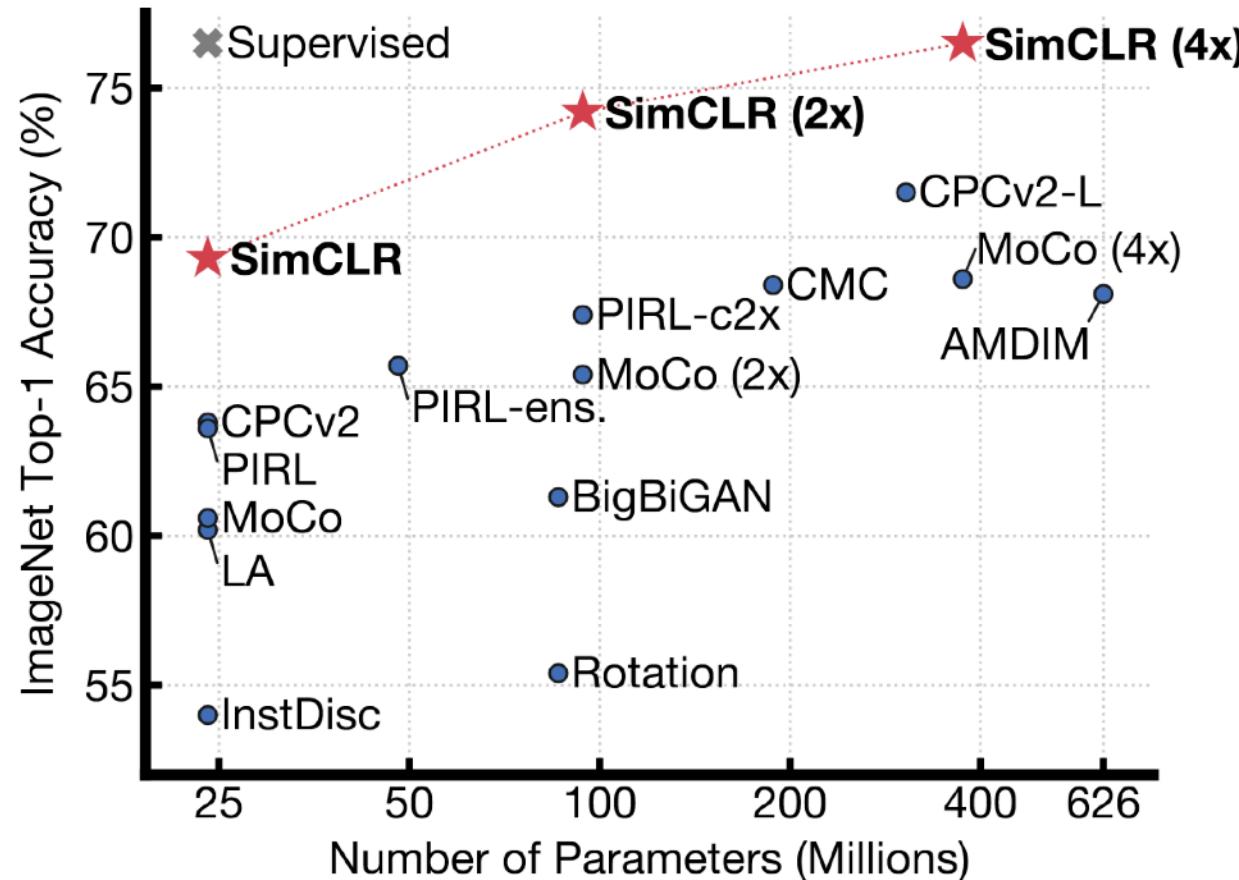
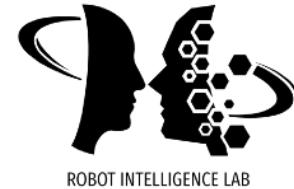
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## A Simple Framework for Contrastive Learning of Visual Representations

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Ting Chen<sup>1</sup> Simon Kornblith<sup>1</sup> Mohammad Norouzi<sup>1</sup> Geoffrey Hinton<sup>1</sup>

# 2020~ - Self Supervised Learning



# Thank You



ROBOT INTELLIGENCE LAB