# IN CON

### Learning Report From SEP. TO OCT.

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### Outline

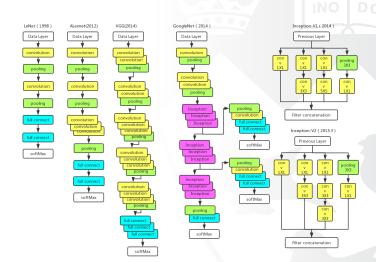


CNN Architecture

2 Latex

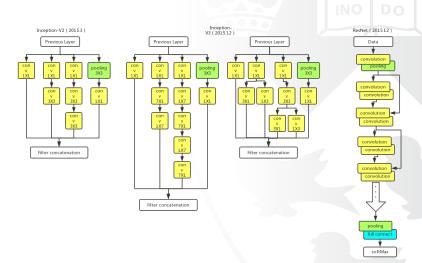
### CNN Architecture 1998-2014





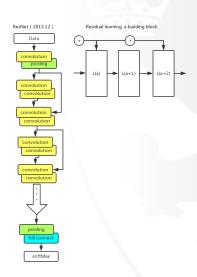
### Inception





### ResNet





### ResNet



(1)

(2)

(3)

6 / 16

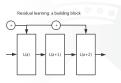


Figure: a building block

$$L(a+1) = f(W \cdot L(a) + b)$$

$$L(a+2) = f(W \cdot L(a+1) + b + L(a))$$

$$W := W - \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial J}{\partial w}$$

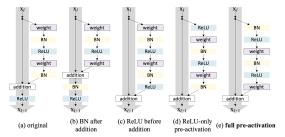
 $\frac{\partial J}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial W_1} \cdot \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial W_2} \cdot \frac{\partial W_2}{\partial W_3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{\partial W_{n-1}}{\partial W_n}$ (4)

### ResNet



Table 2. Classification error (%) on the CIFAR-10 test set using different activation functions.

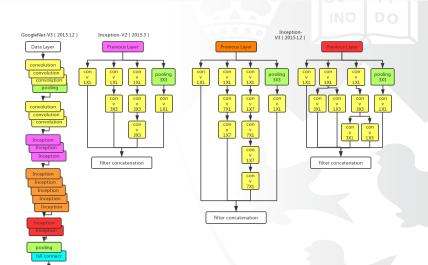
case	Fig.	ResNet-110	ResNet-164
original Residual Unit [1]	Fig. 4(a)	6.61	5.93
BN after addition	Fig. 4(b)	8.17	6.50
ReLU before addition	Fig. 4(c)	7.84	6.14
ReLU-only pre-activation	Fig. 4(d)	6.71	5.91
full pre-activation	Fig. 4(e)	6.37	5.46



### Inception-V3

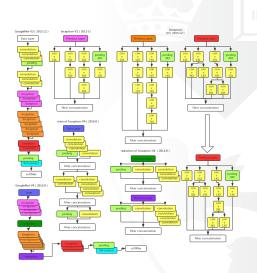
softMax





### Inception-V4

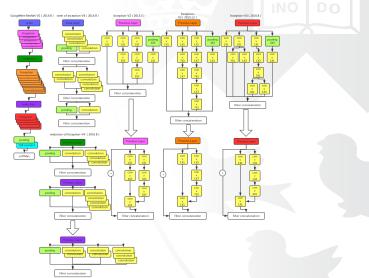




2017.9

### Inception-ResNet-V2





## Inception-ResNet-V2



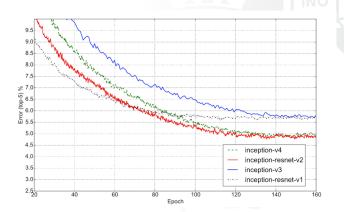
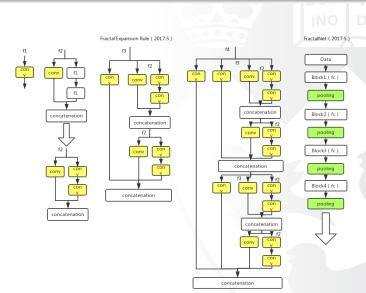


Figure: Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge 2012 (ILSVRC2012)

#### FractalNet





#### FractalNet



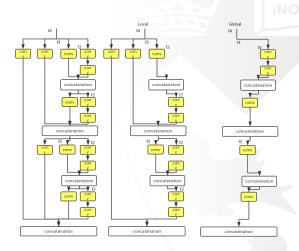


Figure: Drop-Path

### DenseNet 2017.8



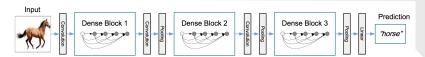


Figure 2: A deep DenseNet with three dense blocks. The layers between two adjacent blocks are referred to as transition layers and change feature-map sizes via convolution and pooling.

- Accuracy
- The number of parameters
- Overfitting or the optimization difficulties

### Latex





Figure: http://www.latexstudio.net/

#### Latex



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OPEN FILES
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \label{logical_logical_logical} $$ $ \log \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \otimes \left( \frac{
× EM放穿護理.tex
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  6-6\sm (k:) '6\sm (j:) '0\sm (j:) '0\sm (j:) '0\sm (j:) (k)\sm (k:) (b)\sm (k:) (j:) (toldsymbol(x), (j:) (toldsym
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        于是、投资第1节所有效的EX算法、可以得到505函数
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  计算上式中的就(tourne ([k]) is, 注意:在计算试图中的参数(toulsymbol(wu), holdsymbol(xiom)$为第555
据述代的数、选数了为证的描述,并来说:并且,注意到这(tourne_(k));统才测试程中最进己加多数,进而之后出现的$\hat{\}}。{(k)} is 知識就不能對達己加多数。
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | New York | Column |
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \hat{\gamma}_{jk} = E(\gamma_{jk}|\mathbf{x}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           = p(\gamma_{jk} = 1|\mathbf{x}_j, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           p(\mathbf{x}_j|\gamma_{jk} = 1, \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)p(\gamma_{jk} = 1|\boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \sum_{l} p(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\gamma_{il} = 1, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{l}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{l}) p(\gamma_{il} = 1|\boldsymbol{\mu}_{l}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{l})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \pi_k \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  上式证用了一步员计断公式。
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        到68里,问题已经转换为对(36)到(37)的求极致问题,模型的参数为5\pi,\mu,\Signos。
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Figure: Sublime Text3