

# Computer Vision Deep Learning

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YBIGTA Science Team 12기 최동민

# '딥러닝 개론' 난이도 설문조사

\* 필수항목

'딥러닝 개론' 수업의 난이도가 어떠셨나요? \*

- ☐ 매우 어려웠다
- ☐ 어려웠다
- ☐ 보통
- ☐ 쉬웠다
- ☐ 매우 쉬웠다

오늘 수업에서 이런걸 해주세요! (선택)

내 답변

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<https://goo.gl/forms/h29bSwJthBklz3JG3>

# Deep Learning

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# Deep Learning이란?

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딥러닝

# Deep Learning이란?

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인공지능

딥러닝

# Deep Learning이란?

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인공지능

딥러닝

머신러닝

# Deep Learning이란?

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인공지능

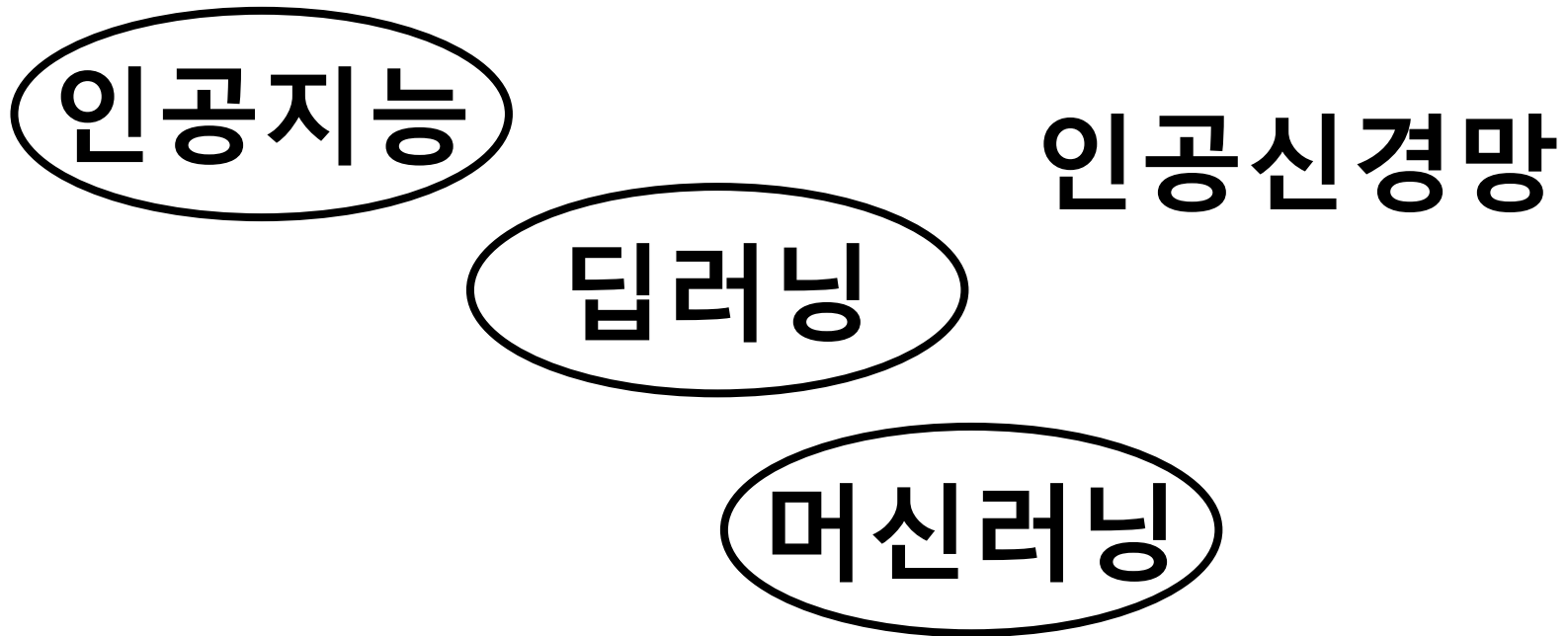
인공신경망

딥러닝

머신러닝

# Deep Learning이란?

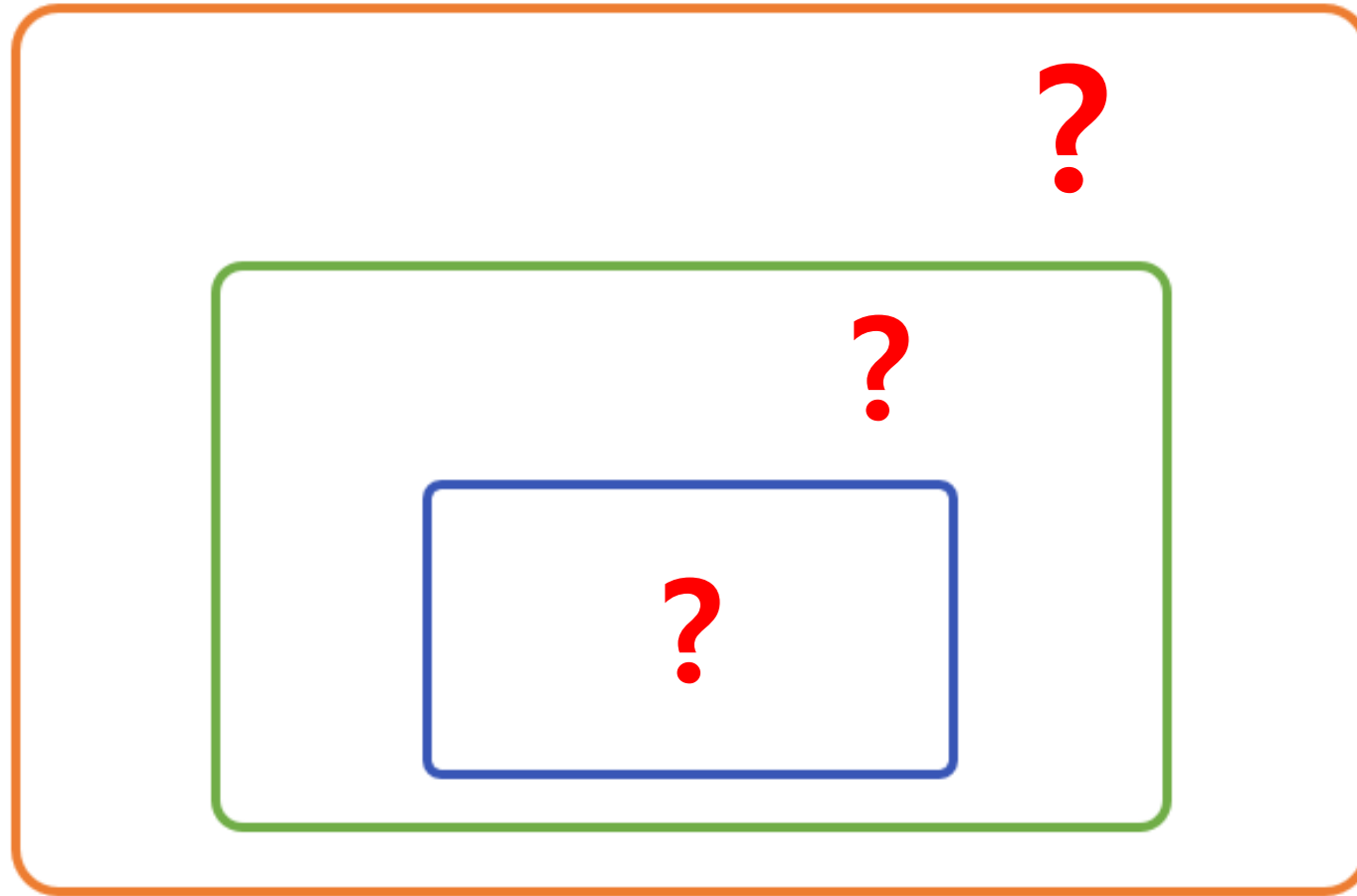
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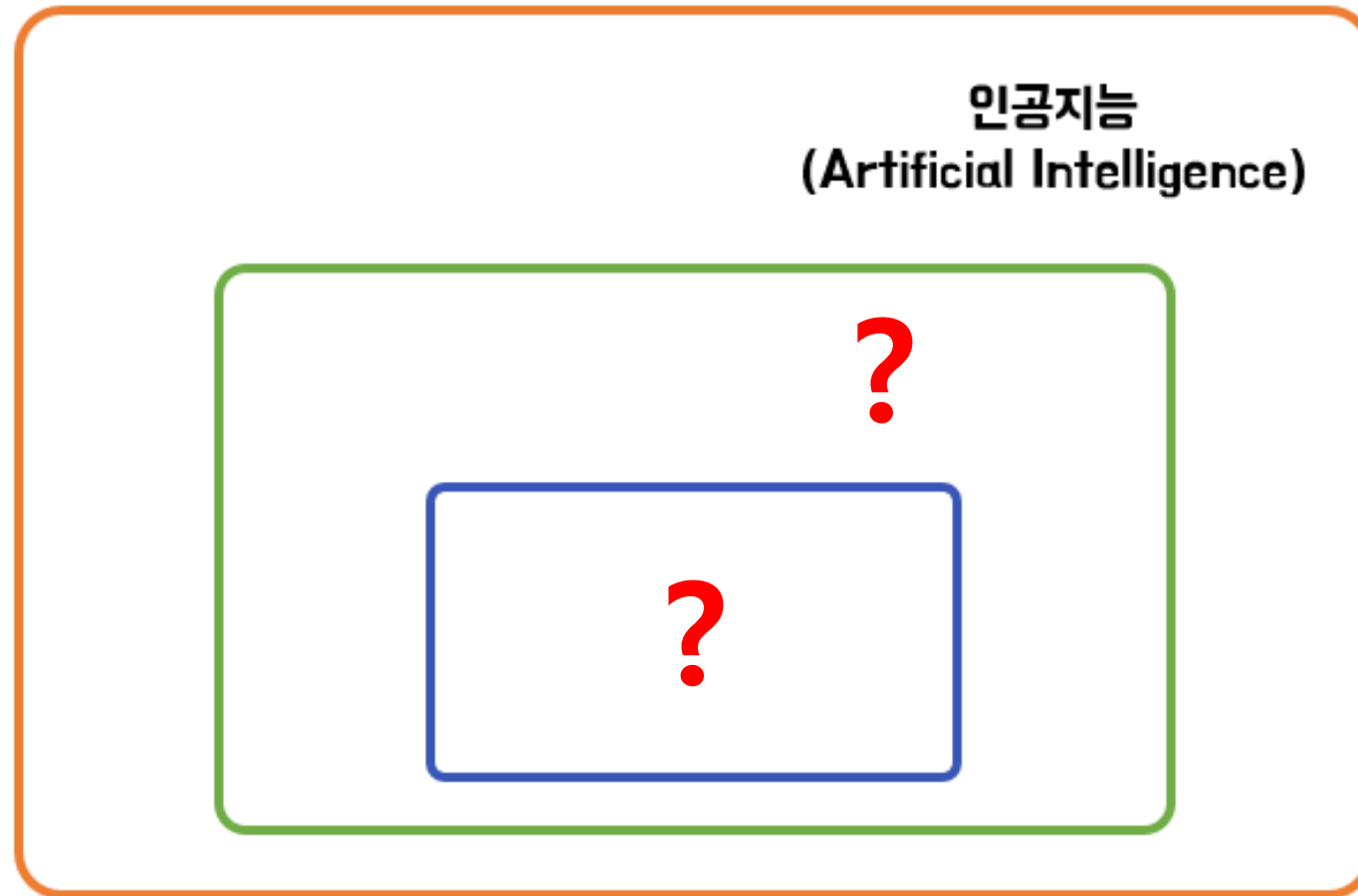
# Deep Learning이란?

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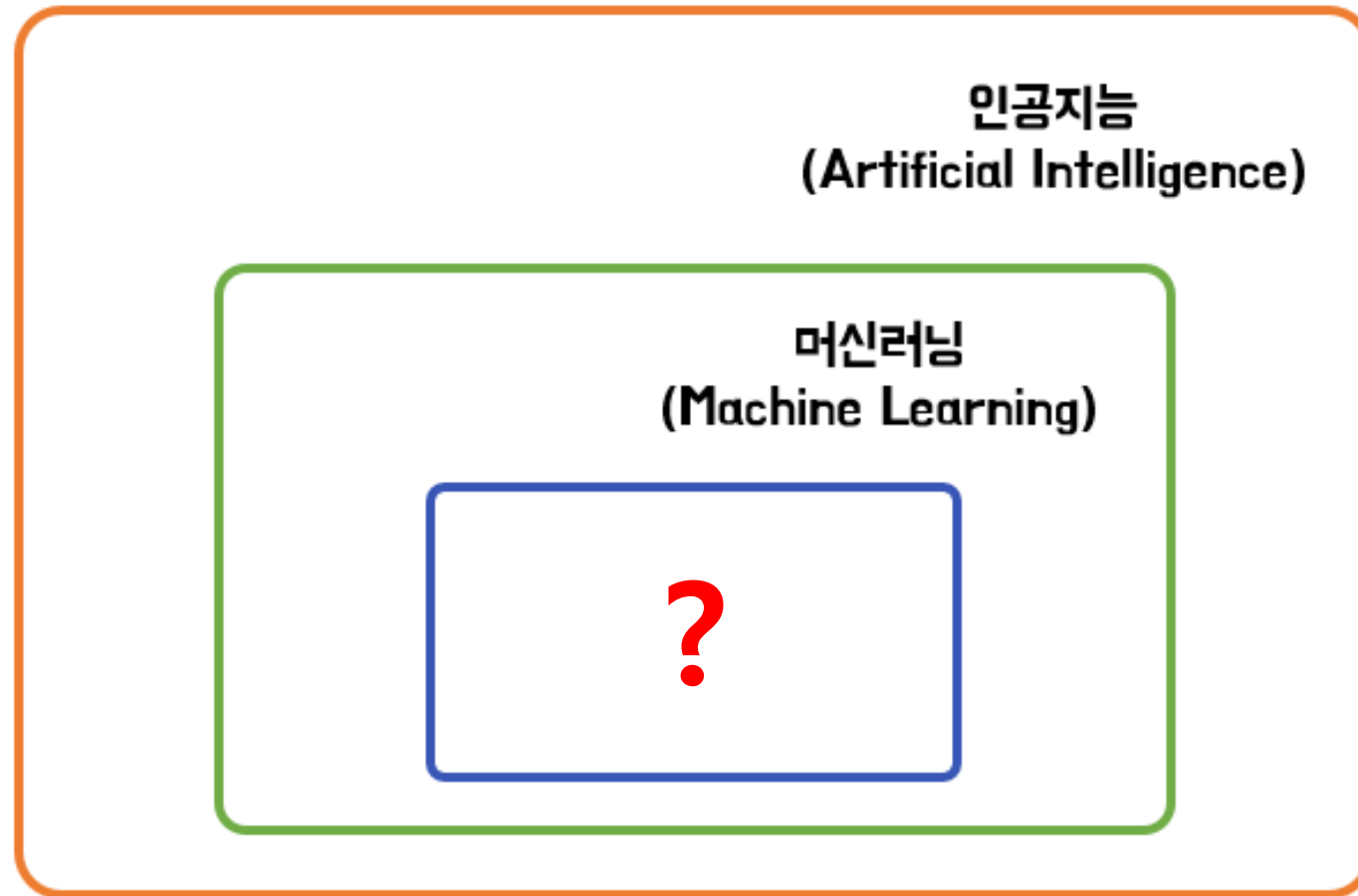
# Deep Learning이란?

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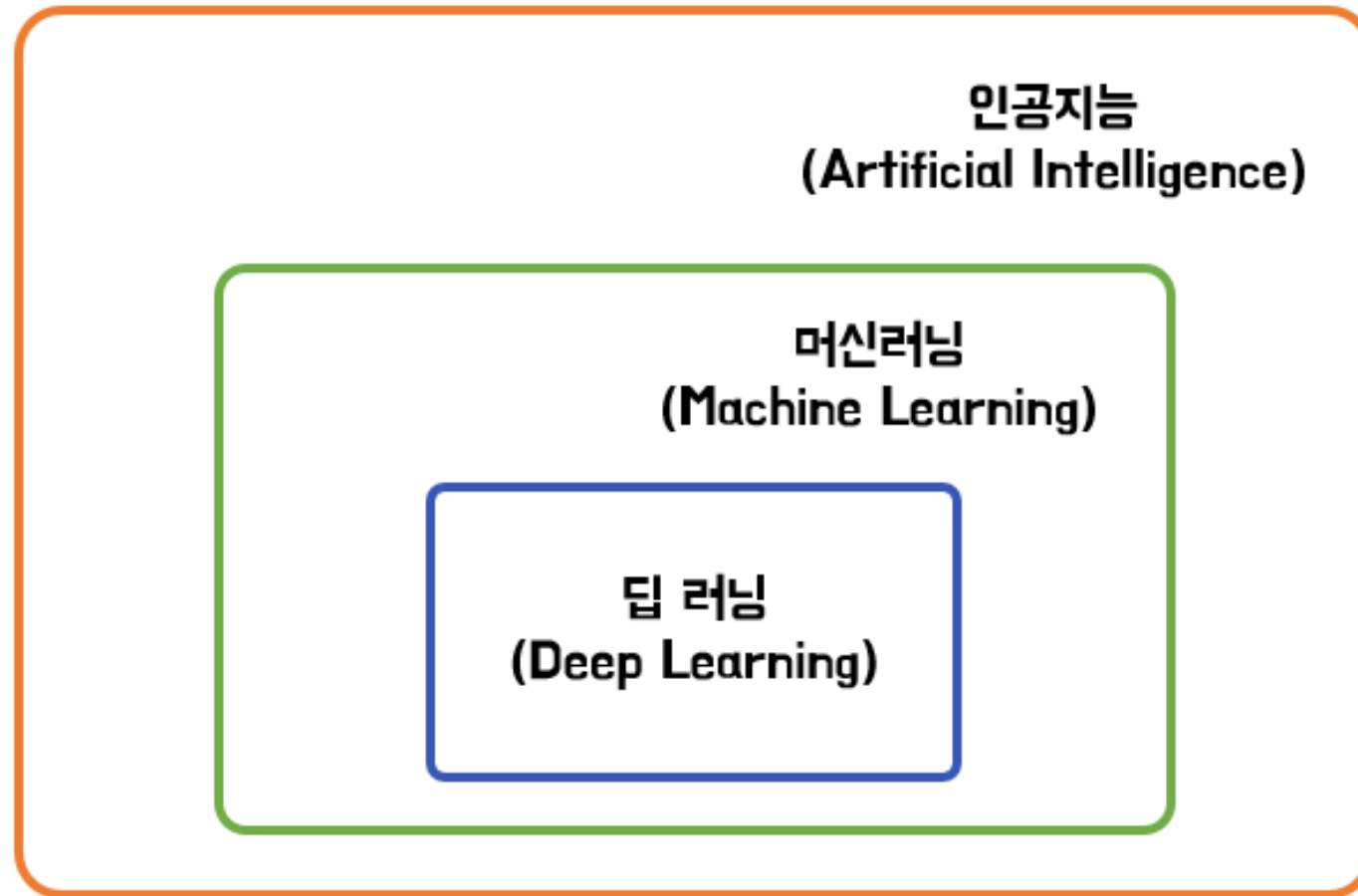
# Deep Learning이란?

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# Deep Learning이란?

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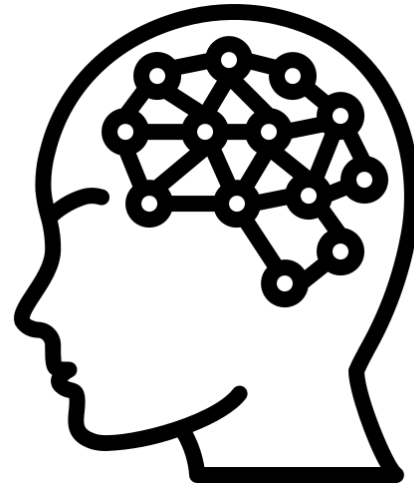
# Deep Learning이란?

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**‘인공지능’이란?**

# Deep Learning이란?

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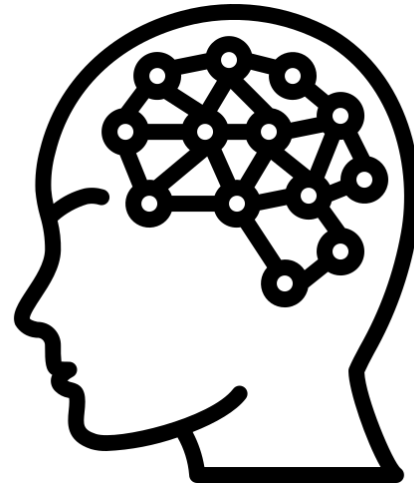


인공지능

# Deep Learning이란?

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입력



인공지능

# Deep Learning이란?

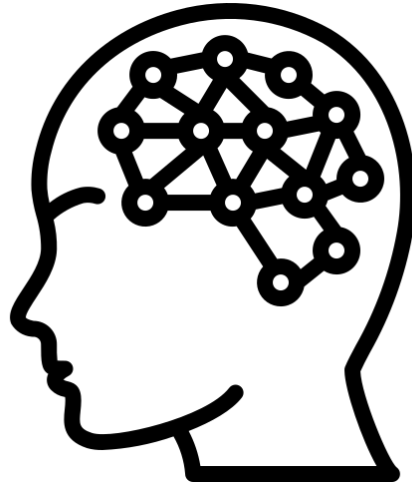
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# Deep Learning이란?

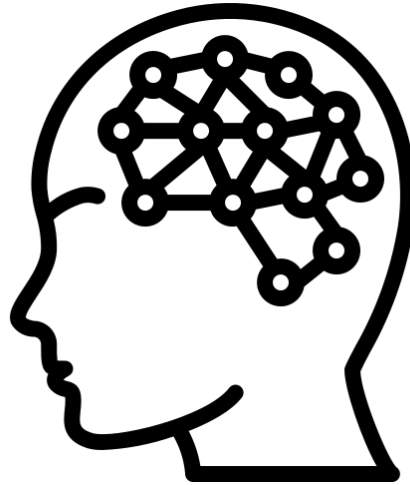
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인공지능

# Deep Learning이란?

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인공지능

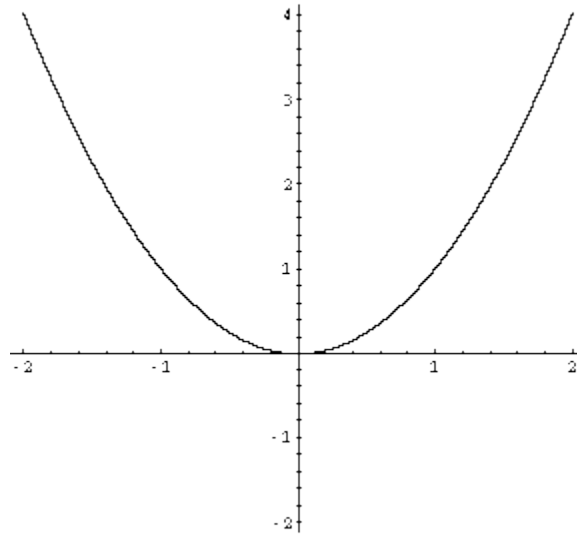


고양이

# Deep Learning이란?

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2



4

$$y = x^2$$

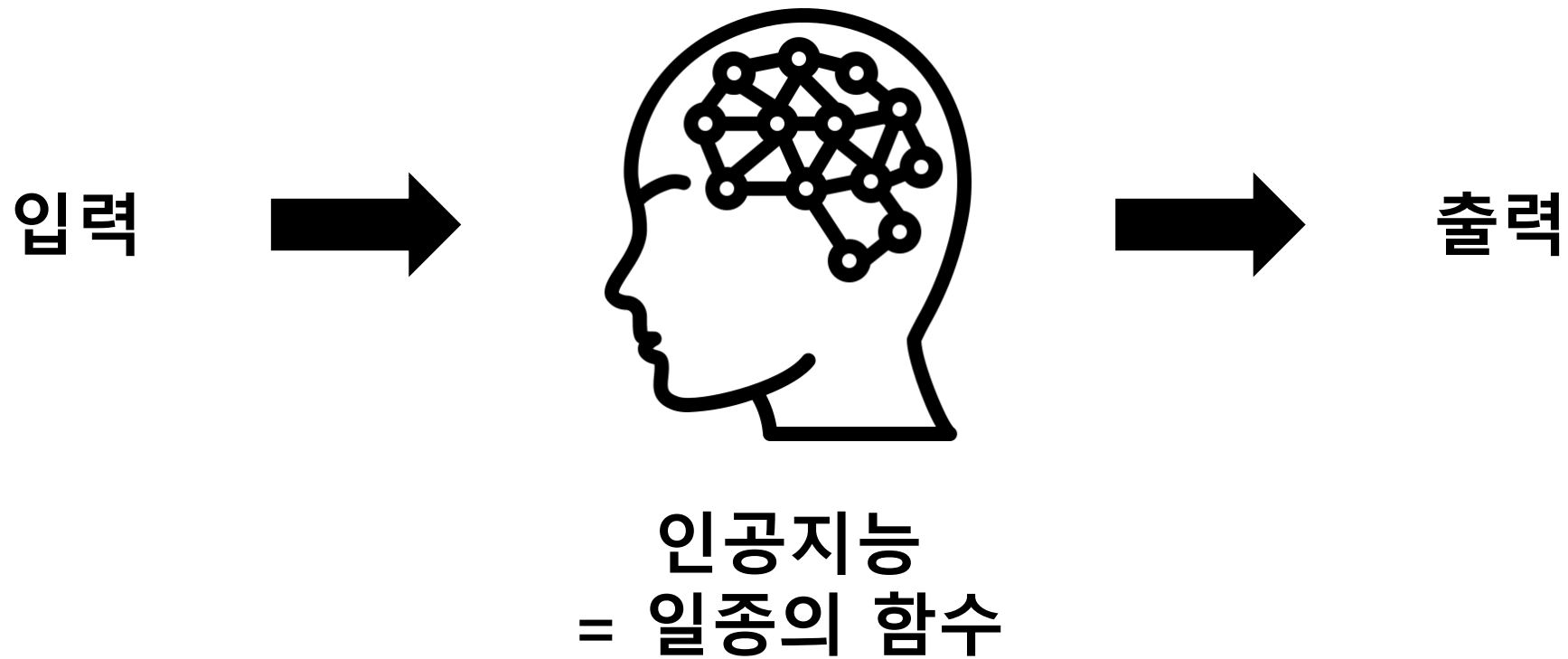
# Deep Learning이란?

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# Deep Learning이란?

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# Deep Learning이란?

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인공지능  
= 일종의 **복잡한** 함수

# Deep Learning이란?

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딥러닝 vs 머신러닝

# Deep Learning이란?

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딥러닝 = 일종의 복잡한 함수



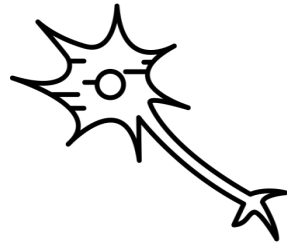
# Deep Learning이란?

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딥러닝 =  신경망을 본딴 함수

# Deep Learning이란?

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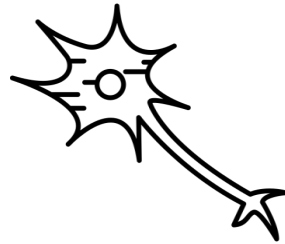


뉴런 (신경세포)

# Deep Learning이란?

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자극  
(입력)



뉴런 (신경세포)

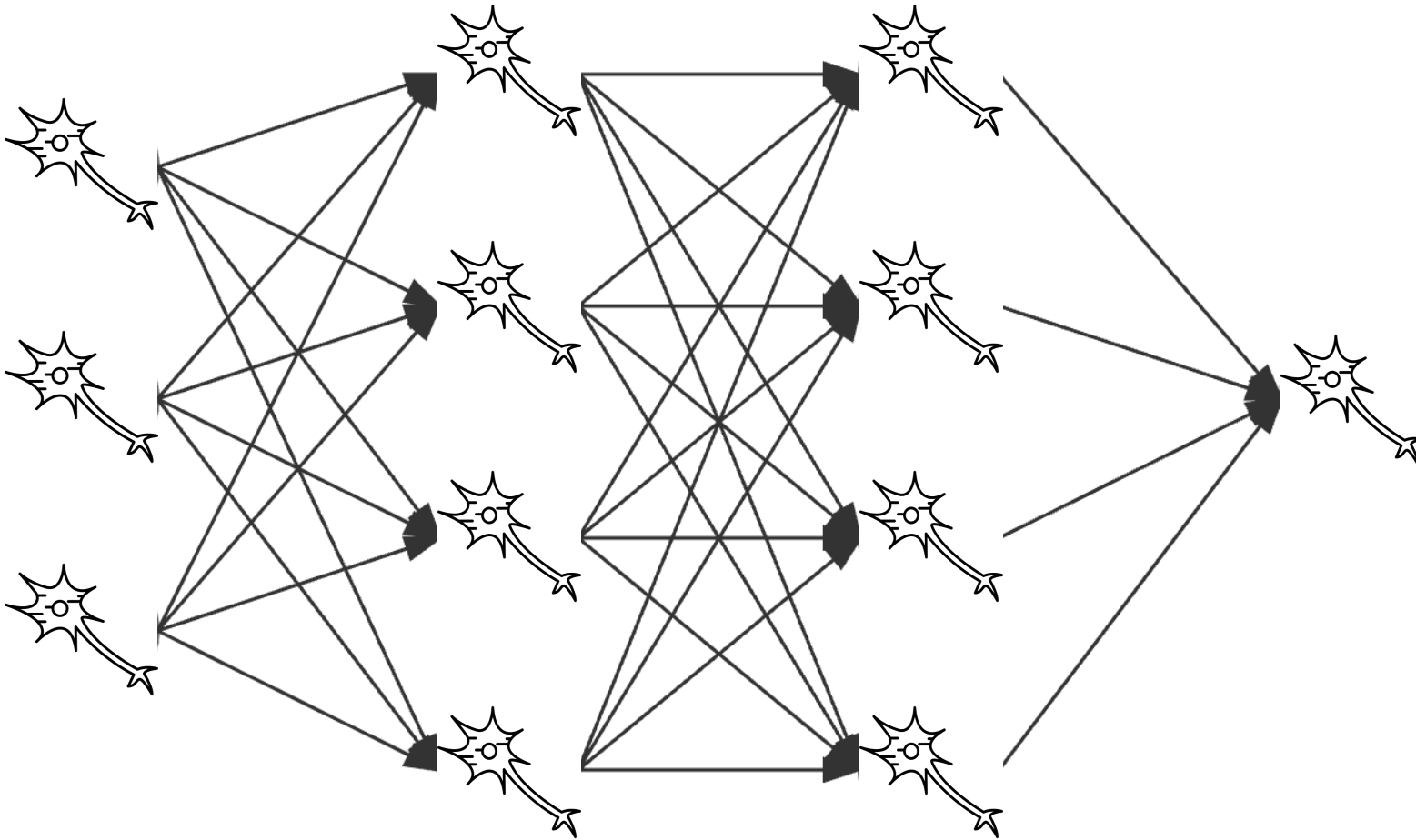
# Deep Learning이란?

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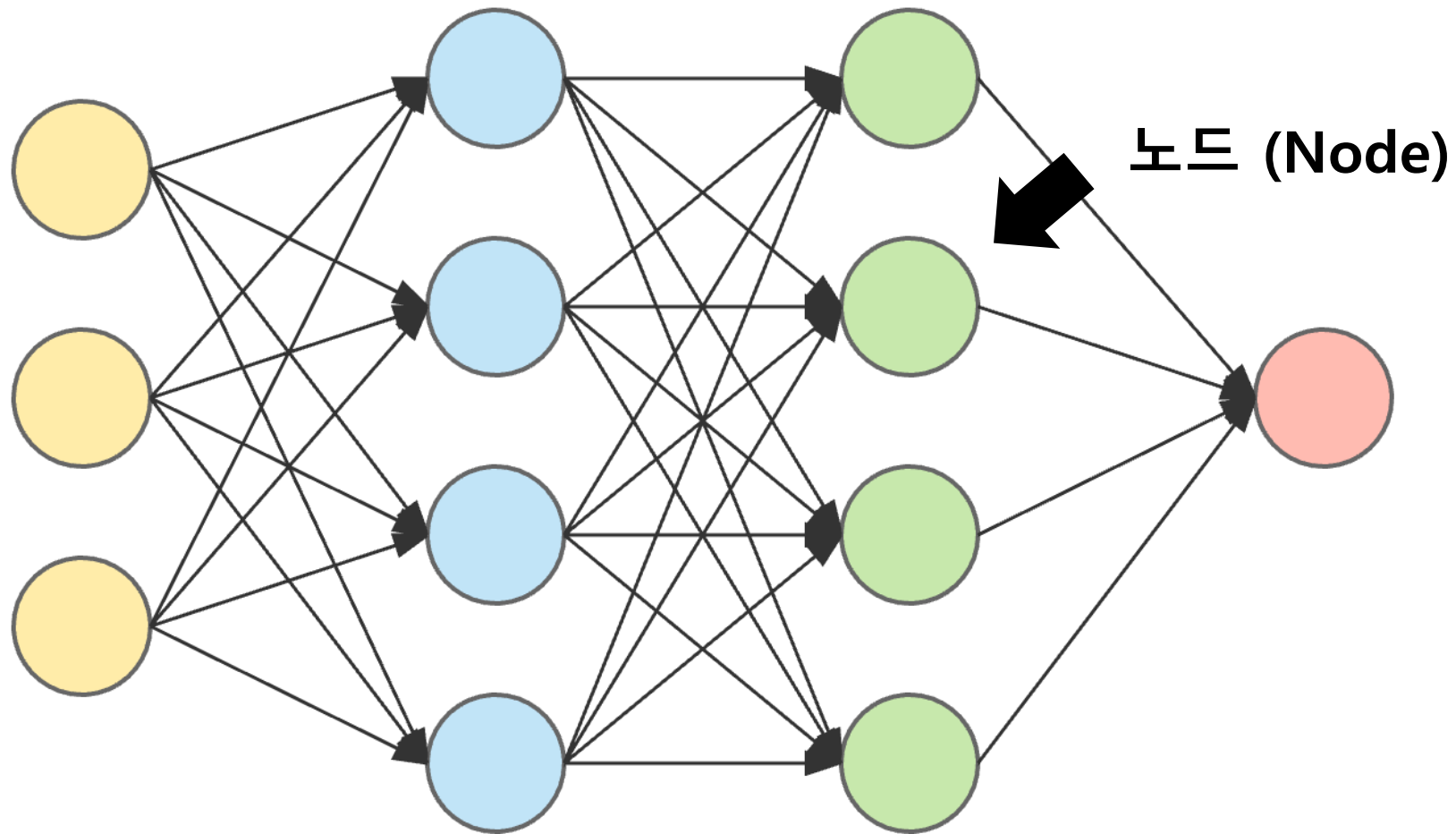
# Deep Learning이란?

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# Deep Learning이란?

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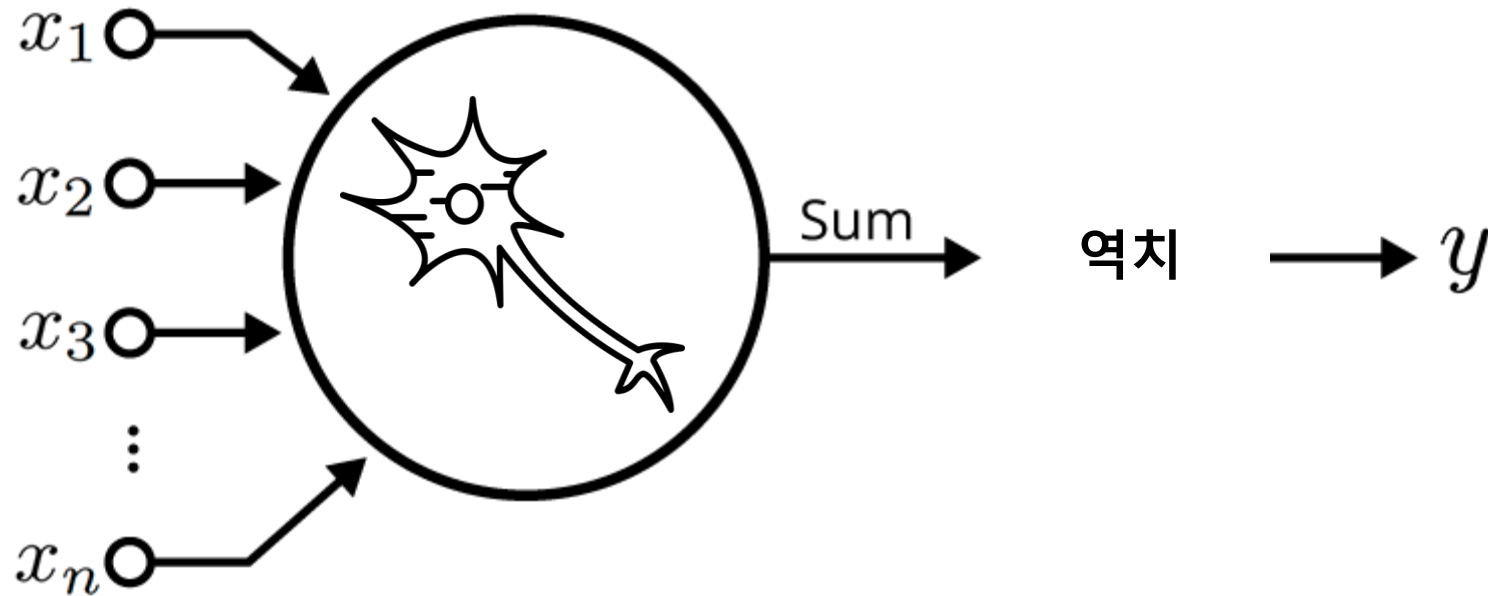
# Deep Learning 용어

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# Deep Learning 용어

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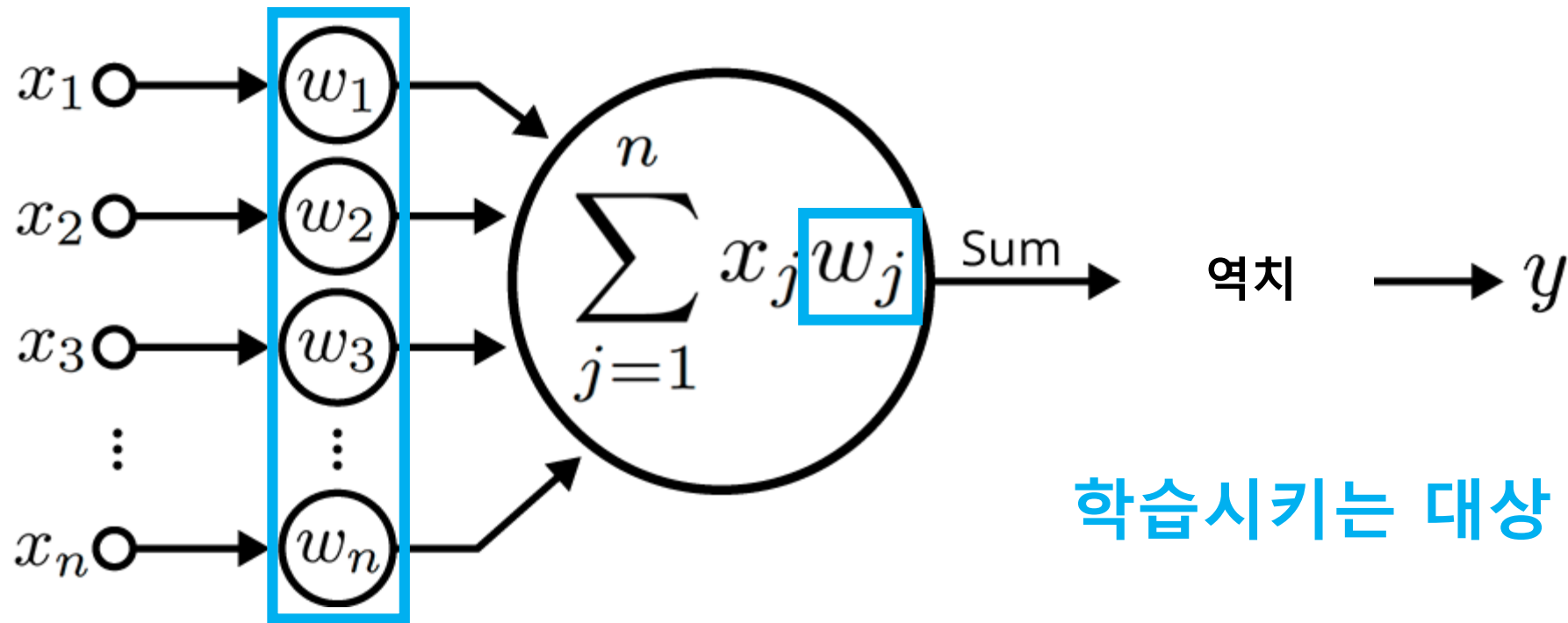
## 1. 가중치 (Weights)





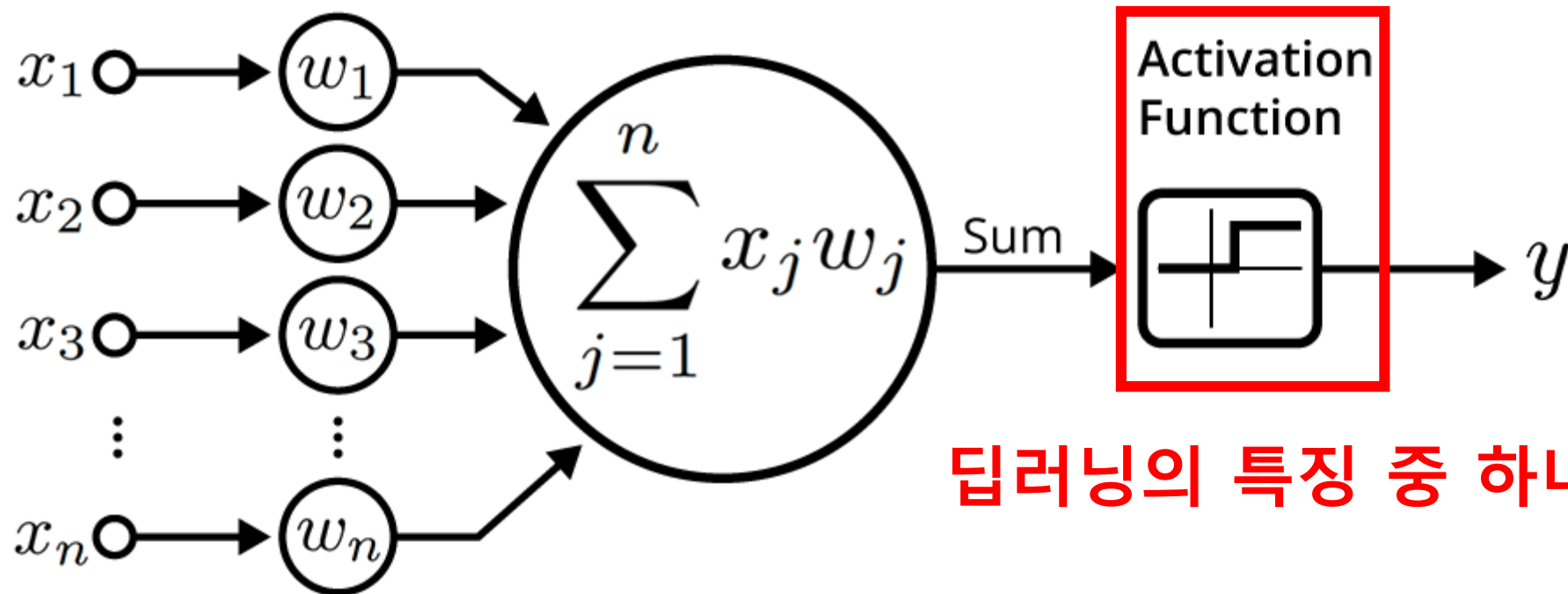
# Deep Learning 용어

## 1. 가중치 (Weights)



# Deep Learning 용어

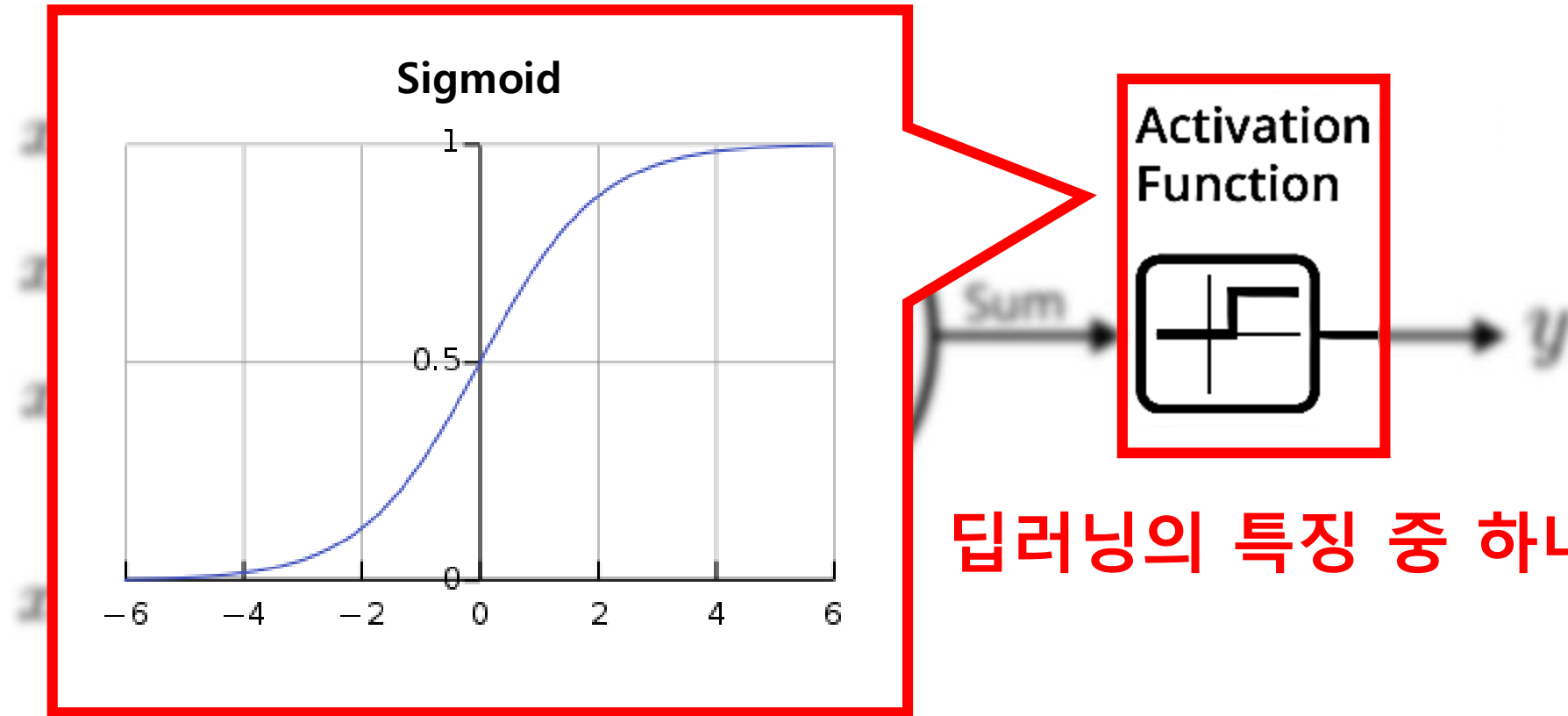
## 2. 활성화 함수 (Activation Function)



딥러닝의 특징 중 하나 (비선형 함수)

# Deep Learning 용어

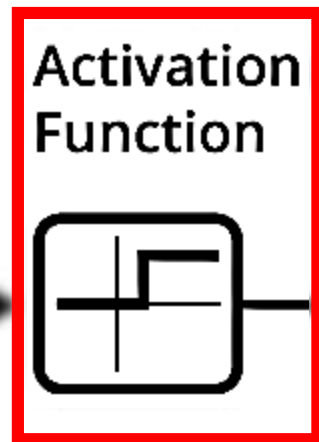
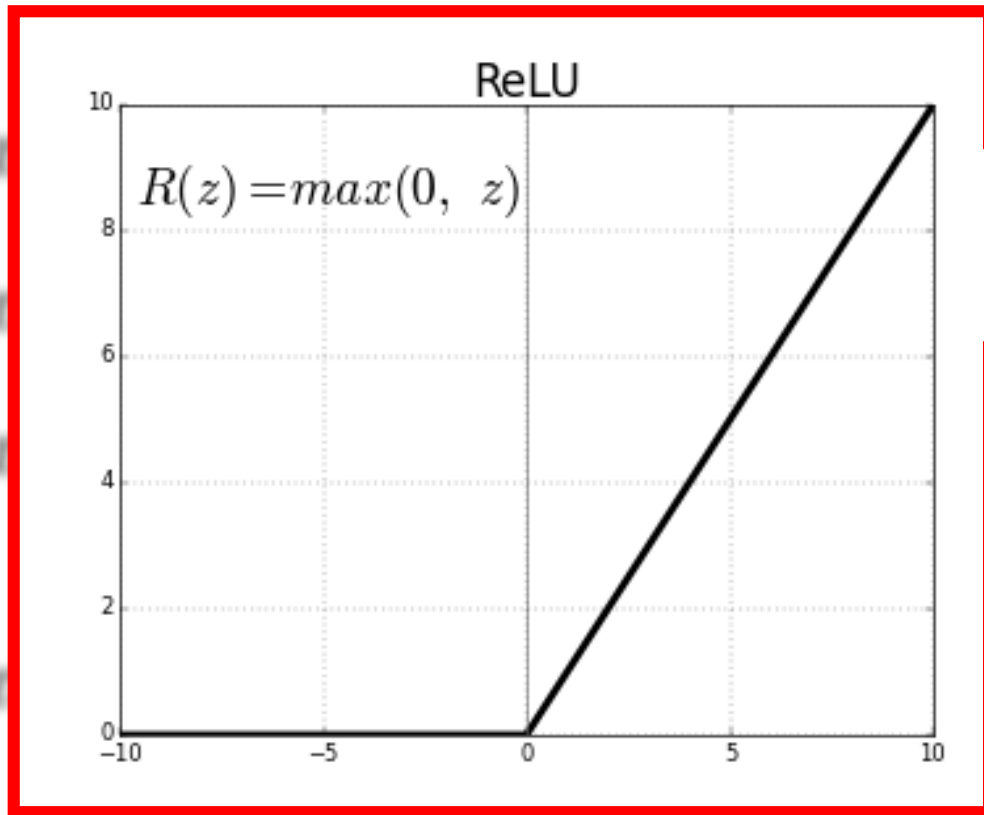
## 2. 활성화 함수 (Activation Function)



딥러닝의 특징 중 하나 (비선형 함수)

# Deep Learning 용어

## 2. 활성화 함수 (Activation Function)

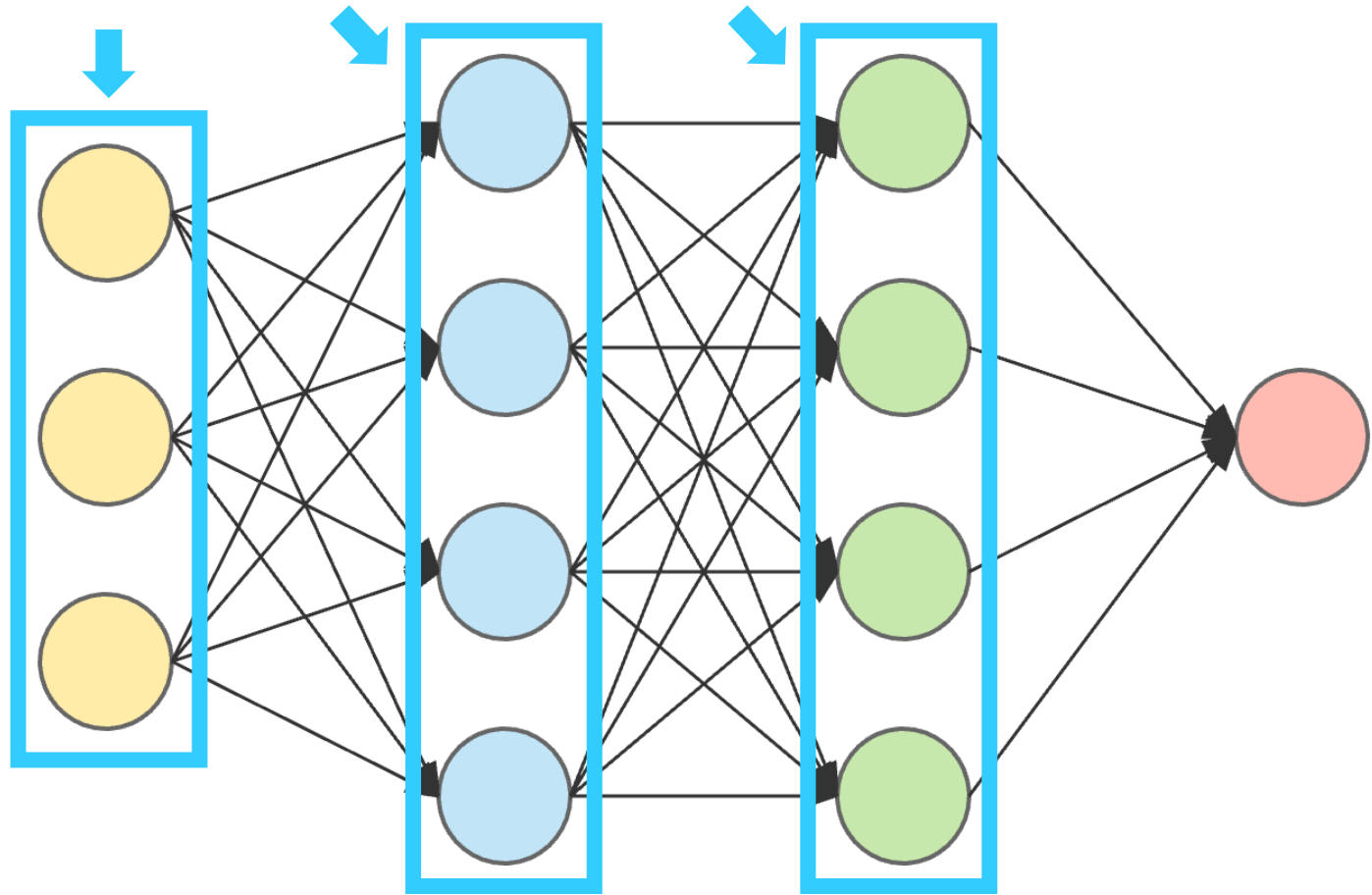


딥러닝의 특징 중 하나 (비선형 함수)

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 3. 레이어 (Layer)



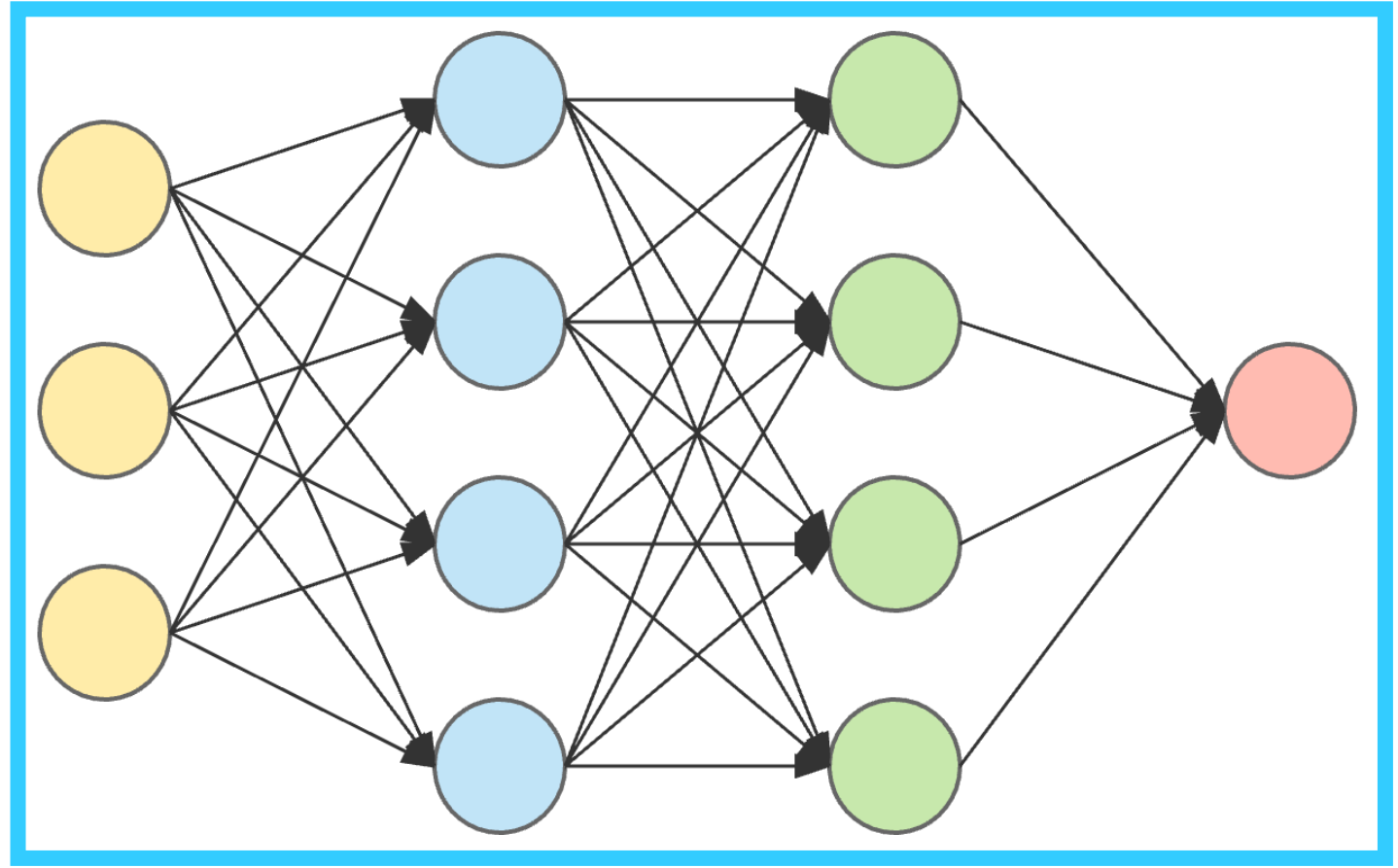
# Deep Learning 용어

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## 4. 모델 (Model)

= Architecture

= Network



# Deep Learning 용어

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## 5. 손실 함수 (Loss Function)

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 5. 손실 함수 (Loss Function)

: 신경망이 학습할 수 있도록 해주는 지표  
or 학습 상태를 측정하는 지표



# Deep Learning 용어

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: 신경망이 학습할 수 있도록 해주는 지표  
or 학습 상태를 측정하는 지표

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \tilde{y}_i)^2$$

Mean Squared Error      True      Prediction

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 5. 손실 함수 (Loss Function)

: 신경망이 학습할 수 있도록 해주는 지표  
or 학습 상태를 측정하는 지표

$$BCE = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N y_i \cdot \log(\hat{y}_i) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log(1 - \hat{y}_i)$$

Binary Cross Entropy

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 6. 역전파 (Back Propagation)

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 6. 역전파 (Back Propagation)

: 출력을 통해 계산한 오차를 앞쪽 레이어로 전달하여 기울기(Gradient)를 계산하는 방법

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 6. 역전파 (Back Propagation)

: 출력을 통해 계산한 오차를 앞쪽 레이어로 전달하여 기울기(Gradient)를 계산하는 방법

## 7. Optimizer

# Deep Learning 용어

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## 6. 역전파 (Back Propagation)

: 출력을 통해 계산한 오차를 앞쪽 레이어로 전달하여 기울기(Gradient)를 계산하는 방법

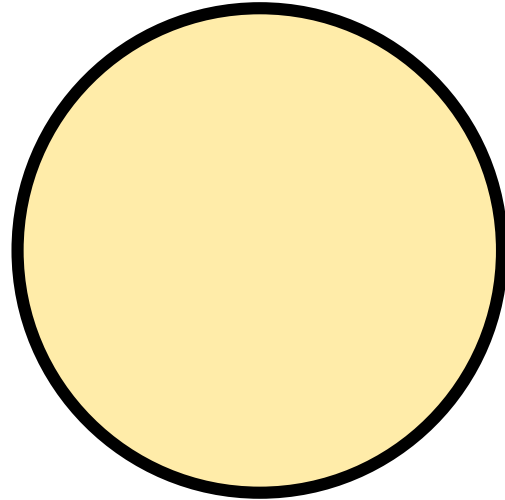
## 7. Optimizer

: 기울기(Gradient)를 바탕으로 가중치(Weights)를 최적의 방향으로 업데이트해주는 역할

# Deep Learning 용어

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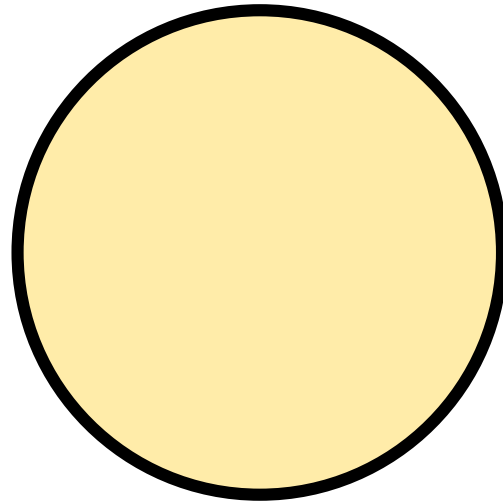
## Review



# Deep Learning 용어

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## Review

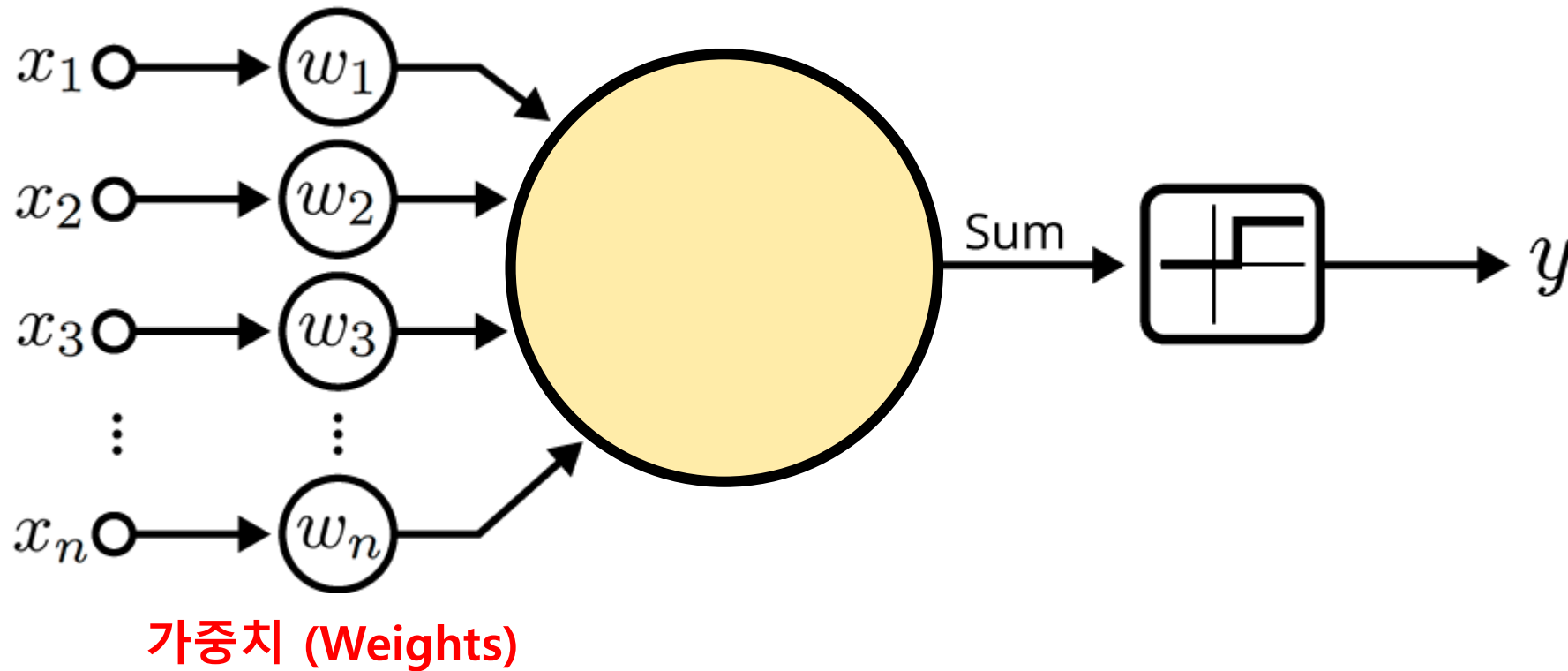


노드 (Node)



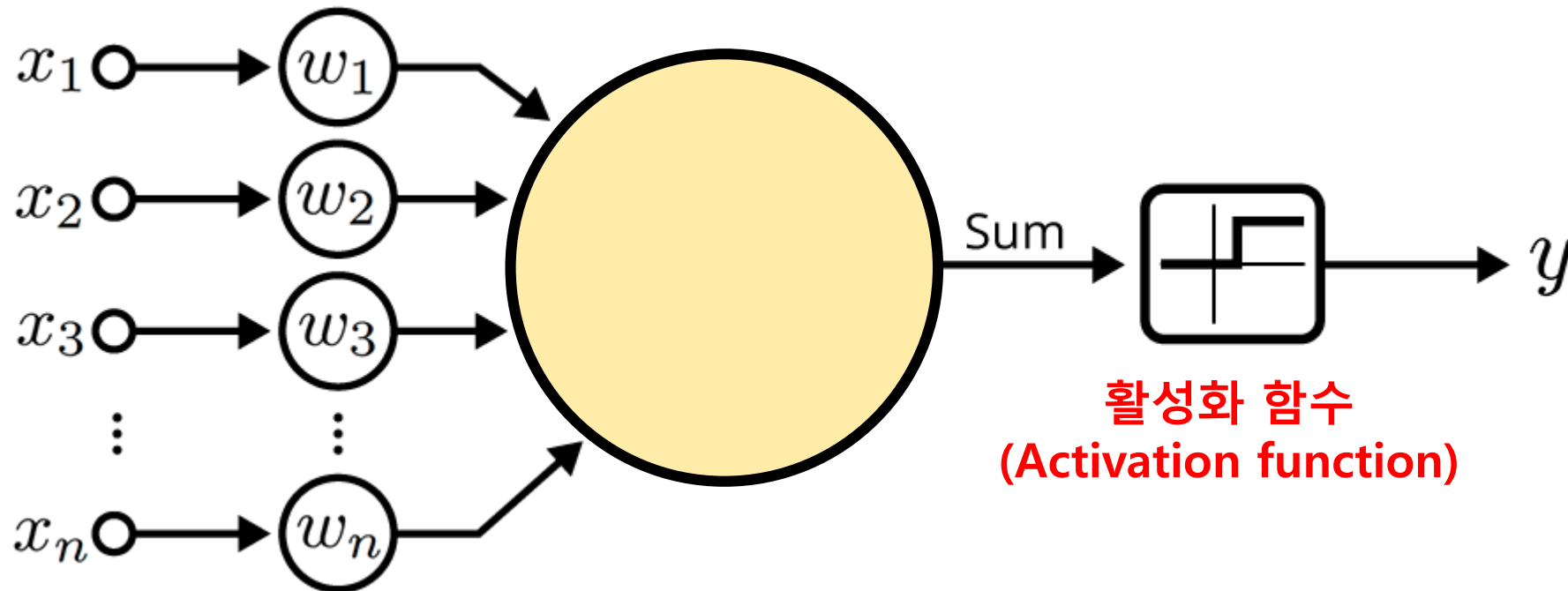
# Deep Learning 용어

## Review



# Deep Learning 용어

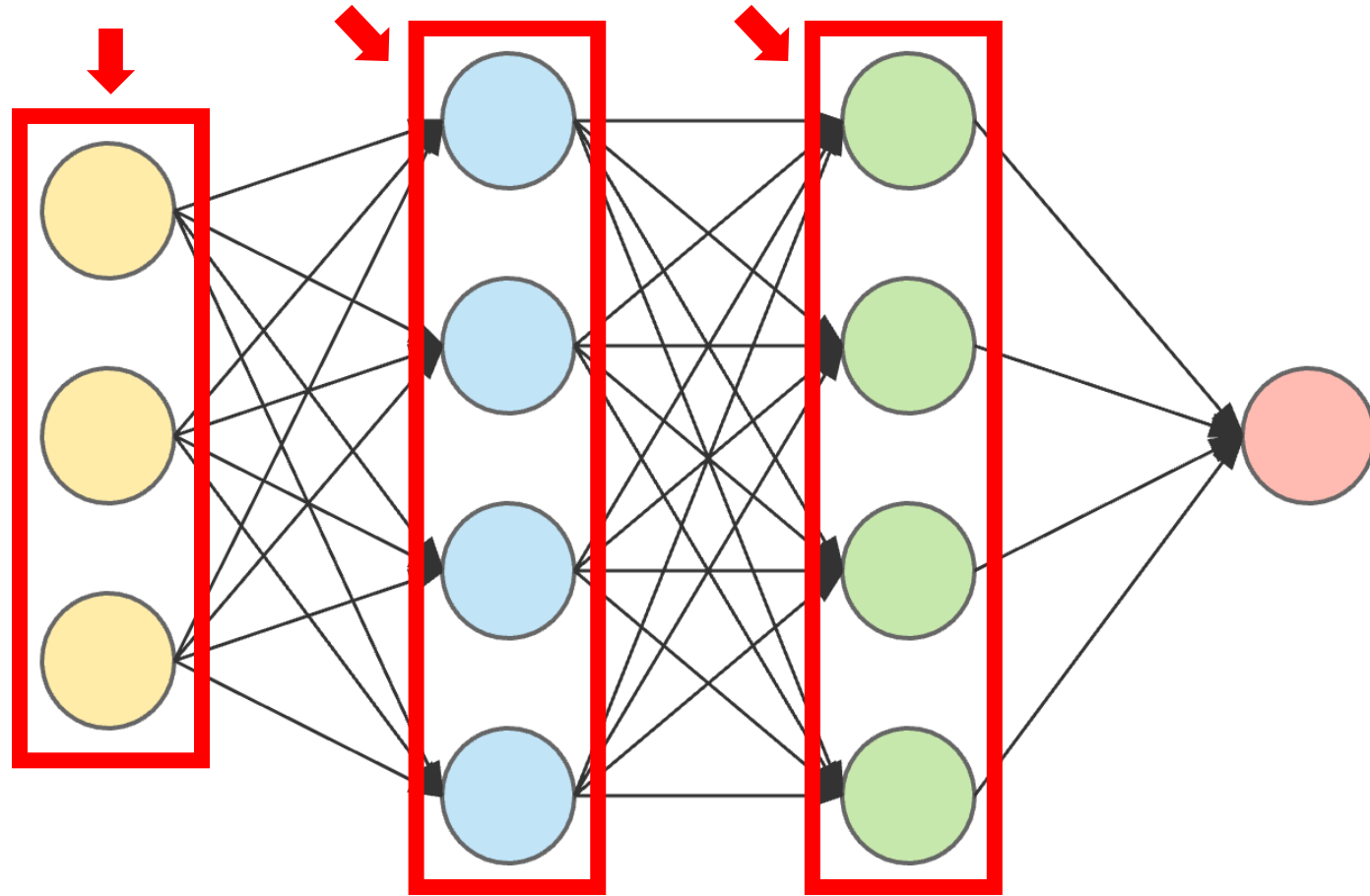
## Review



# Deep Learning 용어

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## Review

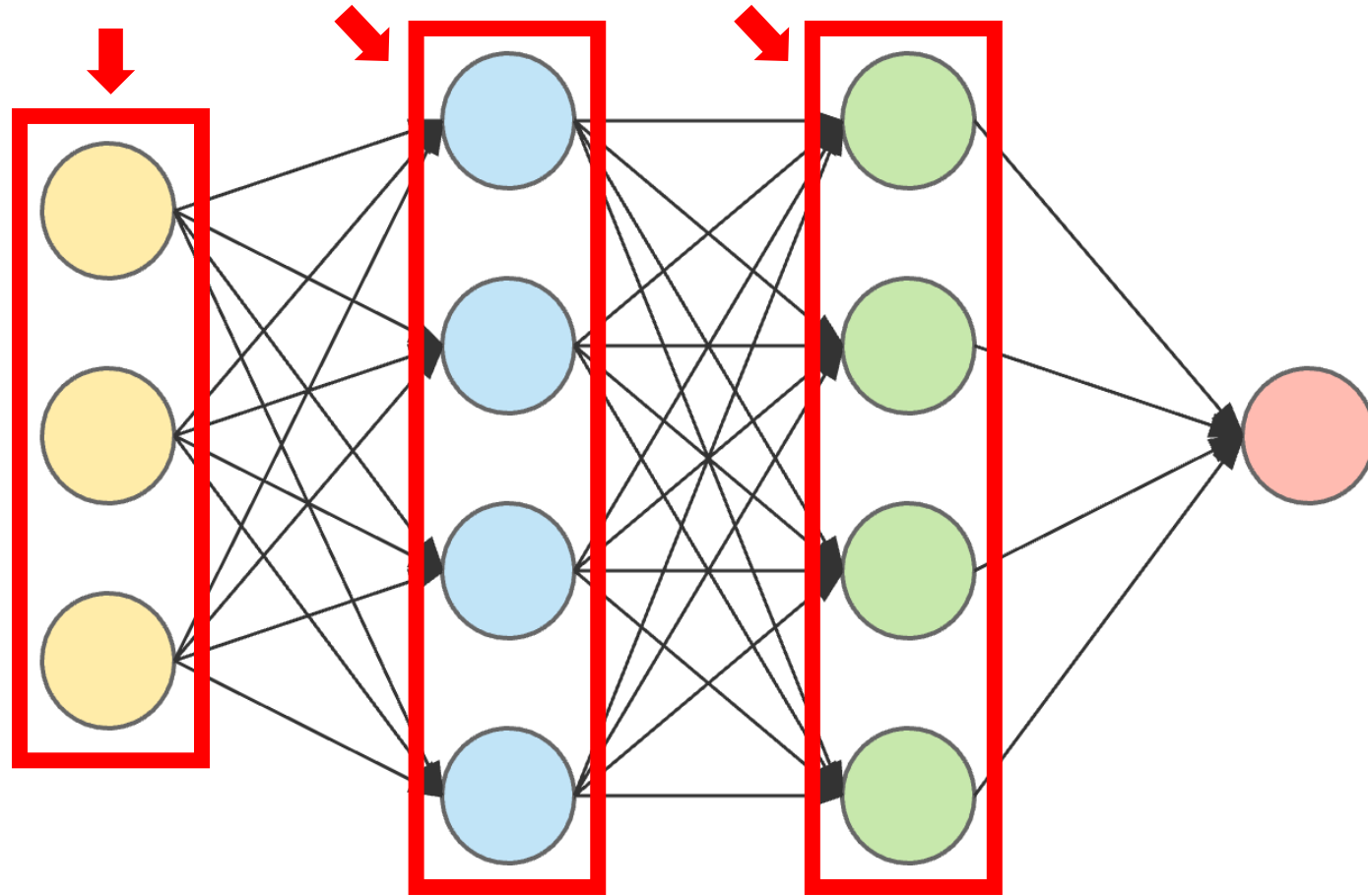


# Deep Learning 용어

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Review

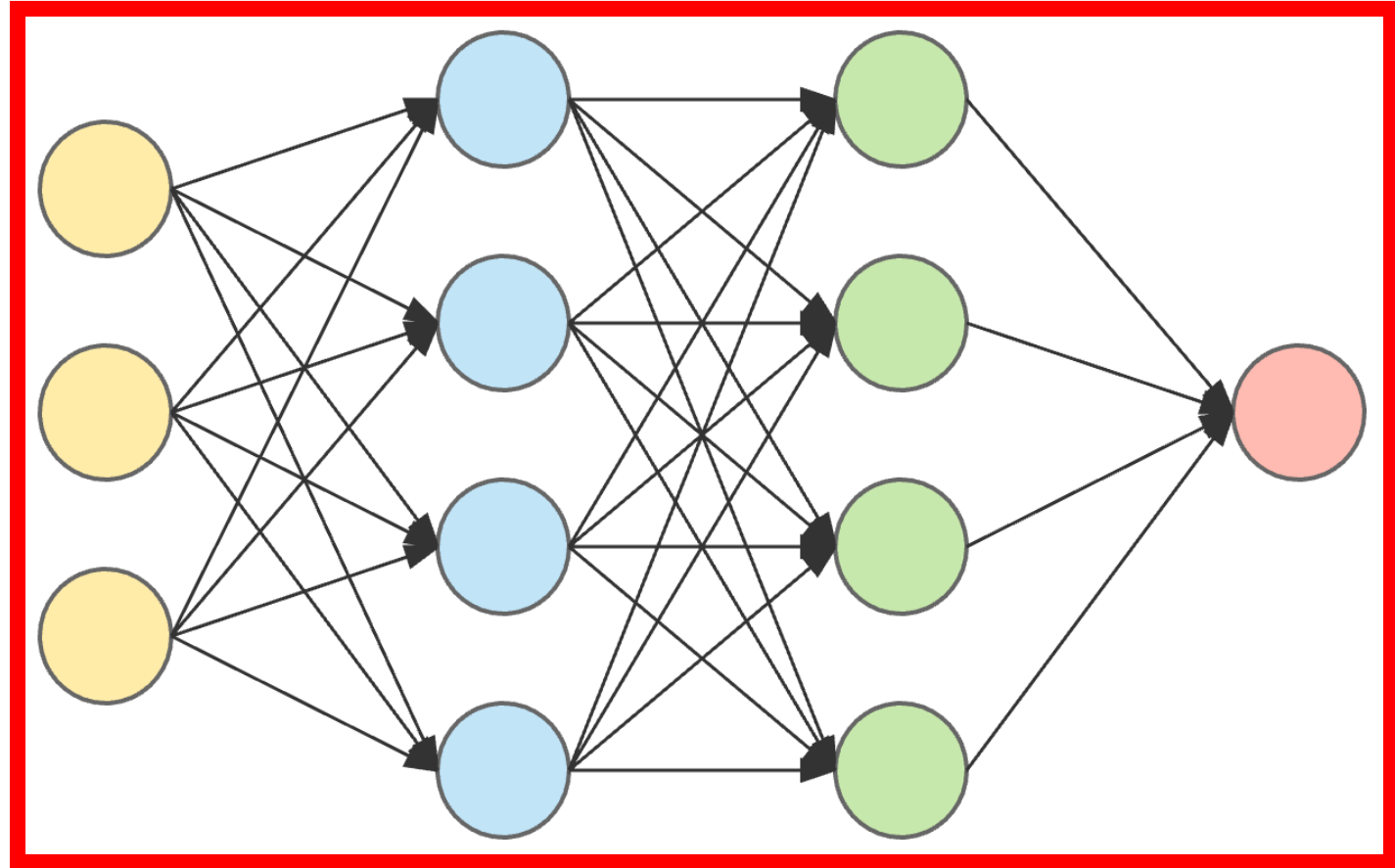
레이어 (Layer)



# Deep Learning 용어

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## Review

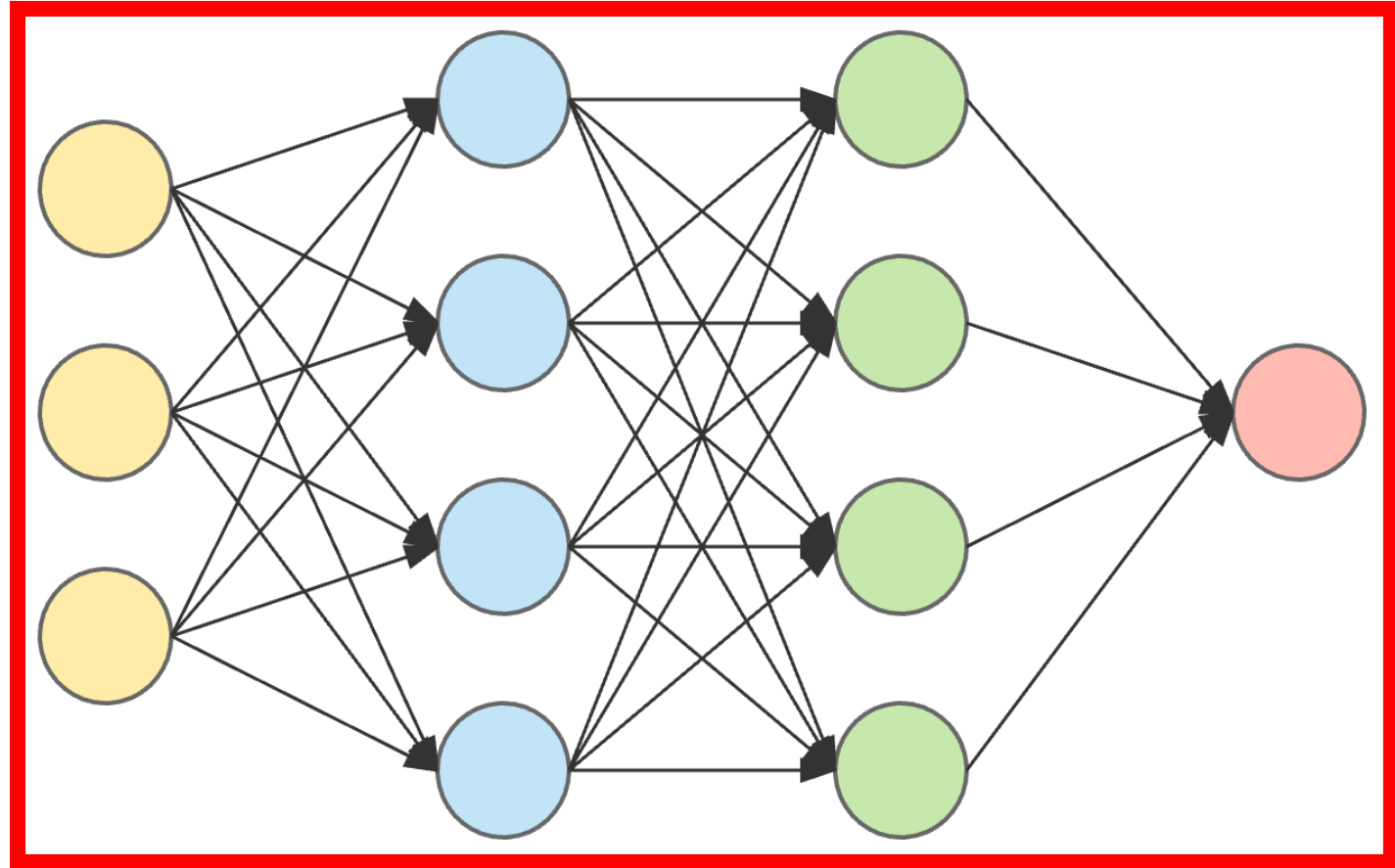


# Deep Learning 용어

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## Review

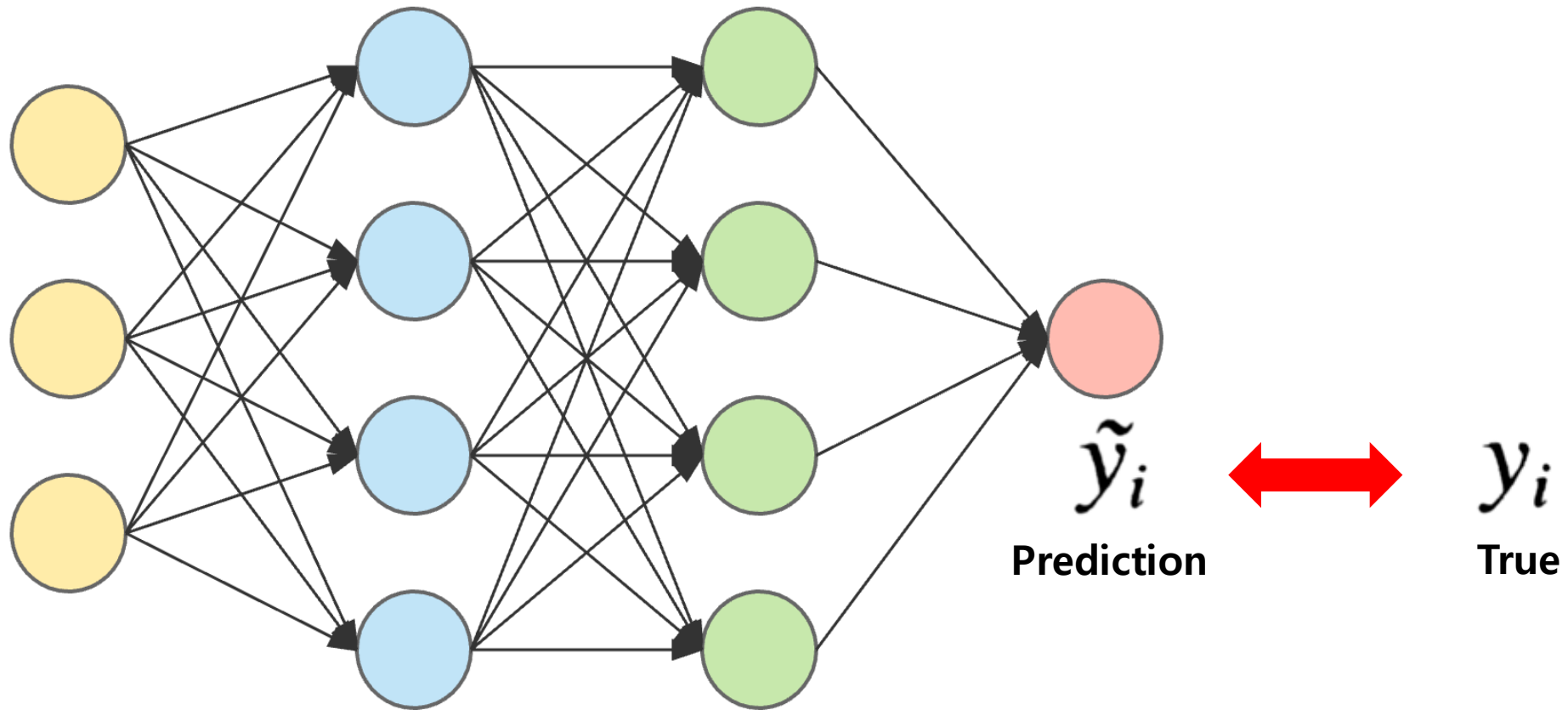
**Model**  
**= Architecture**  
**= Network**



# Deep Learning 용어

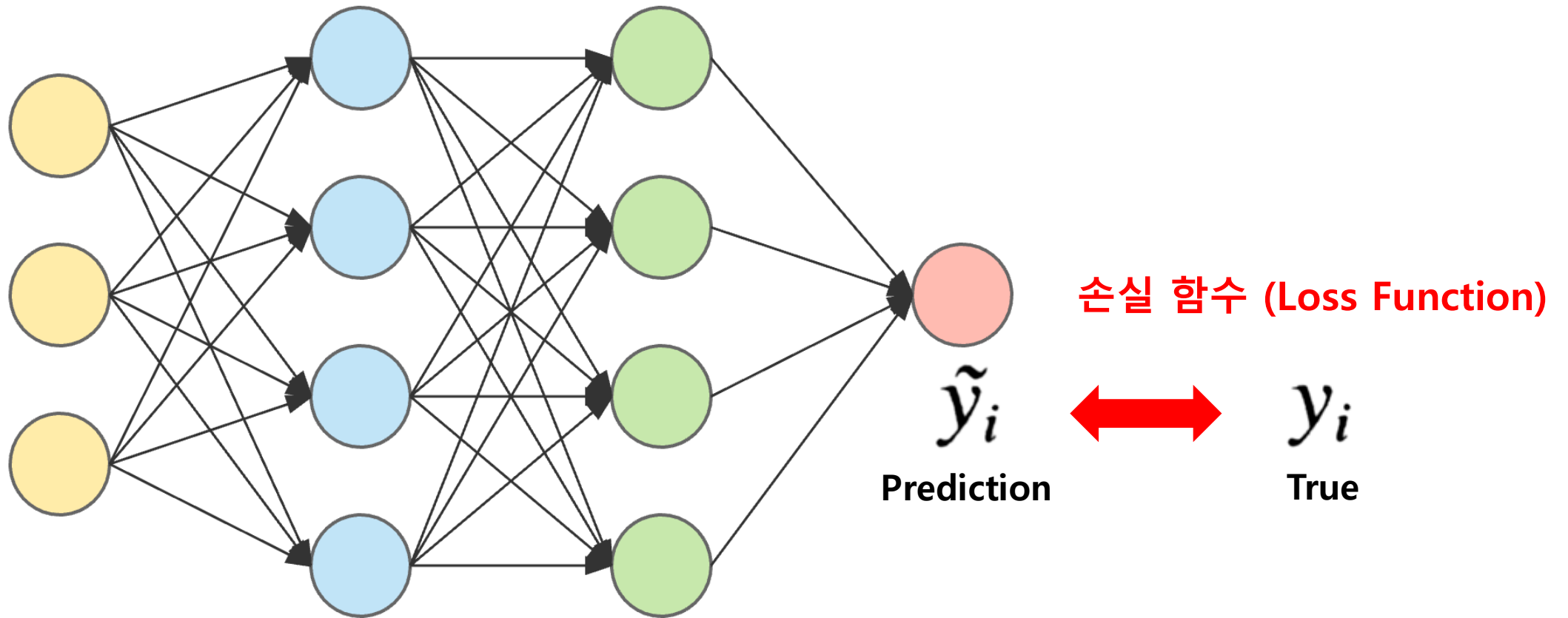
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## Review



# Deep Learning 용어

## Review

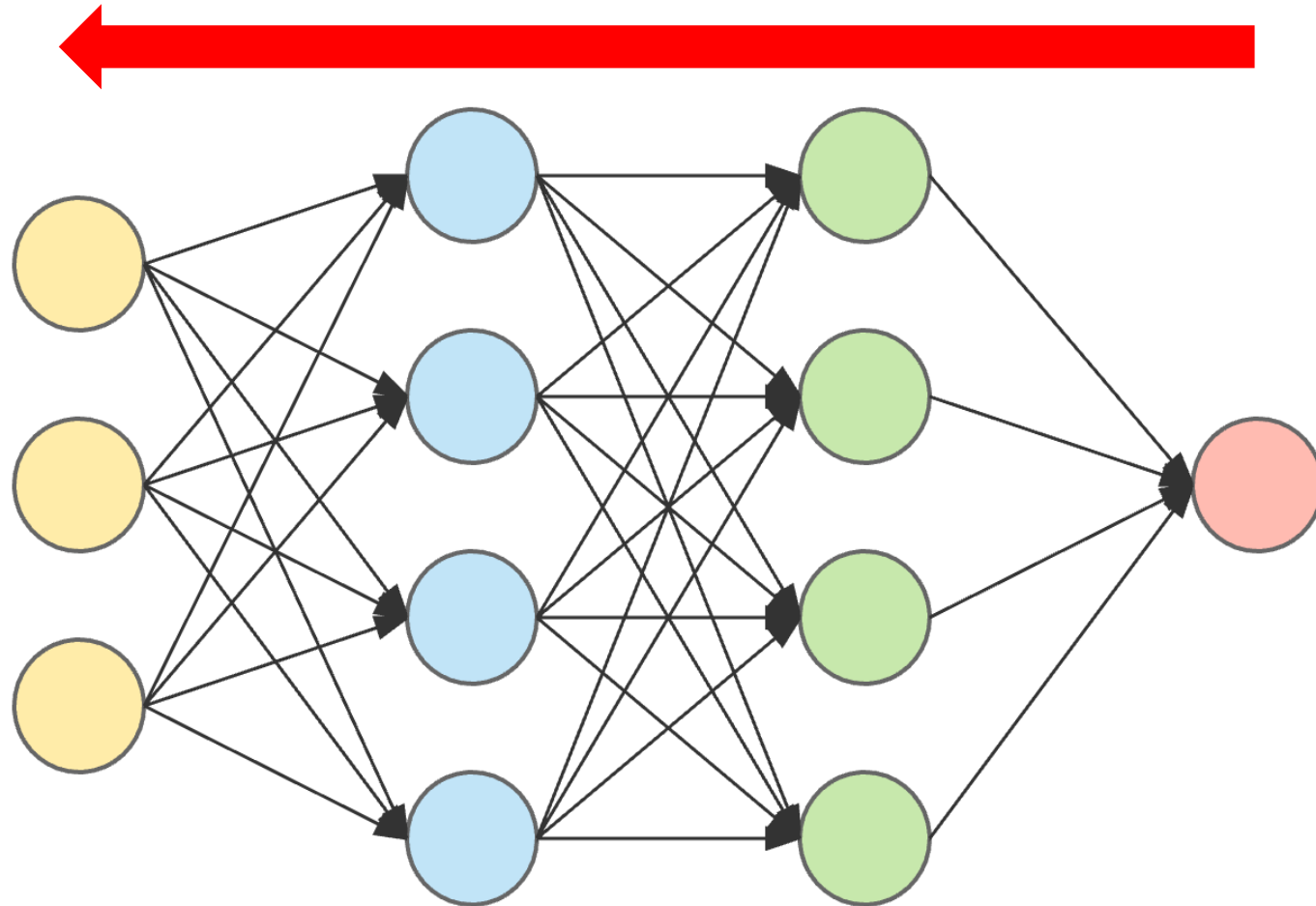




# Deep Learning 용어

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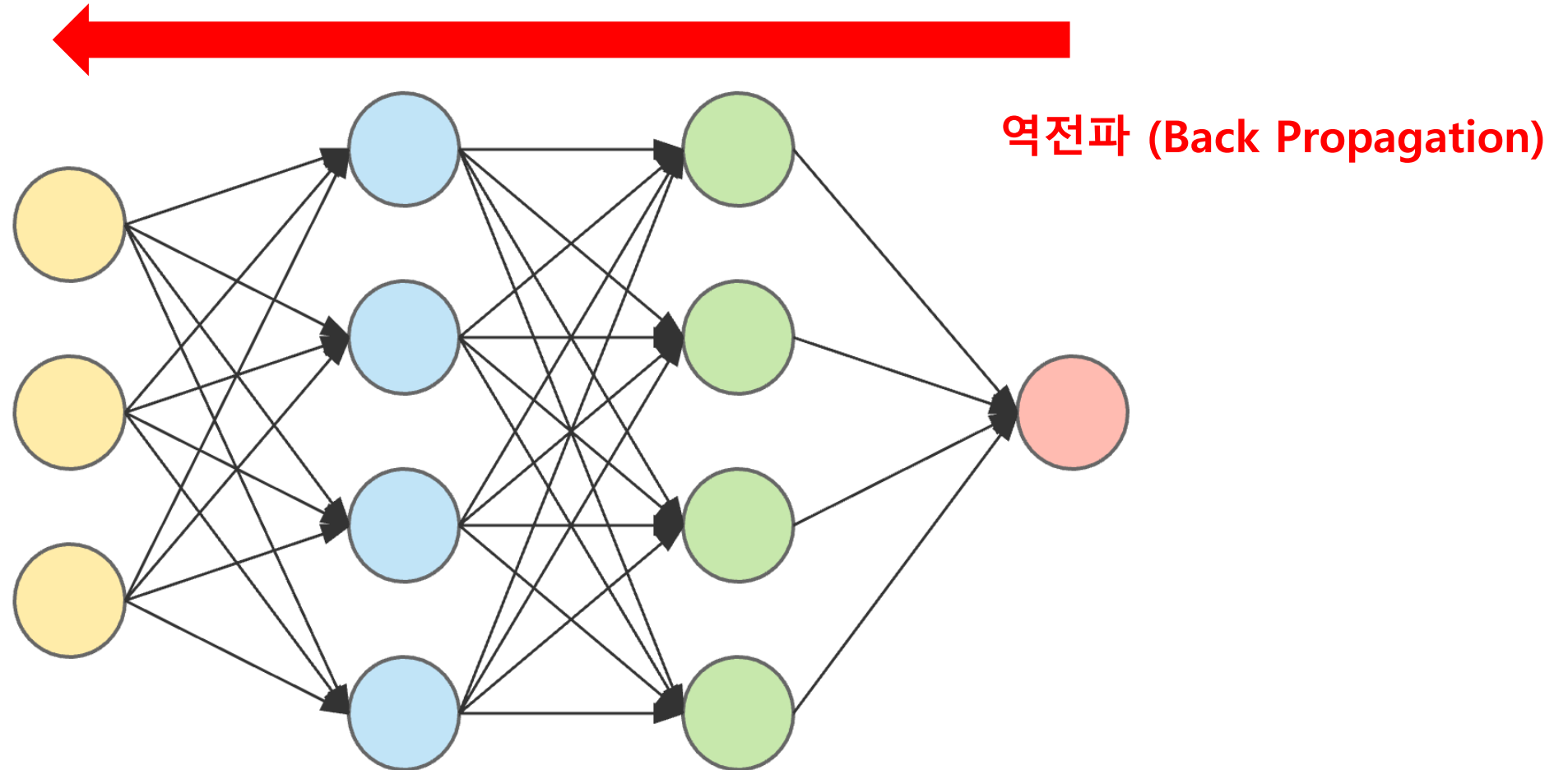
Review



# Deep Learning 용어

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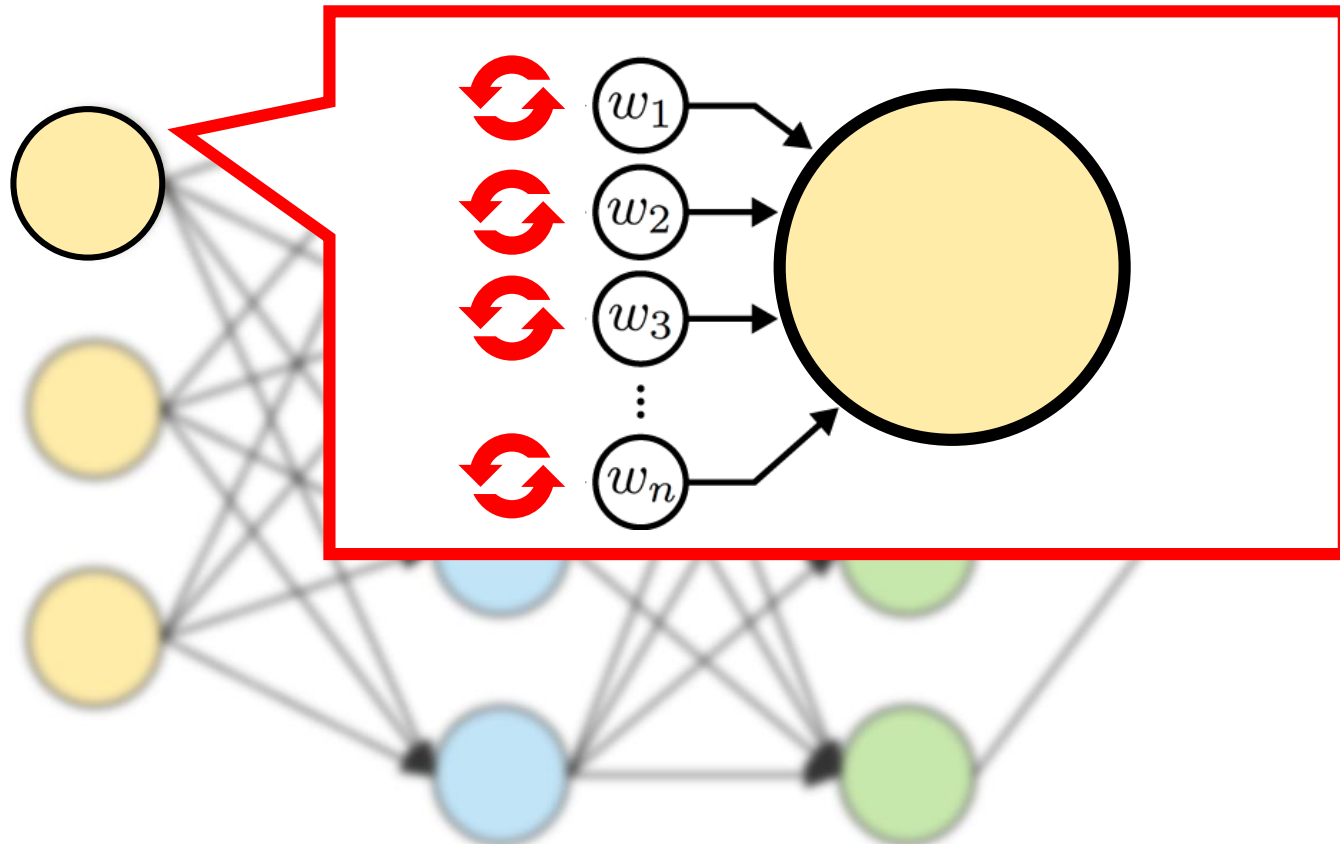
## Review



# Deep Learning 용어

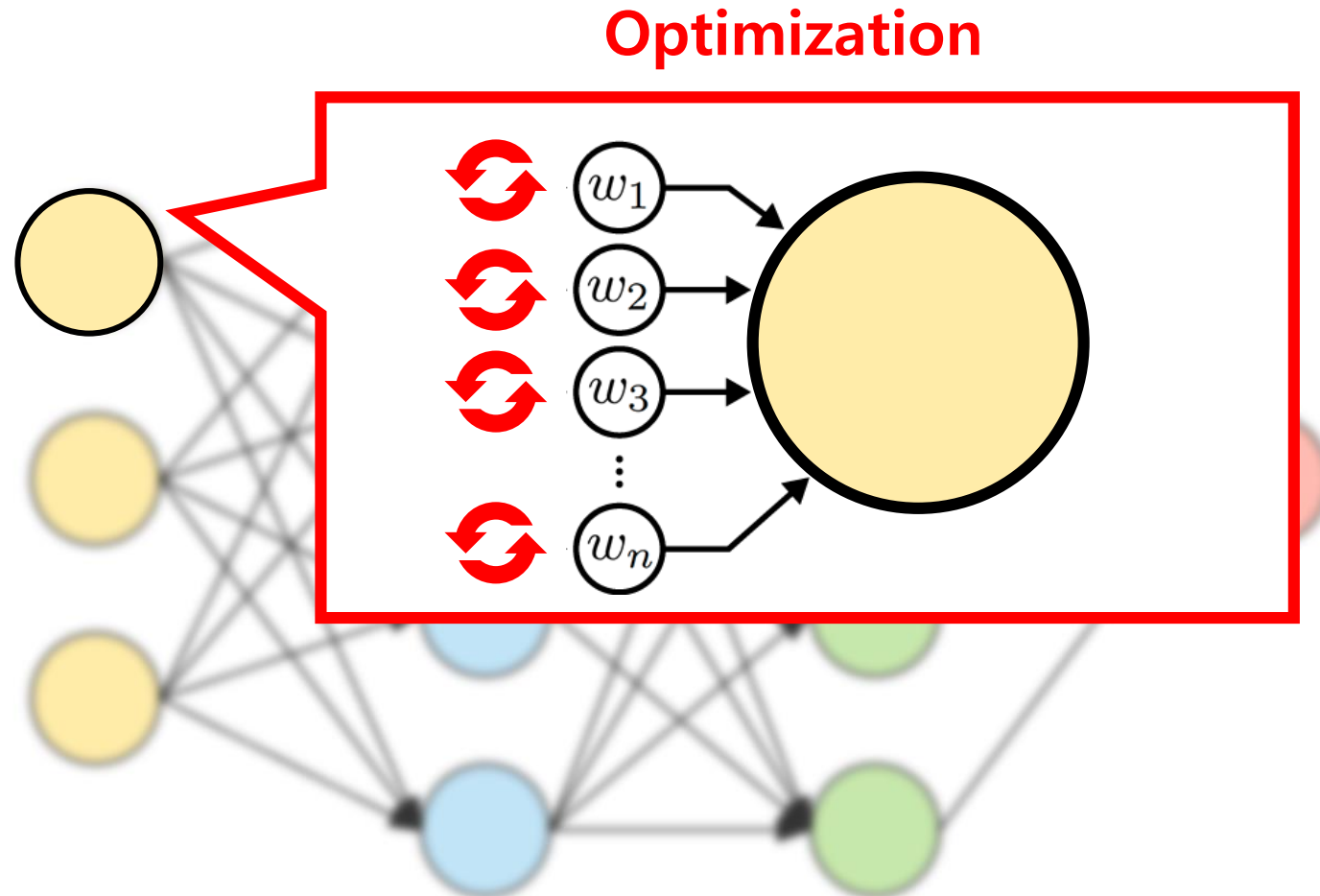
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## Review



# Deep Learning 용어

## Review



# Computer Vision

# Deep Learning

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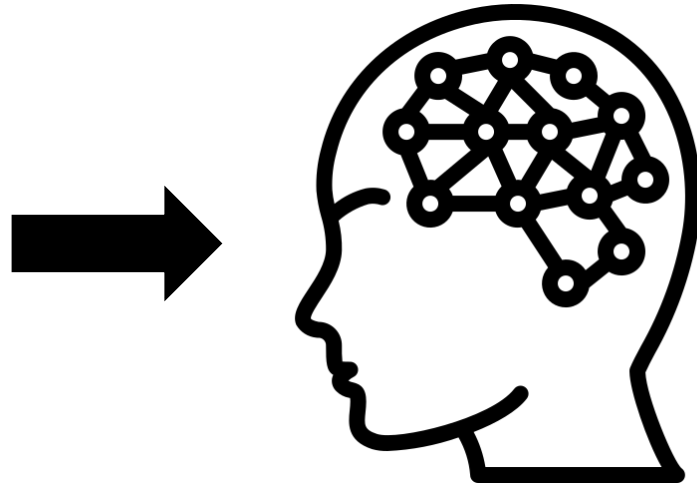
# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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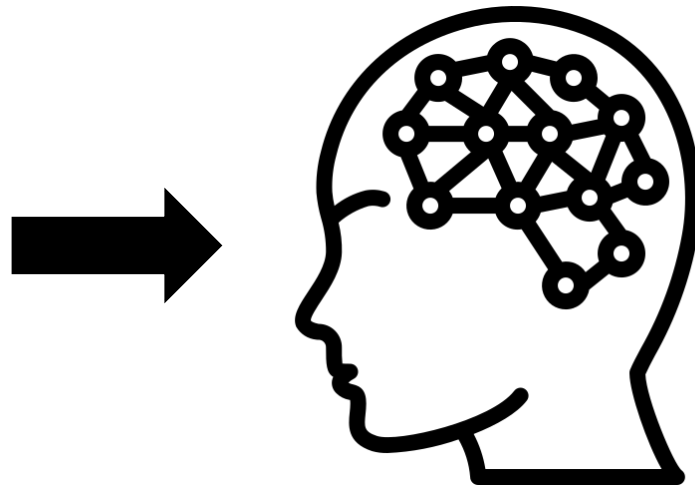
# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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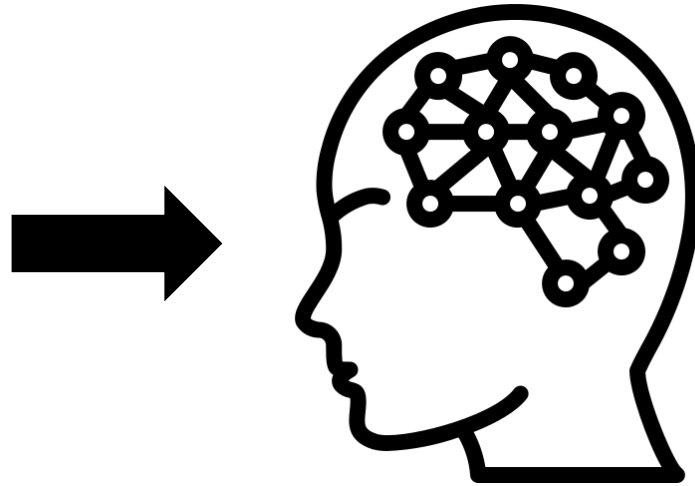


고양이



# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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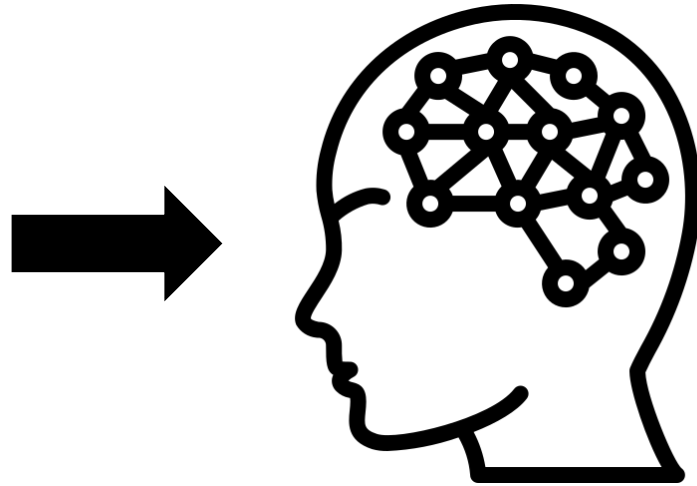


고양이

Classification

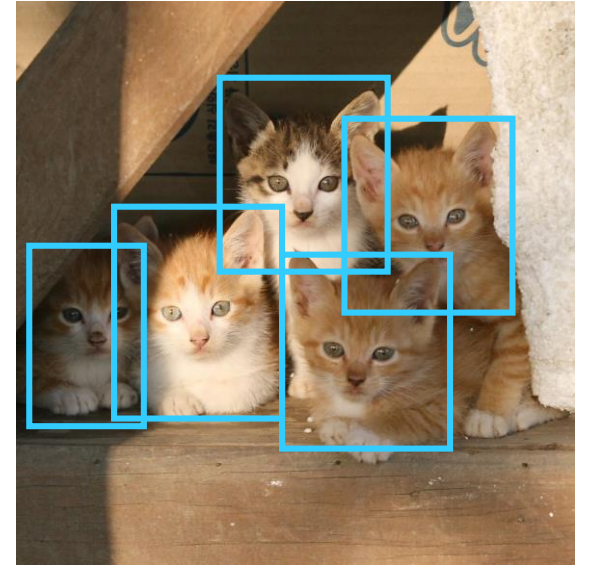
# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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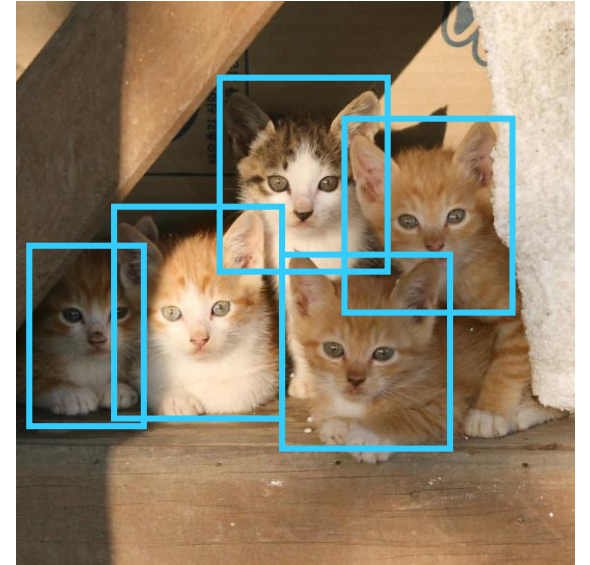
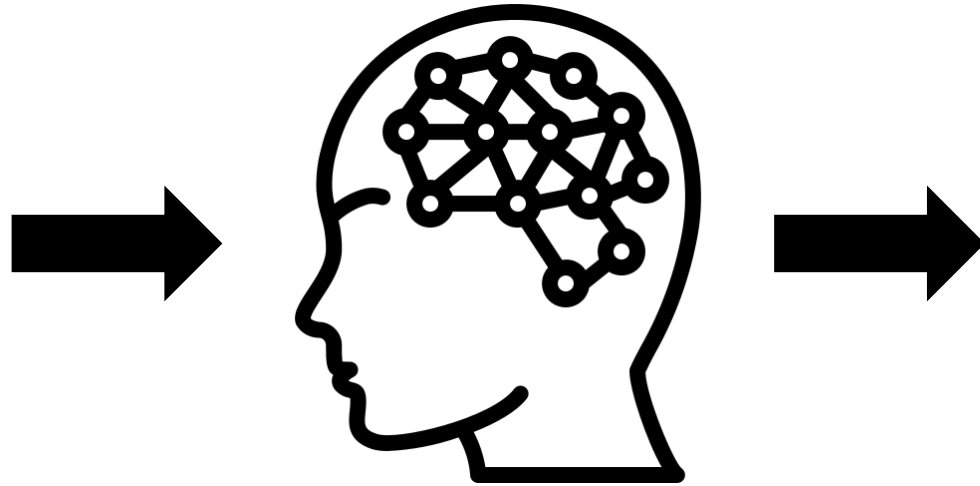
# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

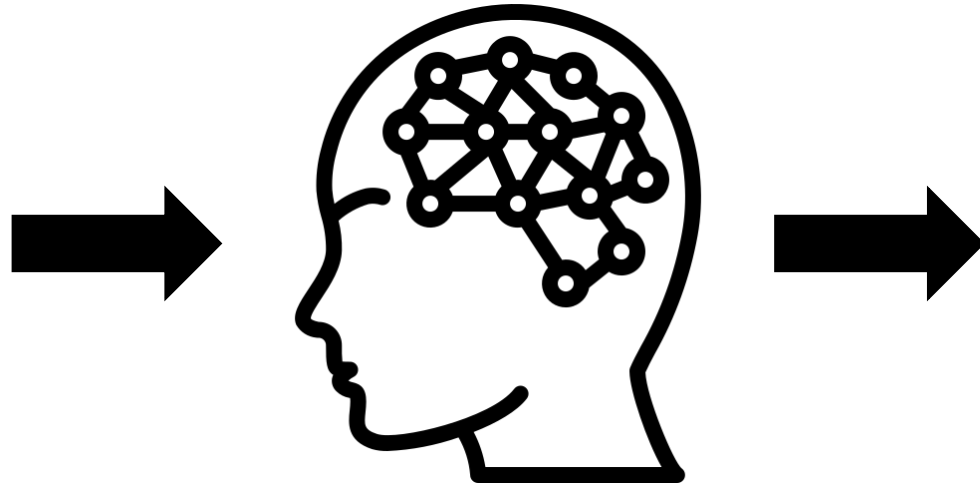
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**Object Detection**

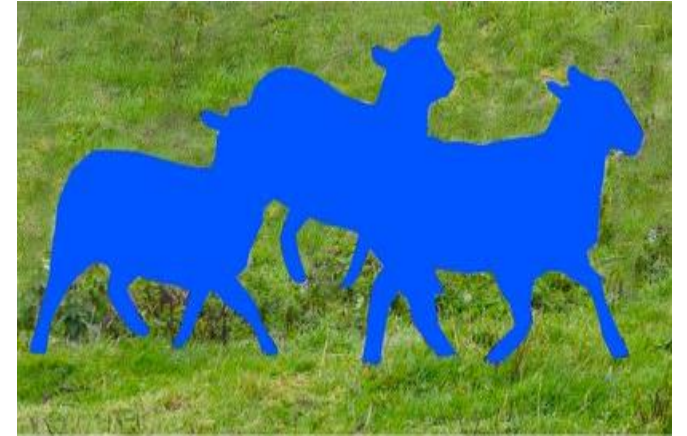
# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

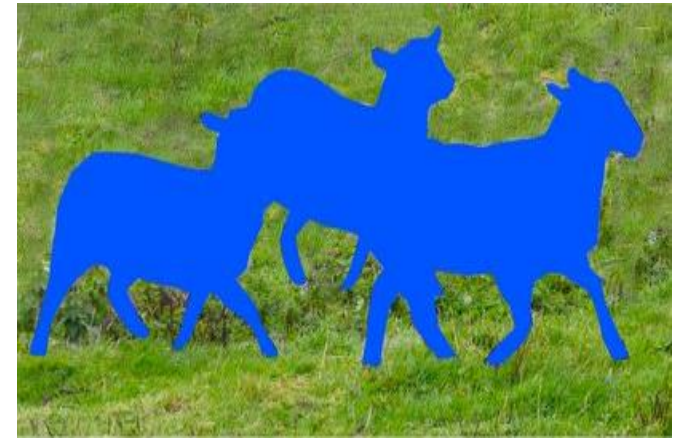
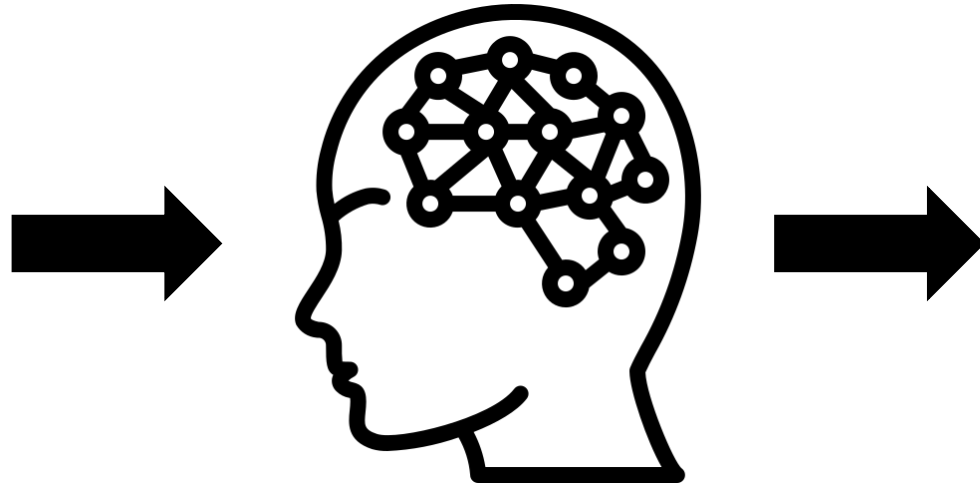
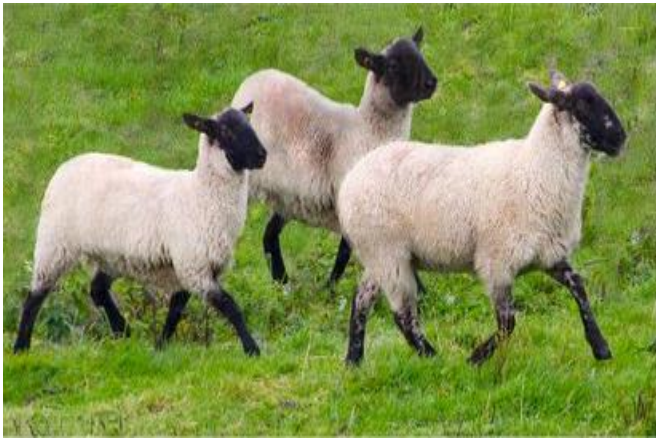
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# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

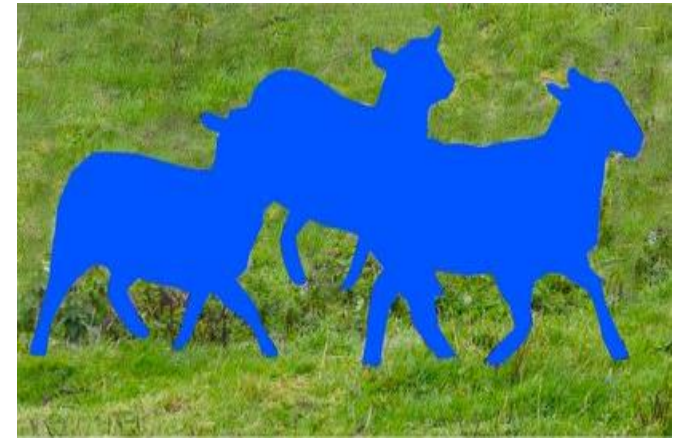
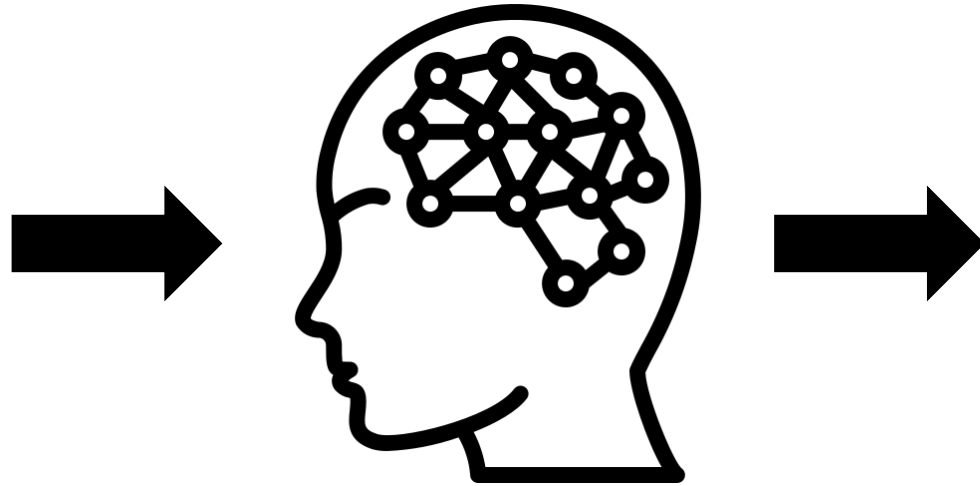
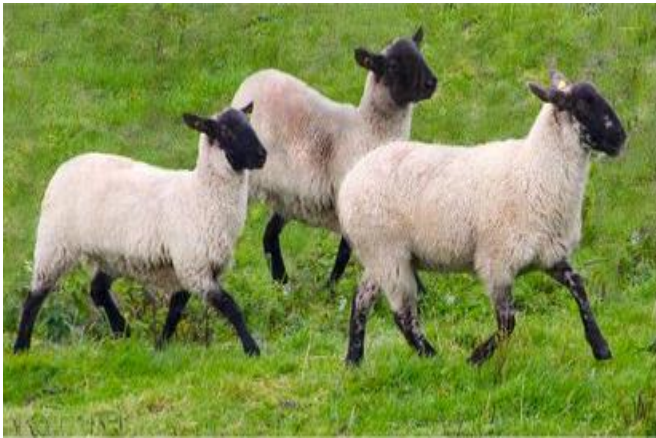
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**Segmentation**

# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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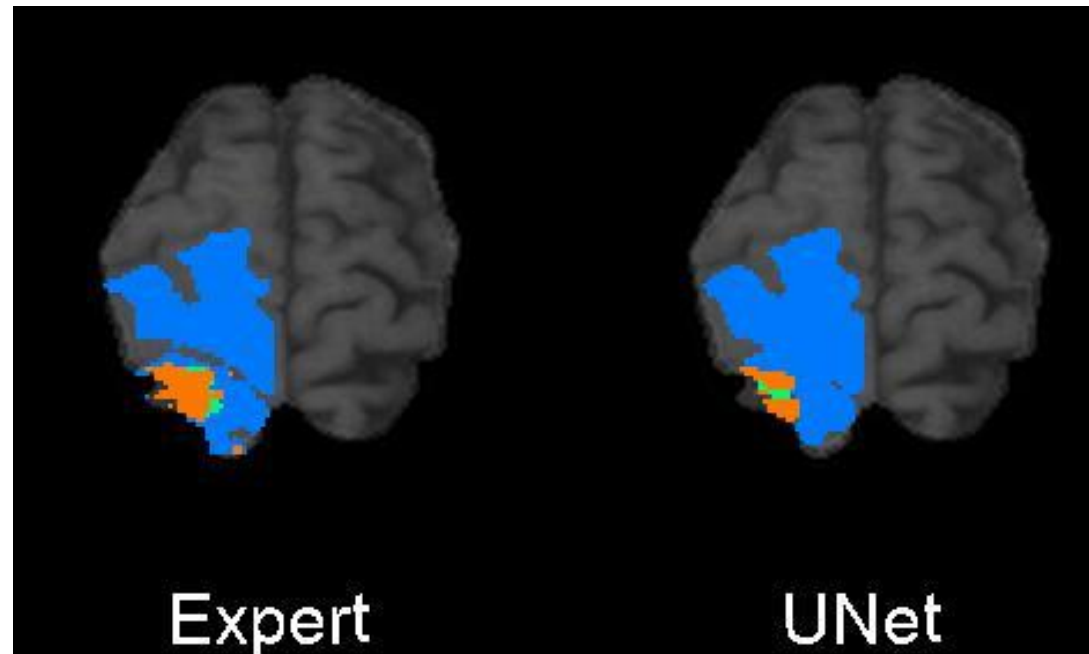


**Segmentation**



# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

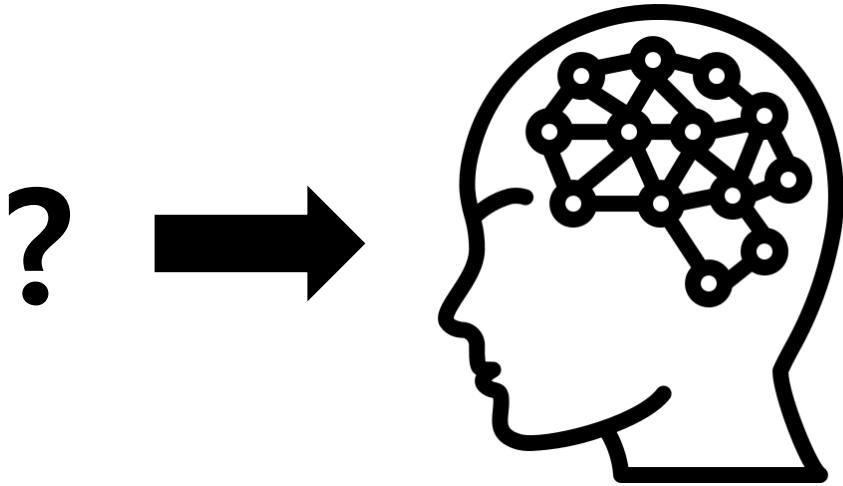
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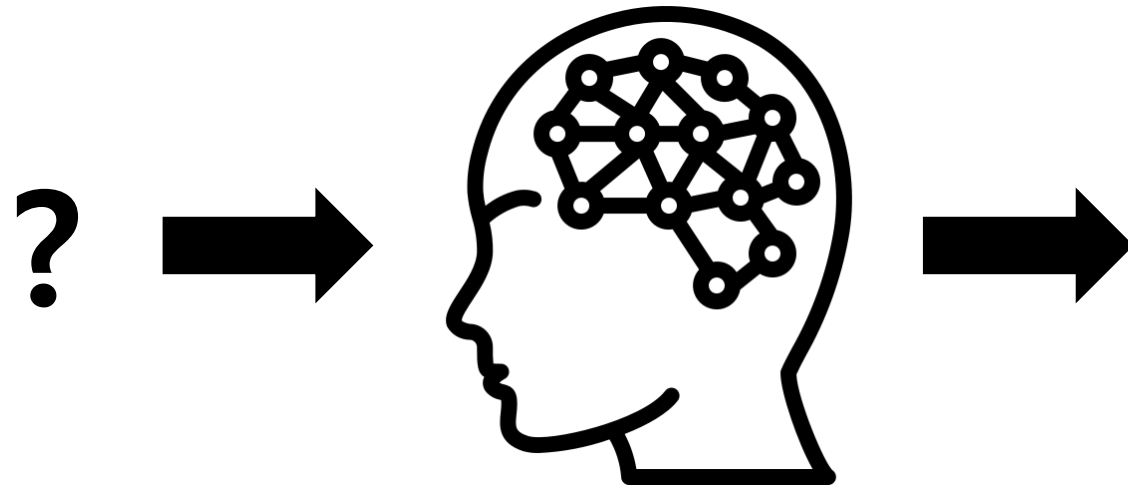
**Brain Tumor Segmentation**

# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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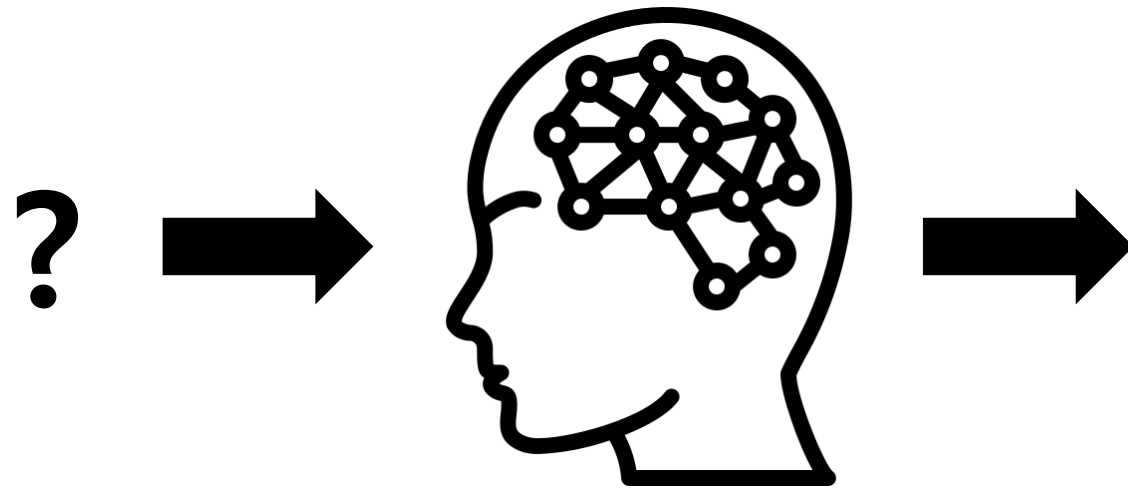
# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제



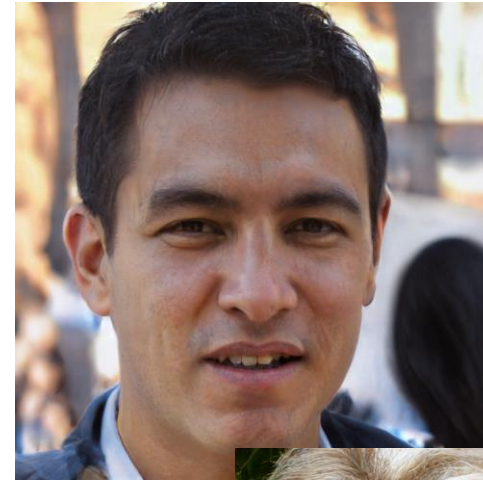
<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>



# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제



**Generation**

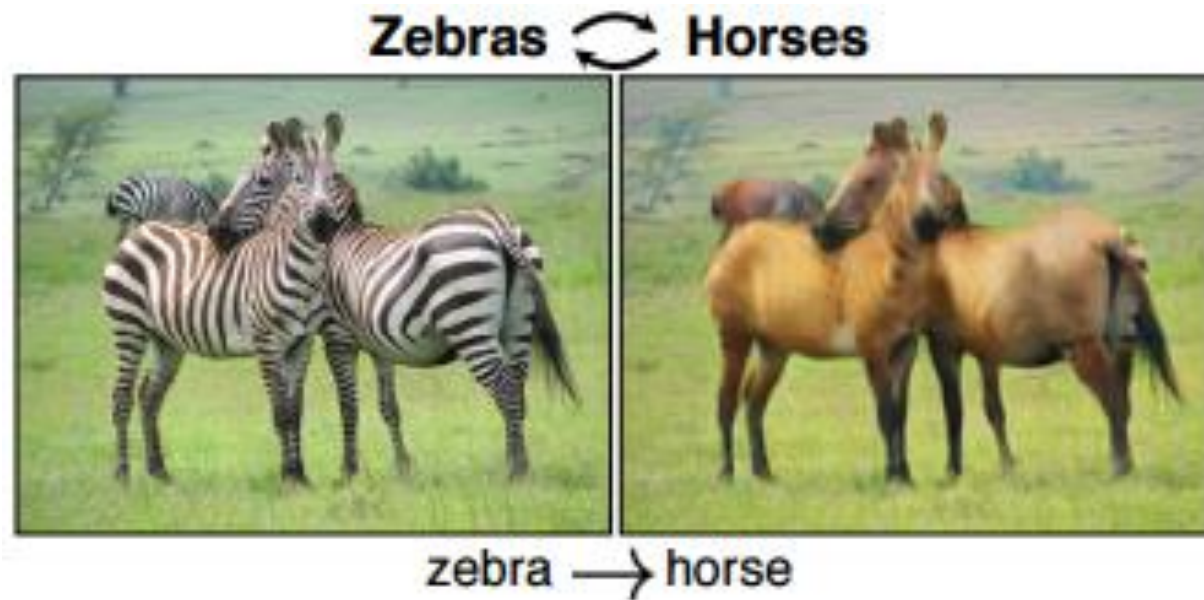


<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>



# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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CycleGAN

# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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(b) Handbag images (input) & **Generated** shoe images (output)

**DiscoGAN**

# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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앞선 모든 예시에서 사용된 모델

# Computer Vision Deep Learning 예제

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앞선 모든 예시에서 사용된 모델

**CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)**



# CNN



# **CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)**

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## **Convolutional Neural Network**

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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## Convolutional Neural Network

신경망

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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## Convolutional Neural Network

합성곱

신경망

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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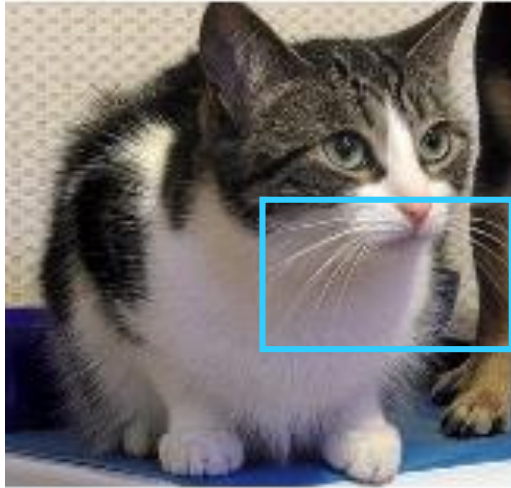


사람

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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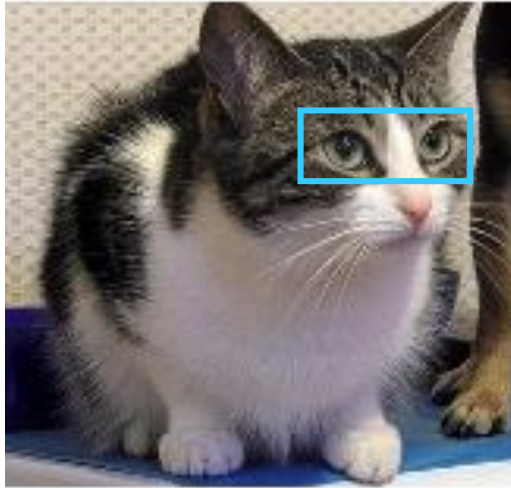


사람

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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사람

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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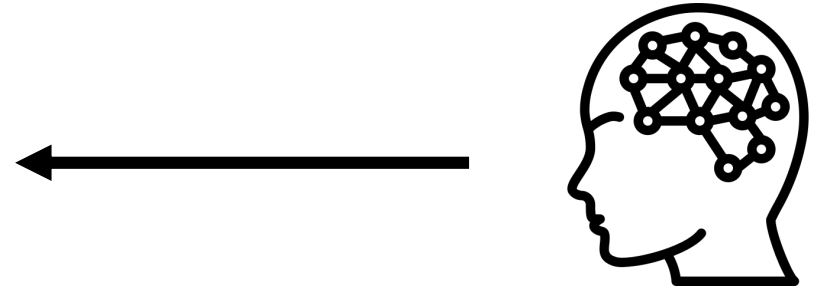
사람

고양이 vs 강아지



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

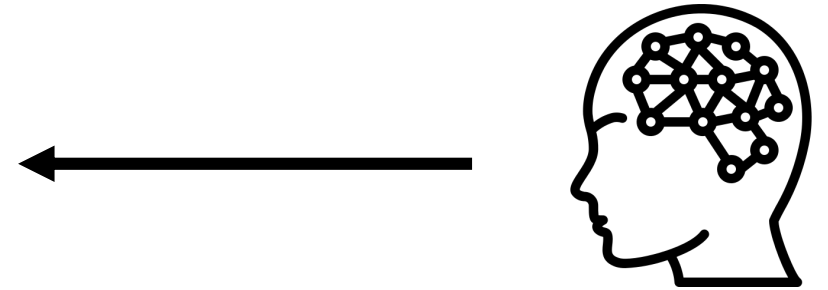


딥러닝 모델

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

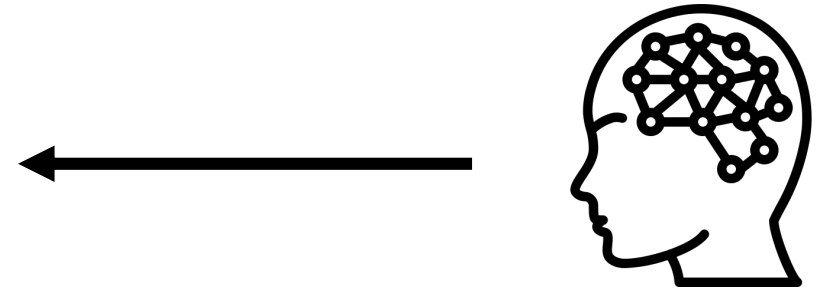
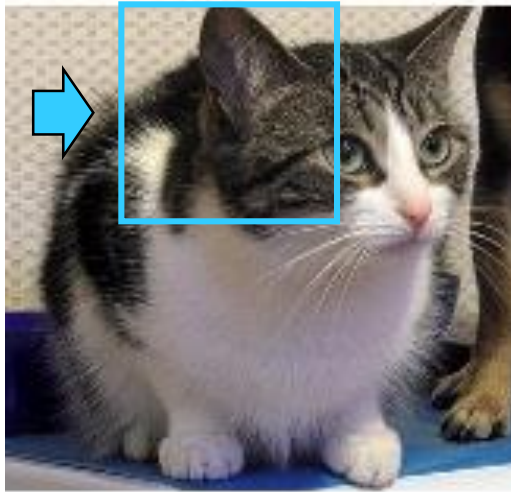


딥러닝 모델

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

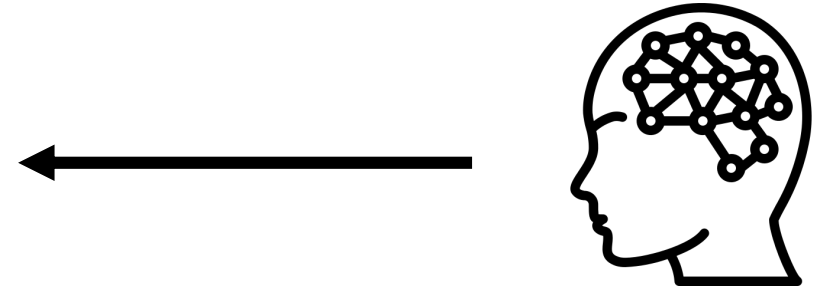
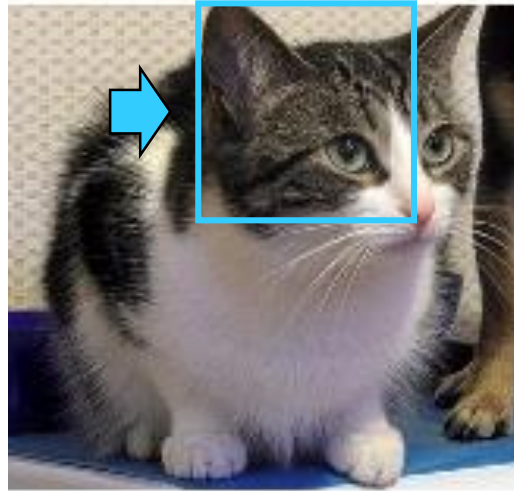


딥러닝 모델

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

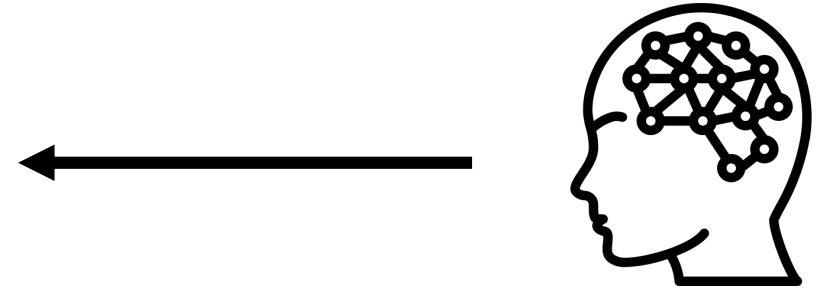
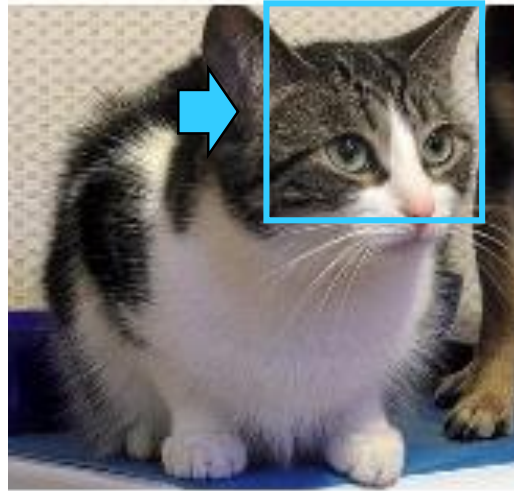


딥러닝 모델

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

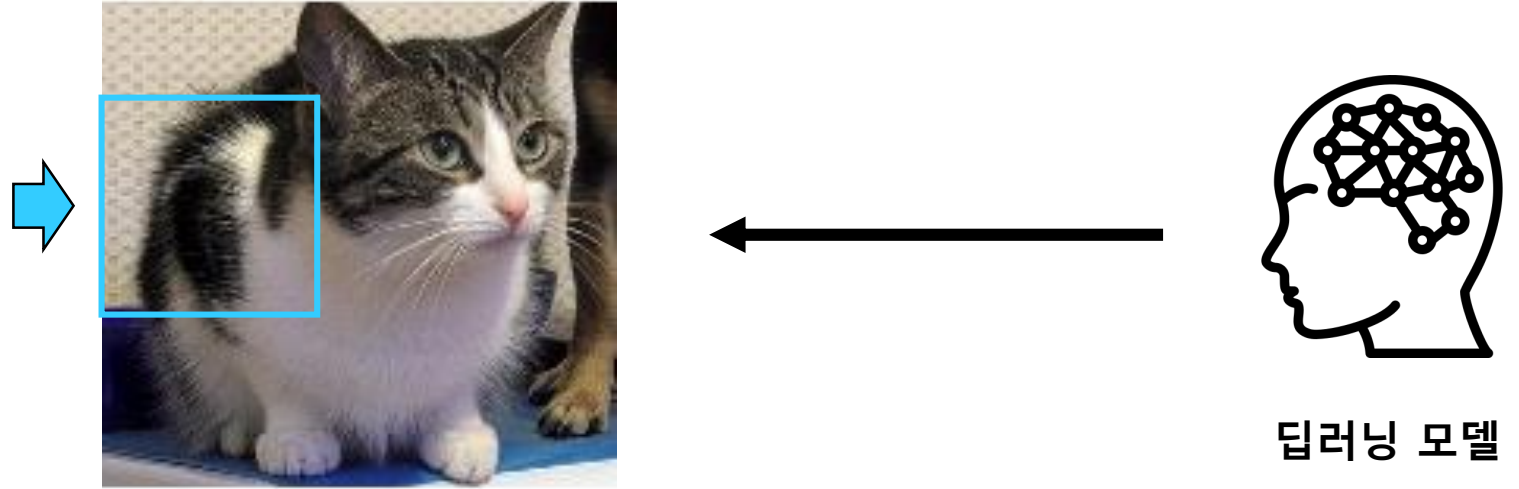


딥러닝 모델

고양이 vs 강아지

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

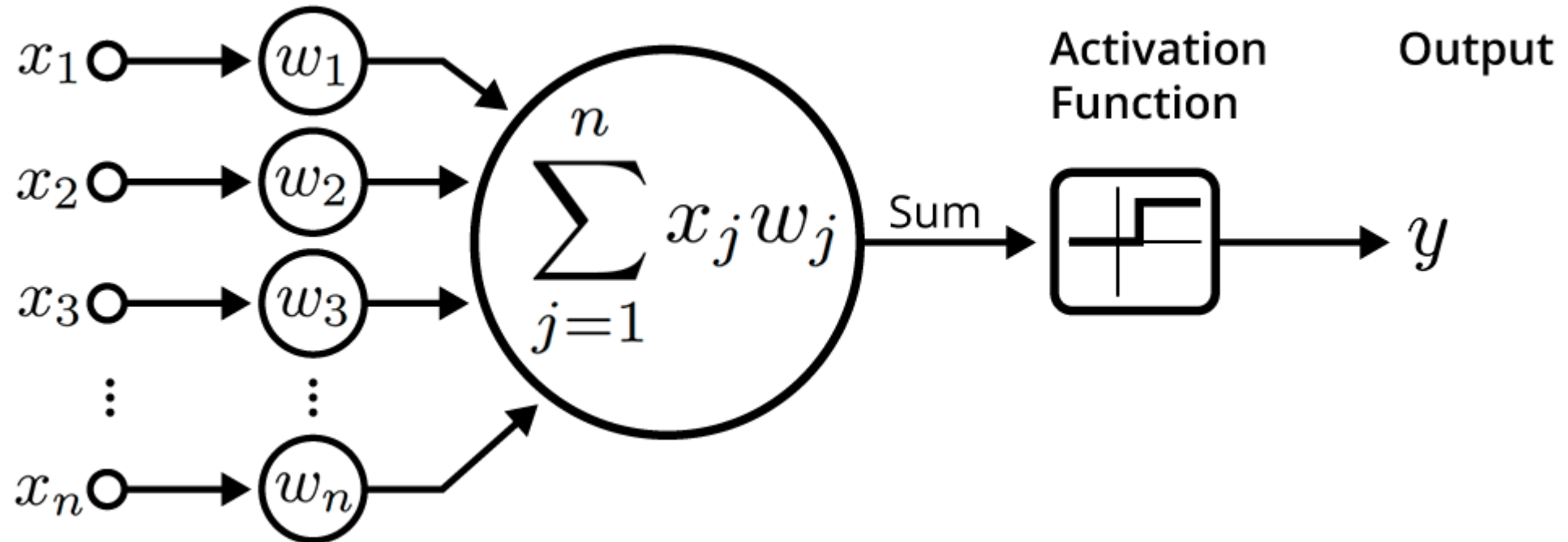


고양이 vs 강아지

딥러닝 모델

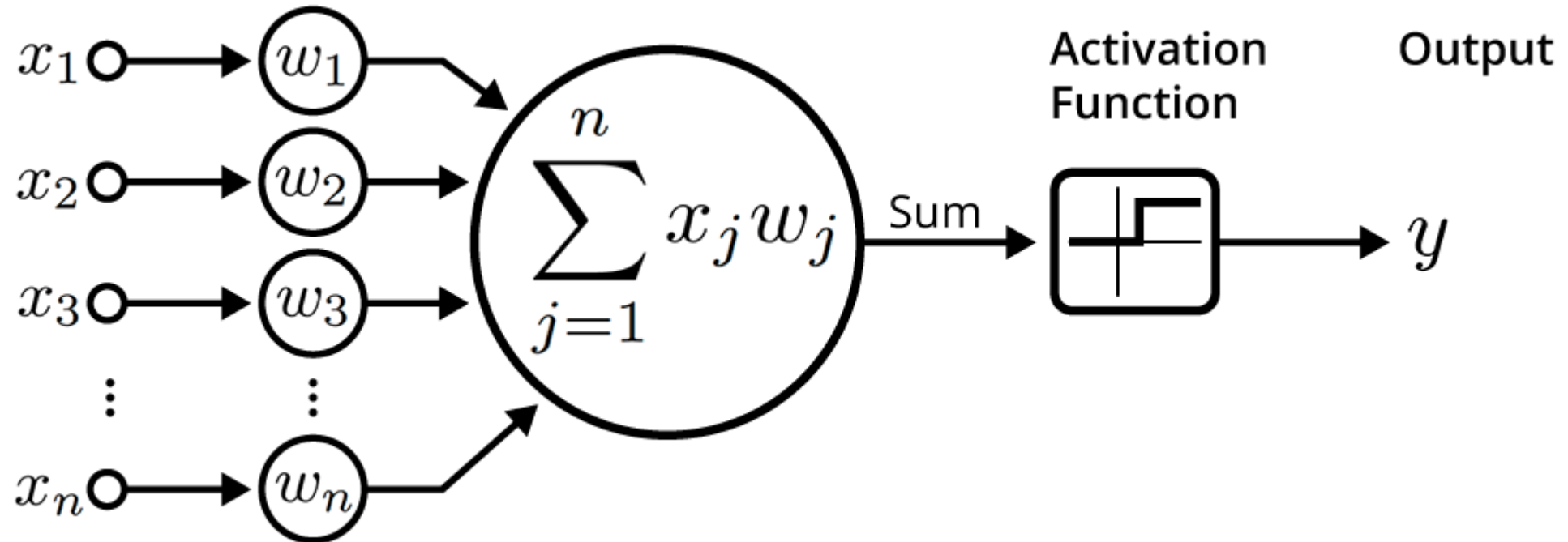
# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

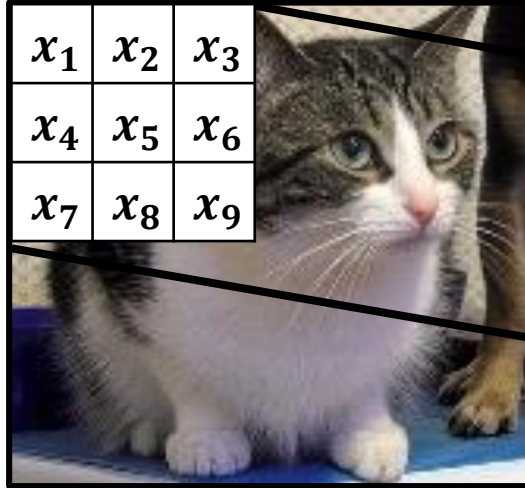


$$x_1 \cdot w_1 + x_2 \cdot w_2 + x_3 \cdot w_3 + \cdots + x_n \cdot w_n$$



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---



$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$
$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$
$x_7$	$x_8$	$x_9$

$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$w_4$	$w_5$	$w_6$
$w_7$	$w_8$	$w_9$

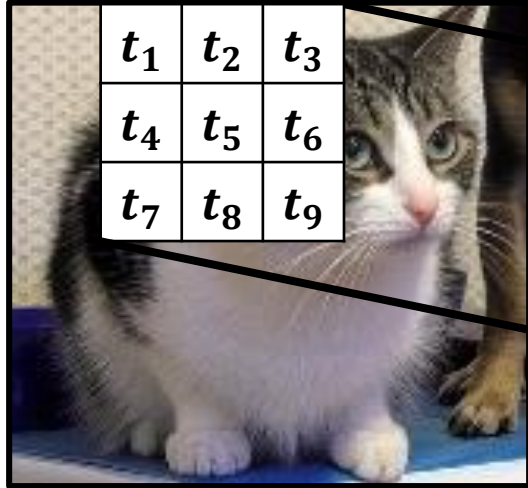
필터 (Filter)

$$= x_1 \cdot w_1 + x_2 \cdot w_2 + x_3 \cdot w_3 + \dots + x_9 \cdot w_9$$

$$= a_1$$

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---



$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$w_4$	$w_5$	$w_6$
$w_7$	$w_8$	$w_9$

필터 (Filter)

$$= t_1 \cdot w_1 + t_2 \cdot w_2 + t_3 \cdot w_3 + \dots + t_9 \cdot w_9$$

$$= a_2$$

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

\*

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

필터 (Filter)

=

4

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

Image

4		

Convolved  
Feature

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	0	0
0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1 <sub>x0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>x1</sub>	0 <sub>x0</sub>	1 <sub>x1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0

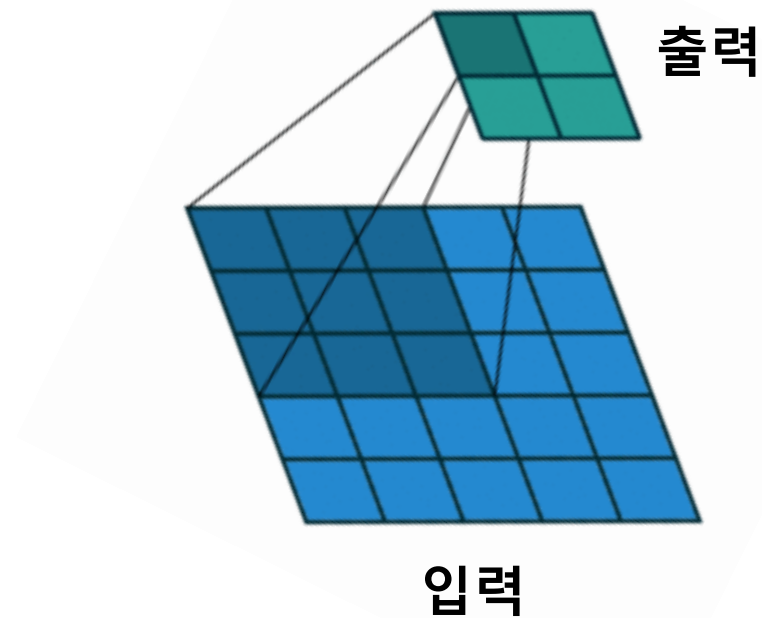
Image

4		

Convolved  
Feature

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

입력과 출력이 이미지(벡터)

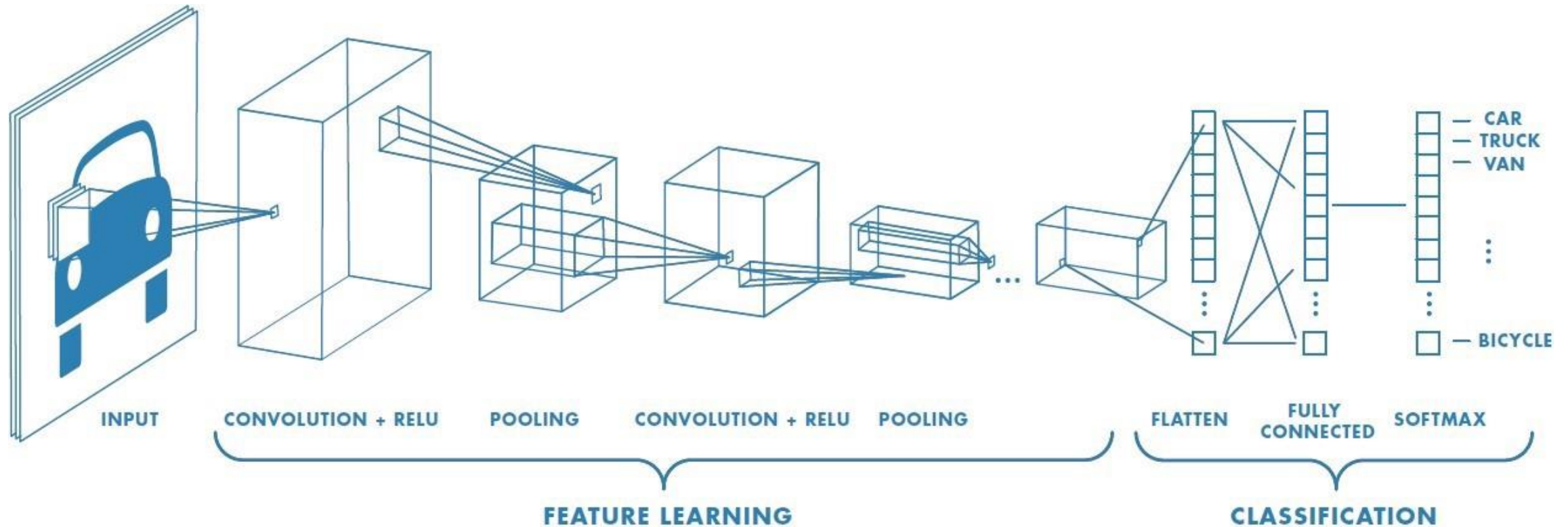
# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

입력과 출력이 **이미지(벡터)**  
가중치로 구성된 **필터**를 이용

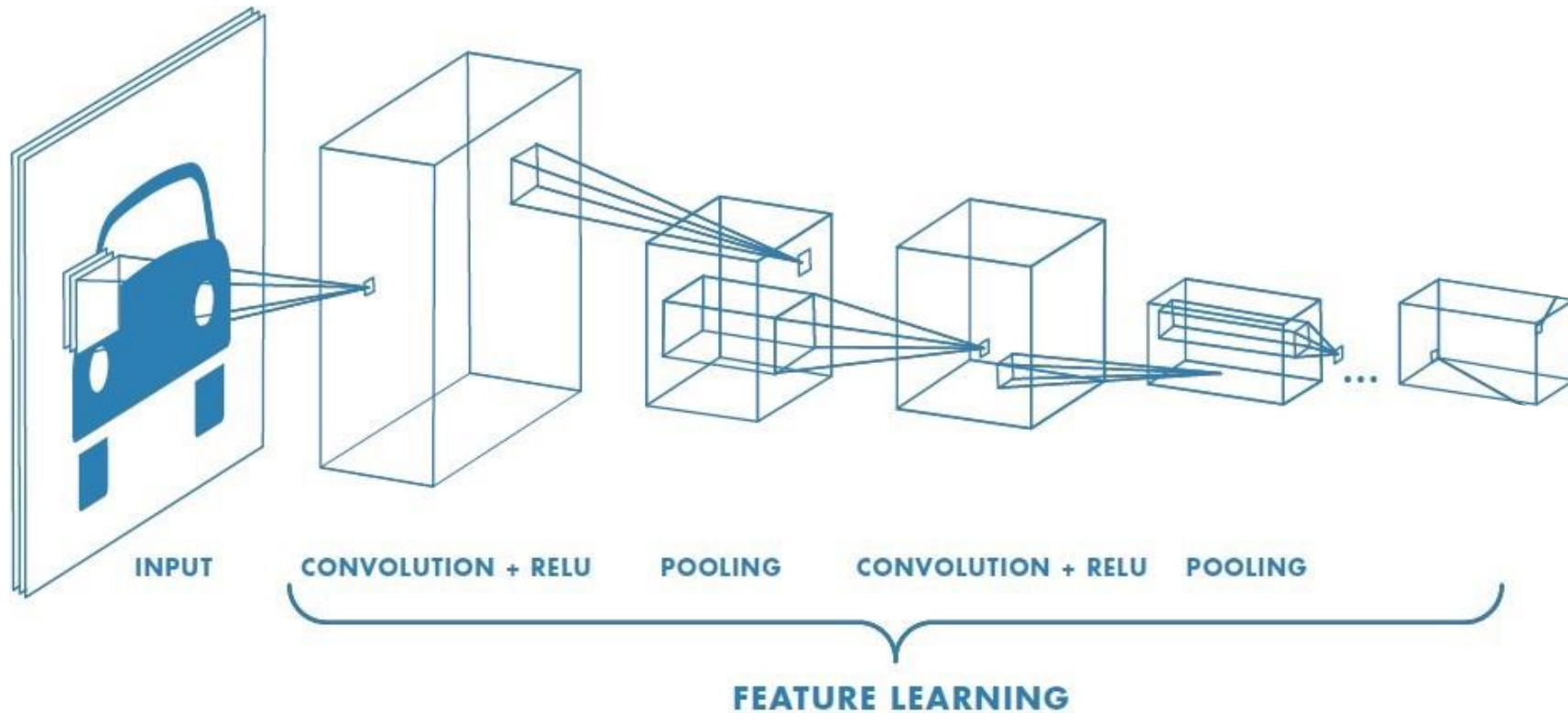


# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

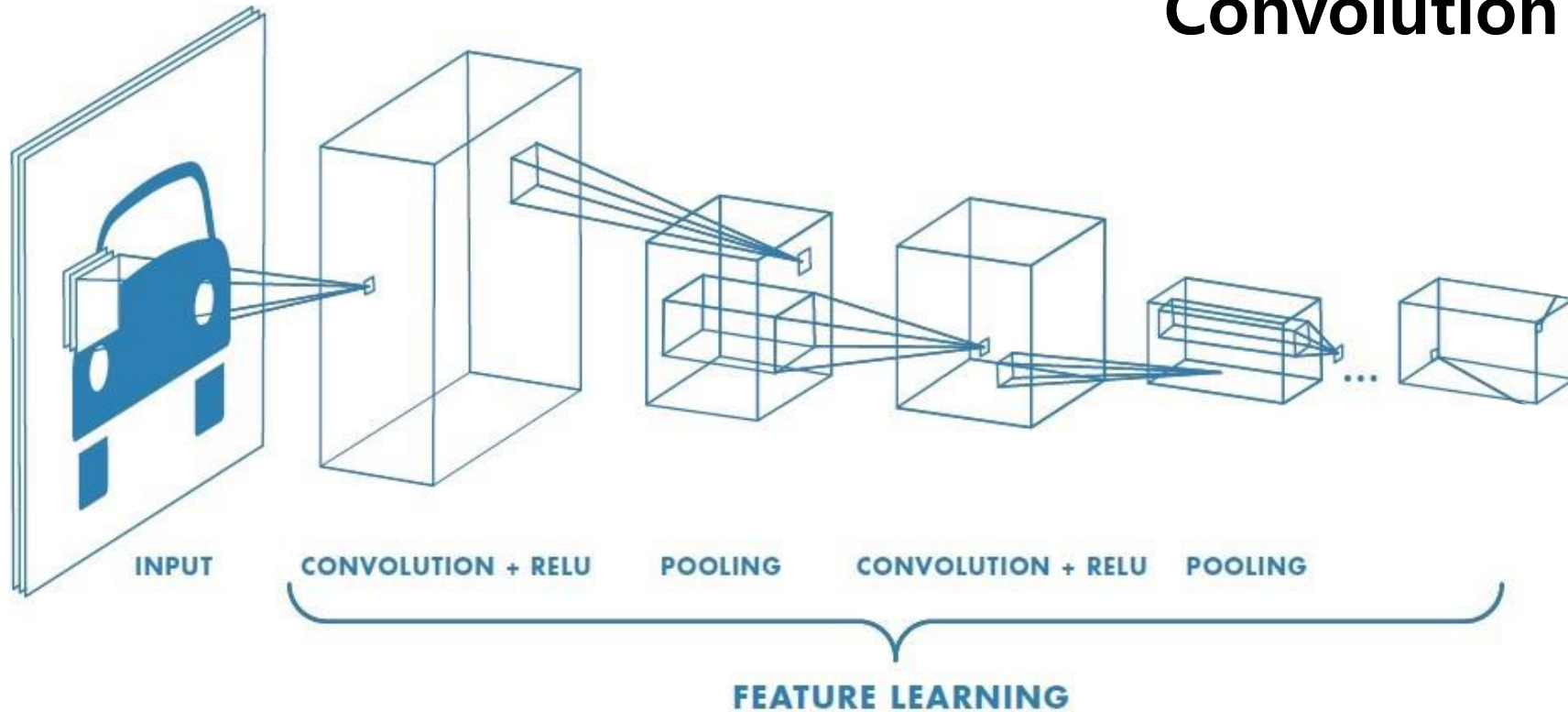
---



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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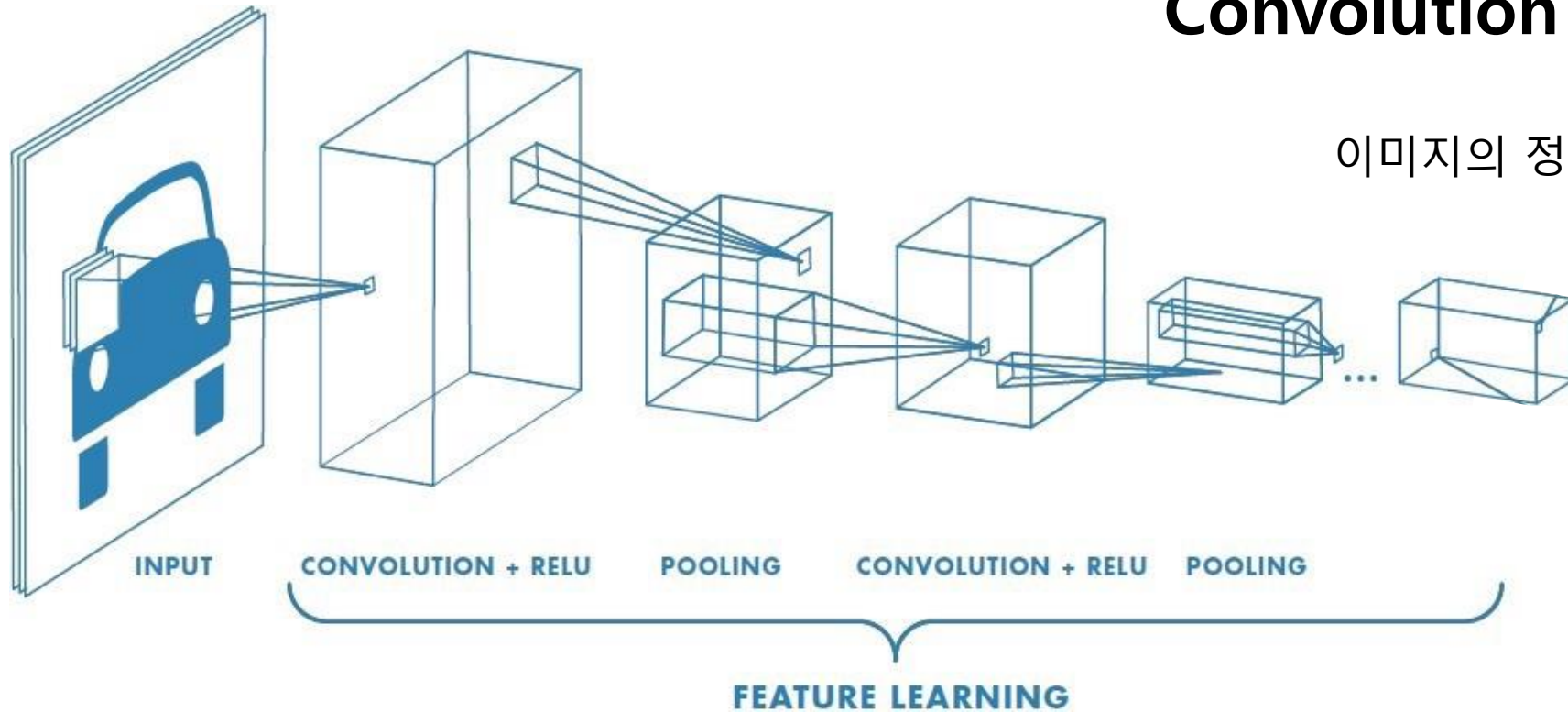
## Convolution – Pooling Layers



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

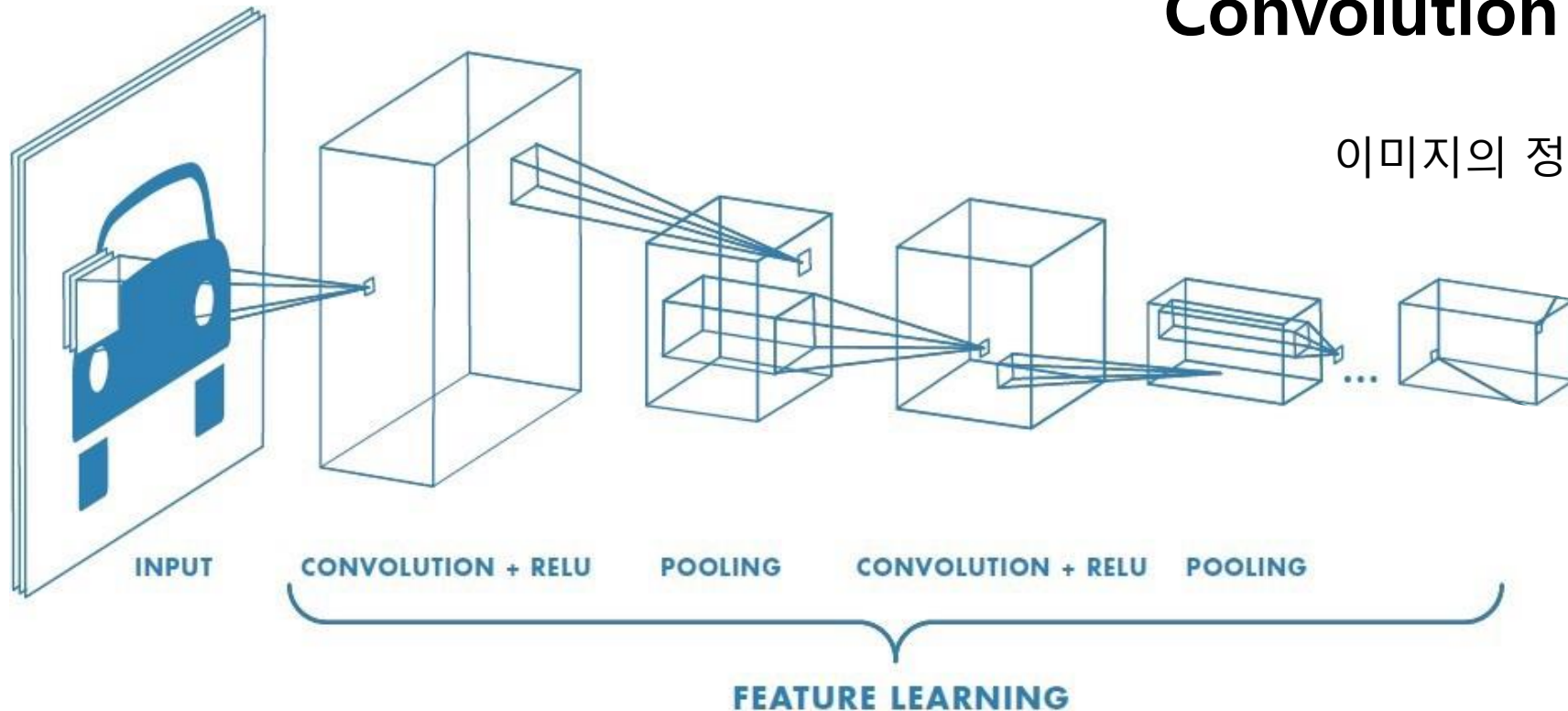
## Convolution – Pooling Layers

이미지의 정보(feature)를 얻어내는 과정



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

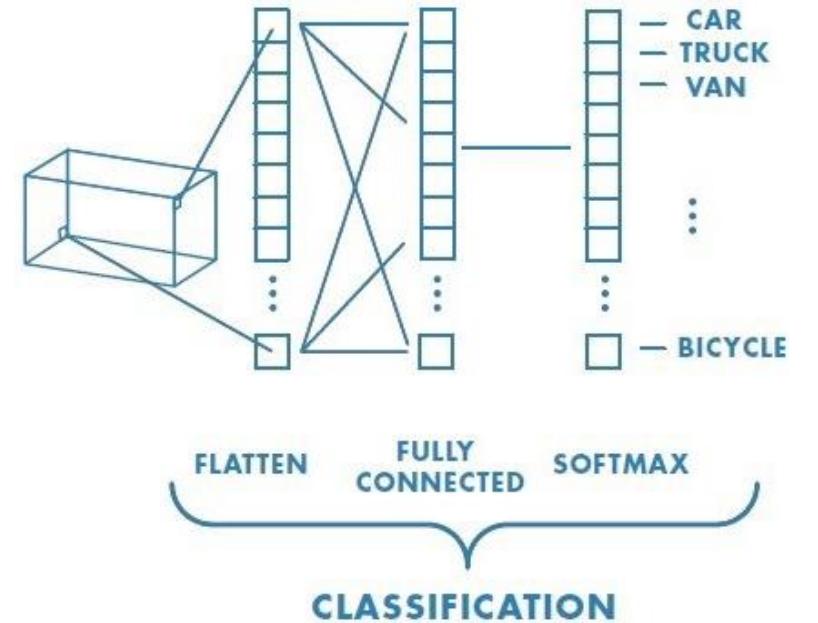
## Convolution – Pooling Layers



이미지의 정보(feature)를 얻어내는 과정  
= 인코더 (Encoder) 부분

# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

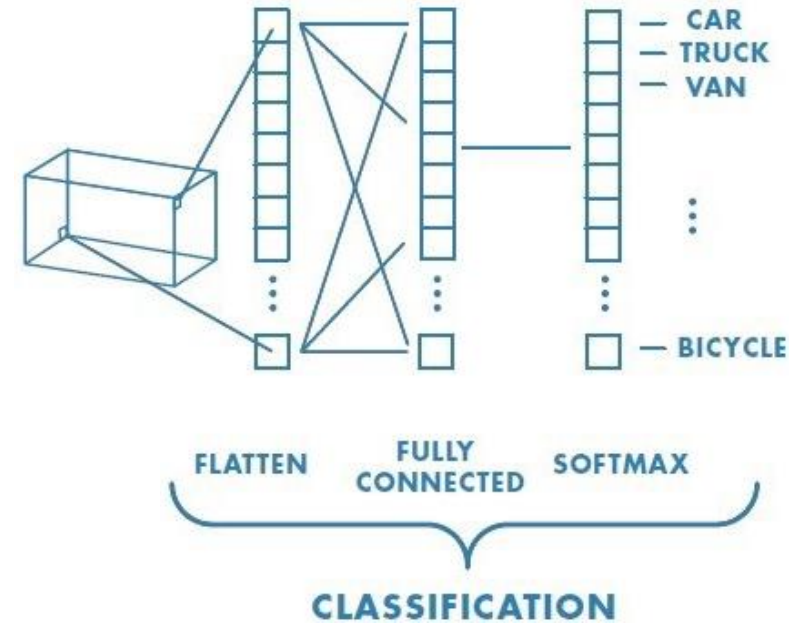
---



# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

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## Fully-Connected Layer



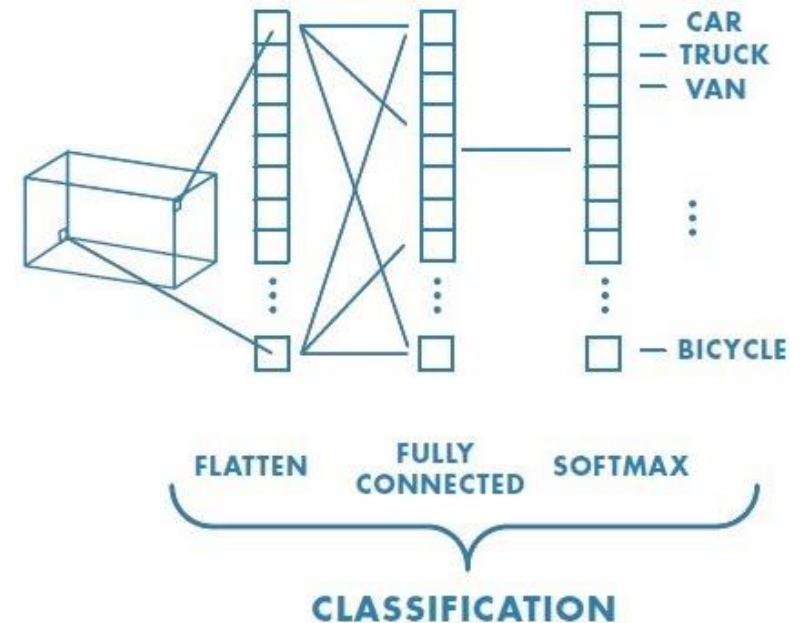


# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

---

## Fully-Connected Layer

Encoder에서 얻어낸 값들을 통해 최종 결과를 도출하는 과정

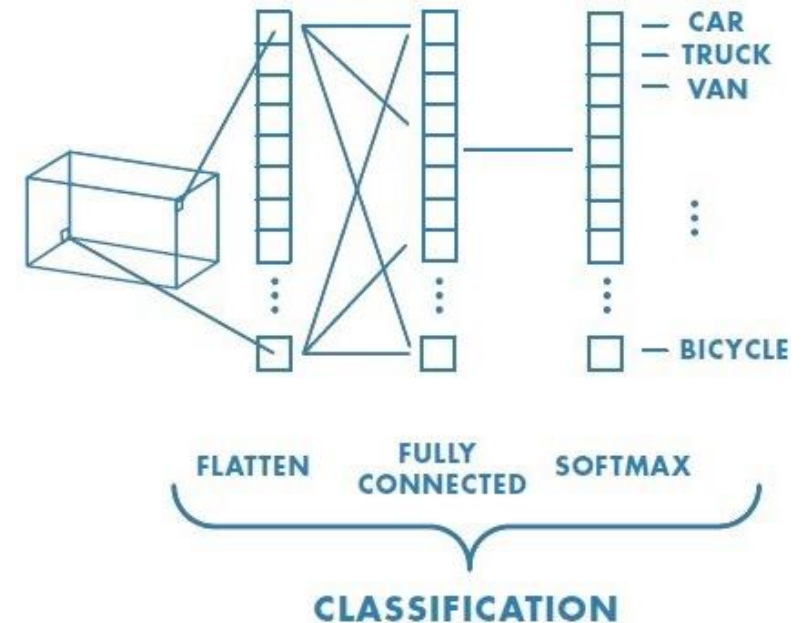




# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

## Fully-Connected Layer

Encoder에서 얻어낸 값들을 통해 최종 결과를 도출하는 과정  
= 단순히 선형 레이어를 쌓은 형태



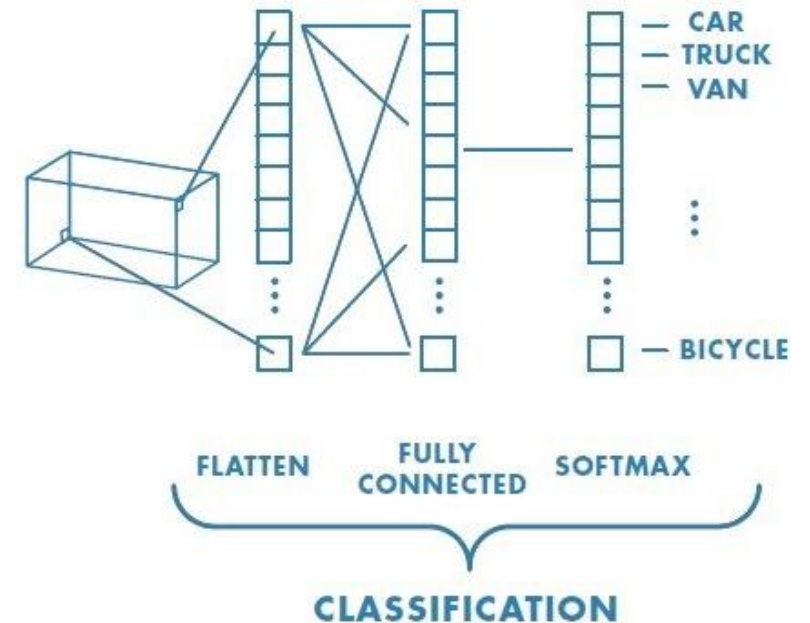
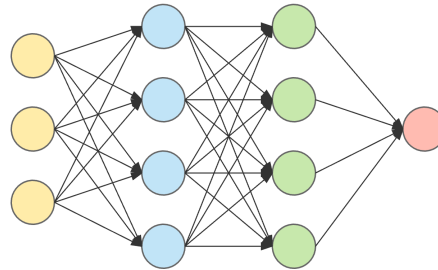
# CNN (Convolutional Neural Network)

## Fully-Connected Layer

Encoder에서 얻어낸 값들을 통해 최종 결과를 도출하는 과정

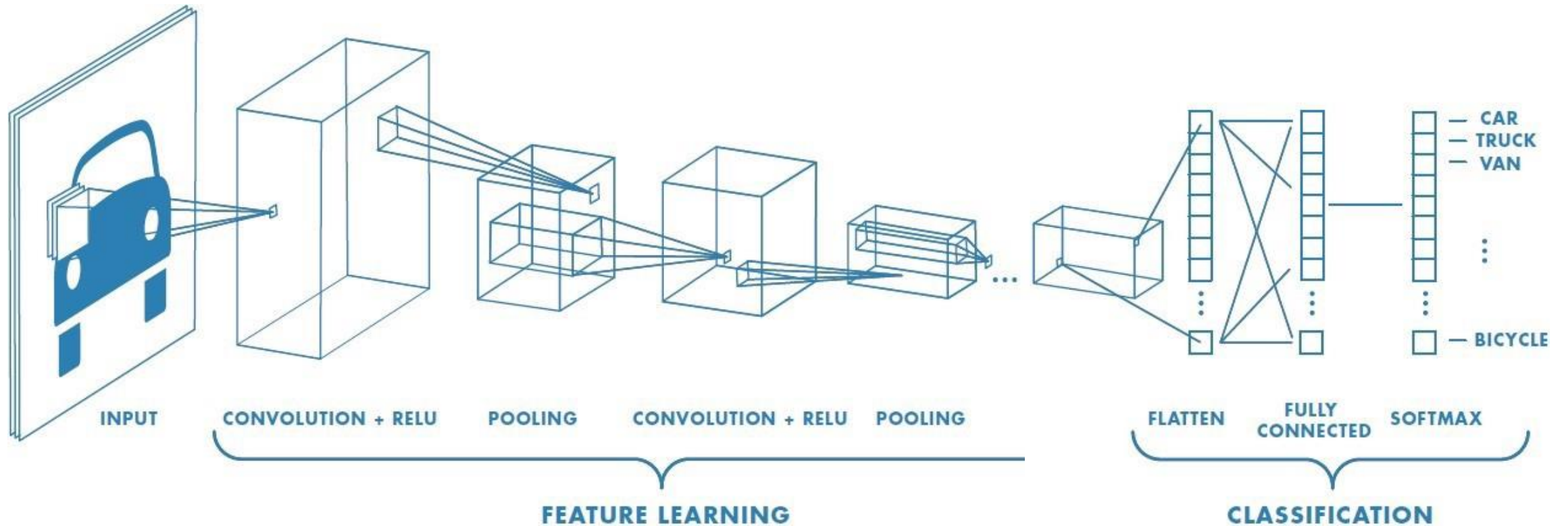
= 단순히 선형 레이어를 쌓은 형태

= MLP (Multi Layer Perceptron)

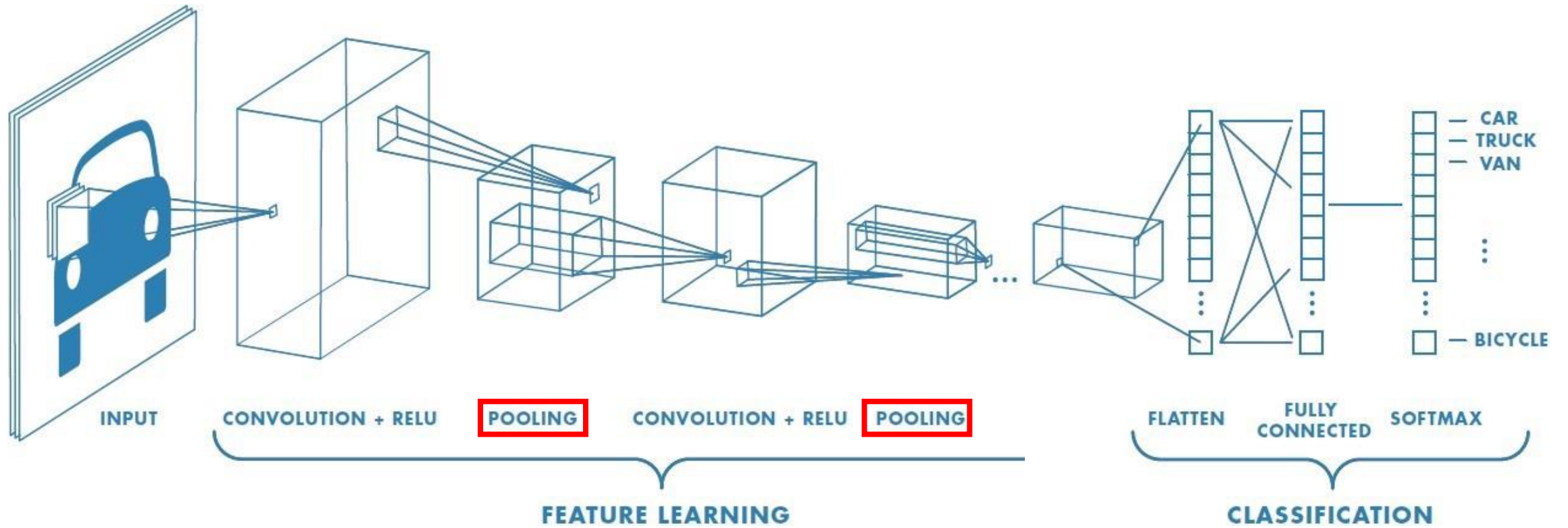


# CNN 용어

# CNN 용어



# CNN 용어



# CNN 용어

---

## 1. Pooling

# CNN 용어

---

## 1. Pooling

추출된 특징들 중 필요한 정보만 남도록 서브 샘플링(Sub-sampling)하는 과정

# CNN 용어

---

## 1. Pooling

추출된 특징들 중 필요한 정보만 남도록 서브 샘플링(Sub-sampling)하는 과정

Ex) Max-pooling, Average-pooling ...

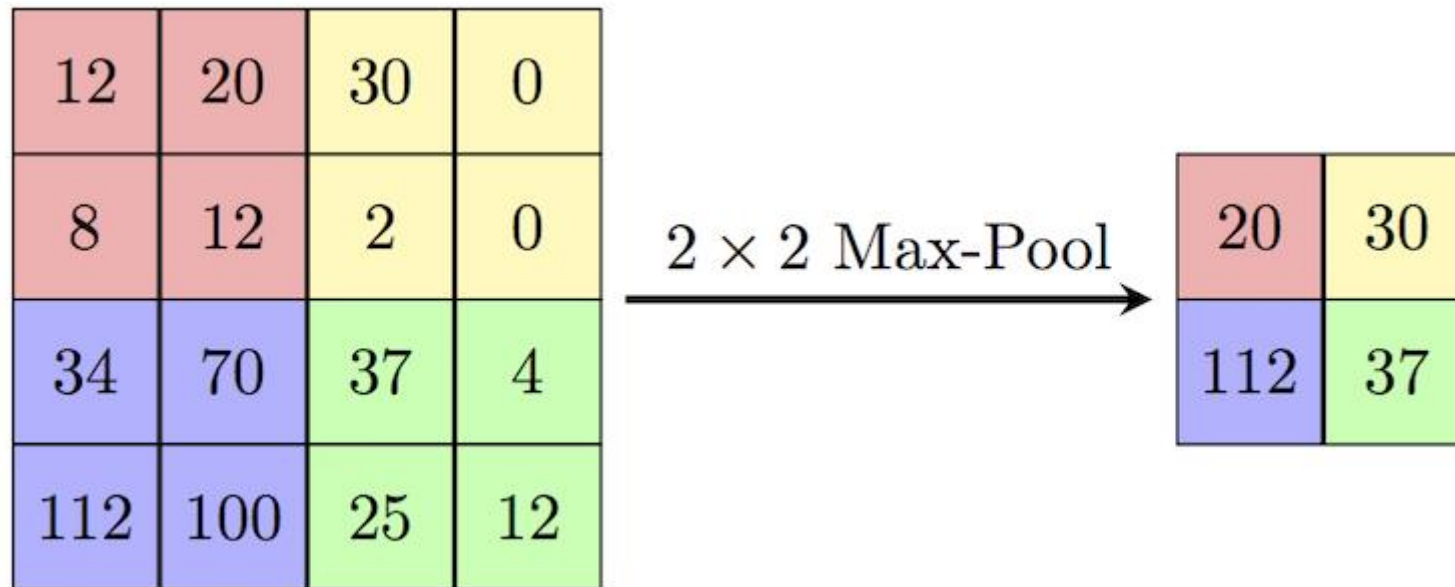


# CNN 용어

## 1. Pooling

추출된 특징들 중 필요한 정보만 남도록 서브 샘플링(Sub-sampling)하는 과정

Ex) **Max-pooling**, Average-pooling ...



# CNN 용어

---

## 2. Stride

# CNN 용어

---

## 2. Stride

필터가 한번에 이동하는 pixel의 수

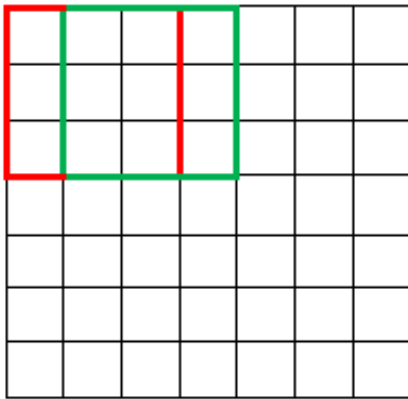
# CNN 용어

---

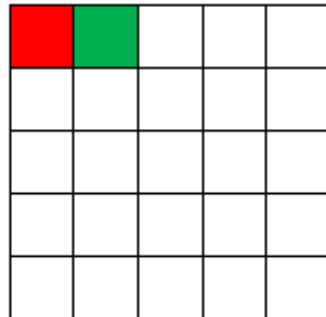
## 2. Stride

필터가 한번에 이동하는 pixel의 수

7 x 7 Input Volume



5 x 5 Output Volume



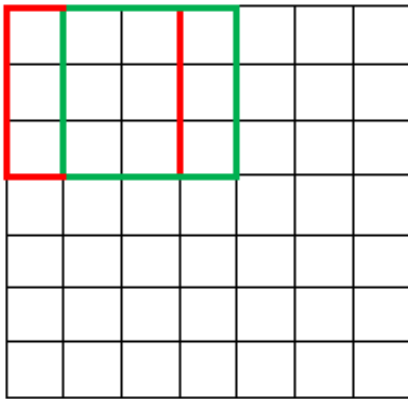
**Stride = 1**

# CNN 용어

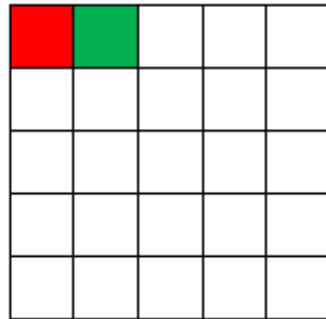
## 2. Stride

필터가 한번에 이동하는 pixel의 수

7 x 7 Input Volume

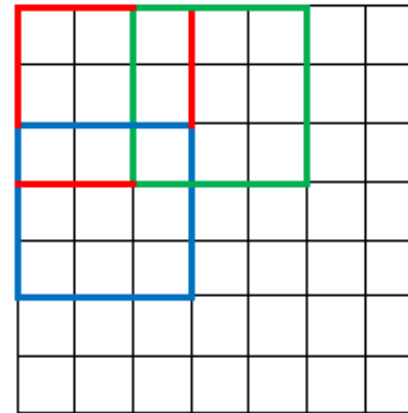


5 x 5 Output Volume

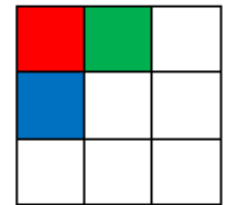


Stride = 1

7 x 7 Input Volume



3 x 3 Output Volume



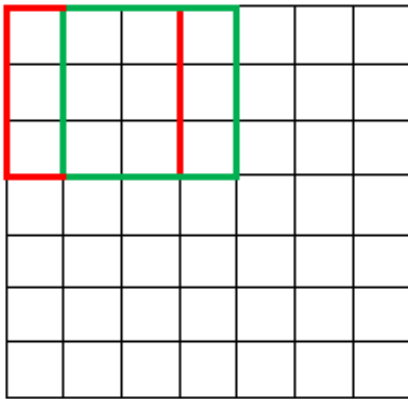
Stride = 2

# CNN 용어

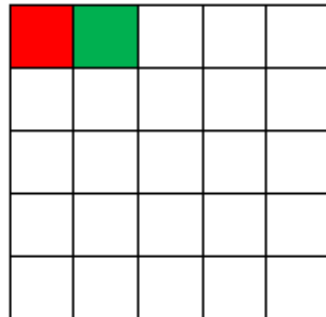
## 2. Stride

필터가 한번에 이동하는 pixel의 수 = 출력 이미지의 크기를 결정하는 요소 중 하나

7 x 7 Input Volume

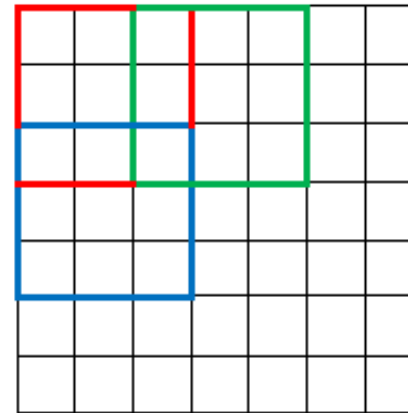


5 x 5 Output Volume

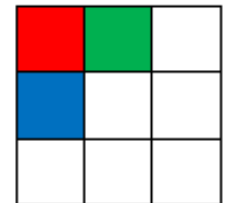


Stride = 1

7 x 7 Input Volume



3 x 3 Output Volume



Stride = 2

# CNN 용어

---

## 3. Padding

# CNN 용어

---

## 3. Padding

출력 이미지의 크기를 크게 해주려는 목적



# CNN 용어

---

## 3. Padding

출력 이미지의 크기를 크게 해주려는 목적

Ex) Zero-padding, Replication-padding, Reflection-padding

# CNN 용어

## 3. Padding

출력 이미지의 크기를 크게 해주려는 목적

Ex) **Zero-padding**, Replication-padding, Reflection-padding

0 <sub>2</sub>	0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>1</sub>	0	0	0	0
0 <sub>1</sub>	2 <sub>0</sub>	2 <sub>0</sub>	3	3	3	0
0 <sub>0</sub>	0 <sub>1</sub>	1 <sub>1</sub>	3	0	3	0
0	2	3	0	1	3	0
0	3	3	2	1	2	0
0	3	3	0	2	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	6	5
7	10	9
7	10	8

Zero-padding (Filter size = 3, Stride = 2)

# **GAN**

## **(Generative Adversarial Network)**

---

# GAN이란?

---

## Generative Adversarial Network

# GAN이란?

---

**Generative Adversarial Network**

생성

# GAN이란?

---

## Generative Adversarial Network

생성

적대하는

# GAN이란?

---

## Generative Adversarial Network

생성

적대하는

네트워크

# GAN이란?

---

## Generative Adversarial Network

생성

적대하는

네트워크



# GAN이란? – Generative

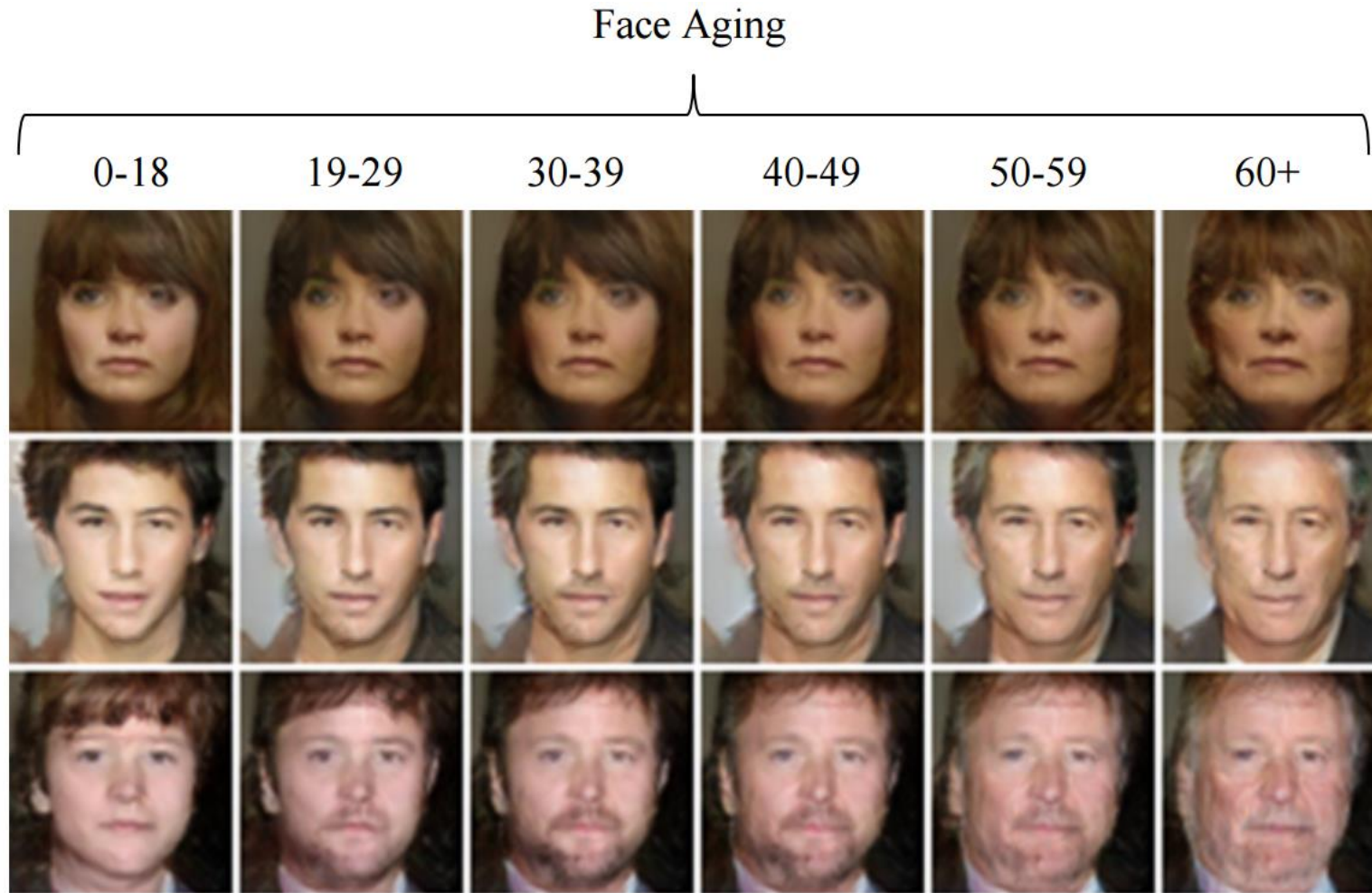
---

## Generated Faces



# GAN이란? – Generative

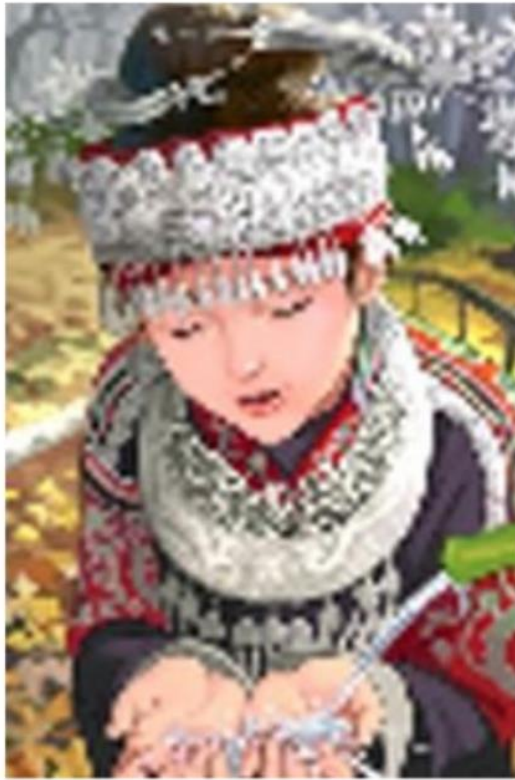
---



# GAN이란? – Generative

---

## Super Resolution (SRGAN)



# GAN이란? – Generative

---

BW to Color



input

output

Day to Night



input

output

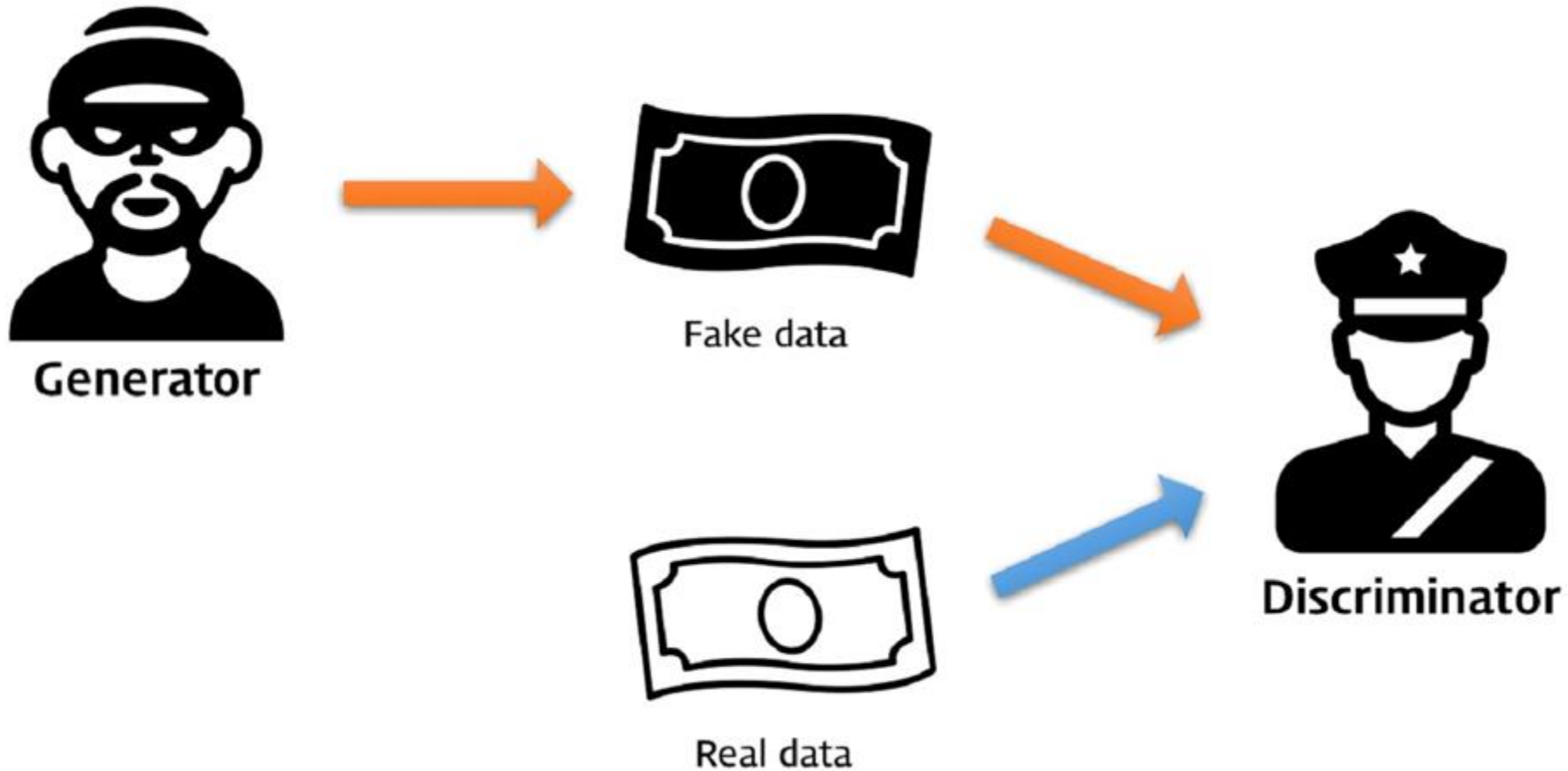
# GAN의 직관적 이해

---



# GAN의 직관적 이해

---

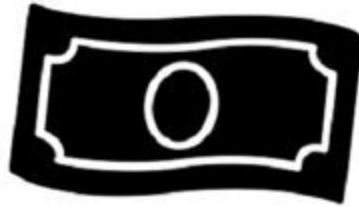


# GAN의 직관적 이해

---



Generator



Fake data

**Generative**

# GAN의 직관적 이해

---

**Adversarial**







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# Q&A

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Thank You