

深度学习(Deep Learning)

引言: 深度学习概述

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提纲

- > 人工智能、机器学习与深度学习
- > 深度学习起源和发展
- > 深度学习研究机构和科学家
- > 深度学习理论和方法
- > 深度学习主要应用
- > 中英文术语对照

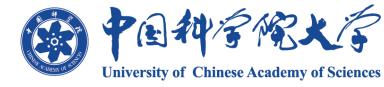




登陆时中心附近最大风力达到9到10级。为此,国家防总启动防汛防台风四级应急响应,派出3个

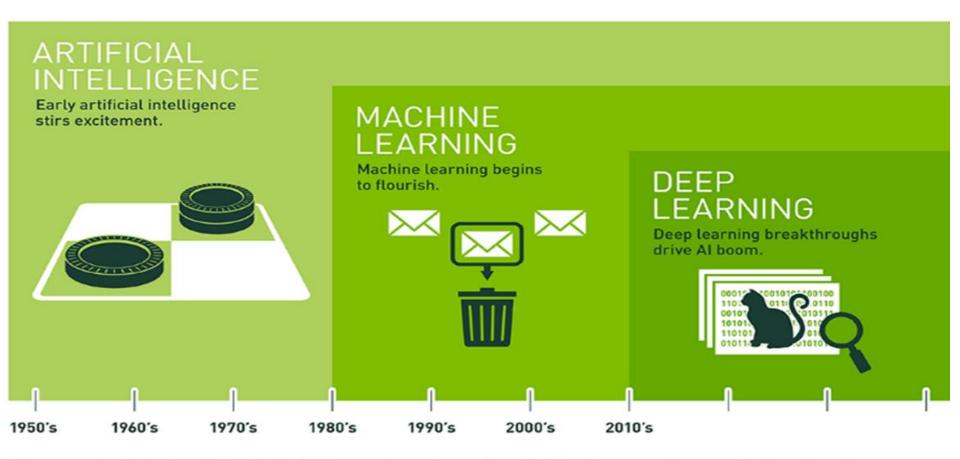






人工智能、机器学习与深度学习

人工智能、机器学习和深度学习的关系



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

From Nvidia

- □人工智能定义
 - 人工智能元年, 1956年(夏), 达特茅斯会议(2个月)

A PROPOSAL FOR THE DARTMOUTH SUMMER RESEARCH PROJECT ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

J. McCarthy, Dartmouth College M. L. Minsky, Harvard University N. Rochester, I.B.M. Corporation C.E. Shannon, Bell Telephone Laboratories

August 31, 1955

We propose that a 2 month, 10 man study of artificial intelligence be carried out during the summer of 1956 at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. The study is to proceed on the basis of the conjecture that every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it. An attempt will be made to find how to make machines use language, form abstractions and concepts, solve kinds of problems now reserved for humans, and improve themselves. We think that a significant advance can be made in one or more of these problems if a carefully selected group of scientists work on it together for a summer.

The following are some aspects of the artificial intelligence problem:

1 Automatic Computers

If a machine can do a job, then an automatic calculator can be programmed to simulate the machine. The speeds and memory capacities of present computers may be insufficient to simulate many of the higher functions of the human brain, but the major obstacle is not lack of machine capacity, but our inability to write programs taking full advantage of what we have.

2. How Can a Computer be Programmed to Use a Language



□人工智能定义

- 人工智能元年,1956年(夏),达特茅斯会议(2个月)
- 约翰·麦卡锡(2007)
 - It is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. It is related to the similar task of using computers to understand human intelligence, but AI does not have to confine itself to methods that are biologically observable.

WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

John McCarthy

Computer Science Department

 $JanFebMarAprMayJun\ JulAugSepOctNovDec\ , :< 10\ 0$

Stanford University

Revised November 12, 2007:

Abstract:

This article for the layman answers basic questions about artificial intelligence. The opinions expressed here are not all consensus opinion among researchers in AI.



□人工智能定义

- Andreas Kaplan
 - · 欧洲高等商学院, Dean
- A system's ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation



Business Horizons

Available online 6 November 2018
In Press, Corrected Proof (7)



Executive Digest

Siri, Siri, in my hand: Who's the fairest in the land? On the interpretations, illustrations, and implications of artificial intelligence

Andreas Kaplan ^a A Michael Haenlein ^b ■

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https://web.archive.org/web/20181121172004/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2018.08.004

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI)—defined as a system's ability to correctly interpret external data, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation—is a topic in nearly every boardroom and at many dinner tables. Yet, despite this prominence, AI is still a surprisingly fuzzy concept and



Andreas Kaplan Professor | Dean | Rector <u>ESCP Europe</u> Business School Berlin Verified email at escpeurope.eu - <u>Homepage</u> Social Media Marketing Higher education Digital Artificial Intelligence

TITLE	CITED BY	YEAR
Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of Social Media AM Kaplan, M Haenlein Business horizons 53 (1), 59-68	18272	2010
A beginner's guide to partial least squares analysis M Haenlein, AM Kaplan Understanding statistics 3 (4), 283-297	1641	2004
The early bird catches the news: Nine things you should know about micro-blogging	575	2011



□人工智能定义

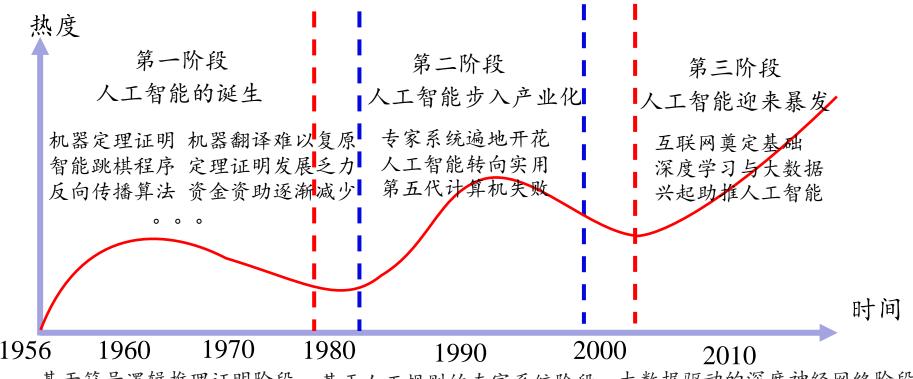
- 研究、开发用于模拟、延伸和扩展人的智能的理论、方法、技术及应用系统的一门新兴学科
 - 人工智能,是利用数字计算机或者数字计算机控制的机器模拟、延伸和扩展人的智能,感知环境、获取知识并使用知识获得最佳结果的理论、方法、技术及应用系统。----全国信息安全标准化技术委员会

□人工智能分类

- 强人工智能:认为有可能制造出真正能推理和解决问题的智能机器, 这样的机器被认为是有自主意识的
- 弱人工智能:认为不可能制造出能真正进行推理和解决问题的智能机器,这些机器只不过看起来像是智能的,但是并不真正拥有智能,也不会有自主意识
- 超级人工智能: 机器的智能彻底超过了人类, "奇点"2050年到来?

人工智能发展阶段

□人工智能的三次浪潮



基于符号逻辑推理证明阶段 基于人工规则的专家系统阶段 大数据驱动的深度神经网络阶段

计算智能



感知智能



认知智能

机器学习

□基于手工特征(hand-crafted)的特征机器学习

LIBSVM: A library for support vector machines

☆ 99 被引用次数:39483 相关文章 所有29个版本

CC Chang, <u>CJ Lin</u> - ACM transactions on intelligent systems and ..., 2011 - dl.acm.org LIBSVM is a library for Support Vector Machines (SVMs). We have been actively developing this package since the year 2000. The goal is to help users to easily apply SVM to their applications. LIBSVM has gained wide popularity in machine learning and many other ...

□深度学习

Deep learning

Y LeCun, Y Bengio, G Hinton - nature, 2015 - nature.com

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object ...

☆ 99 被引用次数: 22924 相关文章 所有 72 个版本

机器学习基本概念

□机器学习定义

让计算机具有像人一样的学习和思考能力的技术的总称。具体来说是从已知数据中获得规律,并利用规律对未知数据进行预测的技术

□机器学习分类

- 有监督学习(Supervised Learning): 有老师(环境)的情况下, 学生(计算机)从老师(环境)那里获得对错指示、最终答案的学习方法。跟学师评
- 无监督学习(Unsupervised Learning):没有老师(环境)的情况下,学生(计算机)自学的过程,一般使用一些既定标准进行评价。自学标评
- 强化学习(Reinforcement Learning):没有老师(环境)的情况下,学生(计算机)对问题答案进行自我评价的方法。自学自评

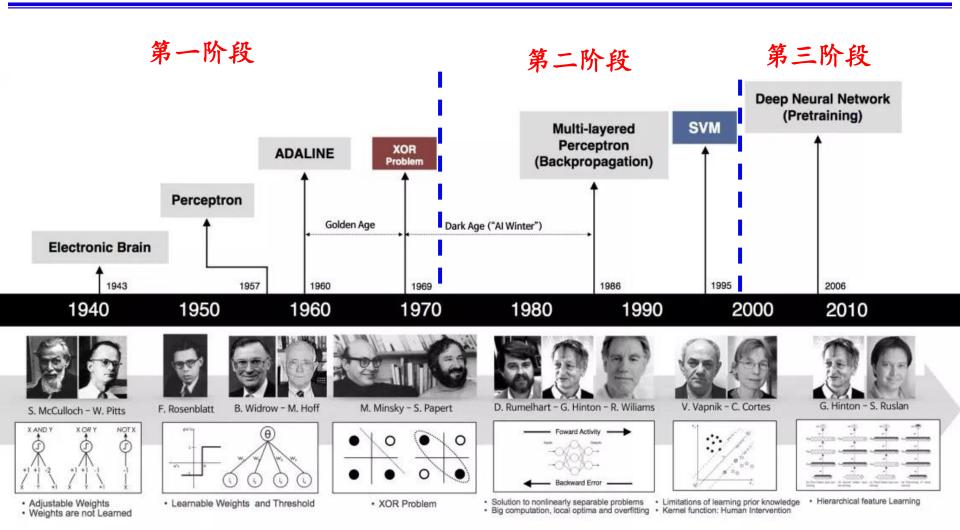
机器学习

□常见机器学习方法 Principal Component Analysis (PCA) **Dimensionality Feature Selection** Reduction Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) Unsupervised K-Means Learning Clustering Mean Shift Machine K-Medoids Learning Categorical Continuous Naive Bayes Classification **SVM** Supervised K-Nearest Neighbor Reinforcement Learning Learning **Decision Tree** Regression **Linear Regression** Logistic Regression





深度学习起源和发展



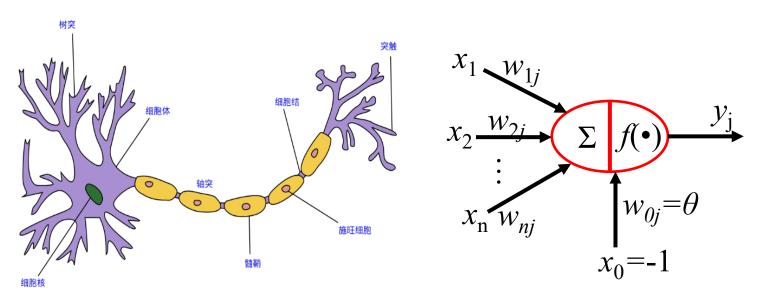
□ 第一阶段(1943-1969)

- 1943年: Warren McCulloch和Walter Pitts提出了MP神经元模型

— 1958年: Frank Rosenblatt提出了感知器(Perceptron)

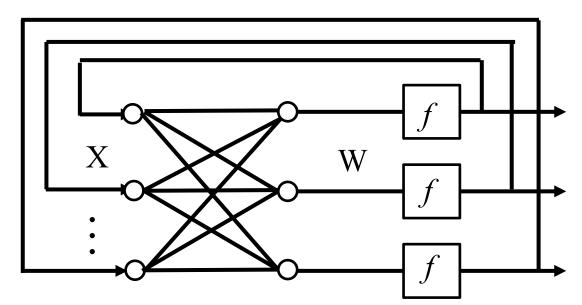
- 1960年: Bernard Widrow和Ted Hoff提出了ADLINE神经网络

- 1969年: Marvin Minsky和Seymour Papert指出感知器只能做简单的线性分类任务,无法解决XOR这种简单分类问题



□ 第二阶段(1980-1989)

- 1982年: John Hopfield提出了Hopfield神经网络
- 1986年: David Rumelhart、Geoffrey Hinton和Ronald Williams提出了误差反向传播算法(Error Back Propagation, BP)
- 1989年: Yann LeCun等人提出了卷积神经网络(Convolutional Neural Networks, CNN)



□ 第三阶段(2006-)

- 2006年: Hinton和他的学生正式提出了深度学习的概念,通过无监督学习方法逐层训练算法,再使用有监督的反向传播算法进行调优
- 2011年: Frank Seide在语音识别基准测试数据集上获得压倒性优势
- 2012年: Alex Krizhevsky在CNN中引入ReLU激活函数,在图像识别基准测试中获得压倒性优势。

□ 第三阶段(2006-)

- 2012年: 吴恩达(Andrew Ng)教授和谷歌首席架构师Jeff Dean共同主导著名的GoogleBrain项目,采用16万个CPU来构建一个深层神经网络——DNN,将其应用于图像和语音的识别,大获成功
- 2014年: Facebook的DeepFace项目,在人脸识别方面的准确率已经能够达到97%以上,跟人类识别的准确率几乎没有差别
- 2016年:谷歌DeepMind开发的AlphaGo以4:1的比分战胜国际顶尖 围棋高手李世石,证明在围棋领域,基于深度学习技术的机器人已 经超越了人类



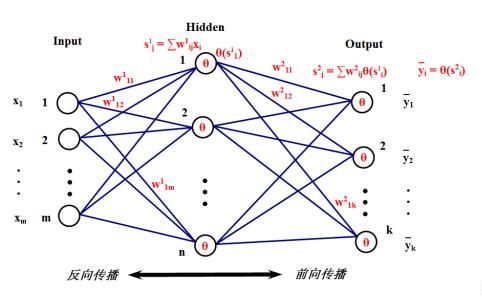
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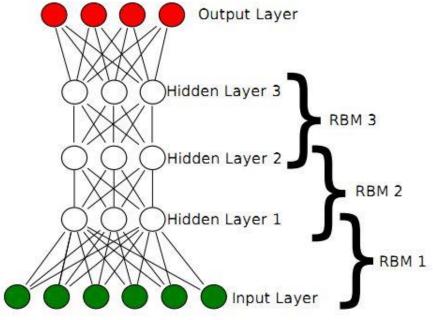
深度学习研究机构和科学家

深度学习研究机构

☐ Machine Learning at University of Toronto

一 代表人物: Geoffrey Hinton





BP算法

Deep Belief Networks

深度学习研究机构

□ <u>Deepmind at Google</u>





深度学习研究机构

- ☐ AI research at Facebook
- ☐ Berkeley AI research
- □ 清华大学AI研究院
- □ 中国科学院计算技术研究所
- □ 中国科学院自动化所
- ☐ BAIDU AI research
- ☐ Tencent AI Lab
- □ <u>华为诺亚方舟实验室</u>
- □阿里达摩院
- □商汤科技
- □旷视科技



□ Geoffrey Hinton

- 深度学习之父
- 多伦多大学杰出教授
- Google副总裁及首席科学顾问
- 英国皇家科学院院士,美国国家工程院外籍院士,美国艺术与科学院外籍院士
- 在BP算法, Boltzmann machines,
 Time-delay neural nets, Variational learning and Deep learning做出杰出文献



□ Yann LeCun

- 卷积神经网络之父
- 纽约大学杰出教授
- Facebook人工智能实验室负责人
- 纽约大学数据科学实验室创始人
- 在学习理论与学习算法、卷积神经 网络领域做出杰出文献



☐ Yoshua Bengio

- 蒙特利尔大学全职教授
- 加拿大统计学习算法研究主席
- 加拿大皇家科学院院士
- CIFAR Senior Fellow
- 创办了ICLR国际会议
- 在Machine Learning, Deep learning
 领域做出杰出文献

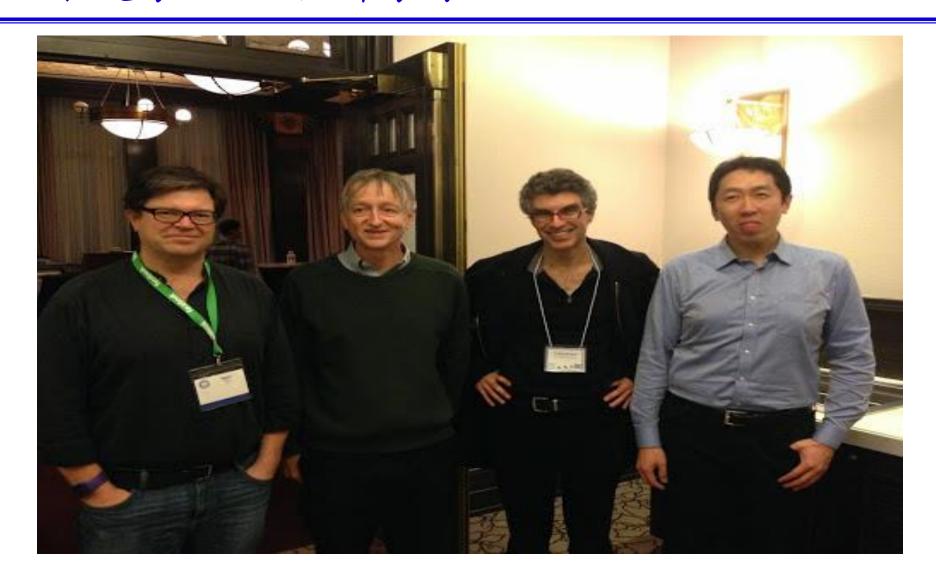


□ <u>吴恩达(Andrew Ng)</u>

- 斯坦福大学计算机科学系和电子工程 系副教授
- 在线教育平台Coursera的联合创始人 (with Daphne Koller)
- 2014年5月16日,吴恩达加入百度, 担任百度公司首席科学家
- 2017年10月,吴恩达出任Woebot公司 新任董事长







- **□** <u>Demis Hassabis</u>
- ☐ Tomas Mikolov
- ☐ Frank Seide
- ☐ Alex Krizhevsky
- □汤晓鸥
- □ 孙剑
- □刘铁岩
- □何凯明
- **.....**



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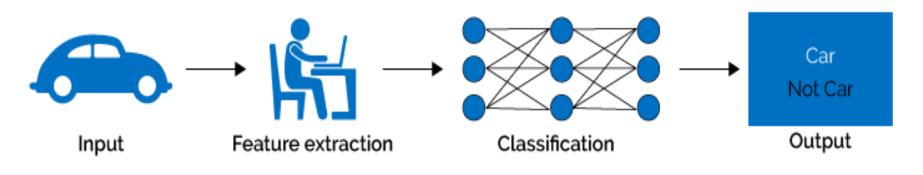
深度学习定义、理论和方法

深度学习基本概念

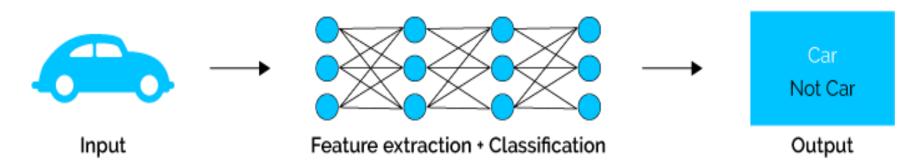
- □深度学习定义
 - 深度学习一般是指通过训练多层网络结构对未知数据进行分类或回归
- □深度学习分类
 - 有监督学习方法:深度前馈网络、卷积神经网络、循环神经网络等
 - 无监督学习方法:深度信念网、深度玻尔兹曼机,深度自编码器等

为什么使用深度学习?

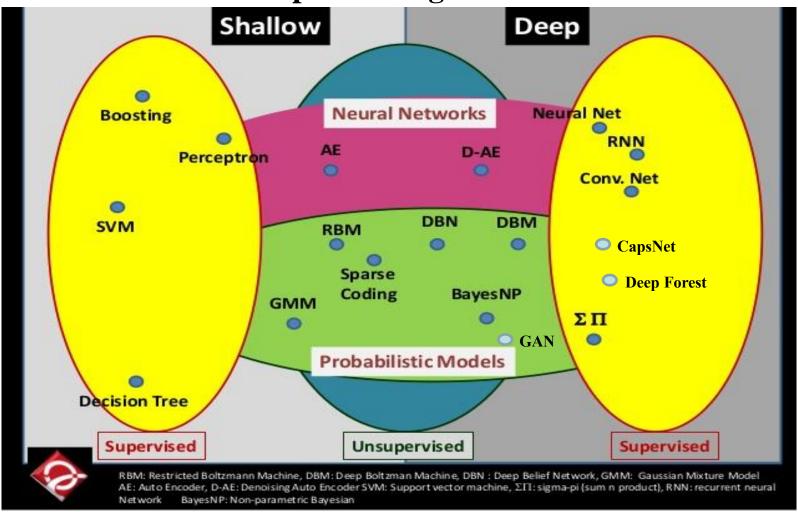
Machine Learning



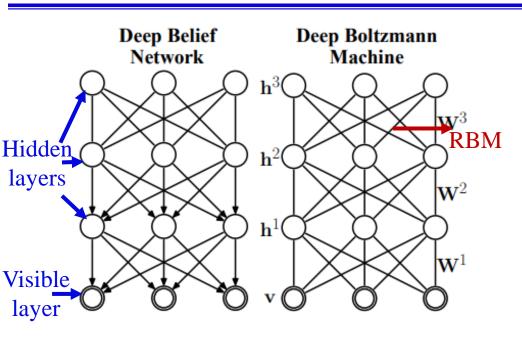
Deep Learning

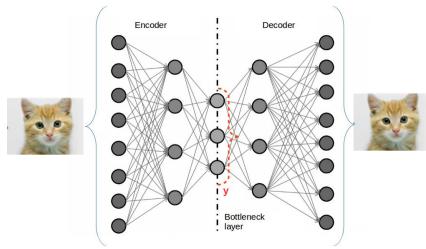


☐ From Shallow to Deep Learning



- □ 无监督学习方法(深度生成模型)
 - 深度信念网络(Deep Belief Network, DBN)
 - 深度玻尔兹曼机(Deep Boltzmann Machine, DBM)
 - 深度自编码器(Deep Auto-Encoder, DAE)
 - 栈式自编码器(Stacked Auto-Encoder, SAE)
 - 生成对抗网络(Generative Adversarial Networks, GAN)
 - 非参数贝叶斯网络(Non-parametric Bayesian networks)



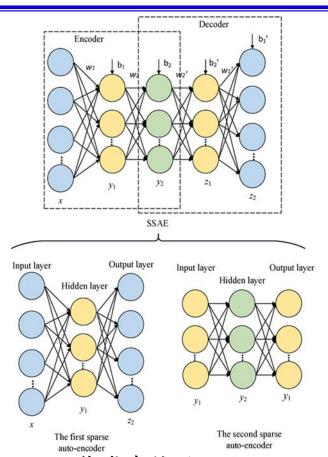


深度信念网络 vs. 深度玻尔兹曼机

- ▶ 通过堆叠受限玻尔兹曼机(RBM)组成
- ▶ 每个节点的状态都是二值(0,1)
- ▶ DBN包含方向置信网络
- 推理学习过程的算法复杂性过高, 无法有效地应用于大规模学习问题

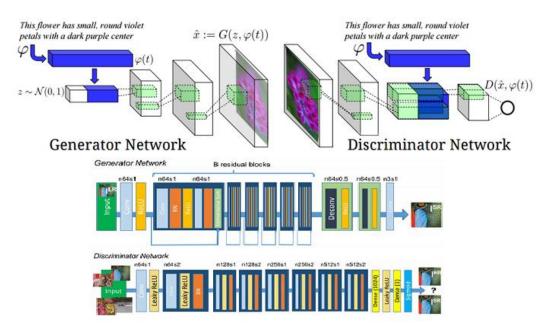
深度自编码网络

- ▶ 降维表示
- ▶ 输入和输出尽可能接近
- 编码生成压缩表示,解码重构原始数据
- ▶ 应用广泛



栈式自编码网络

- ▶ 参数预训练方法
- ▶ 逐层训练自编码网络
- ▶ 根据应用目标参数微调



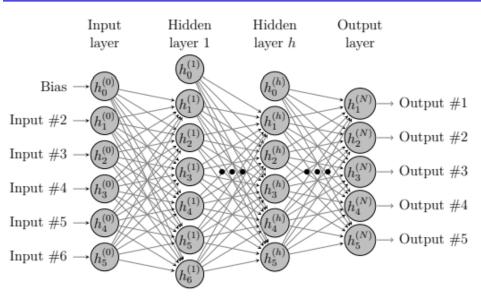
生成对抗网络

- ▶ 生成器和对抗器,对抗博弈的思想
- ▶ 自动的学习原始真实样本集的数据分布

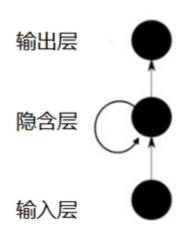


Pictures from: Karras, T., Laine, S., & Aila, T. (2019). A style-based generator architecture for generative adversarial networks. In Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (pp. 4401-4410).

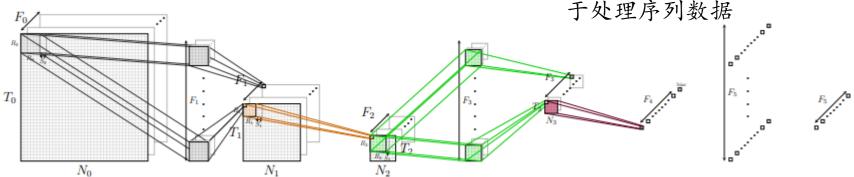
- □有监督学习方法(深度判别模型)
 - 深度前馈网络(Deep Feedforward Neural Network, D-FNN)
 - 卷积神经网络(Convolutional Neural Network, CNN)
 - 循环神经网络(Recurrent Neural Network, RNN)
 - 胶囊网络(CapsuleNet)
 - 深度森林(Deep Forest)



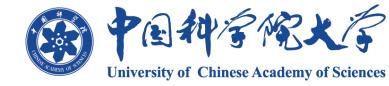
FNN: 输入层 - 隐藏层(激活函数) - 输出层



RNN:神经元的输出在下一个时间 戳会返回作为输入的一部分,适合



CNN: 输入层 - (卷积层(激活函数) - 池化层) - 输出层



5

深度学习主要应用

□ 图像处理领域主要应用

- 图像分类(物体识别):整幅图像的分类或识别

- 物体检测: 检测图像中物体的位置进而识别物体

- 图像分割:对图像中的特定物体按边缘进行分割

- 图像回归:预测图像中物体组成部分的坐标

细化





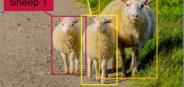
检 测

图

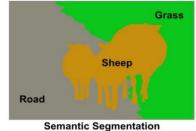
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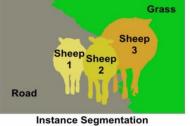
图 像分 割

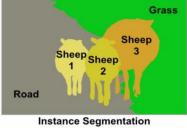




Object Detection









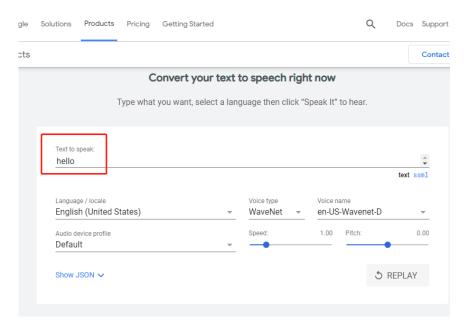
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□语音识别领域主要应用

- 语音识别:将语音识别为文字

- 声纹识别:识别是哪个人的声音

 - 语音合成:根据文字合成特定人的语音, https://cloud.google.com/text-to-speech



- □自然语言处理领域主要应用
 - 语言模型:根据之前词预测下一个单词。
 - 情感分析:分析文本体现的情感(正负向、正负中或多态度类型)。
 - 一神经机器翻译:基于统计语言模型的多语种互译。
 - 神经自动摘要:根据文本自动生成摘要。
 - 机器阅读理解:通过阅读文本回答问题、完成选择题或完型填空。
 - 自然语言推理:根据一句话(前提)推理出另一句话(结论)。

□ 综合应用

- 图像描述:根据图像给出图像的描述句子

可视问答:根据图像或视频回答问题

图像生成:根据文本描述生成图像

- 视频生成:根据故事自动生成视频

https://milhidaka.github.io/chainer-image-caption/

Generating image caption demo

Input image (can drag-drop image file):



Choose File No file chosen Generate caption

Load models > Analyze image > Generate text

- a double decker bus driving down a street
- a double decker bus driving down a city street
- a city street filled with lots of traffic
- a double decker bus driving down the street
- a double decker bus is driving down the street
- a double decker bus traveling down a street
- a double decker bus driving down a road
- a double decker bus is driving down a street
- a train traveling down a train track next to a building
- a double decker bus driving down a street next to a building





- □人工智能: Artificial Intelligence
- □ 计算智能: Computational Intelligence
- □ 感知智能: Perceptual Intelligence
- □ 认知智能: Cognitive Intelligence
- □ 机器学习: Machine Learning
- □有监督学习: Supervised learning
- □ 无监督学习: Unsupervised learning
- □增强学习: Reinforcement Learning
- □神经元: Neuron
- □ 感知器: Perceptron
- □神经网络: Neural Networks



- □ 反向传播算法: Back Propagation, BP
- □ 卷积神经网络: Convolutional Neural Network, CNN
- □ 深度学习: Deep Learning
- □ 梯度消失: Vanishing Gradient
- □修正线性单元: Rectified Linear Unit, ReLU
- □ 深度信度网: Deep Belief Networks
- □ 玻尔兹曼机: Boltzmann Machines
- □ 变分学习: Variational Learning
- □ 分类: Classification
- □ 递归: Recursion
- □ 深度信念网络: Deep Belief Network, DBN



- □ 深度玻尔兹曼机: Deep Boltzmann Machine, DBM
- □ 深度自编码器: Deep Auto-Encoder, DAE
- □ 降噪自编码器: Denoising Auto-Encoder, D-AE
- □ 栈式自编码器: Stacked Auto-Encoder, SAE
- □ 生成对抗网络: Generative Adversarial Networks, GAN
- □ 非参数贝叶斯网络: Non-parametric Bayesian Networks
- □ 深度前馈网络: Deep Feedforward Neural Network, D-FNN
- □ 卷积神经网络: Convolutional Neural Network, CNN
- □循环神经网络: Recurrent Neural Network, RNN
- □ 胶囊网络: Capsule Net
- □ 深度森林: Deep Forest



- □ 图像分类(物体识别): Image Classification (Object Recognition)
- □ 物体检测: Object Detection
- □ 图像分割: Image Segmentation
- □ 图像回归: Image Regression
- □ 语音识别: Automatic Speech Recognition, ASR
- □ 声纹识别: Voiceprint Recognition
- □ 语音合成: Speech Synthesis
- □ 语言模型: Language Model
- □ 情感分析: Sentiment Analysis
- □神经机器翻译: Neural Machine Translation, NMT



- □神经自动摘要: Neural Automatic Summarization
- □ 机器阅读理解:Machine Reading Comprehension, MRC
- □ 自然语言推理: Natural Language Inference, NLI
- □ 文本蕴含: Text Entailment

谢谢!