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卷积神经网络

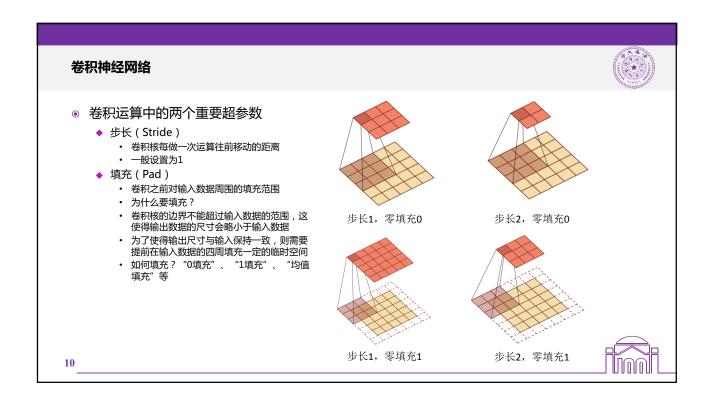


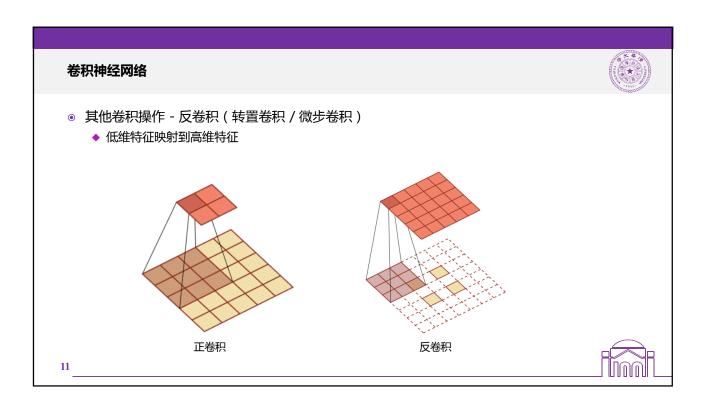
- 卷积神经网络(Convolutional Neural Network, CNN)
 - ◆ 应用广泛的一类前馈神经网络
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 - ◆ CNN逐渐在自然语言处理、推荐系统和语音识别等领域得到广泛应用

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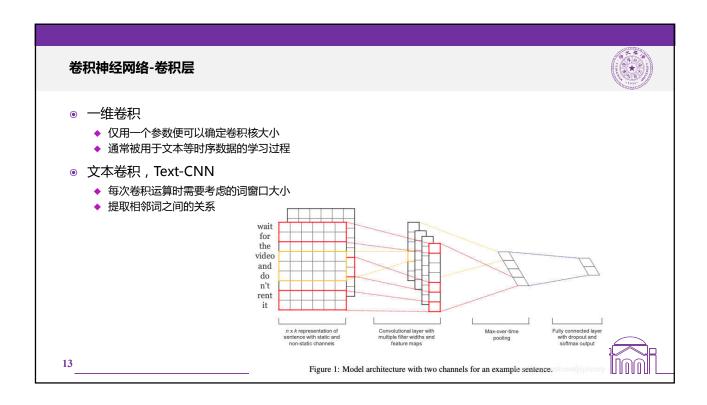
卷积神经网络-卷积层

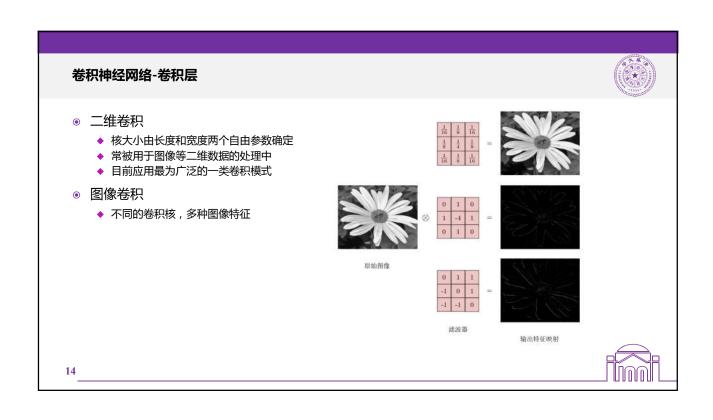


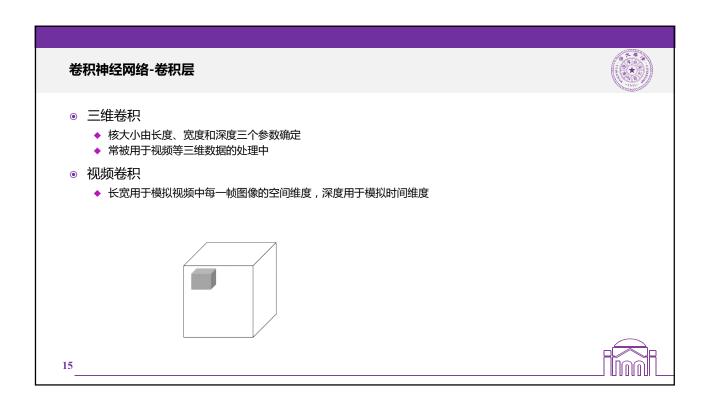
- 核心操作在于卷积运算
- ◉ 处理不同类型的数据时,需要采用不同的卷积模式
- 根据自由度确定卷积的不同模式
 - ◆ 自由度:确定卷积核大小时可以设置的参数数量
 - ◆ 自由度为1、2、3: 一维、二维和三维卷积
 - ◆ n维卷积

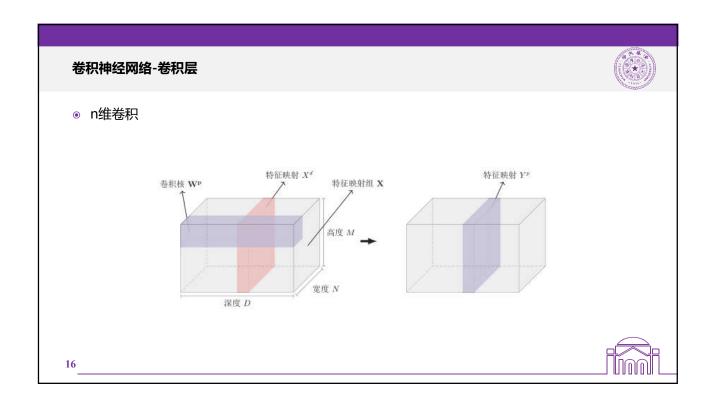
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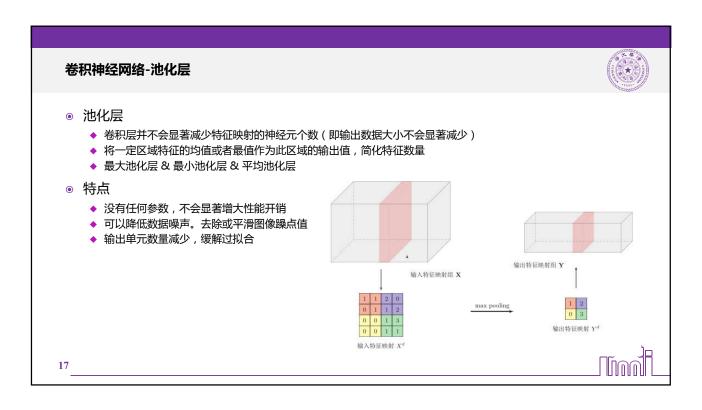


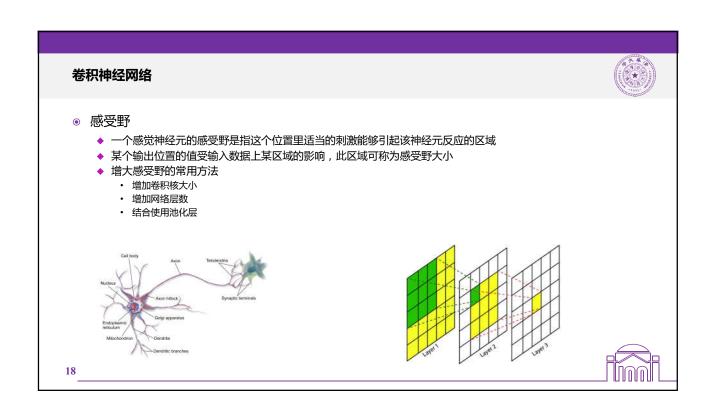




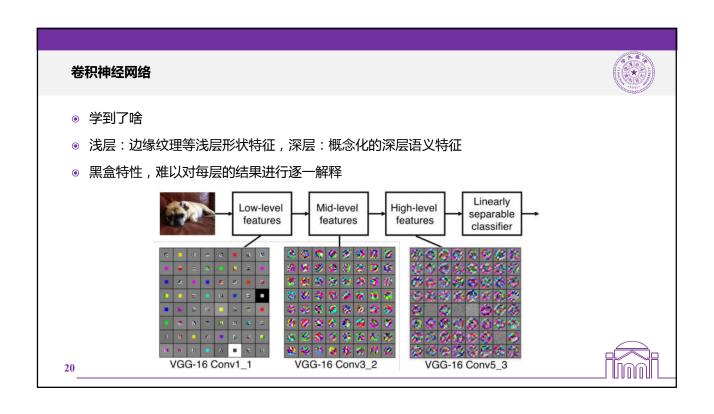


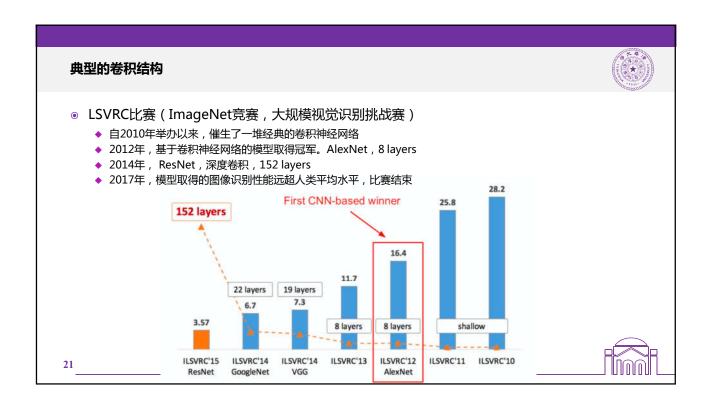


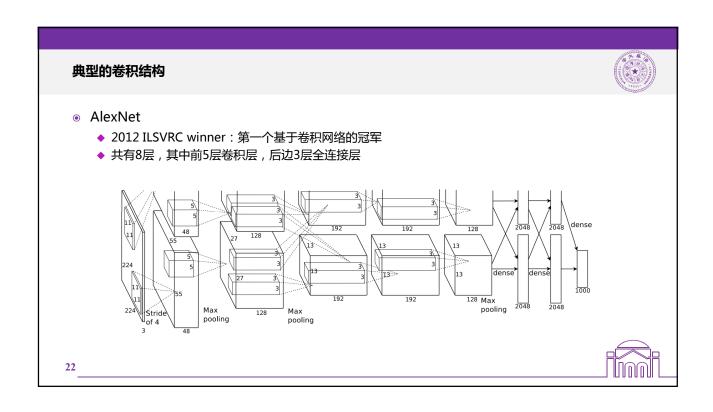


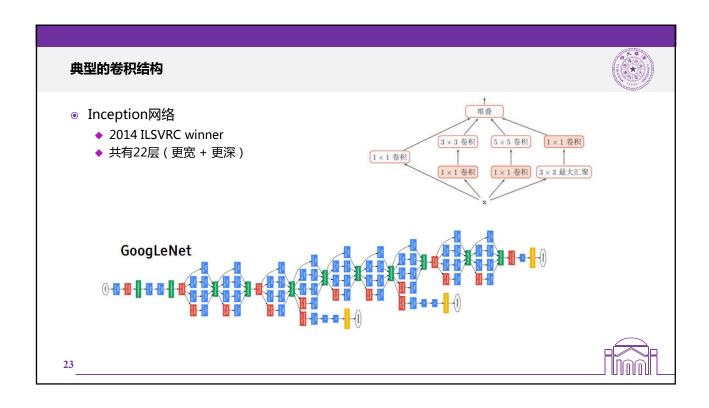


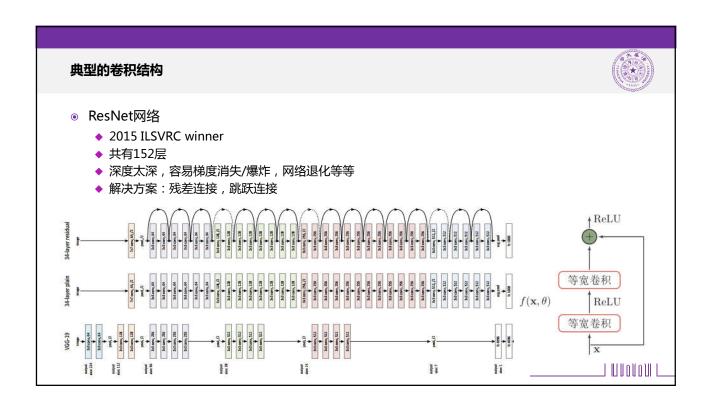












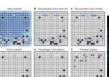
卷积神经网络的应用



AlphaGo

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The input to the policy network is a $19 \times 19 \times 48$ image stack consisting of 48 feature planes. The first hidden layer zero pads the input into a 23×23 image, then convolves k filters of kernel size 5×5 with stride 1 with the input image and applies a rectifier nonlinearity. Each of the subsequent hidden layers 2 to 12 zero pads the respective previous hidden layer into a 21×21 image, then convolves k filters of kernel size 3×3 with stride 1, again followed by a rectifier nonlinearity. The final layer convolves 1 filter of kernel size 1×1 with stride 1, with a different bias for each position, and applies a softmax function. The match version of AlphaGo used k = 192 filters; Fig. 2b and Extended Data Table 3 additionally show the results of training with k = 128, 256 and 384 filters.

policy network:

[19x19x48] Input

CONV1: 192 5x5 filters, stride 1, pad 2 => [19x19x192] CONV2..12: 192 3x3 filters, stride 1, pad 1 => [19x19x192]

CONV: 1 1x1 filter, stride 1, pad 0 => [19x19] (probability map of promising moves)



卷积神经网络的应用



● 实例分割(Mask RCNN)



Figure 4. More results of Mask R-CNN on COCO test images, using ResNet-101-FPN and running at 5 fps, with 35.7 mask AP (Table 1).



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