Reading Digits with Neural Networks

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Outline

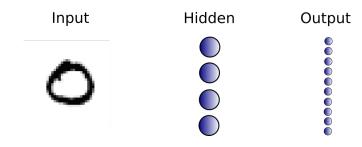
- 1 Handwritten digits
- 2 Neural Network
- 3 Multilayer Perceptron
- 4 Convolutional Neural Network
- 5 Performance Metrics
- 6 The End

Handwritten digits

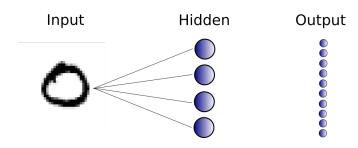


Figure: 100 handwritten digits from the MNIST database provided as a training set by kaggle.com.

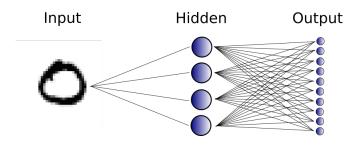
Neural Network

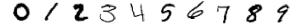


Neural Network



Neural Network





(a) Greyscale images of some of the training data.

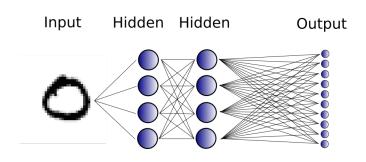


(b) Raw input layer of neural network.

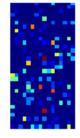


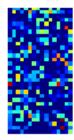
(c) Hidden layer of neural network.

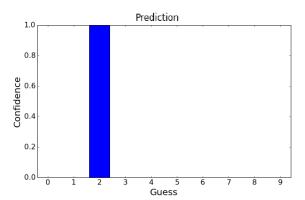
Multilayer Perceptron



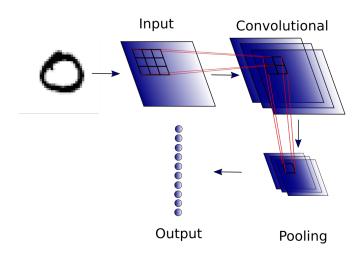


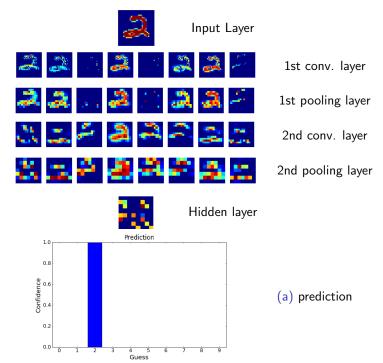






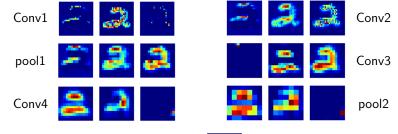
Convolutional Neural Network

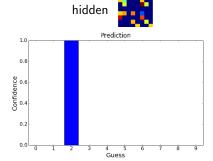




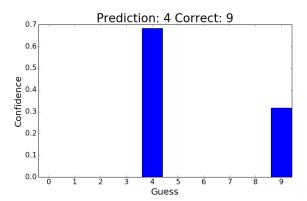
■ A deeper convolutional neural network (CNN)

Input 🤰

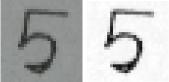


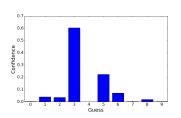


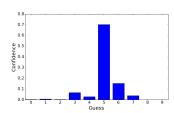




222	↓17	lalithkjain	0.98086	6	Mon, 18 Jan 2016 03:46:14 (-19.3h)
223	↑180	ToddSierens	0.98086	16	Tue, 16 Feb 2016 09:07:07 (-1h)
224	↓18	Jiaming Kong	0.98071	3	Sun, 20 Dec 2015 08:18:52







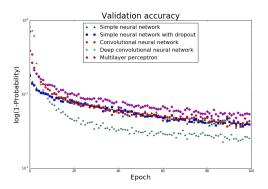


Figure: The validation accuracy of several models as a function of 'epoch'.

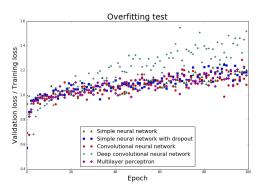


Figure: A measure of over-fitting. If this value is too far from 1 the model is over-fitting.

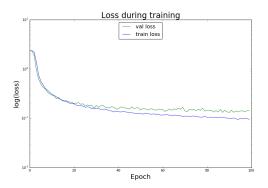


Figure: Validation loss and training loss for the deep CNN model.

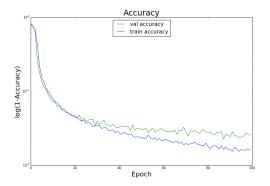


Figure: Validation accuracy and Training accuracy for the deep CNN model.

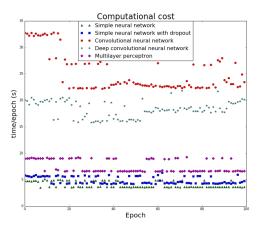


Figure: The amount of time each epoch required to execute. Since performance is dependent on many factors, only the relative time is meaningful.

The End

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