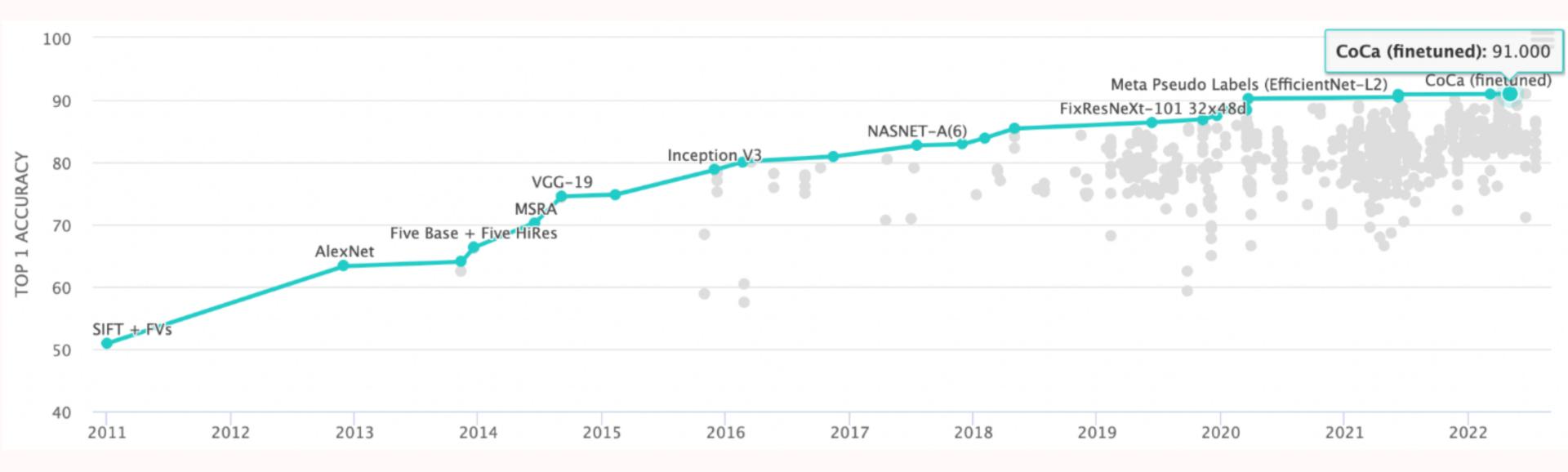
# Deep Into Deep en

# Contents

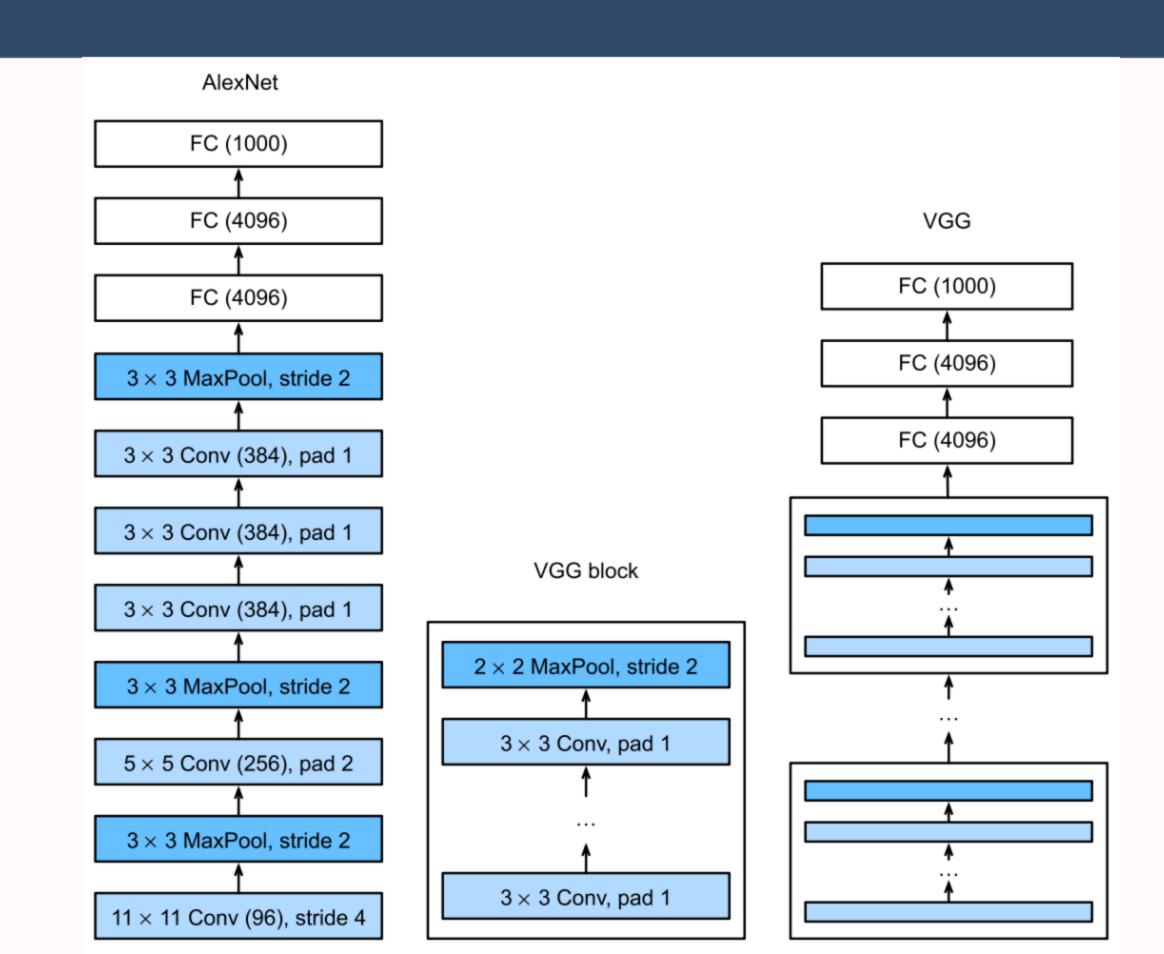
- 1. VGGNet
- 2. GoogLeNet
- 3. ResNet

# ImageNet Benchmark



#### 1. VGGNet

Small Filters, Deeper Networks



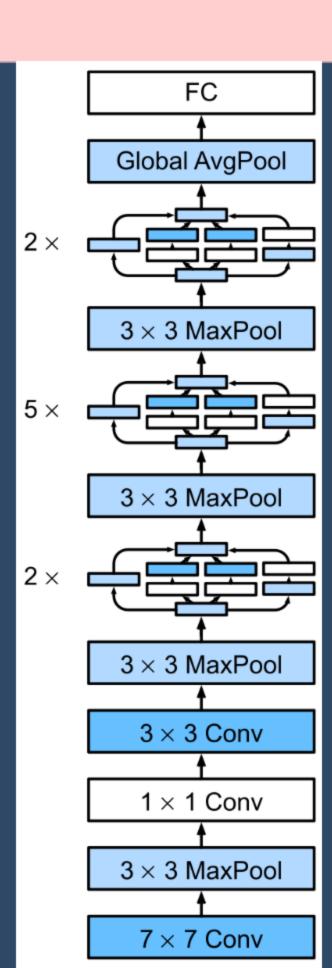
#### 1. VGGNet

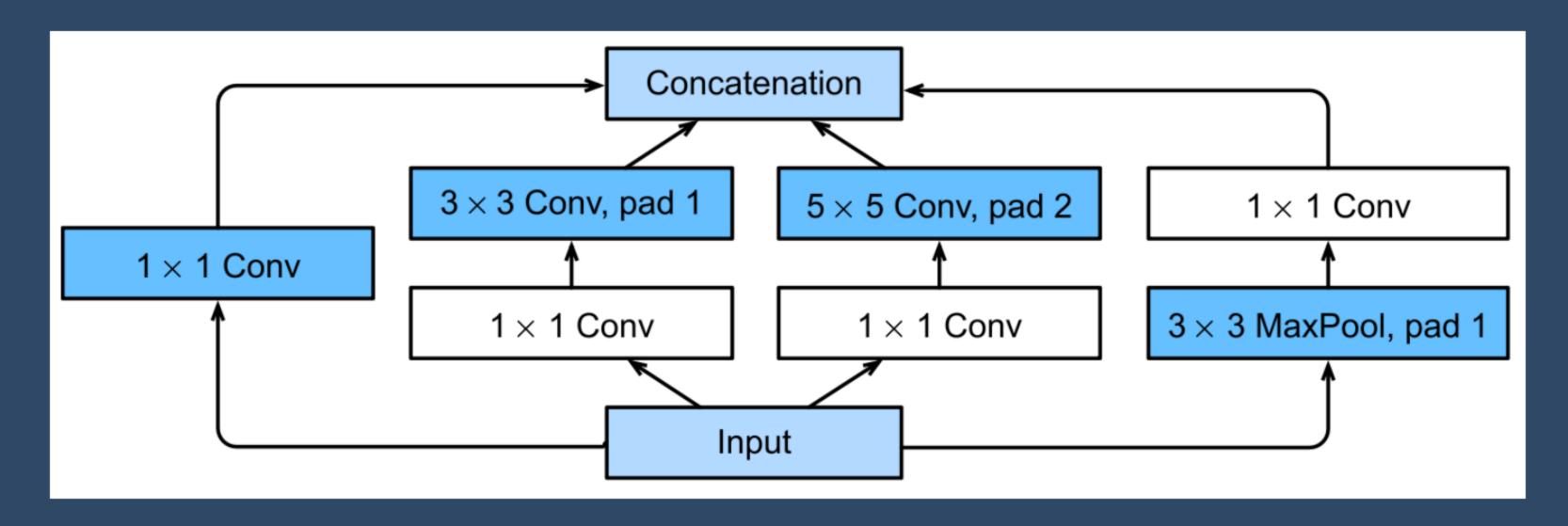
Small Filters

> Effective Receptive Field



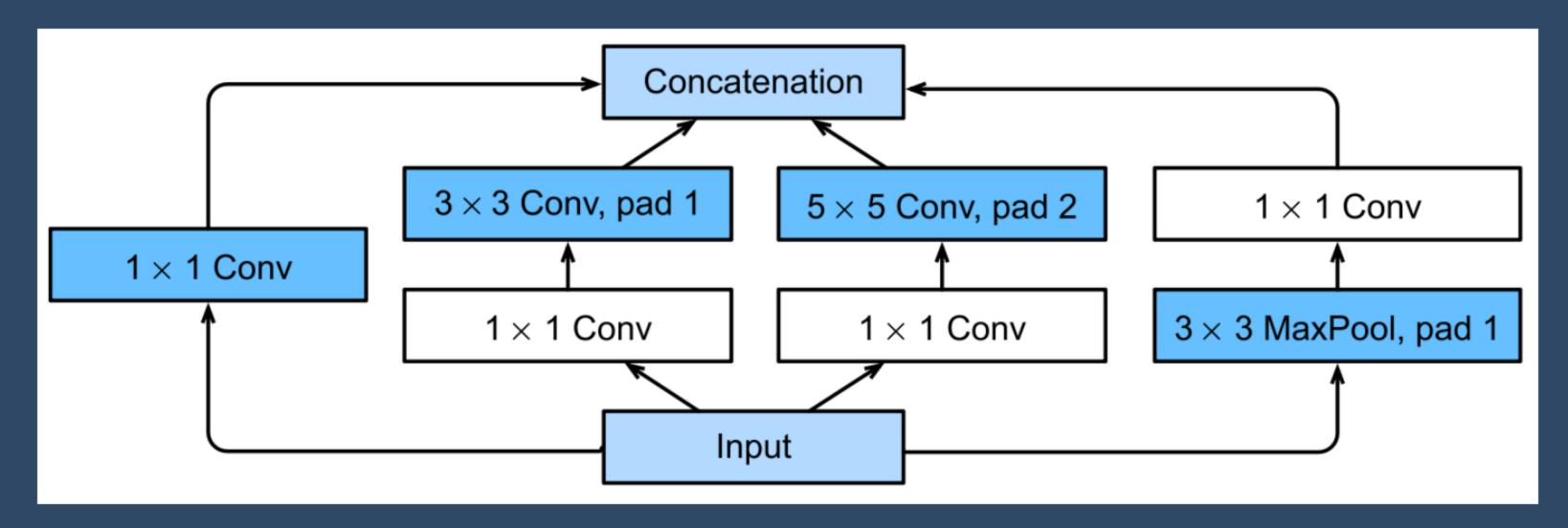
Deeper Networks, with Computational Efficiency





**Efficient Inception Module** 

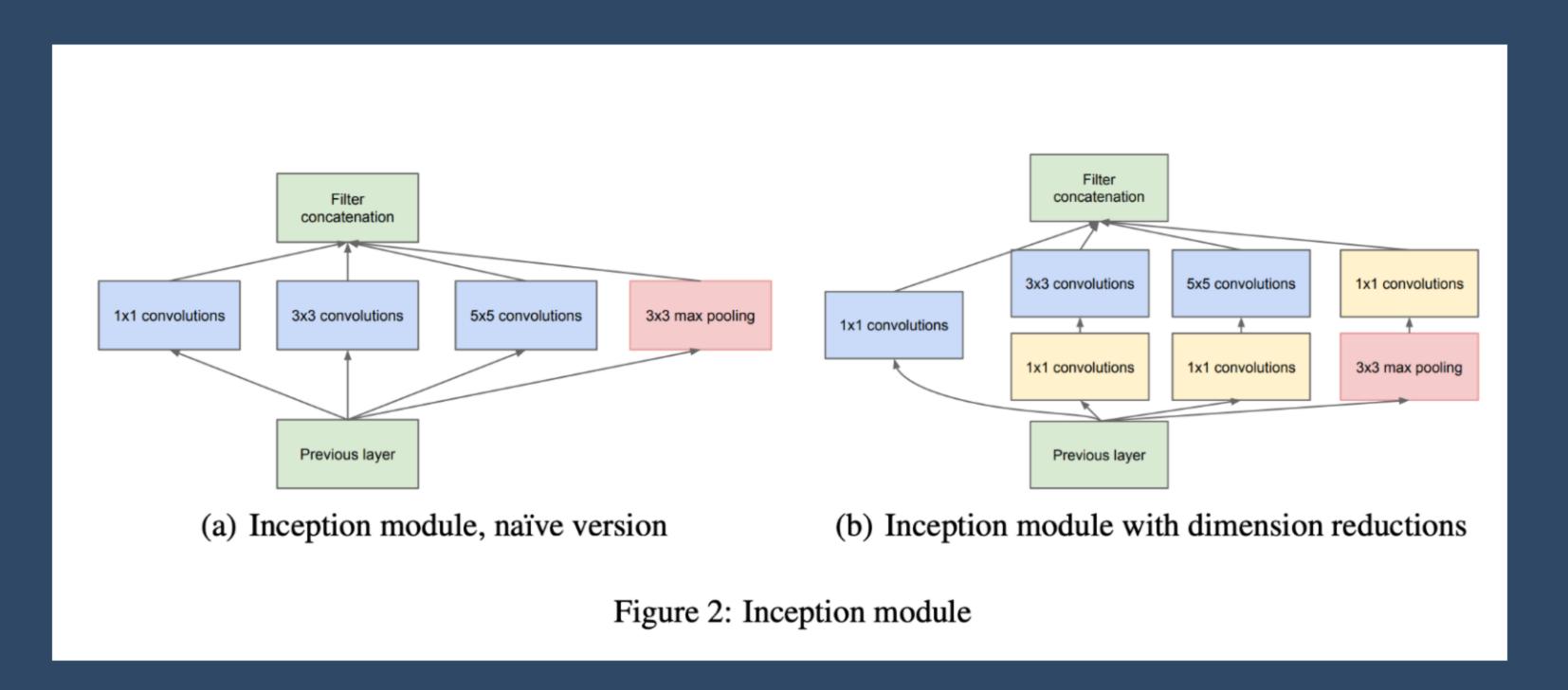
복잡한 구조를 통해 적은 수의 파라미터로 좋은 성능을 낼 수 있다.



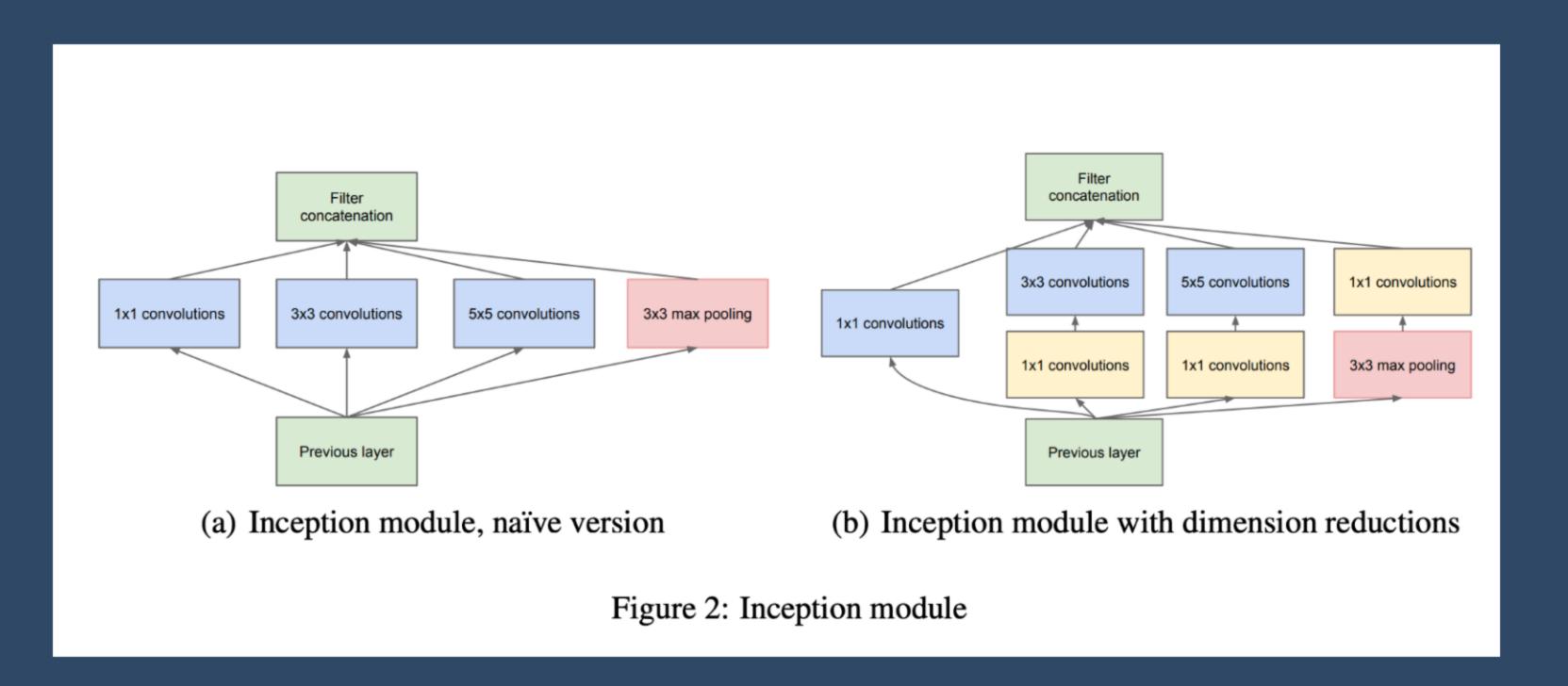
#### **Inception Module**

Apply parallel filter operations on the input from previous layer:

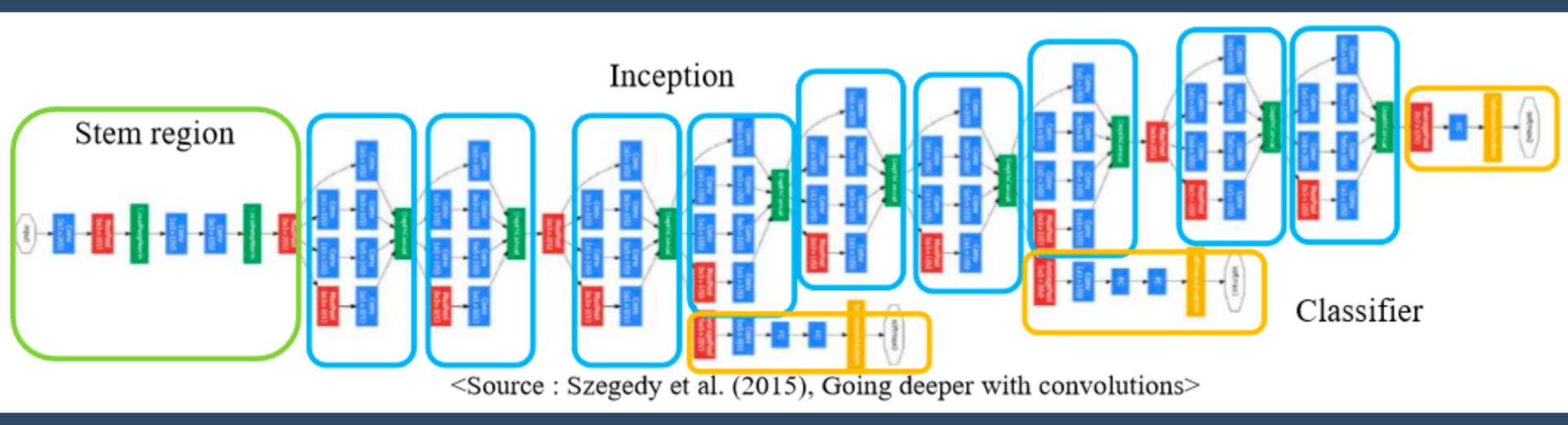
- Multiple receptive field sizes for convolution
- Pooling operation
- Concatenate all filter outputs together depth-wise



Naive Inception Module은 Computational Complexity가 높다는 문제점이 있다.



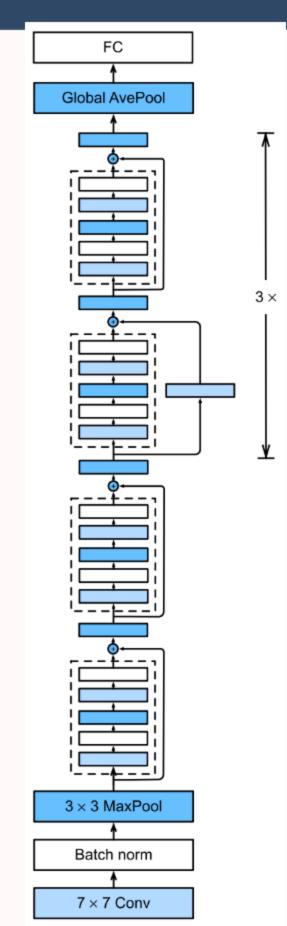
1 x 1 Convolution Layer을 활용한 Bottleneck layer를 통해 이를 해결할 수 있다.

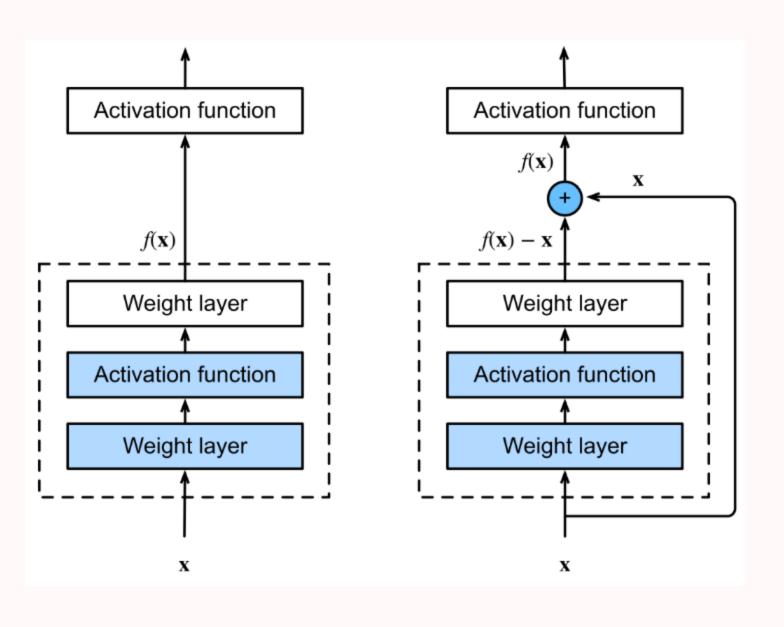


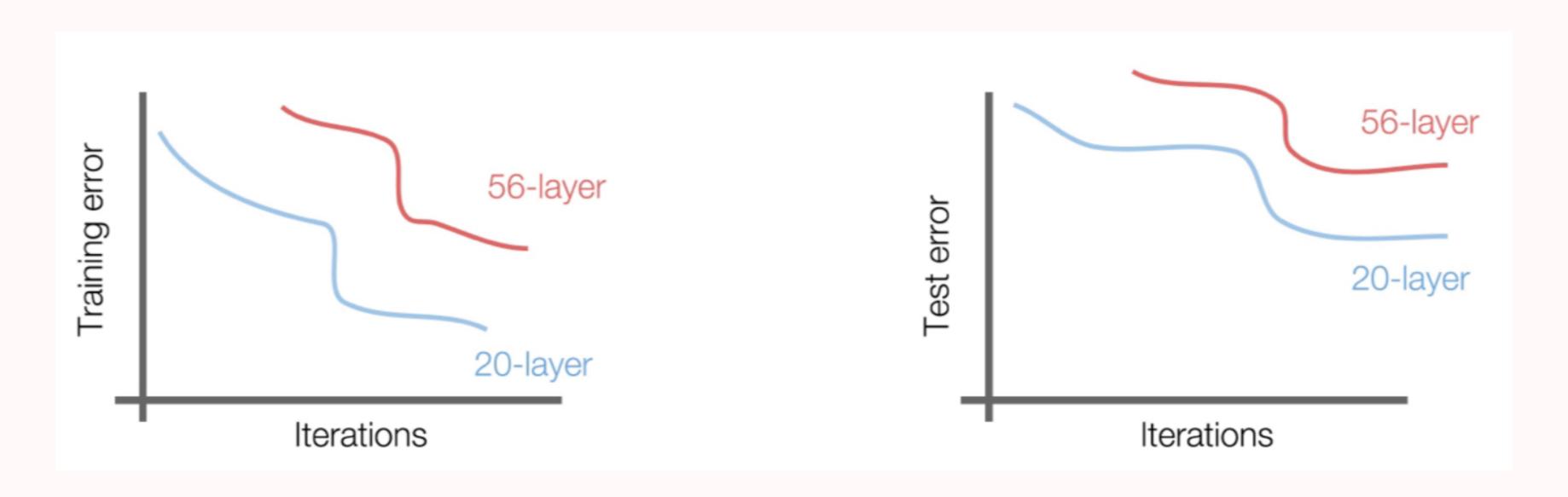
여러 개의 Classifier를 통해 추가적인 Loss로부터 Gradient를 흘려줄 수 있고 낮은 층에도 학습이 잘 될 수 있게 하는 효과를 가져올 수 있다.

## 3. ResNet

Very deep networks using residual connections







56-layer model performs worse on both training and test error

> The deeper model performs worse, but it's not caused by overfitting!

#### 3. ResNet

#### Fact:

Deep models have more representation power (more parameters) than shallower models.

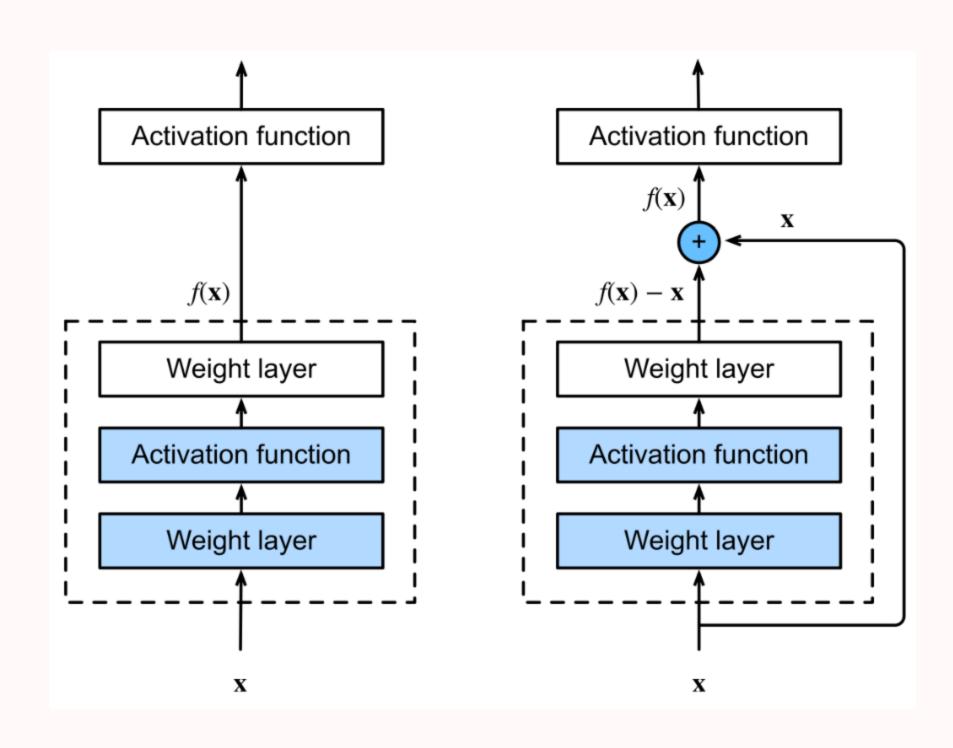
#### Hypothesis:

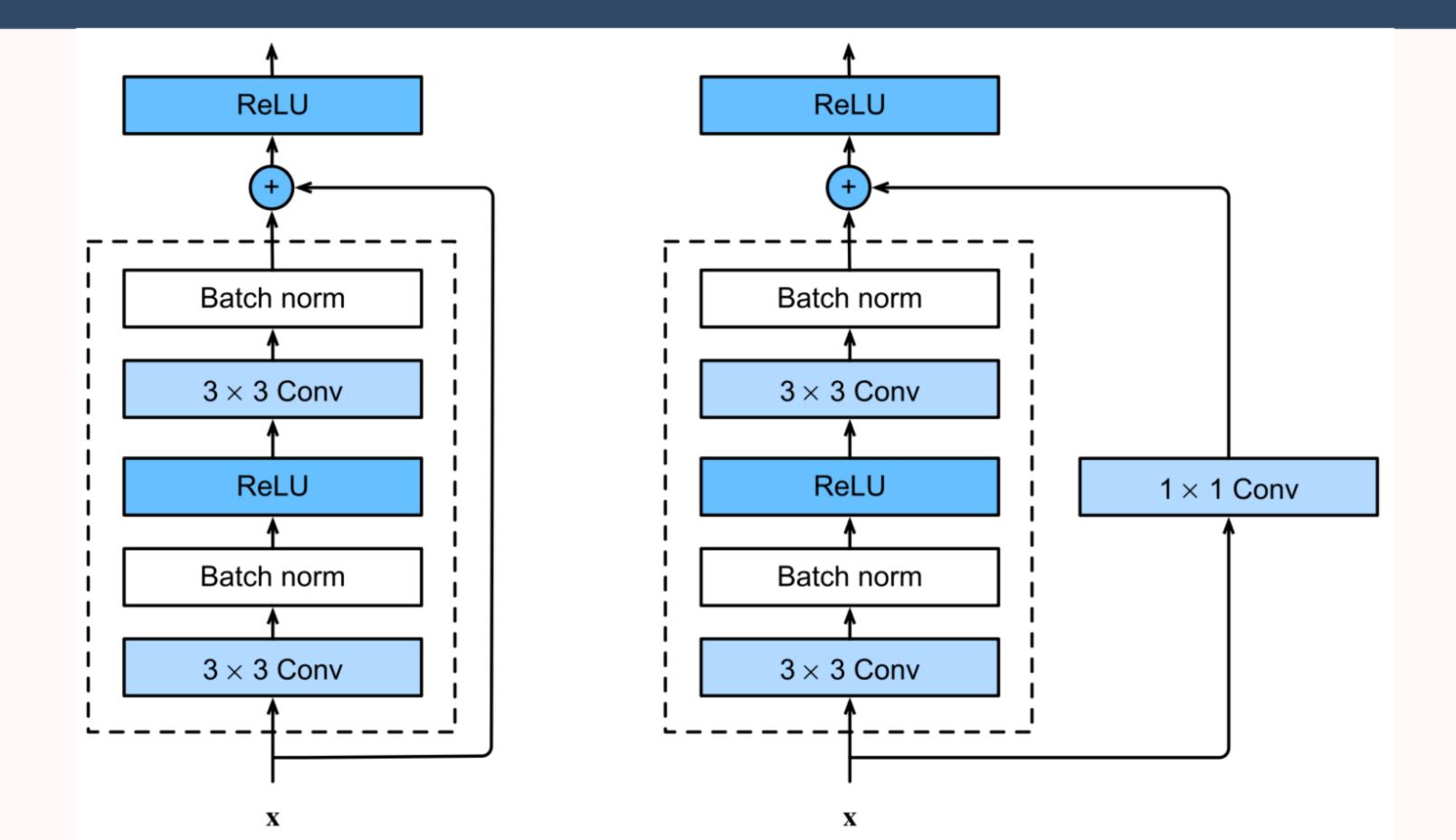
The problem is an optimization, not the model itself.

> Deeper models are harder to optimizer.

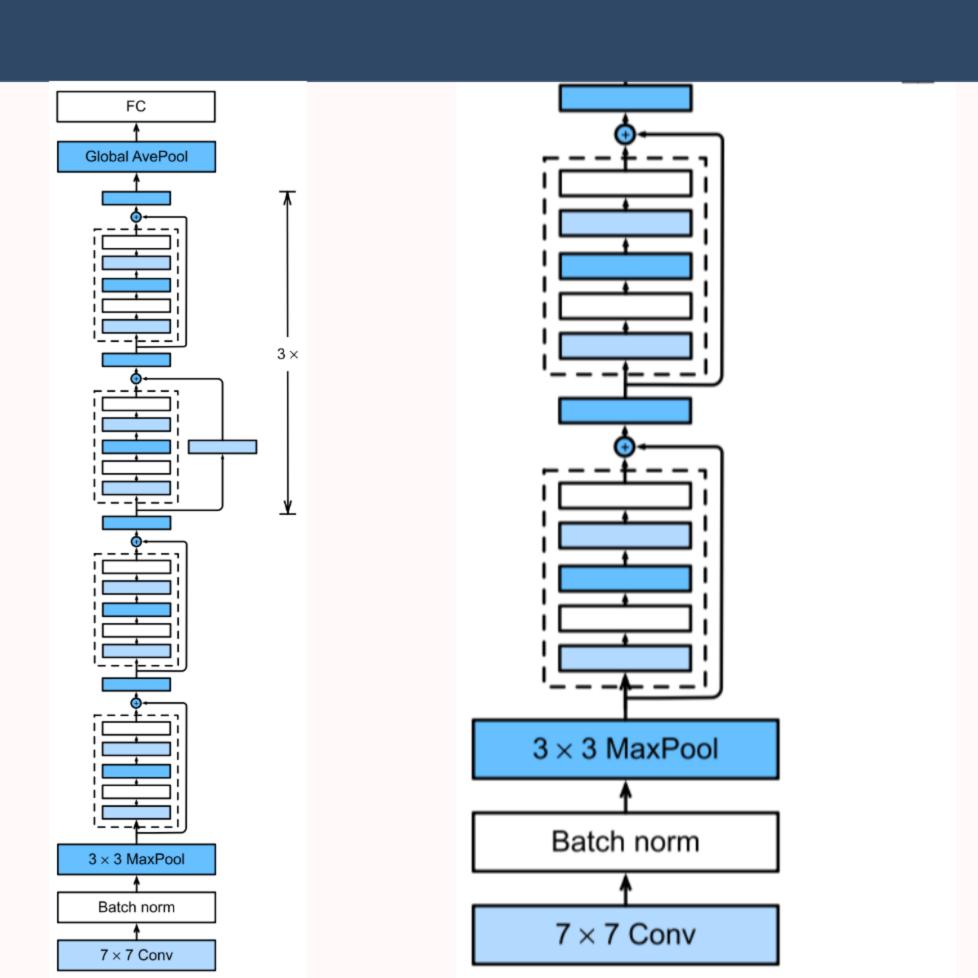
#### Solution:

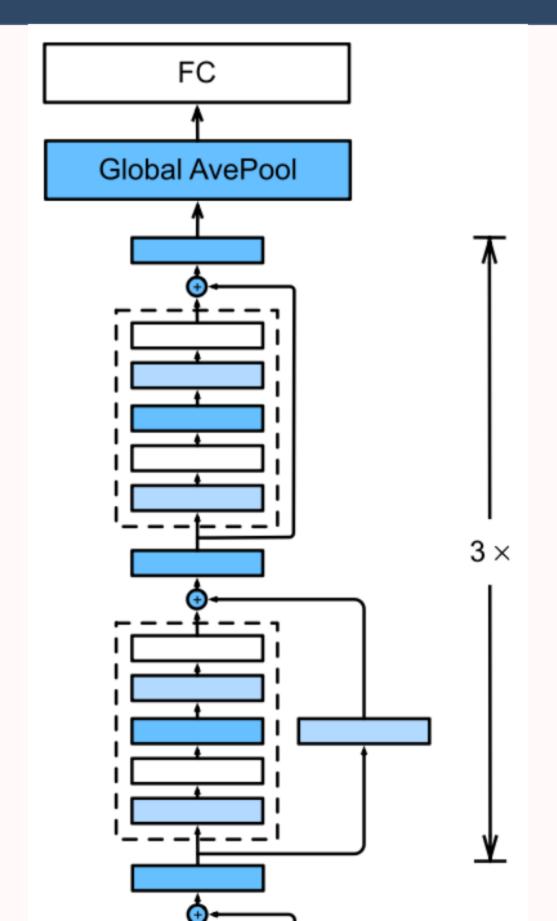
Use network layers to fit a residual mapping instead of directly trying to fit a desired underlying mapping.





# 3. ResNet





# Thank you for listening

Deep Into Deep