

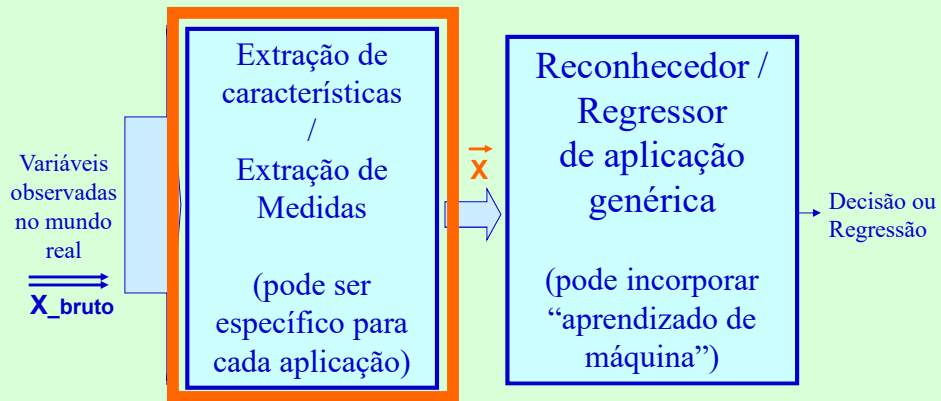
Algumas respostas em reconhecimento de padrões e processamento de informação sendo dadas com ferramentas de Deep Learning

36

*Uma técnica **neural** para a redução de dimensionalidade do vetor de entradas X e de extração de características sendo usada no contexto de Deep Learning: Autoencoders (auto-codificadores) e Stacked Autoencoders (vários auto-codificadores encadeados) –*

37

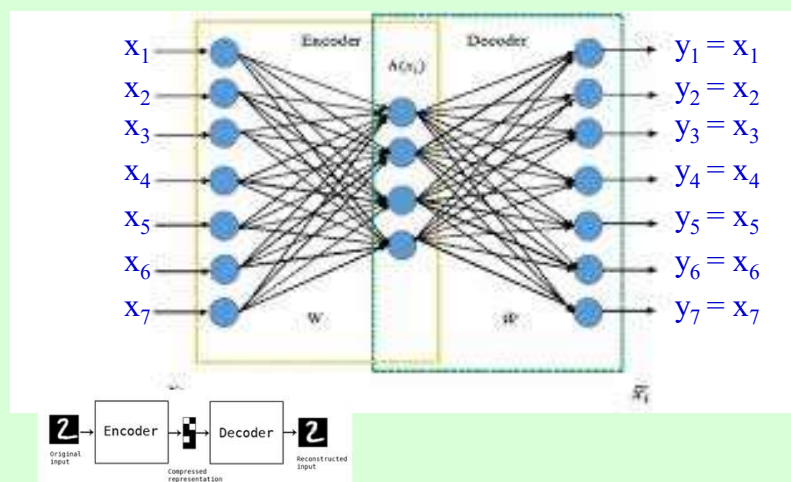
... O 1o estágio gera um Vetor de Medidas, \vec{X}
 (o segundo estágio operará sobre tal vetor)



© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

38

Um autoencoder detalhado
 (imagem da internet, adaptada)



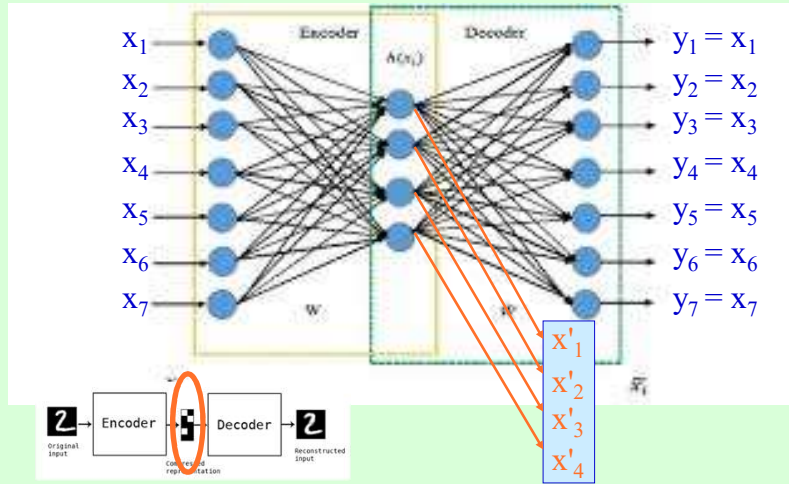
Um pouquinho de Deep Learning

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

40

Um autoencoder detalhado
(imagem da internet, adaptada)

41



Algumas ferramentas em Deep Learning

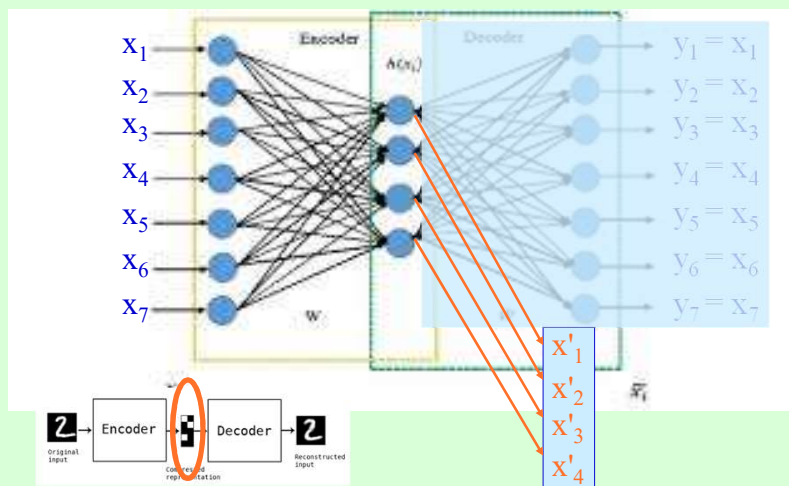
© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

41

41

Um autoencoder detalhado
(imagem da internet, adaptada)

42



Algumas ferramentas em Deep Learning

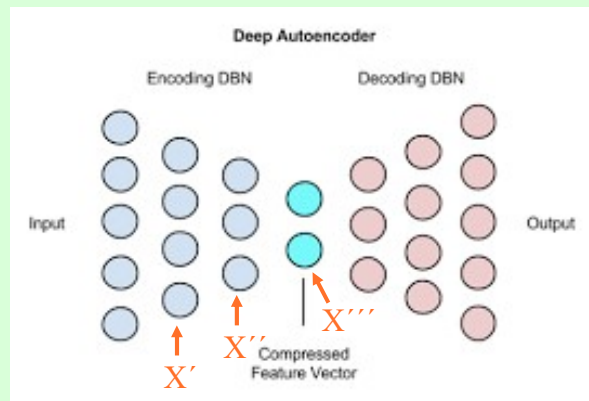
© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

42

42

Autoencoders e Stacked Auto-encoders (imagens da internet)

43



Algumas ferramentas em Deep Learning

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

43

43

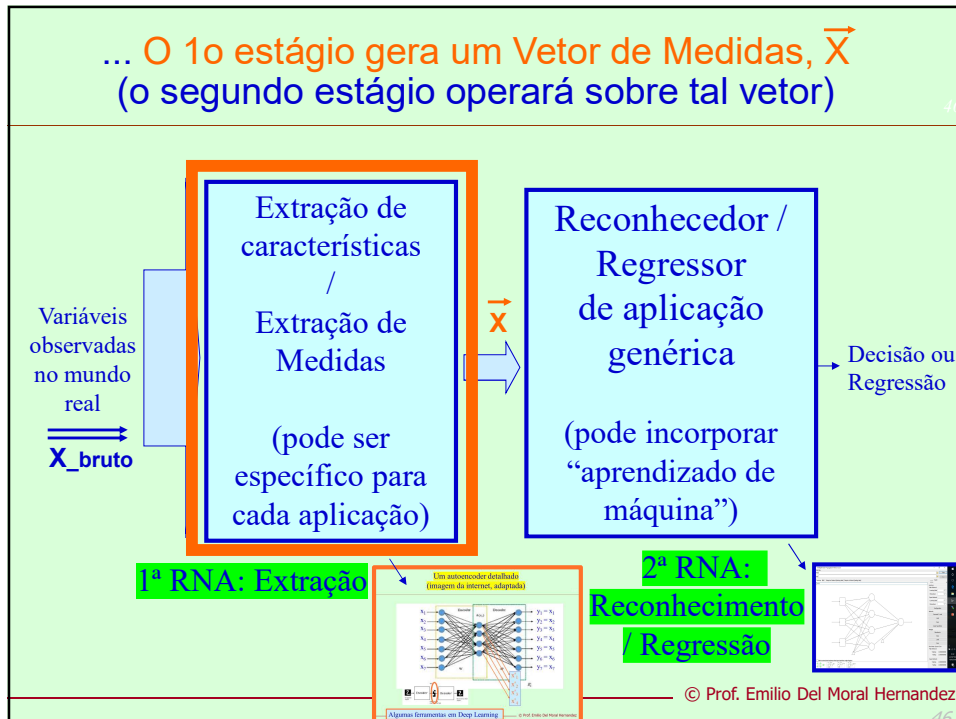
Note que nesta técnica, o primeiro estágio da “solução em dois estágios” também é uma rede neural (não só o segundo estágio é uma RNA), mas esse primeiro estágio é uma RNA específica, desenhada apenas para a codificação compacta de variáveis; ela não realiza a regressão ou o reconhecimento, que são feitos pela segunda rede neural.

44

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral – EPUSP

44

... O 1o estágio gera um Vetor de Medidas, \vec{X}
(o segundo estágio operará sobre tal vetor)



46

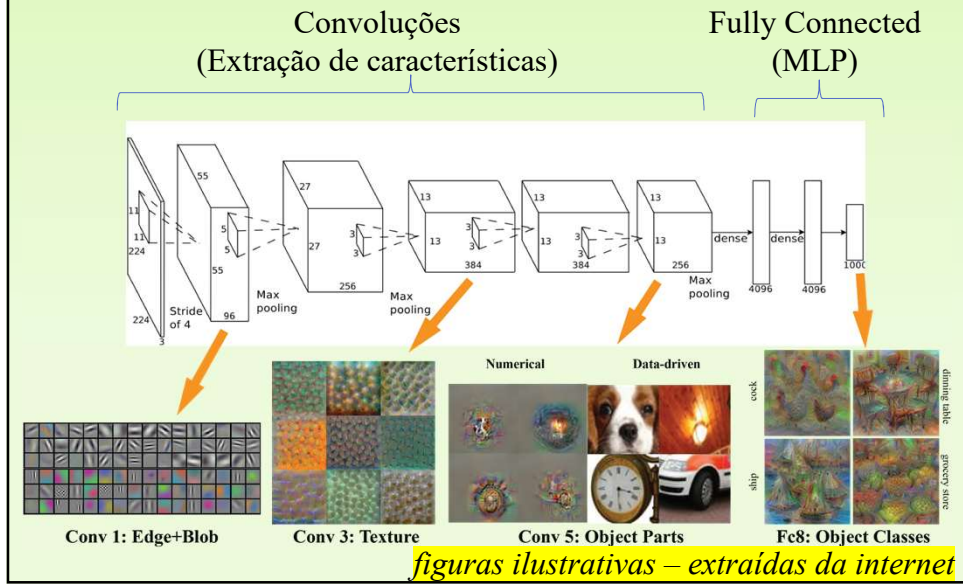
*Falemos também sobre as
Redes Neurais Convolucionais –
ou ConvNets –
ou Convolutional Neural Networks*

*Trata-se de outra técnica atual de grande
emprego no contexto de Deep Learning e
que também traz algumas soluções para o
sobreaprednizado em aplicações de alta
dimensão de entrada*

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

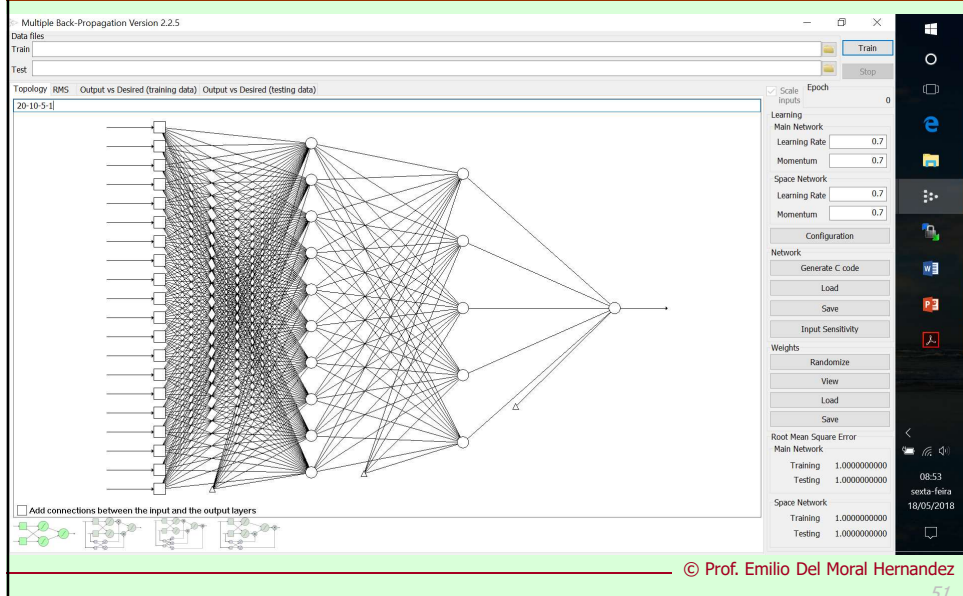
47

Classificação em Redes Neurais Convolucionais



48

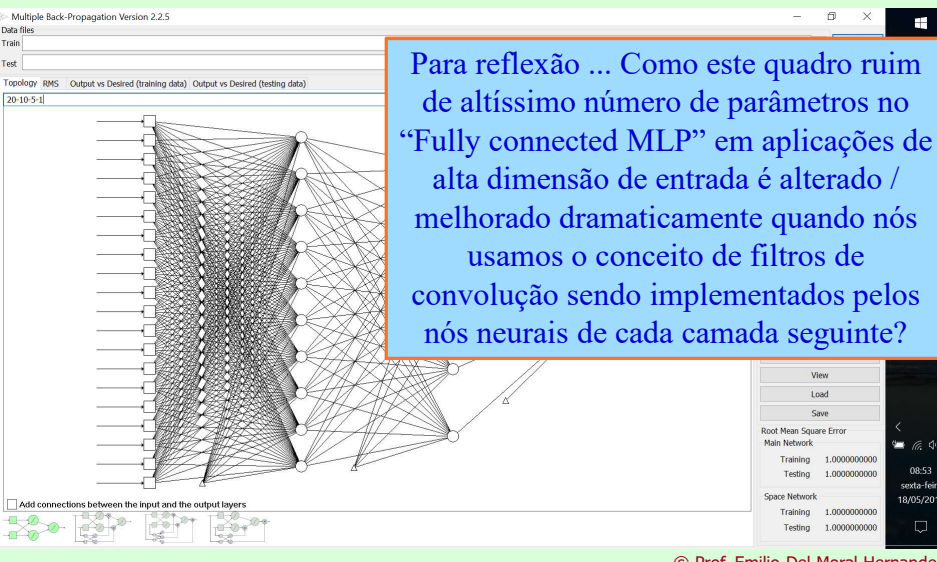
Num MLP tradicional, quantos parâmetros “w’s” temos só na primeira camada (com digamos 10 neurônios) se a imagem de entrada tiver 1M pixels?



51

Num MLP tradicional, quantos parâmetros “w’s” temos só na primeira camada (com digamos 10 neurônios) se a imagem de entrada tiver 1M pixels?

52



Multiple Back-Propagation Version 2.2.5

Data files

Train

Test

Topology RMS Output vs Desired (training data) Output vs Desired (testing data)

20-10-5-1

View

Load

Save

Root Mean Square Error

Network	Training	Testing
Main Network	1.0000000000	1.0000000000
Space Network	1.0000000000	1.0000000000

08:53 sexta-feira 18/05/2018

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

Para reflexão ... Como este quadro ruim de altíssimo número de parâmetros no “Fully connected MLP” em aplicações de alta dimensão de entrada é alterado / melhorado dramaticamente quando nós usamos o conceito de filtros de convolução sendo implementados pelos nós neurais de cada camada seguinte?

52

Vídeo bem interessante gerado por alunos da PSI5886-Prof Emilio <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2dz4qLq-nMU&feature=youtu.be>

53

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

Redes Convolucionais – Parte 2

Trabalho final da disciplina
PSI5886 – Princípios de Neurocomputação

Grupo:
Bruno Giordano
Fábio Teixeira
Wanderson Ferreira
Bruno Franceschini Canale

Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo

0:14 / 18:25

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

53

54

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets - Convolução

- As redes convolucionais aplicam filtros ao longo da imagem, procurando representações características para então classificá-las

faces

cars

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

54

55

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets – Convolução

- As camadas são volumes que representam convoluções – imagens são filtradas

CONVOLUTIONAL LINGO

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

55

56

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets - Convolução

- Os neurônios representam os filtros
- Neurônios que estão no mesmo plano composto pelos eixos da altura e largura, compartilham os mesmos pesos

Largura

Altura

Quantidade de neurônios = filtros

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

56

56

57

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets – Convolução

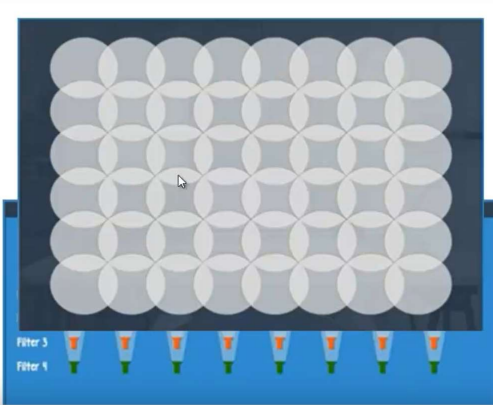
© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

57

57

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets – Convolução



Filter 3
Filter 1

7:34 / 18:25

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

58

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets - Convolução

Hiperparâmetros da camada de convolução

- **F** = Tamanho do filtro – $F \times F$
- **S** = *Stride* – Deslocamento de *pixels* do filtro na convolução
- **K** = Quantidade de filtros
- **W** = Tamanho da entrada – $W \times W$
- **P** = *Zero-Padding* – Adiciona zeros na periferia das imagens

Área da Saída!

$$\frac{W - F + 2P}{S} + 1$$

9:26 / 18:25

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

60

61

Convolutional Neural N × +

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b50a207

About membership

Medium Sign in Get started

Firdaouss Doukkali [Follow](#)
Machine Learning Engineer and Chief Unicorn Scientist. Global Shaper at World Economic Forum.
English, French, German, Arabic, and Japanese speaker. @phidaouss
Sep 26, 2017 · 5 min read

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN, or ConvNets)

Convolutional Neural networks allow computers to see, in other words, Convnets are used to recognize images by transforming the original image through layers to a class scores. CNN was inspired by the visual cortex. Every time we see something, a series of layers of neurons gets activated, and each layer will detect a set of features such as lines, edges. The high level of layers will detect more complex features in order to recognize what we saw.

This article will present my brief notes about the elements that constitute Convolutional Neural Networks.

ConvNet has two parts: feature learning (Conv, Relu, and Pool) and classification (FC and softmax).

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. [Learn more](#) [GET UPDATES](#)

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

61

61

62

Convolutional Neural N × +

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b50a207

About membership

Medium Sign in Get started

The operation of a Conv layer

Input Volume (pad 1) (7x7x3)	Filter W0 (3x3x3)	Filter W1 (3x3x3)	Filter W2 (3x3x3)	Output Volume (3x3x2)
$x_{i+1,i,0}$	$w_{0[i+1,i,0]}$	$w_{1[i+1,i,0]}$	$w_{2[i+1,i,0]}$	$o_{[i+1,i,0]}$
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-1 0 1	0 1 -1	1 1 1	2 3 3
0 0 0 1 0 2 0	0 0 1	0 -1 0	0 -1 0	3 7 3
0 1 0 2 0 1 0	-1 -1 1	0 1 1	0 1 1	8 10 -3
0 2 0 2 0 0 0	-1 0 1	-1 0 0	-1 0 0	0 1 -11
0 2 0 2 0 0 0	0 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	3 4 -3
0 2 1 2 2 0 0	1 -1 1	1 -1 0	1 -1 0	-3 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0	1 -1 0	1 -1 0	-3 8 -5
$x_{i+1,i,1}$	$w_{0[i+1,i,1]}$	$w_{1[i+1,i,1]}$	$w_{2[i+1,i,1]}$	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-1 -1 -1	1 1 -1	1 1 -1	
0 2 1 2 1 1 0	0 -1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	
0 2 -1 2 0 -1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	
0 0 2 1 0 1 0				
0 1 2 2 2 2 0				
0 0 1 2 0 1 0				
0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
$x_{i+1,i,2}$	$w_{0[i+1,i,2]}$	$w_{1[i+1,i,2]}$	$w_{2[i+1,i,2]}$	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
0 2 1 -1 2 0 0				
0 1 0 0 0 0 0				
0 1 0 2 1 0 0				
0 2 2 1 1 1 0				
0 0 0 0 0 0 0				

A demo of a Conv layer with $K=3$ filters, each with a spatial extent $F=3$... moving at a stride $S=2$, and input

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. [Learn more](#) [GET UPDATES](#)

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

62

62

63

Convolutional Neural N × +

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b5a207

About membership **Medium** of the front website. Sign in Get started

Input Volume (pad 1) (7x7x3)

$x[1,1,0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	2	0
	0	1	0	2	0	1
$x[1,1,1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	2	1	2	2	0
	0	2	1	2	2	0
$x[1,1,2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	2	1	0	1
	0	1	2	2	2	0
	0	0	1	2	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0

Filter W0 (3x3x3)

$w[1,1,0]$	-1	0	1
	0	0	1
	1	-1	1

Filter W1 (3x3x3)

$w[1,1,0]$	0	1	-1
	1	0	0
	1	1	0

Output Volume (3x3x2)

$o[1,1,0]$	2	3	3
	3	7	3
	8	10	-3

Bias W0 (1x1x1)

$b[1,1,0]$	4
------------	---

Bias W1 (1x1x1)

$b[1,1,0]$	0
------------	---

toggle movement

A demo of a Conv layer with $K=3$ filters, each with a spatial extent $F=3$, moving at a stride $S=2$, and input

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. Learn more

GET UPDATES

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

63

64

Convolutional Neural N × +

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b5a207

About membership **Medium** of the front website. Sign in Get started

Input Volume (pad 1) (7x7x3)

$x[1,1,0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	2	0
	0	1	0	2	0	1
$x[1,1,1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	2	0	0
	0	2	0	2	0	0
$x[1,1,2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	2	1	0	1	0
	0	1	2	2	2	0
	0	0	1	2	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0

Filter W0 (3x3x3)

$w[1,1,0]$	-1	0	1
	0	0	1
	1	-1	1

Filter W1 (3x3x3)

$w[1,1,0]$	0	1	-1
	1	0	0
	1	1	0

Output Volume (3x3x2)

$o[1,1,0]$	2	3	3
	3	7	3
	8	10	-3

Bias W0 (1x1x1)

$b[1,1,0]$	4
------------	---

Bias W1 (1x1x1)

$b[1,1,0]$	0
------------	---

toggle movement

A demo of a Conv layer with $K=3$ filters, each with a spatial extent $F=3$, moving at a stride $S=2$, and input

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. Learn more

GET UPDATES

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

64

65

Convolutional Neural N

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b5a207

Medium

Sign in Get started

A demo of a Conv layer with $K=7$ filters, each with a spatial extent $F=3$, moving at a stride $S=2$, and input

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. Learn more

GET UPDATES

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

65

65

66

Convolutional Neural N

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b5a207

Medium

Sign in Get started

A demo of a Conv layer with $K=7$ filters, each with a spatial extent $F=3$, moving at a stride $S=2$, and input

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. Learn more

GET UPDATES

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

66

66

67

Convolutional Neural N × +

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b5da207

CONV layer: The operation of a Conv layer

Medium Sign in Get started

144

Input Volume (pad 1) (7x7x3)

$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	1	0	2	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	1	0	2	0	1
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	1	0	2	2	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	2	0	0	2	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	2	1	2	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	2	1	2	0	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	2	1	0	1
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	1	2	2	2	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	1	2	0	1
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0

Filter W_0 (3x3x3)

$w_0[i, j, 0]$	-1	0	1
$w_0[i, j, 1]$	0	0	-1
$w_0[i, j, 2]$	1	-1	1
$w_0[i, j, 0]$	-1	0	1
$w_0[i, j, 1]$	-1	0	1
$w_0[i, j, 2]$	1	-1	1
$w_0[i, j, 0]$	0	1	0
$w_0[i, j, 1]$	1	1	0
$w_0[i, j, 2]$	0	-1	0

Filter W_1 (3x3x3)

$w_1[i, j, 0]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 1]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 2]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 0]$	-1	0	0
$w_1[i, j, 1]$	1	0	0
$w_1[i, j, 2]$	1	0	0
$w_1[i, j, 0]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 1]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 2]$	0	1	1

Output Volume (3x3x2)

$o[i, j, 0]$	2	3	3
$o[i, j, 1]$	3	7	3
$o[i, j, 0]$	8	10	-3
$o[i, j, 1]$	-8	-8	-3
$o[i, j, 0]$	-3	1	0
$o[i, j, 1]$	-3	8	-5

Bias b_0 (1x1x1)

$b_0[i, j, 0]$	0
----------------	---

Bias b_1 (1x1x1)

$b_1[i, j, 0]$	0
----------------	---

toggle movement

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. Learn more GET UPDATES

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

67

68

Convolutional Neural N × +

medium.com/@phidaouss/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-or-convnets-d7c688b5da207

CONV layer: The operation of a Conv layer

Medium Sign in Get started

144

Input Volume (pad 1) (7x7x3)

$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	1	0	2	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	1	0	2	0	1
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	1	0	2	2	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	2	0	0	2	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	2	1	2	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	2	1	2	0	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	2	1	0	1
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	1	2	2	2	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	1	2	0	1
$x[i, j, 0]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 1]$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$x[i, j, 2]$	0	0	0	0	0	0

Filter W_0 (3x3x3)

$w_0[i, j, 0]$	-1	0	1
$w_0[i, j, 1]$	0	0	-1
$w_0[i, j, 2]$	1	-1	1
$w_0[i, j, 0]$	-1	0	1
$w_0[i, j, 1]$	-1	0	1
$w_0[i, j, 2]$	1	-1	1
$w_0[i, j, 0]$	0	1	0
$w_0[i, j, 1]$	1	1	0
$w_0[i, j, 2]$	0	-1	0

Filter W_1 (3x3x3)

$w_1[i, j, 0]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 1]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 2]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 0]$	-1	0	0
$w_1[i, j, 1]$	1	0	0
$w_1[i, j, 2]$	1	0	0
$w_1[i, j, 0]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 1]$	0	1	1
$w_1[i, j, 2]$	0	1	1

Output Volume (3x3x2)

$o[i, j, 0]$	2	3	3
$o[i, j, 1]$	3	7	3
$o[i, j, 0]$	8	10	-3
$o[i, j, 1]$	-8	-8	-3
$o[i, j, 0]$	-3	1	0
$o[i, j, 1]$	-3	8	-5

Bias b_0 (1x1x1)

$b_0[i, j, 0]$	0
----------------	---

Bias b_1 (1x1x1)

$b_1[i, j, 0]$	0
----------------	---

toggle movement

Never miss a story from Firdaouss Doukkali, when you sign up for Medium. Learn more GET UPDATES

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

68

... a imagem toda é varrida por um mesmo filtro, que atua a cada passo da varredura num campo receptivo restrito dentro da imagem

um parênteses ...

*... as CNNs para imagens se relacionam de alguma forma com sinais de tempo (voz, elétricos e biológicos), cenário que explora já de muito as convoluções em sistemas SLIT ???
(sistemas lineares invariantes no tempo)*

Soma de Convolução

- Lembrando:

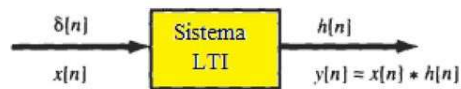
$$T\{\delta[n]\} = h[n]$$

- $h[n]$ – resposta ao impulso
- E que o sistema é LTI, logo:

$$h[n - k] = T\{\delta[n - k]\}$$

- Substituindo em

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] T\{\delta[n - k]\}$$



- Obtemos a **Soma de Convolução**

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n - k]$$

ou

$$x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n - k]$$

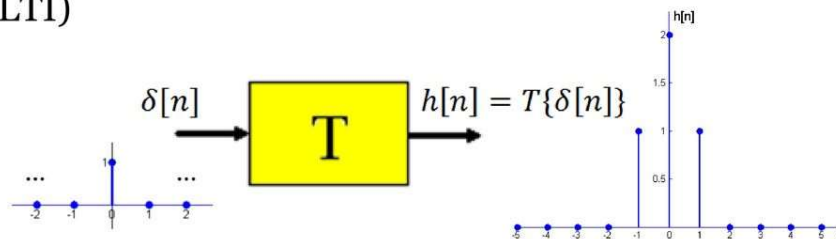
- * representa convolução

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

72

Resposta ao Impulso

- Seja o Sistema Linear Invariante no Tempo (LTI)



- $h[n]$ – resposta ao impulso

73

74

Retomando ...

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

74

74

75

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets – Demais Camadas

Existem outras camadas típicas nas redes convolucionais:

- ReLUs – *Rectified Linear Units*
- *Pooling*
- *Fully Connected – Layer*

11:39 / 18:25

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

75

75

76

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets - ReLUs

Camada que aplica operação linear matricial para descartar os valores negativos da convolução entre os filtros e a imagem

Rectified Linear Units (ReLUs)

0.77	-0.11	0.11	0.33	0.55	-0.11	0.33
-0.11	1.00	-0.11	0.33	-0.11	0.11	-0.11
0.11	-0.11	1.00	-0.33	0.11	-0.11	0.55
0.33	0.33	-0.33	0.55	-0.33	0.33	0.33
0.55	-0.11	0.11	-0.33	1.00	-0.11	0.11
-0.11	0.11	-0.11	0.33	-0.11	1.00	-0.11
0.33	-0.11	0.55	0.33	0.11	-0.11	0.77

0.77	0	0.11	0.33	0.55	0	0.33
0	1.00	0	0.33	0	0.11	0
-0.11	0	1.00	0	0.11	0	0.55
0.33	0.33	0	0.55	0	0.33	0.33
0.55	0	0.11	0	1.00	0	0.11
0	0.11	0	0.33	0	1.00	0
0.33	0	0.55	0.33	0.11	0	0.77

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

76

76

77

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets - ReLUs

Função de Ativação

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0.01x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez

77

77

78

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

ConvNets – Pooling Layer

Camada responsável em identificar os filtros ativados, descartando os valores insignificantes – Diminui as dimensões ao longo da rede.

Pooling

0.77	-0.11	0.11	0.33	0.55	-0.11	0.33	max pooling	1.00	0.33	0.55	0.33
-0.11	1.00	-0.11	0.33	-0.11	0.11	-0.11		0.33	1.00	0.33	0.55
0.11	-0.11	1.00	-0.33	0.11	-0.11	0.55		0.55	0.33	1.00	0.11
0.33	0.31	-0.33	0.55	-0.33	0.33	0.33		0.33	0.55	0.11	0.77
0.55	-0.11	-0.11	-0.33	1.00	-0.11	0.11		0.33	0.55	0.11	0.77
-0.11	0.11	-0.11	0.33	-0.11	1.00	-0.11		0.33	0.55	0.11	0.77
0.33	-0.11	0.55	0.33	0.11	-0.11	0.77		0.33	0.55	0.11	0.77

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez
78

78

79

Teoria Redes Convolucionais

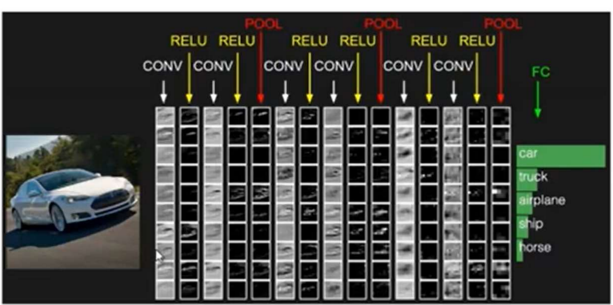
ConvNets – Pooling Layer

- Camadas com filtros 2×2 ($F = 2$) deslocando dois pixels ao longo da imagem ($S = 2$)
- De cada janela, extrai-se o maior número
- Realizam *downsampling* nas imagens

© Prof. Emilio Del Moral Hernandez
79

79

Topologia Típica

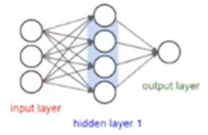
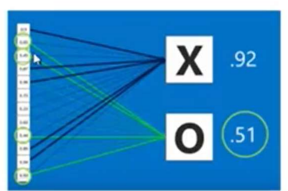


17:20 / 18:25

81

ConvNets – FC Layer

- Com a sequência de combinações de camadas de convolução com pooling, a dimensão é reduzida até atingir o formato de um vetor, o qual alimenta uma fully-connected layer, permitindo assim a classificação:

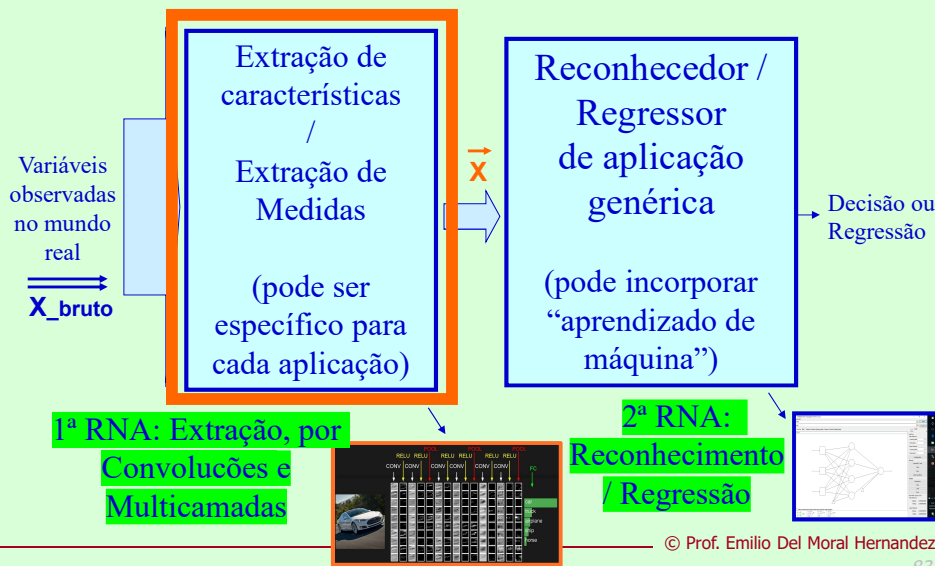


16:48 / 18:25

82

... O 1o estágio gera um Vetor de Medidas, \vec{X}
(o segundo estágio operará sobre tal vetor)

83



83