Deep Learning: Theory and Practice

Advanced Topics in Deep Learning

11-04-2019





Back propagation in Pooling Layers





Resnet Architecture



Network in Network



Inception Network



"Deep Learning", Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, Aaron Courville

Mixing Convolutional and LSTM networks



Figure 4: The CNN-LSTM structure. The CNNs extract deep features of the plant images and then, the growth pattern of the plant is modeled using LSTMs. Finally the genotype with highest class score is selected.

Deep Unsupervised Learning





Restricted Boltzmann Machines

$$P(\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp\left(-E(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h})\right)$$

$$E(\boldsymbol{v},\boldsymbol{h}) = -\boldsymbol{b}^{\top}\boldsymbol{v} - \boldsymbol{c}^{\top}\boldsymbol{h} - \boldsymbol{v}^{\top}\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{h},$$

$$Z = \sum_{\boldsymbol{v}} \sum_{\boldsymbol{h}} \exp\left\{-E(\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{h})\right\}$$

A Symmetrical, Bipartite, Bidirectional Graph with Shared Weights



Restricted Boltzmann Machine



PCA

RBM



Autoencoders



Avoid Identity Mapping

Autoencoders



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Convolutional Autoencoders



latent vector / variables

The latent vectors can form deep features for other supervised tasks.

Adversarial Learning



Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)









DCGANs

Regularization in Deep Learning



Dropout



(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout.