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# PROBLEM SET 5: CAT OR DOG?

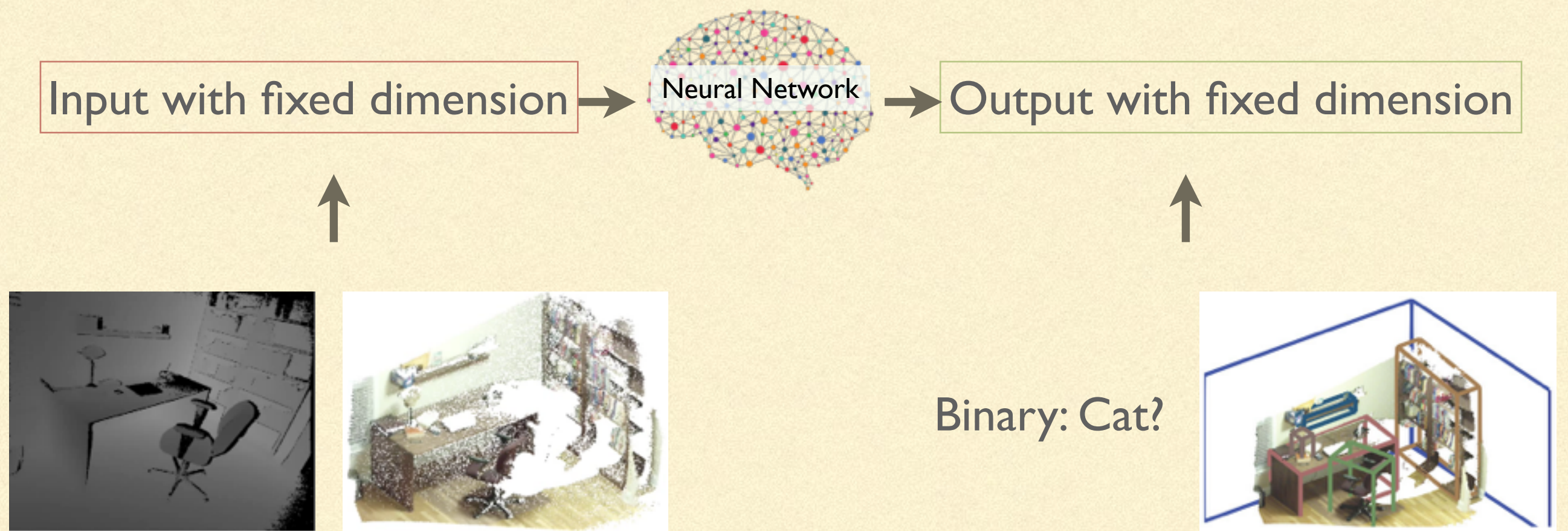
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Yinda Zhang @ 4:30pm-5:30pm, Room CS 105

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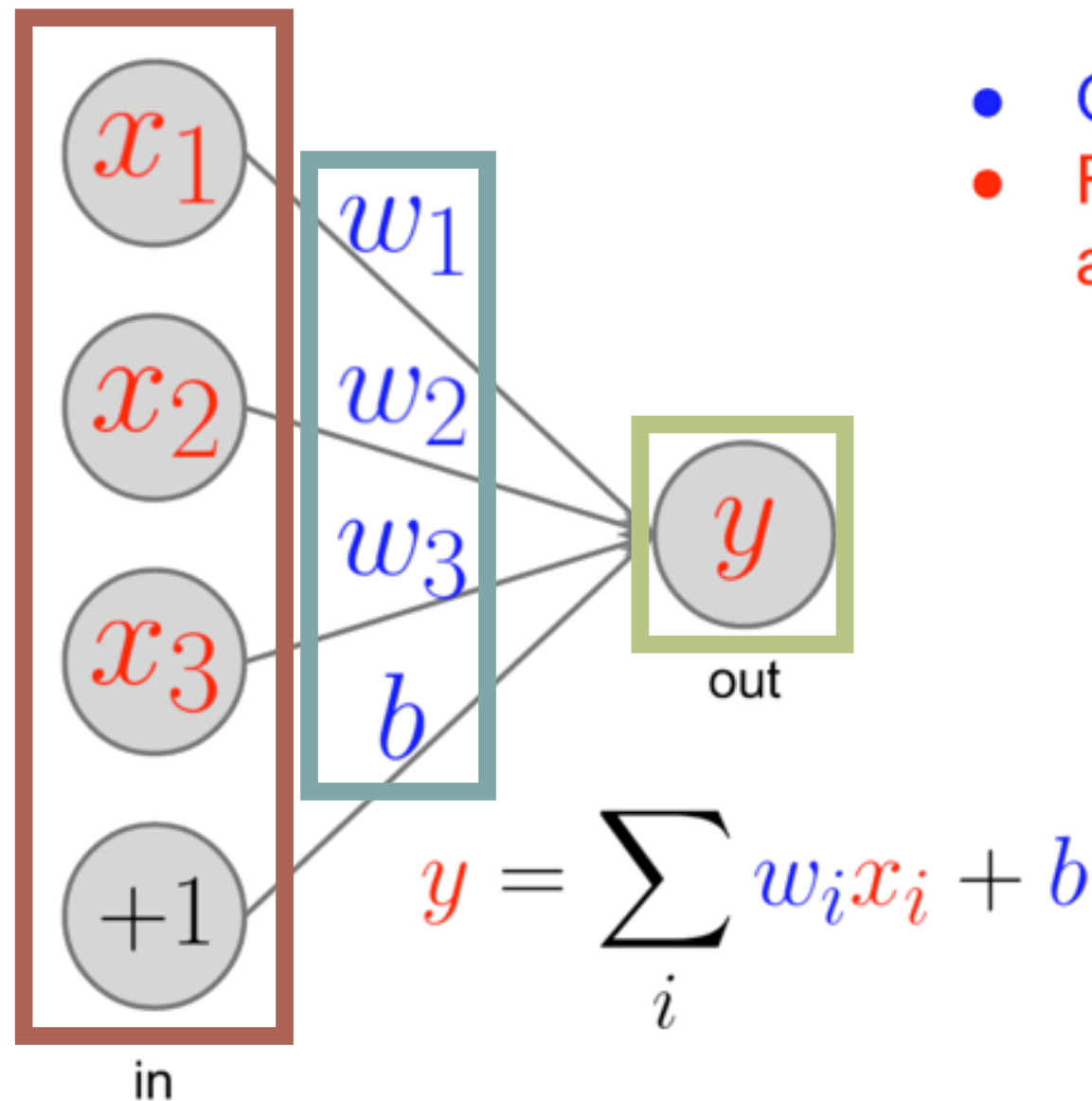
# NEURAL NETWORK





# NEURAL NETWORK

## Neural Network in 5 minutes



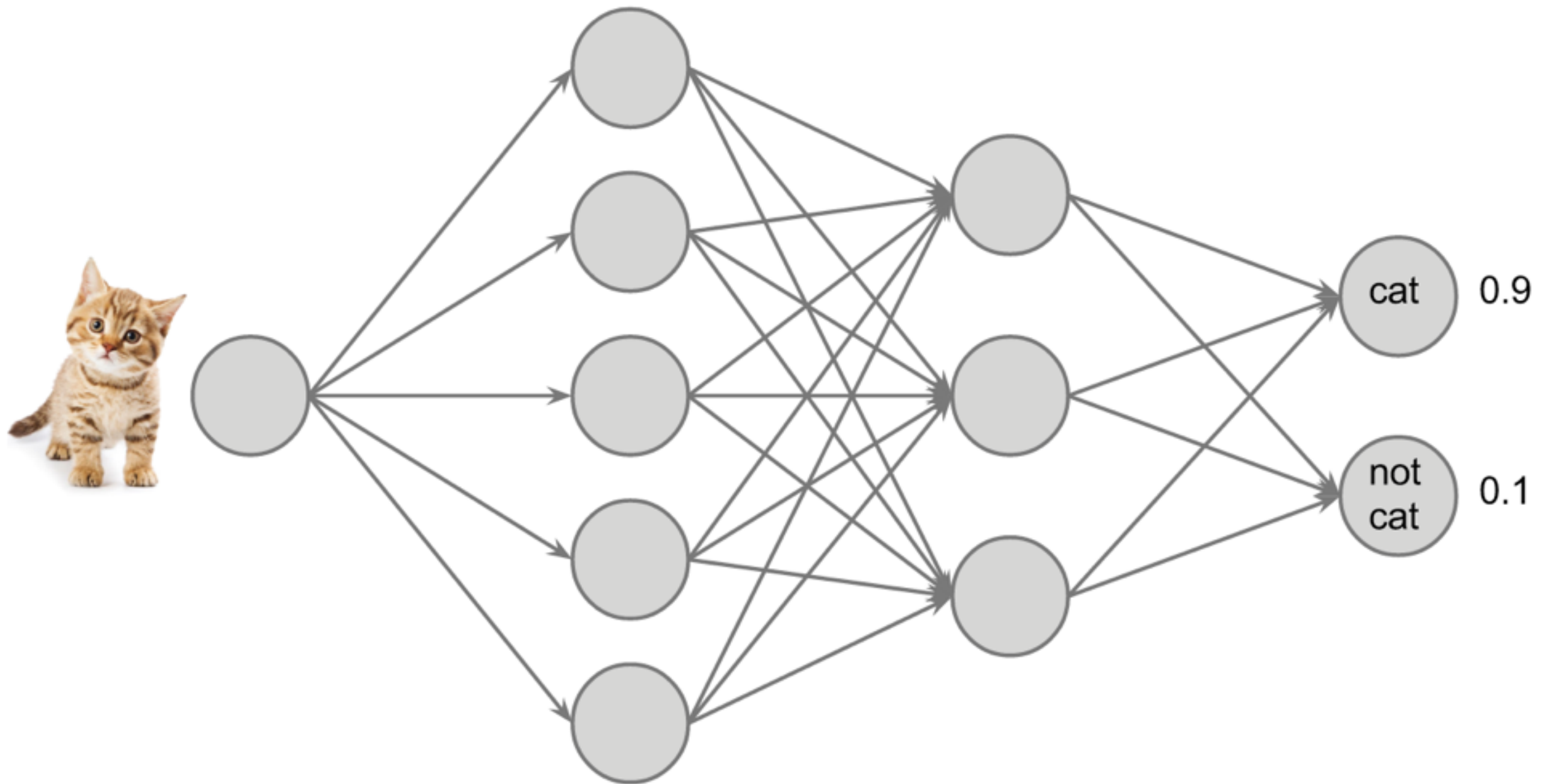
- Operations are called layers
- Results (in & out) are called responses (aka activation)



$$y = \boxed{f(x)}$$

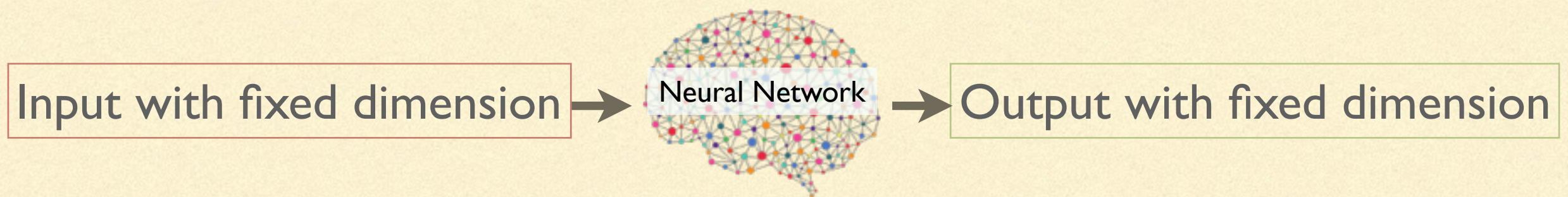
any (almost) differentiable function

# CAT OR DOG?





# WHY DEEP LEARNING?

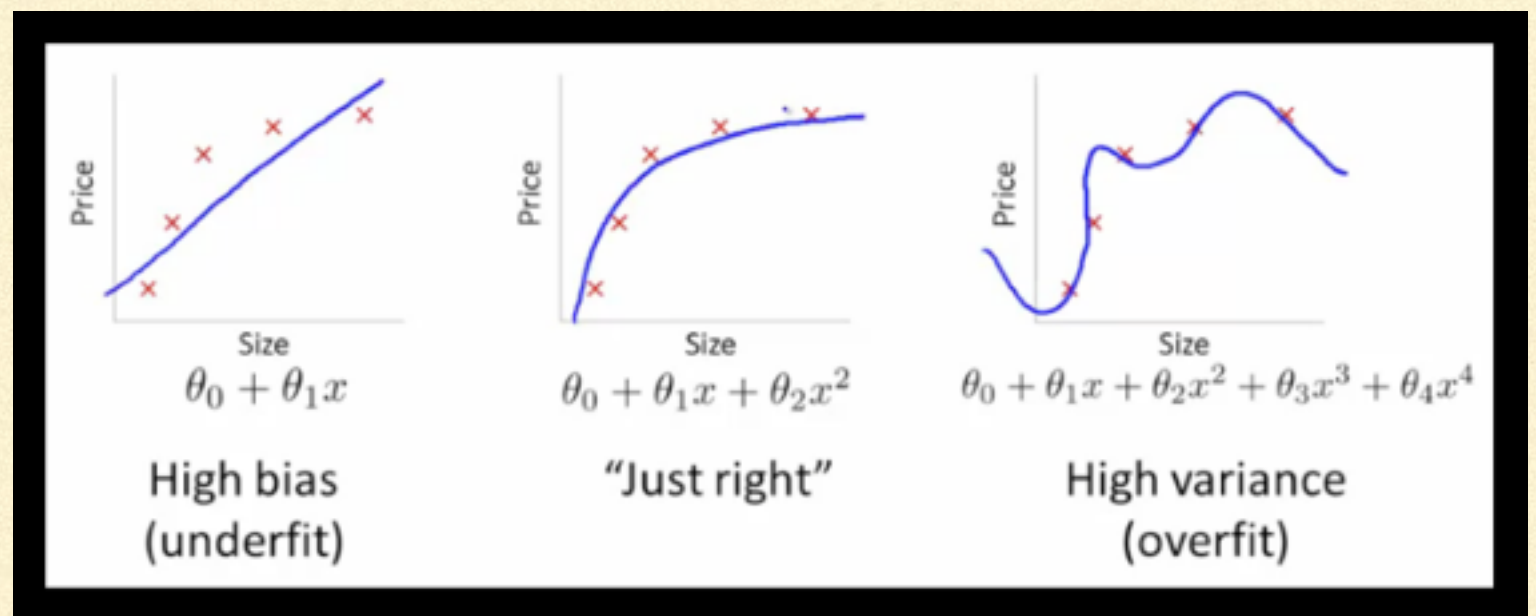


$$\text{Output} = \mathbf{F}(\text{Input})$$

Any reasonably well-behaved function can be approximated as close as we want by a **two-layer** network.

Then, why deep?

Then, why non-linear?





# DEEP NEURAL NETWORK

Model is deep, need more parameters

Big data

Memory limitation

Convolutional Neural network

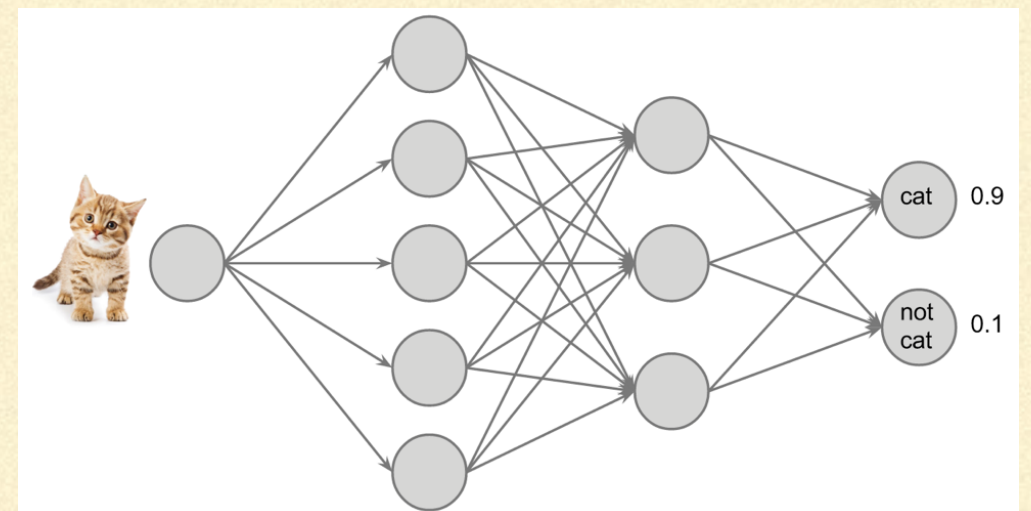
Mini-batch training

Cannot perform global optimization

Gradient descend

Need good initial

Fine-tune from a good initial





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# PROBLEM 1&2

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Define a network: JSON

Train&Test Marvin: Call...

MNIST

Tensor

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# PROBLEM 3&4

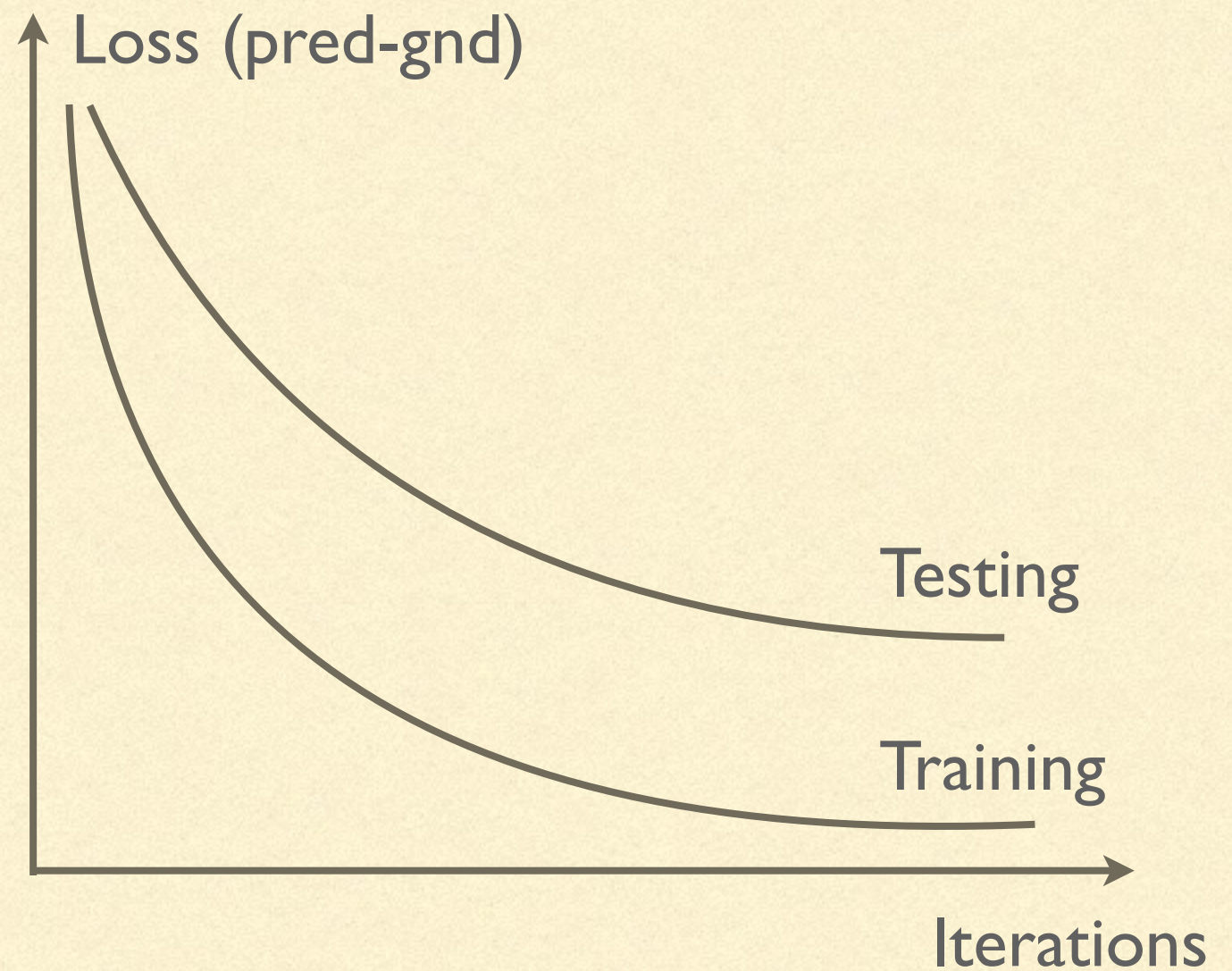
Prepare data

Modify alexnet.json

Train from scratch

Train by fine-tune

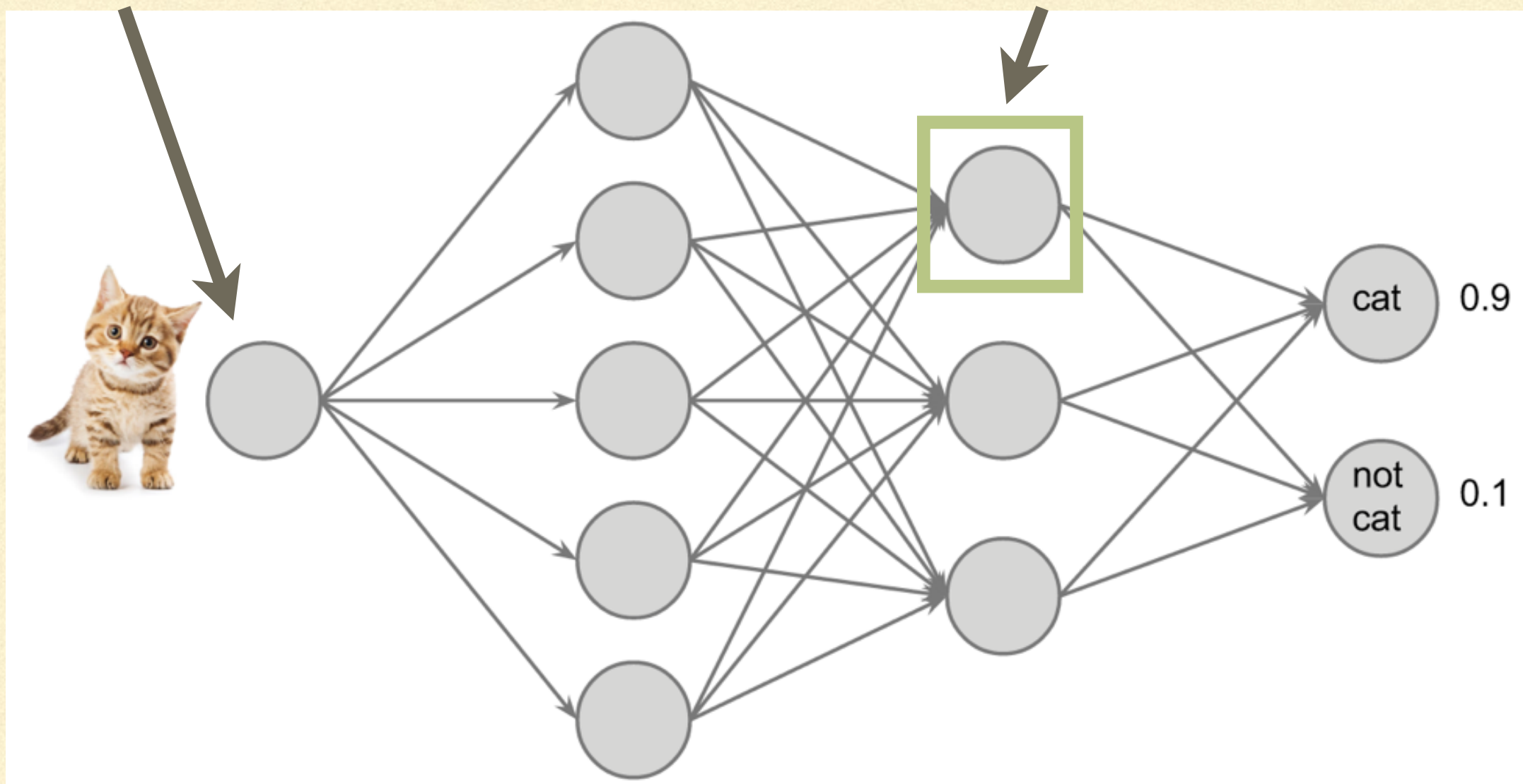
Overfitting?





# PROBLEM 5

Try many inputs and see which one cause high response





# PROBLEM 5

Alexnet is pre-trained for 1000-classification.

Low-level kernels detect simple geometry.

Top-level kernels respond to class-specific patterns.

