

Transferencia de Aprendizaje

Julio Weissman

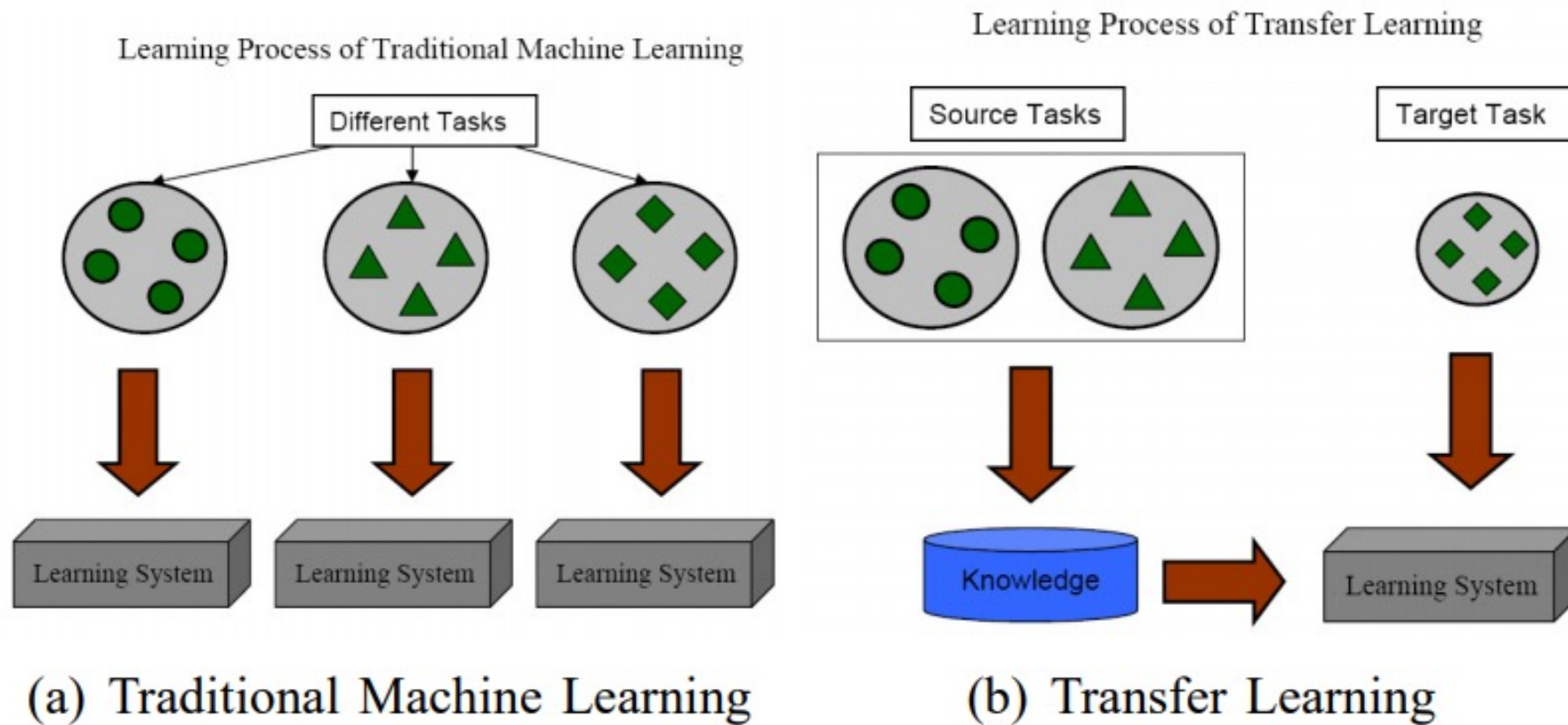
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"El saber de mis hijos
hará mi grandeza"

Idea básica de transfer learning



Tipos de transfer learning

Inductivo

- Adaptar modelo existente a nuevos datos etiquetados

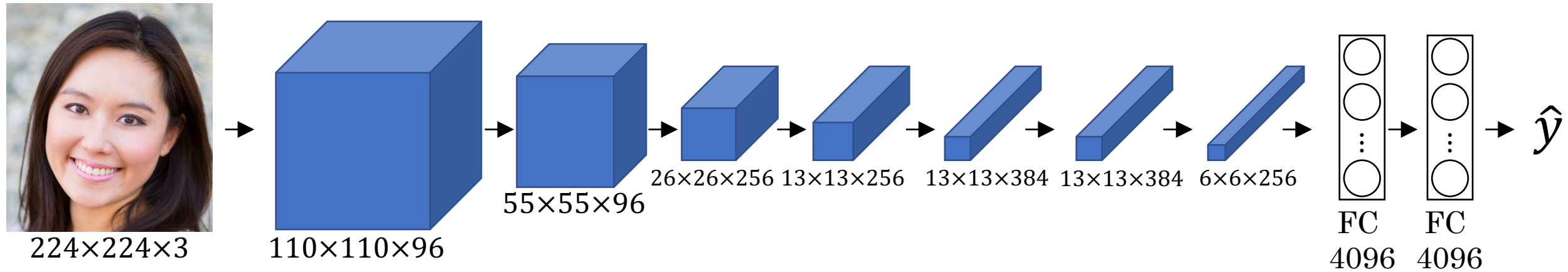
Transductivo

- Adaptar modelo existente a nuevos datos no etiquetados

No supervisado

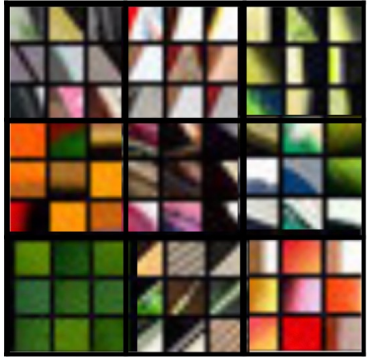
- Adaptar modelo no supervisado existente a nuevos datos no etiquetados

¿Qué aprende una CNN?

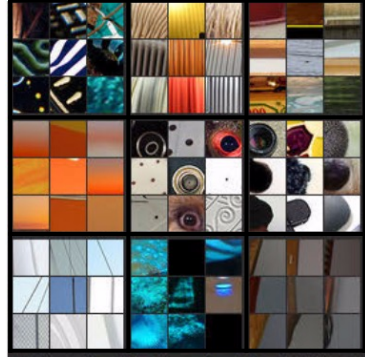


- Tomamos 9 unidades por capa al azar
- Buscamos los 9 parches de muchas imágenes (en la imagen original) que maximice la activación

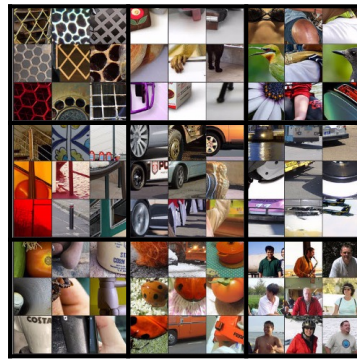
Visualizing deep layers



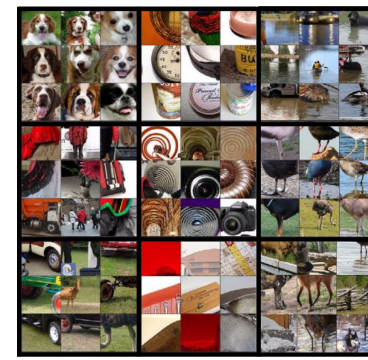
Layer 1



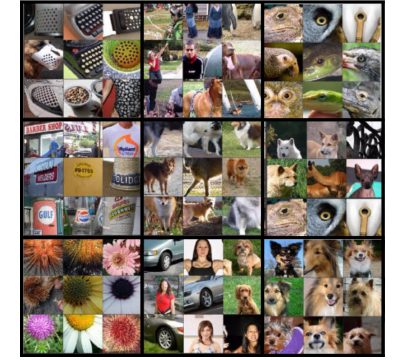
Layer 2



Layer 3

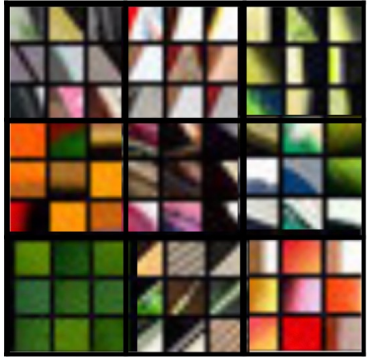


Layer 4

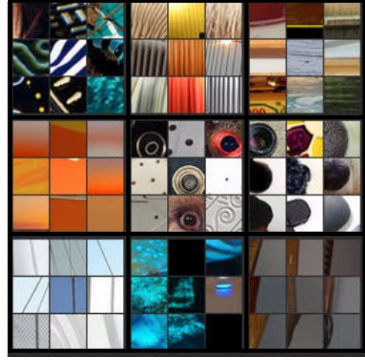


Layer 5

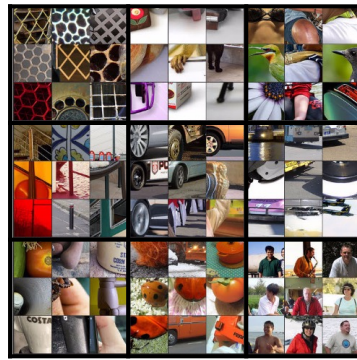
Visualizing deep layers: Layer 1



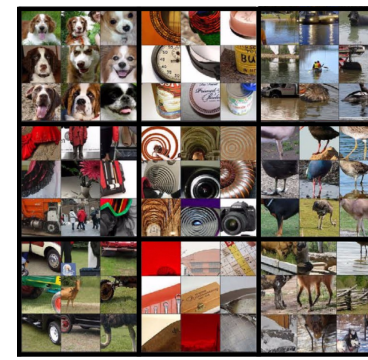
Layer 1



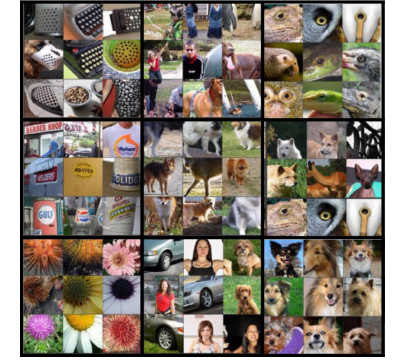
Layer 2



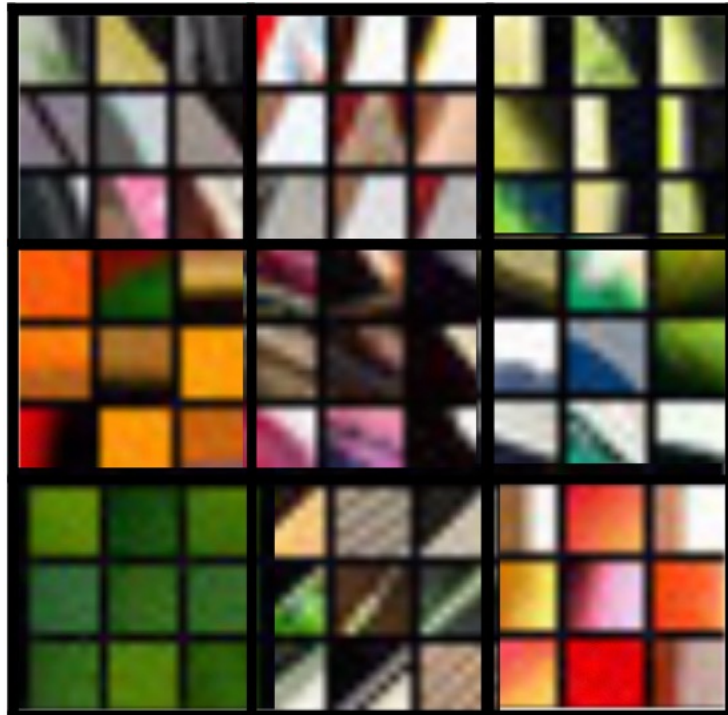
Layer 3



Layer 4



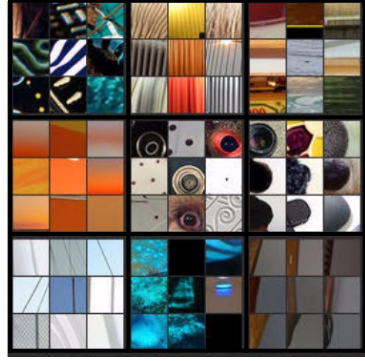
Layer 5



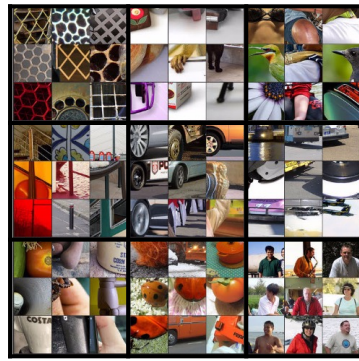
Visualizing deep layers: Layer 2



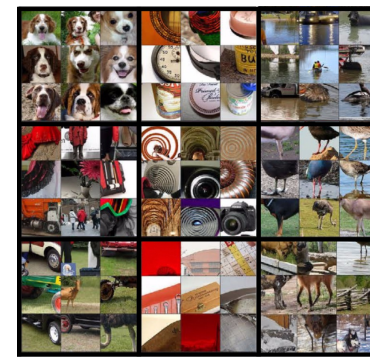
Layer 1



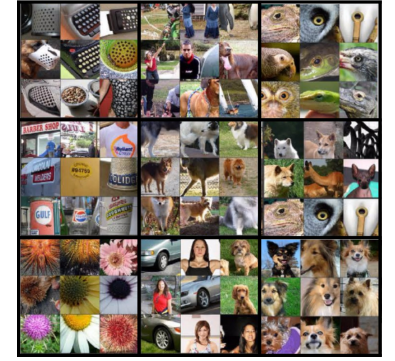
Layer 2



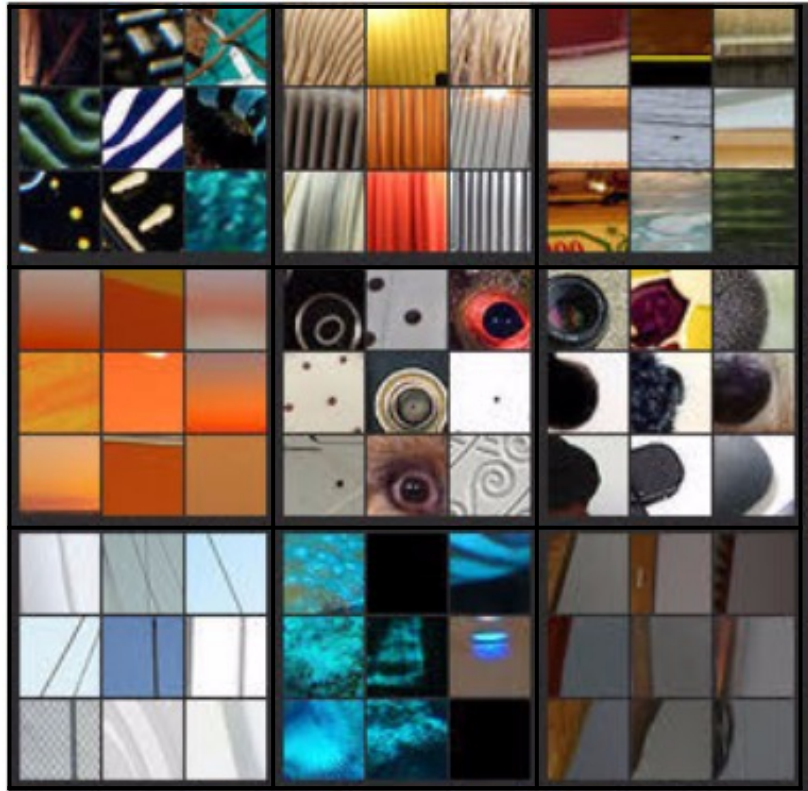
Layer 3



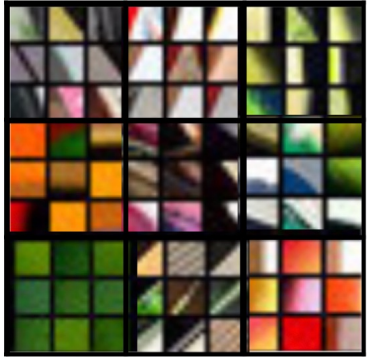
Layer 4



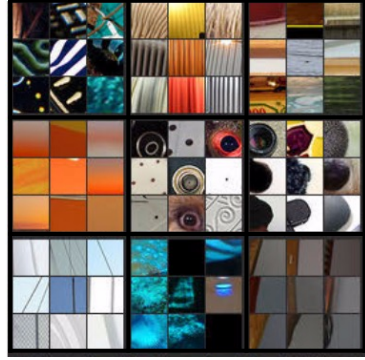
Layer 5



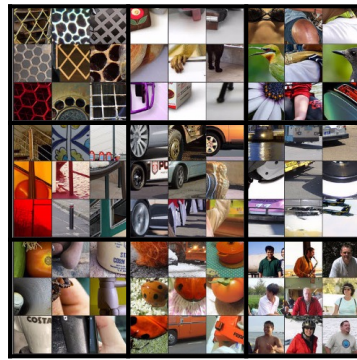
Visualizing deep layers: Layer 3



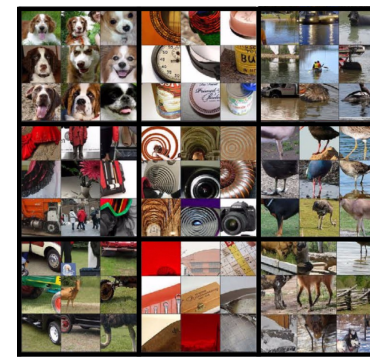
Layer 1



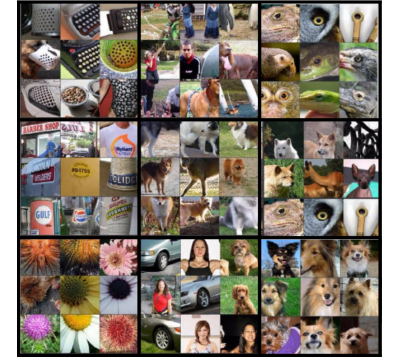
Layer 2



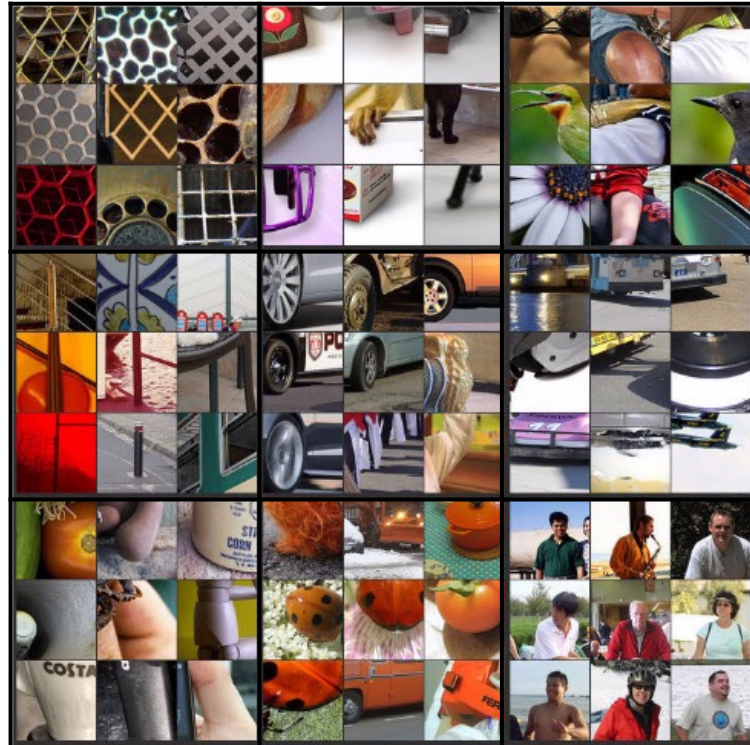
Layer 3



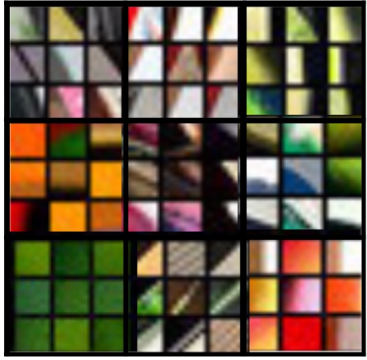
Layer 4



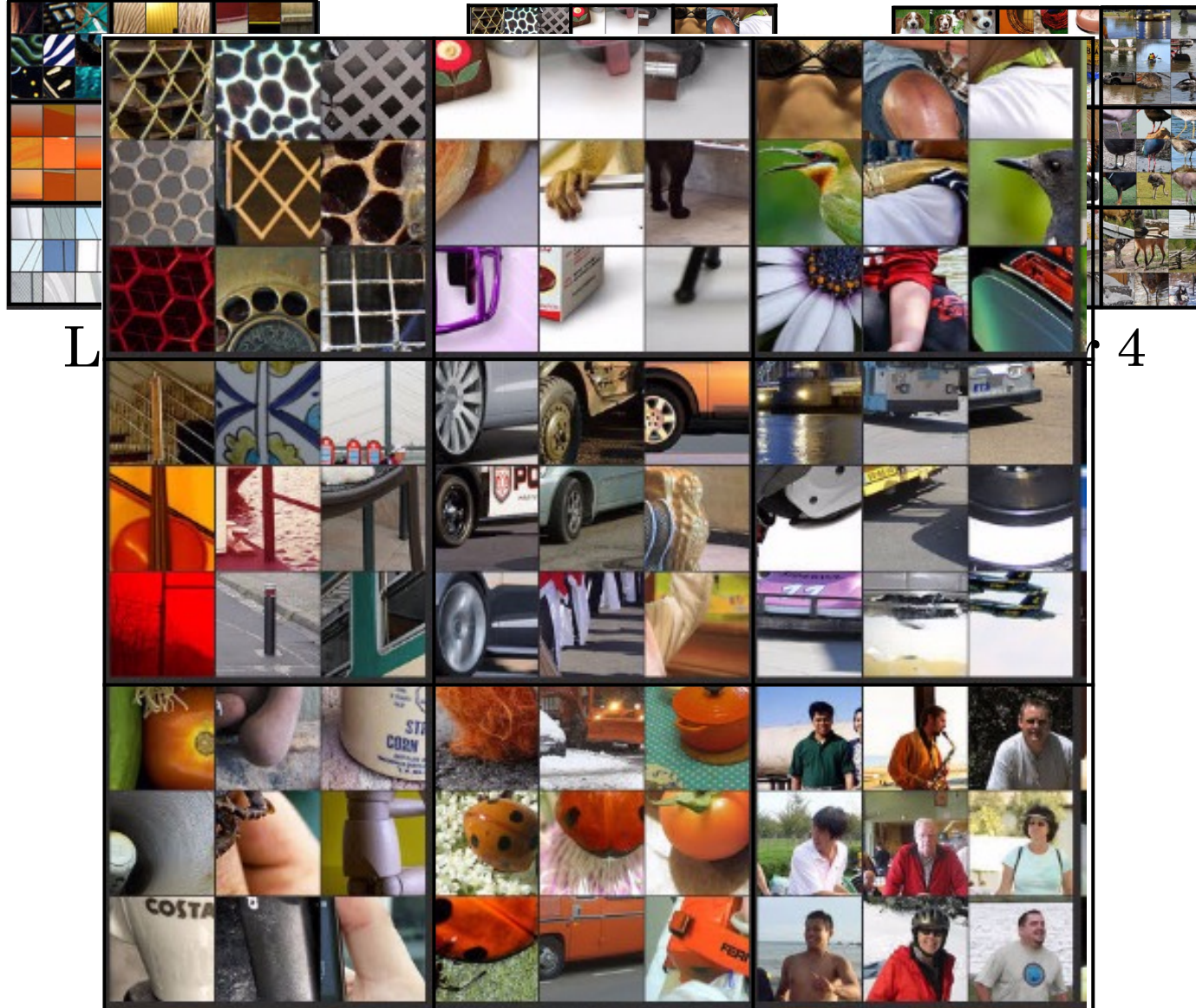
Layer 5



Visualizing deep layers: Layer 3

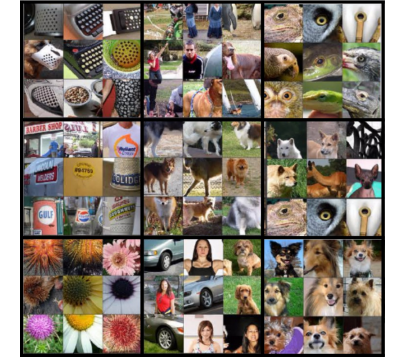


Layer 1



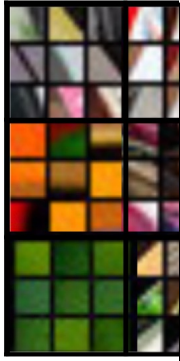
L

4

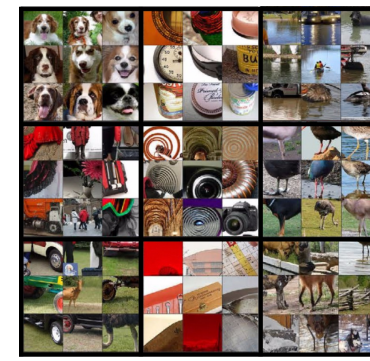
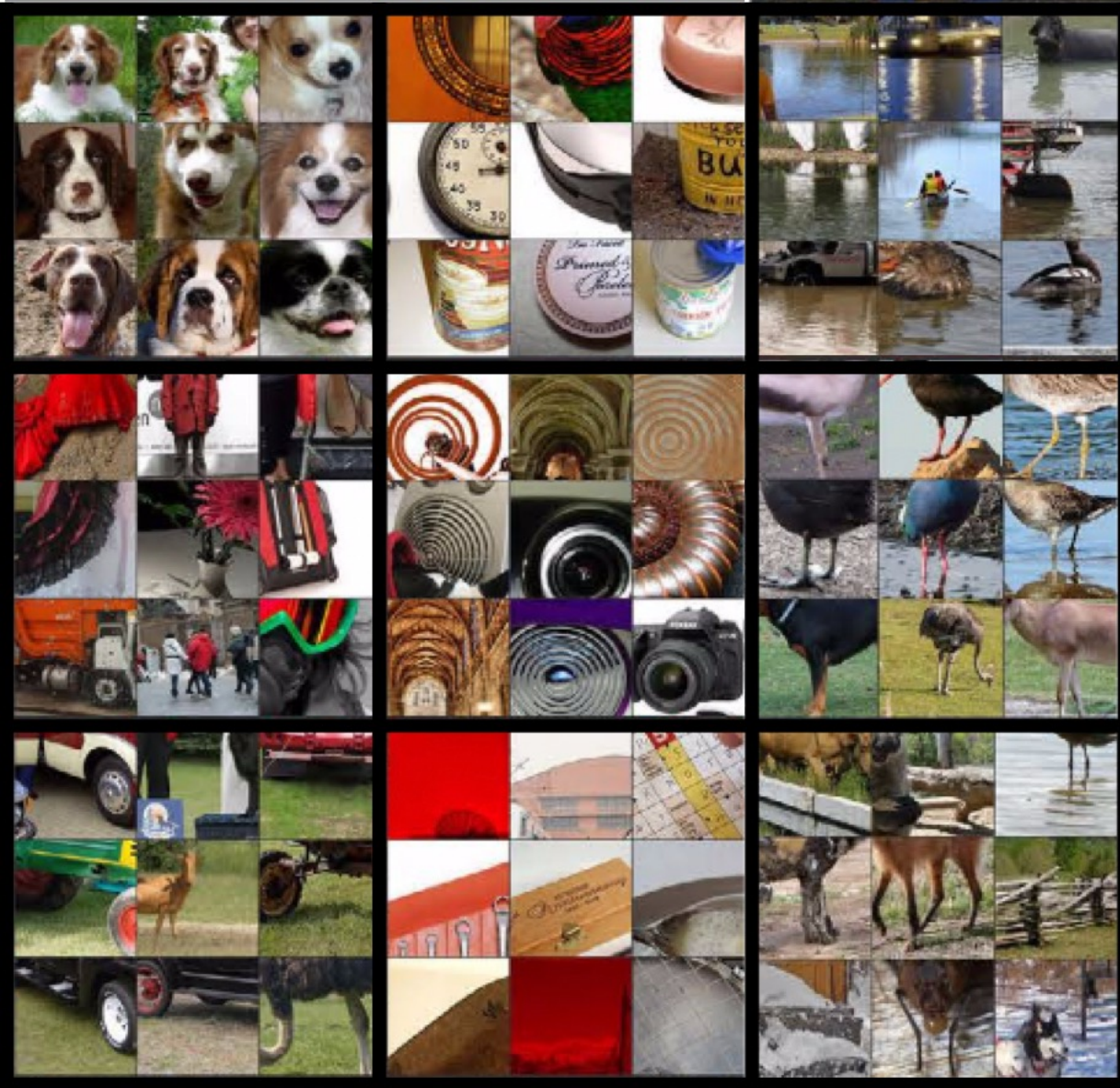


Layer 5

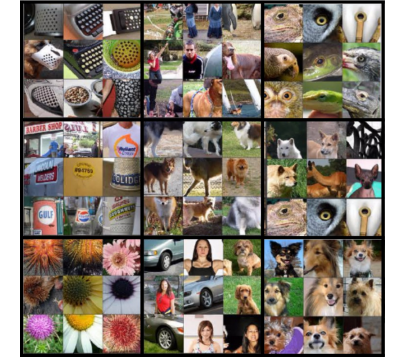
Visualizing deep layers: Layer 4



Layer 4

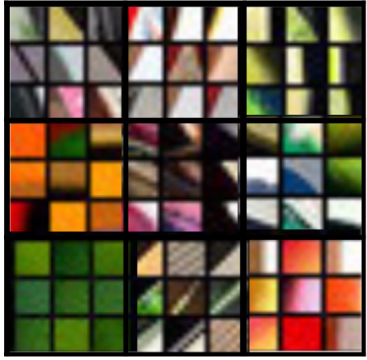


Layer 4

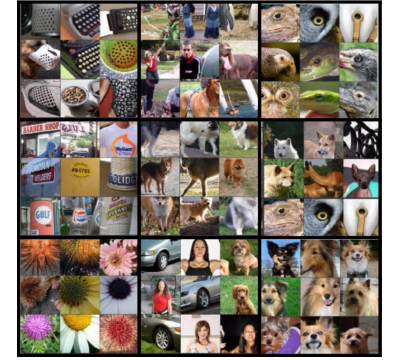
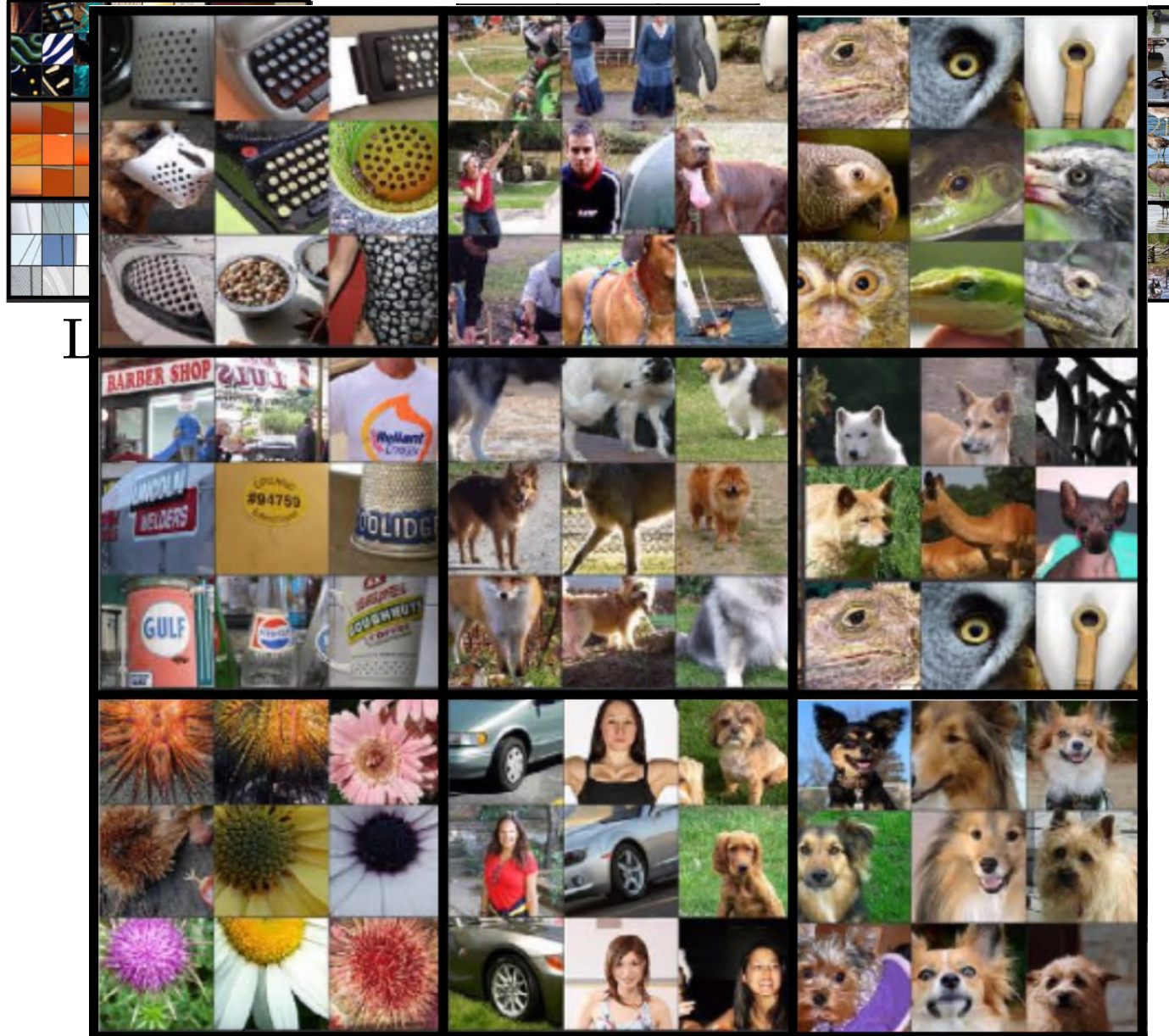


Layer 5

Visualizing deep layers: Layer 5

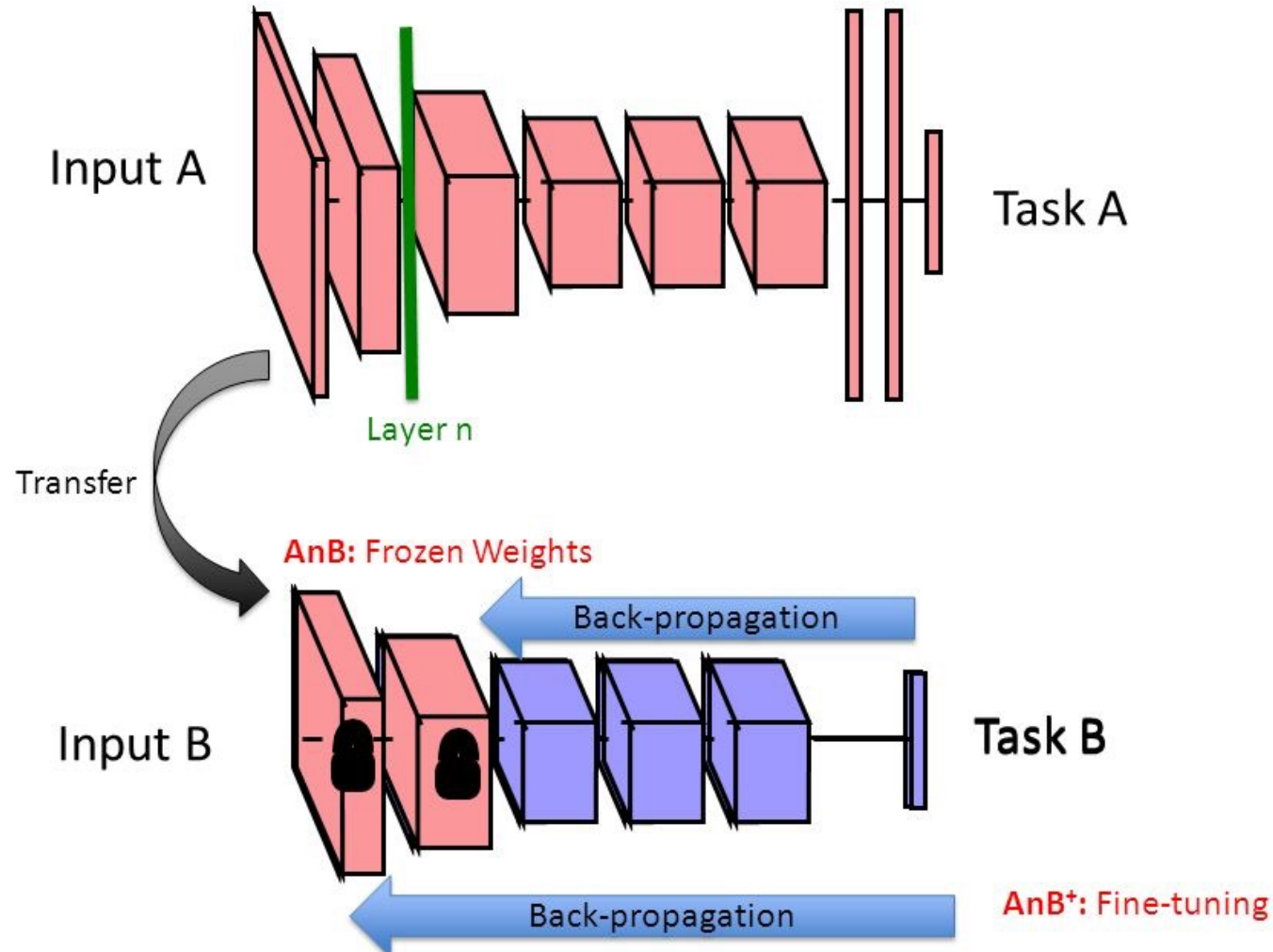


Layer 1

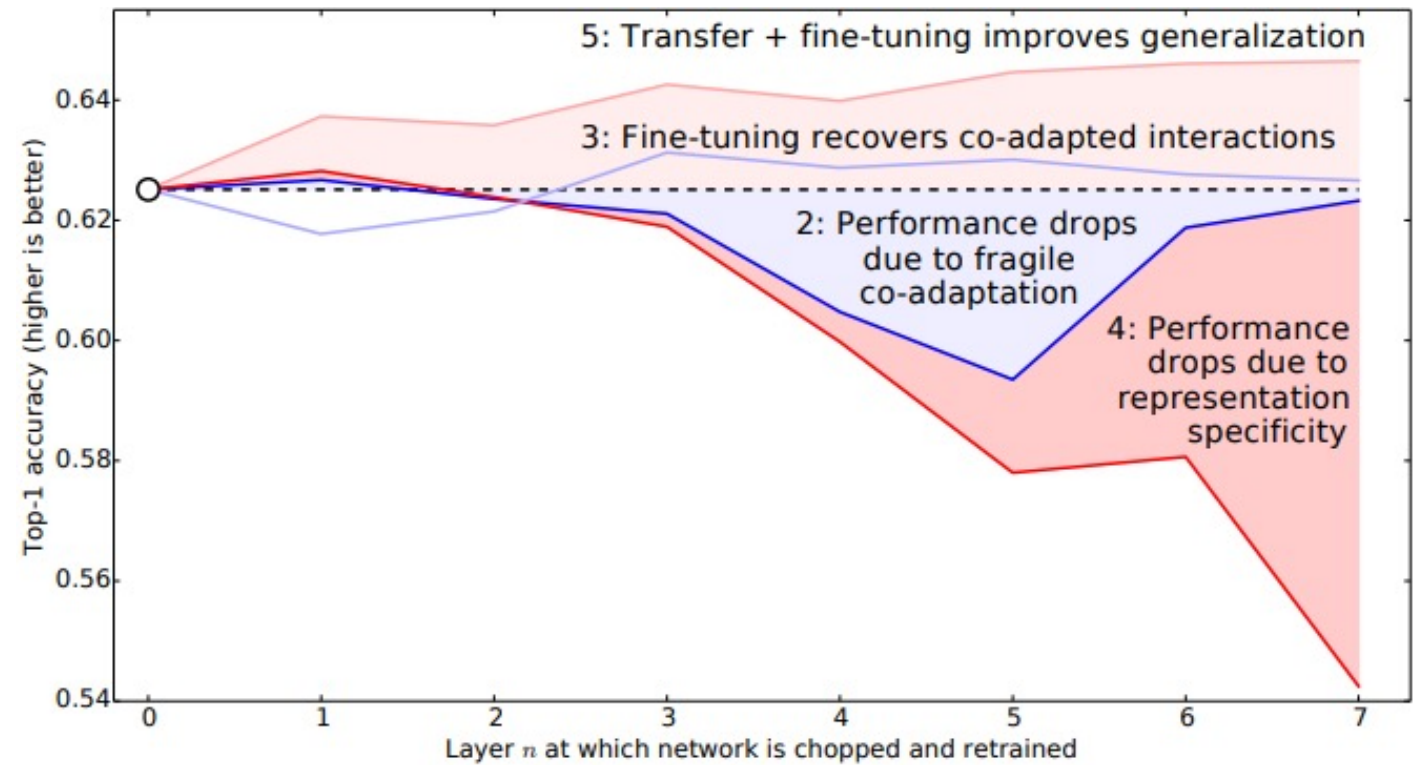
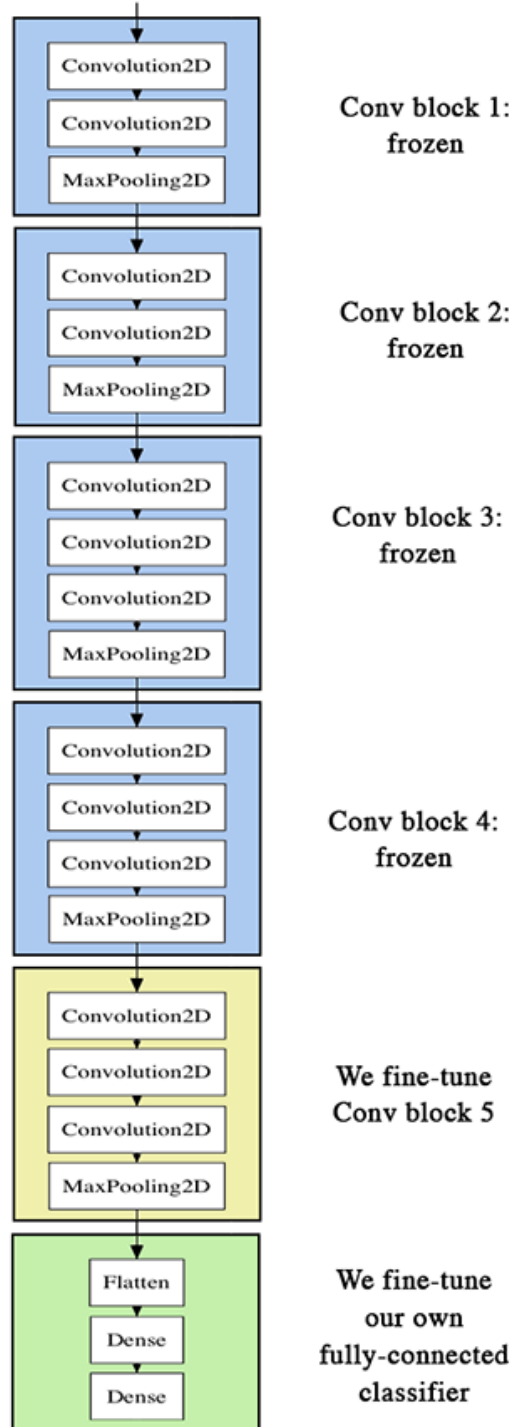


Layer 5

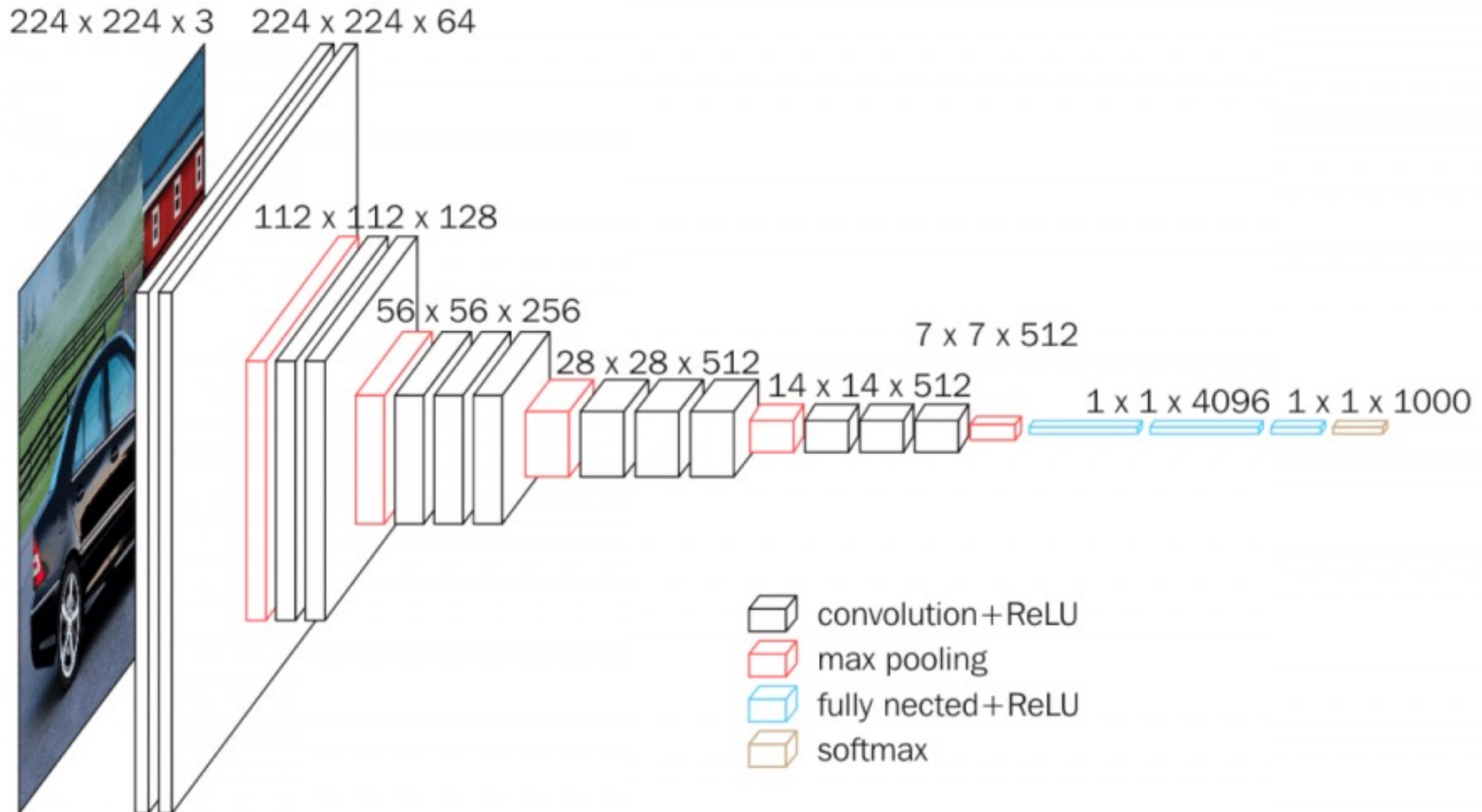
Transfer Learning Overview



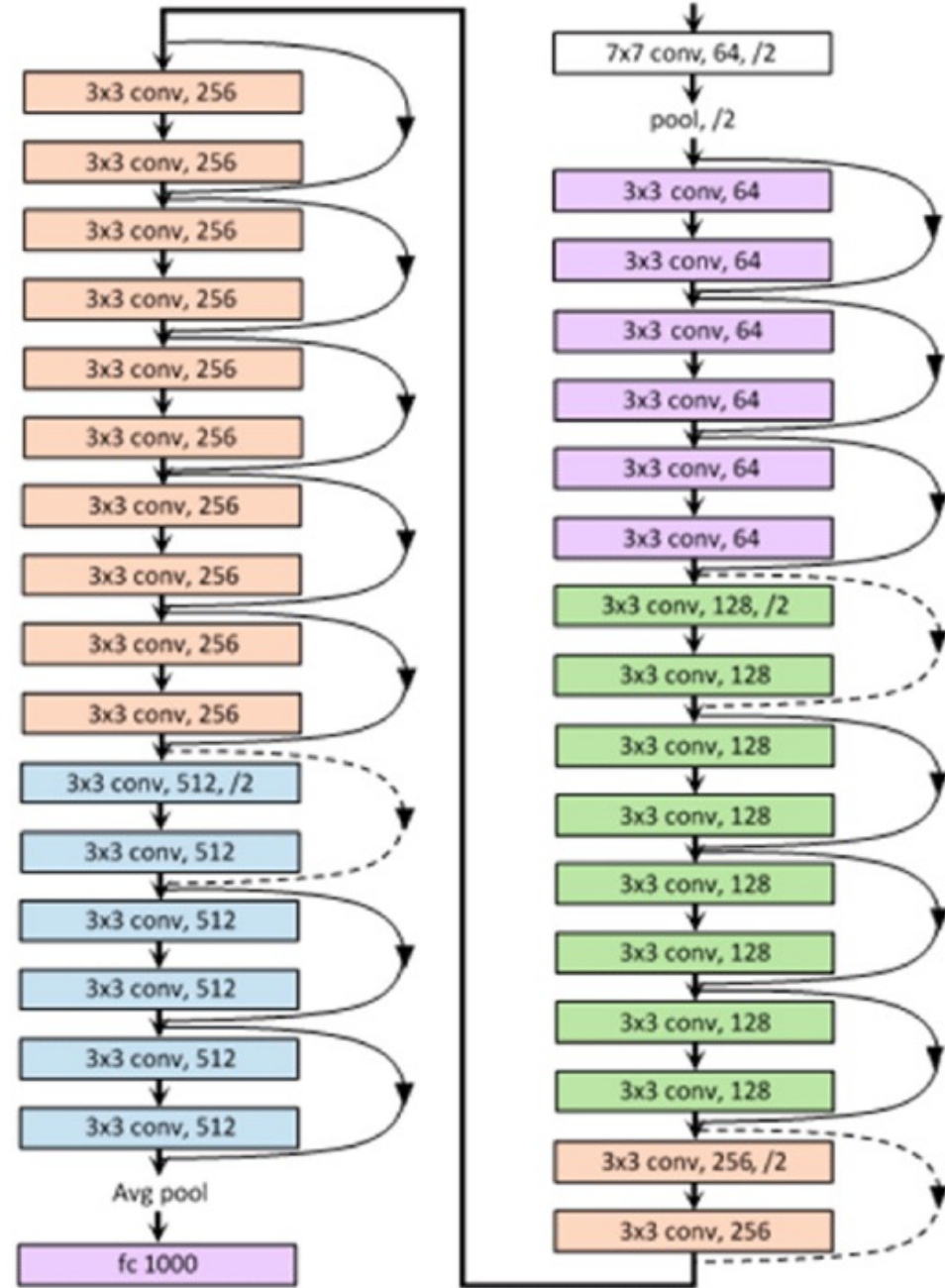
¿Cómo hacer el transfer learning?



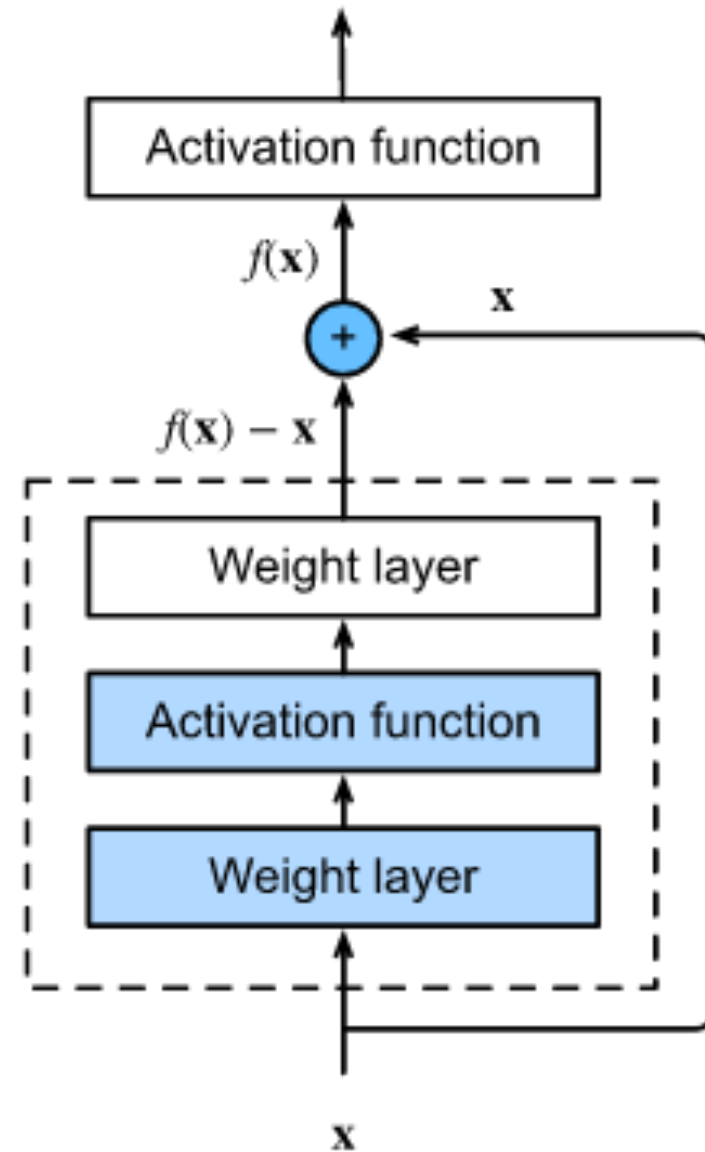
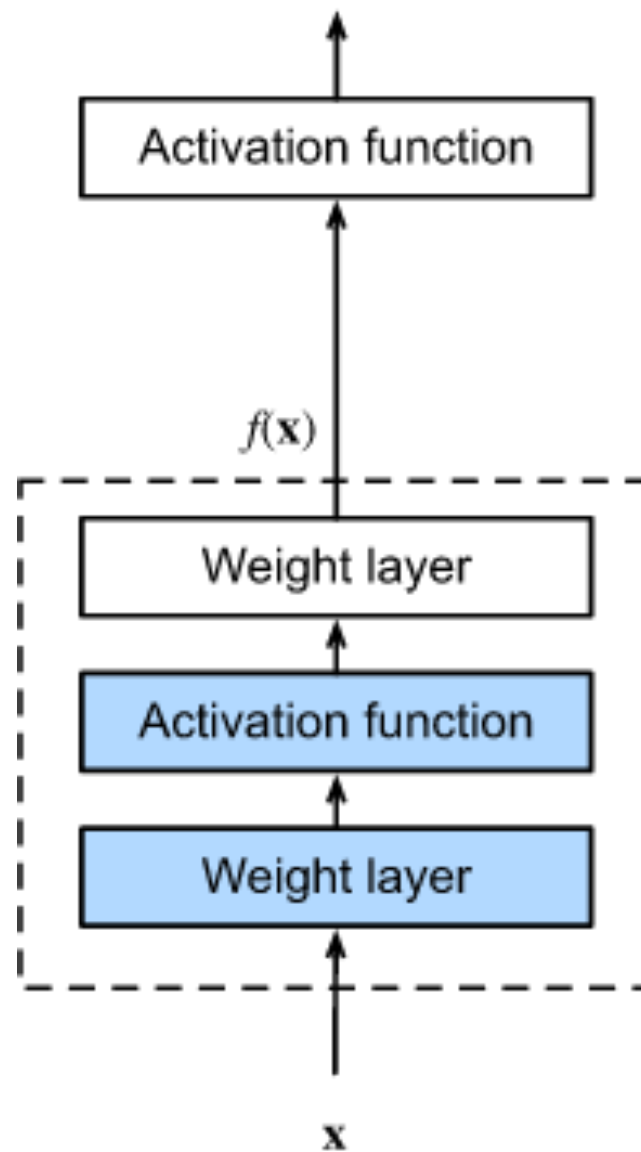
Algunos modelos conocidos: VGG-16

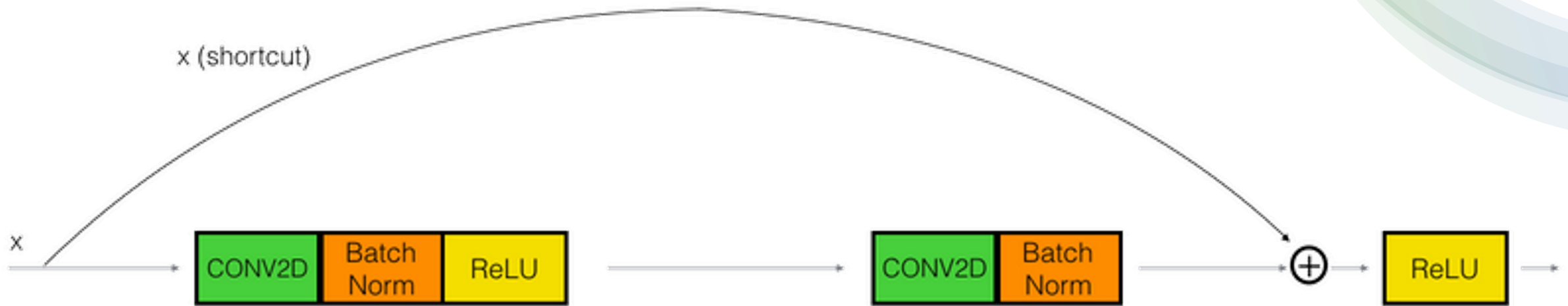


Algunos modelos conocidos: ResNet



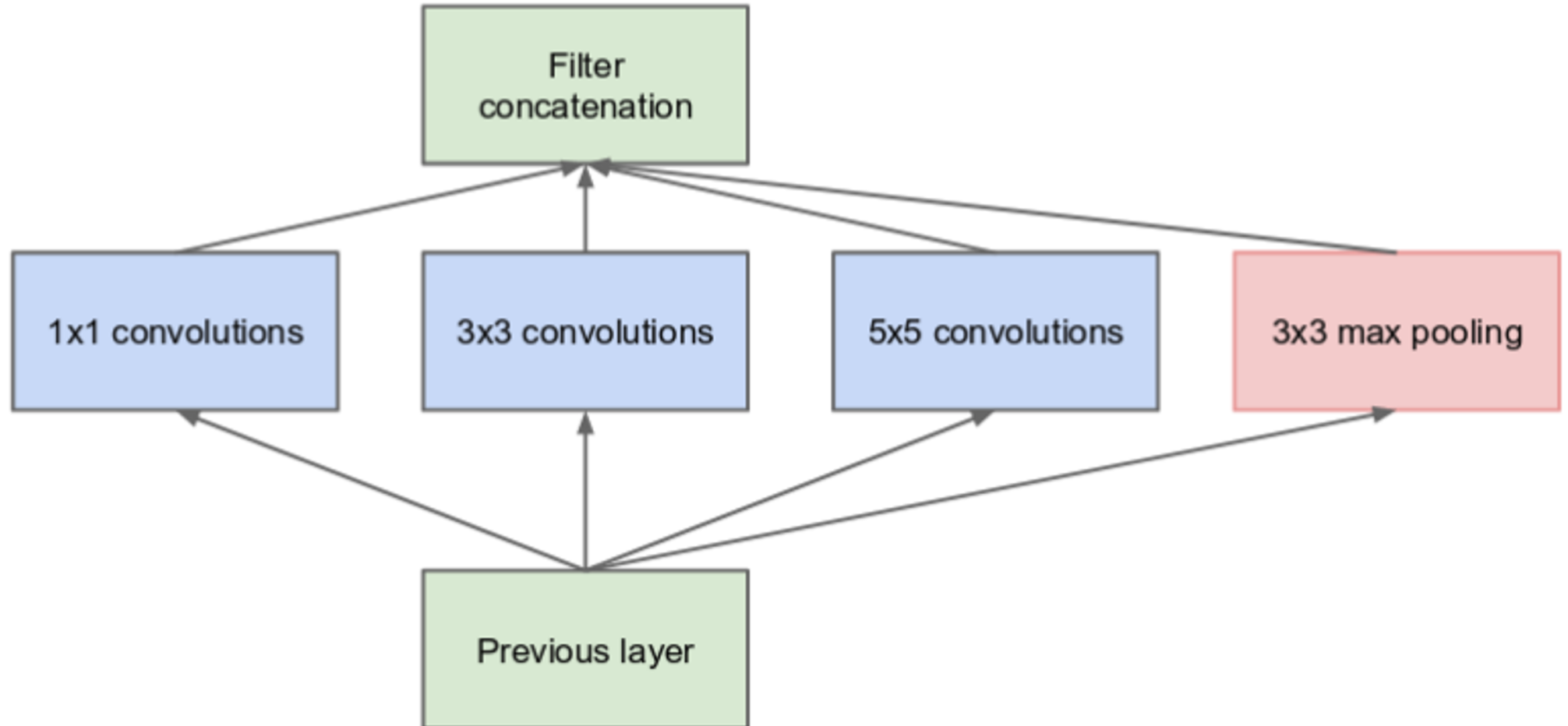
Algunos Modelos: ResNet





Algunos Modelos: ResNet

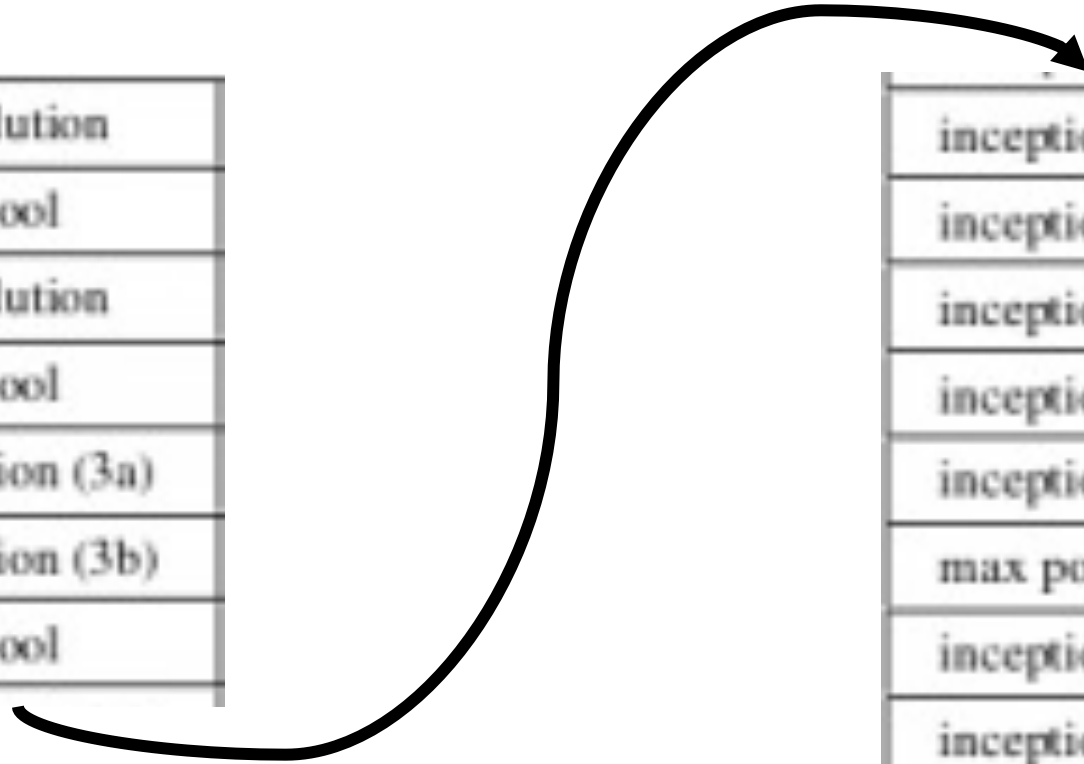
Algunos modelos: Inception



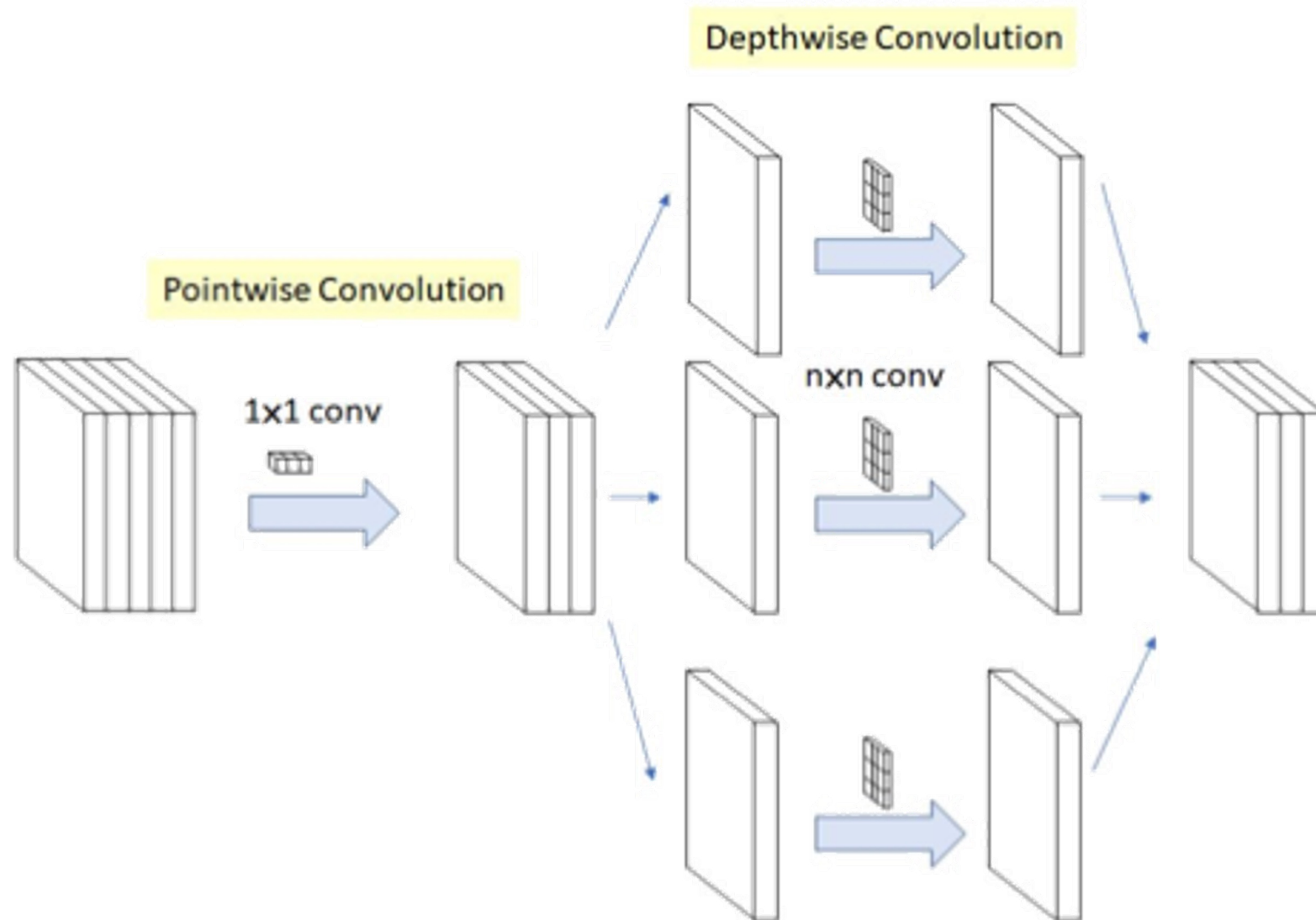
Algunos modelos: Inception

convolution
max pool
convolution
max pool
inception (3a)
inception (3b)
max pool

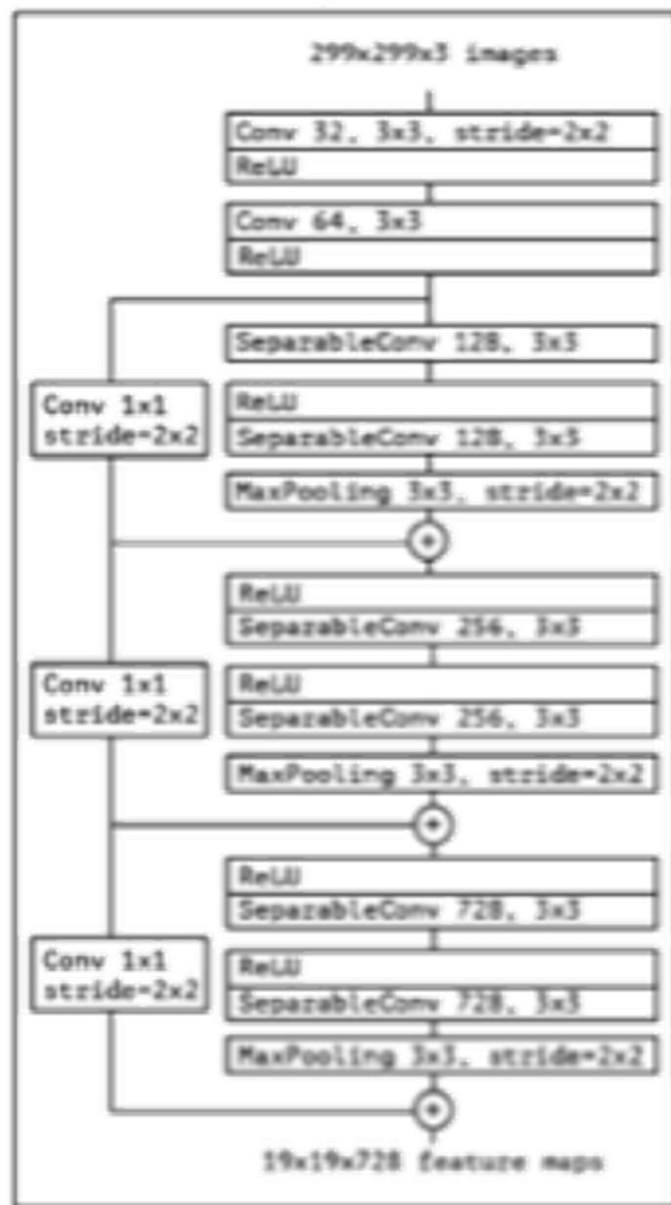
inception (4a)
inception (4b)
inception (4c)
inception (4d)
inception (4e)
max pool
inception (5a)
inception (5b)
avg pool
dropout (40%)
linear
softmax



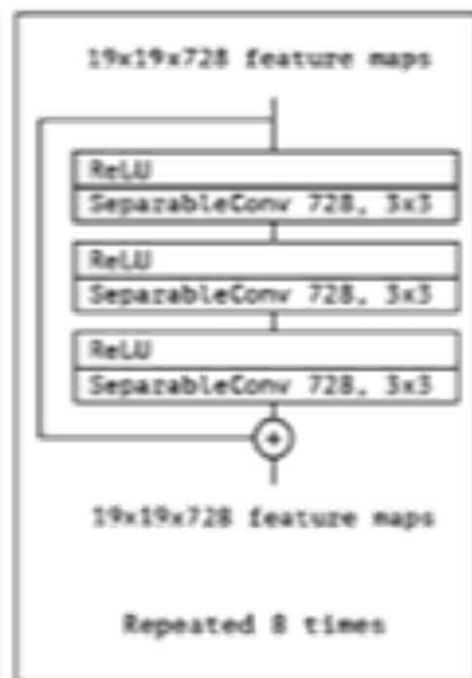
Algunos modelos: Xception



Entry flow



Middle flow



Exit flow



¿Dónde consultar modelos existentes?

- Papers with code: <https://paperswithcode.com>
- Tensorflow Hub: <https://www.tensorflow.org/resources/models-datasets>
- Model Zoo: <https://modelzoo.co>
- Hugging face: <https://huggingface.co/models>



deeplearning.ai

Neural Style Transfer

Neural style transfer



Content



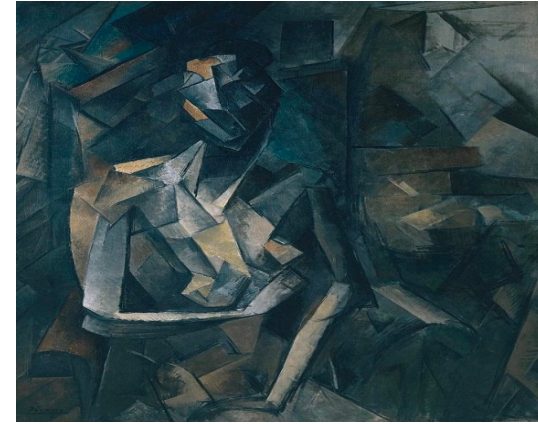
Style



Generated image



Content



Style



Generated image

Neural style transfer cost function



Content C

Style S



Generated image G

$$J(G) = \alpha J_{\text{content}}(C, G)$$

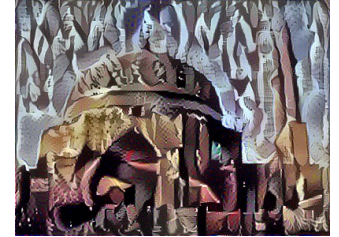
$$+ \beta J_{\text{style}}(S, G)$$

Find the generated image G

1. Initiate G randomly

G : $100 \times 100 \times 3$

2. Use gradient descent to minimize $J(G)$



Content cost function

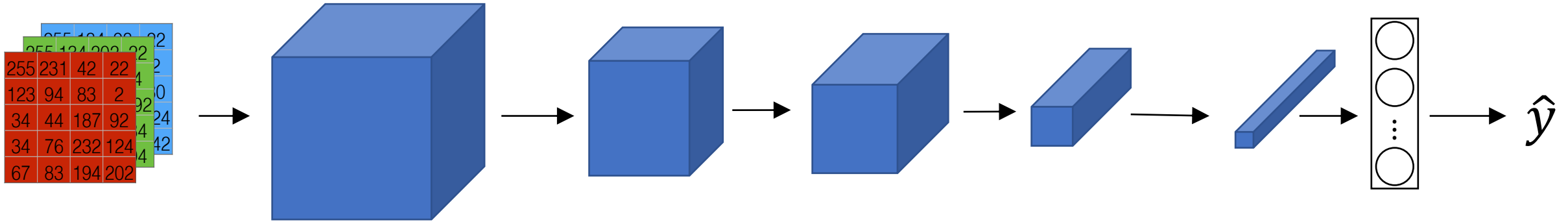
$$J(G) = \alpha J_{content}(C, G) + \beta J_{style}(S, G)$$

↑

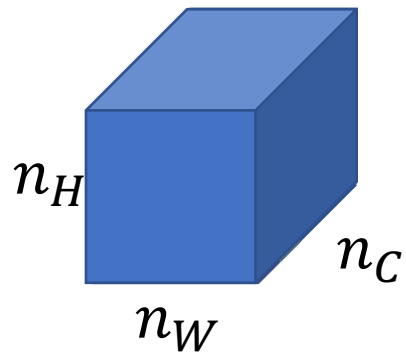
- Say you use hidden layer l to compute content cost.
- Use pre-trained ConvNet. (E.g., [VGG network](#))
- Let $a^{[l](C)}$ and $a^{[l](G)}$ be the activation of layer l on the images
- If $a^{[l](C)}$ and $a^{[l](G)}$ are similar, both images have similar content

$$J_{content}(C, G) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\| \overset{\downarrow a^{[l](C)}}{a^{[l](C)}} - \overset{\downarrow a^{[l](G)}}{a^{[l](G)}} \|^2}$$

Meaning of the “style” of an image



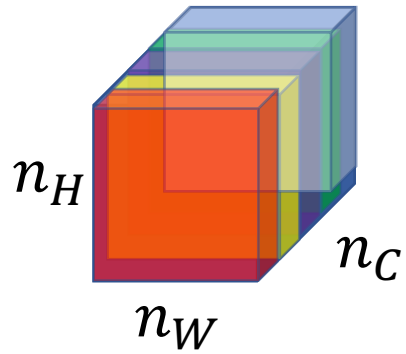
Say you are using layer l 's activation to measure “style.”
Define style as correlation between activations across channels.



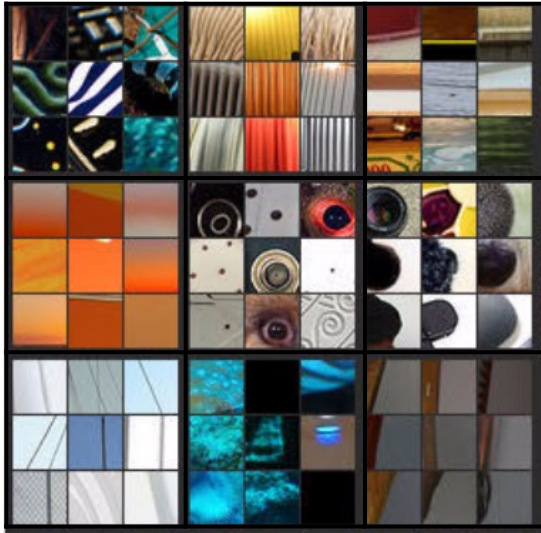
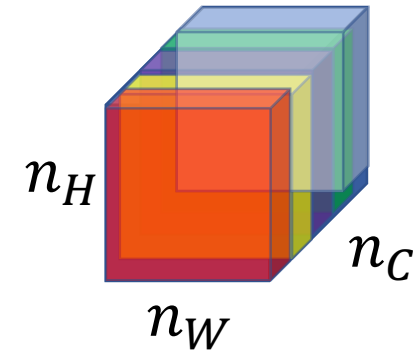
How correlated are the activations
across different channels?

Intuition about style of an image

Style image



Generated Image



Style matrix

Let $a_{i,j,k}^{[l]}$ = activation at (i, j, k) . $\underline{G}^{[l]}$ is $\underline{n_c}^{[l]} \times \underline{n_c}^{[l]}$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \underline{G_{kk'}^{[l](S)}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_H^{[l]}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_W^{[l]}} a_{ijk}^{[l](S)} a_{ijk'}^{[l](S)} \\ \rightarrow \underline{G_{kk'}^{[l](G)}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n_H^{[l]}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_W^{[l]}} a_{ijk}^{[l](G)} a_{ijk}^{[l](G)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & n_c \\ & G_{kk'}^{[l]} \\ & \uparrow \uparrow \\ & k = 1, \dots, n_c \end{aligned}$$

"Gram matrix"

$$\begin{aligned} \beta \uparrow J_{\text{style}}^{[l]}(S, G) &= \frac{1}{(\dots)} \left\| G^{[l](S)} - G^{[l](G)} \right\|_F^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{(2 n_H^{[l]} n_W^{[l]} n_c^{[l]})^2} \sum_k \sum_{k'} \left(G_{kk'}^{[l](S)} - G_{kk'}^{[l](G)} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Style cost function

$$\|G^{TL(S)} - G^{TL(G)}\|_F^2$$

$$J_{style}^{[l]}(S, G) = \frac{1}{\left(2n_H^{[l]}n_W^{[l]}n_C^{[l]}\right)^2} \sum_k \sum_{k'} (G_{kk'}^{[l](S)} - G_{kk'}^{[l](G)})^2$$

$$J_{style}(S, G) = \sum_l \lambda_l^{TL} J_{style}^{TL}(S, G)$$

$$\min_G J(G) = \alpha J_{content}(G) + \beta J_{style}(S, G)$$

Ejemplos



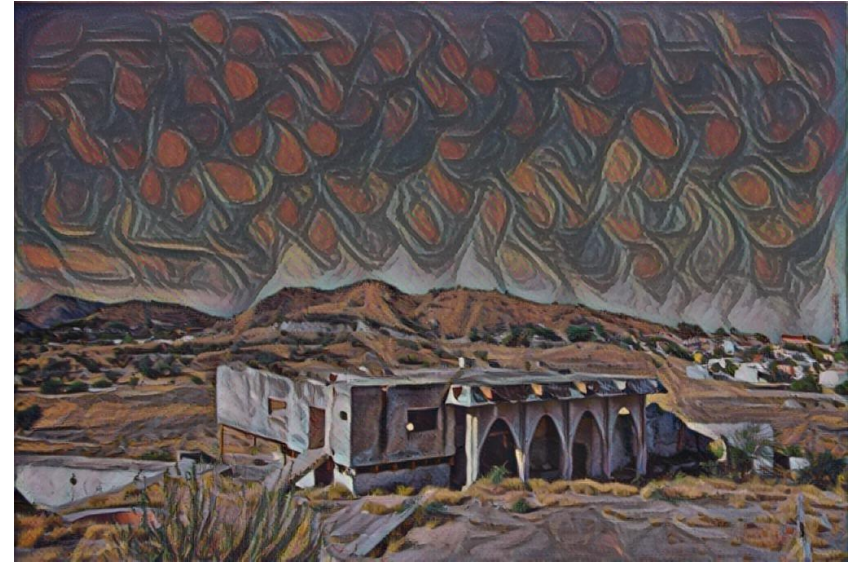
Jose Luís Aguilera Luzanía

Ejemplos



Christopher Arce Díaz

Ejemplos



Raúl Murcia Yocupicio

Ejemplos



Ximena Sandoval