
影像辨識





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PART 1

模型訓練觀念

模型訓練觀念 - 如何訓練

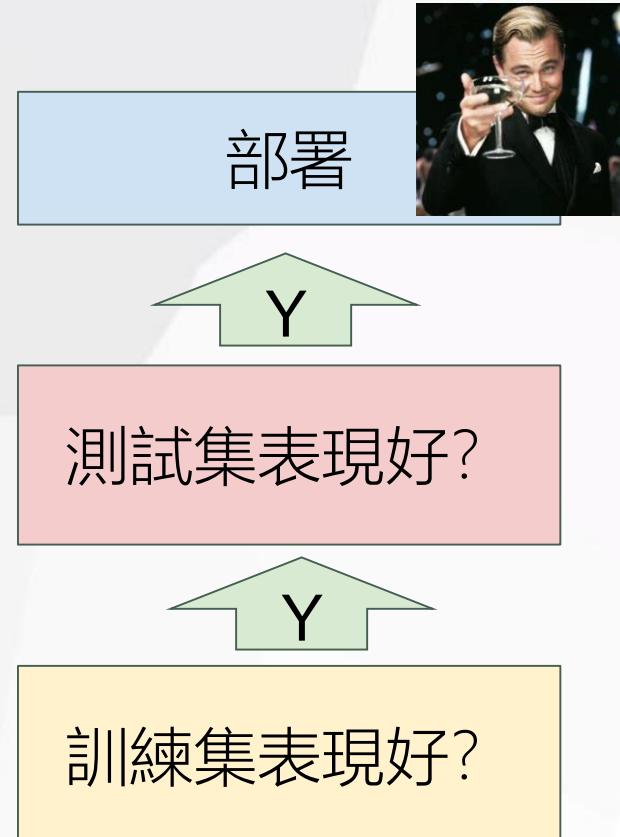
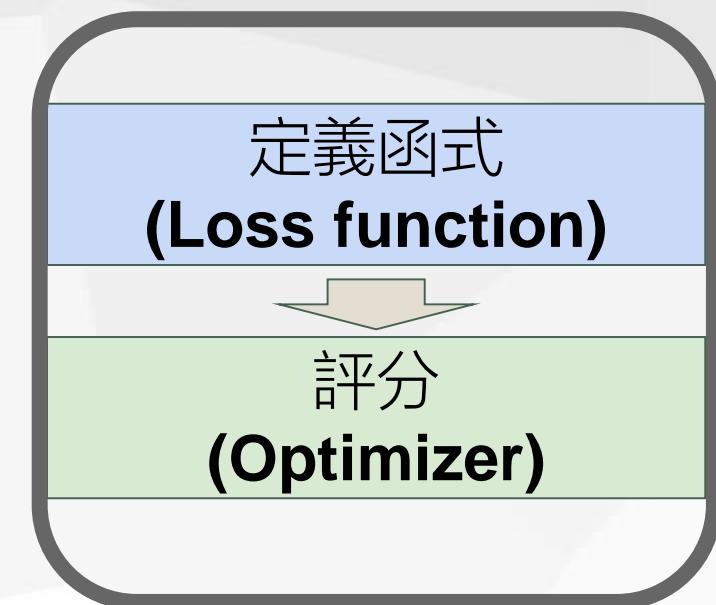
人工智慧~找函數

影像辨識

$f($



) = "貓"



模型訓練觀念 - 名詞定義

Batch Size - 批次大小：訓練一個批次的數量

Iteration - 迭代：總共多少個批次

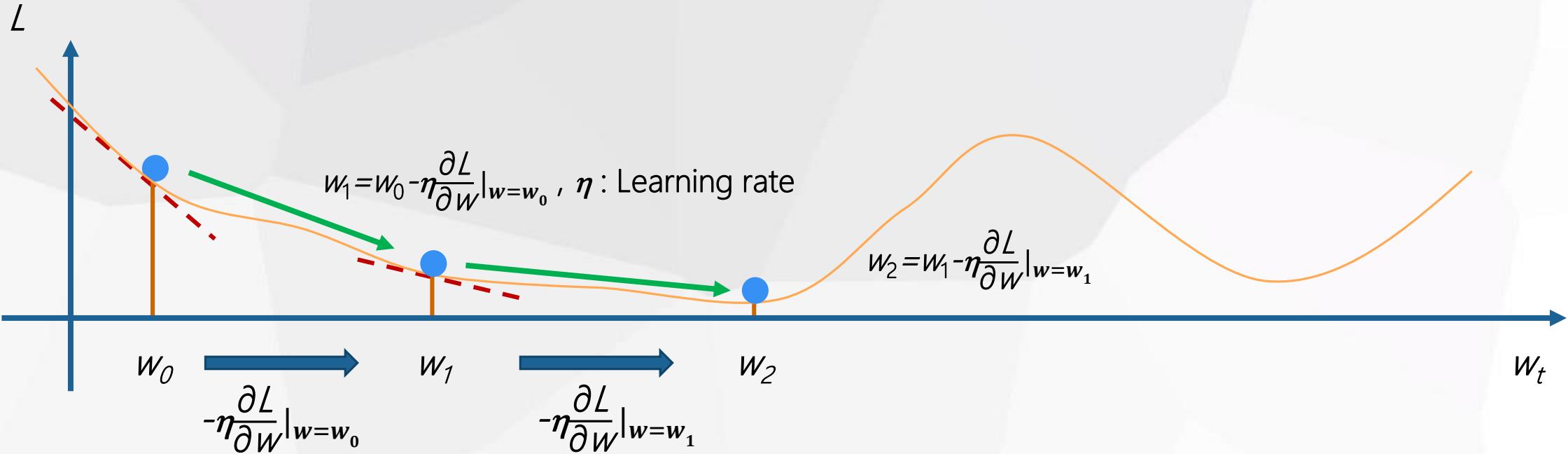
例如: 400筆資料

Batch Size: 40

Iteration: 10

Epoch - 期：所有批次都進過訓練，稱為一期

模型訓練觀念 - 梯度下降

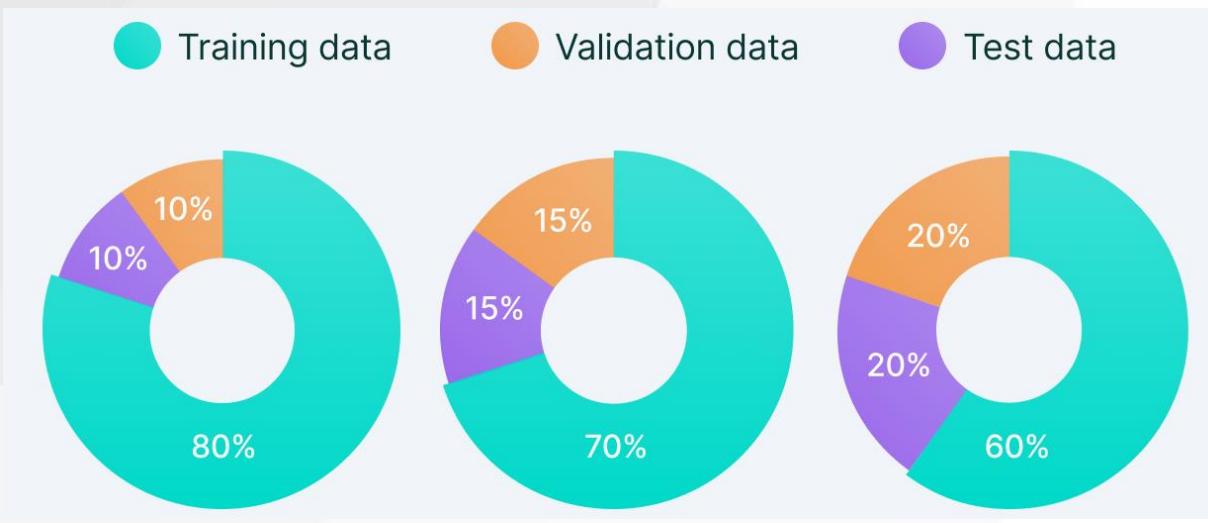
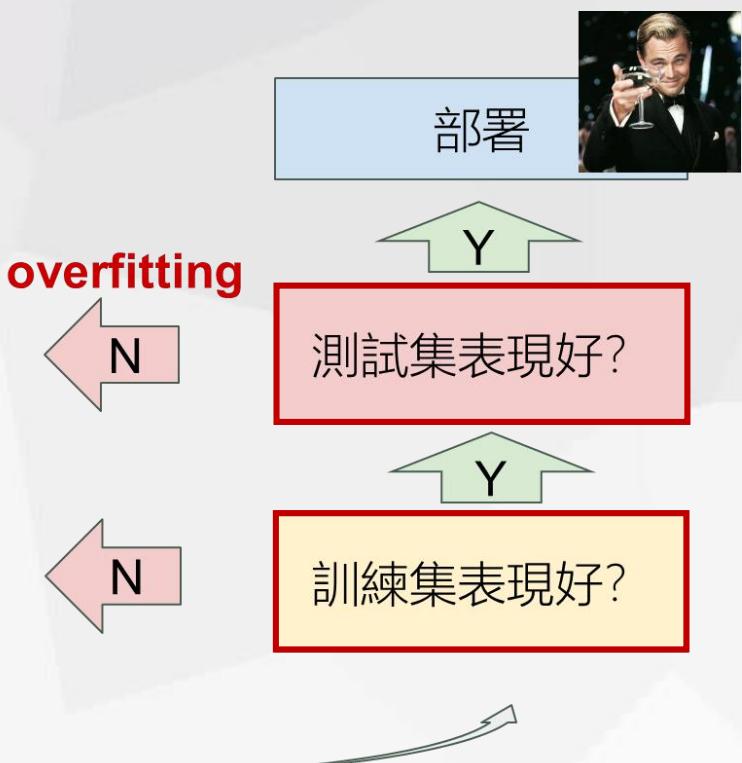
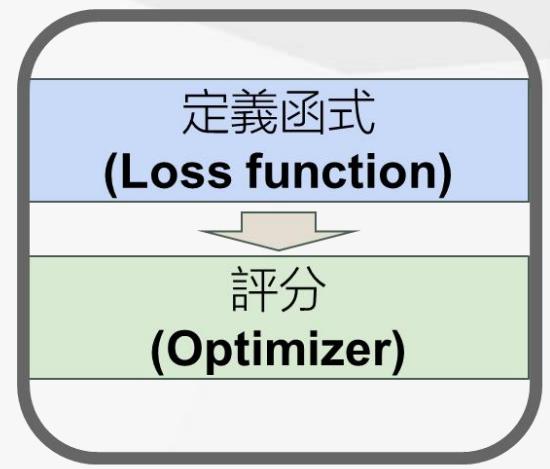


A teal-colored circle is positioned on the left side of the slide. It overlaps with a smaller, semi-transparent blue circle located below and to its right.

PART 2

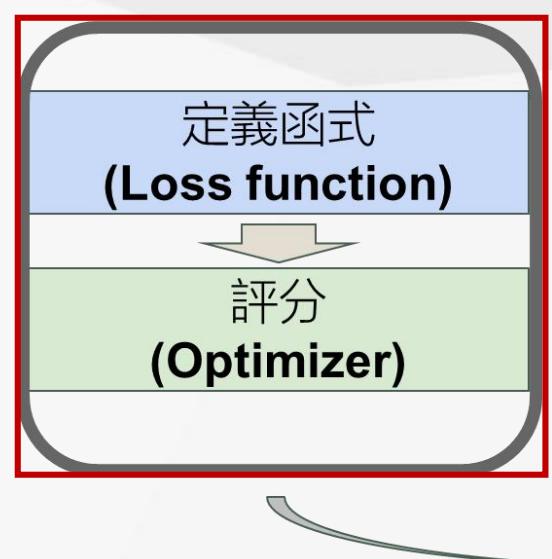
訓練過程

訓練過程 - 資料切割

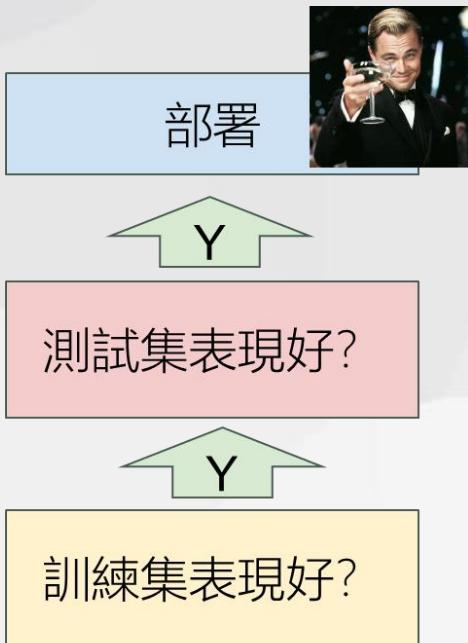
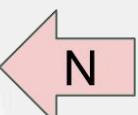
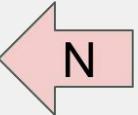


資料來源

訓練過程 - 函式與評分

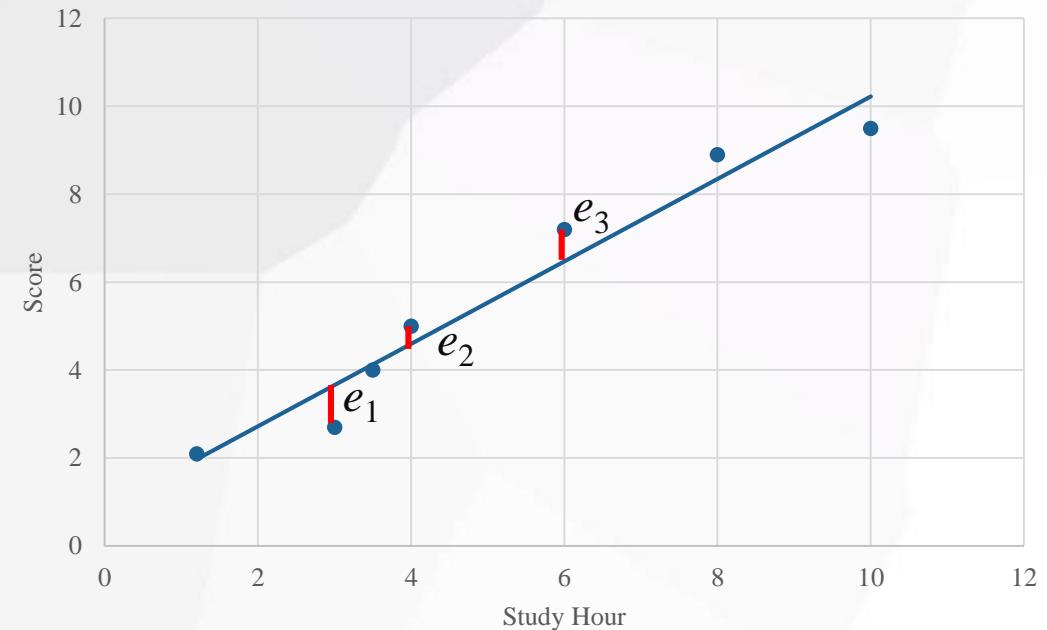


overfitting



定義函式 - 根據需求定義損失函數

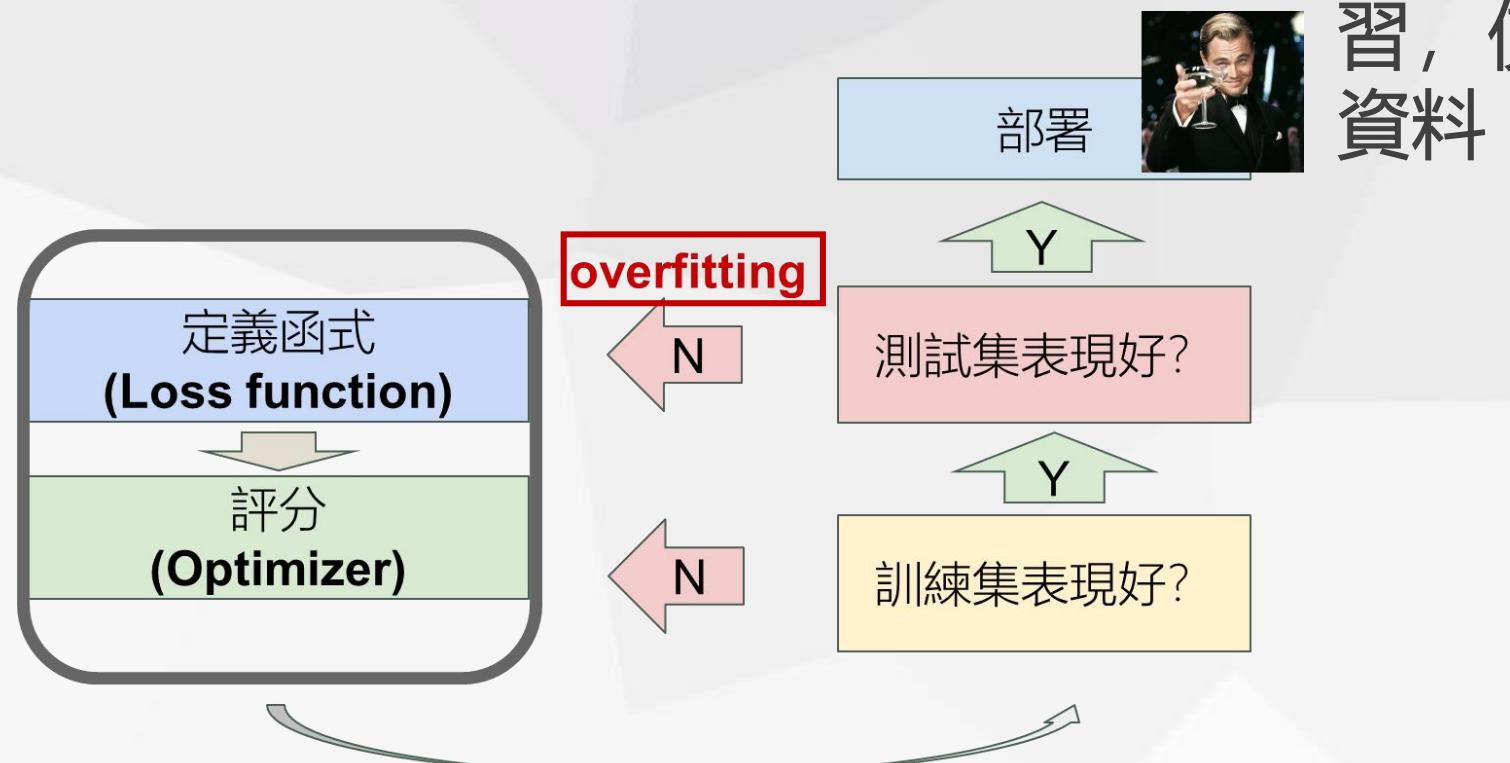
$$\rightarrow L(w, b) \xrightarrow{\text{min}} \min(L(w, b))$$



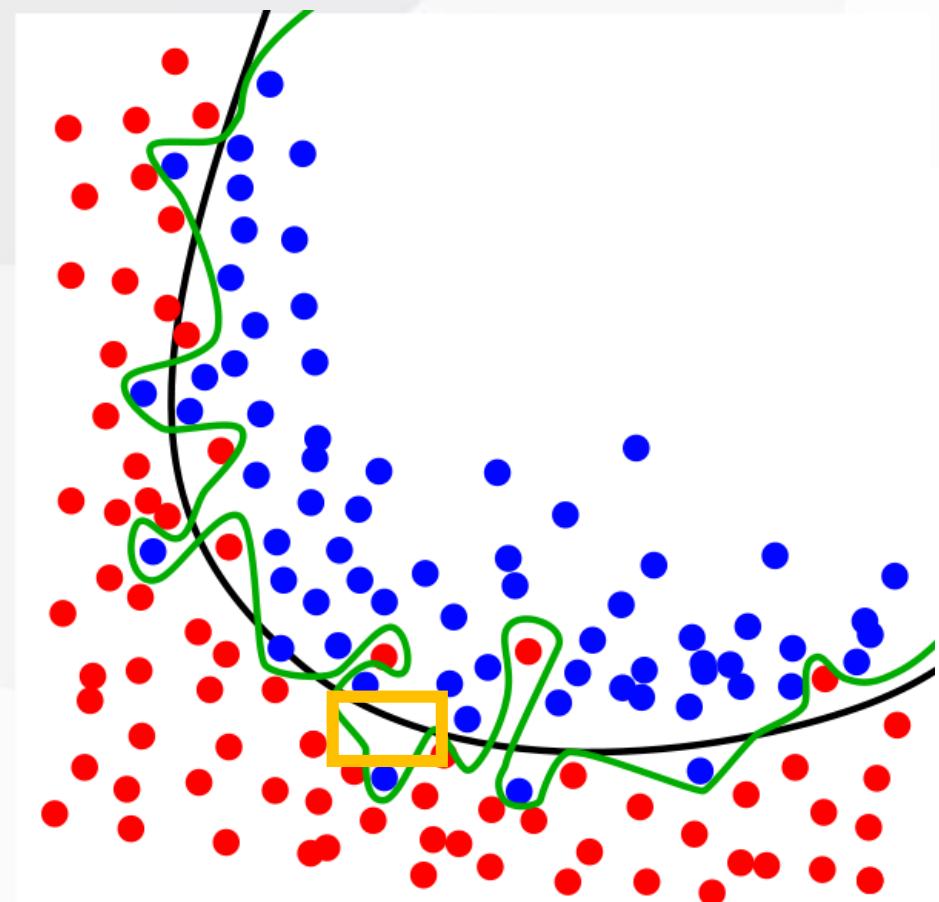
MSE (Mean Square Error)

$$L = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (y - y')^2$$

訓練過程 - 過度學習 (Overfitting)



過度學習 - 函式過度針對訓練資練學習，使得函式無能力辨認未學習過的資料

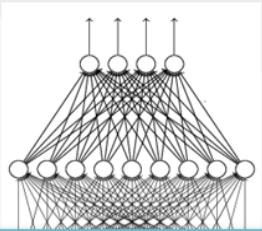


PART 3

建立模型

建立模型 - CNN

cat / dog



Fully Connected
Feedforward
network



```
inputs = keras.layers.Input(shape=(img_size, img_size, channel))
```

Convolution

Max Pooling

Convolution

Max Pooling

Block 1

```
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu',  
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu',  
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2, 2),
```

```
x = keras.layers.Flatten()(x)
```

Flattened

PART 4

自己動手訓練模型

自己動手訓練模型

1. 使用別人建好的模型直接訓練

Resnet50

2. 根據自己需求建立

Customized