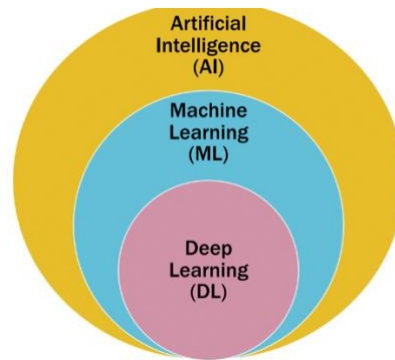


Lec-20 note
1155138415 Leung Tak Sum

Deep learning & Biomedical imaging

AI is techniques which enable computers to mimic human behavior, ML and DL are subset of AI

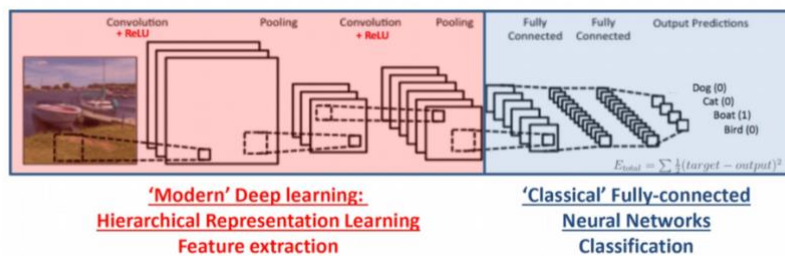


fully-connected layers (Universal approximation theorem), a general function approximator, and we can approximate any related function if we have enough nodes and layers.

→

The problem of a fully-connected layers: cannot determine the number of node and layers, storage, running time, hard to train, prior knowledge is ignored, overfitting...

So we can use convolutional layers



How to do convolutions?

Share parameters!

→

Alleviate the overfitting issue, Detect translation invariant features, Locality

If first layer is 3*3, 60 $((3*3+1)*6)$ of parameters are generated

Padding

The dimension will be decrease to deal with the boundary

Pooling

Max pooling, Average pooling, Combined with padding and stride