

# 全连接层

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主讲人：龙良曲

# Outline

- Matmul
  - Neural Network
  - Deep Learning
  - Multi-Layer
-

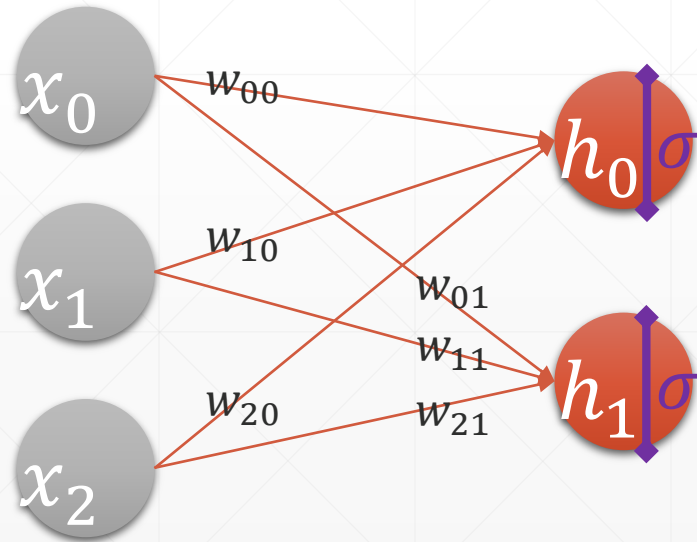
# Recap

- $out = f(X@W + b)$
  - $out = \textit{relu}(X@W + b)$
-

# $X@W+b$

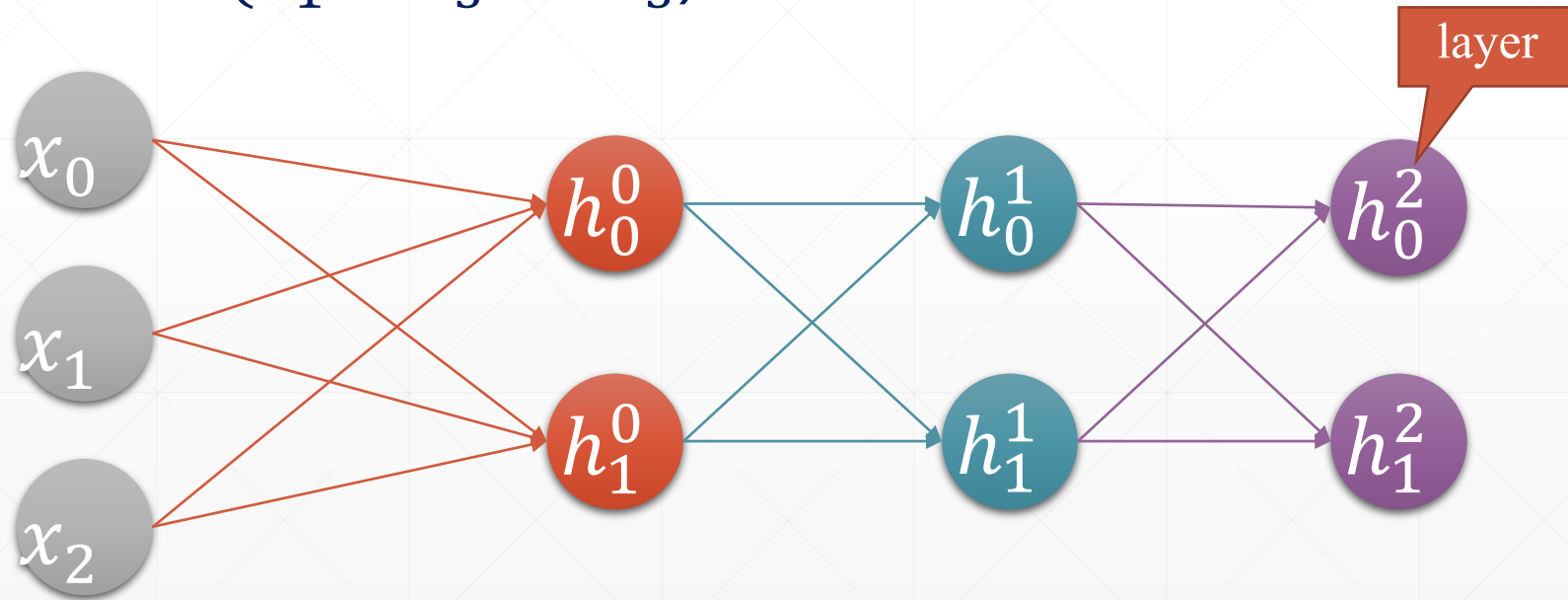
- $h = \text{relu}(X@W + b)$

- $\begin{bmatrix} h_0^0 & h_1^0 \\ h_0^1 & h_1^1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{relu}\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0^0 & x_1^0 & x_2^0 \\ x_0^1 & x_1^1 & x_2^1 \end{bmatrix} @ \begin{bmatrix} w_{00} & w_{01} \\ w_{10} & w_{11} \\ w_{20} & w_{21} \end{bmatrix} + [b_0 \quad b_1]\right)$



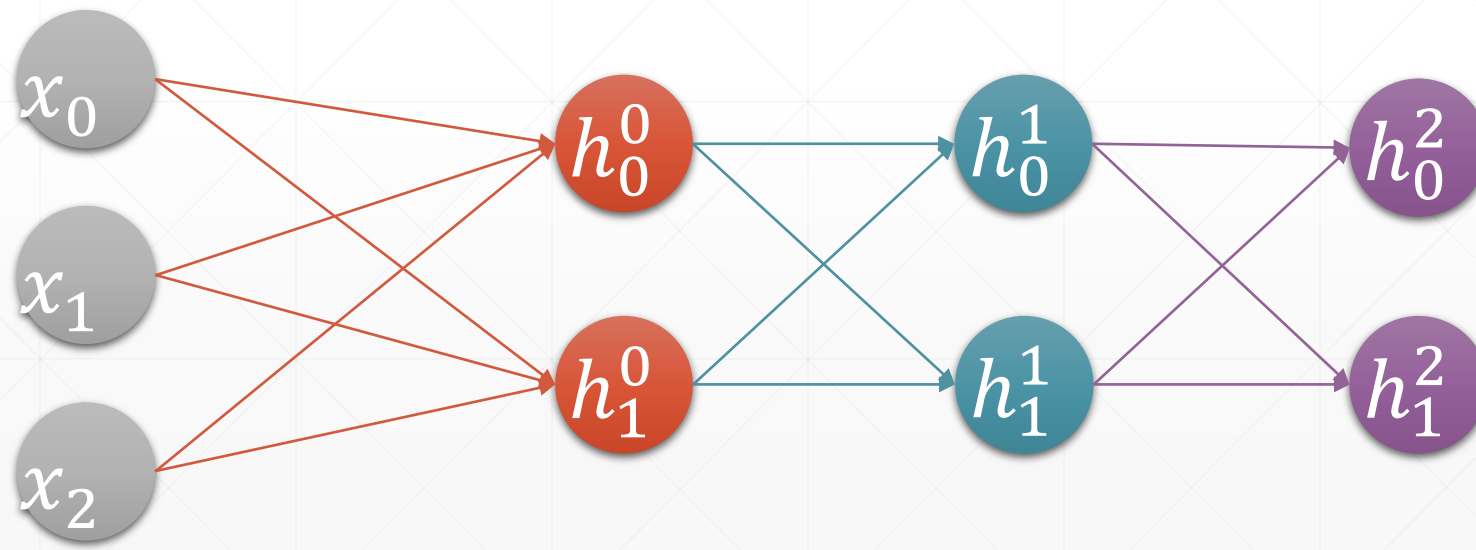
# Black Magic!

- $h_0 = \text{relu}(X@W_1 + b_1)$
- $h_1 = \text{relu}(h_0@W_2 + b_2)$
- $out = \text{relu}(h_1@W_3 + b_3)$



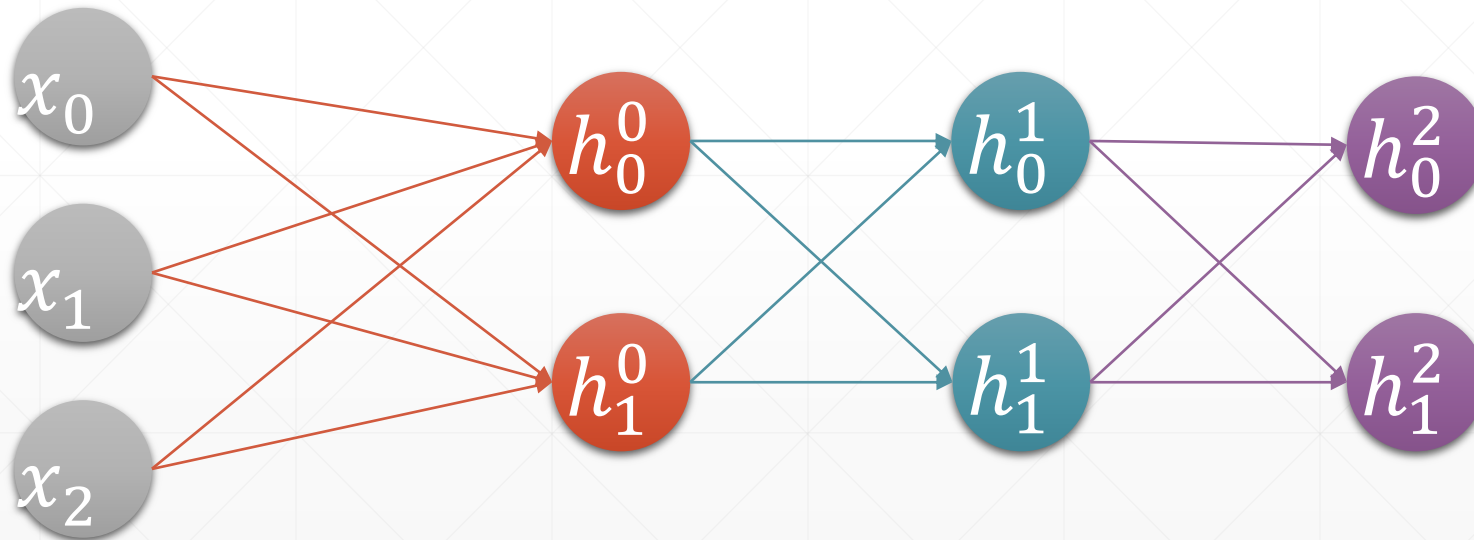
# Layers

- Input
- Hidden
- Output



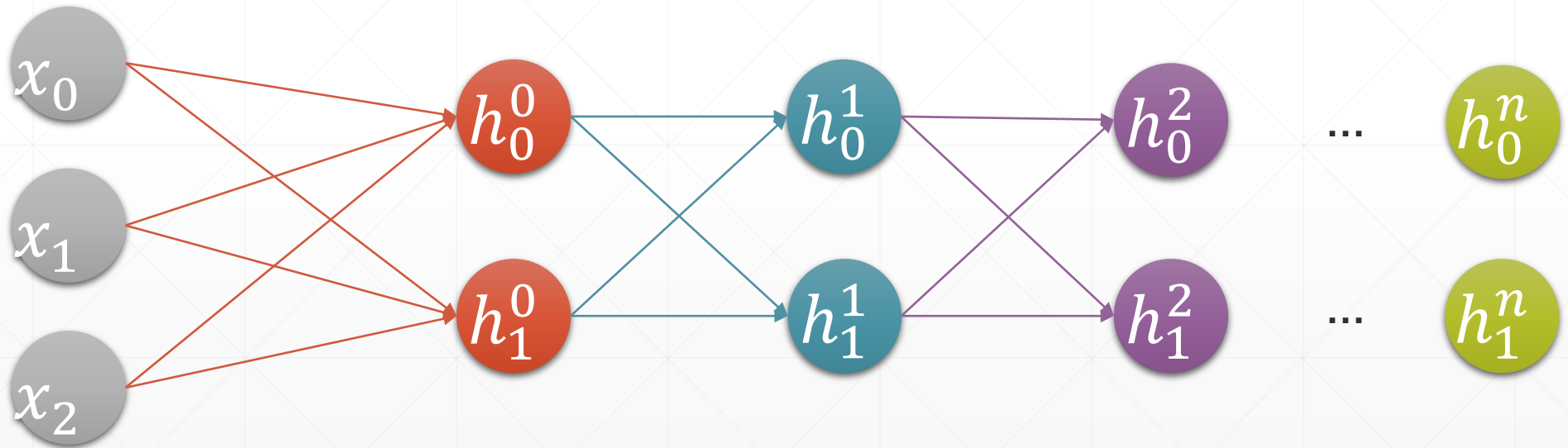
# Here comes Deep Learning !

- Neural Network in the 1980s
  - 3~5 layers



# Here comes Deep Learning!

- Deep Learning now
  - $n \approx 1200$  layers





# Why?

- 486 PC with DSP32C
  - 20Mflops, 4MB RAM



- Tesla V100
  - 32GB HBM2, 100Tflops

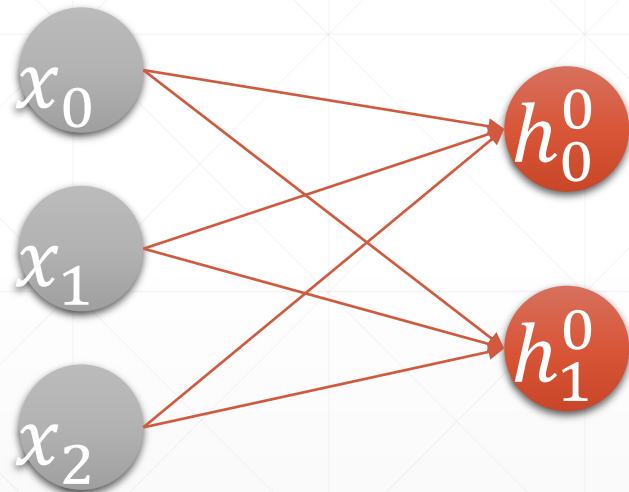


# Heroes

- BigDATA
- ReLU
- Dropout
- BatchNorm
- ResNet
- Xavier Initialization
- Caffe/TensorFlow/PyTorch
- ...



# Fully connected layer



```
In [49]: x=tf.random.normal([4,784])
```

```
In [48]: net=tf.keras.layers.Dense(512)
```

```
In [50]: out=net(x)
```

```
In [51]: out.shape
```

```
Out[51]: TensorShape([4, 512])
```

```
In [52]: net.kernel.shape, net.bias.shape
```

```
Out[52]: (TensorShape([784, 512]), TensorShape([512]))
```



```
In [3]: net=tf.keras.layers.Dense(10)
```

```
In [4]: net.bias
```

```
# AttributeError: 'Dense' object has no attribute 'bias'
```

```
In [5]: net.get_weights()
```

```
Out[5]: []
```

```
In [6]: net.weights
```

```
Out[6]: []
```

```
In [13]: net.build(input_shape=(None,4))
```

```
In [14]: net.kernel.shape,net.bias.shape
```

```
Out[14]: (TensorShape([4, 10]), TensorShape([10]))
```

```
In [15]: net.build(input_shape=(None,20))
```

```
In [16]: net.kernel.shape,net.bias.shape
```

```
Out[16]: (TensorShape([20, 10]), TensorShape([10]))
```

```
In [10]: net.build(input_shape=(2,4))
```

```
In [11]: net.kernel
```

```
<tf.Variable 'kernel:0' shape=(4, 10) dtype=float32, numpy=
array([[ -0.28106192,  -0.2522246 ,   0.16050524,   0.43587887,  -0.50773597,
```



```
In [15]: net.build(input_shape=(None,20))
```

```
In [16]: net.kernel.shape,net.bias.shape
```

```
Out[16]: (TensorShape([20, 10]), TensorShape([10]))
```

```
In [17]: out=net(tf.random.randn((4,12)))
```

```
InvalidArgumentError: Matrix size-incompatible: In[0]: [4,12], In[1]: [20,10]  
[Op:MatMul]
```

```
In [19]: out=net(tf.random.normal((4,20)))
```

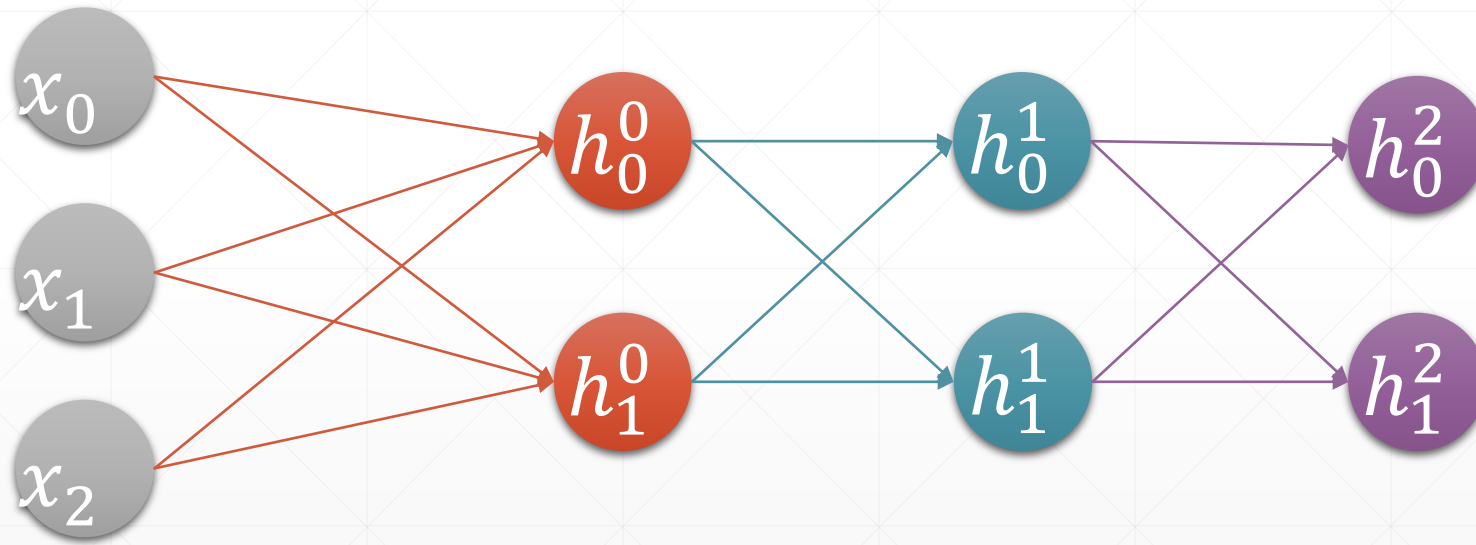
```
In [20]: out.shape
```

```
Out[20]: TensorShape([4, 10])
```

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# Multi-Layers

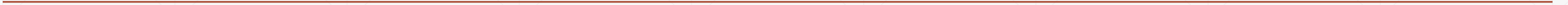
- `keras.Sequential([layer1, layer2, layer3])`



# Sequential

```
● ● ●  
  
x = tf.random.normal([2, 3])  
  
model = keras.Sequential([  
    keras.layers.Dense(2, activation='relu'),  
    keras.layers.Dense(2, activation='relu'),  
    keras.layers.Dense(2)  
])  
model.build(input_shape=[None, 4])  
model.summary()  
  
for p in model.trainable_variables:  
    print(p.name, p.shape)
```

**JUST  
DO  
IT.**

The text "JUST DO IT." is rendered in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letters are filled with a dark camouflage pattern. The text is surrounded by a dynamic splash of water, with droplets and ripples visible, particularly around the "DO" and "IT." parts. The entire graphic is centered on a light gray background with a subtle diamond-shaped grid pattern.





# Next

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神经网络层与训练方法  
图片识别  
文本理解  
艺术创作  
自动决策  
等等

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# Going Deeper!

## 人工智能101学院

- <https://study.163.com/provider/480000001847407/index.htm?share=2&shareId=480000001847407>



**Thank You.**

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