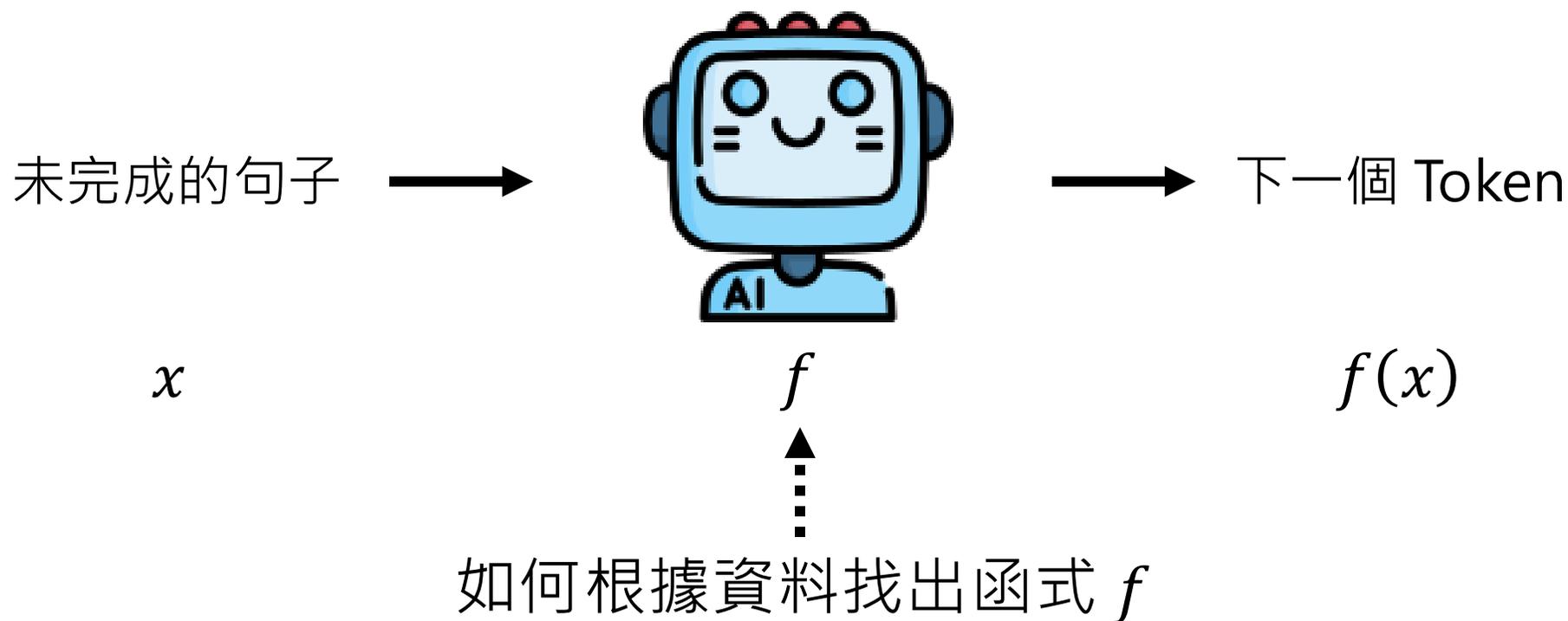


請各位同學稍待片刻  
我們 **14:23** 開始上課

一堂課搞懂  
機器學習和深度學習  
的基本概念

# 生成式人工智慧的基本原理



機器學習 (Machine Learning)

# 課程規劃



原理

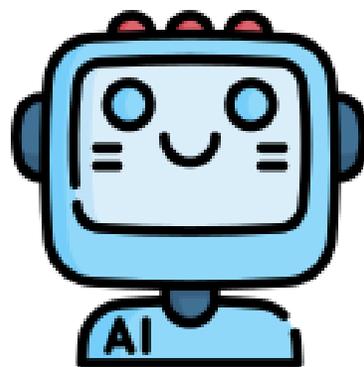


實作

# 可以找各式各樣的函式



$x$



$f$



如何根據資料找出函式  $f$



Regression

數字  
(這堂課的長度)

$f(x)$

# 這個函式有什麼用呢？

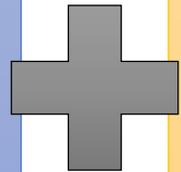
- 這個函式  $f$  回答一個關鍵問題

相信大家上課常常都會想的 .....

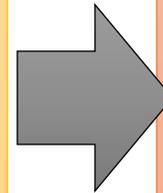


# 找函式步驟 3 + 1

步驟一：  
我要找什麼



步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

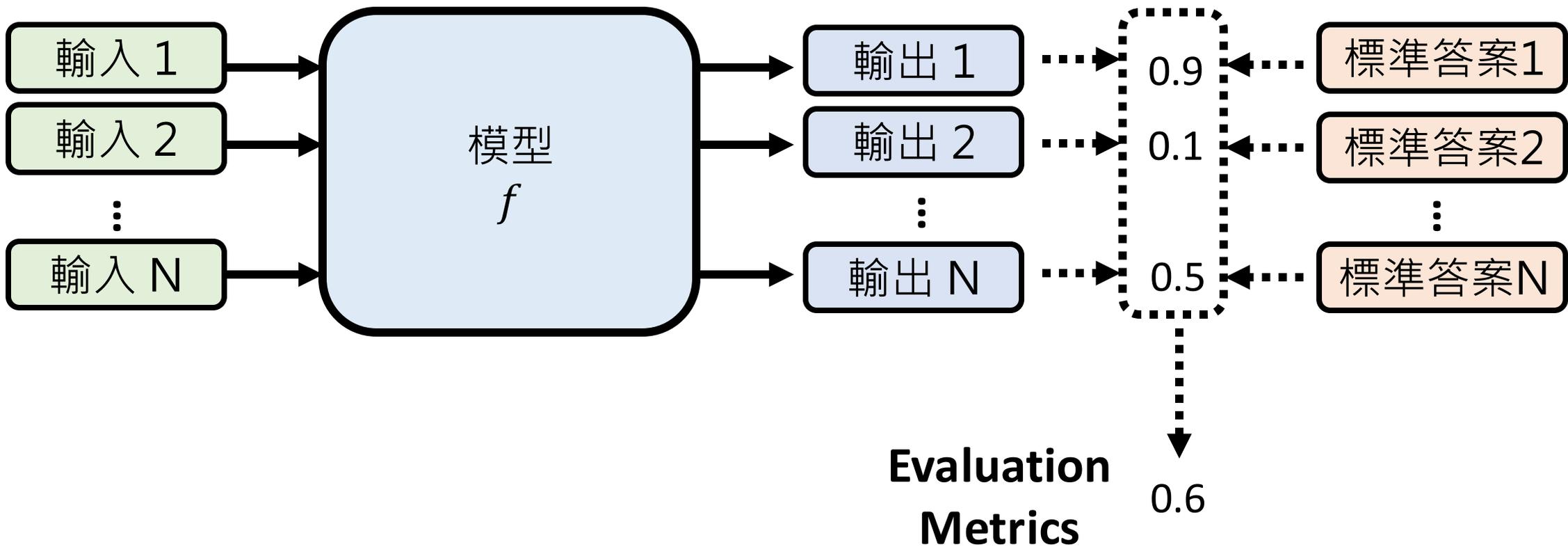
學習 (Learning)、訓練 (Training)

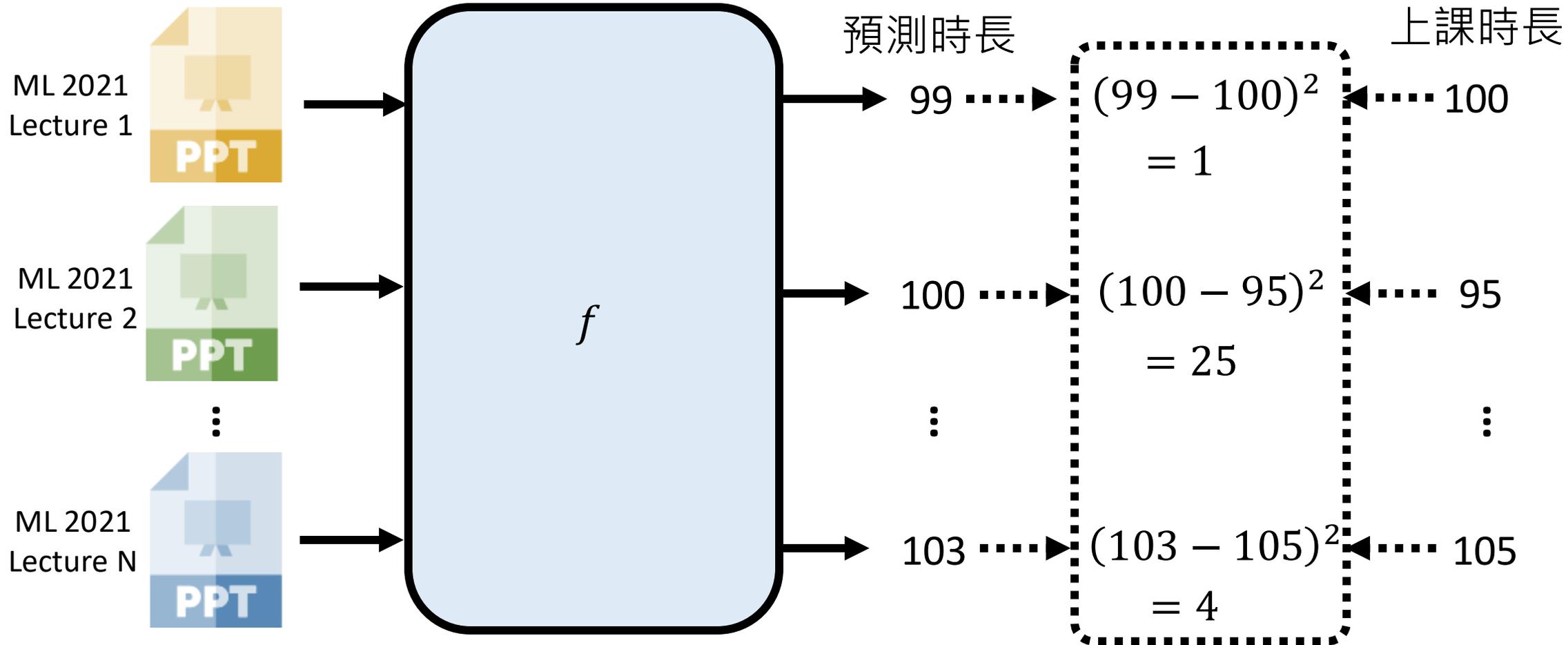
# 找函式步驟 3 + 1



給我一個  $f$  ，我要知道它是不是我要的

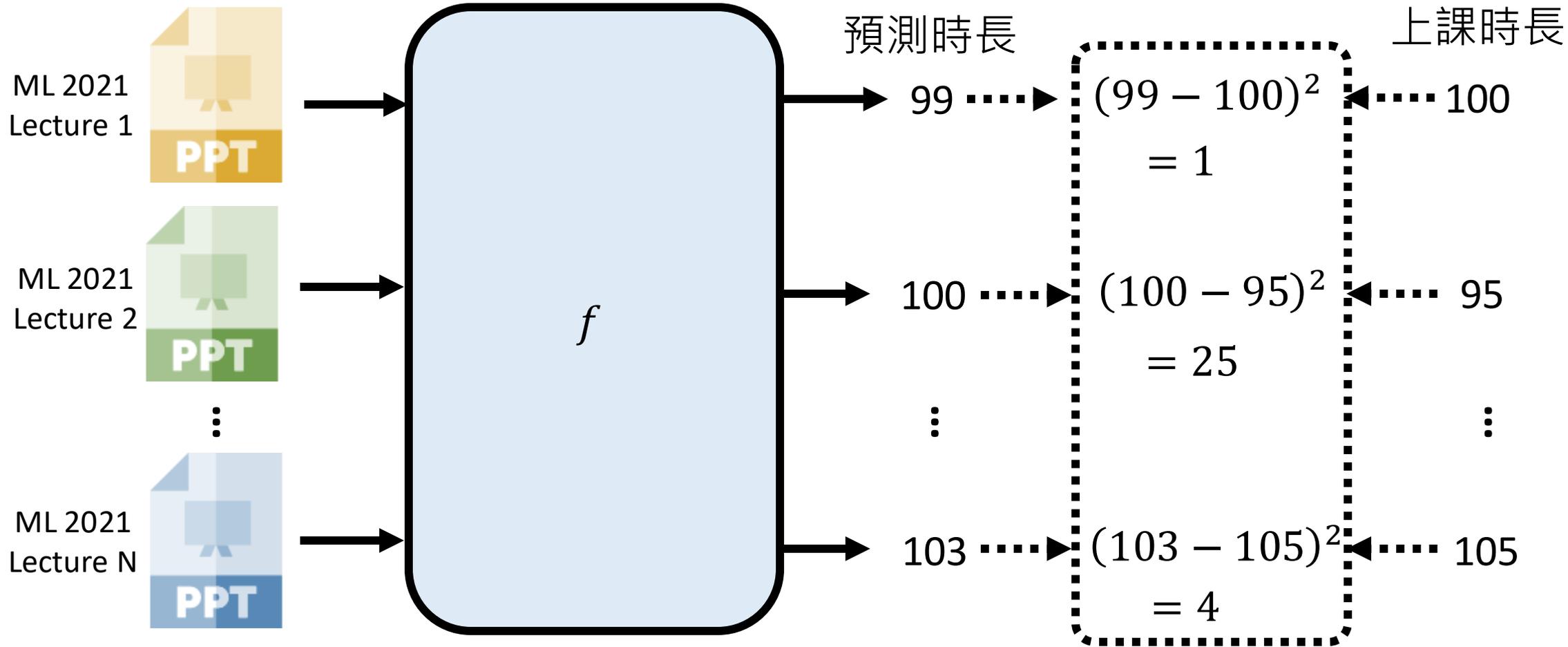
# 上一講：生成式人工智慧的能力檢定





越小越好 .....► **Loss (Cost)**

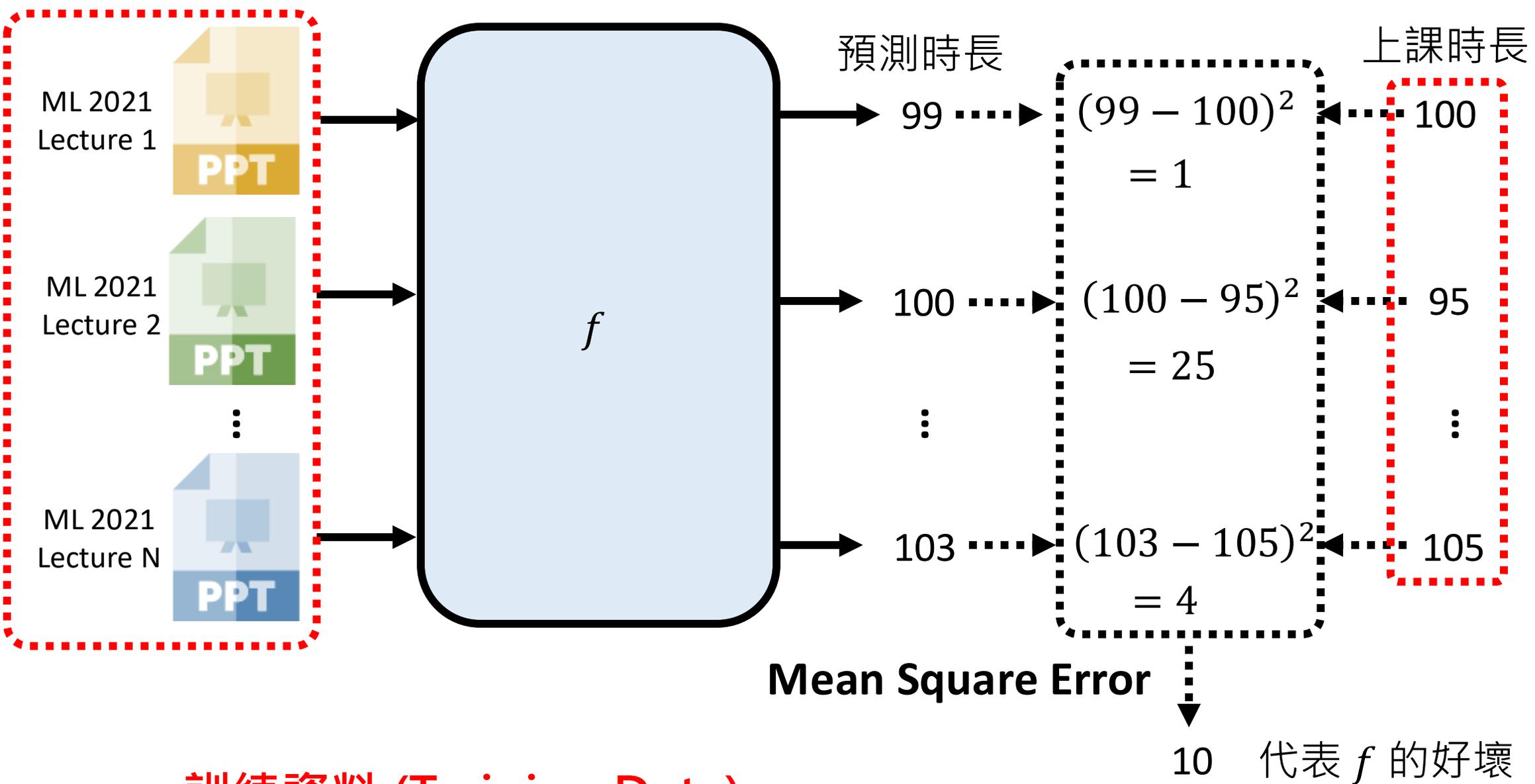
越大越好 .....► **Objective**



越小越好  $\cdots \blacktriangleright$  **Loss (Cost)**

越大越好  $\cdots \blacktriangleright$  **Objective**

這跟 Evaluation 的過程是一樣的  
 能不能把 Evaluation Metrics 當作 Loss (Objective) ?



訓練資料 (Training Data)

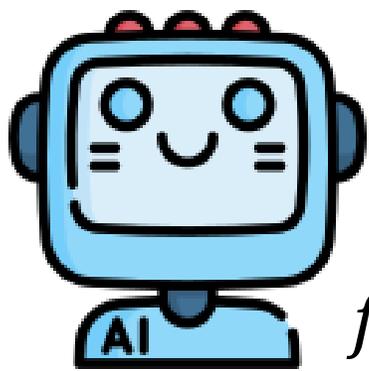
# 找函式步驟 3 + 1



訂出候選的函式集合



$x$

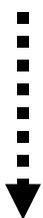


$f$

數字

$y$

函式的輸入只能是數字



**Feature**

頁數  $x_1$

內容總字數  $x_2$

標題長度  $x_3$

有沒有 "Learning"  $x_4$

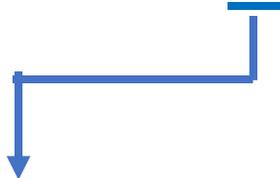
⋮ (0 or 1)

Linear Regression

$y = w_1 x_1 + b$

+

$b$



課程長度跟投影片頁數成某種比例關係



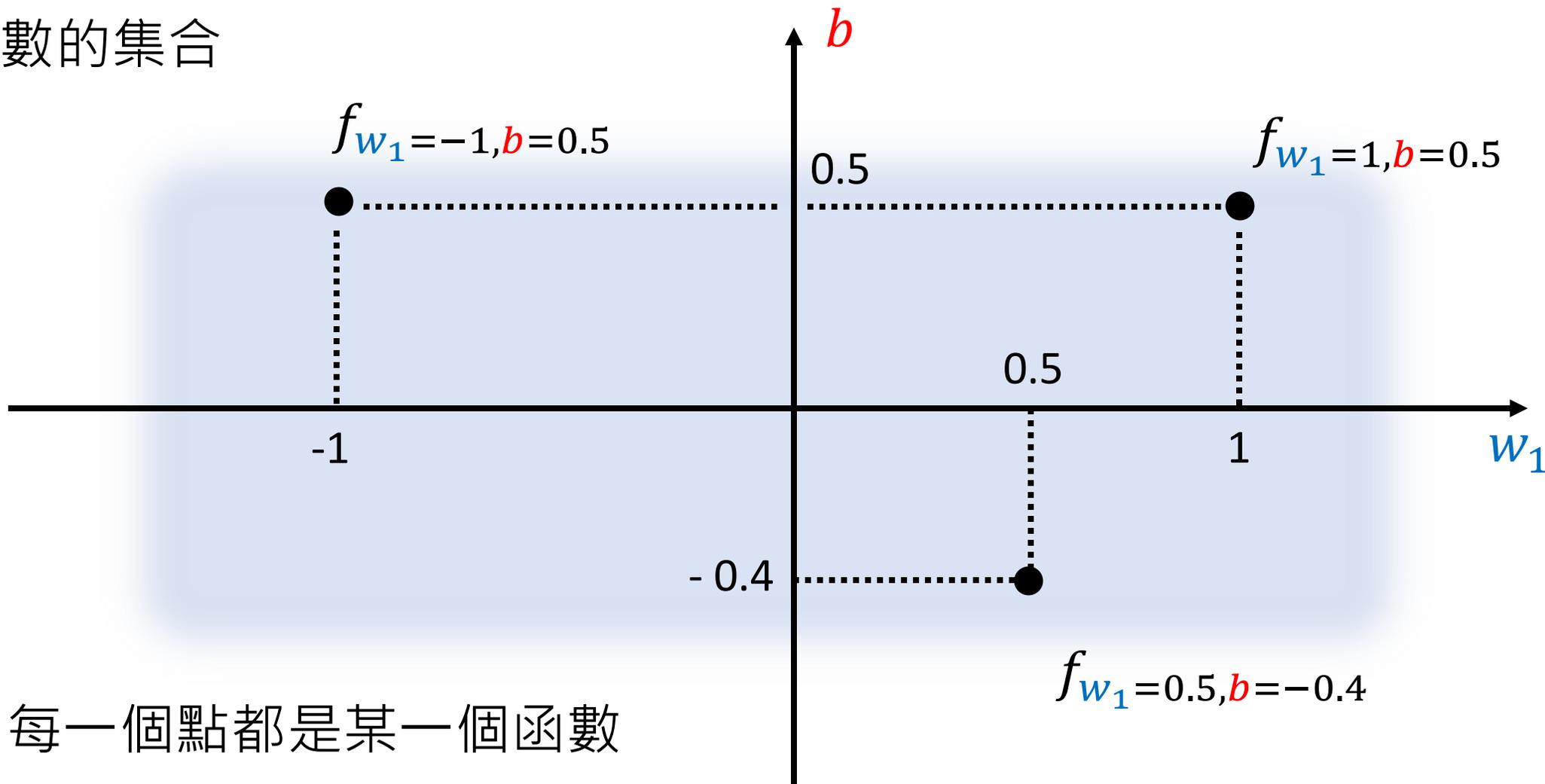
固定多出一點時間 (開場、結尾)

$w_1, b$  數值未知

**參數 (Parameter)**

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b \quad w_1, b \text{ 數值未知} \quad \text{參數 (Parameter)}$$

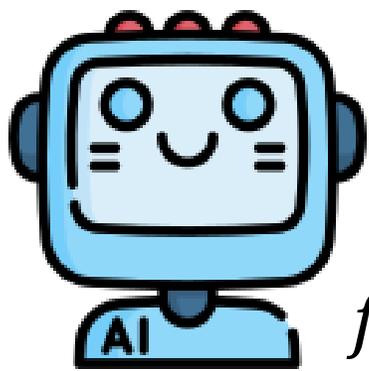
函數的集合



每一個點都是某一個函數



$x$

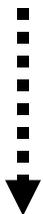


$f$

數字

$y$

函式的輸入只能是數字



頁數

$x_1$

內容總字數

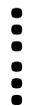
$x_2$

標題長度

$x_3$

有沒有 "Learning"

$x_4$



(0 or 1)

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

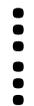
出自人類對於任務的理解 (domain knowledge)

$$y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + b$$

模型 (Model)

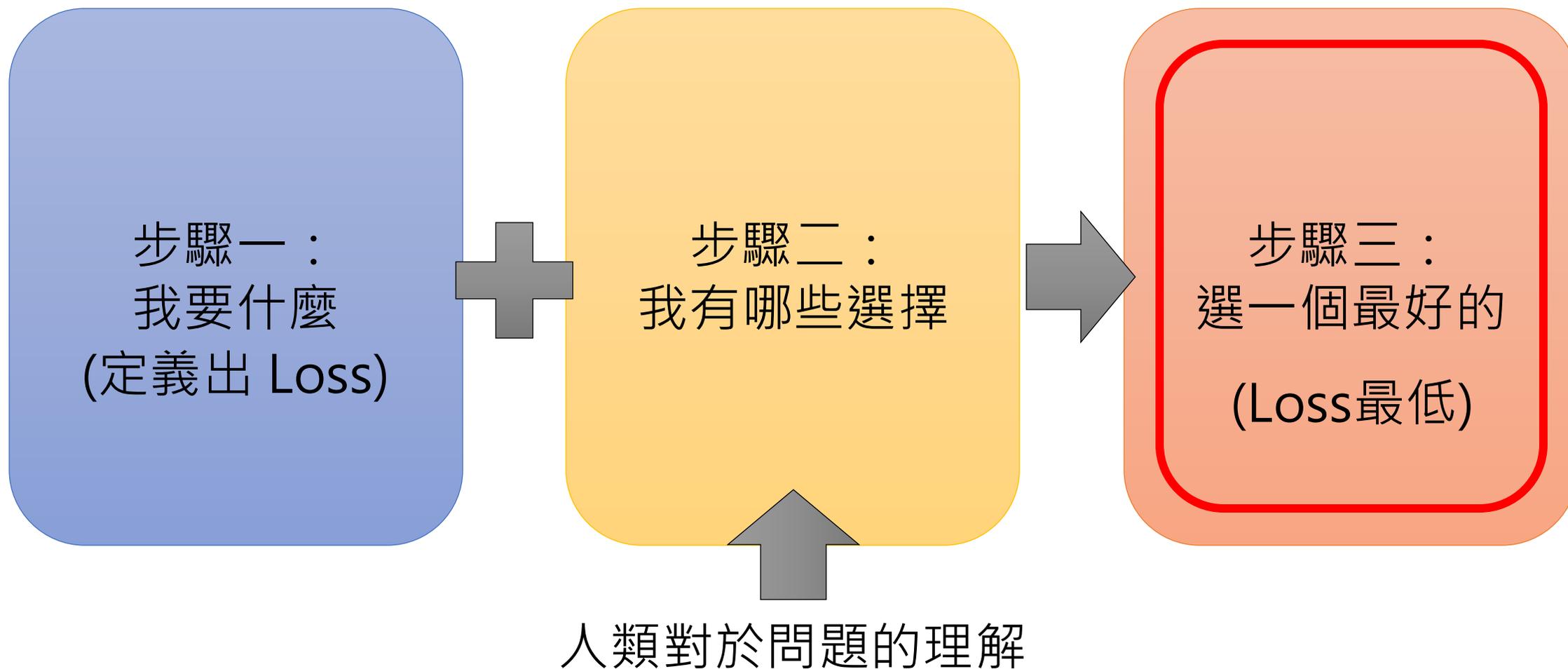
$$y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_3 x_3 + b$$

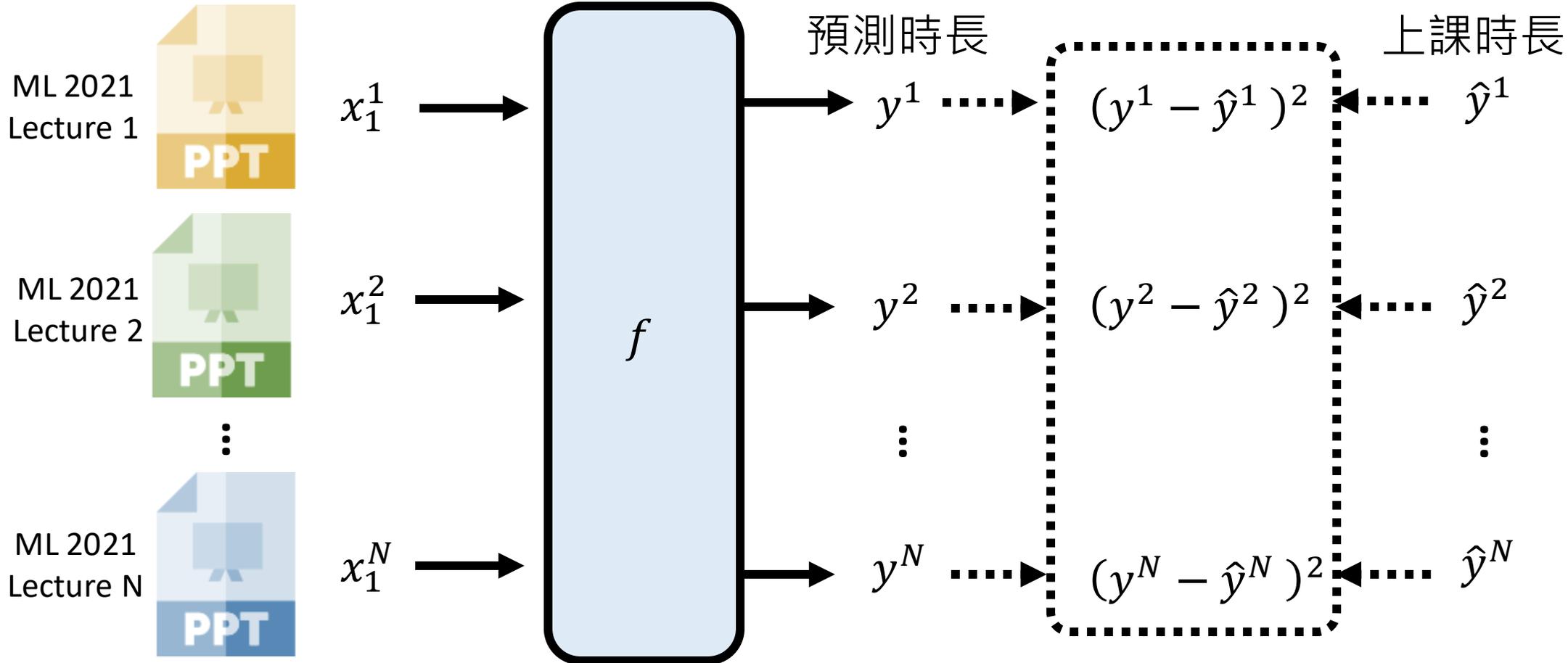
$$y = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 x_4 + w_3 x_3^2 + b$$



有無盡的可能

# 找函式步驟 3 + 1





先把 Loss 的數學式寫出來

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y^i - \hat{y}^i)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (w_1 x_1^i + b - \hat{y}^i)^2$$

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

選一個最好 (Loss最低) 的函式

$$\underline{L(w_1, b)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (w_1 x_1^i + b - \hat{y}^i)^2$$

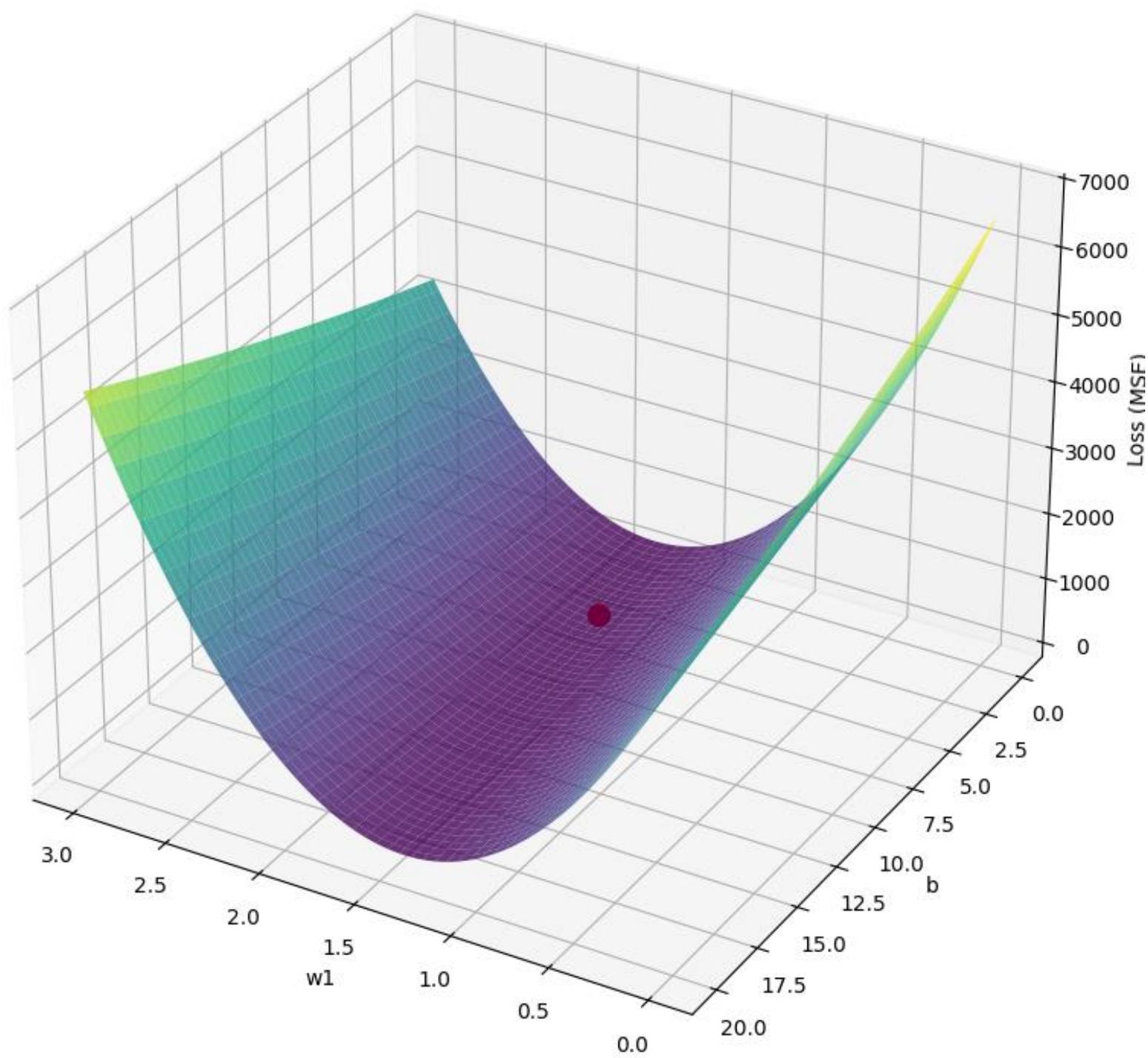
$$w_1^*, b^* = \underset{w_1, b}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(w_1, b)$$

← 這是我們真正要解的問題

Optimization

暴力算出所有候選  
函式的 Loss (MSE)

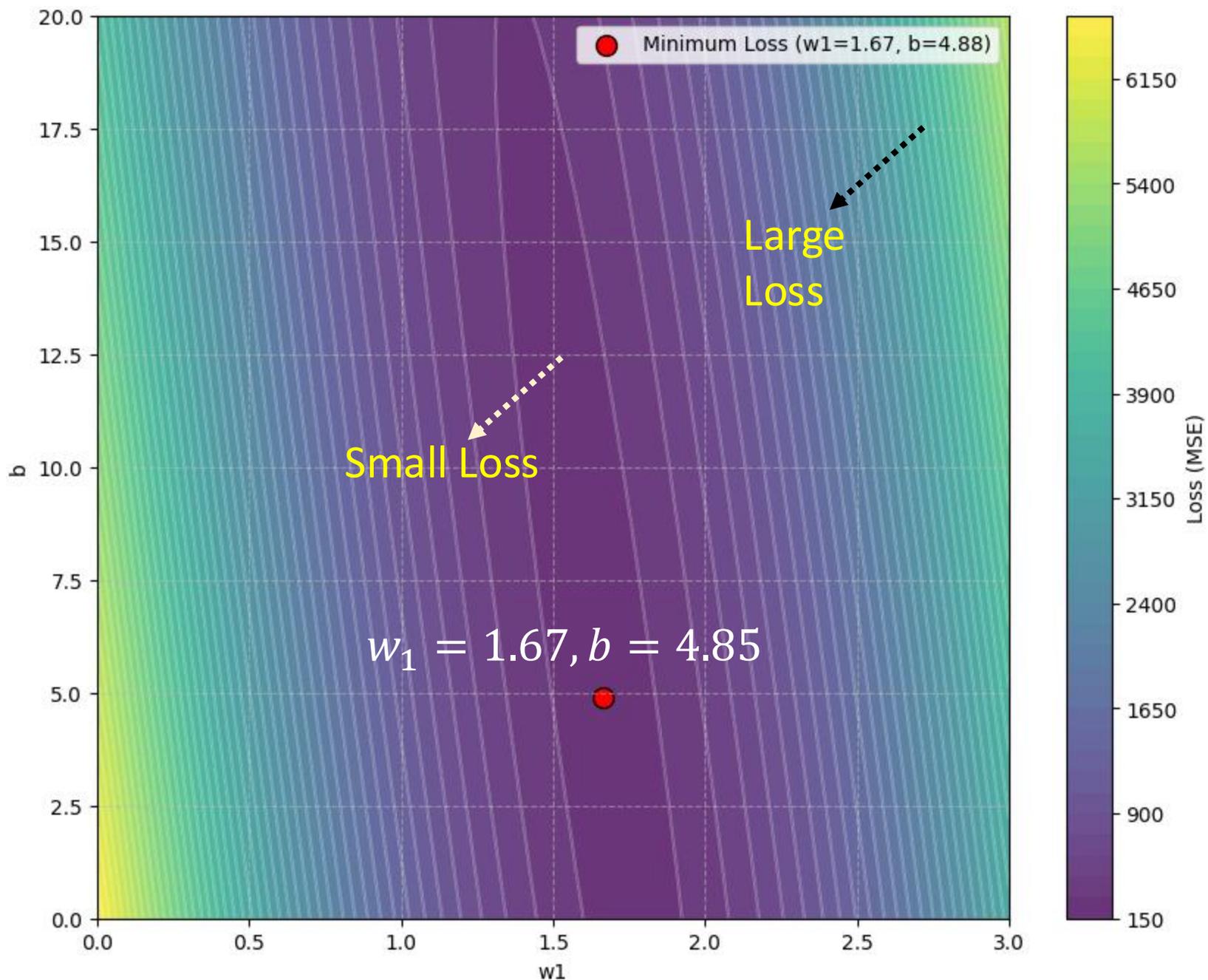
$$w_1^*, b^* = \underset{w_1, b}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(w_1, b)$$



暴力算出所有候選  
函式的 Loss (MSE)

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

Loss Surface  
(Loss 等高線圖)



# 選一個最好 (Loss最低) 的函式

當 Loss 是 MSE

$$L(w_1, b) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (w_1 x_1^i + b - \hat{y}^i)^2$$

當函式集合寫成這樣

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

Linear Regression

$$w_1^*, b^* = \underset{w_1, b}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(w_1, b)$$

線性代數告訴我們有這個問題有  
Closed-form Solution (有公式解)

我們需要更通用的做法

# Gradient Descent 梯度下降法

$$w_1^* = \arg \min_{w_1} L(w_1)$$

Loss  
 $L$



左右各踏一小步  
往右一小步可以讓  $L$  變小



Local Minimum  
往左往右都不會  
讓  $L$  變小

Global Minimum



$w_1^0$

$w_1^1$

$w_1^2$

$w_1$

# Gradient Descent

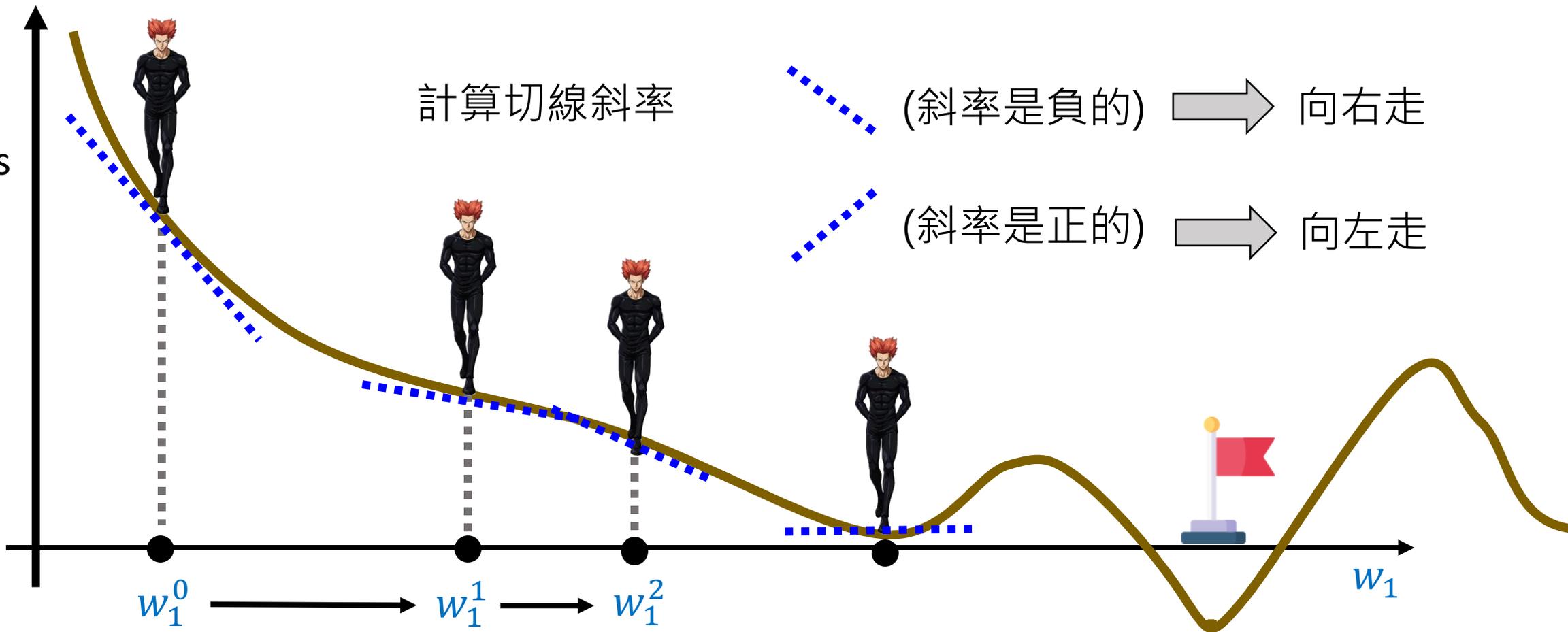
## 梯度下降法

$$w_1^* = \arg \min_{w_1} L(w_1)$$

Loss  
 $L$

計算切線斜率

(斜率是負的) → 向右走  
(斜率是正的) → 向左走



# Gradient Descent

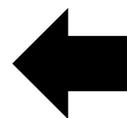
## 梯度下降法

$$w_1^* = \underset{w_1}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(w_1)$$

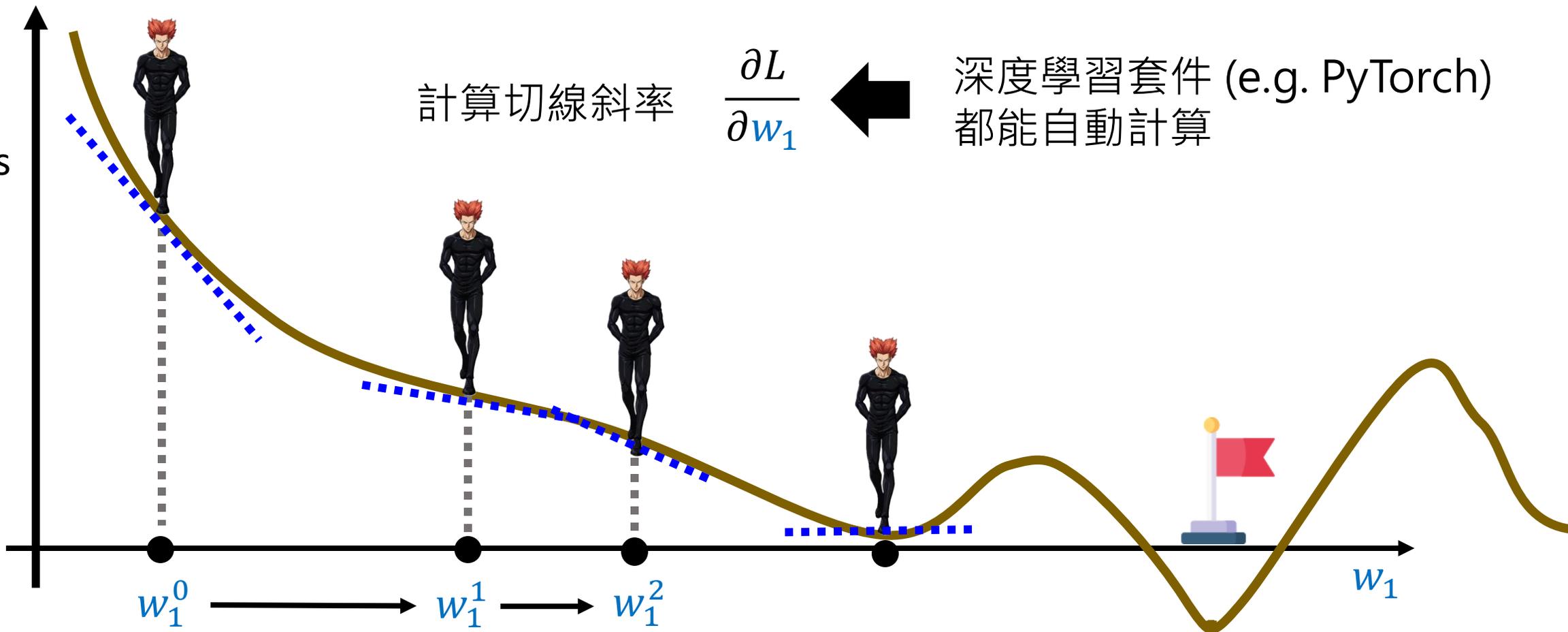
Loss  
 $L$

計算切線斜率

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1}$$



深度學習套件 (e.g. PyTorch)  
都能自動計算

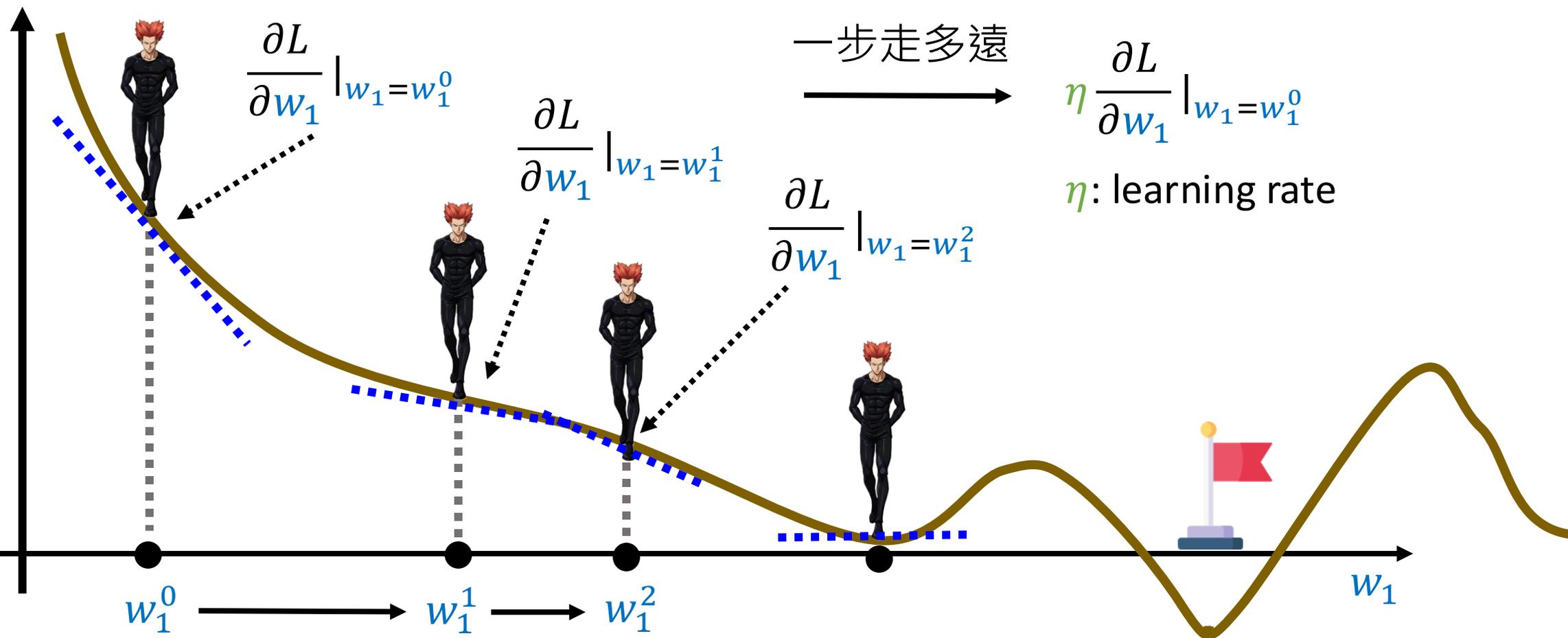


# Gradient Descent

## 梯度下降法

$$w_1^* = \arg \min_{w_1} L(w_1)$$

Loss  
 $L$



# Gradient Descent

$$w_1^*, b^* = \underset{w_1, b}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(w_1, b)$$

- (Randomly) Pick initial values  $w_1^0, b^0$
- Compute

Gradient

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \Big|_{w_1=w_1^0, b=b^0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} \Big|_{w_1=w_1^0, b=b^0}$$

$$w_1^1 \leftarrow w_1^0 - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_1} \Big|_{w_1=w_1^0, b=b^0}$$

$$b^1 \leftarrow b^0 - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} \Big|_{w_1=w_1^0, b=b^0}$$

Can be done in one line in most deep learning frameworks

- Update  $w_1$  and  $b$  iteratively

# Gradient Descent

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ (Randomly) Pick initial values  $\boldsymbol{\theta}^0$

$$\text{gradient } \mathbf{g}^0 = \begin{bmatrix} \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^0} \\ \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_2} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^0} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1^1 \\ \theta_2^1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1^0 \\ \theta_2^0 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \eta \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^0} \\ \eta \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_2} \right|_{\boldsymbol{\theta}=\boldsymbol{\theta}^0} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{g}^0 = \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^0)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^1 \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}^0 - \eta \mathbf{g}^0$$

# Gradient Descent

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^* = \underset{\boldsymbol{\theta}}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} L(\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

➤ (Randomly) Pick initial values  $\boldsymbol{\theta}^0$

➤ Compute gradient  $\mathbf{g}^0 = \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^0)$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^1 \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}^0 - \eta \mathbf{g}^0 \quad \leftarrow \text{1 iteration (1 update)}$$

➤ Compute gradient  $\mathbf{g}^1 = \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^1)$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^2 \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}^1 - \eta \mathbf{g}^1$$

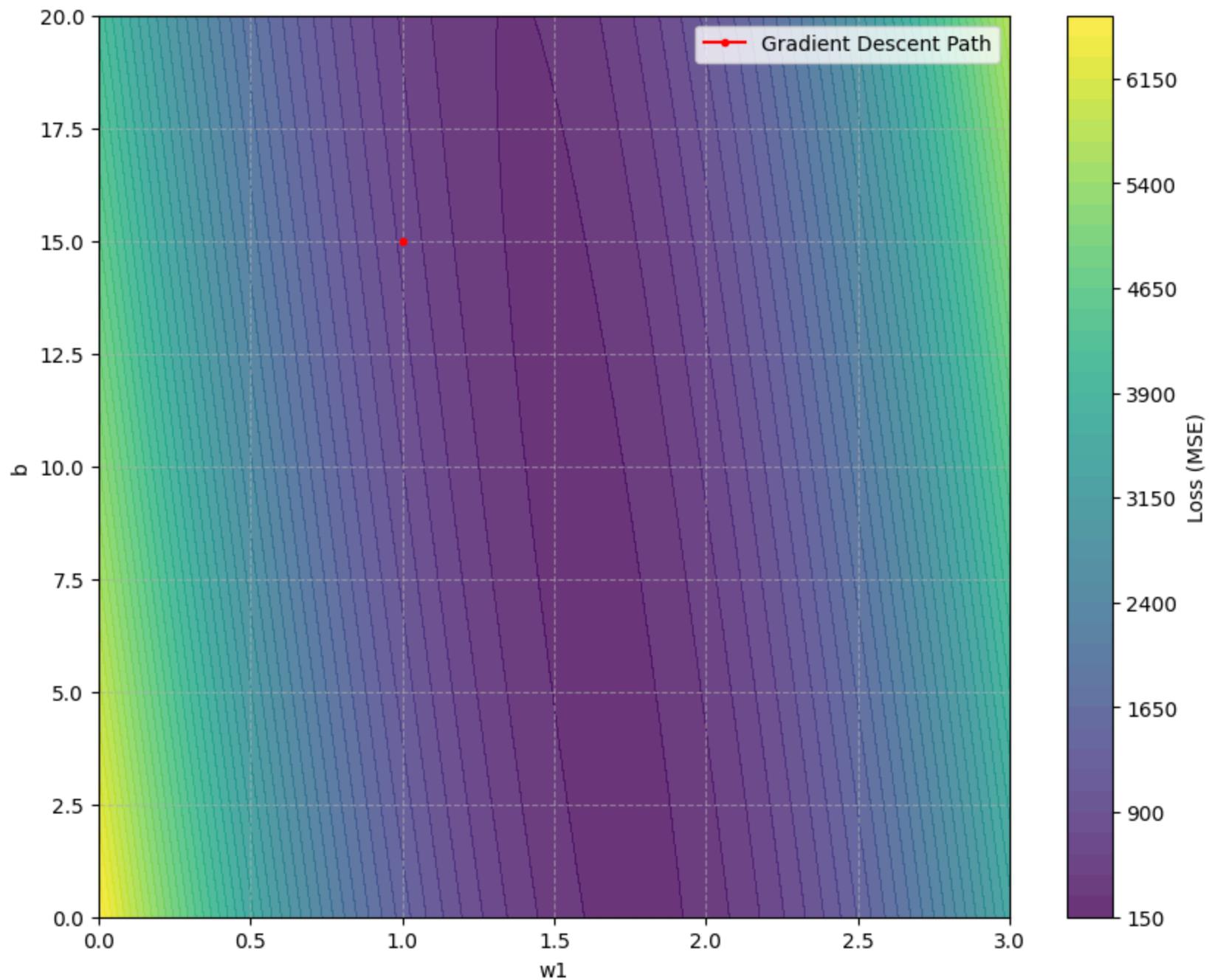
➤ Compute gradient  $\mathbf{g}^2 = \nabla L(\boldsymbol{\theta}^2)$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^3 \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\theta}^2 - \eta \mathbf{g}^2$$

概念很簡單，  
做起來不容易

$$w_1^0 = 1.0, b^0 = 15.0$$

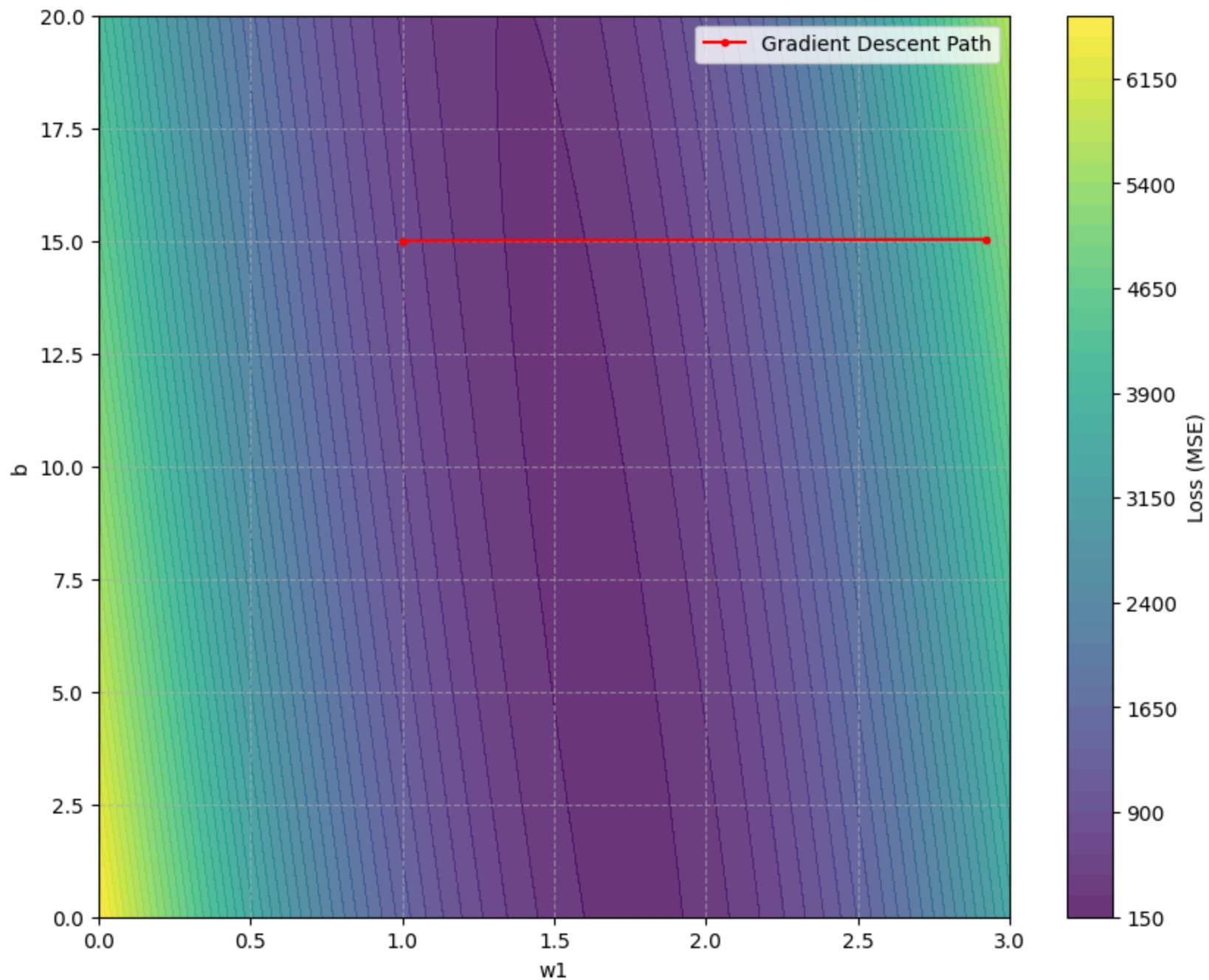
$$\eta = 0.001$$



概念很簡單，  
做起來不容易

$$w_1^0 = 1.0, b^0 = 15.0$$

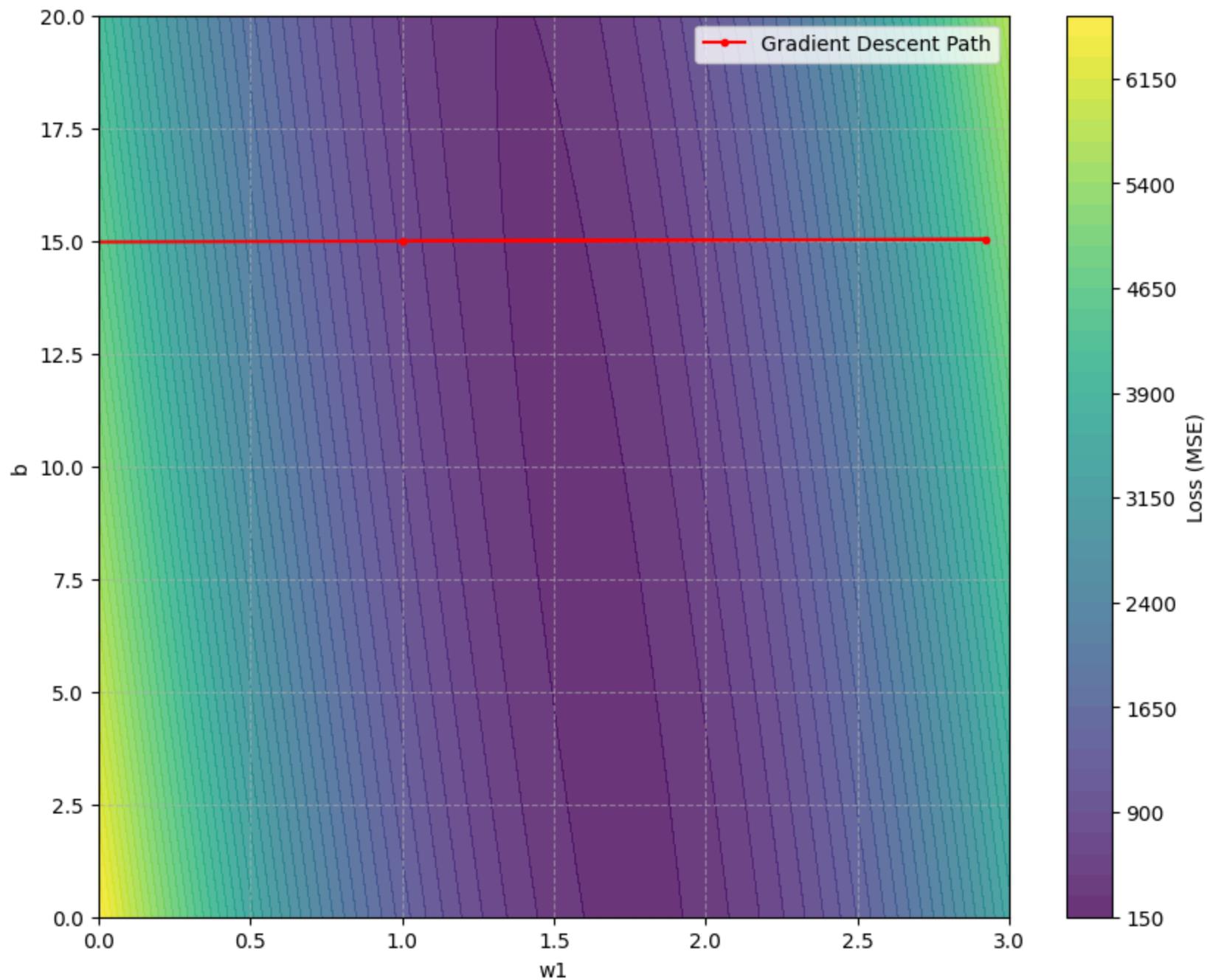
$$\eta = 0.001$$



概念很簡單，  
做起來不容易

$$w_1^0 = 1.0, b^0 = 15.0$$

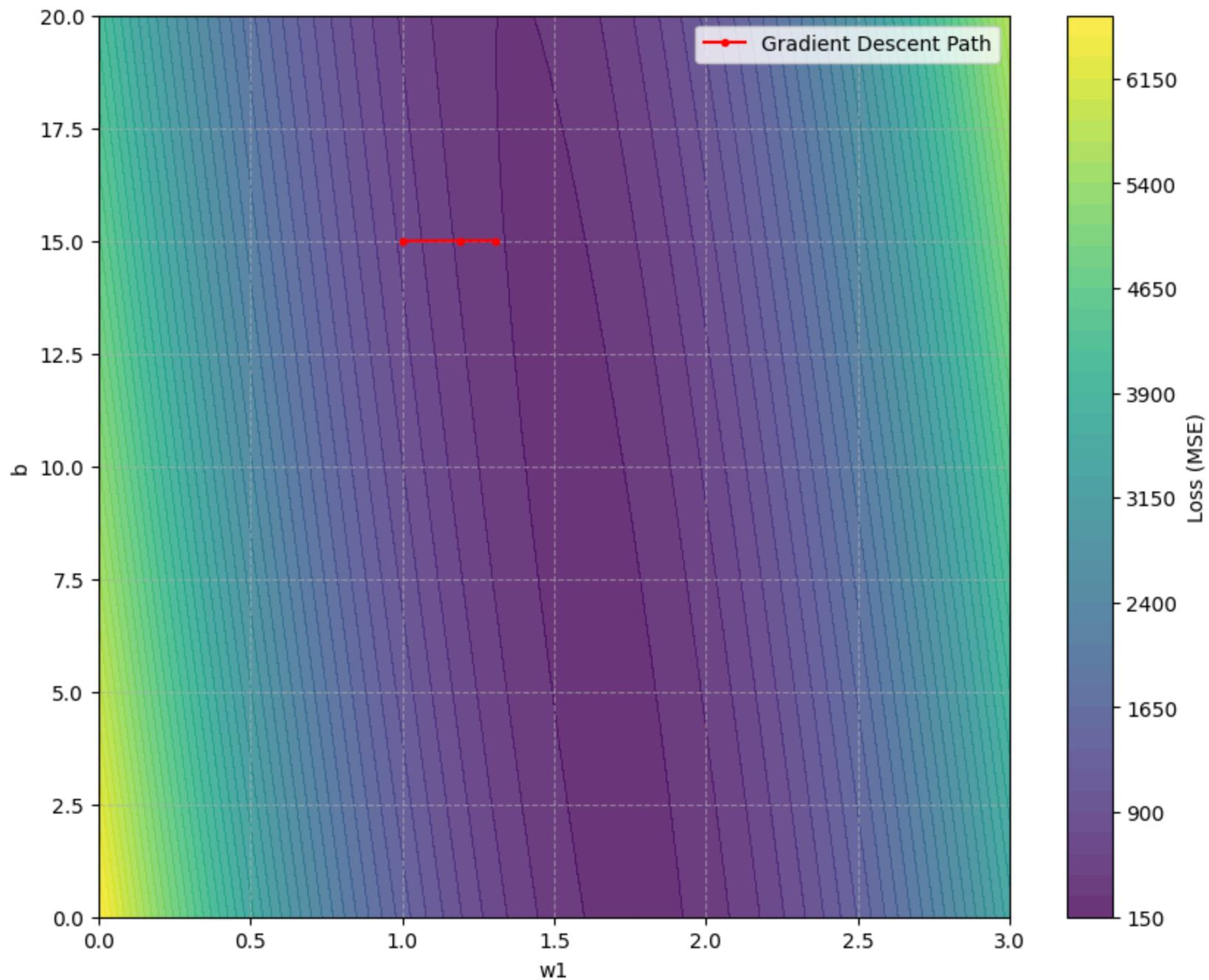
$$\eta = 0.001$$



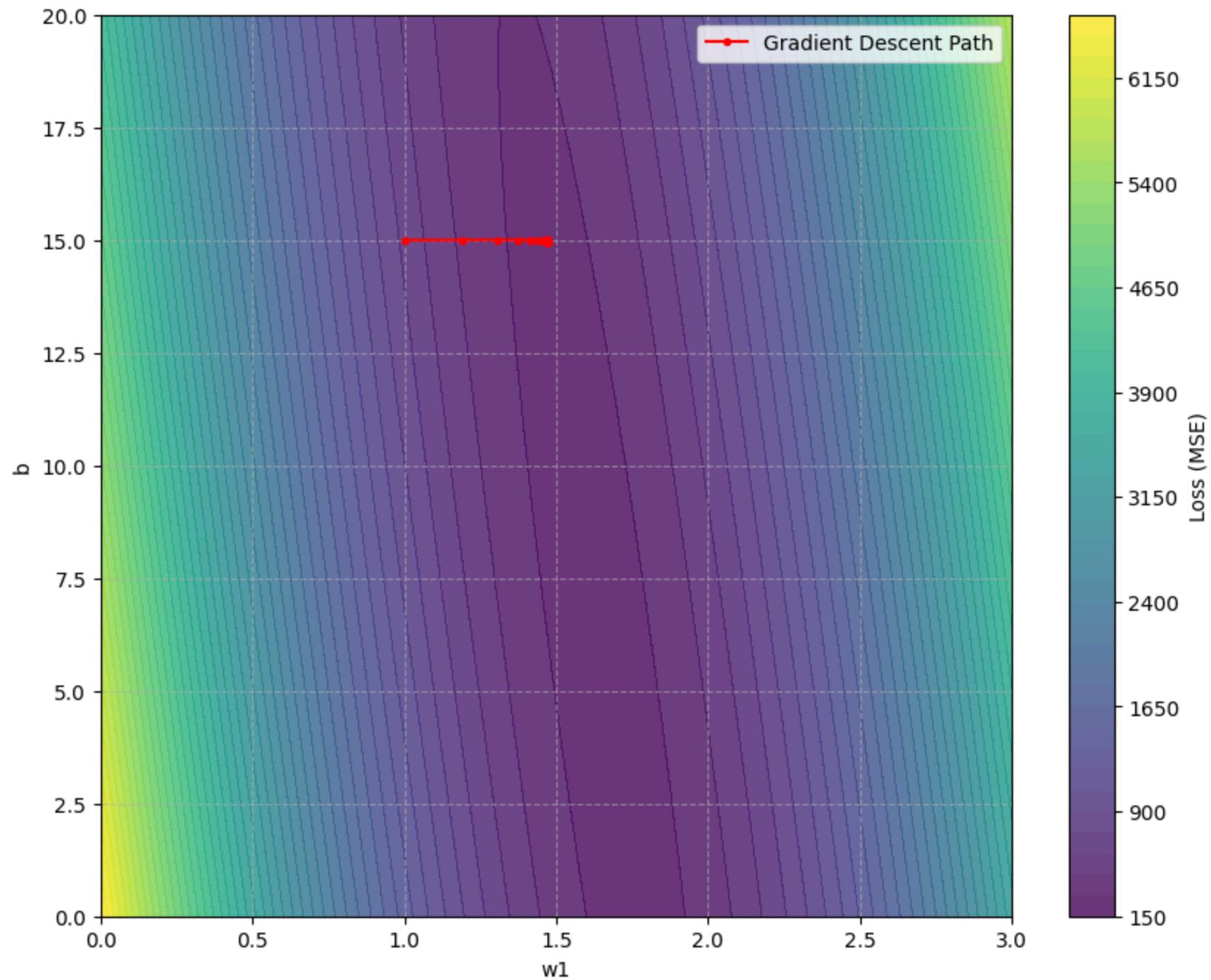
概念很簡單，  
做起來不容易

$$w_1^0 = 1.0, b^0 = 15.0$$

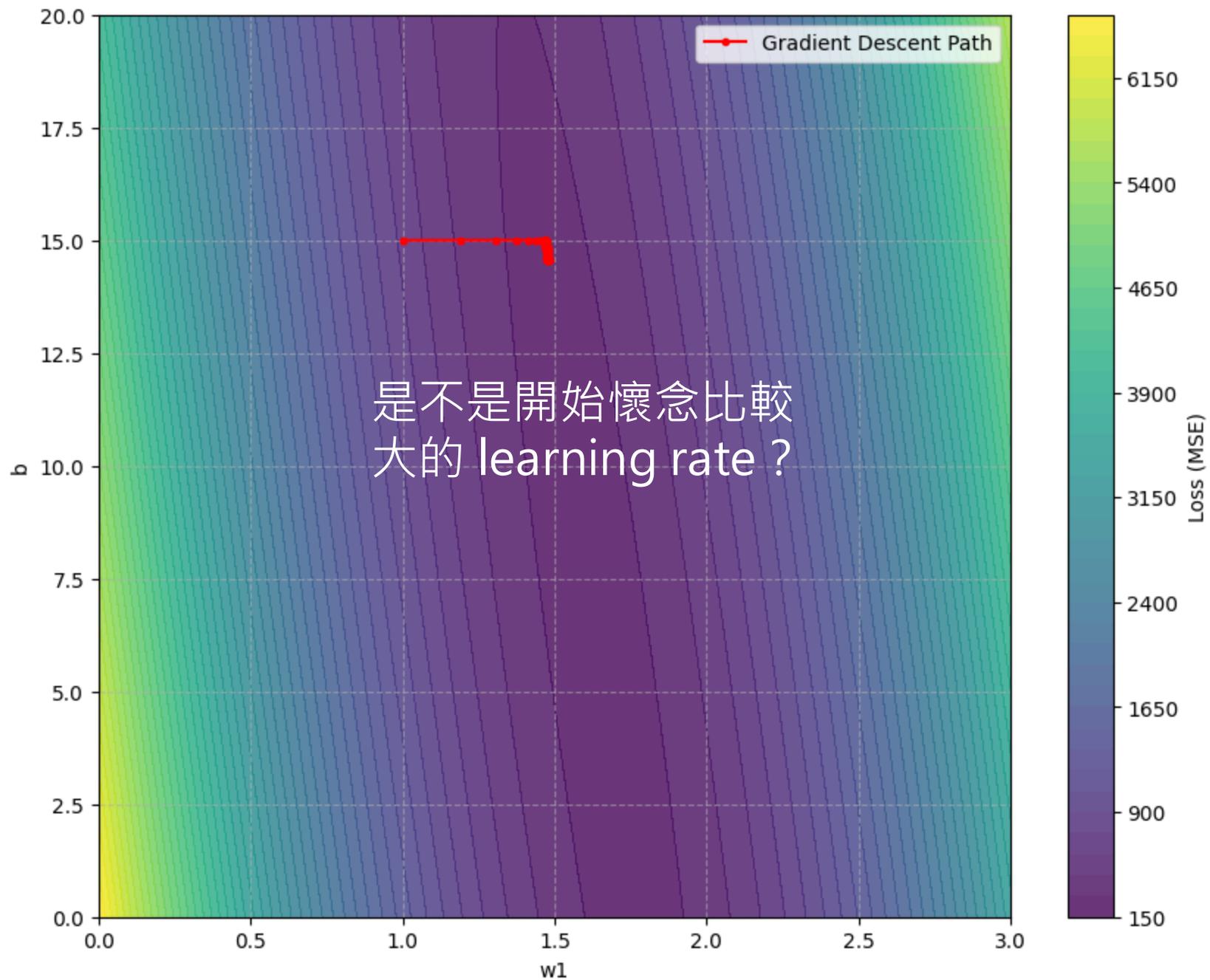
$$\eta = 0.0001$$



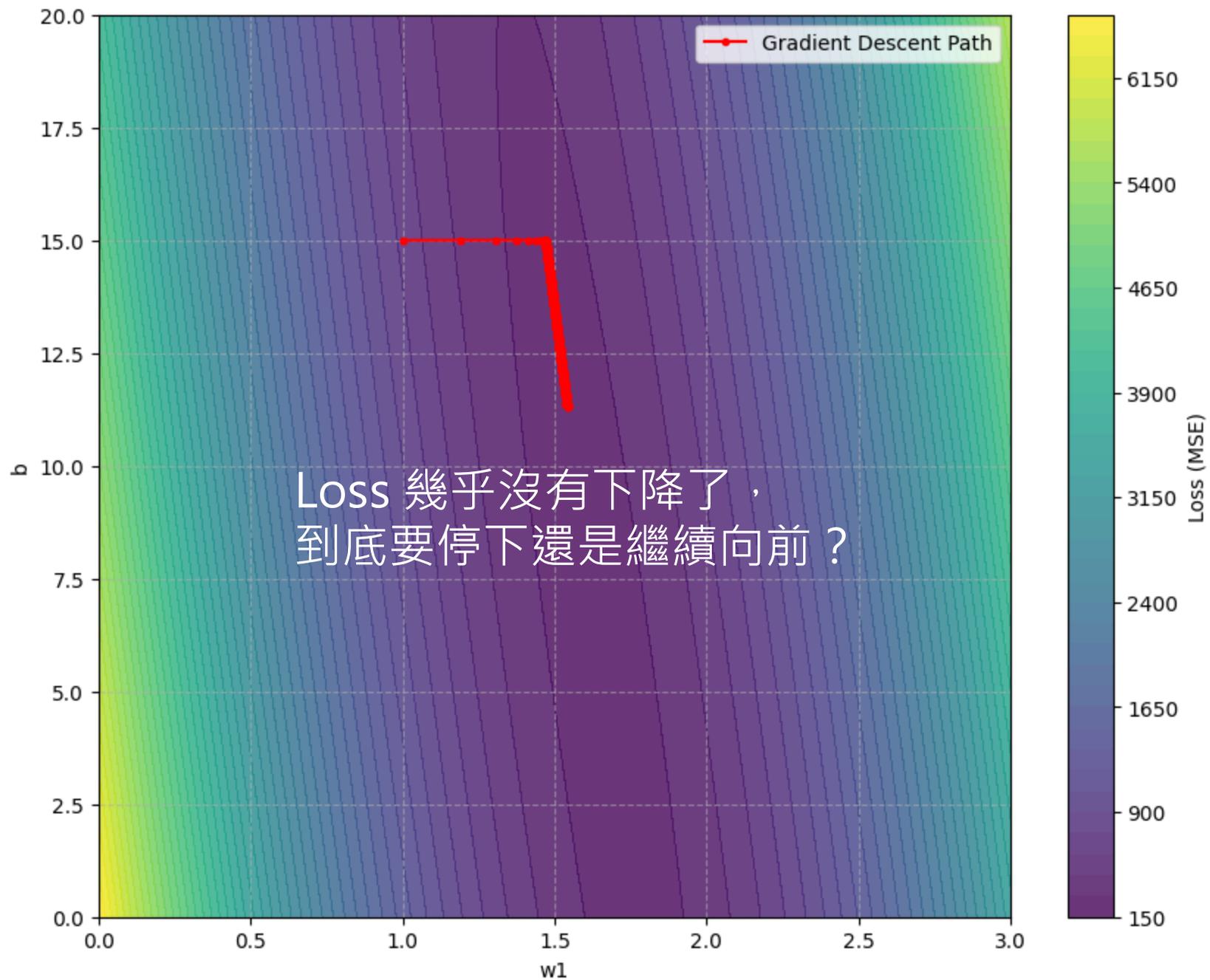
Update 100 times



Update 1,000 times



Update 10,000 times



# 參數更新太慢？

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} L(\theta)$$

➤ (Randomly) Pick initial values  $\theta^0$

➤ Compute gradient  $g^0 = \nabla L(\theta^0)$

$$\theta^1 \leftarrow \theta^0 - \eta g^0$$

➤ Compute gradient  $g^1 = \nabla L(\theta^1)$

$$\theta^2 \leftarrow \theta^1 - \eta g^1$$

➤ Compute gradient  $g^2 = \nabla L(\theta^2)$

$$\theta^3 \leftarrow \theta^2 - \eta g^2$$

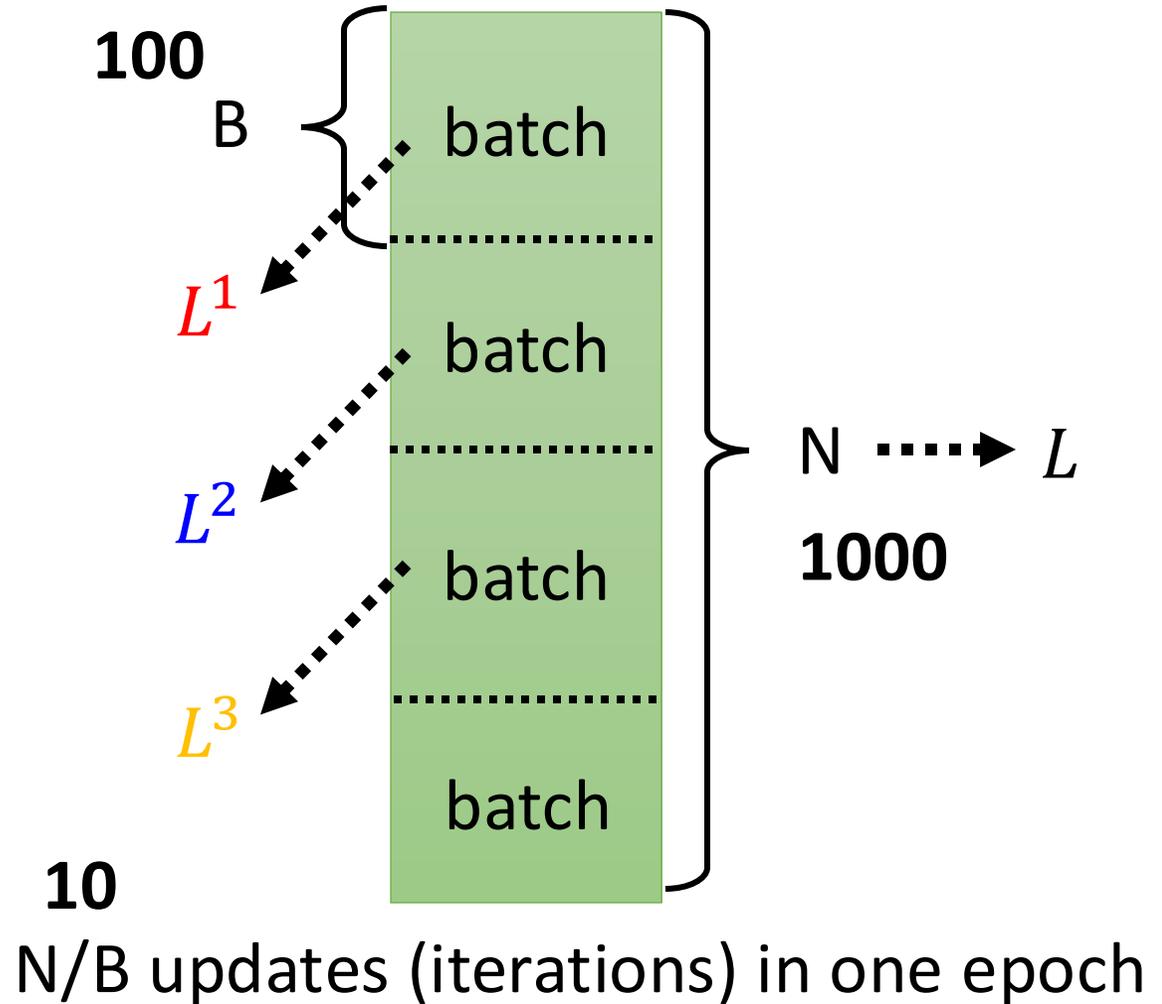
$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \dots$$

如果訓練資料很多，要等很久才能更新一次參數

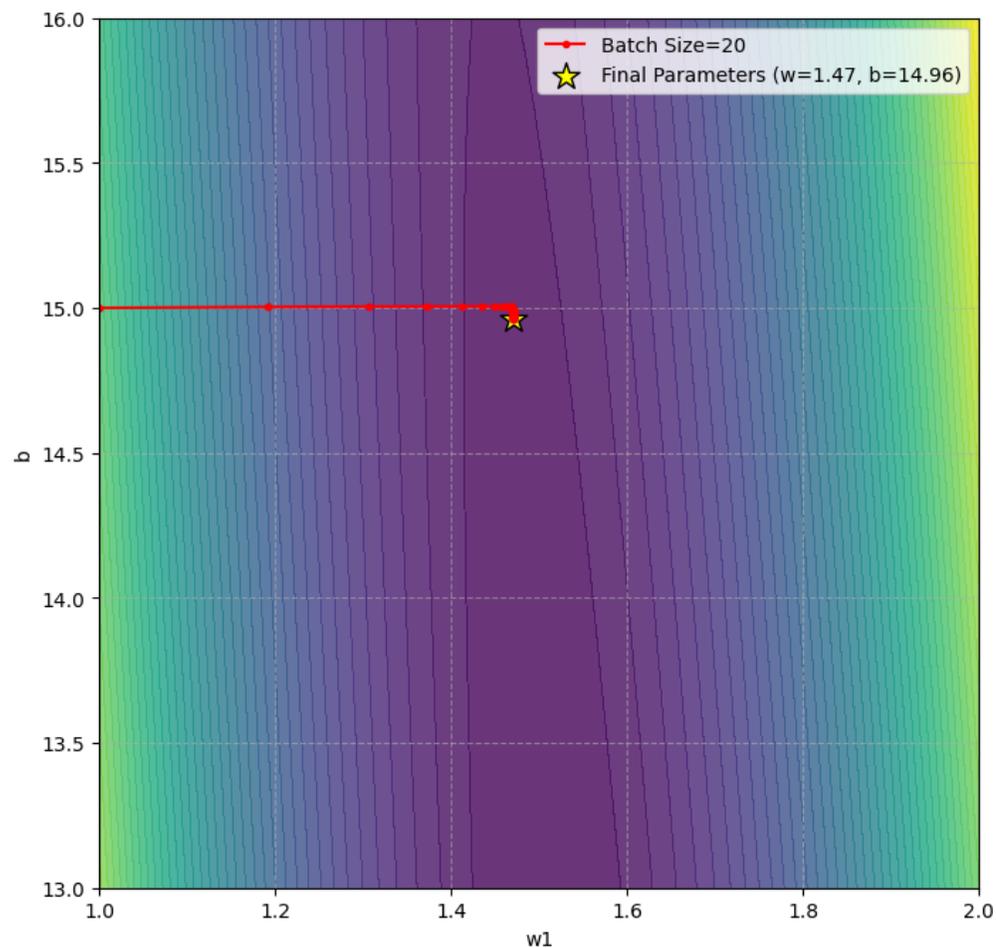
# 迫不及待更新參數

- (Randomly) Pick initial values  $\theta^0$
- Compute gradient  $\mathbf{g}^0 = \nabla L^1(\theta^0)$   
 $\theta^1 \leftarrow \theta^0 - \eta \mathbf{g}^0$
- Compute gradient  $\mathbf{g}^1 = \nabla L^2(\theta^1)$   
 $\theta^2 \leftarrow \theta^1 - \eta \mathbf{g}^1$
- Compute gradient  $\mathbf{g}^2 = \nabla L^3(\theta^2)$   
 $\theta^3 \leftarrow \theta^2 - \eta \mathbf{g}^2$

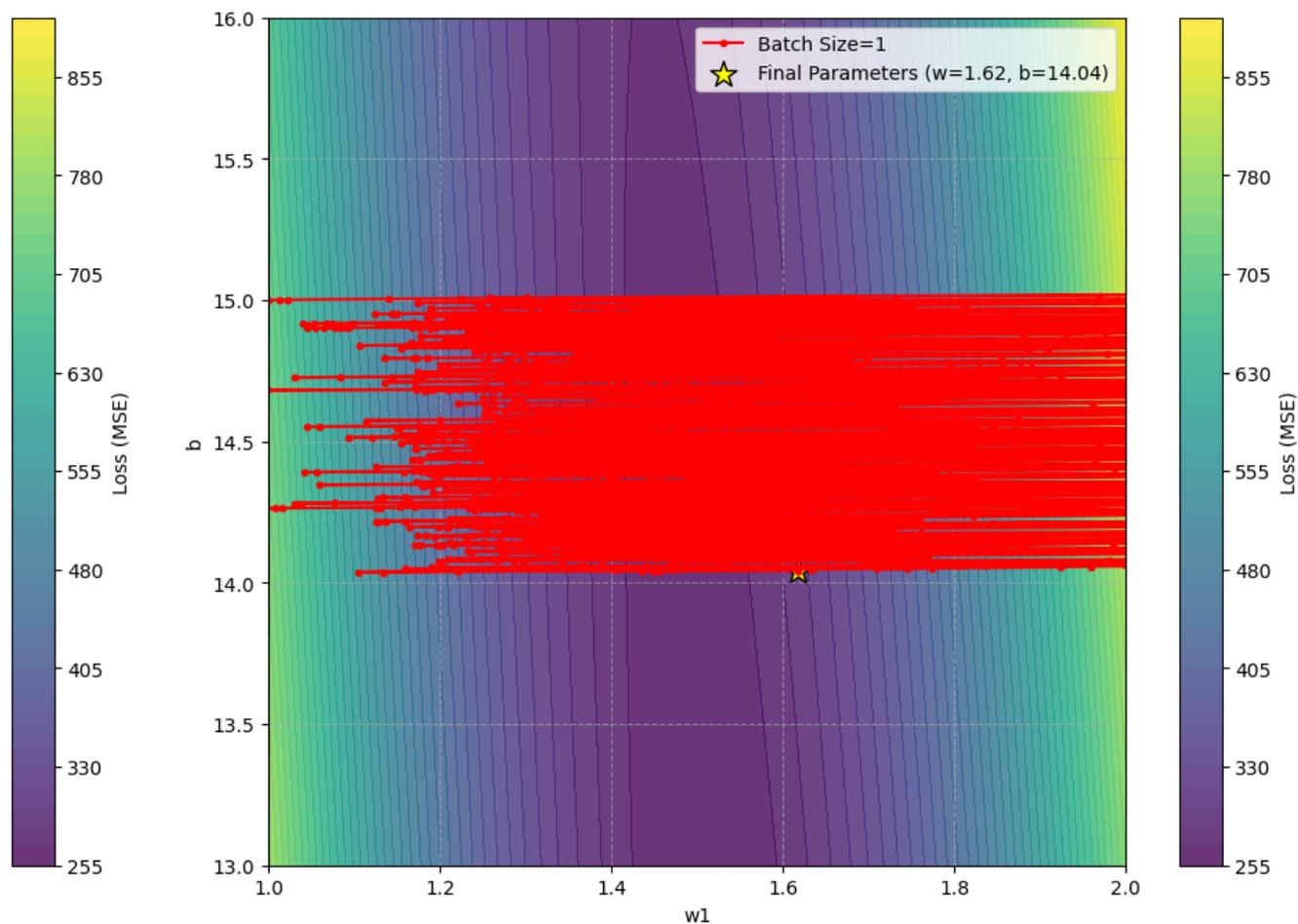
1 **epoch** = see all the batches once



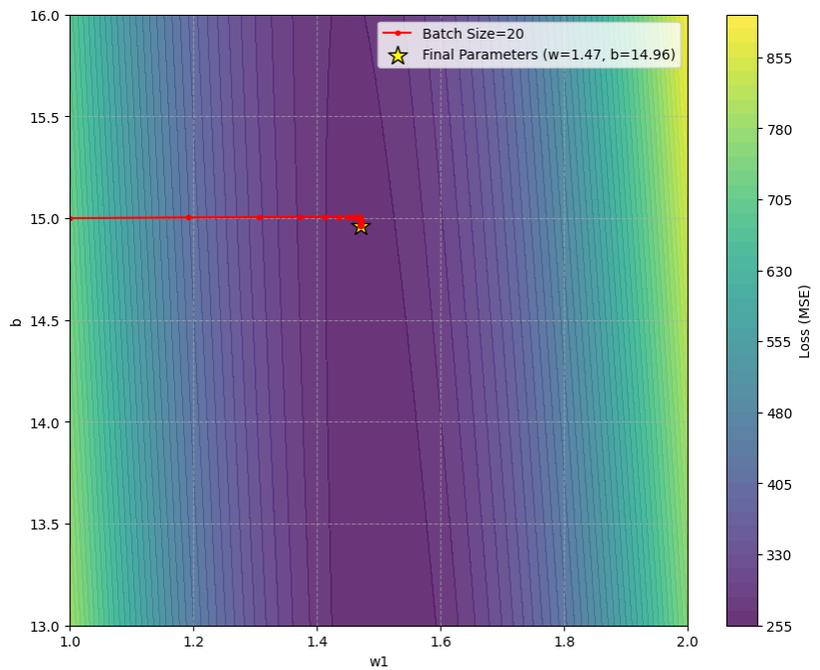
epochs = 100



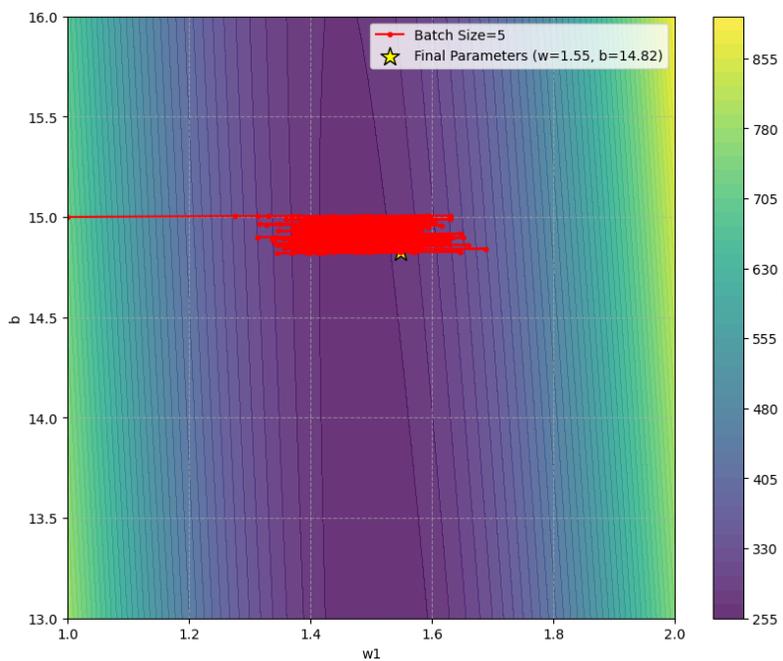
Batch size = all training data  
(Full Batch)



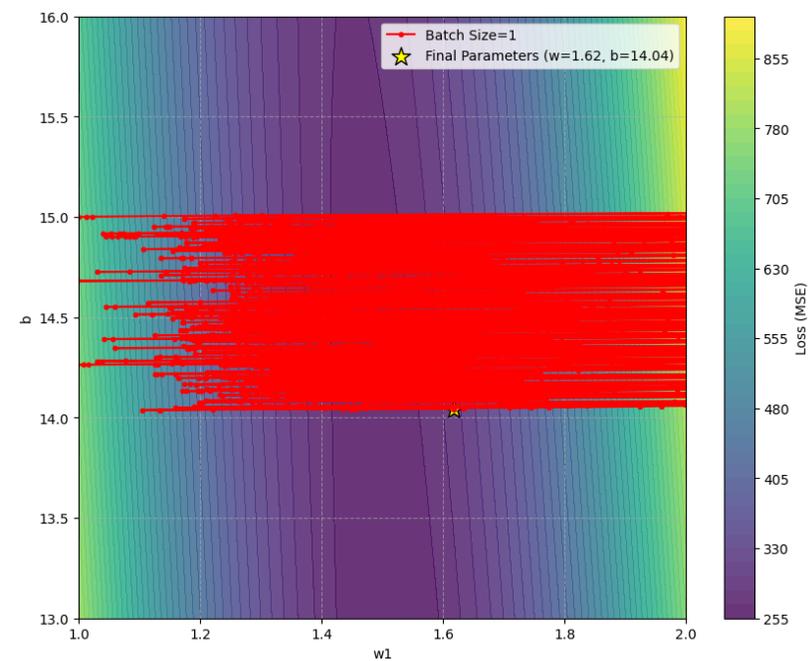
Batch size = 1  
(Stochastic Gradient Descent, SGD)



Batch size  
 = all training data



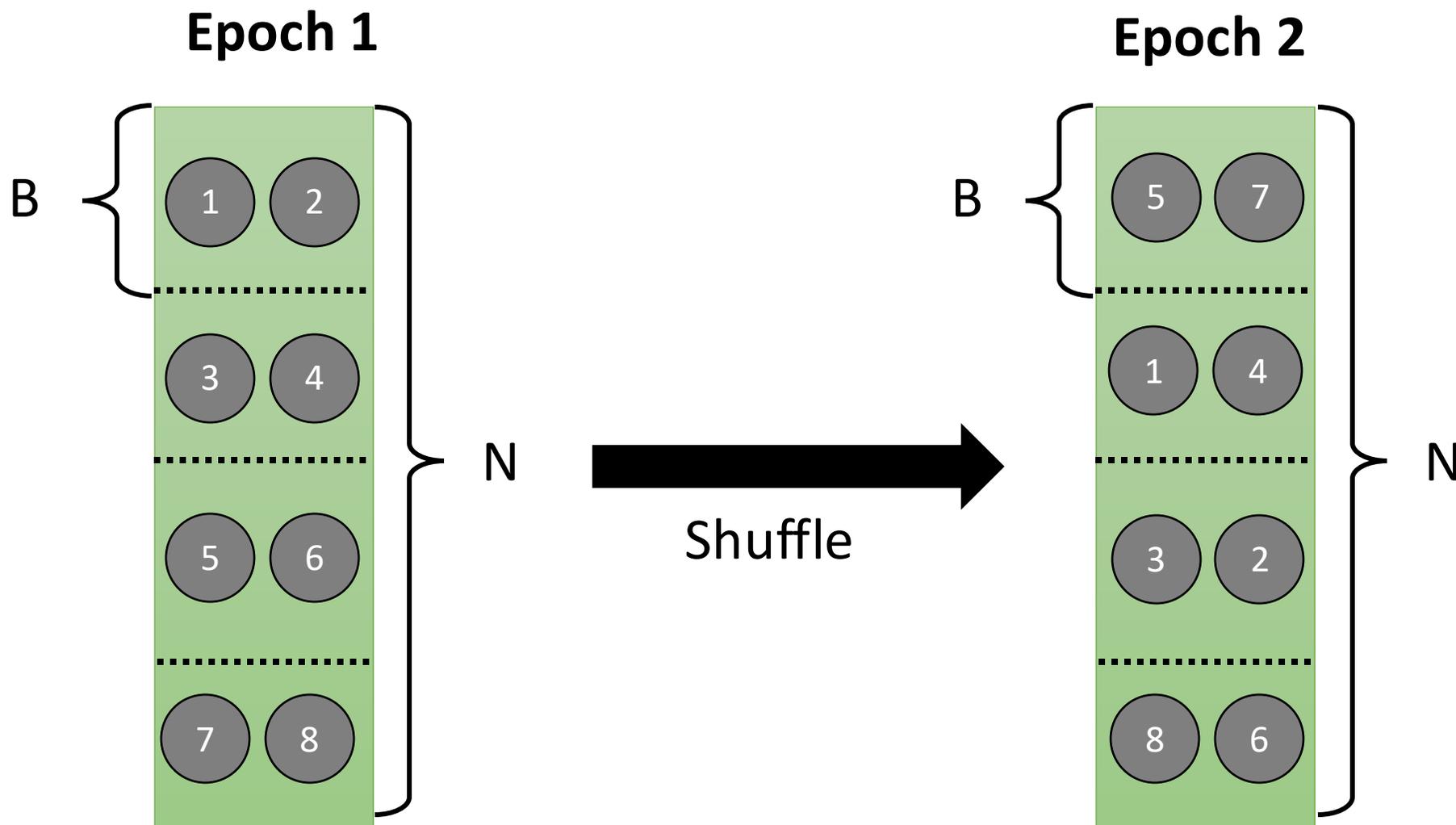
Batch size  
 = 5



Batch size  
 = 1

又多了一個可以調的 hyperparameter

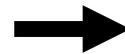
# Shuffle



步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y^i - \hat{y}^i)^2 \text{ MSE}$$

$$L(w_1^*, b^*) = 240$$

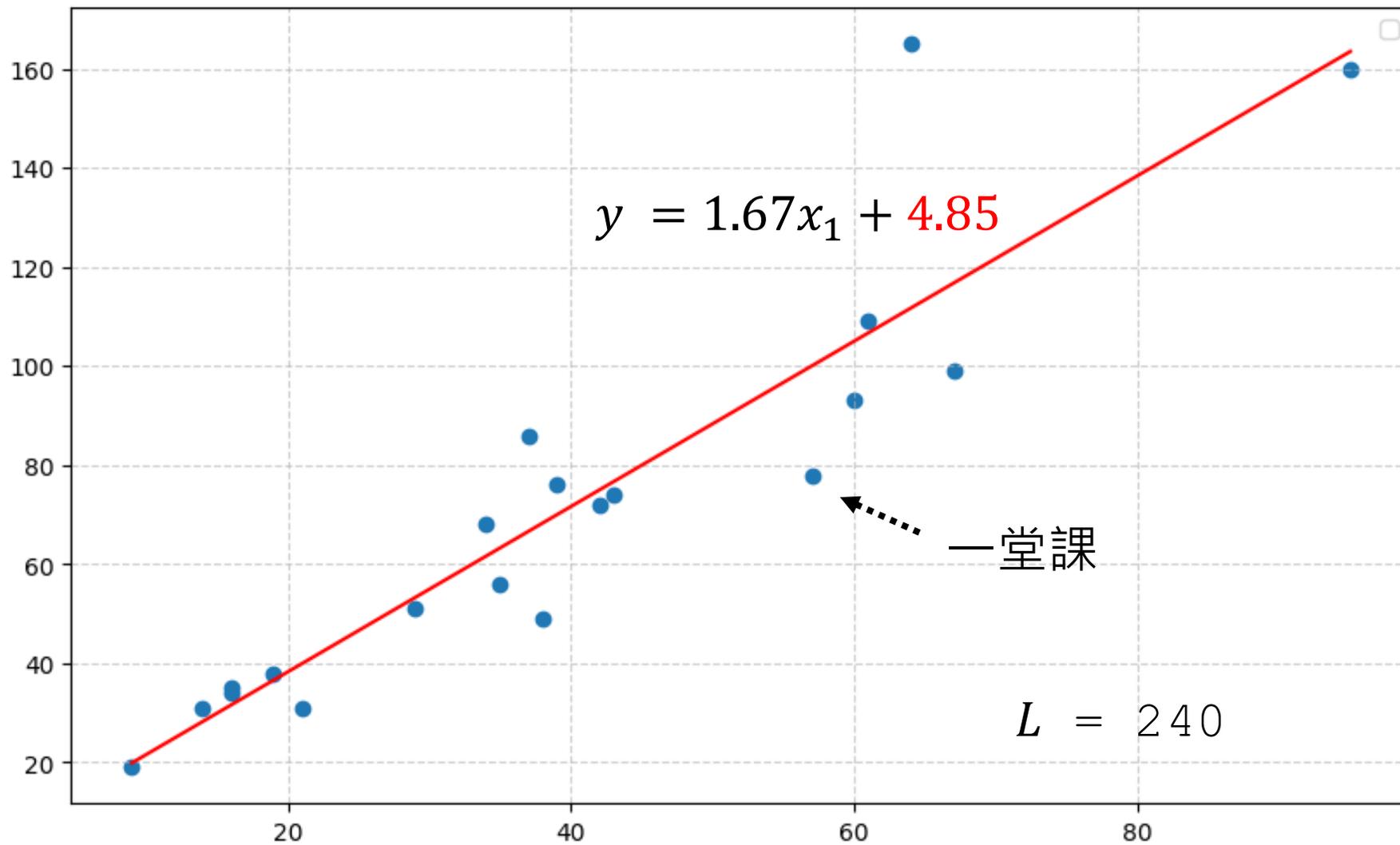
$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

$$y = 1.67x_1 + 4.85$$

$$w_1^*, b^* = \arg \min_{w_1, b} L(w_1, b)$$

$$w_1^* = 1.67, b^* = 4.85$$

課程  
時長  
( $y$ )



$$y = 1.67x_1 + 4.85$$

一堂課

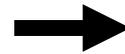
$$L = 240$$

投影片頁數 ( $x_1$ )

步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y^i - \hat{y}^i)^2 \text{ MSE}$$

$$L(w_1^*, b^*) = 240$$

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

$$y = 1.67x_1 + 4.85$$

$$w_1^*, b^* = \arg \min_{w_1, b} L(w_1, b)$$

$$w_1^* = 1.67, b^* = 4.85$$

測試今天這堂課

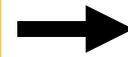
測試 (Testing)



步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y^i - \hat{y}^i)^2 \text{ MSE}$$

$$L(w_1^*, b^*) = 240$$

測試今天這堂課

測試 (Testing)

真的大考

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

$$y = 1.67x_1 + 4.85$$

$$w_1^*, b^* = \arg \min_{w_1, b} L(w_1, b)$$

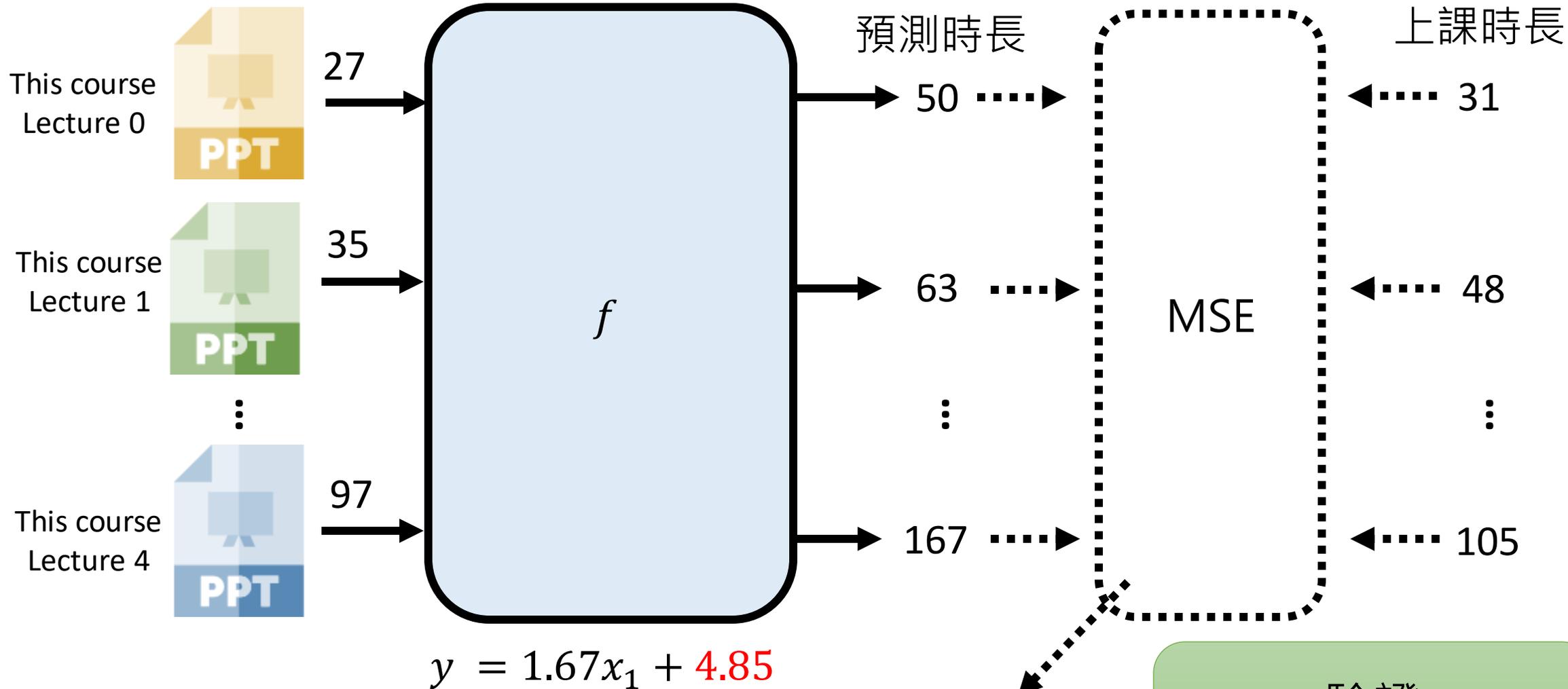
$$w_1^* = 1.67, b^* = 4.85$$



驗證  
(Validation)

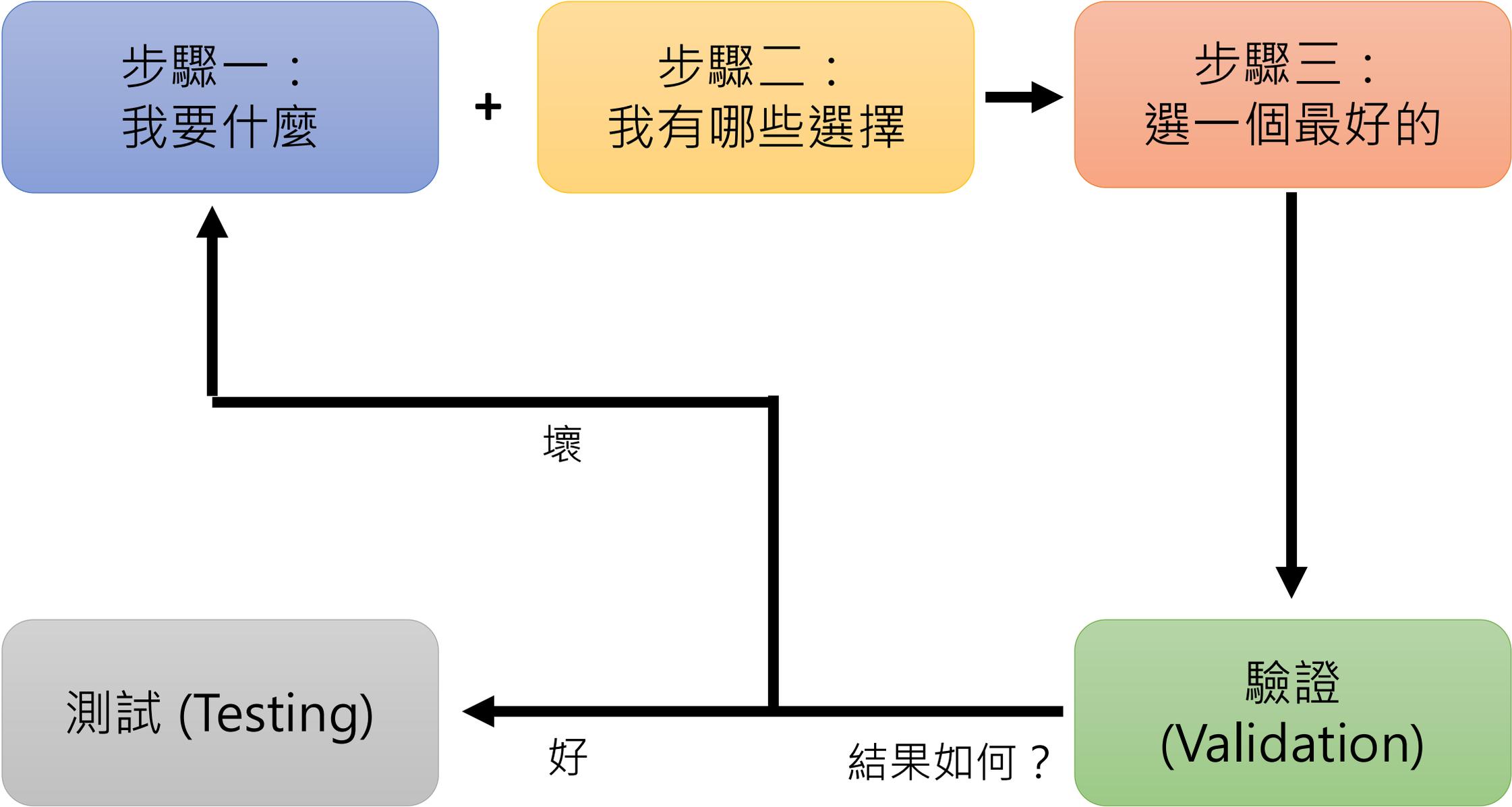
模擬考





## Evaluation on the Validation Set

模擬考



步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

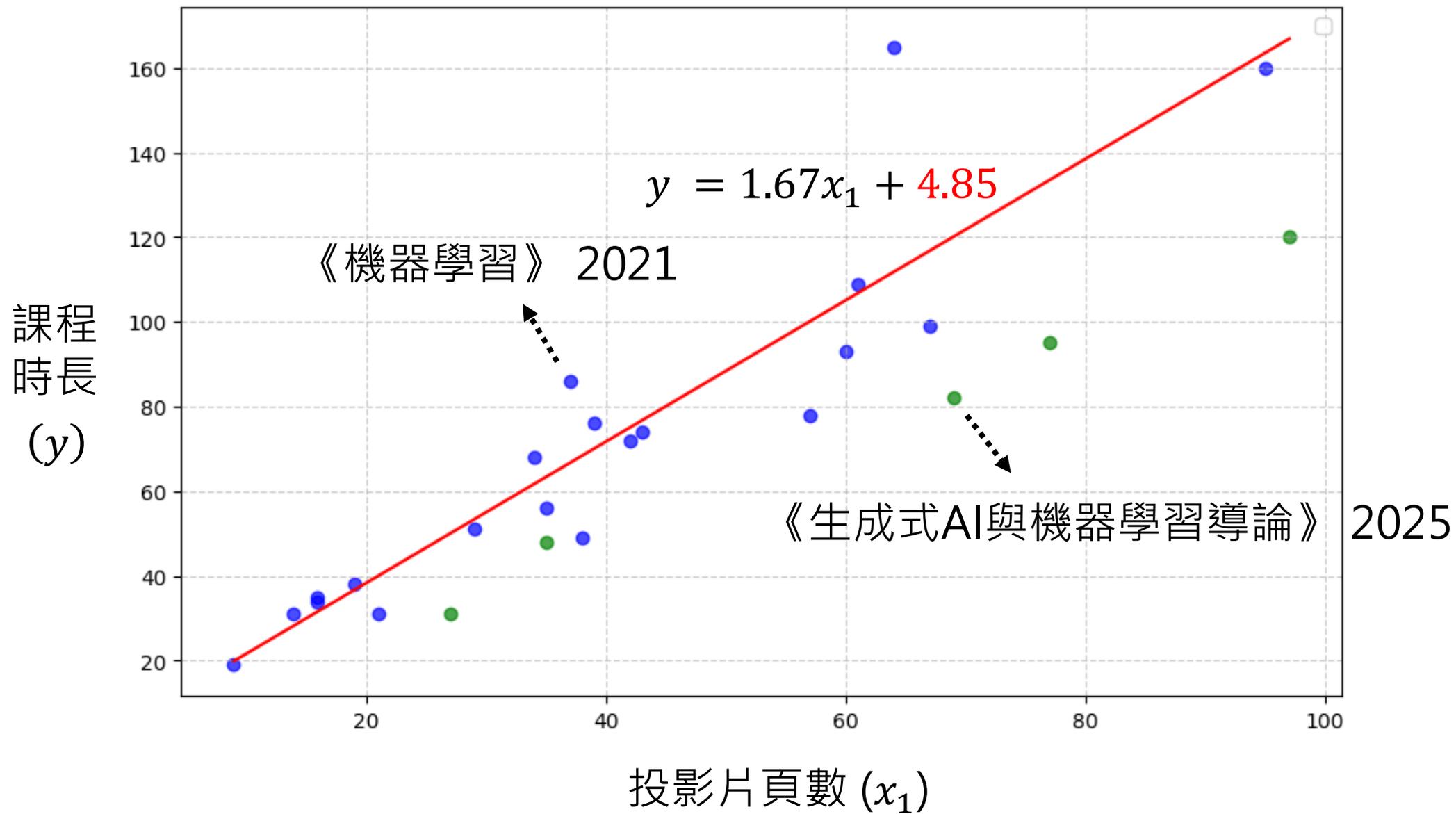
在《機器學習》2021 上計算 MSE

會不會有巨大差異？

在《生成式AI與機器學習  
導論》2025 上計算 MSE

你以為你要的目標，  
跟實際上的目標不一致

驗證  
(Validation)



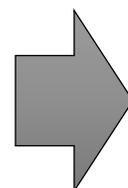
# 更換 訓練資料

## 【機器學習2021】(中文版)

Hung-yi Lee - 1/40

🔄 🔗

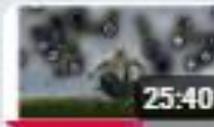
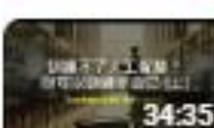
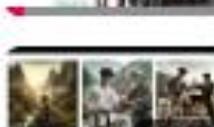
- 1  【機器學習2021】預測本頻道觀看人數(上) - 機器學習基本...  
Hung-yi Lee 49:59
- 2  【機器學習2021】預測本頻道觀看人數(下) - 深度學習基本...  
Hung-yi Lee 58:35
- 3  【機器學習2021】機器學習任務攻略  
Hung-yi Lee 51:23
- 4  【機器學習2021】類神經網路訓練不起來怎麼辦(一): 局...  
Hung-yi Lee 33:45
- 5  【機器學習2021】類神經網路訓練不起來怎麼辦(二): 批...  
Hung-yi Lee 30:59
- 6  【機器學習2021】類神經網路訓練不起來怎麼辦(三): 自動...  
Hung-yi Lee 37:42
- 7  【機器學習2021】類神經網路訓練不起來怎麼辦(四): 損失...  
Hung-yi Lee 19:27

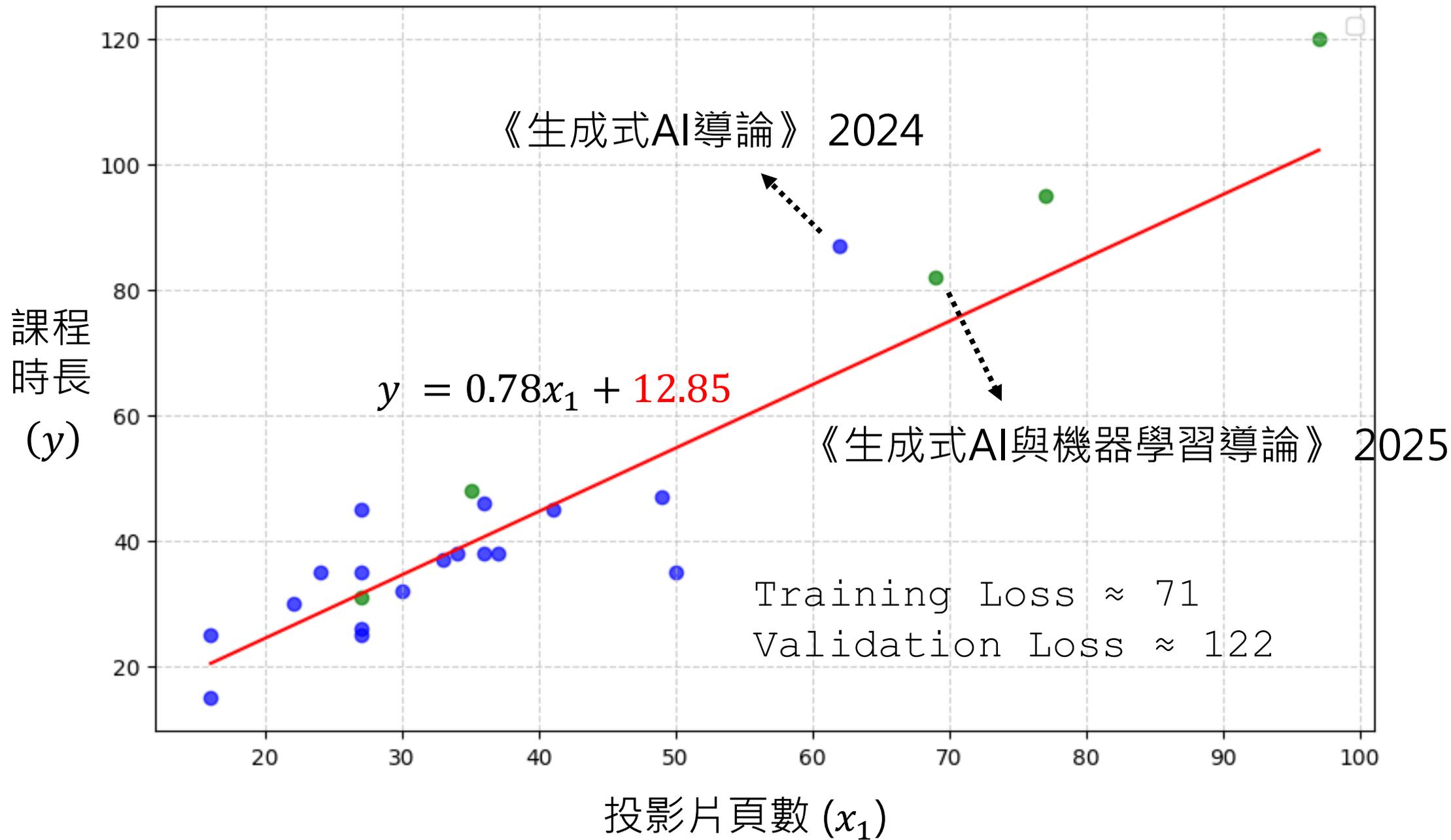


## 【生成式AI導論 2024】

Hung-yi Lee - 1/20

🔄 🔗

- 1  【生成式AI導論 2024】第0講: 課程說明 (17:15 有茉莉...  
Hung-yi Lee 25:40
- 2  【生成式AI導論 2024】第1講: 生成式AI是什麼?  
Hung-yi Lee 29:29
- 3  【生成式AI導論 2024】第2講: 今日的生成式人工智慧...  
Hung-yi Lee 26:06
- 4  【生成式AI導論 2024】第3講: 訓練不了人工智慧? 你...  
Hung-yi Lee 34:35
- 5  【生成式AI導論 2024】第4講: 訓練不了人工智慧? 你...  
Hung-yi Lee 47:22
- 6  【生成式AI導論 2024】第5講: 訓練不了人工智慧? 你...  
Hung-yi Lee 25:20
- 7  【生成式AI導論 2024】第6講: 大型語言模型修練史 - ...  
Hung-yi Lee 34:26



步驟一：  
我要什麼

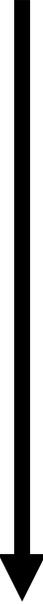
+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

有沒有可能是選擇太少？



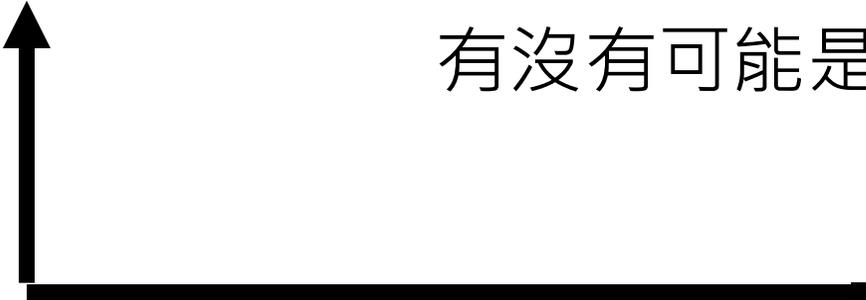
驗證  
(Validation)

測試 (Testing)

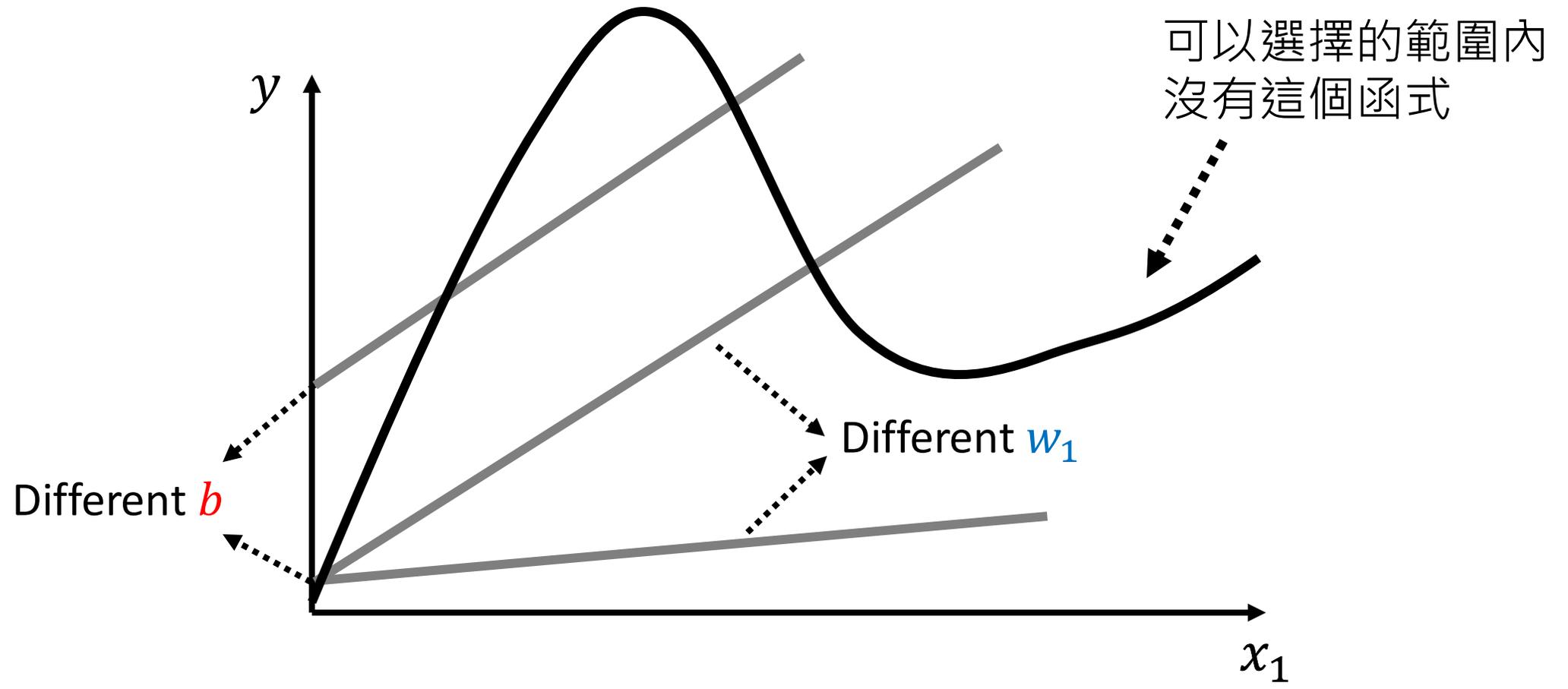
壞

好

結果如何？

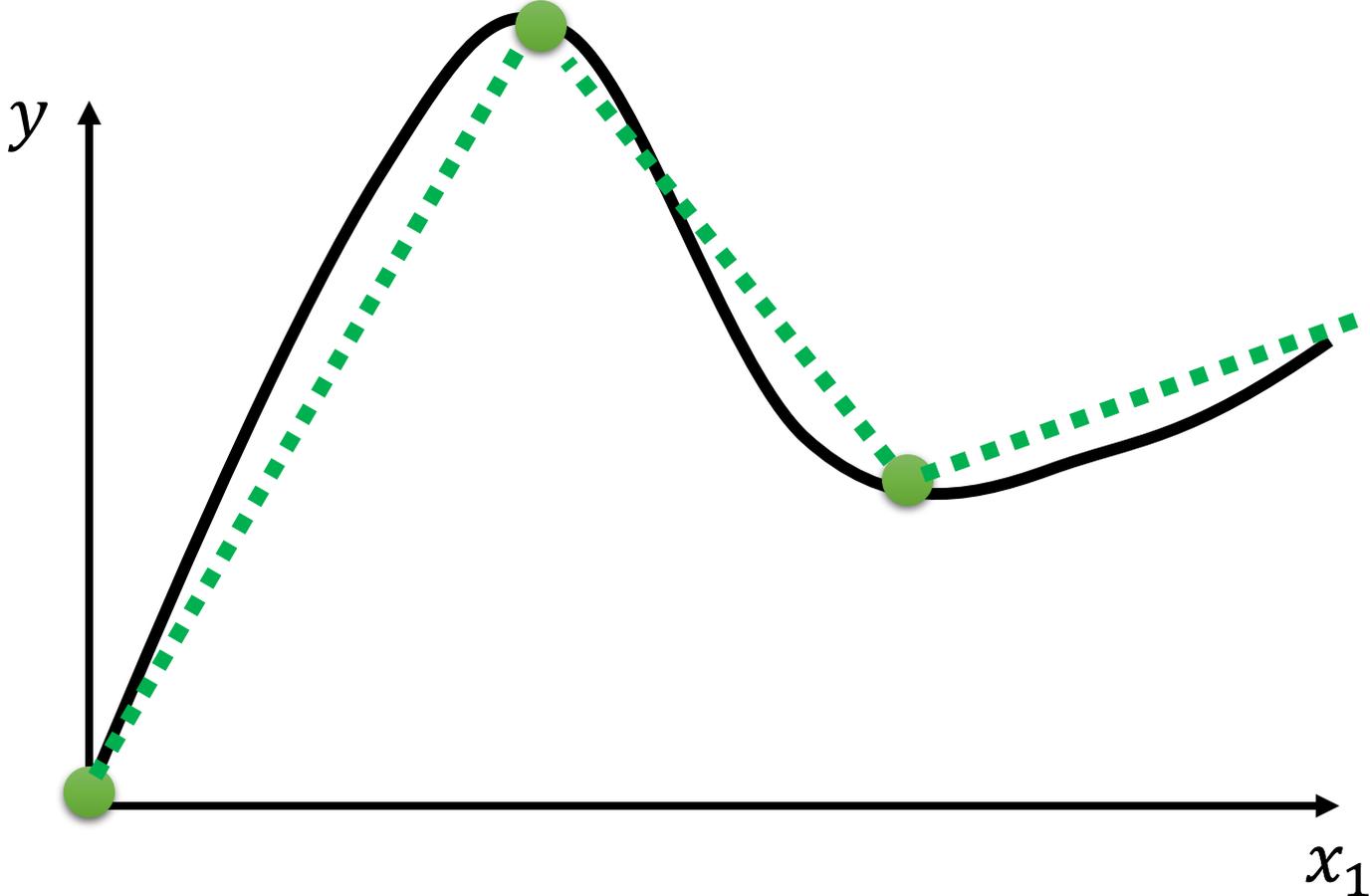


$$y = w_1 x_1 + b$$

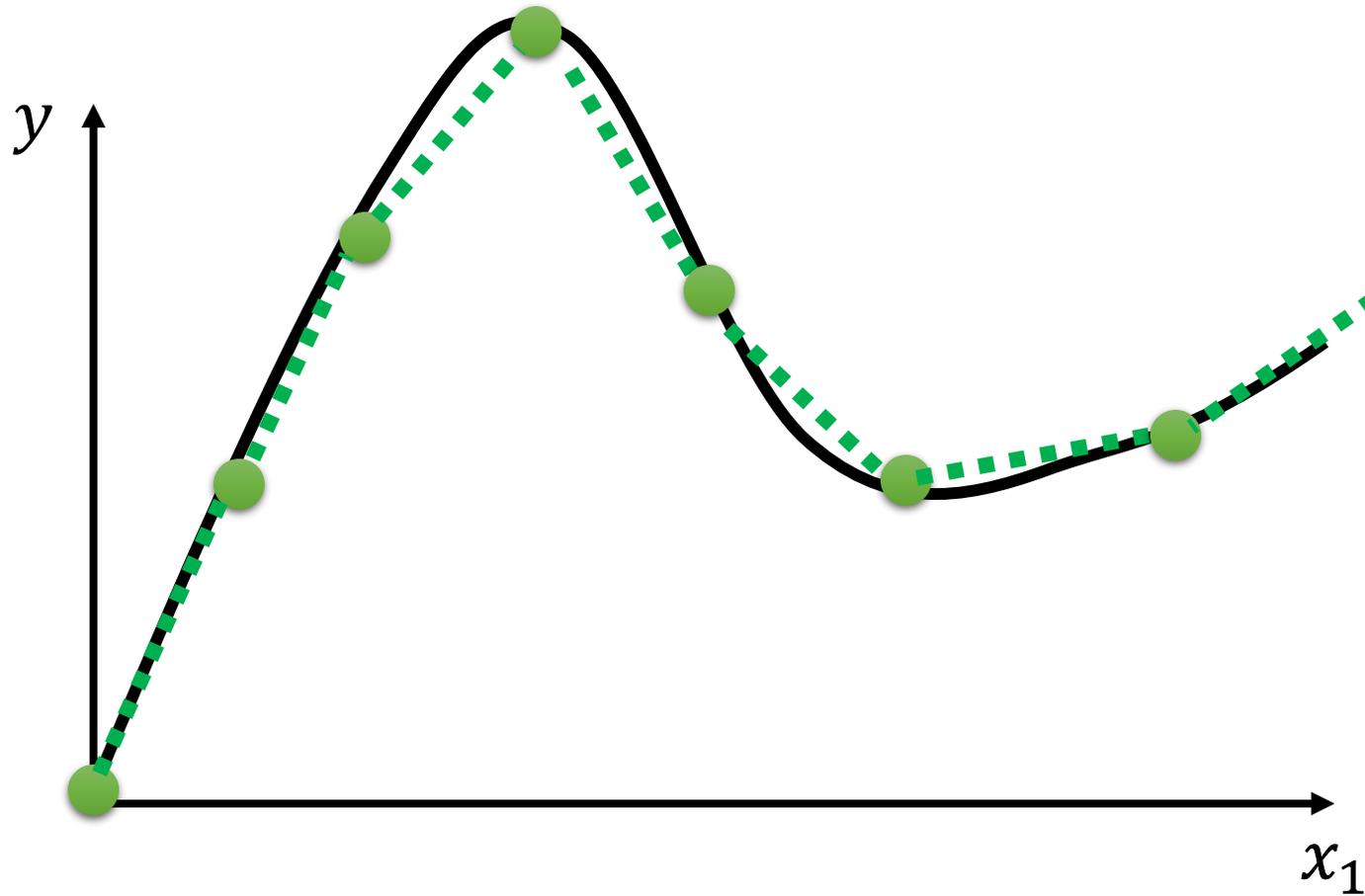


畫一個有機會包含所有函數的範圍

Piecewise  
Linear

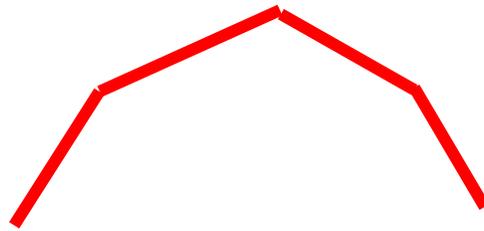
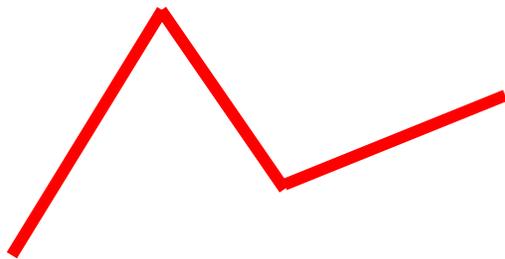
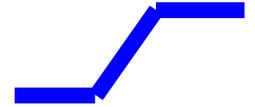


**Piecewise  
Linear**

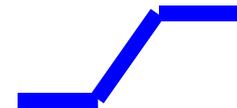


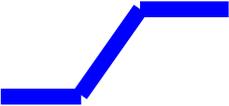
# All Piecewise Linear Curves

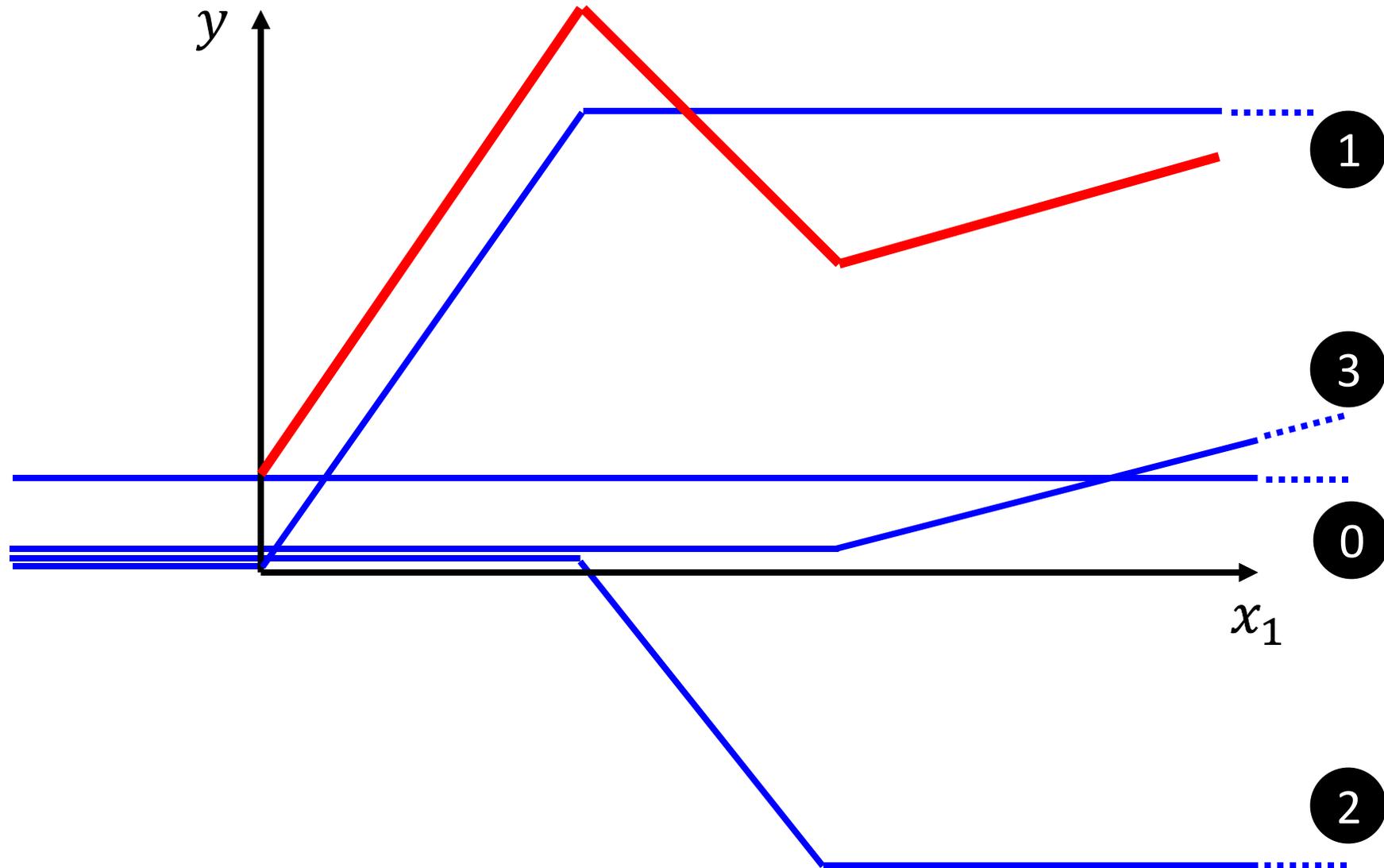
= constant + sum of a set of



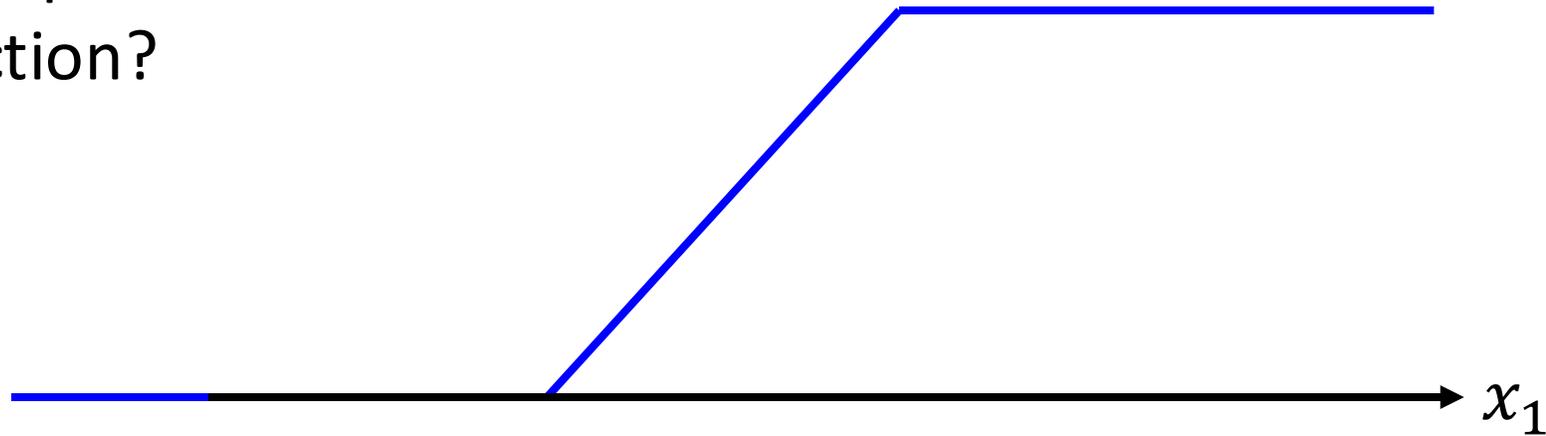
More pieces require more



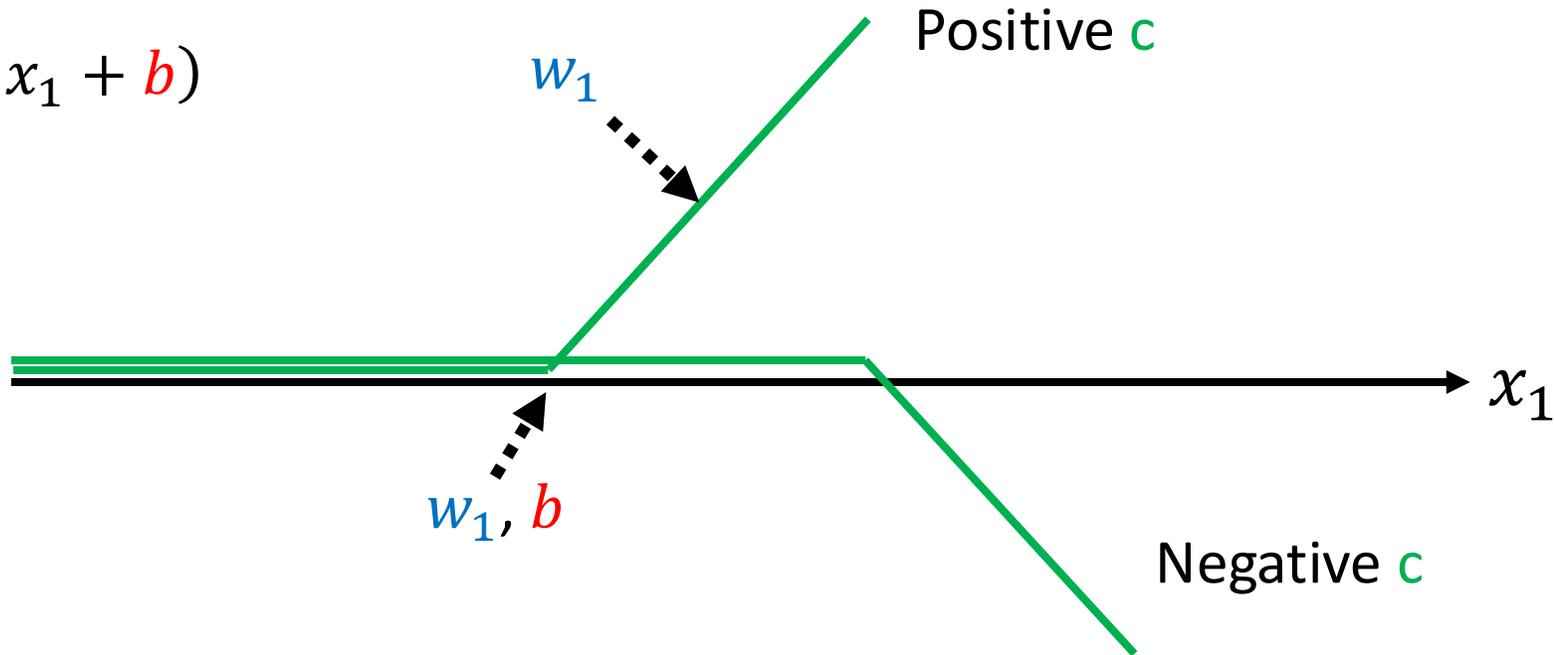
red curve = constant + sum of a set of 



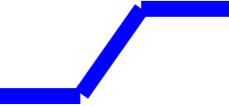
How to represent  
this function?



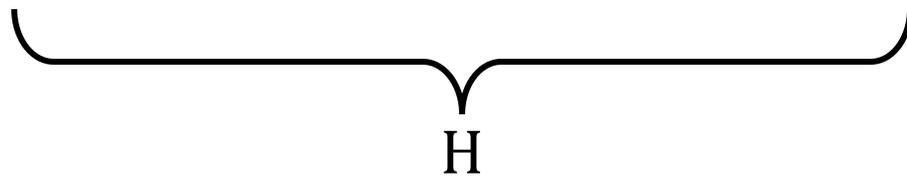
$$c \max(0, w_1 x_1 + b)$$



Any Curves  $\approx$  Piecewise Linear Curves

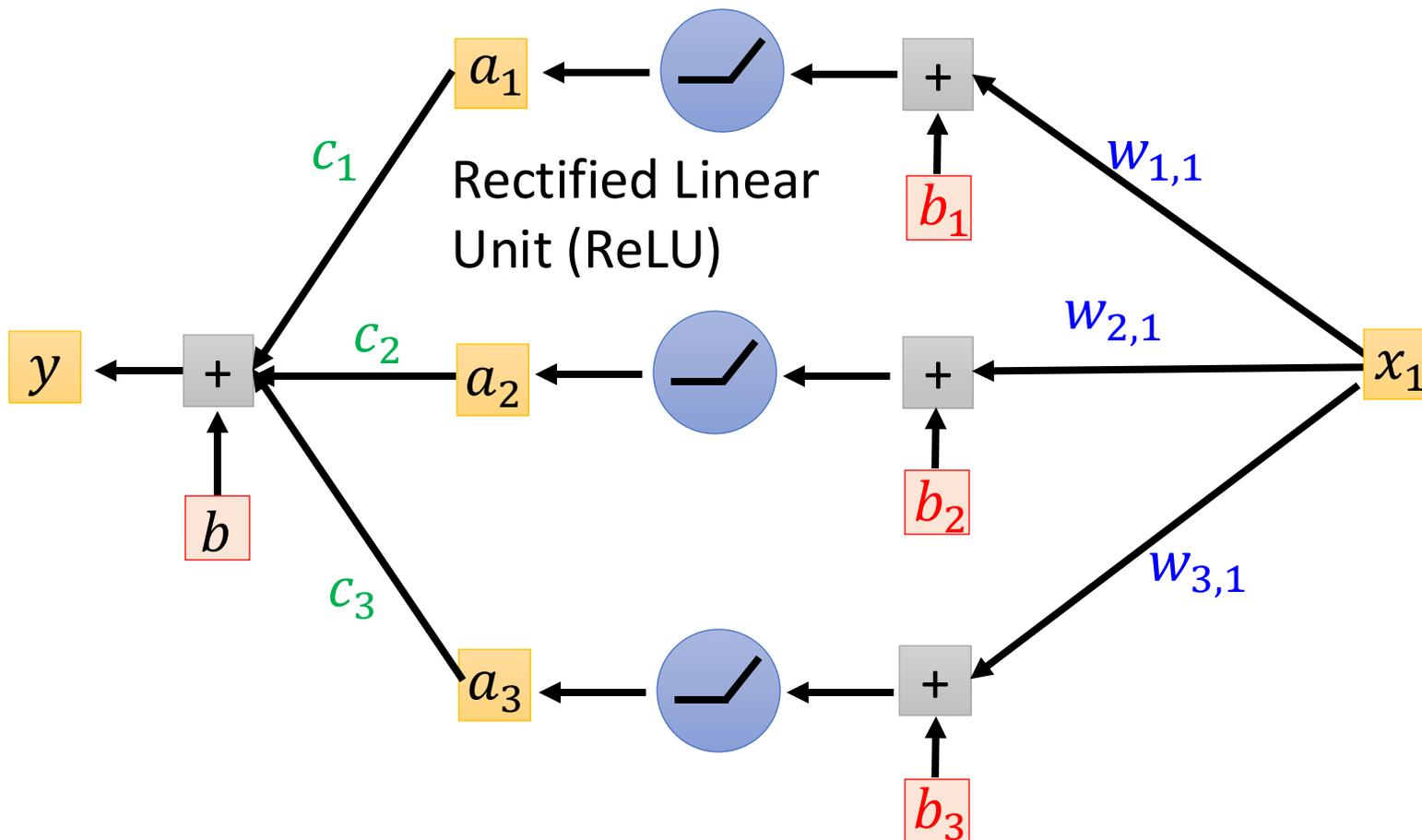
= constant + sum of a set of 

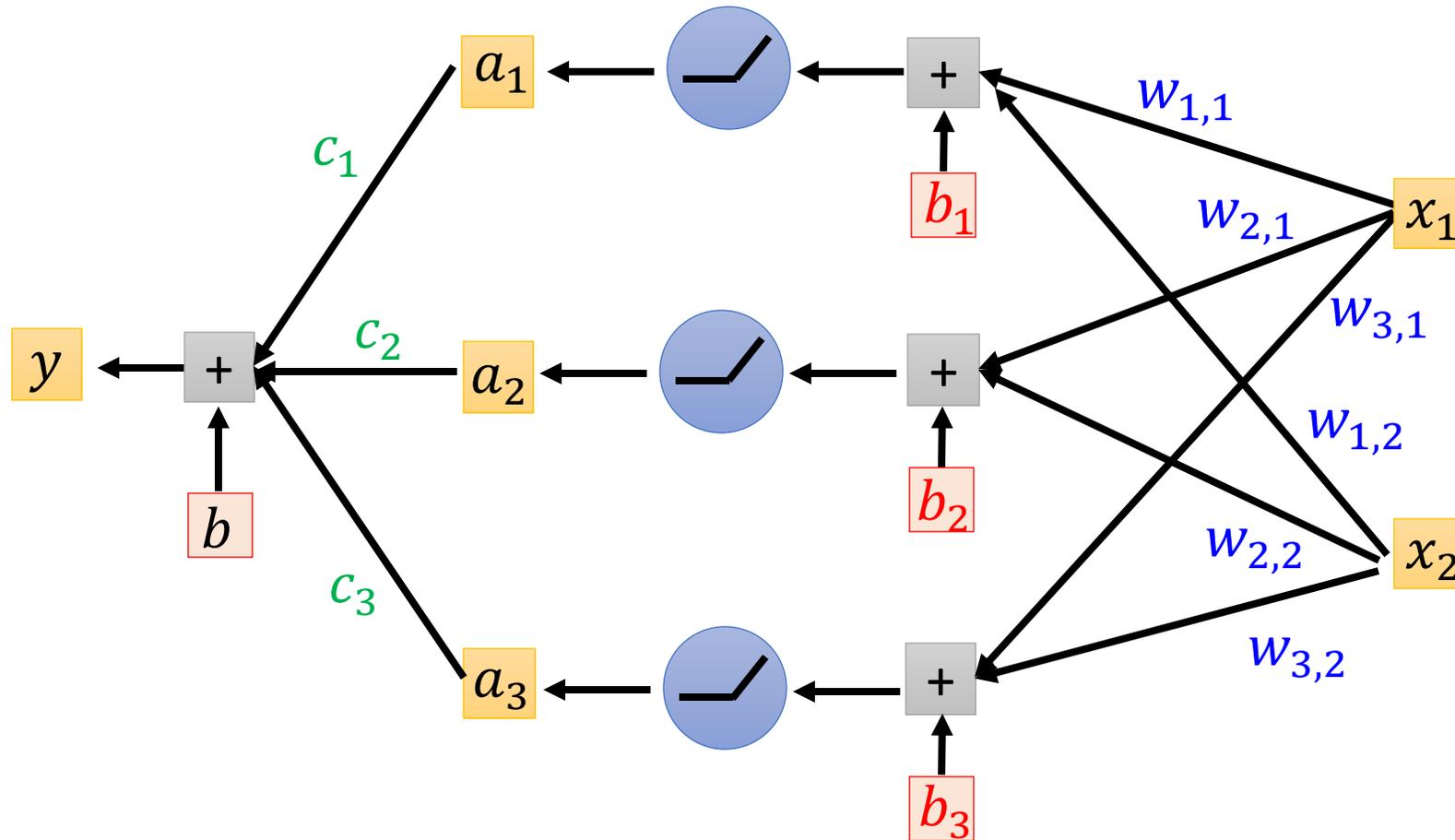
= constant + sum of a larger set of   $c \max(0, w_1 x_1 + b)$



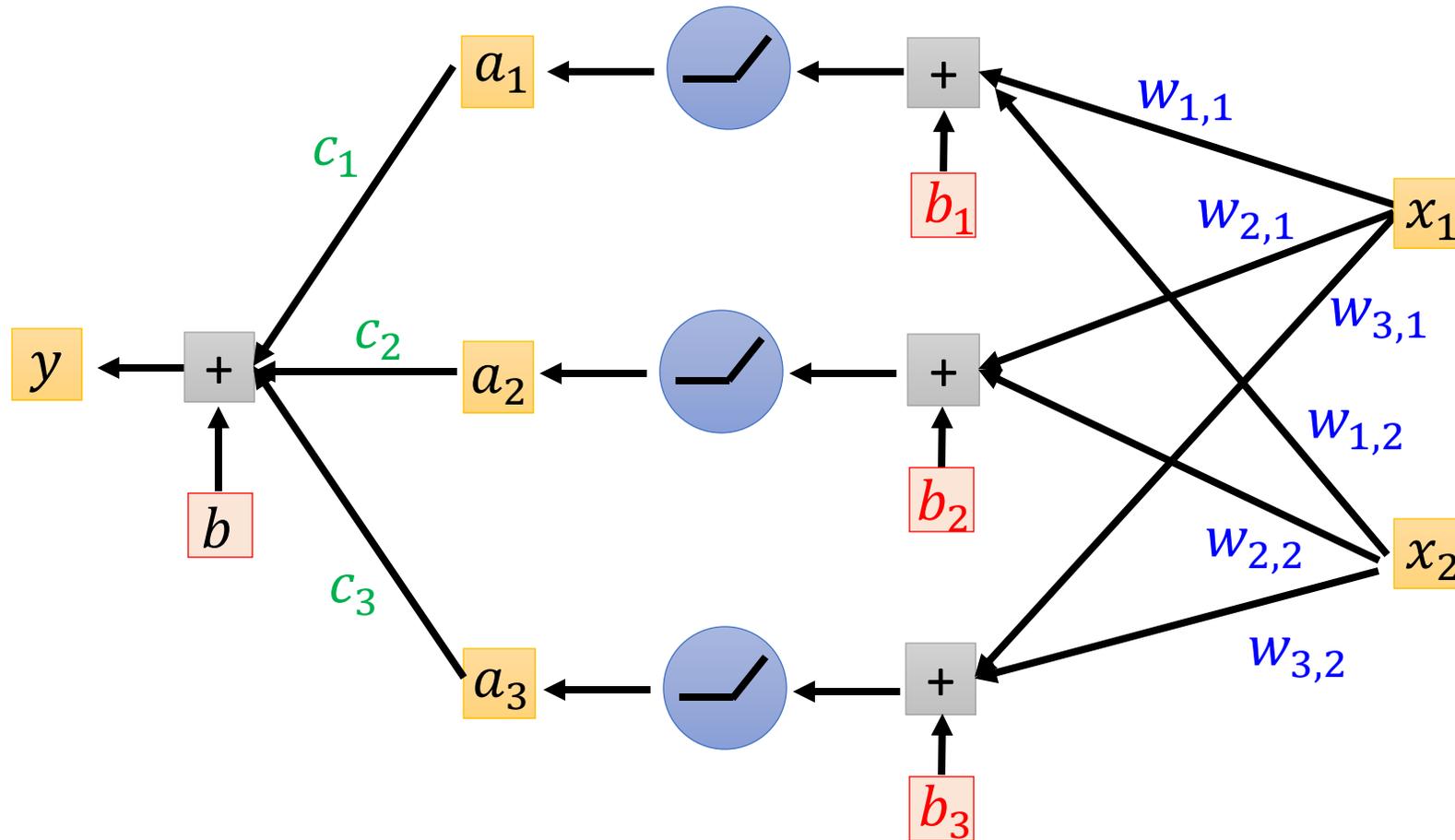
$$y = b + \sum_{i=1}^H c_i \max(0, w_{i,1} x_1 + b_i)$$

$$y = b + \sum_{i=1}^H c_i \underbrace{\max(0, w_{i,1}x_1 + b_i)}_{a_i}$$



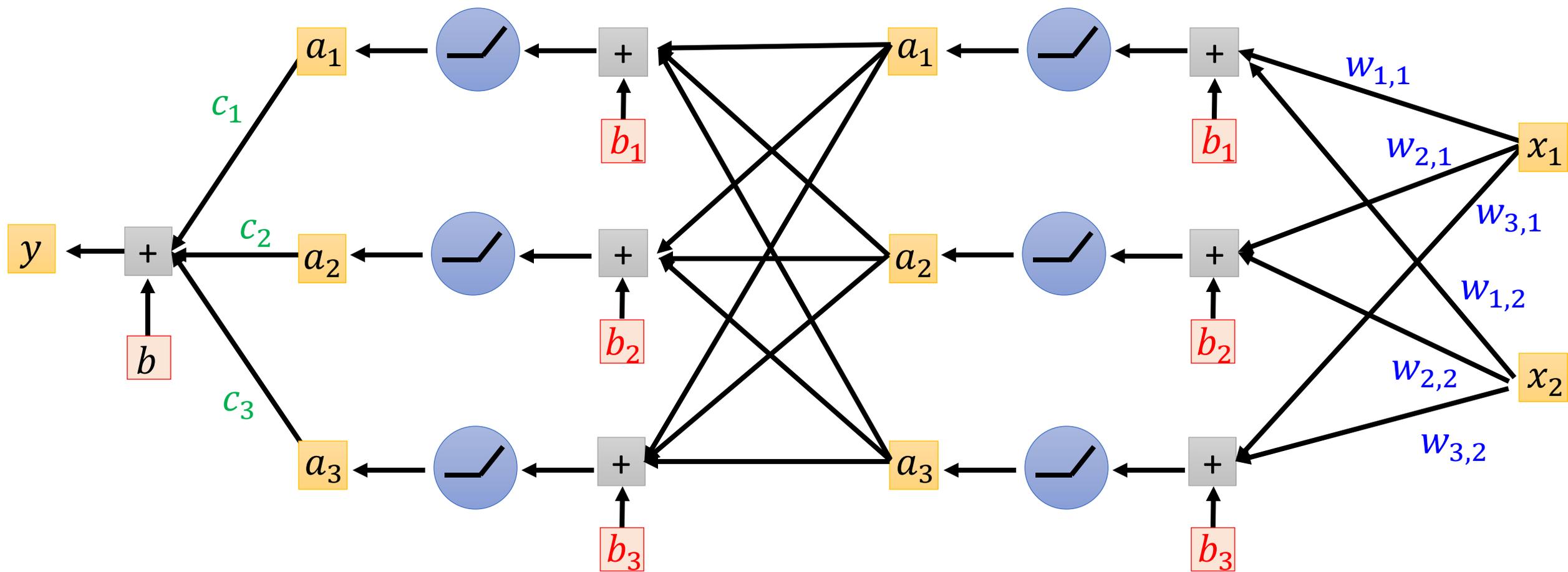


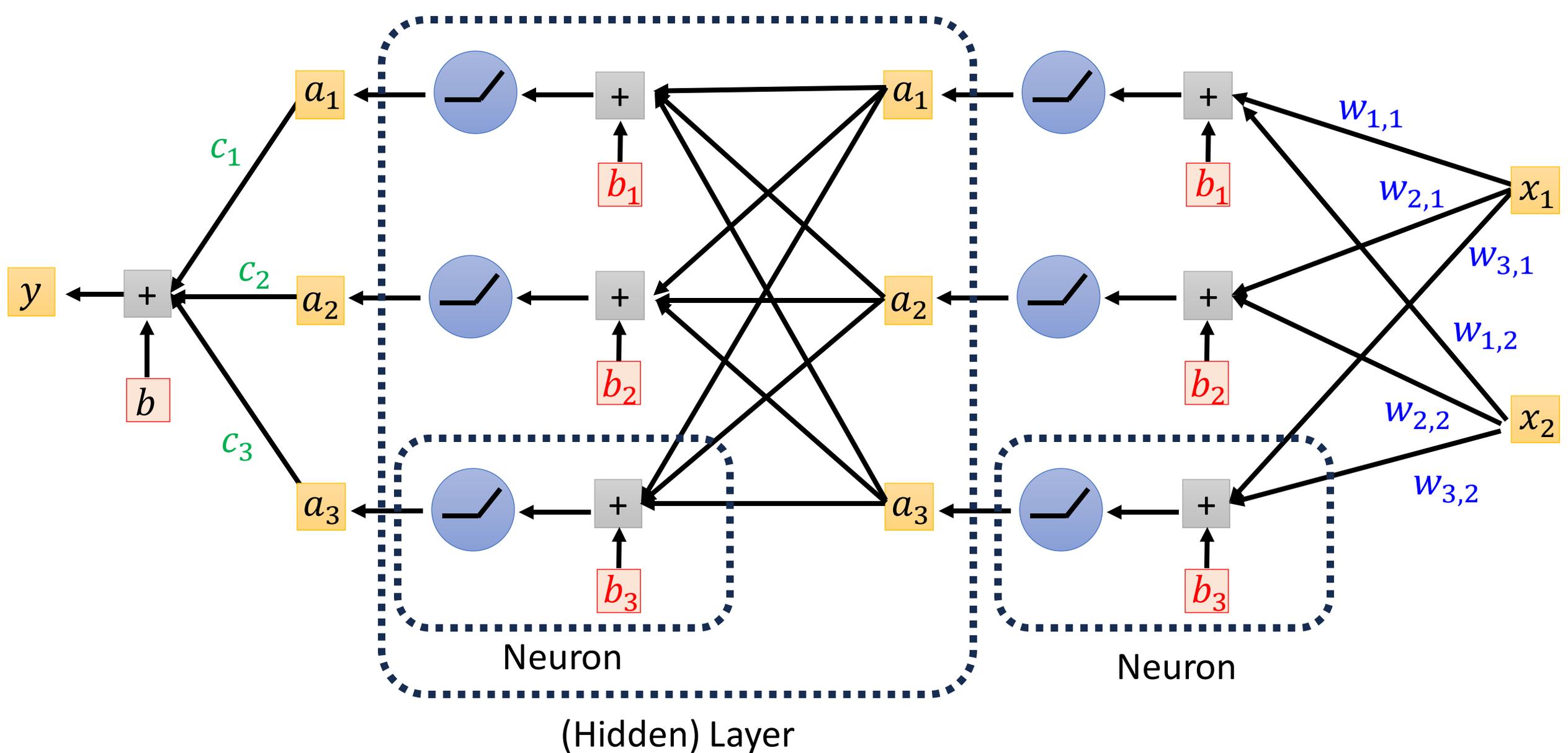
$$y = b + [c_1 \quad c_2 \quad c_3] \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$



$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{a} \quad \mathbf{a} = \sigma(\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{a}' = \sigma(\mathbf{b}' + W' \mathbf{a}) \quad \mathbf{a} = \sigma(\mathbf{b} + W \mathbf{x})$$





Neural Network

Many Layers  $\longrightarrow$  深度學習 (Deep Learning)

# Backpropagation

Computing gradients in an efficient way

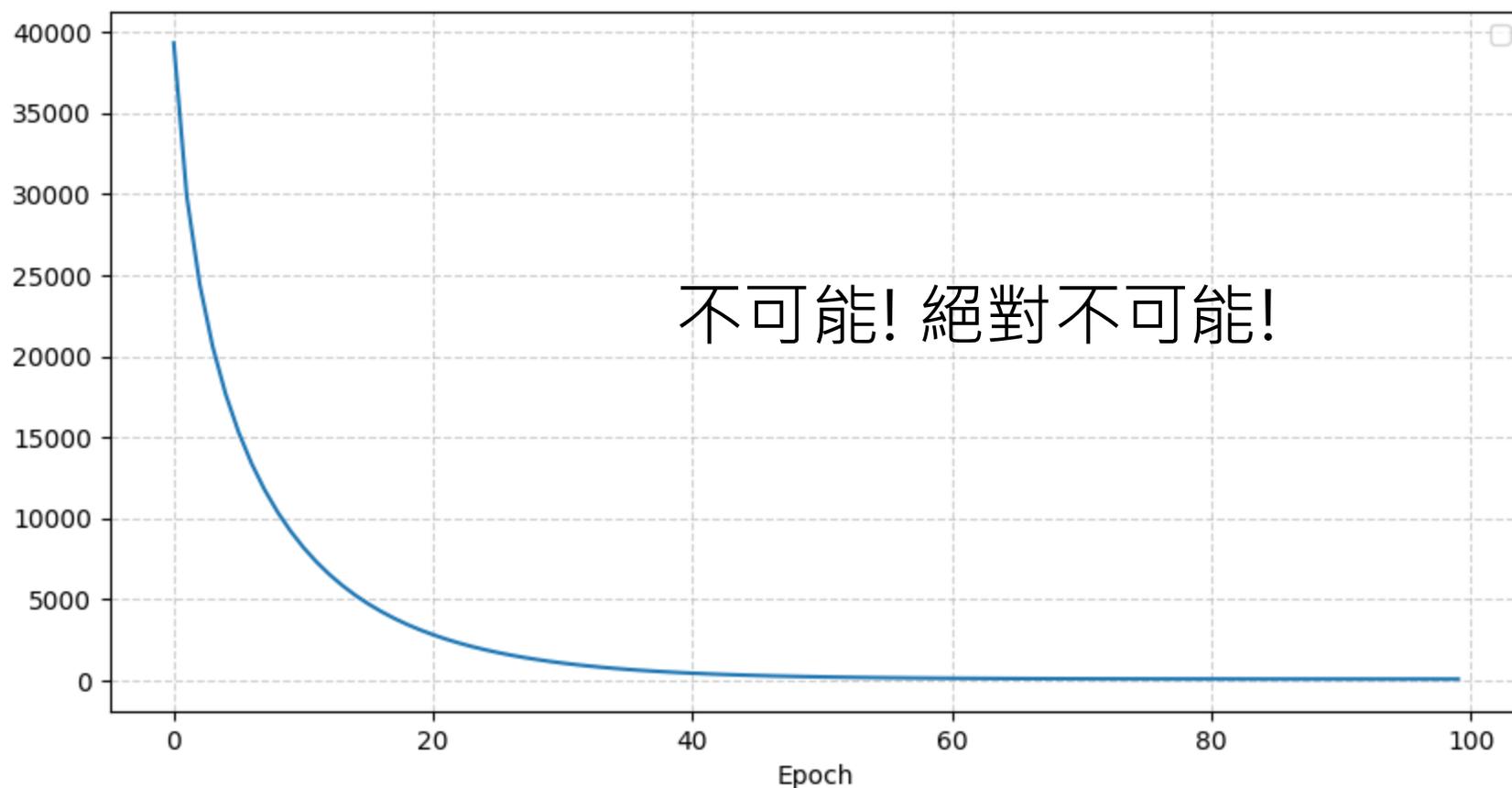


<https://youtu.be/ibJpTrp5mcE>

$$y = w_1 x_1 + b \quad \longrightarrow \quad y = b + \sum_{i=1}^H c_i \max(0, w_{i,1} x_1 + b_i)$$

**Training Loss  $\approx 71$** 
**Training Loss  $\approx 80$** 
 **$H = 100$**

參數太多了，  
只能看  
Loss Curve



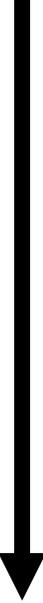
步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的



驗證  
(Validation)

測試 (Testing)

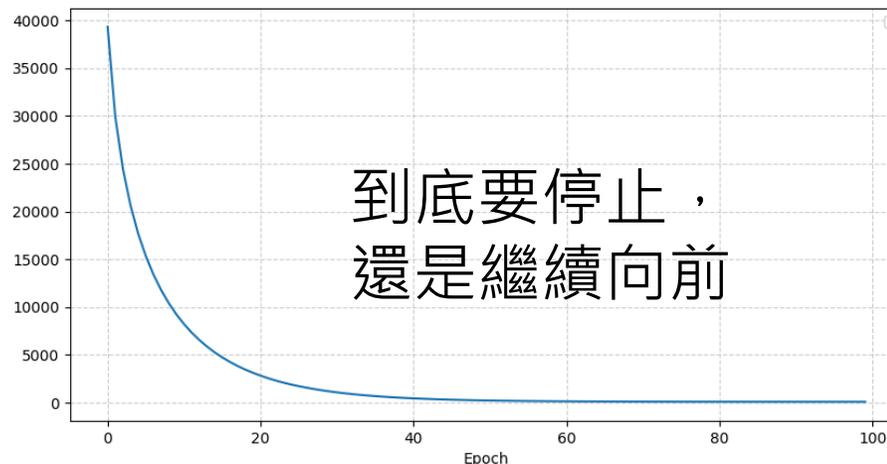
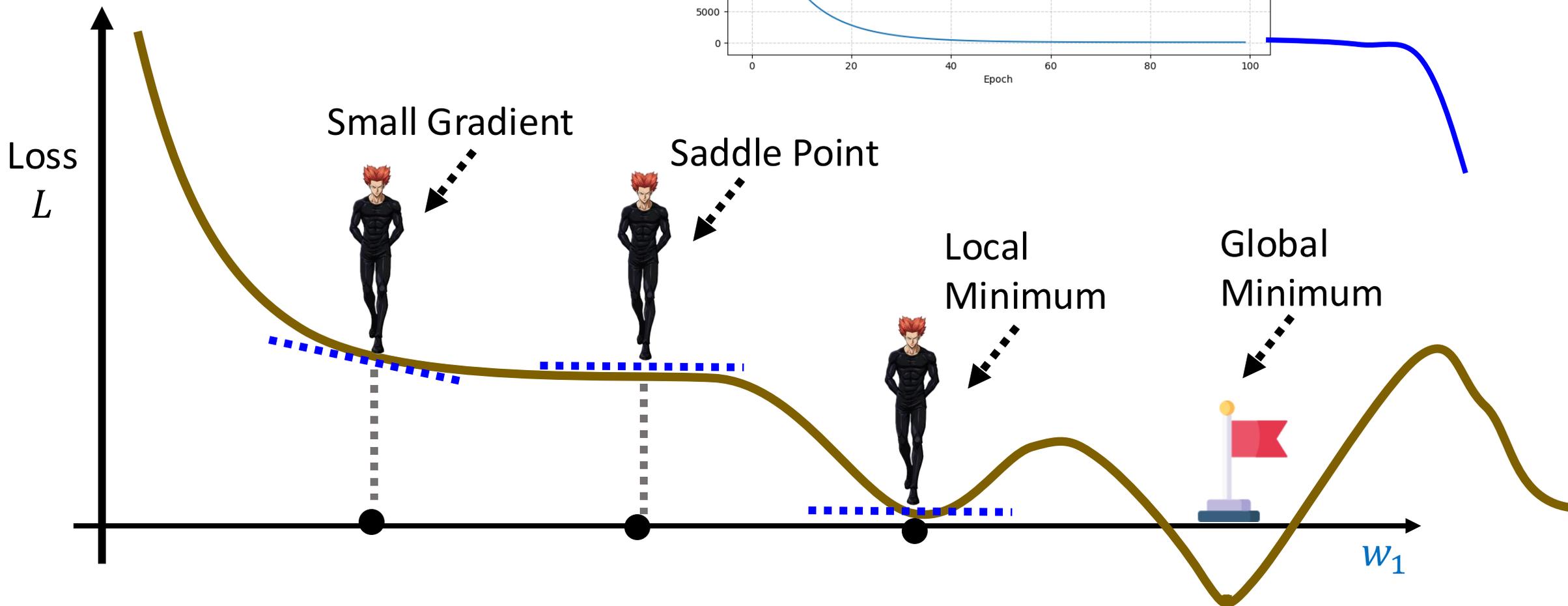
壞



好

結果如何？

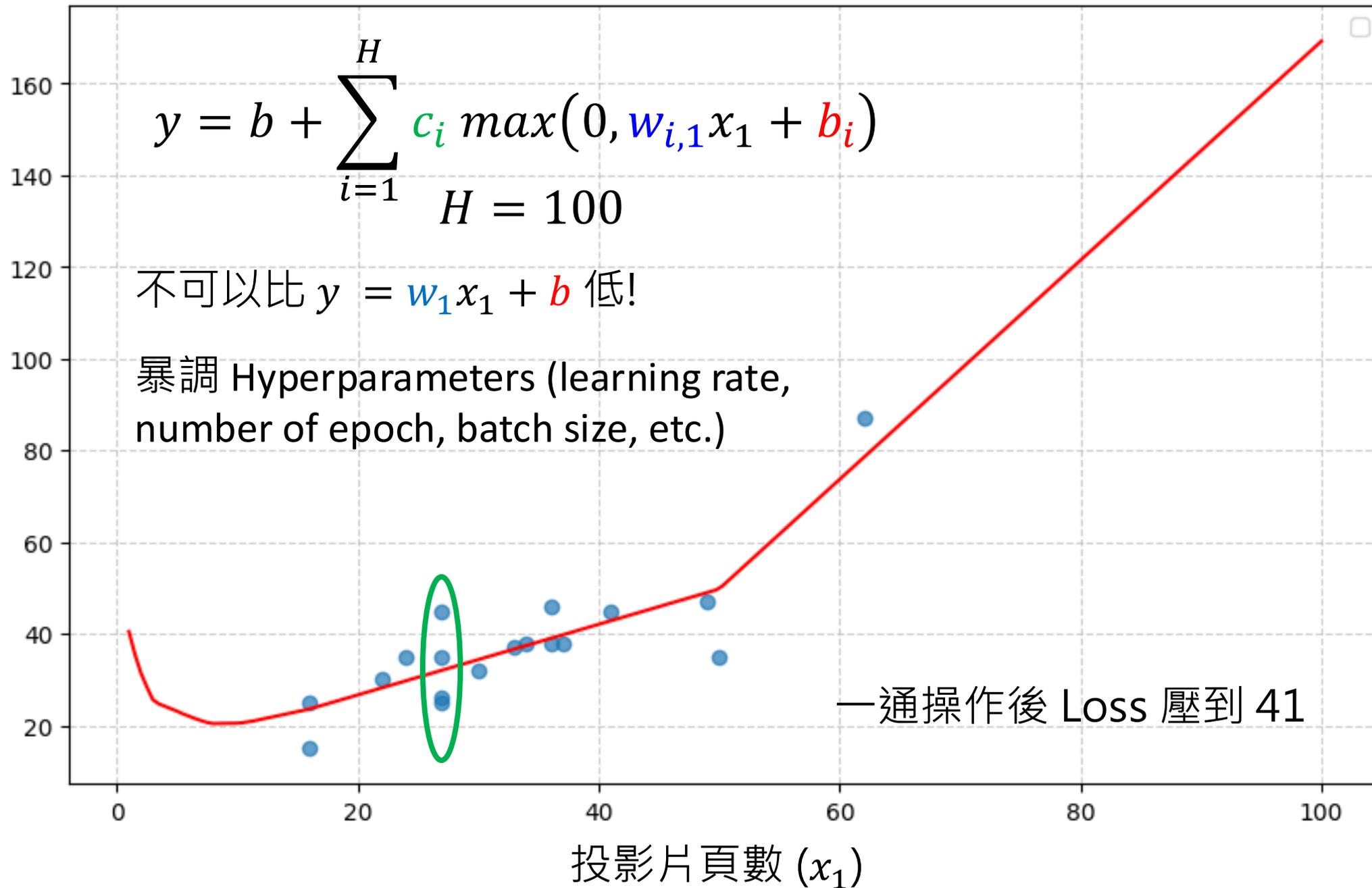
# Optimization Fail!

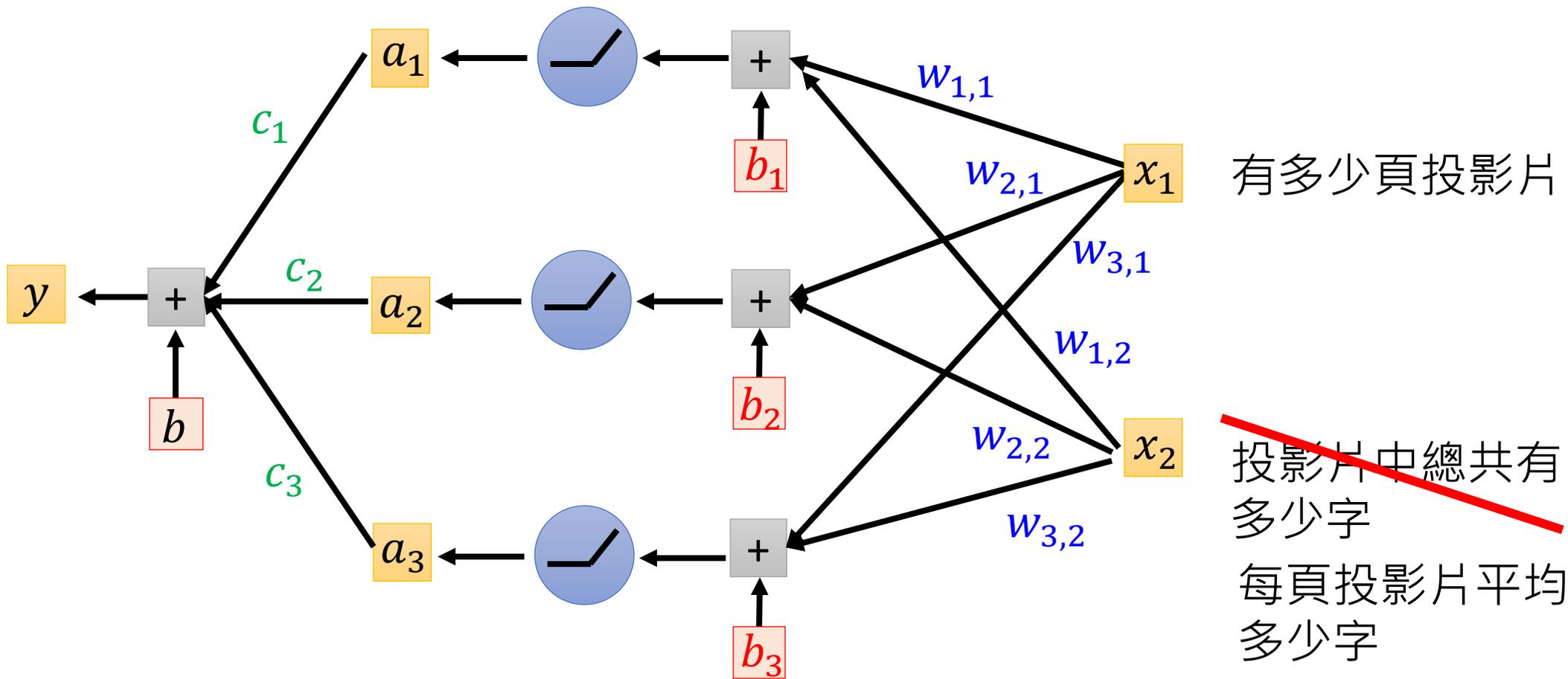


到底要停止，  
還是繼續向前

誰知道呢

課程  
時長  
( $y$ )



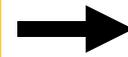


	Linear	Deep	+ No. of Word	+ Avg of Word
Training:	Loss $\approx$ 71	41	40	22
Validation:	Loss $\approx$ 122			1307

步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的

Loss  $\approx$  21

劃定的範圍越大，越容易  
Overfitting

**Overfitting**

差距巨大

Loss  $\approx$  1307

驗證  
(Validation)



# 如果世上一切函數都可以選，會怎麼樣？

## 訓練資料



Duration: 10



Duration: 20



Duration: 30

$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}) = 10$$

$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}) = 20$$

$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}) = 30$$

$$f_{lazy}(\text{Other}) = 0$$

在訓練資料上的  
Loss 為 0

你說這是不是在訓練資料上Loss 最低的函式？

$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}_{\text{green}}) = 10$$

$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}_{\text{light blue}}) = 20$$

$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}_{\text{dark blue}}) = 30$$

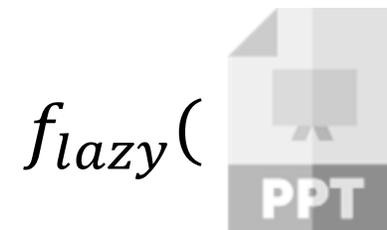
$$f_{lazy}(\text{Other}) = 0$$

在訓練資料上的  
Loss 為 0

### 驗證資料



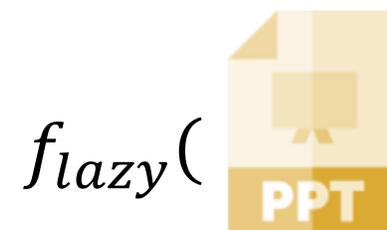
Duration: 15



$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}_{\text{grey}}) = 0$$



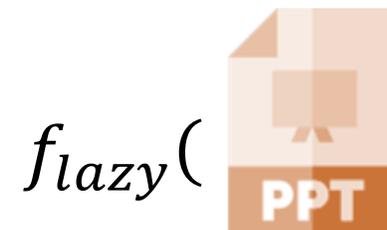
Duration: 32



$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}_{\text{yellow}}) = 0$$



Duration: 33



$$f_{lazy}(\text{PPT}_{\text{orange}}) = 0$$

在驗證資料上的  
Loss 為炸裂

## Function with Unknown Parameters

$$f(\text{Digimon}) = \begin{cases} \text{Digimon} & \text{If } e(\text{Digimon}) \geq h \\ \text{Pokémon} & \text{If } e(\text{Digimon}) < h \end{cases}$$

$f_h$ : function with threshold  $h$

$\mathcal{H} = \{1, 2, \dots, 10,000\}$   $|\mathcal{H}|$ : number of candidate functions (model "complexity")

【機器學習 2022】再探寶可夢、數碼寶貝分類器 – 淺談機器學習原理



[https://youtu.be/\\_j9MVVcvyZI?si=cKWY8QmyS3-wX4I9](https://youtu.be/_j9MVVcvyZI?si=cKWY8QmyS3-wX4I9)

# Overfitting

- 選擇越多，訓練和驗證的差距越大

看著路開車

看著貼紙開車

只在駕訓班才能開車



步驟一：  
我要什麼

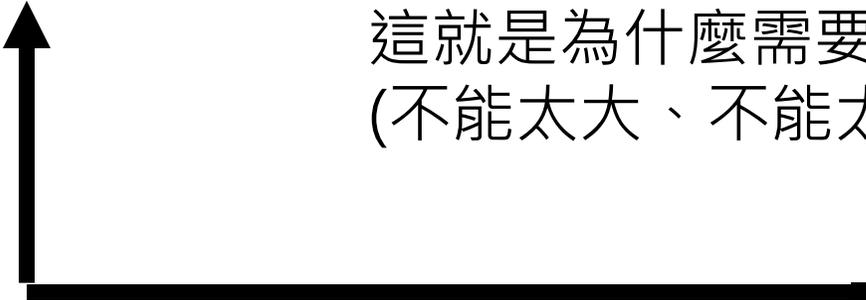
+

步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇

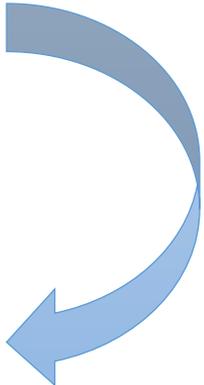


步驟三：  
選一個最好的

這就是為什麼需要畫一個範圍  
(不能太大、不能太小)



壞



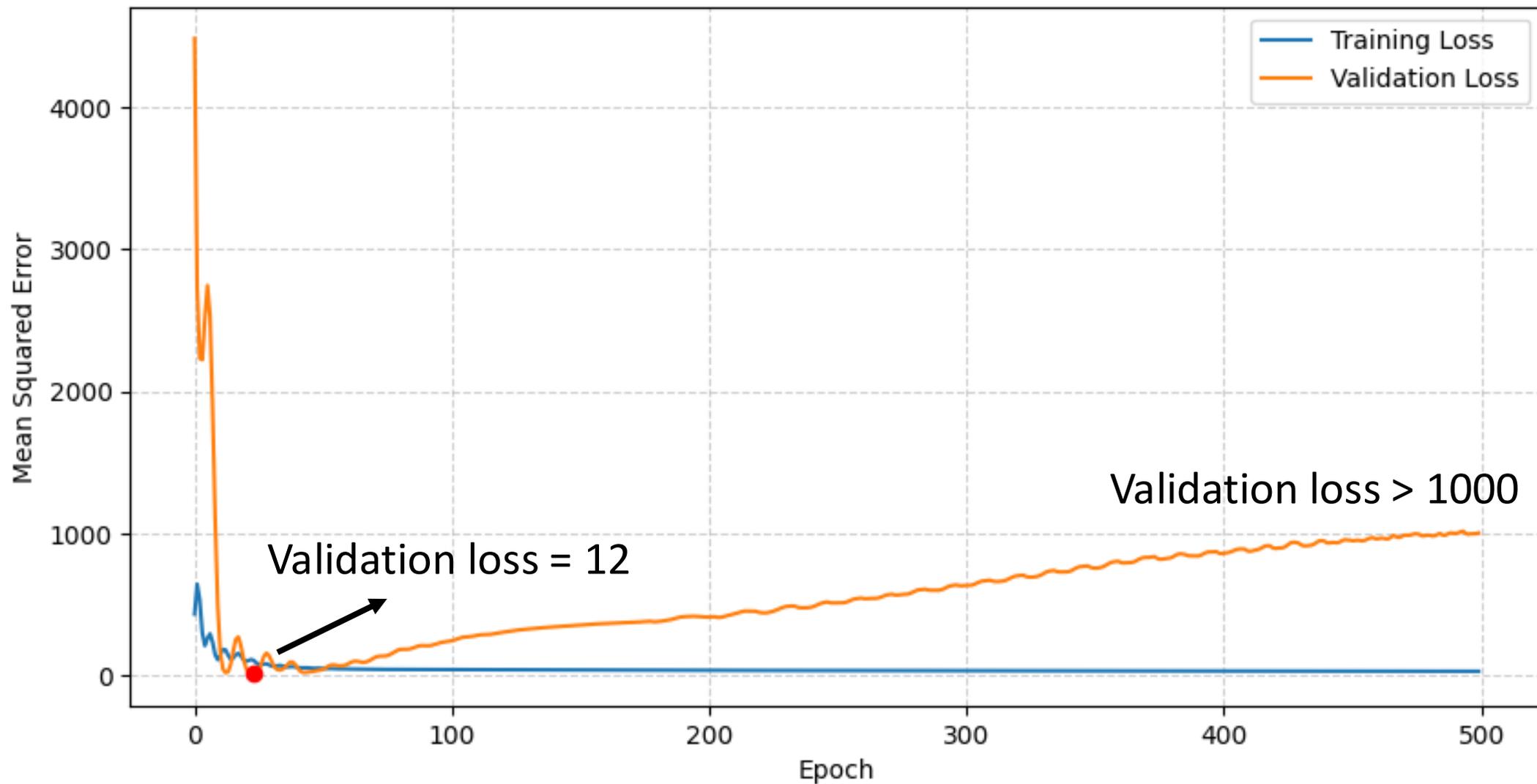
測試 (Testing)

好

結果如何？

驗證  
(Validation)

每一個 Epoch 結束都去量 Validation Loss



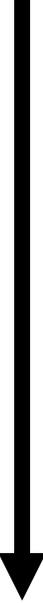
步驟一：  
我要什麼

+

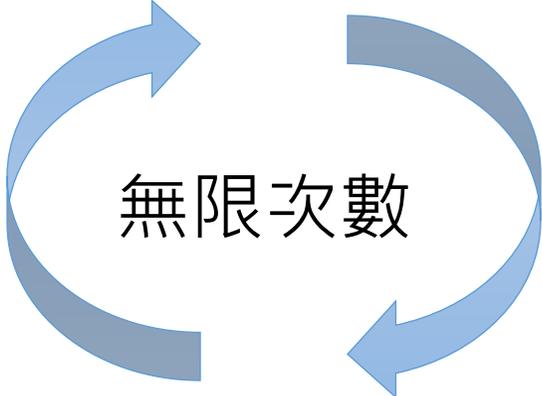
步驟二：  
我有哪些選擇



步驟三：  
選一個最好的



驗證  
(Validation)



壞



好

結果如何？



測試 (Testing)

# 如果可以無限的使用驗證資料

## 訓練資料

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 10$$

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 20$$

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 30$$

跟訓練資料  
一樣

## 驗證資料

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 15$$

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 32$$

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 33$$

跟驗證資料  
一樣

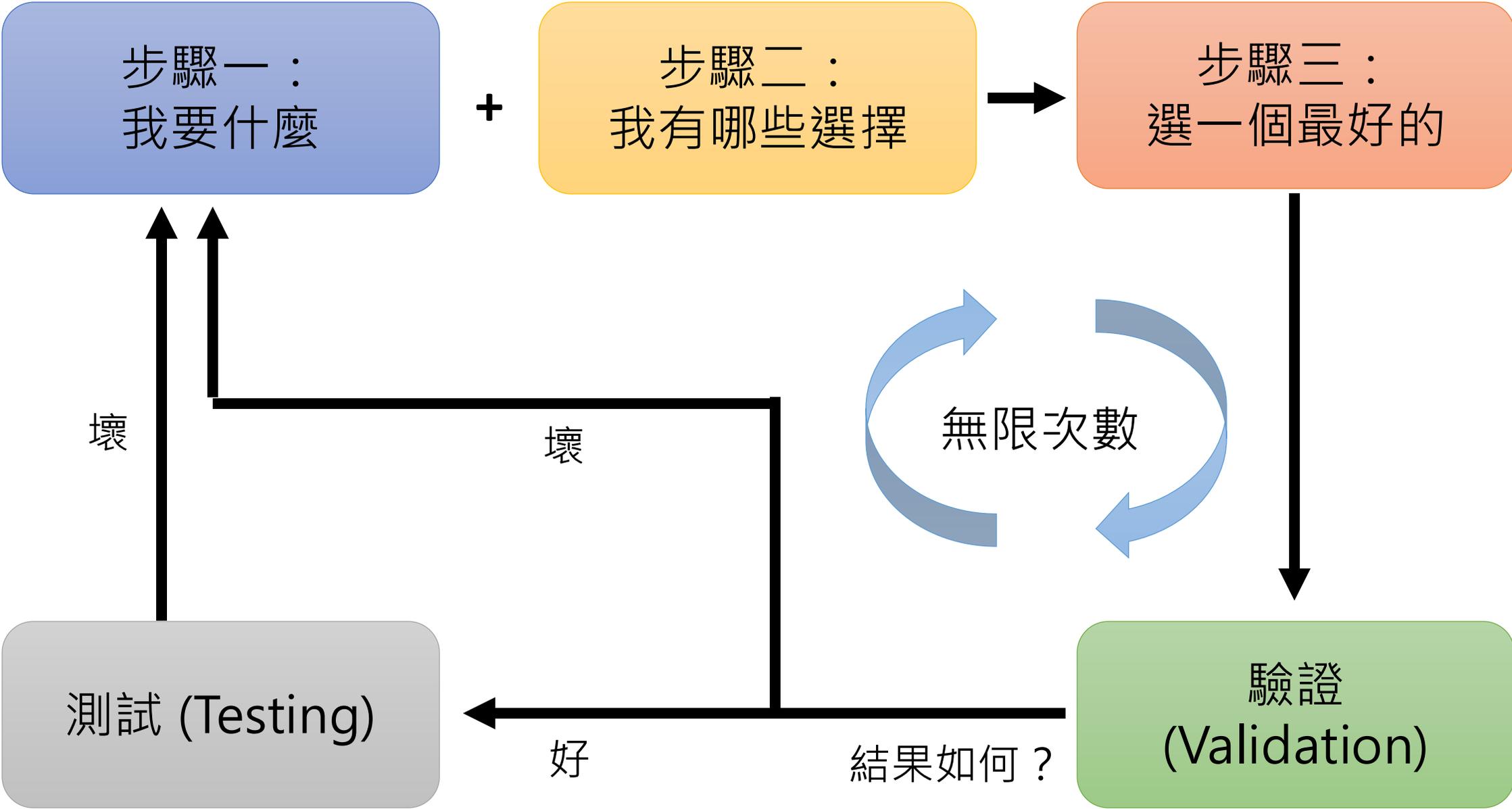
## 測試資料

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 0$$

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 0$$

$$f_{lazy2}(\text{PPT}) = 0$$

亂給答案



假設可以做無限制的測試 ....

這就是為什麼人工智慧  
常常在 Benchmark 上  
打敗人類 .....

Rank	Model	EM	F1
	Human Performance <i>Stanford University</i> (Rajpurkar & Jia et al. '18)	86.831	89.452
1 Mar 20, 2019	BERT + DAE + AoA (ensemble) <i>Joint Laboratory of HIT and iFLYTEK Research</i>	87.147	89.474
2 Mar 15, 2019	BERT + ConvLSTM + MTL + Verifier (ensemble) <i>Layer 6 AI</i>	86.730	89.286
3 Mar 05, 2019	BERT + N-Gram Masking + Synthetic Self- Training (ensemble) <i>Google AI Language</i> <a href="https://github.com/google-research/bert">https://github.com/google-research/bert</a>	86.673	89.147
4 May 21, 2019	XLNet (single model) <i>XLNet Team</i>	86.346	89.133
5 Apr 13, 2019	SemBERT(ensemble) <i>Shanghai Jiao Tong University</i>	86.166	88.886



# 課程規劃

原理

實作

# 範例程式

連結：

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1SFtkeDL9jp5LtaVsj-2JApGpOtlLi9?usp=sharing>

