

mlp anatomy

mlp anatomy is a fascinating topic that dives deep into the physical characteristics and biological structures of the beloved characters from the "My Little Pony" franchise. Understanding MLP anatomy not only enhances the appreciation of these characters but also enriches the storytelling and artistic representation within the series. This article will explore various aspects of MLP anatomy, including equine features, unique characteristics of ponies, and how these elements contribute to character design and development. We will also delve into comparisons with real-world anatomy, providing insights into the creative liberties taken by the show's creators.

In this comprehensive guide, readers will discover the essential components of MLP anatomy, the significance of specific features, and how these anatomical traits influence the personalities and behaviors of the characters.

- Introduction to MLP Anatomy
- Equine Features in MLP
- Unique Characteristics of Ponies
- Comparison with Real-World Equine Anatomy
- Impact of Anatomy on Character Design
- Conclusion

Equine Features in MLP

MLP characters, primarily depicted as ponies, exhibit several equine features that are essential to their design. These features are heavily inspired by real-world horses but are adapted to fit the whimsical and vibrant world of Equestria. Understanding these equine traits helps to appreciate how the creators balance realism with fantasy.

Body Structure

The body structure of MLP characters is characterized by a barrel-shaped torso, which is a common trait in ponies. This structure allows for a more robust appearance, reflecting strength and stability. The proportions of the legs are also crucial, with MLP ponies displaying shorter legs relative to their body size compared to real horses. This design choice not only contributes to their cute and approachable aesthetic but also serves practical storytelling purposes, allowing for a more expressive range of motion.

Head and Facial Features

The heads of MLP characters are notably large in proportion to their bodies, featuring oversized eyes and simplified facial structures. This design choice emphasizes emotions and expressions, making it easier for viewers to connect with the characters. The ears are also larger and more expressive, enhancing the characters' ability to convey feelings and moods.

Tail and Mane

The tails and manes of MLP characters are highly stylized, often appearing long, flowing, and colorful.

In contrast to real equine anatomy, where tails and manes are primarily functional, MLP designs prioritize aesthetic appeal. The vibrant colors and unique styles of manes and tails not only help to define each character but also underscore their individual personalities and traits.

Unique Characteristics of Ponies

While MLP characters are based on equines, they possess unique characteristics that set them apart from real-world ponies. These traits often play a significant role in the storytelling and character development throughout the series.

Magical Attributes

Many MLP characters exhibit magical abilities, which are a distinct departure from real-world anatomy. These magical attributes can manifest in various forms, such as the ability to fly, manipulate elements, or cast spells. For instance, unicorns possess horns that are not only decorative but are also central to their magical abilities, symbolizing power and uniqueness within the pony community.

Coloration and Patterns

The coloration of MLP characters is often vibrant and varied, featuring patterns that are not typically found in real ponies. This artistic liberty allows for a broader range of character personalities and storylines. Each character's color scheme often reflects their traits and roles within the narrative, contributing to their overall identity and appeal.

Anthropomorphic Features

Many MLP characters exhibit anthropomorphic qualities, such as the ability to speak, express human-like emotions, and engage in social interactions that mimic human behavior. This anthropomorphism adds depth to their personalities and makes their stories relatable to a wider audience. Characters often display complex emotions and relationships, which are highlighted by their exaggerated anatomical features.

Comparison with Real-World Equine Anatomy

To fully understand MLP anatomy, it is beneficial to compare it with real-world equine anatomy. While MLP characters are inspired by horses and ponies, several key differences exist that reflect the show's creative direction.

Proportions and Sizes

In real-world equine anatomy, horses and ponies have specific proportions that contribute to their functionality and movement. MLP characters, on the other hand, often have exaggerated proportions for artistic and narrative purposes. The larger heads and shorter legs create a more cartoonish look, which enhances their appeal to a younger audience.

Functional Adaptations

Real equines are adapted for specific functions, such as speed, strength, and endurance. MLP characters, while having some of these traits, are more focused on personality and storytelling. For example, a pony's ability to fly or use magic is not a characteristic found in real horses but is essential

for character development within the MLP universe.

Symbolic Elements

In MLP, characters often have symbols or "cutie marks" that represent their unique skills or personalities. This symbolic representation is absent in real-world equines, where physical traits are functional rather than symbolic. The cutie marks serve as a narrative device, allowing for character growth and development throughout the series.

Impact of Anatomy on Character Design

The anatomical choices made in the design of MLP characters significantly impact their overall effectiveness in storytelling. Each character's design is carefully crafted to align with their role within the narrative, and their anatomy plays a crucial part in this process.

Character Development

The anatomical features of characters often reflect their personalities and growth arcs. For instance, a character with a more robust build may represent strength and leadership, while a smaller, more agile character might symbolize cunning or creativity. This intentional design helps to convey complex relationships and character dynamics within the story.

Audience Connection

The exaggerated features of MLP characters enhance their relatability and emotional resonance with

the audience. The large, expressive eyes and playful designs encourage viewers, especially children, to connect with the characters on a personal level. This connection is vital for the show's success and longevity, as it fosters a loyal fanbase.

Visual Storytelling

MLP anatomy also plays a vital role in visual storytelling. The distinct designs aid in quickly conveying character traits and emotions, allowing for a more immersive viewing experience. The vibrant colors and unique anatomical features ensure that each character stands out, making it easier for audiences to follow their journeys and experiences.

Conclusion

Understanding mlp anatomy enhances the appreciation of the intricate designs and storytelling elements present in the "My Little Pony" franchise. The careful balance of equine features, unique characteristics, and anthropomorphic traits creates a rich tapestry of characters that resonate with audiences worldwide. By comparing MLP anatomy to real-world equine structures, we gain insight into the creative decisions that shape these beloved characters. Ultimately, the anatomy of MLP characters is not just about physical appearance but also about the emotions and stories they convey, making them memorable and cherished figures in children's entertainment.

Q: What is the significance of cutie marks in MLP anatomy?

A: Cutie marks are unique symbols that represent a pony's special talent or personality traits. They serve as a narrative device that showcases character development and growth, making them a crucial aspect of MLP anatomy.

Q: How does MLP anatomy differ from real horse anatomy?

A: MLP anatomy features exaggerated proportions, such as larger heads and shorter legs, to create a more cartoonish aesthetic. Additionally, MLP characters possess magical attributes and symbolic elements that are not present in real horses.

Q: Why are the eyes of MLP characters so large?

A: The large eyes of MLP characters enhance their expressiveness, allowing for a wider range of emotions and making it easier for viewers, especially children, to connect with the characters on an emotional level.

Q: Are MLP characters based on specific horse breeds?

A: While MLP characters draw inspiration from various horse breeds, they are not direct representations of any specific breed. Instead, they incorporate a blend of equine traits to create a unique and whimsical design.

Q: How does anatomy influence character relationships in MLP?

A: The anatomical features of characters often reflect their personalities and roles within the story, influencing how they interact with one another. For example, a stronger character may take on a leadership role, while a more agile character may be portrayed as a trickster.

Q: What role does color play in MLP anatomy?

A: Color in MLP anatomy is essential for character differentiation and personality expression. Each character's color scheme often symbolizes their traits and helps convey their emotions and story arcs.

Q: Do MLP characters have any real-world anatomical functions?

A: While MLP characters are inspired by real equines, their anatomical functions are primarily artistic. The magical abilities and anthropomorphic traits are designed for storytelling rather than real-world biological functions.

Q: What elements contribute to the cuteness of MLP characters?

A: The cuteness of MLP characters is attributed to their exaggerated features, such as large heads, big eyes, and small proportions, which evoke a sense of innocence and playfulness that appeals to audiences.

Q: How does MLP anatomy enhance storytelling?

A: MLP anatomy enhances storytelling by visually representing character traits and emotions, allowing audiences to quickly understand relationships and character dynamics. This visual language is essential for engaging viewers and enriching the narrative experience.

Q: Are there any specific anatomical traits that define certain character types in MLP?

A: Yes, specific anatomical traits often define character types in MLP. For example, characters with larger builds may represent strength and leadership, while those with slender forms may symbolize agility and cleverness, contributing to their roles in the story.

[Mlp Anatomy](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<http://www.speargroupllc.com/calculus-suggest-002/files?docid=xMA23-7172&title=calculus-4th-edition>

mlp anatomy: Clinical Functional MRI Christoph Stippich, 2015-02-27 The second, revised edition of this successful textbook provides an up-to-date description of the use of preoperative fMRI in patients with brain tumors and epilepsies. State of the art fMRI procedures are presented, with detailed consideration of practical aspects, imaging and data processing, normal and pathological findings, and diagnostic possibilities and limitations. Relevant information on brain physiology, functional neuroanatomy, imaging technique, and methodology is provided by recognized experts in these fields. Compared with the first edition, chapters have been updated to reflect the latest developments and in particular the current use of diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and resting-state fMRI. Entirely new chapters are included on resting-state presurgical fMRI and the role of DTI and tractography in brain tumor surgery. Further chapters address multimodality functional neuroimaging, brain plasticity, and pitfalls, tips, and tricks.

mlp anatomy: Anatomy of Lithobius Forficatus L. Nikolai Sograff, 1880

mlp anatomy: Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention - MICCAI 2024 Marius George Linguraru, Qi Dou, Aasa Feragen, Stamatia Giannarou, Ben Glocker, Karim Lekadir, Julia A. Schnabel, 2024-10-03 The 12-volume set LNCS 15001 - 15012 constitutes the proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention, MICCAI 2024, which took place in Marrakesh, Morocco, during October 6-10, 2024. MICCAI accepted 857 full papers from 2781 submissions. They focus on neuroimaging; image registration; computational pathology; computer aided diagnosis, treatment response, and outcome prediction; image guided intervention; visualization; surgical planning, and surgical data science; image reconstruction; image segmentation; machine learning; etc.

mlp anatomy: Generative Machine Learning Models in Medical Image Computing Le Zhang, Chen Chen, Zeju Li, Greg Slabaugh, 2025-03-12 Generative Machine Learning Models in Medical Image Computing provides a comprehensive exploration of generative modeling techniques tailored to the unique demands of medical imaging. This book presents an in-depth overview of cutting-edge generative models such as GANs, VAEs, and diffusion models, examining how they enable groundbreaking applications in medical image synthesis, reconstruction, and enhancement. Covering diverse imaging modalities like MRI, CT, and ultrasound, it illustrates how these models facilitate improvements in image quality, support data augmentation for scarce datasets, and create new avenues for predictive diagnostics. Beyond technical details, the book addresses critical challenges in deploying generative models for healthcare, including ethical concerns, interpretability, and clinical validation. With a strong focus on real-world applications, it includes case studies and implementation guidelines, guiding readers in translating theory into practice. By addressing model robustness, reproducibility, and clinical utility, this book is an essential resource for researchers, clinicians, and data scientists seeking to leverage generative models to enhance biomedical imaging and deliver impactful healthcare solutions. Combining technical rigor with practical insights, it offers a roadmap for integrating advanced generative approaches in the field of medical image computing.

mlp anatomy: Journal of Anatomy and Physiology , 1903

mlp anatomy: The Elements of Pathological Anatomy and Histology for Students Walter Sydney Lazarus-Barlow, 1903

mlp anatomy: Hands-On Predictive Analytics with Python Alvaro Fuentes, 2018-12-28 Step-by-step guide to build high performing predictive applications Key Features Use the Python data analytics ecosystem to implement end-to-end predictive analytics projects Explore advanced predictive modeling algorithms with an emphasis on theory with intuitive explanations Learn to deploy a predictive model's results as an interactive application Book Description Predictive analytics is an applied field that employs a variety of quantitative methods using data to make predictions. It

involves much more than just throwing data onto a computer to build a model. This book provides practical coverage to help you understand the most important concepts of predictive analytics. Using practical, step-by-step examples, we build predictive analytics solutions while using cutting-edge Python tools and packages. The book's step-by-step approach starts by defining the problem and moves on to identifying relevant data. We will also be performing data preparation, exploring and visualizing relationships, building models, tuning, evaluating, and deploying model. Each stage has relevant practical examples and efficient Python code. You will work with models such as KNN, Random Forests, and neural networks using the most important libraries in Python's data science stack: NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Keras, Dash, and so on. In addition to hands-on code examples, you will find intuitive explanations of the inner workings of the main techniques and algorithms used in predictive analytics. By the end of this book, you will be all set to build high-performance predictive analytics solutions using Python programming. What you will learn

- Get to grips with the main concepts and principles of predictive analytics
- Learn about the stages involved in producing complete predictive analytics solutions
- Understand how to define a problem, propose a solution, and prepare a dataset
- Use visualizations to explore relationships and gain insights into the dataset
- Learn to build regression and classification models using scikit-learn
- Use Keras to build powerful neural network models that produce accurate predictions
- Learn to serve a model's predictions as a web application

Who this book is for This book is for data analysts, data scientists, data engineers, and Python developers who want to learn about predictive modeling and would like to implement predictive analytics solutions using Python's data stack. People from other backgrounds who would like to enter this exciting field will greatly benefit from reading this book. All you need is to be proficient in Python programming and have a basic understanding of statistics and college-level algebra.

mlp anatomy: Diagnosis and Treatment of Voice Disorders John S. Rubin, Robert T. Sataloff, Gwen S. Korovin, 2014-05-01

mlp anatomy: Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention - MICCAI 2023 Hayit Greenspan, Anant Madabhushi, Parvin Mousavi, Septimiu Salcudean, James Duncan, Tanveer Syeda-Mahmood, Russell Taylor, 2023-09-30 The ten-volume set LNCS 14220, 14221, 14222, 14223, 14224, 14225, 14226, 14227, 14228, and 14229 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 26th International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer-Assisted Intervention, MICCAI 2023, which was held in Vancouver, Canada, in October 2023. The 730 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 2250 submissions. The papers are organized in the following topical sections: Part I: Machine learning with limited supervision and machine learning - transfer learning; Part II: Machine learning - learning strategies; machine learning - explainability, bias, and uncertainty; Part III: Machine learning - explainability, bias and uncertainty; image segmentation; Part IV: Image segmentation; Part V: Computer-aided diagnosis; Part VI: Computer-aided diagnosis; computational pathology; Part VII: Clinical applications - abdomen; clinical applications - breast; clinical applications - cardiac; clinical applications - dermatology; clinical applications - fetal imaging; clinical applications - lung; clinical applications - musculoskeletal; clinical applications - oncology; clinical applications - ophthalmology; clinical applications - vascular; Part VIII: Clinical applications - neuroimaging; microscopy; Part IX: Image-guided intervention, surgical planning, and data science; Part X: Image reconstruction and image registration.

mlp anatomy: Statistical Atlases and Computational Models of the Heart. M&Ms and EMIDEC Challenges Esther Puyol Anton, Mihaela Pop, Maxime Sermesant, Victor Campello, Alain Lalande, Karim Lekadir, Avan Suinesiaputra, Oscar Camara, Alistair Young, 2021-01-28 This book constitutes the proceedings of the 11th International Workshop on Statistical Atlases and Computational Models of the Heart, STACOM 2020, as well as two challenges: M&Ms - The Multi-Centre, Multi-Vendor, Multi-Disease Segmentation Challenge, and EMIDEC - Automatic Evaluation of Myocardial Infarction from Delayed-Enhancement Cardiac MRI Challenge. The 43 full papers included in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 70 submissions. They deal

with cardiac imaging and image processing, machine learning applied to cardiac imaging and image analysis, atlas construction, artificial intelligence, statistical modelling of cardiac function across different patient populations, cardiac computational physiology, model customization, atlas based functional analysis, ontological schemata for data and results, integrated functional and structural analyses, as well as the pre-clinical and clinical applicability of these methods.

mlp anatomy: Paleoneurology of Amniotes María Teresa Dozo, Ariana Paulina-Carabajal, Thomas E. Macrini, Stig Walsh, 2022-11-22 This book presents a detailed examination of the current state of knowledge in the field of paleoneurology in the main amniote groups (reptiles, birds and mammals), and advances resulting from new non-invasive technologies. The study of fossil endocasts is an area of considerable current interest, and has long been central to our understanding of the evolution of the brain, development of senses and behavioral adaptations in diverse vertebrate groups and across vertebrates as a whole. Recent advances in non-invasive imaging have significantly increased the number of fossil taxa for which brain morphology is known, and it may now be possible to quantitatively analyze the relative size of brain regions. Providing a general overview of current perspectives and problems in evolutionary neuroanatomy, this book is intended for a wide range of readers, including undergraduate and graduate students, teachers, and anyone with a special interest in paleoneurology. It is also useful as supplementary reading for courses in digital anatomy, vertebrate comparative anatomy, computed morphometrics, paleontology, neurology and radiology as well as evolution programs

mlp anatomy: Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention – MICCAI 2025 James C. Gee, Daniel C. Alexander, Jaesung Hong, Juan Eugenio Iglesias, Carole H. Sudre, Archana Venkataraman, Polina Golland, Jong Hyo Kim, Jinah Park, 2025-09-19 The 16-volume set LNCS 15960 - 15975 constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention, MICCAI 2025, which took place in Daejeon, South Korea, during September 23–27, 2025. The total of 1027 papers included in the proceedings was carefully reviewed and selected from 3447 submissions. They were organized in topical parts as follows: Part I, LNCS Volume 15960: Multimodal Fusion and Contextual Reasoning in Medical Imaging Part II, LNCS Volume 15961: Surgical Navigation, Scene Understanding, and Video Modeling Part III, LNCS Volume 15962: Learning and Augmented Reality for Surgical and Endoscopic Applications (I) Part IV, LNCS Volume 15963: Learning and Augmented Reality for Surgical and Endoscopic Applications (II) Part V, LNCS Volume 15964: Graph-Based Methods in Medical Imaging Part VI, LNCS Volume 15965: Datasets and Methods for Image Quality Enhancement Part VII, LNCS Volume 15966: Trustworthy and Responsible AI for Medical Imaging Part VIII, LNCS Volume 15967: Multimodal Learning for Diagnosis, Risk Prediction, and Survival Analysis Part IX, LNCS Volume 15968: Core Techniques in Medical Imaging: Segmentation, Registration, Synthesis, Reconstruction, and Other Emerging Methods (I) Part X, LNCS Volume 15969: Core Techniques in Medical Imaging: Segmentation, Registration, Synthesis, Reconstruction, and Other Emerging Methods (II) Part XI, LNCS Volume 15970: Core Techniques in Medical Imaging: Segmentation, Registration, Synthesis, Reconstruction, and Other Emerging Methods (III) Part XII, LNCS Volume 15971: Core Techniques in Medical Imaging: Segmentation, Registration, Synthesis, Reconstruction, and Other Emerging Methods (IV) Part XIII, LNCS Volume 15972: Adapting Foundation Models for Medical Imaging: LLMs, VLMs, and Cross-Domain Generalization (I) Part XIV, LNCS Volume 15973: Adapting Foundation Models for Medical Imaging: LLMs, VLMs, and Cross-Domain Generalization (II) Part XV, LNCS Volume 15974: Adapting Foundation Models for Medical Imaging: LLMs, VLMs, and Cross-Domain Generalization (III) Part XVI, LNCS Volume 15975: Statistical Techniques in Medical Imaging: Causality, Imputation, Weak Supervision, and Other Methods

mlp anatomy: Proceedings of International conference on Antenna Technologies , 2005

mlp anatomy: Text, Speech and Dialogue Petr Sojka, 2008-09-04 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Text, Speech and Dialogue, TSD 2008, held in Brno, Czech Republic, September 8-12, 2008. The 79 revised full papers presented together

with 4 invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 173 submissions. The topics of the conference include, but are not limited to, text corpora and tagging; transcription problems in spoken corpora; sense disambiguation; links between text and speech oriented systems; parsing issues; parsing problems in spoken texts; multi-lingual issues; multi-lingual dialogue systems; information retrieval and information extraction; text/topic summarization; machine translation; semantic networks and ontologies; semantic web; speech modeling; speech segmentation; speech recognition; search in speech for IR and IE; text-to-speech synthesis; dialogue systems; development of dialogue strategies; prosody in dialogues; emotions and personality modeling; user modeling; knowledge representation in relation to dialogue systems; assistive technologies based on speech and dialogue; applied systems and software; facial animation; and visual speech synthesis

mlp anatomy: Refractory Chronic Rhinosinusitis, An Issue of Otolaryngologic Clinics of North America Abtin Tabaei, Edward D. McCoul, 2016-11-29 This issue of Otolaryngologic Clinics, guest edited by Drs. Abtin Tabaei and Edward D. McCoul, is devoted to Refractory Chronic Rhinosinusitis. Articles in this issue include: Classification of Chronic Rhinosinusitis: Working Towards Personalized Diagnosis; Bacterial Pathogens and the Microbiome; Biofilm and Osteitis; Refractory Chronic Sinusitis with Polyposis; Aspirin-Exacerbated Respiratory Disease; Systemic and Odontogenic Etiologies in Chronic Rhinosinusitis; Genetic and Immune Dysregulation in Chronic Rhinosinusitis; Office Procedures in Refractory Chronic Rhinosinusitis; Topical Therapies and Stents; Revision Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery; Extended Endoscopic and Open Sinus Surgery for Refractory Chronic Rhinosinusitis; and An Algorithm for Comprehensive Evaluation and Management of Refractory Chronic Rhinosinusitis.

mlp anatomy: Advances in Service and Industrial Robotics Karsten Berns, Daniel Gorges, 2019-05-07 This book presents the proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Robotics in Alpe-Adria-Danube Region, RAAD 2019, held at the Fraunhofer Zentrum and the Technische Universität in Kaiserslautern, Germany, on 19-21 June 2019. The conference brought together academic researchers in robotics from 20 countries, mainly affiliated to the Alpe-Adria-Danube Region and covered all major areas of robotic research, development and innovation as well as new applications and current trends. Offering a comprehensive overview of the ongoing research in the field of robotics, the book is a source of information and inspiration for researchers wanting to improve their work and gather new ideas for future developments. It also provides researchers with an innovative and up-to-date perspective on the state of the art in this area.

mlp anatomy: Information Processing in Medical Imaging Aasa Feragen, Stefan Sommer, Julia Schnabel, Mads Nielsen, 2021-06-20 This book constitutes the proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Information Processing in Medical Imaging, IPMI 2021, which was held online during June 28-30, 2021. The conference was originally planned to take place in Bornholm, Denmark, but changed to a virtual format due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 59 full papers presented in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 200 submissions. They were organized in topical sections as follows: registration; causal models and interpretability; generative modelling; shape; brain connectivity; representation learning; segmentation; sequential modelling; learning with few or low quality labels; uncertainty quantification and generative modelling; and deep learning.

mlp anatomy: South American Sauropodomorph Dinosaurs Alejandro Otero, José L. Carballido, Diego Pol, 2022-04-25 Sauropodomorpha Huene 1932 is one of the most successful groups of dinosaurs, including the most abundant and diverse herbivorous forms with a worldwide record, extending from the late Triassic to the late Cretaceous. Sauropodomorphs comprise a diverse assemblage of early forms (traditionally called “prosauropods”) and the well-established clade Sauropoda Marsh 1878. Early sauropodomorphs were small to medium sized forms, with long necks and reduced skulls, mostly bipeds and omnivores and were abundant in continental environments in the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic. With more than 150 valid species and a worldwide distribution, Sauropoda includes the dominant herbivorous dinosaurs, from the Middle Jurassic to the Late Cretaceous. Its unique body plan, characterized by gigantic size, graviportal

mlp - TensorFlow Keras MLP

Google MLP-Mixer ImageNet MLP-Mixer MLP depthwise separable conv depthwise separable conv 2.2 2 MLP “ ”

projector mlp(\d+)x_gelu mlp2x_gelu MLP GELU identity

CNN Transformer MLP CNN Transformer MLP DNN MLP BP MLP Linear FC FFN MLP Dense Layer 3.FFN MLP "FFN" "MLP" KAN NeurIPS 2024 KAN MLP KAN MLP MLP Mulit-Layer Perceptron transformer MLP transformer self-attention MLP mlp - TensorFlow Keras MLP

Google MLP-Mixer ImageNet MLP-Mixer MLP depthwise separable conv depthwise separable conv 2.2 2 MLP “ ”

projector mlp(\d+)x_gelu mlp2x_gelu MLP GELU identity

CNN Transformer MLP CNN Transformer MLP DNN MLP BP MLP Linear FC FFN MLP Dense Layer 3.FFN MLP "FFN" "MLP" KAN NeurIPS 2024 KAN MLP KAN MLP MLP Mulit-Layer Perceptron transformer MLP transformer self-attention MLP mlp - TensorFlow Keras MLP

Google MLP-Mixer ImageNet MLP-Mixer MLP depthwise separable conv depthwise separable conv 2.2 2 MLP “ ”

projector mlp(\d+)x_gelu mlp2x_gelu MLP GELU identity