

Convolutions for neural networks

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Some vocabulary:

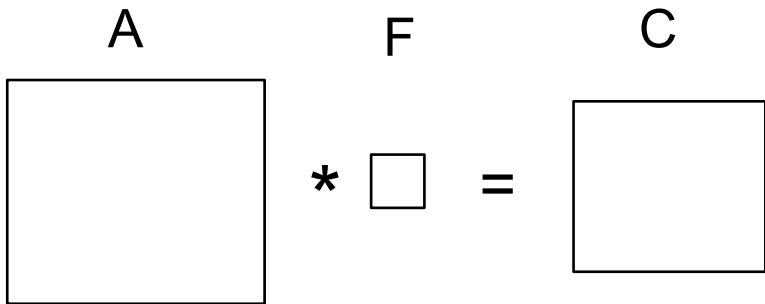
feature map analogue to layer (the activations, not the weights)
for a neural network.

channel a single 2D "image" which composes a feature map.

filter weight (as in layer weights).

stack ???

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)



where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)

$$C(i, j) = \sum_{m=-1}^{x=0} \sum_{n=-1}^{y=0} A(x + i, y + j) F(x, y)$$

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

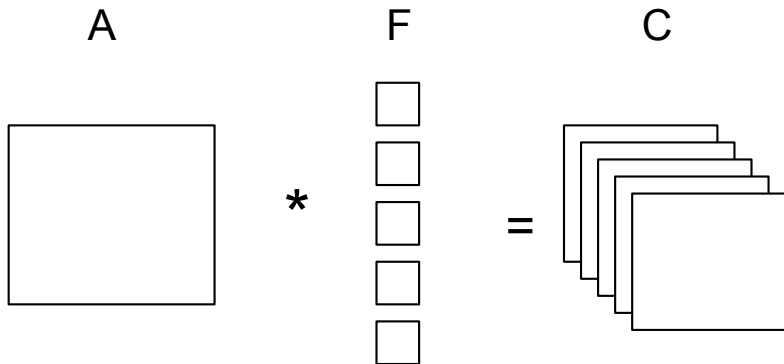
The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)

$$C(i, j) = \sum_{m=1}^{x=0} \sum_{n=1}^{y=0} A(x + i, y + j) F(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filter.

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete) for a single example



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The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete) for a single example

$$C_o(i, j) = \sum_{m=1}^{x=0} \sum_{n=1}^{y=0} A(x + i, y + j) F_o(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

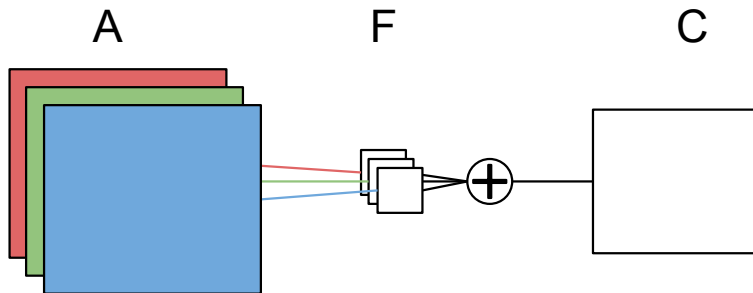
The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete) for a single example

$$C_o(i, j) = \sum_{m=1}^{x=0} \sum_{n=1}^{y=0} A(x + i, y + j) F_o(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.
- ▶ o is the output channel.

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete) for a single example



where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete) for a single example

$$C(i, j) = \sum_l \sum_{m=1}^{k=0} \sum_{n=1}^{x=0} A_k(x + i, y + j) F_k(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.

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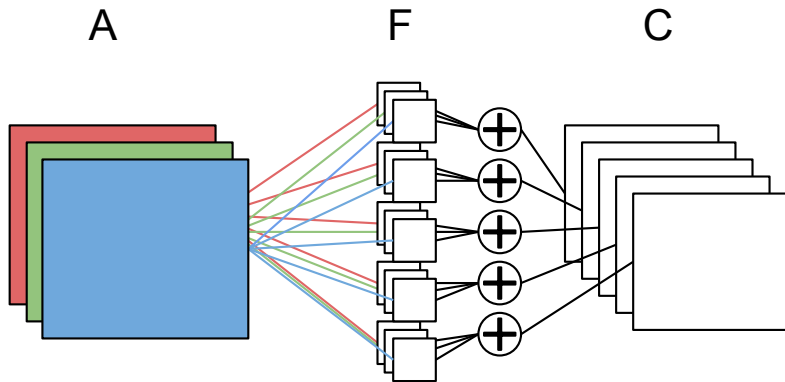
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- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.
- ▶ k is the input channel.
- ▶ l is the number of input channels.

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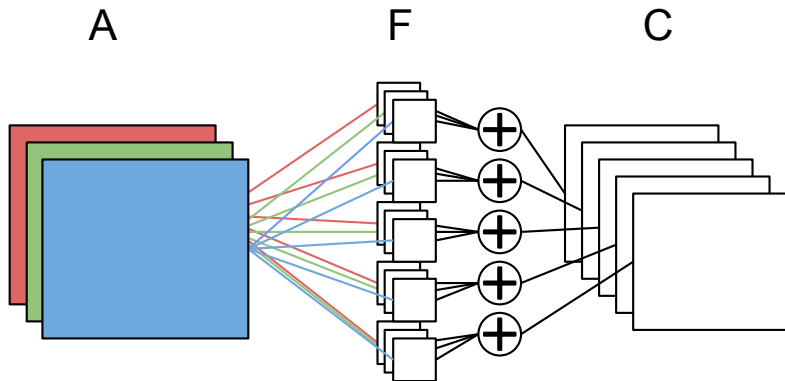
The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)

$$C_o(i, j) = \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} A_l(x + i, y + j) F_{lo}(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.
- ▶ o is the output channel.
- ▶ k is the input channel.
- ▶ l is the number of input channels.

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)



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The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)

$$C_{bo}(i, j) = \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} A_{bk}(x + i, y + j) F_{ko}(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.
- ▶ o is the output channel.
- ▶ k is the input channel.
- ▶ l is the number of input channels.

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

The basic convolution operation (2D, discrete)

$$C_{bo}(i, j) = \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \sum_{m=0}^{x-1} \sum_{n=0}^{y-1} A_{bk}(x + i, y + j) F_{ko}(x, y)$$

- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.
- ▶ o is the output channel.
- ▶ k is the input channel.
- ▶ l is the number of input channels.
- ▶ b is the batch.

where A is the input, F are the filters and C is the convolution result.

Memory layout for images: 'bc01'

- ▶ first dimension is the batch ('b')
- ▶ second dimension is the channel ('c')
- ▶ last two dimensions are the data ('0', '1')

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- ▶ first dimension is the output channel ('n')
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Memory layout for images: 'bc01'

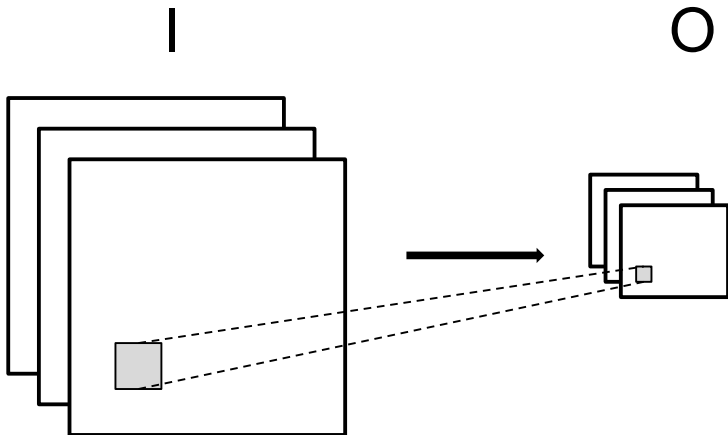
- ▶ first dimension is the batch ('b')
- ▶ second dimension is the channel ('c')
- ▶ last two dimensions are the data ('0', '1')

Memory layout for filters: 'nc01'

- ▶ first dimension is the output channel ('n')
- ▶ second dimension is the input channel ('c')
- ▶ last two dimensions are the data ('0', '1')

Some other packages may use different conventions.

Basic pooling operation



Basic pooling operation (max)

$$O_k(i, j) = \max_{\substack{0 \leq x < m \\ 0 \leq y < n}} I_k(x + i, y + j)$$

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- ▶ k is the channel.
- ▶ (m, n) is the size of the filters.

- ▶ One thing to watch out for is the border handling
- ▶ Other types of pooling exist such as average pooling