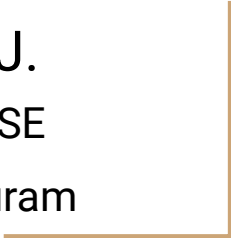




# Convolutional Neural Networks

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# SOME EXAMPLES OF 2D CONVOLUTIONS APPLIED TO IMAGES



$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ * & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} =$$



blurs the image



$$\begin{matrix} & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ * & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{matrix} =$$



sharpens the image

# SOME EXAMPLES OF 2D CONVOLUTIONS APPLIED TO IMAGES

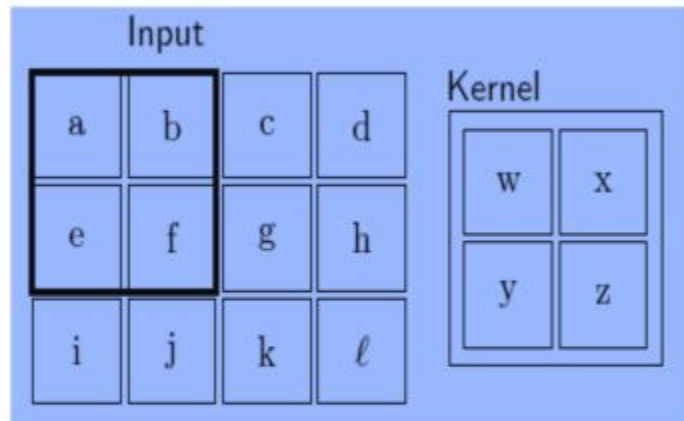


$$\begin{array}{c} * \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -8 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} =$$

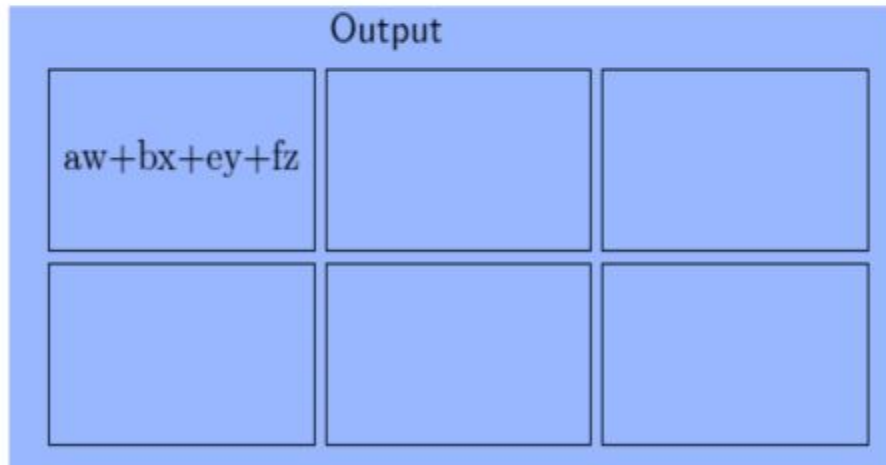


detects the edges

# THE CONVOLUTION OPERATION

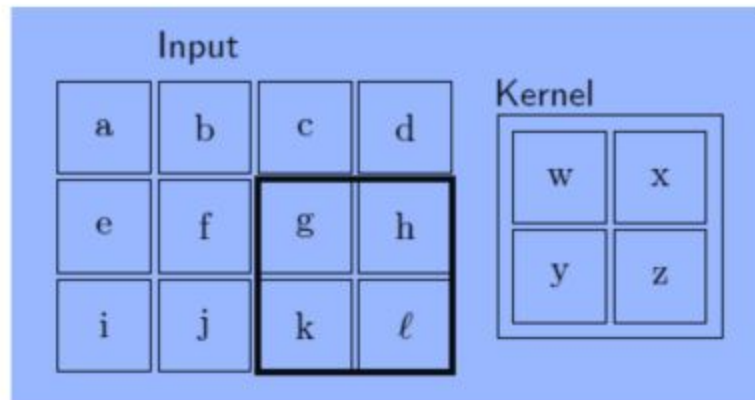


- Let us apply this idea to a toy example and see the results





# THE CONVOLUTION OPERATION

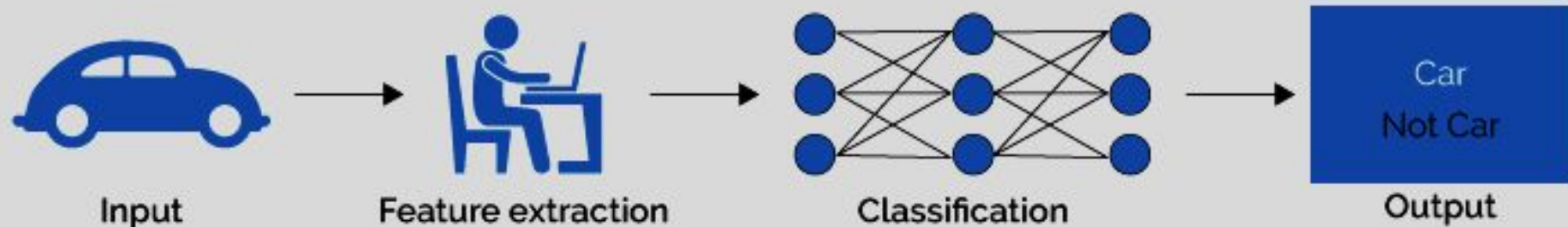


- Let us apply this idea to a toy example and see the results

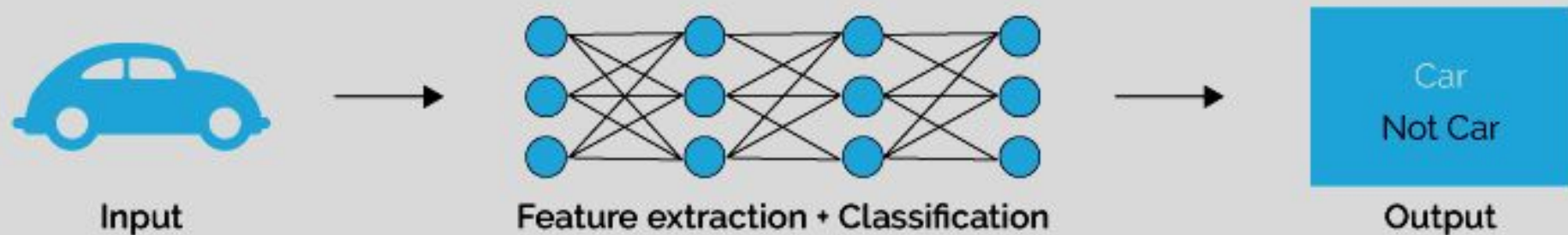
Output

$aw+bx+ey+fz$	$bw+cx+fy+gz$	$cw+dx+gy+hz$
$ew+fx+iy+jz$	$fw+gx+jy+kz$	$gw+hx+ky+lz$

# Machine Learning



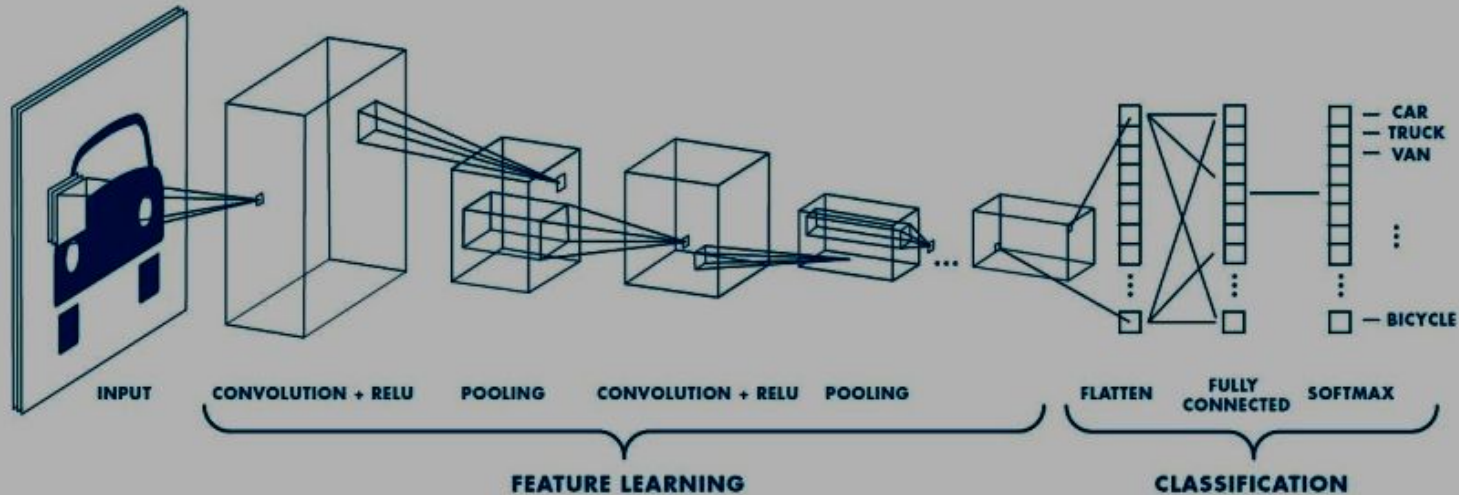
# Deep Learning



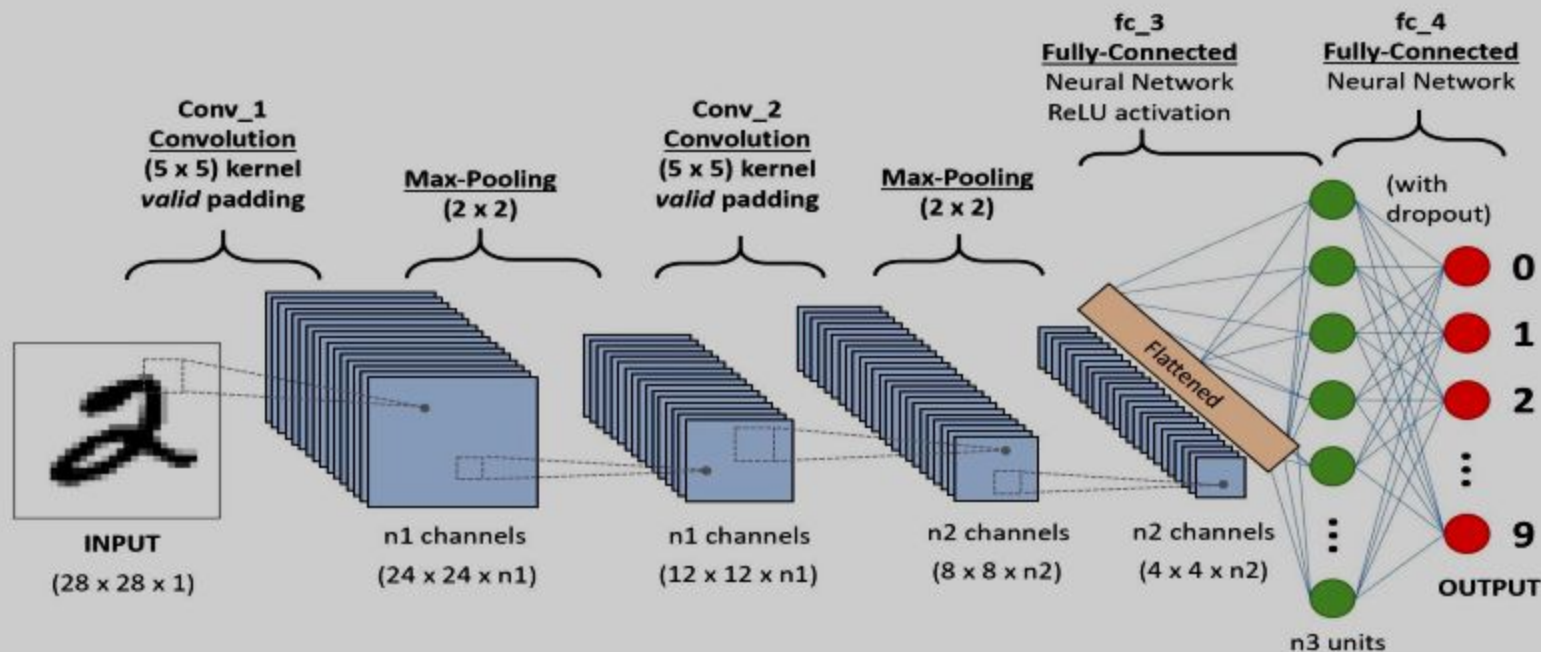


# How CNNs Work?

- ❖ These operations are repeated over tens or hundreds of layers, with each layer learning to identify different features



- So far, we have focused only on the convolution operation.  
Let us see what a full convolutional neural network looks like



It has alternate convolution and pooling layers  
What does a pooling layer do?  
Let us see