

Foundations of Deep Learning



ALF

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Convolutional Neural Nets

Exploiting stationarity, locality, and compositionality of natural data

Signals can be represented as vectors



$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_t \ \dots]^{\top}$$

x_t are waveform heights



$$\mathbf{x} = [x_{11} \ x_{12} \ \dots \ x_{1n} \ x_{21} \ x_{22} \ \dots]^{\top}$$

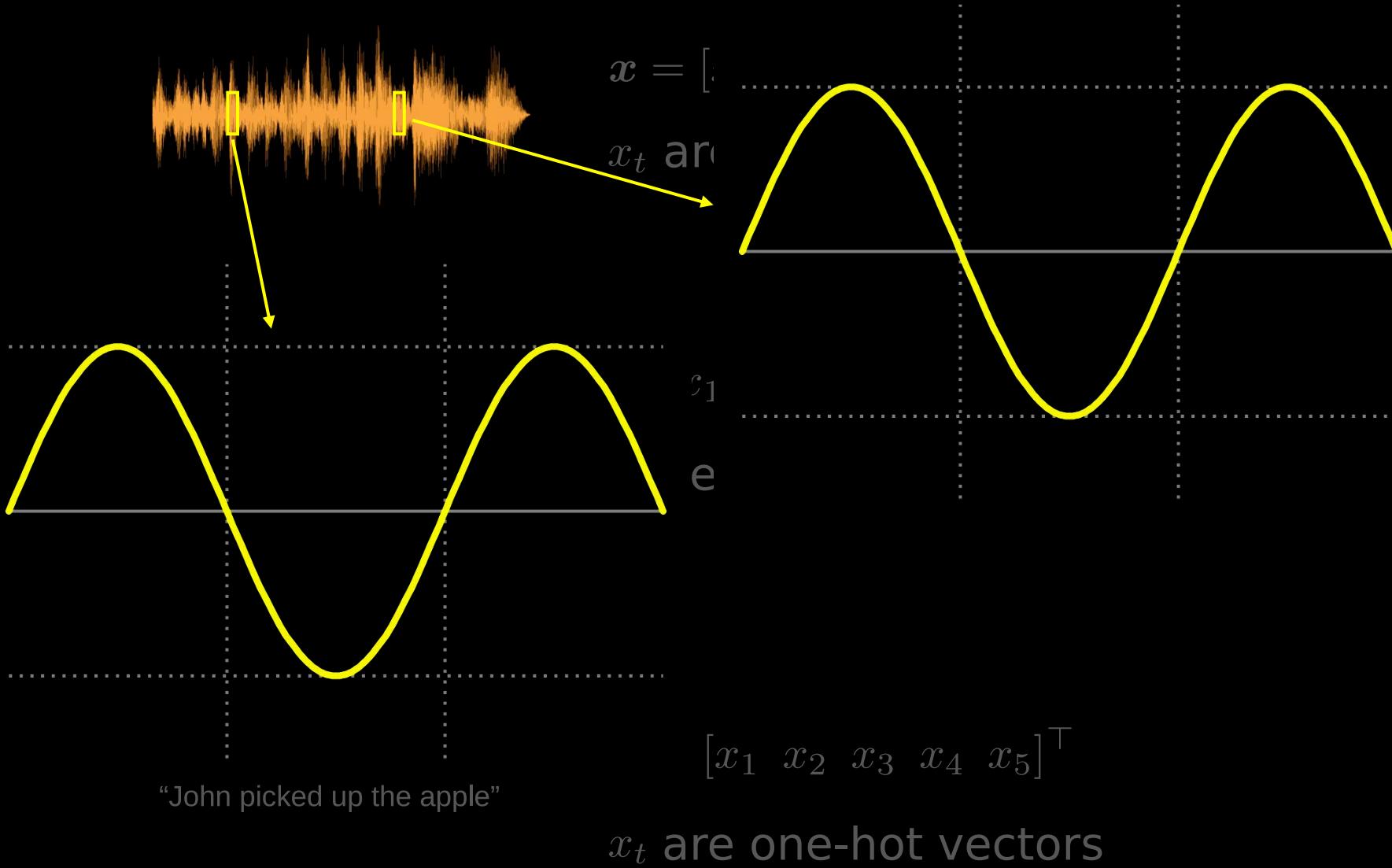
x_{ij} are pixel values

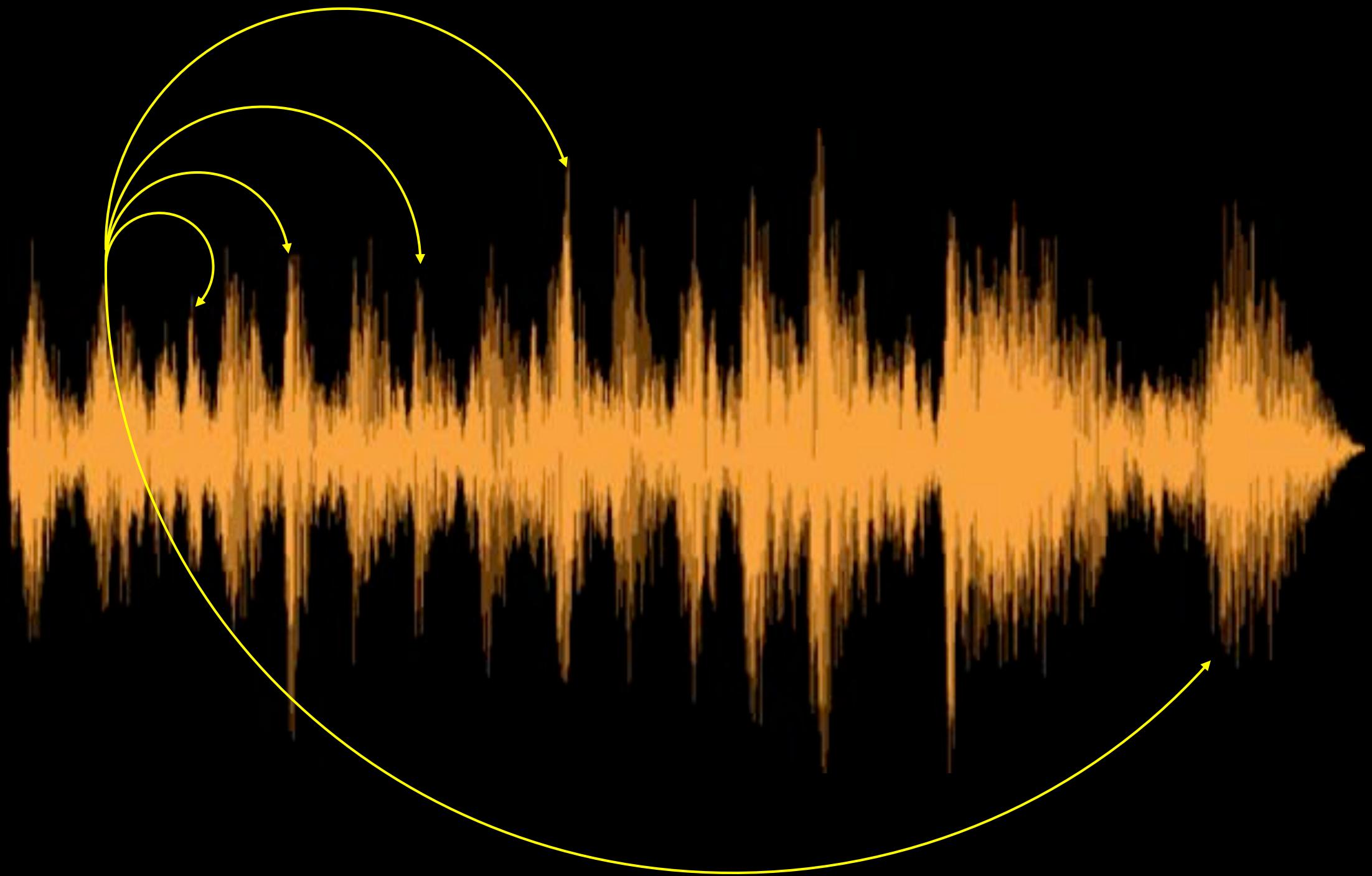
“John picked up the apple”

$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5]^{\top}$$

x_t are one-hot vectors

Signals can be represented as vectors



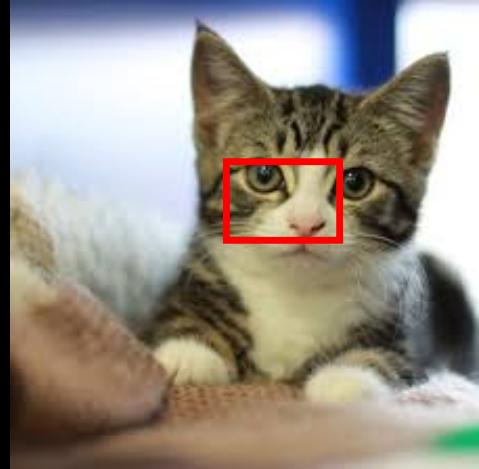


Signals can be represented as vectors



$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_t \ \dots]^\top$$

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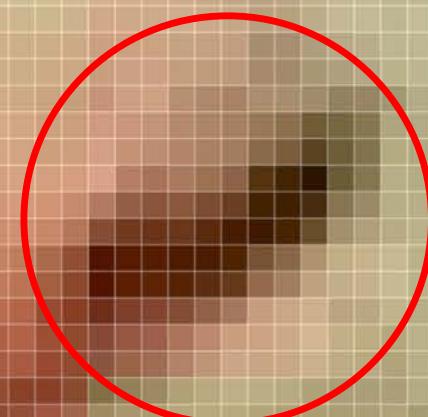
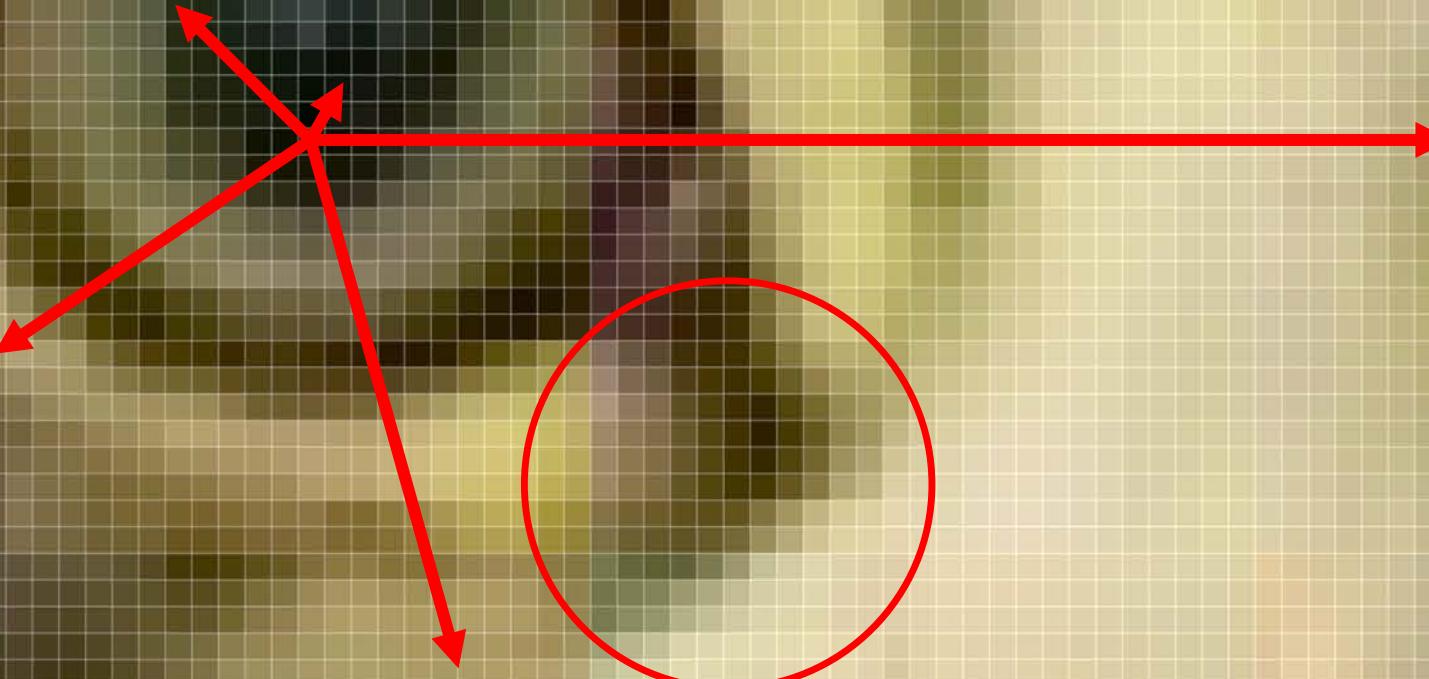
$$\mathbf{x} = [x_{11} \ x_{12} \ \dots \ x_{1n} \ x_{21} \ x_{22} \ \dots]^\top$$

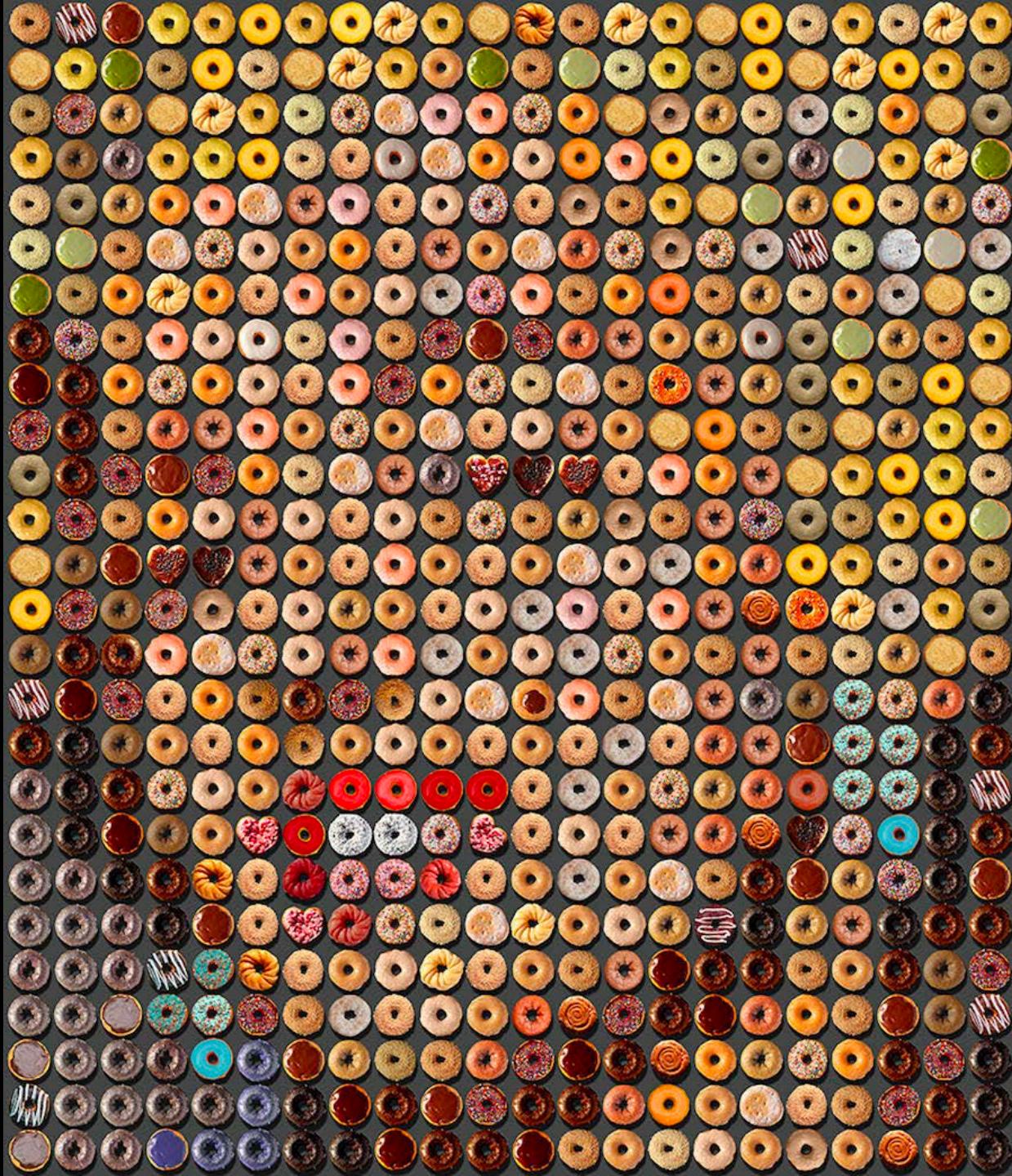
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“John picked up the apple”

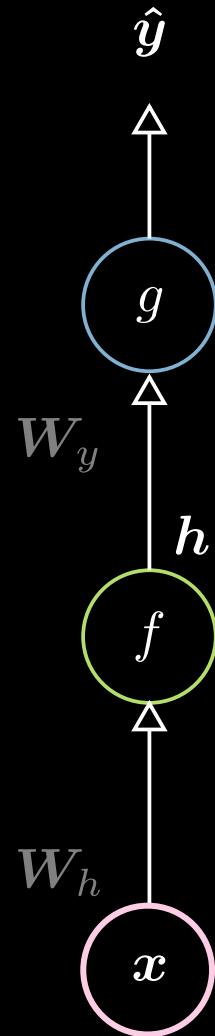
$$\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5]^\top$$

x_t are one-hot vectors





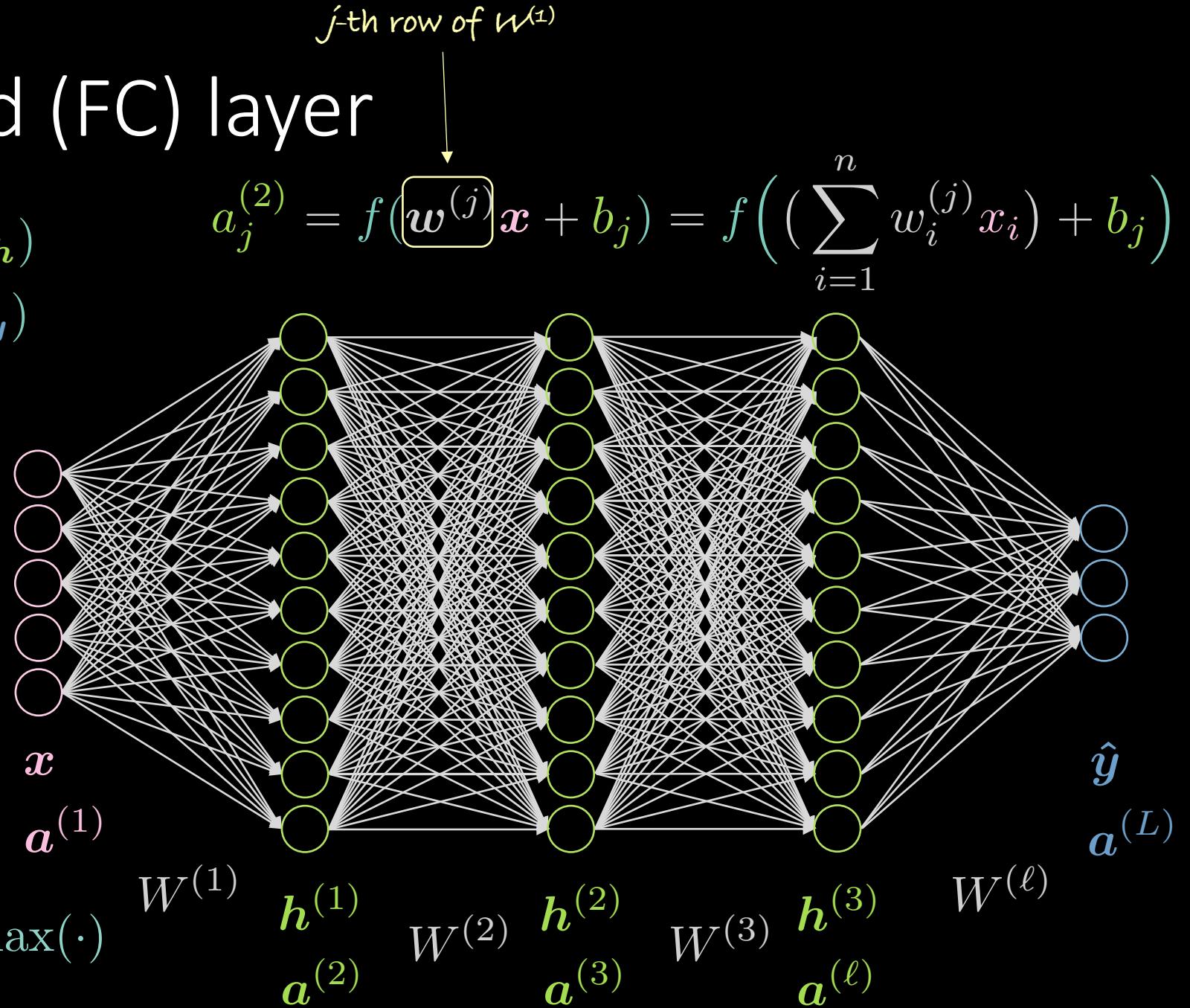
Fully connected (FC) layer



$$h = f(\mathbf{W}_h \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_h)$$

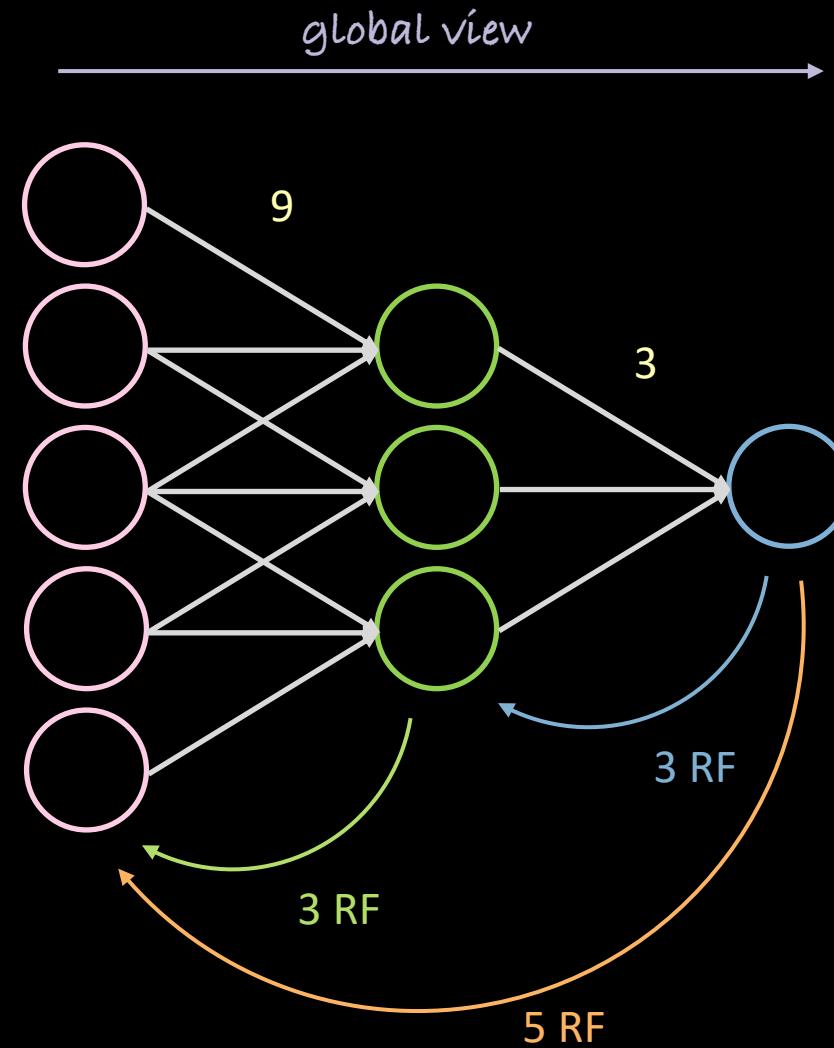
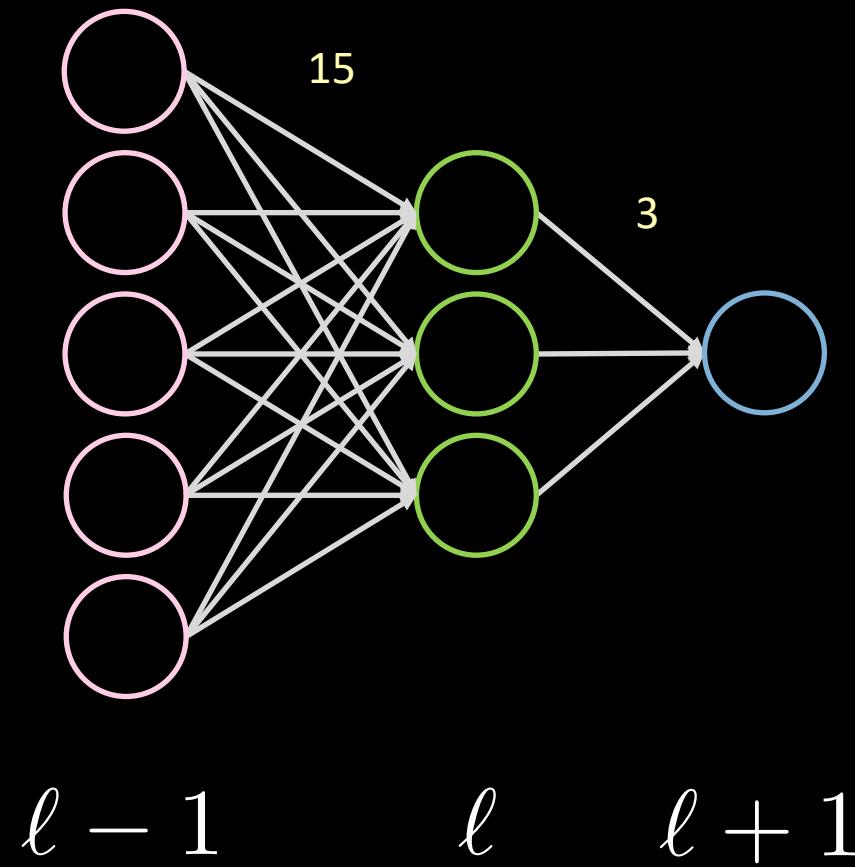
$$\hat{y} = g(\mathbf{W}_y h + \mathbf{b}_y)$$

$f, g = (\cdot)^+, \sigma(\cdot),$
 $\tanh(\cdot), \text{soft(arg)}\max(\cdot)$

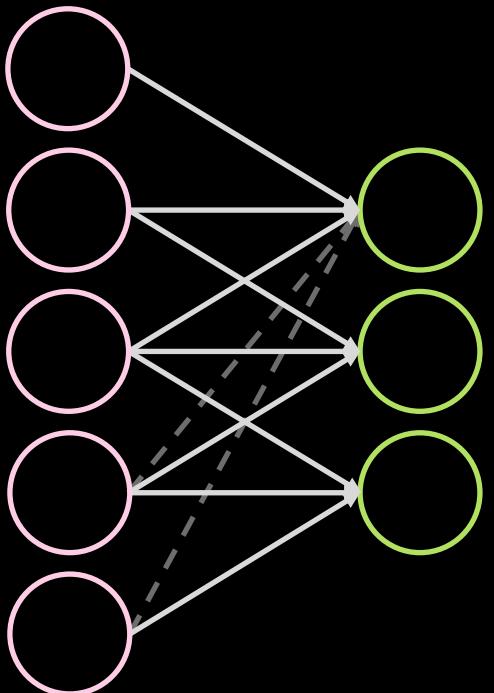


RF: receptive field

Locality \Rightarrow sparsity



Stationarity \Rightarrow parameters sharing

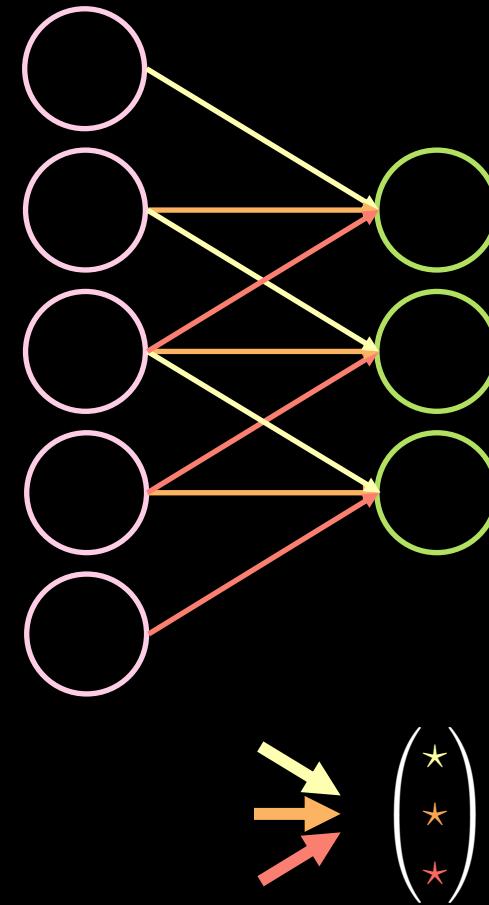


Parameters sharing

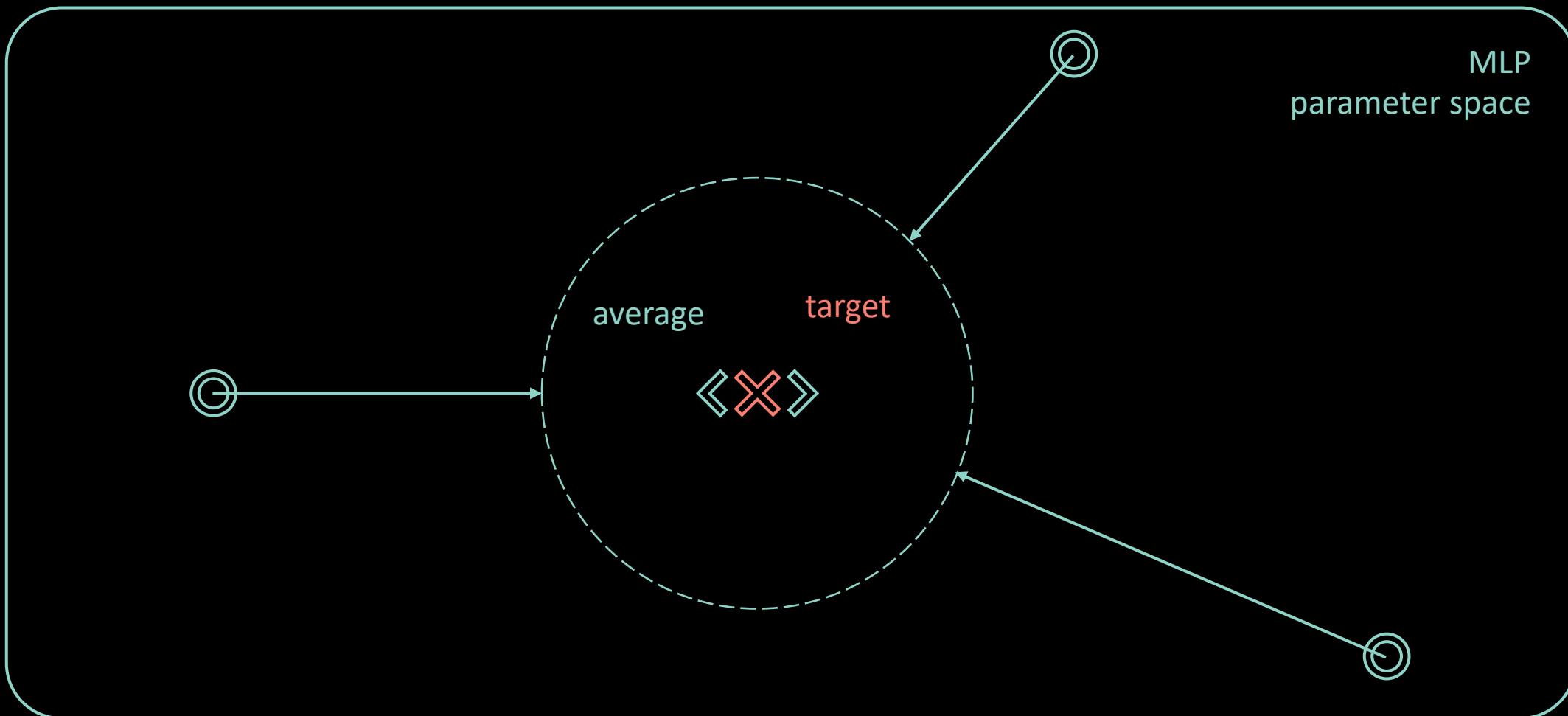
- faster convergence
- better generalisation
- not constrained to input size
- kernel independence
 \Rightarrow high parallelisation

Connection sparsity

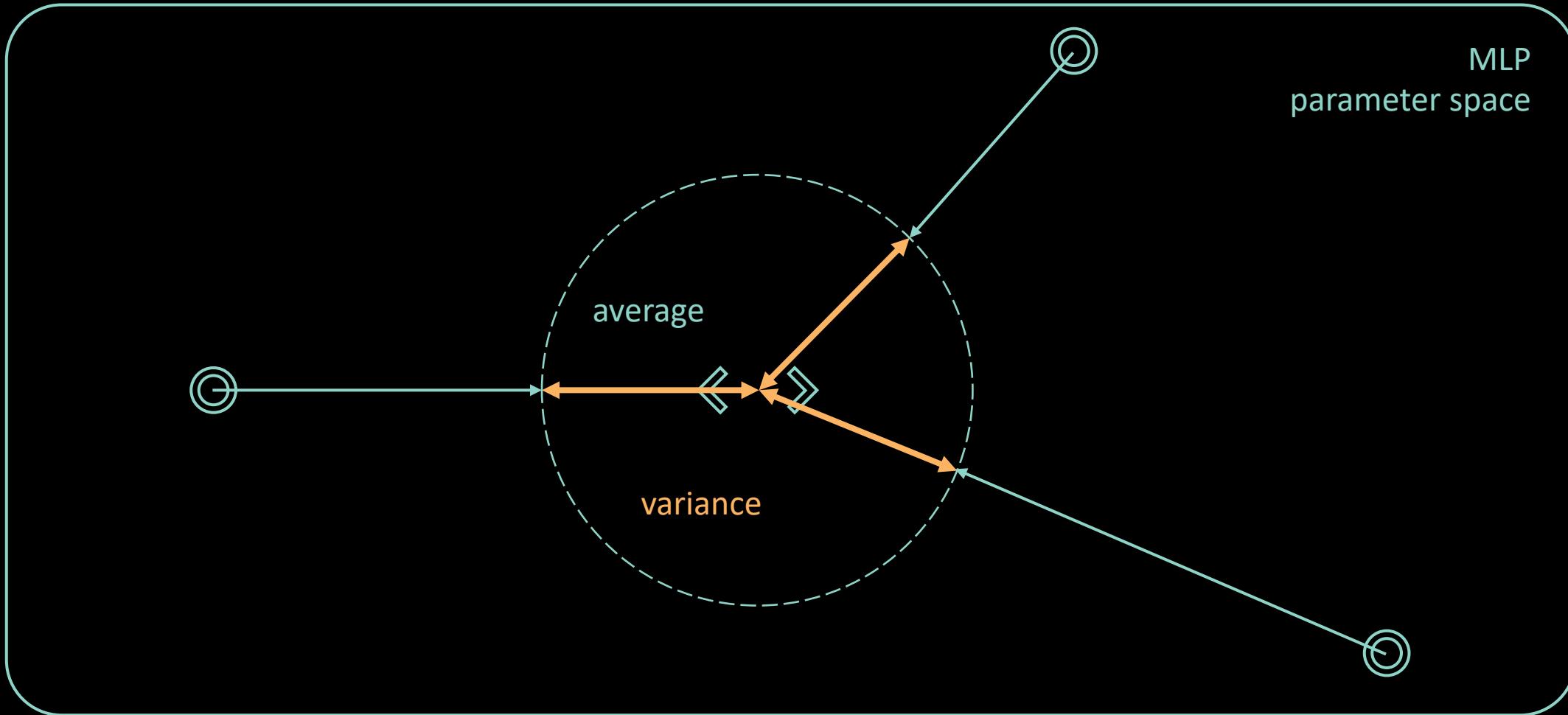
- reduced amount of computation



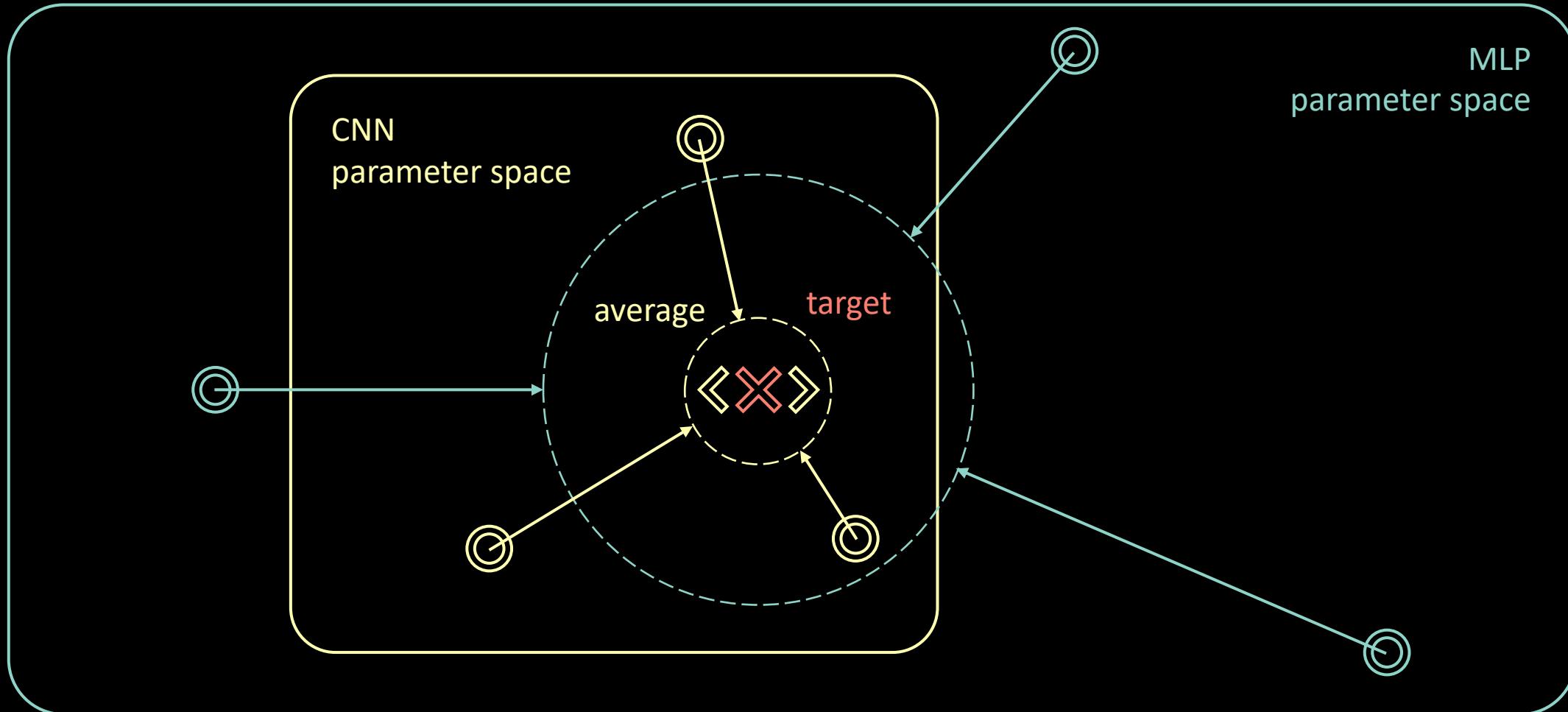
Generalisation error reduction



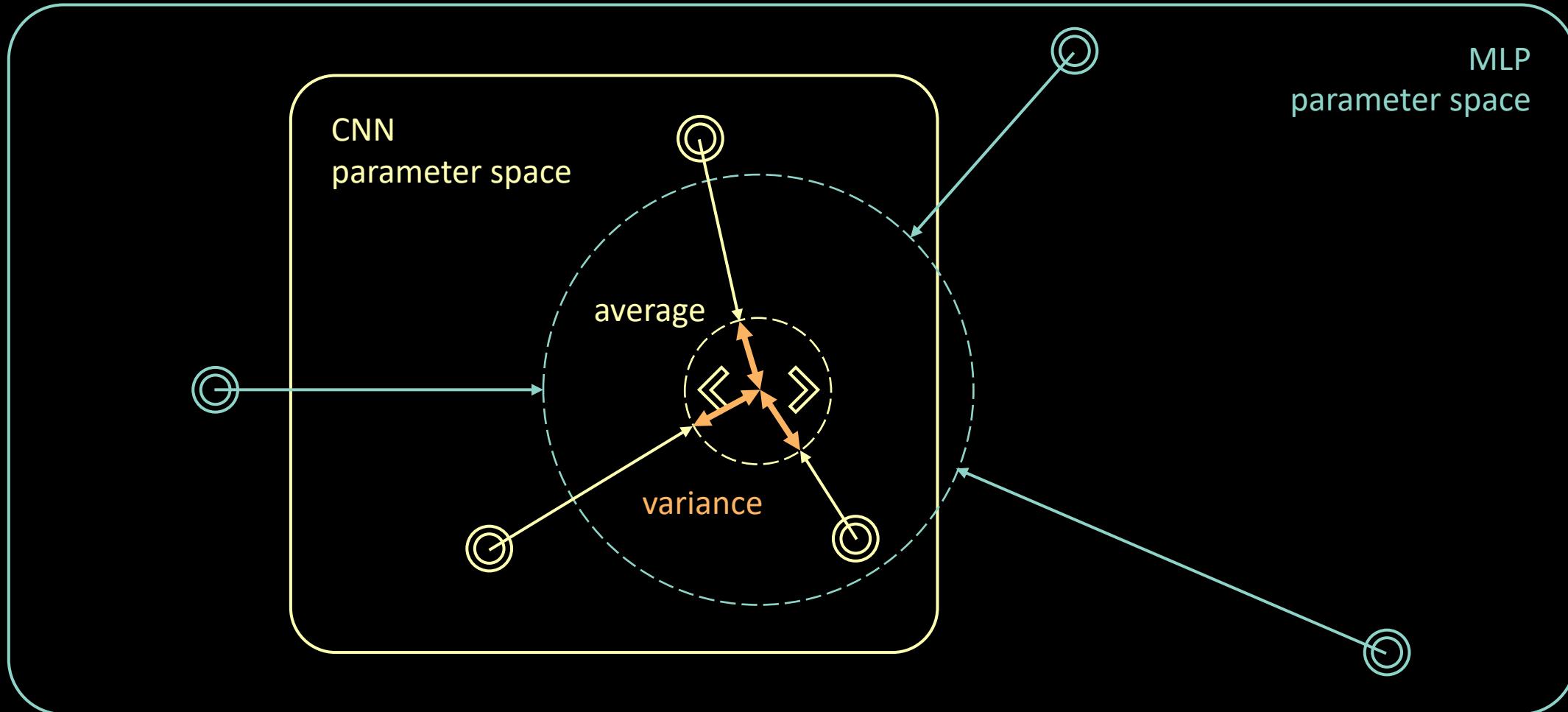
Generalisation error reduction



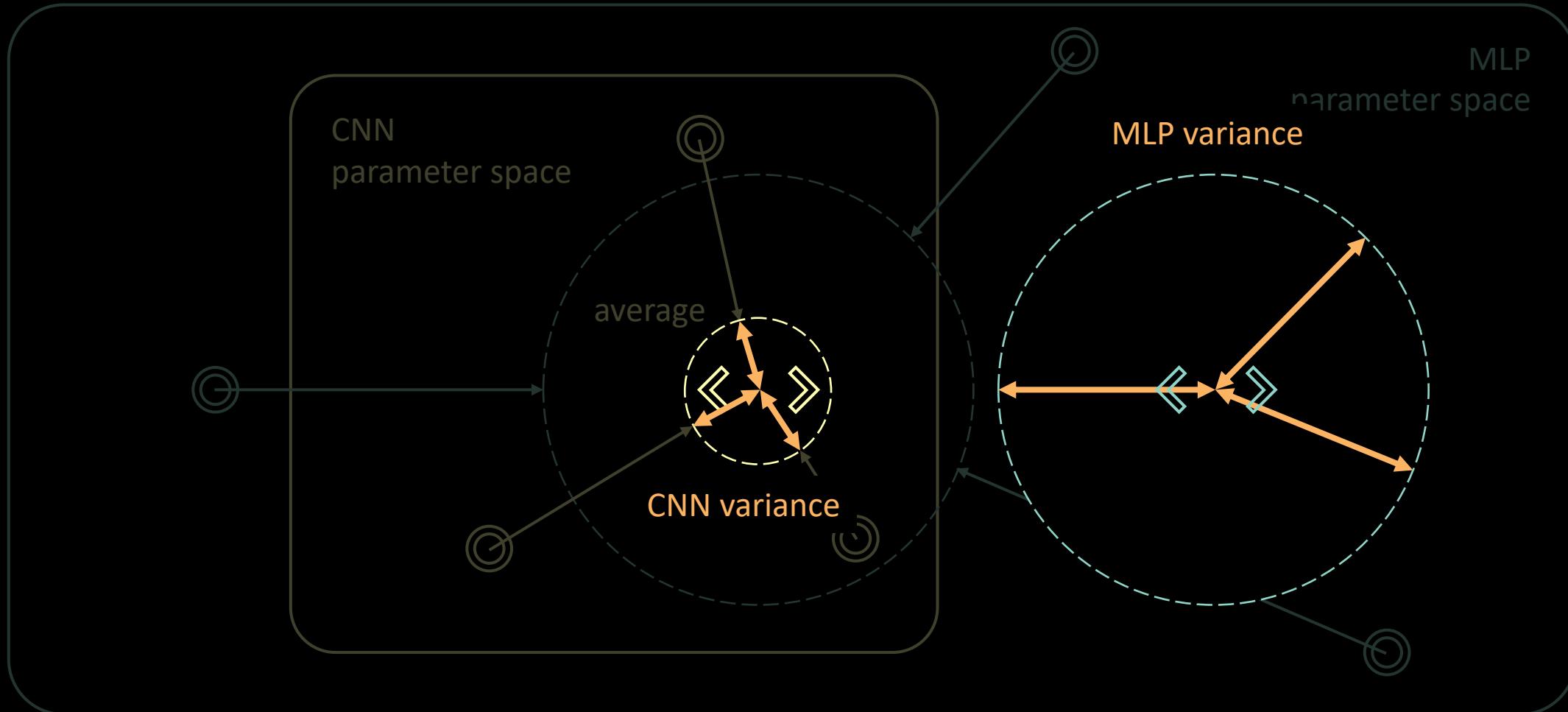
Generalisation error reduction



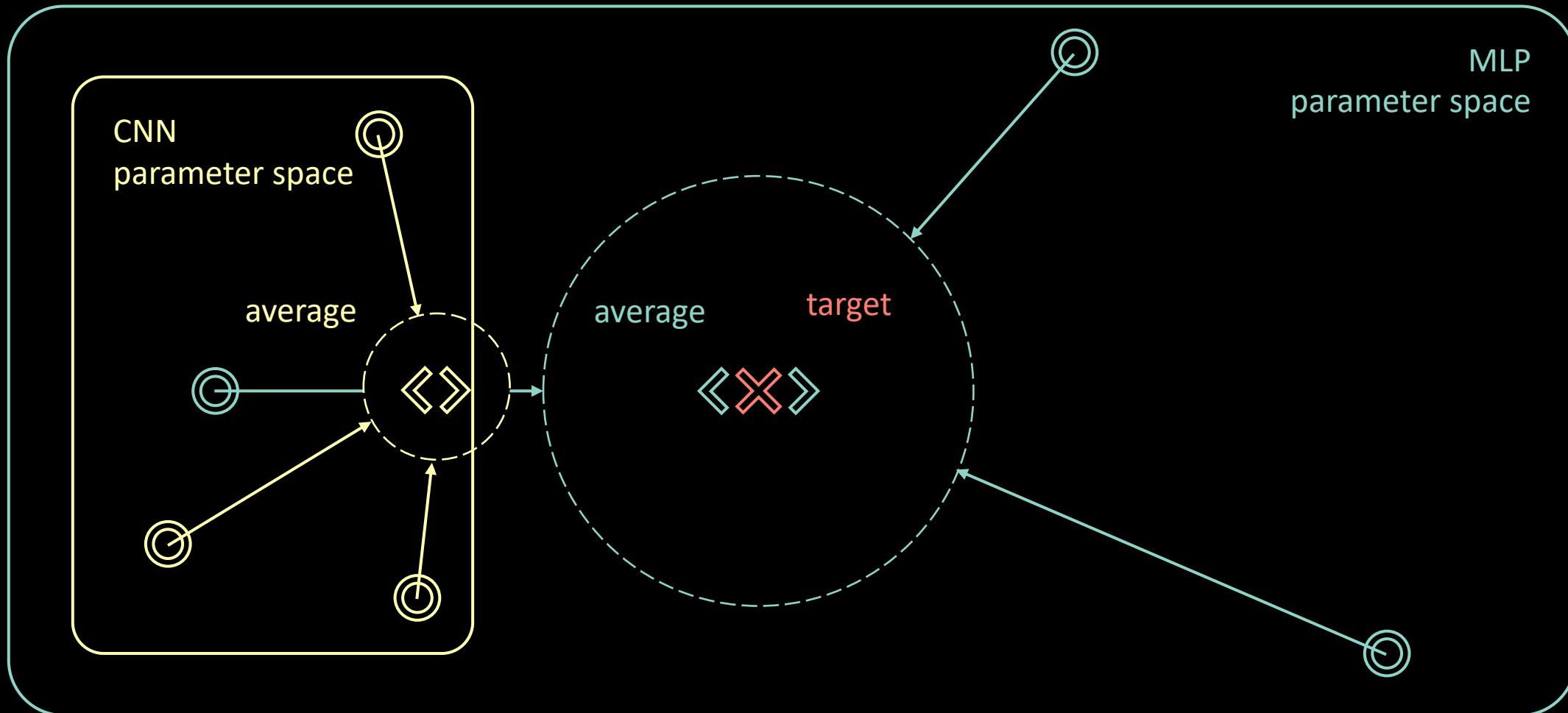
Generalisation error reduction



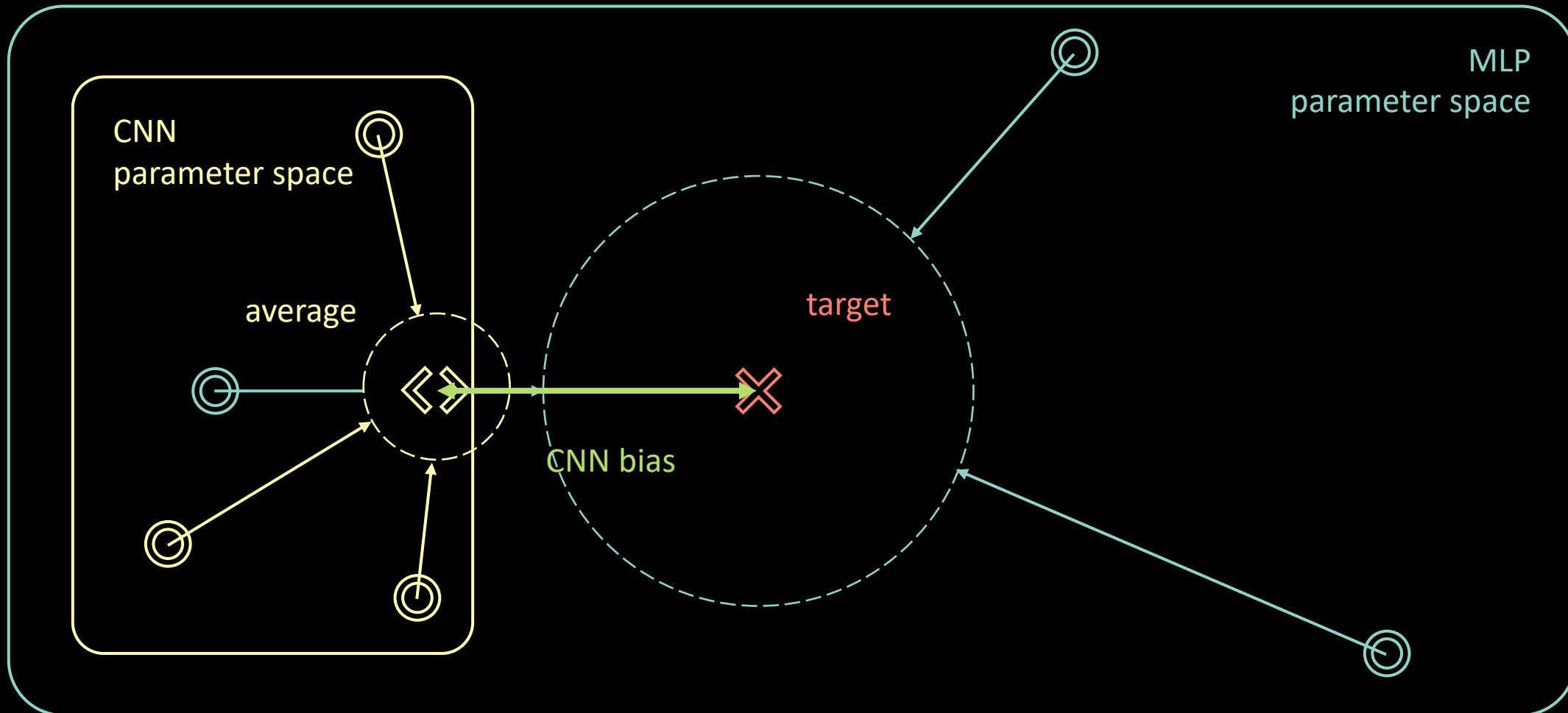
Generalisation error reduction



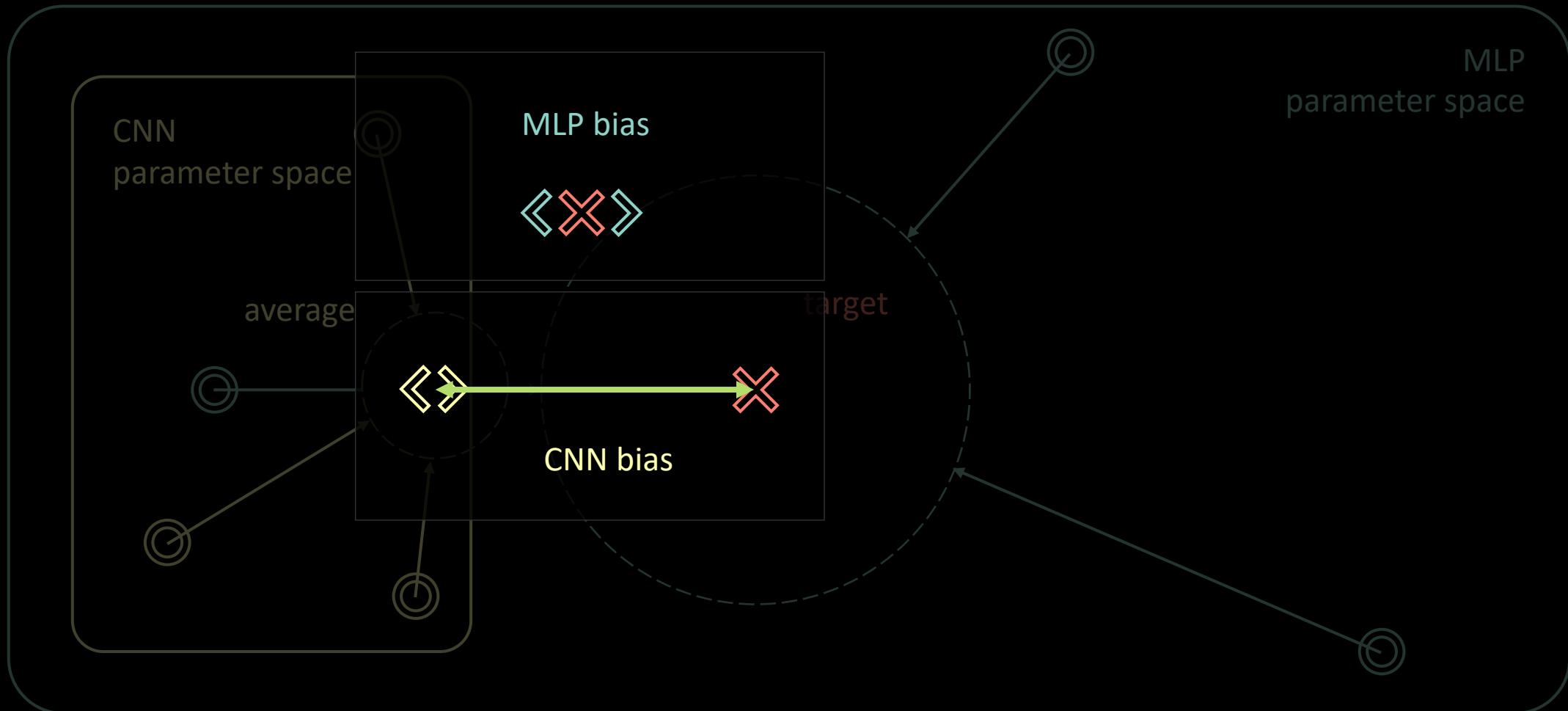
Misspecification of model constraints



Misspecification of model constraints



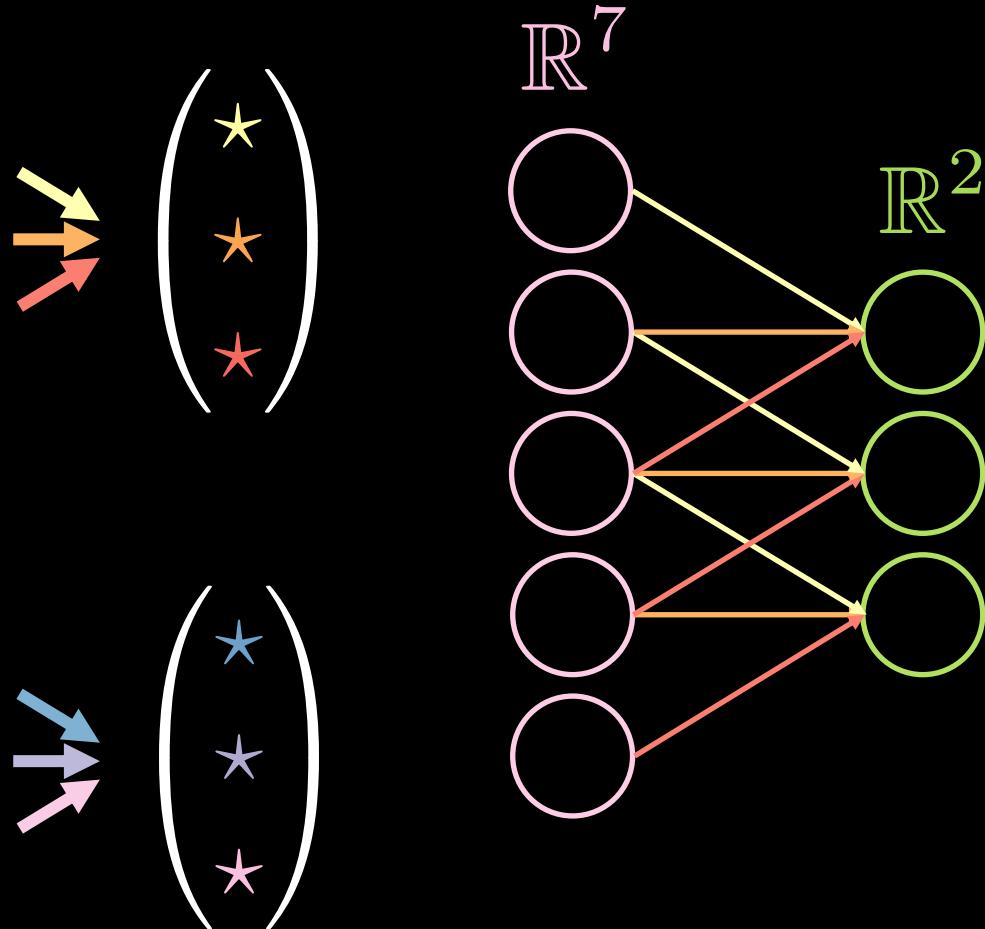
Misspecification of model constraints



Kernels – 1D data

kernel size: $2 \times 7 \times 3$

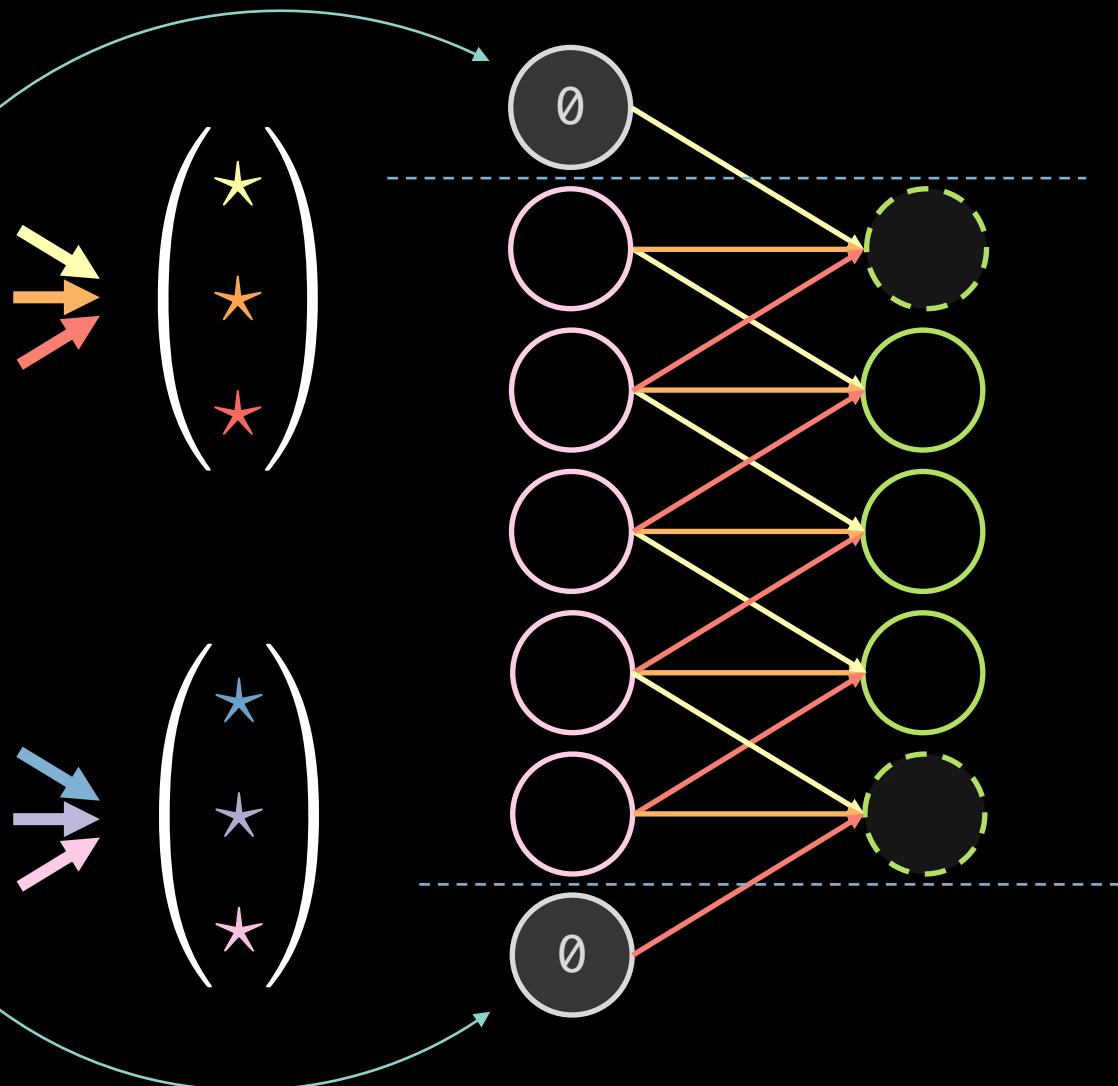
1D data uses 3D kernels-collection!



Padding – 1D data

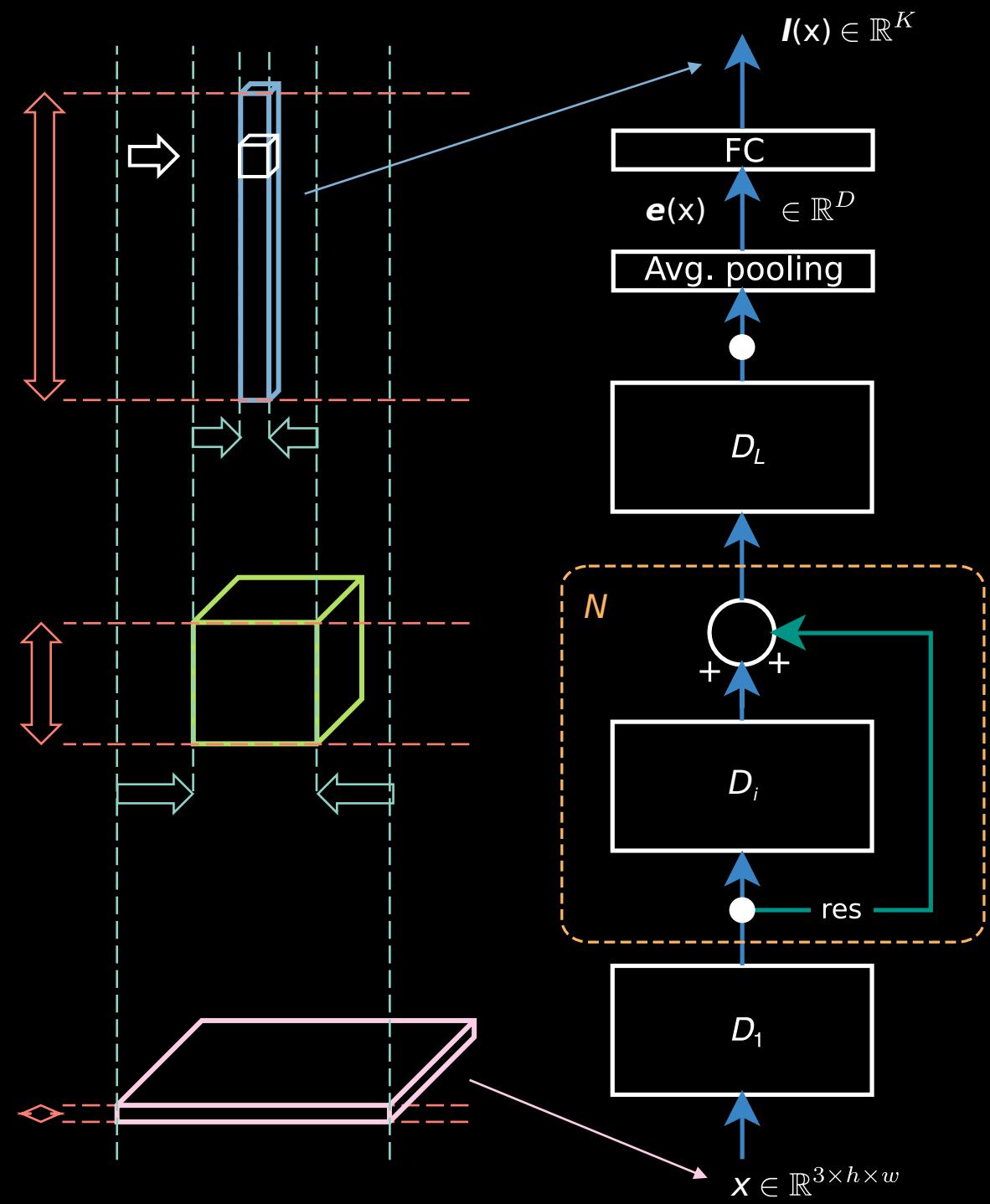
kernel size: $2 \times 7 \times 3$

zero padding: $(3 - 1)/2 = 1$



Standard spatial CNN

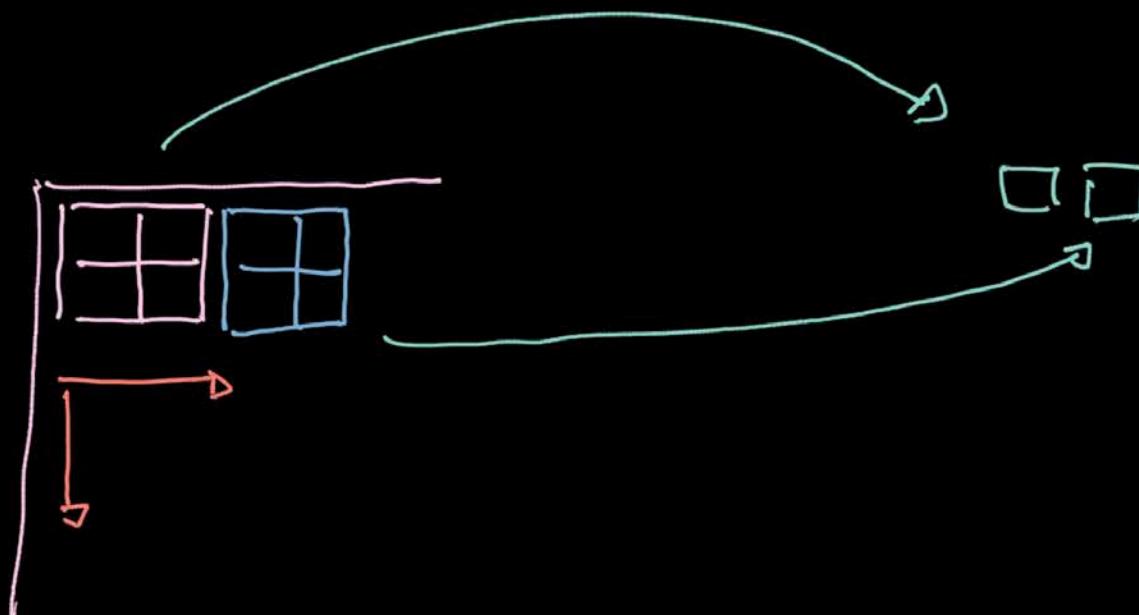
- Multiple layers
 - Convolution
 - Non-linearity (ReLU and Leaky)
 - Pooling
 - Batch normalisation
- Residual bypass connection



Pooling

$$\|x\|_p := \left(\sum_i |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

Lp-norm



$$\|\underline{x}\|_p \rightarrow \max(\underline{x}), p \rightarrow +\infty$$