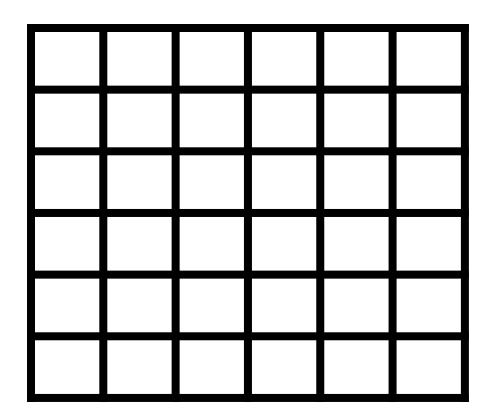
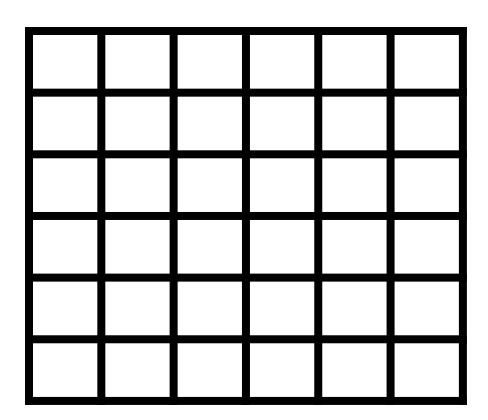
# Convolutional NN for Vision Problems





#### Old ideas:

- Look within image for interesting areas
- Generate local features from groups of adjacent pixels

X11	X12				X15
X21	X22				X25
:	:	:	:		
X51	•••	•••	•••	•••	X55

#### **Neural Nets:**

- Pixels are the basic features
- Passed through layers

# Image: 2d Matrix of Pixels; Neural Nets

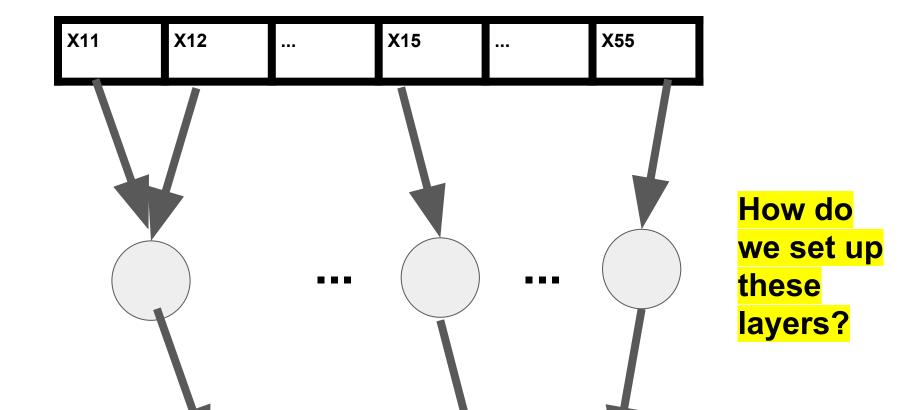
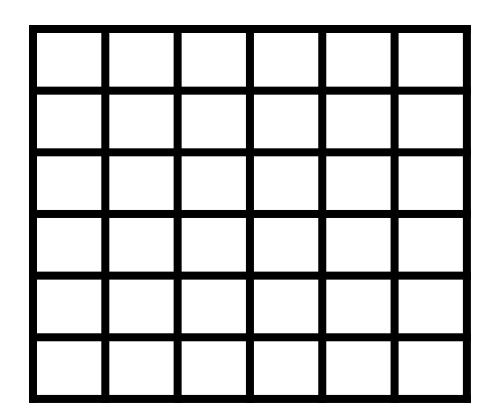
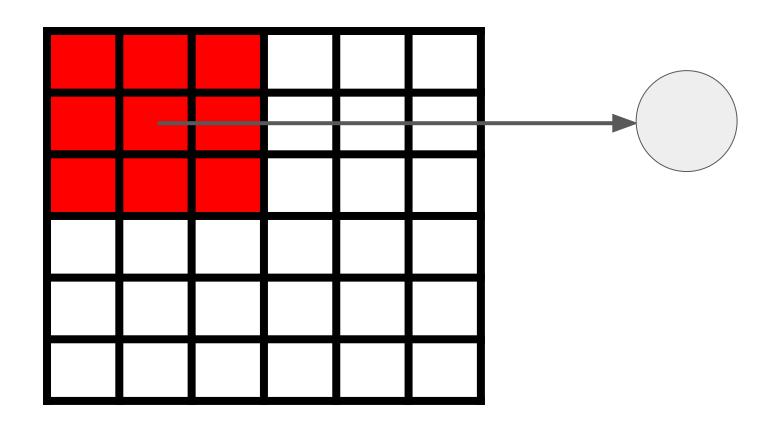


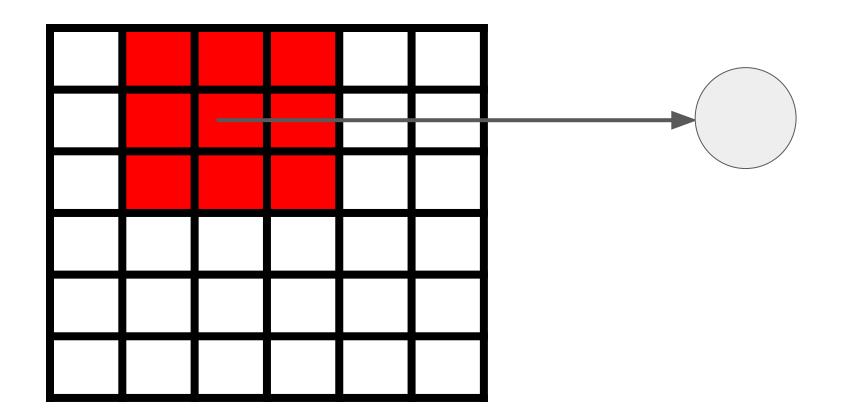
Image: NN Layers

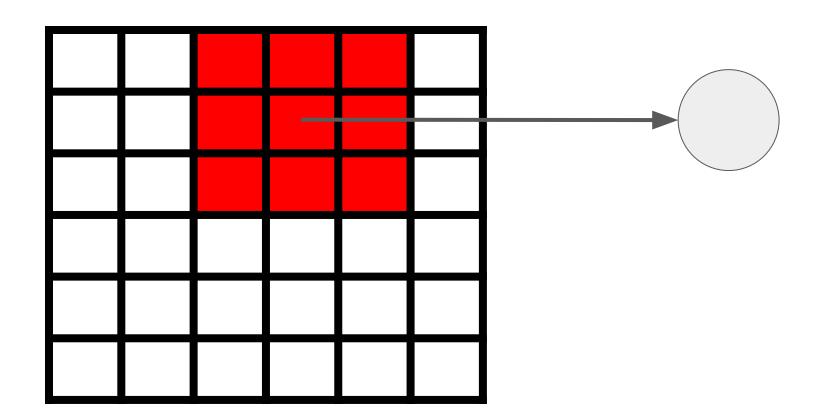


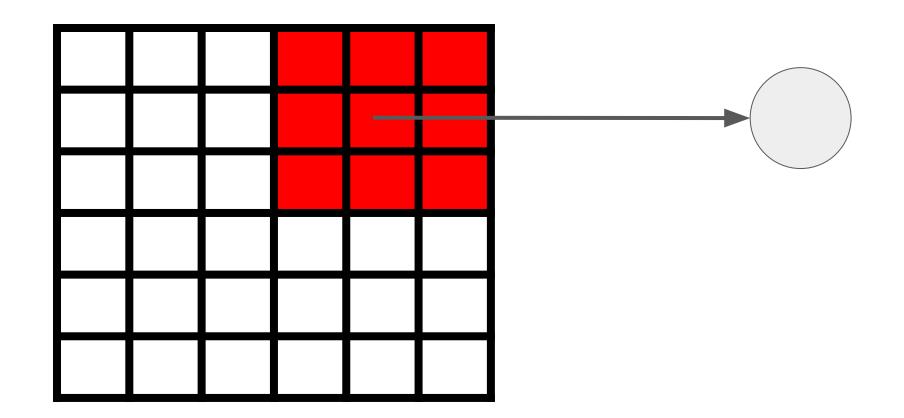
#### Idea 1:

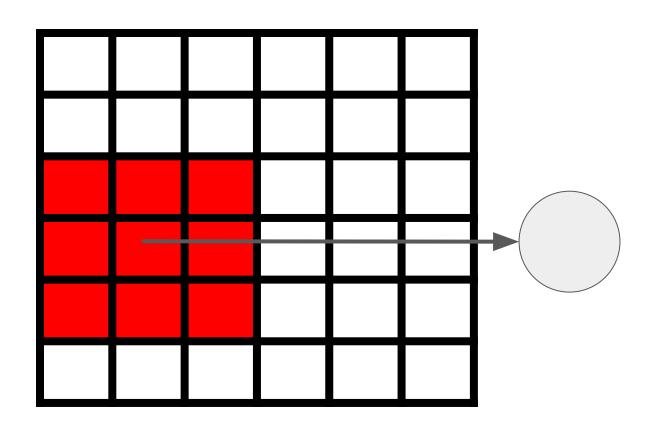
Have adjacent pixels map to a hidden node



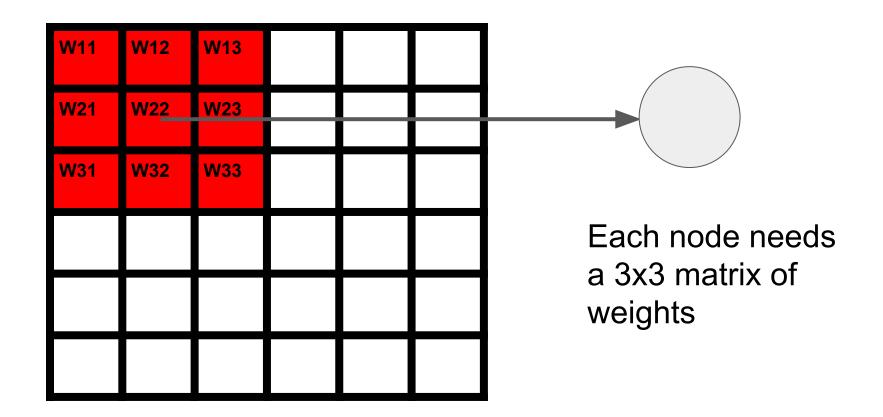




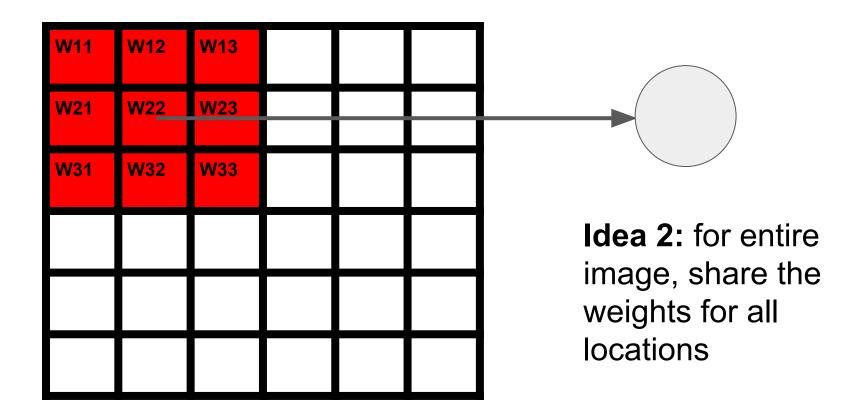




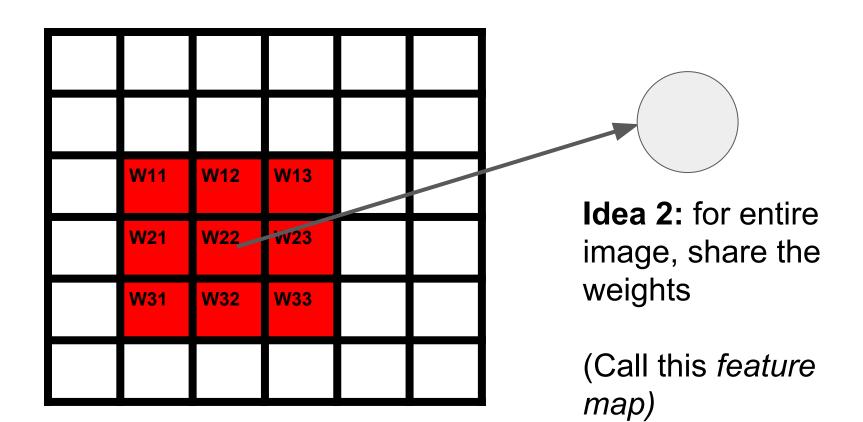
# Image: 2d Matrix of Pixels, weights



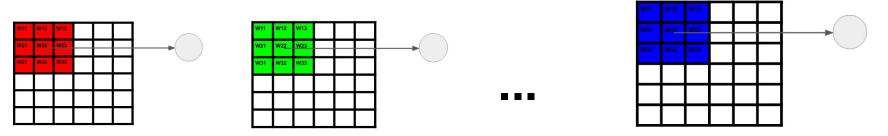
# Image: 2d Matrix of Pixels, shared weights



# Image: 2d Matrix of Pixels, shared weights

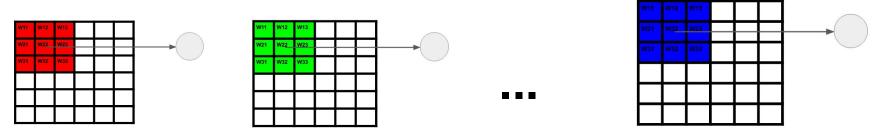


#### Image: 2d Matrix of Pixels, feature maps



Idea 3: have many feature maps for the image

#### Image: 2d Matrix of Pixels, feature maps



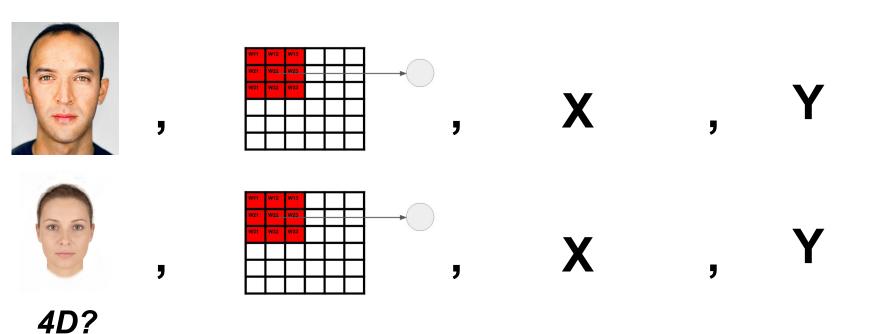
Idea 4: you can repeat this for hidden layers (feature maps of feature maps) Why? Each feature map output can be arranged like pixels in an image; take output from feature map as an image

## theano.tensor.signal.conv2d

Convenience function for this architecture

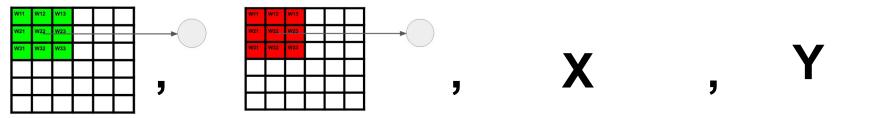
Takes as input "4D tensors", representing the data inputs and weights

#### 4D Tensor for data



(1) Image (2) Feature map (3) x coordinate of pixel [center](4) y coordinate of pixel

## 4D Tensor for weights



(1) Feature maps out (2) Feature map in (3) x coordinate of pixel [center] (4) y coordinate of pixel

```
# Convolution layers.
w_1 =
theano.shared(np.asarray((np.random.randn(*(featureMapsL
ayer1, 1, patchWidth, patchHeight))*.01)))
```

```
w_3 =
theano.shared(np.asarray((np.random.randn(*(featureMapsL
ayer3, featureMapsLayer2, patchWidth, patchHeight))*.01)))
```

```
def model(X, w 1, w 2, w 3, w 4, w 5, p 1, p 2):
  I1 = dropout(max pool 2d(T.maximum(conv2d(X, w 1,
border mode='full'),0.), (2, 2)), p_1)
  I2 = dropout(max_pool_2d(T.maximum(conv2d(I1, w_2),
0.), (2, 2)), p_1)
  13 =
dropout(T.flatten(max pool 2d(T.maximum(conv2d(I2, w 3),
0.), (2, 2)), outdim=2), p_1) # flatten to switch back to 1d
layers
```