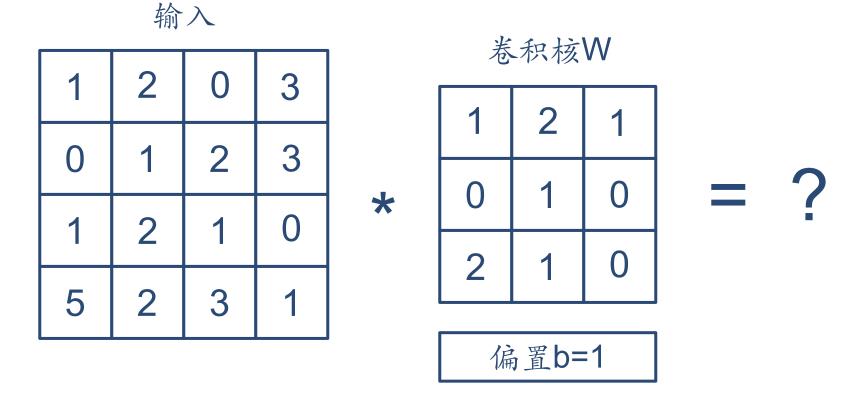
■ 卷积运算:



同时,取P=1,S=1(进行宽度为1的零填充,步长为1)

- 卷积的输出特征尺寸计算:
 - □ 输入(二维)特征的长、宽均为10;
 - □ 卷积核 (二维) 的长、宽均为5;
 - □ Padding=1, Stride=2;
 - □求输出特征的高度、宽度。

 $\left|\frac{M+2P-K}{S}\right|+1$

- 卷积层参数量、浮点运算量计算:
 - □ 某卷积层, 其输入特征尺寸为32×32, 卷积采用1个二维卷积核, 其高度、宽度为3, 且卷积层无偏置, Padding=1, Stride=2;
 - □ 求该卷积层可学习参数的数量;
 - □求该卷积层的浮点运算规模。

- 代码填空:用PyTorch创建一个单隐藏层前馈神经网络:
 - □ 输入层神经元数量: 10
 - □ 隐藏层神经元数量: 128
 - □ 输出层神经元数量: 5

```
net = nn.Sequential(
    nn.Linear(10, 128)
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Linear(128, 5)
)
```

from torch import nn

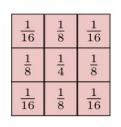
■ 代码填空:用PyTorch创建一个单隐藏层前馈神经网络

```
from torch import nn
form torch.nn import functional as F
class MLP(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.hidden = nn.Linear(10, 128)
        self.out = nn.Linear(128, 5)
    def forward(self, X):
        out = self.hidden(X)
        out = F.relu(out)
        out = self.out(out)
        return out
```

optimizer.step()

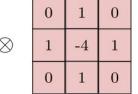
■ 代码填空:填充代码以完成模型训练。 from torch import nn import torch.optim as optim net = nn.Sequential(nn.Linear(20, 256), nn.ReLU(), nn.Linear(256, 10)) criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss() optimizer = optim.SGD(net.parameters(), lr=5e-3) # 假设当前已加载训练数据X, y for epoch in range(20): outputs = net(X) loss = criterion(outputs, y) optimizer.zero_grad() loss.backward()

卷积作为特征提取器



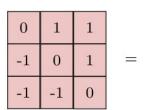








原始图像



滤波器

输出特征映射

卷积层的映射关系

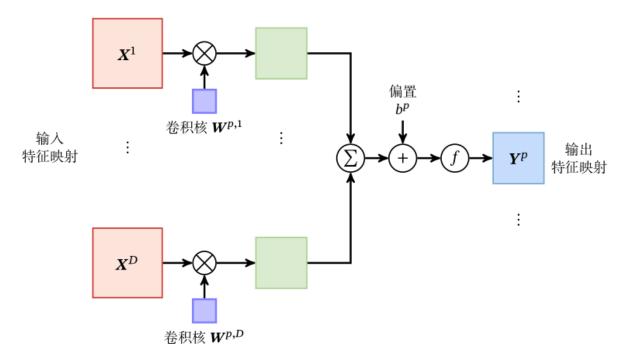
- ▶特征映射/特征图(Feature Map): 经过卷积后得到的特征。
 - ▶ 卷积核看成一个特征提取器

*卷积层

▶输入: D个特征映射 M×N×D

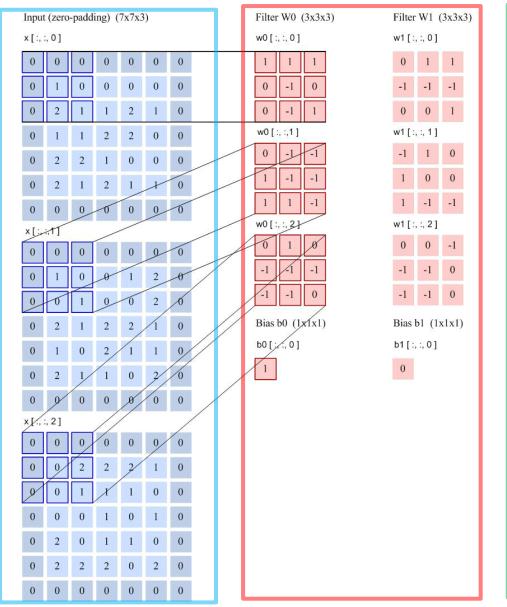
▶输出: P个特征映射 M'×N'×P

卷积层的映射关系



$$\mathbf{Z}^p = \mathbf{W}^p \otimes \mathbf{X} + b^p = \sum_{d=1}^D \mathbf{W}^{p,d} \otimes \mathbf{X}^d + b^p,$$

 $\mathbf{Y}^p = f(\mathbf{Z}^p).$





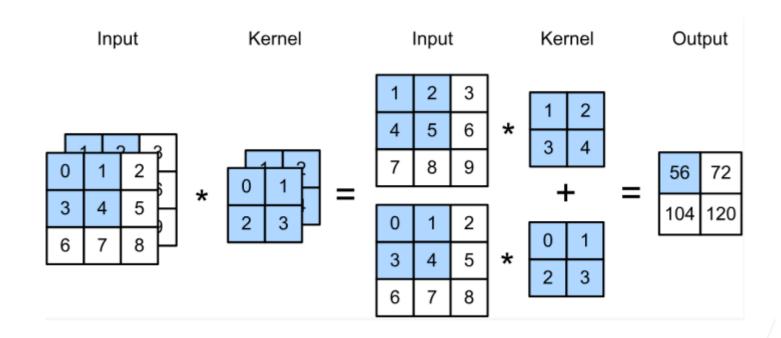
步长2 filter 3*3 filter个数6 零填充 1

▶彩色图像有RGB三个通道





>每个通道都有一个卷积核,结果是所有通道卷积结果的和



$$(1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 4 \times 3 + 5 \times 4)$$

+ $(0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 4 \times 3) = 56$

▶多个输入通道:

输入 $\mathbf{X}: c_i \times n_h \times n_w$

核 $\mathbf{W}: c_i \times k_h \times k_w$

输出 $\mathbf{Y}: m_h \times m_w$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \sum_{i=0}^{c_i} \mathbf{X}_{i,:,:} \star \mathbf{W}_{i,:,:}$$

▶如果仅有一个卷积核,那么无论输入包含多少个通道,输出 都有且只有一个通道。

▶多个输出通道:

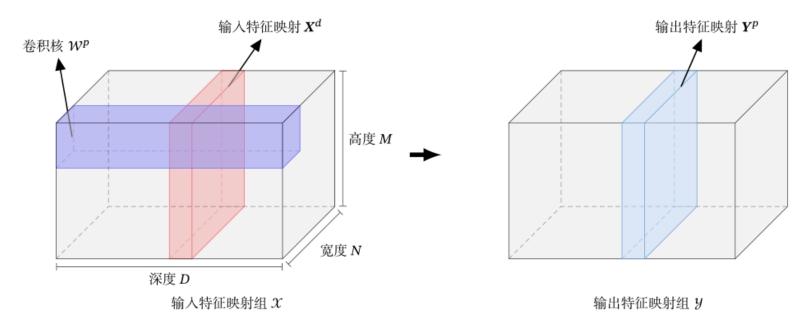
输入 $\mathbf{X}: c_i \times n_h \times n_w$

核 $\mathbf{W}: c_o \times c_i \times k_h \times k_w$ $\mathbf{Y}_{i,:,:} = \mathbf{X} \star \mathbf{W}_{i,:,:,:}$ for $i = 1,..., c_o$

输出 $\mathbf{Y}: c_o \times m_h \times m_w$

▶我们可以使用多个卷积核,每个核生成一个输出通道

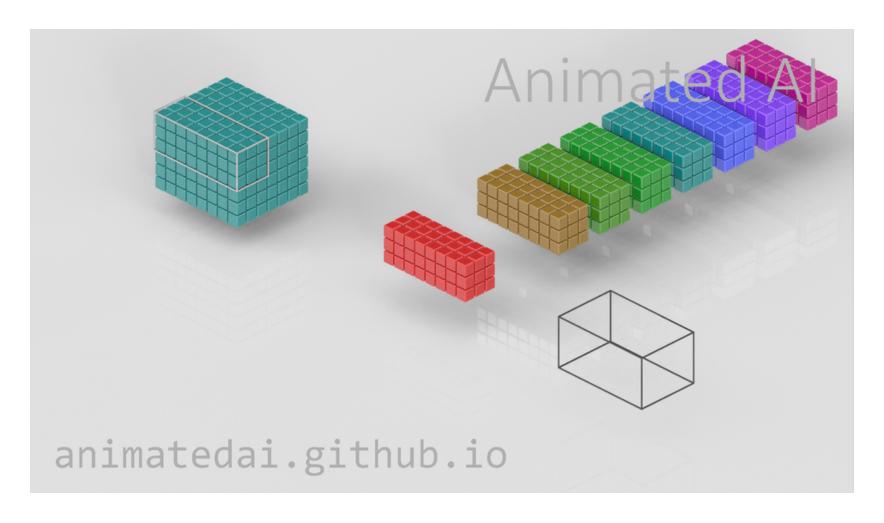
▶典型的卷积层为3维结构



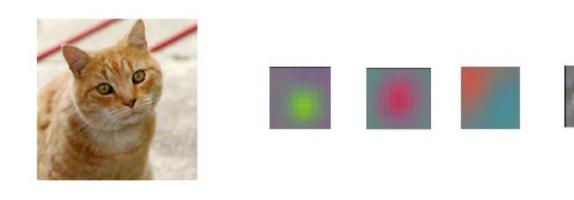
$$\mathbf{Z}^p = \mathbf{W}^p \otimes \mathbf{X} + b^p = \sum_{d=1}^D \mathbf{W}^{p,d} \otimes \mathbf{X}^d + b^p,$$

 $\mathbf{Y}^p = f(\mathbf{Z}^p).$

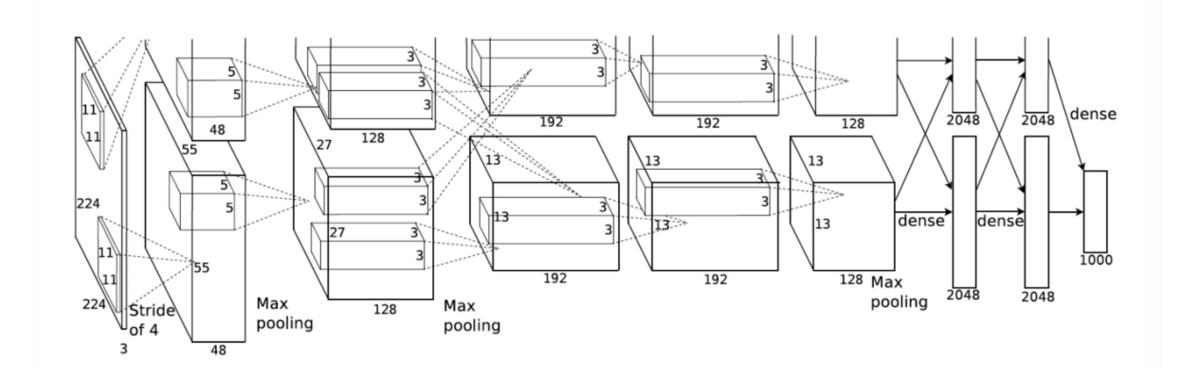
▶典型的卷积层为3维结构



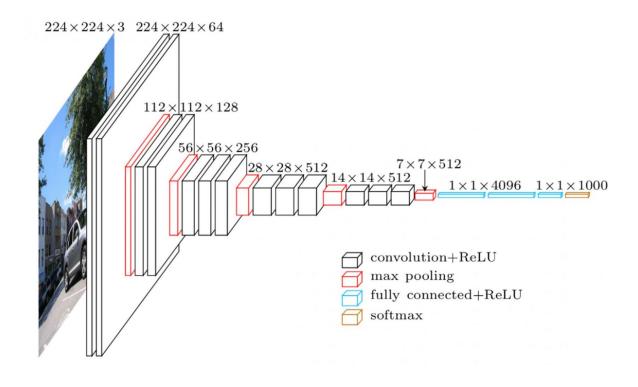
▶每个输出通道可以识别特定的模式



▶ 输入通道核识别并组合输入中的模式



ConvNet Configuration					
A	A-LRN	В	С	D	Е
11 weight	11 weight	13 weight	16 weight	16 weight	19 weight
layers	layers	layers	layers	layers	layers
input (224 × 224 RGB image)					
conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64
	LRN	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64	conv3-64
maxpool					
conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128
		conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128	conv3-128
maxpool					
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
			conv1-256	conv3-256	conv3-256
					conv3-256
maxpool					
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
					conv3-512
maxpool					
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
			conv1-512	conv3-512	conv3-512
					conv3-512
maxpool					
FC-4096					
FC-4096					
FC-1000					
soft-max					

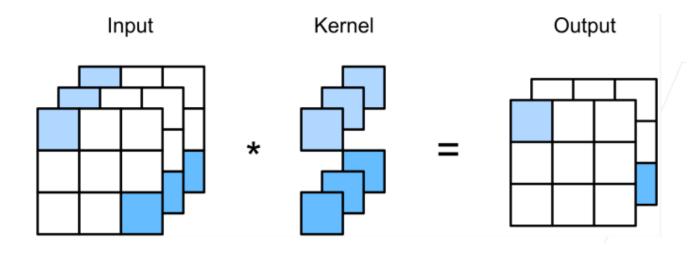


卷积参数量及浮点计算量

 \blacktriangleright 假设输入特征图包含 C_i 个通道,输出特征图包含 C_o 个通道, 卷积核的长、宽均为K,输出特征图的长、宽分别为 L_h 、 L_w , 那么该卷积层的参数量是多少?浮点计算量是多少?

1×1卷积层

▶1×1卷积: 卷积核长宽均为1——有什么作用?



▶1×1卷积不识别空间模式,只融合通道。

计算复杂度

▶卷积神经网络的计算复杂度:

输入 $\mathbf{X}: c_i \times n_h \times n_w$

核 **W**: $c_o \times c_i \times k_h \times k_w$

$$Y = X \star W + B$$

偏差 $\mathbf{B}: c_o \times c_i$

输出 $\mathbf{Y}: c_o \times m_h \times m_w$

计算复杂度 (浮点计算数 FLOP) $O(c_i c_o k_h k_w m_h m_w)$

$$c_i = c_o = 100$$

$$k_h = h_w = 5$$

$$m_h = m_w = 64$$

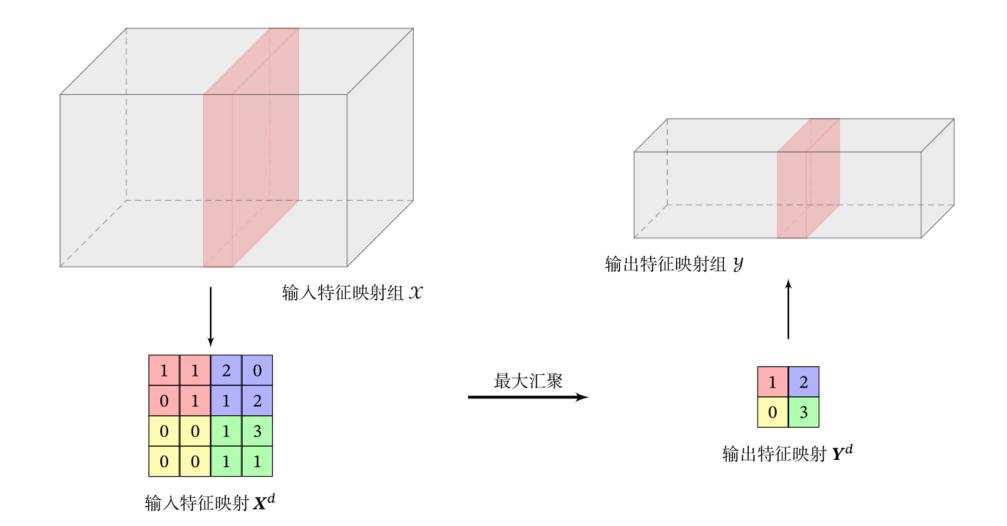


1GFLOP

卷积总结

- ▶ 卷积层将输入与卷积核进行交叉相关运算,并加上偏置,得到输出;
- ▶卷积核、偏置都是可学习参数;
- ▶卷积核大小、步长、填充、输出通道数都是卷积层超参数;
- ▶卷积核个数决定输出通道数;
- ▶1×1卷积能够实现通道融合。

▶思考:上述超参数应该如何选取?有没有办法自动决定超参数的取值?

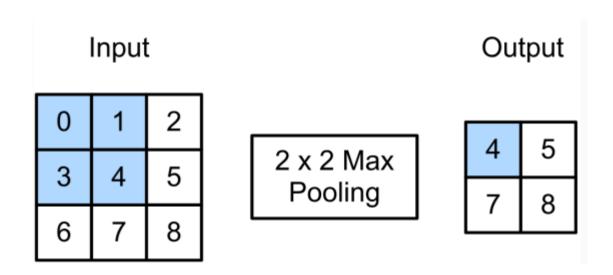


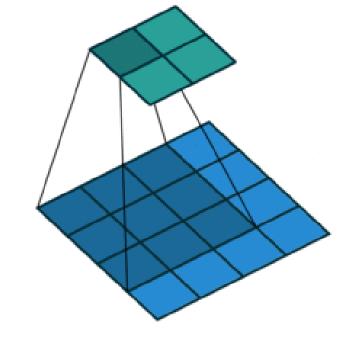
- ▶ 卷积对位置敏感
- ▶例:利用1×2卷积核[1,-1]检测垂直边缘

```
X [1. 1. 0. 0. 0. Y [[ 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. Y [ 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. Y [ 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. Y [ 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. Y [ 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. V [ 0. 1. 0. 0. V [ 0. 1. 0. 0. V [ 0. 0. V [ 0. 1. 0. 0. V [ 0
```

- ▶1像素的移位就会导致0输出
- ▶需要一定程度的平移不变性
 - ▶照明、物体位置、比例、外观等因图像而异

▶最大池化:返回滑动窗口中的最大值



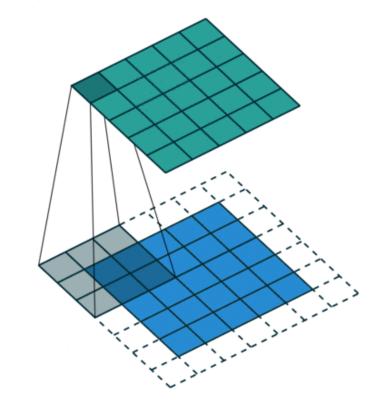


$$max(0,1,3,4) = 4$$

▶最大池化:返回滑动窗口中的最大值

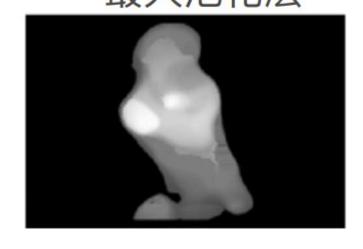
- ▶填充、步长与多个通道:
- ▶填充、步长的概念与卷积层类似;
- ▶没有可学习参数;
- ▶每个输入通道分别应用池化层,得到相应的输出通道,也就是说不改变通道数量,输出通道数=输入通道数。

思考:比较卷积与汇聚(池化)运算的异同。



▶最大池化与平均池化

最大池化层



平均池化层

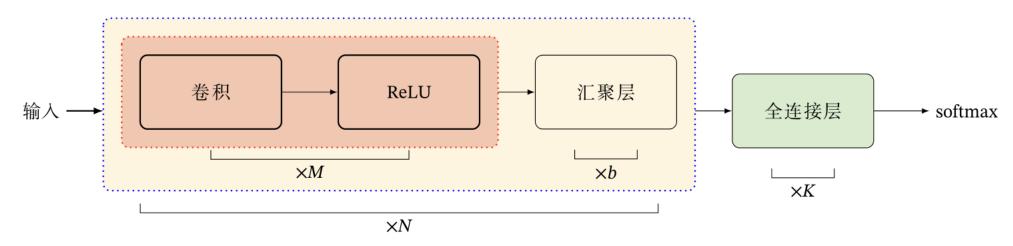


汇聚 / 池化总结

- ▶汇聚层(池化层)返回窗口中的最大值(或平均值);
- ▶缓解卷积层对位置的敏感性;
- ▶同时,加快了特征映射尺寸缩减的速度;
- ▶有窗口大小、填充、步长等超参数;
- ▶没有可学习参数。

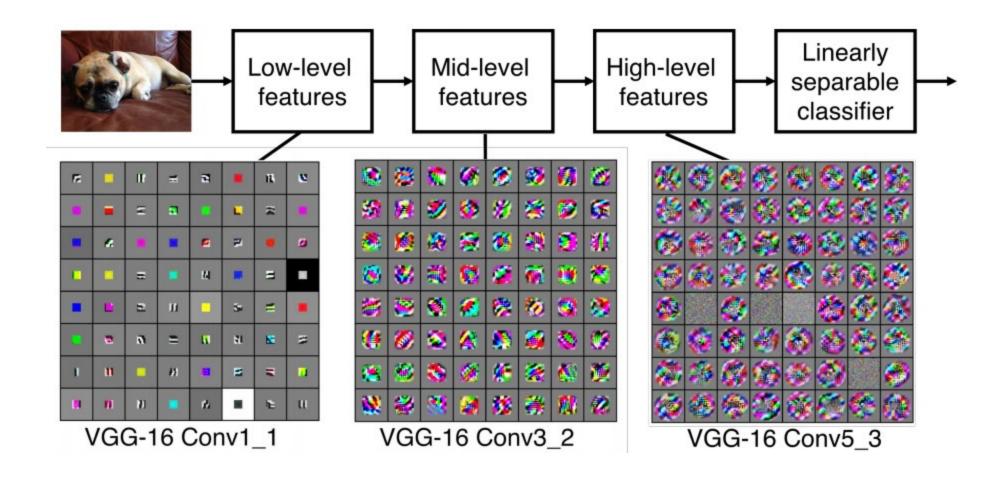
卷积网络结构

- ▶ 卷积网络是由卷积层、汇聚层、全连接层交叉堆叠而成。
 - ▶ 趋向于小卷积、大深度
 - **▶**趋向于全卷积
- ▶典型结构

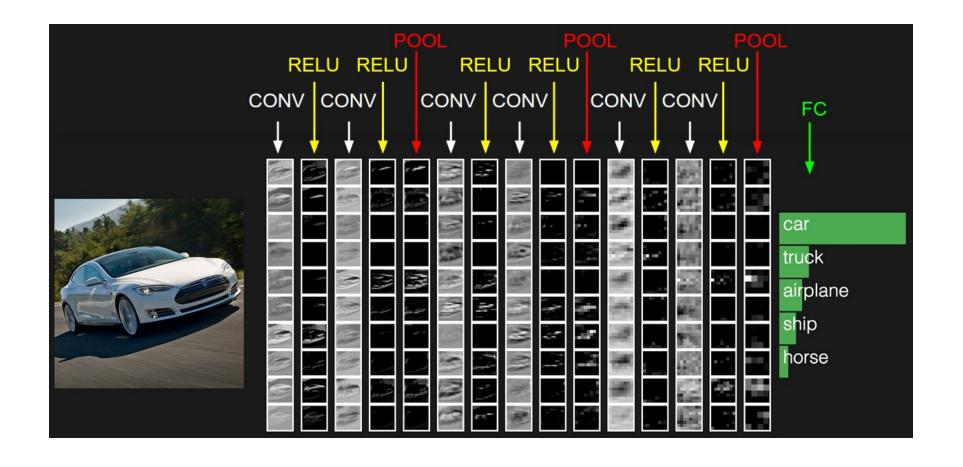


▶一个卷积块为连续M 个卷积层和b个汇聚层(M通常设置为2~5, b为0或1)。一个卷积网络中可以堆叠N 个连续的卷积块,然后在接着K 个全连接层(N 的取值区间比较大,比如1~100或者更大; K一般为0~2)。

表示学习



表示学习



案例

Convolution Visualizer (ezyang.github.io)

2DConv on RGB image (thomelane.github.io)

CNN Explainer (poloclub.github.io)