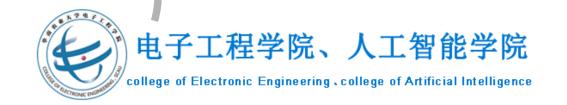


# 第9章神经网络

**Neural Networks** 





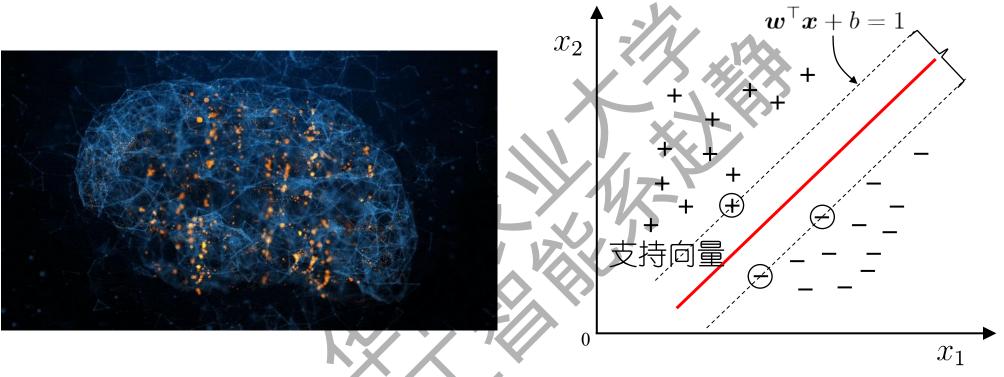


- 1957: 感知机(Perceptron, 线性模型)
- 1980s: 多层感知器 (Multi-Layer Perceptron, MLP)
   与现在的DNN没有显著差异
- 1986: 反向传播 (Backpropagation)
- 1994: LeNet5
- 2006: 深度置信网络(Deep Belief Nets)
- 2010: 使用GPU加速端到端BP神经网络
- 2011: 在语音识别领域开始流行
- 2012: AlexNet 在ImageNet图像分类大赛上完胜



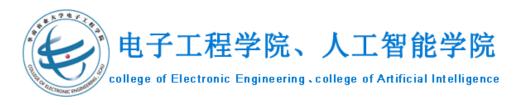






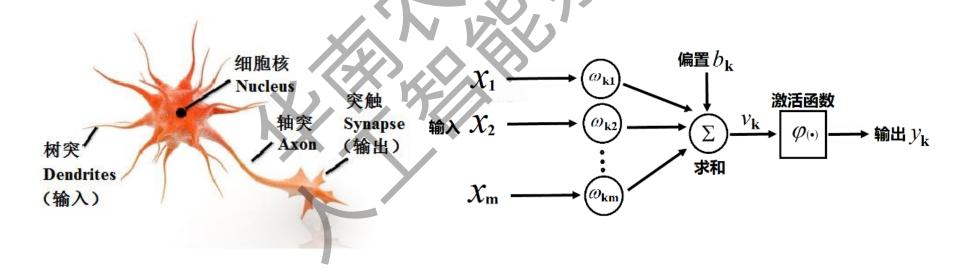
仿生学派与数理学派

# 1. 神经元结构



#### ➤ MP模型

1943年,心理学家W. S. McCulloch和数理逻辑学家W. Pitts基于神经元的生理特征,建立了单个神经元的数学模型(MP模型)。

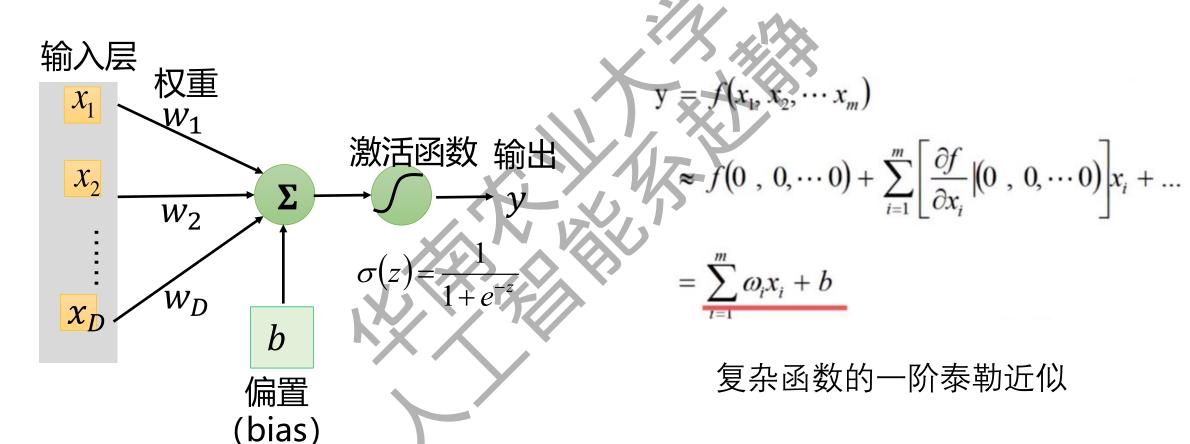


神经元生理结构示意图

神经元的数学模型示意图

$$y_k = \varphi\left(\sum_j w_j x_j + b\right) = \varphi(W^T X + b)$$





神经元的数学模型示意图

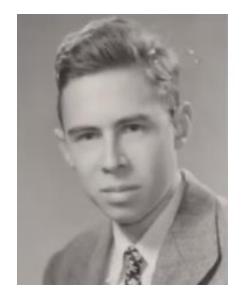
## ➤ 感知机(perceptron)

1957年, $Frank\ Rosenblatt$ 从纯数学的度重新考察MP模型,指出能够从一些输入输出对(X,y)中通过学习算法自动的获得权重 W 和b 。

问题: 给定一些输入输出对(X,y), 其中 $y=\pm 1$ , 求一个

函数, 使: f(X) = y

感知机算法:设定  $f(X) = sign(W^TX + b)$ ,从一堆输入输出中自动学习,获得W和b。



Frank Rosenblatt 1928-1971

#### 感知机算法 (Perceptron Algorithm):

- (1) 随机选择W和b。
- (2) 取一个训练样本 (X,y)

(i) 若 
$$W^T X + b > 0$$
且  $y = -1$ ,则:

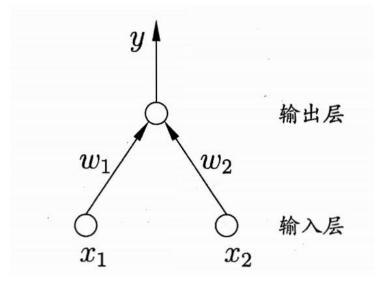
$$W = W - X$$
  $b = b - 1$ 

(ii) 若 
$$W^T X + b < 0$$
且  $y = +1$ , 则:

$$W = W + X$$
  $b = b + 1$ 

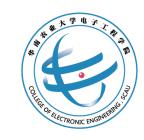
- (3) 再取另一个(X,y) ,回到(2)
- (4) 终止条件: 直到所有输入输出对 都不满足(2)





感知机结构

#### 感知机算法的意义和局限

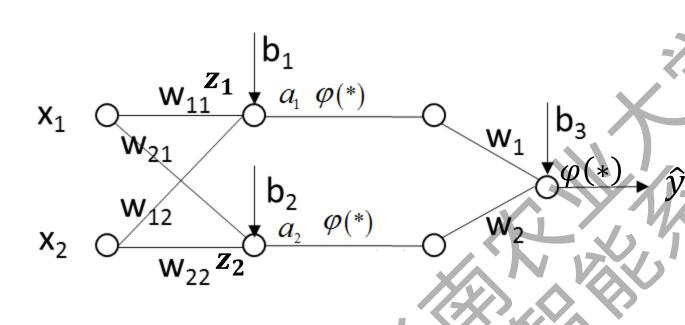


- 单层感知机只能处理线性问题,无法处理非线性问题
- 单层感知机处理线性问题,一般情况没有SVM效果好



#### > 两层神经网络





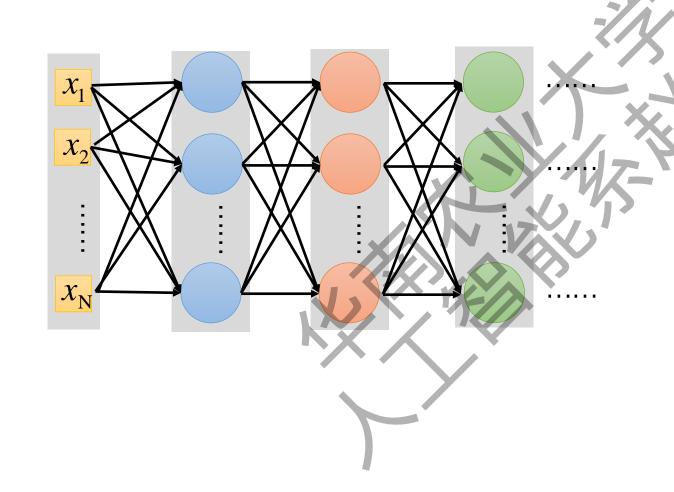
$$z_1 = w_{11}x_1 + w_{12}x_2 + b_1$$
  
 $z_2 = w_{21}x_1 + w_{22}x_2 + b_2$   
 $a_1 = \varphi(z_1)$   
 $a_2 = \varphi(z_2)$   
 $\hat{y} = (w_1a_1 + w_2a_2 + b_3)$   
(注意: 其中 $\varphi(*)$ 为非线性函数)

输入 (X,Y), 其中  $X=\begin{bmatrix}x_1\\x_2\end{bmatrix}$ , Y 是标签值(label), 即我们希望改变 w 和 b ,使得标签值 Y 与实际的网络输出值 g 尽量接近。

定义目标函数:  $Minimize: L(\omega, b) = \frac{1}{2} (Y - \hat{y})^2$ 

## > 多层神经网络





设计神经网络的结构

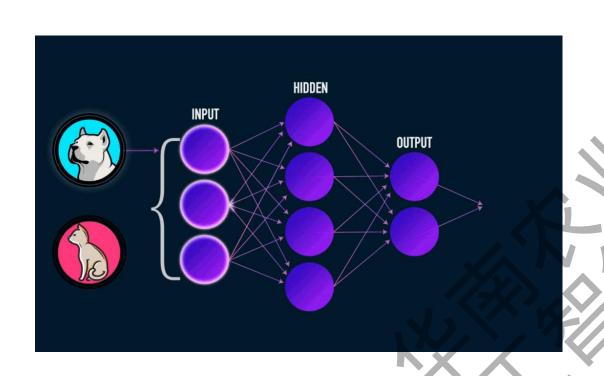


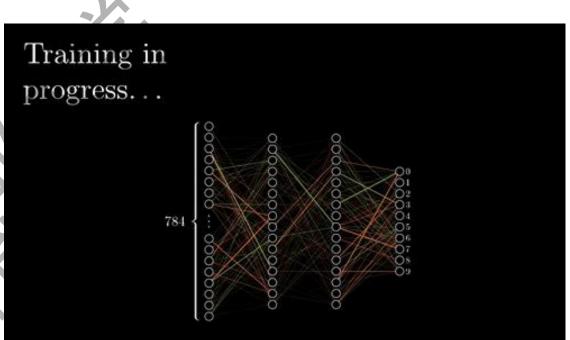
将训练数据输入网络中



估计网络代求参数

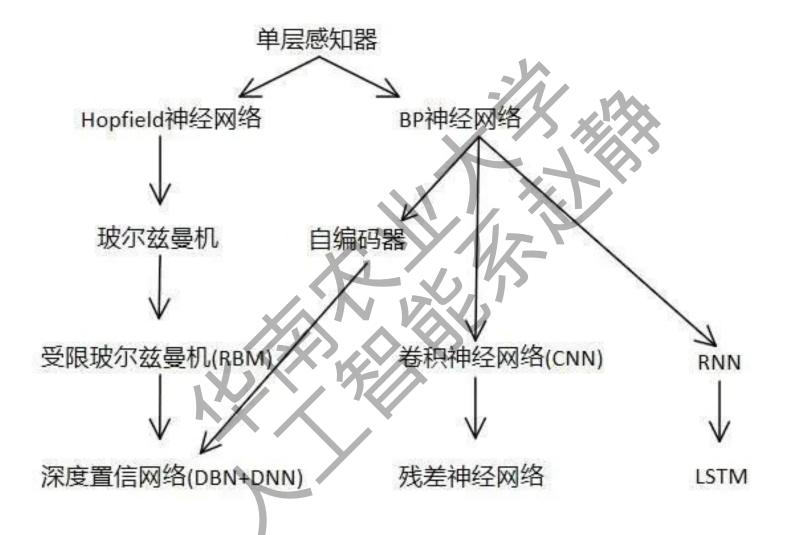






以神经网络为基础的深度学习网络









◆ 神经元结构

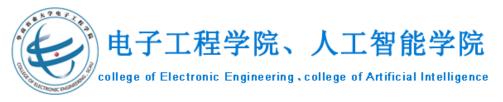
◆前馈全连接神经网络DNN

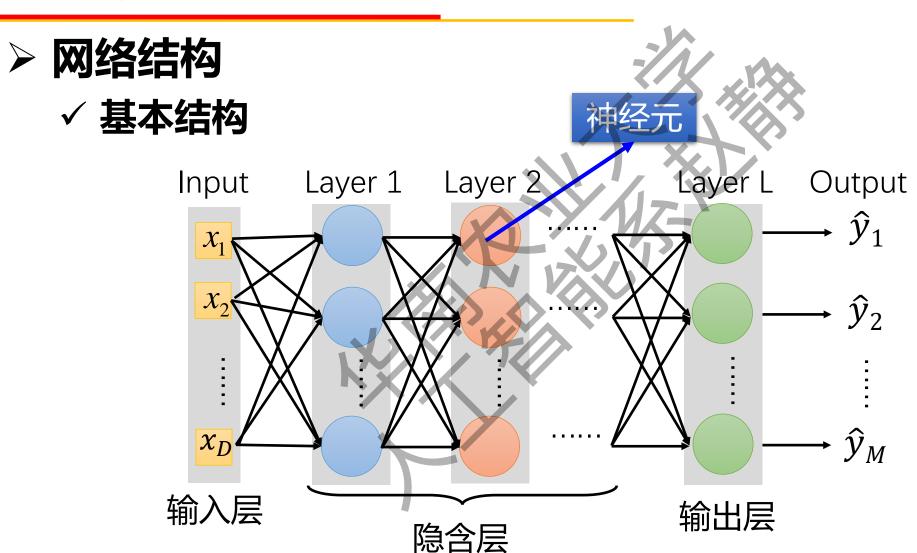
• 网络结构

• 模型训练: 反向传播

卷积神经网络

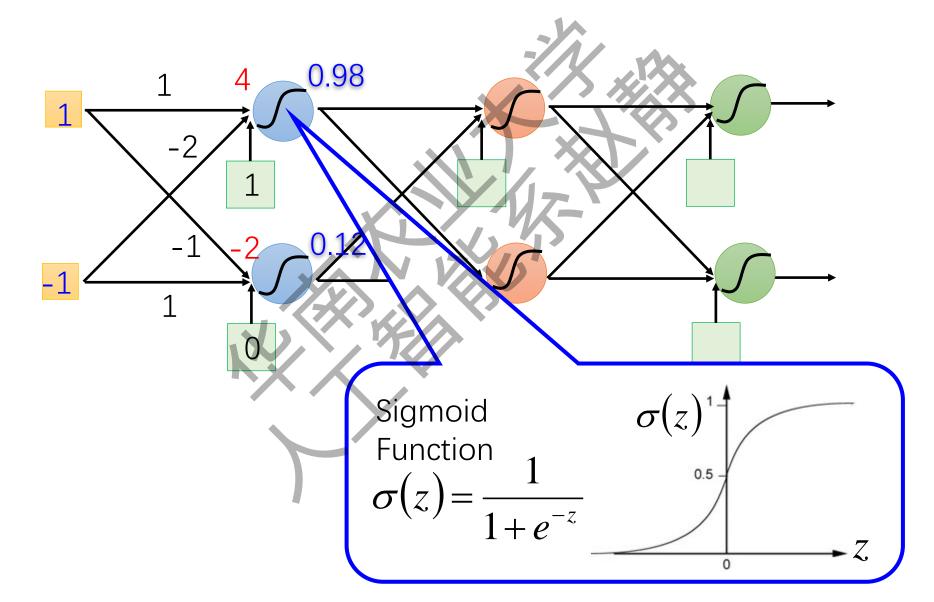
# 2. 前馈全连接神经网络

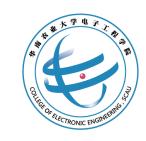


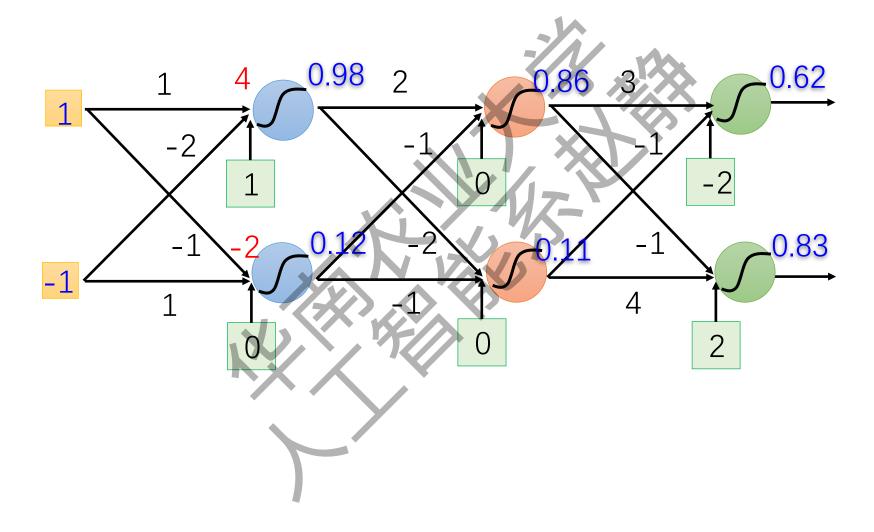




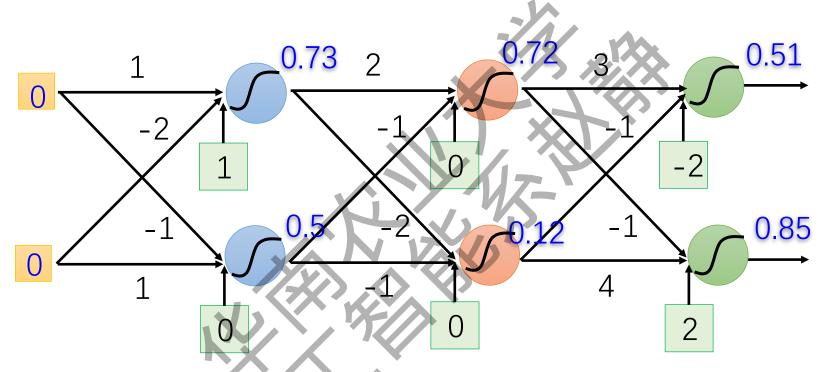










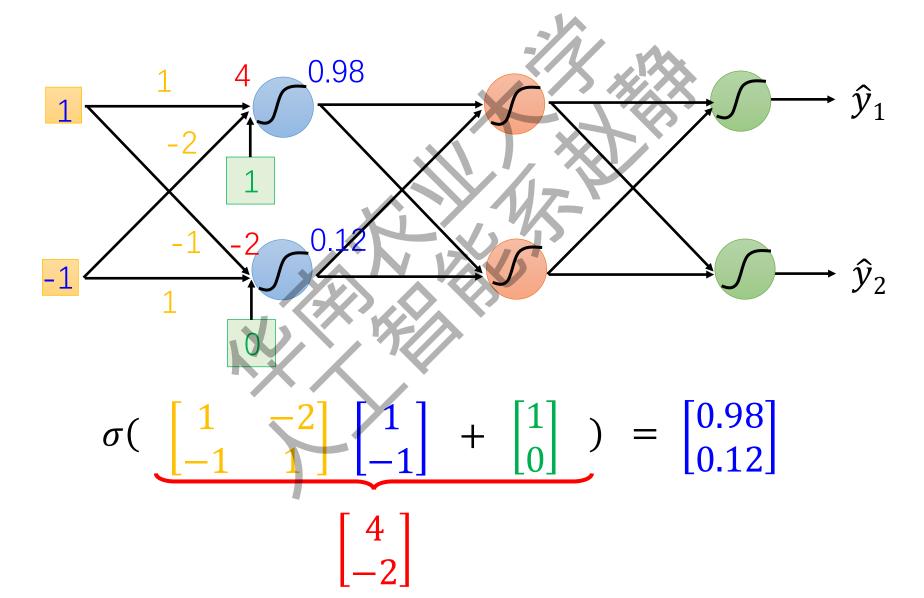


$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$

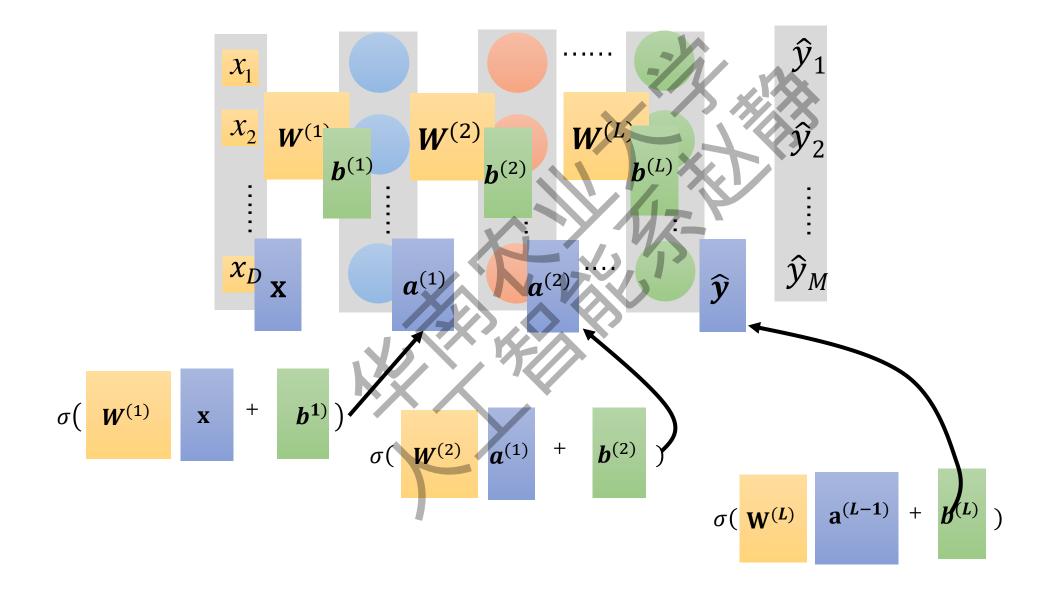
$$f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.62 \\ 0.83 \end{bmatrix} \quad f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.51 \\ 0.85 \end{bmatrix}$$

# ・矩阵操作

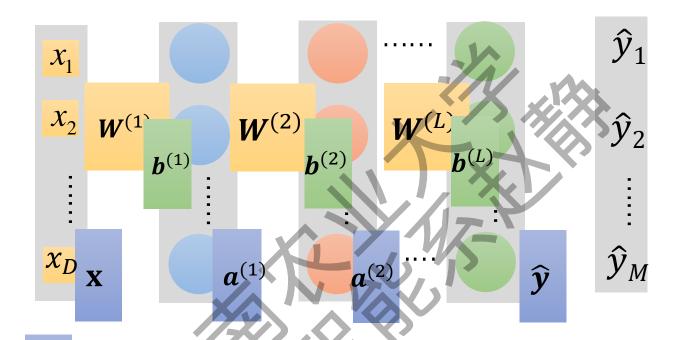










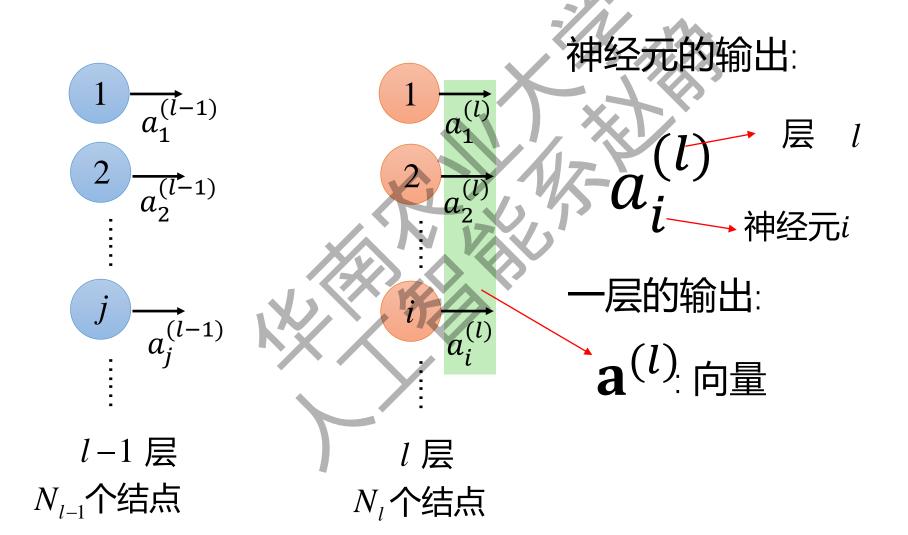


$$y = f(x)$$
 可采用并行计算加快矩阵操作

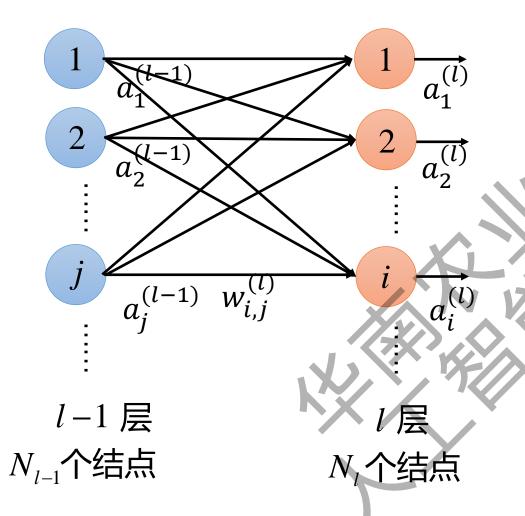
$$= \sigma( \boldsymbol{W^{(L)}} \cdots \sigma( \boldsymbol{W^{(2)}} ) \sigma( \boldsymbol{W^{(1)}} \times \boldsymbol{b^{(1)}} ) + \boldsymbol{b^{(2)}} ) \cdots + \boldsymbol{b^{(L)}} )$$

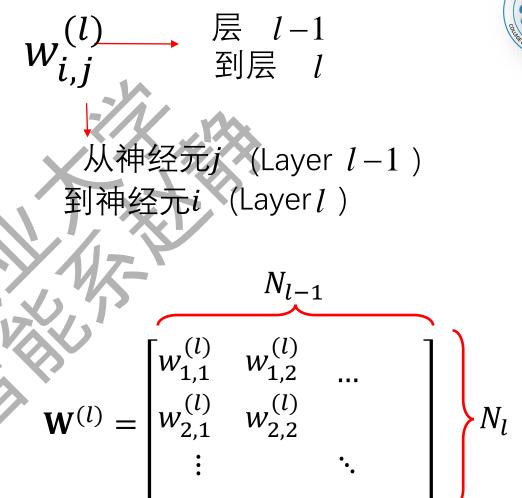
#### • 符号表示



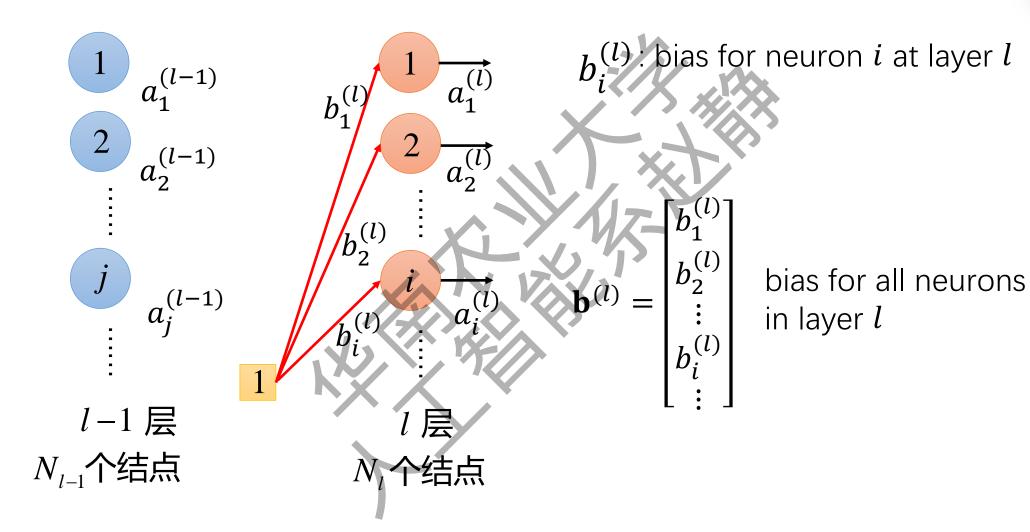


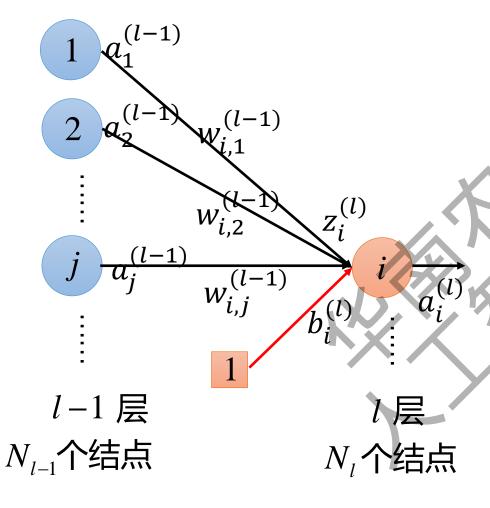












 $z_i^{(l)}$ : input of the activation function for neuron i at layer l

**z**<sup>(j)</sup>: input of the activation function all the neurons in layer I

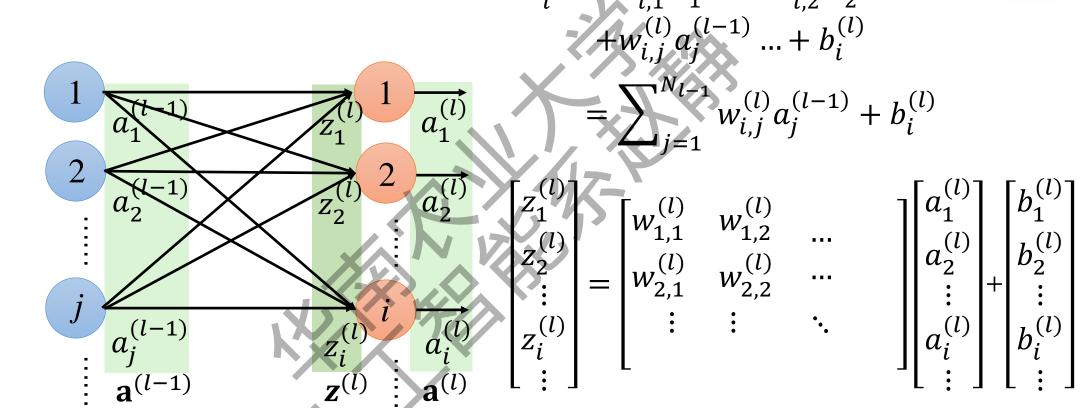
$$z_{i}^{(l)} = w_{i,1}^{(l)} a_{1}^{(l-1)} + w_{i,2}^{(l)} a_{2}^{(l-1)} \dots + w_{i,j}^{(l)} a_{j}^{(l-1)} \dots + b_{i}^{(l)}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N_{l-1}} w_{i,j}^{(l)} a_j^{(l-1)} + b_i^{(l)}$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\mathbf{a}^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(l)}$$

#### • 相邻层输出之间的关系



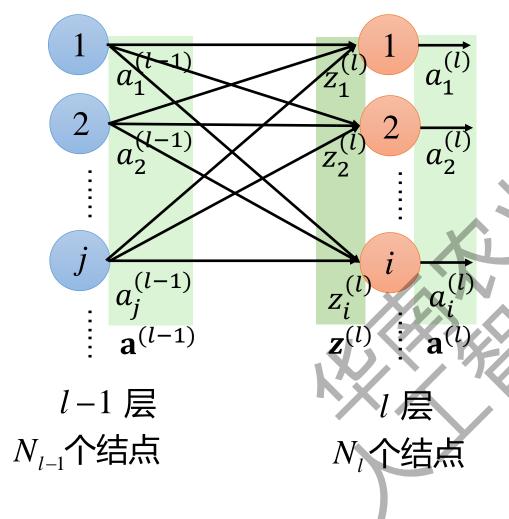


l-1 层  $N_{l-1}$ 个结点

 $l = N_l$  层  $N_l$  个结点

$$\mathbf{z}^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\mathbf{a}^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(l)}$$





$$\mathbf{z}^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}^{(l)} \mathbf{a}^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(l)}$$

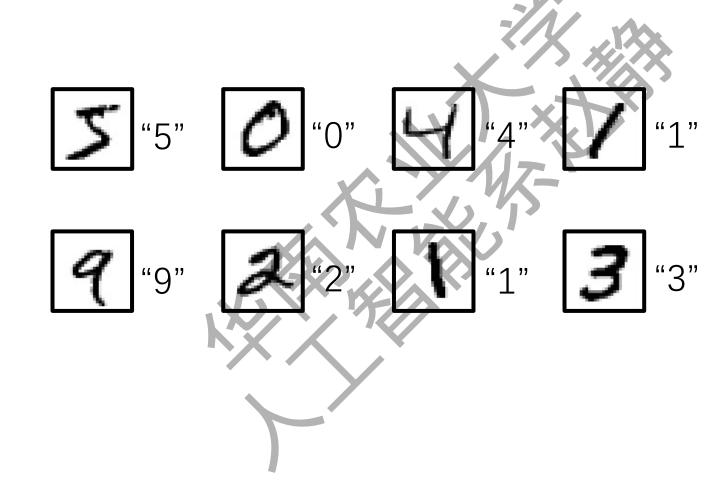
$$a_i^{(l)} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}_i^{(l)})$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{(l)} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^{(l)})$$

$$= \sigma(\mathbf{W}^{(l)} \mathbf{a}^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(l)})$$

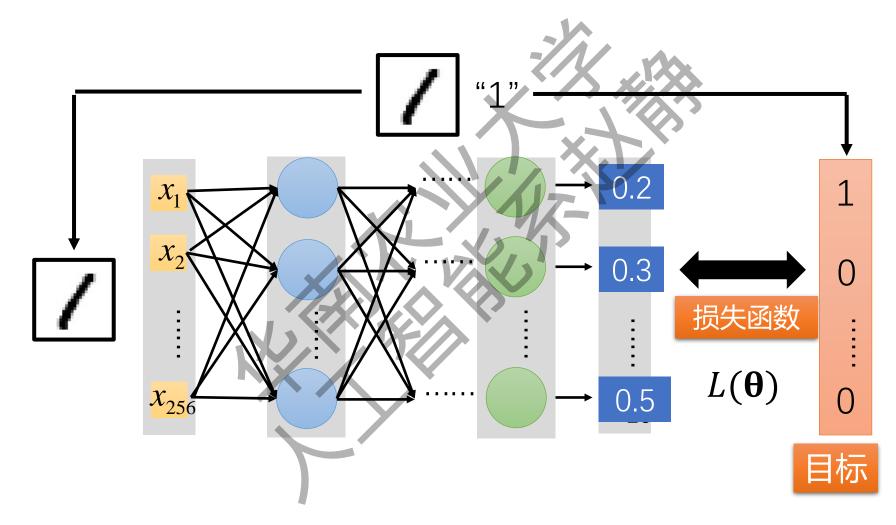
# ✓ 训练数据





# ✓ 损失函数



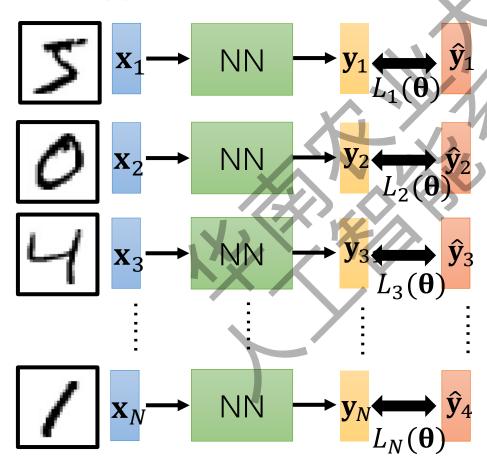


损失函数根据任务要求定义: 如交叉熵损失

# ✓ 目标函数





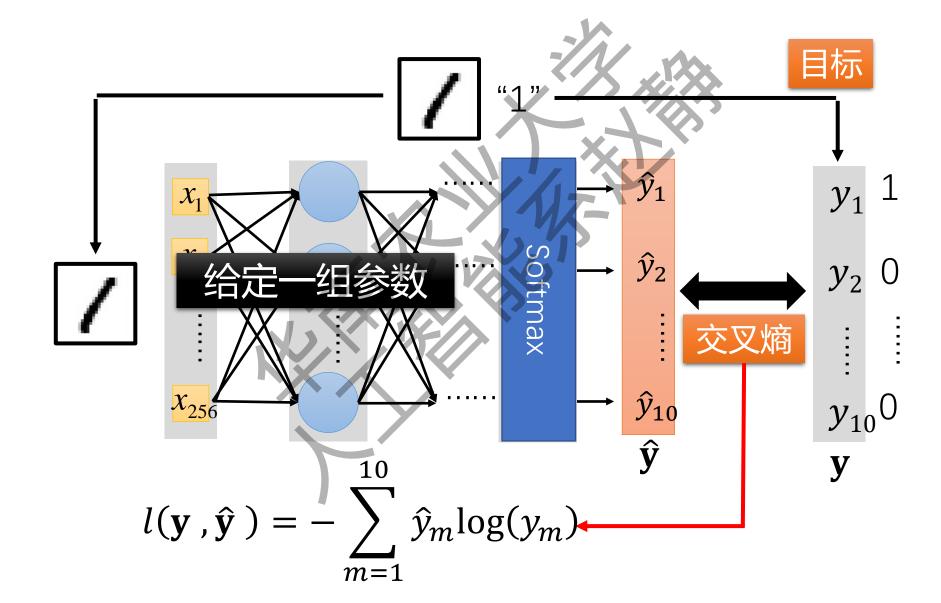


#### 目标函数:

$$J(\mathbf{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(\mathbf{\theta})$$

找到使得目标函数 最小的网络参数 **θ**\*

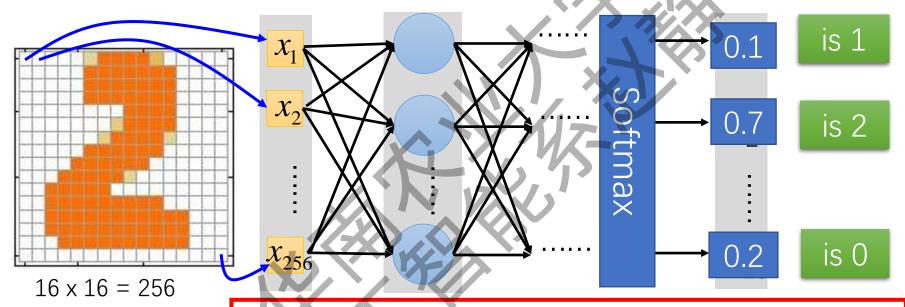




# ➤ 模型训练:反向传播 (Back Propogation, BP)算法



$$\mathbf{\theta} = \{\mathbf{W}^{(1)}, \mathbf{b}^{(1)}, \mathbf{W}^{(2)}, \mathbf{b}^{(2)}, \cdots \mathbf{W}^{(L)}, \mathbf{b}^{(L)}\}$$



Ink  $\rightarrow$  1 No ink  $\rightarrow$  0 设置网络参数θ,使得:

输入:  $y_1$  是最大值

輸入: ス → y2 是最大値

# ✓ 常规优化算法: 梯度下降



网络参数: 
$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \left\{ \mathbf{W}^{(1)}, \mathbf{b}^{(1)}, \mathbf{W}^{(2)}, \mathbf{b}^{(2)}, \cdots \mathbf{W}^{(L)}, \mathbf{b}^{(L)} \right\}$$

初始参数: 
$$\theta^{(0)}$$
  $\theta^{(1)}$   $\theta^{(2)}$  .....

$$\nabla J(\mathbf{\theta})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial J(\mathbf{\theta})/\partial \mathbf{W}(1) \\ \partial J(\mathbf{\theta})/\partial b(1) \\ \vdots \\ \partial J(\mathbf{\theta})/\partial \mathbf{W}(2) \\ \partial J(\mathbf{\theta})/\partial b(2) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{\Theta}^{(1)} = \mathbf{\Theta}^{(0)} - \eta \nabla L (\mathbf{\Theta}^{(0)})$$

$$\mathbf{\theta}^{(2)} = \mathbf{\theta}^{(1)} - \eta \nabla L(\mathbf{\theta}^{(1)})$$

百万数量级的参数 .....





2014年 Facebook提出的Deepface人脸识别算法, 通过400多万张人脸图片,求出1800多万个参数分量

反向传播: 更有效地计算梯度

#### 神经网络符号表示



- x: 输入向量
- $w_{i,j}^{(l)}$ : 连接第(l-1)层的第j个神经元到第l层的第i个神经元的权重
- $b_i^{(l)}$ : 第l层的第i个神经元的权重
- $z_i^{(l)}$ : 第l层的第i个神经元的激活函数的输入  $z_i^{(l)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{l-1}} w_{i,j}^{(l)} a_j^{(l-1)} + b_i^{(l)}$
- σ(.): 激活函数
- $a_i^{(l)}$ : 第l层的第i个神经元的激活函数的输出  $a_i^{(l)} = \sigma\left(z_i^{(l)}\right)$
- $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ : 输出向量  $\hat{y}_i = a_i^{(L)}$
- y: 真实标签
- $\mathbf{y}$  · 只太你验  $J = \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_n(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y})$
- $\delta_i^{(l)}$ : 第l层的第i个神经元的误差函数

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \frac{\partial J}{Z_i^{(l)}}$$

### Review: 链式法则 (Chain Rule)



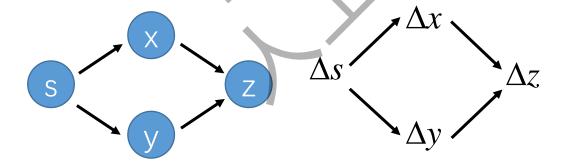
$$z = f(x)$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $y = g(x)$   $z = h(y)$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& g & h \\
& \Delta x & \rightarrow \Delta y & \rightarrow \Delta z
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy}\frac{dy}{dx}$$

#### Case 2

$$z = f(s)$$
  $x = g(s)$   $y = h(s)$   $z = k(x, y)$ 

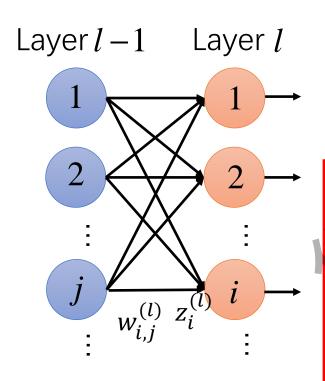


$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{ds} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{ds}$$

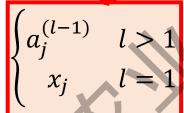
### **✓ BP算法**



#### • 链式法则



$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}}$$



$$\begin{cases} a_j^{(l-1)} & l > 1 \\ x_j & l = 1 \end{cases}$$

#### Forward Pass

$$z^{(1)} = W^{(1)}x + b^{(1)}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{(1)} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^{(1)})$$

$$\mathbf{z}^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\mathbf{a}^{(l-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(l)}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{(l-1)} = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^{(l-1)})$$

**Backward Pass** 

Error signal

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L)} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(L)}) \odot \nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{v}}} J$$

 $\delta_i^{(l)}$ 

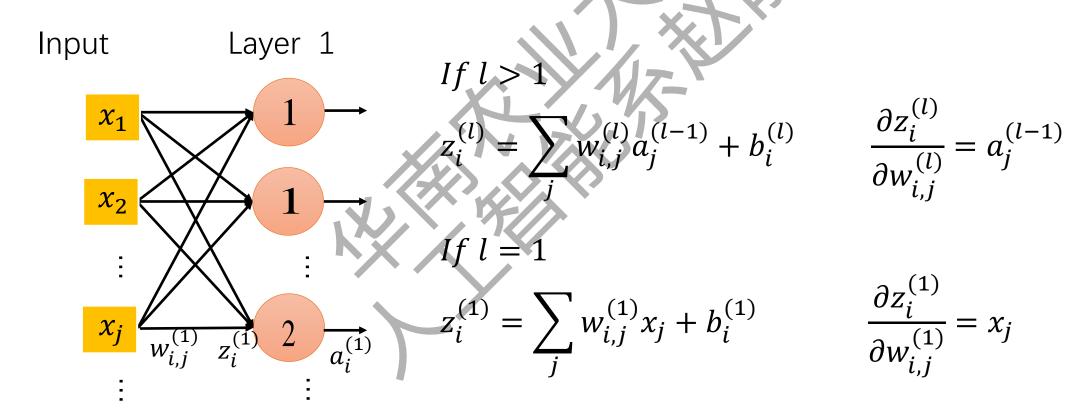
$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L-1)} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(L-1)}) \odot (\mathbf{W}^{(L)})^T \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L)}$$

$$\mathbf{\delta}^{(l)} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(l)}) \odot (\mathbf{W}^{(l+1)})^T \mathbf{\delta}^{(l+1)}$$

# • $\partial J/\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}$ — 第**1**项

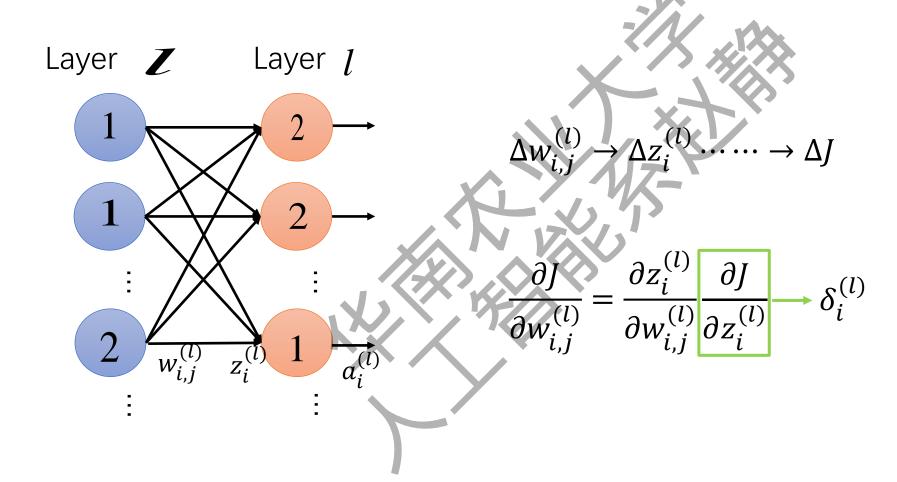


$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}}$$



# • $\partial J/\partial w_{ij}^{(l)}$ —第**2**项

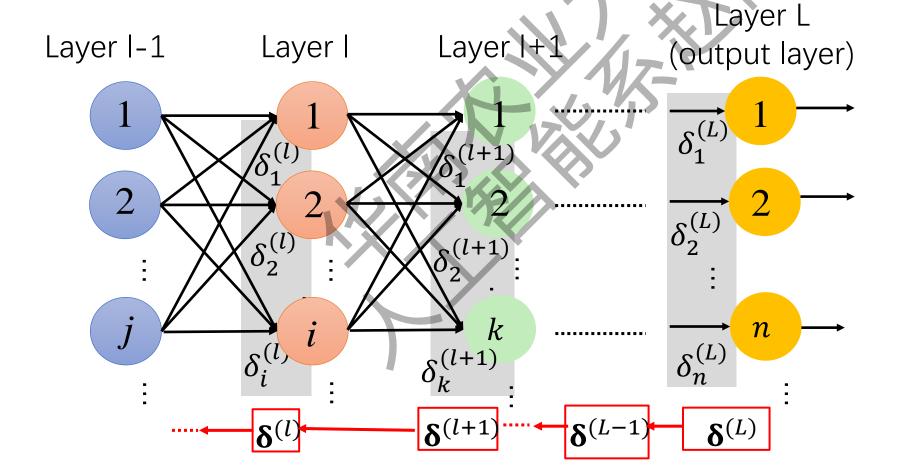






$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \longrightarrow \delta_i^{(l)}$$

- 1. 怎样计算  $\delta^{(L)}$
- 2.  $\delta^{(l)}$  和  $\delta^{(l+1)}$ 之间的关系

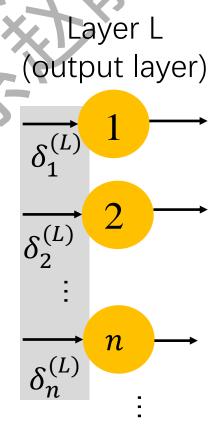




$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \longrightarrow \delta_i^{(l)}$$

- 1. 怎样计算  $\delta^{(L)}$
- 2.  $\delta^{(l)}$  和  $\delta^{(l+1)}$ 之间的关系

$$\delta_{n}^{(L)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{n}^{(L)}} \qquad \Delta z_{n}^{(L)} = \Delta a_{n}^{(L)} = \Delta \hat{y}_{n} \rightarrow \\ = \frac{\partial \hat{y}_{n}}{\partial z_{n}^{(L)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}_{n}} \longrightarrow 5$$
 与目标函数有关
$$\sigma'(z_{n}^{(L)})$$





$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \longrightarrow \delta_i^{(l)}$$

1. 怎样计算 
$$\delta^{(L)}$$

2.  $\delta^{(l)}$  和  $\delta^{(l+1)}$ 之间的关系

$$\delta_{n}^{(L)} = \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_{n}^{(L)}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \hat{y}_{n}}{\partial z_{n}^{(L)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}_{n}}$$

$$\sigma'(z^{(L)}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'(z_{1}^{(L)}) \\ \sigma'(z_{2}^{(L)}) \\ \sigma'(z_{n}^{(L)}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla J(\hat{y}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}_{1}} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}_{2}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}_{n}} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sigma'(z_{n}^{(L)}) \frac{\partial J}{\partial \hat{y}_{n}}$$

$$\delta^{(L)} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(L)}) \odot \nabla J(\hat{y})$$

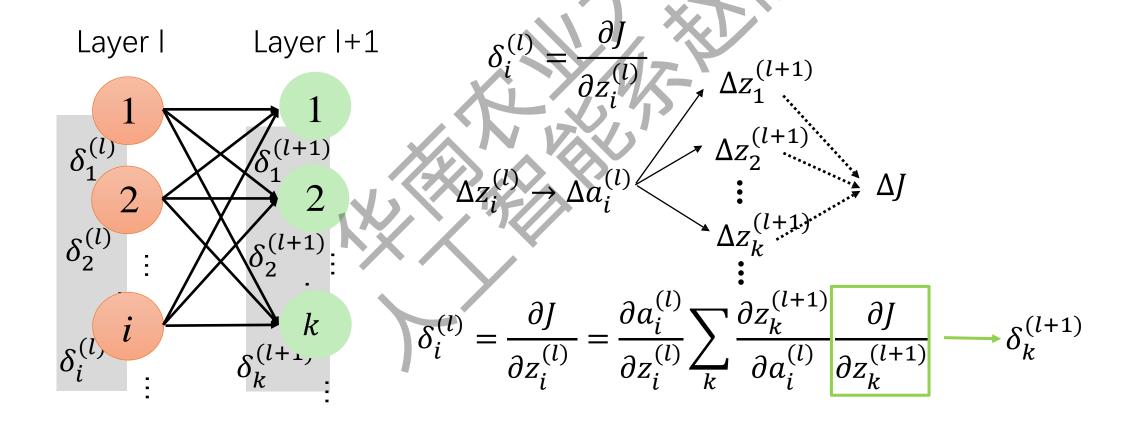
$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L)} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(L)}) \odot \nabla J(\hat{\mathbf{y}})$$
按元素乘

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \longrightarrow \delta_i^{(l)}$$



### 1. 怎样计算 $\delta^{(L)}$

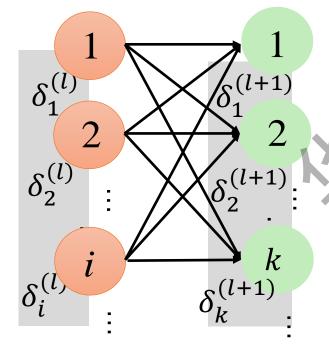
$$2. \, \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(l)} \,$$
和  $\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(l+1)}$ 之间的关系





$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \longrightarrow \delta_i^{(l)}$$

Layer I Layer I+1



$$\Delta z_{1}^{(l)} \rightarrow \Delta a_{i}^{(l)} \qquad \Delta z_{2}^{(l+1)} \qquad \Delta J$$

$$\Delta z_{k}^{(l+1)} \rightarrow \Delta J$$

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \frac{\partial a_i^{(l)}}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \sum_k \frac{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}}{\partial a_i^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_k^{(l+1)}} \longrightarrow \delta_k^{(l+1)}$$

$$\sigma'(z_i^{(l)}) \qquad z_k^{(l+1)} = \sum_i w_{k,i}^{(l+1)} a_i^{(l)} + b_k^{(l+1)}$$

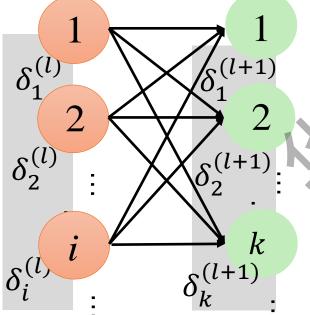
$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \sigma'(z_i^{(l)}) \sum_k w_{ki}^{(l+1)} \delta_k^{(l+1)}$$

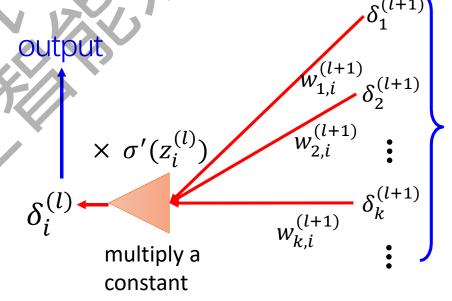


$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \longrightarrow \delta_i^{(l)}$$

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \sigma'(z_i^{(l)}) \sum_k w_{k,i}^{(l+1)} \delta_k^{(l+1)}$$

Layer I Layer I+1





input



Layer 
$$l$$
 Layer  $l+1$ 

$$\delta_1^{(l)} \quad 1 \quad \delta_1^{(l+1)} \quad 1 \quad \times \sigma'(z_1^{(l+1)})$$

$$\delta_2^{(l)} \quad 2 \quad \times \sigma'(z_2^{(l)}) \quad \times \sigma'(z_2^{(l+1)})$$

$$\vdots \quad \delta_i^{(l)} \quad m \quad 2 \quad \times \sigma'(z_n^{(l+1)})$$

$$\vdots \quad \times \sigma'(z_n^{(l)}) \quad \times \sigma'(z_n^{(l+1)})$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$\delta_i^{(l)} = \sigma'(z_i^{(l)}) \sum_k w_{k,i}^{(l+1)} \delta_k^{(l+1)}$$

$$\sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(l)}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma'\left(z_1^{(l)}\right) \\ \sigma'\left(z_2^{(l)}\right) \\ \vdots \\ \sigma'\left(z_n^{(l)}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

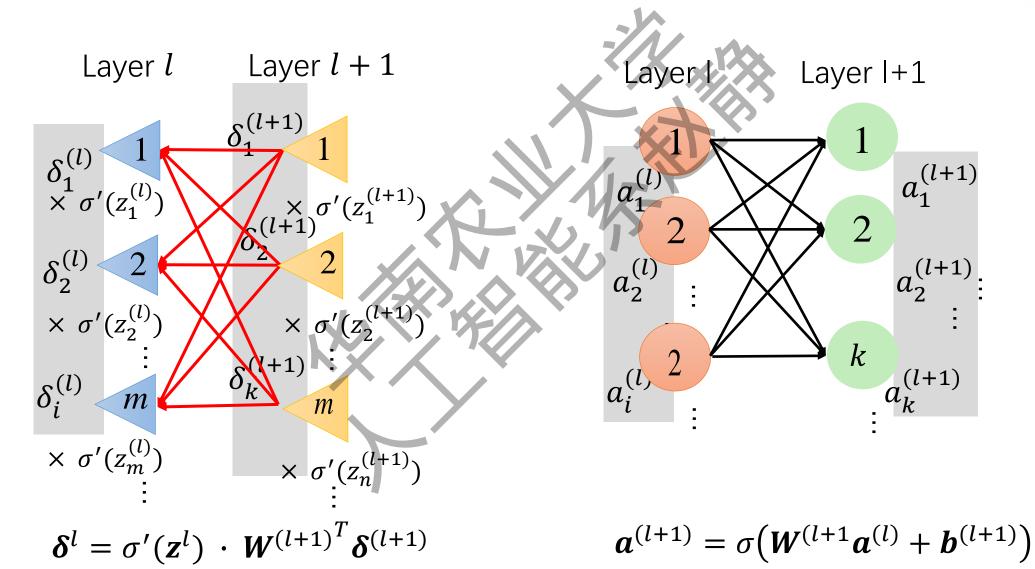
$$\mathbf{\delta}^{l} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{l}) \cdot \mathbf{W}^{(l+1)^{T}} \mathbf{\delta}^{(l+1)}$$



VS

### 前向





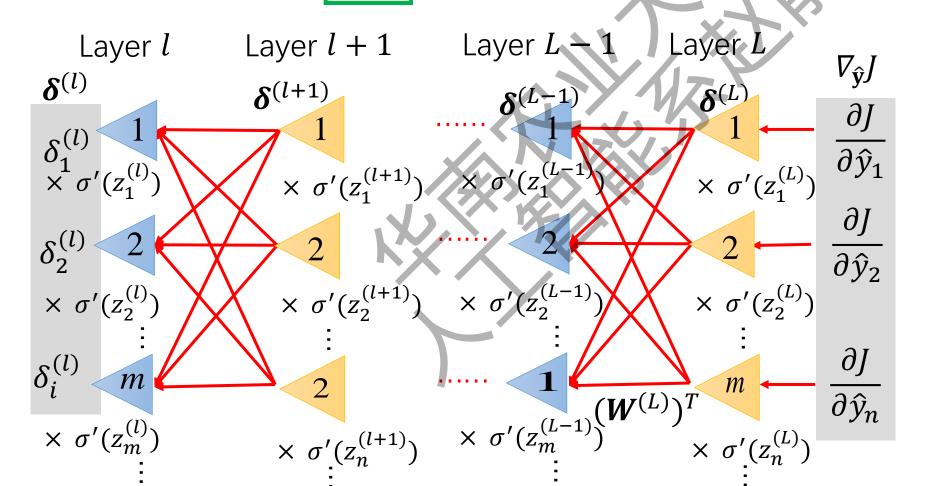
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} = \frac{\partial z_i^{(l)}}{\partial w_{i,j}^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\partial z_i^{(l)}} \frac{\partial J}{\delta z_i^{(l)}}$$



$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^{(L)} = \sigma'(\mathbf{z}^{(L)}) \cdot \nabla J(\widehat{\mathbf{y}})$$

2.  $\delta^{(l)}$ 和  $\delta^{(l+1)}$ 之间的关系

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^l = \sigma'(\boldsymbol{z}^l) \cdot \boldsymbol{W}^{(l+1)T} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{(l+1)}$$



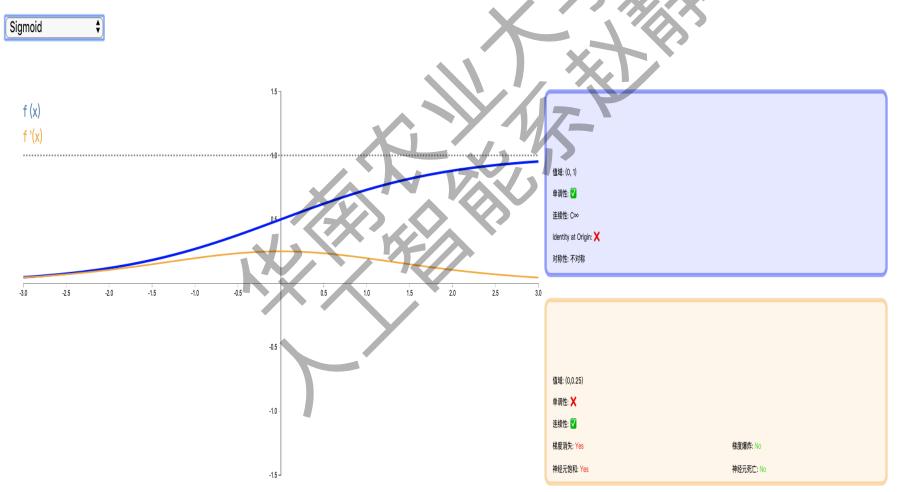


### ✓ 激活函数



Sigmoid函数:  $sigmoid(x) = \frac{1}{(1+e^{-x})}$ 

梯度消失问题

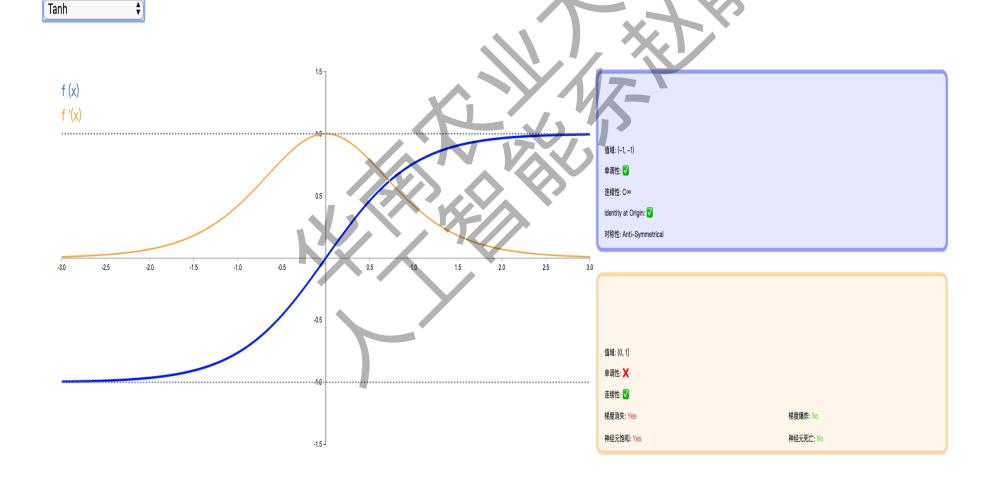




Tanh函数: 
$$tanh(x) = \frac{1 - exp(-2x)}{1 + exp(-2x)} = 2sigmoid(x) - 1$$

 $\varphi'(x) = 1 - [\varphi(x)]^2$ 

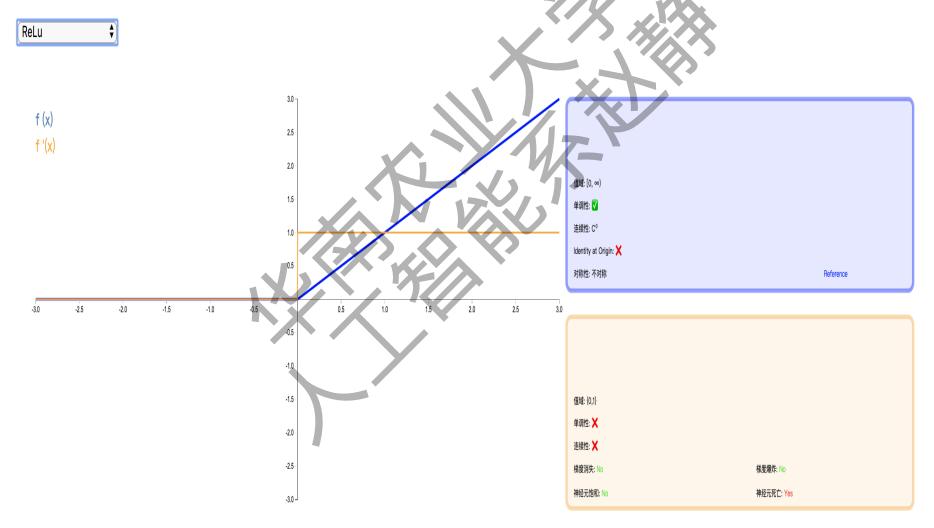
收敛更快,减轻梯度消失现象

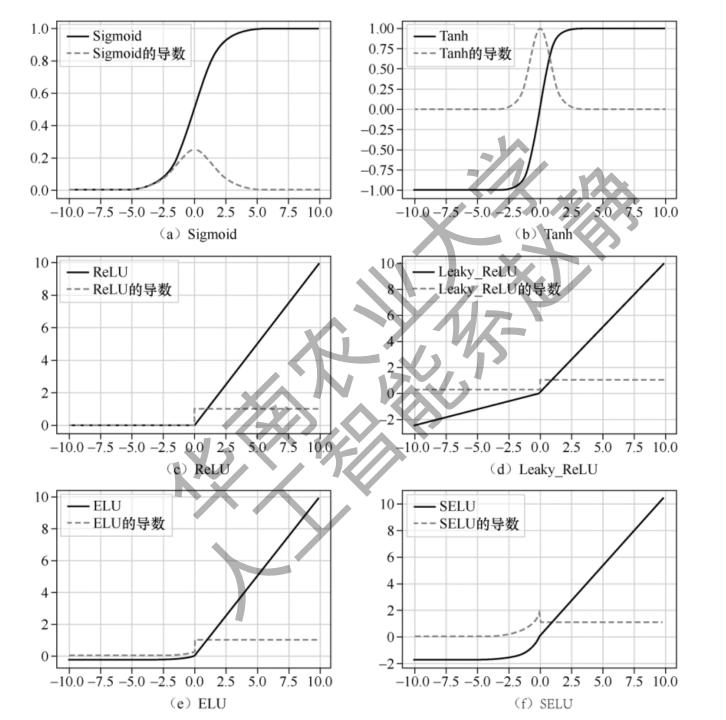




#### ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)函数: ReLU(x) = max(x, 0)

计算量小,缓解过拟合,解决了梯度消失问题,收敛速度快







### 激活函数的选择



- · 首选ReLU, 速度快, 但是要注意学习速率
- 如果 ReLU 效果欠佳,尝试使用ReLU的改进版本:Leaky ReLU、 ELU 或 MaxOut 等
- 可以尝试使用 tanh
- Sigmoid 和 tanh 在 RNN (LSTM、注意力机制等)结构中作为门控或者概率值。其它情况下,减少 sigmoid 的使用





- ◆ 神经元结构 🦑
- ◆ 前馈全连接神经网络DNN
- ◆ 卷积神经网络CNN
  - · 卷积层 (Convolutional Layer)
  - · 池化层 ( Pooing Layer )

### 3. 卷积神经网络(Convolutional Neural Network, CNN)

2012年,Hinton 组参加 ImageNet 竞赛,使用 CNN 模型以超过第二名 10个百分点的成绩夺得当年竞赛的冠军



### • 全连接神经网络FCN

QLEER OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

例:图像

**Binary** 

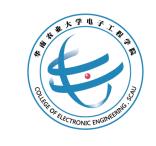


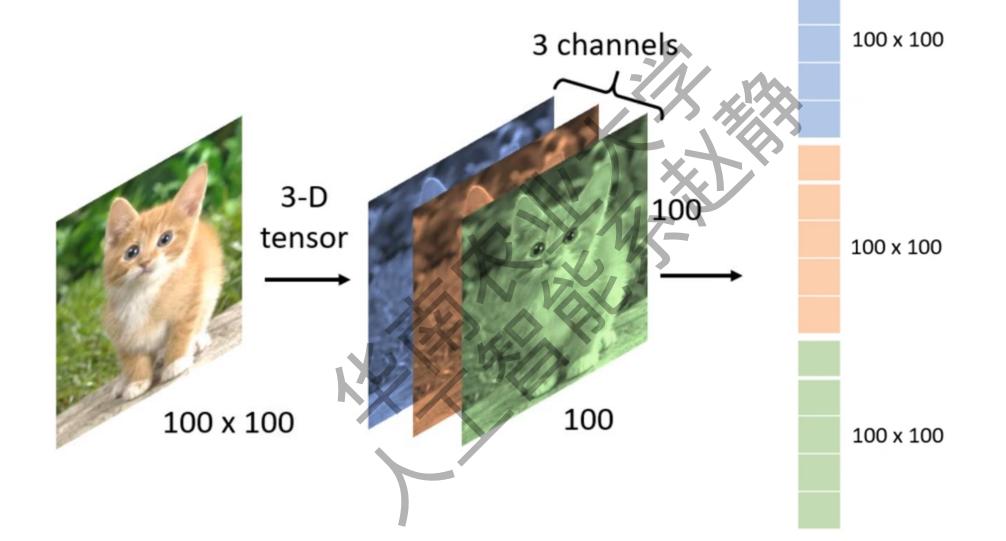
**Gray Scale** 



Color

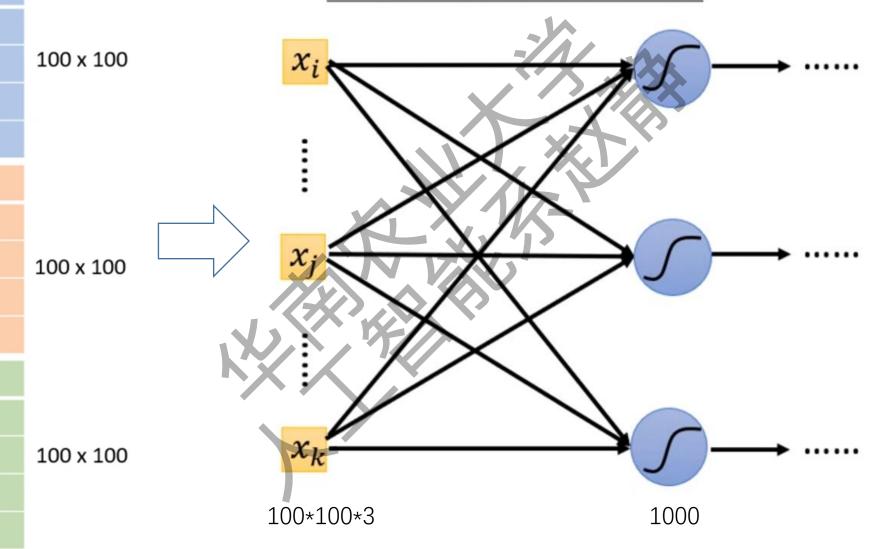








#### **Fully Connected Network**



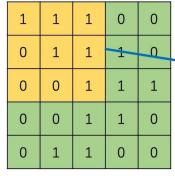
## > 卷积层

COLLECTRONIC ENGINERRAL

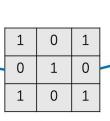
• 卷积convolution

convolution

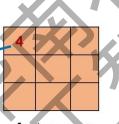
通过两个函数f和g生成第三个函数的一种数学算子



5X5 image



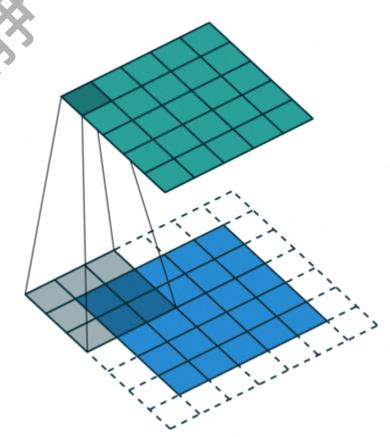
filter



feature map

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

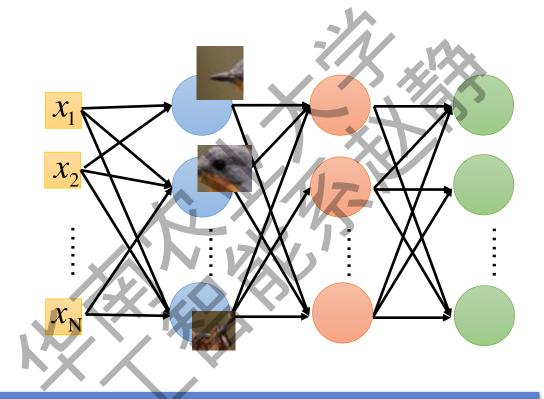
filter kernel



#### CNN







- 使用感受野,而非整幅图;
- 稀疏连接,而非全连接;
- 参数共享

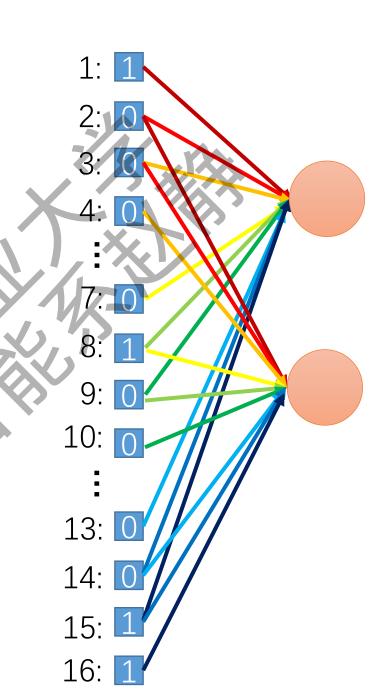
#### • 感受野

感受野大小: 3x3

Stride: 1

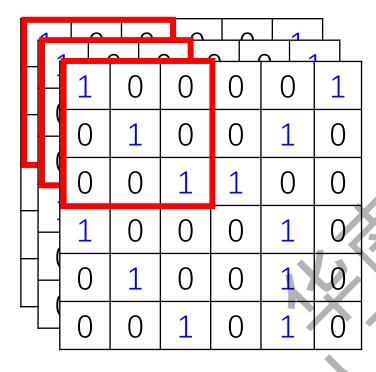
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1 0 (		1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0/
0	0	0	0	1	0

6 x 6 black & white picture image

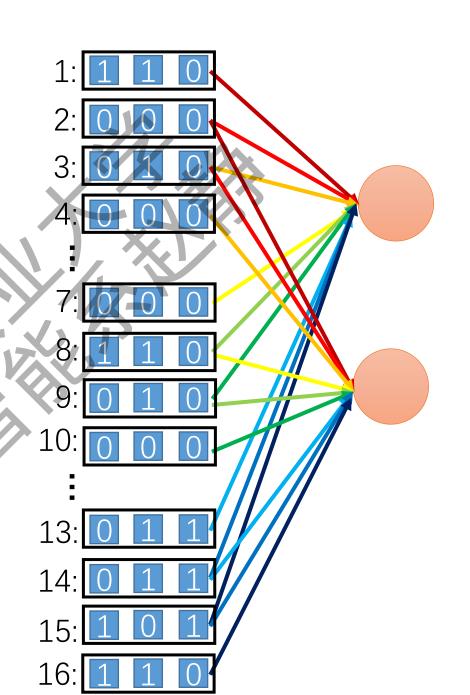








6 x 6 RGB三个颜色通道





### • 特征提取

1	-1	-1
1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

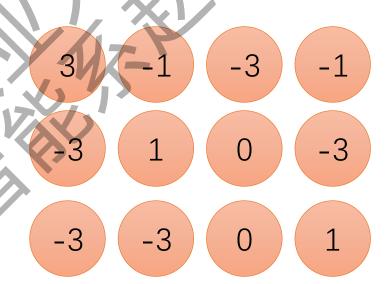
Filter 1



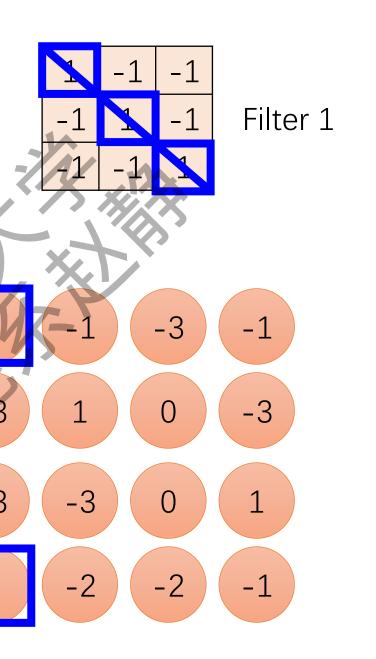
stride=1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	4	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

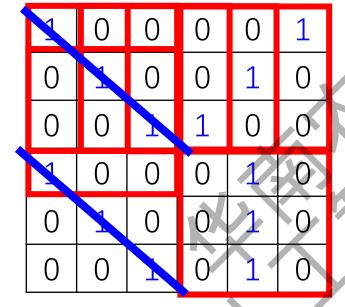
6 x 6 image



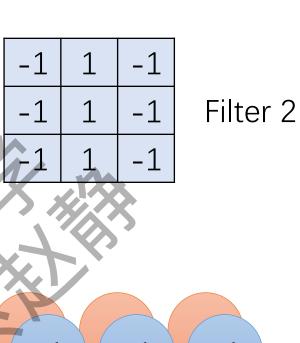
3







6 x 6 image

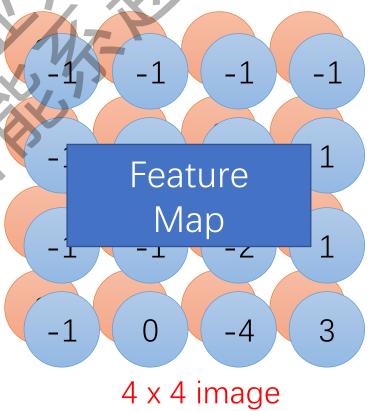


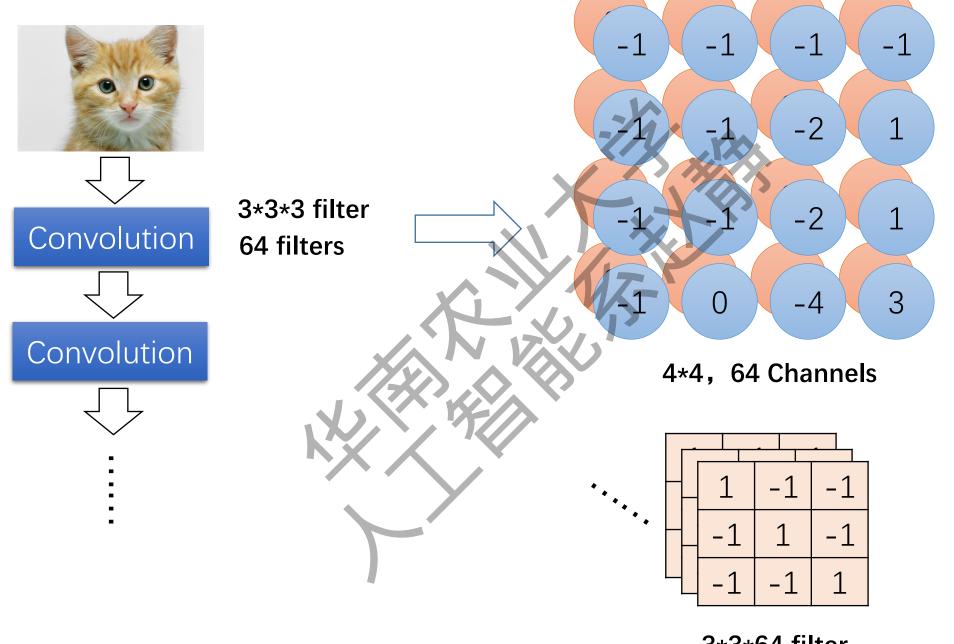


stride=1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0 _	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image





3\*3\*64 filter



卷积后Feature Map的宽度:  $W_2 = \left\lfloor \frac{W_1 - F + 2P}{S} \right\rfloor + 1$ 

W2: 卷积后Feature Map的宽度

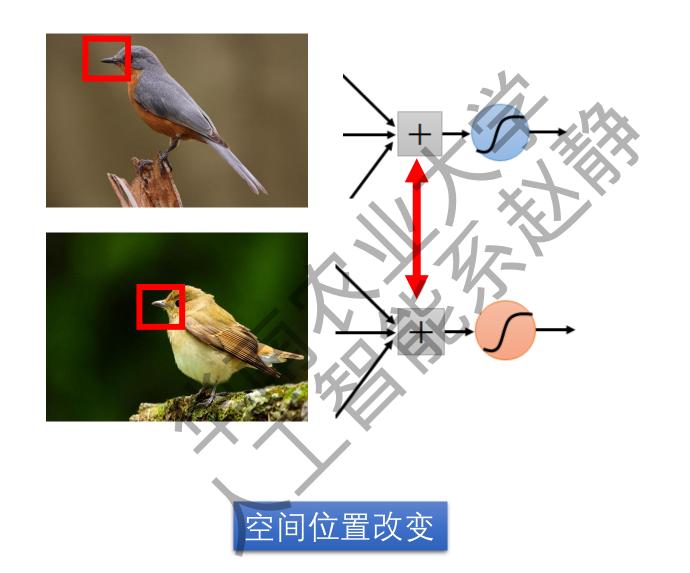
 $W_1$ : 卷积前的输入图像的宽度

F: 卷积核宽度

P: 单边填充区域列数

S: 步幅



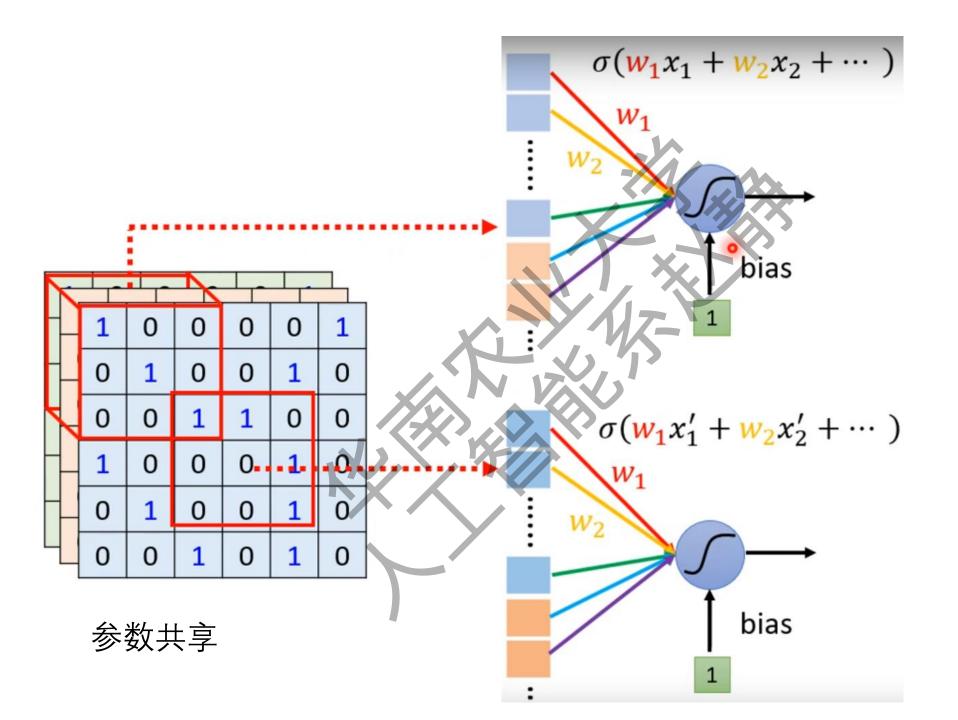


#### • 参数共享





核的大小、滤波器的数目、步幅都是开发者需要确定的参数。







## **Fully Connected Layer**

Receptive Field

Parameter Sharing

Convolutional Layer

# ➤ 池化层Pooling

Max Pooling



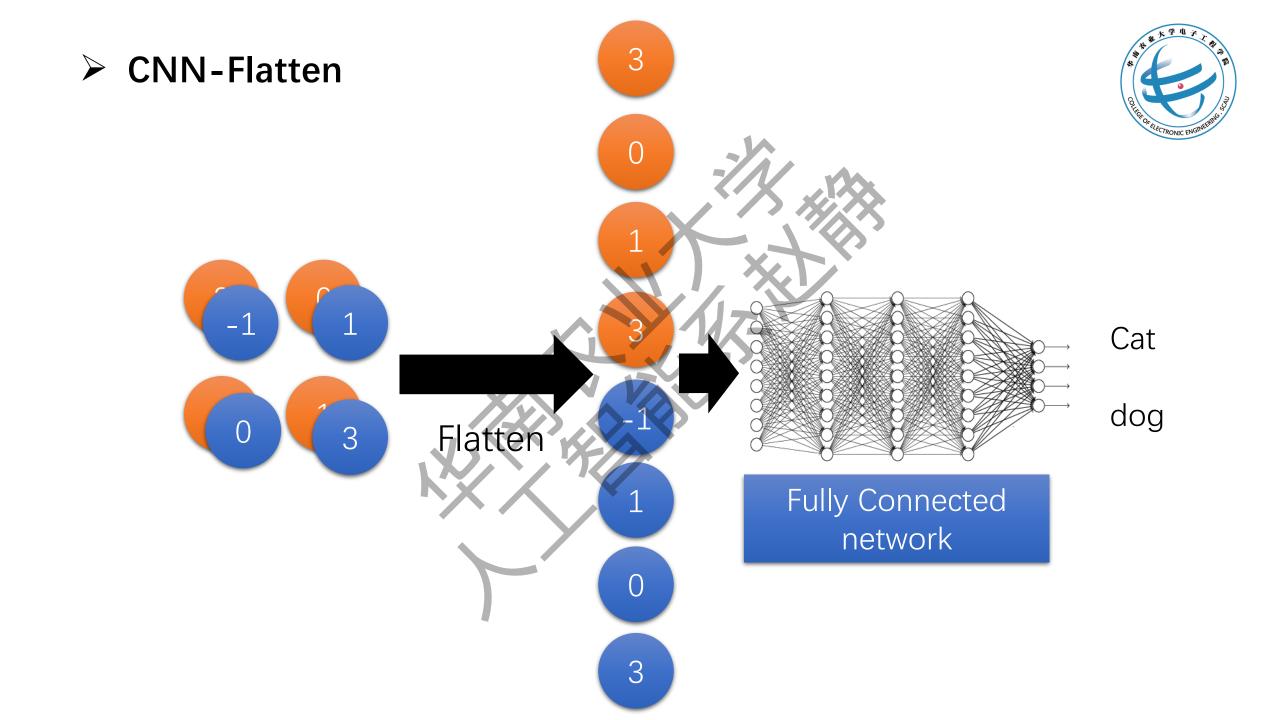
	1 -1 -1	-1 1 -1	-1 -1 1	Filter 1	-1 1 -1 1 -1 1	-1 -1 Filter 2 -1
-3	1		-3	-3	-1 -1 -1	-1 -1 -2 1
-3	-3		0 -2	-1	-1 -1 -1 0	-2 1 -4 3



1	0	0	0	0	1	
0	1	0	0	1	0	Conv
0	0	1	1	0	0	-1 1
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	1	0	0	1	0	Max 0 3
0	0	1	0	1	0	Pooling
	6 :	x 6 i	mag	ge	X	2 x 2 image

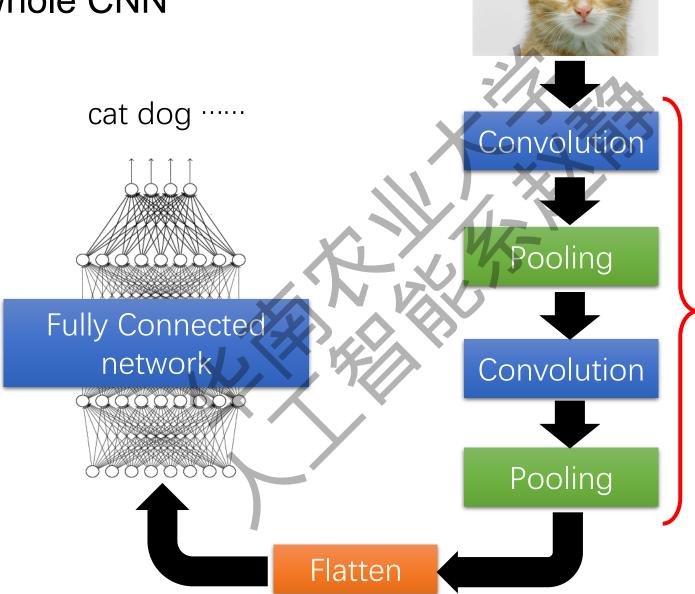






#### > The whole CNN

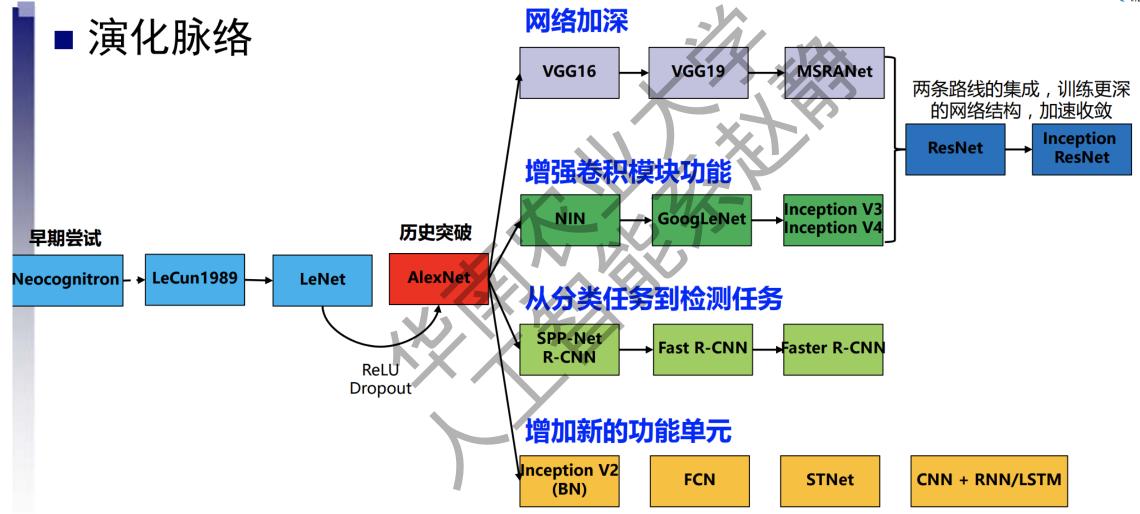




Can repeat many times

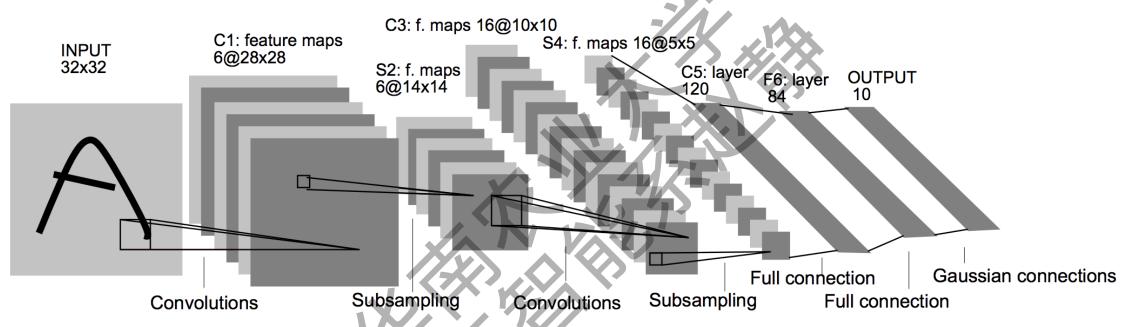
### ➤ 卷积神经网络CNN演化





#### ✓ LeNet5





C1、C3、C5为卷积层,S2、S4为池化层/下采样层,F6为全连接层,一个输出分类层 Output

#### C1: 卷积层, 共6个特征图 (对应6个卷积核)

• 输入x: 32×32

• 核**W**大小: 5×5

• 步幅(Stride): 1×1

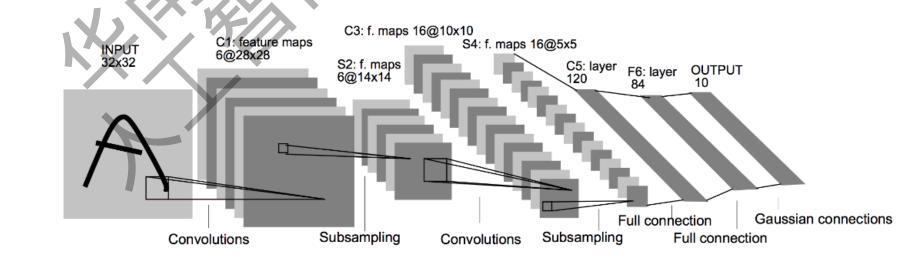
• 无填充

• 输出大小: 28×28×6

$$\mathbf{a}_f^{(1)} = \sigma\left(\mathbf{W}_f^{(1)} * \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}_f^{(1)}\right), \qquad f = 1, 2, \dots, 6$$

$$\left| \frac{32 - 5 + 0}{1} \right| + 1 \Rightarrow 28$$

参数数目: (5x5+1)x6=156 (其中5x5对应kernel size, 1为bias, 6为feature map 数目)



#### S2: 下采样层

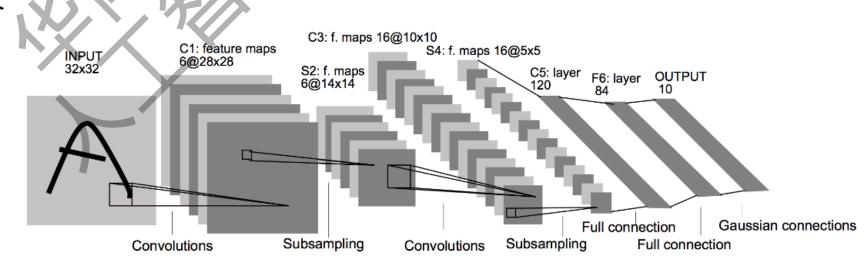
OLEGA OR SECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Kernel size: 2×2

• Stride: 2×2

• 把2×2的一个unit的所有数值相加,然后乘以系数,加上偏置bias,得出的结果再送入一个sigmoid函数作为最终这一层的输出。这里的系数和偏置都是可以训练的

参数数目: (1+1)x6=12个



#### C3: 卷积层

Input size: 14×14×6

Output channel: 16

Kernel size: 5×5

• Stride: 1×1

• Output size: 10×10×16

• C3与S2并不是全连接而是部分连接,通过这种方式提取更多特征

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
-0	Х				Χ	Х	Χ			XXXXXXXX
1	X	Х				Χ	Χ	Χ		XXXXX
2	X	Х	Х				Χ	Х	Х	X X X X
3		Χ	Χ	Х			Χ	Χ	Х	X X X X
4			Χ	Χ	Χ			Χ	Χ	X X X X X X
5				Х	Х	Х			Х	X  X  X  X  X  X



C3层参数数目:

 $+6+(5\times5\times3+1)\times6+(5\times5\times4+1)\times9+(5\times5\times6+1)$ 

= 1516

S4: 下采样层

C5: 卷积层 (120个卷积核)

• Input size: 5×5×16

• Output channel: 120

Kernel size: 5×5

• Stride: 1×1

• Output size: 1×1×120

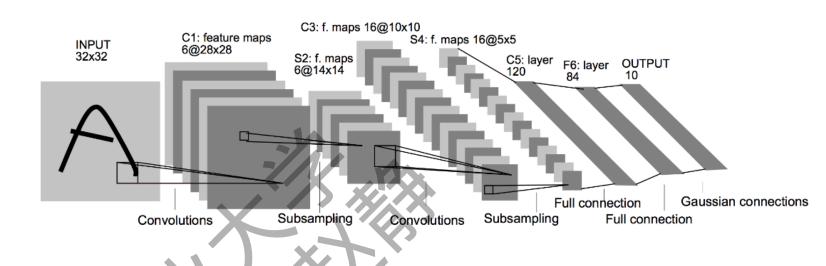
参数数目: 120× (5×5×16+1) = 48120

F6: 全连接层

• 输入: 120

• 输出: 84

参数数目: (120+1) ×84=10164



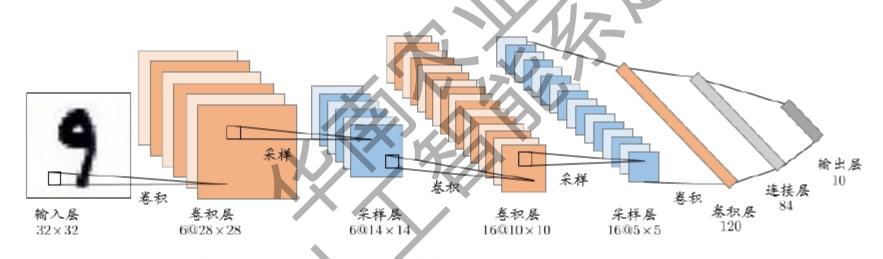


#### 输出层: 全连接

• 输入: 84

• 输出: 10

• 该层采用径向基函数(RBF)的网络连接方式,



卷积神经网络用于手写数字识别 [LeCun et al., 1998]