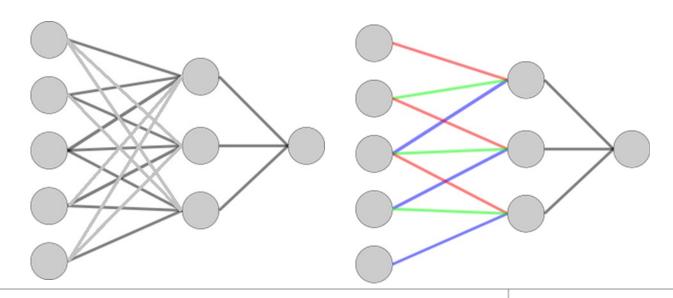


## Reduction of Model Complexity

- Partially connected & shared weights
- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- Specialized to sequential data
  - Images, Speech, Text

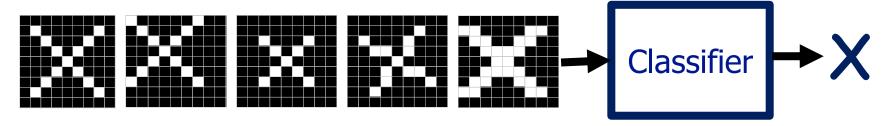


## X, O Classification

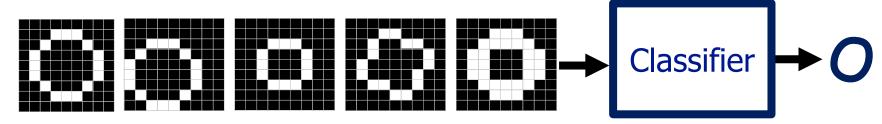


A two-dimensional array of pixels

#### translation

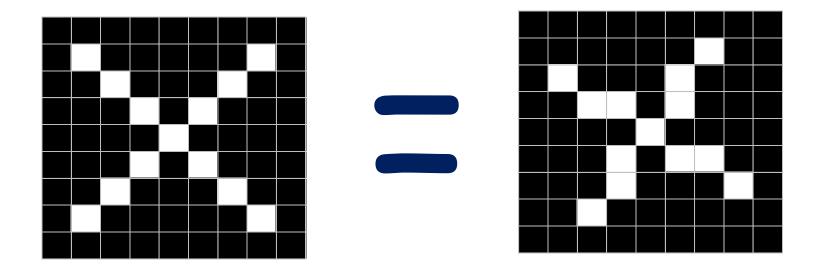


scaling rotation weight

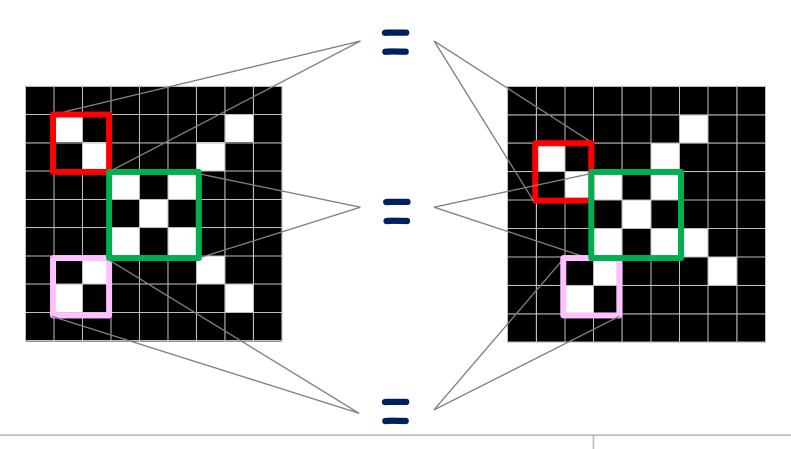


### Same?

– How to determine both are the same?

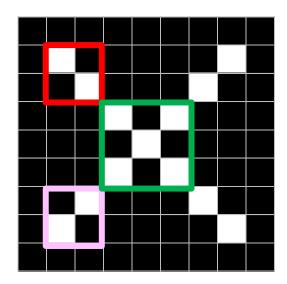


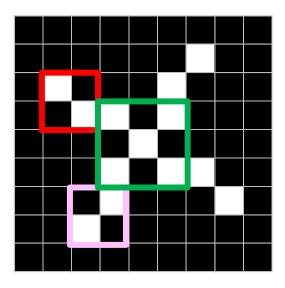
- Both are partially matching
  - Critical LOCAL features are the same



### Local Features

- How about finding local features, and
- Matching them





### Convolution

A way to find out local features

1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

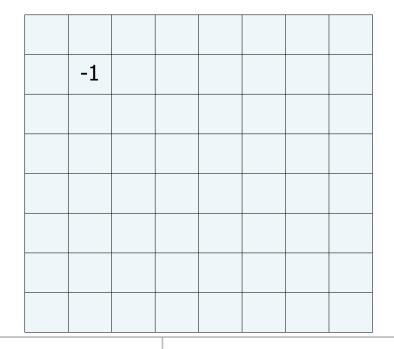
\*

1	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

$$I * K = \sum K_{ij} \times I_{ij}$$

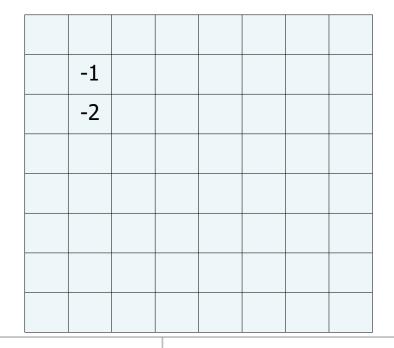
$$(I * K)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{w} \sum_{j=1}^{w} K_{ij} \cdot I_{x+i-1,y+j-1}$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	l .	I					
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0



$$(I * K)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{w} \sum_{j=1}^{w} K_{ij} \cdot I_{x+i-1,y+j-1}$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0 1	0	0	0	1 0	0



$$(I * K)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{w} \sum_{j=1}^{w} K_{ij} \cdot I_{x+i-1,y+j-1}$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

-1			
-2			
1			

$$(I * K)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{w} \sum_{j=1}^{w} K_{ij} \cdot I_{x+i-1,y+j-1}$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

$$(I * K)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{w} \sum_{j=1}^{w} K_{ij} \cdot I_{x+i-1,y+j-1}$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

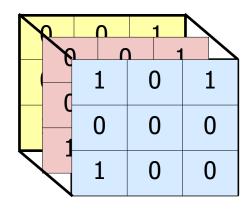
### Threshold

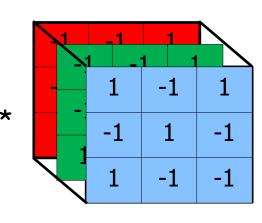
$$(I * K)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{w} \sum_{j=1}^{w} K_{ij} \cdot I_{x+i-1,y+j-1}$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

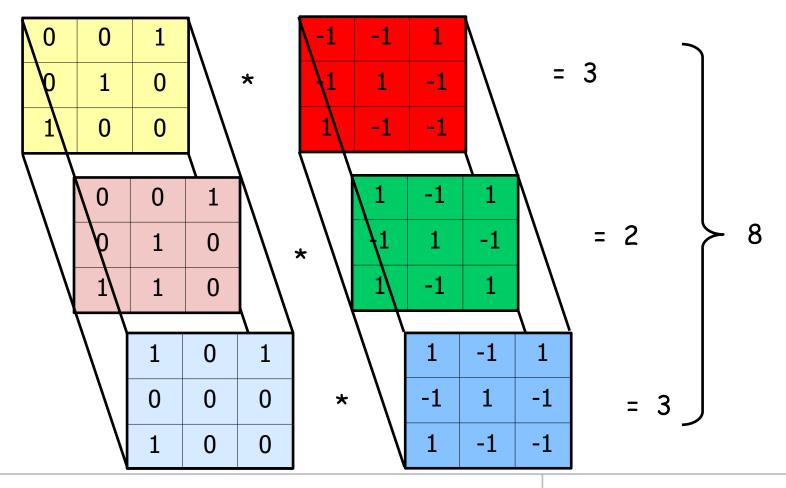
## Convolution (3D)



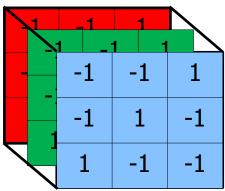


$$I * K = \sum_{channel} \sum_{i,j} K_{ij}^{channel} \times I_{ij}^{channel}$$

# Convolution (3D)



# Convolution (3D)



Q	1	1	9	0	1	
	) (	) (		<u>L</u> 1	L   1	
	0	0	1	1	0	0
	0	1	1	1	1	0
	1	1	0	0	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1
](	0	1	1	1	1	0
	0	0	1	1	0	0

-1	2	4	-2	-1	-4
0	2	5	1	3	2
-2	0	4	2	-6	1
-2	1	0	-2	3	-3
1	2	-4	4	2	-2
1	-2	-4	3	2	1

# Examples of Convolution

1	1	1
0	0	0
-1	-1	-1

Horizontal Line



Input

Output (Feature Map)

## Pooling

- Subsampling from m by m pixels into 1 pixels
- Max, averaging or L<sup>p</sup> pooling

0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		U	U	U		U	U

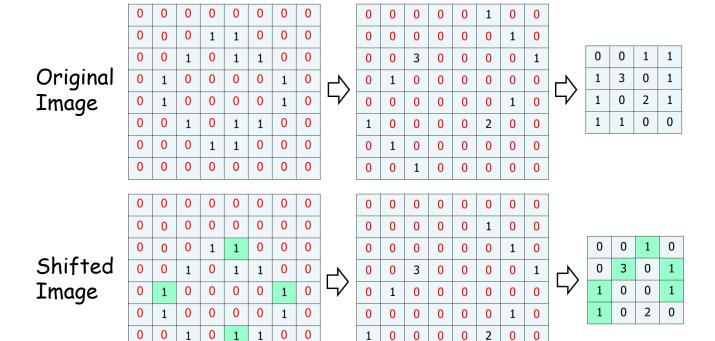
Feature map

0	0	1	1
1	3	0	1
1	0	2	1
1	1	0	0

Subsampled feature map

## Advantage of Pooling

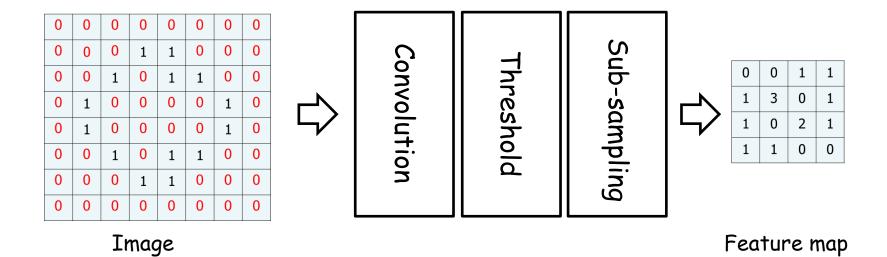
- Reducing the number of parameters
- Generating more robust feature maps: Shift Invariant

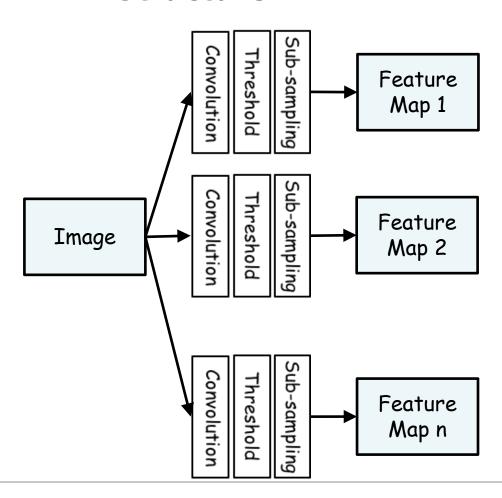


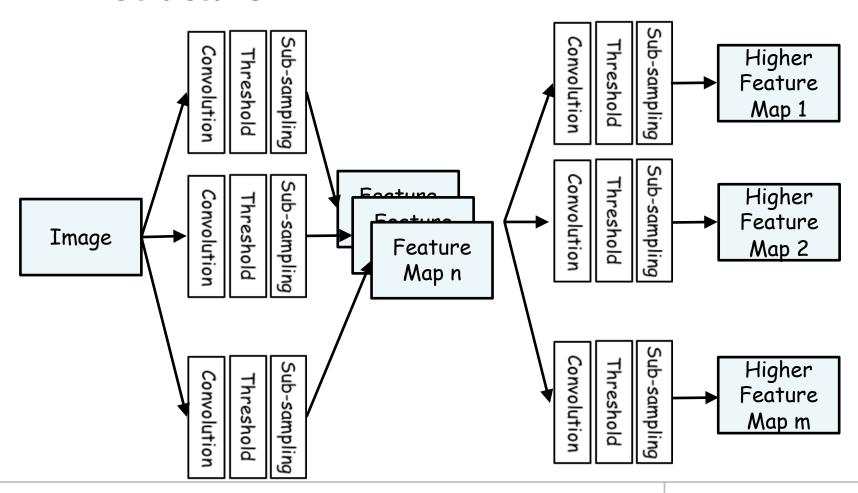
More non-zero values are matched!!

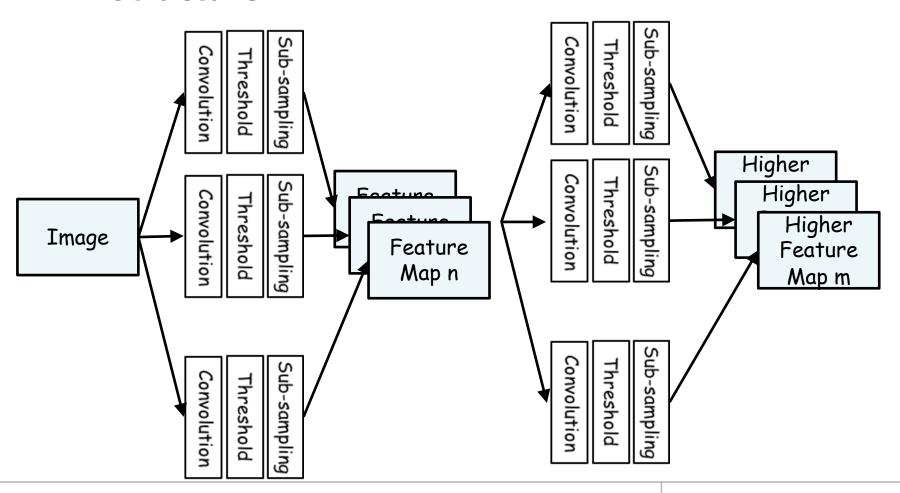


#### Feature Extraction

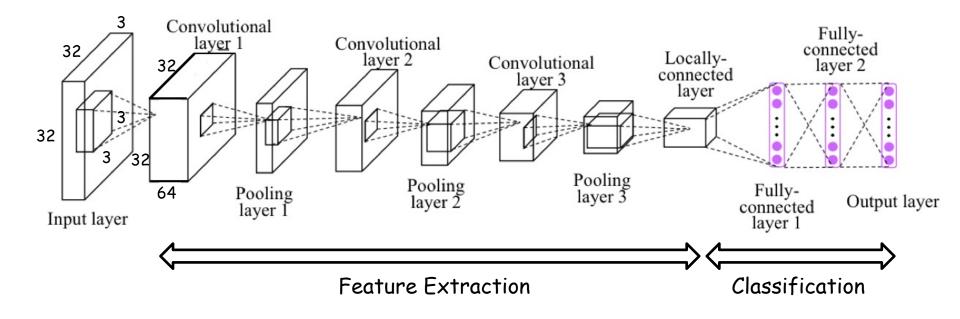




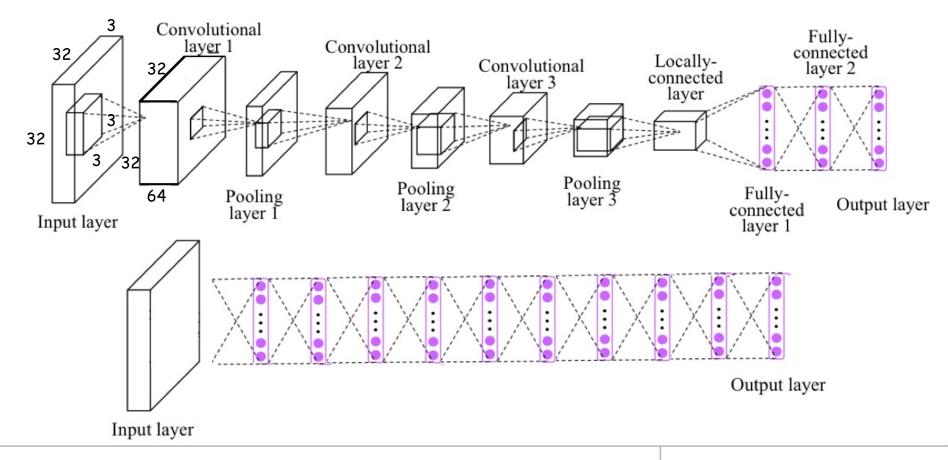




## Graphical Representation



### Convolutional Neural Networks



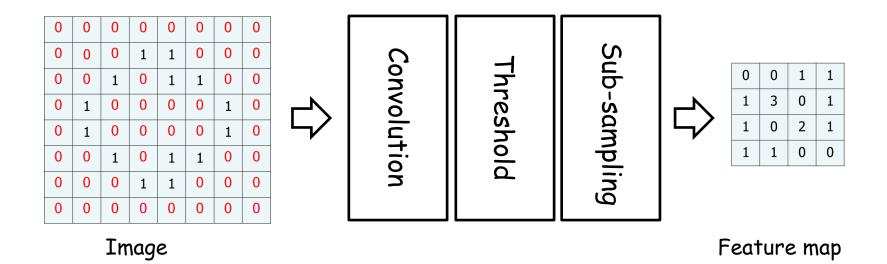
#### Who determines convolution masks?

designed by EXPERTS!!

#### In CNN

- CNNs can be converted into neural networks
- Convolution masks are converted into connection weights
- Masks are found with gradient descent methods

### Feature Extraction



### Convolution & Threshold

- Values in Kernel=> Connection weights
- Most of them are zeros

input

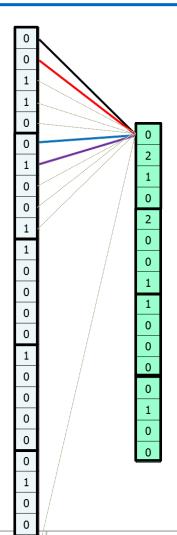
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1

0 1 1 0

Kernel

output

0	2	1	0
2	0	0	1
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0



### Convolution & Threshold

- Values in Kernel=> Connection weights
- Most of them are zeros

input

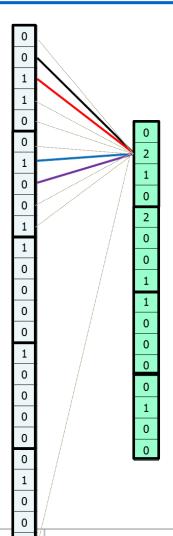
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1

0 1 1 0

Kernel

output

0	2	1	0
2	0	0	1
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0



### Convolution & Threshold

- Values in Kernel=> Connection weights
- Most of them are zeros

input

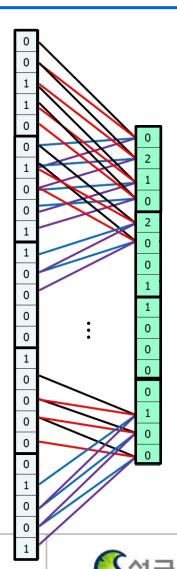
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1

0 1 1 0

Kernel

output

0	2	1	0
2	0	0	1
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0



## Pooling

- Weight are fixed to 1
- Activation:

$$y = \max(w_1x_1, w_2x_2, w_3x_3, w_4x_4)$$

input

0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1

output

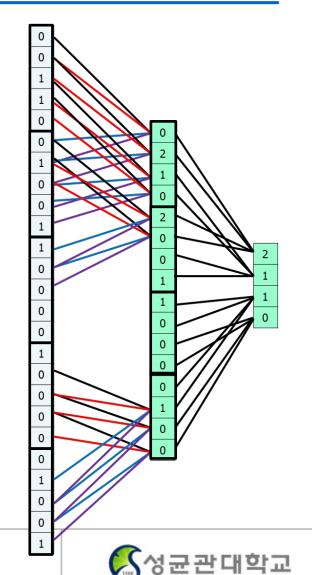
0	2	1	0
2	0	0	1
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0

0	1
1	0

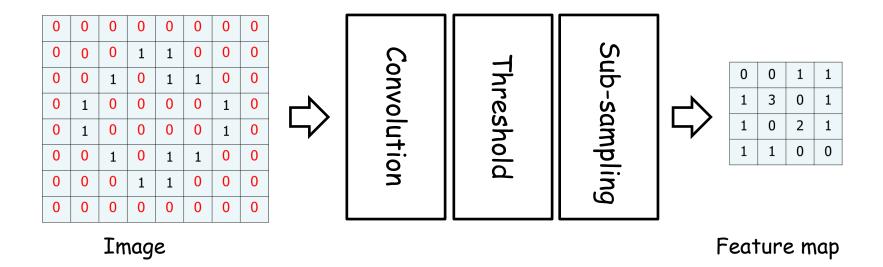
Kernel

2	1	
1	0	

Subsampled output



### Feature Extraction



### Feature Extraction

