# 卷积神经网络



# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

SIMULATION OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES WITH COMPUTER PROGRAMS



# DATA SCIENCE & MACHINE LEARNING

USE OF ALGORITHMS TO DEPLOY PREDICTIONS INTO BUSINESS SYSTEMS FOR DECISIONS





DEEP LEARNING

USED FOR IMAGE, VIDEO AND VOICE ANALYSIS



# 让机器更好的理解和服务人类





图像信息

任务: 理解图像内容

方法: 卷积神经网络

序列信息

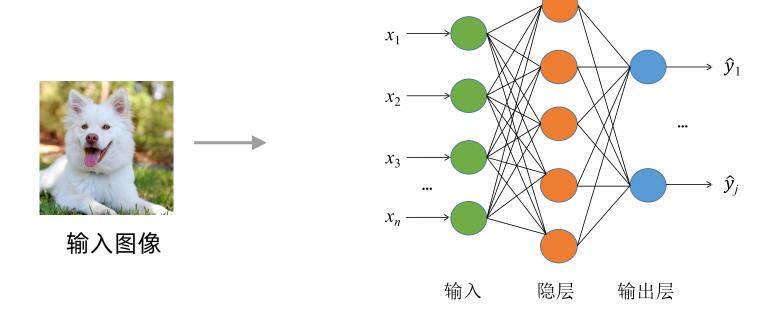
任务:理解语音/文字/视频

方法: 循环神经网络



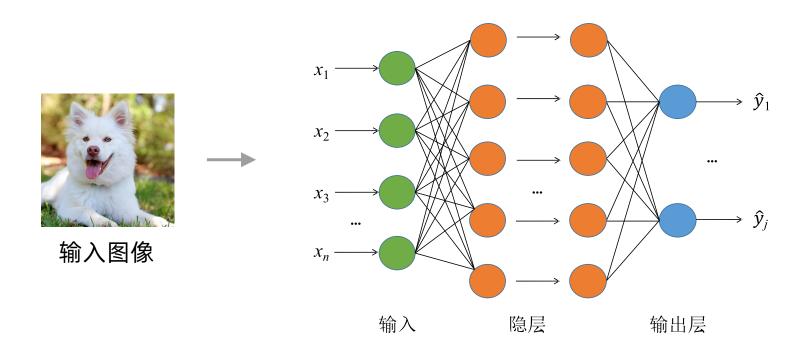
• 计算机视觉

http://novel.ict.ac.cn/aics



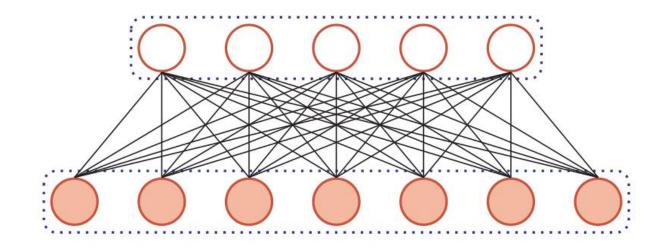
- 输入图像大小为 32x32, 输入数据量为 32x32x3 = 3072
- 隐层神经元个数为 100, 第一层权值数量为 3072 x100 = 307200

•实际场景中,往往需要更大的输入图像以及更深的网络结构。



- 输入图像大小为 1024x1024, 第一层隐层神经元个数为 1000
- 第一层权重数量级为 10^9, 过多的参数会导致过拟合
- 卷积神经网络可以有效减少权重数量

#### • 权重矩阵的参数非常多

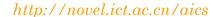


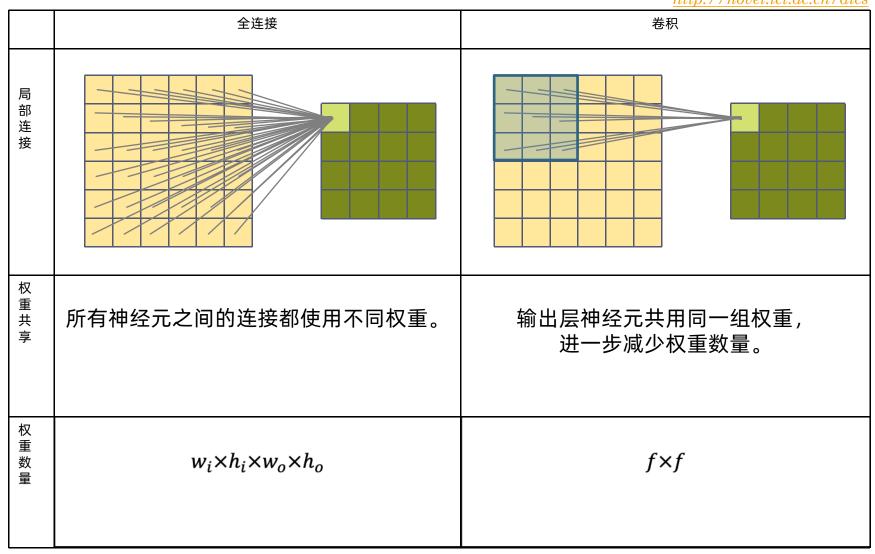
#### • 局部不变性特征

- 自然图像中的物体都具有局部不变性特征,比如尺度缩放、平移、旋转等操作不影响其语义信息。
- 而全连接前馈网络很难提取这些局部不变特征。

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)





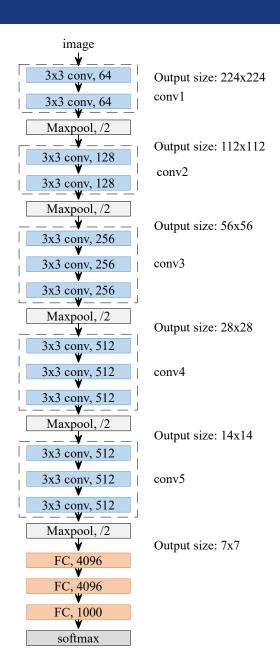


### CNN组成



#### • VGG16

- " 卷积层 (conv)
- " 池化层 (max pool)
- "全连接层(FC)
- Softmax

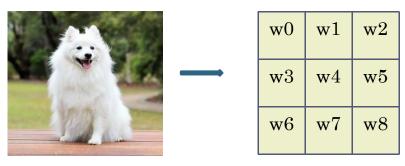




#### • 卷积层如何检测特征

http://novel.ict.ac.cn/aics

- ■检测复杂边缘
- 将权重作为参数, 在训练中学习。



filter/kernel

▶ 卷积神经网络的两个重要特征: <u>局部连接、权重共享</u>
可有效减少权重参数,避免过拟合,为增加卷积层数提供可能。

#### 卷积神经网络



- 卷积神经网络
  - 生物学上局部感受野(Receptive Field)
- 卷积神经网络有两个结构上的特性:
  - ■局部连接
  - 权重共享

#### A bit of history:

#### **Hubel & Wiesel**,

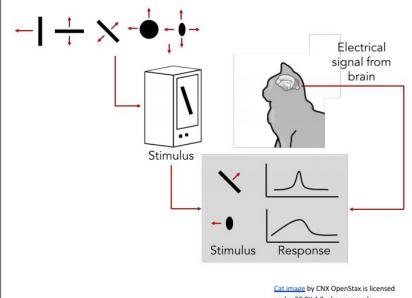
1959

RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE **NEURONES IN** THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

1962

RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR INTERACTION AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

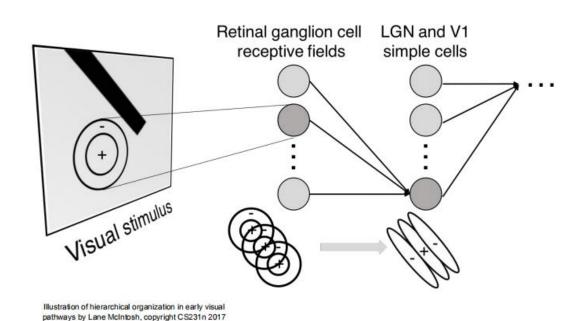
1968...



under CC BY 4.0; changes made



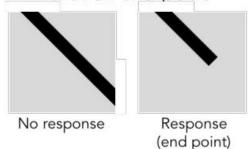
# Hierarchical organization

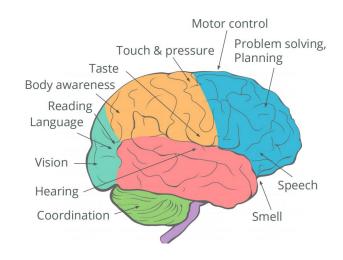


Simple cells: Response to light orientation

Complex cells:
Response to light
orientation and movement

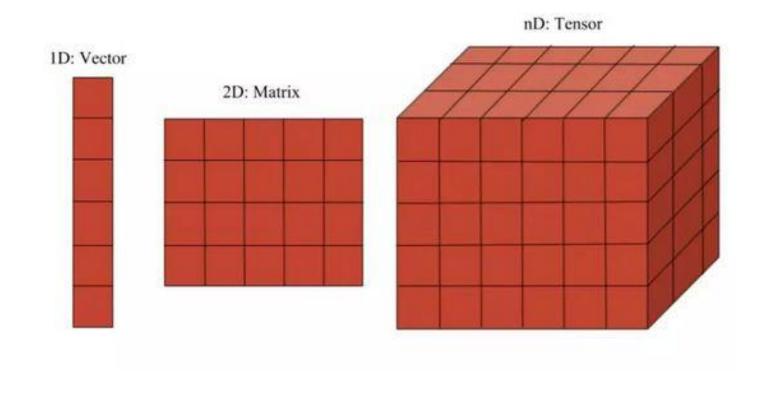
Hypercomplex cells: response to movement with an end point







•数据表示:矩阵,张量(Tensor)



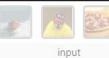
#### CNN EXPLAINER Learn Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) in your browser!



output

⊕ Unit 
▼

Show detail



(64, 64, 3)

Red channel

Green

0.0 0.5 1.0









(62, 62, 10)

-2.93

0.00



relu\_1\_1

(62, 62, 10)









-7,88

0.00

7.88



(60, 60, 10)























































relu\_1\_2

(60, 60, 10)

max\_pool\_1

(30, 30, 10)

conv\_2\_1

(28, 28, 10)

-13.85

0.00

13.85

relu\_2\_1

(28, 28, 10)



































































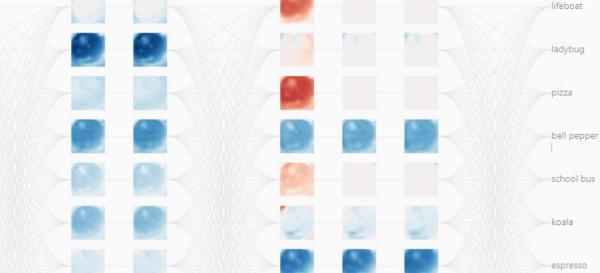






red panda

orange



conv\_2\_2 (26, 26, 10)

relu\_2\_2

(26, 26, 10)

max\_pool\_2

(13, 13, 10)

0.00

20,04

-20.04



# 卷积层



- 卷积经常用在信号处理中,用于计算信号的延迟累积。
  - ■假设一个信号发生器每个时刻t产生一个信号xt , 其信息的衰减率为wk , 即在k-1个时间步长后, 信息为原来的wk 倍
    - •假设w1 = 1,w2 = 1/2,w3 = 1/4
- 时刻t收到的信号yt 为当前时刻产生的信息和以前时刻延迟信息的叠加

$$y_{t} = 1 \times x_{t} + 1/2 \times x_{t-1} + 1/4 \times x_{t-2}$$

$$= w_{1} \times x_{t} + w_{2} \times x_{t-1} + w_{3} \times x_{t-2}$$

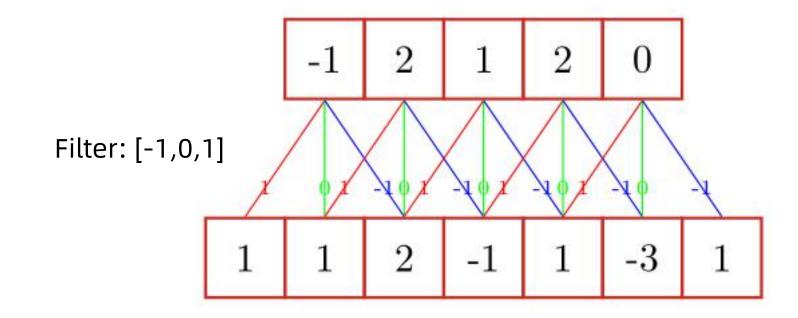
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{3} w_{k} \cdot x_{t-k+1}.$$

滤波器 (filter) 或卷积核 (convolution kernel)

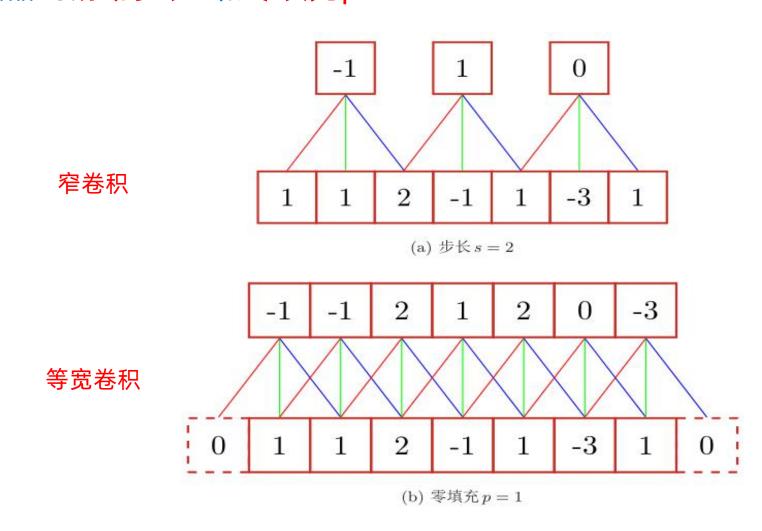


- 卷积经常用在信号处理中,用于计算信号的延迟累积。
  - 给定一个收入信号序列 x 和滤波器 w 卷积的输出为:

$$y_t = \sum_{k=1}^m w_k x_{t-k+1}$$



• 引入滤波器的滑动步长s和零填充p





• 在图像处理中, 图像是以二维矩阵的形式输入到神经网络中, 因此我们需要二维卷积。

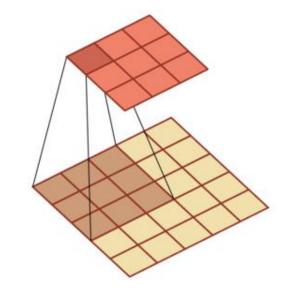
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{w} \otimes \mathbf{x},$$

 $\otimes$ 

$$y_{ij} = \sum_{u=1}^{m} \sum_{v=1}^{n} w_{uv} \cdot x_{i-u+1,j-v+1}.$$

1	1	1 ×-1	$1_{_{ imes 0}}$	$1_{_{ imes 0}}$
-1	0	-3 ×0	0	$1_{{}_{ imes 0}}$
2	1	$1_{_{ imes 0}}$	-1 <sub>×0</sub>	0
0	-1	1	2	1
1	2	1	1	1

	1	0	0		0	-2	-1
12	0	0	0	=	2	2	4
	0	0	-1		-1	0	0





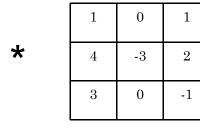
#### • 数学:

■ 卷积运算

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x(i)h(n-i) = x(n) * h(n) \qquad ("*" 表示卷)$$

■神经网络:实际为计算矩阵内积(相关系数);

2 1	3 0	1 1	5	2	3
7 4	4 -3	5 2	2	3	1
3 3	90	6-1	0	4	2
0	6	4	7	1	2
4	1	0	8	0	6
7	0	2	1	6	3



32		

# 卷积层



2	;	3 1	1 0	5 1	2	3
7	4	4 4	5 -3	2 2	3	1
3	!	9 3	60	0-1	4	2
0		6	4	7	1	2
4		1	0	8	0	6
7	(	0	2	1	6	3

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

32	40	

	2	3	1	5	2	3
	7 1	4 0	5 1	2	3	1
	3 4	9 -3	6 2	0	4	2
	0 3	6 0	4 -1	7	1	2
_	4	1	0	8	0	6
	7	0	2	1	6	3

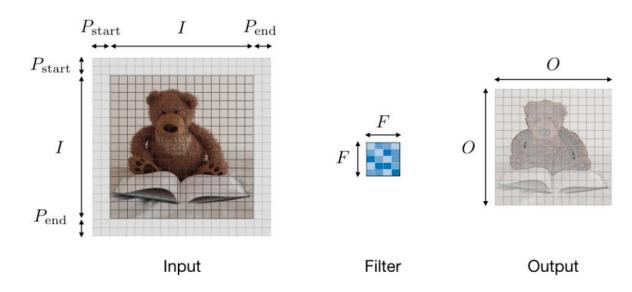
32	40	37	7
5			



#### • 离散卷积的边缘效应

**Parameter compatibility in convolution layer** — By noting I the length of the input volume size, F the length of the filter, P the amount of zero padding, S the stride, then the output size O of the feature map along that dimension is given by:

$$O = rac{I - F + P_{ ext{start}} + P_{ ext{end}}}{S} + 1$$



Remark: often times,  $P_{
m start} = P_{
m end} riangleq P$ , in which case we can replace  $P_{
m start} + P_{
m end}$  by 2P in the formula above.

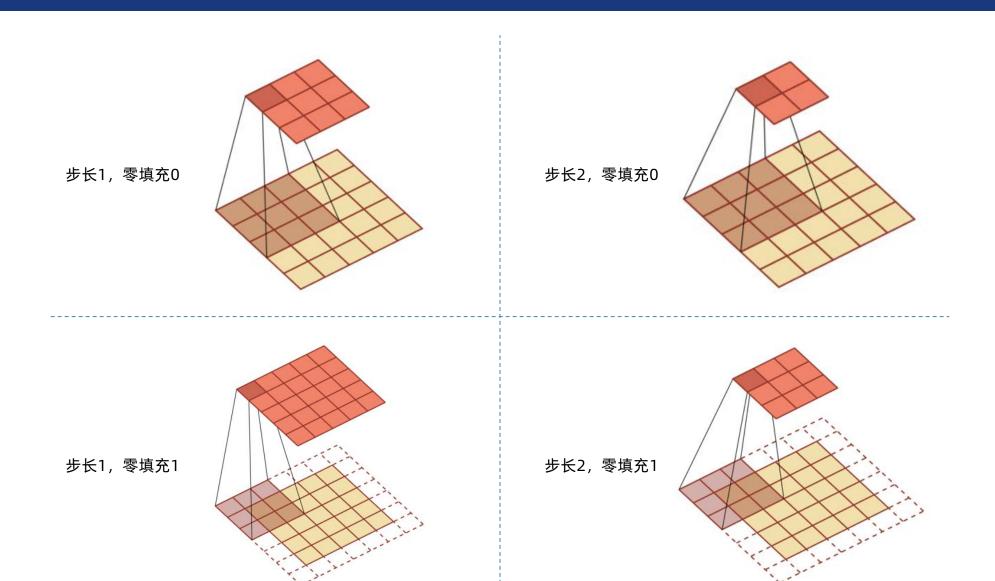


#### • 离散卷积的边缘效应

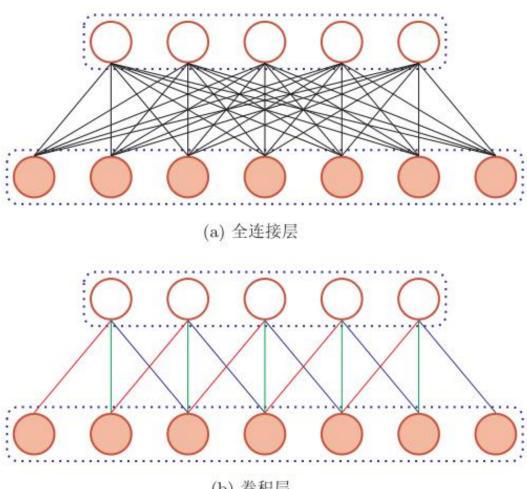
Zero-Padding, edge-padding, reflect-padding

Mode	Valid	Same	Full
Value	P = 0	$egin{aligned} P_{ ext{start}} &= \left\lfloor rac{S \lceil rac{I}{S}  ceil - I + F - S}{2}  ight floor \ P_{ ext{end}} &= \left\lceil rac{S \lceil rac{I}{S}  ceil - I + F - S}{2}  ight ceil \end{aligned}$	$P_{ ext{start}} \in \llbracket 0, F-1  rbracket$ $P_{ ext{end}} = F-1$
Illustration			
Purpose	<ul><li>No padding</li><li>Drops last convolution if dimensions do not match</li></ul>	• Padding such that feature map size has size $\left\lceil \frac{I}{S} \right\rceil$ • Output size is mathematically convenient • Also called 'half' padding	<ul> <li>Maximum padding such that end convolutions are applied on the limits of the input</li> <li>Filter 'sees' the input end-to- end</li> </ul>





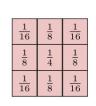
• 用卷积层代替全连接层



(b) 卷积层

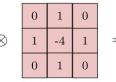


- •特征映射(Feature Map): 图像经过卷积后得到的特征。
  - 卷积核看成一个特征提取器











原始图像

0	1	1	
-1	0	1	=
-1	-1	0	

滤波器

输出特征映射



• 卷积层如何检测特征

• 检测垂直边缘

10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	o
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0

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

0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0

• 检测对角线边缘

10	10	10	10	10	0
10	10	10	10	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	0	0	o c	
10	0	0	0	o c	
0	0	0	0	0 0	

0	10	30	30
10	30	30	10
30	30	10	0
30	10	0	0



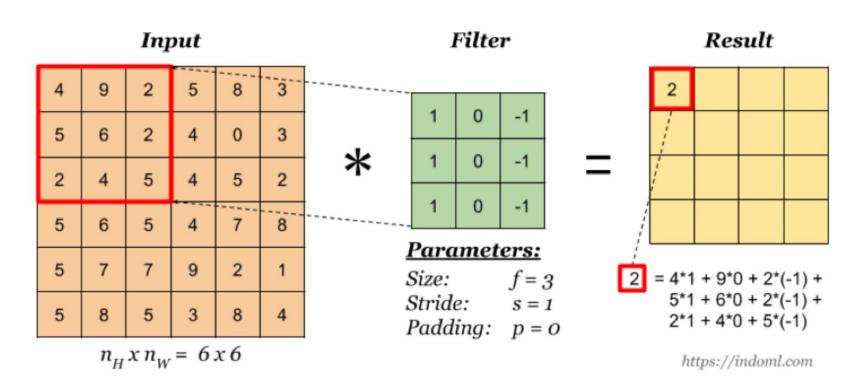
• 基本操作单元: 卷积层





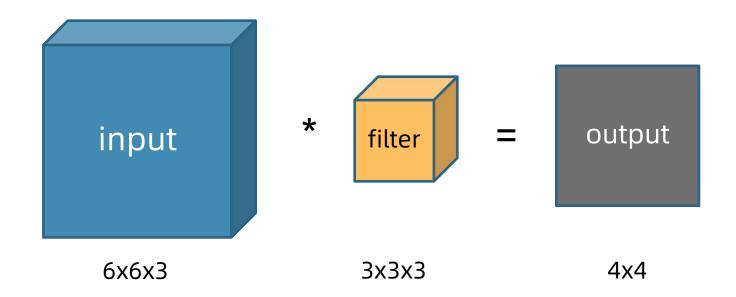
• 基本操作单元: 卷积层

#### 卷积核 (或称滤波器, filter/kernel)



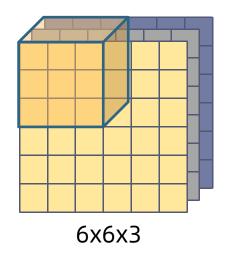


• 多输入特征图单输出特征图卷积运算

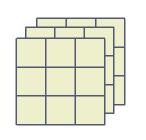


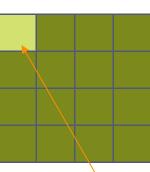
# 卷积层





\*





C = 0

0	0	0
0	2	2
0	1	2

3x3x3

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

4x4

C = 1

0	0	0
0	0	2
0	1	2

\*

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

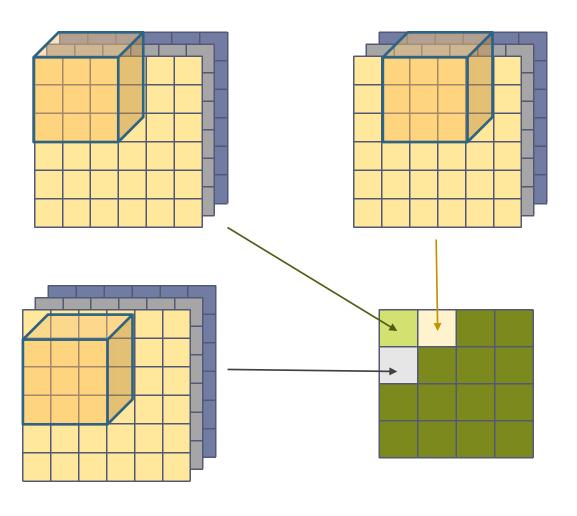
2-2-1+2 +

C = 2

0	0	0
0	1	1
0	0	2

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

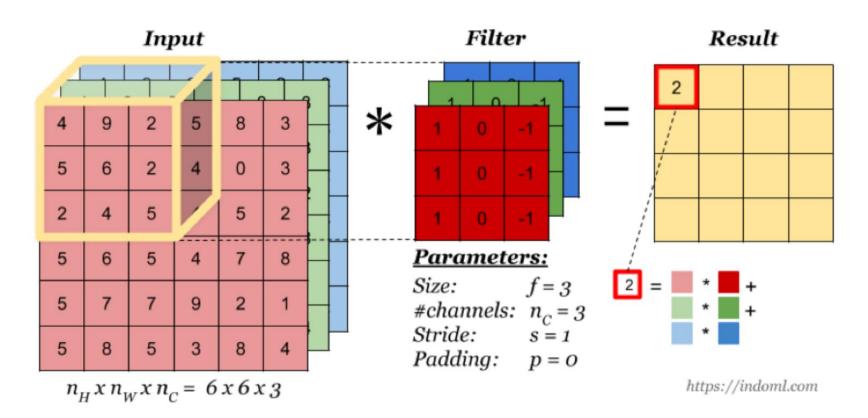






• 基本操作单元: 卷积层

#### 多通道卷积

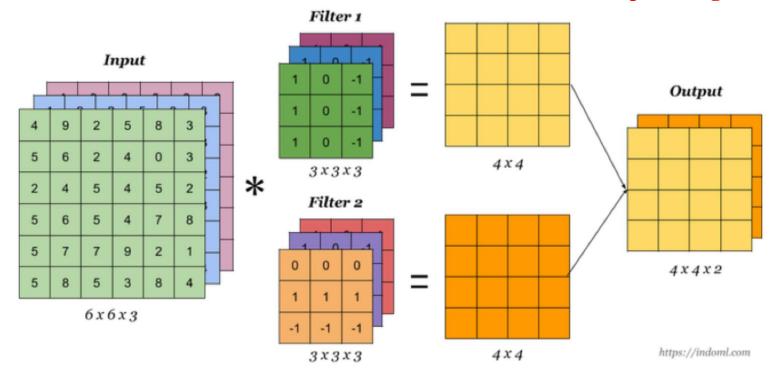




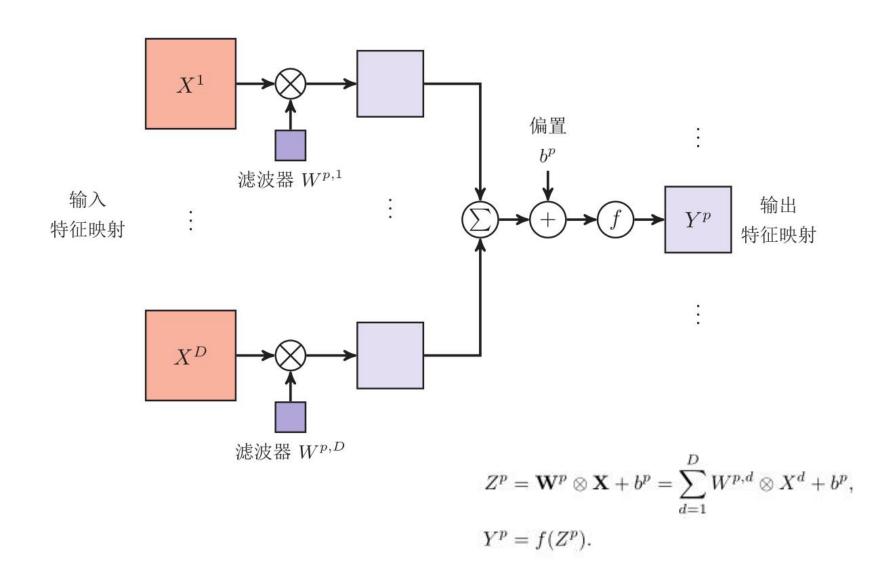
• 基本操作单元: 卷积层

多卷积核

- *size* = 3
- $c_{in} = 3$
- $c\_out = 2$
- *stride* = 1
- padding = 0

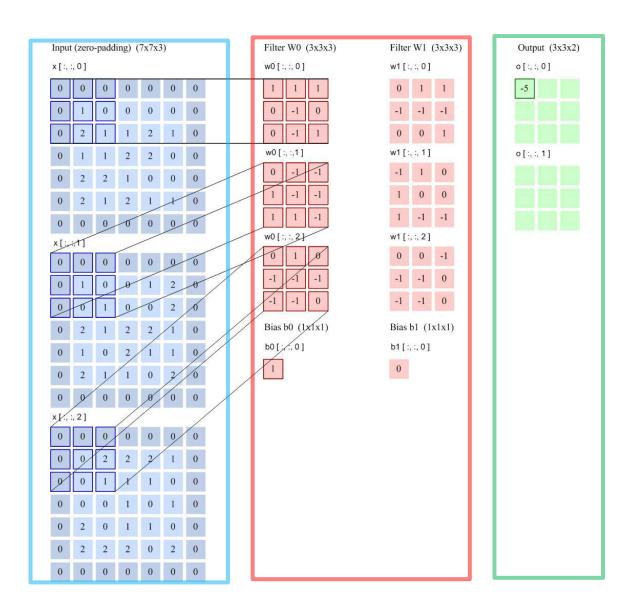




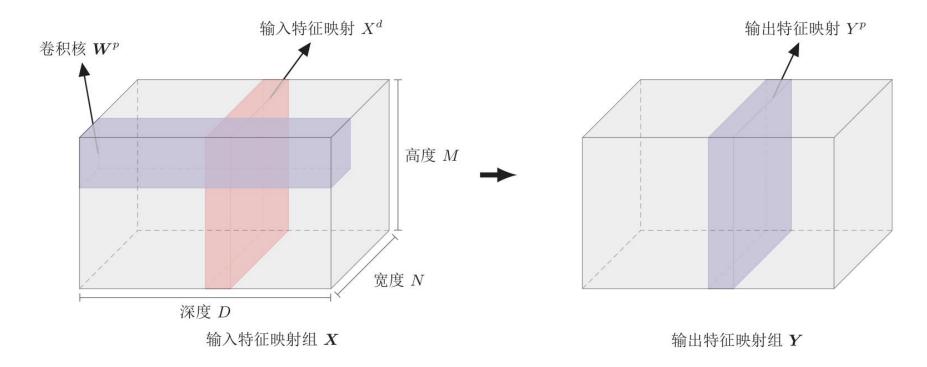


## 步长2 filter个数3 3\*3 填充





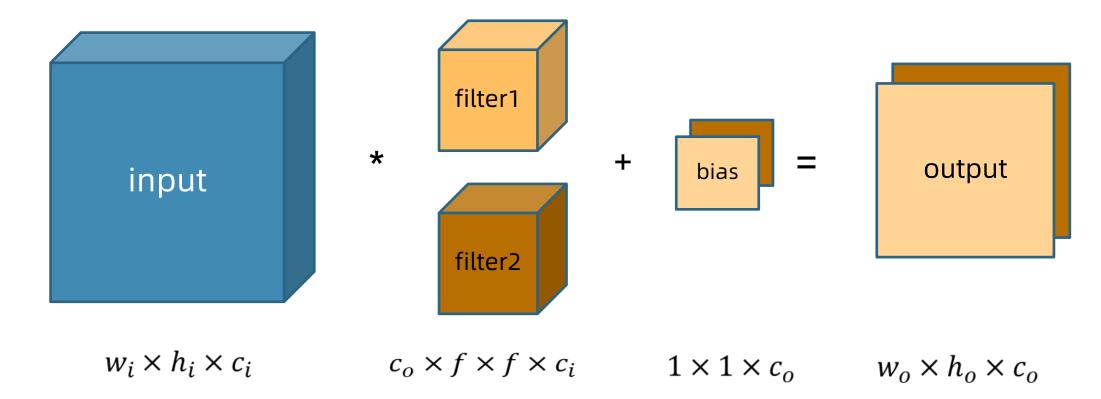
#### • 典型的卷积层为3维结构



$$Z^{p} = \mathbf{W}^{p} \otimes \mathbf{X} + b^{p} = \sum_{d=1}^{D} W^{p,d} \otimes X^{d} + b^{p},$$
$$Y^{p} = f(Z^{p}).$$

## 总结: 卷积层参数





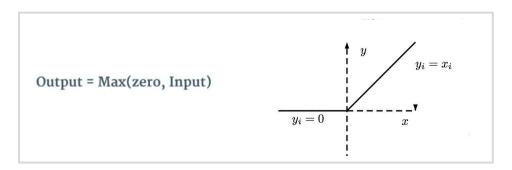
- stride
- pad
- output =  $\left[\frac{w_i + 2p f}{s} + 1\right] \times \left[\frac{h_i + 2p f}{s} + 1\right]$

- filter: 可训练
- bias:可训练,使分类器偏离激活函数原点, 更灵活;
- activation

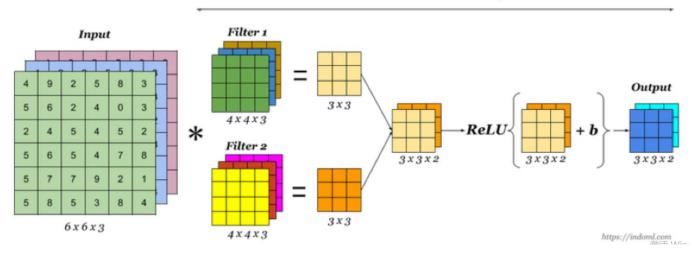


# 激活层

• 基本操作单元: 激活层



#### A Convolution Layer



• 基本操作单元: 激活层

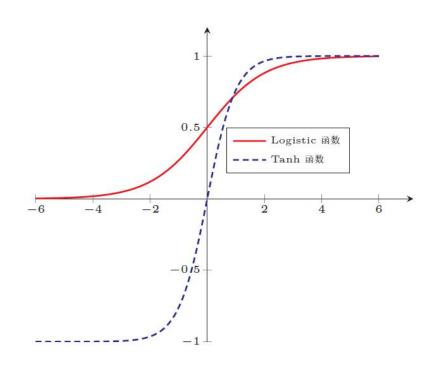


图 4.2 Logistic 函数和 Tanh 函数

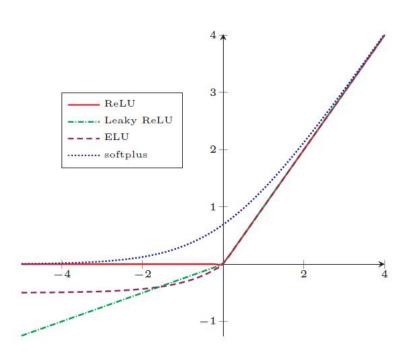
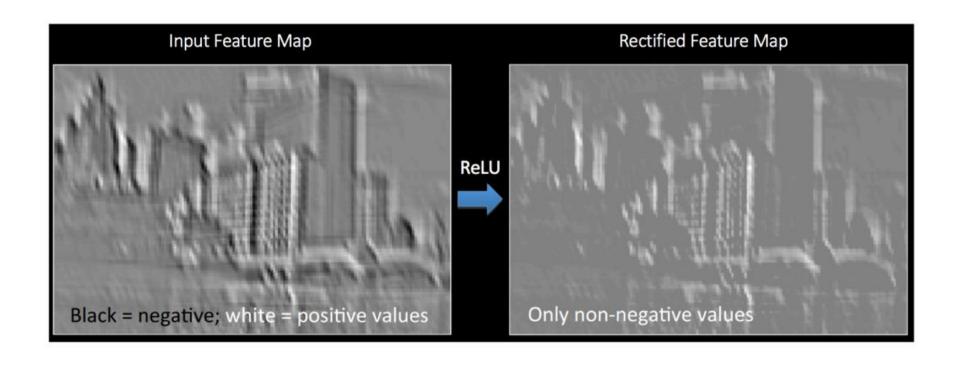


图 4.4 ReLU、Leaky ReLU、ELU以及Softplus函数

• 基本操作单元: 激活层

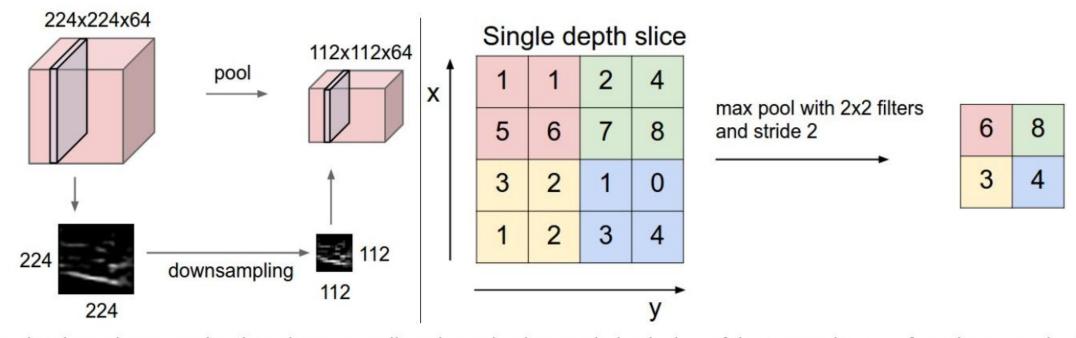




# 池化层



#### • 基本操作单元: 池化Pooling / 降采样 层

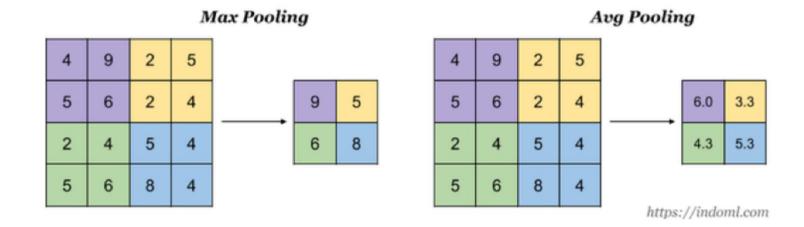


Pooling layer downsamples the volume spatially, independently in each depth slice of the input volume. **Left:** In this example, the input volume of size [224x224x64] is pooled with filter size 2, stride 2 into output volume of size [112x112x64]. Notice that the volume depth is preserved. **Right:** The most common downsampling operation is max, giving rise to **max pooling**, here shown with a stride of 2. That is, each max is taken over 4 numbers (little 2x2 square).

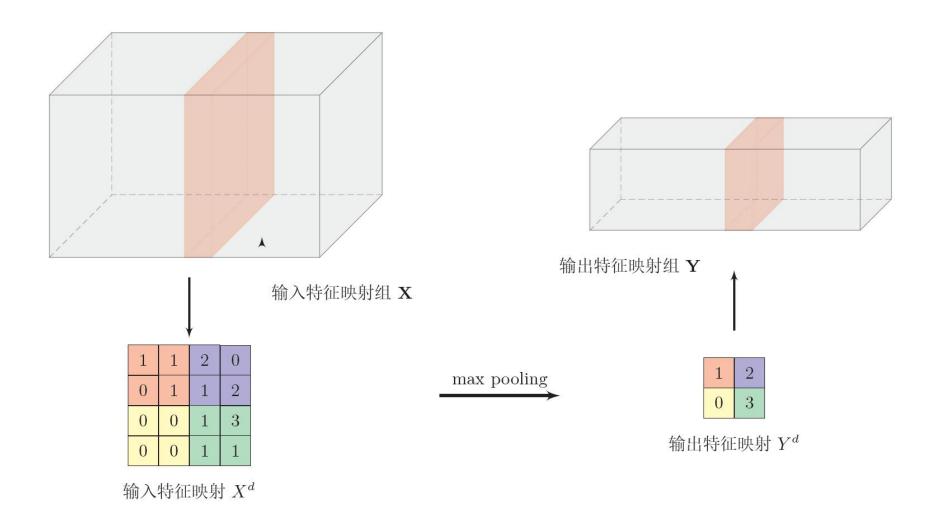


• 基本操作单元: 池化Pooling / 降采样 层

#### 池化层 (Pooling)

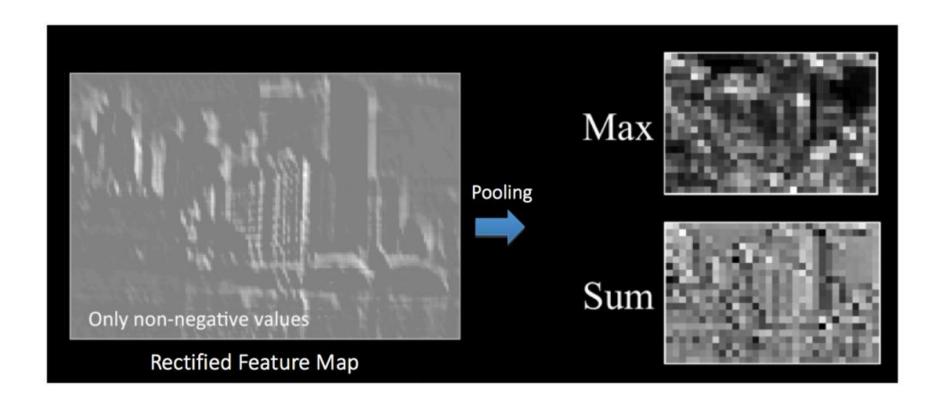


#### • 池化Pooling / 降采样 层





• 基本操作单元: 池化Pooling / 降采样 层

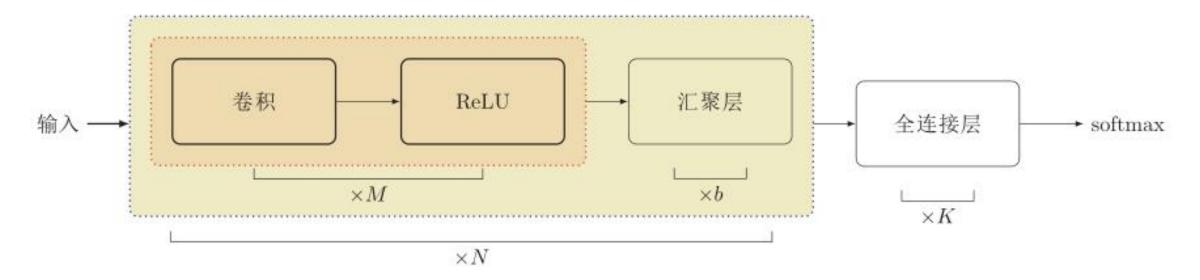




# CNN结构



- 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)。



# Example: LeNet5

```
class LeNet(nn.Module):
  def init (self):
     super(LeNet, self).__init__()
     self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 6, 5, padding=2)
     self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 5)
     self.fc1 = nn.Linear(16*5*5, 120)
     self.fc2 = nn.Linear(120, 84)
     self.fc3 = nn.Linear(84, 10)
  def forward(self, x):
     x = F.max_pool2d(F.relu(self.conv1(x)), (2, 2))
     x = F.max_pool2d(F.relu(self.conv2(x)), (2, 2))
     x = flatten(x)
     x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
     x = F.relu(self.fc2(x))
     x = self.fc3(x)
     return x
```



#### • 深度特征学习

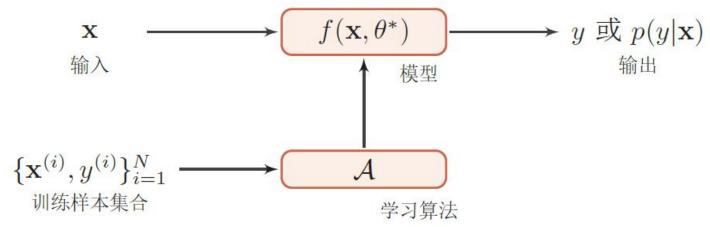
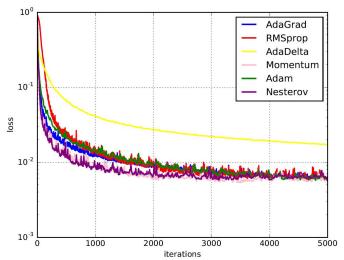


图 2.2 机器学习系统示例

L = 1, if  $y \neq f(x)$  L = CE(y, f(x)) 交叉熵  $L = ||y - f(x)||_1$ 



#### • 深度特征学习



图 1.3 传统机器学习的数据处理流程

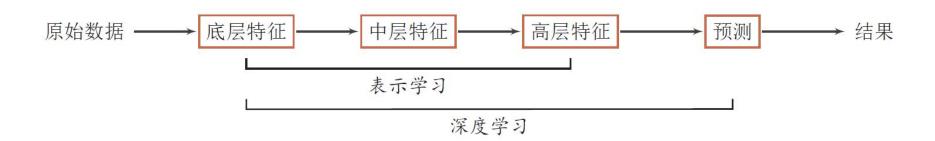
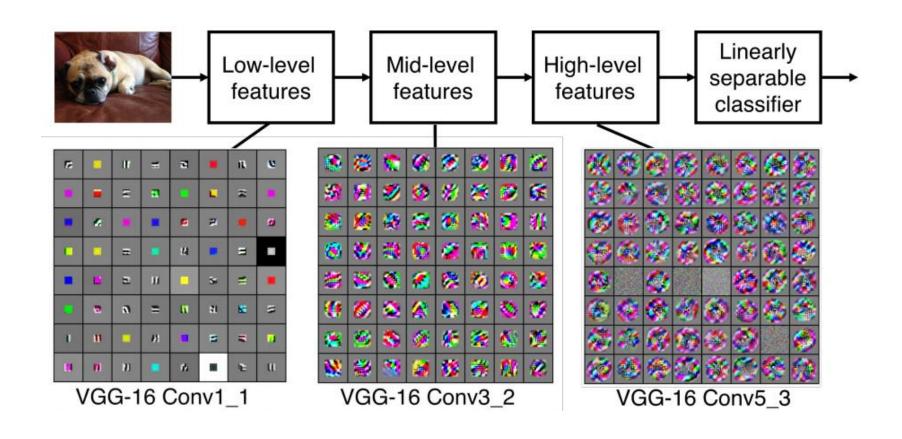


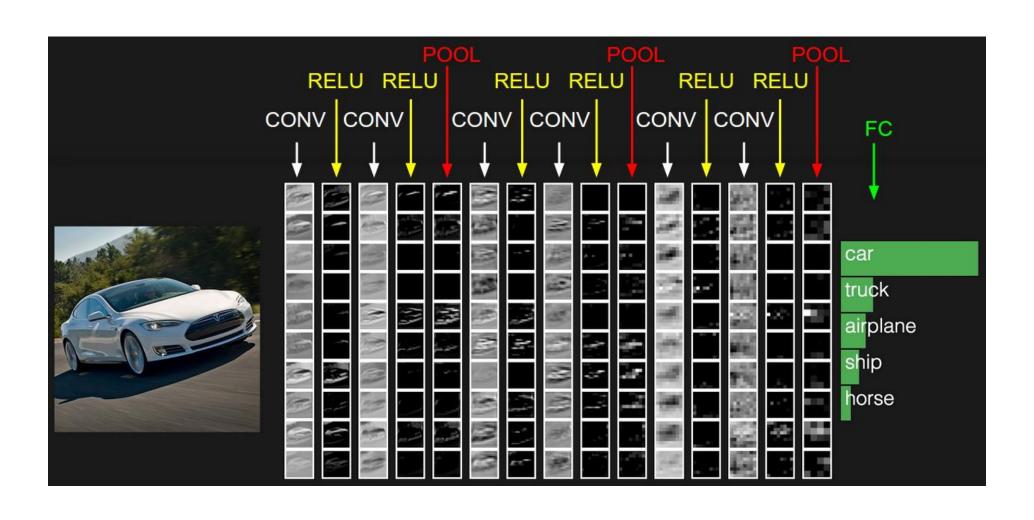
图 1.5 深度学习的数据处理流程

#### 表示学习

• CNN以图像的原始像素作为输入,基于输出层定义的损失函数使用反向传播算法<mark>端到端(End-to-end)</mark>学习,从而自动学习得到图像底层到高层的层次化语义表达



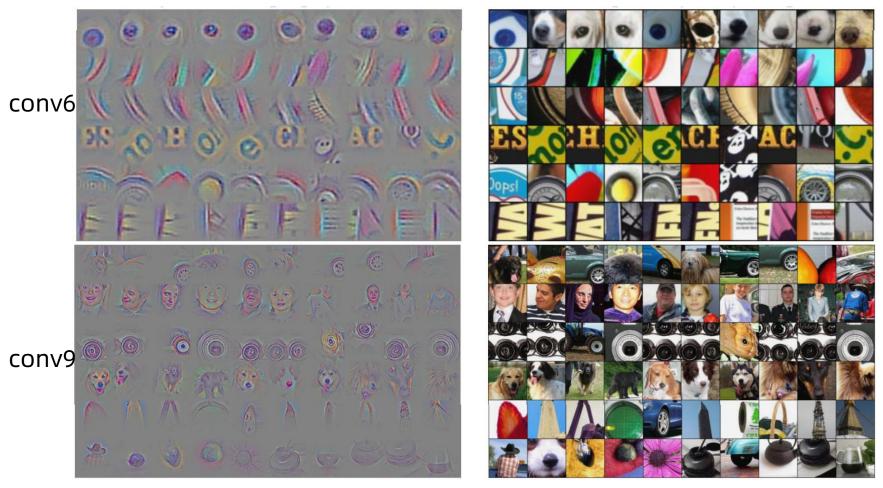




# 3 浅层学习局部特征,深层学习整体特征



神经网络可视化:



Springenberg, J. T.; Dosovitskiy, A.; Brox, T. & Riedmiller, M. Striving for simplicity: the all convolutinal net ICML, 2015, 1-12

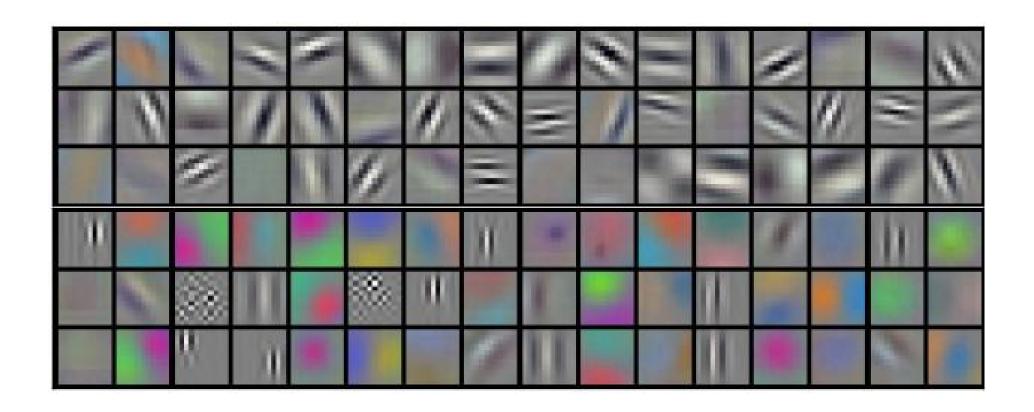


- 为何选择 "深" 而非 "广" 的网络结构
  - ▶ 即使只有一层隐层,只要有足够的神经元,神经网络理论上可以拟合任意连续函数。为什么还要使用深层网络结构?
- 深度网络可从局部到整体"理解图像"
  - ▶ 学习复杂特征时(例如人脸识别),浅层的卷积层感受野小,学习到局部特征,深层的卷积层感受野大, 学习到整体特征。
- 深度网络可减少权重数量
  - ▶ 以宽度换深度,用多个小卷积替代一个大卷积,在获得更多样特征的同时所需权重数量也更少。



# CNN可视化

• AlexNet中的滤波器 (96 filters [11x11x3])





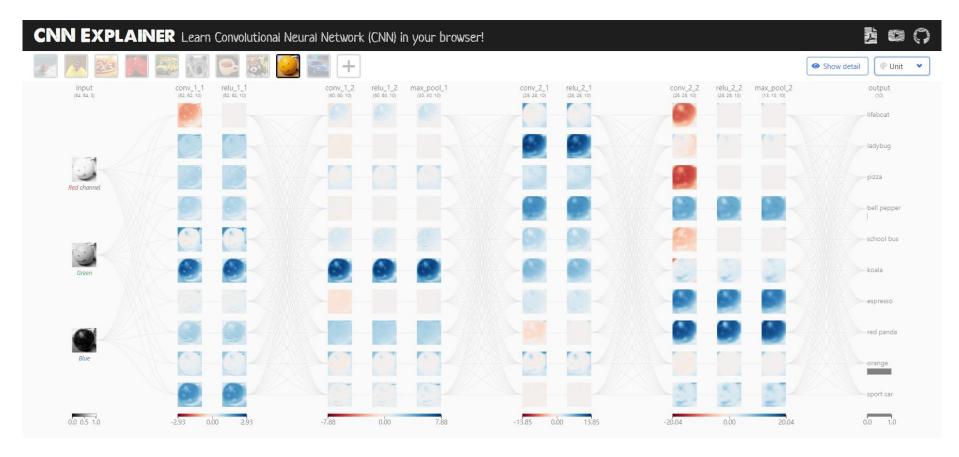
• CNN解释器: https://poloclub.github.io/cnn-explainer/

GitHub: https://github.com/poloclub/cnn-explainer

• 论文: https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.15004



佐治亚理工 Zijie Wang



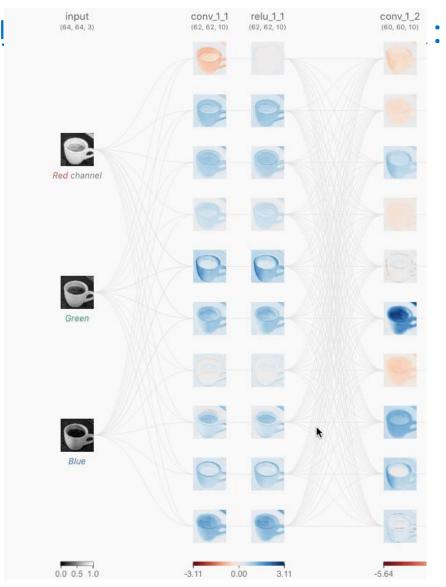


• 单击神经元, 进入弹性解释视图, 就可以看到卷积核滑动的过程的动画模拟:



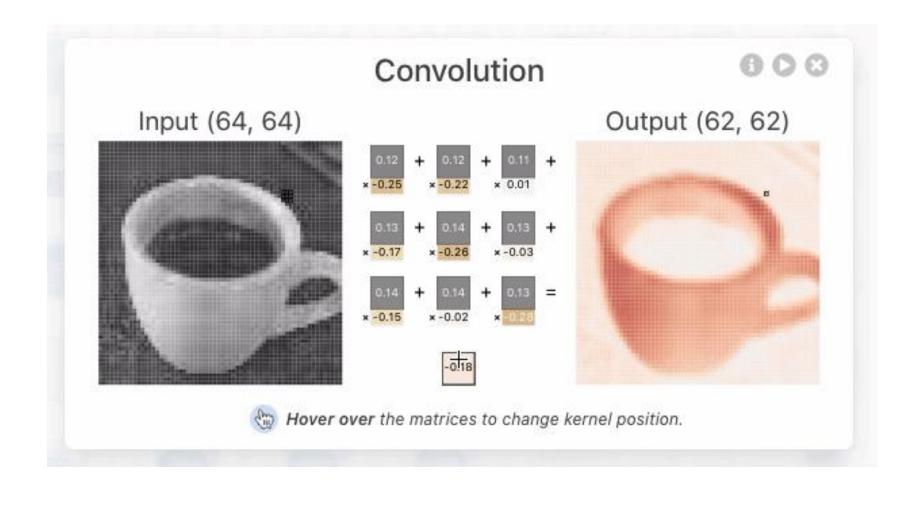


• 单击神经元,进入弹性解释视图,就可以看到





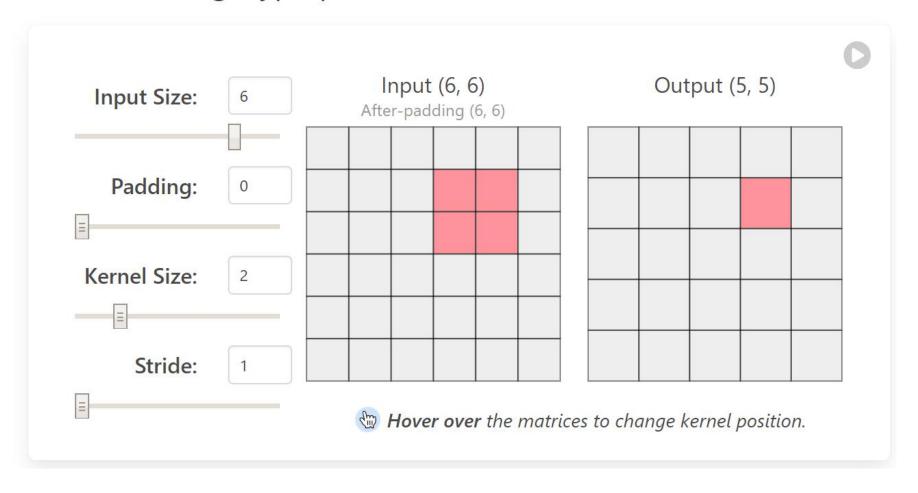
• 单击神经元, 进入弹性解释视图, 就可以看到卷积核滑动的过程的动画模拟:





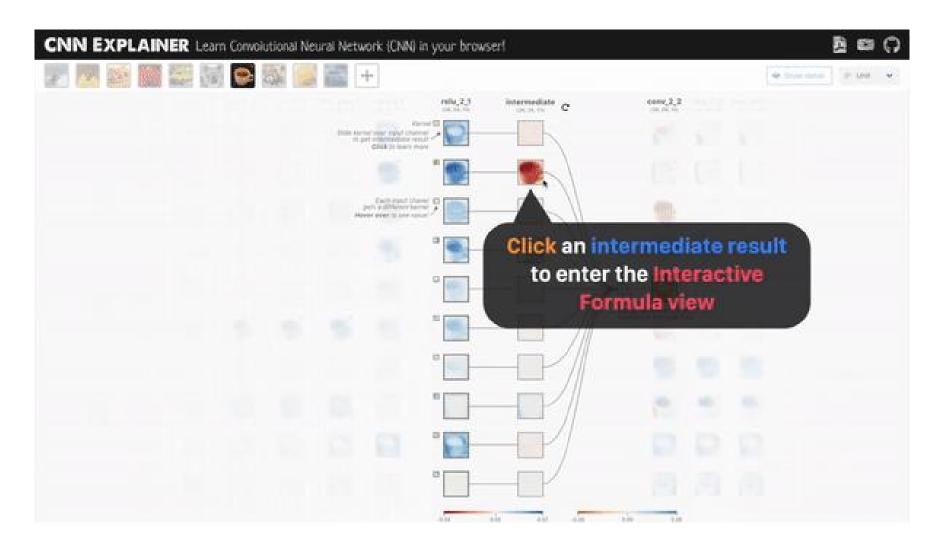
#### • 理解超参:

#### **Understanding Hyperparameters**



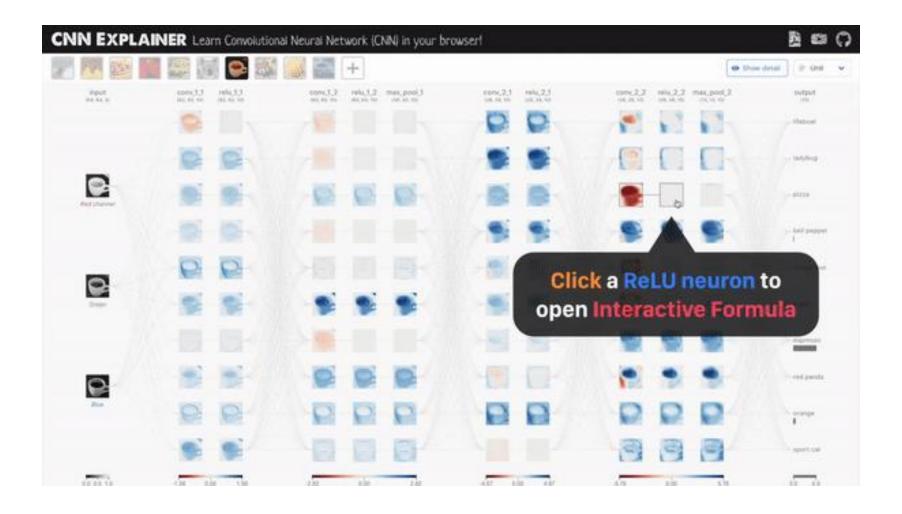


• 点击一个正在卷积的过程图,就可以看到更具体的过程:





•点击一个ReLU层的神经元,可以看具体过程,ReLU函数是这样工作的:





• 点击一个池化神经元, 也可以看具体最大池化层是怎样工作的:





- 看清CNN是怎么输出预测的
  - 点击最右侧的输出神经元,进入弹性解释视图:





• 可以查看Softmax函数的详情

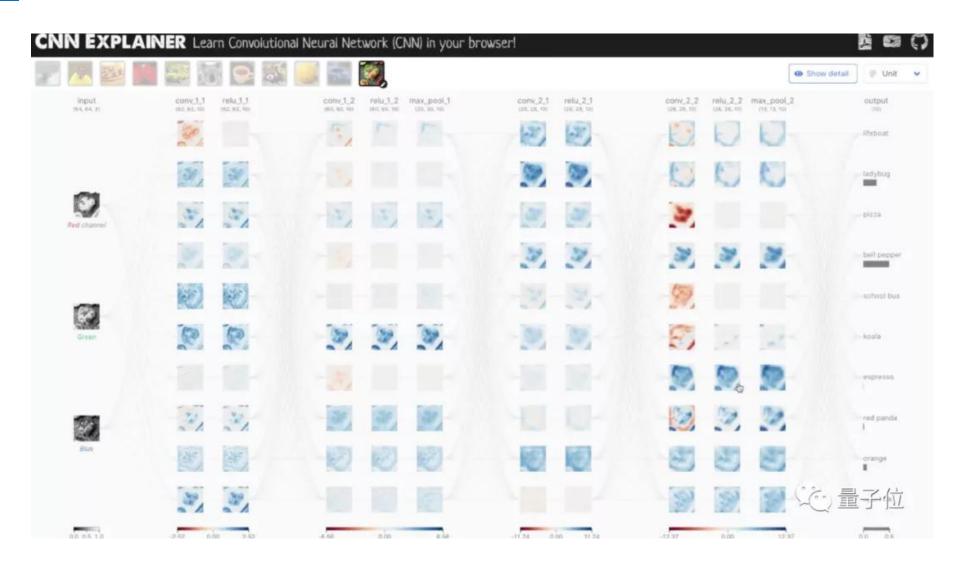


• 10层处理





• 10层处理



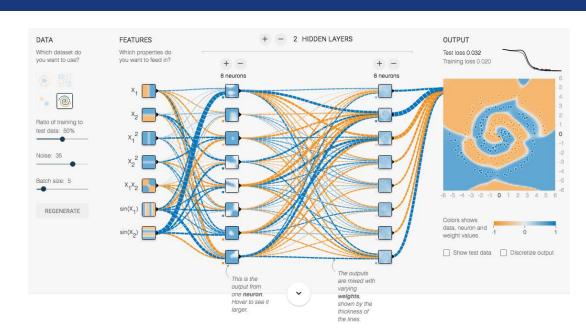


# 总结

#### 总结



- 神经网络
- 反向传播
- 卷积神经网络
  - 卷积层
  - 池化层
  - ▶激活层
  - 全连接层、线性层
- 经典网络结构
  - LeNet, AlexNet, VGG, ResNet, DenseNet
- Pytorch、TensorFlow







Thank You!

Q&A