Introduction of Reduced Convolutional Networks

精简卷积神经网络简介

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Outline

- **1** Preliminaries
- 2 Methodology
- **3** Applications
- **4** Discussions

Preliminaries

Preliminaries 1: 自学内容

我们假设你在学习本课程前已经了解了如下概念的内容:

FC Fully Connected Layer,全连接层
Activations Activation Functions 激活函数

当然,基本的高等数学、线性代数、概率论知识也是必要的。信息论也许也会有一定的帮助。

Preliminaries 2: 卷积层的计算

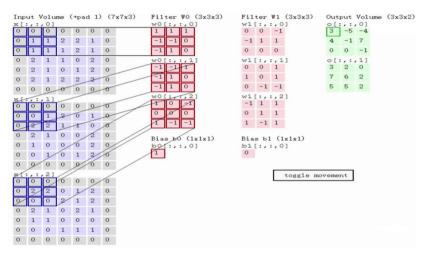


Figure. 卷积计算过程

Preliminaries 3: 卷积层的参数

上图讲解的是一个3*3的2D卷积,那么卷积层还有什么样的参数呢:

Filter 滤波器数量

Kernel Size 卷积核大小

Strides 步长

Padding 填充

Preliminaries 4: 池化层

虽然今天没有涉及池化的优化,但卷积总是和池化分不开的:

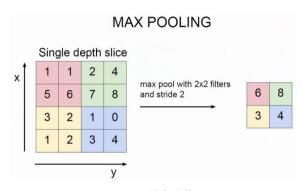


Figure. 最大池化

Methodology

Methodology 1: AlexNet

虽然AlexNet并非轻量化神经网络,但其中的两个方法,却是如今轻量化网络的重要基石:

Group Conv AlexNet中,为了在两个GPU上并行训练,其将卷积分解 为两个Group,从而在两个GPU上完成。

ReLU AlexNet中,采用了ReLU激活函数,相比先前的tanh和sigmoid函数,ReLU函数的计算速度,和训练时的收敛速度都更快。

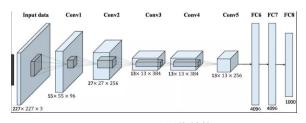


Figure. AlexNet网络结构

Methodology 2: Group Conv

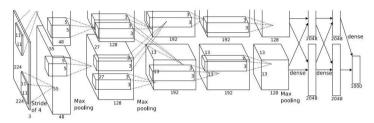


Figure 2: An illustration of the architecture of our CNN, explicitly showing the delineation of responsibilities between the two GPUs. One GPU runs the layer-parts at the top of the figure while the other runs the layer-parts at the bottom. The GPUs communicate only at certain layers. The network's input is 150,528-dimensional, and the number of neurons in the network's remaining layers is given by 253,440–186,624–64,896–64,896–43,264–4096–4096–1000.

Figure. AlexNet的Group Conv结构

你能从中找到对应Group Conv的部分吗?

Methodology 3: Depthwise Conv

虽然AlexNet的Group Conv的目的是将计算分配给两个GPU并行运行,但是这也同样减少了计算量。(想想看为什么)

如果说将每个通道,都分到其对应的Group中,这种Group Conv的特殊情况,就将其运算量减少到了最少的情况。但这样做的代价是什么?(可以想想互信息的概念)

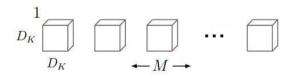


Figure. Depthwise Conv, 其中M是通道数, 也是滤波器数

Methodology 4: Depthwise Conv

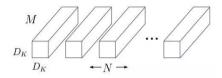


Figure. 标准的Conv(相对于 Depthwise Conv)

$$\mathbf{G}_{k,l,n} = \sum_{i,j,m} \mathbf{K}_{i,j,m,n} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{k+i-1,l+j-1,m}$$
普通卷积 $\hat{\mathbf{G}}_{k,l,m} = \sum_{i,j} \hat{\mathbf{K}}_{i,j,m} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{k+i-1,l+j-1,m}$ Depthwise Conv

想想看,两种卷积的计算复杂度。

Applications

Applications 1: MobileNet (V1)

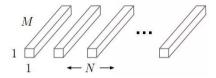


Figure. Pointwise Conv,即1结构的普通卷积

计算复杂度:

$$D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$$
普通卷积 $D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F$ Depthwise + Pointwise Conv

$$\frac{D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot D_F \cdot D_F + M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F}{D_K \cdot D_K \cdot M \cdot N \cdot D_F \cdot D_F} = \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{D_K^2}$$

Applications 2: MobileNet V2

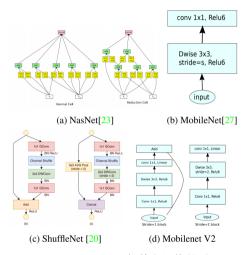


Figure. MobileNet V2与其它网络的对比

Applications 3: MobileNet V3

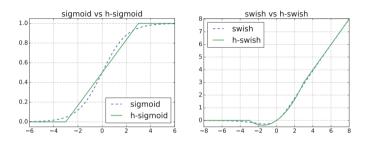


Figure. Sigmoid 和 Swish 的非线性形式及其hard近似

swish
$$x = x \cdot \sigma(x)$$
 $h - \text{swish } [x] = x \frac{\text{Re LU6}(x+3)}{6}$

Discussions

Discussions 1: 网络性能对比实验

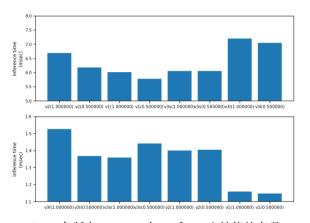


Figure. 各版本MobileNet在CPU和GPU上性能的表现

Discussions 2: 如何改进现有网络

大家可以思考,根据今天讲到的网络特性,对于不同的实际使用环境,如何改进现有网络?

今天的内容结束了,谢谢大家。