

全连接网络处理图  
像是，目标物占比  
小的时候，容易被  
背景淹没；  
网络不宜太深；

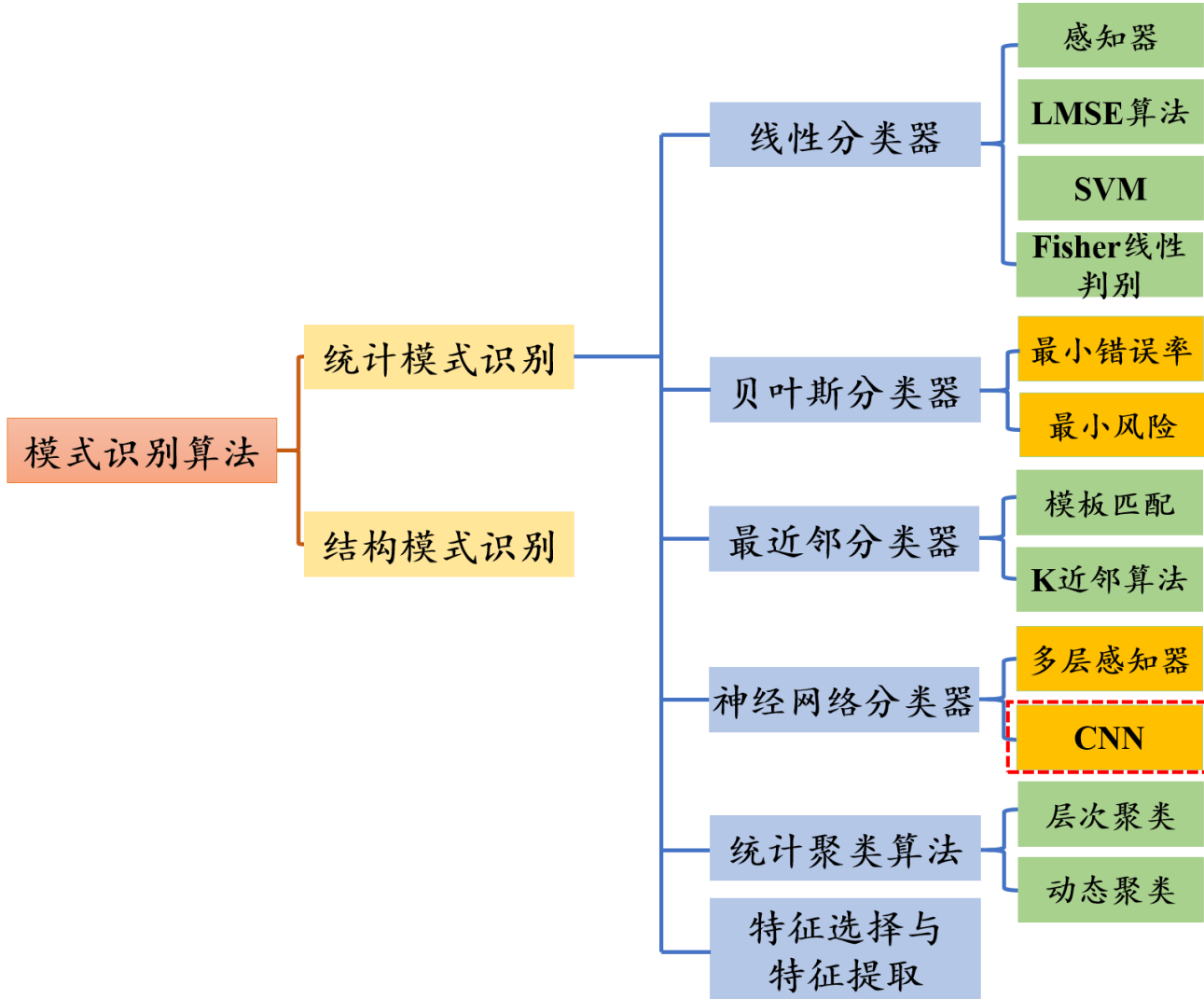
## 卷积神经网络 张俊超

中南大学  
航空航天学院





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

CCTV 1 《开讲啦》每周六晚十点半档播出

智速视频转换



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)

深度学习究竟是什么？



为什么要学习卷积神经网络？  
和人工神经网络(或全连接网络)有什么区别？



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)

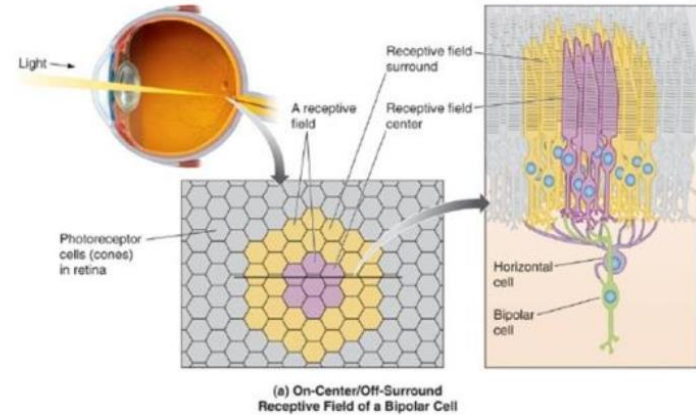


David H. Hubel



Torsten N. Wiesel

1981年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖获得者      视觉神经系统的分层结构和局部感受野



- 1959 年，哈佛医学院的神经生理学家 Hubel 和 Wiesel 在研究猫的视觉神经系统过程中，发现单个的视细胞只对一个很小区域内的光刺激有响应-**局部感受野**(Local Receptive Field)。对LRF的响应和侧抑制机制，使得视网膜能够对物体图像的边缘等信息产生强化的响应，即发现物体轮廓等关键信息。

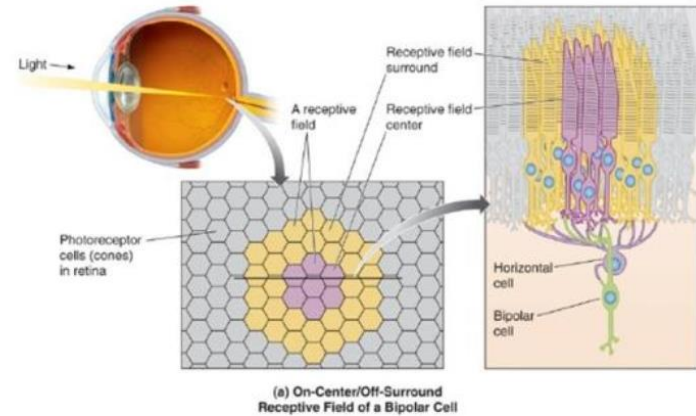
# 卷积神经网络(CNN)



David H. Hubel



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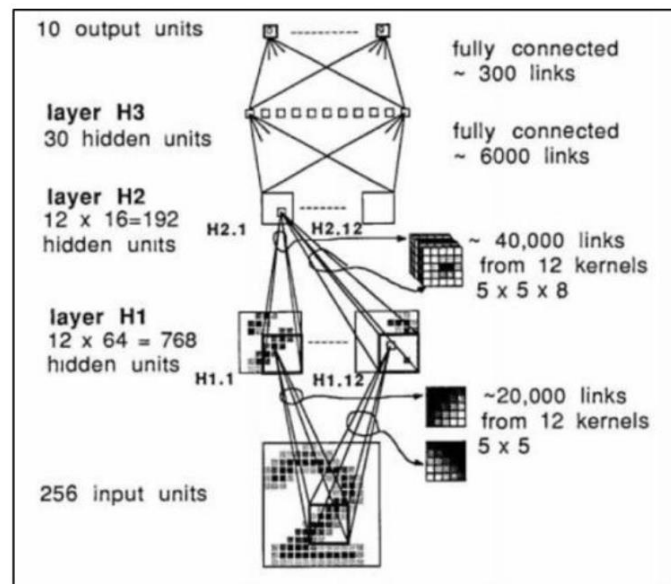
1981年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖获得者    视觉神经系统的分层结构和局部感受野

- 他们还发现**视觉神经系统是分层的**，上一层视神经细胞在刺激下产生的输出，会传递到下一层视神经细胞，同样以局部感受野的形式在下一层产生刺激，使得视觉信息能够逐层进行抽象，最终形成有效的视觉认知结果。

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)



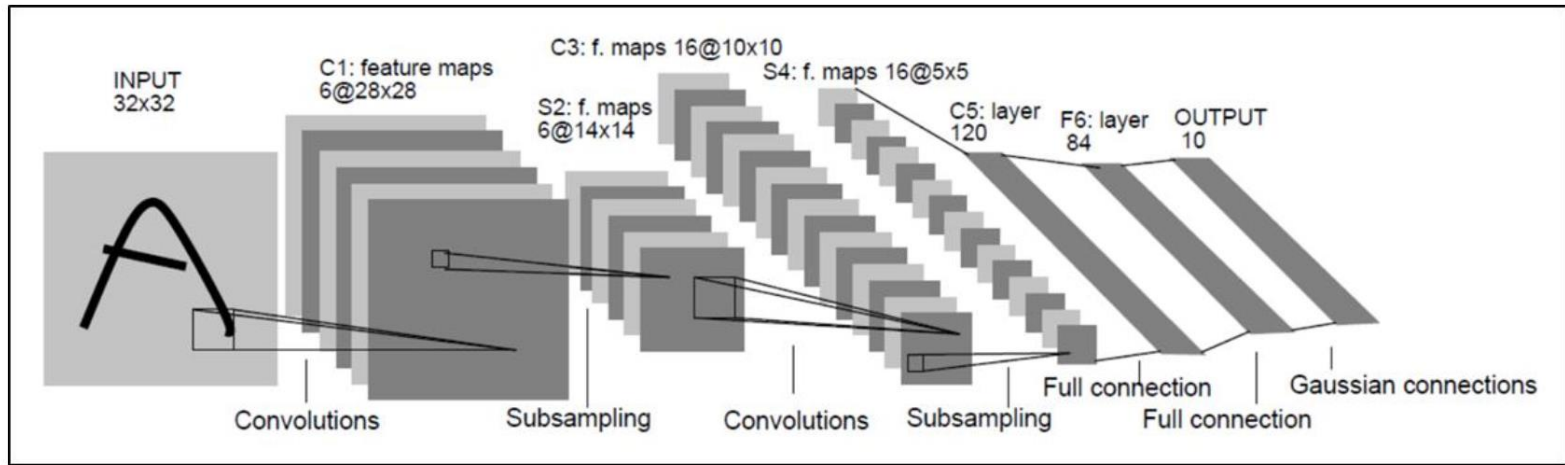
杨立昆  
Yann LeCun



LeNet, 1989

- 1989年，在前人工作的基础上，杨立昆结合局部感受野逐层特征提取和误差反向传播算法，提出了最初的**LeNet卷积神经网络模型**，并成功应用于信封邮政编码的手写数字识别，达到了约90%的正确率。

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)



## LeNet, 1989 → LeNet-5, 1998

- LeNet-5是Yann LeCun于1998年提出的改进的LeNet，它最重要的是在卷积层之间增加了**池化(Pooling)层**，不仅可以降低特征的维度，**而且还能增强系统对平移变换的特征不变性**。并且在手写数字识别训练集 MNIST 上的**正确率高达 99%以上**。

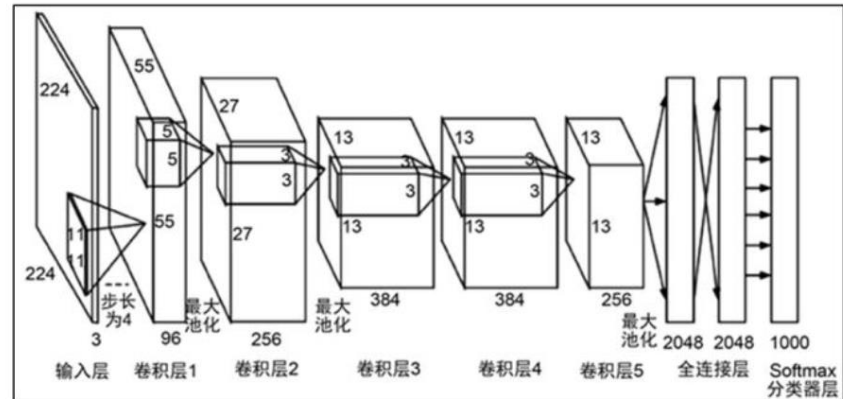


# 卷积神经网络(CNN)



Alex Krizhevsky

- ReLU
- Dropout
- GPU

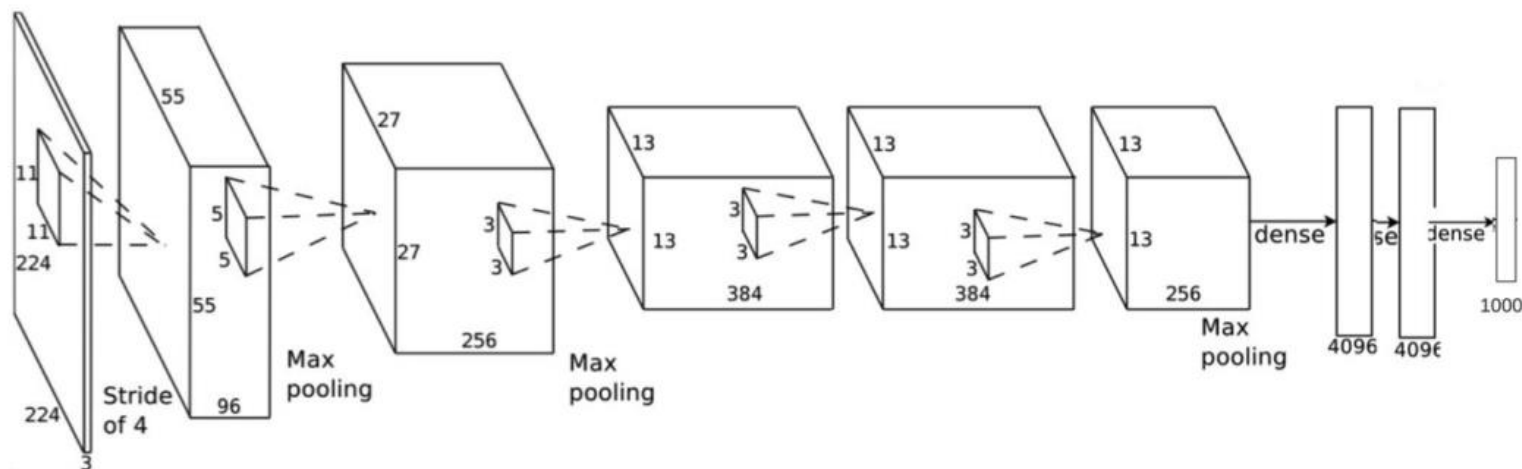


LeNet, 1989 LeNet-5, 1998 → AlexNet, 2012

- LeNet-5 的局部成功，还没能引起学术界和社会公众的普遍关注，直到 2012 年 **AlexNet 被提出**。
- Alex Krizhevsky(Hinton的研究生)，他在Hinton的指导和支持下，设计了一个卷积神经网络AlexNet，在2012年的ImageNet图像识别大赛中夺得冠军，并且top-5的错误率仅为15.3%，大幅度领先第二名的 26.2% 。

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)

## 网络结构(以AlexNet为例)

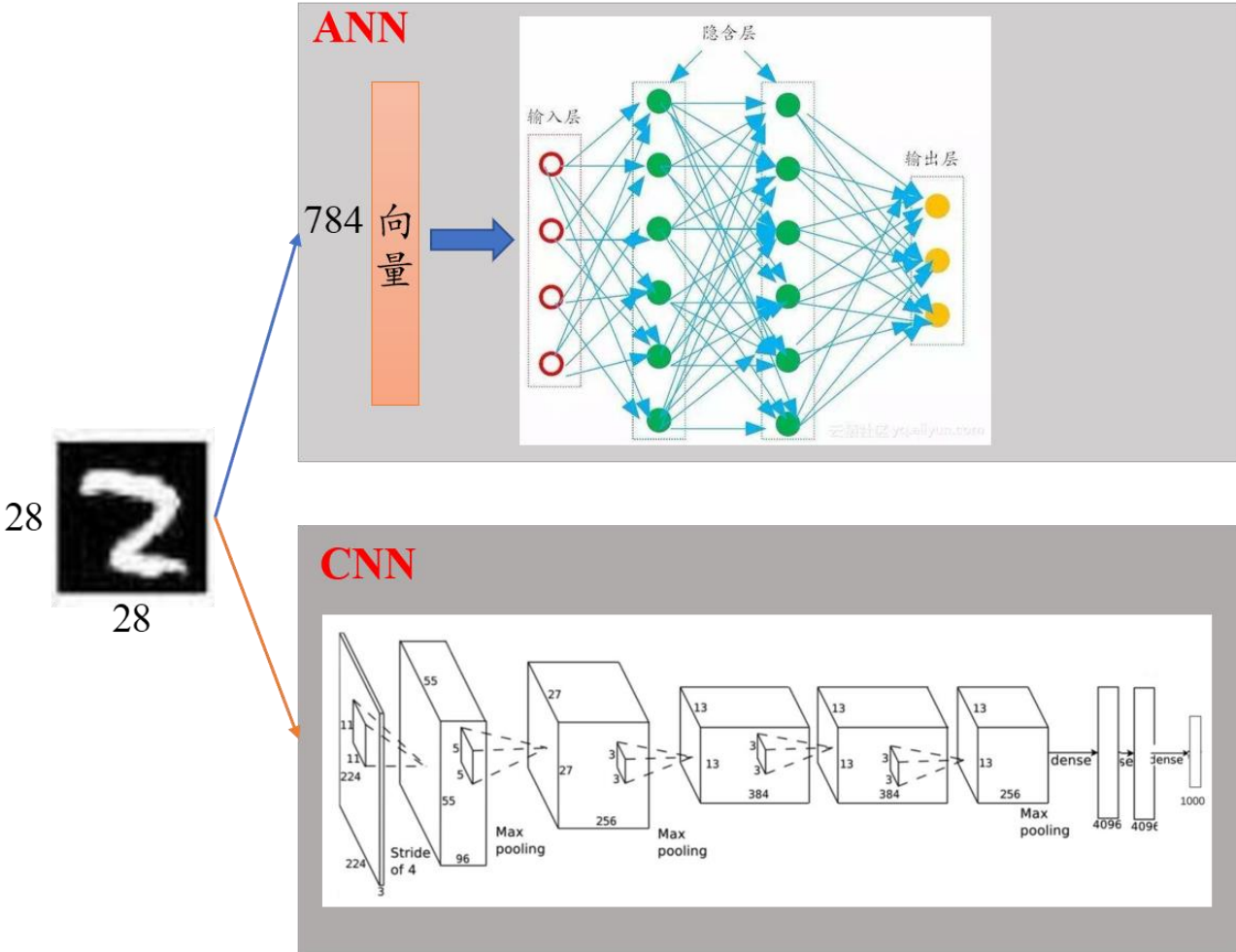


➤ 层级结构

➤ 输入层、卷积层、激励层、池化层、全连接层

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)

## 与全连接网络对比





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

□ 什么是卷积？

卷积核

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

|                 |                 |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|
| 1 <sub>x1</sub> | 1 <sub>x0</sub> | 1 <sub>x1</sub> | 0 | 0 |
| 0 <sub>x0</sub> | 1 <sub>x1</sub> | 1 <sub>x0</sub> | 1 | 0 |
| 0 <sub>x1</sub> | 0 <sub>x0</sub> | 1 <sub>x1</sub> | 1 | 1 |
| 0               | 0               | 1               | 1 | 0 |
| 0               | 1               | 1               | 0 | 0 |

Image

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 4 |  |  |
|   |  |  |
|   |  |  |

Convolved  
Feature

$$\begin{array}{r} (1 \times 1) \\ (1 \times 0) \\ (1 \times 1) \\ (0 \times 0) \\ (1 \times 1) \\ (1 \times 0) \\ (0 \times 1) \\ (0 \times 0) \\ + (1 \times 1) \\ \hline = 4 \end{array}$$

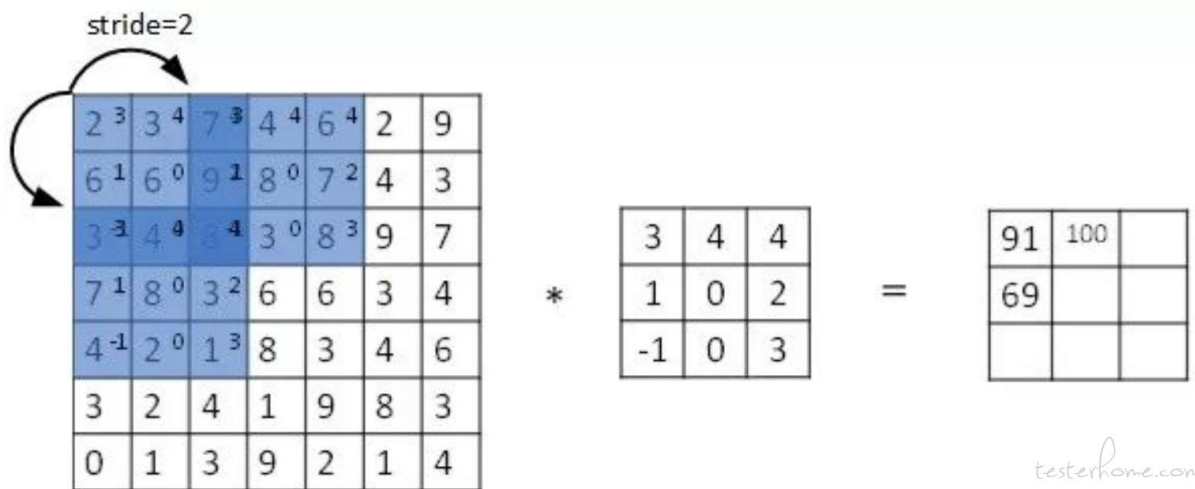




# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

## □ 明确几个概念

- 卷积核大小/ kernel size (或filter size)
- 深度/ depth (= 卷积核数目/ filter number)
- 步长/ stride
- 填充值/ padding





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

□ 输入图像大小:  $W*H*c$

➤ 卷积核大小:  $f*f*c$

➤ 卷积核数目:  $K$

➤ 步长Stride:  $s$

➤ 边界填充padding:  $p$

□ 输出图像大小为:  $W1*H1*K$

其中:

$$W1 = \lfloor (W + 2p - f) / s + 1 \rfloor$$

$$H1 = \lfloor (H + 2p - f) / s + 1 \rfloor$$

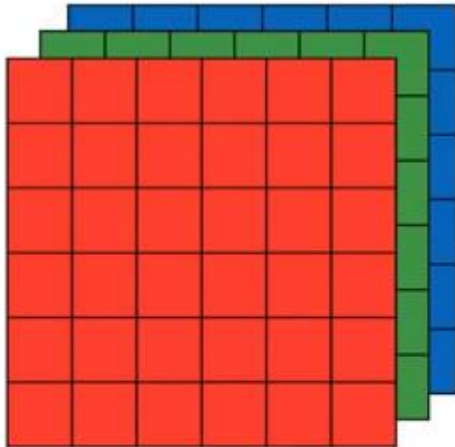
□  $s=1$ 时, 卷积前后保证图像大小(长和宽)不变:

$$p = \frac{f-1}{2}$$

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

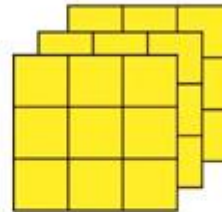
例子：  $s = 1, p = 0, f = 3, c = 3, K = 1$

$$\frac{6 + 2 * 0 - 3}{1} + 1 = 4$$

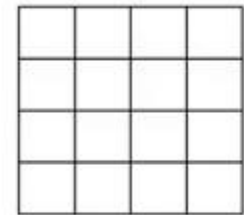


对于一张具有3通道的RGB颜色的图像其大小为6\*6\*3

\*



=



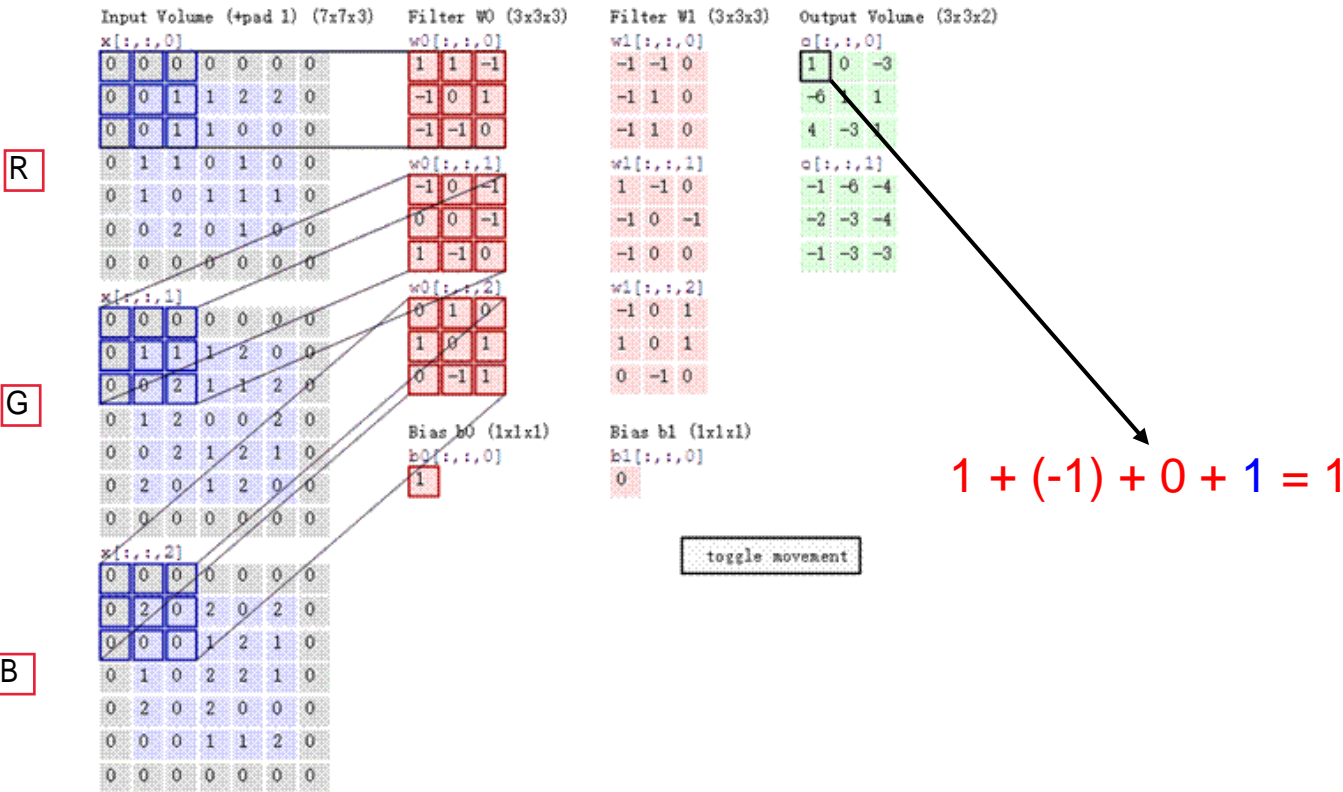
4 x 4

卷积核大小也为3\*3\*3即具有3个颜色通道的卷积核

生成一个4\*4大小的特征图

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

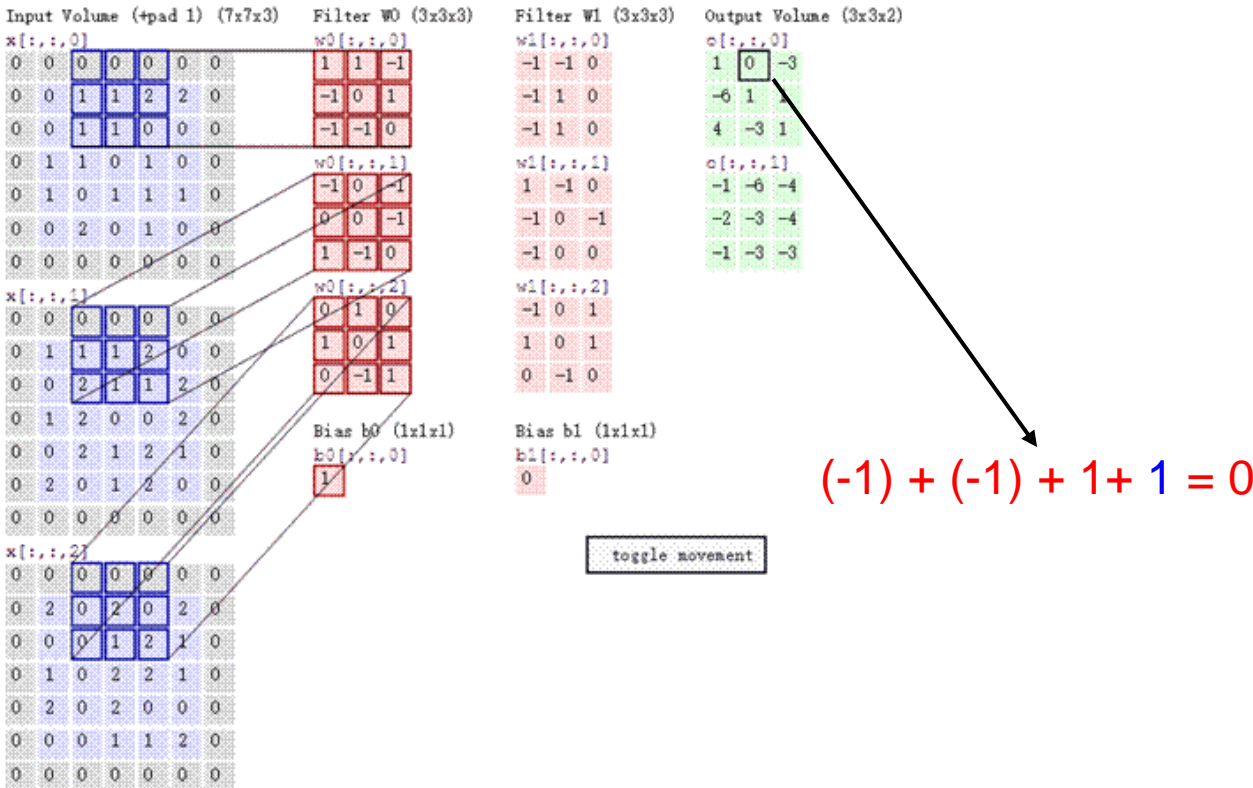
## □ 多通道图像如何卷积？





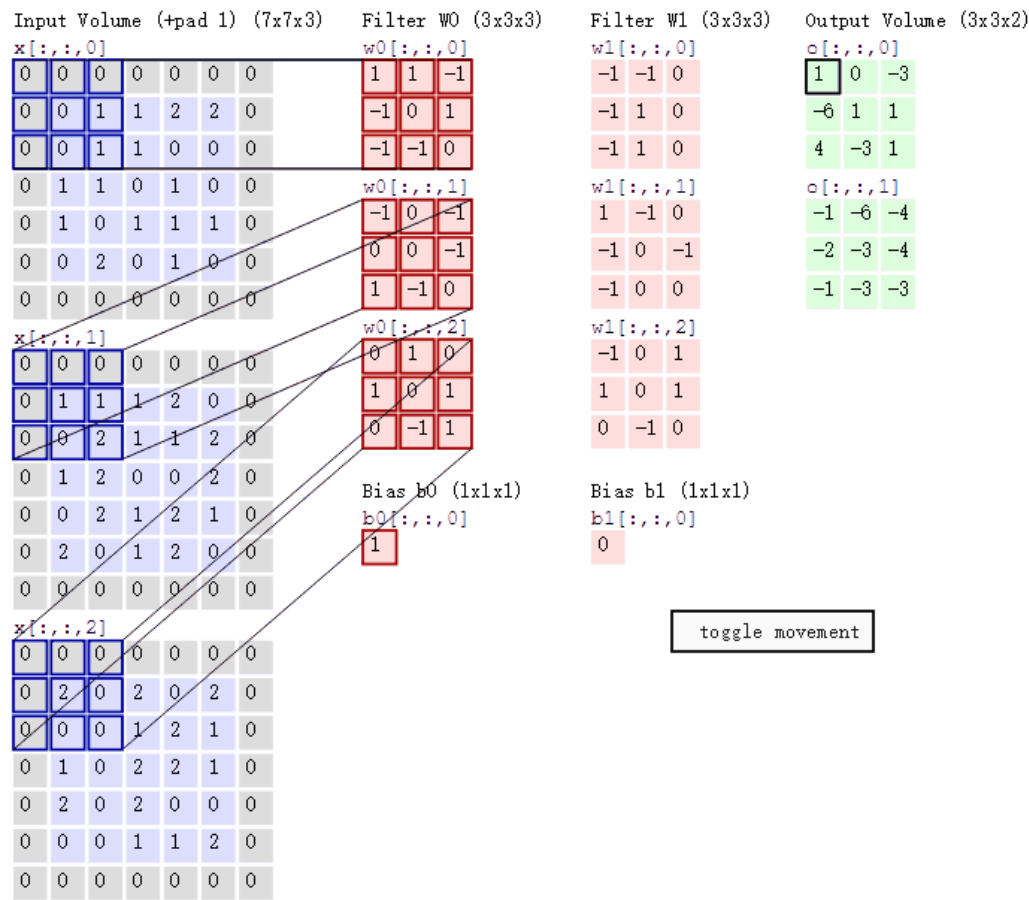
# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

□  $s = 2$



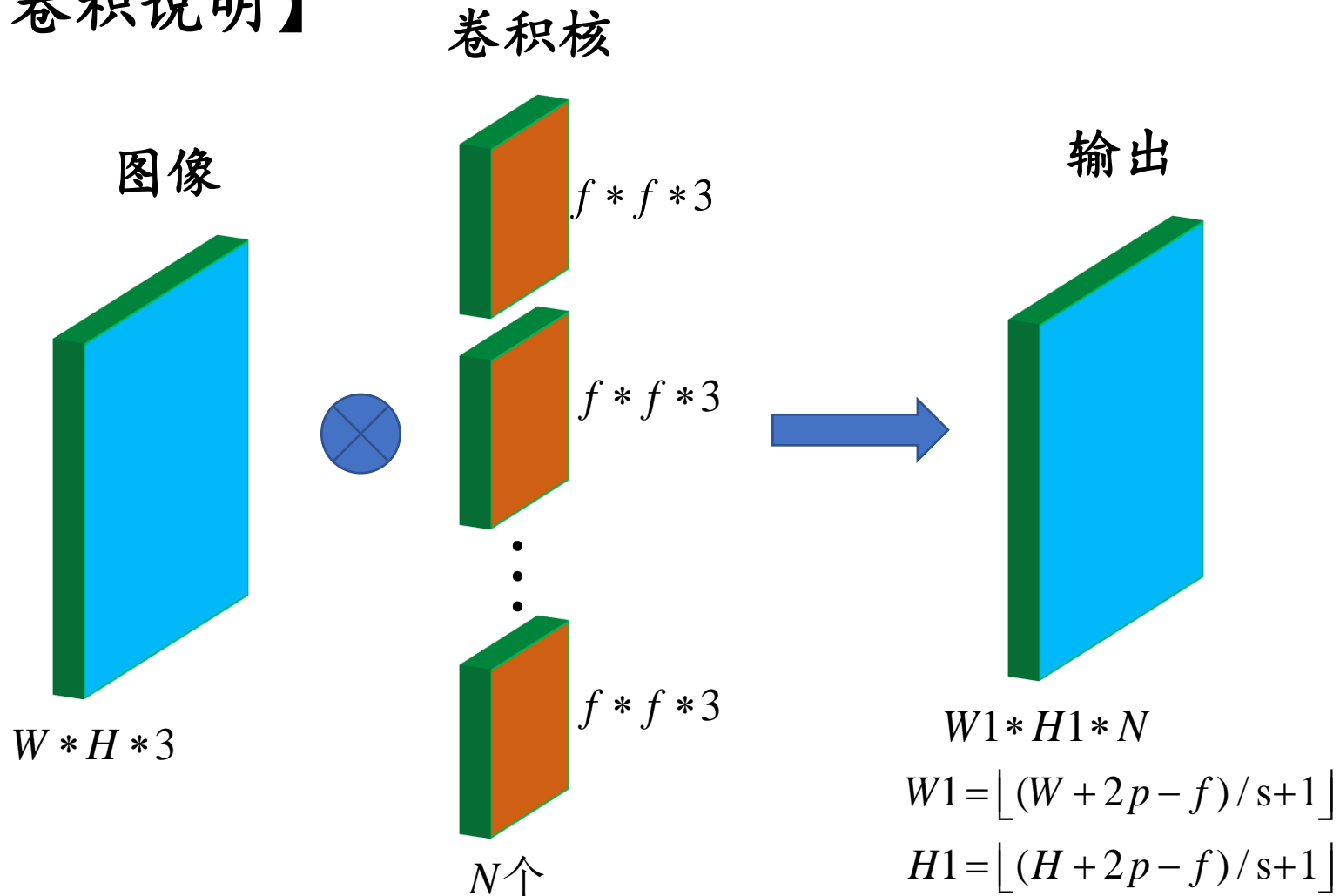


# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

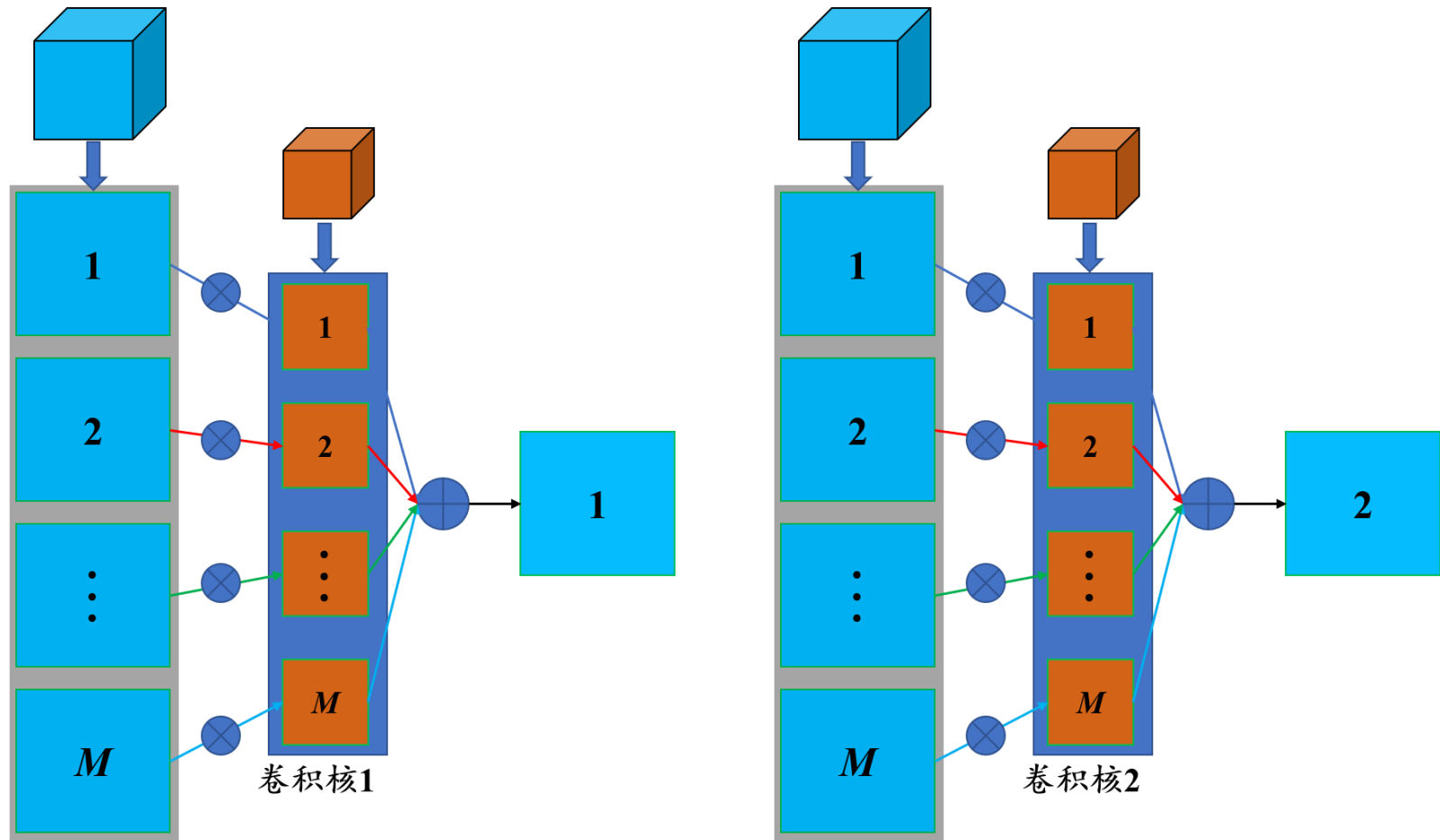


# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

## 【卷积说明】



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层







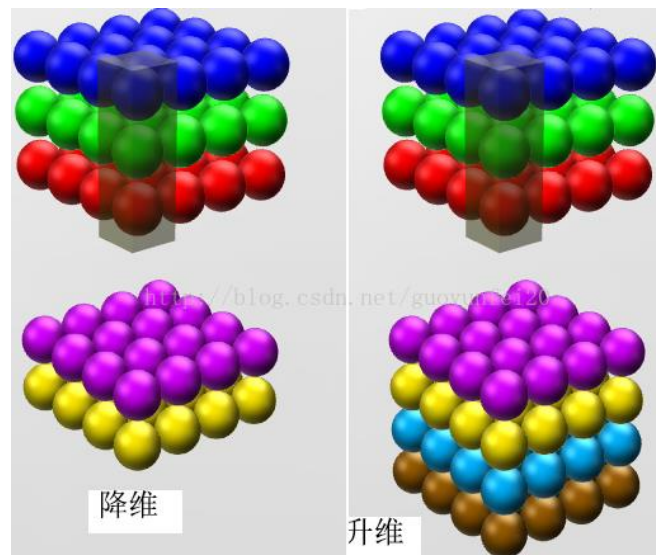
# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

1\*1卷积核有什么用处呢？

单通道图像：没用

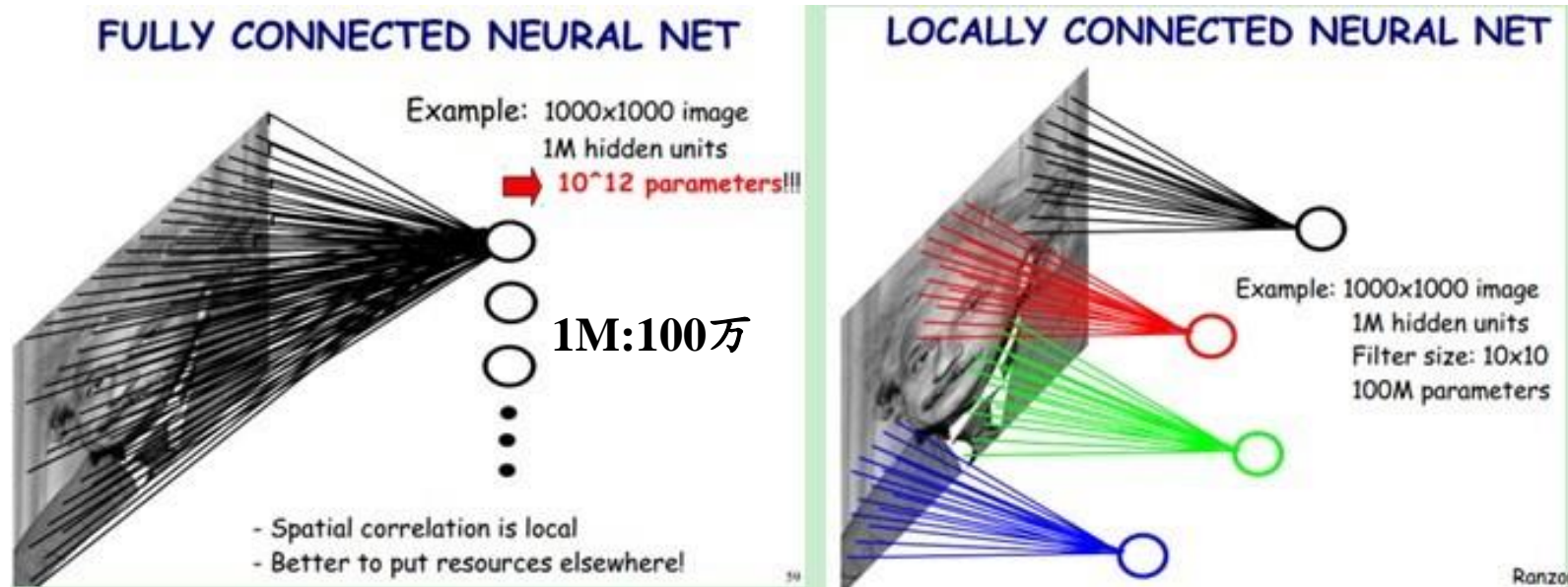
多通道图像：

1. 降维或升维(GoogleNet、ResNet)
2. 实现跨通道的交互和信息整合



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-卷积层

与全连接相比，优势在哪？



1. 局部感知
2. 权重共享，参数数量降低至万分之一(上述例子)



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-激励层

把卷积层输出结果做非线性映射

- Sigmoid
- Tanh (双曲正切)
- ReLU
- Leaky ReLU
- ELU
- ...

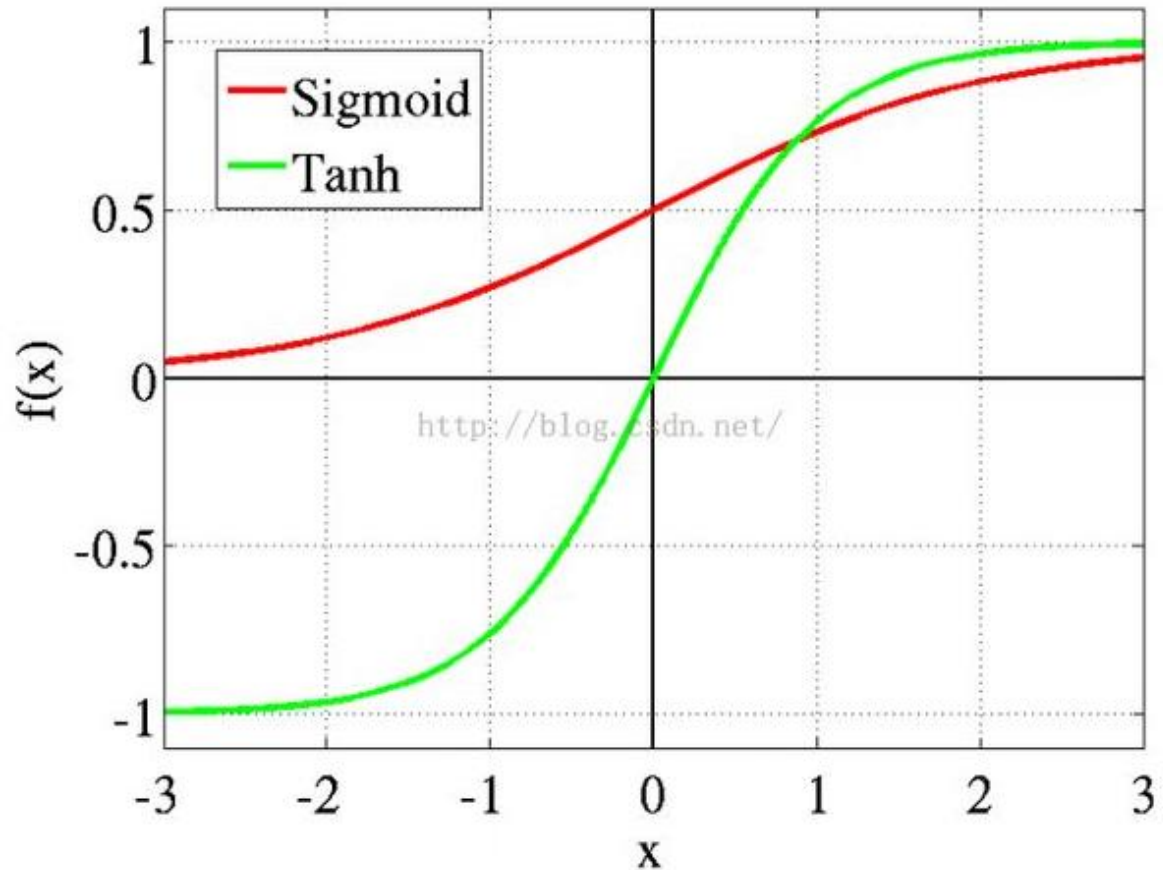


# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-激励层

- Sigmoid 和 Tanh

$$\text{Sigmoid}(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$\text{Tanh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$



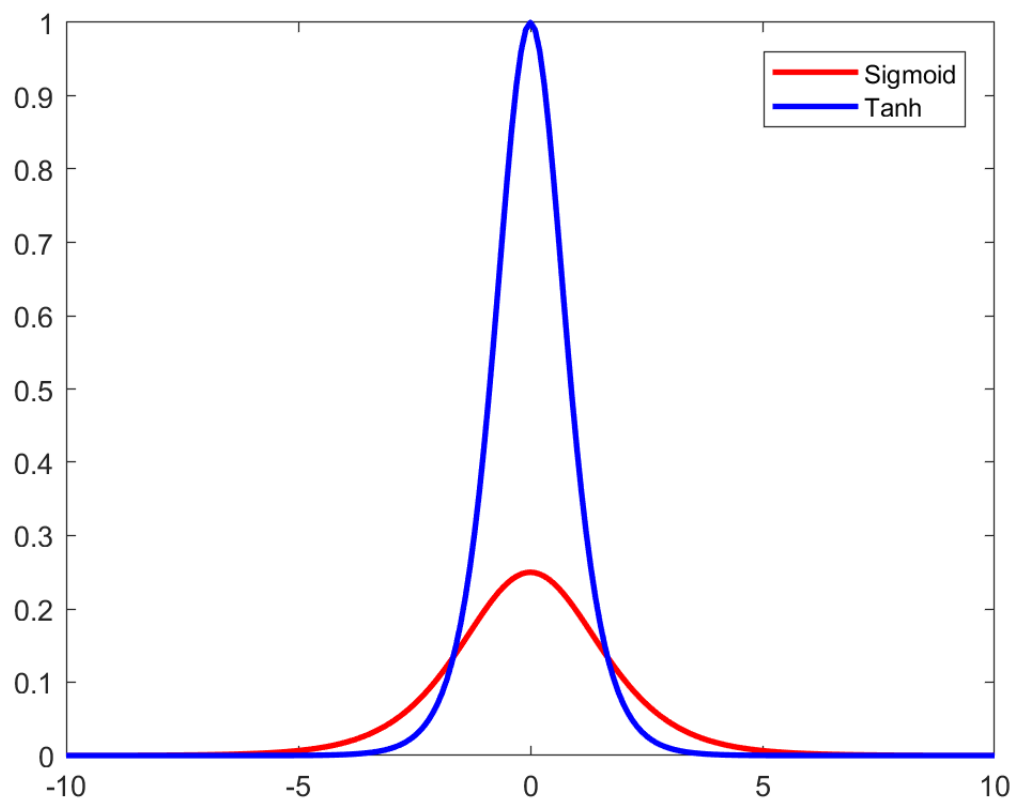




# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-激励层

$$\text{Sigmoid}'(x) = \text{Sigmoid}(x)(1 - \text{Sigmoid}(x))$$

$$\text{Tanh}'(x) = 1 - (\text{Tanh}(x))^2$$

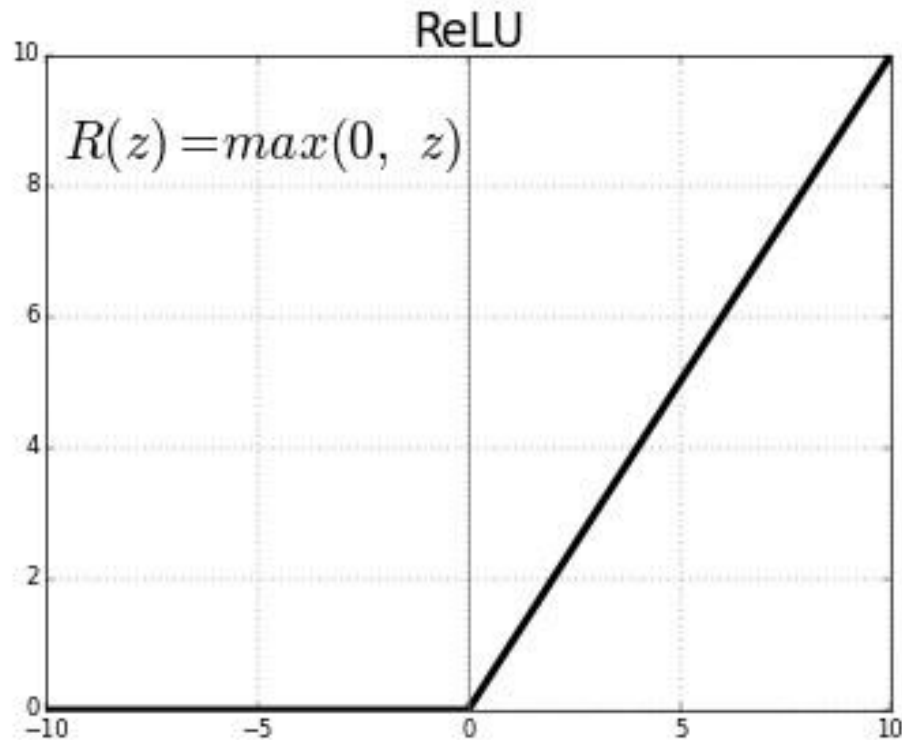




# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-激励层

- ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)

收敛快，求梯度简单，比较脆弱





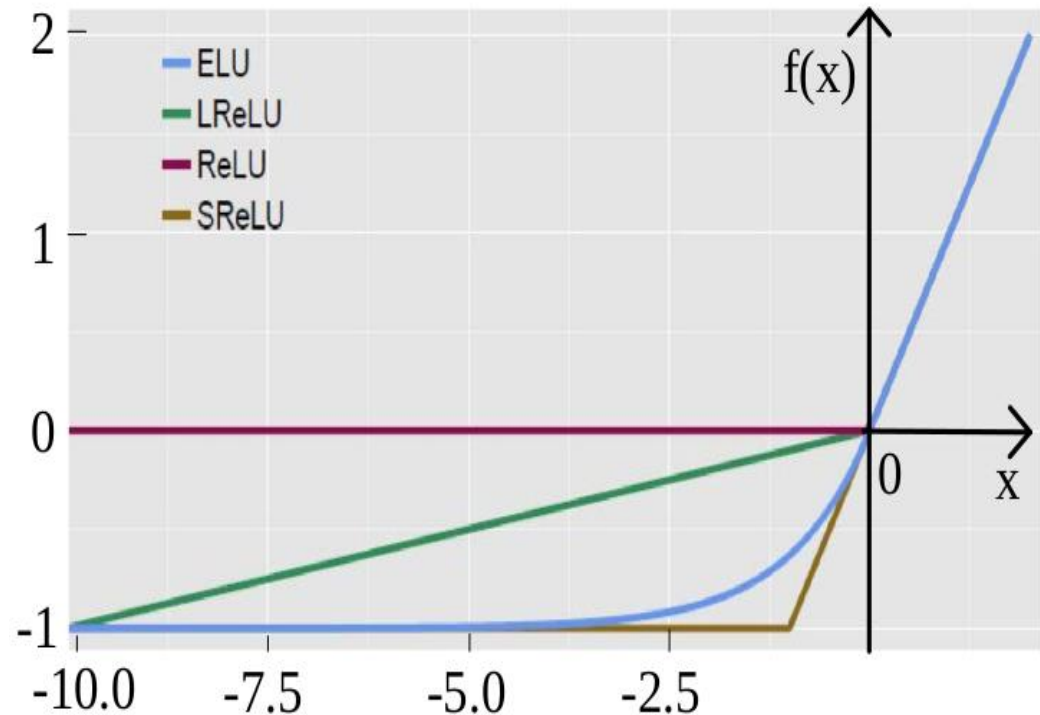
# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-激励层

- ReLU变形

$$LReLU(x) = \begin{cases} ax & , x < 0 \\ x & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$EReLu(x) = \begin{cases} a(e^x - 1) & , x < 0 \\ x & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

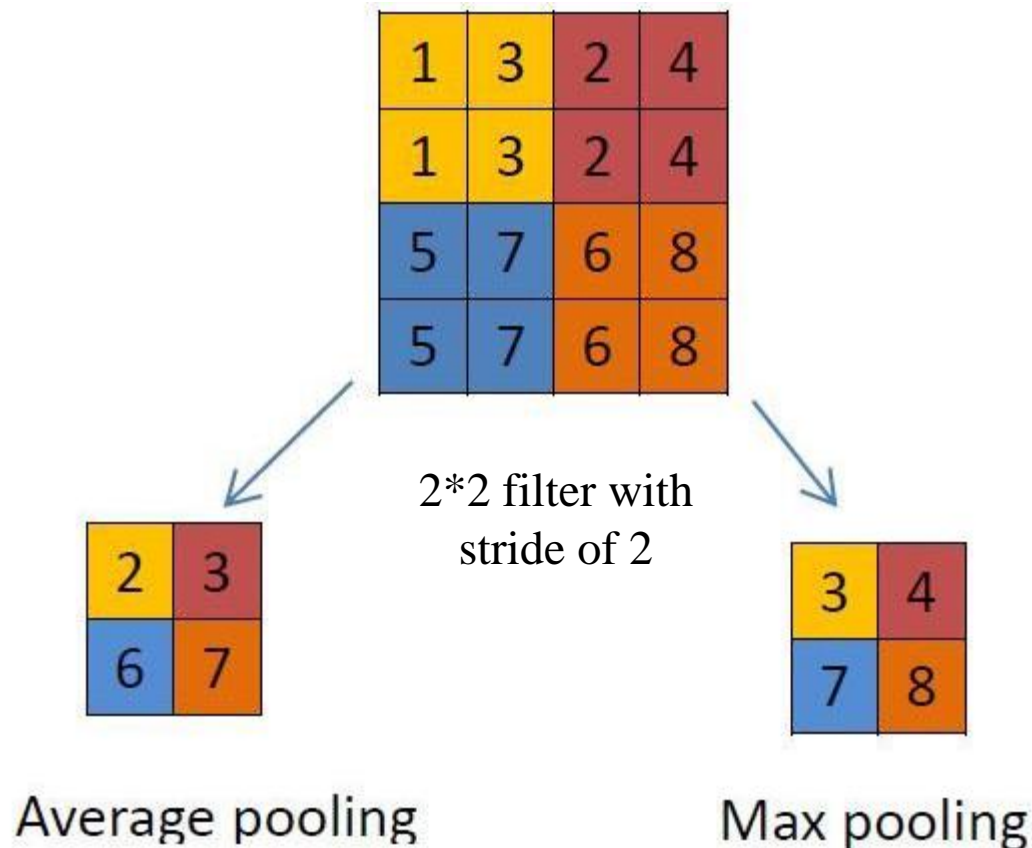
$$SReLU(x) = \max(-a, x)$$





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-池化层

- 什么是池化?
  - Max-pooling
  - Mean-pooling





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-池化层

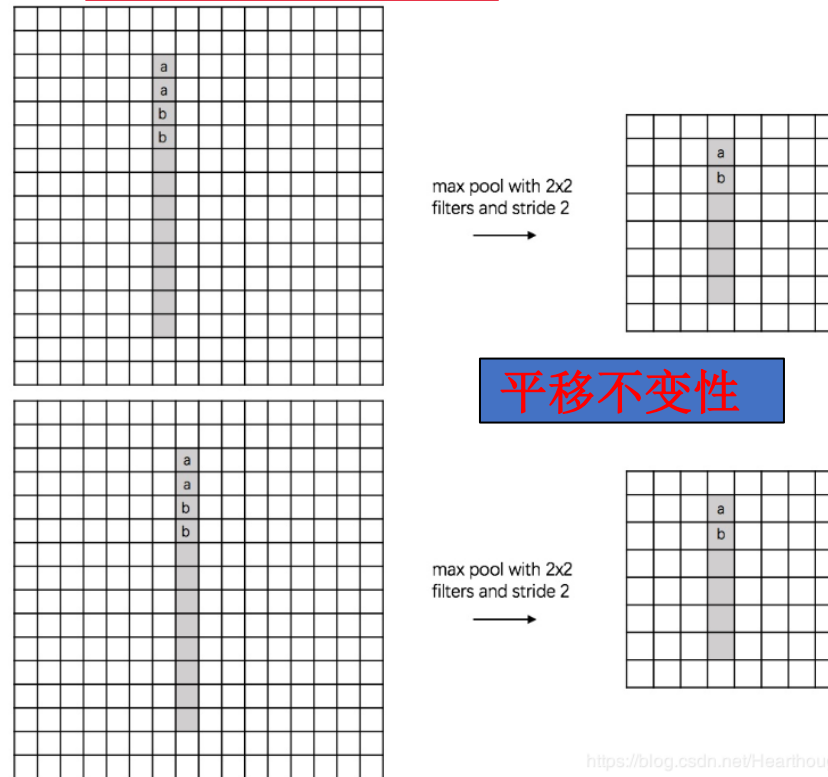
- 池化有什么作用？

- 减少数据量和参数，减少过拟合

- 局部不变性(小幅度变化)

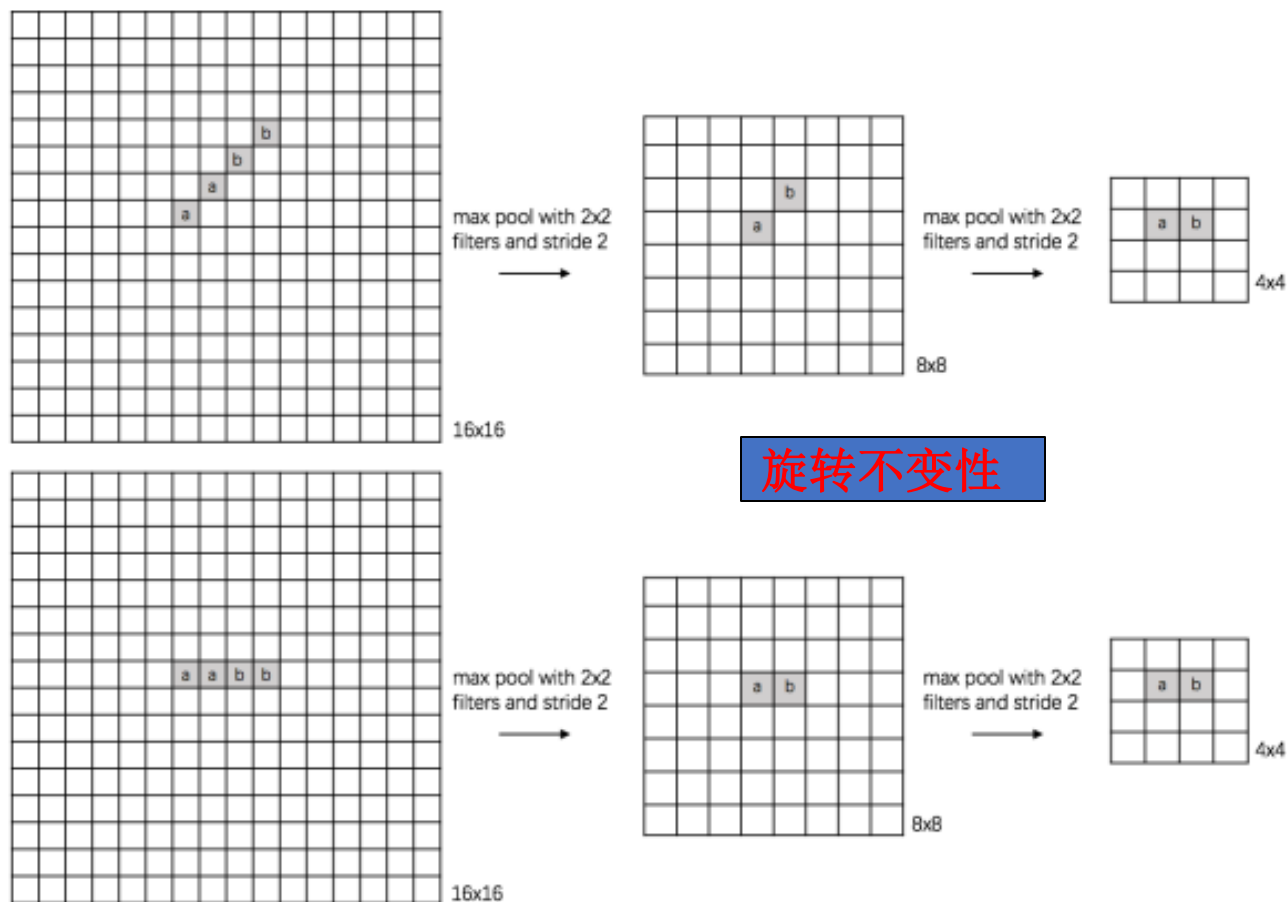
分类的任务：  
需要考虑增加池化层；

图像复原/去噪/超分辨：  
不需要考虑增加池化层，  
复原本来意味着图像的每个信息都很重要，因此池化层反而丢掉了某些信息；



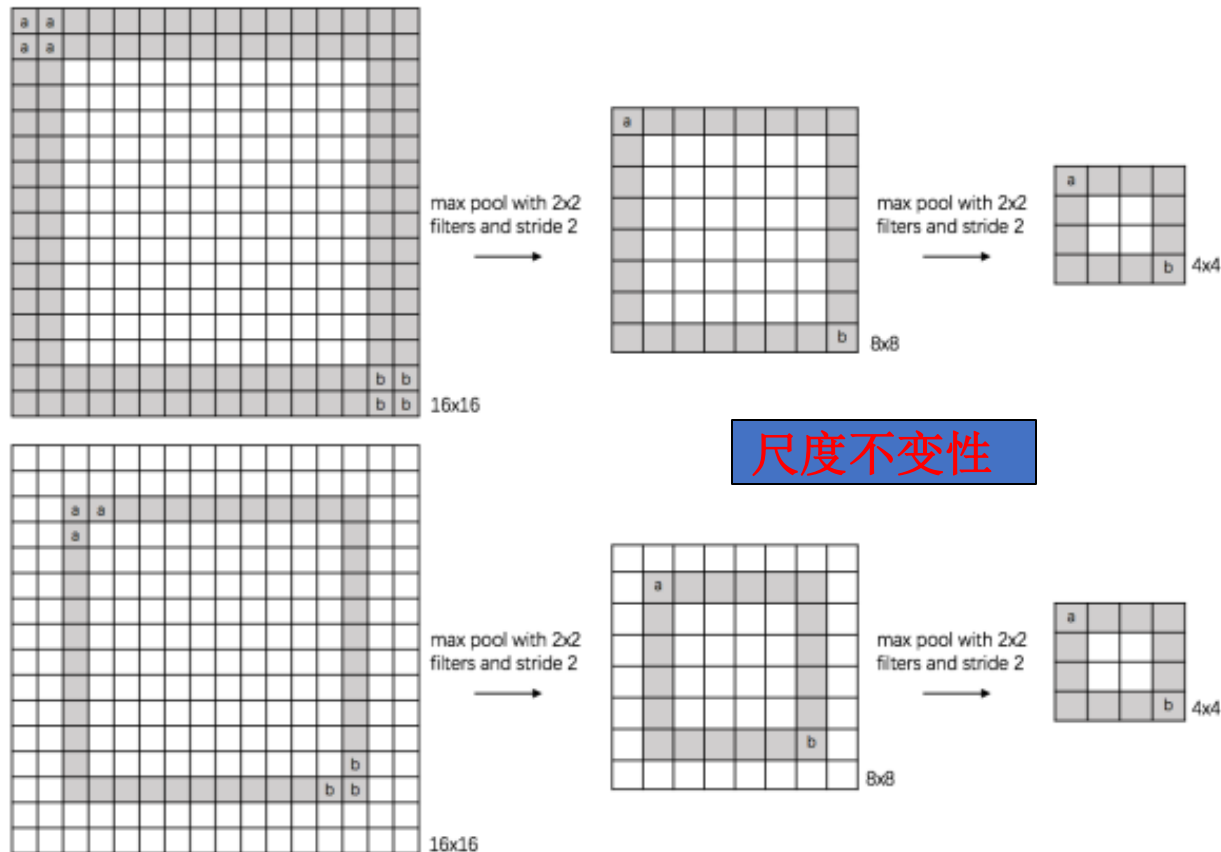
<https://blog.csdn.net/hearthougan>

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-池化层





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-池化层





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

- 前向传播

全连接网络:  $\mathbf{a}^l = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^l) = \sigma(\mathbf{W}^l \mathbf{a}^{l-1} + \mathbf{b}^l)$

卷积神经网络:

1. 卷积层的输出:  $\mathbf{A}_j^l = \sigma(\mathbf{Z}_j^l) = \sigma(\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{A}_k^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_k^l(j) + b_j^l), j = 1, 2, \dots, M$

2. 全连接层:  $\mathbf{a}^l = \sigma(\mathbf{z}^l) = \sigma(\mathbf{W}^l \mathbf{a}^{l-1} + \mathbf{b}^l)$

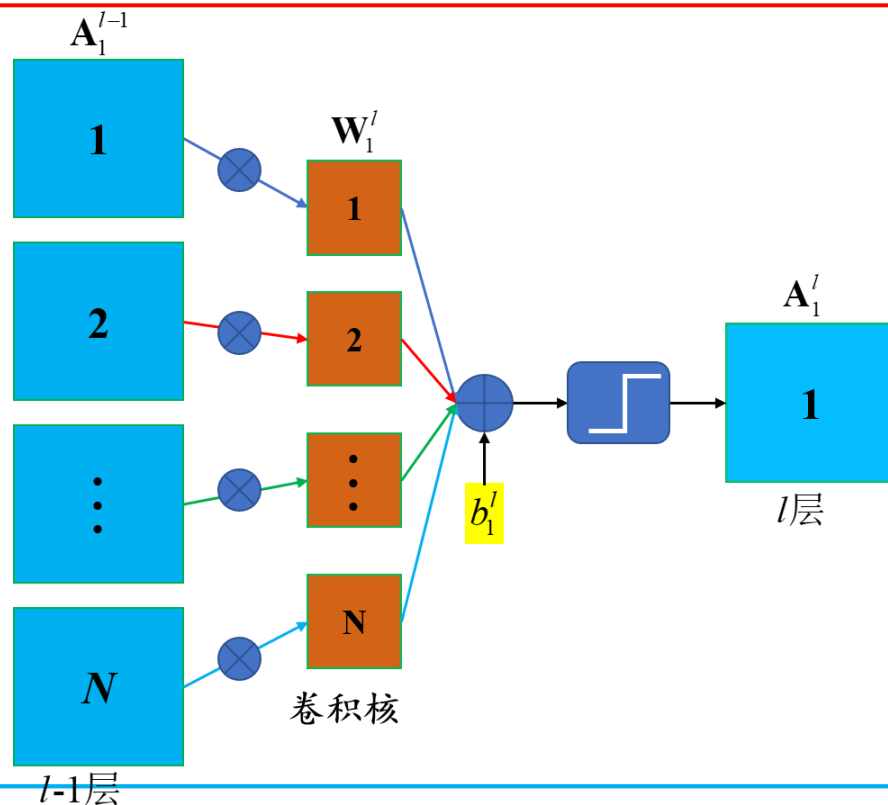


# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

卷积层的输出:  $\mathbf{A}_j^l = \sigma(\mathbf{Z}_j^l) = \sigma(\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{A}_k^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_k^l(j) + \mathbf{b}_j^l)$ ,  $j=1,2,\dots,M$

$\mathbf{W}_k^l \in \mathbb{R}^{f \times f}$ ,  $\mathbf{A}_k^{l-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{W \times H}$ ,  $\mathbf{A}_j^l \in \mathbb{R}^{W_1 \times H_1}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}^l \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 1}$

$\mathbf{W}_k^l(j)$ : 第 $j$ 个卷积核的 $\mathbf{W}_k^l$





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

- 反向传播

损失函数:  $J(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{y})$

## 1. 全连接层: 同ANN网络的更新策略

$$\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\partial \mathbf{W}^l} = \boldsymbol{\delta}^l (\mathbf{a}^{l-1})^T$$

$$\frac{\partial J(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{\partial \mathbf{b}^l} = \boldsymbol{\delta}^l$$

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



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

2. 已知池化层的 $\delta_k^l$ , 推导上一层的 $\delta_k^{l+1}$

$$\delta_k^l = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 12 \\ 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

若池化区域为  $2 \times 2$ , stride 是 2, 先还原  $\delta_k^l$  的尺寸:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

如果是 MAX, 假设我们之前在前向传播时记录的最大值位置分别是左上, 右下, 右上, 左下, 则转换后的矩阵为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

如果是 Average，则进行平均：转换后的矩阵为：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

这样我们就得到了上一层  $\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{A}_k^{l-1}}$  的值，要得到  $\delta_k^{l-1}$ ：

$$\delta_k^{l-1} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_k^{l-1}}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1}} \right)^T \cdot \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{A}_k^{l-1}} = \text{upsample}(\delta_k^l) \odot \sigma'(\mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1})$$





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

3. 已知卷积层的  $\delta_k^l$ ，推导上一层的  $\delta_k^{l-1}$

$\mathbf{Z}_k^l$  和  $\mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1}$  的关系为：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{Z}_k^l &= \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{A}_j^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_j^l(k) + b_k^l = \sum_{j=1, j \neq k}^N \mathbf{A}_j^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_j^l(k) + b_k^l + (\mathbf{A}_k^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_k^l(k)) \\ &= \sum_{j=1, j \neq k}^N \mathbf{A}_j^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_j^l(k) + b_k^l + (\sigma(\mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1}) * \mathbf{W}_k^l(k))\end{aligned}$$

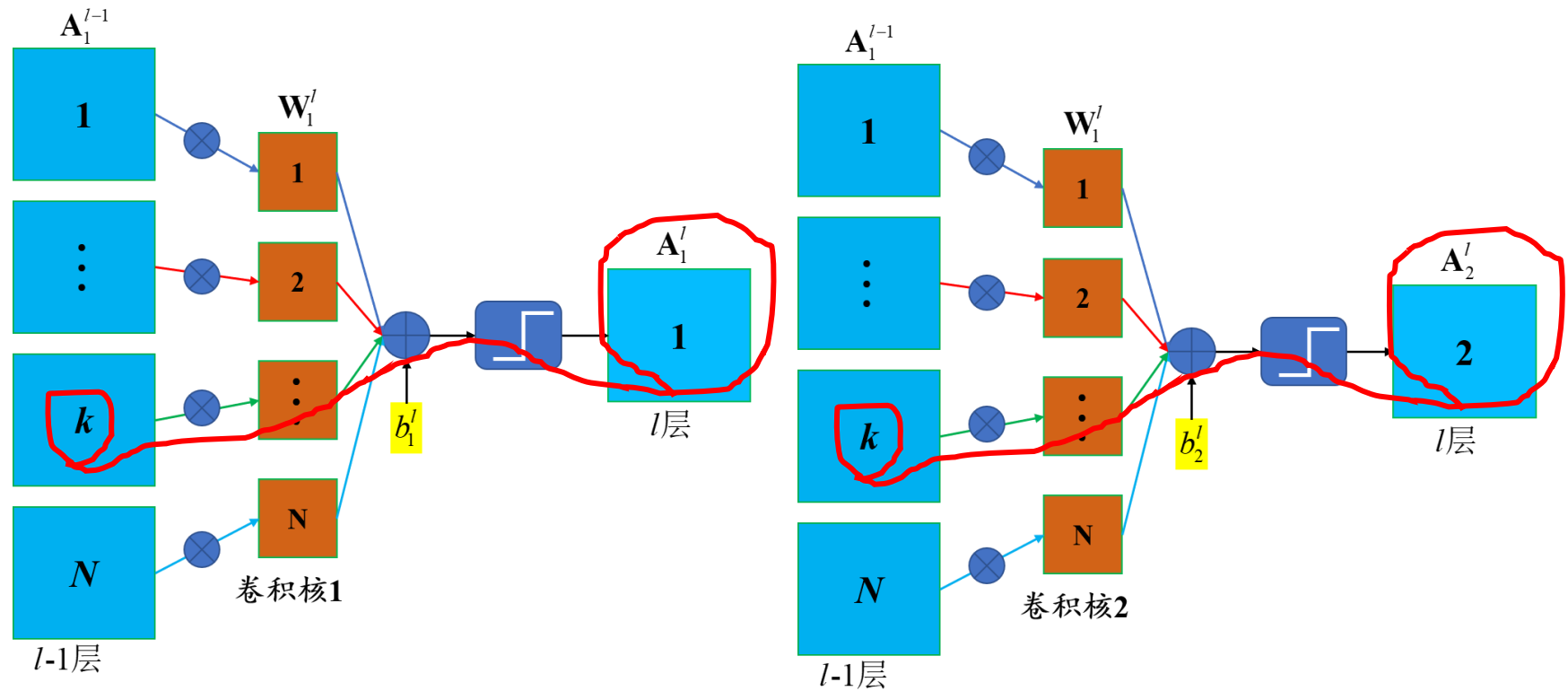
因此，

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_k^{l-1} &= \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1}} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^l}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1}} \right)^T \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^l} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^l}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1}} \right)^T \delta_k^l \\ &= \delta_k^l * \text{rot180}(\mathbf{W}_k^l(k)) \odot \sigma'(\mathbf{Z}_k^{l-1})\end{aligned}$$

$\text{rot180}()$  就是上下翻转一次，接着左右翻转一次。

参见补充材料

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练



$$\delta_k^{l-1} = \sum_{j=1}^M \delta_j^l * \text{rot180}(W_k^l(j)) \odot \sigma'(Z_k^{l-1})$$

$W_k^l(j)$ : 第 $j$ 个卷积核的 $W_k^l$



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-训练

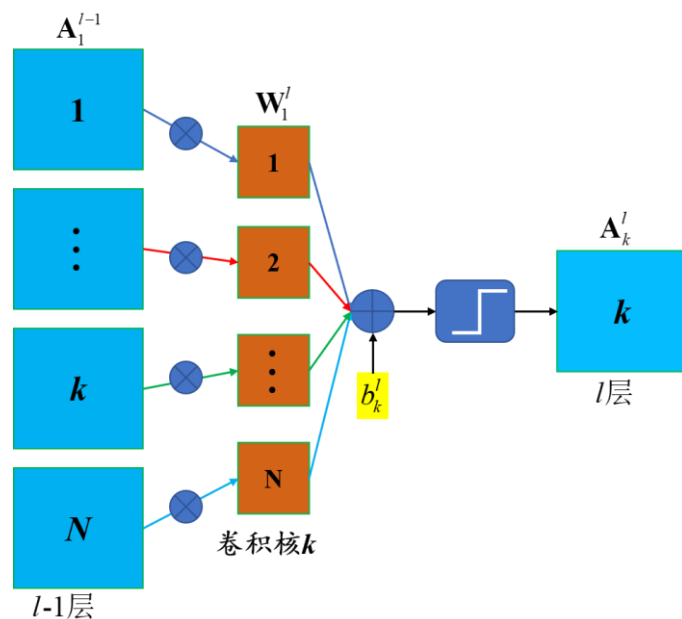
4. 已知卷积层的 $\delta_k^l$ ，推导 $\mathbf{W}_k^l(k)$ 和 $b_k^l$ 的梯度

$$\mathbf{Z}_k^l = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{A}_j^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_j^l(k) + b_k^l = \sum_{j=1, j \neq k}^N \mathbf{A}_j^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_j^l(k) + b_k^l + (\mathbf{A}_k^{l-1} * \mathbf{W}_k^l(k))$$

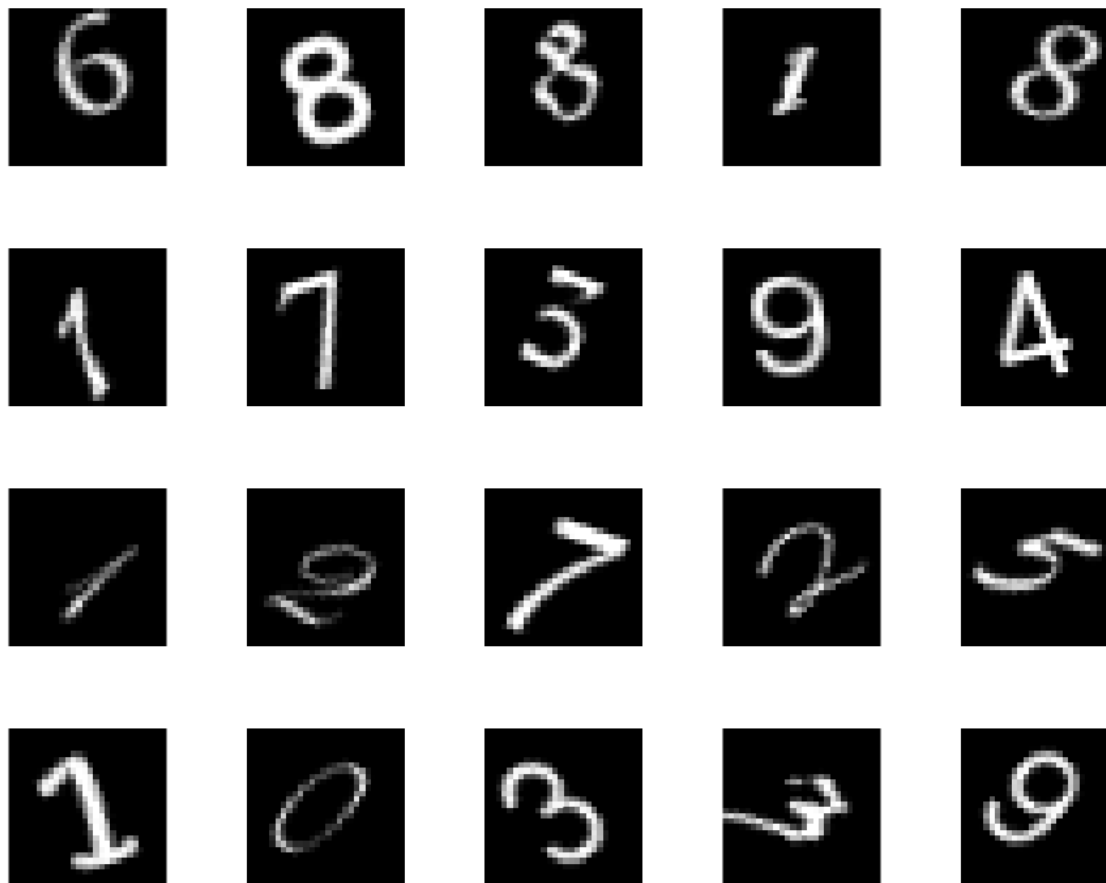
$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{W}_k^l(k)} = \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^l}{\partial \mathbf{W}_k^l(k)} \right)^T \frac{\partial J}{\partial \mathbf{Z}_k^l} = \mathbf{A}_k^{l-1} * \delta_k^l$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial b_k^l} = \sum_{u,v} \delta_k^l(u,v)$$

Mini-Batch SGD更新权重



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-Matlab工具箱



<https://www.mathworks.com/help/deeplearning/ref/trainnetwork.html>

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-Matlab工具箱



```
layers = [ ...  
    imageInputLayer([28 28 1])  
    convolution2dLayer(5, 20)  
    reluLayer  
    maxPooling2dLayer(2, 'Stride', 2)  
    fullyConnectedLayer(10)  
    softmaxLayer  
    classificationLayer];
```

损失函数与其关联

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-Matlab工具箱



% 该部分为训练超参数设置

```
options = trainingOptions('sgdm', ...  
    'ExecutionEnvironment','cpu', ...  
    'MaxEpochs',50,...  
    'InitialLearnRate',1e-3, ...  
    'Verbose',false, ...  
    'Plots','training-progress');
```

% 训练部分

```
net = trainNetwork(imdsTrain, layers, options);
```

% 预测

```
YPred = classify(net, imdsTest);
```

```
YTest = imdsTest.Labels;
```

```
accuracy = sum(YPred == YTest)/numel(YTest);
```

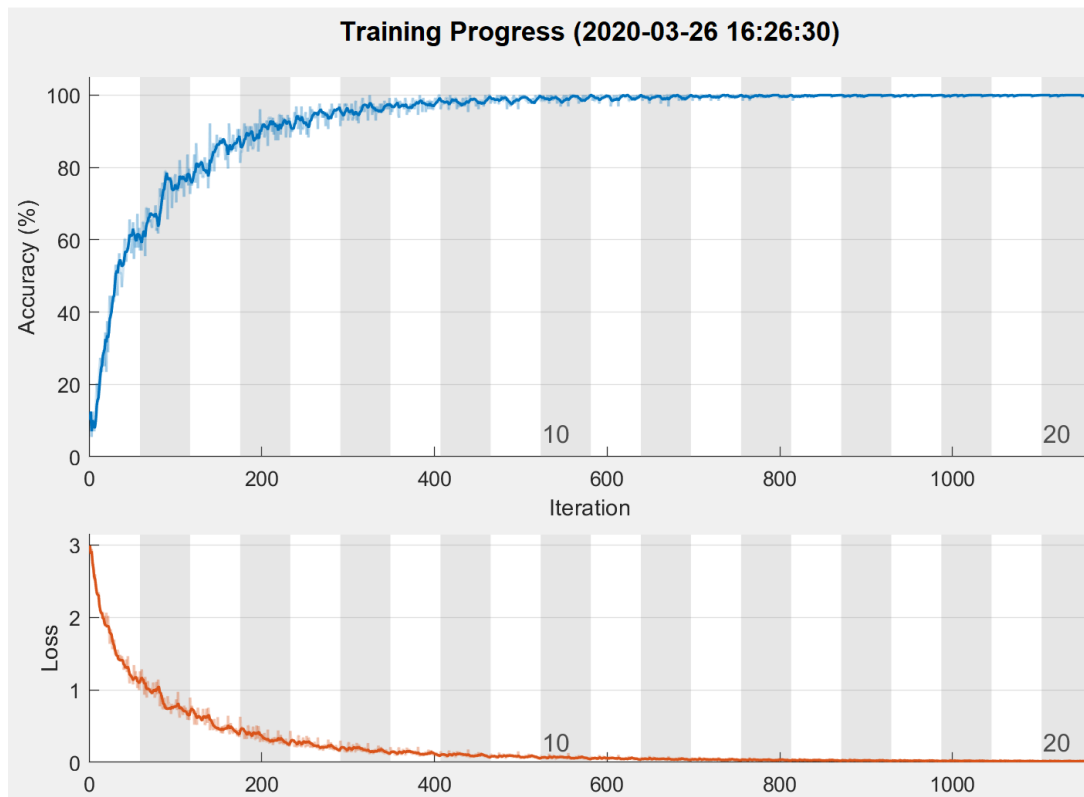
```
fprintf('精确度为: %5.2f%%\n', accuracy*100);%打印精度结果
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-Matlab工具箱



Training Progress (2020-03-26 16:26:30)



## Results

Validation accuracy: N/A  
Training finished: Reached final iteration

## Training Time

Start time: 2020-03-26 16:26:30  
Elapsed time: 3 min 33 sec

## Training Cycle

Epoch: 20 of 20  
Iteration: 1160 of 1160  
Iterations per epoch: 58  
Maximum iterations: 1160

## Validation

Frequency: N/A  
Patience: N/A

## Other Information

Hardware resource: Single CPU  
Learning rate schedule: Constant  
Learning rate: 0.0001

[Learn more](#)



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
clc;
clear all;
close all;

%%
load mnist_uint8;

train_x = double(reshape(train_x', 28, 28, 60000))/255;
test_x = double(reshape(test_x', 28, 28, 10000))/255;
train_y = double(train_y');
test_y = double(test_y');

%% Setup
cnn.layers = {
    struct('type', 'i') %input layer
    struct('type', 'conv', 'outputmaps', 20, 'kernelsize', 5) %convolution layer
    struct('type', 'pooling', 'scale', 2) %average-pooling layer
    struct('type', 'conv', 'outputmaps', 10, 'kernelsize', 5) %convolution layer
    struct('type', 'pooling', 'scale', 2) %average-pooling layer
};

cnn = CnnSetup(cnn, train_x, train_y);
opts.MaxEpoch = 10;
opts.BatchSize = 200;
cnn.activation = 'Relu';
opts.lr = 0.01;
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

---

**%% Training**

```
cnn = CnnTrain(cnn, train_x, train_y, opts);  
L = cnn.rL;  
figure, plot(1:length(L), L, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 2);  
xlabel('Number of Iteration'); ylabel('CE Loss');
```

---

**%% Test**

```
Net = CnnForward(cnn, test_x);  
[~, predicts] = max(Net.o);  
[~, gt] = max(test_y);  
accu = sum(predicts==gt) / size(test_y, 2);  
fprintf('The accuracy is %f.\n', accu);
```

---



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
function net = CnnTrain(net, x, y, opts)
    m = size(x, 3);
    BatchSize = opts.BatchSize;
    MaxEpoch = opts.MaxEpoch;
    NumBatches = ceil(m / BatchSize);
    N = NumBatches*BatchSize;
    x = cat(3, x, x(:, :, 1:N-m));
    y = cat(2, y, y(:, 1:N-m));
    %%
    net.rL = [];
    for i = 1:MaxEpoch
        kk = randperm(N);
        for l = 1 : NumBatches
            batch_x = x(:, :, kk((l - 1) * BatchSize + 1 : l * BatchSize));
            batch_y = y(:, kk((l - 1) * BatchSize + 1 : l * BatchSize));

            net = CnnForward(net, batch_x);
            net = CnnBP(net, batch_y);
            net = Cnnapplygrads(net, opts);
            if isempty(net.rL)
                net.rL(1) = net.L;
            end
            net.rL(end + 1) = net.L;
        end
    end
end
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
function net = CnnForward(net, x)
    n = numel(net.layers);
    net.layers{1}.a{1} = x;
    inputmaps = 1;
    |
    for l = 2 : n
        if strcmp(net.layers{l}.type, 'conv')
            for j = 1 : net.layers{l}.outputmaps
                z = zeros(size(net.layers{l-1}.a{1}) - [net.layers{l}.kernelsize - 1 net.layers{l}.kernelsize - 1 0]);
                for i = 1 : inputmaps
                    z = z + convn(net.layers{l-1}.a{i}, net.layers{l}.k{i}{j}, 'valid');
                end
                switch net.activation
                    case 'Sigmoid'
                        net.layers{l}.a{j} = sigm(z + net.layers{l}.b{j});
                    case 'Relu'
                        net.layers{l}.a{j} = ReLu(z + net.layers{l}.b{j});
                end
            end
            inputmaps = net.layers{l}.outputmaps;
        elseif strcmp(net.layers{l}.type, 'pooling')
            for j = 1 : inputmaps
                z = convn(net.layers{l-1}.a{j}, ones(net.layers{l}.scale) / (net.layers{l}.scale ^ 2), 'valid');
                net.layers{l}.a{j} = z(1 : net.layers{l}.scale : end, 1 : net.layers{l}.scale : end, :);
            end
        end
    end
end
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
net.fv = [];  
for j = 1 : numel(net.layers{n}.a)  
    sa = size(net.layers{n}.a{j});  
    net.fv = [net.fv; reshape(net.layers{n}.a{j}, sa(1) * sa(2), sa(3))];  
end  
  
net.o = net.ffW * net.fv + repmat(net.ffb, 1, size(net.fv, 2));  
net.o = softmax(net.o);  
end
```





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
function net = CnnBP(net, y)
    n = numel(net.layers);
    net.e = net.o - y;%error
    % loss function
    % net.L = 1/2* sum(net.e(:) .^ 2) / size(net.e, 2);
    net.L = -sum(sum(y .* log(net.o))) / size(net.e, 2);

    net.od = net.e;% output delta
    net.fvd = (net.ffW' * net.od);
    if strcmp(net.layers{n}.type, 'pooling')
        switch net.activation
            case 'Sigmoid'
                net.fvd = net.fvd .* (net.fv .* (1 - net.fv));
            case 'Relu'
                net.fvd = net.fvd.*(net.fv > 0);
        end
    end

    sa = size(net.layers{n}.a{1});
    fvnum = sa(1) * sa(2);
    for j = 1 : numel(net.layers{n}.a)
        net.layers{n}.d{j} = reshape(net.fvd(((j - 1) * fvnum + 1) : j * fvnum, :), sa(1), sa(2), sa(3));
    end
end
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
%%
for l = (n - 1) : -1 : 1
    if strcmp(net.layers{l+1}.type, 'pooling')
        for j = 1 : numel(net.layers{l}.a)
            switch net.activation
                case 'Sigmoid'
                    net.layers{l}.d{j} = net.layers{l}.a{j} .* (1 - net.layers{l}.a{j}) .* (expand(net.layers{l + 1}.d{j}, ...
                        [net.layers{l + 1}.scale net.layers{l + 1}.scale 1]) / net.layers{l + 1}.scale ^ 2);
                case 'Relu'
                    net.layers{l}.d{j} = (expand(net.layers{l + 1}.d{j}, [net.layers{l + 1}.scale net.layers{l + 1}.scale 1]) ...
                        / (net.layers{l + 1}.scale ^ 2)).*(net.layers{l}.a{j}>0);
            end
        end
    elseif strcmp(net.layers{l+1}.type, 'conv')
        for i = 1 : numel(net.layers{l}.a)
            z = zeros(size(net.layers{l}.a{1}));
            for j = 1 : numel(net.layers{l + 1}.a)
                z = z + convn(net.layers{l + 1}.d{j}, rot180(net.layers{l + 1}.k{i}{j}), 'full');
            end
            net.layers{l}.d{i} = z;
        end
    end
end
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
%% calc gradients
for l = 2 : n
    if strcmp(net.layers{l}.type, 'conv')
        for j = 1 : numel(net.layers{l}.a)
            for i = 1 : numel(net.layers{l-1}.a)
                net.layers{l}.dk{i}{j} = convn(flipall(net.layers{l-1}.a{i}), net.layers{l}.d{j}, 'valid') / size(net.layers{l}.d{j}, 3);
            end
            net.layers{l}.db{j} = sum(net.layers{l}.d{j}(:)) / size(net.layers{l}.d{j}, 3);
        end
    end
end
net.dffW = net.od * (net.fv)' / size(net.od, 2);
net.dffb = mean(net.od, 2);
end

function X = rot180(X)
    X = flipdim(flipdim(X, 1), 2);
end
```



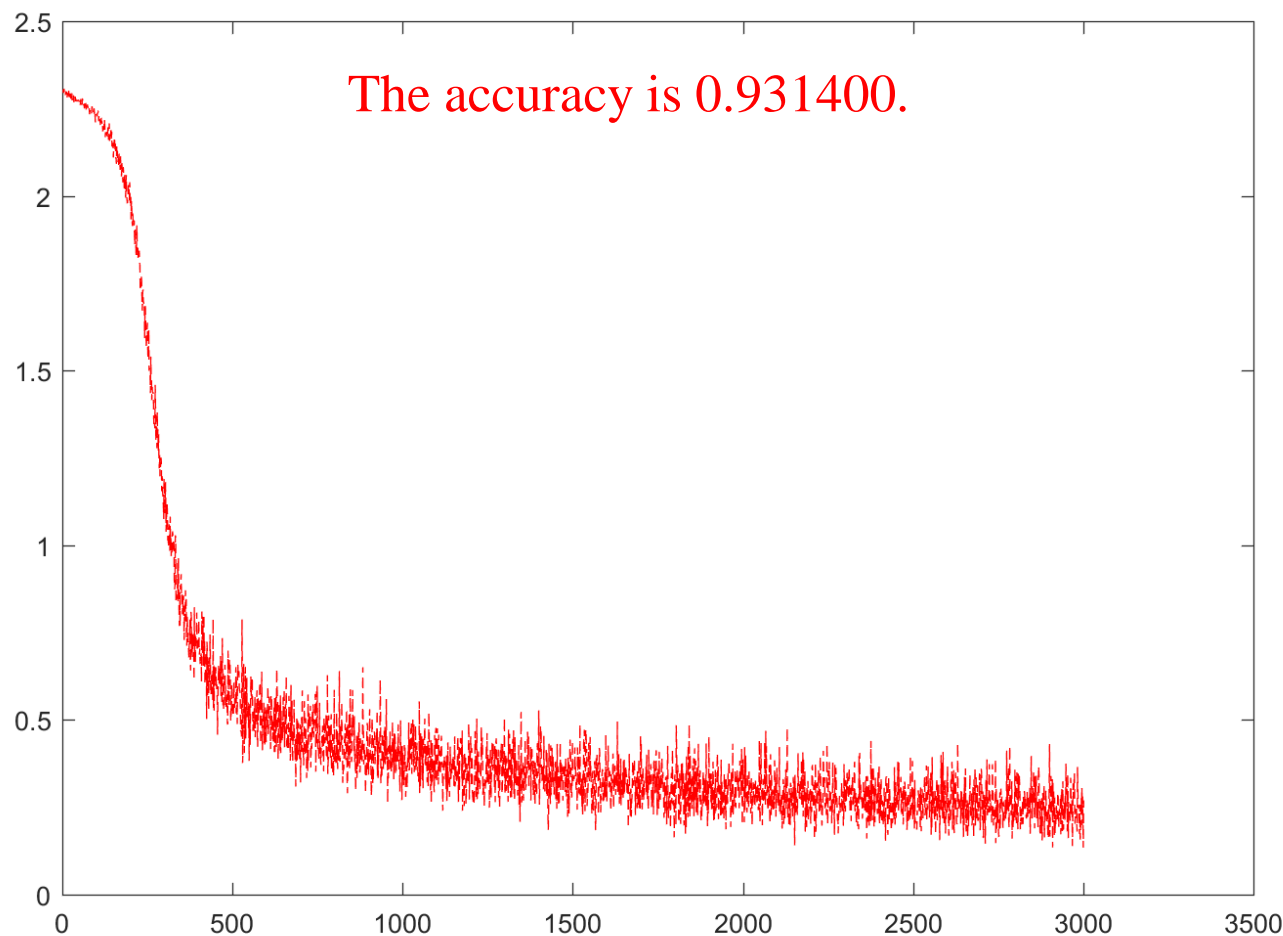
# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现

```
function net = Cnnapplygrads(net, opts)
    for l = 2 : numel(net.layers)
        if strcmp(net.layers{l}.type, 'conv')
            for j = 1 : numel(net.layers{l}.a)
                for ii = 1 : numel(net.layers{l-1}.a)
                    net.layers{l}.k{ii}{j} = net.layers{l}.k{ii}{j} - opts.lr * net.layers{l}.dk{ii}{j};
                end
                net.layers{l}.b{j} = net.layers{l}.b{j} - opts.lr * net.layers{l}.db{j};
            end
        end
    end

    net.ffW = net.ffW - opts.lr * net.dffW;
    net.ffb = net.ffb - opts.lr * net.dffb;
end
```



# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-自实现





# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-框架

Microsoft  
CNTK

Caffe

Caffe2



PYTORCH

Chainer

K Keras

TensorFlow

theano

py/net

mxnet

GLUON

# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-框架







# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-框架

| 框架名称       | 组织                         | API支持语言                                      | Star   | Fork   | 参考网址  |
|------------|----------------------------|--|--------|--------|---|
| Tensorflow | Google                     | C++, Python, GO, Java                        | 98,120 | 62,206 | <a href="https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow">https://github.com/tensorflow/tensorflow</a>                 |
| Keras      | François Chollet           | Python                                       | 28,880 | 10,732 | <a href="https://github.com/keras-team/keras">https://github.com/keras-team/keras</a>                           |
| Caffe      | BVLC                       | C++, Python, Matlab                          | 23,939 | 14,649 | <a href="https://github.com/BVLC/caffe">https://github.com/BVLC/caffe</a>                                       |
| PyTorch    | Adam Paszke                | Python                                       | 14,692 | 3,290  | <a href="https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch">https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch</a>                             |
| CNTK       | Microsoft                  | C++, C#, Python, Java                        | 14,345 | 3,819  | <a href="https://github.com/Microsoft/CNTK">https://github.com/Microsoft/CNTK</a>                               |
| MXNet      | DMLC                       | C++, Scala, R, JS, Python, Julia, Matlab, Go | 13,816 | 5,120  | <a href="https://github.com/apache/incubator-mxnet">https://github.com/apache/incubator-mxnet</a>               |
| DL4J       | DeepLearning4Java          | Java, Scala                                  | 8,807  | 4,216  | <a href="https://github.com/deeplearning4j/deeplearning4j">https://github.com/deeplearning4j/deeplearning4j</a> |
| Theano     | University of Montreal     | Python                                       | 8,175  | 2,454  | <a href="https://github.com/Theano/Theano">https://github.com/Theano/Theano</a>                                 |
| Torch7     | Facebook                   | Lua  | 7,866  | 2,276  | <a href="https://github.com/torch/torch7">https://github.com/torch/torch7</a>                                   |
| Caffe2     | Facebook                   | C++, Python                                  | 7,849  | 1,914  | <a href="https://github.com/caffe2/caffe2">https://github.com/caffe2/caffe2</a>                                 |
| Paddle     | Baidu(百度)                  | C++, Python                                  | 6,818  | 1,853  | <a href="https://github.com/PaddlePaddle/Paddle">https://github.com/PaddlePaddle/Paddle</a>                     |
| DSSTNE     | Amazon                     | C++  | 4,098  | 676    | <a href="https://github.com/amzn/amazon-dsstne">https://github.com/amzn/amazon-dsstne</a>                       |
| tiny-dnn   | tiny-dnn                   | C++  | 4,044  | 1,075  | <a href="https://github.com/tiny-dnn/tiny-dnn">https://github.com/tiny-dnn/tiny-dnn</a>                         |
| Chainer    | Chainer                    | Python                                       | 3,727  | 982    | <a href="https://github.com/chainer/chainer">https://github.com/chainer/chainer</a>                             |
| neon       | Nervana Systems            | Python                                       | 3,476  | 793    | <a href="https://github.com/NervanaSystems/neon">https://github.com/NervanaSystems/neon</a>                     |
| ONNX       | Microsoft                  | Python                                       | 3,251  | 392    | <a href="https://github.com/onnx/onnx">https://github.com/onnx/onnx</a>   |
| BigDL      | Intel                      | Scala  | 2,431  | 548    | <a href="https://github.com/intel-analytics/BigDL">https://github.com/intel-analytics/BigDL</a>                 |
| DyNet      | Carnegie Mellon University | C++, Python                                  | 2,248  | 540    | <a href="https://github.com/clab/dynet">https://github.com/clab/dynet</a>                                       |
| brainstorm | IDSIA                      | Python                                       | 1,275  | 154    | <a href="https://github.com/IDSIA/brainstorm">https://github.com/IDSIA/brainstorm</a>                           |
| CoreML     | Apple                      | Python                                       | 1,032  | 97     | <a href="https://github.com/apple/coremltools">https://github.com/apple/coremltools</a>                         |

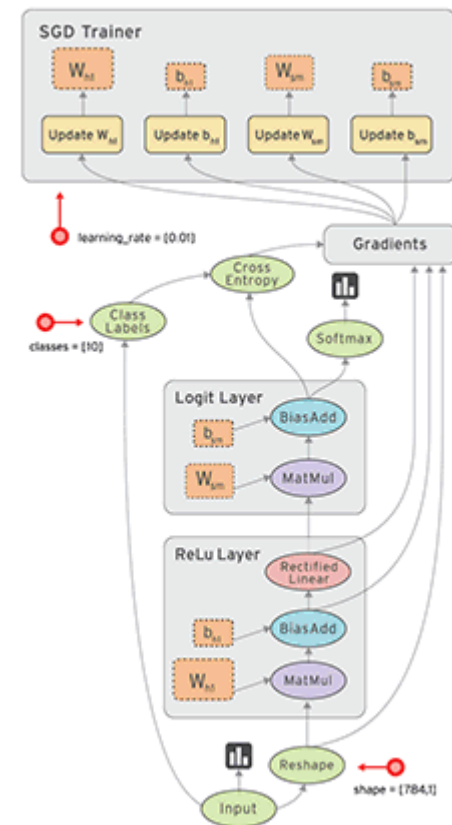
# 卷积神经网络(CNN)-框架

- Tensorflow：是Google开源的基于数据流图的机器学习框架，支持python和c++程序开发语言。轰动一时的AlphaGo就是使用tensorflow进行训练的

- Tensorflow 自学：

中国大学MOOC

《人工智能实践：Tensorflow笔记》



# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

Cifar-10数据集(<http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>)

airplane



automobile



bird



cat



deer



dog



frog



horse



ship



truck





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

【作业】用神经网络编程实现Cifar-10数据集的分类

说明：

1. ANN, CNN均可(二者都实现加分)

2. 编程语言：Matlab/Python

3. 提交实验报告和源代码(命名规则：神经网络\_学号\_姓名)

4. 作业迟交 $n$ 天，本次作业分数乘以 $0.98^n$ 。





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

若干素材取自网络，特此致谢！





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

谢谢聆听！





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

举例说明为啥要翻转:

假设  $a^{l-1}$  是  $3*3$  矩阵,  $W^l$  是  $2*2$  的卷积核, stride 是 1, 则  $z^l$  是  $2*2$  矩阵, 我们

简化  $b^l$  是 0, 即:

$$a^{l-1} * W^l = z^l$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$



# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

利用卷积定义，容易得出：

$$z_{11} = a_{11}w_{11} + a_{12}w_{12} + a_{21}w_{21} + a_{22}w_{22}$$

$$z_{12} = a_{12}w_{11} + a_{13}w_{12} + a_{22}w_{21} + a_{23}w_{22}$$

$$z_{21} = a_{21}w_{11} + a_{22}w_{12} + a_{31}w_{21} + a_{32}w_{22}$$

$$z_{22} = a_{22}w_{11} + a_{23}w_{12} + a_{32}w_{21} + a_{33}w_{22}$$

模拟反向求导：

$$\nabla a^{l-1} = \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial a^{l-1}} = \frac{\partial J(W, b)}{\partial z^l} \cdot \frac{\partial z^l}{\partial a^{l-1}} = \delta^l \frac{\partial z^l}{\partial a^{l-1}}$$

其中  $\frac{\partial z^l}{\partial a^{l-1}}$  对应上面式子中相关的项  $w$

比如对  $a_{11}$  的求导，上面 4 个式子中只有  $z_{11}$  和  $a_{11}$  有关联，从而我们有：

$$\nabla a_{11} = \delta_{11}w_{11}$$

同理可得：

$$\nabla a_{12} = \delta_{11}w_{12} + \delta_{12}w_{11}$$





# 模式识别-神经网络分类器

矩阵卷积的形式表示：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} w_{22} & w_{21} \\ w_{12} & w_{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla a_{11} & \nabla a_{12} & \nabla a_{13} \\ \nabla a_{21} & \nabla a_{22} & \nabla a_{23} \\ \nabla a_{31} & \nabla a_{32} & \nabla a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

为了符合梯度计算，我们在误差矩阵周围填充了一圈 0，此时我们将卷积核翻转后和反向传播的梯度误差进行卷积，就得到了前一次的梯度误差。这个例子直观的介绍为什么对含有卷积的式子反向传播时，卷积核要翻转 180 度的原因。