

WB-XIC, Lab5:

# Konwolucyjne sieci neuronowe w praktyce: ResNet & DenseNet

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Hubert Baniecki

[hbaniecki@gmail.com](mailto:hbaniecki@gmail.com) | <http://hbaniecki.com>

# Cel:

1. Stride
2. Google Colab
3. Batch Normalization
4. ResNet
5. DenseNet
6. Zadanie domowe

# Stride: Conv2d parameter

<https://poloclub.github.io/cnn-explainer>

## Understanding Hyperparameters

Input Size:



Padding:



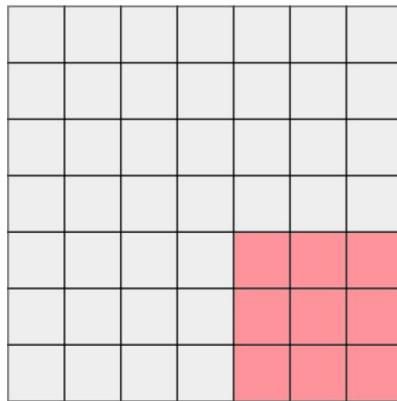
Kernel Size:



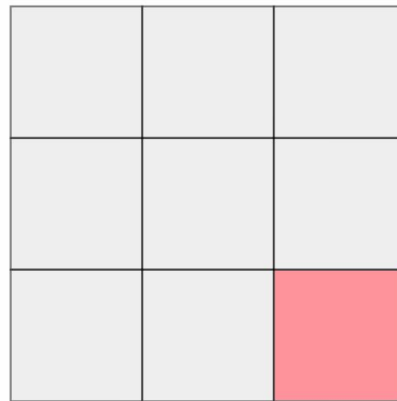
Stride:



Input (7, 7)  
After-padding (7, 7)



Output (3, 3)



*Hover over the matrices to change kernel position.*

Google Colab (powtórka)

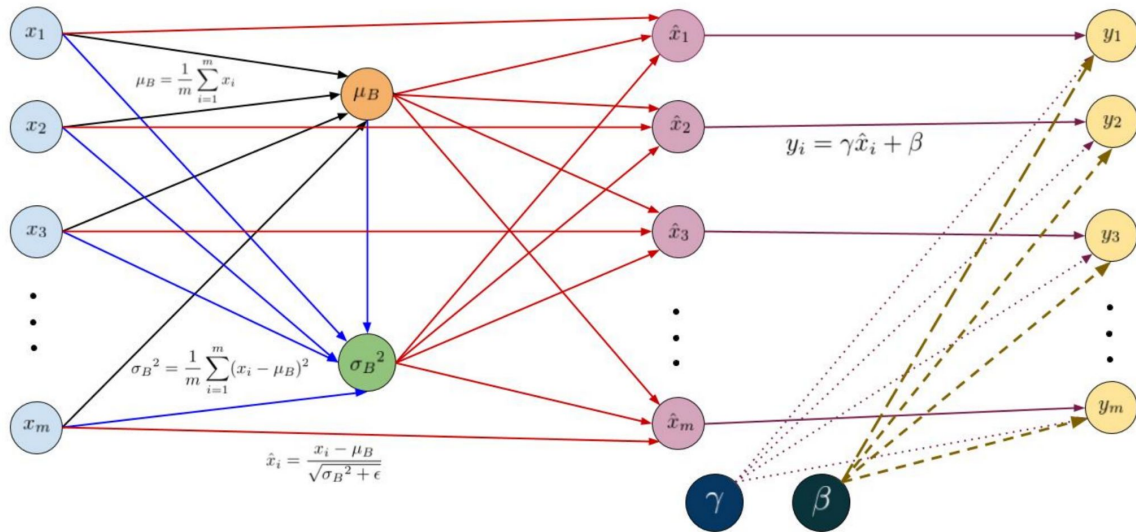
# Batch Normalization

<https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.BatchNorm2d.html>

<https://zaffnet.github.io/batch-normalization>

\*<https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.03167>

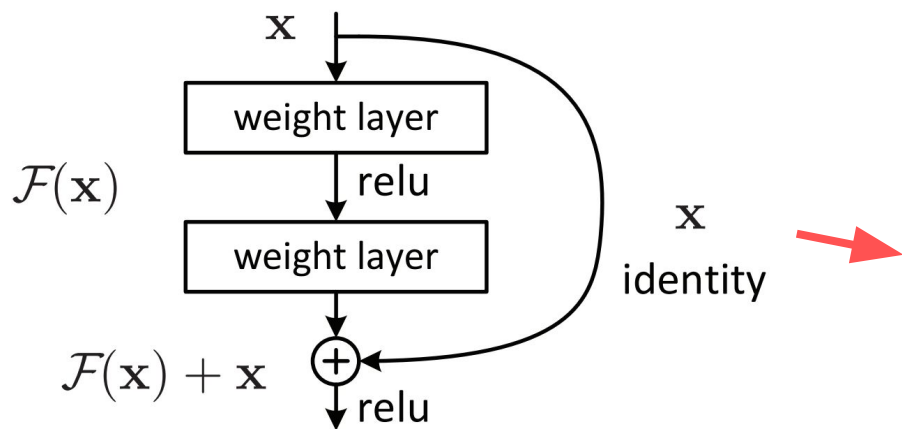
$$y = \frac{x - \mathbb{E}[x]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + \beta$$



# ResNet

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.03385>

<https://github.com/kuangliu/pytorch-cifar/blob/master/models/resnet.py>



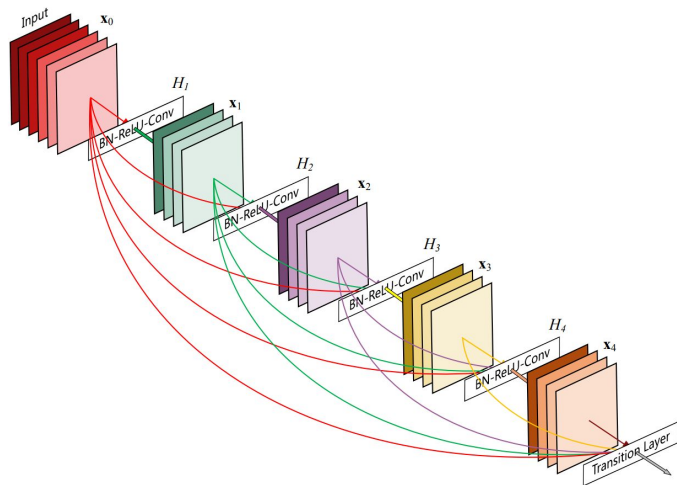
```
def forward(self, x):  
    out = F.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(x)))  
    out = self.bn2(self.conv2(out))  
    out += self.shortcut(x)  
    out = F.relu(out)  
    return out
```

Figure 2. Residual learning: a building block.

# DenseNet

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.06993>

<https://github.com/kuangliu/pytorch-cifar/blob/master/models/densenet.py>



```
def forward(self, x):  
    out = self.conv1(F.relu(self.bn1(x)))  
    out = self.conv2(F.relu(self.bn2(out)))  
    out = torch.cat([out,x], 1)  
    return out
```

**Figure 1:** A 5-layer dense block with a growth rate of  $k = 4$ . Each layer takes all preceding feature-maps as input.

Pytania, wnioski, zadanie domowe