



PadhAI: The Convolution Operation

One Fourth Labs



Examples of 2D convolution

How is the convolution operation used in practice?



1. Let us consider a 3x3 kernel and run it over an image, pixel-by-pixel.
2. This is done to re-estimate every pixel in that 3x3 neighborhood

Input 30 x 30	conv	Kernel 3x3	Output 30x30 (blur)									
	*	<table><tr><td>1/9</td><td>1/9</td><td>1/9</td></tr><tr><td>1/9</td><td>1/9</td><td>1/9</td></tr><tr><td>1/9</td><td>1/9</td><td>1/9</td></tr></table>	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	
1/9	1/9	1/9										
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- a. Here, we can see that the kernel is essentially an average operation, so what it does is it converts the value of every pixel to $\frac{1}{9}^{th}$ of its original value.
 - b. In any photo editing tool like GIMP or Photoshop, when we select an image blur, we are essentially performing a convolution operation using an average valued kernel.
3. Let's look at another convolution operation

Input 30 x 30	conv	Kernel 3x3	Output 30x30 (sharpens)									
	*	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>-1</td><td>5</td><td>-1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	-1	0	-1	5	-1	0	-1	0	
0	-1	0										
-1	5	-1										
0	-1	0										

- a. Here, the selected pixel is magnified by multiplying by 5 and then we subtract the 4 neighbors from it. This results in a sharper image, as it boosts the current pixel, thereby making it appear more prominent when compared to its neighbors.
4. Let's look at one more example

Input 30 x 30	conv	Kernel 3x3	Output 30x30 (Edge detection)									
	*	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>-8</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	-8	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1										
1	-8	1										
1	1	1										

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- a. Here, pixels near others pixels of the same value are reduced to 0, leaving only the edges.