
Assignment Two

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1 Convolutions

We compute the full valid and same convolution with kernel flipping for the following matrices: $[1, 2, 3, 4] * [1, 0, 2]$

- The valid convolution is: $[1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1, 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1] = [5, 8]$
- Likewise the same convolution is: $[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0] * [1, 0, 2] = [2, 5, 8, 6]$
- Finally the full convolution is: $[0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0] * [1, 0, 2] = [1, 2, 5, 8, 6, 8]$

2 Convolutional Neural Networks

Consider a 3-layer CNN. We are given an input of size $3 \times 256 \times 256$. The first layer contains $64 \times 8 \times 8$ kernels using a stride of 2 and no padding. The shape of its output is $64 \times 125 \times 125$ using relationship 6 from [1]:

$$\text{output length} = \left\lfloor \frac{256 + 2 \cdot 0 - 8}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 = 125$$

The second layer subsamples this using 5×5 non-overlapping max pooling. It is easy to see that the size of its output is $64 \times 25 \times 25$, since $\frac{125}{5} = 25$. The final layer convolves $128 \times 4 \times 4$ kernels with a stride of 1 and a zero-padding of size 1 on each border. Using the formula we have that $\left\lfloor \frac{25 + 2 \cdot 1 - 4}{1} \right\rfloor + 1 = 24$, and so the output of the last layer has shape $128 \times 24 \times 24$.

- (a) The output of the last layer will be of size: $128 \times 24 \times 24 = 73725$
- (b) Ignoring biases, we would need $64 \times 25 \times 25 \times 128 = 5120000$ weights

3 Kernel configuration for CNNs

We are given an input shape of $3 \times 64 \times 64$ and the output shape is $64 \times 32 \times 32$ for a convolutional layer.

- (a) Assuming no dilation and kernel size of 8×8 , we can solve for the stride length s and the padding p by solving the relationship with the given kernel size (setting $s = 2$ for simplicity):

$$\begin{aligned} \left\lfloor \frac{64 + 2 \cdot p - 8}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 &= 32 \\ 32 + p - 4 + 1 &= 32 \\ p &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Setting 3 padding with 2 stride satisfies the convolution dimensions. Assuming dilatation $d = 6$ and stride of $s = 2$, we can use relationship 15 from [1] to get:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\lfloor \frac{64 + 2 \cdot p - k - (k-1)(6-1)}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 &= 32 \\ \left\lfloor \frac{69 + 2 \cdot p - 6 \cdot k}{2} \right\rfloor &= 31 \end{aligned}$$

This is satisfied when $69 + 2 \cdot p - 6 \cdot k = 63$. We simplify further to get $2p - 6k + 6 = 0$, for which one possible solution is: $p = 3$, $k = 2$. Therefore, setting padding to be 3 and kernel size 2×2 satisfies the convolution dimensions.

- (b) Given an input shape of $64 \times 32 \times 32$ and the output shape is $64 \times 8 \times 8$ a configuration assuming no overlapping of pooling windows or padding would have kernel size 4 and stride 1. This is easily seen since $\frac{32}{8} = 4$.
- (c) Without any padding and given input shape $64 \times 32 \times 32$ and kernel of size 8×8 and stride 4 we can use the relation to get:

$$\text{output length} = \left\lfloor \frac{32 + 2 \cdot 0 - 8}{4} \right\rfloor + 1 = 7$$

And so the output size would be 7×7 .

- (d) We are given input shape $64 \times 8 \times 8$ and output $128 \times 4 \times 4$
 - (i) Assuming no padding and no dilation and using the relation above, we can easily solve to get kernel size 4 and stride 2.

- (ii) Assuming dilatation of 1 and padding of 2, kernel size 6 and stride 2 satisfies the input/output dimensions.
- (iii) Assuming padding of 1 and no dilatation, kernel size 4 and stride 2 satisfies the input/output dimensions.

4 Dropout as weight decay

We consider a linear regression problem with input data $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, weights $w \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times 1}$ and targets $y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$. We also suppose that dropout is being applied to the input units with probability p .

- (a) We can let $\tilde{X} = P \odot X$ where $P_{ij} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$
- (b) The cost function of this would be

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \|y - \tilde{X}w\|^2 \right\} &= \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ (y - \tilde{X}w)^T (y - \tilde{X}w) \right\} \\
&= y^T y - 2w^T \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X}^T \right\} y + \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ w^T \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} w \right\} \\
&= y^T y - 2pw^T X^T y + \left(p^2 (Xw)^T (Xw) - p^2 (Xw)^T (Xw) \right) + \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ w^T \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} w \right\} \\
&= \|y - pXw\|^2 + \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ w^T \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} w \right\} - p^2 (Xw)^T (Xw) \\
&= \|y - pXw\|^2 + \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ w^T \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} w \right\} - \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ (\tilde{X}w)^T (\tilde{X}w) \right\} \\
&= \|y - pXw\|^2 + w^T \left(\mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} \right\} - \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X} \right\}^T \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X} \right\} \right) w
\end{aligned}$$

We evaluate the matrix in the rightmost term:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X}^T \tilde{X} \right\} - \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X} \right\}^T \mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \tilde{X} \right\} &= \left[\sum_k \mathbb{E} \{ p_{ki} p_{kj} \} x_{ki} x_{kj} - \mathbb{E} \{ p_{ki} \} \mathbb{E} \{ p_{kj} \} x_{ki} x_{kj} \right]_{ij} \\
&= \sum_k \text{Cov}(p_{ki}, p_{kj}) x_{ki} x_{kj} \\
&= \begin{cases} \sum_k p(1-p) x_{ki}^2 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases} \\
&= \text{Diag}(X^T X) p(1-p)
\end{aligned}$$

Inserting this into the cost function gives us:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}_P \left\{ \|y - \tilde{X}w\|^2 \right\} &= \|y - pXw\|^2 + p(1-p) w^T \text{Diag}(X^T X) w \\
&= \|y - pXw\|^2 + p(1-p) \Gamma w^2
\end{aligned}$$

Where $\Gamma = \text{Diag}(X^T X)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- (c) We show that applying dropout to the linear regression problem can be seen as using L2 regularization in the loss function. Let $\tilde{w} = pw$. The optimal value of the cost function is:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{w}} \left(\|y - X\tilde{w}\|^2 + \frac{1-p}{p} \|\Gamma\tilde{w}\|^2 \right) = -2X^T y + 2X^T X\tilde{w} + 2\frac{1-p}{p} \Gamma^2 \tilde{w}$$

And setting this to zero yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-p}{p} \Gamma^2 \tilde{w} + X^T X\tilde{w} &= X^T y \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1-p}{p} \Gamma^2 + X^T X \right) \tilde{w} &= X^T y \\ \Rightarrow \tilde{w} &= (\lambda \Gamma^2 + X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda = \frac{1-p}{p}$. Notice that the solution to the regularized least squares problem is identical except the $\lambda \Gamma^2$ term is replaced by λI . The Γ term adds additional cost to weights in more variable directions.

References

- [1] V. Dumoulin and F. Visin, “A guide to convolution arithmetic for deep learning,” *CoRR*, vol. abs/1603.07285, 2016.