

# Computer Vision - 2026

## Lecture #02. Convolutional Neural Networks

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# Agenda

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

## ① Outcomes

## ② Key Ideas in CNNs

## ③ CNNs: the Current State and Prospects

## ④ Conclusion

CV-2026

A.Kornaev,  
K.Yakovlev

Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

## Section 1. Outcomes

# Outcomes

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K.Yakovlev

Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

This week's lecture and practice on CNNs is designed to provide a deep understanding of the theoretical concepts and practical skills necessary for working with CNN-based architectures. By the end of this lecture, students will be able to:

- ① Understand core concepts: convolutions, filters, feature maps, padding, pooling, and key CNN architectures (e.g., ResNet, DenseNet, ConvNeXt).
- ② Apply transfer learning and fine-tuning to adapt pre-trained models for new tasks using tools like PyTorch.
- ③ Implement CNNs on datasets like MNIST and CIFAR-10, bridging the gap from educational tasks to real-world applications.

**Key Takeaway:** Transfer learning accelerates solving practical problems by leveraging pre-trained models.

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

## Section 2. Key Ideas in CNNs

# Physiology of cats

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

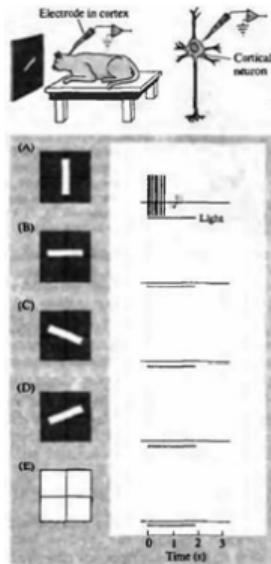


Figure: Responses of the cat's visual cortex cell.

Implementation in math.

The horizontal derivative kernel approximates  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial x}$  using **finite differences**. For images, this translates to computing intensity changes along the x-axis. The Sobel kernel for horizontal derivative is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This kernel computes:

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} \approx (I(x+1, y) - I(x-1, y))$$

and incorporates smoothing to reduce noise. It detects horizontal edges by highlighting intensity changes from left to right.

# Hands-on coding: Kernels [CV-2025]

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

#	Filter	Description
1	Median Filtering	Replaces each pixel with the median value of its neighborhood.
2	Gaussian Blur	A Gaussian kernel. Reduces noise but blurs edges.
3	Bilateral Filtering	Smooths the image while preserving edges by considering both spatial and intensity differences.
4	Non-Local Means Denoising	Removes noise by averaging similar patches across the image. Computationally intensive.
5	Histogram Equalization	Redistributes pixel intensities to improve contrast. Simple and effective for enhancing details.
6	Edge Detection (Canny)	Detects edges using gradient-based methods and hysteresis thresholding. Preserves strong edges.
7	Thresholding	Converts a grayscale image to binary based on a threshold value. Simple pixel-wise operation.
8	Morphological Operations (Closing)	Closes small defects in binary images using a structuring element.
9	Inpainting	Fills missing or corrupted regions in the image using surrounding information. Solves partial differential equations.

Table: Filters.

# Padding, Pooling, and Striding

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

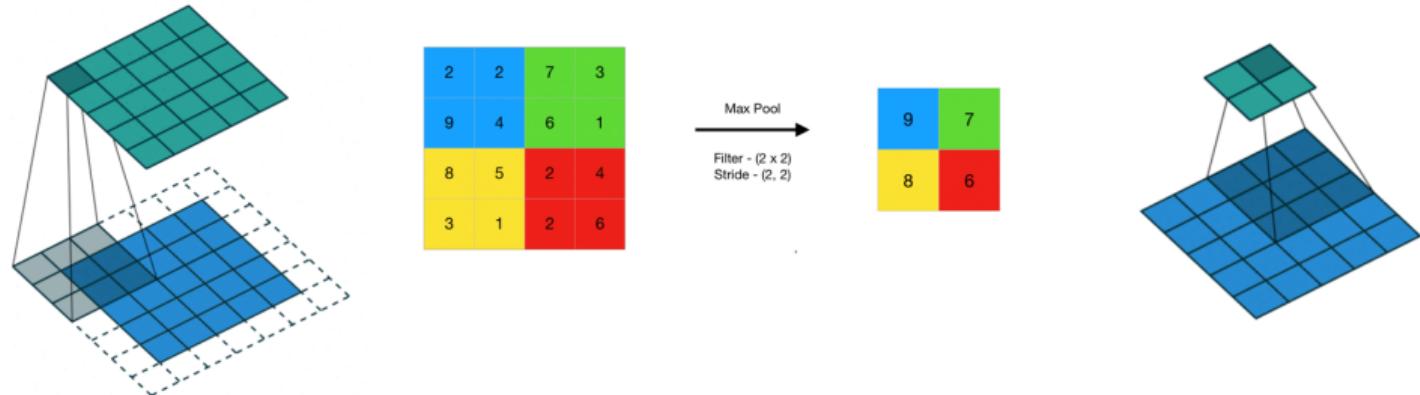


Figure: Padding (left), Pooling (middle), and Striding (right). CNNs by Neurohive.

# 2D Convolution Applied to an Image

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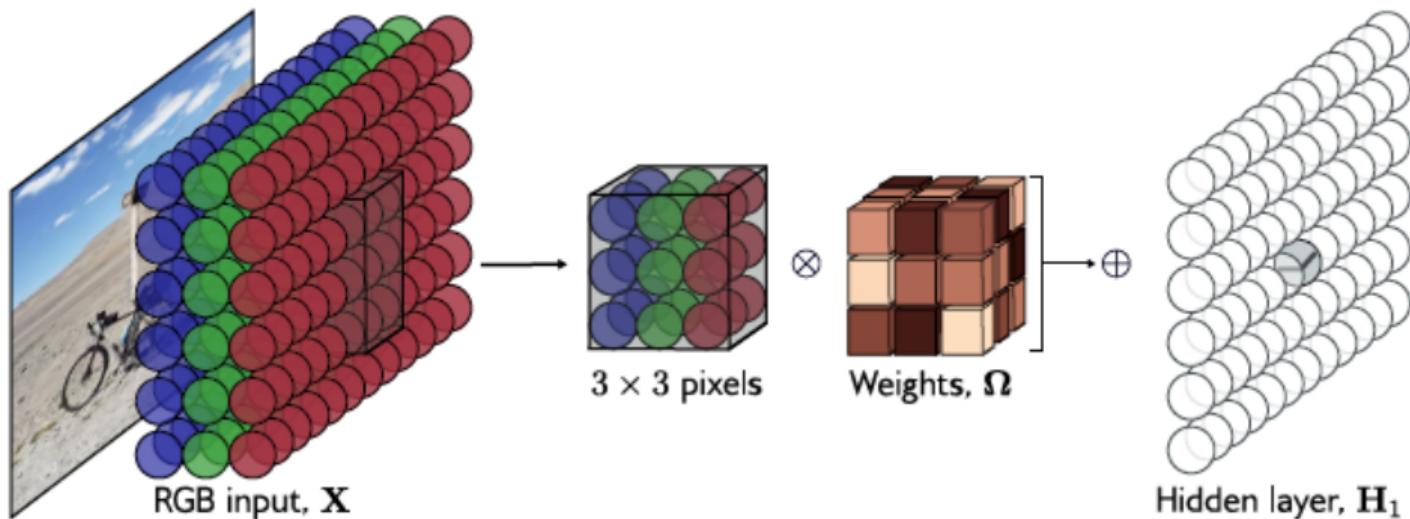
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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion



**Figure:** The image is treated as a 2D input with three channels corresponding to the red, green, and blue components. With a  $3 \times 3$  kernel, each pre-activation in the first hidden layer is computed by pointwise multiplying the  $3 \times 3 \times 3$  kernel weights with the  $3 \times 3$  RGB image patch centered at the same position, summing, and adding the bias. To calculate all the pre-activations in the hidden layer, we slide the kernel over the image in both horizontal and vertical directions. The output is a 2D layer of hidden units. To create multiple output channels, we would repeat this process with multiple kernels, resulting in a 3D tensor of hidden units at hidden layer  $\mathbf{H}_1$  [Prince, 2023]

## Result of a convolution

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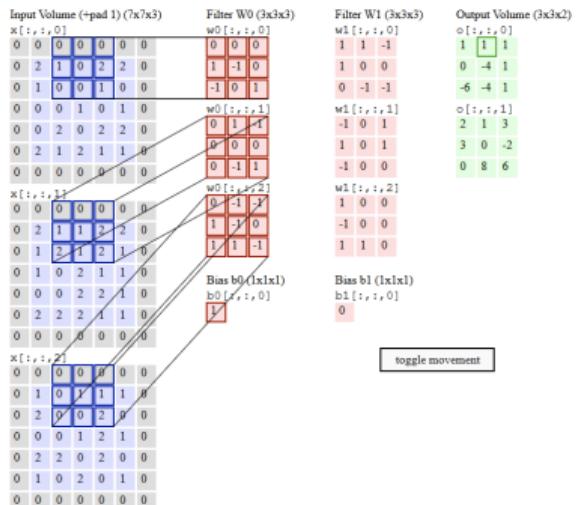
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K.Yakovlev

## Outcomes

## Key Ideas in CNNs

# CNNs: the Current State and Prospects

## Conclusion



## The result of convolving an image

of size  $[q, q]$  with a kernel of size  $[k, k]$ , with padding  $[p, p]$  and stride  $[s, s]$ , is a matrix of size  $[r, r]$ :

$$r = \frac{q - k + 2p}{s} + 1 = \frac{5 - 3 + 2}{2} + 1 = 3.$$

Figure: CS231n: CNNs.

# Hands-on the book by Howard and Gugger [2020]

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

CNN utilizes the features of the visual cortex, where simple cells are activated by simple features (such as lines), and complex cells by combinations of activations of simple cells. The CNN is associated with the mathematical operation of convolution for reducing matrix sizes.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	29	150	196	254	255	254	176	193	150	96	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	48	166	224	253	253	234	106	253	253	253	253	233	0	0	0
3	0	93	244	249	253	187	48	10	8	4	10	194	253	253	233	0	0	0
4	0	107	253	253	230	48	0	0	0	0	0	182	253	253	156	0	0	0
5	0	3	20	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	43	224	253	245	74	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	253	245	126	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	101	223	253	248	124	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	11	166	239	253	253	253	187	30	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	16	248	250	253	253	253	232	213	111	2	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	98	98	208	253	253	253	187	22	0	0

Figure: Check the code: 13 convolutions.ipynb, and 14 resnet.ipynb

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

## Section 3. CNNs: the Current State and Prospects

# Paper Reading

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

The following review papers on CNNs [Kiranyaz et al., 2021; Li et al., 2021] are the most cited in 2025:

- ① 1D Convolutional Neural Networks and Applications - A Survey
- ② A Survey of Convolutional Neural Networks: Analysis, Applications, and Prospects

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

## Section 4. Conclusion

# Conclusion

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Outcomes

Key Ideas in  
CNNs

CNNs: the  
Current State  
and Prospects

Conclusion

## Summary:

- Convolutions reduce parameters and improve efficiency by enforcing structured connectivity, enabling deeper models with less overfitting.
- Thoughtful architecture design (e.g., convolutions) outperforms theoretical but impractical fully connected networks in real-world applications.
- Scheduling the learning rate, batch normalization, and activation analysis are key tools for stabilizing training and monitoring progress, paving the way for advanced architectures like residual networks.

# Bibliography

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Serkan Kiranyaz, Onur Avci, Osama Abdeljaber, Turker Ince, Moncef Gabbouj, and Daniel J Inman. 1d convolutional neural networks and applications: A survey. **Mechanical systems and signal processing**, 151:107398, 2021.

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