# Lecture Notes for **Machine Learning in Python**



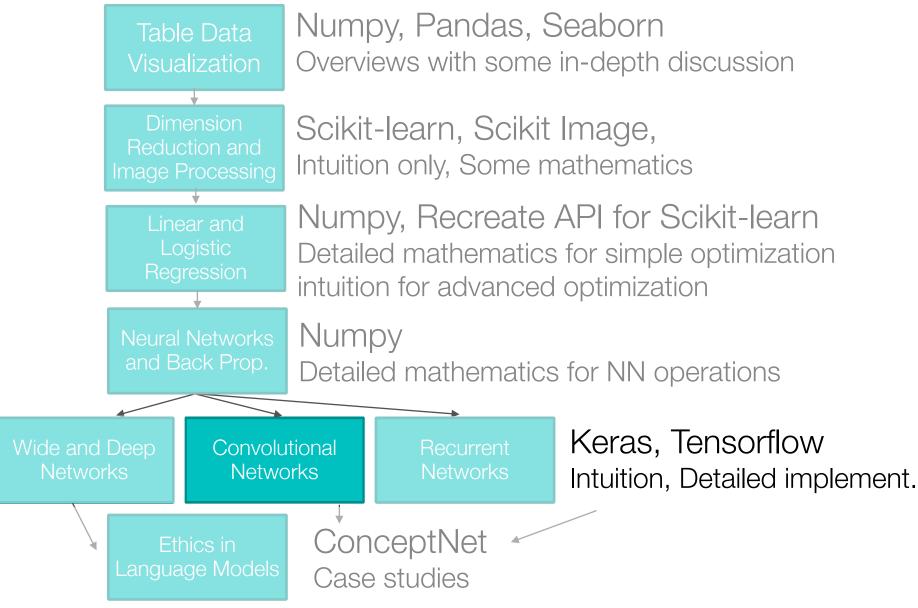
Professor Eric Larson

Convolutional Neural Networks

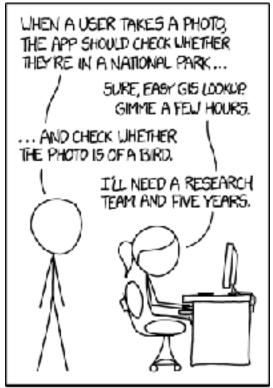
## **Logistics and Agenda**

- Logistics
  - Wide/Deep due soon!
  - · late turn in... reminder
- · Agenda
  - Basic CNN architectures and Gradient

## Class Overview, by topic



# **Convolutional Neural Networks**



IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

#### **Reminder: Convolution**

$$\sum \left( \mathbf{I} \left[ i \pm \frac{r}{2}, j \pm \frac{c}{2} \right] \odot \mathbf{f} \right) = \mathbf{O}[i, j] \quad \text{output image at pixel i,j}$$

input image at  $r \times c$  range of pixels centered in i,j

kernel of size,  $r \times c$  usually r=c

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	4	12	9	8	0
0	5	2	3	4	12	9	8	0
0	5	2	1	4	10	9	8	0
0	7	2	1	4	12	7	8	0
0	7	2	1	4	14	9	8	0
0	5	2	3	4	12	7	8	0
0	5	2	1	4	12	9	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	1
2	4	2
1	2	1

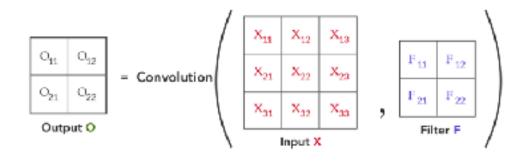
kernel filter, **f** 3x3

20	21	36		 	
				 :	
			:	 :	

input image, I

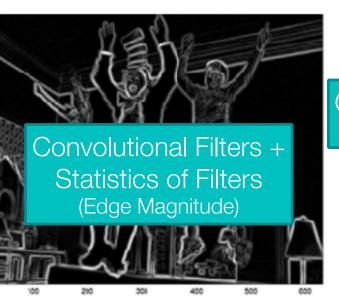
output image, O

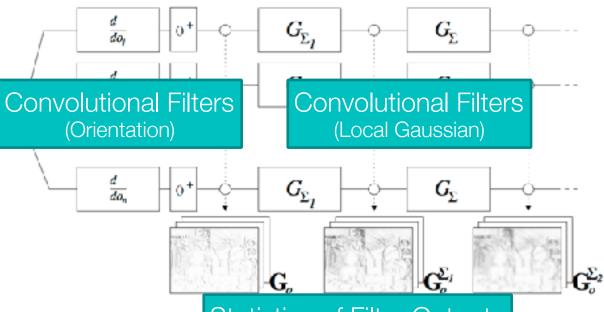
## **Breaking Apart Convolution Operations**





## What we did before (Daisy)





Statistics of Filter Outputs (Histograms) at point u,v

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\Sigma}(u,v) = \left[\mathbf{G}_{1}^{\Sigma}(u,v), \dots, \mathbf{G}_{H}^{\Sigma}(u,v)\right]^{\top}$$

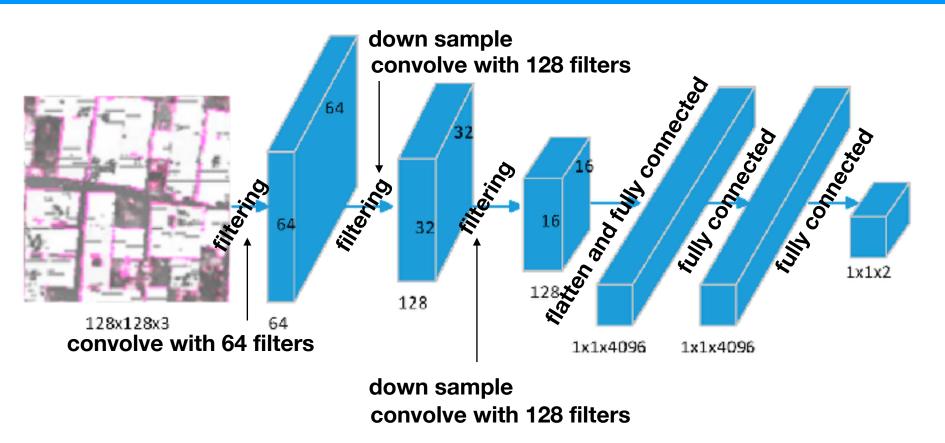
$$\mathcal{D}(u_{0}, v_{0}) = \widetilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\Sigma_{1}}^{\top}(u_{0}, v_{0}),$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\Sigma_{1}}^{\top}(\mathbf{l}_{1}(u_{0}, v_{0}, R_{1})), \cdots, \widetilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\Sigma_{1}}^{\top}(\mathbf{l}_{T}(u_{0}, v_{0}, R_{1})),$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\Sigma_{2}}^{\top}(\mathbf{l}_{1}(u_{0}, v_{0}, R_{2})), \cdots, \widetilde{\mathbf{h}}_{\Sigma_{2}}^{\top}(\mathbf{l}_{T}(u_{0}, v_{0}, R_{2})),$$

Tola et al. "Daisy: An efficient dense descriptor applied to wide- baseline stereo." Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, IEEE Transactions

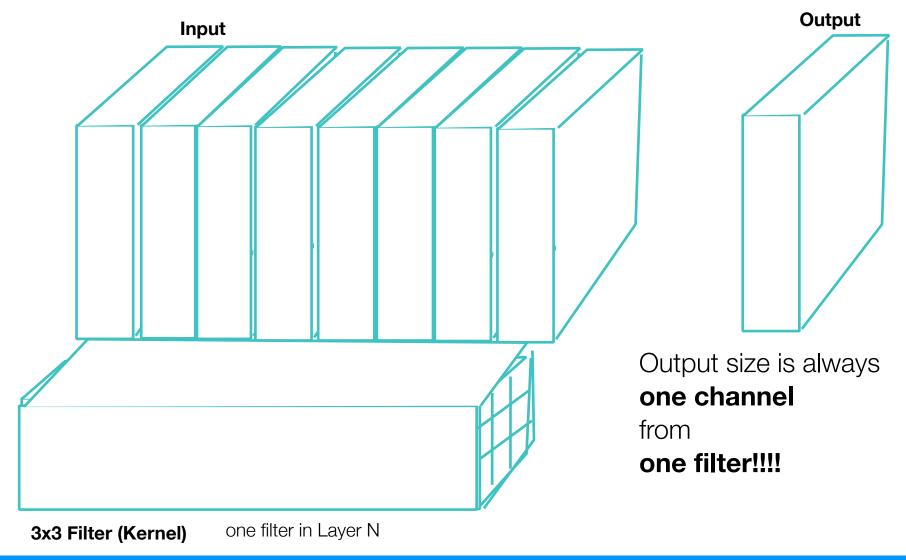
## Anatomy of a convolutional network



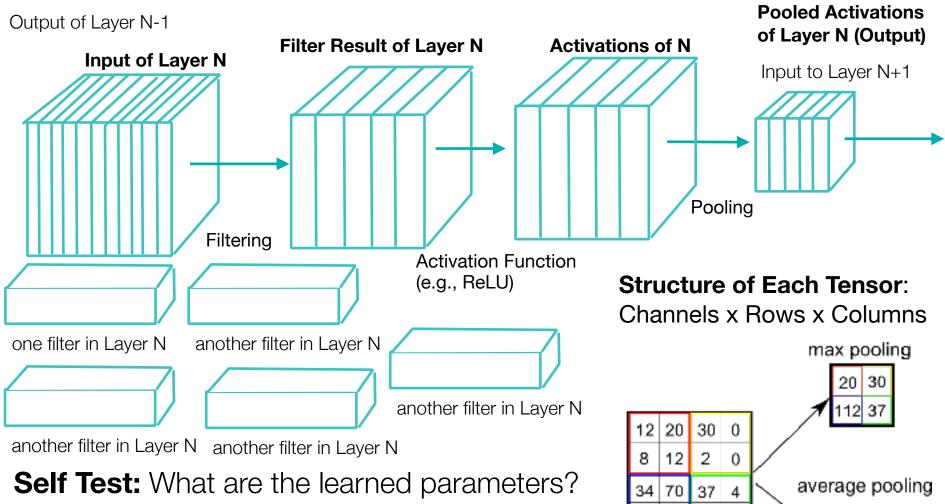
**Blue Tensors**: Outputs tensors of Each Layer

**Learned Params**: Weights in Each Arrow

#### Convolution in a CNN



## **CNNs:** Putting it together

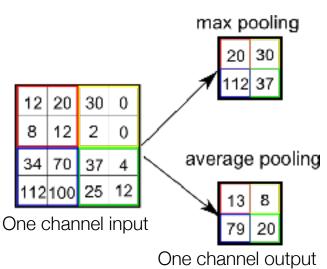


A. Activations

B. Pooling Weights

C. Filter Weights

D. All of these

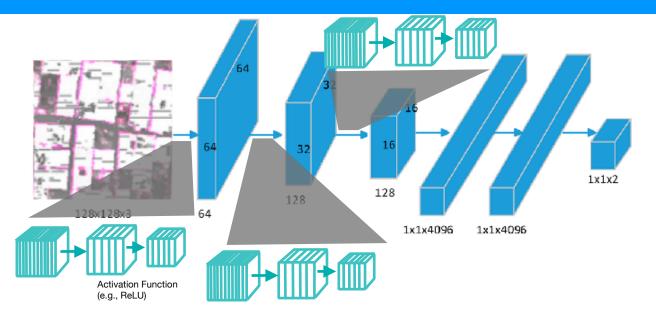


#### **CNN Overview**

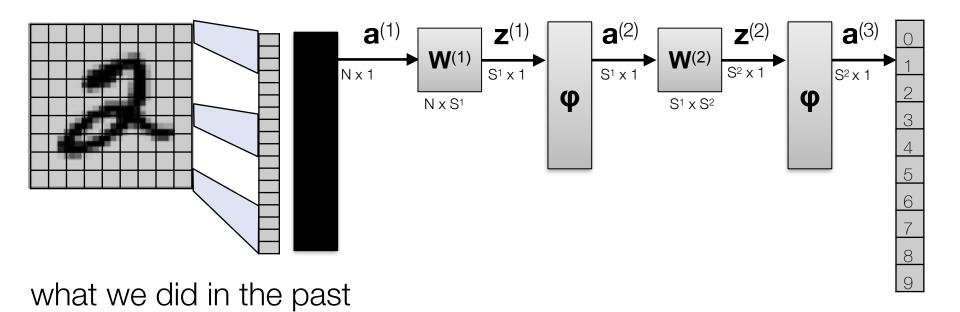
- Conv. layer(s):
  - filtering
  - activation
  - pooling



- allows for "Information Distillation"
- · less dependence on exact pixels
- Final layers are densely connected
  - typically multi-layer perceptrons



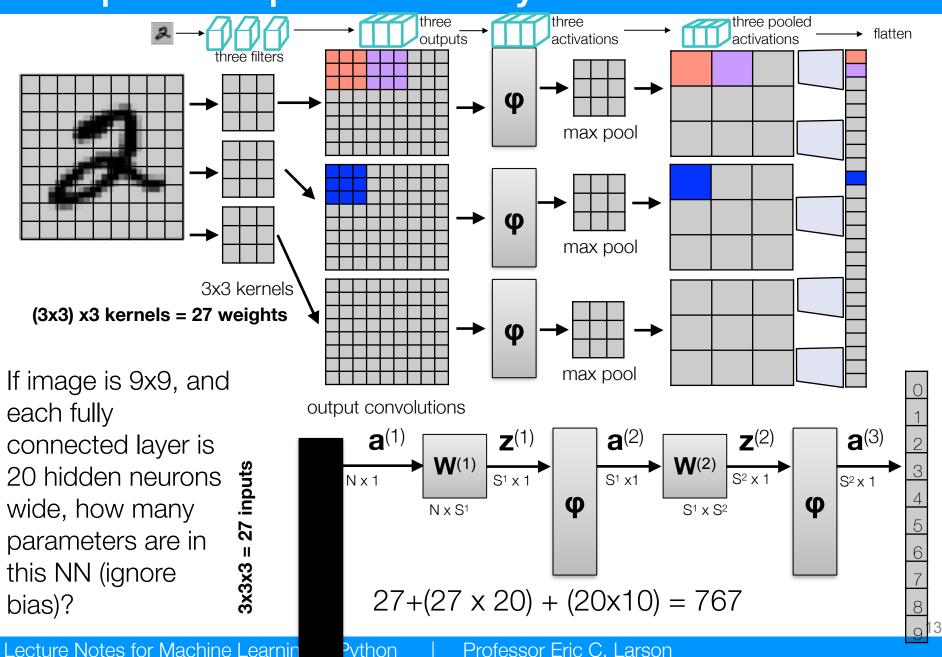
### Simple Example: From Fully Connected to CNN



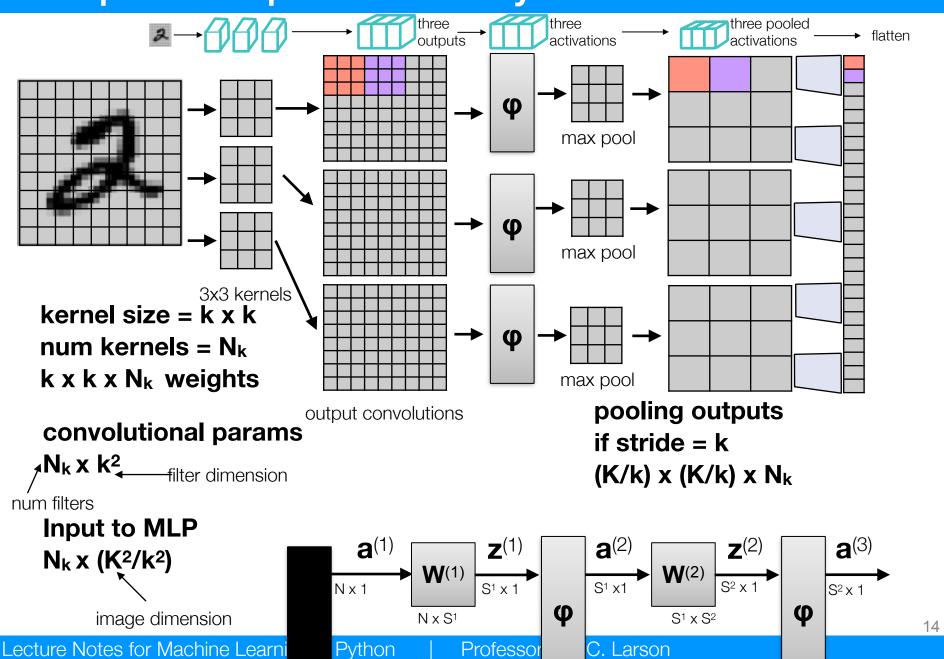
If image is 9x9, and each fully connected layer is 20 hidden neurons wide, how many parameters are in this NN (ignore bias)?

for 9x9, 
$$9^2x20 + (20x10) = 1,820$$
 parameters  $(K^2 \times 20) + (20x10) = 200 + 20 K^2$ 

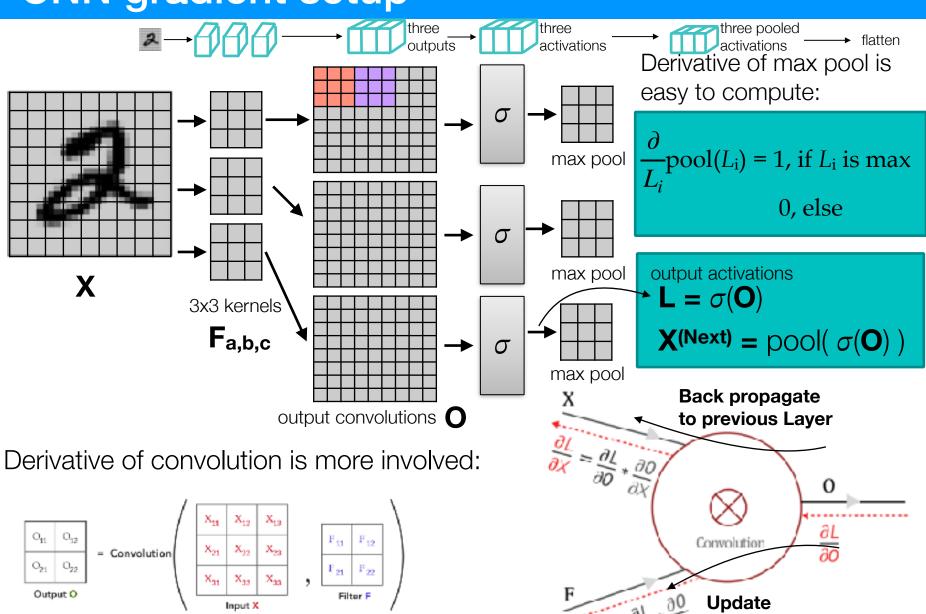
## Simple Example: From Fully Connected to CNN



#### Simple Example: From Fully Connected to CNN



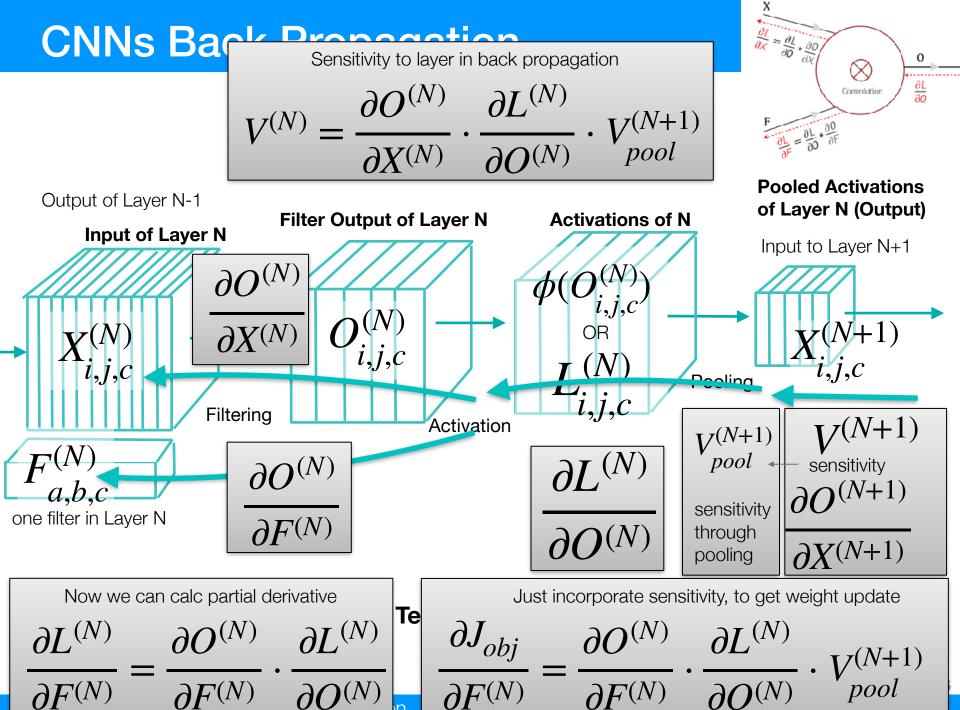
## **CNN** gradient setup



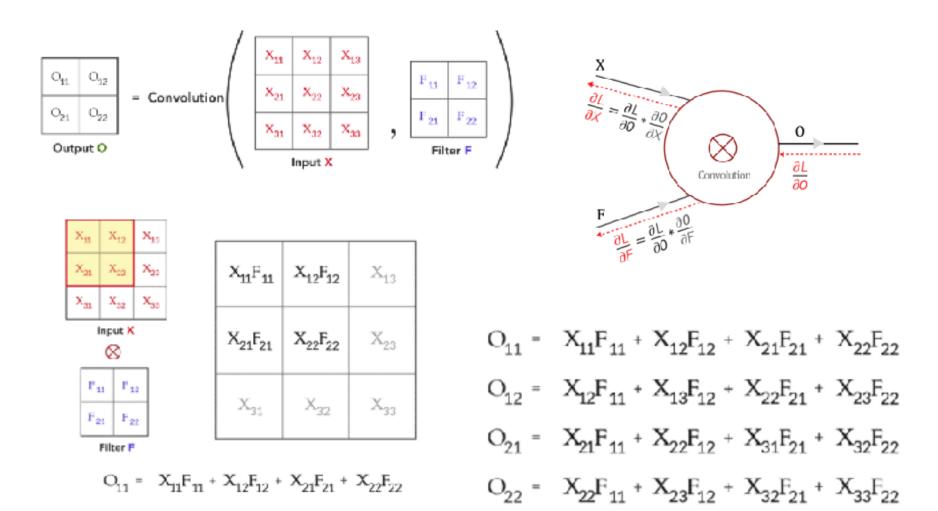
https://medium.com/@pavisj/convolutions-and-backpropagations-46026a8f5d2c

weights of F

15



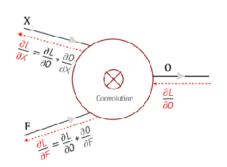
#### Reminder: Convolution



#### **Gradient of Convolution**

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial X}$$
 for back propagation

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial F} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial F}$$
 for weight updates



$$O_{11} = X_{11}F_{11} + X_{12}F_{12} + X_{21}F_{21} + X_{22}F_{22}$$

Finding derivatives with respect to  $F_{11}$ ,  $F_{12}$ ,  $F_{21}$  and  $F_{22}$ 

$$\frac{\partial O_{11}}{\partial F_{11}} = \ X_{11} \quad \frac{\partial O_{11}}{\partial F_{12}} = \ X_{12} \quad \frac{\partial O_{11}}{\partial F_{21}} = \ X_{21} \quad \frac{\partial O_{11}}{\partial F_{22}} = \ X_{22}$$

derivative of every  $O_{ii}$  w.r.t.  $F_{II}$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial F_{11}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{1}} * \frac{\partial O_{11}}{\partial F_{11}} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{12}} * \frac{\partial O_{22}}{\partial F_{11}} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{22}} * \frac{\partial O_{21}}{\partial F_{11}} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{22}} * \frac{\partial C_{22}}{\partial F_{12}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial F_{12}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{1}} * \frac{\partial O_{11}}{\partial F_{12}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{2}} * \frac{\partial O_{12}}{\partial F_{12}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{21}} * \frac{\partial O_{21}}{\partial F_{12}} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{22}} * \frac{\partial O_{22}}{\partial F_{12}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial t_{21}^2} \; = \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{11}} \star \frac{\partial Q_{11}}{\partial P_{21}} \; + \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{12}} \star \frac{\partial Q_{22}}{\partial P_{21}} \; + \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{21}} \star \frac{\partial Q_{22}}{\partial P_{21}} \; + \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{22}} \star \frac{\partial Q_{22}}{\partial P_{22}}$$

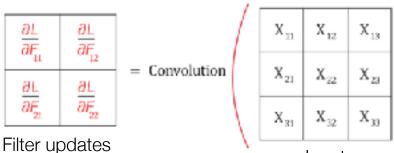
$$\frac{\partial \underline{L}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{Z}}} \; = \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{L}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{L}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{Z}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{L}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{L}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{Z}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{L}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{Z}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}} * \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \; \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}} \; * \; \frac{\partial Q_{\underline{D}}}{\partial \overline{F}_{\underline{D}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial F_{11}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{11}} * X_{11} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{12}} * X_{12} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{21}} * X_{21} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{22}} * X_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial F_{12}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{O}_{11}} * X_{12} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{O}_{12}} * X_{13} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{O}_{21}} * X_{22} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{O}_{22}} * X_{23}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial I_{21}^c} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{11}} * X_{21} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{12}} * X_{22} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{21}} * X_{31} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{22}} * X_{32}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial I_{22}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{11}} * X_{22} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{12}} * X_{23} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{21}} * X_{32} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial O_{22}} * X_{33}$$



Input

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{O}_{11}} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{O}_{22}} \\ \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{O}_{21}} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mathbf{O}_{22}} \end{array}$ 

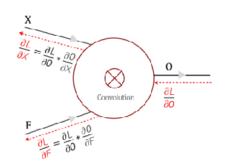
Derivative From activation!

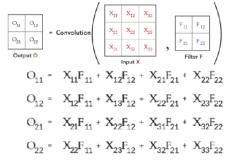
#### **Gradient of Convolution**

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial X}$$
 for back propagation

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial F} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial O} \frac{\partial O}{\partial F}$$

for weight updates



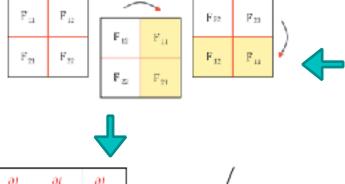


$$O_{11} = X_{11}F_{11} + X_{12}F_{12} + X_{21}F_{21} + X_{22}F_{22}$$

Differentiating with respect to  $X_{11}$ ,  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{21}$  and  $X_{22}$ 

$$\frac{\partial Q_{11}}{\partial X_{11}} - \frac{1}{F_{11}} \frac{\partial Q_{11}}{\partial X_{12}} - \frac{1}{F_{12}} \frac{\partial Q_{11}}{\partial X_{21}} - \frac{1}{F_{21}} \frac{\partial Q_{11}}{\partial X_{22}} - \frac{1}{F_{22}}$$

Similarly, we can find local gradients for  $O_{12}$ ,  $O_{21}$  and  $O_{22}$ 



θL	θL	θL		/		
∂X <sub>11</sub>	∂X <sub>12</sub>	∂X <sub>in</sub>		/	F <sub>22</sub>	F21
<u>∂L</u>	<u>aL</u>	$\frac{\partial L}{\partial S}$	= Full Convolution	П	1 22	1. XI
<i>ax</i> <sub>21</sub>	0X <sub>22</sub>	∂X <sub>21</sub>	Convolution	M	F 42	F <sub>11</sub>
aL av	∂L	<u>∂L</u>		/I		
00/31	0/1/32	00A33		\	HO	tated
					Filte	er

New sensitivity

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{n}} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{n}} * P_{n}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{n}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{n}} * F_{nn} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{n}} * F_{nn}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{12}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{12}} * F_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{L}}{\partial X_{a1}} = \frac{\partial \underline{L}}{\partial Q_{a1}} \cdot F_{a1} + \frac{\partial \underline{L}}{\partial Q_{a2}} \cdot F_{a1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{A}_{n}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{Q}_{n}} + \mathbf{P}_{n1} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{Q}_{n}} + \mathbf{P}_{n1} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{Q}_{n}} + \mathbf{F}_{n2} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{L}}{\partial \mathbf{Q}_{n}} + \mathbf{F}_{n}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{22}} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{22}} * F_{22} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{22}} * F_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{s1}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{s1}} * F_{s1}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{21}} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{21}} \star F_{22} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{22}} \star F_{21}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial X_{\alpha}} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\alpha}} * \mathbb{F}_{\alpha}.$$

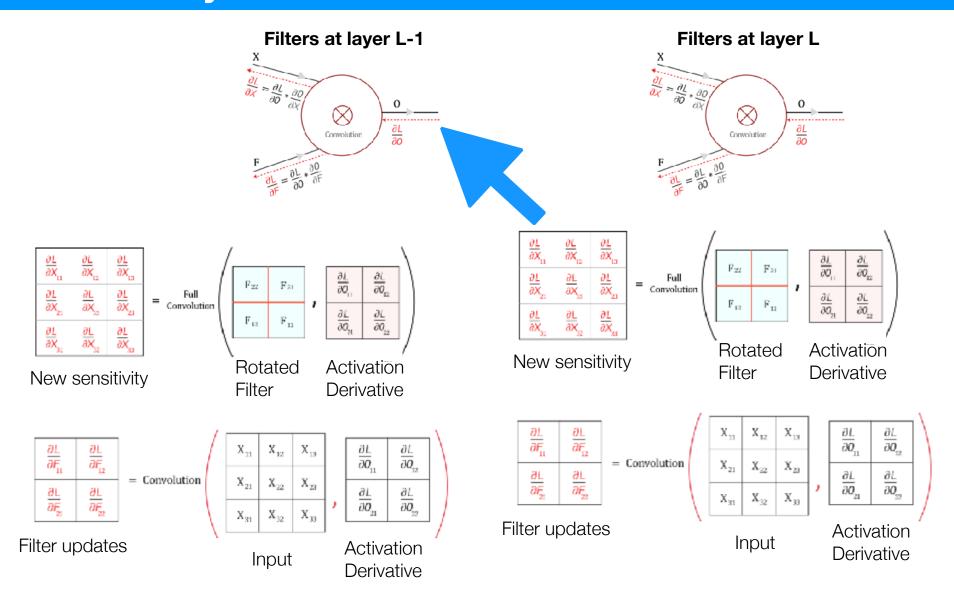


0	0	0	0
0	<u>al</u>	<u>∂C</u> ∂O <sub>12</sub>	0
0	<u>3L</u> 30 <sub>21</sub>	<u>δ</u> L ∂0 <sub>22</sub>	0
0	0	0	0

Derivative 'From activation! (zero padded)

https://medium.com/@pavisj/convolutions-and-backpropagations-46026a8f5d2c

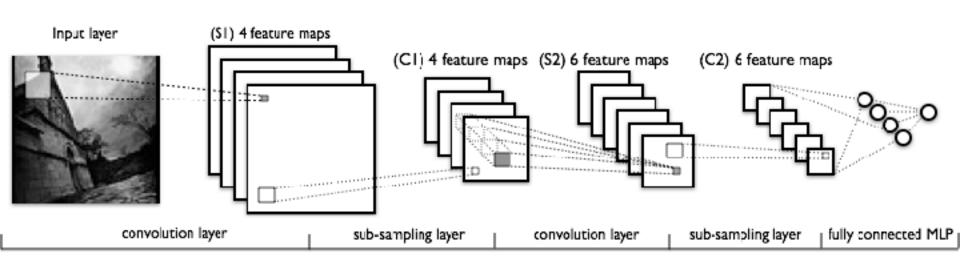
## **Summary**

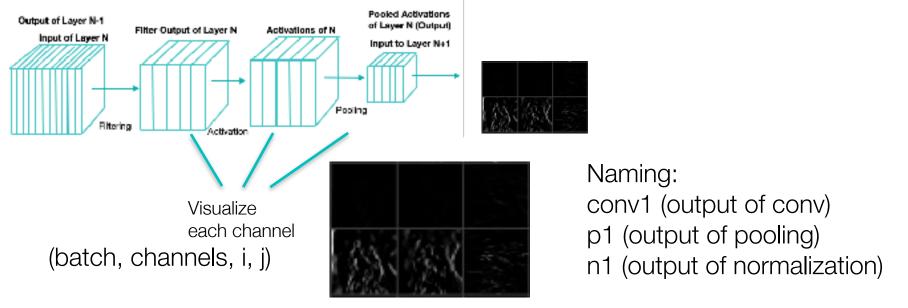


#### **CNN** Gradient

- Takeaways:
  - Derivative of a convolutional layer is calculated through two additional convolutions
    - One for filter updates
    - One for calculating a new sensitivity
  - We need to run convolution fast in order to speed up both:
    - feedforward operations (inference and training)
    - back propagation (training)
- Another great resource:
  - https://becominghuman.ai/back-propagation-in-convolutionalneural-networks-intuition-and-code-714ef1c38199

## Some Example CNN Architectures





#### **CNN: Visuals**

## Deep Visualization Toolbox

yosinski.com/deepvis

#deepvis



Jason Yosinski



Jeff Clune



Anh Nguyen



Thomas Fuchs



Hod Lipson



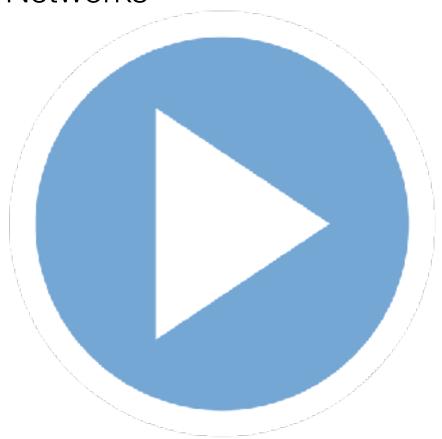




#### TensorFlow and Basic CNNs

Convolutional Neural Networks

in TensorFlow with Keras



#### 11. Convolutional Neural Networks.ipynb

Demo

#### **Next Lecture**

More CNN architectures and CNN history