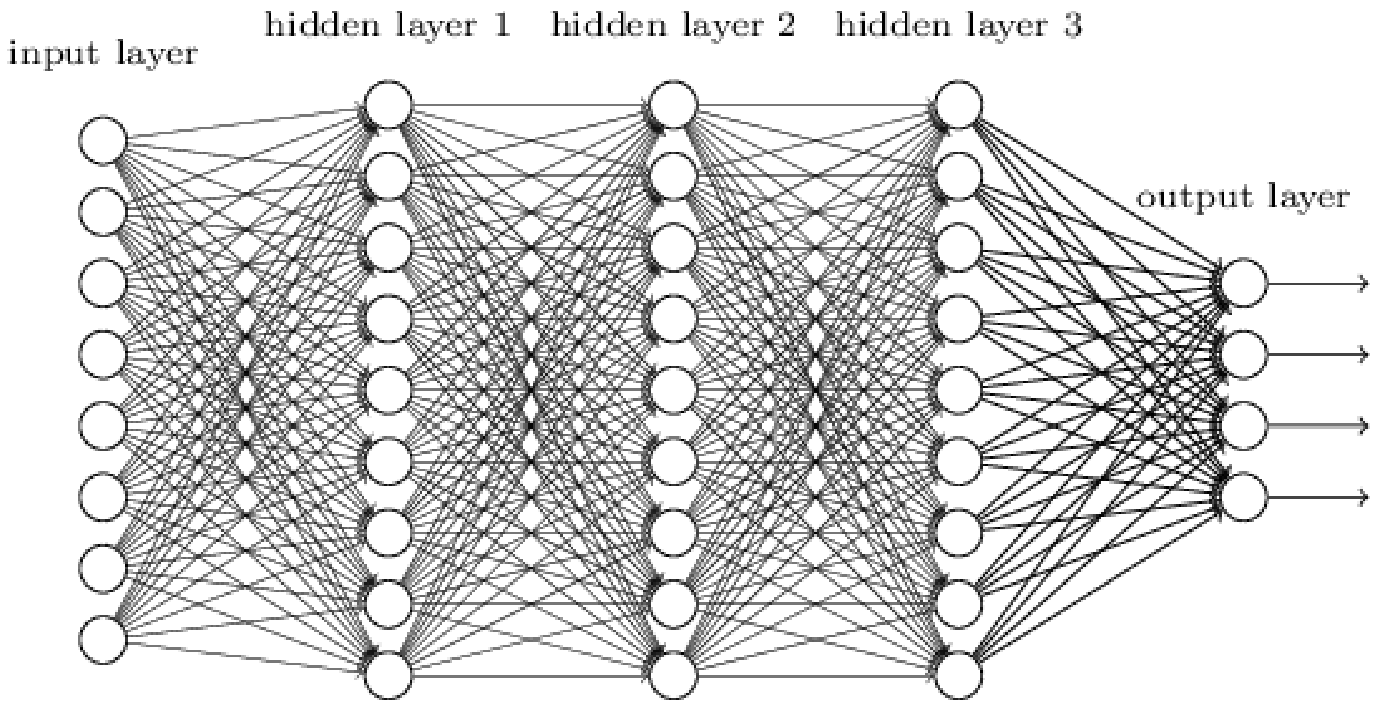
Smaller Network: CNN

- We know it is good to learn a small model.
- From this fully connected model, do we really need all the edges?
- Can some of these be shared?



Consider learning an image:

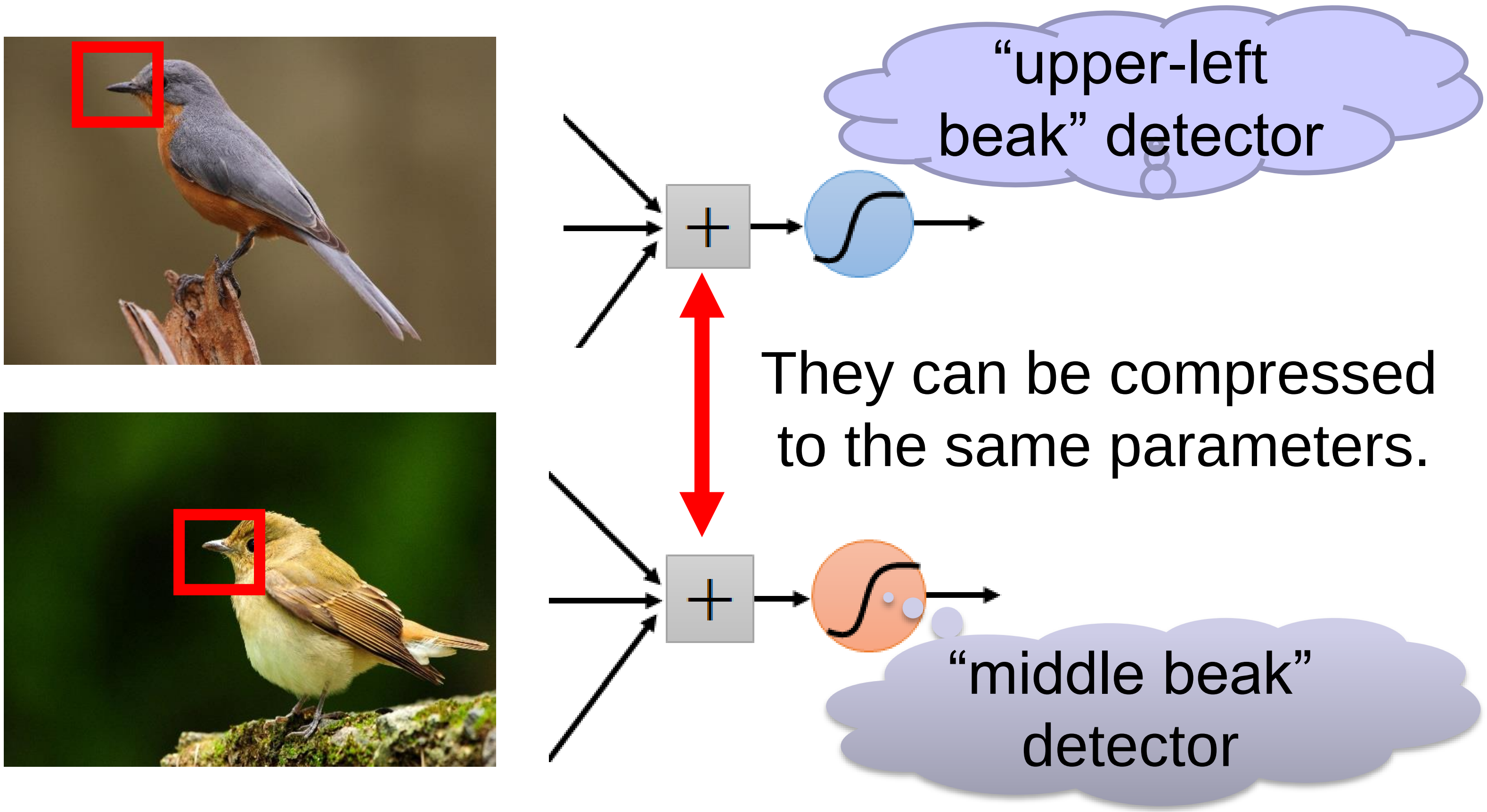
- Some patterns are much smaller than the whole image

Can represent a small region with fewer parameters

"beak" detector

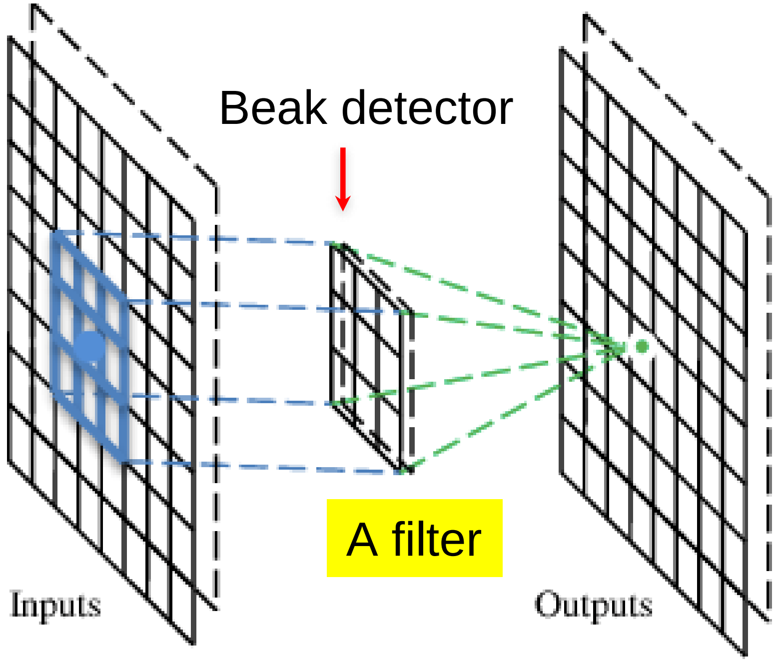
Same pattern appears in different places:
They can be compressed!

What about training a lot of such "small" detectors and each detector must "move around".



A convolutional layer

A CNN is a neural network with some convolutional layers (and some other layers). A convolutional layer has a number of filters that does convolutional operation.



Convolution

These are the network parameters to be learned.

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

Filter 2

⋮ ⋮

Each filter detects a small pattern (3 x 3).

Convolution

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

stride=
1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

Dot
product

3 -1

6 x 6 image

Convolution

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

If stride=2

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

3 -3

Convolution

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

stride=
1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

3	-1	-3	-1
-3	1	0	-3
-3	-3	0	1
3	-2	-2	-1

Convolution

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

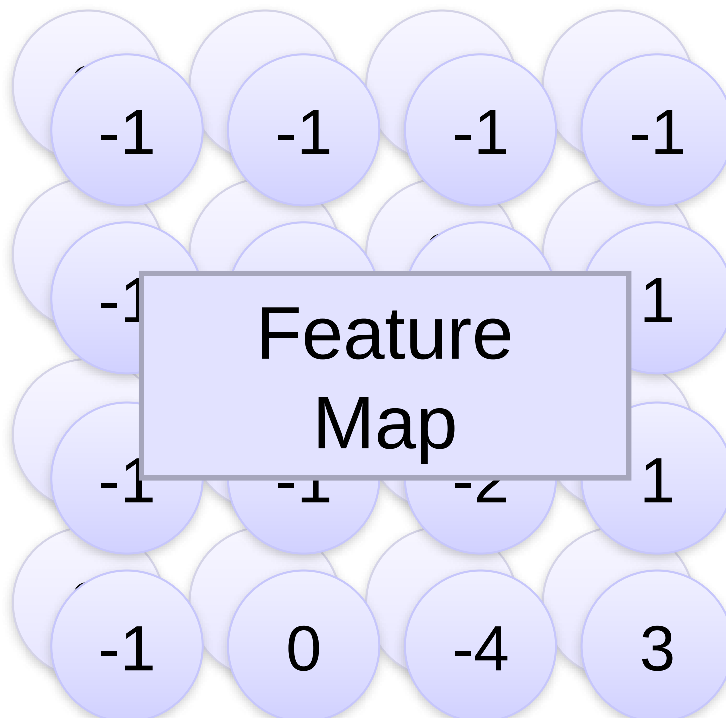
Filter 2

Repeat this for each filter

stride=
1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image



Two 4 x 4 images
Forming 2 x 4 x 4 matrix

Color image: RGB 3 channels

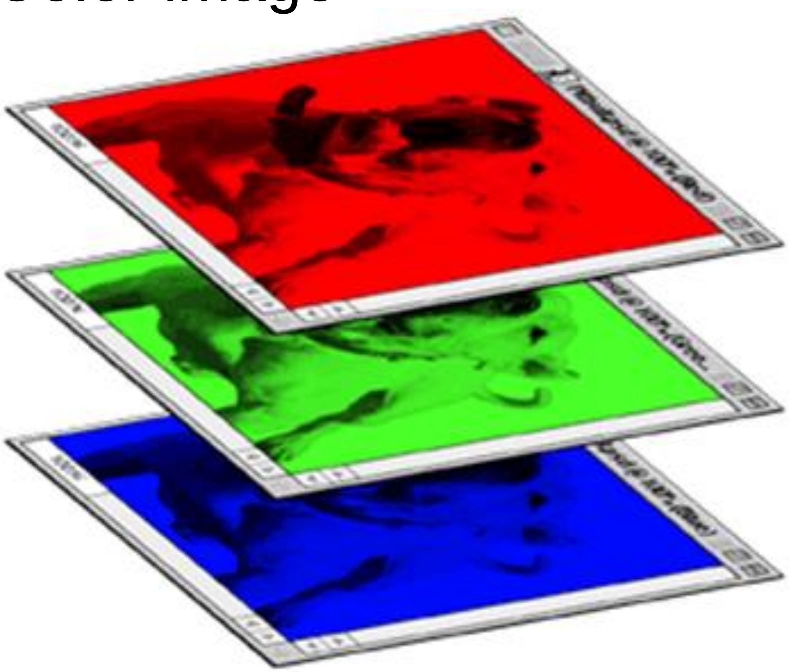
1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

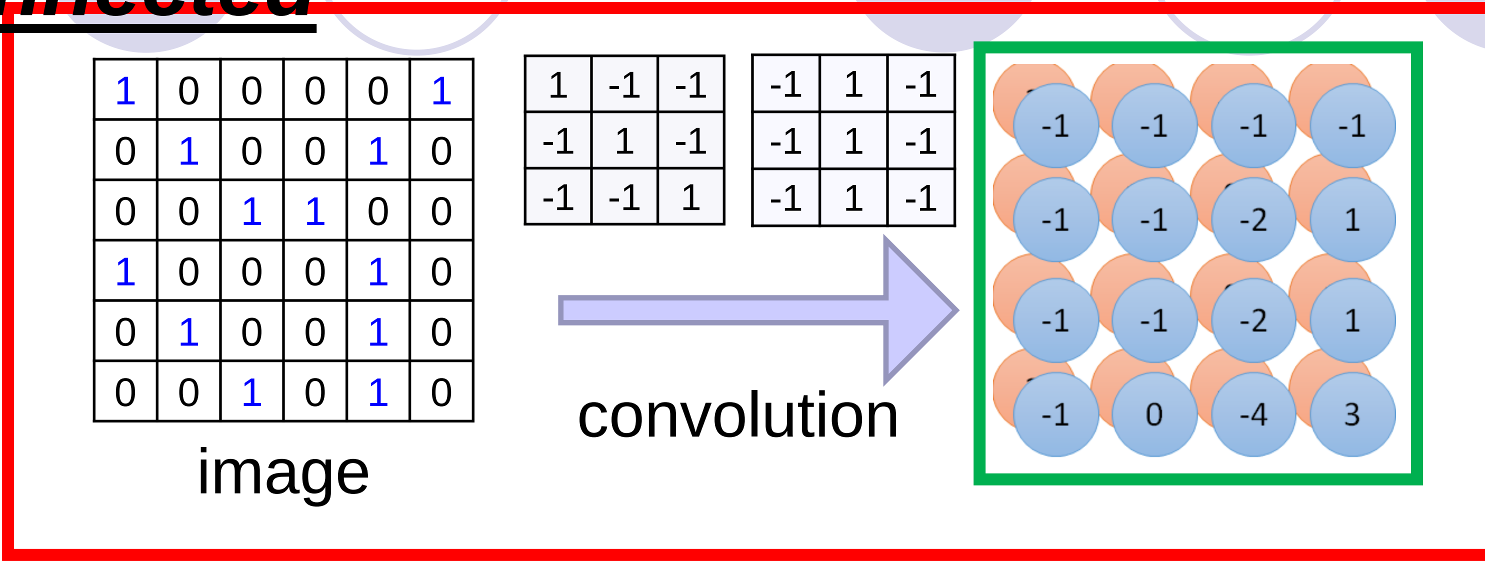
Filter 2

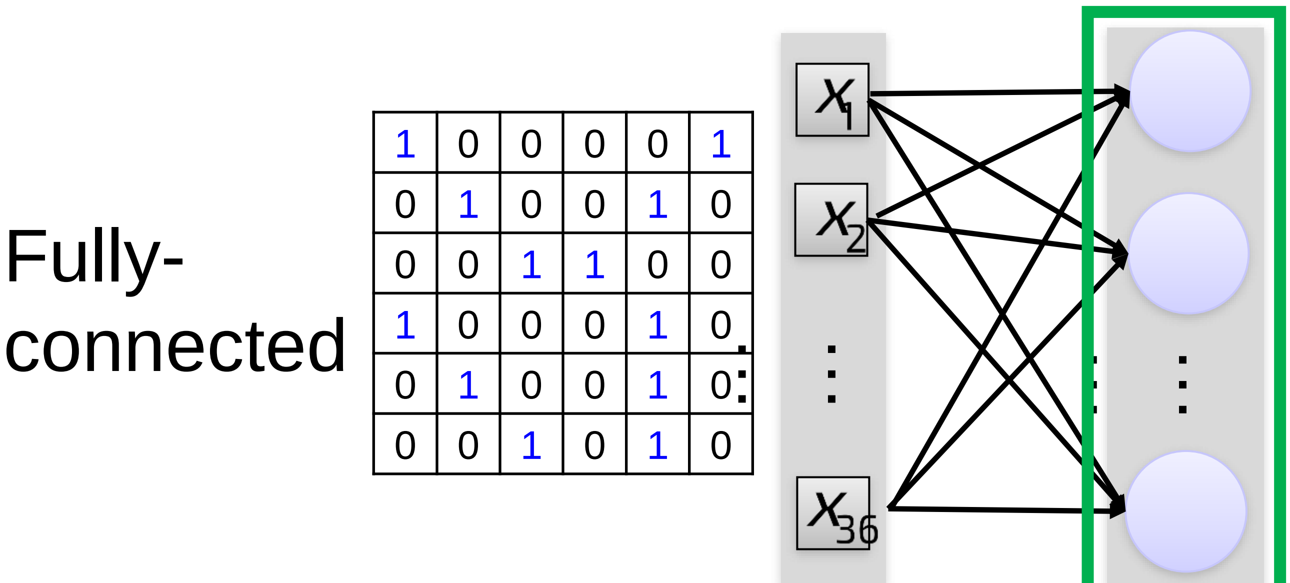
Color image

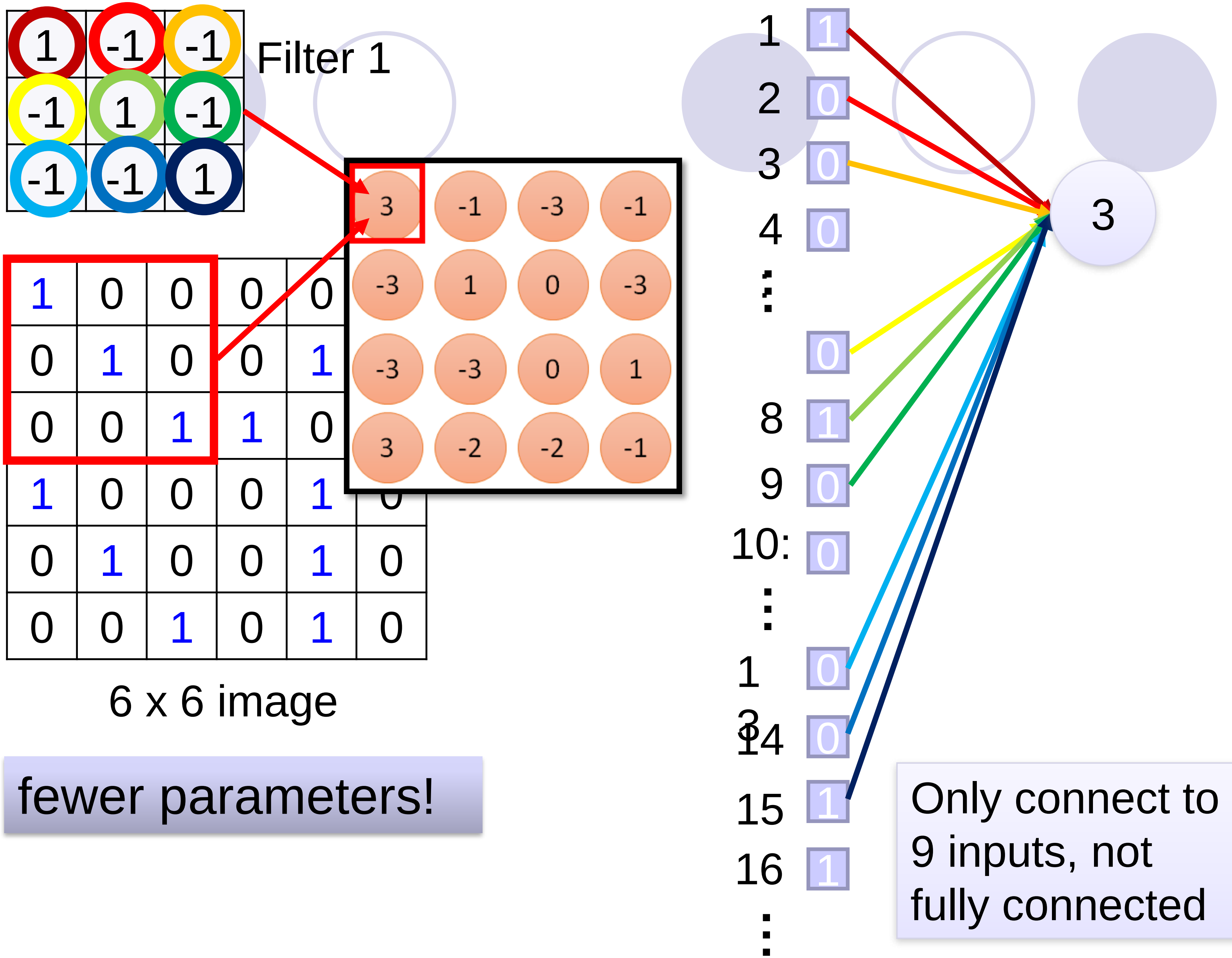


1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

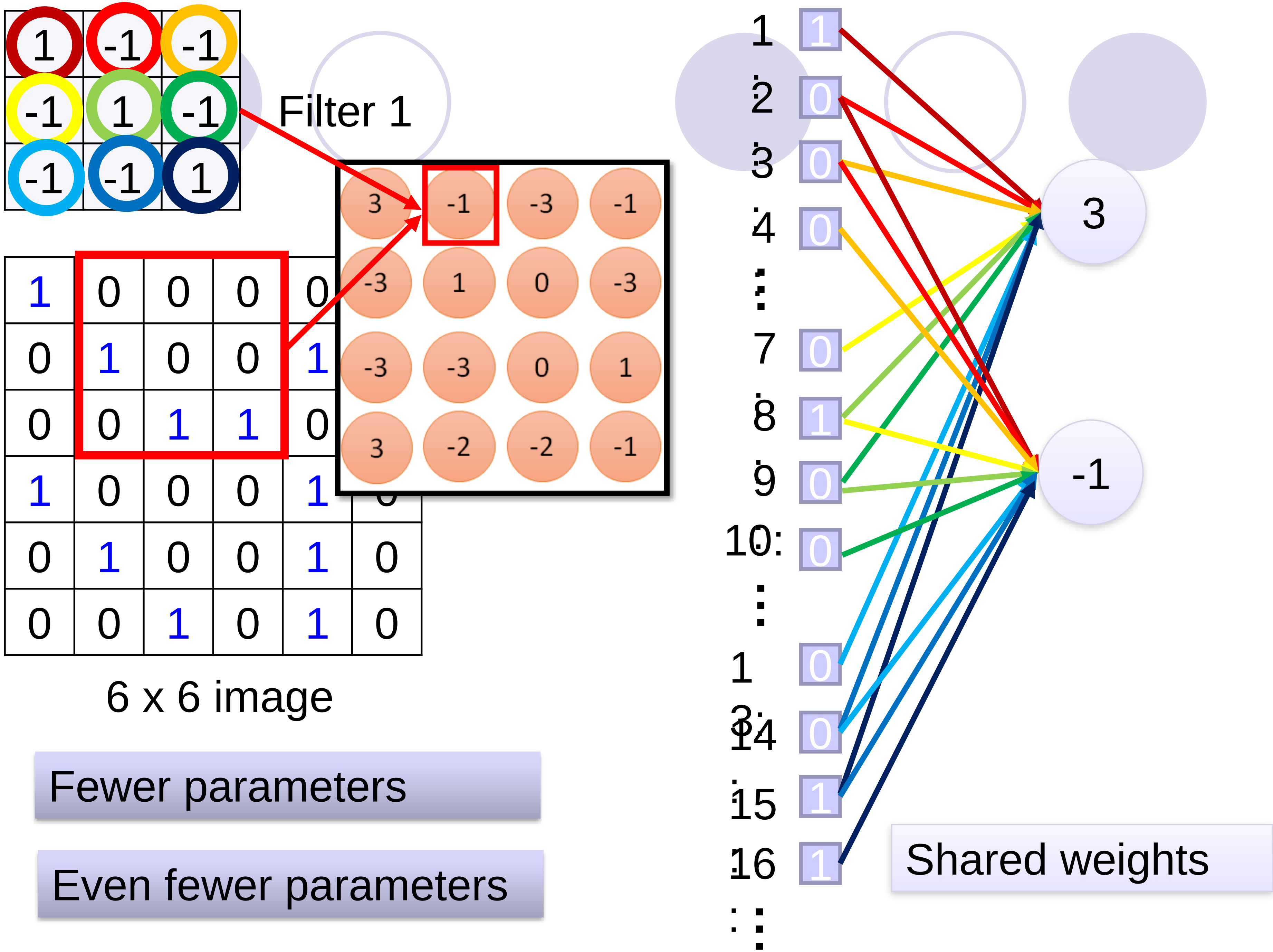
Convolution v.s. Fully Connected





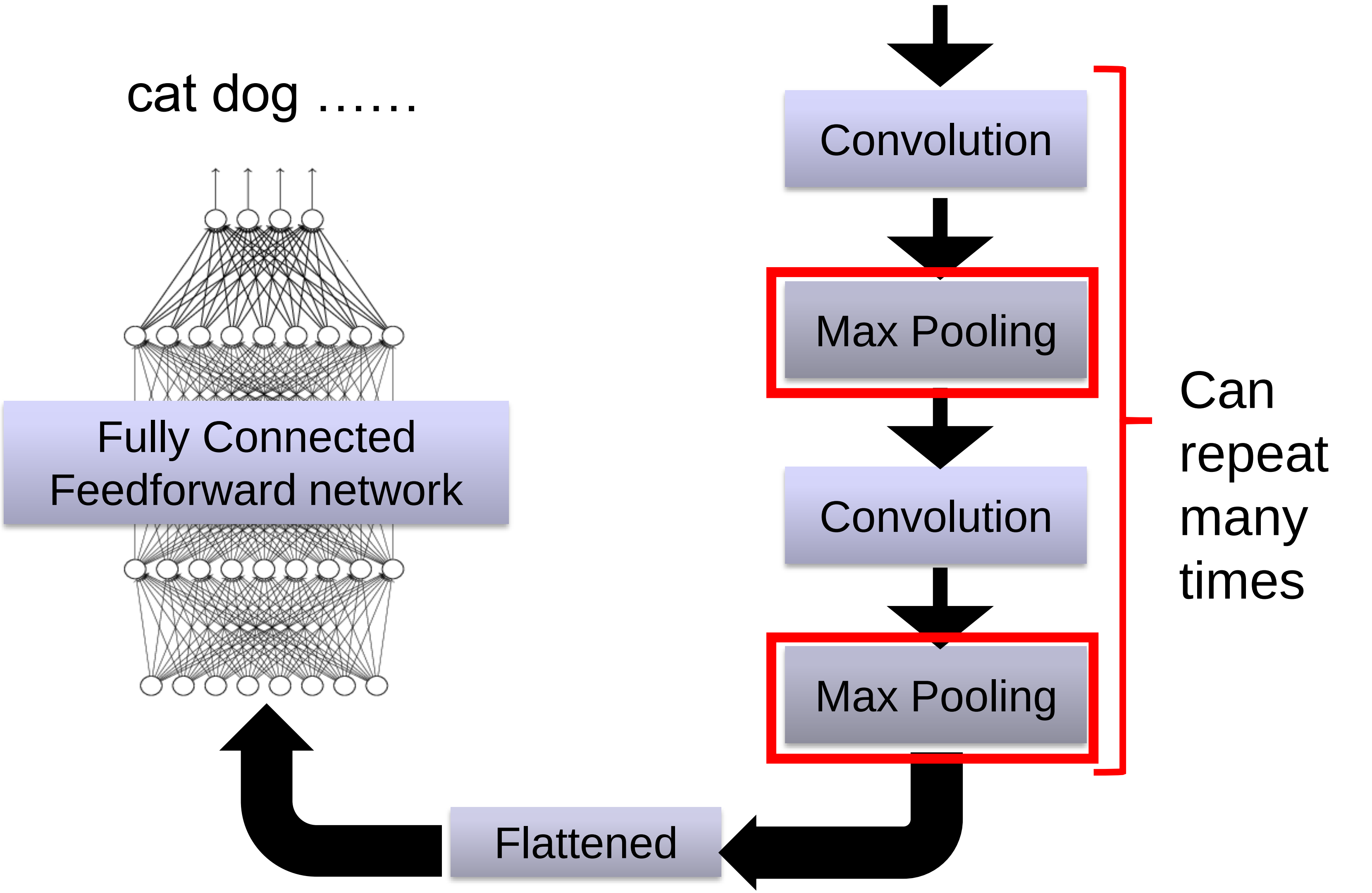


1 -1 -1
-1 1 -1
-1 -1 1
Filter 1
1 0 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 1 0
0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 1 0
0 1 0 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 0
6 x 6 image
3 -1 -3 -1
-3 1 0 -3
-3 -3 0 1
3 -2 -2 -1
1 1
2 0
3 0
4 0
0
8 1
9 0
10: 0
13 0
14 0
15 1
16 1
3
fewer parameters!
Only connect to 9 inputs, not fully connected



1 -1 -1
-1 1 -1
-1 -1 1
Filter 1
3 -1 -3 -1
-3 1 0 -3
-3 -3 0 1
3 -2 -2 -1
1 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 1
0 0 1 1 0
1 0 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1 0
6 x 6 image
Fewer parameters
Even fewer parameters
1 1
2 0
3 0
4 0
7 0
8 1
9 0
10 0
13 0
14 0
15 1
16 1
3
-1
Shared weights

The whole CNN



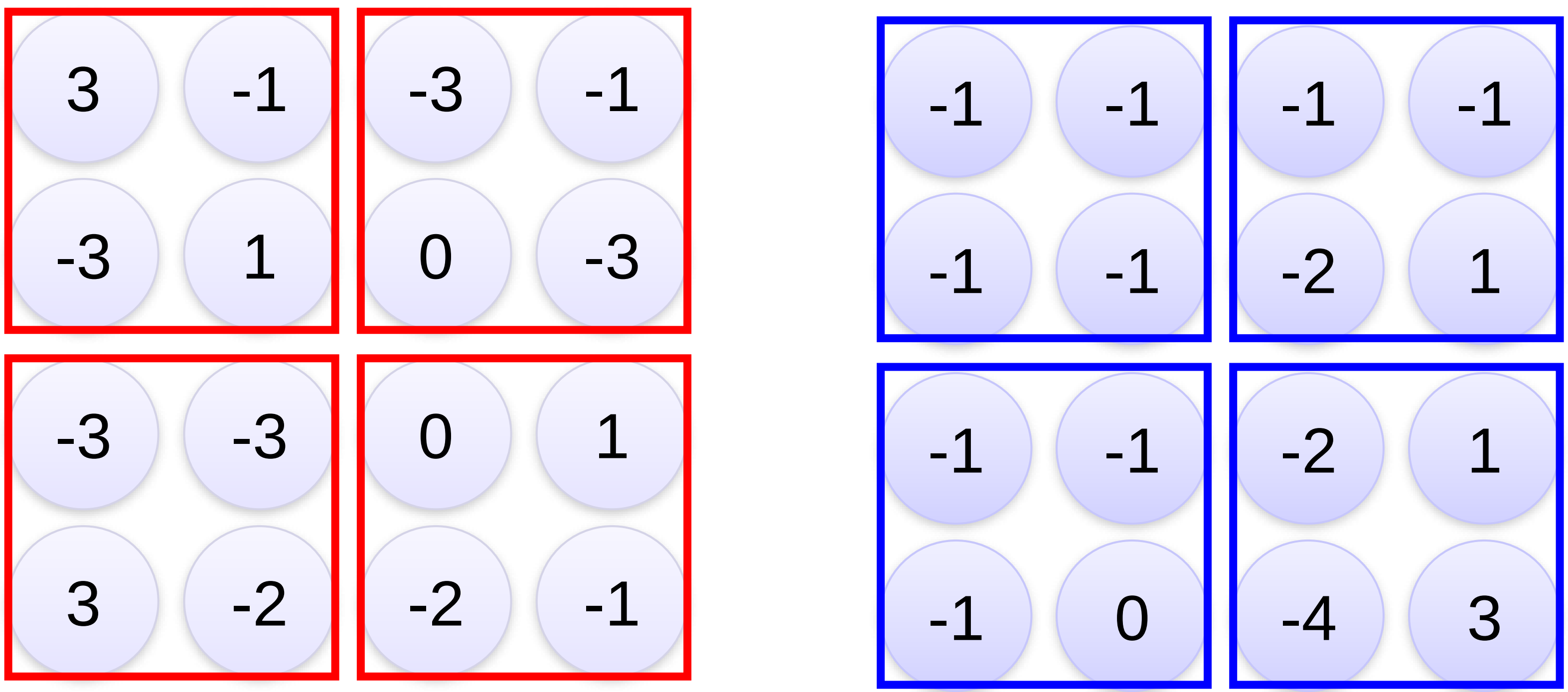
Max Pooling

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

Filter 2



Why Pooling

- Subsampling pixels will not change the object

bird

Subsampling

bird

We can subsample the pixels to make image smaller

→ fewer parameters to characterize the image

A CNN compresses a fully connected network in two ways:

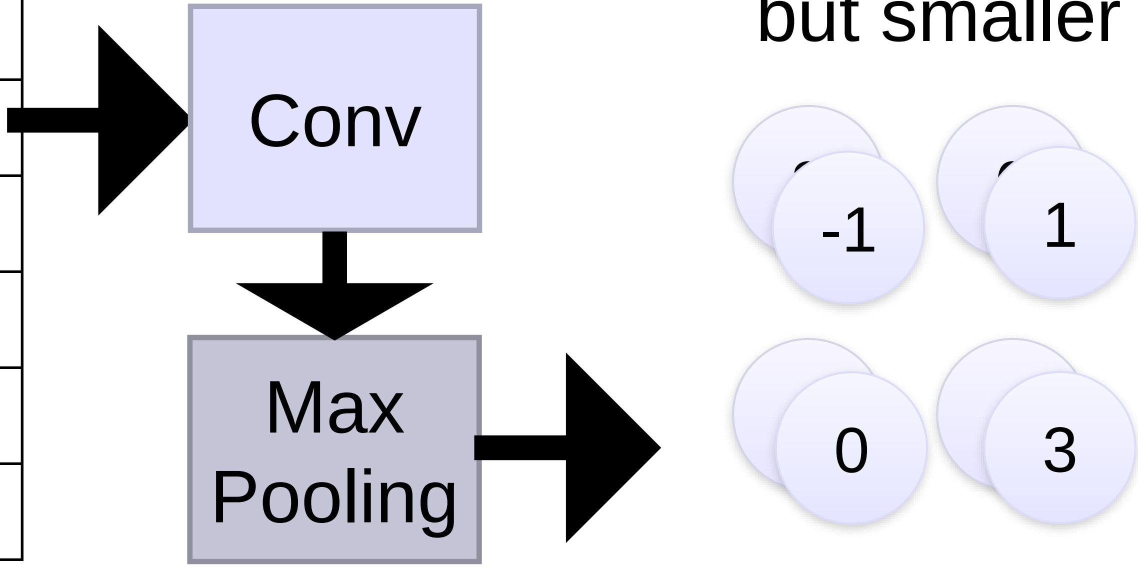
- Reducing number of connections
- Shared weights on the edges
- Max pooling further reduces the complexity

Max Pooling

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

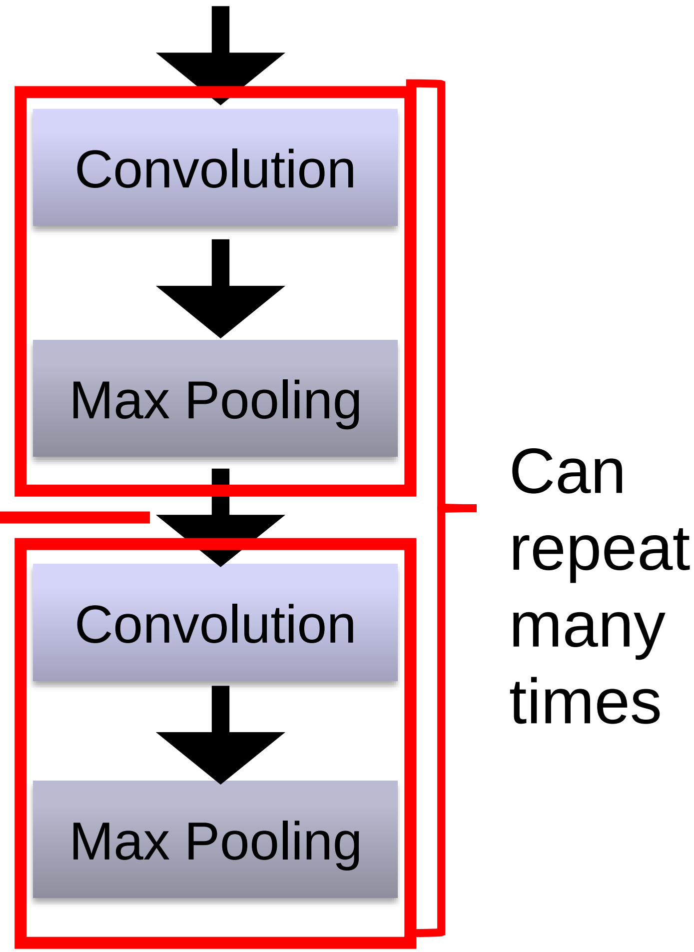
New image
but smaller

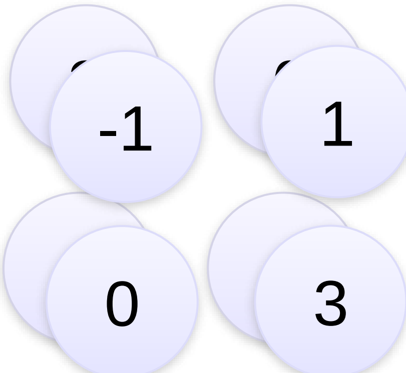


2 x 2 image

Each filter
is a channel

The whole CNN



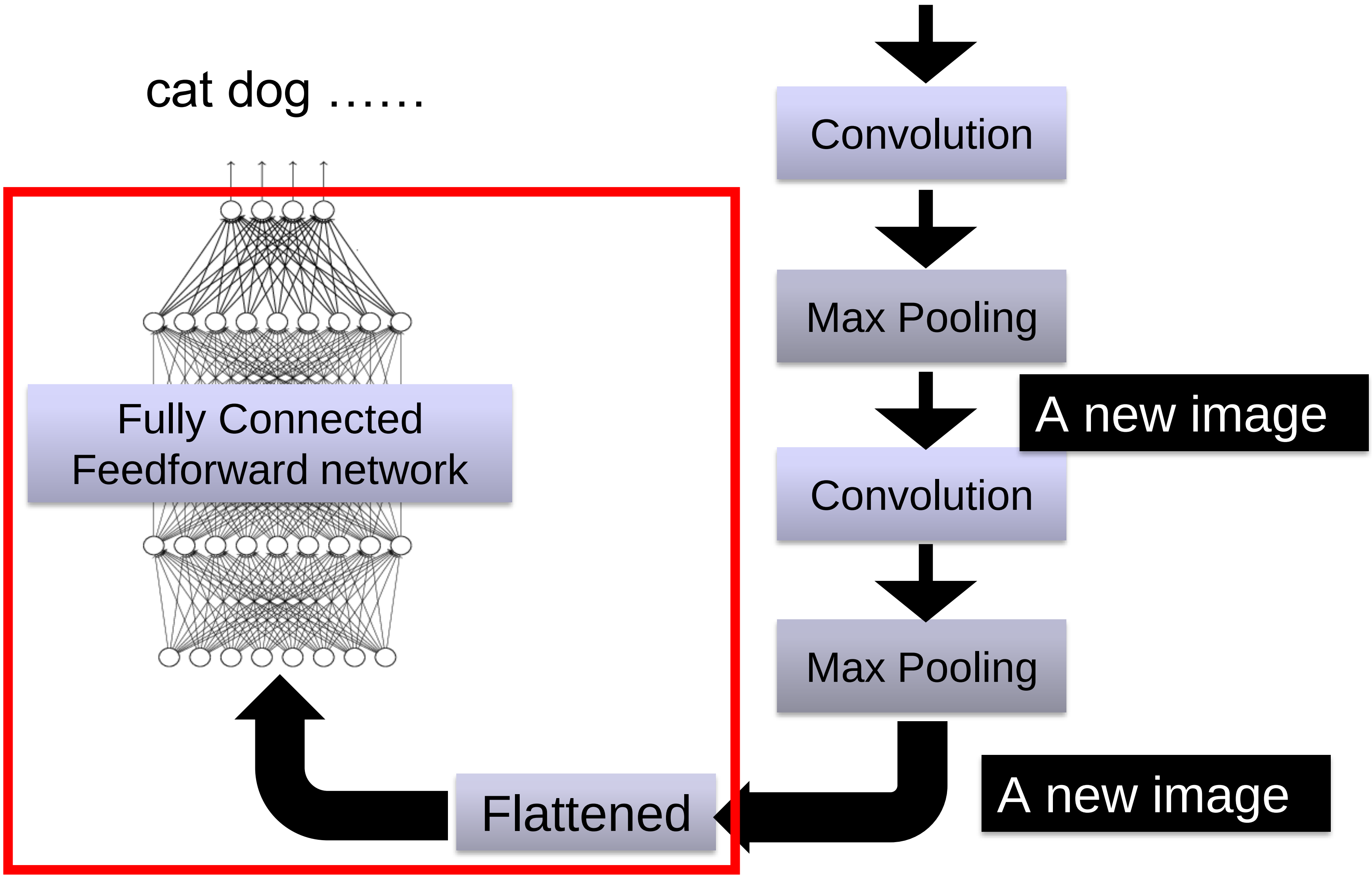


A new image

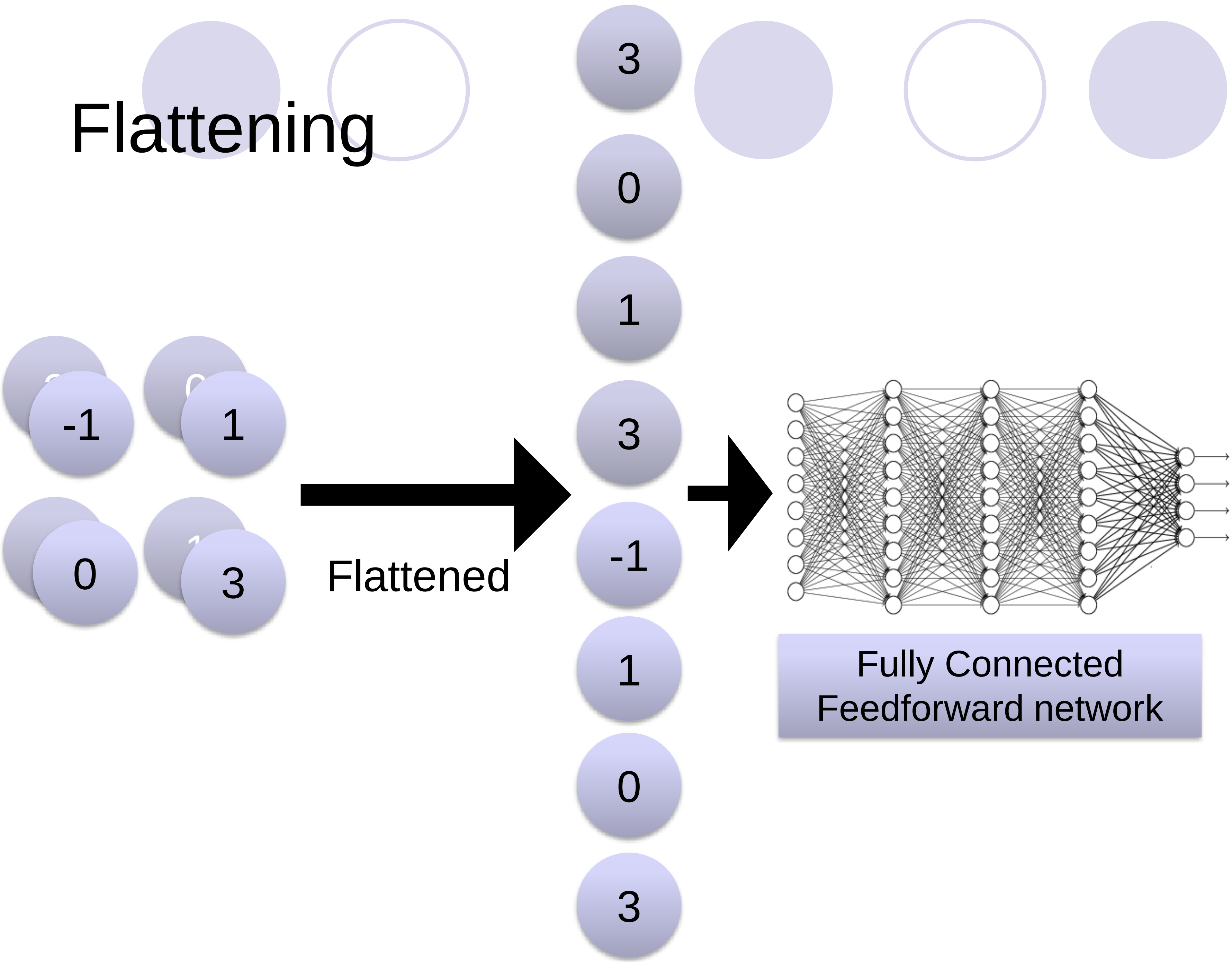
Smaller than the original image

The number of channels is the number of filters

The whole CNN



Flattening

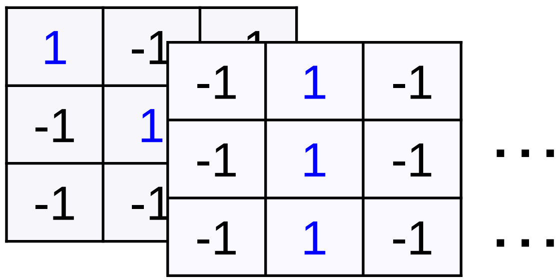


-1
1
0
3
Flattened
3
0
1
3
-1
1
0
3
Fully Connected
Feedforward network

CNN in Keras

Only modified the ***network structure*** and ***input format (vector -> 3-D tensor)***

```
model2.add( Convolution2D( 25,3,3,
            input_shape=(28,28,1)) )
```



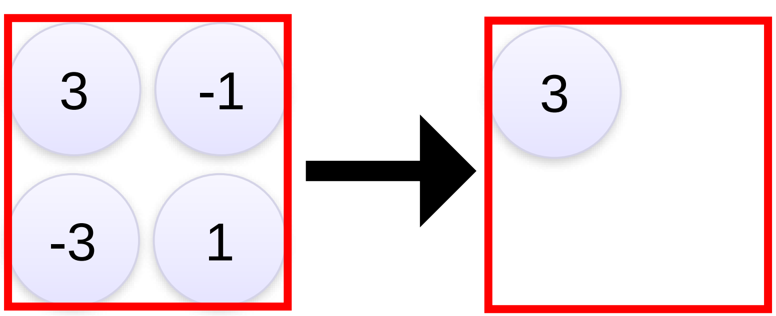
There are 25 3x3 filters.

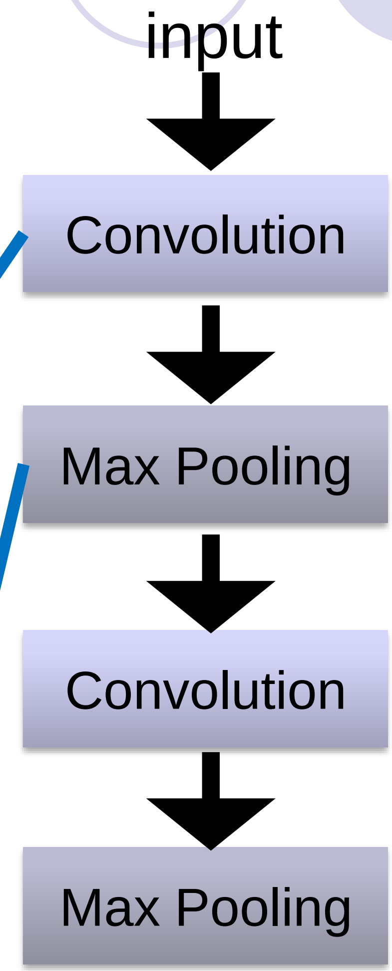
Input_shape = (28 , 28 , 1)

28 x 28 pixels

1: black/white, 3: RGB

```
model2.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
```





CNN in Keras

Only modified the ***network structure*** and ***input format (vector -> 3-D array)***

Input

1 x 28 x 28

Convolution

```
model2.add( Convolution2D( 25,3,3,
            input_shape=(28,28,1)) )
```

How many parameters for each filter?

9

25 x 26 x 26

Max Pooling

```
model2.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
```

25 x 13 x 13

Convolution

```
model2.add(Convolution2D(50,3,3))
```

How many parameters for each filter?

225=
25x9

50 x 11 x 11

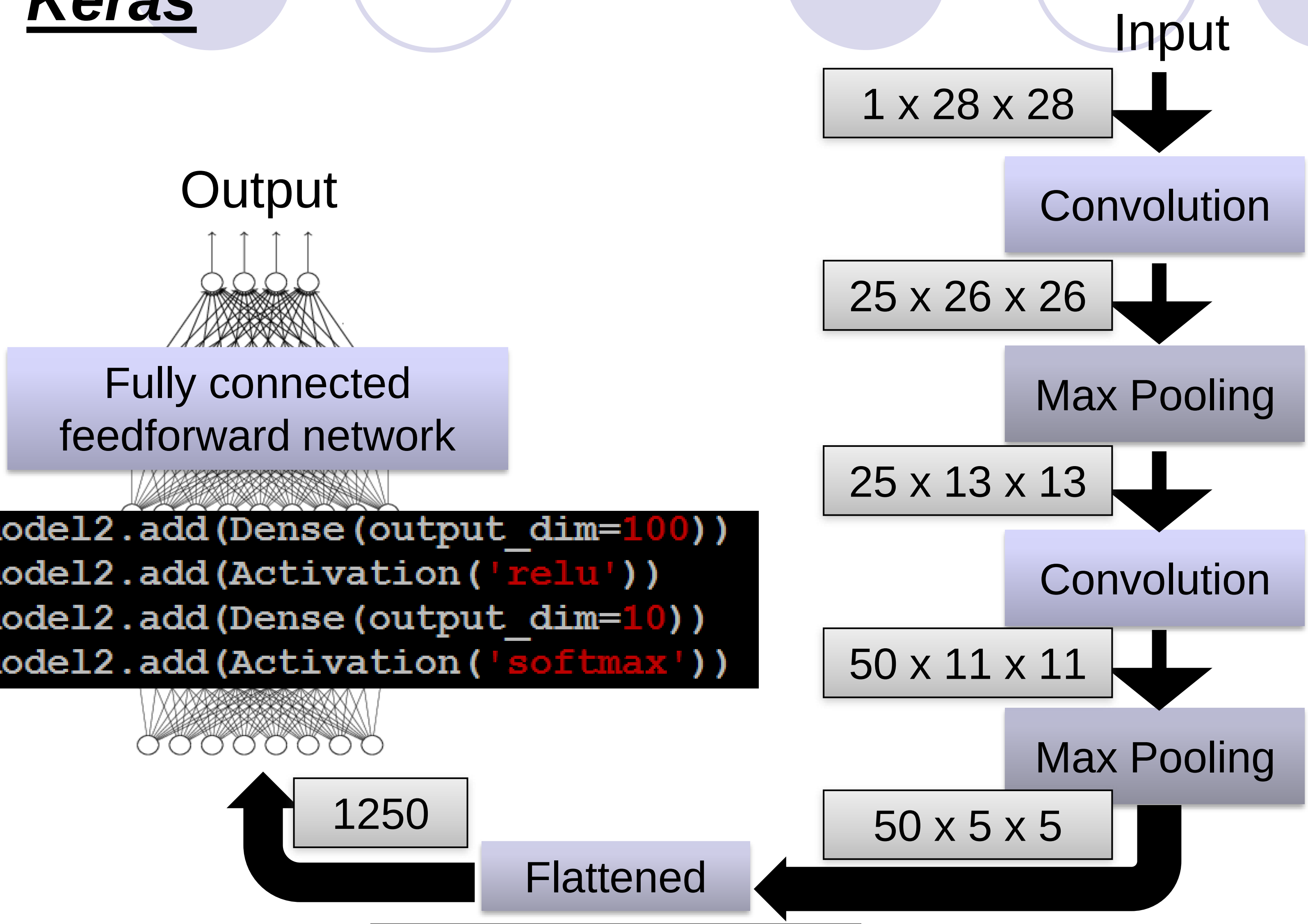
Max Pooling

```
model2.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
```

50 x 5 x 5

CNN in Keras

Only modified the ***network structure*** and ***input format (vector -> 3-D array)***




```
model2.add(Dense(output_dim=100))
model2.add(Activation('relu'))
model2.add(Dense(output_dim=10))
model2.add(Activation('softmax'))
```

```
model2.add(Flatten())
```

AlphaGo

19 x 19 matrix

Black: 1

white: -1

none: 0

Neural Network

Next move

(19 x 19 positions)

Fully-connected feedforward network can be used

But CNN performs much better

AlphaGo's policy network

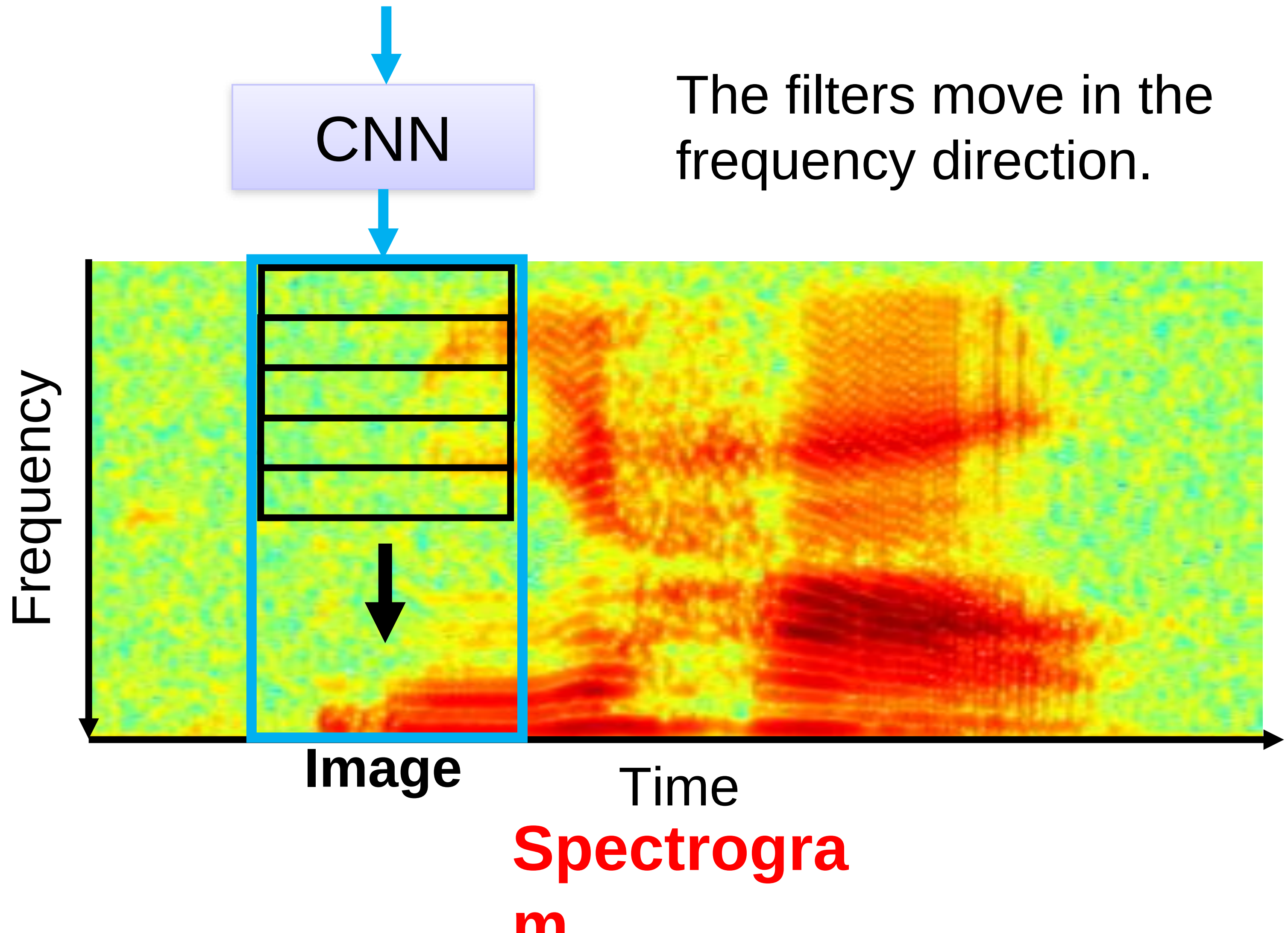
The following is quotation from their Nature article:

Note: AlphaGo does not use Max Pooling.

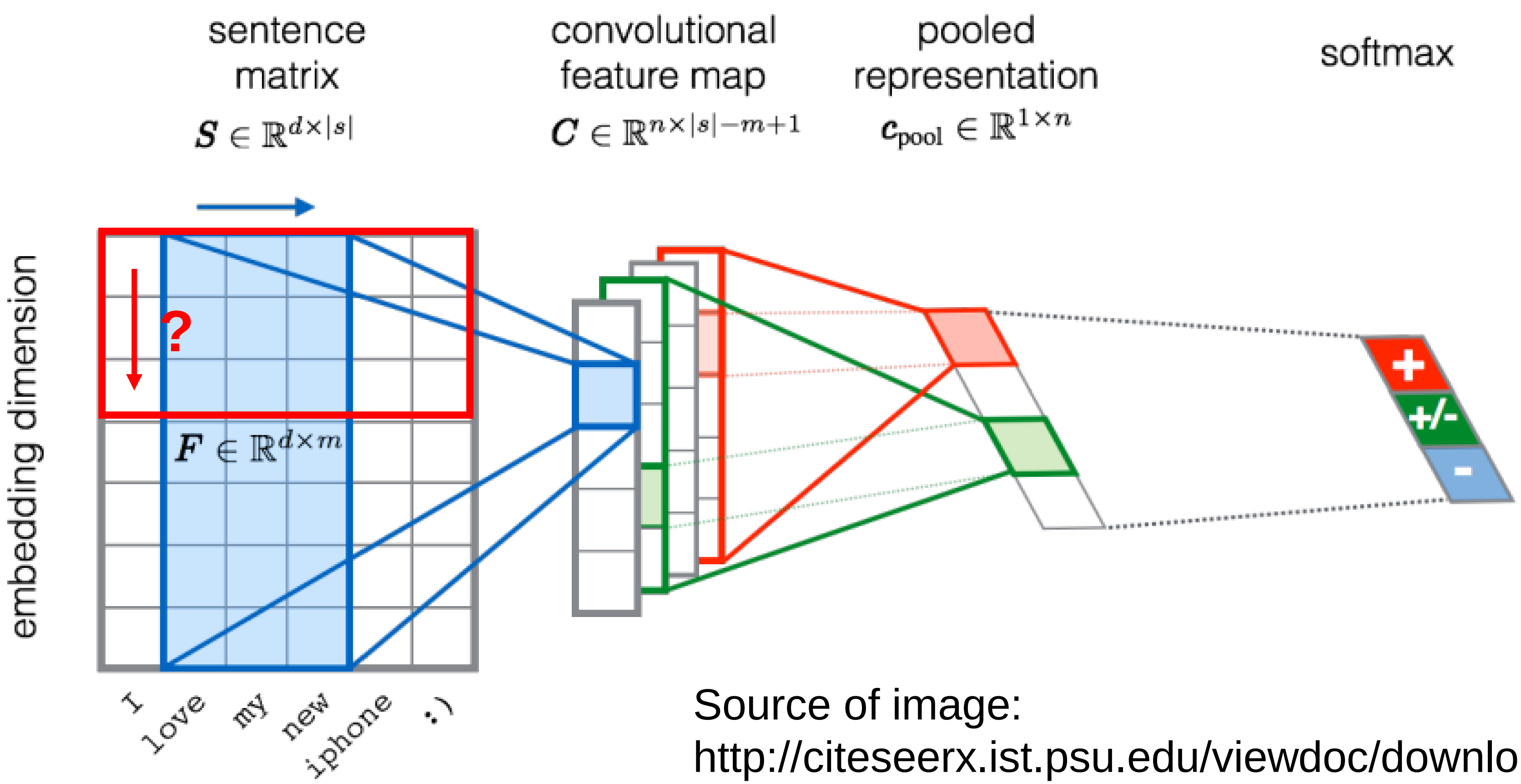
Neural network architecture. The input to the policy network is a $19 \times 19 \times 48$ image stack consisting of 48 feature planes. The first hidden layer zero pads the input into a 23×23 image, then convolves k filters of kernel size 5×5 with stride 1 with the input image and applies a rectifier nonlinearity. Each of the subsequent hidden layers 2 to 12 zero pads the respective previous hidden layer into a 21×21 image, then convolves k filters of kernel size 3×3 with stride 1, again followed by a rectifier nonlinearity. The final layer convolves 1 filter of kernel size 1×1 with stride 1, with a different bias for each position, and applies a softmax function. The match version of AlphaGo used $k = 192$ filters; Fig. 2b and Extended Data Table 3 additionally show the results of training with $k = 128$, 256 and 384 filters.

CNN in speech recognition

The filters move in the frequency direction.



CNN in text classification



Source of image: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.703.6858&rep=rep1&type=pdf