

Week1: Lecture 2: CNN

Vertical edge detection examples

10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0



0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10



*

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1



=

0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0



*

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

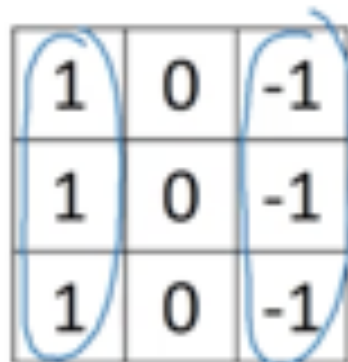


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0	-30	-30	0
0	-30	-30	0
0	-30	-30	0
0	-30	-30	0



Vertical and Horizontal Edge Detection



A 3x3 matrix for vertical edge detection. The first and third columns are circled in blue. The values are 1, 0, -1 in the first column; 1, 0, -1 in the second column; and 1, 0, -1 in the third column.

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

Vertical



A 3x3 matrix for horizontal edge detection. The first and third rows are circled in blue. The values are 1, 1, 1 in the first row; 0, 0, 0 in the second row; and -1, -1, -1 in the third row.

1	1	1
0	0	0
-1	-1	-1

Horizontal

Vertical and Horizontal Edge Detection

→

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

Vertical

→

1	1	1
0	0	0
-1	-1	-1

Horizontal

10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10
0	0	0	10	10	10

6x6

*

1	1	1
0	0	0
-1	-1	-1

=

0	0	0	0
30	10	-10	-30
30	10	-10	-30
0	0	0	0



Learning to detect edges

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

→

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

Sobel filter

3	0	-3
10	0	-10
3	0	-3

Scharr filter

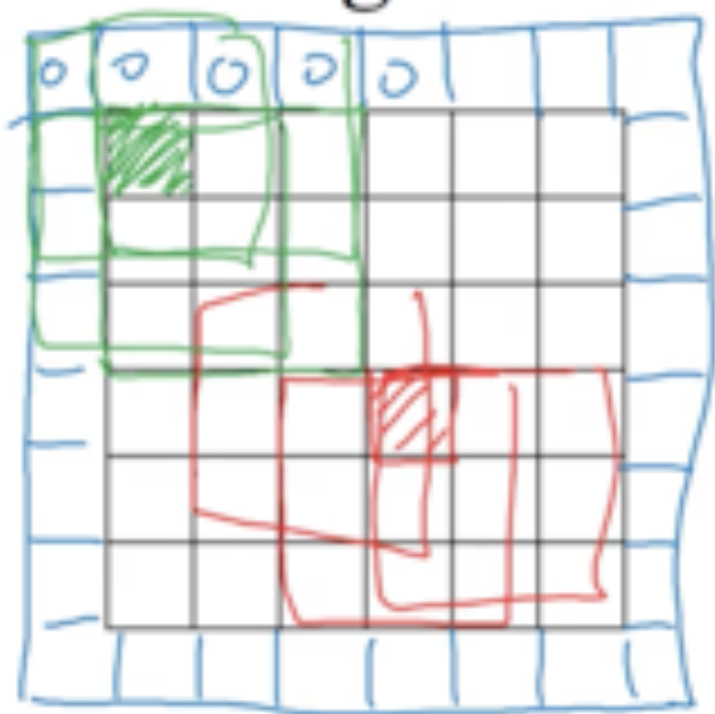
3	0	1	2	7	4
1	5	8	9	3	1
2	7	2	5	1	3
0	1	3	1	7	8
4	2	1	6	2	8
2	4	5	2	3	9



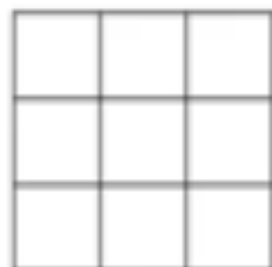
w_1	w_2	w_3
w_4	w_5	w_6
w_7	w_8	w_9

Padding

- shrinky output
- throw away info from edge

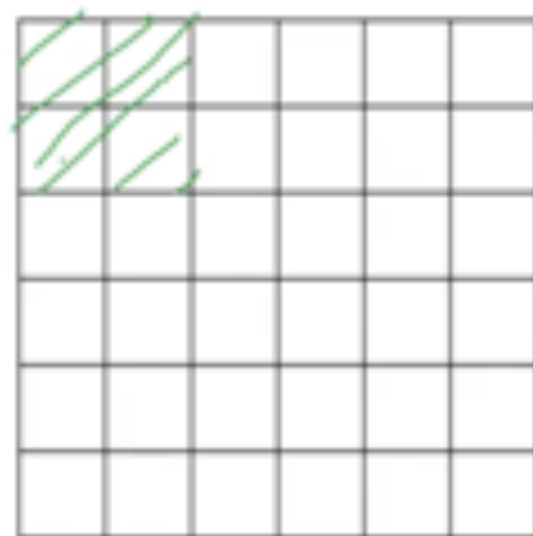


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3x3
f x f

=



6x6

6x6 \rightarrow 8x8
 $n \times n$

$p = \text{padding} = 1$

$n - f + 1 \times n - f + 1$
 $6 - 3 + 1 = 4$

$n + 2p - f + 1 \times n + 2p - f + 1$
 $6 + 2 - 3 + 1 \times \underline{\quad} = 6 \times 6$

~~4x4~~

Andrew Ng

Valid and Same convolutions

→ no padding

“Valid”: $n \times n \quad * \quad f \times f \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{n-f+1}{1} \times \frac{n-f+1}{1}$
 $6 \times 6 \quad * \quad 3 \times 3 \quad \rightarrow \quad 4 \times 4$

“Same”: Pad so that output size is the same as the input size.

f is usually odd

$$n+2p-f+1 \times n+2p-f+1$$
$$\cancel{n+2p-f+1} = \cancel{n} \Rightarrow \underline{p} = \frac{f-1}{2}$$

$$3 \times 3 \quad p = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \quad \left| \quad \begin{matrix} 5 \times 5 \\ f=5 \end{matrix} \quad p=2$$

Valid and Same convolutions

→ no padding

“Valid”: $n \times n \quad * \quad f \times f \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{n - f + 1} \times n - f + 1$
 $6 \times 6 \quad * \quad 3 \times 3 \quad \rightarrow \quad 4 \times 4$

“Same”: Pad so that output size is the same as the input size.

$$n + 2p - f + 1 \times n + 2p - f + 1$$
$$\cancel{n + 2p - f + 1} = \cancel{n} \Rightarrow \boxed{p = \frac{f-1}{2}}$$

$3 \times 3 \quad p = \frac{3-1}{2} = 1 \quad \left| \quad \begin{matrix} 5 \times 5 \\ f=5 \end{matrix} \quad p=2$



Strided convolution

Diagram illustrating a strided convolution operation. The input is a 7x7 matrix:

2	3	7 ³	4 ⁴	6 ⁴	2	9
6	6	9 ¹	8 ⁰	7 ²	4	3
3	4	8 ⁻¹	3 ⁰	8 ³	9	7
7	8	3	6	6	3	4
4	2	1	8	3	4	6
3	2	4	1	9	8	3
0	1	3	9	2	1	4

The 3x3 kernel is:

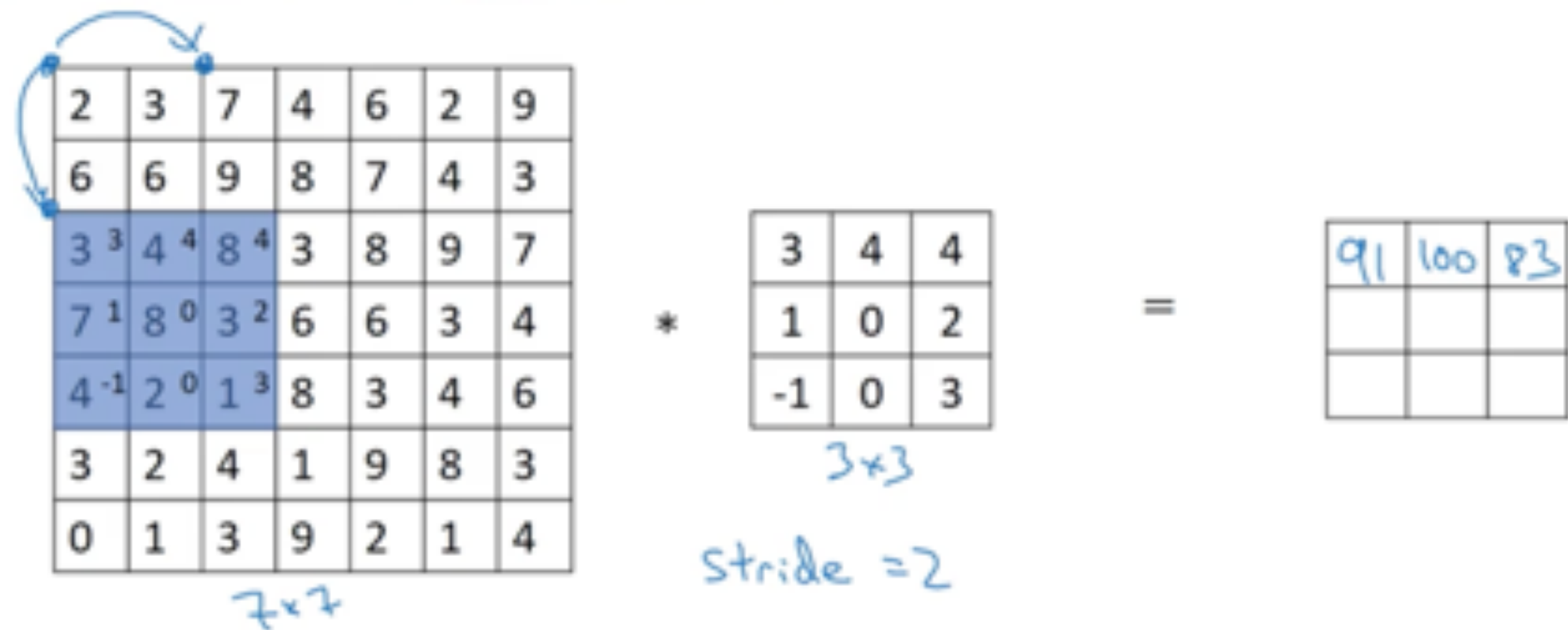
3	4	4
1	0	2
-1	0	3

Stride = 2

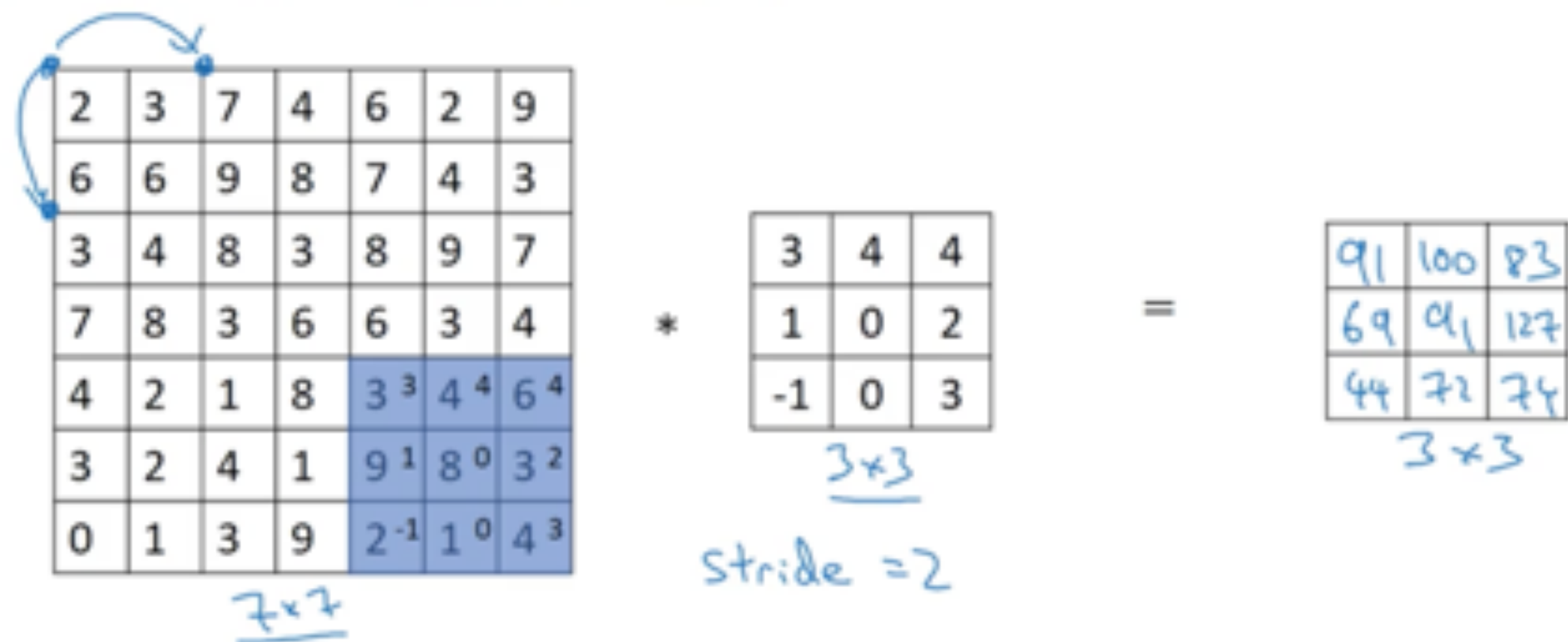
The resulting output is a 3x3 matrix:

91	100	

Strided convolution



Strided convolution



$$\begin{array}{l}
 n \times n \quad * \quad f \times f \\
 \text{padding } p \quad \text{stride } s \\
 s = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{n + 2p - f}{s} + 1 \quad \times \quad \frac{n + 2p - f}{s} + 1$$

Summary of convolutions

$n \times n$ image $f \times f$ filter

padding p stride s

Output Size:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n+2p-f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor \times \left\lfloor \underbrace{\frac{n+2p-f}{s}} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

Technical note on cross-correlation vs. convolution

Convolution in math textbook:

2	3	7	4	6	2
6	6	9	8	7	4
3	4	8	3	8	9
7	8	3	6	6	3
4	2	1	8	3	4
3	2	4	1	9	8

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline -1 & 9 & 7 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \text{shaded} & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

At 4:44 when Andrew was explaining the technical note on cross-correlation vs convolution, the flipping of the filter was incorrect.

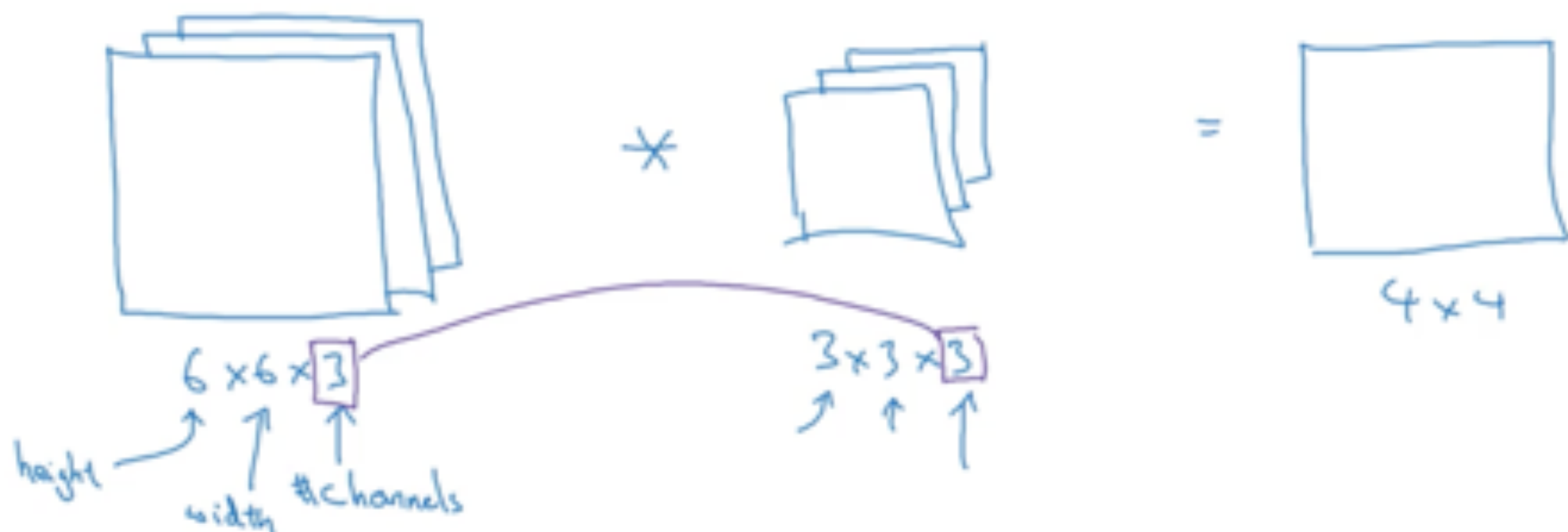
Originally, it was:

3	4	5
1	0	2
-1	9	7

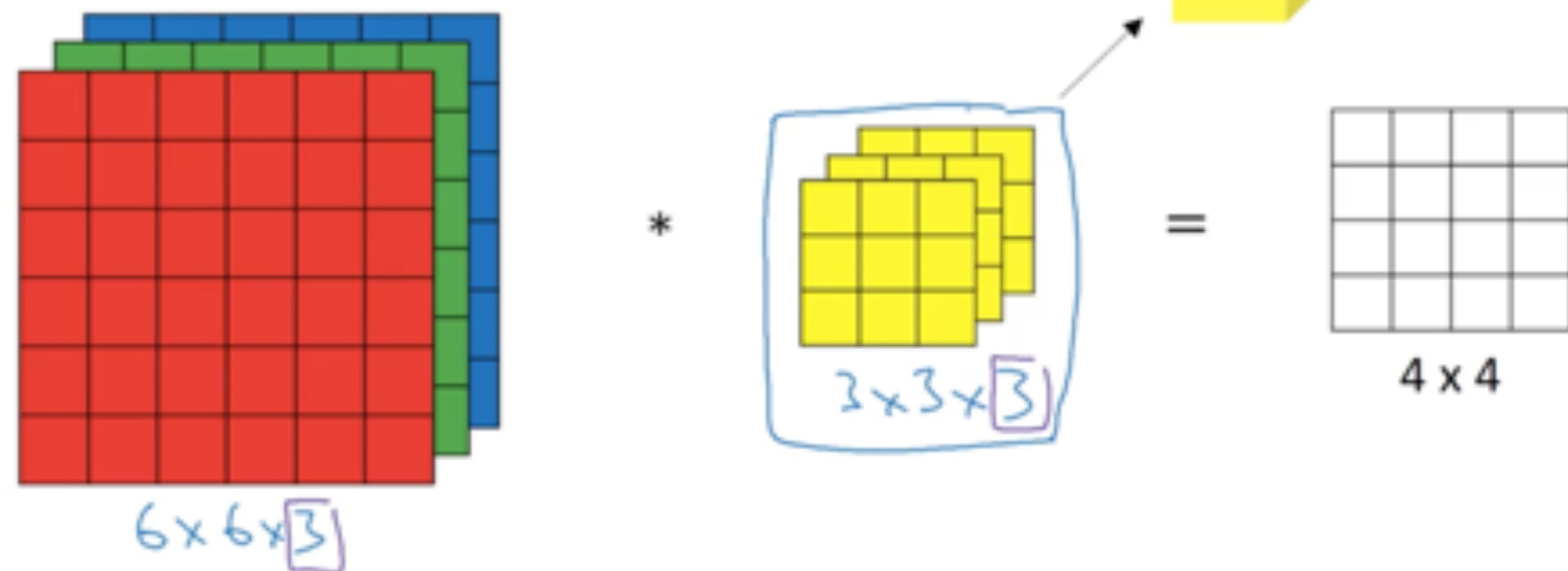
The correct filter after flipping vertically and horizontally would be:

7	9	-1
2	0	1
5	4	3

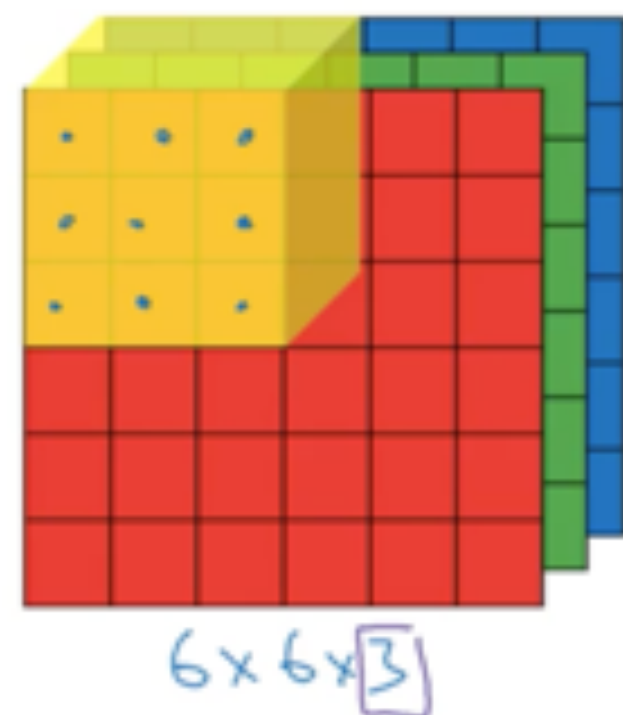
Convolutions on RGB images



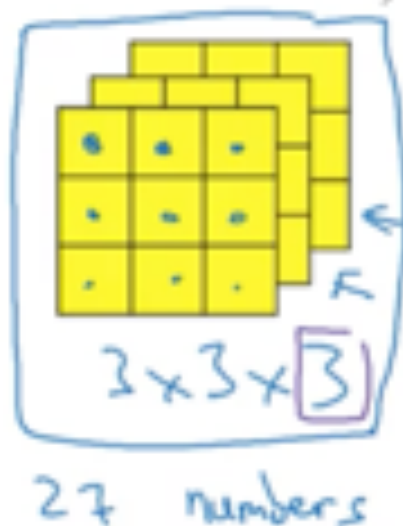
Convolutions on RGB image



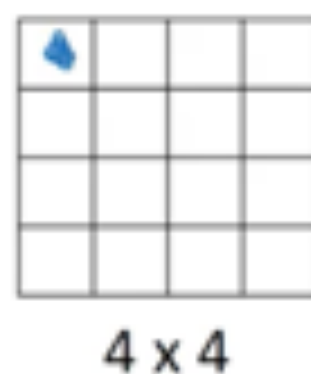
Convolutions on RGB image



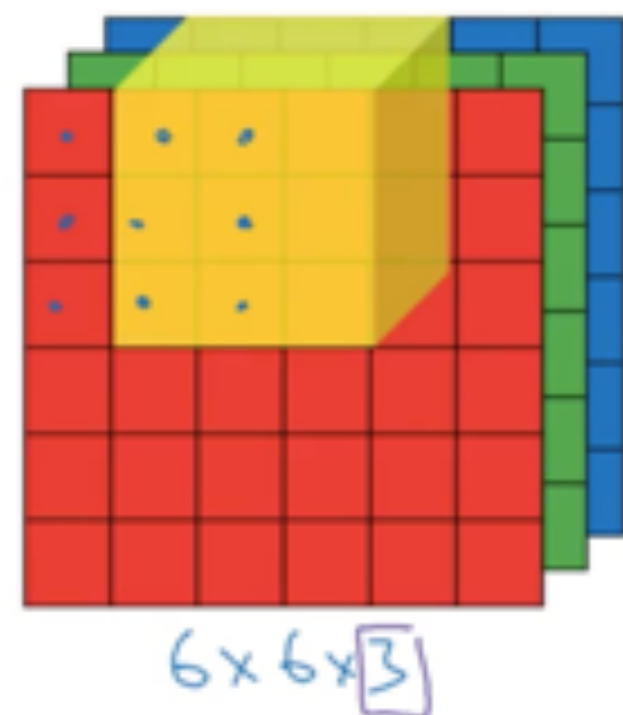
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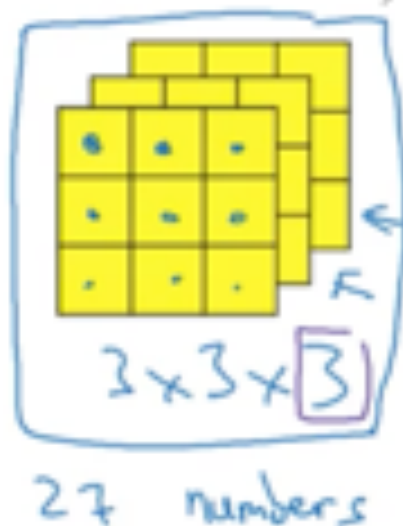
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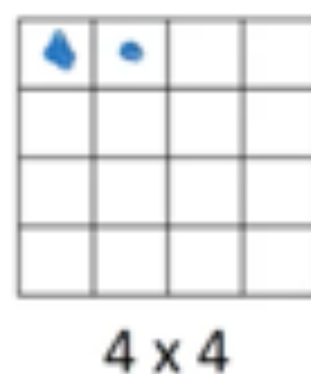
Convolutions on RGB image



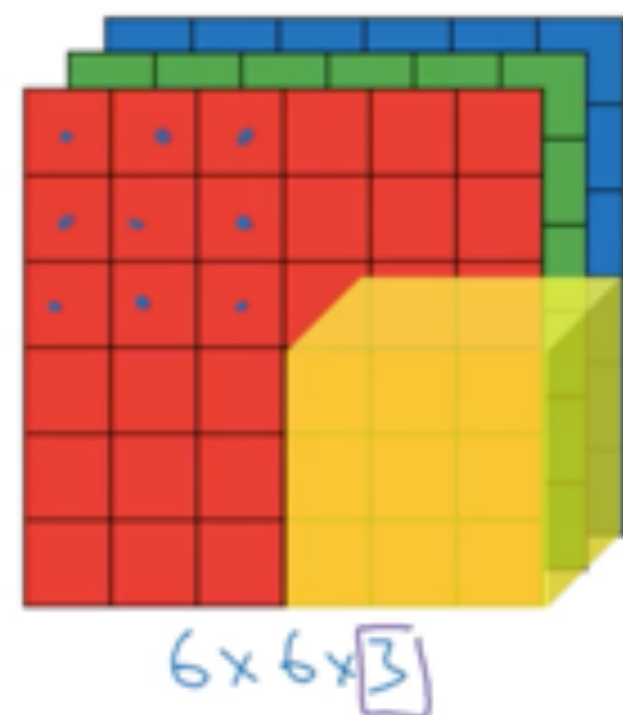
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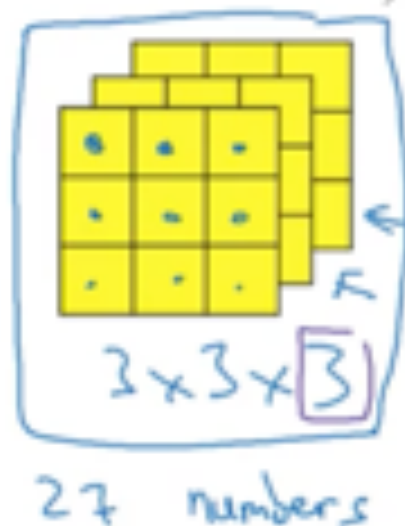
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Convolutions on RGB image



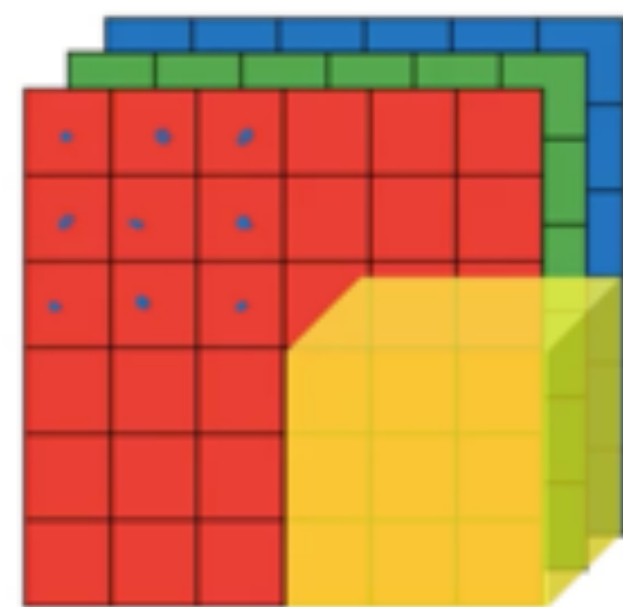
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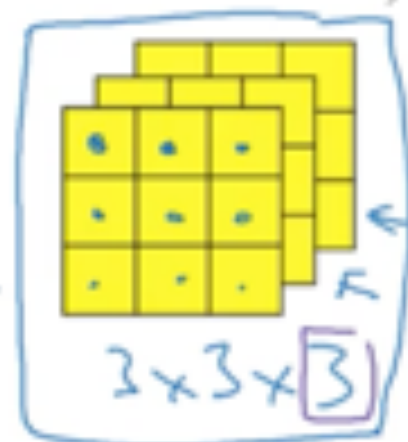
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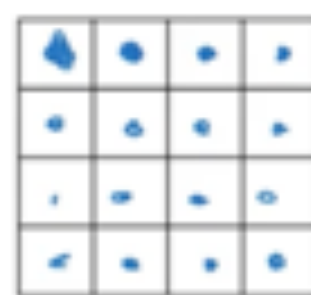
Convolutions on RGB image



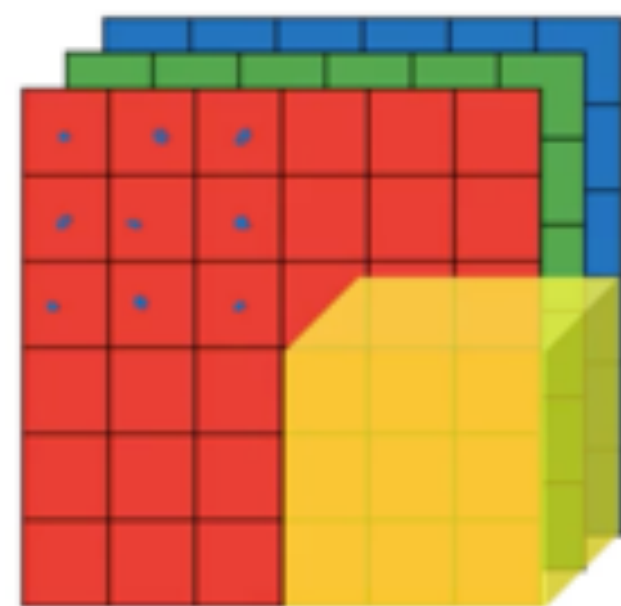
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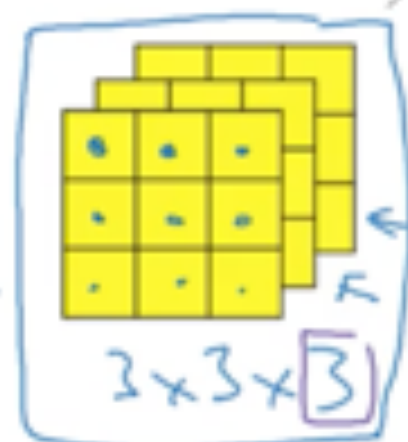


Convolutions on RGB image



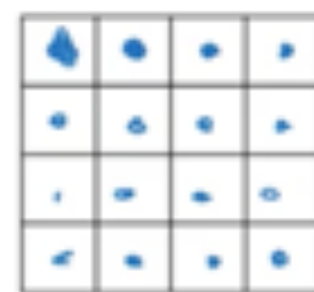
$6 \times 6 \times 3$

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27 numbers

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4×4

R



G



B



$\rightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3$

R



G



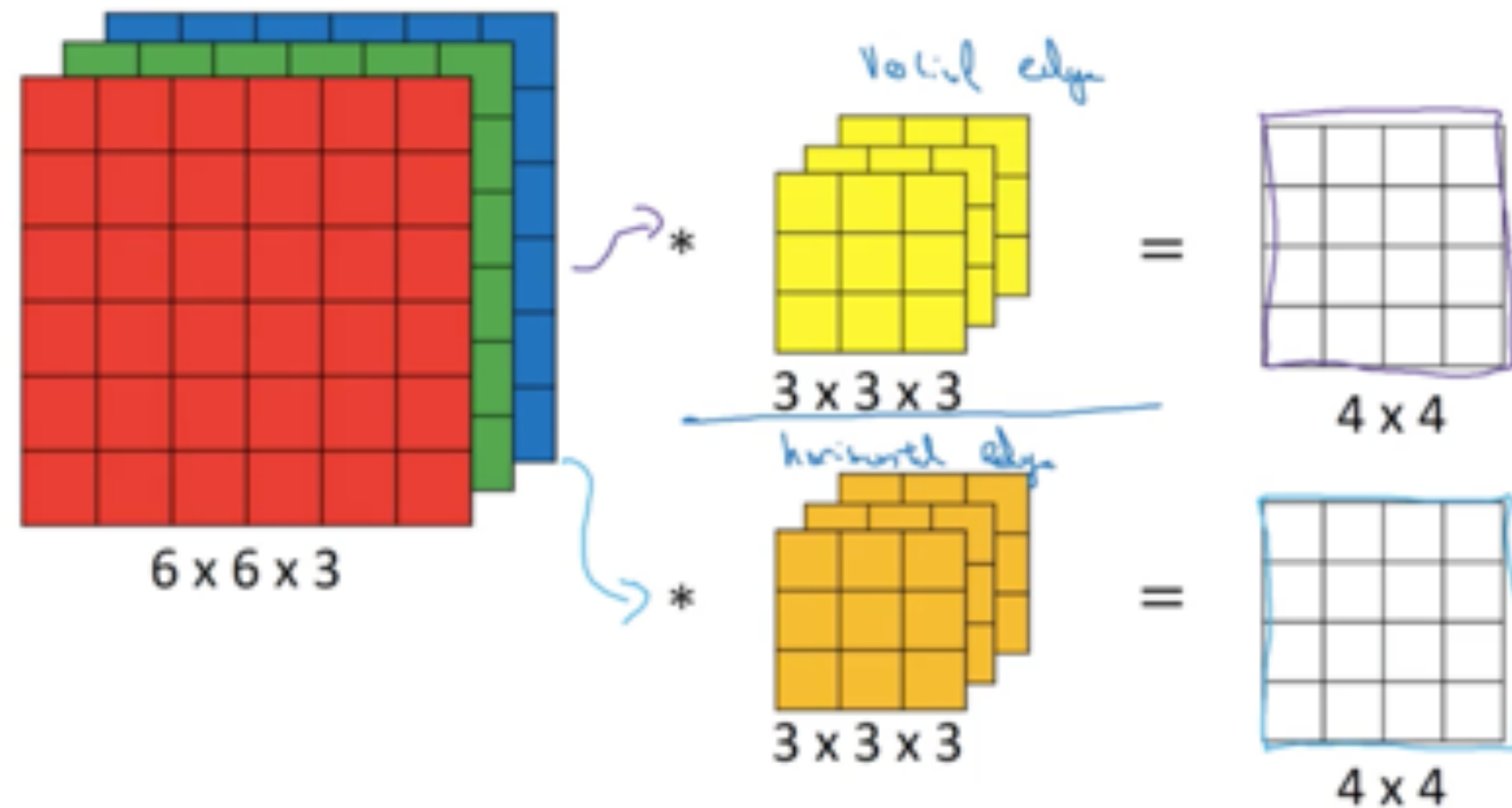
B



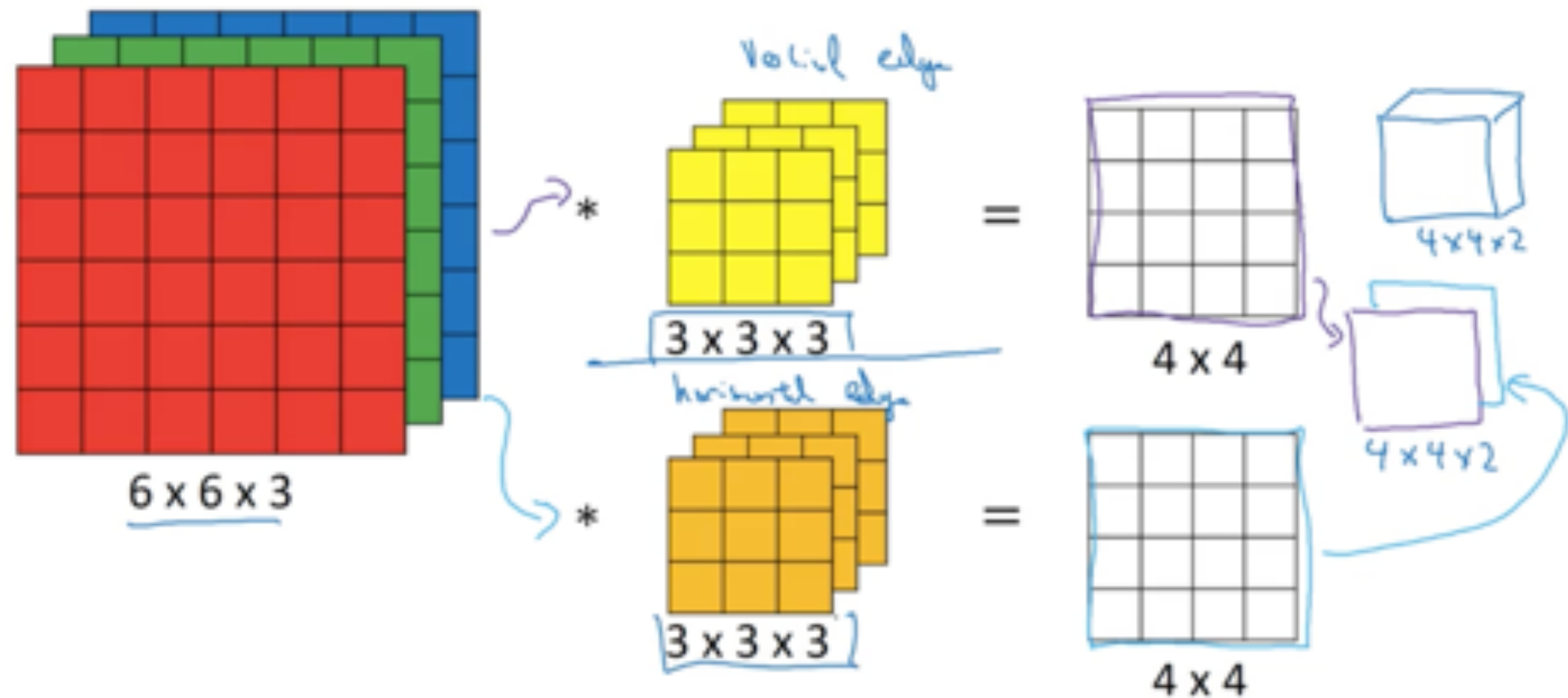
$\rightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3$

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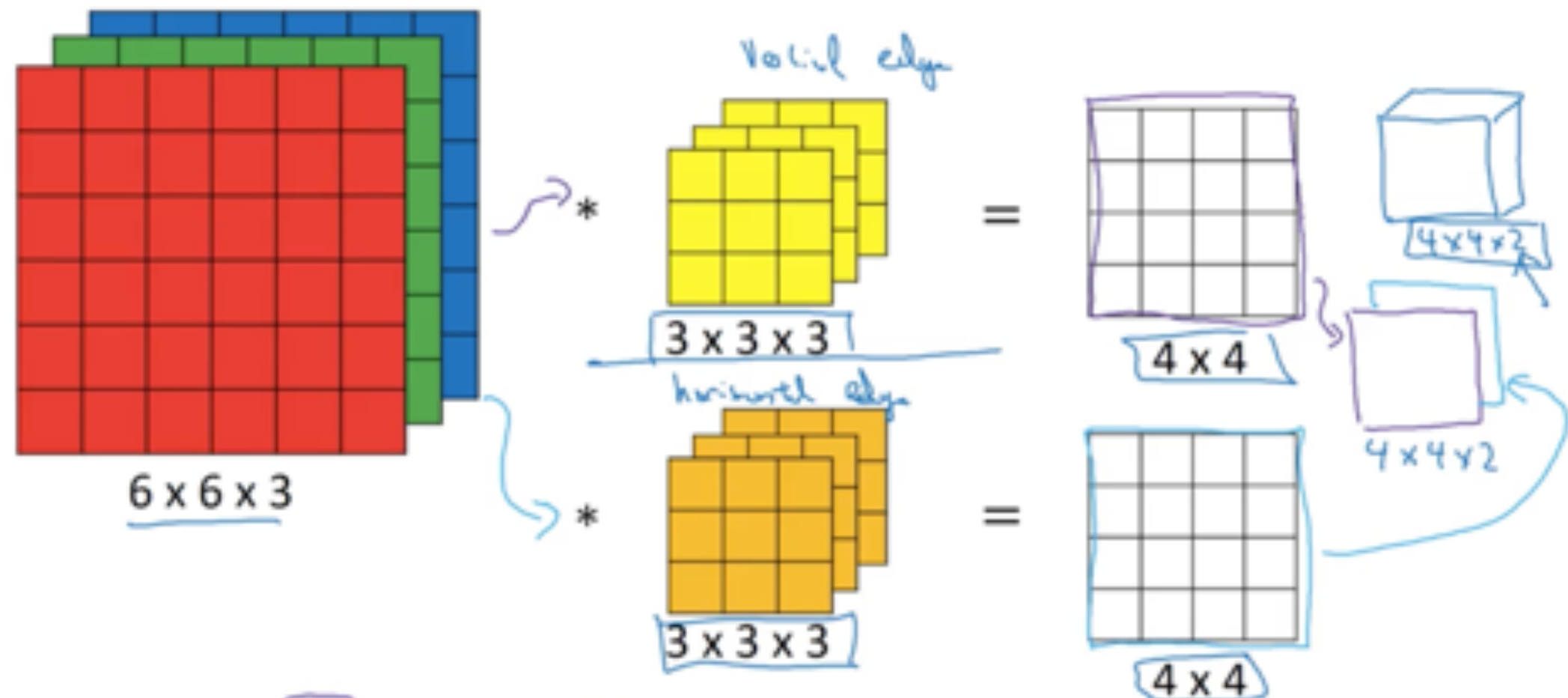
Multiple filters



Multiple filters



Multiple filters

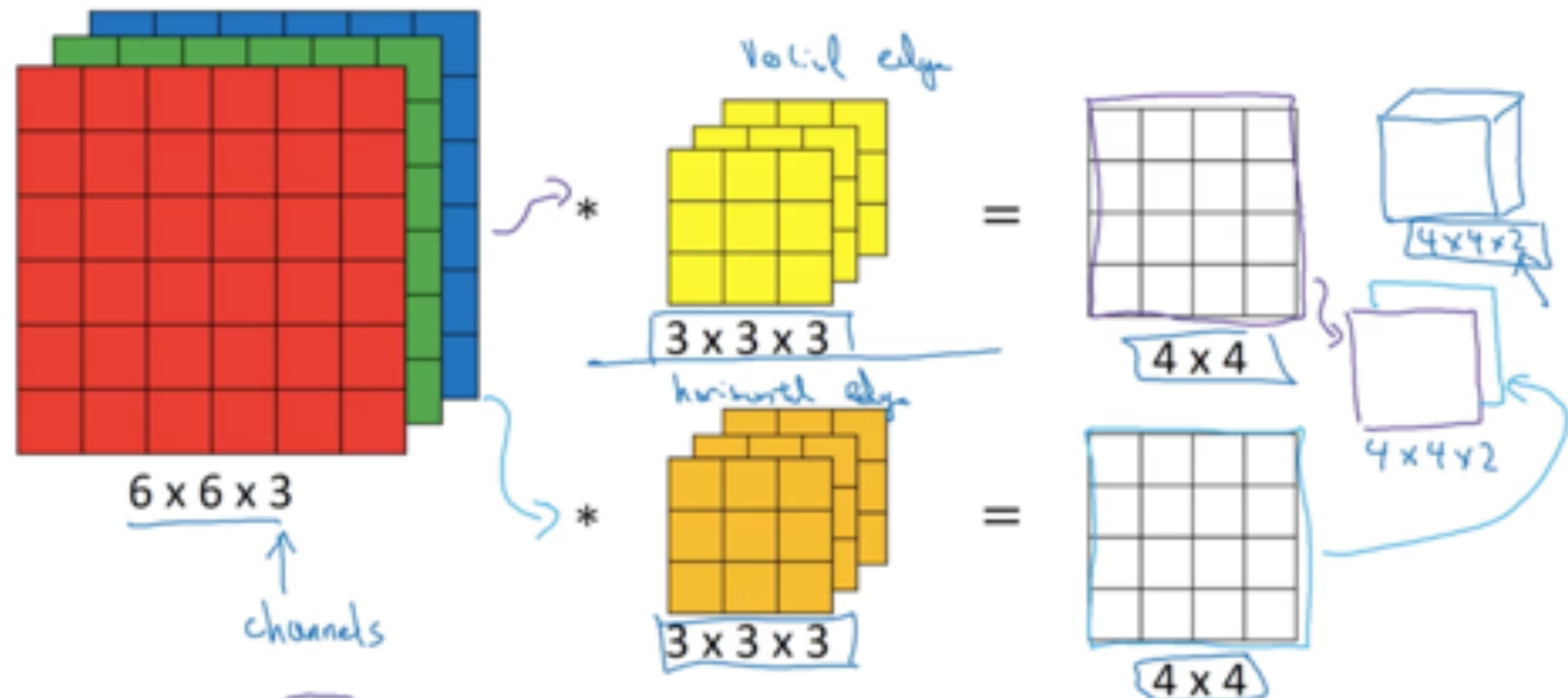


Summary: $n \times n \times n_c$ * $f \times f \times n_c$ \rightarrow $\frac{n-f+1}{4} \times \frac{n-f+1}{4} \times n_c' \uparrow \# \text{ filters}$

$6 \times 6 \times 3$ $3 \times 3 \times 3$ $4 \times 4 \times 2$

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Multiple filters



Summary: $n \times n \times n_c$ * $f \times f \times n_c$ \rightarrow $\frac{n-f+1}{4} \times \frac{n-f+1}{4} \times n_c'$

$6 \times 6 \times 3$ $3 \times 3 \times 3$ $4 \times 4 \times 2$ \uparrow # filters

