Machine Learning: CNNs



Outline

- Convolutional neural networks (CNNs)
 - why not use unstructured feed-forward models?
 - key parts: convolution, pooling
 - examples

Our problem: image classification

• E.g., image classification (1K categories)

<u>Image</u>





. . .

Category

mushroom

cherry

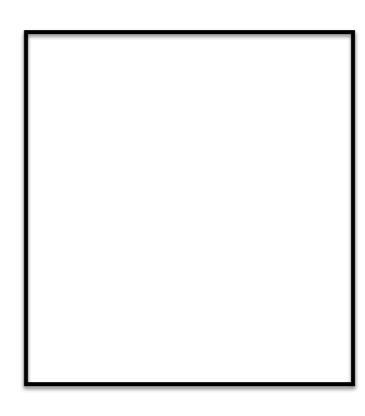
. . .



Feed-forward networks



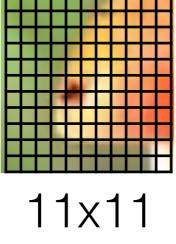




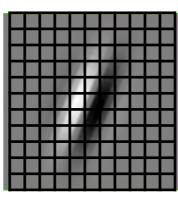
layer 1



Patch classifier/filter



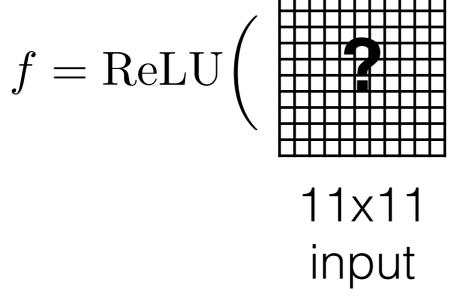
input

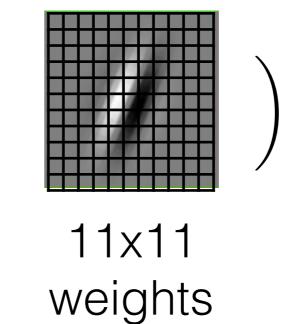


11x11 weights

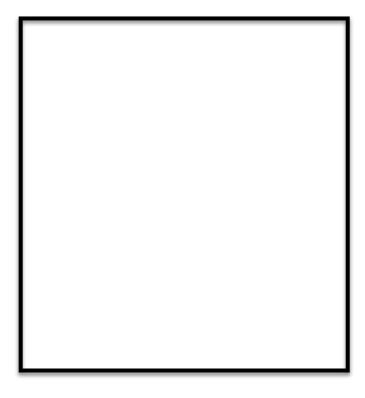


Convolution









input

feature map



Convolution, feature map

filter patch



original image



resulting feature map

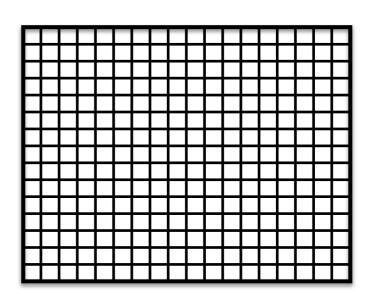


Pooling

 We wish to know whether a feature was there but not exactly where it was



feature map

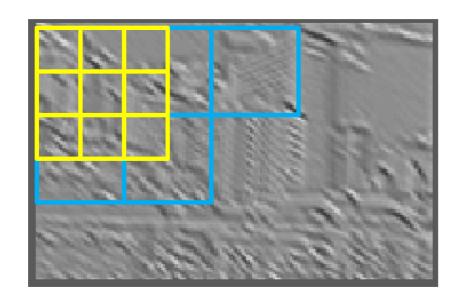


pooled map

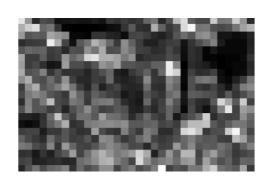


Pooling (max)

- Pooling region and "stride" may vary
 - pooling induces translation invariance at the cost of spatial resolution
 - stride reduces the size of the resulting feature map

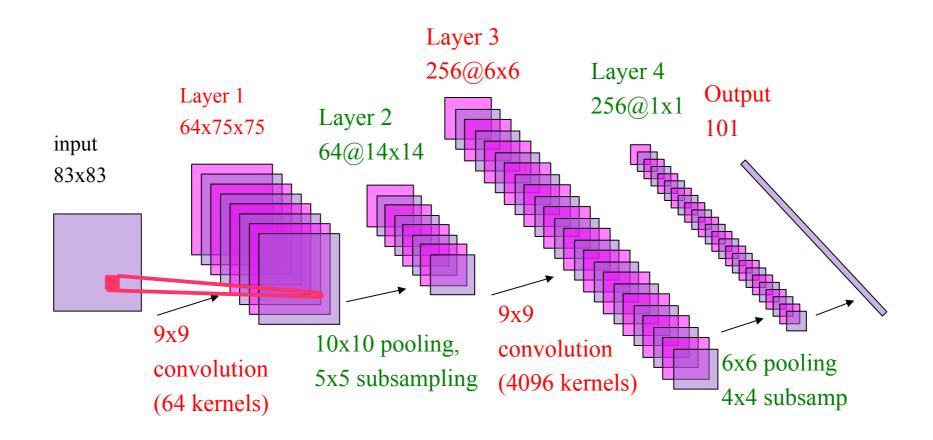


feature map



feature map after max pooling

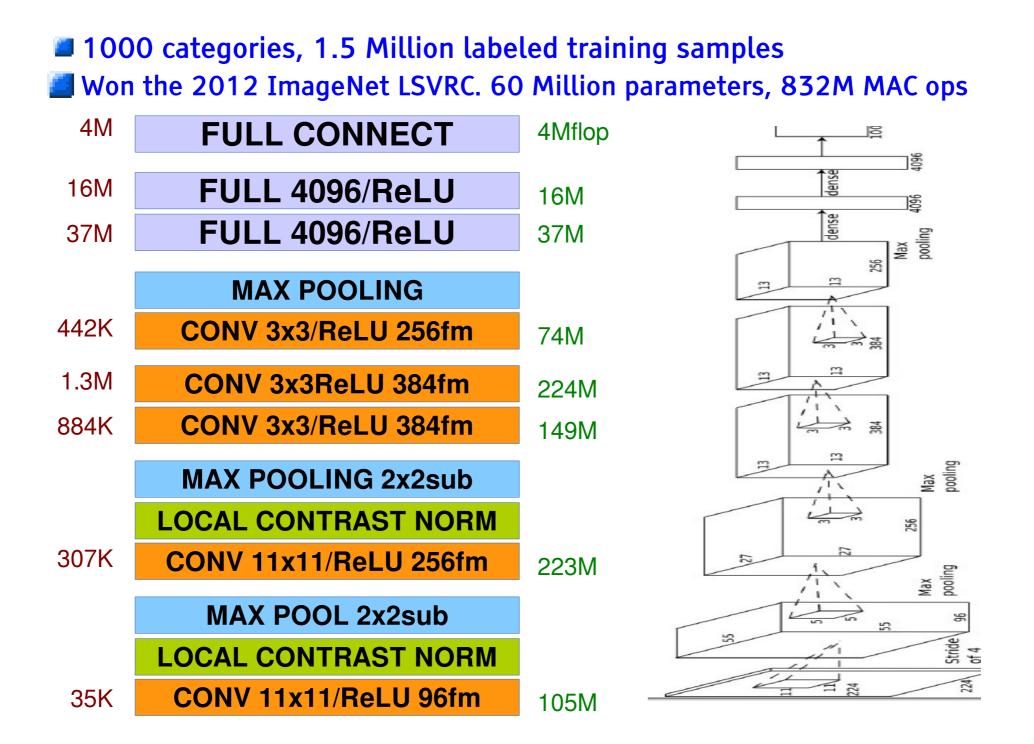
Convolutional Neural Network



- Non-Linearity: half-wave rectification, shrinkage function, sigmoid
- Pooling: average, L1, L2, max
- Training: Supervised (1988-2006), Unsupervised+Supervised (2006-now)

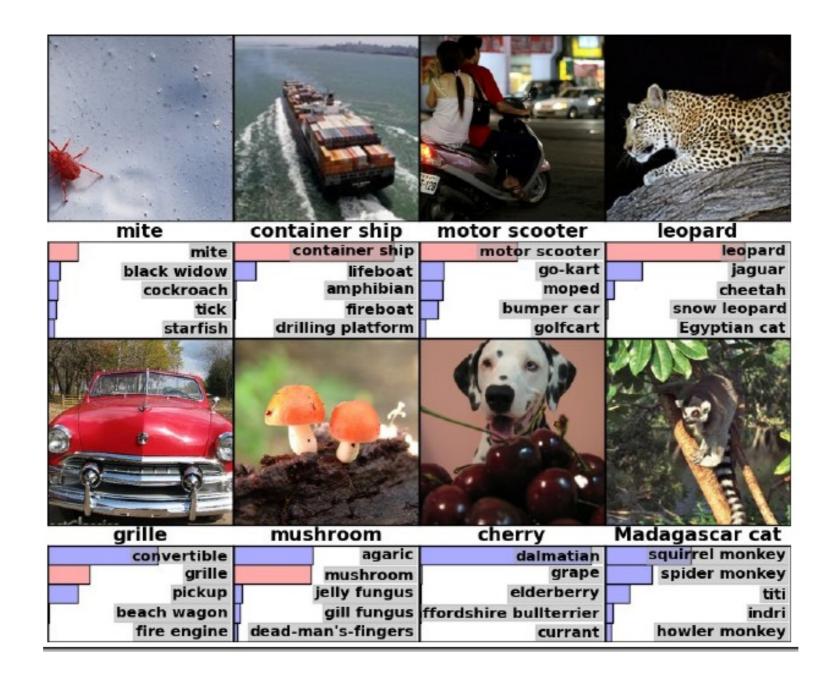
(LeCun 13')

Convolutional Neural Network



(Krizhevsky et al., 12')

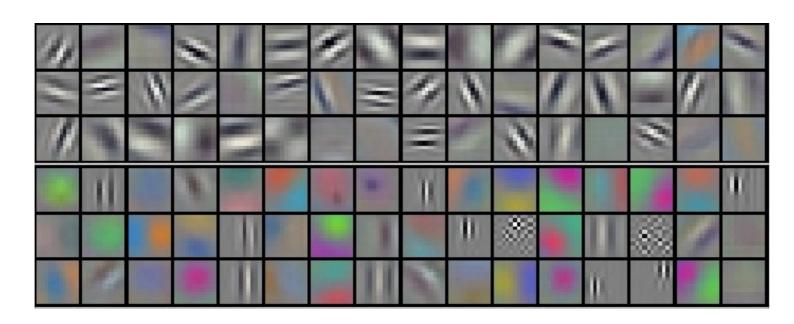
Convolutional Neural Network



(Krizhevsky et al., 12')



ConvNet features Learned layer 1 CNN filters



96 convolutional filters on the first layer (filters are of size 11x11x3, applied across input images of size 224x224x3)

(Krizhevsky et al., 12')