

如何計算模型參數量

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Introduction

一般在學神經網路都只記模型結構，但從不去考慮為什麼模型參數會這麼多。

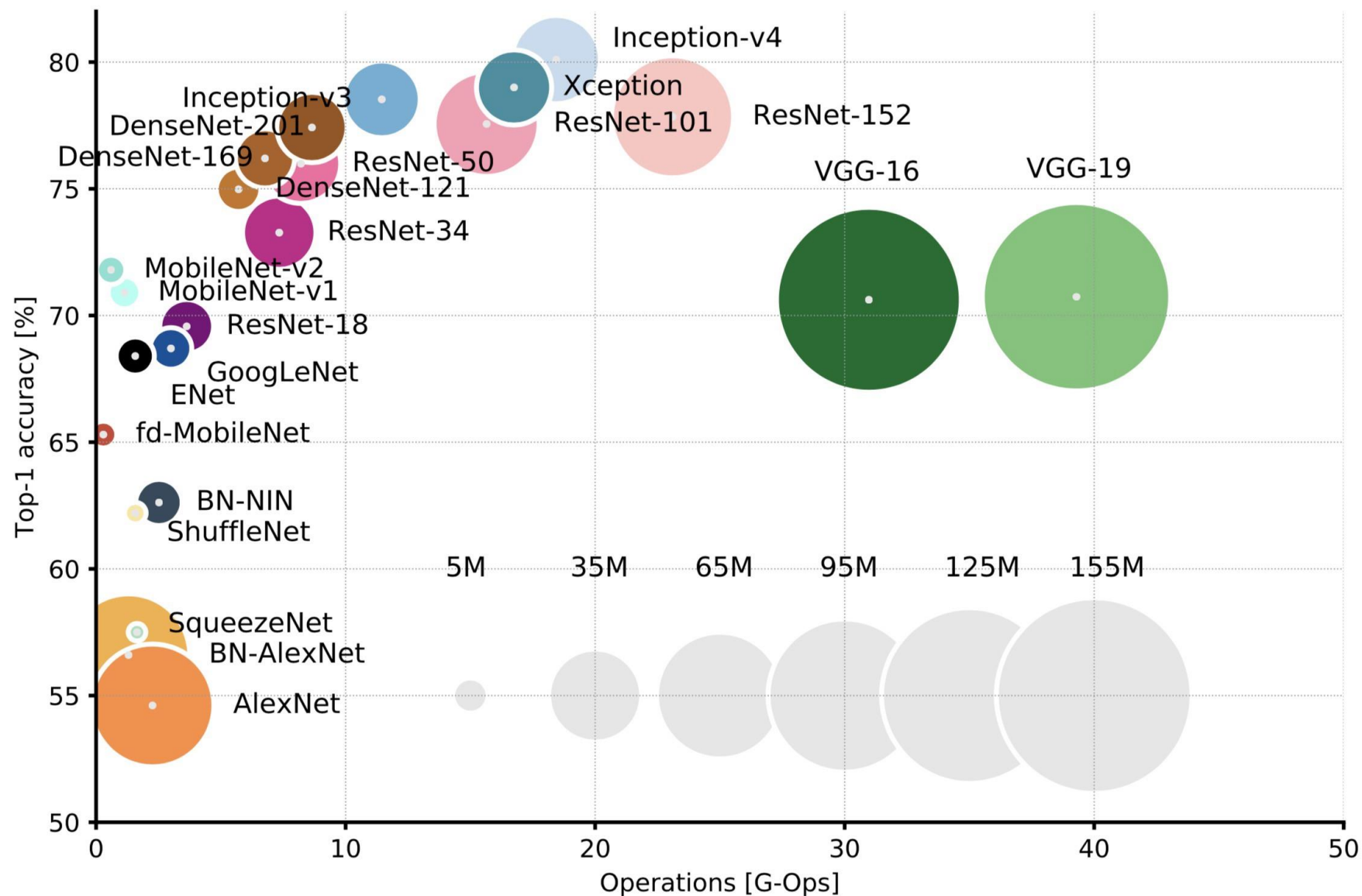
一般想法: 層數多、**filter**數多參數就越多，計算量就越多。

深度學習發展層數越來越多，但參數越來越少，計算量越來越少。

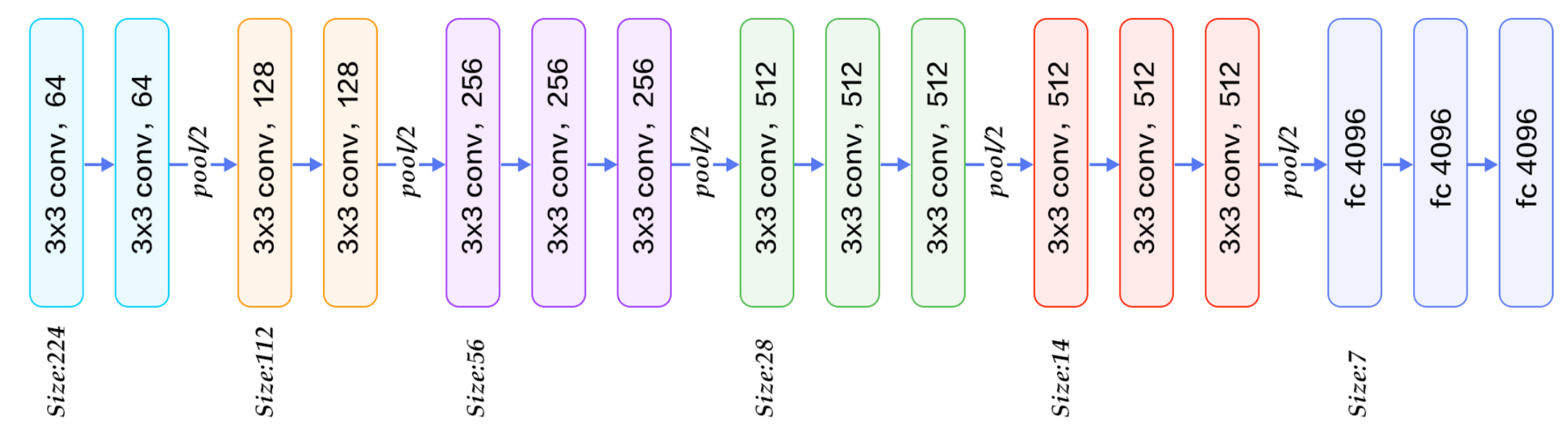
此份講義只會說明如何計算參數量。



Top1 vs. operations, size & parameters



VGG





Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_6		
conv2d_7		
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)		
conv2d_8		
conv2d_9		
conv2d_10		

max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102764544
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 4096)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 4096)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 2)	8194

=====
Total params: 134,268,738
Trainable params: 134,268,738
Non-trainable params: 0

Parameter count

Size:224

3x3 conv, 64



3x3 conv, 64

pool/2



Parameter count

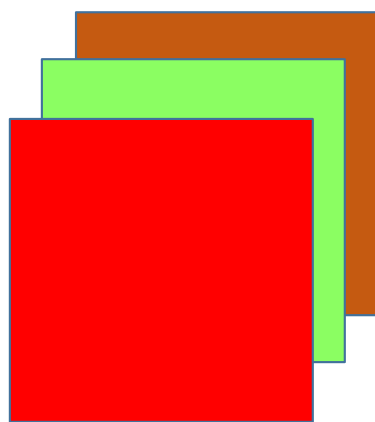
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0

Size:224

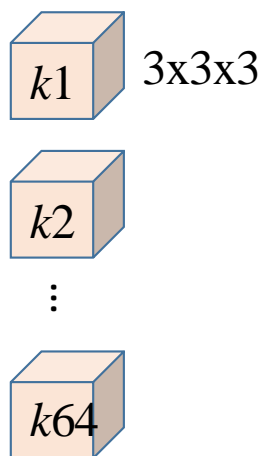
3x3 conv, 64

3x3 conv, 64

pool/2



Input image
224*224*3



Kernel map/ filter
3x3 (64)

$$3*3*3*64=1728$$

Bias term:
 $1728+64=1792$



Parameter count

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
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max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0

Size:224

3x3 conv, 64



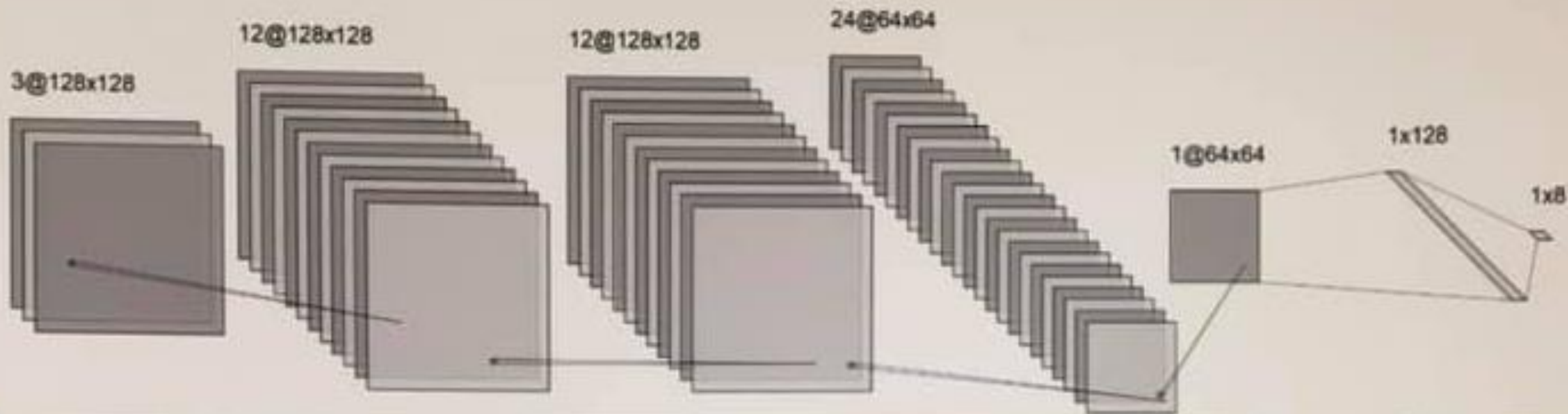
3x3 conv, 64

pool/2

同學練習



計算一下Trainable parameter



Input

Image Size:
128 x 128
Channel Size: 3

Convolution

Filter Size: 3 x 3
Filter Number: 12
Stride: 1
Zero-padding: Yes
Activation: ReLu

Convolution

Filter Size: 6x6
Filter Number: 12
Stride: 1
Zero-padding: Yes
Activation: ReLu

Convolution - Pool

Filter Size: 9x9
Filter Number: 24
Stride: 2
Zero-padding: Yes
Activation: SeLu

Channel-Pool

Filter Size: 1x1
Filter Number: 1
Stride: 1
Zero-padding: Yes
Activation: None

Dense

Neuron
Number: 128
Activation:
Sigmoid

Dense

Neuron
Number: 8
Activation:
Softmax

Batch Normalization

Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: $\mathcal{B} = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$;

Parameters to be learned: γ, β

Output: $\{y_i = \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i)\}$

2個參數 (γ, β)

$$\mu_{\mathcal{B}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \quad // \text{ mini-batch mean}$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}})^2 \quad // \text{ mini-batch variance}$$

$$\hat{x}_i \leftarrow \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathcal{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathcal{B}}^2 + \epsilon}} \quad // \text{ normalize}$$

$$y_i \leftarrow \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta \equiv \text{BN}_{\gamma, \beta}(x_i) \quad // \text{ scale and shift}$$

所以filter 數量設定多少，參數就是filter數*2



Q & A

