

손에 잡히는 딥러닝

Convolutional Neural Networks

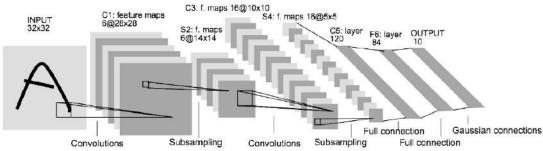
모두의연구소

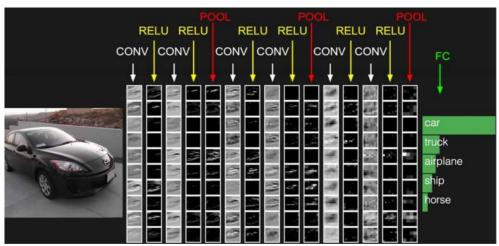
박은수 Research Director

큰 그림: 구조



• LeNet (1998년)





전형적인 구조

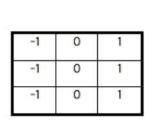
CONV POOL FC

LeNet 1

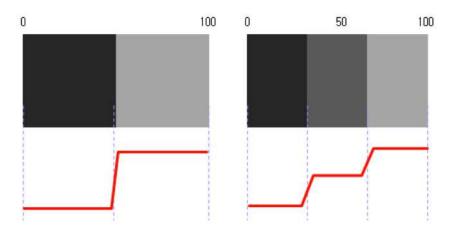




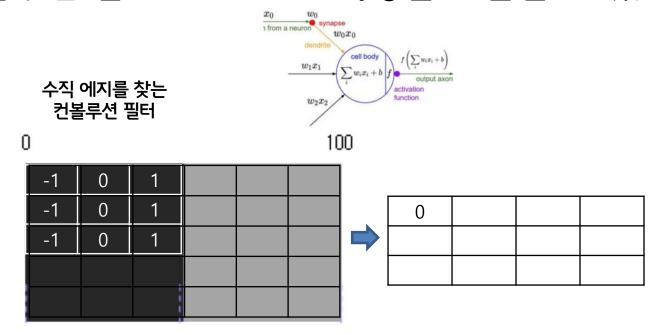




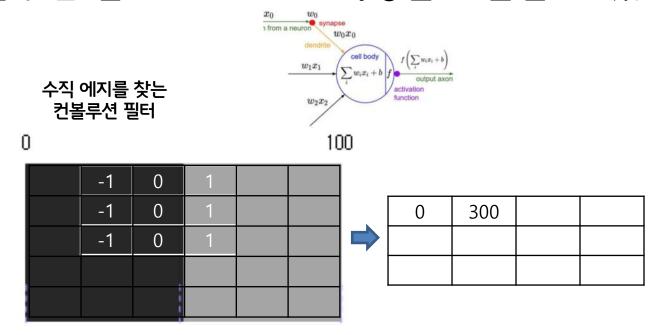
수직 에지를 찾는 컨볼루션 필터



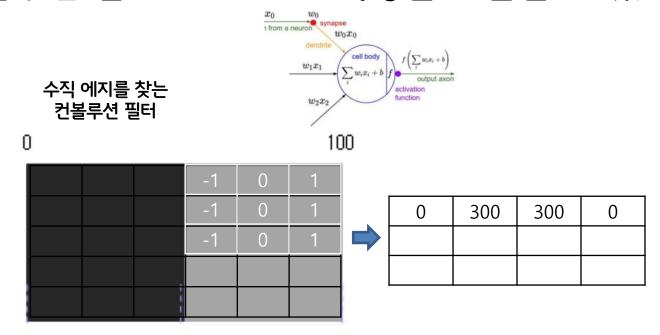




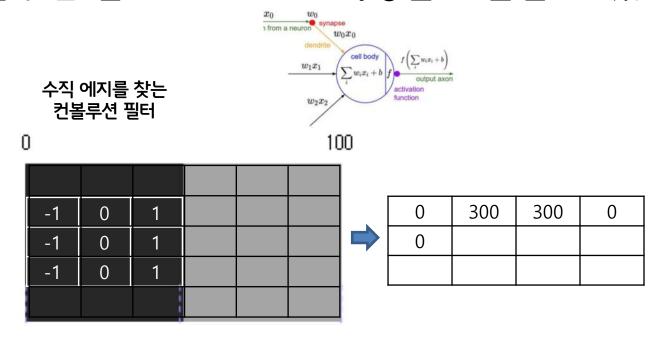




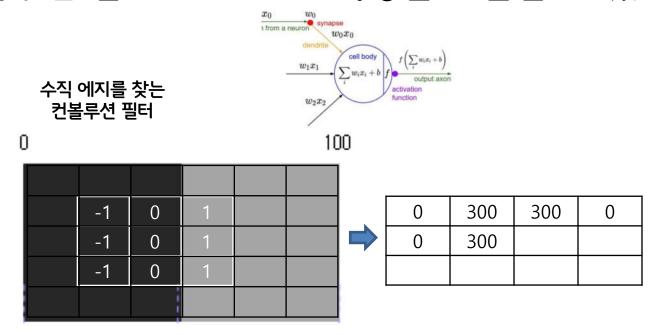




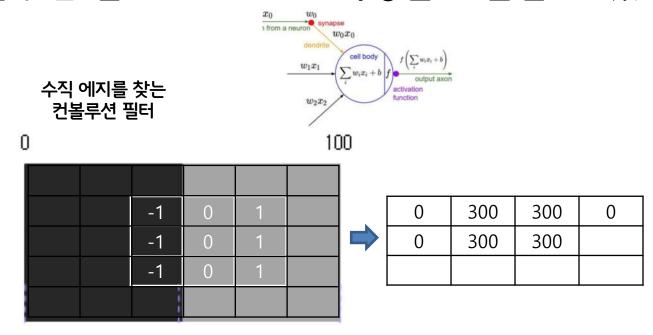




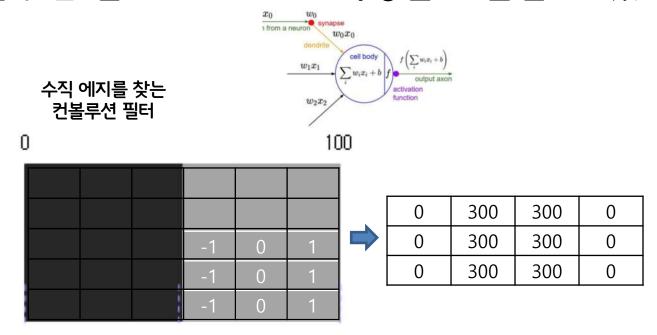










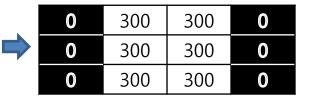




컨볼루션 필터 : 이미지의 특징을 추출할 수 있다

0 100

Ì			
	-1	0	1
	-1	0	1
	-1	0	1



수직 에지 검출





다양한 필터로 다양한 특징을 추출할 수 있다

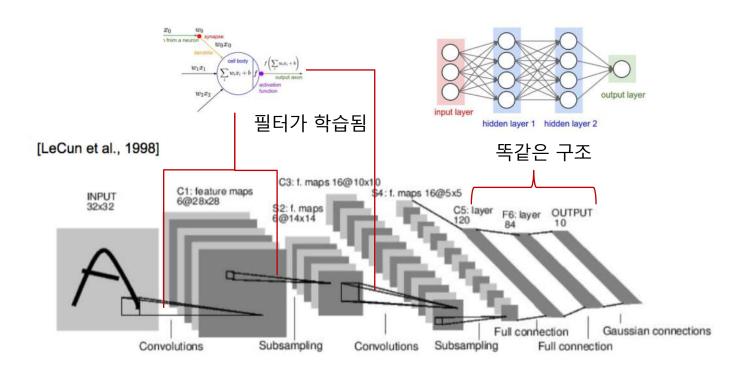


• 위에 보여드린 예시의 구현 입니다

3_conv2d_example.ipynb

컨볼루셔널 뉴럴넷 (Convolutional Neural Network)

• 필터를 학습하는 구조다

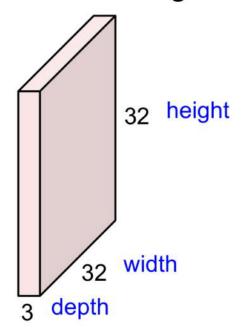




이제부터 자세히 살펴봅시다

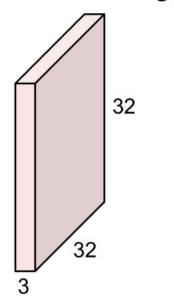


32x32x3 image -> preserve spatial structure





32x32x3 image

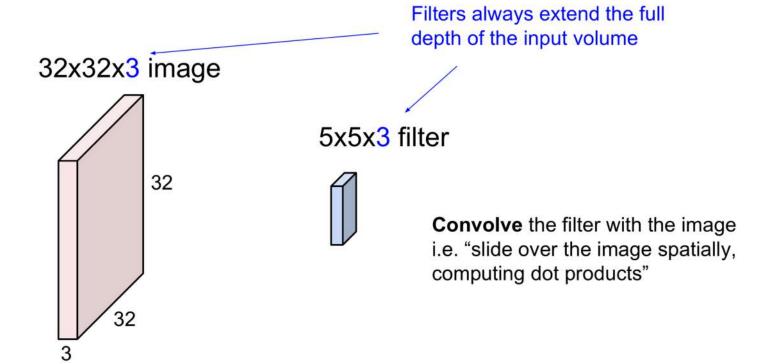


5x5x3 filter

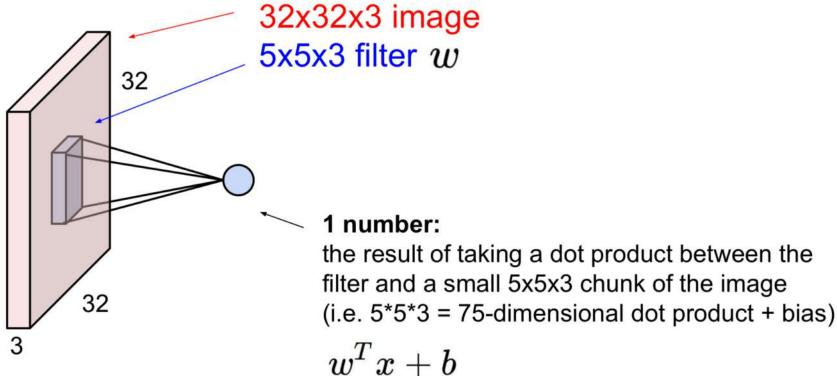


Convolve the filter with the image i.e. "slide over the image spatially, computing dot products"

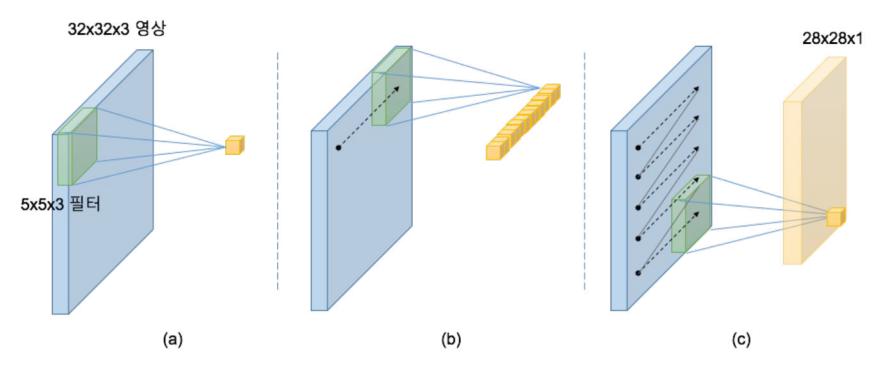






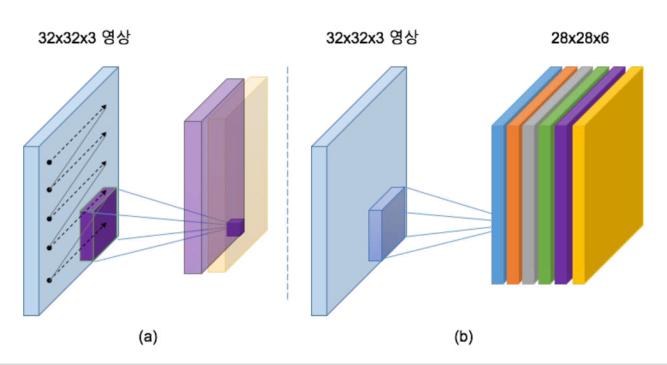






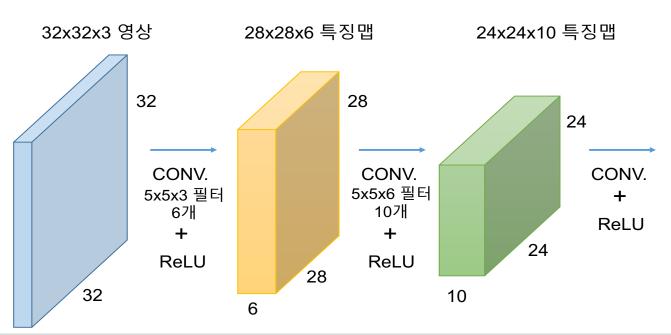


똑같은 크기의 필터 6개를 더 만들어 봅시다



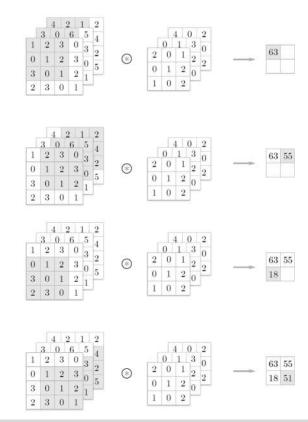


건볼루션 네트워크는 활성화 함수를 포함한 건볼루션 레이어의 연결 입니다



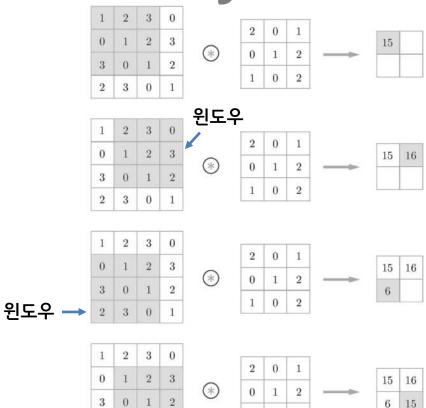


- 주의할 점은 입력데이터의채널 수와 필터의 채널 수가 같아야 한다는 점
- 각 필터의 채널크기는 같아야 함





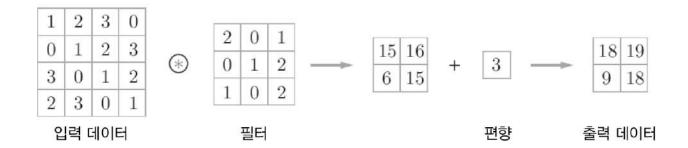
- 컨볼루션 연산
 - 1) 윈도우를 일정 간격으로 이동해가며 입력 데이터에 적용
 - 2) 입력과 필터에 대응하는 원소끼리 곱한 후 그 총합 을 함 (단일 곱셈-누산 (fused multiply-add, FMA)
 - Bias 파라미터 존재함



3 0



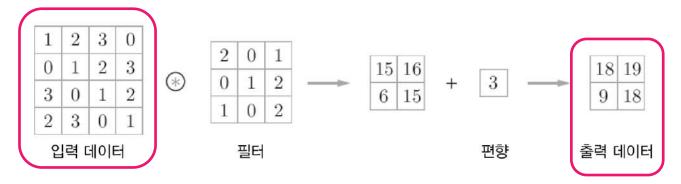
• 컨볼루션 연산



25

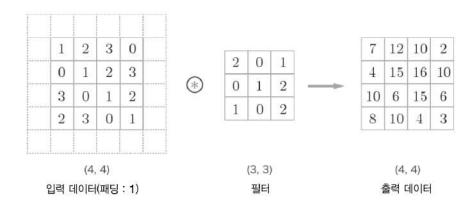


• 컨볼루션 연산



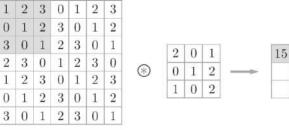
크기가 줄어드는 군요

- 패딩 (padding)
 - 건볼루션 연산의 패딩 처리: 입력 데이터 주위에 0을 채운다 (패딩은 점선으로 표시했으며 그 안의 값 '0' 은 생략함)

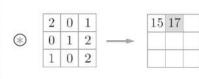


 패딩은 출력(특징맵(feature map))의 크기를 유지 시 키고자 할때 주로 사용함

- 스트라이드 (stride)
 - 필터 적용하는 위치의 간격
 - 스트라이드를 2로 하면 필터를 적용하는 윈도우가 두 칸씩 이동함
- 스트라이드를 2로 하니 출력 이 3x3이 됨

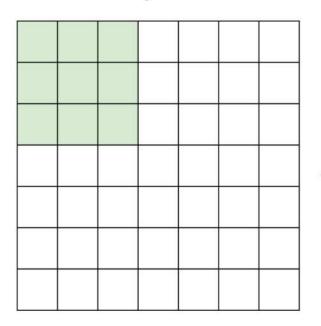


트라이드: 2	\bigcirc						
	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
	3	0	1	2	3	0	1





7

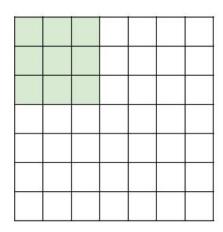


7x7 input (spatially) assume 3x3 filter

7

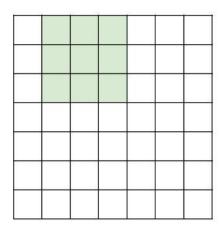


Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.



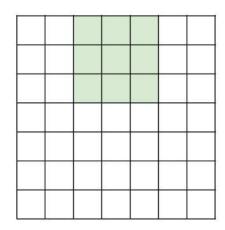


Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.



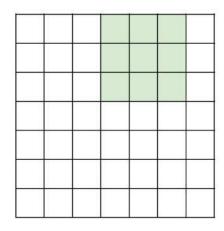


Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.



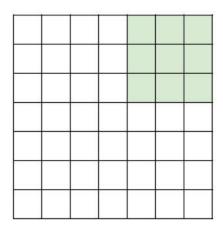


Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.





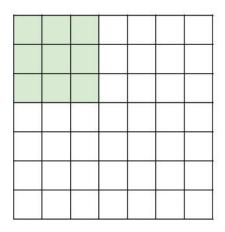
Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.



7x7 input assume 3x3 connectivity, stride 1 => 5x5 output



Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.

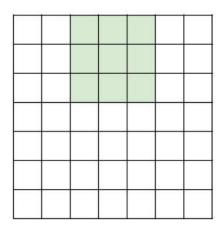


7x7 input assume 3x3 connectivity, stride 1 => **5x5 output**

what about stride 2?



Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.

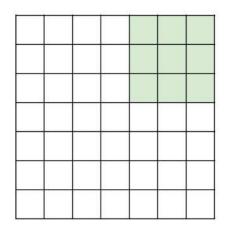


7x7 input assume 3x3 connectivity, stride 1 => 5x5 output

what about stride 2?



Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.



7x7 input assume 3x3 connectivity, stride 1 => 5x5 output

what about stride 2? => 3x3 output



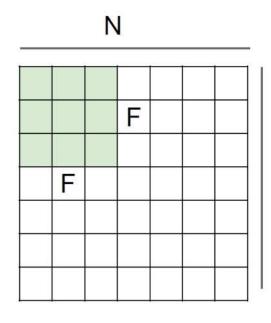
Replicate this column of hidden neurons across space, with some **stride**.

7x7 input assume 3x3 connectivity, stride 1 => 5x5 output

what about stride 2? => 3x3 output

what about stride 3? Cannot.





N

Output size: (N - F) / stride + 1

e.g. N = 7, F = 3:
stride 1 =>
$$(7 - 3)/1 + 1 = 5$$

stride 2 => $(7 - 3)/2 + 1 = 3$
stride 3 => $(7 - 3)/3 + 1 = ...$:\



In practice: Common to zero pad the border

0	0	0	0	0	0		
0							
0							
0							
0							

e.g. input 7x7

3x3 filter, applied with stride 1

pad with 1 pixel border => what is the output?

```
(recall:)
(N - F) / stride + 1
```



In practice: Common to zero pad the border

0	0	0	0	0	0		
0							
0							
0							
0						117	
					ie		
							# #

e.g. input 7x7

3x3 filter, applied with stride 1

pad with 1 pixel border => what is the output?

7x7 output!

in general, common to see CONV layers with stride 1, filters of size FxF, and zero-padding with (F-1)/2. (will preserve size spatially)



• 출력크기 계산해 보기

• 입력크기 : (*H*, *W*)

• 필터크기 : (*FH*, *FW*)

• 출력크기: (OH, OW)

• 패딩 : *P*

스트라이드: S

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

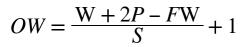


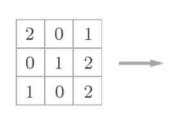
• 출력크기 계산해 보기

입력: (4,4), 패딩: 1, 스트라이드: 1, 필터: (3,3)

$$OH = \frac{4+2\cdot 1 - 3}{1} + 1 = 4$$

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$





7	12	10	2
4	15	16	10
10	6	15	6
8	10	4	3

(4, 4)

입력 데이터(패딩: 1)

(3, 3)

필터

(4, 4)

출력 데이터



• 출력크기 계산해 보기

입력: (7,7), 패딩: 0, 스트라이드: 2, 필터: (3,3)

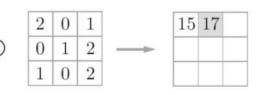
$$OH = \frac{7 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3}{2} + 1 = 3$$

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

스트라이드: 2	/	>					
	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
	_	-			-	-	-

3 0 1 2 3 0 1





• 출력크기 계산해 보기

입력: (28, 31), 패딩: 2, 스트라이드: 3, 필터: (5, 5)

$$OH = ?$$

$$OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

$$OW = ?$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$



• 출력크기 계산해 보기

입력: (28, 31), 패딩: 2, 스트라이드: 3, 필터: (5, 5)

$$OH = \frac{28 + 2 \cdot 2 - 5}{3} + 1 = 10$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

$$OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

• OH, OW가 정수가 아니면?

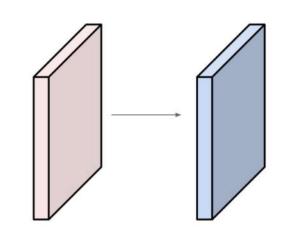
- 출력이 안나오는 것임. 오류를 내는 등의 대응 필요
- 딥러닝 프레임웍은 가까운 정수로 내림 하는 등, 특별 히 에러를 내지않고 진행되도록 구현되는 경우가 많음



Examples time:

Input volume: 32x32x3

10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2



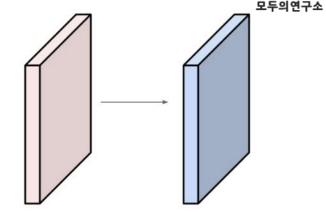
Number of parameters in this layer?



Examples time:

Input volume: 32x32x3

10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2

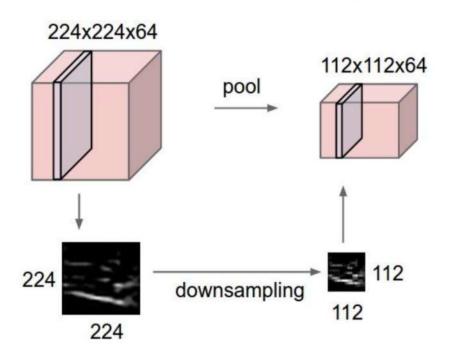


Number of parameters in this layer? each filter has 5*5*3 + 1 = 76 params => 76*10 = 760

(+1 for bias)

Pooling Layer

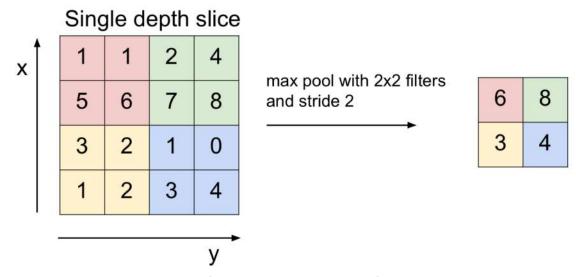
- makes the representations smaller and more manageable
- operates over each activation map independently:



Pooling Layer

모두의연구소

- 세로·가로 방향의 공간을 줄이는 연산
 - 2x2 최대 풀링(max pooling)을 스트라이드 2로

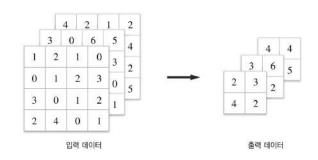


• 평균 풀링(Average pooling)도 있습니다

Pooling Layer



- 풀링 계층의 특징
 - 학습해야 할 매개변수가 없음
 - 채널 수가 변하지 않음
 - 입력의 변화에 영향을 적게 받음 (강건하다)



데이터가 오른쪽으로 1칸씩 이동한 경우

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

1	1	2	0	7	1		
3	0	9	2	3	2	511	
2		10000	1	52355	- 5	9	7
3	2	4	0	1	0	6	8
2	6	0	1	2	1		
1		4	0	1	8		

Pooling 후 특징맵 크기 변화



Common settings:

- Accepts a volume of size $W_1 imes H_1 imes D_1$
- Requires three hyperparameters:
 - their spatial extent F,
 - the stride S,
- Produces a volume of size $W_2 imes H_2 imes D_2$ where:

$$W_2 = (W_1 - F)/S + 1$$

$$H_2 = (H_1 - F)/S + 1$$

$$\circ D_2 = D_1$$

- Introduces zero parameters since it computes a fixed function of the input
- Note that it is not common to use zero-padding for Pooling layers

$$F = 2, S = 2$$

 $F = 3, S = 2$

강아지 분류기

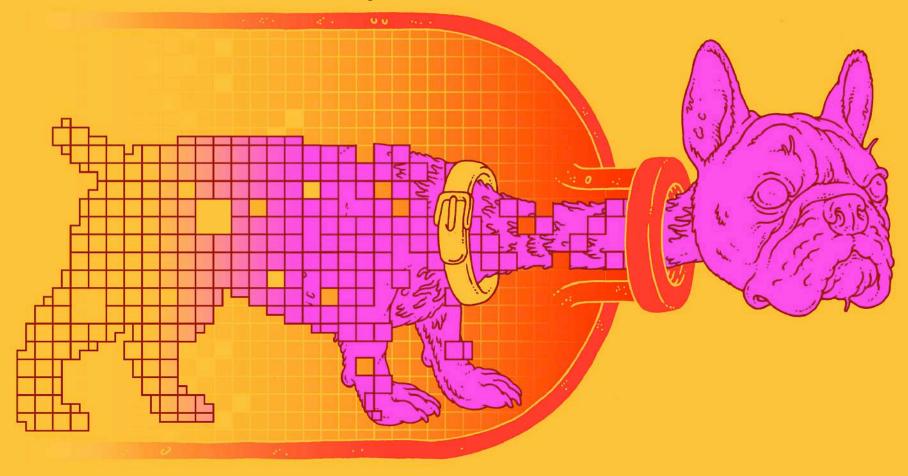


그림: https://www.quantamagazine.org/new-theory-cracks-open-the-black-box-of-deep-learning-20170921/

Deep Visualization Toolbox

yosinski.com/deepvis

#deepvis







Jeff Clune



Anh Nguyen



Thomas Fuchs



Hod Lipson

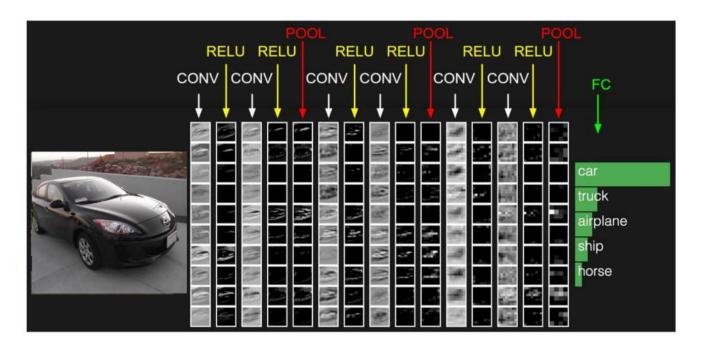






Fully Connected Layer (FC layer)

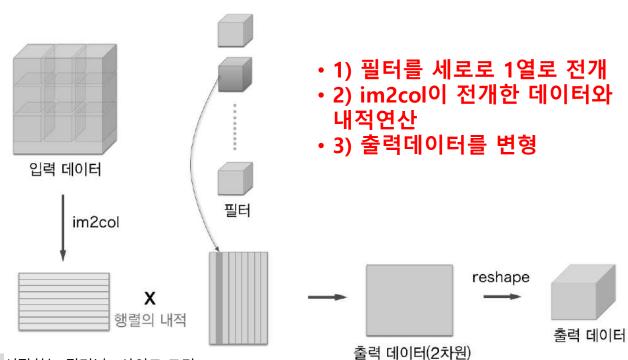
Contains neurons that connect to the entire input volume, as in ordinary Neural **Networks**



Convolutional Networks 구현

모두의연구소

- im2col로 데이터 전개하기
 - 합성곱을 행렬 곱 연산으로 (Affine 계층연산으로)

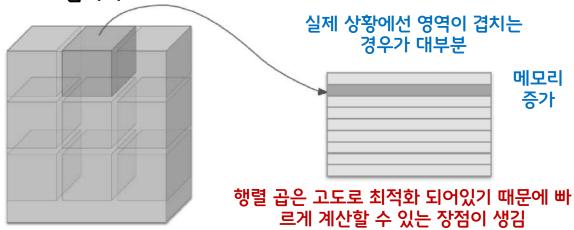


56

Convolutional Networks 구현



- im2col로 데이터 전개하기
 - 입력데이터에서 필터를 적용하는 영역(3차원 블록)을 한줄
 로 늘어 놓습니다
 - 이 전개를 필터를 적용하는 모든 영역에서 수행하는게 im2col입니다



필터 적용 영역을 앞에서부터 순서대로 1줄로 펼친다

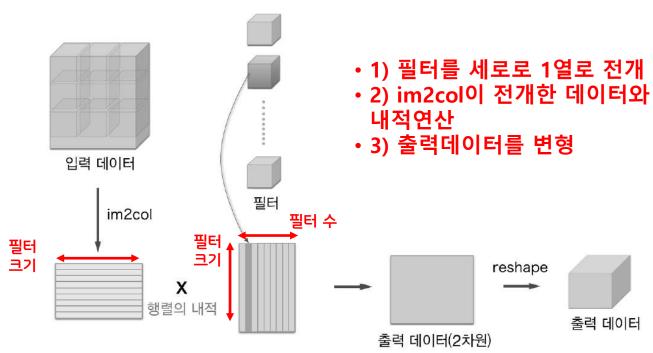
5

모두의연구소

Convolutional Networks 구현



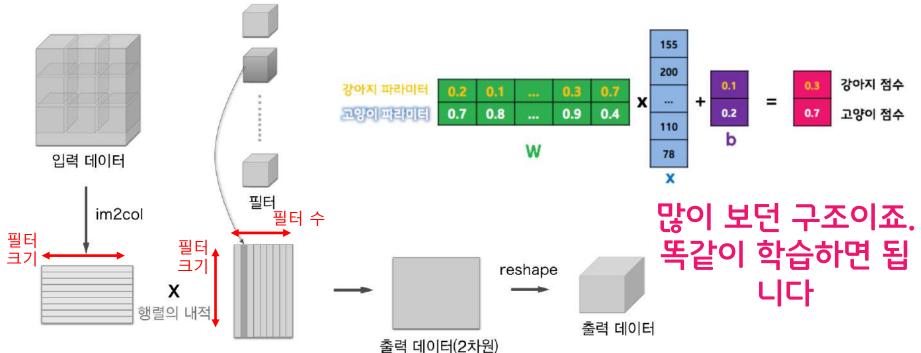
- im2col로 데이터 전개하기
 - 합성곱을 행렬 곱 연산으로 (Affine 계층연산으로)



Convolution 레이어 구현하기



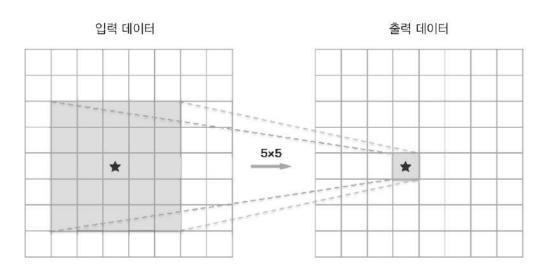
- im2col로 데이터 전개하기
 - 합성곱을 행렬 곱 연산으로 (Affine 계층연산으로)



59

더 작은 필터

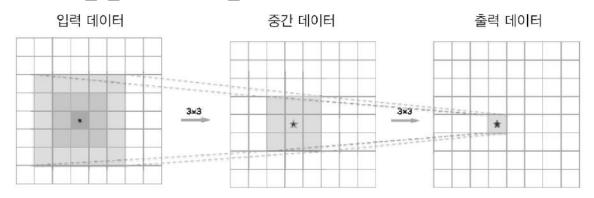
- 작은 필터로 더 깊게
 - 5x5 한번과 3x3 두번의 비교



더 작은 필터



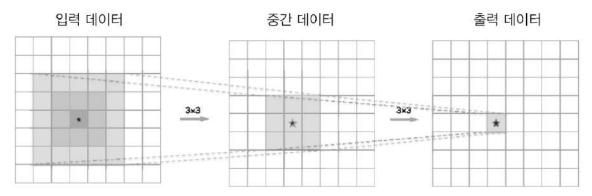
- 작은 필터로 더 깊게
 - 5x5 한번과 3x3 두번의 비교



- 5x5와 같은 크기의 영역을 처리 (receptive field)
- 층이 깊어지기에 ReLU와 같은 비선형성 추가로 표현력이 개선. 비선형 함수가 겹쳐지면 더 복잡한것도 표현 가능

더 작은 필터

- 작은 필터로 더 깊게
 - 5x5 한번과 3x3 두번의 비교



- 매개변수 수 비교
 - 5x5 필터 1개: 25개
 - 3x3 필터 2개: (3x3)x2 = 18개
 - 7x7 필터 1개: 49개
 - 3x3 필터 3개 : (3x3)x3 = 27개



CNN 예제

4_introduction-to-convnets-tensorflow.ipynb





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