



deeplearning.ai

# Convolutional Neural Networks

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## Pooling layers

# Pooling layer: Max pooling ( $\downarrow$ size of o/p)

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2

4 x 4

Say this is the o/p of some layer, ie, its an Activation of the NN  
- Max pooling helps to extract & preserve the strongest features of the Activation in the future layers ie, that is why 9 was preserved

9	2
6	3

2 x 2

Hyper params  
 $f = 2$  (filter)  
 $s = 2$  (stride)

Its as if we took a filter & applied it to that Image & selected the max from the filtered region  
- Then took a stride to Adjust new Filter position & did the same

The same formula we used for the o/p of the conv layer ( $a^{[i]}$ ) Also works for max pooling

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{ie, } 4 \times 4 \rightarrow 2 \times 2 \\ &\frac{n + 2p - f}{s} + 1 \\ &= \frac{4 + 0 - 2}{2} + 1 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

# Pooling layer: Max pooling

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

5 x 5

Say  
 $f=3$   
 $s=1$

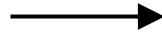
9	9	5
9	9	5
8	6	9

3 x 3

If there were more than 1 channels  
in the input, Say  $5 \times 5 \times \underline{\underline{2}}$   
then Max pooling output has  
dim  $3 \times 3 \times \underline{\underline{2}}$  (we do Max pooling  
channel by channel)

# Pooling layer: Average pooling

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	4	2	3
5	6	1	2



$f=2$   
 $s=2$   
Not used very often

3.75	1.25
4	2

# Summary of pooling

Hyperparameters:

$f$  : filter size

$s$  : stride

Max or average pooling

There are no params to learn via <sup>(backprop)</sup> gradient descent in pooling

$$n_H \times n_W \times n_C$$

↓

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n_H - f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor \times \left\lfloor \frac{n_W - f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor \times n_C$$

Generally padding is 0 during pooling, so you don't see it above