





Redes Convolucionales

Redes neuronales
¿Cómo funcionan la redes neuronales?

Redes convoluciones

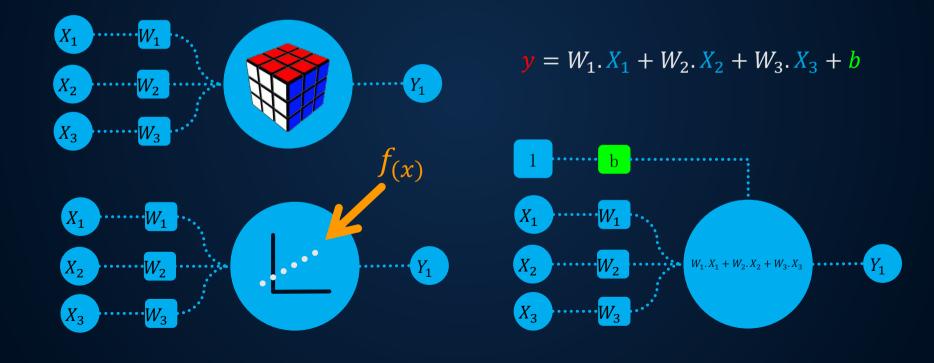
Reconocimiento visual usando patrones de filtros







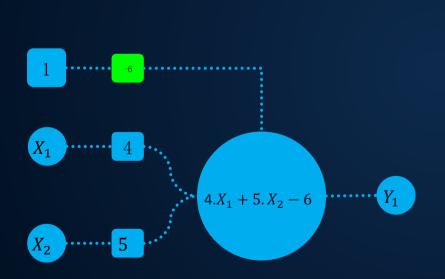
¿Cómo funciona una red neuronal?



Modelo binario

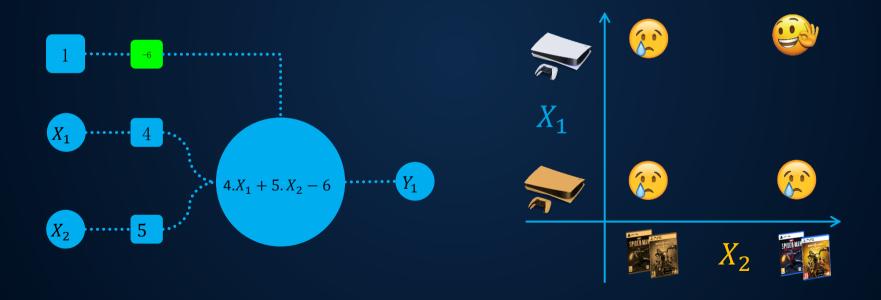
0

Modelo binario

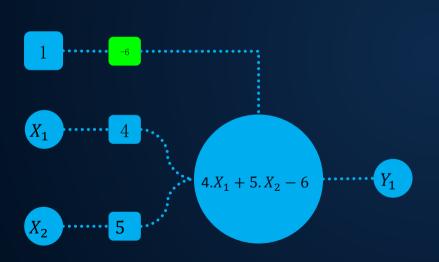


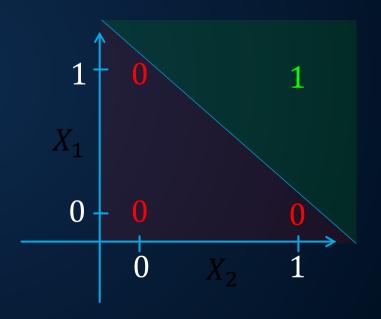
X_1	X_2	Target	Y_1
	Shift in the state of the state		-6
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	SPIES NU SPECE		-1
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Modelo binario

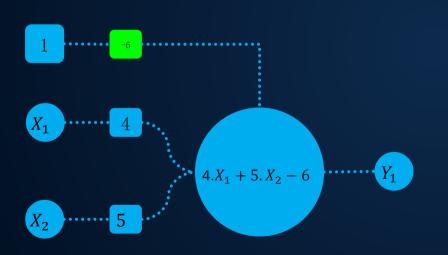


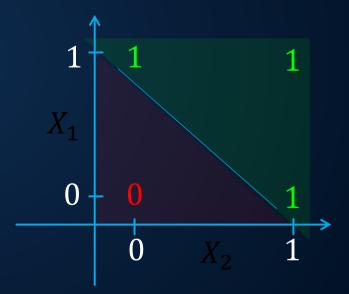
AND



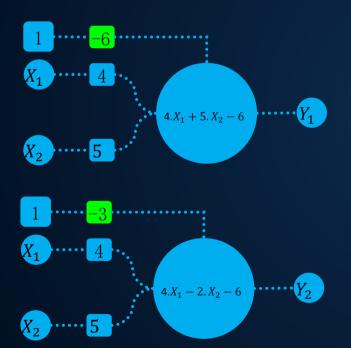


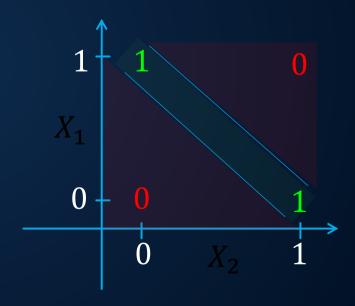
0 R





XOR

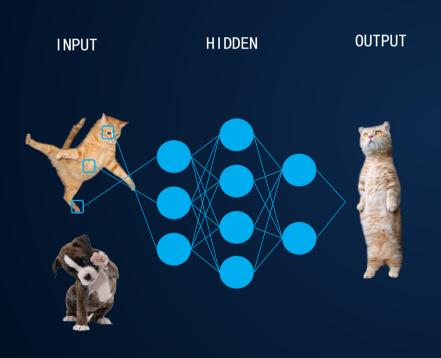




REDES CONVOLUCIONALES

Son un tipo de redes neuronales artificiales donde las «neuronas» corresponden a campos receptivos de una manera muy similar a las neuronas en la corteza visual.

¿Cómo funciona?



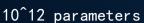
ESTRUCTURA

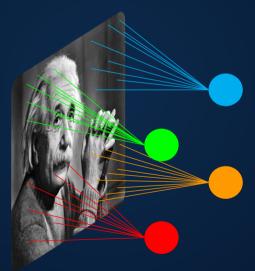


Fully connected and local conected neural net

EJEMPLO: 1000x1000 image, 1M hidden units



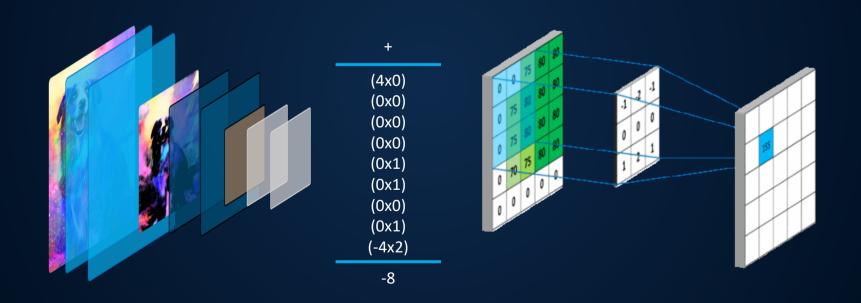






FILTER SIZE: 10x10, 100M paremeters

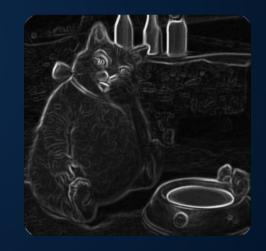
Convolution by linear filter



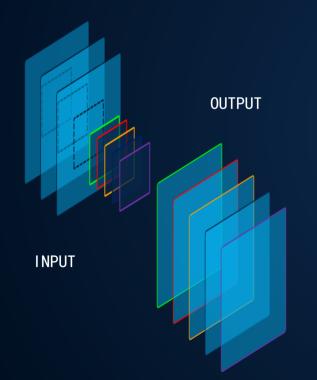
Convolution by linear filter



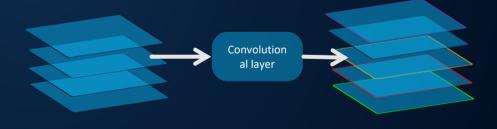
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	-1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0



Convolutional layer

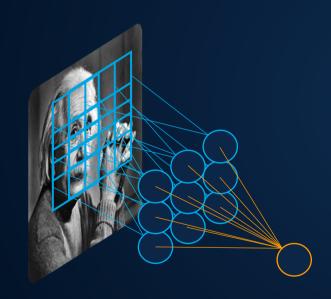


NOTE: the nr. Of output feature maps is usually large that the nr. of input feature maps



INPUT OUTPUT

Pooling



By pooling (e.g., talking max) filter responses at differente locations we again robusnes at differente location we gain robustness to the exact spatial location of features $h_{i+1,x,y} = max_{(j,k) \in N(x,y)} h_{i,j,k}$

INPUT OUTPUT

Typical Architecture

