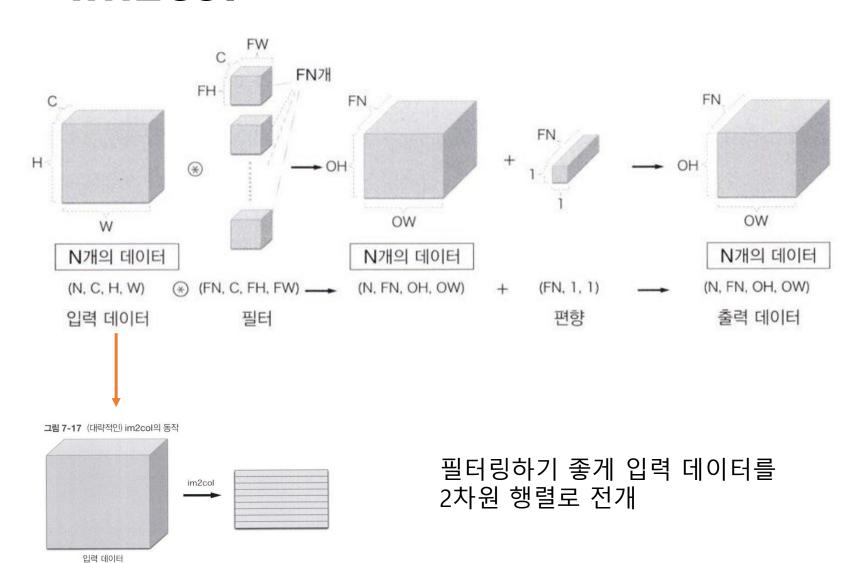
Ch07 Convolution Network

각 계층마다 데이터의 형태가 어떻게 변화하는지 자세히 살펴보자.

Convoltuion layer

```
class Convolution:
                                                                                   FN개
    def __init__(self, W, b, stride=1, pad=0):
        self_W = W
        self.b = b
        self_stride = stride
        self.pad = pad
                                                                                            OW
                                                                                                                           OW
                                                               N개의 데이터
                                                                                         N개의 데이터
                                                                                                                        N개의 데이터
    def forward(self, x):
                                                                                                                       (N, FN, OH, OW)
                                                                        (€) (FN, C, FH, FW) →
                                                                                        (N, FN, OH, OW)
                                                                                                         (FN, 1, 1)
                                                               (N, C, H, W)
        FN, C, FH, FW = self, W, shape
                                                                                                          편향
                                                                                                                        출력 데이터
                                                               입력 데이터
                                                                              필터
        N, C, H, W = x.shape
        out h = int(1 + (H + 2*self.pad - FH) / self.stride)
        out w = int(1 + (W + 2*self.pad - FW) / self.stride)
        col = im2col(x, FH, FW, self.stride, self.pad)
        col_W = self.W.reshape(FN, -1).T # 필터 전개
        out = np.dot(col, col_W) + self.b
        out = out_reshape(N, out h, out w, -1)_transpose(0, 3, 1, 2)
        return out
```

im2col



Convoltuion layer

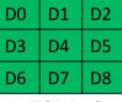
Input data : (1,2,3,3)=(N, C, H, W)

Filter: (2, 3, 2, 2)=(FN, C, FH, FW)

Output : (1, 2, 2, 2) = (N, FN, CH, OW)

Image	data	a
		_

D0	D1	D2
D3	D4	D5
D6	D7	D8



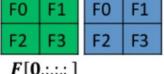
D0	D1	D2
D3	D4	D5
D6	D7	D8

D[0,0,:,:]

D[0,1,:,:]

D[0,2,:,:]

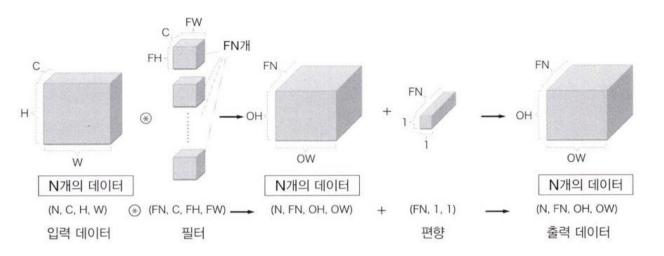
_ !	Filter	data			
	FO	F1	FO	F1	
	F2	F3	F2	F3	



1 [0),,,,,							
G0	G1	G0	G1	G0	G1		
G2	G3	G2	G3	G2	G3		

F[1,:,:,:]

N = 1



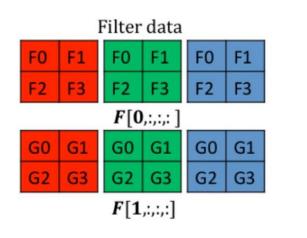
```
col = im2col(x, FH, FW, self.stride, self.pad)
col_W = self.W.reshape(FN, -1).T # 필터 전개
out = np.dot(col, col_W) + self.b
```

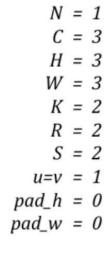
Convoltuion layer

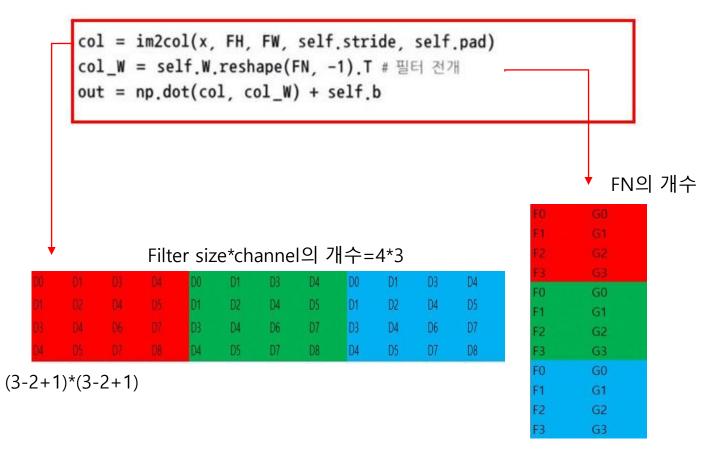
Input data : (1,2,3,3)=(N, C, H, W) Filter : (2, 3, 2, 2)=(FN, C, FH, FW)

Output: (1, 2, 2, 2)=(N, FN, CH, OW)

Image data D1 D2 D0 D1 D2 D0 D1 D5 D4 D5 D3 D4 D5 D4 D7 D6 D6 D7 D8 D8 D7 D8 D[0,0,:,:]D[0,1,:,:]D[0,2,:,:]







4*12와 12*2가 np.dot을 만나서 4*2가 됨 =>(N, FN, out_h, out_w)=(1,2,2,2)

out = out.reshape(N, out_h, out_w, -1).transpose(0, 3, 1, 2)

Convoltuion layer, N>=2

Input data : (2,2,3,3)=(N, C, H, W)Filter : (2, 3, 2, 2)=(FN, C, FH, FW)

Output: (1, 2, 2, 2)=(N, FN, CH, OW)

D0	D1	D2	
D3	D4	D5	
D6	D7	D8	

D3	D4	D5
D6	D7	D8
-		

Image data

D0	D1	D2
D3	D4	D5
D6	D7	D8
		-

D[0,0,:,:]

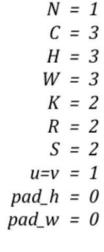
D[0,1,:,:]

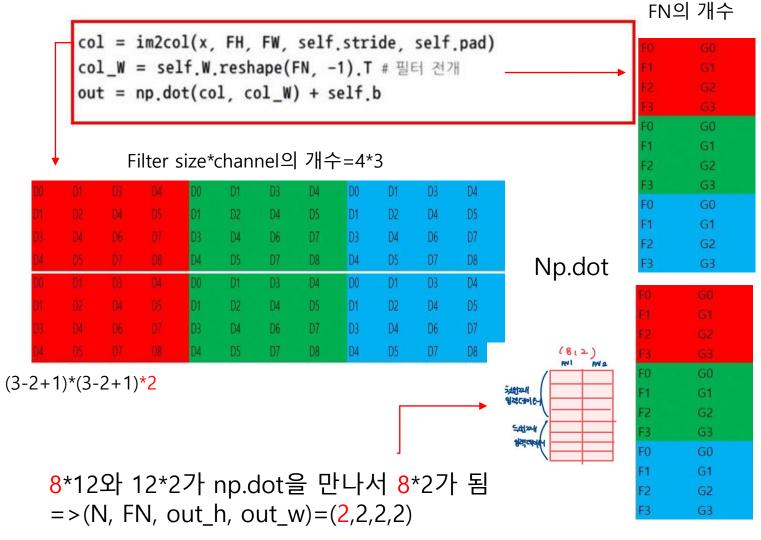
D[0,2,:,:]

		Filter	data			
FO	F1	FO	F1	FO	F1	
F2	F3	F2	F3	F2	F3	
		F[0]),:,:,:]			
			- 0	100		

		_			
G0	G1	G0	G1	G0	G1
G2	G3	G2	G3	G2	G3
		E[1	1		

F[1,:,:,:]





out = out.reshape(N, out_h, out_w, -1).transpose(0, 3, 1, 2)

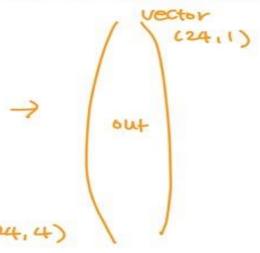
Pooling layer

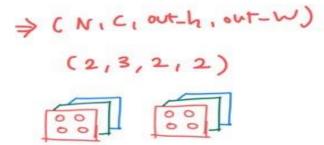
```
# Pool 계층 (데이터가(개보~내)
input data: (1,3,3,3)
                                              # 전개 (1)
 Pool_h * pool_ W = (2,2)
                                             col = im2col(x, self.pool_h, self.pool_w, self.stride, self.pad)
                                             (col) = col.reshape(-1, self.pool_h*self.pool_w)
                                                                 D4
                                   D4
                                                     D2
                                                           D4
                                                                 D5
                                                                        -) (4,12)
                             D4
                                   D6
                                                           D6
                                                                 D7
                                                     B4
                                                           D7
                                                                 D8
                                                     DS:
                                         6 vector
                                                            # 설형 (3)
                                           0
         D1
                D3
                       D4
                                                            out = out_reshape(N, out_h, out_w, C)_transpose(0, 3, 1, 2)
         D1
                D3
                      D4
                                           9000
                                                            => (N, C, out-b, out-w)
                D4
                       D5
         D2
                D4
                      D5
                                                              (1,3, 2, 2)
                                           0
                                           0
                D6
         D4
                                           0
                      D7
                                           00
                       D8
         D5
                      D8
                                  # 최댓값 (2)
     (12,4)
                                  out = np.max(col, axis=1)
     (12, pool-h # pool-w)
```

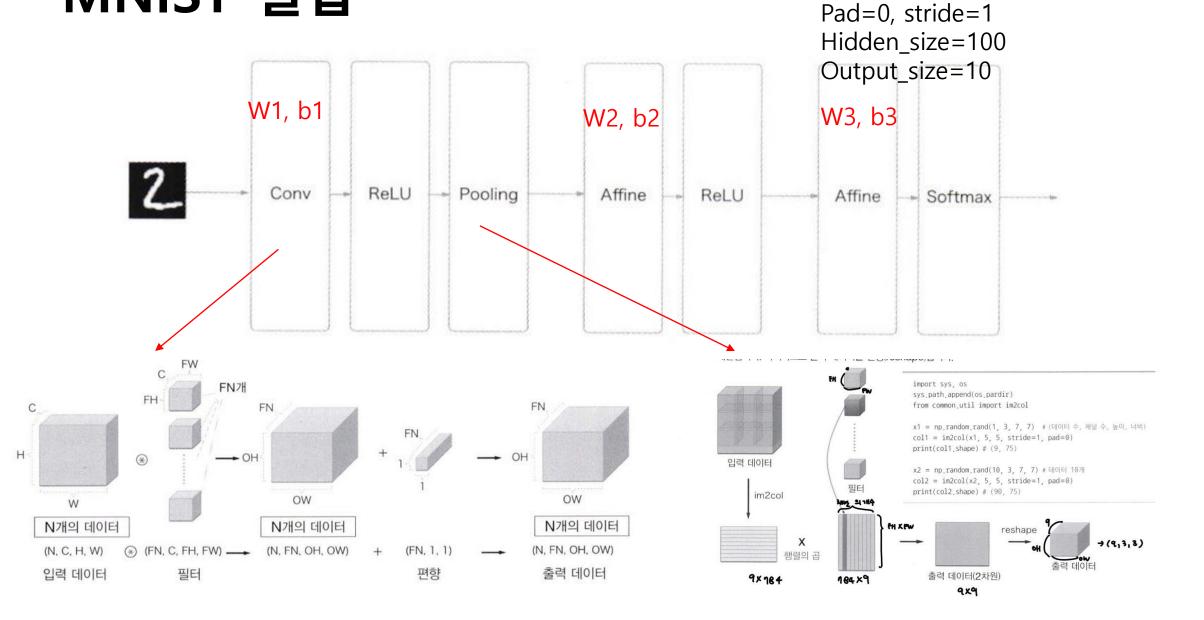
Pooling layer

D4	05	07	D8	D4	D5	D7	D8	D4	D5	D7	D8	
DB				D3	D4	D6	D7	D3	D4	D6	D7	
Di				D1	D2	D4	D5	D1	D2	D4	D5	
DO	01	98	04	D0	D1	D3	D4	DO DO	D1	D3	D4	
DH	05	D7	DB	D4	D5	D7	D8	D4	D5	D7	D8	→(B,12)
D3	04			D3	D4	D6	D7	D3	D4	D6	D7	
DI		D4		D1	D2	D4	DS	D1	D2	D4	D5	
00				D0	D1	D3	D4	DO	D1	D3	D4	

00	100	Dil.	D4
DO:	D1:	D3.	D4
D0	D1	D3	D4
D1	D2	D4	D5
01	D2	D4	D5
03	D4	D6	D7
03	D/4	D6	D7
04	D5	07	DB
04	D5	D7	D8
Din.		- 02	Dat
Section.	105	D3	
DO	D1		D4
D0	D1	D3	D4
(D1)			
DT	02	D4	D5
D1	0.2	D4	D5
0.8			



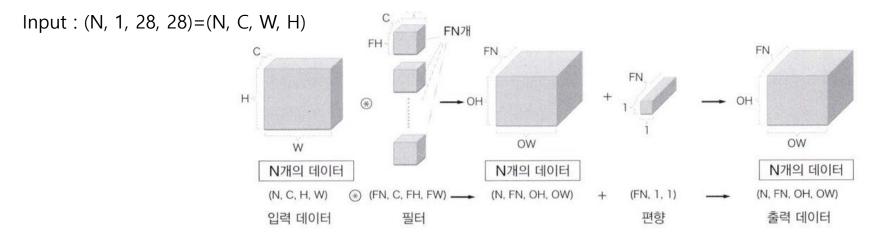




Input: (N, 1, 28, 28) = (N, C, W, H)

Filter: (30, 1, 5, 5)=(FN, C, FW, FH)

Hidden_size=100 Output_size=10 W1, b1 Input: (N, 1, 28, 28) W2, b2 W3, b3 =(N, C, W, H)ReLU Conv Pooling Affine ReLU Affine - Softmax Conv output: (N, 30, 24, 24) =(N, FN, OH, OW)



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

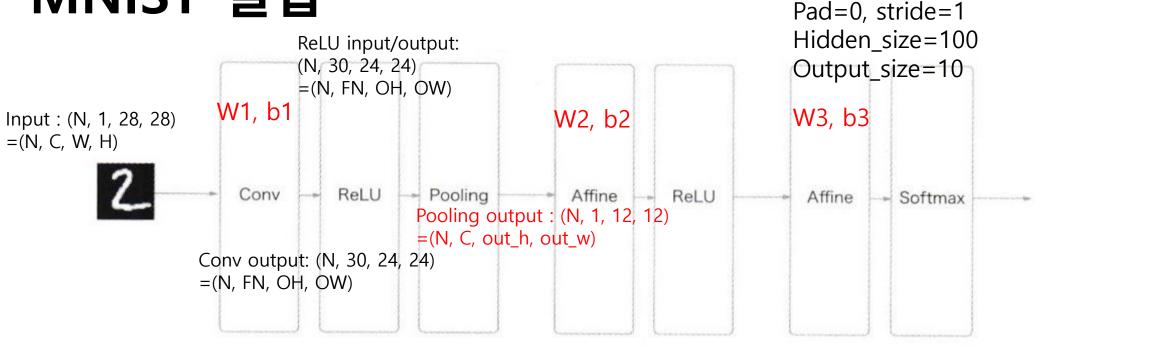
Input: (N, 1, 28, 28) = (N, C, W, H)

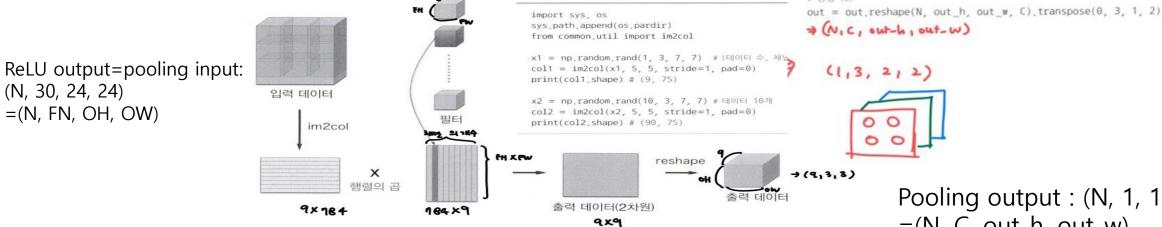
Filter: (30, 1, 5, 5)=(FN, C, FW, FH)

Pad=0, stride=1

Filter: (30, 1, 5, 5)=(FN, C, FW, FH)

Conv output: (N, 30, 24, 24)=(N, FN, OH, OW)

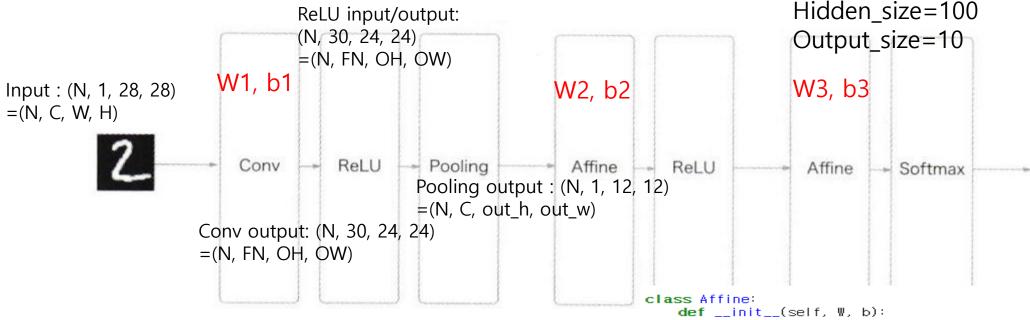




Input: (N, 1, 28, 28) = (N, C, W, H)

Filter: (30, 1, 5, 5)=(FN, C, FW, FH)

Pooling output : (N, 1, 12, 12) $=(N, C, out_h, out_w)$



Pooling의 output은 4차원이지만 Affine은 2차원 곱을 해주는데 과연 어떤 트릭이 숨어있는가?

->(N, c, out_h, out_w)=(N, c*out_h*out_w) 로 2차원 행렬로 바꿈

```
Filter: (30, 1, 5, 5)=(FN, C, FW, FH)
            Pad=0, stride=1
            Hidden_size=100
   self.W = W
   self.b = b
   self.original_x_shape = None
   # 가중치와 편향 매개변수의 미분
   self.dW = None
   self.db = None
def forward(self, x):
   # 倒从 明号
   self.original_x_shape = x.shape
   x = x.reshape(x.shape[0], -1)
   out = np.dot(self.x, self.\) + self.b
   return out
```

Input: (N, 1, 28, 28) = (N, C, W, H)

