

## Lecture 25



## Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Convolutions
  - ▶ Stride
  - ▶ Dilation
- ▶ Padding
  - ▶ Zero
  - ▶ Reflection
- ▶ Pooling
- ▶ Receptive Field
- ▶ LeNet



# Motivation

## Deep Big Simple Neural Nets Excel on Hand- written Digit Recognition

Table 1: Error rates on MNIST test set.

ID	architecture (number of neurons in each layer)	test error for best validation [%]	best test error [%]	simulation time [h]	weights [milions]
1	1000, 500, 10	<b>0.49</b>	0.44	23.4	1.34
2	1500, 1000, 500, 10	<b>0.46</b>	0.40	44.2	3.26
3	2000, 1500, 1000, 500, 10	<b>0.41</b>	0.39	66.7	6.69
4	2500, 2000, 1500, 1000, 500, 10	<b>0.35</b>	0.32	114.5	12.11
5	$9 \times 1000$ , 10	<b>0.44</b>	0.43	107.7	8.86

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1003.0358>



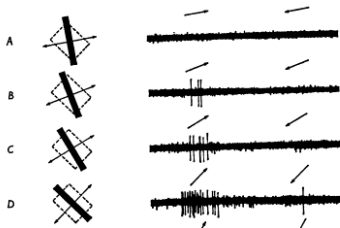
# Motivation

J Physiol. 1959 Sep 2; 147(2): 226–238.2.

doi: [10.1113/jphysiol.1959.sp006238](https://doi.org/10.1113/jphysiol.1959.sp006238)

## Single unit activity in striate cortex of unrestrained cats

D. H. Hubel



<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1357023/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1557912/>

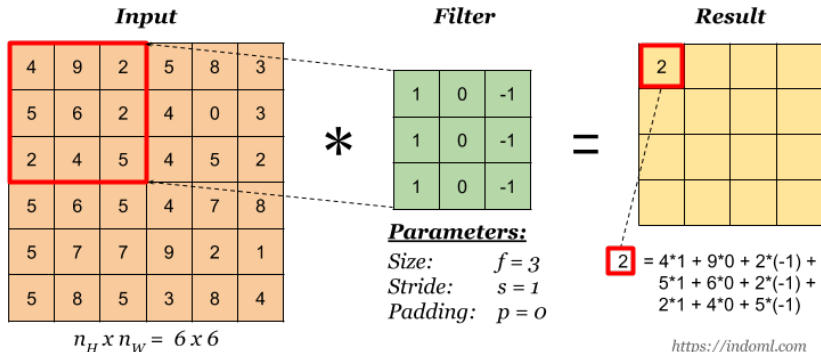
# Filters



$$\begin{bmatrix} \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 & \bullet \\ \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 0 \\ \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 & \bullet \\ \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 0 \\ \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 \\ \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 \\ \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 & \bullet \\ \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 2 & \bullet & 0 \\ \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 & \bullet & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 \\ \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 \\ \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 & \bullet & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

<https://ai.stanford.edu/~syyeung/cvweb/tutorial11.html>

# Convolution



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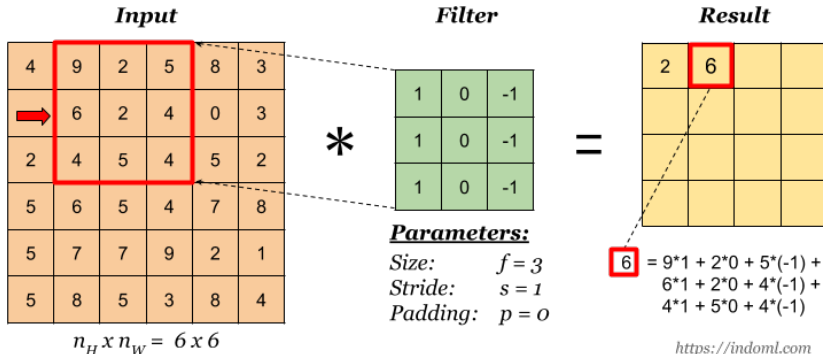
$$2 = 4 \cdot 1 + 9 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 5 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot (-1)$$

<https://indoml.com>

<https://indoml.com/2018/03/07/student-notes-convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-introduction/>



# Convolution

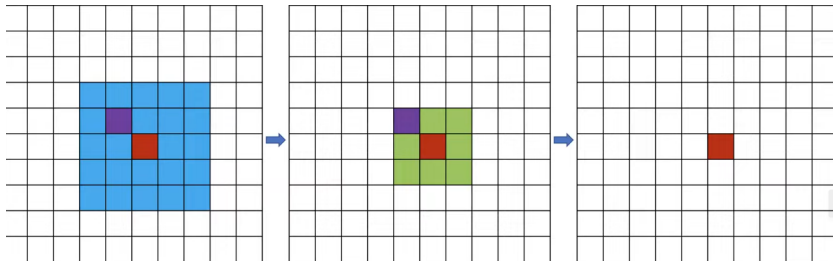


<https://indoml.com>

<https://indoml.com/2018/03/07/student-notes-convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-introduction/>



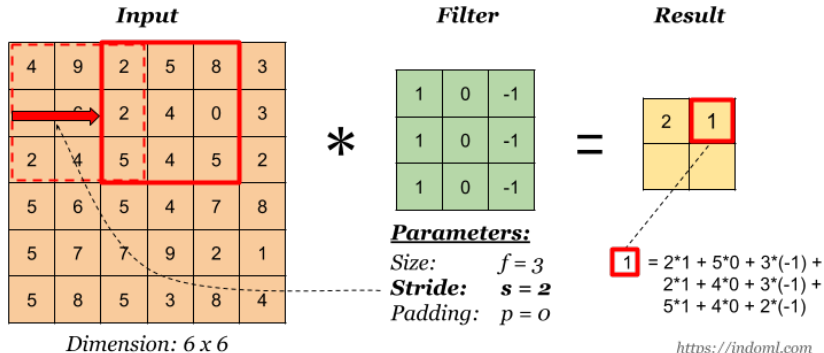
# Convolution and Receptive Field



Source: [https://youtu.be/G3VjGWTsoSA?si=pMqaaL89hA\\_rCvDq](https://youtu.be/G3VjGWTsoSA?si=pMqaaL89hA_rCvDq)

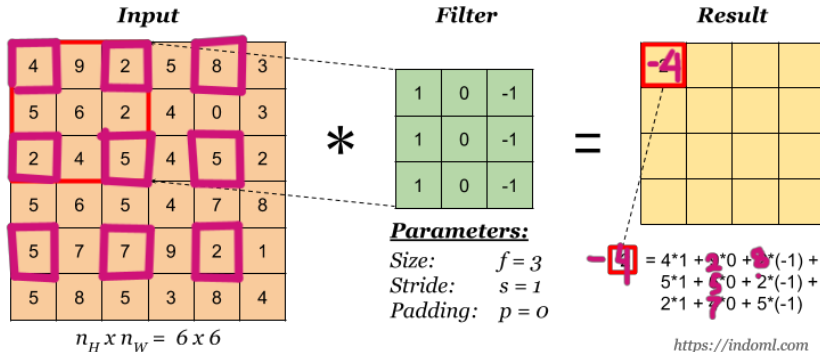


# Convolution with Stride

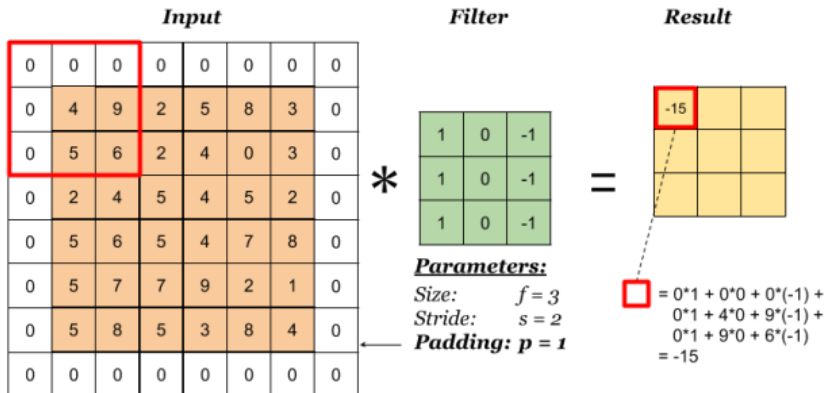


<https://indoml.com/2018/03/07/student-notes-convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-introduction/>

# Dilated Convolution



# Padding



Dimension:  $6 \times 6$

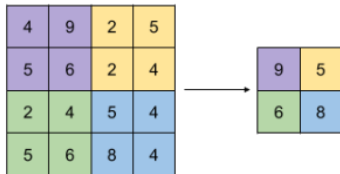
<https://indoml.com>

<https://indoml.com/2018/03/07/student-notes-convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-introduction/>

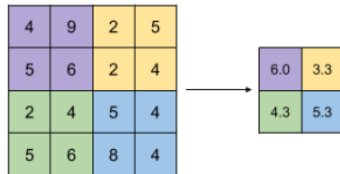


# Pooling

**Max Pooling**



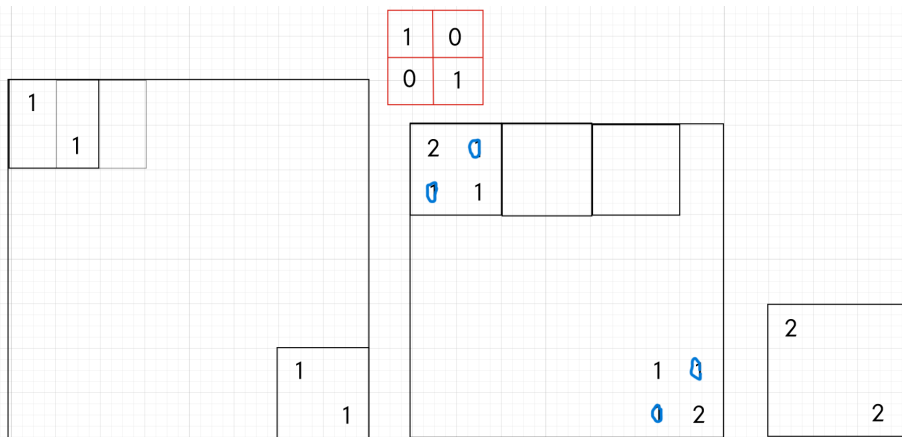
**Avg Pooling**



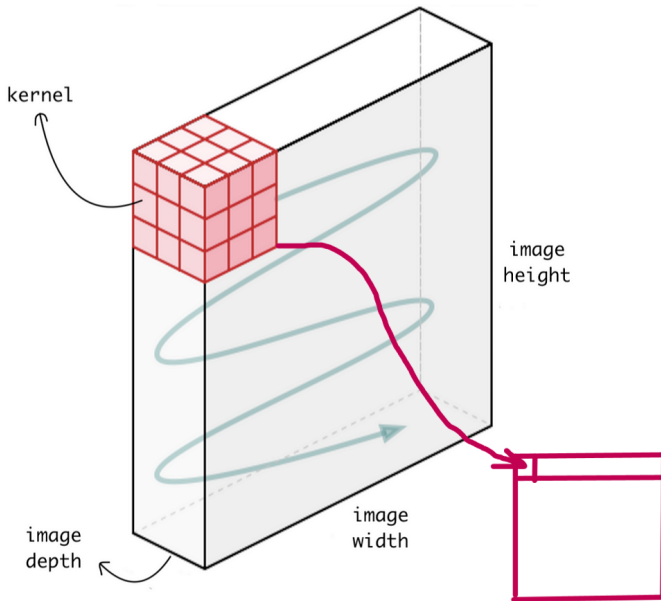
<https://indoml.com>

<https://indoml.com/2018/03/07/student-notes-convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-introduction/>

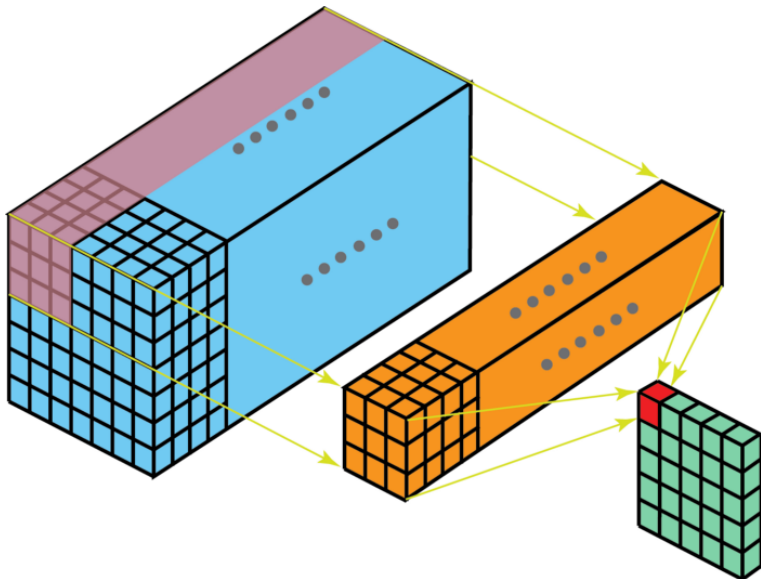
# Shift Invariant (with max-pooling)



# Learnable Filters



# Learnable Filters



## Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition

Yann LeCun, Léon Bottou, Yoshua Bengio, and Patrick Haffner

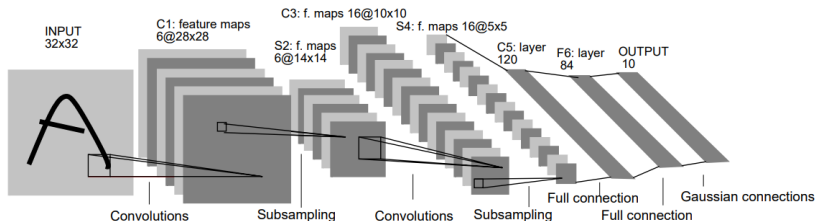


Fig. 2. Architecture of LeNet-5, a Convolutional Neural Network, here for digits recognition. Each plane is a feature map, i.e. a set of units whose weights are constrained to be identical.

[http://vision.stanford.edu/cs598\\_spring07/papers/Lecun98.pdf](http://vision.stanford.edu/cs598_spring07/papers/Lecun98.pdf)



# LeNet 1998

- ▶ Trained on MNIST
- ▶ End-to-end
- ▶ Augmentation was used
- ▶ About 60,000 parameters
- ▶ Test error 0.8

