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1 CNNS

1.1 CNNS vs fully connected DNNS

1.2 3 CONV layers

each with kernel 3x3 each with same padding stride 2

lowest layer outputs 100 feature maps middle layer outputs 200 feature maps top layer outputs 400 feature maps

input images are RGP 200x300

total # of parameter in the CNN how much ram for 32 bit floats for single prediction ram for training on a mini-bach of 50 images

$$[200 \times 300 \times 3] = 3 \times 3 \times 600 \times 100 \times 200 \times 400 \quad 10,800,000,000$$

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 + 1 \text{ weights} + \text{bias} = 28 \text{ first: } 28 \times 100$$

$$3 \times 3 \times 100 + 1 \text{ weights} + \text{bias} = 901 \text{ first: } 901 \times 200$$

$$3 \times 3 \times 200 + 1 \text{ weights} + \text{bias} = 1801 \text{ first: } 1801 \times 400$$

$$28 \times 100 \quad 901 \times 200 \quad 1801 \times 400$$

$$\bullet = 903400$$

Image

(200x300) (100x150) (50x75) (25x38)

32 bits is 4 bites first layer takes: $4 \times 100 \times 150 \times 100 = 6\text{MB}$ second layer takes: $4 \times 200 \times 75 \times 50 = 3\text{MB}$ third layer takes: $4 \times 400 \times 38 \times 25 = 1.5\text{MB}$ parameter take : $4 \times 903400 = 3.6$

$$11.5\text{MB} - 1.5\text{MB} + 3.6\text{MB} = 12.6\text{MB}$$

1.3 GPU runs out of memory

1.4 Why max pooling

1.5 Local Response Normalization Layer

1.6 Alex Nets

1.7 Other Architectures

1.8 Fully Convolutional Layers

1.9 Semantic Segmentation

1.10 CNN on MNIST

1.11