

Pós Graduação em Engenharia Elétrica e de Computação  
Universidade Federal do Ceará – Campus Sobral

---

# Redes Neurais Convolucionais

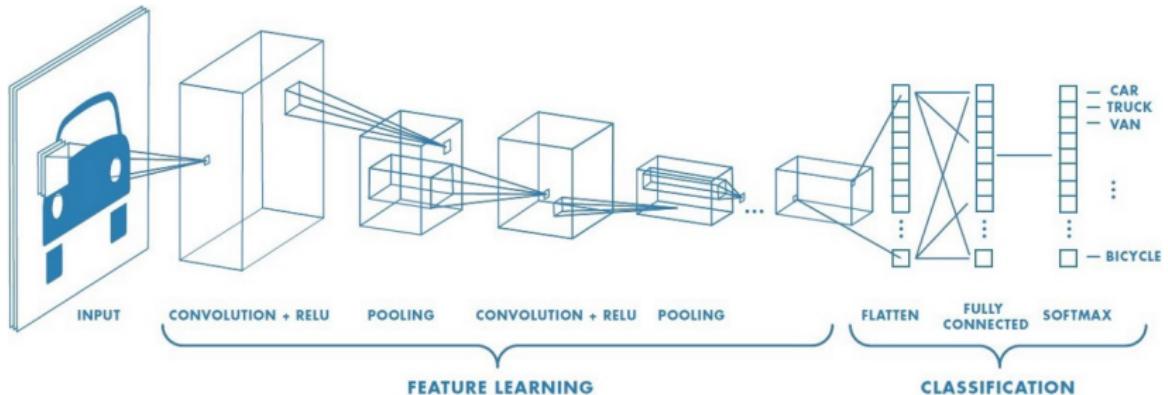
David Borges  
[davidborges@protonmail.com](mailto:davidborges@protonmail.com)

05 de Junho, 2019



# Redes neurais convolucionais

**CNN** Convolutional neural networks.



Fonte: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-the-eli5-way-3bd2b1164a53>

# Aplicações

Classification



Retrieval



Figures copyright Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey Hinton, 2012. Reproduced with permission.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

## Aplicações

## Detection

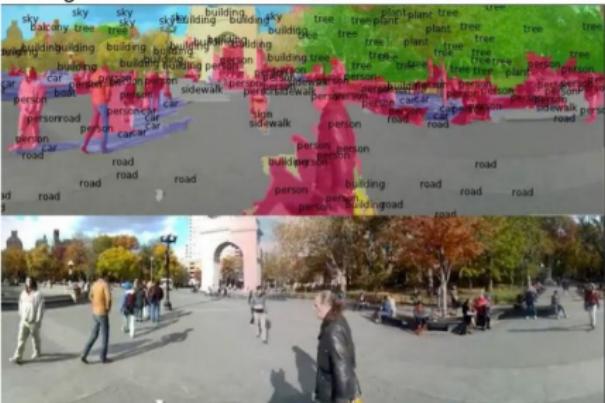


A white bus is driving on a road. A bounding box surrounds the entire bus, and a green rectangle highlights a specific area on the front left side. The text "bus: 0.66" and "person: 0.73" is displayed above the bus.

Figures copyright Shaoqing Ren, Kaiming He, Ross Girshick, Jian Sun, 2015. Reproduced with permission.

[Faster R-CNN: Ren, He, Girshick, Sun 2015]

## Segmentation

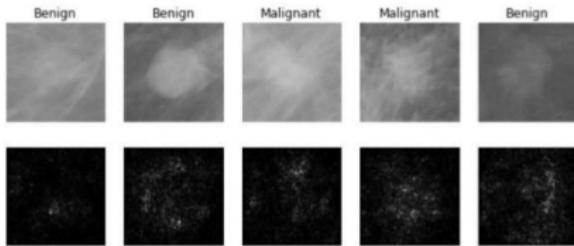


Figures copyright Clement Farabet, 2012.  
Reproduced with permission.

[Farabet et al., 2012]

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Aplicações



[Levy et al. 2016]

Figure copyright Levy et al. 2016.  
Reproduced with permission.



[Dieleman et al. 2014]

From left to right: public domain by NASA, usage permitted by  
ESA/Hubble, public domain by NASA, and public domain.

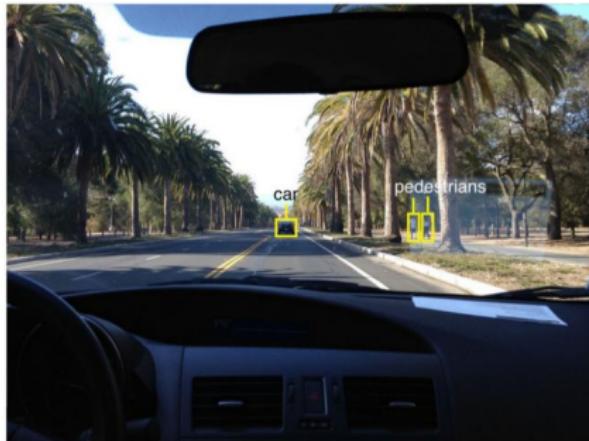


[Sermanet et al. 2011]  
[Ciresan et al.]

Photos by Lane McIntosh.  
Copyright CS231n 2017.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Aplicações



self-driving cars

Photo by Lane McIntosh. Copyright CS231n 2017.



This image by GPPublic\_PR is licensed under [CC-BY 2.0](#)

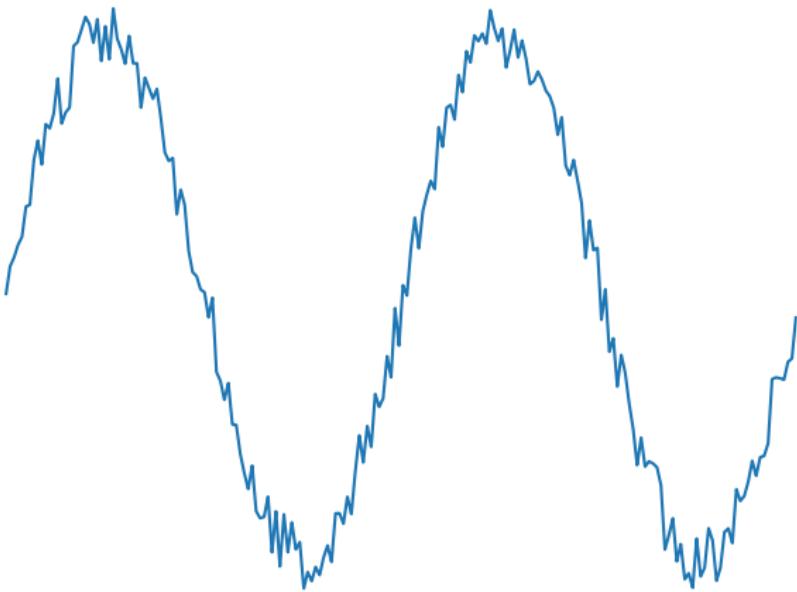
## NVIDIA Tesla line

(these are the GPUs on rye01.stanford.edu)

Note that for embedded systems a typical setup would involve NVIDIA Tegras, with integrated GPU and ARM-based CPU cores.

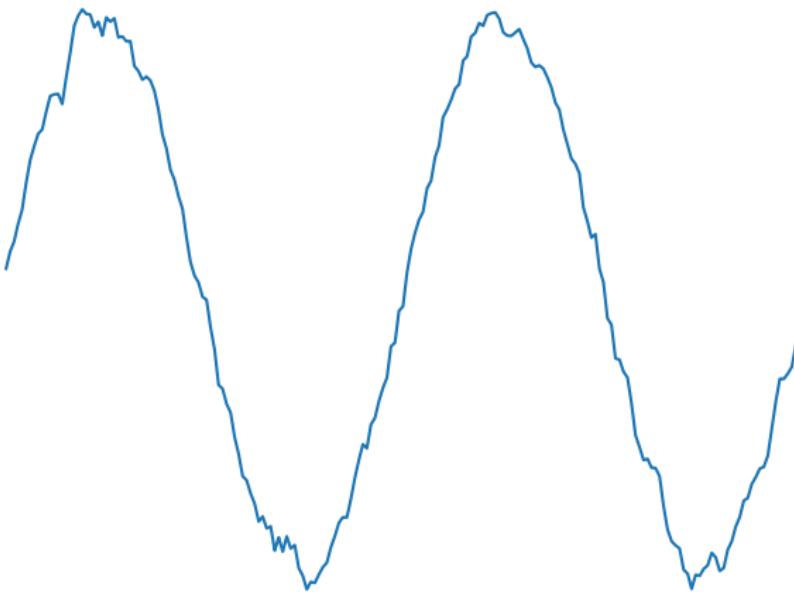
Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Filtros e convoluções



**Ruído** Como suavizar o sinal?

# Filtros e convoluções



**Média móvel** aplicada com vizinhança de tamanho 3.

# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$

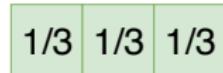
5	7	3	6	5	4	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/3	1/3	1/3
-----	-----	-----

# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

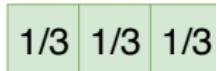
**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$



# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$



# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$

5	7	3	6	5	4	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/3	1/3	1/3
-----	-----	-----

5	5.3	4.7			
---	-----	-----	--	--	--

# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$

5	7	3	6	5	4	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/3	1/3	1/3
-----	-----	-----

5	5.3	4.7	5		
---	-----	-----	---	--	--

# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$

5	7	3	6	5	4	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/3	1/3	1/3
-----	-----	-----

5	5.3	4.7	5	5	
---	-----	-----	---	---	--

# Filtros e convoluções

**Média móvel** é um caso especial da operação de convolução discreta.

**Convolução**  $(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$

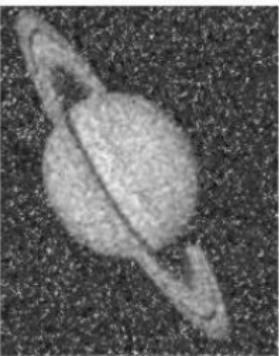
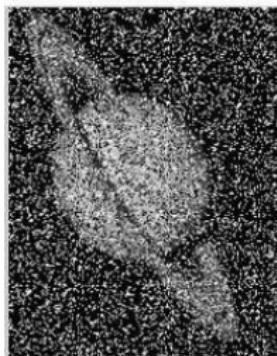
5	7	3	6	5	4	6	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/3	1/3	1/3
-----	-----	-----

5	5.3	4.7	5	5	5
---	-----	-----	---	---	---

# Filtros e convoluções

**Imagens** A convolução em duas dimensões.



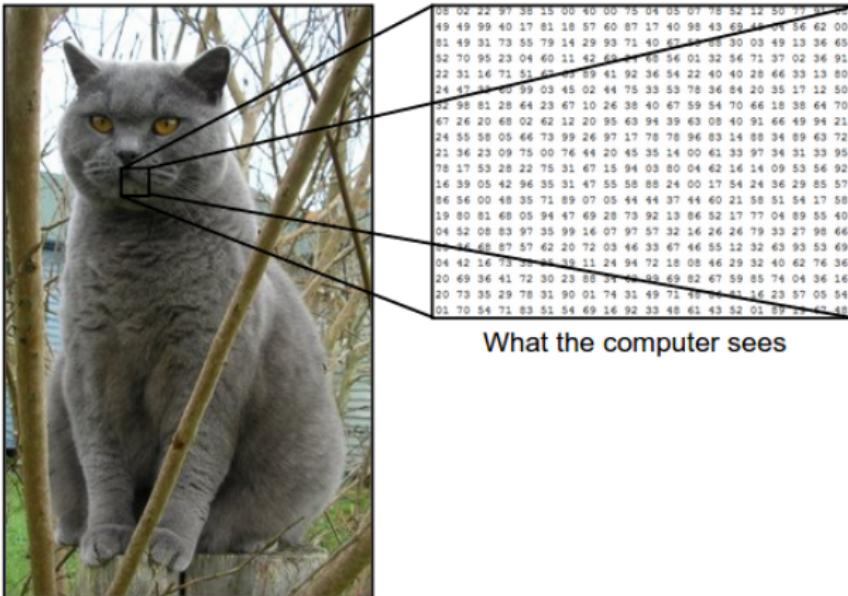
Fonte: <https://www.slideshare.net/kiraSM/signal-filtering>



Fonte: <https://www.slideshare.net/kiraSM/signal-filtering>

# Filtros e convoluções

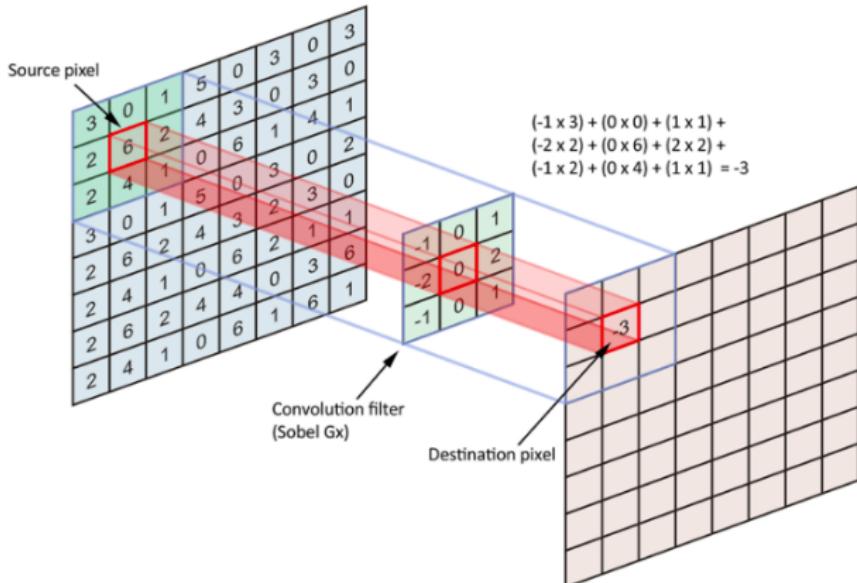
Imagens Sinais bidimensionais.



Fonte: <http://cs231n.github.io/classification/>

# Filtros e convoluções

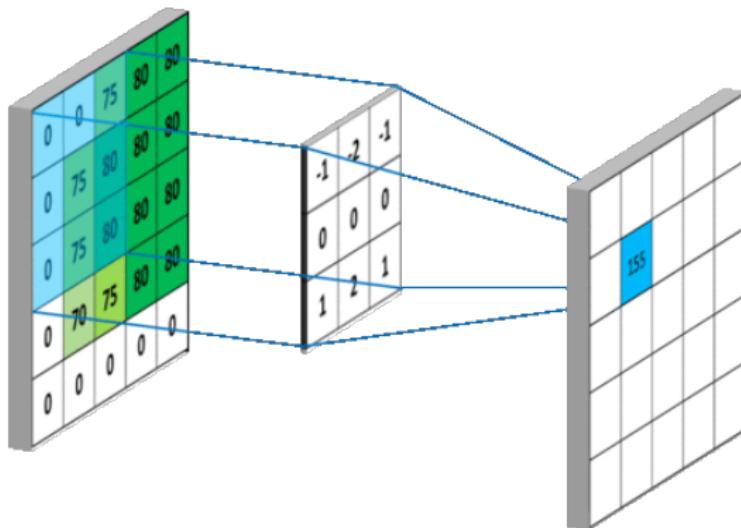
$$\text{Convolução 2D } (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/an-intuitive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-260c2de0a050/>

# Filtros e convoluções

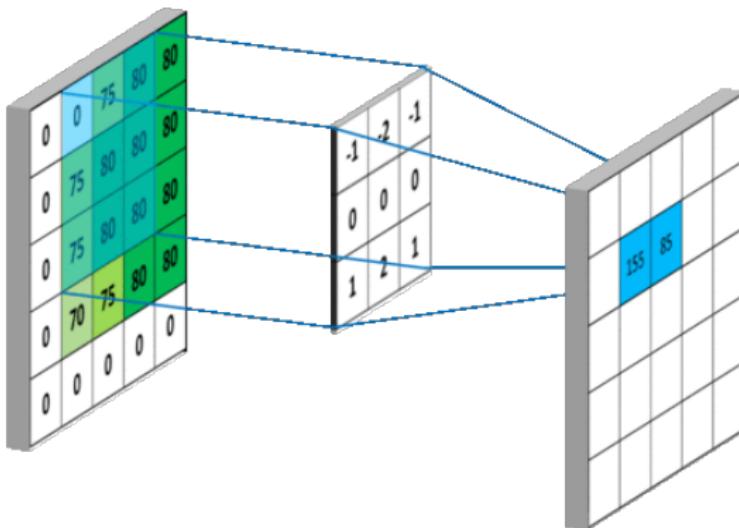
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

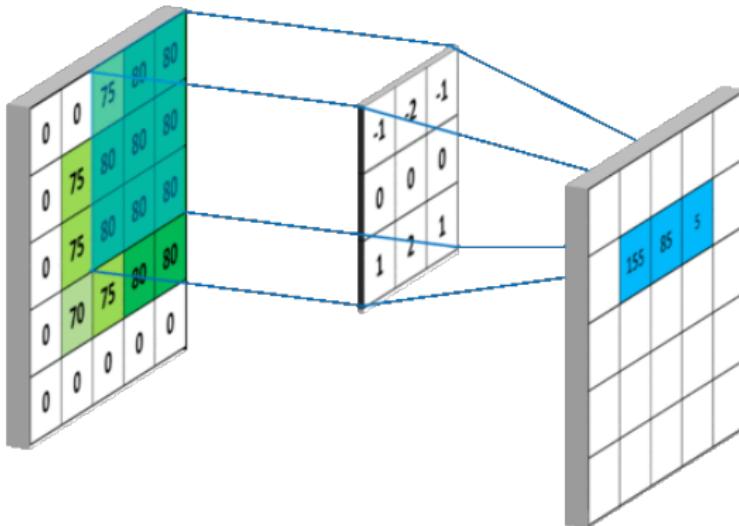
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

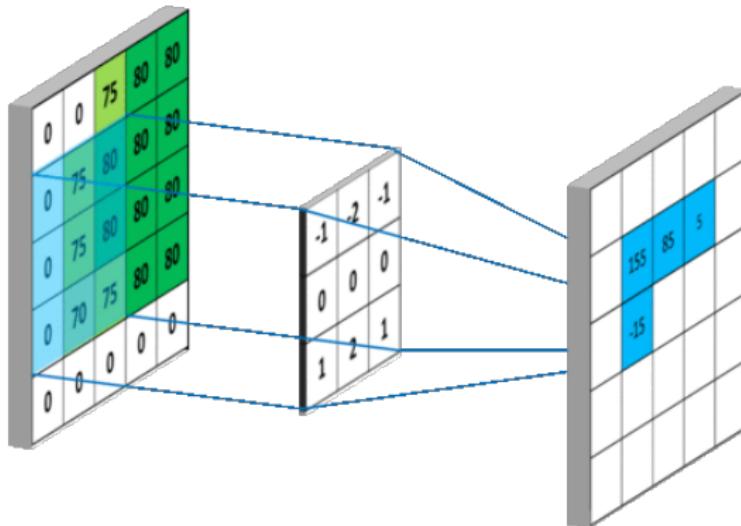
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

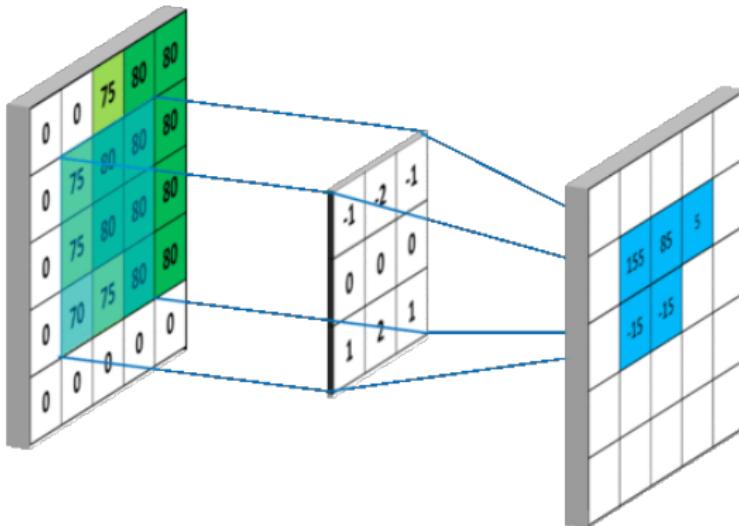
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

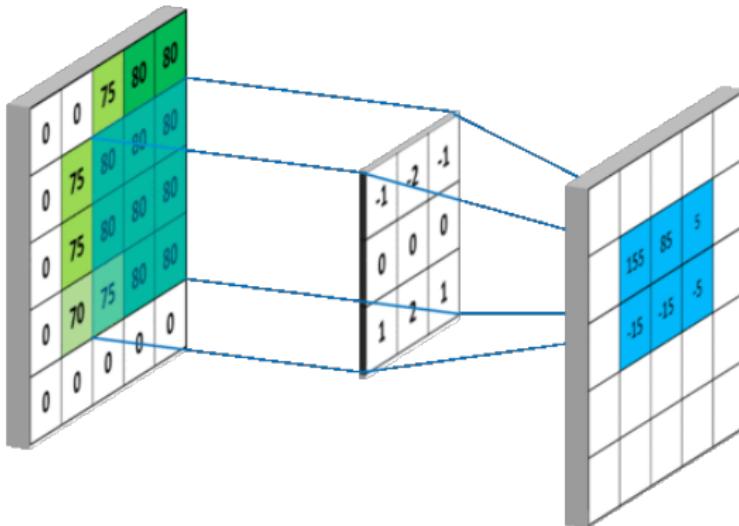
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

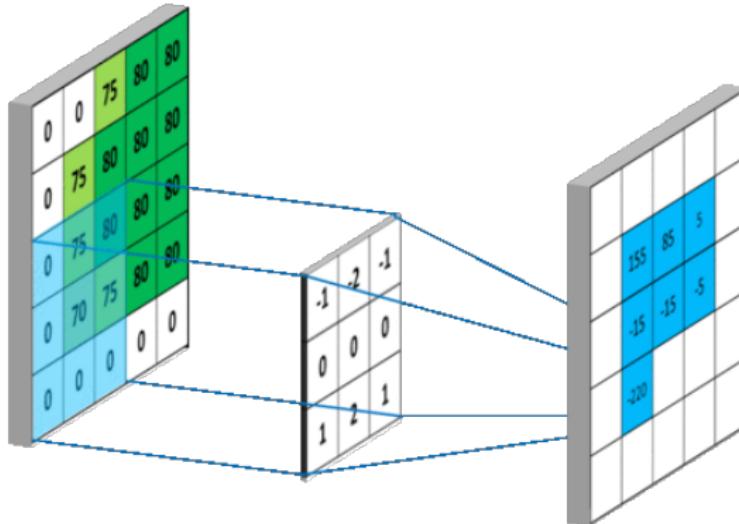
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

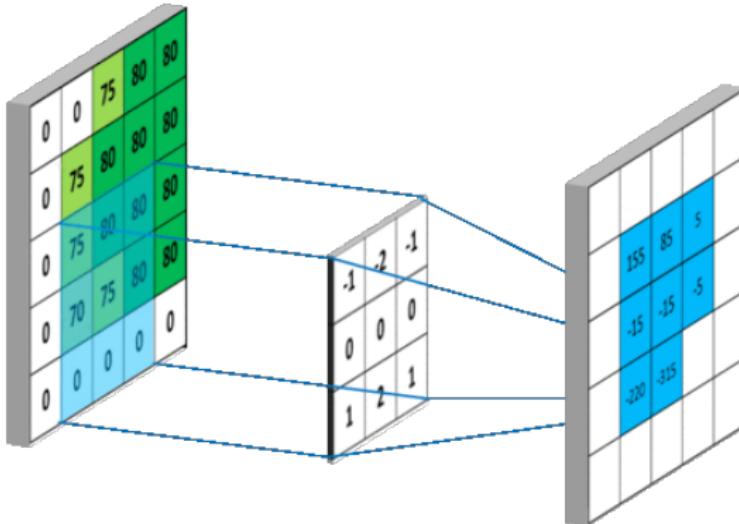
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

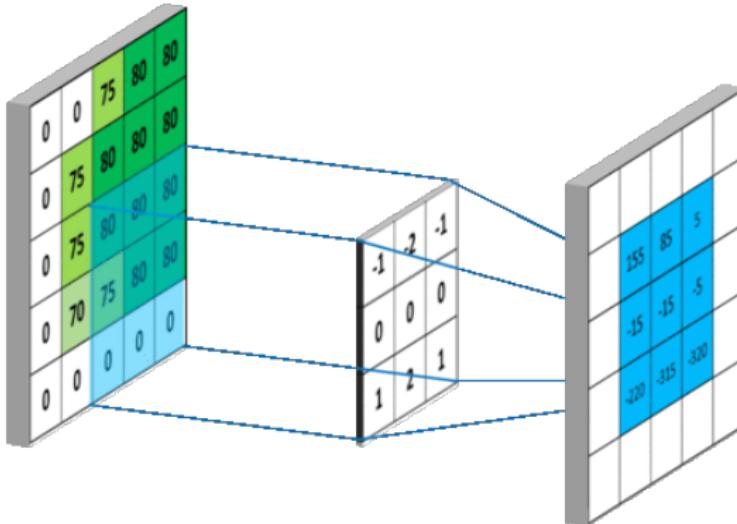
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

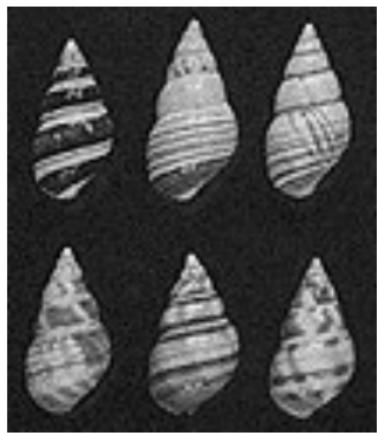
$$\text{Convolução 2D} \quad (f * g)[x, y] = \sum_{m_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[m_1, m_2]g[x - m_1, y - m_2]$$



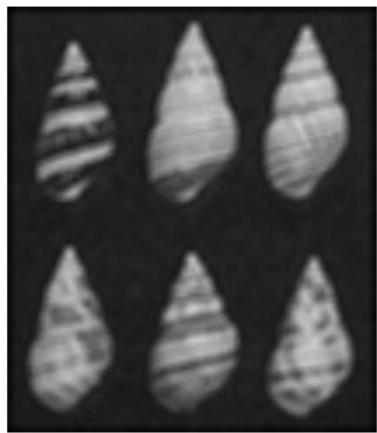
Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html/>

# Filtros e convoluções

**Suavização** Convolução entre a imagem e um kernel média.

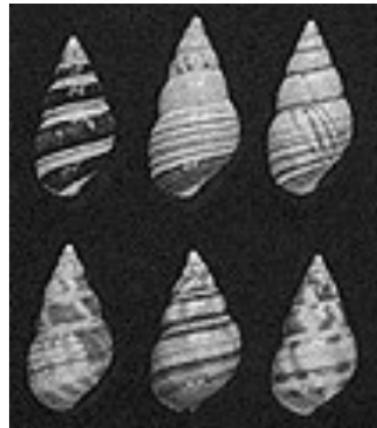


$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



# Filtros e convoluções

**Aguçamento** Convolução entre a imagem e um kernel de aguçamento.

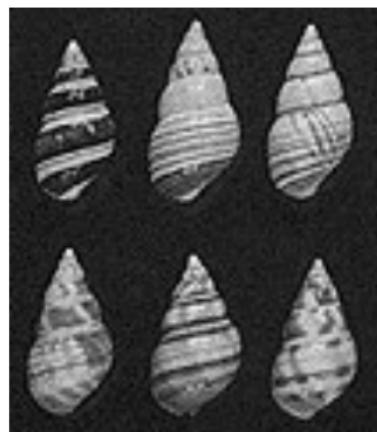


$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & 17 & -1 \\ \hline -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

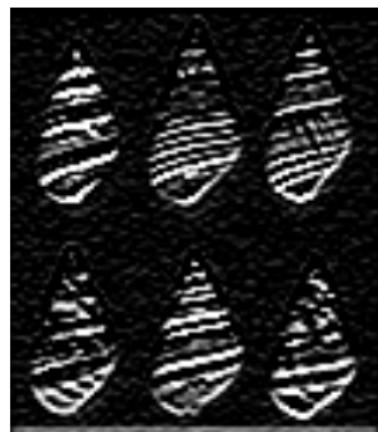


# Filtros e convoluções

**Bordas** Convolução entre a imagem e um kernel sobel horizontal.

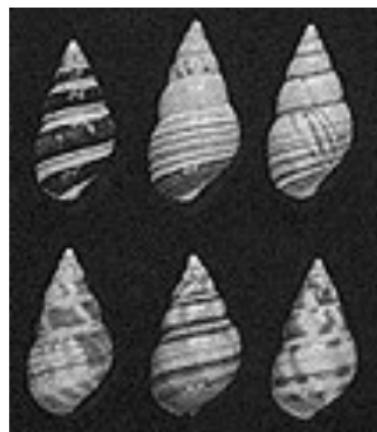


-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1



# Filtros e convoluções

**Bordas** Convolução entre a imagem e um kernel sobel vertical.



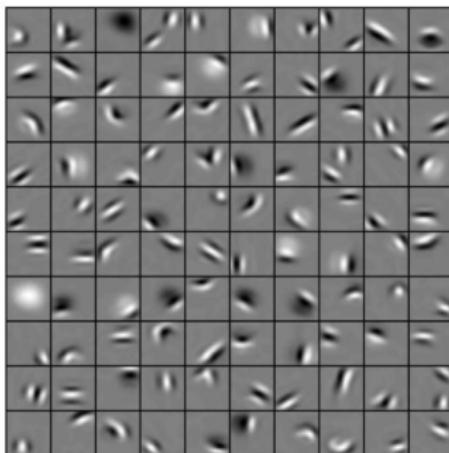
-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1



# Filtros e convoluções

**Ideia 1** Convolução não é difícil.

**Ideia 2** Operações úteis podem ser definidas através de convoluções com filtros específicos (e.g. suavização, aguçamento, detecção de bordas).

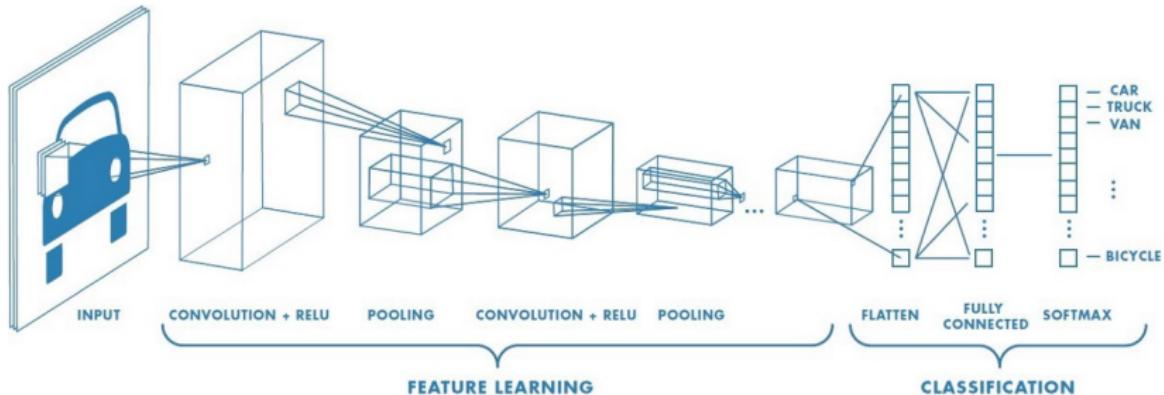


Fonte: <https://ai.stanford.edu/~ang/papers/icml09-ConvolutionalDeepBeliefNetworks.pdf>

# Redes neurais convolucionais

**CNN** Introduz dois novos tipos de camadas:

- Camadas de convolução
- Camadas de pooling

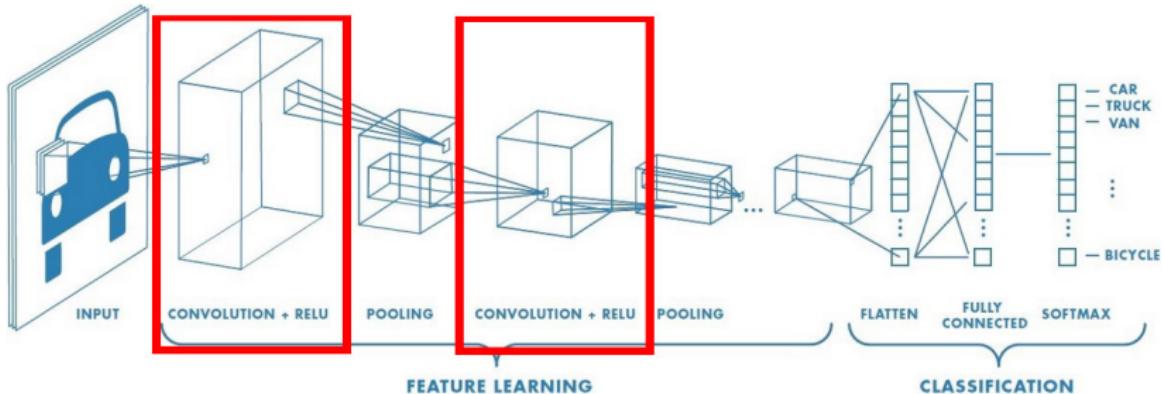


Fonte: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-the-eli5-way-3bd2b1164a53>

# Camada de convolução

CNN Introduz dois novos tipos de camadas:

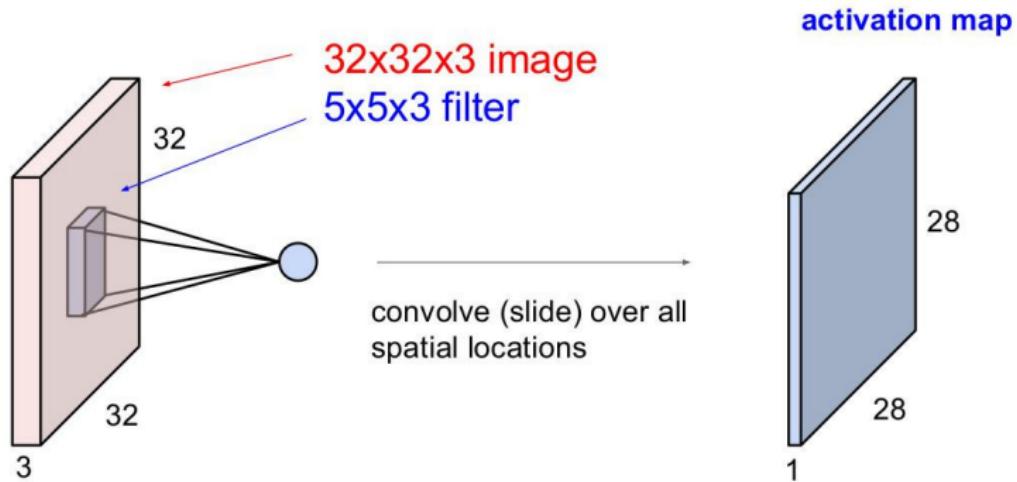
- Camadas de convolução
- Camadas de pooling



Fonte: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-the-eli5-way-3bd2b1164a53>

# Camada de convolução

**Convolução** Uma camada de convolução convolve a matriz de entrada com um ou mais filtros. A saída é denominada mapa de ativação.

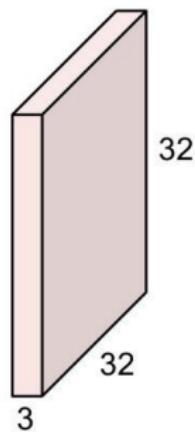


Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

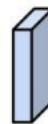
# Camada de convolução

**Convolução** Como convolver em três canais de cor?

32x32x3 image



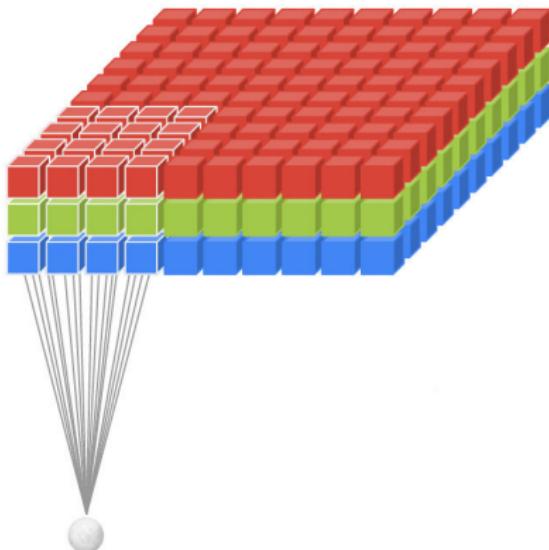
5x5x3 filter



Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

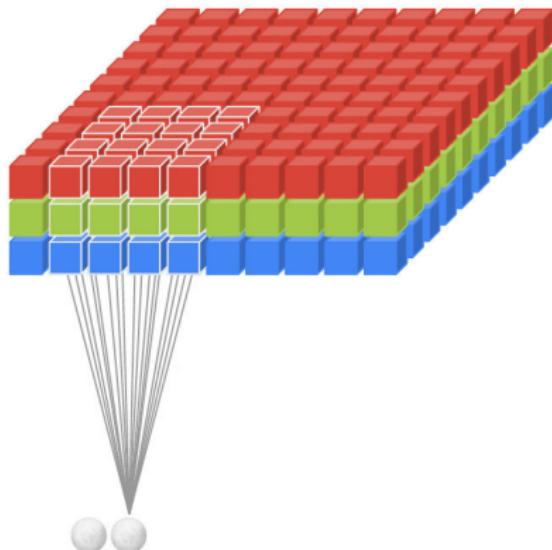
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

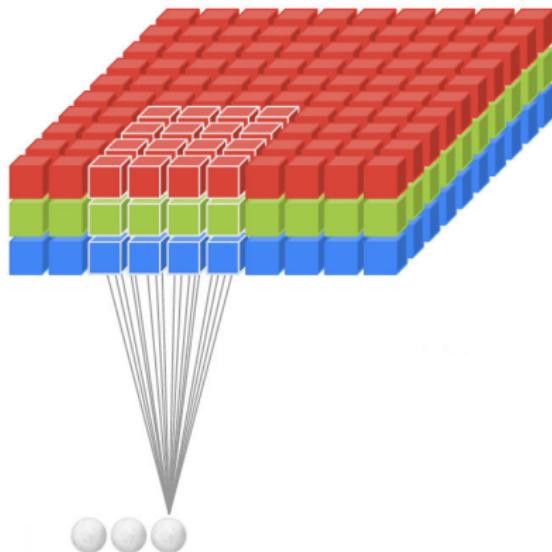
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

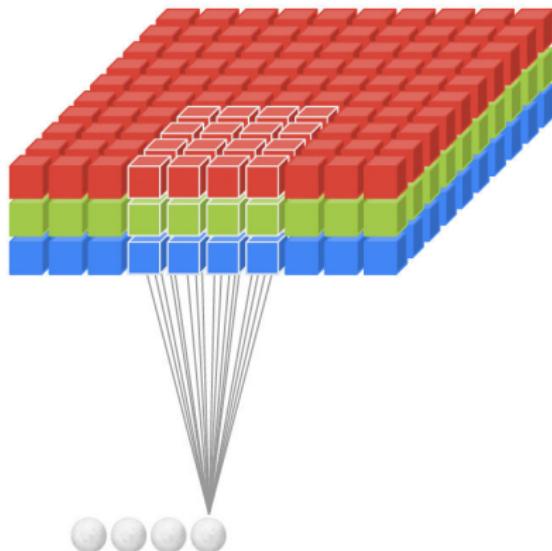
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

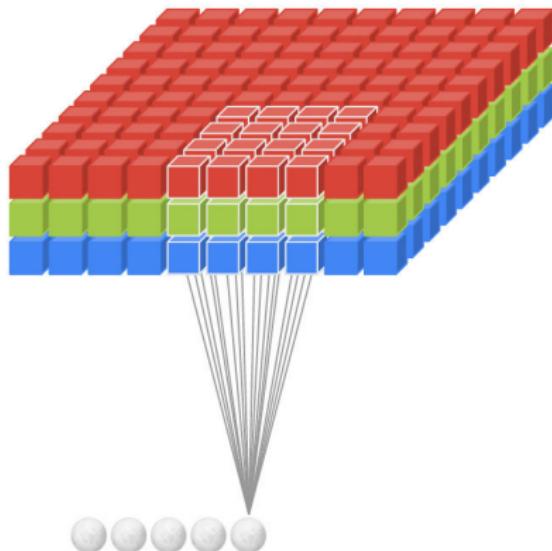
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

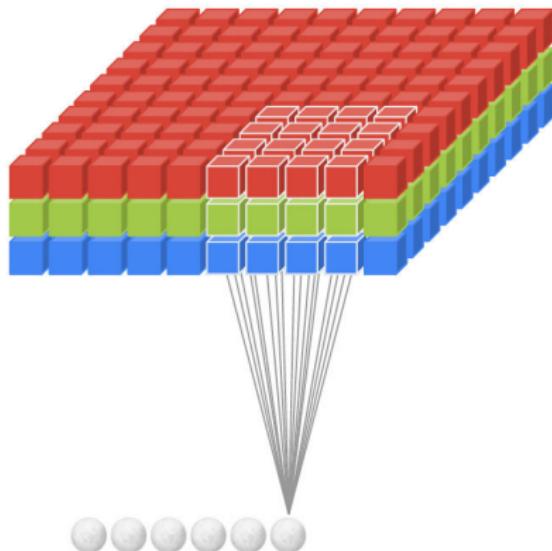
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

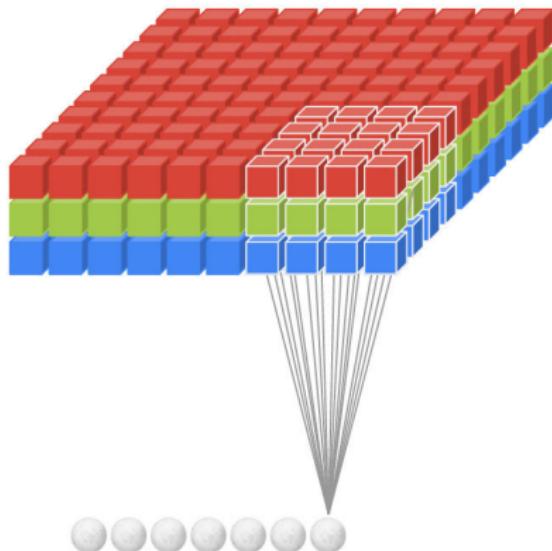
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

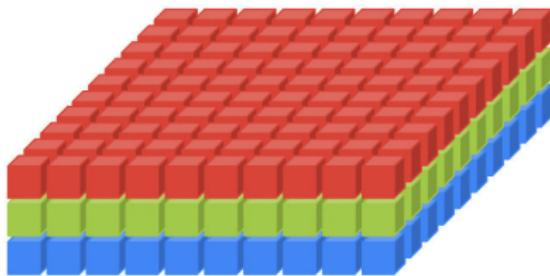
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

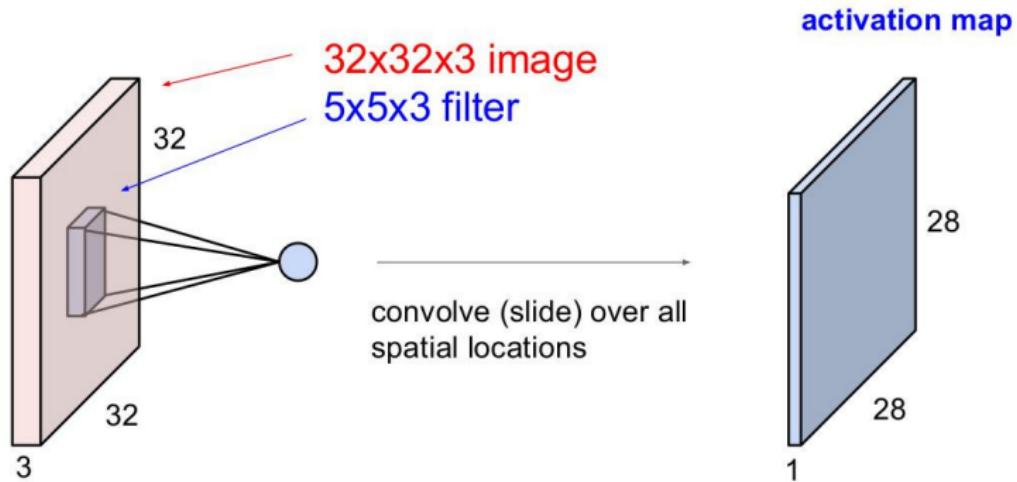
**Convolução** Convolvendo em três canais de cor.



Fonte: <https://mlblr.com/includes/research/index.html>

# Camada de convolução

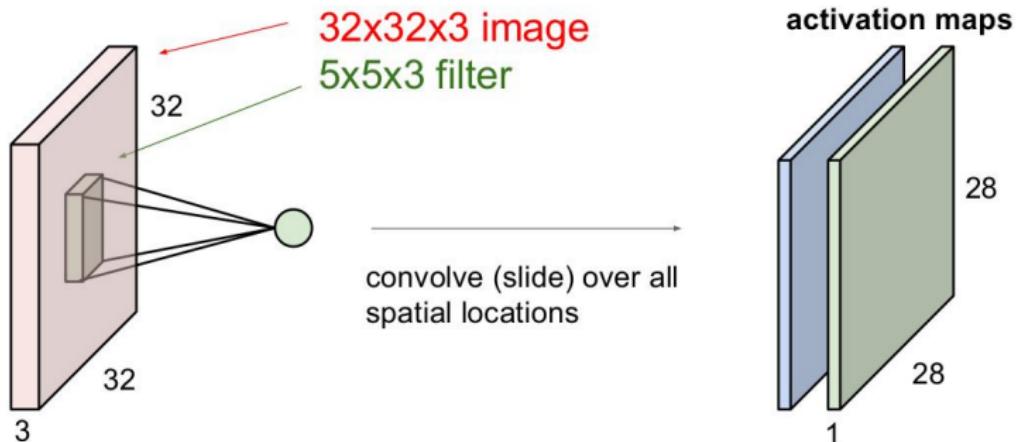
**Convolvers** Uma camada de convolução convolve a matriz de entrada com um ou mais filtros. A saída é denominada mapa de ativação.



Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

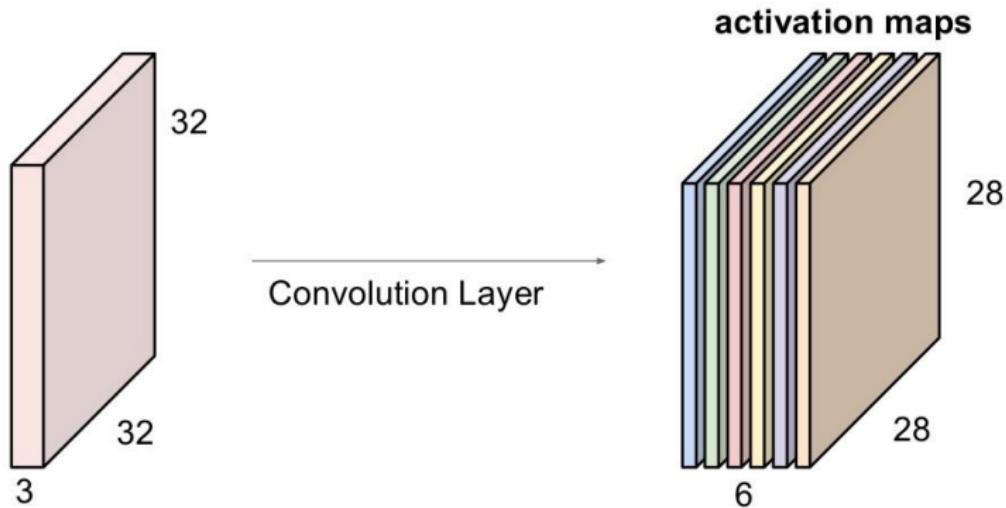
**Convlayers** Uma camada de convolução com dois filtros.



Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Convlayers** Uma camada de convolução com  $N$  filtros.  $N = 6$ .

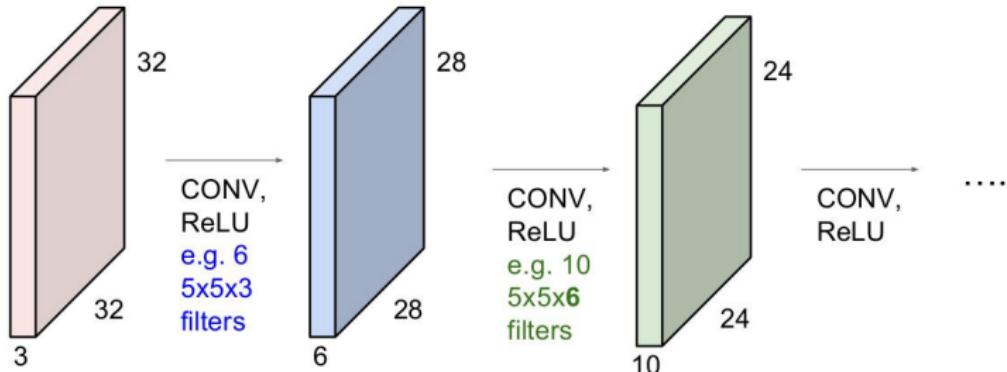


Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Convlayers** Camadas de convolução também possuem funções de ativação.

**ReLU** Rectified Linear Unit é uma das mais comumente utilizadas.

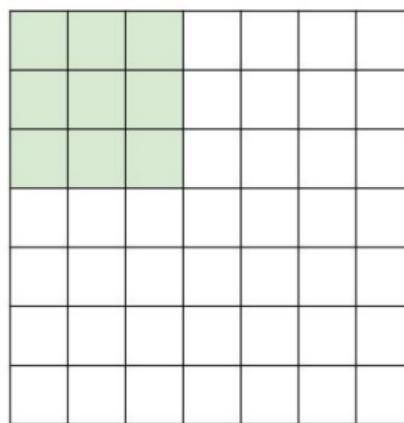


Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 1.

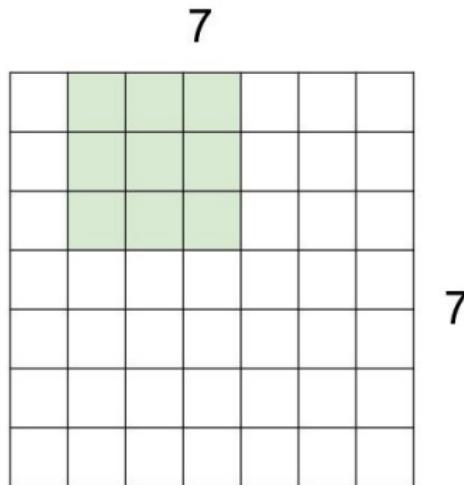


7

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

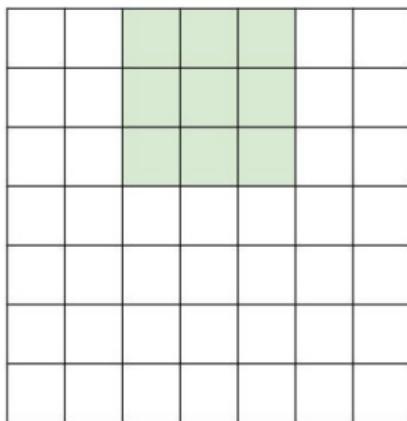
**Stride** Largura do passo.  
**Stride** = 1.



Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

7



7

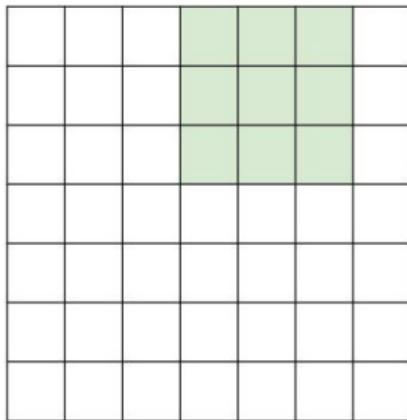
**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 1.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

7



7

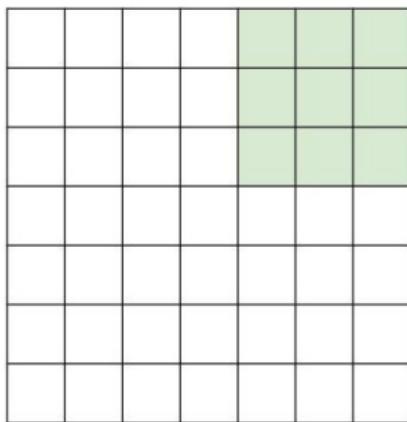
**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 1.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

7



7

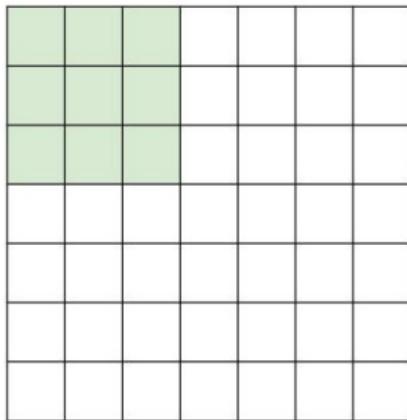
**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 1.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

7



7

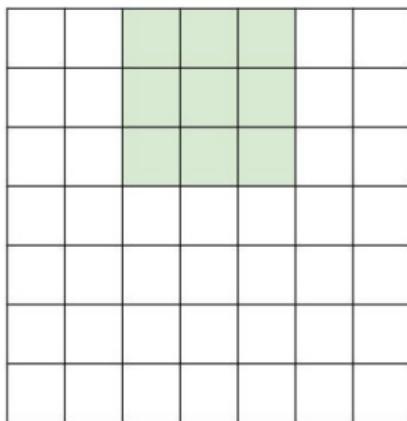
**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 2.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

7



7

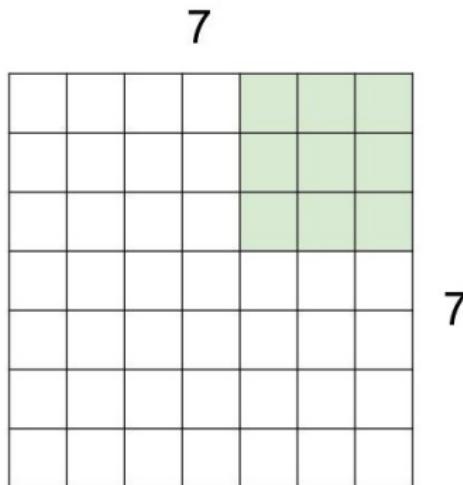
**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 2.

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

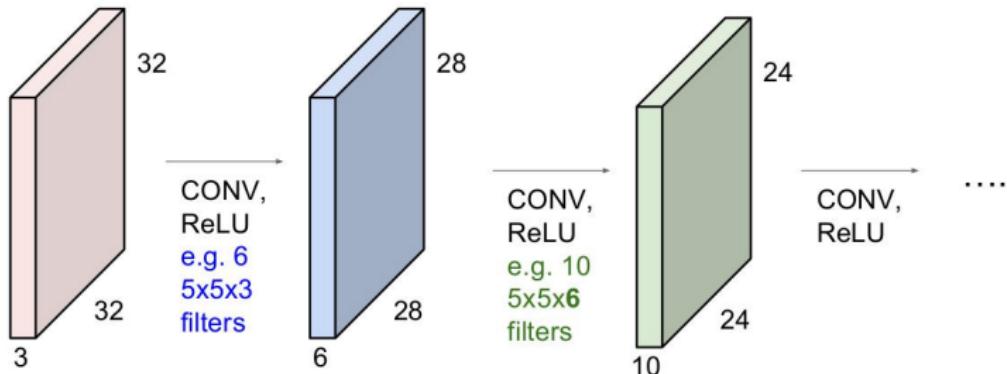
**Stride** Largura do passo.  
**Stride** = 2.



Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Problema 1** Os mapas de ativação perdem suas bordas conforme passam por múltiplas camadas de convolução.



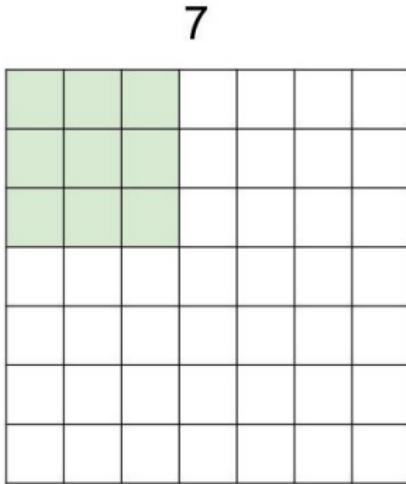
Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Problema 2** O filtro pode não encaixar na imagem, devido à largura do passo.

**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 3.



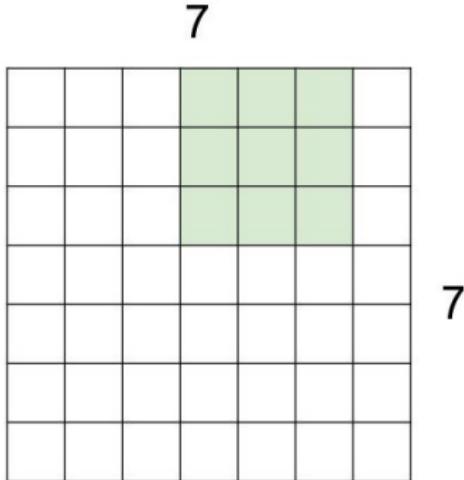
Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Problema 2** O filtro pode não encaixar na imagem, devido à largura do passo.

**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 3.



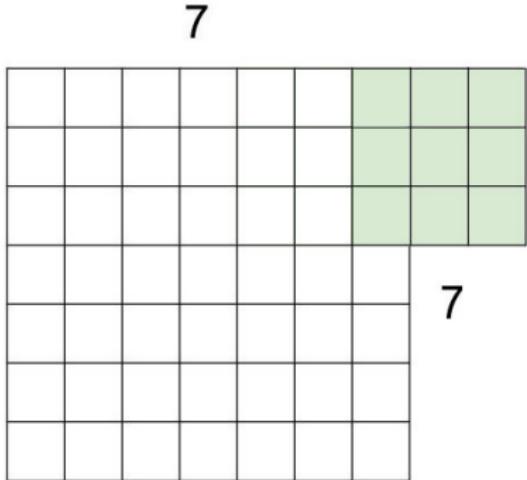
Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Problema 2** O filtro pode não encaixar na imagem, devido à largura do passo.

**Stride** Largura do passo.

**Stride** = 3.



Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

**Padding** Preenchimento.

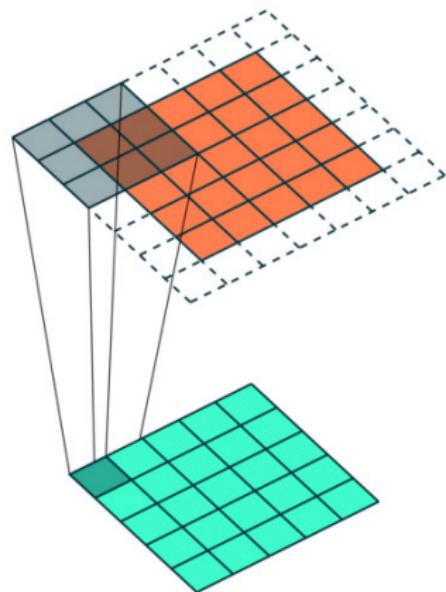
- Zero Padding
- Replicação
- Replicação circular

0	0	0	0	0	0				
0									
0									
0									
0									

Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de convolução

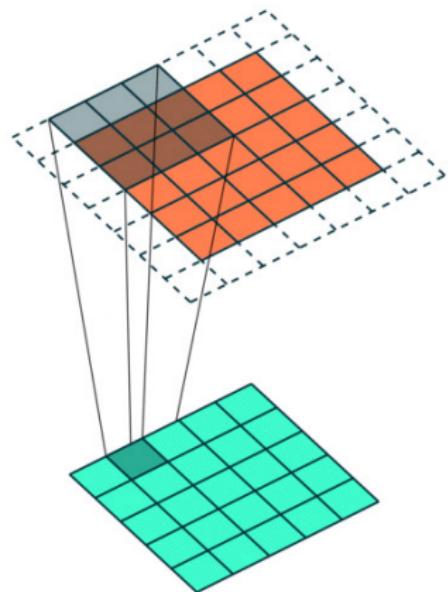
**Padding** Evita a perda das bordas.



Fonte: <http://msyksphinz.hatenablog.com/entry/2017/07/11/020000>

# Camada de convolução

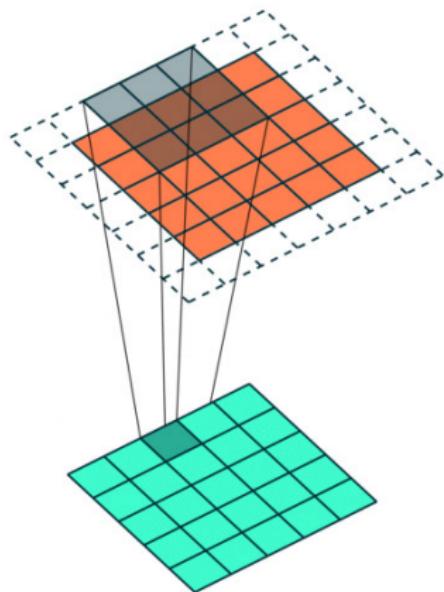
**Padding** Evita a perda das bordas.



Fonte: <http://msyksphinz.hatenablog.com/entry/2017/07/11/020000>

# Camada de convolução

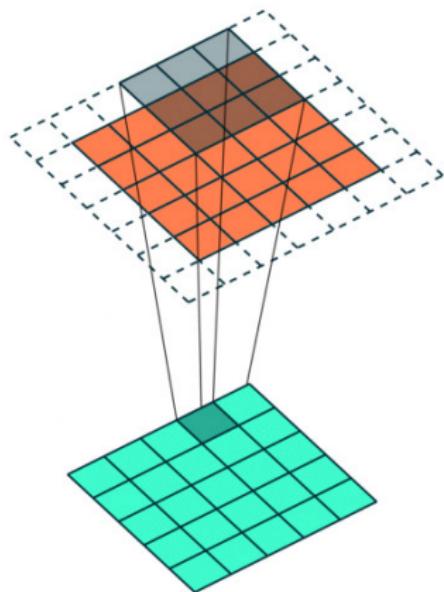
**Padding** Evita a perda das bordas.



Fonte: <http://msyksphinz.hatenablog.com/entry/2017/07/11/020000>

# Camada de convolução

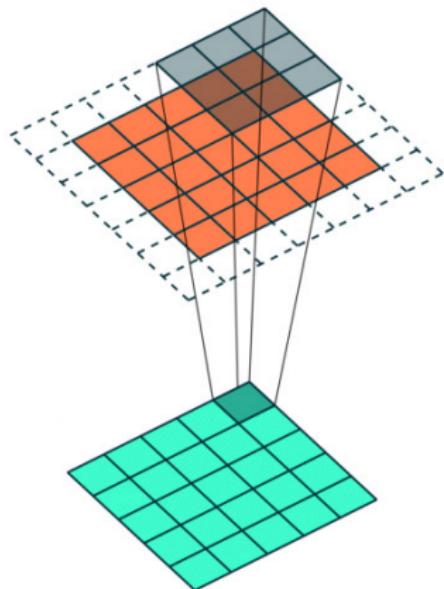
**Padding** Evita a perda das bordas.



Fonte: <http://msyksphinz.hatenablog.com/entry/2017/07/11/020000>

# Camada de convolução

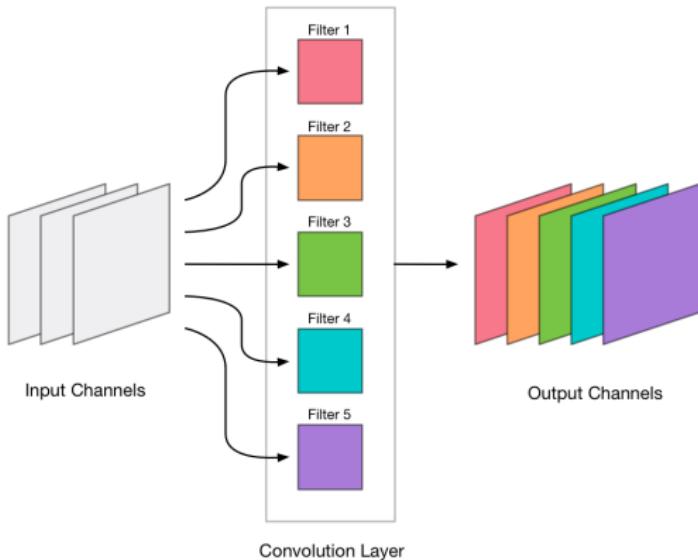
**Padding** Evita a perda das bordas.



Fonte: <http://msyksphinz.hatenablog.com/entry/2017/07/11/020000>

# Camada de convolução

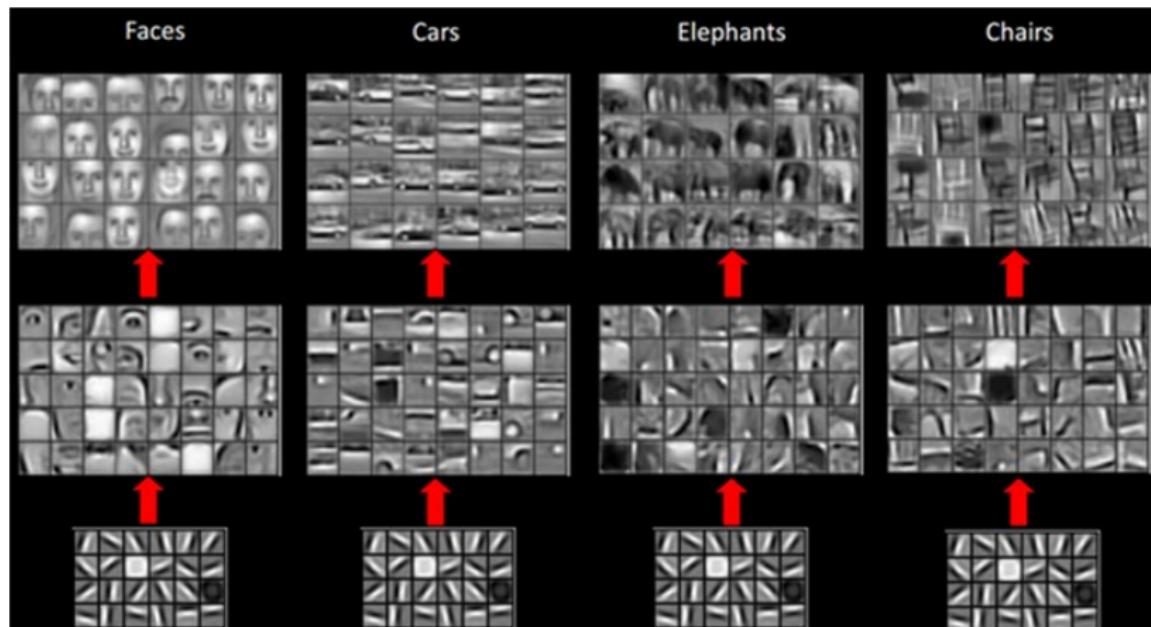
**Filtros** De onde vêm os filtros?



Fonte: <https://machinethink.net/blog/compressing-deep-neural-nets/>

# Camada de convolução

**Filtros** São definidos no processo de treinamento da CNN.

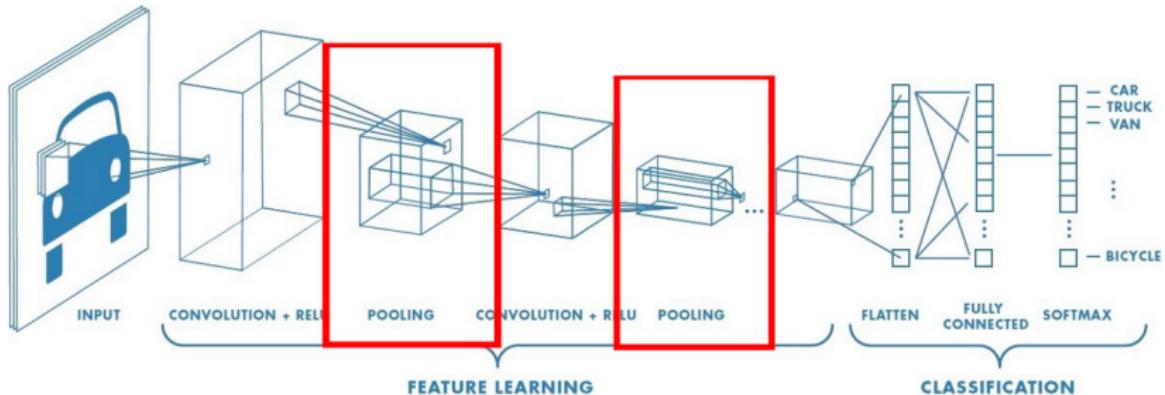


Fonte: <https://ai.stanford.edu/~ang/papers/icml09-ConvolutionalDeepBeliefNetworks.pdf>

# Camada de pooling

CNN Introduz dois novos tipos de camadas:

- Camadas de convolução
- Camadas de pooling



Fonte: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-the-eli5-way-3bd2b1164a53>

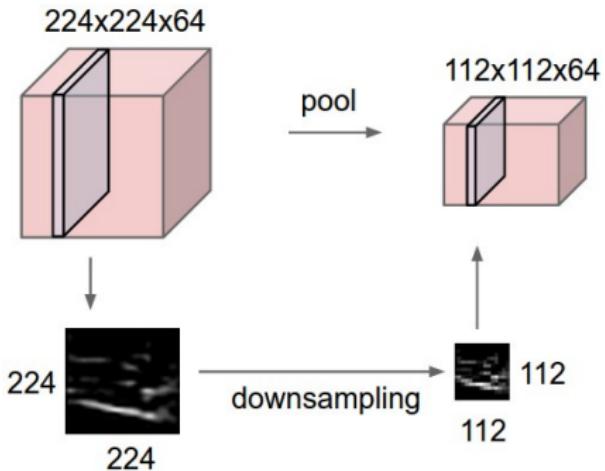
# Camada de pooling

**Pooling** Agregação.

**Objetivo** Reduzir as dimensões espaciais dos mapas de ativação.

**Auxilia** na redução de:

- Parâmetros
- Processamento e uso memória
- Overfitting



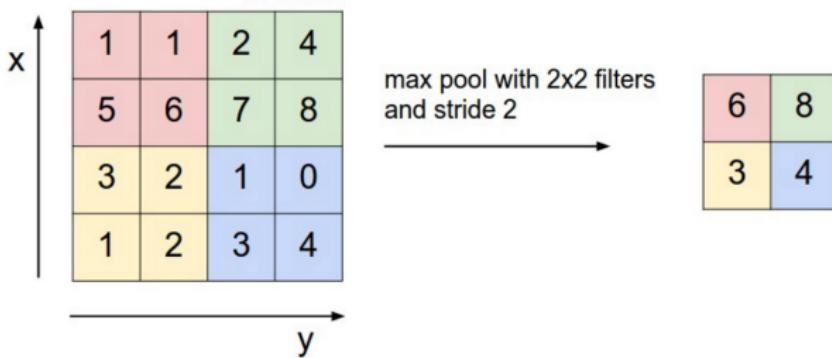
Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Camada de pooling

**Max Pooling** é a técnica de agregação mais comumente usada em CNNs.

**Filtro** Função máximo.

**Stride** Largura do passo.

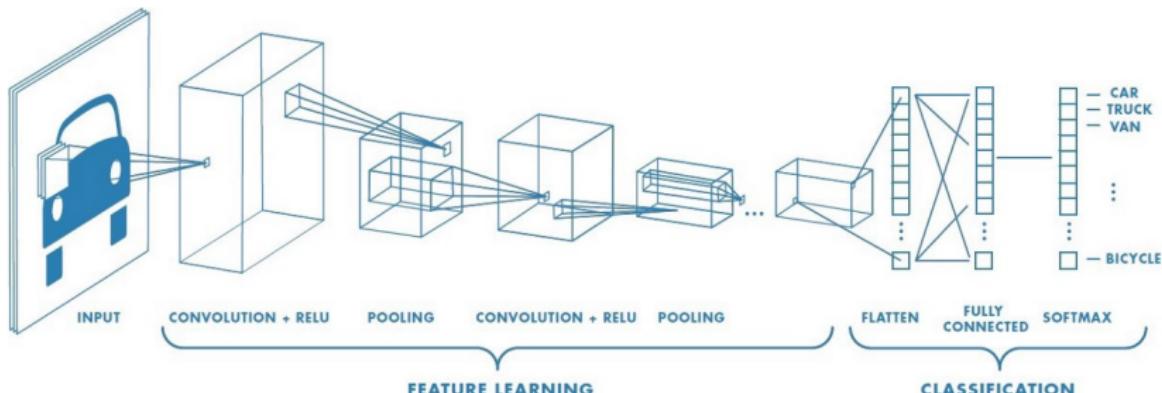


Fonte: [http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n\\_2019\\_lecture05.pdf](http://cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/2019/cs231n_2019_lecture05.pdf)

# Redes neurais convolucionais

**CNN** Exemplo de rede neural convolucional para classificação:

- Camadas de convolução
- Camadas de pooling
- Achatamento
- Camadas totalmente conectadas
- Softmax

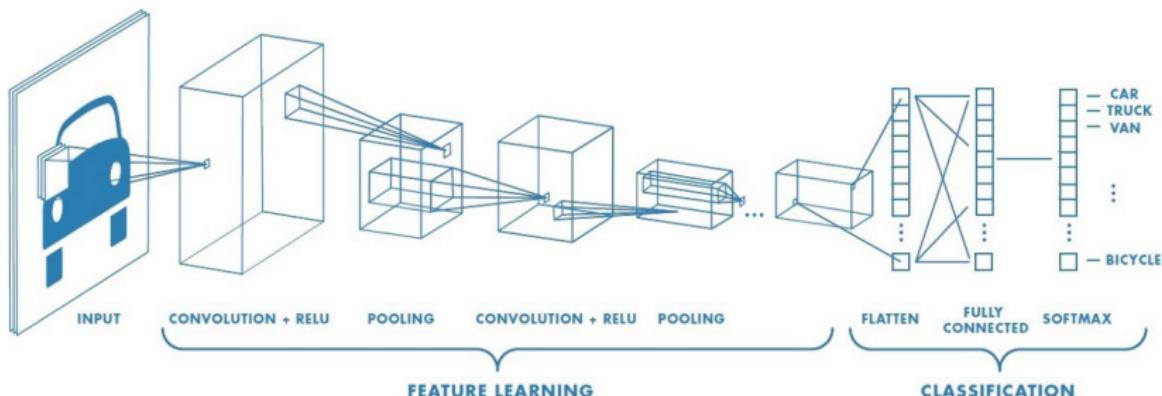


Fonte: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-the-eli5-way-3bd2b1164a53>

# Redes neurais convolucionais

**CNN** Implementações de camadas de convolução e pooling:

- Keras: Convolução e Pooling
- TensorFlow: Convolução e Pooling
- PyTorch: Convolução e Pooling
- MATLAB: Convolução e Pooling
- Caffe: Convolução e Pooling



Fonte: <https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-guide-to-convolutional-neural-networks-the-eli5-way-3bd2b1164a53>

## Perguntas

