

#### **Outline**

- Convolutional neural networks (CNNs)
  - why not use unstructured feed-forward models?
  - key parts: convolution, pooling
  - examples

# Machine Learning: CNNs

### **Our problem: image classification**



#### **Feed-forward networks**

→ E.g., image classification (1K categories)

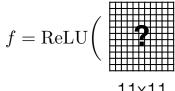
<u>Image</u>	<u>Category</u>	No. of Street, or other Persons	
	mushroom		
	cherry		
<del>6, 0</del> 5	•••	input	layer 1



#### Patch classifier/filter



#### **Convolution**

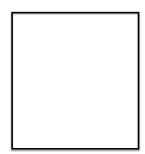




11x11 input

11x11 weights





input

feature map



11x11 input

11x11 weights

#### **Convolution, feature map**

filter patch



original image



resulting feature map

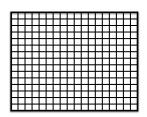


### **Pooling**

 We wish to know whether a feature was there but not exactly where it was





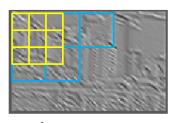


pooled map



#### Pooling (max)

- → Pooling region and "stride" may vary
  - pooling induces translation invariance at the cost of spatial resolution
  - stride reduces the size of the resulting feature map

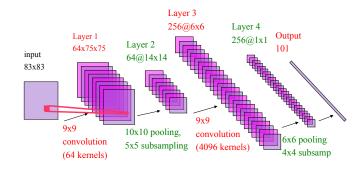


feature map



feature map after max pooling

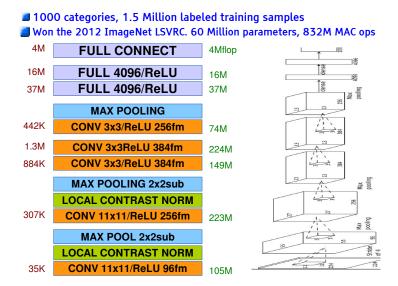
# **Convolutional Neural Network**



- Non-Linearity: half-wave rectification, shrinkage function, sigmoid
- Pooling: average, L1, L2, max
- Training: Supervised (1988-2006), Unsupervised+Supervised (2006-now)

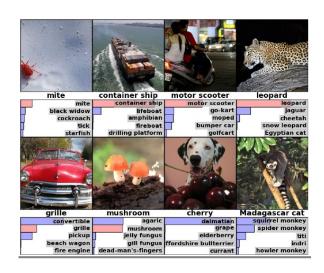
(LeCun 13')

## Convolutional Neural Network



(Krizhevsky et al., 12')

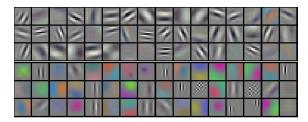
# **Convolutional Neural Network**



(Krizhevsky et al., 12')



#### ConvNet features Learned layer 1 CNN filters



96 convolutional filters on the first layer (filters are of size 11x11x3, applied across input images of size 224x224x3)

(Krizhevsky et al., 12')