

# Intelligence Artificielle (IA)

## Deep Learning

### CNN

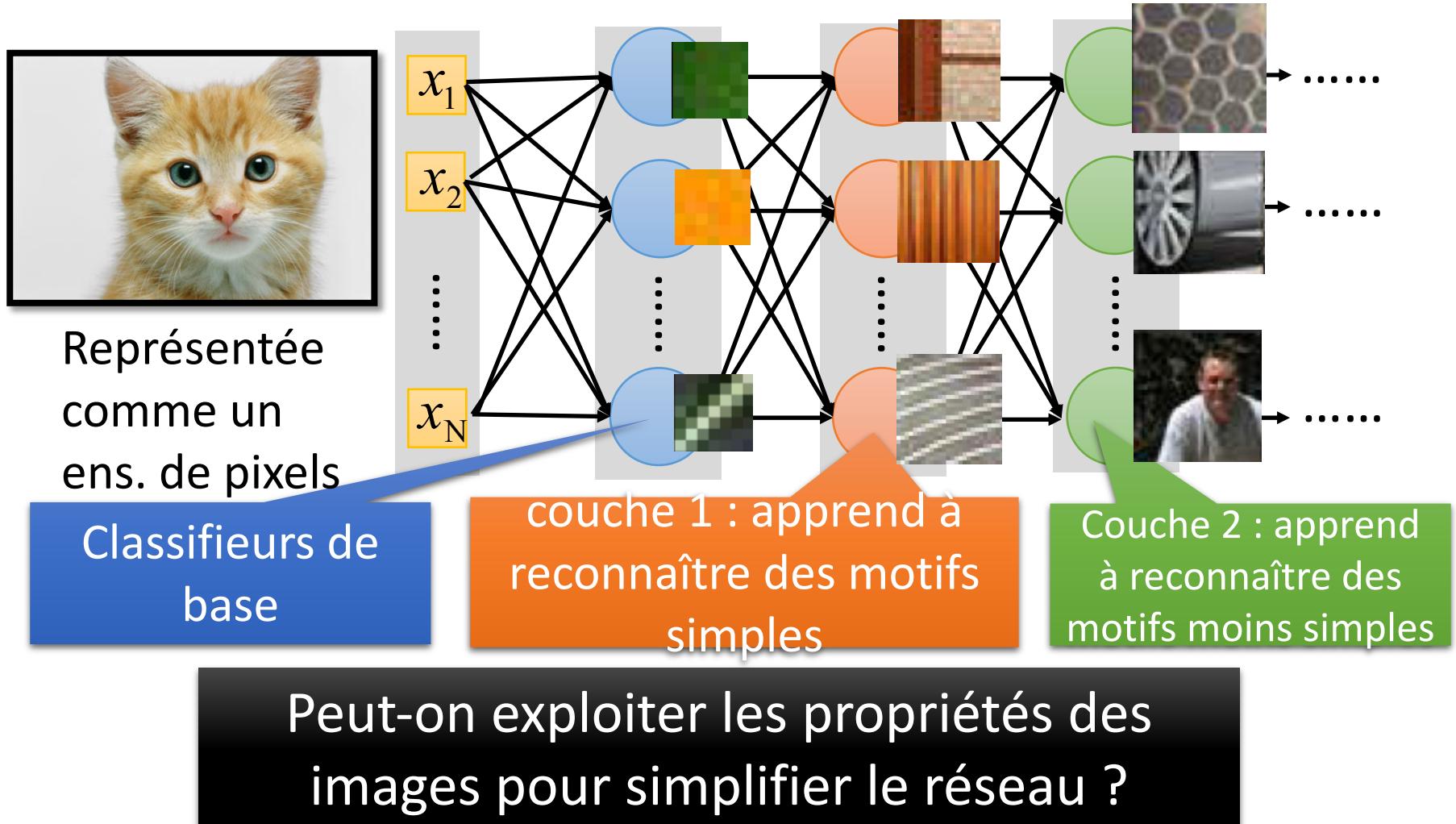
Akka Zemmar

LaBRI, Universite de Bordeaux - CNRS

2021-2022

# CNN pour les images : Idées de base ?

[Zeiler, M. D., ECCV 2014]

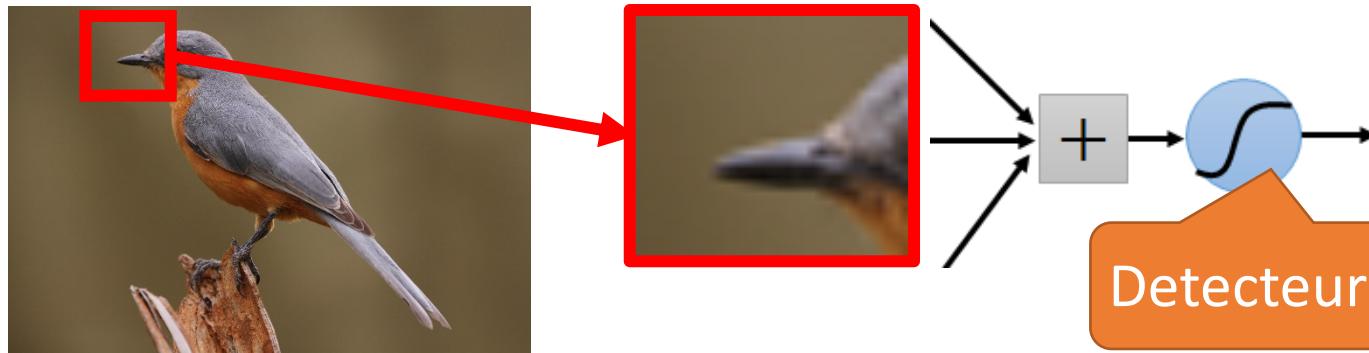


# CNN pour les images : Idées de base ?

- Des motifs sont plus petits que l'image entières

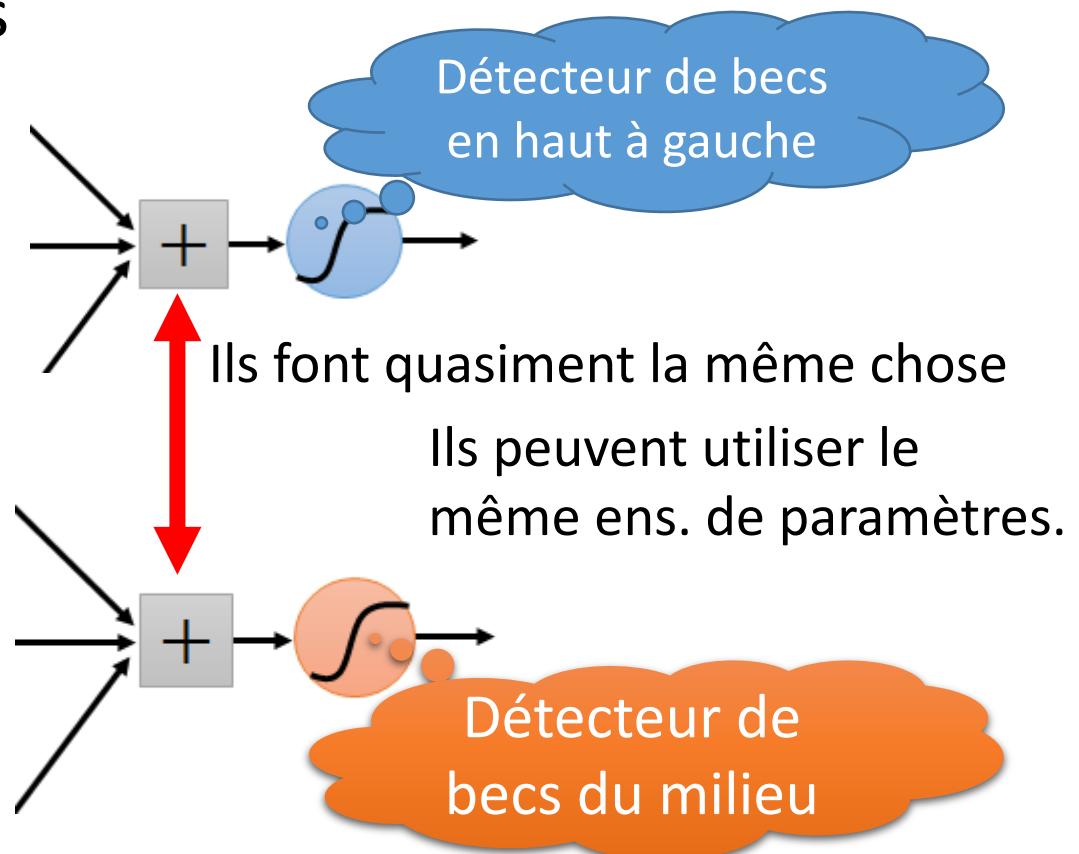
Un neurone n'a pas à voir toute l'image pour découvrir ces motifs.

Connexion à de petites régions avec un nombre réduit de paramètres



# CNN pour les images : Idées de base ?

- Les mêmes motifs peuvent apparaître dans des régions différentes



# CNN pour les images : Idées de base ?

- Le sous-échantillonnage des pixels ne changera pas l'objet

Un oiseau



subsampling

Un oiseau



On peut sous-échantillonner les pixels pour réduire la taille de l'image

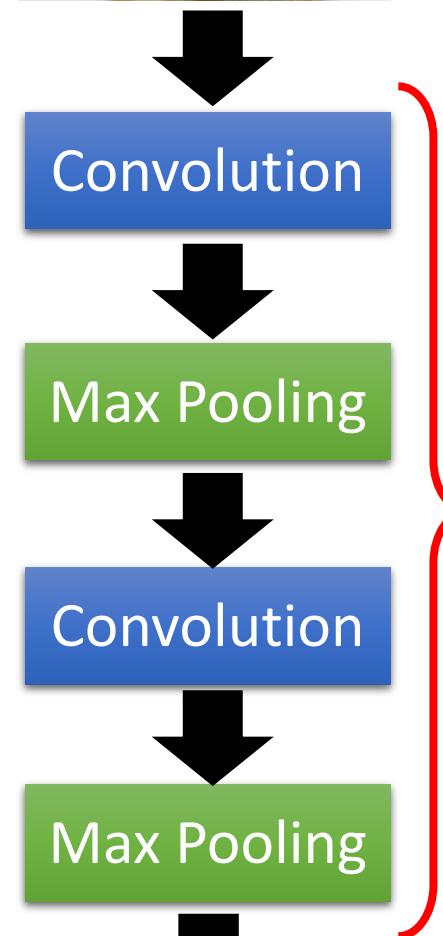
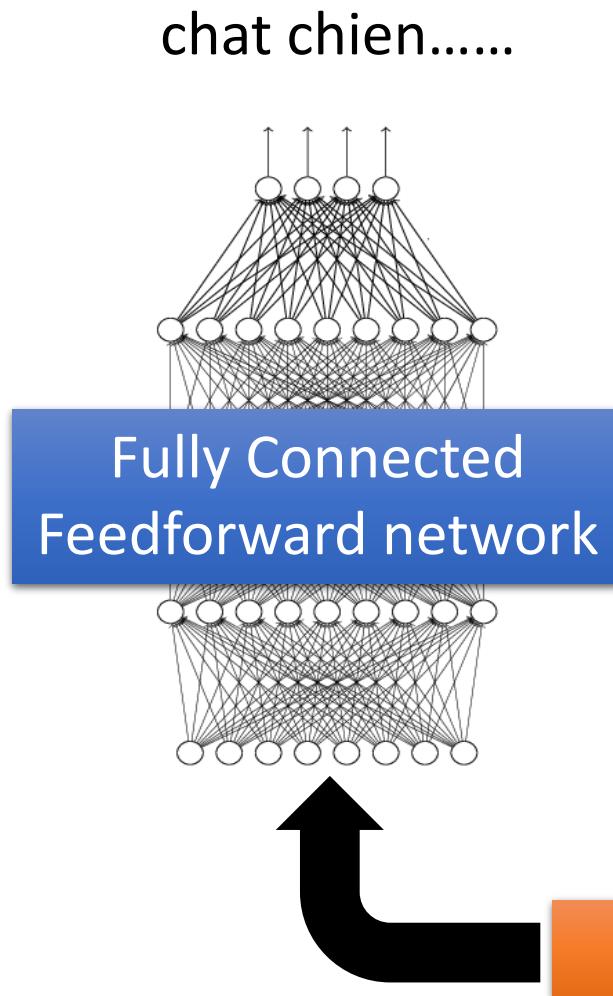


Moins de paramètres à apprendre

# Retour au deep ...



# Réseau CNN



Flatten

# Réseau CNN

## Property 1

- Some patterns are much smaller than the whole image

## Property 2

- The same patterns appear in different regions.

## Property 3

- Subsampling the pixels will not change the object



Convolution

Max Pooling

Convolution

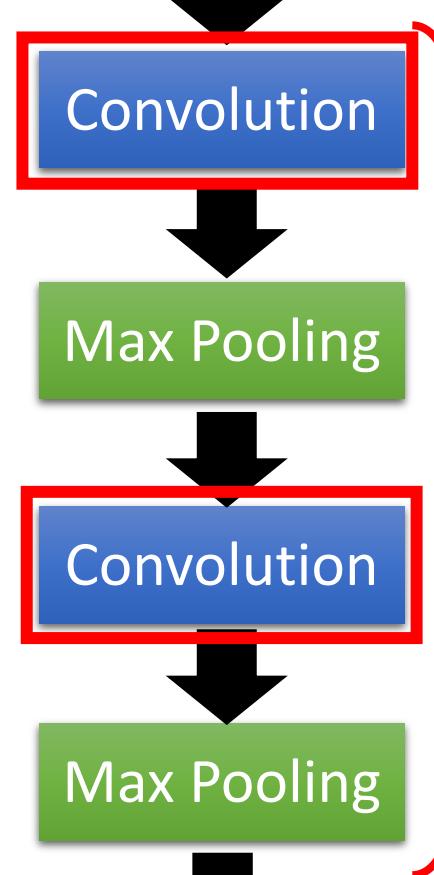
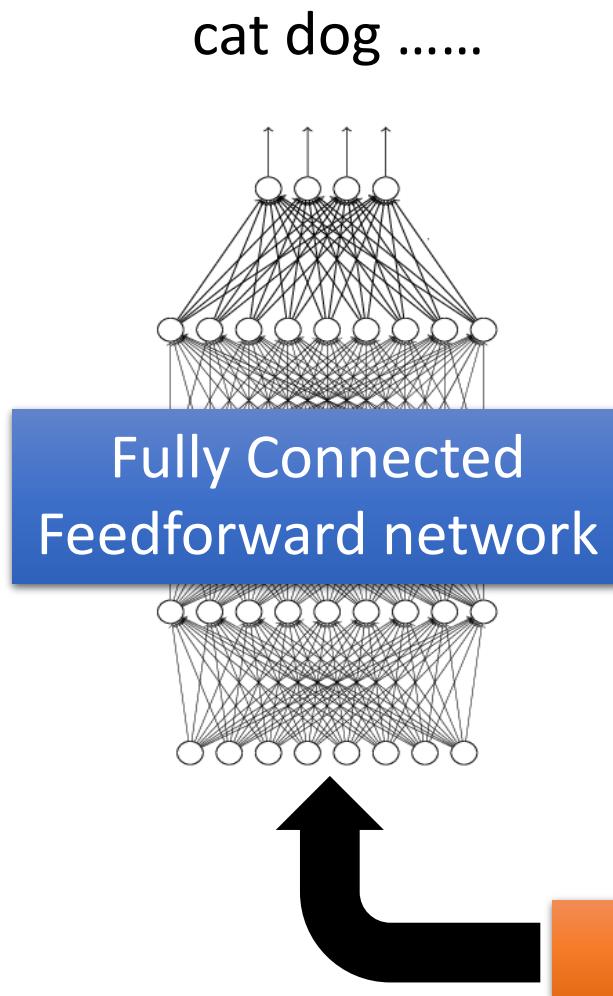
Max Pooling

Flatten



Répéter  
plusieurs  
fois

# Réseau CNN



# CNN – Convolution

Intuition

# CNN – Convolution

Ce sont les paramètres qu'il faudra apprendre.

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1  
Matrix

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

Filter 2  
Matrix

⋮

Property 1

Chaque filtre reconnaît un petit motif (3 x 3).

# CNN – Convolution

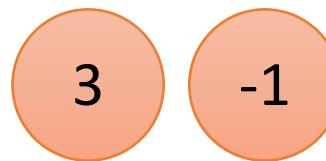
stride=1

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1



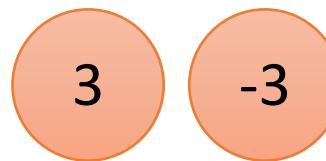
# CNN – Convolution

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

If stride=2

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

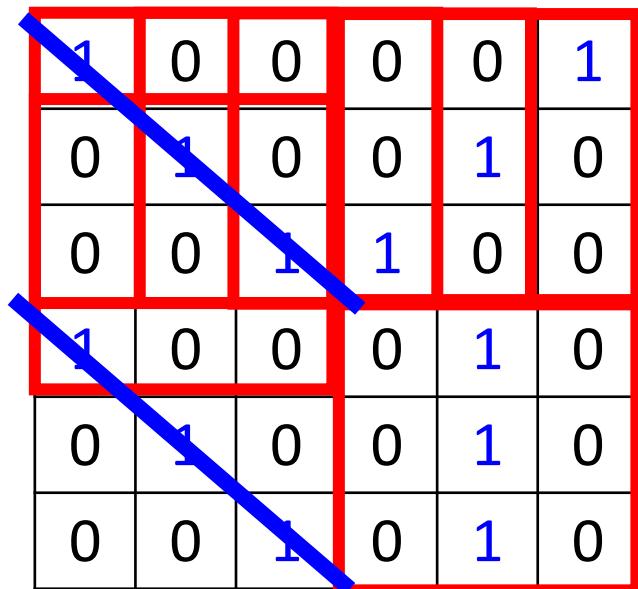


On choisit stride=1

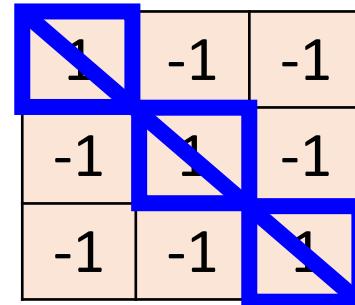
6 x 6 image

# CNN – Convolution

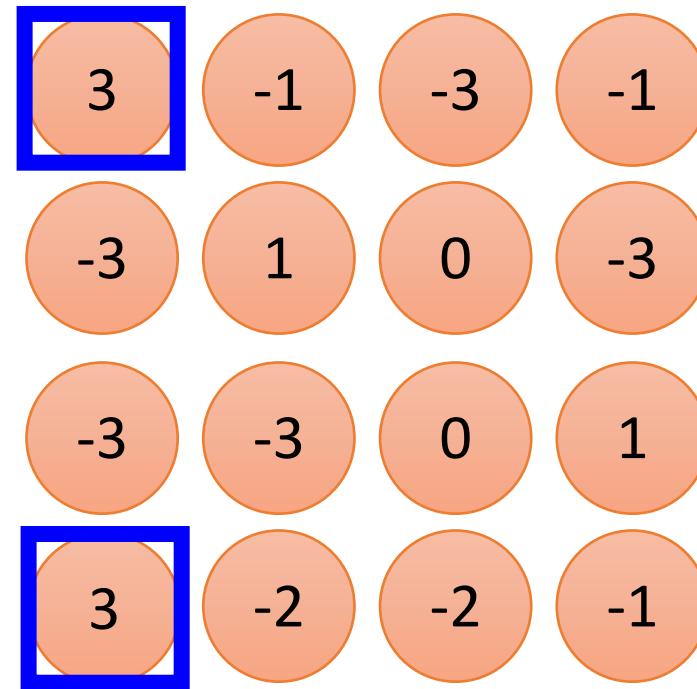
stride=1



6 x 6 image



Filter 1



Property 2

# CNN – Convolution

stride=1

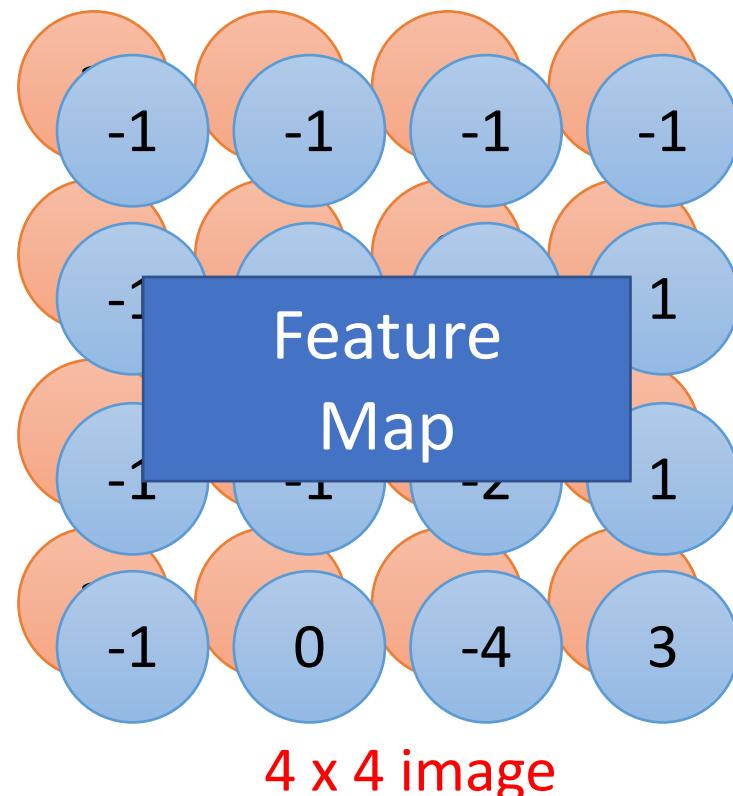
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

Filter 2

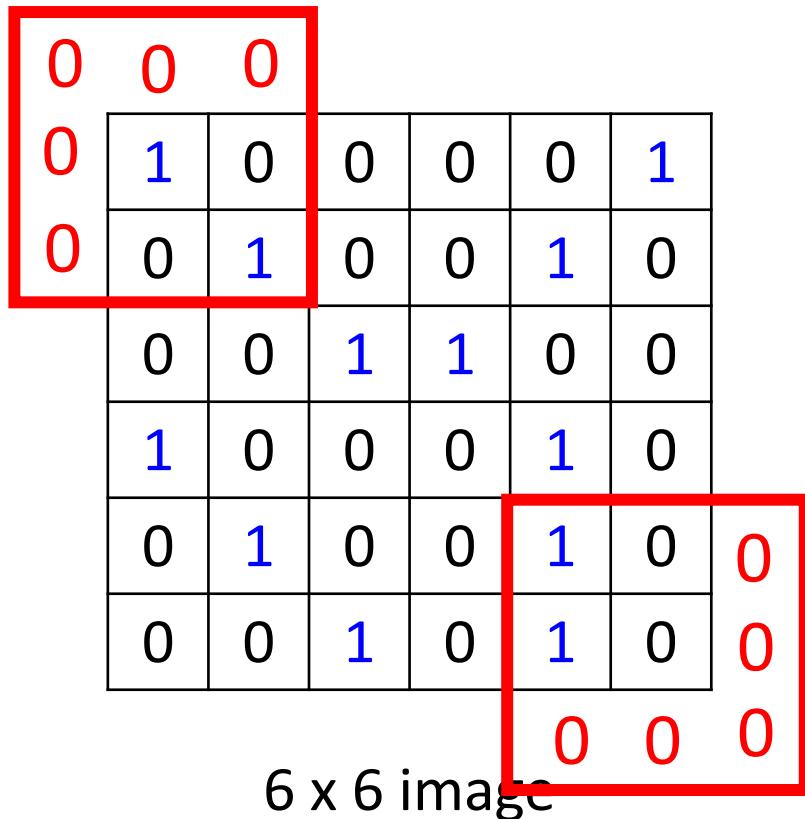
Faire la même chose  
avec chaque filtre



# CNN – Zero Padding

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

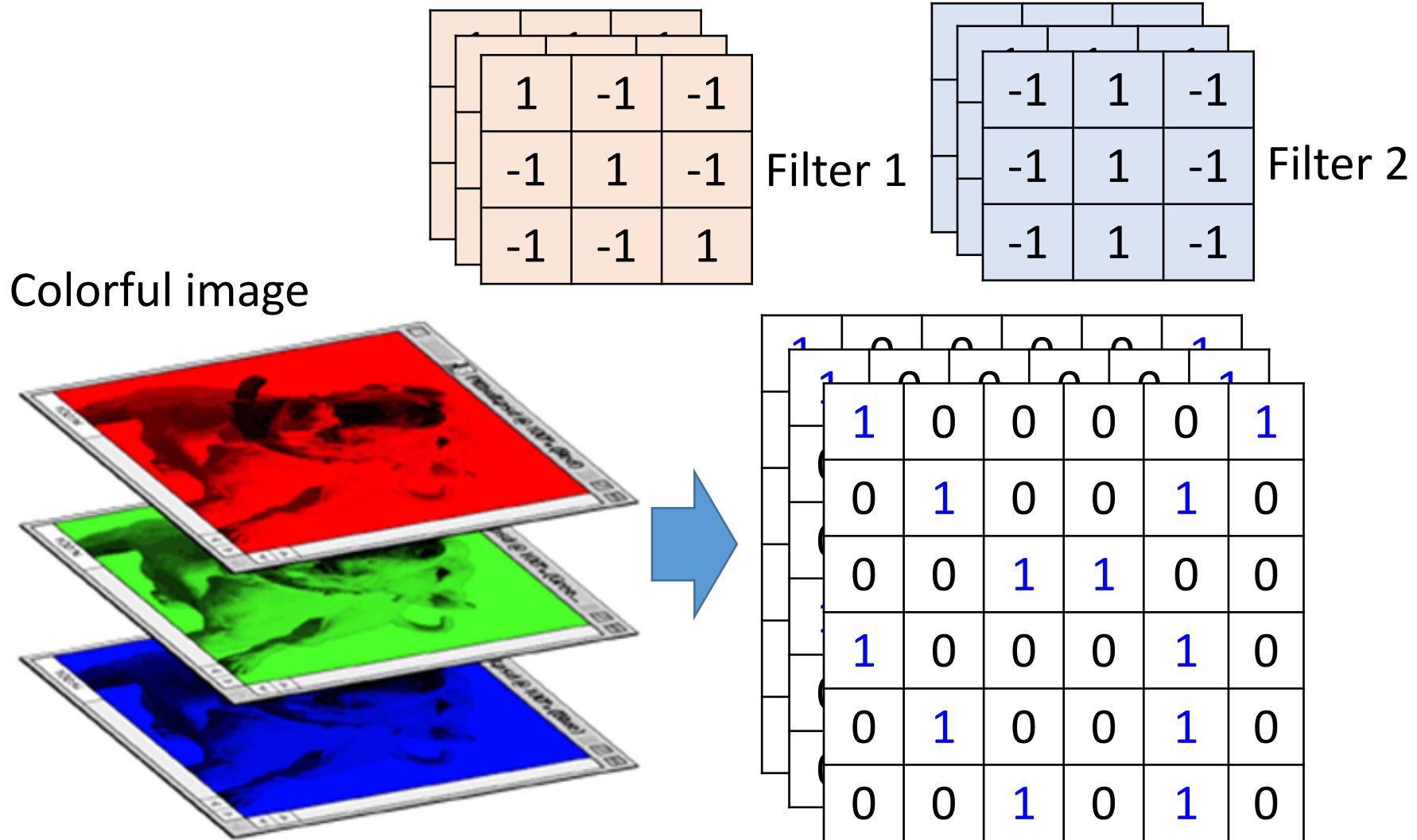


On obtient ainsi une autre  
image  $6 \times 6$

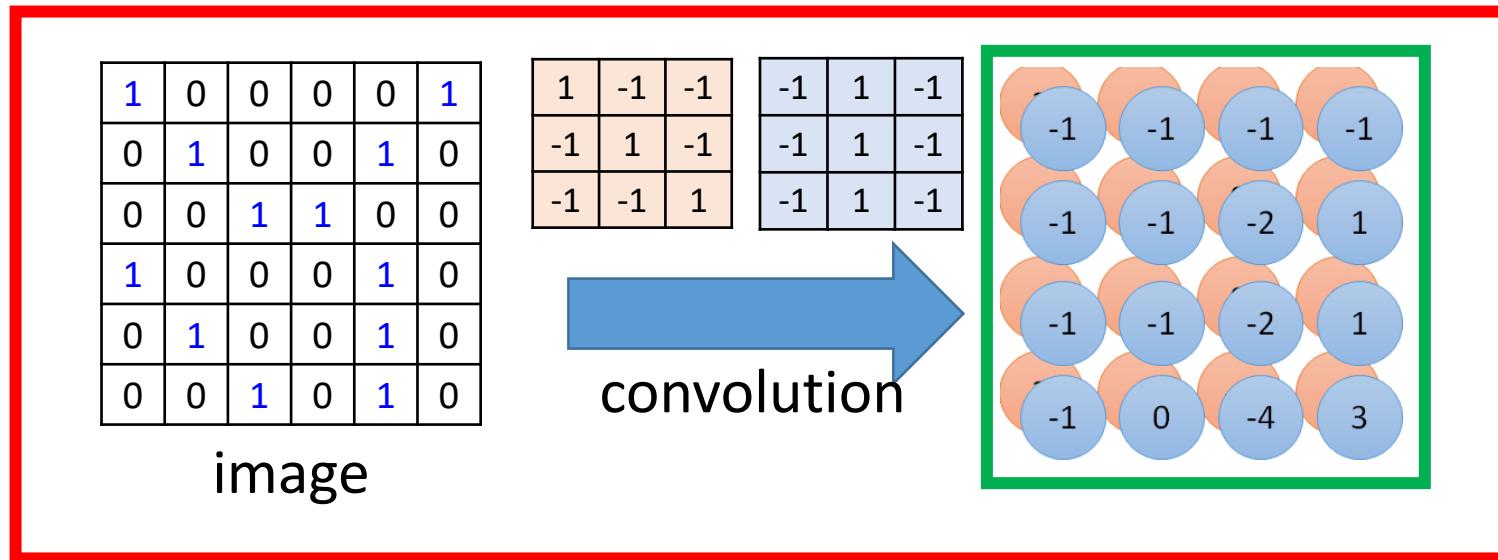


Zero padding

# CNN – image en couleurs

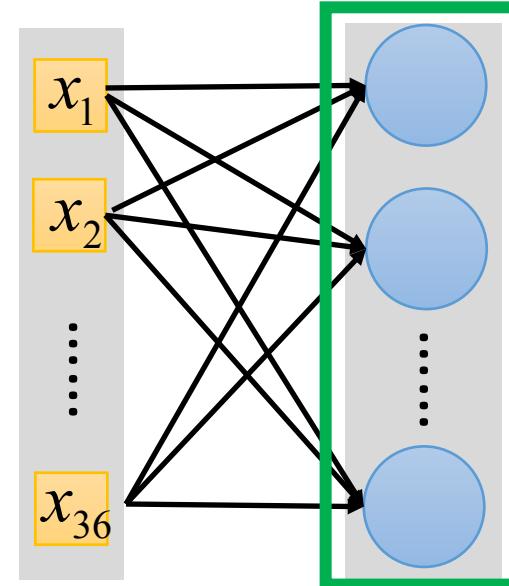


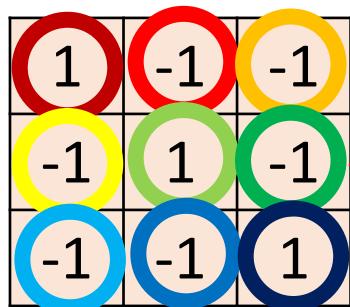
# Convolution v.s. Fully Connected



Fully-  
connected

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0



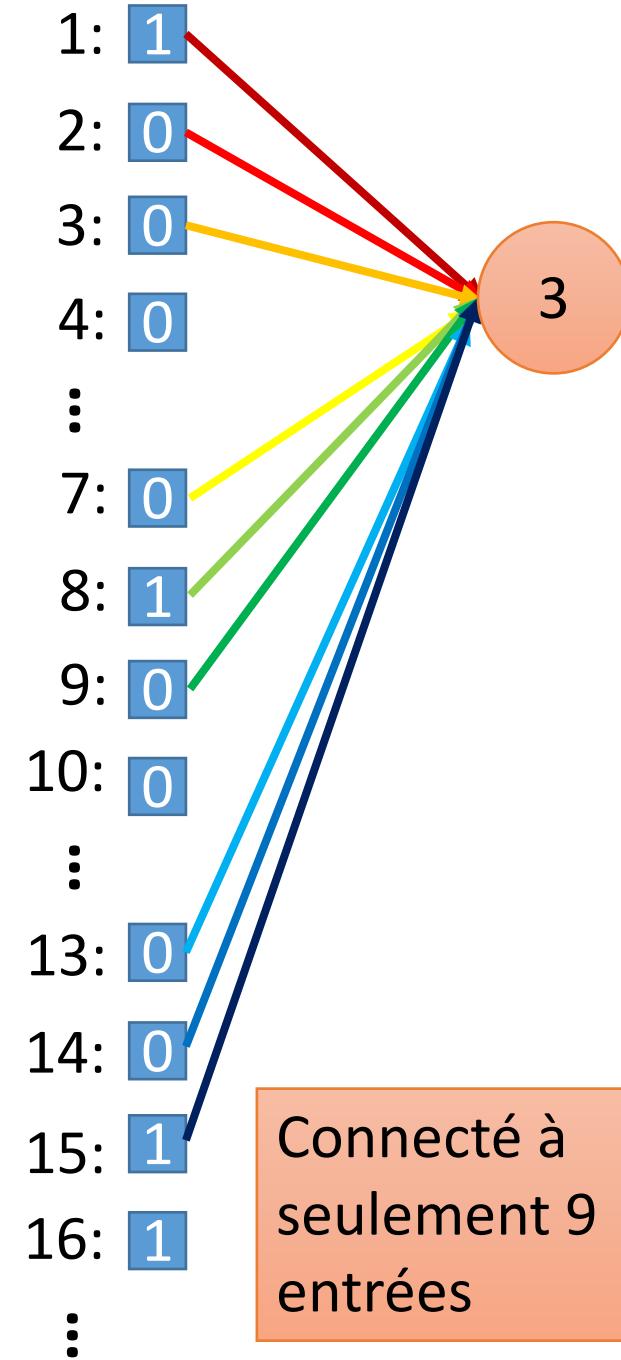
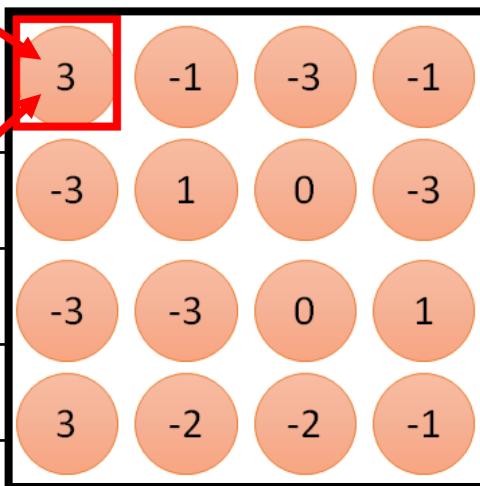


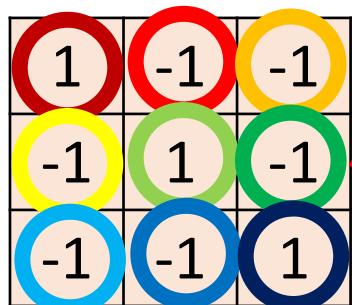
Filter 1

1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

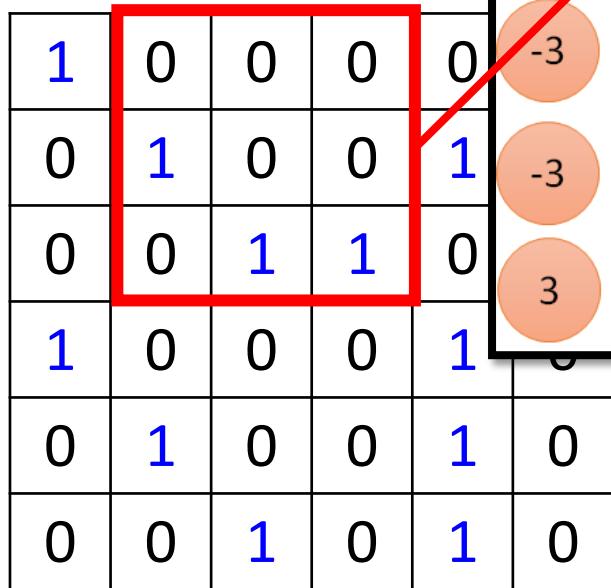
6 x 6 image

Moins de paramètres !





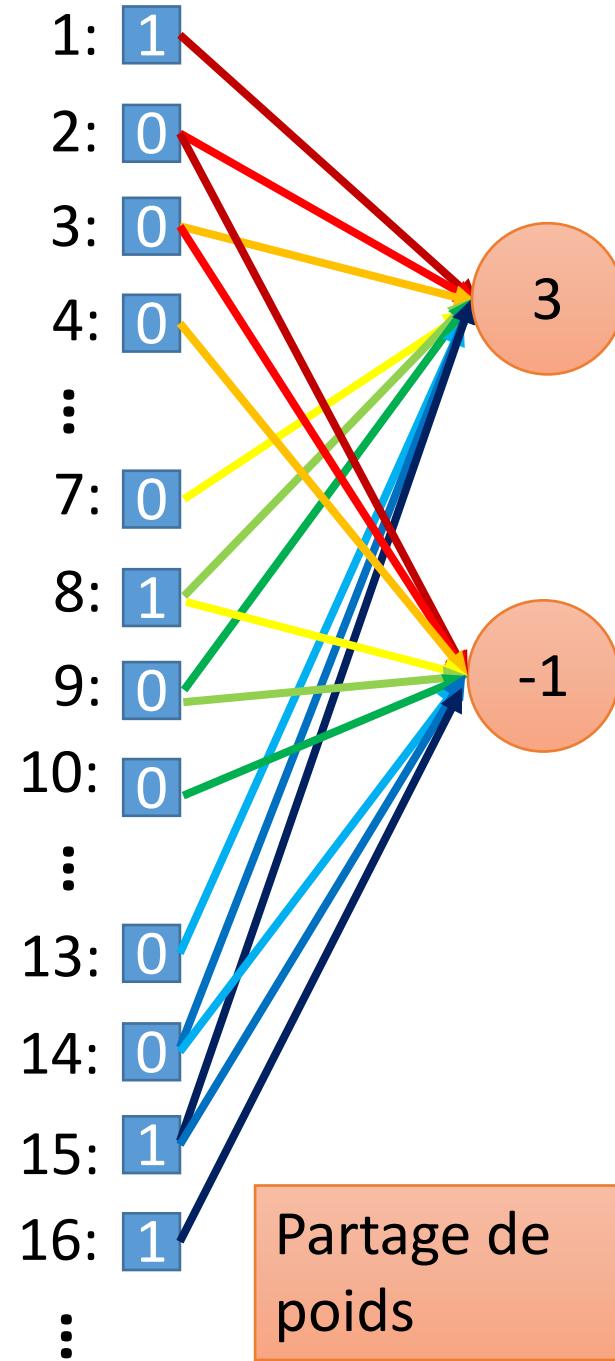
Filter 1



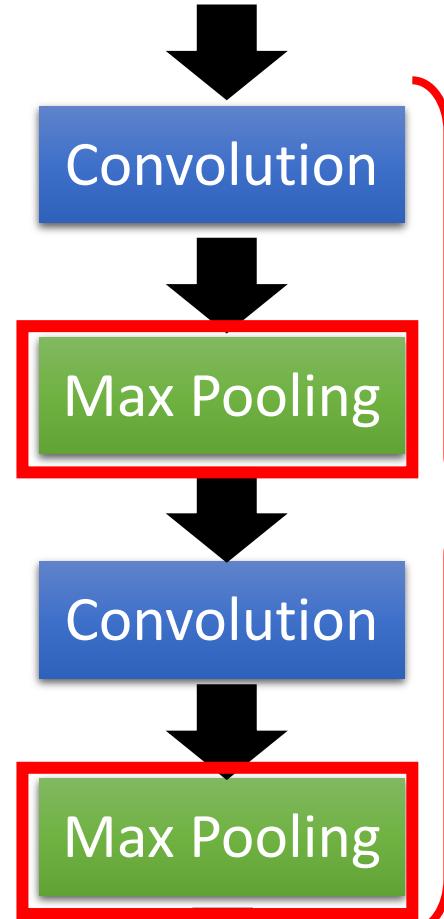
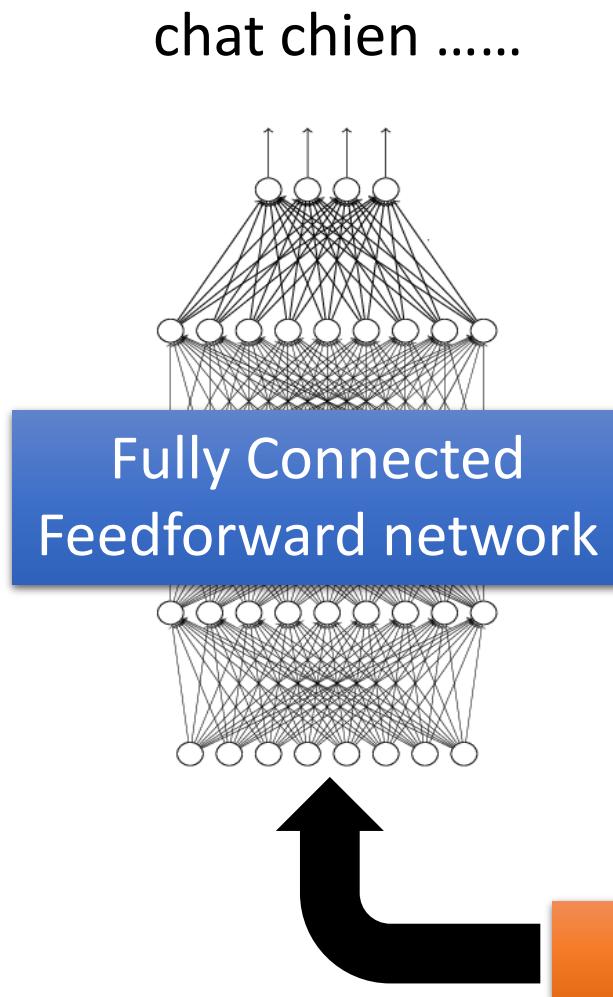
6 x 6 image

Moins de paramètres !

Encore moins de paramètres !



# Réseau CNN



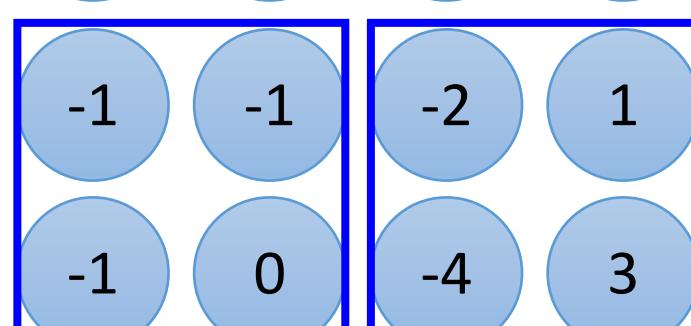
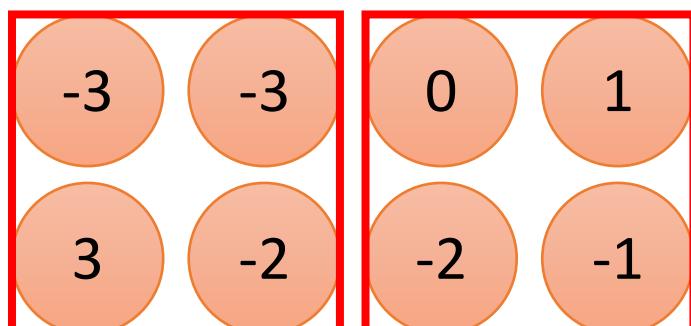
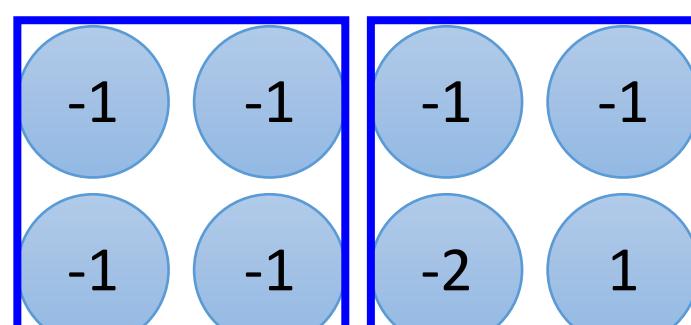
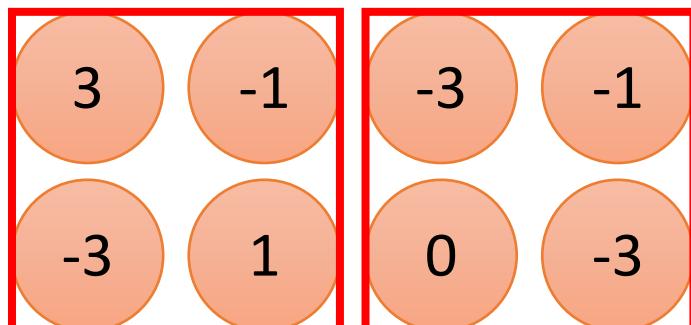
# CNN – Max Pooling

1	-1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	-1	1

Filter 1

-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1
-1	1	-1

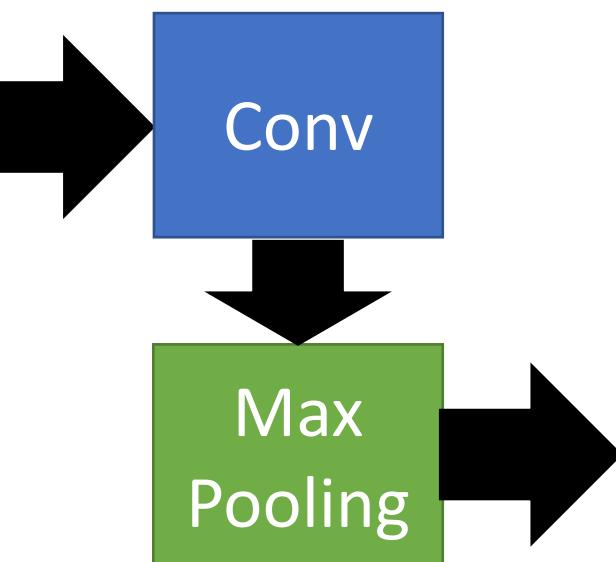
Filter 2



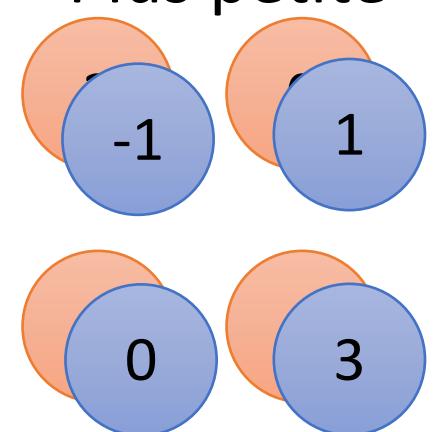
# CNN – Max Pooling

1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0

6 x 6 image



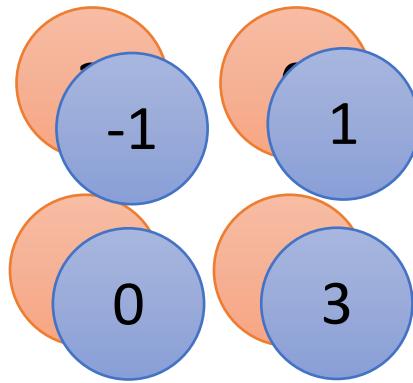
Nouvelle  
image  
Plus petite



2 x 2 image

Chaque filtre  
est un canal

# Réseau CNN



Une nouvelle image

Plus petite que l'image d'origine

Le nombre de canaux est le nombre de filtres



Convolution

Max Pooling

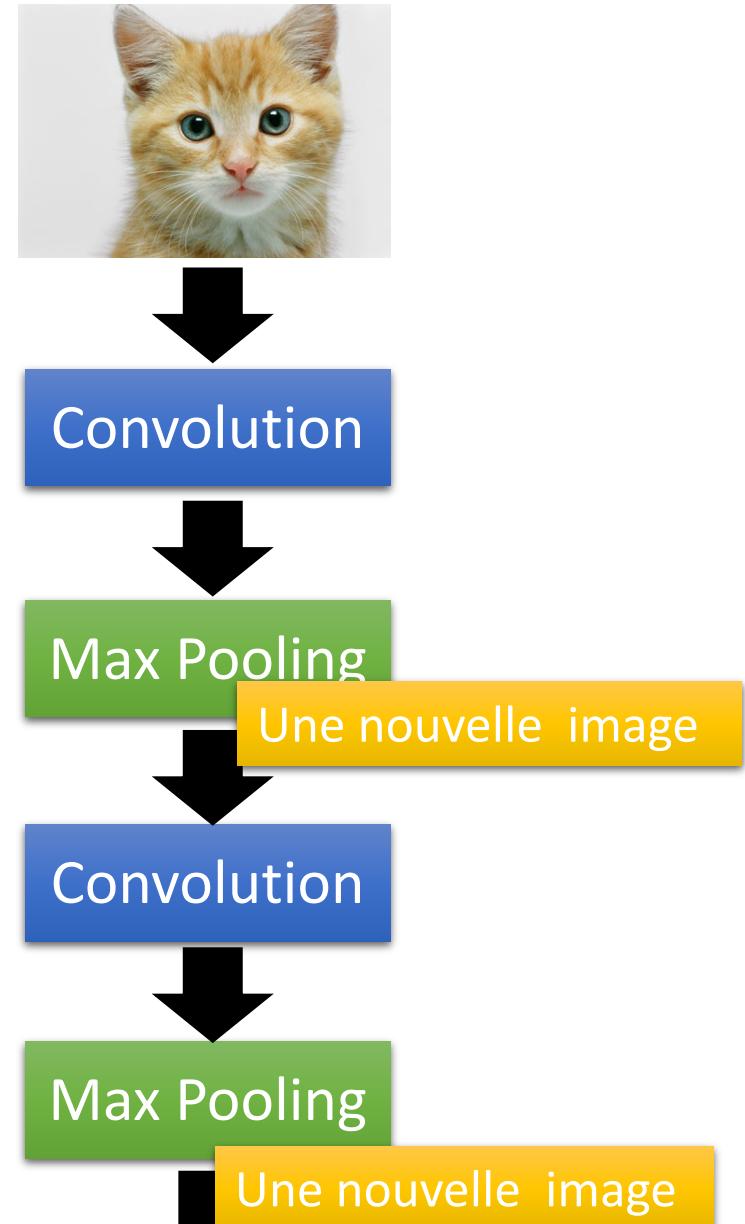
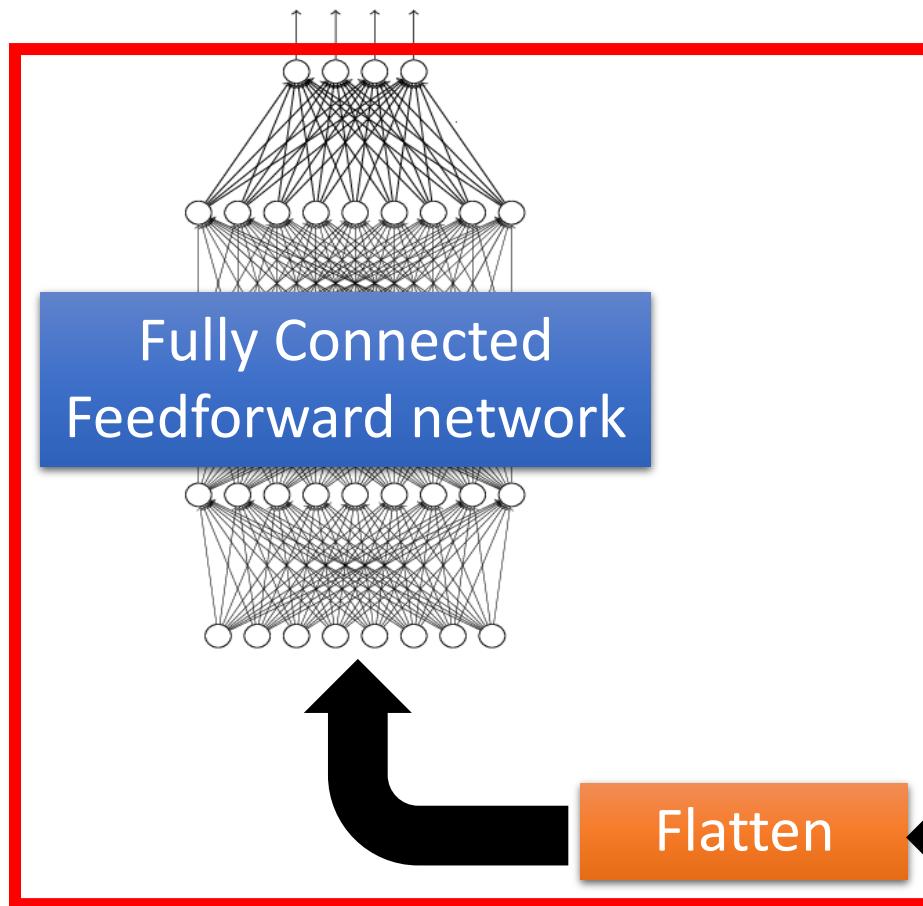
Convolution

Max Pooling

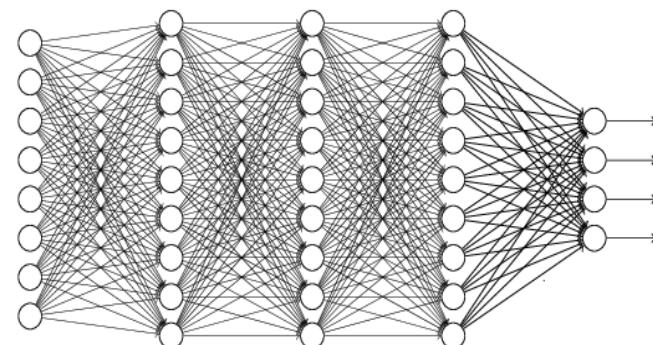
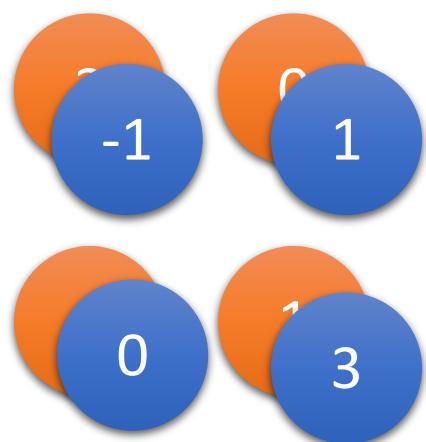
Répéter plusieurs fois

# Réseau CNN

chat chien .....

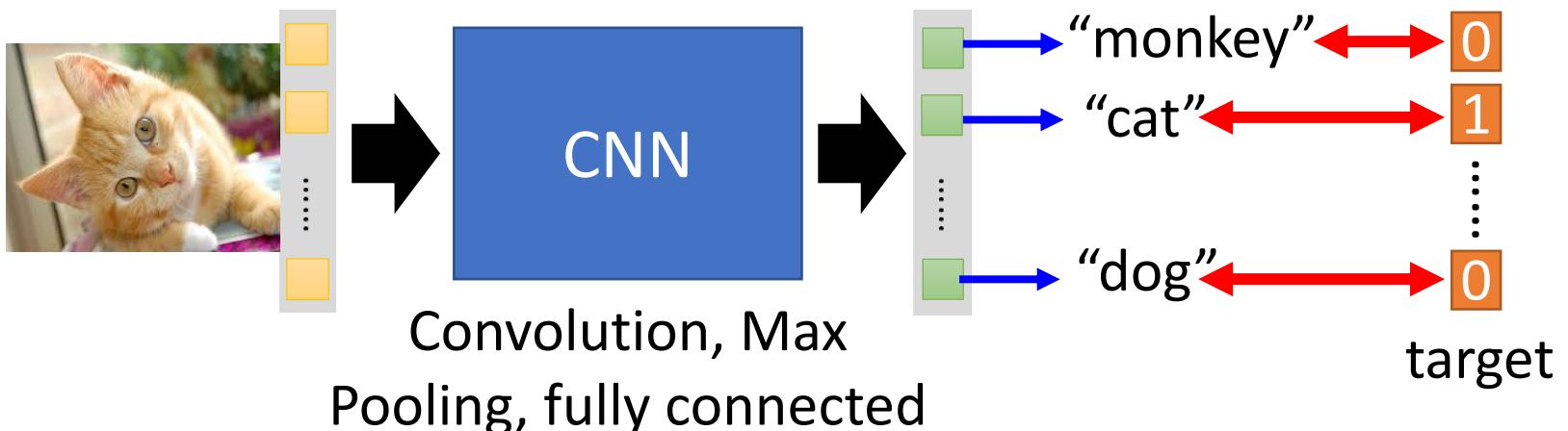


# Flatten



Fully Connected  
Feedforward network

# Convolutional Neural Network



Apprentissage: Rien de nouveau, juste la descente du gradient (et ses variantes) .....