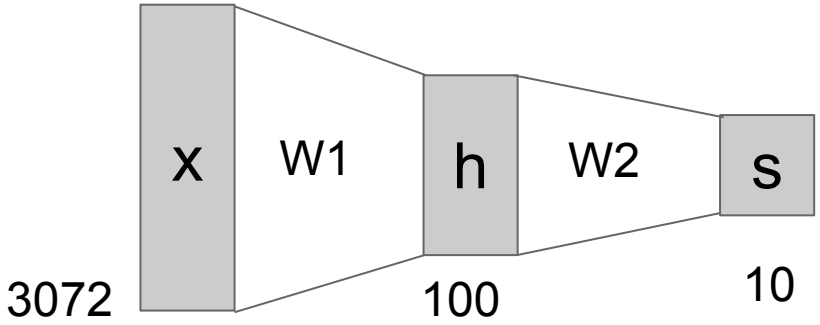
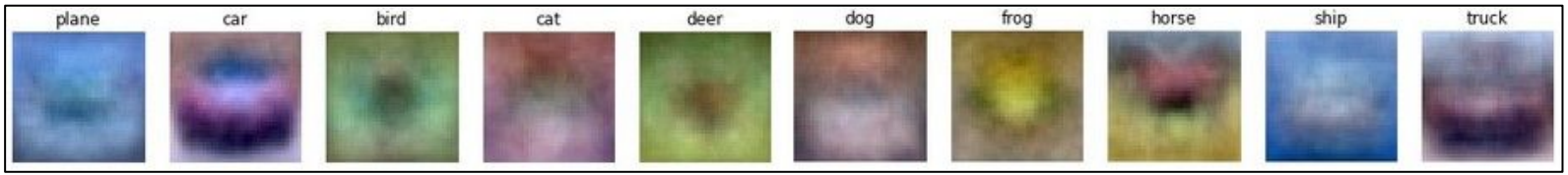
Сверточные нейронные сети (Convolutional Neural Networks, CNNs)

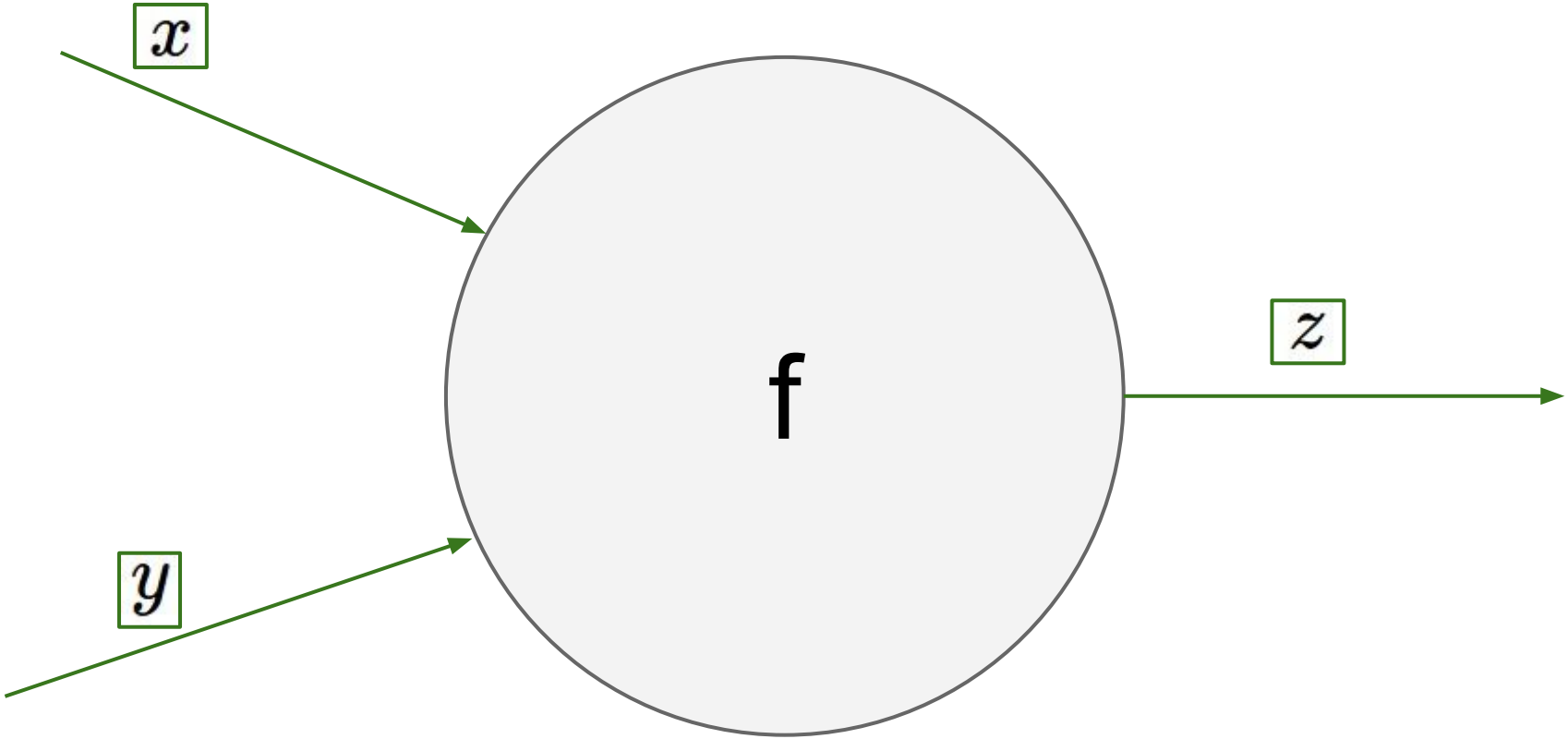
Last time: Neural Networks

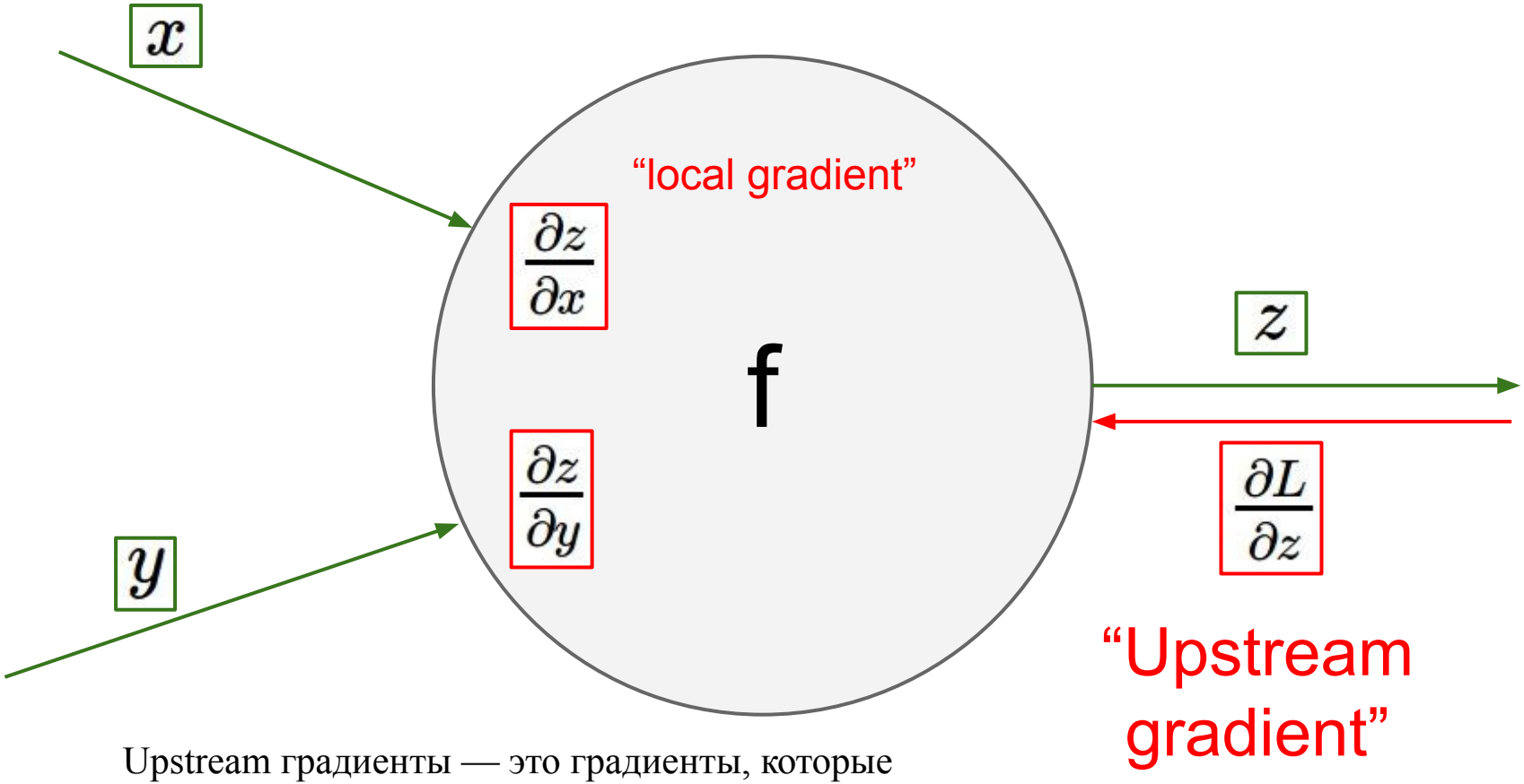
Linear score function: $f = Wx$

2-layer Neural Network $f = W_2 \max(0, W_1 x)$

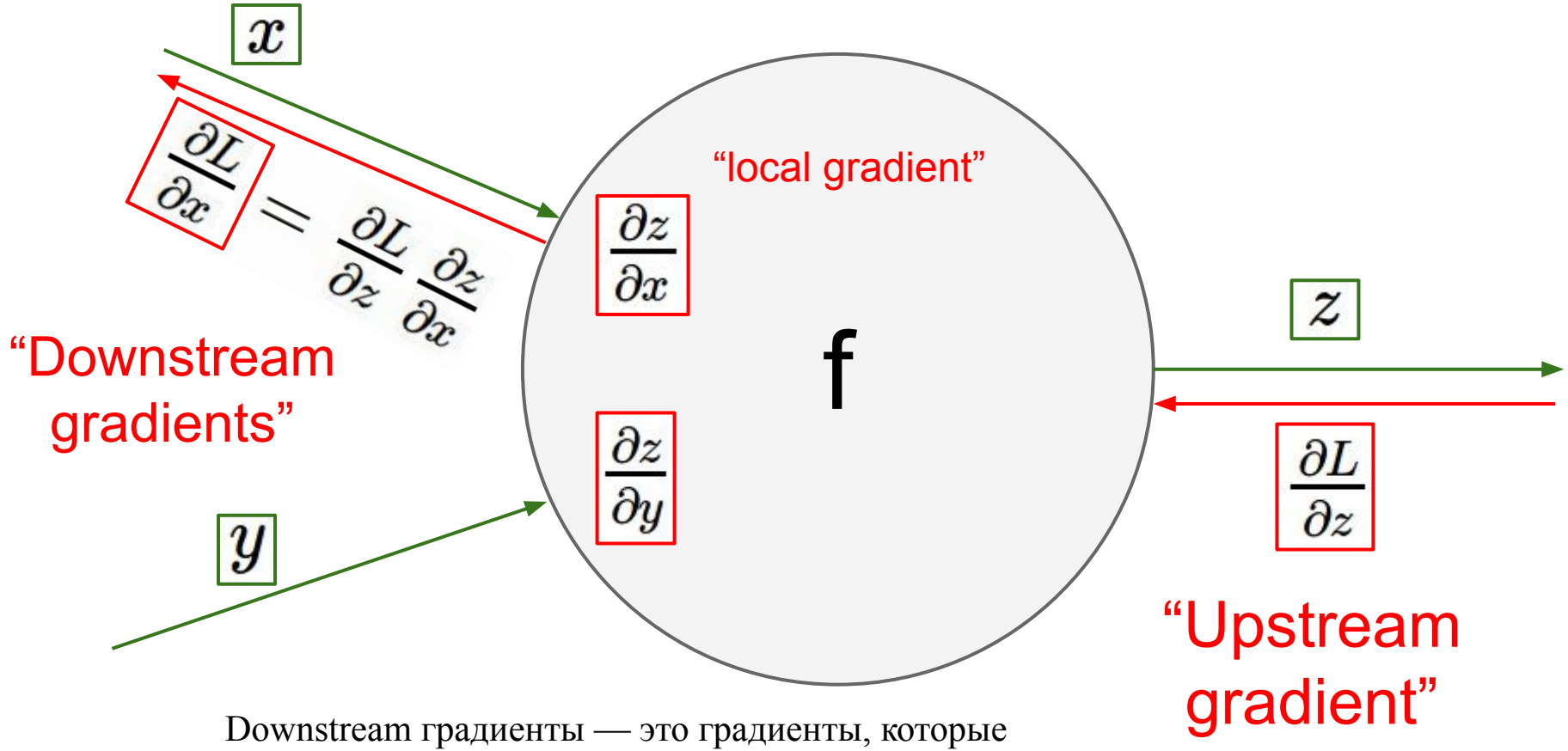




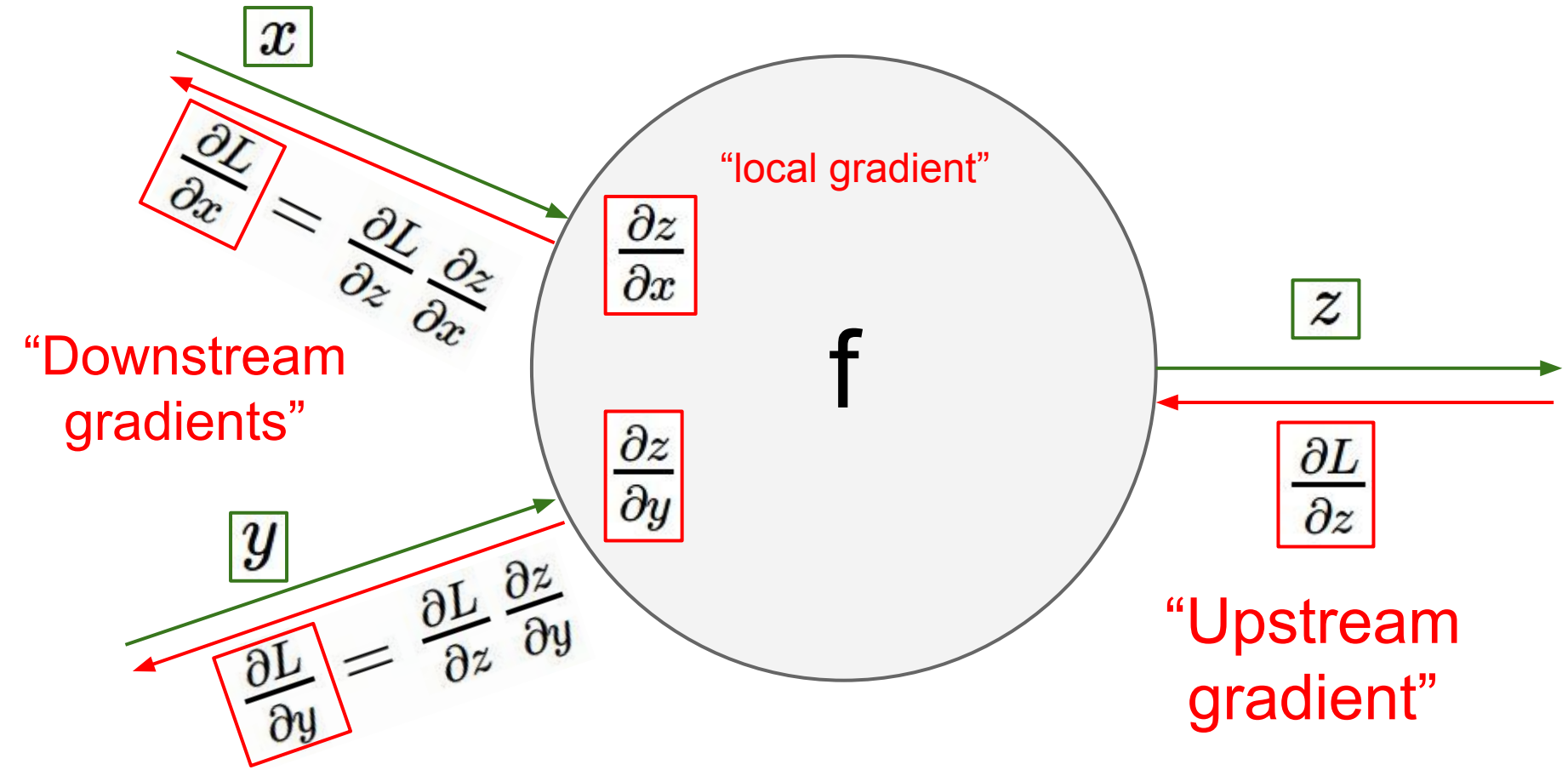

x
y
f
z

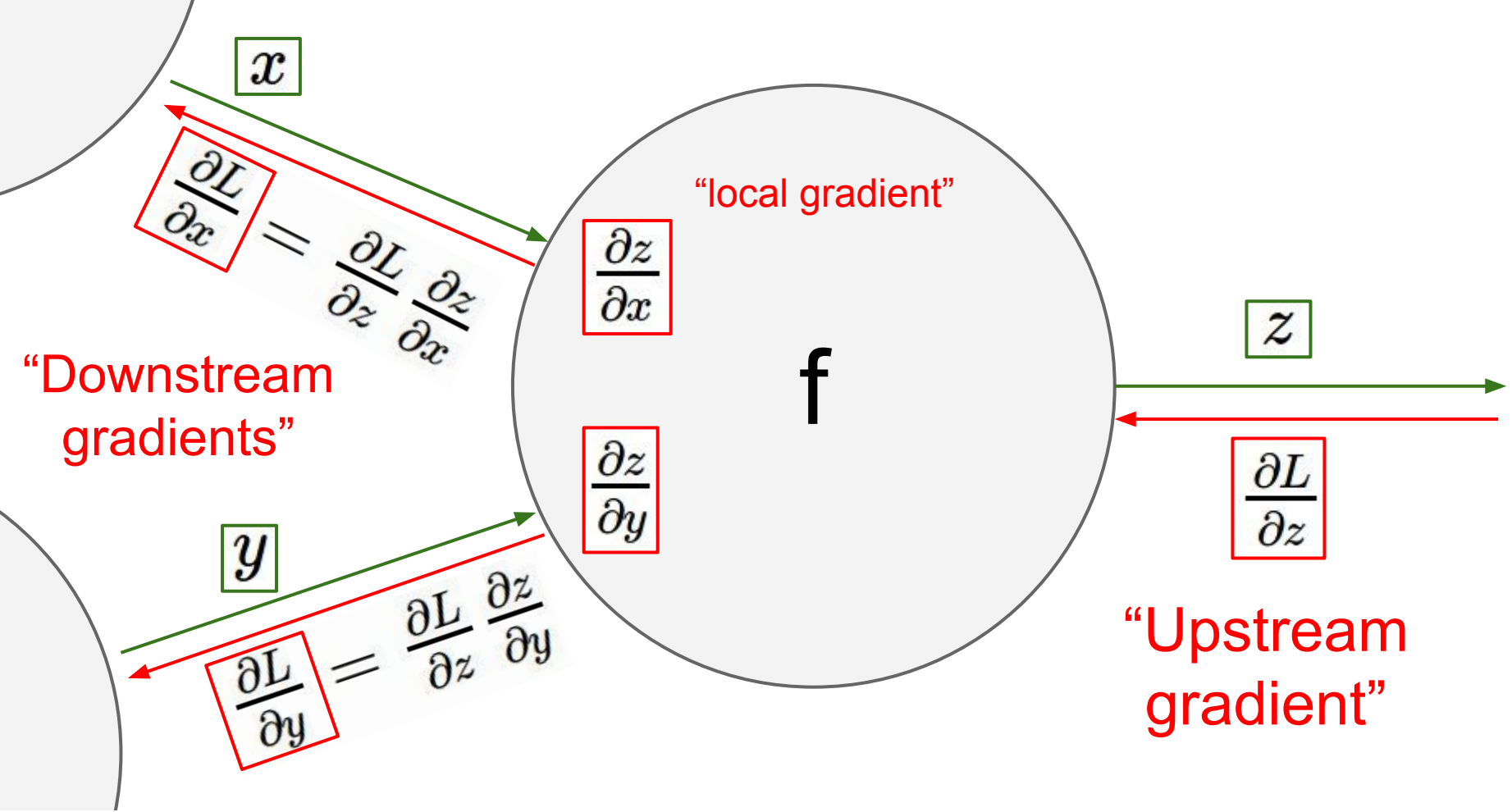


Upstream градиенты — это градиенты, которые идут от выходного слоя к предыдущим слоям и используются для обновления весов на основе вклада каждого слоя в общую ошибку сети



Downstream градиенты — это градиенты, которые идут от текущего слоя к более глубоким слоям, и помогают вычислить, как выходы текущего слоя влияют на ошибки следующих слоев.


x
$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$
"Downstream gradients"
"local gradient"
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$
f
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$
z
$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$
"Upstream gradient"
y
$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$


x
$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$
"Downstream gradients"
"local gradient"
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$
f
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$
z
$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$
"Upstream gradient"
y
$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

So far: backprop with scalars

What about vector-valued functions?

*скаляр обозначает величину, которая полностью определяется только одним числовым значением и не имеет направления

Recap: Vector derivatives

Scalar to Scalar

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Regular derivative:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \in \mathbb{R}$$

If x changes by a small amount, how much will y change?

Recap: Vector derivatives

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Regular derivative:

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Vector to Scalar

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^N, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Derivative is **Gradient**:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \in \mathbb{R}^N \quad \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_n = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n}$$

For each element of x, if it changes by a small amount then how much will y change?

Recap: Vector derivatives

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For each element of x, if it changes by a small amount then how much will y change?

Vector to Vector

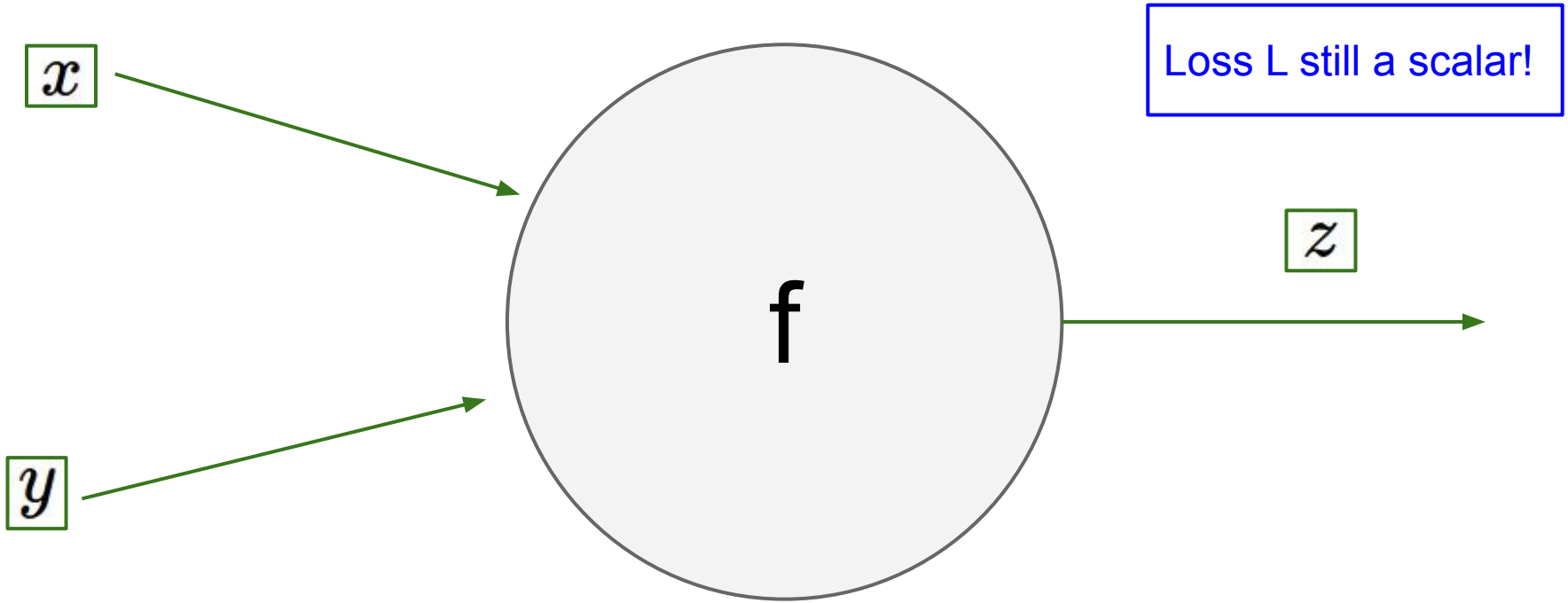
$$x \in \mathbb{R}^N, y \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

Derivative is **Jacobian**:

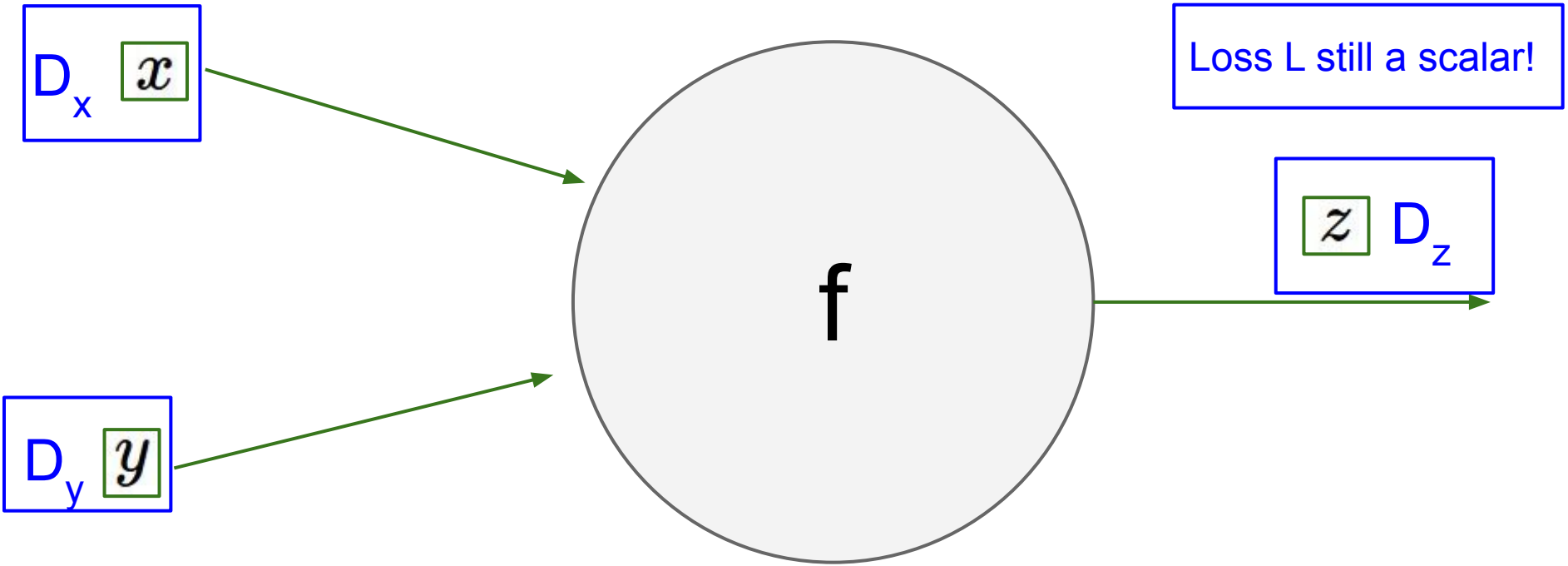
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M} \quad \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_{n,m} = \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n}$$

For each element of x, if it changes by a small amount then how much will each element of y change?

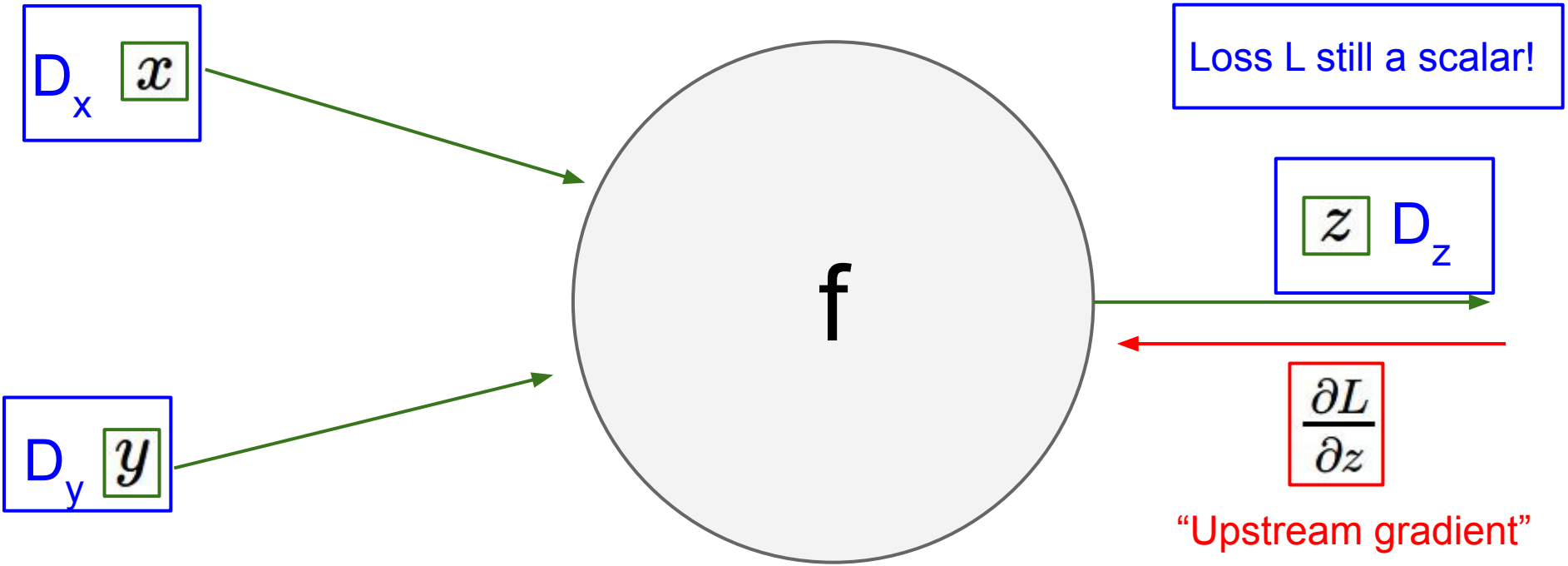
Backprop with Vectors



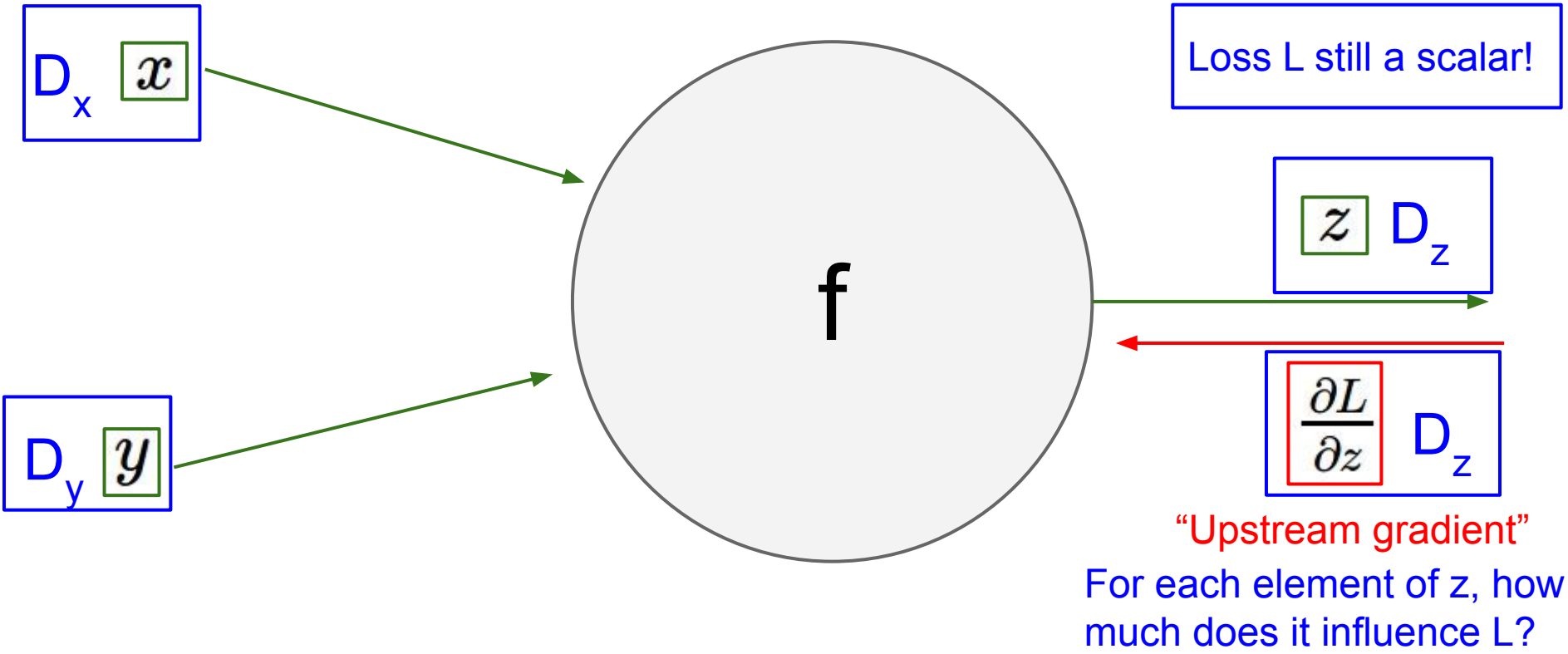
Backprop with Vectors



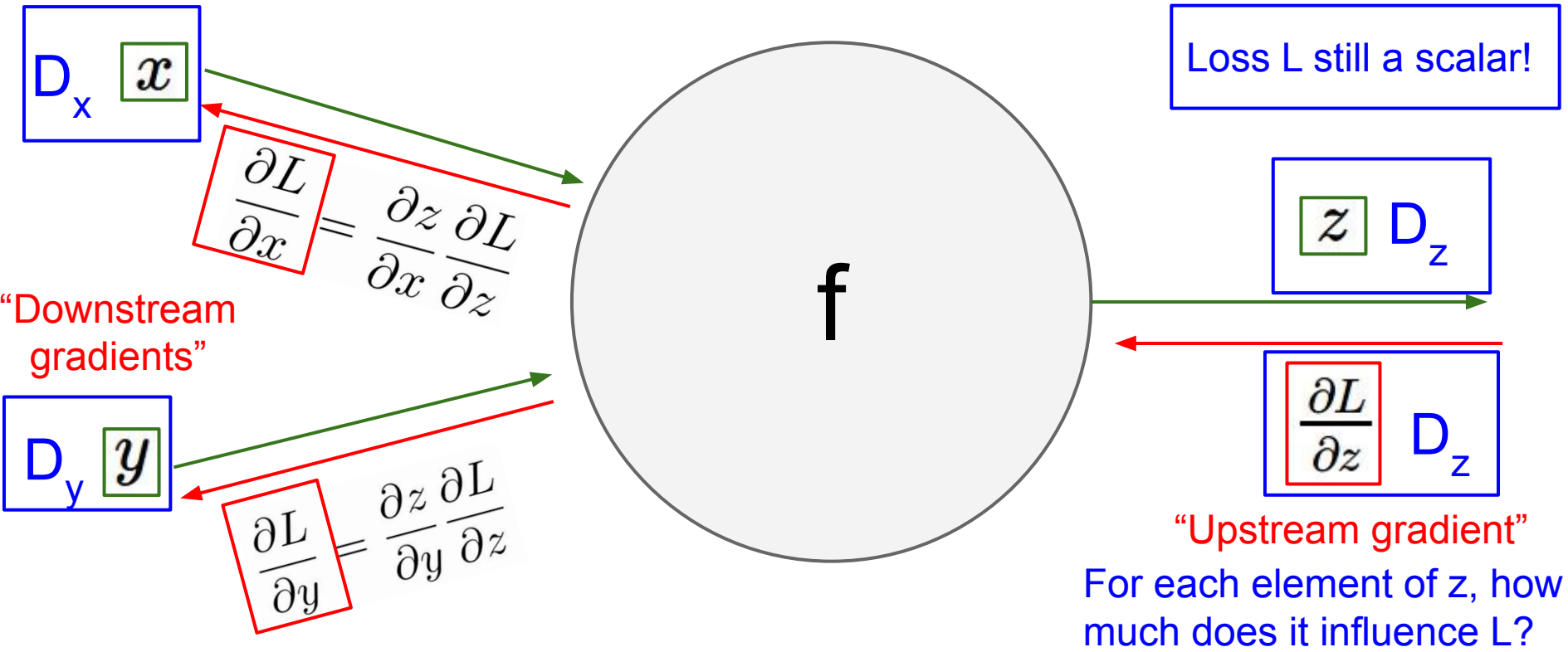
Backprop with Vectors



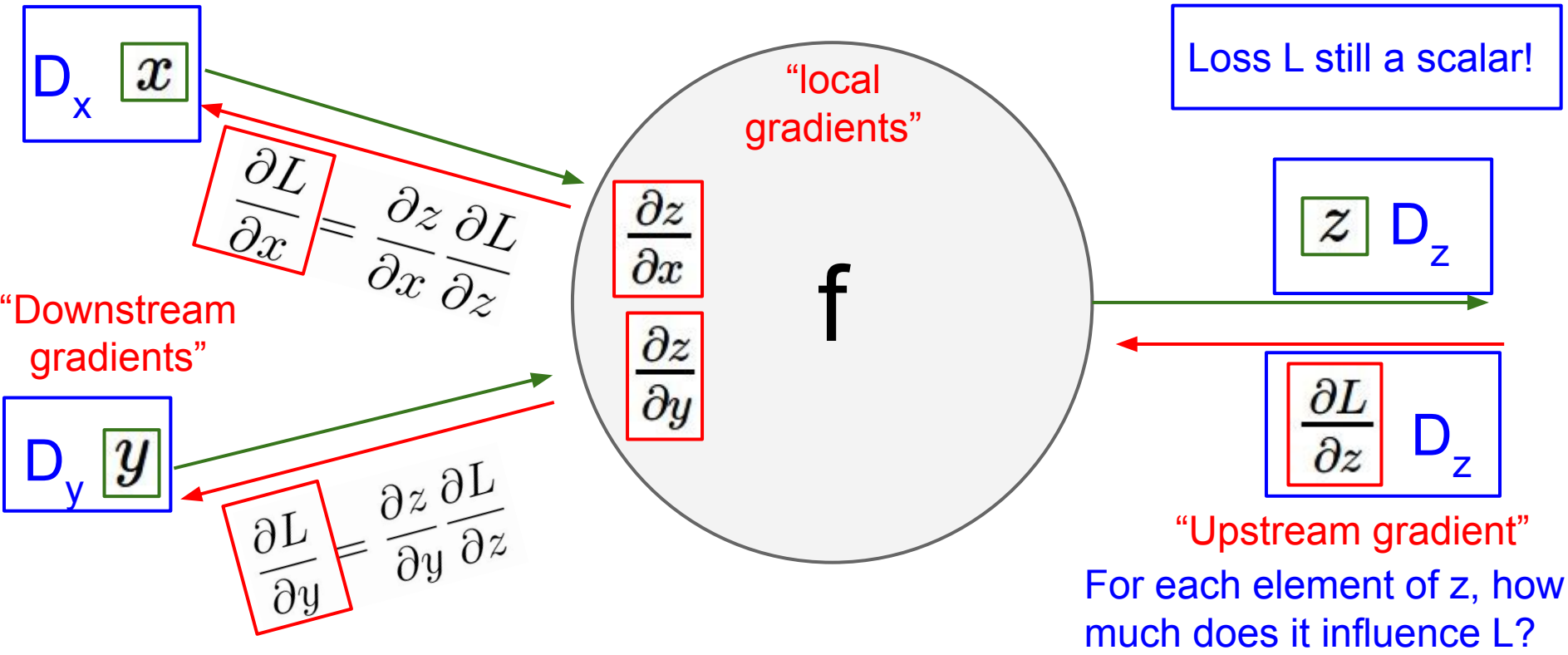
Backprop with Vectors



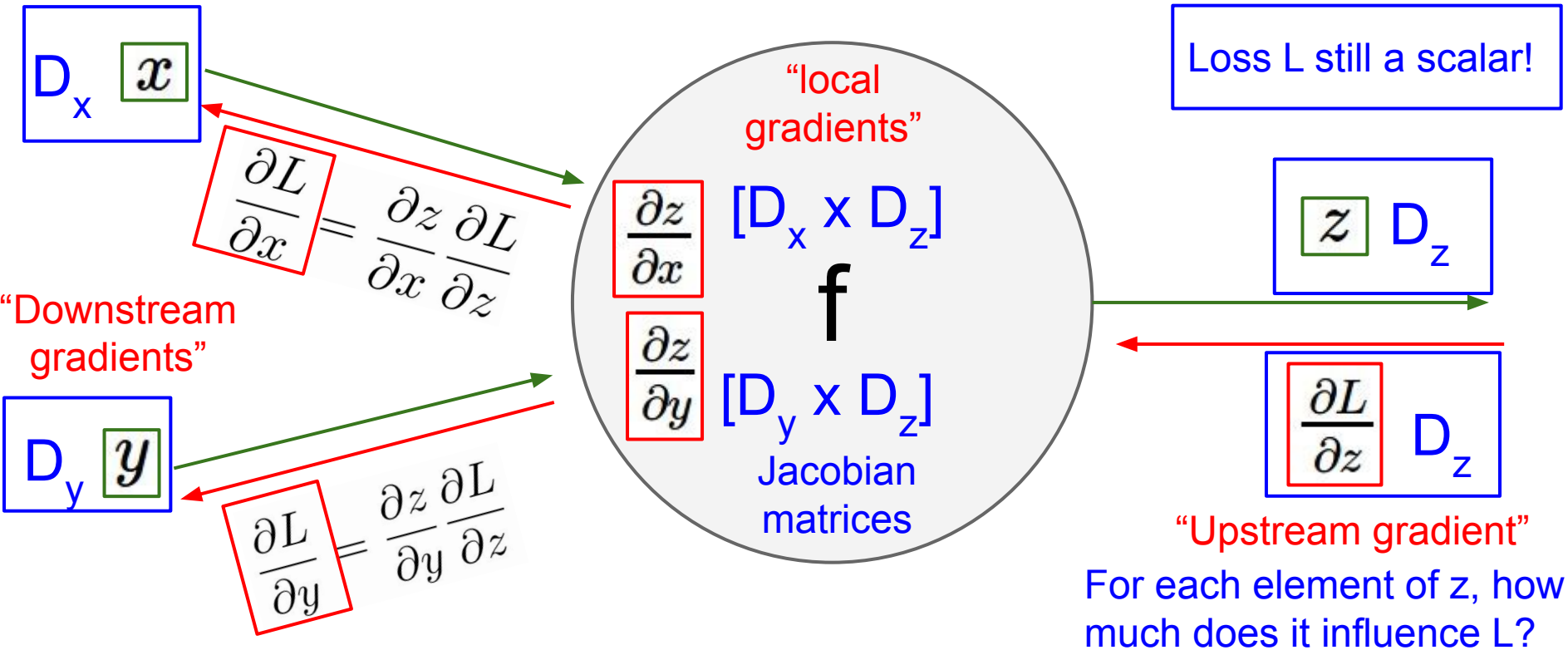
Backprop with Vectors



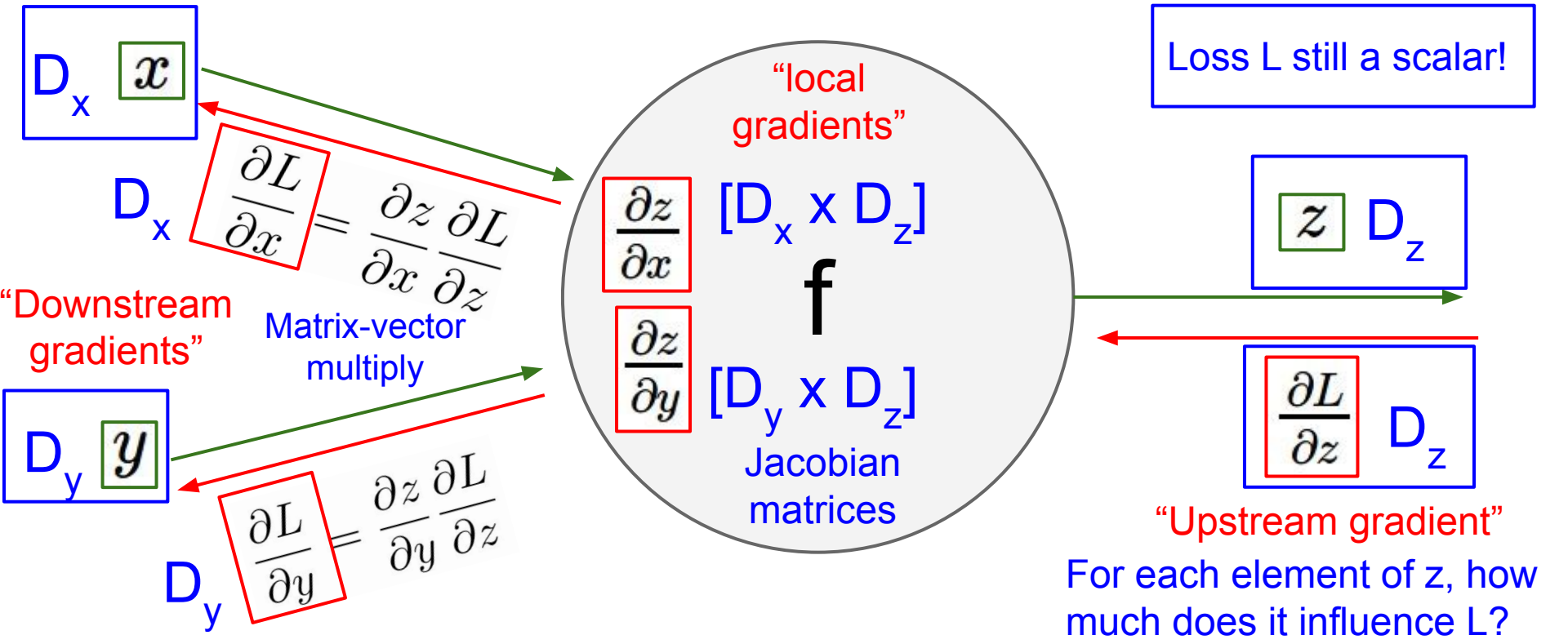
Backprop with Vectors



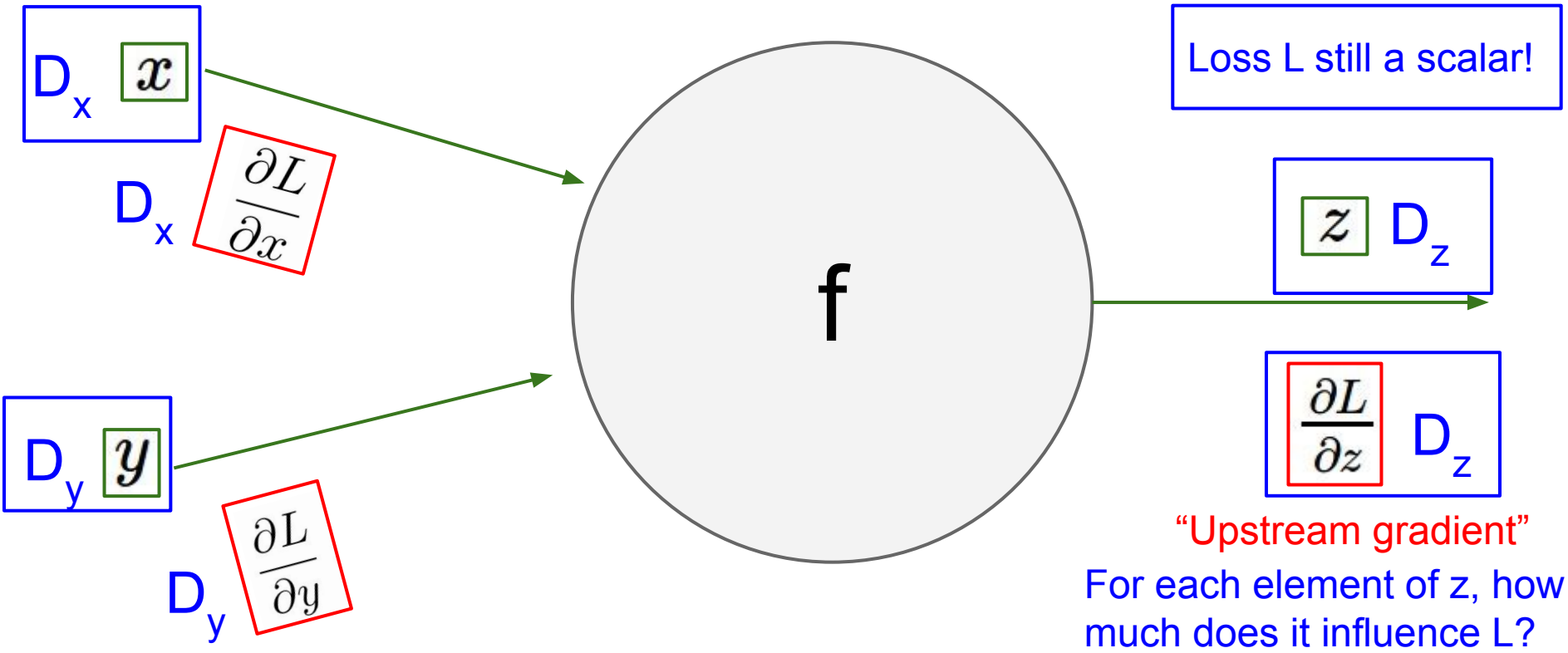
Backprop with Vectors



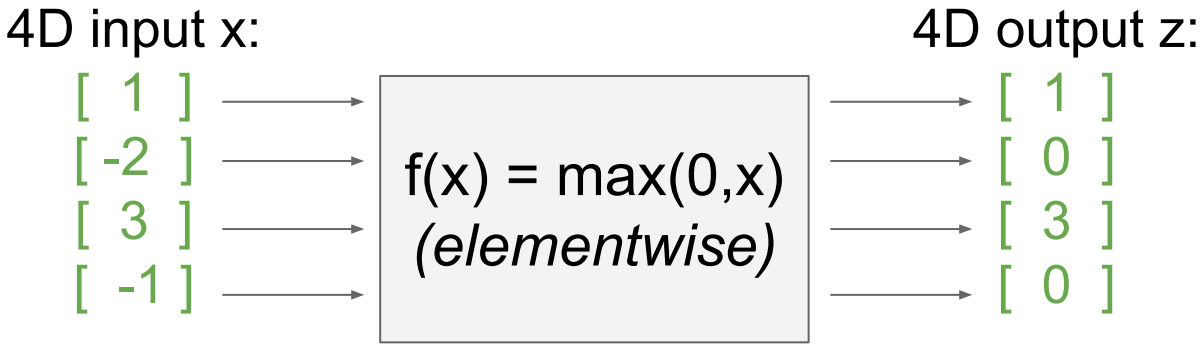
Backprop with Vectors



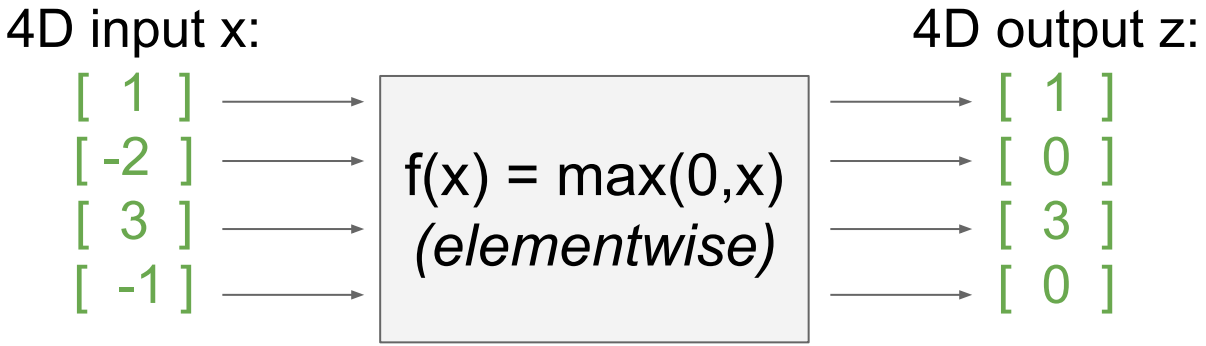
Gradients of variables wrt loss have same dims as the original variable



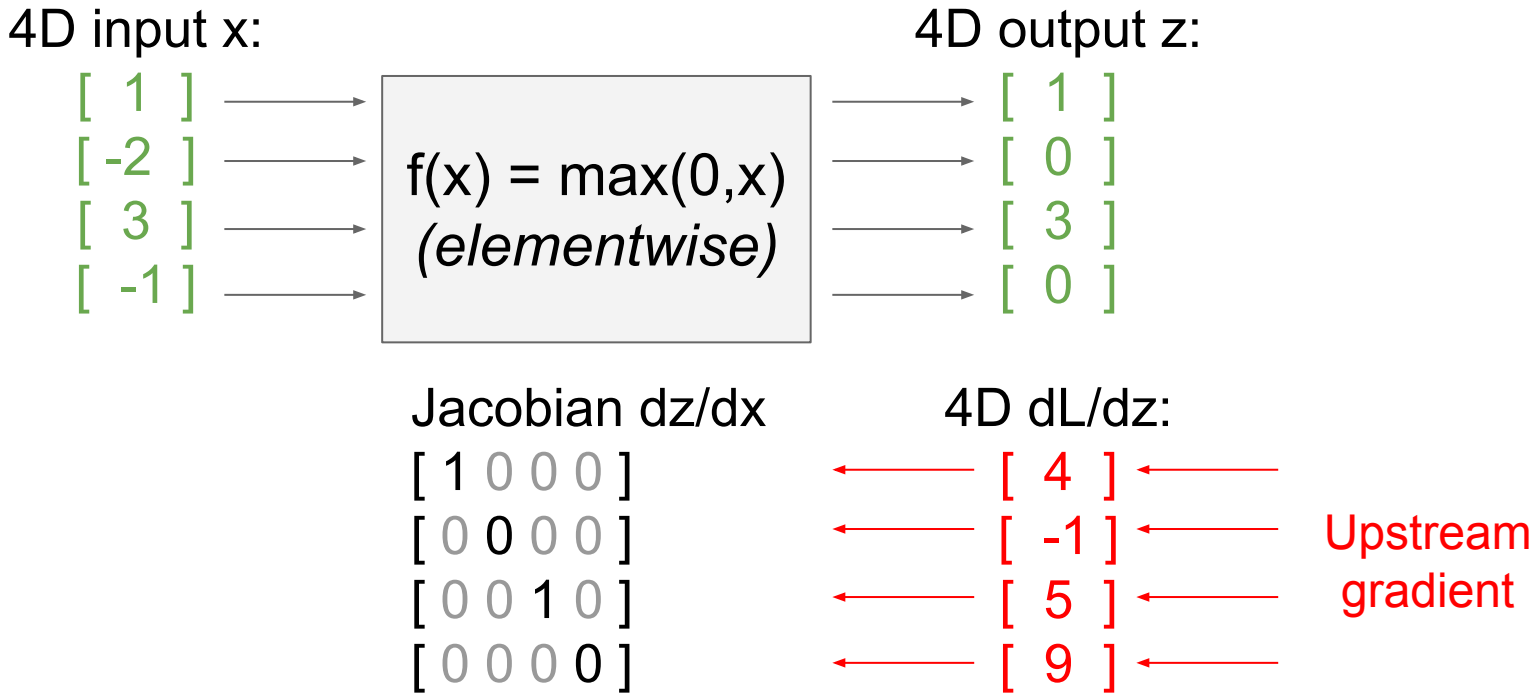
Backprop with Vectors



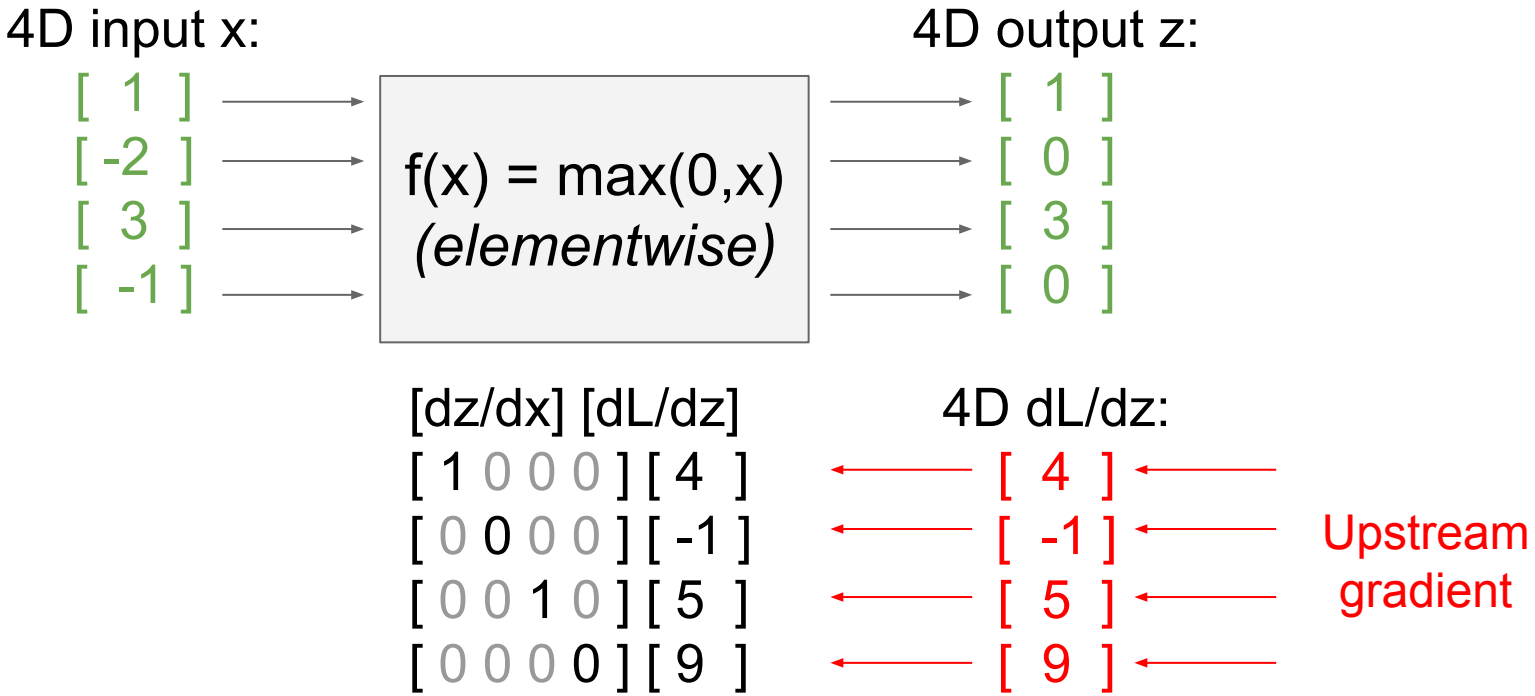
Backprop with Vectors



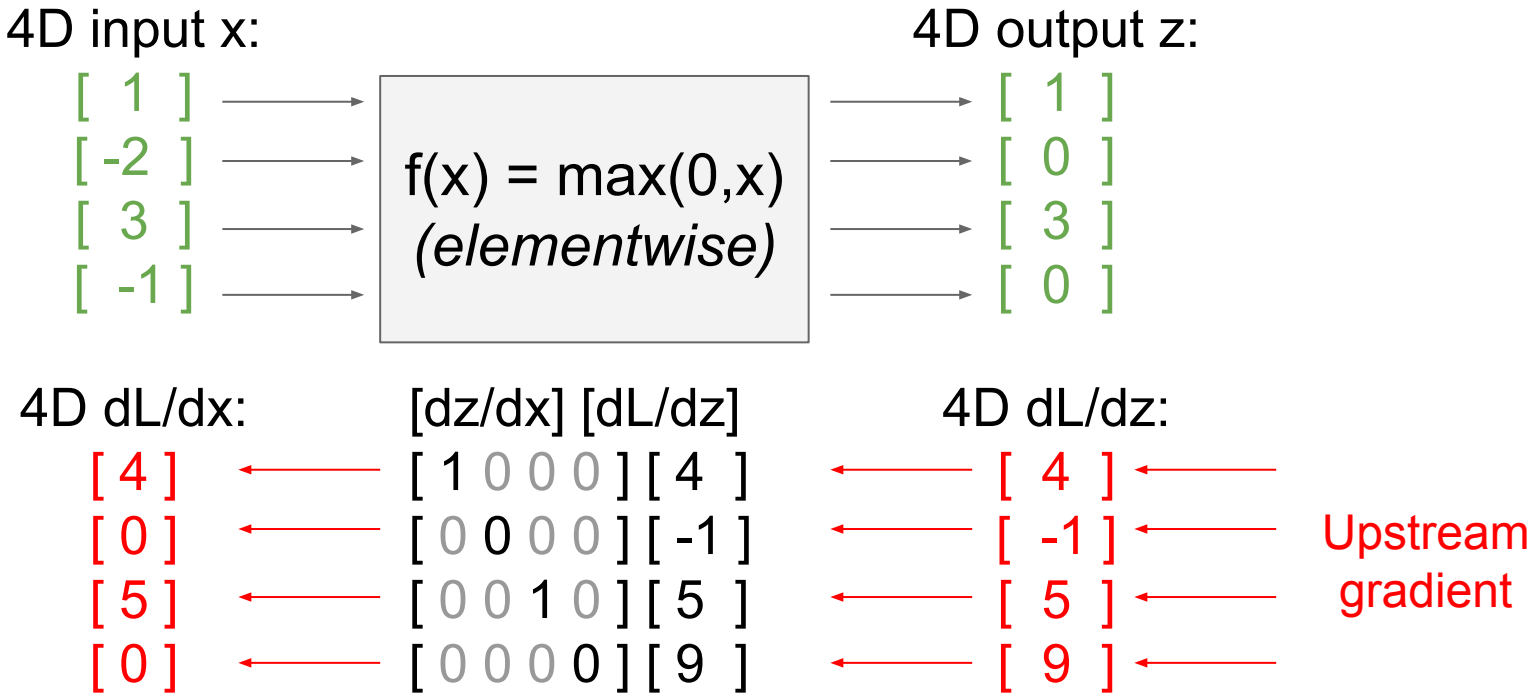
Backprop with Vectors



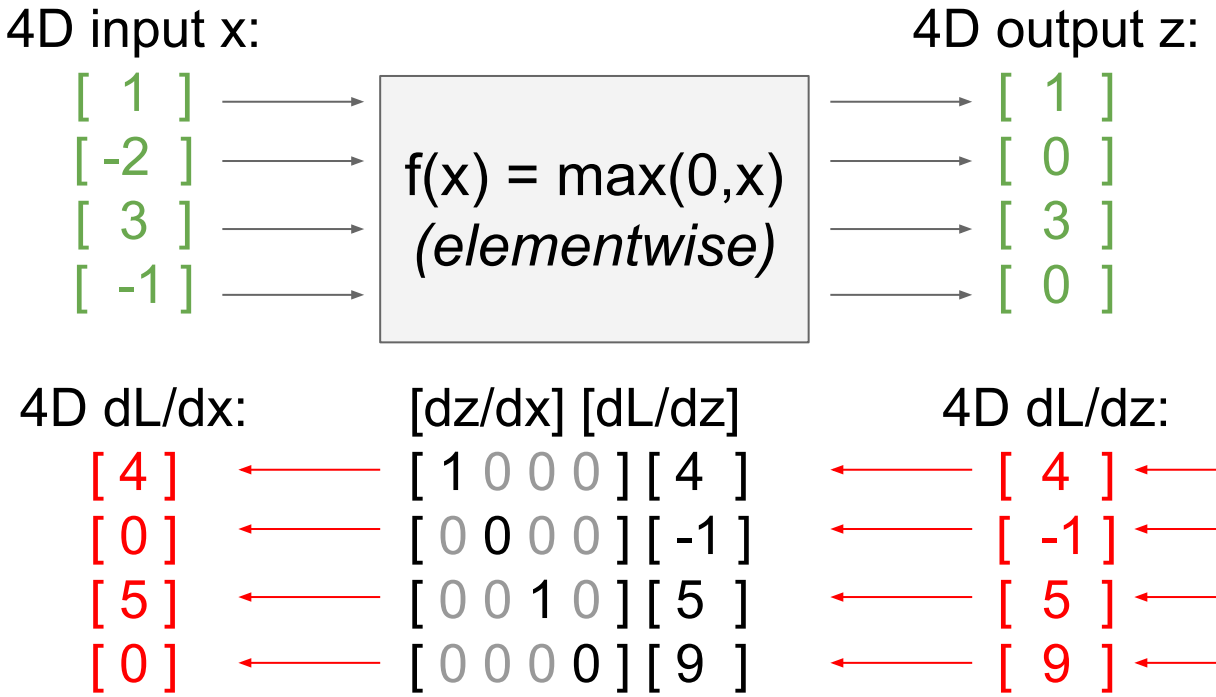
Backprop with Vectors



Backprop with Vectors

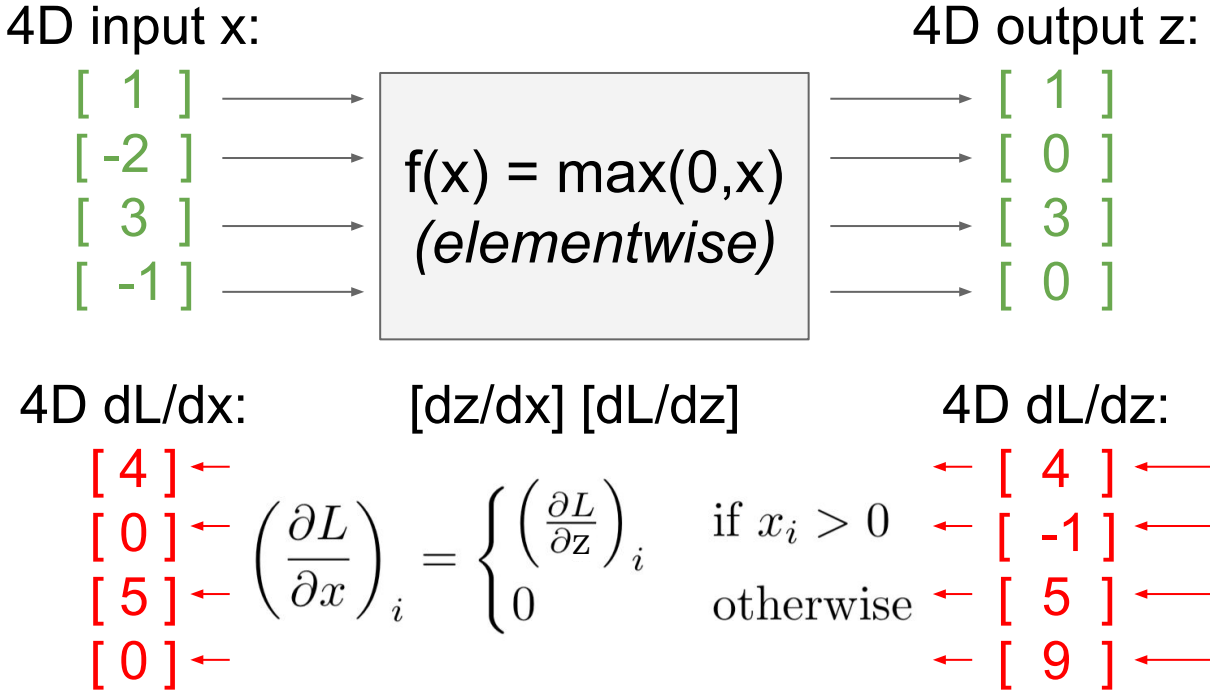


Backprop with Vectors



Jacobian is **sparse**: off-diagonal entries always zero! Never **explicitly** form Jacobian -- instead use **implicit** multiplication

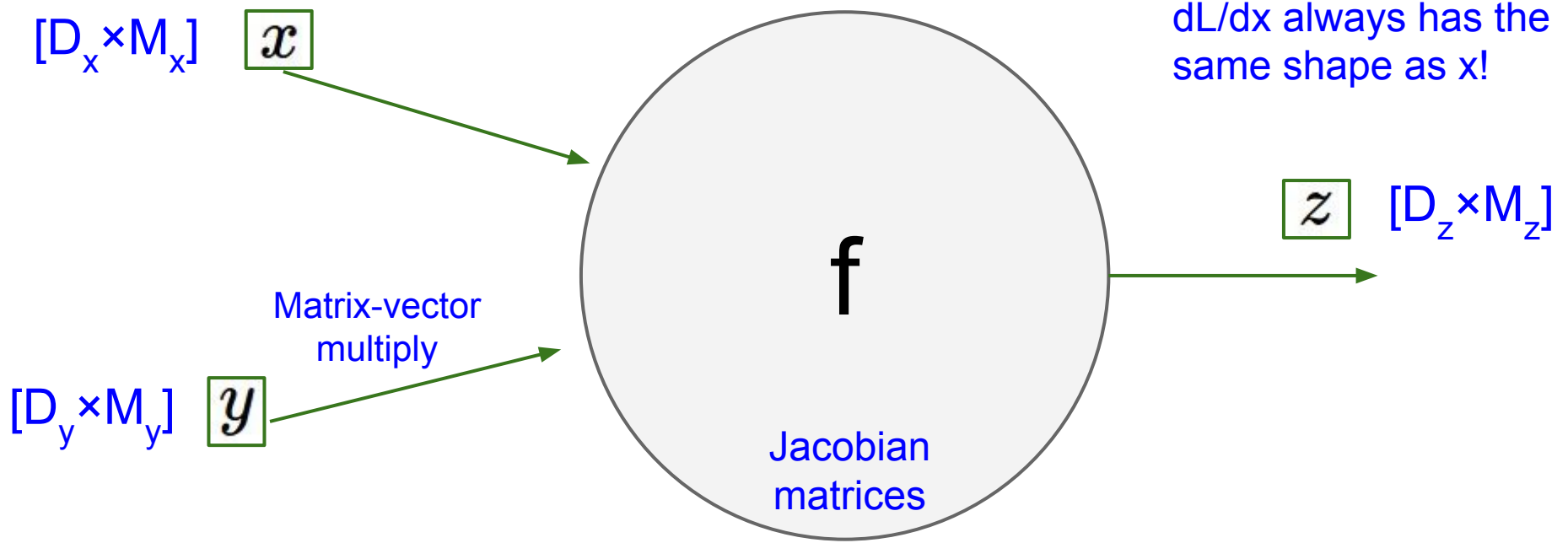
Backprop with Vectors



Backprop with Matrices (or Tensors)

Loss L still a scalar!

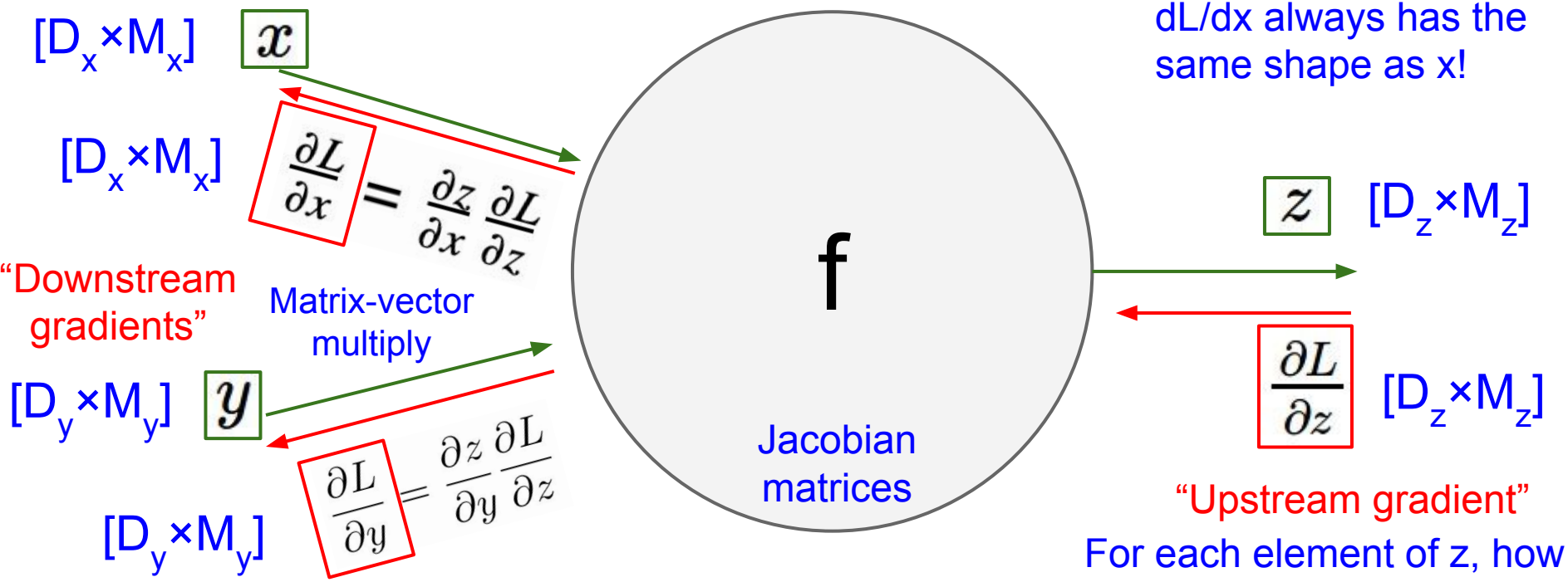
dL/dx always has the same shape as x!



Backprop with Matrices (or Tensors)

Loss L still a scalar!

dL/dx always has the same shape as x!



Backprop with Matrices (or Tensors)

Loss L still a scalar!

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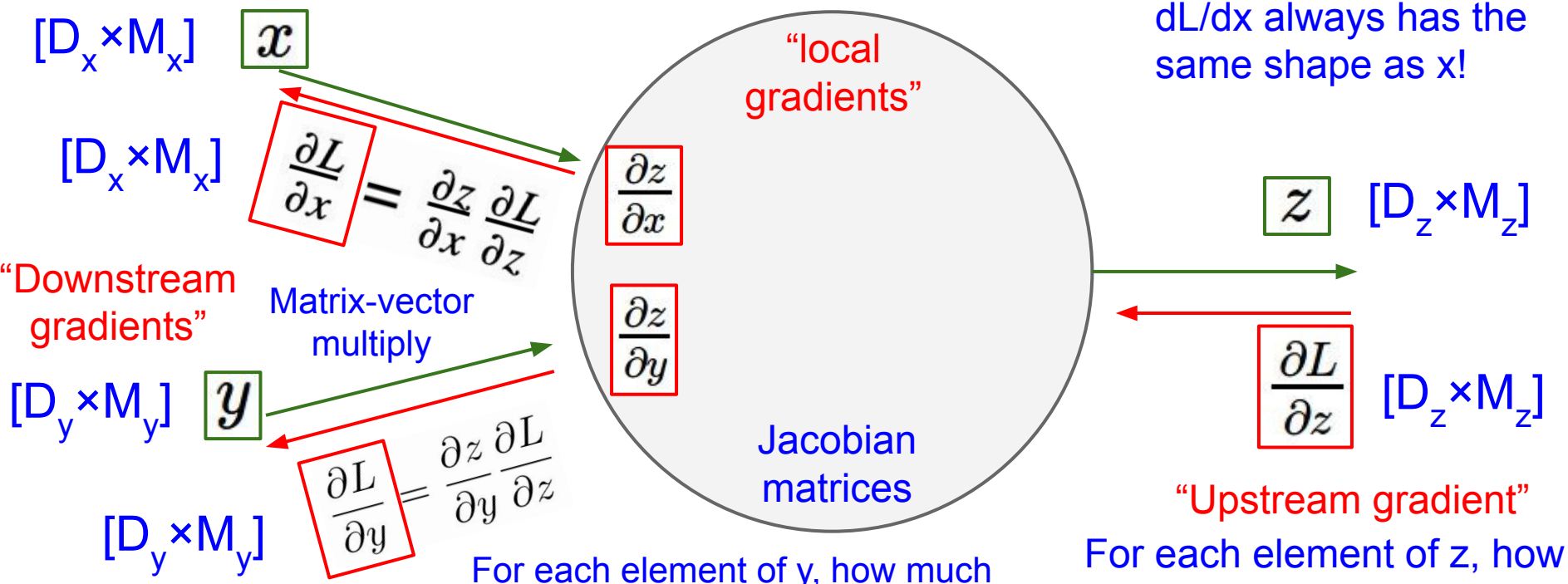


"Upstream gradient"

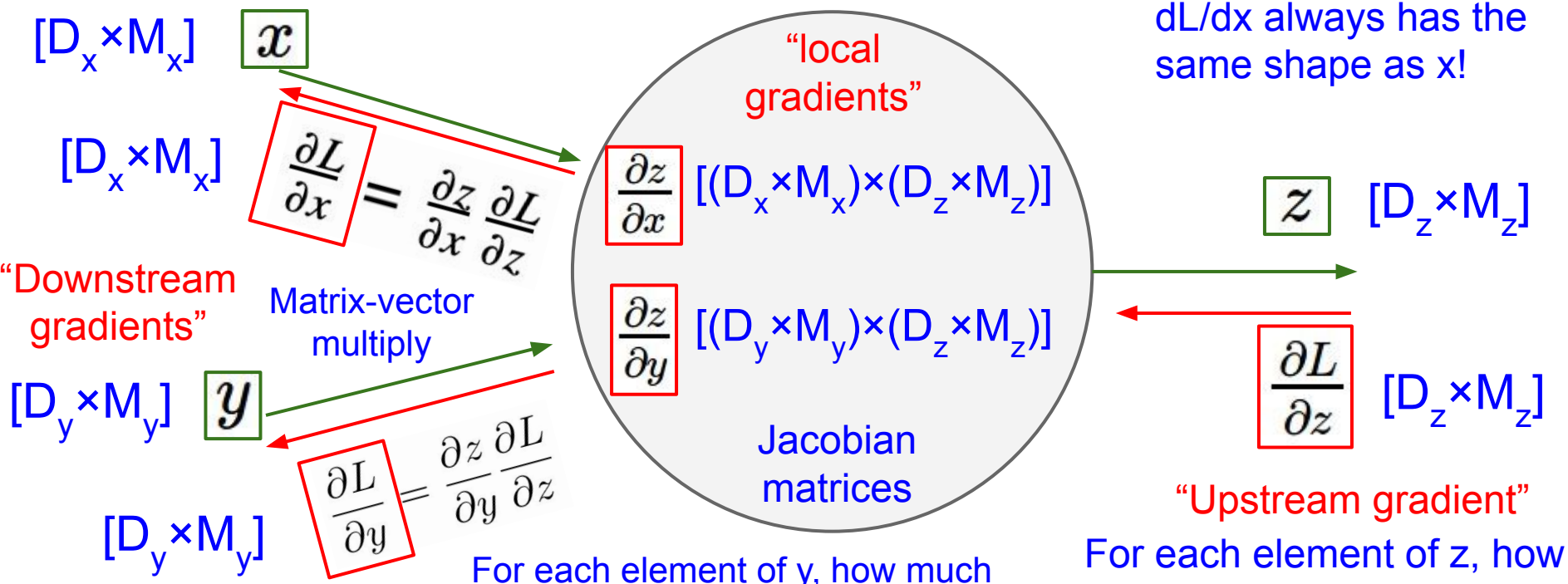
For each element of z, how much does it influence L?

For each element of y, how much does it influence each element of z?

Backprop with Matrices (or Tensors)

Loss L still a scalar!

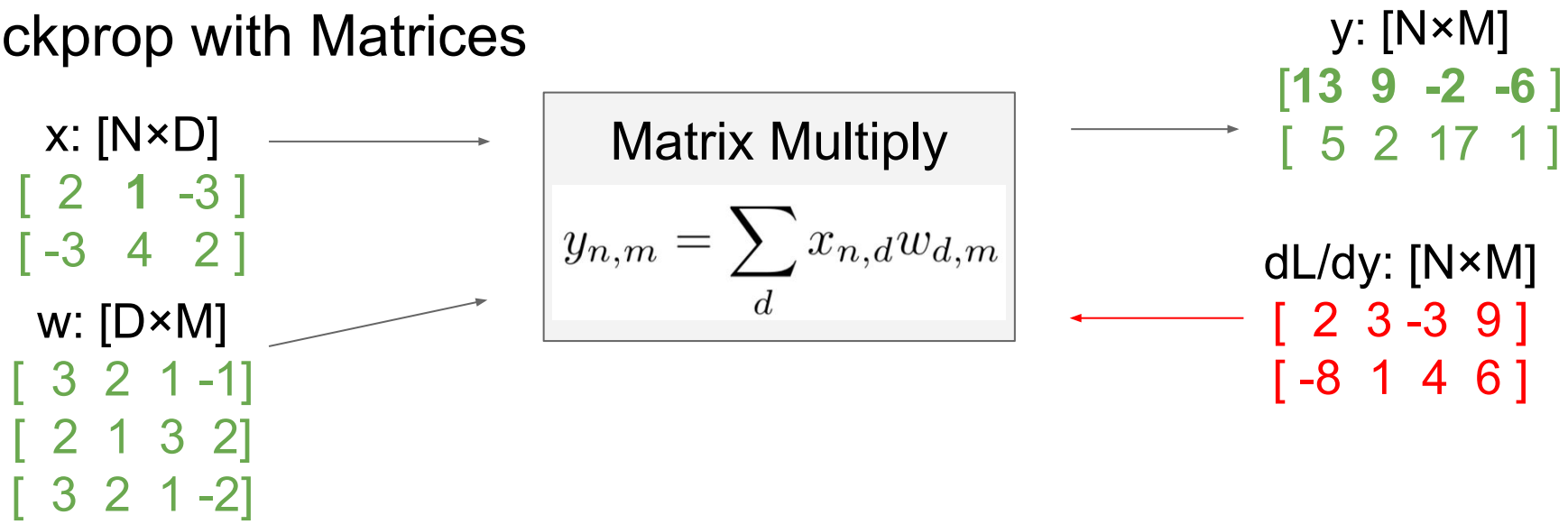
dL/dx always has the same shape as x!



For each element of y, how much does it influence each element of z?

For each element of z, how much does it influence L?

Backprop with Matrices



Also see derivation in the course notes:
http://cs231n.stanford.edu/handouts/linear-backprop.pdf

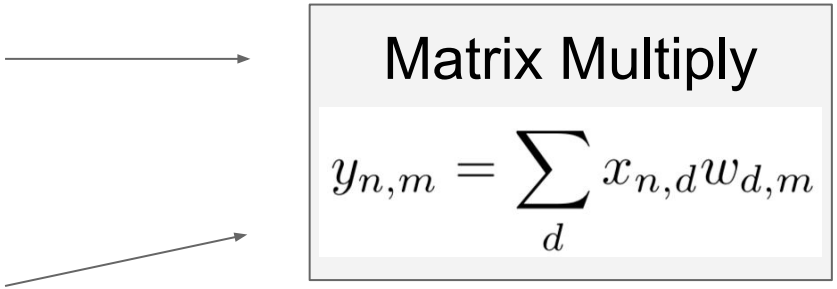
Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 **1** -3]
[-3 4 2]

w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 3 2]
[3 2 1 -2]



y: [N×M]

[**13 9 -2 -6**]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
[-8 1 4 6]

Jacobians:

dy/dx: [(N×D)×(N×M)]

dy/dw: [(D×M)×(N×M)]

For a neural net we may have
N=64, D=M=4096
Each Jacobian takes ~256 GB of
memory! Must work with them implicitly!

Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 **1** -3]
[-3 4 2]

w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 3 2]
[3 2 1 -2]

Matrix Multiply

$$y_{n,m} = \sum_d x_{n,d} w_{d,m}$$

y: [N×M]

[**13 9 -2 -6**]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
[-8 1 4 6]

Q: What parts of y are affected by one element of x?

Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 **1** -3]
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w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 3 2]
[3 2 1 -2]

Matrix Multiply

$$y_{n,m} = \sum_d x_{n,d} w_{d,m}$$

y: [N×M]

[**13 9 -2 -6**]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
[-8 1 4 6]

Q: What parts of y are affected by one element of x?

A: $x_{n,d}$ affects the whole row $y_{n,\cdot}$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{n,d}} = \sum_m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{n,m}} \frac{\partial y_{n,m}}{\partial x_{n,d}}$$

Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 **1** -3]
[-3 4 2]

w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 3 2]
[3 2 1 -2]

Matrix Multiply

$$y_{n,m} = \sum_d x_{n,d} w_{d,m}$$

y: [N×M]

[**13** **9** **-2** **-6**]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
[-8 1 4 6]

Q: What parts of y are affected by one element of x?

A: $x_{n,d}$ affects the whole row $y_{n,\cdot}$

Q: How much does $x_{n,d}$ affect $y_{n,m}$?

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{n,d}} = \sum_m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{n,m}} \frac{\partial y_{n,m}}{\partial x_{n,d}}$$

Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 **1** -3]
[-3 4 2]

w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 3 2]
[3 2 1 -2]

Matrix Multiply

$$y_{n,m} = \sum_d x_{n,d} w_{d,m}$$

y: [N×M]

[**13** 9 **-2** **-6**]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
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Q: What parts of y are affected by one element of x?
A: $x_{n,d}$ affects the whole row $y_{n,\cdot}$

Q: How much does $x_{n,d}$ affect $y_{n,m}$?
A: $w_{d,m}$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{n,d}} = \sum_m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{n,m}} \frac{\partial y_{n,m}}{\partial x_{n,d}} = \sum_m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{n,m}} w_{d,m}$$

Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 1 -3]
[-3 4 2]

w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 3 2]
[3 2 1 -2]

Matrix Multiply

$$y_{n,m} = \sum_d x_{n,d} w_{d,m}$$

y: [N×M]

[13 9 -2 -6]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
[-8 1 4 6]

Q: What parts of y are affected by one element of x?

A: $x_{n,d}$ affects the whole row $y_{n,.}$

Q: How much does $x_{n,d}$ affect $y_{n,m}$?

A: $w_{d,m}$

[N×D] [N×M] [M×D]

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\right) w^T$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{n,d}} = \sum_m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{n,m}} \frac{\partial y_{n,m}}{\partial x_{n,d}} = \sum_m \frac{\partial L}{\partial y_{n,m}} w_{d,m}$$

Backprop with Matrices

x: [N×D]

[2 **1** -3]
[-3 4 2]

w: [D×M]

[3 2 1 -1]
[2 1 **3** 2]
[3 2 1 -2]

Matrix Multiply

$$y_{n,m} = \sum_d x_{n,d} w_{d,m}$$

y: [N×M]

[**13 9 -2 -6**]
[5 2 17 1]

dL/dy: [N×M]

[2 3 -3 9]
[-8 1 4 6]

By similar logic:

[N×D] [N×M] [M×D]

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\right) w^T$$

[D×M] [D×N] [N×M]

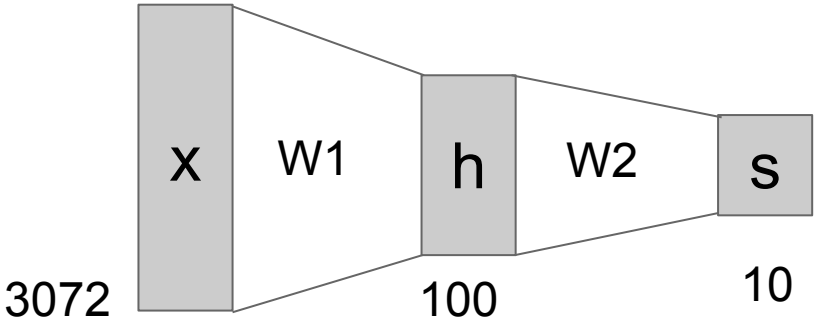
$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = x^T \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\right)$$

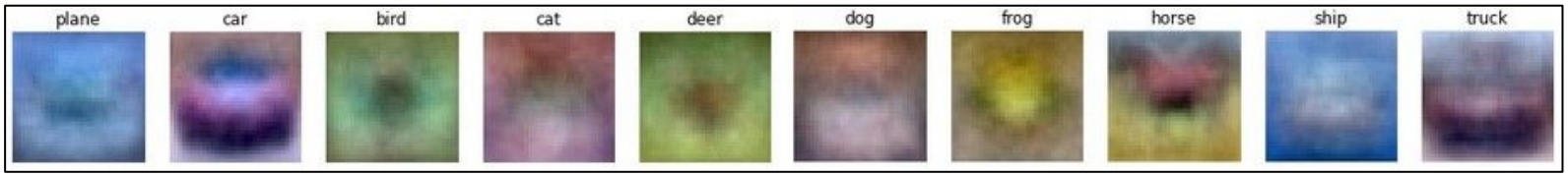
These formulas are easy to remember: they are the only way to make shapes match up!

Wrapping up: Neural Networks

Linear score function: $f = Wx$

2-layer Neural Network $f = W_2 \max(0, W_1 x)$

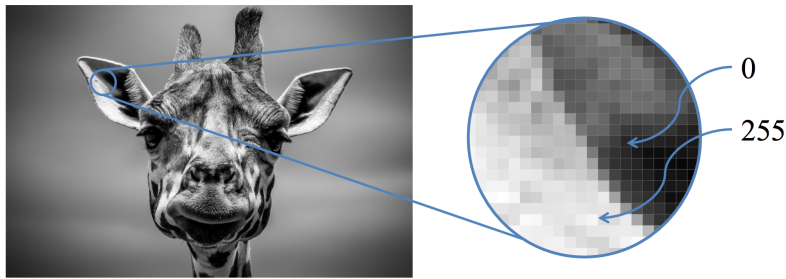




Как видит компьютер

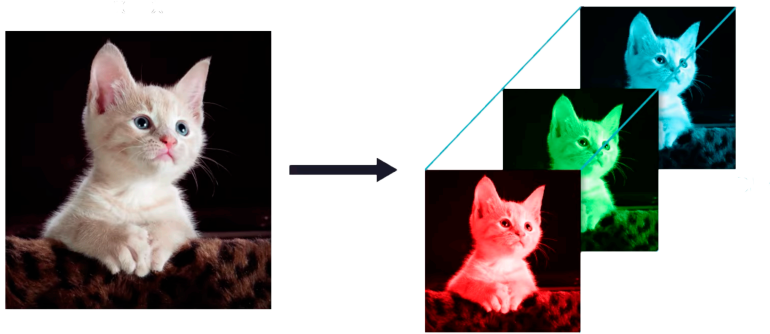
Картинка — тензор

- Каждая картинка — это матрица из пикселей
- Каждый пиксель обладает яркостью по шкале от 0 до 255

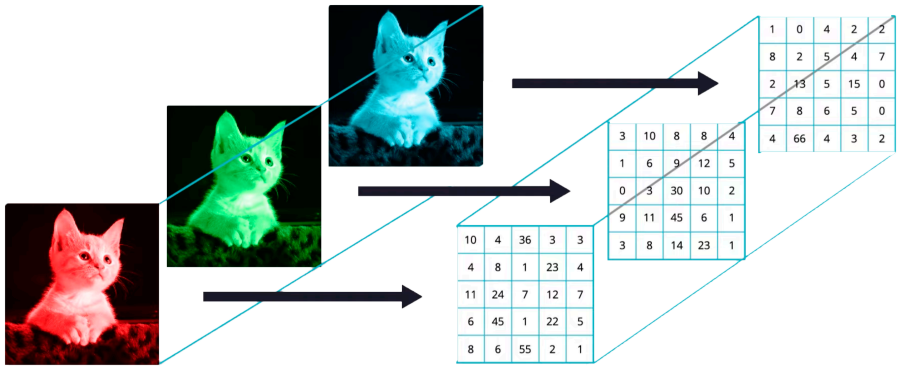


Картинка — тензор

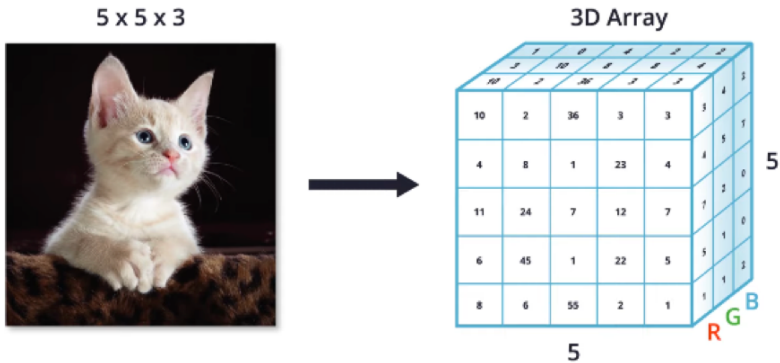
- Цветное изображение имеет три канала пикселей: красный, зелёный и синий (rgb), размерность изображения $5 \times 5 \times 3$



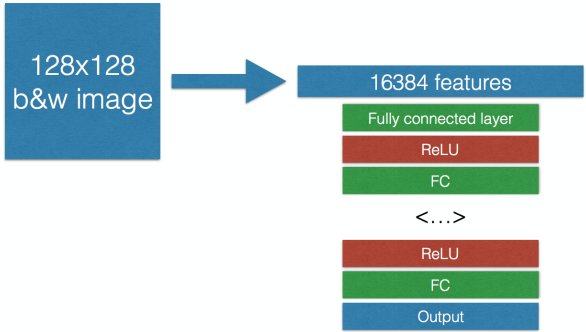
Картинка — тензор



Картинка — тензор



Полносвязная сеть



- Очень много весов
- Теряется информация о взаимном расположении пикселей
- Изображение в разных местах картинки даёт разные веса

Свёртка

Next: Convolutional Neural Networks

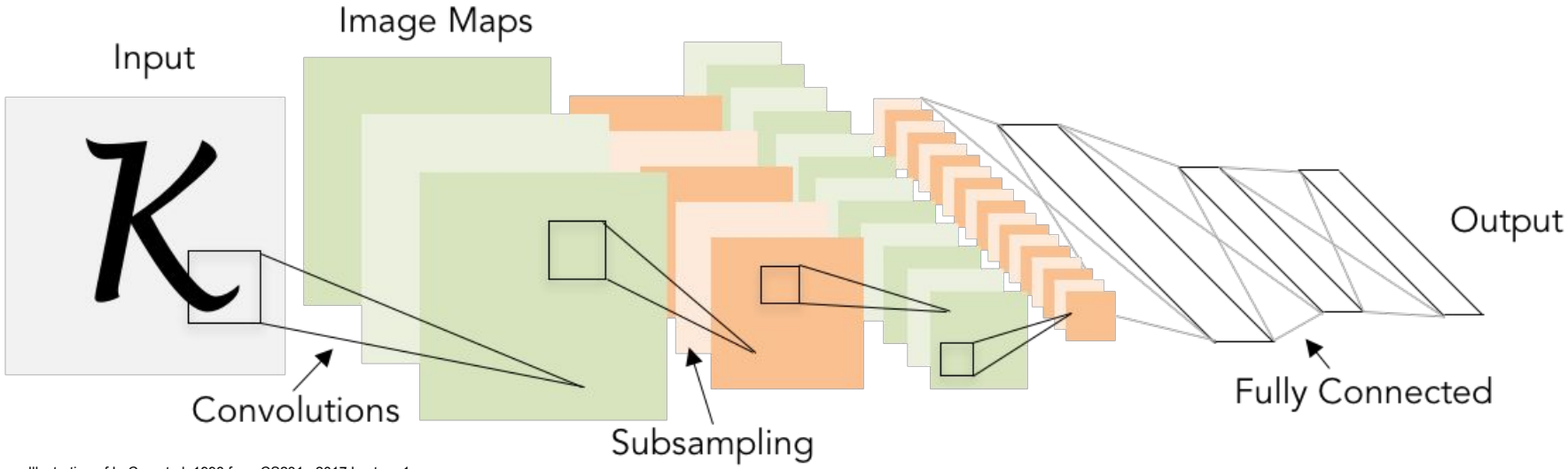


Illustration of LeCun et al. 1998 from CS231n 2017 Lecture 1

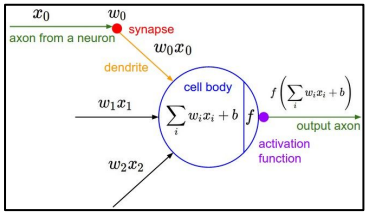
A bit of history...

The **Mark I Perceptron** machine was the first implementation of the perceptron algorithm.

The machine was connected to a camera that used 20×20 cadmium sulfide photocells to produce a 400-pixel image.

recognized
letters of the alphabet

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \cdot x + b > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

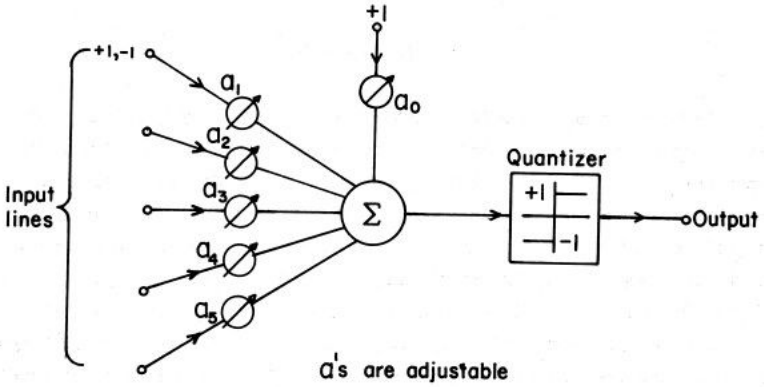


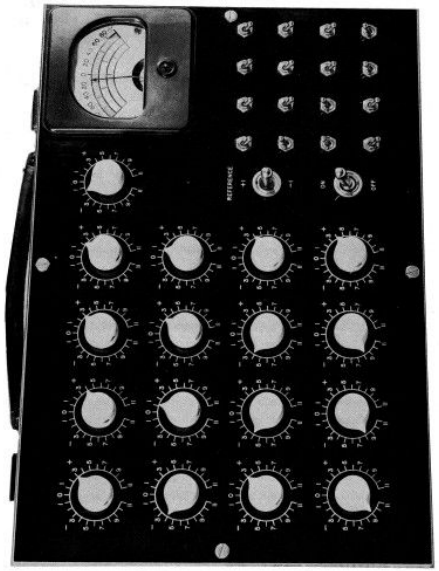
update rule:

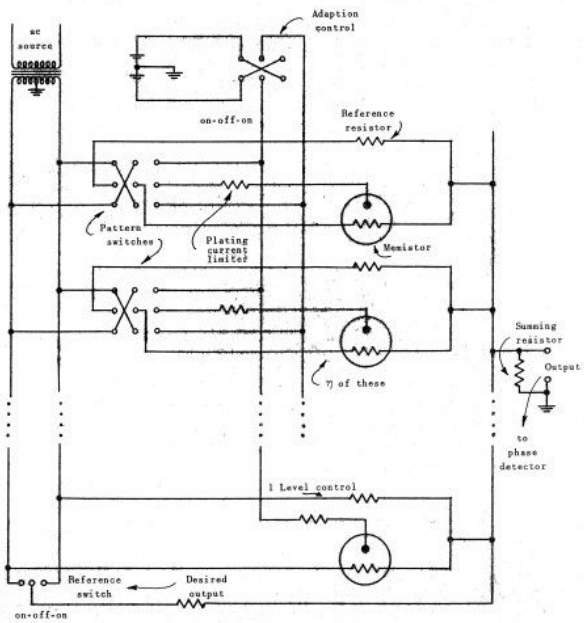
$$w_i(t+1) = w_i(t) + \alpha(d_j - y_j(t))x_{j,i},$$

Frank Rosenblatt, ~1957: Perceptron

A bit of history...







Widrow and Hoff, ~1960: Adaline/Madaline

These figures are reproduced from Widrow 1960, Stanford Electronics Laboratories Technical Report with permission from Stanford University Special Collections.

A bit of history...

$$\frac{\partial E_p}{\partial w_{ji}} = \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial o_{pj}} \frac{\partial o_{pj}}{\partial w_{ji}}$$

recognizable math

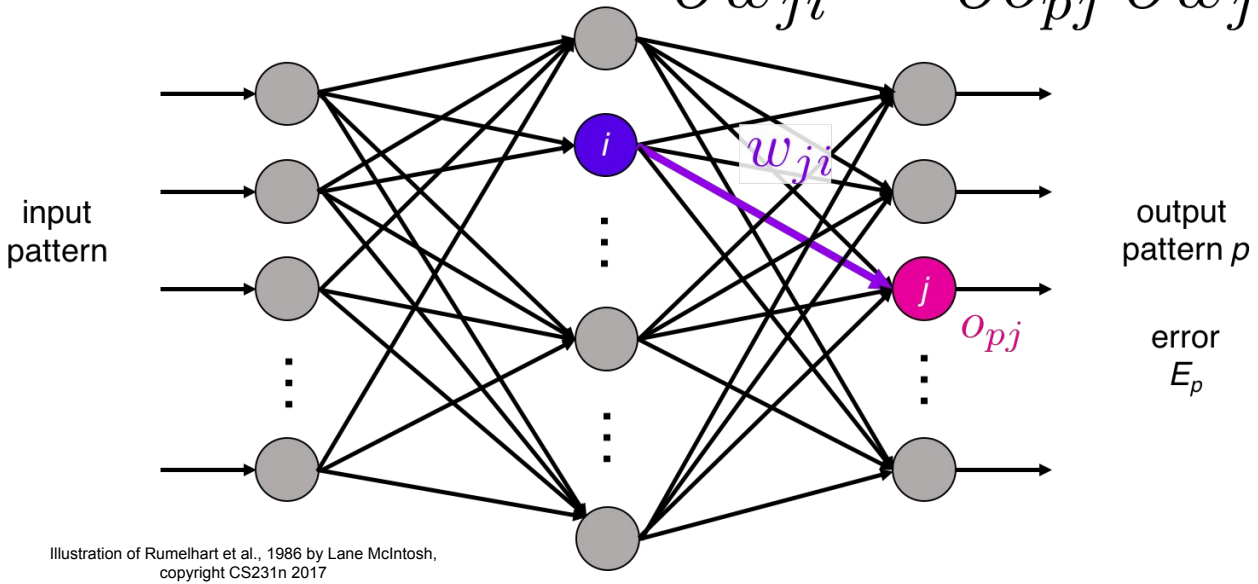


Illustration of Rumelhart et al., 1986 by Lane McIntosh, copyright CS231n 2017

Rumelhart et al., 1986: First time back-propagation became popular

A bit of history...

[Hinton and Salakhutdinov 2006]

Reinvigorated research in Deep Learning

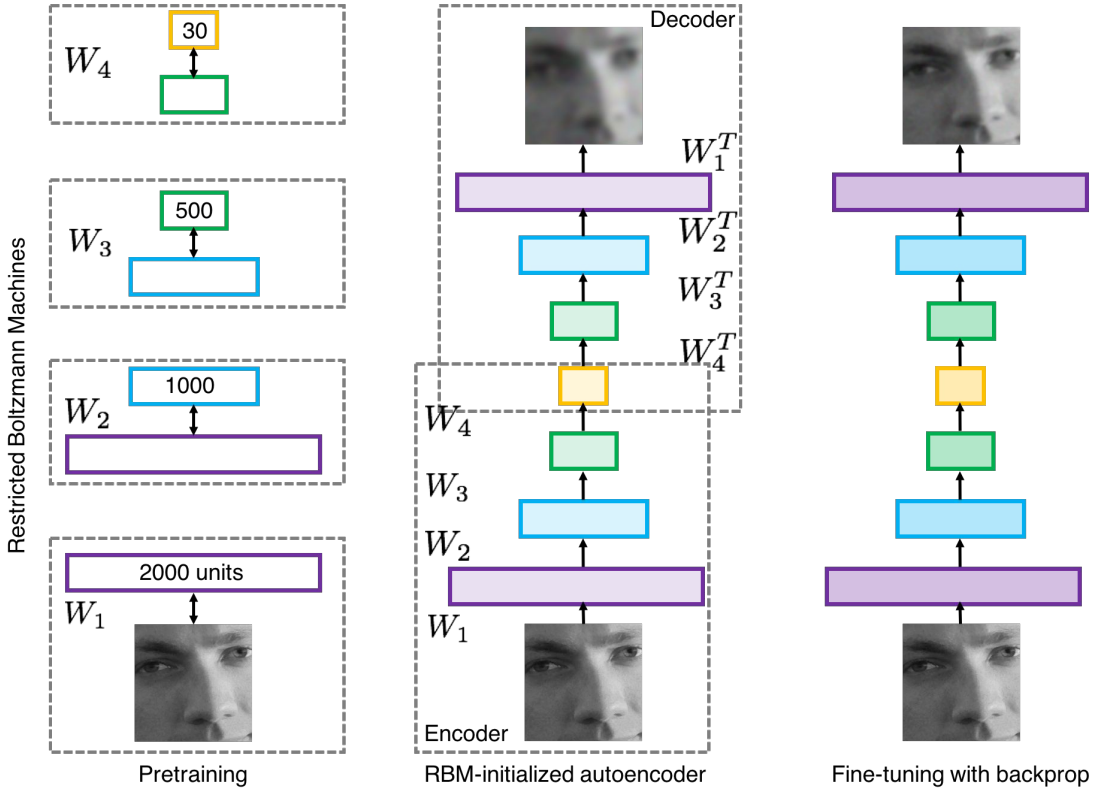


Illustration of Hinton and Salakhutdinov 2006 by Lane McIntosh, copyright CS231n 2017

First strong results

Acoustic Modeling using Deep Belief Networks
Abdel-rahman Mohamed, George Dahl, Geoffrey Hinton, 2010
Context-Dependent Pre-trained Deep Neural Networks for Large Vocabulary Speech Recognition
George Dahl, Dong Yu, Li Deng, Alex Acero, 2012

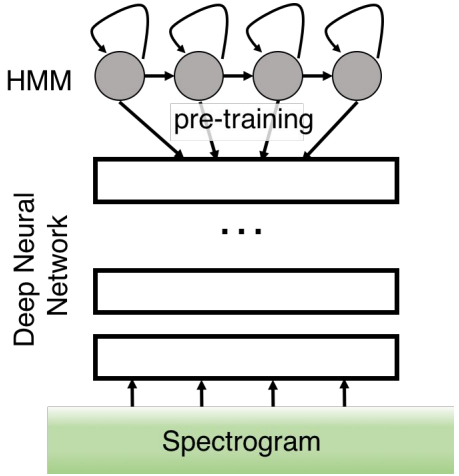
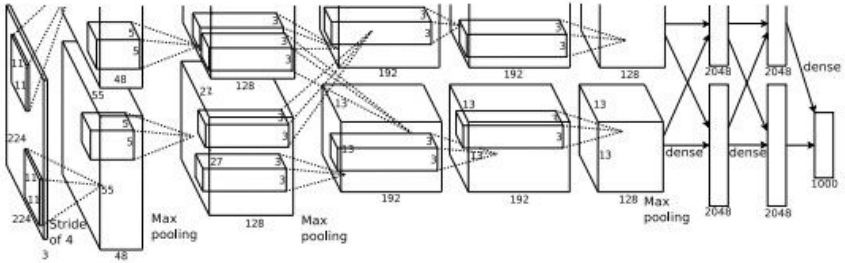
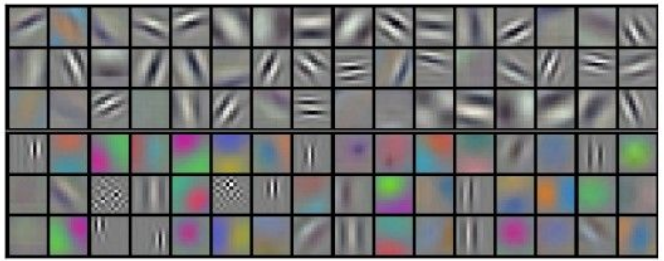


Illustration of Dahl et al. 2012 by Lane McIntosh, copyright CS231n 2017

Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks
Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, Geoffrey E Hinton, 2012





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

A bit of history:

Hubel & Wiesel,

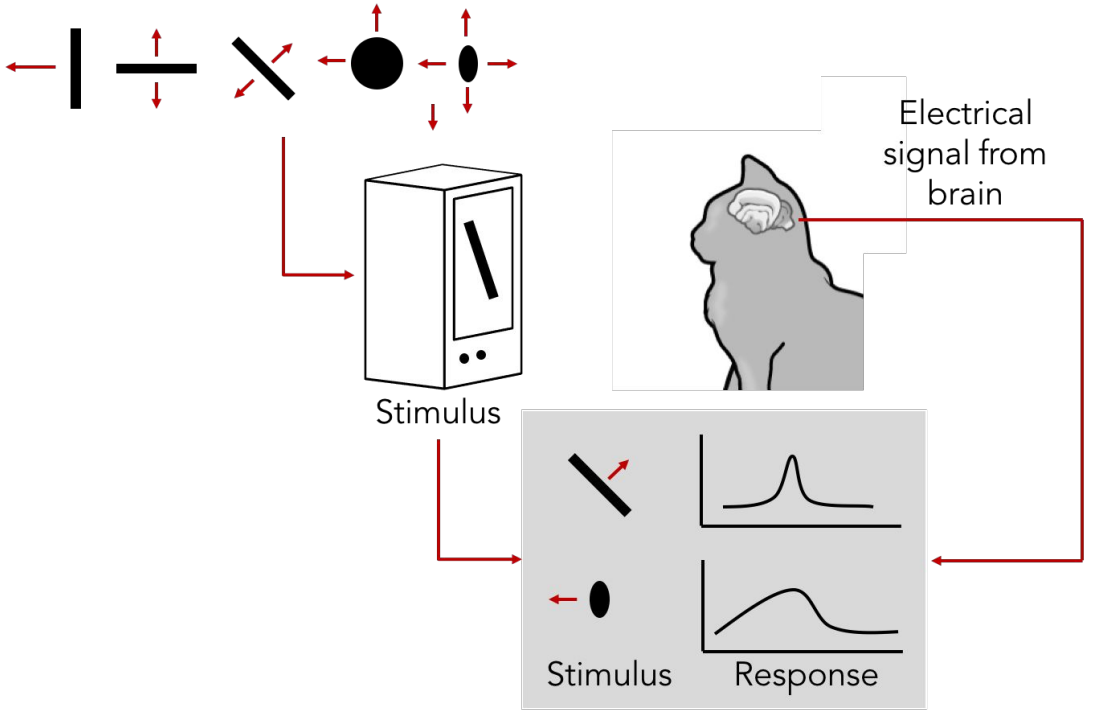
1959

RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE NEURONES IN
THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

1962

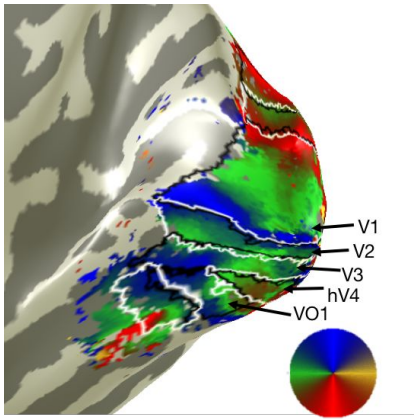
RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR INTERACTION
AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN
THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

1968...

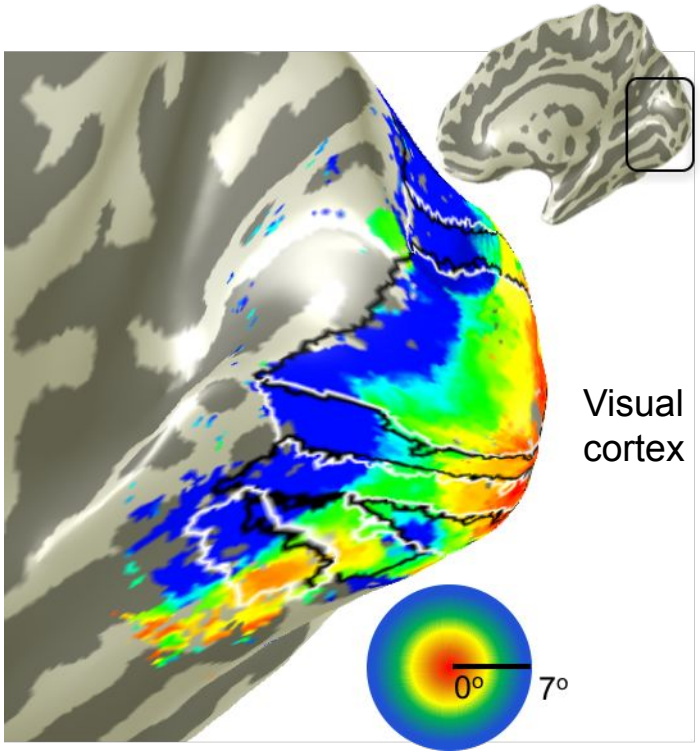


A bit of history

Topographical mapping in the cortex:
nearby cells in cortex represent
nearby regions in the visual field



Human brain



Retinotopy images courtesy of Jesse Gomez in the Stanford Vision & Perception Neuroscience Lab.

Hierarchical organization

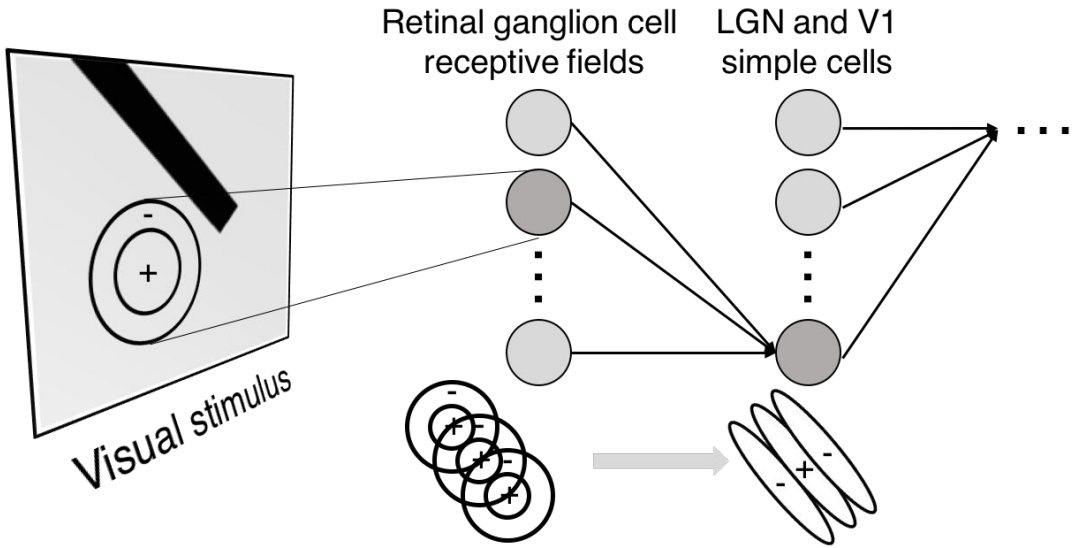
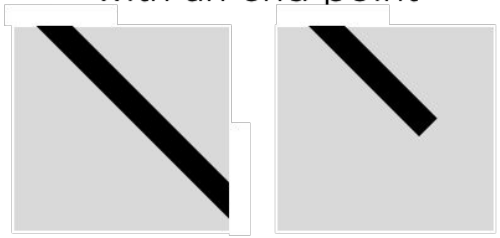


Illustration of hierarchical organization in early visual pathways by Lane McIntosh, copyright CS231n 2017

Simple cells:
Response to light orientation

Complex cells:
Response to light orientation and movement

Hypercomplex cells:
response to movement with an end point

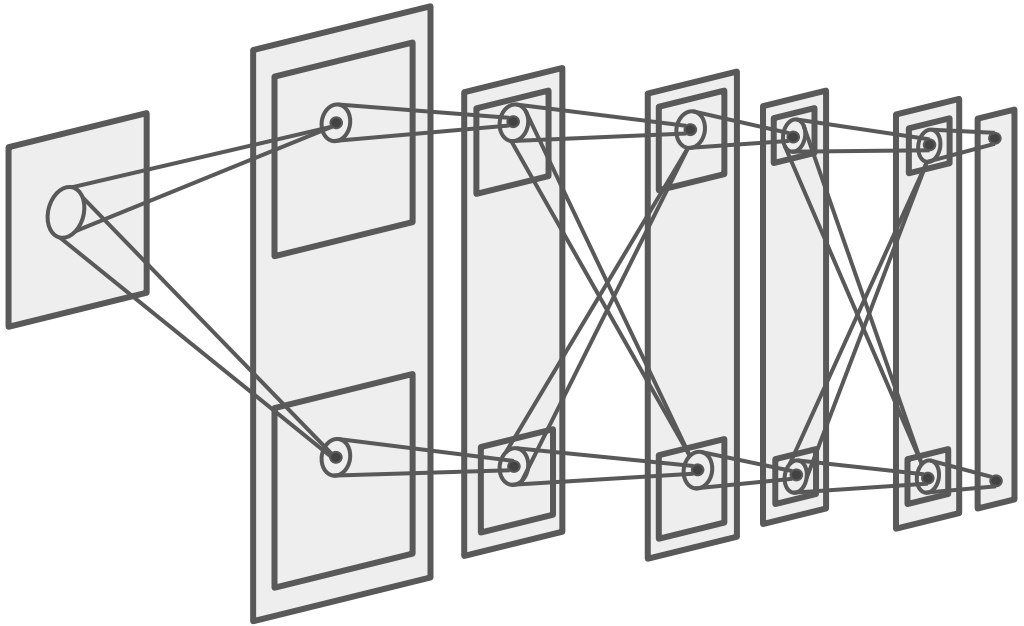


No response

Response (end point)

A bit of history:

Neocognitron
[Fukushima 1980]

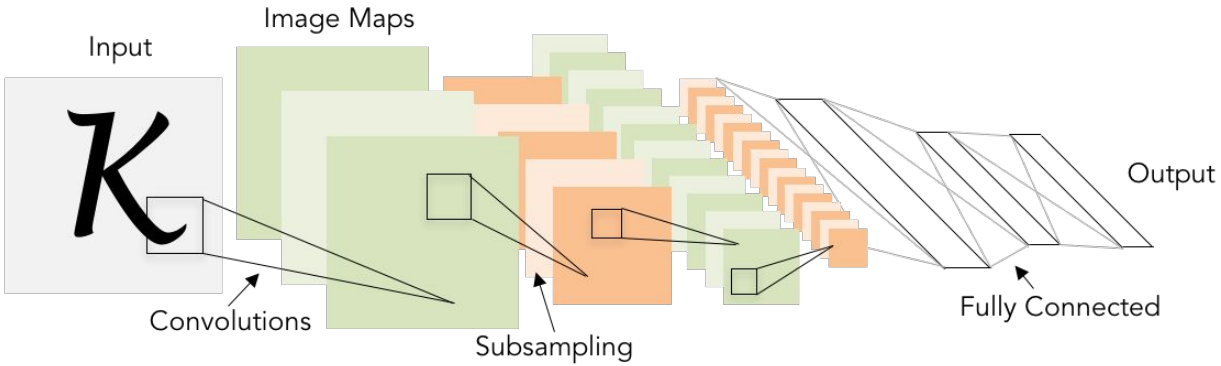


“sandwich” architecture (SCSCSC…)
simple cells: modifiable parameters
complex cells: perform pooling

A bit of history:

Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition

[LeCun, Bottou, Bengio, Haffner 1998]

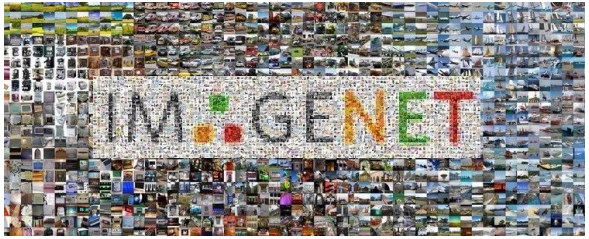


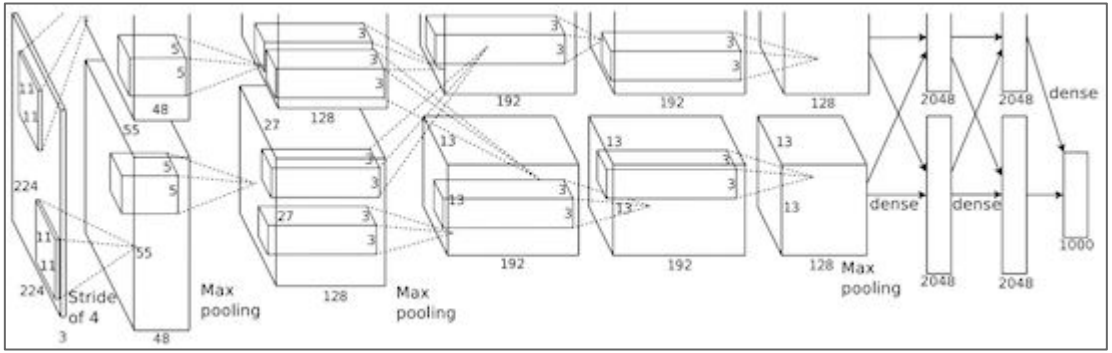
LeNet-5

A bit of history:

ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

[Krizhevsky, Sutskever, Hinton, 2012]



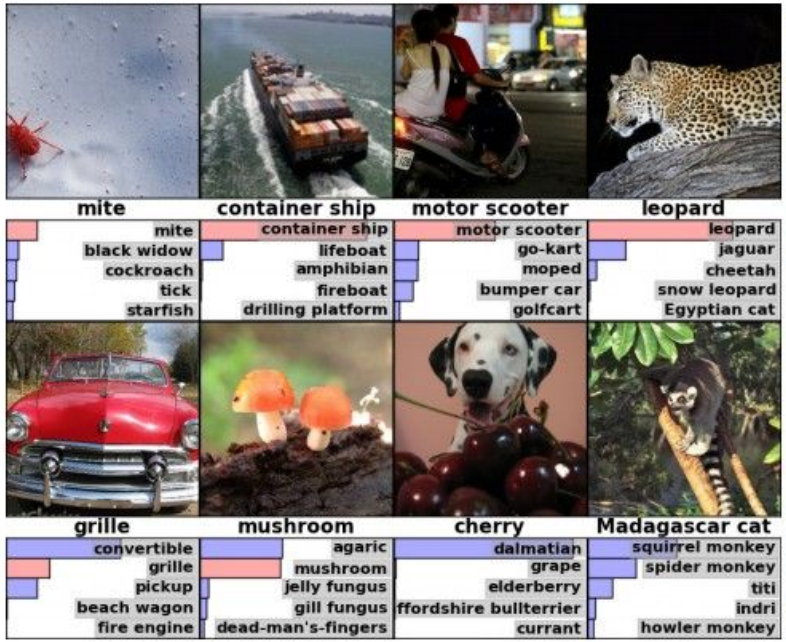


"AlexNet"

Fast-forward to today: ConvNets are everywhere

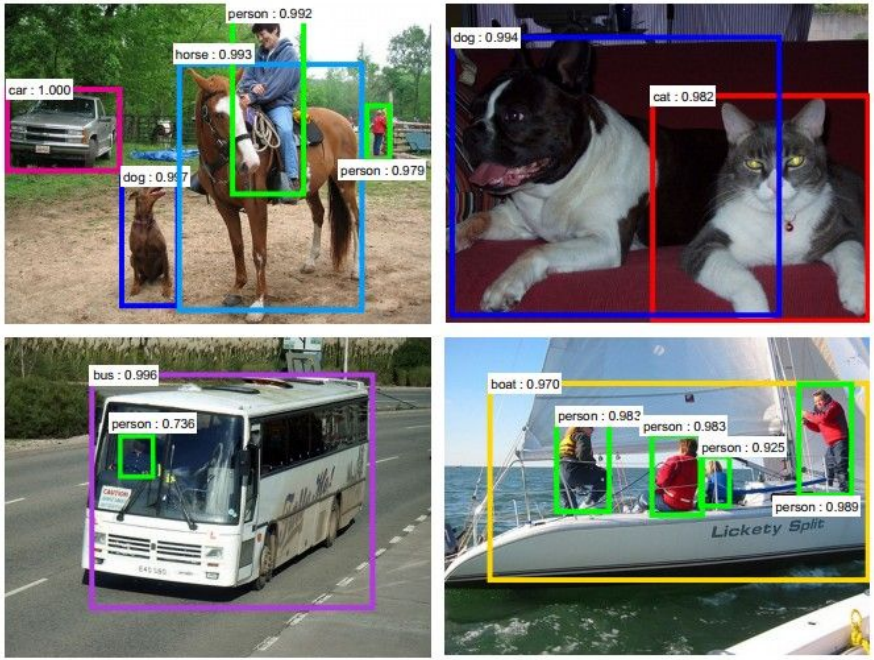
Classification

Retrieval



Fast-forward to today: ConvNets are everywhere

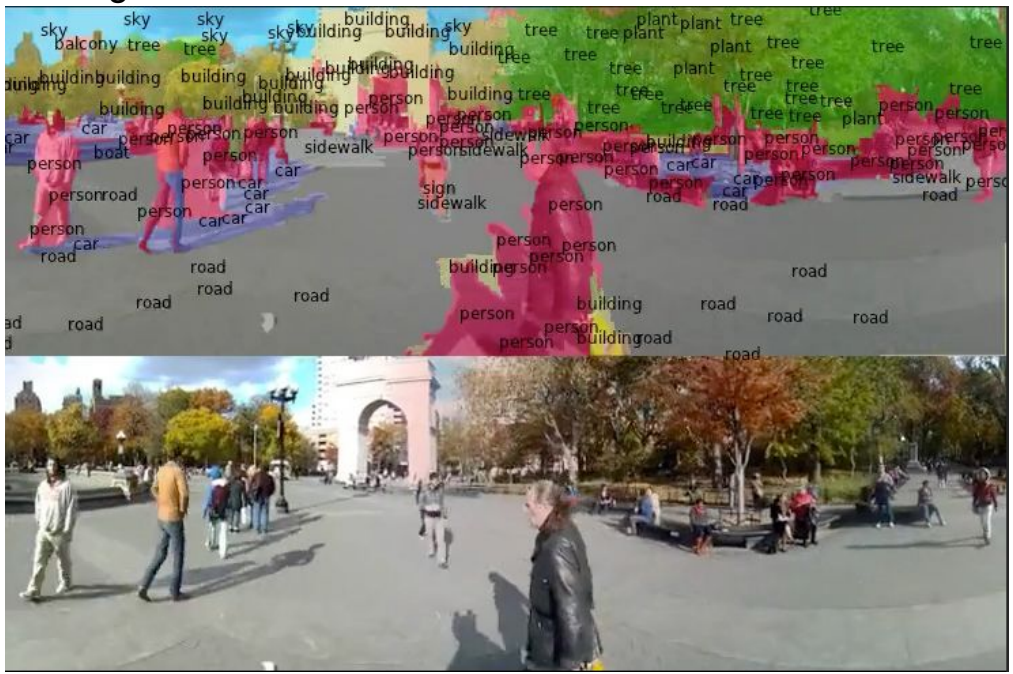
Detection



Figures copyright Shaoqing Ren, Kaiming He, Ross Girschick, 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]

Fast-forward to today: ConvNets are everywhere

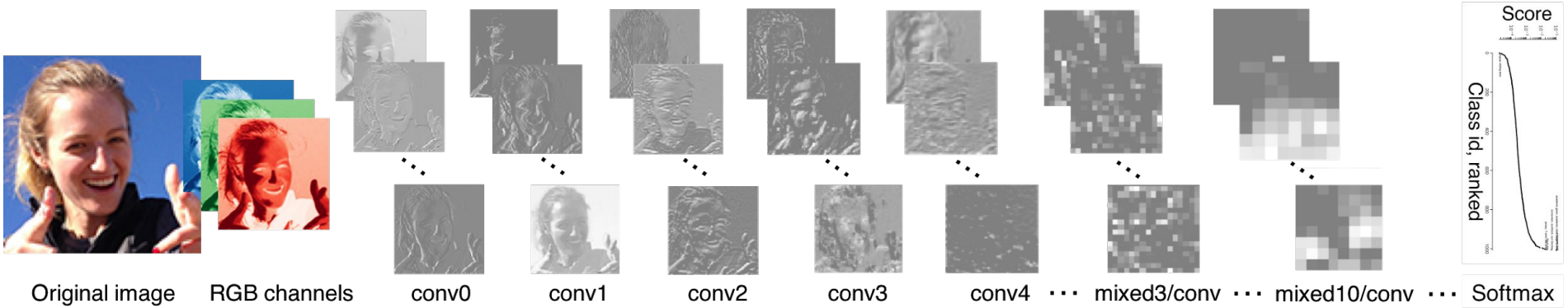
Photo by Lane McIntosh. Copyright CS231n 2017.

self-driving cars

NVIDIA Tesla line
(these are the GPUs on rye01.stanford.edu)

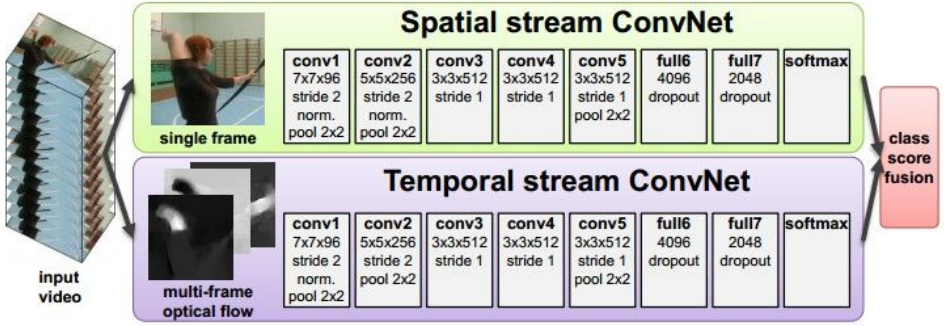
Note that for embedded systems a typical setup would involve NVIDIA Tegras, with integrated GPU and ARM-based CPU cores.

Fast-forward to today: ConvNets are everywhere



[Taigman et al. 2014]

Activations of inception-v3 architecture [Szegedy et al. 2015] to image of Emma McIntosh, used with permission. Figure and architecture not from Taigman et al. 2014.



[Simonyan et al. 2014]

Figures copyright Simonyan et al., 2014.
Reproduced with permission.

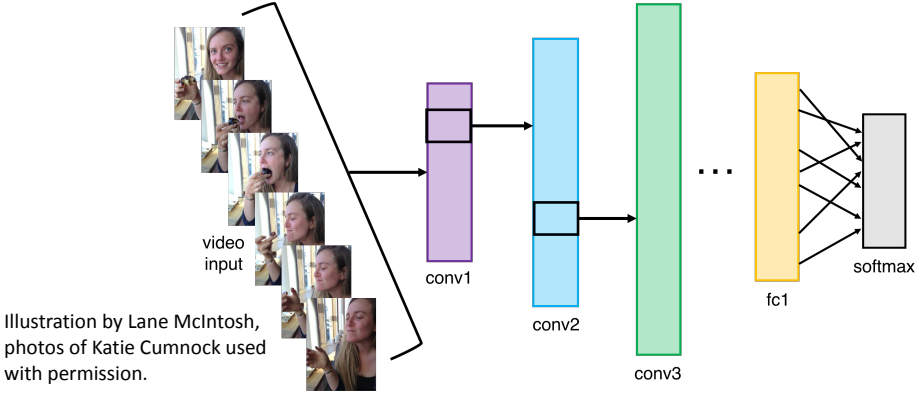
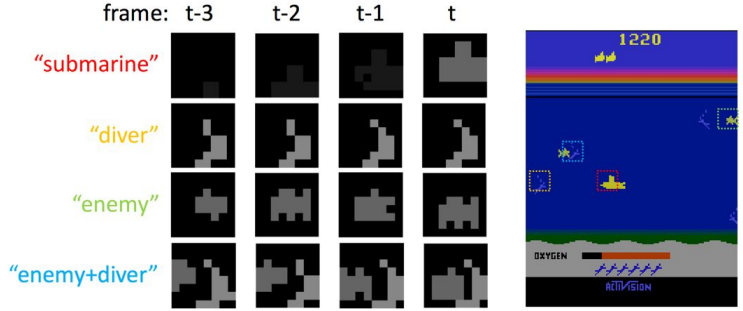


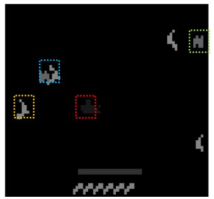
Illustration by Lane McIntosh, photos of Katie Cumnock used with permission.

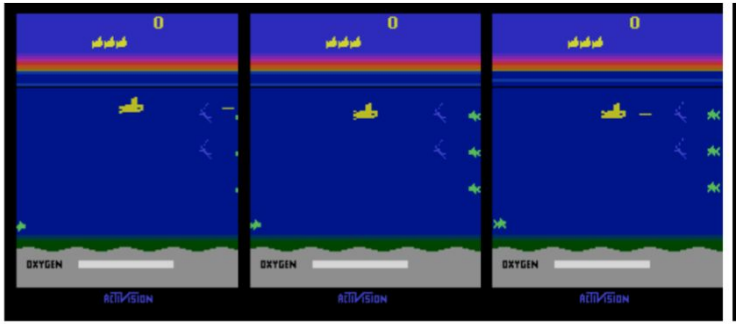
Fast-forward to today: ConvNets are everywhere

Images are examples of pose estimation, not actually from Toshev & Szegedy 2014. Copyright Lane McIntosh.

[Toshev, Szegedy 2014]



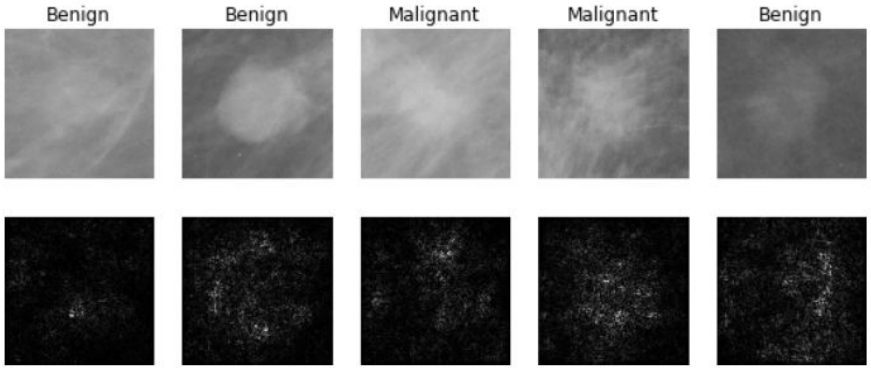




[Guo et al. 2014]

Figures copyright Xiaoxiao Guo, Satinder Singh, Honglak Lee, Richard Lewis, and Xiaoshi Wang, 2014. Reproduced with permission.

Fast-forward to today: ConvNets are everywhere



[Levy et al. 2016]

[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.

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Whale recognition, Kaggle Challenge

Photo and figure by Lane McIntosh; not actual example from Mnih and Hinton, 2010 paper.

Mnih and Hinton, 2010

Image Captioning

[Vinyals et al., 2015]
[Karpathy and Fei-Fei, 2015]

No errors

A white teddy bear sitting in the grass

A man riding a wave on top of a surfboard

Minor errors

A man in a baseball uniform throwing a ball

A cat sitting on a suitcase on the floor

Somewhat related

A woman is holding a cat in her hand

A woman standing on a beach holding a surfboard

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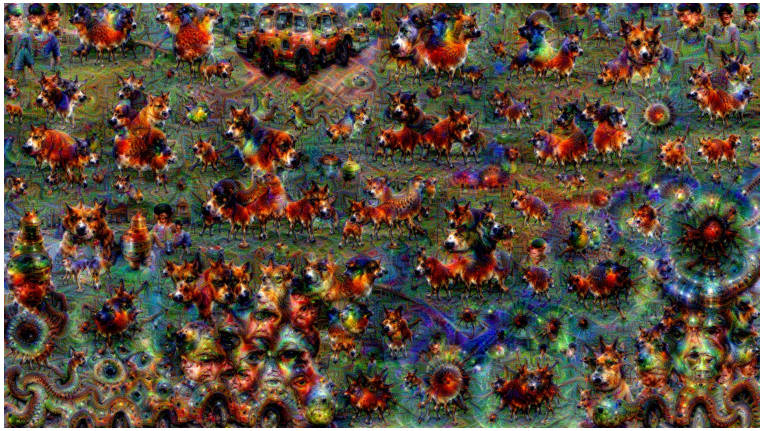
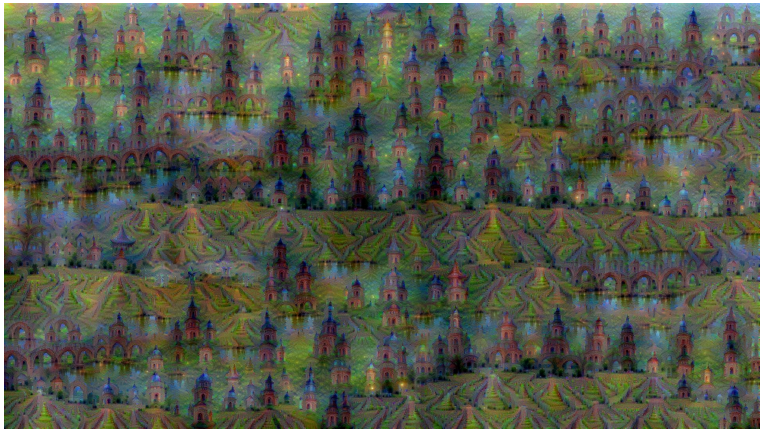
https://pixabay.com/en/luggage-antique-cat-1643010/
https://pixabay.com/en/teddy-plush-bears-cute-teddy-bear-1623436/
https://pixabay.com/en/surf-wave-summer-sport-litoral-1668716/
https://pixabay.com/en/woman-female-model-portrait-adult-983967/
https://pixabay.com/en/handstand-lake-meditation-496008/
https://pixabay.com/en/baseball-player-shortstop-infield-1045263/

Captions generated by Justin Johnson using Neuraltalk2





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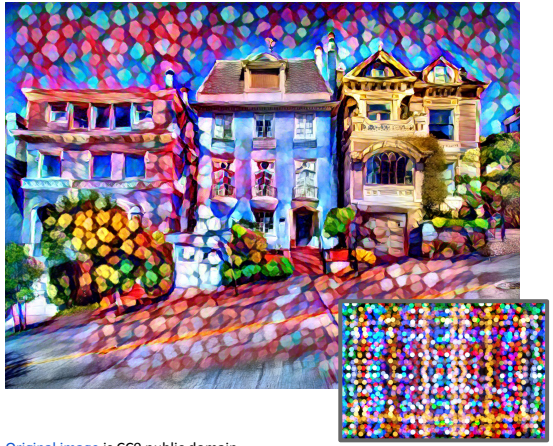

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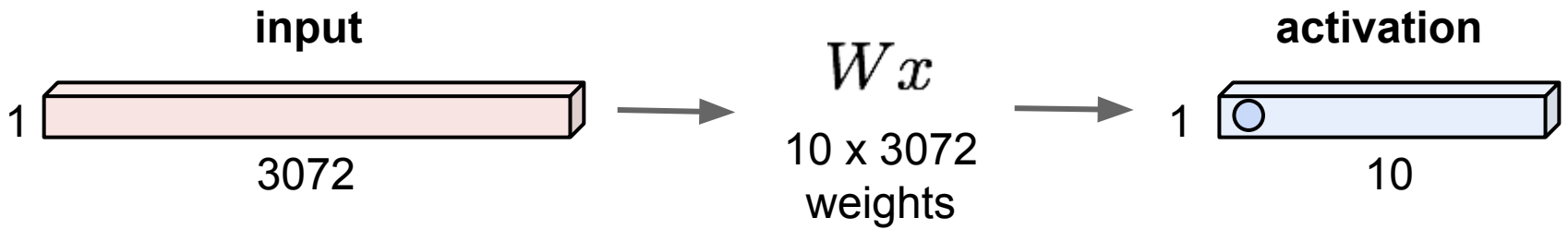
Gatys et al, “Image Style Transfer using Convolutional Neural Networks”, CVPR 2016
Gatys et al, “Controlling Perceptual Factors in Neural Style Transfer”, CVPR 2017

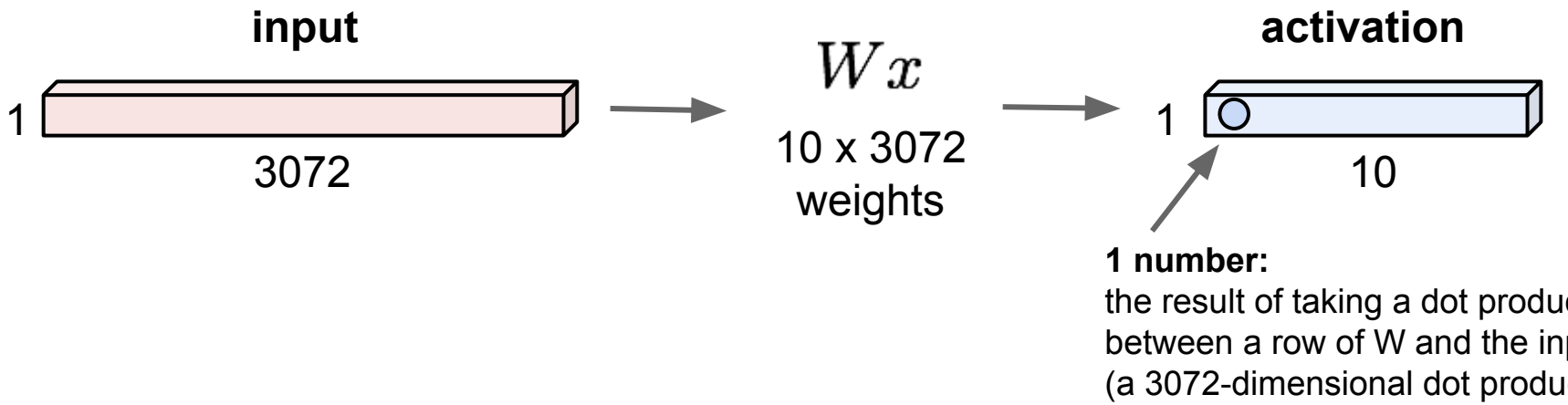
Recap: Fully Connected Layer

32x32x3 image -> stretch to 3072 x 1



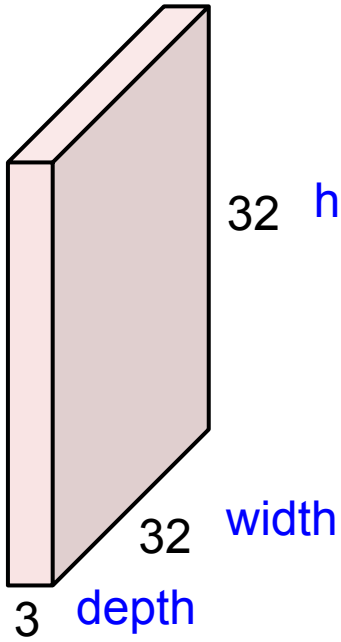
Fully Connected Layer

32x32x3 image -> stretch to 3072 x 1



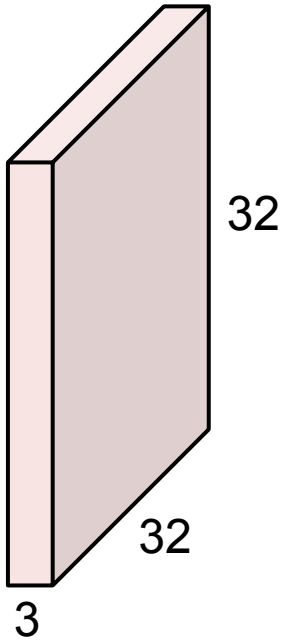
Convolution Layer

32x32x3 image -> preserve spatial structure

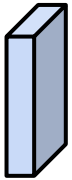


Convolution Layer

32x32x3 image



5x5x3 filter

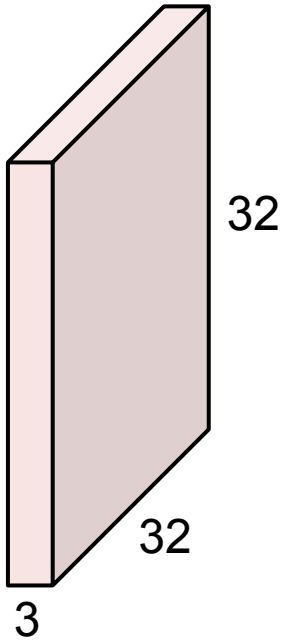


Convolve the filter with the image i.e. “slide over the image spatially, computing dot products”

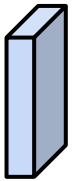
Convolution Layer

Filters always extend the full depth of the input volume

32x32x3 image

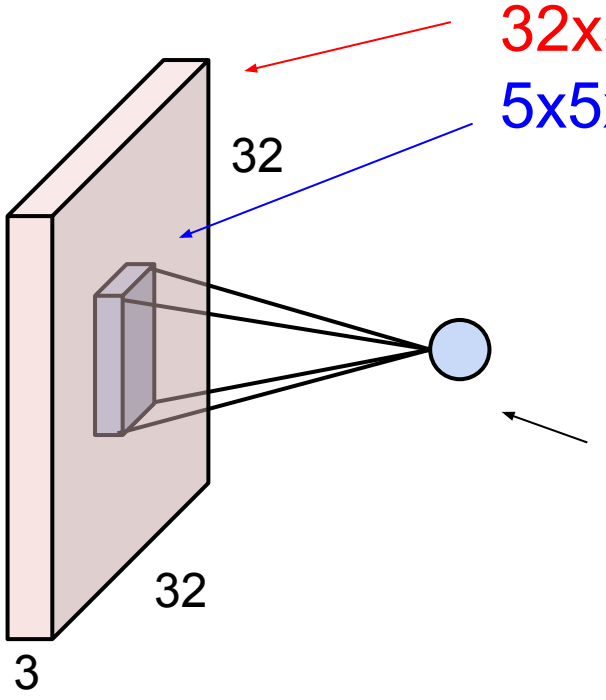


5x5x3 filter



Convolve the filter with the image i.e. “slide over the image spatially, computing dot products”

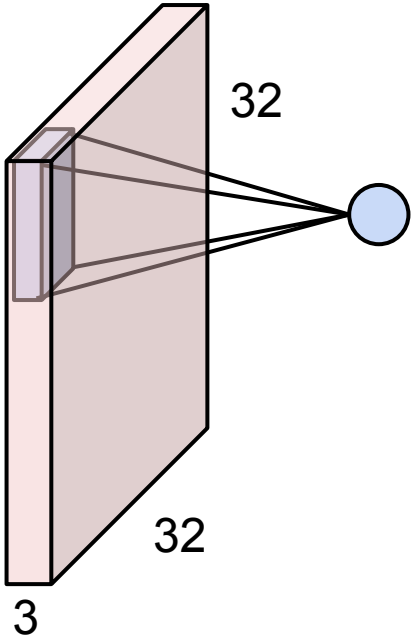
Convolution Layer



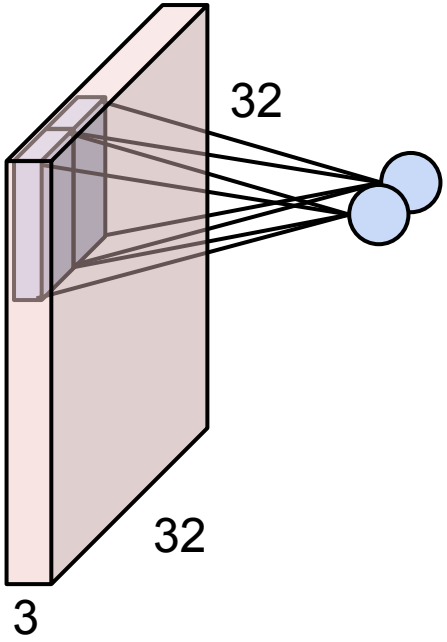
1 number:
the result of taking a dot product between the filter and a small 5x5x3 chunk of the image (i.e. 5*5*3 = 75-dimensional dot product + bias)

$$w^T x + b$$

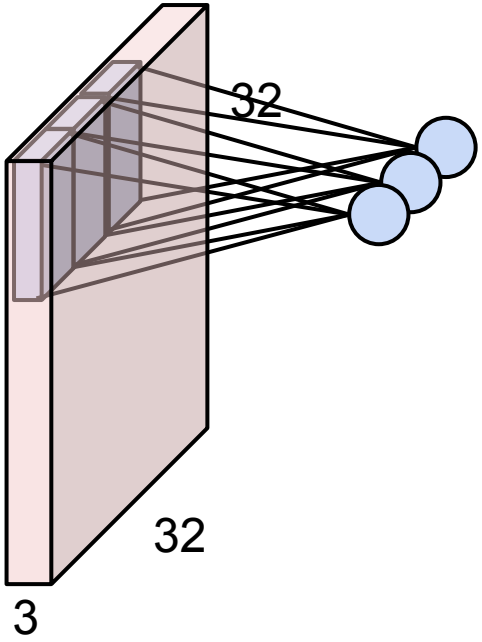
Convolution Layer



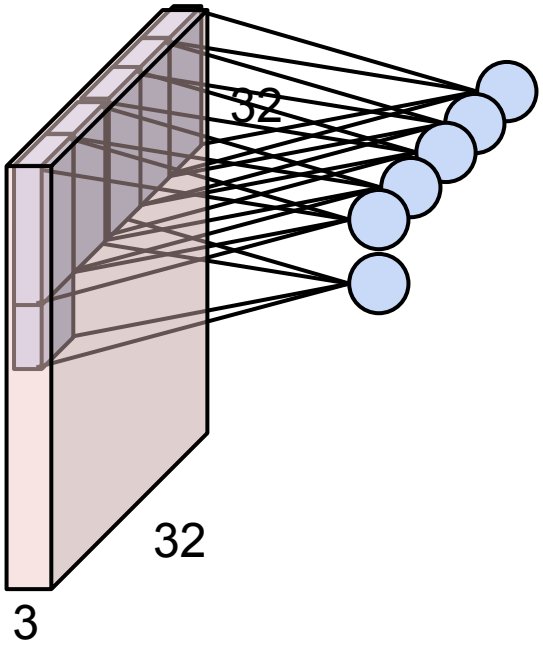
Convolution Layer



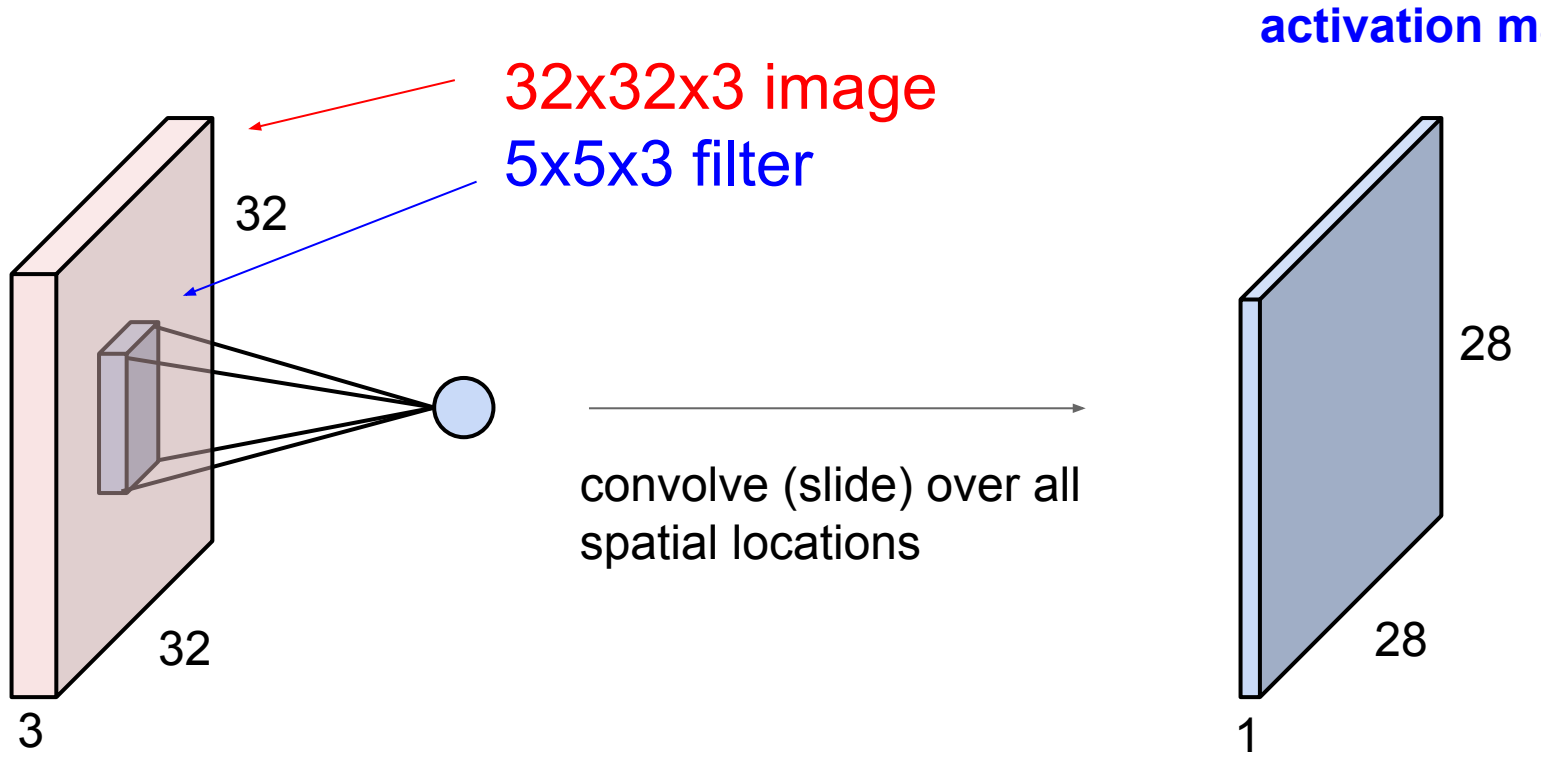
Convolution Layer



Convolution Layer



Convolution Layer

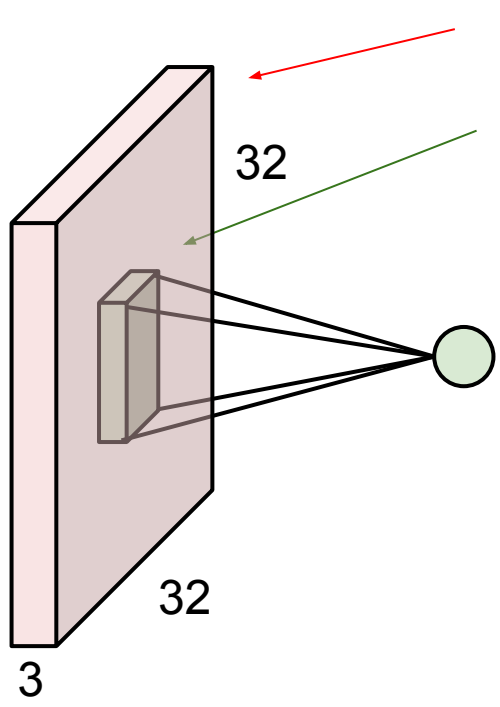


Карта активации = результат применения фильтров. Размер выходного слоя=(N−F+2P)/S+1

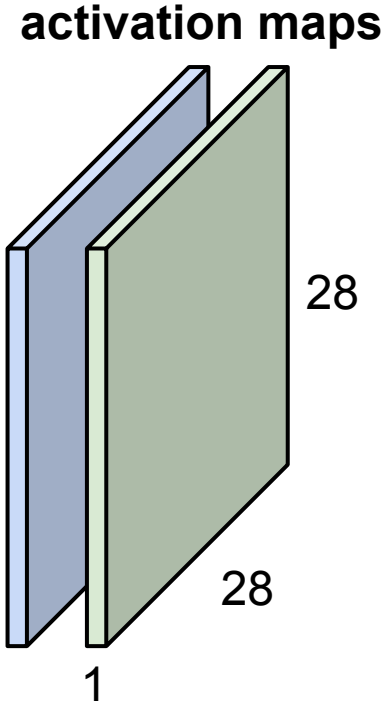
Где NN — размер входного изображения (например, 32x32), FF — размер фильтра (обычно квадратный, например, 5x5), PP — количество добавленных пикселей для паддинга (padding), SS — шаг (stride) свертки.

Convolution Layer

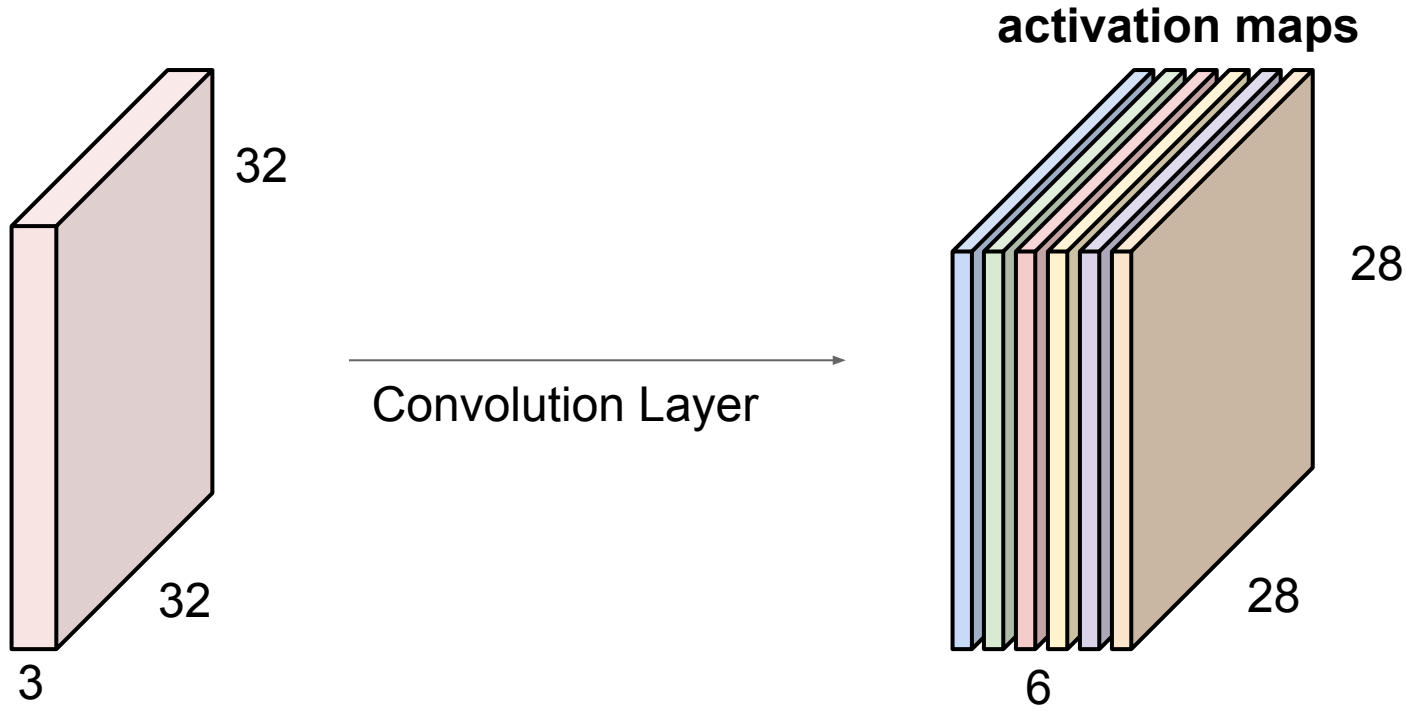
consider a second, green filter



convolve (slide) over all spatial locations

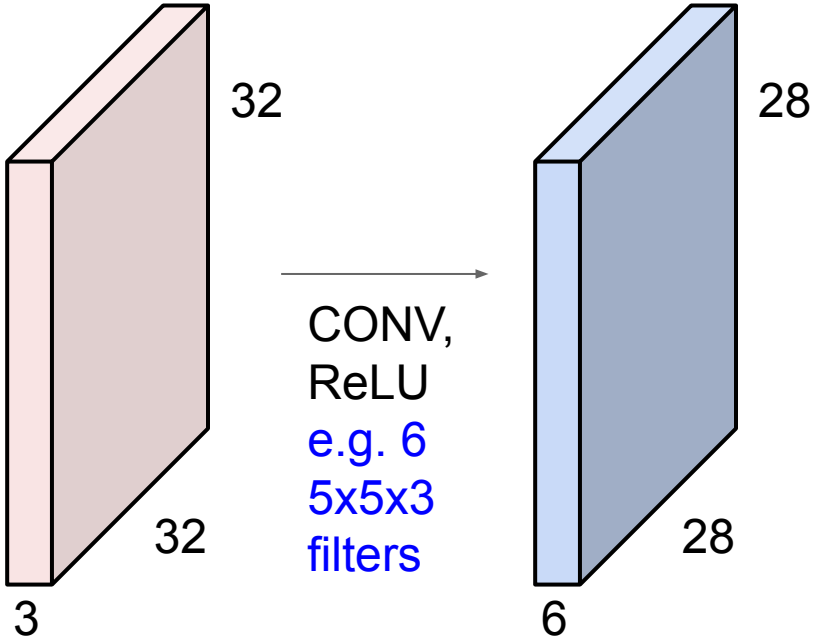


For example, if we had 6 5x5 filters, we'll get 6 separate activation maps:

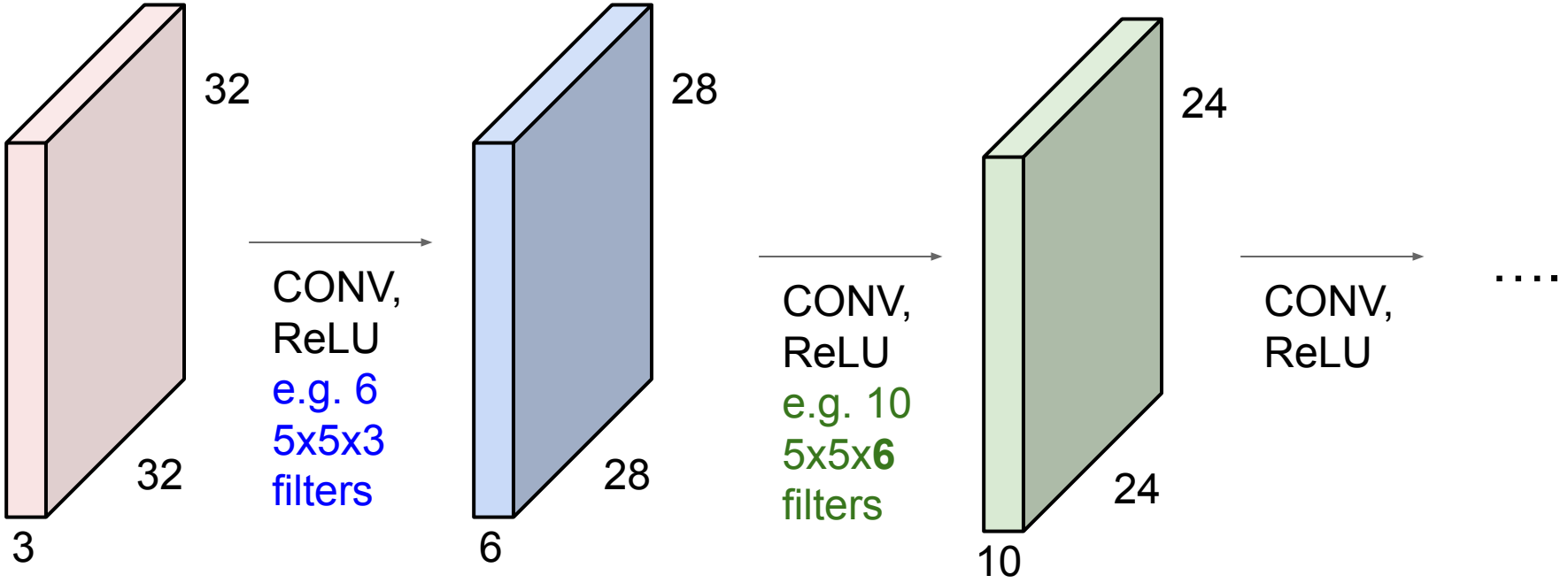


We stack these up to get a "new image" of size 28x28x6!

Preview: ConvNet is a sequence of Convolution Layers, interspersed with activation functions



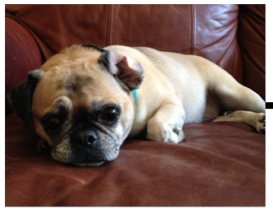
Preview: ConvNet is a sequence of Convolution Layers, interspersed with activation functions



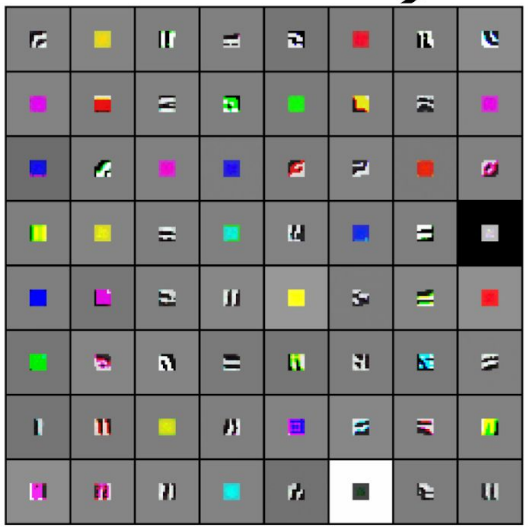
Preview

[Zeiler and Fergus 2013]

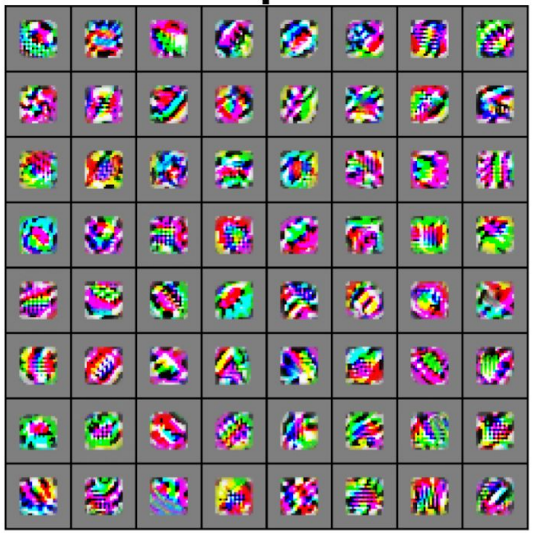
Visualization of VGG-16 by Lane McIntosh. VGG-16 architecture from [Simonyan and Zisserman 2014].



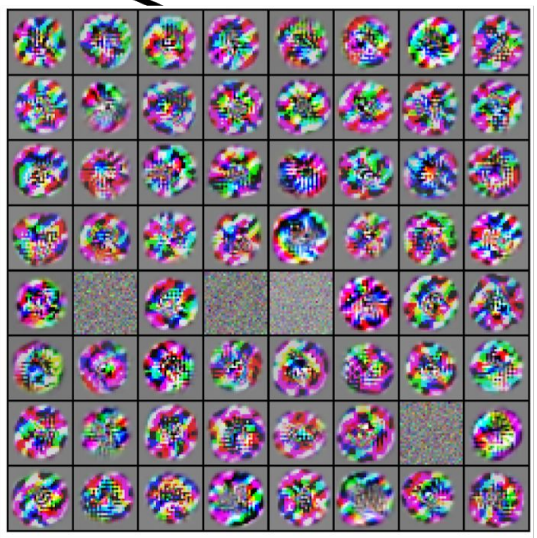
Low-level features → Mid-level features → High-level features → Linearly separable classifier



VGG-16 Conv1_1

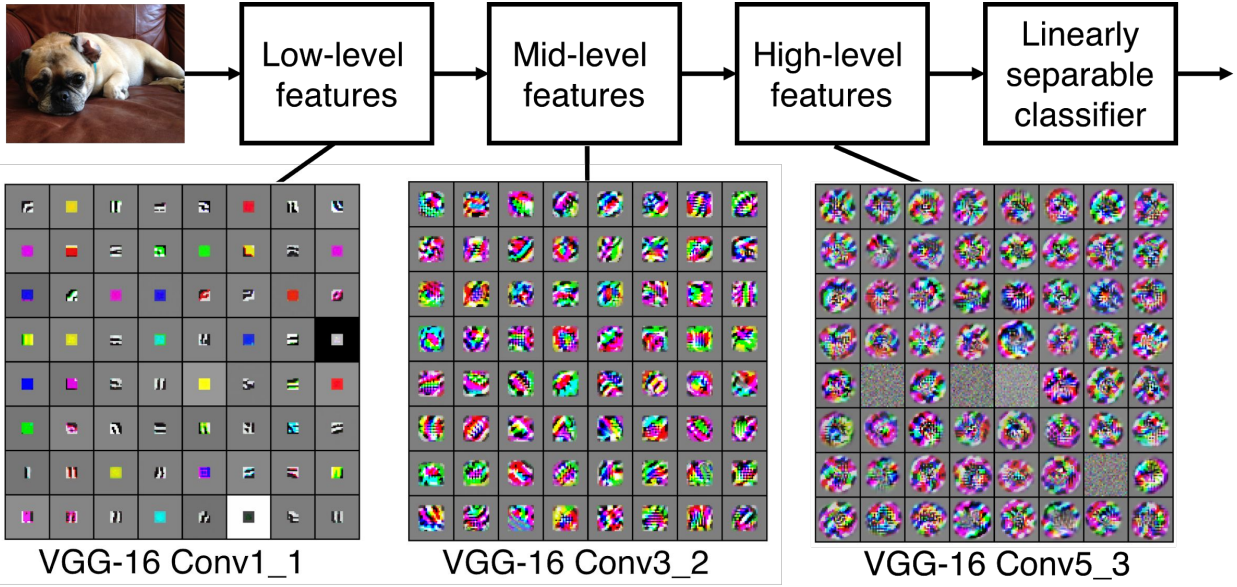


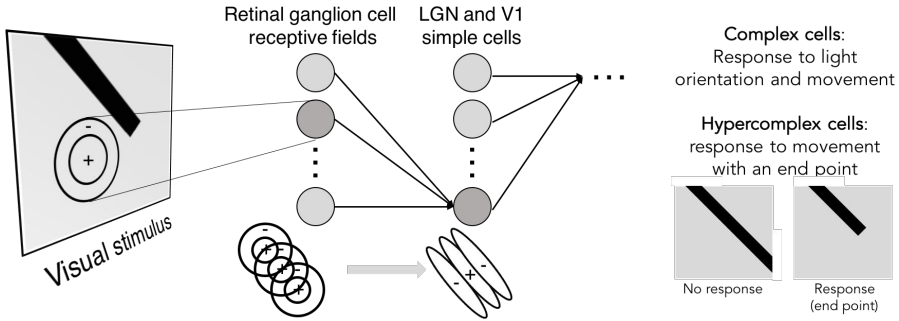
VGG-16 Conv3_2



VGG-16 Conv5_3

Preview


Low-level features
Mid-level features
High-level features
Linearly separable classifier
VGG-16 Conv1_1
VGG-16 Conv3_2
VGG-16 Conv5_3


Retinal ganglion cell receptive fields
LGN and V1 simple cells
Visual stimulus
Complex cells:
Response to light orientation and movement
Hypercomplex cells:
response to movement with an end point
No response
Response (end point)

one filter =>
one activation map

example 5x5 filters
(32 total)

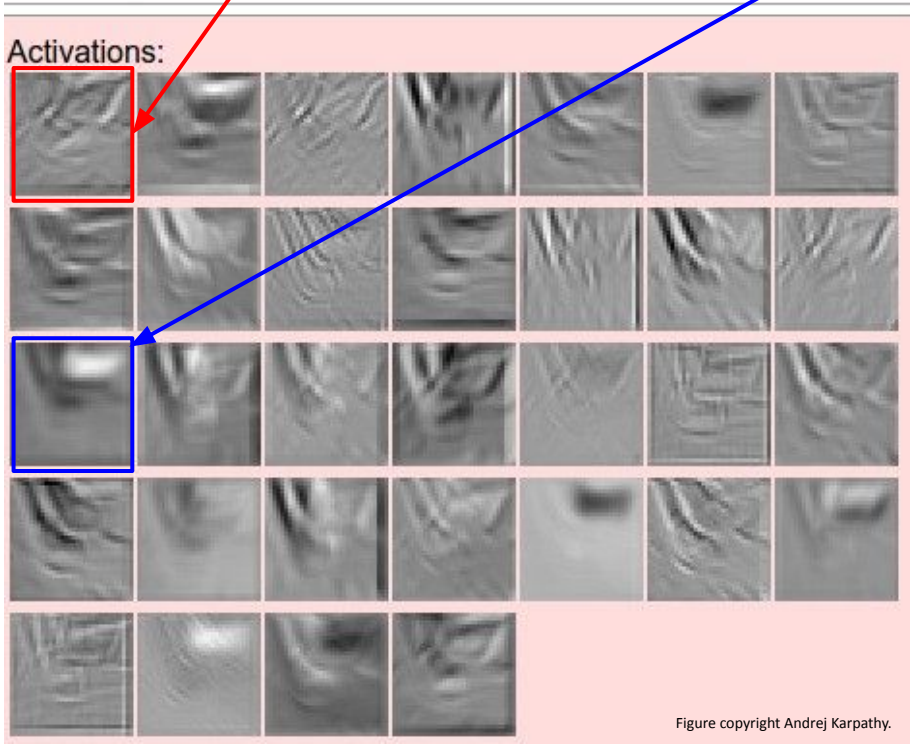


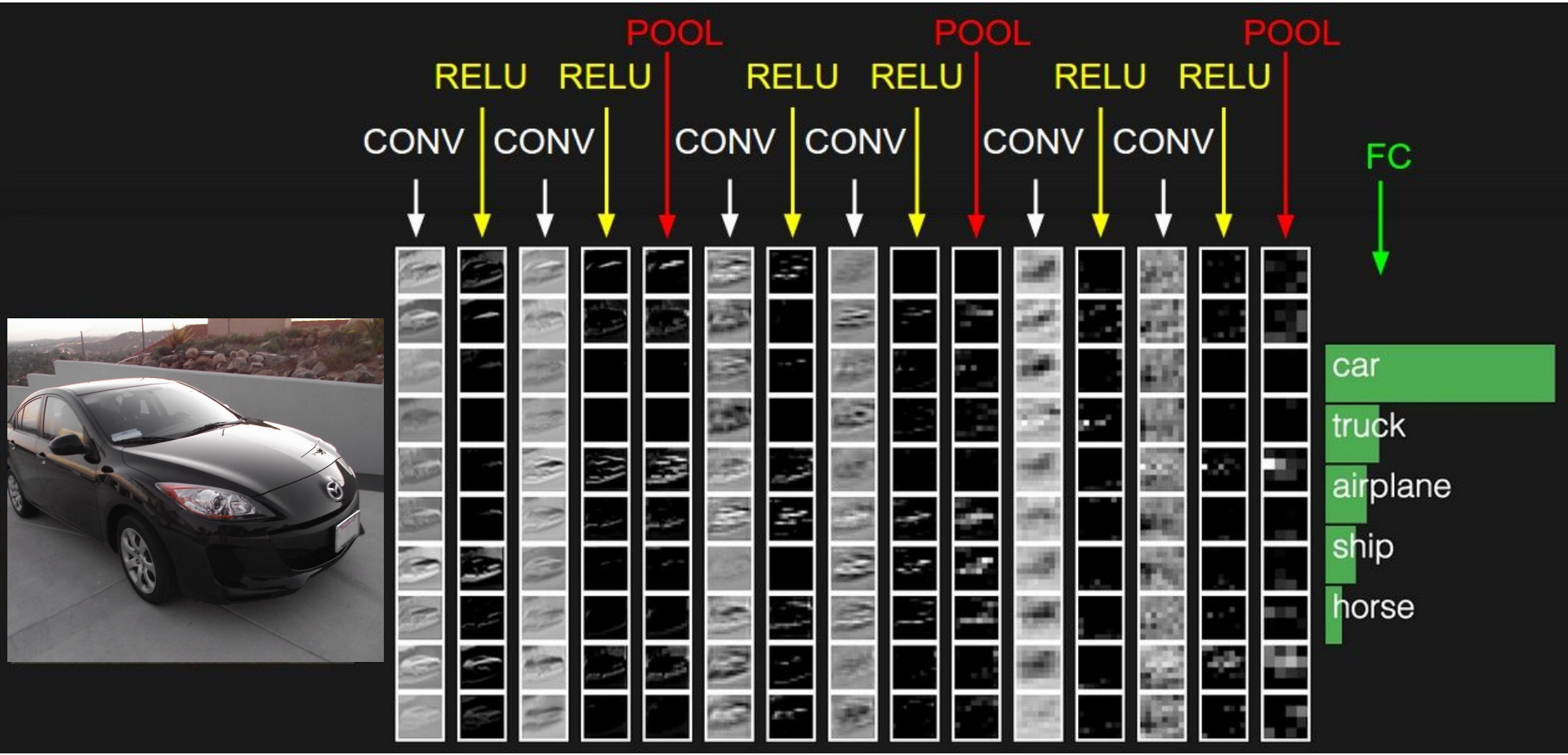
Figure copyright Andrej Karpathy.

We call the layer convolutional because it is related to convolution of two signals:

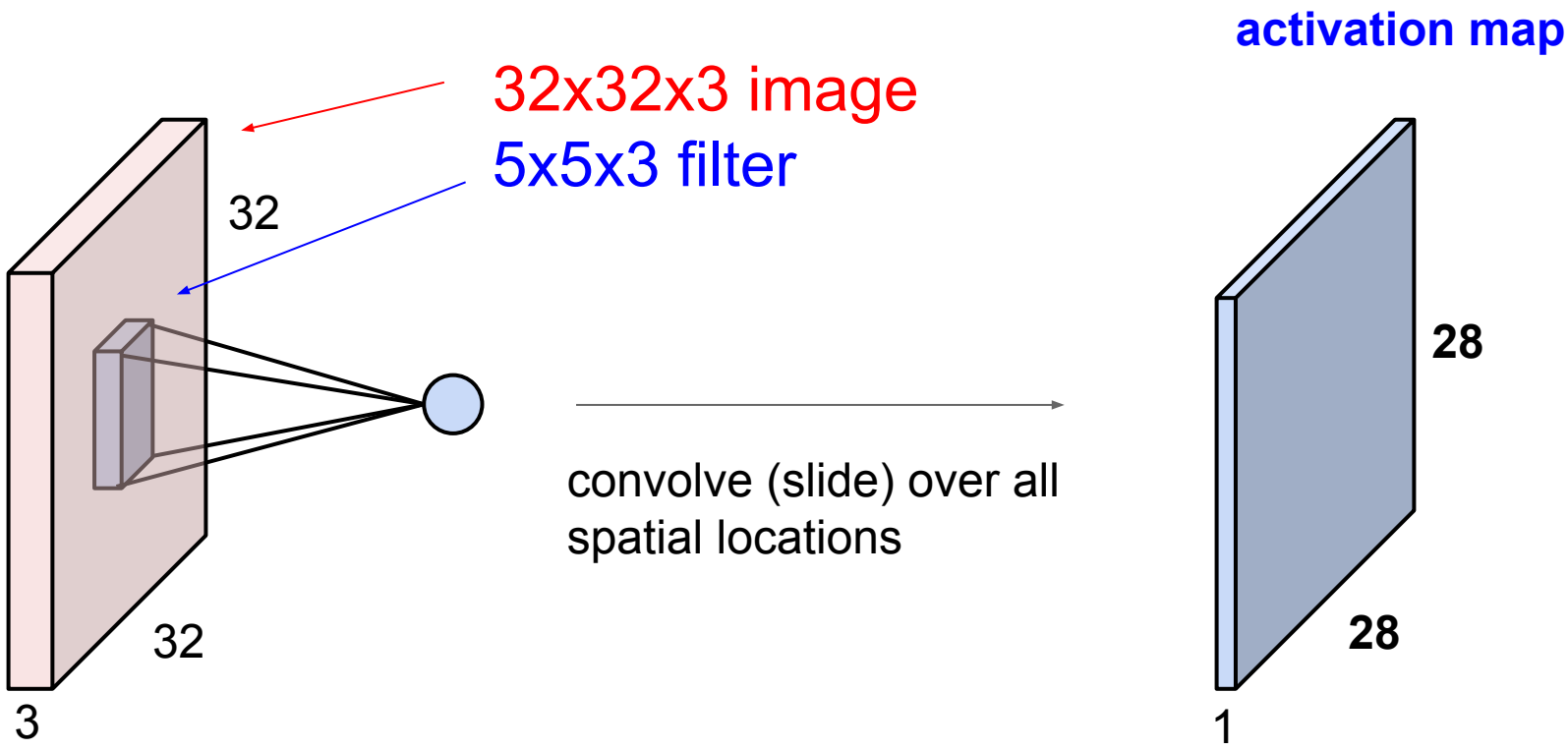
$$f[x,y] * g[x,y] = \sum_{n_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n_1,n_2] \cdot g[x-n_1, y-n_2]$$

elementwise multiplication and sum of a filter and the signal (image)

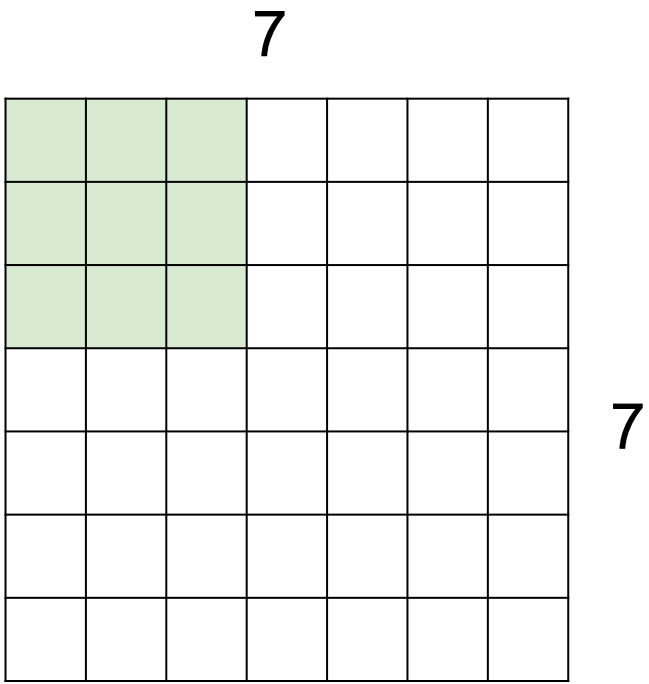
preview:


POOL
POOL
POOL
RELU
RELU
RELU
RELU
RELU
RELU
CONV
CONV
CONV
CONV
CONV
CONV
FC
car
truck
airplane
ship
horse

A closer look at spatial dimensions:

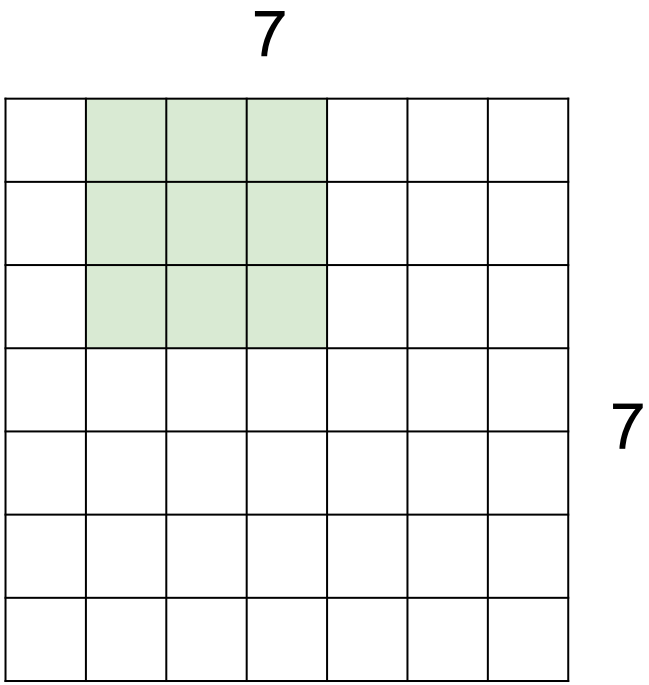


A closer look at spatial dimensions:



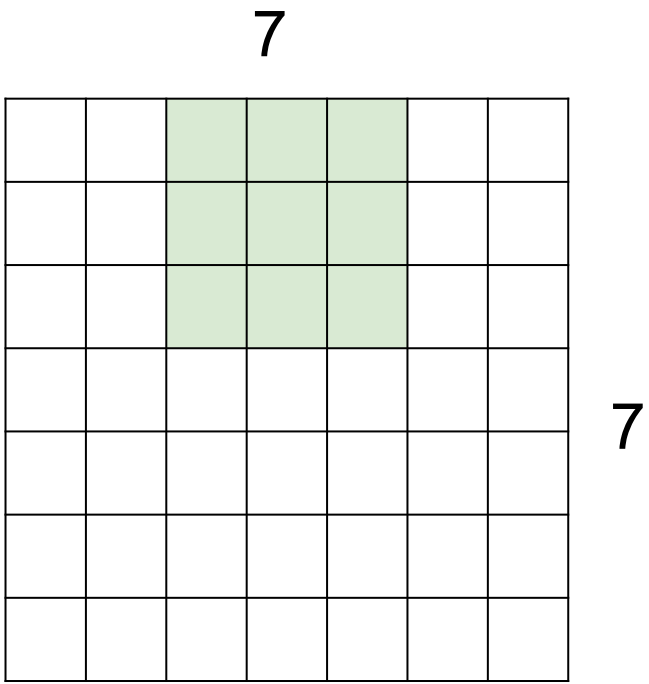
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



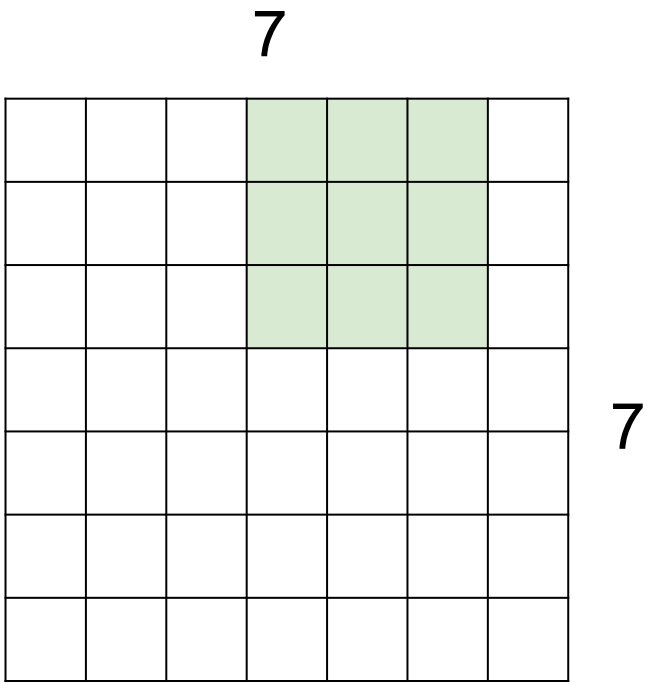
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



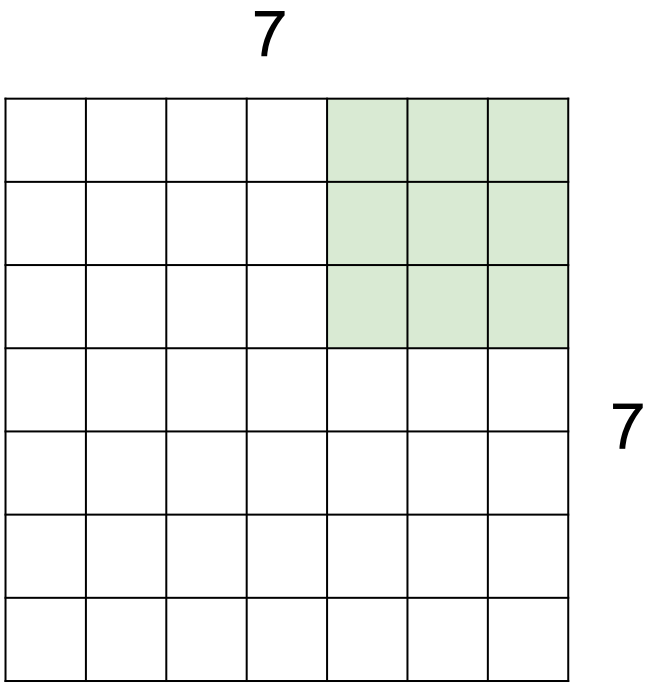
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter

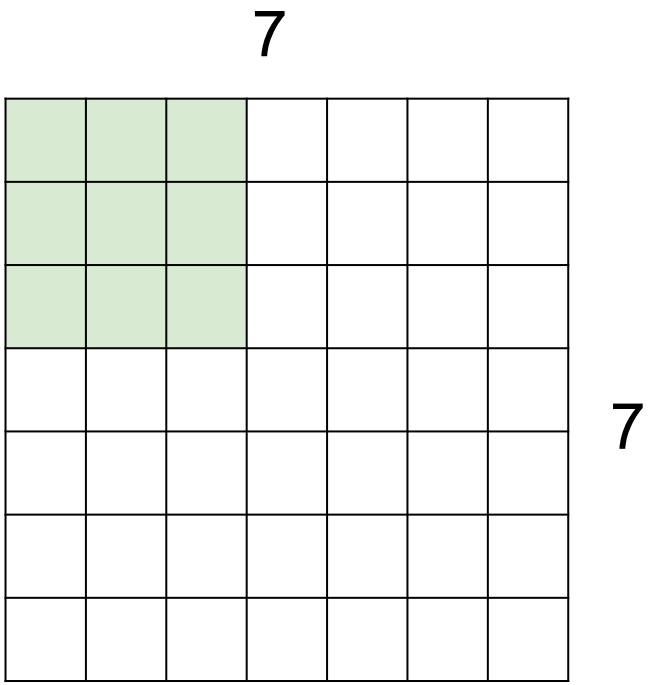
A closer look at spatial dimensions:



7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter

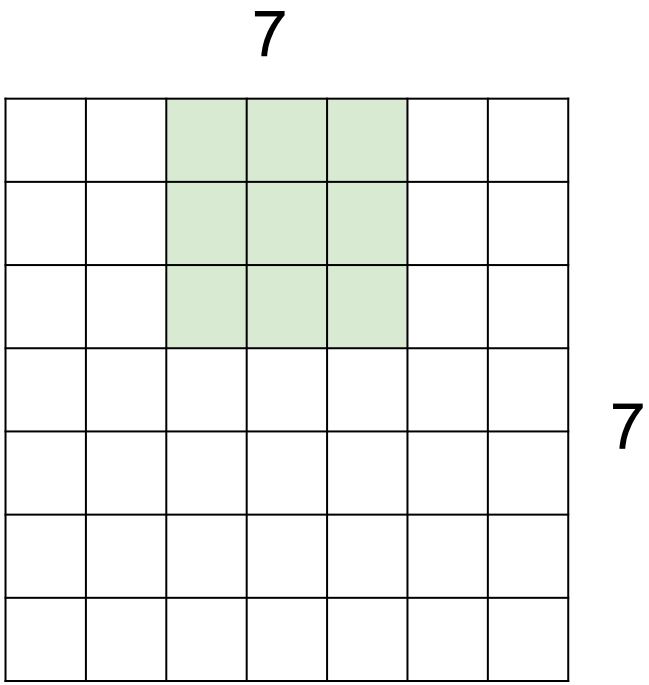
=> 5x5 output

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



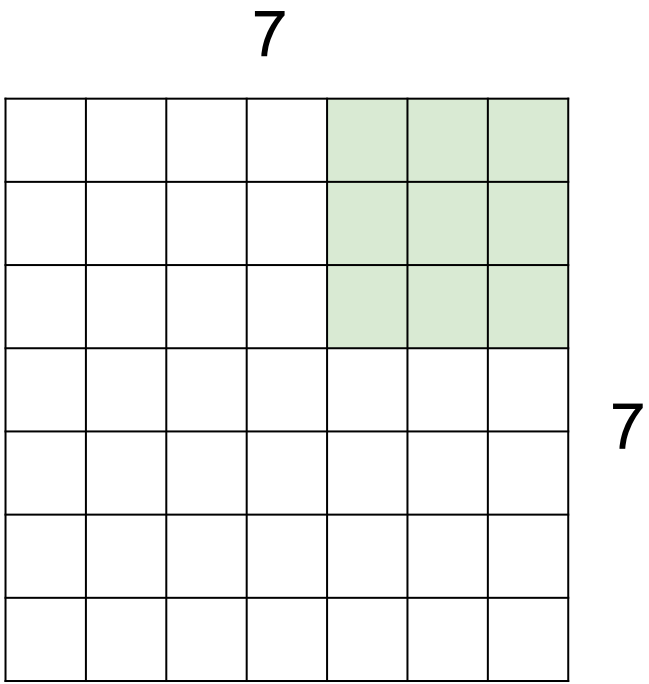
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter
applied **with stride 2**

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



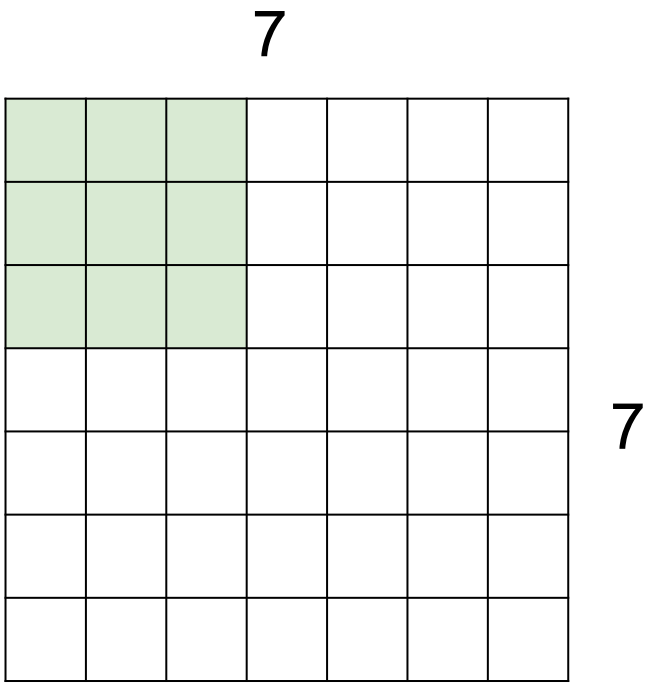
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter
applied **with stride 2**

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



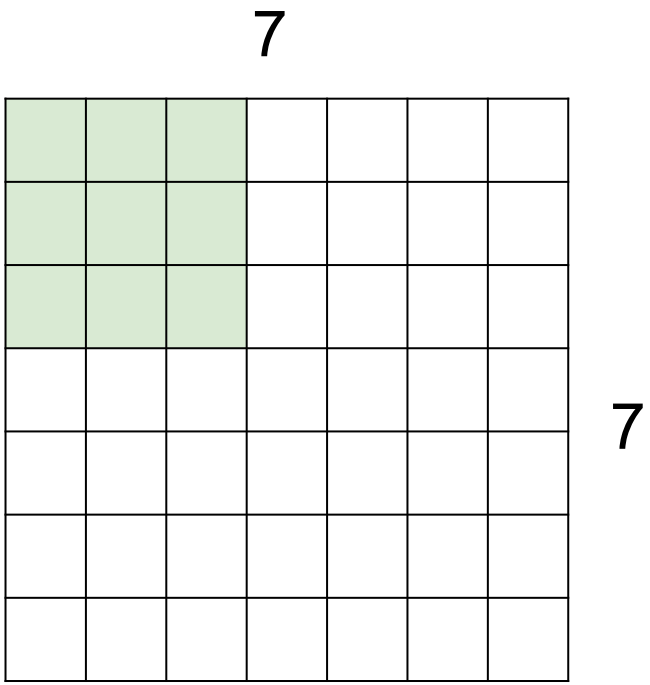
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter
applied **with stride 2**
=> 3x3 output!

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



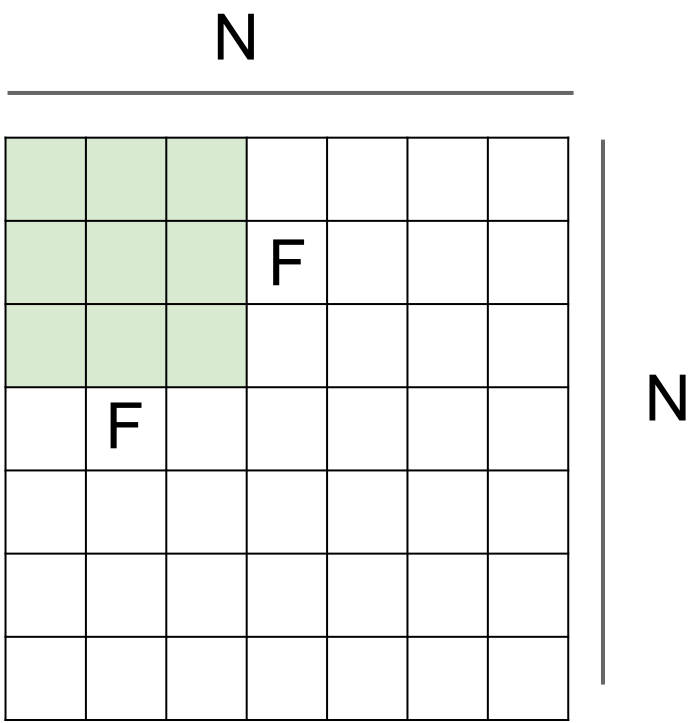
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter
applied **with stride 3?**

A closer look at spatial dimensions:



7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter
applied **with stride 3?**

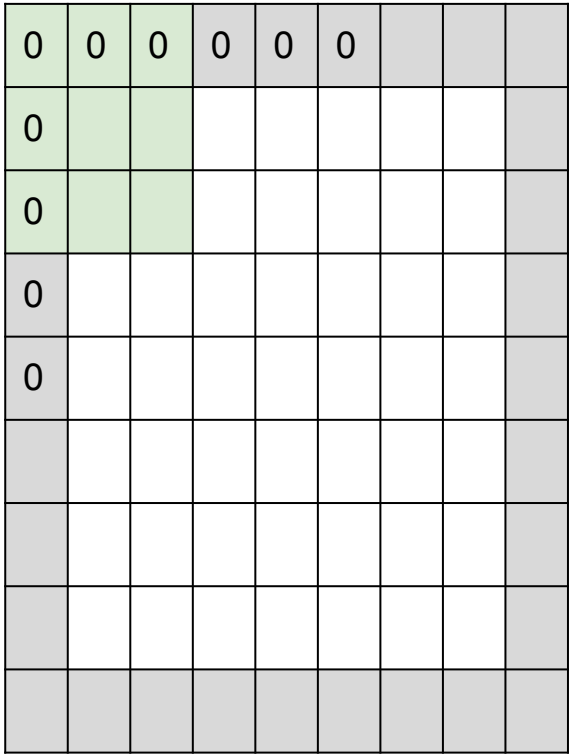
doesn't fit!
cannot apply 3x3 filter on
7x7 input with stride 3.



Output size:
(N - F) / stride + 1

e.g. N = 7, F = 3:
stride 1 => (7 - 3)/1 + 1 = 5
stride 2 => (7 - 3)/2 + 1 = 3
stride 3 => (7 - 3)/3 + 1 = 2.33 :\

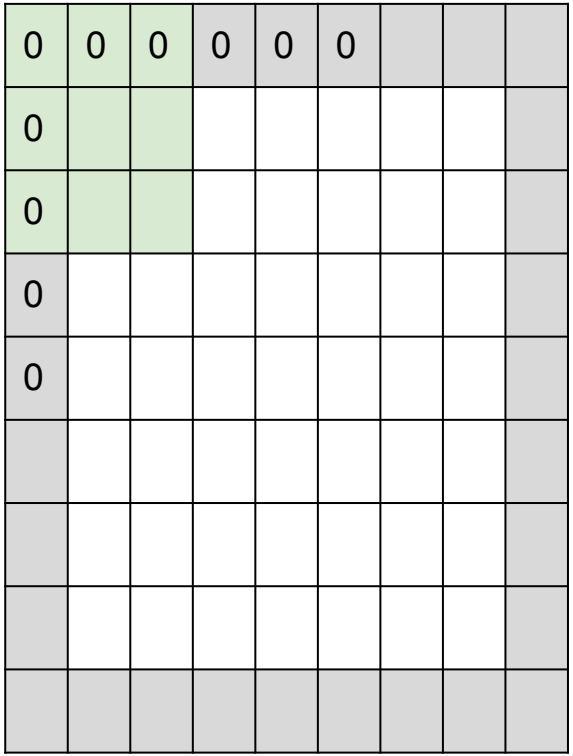
In practice: Common to zero pad the border



e.g. input 7x7
3x3 filter, applied with **stride 1**
pad with 1 pixel border => what is the output?

(recall:)
(N - F) / stride + 1

In practice: Common to zero pad the border

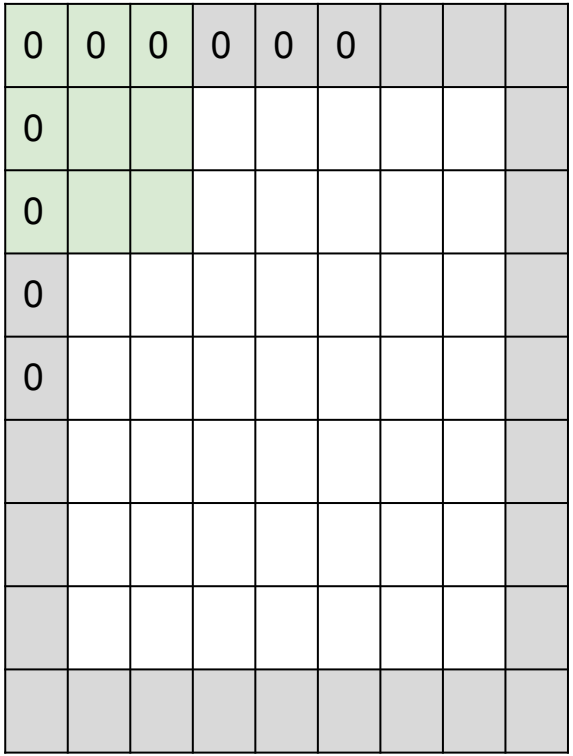


e.g. input 7x7
3x3 filter, applied with **stride 1**
pad with 1 pixel border => what is the output?

7x7 output!

(recall:)
(N + 2P - F) / stride + 1

In practice: Common to zero pad the border

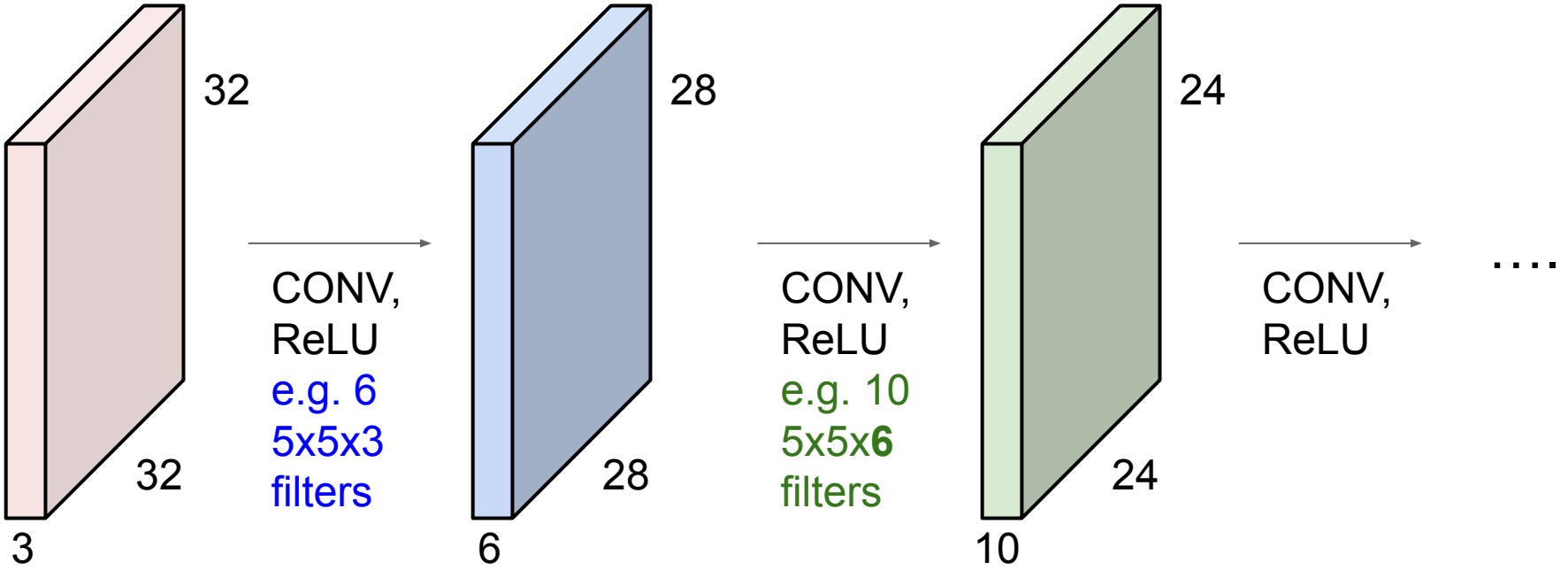


e.g. input 7x7
3x3 filter, applied with **stride 1**
pad with 1 pixel border => what is the output?

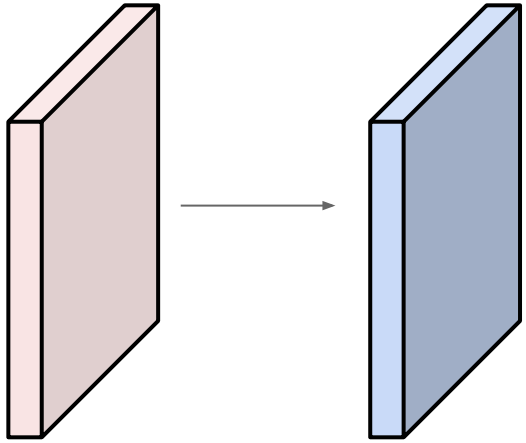
7x7 output!
in general, common to see CONV layers with stride 1, filters of size FxF, and zero-padding with (F-1)/2. (will preserve size spatially)
e.g. F = 3 => zero pad with 1
F = 5 => zero pad with 2
F = 7 => zero pad with 3

Remember back to…

E.g. 32x32 input convolved repeatedly with 5x5 filters shrinks volumes spatially! (32 -> 28 -> 24 ...). Shrinking too fast is not good, doesn't work well.



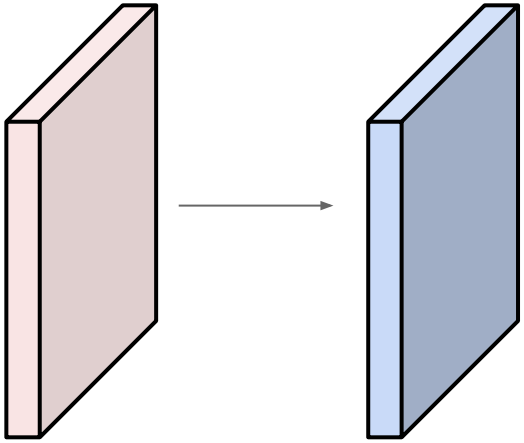
Examples time:



Input volume: **32x32x3**
10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2

Output volume size: ?

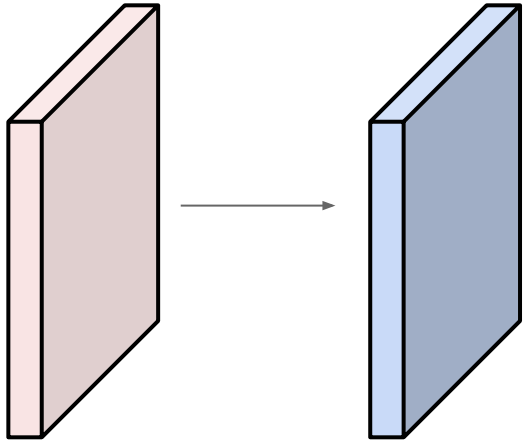
Examples time:



Input volume: **32x32x3**
10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2

Output volume size:
(32+2*2-5)/1+1 = 32 spatially, so
32x32x10

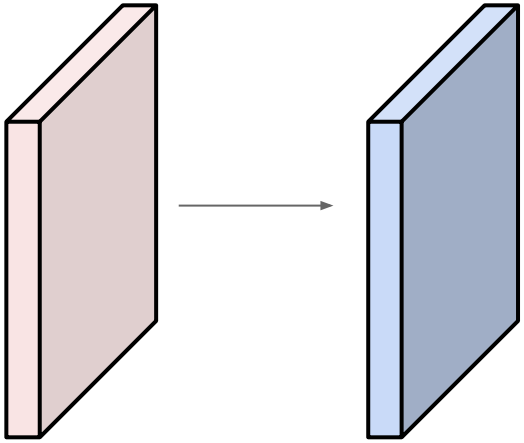
Examples time:



Input volume: **32x32x3**
10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2

Number of parameters in this layer?

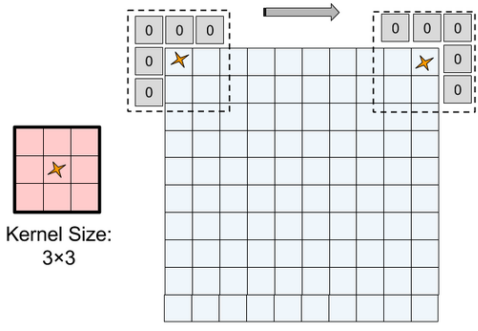
Examples time:



Input volume: **32x32x3**
10 5x5 filters with stride 1, pad 2

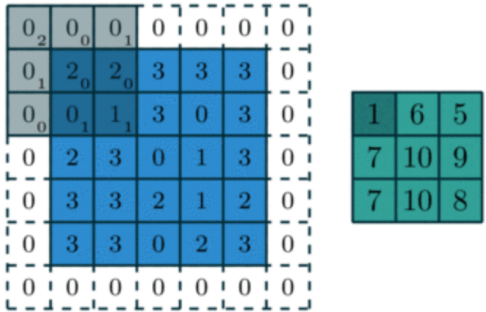
Number of parameters in this layer?
each filter has 5*5*3 + 1 = 76 params (+1 for bias)
=> 76*10 = **760**

Дополнение (Padding)



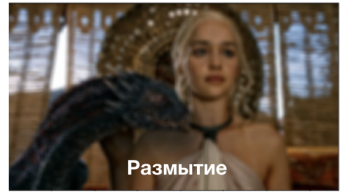
Padding используют, чтобы пространственная размерность картинки не уменьшалась после применения свёртки, это помогает не терять информацию на краях и избежать проблем с размерностями

Дополнение (Padding)

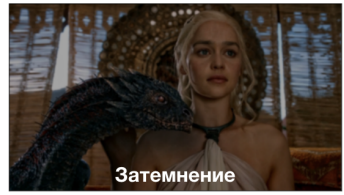


```
[[62, 36,  9],   [[62, 36,  9],   [[62, 36,  9],
 [62, 36,  9],    [61, 35,  8],    [60, 34,  7],
 [61, 35,  8],    [59, 33,  6],    [57, 31,  4],
 ...,             ...,             ...,
 [58, 43, 20],    [53, 41, 17],    [50, 38, 14],
 [57, 45, 21],    [53, 41, 17],    [49, 37, 13],
 [57, 45, 21]]    [52, 40, 16]]    [48, 36, 12]]
```

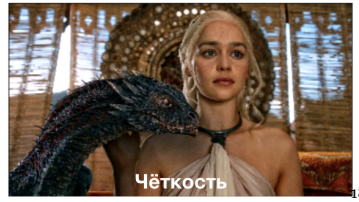
$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 2 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Свертка: визуализация

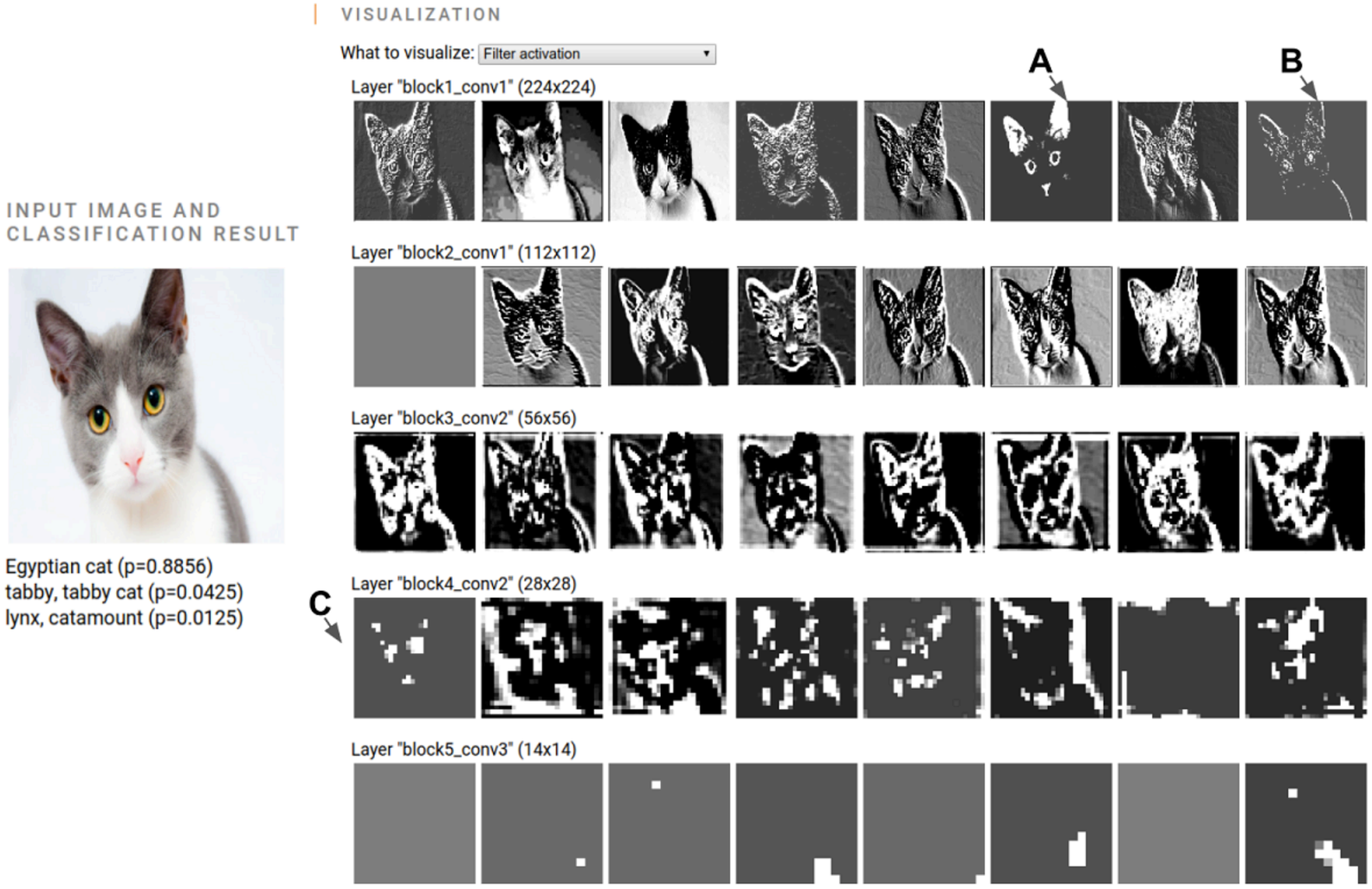


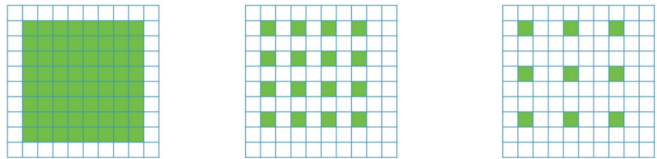
Image credit

Strides & Pooling

Нужно растить receptive field быстрее!*

- Пиксели локально скоррелированы — соседние пиксели, как правило, не сильно отличаются друг от друга

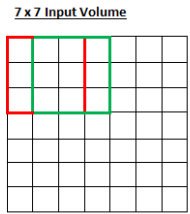
- Если будем делать свёртку с каким-то шагом, сэкономим мощности компьютера и не потеряем в информации

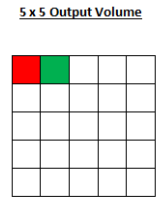


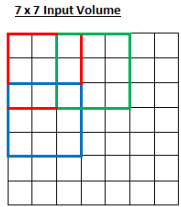
*Увеличение области восприятия (receptive field) — это концепция, используемая в сверточных нейронных сетях (CNN), которая описывает, как увеличивается часть входных данных (например, изображение), которую нейрон или фильтр «видит» или «анализирует» при принятии решения

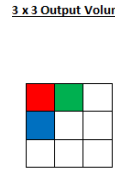
- Очень агрессивная стратегия снижения размерности картинки

Сдвиг (Stride)





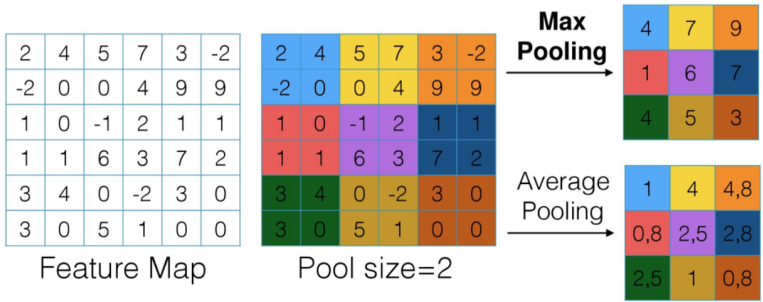




Strides (шаги) — это параметр, используемый в сверточных нейронных сетях (CNN) и других типах нейронных сетей для определения того, насколько далеко «сдвигается» фильтр (или ядро) при обработке входных данных.

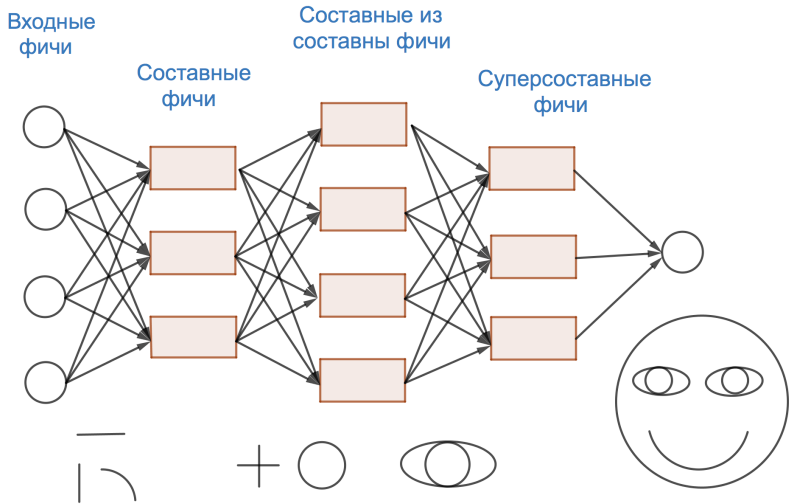
Пулинг слой (Pooling)

- Будем считать внутри какого-то окна максимум или среднее и сворачивать размерность, пользуясь локальной скоррелированностью

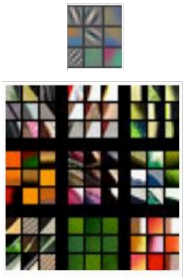


- Max Pooling позволяет выделить наиболее заметные признаки, такие как края и текстуры
- Avg Pooling может быть полезно, когда необходимо сохранить больше информации о контексте, а не только выделить самые высокие значения

Что выучивают нейросети



Что выучивают нейросети



Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

Layer 4

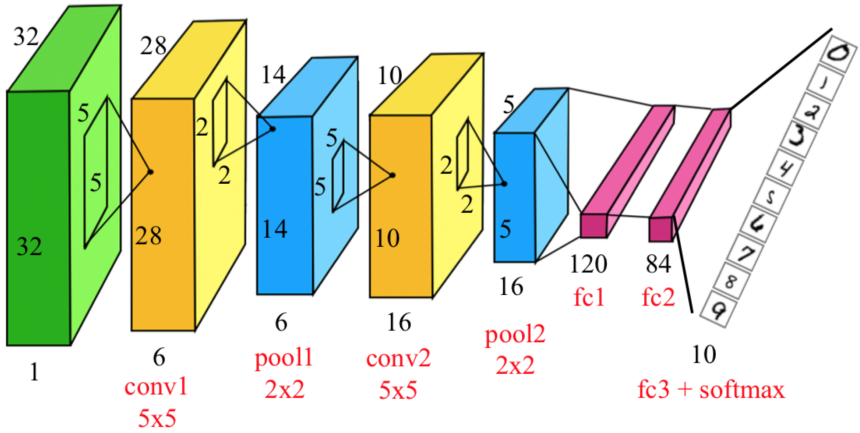
Layer 5

Источник: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1311.2901.pdf

Архитектуры CNN

Простейшая CNN

Нейросетка LeNet-5 (1998) для распознавания рукописных цифр



Источник: http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/publis/pdf/lecun-98.pdf

ImageNet

ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC):

- 1.2M цветных изображений
- 1K классов (ImageNet-1k)
- Данные из интернета (flikr), аннотированы Amazon MTurk

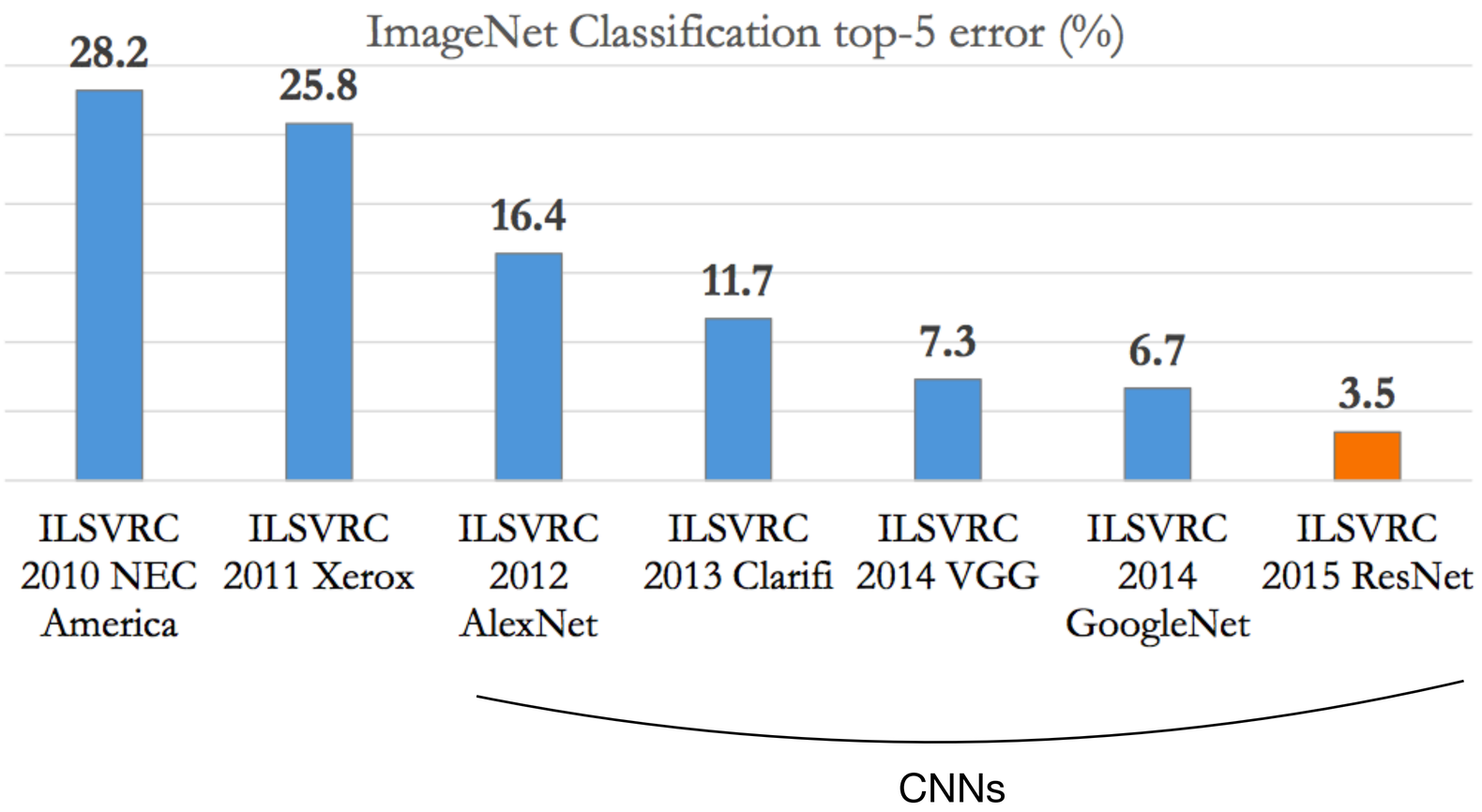
sailboat

husky

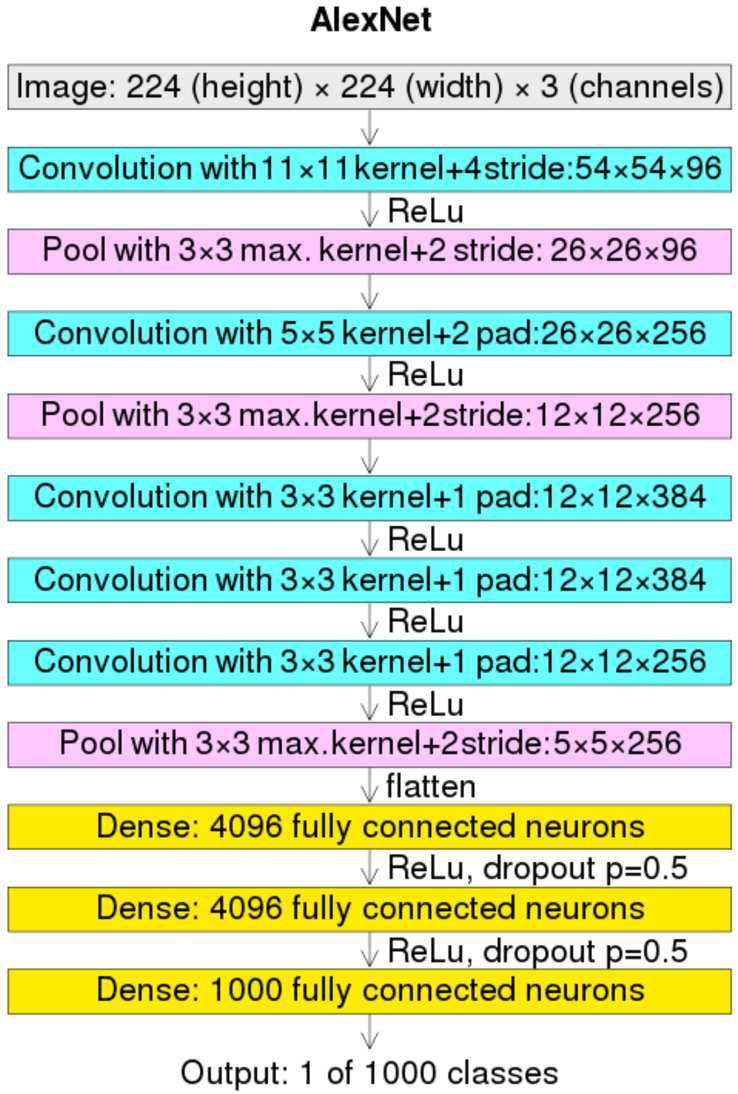
ImageNet

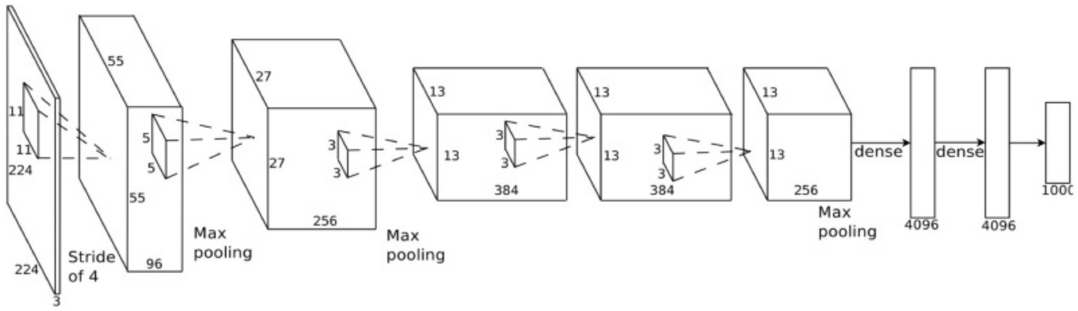
Метрики

- Top-1 accuracy
- Top-5 accuracy



AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al., 2012)

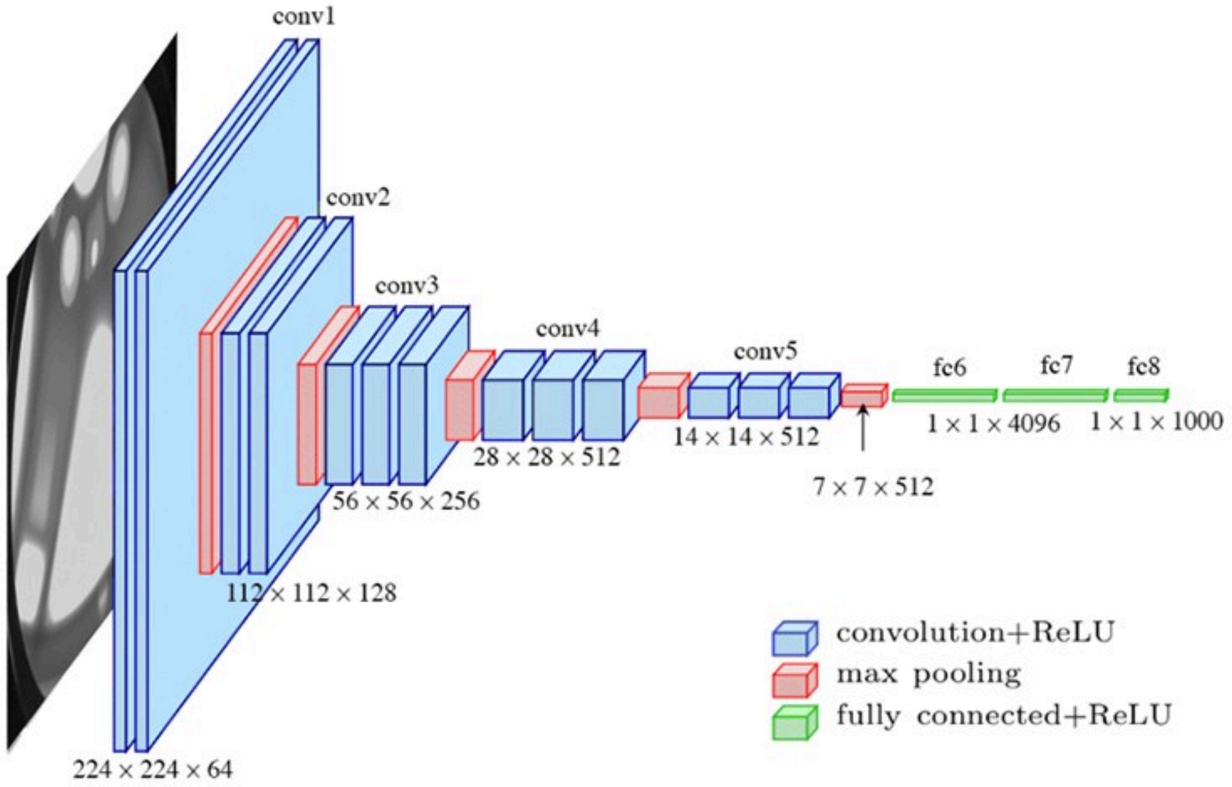




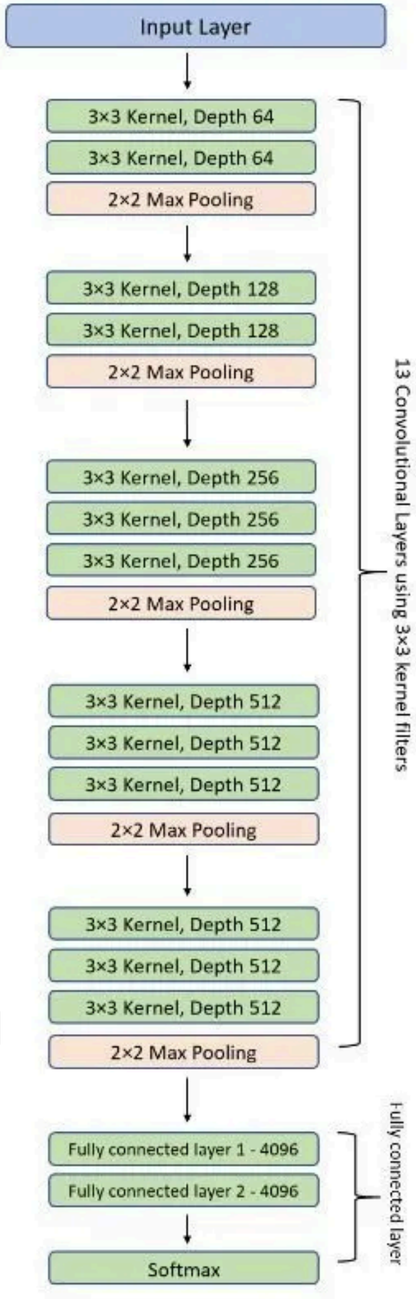
- ReLu, MaxPool
- 60M parameters
- Augmentations + Dropout
- GPU (50x speedup)
- 1 week of training on 2 GPUs

Image credit

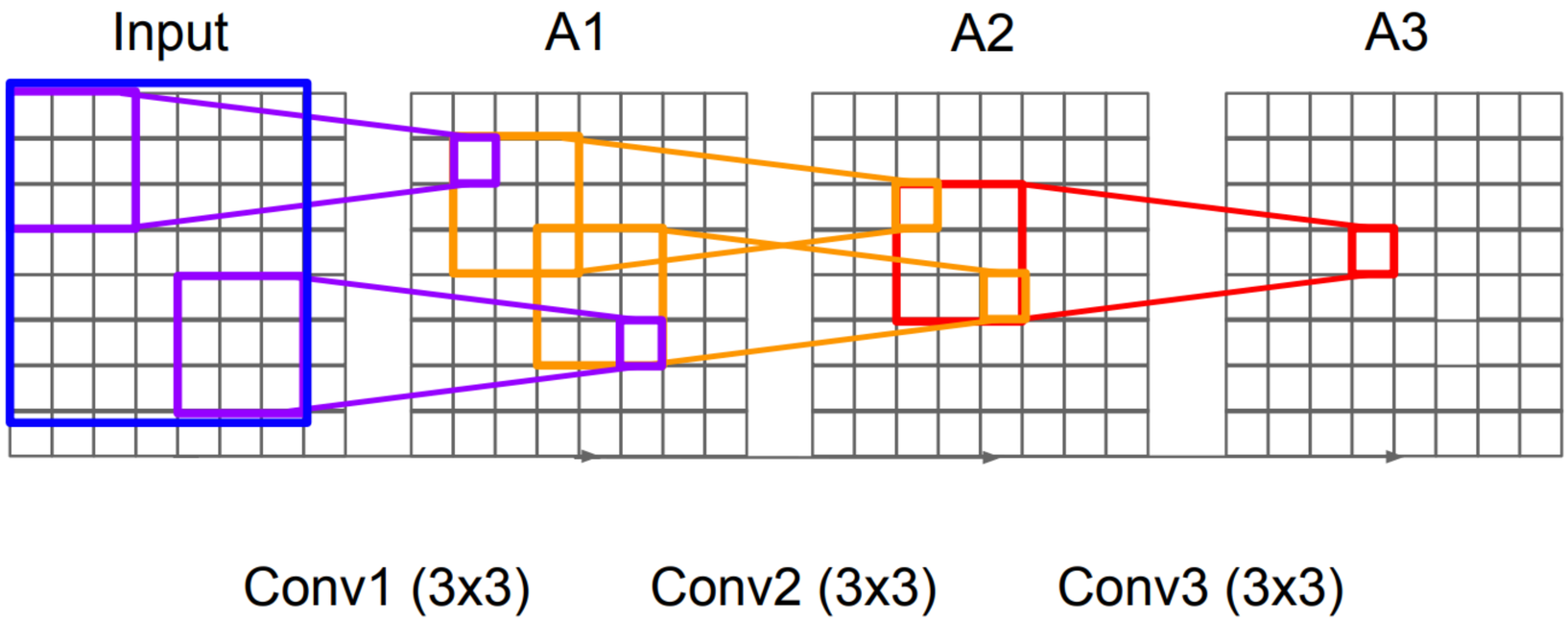
VGGNet (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014)

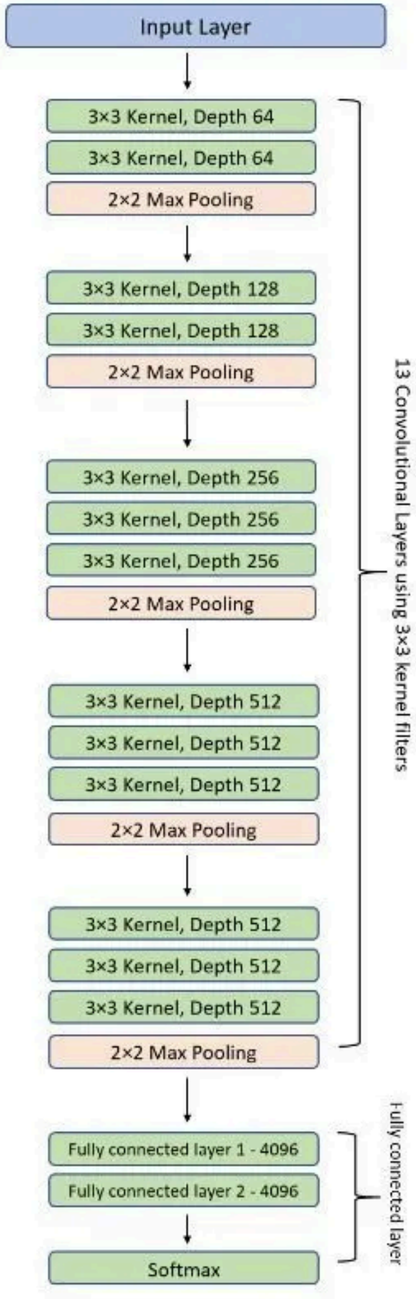


- Свертки 3x3
- Больше слоев
- 140M parameters
- Обучается стадиями



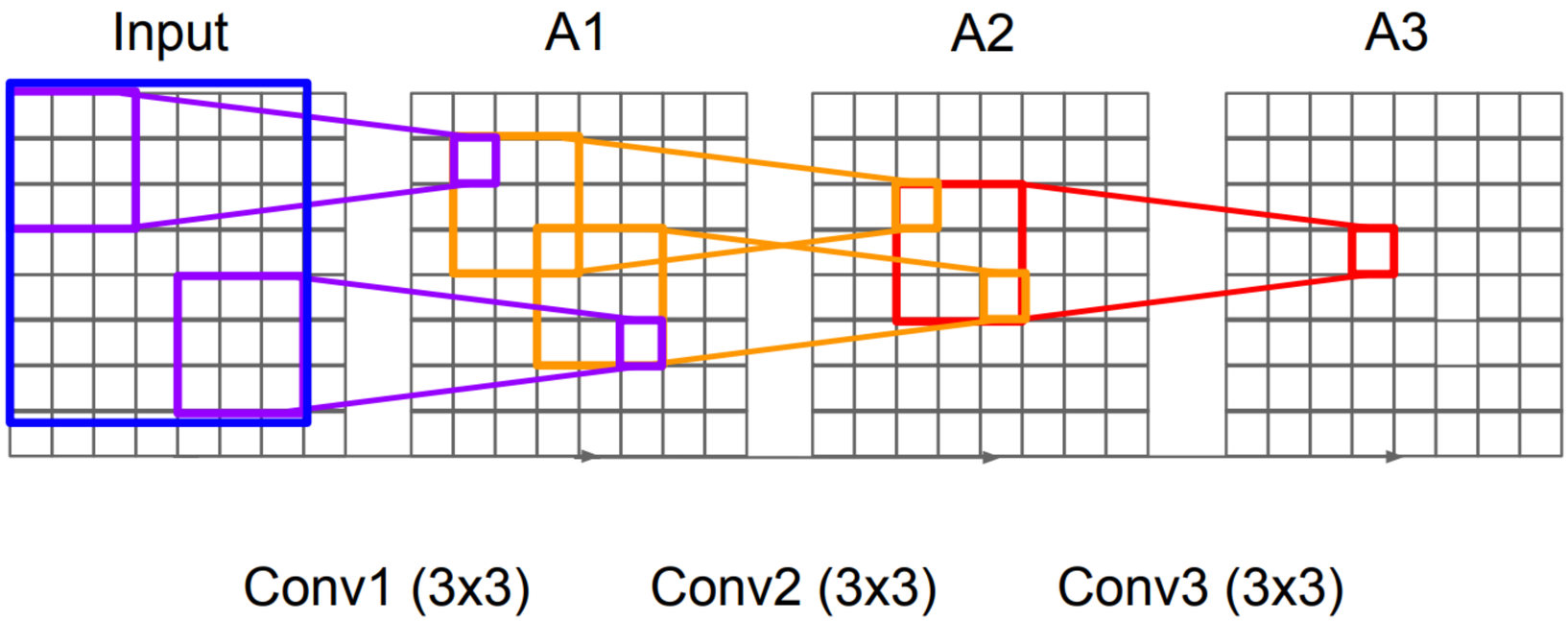
VGGNet (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014)

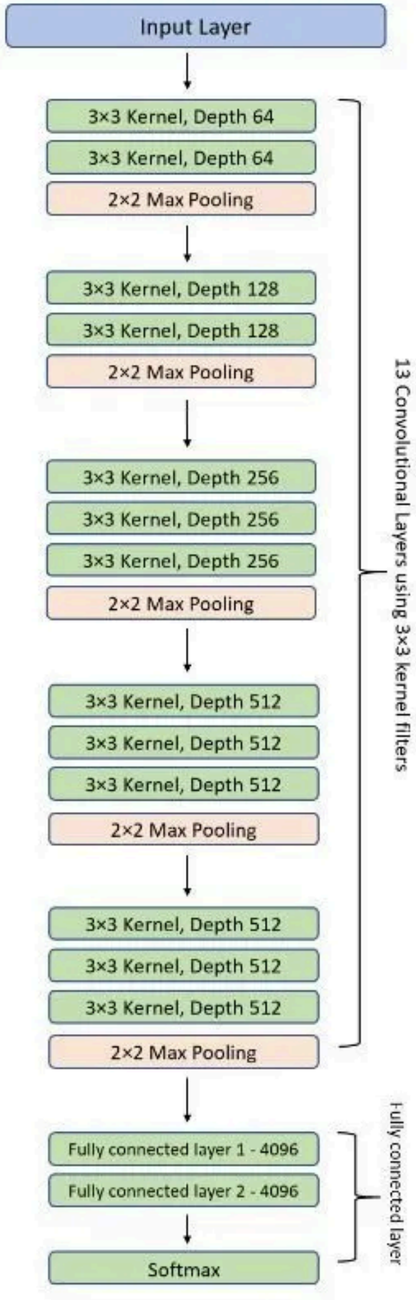




3 свертки 3x3 имеют receptive field как одна 7x7

VGGNet (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2014)

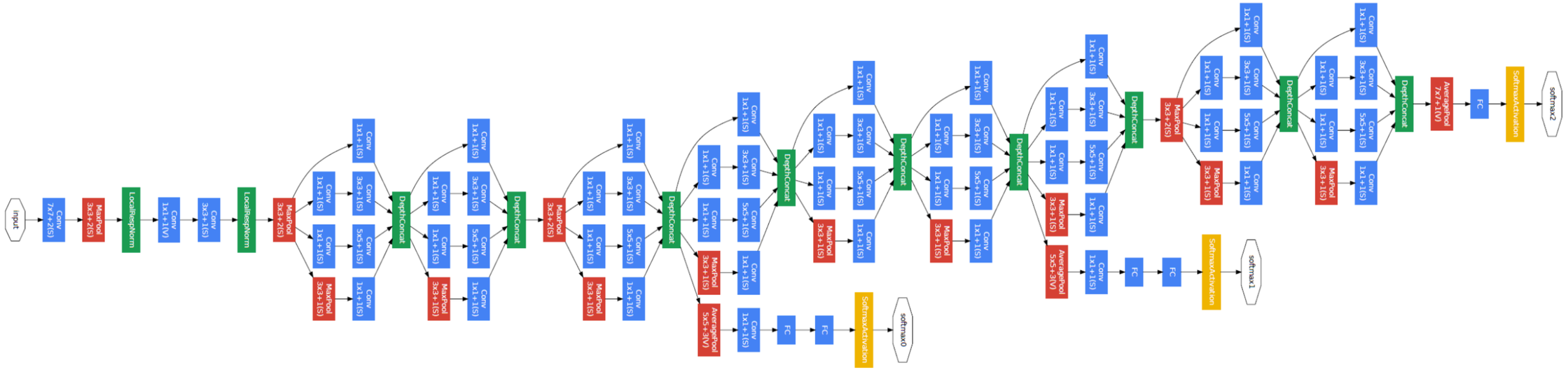




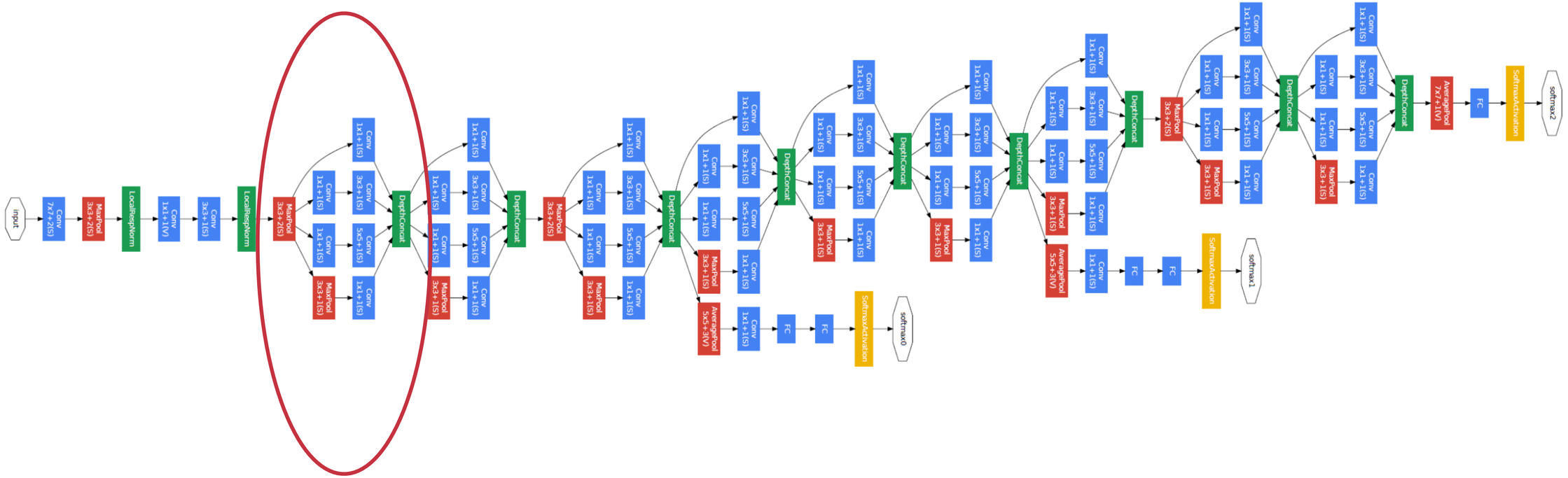
3 свертки 3x3 имеют receptive field как одна 7x7

Меньше параметров, можно сделать глубже сеть

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)

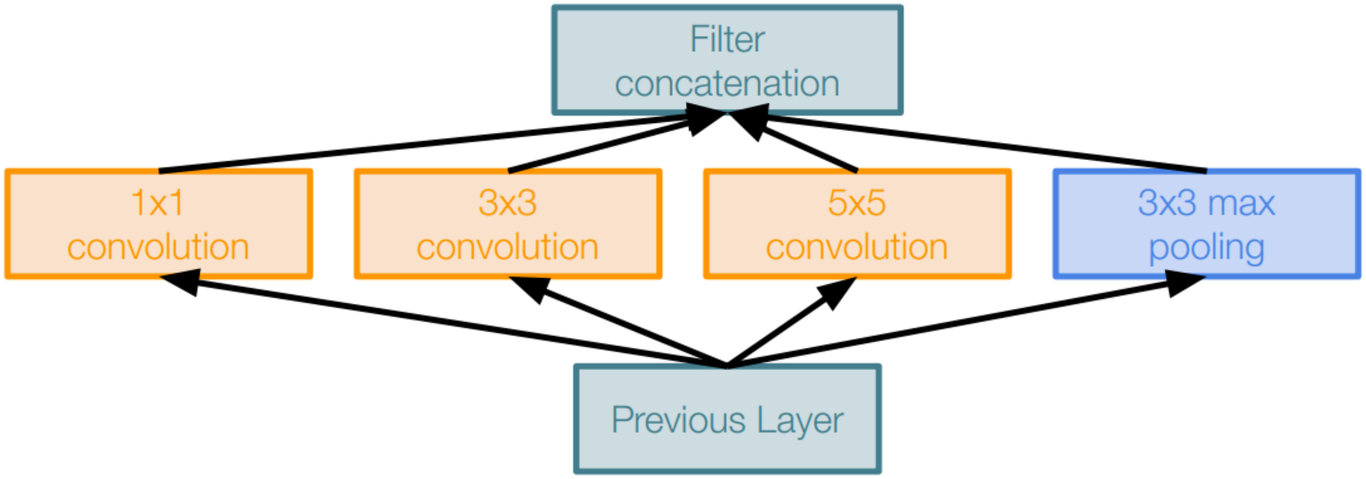


GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



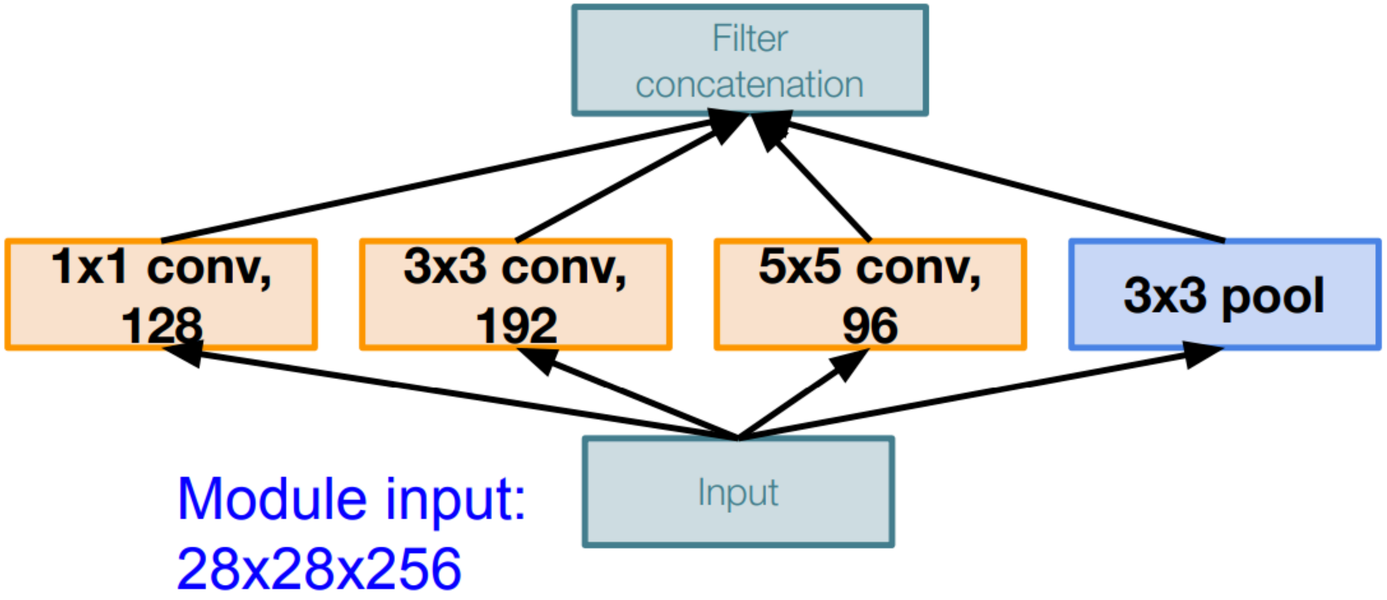
inception module

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



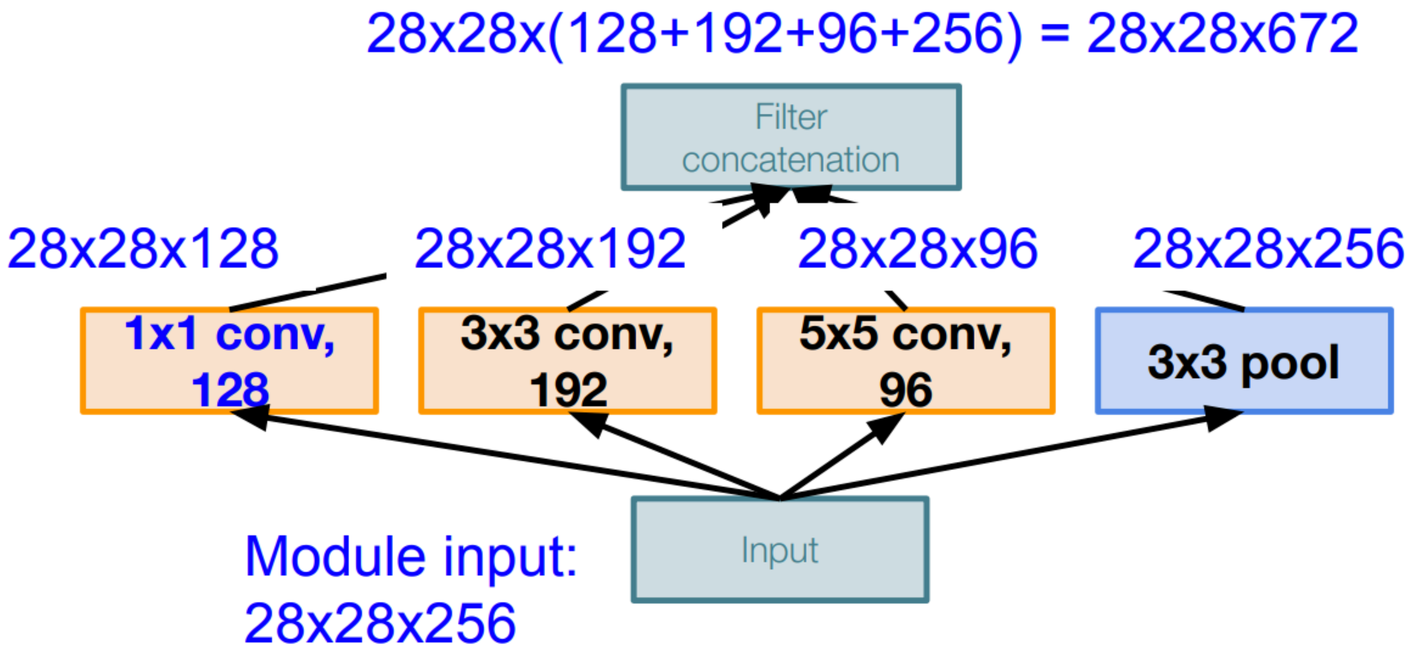
Naive Inception module

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



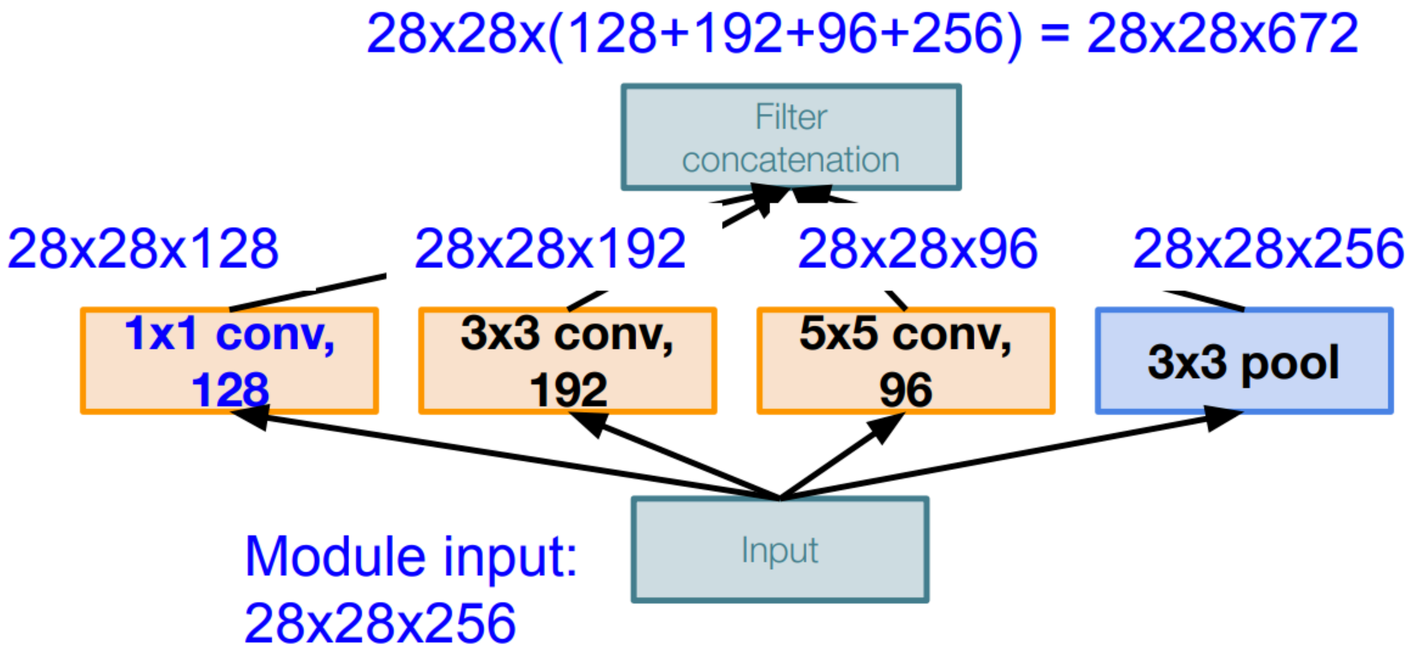
Вычислительная сложность?

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



Вычислительная сложность?

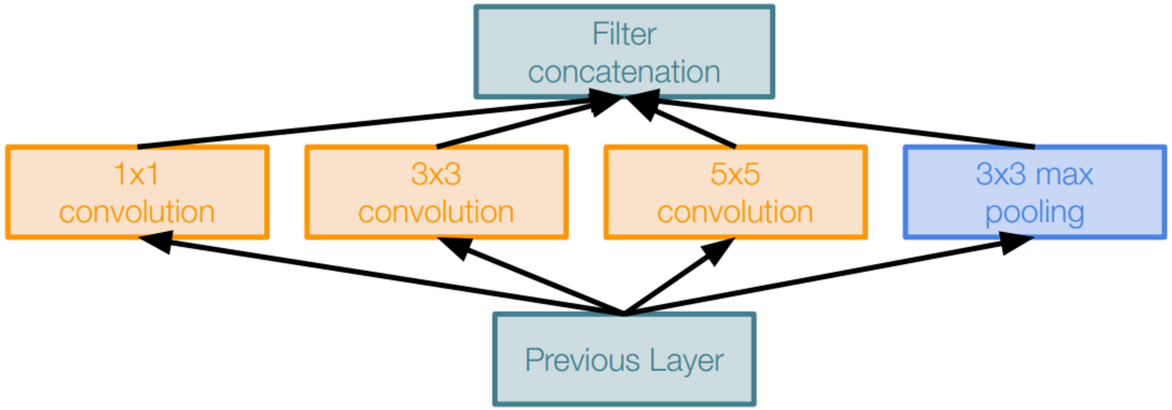
GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



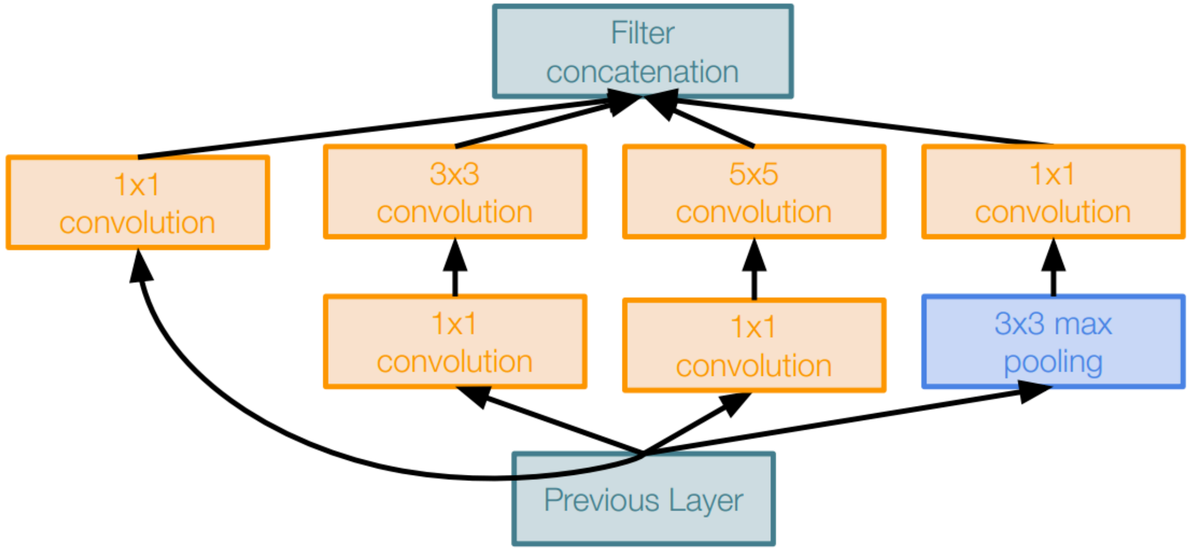
Conv Ops:
[1x1 conv, 128] 28x28x128x1x1x256
[3x3 conv, 192] 28x28x**192x3x3x256**
[5x5 conv, 96] 28x28x**96x5x5x256**
Total: 854M ops

Вычислительная сложность?

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)

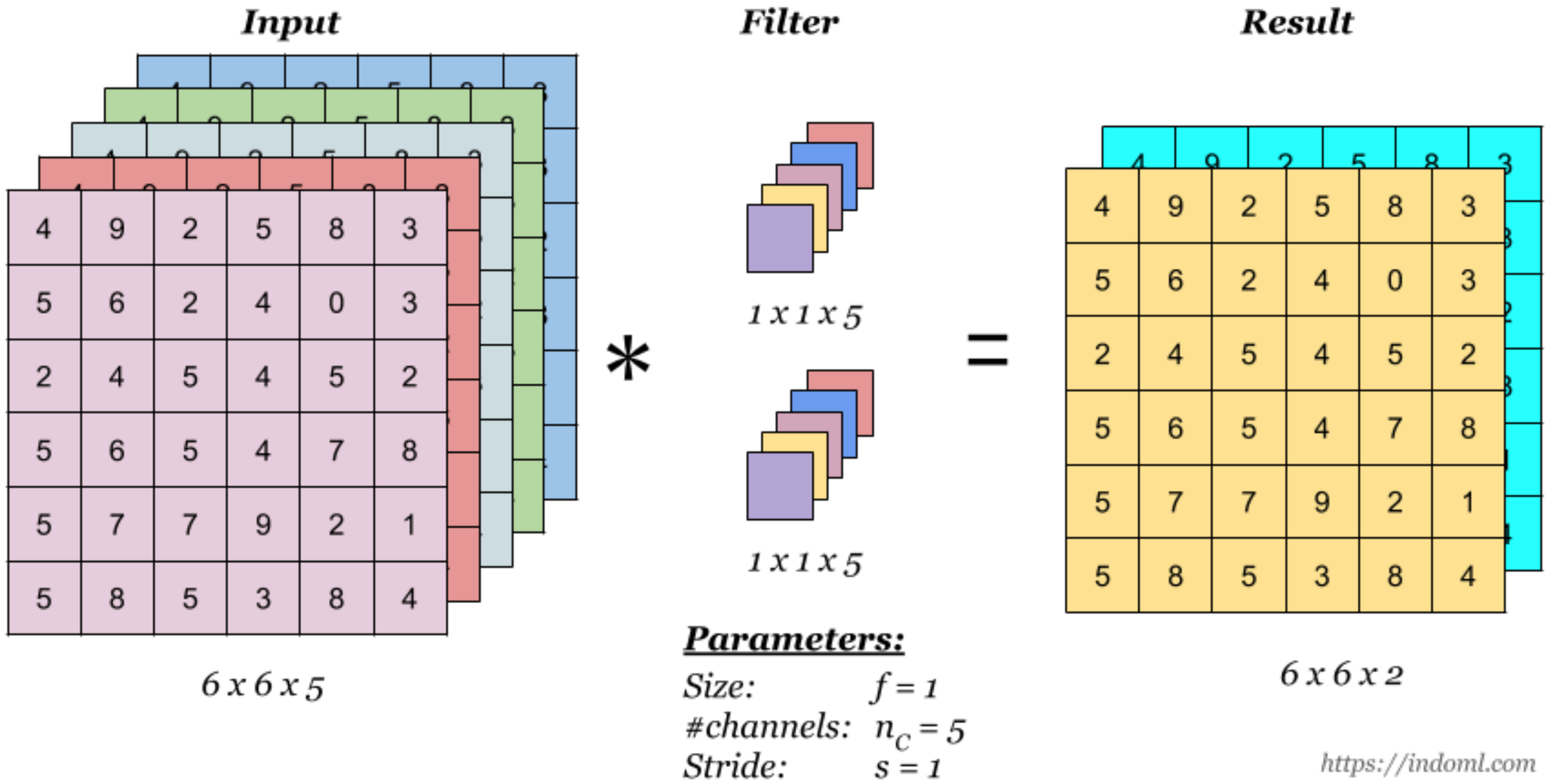


Naive Inception module

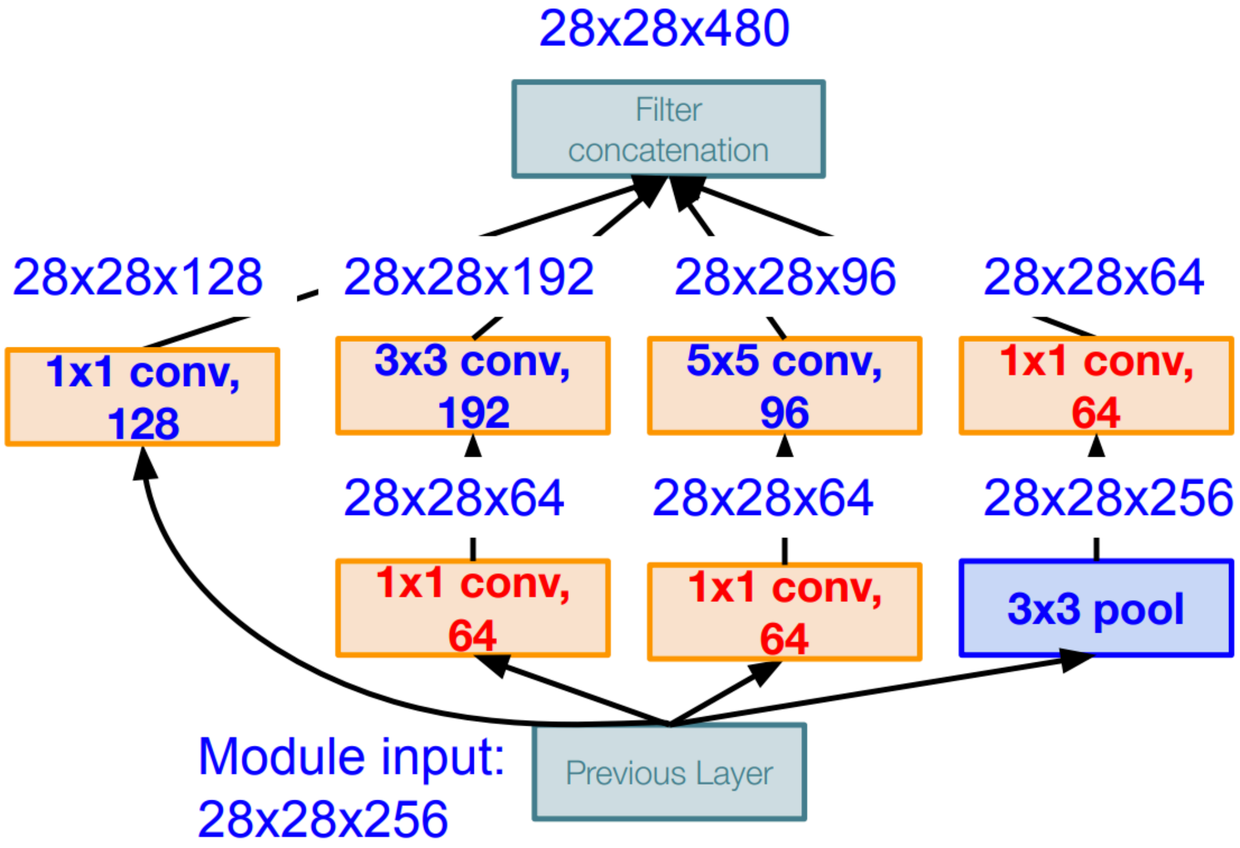


Inception module with dimension reduction

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)

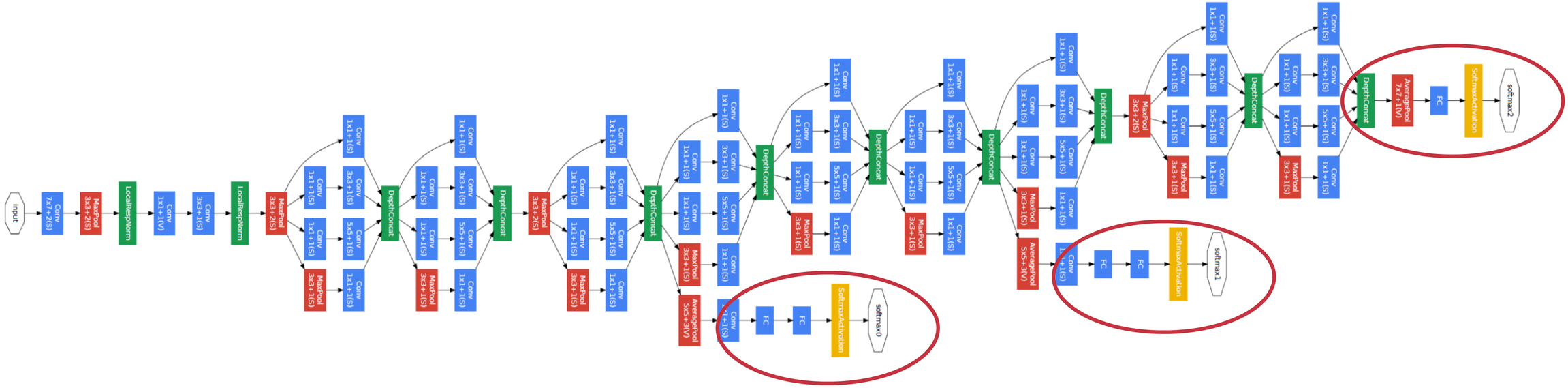


GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



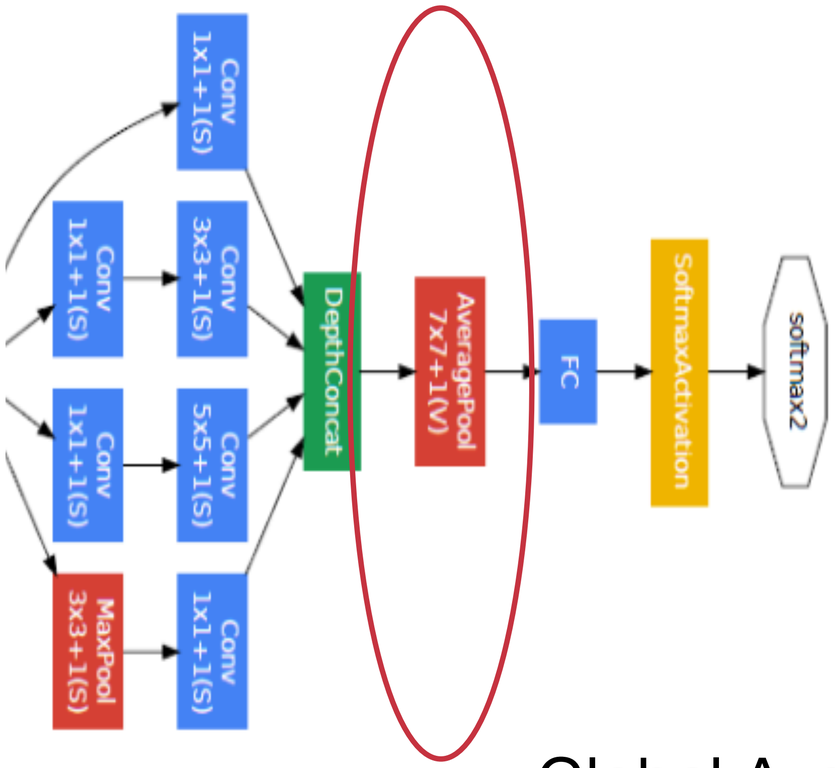
Conv Ops:
[1x1 conv, 64] 28x28x64x1x1x256
[1x1 conv, 64] 28x28x64x1x1x256
[1x1 conv, 128] 28x28x128x1x1x256
[3x3 conv, 192] 28x28x192x3x3x64
[5x5 conv, 96] 28x28x96x5x5x64
[1x1 conv, 64] 28x28x64x1x1x256
Total: 358M ops

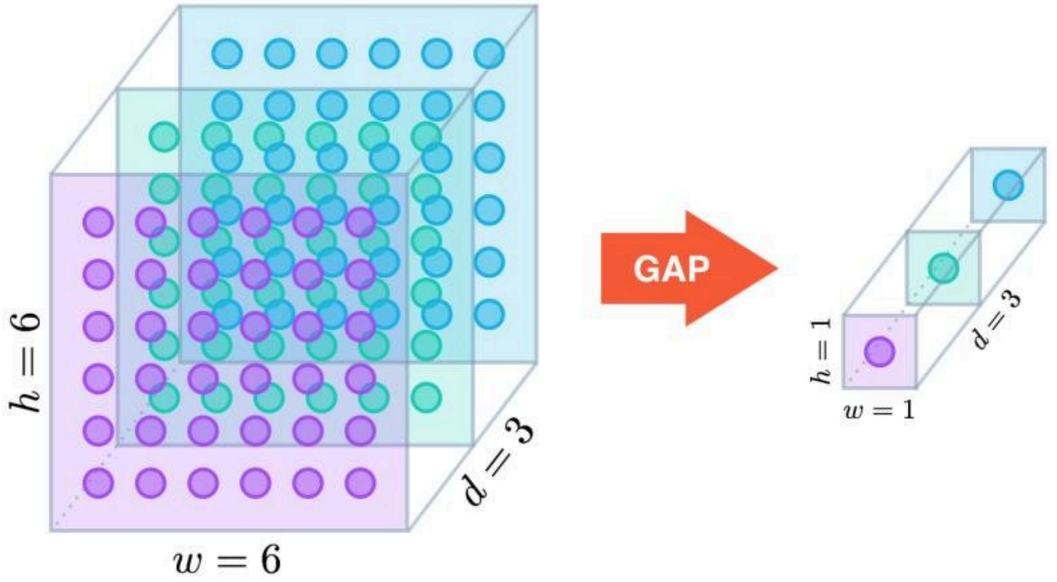
GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)



вспомогательные выходы для обучения

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)





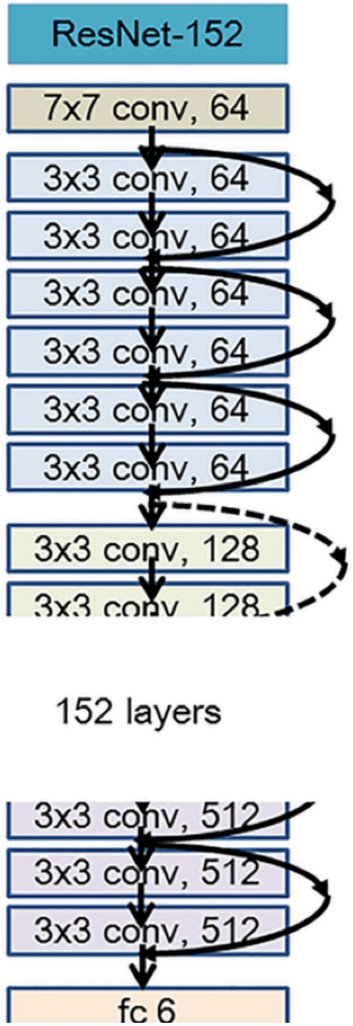
Global AvgPool

GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2014)

type	patch size/ stride	output size	depth
convolution	7×7/2	112×112×64	1
max pool	3×3/2	56×56×64	0
convolution	3×3/1	56×56×192	2
max pool	3×3/2	28×28×192	0
inception (3a)		28×28×256	2
inception (3b)		28×28×480	2
max pool	3×3/2	14×14×480	0
inception (4a)		14×14×512	2
inception (4b)		14×14×512	2
inception (4c)		14×14×512	2
inception (4d)		14×14×528	2
inception (4e)		14×14×832	2
max pool	3×3/2	7×7×832	0
inception (5a)		7×7×832	2
inception (5b)		7×7×1024	2
avg pool	7×7/1	1×1×1024	0
dropout (40%)		1×1×1024	0
linear		1×1×1000	1
softmax		1×1×1000	0

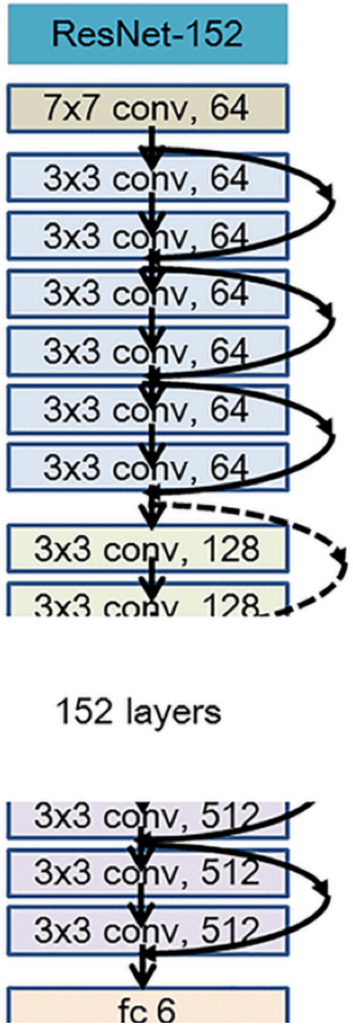
- Нелинейная архитектура
- 22 слоя
- ~5M parameters

ResNet (He et al., 2015)

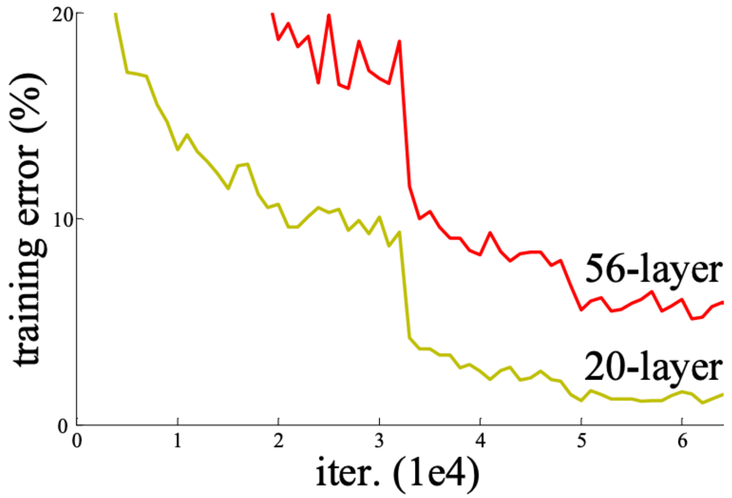


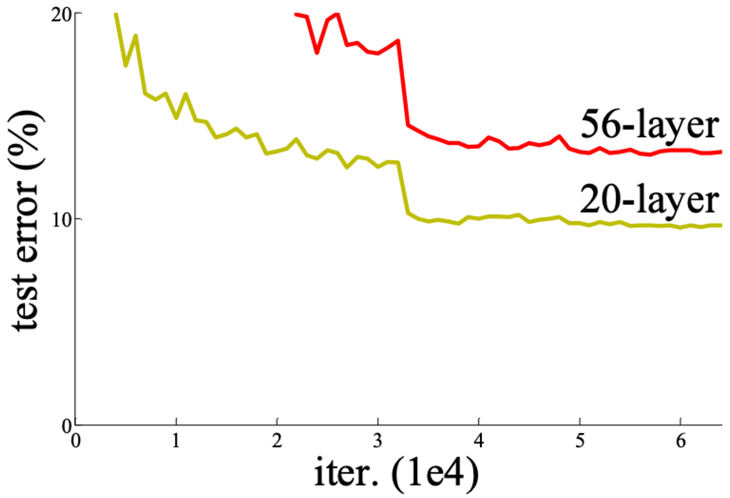
152 слоя!

ResNet (He et al., 2015)



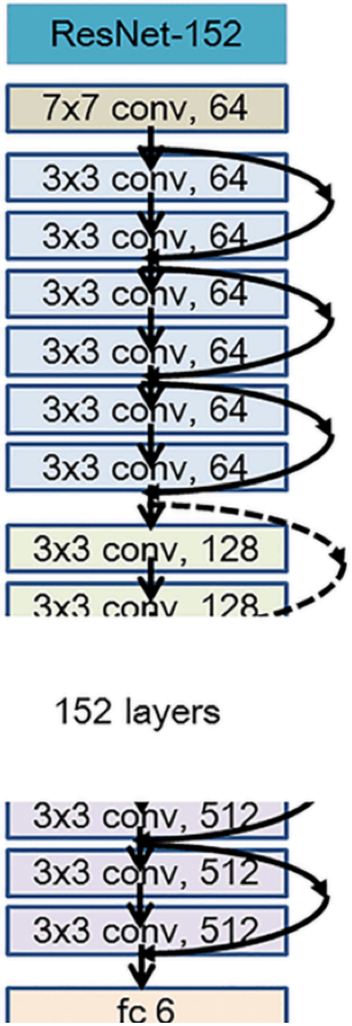
152 слоя!



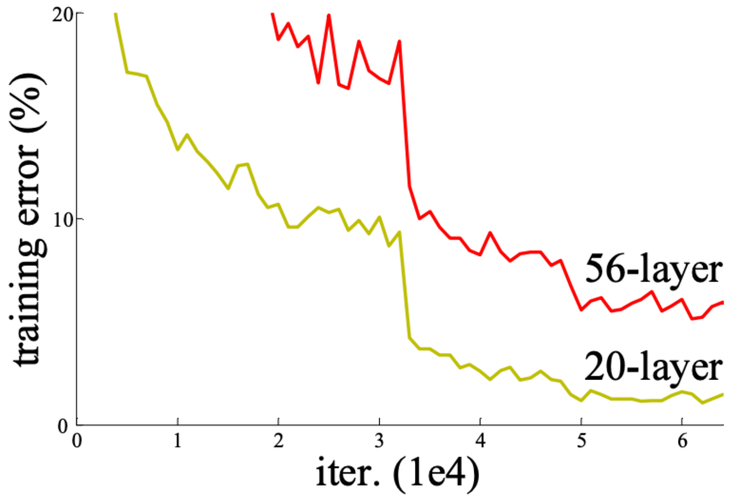


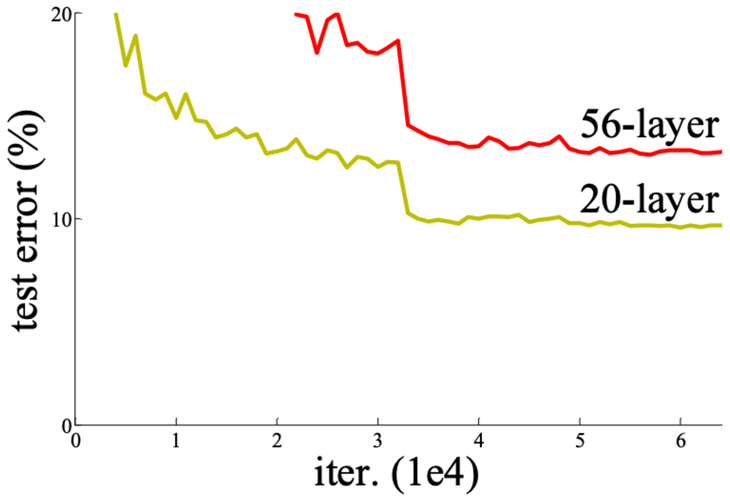
Просто увеличить число слоев не поможет

ResNet (He et al., 2015)



152 слоя!

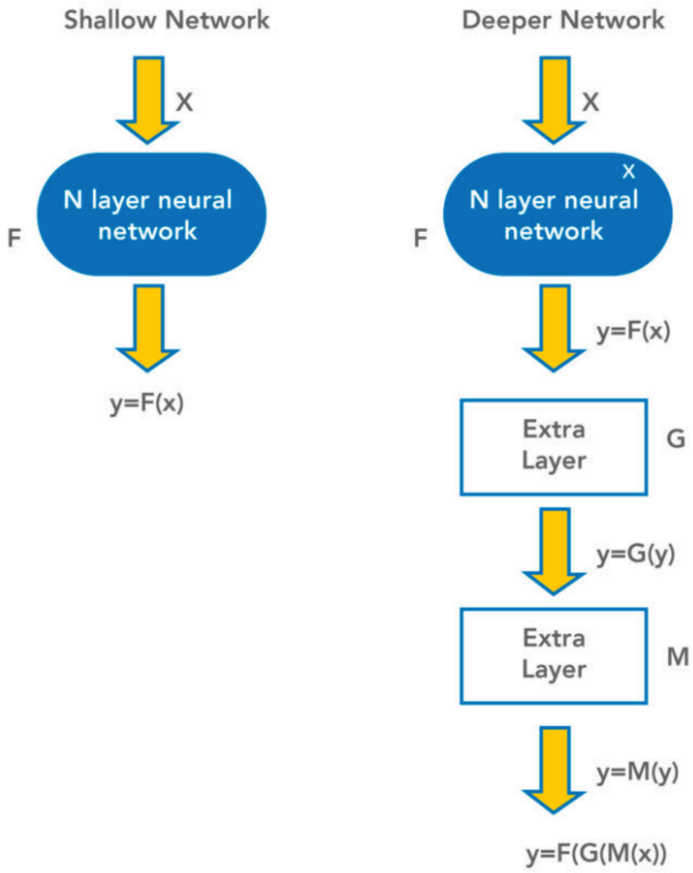




Просто увеличить число слоев не поможет
- слишком сложно обучать (оптимизировать)

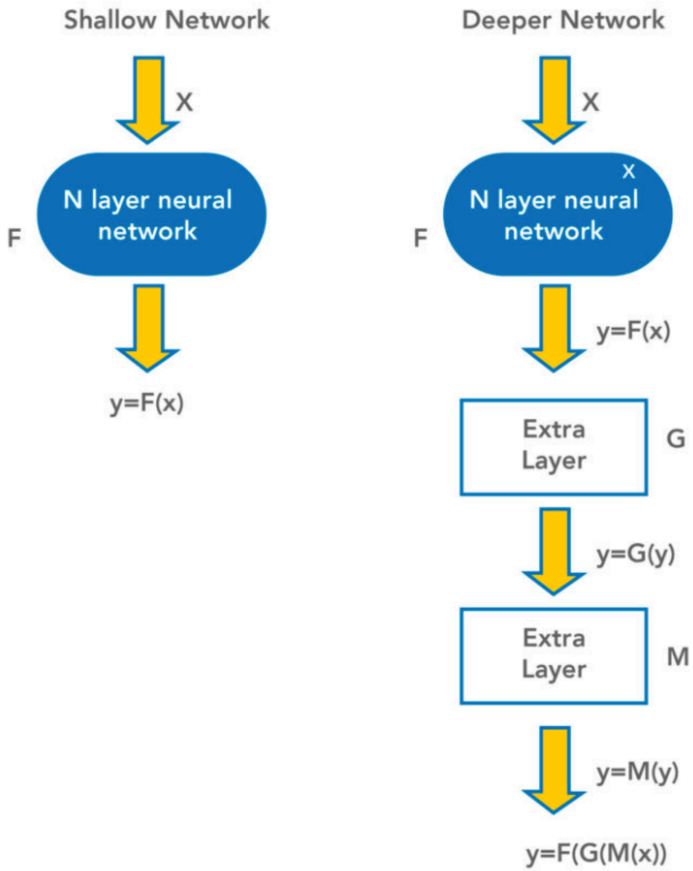
ResNet (He et al., 2015)

Как не испортить неглубокую нейросеть, добавляя слои?



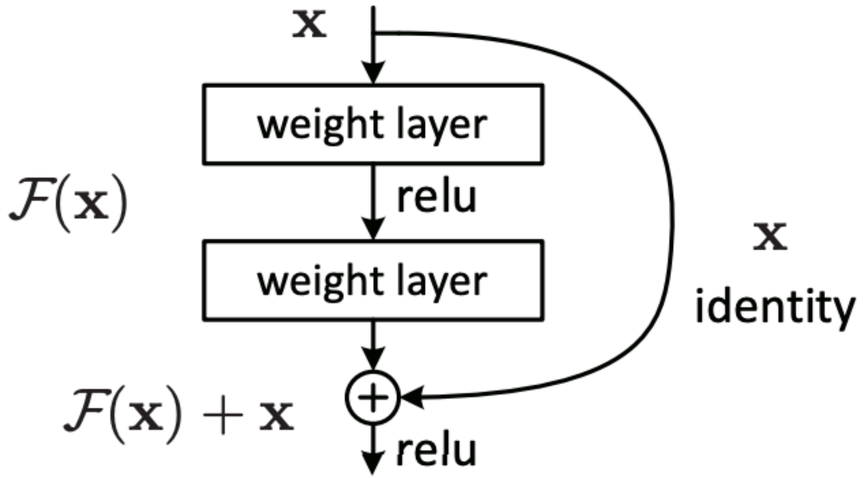
ResNet (He et al., 2015)

Как не испортить неглубокую нейросеть, добавляя слои? Identity blocks



ResNet (He et al., 2015)

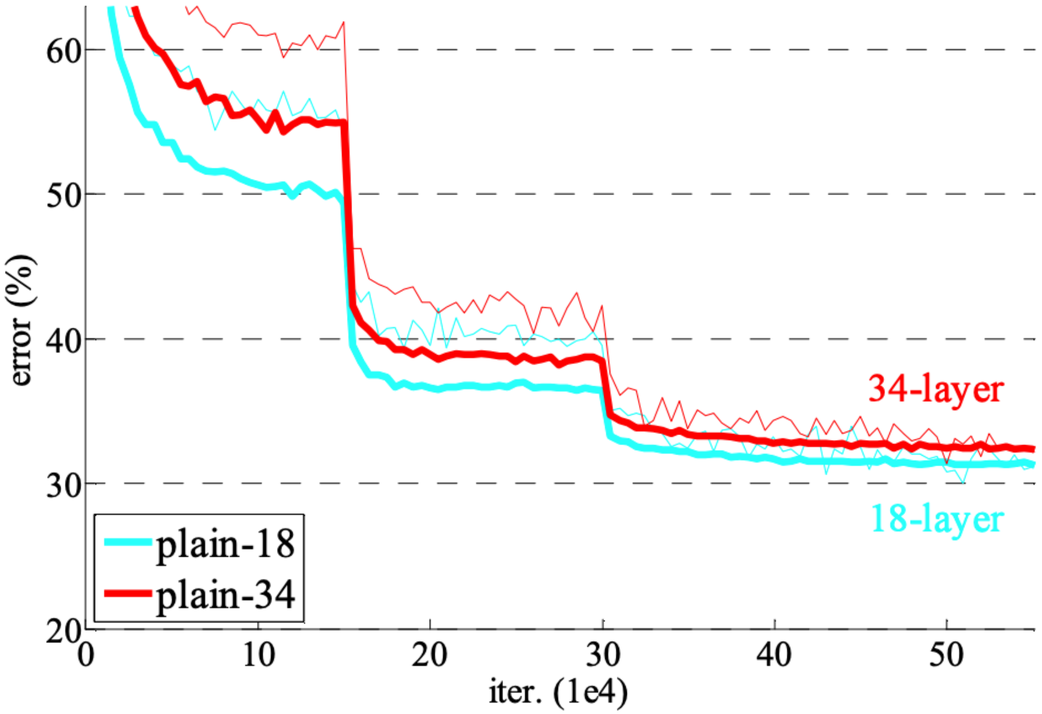
Residual block

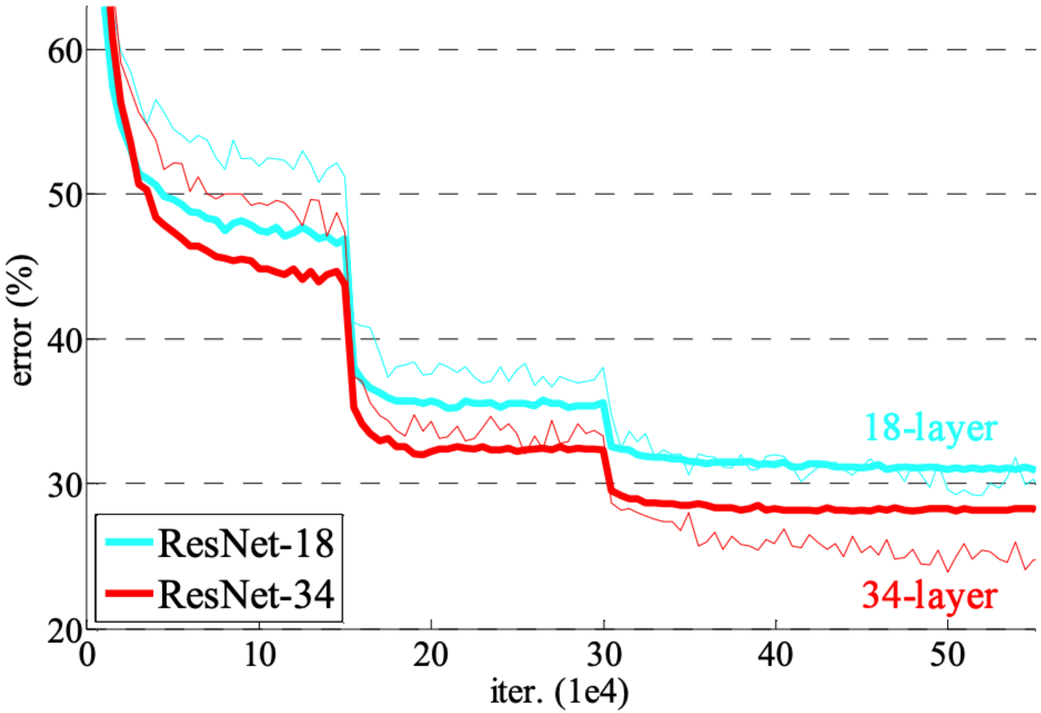


$H(x) = F(x) + x$

$H(x) = x$ if $F(x) = 0$

ResNet (He et al., 2015)





ResNet (He et al., 2015)

- Skip-connections
- Разные варианты (от 34 до 152 слоев)
- BatchNorm, Xavier init
- Dropout не используется