Network In Network

Comment

Abstract

- Utilizes micro neural network & global average pooling
- Easier to interpret and less prone to overfitting

1. Introduction

Statistical meaning of *latent*

As opposed to *observable variable*, it is not directly observed but are rather inferred through mathematical model

- mlpconv layer - MLP consisting of multiple FC layers with nonlinear activation functions
- Via ***a global average pooling layer***, output the spatial average of the feature maps from the last mlpconv layer as the confidence of categories.
- FC layers are prone to overfitting and heavily depend on dropout regularization, whereas a global average pooling layer is itself a structural regularizer and prevents overfitting.

2. Convolutional Neural Networks

- Maxout network imposes the prior that instances of a latent concept lie within a convex set in the input space, which does not necessarily hold.
- Sliding a micro network over the input

3. Network In Network

3.1 MLP Convolution Layers

- Replaces the GLM to convolve over the input

$$f^1_{i,j,k_1} = \max({w^1_{k_1}}^T x_{i,j} + b_{k_1}, 0)$$

$$\dots$$

$$f^n_{i,j,k_n} = \max({w^n_{k_n}}^T f^{n-1}_{i,j} + b_{k_n}, 0).$$

- In case of maxout,

$$f^n_{i,j,k} = \max_m({w_{k_m}}^T x_{i,j})$$

- mlpconv layer differs from maxout layer in that the convex function approximator is replaced by a universal function approximator.

3.2 Global Average Pooling

- Replaces FC layers in CNN
- No parameters to optimize thus overfitting is avoided at that layer.

- More robust to spatial translations

3.3 Network In Network Structure

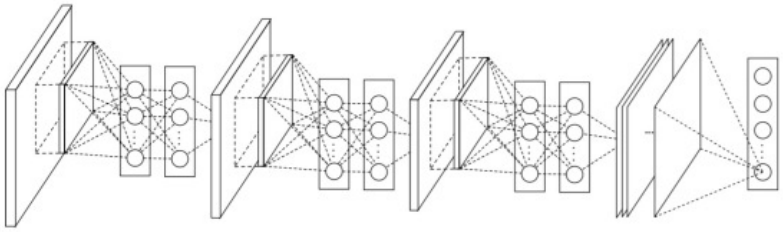

Figure 2: The overall structure of Network In Network. In this paper the NINs include the stacking of three mlpconv layers and one global average pooling layer.

Figure 1: enter image description here

4. Experiment

5. Conclusions