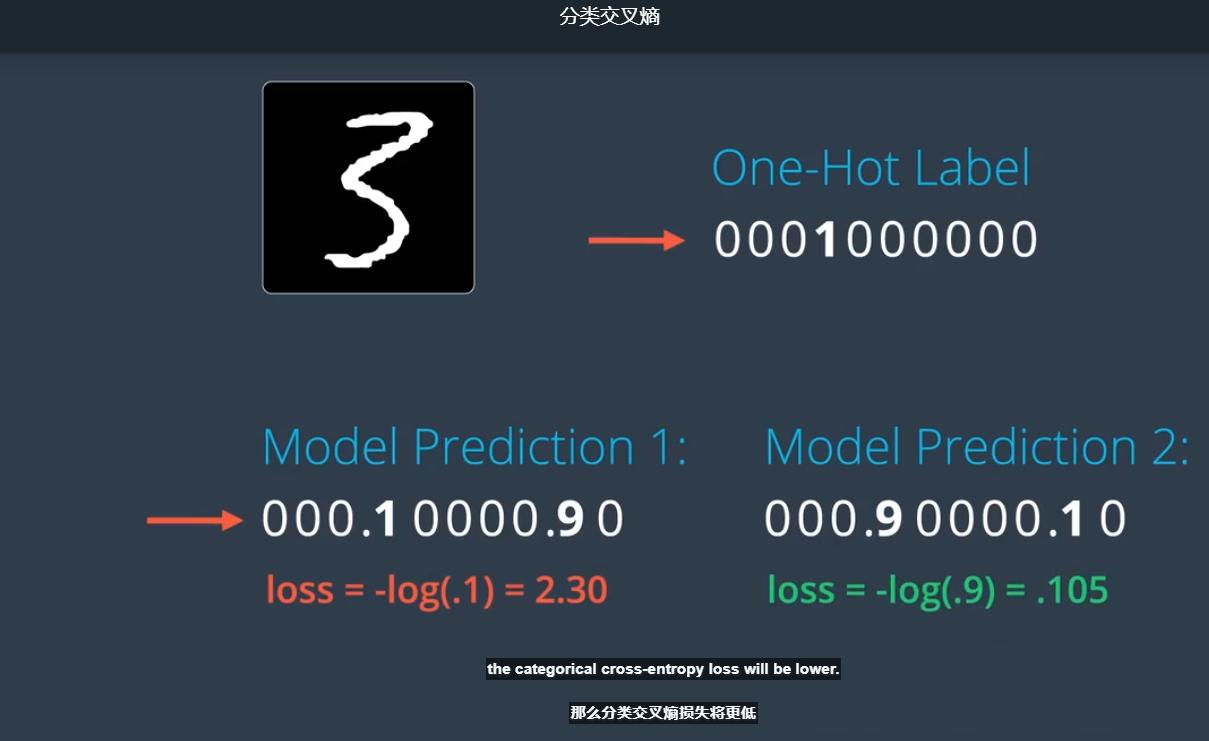
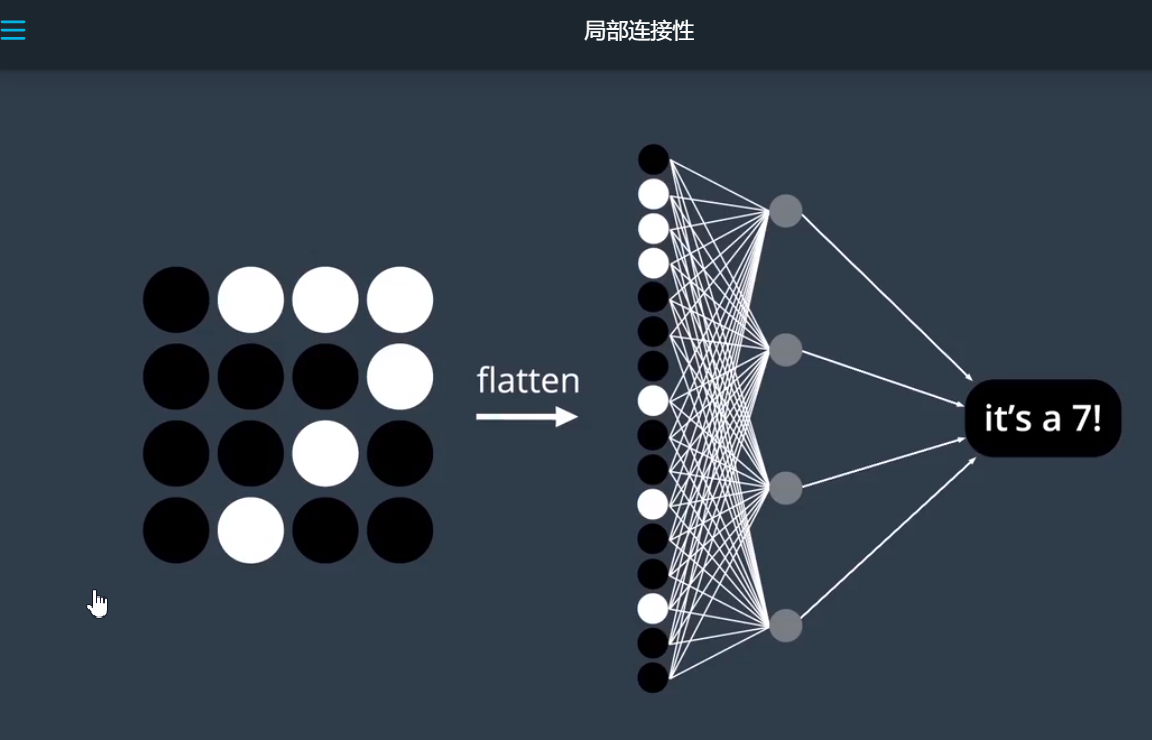
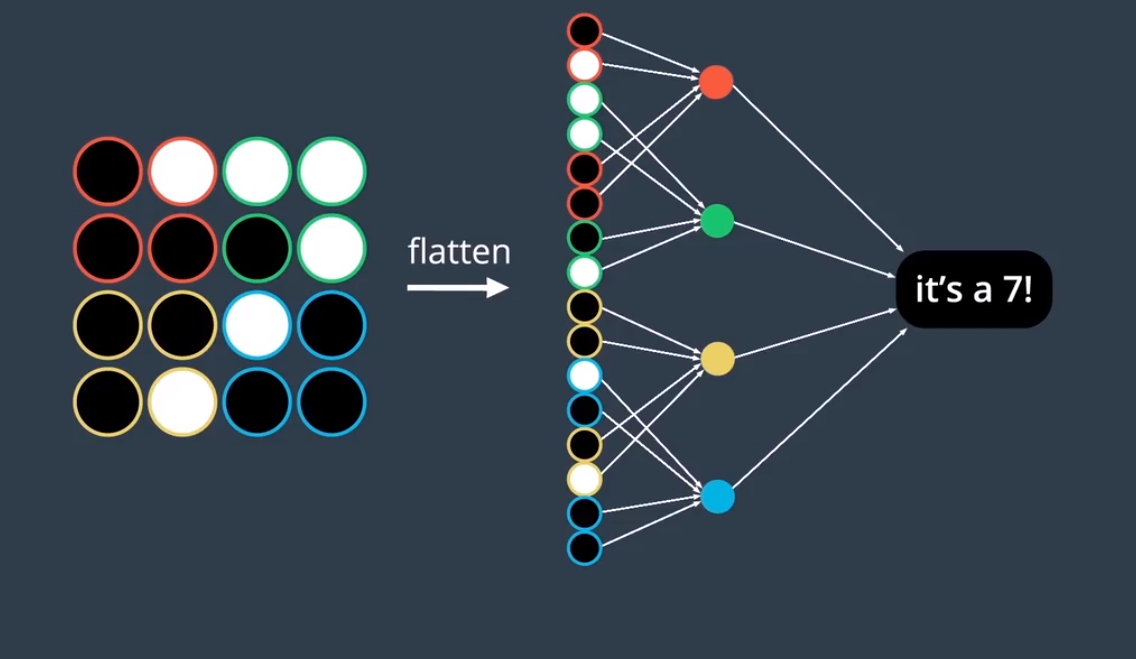
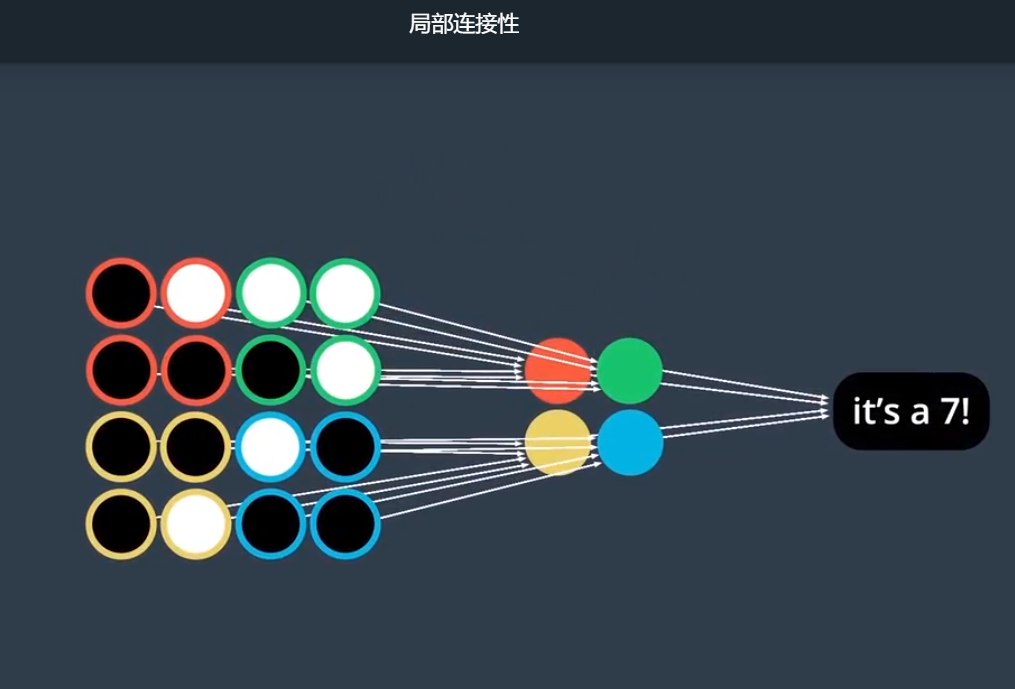
# 一、分类交叉熵



# 二、局部连接性

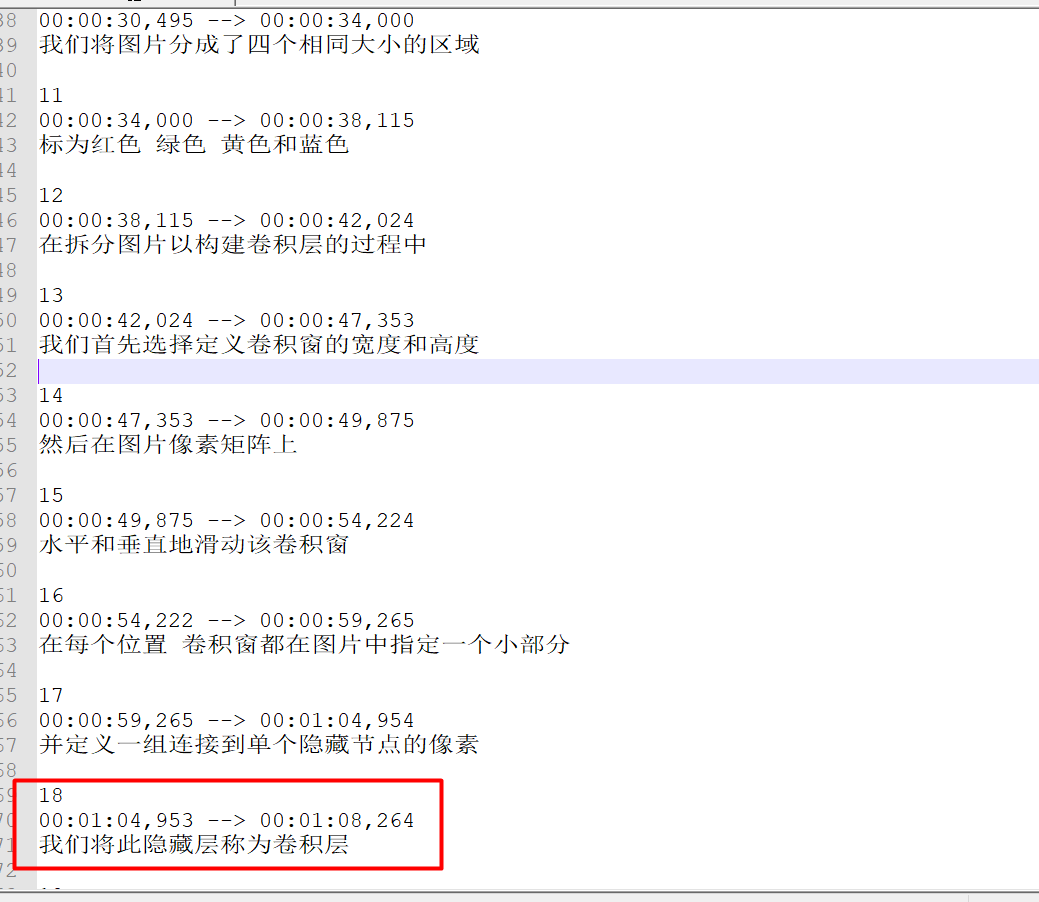


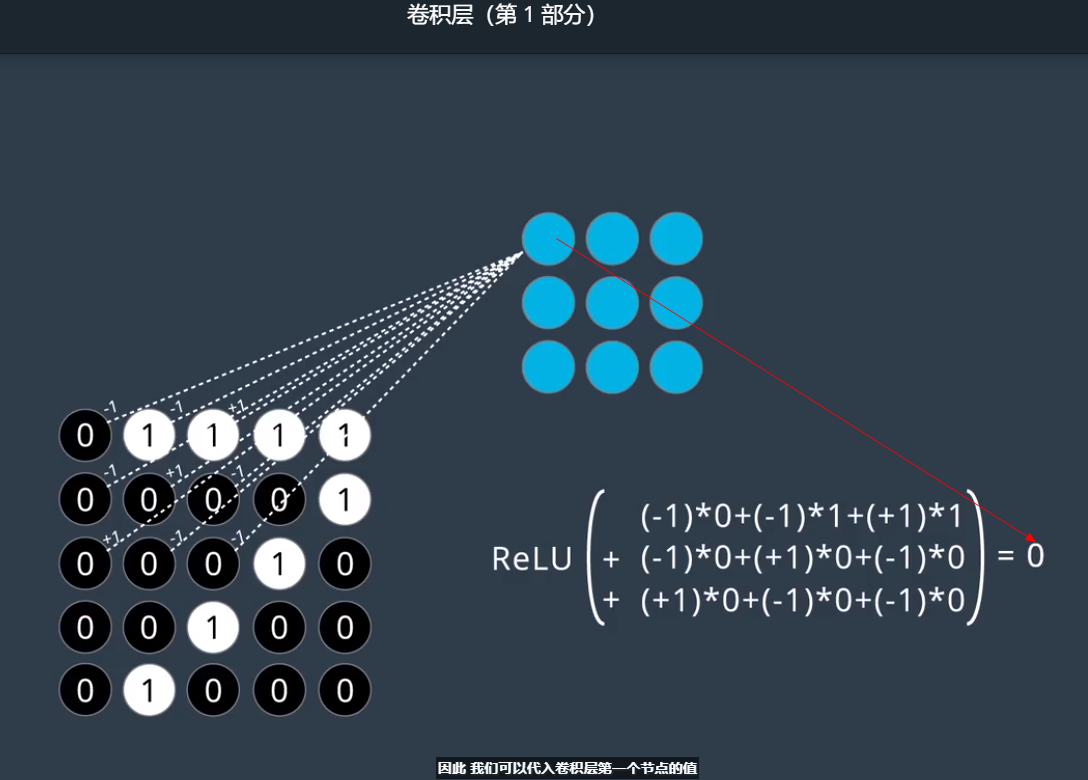




局部连接层优点：更少的权重，和在空间内共享。

# 三、卷集层1



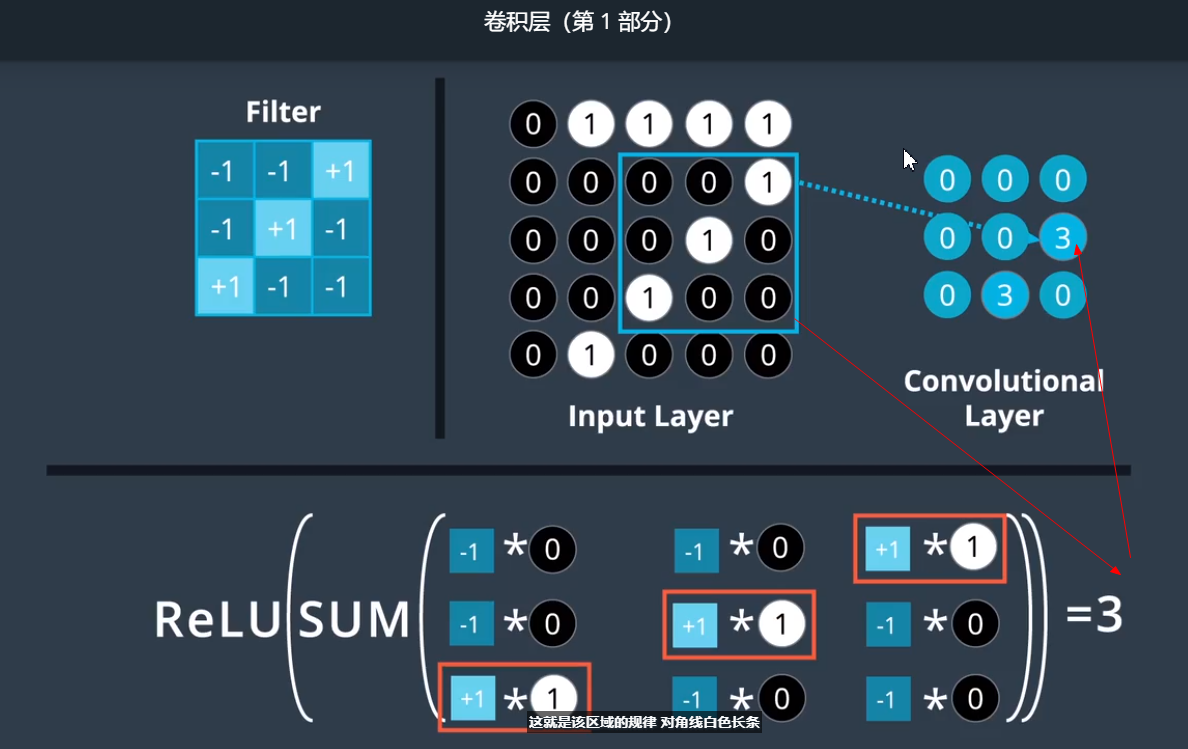


所有节点的权重是一样的，ReLu 激活函数使正值保持不变，并将所有负值变成 0

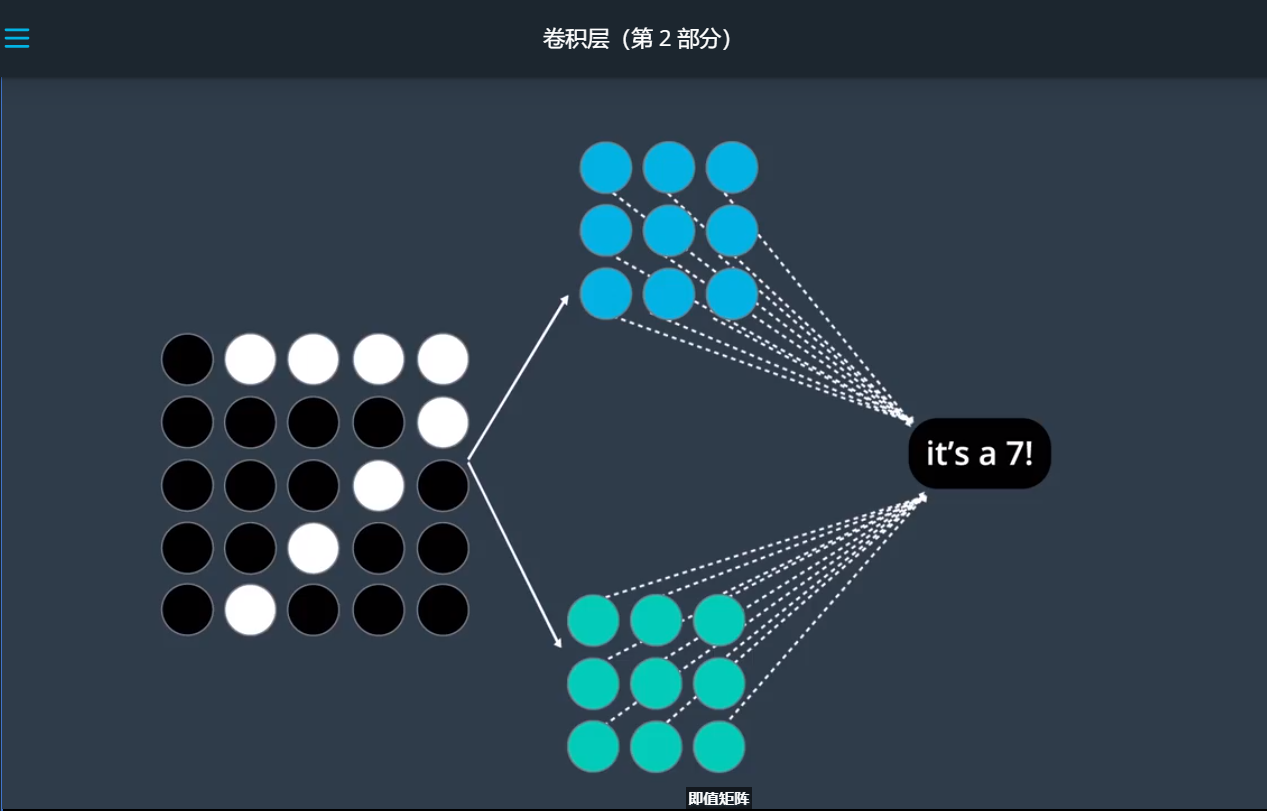


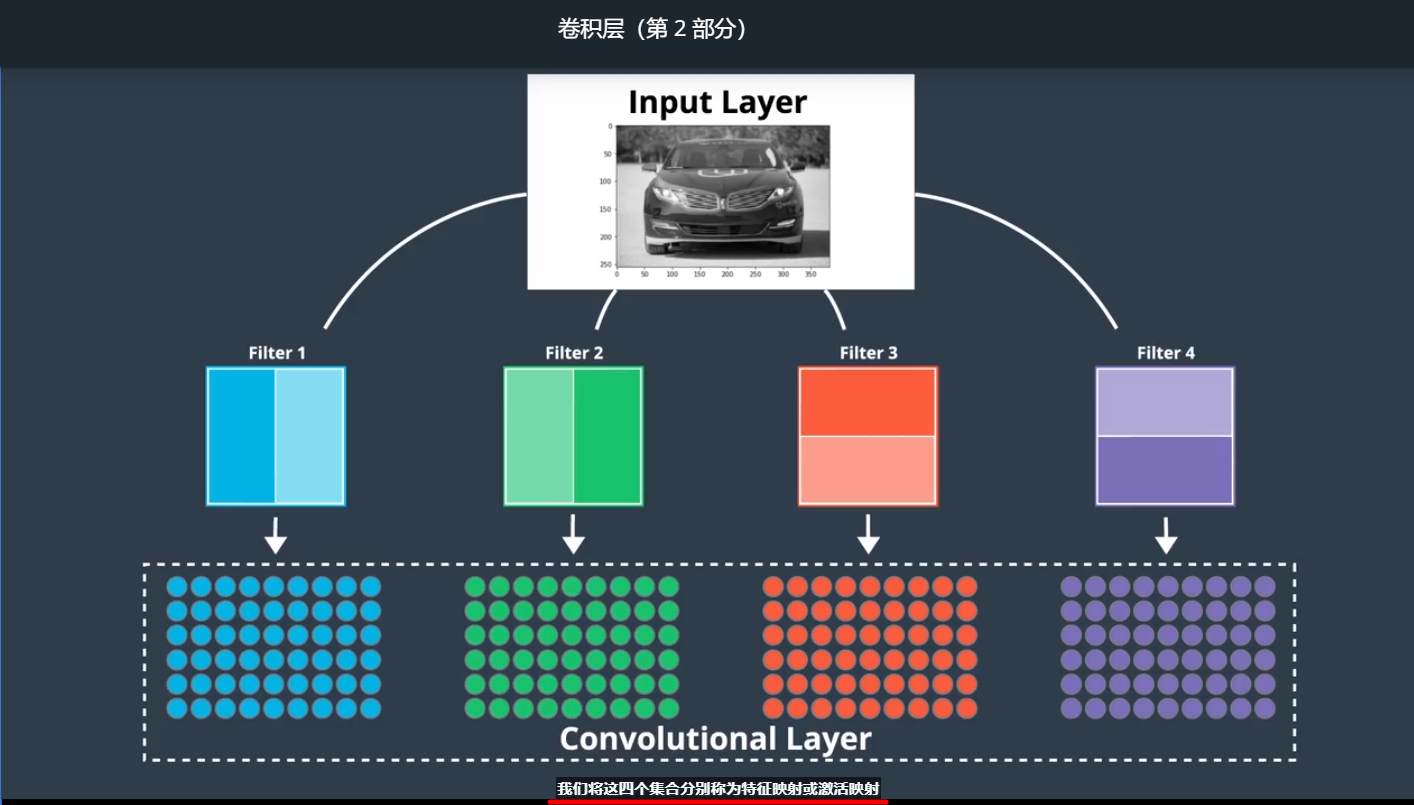
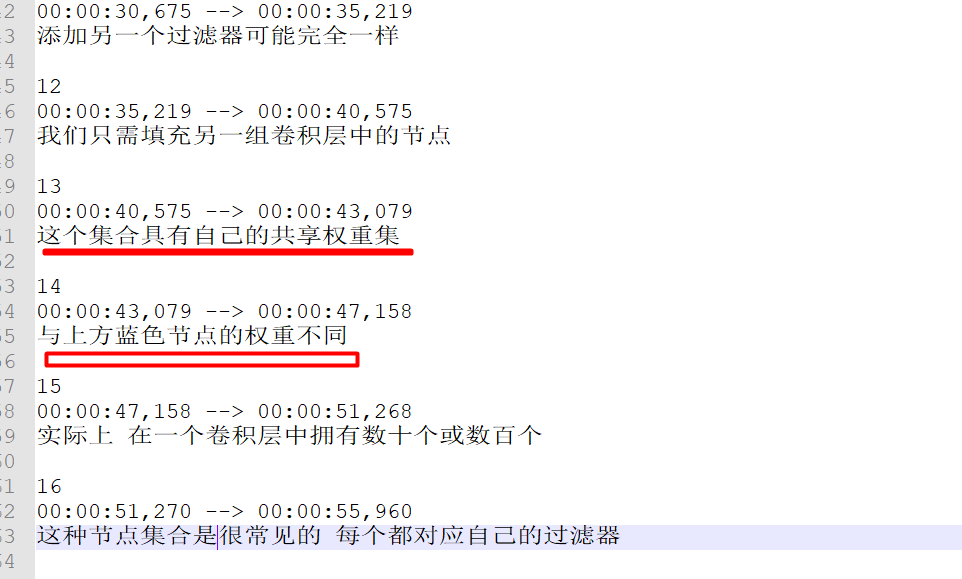
过滤器就是权重的一个集合，有多少个过滤器就有多少个不同权重的结合。大小与卷积窗口一样。

通过过滤器可以发现规律



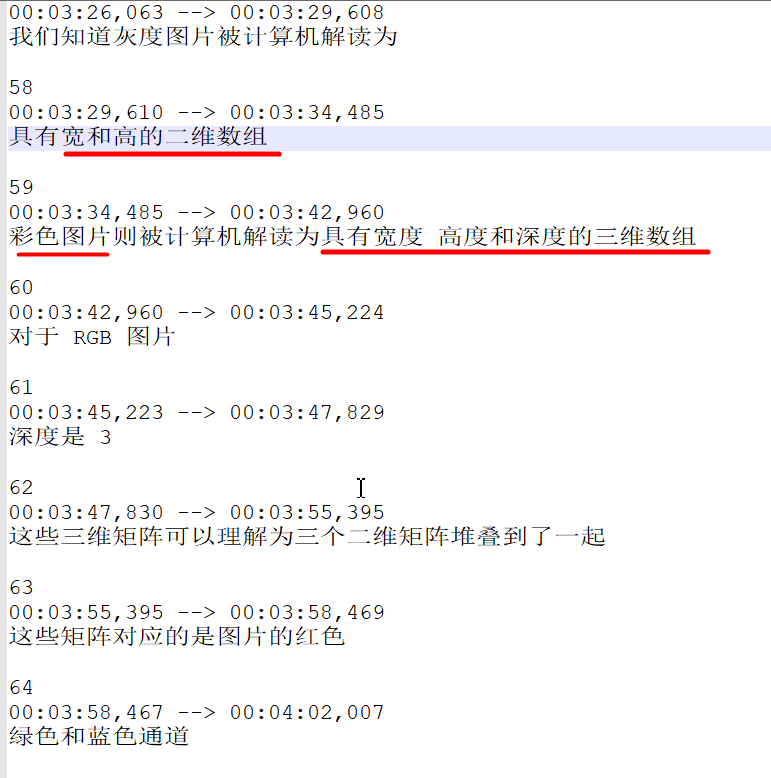
# 四、卷集层2

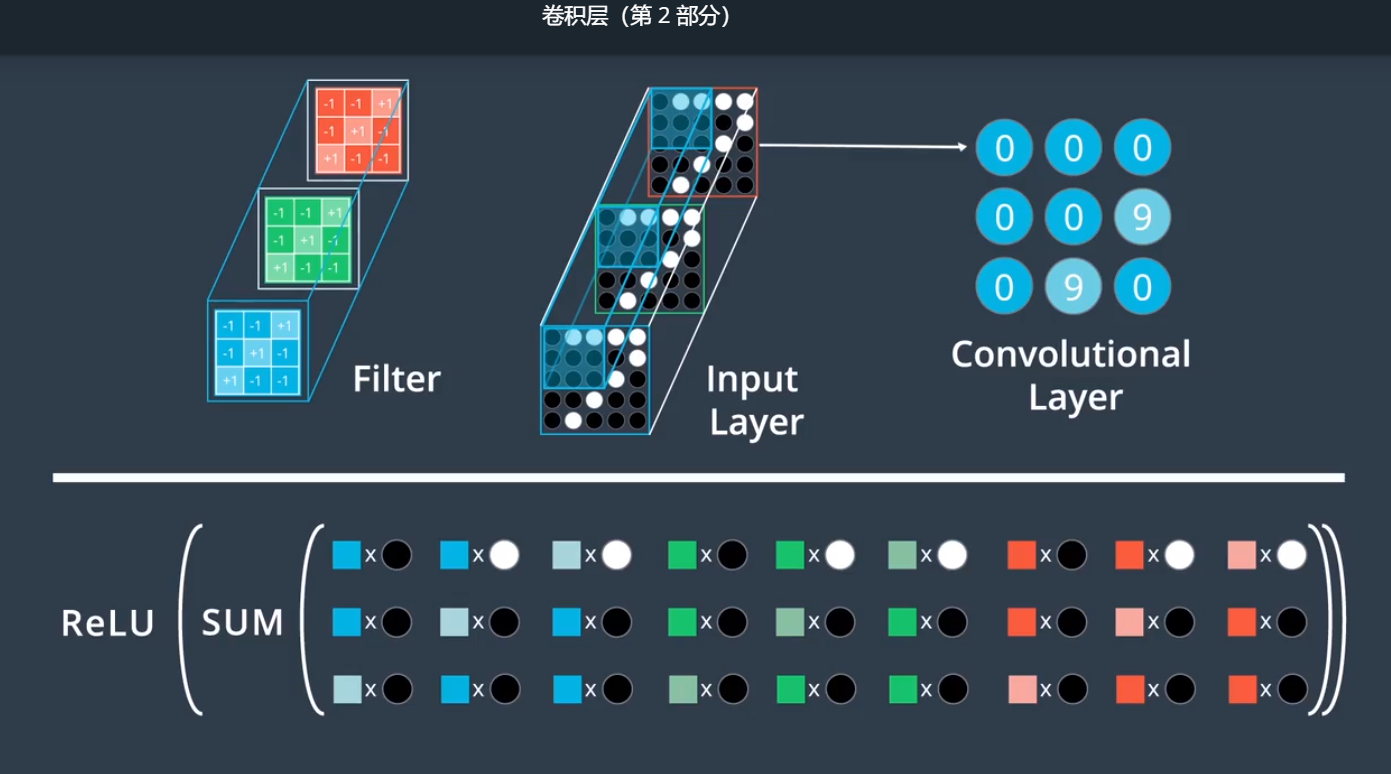


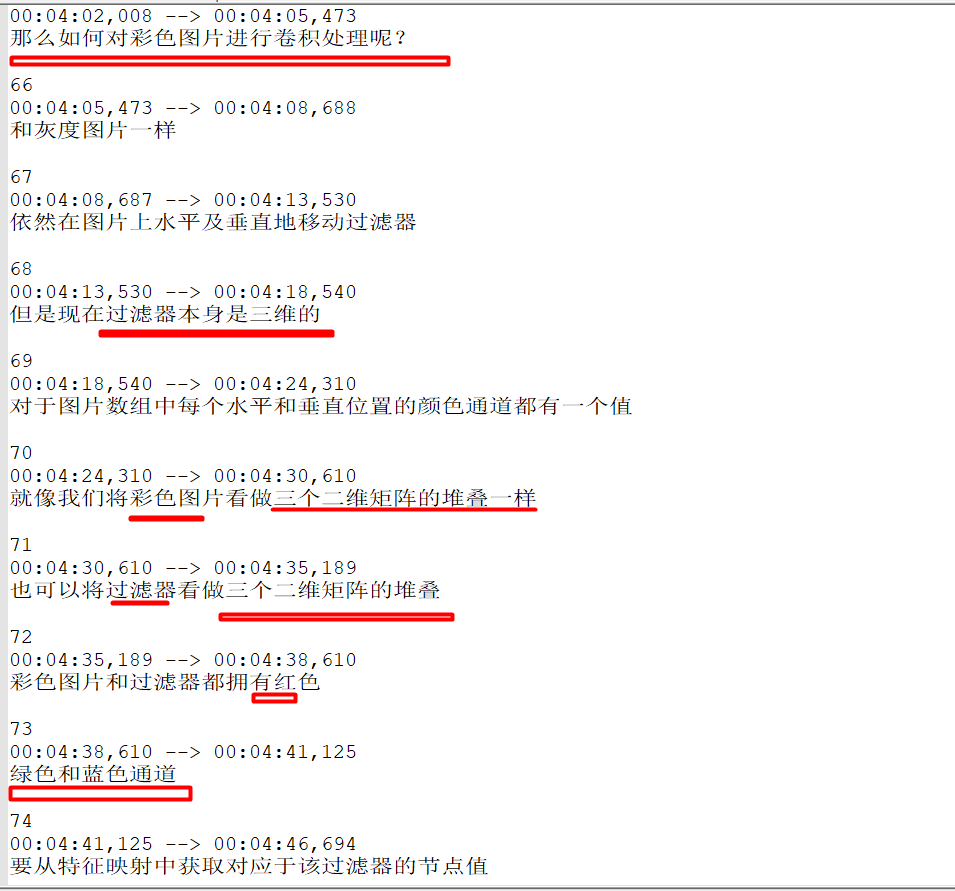


具有灰度图片输入的卷积层



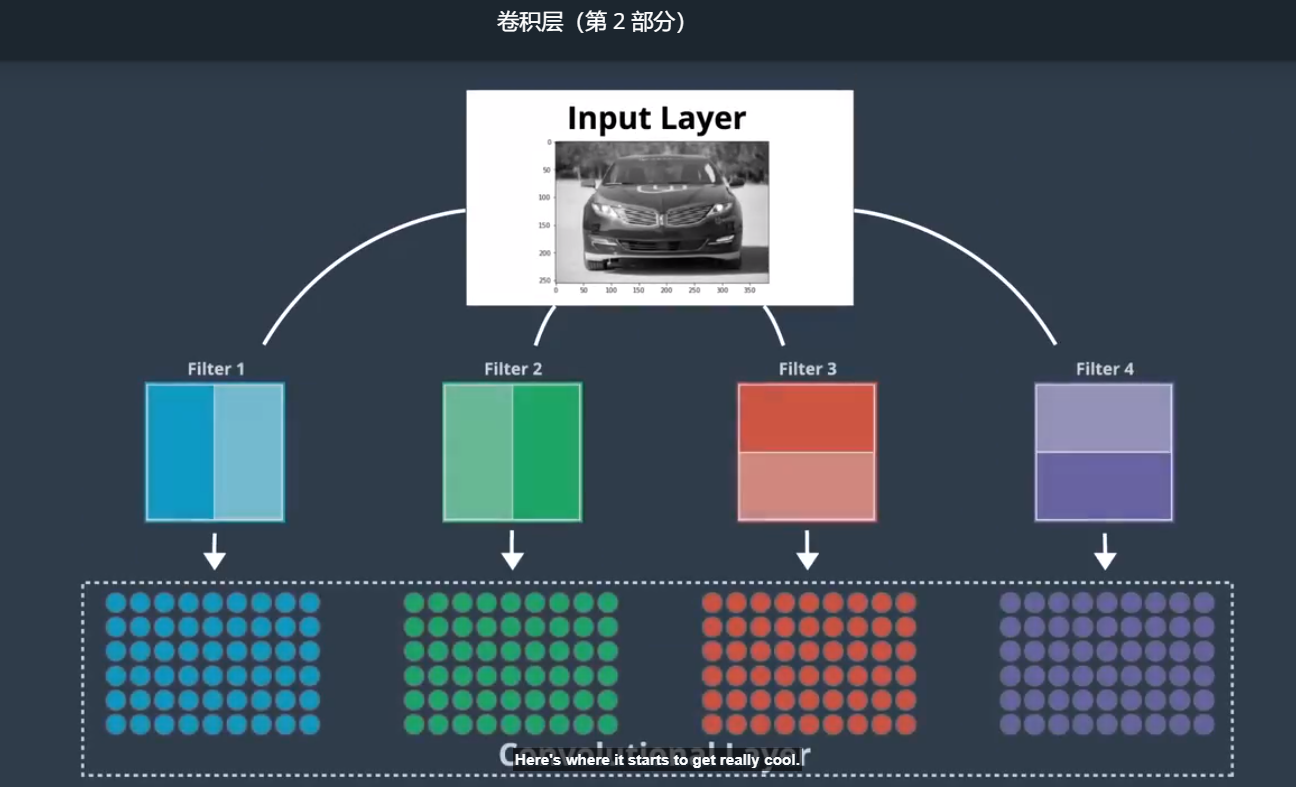


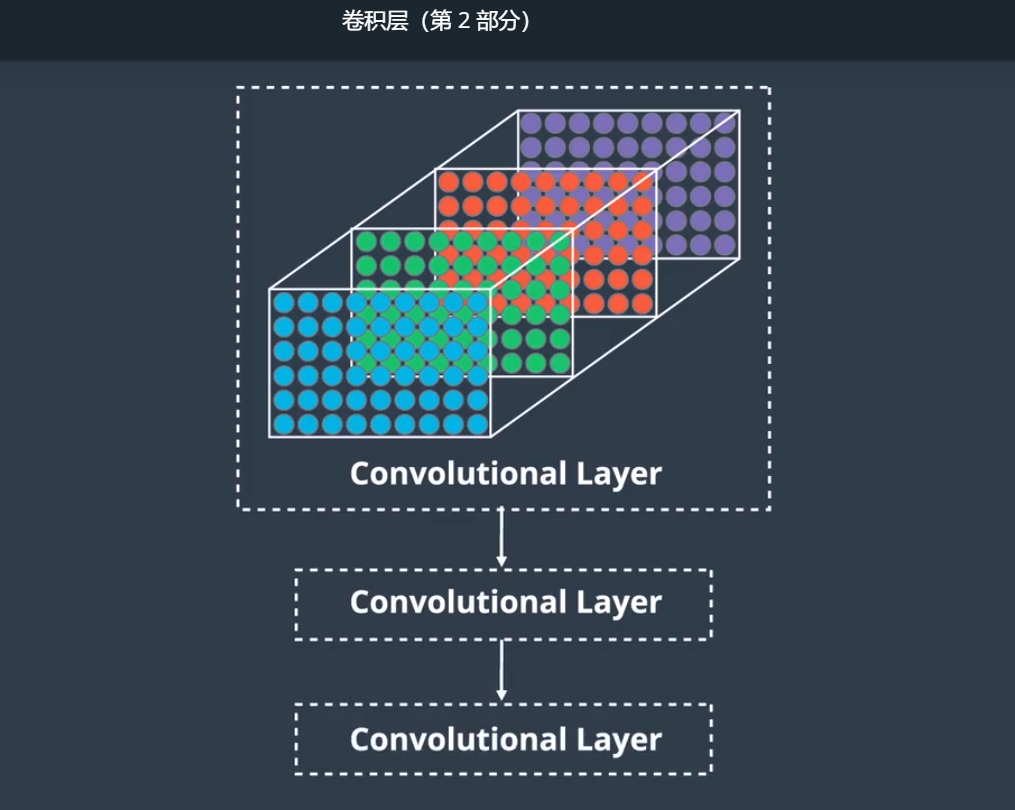






# 五、关键部分







# 六、总结





