

### Lecture 04 – Convolutional Neural Networks

Prof. João Fernando Mari

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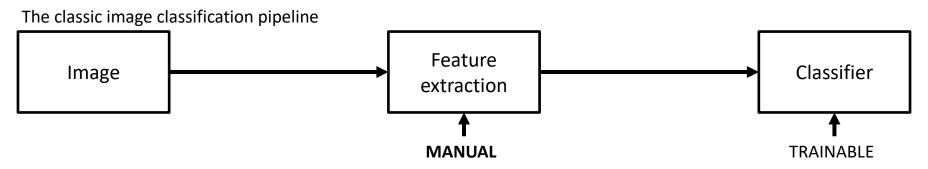
### Agenda

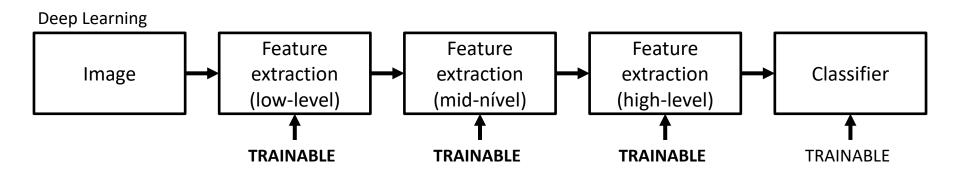


- Classification pipelines
- Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP)
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- Convolutional layer
- Pooling layer
- Activation function
- Fully connected layer
- Output layer softmax
- Loss function
- Optimizers
- Architectures
- Development and libraries
- Image datasets

## Classification pipelines



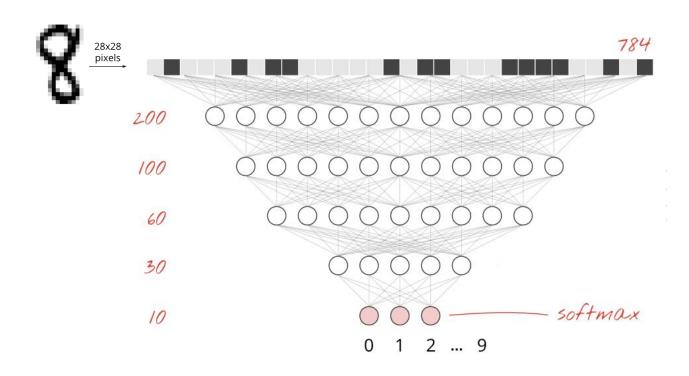




Yann LeCun's Deep Learning Course at CDS - SPRING 2021

## Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP)

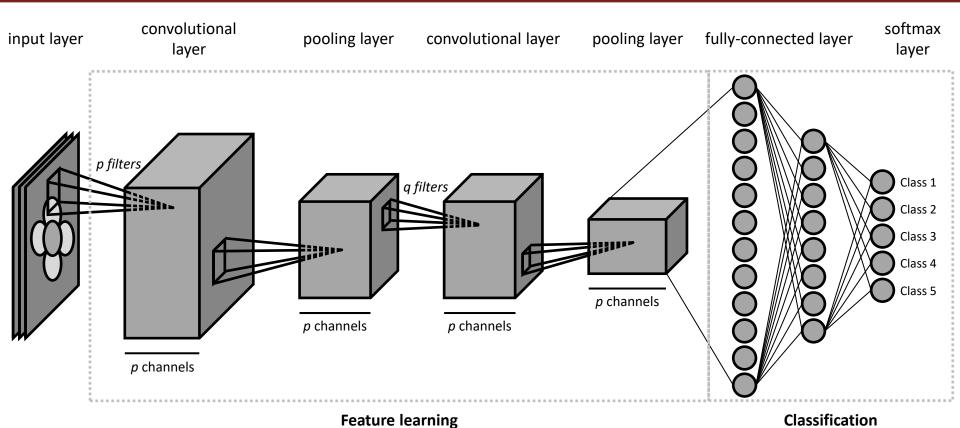




Learn TensorFlow and deep learning, without a Ph.D.

## Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

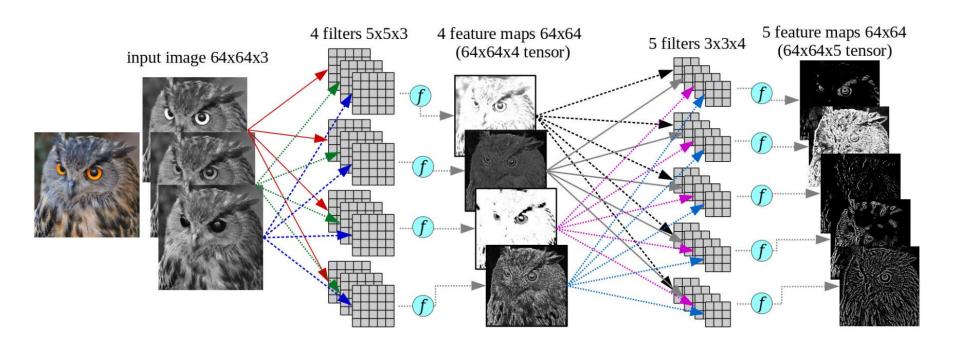






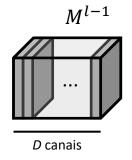
## **CONVOLUTIONAL LAYER**



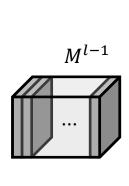


Ponti et al. Everything You Wanted to Know about Deep Learning for Computer Vision but Were Afraid to Ask. Sibgrapi 2017.



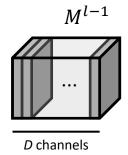


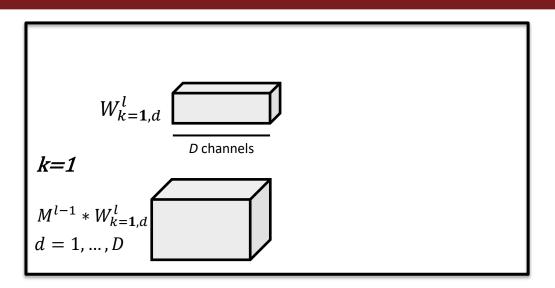




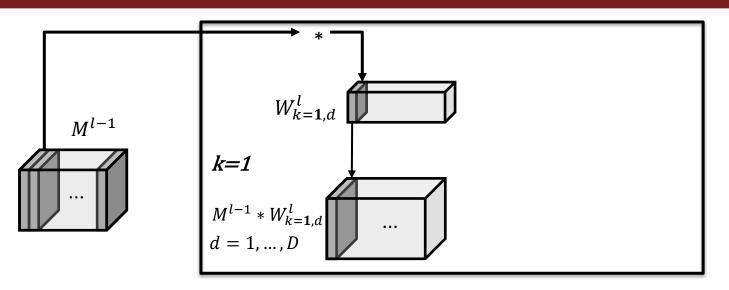




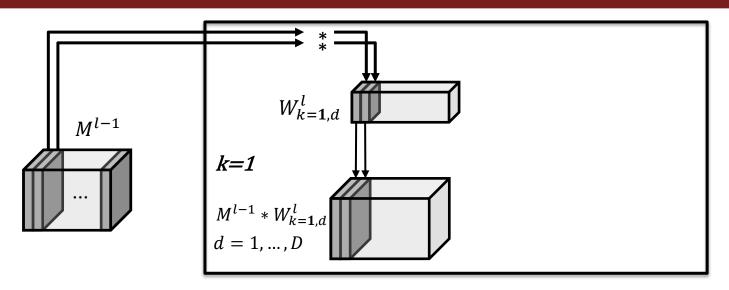




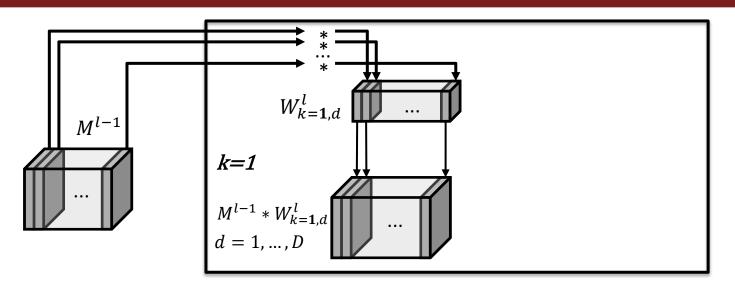




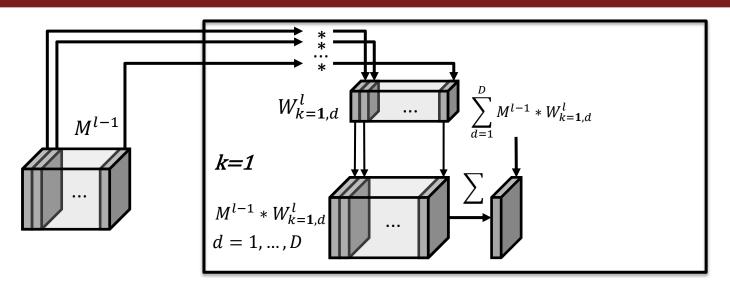




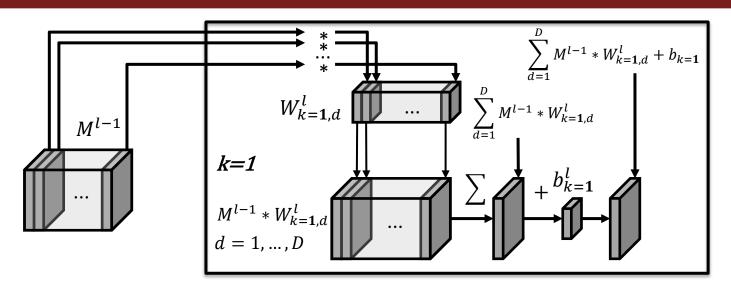


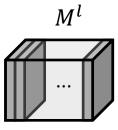




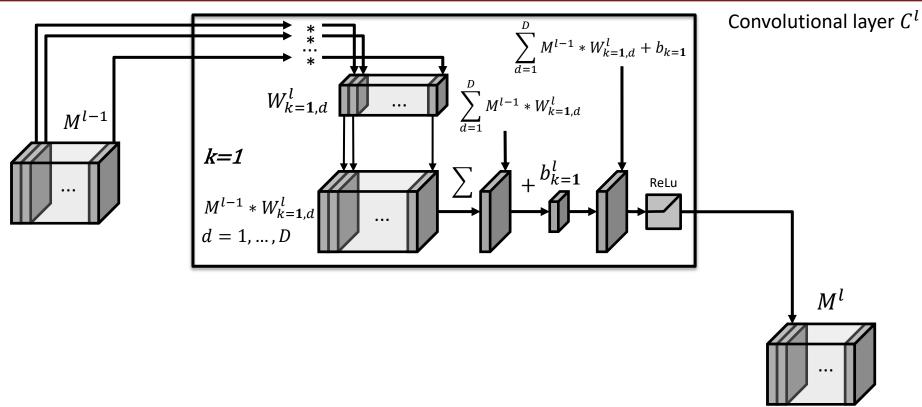




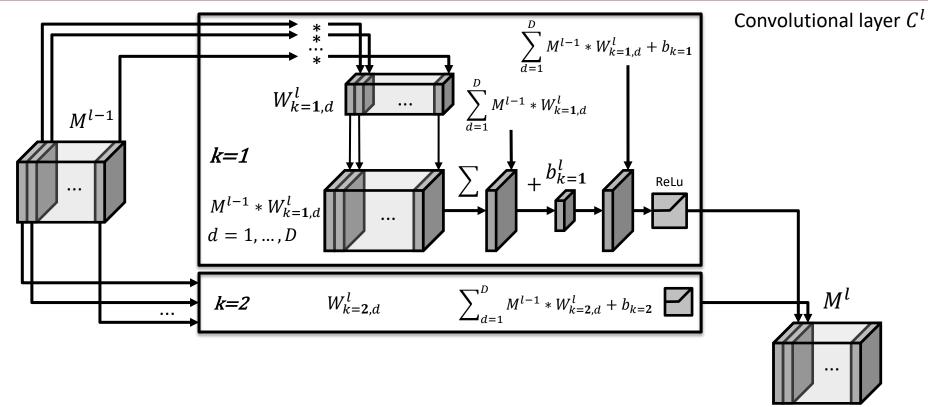




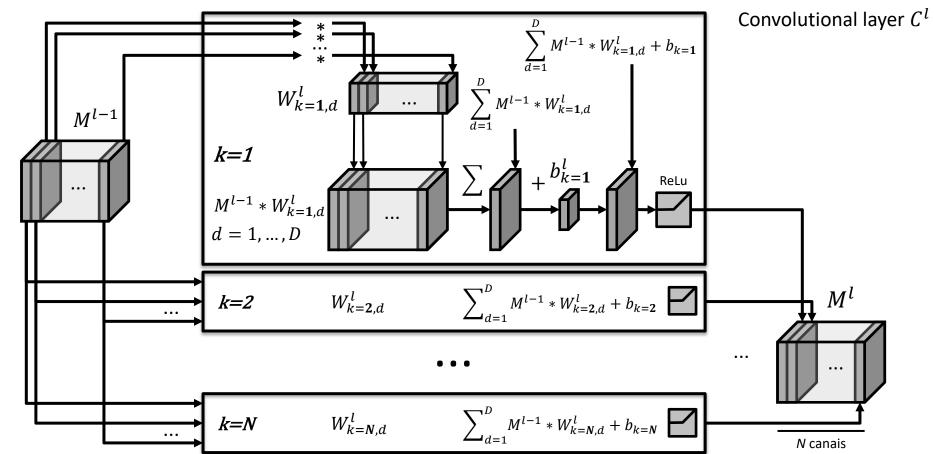




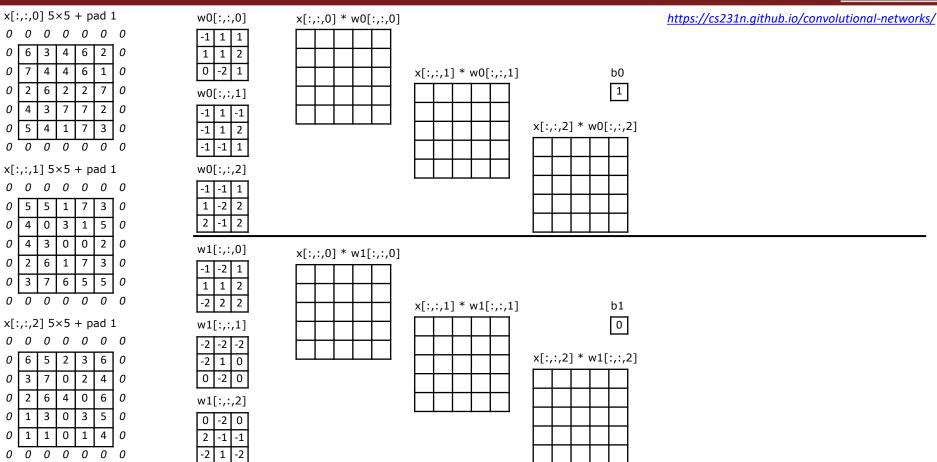




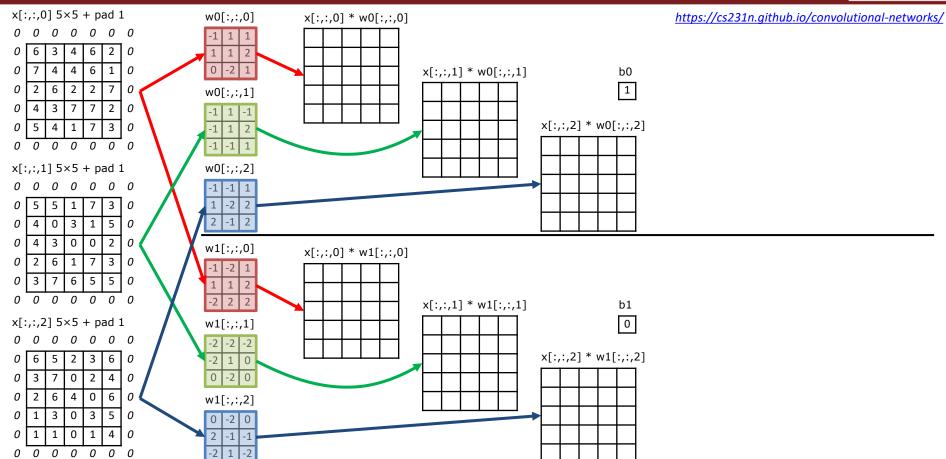




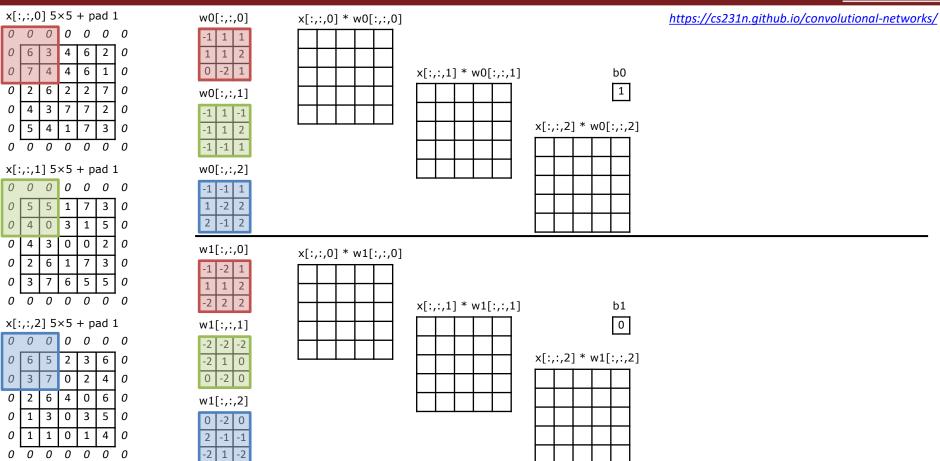




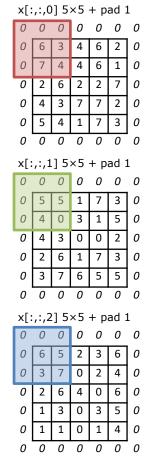








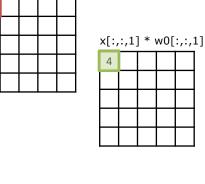


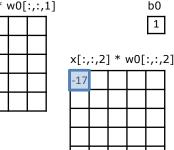




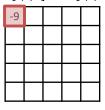
w0[:,:,0]







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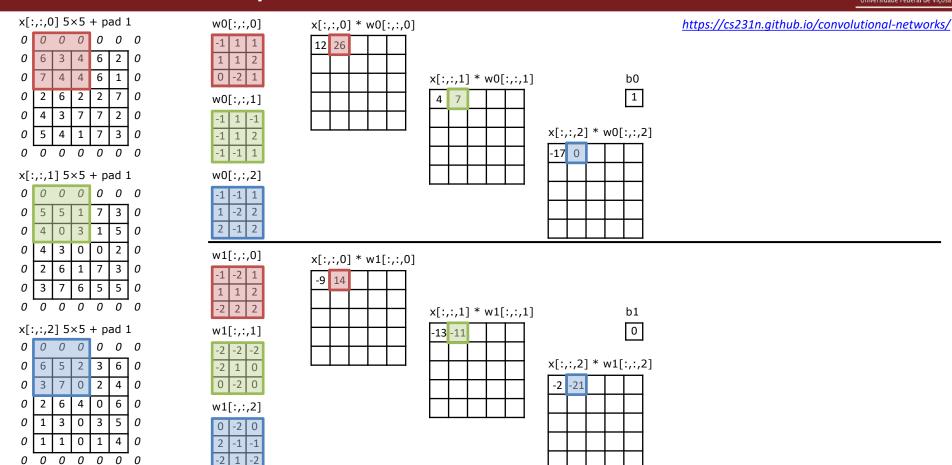




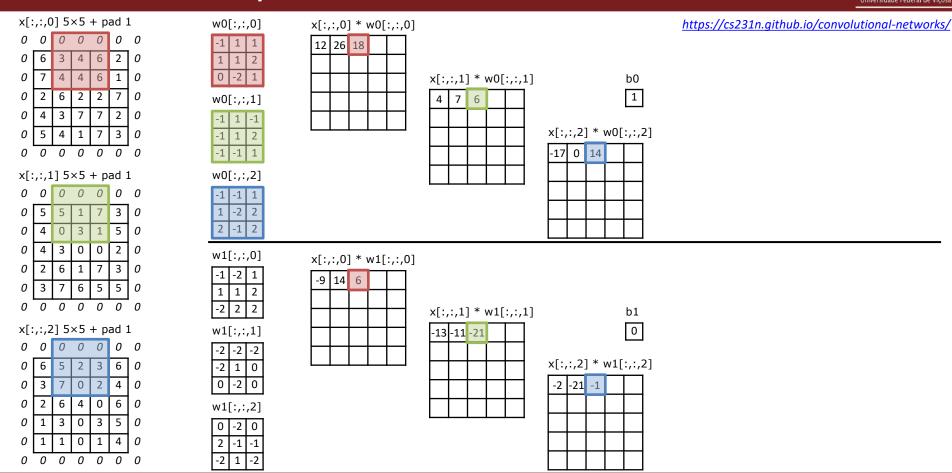
				0				
x[:,:,2] * w1[:,:,2]								
-2								

b1

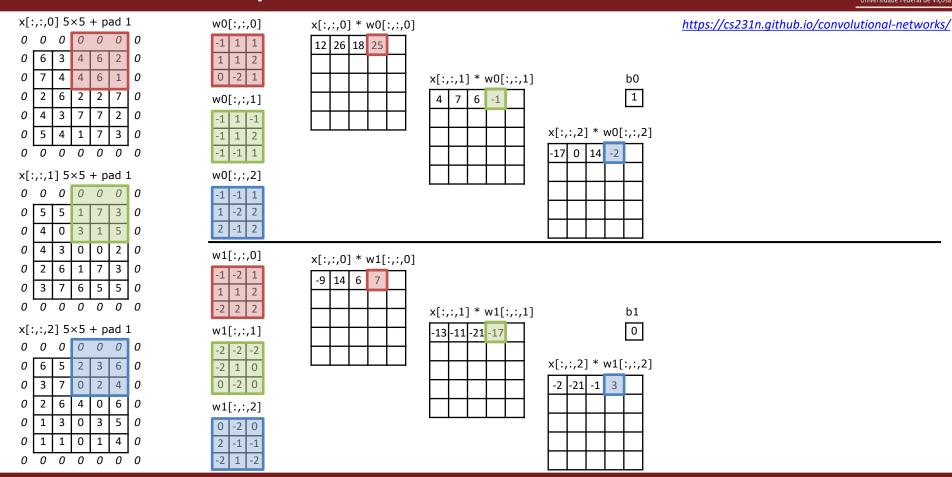




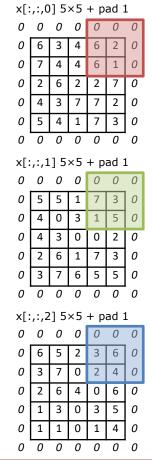


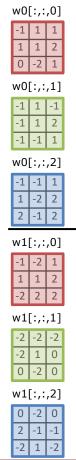


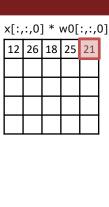


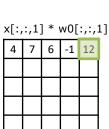












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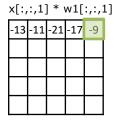
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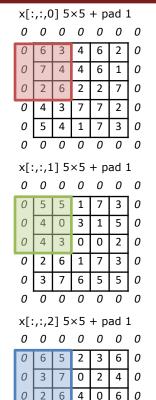
x[.,.,0] WI[.,.,0]								
-9	14	6	7	18				
					,			

 $x[\cdot \cdot 0] * w1[\cdot \cdot 0]$ 

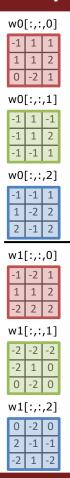


				0				
x[:,:,2] * w1[ <u>:,:,</u> 2]								
-2	-21	-1	3	-17				

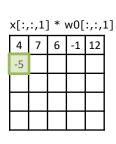




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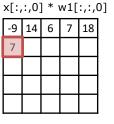


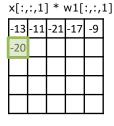
	x[:,:,0] * w0[:,:,0							
	12	26	18	25	21			
	-5							
Ì								



				1				
x[:,:,2] * w0[:,:,2]								
-17	0	14	-2	-8				
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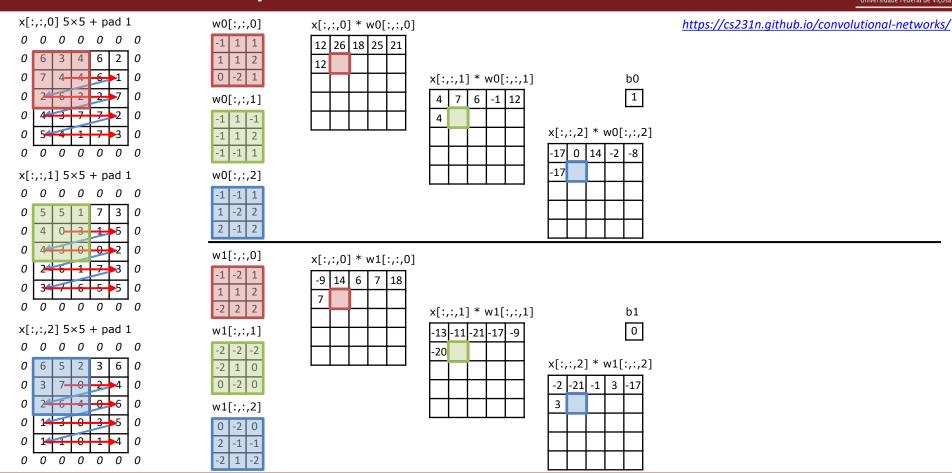




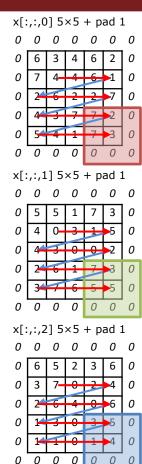
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x[:,:,2] * w1[:,:,2]									
-2	-21	-1	3	-17					
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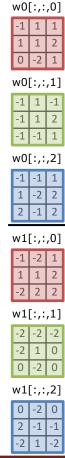
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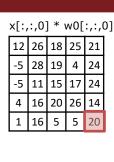


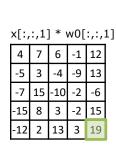






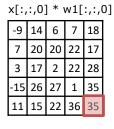


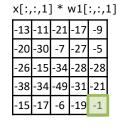




		b0						
x[:,	x[:,:,2] * w0[:,:,2]							
-17	0	14	-2	-8				
-3	-5	32	11	-10				
9	-7	22	12	-14				

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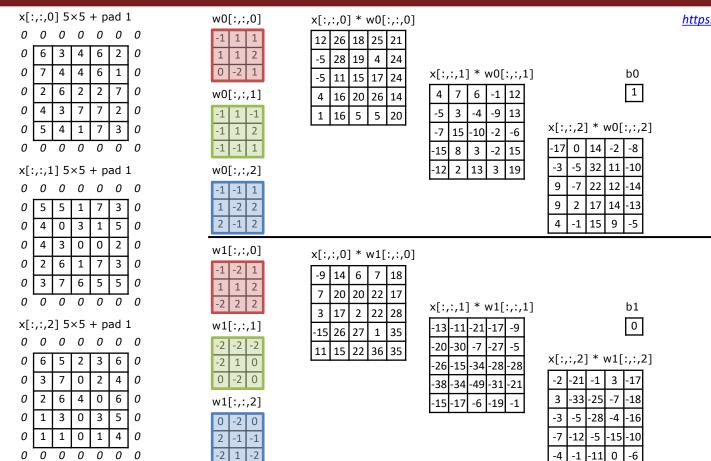




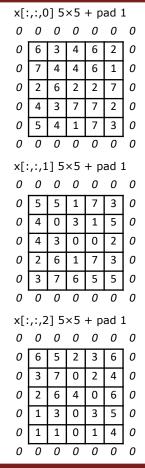
				0			
x[:,:,2] * w1[:,:,2]							
-2	-21	-1	3	-17			
3	-33	-25	-7	-18			
-3	-5	-28	-4	-16			
-7	-12	-5	-15	-10			
-4	-1	-11	0	-6			

b1

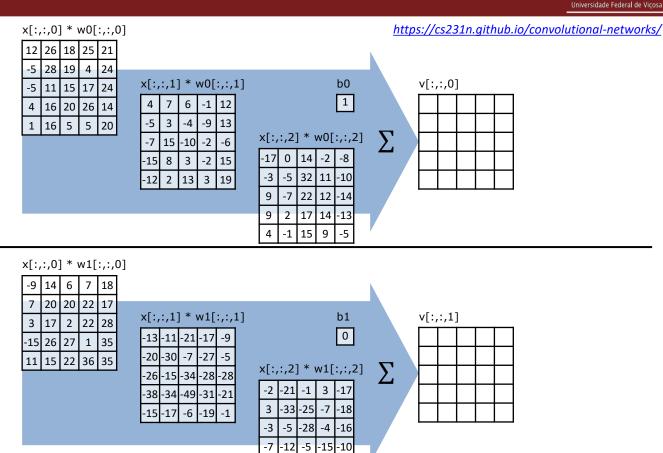






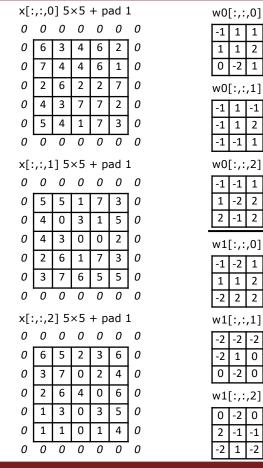


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w0 -1 1 0	[:,: 1 1 -2	,0] 1 2 1	
w0	[:,:	,1]	
-1 -1 -1	1 1 -1	-1 2 1	
w0	[:,:	,2]	
-1 1 2	-1 -2 -1	1 2 2	
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w1	[:,:		
w1 -1 1 -2			
-1 1 -2	- [:,: -2 1	,0] 1 2	
-1 1 -2	 [:,: -2 1 2	,0] 1 2	
-1 1 -2 w1 -2 -2 0	[:,: -2 1 2 [:,: -2 1	,0] 1 2 2 ,1] -2 0 0	
-1 1 -2 w1 -2 -2 0	[:,: -2 1 2 [:,: -2 1 -2	,0] 1 2 2 ,1] -2 0 0	

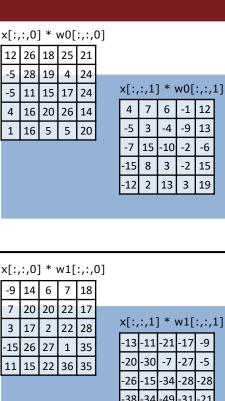


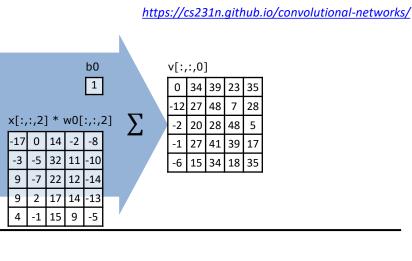
-1 -11 0



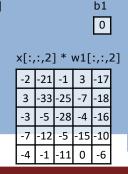


ayeı			
:,:,0]	x[:,	:,0]	*
1 1	12	26	1
1 2	-5	28	1
-2 1	-5	11	1
:,:,1]	4	16	2
1 -1	1	16	-
1 2			
-1 1			
:,:,2]			
-1 1			
-2 2			
-1 2			
:,:,0]	x[:,	:,0]	*
-2 1	-9	14	6
1 2	7	20	2
2 2	3	17	2
:,:,1]	-15	26	2
-2 -2	11	15	2
1 0			
-2 0			
0.7			



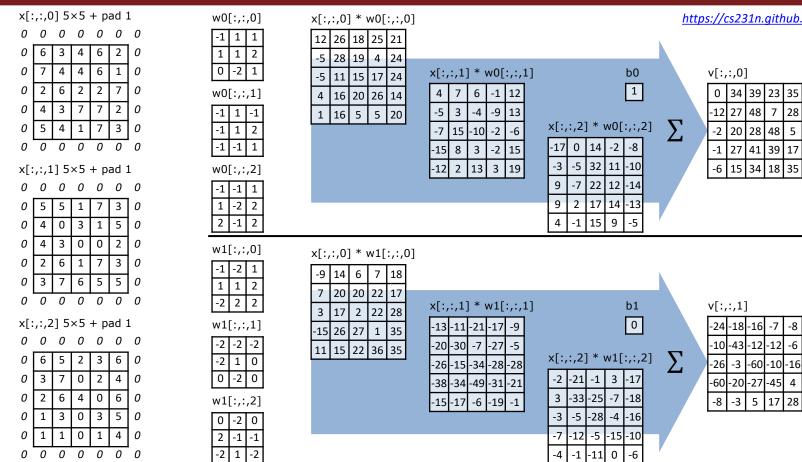


x[:,:,1] * w1[:,:,1								
-13	-11	-21	-17	-9				
-20	-30	-7	-27	-5				
-26	-15	-34	-28	-28				
-38	-34	-49	-31	-21				
-15	-17	-6	-19	-1				
_								

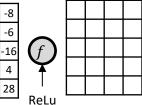


	v[:,	:,1	]		
	-24	-18	-16	-7	-8
	-10	-43	-12	-12	-6
	-26	-3	-60	-10	-16
	-60	-20	-27	-45	4
	-8	-3	5	17	28
•					



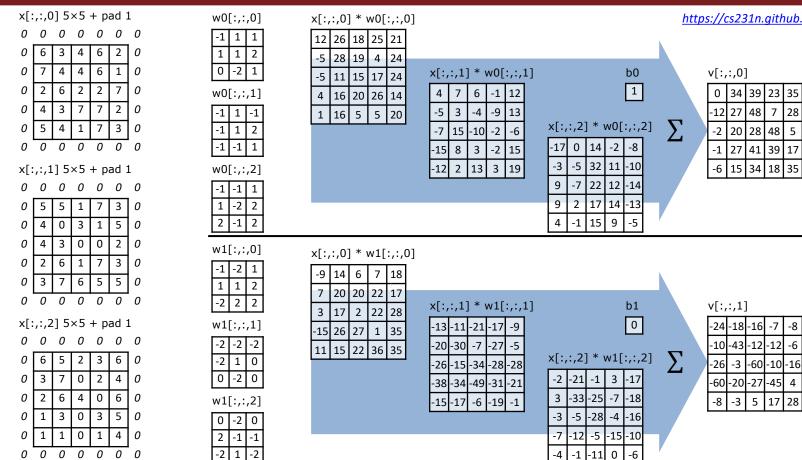


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	v[:,	:,0	]					y[:,	:,0	]			
	0	34	39	23	35								]
	-12	27	48	7	28								
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	-1	27	41	39	17	7							Ī
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y[:,:,1]





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	v[:,	:,0	]				y[:,	.:,0	]			_
	0	34	39	23	35		0	34	39	23	35	
	-12	27	48	7	28		0	27	48	7	28	
$\sum$	-2	20	28	48	5	<b>(</b> f <b>)</b>	0	20	28	48	5	
	-1	27	41	39	17	Y	n	27	41	39	17	

ReLu







ReLu

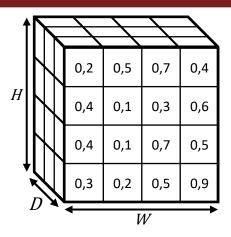
y[:,:,1]



## **POOLING LAYER**

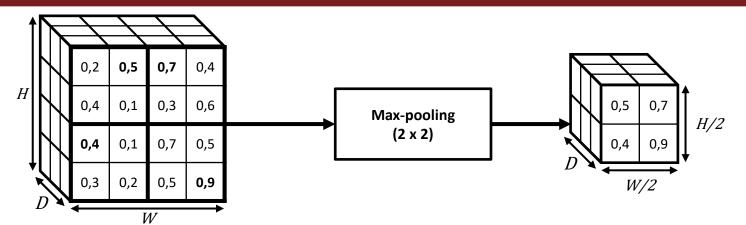
# Pooling layer





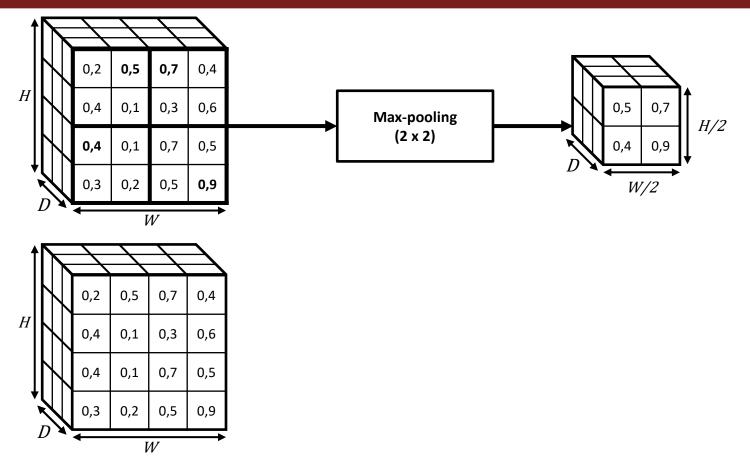
# Pooling layer





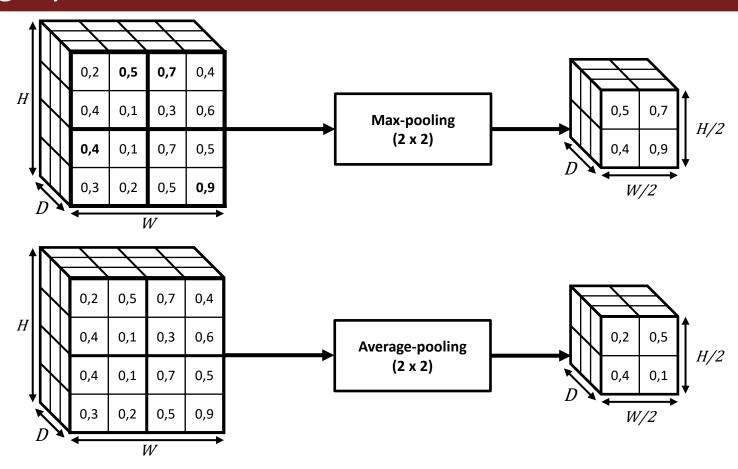
# Pooling layer





# Pooling layer



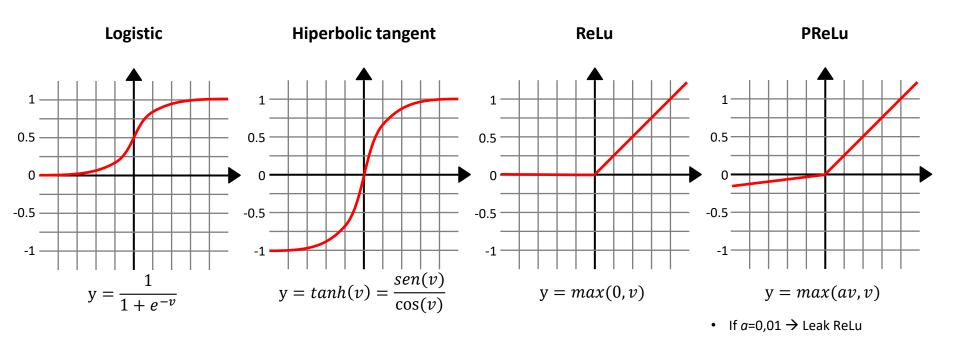




## **ACTIVATION FUNCTION**

### **Activation function**



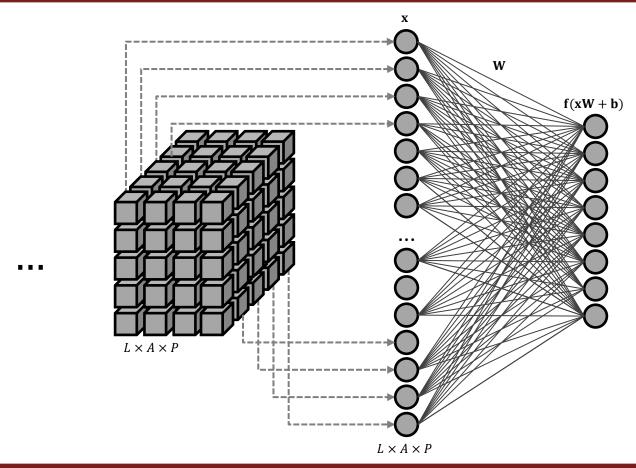




## **FULLY CONNECTED LAYER**

# Fully connected layer







## **OUTPUT LAYER - SOFTMAX**

## Output layer - softmax



Softmax function for M classes:

$$- softmax(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} e^{x_j}}$$

#### Example:

- $\mathbf{x} = [-0.8 \ 2.0 \ 6.0 \ -2.7 \ 0.8]$ 
  - $\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} x_j = 5.3$
  - Sum != 1.0. It cannot be interpreted as probabilities.
- $-\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} e^{x_j} = 0.4493 + 7.3891 + 403.4288 + 0.0672 + 2.2255 = 413.5599$
- $softmax(x_i) = [0.0011 \ 0.0179 \ 0.9755 \ 0.0002 \ 0.0054]$ 
  - $\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} softmax(x_i) = 1.0$
  - The probability of the sample belonging to each class.



# **LOSS FUNCTION**

### Cross-entropy loss



Cross-entropy for more than 2 classes (M>2):

$$- L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -\sum_{j=0}^{M-1} \mathbf{y}_j \cdot \log(\widehat{\mathbf{y}}_j)$$

Cross-entropy for 2 classes (M=2):

$$-L(\mathbf{y},\widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(\mathbf{y} \cdot \log(\widehat{\mathbf{y}}) + (1-\mathbf{y})\log(1-\widehat{\mathbf{y}}))$$

### Cross-entropy for M>2



- 5 classes, **correct** classification, with 72% probability:
  - $y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$
  - $-\hat{y} = [0.20 \ 0.0 \ 0.05 \ 0.72 \ 0.03]$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.5 + 1 \times \log 0.72 + 0 \times \log 0.03)$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \widehat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(\log 0.72) = 0.14267$

### Cross-entropy for M>2



- 5 classes, **correct** classification, with 72% probability:
  - $y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$   $\hat{y} = [0.20 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.05 \quad 0.72 \quad 0.03]$   $L(y, \hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.5 + 1 \times \log 0.72 + 0 \times \log 0.03)$   $L(y, \hat{y}) = -(\log 0.72) = 0.14267$
- 5 classes, correct classification, with 52% probability:
  - $\mathbf{y} = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$   $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = [0.30 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.05 \quad 0.52 \quad 0.13]$   $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.3 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.5 + 1 \times \log 0.52 + 0 \times \log 0.13)$   $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(\log 0.52) = 0.284$

### Cross-entropy for M>2



• 5 classes, **correct** classification, with 72% probability:

$$- y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$- \hat{y} = [0.20 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.05 \quad 0.72 \quad 0.03]$$

$$- L(y, \hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.5 + 1 \times \log 0.72 + 0 \times \log 0.03)$$

$$- L(y, \hat{y}) = -(\log 0.72) = 0.14267$$

5 classes, correct classification, with 52% probability:

$$- y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$- \hat{y} = [0.30 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.05 \quad 0.52 \quad 0.13]$$

$$- L(y, \hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0.3 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.5 + 1 \times \log 0.52 + 0 \times \log 0.13)$$

$$- L(y, \hat{y}) = -(\log 0.52) = 0.284$$

• 5 classes, **incorrect** classification:

$$- y = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$- \hat{y} = [0.60 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.07 \quad 0.30 \quad 0.03]$$

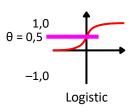
$$- L(y, \hat{y}) = -(0 \times \log 0.6 + 0 \times \log 0.0 + 0 \times \log 0.07 + 1 \times \log 0.3 + 0 \times \log 0.03)$$

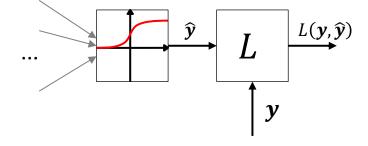
$$- L(y, \hat{y}) = -(\log 0.3) = 0.5229$$

### Cross-entropy for M=2



- 2 classes, correct classification:
  - y = [0]
  - $\hat{y} = [0.20]$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.2))$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1) \times \log(0.8)) = -(\log(0.8)) = 0.09691$



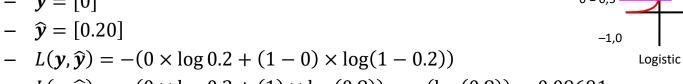


### Cross-entropy for M=2

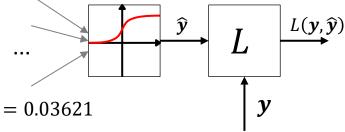


- 2 classes, correct classification:
  - y = [0]

  - $-L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1) \times \log(0.8)) = -(\log(0.8)) = 0.09691$



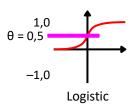
- 2 classes, correct classification:
  - y = [1]
  - $-\hat{y} = [0.92]$
  - $-L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (1-1) \times \log(1-0.92))$
  - $-L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (0) \times \log(0.08)) = -(\log(0.92)) = 0.03621$



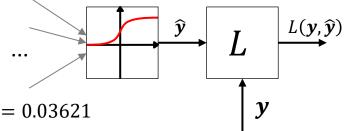
### Cross-entropy for M=2



- 2 classes, correct classification:
  - y = [0]
  - $\hat{y} = [0.20]$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.2))$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.2 + (1) \times \log(0.8)) = -(\log(0.8)) = 0.09691$



- 2 classes, correct classification:
  - y = [1]
  - $-\hat{y} = [0.92]$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (1 1) \times \log(1 0.92))$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(1 \times \log 0.92 + (0) \times \log(0.08)) = -(\log(0.92)) = 0.03621$



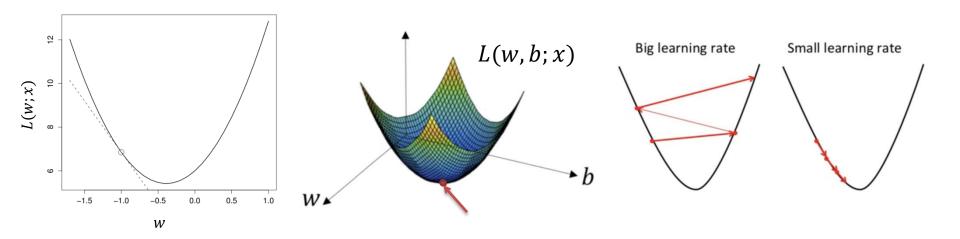
- 2 classes, incorrect classification:
  - y = [0]
  - $\hat{y} = [0.65]$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.65 + (1 0) \times \log(1 0.65))$
  - $L(\mathbf{y}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = -(0 \times \log 0.65 + (1) \times \log(0.35)) = -(\log(0.35)) = 0.45593$



# **OPTIMIZERS**



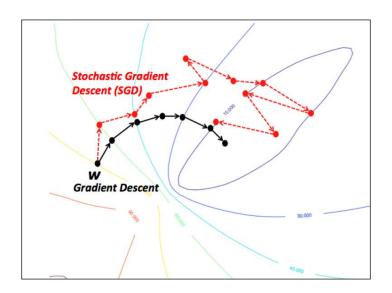
- Gradient descent (GD):
  - $W_{t+1} = W_t \eta \sum_{j=1}^N \nabla L(W; x_j)$
  - N is the size of the training set



Donges. Gradient Descent in Machine Learning: A Basic Introduction. https://builtin.com/data-science/gradient-descent



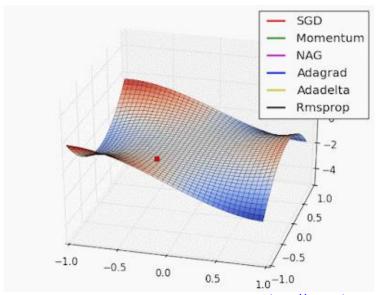
- Stochastic gradient descent (SGD):
  - $W_{t+1} = W_t \eta \sum_{j=1}^{B} \nabla L(W; x_j^B)$
  - B is the size of the mini-batch.





- SGD with momentum:
  - $W_{t+1} = W_t \eta \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla L(W; x_j^B)$ 
    - *B* is the size of the mini-batch.

$$- W_{t+1} = W_t + \alpha (W_t - W_{t-1}) + (1 - \alpha) [-\eta \sum_{j=1}^B \nabla L(W; x_j^B)]$$



http://www.denizyuret.com/2015/03/alec-radfords-animations-for.html



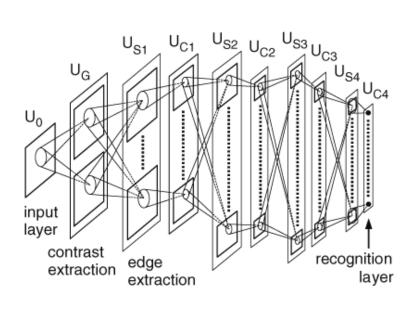
- Other optimizers:
  - AdaGrad Adaptive Gradient
  - AdaDelta Adaptive learning rate
  - RMSProp Root Mean Squared Propagation
  - Adam Adaptive moment estimation
  - **–** ...

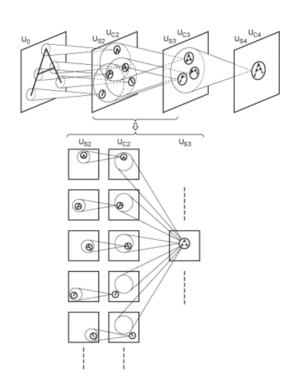


# **ARCHITECTURES**



Neocognitron (1979)





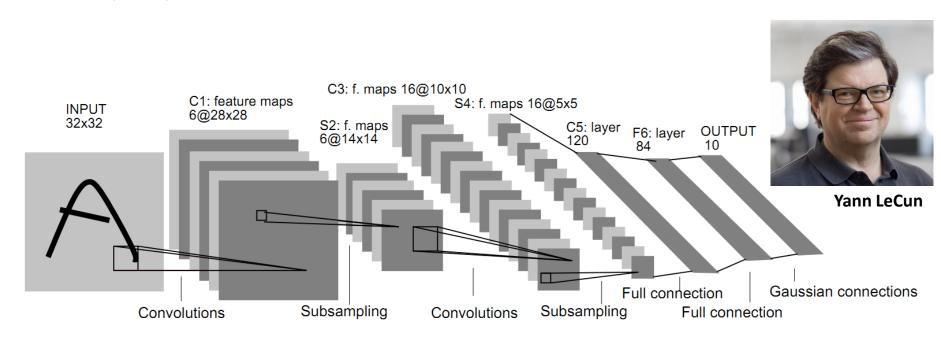


Kunihiko Fukushima

Fukushima, K. (1980). "Neocognitron: A self-organizing neural network model for a mechanism of pattern recognition unaffected by shift in position". Biological Cybernetics. 36 (4)



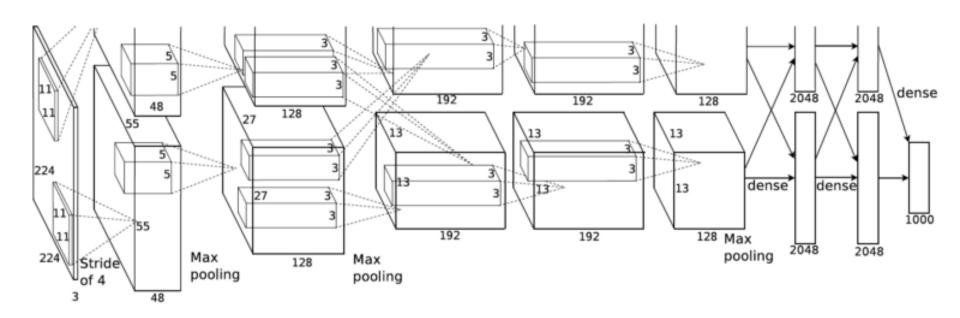
• LeNet-5 (1998)



Lecun, Y. et al. (1998). "Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition". Proceedings of the IEEE. 86 (11): 2278–2324.



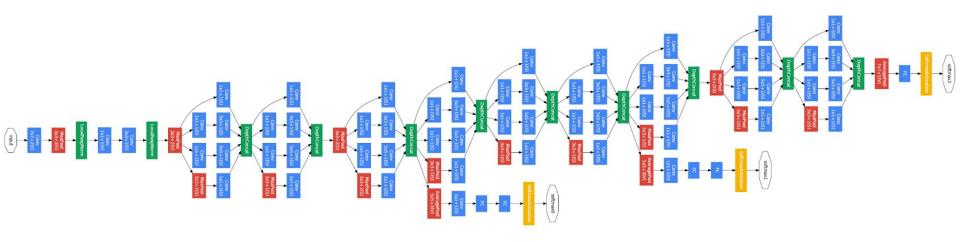
AlexNet (2012)



Krizhevsky, Sutskever e Hinton. ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks. NeuripIPS 2012



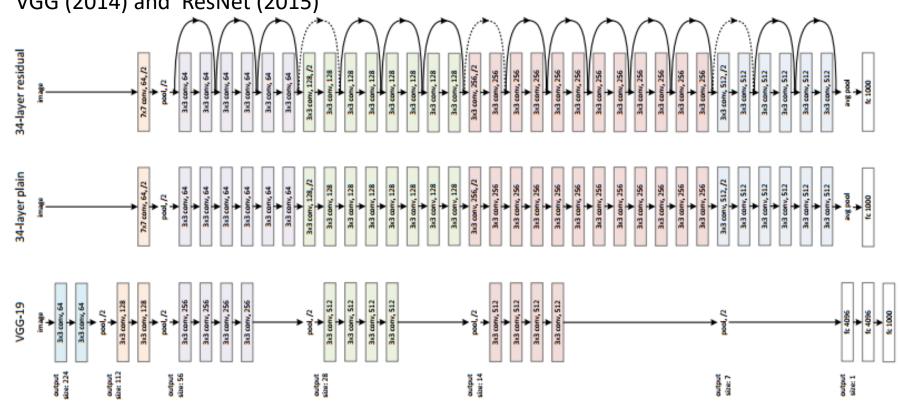
Inception (GoogLeNet) (2015)



Szegedy, Christian (2015). "Going deeper with convolutions". CVPR2015.



VGG (2014) and ResNet (2015)



Simonyan e Zisserman. Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition. 2014

He et al. Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. 2015.



DenseNet (2017)



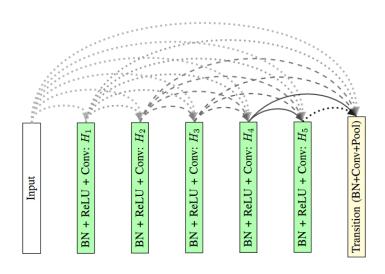
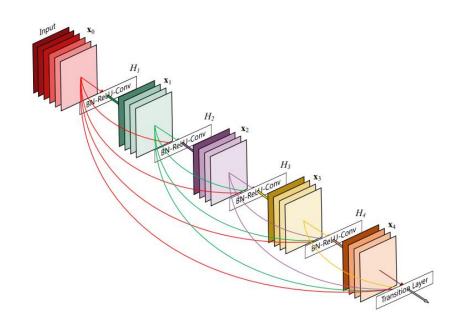


Figure 10. Illustration of a DenseBlock with 5 functions  $H_l$  and a Transition Layer.

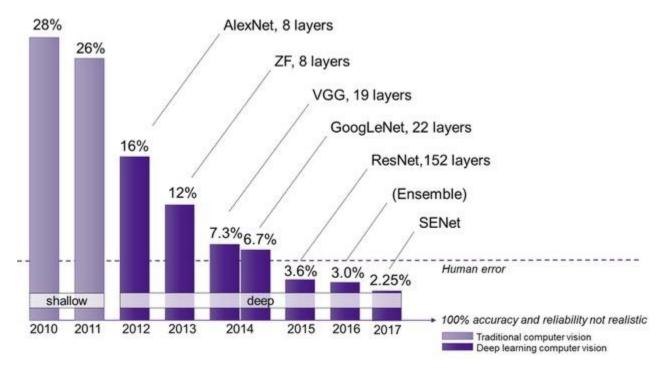


**Figure 1:** A 5-layer dense block with a growth rate of k=4. Each layer takes all preceding feature-maps as input.

Ponti et al. Everything You Wanted to Know about Deep Learning for Computer Vision but Were Afraid to Ask. Sibgrapi 2017.



- ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge
  - https://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/



https://semiengineering.com/new-vision-technologies-for-real-world-applications/



# **DEVELOPMENT AND LIBRARIES**

### Development and libraries



- Training CNNs has a high computational cost.
  - These are recommended to be trained using GPUs.
  - Google Colab provides access to GPUs (with some restrictions).





### Development and libraries



- Top libraries for Deep Learning and Convolutional Neural Networks
  - PyTorch
    - https://pytorch.org/
  - Tensorflow
    - https://www.tensorflow.org/





### Development and libraries



- Anaconda Distribution:
  - Python distribution with support for major libraries
  - https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution
- Google Colab:
  - Cloud execution environment with GPUs
  - https://colab.research.google.com







# **IMAGE DATASETS**



- MNIST
  - <a href="http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/">http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/</a>
  - 60,000 training images
  - 10,000 testing images
  - 28 x 28 pixels
  - Gray level





#### Cats vs. Dogs:

- https://www.kaggle.com/c/dogs-vs-cats
- 25,000 training images
- 12,500 testing images
- 2 classes
- Various sizes
- RGB images

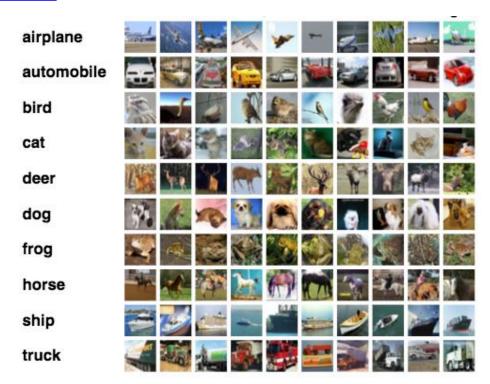


Sample of cats & dogs images from Kaggle Dataset



#### • **CIFAR10**:

- https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html
- 50,000 training images
- 10,000 testing images
- 10 classes
- 32 x 32 pixels
- RGB





#### • ImageNet:

- <a href="https://www.image-net.org/">https://www.image-net.org/</a>
- − ~1,000,000 images
- 1,000 classes
- RGB





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  - https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/gcp/learn-tensorflow-and-deep-learningwithout-a-phd
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  - <a href="http://cs231n.github.io/">http://cs231n.github.io/</a>
- Goodfellow, Bengio e Courville. Deep Learning. MIT Press, 2016
  - https://www.deeplearningbook.org/
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# THE END