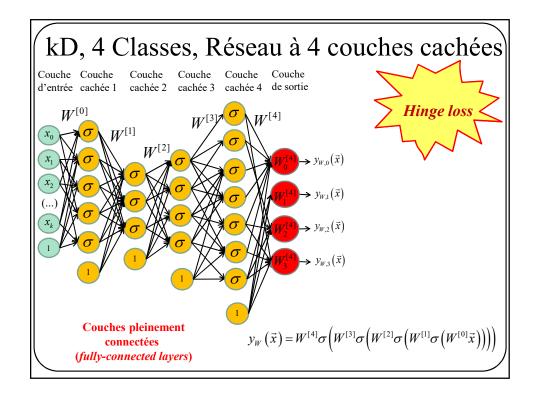
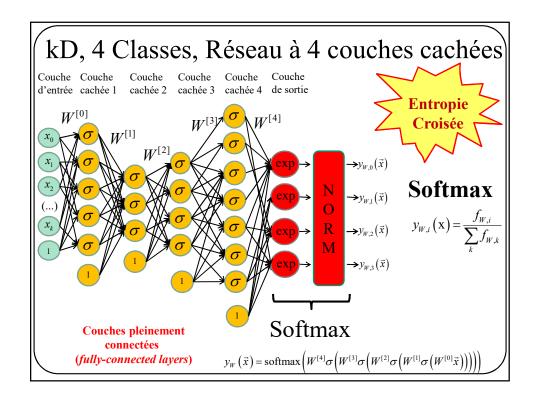
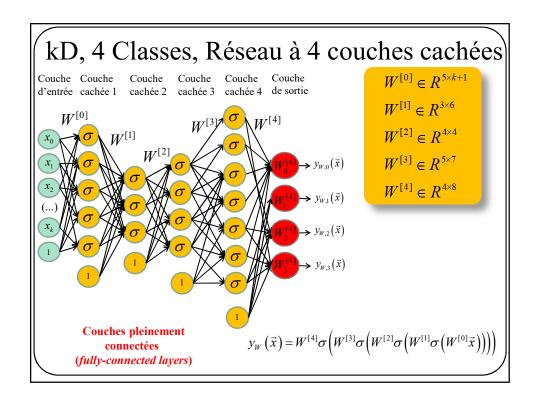
Réseaux de neurones IFT 780

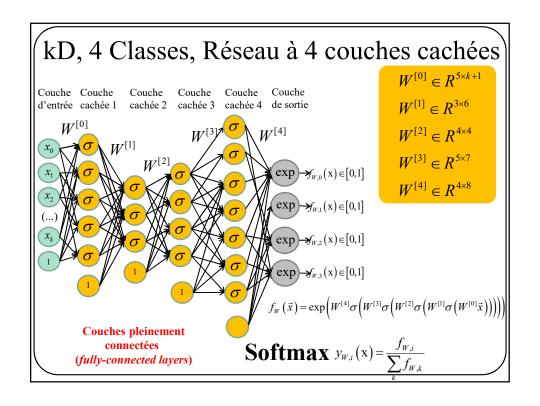
Réseaux à convolution

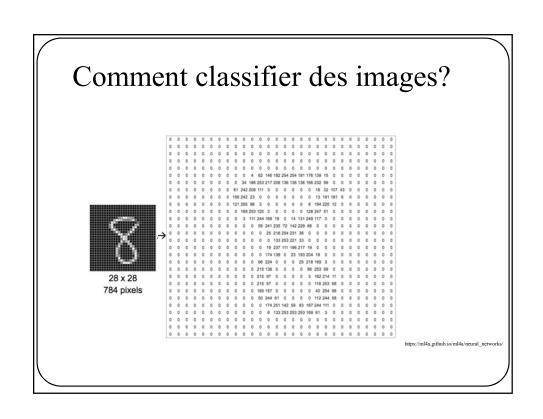
Par Pierre-Marc Jodoin

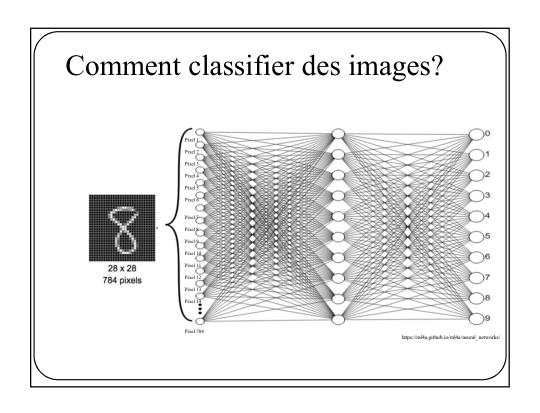


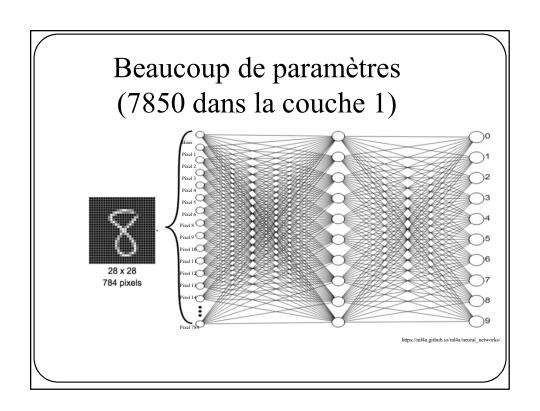


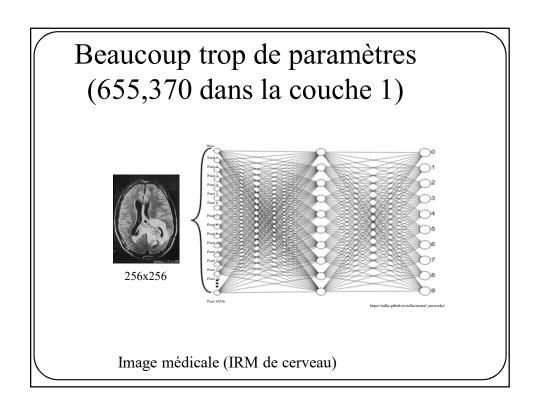


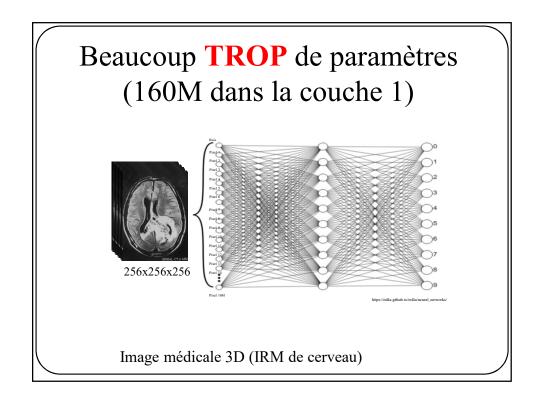












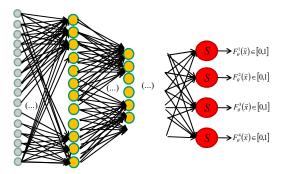
Comment réduire le nombre de connections?



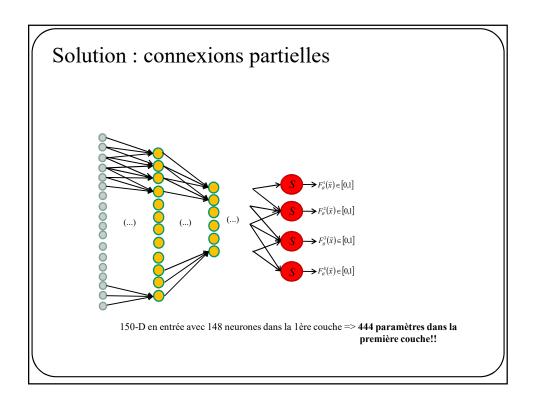
11

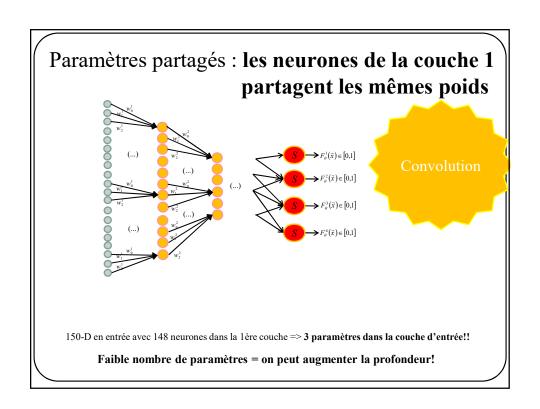
Comment réduire le nombre de connections?

Les couches pleinement connectées (fully-connected layers) sont problématiques lorsque le nombre de neurones est élevé.

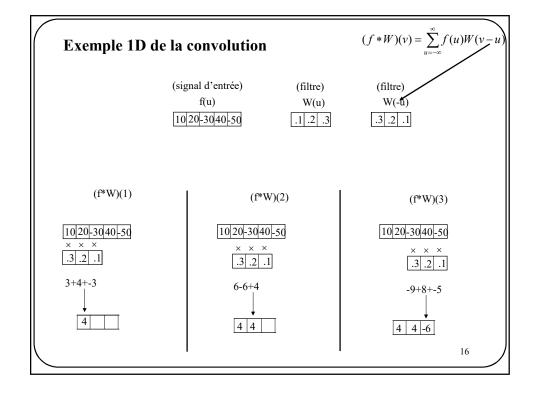


150-D en entrée avec 150 neurones dans la 1ère couche => 22,200 parametres dans la couche d'entrée!!



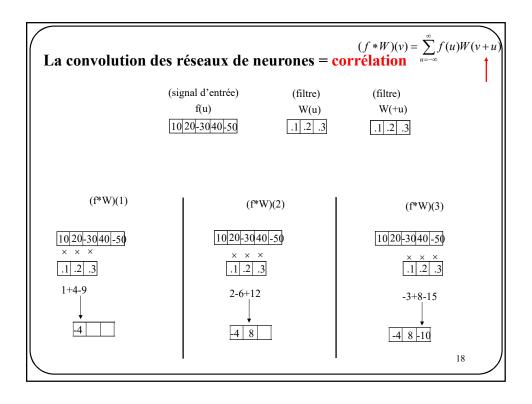


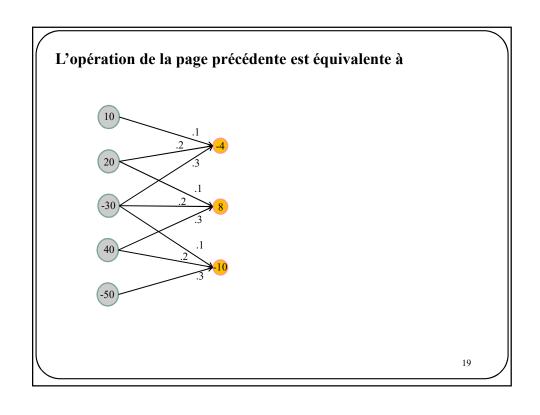
Convolution et couche convolutionnelle

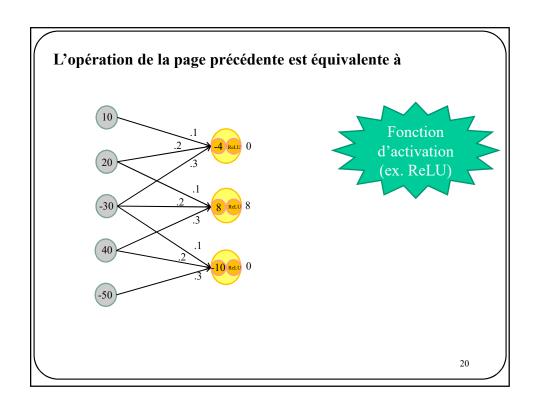


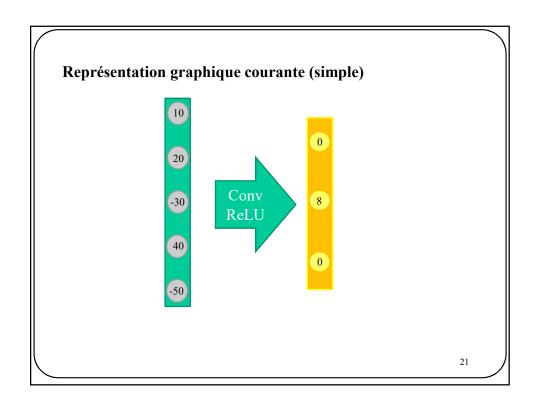
En gros

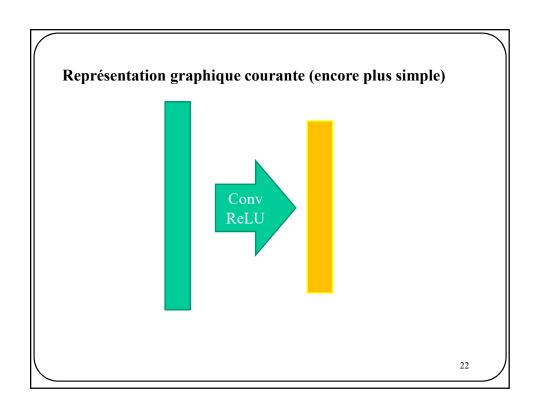
convolution = **produit scalaire** + **translation**

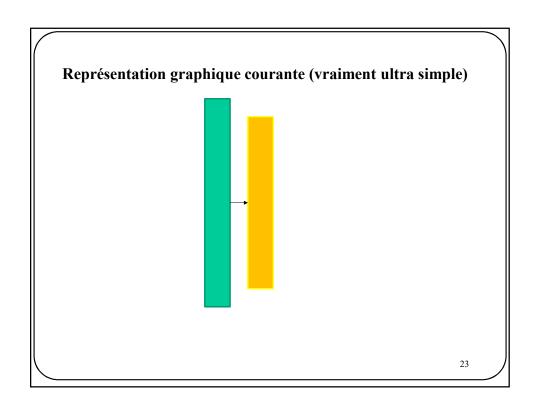


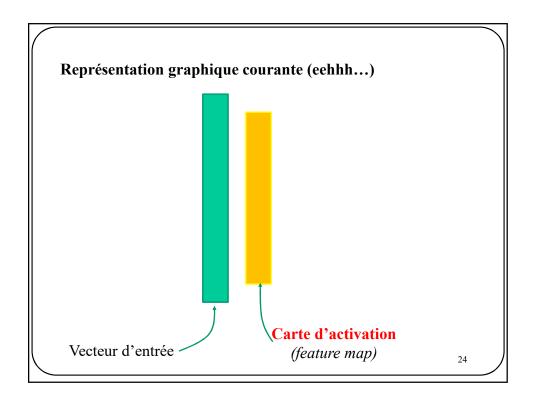


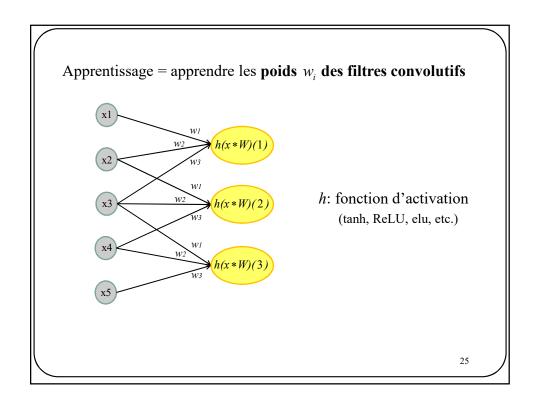


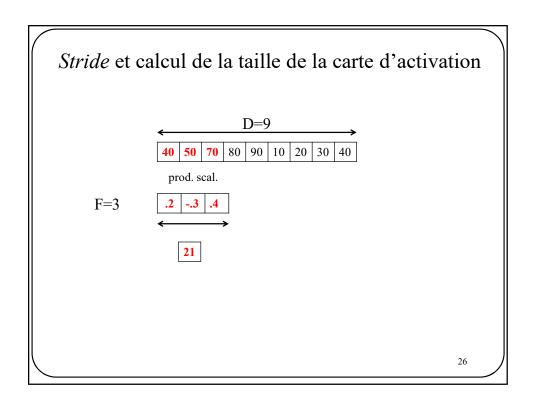


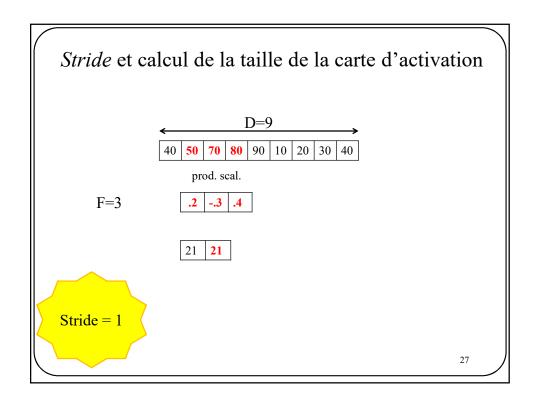


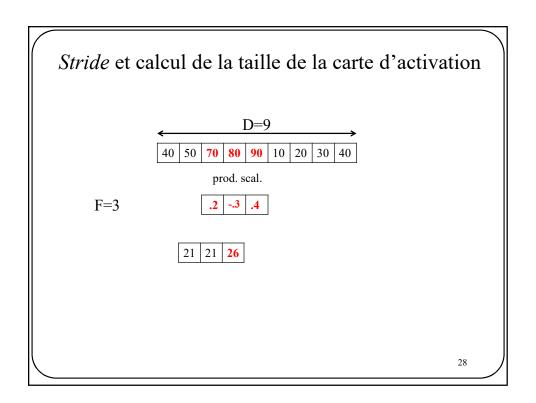


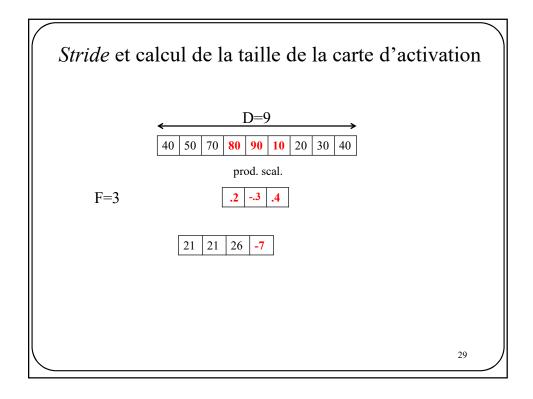


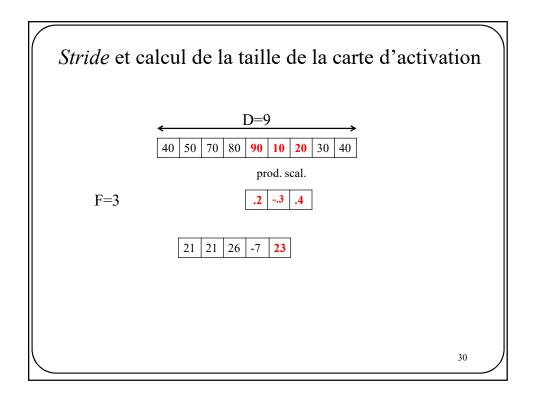












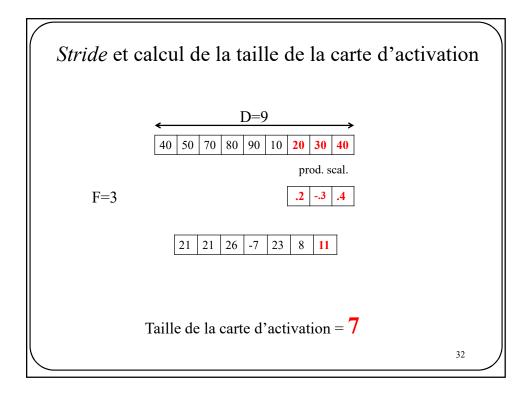
Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation

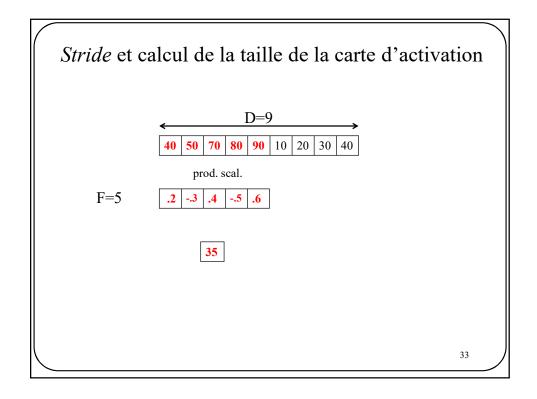
D=9

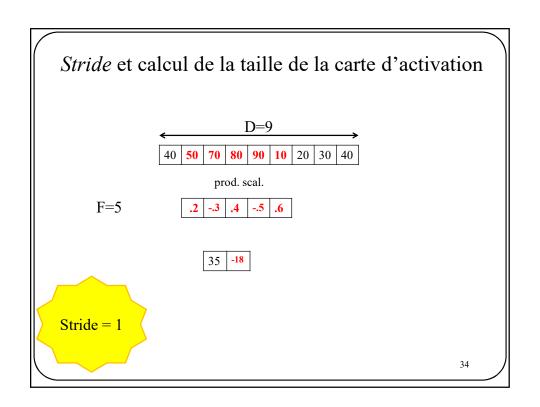
40 50 70 80 90 10 20 30 40

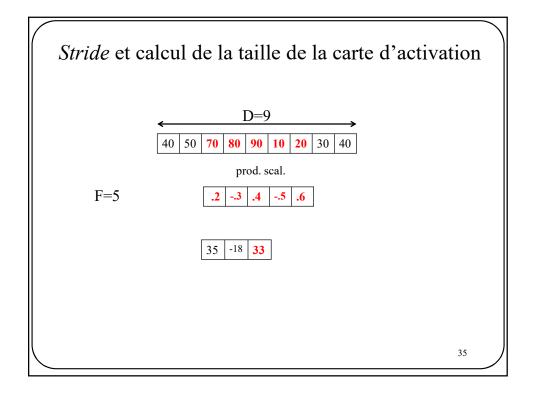
prod. scal.

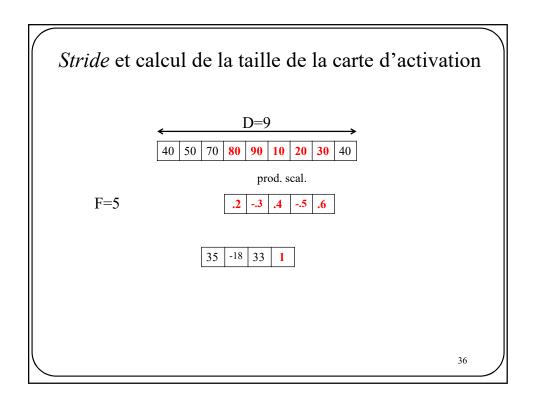
21 21 26 -7 23 8

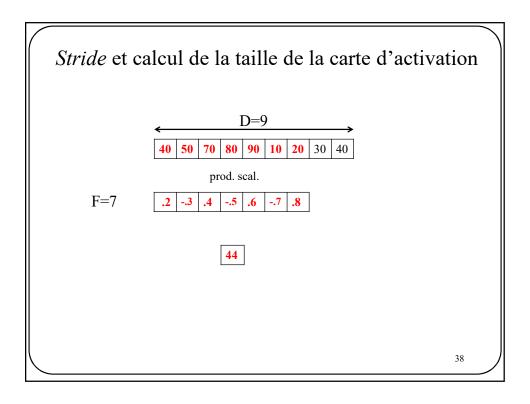


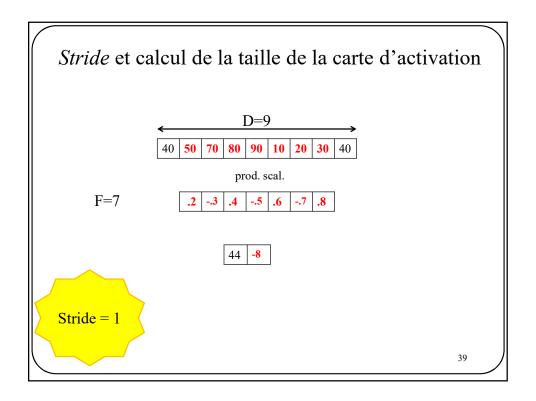


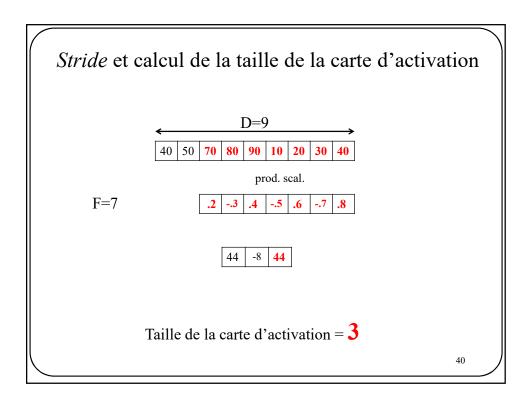


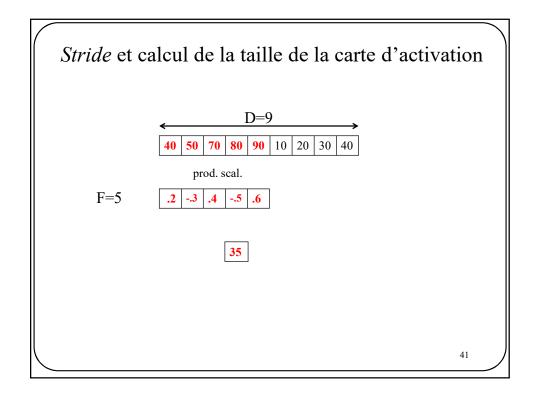


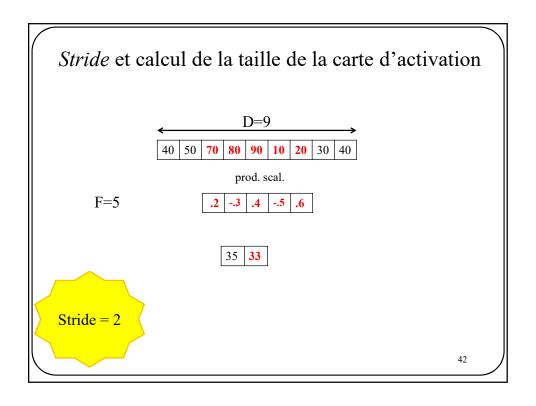


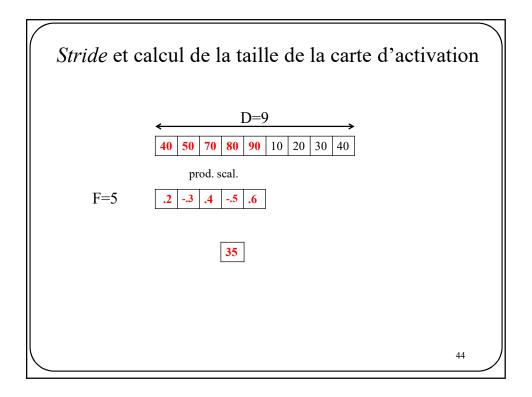


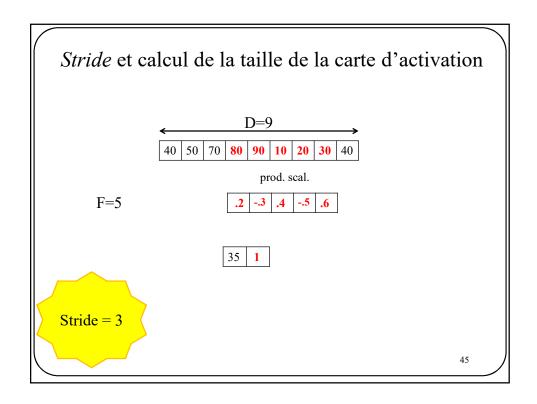


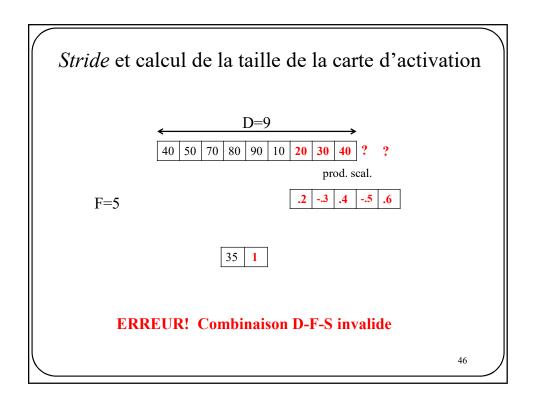












Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation

Taille de la carte d'activation = (D-F)/S+1



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Parfois on souhaite que le <u>nombre de neurones</u> dans la carte d'activation soit <u>le même</u> que la couche précédente

? 10 20 -30 40 -50 × × × 1 .2 .3

Comment gérer les bords?

Option 1 : Ajout de zéros (« zero padding » remplacer ? par 0)

f(u)
0 |10|20-30|40-50|0

(f*W)(u) 8 -4 8 -10-6

Option 2: Réflexion (« reflexion padding »)

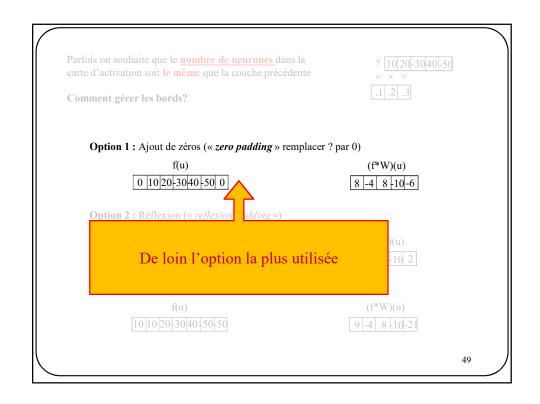
f(u) 20 10 20 30 40 50 40 (f*W)(u) 10-4 8-10 2

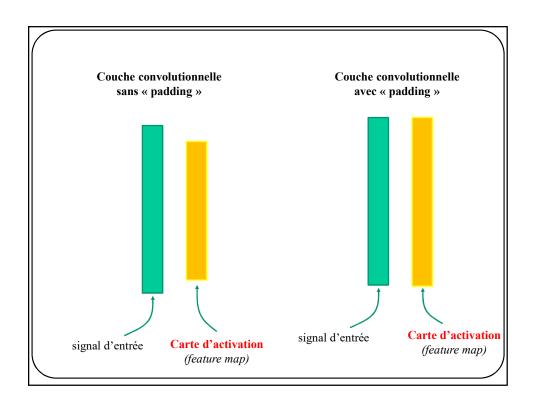
Option 3: Étirement (« stretching padding »)

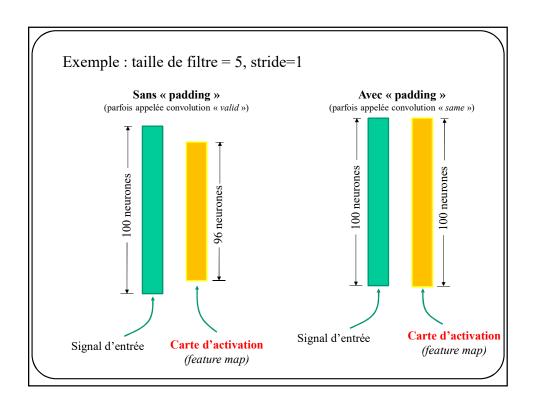
10 10 20 30 40 50 50

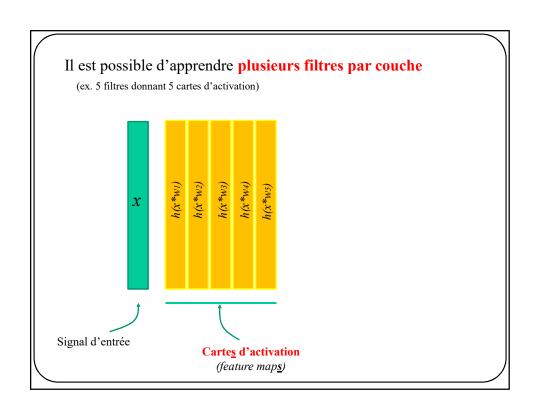
(f*W)(u)

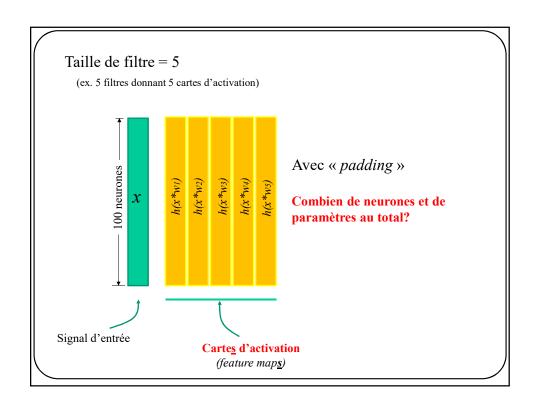
48

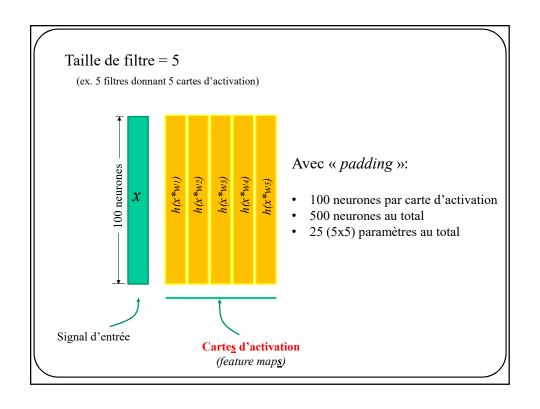








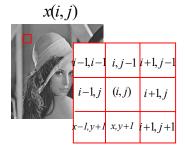




Convolution et couche convolutionnelle **2D**



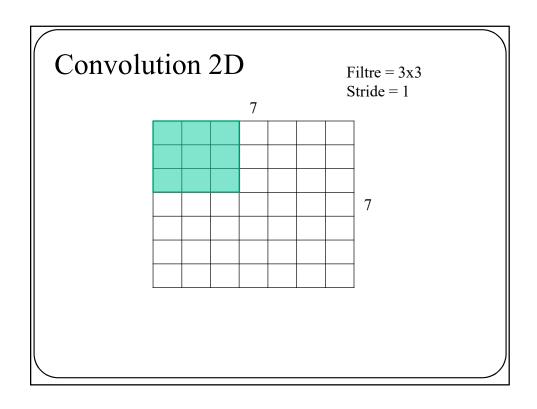
$$(x*W)(i,j) = \sum_{u} \sum_{v} f(i+u, j+v)W(u,v)$$

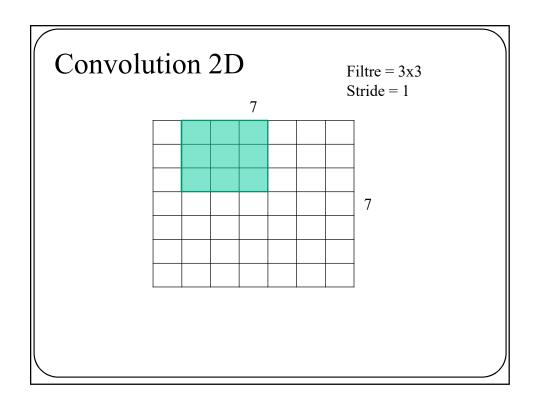


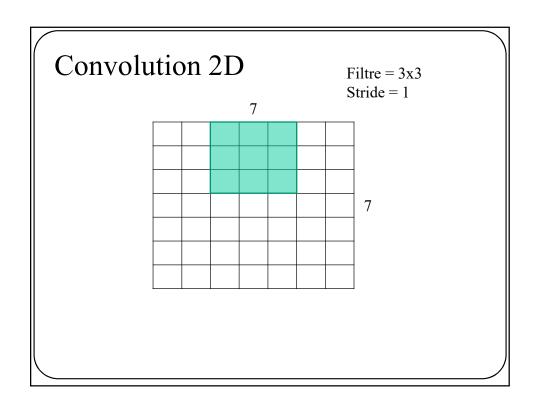
W(u,v)

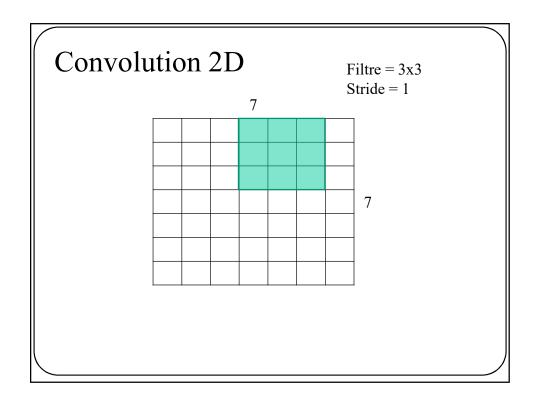
w_{l}	w_2	w ₃
W_4	w ₅	w ₆
и _ż	w ₈	wg

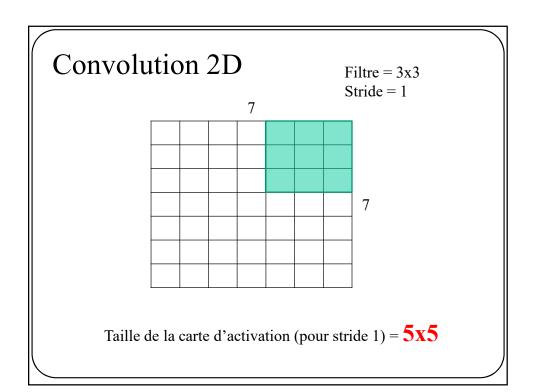
$$(x*W)(i,j) = w_i x(i-1,j-1) + w_2 x(i,j-1) + w_3 x(i+1,j-1) + w_4 x(i-1,j) + w_5 x(i,j) + w_6 x(i+1,j) + w_7 x(i-1,j+1) + w_6 x(i,j+1) + w_6 x(i+1,j+1)$$

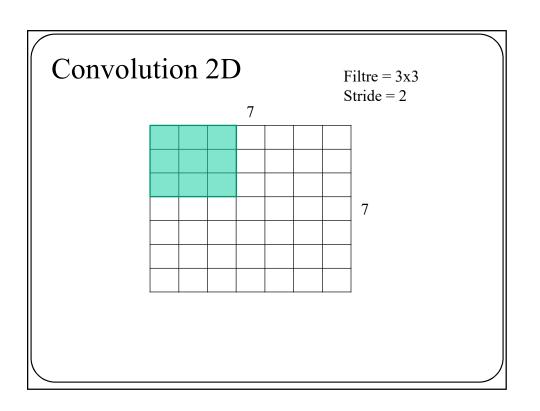


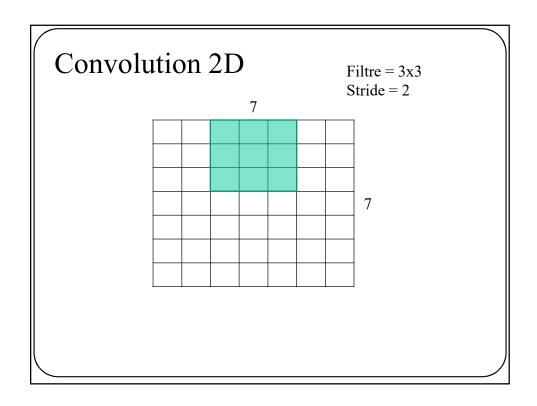


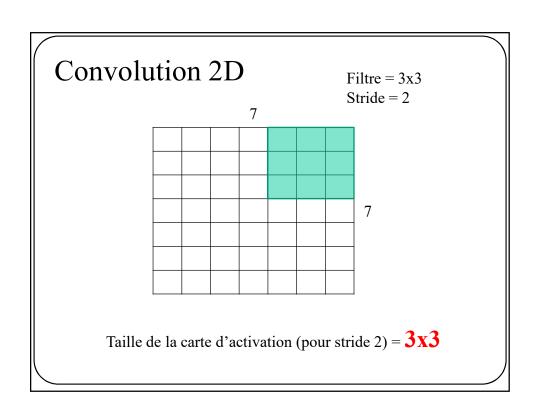


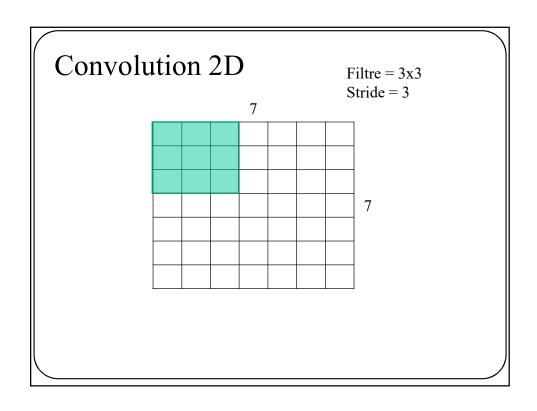


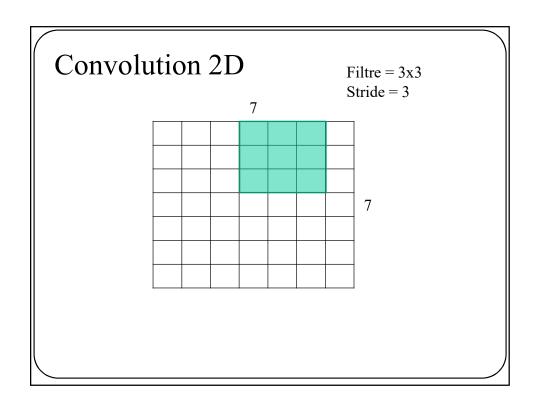


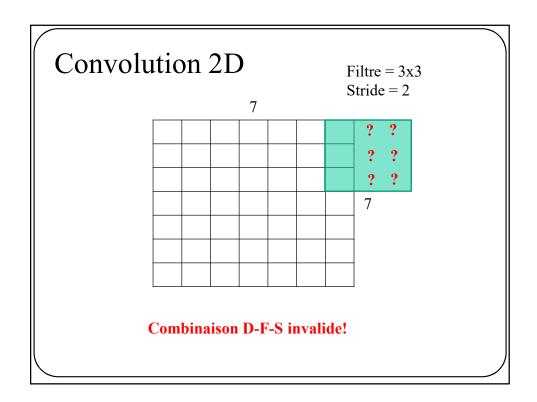


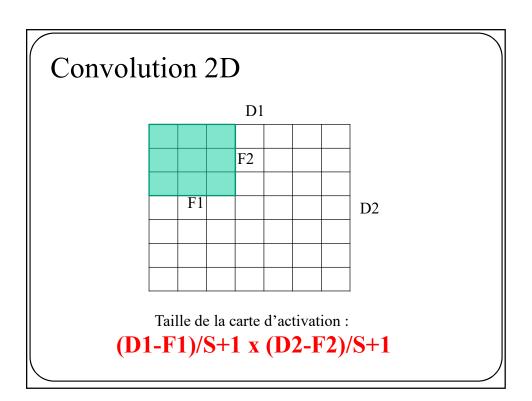


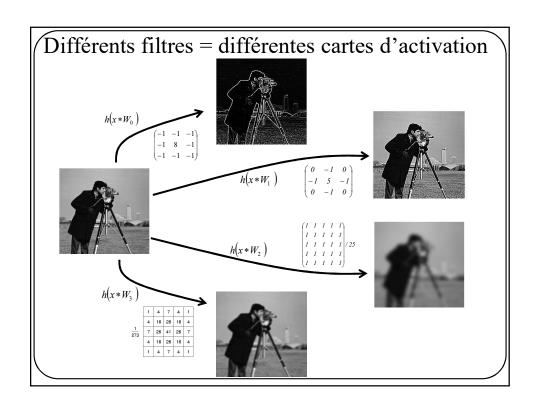


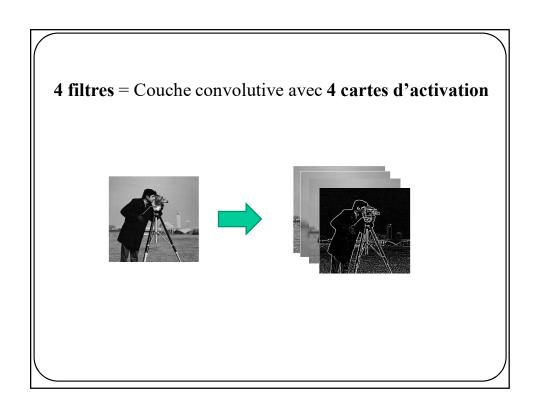




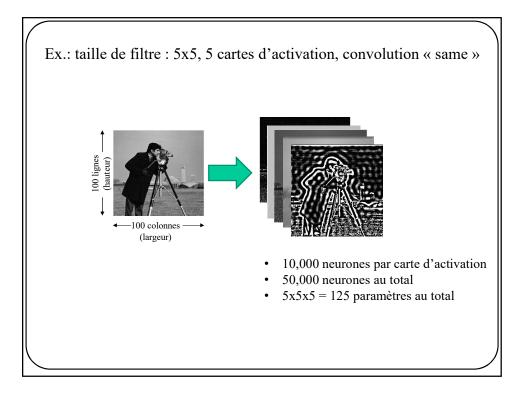


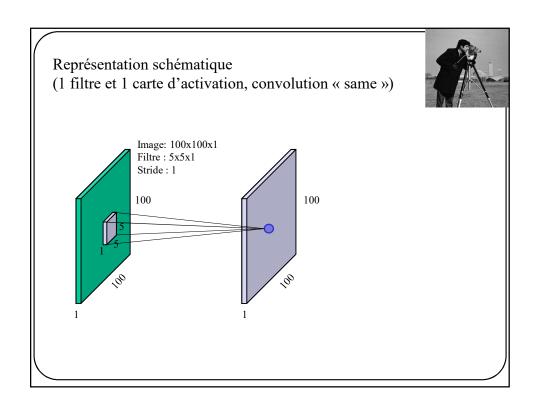


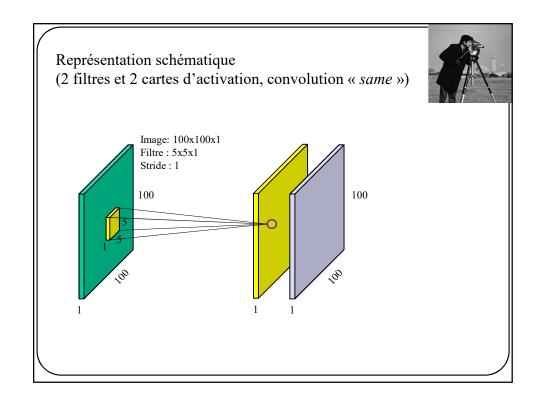


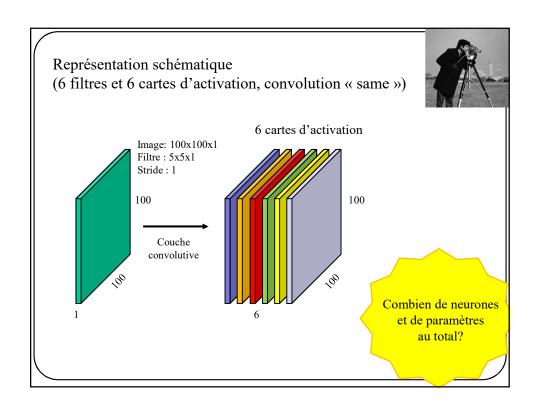


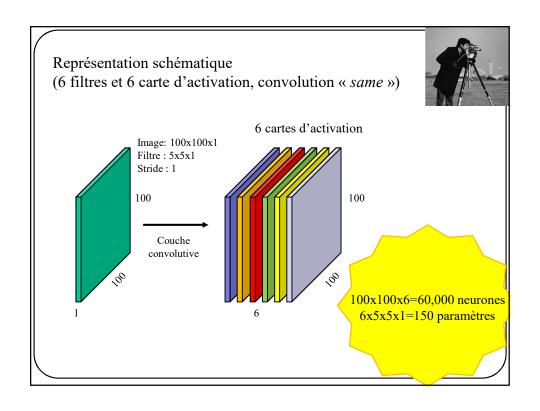
K filtres = Couche convolutive avec K cartes d'activation

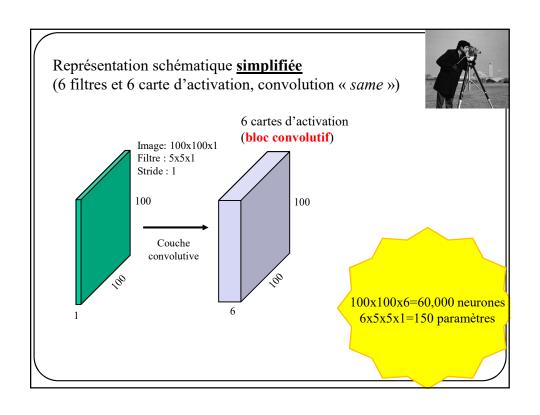


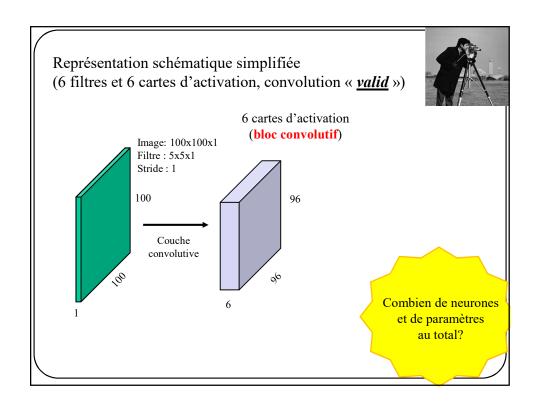


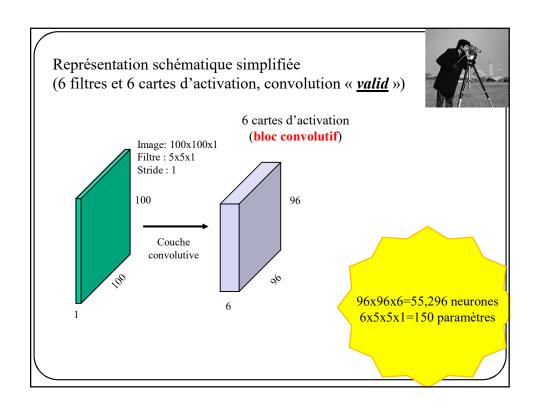


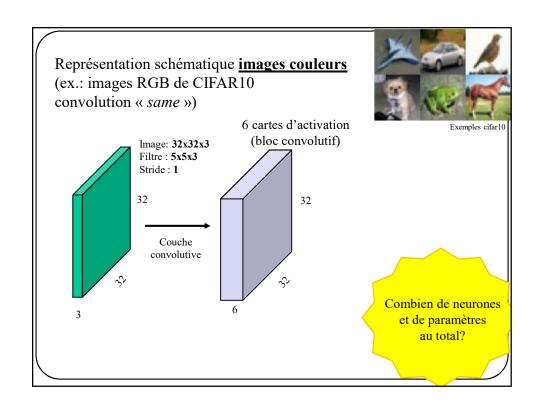


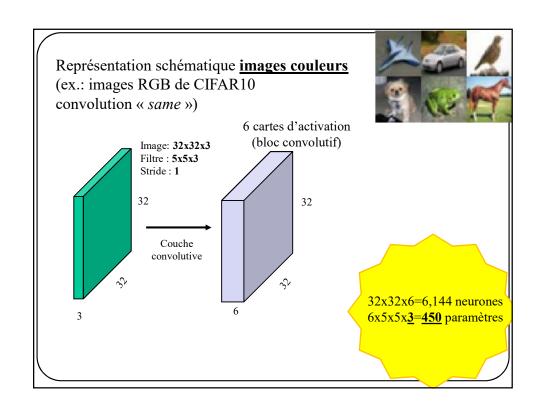


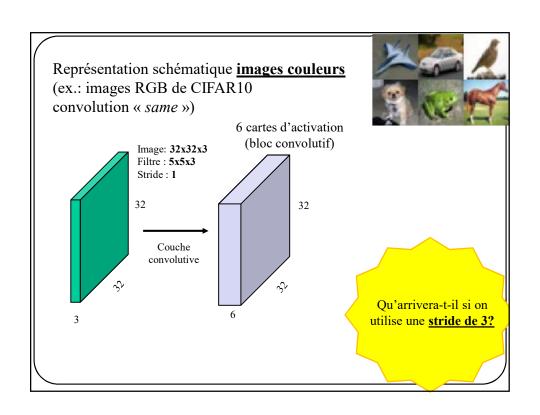


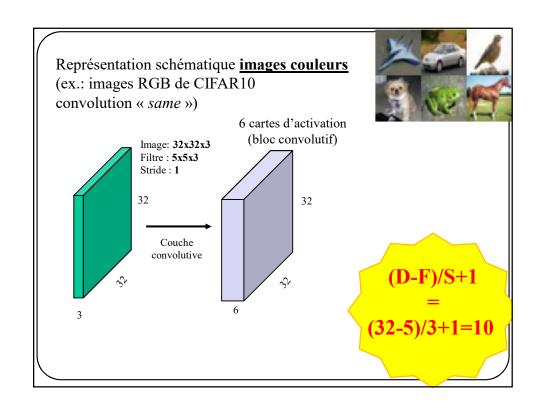


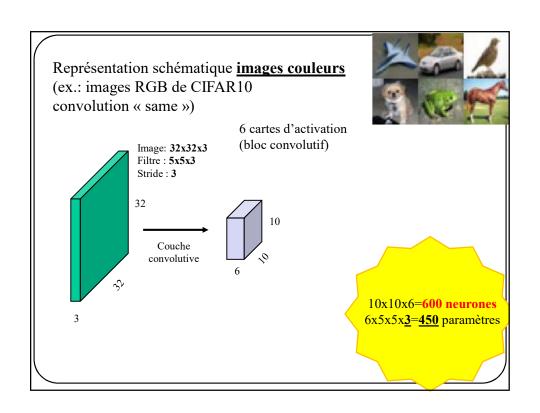






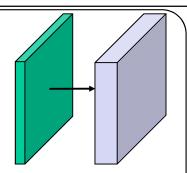






Exemple

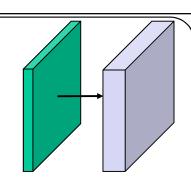
Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « same »



Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

Exemple

Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « same »

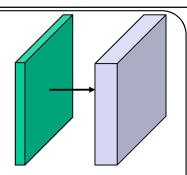


Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

Chaque filtre a 5x5x3 = 75 paramètres Comme il y a 10 filtres : 750 paramètres

Exemple

Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « same »

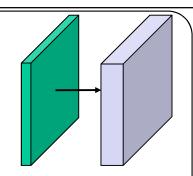


Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

Chaque filtre a 5x5x3+1 = 76 paramètres (+1 pour le biais) Comme il y a 10 filtres : 760 paramètres

Exemple

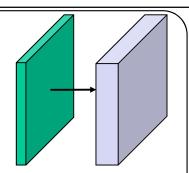
Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « *valid* »



Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

Exemple

Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « *valid* »

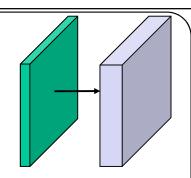


Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

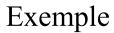
Même chose, cela ne change pas la conformité des filtres

Exemple

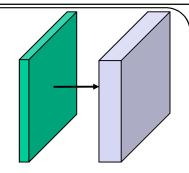
Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « *valid* »



Combien de neurones dans les cartes d'activations?

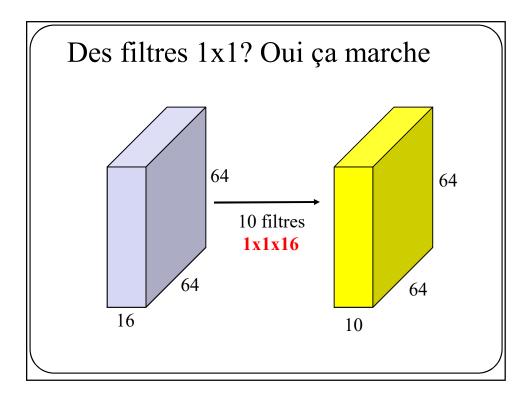


Volume en entrée : 32 x 32 x 3 10 filtres 5x5 avec stride = 1 et convolution « *valid* »



Combien de neurones dans les cartes d'activations?

$$(32-5+1) \times (32-5+1) \times 10 = 7,840$$



Exemple simple d'un filtre 1x1

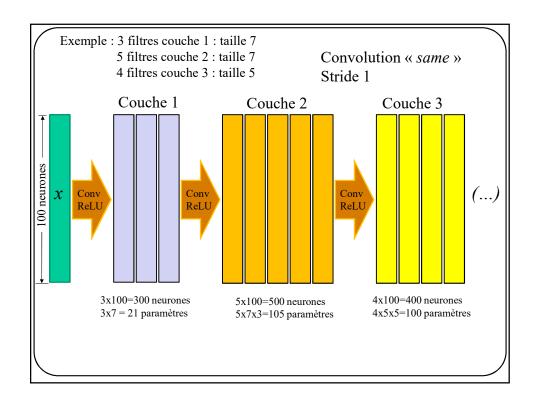


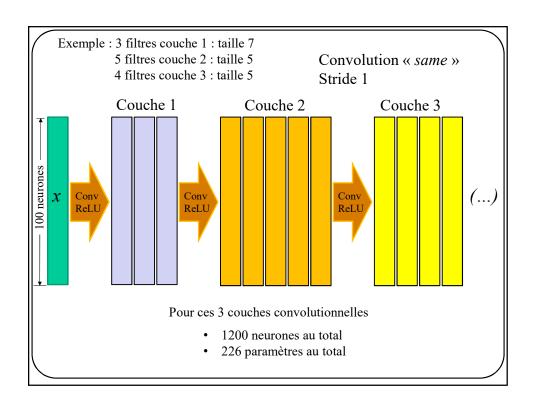
 $\left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right]$

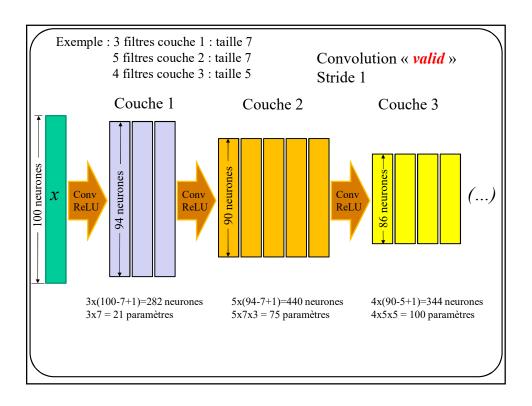


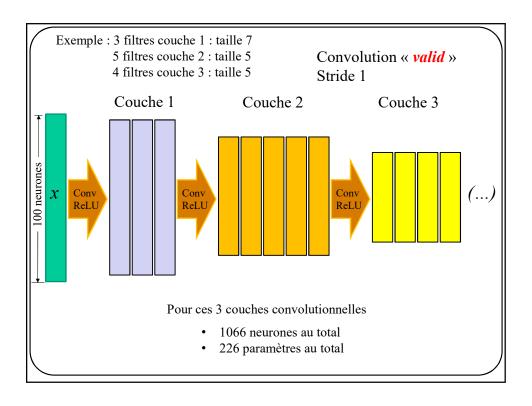
Filtre moyennant les canaux **rouge**, **vert**, **bleu** d'une image couleur. Résultat, une image en **niveau de gris**.

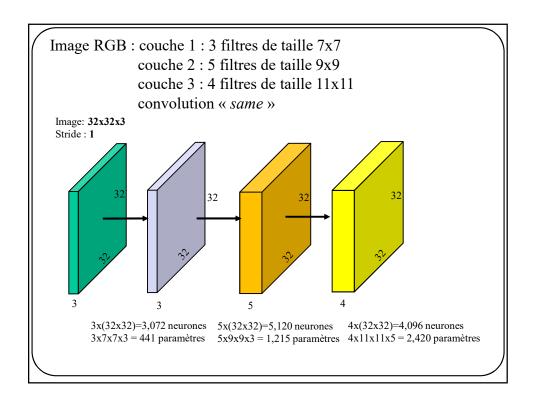
Tout comme un Perceptron multi-couches, un réseau à convolution contient plusieurs couches consécutives

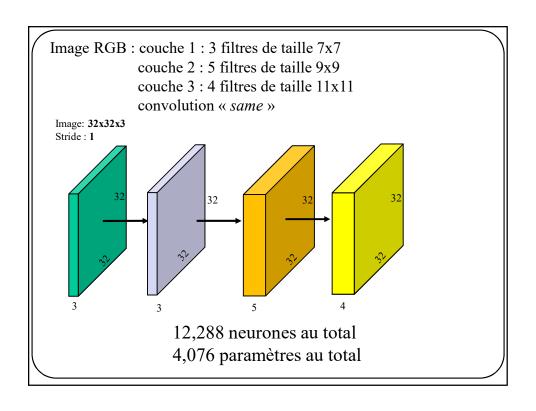


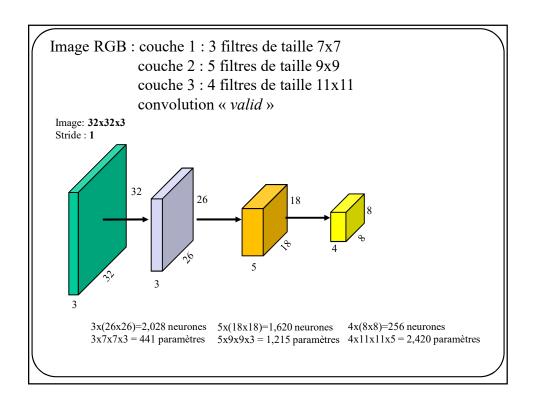


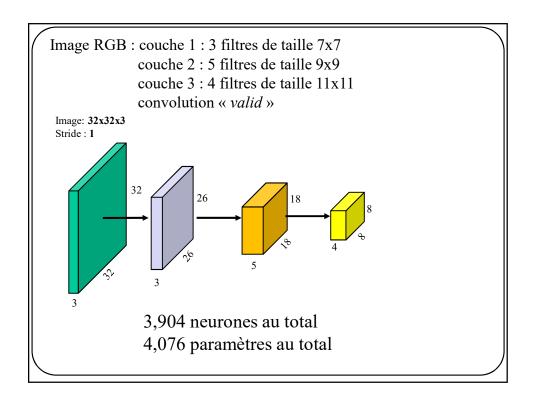




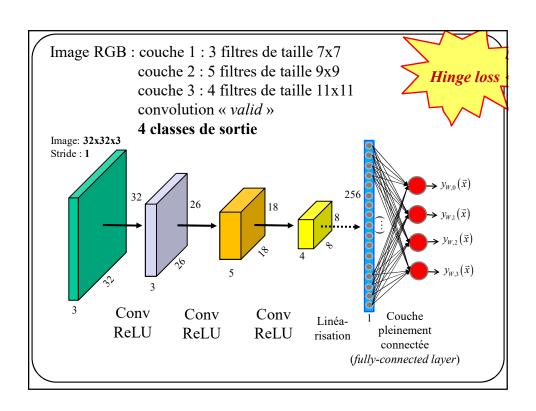


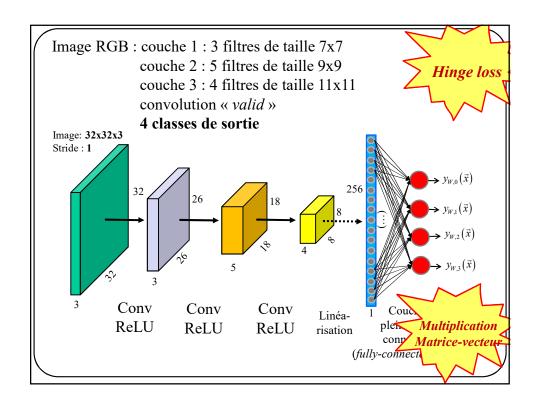


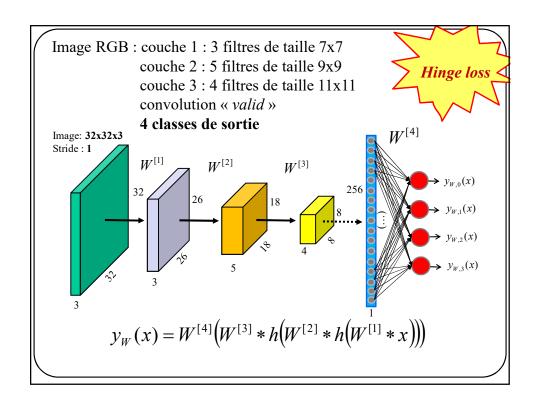


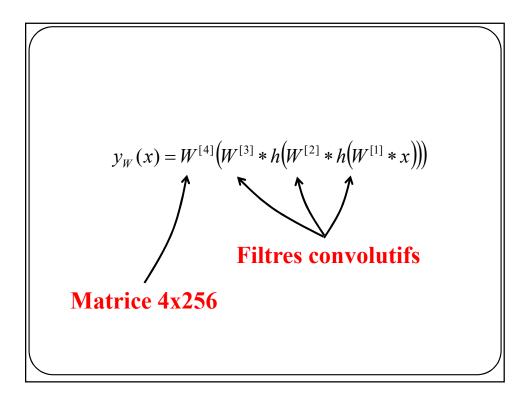


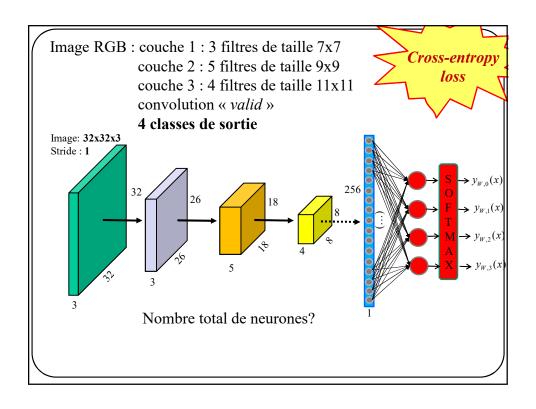
Tout comme un perceptron multicouches, un réseau à convolution se termine par une couche de sortie avec 1 neurone par variable prédite

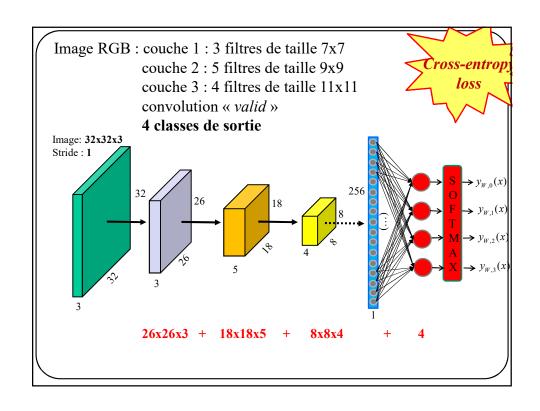


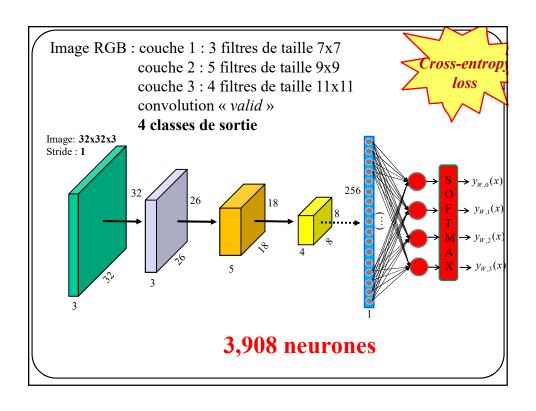


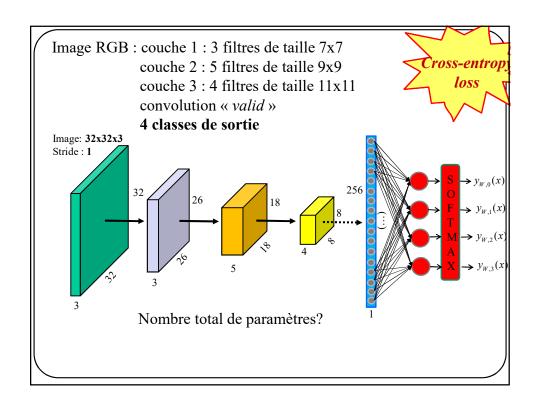


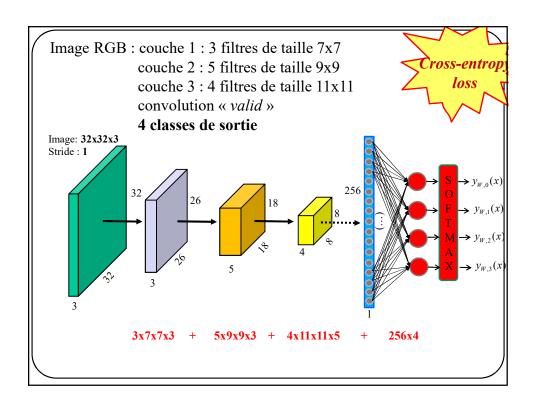


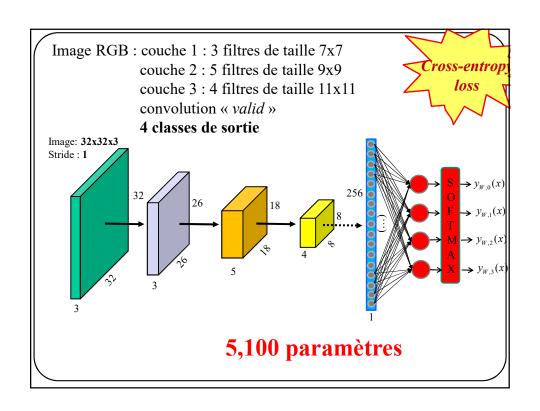




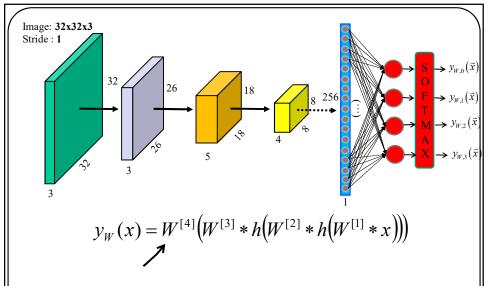




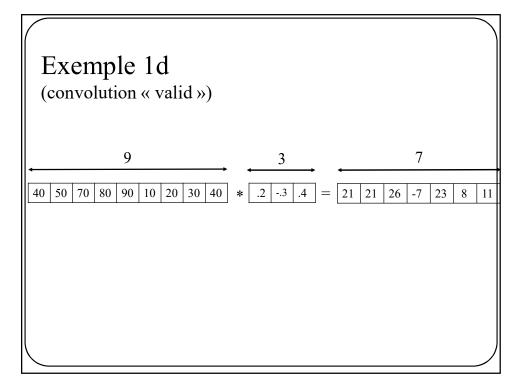


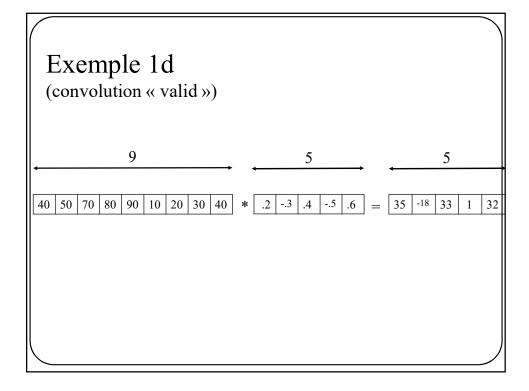


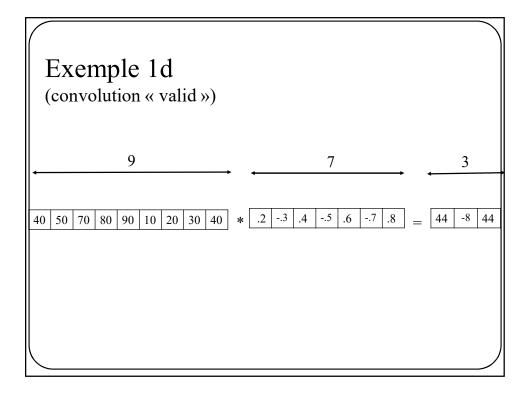
Réseaux à convolution vs Réseaux **pleinement** convolutifs



Il est possible de remplacer la multiplication matrice-vecteur de la fin par une convolution



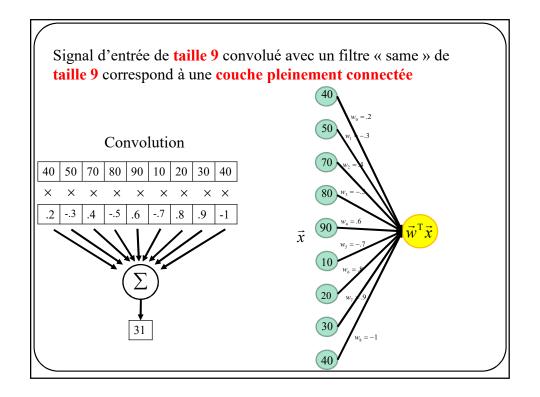


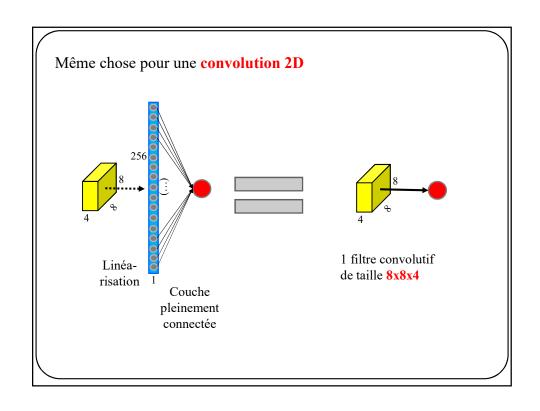


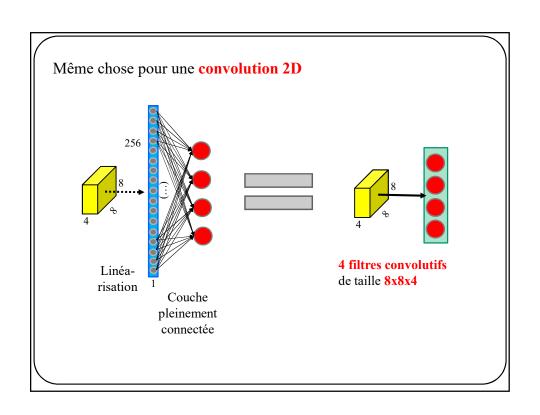
Taille filtre = nb de neurones couche précédente

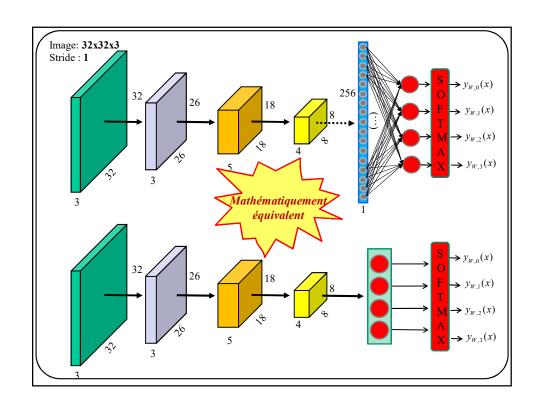
9 9 1

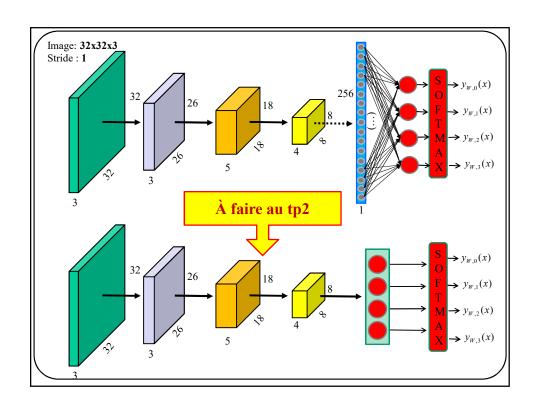
40 | 50 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | * | .2 | -3 | .4 | -.5 | .6 | -.7 | .8 | .9 | -1 | = | 31











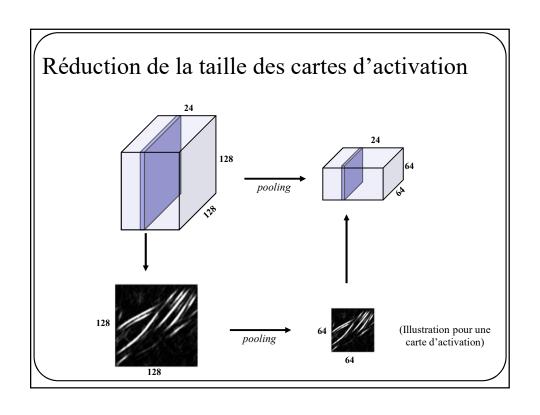
Configurations équivalentes

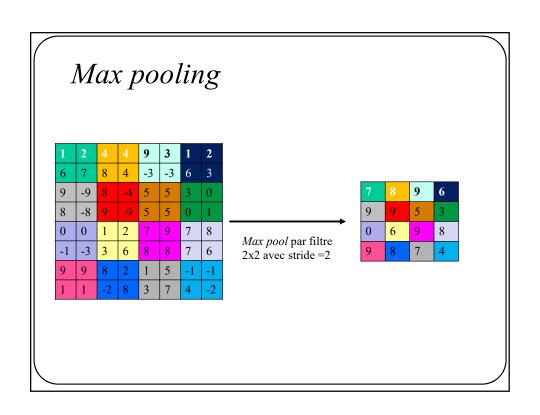
couche 1 : 3 filtres de taille 7x7 couche 2 : 5 filtres de taille 9x9 couche 3 : 4 filtres de taille 11x11 couche 4 pleinement connectée 256x4 Softmax couche 1:3 filtres de taille 7x7 couche 2:5 filtres de taille 9x9 couche 3:4 filtres de taille 11x11 couche 4:4 filtres de taille 8x8 Softmax

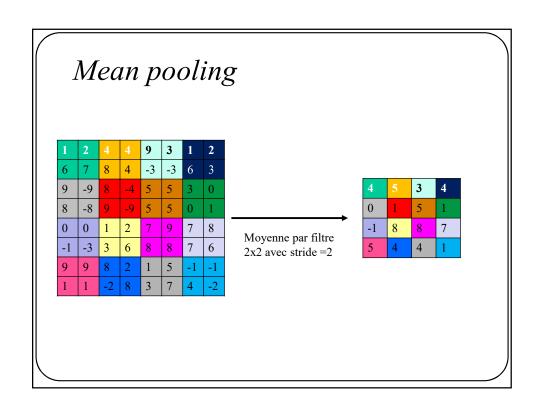
En fait, presque équivalent ...

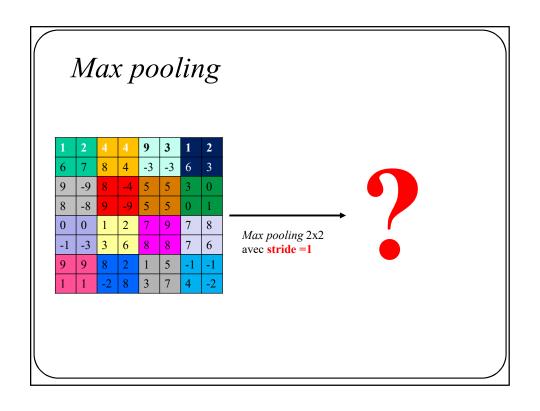
Question: qu'arrive-t-il si on remplace l'image 32x32x3 par une image 64x64x3?

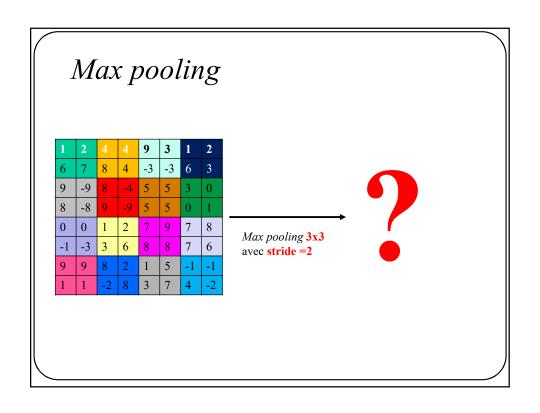
Pooling

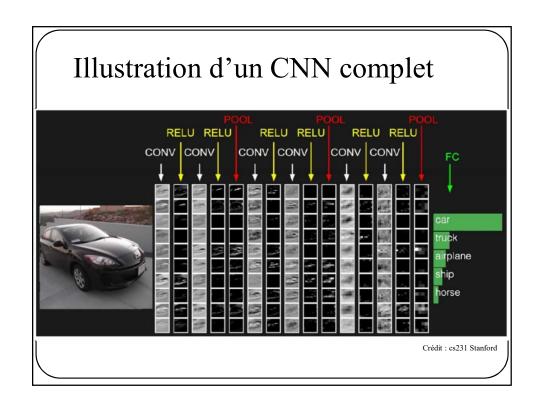








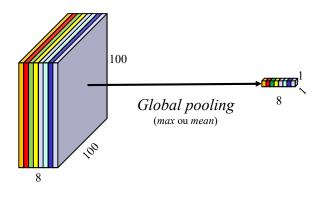




Global pooling

Max ou Mean pooling « valid » avec un filtre de la taille des canaux

Résultat : un vecteur de la taille du nombre de canaux



Multiplication matricielle parcimonieuse

https://towardsdatascience.com/a-comprehensive-introduction-to-different-types-of-convolutions-in-deep-learning-669281e58215

Il est **plus rapide** de multiplier des matrices que de les convoluer.

Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 3x3

Entrée

X0 X1 X2 X3 X4 X5 X6 X7 X8 X9 X10 X11 X12 X13 X14 X15

Filtre

	W0	W1	W2	
*	W3	W4	W5	:
	W6	W7	W8	

Il est plus rapide de multiplier des matrices que de les convoluer.

Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 3x3

Entrée

X0	X1	X2	Х3
X4	X5	X6	X7
X8	X9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15

Filtre

	W0	W1	W2
:	W3	W4	W5
	W6	W7	W8

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

On peut **remplacer** une **convolution** par une **multiplication matrice-matrice** ou **matrice-vecteu** De façons :

1- en <u>linéarisant</u> l'entrée et en « <u>matriçant</u> » le filtre

2- en <u>linéarisant</u> le filtre et en « <u>matriçant</u> » l'entrée

Rappel

Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 3x3

W0	W1	W2	X3
W3	-W4	W5	X7
W6	W7	W8	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

Y0=W0.X0+W1.X1+W2.X2+W3.X4+W4.X5+W5.X6+W6.X8+W7.X9+W8.X10

Rappel

Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 3x3

X0	W0	W1	W2
X4	W3	W4	W5
X8	W6	₩9	W8
X12	X13	X14	X15

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

Y1=W0.X1+W1.X2+W2.X3+W3.X5+W4.X6+W5.X7+W6.X9+W7.X10+W8.X11

Rappel

Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 3x3

X0	X1	X2	Х3
W0	W1	W2	X7
W3	W4	W5	X11
W6	₩7	W8	X15

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

Y2=W0.X4+W1.X5+W2.X6+W3.X8+W4.X9+W5.X10+W6.X12+W7.X13+W8.X14

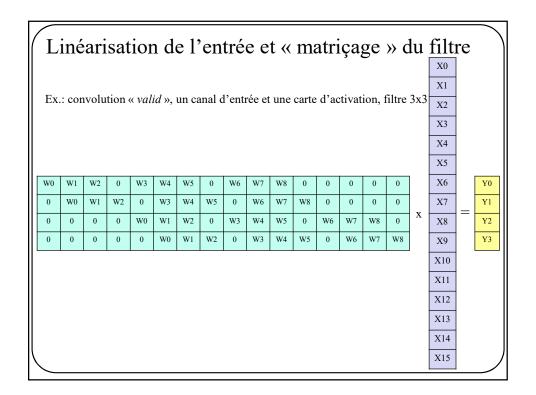
Rappel

Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 3x3

X0	X1	X2	Х3
X4	W0	W1	W2
X8	W3	₩4	W5
X12	W6	W7	₩8



Y3=W0.X5+W1.X6+W2.X7+W3.X9+W4.X10+W5.X11+W6.X13+W7.X14+W8.X15



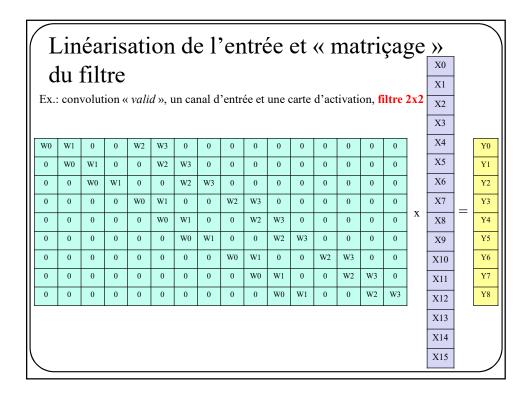
Linéarisation de l'entrée et « matriçage » du filtre

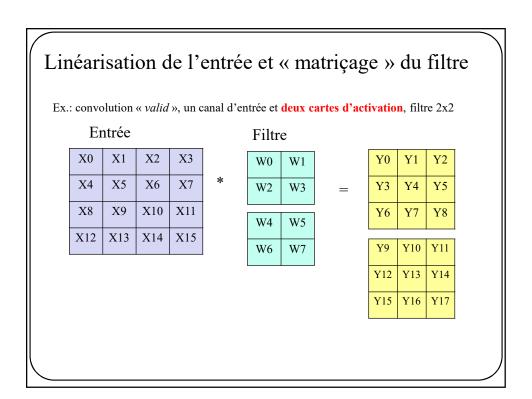
Ex.: convolution « valid », un canal d'entrée et une carte d'activation, filtre 2x2

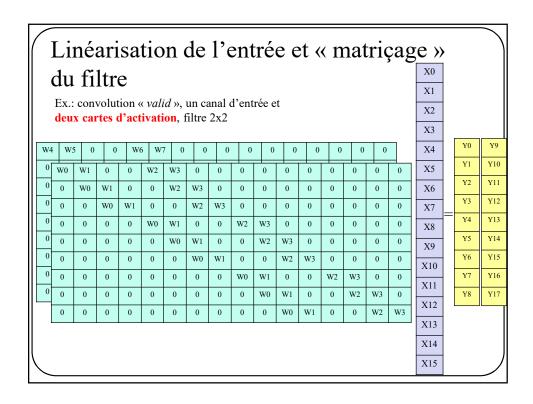
Entrée

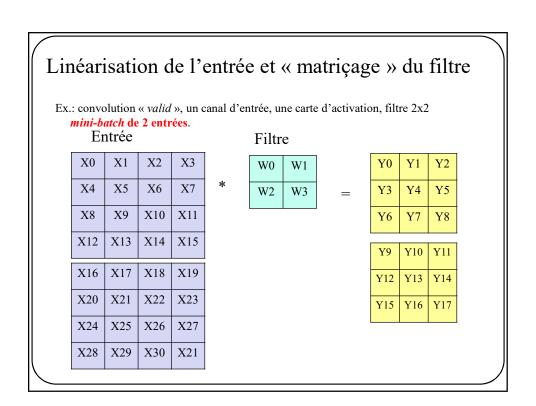
X0X1 X2 X3 X4 X5 X6 X7 X9 X8 X10 X11 X12 X13 X14 X15

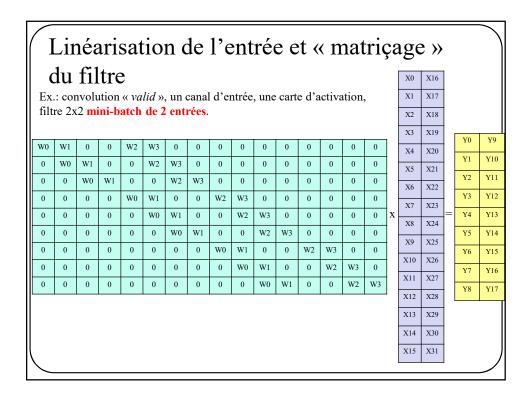
Filtre

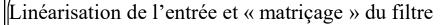












Ex.: convolution « *valid* », **2 canaux d'entrée**, une carte d'activation, filtre 2x2 mini-batch de 1 entrée.



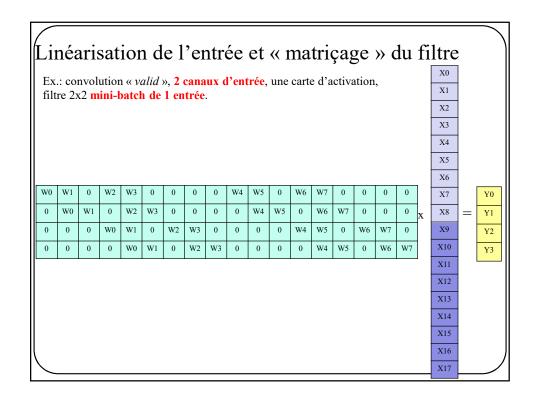
X0

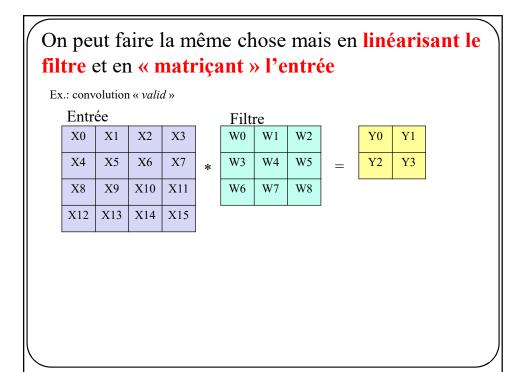
X3	X4	X5
X6	X7	X8
X9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14
V15	V16	V17

X1

X2

Filtre





On peut faire la même chose mais en linéarisant le filtre et en « matriçant » l'entrée

Ex.: convolution « valid »

Entrée

X0	X1	X2	X3
X4	X5	X6	X7
X8	X9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15

X0
X1
X2
X4
X5
X6
X8
X9
X10

On peut faire la même chose mais en linéarisant le filtre et en « matriçant » l'entrée

Ex.: convolution « valid »

Entrée

X0	X1	X2	Х3
X4	X5	X6	X7
X8	X9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15

X0	X1
X1	X2
X2	Х3
X4	X5
X5	X6
X6	X7
X8	Х9
Х9	X10
X10	X11

On peut faire la même chose mais en linéarisant le filtre et en « matriçant » l'entrée

Ex.: convolution « valid »

Entrée

X0	X1	X2	Х3
X4	X5	X6	X7
X8	Х9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15

X0	X1	X4
X1	X2	X5
X2	Х3	X6
X4	X5	X8
X5	X6	X9
X6	X7	X10
X8	X9	X11
X9	X10	X12
X10	X11	X13

On peut faire la même chose mais en linéarisant le filtre et en « matriçant » l'entrée

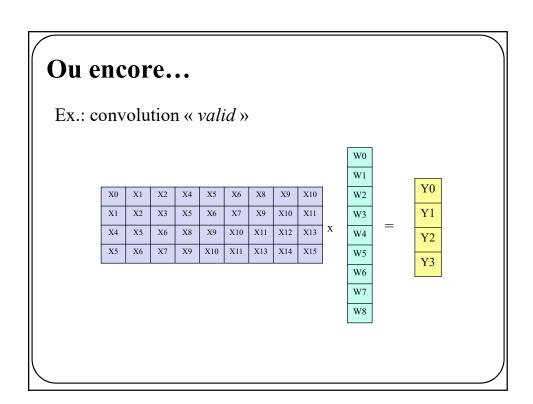
Ex.: convolution « valid »

Entrée

X0	X1	X2	Х3
X4	X5	X6	X7
X8	X9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15

X0	X1	X4	X5
X1	X2	X5	X6
X2	Х3	X6	X7
X4	X5	X8	Х9
X5	X6	Х9	X10
X6	X7	X10	X11
X8	X9	X11	X13
X9	X10	X12	X14
X10	X11	X13	X15

On peut faire la même chose mais en linéarisant le filtre et en « matriçant » l'entrée Ex.: convolution « valid » X1 X2 X5 X6 X1 X5 Y2 Y3 X10 W4 W5 W6 W7 W8 X5 X9 X11 X13 X8 X9 X10 X12 X14 X13 X10 X11



On peut faire la même chose mais en linéarisant le filtre et en « matriçant » l'entrée

Exercice à la maison, voir comment cette 2e approche s'applique au cas à

- Plusieurs canaux en entrée
- Plusieurs cartes d'activation
- Plusieurs entrées (mini-batch)

Sinon, voir im2col du travail pratique 2.

Comment calculer la rétropropagation dans un CNN?

À faire au TP2