

Réseaux de neurones  
IFT 780

Réseaux à convolution  
Par  
Pierre-Marc Jodoin

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kD, 4 Classes, Réseau à 4 couches cachées

Couche d'entrée
Couche cachée 1
Couche cachée 2
Couche cachée 3
Couche cachée 4
Couche de sortie

Couches pleinement connectées  
(fully-connected layers)

$$y_w(\vec{x}) = W^{[4]} \sigma \left( W^{[3]} \sigma \left( W^{[2]} \sigma \left( W^{[1]} \sigma \left( W^{[0]} \vec{x} \right) \right) \right) \right)$$

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kD, 4 Classes, Réseau à 4 couches cachées

Couche d'entrée
Couche cachée 1
Couche cachée 2
Couche cachée 3
Couche cachée 4
Couche de sortie

Couches pleinement connectées  
(fully-connected layers)

Softmax
$$y_{w,j}(\vec{x}) = \frac{f_{w,j}}{\sum_k f_{w,k}}$$

$$y_w(\vec{x}) = \text{softmax} \left( W^{[4]} \sigma \left( W^{[3]} \sigma \left( W^{[2]} \sigma \left( W^{[1]} \sigma \left( W^{[0]} \vec{x} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)$$

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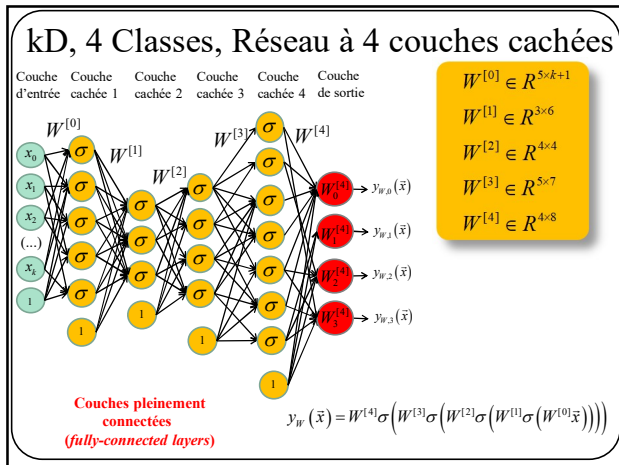
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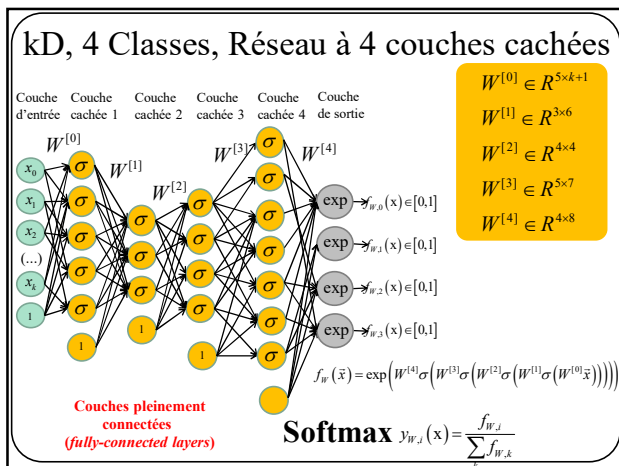
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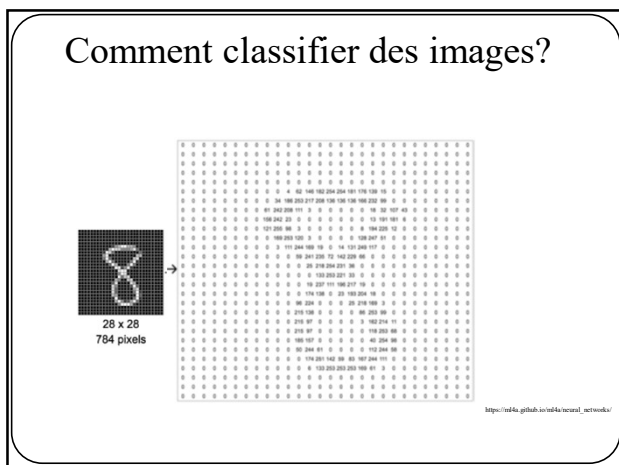
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# Comment classifier des images?

The diagram illustrates a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture for digit classification. On the left, a 28 x 28 pixel grayscale image of the digit '8' is shown, with a caption indicating its dimensions and pixel count (784 pixels). This input image is processed by a series of layers:

- Input Layer:** Labeled 'Pixel 1' through 'Pixel 14', representing the first half of the 784 input pixels.
- Convolutional Layers:** The input is processed by multiple layers of convolutional filters, represented by diamond shapes. These layers are fully connected to the input layer.
- Output Layer:** The final layer consists of 10 nodes, labeled '0' through '9', representing the possible digits. These nodes are fully connected to the preceding layer.

The output layer nodes are numbered 0 through 9, indicating the possible digits to be classified. The diagram shows a dense network of connections between the layers, illustrating the complex feature extraction and classification process.

[https://tddia.github.io/tddia/tutorial\\_neurones/](https://tddia.github.io/tddia/tutorial_neurones/)

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# Beaucoup de paramètres (7850 dans la couche 1)

28 x 28  
784 pixels

Pixel 0  
Pixel 1  
Pixel 2  
Pixel 3  
Pixel 4  
Pixel 5  
Pixel 6  
Pixel 7  
Pixel 8  
Pixel 9  
Pixel 10  
Pixel 11  
Pixel 12  
Pixel 13  
Pixel 14  
...

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

[https://ml4a.github.io/ml4a/tutorial\\_neural/](https://ml4a.github.io/ml4a/tutorial_neural/)

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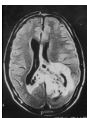
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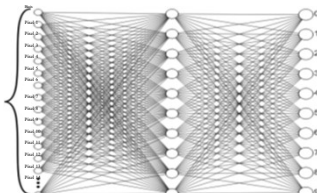
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# Baucoup trop de paramètres (655,370 dans la couche 1)



256x256



[https://ml4a.github.io/ml4a\\_neural\\_networks/](https://ml4a.github.io/ml4a_neural_networks/)

Image médicale (IRM de cerveau)

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[illegible]

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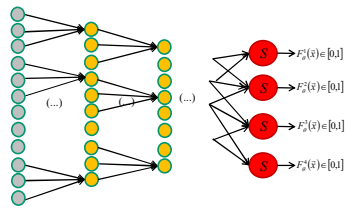
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### Solution : connexions partielles



150-D en entrée avec 148 neurones dans la 1ère couche => 444 paramètres dans la première couche!!

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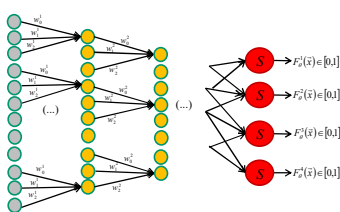
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### Paramètres partagés : les neurones de la couche 1 partagent les mêmes poids



150-D en entrée avec 148 neurones dans la 1ère couche => 3 paramètres dans la couche d'entrée!!

Faible nombre de paramètres = on peut augmenter la profondeur!

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## Convolution et couche convolutionnelle **1D**

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Exemple 1D de la convolution

$$(f * W)(v) = \sum_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} f(u)W(v-u)$$

(signal d'entrée)

$f(u)$

1020-3040-50

(filtre)

$W(u)$

.1.2.3

(filtre)

$W(-u)$

.3.2.1

$(f * W)(1)$

1020-3040-50

× × ×

.3.2.1

3+4+3

4

$(f * W)(2)$

1020-3040-50

× × ×

.3.2.1

6-6+4

44

$(f * W)(3)$

1020-3040-50

× × ×

.3.2.1

-9+8+5

44-6

16

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En gros

convolution = produit scalaire + translation

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La convolution des réseaux de neurones = corrélation

$$(f * W)(v) = \sum_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} f(u)W(v+u)$$

(signal d'entrée)

$f(u)$

1020-3040-50

(filtre)

$W(u)$

.1.2.3

(filtre)

$W(+u)$

.1.2.3

$(f * W)(1)$

1020-3040-50

× × ×

.1.2.3

1+4-9

-4

$(f * W)(2)$

1020-3040-50

× × ×

.1.2.3

2-6+12

48

$(f * W)(3)$

1020-3040-50

× × ×

.1.2.3

-3+8-15

-48-10

18

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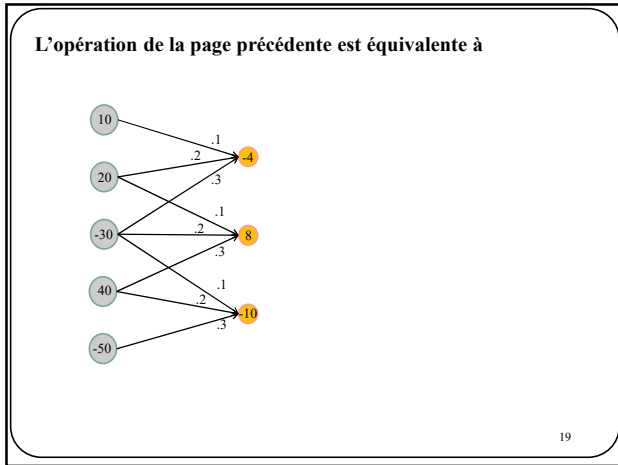
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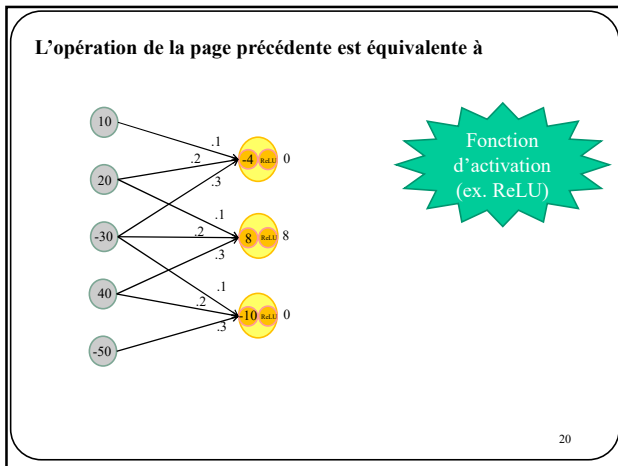
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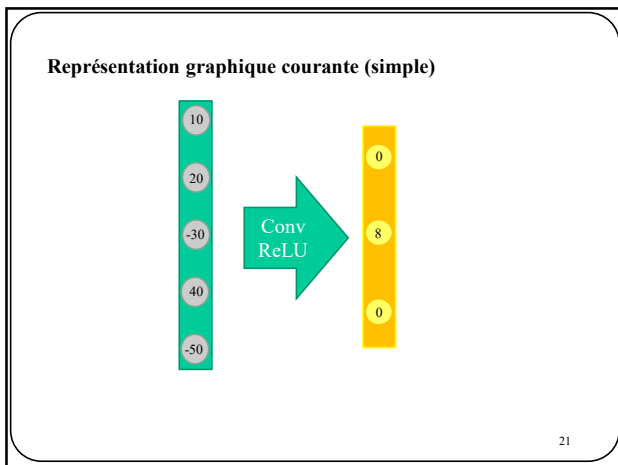
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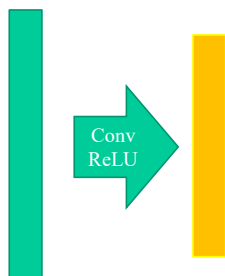
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Représentation graphique courante (encore plus simple)



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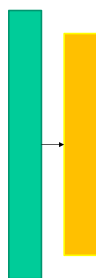
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Représentation graphique courante (vraiment ultra simple)



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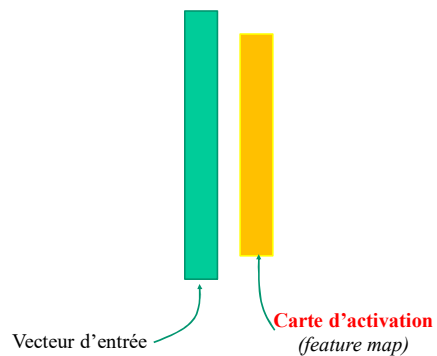
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Représentation graphique courante (eehhh...)



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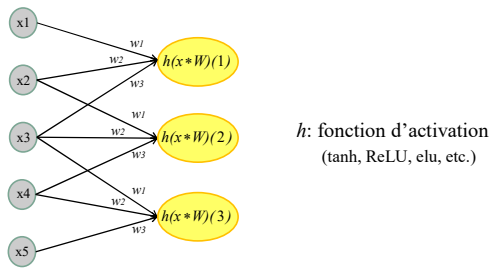
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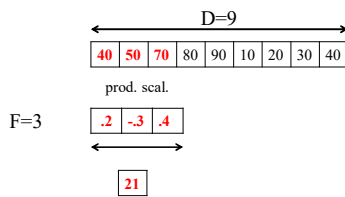


Apprentissage = apprendre les **poids**  $w_i$  des **filtres convolutifs**



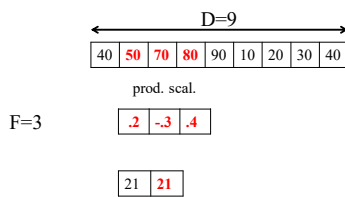
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*Stride* et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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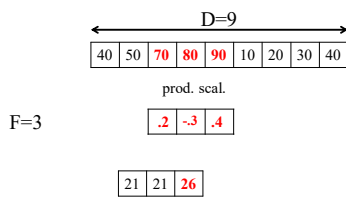
*Stride* et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Stride = 1

27

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



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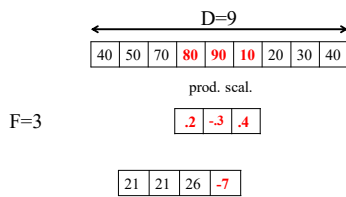
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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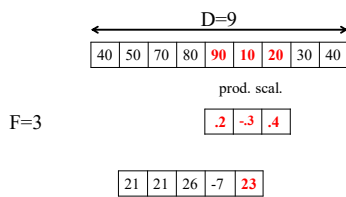
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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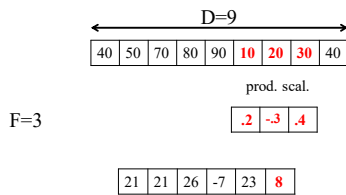
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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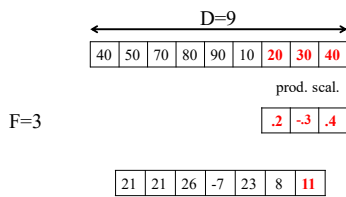
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Taille de la carte d'activation = 7

32

32

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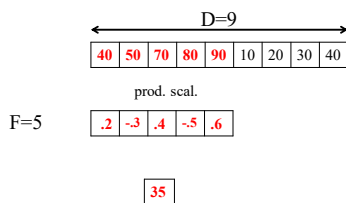
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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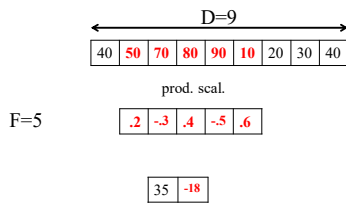
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Stride = 1

34

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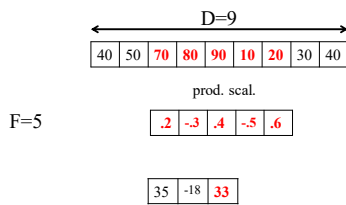
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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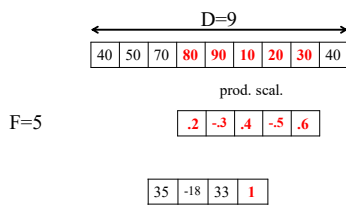
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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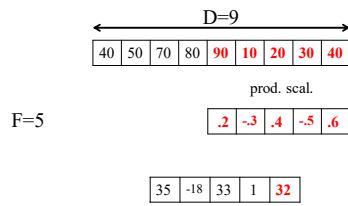
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Taille de la carte d'activation = **5**

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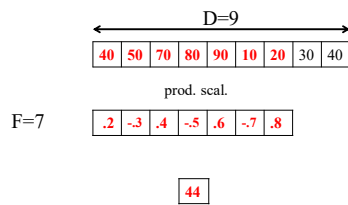
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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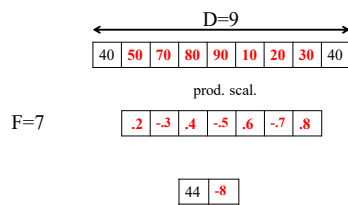
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Stride = 1

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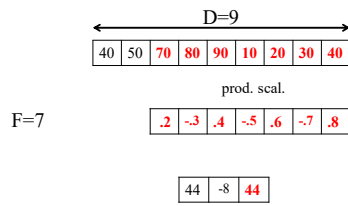
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Taille de la carte d'activation = **3**

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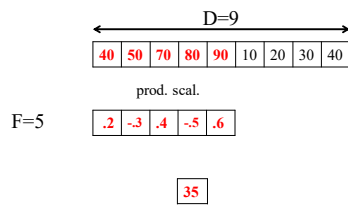
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



41

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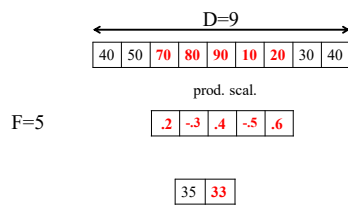
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Stride = 2

42

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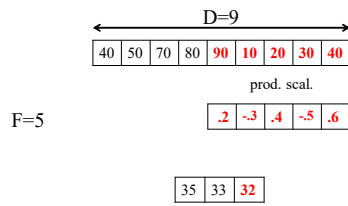
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Taille de la carte d'activation = **3**

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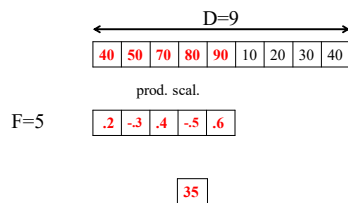
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



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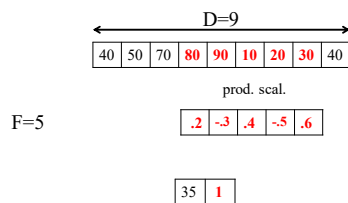
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



Stride = 3

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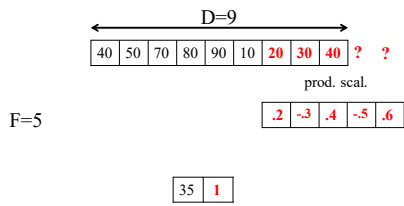
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### Stride et calcul de la taille de la carte d'activation



**ERREUR! Combinaison D-F-S invalide**

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

$$\text{Taille de la carte d'activation} = (D-F)/S+1$$



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Parfois on souhaite que le **nombre de neurones** dans la carte d'activation soit le **même** que la couche précédente

Comment gérer les bords?

$$\begin{array}{c} ? \\ \times \times \times \\ \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} f(u) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (f^*W)(u) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & 8 & 10 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

**Option 2 :** Réflexion (« *reflexion padding* »)

$$\begin{array}{c} f(u) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (f^*W)(u) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -4 & 8 & 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

**Option 3 :** Étirement (« *stretching padding* »)

$$\begin{array}{c} f(u) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 50 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} (f^*W)(u) \\ \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -4 & 8 & 10 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

48

48



Parfois on souhaite que le **nombre de neurones** dans la carte d'activation soit **le même** que la couche précédente

Comment gérer les bords?

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

Option 2 : Réflexion (« **reflexion** » « **padding** »)

**De loin l'option la plus utilisée**

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49

Couche convolutionnelle sans « padding »

Couche convolutionnelle avec « padding »

signal d'entrée

Carte d'activation (feature map)

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Exemple : taille de filtre = 5, stride=1

Sans « padding » (parfois appelée convolution « **valid** »)

Avec « padding » (parfois appelée convolution « **same** »)

Signal d'entrée

Carte d'activation (feature map)

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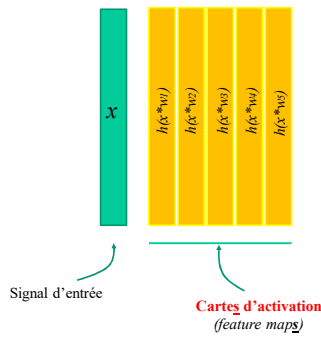
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Il est possible d'apprendre **plusieurs filtres par couche**  
(ex. 5 filtres donnant 5 cartes d'activation)



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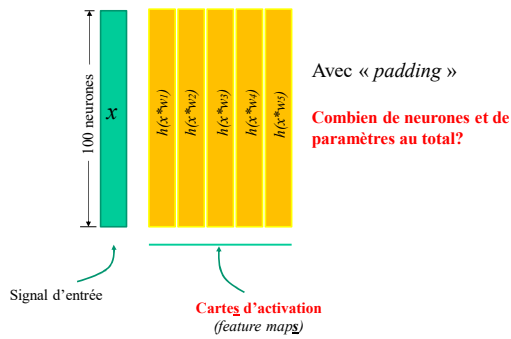
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Taille de filtre = 5  
(ex. 5 filtres donnant 5 cartes d'activation)



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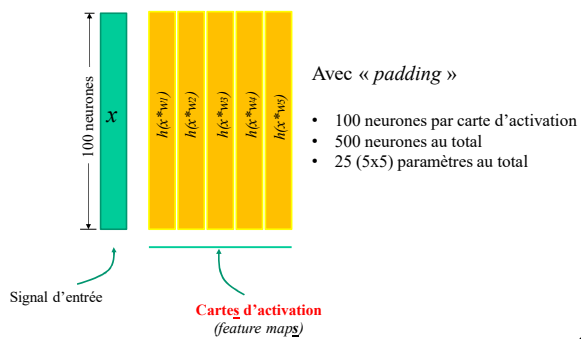
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Taille de filtre = 5  
(ex. 5 filtres donnant 5 cartes d'activation)



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# Convolution et couche convolutionnelle **2D**

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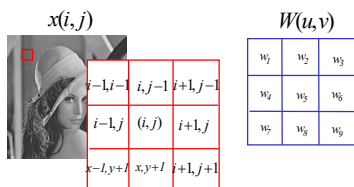
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## Filtage 2D

(sans flip de filtre)

$$(x * W)(i, j) = \sum_u \sum_v f(i + u, j + v) W(u, v)$$



$$(x * W)(i, j) = w_1 x(i-1, j-1) + w_2 x(i, j-1) + w_3 x(i+1, j-1) + w_4 x(i-1, j) + w_5 x(i, j) + w_6 x(i+1, j) + w_7 x(i-1, j+1) + w_8 x(i, j+1) + w_9 x(i+1, j+1)$$

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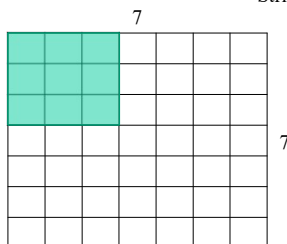
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## Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3  
Stride = 1



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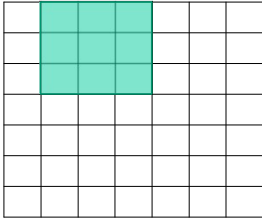
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Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3  
Stride = 1

7



7

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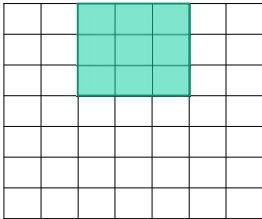
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Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3  
Stride = 1

7



7

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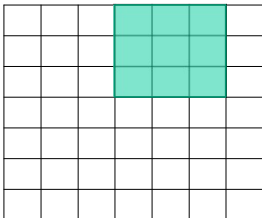
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Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3  
Stride = 1

7



7

60

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Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3

Stride = 1

7

7

Taille de la carte d'activation (pour stride 1) = **5x5**

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61

Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3

Stride = 2

7

7

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62

Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3

Stride = 2

7

7

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63

Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3

Stride = 2

7

7

Taille de la carte d'activation (pour stride 2) = **3x3**

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64

Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3

Stride = 3

7

7

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65

Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3

Stride = 3

7

7

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66

### Convolution 2D

Filtre = 3x3  
Stride = 2

**Combinaison D-F-S invalide!**

67

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### Convolution 2D

Taille de la carte d'activation :  
 **$(D1-F1)/S+1 \times (D2-F2)/S+1$**

68

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### Différents filtres = différentes cartes d'activation

69

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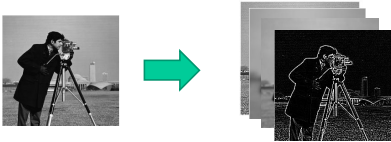
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**4 filtres = Couche convolutive avec 4 cartes d'activation**



70

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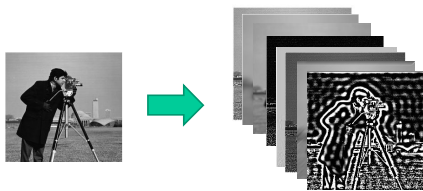
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**K filtres = Couche convolutive avec K cartes d'activation**



71

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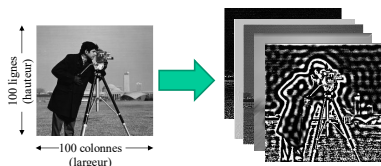
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Ex.: taille de filtre : 5x5, 5 cartes d'activation, convolution « same »



- 10,000 neurones par carte d'activation
- 50,000 neurones au total
- $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$  paramètres au total

72

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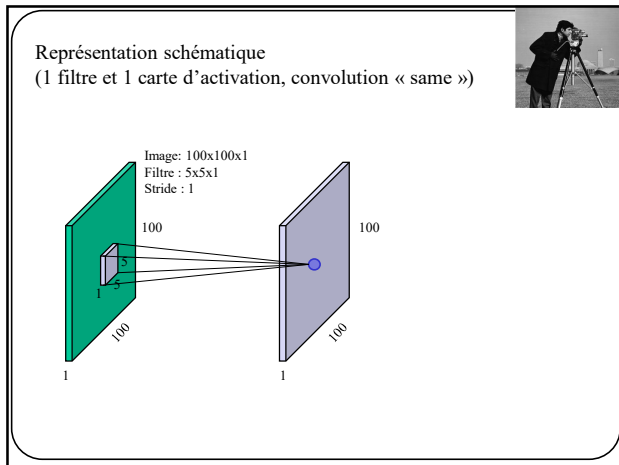
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73

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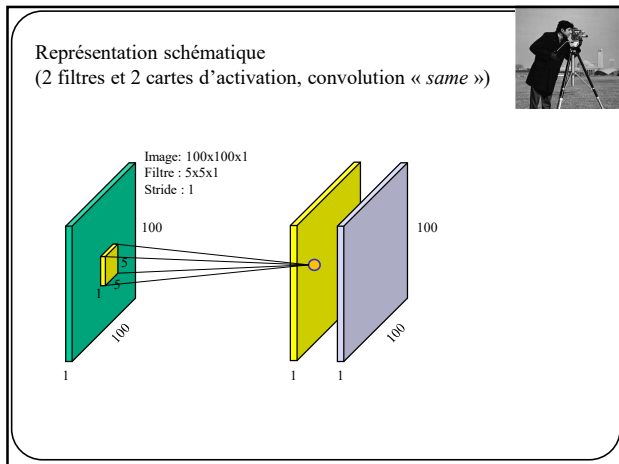
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74

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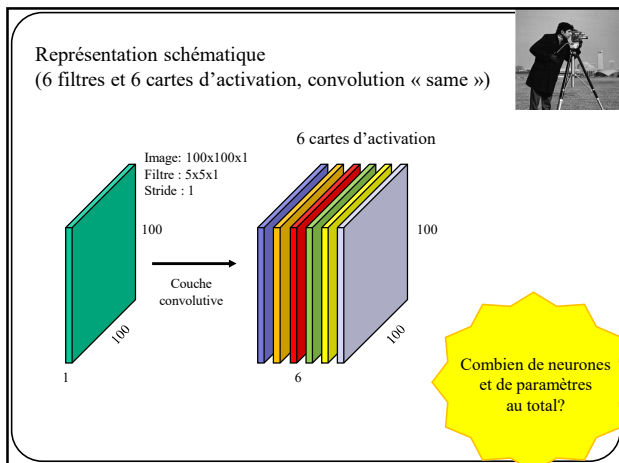
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75

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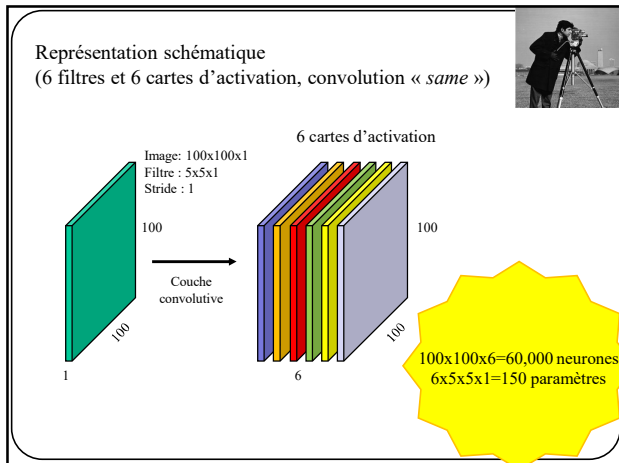
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76

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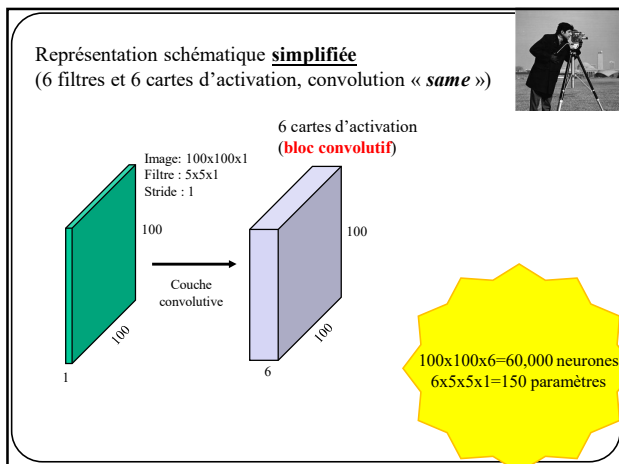
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77

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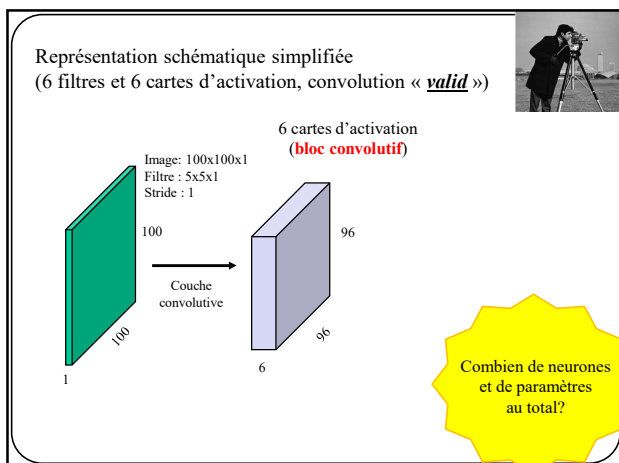
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78

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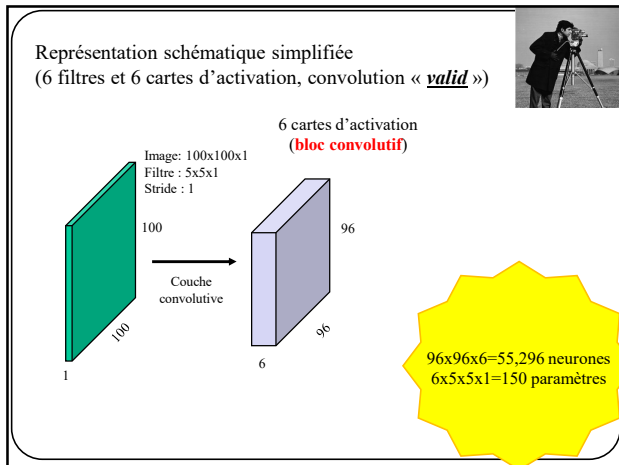
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79

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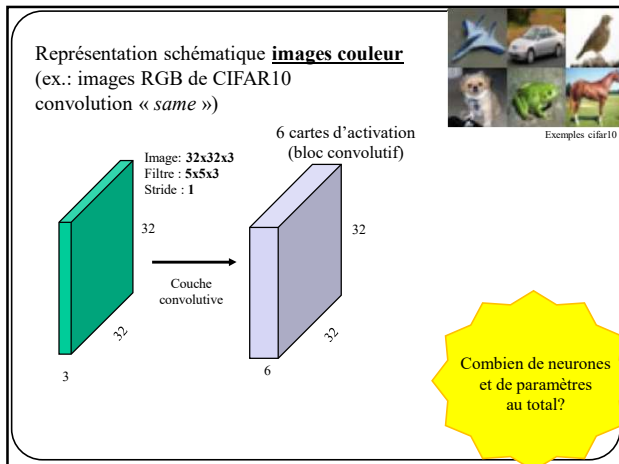
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80

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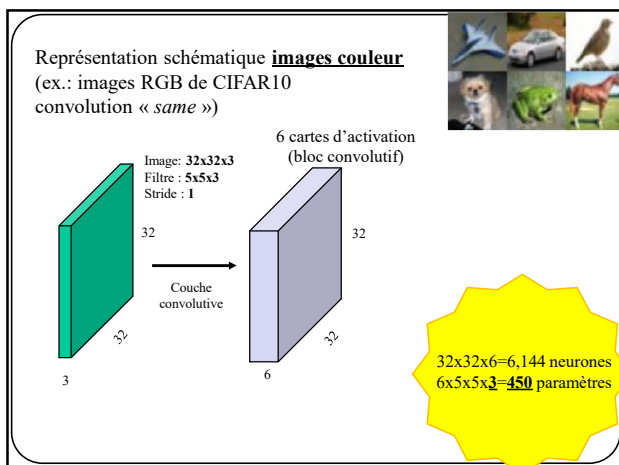
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81

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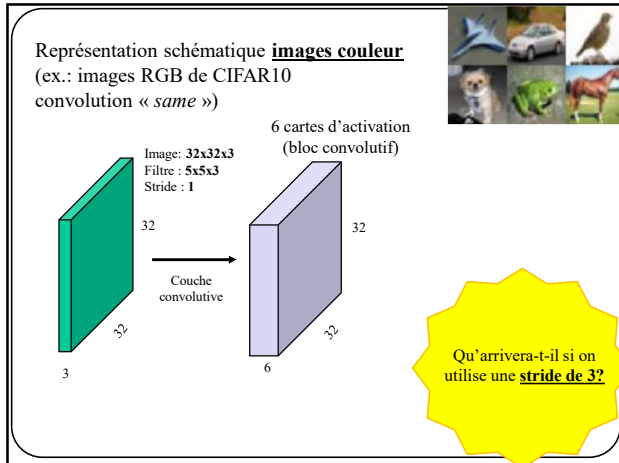
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82

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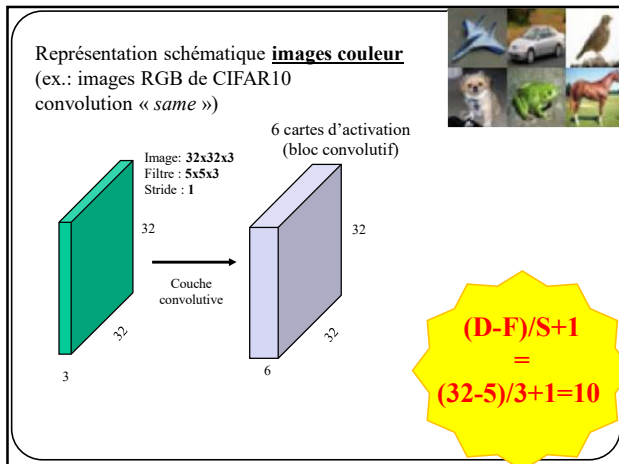
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83

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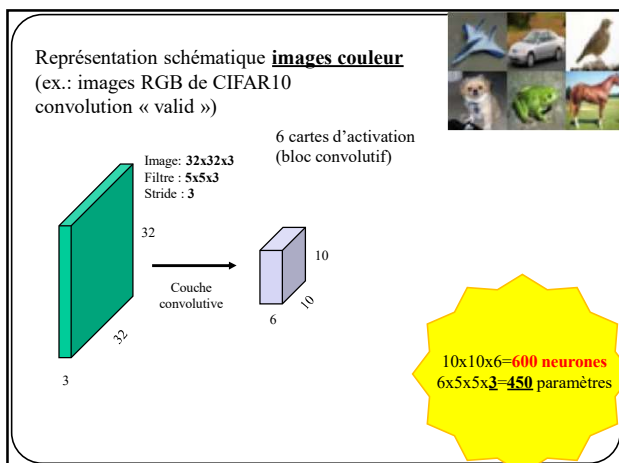
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84

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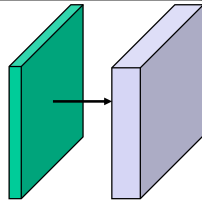
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## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
10 filtres  $5 \times 5$  avec  $\text{stride} = 1$   
et convolution « *same* »



Combien y a-t-il de paramètres dans cette couche?

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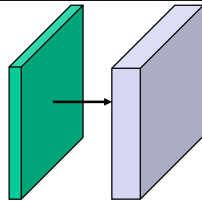
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85

## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
10 filtres  $5 \times 5$  avec  $\text{stride} = 1$   
et convolution « *same* »



Combien y a-t-il de paramètres dans cette couche?

Chaque filtre a  $5 \times 5 \times 3 = 75$  paramètres  
Comme il y a 10 filtres : 750 paramètres

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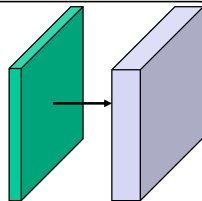
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86

## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
10 filtres  $5 \times 5$  avec  $\text{stride} = 1$   
et convolution « *same* ».



Combien y a-t-il de paramètres dans cette couche si on ajoute un biais?

Chaque filtre a  $5 \times 5 \times 3 + 1 = 76$  paramètres (+1 pour le biais)  
Comme il y a 10 filtres : 760 paramètres

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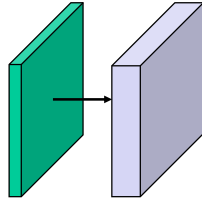
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87

## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
**10 filtres  $5 \times 5$**  avec **stride = 1**  
et convolution « *valid* »



Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

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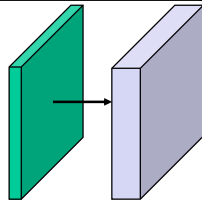
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88

## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
**10 filtres  $5 \times 5$**  avec **stride = 1**  
et convolution « *valid* »



Combien de paramètres dans cette couche?

**Même chose**, cela ne change pas la conformité des filtres

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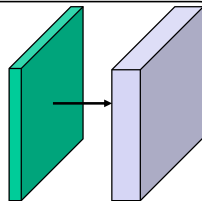
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89

## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
**10 filtres  $5 \times 5$**  avec **stride = 1**  
et convolution « *valid* »



Combien de **neurones** dans les cartes d'activations?

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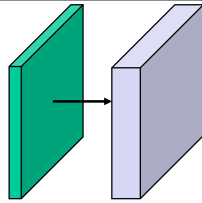
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90

## Exemple

Volume en entrée :  $32 \times 32 \times 3$   
**10 filtres  $5 \times 5$**  avec **stride = 1**  
 et convolution « *valid* »

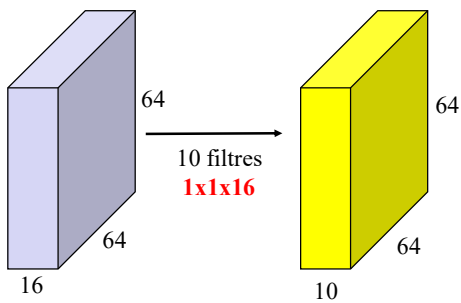


Combien de **neurones** dans les cartes d'activations?

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

91

## Des filtres $1 \times 1$ ? Oui ça marche



92

## Exemple simple d'un filtre $1 \times 1$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



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

93

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

94

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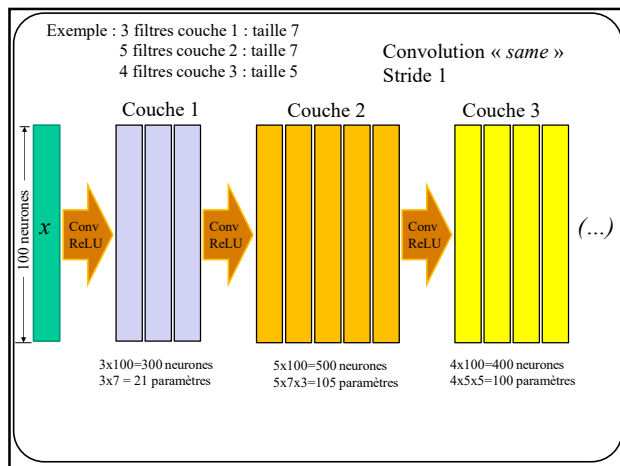
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95

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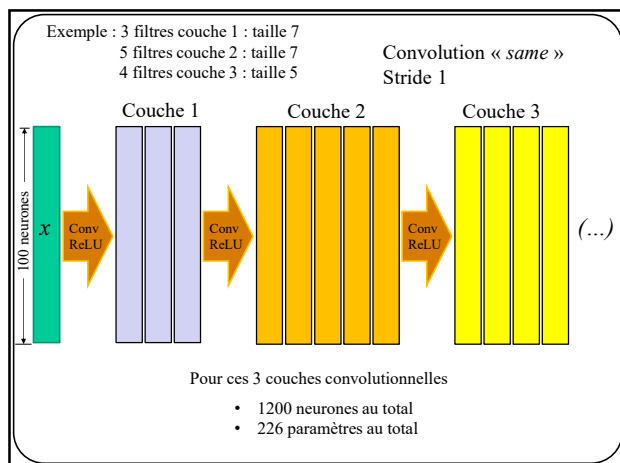
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96

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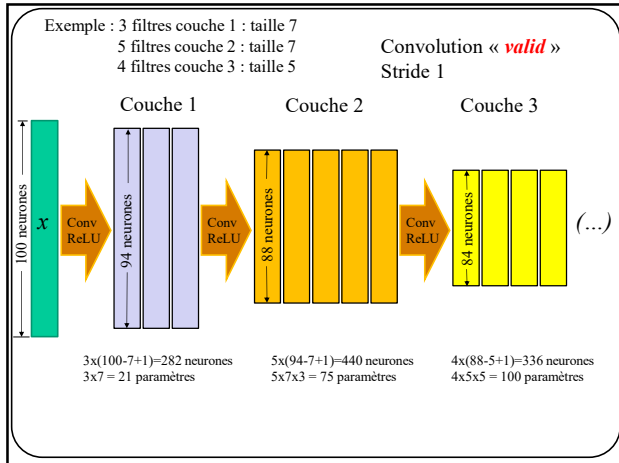
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97

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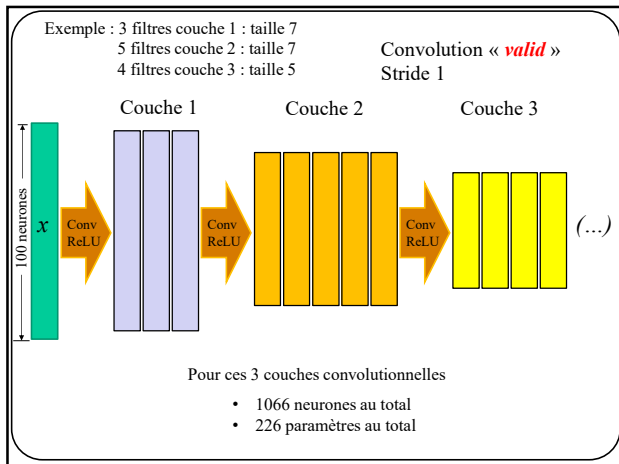
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98

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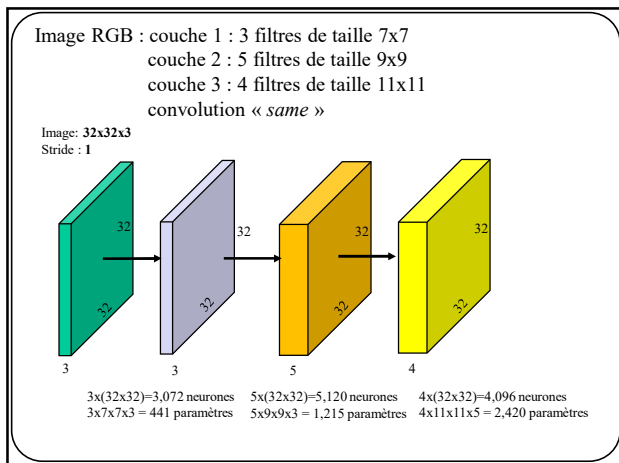
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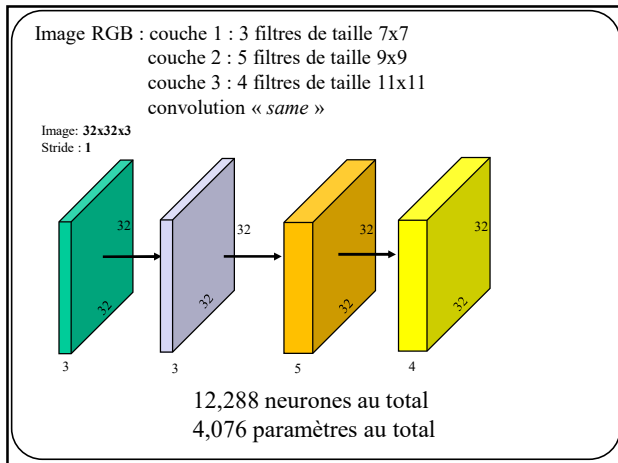
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100

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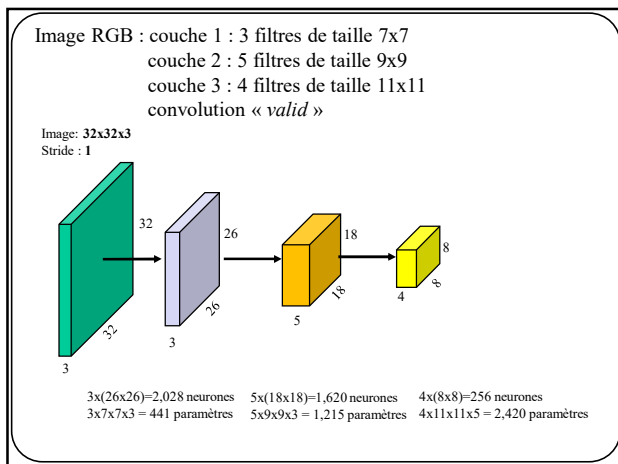
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101

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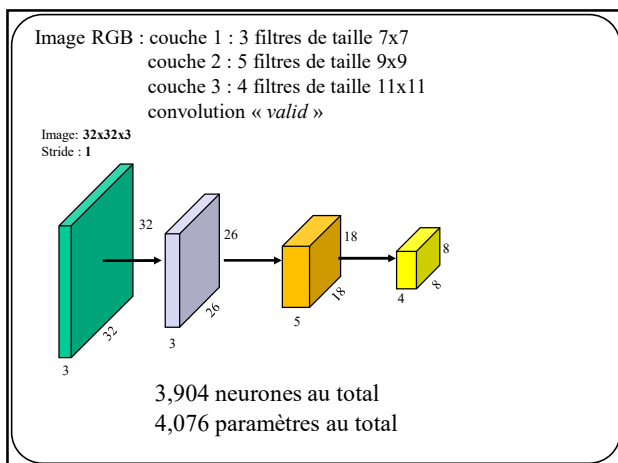
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102

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

103

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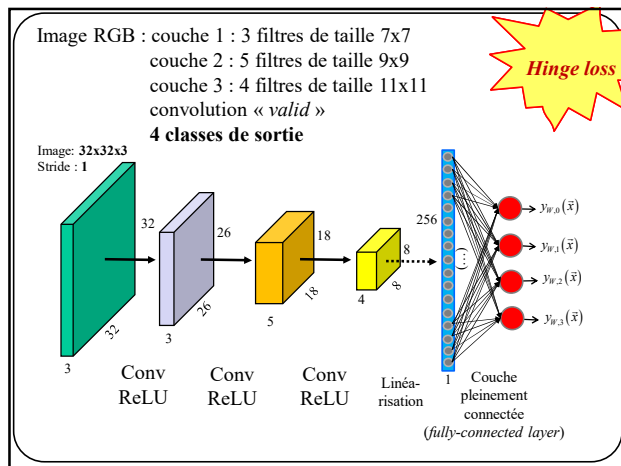
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104

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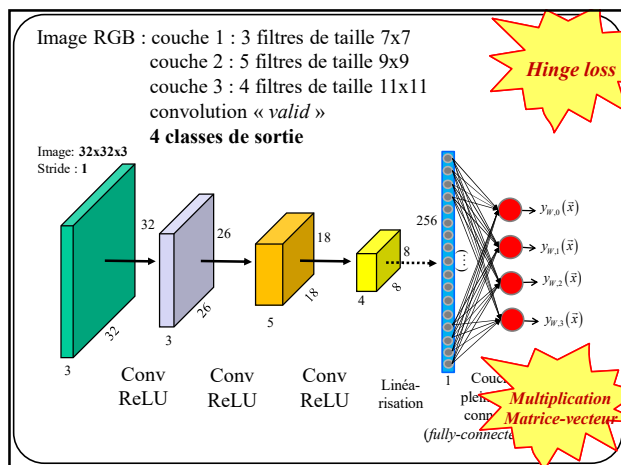
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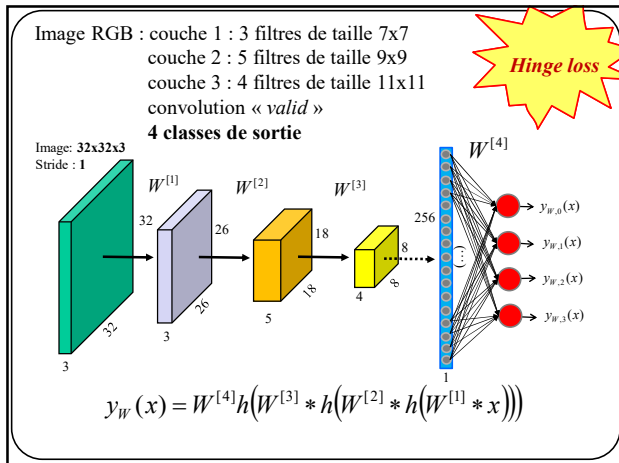
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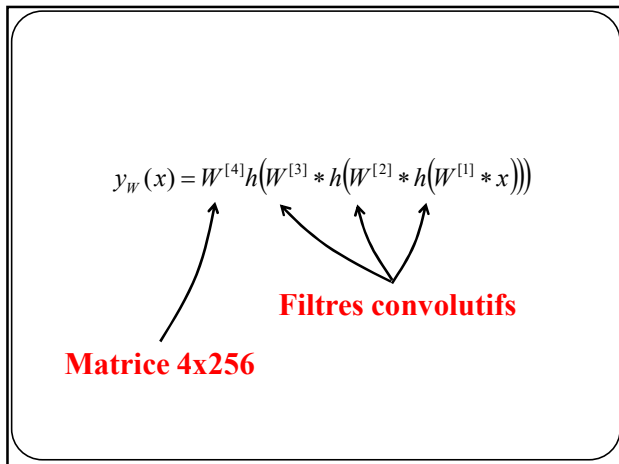
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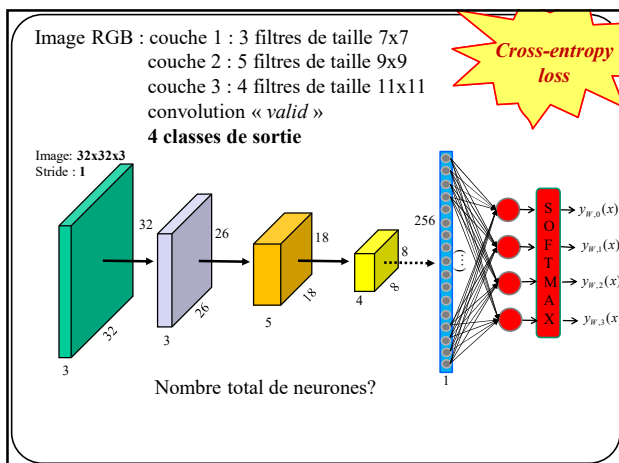
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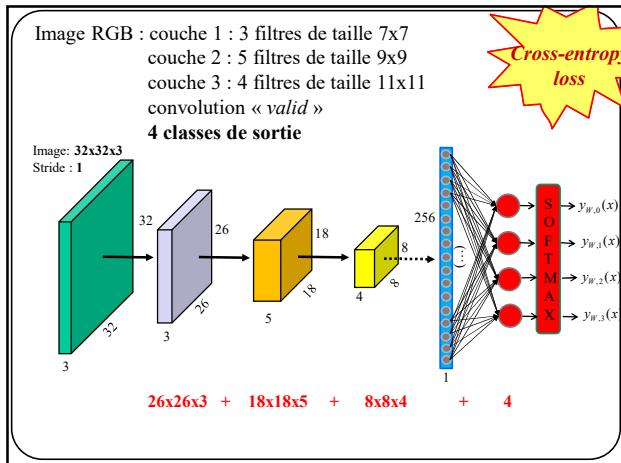
106



107



108



109

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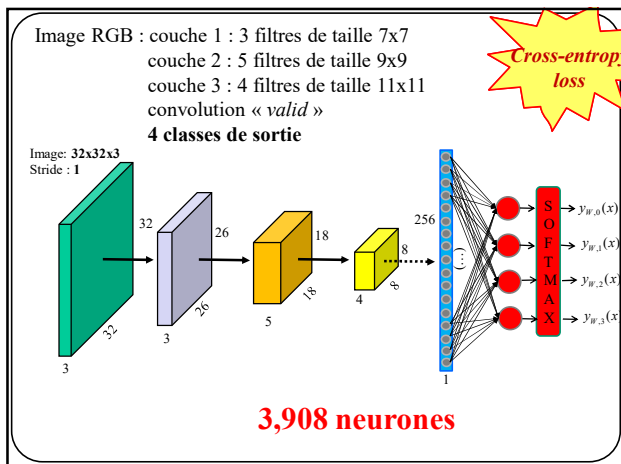
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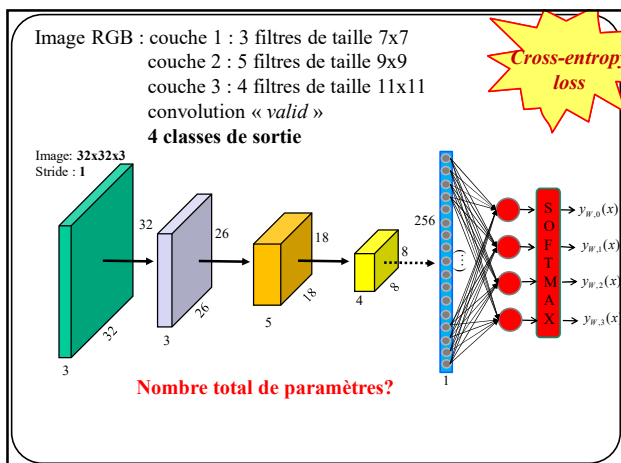
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111

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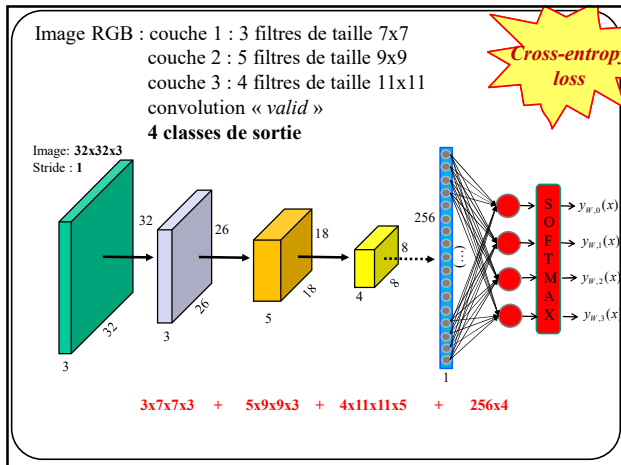
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112

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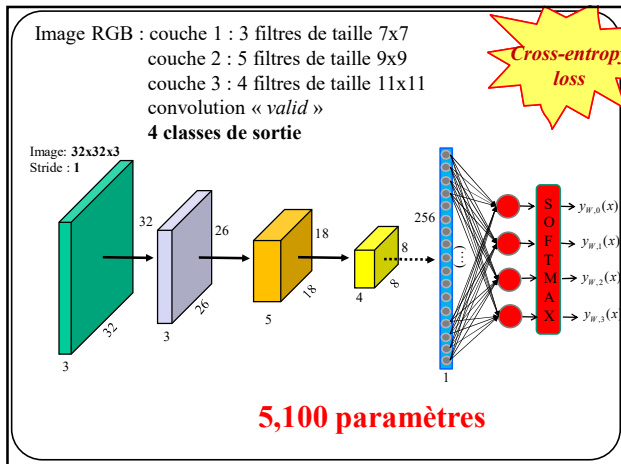
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113

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Réseaux à convolution  
vs  
Réseaux **pleinement** convolutifs

114

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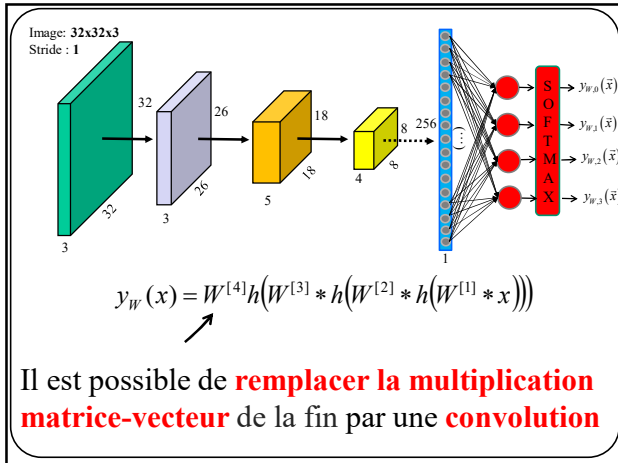
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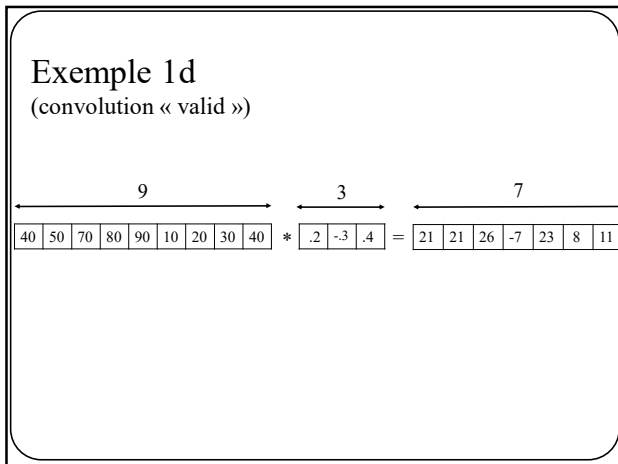
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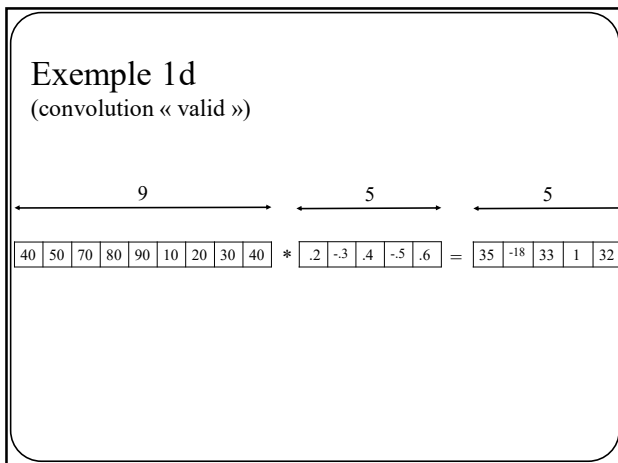
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115



116



117

### Exemple 1d

(convolution « valid »)

$\xrightarrow{9}$   

40	50	70	80	90	10	20	30	40
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$\times$   
 $\xrightarrow{7}$   

.2	-.3	.4	-.5	.6	-.7	.8
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$=$   
 $\xrightarrow{3}$   

44	-8	44
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118

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Taille filtre = nb de neurones couche précédente

$\xrightarrow{9}$   

40	50	70	80	90	10	20	30	40
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

$\times$   
 $\xrightarrow{9}$   

.2	-.3	.4	-.5	.6	-.7	.8	.9	-1
----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	----

$=$   
 $\xrightarrow{1}$   

31
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119

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Signal d'entrée de **taille 9** convolué avec un filtre « same » de **taille 9** correspond à une **couche pleinement connectée**

Convolution

40	50	70	80	90	10	20	30	40
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
.2	-.3	.4	-.5	.6	-.7	.8	.9	-1

31

Full Connection

$\vec{w}^T \vec{x}$

120

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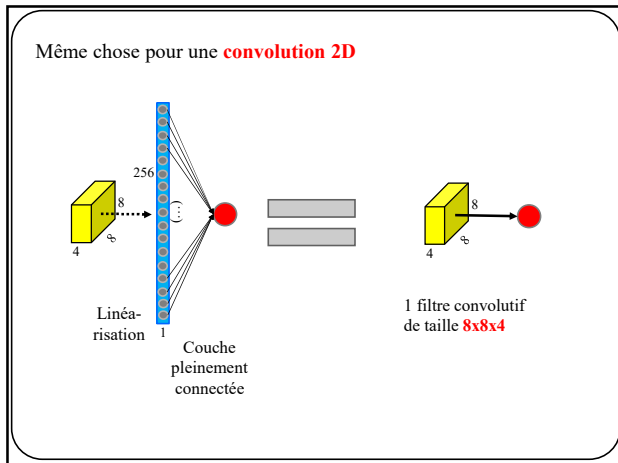
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121

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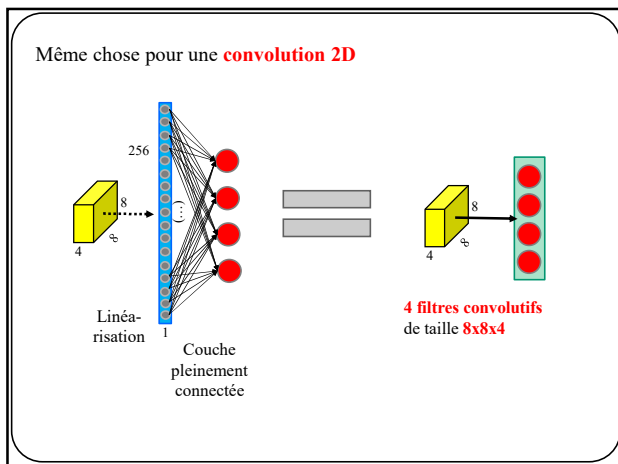
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122

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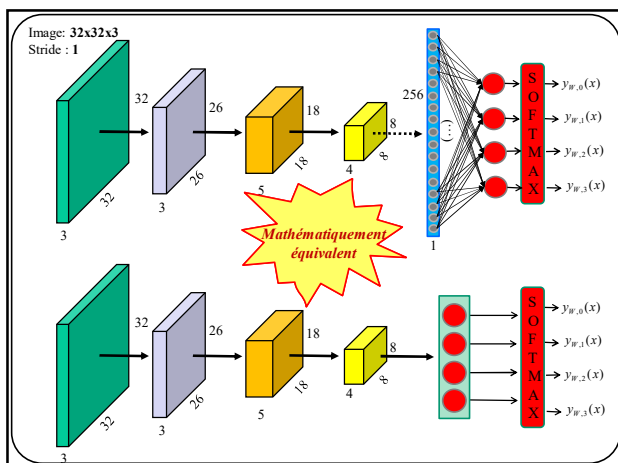
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123

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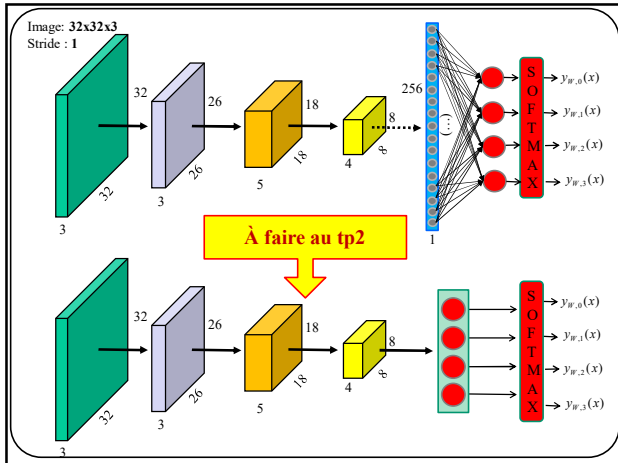
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124

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**Configurations équivalentes**

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

En fait, presque équivalent ...

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

125

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*Pooling*

126

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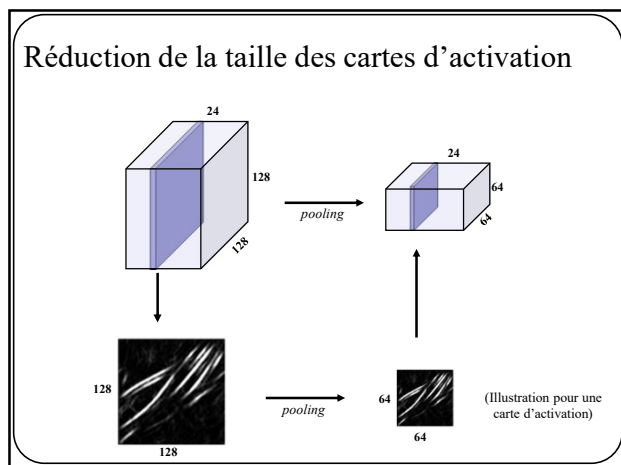
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127

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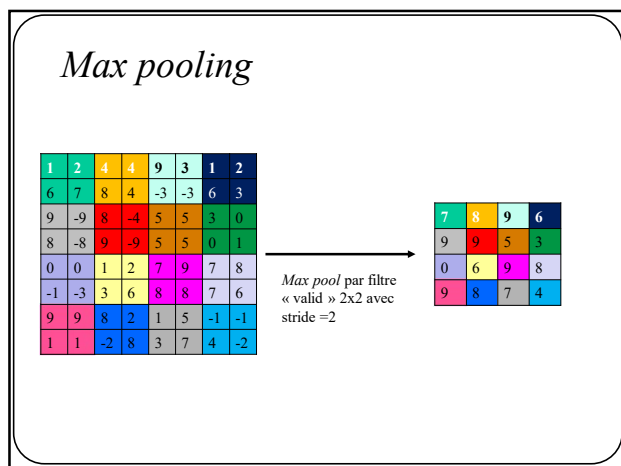
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128

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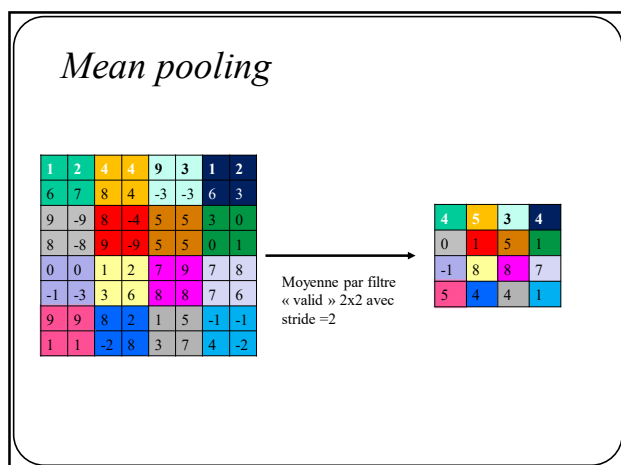
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129

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## Max pooling

1	2	4	4	9	3	1	2
6	7	8	4	-3	-3	6	3
9	-9	8	-4	5	5	3	0
8	-8	9	-9	5	5	0	1
0	0	1	2	7	9	7	8
-1	-3	3	6	8	8	7	6
9	9	8	2	1	5	-1	-1
1	1	-2	8	3	7	4	-2

Max pooling 2x2  
avec **stride = 1**



130

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## Max pooling

1	2	4	4	9	3	1	2
6	7	8	4	-3	-3	6	3
9	-9	8	-4	5	5	3	0
8	-8	9	-9	5	5	0	1
0	0	1	2	7	9	7	8
-1	-3	3	6	8	8	7	6
9	9	8	2	1	5	-1	-1
1	1	-2	8	3	7	4	-2

Max pooling 3x3  
avec **stride = 2**



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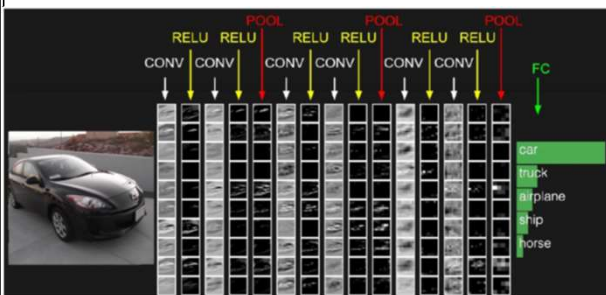
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## Illustration d'un CNN complet



Credit : cs231 Stanford

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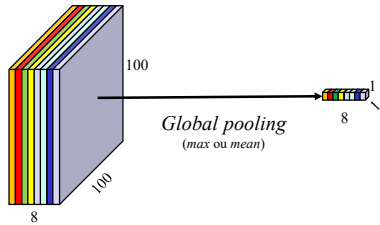
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## Global pooling

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

Résultat : un **vecteur** de la taille du nombre de canaux



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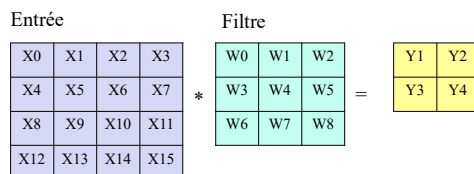
## Multiplication matricielle parcimonieuse

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

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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



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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					Filtre					
X0	X1	X2	X3	*	W0	W1	W2	=	Y0	Y1
X4	X5	X6	X7		W3	W4	W5		Y2	Y3
X8	X9	X10	X11		W6	W7	W8			
X12	X13	X14	X15							

On peut **remplacer** une **convolution** par une **multiplication matrice-matrice** ou **matrice-vecteur**

en **linéarisant** le filtre et en « **matriciant** » l'entrée

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## Rappel

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

W0	W1	W2	X3		Y0	Y1
W3	W4	W5	X7		Y2	Y3
W6	W7	W8	X11			
X12	X13	X14	X15			

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

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## Rappel

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

X0	W0	W1	W2		Y0	Y1
X4	W3	W4	W5		Y2	Y3
X8	W6	W7	W8			
X12	X13	X14	X15			

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

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## Rappel

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

X0	X1	X2	X3
W0	W1	W2	X7
W3	W4	W5	X11
W6	W7	W8	X15

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

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

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## Rappel

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

X0	X1	X2	X3
X4	W0	W1	W2
X8	W3	W4	W5
X12	W6	W7	W8

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

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

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## Autrement dit...

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

X0
X1
X2
X4
X5
X6
X8
X9
X10

Y0
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Autrement dit...

X0	W0	W1	W2
X4	W3	W4	W5
X8	W6	W7	W8
X12	X13	X14	X15

X0	X1
X1	X2
X2	X3
X4	X5
X5	X6
X6	X7
X8	X9
X9	X10
X10	X11

Y0	Y1
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Autrement dit...

X0	X1	X2	X3
W0	W1	W2	X7
W3	W4	W5	X11
W6	W7	W8	X15

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

Y0	Y1
Y2	

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Autrement dit...

X0	X1	X2	X3
X4	W0	W1	W2
X8	W3	W4	W5
X12	W6	W7	W8

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

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

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Convolution « valid » en **linéarisant le filtre** et en « **matricant** » l'entrée

w0	w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	w7	w8
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

x

x0	x1	x4	x5
x1	x2	x5	x6
x2	x3	x6	x7
x4	x5	x8	x9
x5	x6	x9	x10
x6	x7	x10	x11
x8	x9	x11	x13
x9	x10	x12	x14
x10	x11	x13	x15

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y0	y1	y2	y3
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Autre exemple  
conv « valid », mini-batch de 2 entrées

2 données en entrée

x0	x1	x2	x3
x4	x5	x6	x7
x8	x9	x10	x11
x12	x13	x14	x15
x16	x17	x18	x19
x20	x21	x22	x23
x24	x25	x26	x27
x28	x29	x30	x31

\*

Filtre

w0	w1	w2
w3	w4	w5
w6	w7	w8

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y0	y1
y2	y3
y4	y5
y6	y7

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Autre exemple  
conv « valid », mini-batch de 2 entrées

w0	w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	w7	w8
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

x

x16	x17	x20	x21
x0	x1	x4	x5
x1	x2	x5	x6
x2	x3	x6	x7
x4	x5	x8	x9
x5	x6	x9	x10
x6	x7	x10	x11
x8	x9	x11	x13
x9	x10	x12	x14
x10	x11	x13	x15

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y0	y1	y2	y3
y4	y5	y6	y7

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conv « valid », une entrée, deux filtres et 2 *features maps* en sortie

conv « valid », une entrée, deux filtres et 2 *features maps* en sortie

The diagram shows the following components:

- Entrée (Input):** A 4x4 grid of cells labeled X0 through X15.
- Filtre (Filter):** A 3x3 grid of cells labeled W0 through W17.
- Operation:** An asterisk (\*) is placed between the input and filter grids, indicating a convolution operation.
- Sortie (Output):** A 2x2 grid of cells labeled Y0 through Y7, which is the result of the convolution.

W0	W1	W2
W3	W4	W5
W6	W7	W8
W9	W10	W11
W12	W13	W14
W15	W16	W17

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3
Y4	Y5
Y6	Y7

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conv « valid », une entrée, deux filtres et 2 *features maps* en sortie

conv « valid », une entrée, deux filtres et 2 *features maps* en sortie

The diagram shows the dot product of two 8x8 matrices. The first matrix (left) has columns labeled W0 to W7. The second matrix (middle) has rows labeled X0 to X7. The resulting matrix (right) has columns labeled Y0 to Y7. The operation is represented by an equals sign between the two matrices.

W0	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7
W9	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W17

X

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

=

Y0	Y1	Y2	Y3
Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7

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

Y0	Y1	Y2	Y3
Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7

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conv « valid », une entrée avec deux canaux, un filtre

conv « valid », une entrée avec deux canaux, un filtre

The diagram shows the dot product operation between a 4x4 matrix (Entrée) and a 3x3 matrix (Filtre) to produce a 4x3 matrix (Résultat).

**Entrée (4x4 matrix):**

X0	X1	X2	X3
X4	X5	X6	X7
X8	X9	X10	X11
X12	X13	X14	X15
X16	X17	X18	X19
X20	X21	X22	X23
X24	X25	X26	X27
X28	X29	X30	X31

**Filtre (3x3 matrix):**

W0	W1	W2
W3	W4	W5
W6	W7	W8
W9	W10	W11
W12	W13	W14
W15	W16	W17

**Résultat (4x3 matrix):**

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

The operation is represented as: Entrée \* Filtre = Résultat.

Filtre		
W0	W1	W2
W3	W4	W5
W6	W7	W8
W9	W10	W11
W12	W13	W14
W15	W16	W17

Y0	Y1
Y2	Y3

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**Autre exemple**  
conv « valid », une entrée avec deux canaux, un filtre

W0	W1	W2	W3	(...)	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17
----	----	----	----	-------	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

X0	X1	X4	X5
X1	X2	X5	X6
X2	X3	X6	X7
X4	X5	X8	X9
(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
X22	X23	X26	X27
X24	X25	X27	X29
X25	X26	X28	X30
X26	X27	X29	X31

**X**

=

Y0	Y1	Y2	Y3
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On peut faire la même chose mais en **linéarisant le filtre** et en « **matriçant** » l'entrée

Exercice à la maison, voir comment cette 2<sup>e</sup> 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**.

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Comment calculer la  
rétropropagation dans un CNN?

À faire au TP2

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