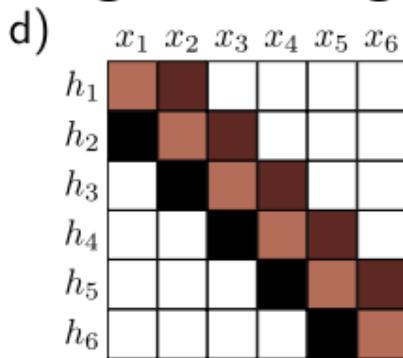
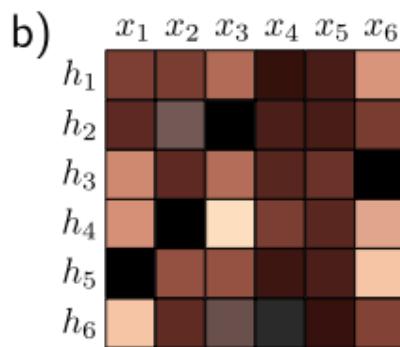
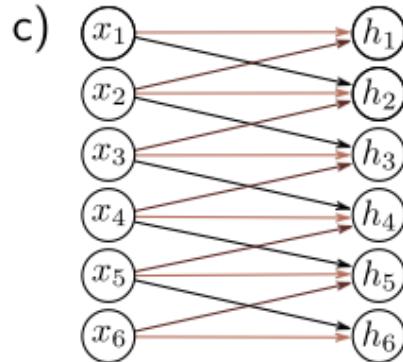
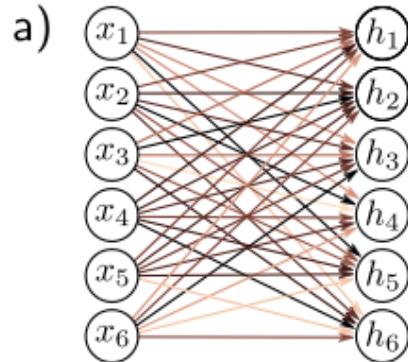


Architecture Order In Class:

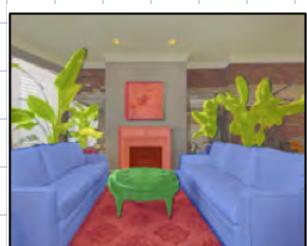
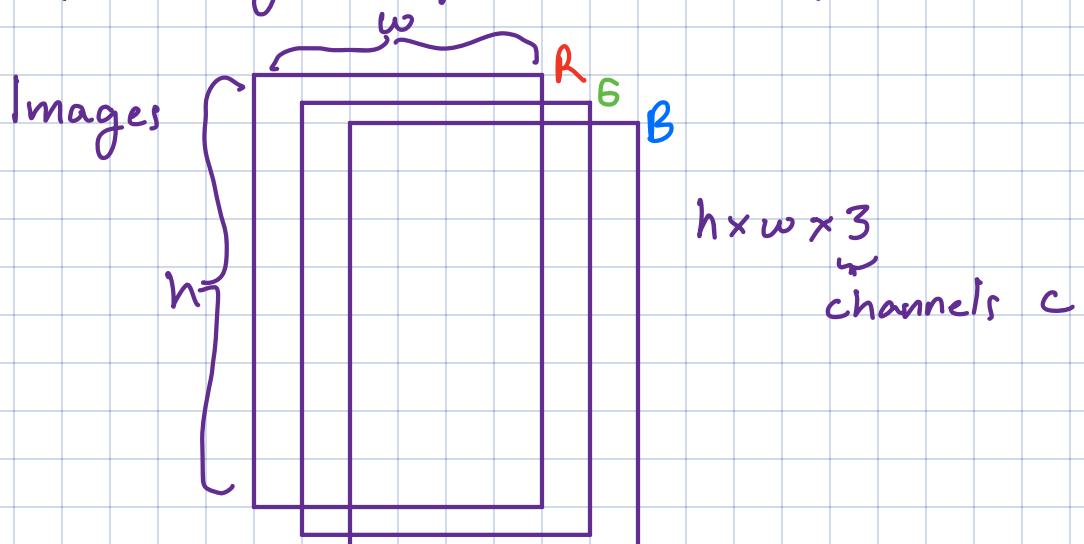
MLPs \rightarrow CNNs \rightarrow Graph NN \rightarrow RNN/State-space \rightarrow Transformers

MLP

CNN

Fig 10.4
in Prince

Inspired by computer vision problems: classification,

semantic segmentation,
etc.

Key Ideas (Expressivity)

- 1) Respect locality \rightarrow convolutional structure with small filters.
- 2) Respect certain invariances / equivariances / symmetries \rightarrow weight sharing
 \rightarrow data augmentations training
- 3) Hierarchical Structure (Parts make wholes) \rightarrow Depth
 \rightarrow Multiresolution & Filterbanks

Key Ideas (Getting it to work)

- 1) Normalization Layers
- 2) Dropout
- 3) Residual / Skip Connections

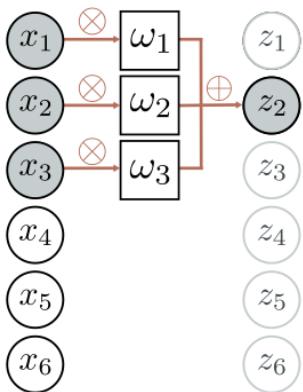
Recall 1D convolution (LTI systems... e.g. from EECS 170, 123)

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$y[t] = \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[\tau] h[t-\tau] = \sum_{\tau=-\infty}^{+\infty} h[\tau] x[t-\tau] \xrightarrow{\text{FIR}} \sum_{\tau=-k}^{+k} h[\tau] x[t-\tau]$$

In Deep Learning, we don't "flip"

a)



b)

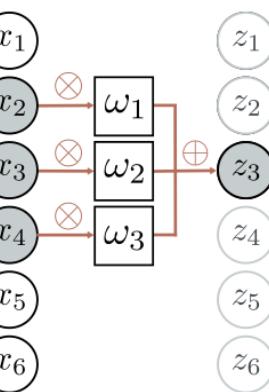


Figure 10.7 in Prince.

Notice: No Flip

Can also have a bias

a)

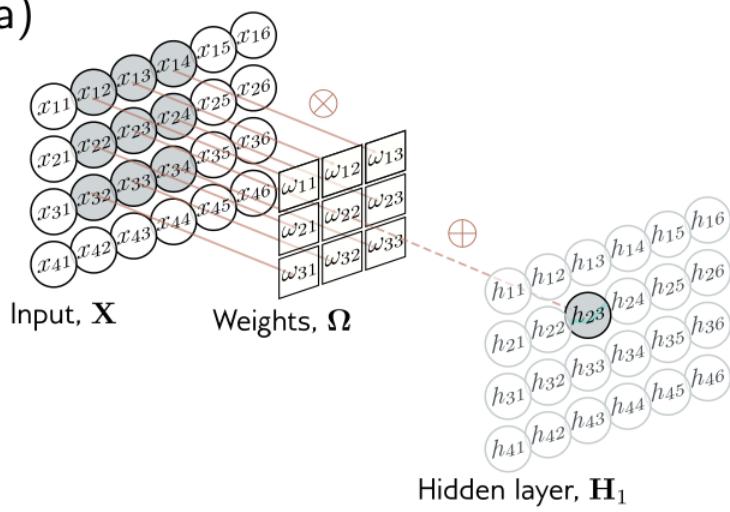


Figure 10.9 in Prince

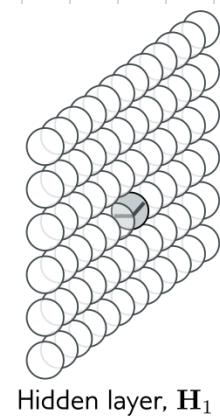
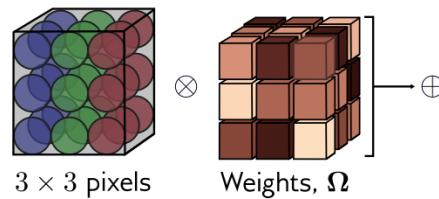
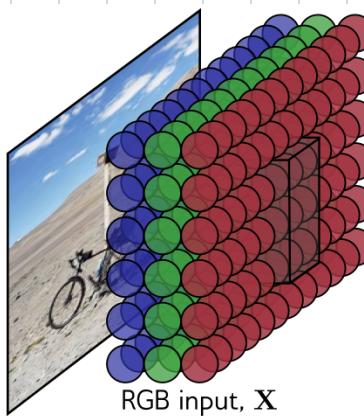
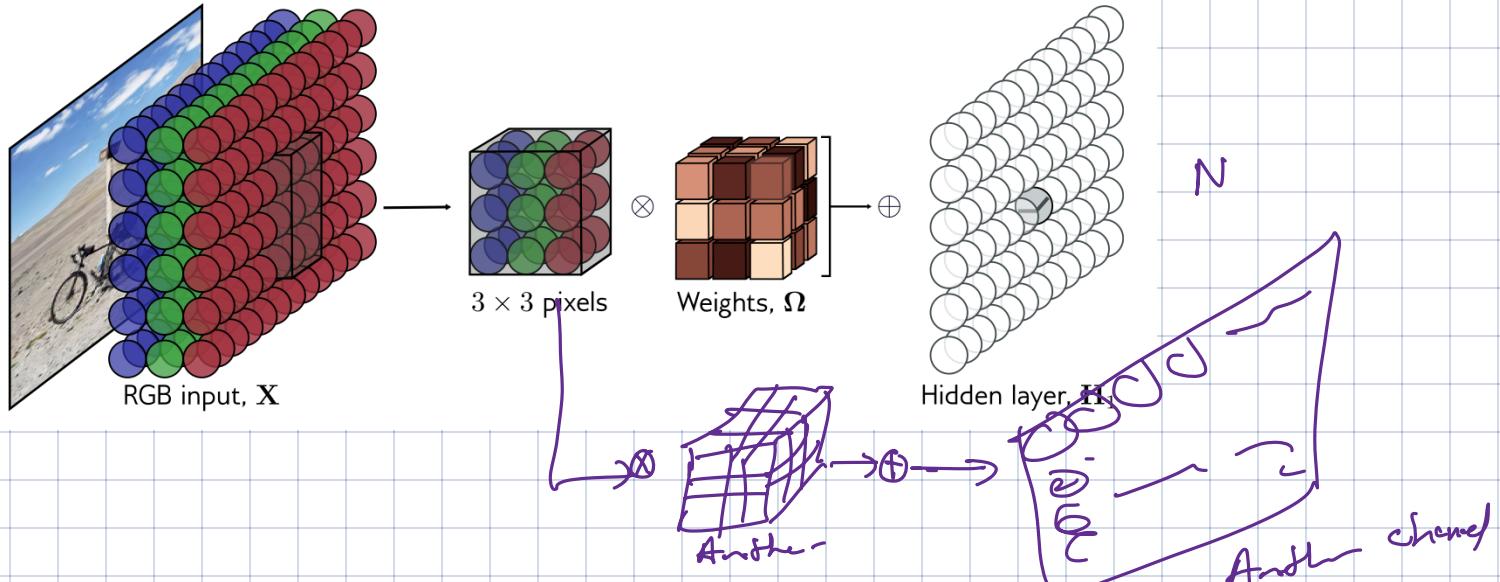


Figure 10.10
in Prince

Note: weights
NOT shared
across channels.



If we want more channels at the output of the layer, can repeat with fresh weights & biases for each output channel.

Can think (inaccurately) about $\overset{\text{output}}{\text{channels}}$ at layer l as being X -detectors for that spatial position and different X s.
 e.g. fingers, toes, for X : fingers, toes, ...

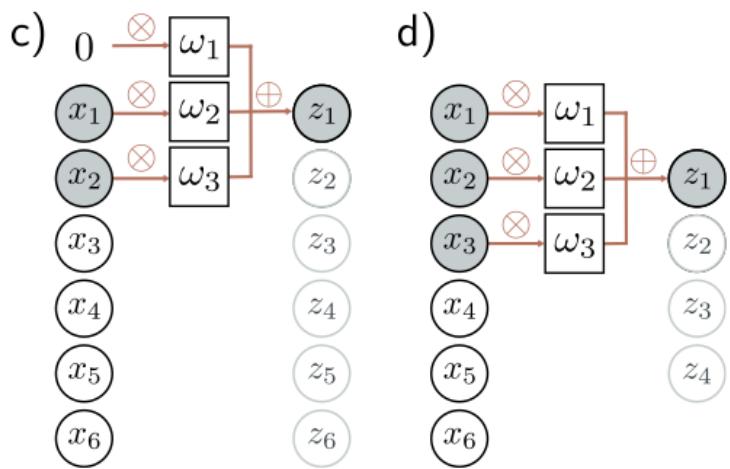
Special Case: 1×1 conv with c_{in} input channels and c_{out} output channels

Input is a vector $\vec{x} \overset{c_{in}}{\rangle}$
 (From one pixel)

Output is a vector $\vec{y} \overset{c_{out}}{\rangle}$
 (For this pixel)

$$\vec{y} = \underset{c_{in}}{\underset{c_{out}}{\underset{w}{\underset{b}{\underset{\text{ReLU}}{\underset{\text{}}{\text{}}}{\text{}}}}}} \vec{x} + \vec{b}$$

Can also have a nonlinearity. e.g. $\vec{y} = \text{ReLU}(\vec{w} \vec{x} + \vec{b})$



"Same"-Padding

No Padding

Figure 10.2 in Prince

Padding: Choices?

0-padding

Wrap-around padding
(Circular)

Crop-padding

Aus-

Mirror-padding.

Receptive Fields

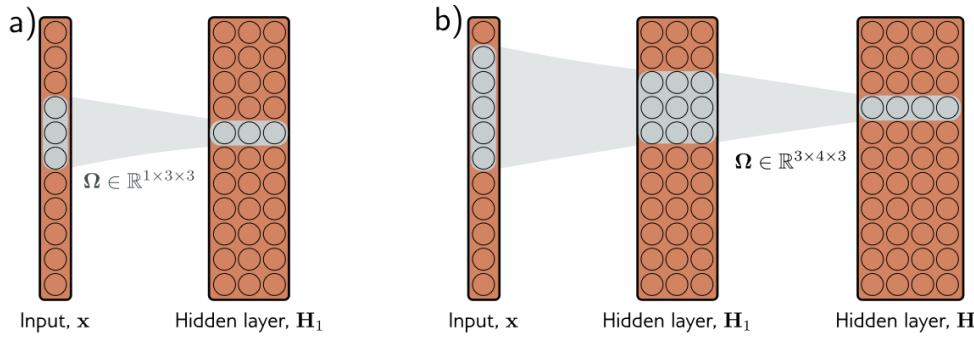


Figure 10.6 in Prince

Suppose all convs are 3×3
(or 1×1 or 3×1)

At layer l , how big is
receptive field?

Ans: $2l + 1$

Downsampling via stride

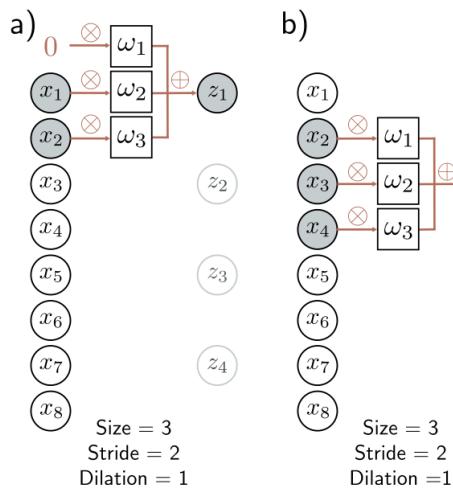


Figure 10.3 in Prince

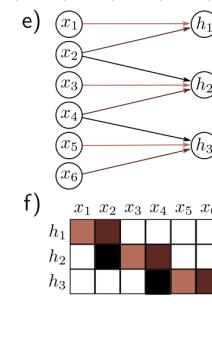
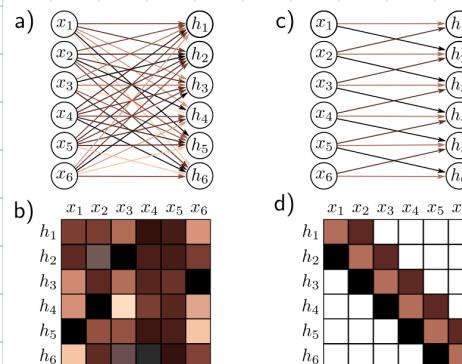


Fig 10.4

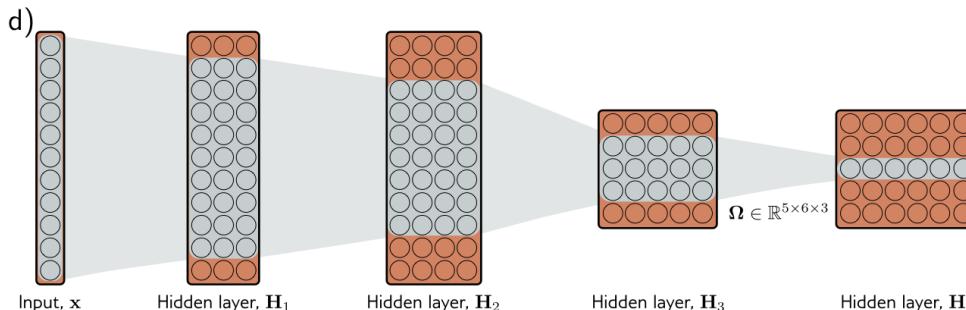
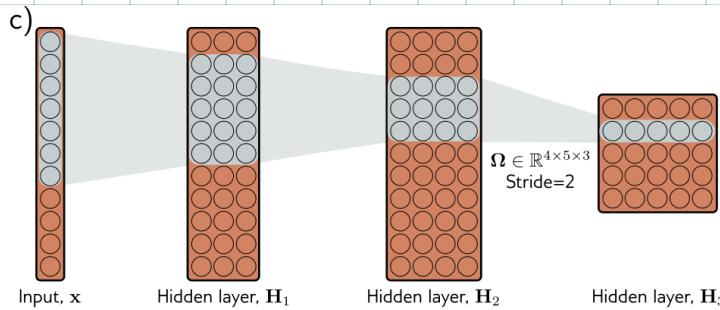


Figure 10.6 in Prince

Pooling

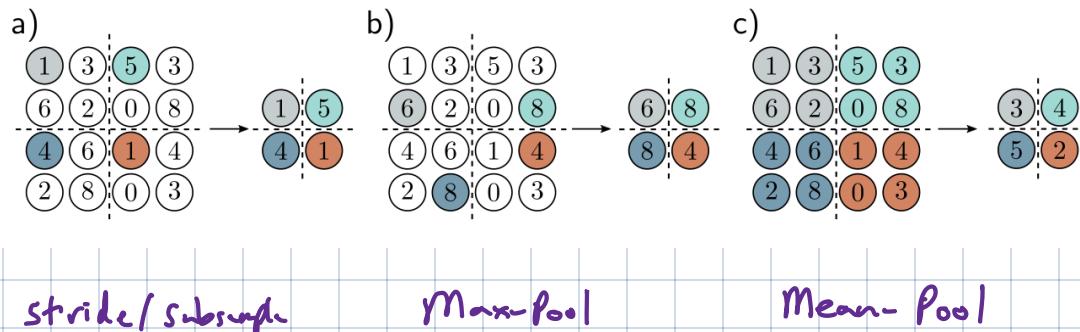
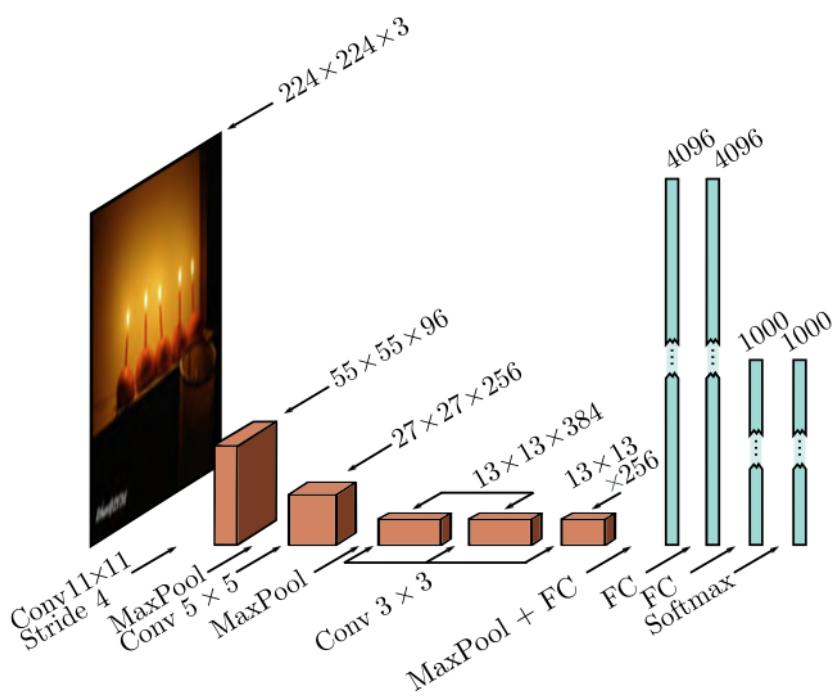


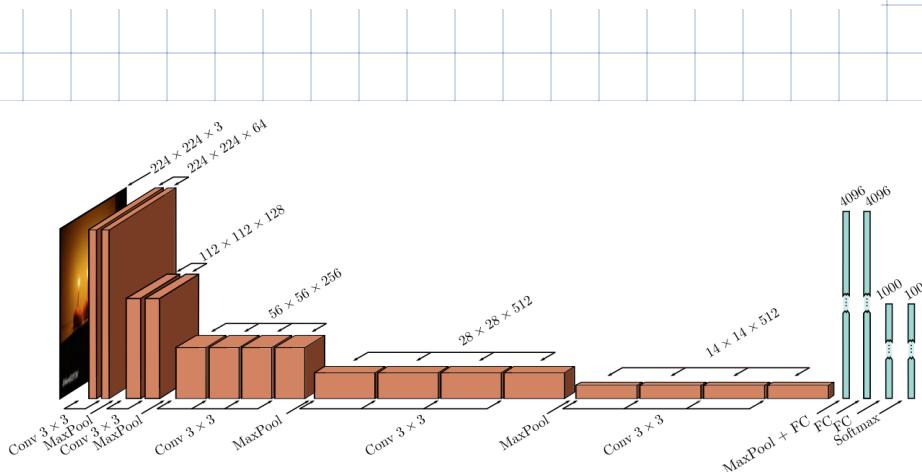
Fig 10.11 in Prince

Putting things together



Alex Net (Krizhevsky et al.)
2012

Fig 10.16 in Prince



VGG from 2014

Fig 10.17 in Prince