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## Convolutional Neural Network

### \* A bit of history

⇒ The Mark 1 perception machine was the first implementation of the perceptron algorithm.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \omega^T x + b > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

⇒ Update rule:

$$\omega_i(t+1) = \omega_i(t) + \alpha (d_i - y_i(t)) x_i$$

Frank Rosenblatt ~ [1957]: Perceptron

⇒ Stack the linear layers to multi-layer perceptron

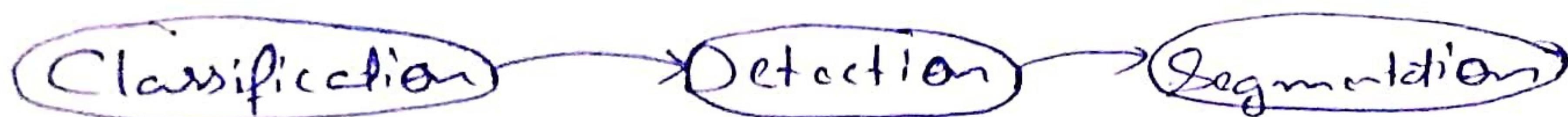
Widrow & Hoff, ~ [1960]: Adaline/Modaline

⇒ First time back-propagation became popular.

Rumelhart et al. [1986]

⇒ ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks

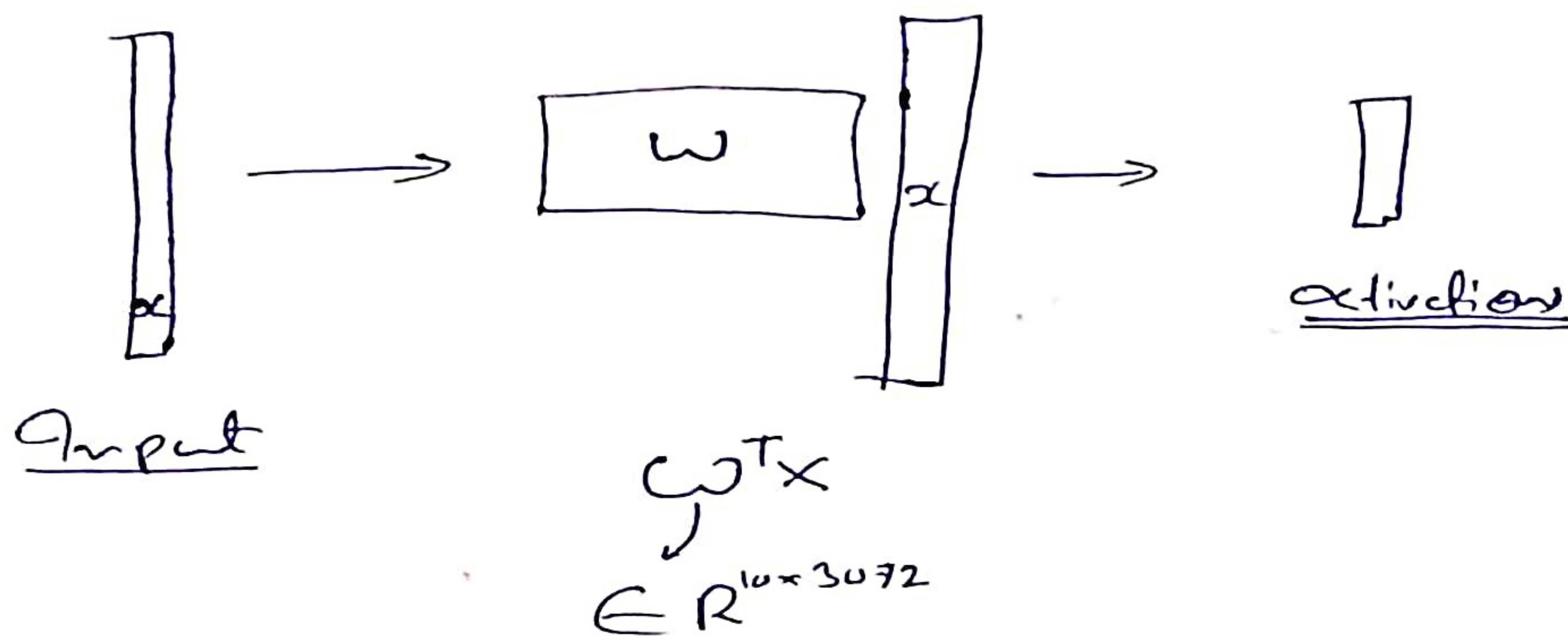
Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, Geoffrey E Hinton [2012]





## \* Fully Connected Layer

$32 \times 32 \times 3$  image  $\longrightarrow$  Stretch to  $3072 \times 1$



## \* Convolution Layer

$x$   $32 \times 32 \times 3$  image  $\longrightarrow$  Preserve Spatial Structure

+

$w$   $5 \times 5 \times 3$  filter

$\Rightarrow$  Convolve the filter with the image.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Slide over the image spatially} \\ \text{, computing dot product} \end{array} \right\}$

$\Rightarrow$  Filter always extend the full depth of the input volume.

$w^T x + b$



⇒ We can have many filters in each layer.

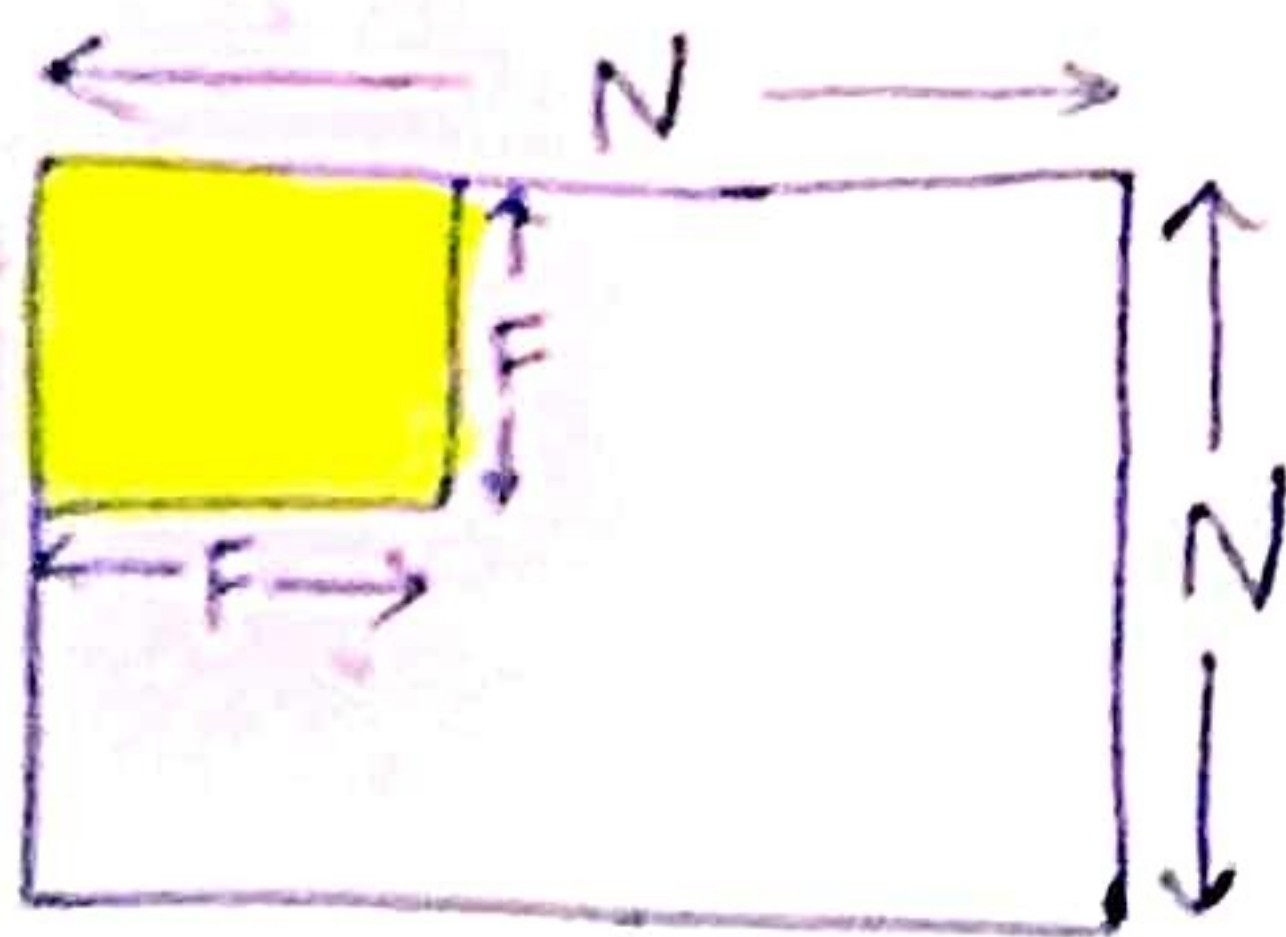
↳ Exaple, if we had 6  $5 \times 5$  filters, we'll get 6 separate activation maps.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 \times 32 \times 32 & \xrightarrow{\text{Convolution Layer}} & 6 \times (128 \times 28) \\ \text{Input Image} & & \text{Activation Map} \end{array}$$

⇒ ConvNet is a sequence of Convolution layers, interspersed with activation functions.  
{Example ReLU}

Stride

↳ Amount of movement of filter over image  
Examples: 1, 2 etc.



$$\text{Output Size: } \frac{N-F}{\text{stride}} + 1$$

⇒ In practice it is common to zero pad the border.

↳ To maintain input & output size, in Convolution.

$F=3 \rightarrow$  Zero pad with 1

$F=5 \rightarrow$  Zero pad with 2

$F=7 \rightarrow$  Zero pad with 3

⇒ Total number of filters in a layer is generally power of 2  
eg. 32, 64, 128 etc...



5x5 filter

→ 5x5 receptive field for each neuron

## \* Pooling layer

→ Makes the representation smaller & more manageable.

→ Operates over each activation map independently.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 224 \times 224 \times 64 & \xrightarrow{\text{pool}} & 112 \times 112 \times 64 \\ \text{Input} & & \text{Output} \end{array}$$

Example: Max Pooling, Avg Pooling



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

max pool with 2x2 filter  
& stride 2

6	8
3	4

## \* Fully Connected Layer (FC Layer)

→ Contains neurons that connect to the entire input volume, as in ordinary Neural Network.