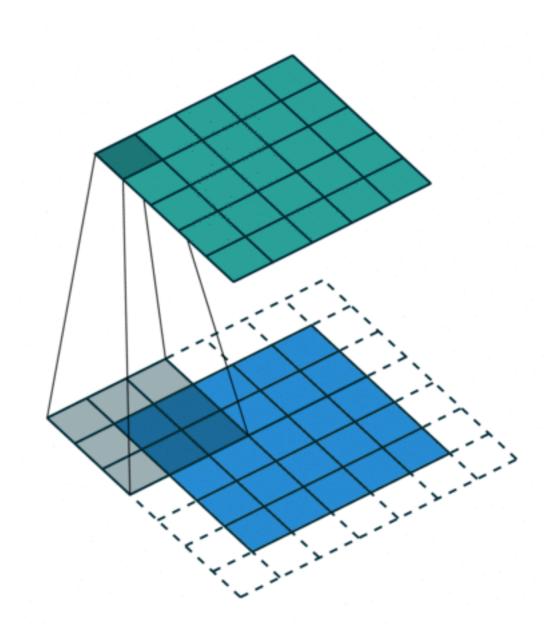
Convolutional neural networks

Romain Tavenard (Université de Rennes)

The convolution operator



- 2D convolution
 - Blue: input image
 - Gray: convolution kernel
 - Cyan: activation map
- Convolution operation =
 Dot product between
 - convolution kernel (aka filter)
 - subpart of the input



Convolutional layers in NN (1/2)



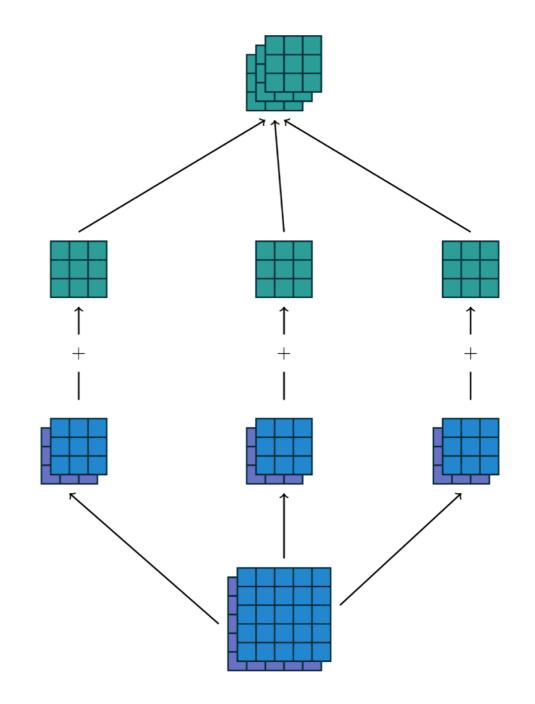
- A convolution layer is made of
 - convolution kernels
 - biases (1 per kernel)
 - an activation function

- Useful because
 - reduces #parameters
 - encodes translation invariance

Convolutional layers in NN (2/2)



- Multiple input channel case
 - sum the response over all channels
- Multiple kernel case
 - each kernel leads to one output channel

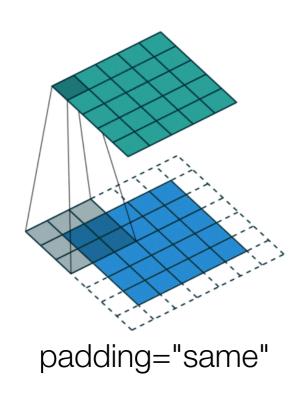


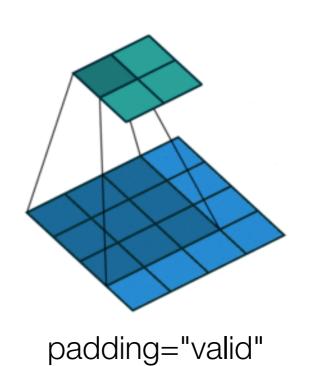
2 input channels, 3 kernels

Convolutional layers in NN: hyper parameters

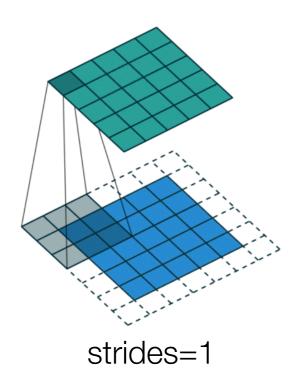


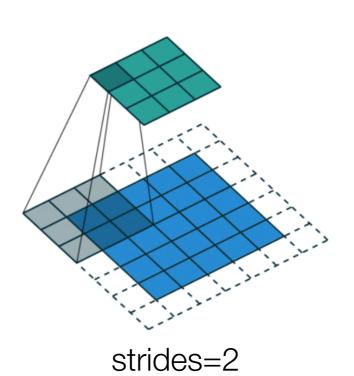
Padding





Strides





Pooling (aka subsampling) layers in NN



- Max pooling / Average pooling
- Hyper-parameters
 - pool size
 - strides (use None in keras)
 - padding (use "valid" in keras)

3	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	3	1
3	1	2	2	3
2	0	0	2	2
2	0	0	0	1

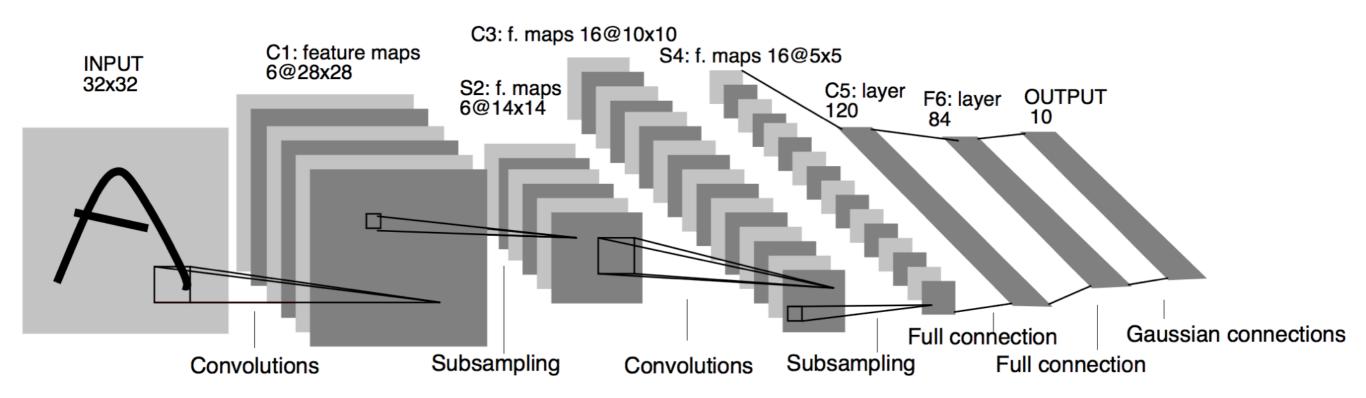
3.0	3.0	3.0
3.0	3.0	3.0
3.0	2.0	3.0

pool_size=3, strides=1 (not recommended)

Convolutional model zoo

1. LeNet [LeCun et al., 1989]

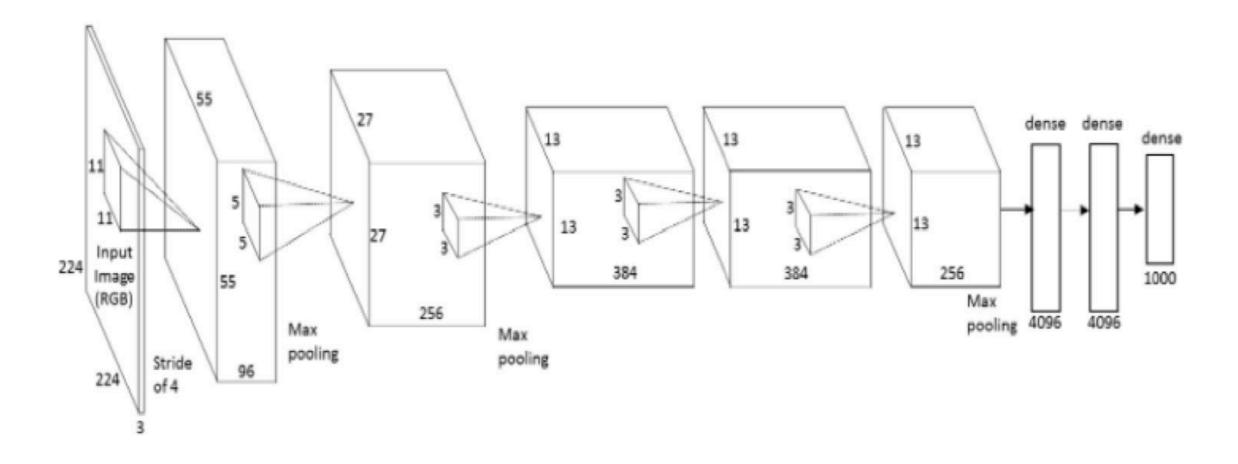
60k parameters



Convolutional model zoo

2. AlexNet [Krizhevsky et al., 2012]

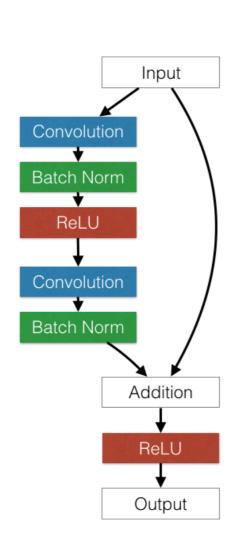
60M parameters

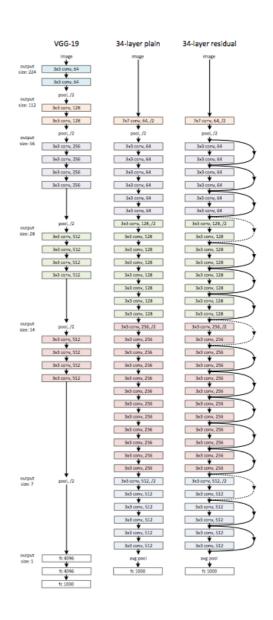


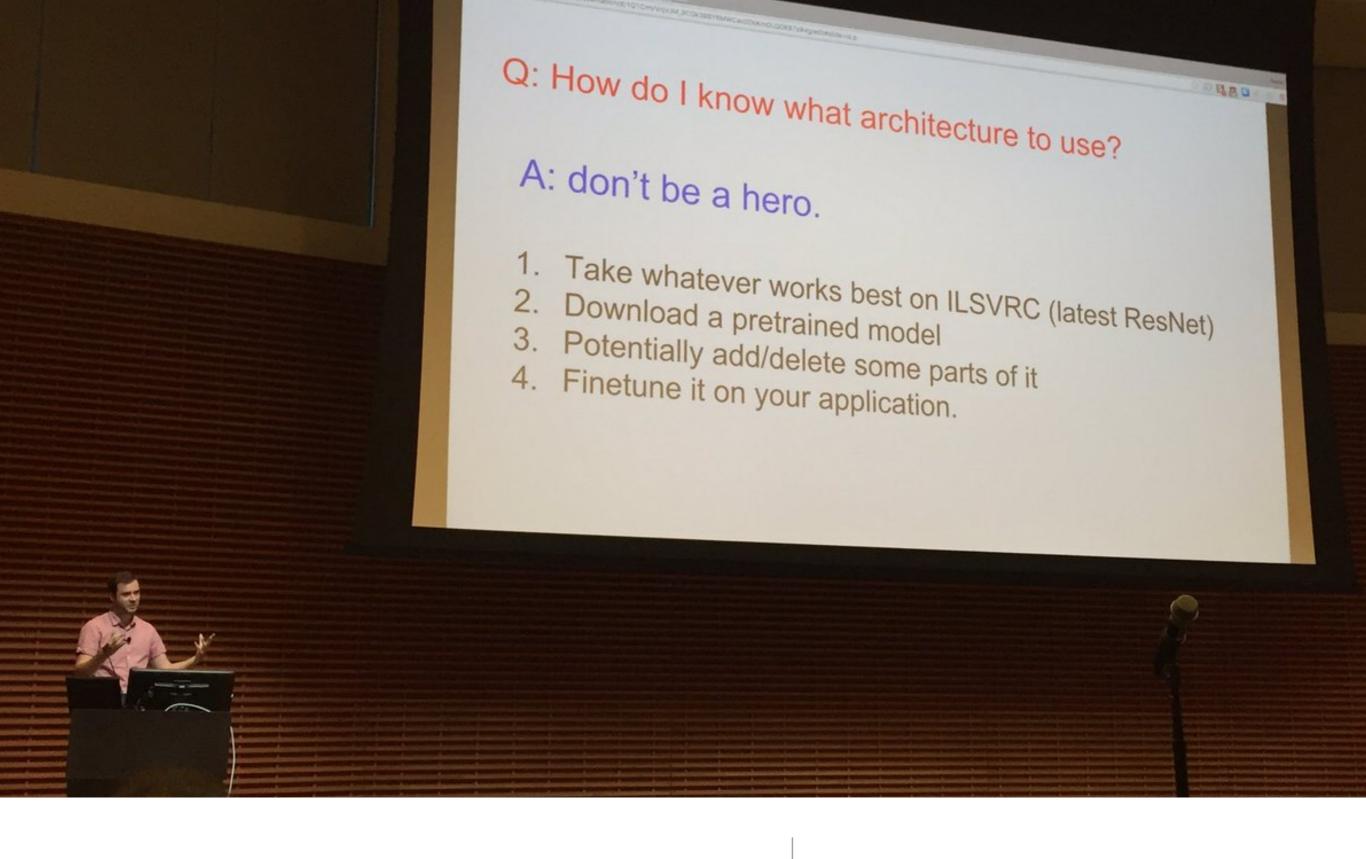
Convolutional model zoo

3. Residual Networks [He et al., 2016]

- Aims at facing the vanishing gradient effect
- ResNet-110: ~2M parameters







Andrej Karpathy, Deep Learning Summer School, 2016