Convolutional neural networks

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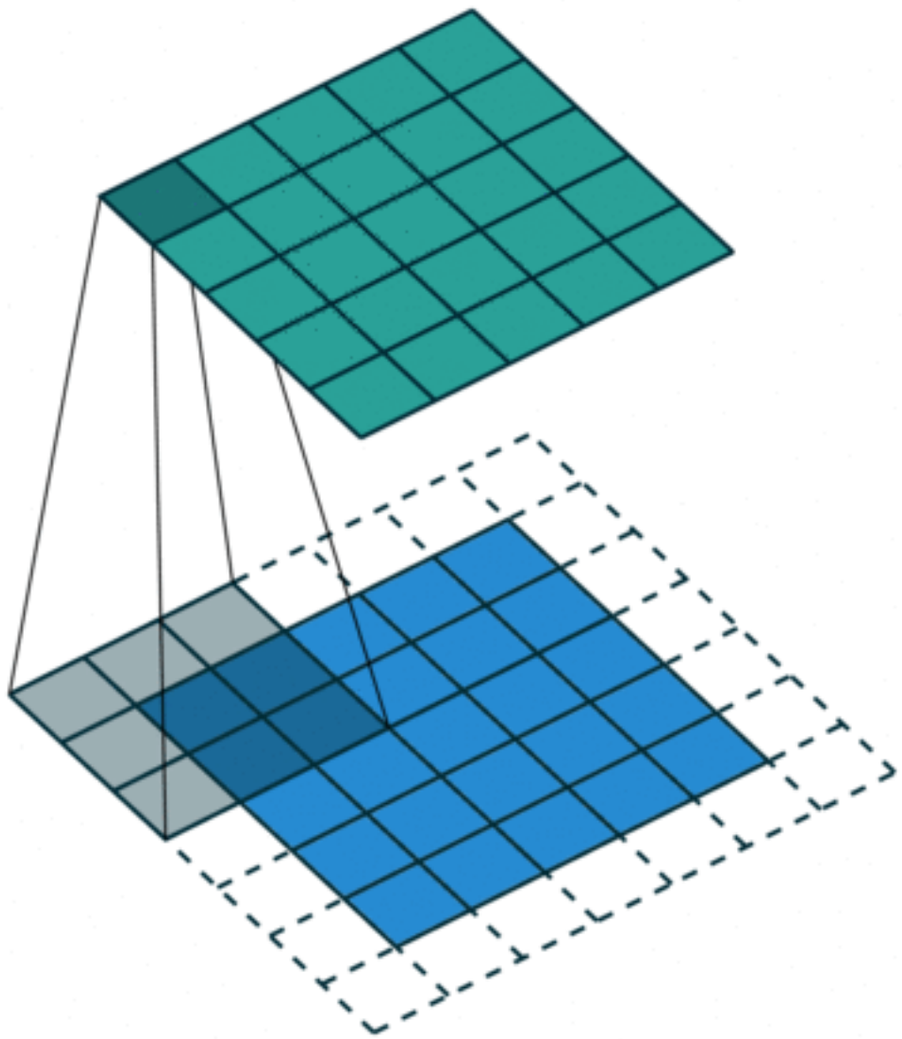
NB: Most figures in these slides are from
Dumoulin & Visin. A guide to convolution arithmetic for deep learning. 2016

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

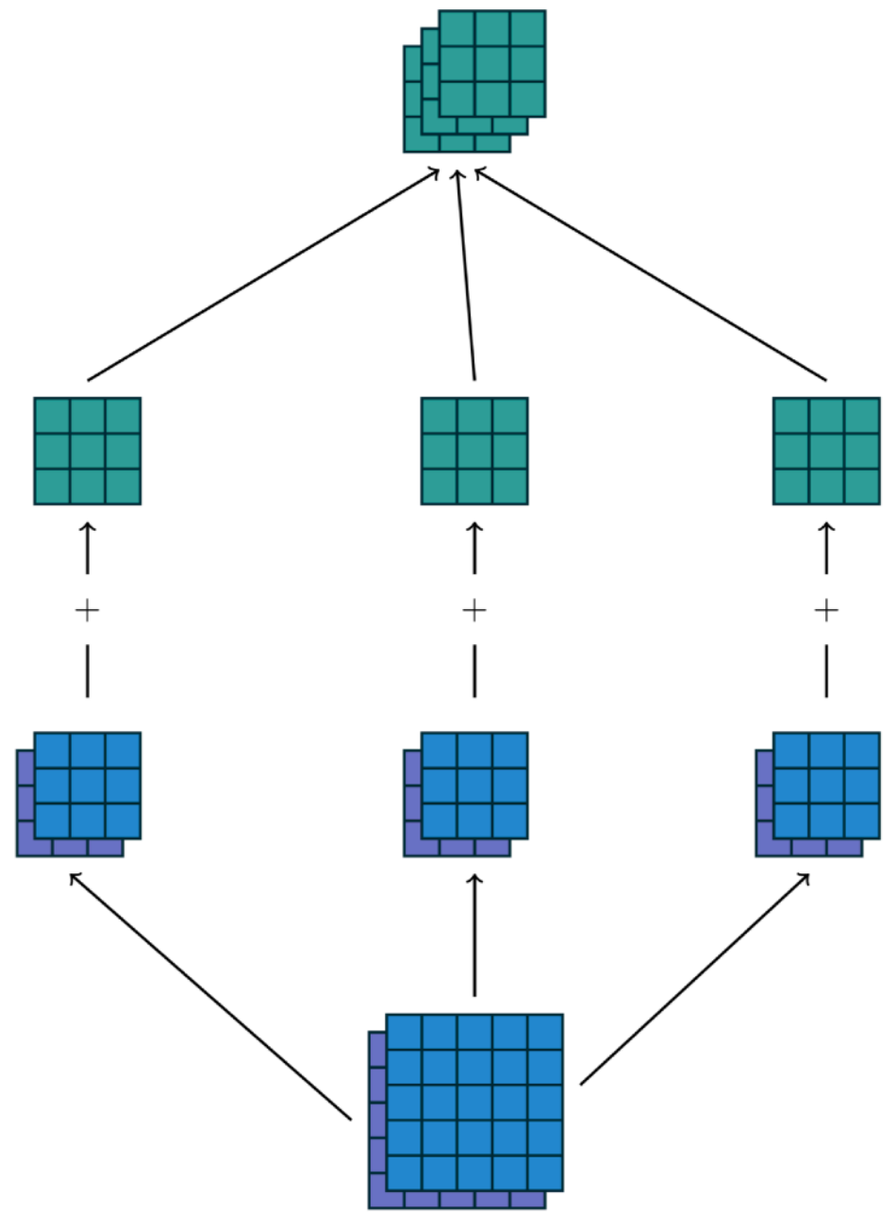
Convolutional layers in NN (1/2)

- 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)

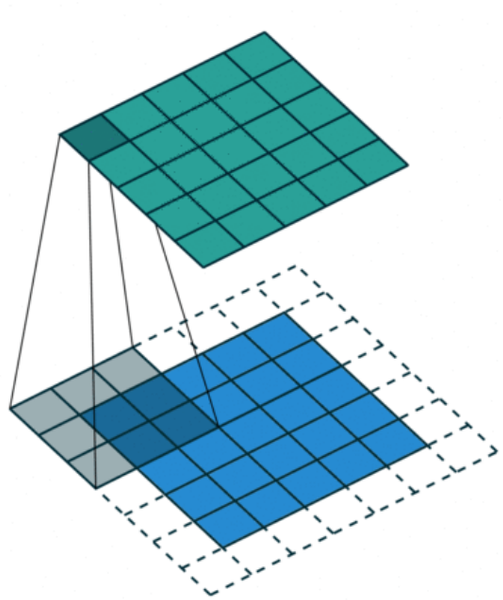
- Multiple input channel case
  - sum the response over all channels
- Multiple kernel case
  - each kernel leads to one output channel



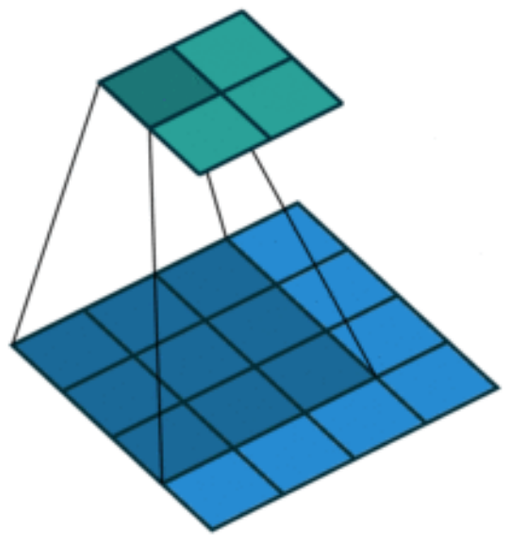
2 input channels, 3 kernels

Convolutional layers in NN: hyper parameters

- Padding

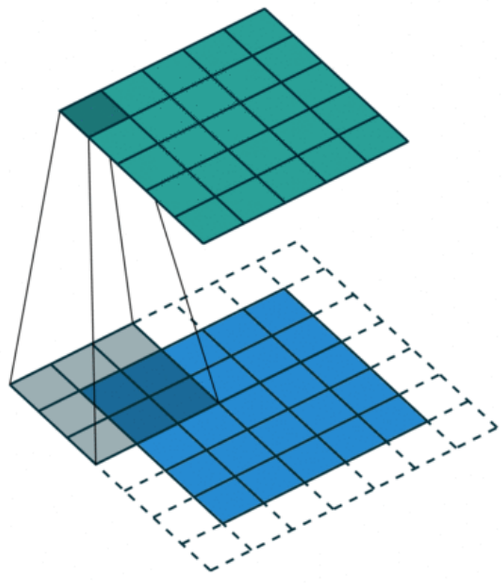


padding="same"

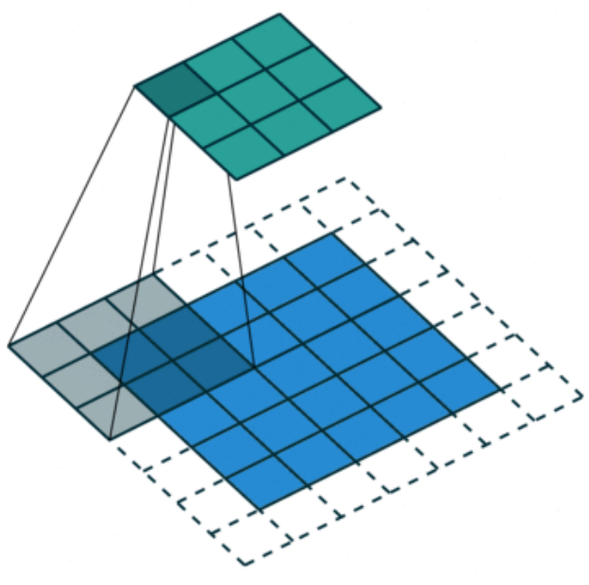


padding="valid"

- Strides



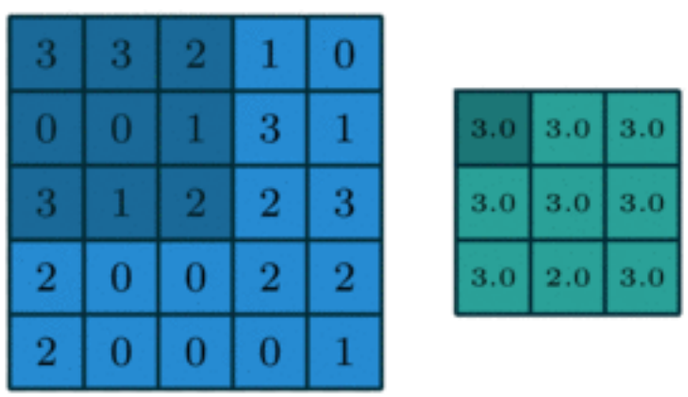
strides=1



strides=2

Pooling (aka subsampling) layers in NN

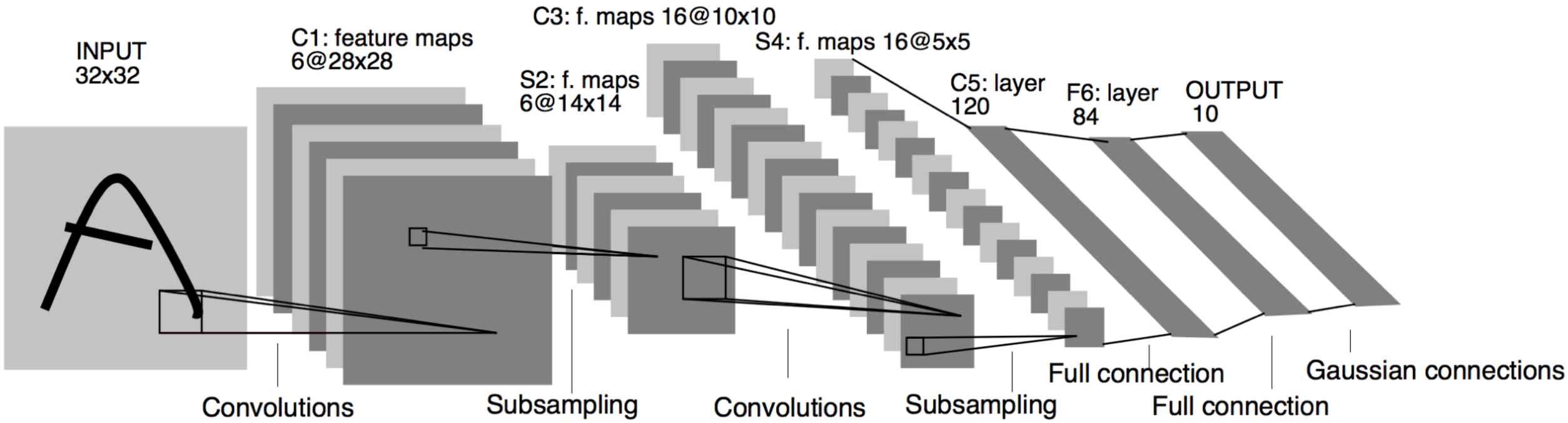
- Max pooling / Average pooling
- Hyper-parameters
  - pool size
  - strides (use None in keras)
  - padding (use "valid" in keras)



pool_size=3, strides=1
(not recommended)

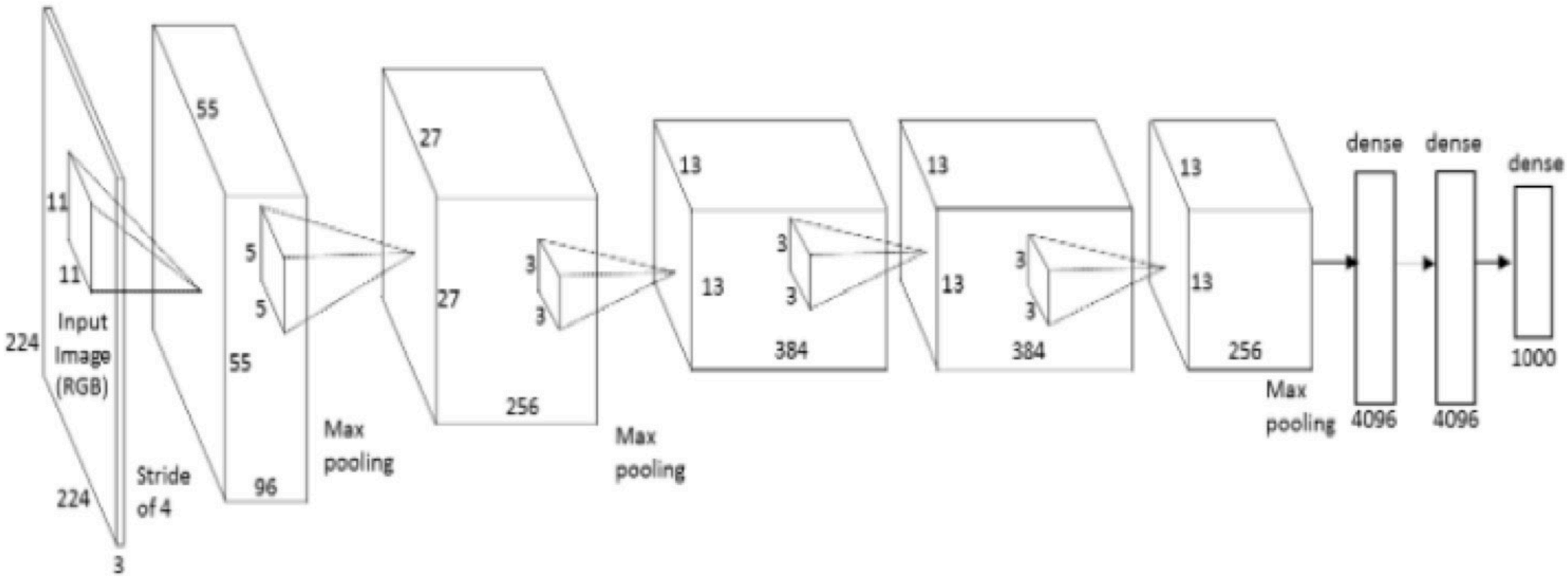
Convolutional model zoo
1. LeNet [LeCun *et al.*, 1989]

- 60k parameters



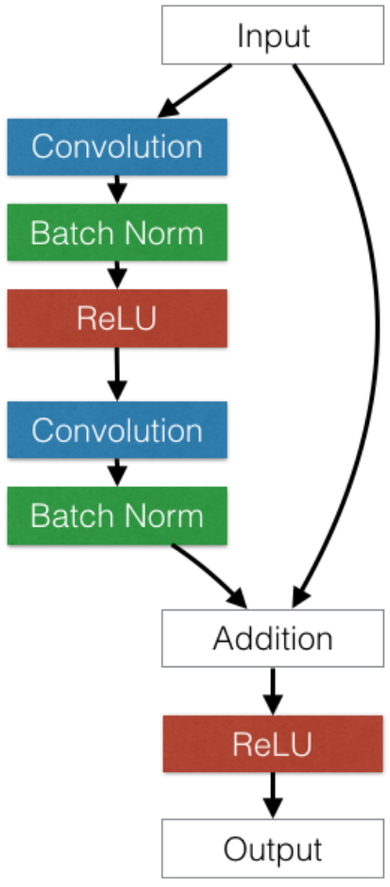
Convolutional model zoo
2. AlexNet [Krizhevsky *et al.*, 2012]

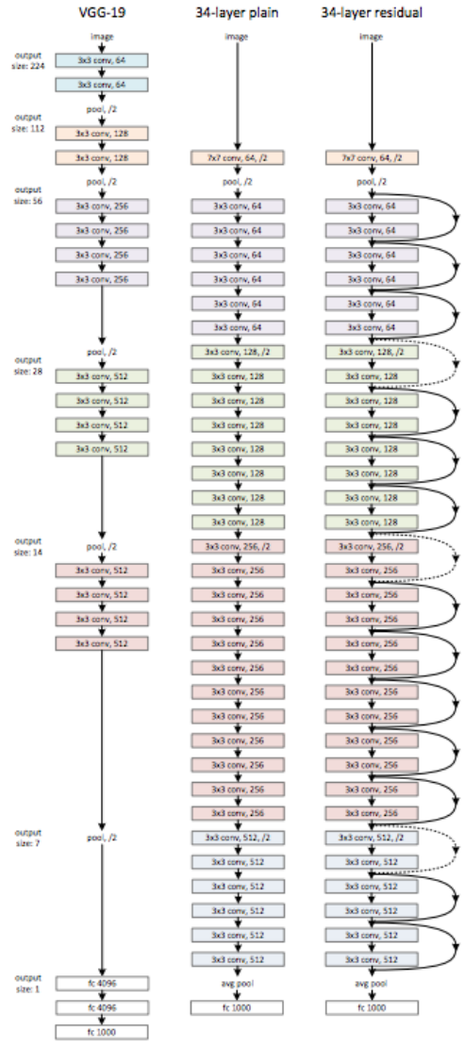
- 60M parameters

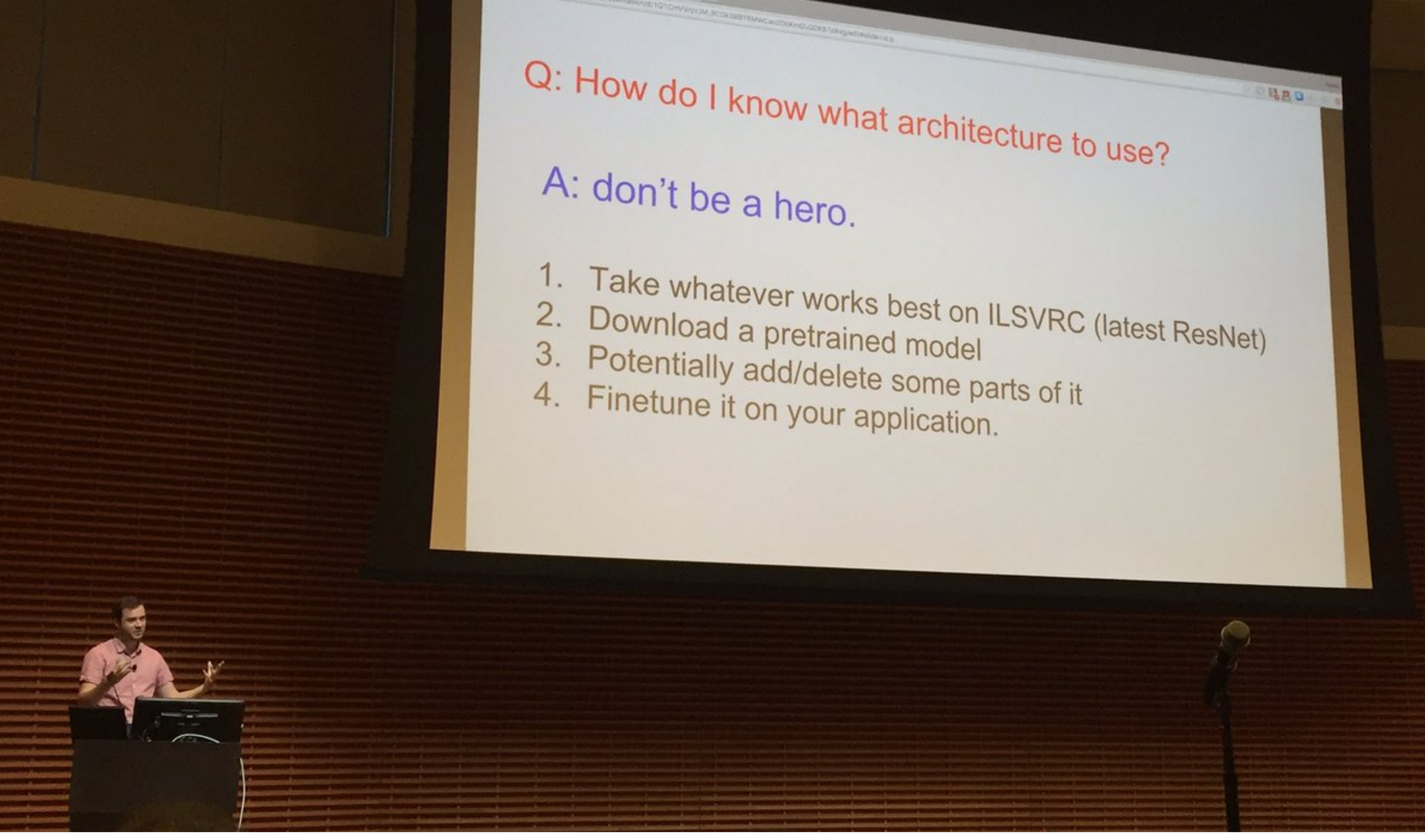


Convolutional model zoo
3. Residual Networks [He *et al.*, 2016]

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







Andrej Karpathy,
Deep Learning Summer School,
2016