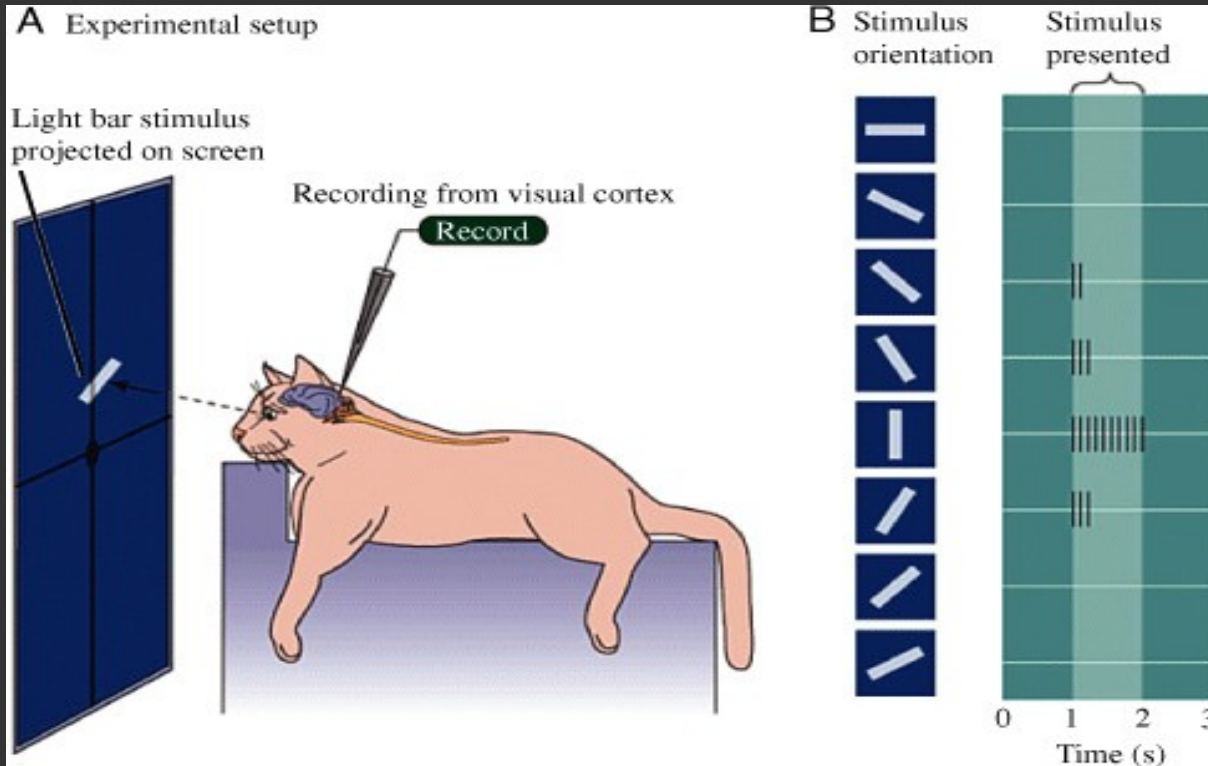


Lecture #11:

Convolutional Neural Networks

June, 8

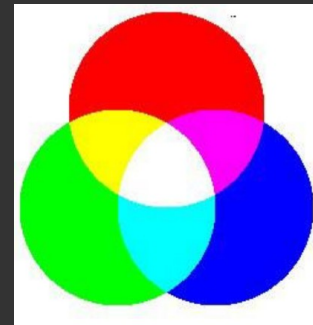
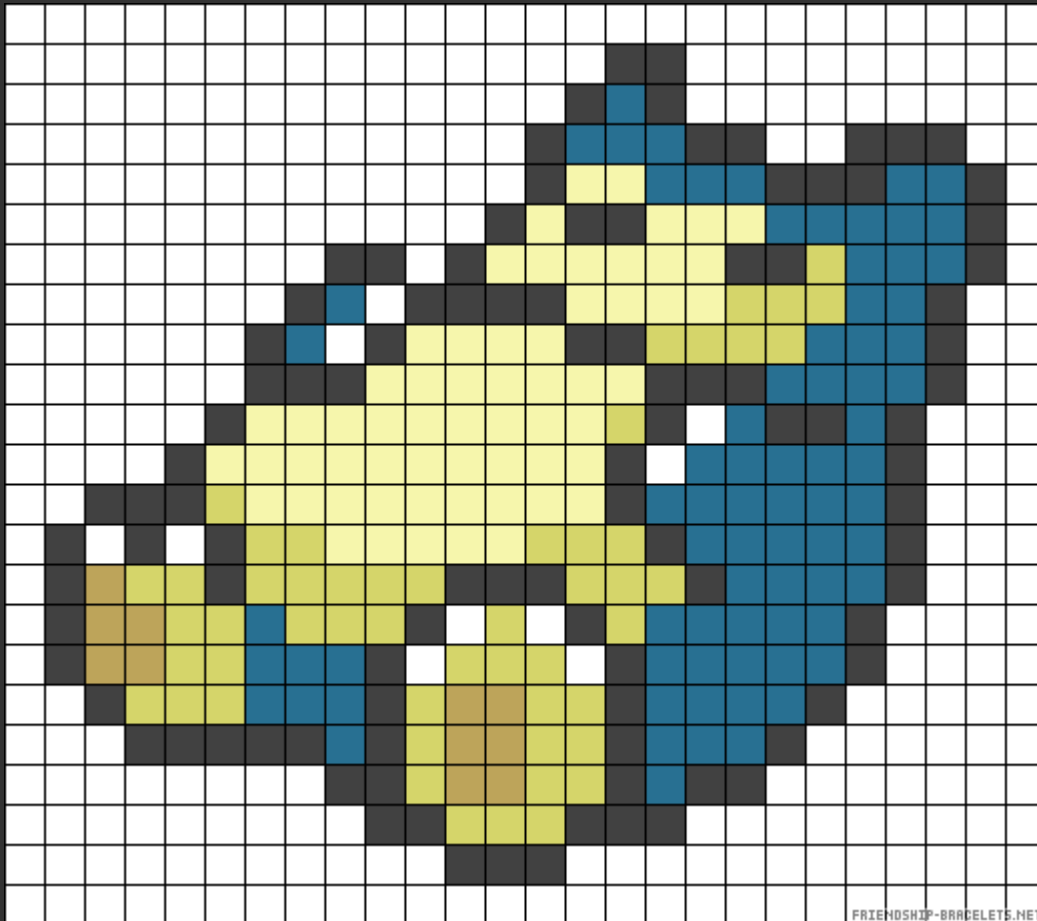
Convolutional Neural Networks were inspired by real neurons



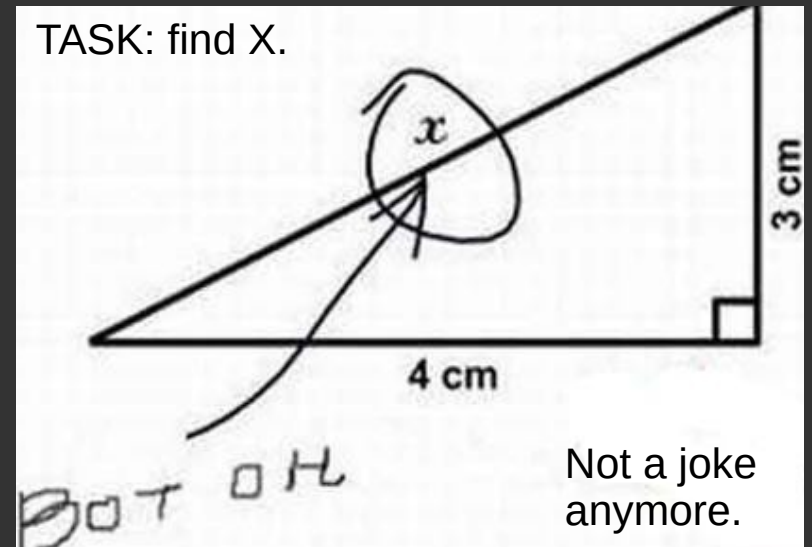
*Hubel & Wiesel
Cat Experiment,
1959*

How images are stored

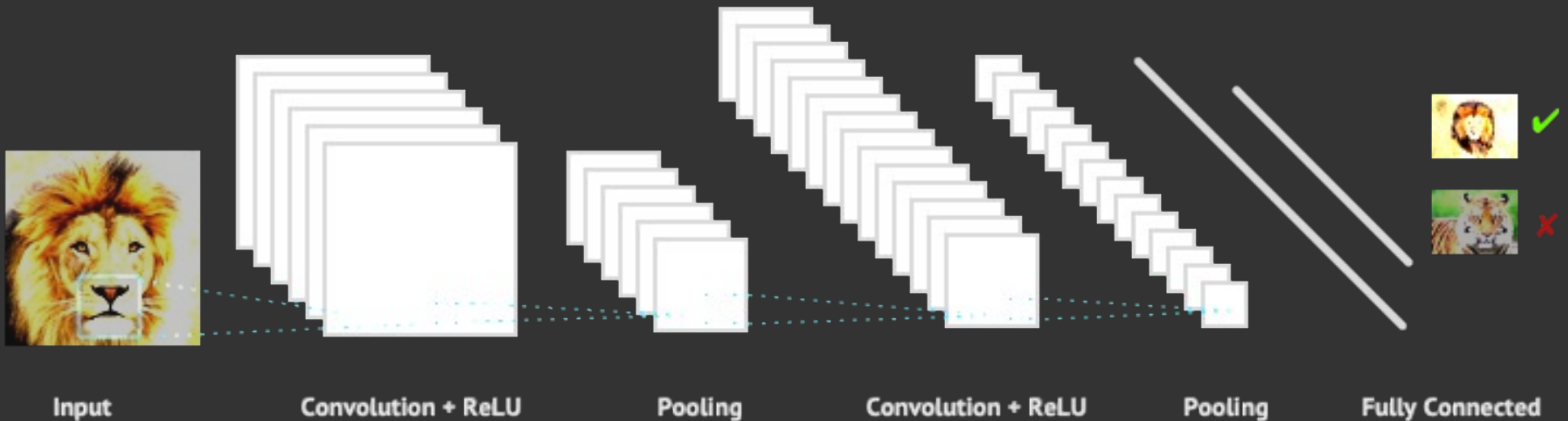
- Each image is represented by a matrix of pixels
- Each pixel is represented by 3 (or 4) channels
 - 3: Red, Green, Blue – a number from 0 to 255 (00 to ff)
 - 4: alpha channel, transparency



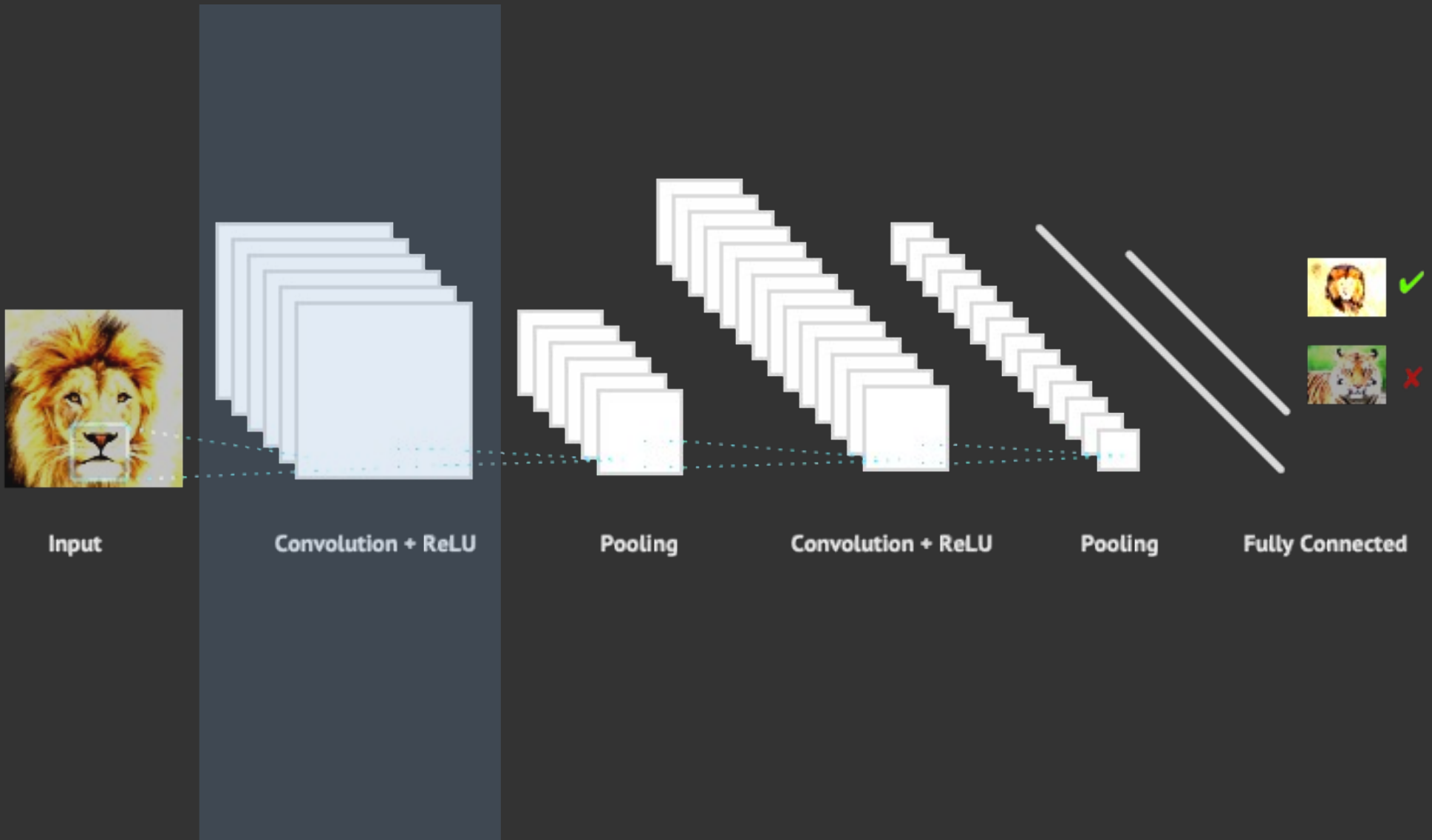
TASK: find X.



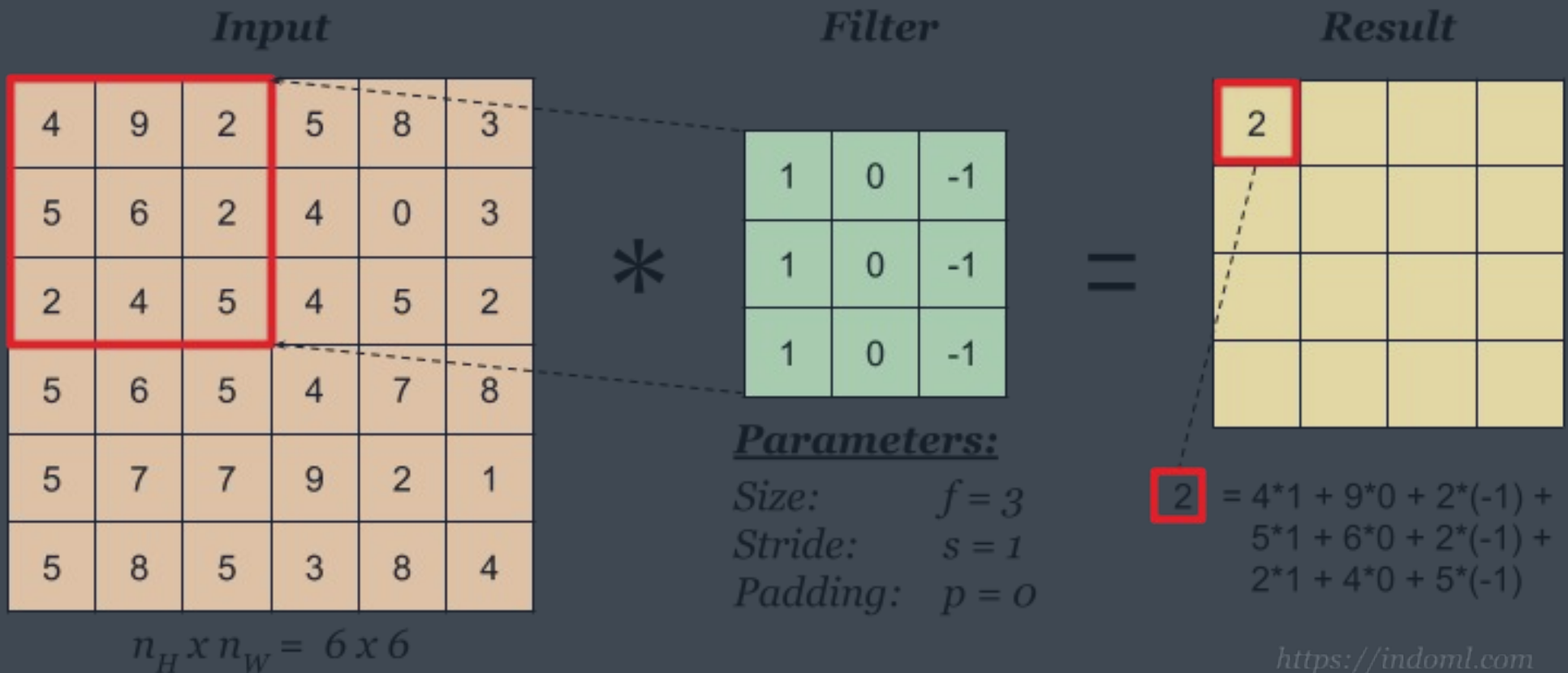
General view of the neural network



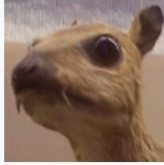




General view of the neural network

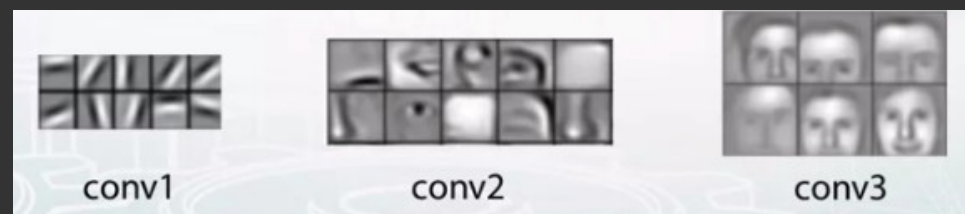


Convolution

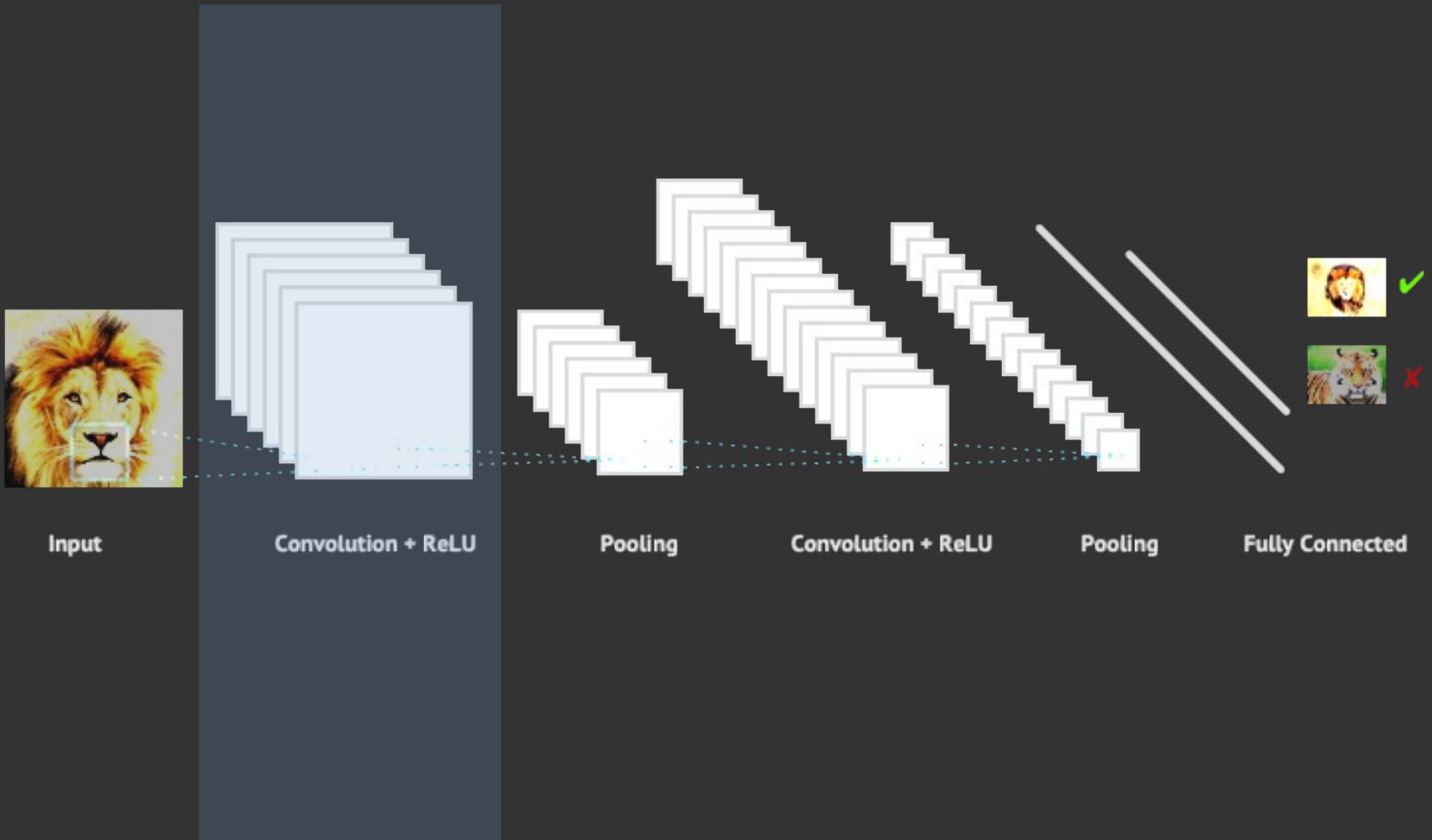


Kernel, or convolution matrix, or mask

Operation	Kernel ω	Image result $g(x,y)$
Identity	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
Edge detection	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Sharpen	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	

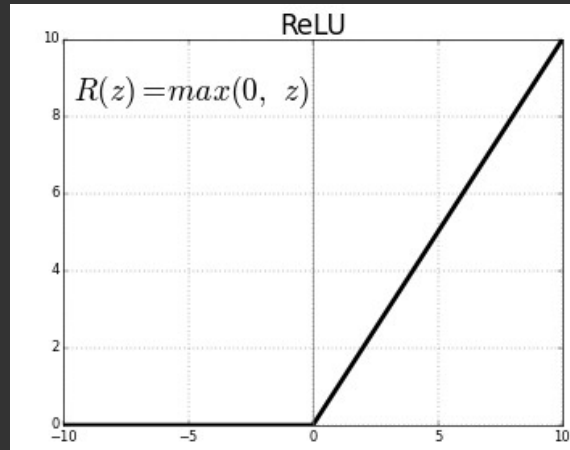


General view of the neural network



Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU)

(activation function; optimization of calculations)

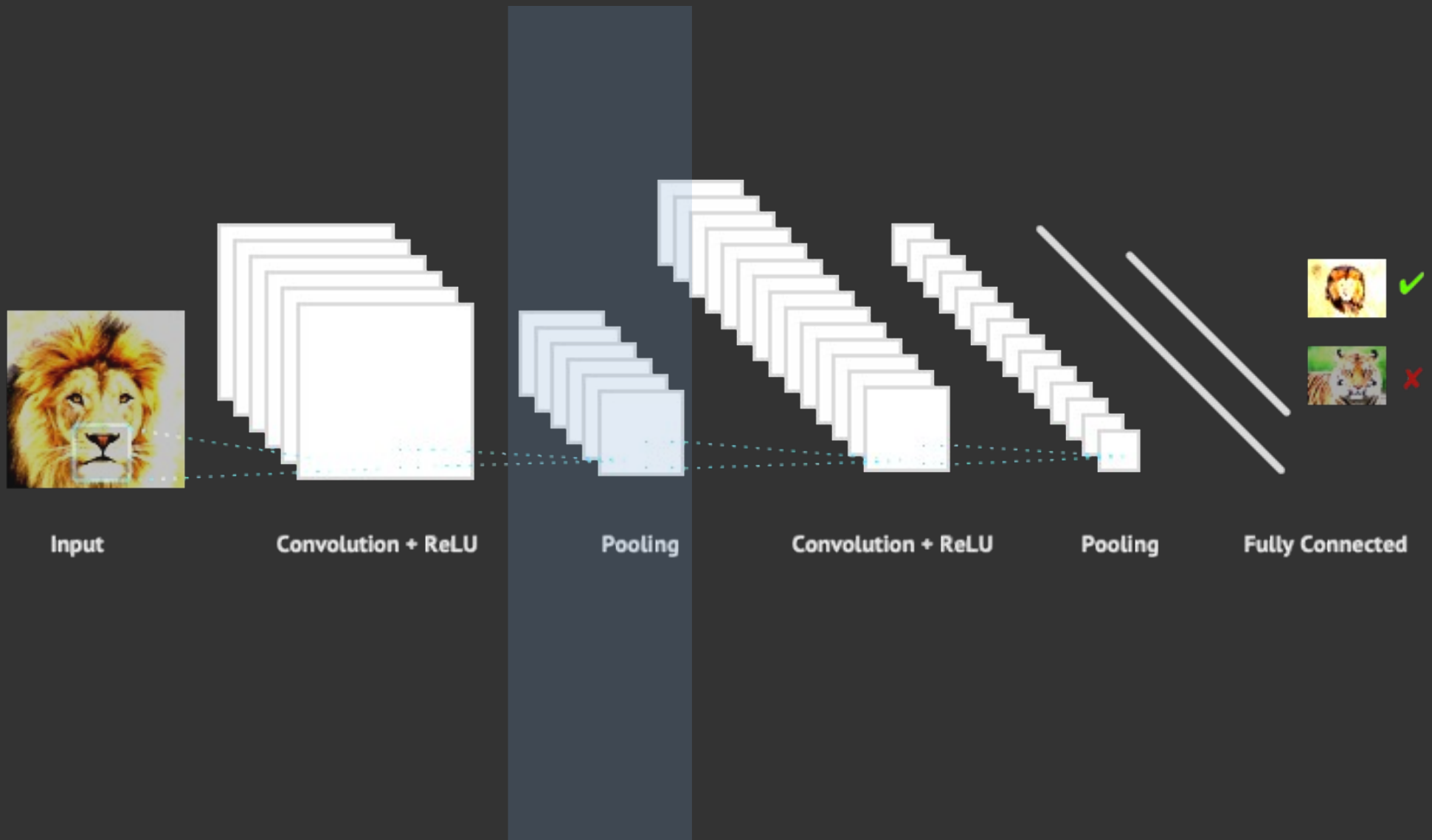


0.77	-0.11	0.11	0.33	0.55	-0.11	0.33
-0.11	1.00	-0.11	0.33	-0.11	0.11	-0.11
0.11	-0.11	1.00	-0.33	0.11	-0.11	0.55
0.33	0.33	-0.33	0.55	-0.33	0.33	0.33
0.55	-0.11	0.11	-0.33	1.00	-0.11	0.11
-0.11	0.11	-0.11	0.33	-0.11	1.00	-0.11
0.33	-0.11	0.55	0.33	0.11	-0.11	0.77



0.77	0	0.11	0.33	0.55	0	0.33
0	1.00	0	0.33	0	0.11	0
0.11	0	1.00	0	0.11	0	0.55
0.33	0.33	0	0.55	0	0.33	0.33
0.55	0	0.11	0	1.00	0	0.11
0	0.11	0	0.33	0	1.00	0
0.33	0	0.55	0.33	0.11	0	0.77

General view of the neural network



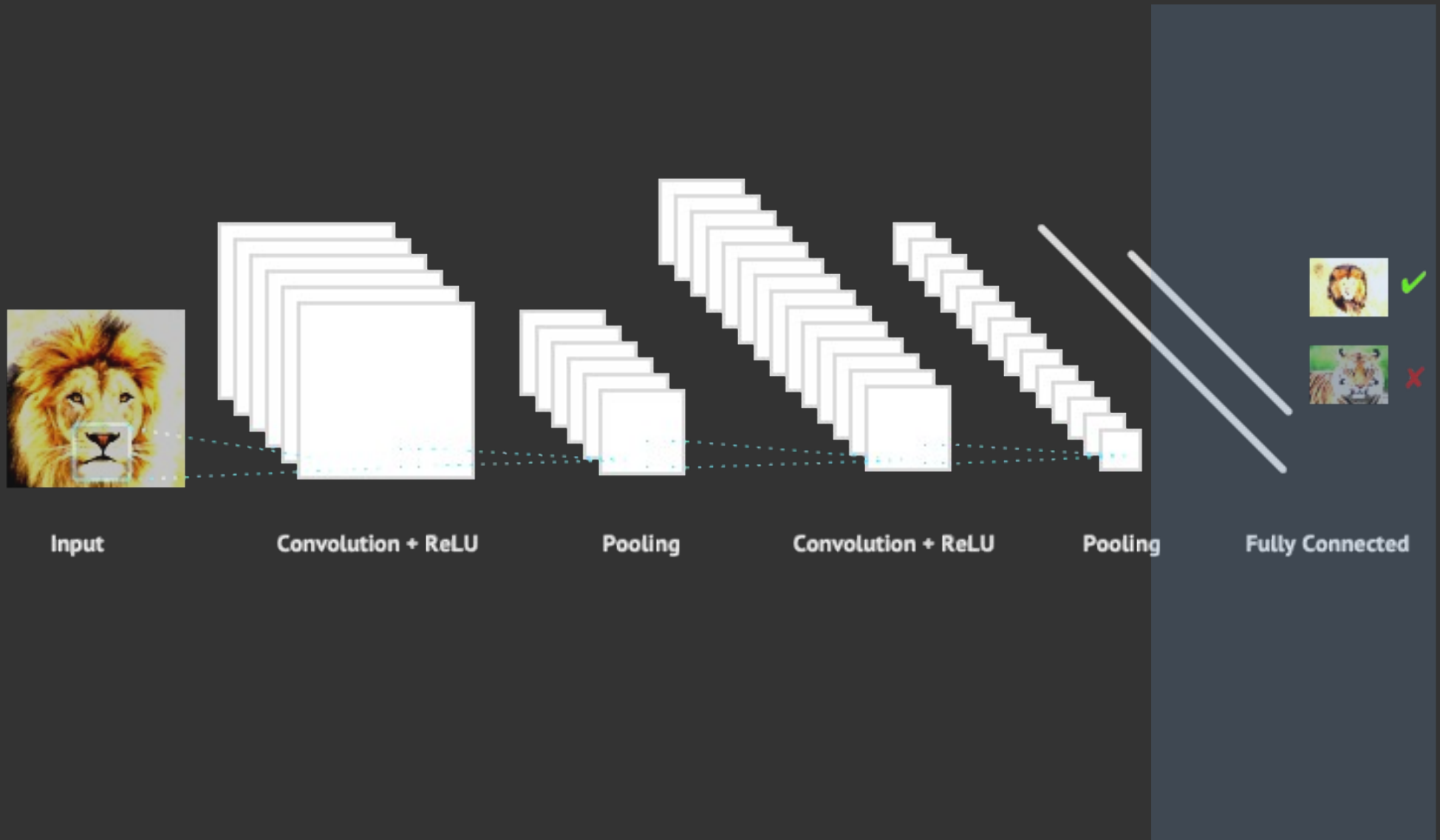
Pooling (dimension reduction)

12	20	30	0
8	12	2	0
34	70	37	4
112	100	25	12

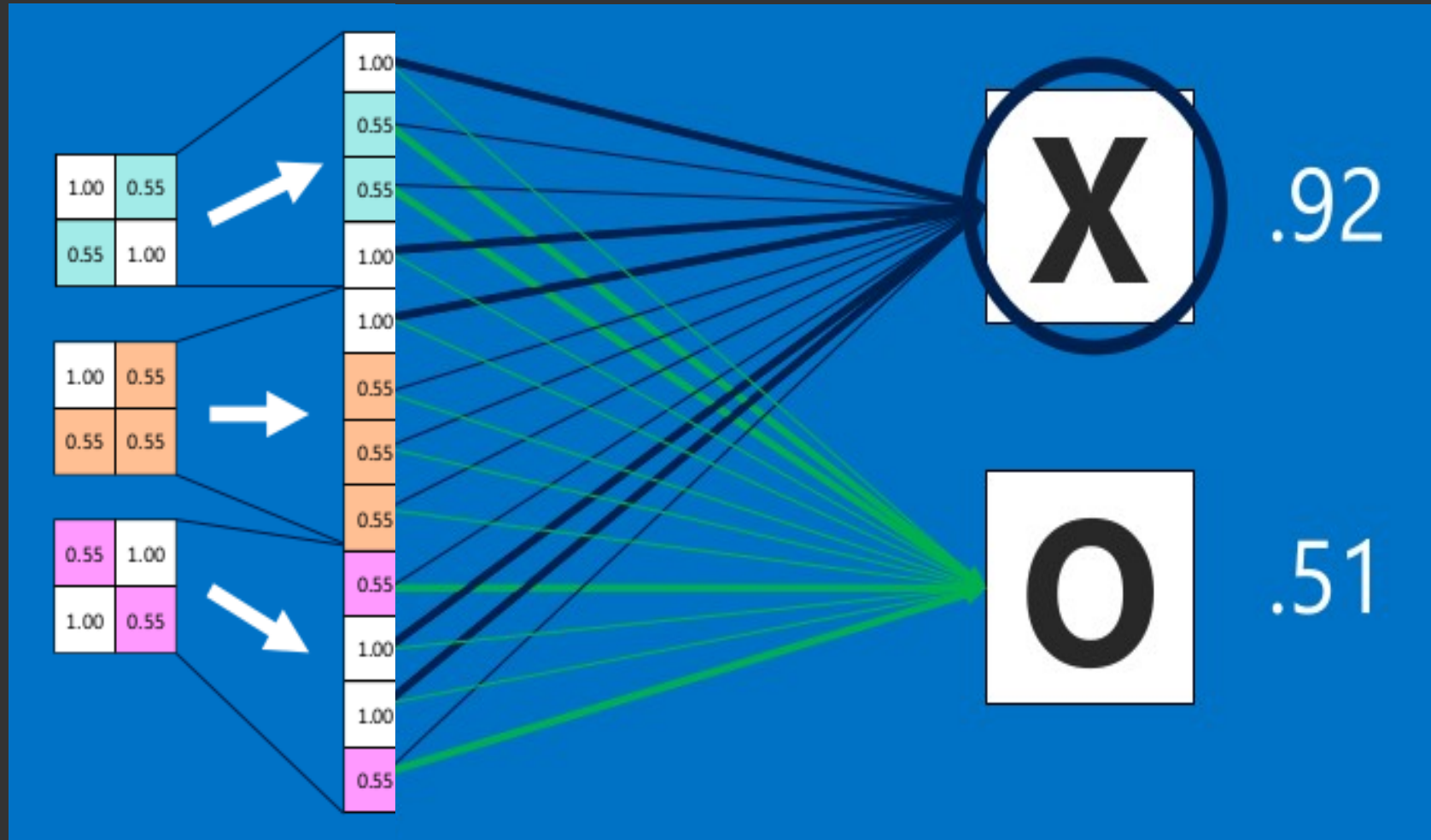
2×2 Max-Pool
→

20	30
112	37

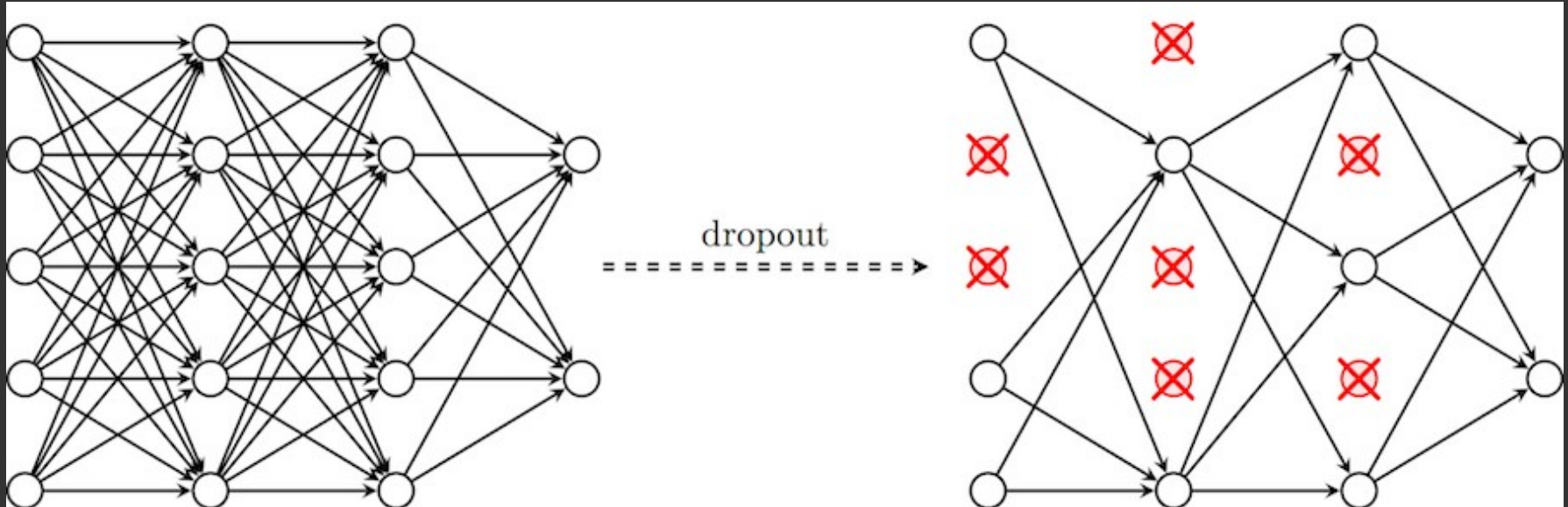
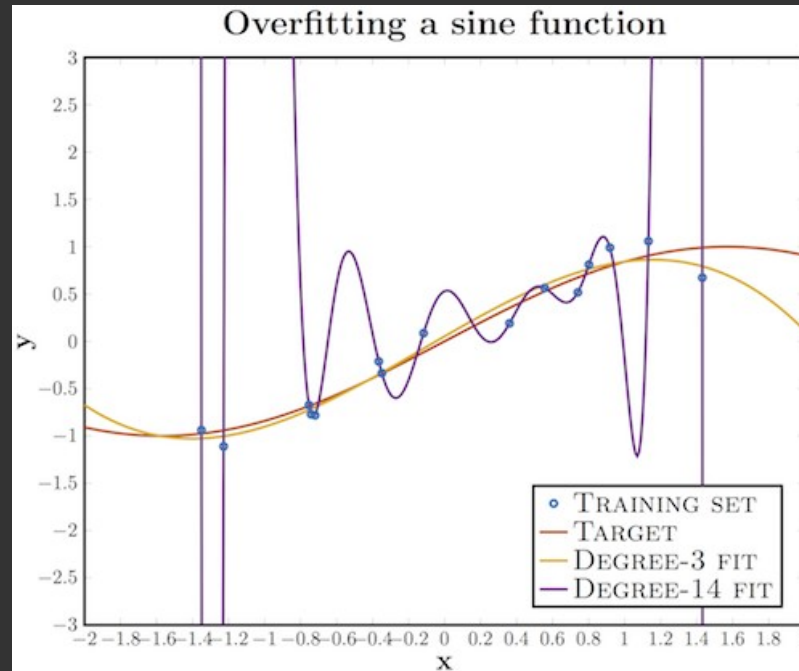
General view of the neural network



Fully connected (dense) layer



Dropout (regularization prevents overfitting)



Playing with neural networks (tuning hyperparameters, etc)

<http://playground.tensorflow.org>

Backpropagation and learning rate

