

Deep Learning

Chapter 5: Mathematical Prespective of CNNs

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Convolutions — mathematical perspective

CONVOLUTIONS : A DEEPER LOOK

- CNNs borrow their name from a mathematical operation termed **convolution** that originates in Signal Processing.
- Basic understanding of this concept and related operations improves the understanding of the CNN functionality.
- Still, there are successful practitioners that never heard of these concepts.
- The following should provide exactly this fundamental understanding of convolutions.

CONVOLUTIONS : A DEEPER LOOK

- Definition:

$$h(i) = (f * g)(i) = \int f(x)g(i - x)dx$$

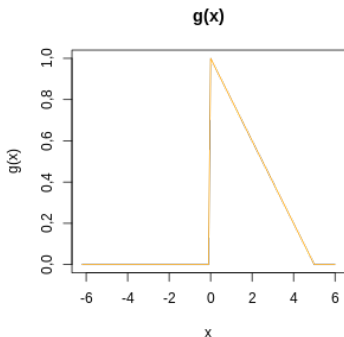
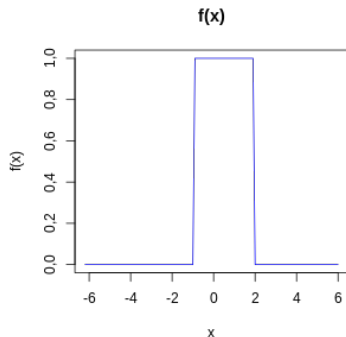
where $f(x)$: input function

and $g(x)$: weighting function, kernel

and $h(i)$: output function, feature map elements

- Intuition 1: weighted smoothing of $f(x)$ with weighting function $g(x)$.
- Intuition 2: filter function $g(x)$ filters features $h(i)$ from input signal $f(x)$.

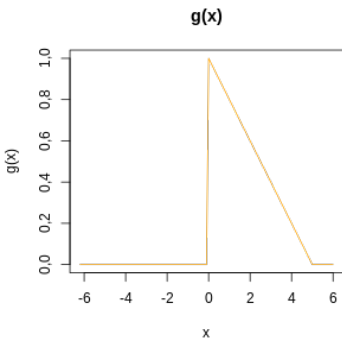
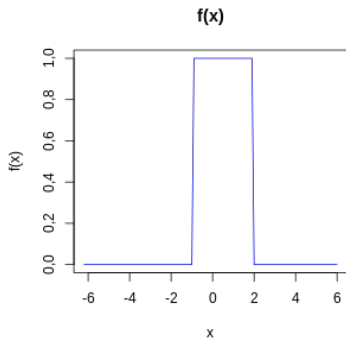
1D CONVOLUTION ANIMATION



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in [-1, 2] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 0.2 * |x|, & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

1D CONVOLUTION ANIMATION

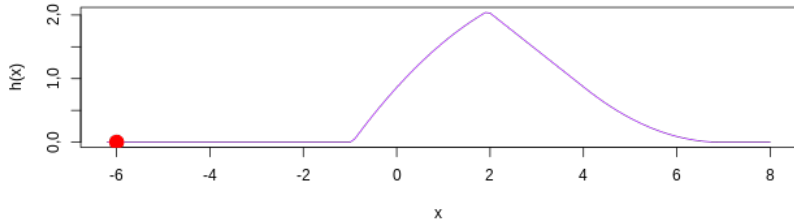
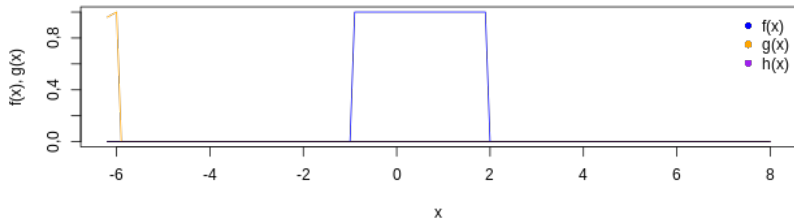


Kernel is flipped due to the negative iterator in

$$h(i) = \int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(i-x)$$

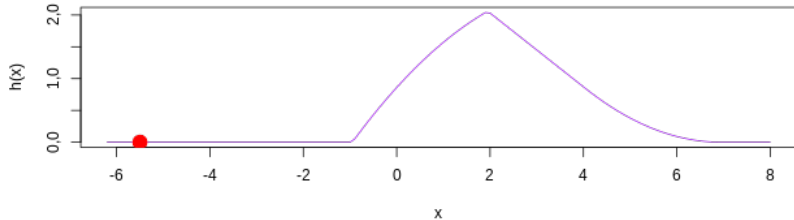
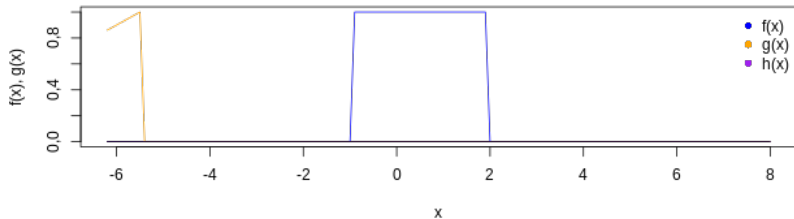
1D CONVOLUTION ANIMATION

Convolution of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



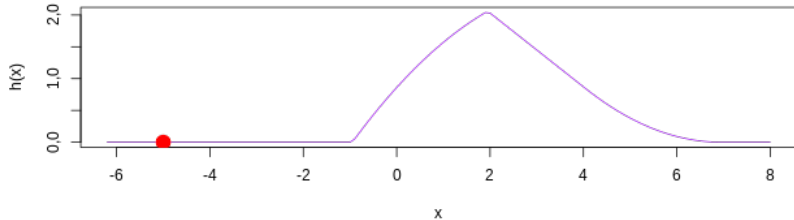
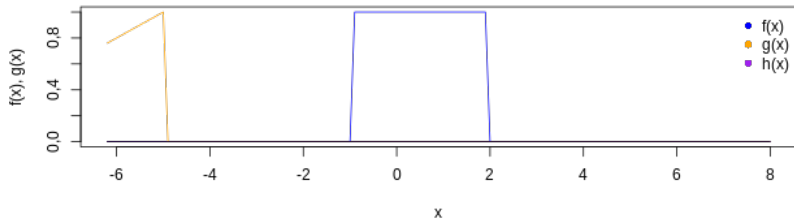
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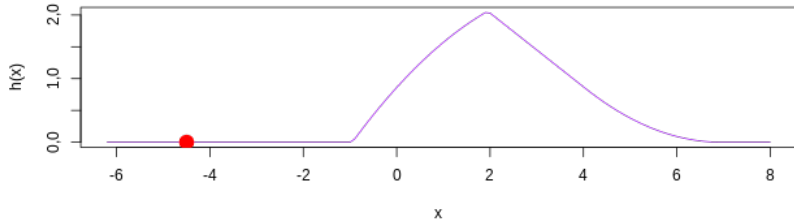
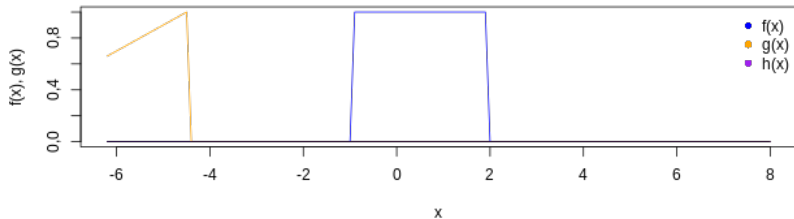
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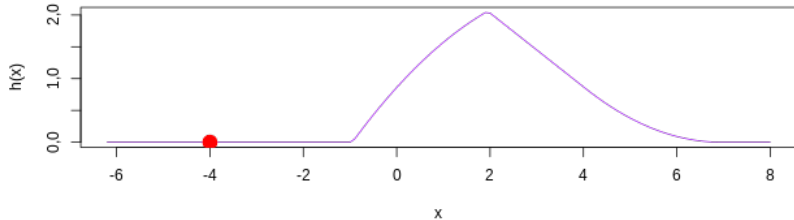
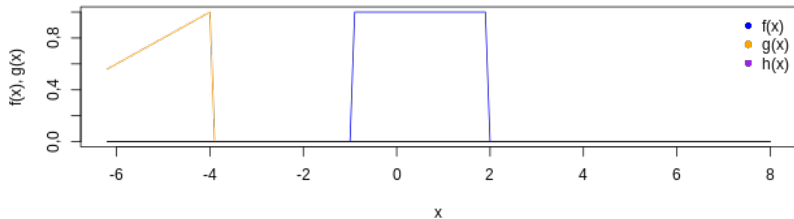
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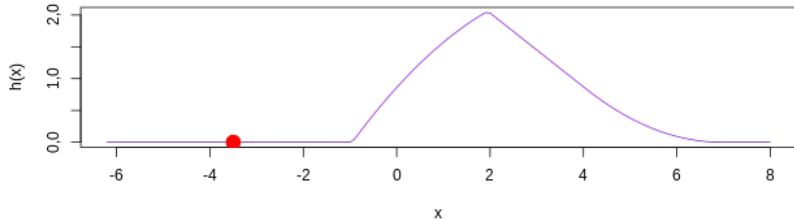
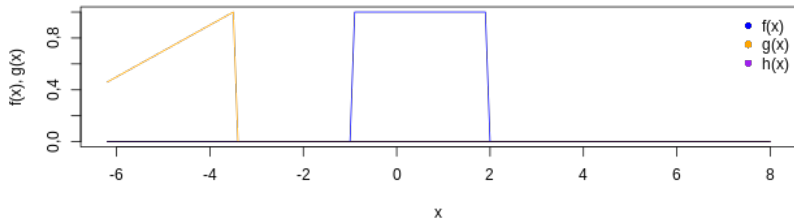
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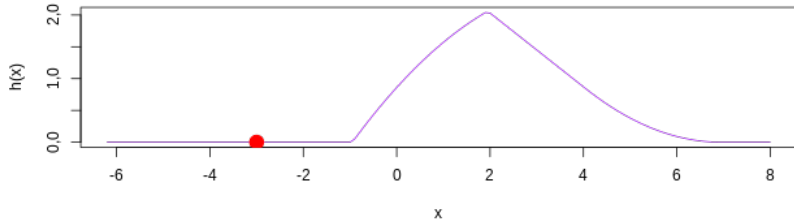
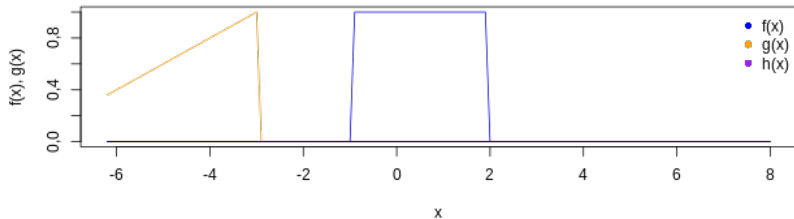
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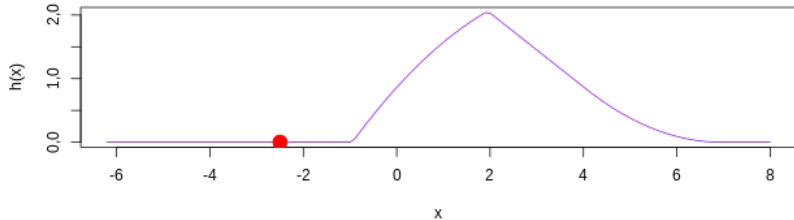
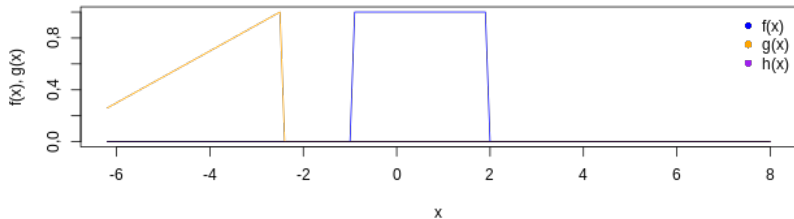
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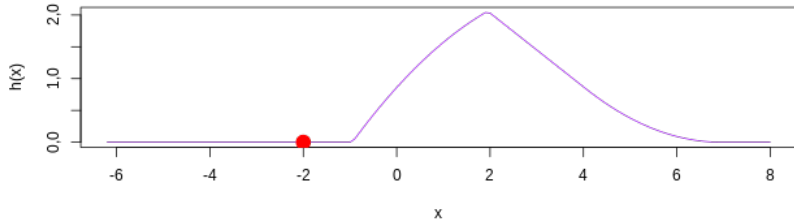
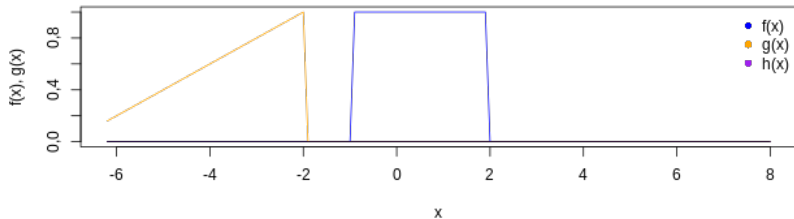
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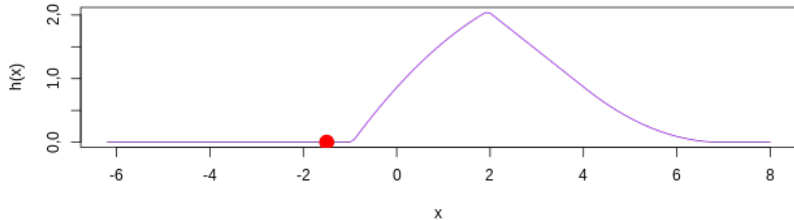
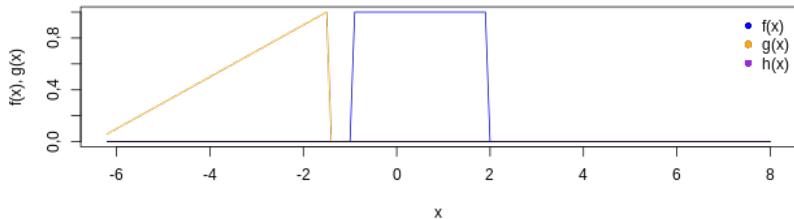
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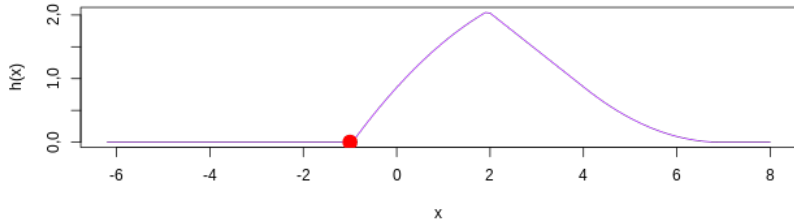
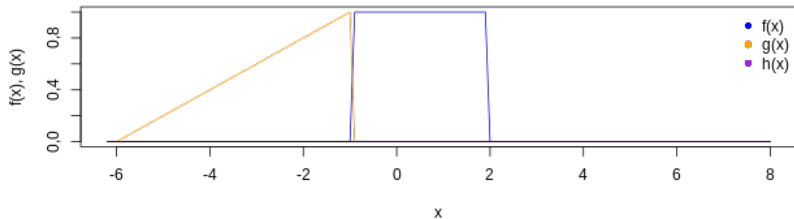
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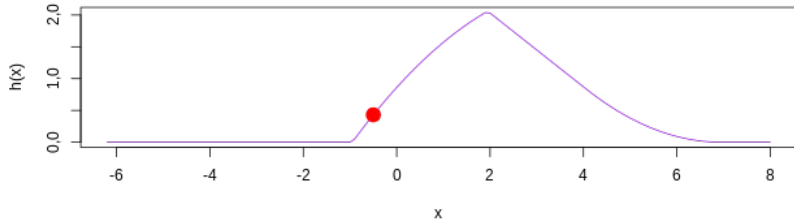
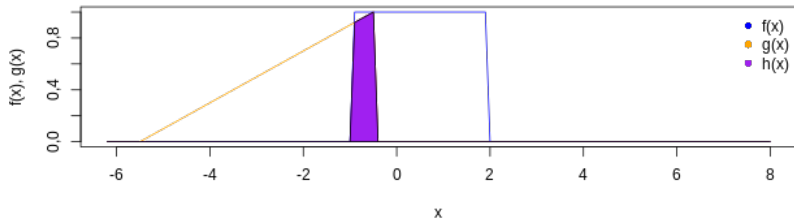
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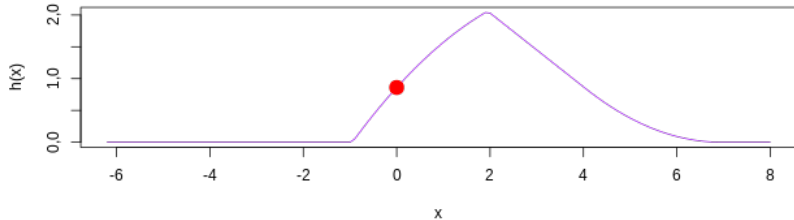
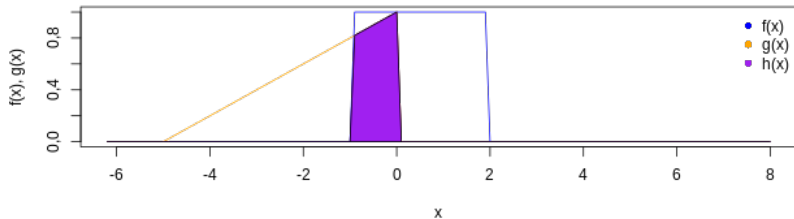
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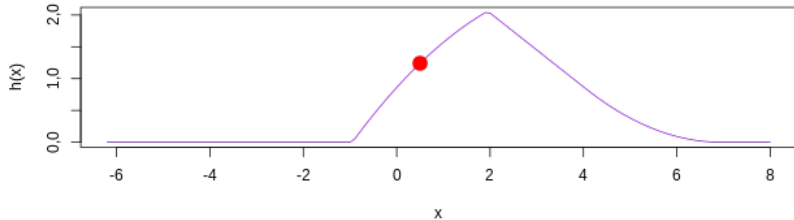
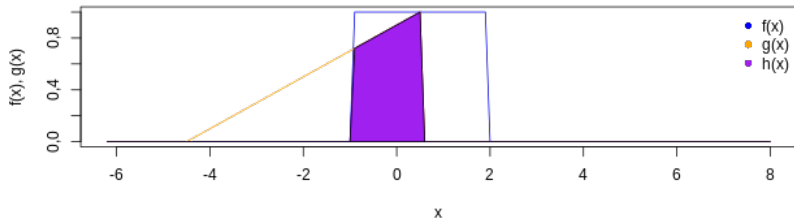
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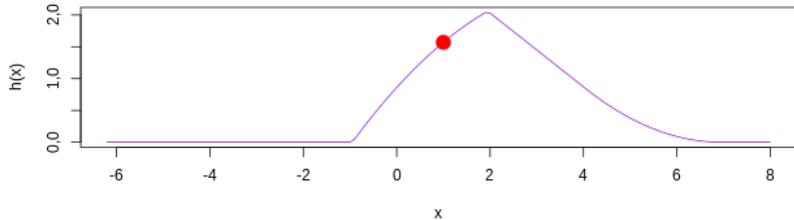
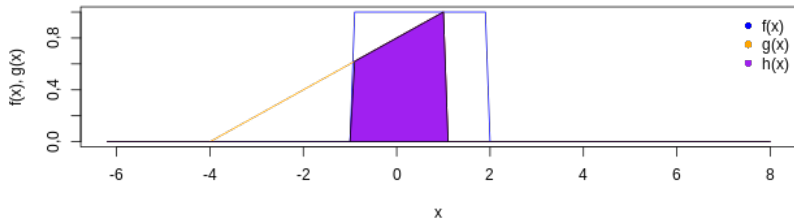
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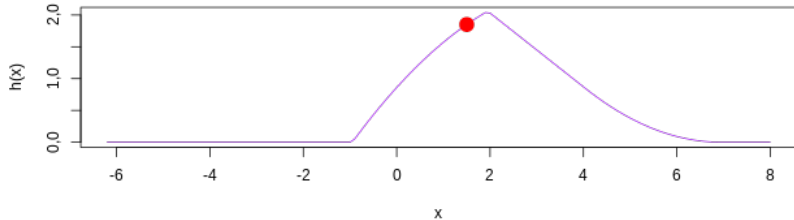
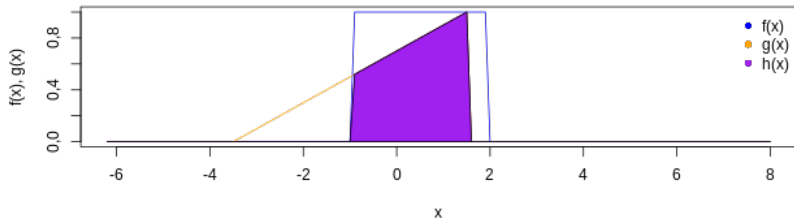
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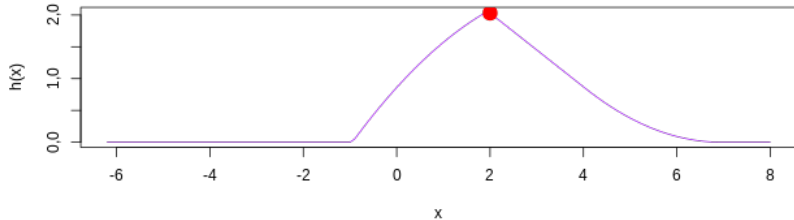
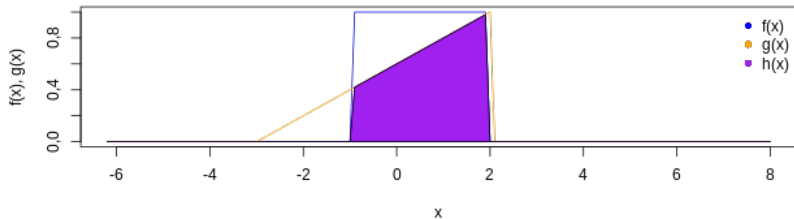
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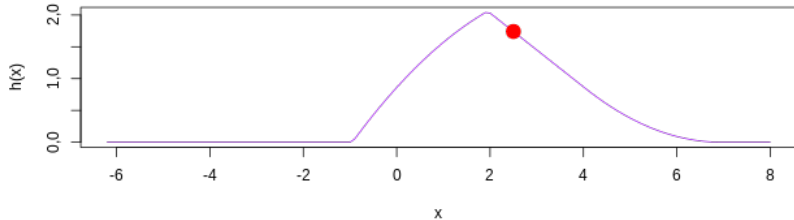
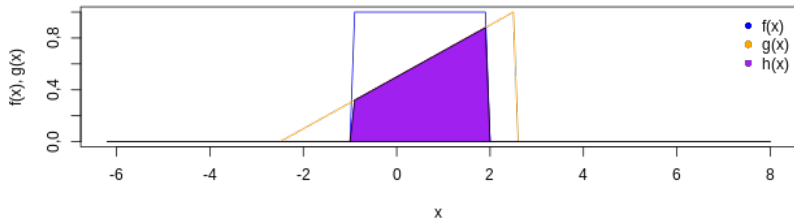
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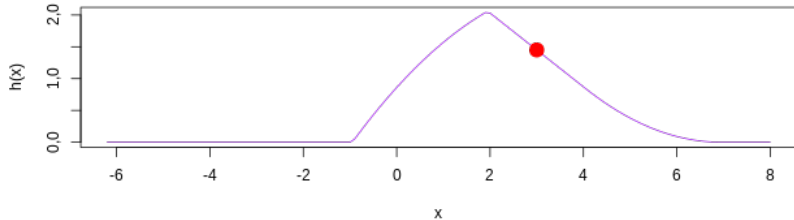
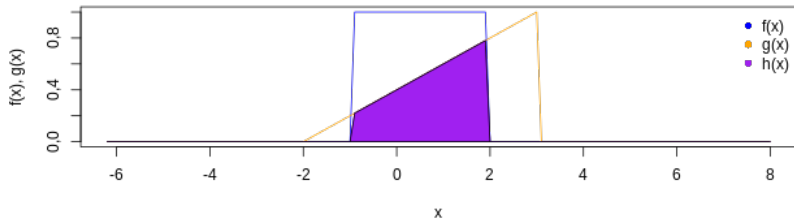
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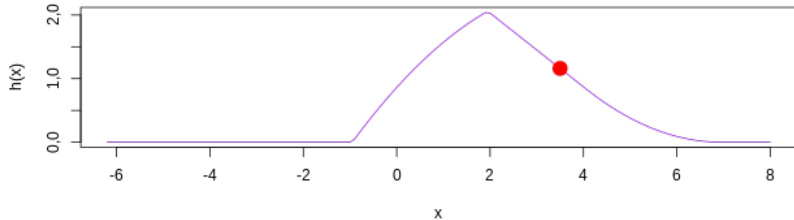
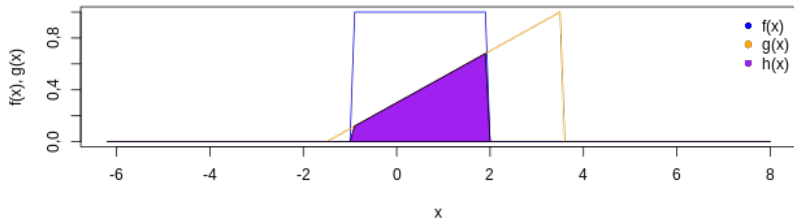
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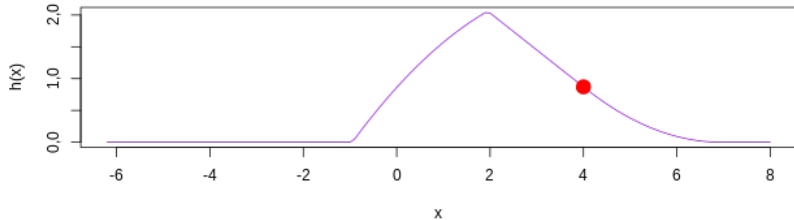
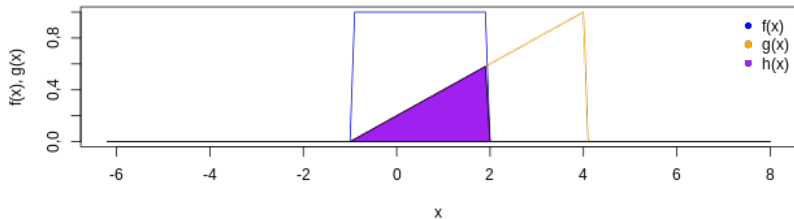
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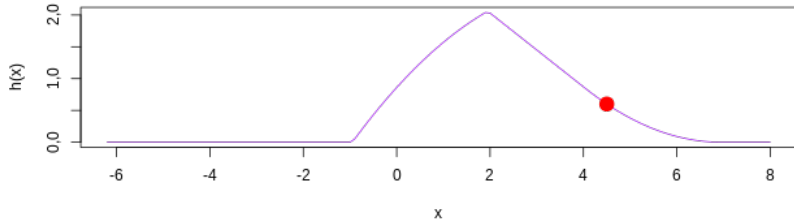
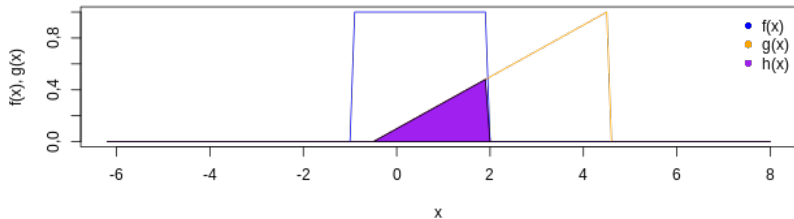
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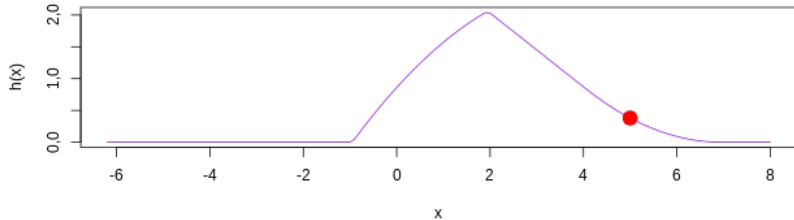
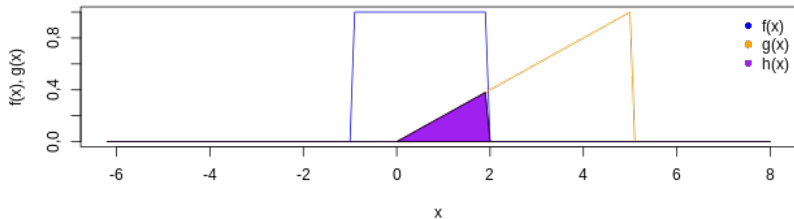
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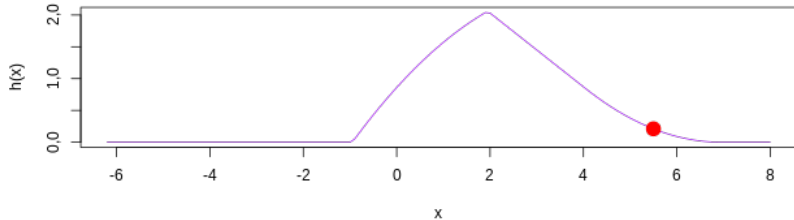
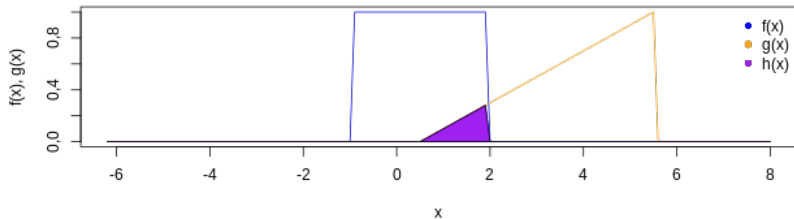
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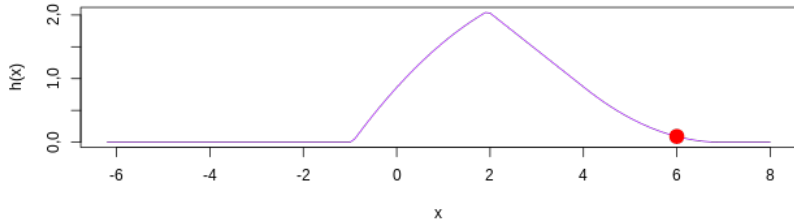
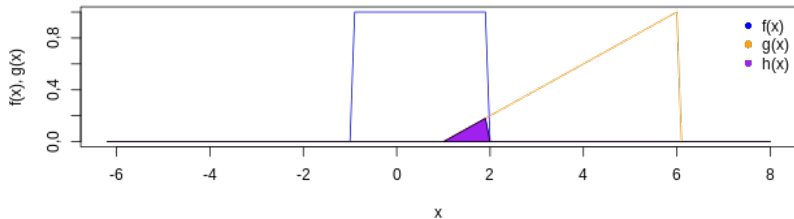
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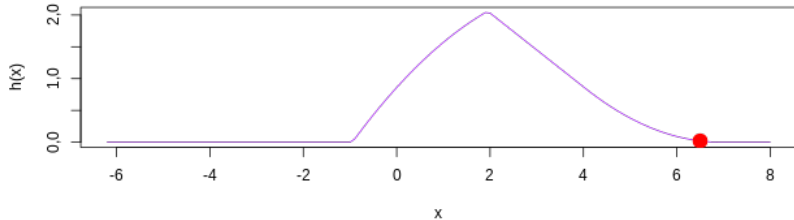
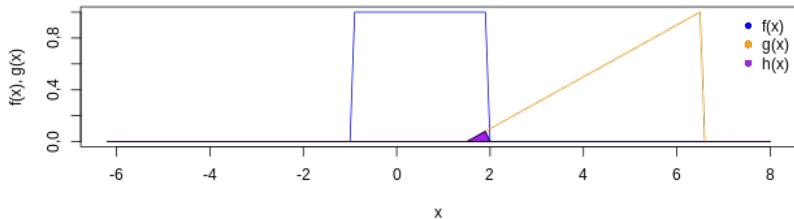
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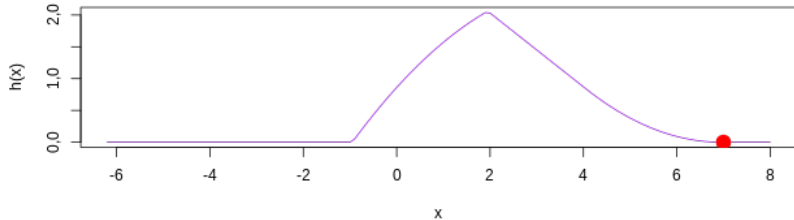
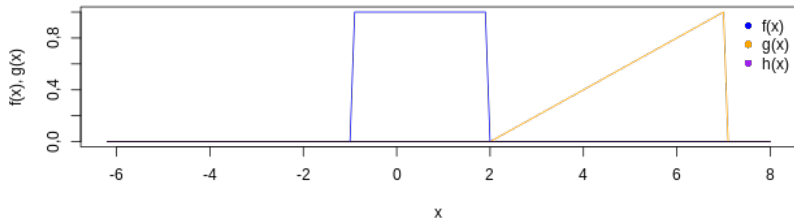
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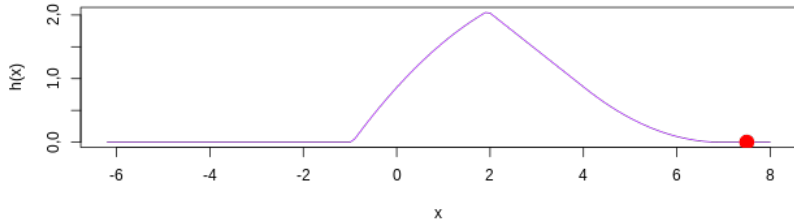
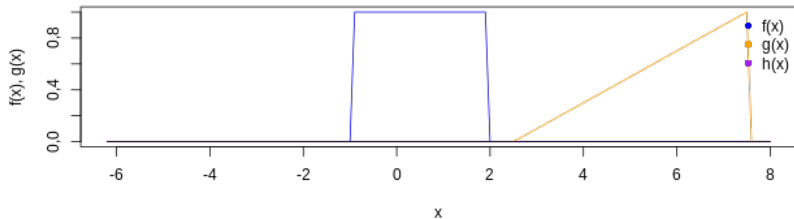
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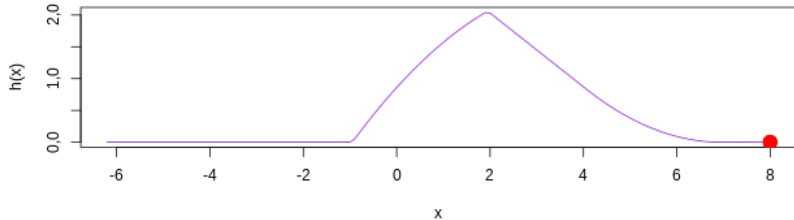
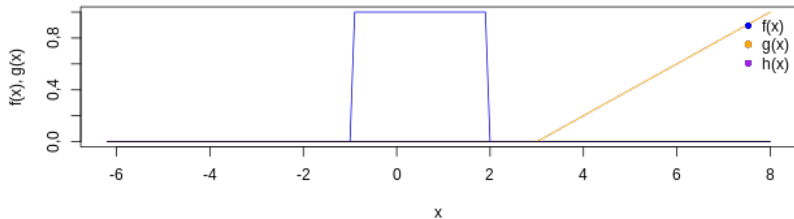
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1D CONVOLUTION ANIMATION

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DISCRETIZATION

- Discretization for one-dimensional input:

$$h(i) = (f * g)(i) = \sum_x f(x)g(i - x)$$

- Discretization for 2D images:
 - $\mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{R}^2$ contains two dimensions
 - Use 2D Kernel \mathcal{G} as well to yield feature map \mathcal{H} :

$$H(i, j) = (\mathcal{I} * \mathcal{G})(i, j) = \sum_x \sum_y \mathcal{I}(x, y) \mathcal{G}(i - x, j - y)$$

where $x, y :=$ indices \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{G}

and $i, j :=$ indices elements in \mathcal{H}

PROPERTIES OF THE CONVOLUTION

- Commutativity:

$$f * g = g * f$$

- Associativity:

$$(f * g) * h = f * (g * h)$$

- Distributivity:

$$f * (g + h) = f * g + f * h$$

$$\alpha(f * g) = (\alpha f) * g \text{ for scalar } \alpha$$

- Differentiability:

$$\frac{\partial(f * g)(x)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} * g(x) = \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x_i} * f(x)$$

$\rightarrow (f * g)(x)$ is as many times differentiable as the max of $g(x)$ and $f(x)$.

RELATED OPERATIONS

- Convolution is strongly related to two other mathematical operators:
 - ① Fourier transform via the Convolution Theorem
 - ② Cross correlation

CONVOLUTION THEOREM

- Fourier transform of the convolution of two functions can be expressed as the product of their Fourier transforms:

$$\mathcal{F}\{f * g\} = \mathcal{F}\{f\}\mathcal{F}\{g\}$$

- Transformation of a signal from time to frequency domain.
- Convolution in the time domain is equivalent to multiplication in frequency domain.
- The computationally fastest way to compute a convolution is therefore taking the Fourier inverse of the multiplication of the Fourier-transformed input and filter function :

$$(f * g)(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}\mathcal{F}\{g(t)\}\}$$

CONVOLUTION THEOREM - PROOF

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{(f * g)}(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega t) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau \right] \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega t) f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau dt \\&\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega t) f(\tau) g(t - \tau) dt \right] d\tau \\&\stackrel{f(\tau) \perp t}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega t) g(t - \tau) dt \right] d\tau \\&\stackrel{u=t-\tau}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega \tau) \exp(-2\pi i \omega u) g(u) du \right] d\tau \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega \tau) f(\tau) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega u) g(u) du \right] d\tau \\&\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \dots\end{aligned}$$

CONVOLUTION THEOREM - PROOF

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-2\pi i \omega u) g(u) du \\ & = \hat{f}(\omega) \hat{g}(\omega) \end{aligned}$$

CROSS CORRELATION

- Measurement for similarity of two functions $f(x)$, $g(x)$.
- More specifically, at which position are the two functions most similar to each other? Where does the pattern of $g(x)$ match $f(x)$ the best?
- Intuition:
 - Slide with $g(x)$ over $f(x)$ and at each discrete step compute the sum of the product of their elements.
 - When peaks of both functions are aligned, the product of high (positive or negative) values will lead to high sums.
 - Thus, both functions are most similar at points with equal peaks.

CROSS CORRELATION

- Definition:

$$h(i) = (f \star g)(i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(i+x)dx$$

where $f(x)$: input function

and $g(x)$: weighting function, kernel

and $h(i)$: output function, feature map elements

for $f, g \in \mathcal{R}^d \mapsto h \in \mathcal{R}^d$

CROSS CORRELATION

- Discrete formulation:

$$h(i) = (f \star g)(i) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g(i+x)$$

- Thus:

$$f(i) \star g(i) = f(-i) * g(i)$$

- Remember: $*$ is used for convolution and \star for cross correlation.
- Similar formulation as the convolution despite the flipped filter function in the convolutional kernel .

CROSS CORRELATION

- This operation also works in 2 dimensions
- The difference w.r.t. the convolution are the positive iterators in the sum:

$$H(i, j) = (\mathcal{I} \star \mathcal{G})(i, j) = \sum_x \sum_y \mathcal{I}(x, y) \mathcal{G}(i + x, j + y)$$

where $x, y :=$ indices \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{G}

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CROSS CORRELATION

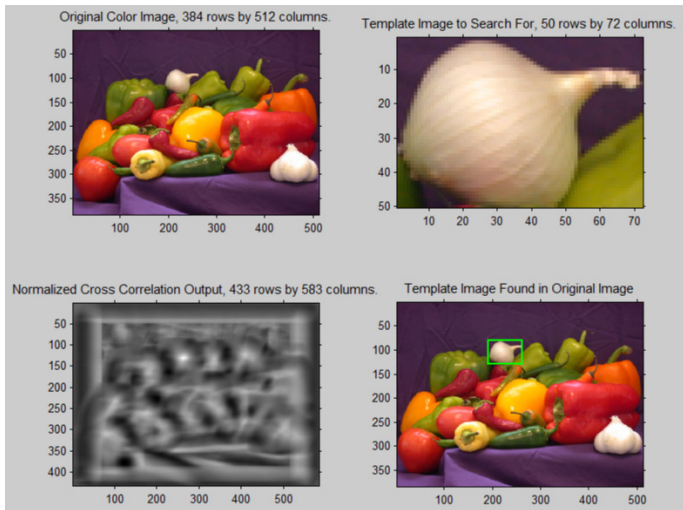


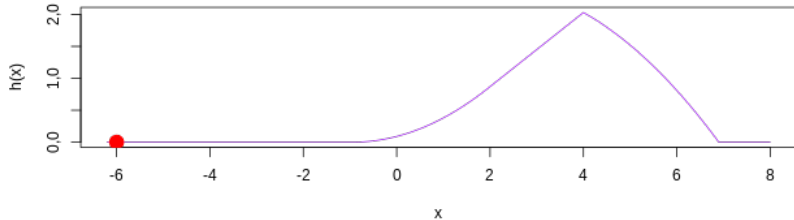
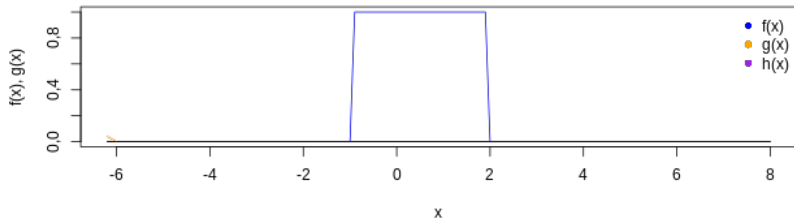
Figure: Cross-correlation used to detect a template (onion) in an image. Cross correlation peaks (white) at the position where template and input match best.

CROSS CORRELATION

- From the following animation we see that
 - Kernel is not flipped as opposed to the convolution.
 - Cross-Correlation peaks, where the filter matches the signal the most.
- In some frameworks, Cross-Correlation is implemented instead of the convolution due to
 - better computational performance.
 - similar properties, as the kernel weights are learned throughout the training process.

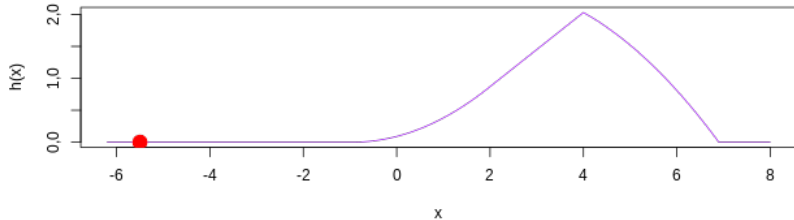
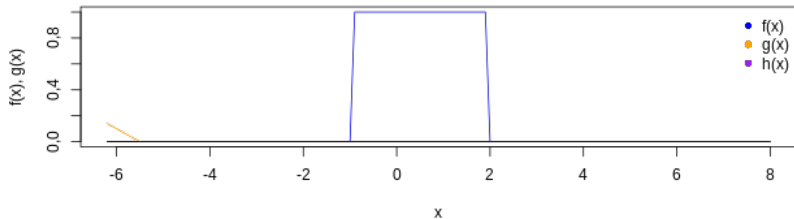
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



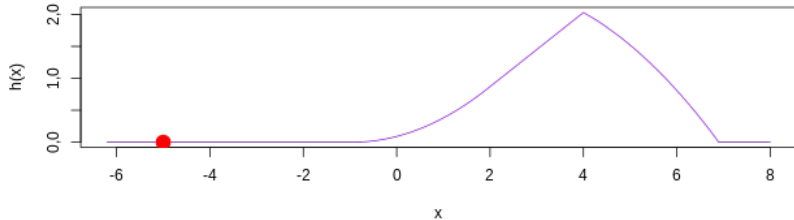
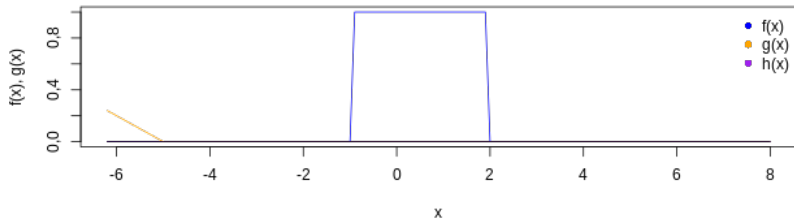
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



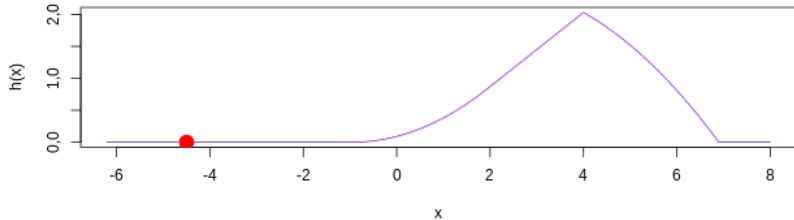
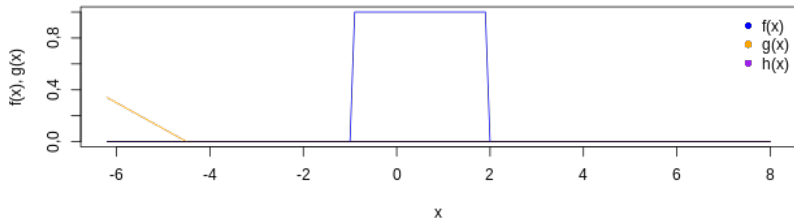
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



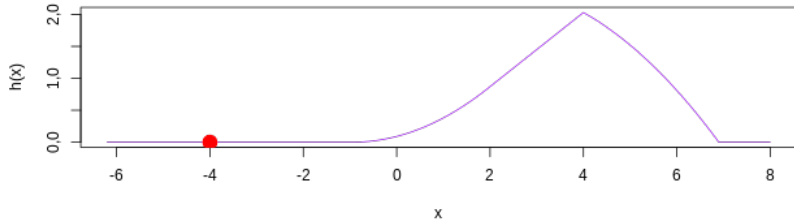
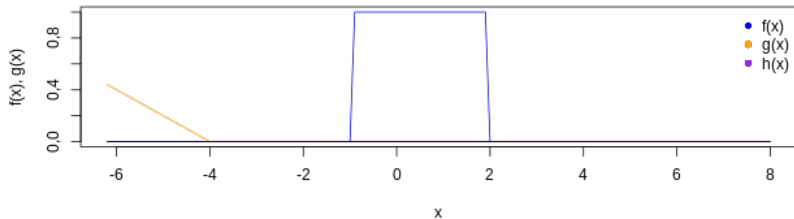
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



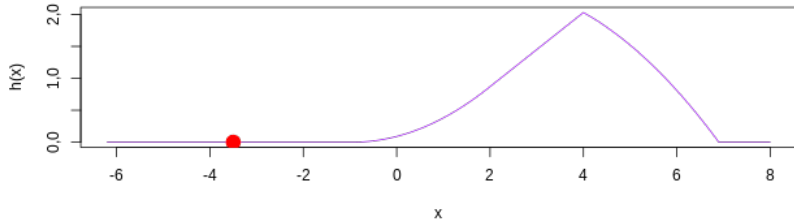
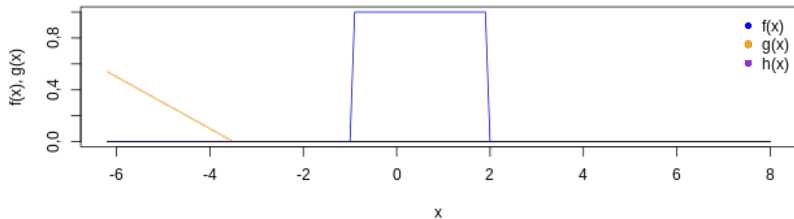
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



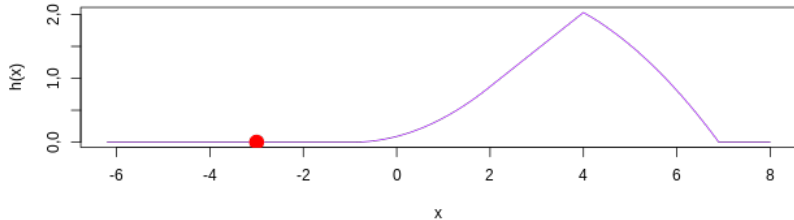
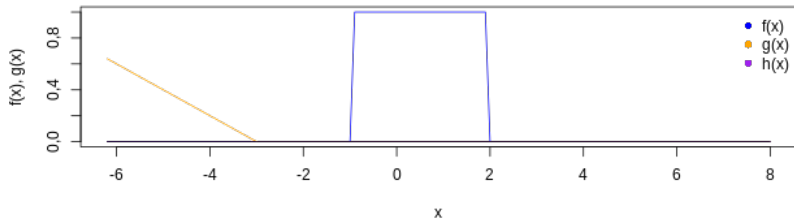
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



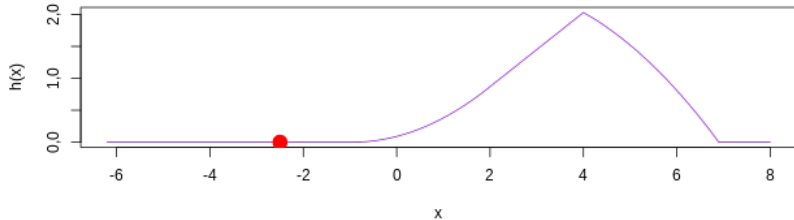
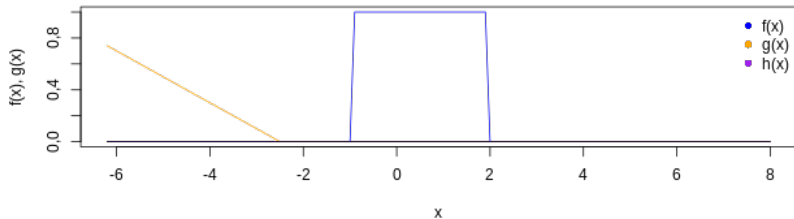
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



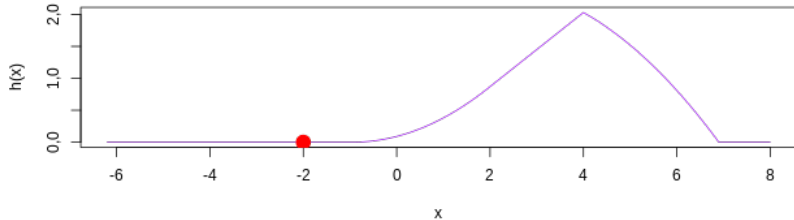
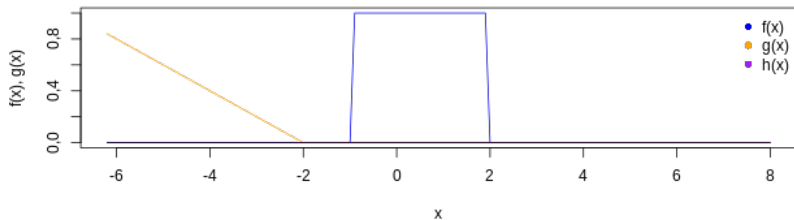
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



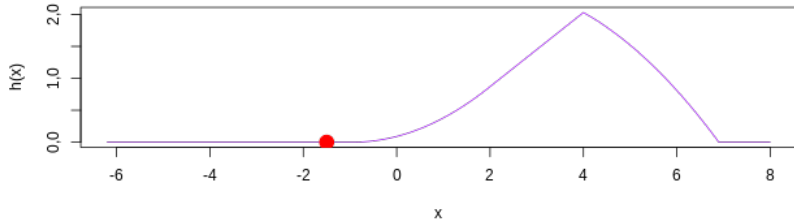
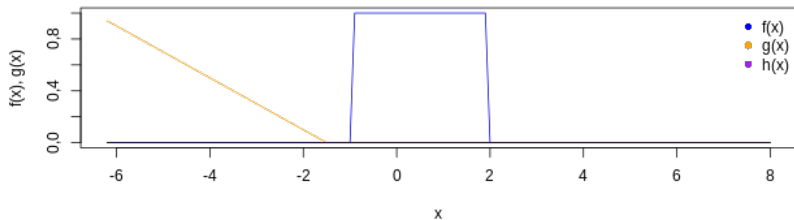
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



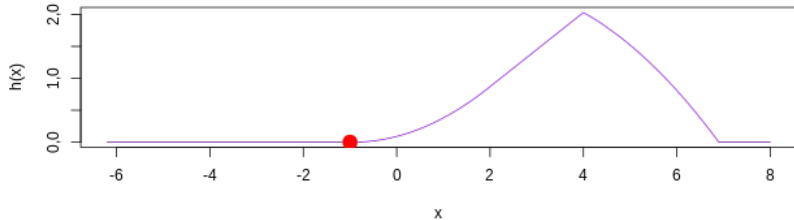
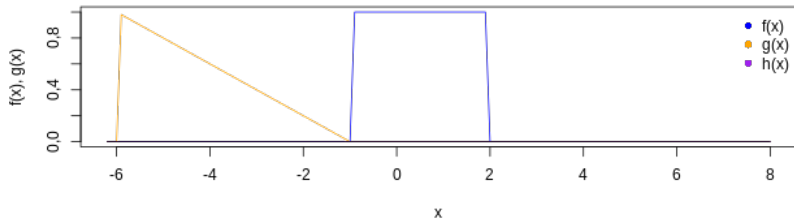
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



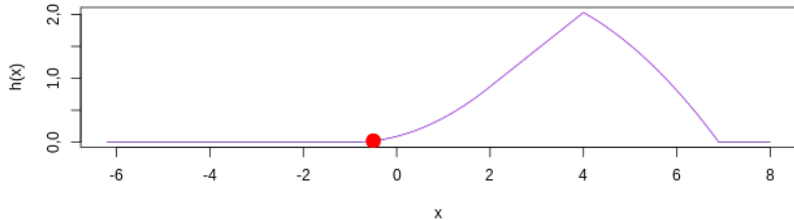
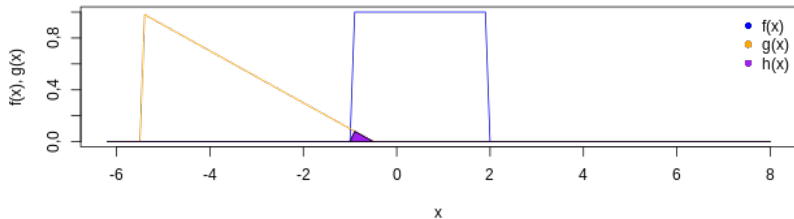
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



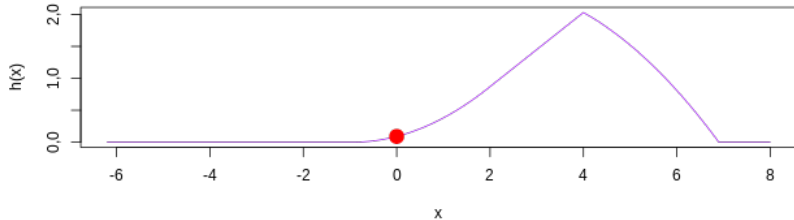
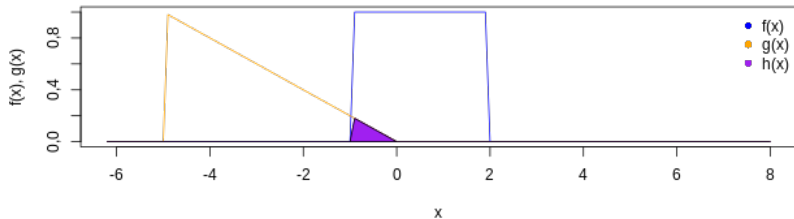
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



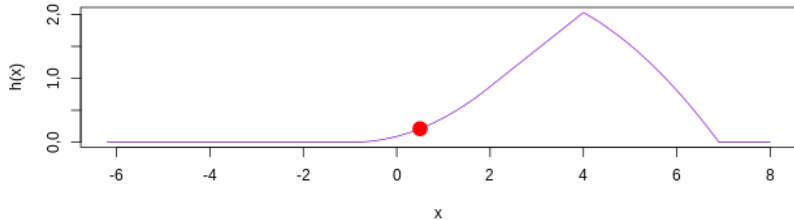
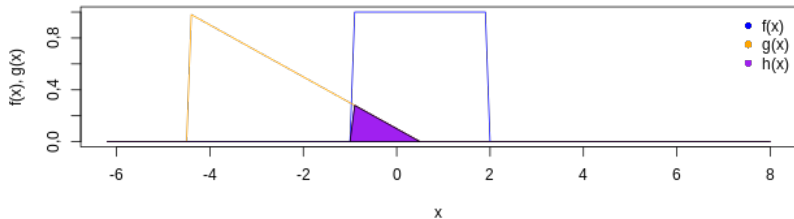
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



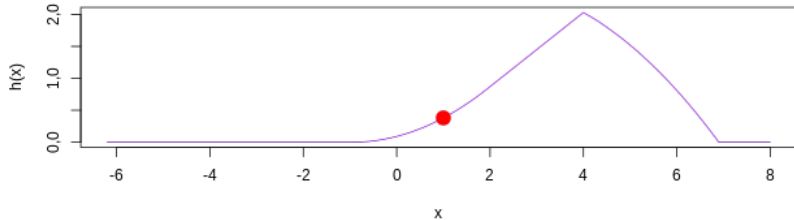
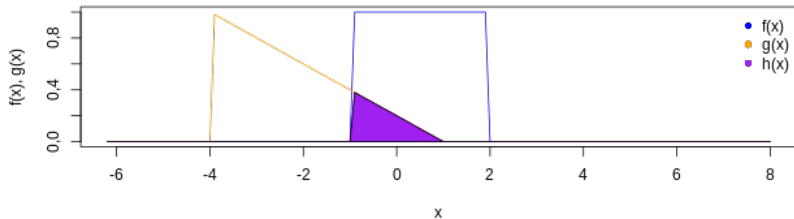
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



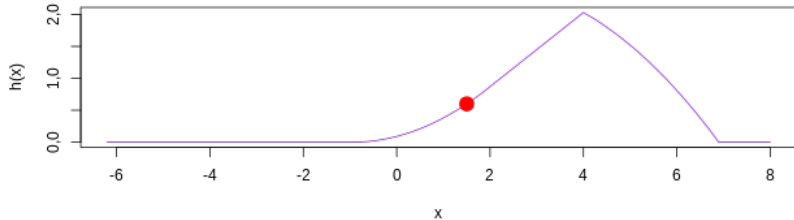
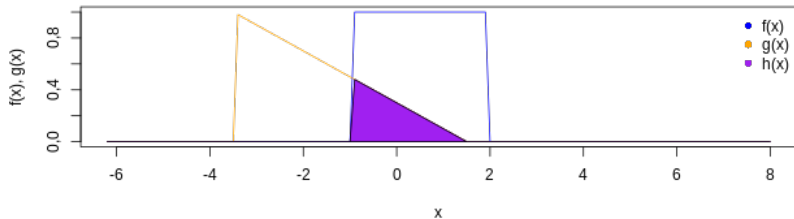
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



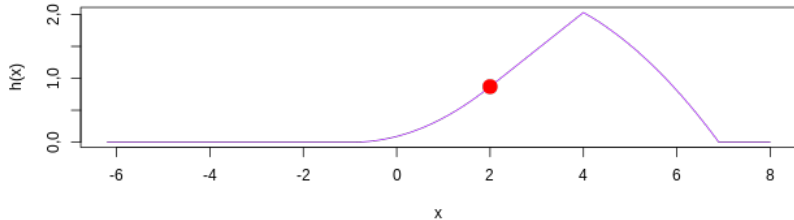
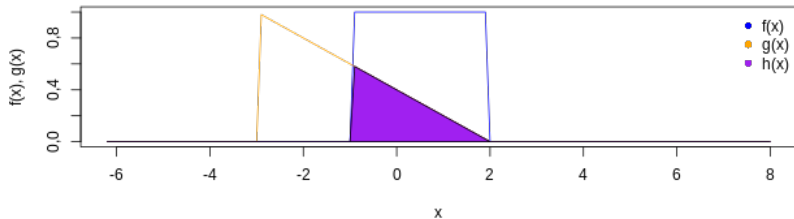
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Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



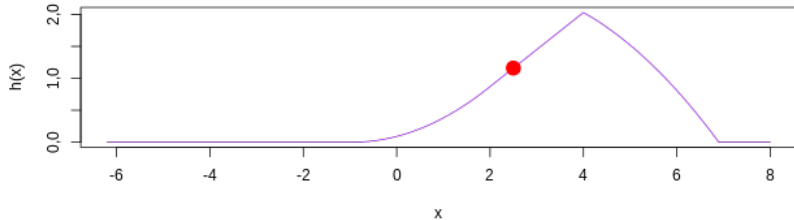
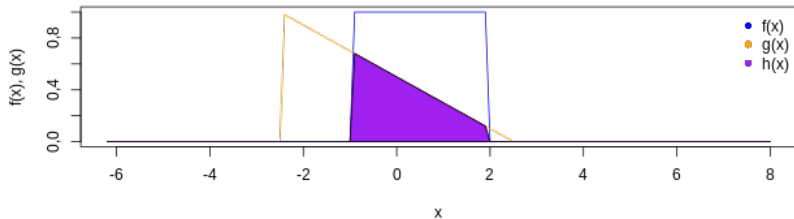
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



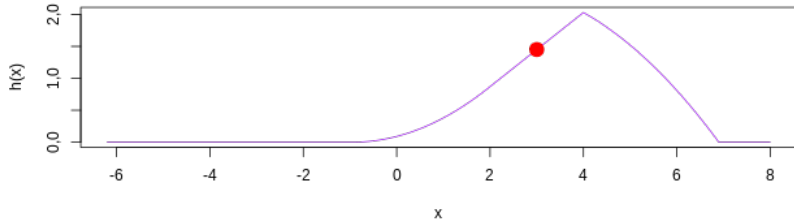
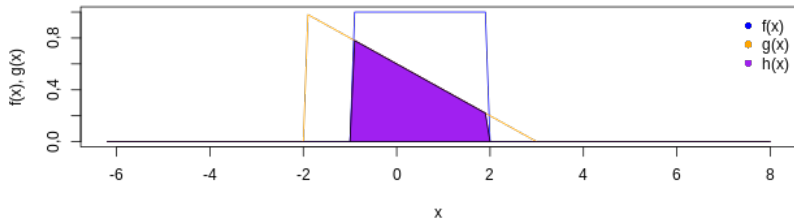
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



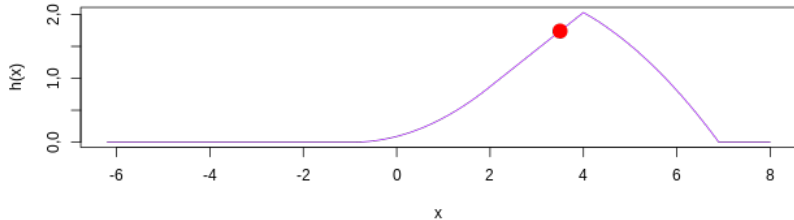
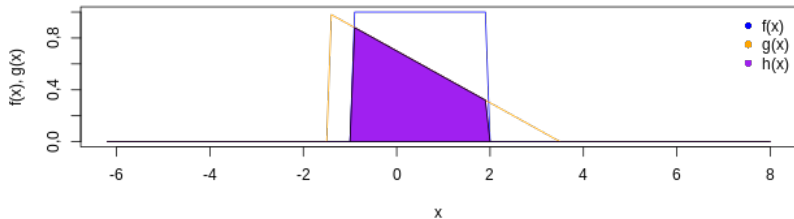
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



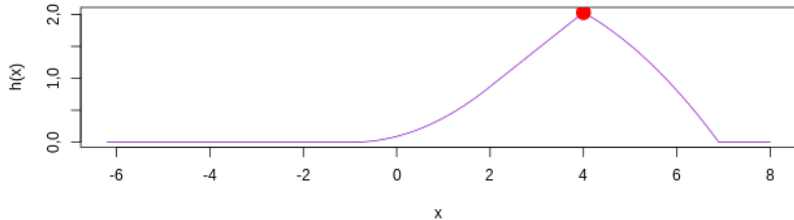
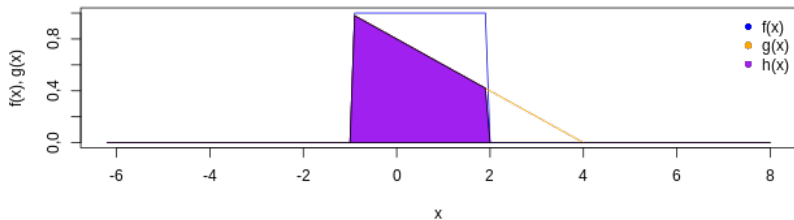
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Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



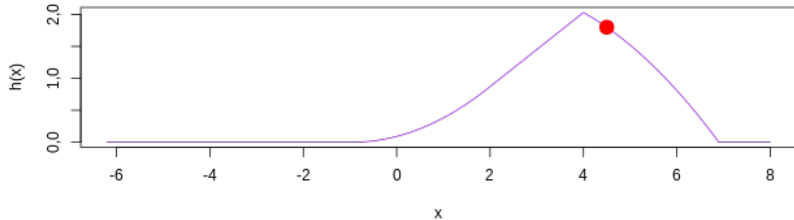
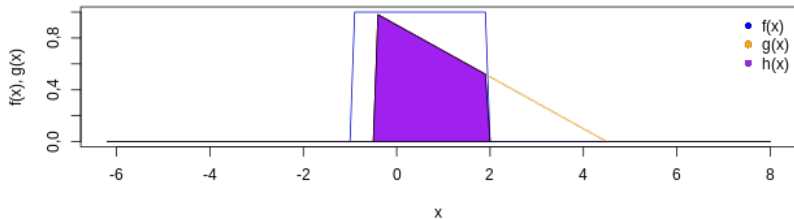
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



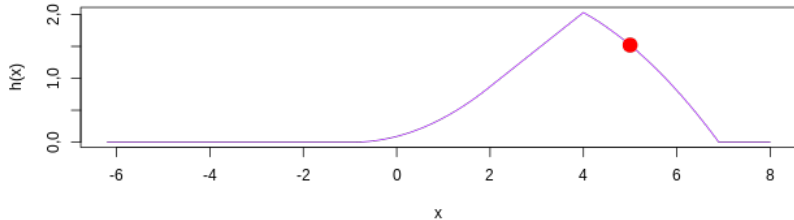
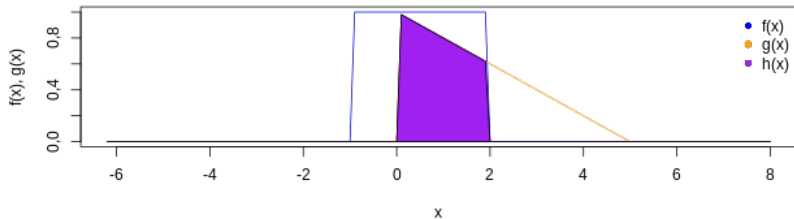
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Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



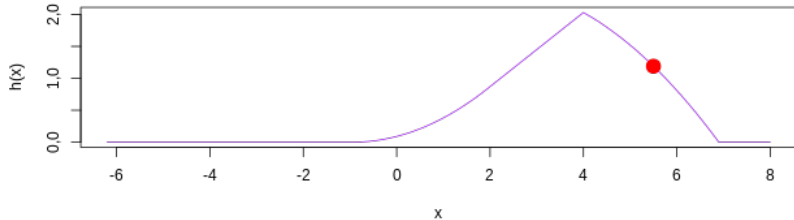
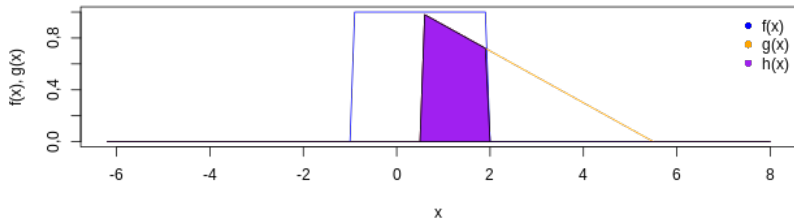
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



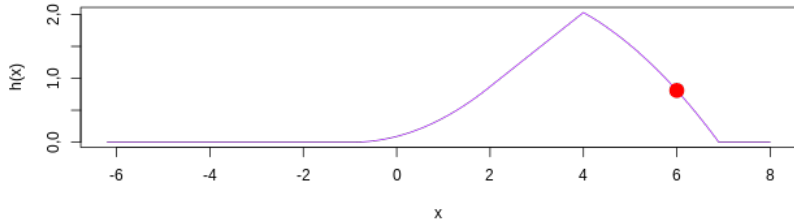
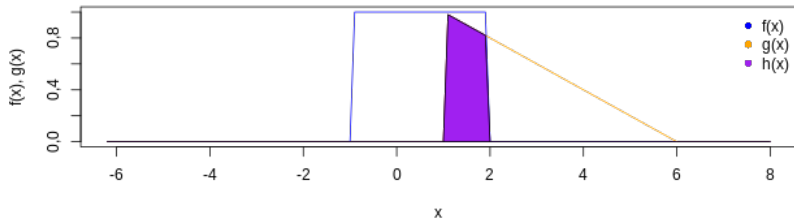
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



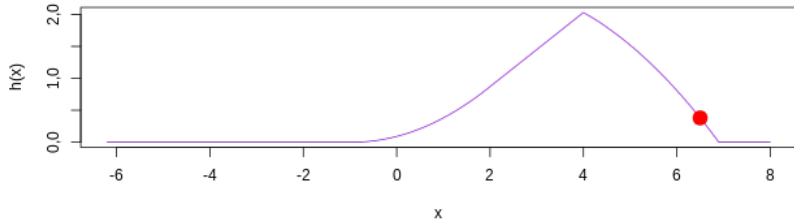
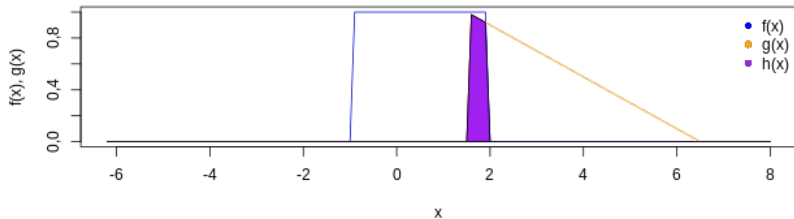
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Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



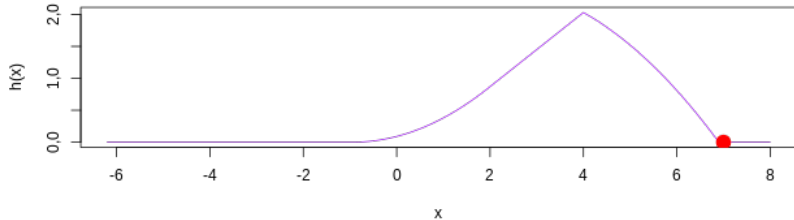
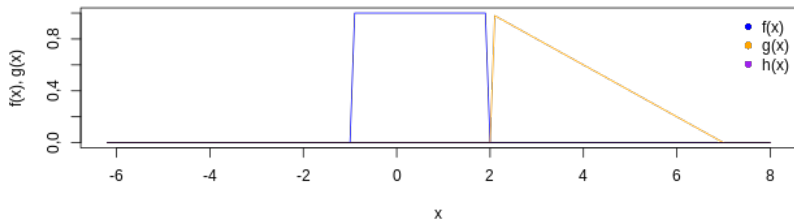
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Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



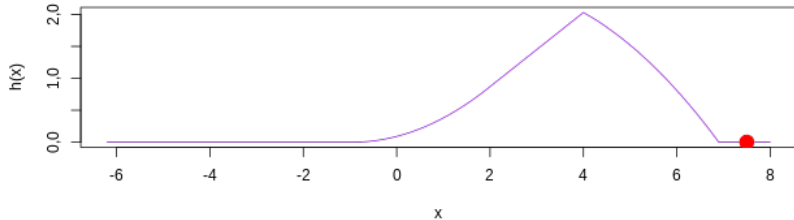
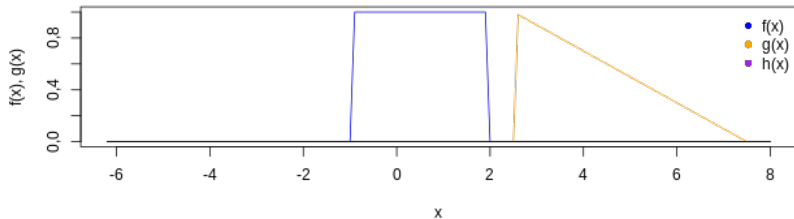
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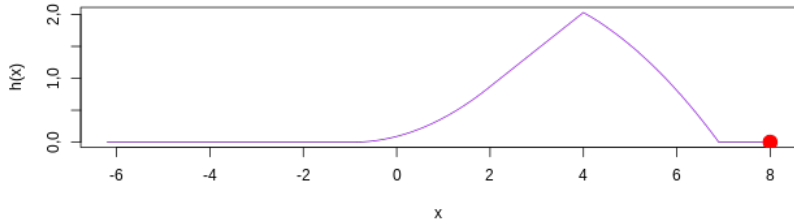
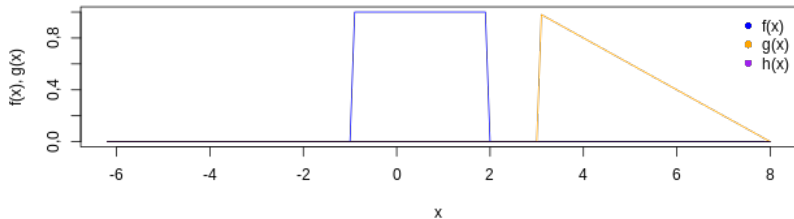
1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



1D CROSS CORRELATION ANIMATION

Cross-correlation of $f(x)$ with $g(x)$



CROSS CORRELATION VS. CONVOLUTION

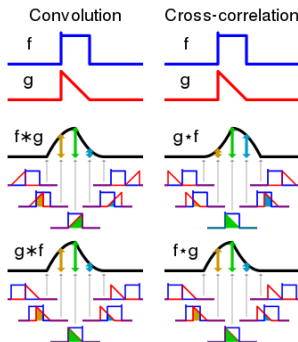


Figure: Comparison of convolution and cross-correlation

- Cross correlation is not commutative
- but often implemented instead of convolution in the practice.