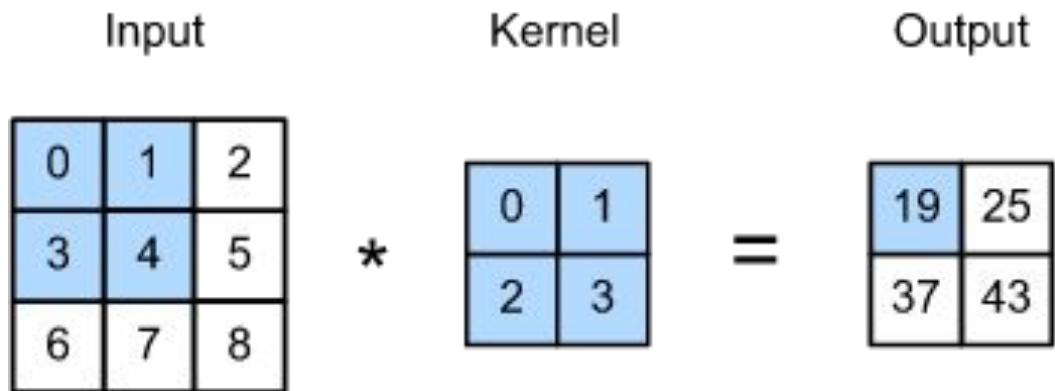


Convolution in Deep Learning

Convolution

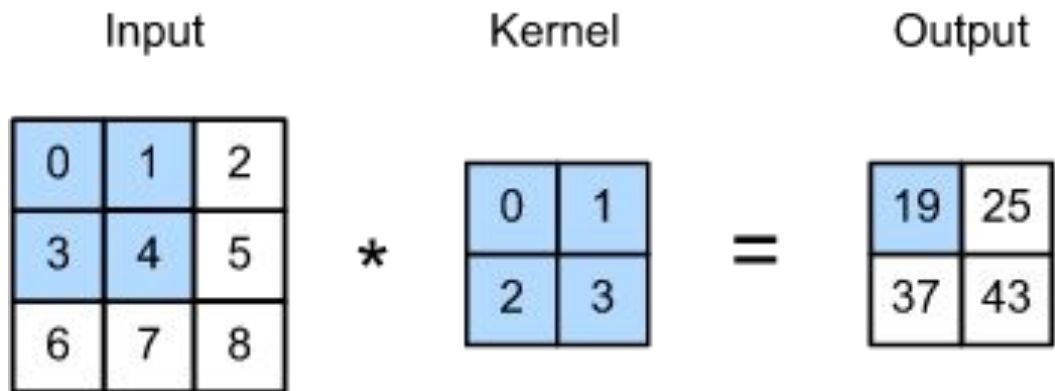
- Convolution is the two-dimensional cross-correlation operation.
- $(0 \times 0) + (1 \times 1) + (3 \times 2) + (4 \times 3) = 19$



https://d2l.ai/chapter_convolutional-neural-networks/conv-layer.html

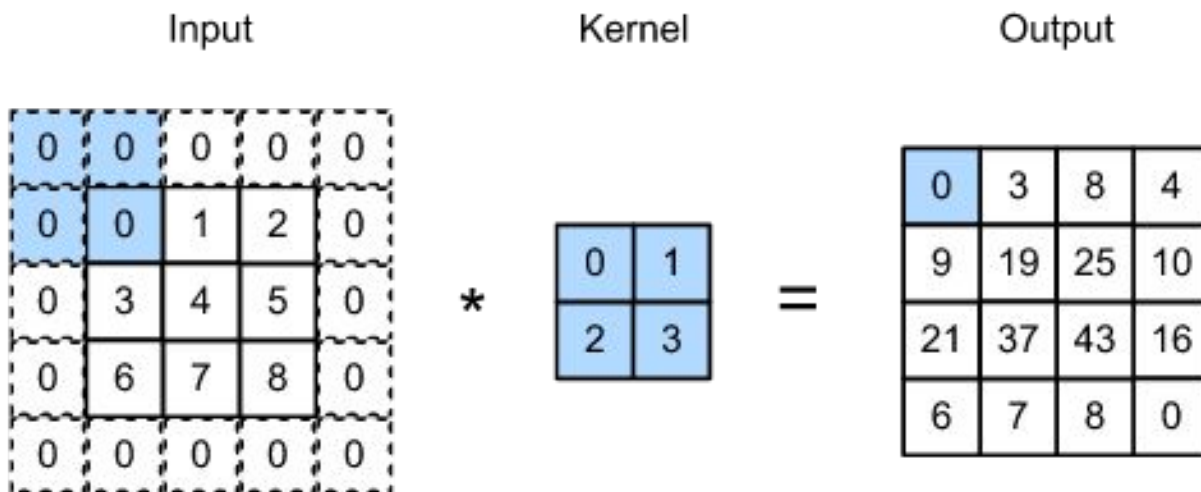
Convolution

- Input size: $m_h \times m_w$ kernel size: $z_h \times z_w$
- Output size: $(m_h - z_h + 1) \times (m_w - z_w + 1)$



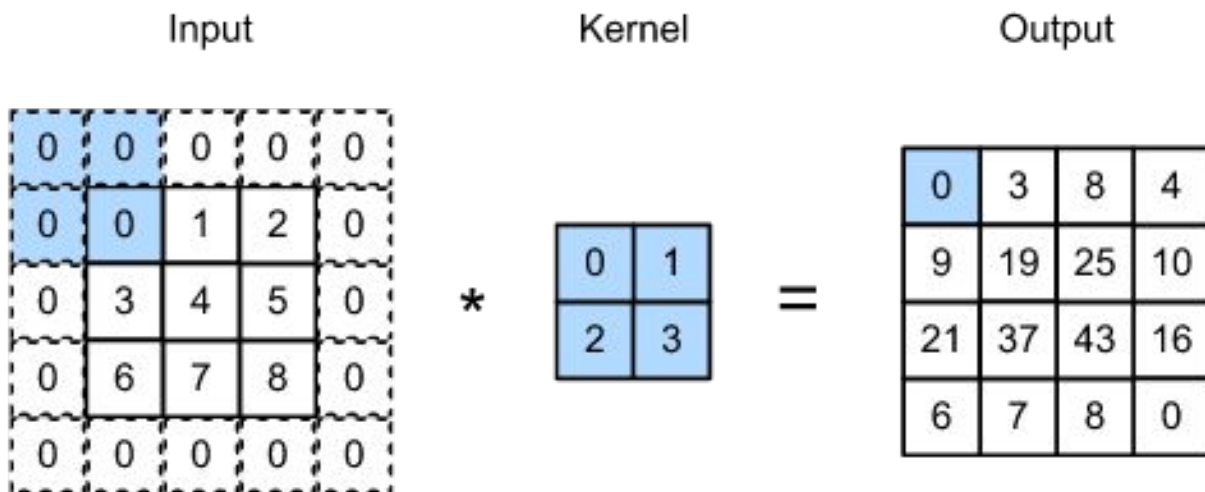
Padding

- Padding adds pixels around the boundary of the input.
- $(0 \times 0) + (0 \times 1) + (0 \times 2) + (0 \times 3) = 0$



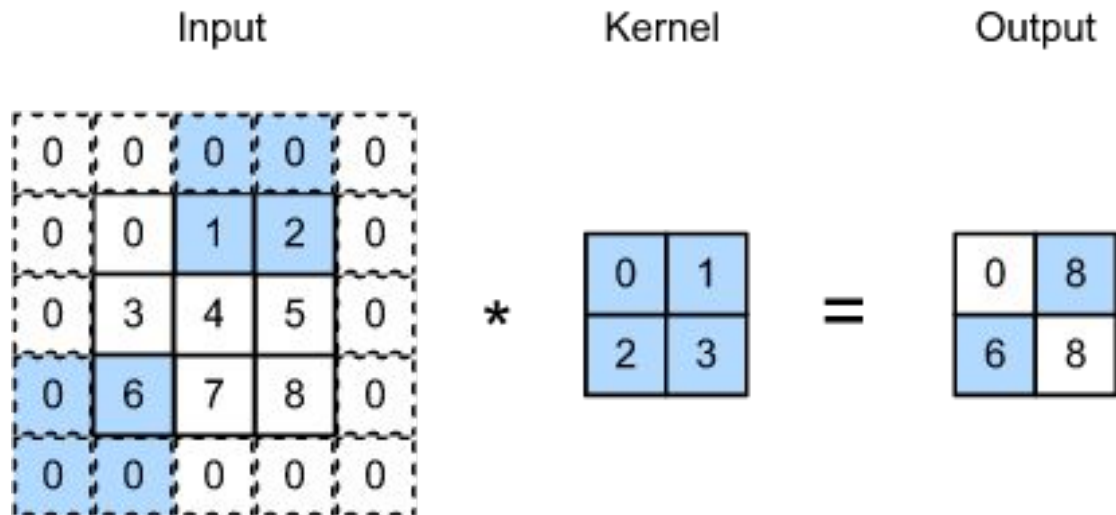
Padding

- Input size: $m_h \times m_w$ kernel size: $z_h \times z_w$ padding size: $t_h \times t_w$
- Output size: $(m_h - z_h + t_h + 1) \times (m_w - z_w + t_w + 1)$



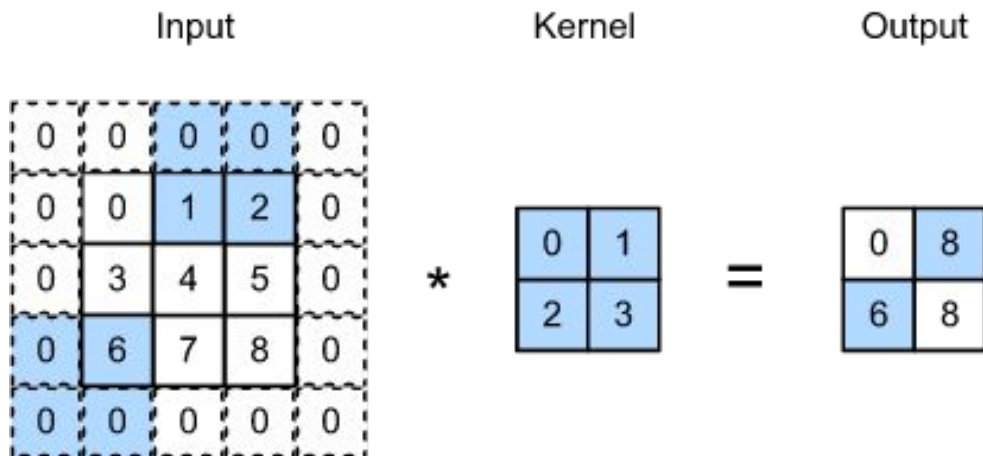
Stride

- Stride downsample the size of the input.
- Stride size: 3 x 2



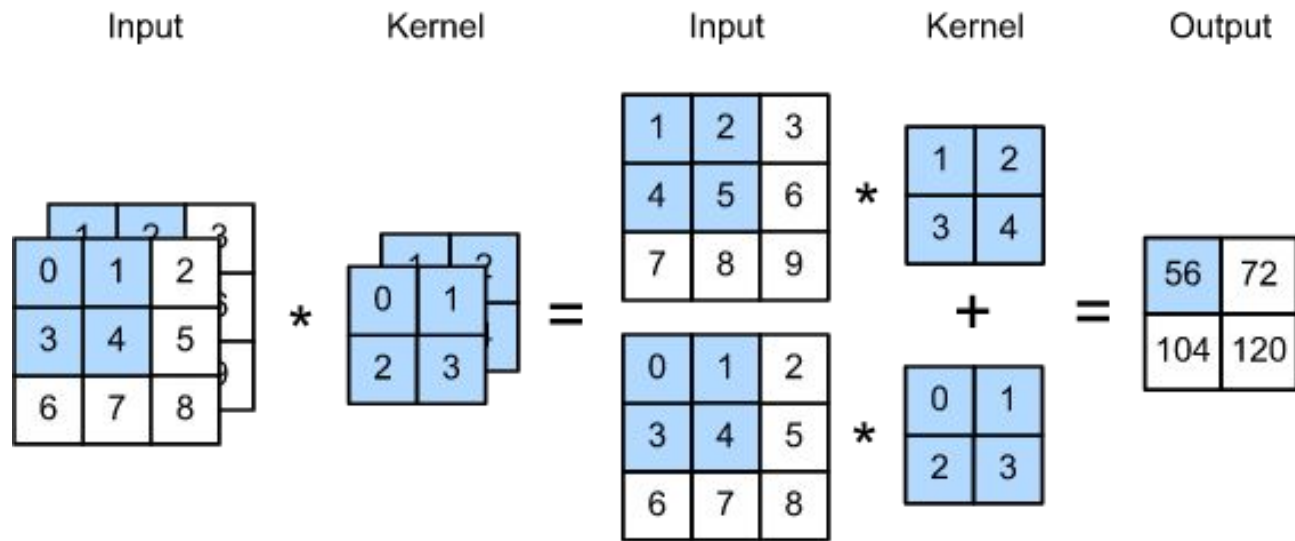
Stride

- Input size: $m_h \times m_w$ kernel size: $z_h \times z_w$ padding size: $t_h \times t_w$ Stride size: $d_h \times d_w$
- Output size: $\lceil (m_h - z_h + t_h + d_h) / d_h \rceil \times \lceil (m_w - z_w + t_w + d_w) / d_w \rceil$
 $= \lceil (m_h - z_h + t_h) / d_h + 1 \rceil \times \lceil (m_w - z_w + t_w) / d_w + 1 \rceil$



Convolution on multiple channels

- Input size: 3 x 3 x 2 Kernel size: 2 x 2 x 2
- Output size: 2 x 2 x 1



Convolution on multiple channels

- Input size: 3 x 3 x 2 Kernel size: 2 x 2 x 2 x **2**
- Output size: 2 x 2 x **2**

