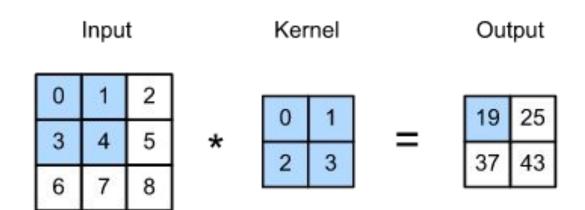
Convolution in Deep Learning

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

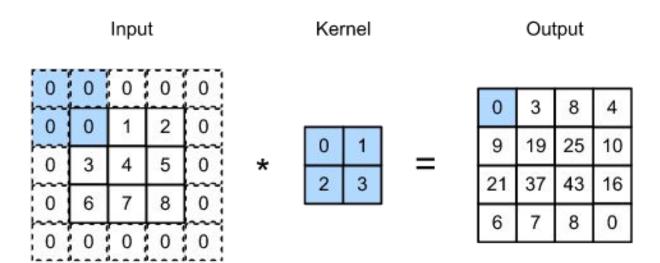
	Inpu	t		Kernel				Output		
0	1	2		0	1		10	25	l	
3	4	5	*	0	2	=	19	25		
6	7	8		2	3		37	43		

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

Padding

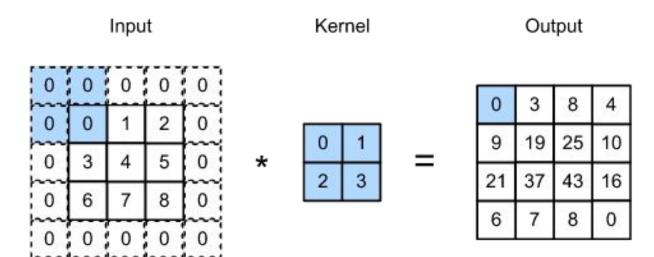
Padding adds pixels around the boundary of the input.

•
$$(0 \times 0) + (0 \times 1) + (0 \times 2) + (0 \times 3) = 0$$



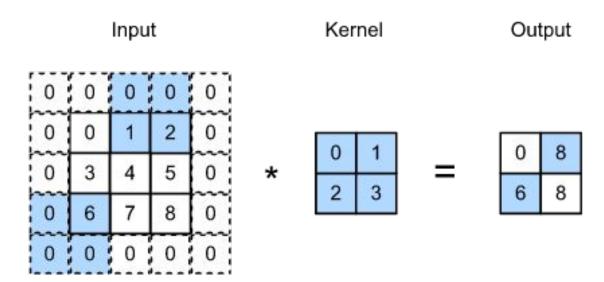
Padding

- Input size: m_h x m_w kernel size: z_h x z_w padding size: t_h x 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 x m_w kernel size: z_h x z_w padding size: t_h x t_w Stride size: d_h x d_w

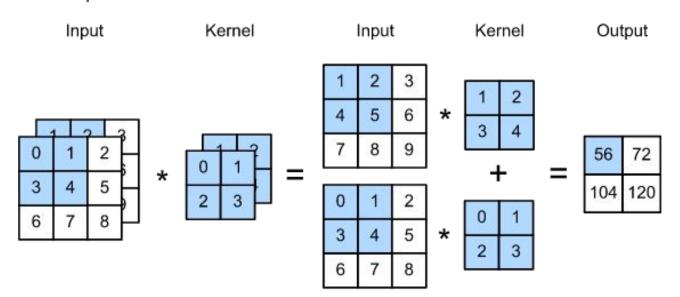
• Output size:
$$[(m_h - z_h + t_h + d_h)/d_h] \times [(m_w - z_w + t_w + d_w)/d_w]$$

= $[(m_h - z_h + t_h)/d_h + 1] \times [(m_w - z_w + t_w)/d_w + 1]$

Input						Kernel			Output		
0	0	0	0	0							
0	0	1	2	0		0 1			0		
0	3	4	5	0	*	0 1	=	0	8		
0	6	7	8	0		2 3		6	8		
0	0	0	0	0							

Convolution on multiple channels

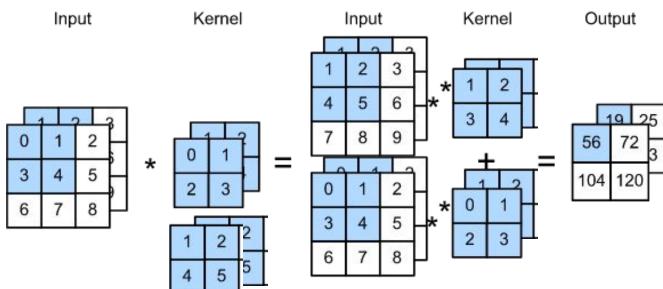
- Input size: 3 x 3 x 2 Kernel size: 2 x 2 x 2
- Output size: 2 x 2 x 1



https://d2l.ai/chapter_convolutional-neural-networks/channels.html

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



https://d2l.ai/chapter_convolutional-neural-networks/channels.html

