

# Computational Intelligence

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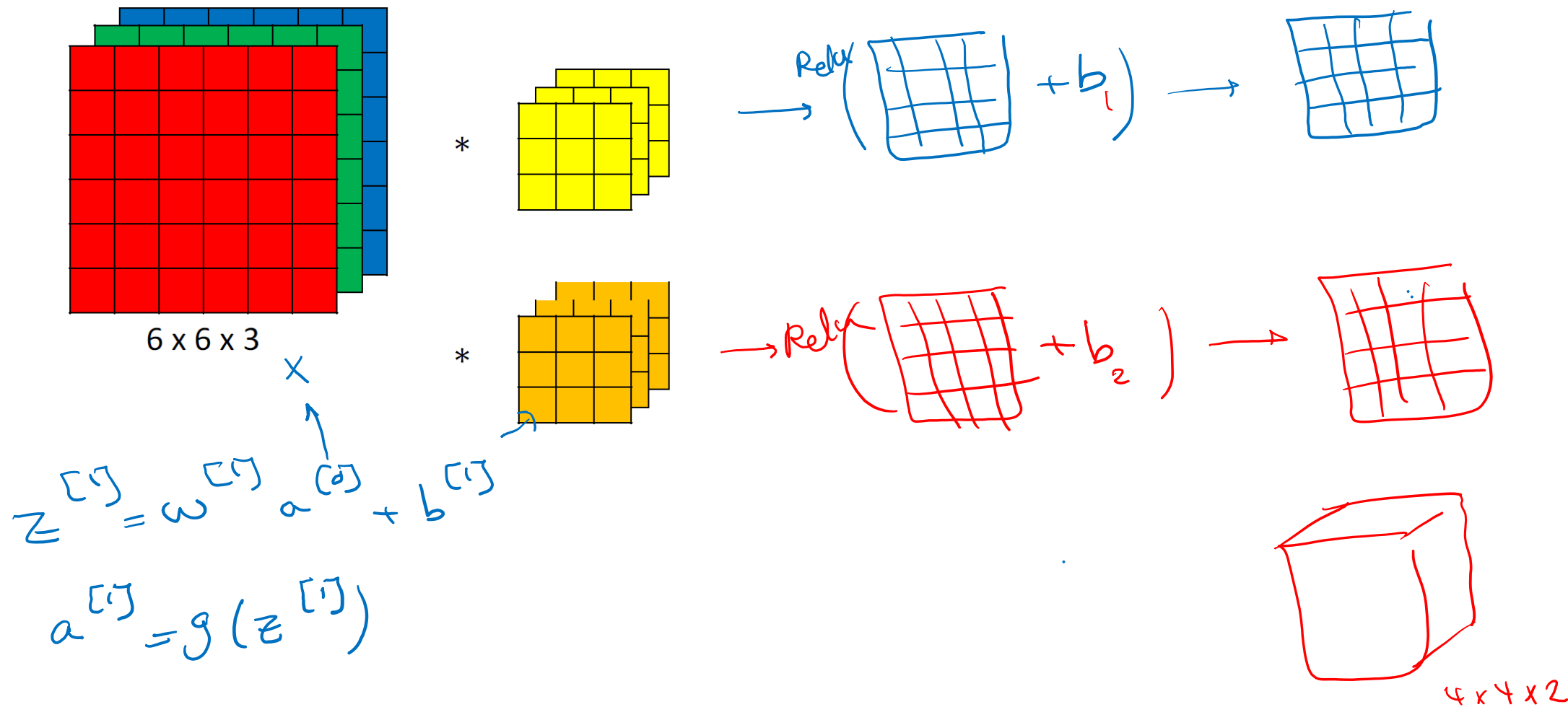
# Outline

- Convolutional Neural Networks
  - One Layer of a Convolutional Network
  - Simple Convolutional Network Example
  - Pooling Layers
  - CNN Example

# Convolutional Neural Networks:

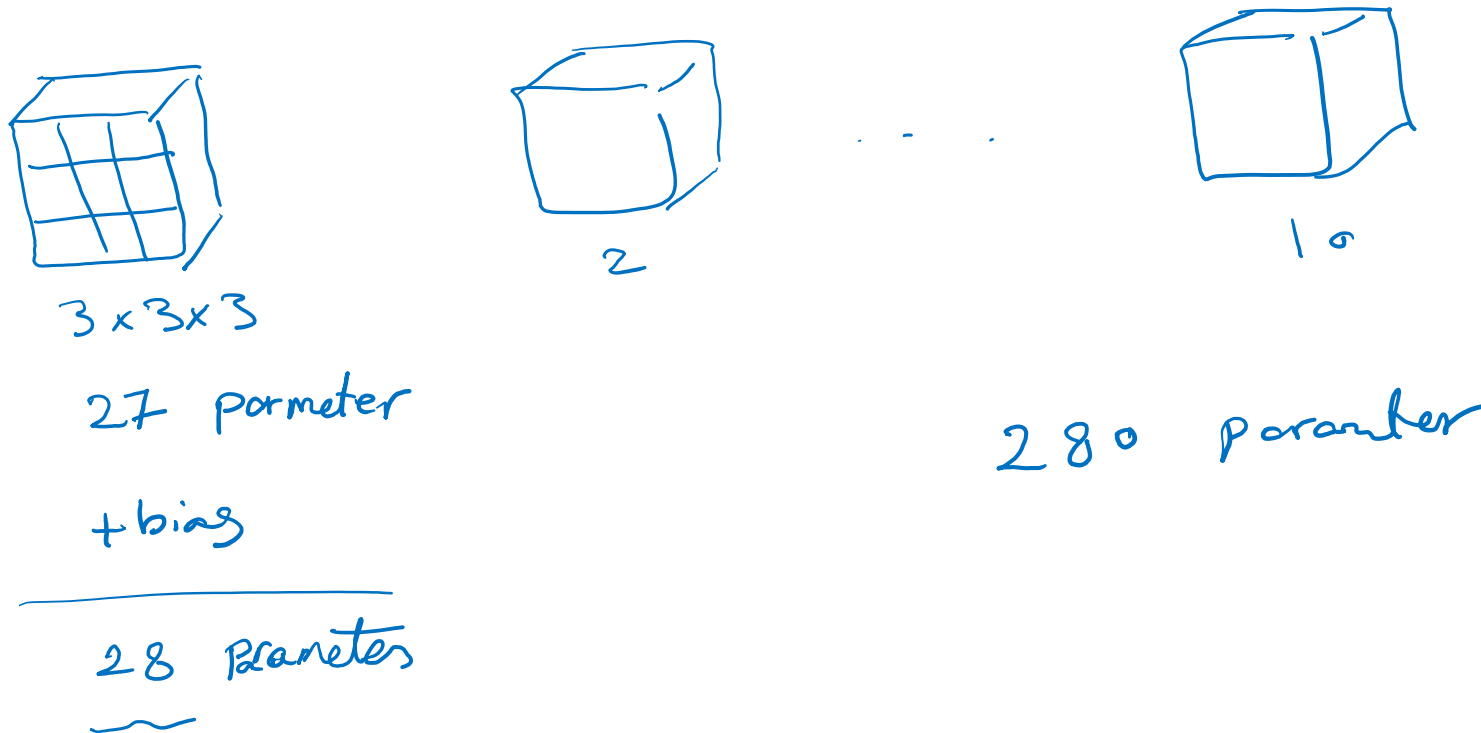
## One layer of a convolutional network

# Example of a layer



# Number of parameters in one layer

If you have 10 filters that are  $3 \times 3 \times 3$  in one layer of a neural network, how many parameters does that layer have?



# Summary of notation

- If layer  $l$  is a convolution layer:

- $f^{[l]}$  = filter size  $f^{[l]} \times f^{[l]}$

- $p^{[l]}$  = padding

- $s^{[l]}$  = stride

- $n_c^{[l]}$  = number of filters

- Each filter is:

$$f^{[l]} \times f^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l-1]} \leftarrow$$

- Activations:

$$a^{[l]} \rightarrow n_H^{[l]} \times n_W^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l]}$$

- Weights:

$$f^{[l]} \times f^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l-1]} \times n_c^{[l]} \rightarrow \# \text{ filters in layer } l$$

- bias:  $n_c^{[l]}$

$$= (1, 1, 1, n_c^{[l]})$$

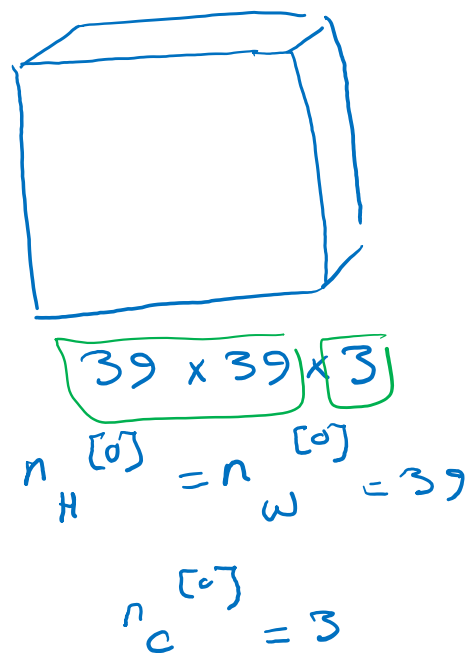
$$\text{Input: } n_H^{[l-1]} \times n_W^{[l-1]} \times n_c^{[l-1]}$$

$$\text{Output: } n_H^{[l]} \times n_W^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l]} \quad n_c \times n_H \times n_W$$

$$n_W^{[l]} = \left\lfloor \frac{n_W^{[l-1]} + 2p^{[l]} - f^{[l]}}{s^{[l]}} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

# Convolutional Neural Networks: A simple convolution network example

# Example ConvNet

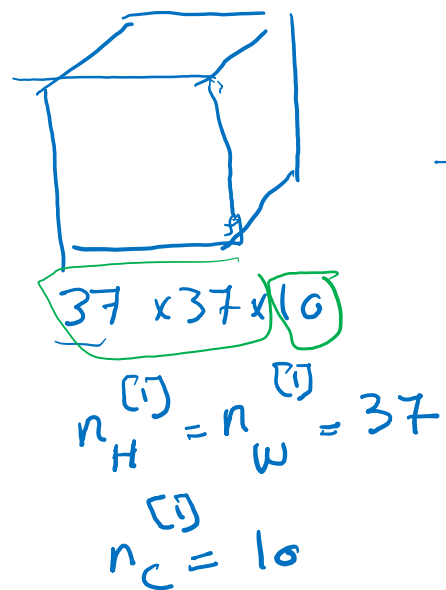


$$\begin{aligned}
 f^{[1]} &= 3 \\
 s^{[1]} &= 1 \\
 p^{[1]} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

10 filter

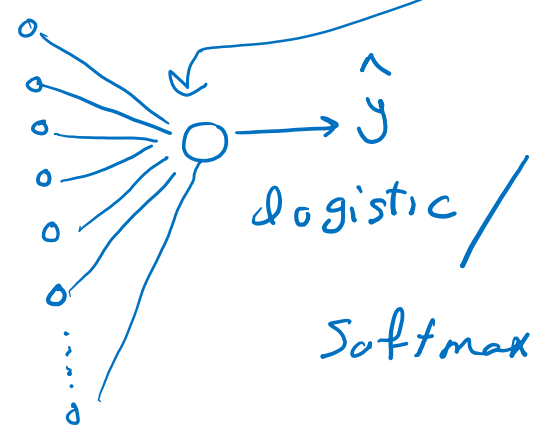
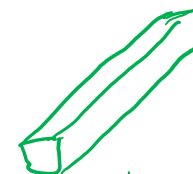
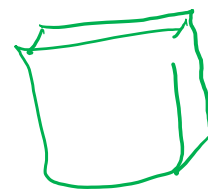
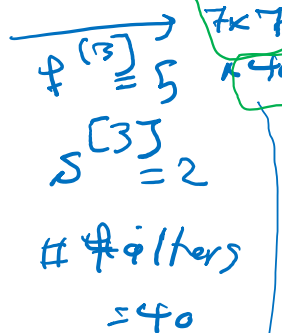
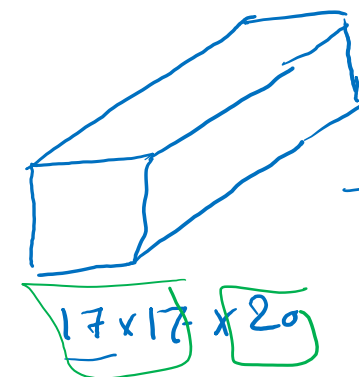
$$\frac{n + 2p - f}{s} + 1$$

$$\frac{39 + 0 - 3}{1} + 1 = 37$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f^{[2]} &= 5 \\
 s^{[2]} &= 2 \\
 p^{[2]} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\# \text{ filter} = 20$$





# Types of layer in a convolutional network

- Convolution (conv)
- Pooling (pool)
- Fully connected (FC)

# Convolutional Neural Networks: Pooling layers

# Pooling layer: Max pooling

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2

4 x 4

9	2
6	3

2 x 2

hyperparameter

$$F = 2$$
$$S = 2$$

no training parameters

# Pooling layer: Max pooling

1	3	2	1	3
2	9	1	1	5
1	3	2	3	2
5	6	1	2	0
5	6	1	2	9

$5 \times 5 \times n_c$



9	9	5
9	9	5
6	6	9

$3 \times 3 \times n_c$

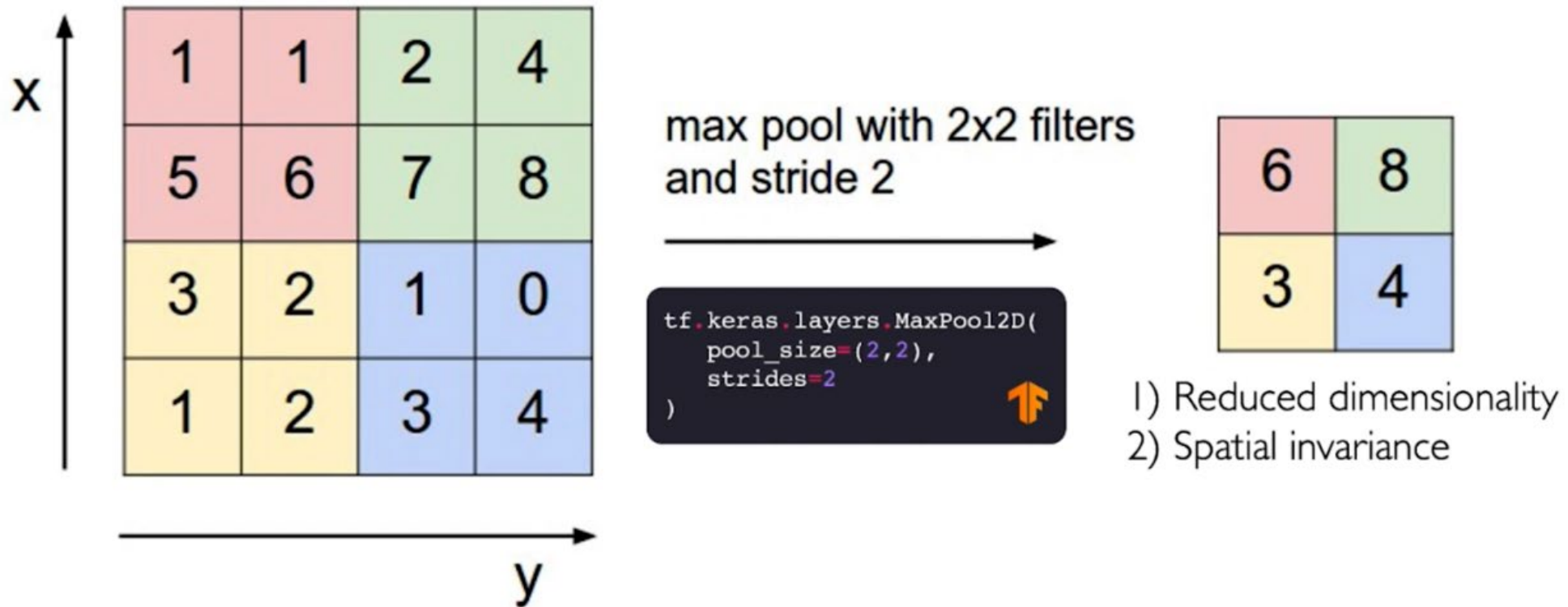
$$f=3$$

$$s=1$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n+2p-f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{5+0-3}{1} + 1 \right\rfloor = 3$$

# Pooling layer: Max pooling



How else can we downsample and preserve spatial invariance?

# Pooling layer: Average pooling

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2


# Pooling layer: Average pooling

1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2

3.75	1.25
4	2

$$P=2$$
$$S=2$$

$$7 \times 7 \times 1000 \longrightarrow 1 \times 1 \times 1000$$

# Summary of pooling

- Hyperparameters:

- $f$  : filter size

$$\begin{array}{ll} f=2 & s=2 \\ f=3 & s=2 \end{array}$$

- $s$  : stride

- Max or average pooling

No parameter to learn.

~~P : padding~~

$$n_H \times n_W \times n_C$$

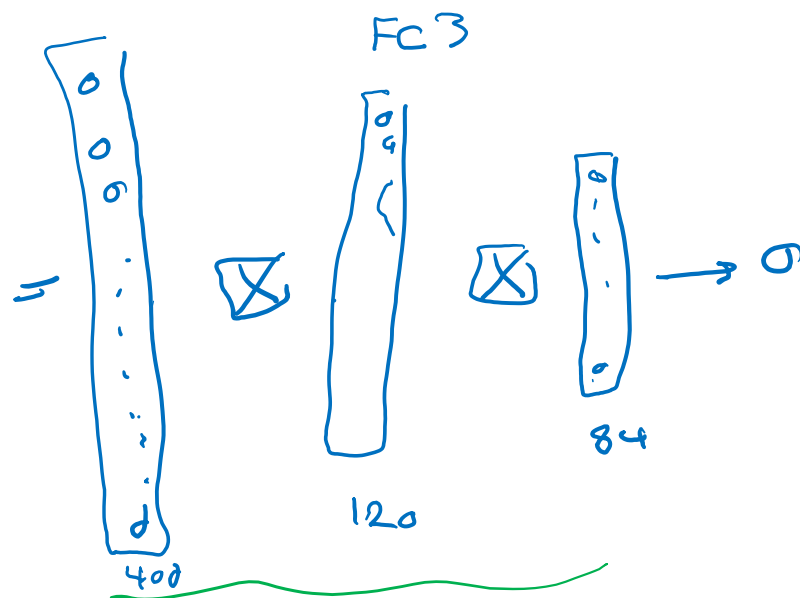
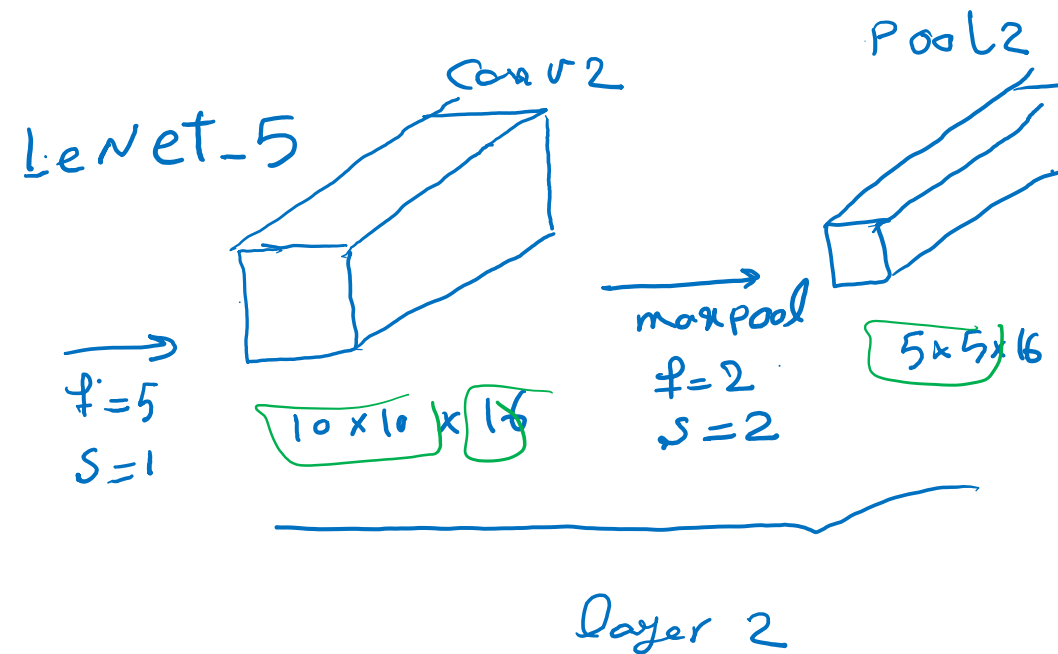
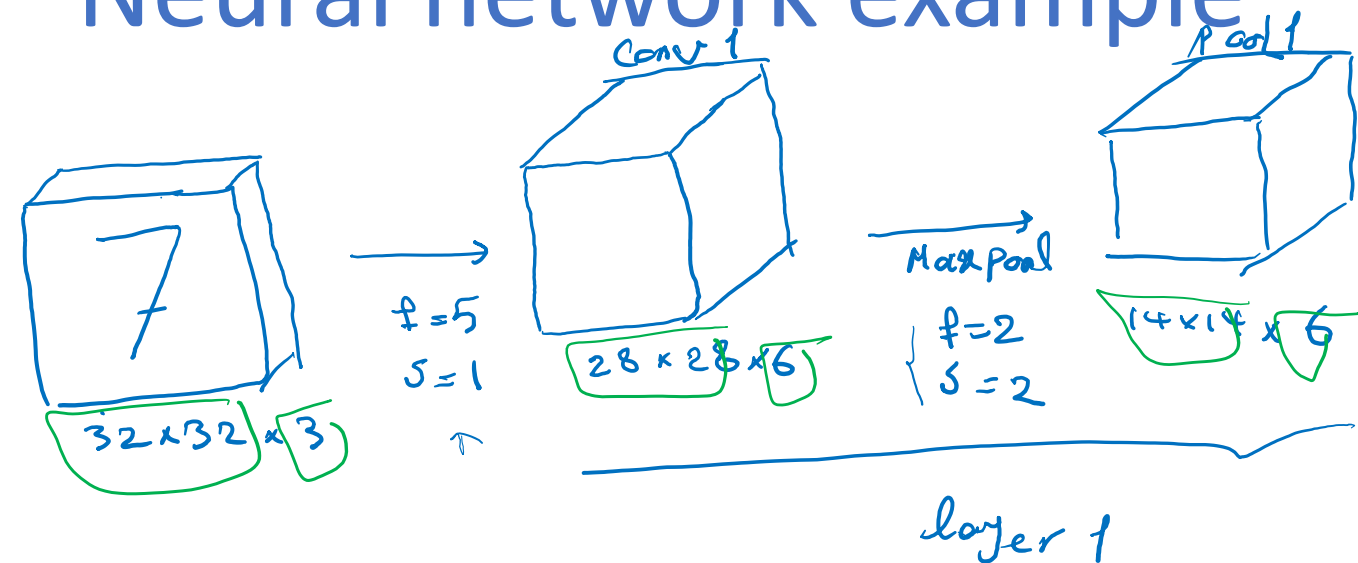
$$\left\lfloor \frac{n_H - f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor \times \left\lfloor \frac{n_W - f}{s} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

$$\times n_C$$



# Convolutional Neural Networks: CNN Example

# Neural network example



Softmax  
(10 output)

0, 1, 2, ..., 9

$n_H, n_W \downarrow$

Conv - pool - Conv - pool - FC - FC

$n_C \uparrow$   
FC - Softmax

# Neural network example

<u>SL.No</u>		Activation Shape	Activation Size	# Parameters
1.	Input Layer:	(32, 32, 3)	3072	0
2.	CONV1 (f=5, s=1)	(28, 28, 8)	6272	608
3.	POOL1	(14, 14, 8)	1568	0
4.	CONV2 (f=5, s=1)	(10, 10, 16)	1600	3216
5.	POOL2	(5, 5, 16)	400	0
6.	FC3	(120, 1)	120	48120
7.	FC4	(84, 1)	84	10164
8.	<u>Softmax</u>	(10, 1)	10	850



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