

DLSG #4 - Convolutional Neural Networks

DLSG

25 November, 2016

Agenda

- 1 Admin
- 2 Convolutional Neural Networks
- 3 ConvNets

Housekeeping

- Next session?
- Feedback so far?

Big Schedule Review

- Introduction to Keras
 - (Artificial) Neural Networks and their training
 - Convolutional Neural Networks
-
- Recurrent Neural Networks
 - Neural Networks in Computer Vision
 - Neural Networks in Natural Language Processing

News

- iSee: Using deep learning to remove eyeglasses from faces <https://blog.insightdatascience.com/isee-removing-eyeglasses-from-faces-using-deep-learning-86qdd0mqu>

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- Interactive convnet features visualization for Keras
<https://github.com/jakebian/quiver> https://www.youtube.com/watch?edit=vd&v=tgRW3BRi_FA

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- Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Nets
<https://phillipi.github.io/pix2pix/>
- ...

ConvNets

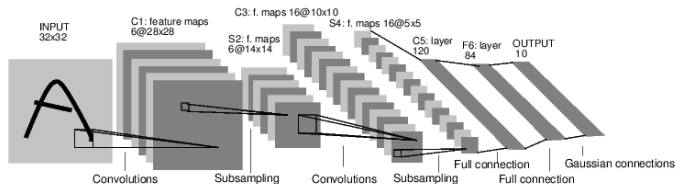
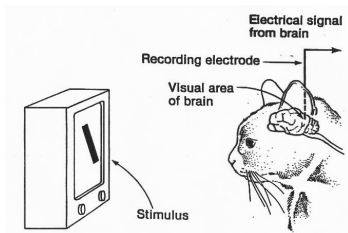


Figure: LeNet [LeCun et al., 1998]

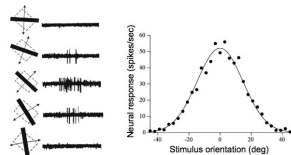
Hubel & Wiesel

1959 - Receptive fields of single neurones in the cat's striate cortex

1962 - Receptive fields, binocular interaction and functional architecture in the cat's visual cortex



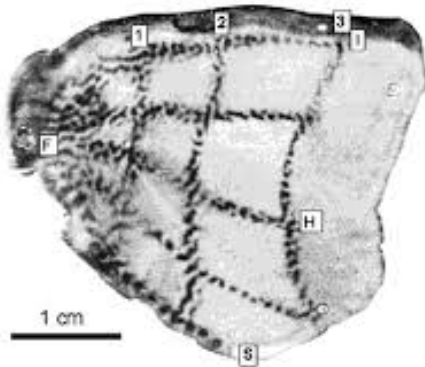
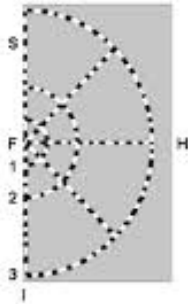
V1 physiology: orientation selectivity



Hubel & Wiesel, 1968

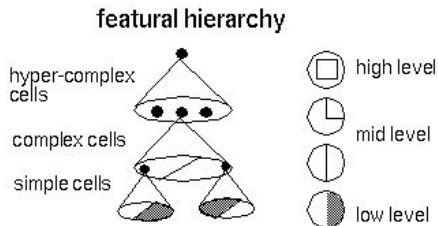
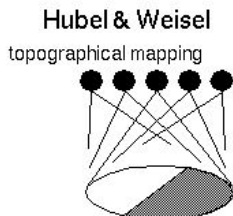
A bit of history

Topographical mapping in the cortex: nearby cells in cortex represented nearby regions in the visual field



A bit of history

Hierarchical organization



A bit of history

Neurocognitron [Fukushima 1980]: “sandwich” architecture (SCSCSC...) simple cells: modifiable parameters complex cells: perform pooling

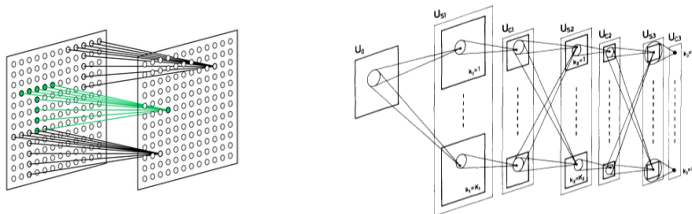


Figure: Neurocognitron [Fukushima 1980]

LeNet

Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition

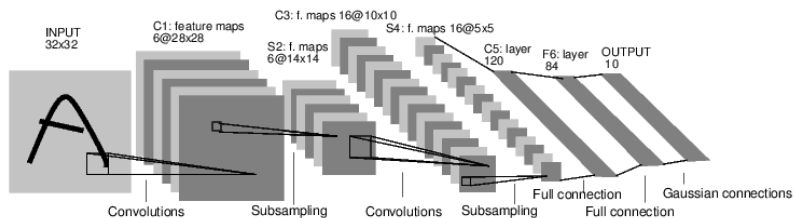


Figure: LeNet [LeCun, Bottou, Bengio, Haffner 1998]

AlexNet

ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

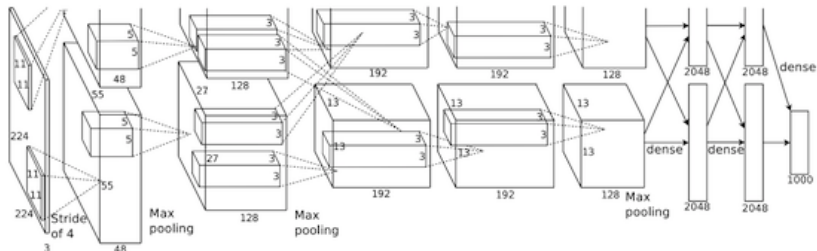


Figure: AlexNet [Krizhevsky, Sutskever, Hinton, 2012]

ResNet

Depth Revolution

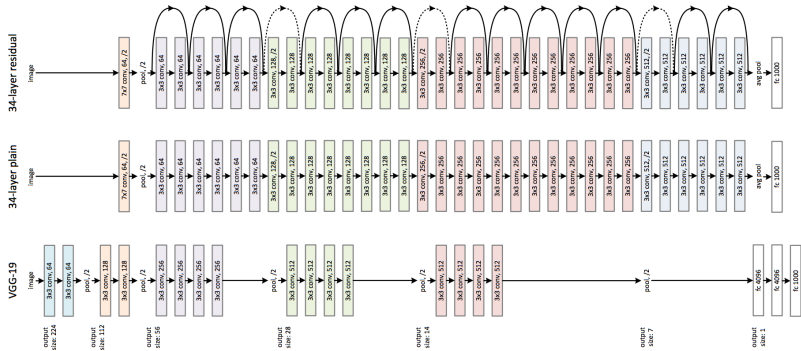


Figure: ResNet [Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, Jian Sun, 2015]

ConvNets today

Classification



Retrieval

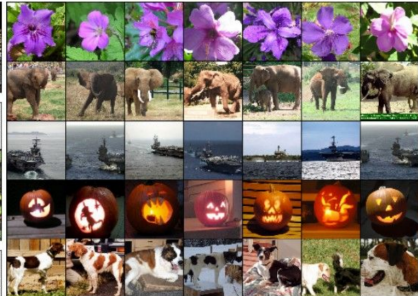


Figure: [Krizhevsky 2012]

ConvNets today

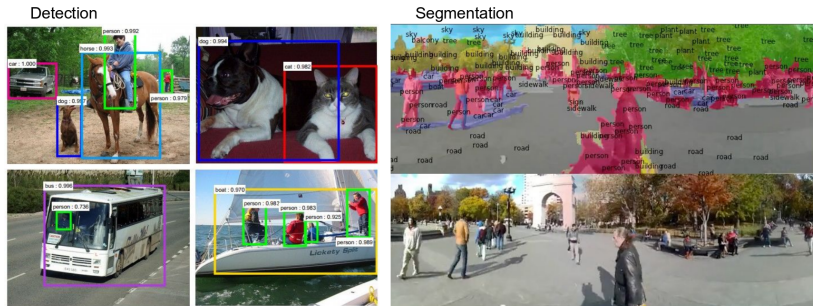


Figure: [Faster R-CNN: Ren, He, Girshick, Sun 2015] Detection
Segmentation & [Farabet et al., 2012]

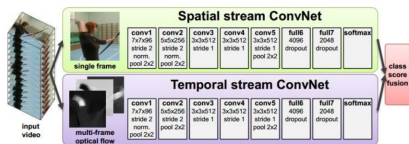
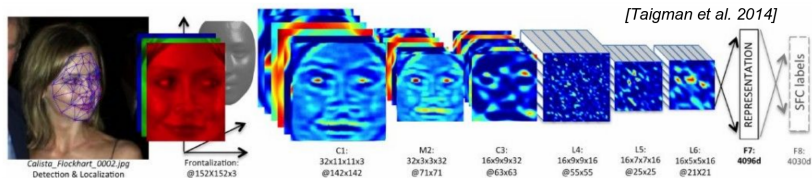
ConvNets today



NVIDIA Tegra X1

Figure: Self driving cars

ConvNets today



[Simonyan et al. 2014]



[Goodfellow 2014]

ConvNets today

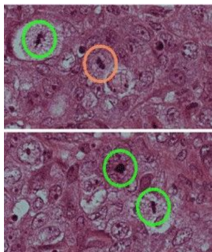


[Toshev, Szegedy 2014]



[Mnih 2013]

ConvNets today

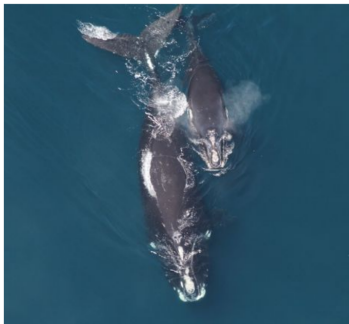


[Ciresan et al. 2013]



[Sermanet et al. 2011]
[Ciresan et al.]

ConvNets today



Whale recognition, Kaggle Challenge



Mnih and Hinton, 2010

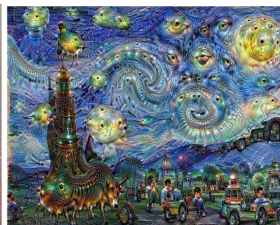
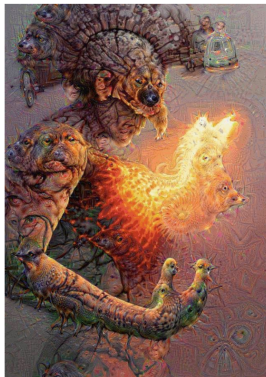
ConvNets today



Image Captioning

[Vinyals et al., 2015]

ConvNets today



reddit.com/r/deepdream

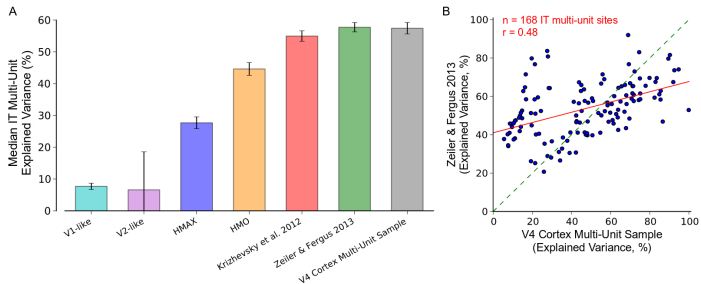


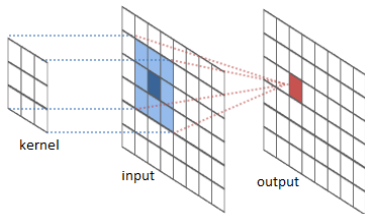
Figure: Deep Neural Networks Rival the Representation of Primate IT Cortex for Core Visual Object Recognition [Cadieu et al., 2014]

Convolution

So what is "convolution"

Convolution

So what is "convolution"



2D Convolution

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 4 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

$$\text{filter} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Convolution

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i$$

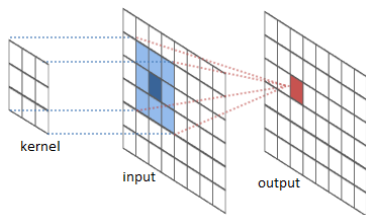
Convolution

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i = X \cdot W$$

Convolution

$$(f * g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f(m)g(n - m)$$

Convolution



2D Convolution

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 4 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

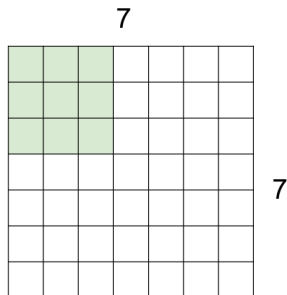
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Convolution

We don't have to go with stride 1

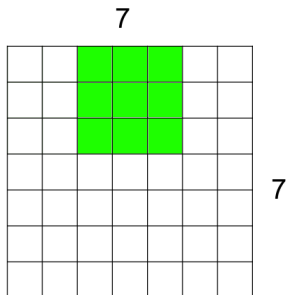
Convolution

We don't have to go with stride 1



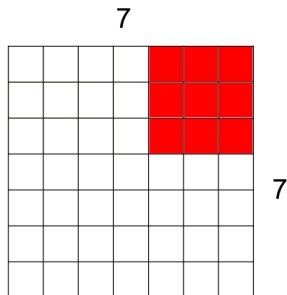
7x7 input (spatially)
assume 3x3 filter
applied **with stride 2**

Convolution



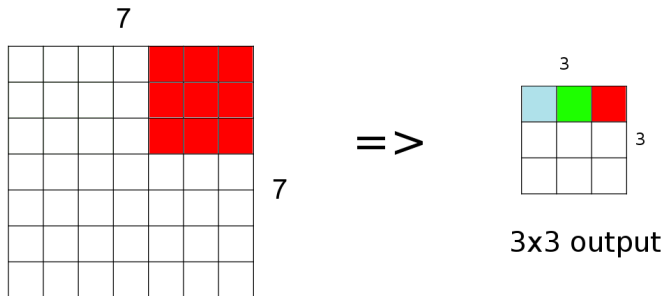
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Convolution

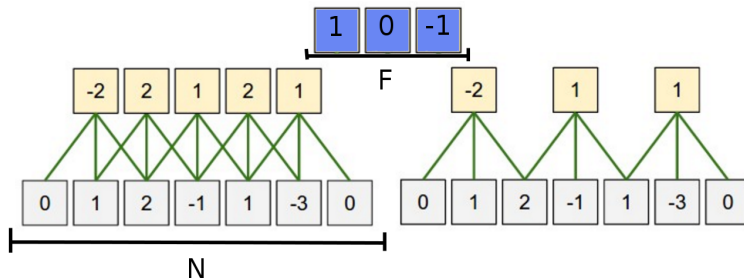


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assume 3x3 filter
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Convolution



Convolution



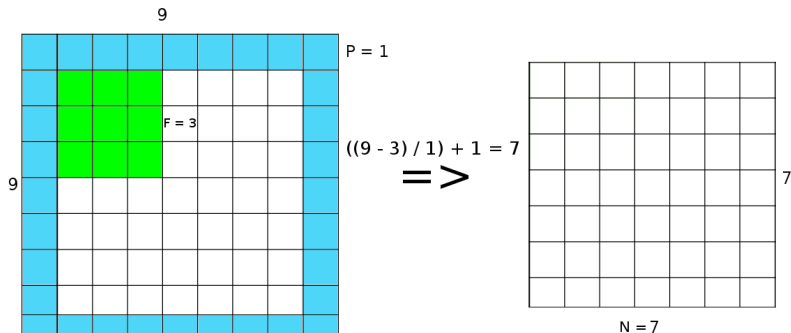
$$\text{Output size: } \frac{N-F}{\text{stride}} + 1$$

Convolution

What if I want to keep spatial dimension?

Convolution

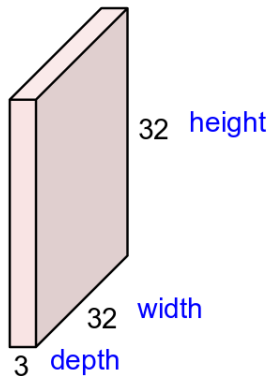
What if I want to keep spatial dimension? Pad the input!



$$\text{Output size: } \frac{N - F + 2P}{\text{stride}} + 1$$

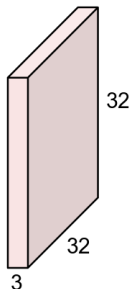
Convolution layer

32x32x3 image



Convolution layer

32x32x3 image

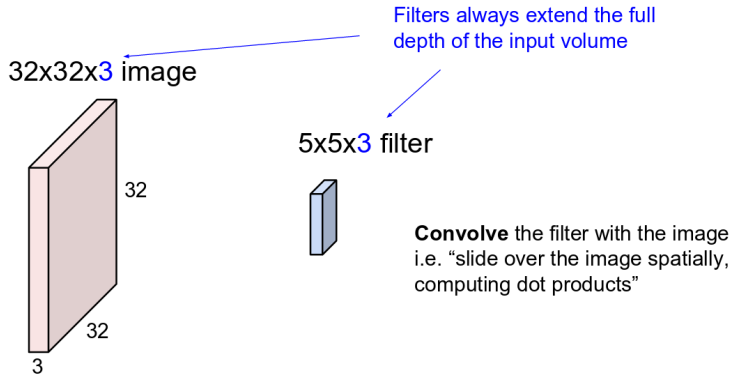


5x5x3 filter

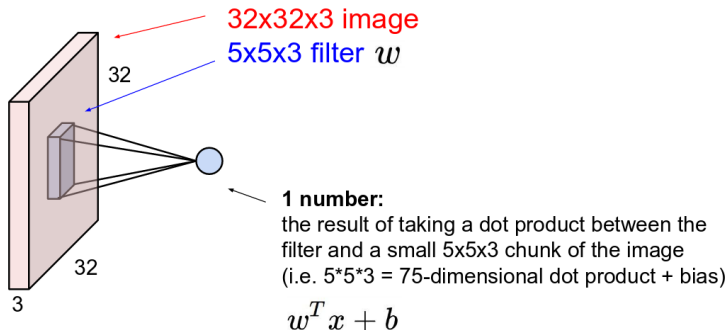


Convolve the filter with the image
i.e. “slide over the image spatially,
computing dot products”

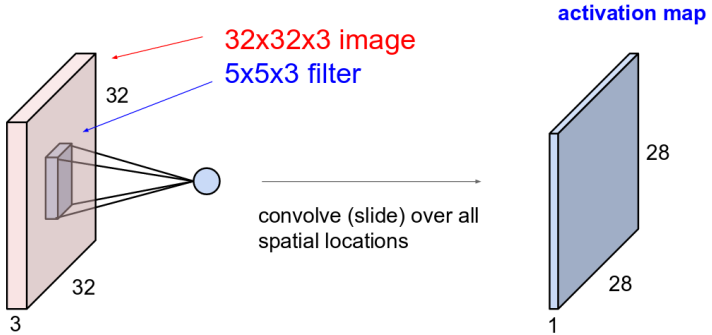
Convolution layer



Convolution layer

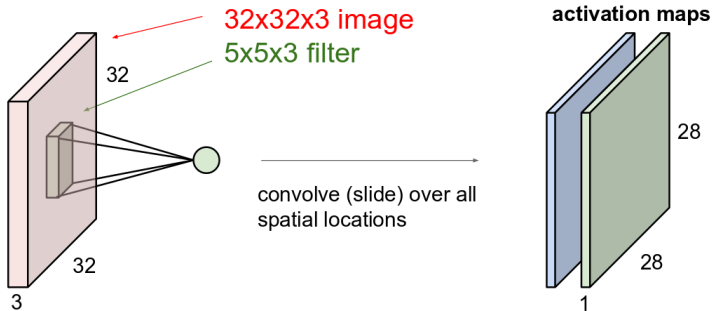


Convolution layer



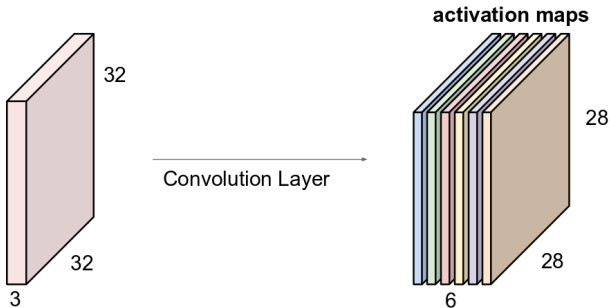
Convolution layer

consider a second, **green** filter



Convolution layer

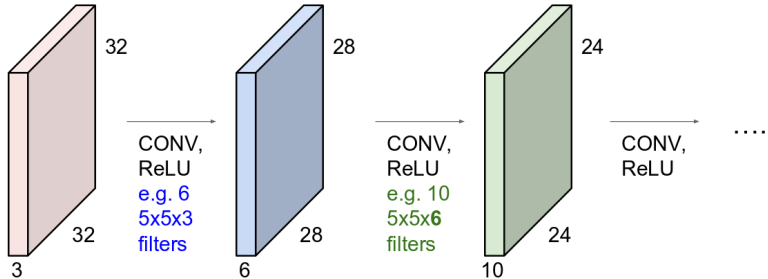
For example, if we had 6 5x5 filters, we'll get 6 separate activation maps:



We stack these up to get a “new image” of size 28x28x6!

Convolution layer

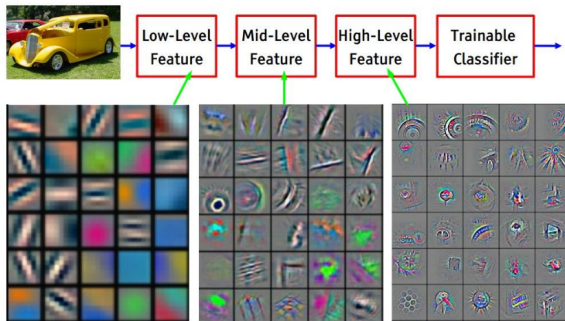
Preview: ConvNet is a sequence of Convolutional Layers, interspersed with activation functions



Convolution layer

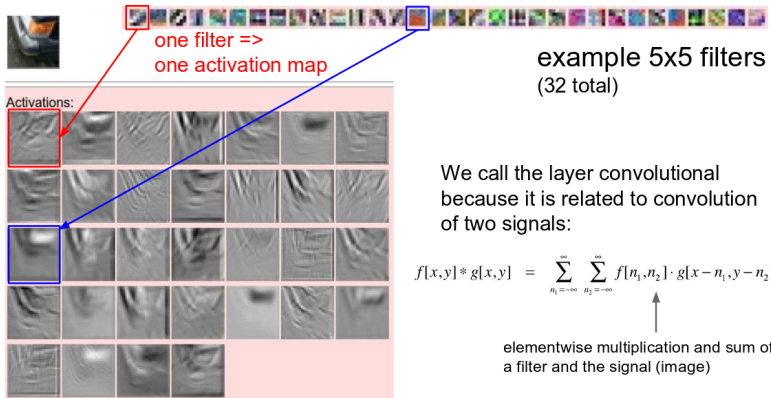
Preview

[From recent Yann
LeCun slides]



Feature visualization of convolutional net trained on ImageNet from [Zeiler & Fergus 2013]

Convolution layer



one filter =>
one activation map

example 5x5 filters
(32 total)

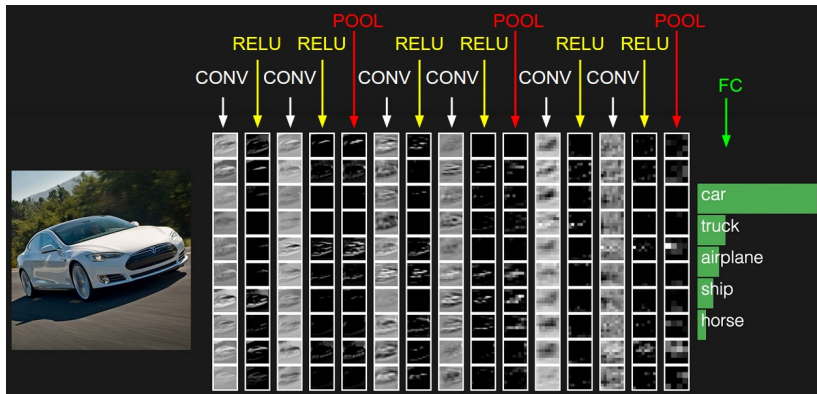
Activations:

We call the layer convolutional because it is related to convolution of two signals:

$$f[x,y] * g[x,y] = \sum_{n_1=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n_2=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n_1,n_2] \cdot g[x-n_1,y-n_2]$$

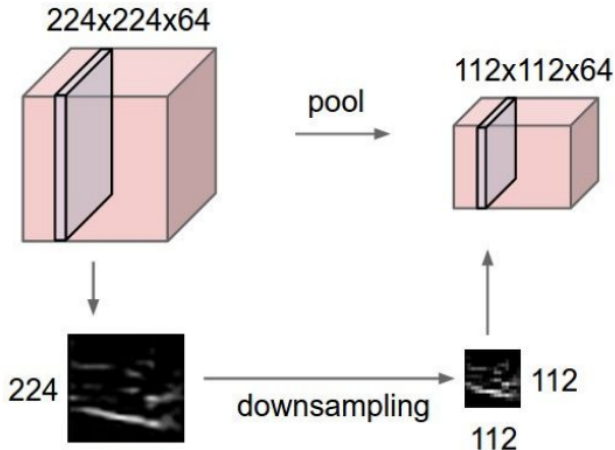
↑
elementwise multiplication and sum of
a filter and the signal (image)

Convolutional Neural Network

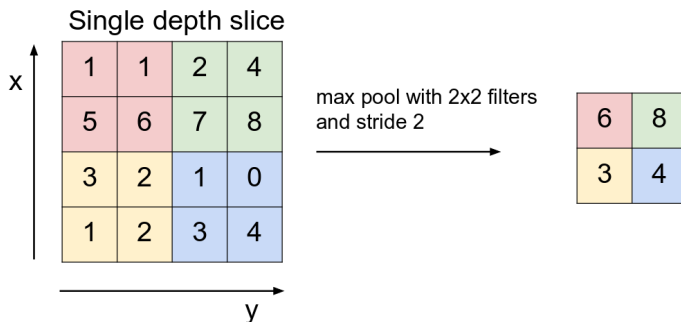


Pooling layer

- makes the representations smaller and more manageable
- operates over each activation map independently:

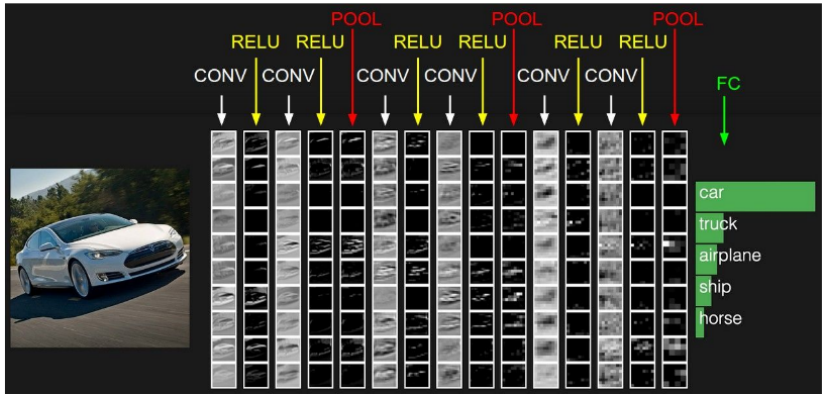


Max pool



Fully Connected layers

Contains neurons that connect to the entire input volume, as in ordinary NN



Final words

Final words

- `http://dlsg.naiveneuron.com`
- ...

References

- cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/winter1516_lecture6.pdf
- cs231n.stanford.edu/slides/winter1516_lecture7.pdf
- cs231n.github.io/
- IRC server *freenode* - channel *#naiveneuron*