

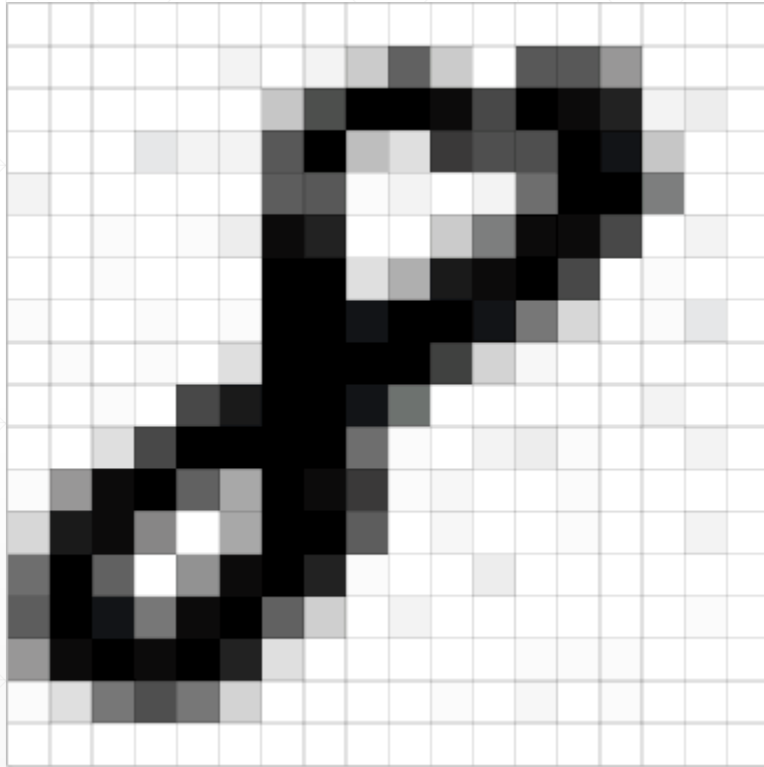


# 什么是卷积

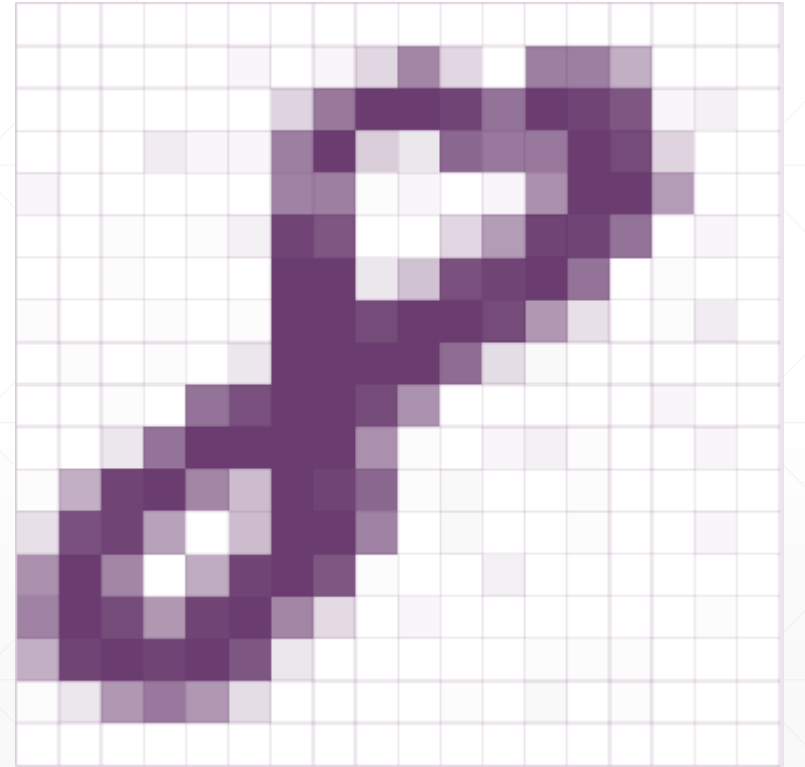
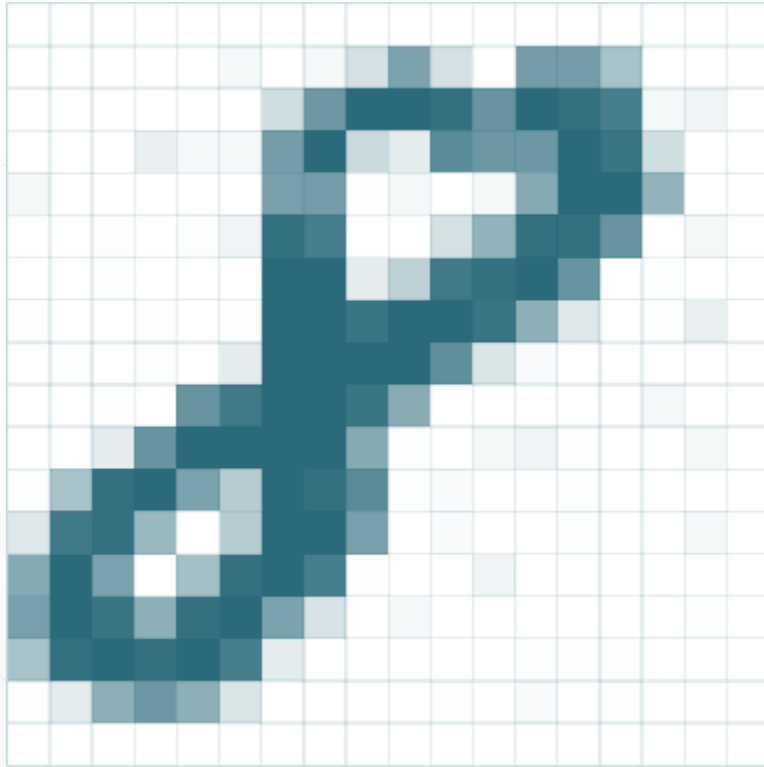
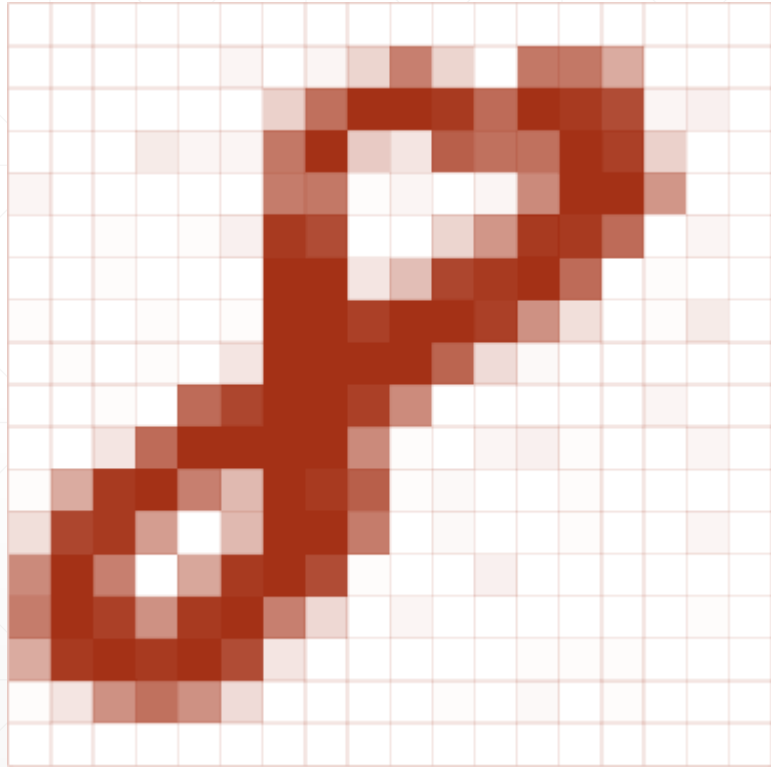
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主讲：龙良曲

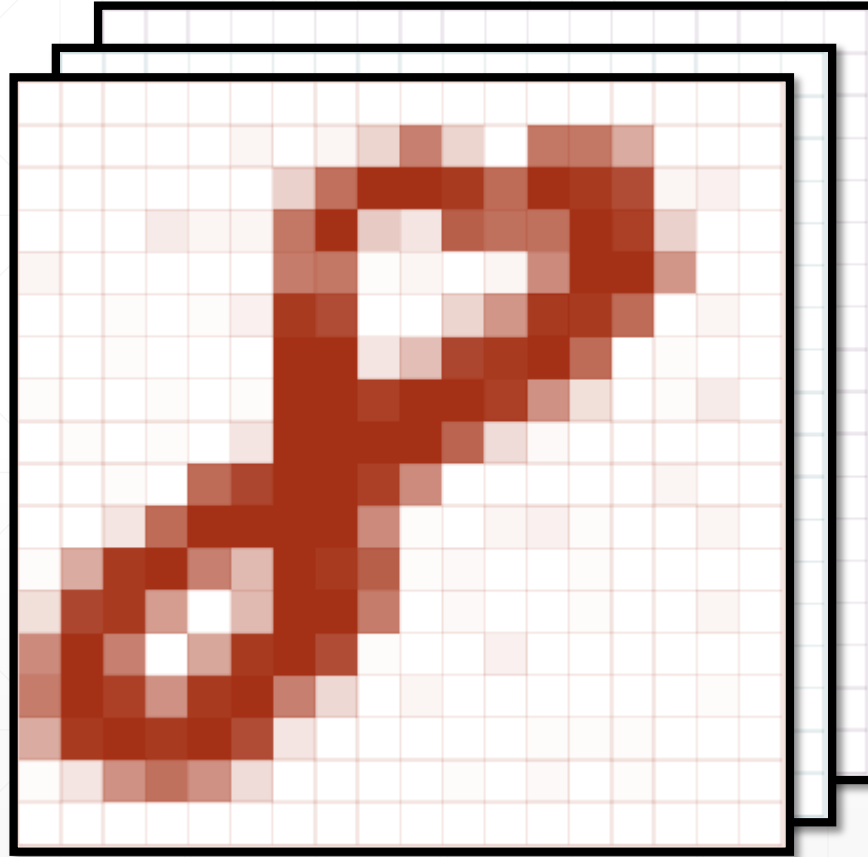
# Feature maps



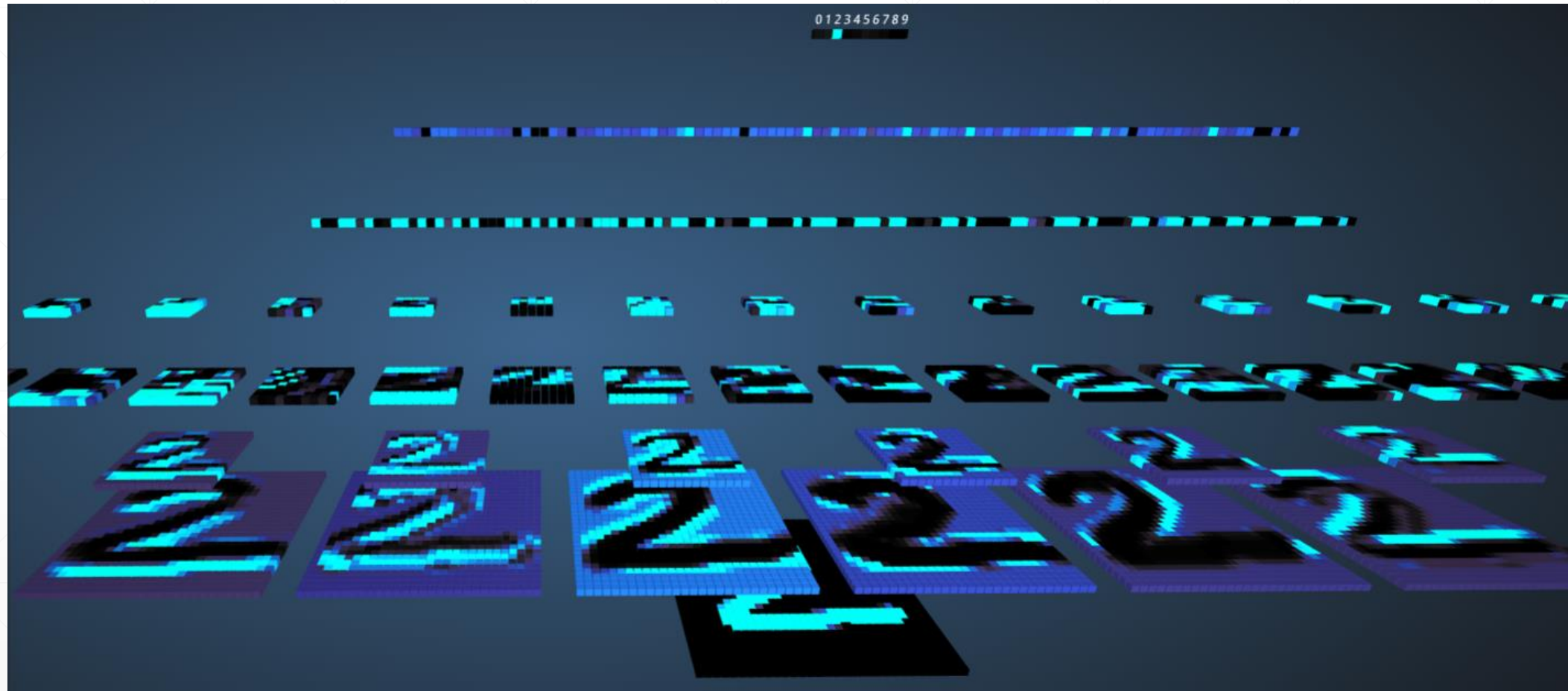
# Feature maps



# Feature maps

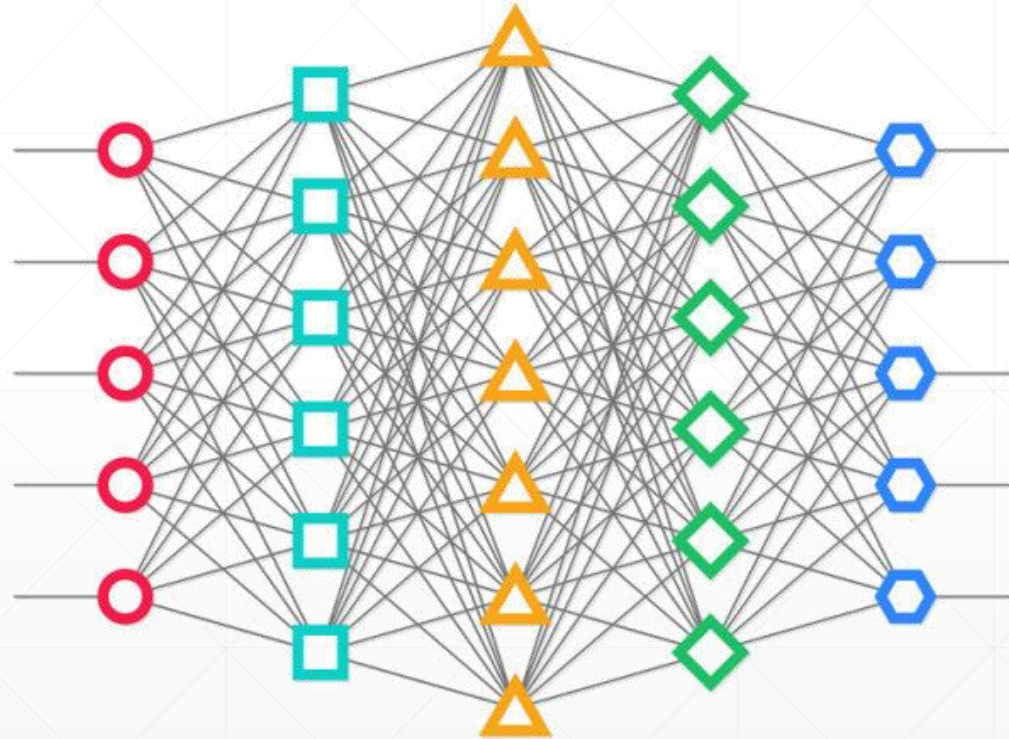


# Feature maps



# Why not Linear

- 4 Layers: [784, 256, 256, 256, 10]



# 335K or 1.3MB



Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense (Dense)	multiple	200960
-----		
dense_1 (Dense)	multiple	65792
-----		
dense_2 (Dense)	multiple	65792
-----		
dense_3 (Dense)	multiple	2570
=====		
Total params: 335,114		
Trainable params: 335,114		
Non-trainable params: 0		



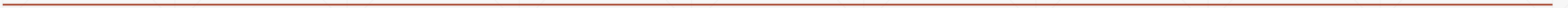
em...

- 486 PC + AT&T DSP<sub>32C</sub>
  - 256KB
  - 66Mhz
- Batch X
- Gradient Cache
- etc.

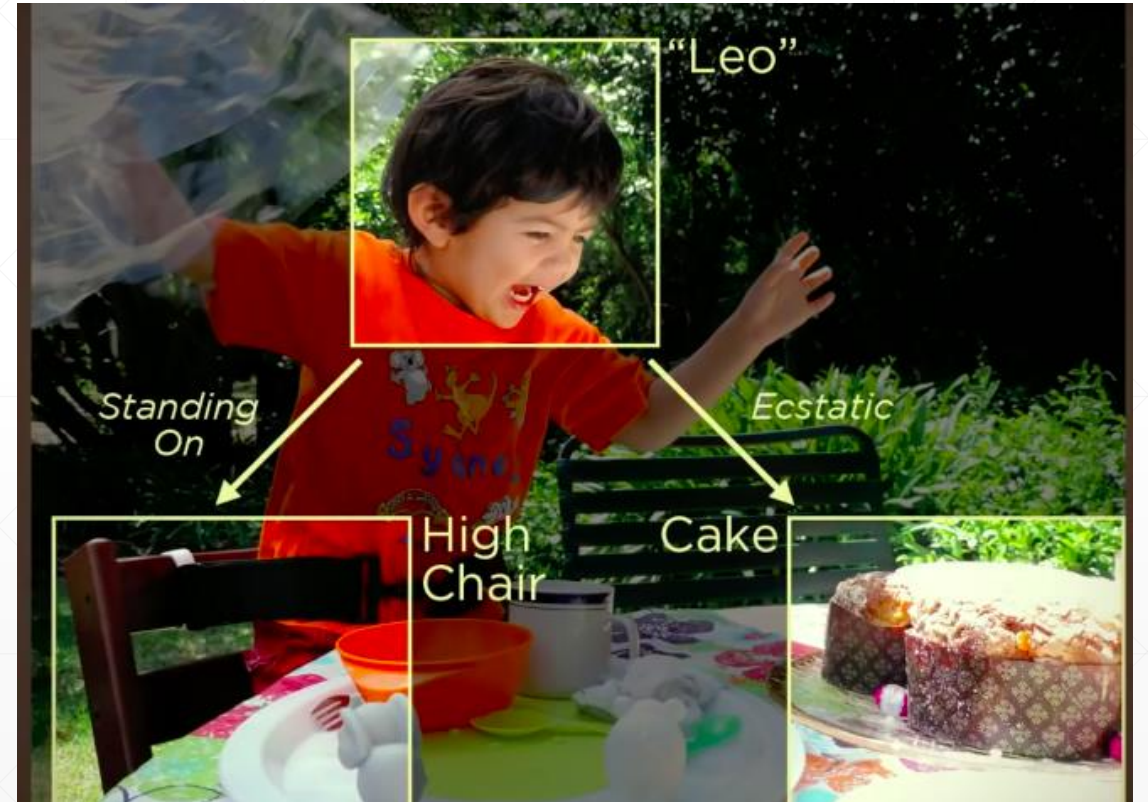
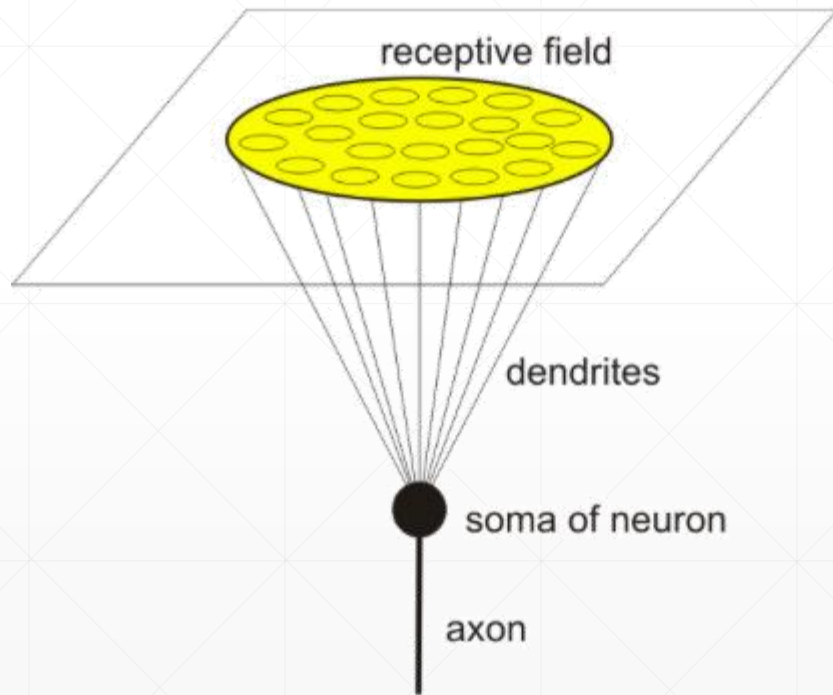




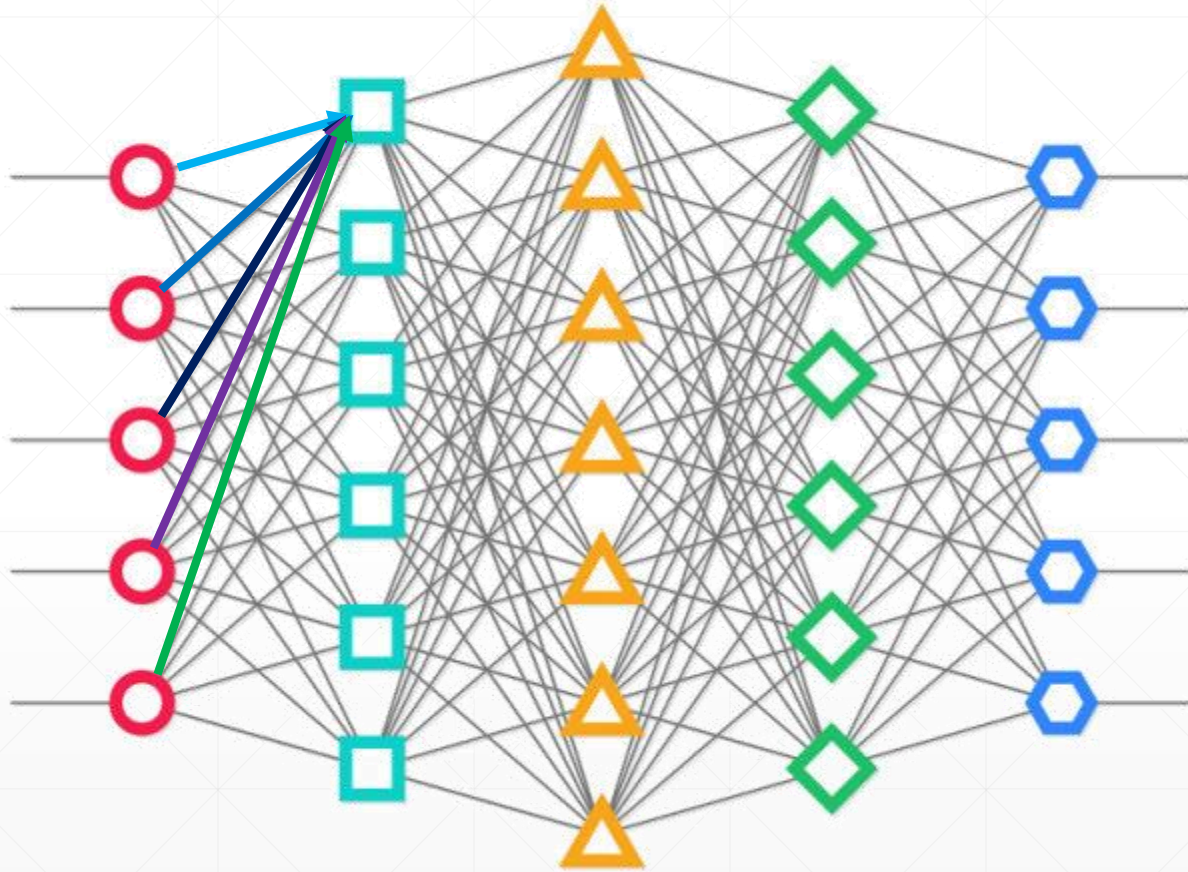
# How?



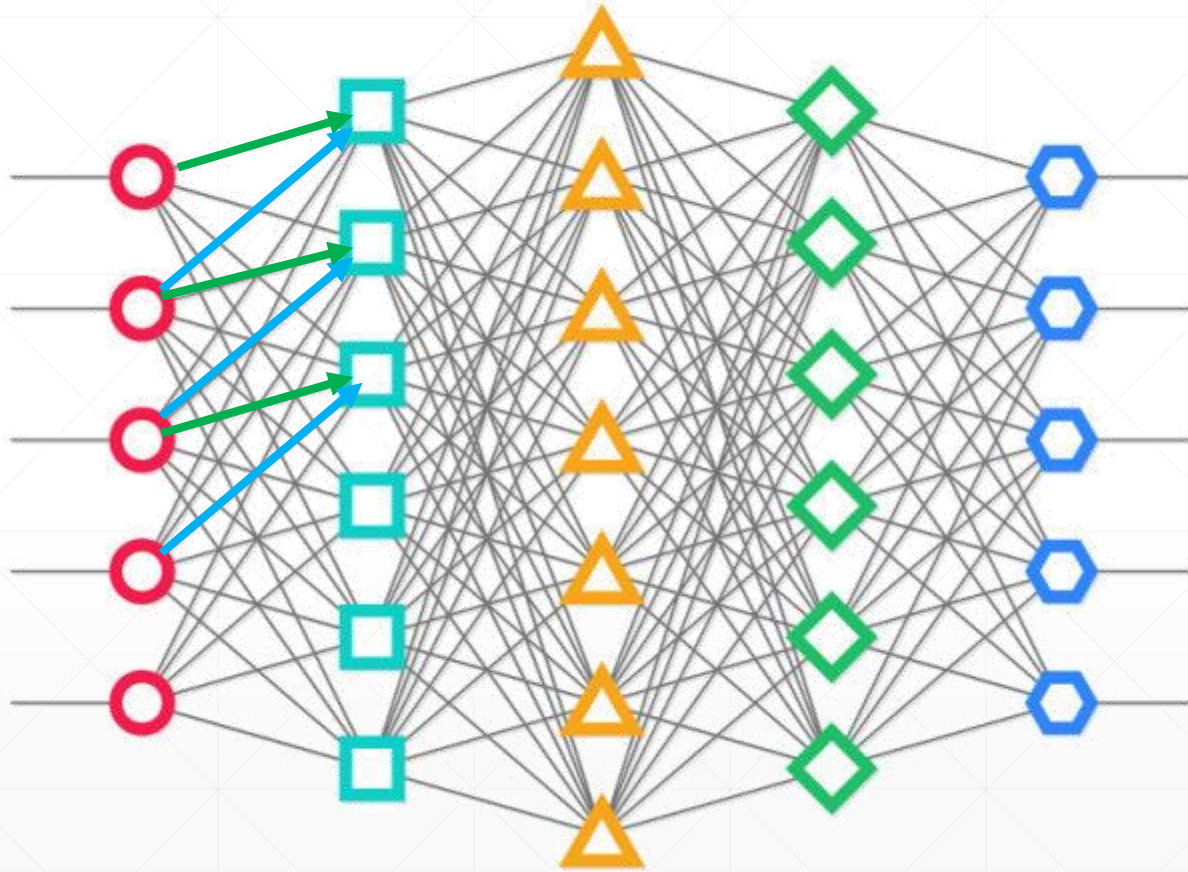
# Receptive Field



# Fully connected

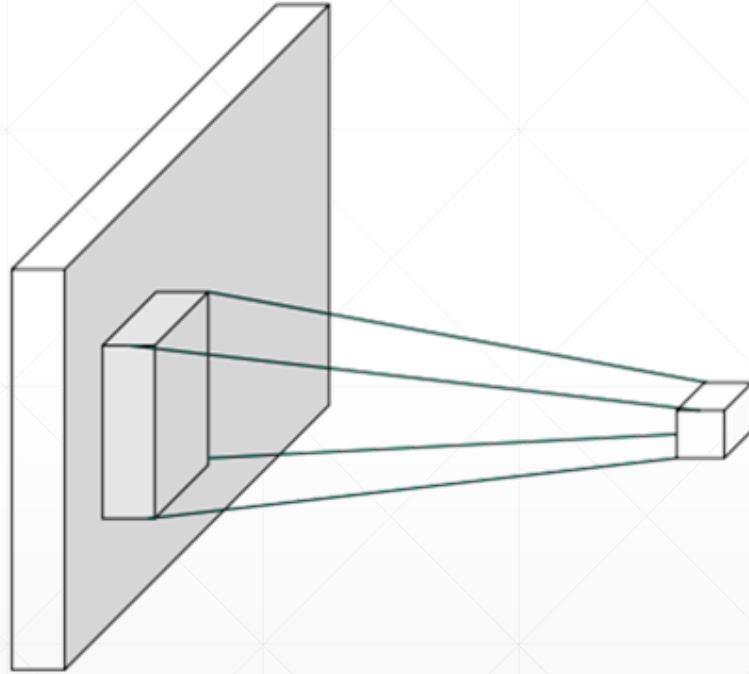


# Partial connected

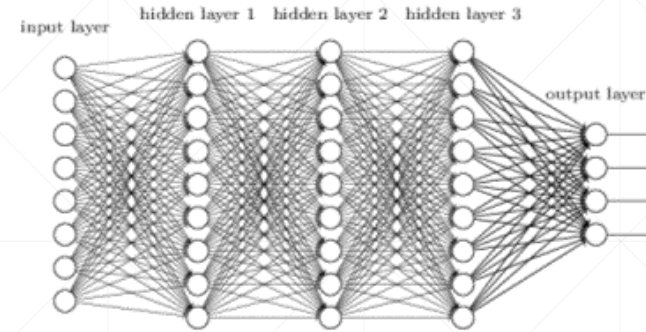
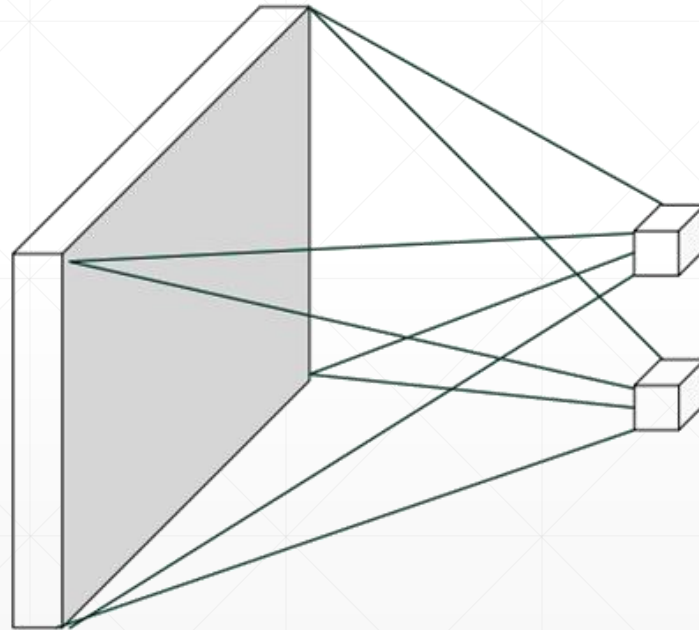




→ **Locally connected**

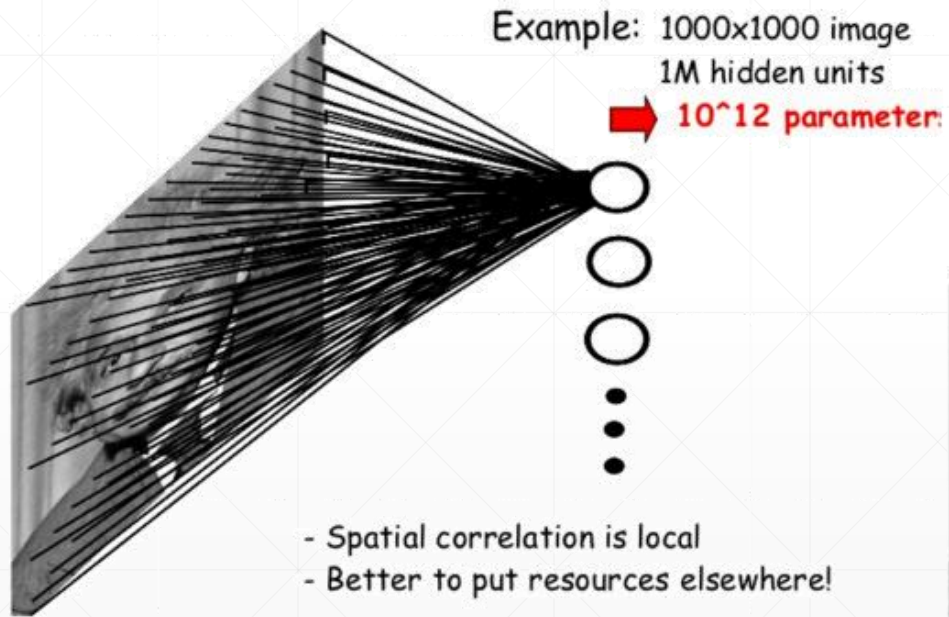


# Rethink Linear layer

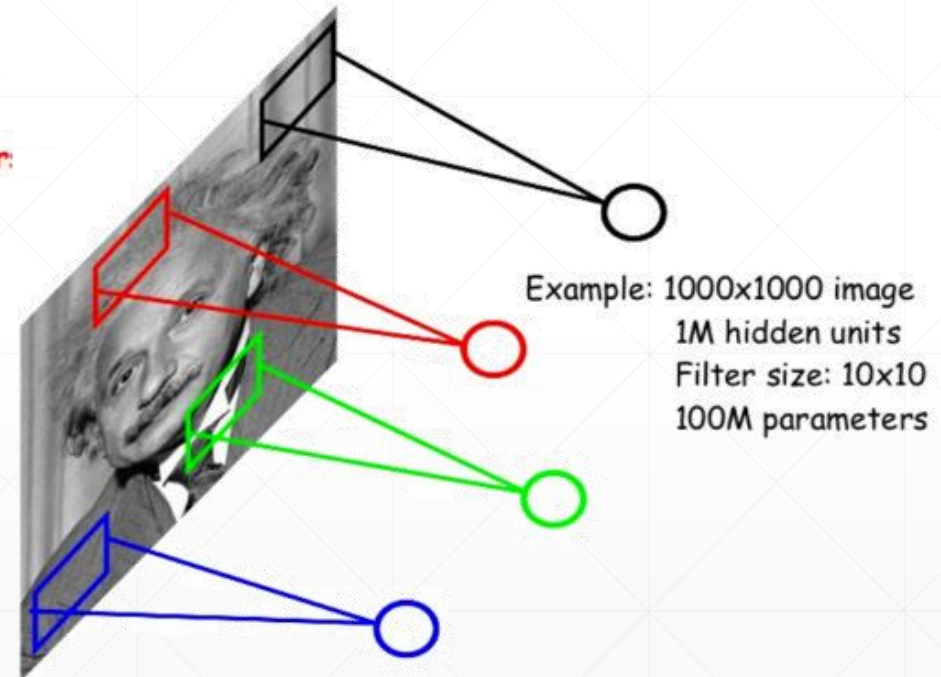


# Fully VS Locally

## FULLY CONNECTED NEURAL NET

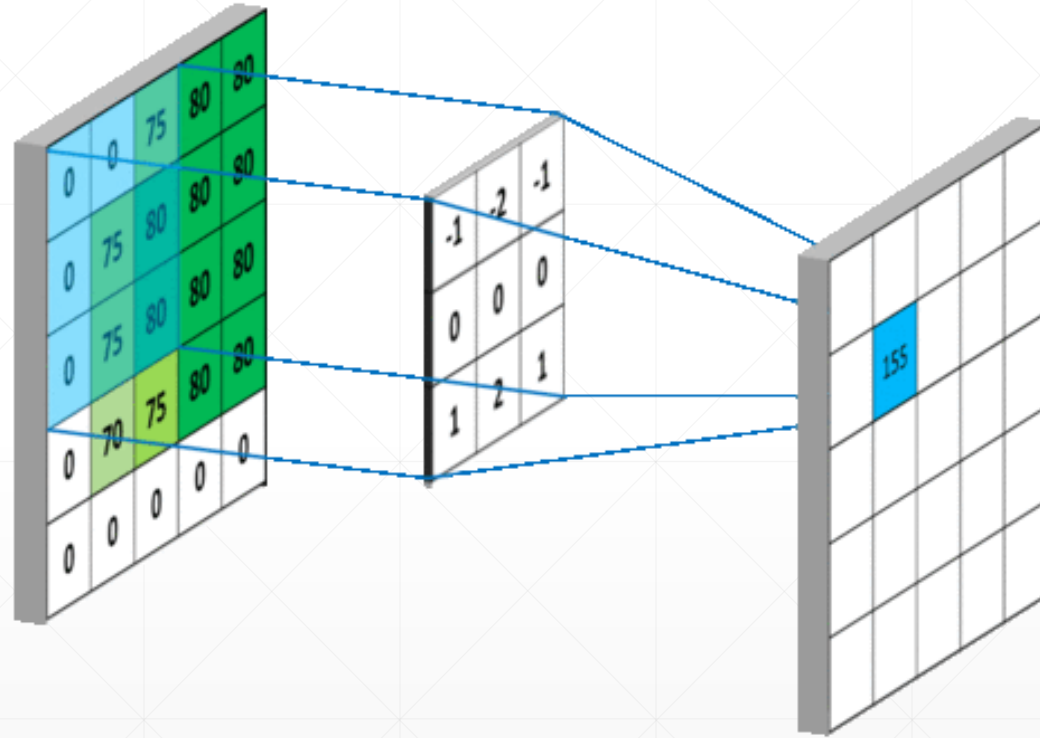


## LOCALLY CONNECTED NEURAL NET

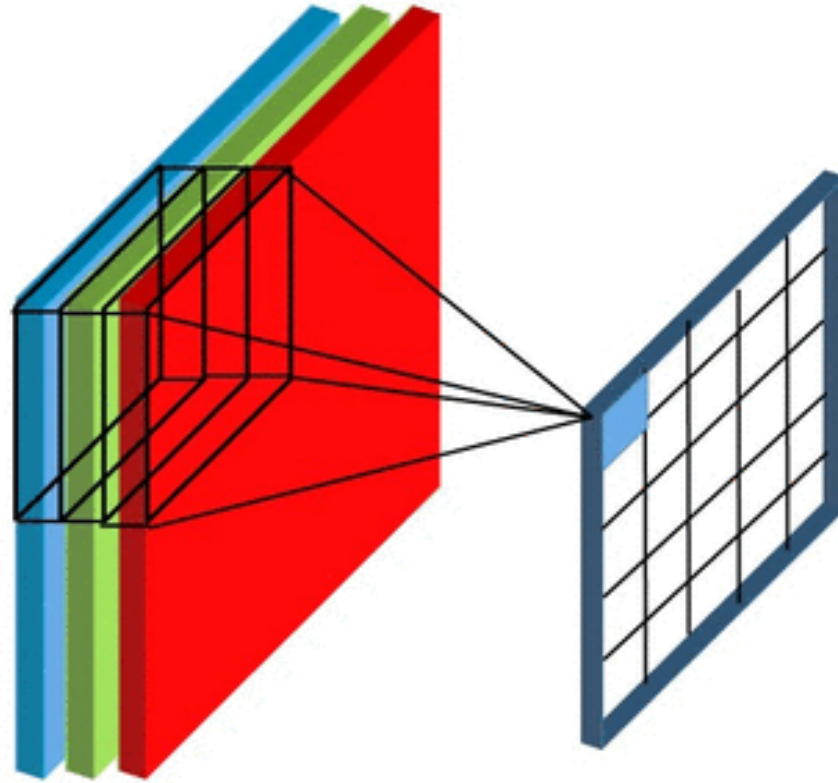




# Weight Sharing

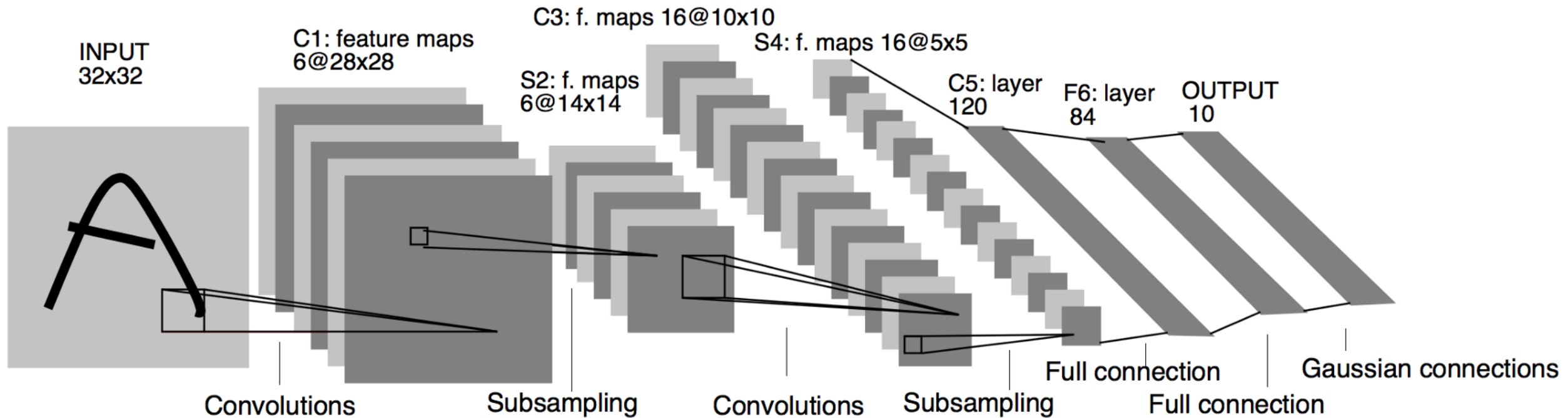


# Weight Sharing



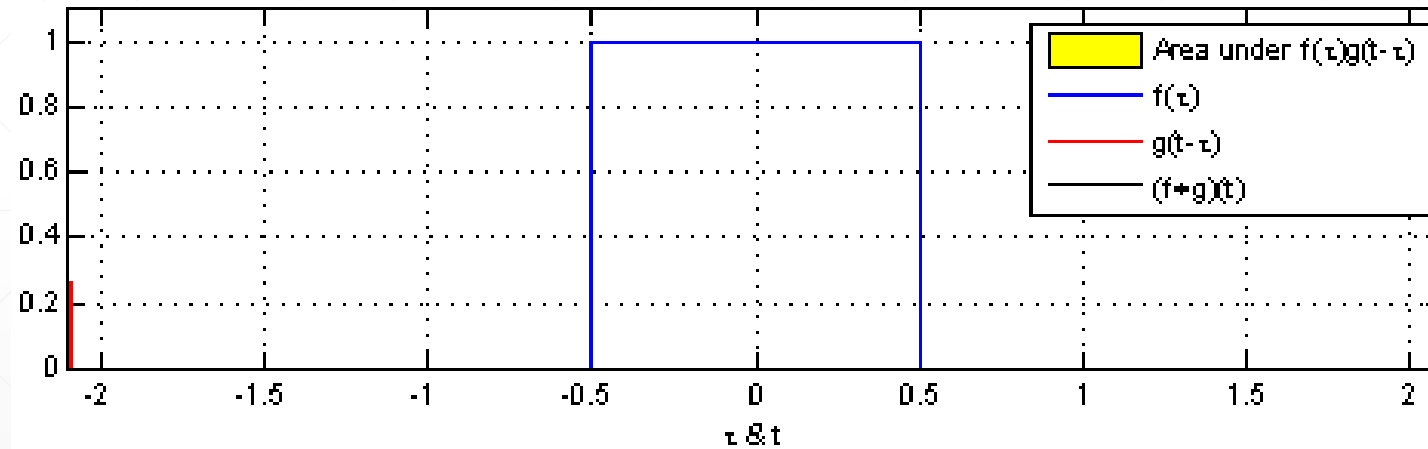
# Weight sharing

- 6 Layers
  - ~60k parameters
- 4 layers, 335K



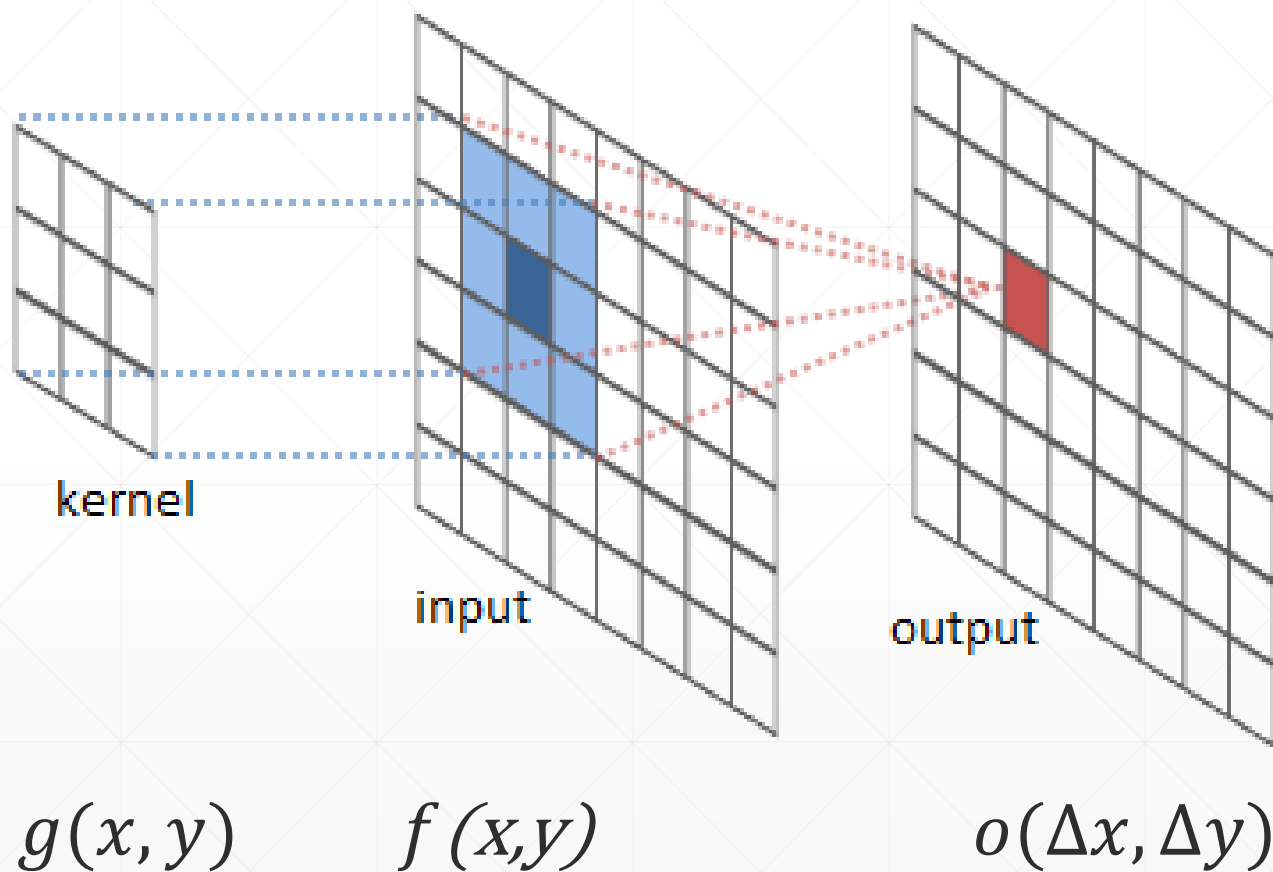
# Why call Convolution?

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau$$



# 2D Convolution

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau$$



# Convolution in Computer Vision

Sharpen:

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0
0	-1	5	-1	0
0	0	-1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0



# Convolution in Computer Vision

Blur:

0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0





# Convolution in Computer Vision

Edge Detect:

	0	1	0	
	1	-4	1	
	0	1	0	



# CNN on feature maps



Input

下一课时

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卷积神经网络

**Thank You.**

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