Carnegie Mellon University
Heinz College

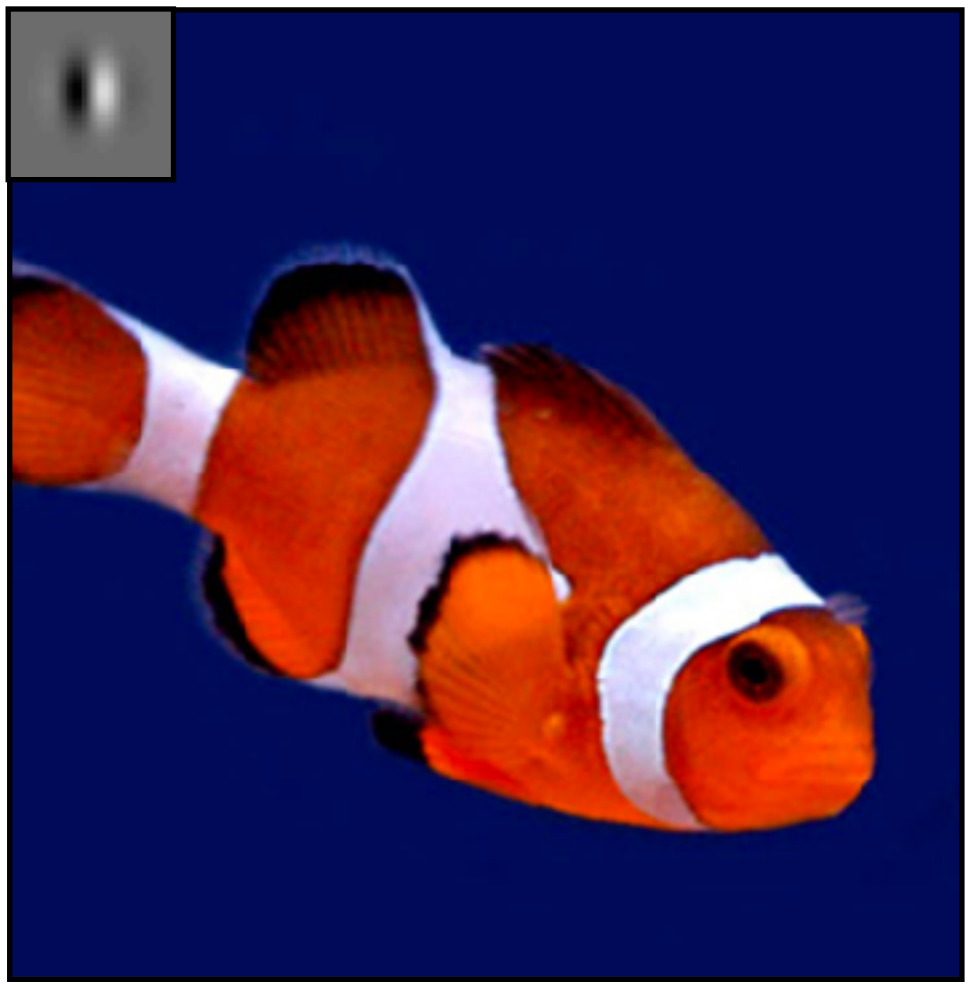
Deep Learning for Analyzing Images and Time Series

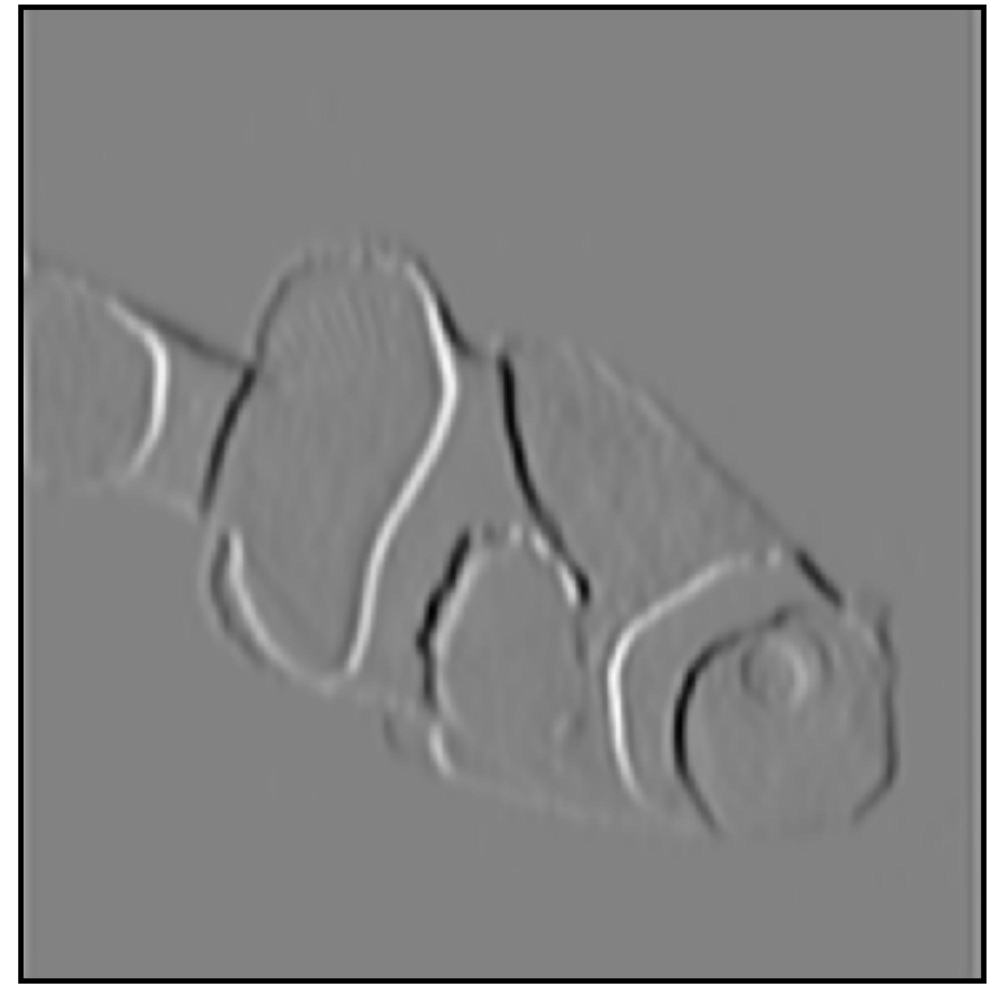
nearly all slides by George Chen (CMU)
1 slide by Phillip Isola (OpenAI, UC Berkeley)

CMU 95-865 Fall 2017

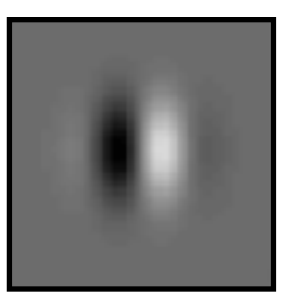
Image Analysis with Convolutional Neural Nets (CNNs, also called convnets)

Convolution





filter



Slide by Phillip Isola

Convolution

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

Input image

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Filter
(also called “kernel”)

Convolution

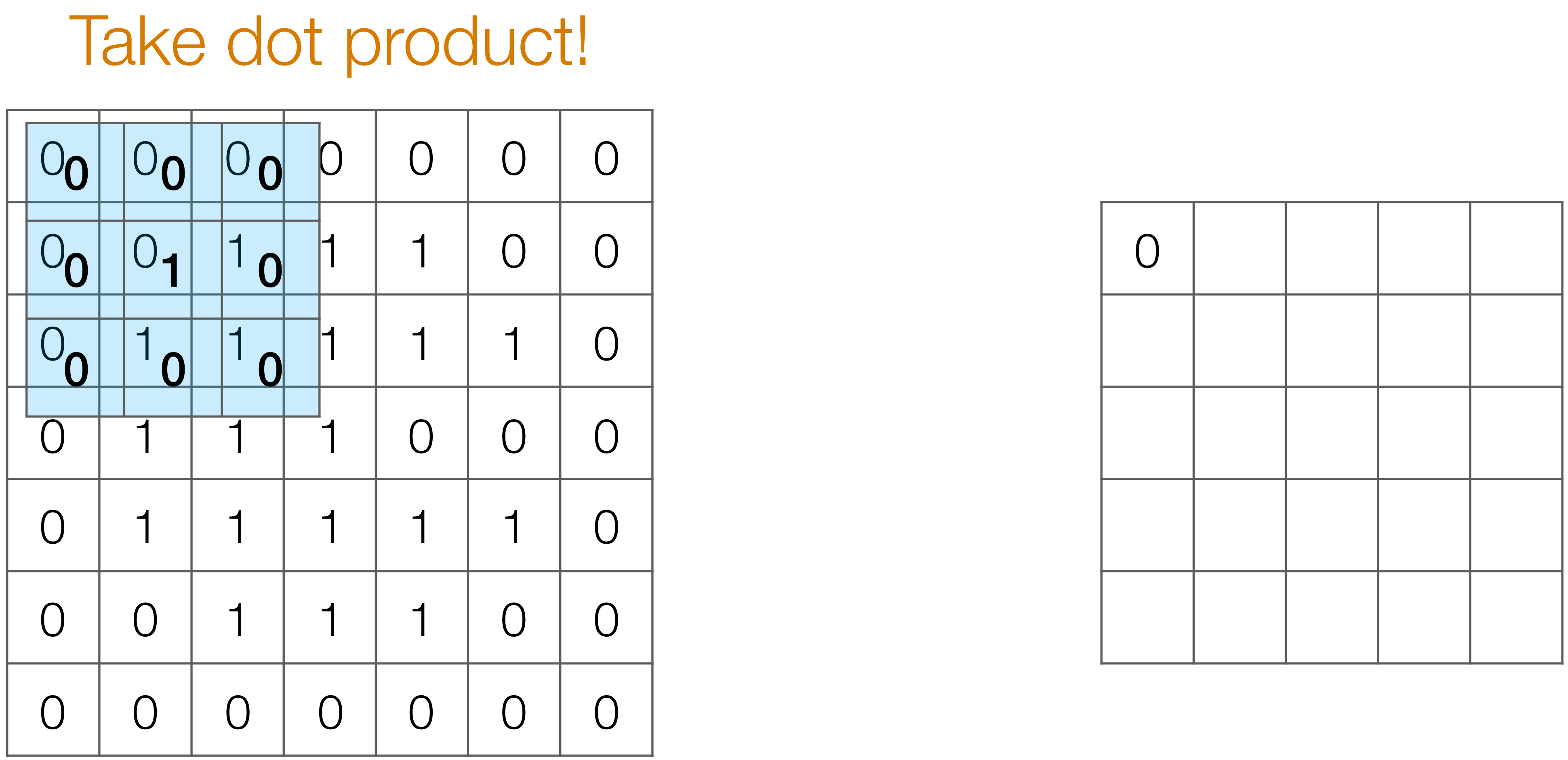
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Input image

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Filter
(also called “kernel”)

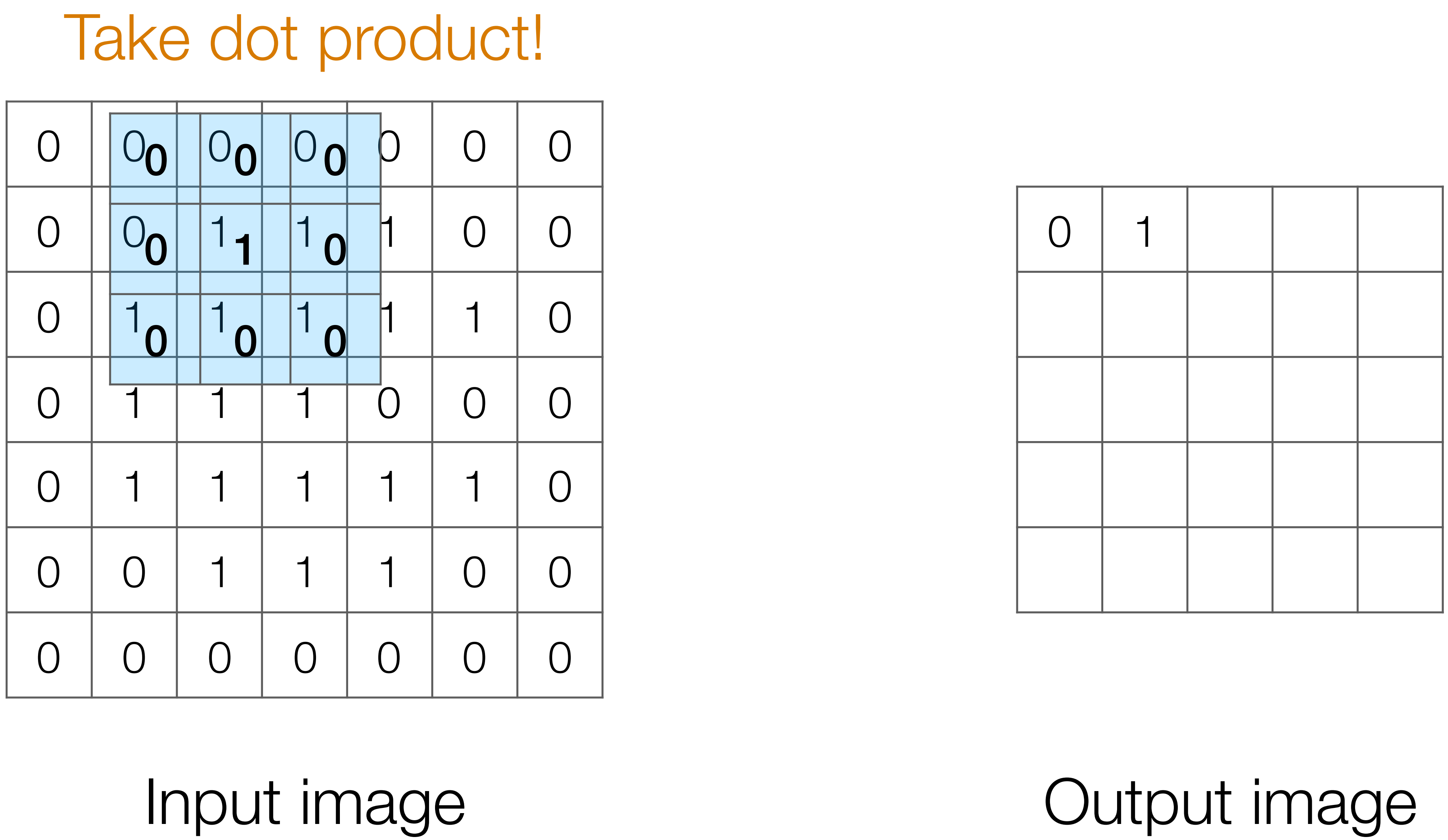
Convolution



Input image

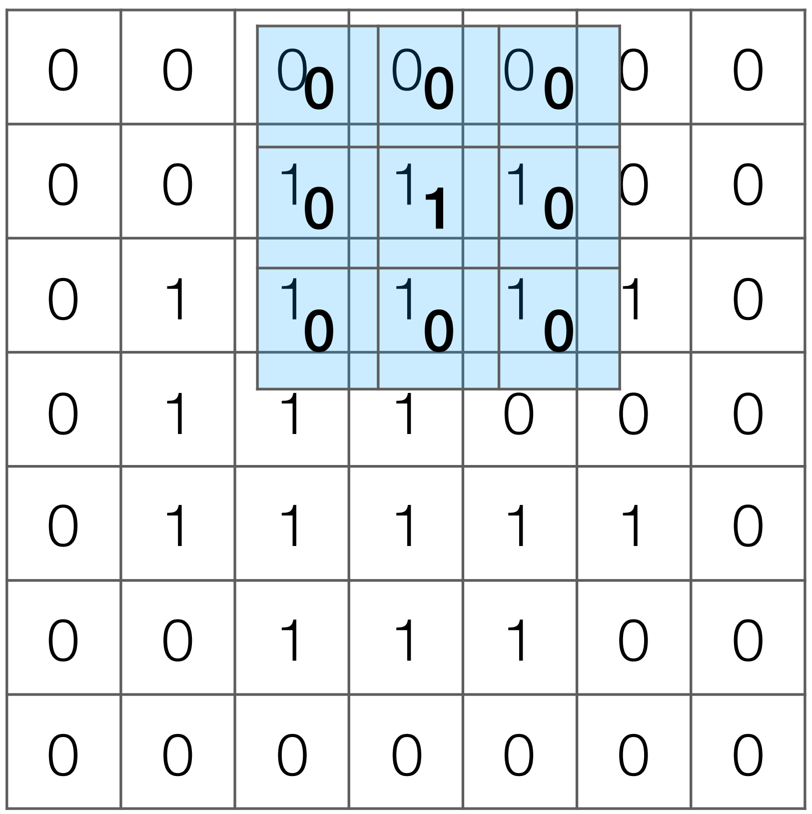
Output image

Convolution

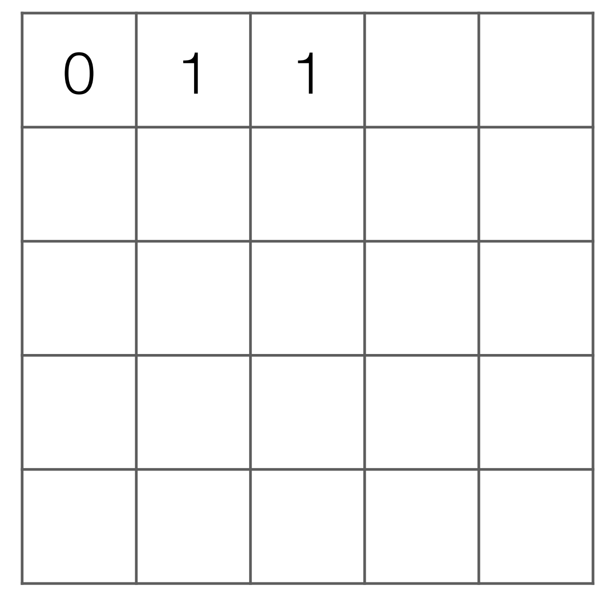


Convolution

Take dot product!

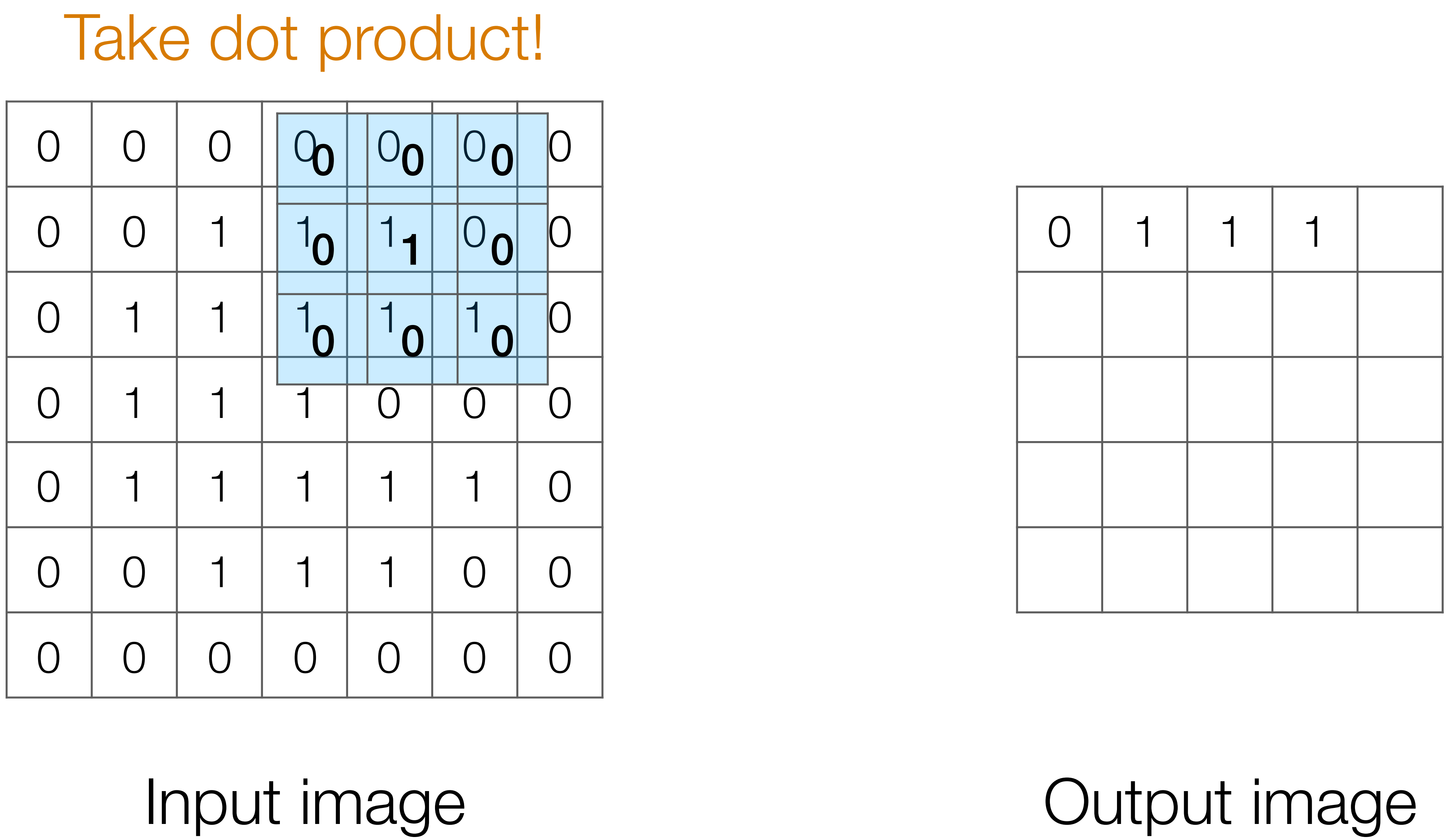


Input image



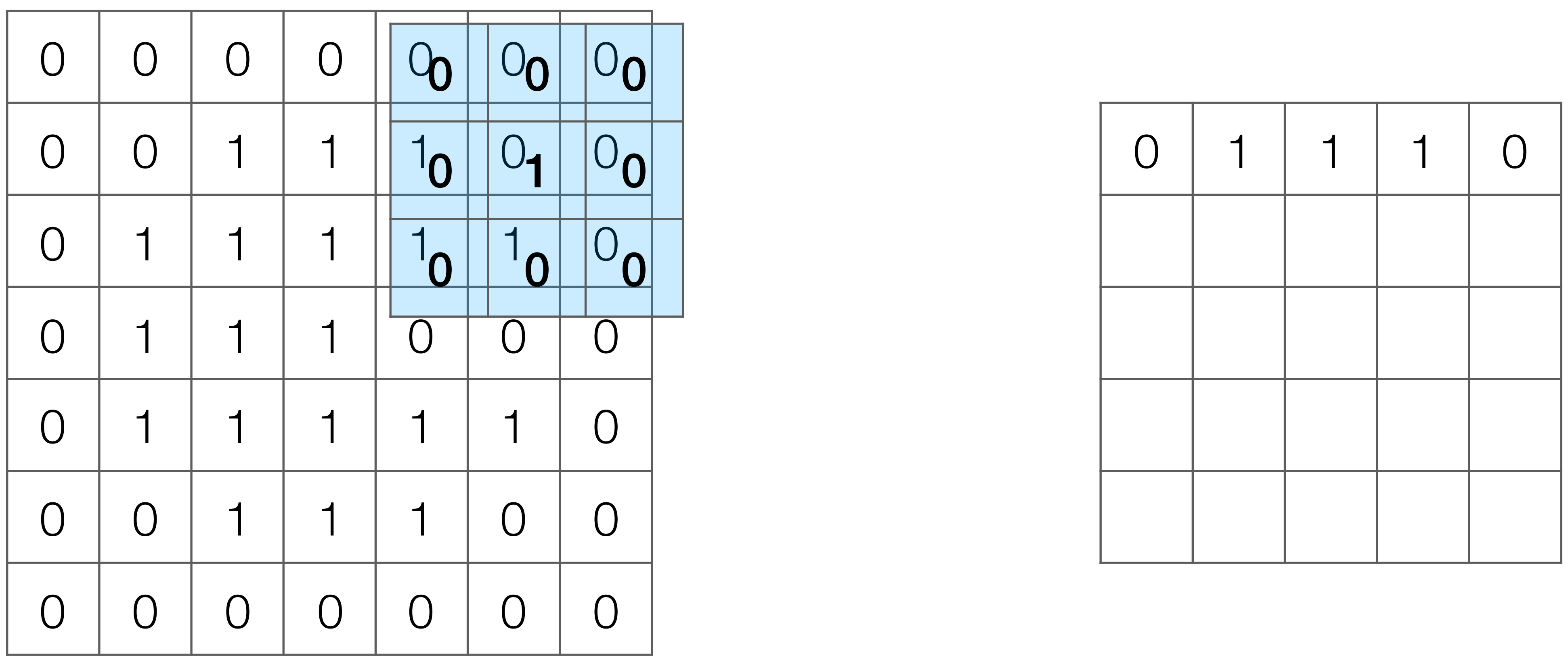
Output image

Convolution



Convolution

Take dot product!

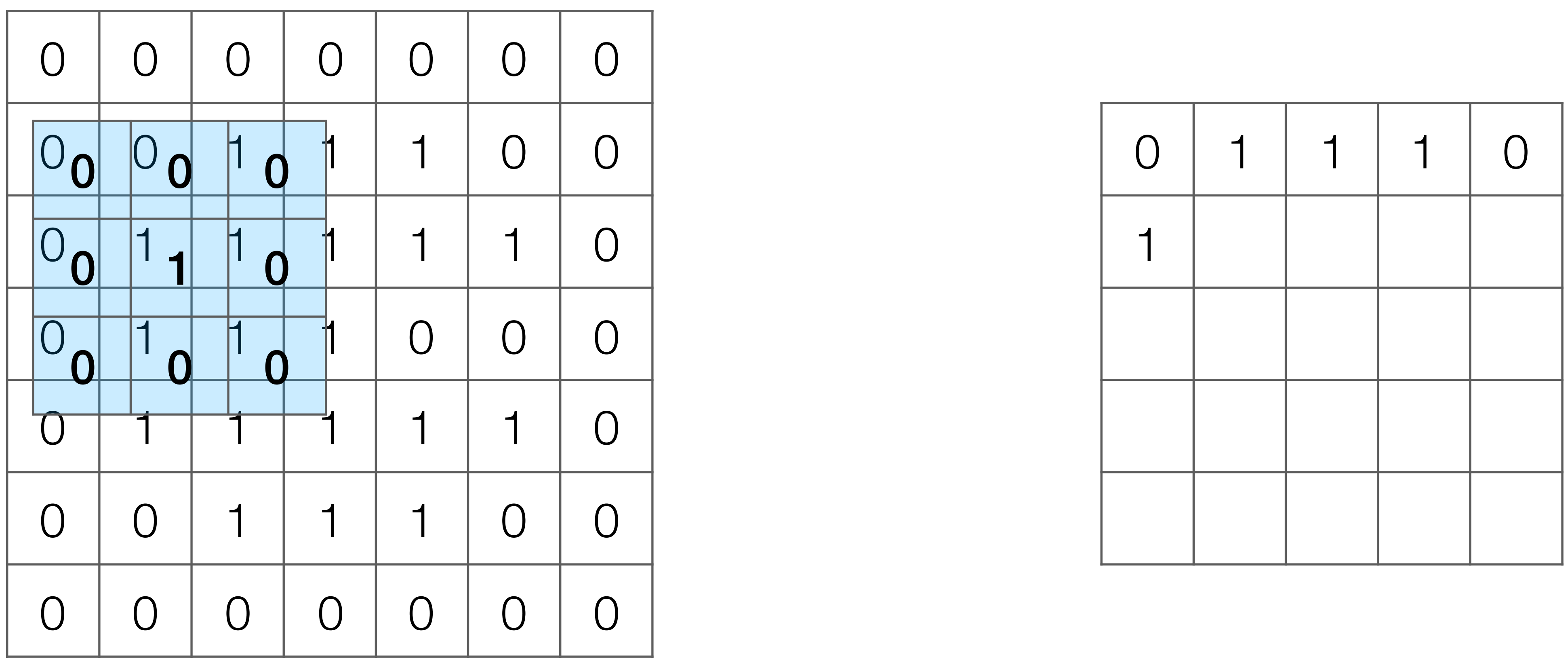


Input image

Output image

Convolution

Take dot product!

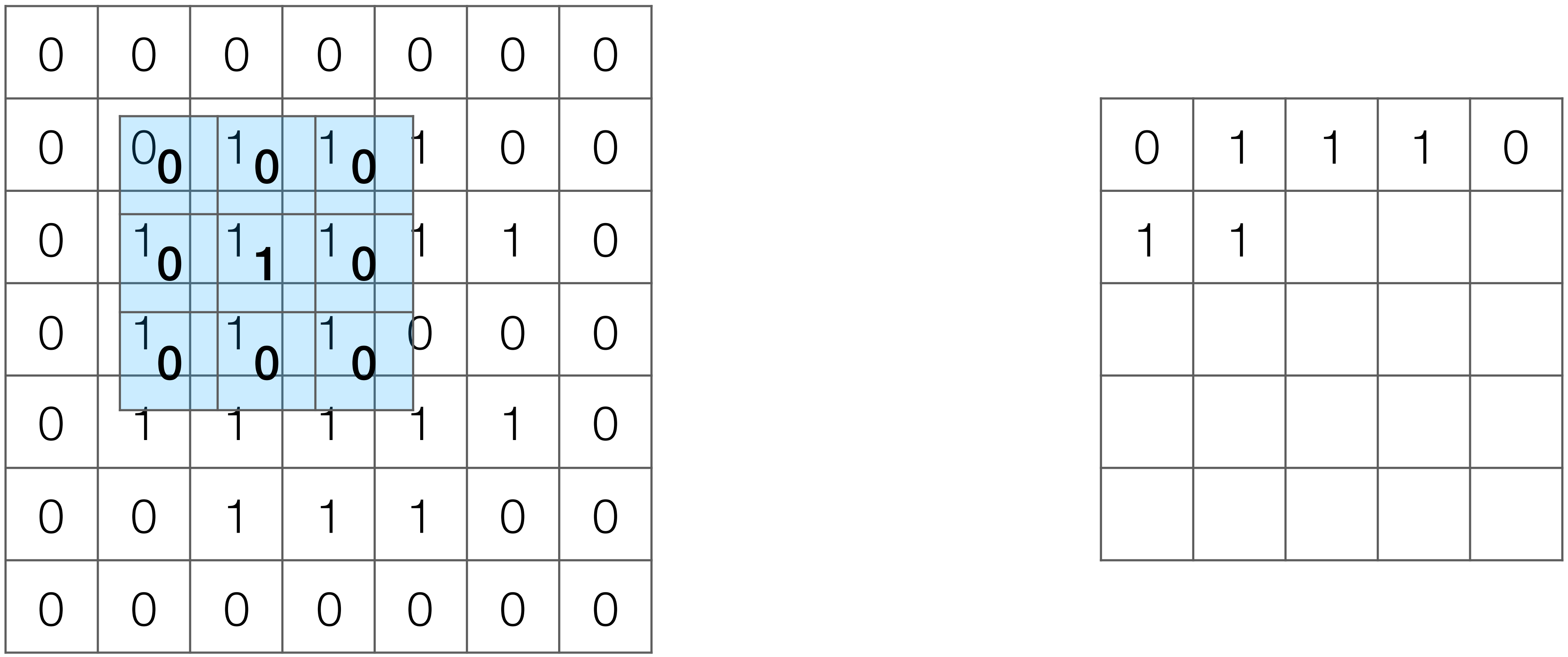


Input image

Output image

Convolution

Take dot product!



Input image

Output image

Convolution

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

*

0	**0**	**0**
0	**1**	**0**
0	**0**	**0**

=

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

Input image

Output image

Note: output image is smaller than input image

If you want output size to be same as input, pad 0's to input

Convolution

0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	**0**
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	**0**
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	**0**
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	**0**
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	**0**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

$*$

0	**0**	**0**
0	**1**	**0**
0	**0**	**0**

$=$

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

Input image

Output image

Note: output image is smaller than input image

If you want output size to be same as input, pad 0's to input

Convolution

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0&0&0&0&0&0&0 \\ 0&0&1&1&1&0&0 \\ 0&1&1&1&1&1&0 \\ 0&1&1&1&0&0&0 \\ 0&1&1&1&1&1&0 \\ 0&0&1&1&1&0&0 \\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}&\mathbf{0}&\mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0}&\mathbf{1}&\mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0}&\mathbf{0}&\mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0&1&1&1&0 \\ 1&1&1&1&1 \\ 1&1&1&0&0 \\ 1&1&1&1&1 \\ 0&1&1&1&0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Input image

Output image

Convolution

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
* \frac{1}{9}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
= \frac{1}{9}
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 3 \\
5 & 8 & 8 & 6 & 3 \\
6 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 4 \\
5 & 8 & 8 & 6 & 3 \\
3 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 3
\end{bmatrix}
$$

Input image

Output image

Convolution

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

*

-1	**-1**	**-1**
2	**2**	**2**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

=

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	-2	-4	-4
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

Input image

Output image

Convolution

Very commonly used for:

- Blurring an image

$$* \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1/9 & 1/9 & 1/9 \\ 1/9 & 1/9 & 1/9 \\ 1/9 & 1/9 & 1/9 \end{bmatrix} \quad =$$

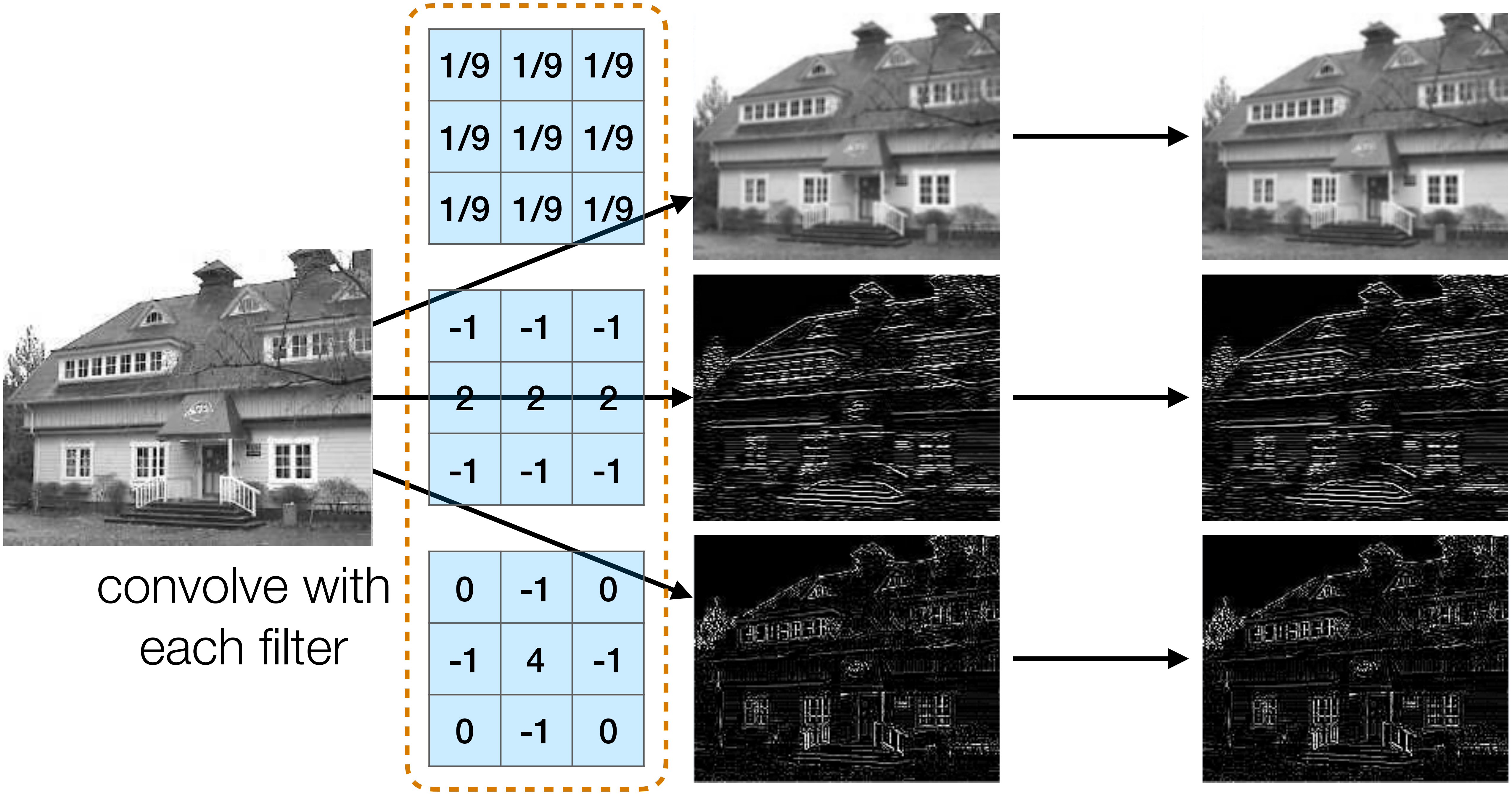
- Finding edges

$$* \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad =$$

(this example finds horizontal edges)

Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

Convolution Layer



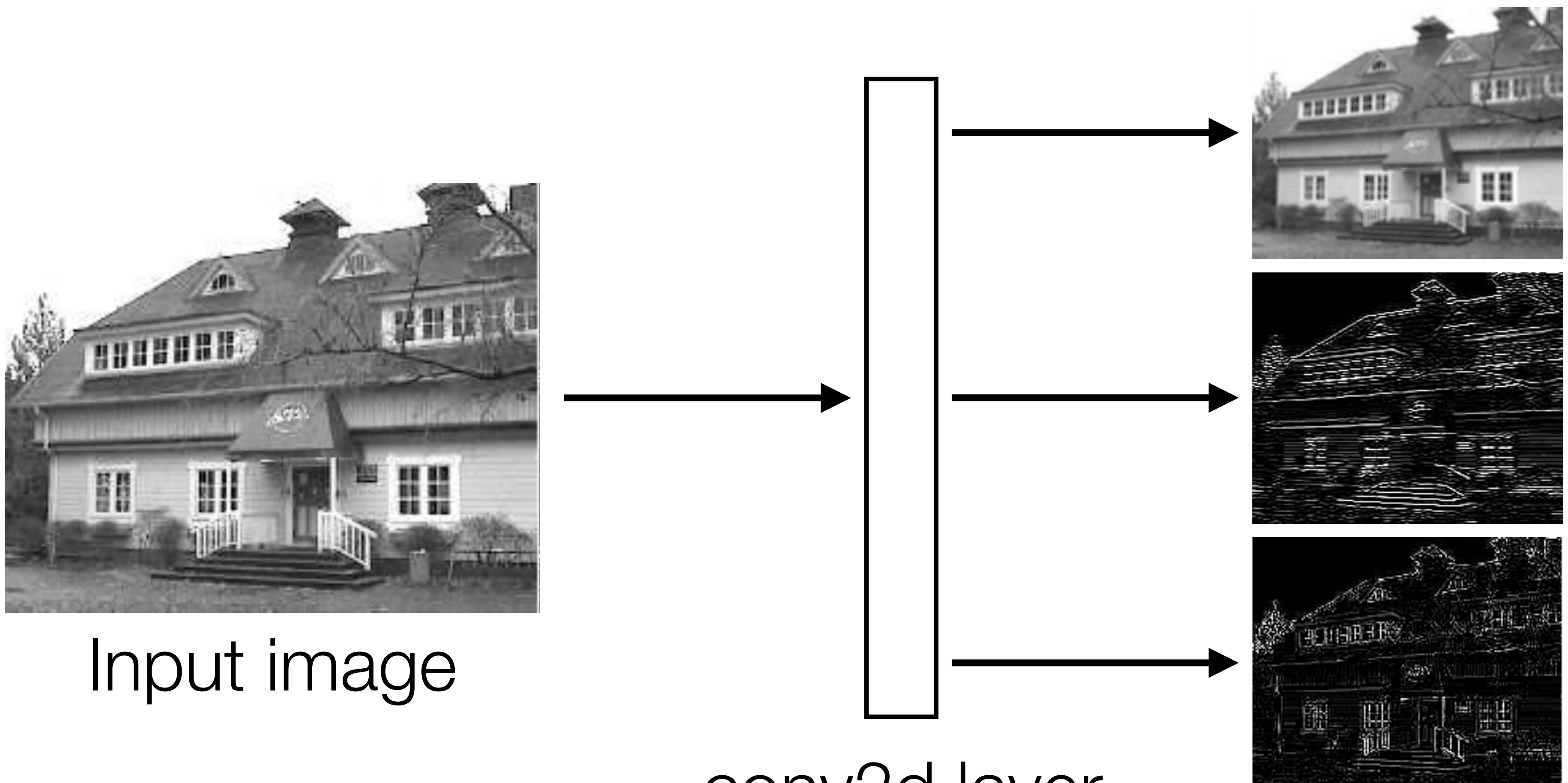
convolve with each filter

filters are actually unknown and are learned!

activation (e.g., ReLU)

Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

Convolution Layer

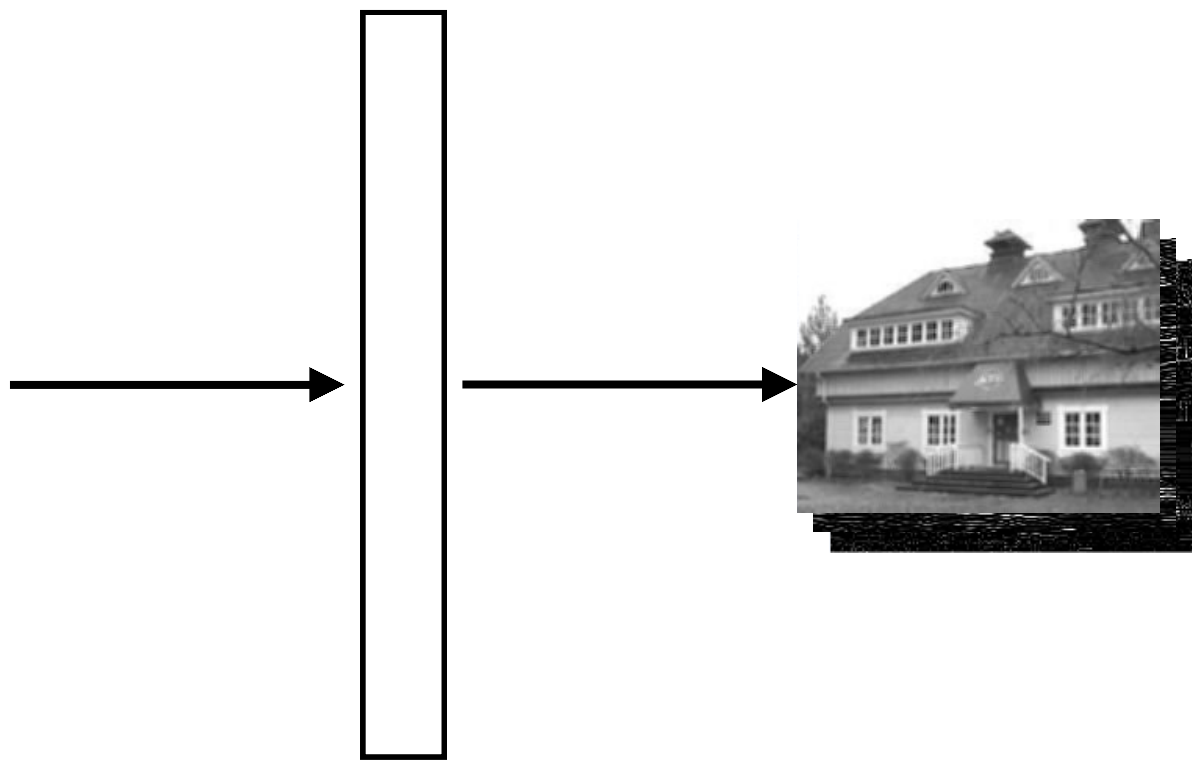


Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

Convolution Layer

Input image

dimensions:
height,
width



conv2d layer
with ReLu activation
and a three 3x3 kernels

Stack output images into a single "output feature map"

dimensions:
height-2,
width-2,
number of kernels
(3 in this case)

Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

Convolution Layer

Input image

dimensions:
height,
width

conv2d layer
with ReLu activation
and *k* 3x3 kernels

Stack output images into a single "output feature map"

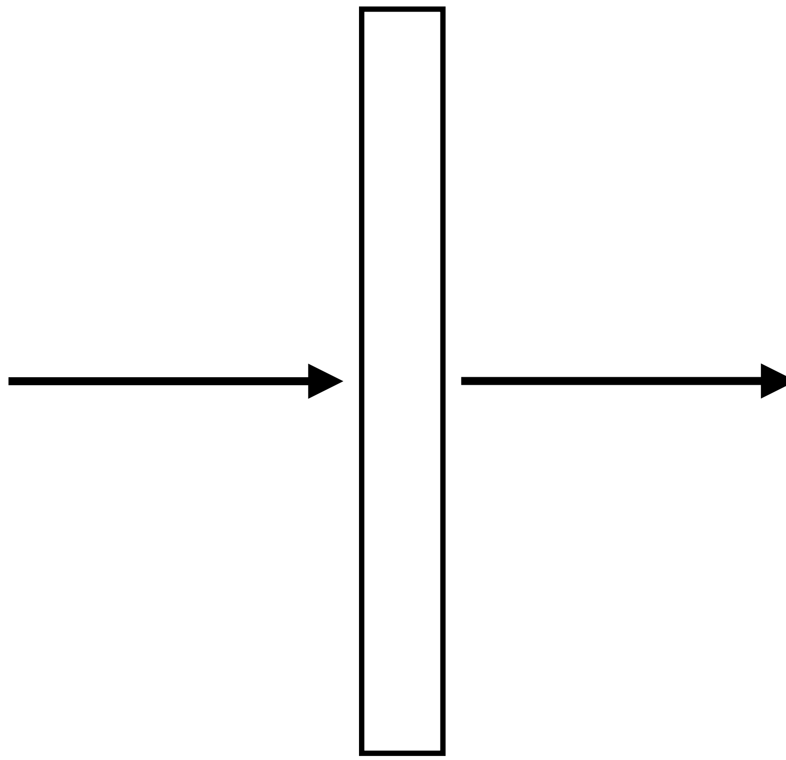
dimensions:
height-2,
width-2,
k

Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

Convolution Layer

Input image

dimensions:
height,
width,
depth *d* (# channels)



conv2d layer
with ReLu activation
and *k* 3x3x*d* kernels

technical detail: there's
also a bias vector

Stack output
images into a
single "output
feature map"

dimensions:
height-2,
width-2,
k

Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

Pooling

- Aggregate local information

- Produces a smaller image
  (each resulting pixel captures some “global” information)

Max Pooling

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} \\ \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Input image

Max Pooling

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
*
\begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} \\
\mathbf{2} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{2} \\
\mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{-1}
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & -4 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
$$

Input image

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

Output image after ReLU

Output after max pooling

Max Pooling

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&1&0&0\\ 0&1&1&1&1&1&0\\ 0&1&1&1&0&0&0\\ 0&1&1&1&1&1&0\\ 0&0&1&1&1&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{-1}&\mathbf{-1}&\mathbf{-1}\\ \mathbf{2}&\mathbf{2}&\mathbf{2}\\ \mathbf{-1}&\mathbf{-1}&\mathbf{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0&1&3&1&0\\ 1&1&1&3&3\\ 0&0&-2&-4&-4\\ 1&1&1&3&3\\ 0&1&3&1&0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Input image

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0&1&3&1&0\\ 1&1&1&3&3\\ 0&0&0&0&0\\ 1&1&1&3&3\\ 0&1&3&1&0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Output image after ReLU

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1& \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

Output after max pooling

Max Pooling

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

Input image

*

-1	**-1**	**-1**
2	**2**	**2**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

=

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	-2	-4	-4
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

Output image after ReLU

1	3

Output after max pooling

Max Pooling

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

Input image

*

-1	**-1**	**-1**
2	**2**	**2**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

=

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	-2	-4	-4
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

Output image after ReLU

1	3
1	

Output after max pooling

Max Pooling

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

Input image

*

-1	**-1**	**-1**
2	**2**	**2**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

=

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	-2	-4	-4
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

Output image after ReLU

1	3
1	3

Output after max pooling

Max Pooling

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

Input image

*

-1	**-1**	**-1**
2	**2**	**2**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

=

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	-2	-4	-4
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

0	1	3	1	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	3	3
0	1	3	1	0

Output image after ReLU

What numbers were involved in computing this 1?

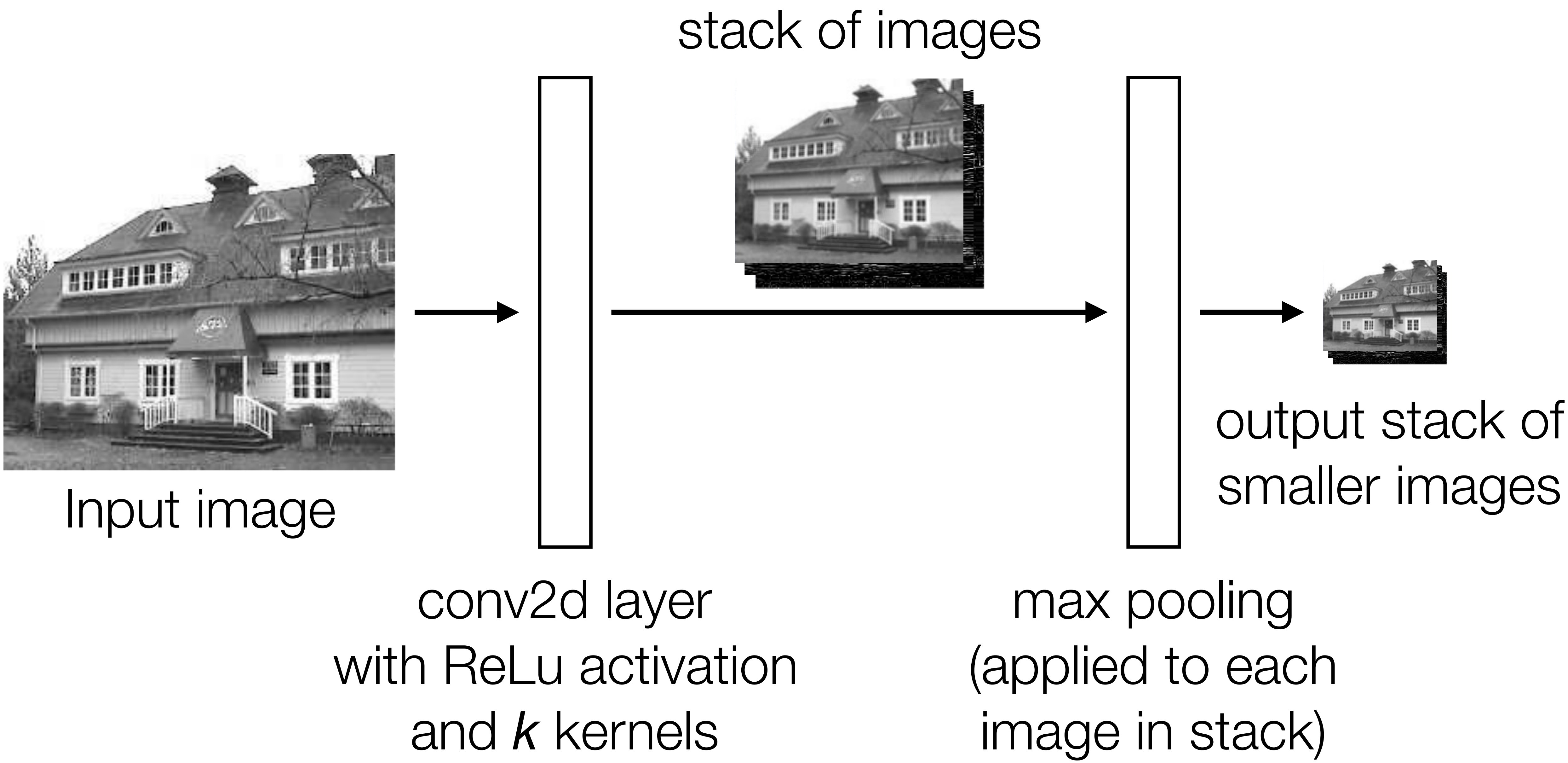
In this example: 1 pixel in max pooling output captures information from 16 input pixels!

Example: applying max pooling again results in a single pixel that captures info from entire input image!

1	3
1	3

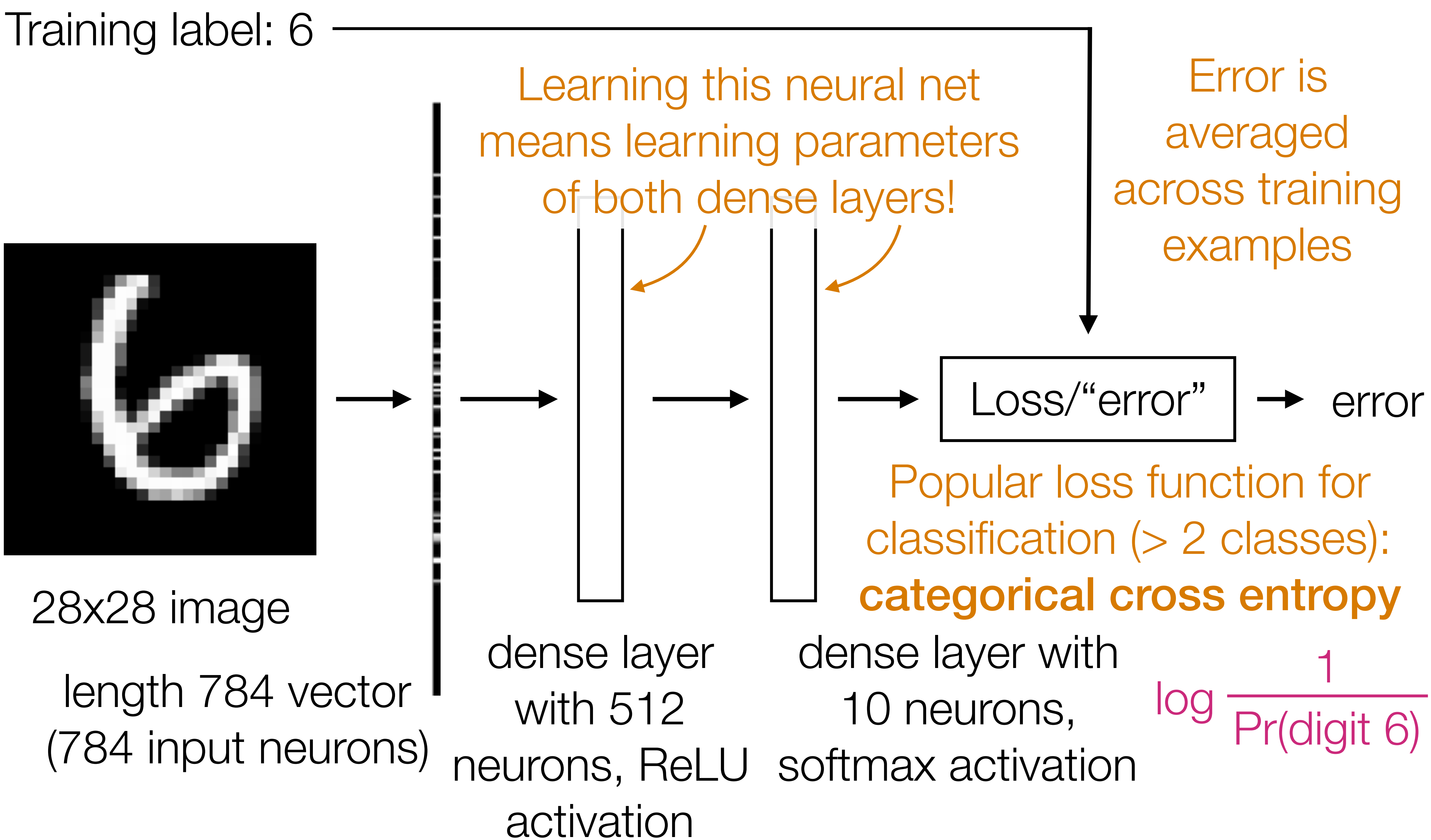
Output after max pooling

Basic Building Block of CNN’s

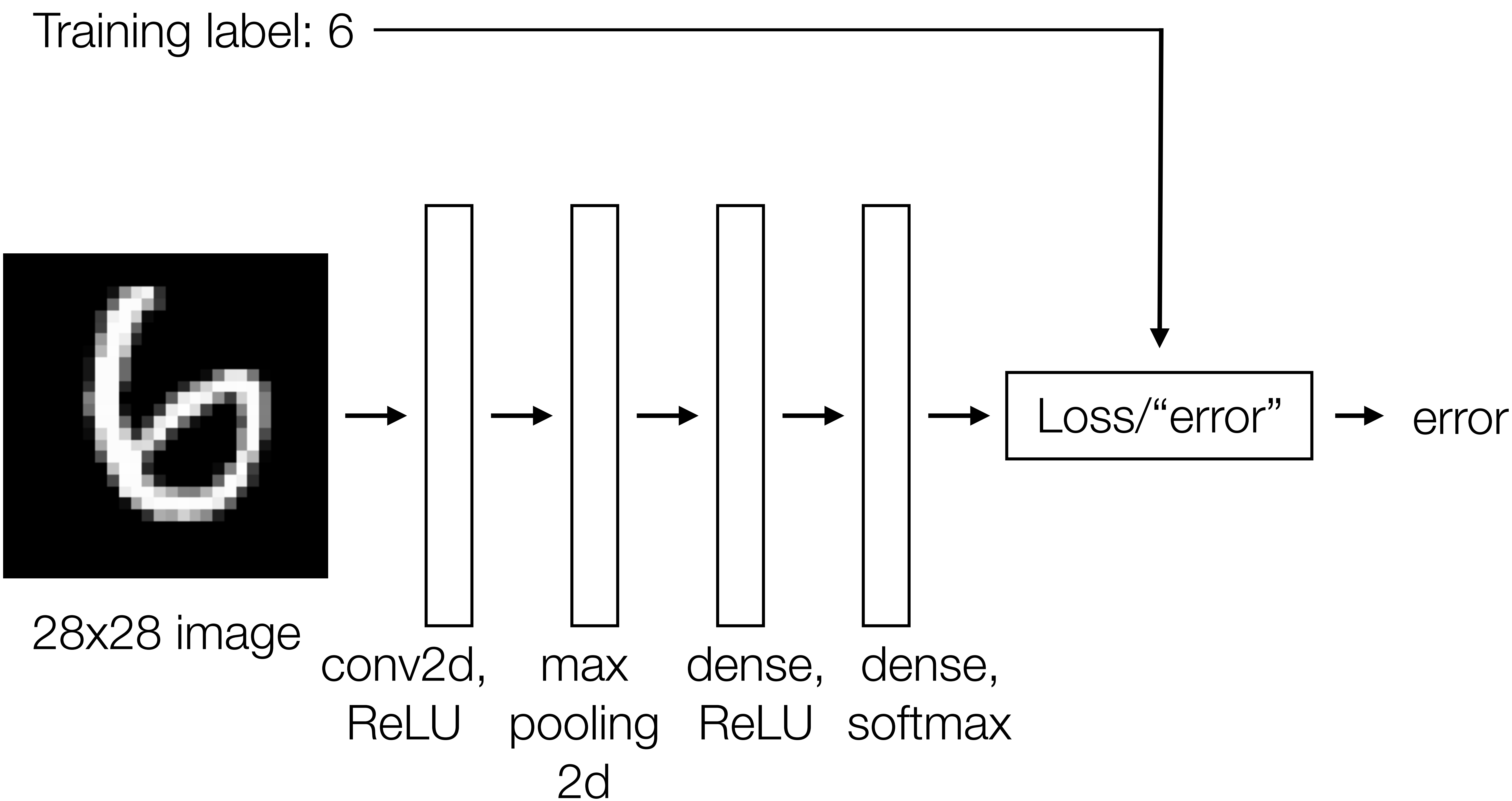


Images from: http://aishack.in/tutorials/image-convolution-examples/

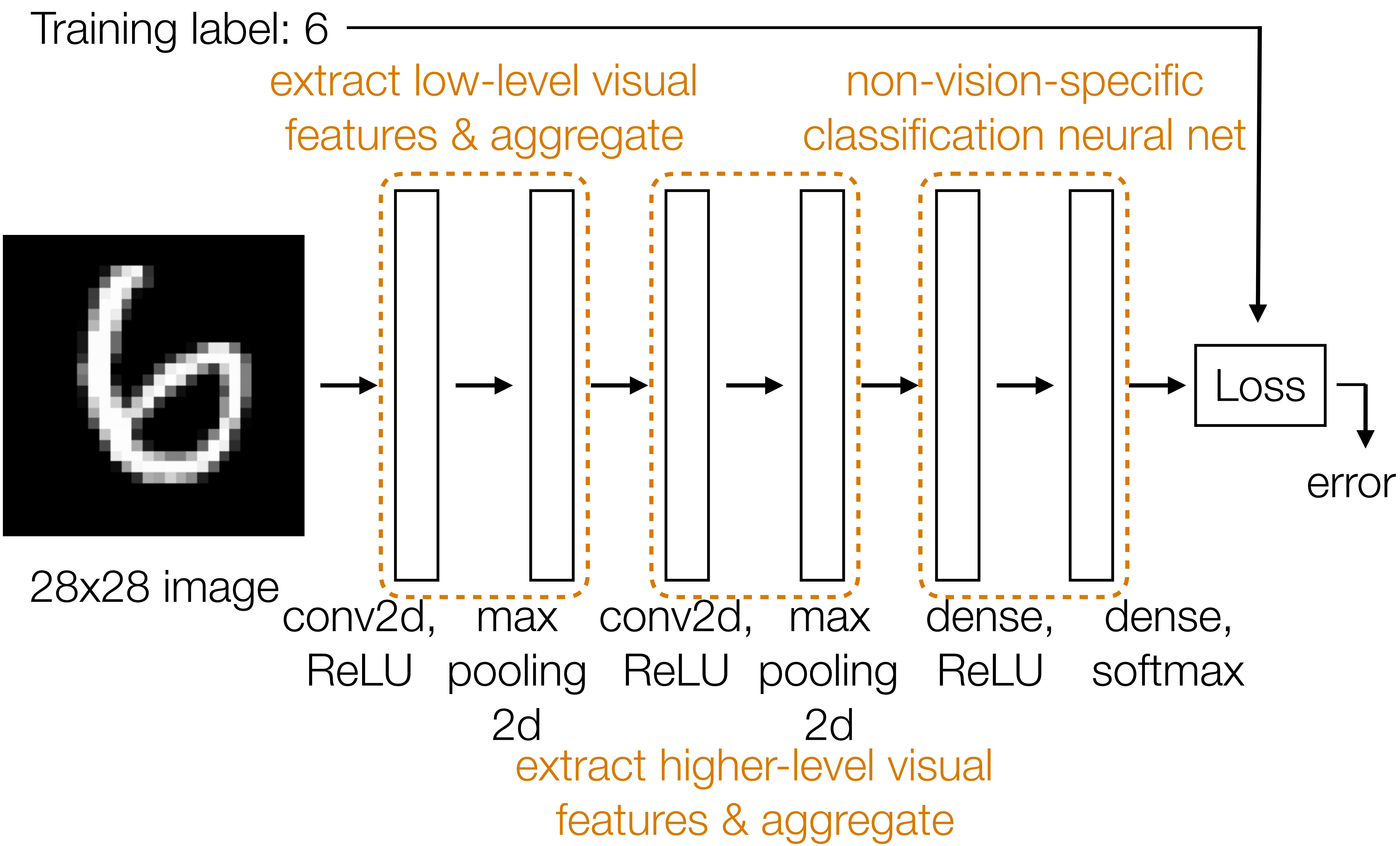
Handwritten Digit Recognition



Handwritten Digit Recognition



Handwritten Digit Recognition



CNN Demo

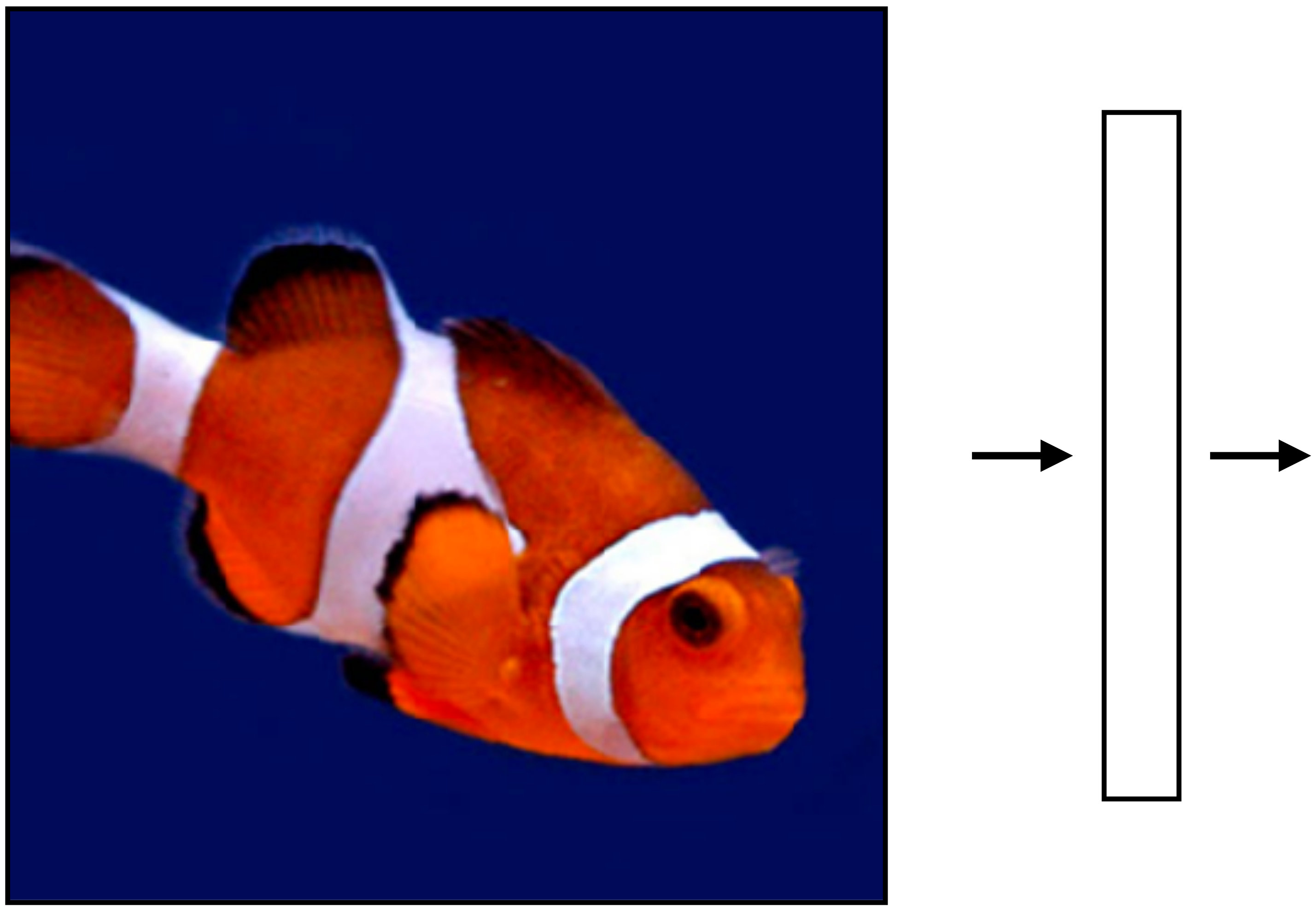
CNN’s

- Learn convolution filters for extracting simple features
- Max pooling aggregates local information
- Can then repeat the above two layers to learn features from increasingly higher-level representations
- Convolution filters are shift-invariant
- In terms of invariance to an object shifting within the input image, this is roughly achieved by pooling

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

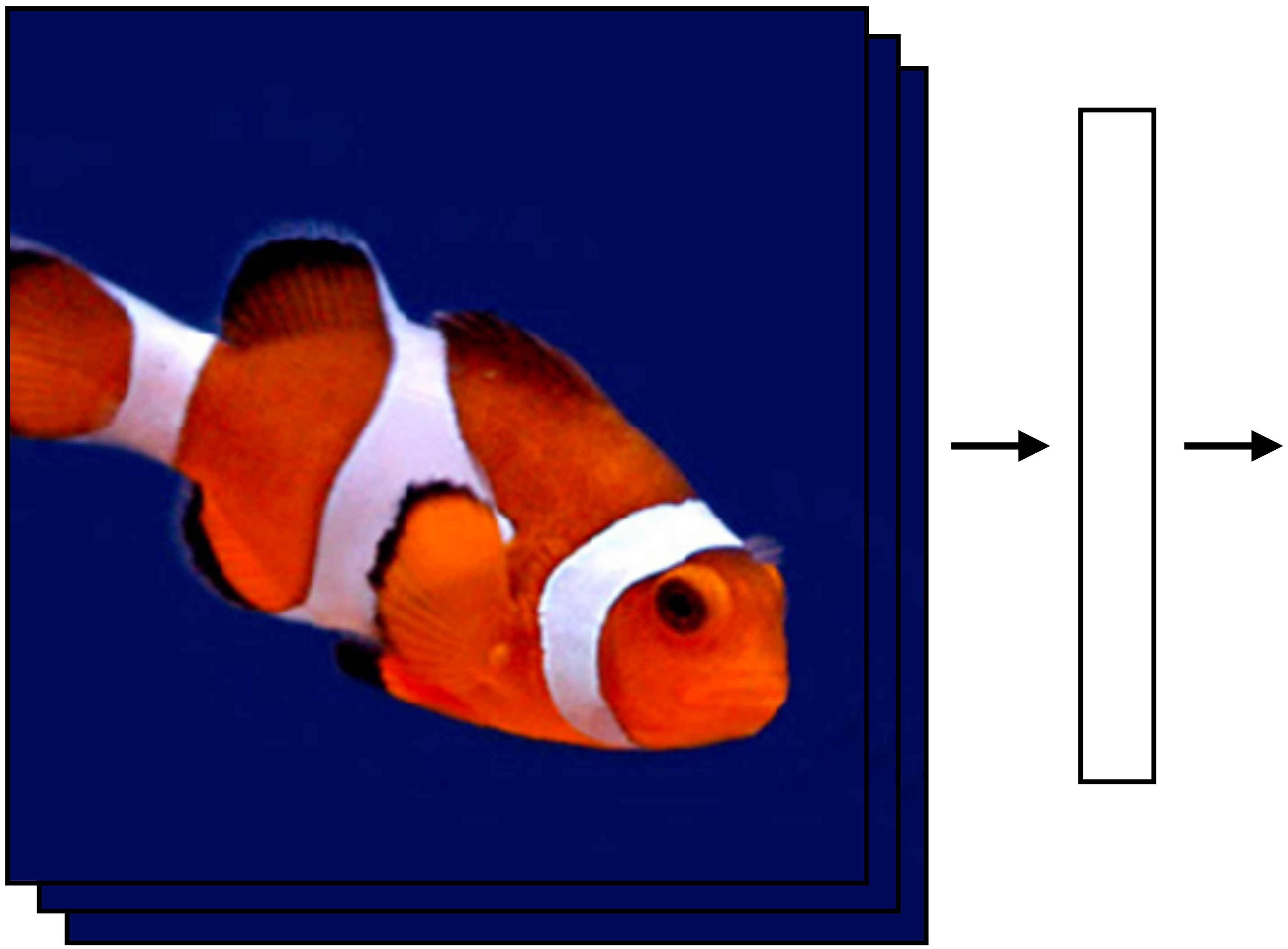
RNNs

What we’ve seen so far are “feedforward” NNs



RNNs

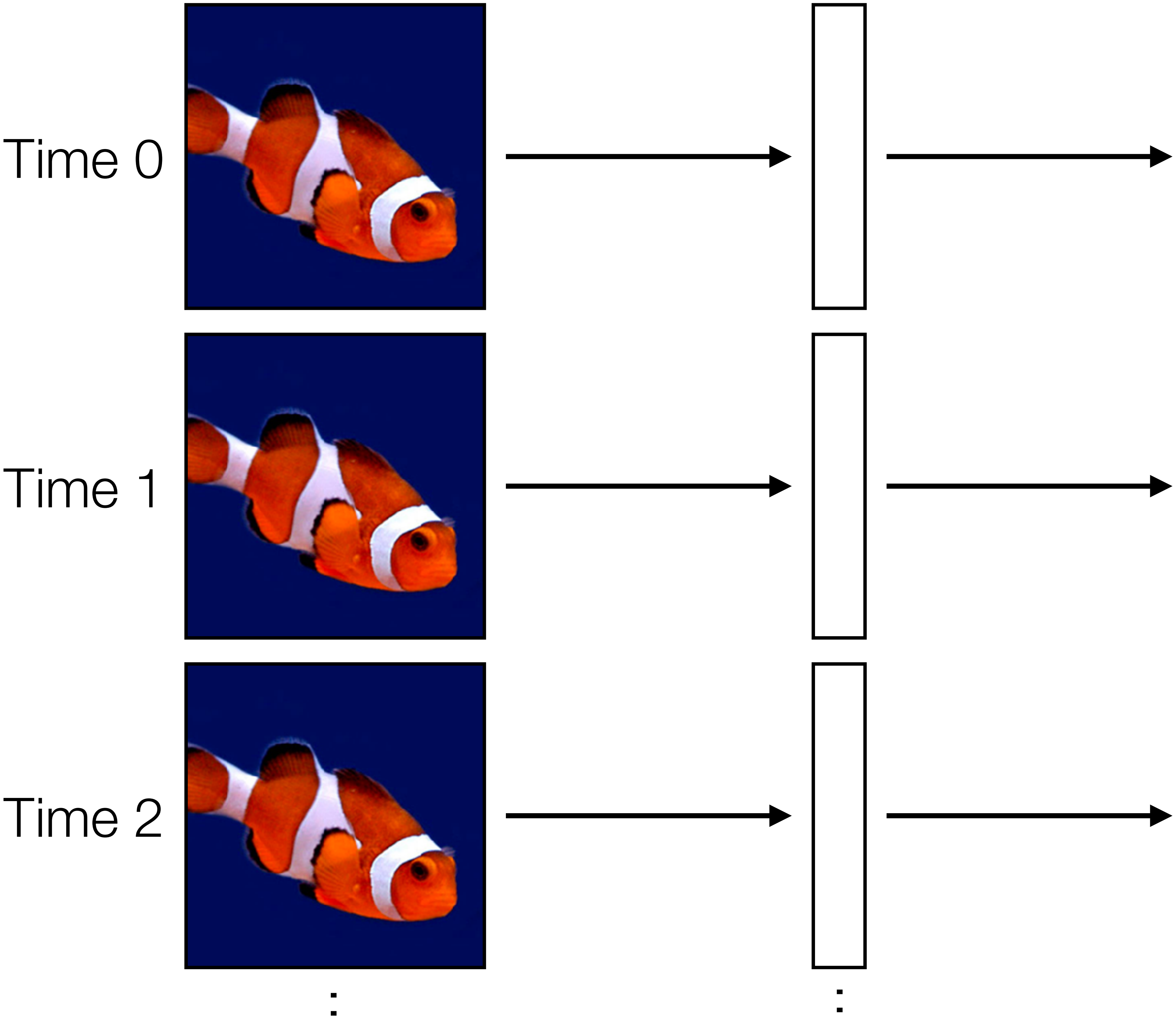
What we've seen so far are "feedforward" NNs



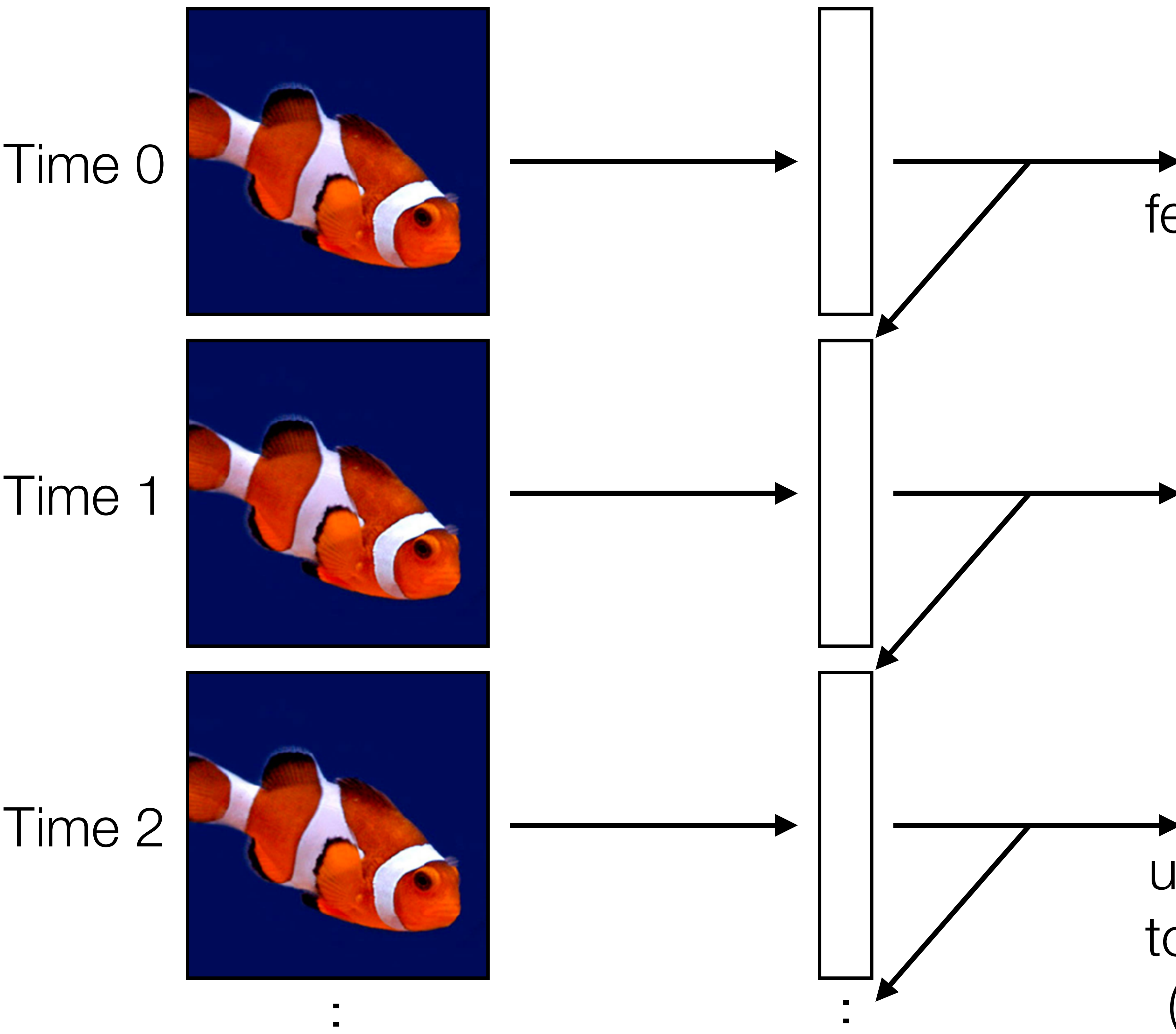
What if we had a video?

RNNs

Feedforward NN's:
treat each video frame
separately



RNNs



Feedforward NN's:
treat each video frame separately

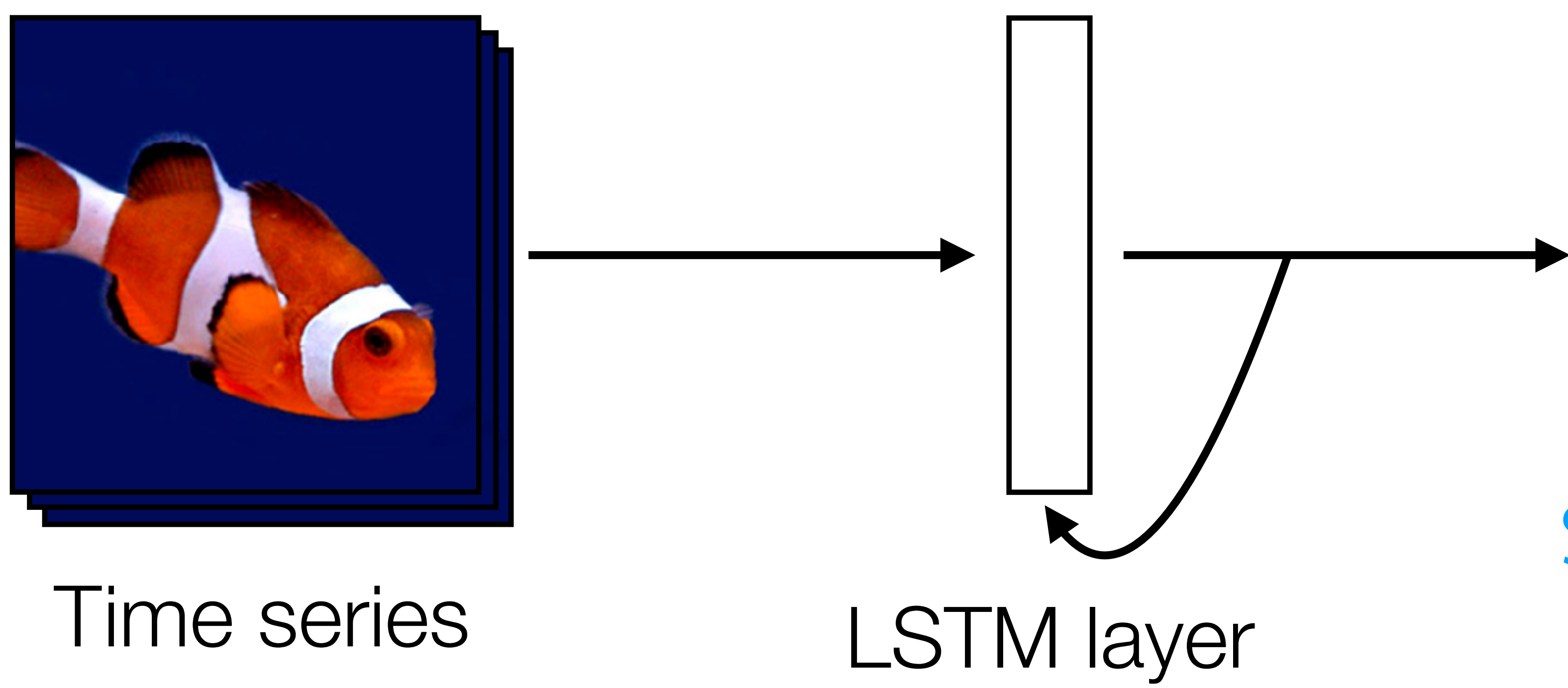
RNN's:
feed output at previous time step as input to RNN layer at current time step

In `keras`, different RNN options:
`SimpleRNN`, `LSTM`

Recommendation:
use LSTMs if you want to have longer memory (long range structure)

RNNs

readily chains together with other neural net layers



like a dense layer that has memory

Feedforward NN's: treat each video frame separately

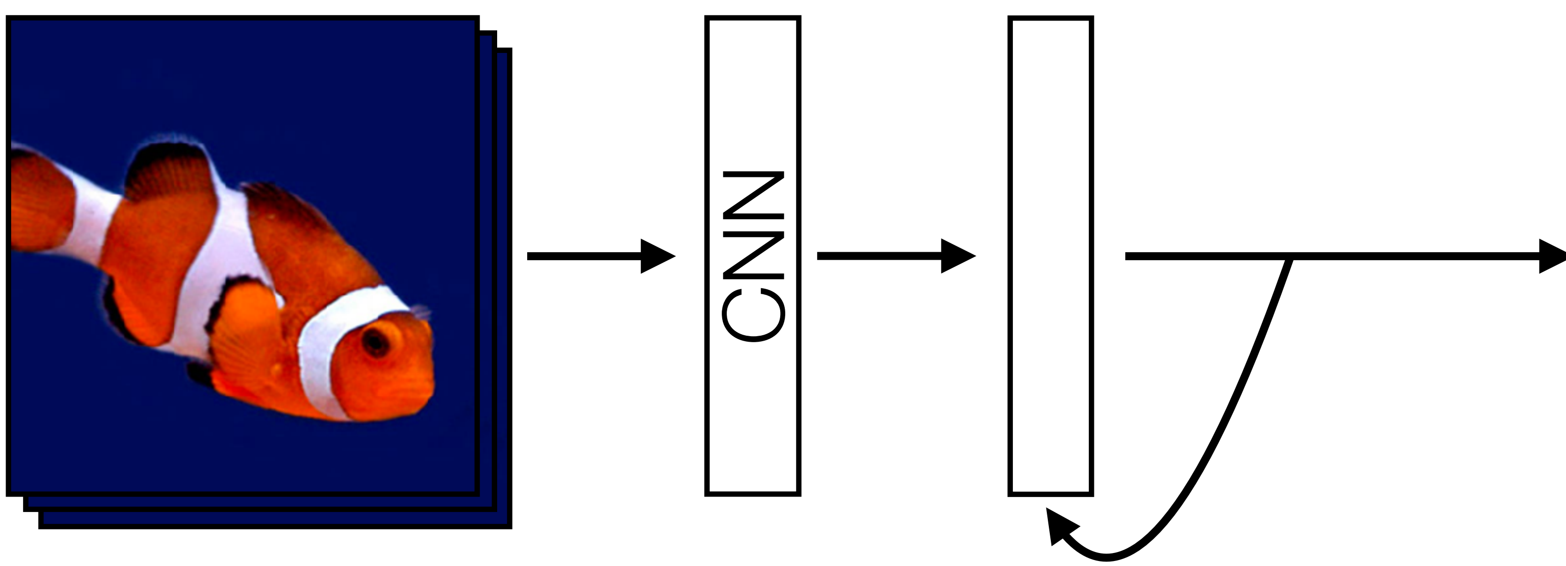
RNN's: feed output at previous time step as input to RNN layer at current time step

In `keras`, different RNN options: `SimpleRNN`, `LSTM`

Recommendation: use LSTMs if you want to have longer memory (long range structure)

RNNs

readily chains together with
other neural net layers



Time series

LSTM layer

like a dense layer
that has memory

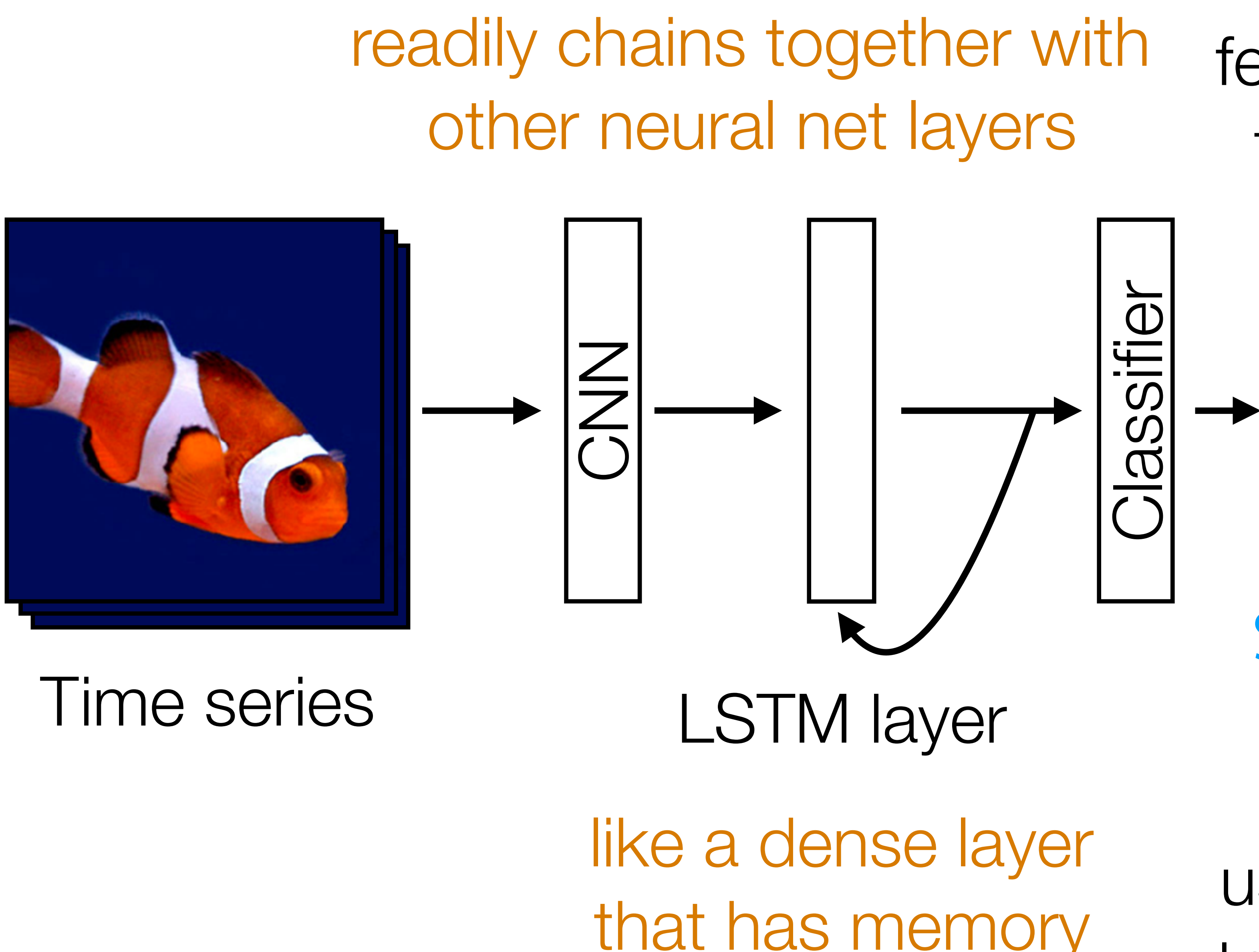
Feedforward NN's:
treat each video frame separately

RNN's:
feed output at previous time step as input to RNN layer at current time step

In `keras`, different RNN options:
`SimpleRNN`, `LSTM`

Recommendation:
use LSTMs if you want to have longer memory (long range structure)

RNNs



Feedforward NN's: treat each video frame separately

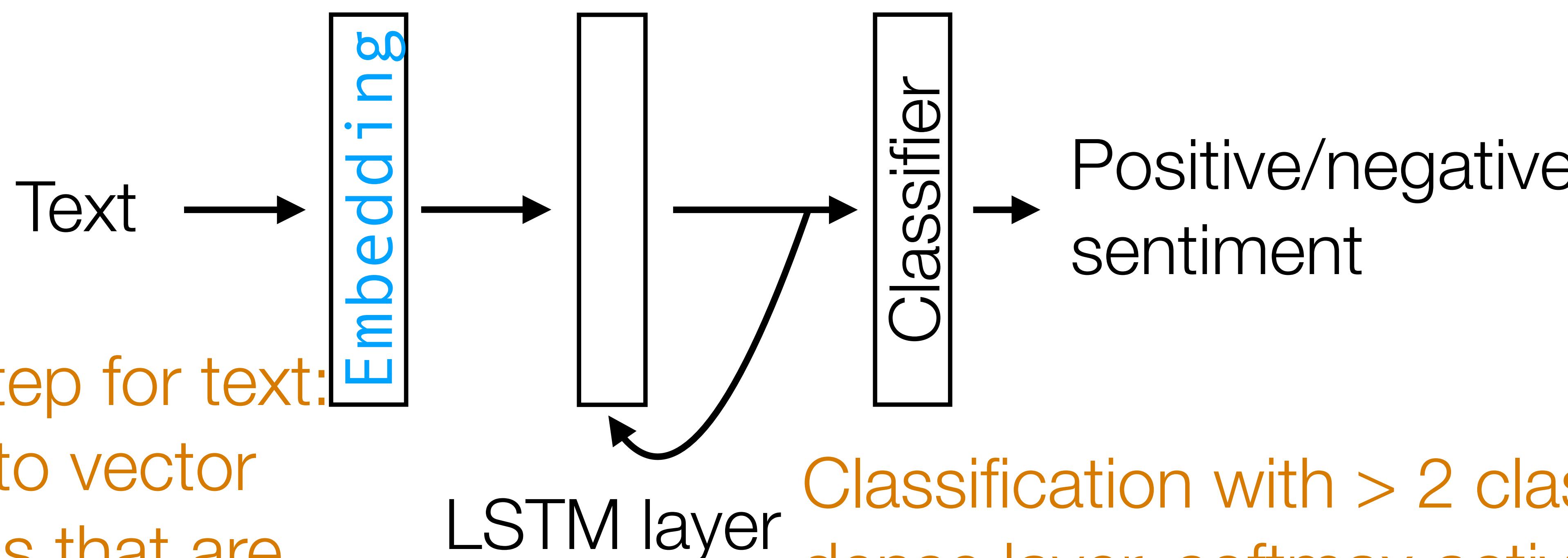
RNN's: feed output at previous time step as input to RNN layer at current time step

In `keras`, different RNN options: `SimpleRNN`, `LSTM`

Recommendation: use LSTMs if you want to have longer memory (long range structure)

RNNs

Example: Given text (e.g., movie review, Tweet), figure out whether it has positive or negative sentiment (binary classification)



Common first step for text: turn words into vector representations that are semantically meaningful

In `keras`, use `Embedding` layer

Classification with > 2 classes: dense layer, softmax activation

Classification with 2 classes: dense layer with 1 neuron, sigmoid activation

RNNs

Demo

RNNs

- Neatly handles time series in which there is some sort of global structure, so memory helps

  - If time series doesn't actually have global structure, performance gain from using RNNs could be little compared to using 1D CNNs

- An RNN layer should be chained together with other layers that learn a semantically meaningful interpretation from data (e.g., CNNs for images, word embeddings like word2vec/GloVe for text)