

## Lecture 6 - The Convolutional Layer in Convolutional Networks

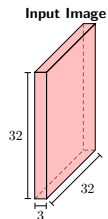
DD2424

April 18, 2017

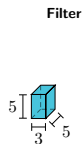
ConvNets for RGB Images: **The Convolution Layer**

Convolution Layer

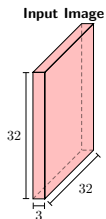
Convolution Layer



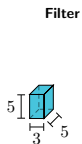
$X$  is  $32 \times 32 \times 3$



$F$  is  $5 \times 5 \times 3$

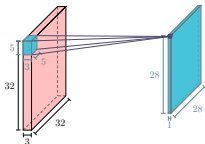


$X$  is  $32 \times 32 \times 3$



$F$  is  $5 \times 5 \times 3$

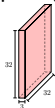
**Note:** Filter & input image always have the same depth.



Convolve the image,  $X$ , with the filter  $F$ .

- Slide filter over all spatial locations in image.
- At each location output 1 number:  
*compute dot product between  $F$  and a  $5 \times 5 \times 3$  chunk of  $X$*

Input Image



$X$

Size:  $32 \times 32 \times 3$

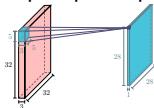
Filter



$F$

Size:  $5 \times 5 \times 3$

Output response map

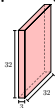


$S = X * F$

Size:  $28 \times 28 \times 1$

Can apply multiple filters.

Input Image



$X$

Size:  $32 \times 32 \times 3$

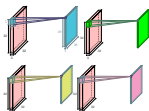
Filters



$F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4$

Size  $F_i$ :  $5 \times 5 \times 3$

Output response maps

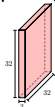


$S_i = X * F_i$

Size  $S_i$ :  $28 \times 28 \times 1$

Apply multiple filters and get multiple response maps

Input Image



$X$

Filters



$F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4$

Output response maps



$S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$

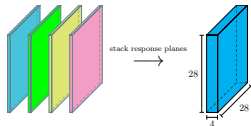
Each  $S_i = X * F_i$

- Stack the multiple response maps to get a *new image*  $S$ .

- In our example

-  $S = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4\}$  and

-  $S$  has size  $28 \times 28 \times 4$



- Apply the non-linear activation function to each element of  $S$ .

$$H = \max(0, S)$$

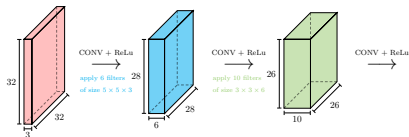


## Most basic Convolutional Network layers

## How do we produce final probs for $C$ class labels?

Basic **ConvNet** is a composition of

- Convolution Layer
- Activation function



- Add **fully connected layer(s)** after the convolutional layers.

- Example network:

1 convolutional layer + 1 fully connected layer

$$S_i = X * F_i + b_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_F \quad \leftarrow \text{apply convolution filters}$$

$$S = \{S_1, \dots, S_{n_F}\} \quad \leftarrow \text{stack response maps, get new 3D image}$$

$$H = \max(0, S) \quad \leftarrow \text{apply ReLu}$$

$$\mathbf{s} = W \text{vec}(H) + \mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \text{fully-connected layer to get } C \text{ scores}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \text{SOFTMAX}(\mathbf{s}) \quad \leftarrow \text{turn scores into probabilities}$$

- Dimensions of inputs, outputs and parameters:

- $X$  is  $w \times h \times 3$
- Each  $F_i$  is  $f \times f \times 3$  and  $b_i$  is a scalar
- Each  $S_i$  is  $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1)$
- $S$  and  $H$  are  $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1) \times n_F$
- $W$  is  $C \times (w - f + 1)(h - f + 1)n_F$
- $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{s}$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  are  $C \times 1$

- Add **fully connected layer(s)** after the convolutional layers.
- Example network:

1 convolutional layer + 1 fully connected layer

$$S_i = X * F_i + b_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_F \quad \leftarrow \text{apply convolution filters}$$

$$S = \{S_1, \dots, S_{n_F}\} \quad \leftarrow \text{stack response maps, get new 3D image}$$

$$H = \max(0, S) \quad \leftarrow \text{apply ReLU}$$

$$s = W \text{vec}(H) + \mathbf{b} \quad \leftarrow \text{fully-connected layer to get } C \text{ scores}$$

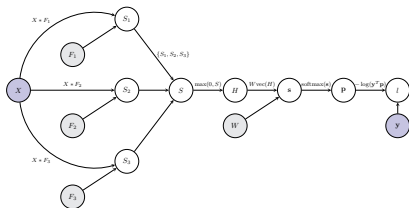
$$\mathbf{p} = \text{SOFTMAX}(s) \quad \leftarrow \text{turn scores into probabilities}$$

- Dimensions of inputs, outputs and parameters:
  - $X$  is  $w \times h \times 3$
  - Each  $F_i$  is  $f \times f \times 3$  and  $b_i$  is a scalar
  - Each  $S_i$  is  $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1)$
  - $S$  and  $H$  are  $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1) \times n_F$
  - $W$  is  $C \times (w - f + 1)(h - f + 1)n_F$
  - $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{s}$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  are  $C \times 1$ .

Gradient Computations for one Convolutional layer

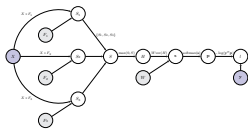
- Optimize the usual cross-entropy loss (+  $L_2$  regularization term) on the training data.
- Use mini-batch gradient descent to perform optimization.
- $\implies$  need to compute the gradient of the loss w.r.t. the convolutional parameters....

### Computational Graph for our simple network



Notes about the above figure

- Apply 3 filters in the convolutional layer ( $n_F = 3$ ).
- $X = \{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$  and each  $X_i$  has size  $w \times h$
- Each  $F_i = \{F_{i1}, F_{i2}, F_{i3}\}$  and has size  $f \times f \times 3$
- Have omitted the bias weights for clarity.



From previous lectures know that

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mathbf{s}} = -\frac{\mathbf{y}^T}{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{p}} (\text{diag}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}^T))$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(H)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mathbf{s}} W$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(H)} \text{diag}(\text{Ind}(\text{vec}(S) > 0))$$

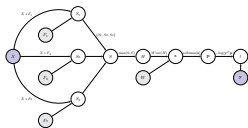


From reading the computational graph we can see that

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$$

$$= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$$

for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .

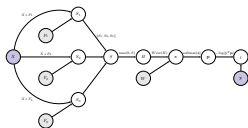


From reading the computational graph we can see that

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$$

$\uparrow$   
 already know

for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .



From reading the computational graph we can see that

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$$

$\uparrow$   
 calculate now

for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .

- Have  $S = \{S_1, S_2, S_3\} \implies$

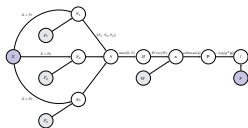
$$\text{vec}(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(S_1) \\ \text{vec}(S_2) \\ \text{vec}(S_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

- Then

$$\frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)} = \begin{pmatrix} I_t \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I_t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ I_t \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $t = (w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1)$  and each 0 denotes a square matrix of zeros of size  $t \times t$ .

- Each  $\frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}$  has size  $3t \times t$



From reading the computational graph we can see that

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$$

↑  
calculate now

for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .

## Jacobian of $\text{vec}(S_i)$ w.r.t. $\text{vec}(F_i)$

- Have for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ :

$$S_i = X * F_i$$

- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

$$\text{vec}(S_i) = M_X^{\text{im}} \text{vec}(F_i)$$

- $M_X^{\text{im}}$  has size  $(w - f + 1)(h - f + 1) \times (3f^2)$
- What are the entries of  $M_X^{\text{im}}$ ?

## Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

### Simple Example

- Have an input image  $X$  of size  $6 \times 6 \times 1$ .
- Have a filter  $F$  of size  $3 \times 3 \times 1$ .
- Convolve  $X$  by  $F$  gives a response map of size  $4 \times 4$

$$S = X * F$$

- Each entry of  $S$  can be written as

$$S_{lm} = \sum_{k=1}^1 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 X_{k,i+l-1,j+m-1} F_{kij}$$







- Have for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ :

$$S_i = X * F_i$$

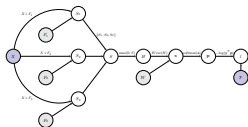
- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

$$\text{vec}(S_i) = M_X^{\text{im}} \text{vec}(F_i)$$

- $M_X^{\text{im}}$  has size  $(w - f + 1)(h - f + 1) \times (3f^2)$

- Thus

$$\frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = M_X^{\text{im}}$$



Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_1)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} M_X^{\text{im}} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)} & \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_2)} & \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_3)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M_X^{\text{im}} & M_X^{\text{im}} & M_X^{\text{im}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} M_X^{\text{im}} \end{aligned}$$

Gradient of the loss w.r.t.  $F_i$

Gradient of the loss w.r.t.  $F_i$

- May want expression for  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial F_i}$  instead of  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$ .

- Option 1:**

Reshape  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$  (size  $1 \times 3f^2$ ) to  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial F_i}$  (size  $f \times f \times 3$ ).

- May want expression for  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial F_i}$  instead of  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}$ .

- Option 2:**

Return to our simple example ...



## Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ \dots \ v_9) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \dots \ g_4) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{34} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}}_{M_X^m \text{ size } 16 \times 9}$$

where red column in  $M_X^m$  corresponds to this red block in  $X$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Return to Simple Example

...

## Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ \dots \ v_9) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \dots \ g_4) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{34} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}}_{M_X^m \text{ size } 16 \times 9}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

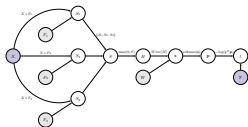
$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ \dots \ v_9) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \dots \ g_4) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{34} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}}_{M_X^m \text{ size } 16 \times 9}$$

where red column in  $M_X^m$  corresponds to this red block in  $X$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_4 & v_5 & v_6 \\ v_7 & v_8 & v_9 \end{pmatrix} = X * \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & g_3 & g_4 \\ g_5 & g_6 & g_7 & g_8 \\ g_9 & g_{10} & g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{13} & g_{14} & g_{15} & g_{16} \end{pmatrix}$$



Gradient Computations for two Convolutional layers

Know

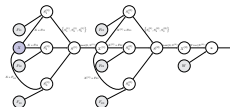
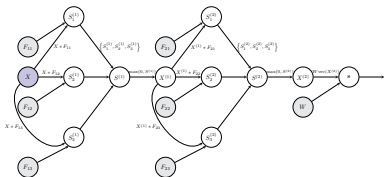
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_j)} M_{X_j}^{\text{in}}$$

but our simple example  $\implies$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial F_i} = \sum_{j=1}^3 X_j * \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_i}$$

Computational Graph: two convolutional layers

How do we back-propagate the gradient to node  $X^{(1)}$ ?

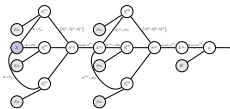


Notes about the figure

- Apply 3 filters at each convolutional layer.
- Have omitted the bias weights for clarity.

- Children of node  $X^{(1)}$  are  $S_1^{(2)}$ ,  $S_2^{(2)}$  and  $S_3^{(2)}$
- Thus

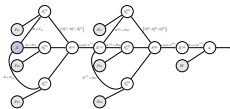
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})}$$



- Children of node  $X^{(1)}$  are  $S_1^{(2)}$ ,  $S_2^{(2)}$  and  $S_3^{(2)}$
- Thus

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})}$$

$\uparrow$   
 already know



- Children of node  $X^{(1)}$  are  $S_1^{(2)}$ ,  $S_2^{(2)}$  and  $S_3^{(2)}$
- Thus

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})}$$

$\uparrow$   
 calculates now

### Jacobian of $\text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})$ w.r.t. $\text{vec}(X^{(1)})$

### Writing convolution as a matrix multiplication

- Have for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ :

$$S_i^{(2)} = X^{(1)} * F_{2i}$$

- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

$$\text{vec}(S_i^{(2)}) = M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}} \text{vec}(X^{(1)})$$

- $M_{F_{2i}}$  has size  $(w - f + 1)(h - f + 1) \times 3wh$  (assuming  $X^{(1)}$  has size  $w \times h \times 3$  and  $F_{2i}$  has size  $f \times f \times 3$ )
- What are the entries of  $M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$ ?

### Simple Example

- Have an input image  $X$  of size  $6 \times 6 \times 1$ .
- Have a filter  $F$  of size  $3 \times 3 \times 1$ .
- Convolve  $X$  by  $F$  gives a response map of size  $4 \times 4$

$$S = X * F$$

- Each entry of  $S$  can be written as

$$S_{lm} = \sum_{k=1}^1 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 X_{k,i+l-1,j+m-1} F_{kij}$$



**Simple Example**Write this convolution as a matrix multiplication involving  $\text{vec}(X)$ 

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} \\ F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 1 of } X} \ \overbrace{F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 2 of } X} \ \overbrace{F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 3 of } X} \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \end{pmatrix} \text{vec}(X)$$

 $S_{21}$  is the dot product between  $F$  and red entries of  $X$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Simple Example**Write this convolution as a matrix multiplication involving  $\text{vec}(X)$ 

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} \\ F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{21} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 1 of } X} \ \overbrace{F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 2 of } X} \ \overbrace{F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 3 of } X} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \text{vec}(X)$$

Thus

$$\text{vec}(S) = M_F^{\text{filter}} \text{vec}(X)$$

**Simple Example**Write this convolution as a matrix multiplication involving  $\text{vec}(X)$ 

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \\ X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} \\ X_{61} & X_{62} & X_{63} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} \\ F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{21} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 1 of } X} \ \overbrace{F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 2 of } X} \ \overbrace{F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0}^{\text{row 3 of } X} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{31} \ F_{32} \ F_{33} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{13} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ F_{21} \ F_{22} \ F_{23} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \text{vec}(X)$$

- What about when  $X$  and  $F_1$  have multiple planes?
- $X = \{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$  has size  $6 \times 6 \times 4$
- $F_1 = \{F_{11}, F_{12}, F_{13}, F_{14}\}$  has size  $3 \times 3 \times 4$
- Let

$$S_1 = X * F_1$$

- Then

$$\text{vec}(S_1) = M_{F_1}^{\text{filter}} \text{vec}(X)$$

where

$$M_{F_1}^{\text{filter}} = (M_{F_{11}}^{\text{filter}} \ M_{F_{12}}^{\text{filter}} \ M_{F_{13}}^{\text{filter}} \ M_{F_{14}}^{\text{filter}})$$

and has size  $16 \times 144$ .

- Have for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ :

$$S_i^{(2)} = X^{(1)} * F_{2i}$$

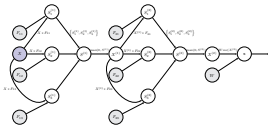
- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

$$\text{vec}(S_i^{(2)}) = M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}} \text{vec}(X^{(1)})$$

- $M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$  has size  $(w' - f + 1)(h' - f + 1) \times 3w'h'$  (where  $w' = w - f + 1$  and  $h' = h - f + 1$ ).

- Thus

$$\frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} = M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$$



- Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})} M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}} \end{aligned}$$

Gradient of the loss w.r.t.  $X^{(1)}$ 

- May want expression for  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial X^{(1)}}$  instead of  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})}$ .

- Option 1:**

Reshape  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})}$  (size  $1 \times 3w'h'$ ) to  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial X^{(1)}}$  (size  $w' \times h' \times 3$ ).

Gradient of the loss w.r.t.  $X^{(1)}$ 

- May want expression for  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial X^{(1)}}$  instead of  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})}$ .

- Option 2:**

Return to our simple example ...







- $X = \{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$  has size  $6 \times 6 \times 4$
- $F = \{F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4\}$  has size  $3 \times 3 \times 4$

- Let

$$S = X * F \quad (S_1 \text{ has size } 4 \times 4)$$

- Then

$$\text{vec}(S) = M_F^{\text{filter}} \text{vec}(X)$$

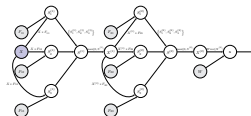
where  $M_F^{\text{filter}}$  has size  $16 \times 144$ .

- Let

$$\mathbf{v}^T = \mathbf{g}^T M_F^{\text{filter}}$$

- Let  $\text{vec}(V) = \mathbf{v}$  and  $\text{vec}(G) = \mathbf{g}$  then

$$V = \{G_{\text{zero-pad}} * F_1^{\text{rot180}}, G_{\text{zero-pad}} * F_2^{\text{rot180}}, G_{\text{zero-pad}} * F_3^{\text{rot180}}, G_{\text{zero-pad}} * F_4^{\text{rot180}}\}$$



Know

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})} M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$$

then

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial X^{(1)}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left\{ G_i^{\text{zero-pad}} * F_{2i,1}^{\text{rot180}}, G_i^{\text{zero-pad}} * F_{2i,2}^{\text{rot180}}, G_i^{\text{zero-pad}} * F_{2i,3}^{\text{rot180}} \right\}$$

where  $G_i = \frac{\partial l}{\partial S_i^{(2)}}$  and  $F_{2i} = \{F_{2i,1}, F_{2i,2}, F_{2i,3}\}$ .