

Lecture 6 - The Convolutional Layer in Convolutional Networks

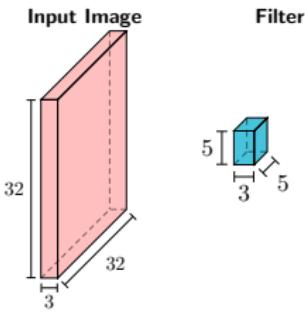
ConvNets for RGB Images: **The Convolution Layer**

DD2424

April 18, 2017

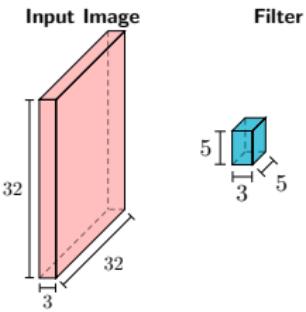
Convolution Layer

Convolution Layer



X is $32 \times 32 \times 3$

F is $5 \times 5 \times 3$

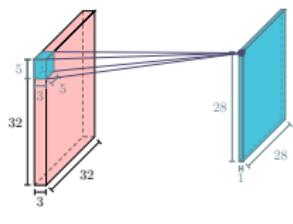


X is $32 \times 32 \times 3$

F is $5 \times 5 \times 3$

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

Convolution Layer

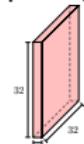


Convolve the image, X , with the filter F .

- 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



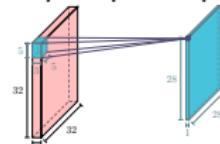
X
Size: $32 \times 32 \times 3$

Filter



F
Size: $5 \times 5 \times 3$

Output response map

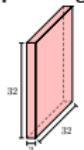


$S = X * F$
Size: $28 \times 28 \times 1$

Convolution Layer

Can apply multiple filters.

Input Image

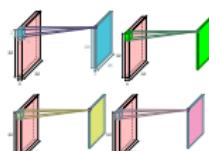


Filters



F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4
Size $F_i: 5 \times 5 \times 3$

Output response maps

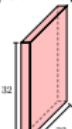


X
Size: $32 \times 32 \times 3$

$S_i = X * F_i$
Size $S_i: 28 \times 28 \times 1$

Apply multiple filters and get multiple response maps

Input Image

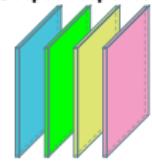


Filters



F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4

Output response maps



S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4
Each $S_i = X * F_i$

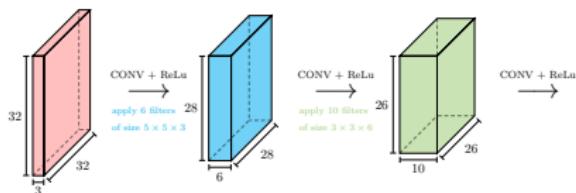
- Stack the multiple response maps to get a new image S .
 - In our example
 - $S = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4\}$ and
 - S has size $28 \times 28 \times 4$
 - Apply the non-linear activation function to each element of S .
- $$H = \max(0, S)$$



Most basic Convolutional Network layers

Basic ConvNet is a composition of

- Convolution Layer
- Activation function



How do we produce final probs for C class labels?

- Add **fully connected layer(s)** after the convolutional layers.
- Example network:
1 convolutional layer + 1 fully connected layer

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

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

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

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

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

- 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 $C \times 1$

How do we learn the parameters of the network?

- Add **fully connected layer(s)** after the convolutional layers.
- Example network:
1 convolutional layer + 1 fully connected layer

$$\begin{aligned} S_i &= X * F_i + b_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n_F \quad \leftarrow \text{apply convolution filters} \\ S &= \{S_1, \dots, S_{n_F}\} \quad \leftarrow \text{stack response maps, get new 3D image} \\ H &= \max(0, S) \quad \leftarrow \text{apply ReLu} \\ s &= W \text{vec}(H) + b \quad \leftarrow \text{fully-connected layer to get } C \text{ scores} \\ p &= \text{SOFTMAX}(s) \quad \leftarrow \text{turn scores into probabilities} \end{aligned}$$

- Dimensions of inputs, outputs and parameters:

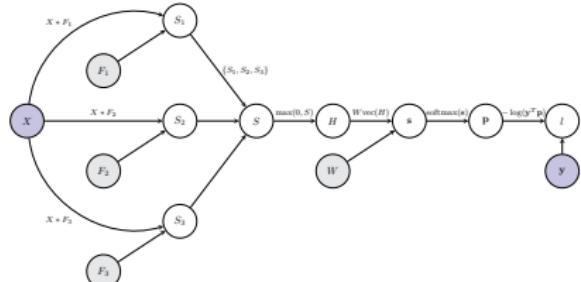
- X is $w \times h \times 3$
- Each F_i is $f \times f \times 3$ and b_i is a scalar
- Each S_i is $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1)$
- S and H are $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1) \times n_F$
- W is $C \times (w - f + 1)(h - f + 1)n_F$
- b , s and p are $C \times 1$.

Gradient Computations for one Convolutional layer

How do we learn the parameters of the network?

- 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....

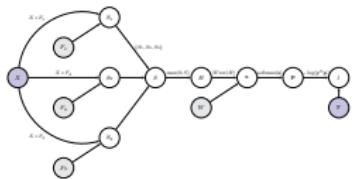
Computational Graph for our simple network



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.

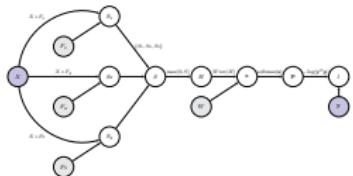
Computational Graph for our simple network



From previous lectures know that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial l}{\partial s} &= -\frac{\mathbf{y}^T}{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{p}} (\text{diag}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}^T)) \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(H)} &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial s} W \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(H)} \text{ diag}(\text{Ind}(\text{vec}(S) > 0))\end{aligned}$$

Computational Graph for our simple network



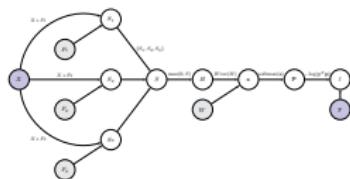
From reading the computational graph we can see that

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

↑ already known

for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Computational Graph for our simple network

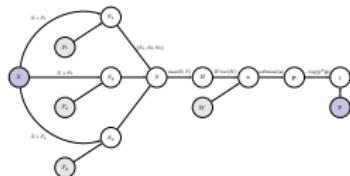


From reading the computational graph we can see that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} \\ &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)}\end{aligned}$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Computational Graph for our simple network



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 $i = 1, 2, 3$.

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

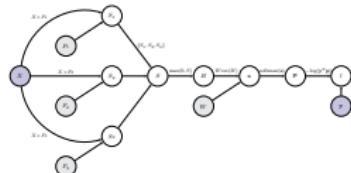
$$\text{vec}(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(S_1) \\ \text{vec}(S_2) \\ \text{vec}(S_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

- 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 $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Simple Example

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

$$S = X * F$$

- Each entry of S can be written as

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

Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

Simple Example

Want to write this convolution as a matrix multiplication:

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

One Solution:

$$S_{11} = \{X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{21}, X_{22}, X_{23}, X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{33}\}$$

new row corresponds to

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{11} \\ F_{12} \\ F_{13} \\ F_{21} \\ F_{22} \\ F_{23} \\ F_{31} \\ F_{32} \\ F_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

Simple Example

Want to write this convolution as a matrix multiplication:

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

One Solution:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{12} & X_{22} & X_{32} & X_{21} & X_{31} & X_{11} & X_{33} & X_{23} & X_{13} & X_{34} & X_{24} \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} F_{11} \\ F_{12} \\ F_{13} \\ F_{21} \\ F_{22} \\ F_{23} \\ F_{24} \\ F_{31} \\ F_{32} \\ F_{33} \\ F_{34} \end{pmatrix}} \quad \text{new row corresponds to } \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} \\ X_{12} & X_{22} & X_{32} & X_{42} & X_{52} \\ X_{13} & X_{23} & X_{33} & X_{43} & X_{53} \\ X_{14} & X_{24} & X_{34} & X_{44} & X_{54} \\ X_{15} & X_{25} & X_{35} & X_{45} & X_{55} \end{pmatrix}$$

Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

Simple Example

Want to write this convolution as a matrix multiplication:

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

One Solution:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} \\ X_{12} & X_{11} & X_{14} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{21} \\ X_{22} \\ X_{23} \\ X_{24} \\ X_{25} \\ X_{26} \\ X_{27} \\ X_{28} \\ X_{29} \\ X_{30} \end{pmatrix}$$

new row corresponds to

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} \\ X_{12} \\ X_{13} \\ X_{14} \\ X_{15} \\ X_{16} \\ X_{17} \\ X_{18} \\ X_{19} \\ X_{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

Simple Example

Want to write this convolution as a matrix multiplication:

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

One Solution:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}_{11} \\ \mathbf{S}_{12} \\ \mathbf{S}_{13} \\ \mathbf{S}_{14} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{12} & \mathbf{X}_{13} & \mathbf{X}_{14} \\ \mathbf{X}_{12} & \mathbf{X}_{22} & \mathbf{X}_{23} & \mathbf{X}_{24} \\ \mathbf{X}_{13} & \mathbf{X}_{23} & \mathbf{X}_{33} & \mathbf{X}_{34} \\ \mathbf{X}_{14} & \mathbf{X}_{24} & \mathbf{X}_{34} & \mathbf{X}_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{11} \\ \mathbf{P}_{12} \\ \mathbf{P}_{13} \\ \mathbf{P}_{14} \end{pmatrix}$$

new row corresponds to

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{11} & \mathbf{X}_{12} & \mathbf{X}_{13} & \mathbf{X}_{14} & \mathbf{X}_{15} \\ \mathbf{X}_{12} & \mathbf{X}_{22} & \mathbf{X}_{23} & \mathbf{X}_{24} & \mathbf{X}_{25} \\ \mathbf{X}_{13} & \mathbf{X}_{23} & \mathbf{X}_{33} & \mathbf{X}_{34} & \mathbf{X}_{35} \\ \mathbf{X}_{14} & \mathbf{X}_{24} & \mathbf{X}_{34} & \mathbf{X}_{44} & \mathbf{X}_{45} \\ \mathbf{X}_{15} & \mathbf{X}_{25} & \mathbf{X}_{35} & \mathbf{X}_{45} & \mathbf{X}_{55} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{11} \\ \mathbf{P}_{12} \\ \mathbf{P}_{13} \\ \mathbf{P}_{14} \\ \mathbf{P}_{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

Simple Example

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One Solution:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{15} \\ S_{16} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{27} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{18} & X_{26} & X_{27} & X_{28} & X_{36} & X_{37} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} \\ F_{12} \\ F_{13} \\ F_{21} \\ F_{22} \\ F_{23} \\ F_{31} \\ F_{32} \\ F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

new row corresponds to

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Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

Simple Example

Want to write this convolution as a matrix multiplication:

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

One Solution:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{15} \\ S_{16} \\ \vdots \\ S_{44} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{17} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{18} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{18} & X_{19} \\ X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{18} & X_{19} & X_{20} \\ X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{18} & X_{19} & X_{20} & X_{21} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} \\ F_{12} \\ F_{13} \\ F_{21} \\ F_{22} \\ F_{23} \\ \vdots \\ F_{31} \\ F_{32} \\ F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

new row corresponds to

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

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

One Solution:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{15} \\ S_{16} \\ \vdots \\ S_{44} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{27} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{16} & X_{17} & X_{18} & X_{26} & X_{27} & X_{28} & X_{36} & X_{37} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{51} & X_{52} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} \\ F_{12} \\ F_{13} \\ F_{21} \\ F_{22} \\ F_{23} \\ F_{31} \\ F_{32} \\ F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

new row corresponds to

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

M_X^{im} size 16 × 9

$$\text{vec}(S) = M_X^{\text{im}} \text{vec}(F)$$

Multiple planes: Convolution → Matrix multiplication

- What about when X and F_1 have multiple planes?
- Say $X = \{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ 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

$$S_1 = X * F_1 \quad (S_1 \text{ has size } 4 \times 4)$$

- Then

$$\text{vec}(S_1) = M_X^{\text{im}} \text{vec}(F_1)$$

where

$$M_X^{\text{im}} = (M_{X_1}^{\text{im}} \quad M_{X_2}^{\text{im}} \quad M_{X_3}^{\text{im}} \quad M_{X_4}^{\text{im}})$$

and has size 16×36 .

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

$$S_i = X * F_i$$

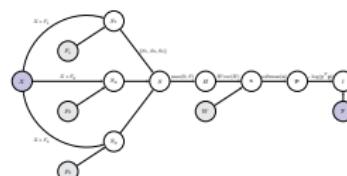
- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

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

- M_X^{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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S)}{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)} \frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} \begin{pmatrix} I_t \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} M_X^{\text{im}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_1)} \quad \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_2)} \quad \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_3)} \right) \begin{pmatrix} M_{X_1}^{\text{im}} & M_{X_2}^{\text{im}} & M_{X_3}^{\text{im}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} M_{X_i}^{\text{im}} \end{aligned}$$

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 $f \times f \times 3$).

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 2:**

Return to our simple example ...

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & \dots & g_{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ & & & & & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & & & \vdots & & \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{array} \right) M_{16 \times 9}^{\text{size}}$$

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

[Return to Simple Example](#)

Consider the case

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & \dots & g_{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

where red column in M_X^{im} corresponds to this red block in X .

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

[Return to Simple Example](#)

Consider the case

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & \dots & g_{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccccc} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{28} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ & & & & & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & & & \vdots & & \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{array} \right) M_{16 \times 9}^T$$

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

[Return to Simple Example](#)

Consider the case

Consider the Case	$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \textcolor{red}{X_{13}} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & \textcolor{red}{X_{14}} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & \textcolor{red}{X_{15}} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & \textcolor{red}{X_{16}} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \textcolor{red}{X_{23}} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} \\ & & & & & & \vdots & \\ & & & & & & \vdots & \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & \textcolor{red}{X_{46}} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} \end{pmatrix}$	$M_{\text{row}}^{\text{err}}$ size: 16 x 9
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where red column in M_X^{im} corresponds to this red block in X

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}

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ \textcolor{red}{v}_4 \ \cdots \ v_9) - (g_1 \ g_2 \ \cdots \ g_{16}) = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{23} & X_{24} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ & & & \vdots & & & & & \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

M_X^{im} size 16 × 9

where **red column** in M_X^{im} corresponds to this **red block** in X

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

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ \textcolor{red}{v}_4 \ \cdots \ v_9) - (g_1 \ g_2 \ \cdots \ g_{16}) = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{21} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{21} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{21} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{43} \\ & & & \vdots & & & & & \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{64} & X_{65} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

M_X^{im} size 16 × 9

where **red column** in M_X^{im} corresponds to this **red block** in X

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

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

Return to Simple Example

• • •

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ \textcolor{red}{v}_4 \ \cdots \ v_9) - (g_1 \ g_2 \ \cdots \ g_{16}) = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{21} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{21} & X_{23} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{21} & X_{24} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{43} \\ & & & \vdots & & & & & \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{51} & X_{52} & X_{53} & X_{64} & X_{65} & \textcolor{red}{X}_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

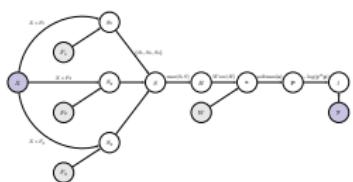
M_X^{im} size 16 × 9

where **red column** in M_X^{im} corresponds to this **red block** in X

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

Thus

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



Gradient Computations for two Convolutional layers

Know

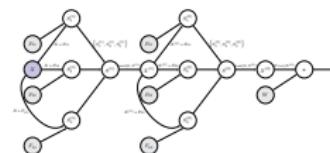
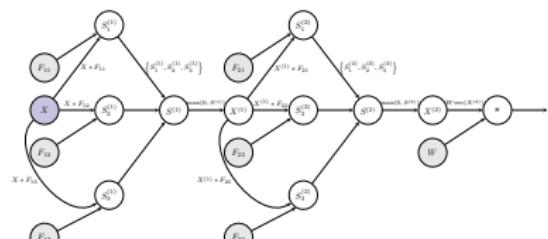
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} M_{X_j}^{\text{im}}$$

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 $X^{(1)}$?



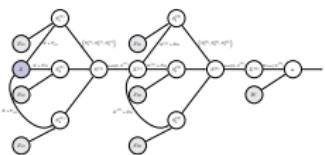
- Children of node $X^{(1)}$ are $S_1^{(2)}, S_2^{(2)}$ and $S_3^{(2)}$
- Thus

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

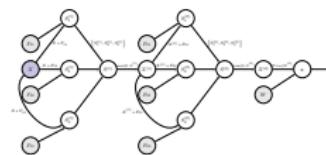
Notes about the figure

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

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



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



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

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

↑ already know

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

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

↑ calculate 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 4×4

$$S = X * F$$

- Each entry of S can be written as

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

Writing convolution as a matrix multiplication

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:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{vec}(X)$$

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

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

Writing convolution as a matrix multiplication

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:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{vec}(X)$$

Thus

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

Writing convolution as a matrix multiplication

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:

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{11} \\ S_{12} \\ S_{13} \\ S_{14} \\ S_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} & F_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \dots \text{vec}(X)$$

Multiple planes: Convolution → Matrix multiplication

• 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

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

and has size 16×144 .

- 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

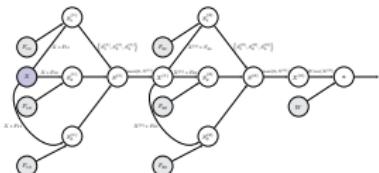
$$\frac{\partial \text{vec}(S_i^{(2)})}{\partial \text{vec}(X^{(1)})} = M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$$

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 $w' \times h' \times 3$).



- 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 2:**

Return to our simple example ...

Turn our matrix multiplication to convolution

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ \dots \ v_m) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \dots \ g_m)$$

(第3回)

Turn matrix multiplication to convolution

$$v_1 = g_1 F_{11}$$

Turn matrix multiplication to convolution

$$w_1 = g_1 F_{11}$$

$$v_2 = g_1 F_{12} + g_2 F_{11}$$

Turn matrix multiplication to convolution

F_{11}	F_{12}	F_{13}	F_{14}	F_{15}	F_{16}	F_{17}	F_{18}	F_{19}	F_{20}	F_{21}	F_{22}	F_{23}	F_{24}	F_{25}	F_{26}	F_{27}	F_{28}
F_{21}	F_{22}	F_{23}	F_{24}	F_{25}	F_{26}	F_{27}	F_{28}	F_{29}	F_{30}	F_{31}	F_{32}	F_{33}	F_{34}	F_{35}	F_{36}	F_{37}	F_{38}
F_{31}	F_{32}	F_{33}	F_{34}	F_{35}	F_{36}	F_{37}	F_{38}	F_{39}	F_{40}	F_{41}	F_{42}	F_{43}	F_{44}	F_{45}	F_{46}	F_{47}	F_{48}
F_{41}	F_{42}	F_{43}	F_{44}	F_{45}	F_{46}	F_{47}	F_{48}	F_{49}	F_{50}	F_{51}	F_{52}	F_{53}	F_{54}	F_{55}	F_{56}	F_{57}	F_{58}
F_{51}	F_{52}	F_{53}	F_{54}	F_{55}	F_{56}	F_{57}	F_{58}	F_{59}	F_{60}	F_{61}	F_{62}	F_{63}	F_{64}	F_{65}	F_{66}	F_{67}	F_{68}
F_{61}	F_{62}	F_{63}	F_{64}	F_{65}	F_{66}	F_{67}	F_{68}	F_{69}	F_{70}	F_{71}	F_{72}	F_{73}	F_{74}	F_{75}	F_{76}	F_{77}	F_{78}
F_{71}	F_{72}	F_{73}	F_{74}	F_{75}	F_{76}	F_{77}	F_{78}	F_{79}	F_{80}	F_{81}	F_{82}	F_{83}	F_{84}	F_{85}	F_{86}	F_{87}	F_{88}
F_{81}	F_{82}	F_{83}	F_{84}	F_{85}	F_{86}	F_{87}	F_{88}	F_{89}	F_{90}	F_{91}	F_{92}	F_{93}	F_{94}	F_{95}	F_{96}	F_{97}	F_{98}
F_{91}	F_{92}	F_{93}	F_{94}	F_{95}	F_{96}	F_{97}	F_{98}	F_{99}	F_{100}	F_{101}	F_{102}	F_{103}	F_{104}	F_{105}	F_{106}	F_{107}	F_{108}

$$v_1 = g_1 F_{11}$$

$$v_2 = g_1 F_{12} + g_2 F_{11}$$

$$v_3 = g_1 F_{13} + g_2 F_{12} + g_3 F_{11}$$

- $X = \{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ 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

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

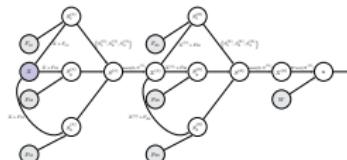
where M_F^{filter} has size 16×144 .

- 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 $F_{2i} = \{F_{2i,1}, F_{2i,2}, F_{2i,3}\}$.