

Lecture 6 - The Convolutional Layer in Convolutional Networks

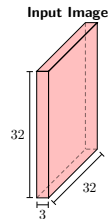
DD2424

April 19, 2017

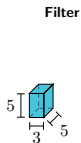
ConvNets for RGB Images: **The Convolution Layer**

Convolution Layer

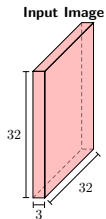
Convolution Layer



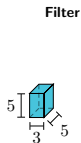
X is $32 \times 32 \times 3$



F is $5 \times 5 \times 3$

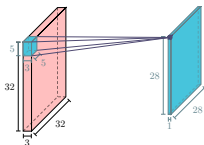


X is $32 \times 32 \times 3$



F is $5 \times 5 \times 3$

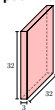
Note: Filter & input image always have the same depth.



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

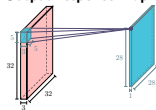
Input Image

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

Filter

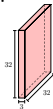
 F Size: $5 \times 5 \times 3$

Output response map

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

Can apply multiple filters.

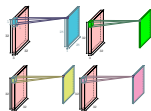
Input Image

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

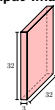
Filters

 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 : $28 \times 28 \times 1$

Input Image

 X

Filters

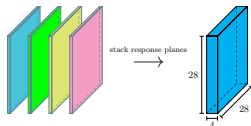
 F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4

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 .

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

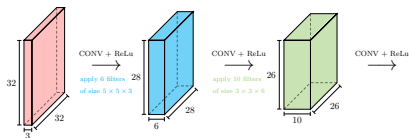


Most basic Convolutional Network layers

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

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

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

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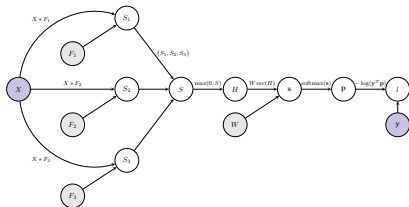
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 - X is $w \times h \times 3$
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 - Each S_i is $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1)$
 - S and H are $(w - f + 1) \times (h - f + 1) \times n_F$
 - W is $C \times (w - f + 1)(h - f + 1)n_F$
 - b , s and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

Gradient Computations for one Convolutional layer

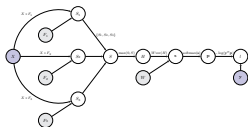
- Optimize the usual cross-entropy loss (+ L_2 regularization term) on the training data.
- Use mini-batch gradient descent to perform optimization.
- \implies need to compute the gradient of the loss w.r.t. the convolutional parameters....

Computational Graph for our simple network



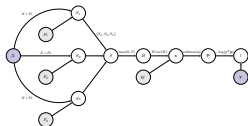
Notes about the above figure

- 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

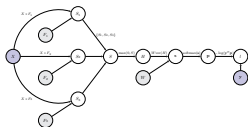
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mathbf{s}} &= -\frac{\mathbf{y}^T}{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{p}} (\text{diag}(\mathbf{p}) - \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^T) \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(H)} &= \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mathbf{s}} W \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S)} &= \frac{\partial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



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 $i = 1, 2, 3$.

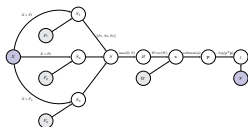


From reading the computational graph we can see that

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

↑
already know

for $i = 1, 2, 3$.



From reading the computational graph we can see that

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

↑
calculate now

for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

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

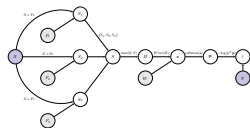
$$\text{vec}(S) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(S_1) \\ \text{vec}(S_2) \\ \text{vec}(S_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

- 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. $\text{vec}(F_i)$

Writing a convolution as a matrix multiplication

- 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} ?

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

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

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

$$S_i = X * F_i$$

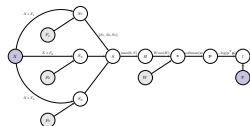
- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

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

- 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

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

- 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

[illegible]

Writing a certain matrix multiplication as a convolution

[Return to Simple Example](#)

Consider the case

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

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

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

[Return to Simple Example](#)

Consider the case

[illegible]

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[Return to Simple Example](#)

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Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ \cdots \ v_9) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \cdots \ g_{16})$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}}_{M_X^{\text{in}} \text{ size } 16 \times 9}$$

where red column in M_X^{in} 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

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ \cdots \ v_9) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \cdots \ g_{16})$$

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Return to Simple Example

Consider the case

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3 \ v_4 \ \cdots \ v_9) = (g_1 \ g_2 \ \cdots \ g_{16})$$

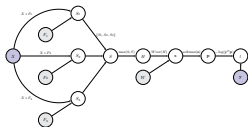
$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} \\ X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{13} & X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{23} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{33} & X_{34} & X_{35} \\ X_{14} & X_{15} & X_{16} & X_{24} & X_{25} & X_{26} & X_{34} & X_{35} & X_{36} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{44} & X_{45} & X_{46} & X_{54} & X_{55} & X_{56} & X_{64} & X_{65} & X_{66} \end{pmatrix}}_{M_X^{\text{in}} \text{ size } 16 \times 9}$$

where red column in M_X^{in} 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

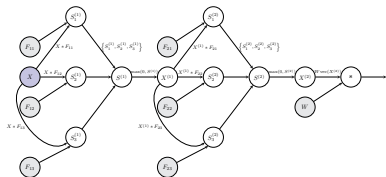
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(F_i)} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial l}{\partial \text{vec}(S_i)} M_{X_j}^{\text{im}}$$

but our simple example \implies

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

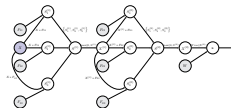
Computational Graph: two convolutional layers

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



Notes about the figure

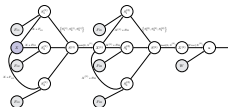
- Apply 3 filters at each convolutional layer.
- Have omitted the bias weights for clarity.



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

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

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

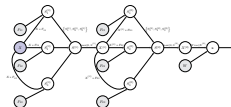


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↑
already know

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

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

↑
calculates now

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

- 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 $M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$?

Writing 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 4×4

$$S = X * F$$

- 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 $i = 1, 2, 3$:

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

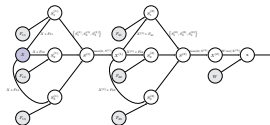
- Can write a convolution (not in a very memory efficient way) as a matrix multiplication

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

- $M_{F_{2i}}^{\text{filter}}$ 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

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

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

- 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

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

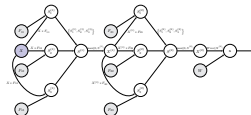
where M_F^{filter} has size 16×144 .

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