## Machine Perception: CNN

## 1 1D Convolution

In this question we consider the 1-Dimensional case of convolution layer with zero padding. As illustrated in Fig. 1, the input feature vector  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^5$  is convolved by a kernel  $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  to  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^5$ .

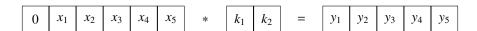


Figure 1: 1D convolution with zero padding.

- (a) Write down the formula to compute each element of the output  $y_i$ .
- (b) Convolution is a linear operator which can be written in the form of matrix multiplication y = Mx. Derive the convolution matrix M as a function of the kernel elements  $k_1, k_2$ .
- (c) The graph in Figure.2 (a) represents a fully connected layer, which also performs matrix multiplication. Based on the convolution matrix M, draw the connections for the convolution layer in Figure.2 (b) and label the weight for each edge. *Hint: discard zero-entries*.
- (d) According to Figure.2 (b), name the differences between convolution layers and fully connected layers.



Figure 2: Fully connected layer and convolution layer

## 2 Forward and backward

1. In the following is a 2D convolution layer followed with a ReLU activation layer and a max pooling layer. Calculate outputs of these layers Y, Y' and Y'' during the forward pass.

X					K			,	Y = X * K				Y' = ReLU(Y)					$\mathbf{Y}^{\prime\prime} = \mathbf{Pool}(\mathbf{Y}^{\prime})$				
1	1	0	1	1																		
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0															
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0															
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1															
0	0	1	1	0																		

2. Given the  $\partial E/\partial Y''$ , calculate the partial derivitaive of the error w.r.t Y',Y,K and X for back-propagation.

