

The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Patches in Deep Convolutional Kernels Methods.

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Plan

1 Introduction

2 Convolutional kernel methods

3 Our method

4 Results

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Contributions

- Simple convolutional kernel method: K-nearest-neighbors encoding, Mahanalobis distance, linear kernel.
- Comparable accuracies on CIFAR-10 with shallow classifier.
- Scalable to ImageNet: S.O.T.A. as non-learned visual representation.

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Convolutional kernel methods

x, y images.

$$K_{k,\Phi,\mathcal{X}}(x, y) = k(\Phi_{\mathcal{X}} L_{\mathcal{X}} x, \Phi_{\mathcal{X}} L_{\mathcal{X}} y)$$

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Ingredients:

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- Shift and rescale (e.g. whitening) operator

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- Predefined (e.g. Linear, Gaussian, Neural Tangent) kernel

$$k(x, y)$$

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 - ▶ L : whitening of the image
 - ▶ k : Custom *Neural Kernel*

Plan

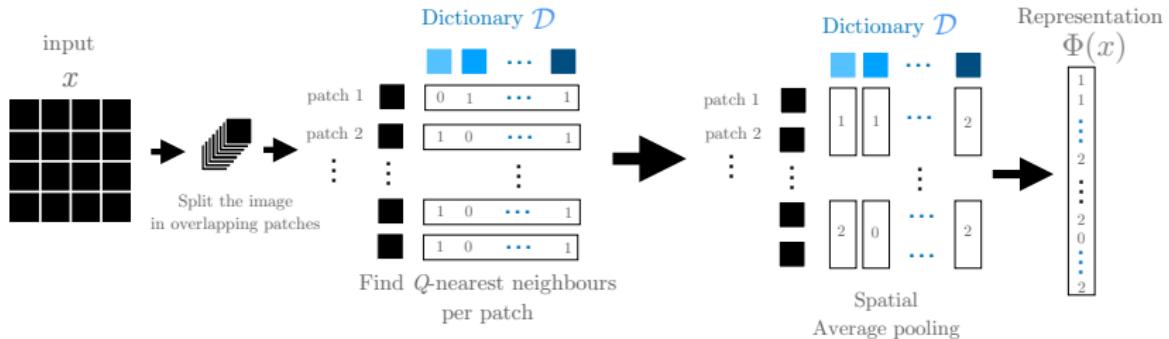
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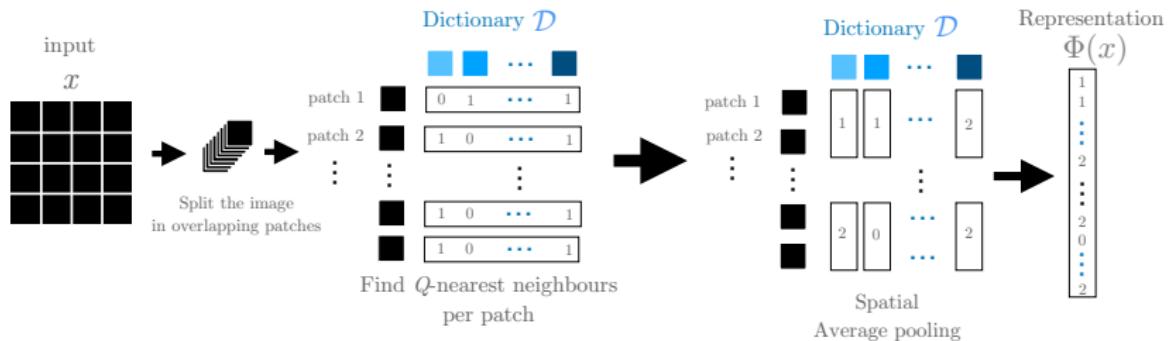
3 Our method

4 Results

Our method

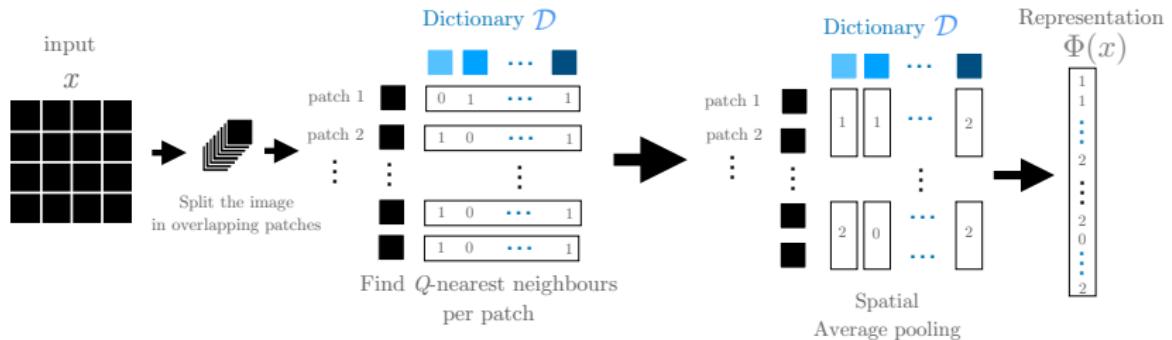


Our method



- x : image viewed as a collection of overlapping patches.

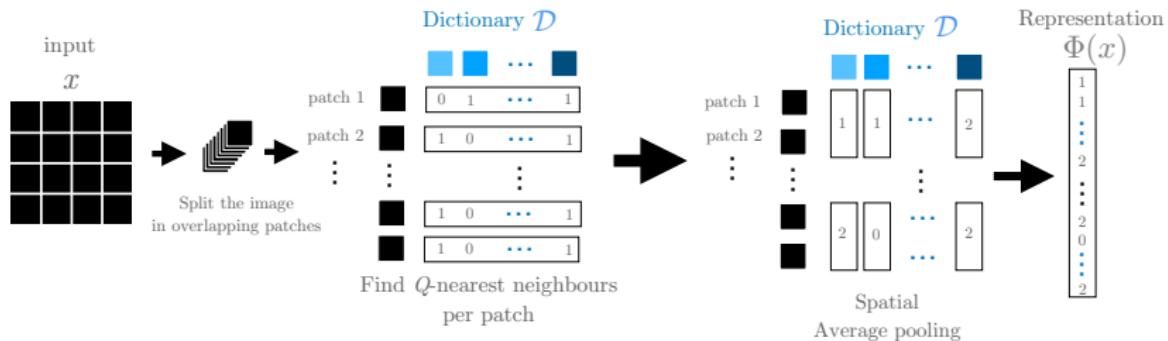
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$$L : x \mapsto (\Sigma + \lambda I)^{-1}(x - \mu)$$

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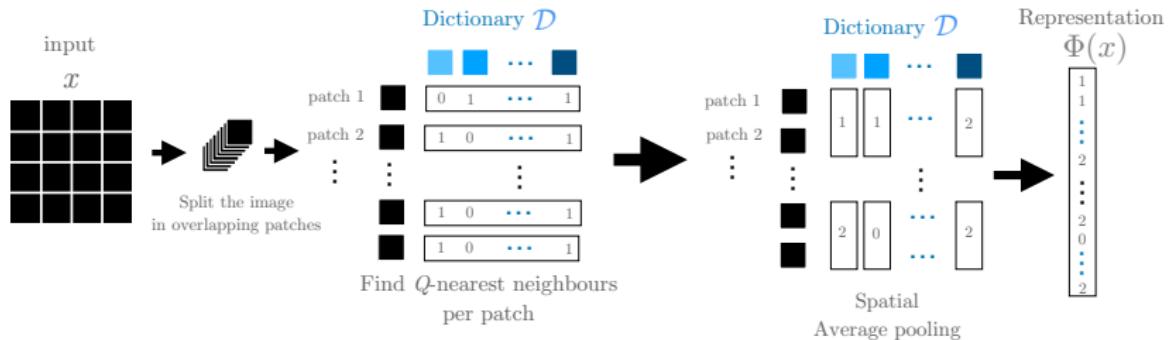


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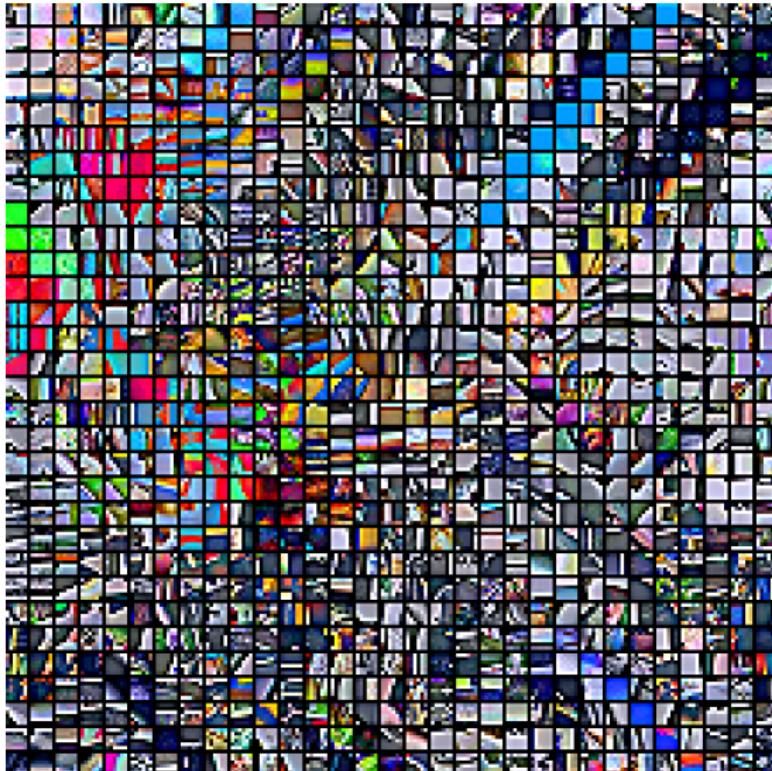
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- $k(x, y)$: linear kernel.

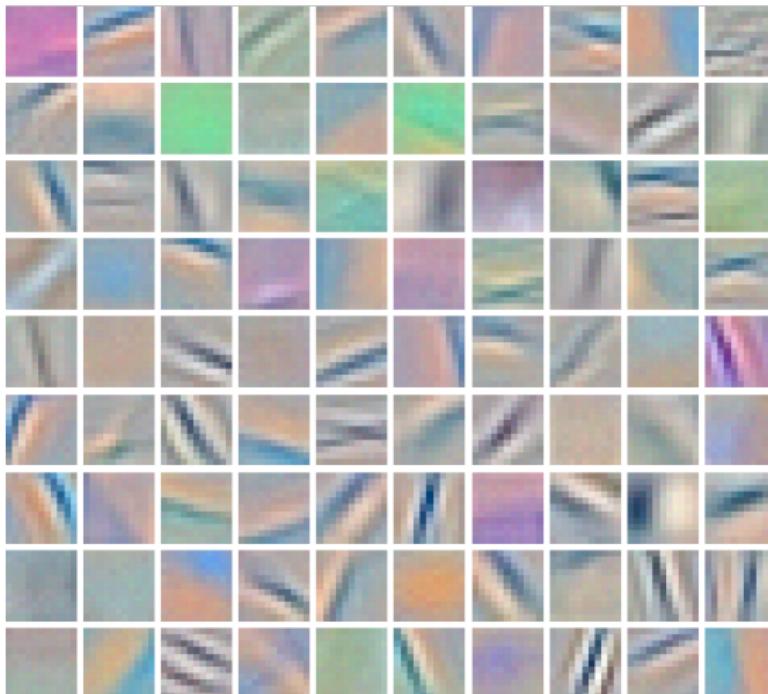
CIFAR-10 Dictionary



ImageNet64 Dictionary



First layer of AlexNet



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CIFAR-10

Method	Linear classification			P	Acc.
	\mathcal{D}	VQ	Online		
Coates et al. (2011)	1k	✓	✗	6	68.6
Wavelets (Oyallon et al. 2015)	-	✗	✗	8	82.2
Recht et al. (2019)	0.2M	✗	✗	6	85.6
SimplePatch (Ours)	10k	✓	✓	6	85.6
SimplePatch (Ours)	60k	✗	✓	6	86.9

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Method	Non-linear classification		Classifier	Acc.
	VQ	Depth		
SimplePatch (Ours)	✓	2	1-hidden-layer	88.5
AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al. 2012)	✗	5	e2e	89.1
NK (Shankar et al. 2020)	✗	5	kernel	89.8
CKN (Mairal et al. 2016)	✗	9	kernel	89.8

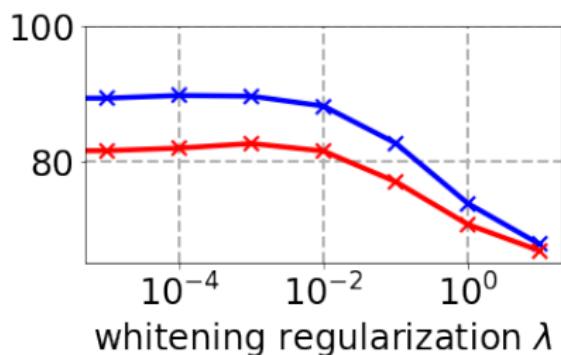
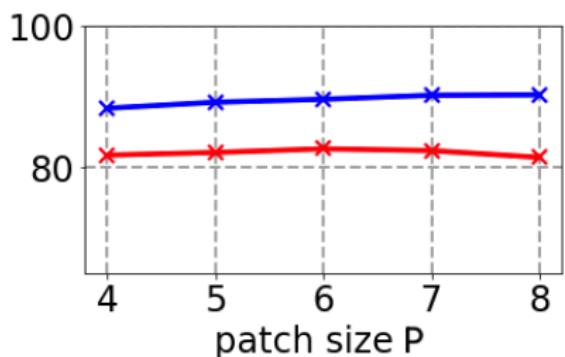
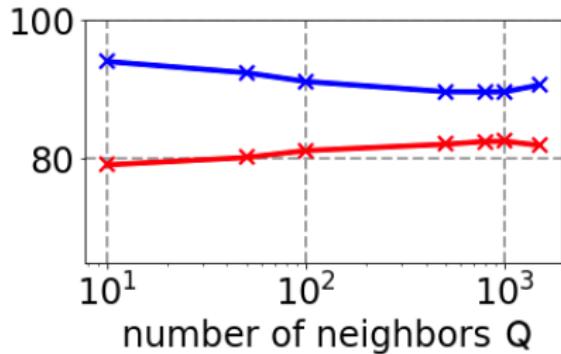
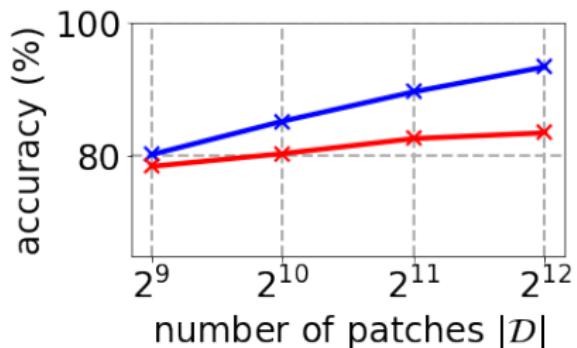
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		VQ	P	Depth					
Random CNN	-	✗	-	9		224	18.9	-	
Zarka et al. (19)	-	✗	32	2		224	26.1	44.7	
Ours	$2k$	✓	12	1		128	35.9	57.4	
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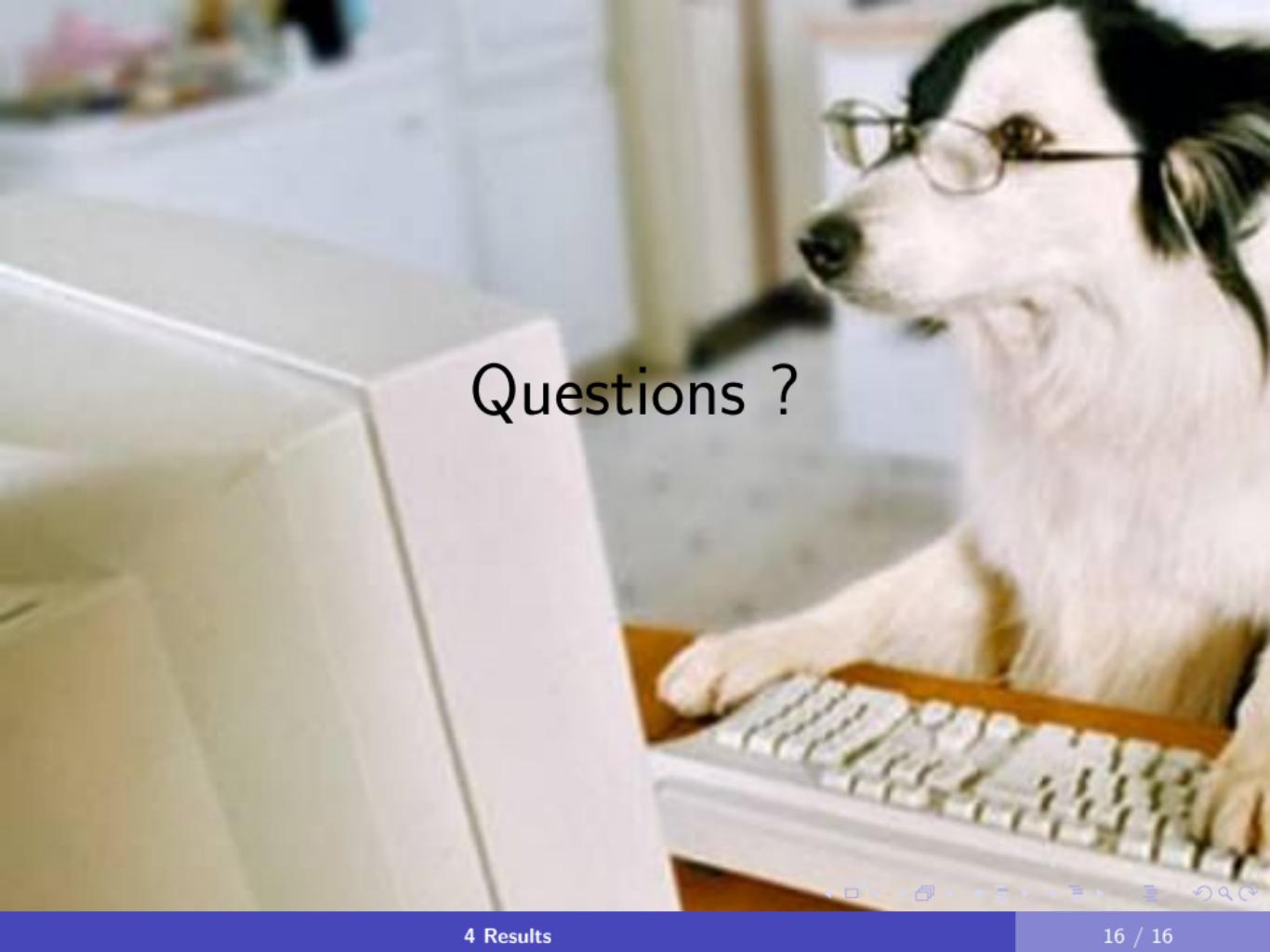
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	VQ	P	Depth	Res.	Classif.			
Belilov. al. (18)	✗	-	2	224	e2e	-	44	
Ours	✓	6	2	64	1-layer	39.4	62.1	
Brendel al. (19)	✗	9	50	224	e2e	-	70.0	

Ablation Study

Train accuracies in blue, test accuracies in red.



A black and white dog with dark spots on its back and ears is wearing a pair of round-rimmed glasses. It is sitting at a desk, looking intently at a computer screen. Its front paws are resting on a white computer keyboard. The background shows a light-colored wall and some furniture.

Questions ?

Adam Coates, Andrew Ng, and Honglak Lee. An analysis of single-layer networks in unsupervised feature learning. In *Proceedings of the fourteenth international conference on artificial intelligence and statistics*, pages 215–223, 2011.

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