



# Practical Computer Vision Week 1

Computer Vision and CNN



# Intro and TMI



**What Will We Do?**



# What will we do? – In Session

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- A New Computer Vision Application for each Week
- Presentation or Activity
- Introductory Lecture
- Keras / Tensorflow Lab

# What will we do? – Homework

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- Programming Assignment
- Prepare Presentation
- Review Materials
- Optional Advanced Study Materials

# Syllabus

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Week	Class 1	Class 2	Homework
Week 1 ( 01. 14) CNN and openCV	What Will We Do? Review: CNN	OpenCV Practice (LAB Session)	Image and Video Processing with openCV
Week 2 (01. 21) CNN Architecture	Advancements in CNN Architecture	Image Classification with Deep Learning (LAB Session)	Image Classification (Dogs vs Cats)
Week 3 (01.28) Object Detection	Object Localization and Detection	SSD & MobileNet (LAB Session)	Car Detection with YOLO

# Syllabus

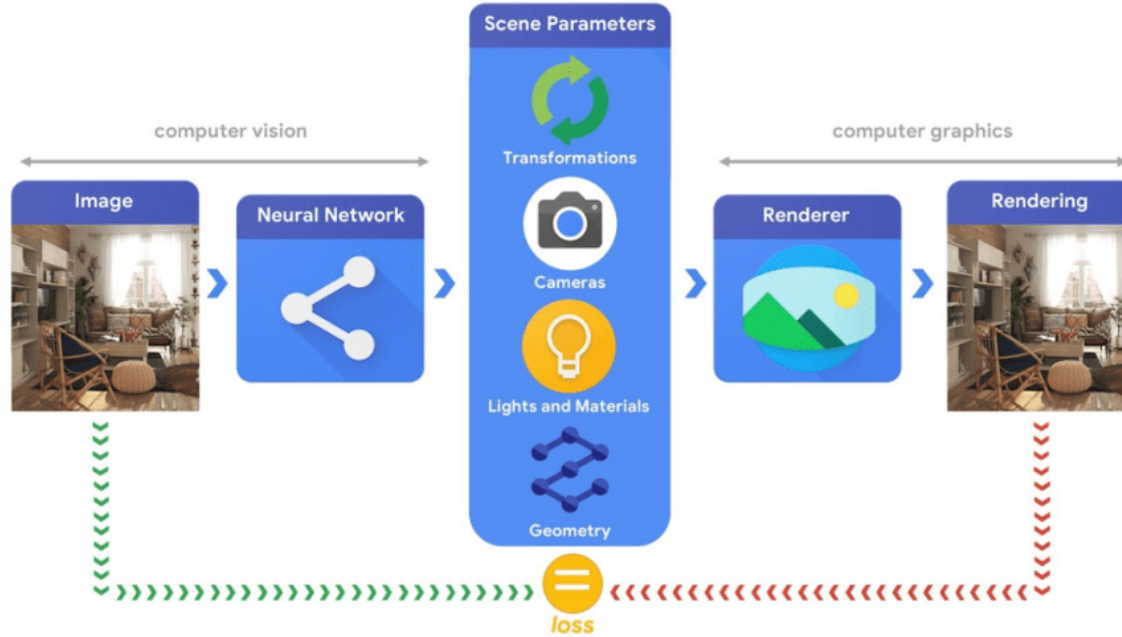
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Week	Class 1	Class 2	Homework
Week 4 ( 02. 04) Landmark Detection & Image Segmentation	Features and Object Recognition	Image Segmentation (LAB)	Face Detection and Recognition
Week 5 (02. 18) Landmark Detection and Tracking	Object Motion and Tracking	Optical Flow and Feature Matching	Vehicle Localization with SLAM
Week 6 (02. 25) Neural Style Transfer	Neural Style Transfer	Art generation with Neural Style Transfer (LAB)	Art Generation Team Project
Week 7 (03. 04) GANs	GANs Intuition	Image Creation with GANs (LAB)	Image Augmentation using GANs

# Various Applications of Computer Vision

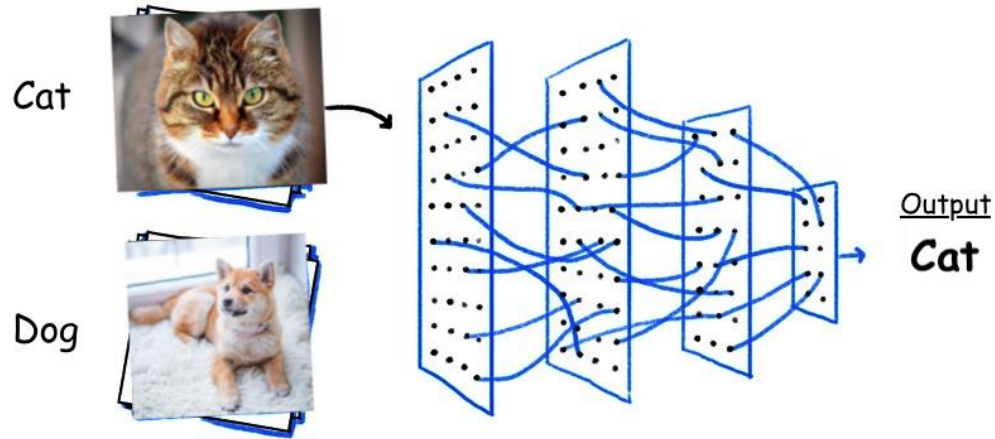


# What is Computer Vision?



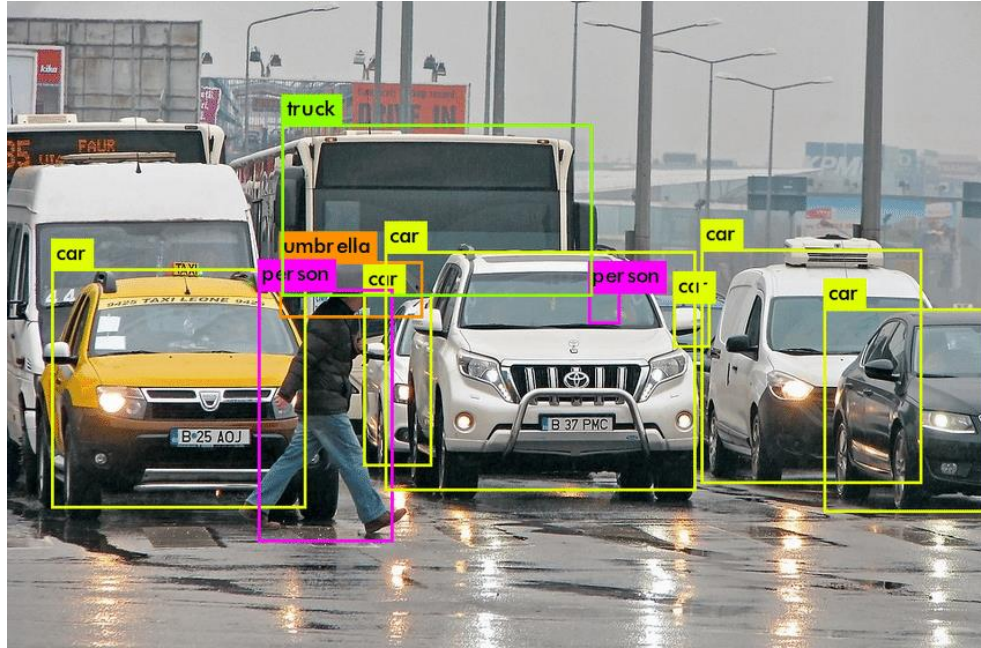
# Image Classification (Week 2)

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# Object Detection (Week 3)

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# Image Segmentation (Week 4)

**Classification**



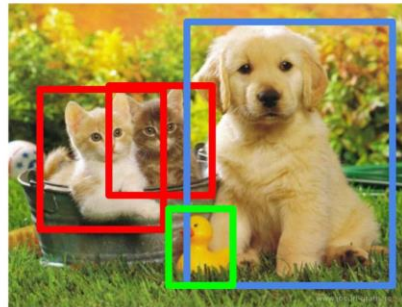
CAT

**Classification  
+ Localization**



CAT

**Object Detection**



CAT, DOG, DUCK

**Instance  
Segmentation**



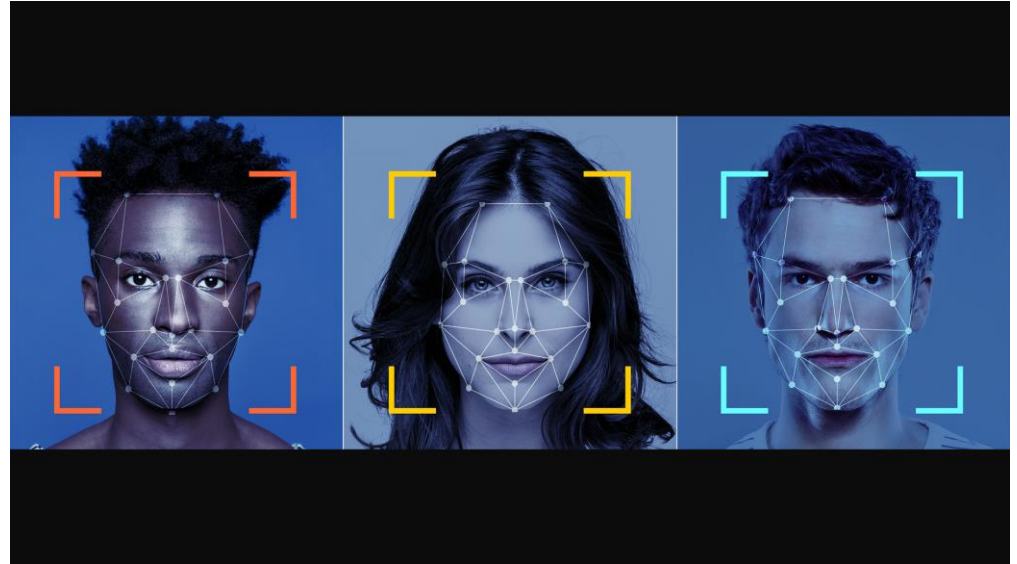
CAT, DOG, DUCK

Single object

Multiple objects

# Landmark Detection and Facial Recognition (Week 4)

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# Neural Style Transfer (Week 6)



외적  
Content

표현적  
Style

# Generative Adversarial Networks (Week 7)



2220

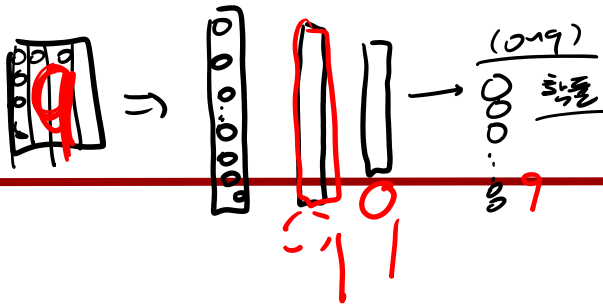
2 11 11  
0 0 0

# Review: CNN



# CNN In Edge Detection

True  
False



10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
10	10	10	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0

\*

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

filter

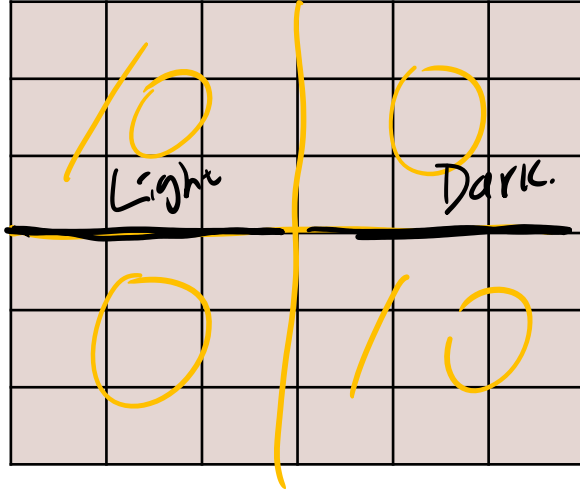
=

0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0
0	30	30	0

256

0.5

# CNN In Edge Detection



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

"Sobel"

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 10 & 0 & -10 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scharr Filter

Parameter 1.0M

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} b \\ b \\ b \\ b \\ b \\ b \end{matrix}$$

Backpropagation  
G.P

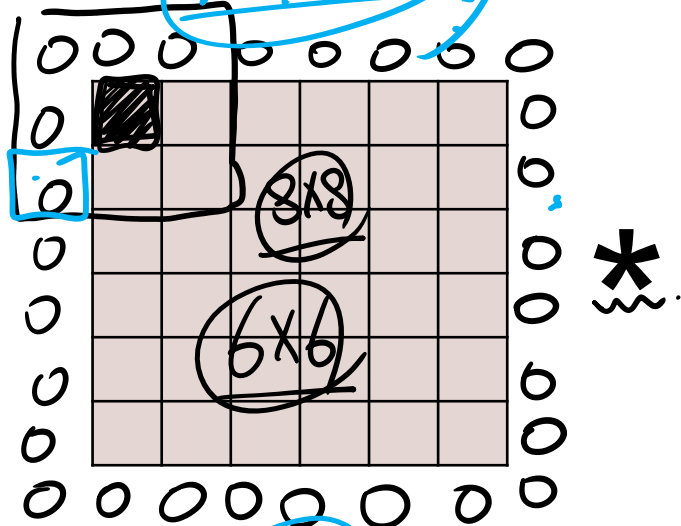
36x16  $\frac{1}{16}$

$$+ \text{bias}$$

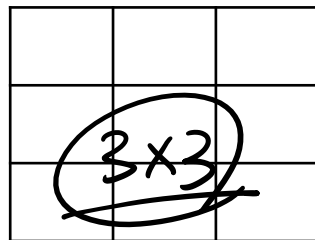
Light	0	0	0	Dark
	30	10	-10	-30
	30	10	-10	30
Dark	0	0	0	Light

# Padding

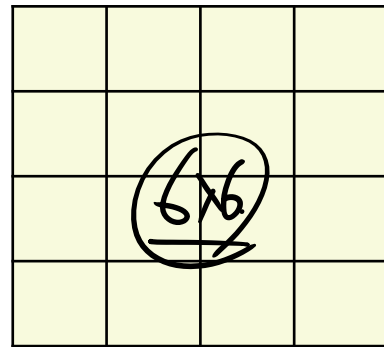
- Image 가 작아진다
- 각 픽셀의 계산범위의 분산이 크다



$$\frac{f \times f}{H \quad W}$$



=



$$(n+2p-f+1) \times (n+2p+1)$$

$$(n-f+1) \times (n-f+1)$$

# Padding

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- **Valid Convolution:** No padding
- **Same Convolution:** Pad so that Output size as the same as the input size

# Strided Convolutions

2	3	7	4	6	2	9
6	6	9	8	7	4	3
3	4	8	3	8	9	7
7	8	3	6	6	3	4
4	2	1	8	3	4	6
3	2	4	1	9	8	3
0	1	3	9	2	1	4

$n \times n$

\*

$f \times f$

3	4	4
1	0	2
-1	0	3

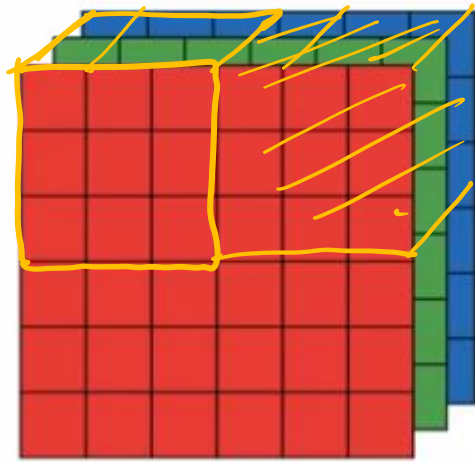
6	12	28
6	0	18
3	0	24

=


$$\left\lfloor \frac{n + 2f}{s} \right\rfloor + 1$$

~~$\frac{2f}{s}$~~

# Convolutions Over Volume

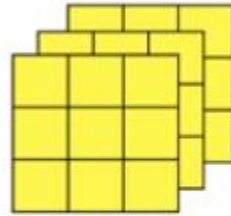


$6 \times 6 \times 3$

RGB

$n_h \ n_w \ (n_c)$

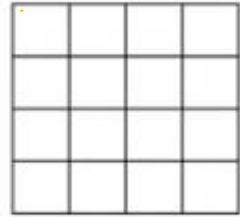
\*



$3 \times 3 \times 3$

$f_k \ f_w \ (f_c)$

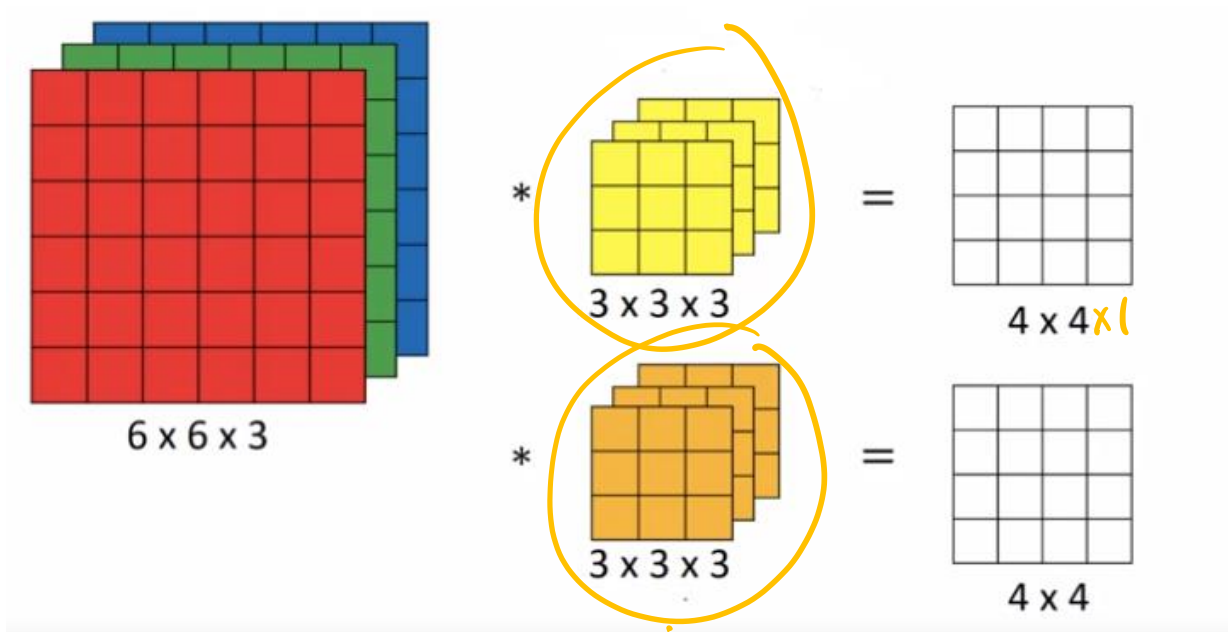
=



$4 \times 4$

$n_c = f_c$   
( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

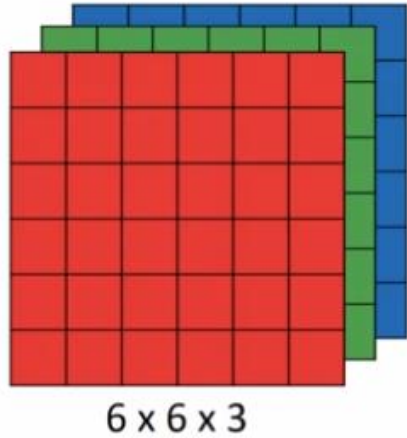
# Convolutions Over Volume



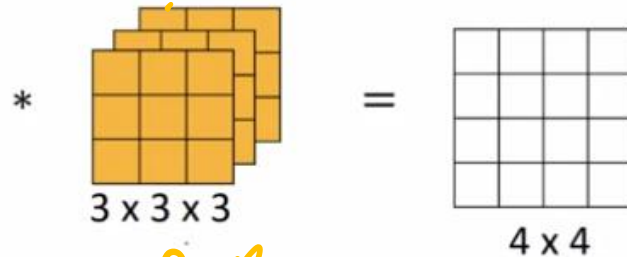
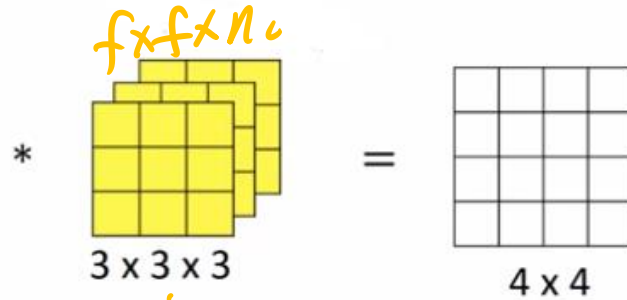
# One Layer of Convolutional Network

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n+2p-f}{s} \right\rfloor + 1$$

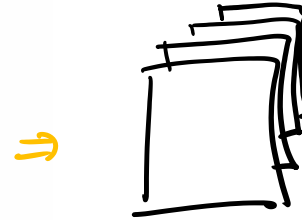
(3) (5) (1)



$n_h \times n_w \times n_c$



$\vdots$   
 $n_f$



$$(n-f+1) \times (n-f+1) \times n_f$$



# Summary of Notation

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$f^{[l]}$  = filter size

$p^{[l]}$  = padding

$s^{[l]}$  = stride

$n_c^{[l]}$  = number of filters

*Input* :  $n_H^{[l-1]} \times n_w^{[l-1]} \times n_c^{[l-1]}$

*Output* :  $n_H^{[l]} \times n_w^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l]}$

$$n^{[l]} = \left\lfloor \frac{n^{[l-1]} + 2P^{[l]} - f^{[l]}}{s^{[l]}} \right\rfloor + 1$$

*Each Filter Size*:  $f^{[l]} \times f^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l]}$

*Activations* :  $a^{[l]} \rightarrow n_H^{[l]} \times n_w^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l]}$

*Set of m Activations* :  $A^{[l]} \rightarrow m \times n_H^{[l]} \times n_w^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l]}$

*Each Filter Size*:  $f^{[l]} \times f^{[l]} \times n_c^{[l-1]} \times n_c^{[l]}$

# Pooling Layer

Max Pooling

Average Pooling

- 3 Types of Layers
- Convolution
- Pooling
- Fully Connected

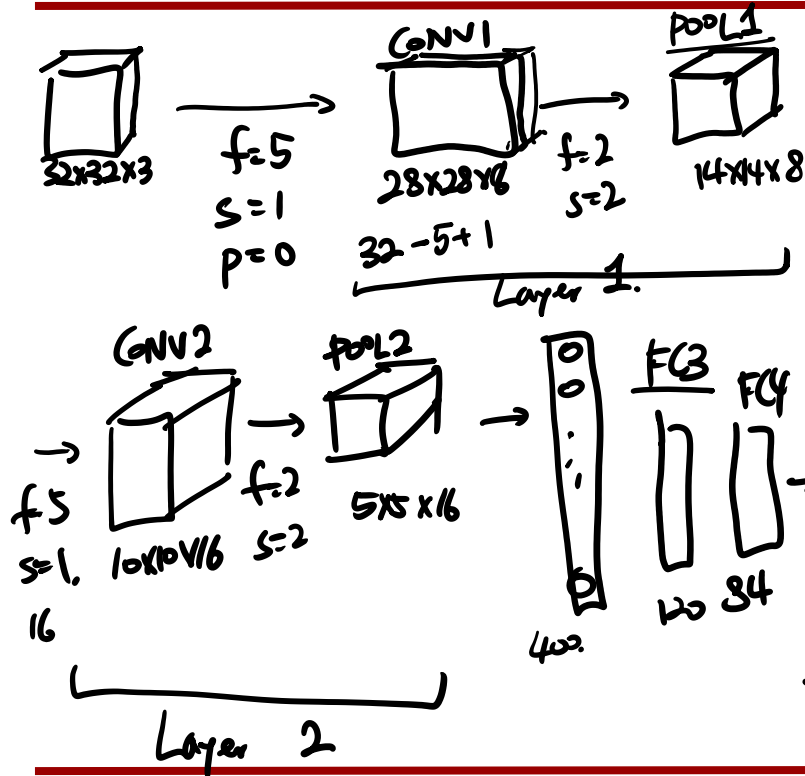
1	3	2	1
2	9	1	1
1	3	2	3
5	6	1	2



9	2
6	3

$n=2$ ,  $s=2$

# CNN Example LeNet-5



Layer	Activation shape	Activation Size	# of Parameters
INPUT	(32, 32, 3)	3072	0
CONV1	(28, 28, 8)	6072	$(5 \times 5 \times 3 + 1) \times 8 = 608$
POOL1	(14, 14, 8)	1568	0
CONV2	(10, 10, 16)	1600	$(5 \times 5 \times 8 + 1) \times 16$
POOL2	(5, 5, 16)	400	
FC3	(120, 1)	120	
FC4	(84, 1)	84	
Softmax	(10, 1)	10	

# CNN Example

Layer	Activation shape	Activation Size	# of Parameters
INPUT	(32, 32, 3)	3072	0
CONV1	(28, 28, 8)	6072	$(5*5*3+1)*8 = 608$
POOL1	(14., 14, 8)	1568	0
CONV2	(10, 10, 16)	1600	$(5*5*8+1)*16 = 3216$
POOL2	(5, 5, 16)	400	0
FC3	(120, 1)	120	$400*120 + 120 = 48120$
FC4	(84, 1)	84	$120*84 + 84 = 10164$
Softmax	(10, 1)	10	$84*10 + 10 = 850$



# openCV

# Assignments

# HOMEWORK

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- **GROUP Assignment**

- Study and Present CNN Architectures
- AlexNet + VGG
- GoogleNet (Inception) + Xception
- ResNet + ResNeXt

- **INDIVIDUAL Self Practice**

- OpenCV Practice
- CNN Practice (numpy, keras, tensorflow, pytorch)