Image Processing

Al and Machine Learning
Hult International Business School
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Version 1.0



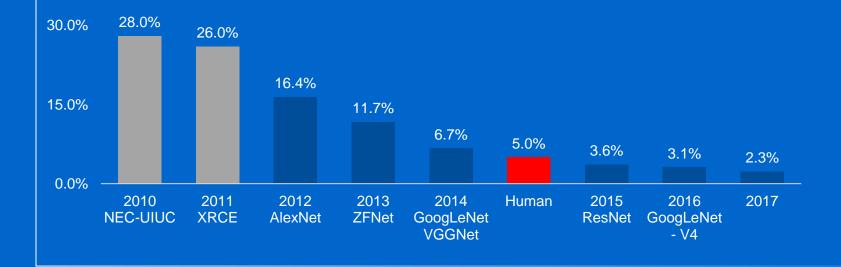
Images are unstructured data

- A very high number of low information inputs
 - High number: 100x100 pixel image has 10K pixels!
 - Low information: Each pixel contains very little information about the image (e.g., objects)
- Deep learning networks are a breakthrough in image processing
 - Learn features from raw pixel data (e.g., edges)
 - "Deep" because it has many hidden layers. Networks with 100s of layers are common.



AlexNet

- Breakthrough in image processing performance
- Announced at 2012 ImageNet Competition
- 🌳 2015: ResNet has over 100 layers!



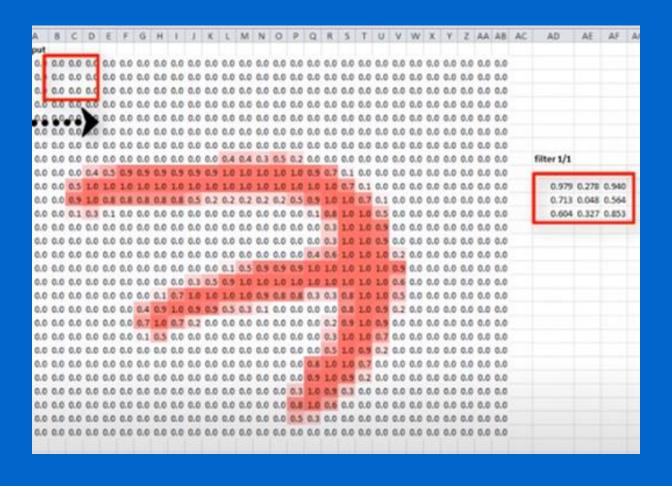


 $Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Algorithms-that-won-the-ImageNet-Large-Scale-Visual-Recognition-Challenge-ILSVRC-in_fig2_346091812$

Source: Wikipedia

Convolutional Neural Network

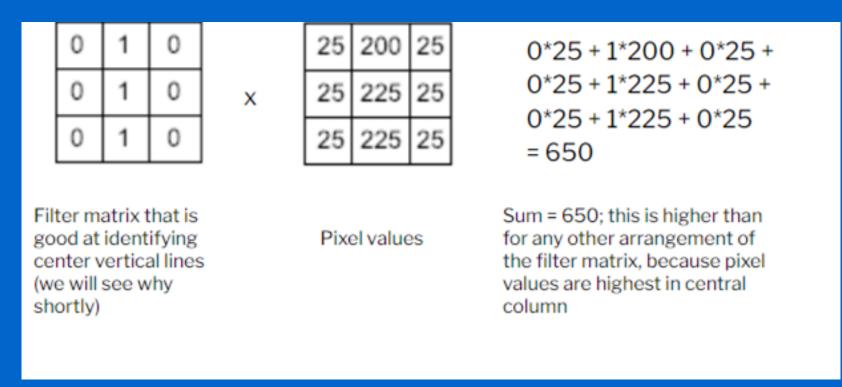
Unlike traditional neurons, output is a matrix.



Source: Fast.ai

A 'convolution' simply multiplies the pixels

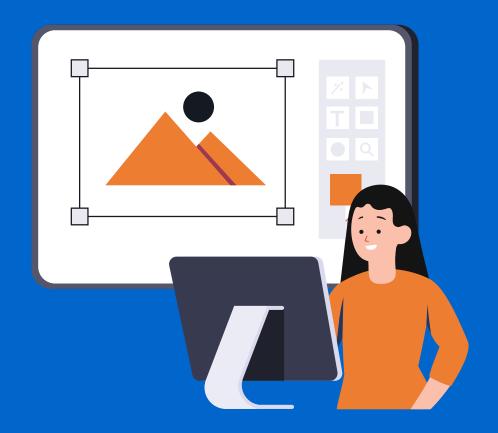
Breakthrough: In the 1990s, the filter matrix was created by hand. Today, a CNN *learns* the weights.



Source: Data Mining for Business Analytics by Shmueli

The convolution filter sweeps through the entire image

- The matrix moves across the image.
- A filter can detect local features such as: horizontal lines, curves, borders.
- These local features can then be passed on to further convolutional layers which can then build global features: bird's legs, texture.



Pooling layer

- Downsamples convolutional layer
- Most common types
 - Max pooling
 - Average pooling

