

→ State of Computer Vision

→ (week 3) * Object Detection

→ object localization

in order to design object recognition we must learn about object localization.

if we want to localize the object in image we modify the neural network to have output units the boundary box b_x, b_y, h, w localize focuses determining the positions of objects in image

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 midpoint height width

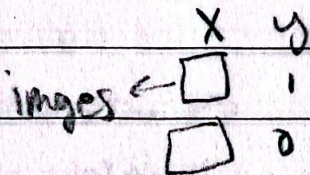
→ Land Mark detection

in other cases x, y have x, y coordinates, which are important point in image these points called landmarks we want the model to recognize used in snapchat & posture detection filters

→ object detection

we will take about using convnet for obj detection using something called sliding window.

for ex: Car detection. first: we need to create a label training set with closely cropped x, y examples of cars

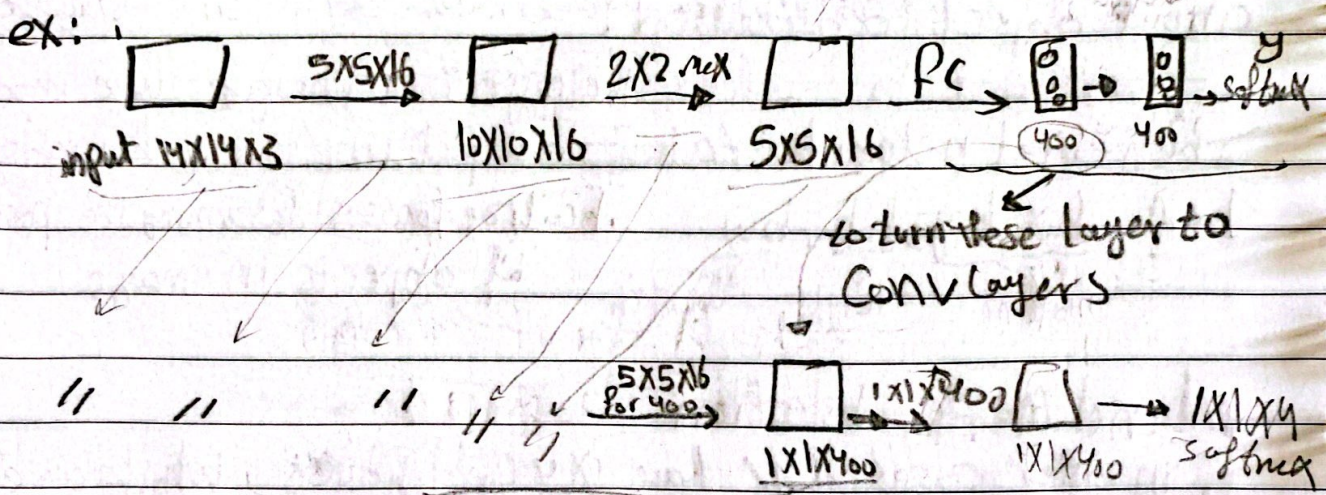


second train Convnets using this set to output a 0/1 if there is car or not

third use's slide window by picking certain window size and apply it to the image then input it to conv net that make prediction

→ Convolutional implementation of sliding window.

• we saw that sliding window was too slow & has a high computational cost, how can we implement it convolutionally
• let see first how can we transform a fully connected layer of neural network into conv layer



mathematically this is the same as FC

→ intersection over union (IOU)

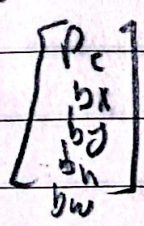
• we use it to evaluate obj. detection alg.

$$= \frac{\text{size of intersection}}{\text{size of union}} \quad \text{if } IOU \geq 0.5 \quad \text{it}$$

→ non-max suppression

• it's a way to make sure that the alg. only detects obj once

• each output



→ Discard $p_c < 0.6$
→ pick the box with the highest p_c & output that as prediction

Anchor boxes

- if each of grid cells detect one object what if grid cell wants to detect multiple objects here's anchor boxes are used



overlapping
objects

anchor boxes predefined two box shape

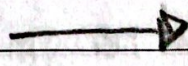


box 1



box 2

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} p_c \\ b_x \\ \vdots \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$y = \begin{bmatrix} p_c \\ b_x \\ \vdots \\ c_1 \\ p_c \\ \vdots \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

} box 1
} box 2

Follow up.

$$if \ y = 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 8$$

anchors

num of classes

