# Lecture 1. Class Introduction

**ECEN 5283 Computer Vision** 

Dr. Guoliang Fan School of Electrical and Computer Engineering Oklahoma State University

## OKLAHOMA

#### Goals

▶ To get general information about this course

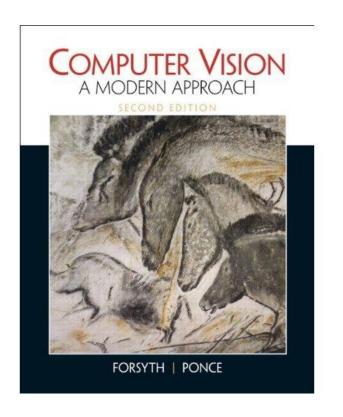
▶ To introduce basic problems in this class.

▶ To know the basic requirements of this course

#### **Textbook**



- Computer Vision: A Modern Approach (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)
  - Authors: David Forsyth and Jean Ponce
  - Publisher: Prentice Hall ISBN: 0-13-085198-1





Prof. David Forsyth CS @ UIUC



Prof. Jean Ponce CS @ ENS, France



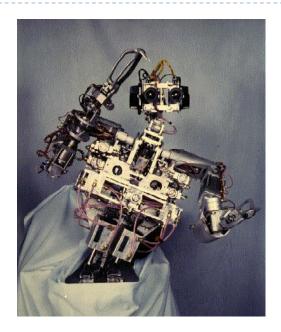


- ▶ The final grade is based on
  - ▶ All class projects (75%)
  - Class presentation (15 %)
  - Attendance & quiz (10%)
- The letter grade is based on
  - >=90: A
  - ▶ 80-89: B
  - ▶ 70-79: C
  - ▶ 60-69: D
  - ► <60: F

## What is Computer Vision?



- Computer vision is the science and technology of machines that see.
  - As a scientific discipline, computer vision is concerned with the theory for building artificial systems that obtain information from images or videos.
  - As a technological discipline, computer vision seeks to apply the theories and models of computer vision to the construction of real computer vision systems.
- Every computer vision system is goaloriented and application-dependent.

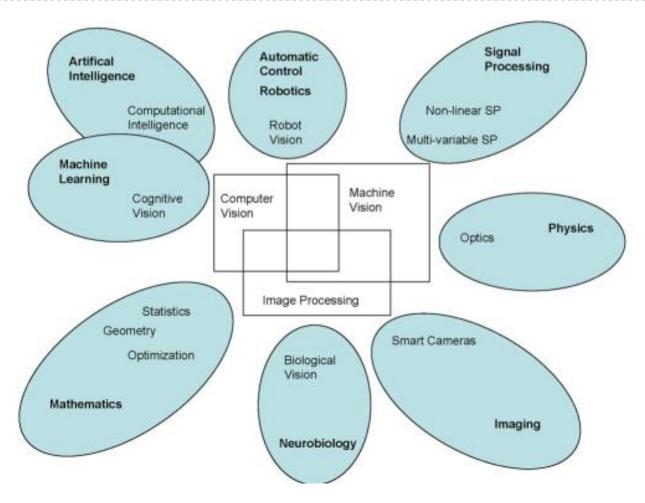






#### **Relation with Other Fields**

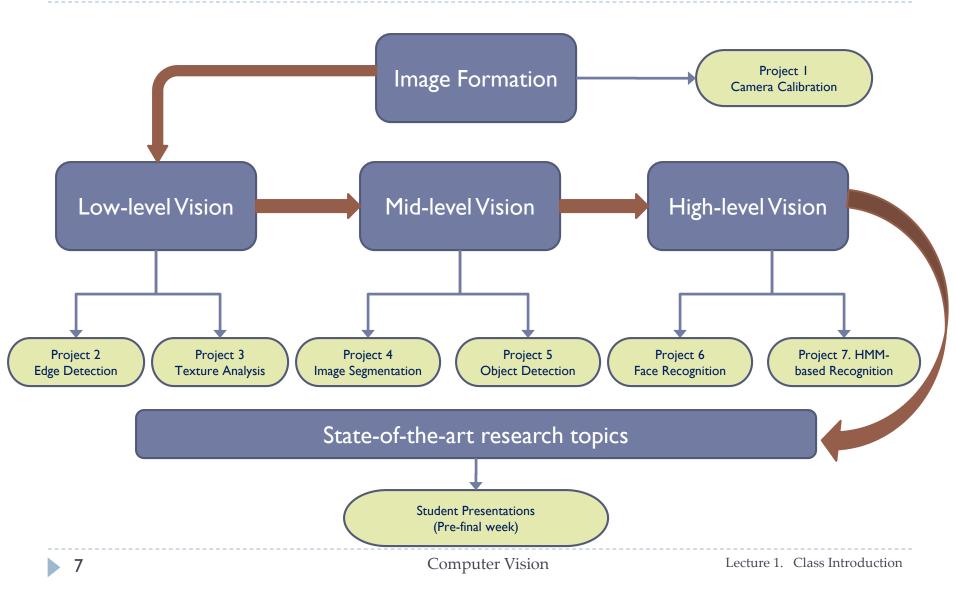




http://en.wikipedia.org

#### **Class Structure**





### **Class Projects**



- Project I: Geometric camera calibration
- Project 2: Edge detection and its applications
- Project 3: Texture analysis and classification
- Project 4: Clustering for image segmentation
- Project 5: Object detection
- Project 6: Face recognition

Moderate Matlab skills are needed!

- Project 7: Hidden Markov Models-based recognition
- In-class oral presentation





▶ To build the geometric mapping between the 3D world with the 2D images.



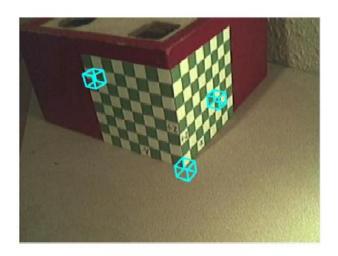
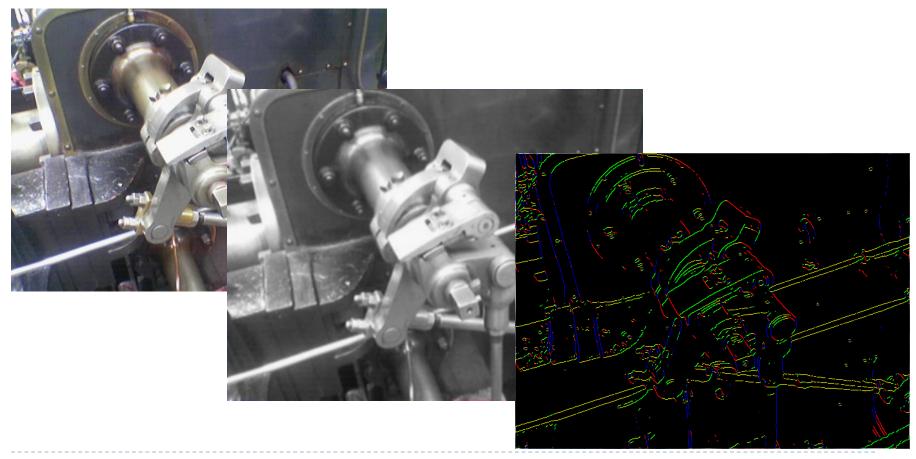


Figure 1: An image of a calibration rig, left with calibration points, right with cubes to check the calibration.





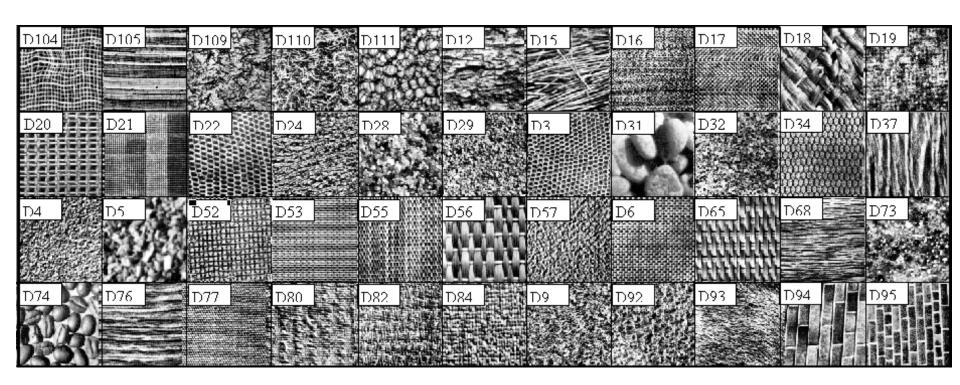
▶ To identity pixels in a digital image where the image brightness changes sharply (or has discontinuities).





### **Project 3: Texture Analysis**

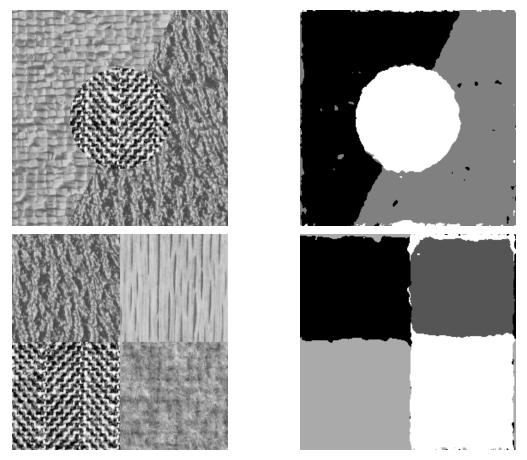
To classify different textures according to some quantitative representations.



## **Project 4: Clustering for Image Segmentation**



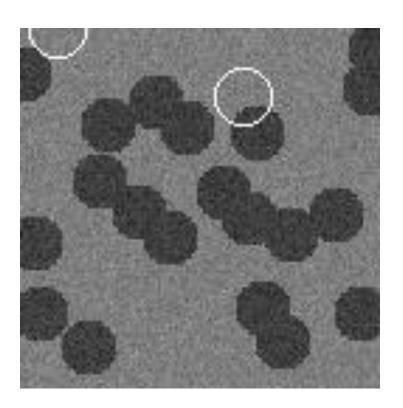
To segment an image into different regions of different homogeneous behaviors.

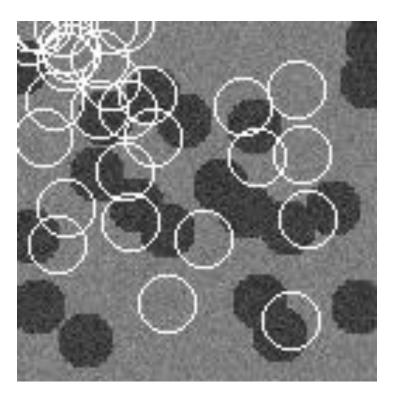






▶ To detect and localize a given object in an image.

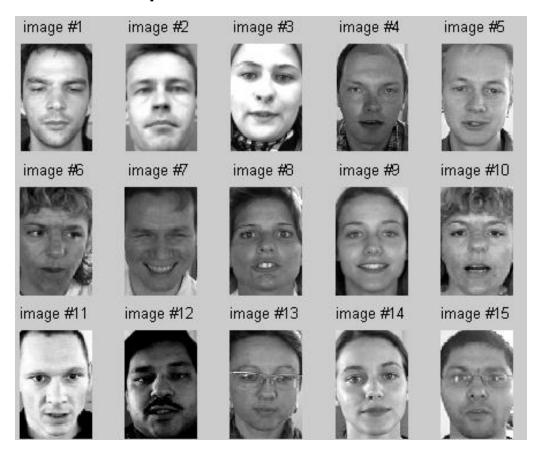








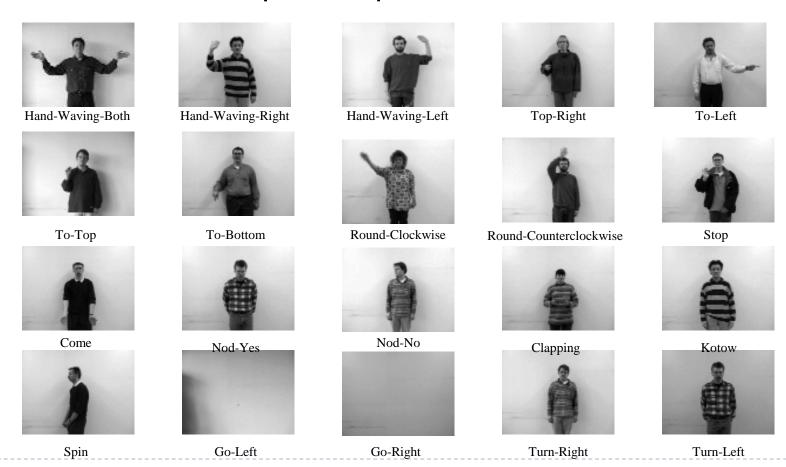
To recognize a given face image by projecting it into a low-dimensional linear space.



## Project 7. HMM-based Recognition



▶ To apply the hidden Markov model (HMM) for recognition problems from a temporal sequence.



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