

# Computer vision in the new era of Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning

Visión por computador en la nueva era de la Inteligencia Artificial y el Deep Learning

Rubén Usamentiaga\*, Alberto Fernández° \*Universidad de Oviedo °TSK

Gijón 5 – 16 Abril 2021

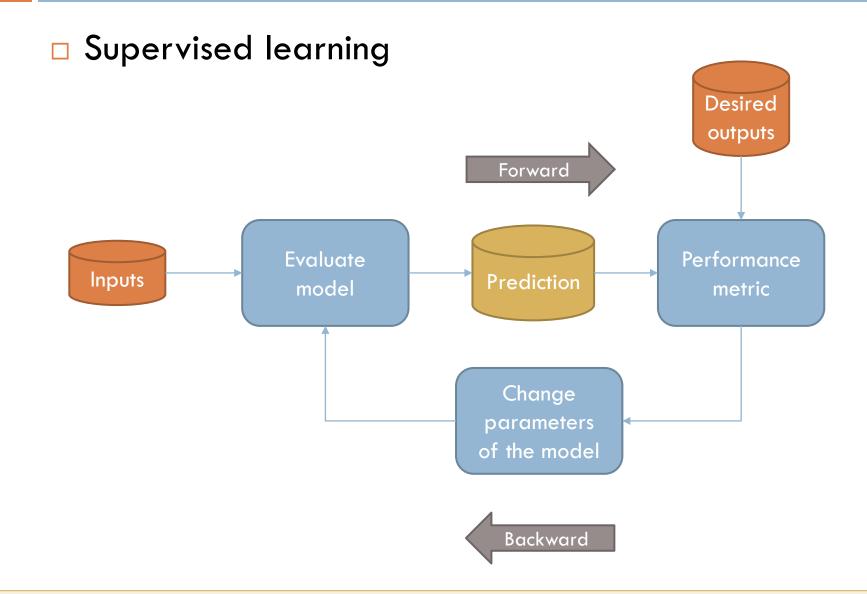


- How computer learn
  - In supervised learning a model is build from labeled samples
    - The response under new inputs is generated using the model
  - As the problem becomes more difficult, more samples are needed

- How computer learn
  - In supervised learning a model is build from labeled samples
    - The response under new inputs is generated using the model
  - As the problem becomes more difficult, more samples are needed

- Learning based on the scientific method
  - Propose an hypothesis
    - Data follows a linear model: the output is linearly related to the input
  - Adjust the model using a portion of the samples
    - Model training
  - Evaluate the model using a different portion of the samples
    - Model evaluation

- Supervised learning
  - Requires
    - Dataset: input data paired with desired outputs
    - Model: a function that give an input produces an output
  - Learning is just parameter estimation
    - Fit the model to the dataset



#### Training

```
for epoch in range(N):
    # Forward pass: Compute prediction by passing the input to the model
    prediction = model(input)

# Evaluate the model
    loss = criterion(prediction, desired_output)

# Perform a backward pass, and update the model
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
```

Training = Minimize loss function

#### Training result

```
prediction = trained_model(new_input)
```

An accurate model predicts the expected result