COMP0169: Machine Learning for Visual Computing

Introduction





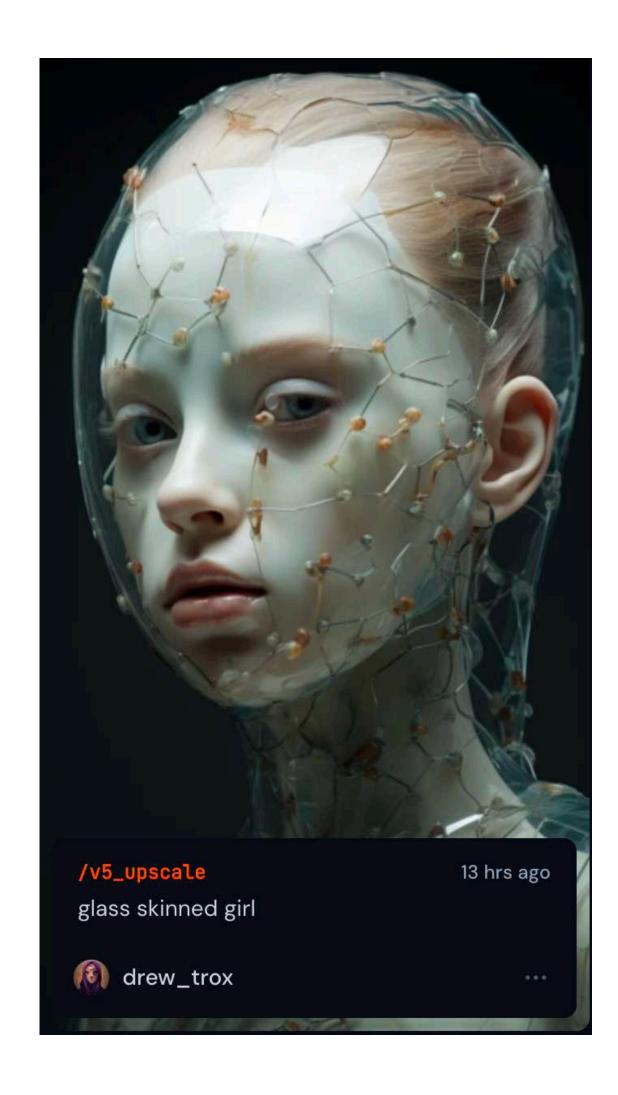




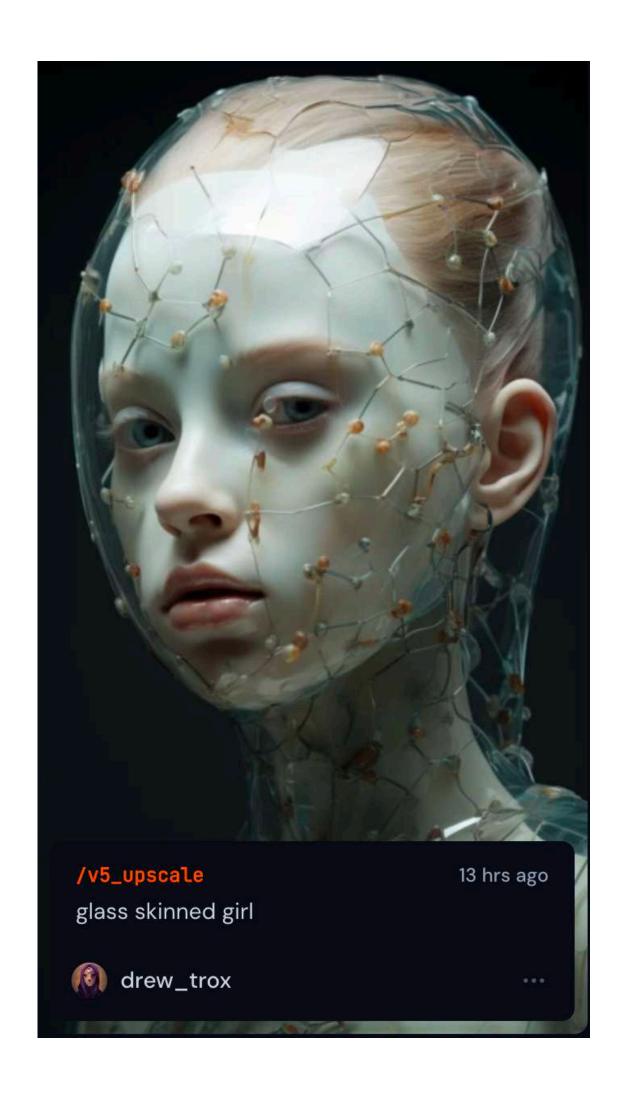
Lectures will be Recorded

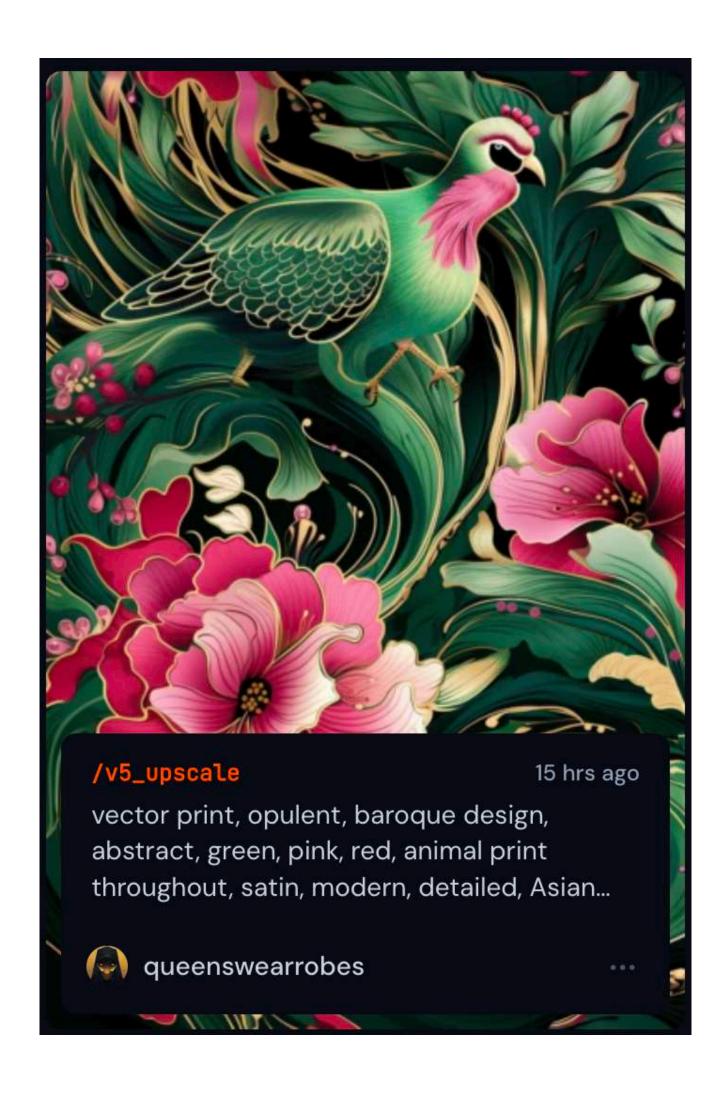




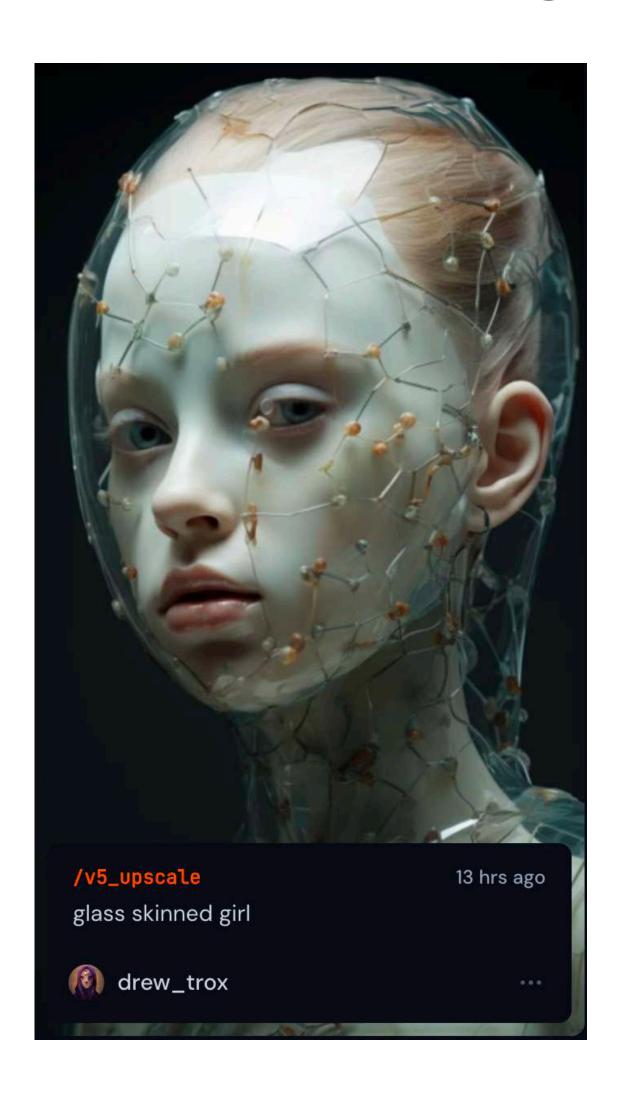


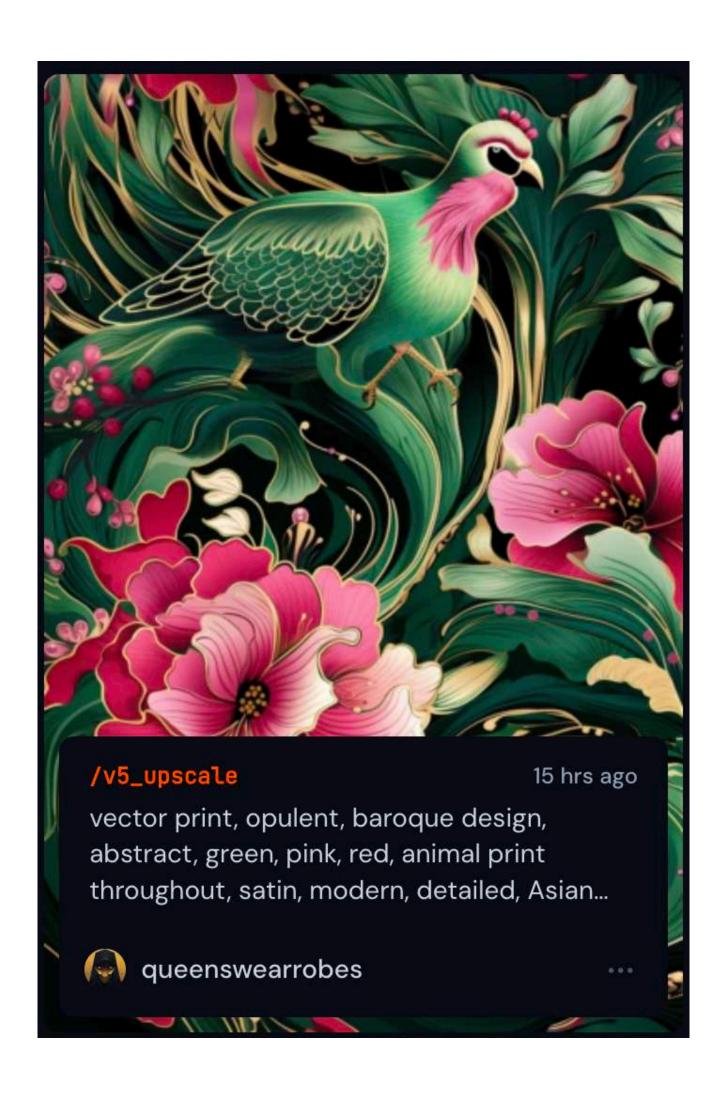


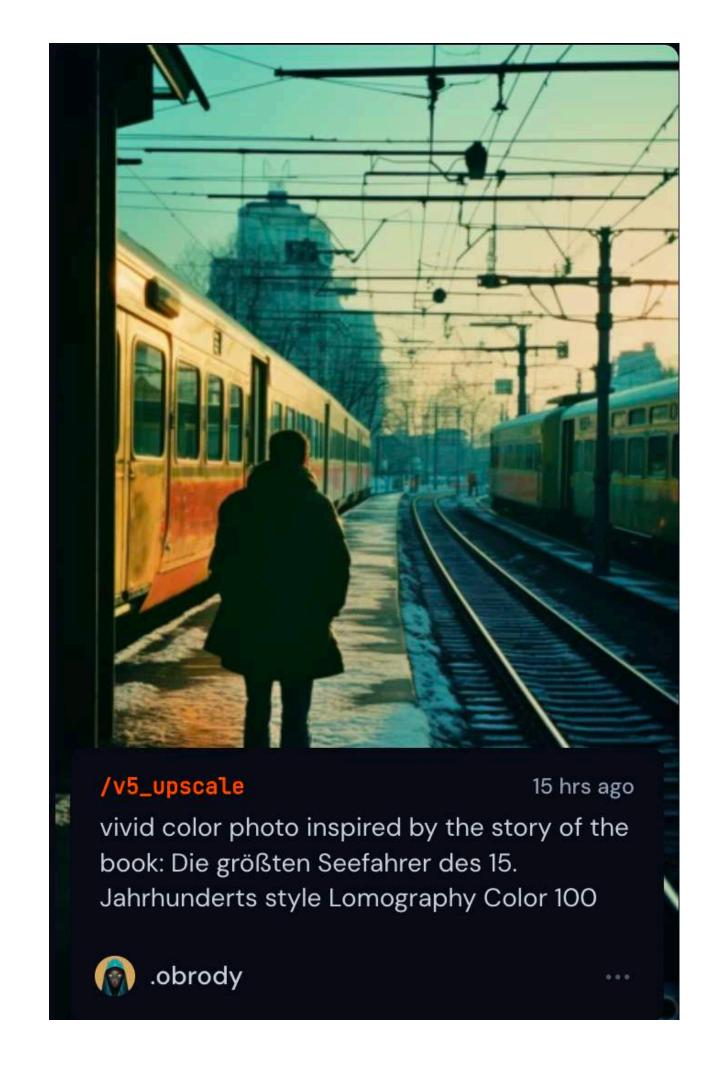














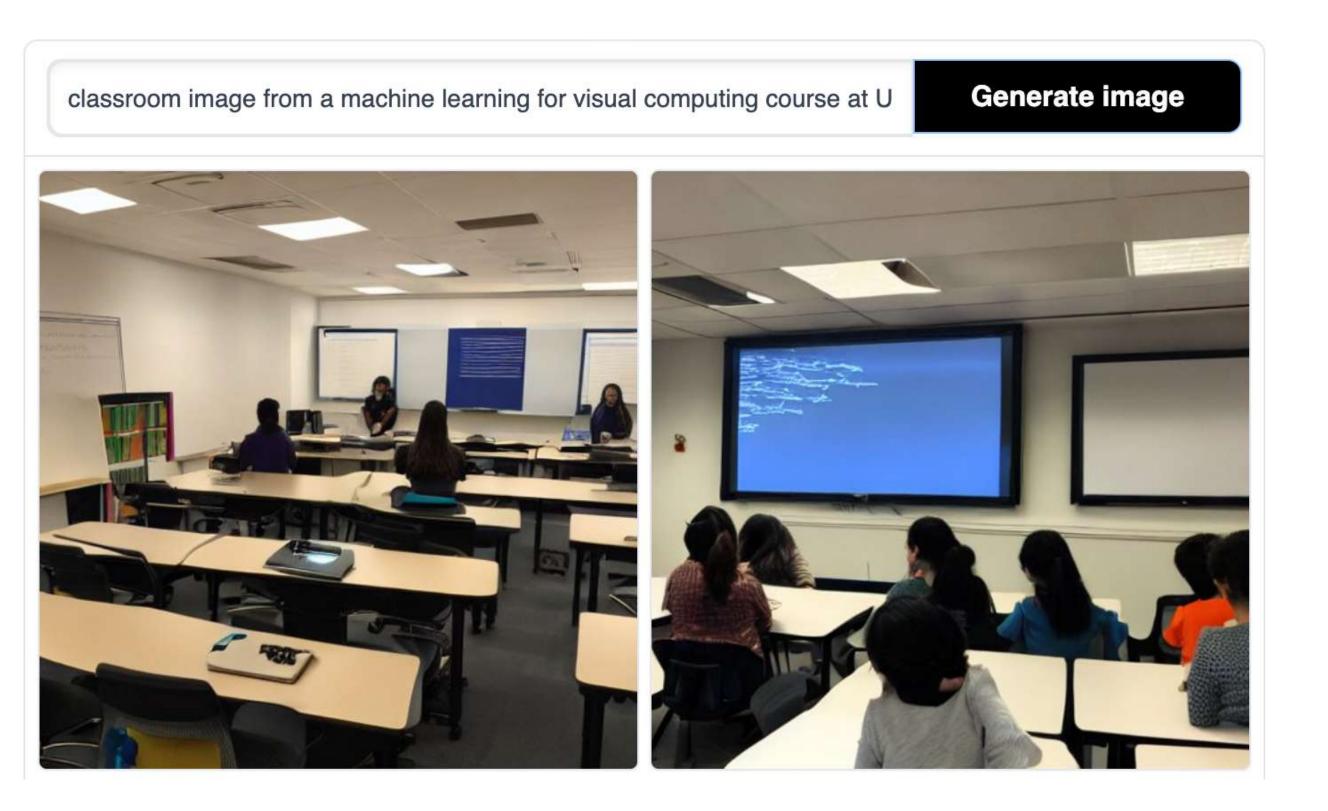
Multimodal Generation (Stable Diffusion)

classroom image from a machine learning for visual computing course at U

Generate image



Multimodal Generation (Stable Diffusion)





Multimodal Generation (Stable Diffusion)

classroom image from a machine learning for visual computing course at U

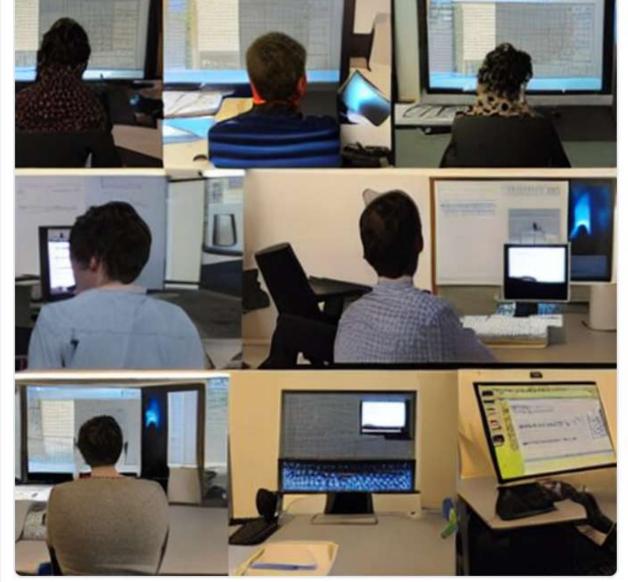
Generate image





machine learning for visual computing course at UCL

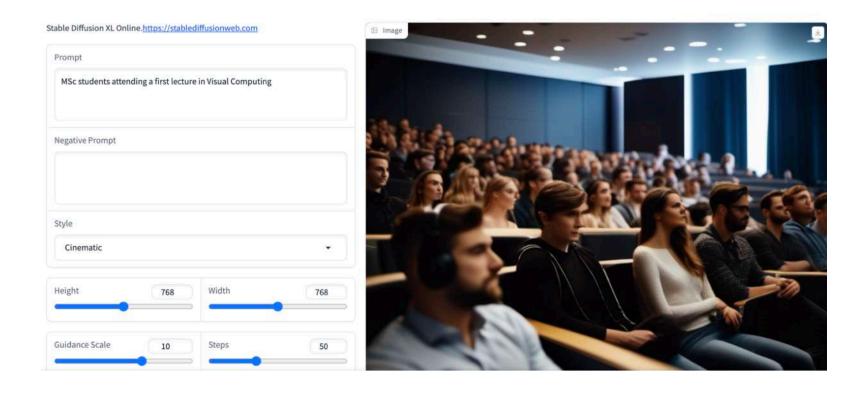
Generate image







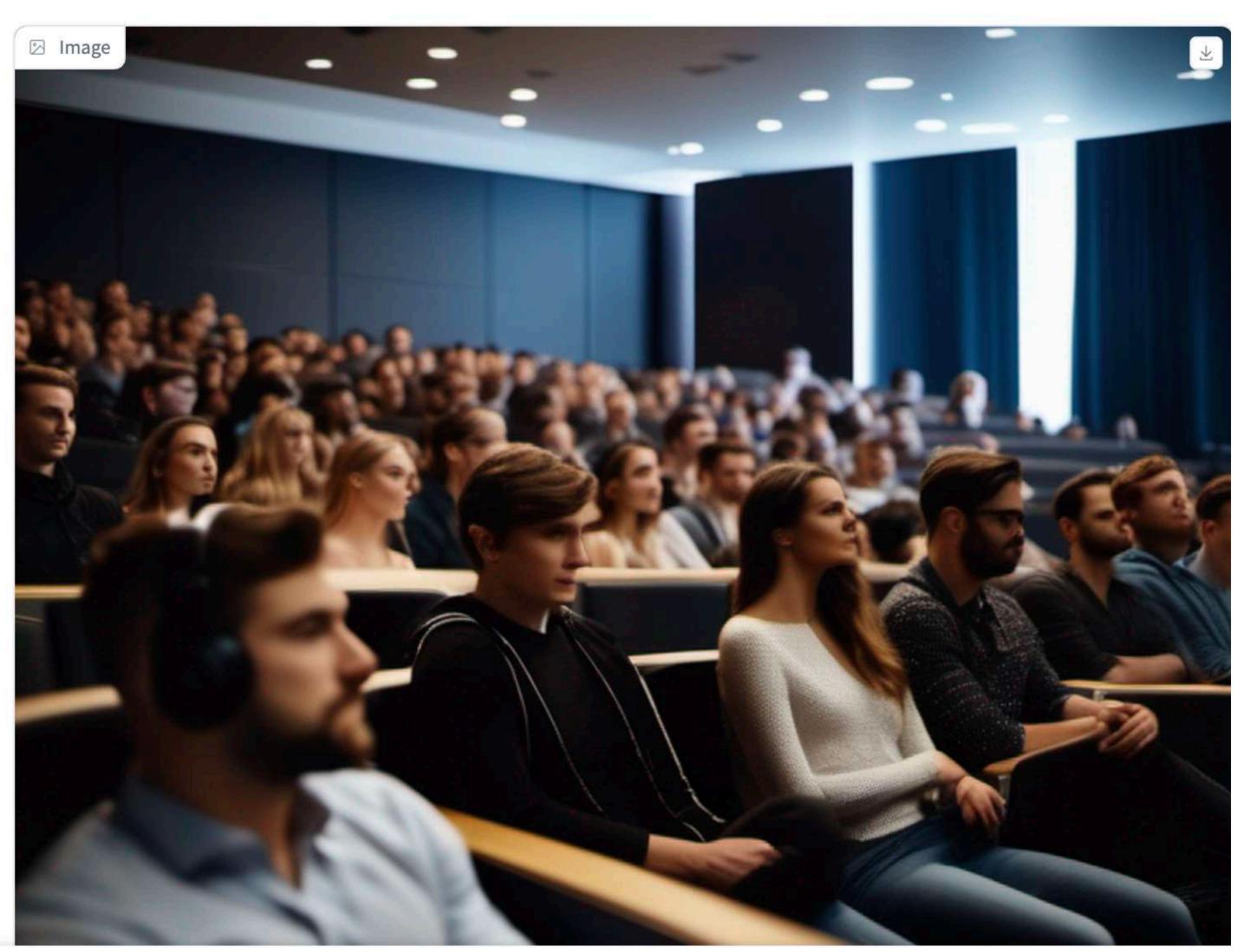
Stable Diffusion XL





Stable Diffusion XL

Stable Diffusion XL Online. https://stablediffusionweb.com Prompt MSc students attending a first lecture in Visual Computing **Negative Prompt** Style Cinematic Height Width 768 Guidance Scale Steps 50 10





People



Niloy Mitra



People



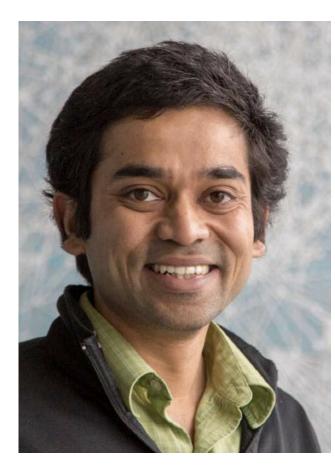


Niloy Mitra

Tobias Ritschel



People















Tobias Ritschel

Chen

Maria

Remy

Sanjeev





• Introduction (machine learning motivation and terminology) + Regression



- Introduction (machine learning motivation and terminology) + Regression
- Visual media types and representations



- Introduction (machine learning motivation and terminology) + Regression
- Visual media types and representations
- SGD + optimisation



- Introduction (machine learning motivation and terminology) + Regression
- Visual media types and representations
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- MLPs for overfitting



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- CNNs



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- Classification networks and feature visualisation



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- Style and transformers



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- Generative models I (AE, VAE, GAN)



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- Generative models I (AE, VAE, GAN)
- Generative models II (diffusion models, language models)





• Course is being restructured this term!



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Our aim is to introduce you to the world of DL+CG



- Course is being restructured this term!
- Our aim is to introduce you to the world of DL+CG
- You are invited/encouraged to give feedback
 - On-line forum (via Moodle)
 - Speak up. Please send us your criticism/comments/suggestions
 - Ask questions, please!
- Thanks to many people who helped so far with slides/comments

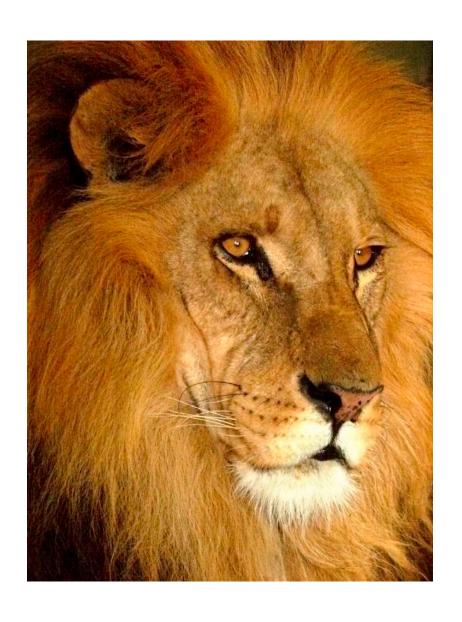




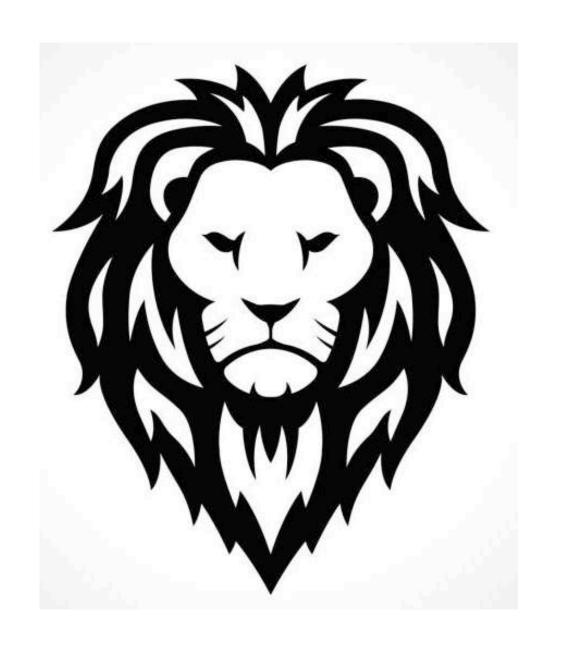


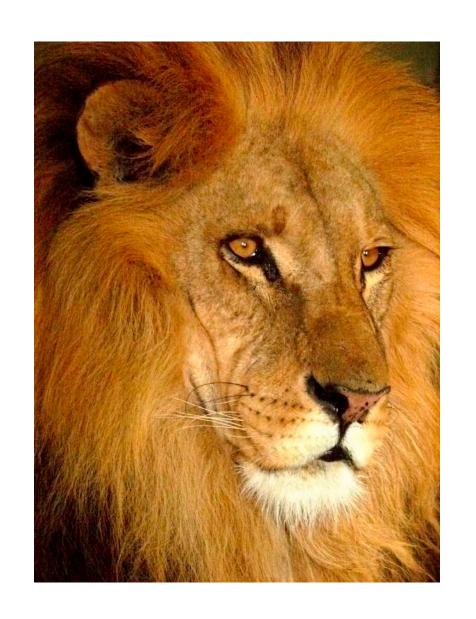








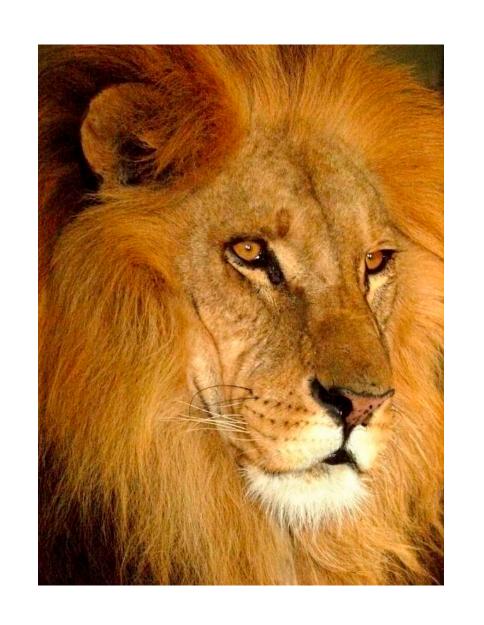




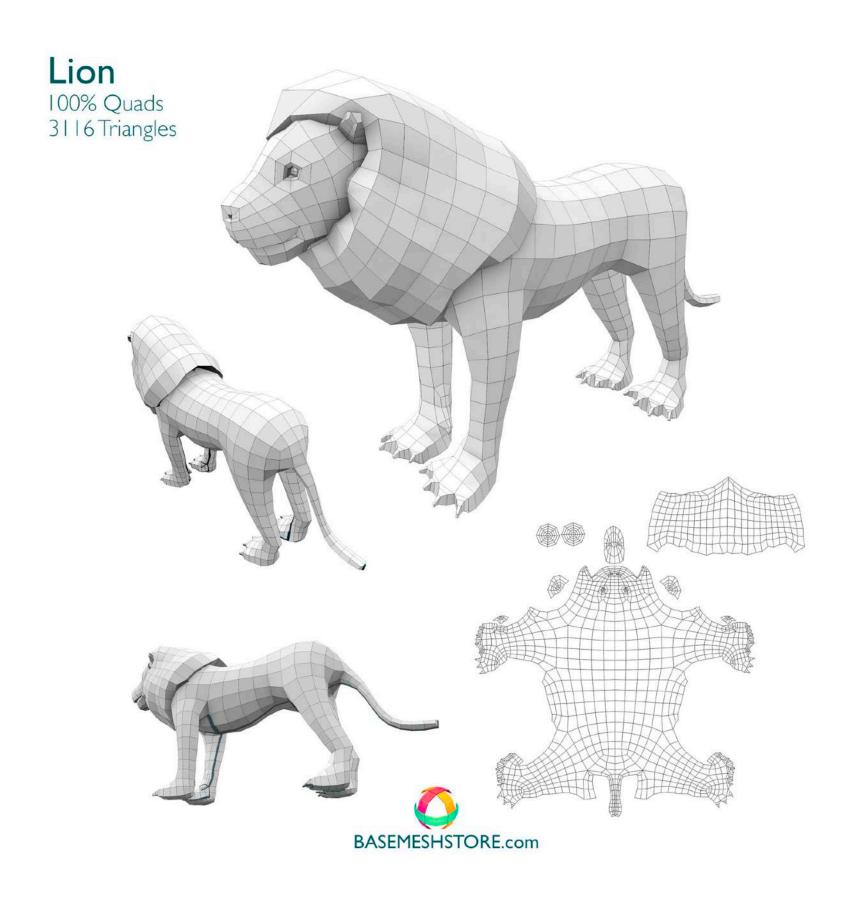














Representations in CG



- Images, videos (e.g., pixel grid, pixel grid over time)
- Volume (e.g., voxel grid)



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- Volume (e.g., voxel grid)
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- Animation (e.g., skeletal positions over time; cloth dynamics over time)
- Pointclouds (e.g., point arrays)
- Physics simulations (e.g., fluid flow over space/time)









Urban scene





Urban scene

People





Urban scene

People

"University building with students walking around"





Urban scene

People

"University building with students walking around"

Generative editing and Synthesis



Example Synthesis Tasks





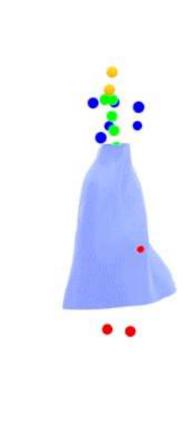
Example Synthesis Tasks





Example Synthesis Tasks











coarse garment

multi-lace skirt

tango skirt

double-layer skirt



Mappings in Computer Graphics

- Feature detection (image features, point features)
- Denoising, Smoothing, etc.
- Embedding, Distance computation
- Rendering
- Animation
- Physical simulation
- Generative models

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m, m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^d$$

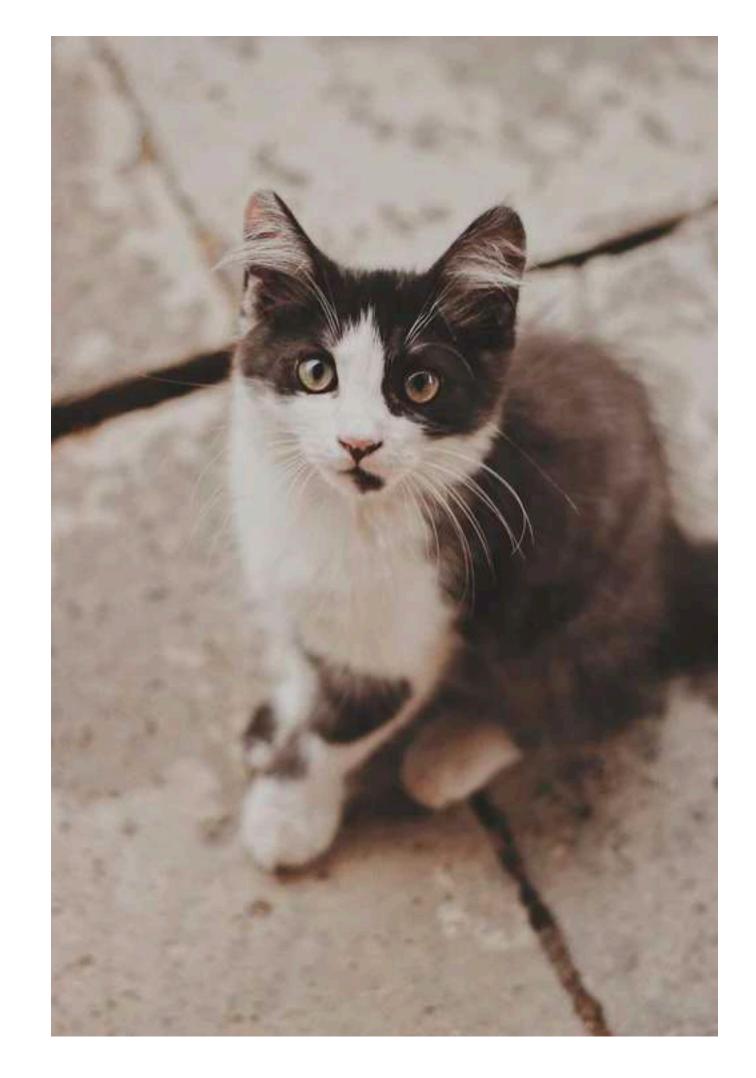
$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \to \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

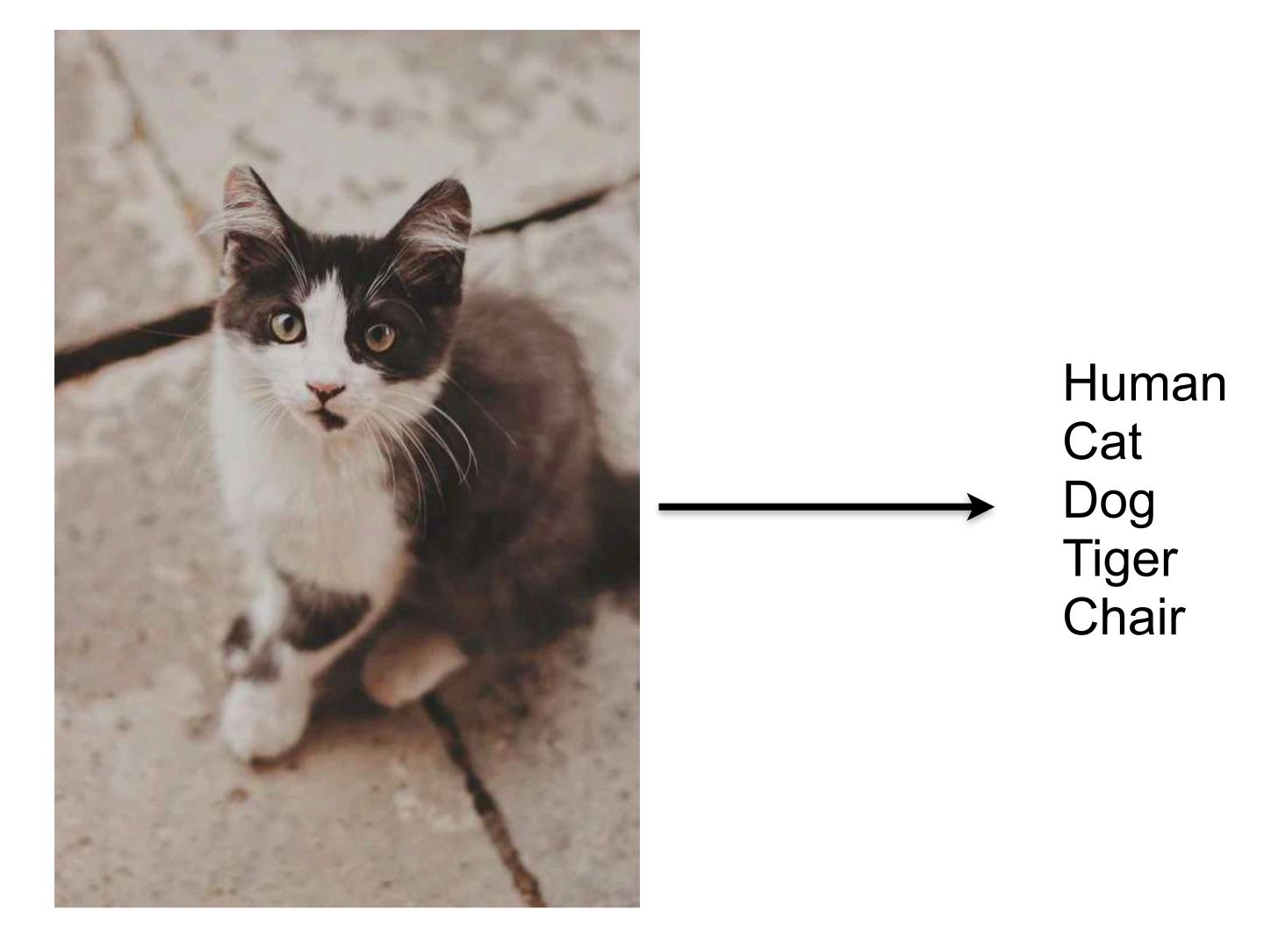
$$\mathbb{R}^{3m \times t} \to \mathbb{R}^{3m}$$

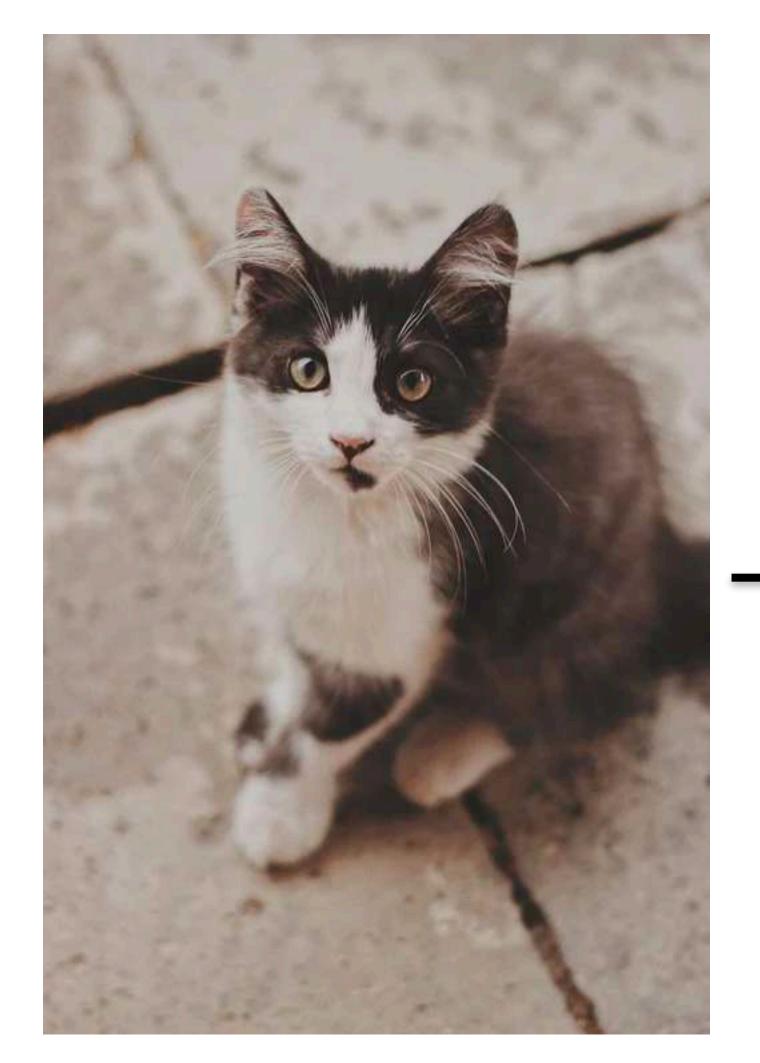
$$\mathbb{R}^{3m \times t} \to \mathbb{R}^{3m}$$

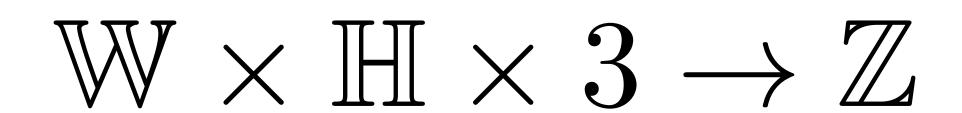
$$\mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$







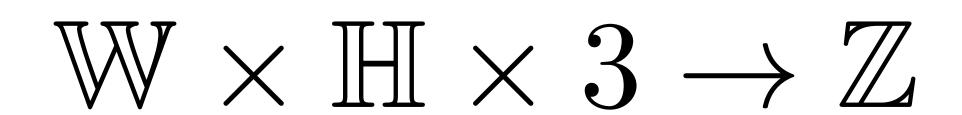




Human
Cat
Dog
Tiger
Chair







Human
Cat
Dog
Tiger
Chair

How will random guess or 'chance' fair?



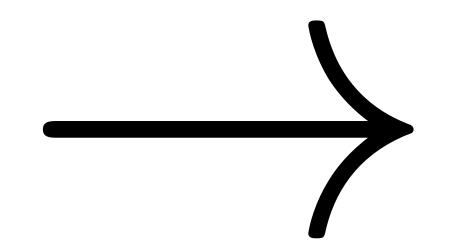
Image as a Vector

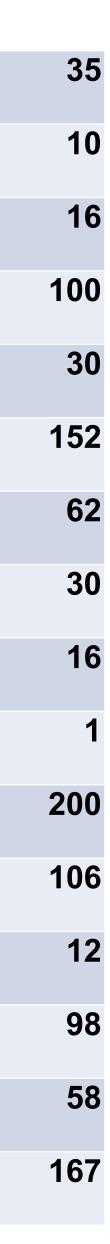
35	10	16	100
30	152	62	30
16	1	200	106
12	98	58	167



Image as a Vector

35	10	16	100
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12	98	58	167









vector x



vector x

matrix $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \dots \mathbf{a}_n]$



vector x

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linear equation Ax



vector x

matrix $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \dots \mathbf{a}_n]$

linear $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ equation

inner product $\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y}$



vector

 \mathbf{x}

matrix

$$\mathbf{A}_{m\times n}=[\mathbf{a}_1\ldots\mathbf{a}_n]$$

linear equation

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

inner product
$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \|\mathbf{x}\| \|\mathbf{y}\| \cos(\theta)$$



- linear *independence*; *rank* of a matrix
- span of a matrix

matrix
$$\mathbf{A}_{m \times n} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \dots \mathbf{a}_n]$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

inner product
$$\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y}$$

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$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = (|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p + \dots)^{1/p}$$



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$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots\}$$
 $p = \infty$



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$$L_1, L_2, L_p, L_{\infty}$$



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$$L_1, L_2, L_p, L_{\infty}$$

range
$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{A}) = \{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$



$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = (|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p + \dots)^{1/p}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots\} \qquad p = \infty$$

$$L_1, L_2, L_p, L_\infty$$

range
$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{A}) = {\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n}$$

null space
$$\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{A}) = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = 0\}$$



Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

$$y = Ax$$



Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

$$y = Ax$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{e}_i$$



Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$$
 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}_i = \lambda_i\mathbf{e}_i$ $\mathbf{T} = [\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \dots]$ $\mathbf{T}^{-1}A\mathbf{T} = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$

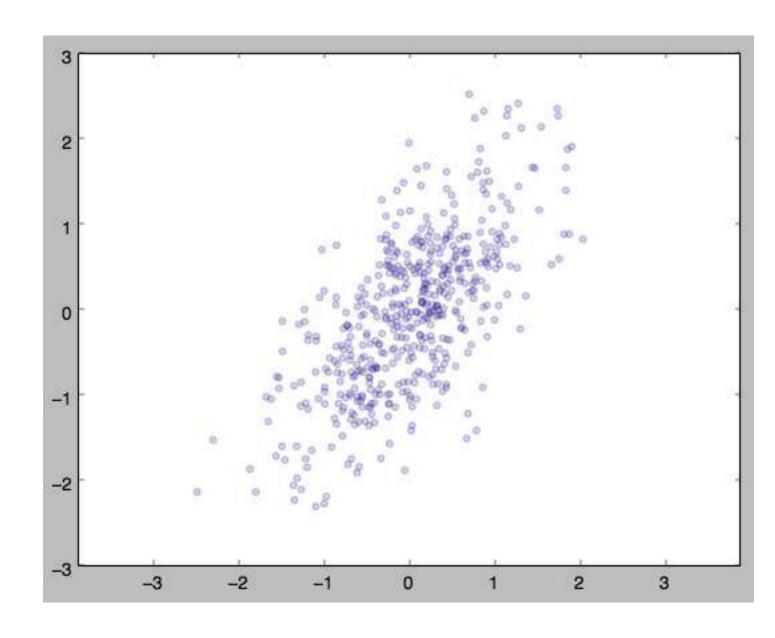


Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues

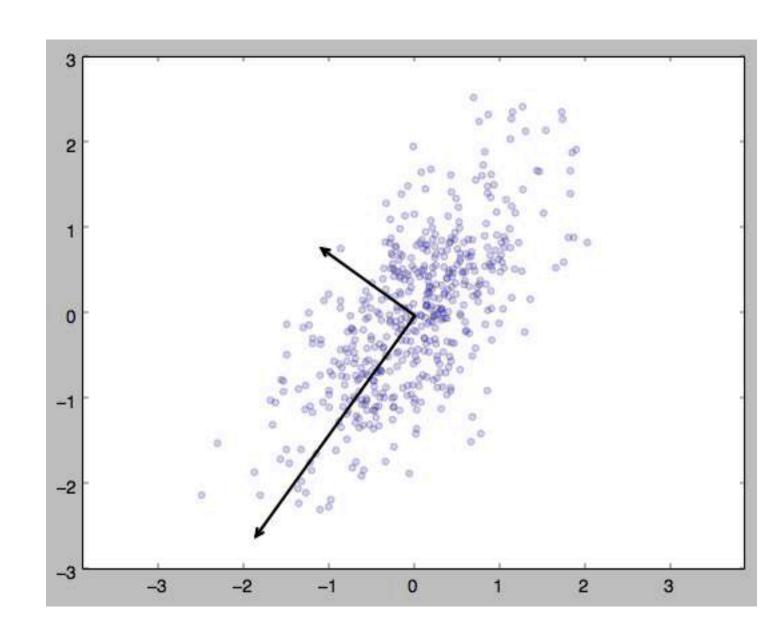
- All eigenvalues of symmetric (real) matrices are real.
- Any real symmetric nxn matrix has a set of n mutually orthogonal eigenvectors.

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$$
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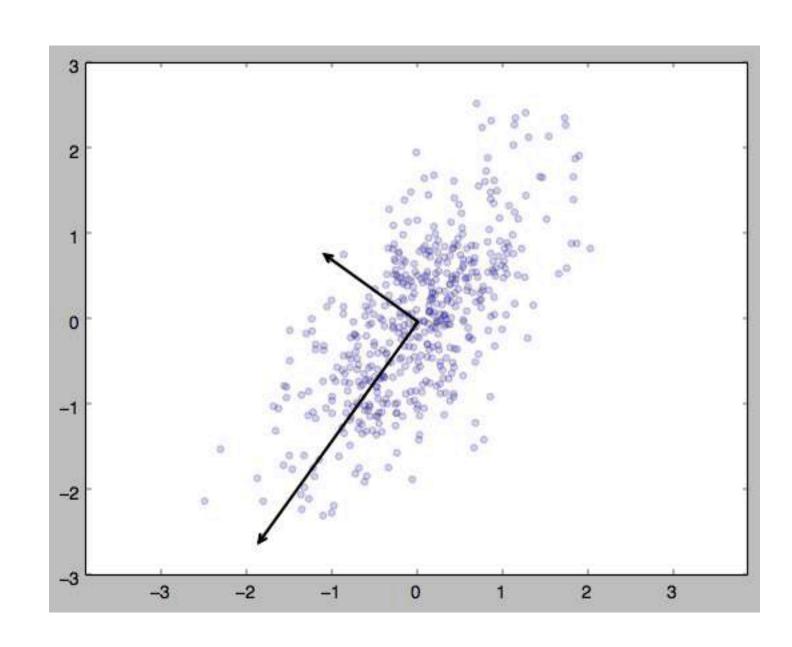








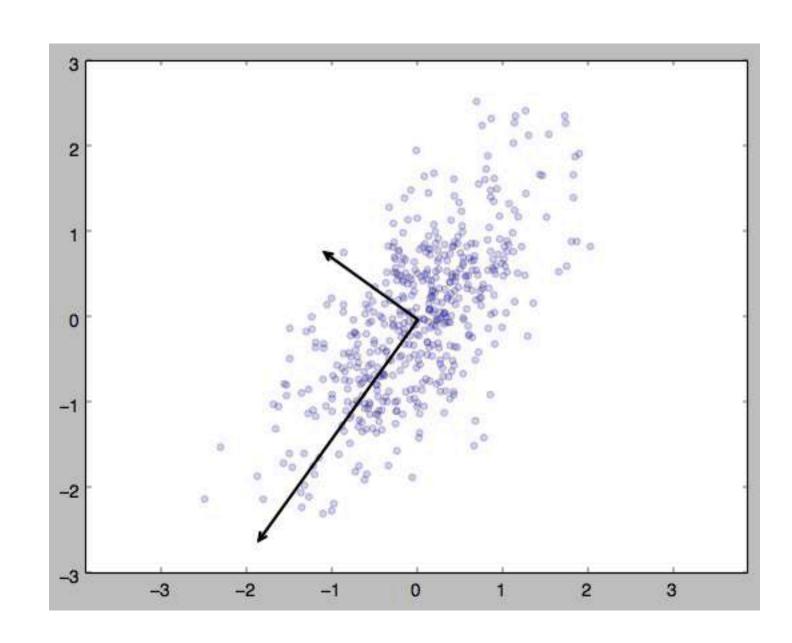




```
rng = np.random.RandomState(10)
X = np.dot(rng.rand(2, 2), rng.randn(2, 500)).T

mean_vec = np.mean(X, axis=0)
cov_mat = (X - mean_vec).T.dot((X - mean_vec)) / (X.shape[0]-1)
eig_vals, eig_vecs = np.linalg.eig(cov_mat)
```

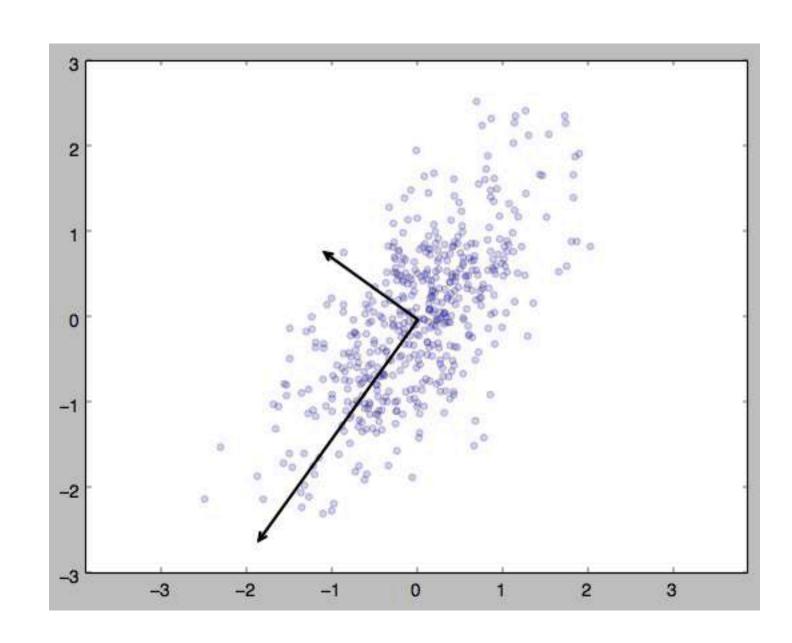




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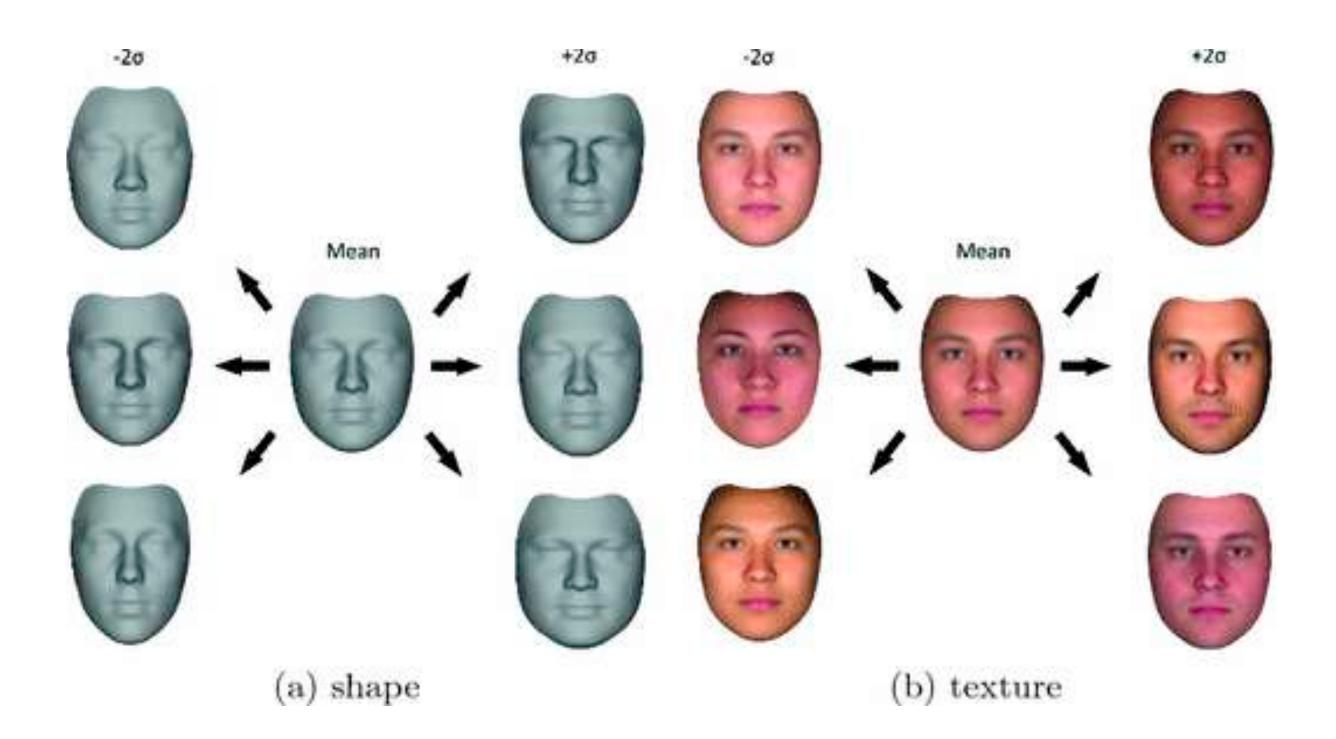


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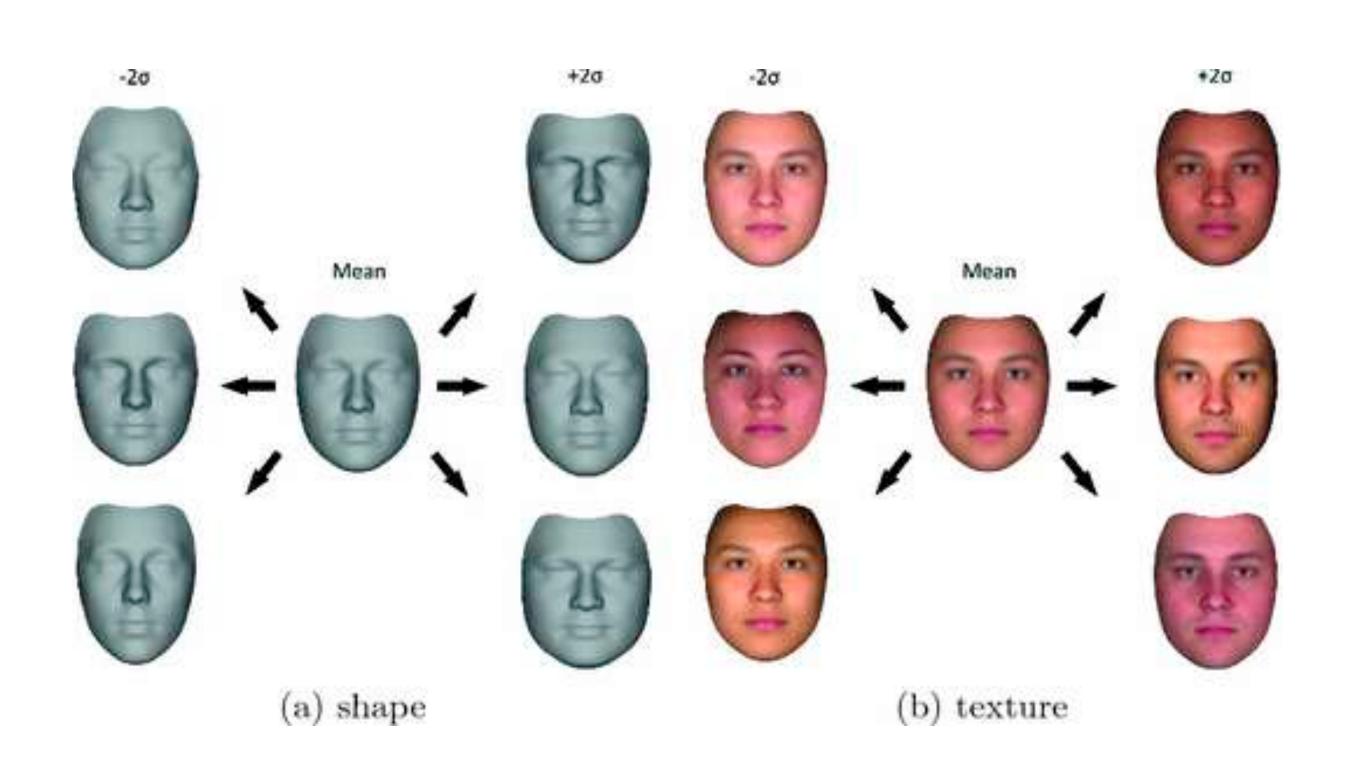
Morphable Faces



Video at http://gravis.dmi.unibas.ch/Sigg99.html



Morphable Faces



Video at http://gravis.dmi.unibas.ch/Sigg99.html



Wood et al., 2021 Arxiv, Fake it till you make it: face analysis in the wild using synthetic data alone



Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

- Very useful for matrix manipulation
- Used for robust numerical computation

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^T$$
 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{U}^T$



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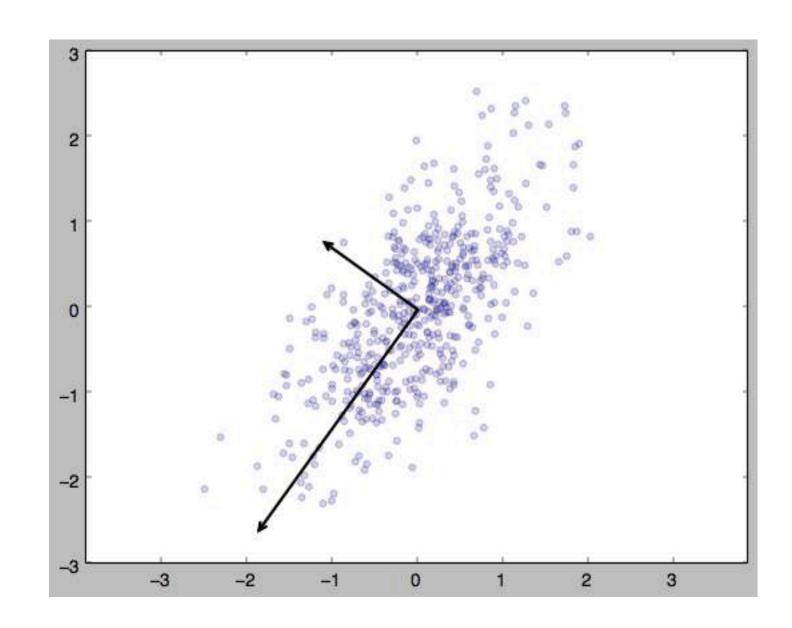
Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

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$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^T$$
scaling rotation

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{U}^T$$





```
mean_vec = np.mean(X, axis=0)
cov_mat = (X - mean_vec).T.dot((X - mean_vec)) / (X.shape[0]-1)
matU, sigma, matV = np.linalg.svd(cov_mat)
```



Image Captioning



"man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"construction worker in orange safety vest is working on road."



"two young girls are playing with lego toy."



*boy is doing backflip on wakeboard."



"girl in pink dress is jumping in air."



"black and white dog jumps over



"young girl in pink shirt is swinging on swing."



"man in blue wetsuit is surfing on wave."

Andrej Karpathy, Fei-Fei Li



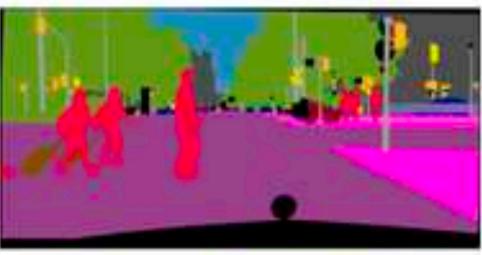
Semantic Segmentation

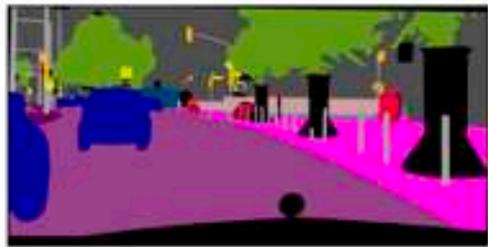




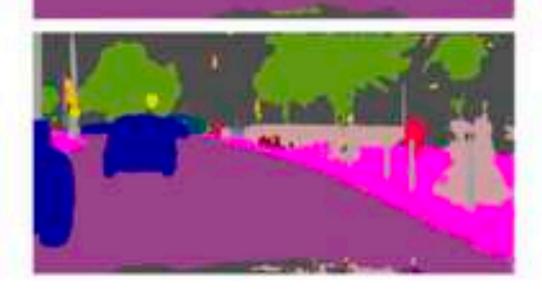


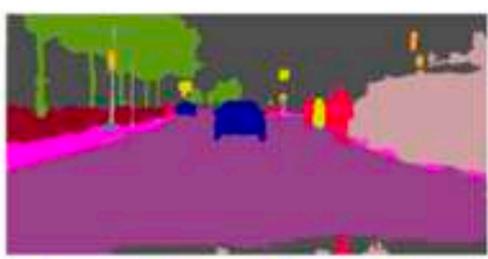












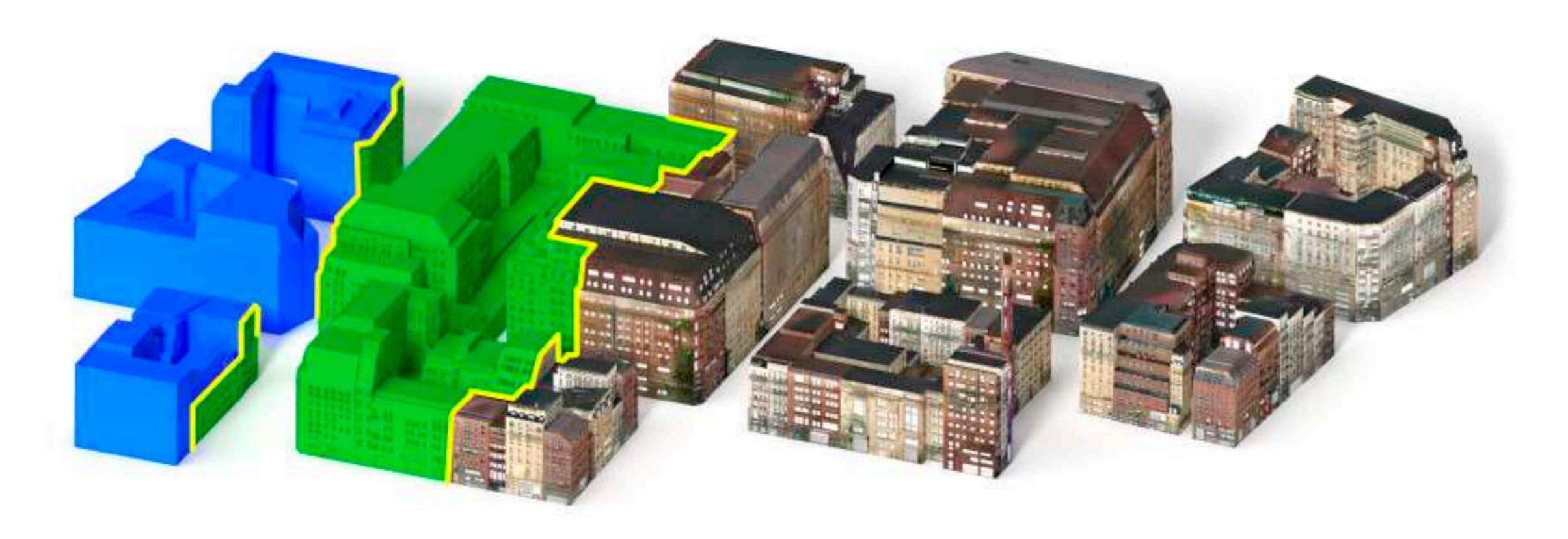




B. Sahu



3D Content Creation



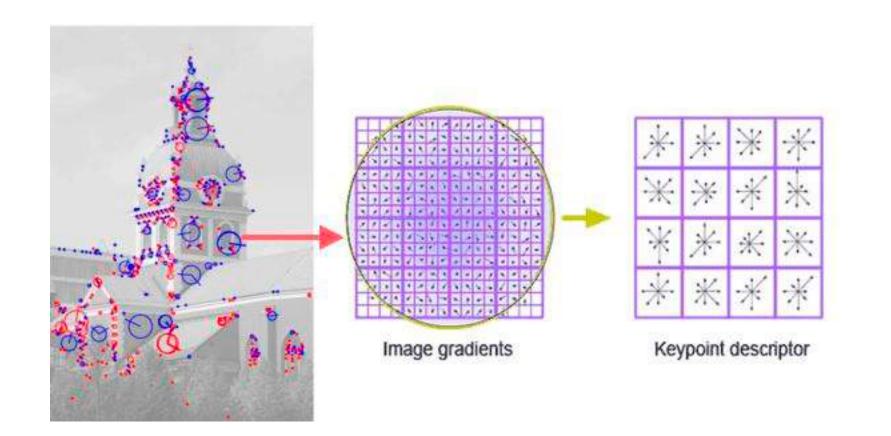
Kelly, Guerrero, Steed, Wonka, Mitra



Features: Hand-crafted versus Data-driven



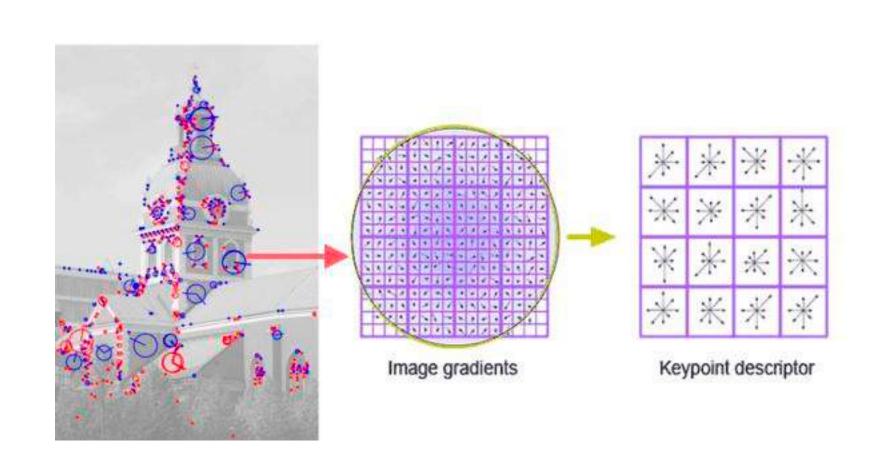
Features: Hand-crafted versus Data-driven

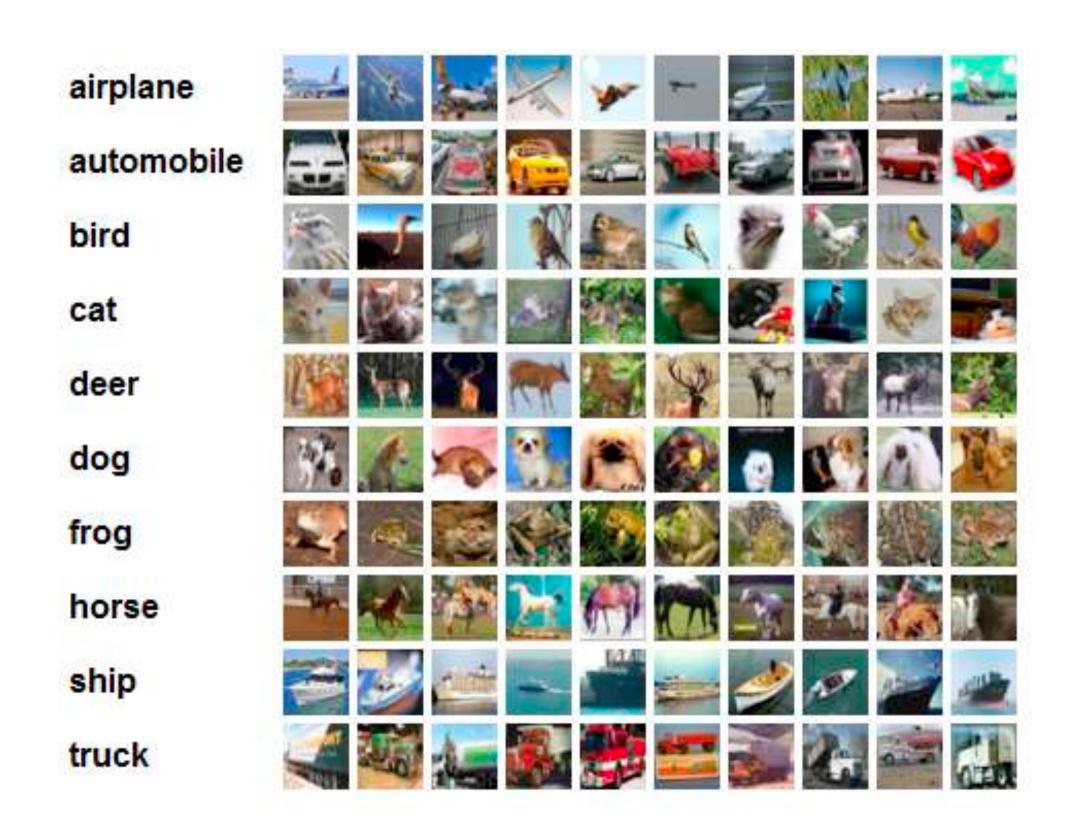


HOG or SIFT Features



Features: Hand-crafted versus Data-driven





HOG or SIFT Features CIFAR10 dataset



Labelled data (supervision data)

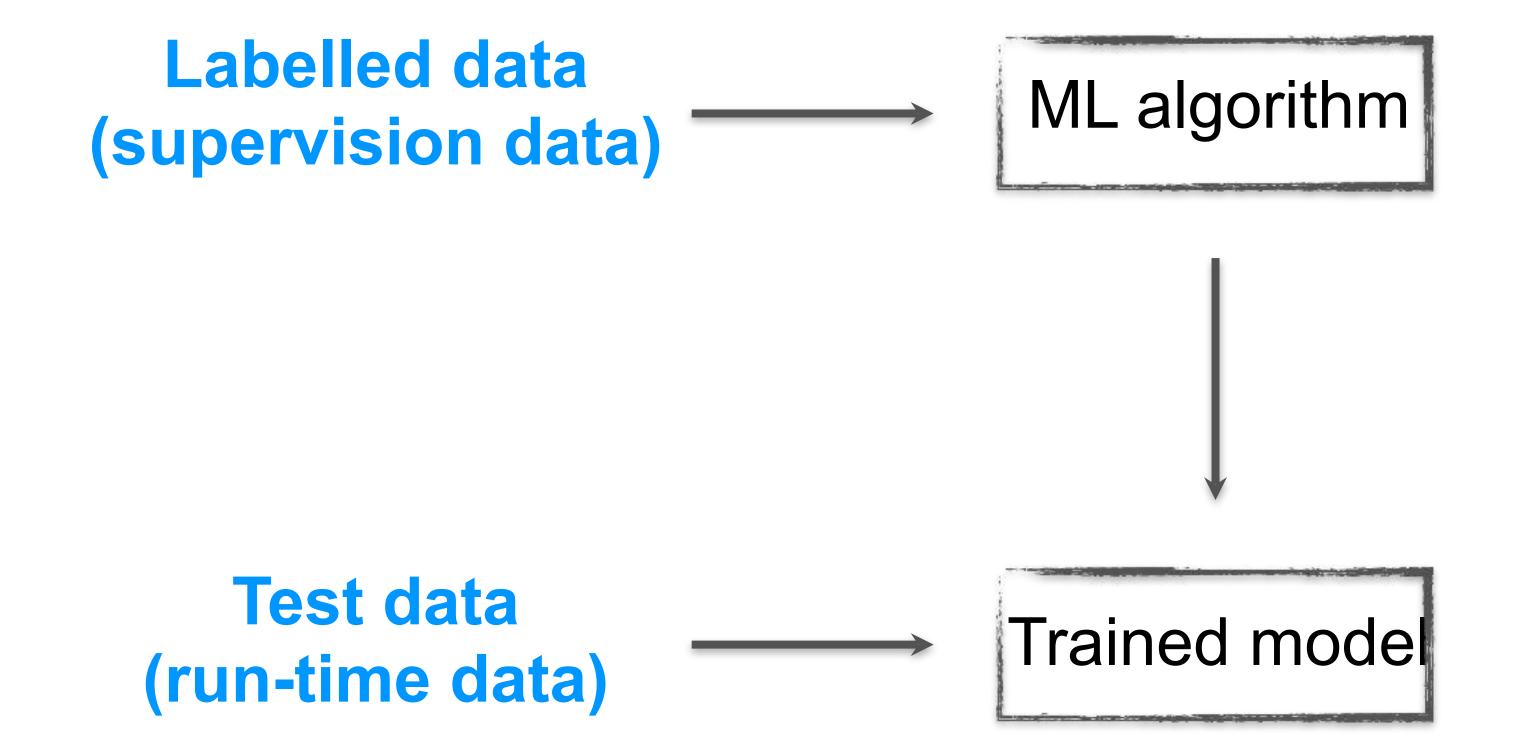


Labelled data (supervision data)

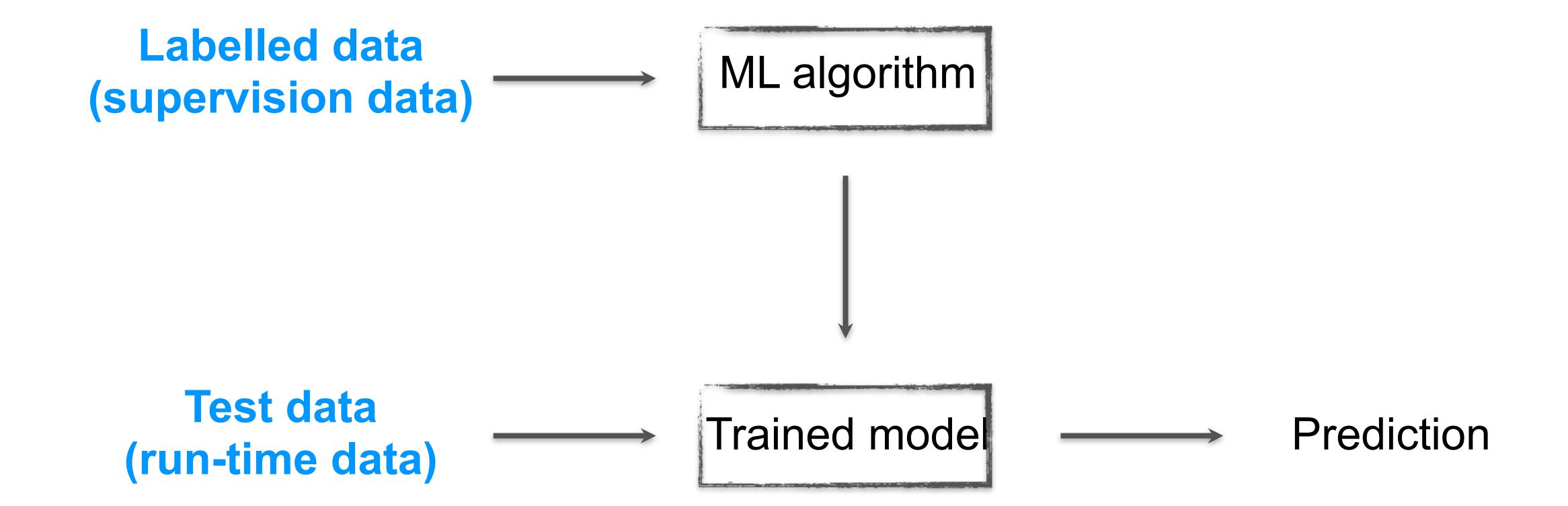
ML algorithm

Trained model

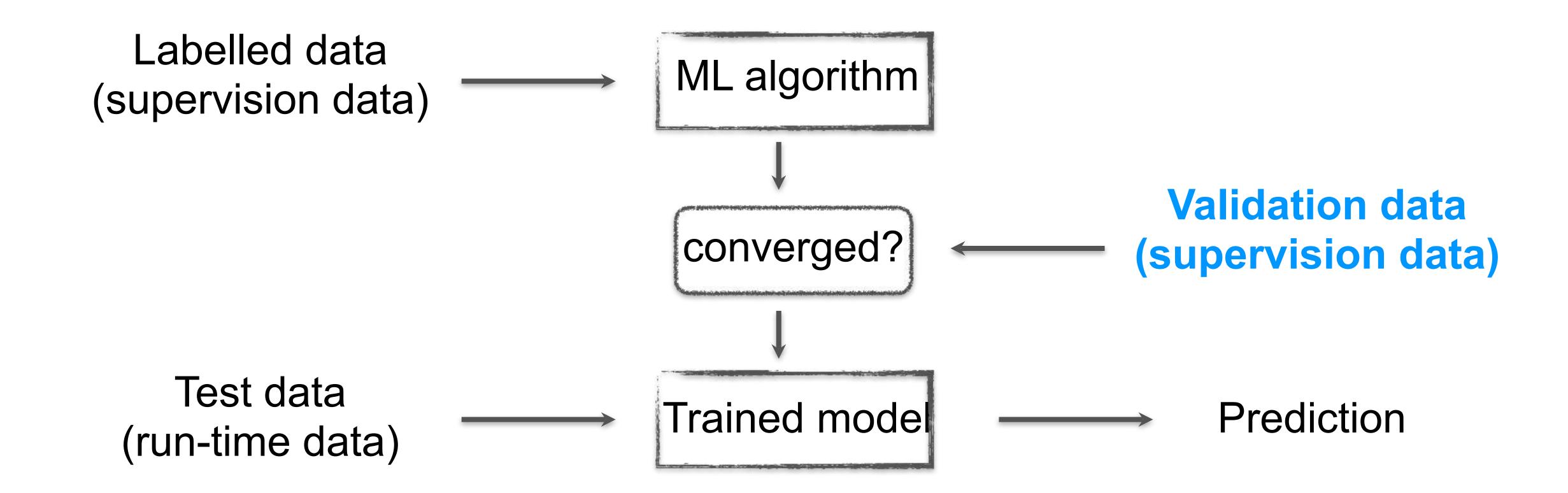




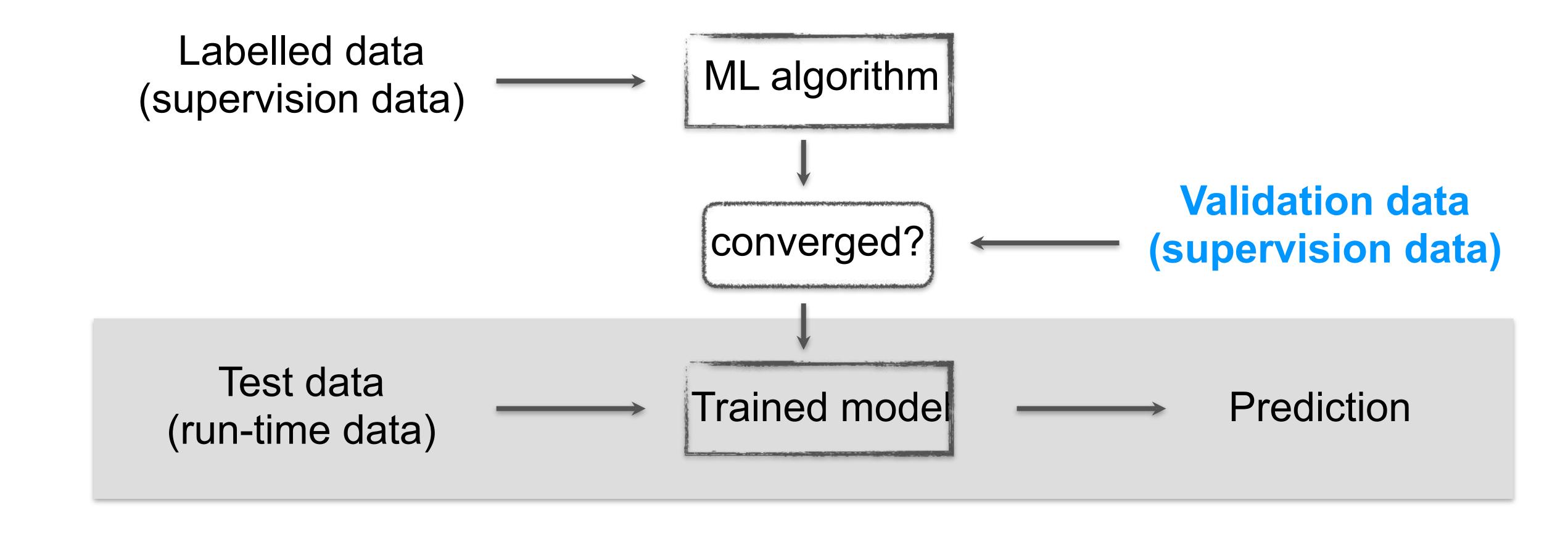




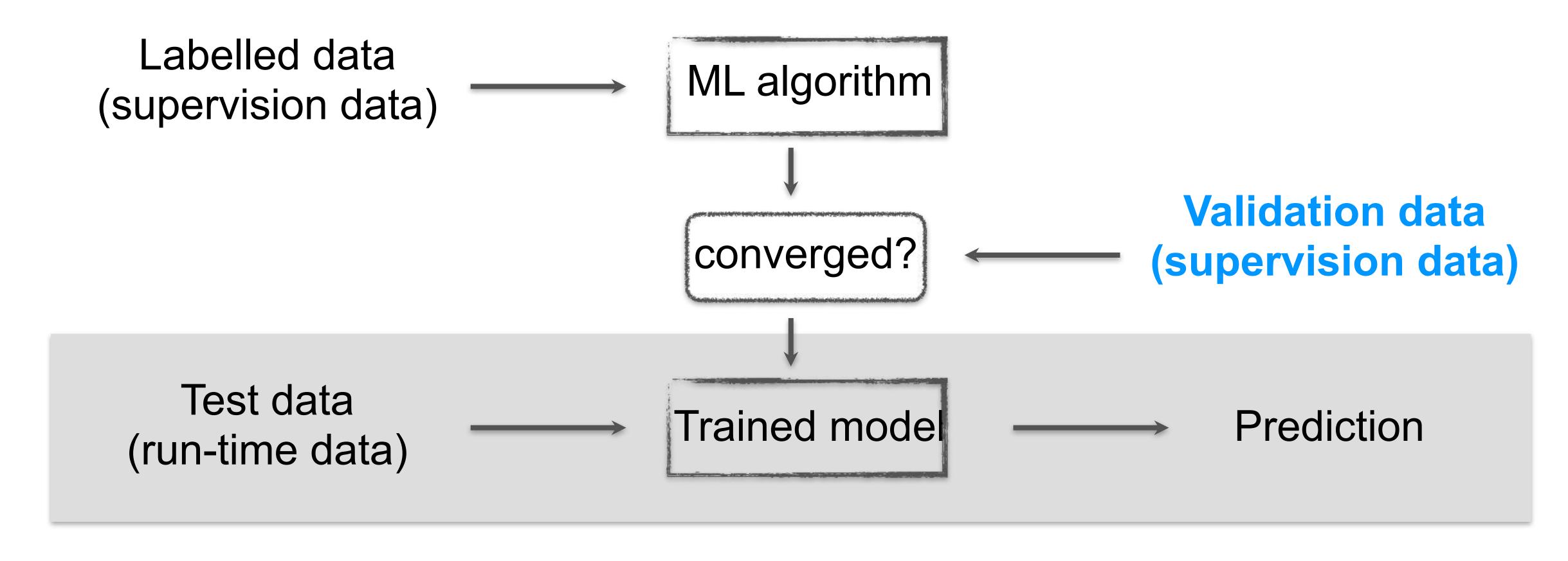






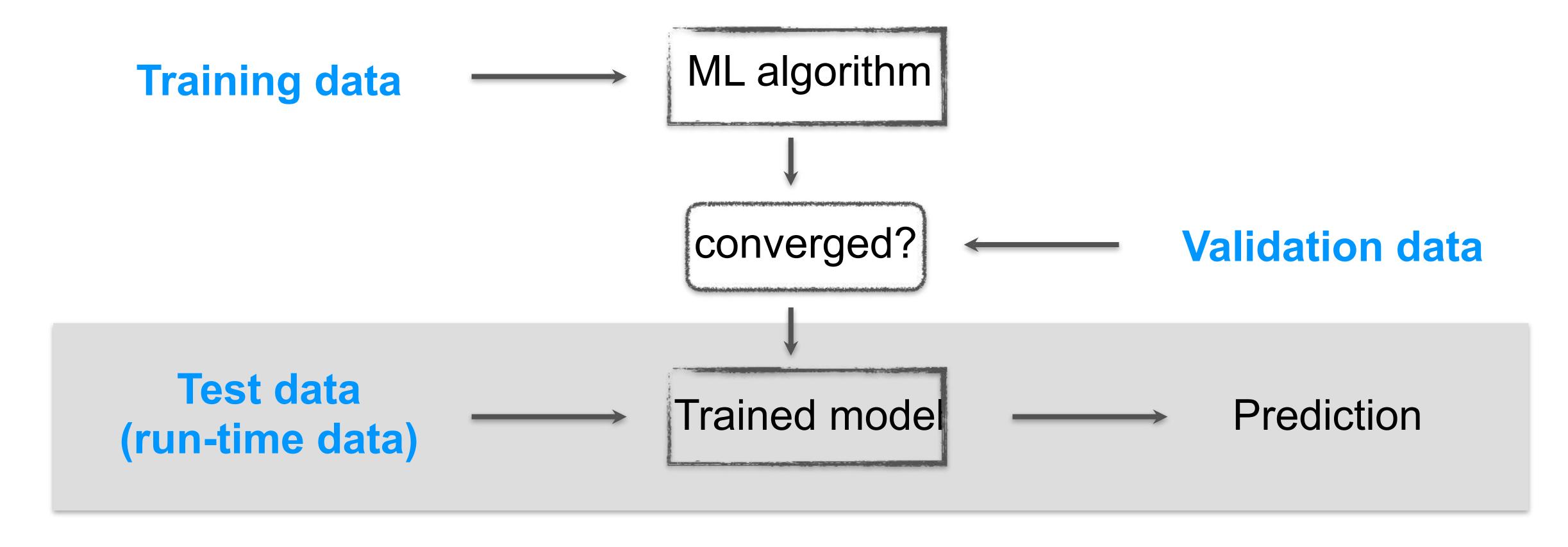






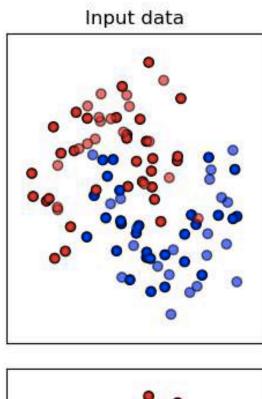
Implementation details: Training: 70%; Validation: 15%; Test 15%

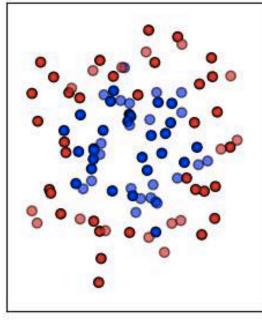


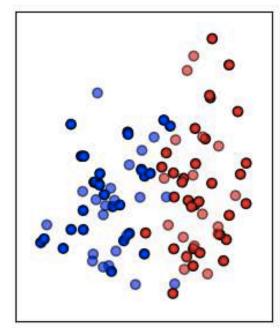


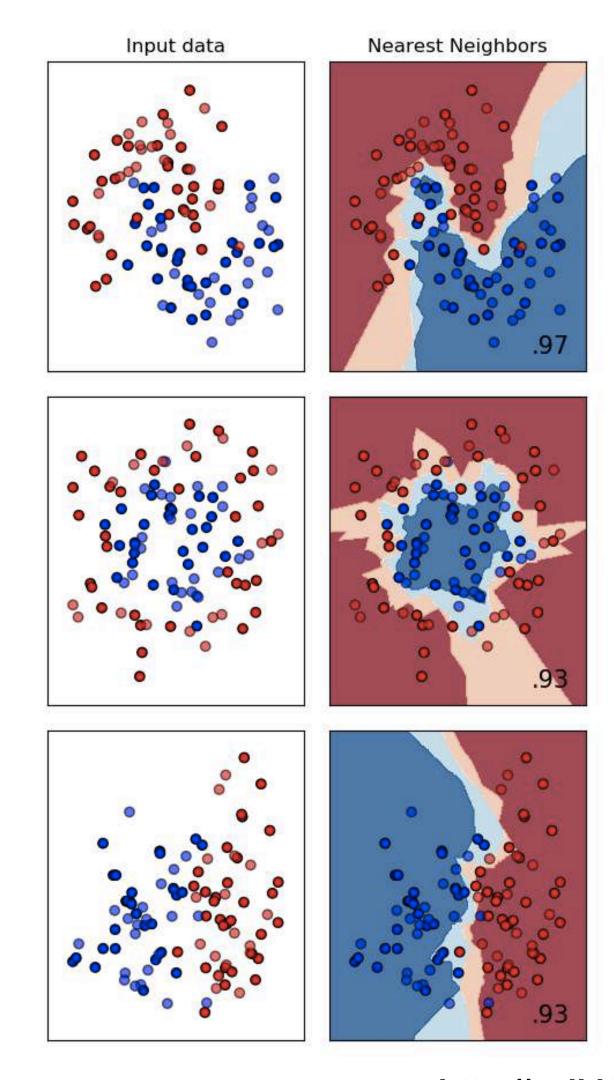
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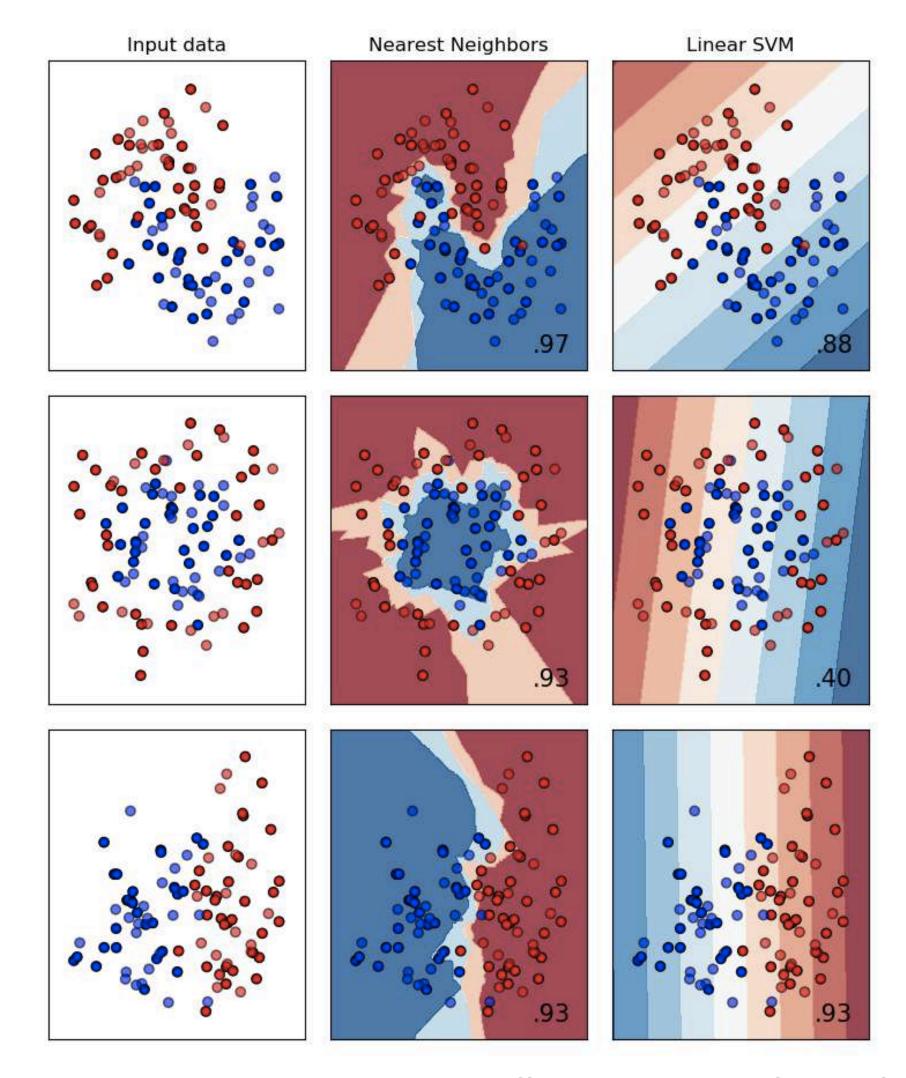






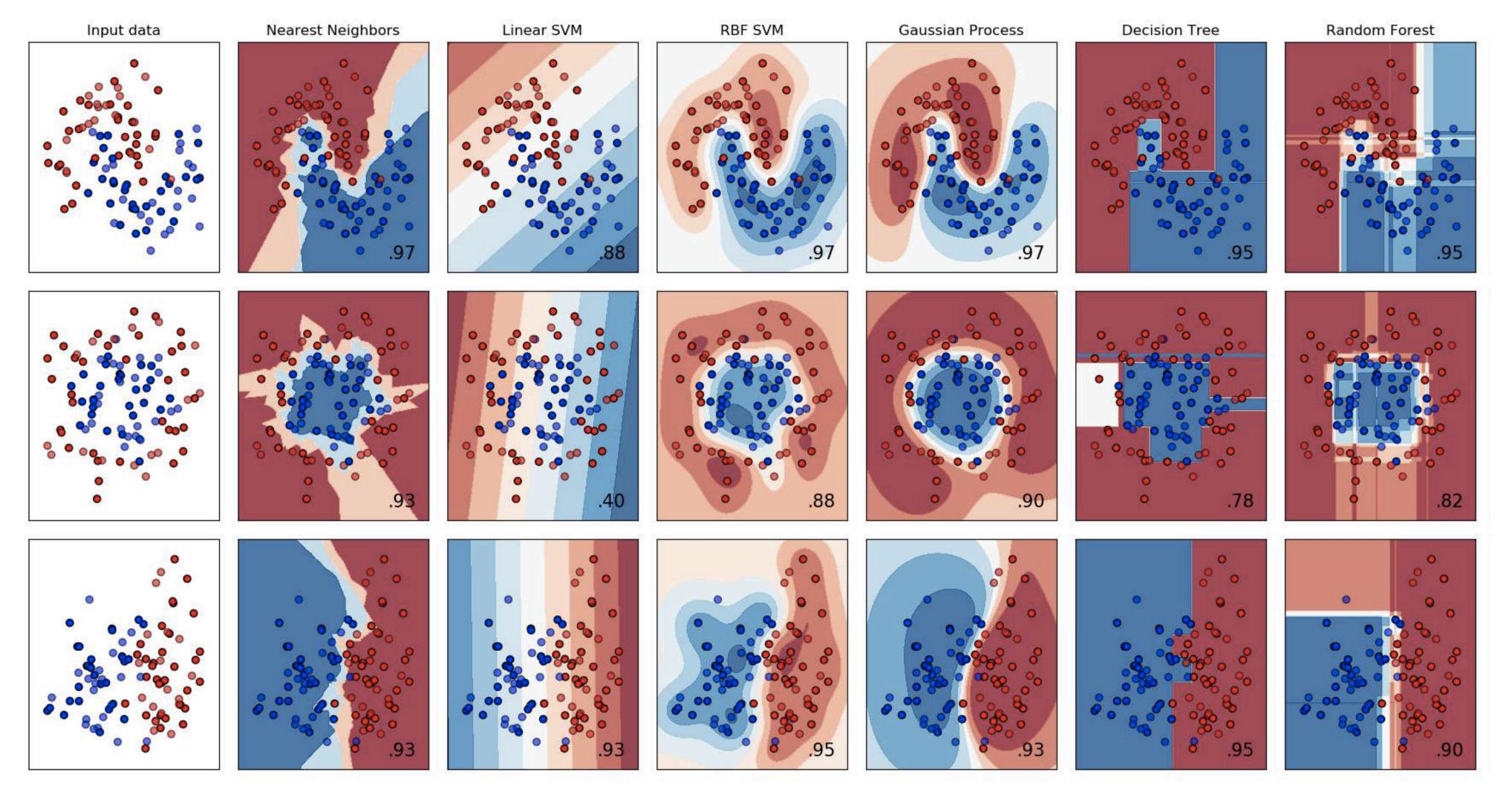






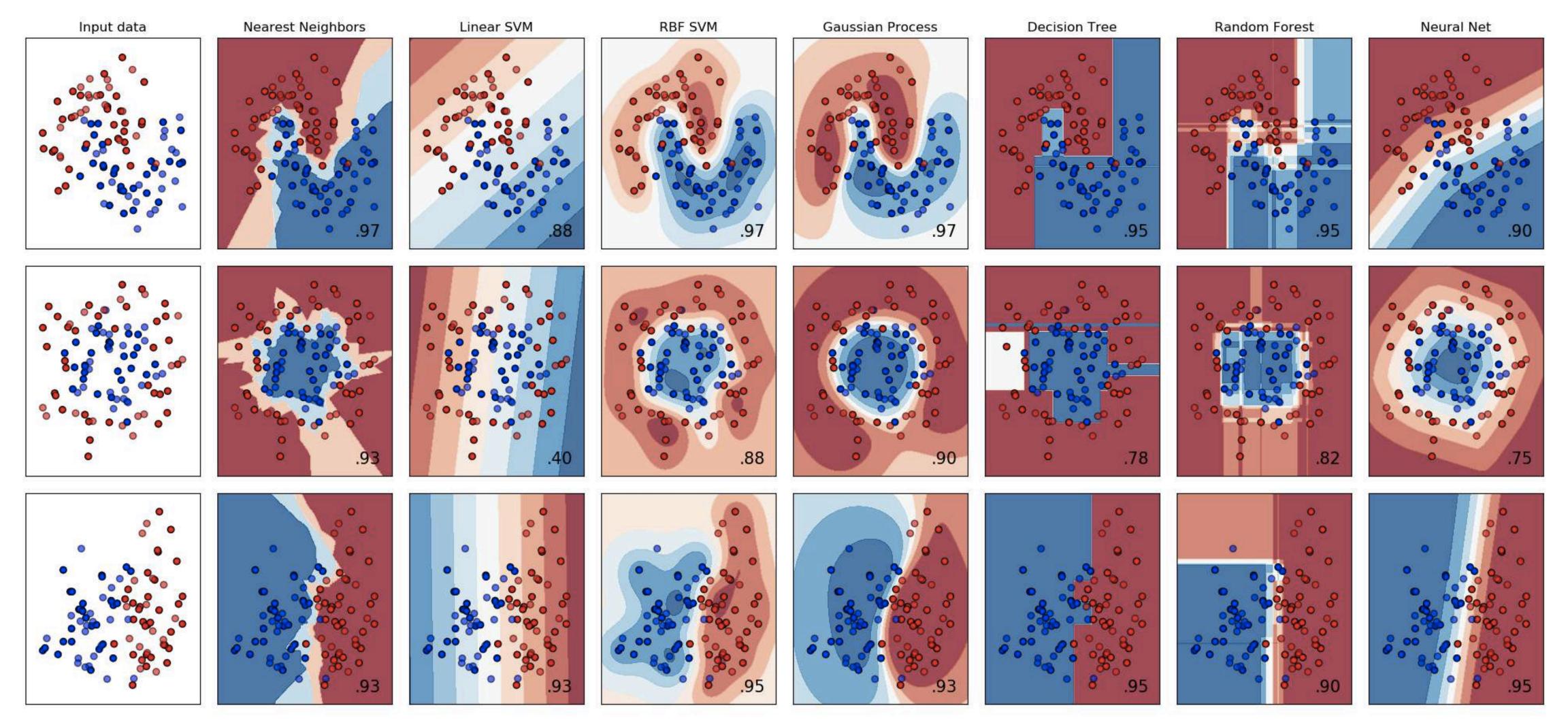






http://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/classification/plot_classifier_comparison.html





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Rise of Learning

- 1958: Perceptron
- 1974: Backpropagation
- 1981: Hubel & Wiesel wins Nobel prize for 'visual system'
- 1990s: SVM era
- 1998: CNN used for handwriting analysis
- 2012: AlexNet wins ImageNet





- Image Processing (image translation tasks)
- Many sources of input data model building (e.g., images, scanners, motion capture)



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- Many sources of synthetic data can serve as supervision data (e.g., rendering, animation)
- Light transport models; geometric invariants
- Many problems in generative models



Examples in Graphics

Geometry

Image manipulation

Rendering

Animation



Examples in Graphics

Geometry

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Colorization

Image

manipulation

BRDF

estimation

Real-time rendering

Sketch

simplification

Rendering

Procedural modelling

Fluid

Mesh segmentation

Learning deformations

Animation

Boxification

Animation

Denoising

Facial animation

PCD processing



Examples in Graphi



Sketch simplification



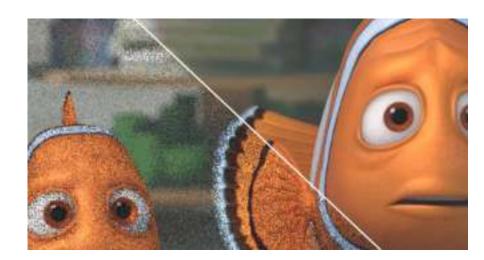
Real-time rendering



Colorization



BRDF estimation



Denoising



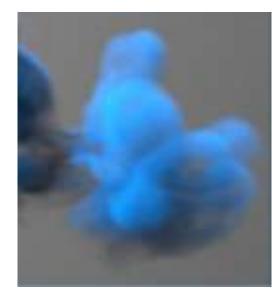
Procedural modelling



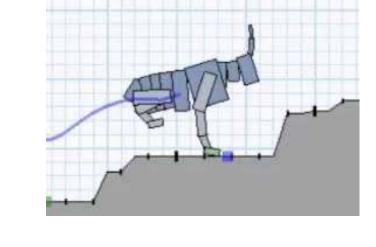
Mesh segmentation



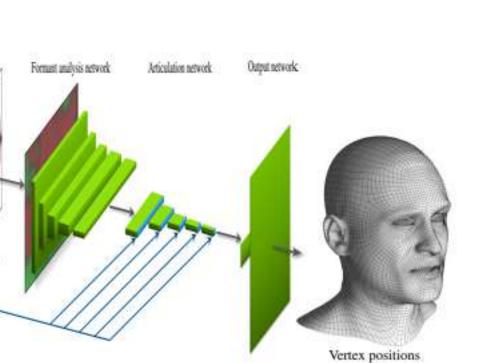
Learning deformations



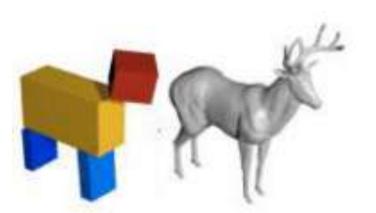
Fluid



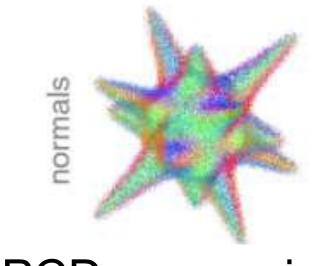
Animation



Facial animation



Boxification



PCD processing



Course Logistics

- Lectures + QA sessions + lab sessions
- Grading: 1 coursework (50%) (to be announced)
- Final evaluation
- Expect to spend a lot of time on this course.
- Lecture slides and video available on Moodle
- Reachable via email or via appointment
- Coding platform: Python and using Google Colab
- Further reading: recent research papers (check our lab pages!); CS223n (Stanford); EECS 498 (UMich), ML for CG courses (Eurographics and Siggraph)

