

CS 231: Computer Vision



What is Computer Vision?

- ▶ *Input: images or video*
- ▶ *Output: description of the world*

What is Computer Vision?

- ▶ *Input: images or video*
- ▶ *Output: description of the world*
 - ▶ *Many levels of description*

Low-Level or “Early” Vision



- ▶ *Considers local properties of an image*

“There’s an edge!”

Mid-Level Vision



- ▶ *Grouping and segmentation*

“There’s an object
and a background!”

High-Level Vision



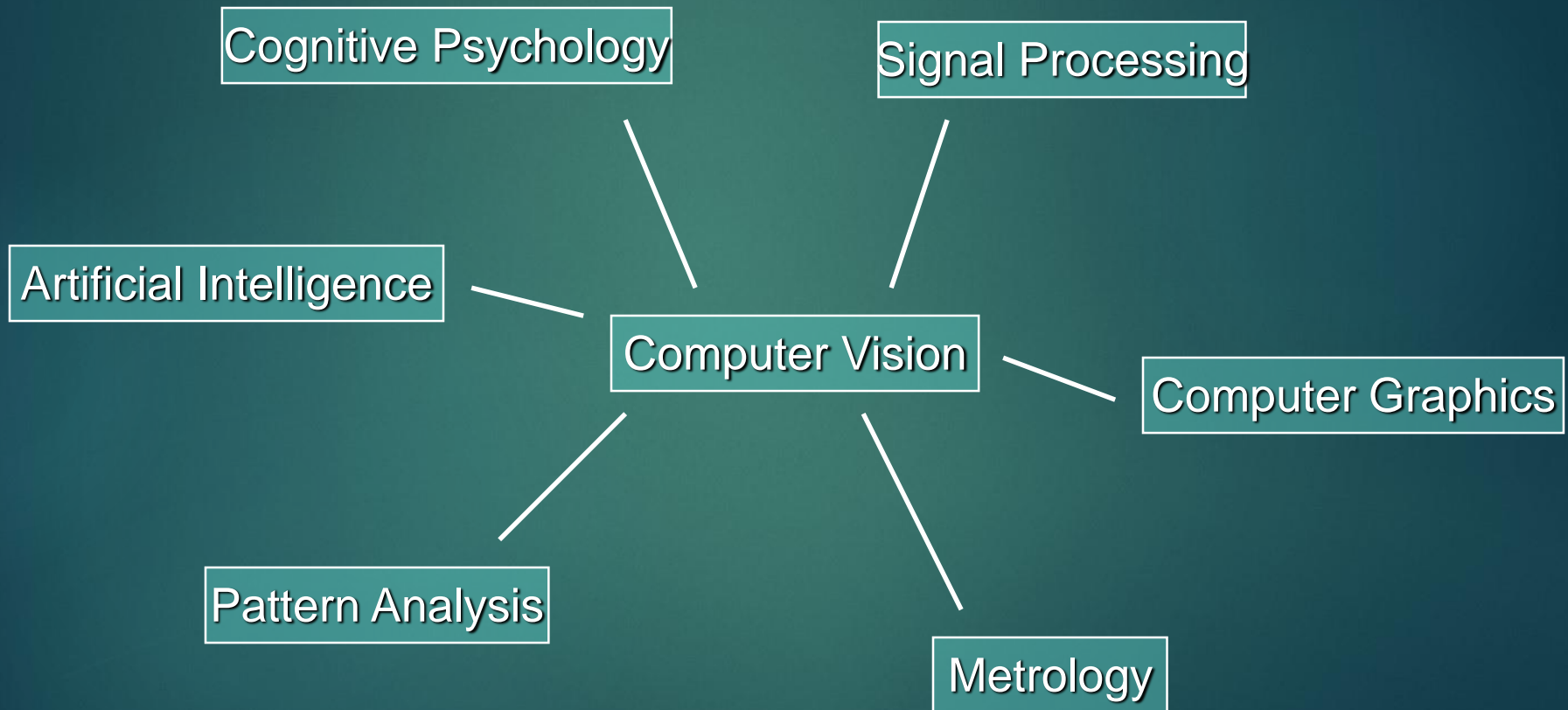
► Recognition

“It’s a chair!”

Big Question #1: Who Cares?

- ▶ Applications of computer vision
 - ▶ In AI: vision serves as the “input stage”
 - ▶ In medicine: understanding human vision
 - ▶ In engineering: model extraction

Vision and Other Fields



Big Question #2: Does It Work?

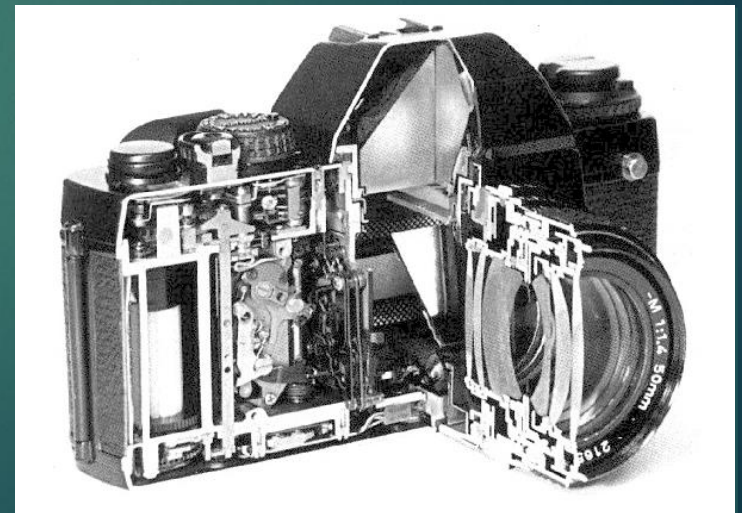
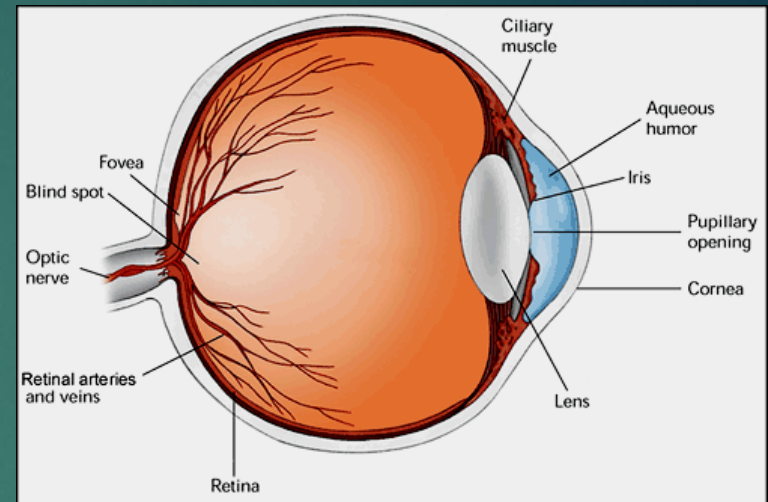
- ▶ *Situation much the same as AI:*
 - ▶ *Some fundamental algorithms*
 - ▶ *Large collection of hacks / heuristics*
- ▶ *Vision is hard!*
 - ▶ *Especially at high level, physiology unknown*
 - ▶ *Requires integrating many different methods*
 - ▶ *Requires reasoning and understanding:*
“AI completeness”

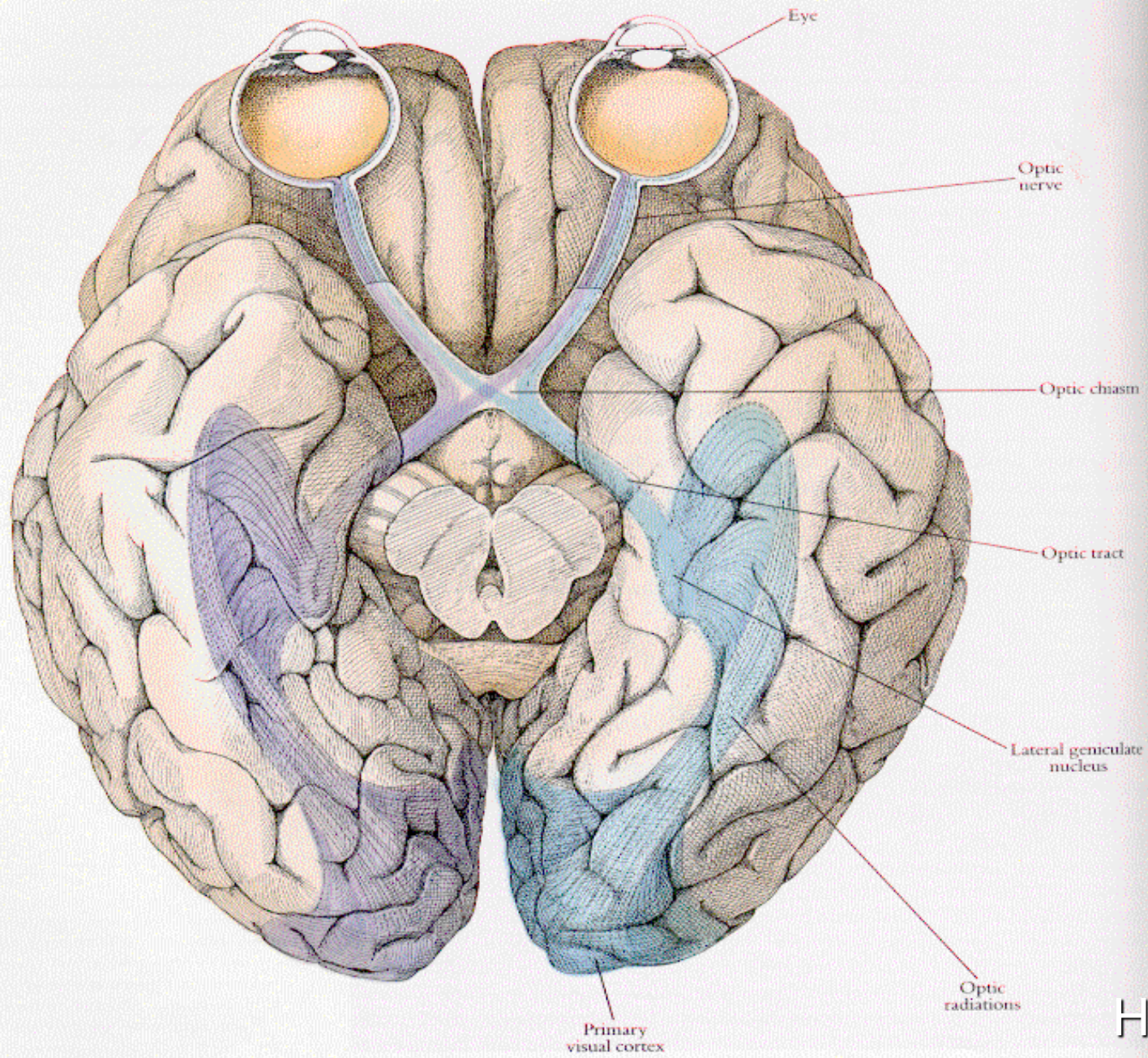
Computer and Human Vision

- ▶ *Emulating effects of human vision*
- ▶ *Understanding physiology of human vision*

Image Formation

- ▶ Human: lens forms image on retina, sensors (rods and cones) respond to light
- ▶ Computer: lens system forms image, sensors (CCD, CMOS) respond to light

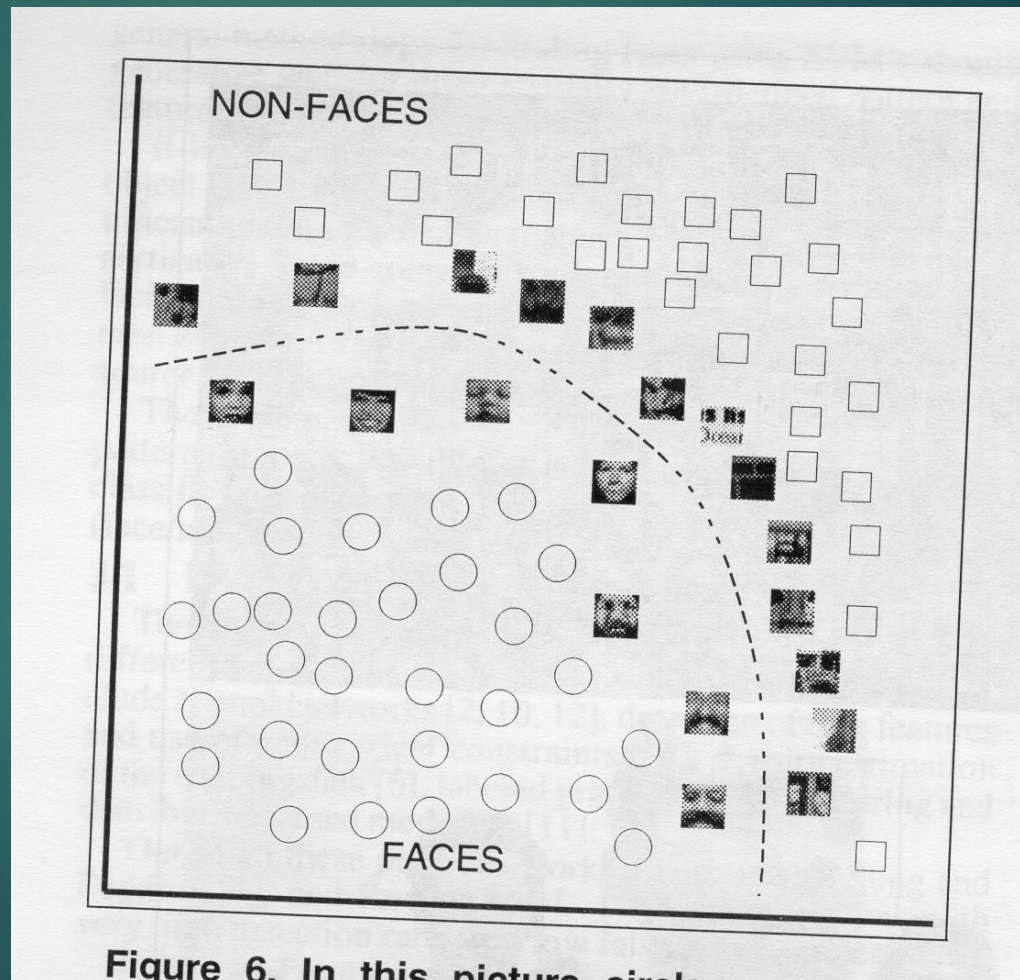




Hubel

Real-world Applications

Osuna et al:



Real-world Applications

Osuna et al:



Figure 5. Results from our Face Detection system

Outline

- ▶ *Image formation and capture*
- ▶ *Filtering and feature detection*
- ▶ *Optical flow and tracking*
- ▶ *Segmentation and clustering*
- ▶ *Recognition*

Textbooks

