

August 23 (Tue)

First Day of the Class

1. Organizational meeting

"Green Sheet"

Repo: github.com/kuaili10/opencv/deep-learning-2023/Email: hua.li@sjtu.edu(656) 490-1116 Cellphone for
Text message Only.

Office Hours: M.W. On Zoom

(See Syllabus for the
Zoom link).

2 Software Tools:

Anaconda — Install it by the end
of this week;

TensorFlow, TF 2.0

OpenCV.

3. Prerequisites: CMPS259 & CMPS251

Homework: To upload a copy of
your un-official transcript to
show the required courses satisfied.

On CANVAS.

4. Textbook: Deep Learning with Python.

Keras (API) for TF

Robot Vision Book By Horn (Horn, Hancock)

Book, (and Reference for OpenCV Algorithms. From the Architecture diagram:

Grad Theoretical Foundations)

5. Projects { Mandatory Assigned Project

Team Project
(Mandatory)(4-Person) Team. Presentation By the
End of the Semester.

August 25 (Wed)

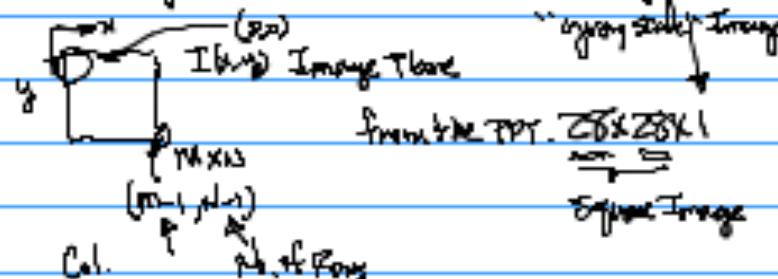
Note: 1. The lecture notes will be posted on
to the github.2. Zoom Recording will be posted on the
the github.Homework: By A week from today. 1. Anaconda
Installation; 2. OpenCV Installation. Submission
on CANVAS. $JPG/PNG/JPEG \rightarrow PDF \rightarrow ZIP$
 ZIP .

Example (github: 2022Fu-13)

Minist Architecture for Handwritten Digit

Recognition.

Single channel

(gray scale image \rightarrow 1 channel \rightarrow bit \rightarrow [0, 255])

First Layer of the Minst Architecture

1) Channel/Plane of the 1st Convolutional Layer

C1

Next, pooling \rightarrow Reduction \rightarrow Resolution \rightarrow 256 bins,

M1

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COMPENG

Aug. 25, 22

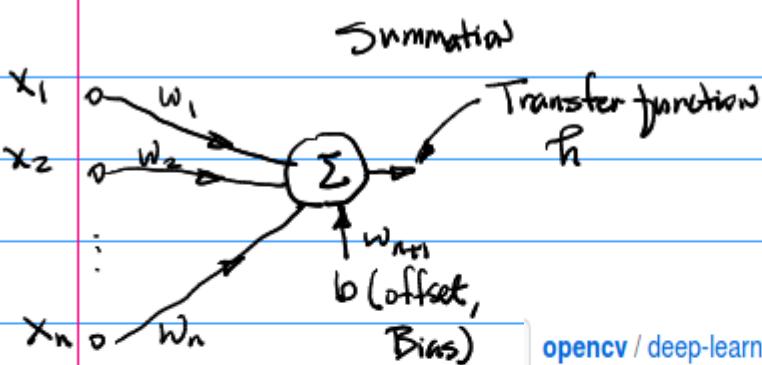
August 30, Tue

2/

Ref. 1

<https://github.com/hualili/opencv/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/2022F-103b-NN-Intro-Python-v5-2022-8-25.pdf>

[opencv / deep-learning-2022s / 2022S-103a-notation-neuro-loss-function-2022-2-8.pdf](https://github.com/hualili/opencv/blob/2022S-103a-notation-neuro-loss-function-2022-2-8.pdf)



Input / Excitation in Vector Form: $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \dots \mathbf{v}$

Weights, links each excitation to the Neuron Ref 2. Code

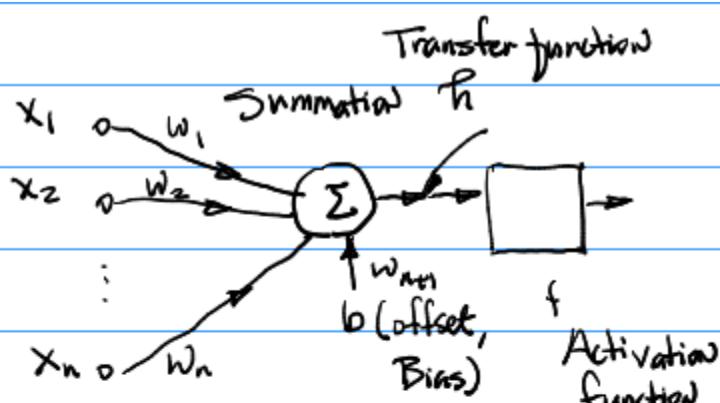
$$\mathbf{W} = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) \dots (2)$$

<https://github.com/hualili/opencv/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/2022S-110b-%232019S-31-6mnist-numerals-ch02.py>

$$x_1 w_1 + x_2 w_2 + \dots + x_n w_n + b w_{n+1} = f_h \text{ Example:}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i + b w_{n+1} = f_h(x_i w_i) \text{ or Simply } f_h(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{w}) \dots (3)$$

$$f_h(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{w}; b), f_h(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w})$$



$$f(f_h(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{w})) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i + b w_{n+1}\right) \dots (4)$$

$$f_h(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i w_i + b w_{n+1}$$

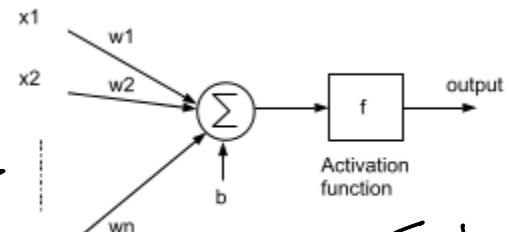


Fig. 1

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) Feature Vector with Dimension N.

$$h = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i x_i = W \cdot X + b \quad (11)$$

Transfer function $f(\cdot)$.

$$w_{n+1} b = b'$$

Examples of Different Activation functions

include RELU. A piecewise linear.

Note: Be Able to Build A Single Neuron per a technical specification, Such as

ReLU, Activation $f(\cdot)$, Draw a Block

$$y = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i x_i = W \cdot X + b\right). \quad (17)$$

Activation function. Its output is the Response of the Neuron.

Aug. 30.

Consider the output of the Neuron

 y from Eqn(17).

Output of a Single Neuron.

For Multiple Neuron Output, see Fig.2

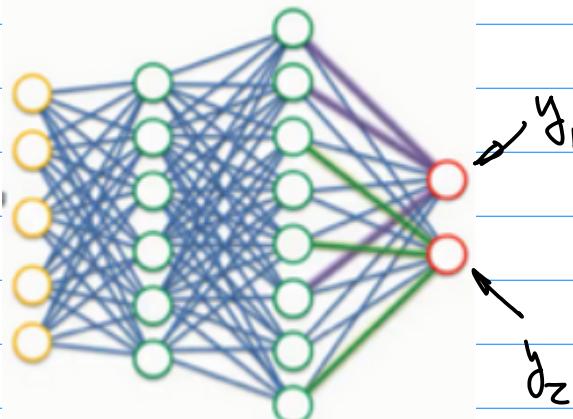


Fig.2

 y_{di} ... (1)Subscript: $i=1, 2$

No. of Output at the Output Layer.

 $y_i, i=1, 2, \dots, M$.

In practical Application,

 y_{ij}^* ... (2)

Superscript

 $j=1, 2, \dots, P$ No. of Experiments

Performed, Training Performed.

Look at the Concept & Definition of Loss function.

Mathematically To Compare a Neural Network Output (Single Neuron Output)

function f . function g Comparison of the Similarity or difference between f and g . $f - g$ f/g

Difference Between Two Functions.

Take this Approach to define Loss function,

 $y - \hat{y}$... (3)

Ground Truth.

Output (Prediction) from the Neuron

Outputs

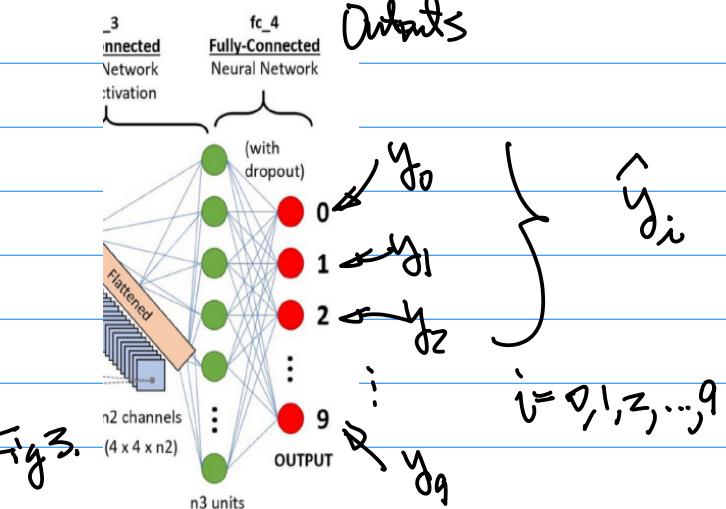


Fig.3.

$$y_i - \hat{y}_i \quad \dots (4-a)$$

To measure All the content for Each

Training Experiment

$$\sum_{i=0}^q (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \quad \dots (4-b)$$

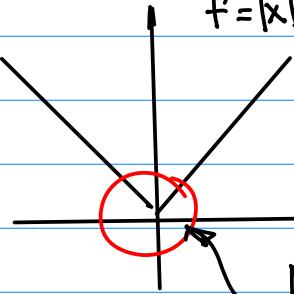
Expand this to Experiment/Training up to "P" Times

$$\sum_{j=1}^P \left[\sum_{i=0}^q (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \right] \quad \dots (4-c)$$

Note: Eqn (4-c) may lead to positive & Negative Terms Cancellation.

Fix: Absolute Value? \rightarrow Squared Instead,

$$f = |x|$$



Not "well-behaved"!

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i,k}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^M (\tilde{y}_i^j - y_i^j)^2$$

(24)

Sept 1st (Th).

Ref:

[2022S-103a-notation-neuro-loss-function-2022-2-8.pdf](#)

Example: Background on "Learning" of ANNs.

[2022F-103b-NN-Intro-Python-v5-2022-8-25.pdf](#)

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^P \left[\sum_{i=0}^q (\tilde{y}_i^j - \hat{y}_i^j)^2 \right] \quad \dots (4-d)$$

J , or Φ

$$L_{total} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P (\tilde{y}^j - y^j)^2$$

Ground Truth

(23)

For a Single Neuron @ the Output Layer

Training Based "Steepest Gradient Descent"

Example: Given A

function $f(x) = x^2$, Find its Derivative

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} x^2$$

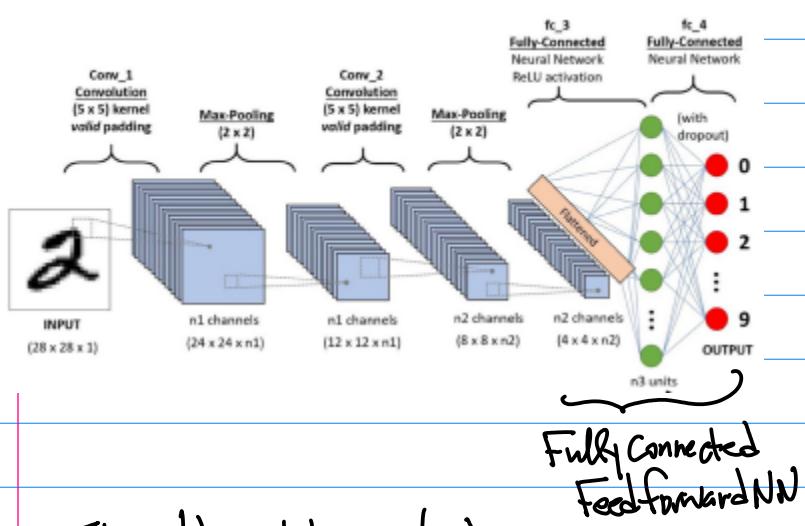
To get rid of Coefficient from the derivative,

$$\text{Let's define } f(x) \triangleq \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x = x$$

"Well-Behaved" System (Function) \rightarrow derivative fractional Derivative up to order "K".

$$L = \sum_{j=1}^P \left[\sum_{i=0}^q (\tilde{y}_i^j - \hat{y}_i^j)^2 \right] \quad \dots (4-d)$$



To Train AN, we take eqn (23), e.g.
Loss function (error function),

$$L(\cdot) \rightarrow L(W_i)$$

Independent Variables

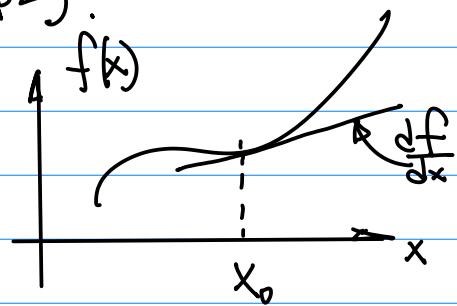
Minimize the Loss $L(\cdot)$, which is the process of Training, which leads to Learning for the NN.

Since the Loss function in Eqn (23) is formulated with a ground truth, this defines a Supervised Learning.

Math. Formula: Prediction of Function's Behavior, we like to know given the current function value (Loss function) how this function is going to change at next moment, increase? stay the same?

Or Decrease?

Derivative of A given function is a good indicator to give us the description of the function behavior
Next Step Ahead (Very small tiny step).



$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad \dots (1)$$

f Intuition

$f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \rightarrow > 0$ (derivative) if the derivative is greater than 0
 $\Delta x \approx 1$ unit

then $f(x+\Delta x) > f(x)$, the next Step function $f(x)$ is increased;

if the derivative $\frac{df}{dx} < 0$, then

$$f(x+\Delta x) < f(x)$$

if the derivative $\frac{df}{dx} = 0$, then
 $f(x+\Delta x) = f(x)$

Consider Two Dimensional Case as an Example for n-dimensional Case.

Sept. 1st.

6

$$f(x_1, x_2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{Single Neuron}$$

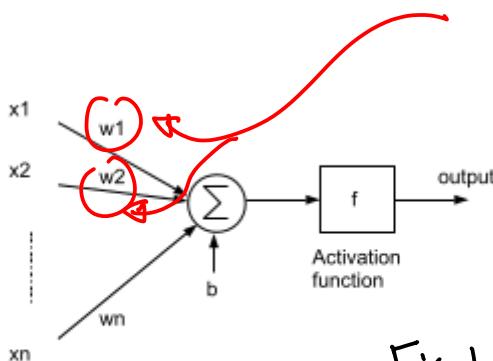


Fig. 1

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_i}$, In the Context of
the Training.

Conclusion: Use Partial Derivative

With respect to the weight w_i as an indicator to measure if the Loss function is got reduced or not.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i,k}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^M (\tilde{y}_i^j - y_i^j)^2$$

Example: Consider A Technique which allows training to be more effective, e.g., to minimize training and prediction error (Loss) function

Steps for Development of this technique :

In Case of Training
They are "Weights"

w_1, w_2 .

Multi-dimensional Derivative

gradient

the Steepest gradient

the Steepest Descent gradient

The core technique to train NN. SGD

Ref: from the github

/2022S-105c-#20-2021S-4gradient-descent-v2-final-2021-2-8.pdf

Homework (Opt), Due A week from Today.
Sept. 8th, Thursday. On CANVAS.

1^o Installation of TensorFlow, Version 2.1 or higher.

2^o Screen Capture to show the installation is successful

Note: All Different Development Tools / Environments including google colab, jupyter Note Book etc. Are OK, However for the Deployment purpose, projects homework Submission must be in Python Stand-Alone form.

Sept. 6 (Th)

Homework: Due 1 week from Today Sept 13.

1. OpenCV Installation, Python.
2. Use Smart phone to Capture 5~10 Seconds Video Clips.
.avi, .mp4 (mpeg4).
3. Sample Code, github.
See CANVAS for the Detailed Links & Requirements.

[https://github.com/hualili/opencv
/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/
2022S-104d-%232-pdisplay-2019-1-30.py](https://github.com/hualili/opencv/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/2022S-104d-%232-pdisplay-2019-1-30.py)

Higher Dimensional Function

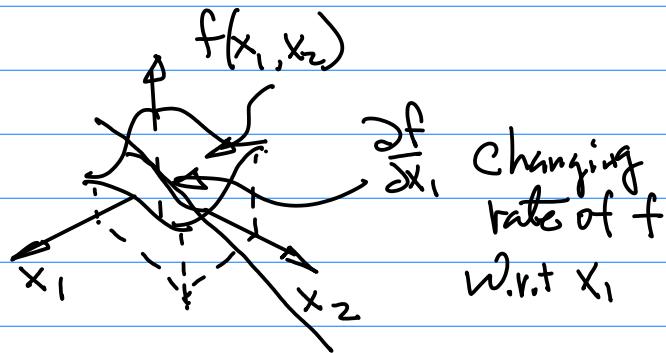
$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \dots (z)$$

Weights, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N

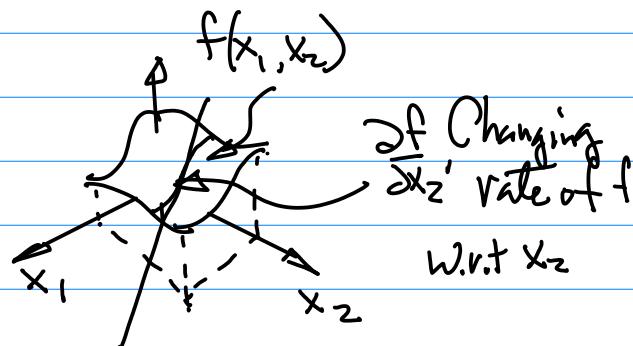
Partial Derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \text{ w.r.t } x_1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \text{ for } x_2, \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \text{ w.r.t } x_n.$$



Changing rate of f
w.r.t x_1



Changing rate of f
w.r.t x_2

Example: Gradient Definition

Ref:

[https://github.com/hualili/opencv
/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/2022S-105c-%2320-2021S-
4gradient-descent-v2-final-2021-2-8.pdf](https://github.com/hualili/opencv/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/2022S-105c-%2320-2021S-4gradient-descent-v2-final-2021-2-8.pdf)

Loss function

Derivative, e.g. Given $f(x)$, then

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i,k}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^M (\tilde{y}_i^j - y_i^j)^2 \quad (24)$$

Sept. 6, 22

Consider the minimization of function f (Loss Function) w.r.t. All possible weights.

Therefore, put all the partial derivatives together to form a vector, e.g., gradient.

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \dots (za)$$

for $n=2$,

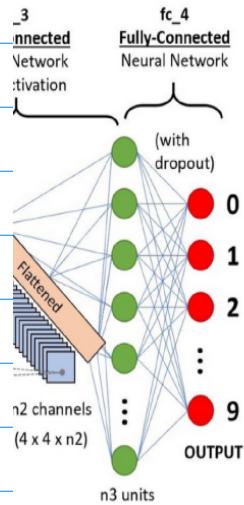
$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} \dots (zb)$$

for $n=3$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} \dots (zc)$$

c. On the Right hand side of Eqn(5):
 (x_1^k, x_2^k) Dimension $n=2$, (x_1, x_2)
 Time Index "K", Superscript

Output of the NN with its weights at Step K (Time) is



$$x_1^k, x_2^k$$

e. On the left (x_1^{k+1}, x_2^{k+2}) , at the step $k+1$, to Reduce the Loss function, so update the new step by following

$$-\nabla f = -\eta \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} \dots (z)$$

IV. GRADIENT STEEPEST DESCENT FOR MINIMIZATION

Conclusion:

$$(x_1^{k+1}, x_2^{k+1}) = (x_1^k, x_2^k) + [-\eta(\nabla f)]$$

a. Loss function
 f

(5) b. $n=2$

e.g.

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2)$$

c. Gradient

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2), \text{ or}$$

$$\nabla f$$

Background:

Given a function $f(x)$, How do you Approximate this function By using Basic Building Blocks (B^3)?

$$f(x) = \text{Constant} + \text{A Linear Term} + \text{A Quadratic Term} + \text{A Cubic Term} + \dots \dots (4)$$

CmpE258

Sept 6, 22

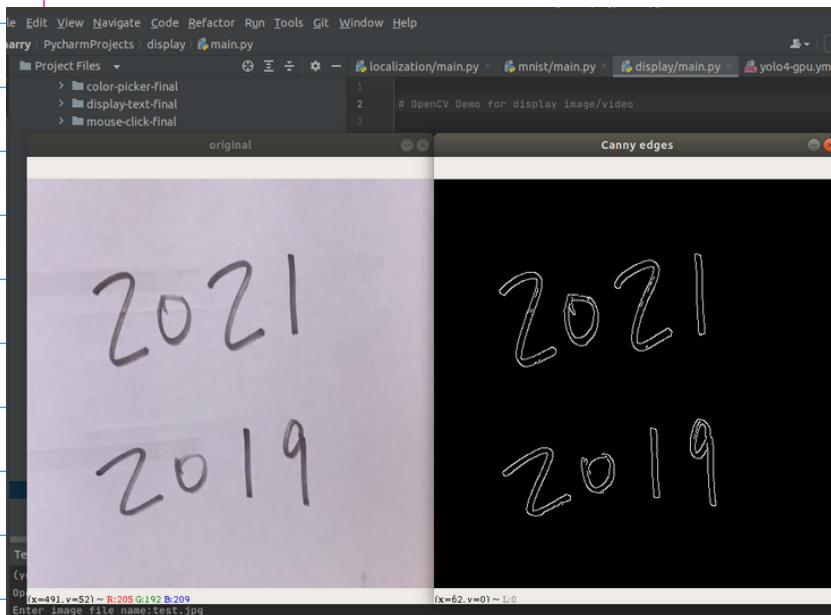
9.

Taylor Expansion:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{df}{dx} \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{d^2f}{dx^2} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots + R_n(x)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1, x_2) \Big|_{\substack{\text{Constant} \\ x_1=x_{10} \\ x_2=x_{20}}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1 - x_{10}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_2 - x_{20})$$

Note: The screen capture for your homework reference.



Sept. 8 (Thu)

Note: 1^o Check the CANVAS for Both Homeworks.

Example: From 1D Case in Eqn(4), we can expand the Taylor Expansion to higher dimension n. to Capture multiple excitations, multiple weights $w_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Consider n=2

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(x_1 - x_{10})^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2}(x_2 - x_{20})^2 + \dots + R_n(x_1, x_2)$$

... (5)

Higher Order Terms

The goal is to verify the formula for updating the weights of A given NN. (see Handout 1, Eqn(5)).

Step 1: Taylor Expansion \rightarrow Step 2

Simplify the Taylor Expansion By just using upto the Linear terms \rightarrow Step 3: Re-arrange the Taylor Expansion in the form of Training formula (In Eqn(5), in Handout 1) \rightarrow Step 4: Analyze the rearranged formula, to Reach the Conclusion, e.g., Using gradient descent, we can Reduce the Loss

function through each step of the training.

From the Handout, we have as Step 1 & 2:

$$f(x_1, x_2) \approx f(a, b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1 - a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_2 - b) \quad (6)$$

$$\underbrace{f(x_1, x_2) - f(a, b)}_{\text{Comparison of A "loss" function}} \approx f_{x_1}(x_1 - a) + f_{x_2}(x_2 - b)$$

Comparison of A "loss" function, write

$$\Delta x_1 = x_1 - a$$

$$\Delta x_2 = x_2 - b$$

And $\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} f_{x_1} \\ f_{x_2} \end{pmatrix}$

Hence, we have

$$f(x_1, x_2) - f(a, b) = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2) \cdot \nabla f$$

$$\text{Let } \Delta x_1 = -f_{x_1}, \Delta x_2 = -f_{x_2}$$

Therefore,

$$f(x_1, x_2) - f(a, b) = (-f_{x_1}, -f_{x_2}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{x_1} \\ f_{x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\left(f_{x_1}^2 + f_{x_2}^2\right) \leq 0$$

Hence, $f(x_1, x_2) - f(a, b) \leq 0$

OR, $f(x_1, x_2) \leq f(a, b)$

Loss function updated at the next step by Eqn(5) in Handout 1.

Note: The requirement for this discussion on Notations, And Formulation, especially, the Eqn(5) in Handout 1 is required

To Be Able to use these tools to analyze the problem, And to perform Verification (Eng. design).

Example: [2022F-103b-NN-Intro-Python-v5-2022-8-25.pdf](#)

To Be Continued.

OpenCV Homework. Sample code

[opencv/2022S-104d-#2-pdisplay-2](#)

```

9     #include<sys.argv[1]>
10    window_name = 'Display Image'
11
12    imageName = sys.argv[1] #get file name from command line
13
14    src = cv2.imread(imageName, cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
15
16    if src is None:
17        print ('Error opening image!')
18        print ('Usage: pdisplay.py image_name\n')
19
20    ind = 0
21
22    while True:
23        cv2.imshow(window_name, src)
24
25        c = cv2.waitKey(500)
26        if c == 27: #ESC

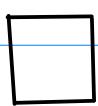
```

Loss function at the current step.

(0,0) \rightarrow $(m-1, N-1)$ \rightarrow $m \times N$

Note: OpenCV Resize Function.

Resize



```

12 import numpy as np
13 #import argparse
14 import cv2
15
16 img = input('Enter image file name:')
17
18 image = cv2.imread(img, cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
19
20 if image is None:
21     print('Error opening image!')
22     print('Usage: pdisplay.py image_name\n')
23
24 image = cv2.resize(image, (512, 512))
25
26 gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) a.
27 edges = cv2.Canny(gray, 100, 200) b.

```

- a. Conversion to Gray-Scale Image;
- b. Canny Edge Detection.

c. Preprocessing of the dataset

Name	x_1	Weight (minus 135)	Height (minus 66)	Gender
Alice	-2	-1	1	
Bob	25	6	0	
Charlie	17	4	0	
Diana	-15	-6	1	

Sept.13 (Tue)

Homework: (opt) Due to A week from today. Capture the screen to the T.F. Installation is successful.

Example: [2022F-103b-NN-Intro-Python-v5-2022-8-25.pdf](#)

a. Feature Vectors

Example: Collecting data for training

Name	Weight (lb)	Height (in)	Gender
Alice	133	65	F
Bob	160	72	M
Charlie	152	70	M
Diana	120	60	F

Sig	Mij	Mpq
V1	133	65
V2	160	72
V3	152	70
V4	120	60

Sign
Stop
Right
Right
Stop

$$V = (v_1, v_2)$$

$$\Xi = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\Xi_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2})$$

b. Ground

Truth y_i corresponds to Ξ_i

Now, Consider Design for a

Simple feedforward NN.

Step1. Match the Dimension of the

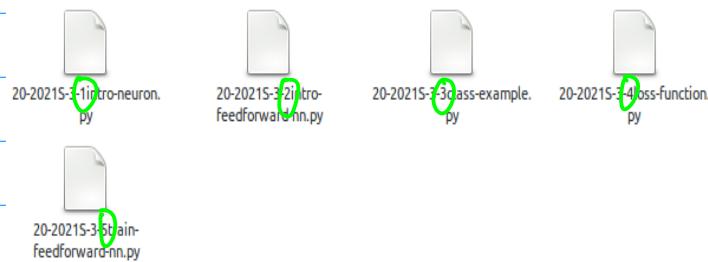
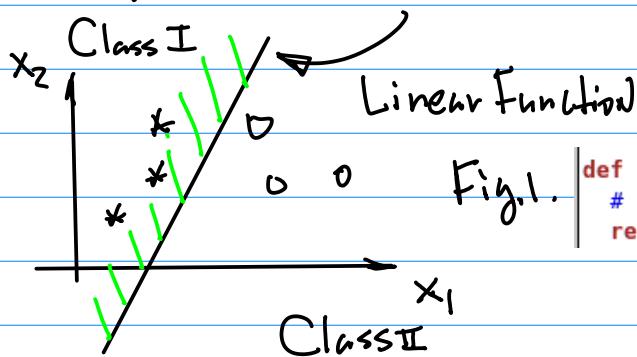
Feature Vector Ξ_i to the Input Neurons

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i,k}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^M (\tilde{y}_i^j - y_i^j)^2$$

(24)

Also, Determining the Output Layer: Now, Let's use Python Code to Inspect the Nature of this Prediction, Hence, Choose One Single Neuron Output

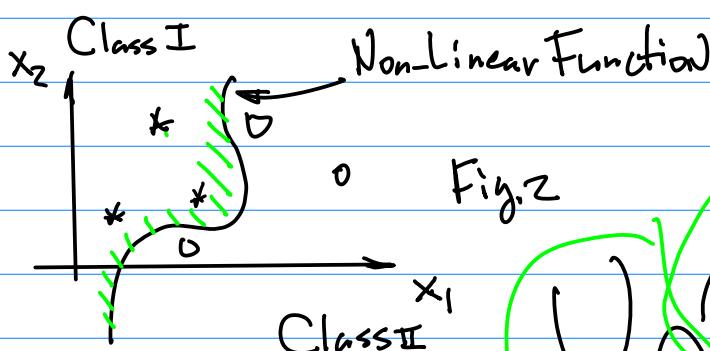
Hidden Layer(s) → Affects the Behavior of Decision-making function.



Define An Activation function.

$$y = f(h(w_i x_i; b)) = f(\mathbf{I} \mathbf{w})$$

```
def sigmoid(x):
    # Sigmoid activation function: f(x) = 1 / (1 + e^(-x))
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
```

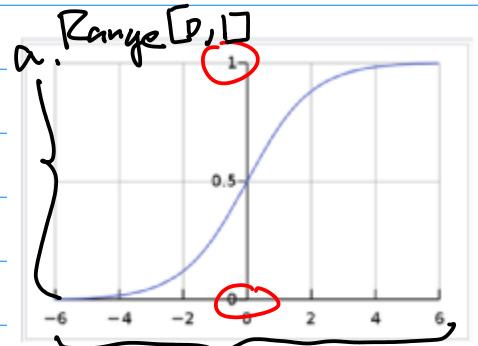
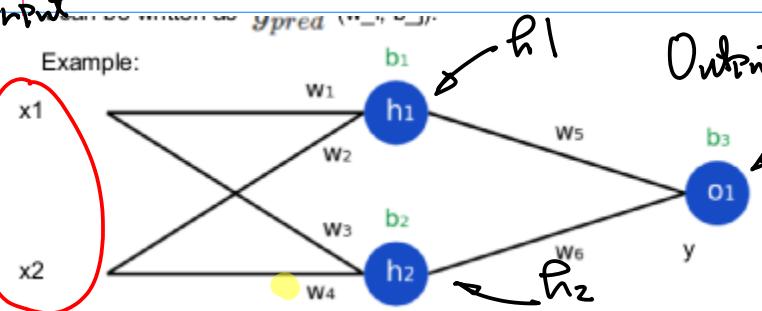


No. of Hidden Layers →

For the Simplicity in this example, Let's choose just 1 Hidden Layer.

Quadratic

\mathbf{I} Input



b. Excitation Range.
 $f(h(\mathbf{I} \mathbf{w}))$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$$

Note: A Sigmoid Function. (1)
A sigmoid function is a

The Derivatives of the Activation Function. Done By hand Calculation of the Derivative.

```
def deriv_sigmoid(x):
    # Derivative of sigmoid: f'(x) = f(x) * (1 - f(x))
    fx = sigmoid(x)
    return fx * (1 - fx)
```

$$\frac{d}{dx} \text{Sigmoid}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

Define the Loss function

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i,k}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^M (\tilde{y}_i^j - y_i^j)^2 \right)$$

```
def mse_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    # y_true and y_pred are numpy arrays of the same length
    return ((y_true - y_pred) ** 2).mean()
```

Mean Square Error
Ground Truth NN output
 \tilde{y}_i^j

Note: The Derivative Code in
 this Example Allows Training
 Implement By Gradient Descent.

```
# Biases
self.b1 = np.random.normal()
self.b2 = np.random.normal()
self.b3 = np.random.normal()

def feedforward(self, x):
    # x is a numpy array with 2 elements.
    h1 = sigmoid(self.w1 * x[0] + self.w2 * x[1] + self.b1)
    h2 = sigmoid(self.w3 * x[0] + self.w4 * x[1] + self.b2)
    o1 = sigmoid(self.w5 * h1 + self.w6 * h2 + self.b3)
    return o1
```

(24)

Define the F.F. Neural Network.

Output:

$$y = f(wx) \quad |_{f = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}}$$

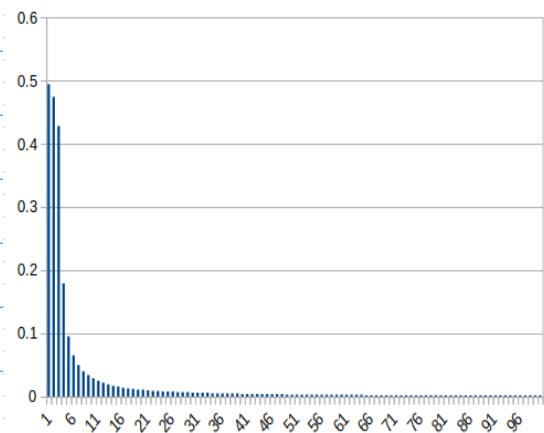
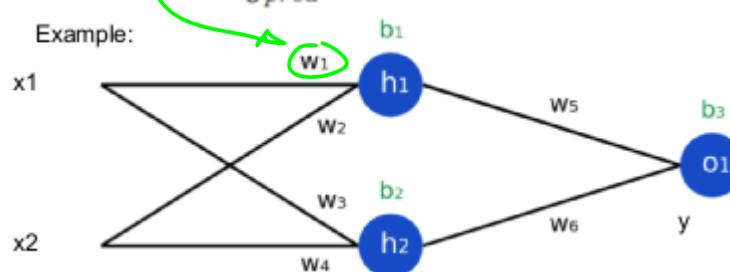
where x is from the
 hidden neurons, h_1 & h_2

https://github.com/hualili/opencv/blob/master/deep-learning-2022s/2022S-103c-%23nn_sample_2022.py

The weight initialization.

```
def __init__(self):
    # Weights
    self.w1 = np.random.normal()
    self.w2 = np.random.normal()
    self.w3 = np.random.normal()
    self.w4 = np.random.normal()
    self.w5 = np.random.normal()
    self.w6 = np.random.normal()
```

Example:



Sept 15 (Thu)

Today's Topics:

- 1° Preliminary Sample Code (Python)
- 2° Preprocessing Technique (Computer Vision / OpenCV) for Deep Convolutional NN. Handwritten Digits Recognition

Ref: From Python Sample Code on the github

loss is being Computed \rightarrow

98

 $d_L_d_{ypred} = -2 * (y_{true} - y_{pred})$

```
74     def train(self, data, all_y_trues):
157     #-----
158     # Define dataset and all_y_trues
159     #-----
160     data = np.array([
161         [1, 2.5],      # person A
162         [1, 3],       # person A
163         [2.1, 3.4],   # Person A
164         [2.1, 1],     # person B
165         [3.3, 1],     # person B
166         [3, 2.3],     # person B
167     # HL 2020-9-7 Part E
168     # for the testing of adaptive learning
```

a. Training will take the input from here

then, Compute partial derivatives to form gradient

then, update the weight(s) Based on gradient descent

b. Initialization. w

80 learn_rate = 0.1

81 epochs = 1000 # number of times to loop through

The Number of Trainings is defined with this as a upper Bound if the loss function during the training drops below the pre-set threshold then the training Process will terminate

The Data Point (e.g. $\mathbf{x}(x_1, x_2)$) is substituted into the code to evaluate Transfer function $f(w, x)$, then evaluate the Activation function $f(f(w, x)) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$

$$x = f(w, x)$$

85 # --- DO A FEW FORWARD (WE'LL NEED THESE VALUES LATER)
86 sum_h1 = self.w1 * x[0] + self.w2 * x[1] + self.b1
87 h1 = sigmoid(sum_h1)

The process propagates through each neuron & each layer till reaches the Output

```
92     sum_o1 = self.w3 * h1 + self.w6 * h2 + self.b3
93     o1 = sigmoid(sum_o1)
94     y_pred = o1
```

136

```
137     self.w1 := learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h1 * d_h1_d_w1
138     self.w2 := learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h1 * d_h1_d_w2
139     self.h1 := learn_rate * d_L_d_ypred * d_ypred_d_h1 * d_h1_d_h1
```

Compute total Loss function

```
151     # --- Calculate total loss at the end of each epoch
152     if epoch % 10 == 0:
153         y_preds = np.apply_along_axis(self.feedforward, 1, data)
154         loss = mse_loss(all_y_trues, y_preds)
155         print("Epoch %d loss: %.3f" % (epoch, loss))
```

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w_{i,k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial w_{i,k}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^M (\tilde{y}_i^j - y_i^j)^2 \right) \quad (24)$$

Note: the ground truth is given in the code

```
178     all_y_trues = np.array([
179         1, # person A
180         1, # person A
181         1, # person A
182         0, # person B
183         0, # person B
184         0, # person B
185     ])
```

Annotation

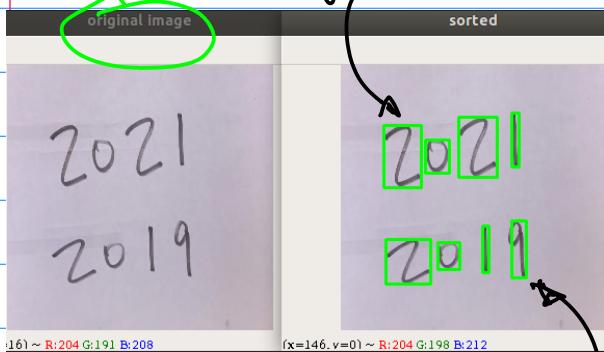
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15

Example: Pre-processing Techniques.
for Handwritten Digits Recognition.

Objective: To Be Able to Localize
the ROIs. (Region of Interests).

a. ROI: Bounding Boxes



b. Localization: localized on
Each hand written digits
Ref: 1. pp.18 (Starting from)

2022S-101-cmpe258-2022-03-15-Note.pdf

2. 2022S-108-Intro-Binary.pdf PPT.
with math. Formulation.

Background on Color Images.

a. Video Clip.
(A Sequence of Images)
From Ref. 1.

b. A Single frame of
an image $I(x,y,t) \rightarrow I(x,y)$

c. ... (1) at time t

Each Frame of A color image

$I(x,y)$ consists of 3 channels.

Or. Primitive Color planes, Red,
Green, Blue

In OpenCV, (Color) Image Planes is organized
as B, G, R .

$$I_r(x,y) \in [0,255], I_g(x,y) \in [0,255] \\ 8 \text{ bit} \\ Z^8 = 256 \quad I_b(x,y) \in [0,255] \\ \dots (z)$$

Color Image \rightarrow Gray Scale Image.
Example in Fig. 1.

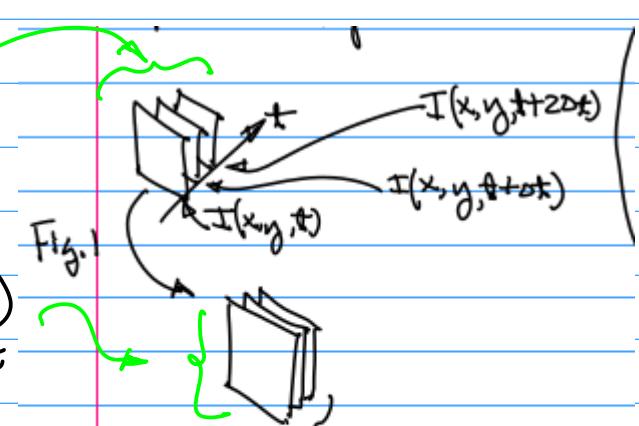
Fig. 1.

$$I(x,y) \quad I_{gray}(x,y)$$

$$I_{gray}(x,y) = \frac{1}{3} (I_r(x,y) + I_g(x,y) + I_b(x,y)) \\ \dots (3)$$

Binary Image.

$$B(x,y) = \begin{cases} 255 & \text{if } I_{gray}(x,y) \geq T \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases} \dots (4)$$



3 Image Planes (r, g, b)
Pixel depth, Color Depth: 8 bits per
Each Color plane
 $r \in [0,255], g \in [0,255], b \in [0,255]$

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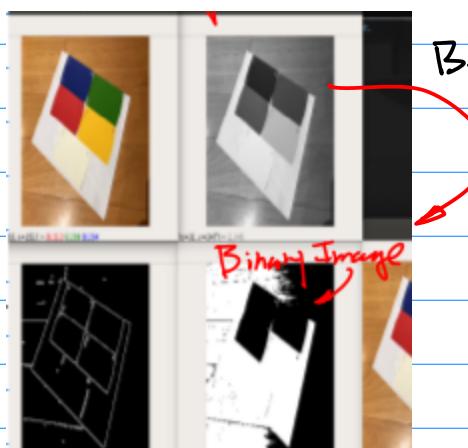
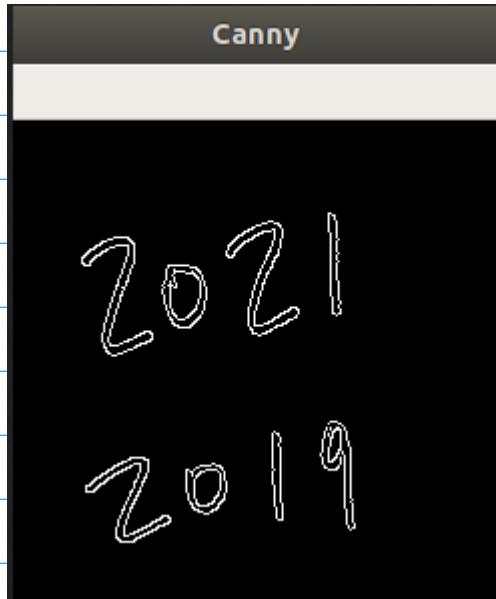
16

Example of A Binary Image
(This Binarized image is
Canny Edge Detection) Not Commonly used

From Eqn(4) Example:

2022S-108c-example-binary.pdf

Binarization Image.



By Eqn(4)

Binary Image

2022S-108-Intro-Binary.pdf

Operators for
Preprocessing (nb)

Sept 20 (Tuesday)

Note: 1° Next Class we will have in-class exercise, Regnies Run OpenCV Program, a) Have your Laptop Ready to Run OpenCV Program; b) Bring A blank Printer Paper to the Class, to Be used in the exercise; c) Bring your Smart phone; d) Check to Make sure your Video is working.

2° A New Homework will be posted on CANVAS tomorrow, please check.

3° For the Semester-Long Team Project, we will post the Rubrics & Requirements on Line (on CANVAS).

Pattern Recognition For Binary Images

The tool box for pattern recognition for binary images

- 1. Size
- 2. Moments
 - \bar{x}
 - \bar{y}
 - x^k
 - y^k etc.
- 3. Perimeter
- 4. Orientation
- 5. Compositions of the above
 - Perimeter and moments: vector
- 6. Invariant operators
 - size invariant
 - orientation invariant
 - illumination invariant

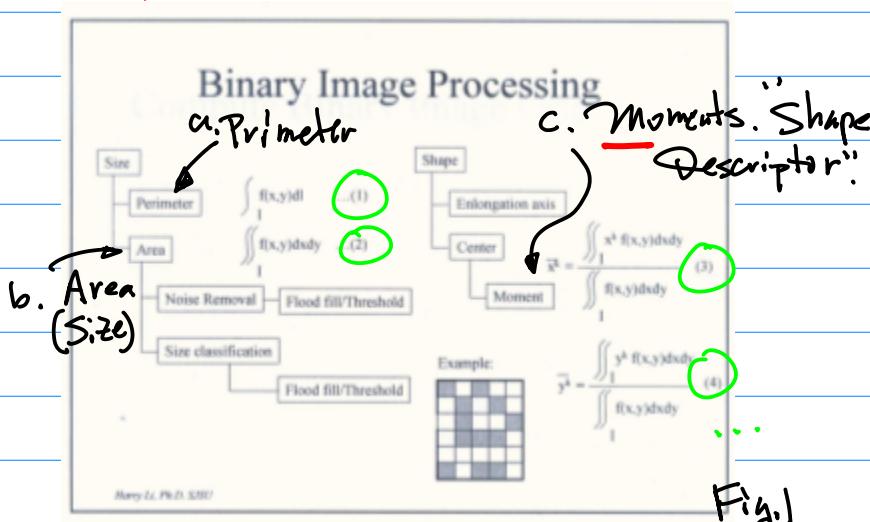
Biologically inspired techniques

- Rule 1. Proximity
- Rule 2. Similarity
- Rule 3. Closure
- Rule 4. Good continuation
- Rule 5. Symmetry
- Rule 6. Simplicity

Note: 'Proximity' usage for clean up binary image and remove noise, as well as growing boundary points per 'good continuation' rule to form a better edge map.

Note: Similarity defines a interesting question, how to describe one object is similar, or somewhat similar to others, neural network and fuzzy logic may help.

20225-108-Intro-Binary.pdf



$f(0,0) < T$, Hence $B(0,0) = 0$;
 $\text{for}(0,1)$, Similarly, $f(0,1) = 70$, Hence,

$$B(0,1) = 0;$$

...

...

$\text{for}(3,0)$, $f(3,0) = 21 \geq T$, Therefore

$$B(3,0) = 255$$

e.g. often this
255 in Hand
Calculation

Can be replaced by 1.
(Scaling factor)

Example: Calculation of Binary Image.
Based on Eqn (4)

$$B(x,y) = \begin{cases} 255 & \text{if } I_{gray}(x,y) \geq T \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases} \dots (4)$$

$\text{for}(3,1)$, $f(3,1) = 209 \geq T$, Therefore
 $B(3,1) = 255$

20225-108c-example-binary.pdf

	7	$f(x,y)$
70	70	80
75	85	140
90	210	101
211	209	115

Given an image $f(x,y)$

Find a proper Threshold

T , use the T to

Perform Binarization.

Selection of "T" is based on Heuristics,
e.g. Human Expert Knowledge.

if $f(x,y)$, at Location (x,y) , is
greater to Equal to T .

$$f(x,y) \geq T ?$$

$\text{for}(0,0)$, $f(0,0) \geq 135$; $\therefore f(0,0) = 70$,

		K_x
K_y	0	0 0 0 255
0	0	0 255 0 0
255	255	0 0

No. of pix \leq
Per Row
 \times
No. of
Rows per
frame.

Example: Calculate the Size, en. Area,
of the Binary Image $B(x,y)$.

Definition 1. (AREA/Size)

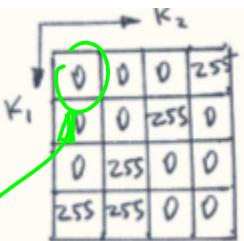
$$\iint_{\Omega} B(x,y) dx dy \dots (1)$$

Digitized Image / Discrete Function

$$\iint_{\Omega} \rightarrow \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1}$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{y=0}^{m-1} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} B(x, y) \dots (1-b)$$



$$\bar{y}^k$$

$$\frac{\iint_{\Omega} y^k B(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_{\Omega} B(x, y) dx dy} \dots (3)$$

where $k=1, 2, \dots, K$. When $k=1$, \bar{y} is a Centroid along y -axis.

In Addition, Extend Eqn. (2) & (3) to the following.

Sol:

$$\sum_{y=0}^{m-1} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} B(x, y) = \sum_{y=0}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{x=0}^{N-1} B(x, y) \right) m_{pq}(x, y) = \frac{\iint_{\Omega} (x-\bar{x})^p (y-\bar{y})^q B(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_{\Omega} B(x, y) dx dy} \dots (4)$$

$$= \sum_{y=0}^{m-1} [B(0, y) + B(1, y) + \dots + B(N-1, y)] \Big|_{N=4}$$

$$= \sum_{y=0}^{m-1} [B(0, y) + B(1, y) + \dots + B(3, y)]$$

$$= B(0, 0) + B(1, 0) + B(2, 0) + B(3, 0)$$

$$+ B(0, 1) + B(1, 1) + B(2, 1) + B(3, 1)$$

+ ...

$$+ B(0, 3) + B(1, 3) + B(2, 3) + B(3, 3)$$

$$= 5 \times 255 \quad (\rightarrow \text{Normalize it!})$$

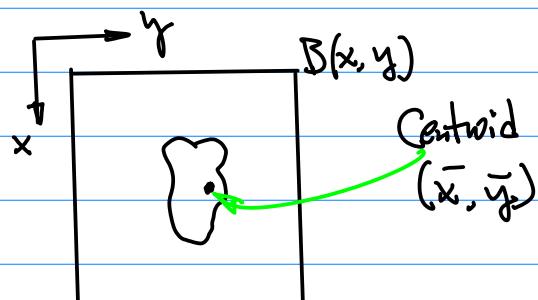
Hence, the size is 5,,

Example: Computation of moments

Definition 2.

$$\bar{x}^k = \frac{\iint_{\Omega} x^k B(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_{\Omega} B(x, y) dx dy} \dots (z)$$

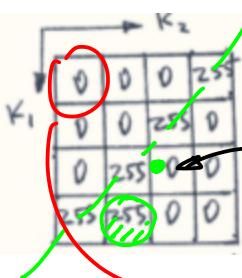
where $k=1, 2, \dots, K$; when $k=1$, \bar{x} "Centroid" along x -axis



where $T, q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K$
 "Hu-moments" → Very Good Way to Describe Object Shape

Example: Find Centroid (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) of A given object

Since we now start from $(1,1)$,
we have



Visual Inspection
for (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) .

Sept. 22 (Thu).

Example: Pre-Processing Technique.

\bar{x}, \bar{y} Centroid.

From the previous Note.

$$\bar{x}^k = \frac{\iint_{S_k} x^k B(x, y) dxdy}{\iint_{S_k} B(x, y) dxdy} \dots (z)$$

Rewrite Eqn (z) as

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{y=0}^3 \sum_{x=0}^3 x B(x, y)}{\sum_{y=0}^3 \sum_{x=0}^3 B(x, y)}$$

AREA = 5

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{y=0}^3 \sum_{x=0}^3 x B(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^3 [0 \cdot B(0, y) + 1 \cdot B(1, y) + \\ & \quad 2 \cdot B(2, y) + 3 \cdot B(3, y)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{y=1}^4 \sum_{x=1}^4 x B(x, y)$$

$$= \sum_{y=1}^4 [1 \cdot B(1, y) + 2 \cdot B(2, y) + \\ 3 \cdot B(3, y) + 4 \cdot B(4, y)]$$

$$= B(1, 1) + 2 \cdot B(2, 1) + 3 \cdot B(3, 1) + 4 \cdot B(4, 1) +$$

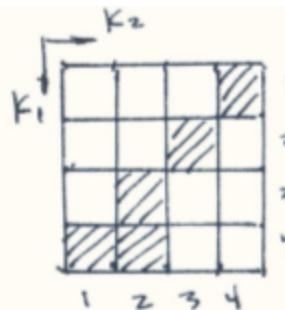
...
...

$$B(1, 4) + 2 \cdot B(2, 4) + 3 \cdot B(3, 4) + 4 \cdot B(4, 4)$$

Therefore

$$\bar{x} = 14 / 5 = 14 / 5 = 2.8 \approx 3$$

For Visualizing
the Result



Keep this for
Continued Computation
in your program.

Note: for Smaller Images, like the one we have
for the Simplicity of our discussion we
often to make the index X and Y
starts from $(1,1)$ Not $(0,0)$.

Similarly,

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{y=0}^3 \sum_{x=0}^3 y B(x, y)}{\sum_{y=0}^3 \sum_{x=0}^3 B(x, y)}$$

See the handout on the Class
github, we have

$$\bar{y} = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4 \approx 2$$

For Visualization

Purpose Only.

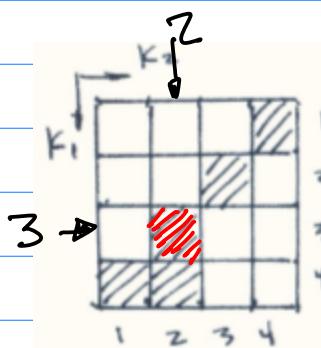
Example: Consider 2D Convolution
of a given Image.



INPUT
(28 x 28 x 1)

$m \times n$, $m = n = 28$

A single channel.
"A grayscale image"



20	20	0	0
20	20	0	0
10	10	0	0
10	10	0	0

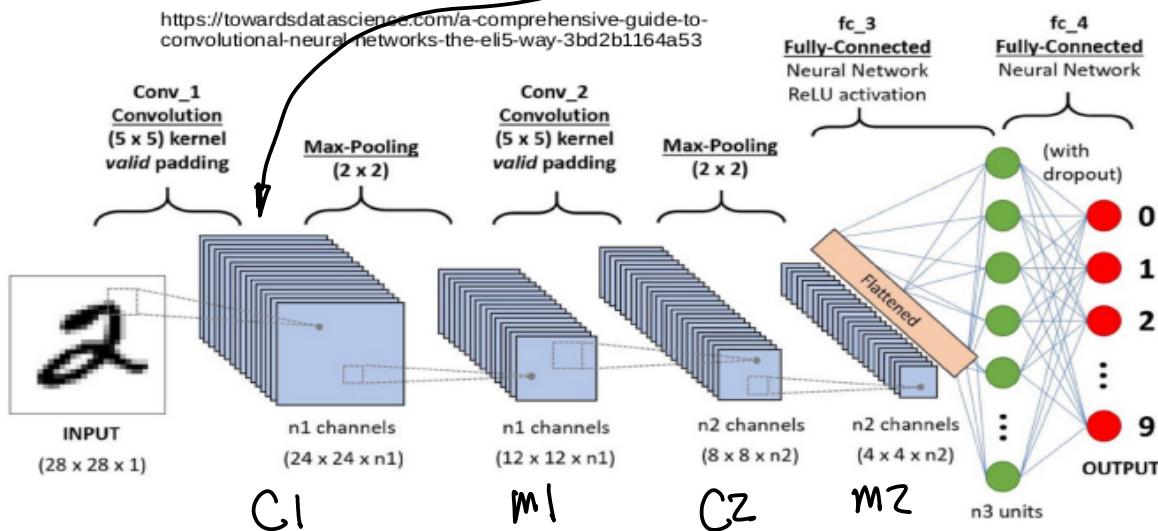
1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

A Kernel
 $K \times K$

$m \times n$
($m = n = 4$)

Now, consider Convolution Technique.

Illustration of A CNN for Digits Recognition



CmPE258

Sept. 22, 22

Z0

About the Kernel :

$K = \text{"Odd" Number.}$

