

# Paper Review for the Computer Science Research Course and the Second Exam

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## 1 Introduction

This paper review report is provided based on the requirement of the computer science research course provided by the Graduate Center of the City University of New York during the 2017 Fall Semester. The main objective of this course is helping the PHD candidates to prepare their second exam and identify their thesis topic as early as possible[1].

In this report the papers related to the object classification, object detection and object semantic segmentation for the 2D and 3D objects will be discussed. As most of the state of the art algorithms used for those tasks are based on the deep convolutional neural networks, the important papers related to the deep neural networks will also be discussed in this article.

The structure of this article is described bellow: The papers related to the theory part of the deep learning will be discussed in the second session. In the third session, the papers in the 2D object classification will be discussed. In session 4, the 2D object detection papers will be studied. At the same time, an interesting and more challenge related to the 2D image procession or computer vision will be discussed in session 5 which is the 2D object semantic segmentation. In the rest part of this article, the similar tasks in 3D will be discussed as the final goal of this paper review is finding some possible approaches to improve the current 3D computer vision algorithms based on the state of the are 2D computer vision algorithms.

## 2 Deep Learning Theory

### 2.1 Approximation with Artificial Neural Networks [2]

The universal approximation theorem claims [2] that the standard multilayer feed-forward networks with a single hidden layer that contains finite number of hidden neurons, and with arbitrary activation function are universal approximators in  $C(R^m)$ . Kurt Hornik (1991) [3] showed that it is not the specific choice of the activation function, but rather the multilayer feedforward architecture itself which gives neural networks the potential of being universal approximators.

### 2.2 Approximation Capabilities of Multilayer Feedforward Networks [3]

## References

- [1] Ping Ji, *Syllabus of the Computer Science Research at CUNY Fall 2017*, The Graduate Center, the City University of New York, 2017.
- [2] Balzs Csand Csji , *Approximation with Artificial Neural Networks*, Faculty of Sciences, Etsv Lornd University,Hungary, 2001.
- [3] Kurt Hornik, *Approximation Capabilities of Multilayer Feedforward Networks*, Neural Networks, vol. 4, 1991.