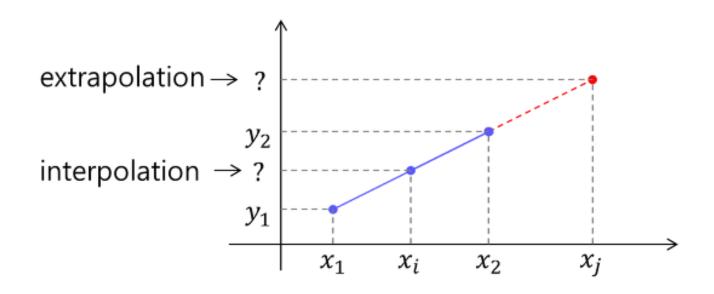
ROI Align Code Review

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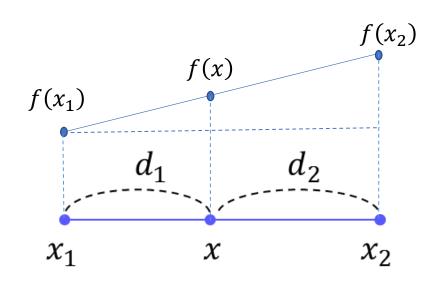
1. Interpolation & Extrapolation



Interpolation : $x_1 \le x_i \le x_2$

Extrapolation: $x_i \le x_1 \le x_2$ or $x_1 \le x_2 \le x_i$

2. 1D Linear Interpolation



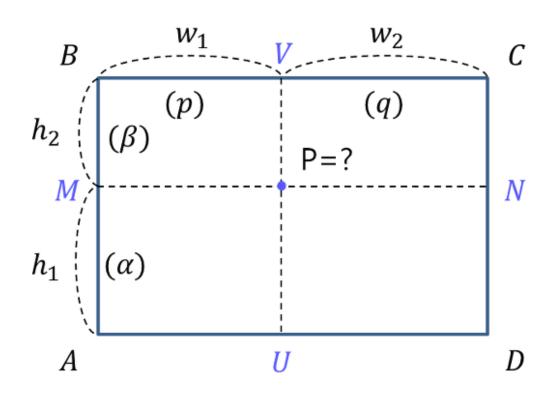
$$d_1 + d_2 : f(x_2) - f(x_1) = d_1 : f(x) - f(x_1)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_1) + \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} * (f(x_2) - f(x_1))$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d_2}{d_1 + d_2} f(x_1) + \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} f(x_2)$$

$$f(x) = \beta f(x_1) + \alpha f(x_2)$$
$$(\alpha + \beta = 1)$$

3. Bilinear Interpolation



$$f(x) = \beta f(x_1) + \alpha f(x_2)$$

$$M = \beta A + \alpha B$$

$$N = \beta D + \alpha C$$

$$P = qM + pC$$

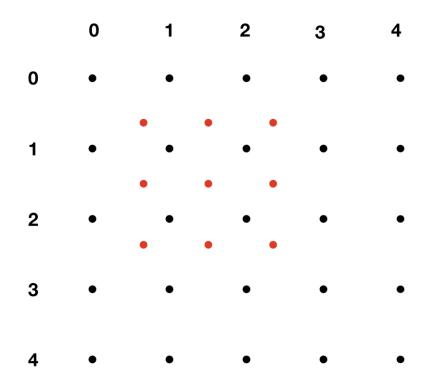
$$= q(\beta A + \alpha B) + p(\beta D + \alpha C)$$

$$= q\beta A + q\alpha B + p\beta D + p\alpha C$$

$$(\alpha + \beta = 1, p + q = 1)$$

4. ROI Align

0.27).65.	0.	24.	0.70.	0.67
0.57	. ().21.	0.	51.	0.49.	0.70
0.82	. 0).23.	0.	66.	0.75.	0.98
0.90	. ().50.	0.	.38.	0.72.	0.79
0.76	. (0.16.		.27.	0.08.	0.57



```
[ ] y_coordinates = np.linspace(y_min, y_max, height) * (img_height - 1)
x_coordinates = np.linspace(x_min, x_max, width) * (img_width - 1)
```

where img_height and img_width are height and width of input feature map, and height and width are the desired height and width of output feature map.

numpy.linspace

```
>>> np.linspace(2.0, 3.0, num=5)
array([2. , 2.25, 2.5 , 2.75, 3. ])
>>> np.linspace(2.0, 3.0, num=5, endpoint=False)
array([2. , 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8])
>>> np.linspace(2.0, 3.0, num=5, retstep=True)
(array([2. , 2.25, 2.5 , 2.75, 3. ]), 0.25)
```

Given the coordinate (may be fractional) [y, x] of a red point, we can find the coordinate of the upper left, upper right, lower left, lower right neighbor: $[y_1, x_1]$, $[y_1, x_h]$, $[y_h, x_1]$, $[y_h, x_h]$

where

```
[ ] y_l, y_h = np.floor(y).astype('int32'), np.ceil(y).astype('int32')
x_l, x_h = np.floor(x).astype('int32'), np.ceil(x).astype('int32')
```

```
import numpy as np
def roi_align(image, box, height, width):
    `image` is a 2-D array, representing the input feature map
    `box` is a list of four numbers
    `height` and `width` are the desired spatial size of output feature map
                                                                            y_weight
   y_min, x_min, y_max, x_max = box
   ima height, ima width = image.shape
   feature map = []
                                                                                                                                 (x,y)
   for y in np.linspace(y_min, y_max, height) * (img_height - 1):
        for x in np.linspace(x_min, x_max, width) * (img_width - 1):
           y_l, y_h = np.floor(y).astype('int32'), np.ceil(y).astype('int32')
           \times I. \times h = np.floor(x).astvpe('int32'), np.ceil(x).astvpe('int32')
           a = image[y_1, x_1]
           b = image[y_1, x_h]
           c = image[y_h, x_l]
           d = image[y_h, x_h]
           y_{weight} = y - y_{l}
           \times_weight = \times - \times_I
           val = a * (1 - x_weight) * (1 - y_weight) + b * x_weight * #
                   (1 - y_weight) + c * y_weight * (1 - x_weight) + #
                       d * x_weight * y_weight
           feature_map.append(val)
                                                                                                                                                                         x_weight
   return np.array(feature_map).reshape(height, width)
```

```
import numpy as np
def roi_align_vectorized(image, box, height, width):
    'image' is a 2-D array, representing the input feature map
    'box' is a list of four numbers
    `height` and `width` are the desired spatial size of output feature map
   y_min, x_min, y_max, x_max = box
                                           # 0.32 0.05 0.43 0.54
    img height, img width = image.shape
                                           #56
   v. x = np.mesharid(
       np.linspace(y_min, y_max, height) * (img_height - 1),
       np.linspace(x_min, x_max, width) * (img_width - 1)
                       # [[1.28 1.5 1.72][1.28 1.5 1.72]]
   print(v)
   print(x)
                       # [[0.25 0.25 0.25][2.7 2.7 2.7]]
```

numpy.meshgrid

numpy.meshgrid(*xi, **kwargs)

Return coordinate matrices from coordinate vectors.

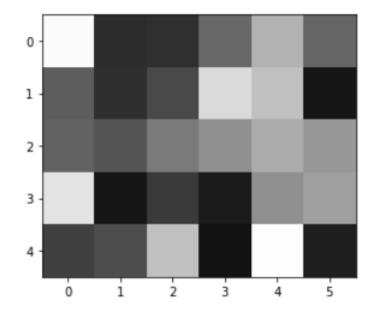
```
v = v.transpose().ravel()
                                           # [1.28 1.28 1.5 1.5 1.72 1.72]
x = x.transpose().ravel()
                                           # [0.25 2.7 0.25 2.7 0.25 2.7 ]
image =image.ravel()
                      # [251. 44. 47. 104. 178. 101. 93. 46. 73. 218. 192. 22. 98. 85. 122. 144.
y_l, y_h = np.floor(y).astype('int32'), np.ceil(y).astype('int32')
x_1, x_2h = np.floor(x).astype('int32'), np.ceil(x).astype('int32')
a = image[y_1 + img_width + x_1]
b = image[y_1 * img_width * x_h]
c = image[y_h * img_width + x_l]
d = image[y_h * img_width + x_h]
y_weight = y - y_l
x_weight = x - x_I
feature_map = a * (1 - x_weight) * (1 - y_weight) + b * (x_weight) * (1 - y_weight) + #
                c * y_weight * (1 - x_weight) + d * x_weight * y_weight
return feature_map.reshape(height, width)
```

6. ROI Align Result

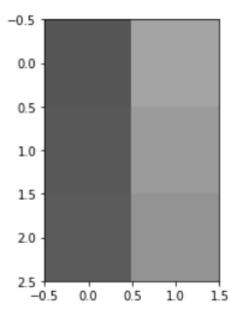
[90.97 , 147.788]])

6. ROI Align Result

Input feature map



Cropped feature map by ROI Align



Thank You ©