



Deep Computer Vision

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MIT Introduction to Deep Learning

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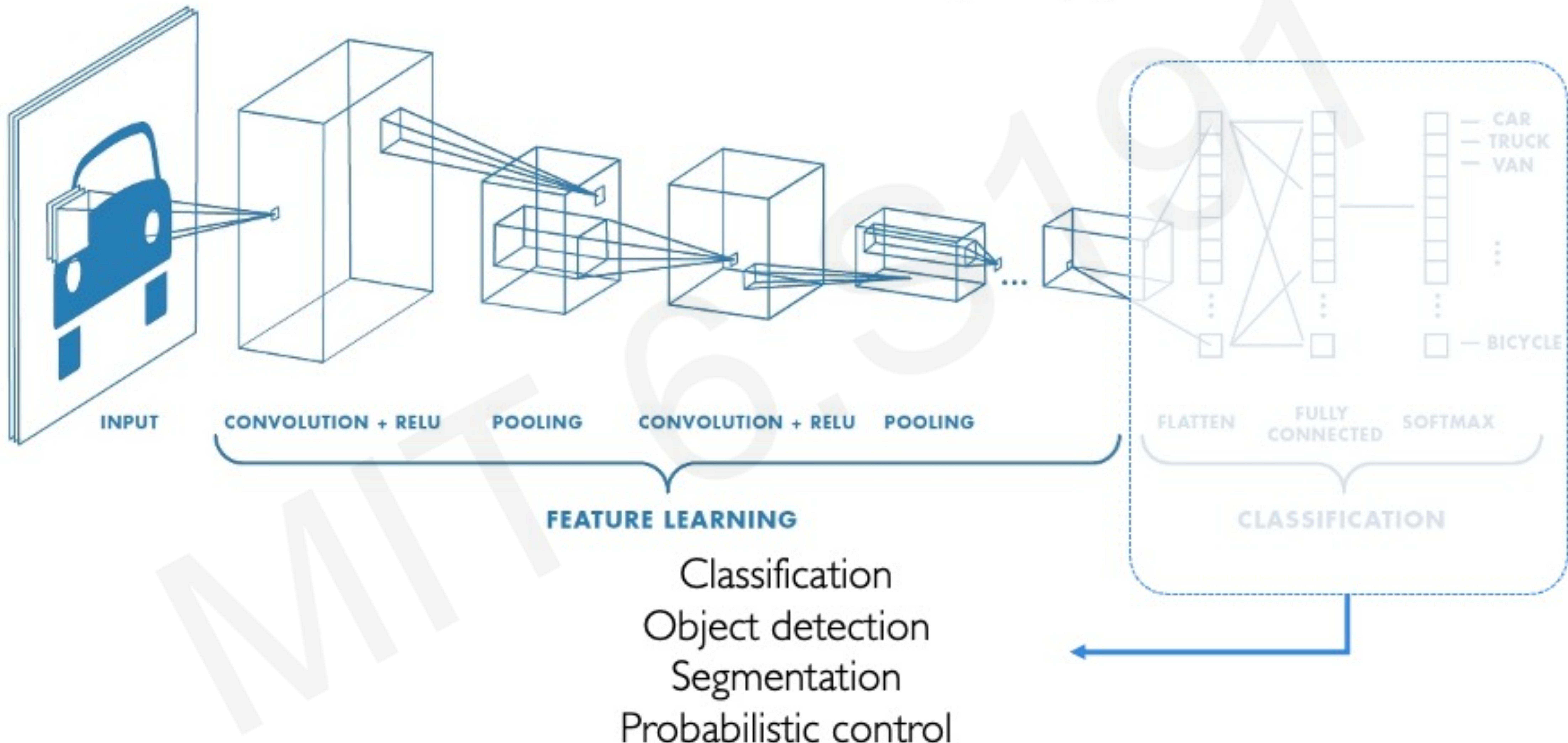


MIT Introduction to Deep Learning
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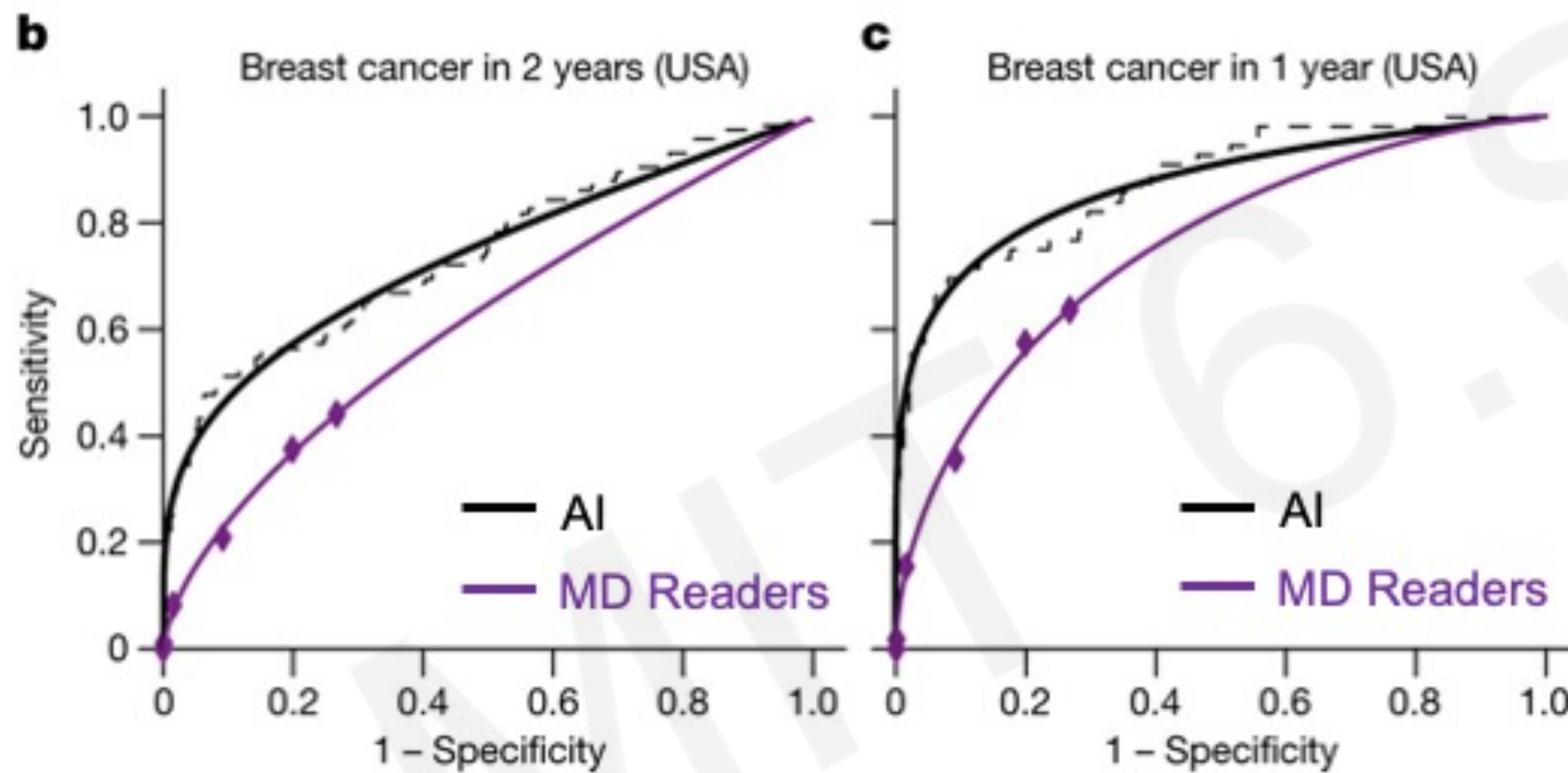
An Architecture for Many Applications

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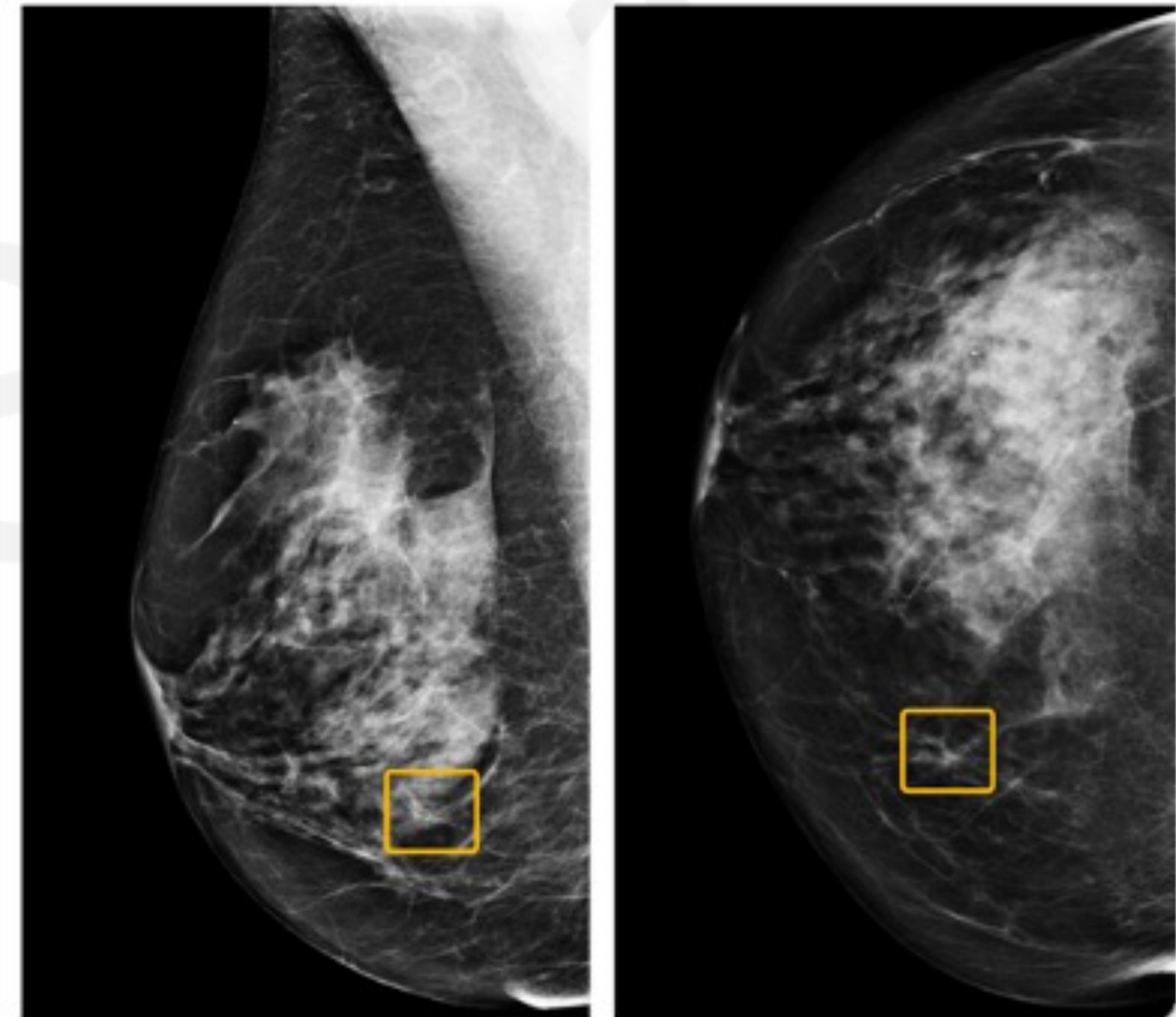


Classification: Breast Cancer Screening

International evaluation of an AI system for breast cancer screening



CNN-based system outperformed expert radiologists at detecting breast cancer from mammograms



Breast cancer case missed by radiologist but detected by AI

Object Detection

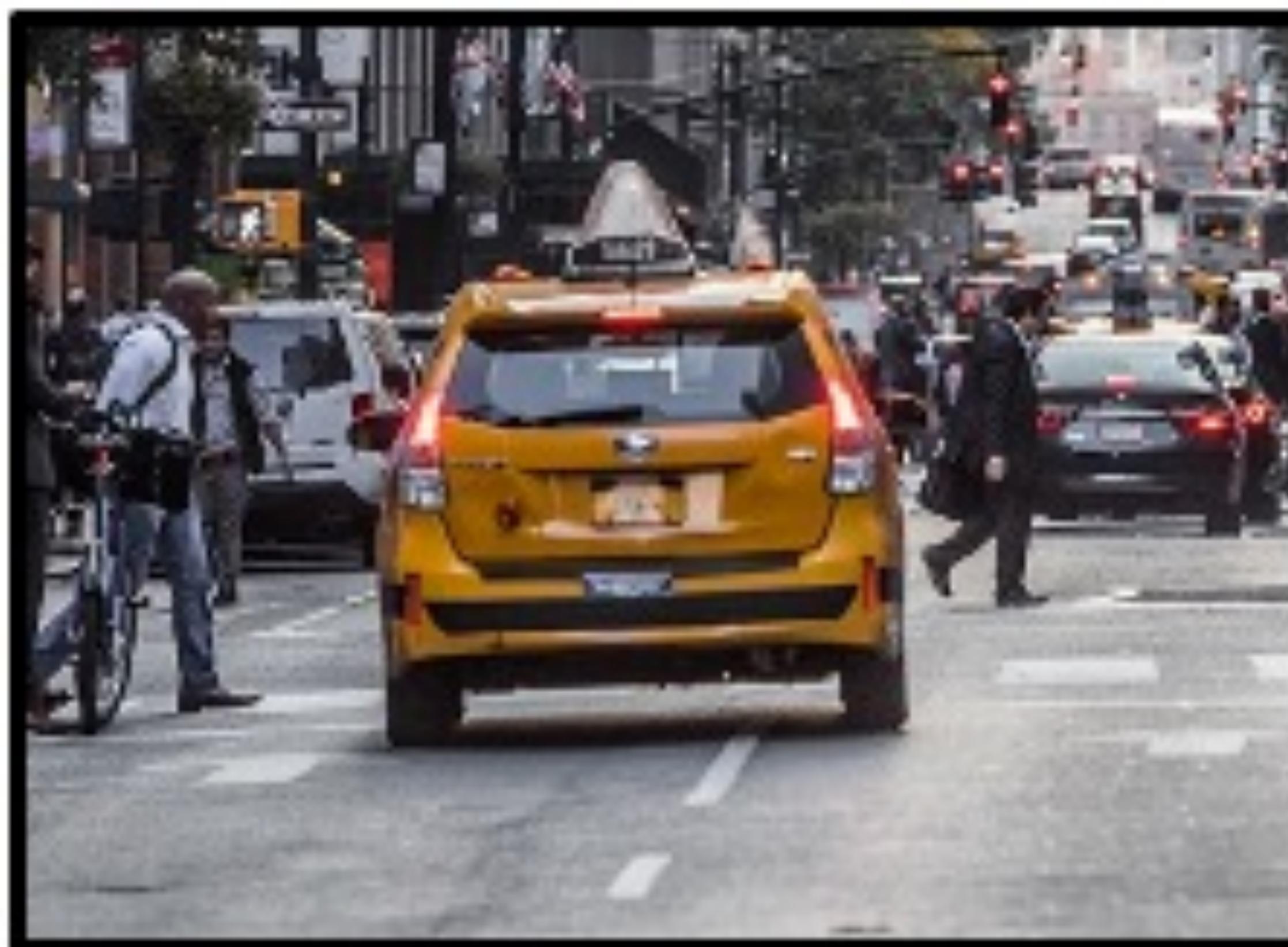


Image **X**

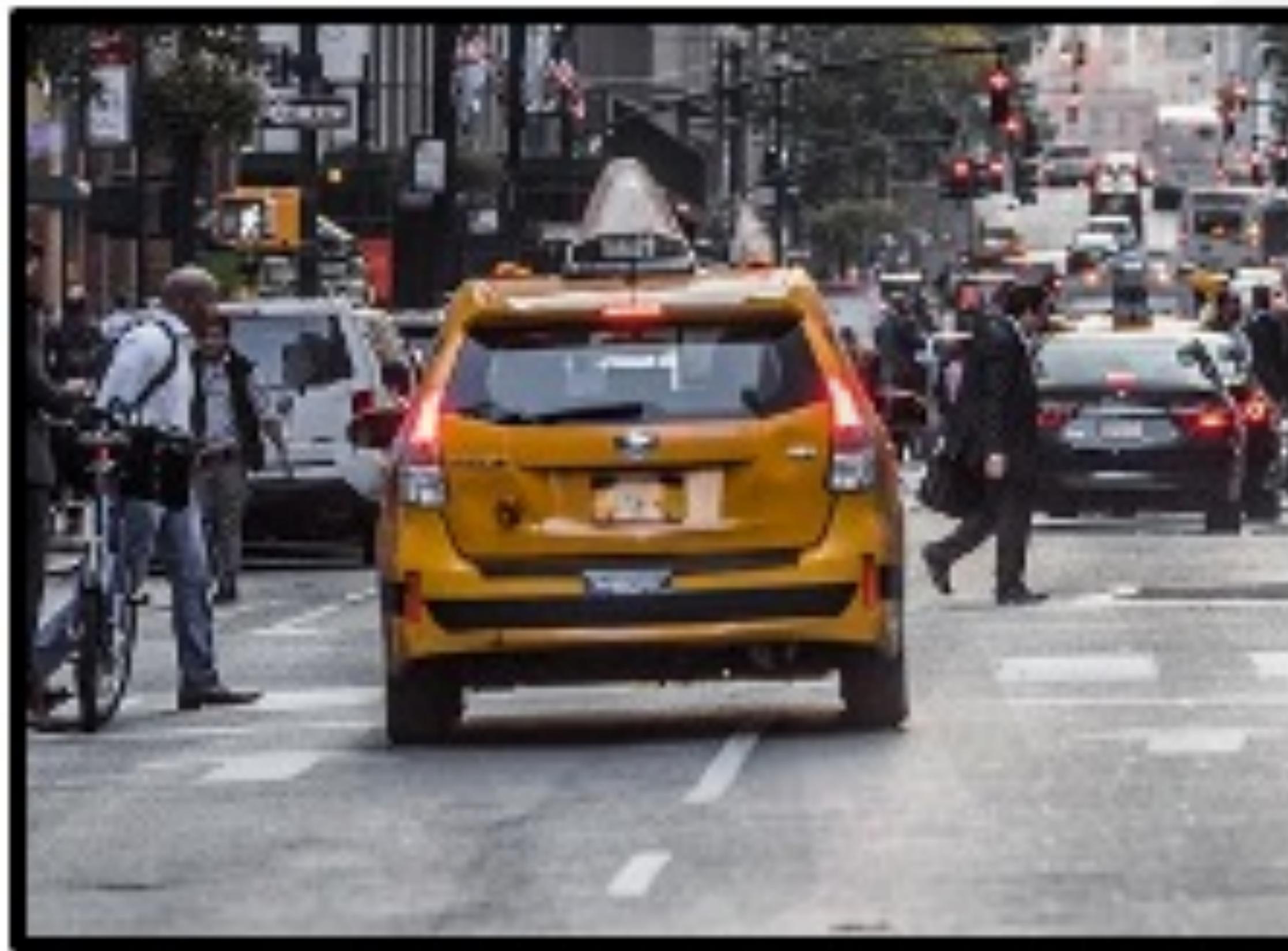
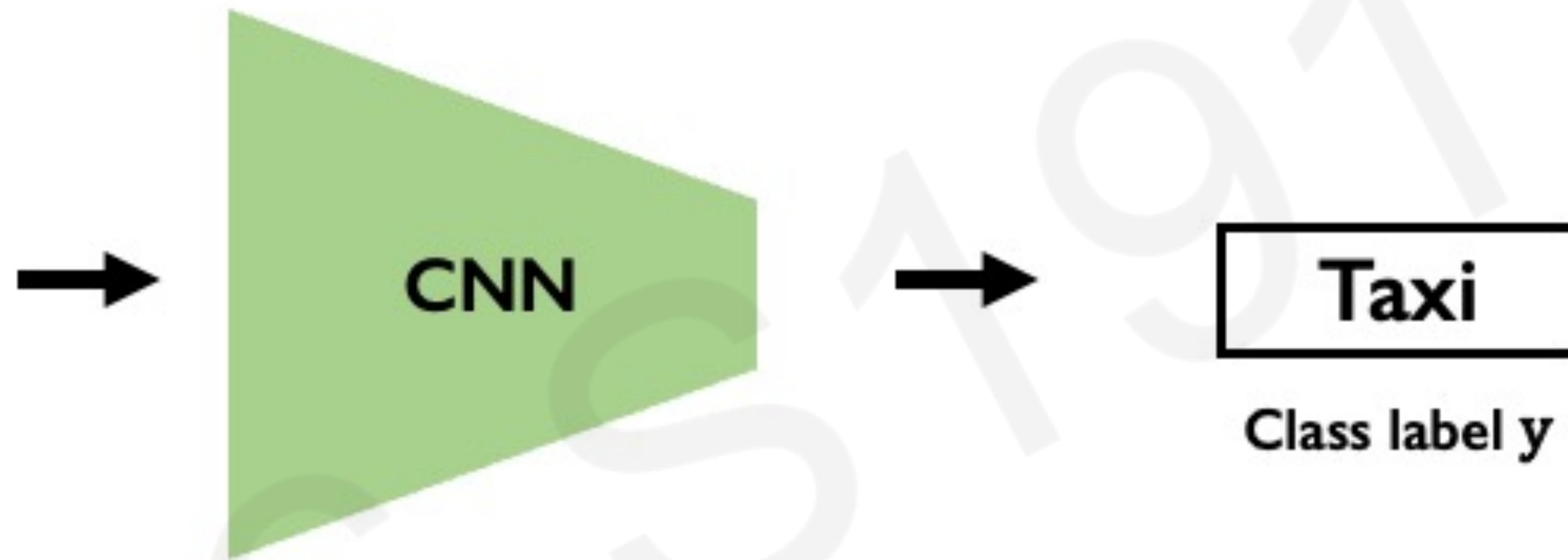
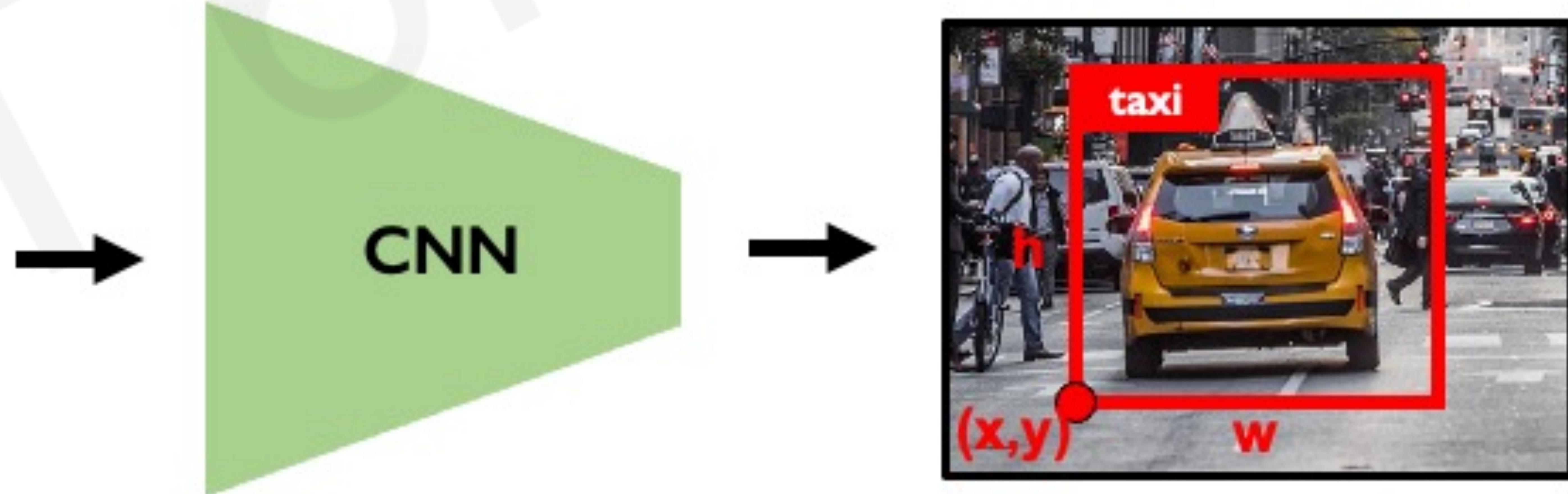


Image **X**



Object Detection

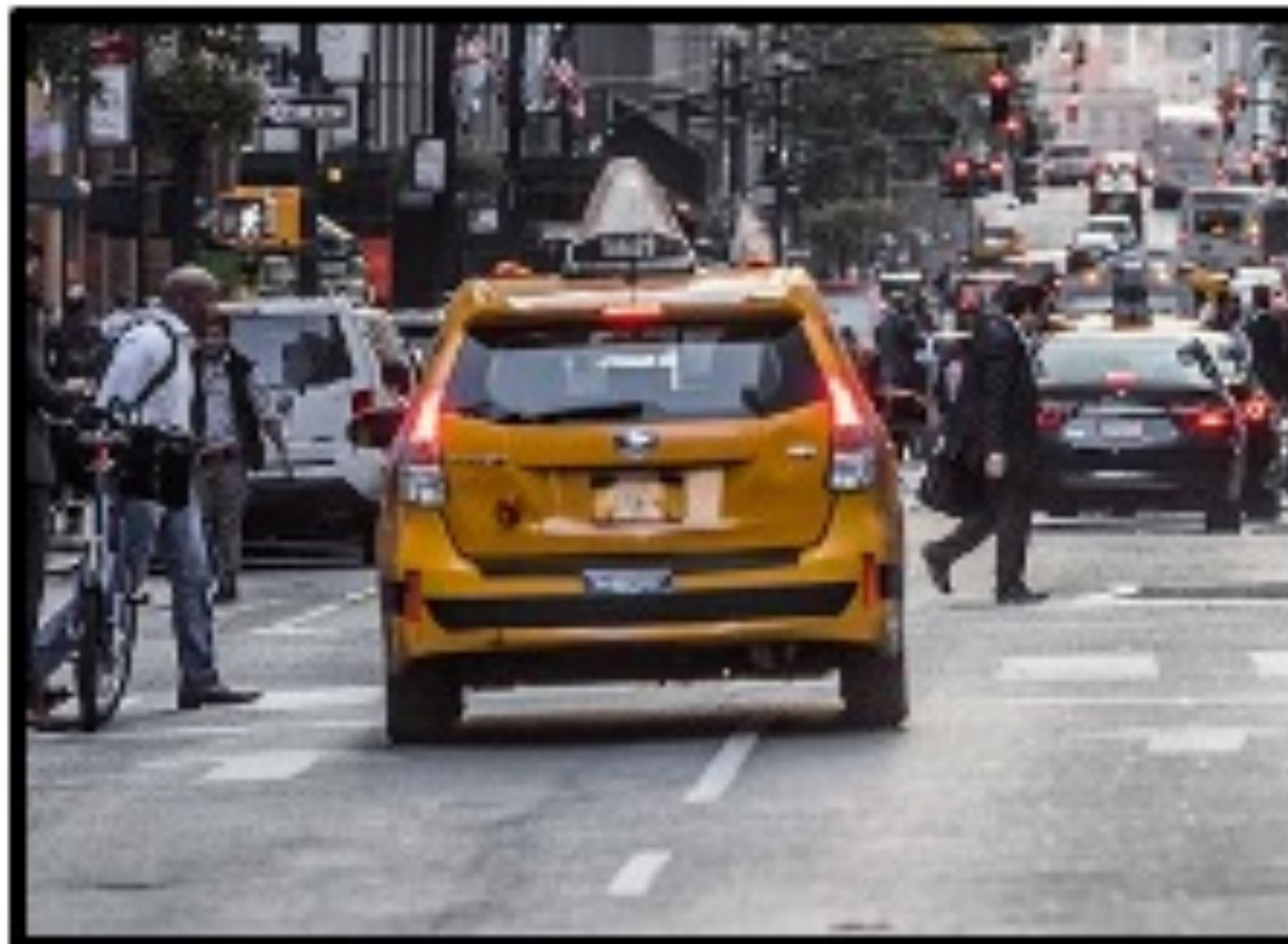


Image X



Output:
taxi: (x_l, y_l, w_l, h_l)

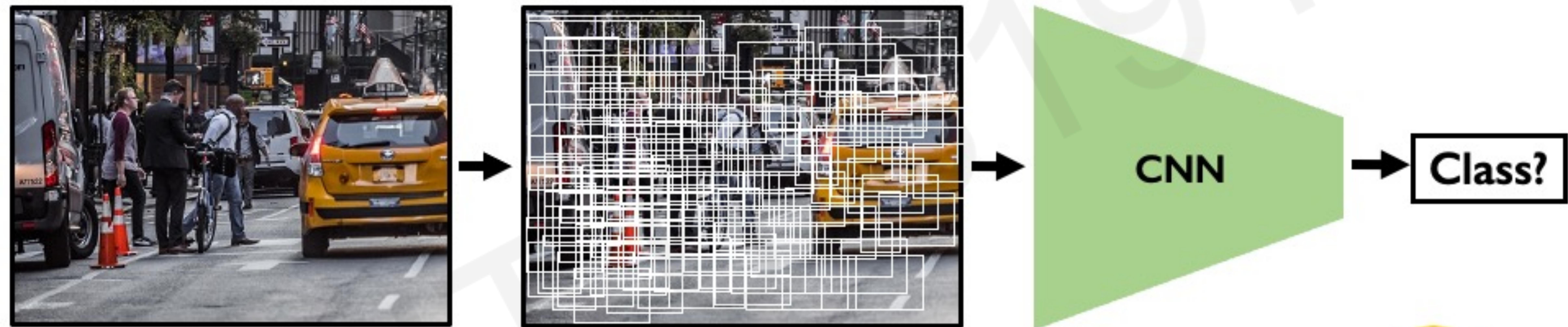


Image X



Output:
taxi: (x_l, y_l, w_l, h_l)
person: (x_2, y_2, w_2, h_2)
person: (x_3, y_3, w_3, h_3)
....

Naïve Solution to Object Detection



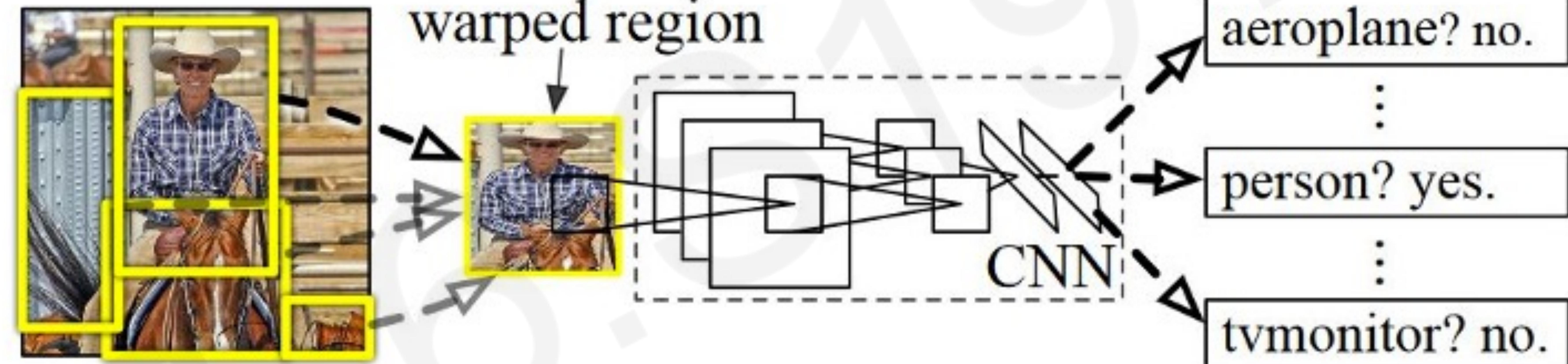
Problem: Way too many inputs! This results in too many scales, positions, sizes!

Object Detection with R-CNNs

R-CNN algorithm: Find regions that we think have objects. Use CNN to classify.



1. Input image



2. Extract region proposals (~2k)

3. Compute CNN features

4. Classify regions

Problems: 1) Slow! Many regions; time intensive inference.
2) Brittle! Manually defined region proposals.

Faster R-CNN Learns Region Proposals

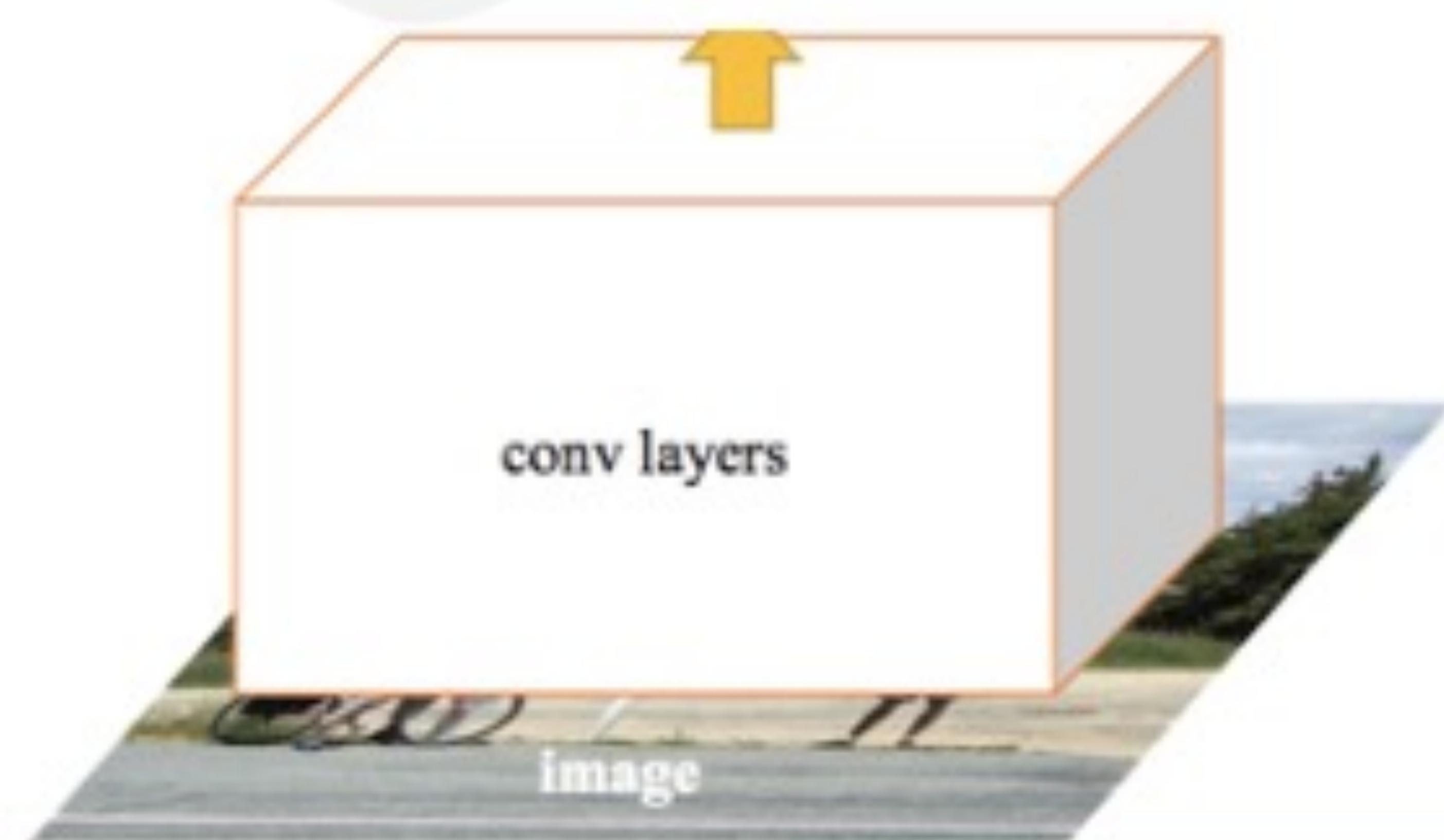
Classification of regions →
object detection

Feature extraction over
proposed regions

Region proposal network
to learn candidate regions

Learned, data-driven

Image input directly into
convolutional feature extractor
Fast! Only input image once!



Semantic Segmentation: Fully Convolutional Networks

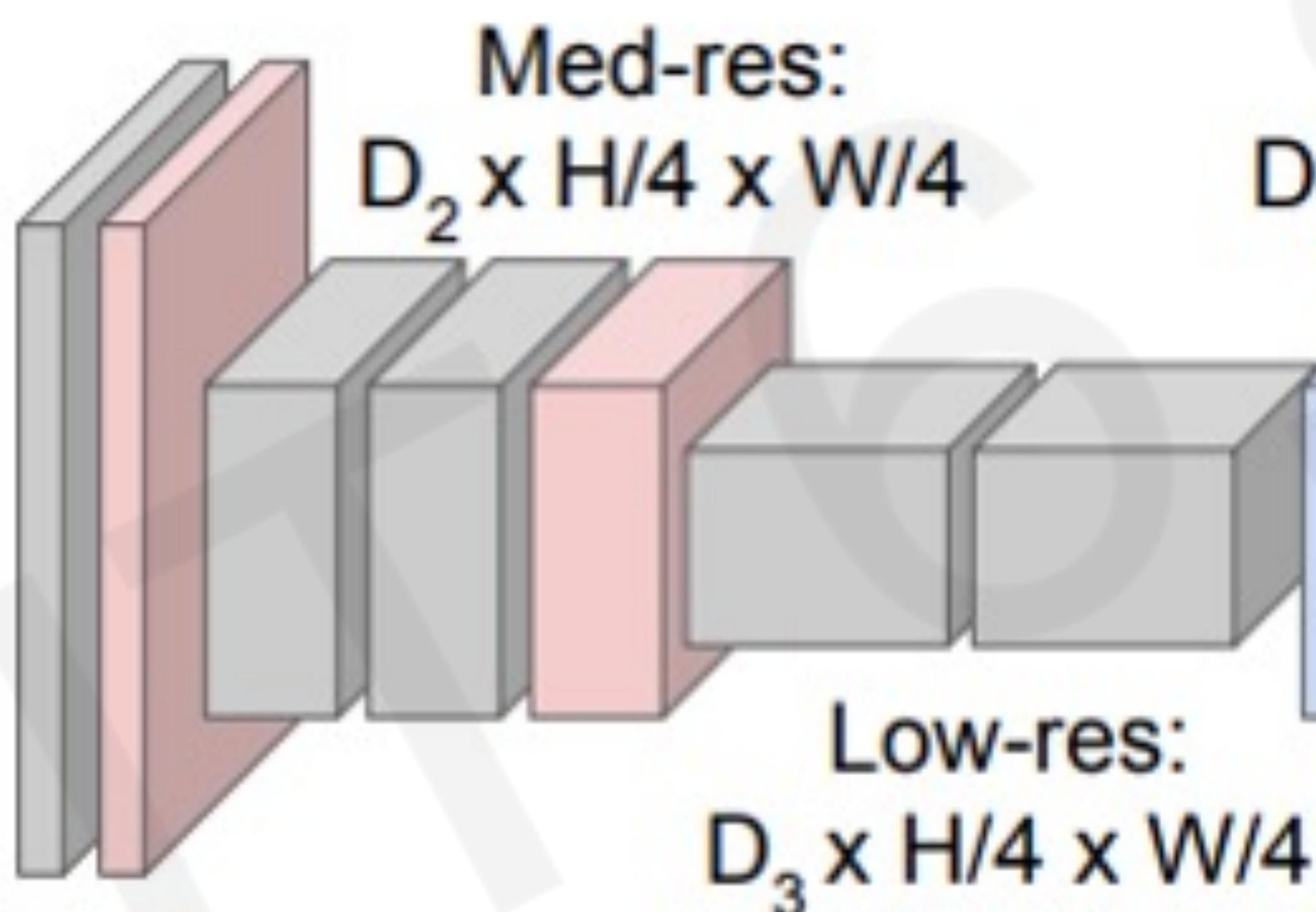
FCN: Fully Convolutional Network.

Network designed with all convolutional layers,
with **downsampling** and **upsampling** operations

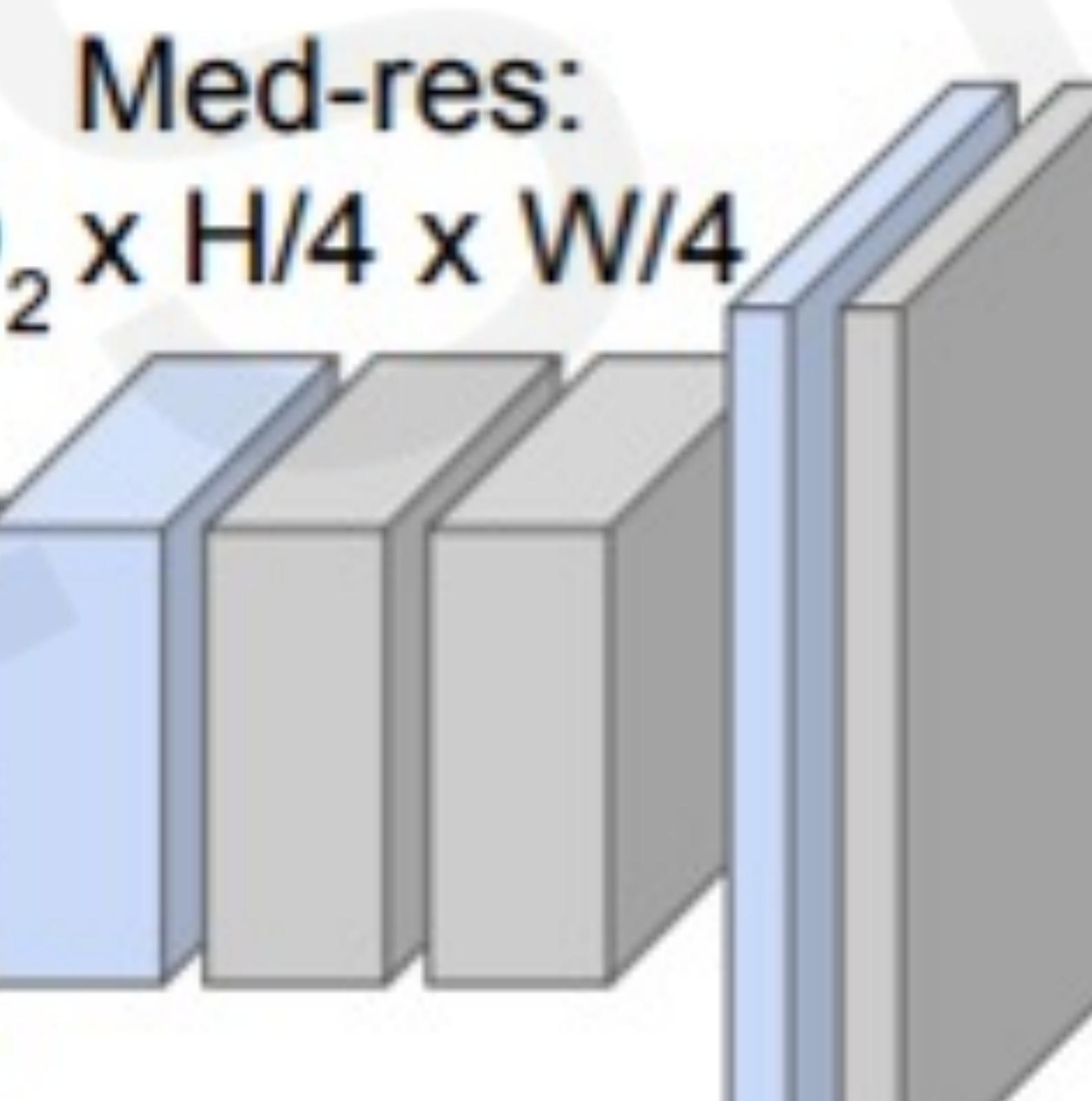


Input:
 $3 \times H \times W$

High-res:
 $D_1 \times H/2 \times W/2$



`tf.keras.layers.Conv2DTranspose`



High-res:
 $D_1 \times H/2 \times W/2$



Predictions:
 $H \times W$

`torch.nn.ConvTranspose2d`

Continuous Control: Navigation from Vision

Raw Perception

I

(ex. camera)



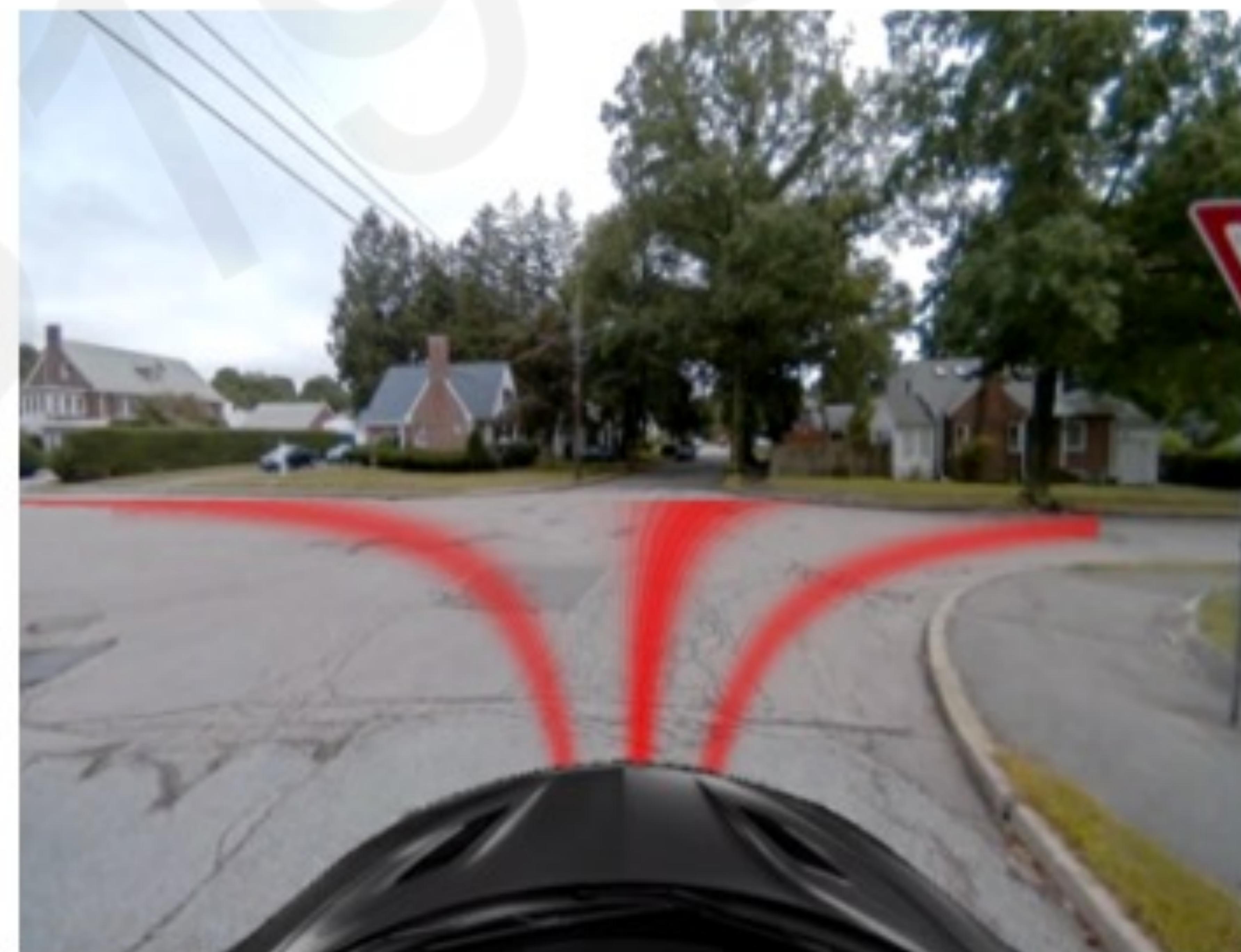
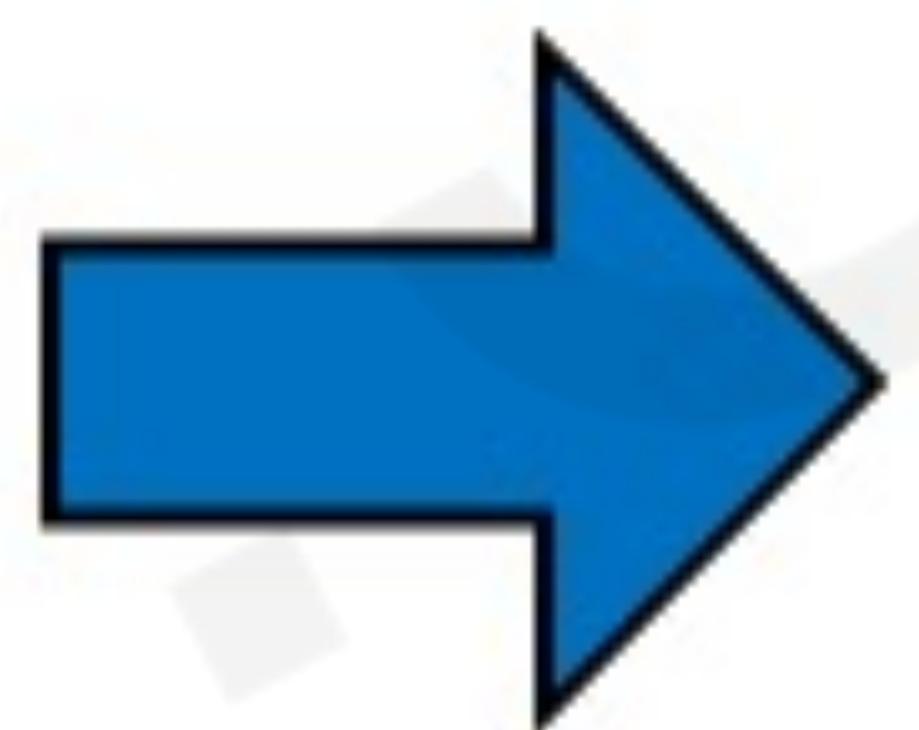
Coarse Maps

M

(ex. GPS)

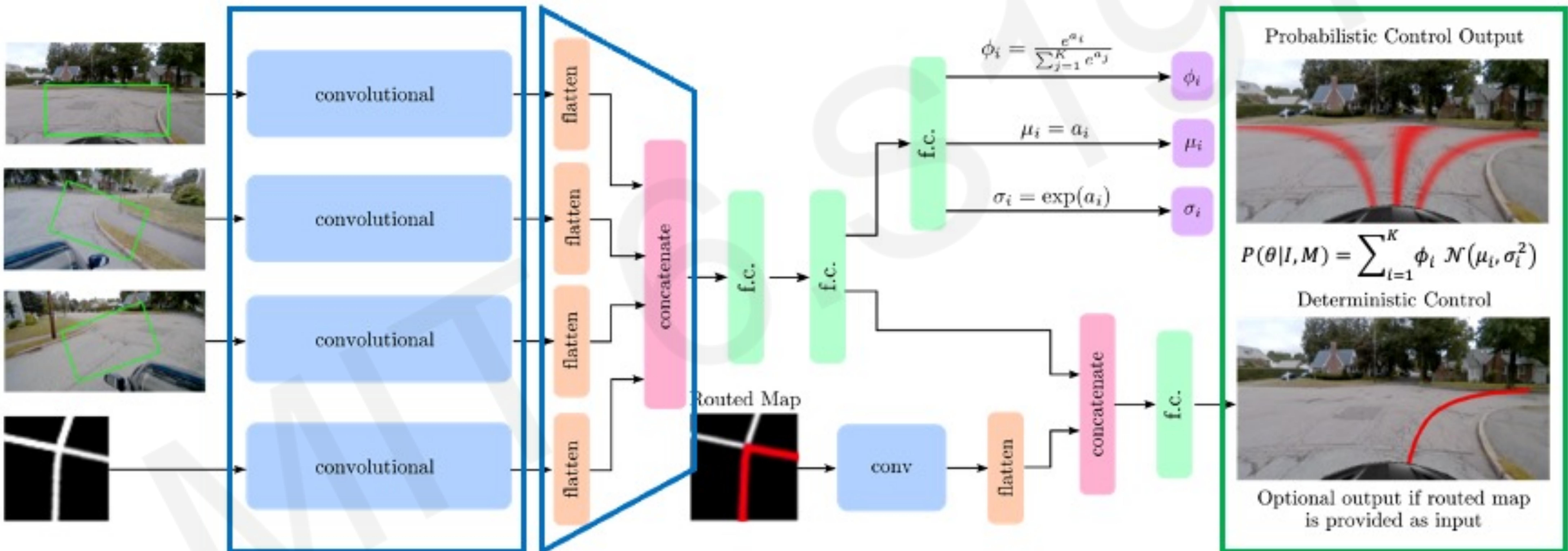


Possible Control Commands



End-to-End Framework for Autonomous Navigation

Entire model is trained end-to-end **without any human labelling or annotations**

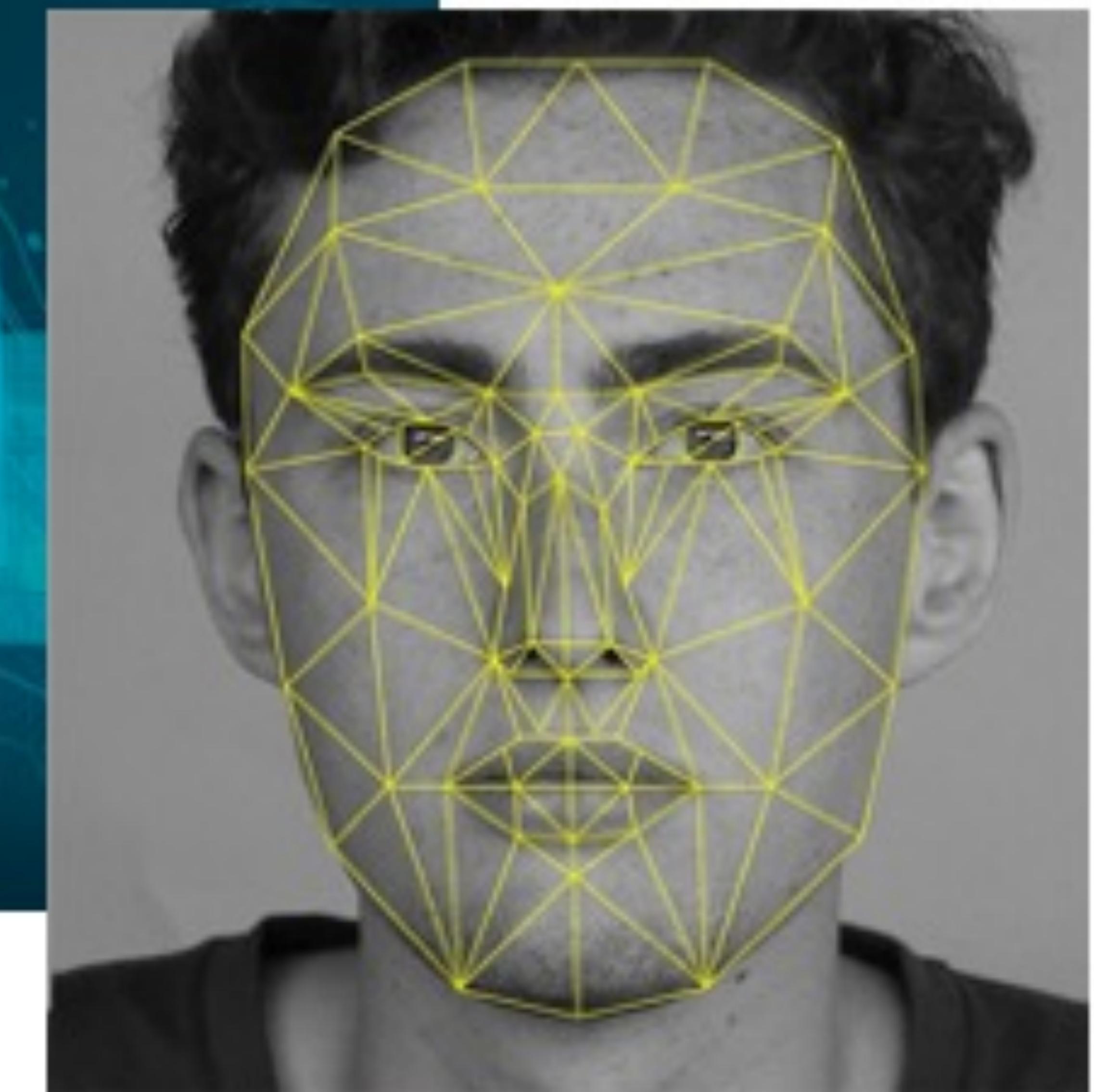
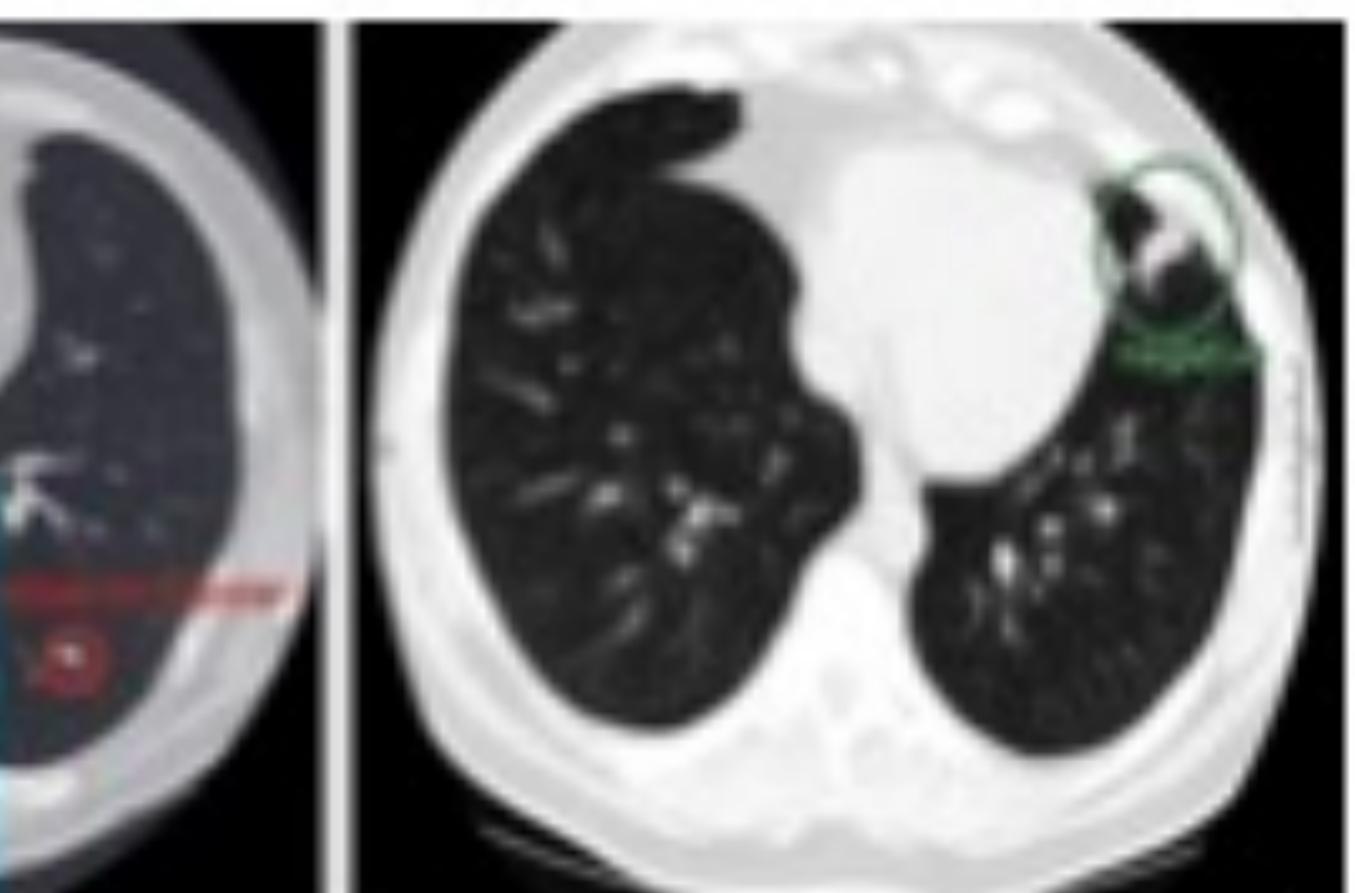
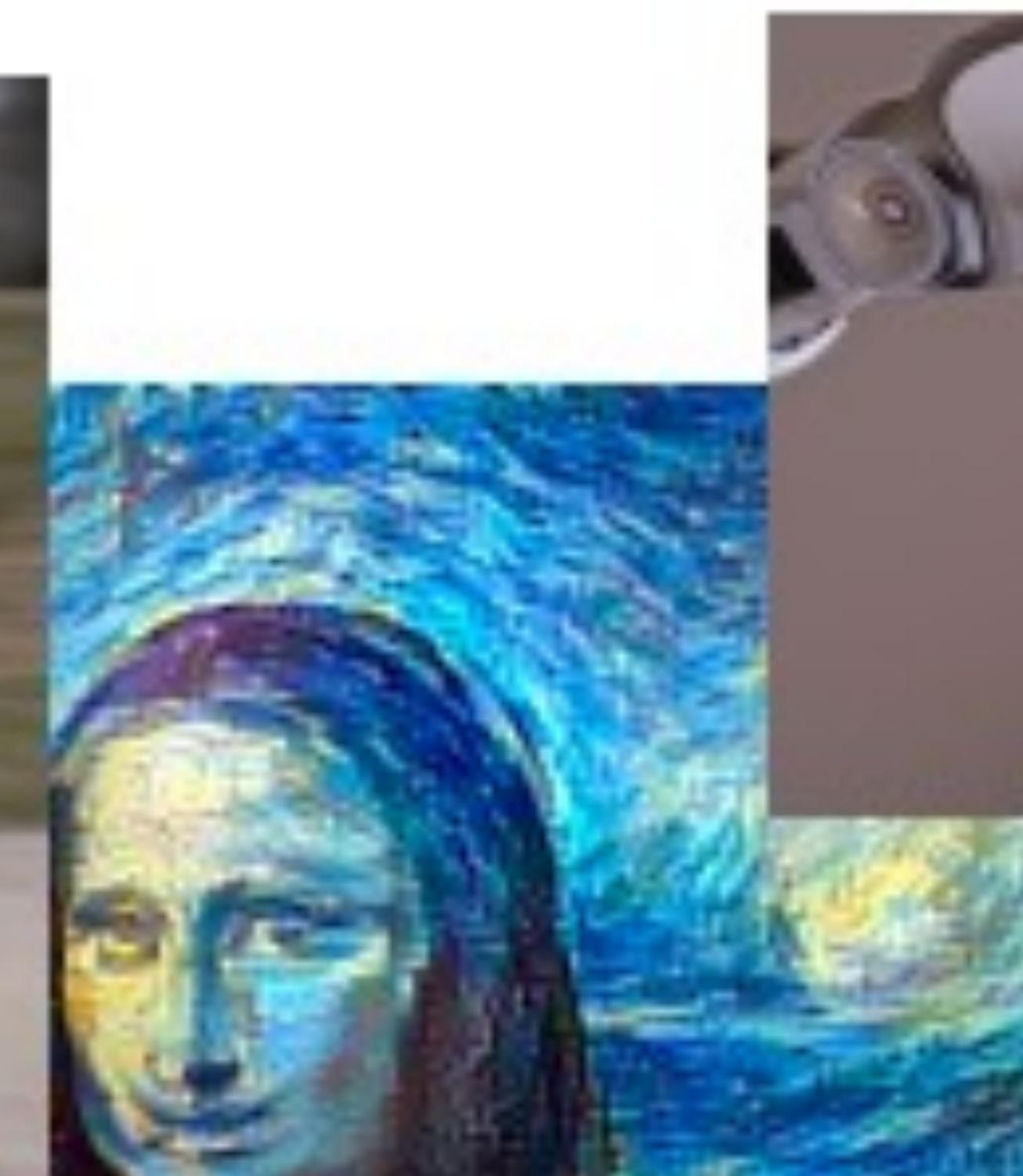




Auto ON
Navigation and Localization



Deep Learning for Computer Vision: Impact



Deep Learning for Computer Vision: Summary

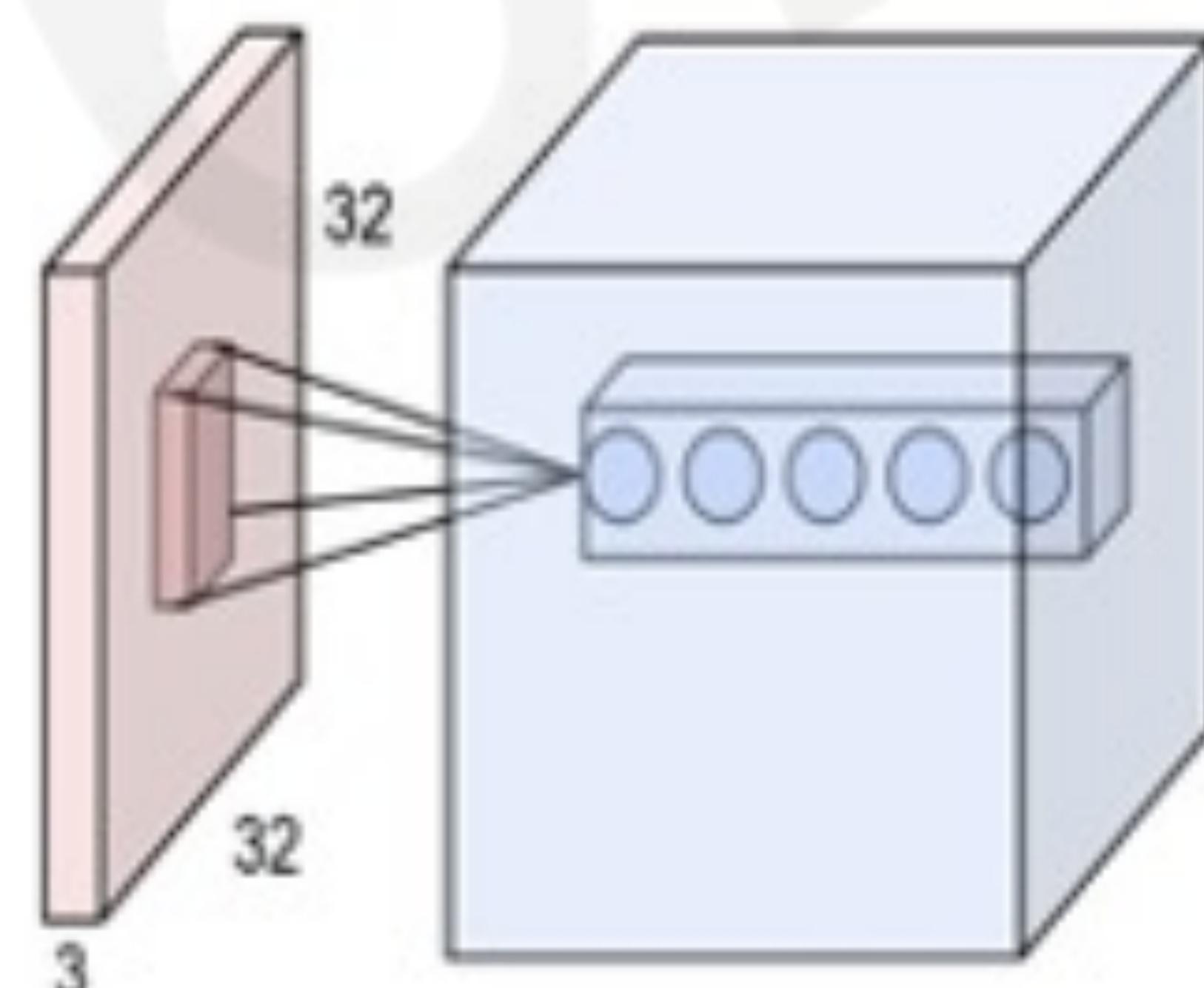
Foundations

- Why computer vision?
- Representing images
- Convolutions for feature extraction



CNNs

- CNN architecture
- Application to classification
- ImageNet



Applications

- Segmentation, image captioning, control
- Security, medicine, robotics

