

Computer Vision

CVI620

Session 19
03/2025

What is Left?

9 sessions

1. Optimization and Loss Function
2. Code + Logistic Regression
3. ML and Images
4. Perceptron and Neural Networks
5. Deep Neural Networks
6. Convolution Neural Networks (CNN)
7. Advanced CNNs
8. Project
9. Segmentation
10. Introduction to object detection and image generation methods with AI
11. Project

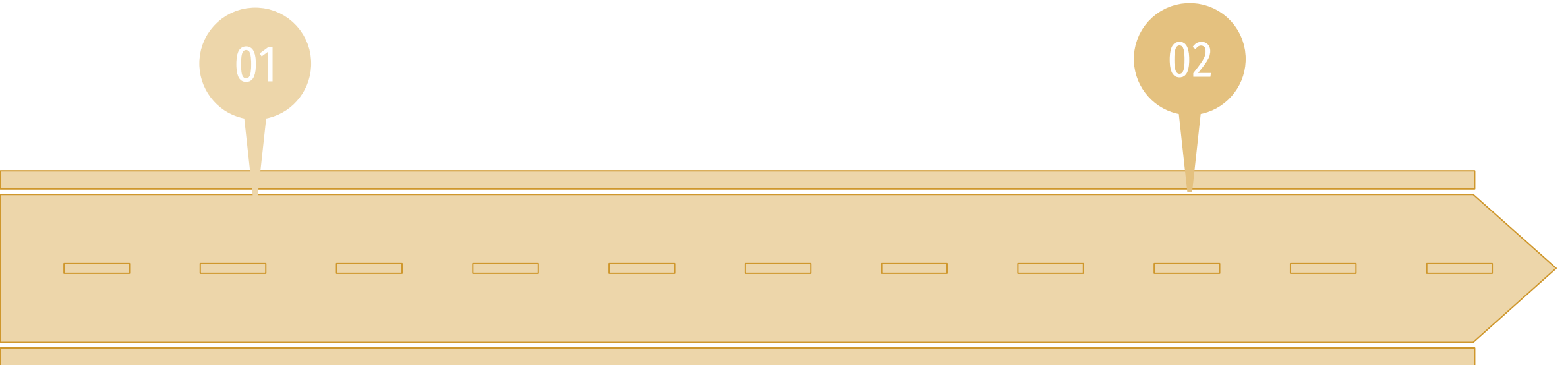
Agenda

Smile Detection Project

Perceptron

01

02





Smile Detection



Dataset



MTCNN

- `pip install mtcnn`

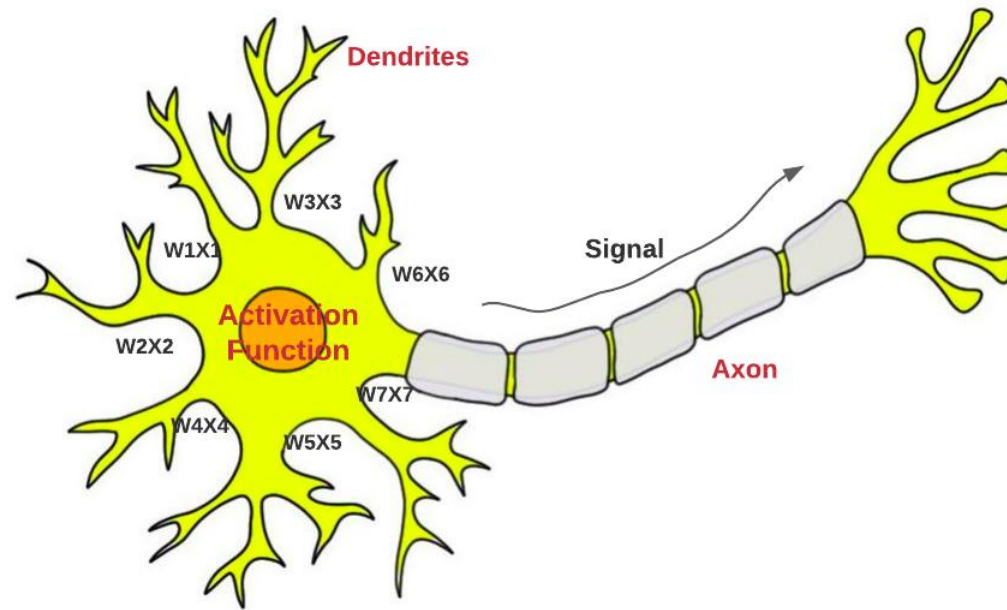


Or use haarcascades



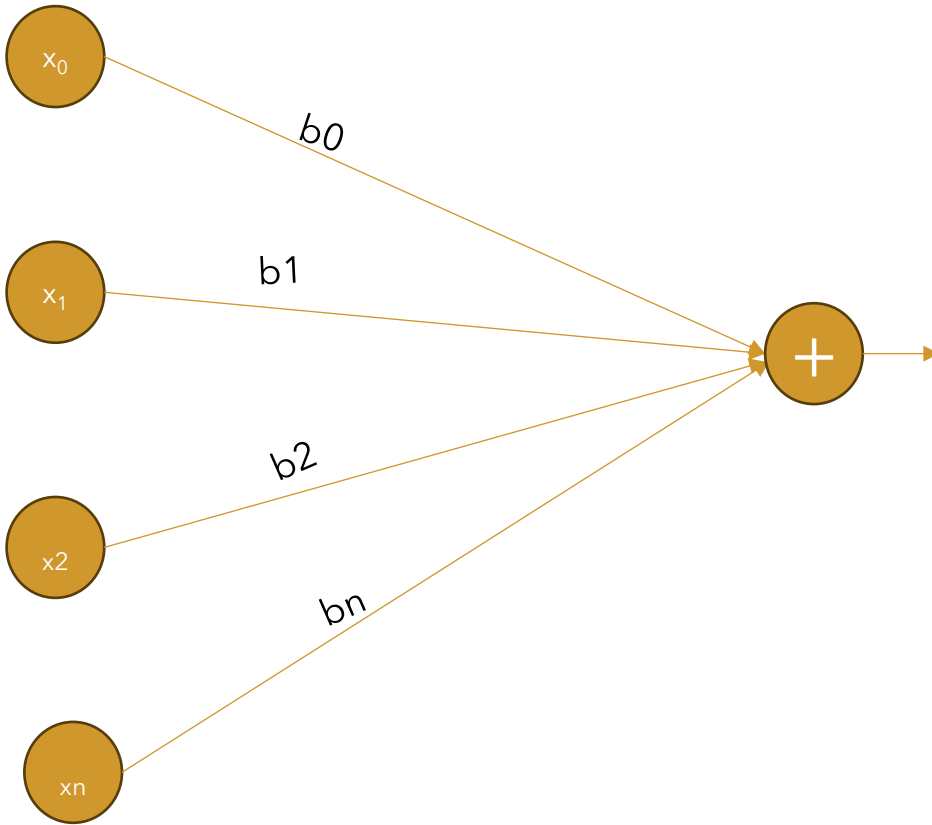
Brain

Perceptron



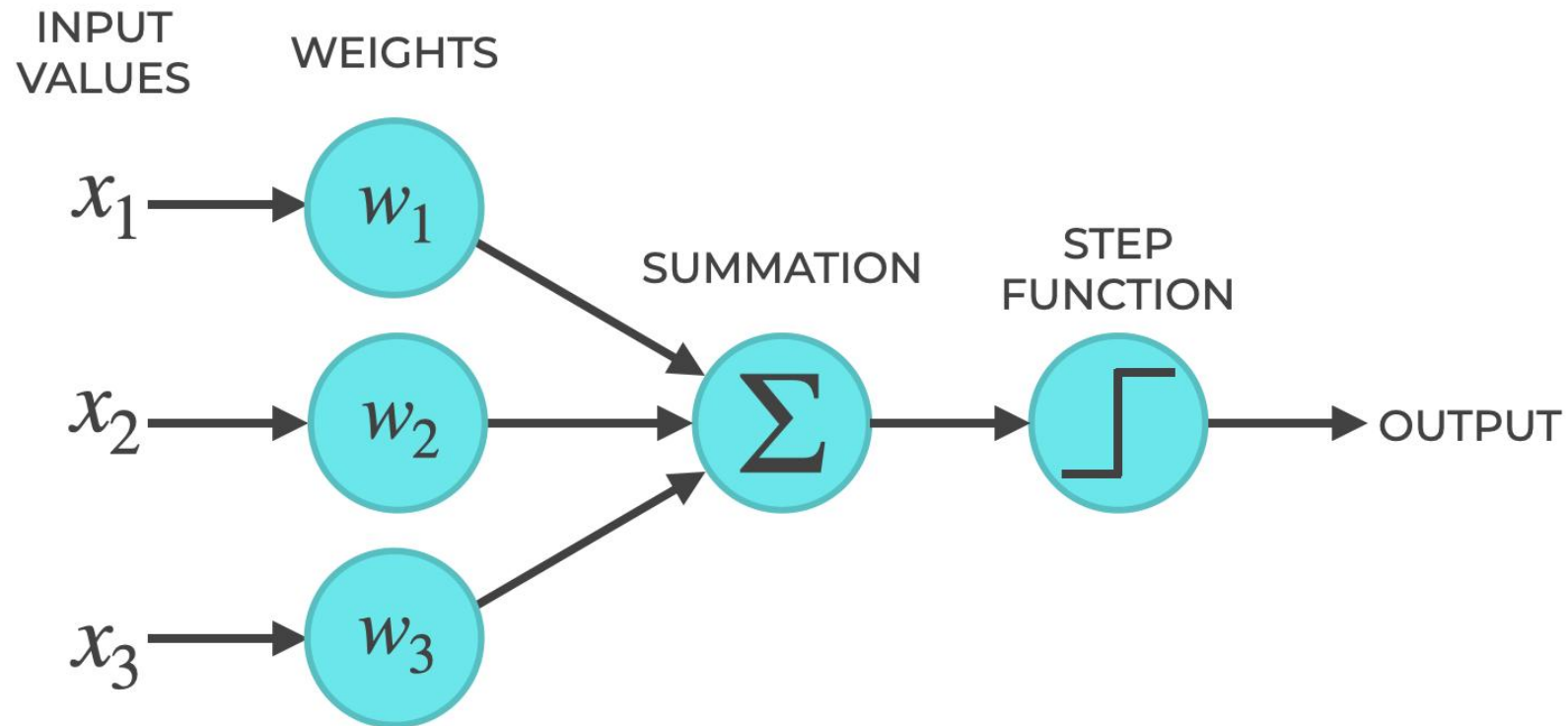
The upcoming algorithm is going to bring up lots of questions!

MLR

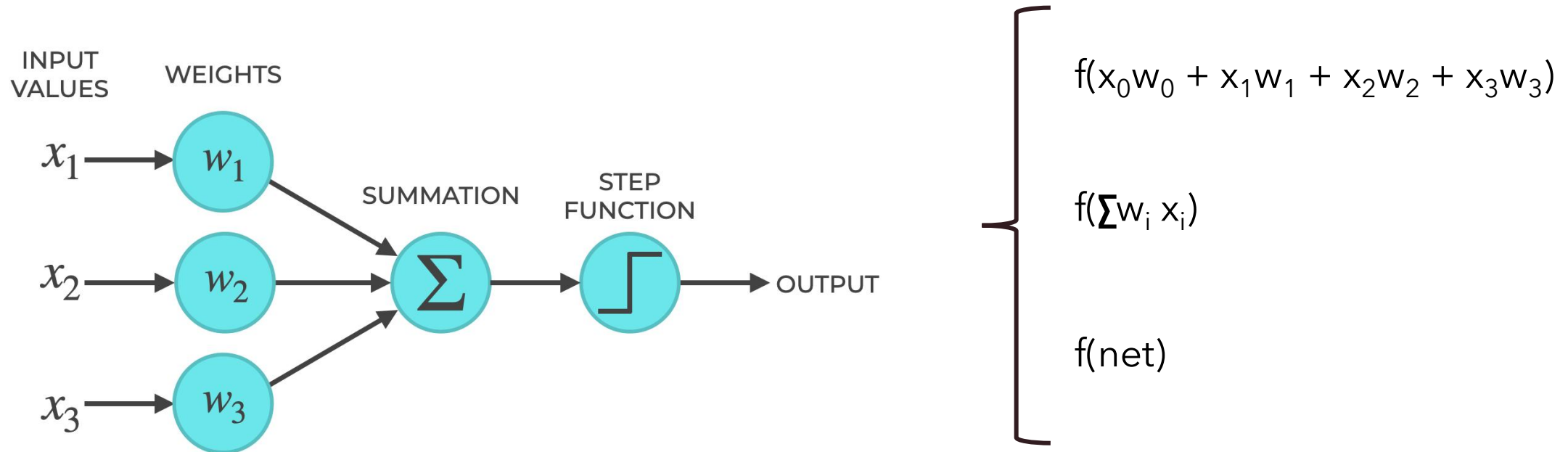


$$y = b_0 + b_1 * x_1 + b_2 * x_2 + \dots + b_n * x_n$$

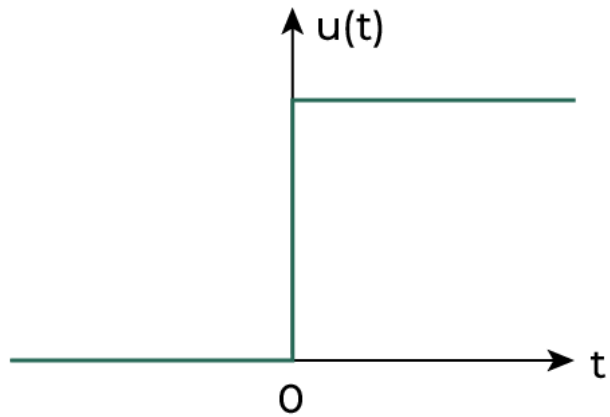
Perceptron Algorithm



Perceptron Algorithm



Step Function

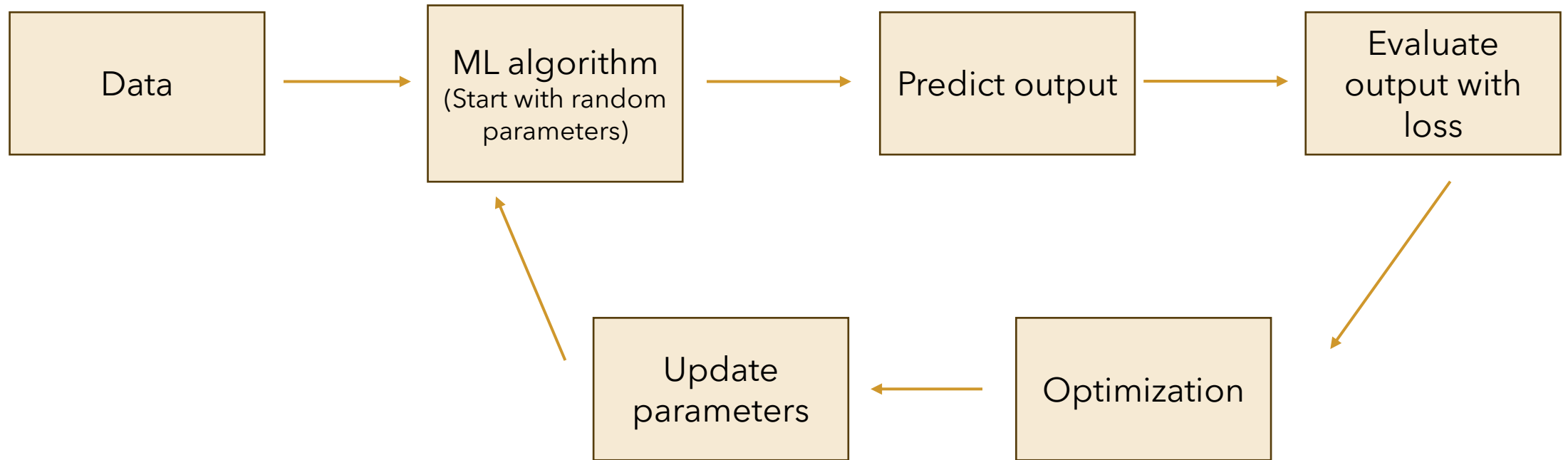


$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

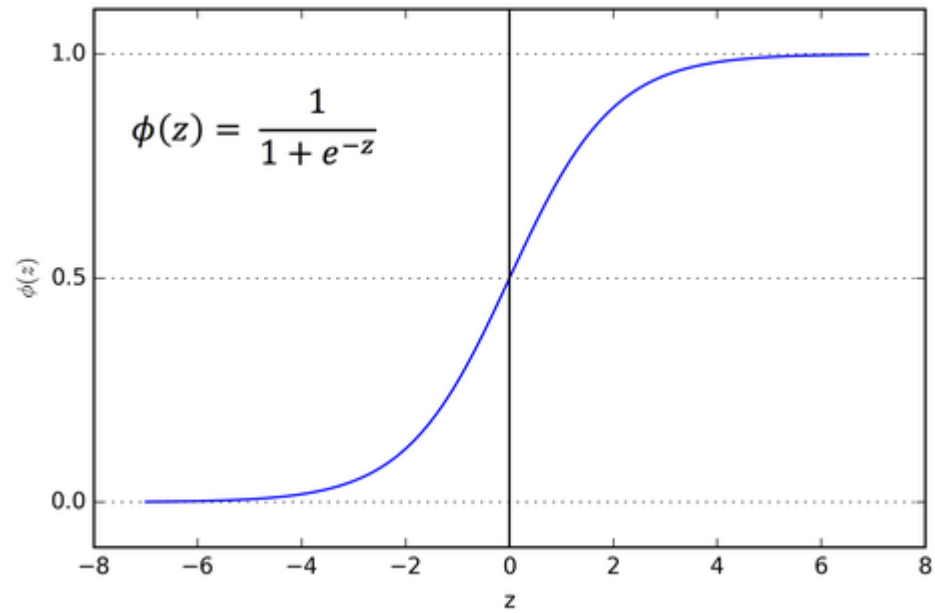
Pros: simple

Cons: no derivatives

Framework



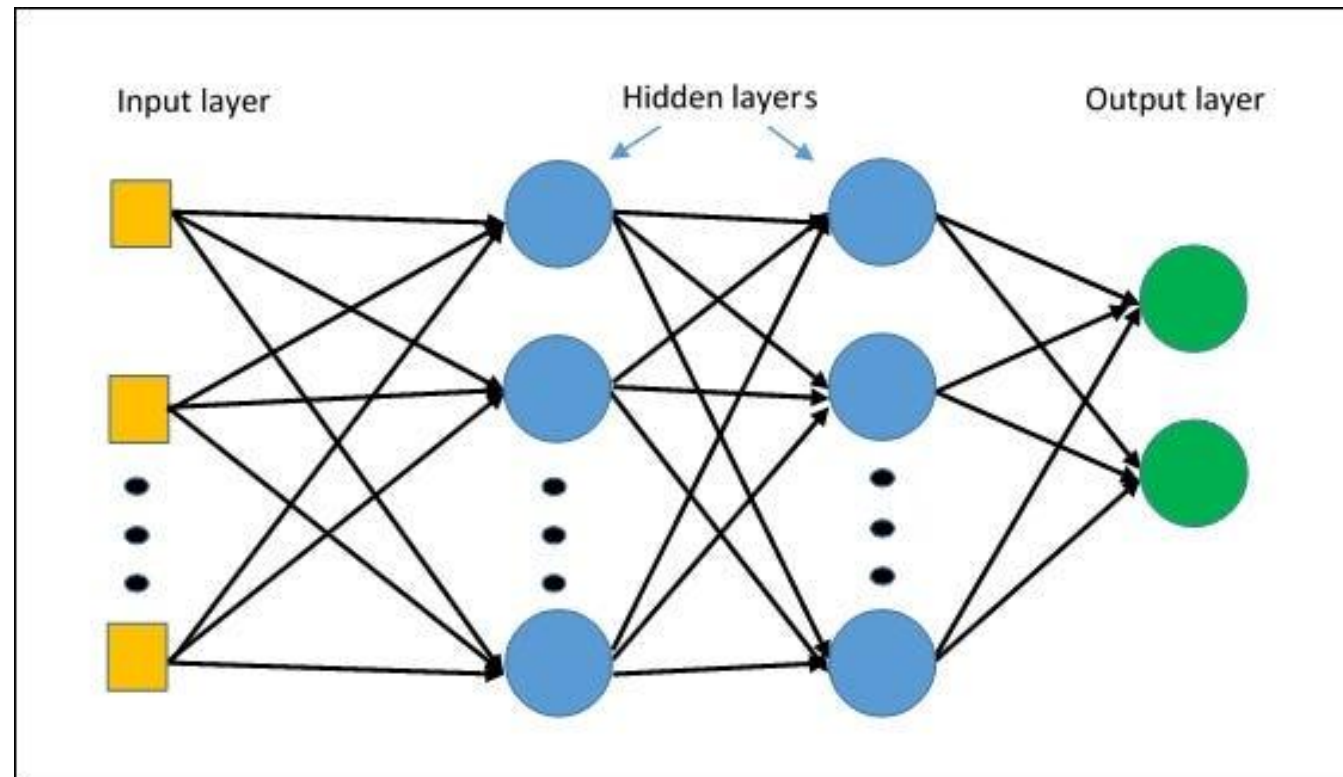
Sigmoid



Pros: derivative at all points

Cons: small derivatives at end points

Multi Layer Perceptron



2 main steps

Forward Pass

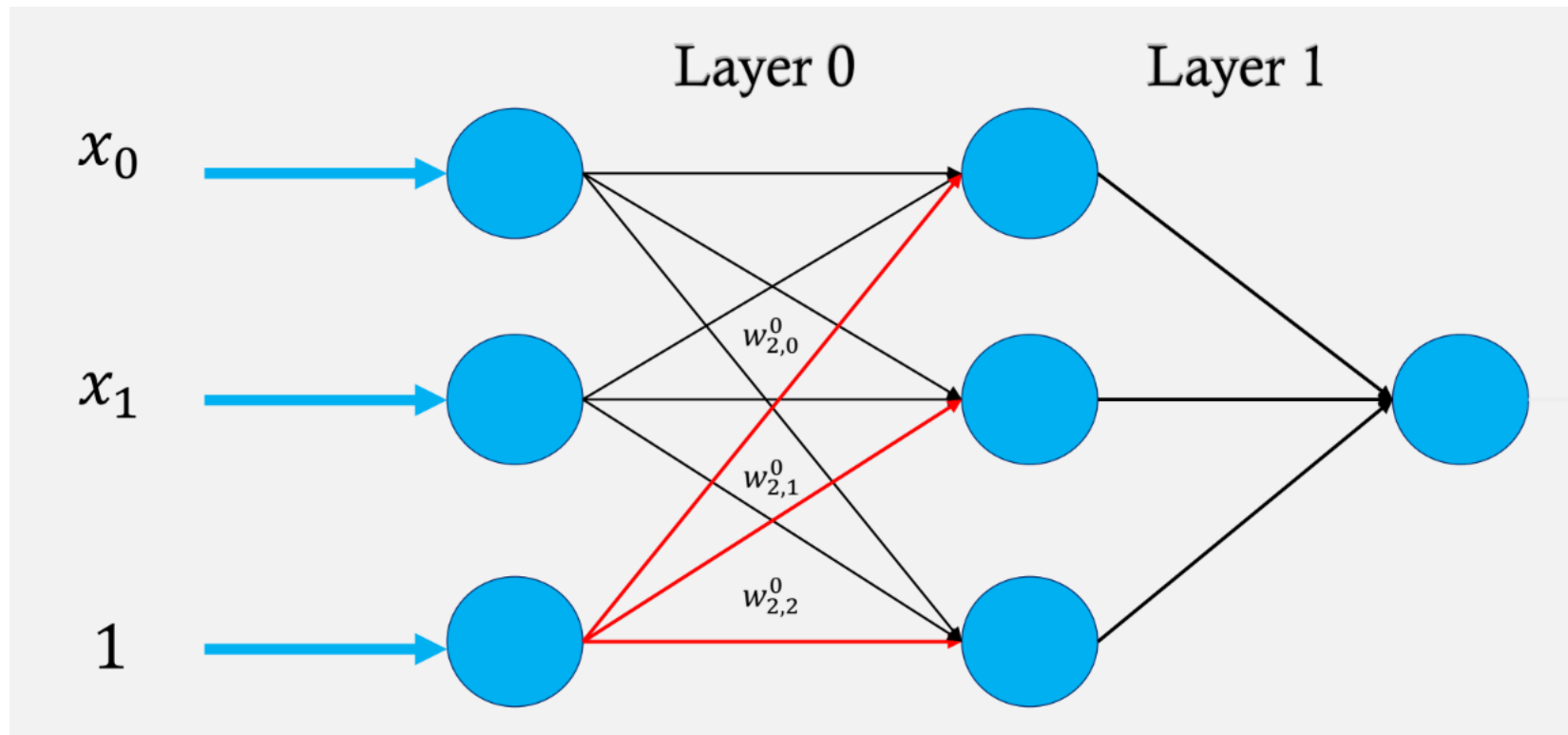


Backward Pass

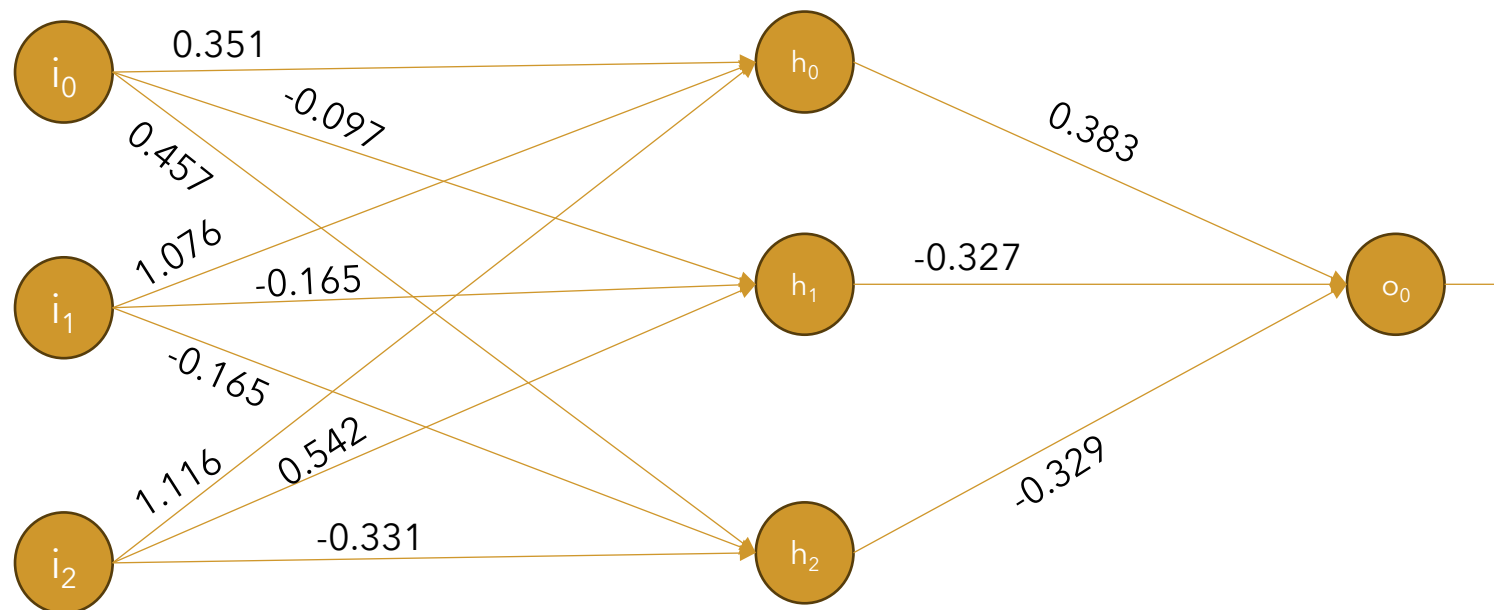


Forward Pass

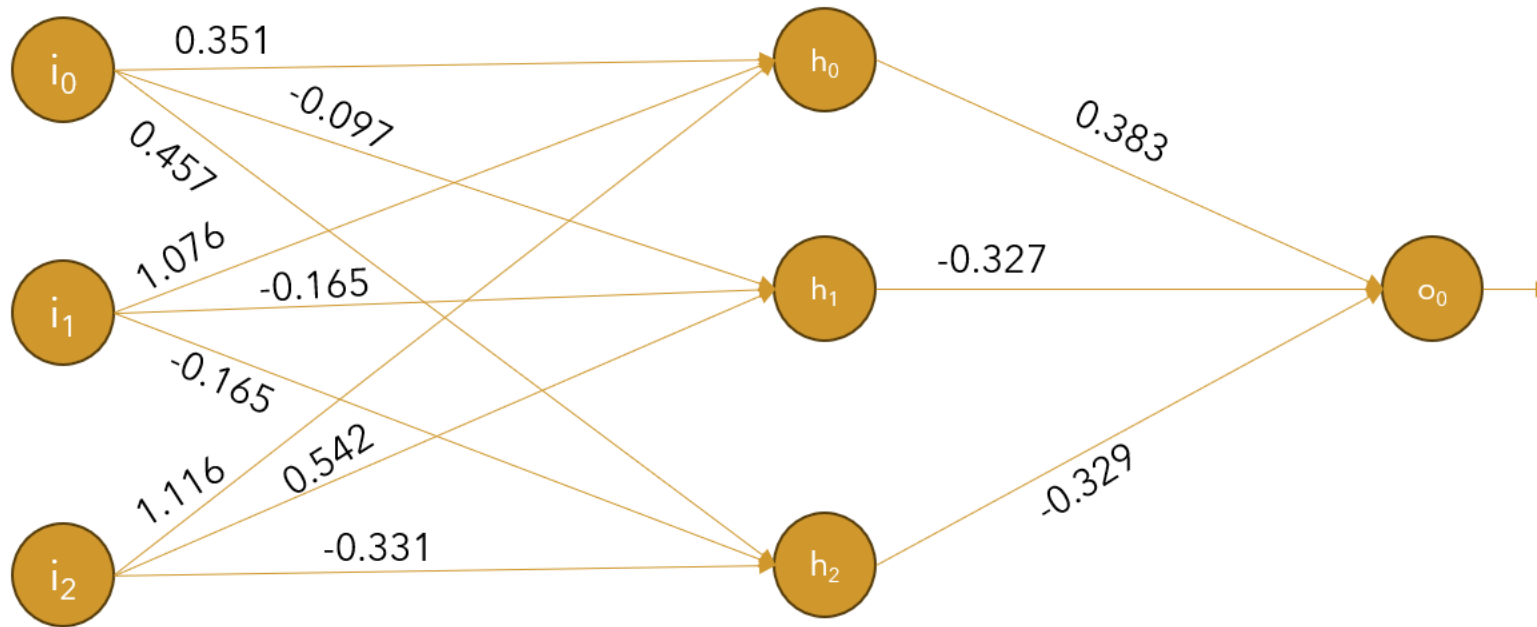
Forward Pass



Example

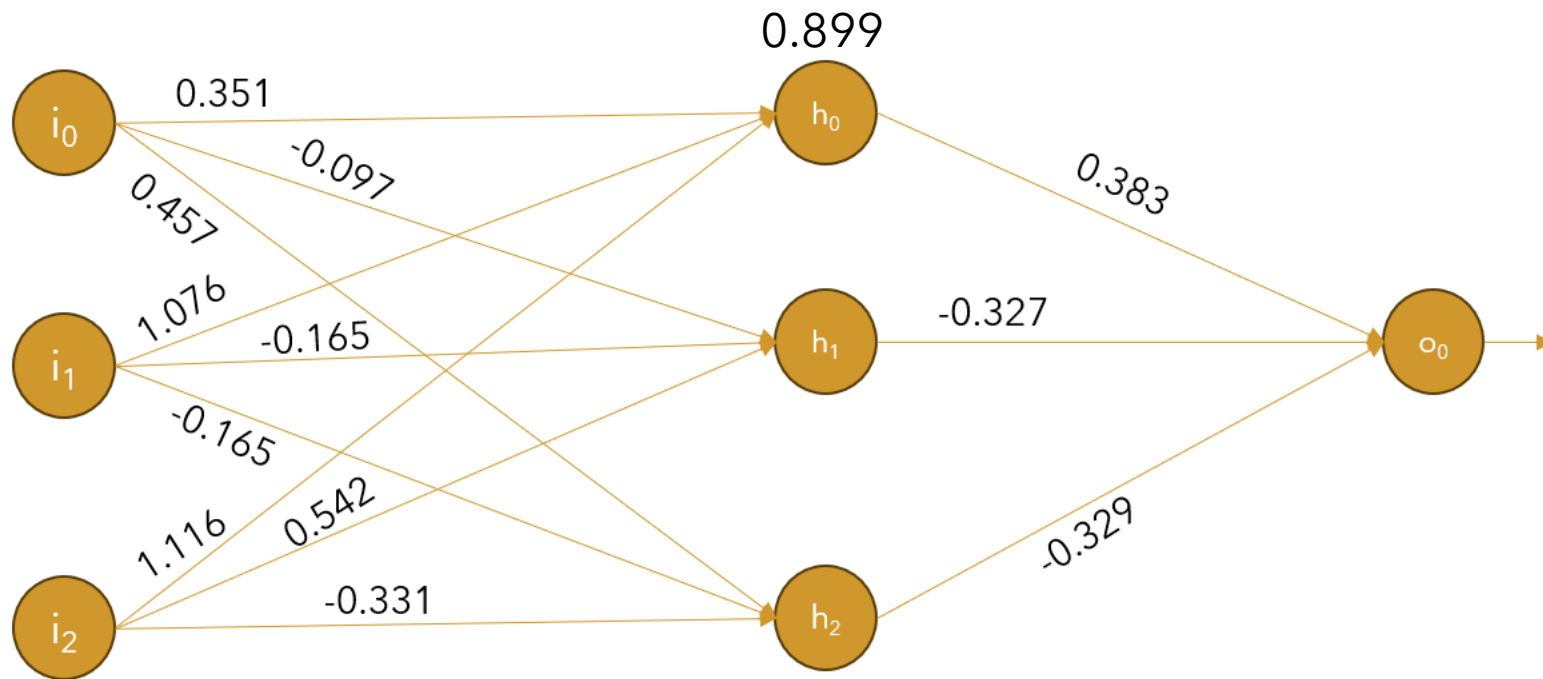


Example



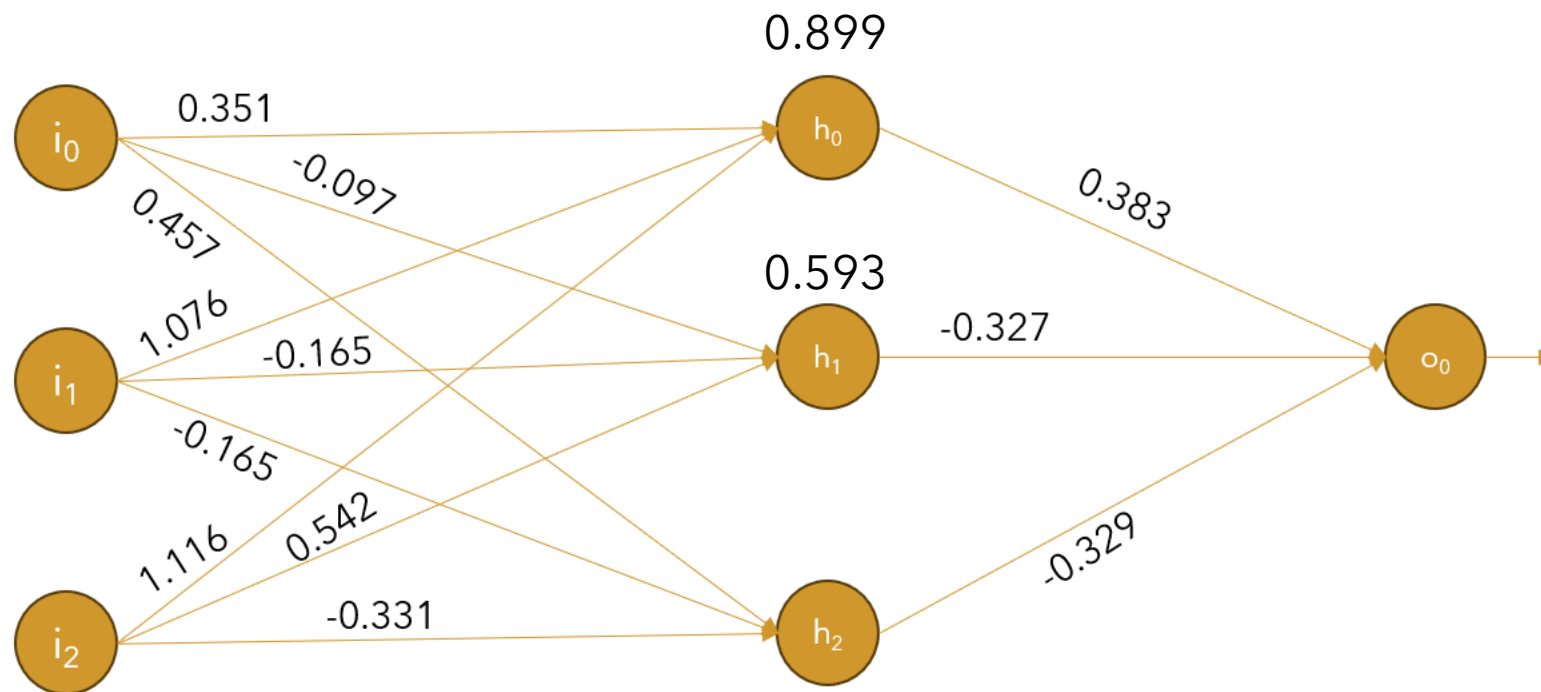
$$h_0 = 0(0.351) + 1(1.076) + 1(1.116) = 2.192$$

Example

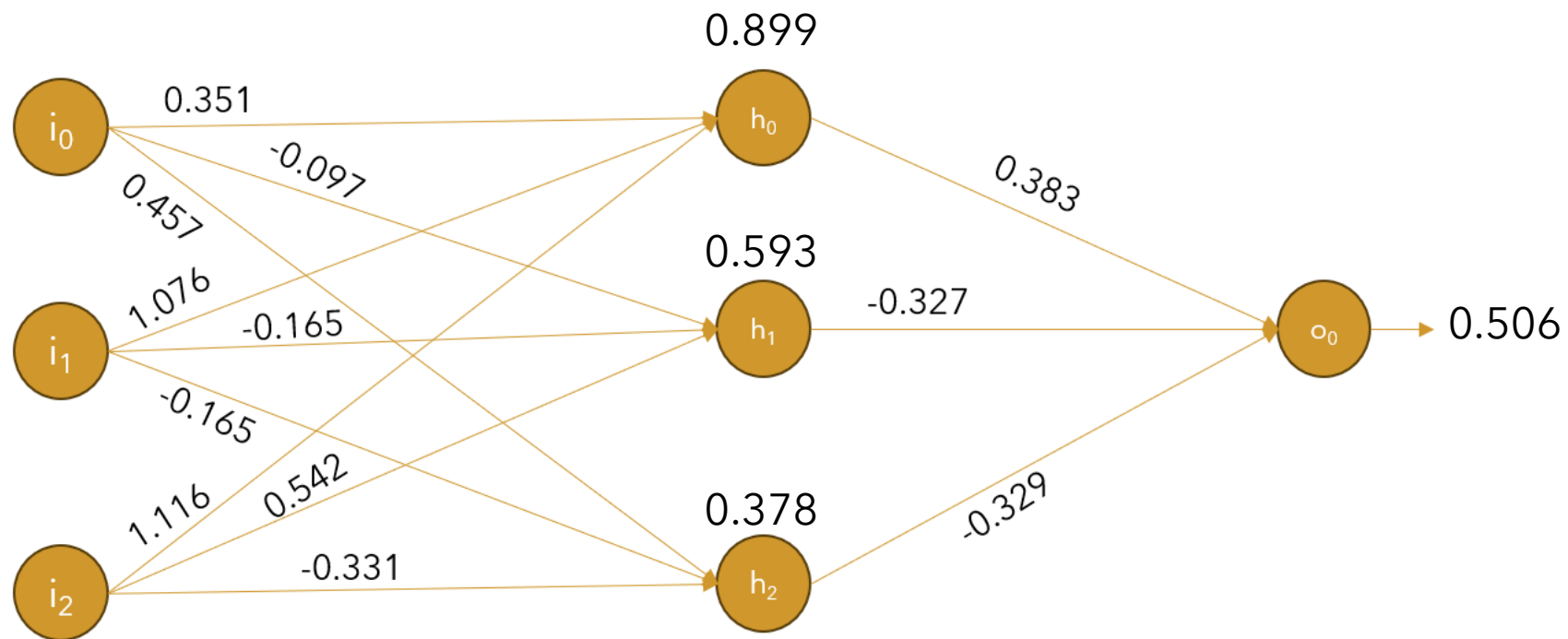


$$\frac{1}{1 + e^{-\underline{2.192}}} = \underline{0.899}$$

Exmample



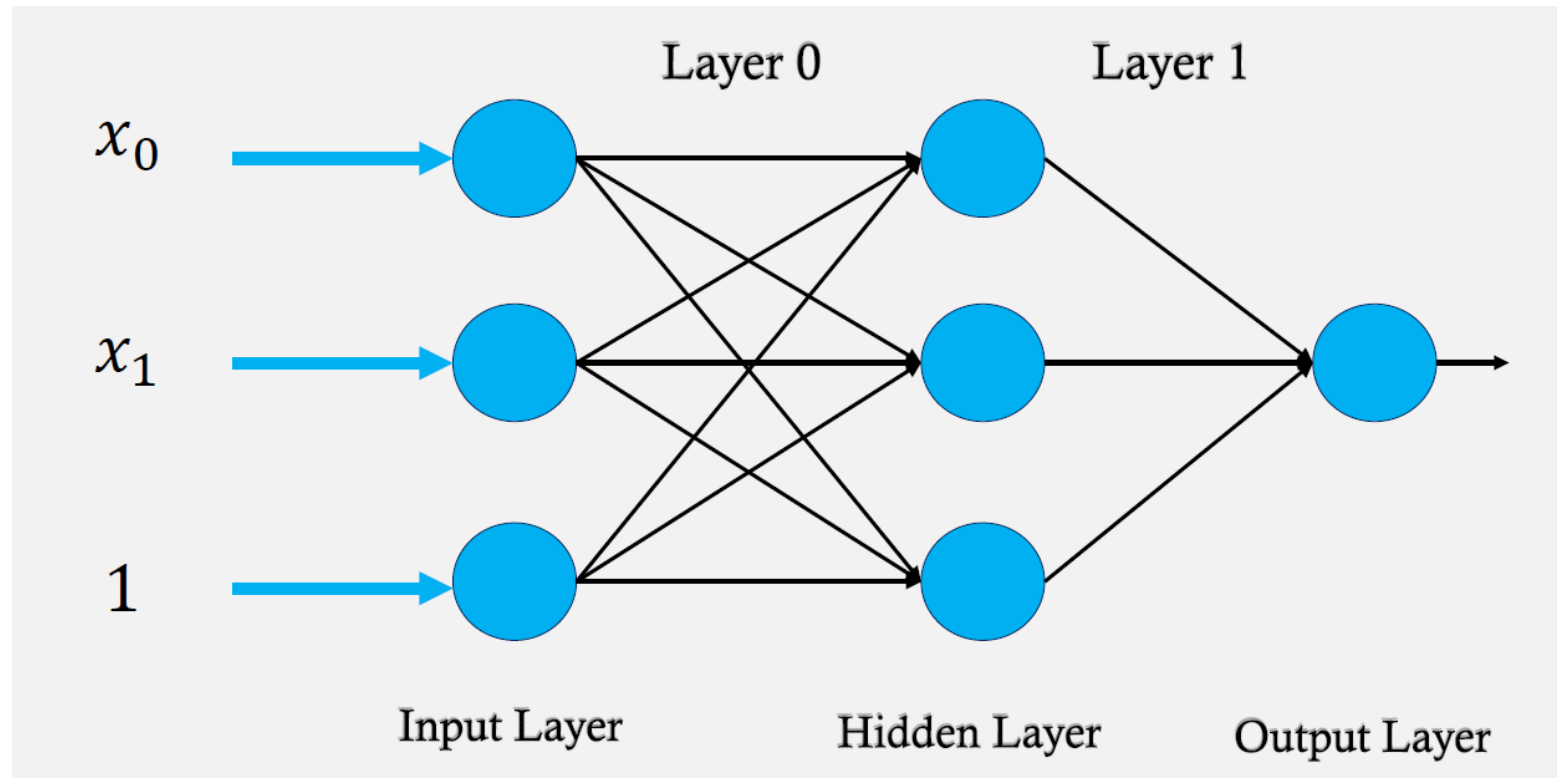
Exmample





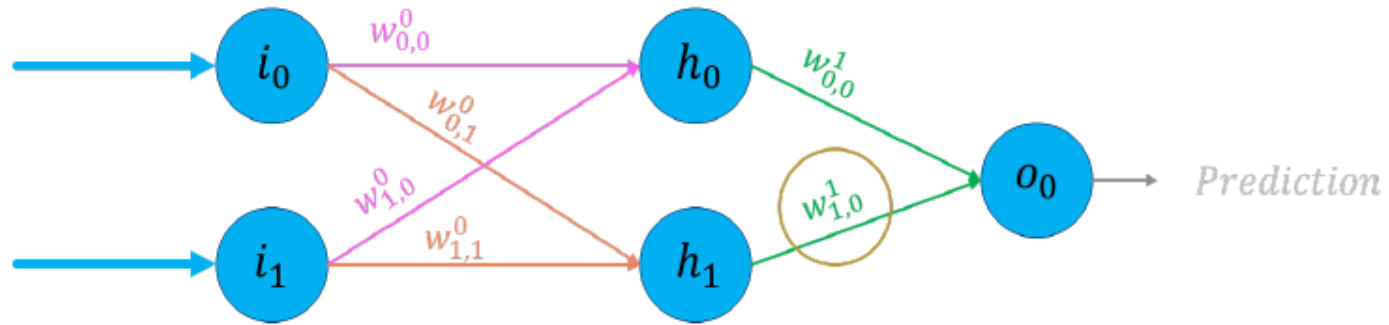
Backward Pass

Backpropagation

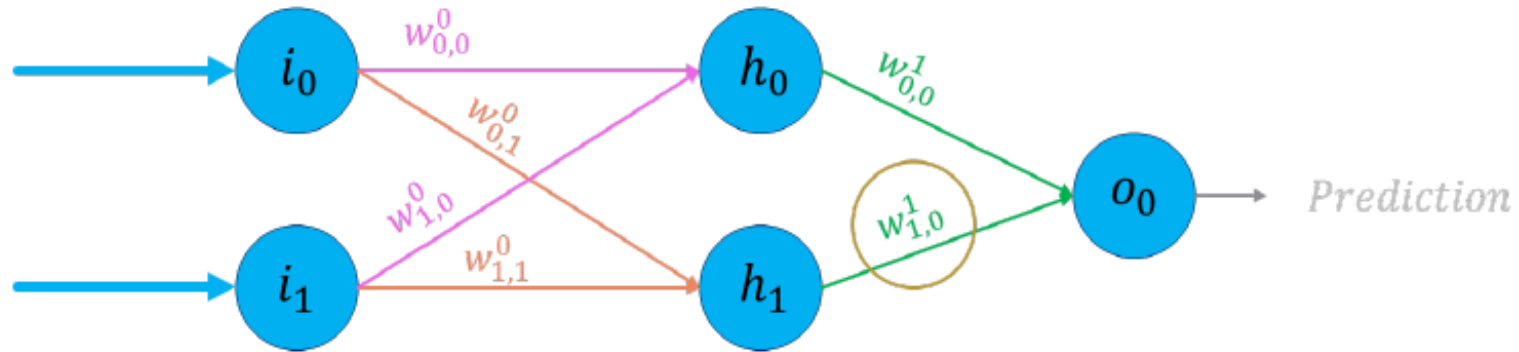


Simpler Backpropagation

For simplicity let's only consider summation and multiplications (no activation or bias)



Backpropagation



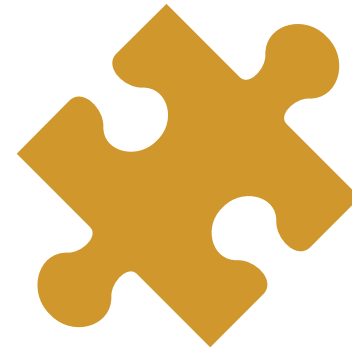
$$\text{Prediction} = (x_0 w^0_{0,0} + x_0 w^0_{1,0}) w^1_{0,0} + (x_0 w^0_{0,1} + x_0 w^0_{1,1}) w^1_{1,0}$$

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{(\text{prediction} - \text{actual})^2}{2}$$

Goal

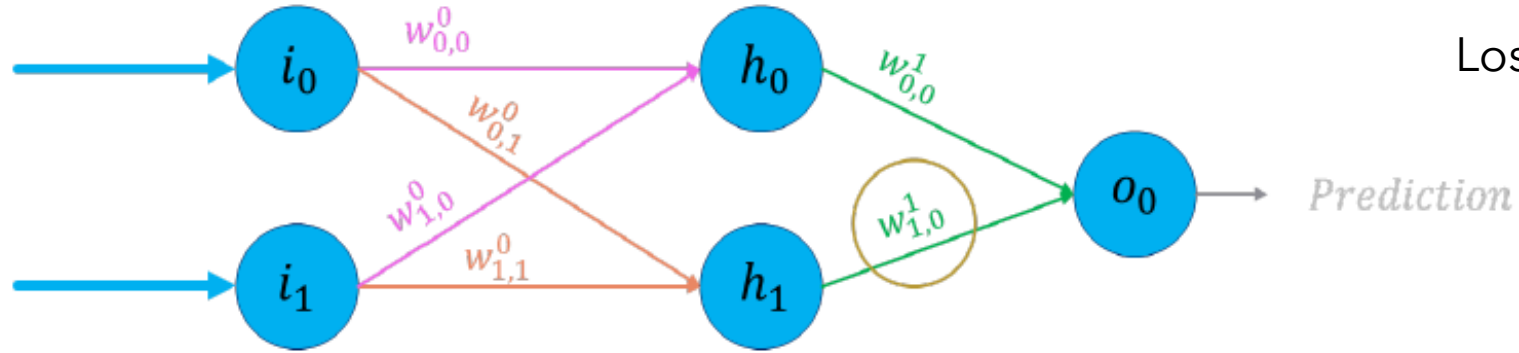


Final goal is to achieve to the best value for parameters



What are the parameters?

Backpropagation



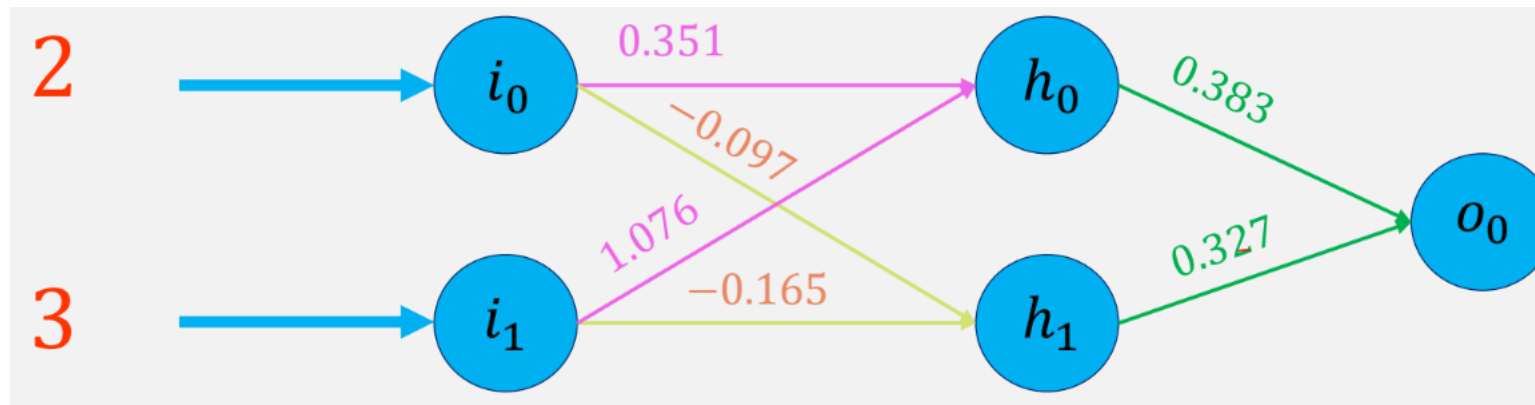
$$\text{Prediction} = (x_0 w^0_{0,0} + x_0 w^0_{1,0}) w^1_{0,0} + (x_0 w^0_{0,1} + x_0 w^0_{1,1}) w^1_{1,0}$$

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{(\text{prediction} - \text{actual})^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial w^1_{1,0}} = \frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial \text{Prediction}} \times \frac{\partial \text{Prediction}}{\partial w^1_{1,0}}$$

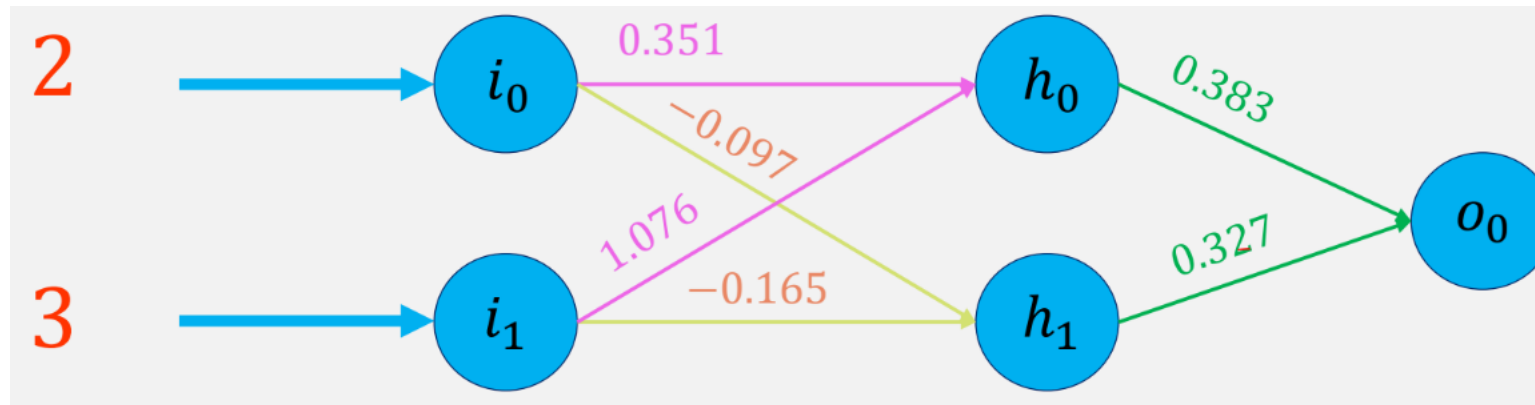
Example

$$\frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = \frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial \text{Prediction}} \times \frac{\partial \text{Prediction}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1}$$

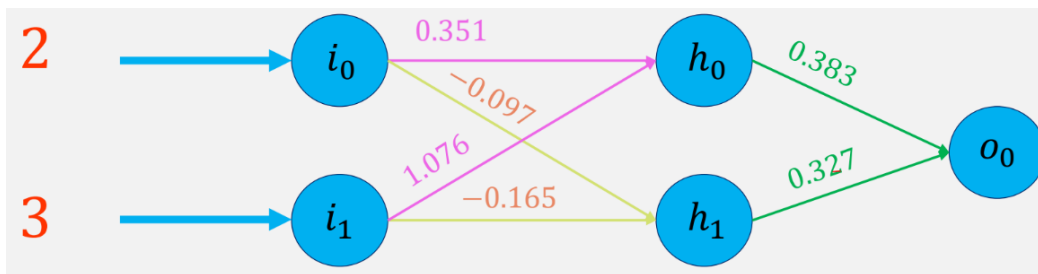


Example

$$\frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = \frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial \text{Prediction}} \times \frac{\partial \text{Prediction}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1}$$



$$\text{Prediction} = (2 \times 0.351 + 3 \times 1.076) 0.383 + (2 \times -0.097 + 3 \times -0.165) 0.327 = 1.730$$



$$\frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = \frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial \text{Prediction}} \times \frac{\partial \text{Prediction}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1}$$

$$\Delta = \text{Prediction} - \text{actual} = 1.730 - 1 = 0.730$$

$$h_1 = -0.097 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 0.165 = -0.689$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Error}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = \frac{\partial \text{Error}}{\partial \text{Prediction}} \times \frac{\partial \text{Prediction}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} \Rightarrow \Delta h_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Error}}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = (0.730) \times (-0.689) = -0.502$$

$$\frac{\partial Error}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = \frac{\partial Error}{\partial Prediction} \times \frac{\partial Prediction}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} \Rightarrow \Delta h_1$$

$$\frac{\partial Error}{\partial w_{1,0}^1} = (0.730) \times (-0.689) = -0.502$$

$$w^+ = w^- - \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial w}$$

$$w_{1,0_{\text{new}}}^1 = 0.327 - (-0.502) = 0.829$$

Updated Weight

