ive and negative samples and descriptions from the positive samples correspond to predictions from all boxes matched with any of ground truth traffic sign, all boxes matched with any of ground truth traffic sign, re 'matched' means that the intersection over union (IoU) een the default box and the ground truth target is larger 0.5. If a default box is not matched with any ground truth et, then the prediction from the default box is regarded as

ape(s) for all positive and negative samples, and use both 11 loss [40] as vertex regression loss $L_{vertex}(\Delta \mathbf{p}^i)$ y for positive samples. For negative samples, the vertex ression loss is not assigned. The overall training loss for $_{hape}(\mathbf{s})$ and the vertex regression loss $L_{vertex}(\Delta \mathbf{p})$ as

$$verall(\mathbf{s}, \Delta \mathbf{p}^{i}) = \frac{1}{K_{p} + K_{n}} \lambda_{s} \sum_{i=1}^{K_{p} + K_{n}} L_{shape}(\mathbf{s}) + \frac{1}{K_{p}} \lambda_{v} \sum_{i=1}^{K_{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_{vertex}(\Delta \mathbf{p}^{i}),$$

$$(4)$$

espectively. For notational simplicity, we omit the index of a default box inside each loss function.

Since multiple default boxes of various aspect ratios are assigned to each unit of classification and regression layers, it usual that the total number of default boxes is significantly larger than the number of positive samples, and most of the default boxes become negative samples. To resolve this severe imbalance between positive and negative samples, we employ hard regative mining technique [6] [41] to select only few of

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$$L_{overall}(\mathbf{s}, \Delta \mathbf{p}^{i}) = \frac{1}{K_{p} + K_{n}} \lambda_{s} \sum_{i=1}^{K_{p} + K_{n}} L_{shape}(\mathbf{s}) + \frac{1}{K_{p}} \lambda_{v} \sum_{i=1}^{K_{p}} \sum_{j=1}^{4} L_{vertex}(\Delta \mathbf{p}^{i}),$$

$$(4)$$

there K_p and K_n are the number of positive and negative amples respectively, and λ_s and λ_v are loss weights for he shape classification loss and the vertex regression loss espectively. For notational simplicity, we omit the index of a default box inside each loss function.

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exes matched with any of ground truth it atched means that the intersection over uni the default box and the ground truth target If a default box is not matched with any great en the prediction from the default box is regard se the softmax loss as shape classification

3) for all positive and negative samples. 11 loss [40] as vertex regression loss 1. positive samples. For negative samples, to on loss is not assigned. The overall training image is the sum of the shape classificat (s) and the vertex regression loss $L_{vertex}(\Delta i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{versil}(\mathbf{s}, \Delta \mathbf{p}^i) &= \frac{1}{K_p + K_n} \lambda_s \sum_{i=1}^{K_p + K_n} L_{shape}(\mathbf{s}) + \\ &\frac{1}{K_p} \lambda_v \sum_{i=1}^{K_p} \sum_{i=1}^{4} L_{vertex}(\Delta \mathbf{p}^i), \end{aligned}$$

 K_p and K_n are the number of positive and no es respectively, and λ_s and λ_v are loss weight nape classification loss and the vertex regression ctively. For notational simplicity, we omit the index of It box inside each loss function.

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