



Computer Vision I:

Jingya Wang

Email: wangjingya@shanghaitech.edu.cn

<https://faculty.sist.shanghaitech.edu.cn/faculty/wangjingya/>

Today's Class

- Specifics of this course
- What is Computer Vision?
- What are the applications of computer vision?
- Course Contents.



Prerequisites

- **Linear algebra**, basic calculus, and probability
- Experience with image processing or Matlab will help but is not necessary
- **Calculus**
- **Programing**

ST

how to learn computer vision



Here are some steps you can follow to learn computer vision:



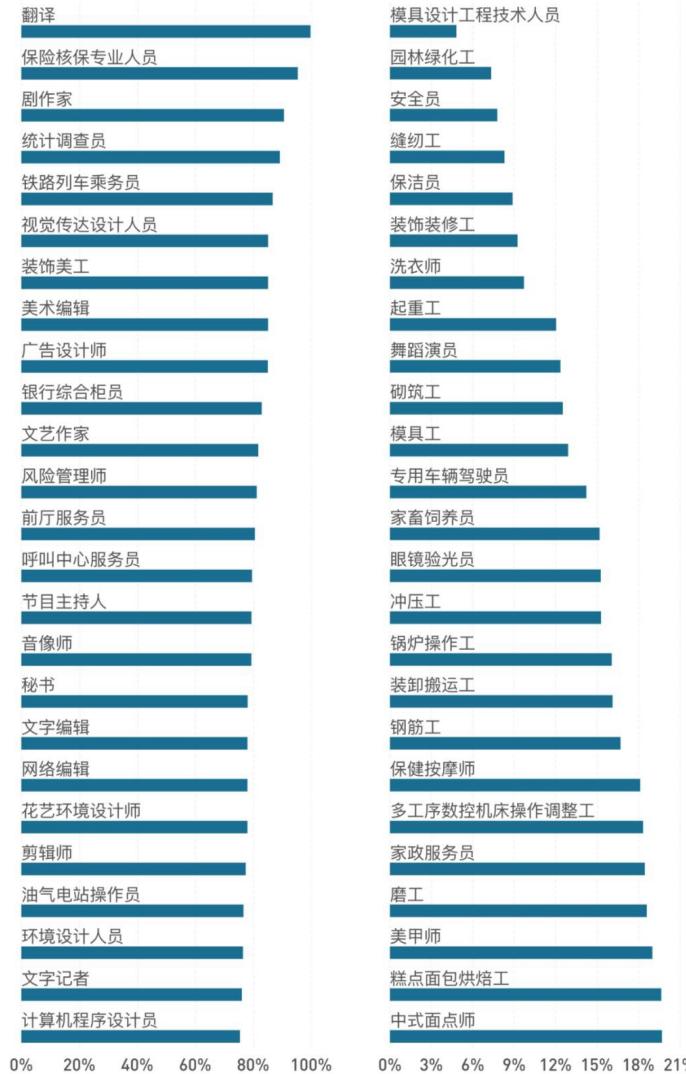
1. Start with the basics: Study linear algebra, calculus, and probability theory, as these are foundational concepts in computer vision.
2. Read introductory textbooks or online resources, such as "Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications" by Richard Szeliski or the online course "Introduction to Computer Vision" by Georgia Tech.
3. Practice with computer vision software such as OpenCV, scikit-image, or MATLAB.
4. Work on small projects to apply the concepts you've learned, such as image classification, object detection, and image segmentation.
5. Participate in online forums and attend workshops and conferences related to computer vision to stay up-to-date on the latest developments and techniques in the field.
6. Study deep learning and its applications in computer vision, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs).

It's also helpful to have a good understanding of programming and software development, as well as experience with one or more programming languages such as Python, C++, or MATLAB.

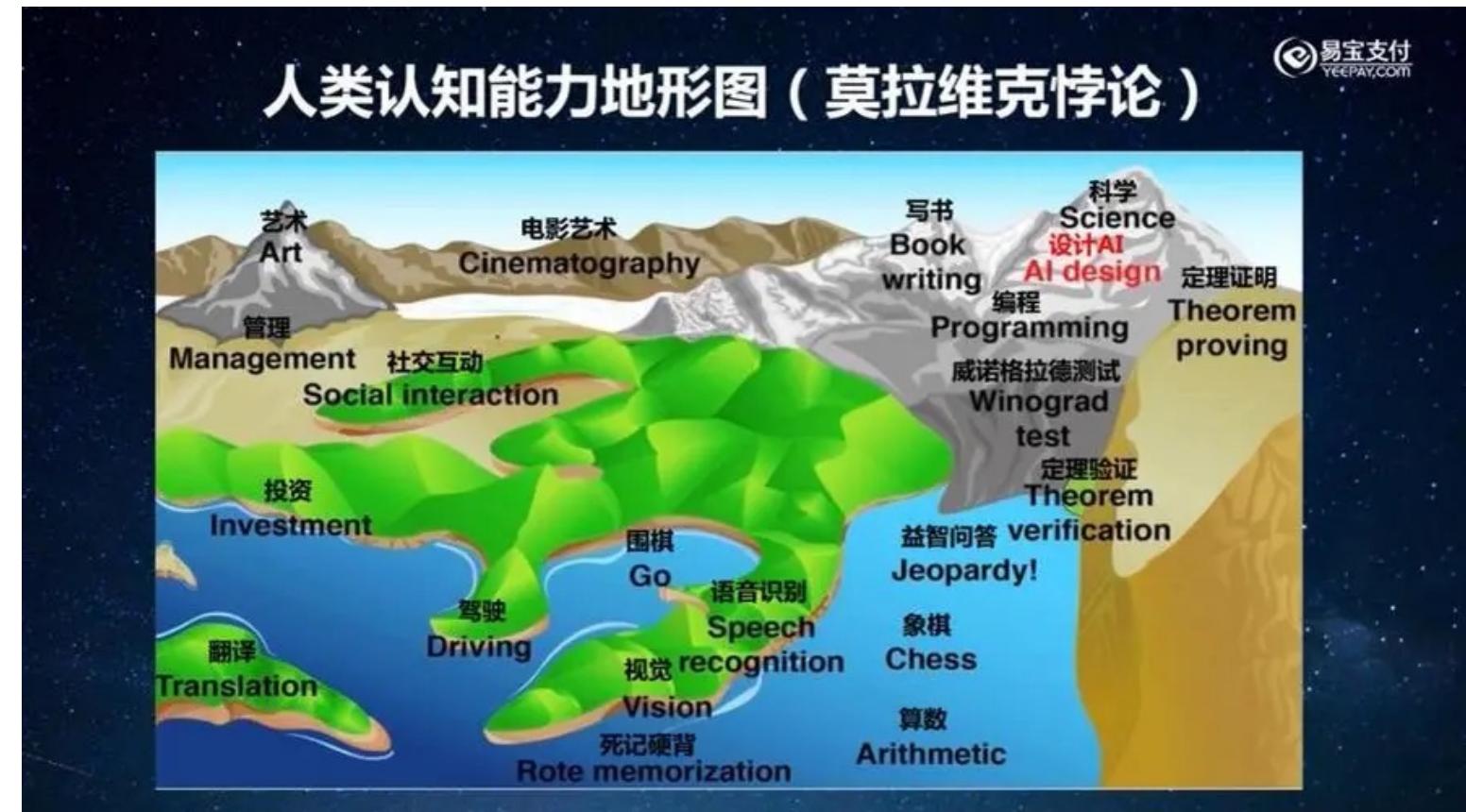
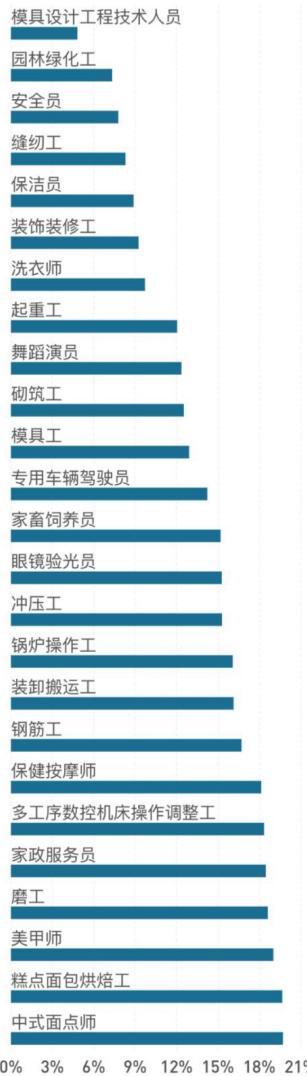
AI替代率最高和最低 TOP25

下表列出了AI替代率最高和最低的各25个职业。

替代率最高的前25名职业



替代率最低的前25名职业



Today' CV

- **NVIDIA GTC**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxHFDKwJGGo>

- **Sora**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XllmgXBQUwA>

- **Mobile ALOHA**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZ5chzQ9r7s>

Why 2023 was the most exciting year in computer vision history (so far)

<https://voxel51.com/blog/why-2023-was-the-most-exciting-year-in-computer-vision-history-so-far/>

Computer Vision and Nearby Fields

- Computer Graphics: Models to Images
 - Comp. Photography: Images to Images
 - Computer Vision: Images to Models
-
- Deep Learning
 - Machine Learning

Course Evaluation

- **Assignment (10%)**
 - Assignment 1 release in week 5 (DDL week 8)
 - Assignment 2 release in week 9 (DDL week 12)
- **Small quiz (including course attendance,10%)**
- **Course project (20%)**
 - Maximum 5 people, release in week 7 (DDL week 16)
 - Submit PPT, demo, code and report
- **Final exam(60%)**

Late Policy

- All students have 5 free late days with no penalty.
- You may use up to 3 late days per assignment with no penalty.
- You may not use late days for the final project.
- Once you have exhausted your free late days, we will deduct a late penalty of 10% per additional late day

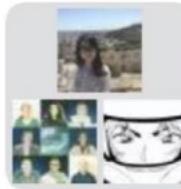
上海科技大学学生学术诚信规范与管理办法

第三章 学术不端行为的认定

第二十五条 具有以下行为之一者原则上应认定为学术不端：

- (一) 侵占、抄袭、剽窃他人作业、论文、报告、程序和研究数据等成果；允许或协助他人侵占、抄袭、剽窃自己或他人作业、论文、报告、程序和研究数据等成果；请他人代写或代他人撰写作业、论文、报告、程序等；购买作业、论文、报告、程序、研究数据等作为自己的成果。
- (二) 代他人签到，冒名顶替他人上课或参加学校要求的其他培养环节；
- (三) 在考试中采用抄袭或拷贝等不正当手段，窃取他人答案或答题资料等；请他人代替考试、替他人参加考试；偷窃试卷或采用其他各种手段窃取试卷内容者；使用通讯设备或网络手段作弊，组织或参与作弊及其他作弊行为等。
- (四) 篡改、伪造自己或他人的原始研究数据（包括试验数据、调查数据和软件计算结果等）和研究成果等；隐瞒不利数据用于伪造创新成果和新发现；在接受必要的调查时无法提供原始试验记录；未经严格论证主观臆造学术结论等。
- (五) 直接引用他人成果、观点、方案、资料、数据等而未标明出处或论文雷同率（包括与直接翻译的成果比对）偏高。

- 抄袭作业(同学作业或者互联网资源): 当次作业记为0分，发现两次及以上交由学院学术委员会处理。
- 考试作弊直接交由学院学术委员会处理。
- Quiz不接受补交（假条须由书院老师认可签字, 成绩不计）



计算机视觉1-2024

课件发布: blackboard

课程讨论: 微信群 (助教负责答疑)

My Office Hour : Tuesday 3-4pm 1c-303b

TA Office Hour : Thursday 8-9 pm 1a-402 or 1a-403



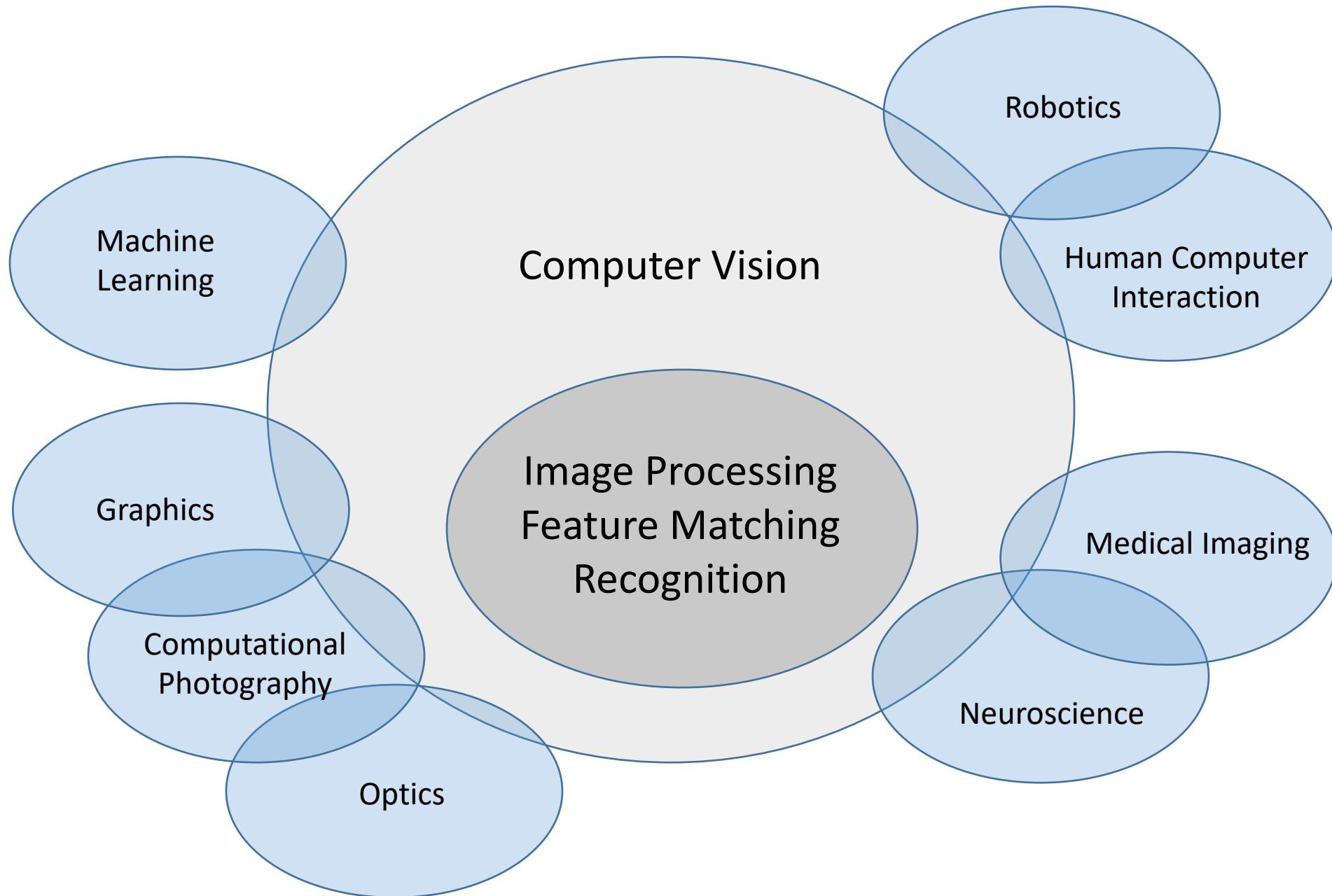
该二维码7天内(3月4日前)有效, 重新进入将更新

Online sources:

- Stanford CS231n: Convolutional Neural Networks for Visual Recognition
- Stanford CS231a: Computer Vision: From 3D Reconstruction to Recognition
- Andrew Ng: Deep Learning

Books:

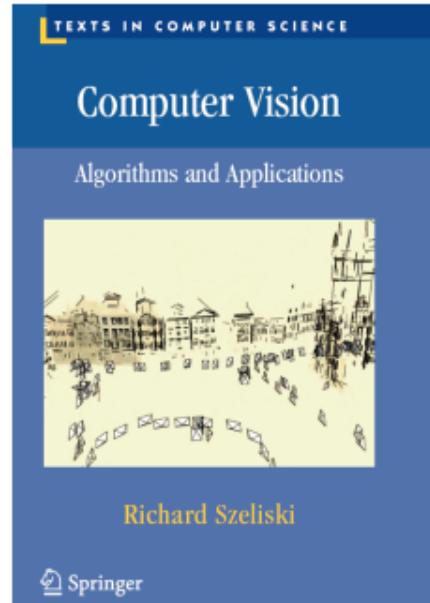
- 1. Richard Szeliski, Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications, 2010
- 2. Richard Szeliski, Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications, 2nd ed, 2022
- 3 . [中文版]计算机视觉——算法与应用, 艾海舟[译], 清华大学出版社, 2012
- 4. Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville. Deep Learning. MIT Press, 2017



Textbook

Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications

© 2010 [Richard Szeliski](#), Microsoft Research



<http://szeliski.org/Book/>

Textbook

Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications, 2nd ed.

© 2022 [Richard Szeliski](#), The University of Washington



<http://szeliski.org/Book/>

Course Syllabus (tentative)

- **I. Recognition**

- Image classification
- Bag of words based image representation
- Deep convolutional neural networks

- **II. Image formation and low-level vision**

- Camera models
- Light and color
- Linear filters and edges
- Feature extraction
- Optical flow and feature tracking

Course Syllabus (tentative)

- **III. Geometric and 3D vision**

- Camera calibration
- Epipolar geometry

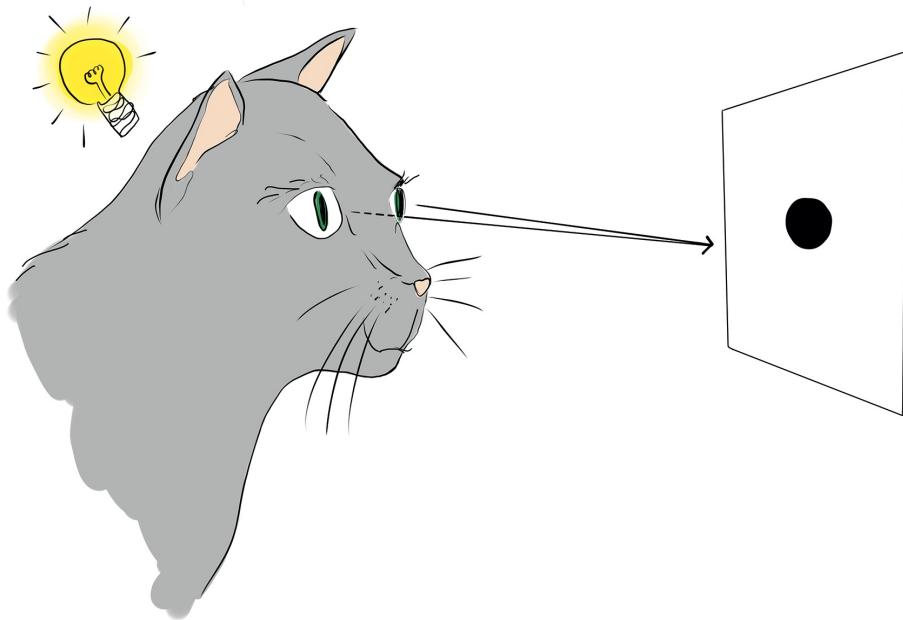
- **IV. Advance CV topics**

TA tutorial

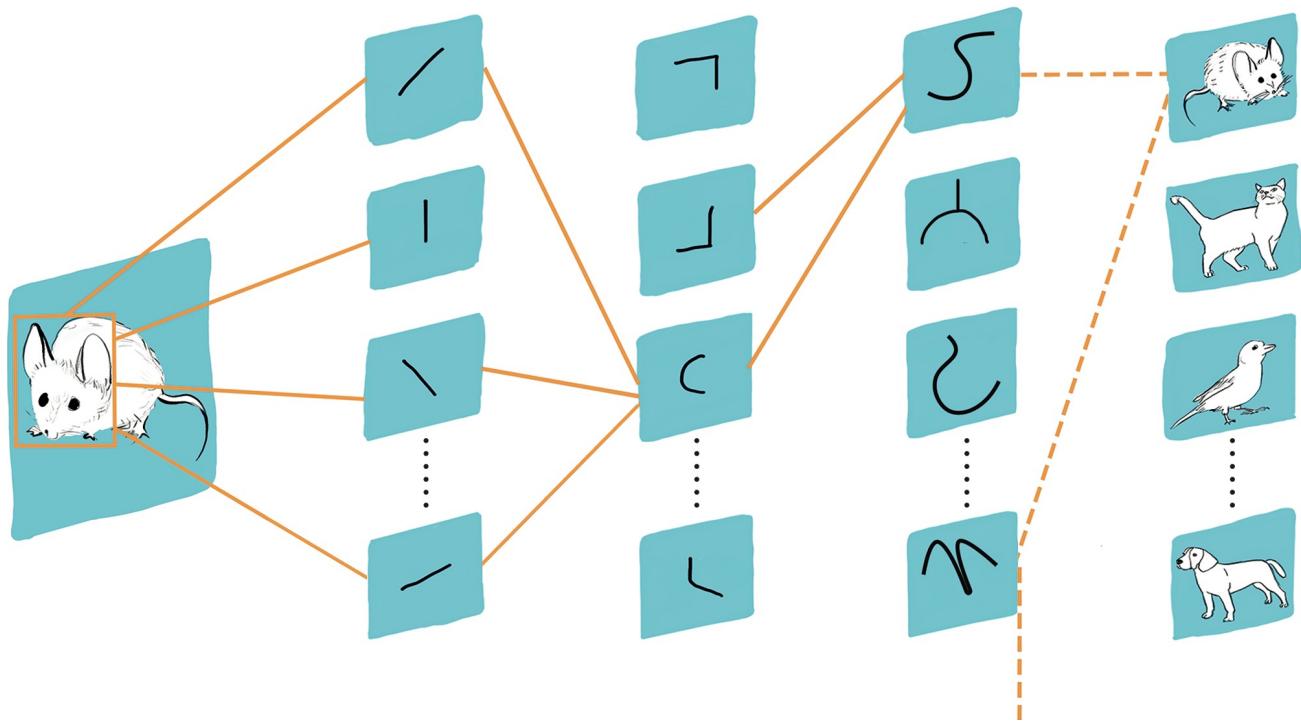
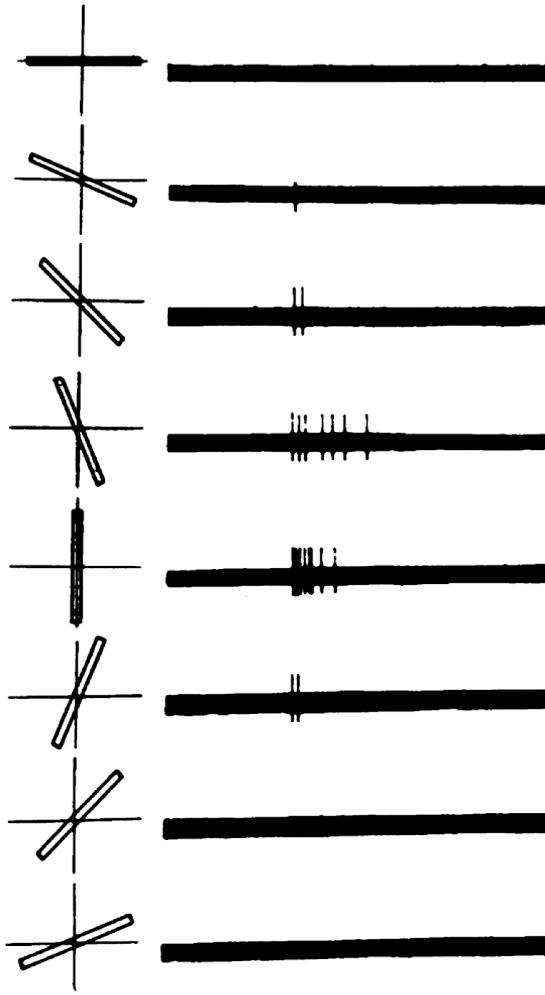
Start from week 4

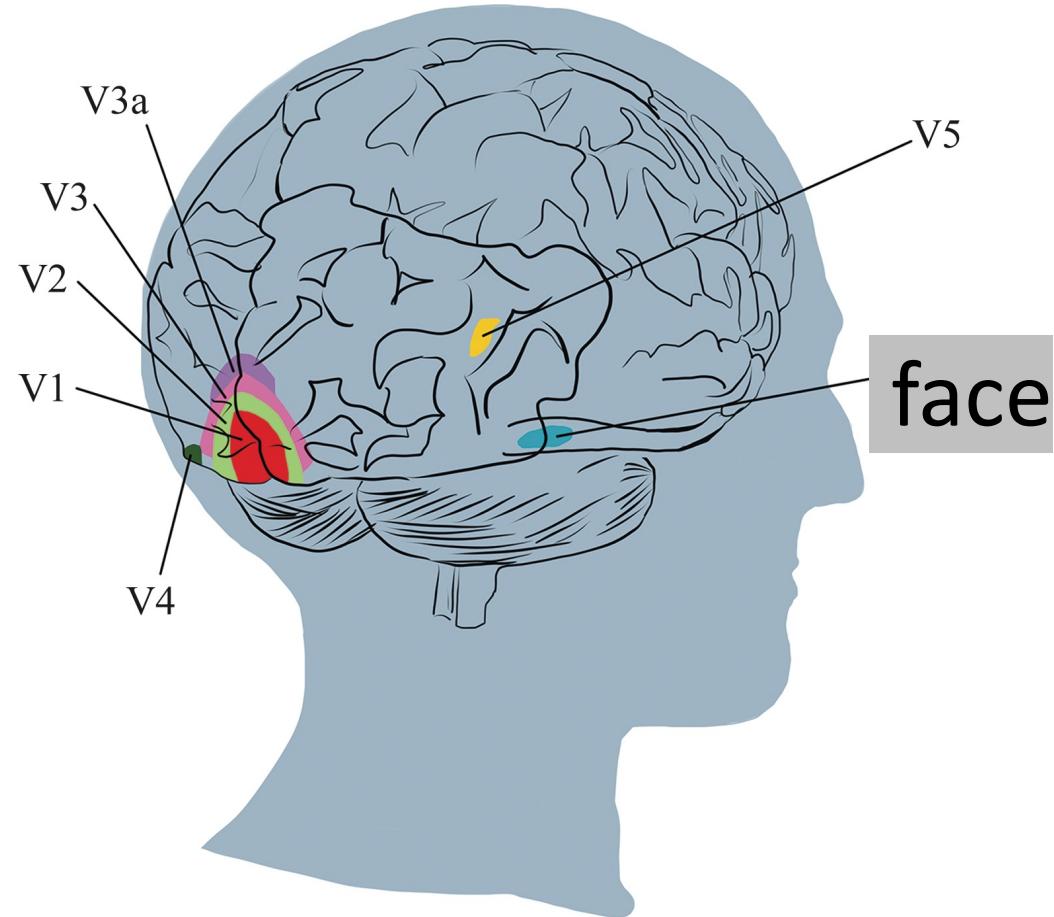
- AI server
- pytorch
- Github
- Advanced CV topics ...

What is Human Vision?

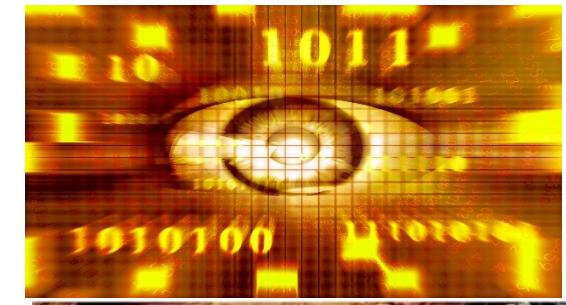


David Hubel, Torsten Wiesel 1959





What is Computer Vision?

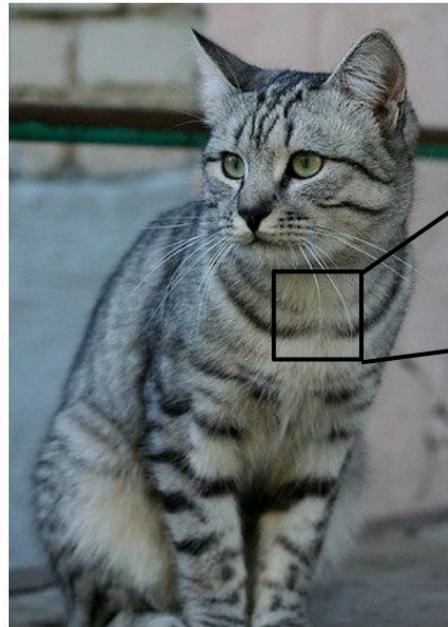


cat

This image by Nikita is
licensed under CC-BY 2.0

What is Computer Vision?

The Problem: Semantic Gap



This image by [Nikita](#) is
licensed under [CC-BY 2.0](#)

| |
|--|
| [105 112 108 111 104 99 106 99 96 103 112 119 104 97 93 87] |
| [91 98 102 106 104 79 98 103 99 105 123 136 110 105 94 85] |
| [76 85 90 105 128 105 87 96 95 99 115 112 106 103 99 85] |
| [99 81 81 93 120 131 127 100 95 98 102 99 96 93 101 94] |
| [106 91 61 64 69 91 88 85 101 107 109 98 75 84 96 95] |
| [114 108 85 55 55 69 64 54 64 87 112 129 98 74 84 91] |
| [133 137 147 103 65 81 80 65 52 54 74 84 102 93 85 82] |
| [128 137 144 140 109 95 86 70 62 65 63 63 60 73 86 101] |
| [125 133 148 137 119 121 117 94 65 79 88 65 54 64 72 98] |
| [127 125 131 147 133 127 126 131 111 96 89 75 61 64 72 84] |
| [115 114 109 123 150 148 131 118 113 118 114 113 109 106 95 77 80] |
| [89 93 90 97 108 147 131 118 113 114 113 109 106 95 77 80] |
| [63 77 86 81 77 79 102 123 117 115 117 125 125 130 115 87] |
| [62 65 82 89 78 71 80 101 124 126 119 101 107 114 131 119] |
| [63 65 75 88 89 71 62 81 128 138 135 105 81 98 110 118] |
| [87 65 71 87 106 95 69 45 76 130 126 107 92 94 105 112] |
| [118 97 82 86 117 123 116 66 41 51 95 93 89 95 102 107] |
| [164 146 112 88 82 120 124 104 76 48 45 66 88 101 102 109] |
| [157 170 157 120 93 86 114 132 112 97 69 55 70 82 99 94] |
| [130 128 134 161 139 100 109 118 121 134 114 87 65 53 69 86] |
| [128 112 96 117 158 144 120 115 104 107 102 93 87 81 72 79] |
| [123 107 96 86 83 112 153 149 122 109 104 75 80 107 122 99] |
| [122 121 102 80 82 86 94 117 145 148 153 102 58 78 92 107] |
| [122 164 148 103 71 56 78 83 93 103 119 139 102 61 69 84] |

What the computer sees

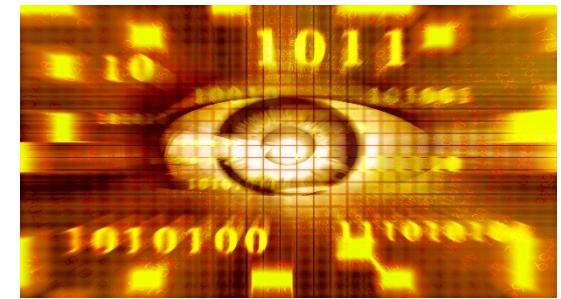
An image is a tensor of integers
between [0, 255]:

e.g. 800 x 600 x 3
(3 channels RGB)



What is Computer Vision?

- What are examples of computer vision being used in the world?



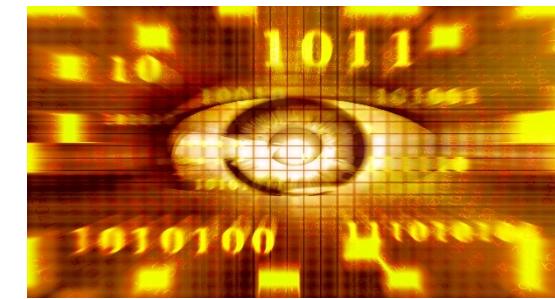
Computer Vision



Make computers understand images and video.



What kind of scene?



Where are the cars?



How far is the
building?

...



Vision is really hard

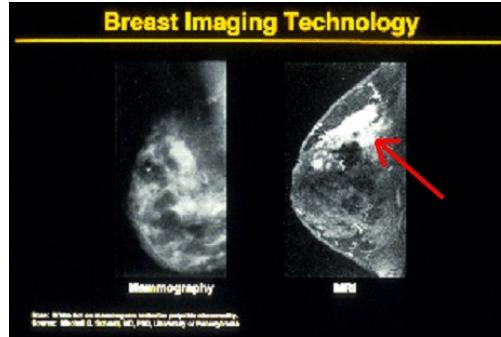
- Vision is an amazing feat of natural intelligence
 - Visual cortex occupies about 50% of brain
 - More human brain devoted to vision than anything else



Why computer vision matters



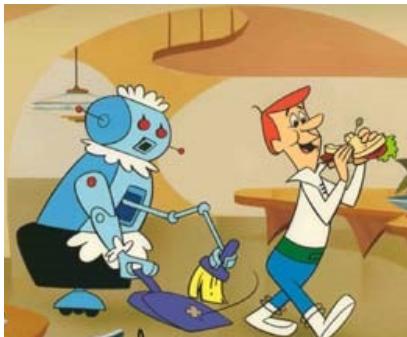
Safety



Health



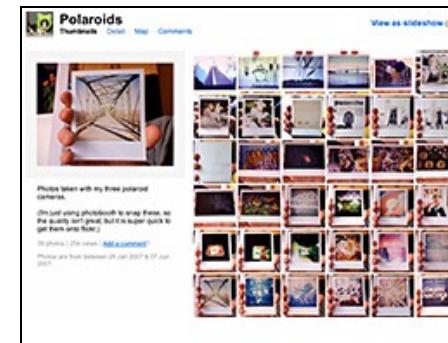
Security



Comfort



Fun

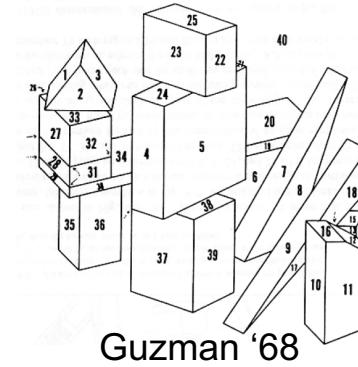


Access

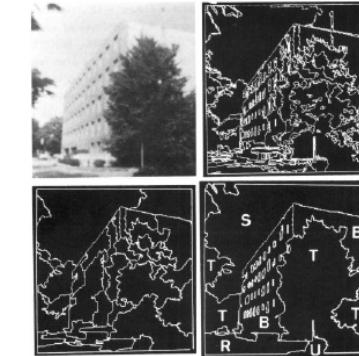


Brief history of computer vision

- 1966: Minsky assigns computer vision as an undergrad summer project
- 1960's: interpretation of synthetic worlds
- 1970's: some progress on interpreting selected images
- 1980's: ANNs come and go; shift toward geometry and increased mathematical rigor
- 1990's: face recognition; statistical analysis in vogue
- 2000's: broader recognition; large annotated datasets available; video processing starts
- **2010's: deep learning greatly boosts the performance of computer vision.**
- 2030's: robot vision uprising?



Guzman '68



Ohta Kanade '78



Turk and Pentland '91



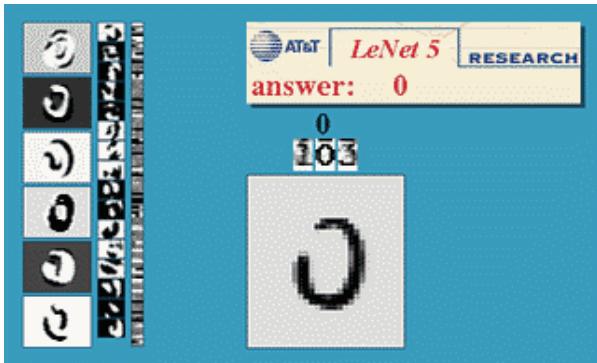
The Applications of Computer Vision

- Optical character recognition
- Face detection
- Image editing
- Medical image analysis
- ...

Optical character recognition (OCR)

Technology to convert scanned docs to text

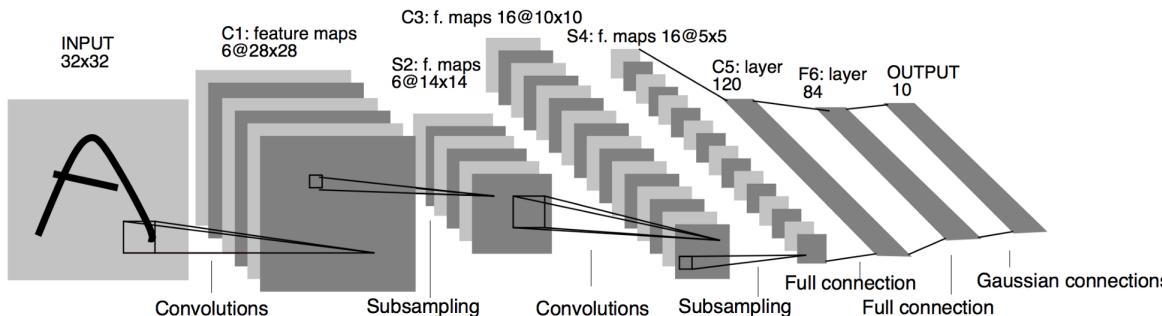
- If you have a scanner, it probably came with OCR software



Digit recognition, AT&T labs
<http://www.research.att.com/~yann/>



License plate readers
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic_number_plate_recognition



LeNet-5 [1998, [paper](#)] by LeCun et al.]

Face detection

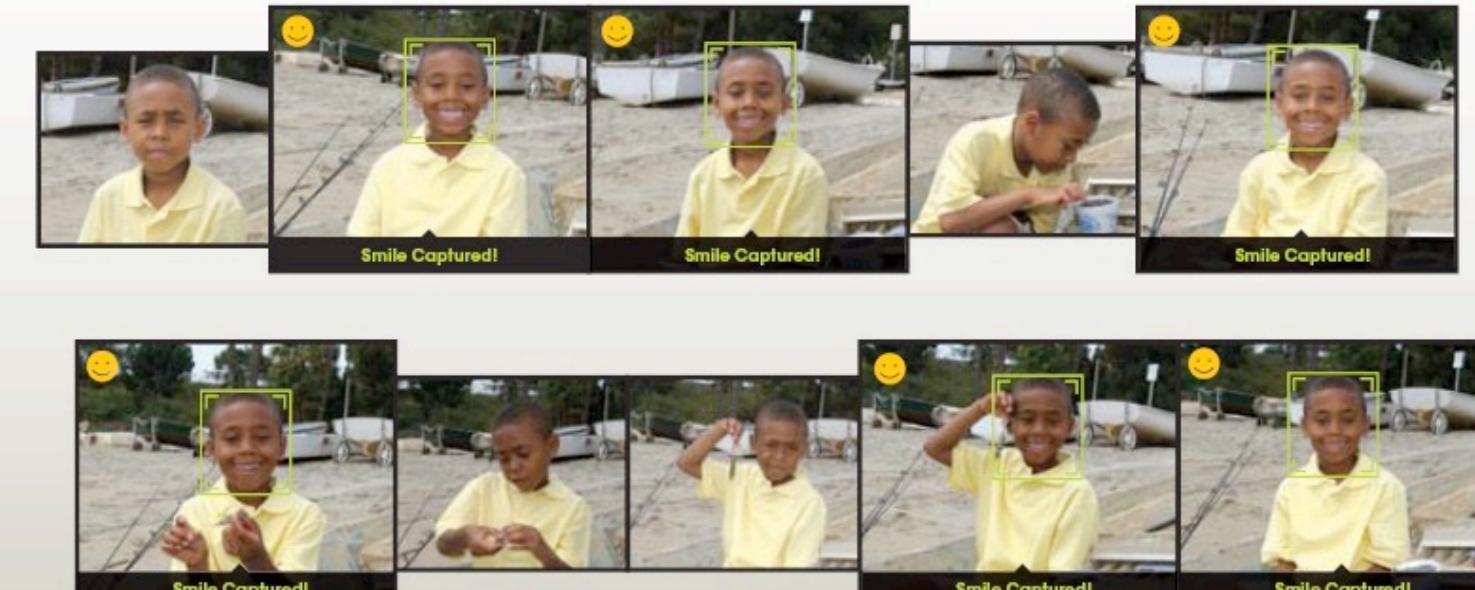


- Many new digital cameras now detect faces
 - Canon, Sony, Fuji, ...

Smile detection

The Smile Shutter flow

Imagine a camera smart enough to catch every smile! In Smile Shutter Mode, your Cyber-shot® camera can automatically trip the shutter at just the right instant to catch the perfect expression.

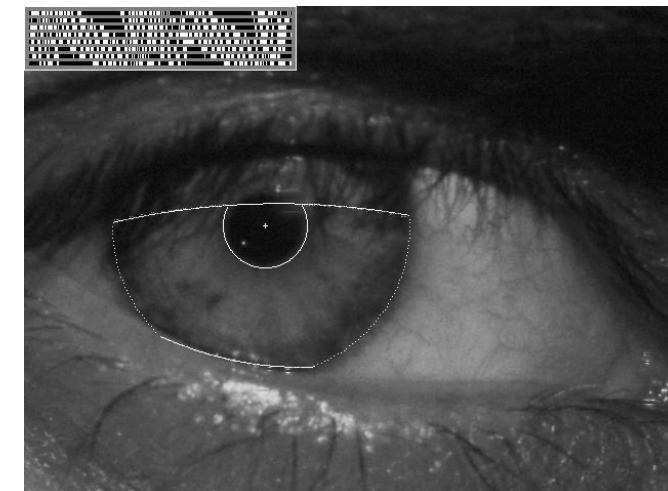
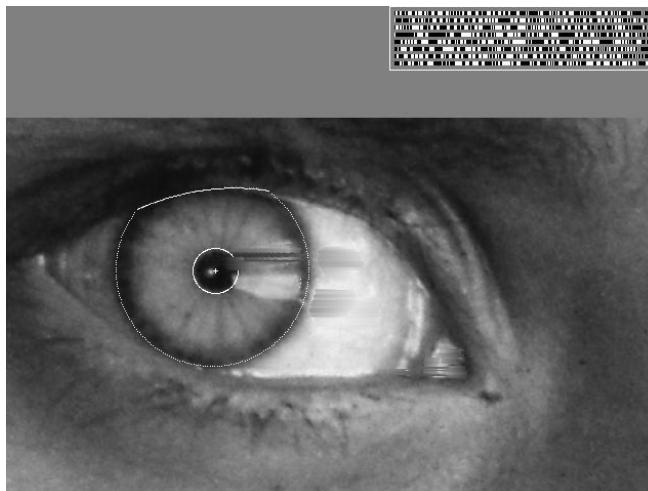


[Sony Cyber-shot® T70 Digital Still Camera](#)

Vision-based biometrics



“How the Afghan Girl was Identified by Her Iris Patterns” Read the [story](#)
[wikipedia](#)



Login without a password...



Fingerprint scanners on
many new laptops,
other devices



Face recognition systems now
beginning to appear more widely
<http://www.sensiblevision.com/>

Object recognition (in mobile phones)

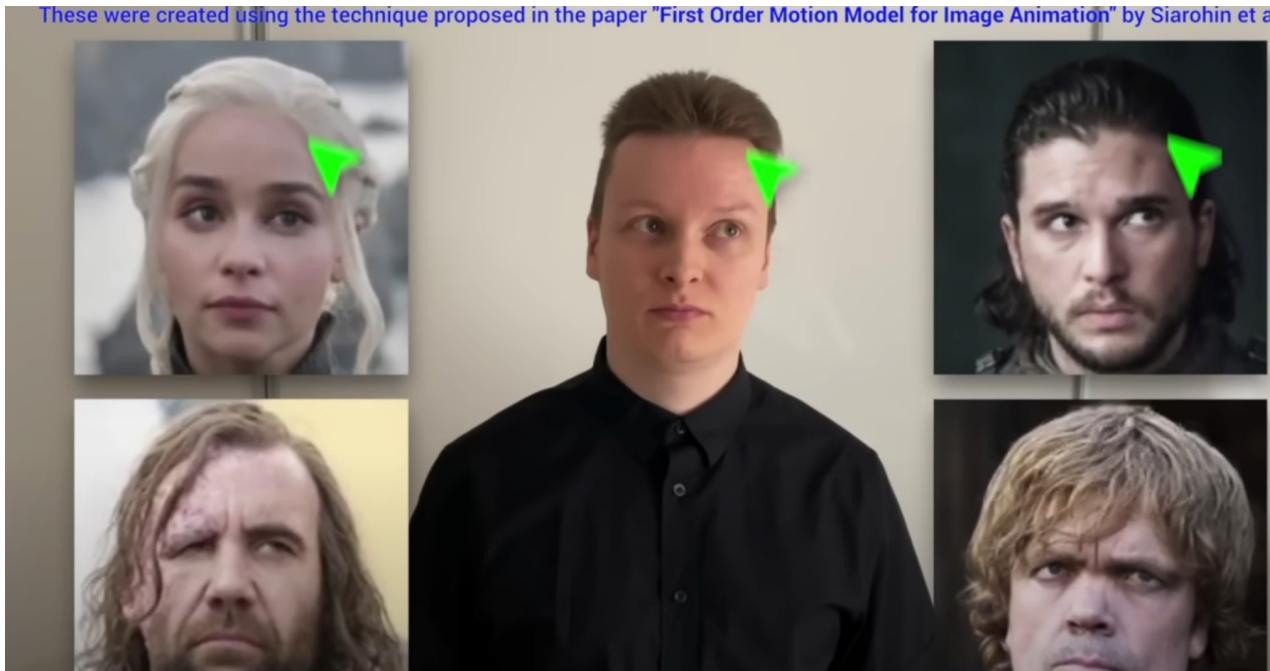


Point & Find, Nokia
Google Goggles

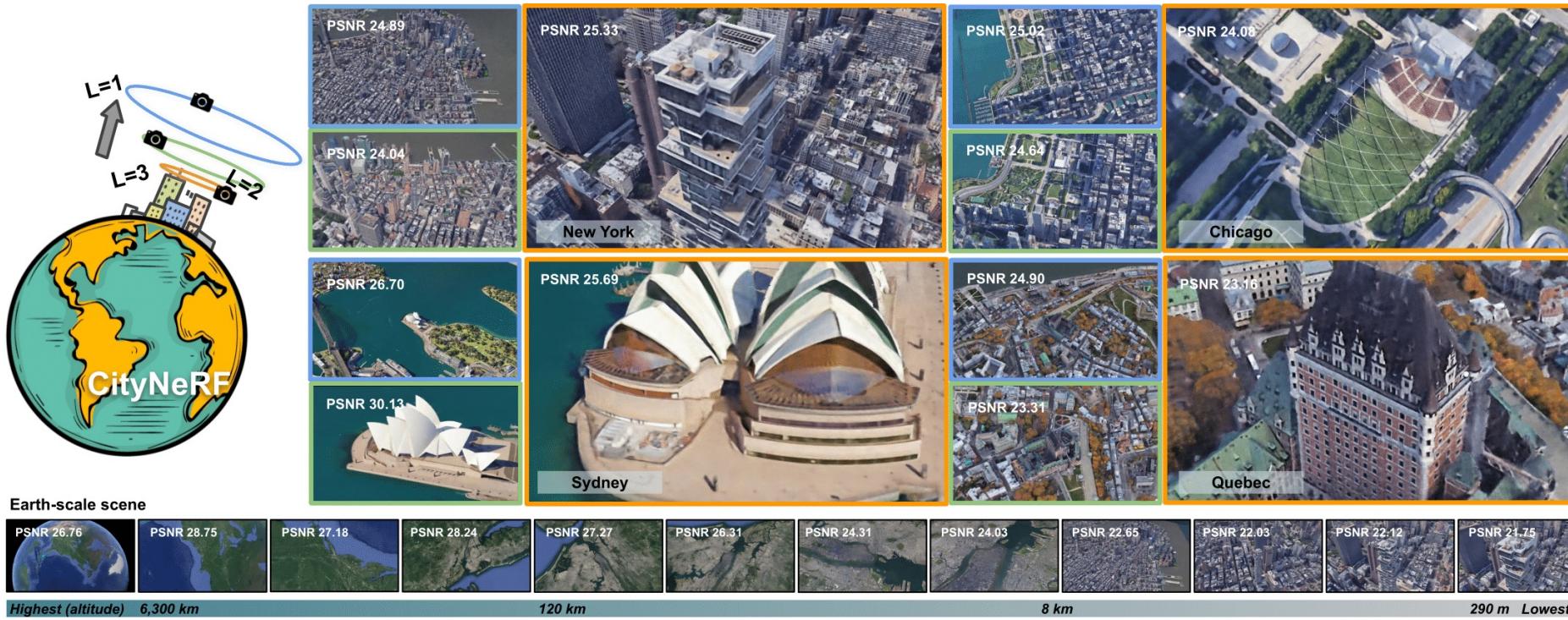
Face expression transfer

Megapixel DeepFakes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JkUF40kPV4M>



City Scale 3D Modeling



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TaVOTvN8CpM>

Special effects: shape capture



The Matrix movies, ESC Entertainment, XYZRGB, NRC

Special effects: motion capture



Pirates of the Caribbean, Industrial Light and Magic

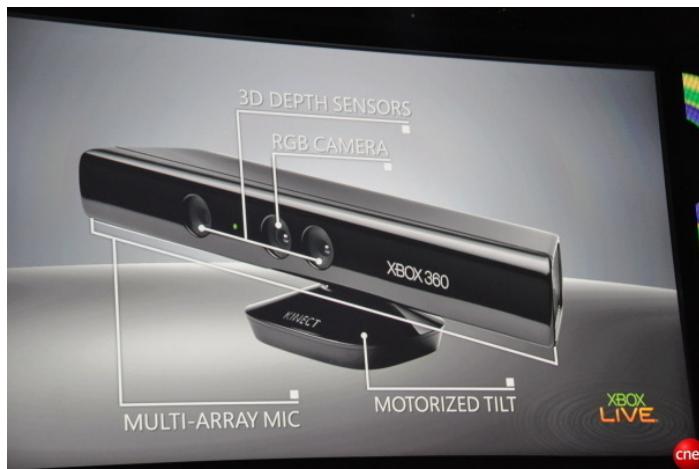
Sports



Sportvision first down line
Nice [explanation](http://www.howstuffworks.com) on www.howstuffworks.com

Interactive Games: Kinect

- Object Recognition:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=iv&v=fQ59dXOo63o>
- Mario: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8CTJL5IUjHg>
- 3D: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QrnwoO1-8A>
- Robot: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8BmgtMKFbY>



Horizon Workrooms



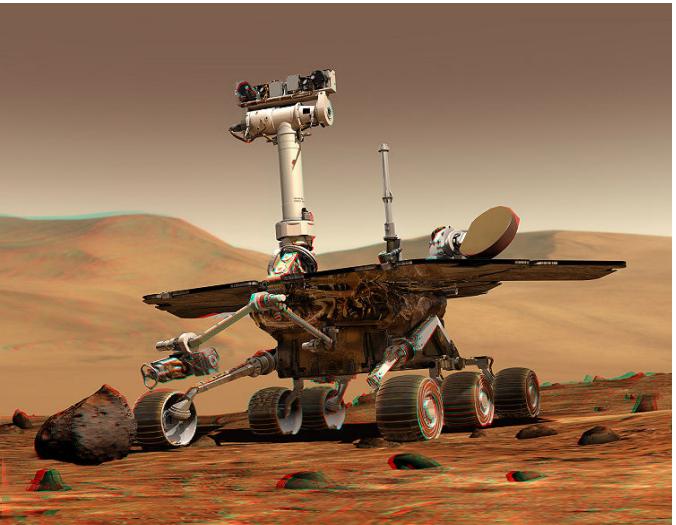
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgj50IxRrKQ>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rncz85tVt5I>

Industrial robots



Vision-guided robots position nut runners on wheels

Mobile robots



NASA's Mars Spirit Rover
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirit_rover

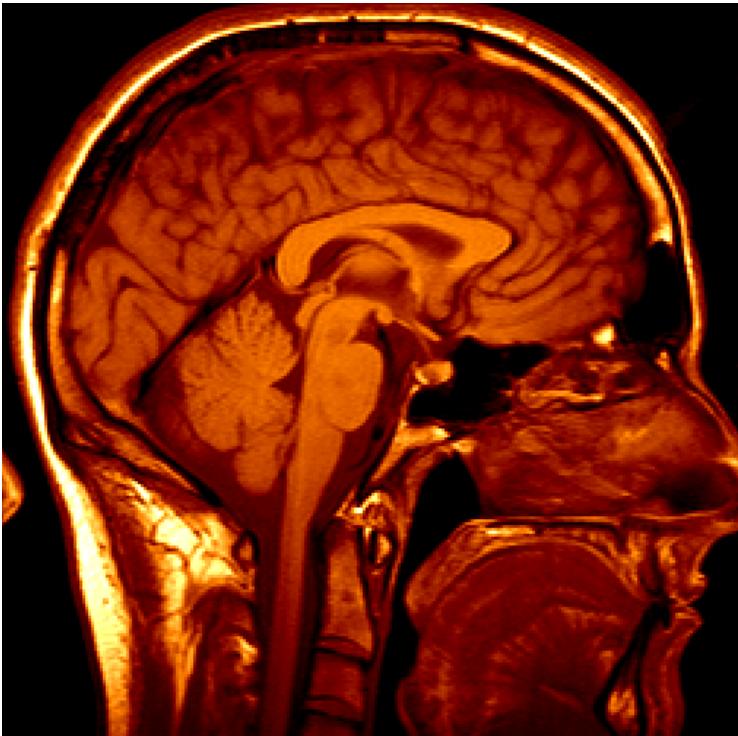


<http://www.robocup.org/>



Saxena et al. 2008
[STAIR at Stanford](#)

Medical imaging



3D imaging
MRI, CT



Image guided surgery
[Grimson et al., MIT](#)

Case Study: self-driving cars

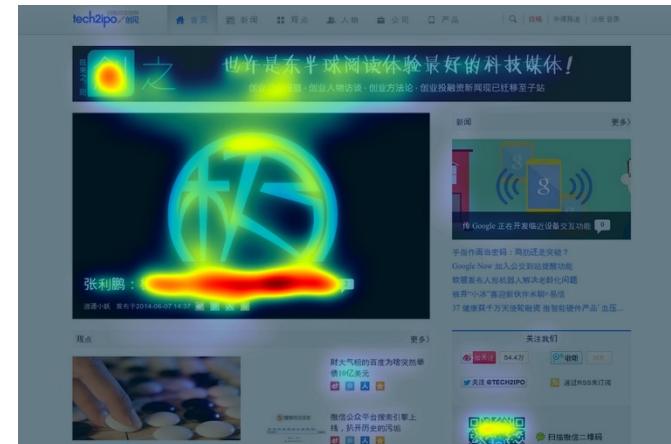
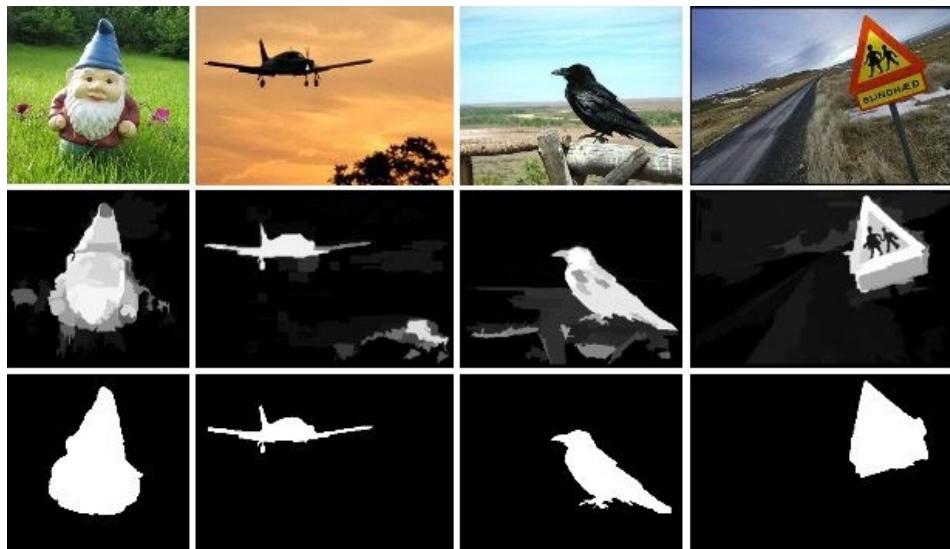
The screenshot displays the Mobileye website's homepage. At the top, there are navigation tabs for "manufacturer products" and "consumer products". Below this, a main banner features a car from an overhead perspective with three types of cameras highlighted: "rear looking camera" (top left), "forward looking camera" (top right), and "side looking camera" (bottom). The banner also contains the slogan "Our Vision. Your Safety." In the bottom section, there are three cards: "EyeQ Vision on a Chip" (showing a close-up of a chip), "Vision Applications" (showing a person walking across a crosswalk), and "AWS Advance Warning System" (showing a dashboard display). To the right, there are two columns: "News" (listing articles about Volvo's collision warning system) and "Events" (listing events like "Mobileye at Equip Auto, Paris, France").

- Google Driverless Car
- Tesla Model S
- Minieye
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PRg5RNU_JLk

CV subfields:

- **saliency detection**
 - unsupervised saliency detection/salient object discovery)
- **segmentation**
 - (unsupervised image segmentation, semantic segmentation)
- **object detection**
 - (face detection/general object detection, supervised methods)
- **object recognition**
 - (face recognition/general image classification, (un)supervised methods)
- **image generation**
 - Generative adversarial network, style transfer
- **video processing**
 - (tracking/event classification(supervised))

Saliency detection



Application of computer vision

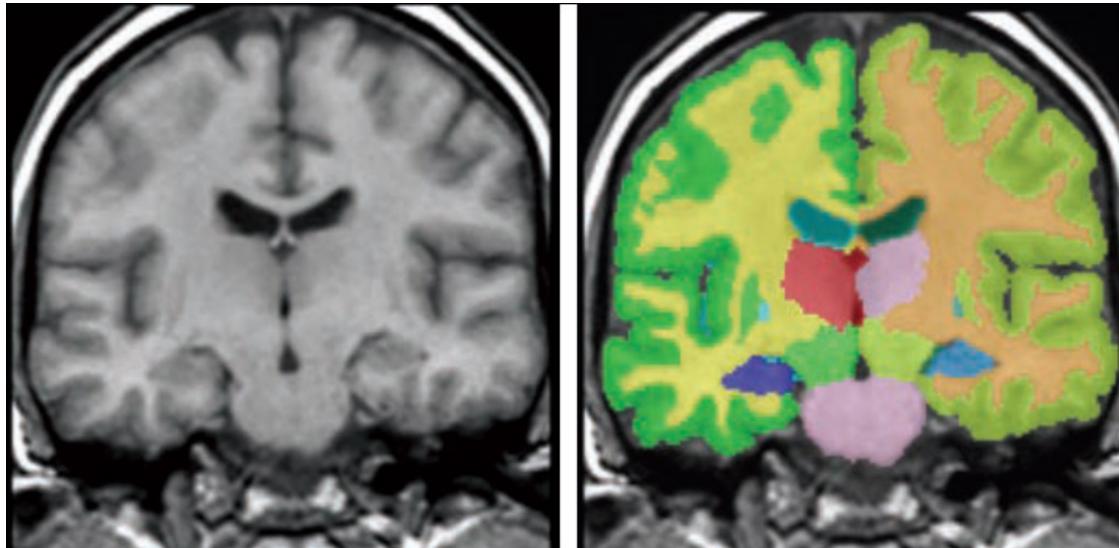
Content based image resizing (Image Retargeting)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NcIJXTlucg>

Website Design

Image/Video Compression

Image Segmentation



(a) Color Labels (ACA)



(b) Texture Classes

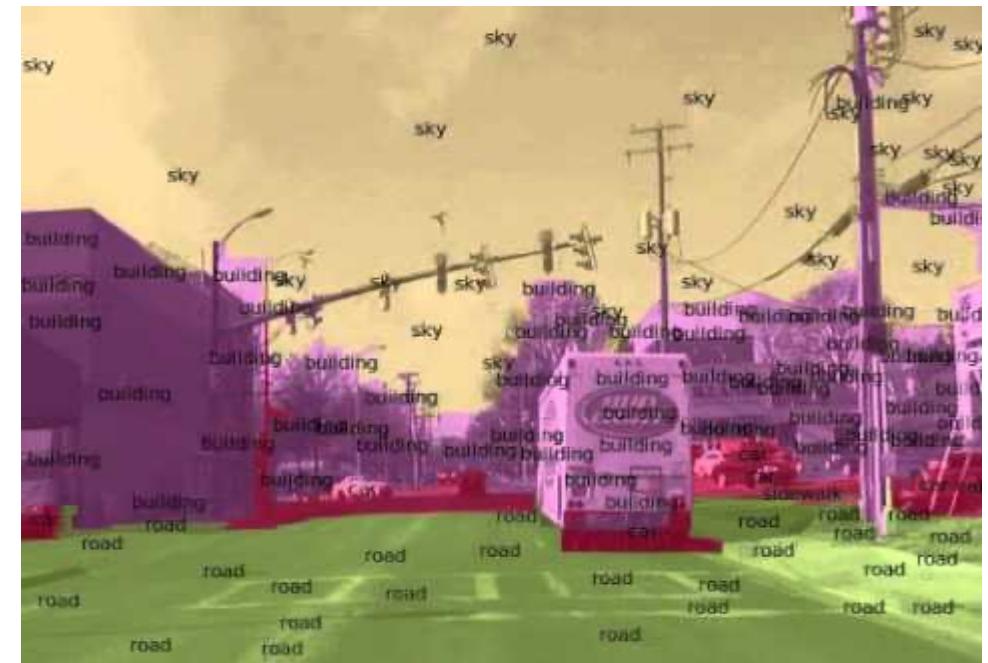


(c) Crude Segmentation



(d) Final Segmentation

Semantic segmentation



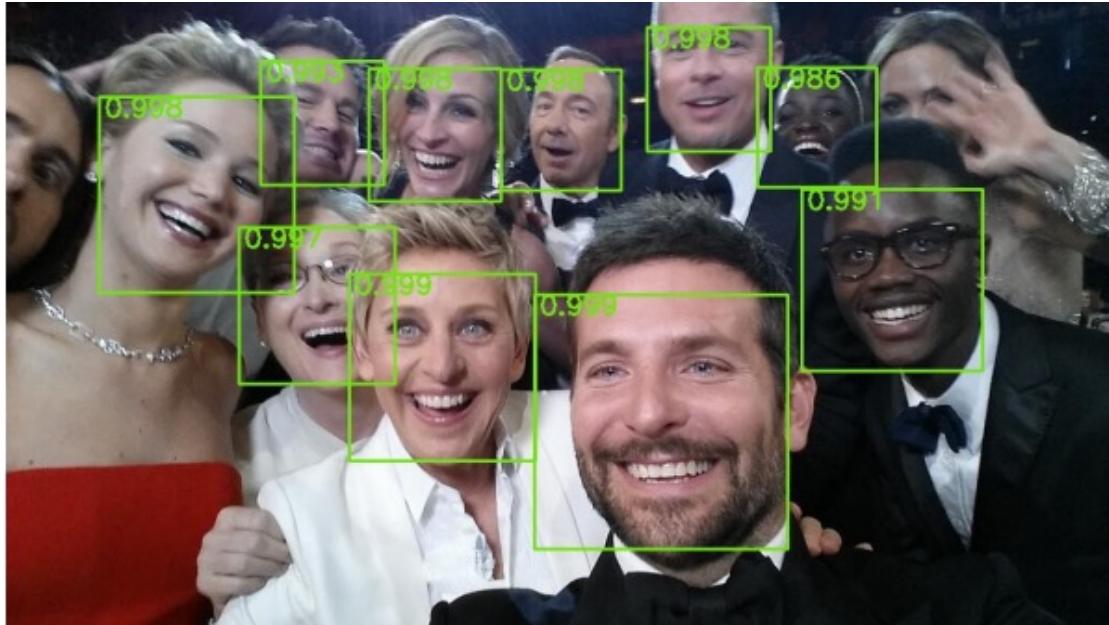
Application

Medical Image Analysis: MRI/CT/PET

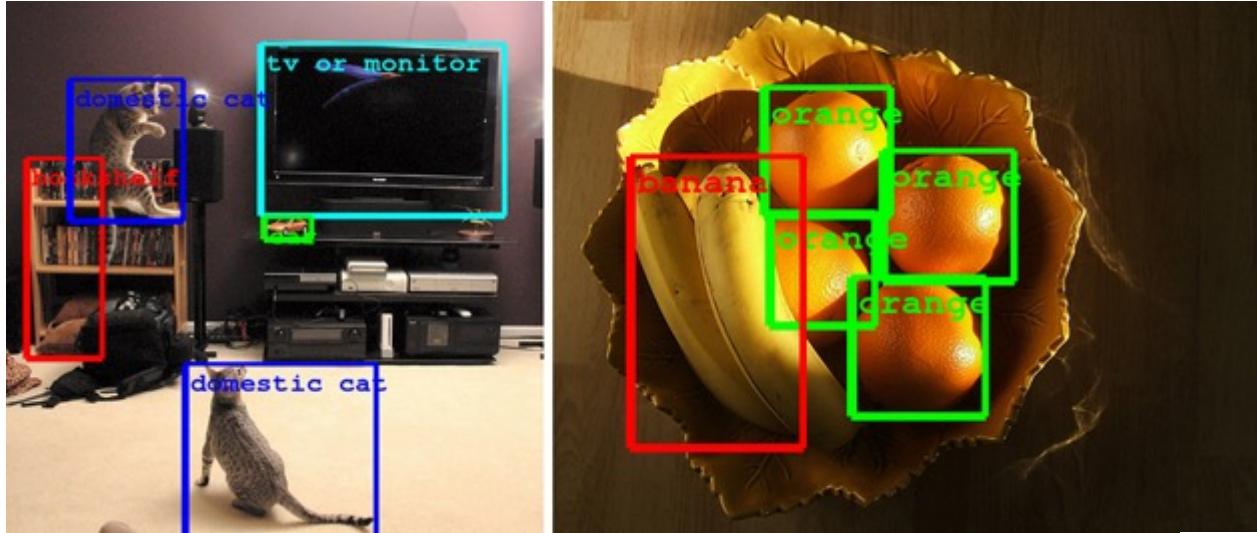
Image retrieval

Finding Images by Sketching

Object Detection



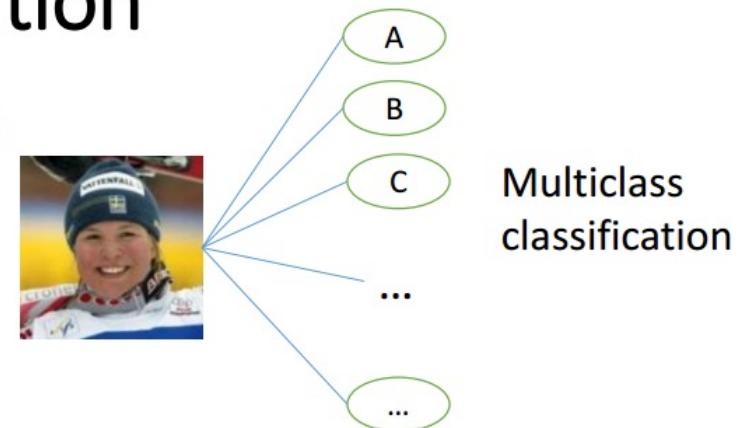
Object recognition



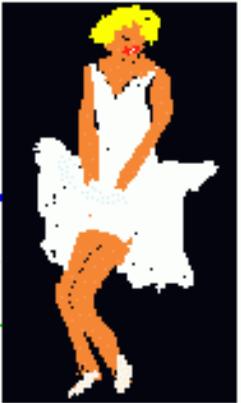
Face recognition

Face identification

Who?



Object Identification



Query



Database Images

Face verification

Same?



Same person or not.

Binary Result

Image generation

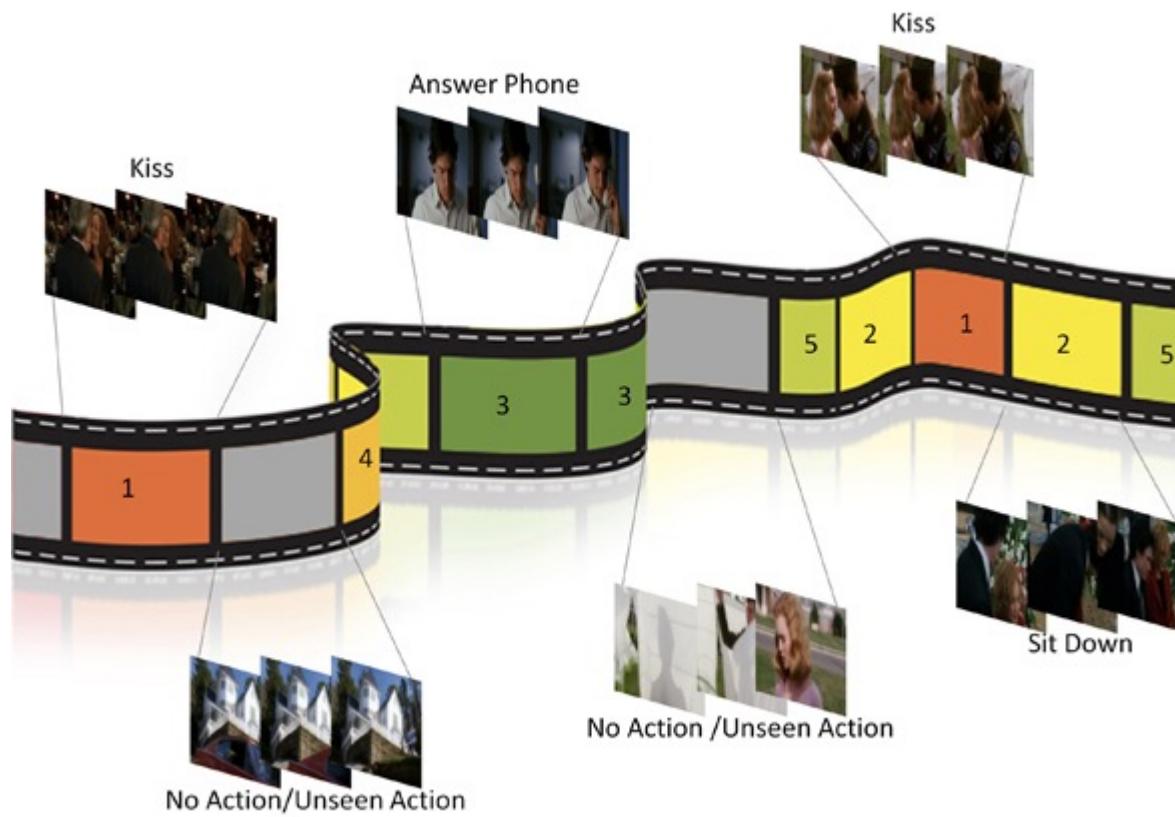
- Face generation
- Style transfer
- Scene generation

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGGjXG562WU>

- DALL-E 2

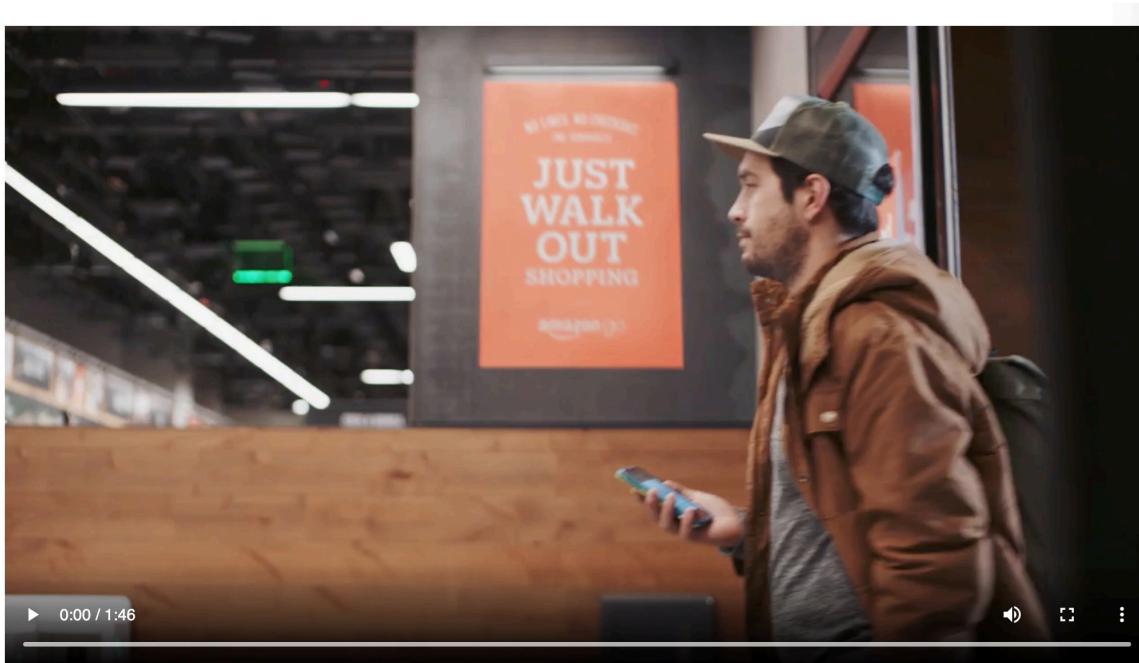
https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1L3411n7nd/?vd_source=8275a2758ee7d2cac0897efeb47abf25

Video Classification



Case Study: Unmanned supermarket

- **Amazon Go** is a new kind of store featuring the world's most advanced shopping technology. No lines, no checkout – just grab and go! (Stage 3.0)



Ready to shop? Download the Amazon Go app ahead of time.

To enter Amazon Go and Amazon Go Grocery, open the app and hold the key on your phone to the gate's scanner.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NrmMk1Myrxc>