CS540 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

Lecture 12

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SIFT and HOG Features

Motivation

- SIFT and HOG features are expensive to compute.
- Simpler features should be used for real-time face detection tasks.

Real-Time Face Detection

Motivation

- Each image contains 10000 to 500000 locations and scales.
- Faces occur in 0 to 50 per image.
- Want a very small number of false positives.

Haar Features Diagram

Motivation

Haar Features

Definition

- Haar features are differences between sums of pixel intensities in rectangular regions. Some examples include convolution with the following filters.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \dots$$

Weak Classifiers

Definition

- Each weak classifier is a decision stump (decision tree with only one split) using one Haar feature x.

$$f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x>\theta\}}$$

- Finding the threshold by comparing the information gain from all possible splits is too expensive, so θ is usually computed as the average of the mean values of the feature for each class.

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{n_0}\sum_{i:y_i=0} x_i + \frac{1}{n_1}\sum_{i:y_i=1} x_i\right)$$

Strong Classifiers

Definition

- The weak classifiers are trained sequentially using ensemble methods such as AdaBoost.
- A sequence of T weak classifiers is called aT -strong classifier.
- Multiple T -strong classifiers can be trained for different values of T and combined into a cascaded classifier.

Cascaded Classifiers

Definition

- Start with a T -strong classifier with small T, and use it reject obviously negative regions (regions with no faces).
- Train and use a T -strong classifier with larger T on only the regions that are not rejected.
- Repeat this process with stronger classifiers.

Cascading

Definition

- For example, at $T = 1$, the classifier achieves $a100$ percent detection rate and $a50$ percent false-positive rate.
- At $T = 5$, the classifier achieves $a100$ percent detection rate and $a40$ percent false-positive rate.
- At $T = 20$, the classifier achieves $a100$ percent detection rate and $a10$ percent false-positive rate.
- The result is a cascaded classifier with 100 percent detection rate and $0.5 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 0.1 = 2$ percent false positive rate.

Viola-Jones Diagram

Discussion

Learning Convolution

Motivation

- The convolution filters used to obtain the features can be learned in a neural network. Such networks are called convolutional neural networks and they usually contain multiple convolutional layers with fully connected and softmax layers near the end.

Convolutional Layers

Definition

- In the (fully connected) neural networks discussed previously, each input unit is associated with a different weight.

$$a = g\left(w^T x + b\right)$$

- In the convolutional layers, one single filter (a multi-dimensional array of weights) is used for all units (arranged in an array the same size as the filter).

$$A = g\left(W * X + b\right)$$

$2D$ Convolutional Layer Diagram

Definition

$3D$ Convolutional Layer Diagram

Definition

Pooling

Definition

- Combine the output of the convolution by max pooling,

$$a = \max\{x_1 \ldots x_m\}$$

- Combine the output of the convolution by average pooling,

$$a = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m} x_j$$

Pooling Diagram

Definition

Training Convolutional Neural Networks, Part I

Discussion

- The training is done by gradient descent.
- The gradient for the convolutional layers with respect to the filter weights is the convolution between the inputs to that layer and the output gradient from the next layer.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial W} = X * \frac{\partial C}{\partial O}$$

- The gradient for the convolutional layers with respect to the inputs is the convolution between the 180 degrees rotated filter and the output gradient from the next layer.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial X} = \text{rot } W * \frac{\partial C}{\partial O}$$

Training Convolutional Neural Networks, Part II

Discussion

- There are usually no weights in the pooling layers.
- The gradient for the max-pooling layers is 1 for the maximum input unit and 0 for all other units.
- The gradient for the average pooling layers is $\frac{1}{m}$ for each of the m units.

LeNet Diagram and Demo

Discussion

AlexNet Diagram

Discussion

VGG, GoogleNet, ResNet

Discussion