EECS 498-008 / 598-008
Deep Learning for Computer Vision

Lecture 1: Introduction

Logistics:

- Remote for first two weeks (Lectures 1 – 3)

- After that, in-person lecture in Chrysler 220

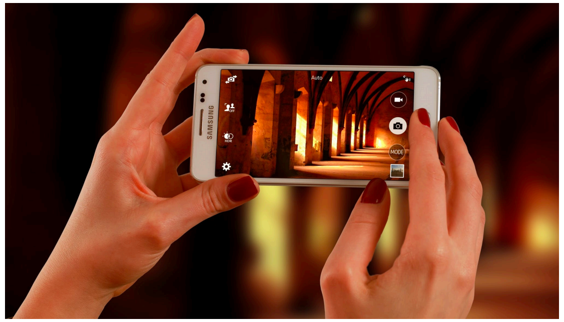
Deep Learning for Computer Vision

Deep Learning for Computer Vision

Building artificial systems that process, perceive, and reason about visual data

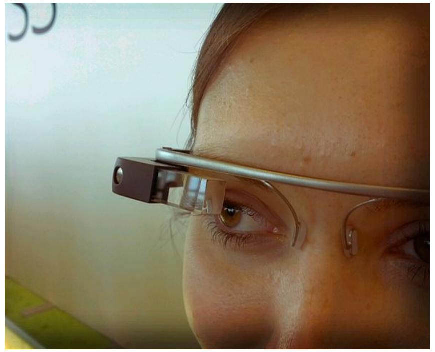
Computer Vision is everywhere!







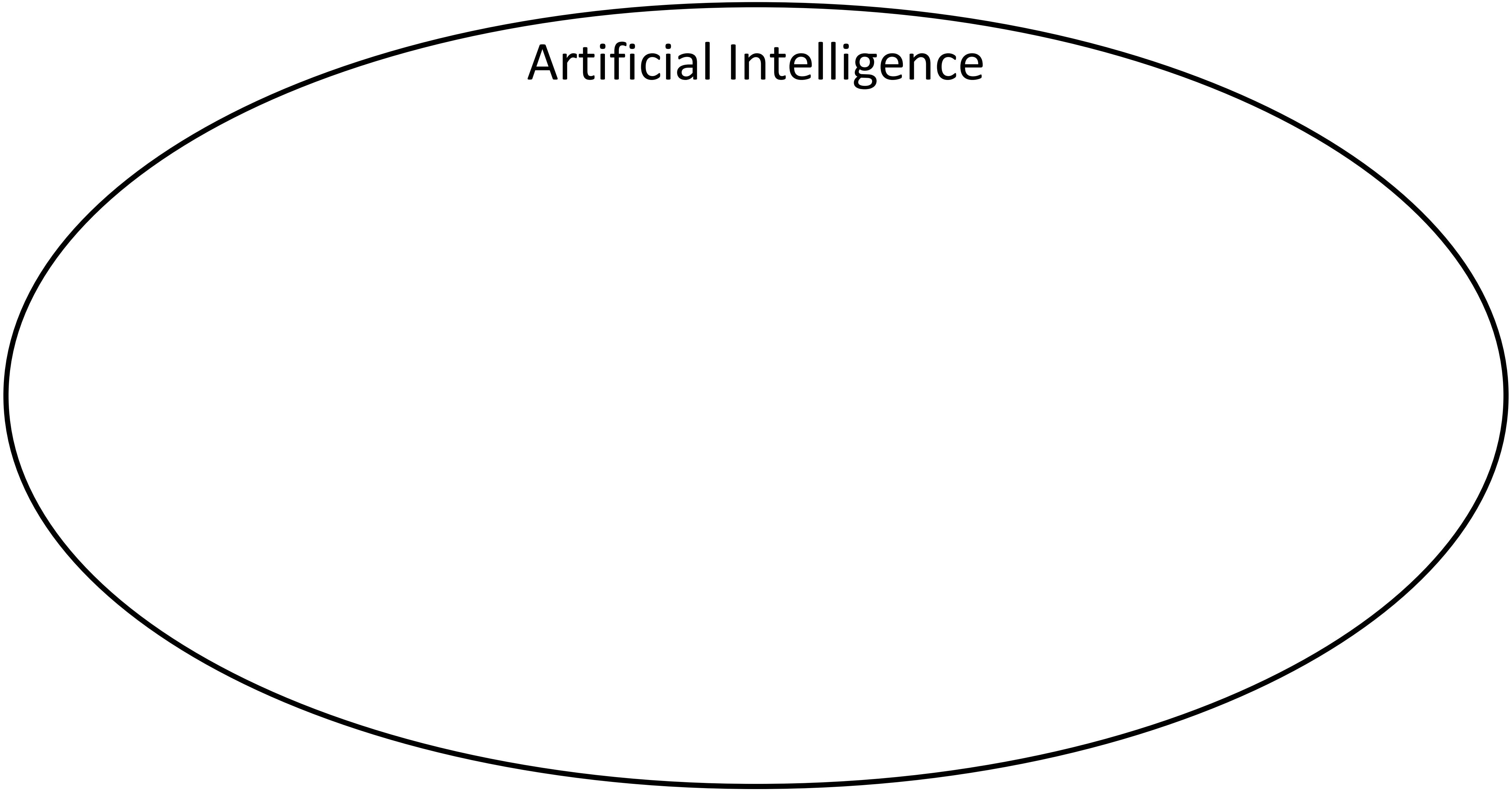


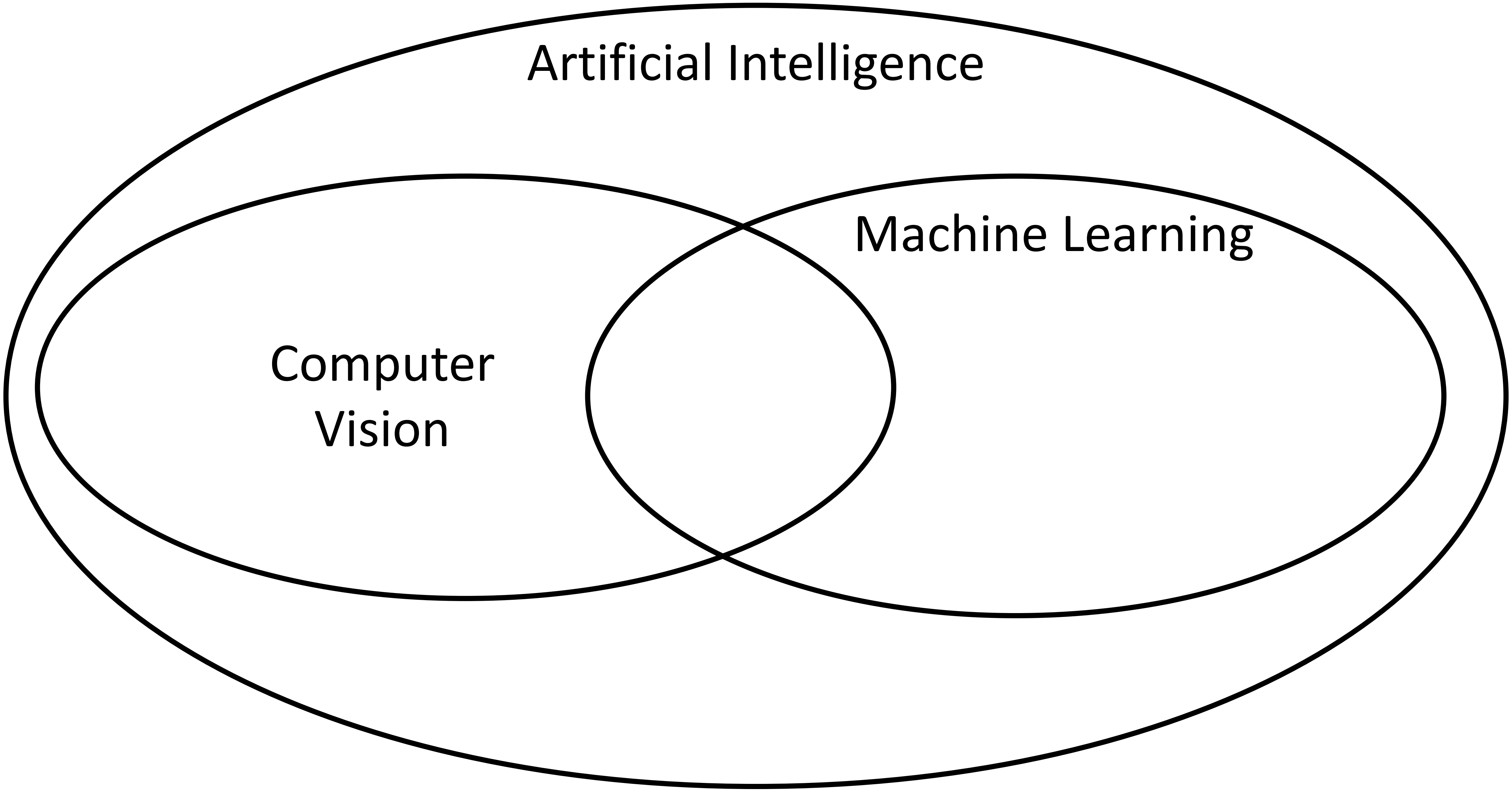
Deep Learning for Computer Vision

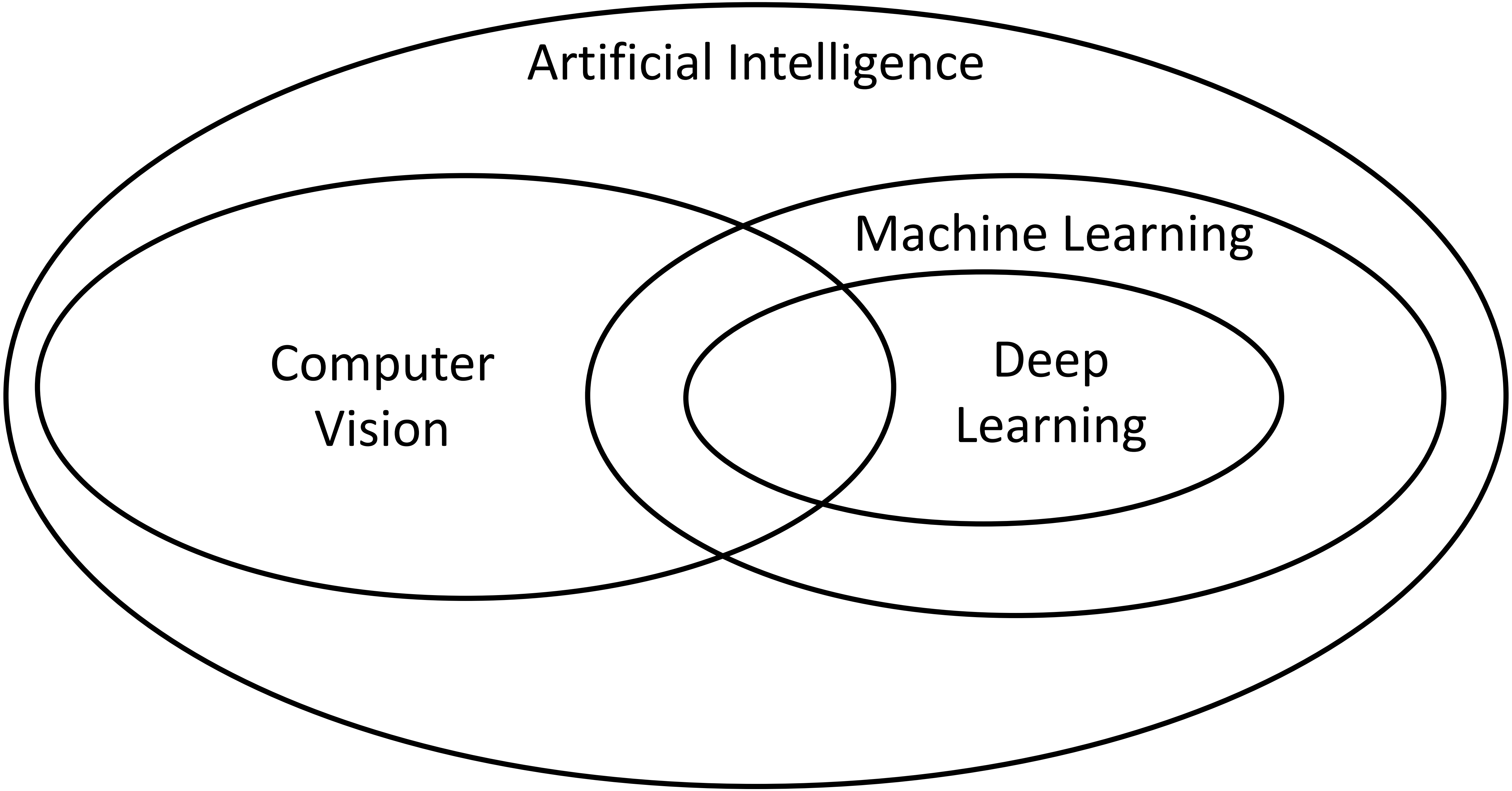
Building artificial systems that
learn from data and experience

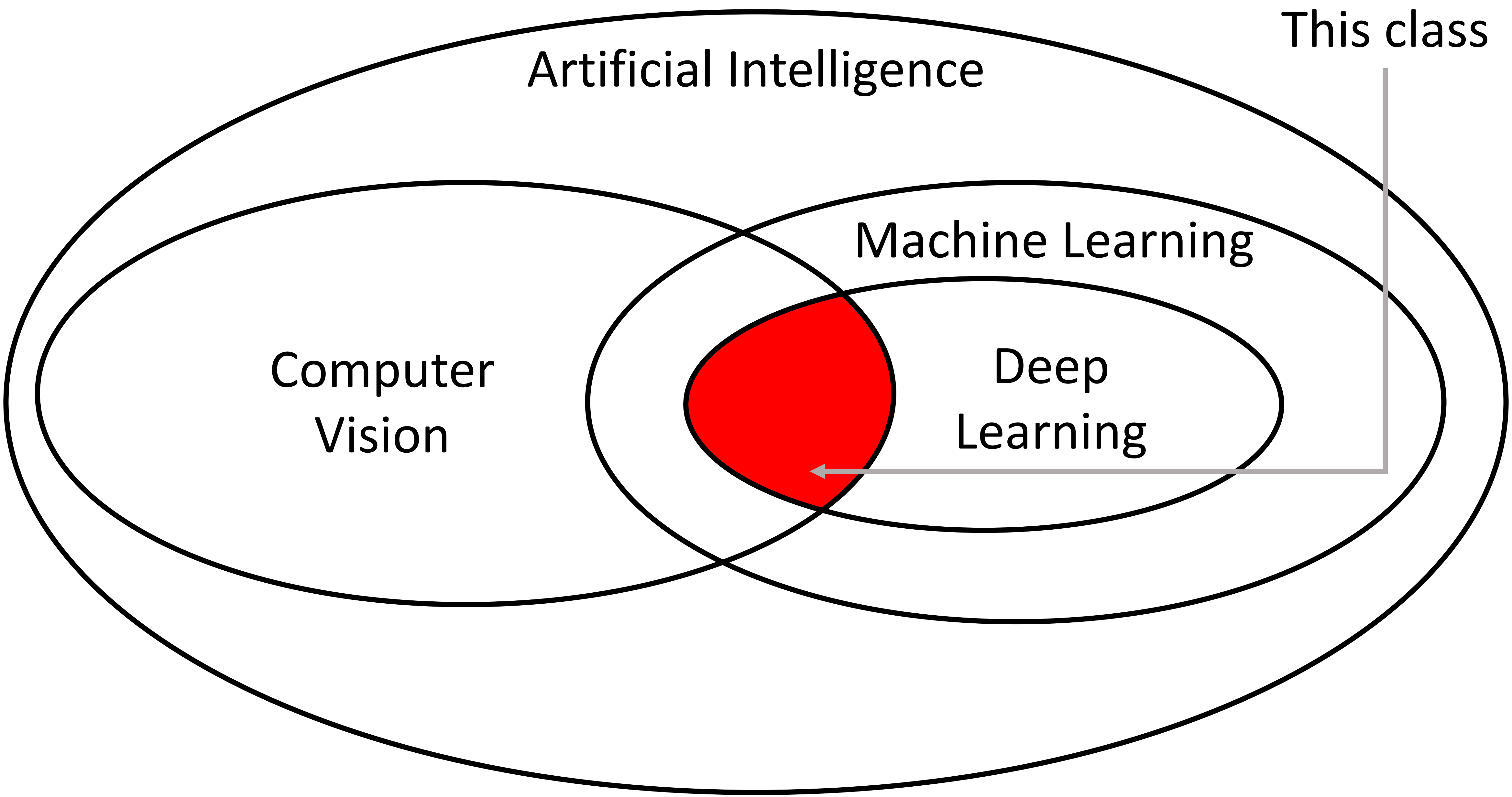
Deep Learning for Computer Vision

Hierarchical learning algorithms with many "layers", (very) loosely inspired by the brain

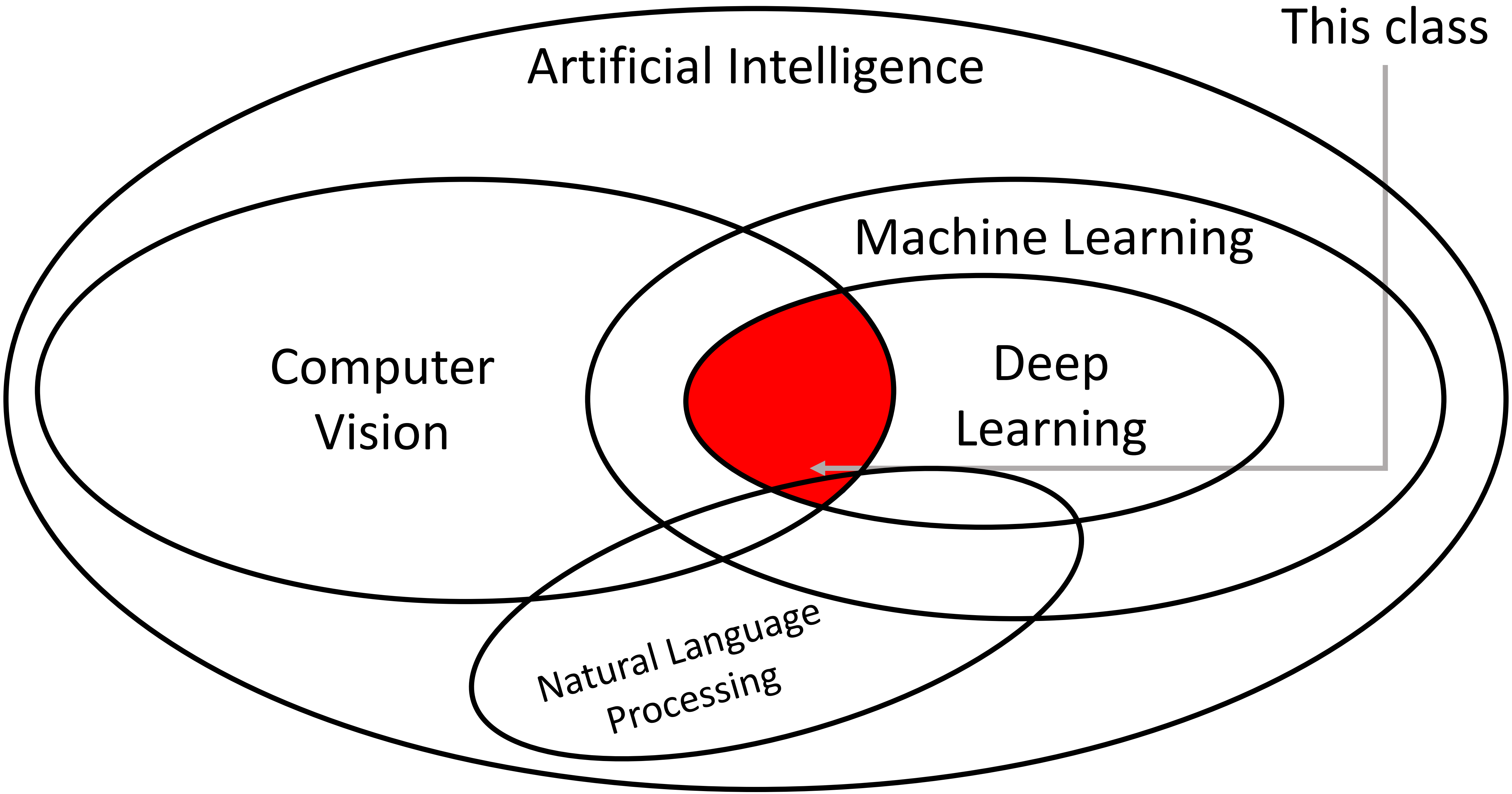

Artificial Intelligence

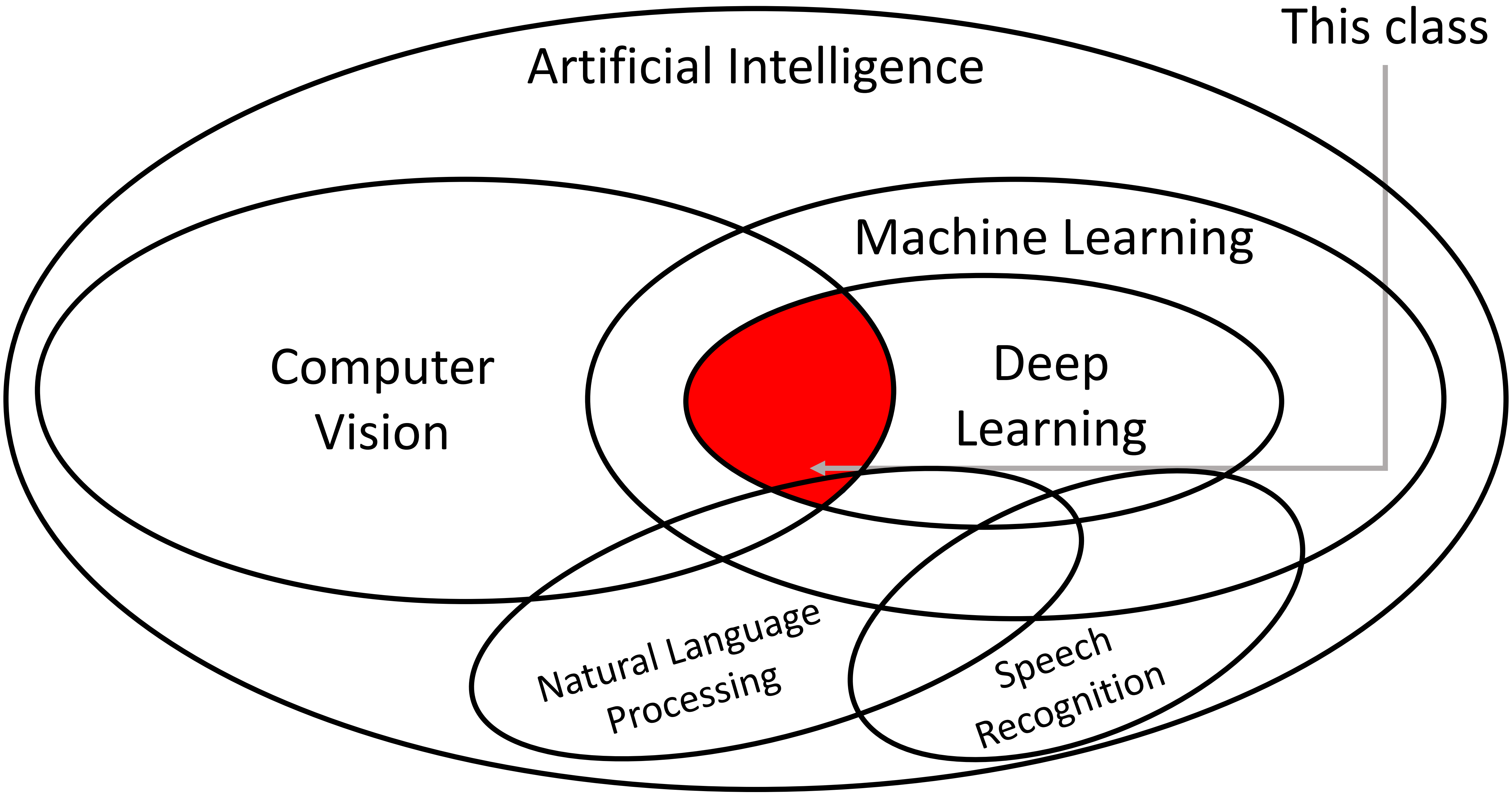

Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Computer
Vision

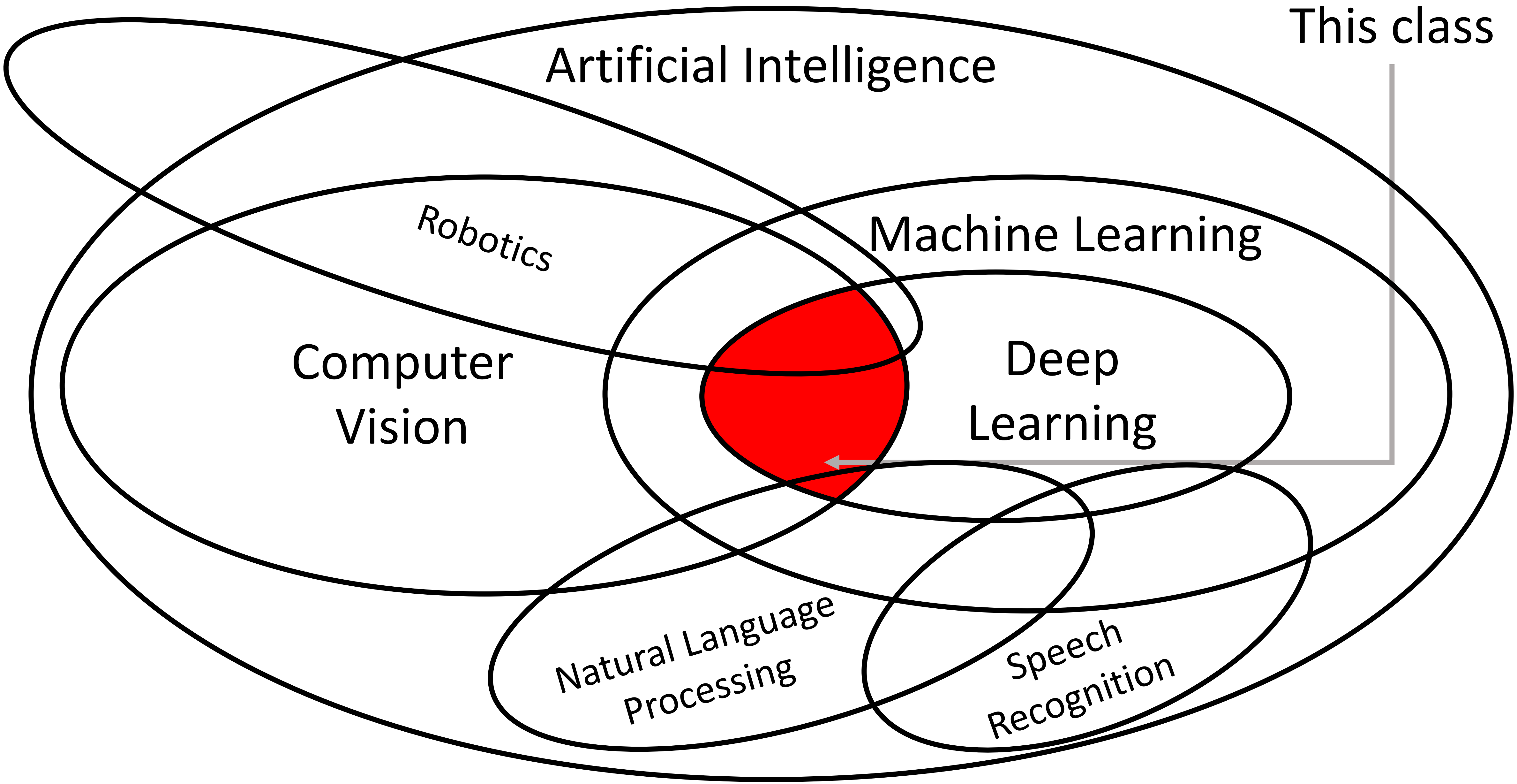

Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Computer Vision
Deep Learning



This class
Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Computer
Vision
Deep
Learning


This class
Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Computer Vision
Deep Learning
Natural Language Processing

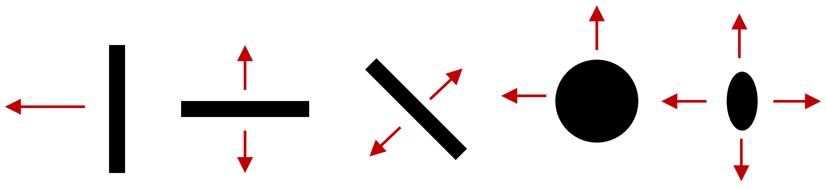

This class
Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Computer Vision
Deep Learning
Natural Language Processing
Speech Recognition


This class
Artificial Intelligence
Robotics
Machine Learning
Computer
Vision
Deep
Learning
Natural Language
Processing
Speech
Recognition

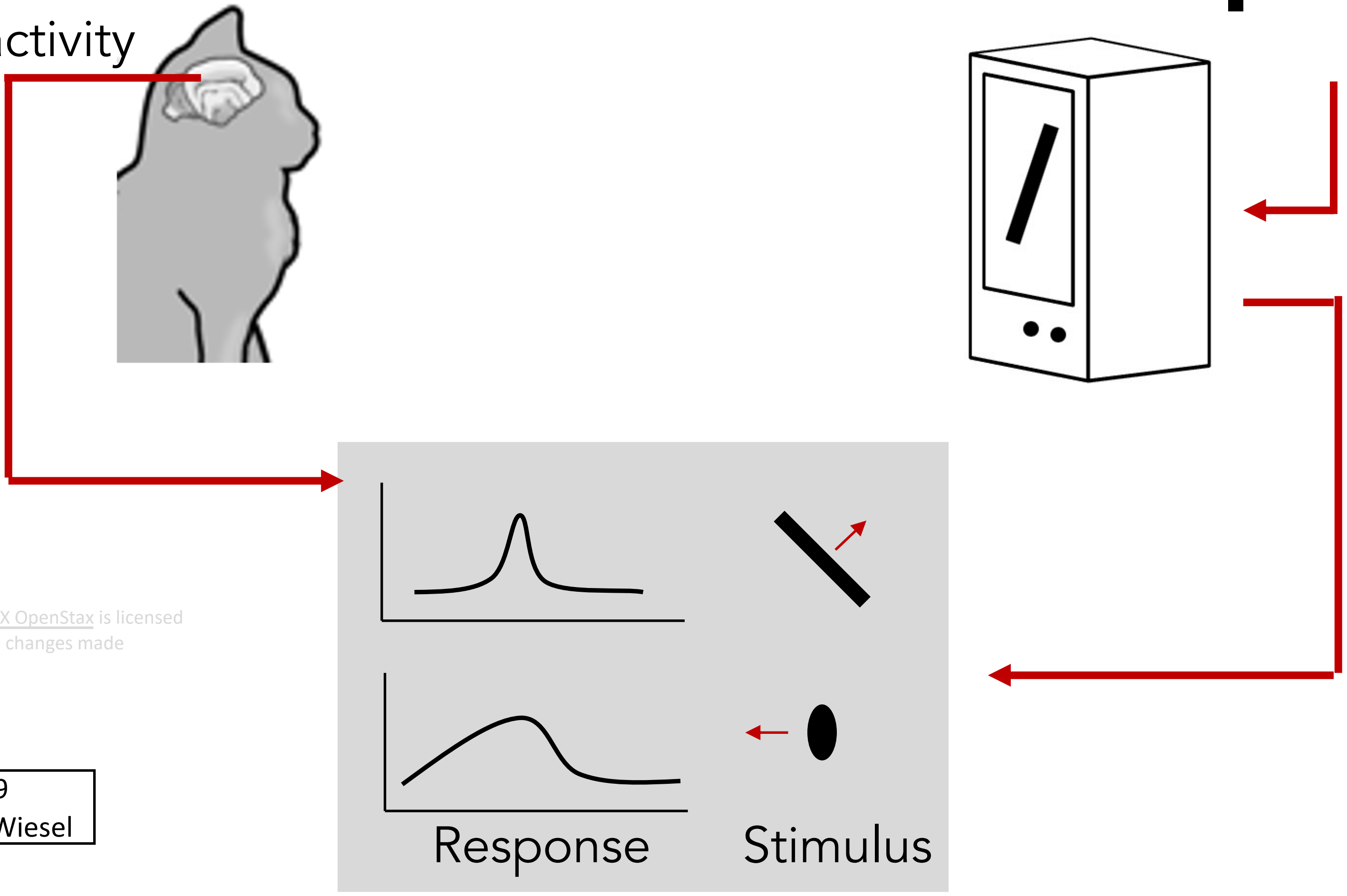
Today’s Agenda

- A brief history of computer vision and deep learning
- Course overview and logistics

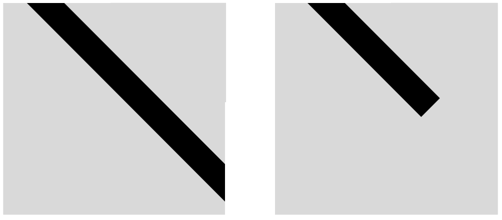
Hubel and Wiesel, 1959



Measure brain activity



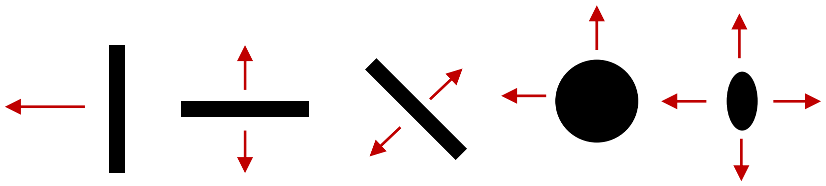
Simple cells: Response to light orientation

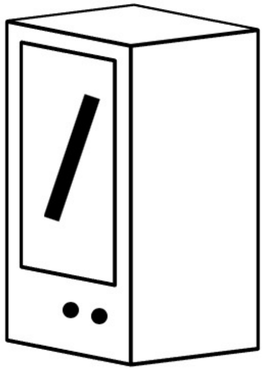


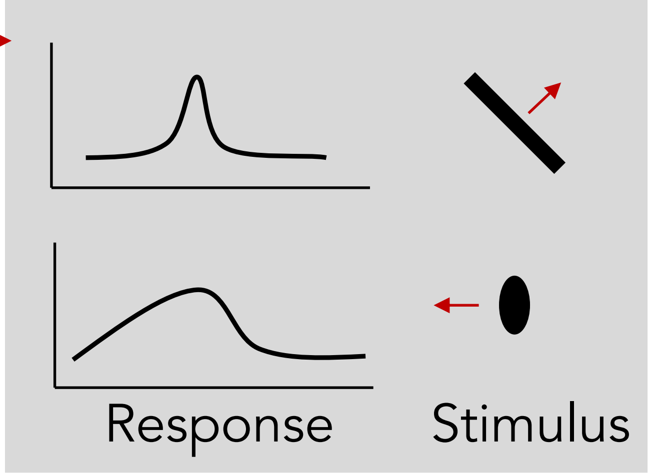
1959
Hubel & Wiesel

Hubel and Wiesel, 1959

Measure
brain activity



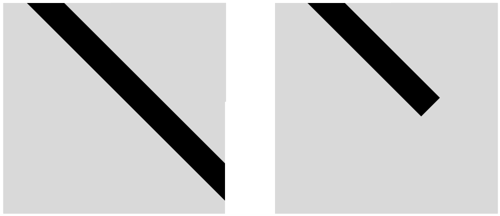




1959
Hubel & Wiesel

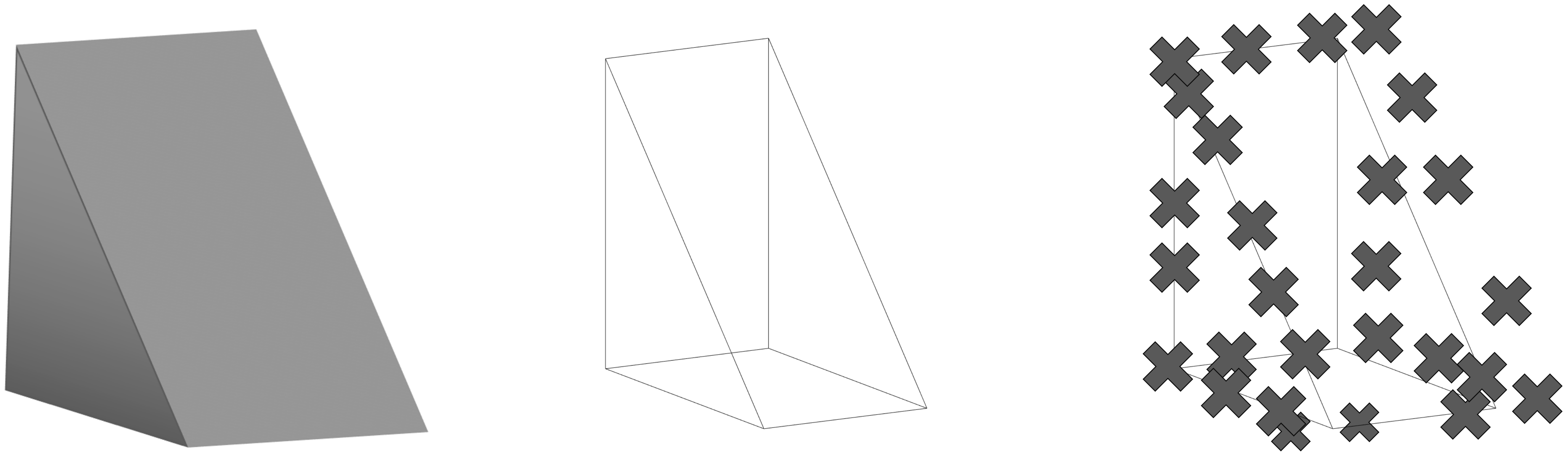
Simple cells:
Response to light orientation

Complex cells:
Response to light orientation and movement



No response

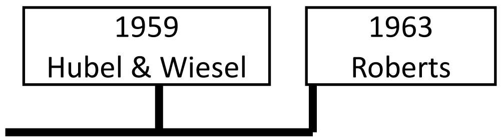
Larry Roberts, 1963



(a) Original picture

(b) Differentiated picture

(c) Feature points selected



Lawrence Gilman Roberts, “Machine Perception of Three-Dimensional Solids”, 1963

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT MAC

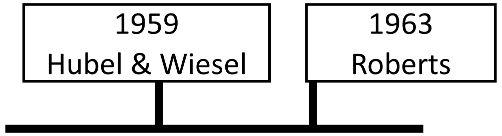
Artificial Intelligence Group — July 7, 1966

Vision Memo. No. 100.

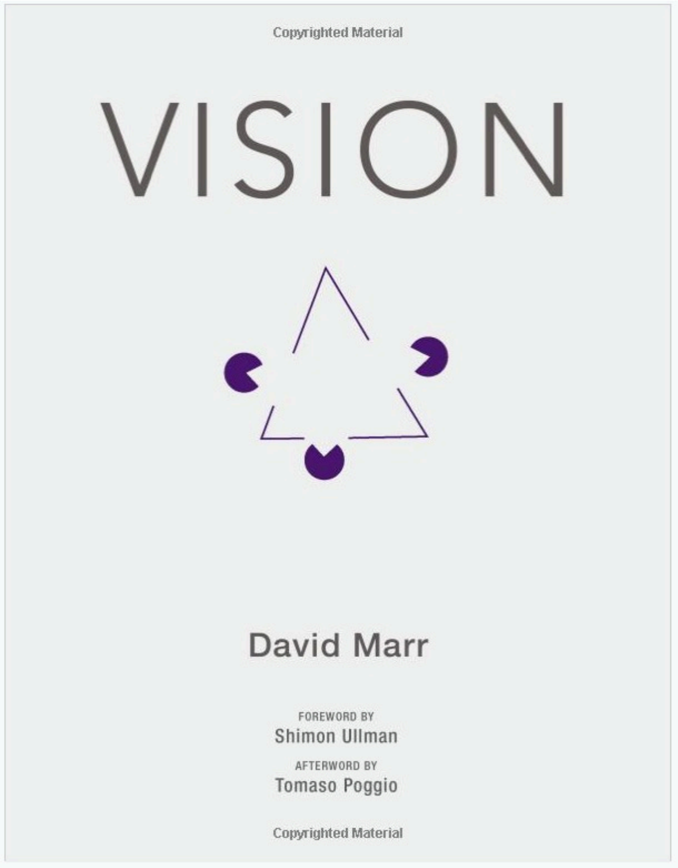
THE SUMMER VISION PROJECT

Seymour Papert

The summer vision project is an attempt to use our summer workers effectively in the construction of a significant part of a visual system. The particular task was chosen partly because it can be segmented into sub-problems which will allow individuals to work independently and yet participate in the construction of a system complex enough to be a real landmark in the development of "pattern recognition".



https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/6125



1959
Hubel & Wiesel

1963
Roberts

1970s
David Marr

Input image

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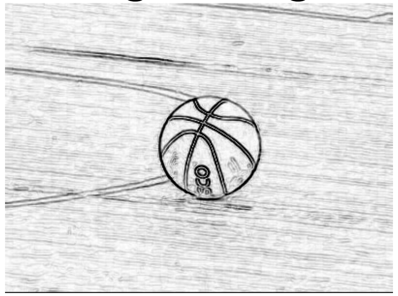
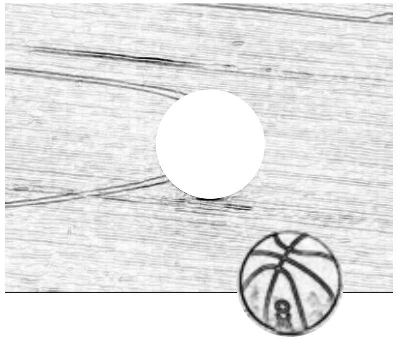
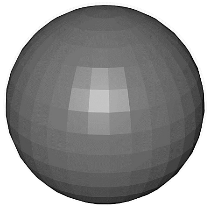
Edge image



2 ½-D sketch



3-D model



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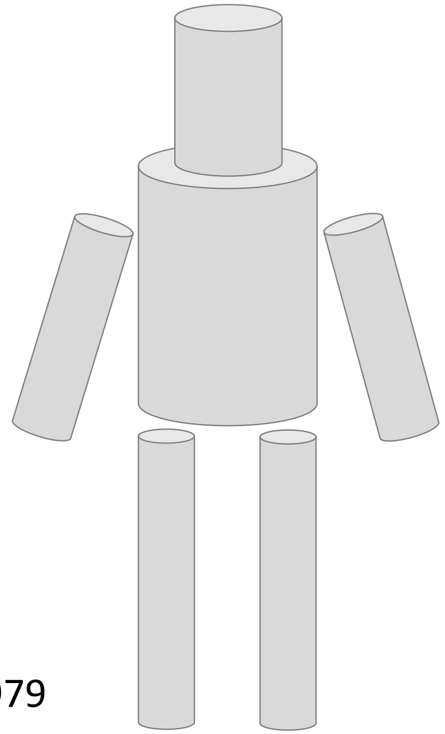
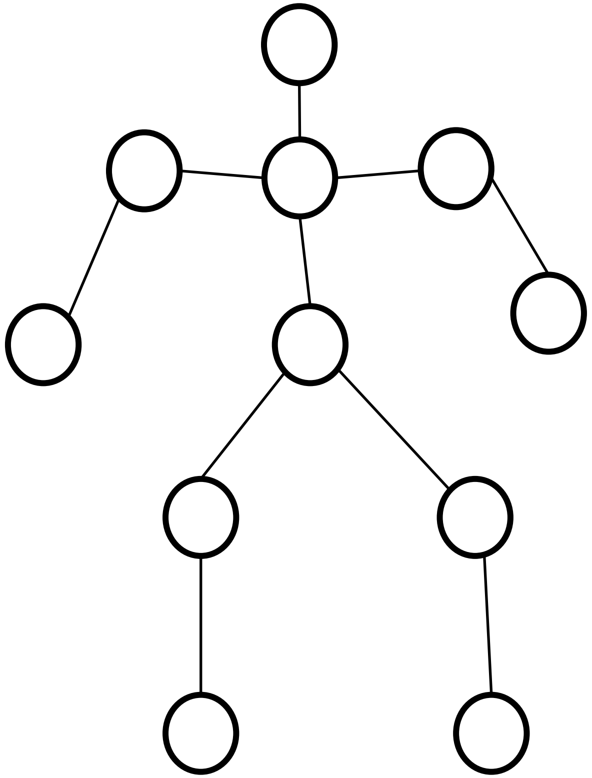
Input Image	Primal Sketch	2 ½-D Sketch	3-D Model Representation
Perceived intensities	Zero crossings, blobs, edges, bars, ends, virtual lines, groups, curves boundaries	Local surface orientation and discontinuities in depth and in surface orientation	3-D models hierarchically organized in terms of surface and volumetric primitives

Stages of Visual Representation, David Marr, 1970s

Recognition via Parts (1970s)



Generalized Cylinders,
Brooks and Binford, 1979



Pictorial Structures,
Fischler and Elshlager, 1973

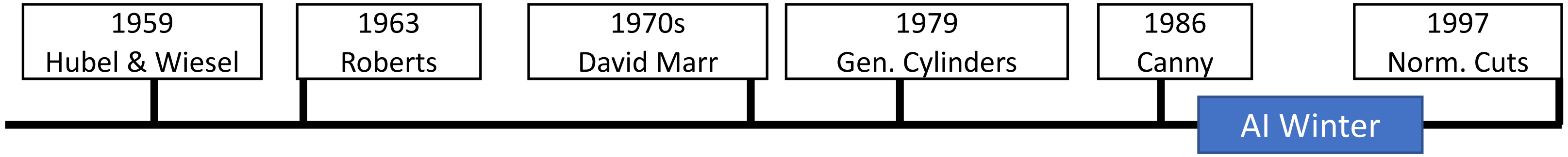
1959	1963	1970s	1979
Hubel & Wiesel	Roberts	David Marr	Gen. Cylinders

Recognition via Edge Detection (1980s)

1959 Hubel & Wiesel | 1963 Roberts | 1970s David Marr | 1979 Gen. Cylinders | 1986 Canny

John Canny, 1986
David Lowe, 1987

Recognition via Grouping (1990s)

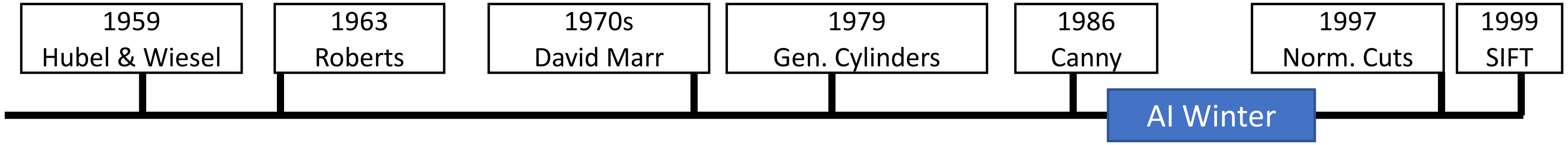


Normalized Cuts, Shi and Malik, 1997

Recognition via Matching (2000s)

Image is public domain

Image is public domain

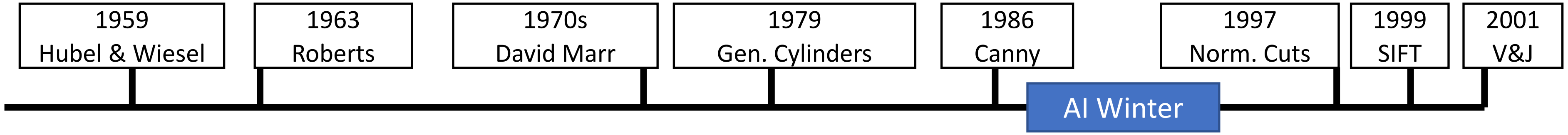


SIFT, David Lowe, 1999

Face Detection

Viola and Jones, 2001

One of the first successful applications of machine learning to vision



PASCAL Visual Object Challenge

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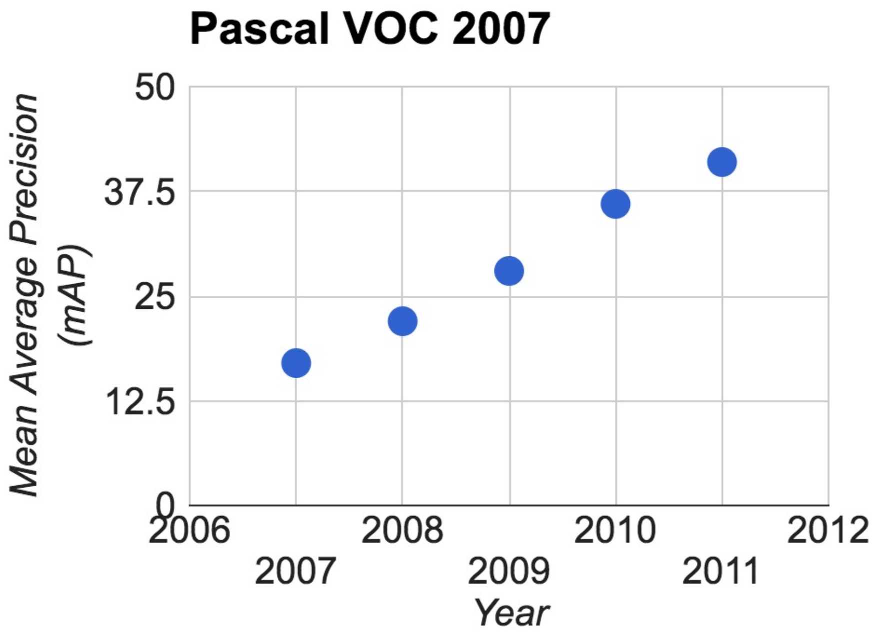
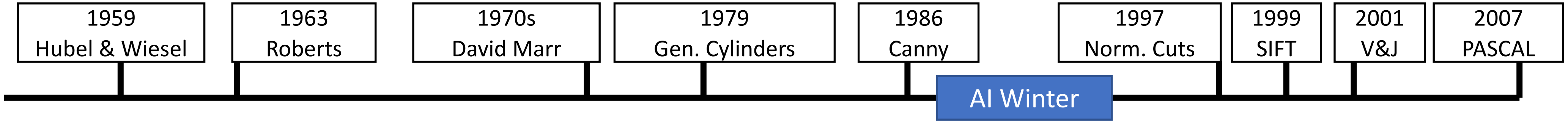




IMAGENET Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge

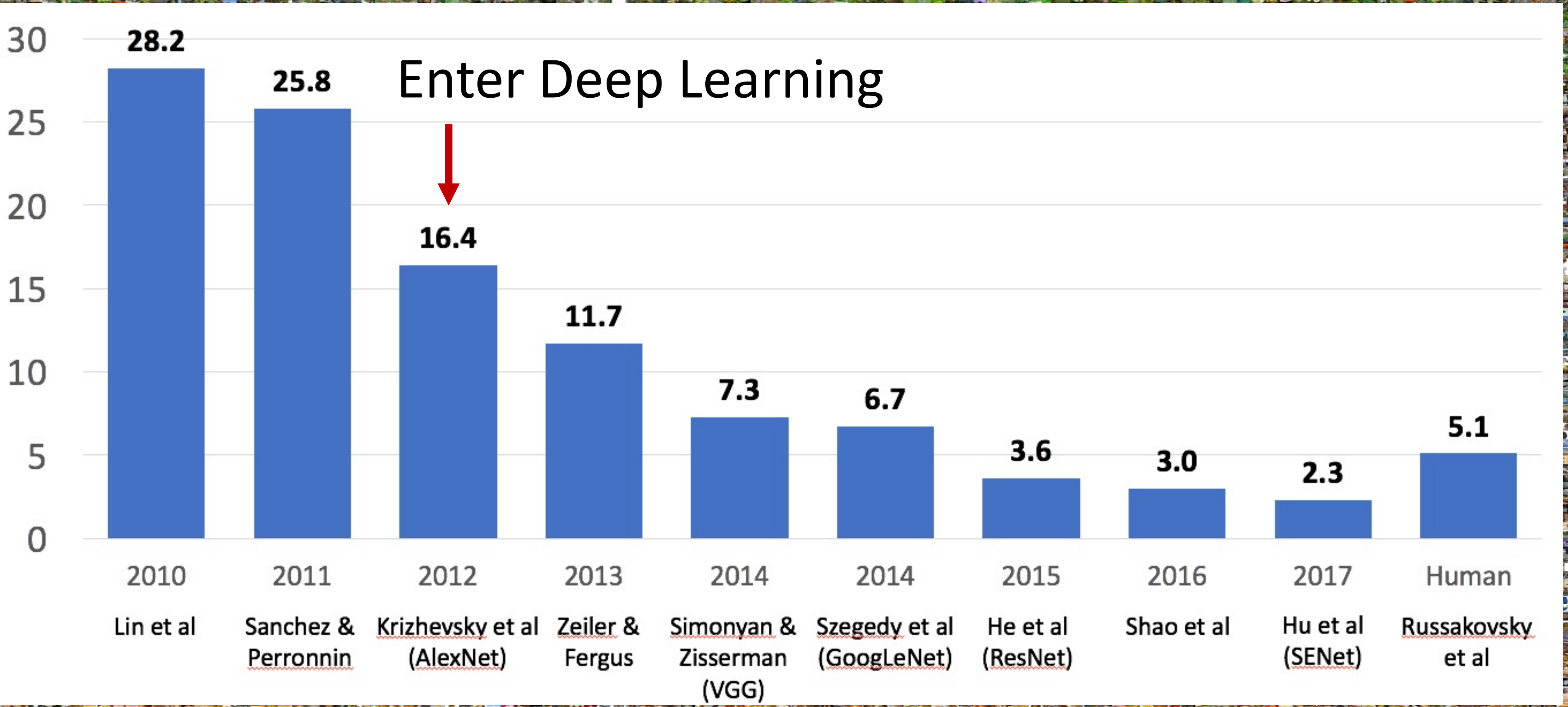
The Image Classification Challenge:
1,000 object classes
1,431,167 images

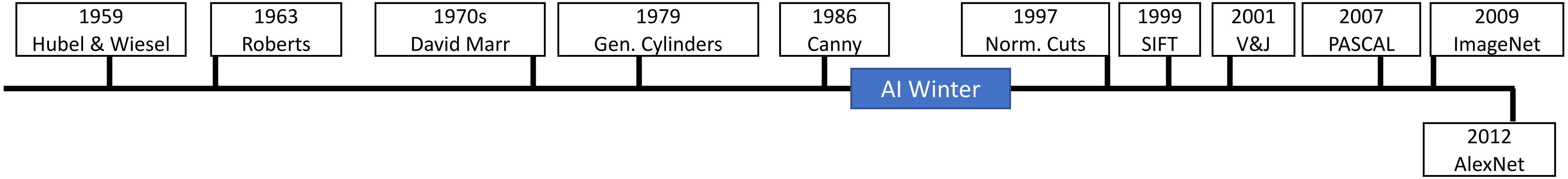
Output:
Scale
T-shirt
Steel drum
Drumstick
Mud turtle

Deng et al, 2009
Russakovsky et al. IJCV 2015

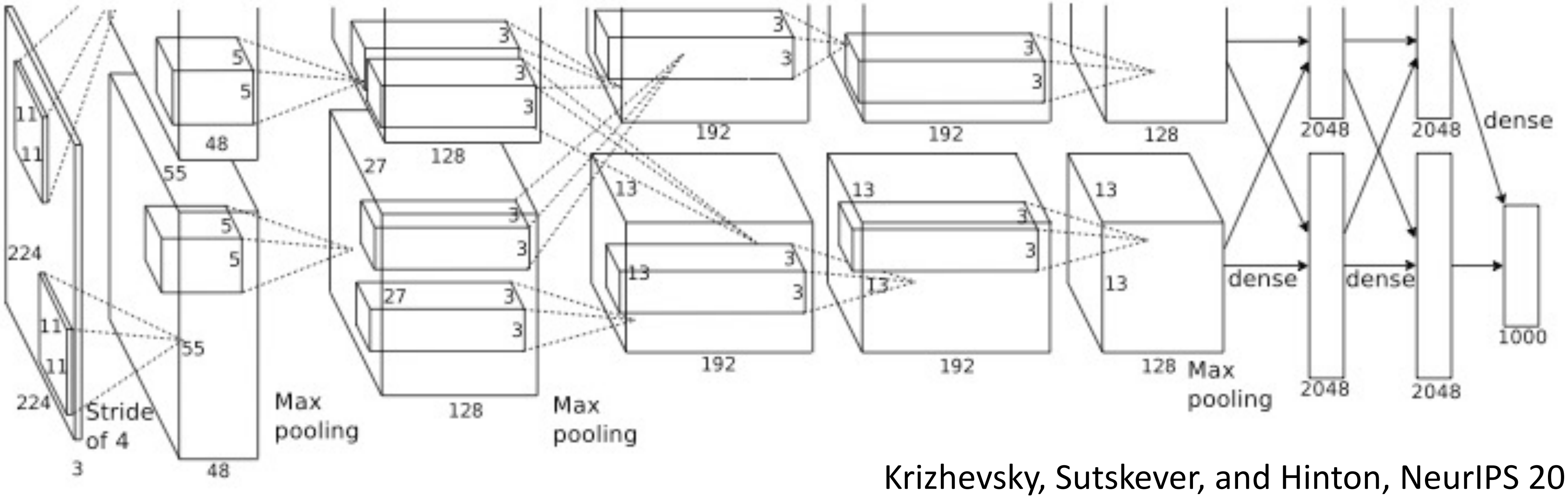
1959 Hubel & Wiesel | 1963 Roberts | 1970s David Marr | 1979 Gen. Cylinders | 1986 Canny | AI Winter | 1997 Norm. Cuts | 1999 SIFT | 2001 V&J | 2007 PASCAL | 2009 ImageNet

IMAGENET Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge





AlexNet: Deep Learning Goes Mainstream



Krizhevsky, Sutskever, and Hinton, NeurIPS 2012

1959 Hubel & Wiesel | 1963 Roberts | 1970s David Marr | 1979 Gen. Cylinders | 1986 Canny | AI Winter | 1997 Norm. Cuts | 1999 SIFT | 2001 V&J | 2007 PASCAL | 2009 ImageNet | 2012 AlexNet

Perceptron

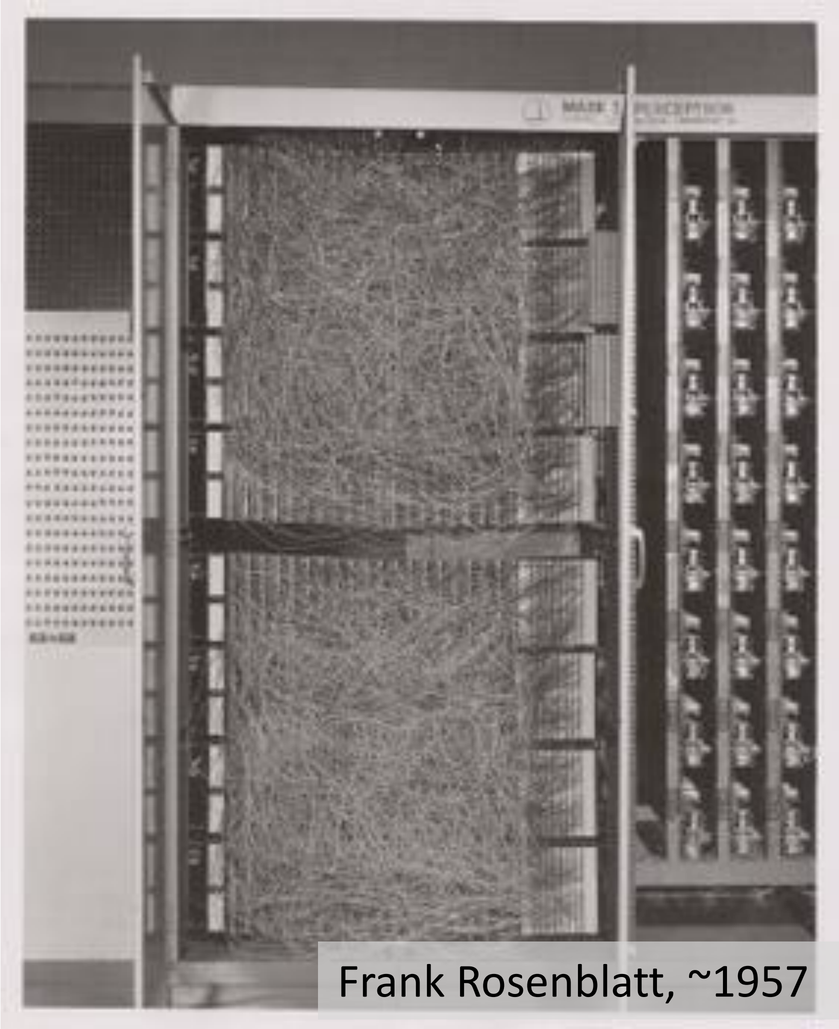
One of the earliest algorithms that could learn from data

Implemented in hardware! Weights stored in potentiometers, updated with electric motors during learning

Connected to a camera that used 20x20 cadmium sulfide photocells to make a 400-pixel image

Could learn to recognize letters of the alphabet

Today we would recognize it as a **linear classifier**

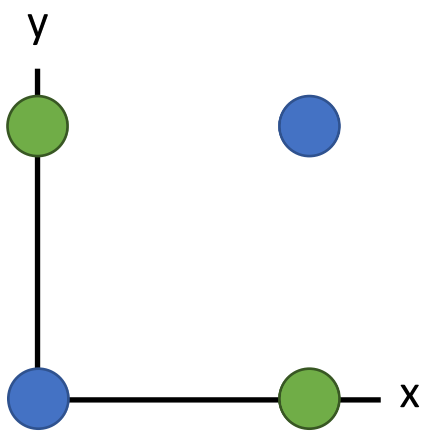


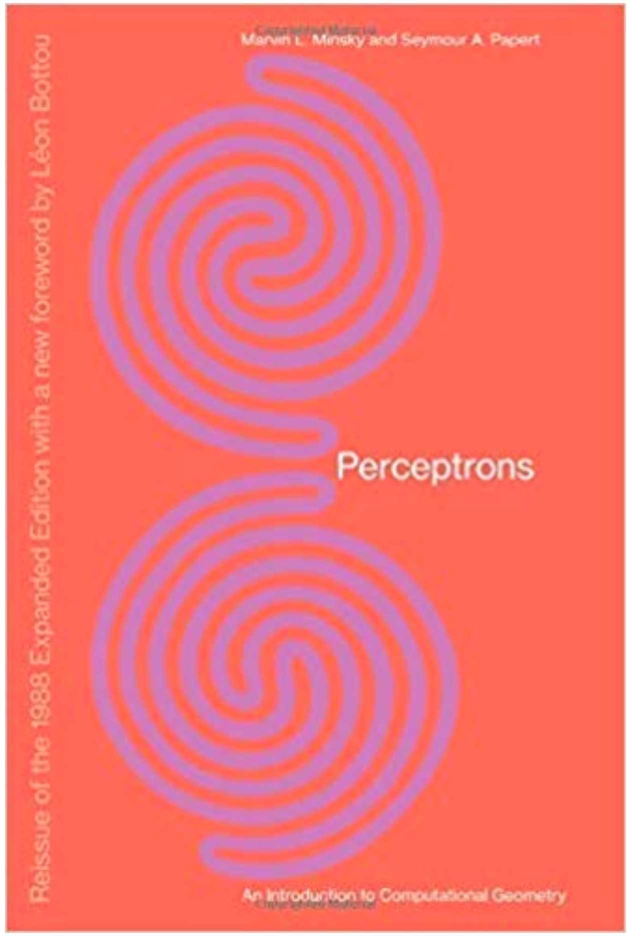
Frank Rosenblatt, ~1957

1959 Hubel & Wiesel
1963 Roberts
1970s David Marr
1979 Gen. Cylinders
1986 Canny
AI Winter
1997 Norm. Cuts
1999 SIFT
2001 V&J
2007 PASCAL
2009 ImageNet
1958 Perceptron
2012 AlexNet

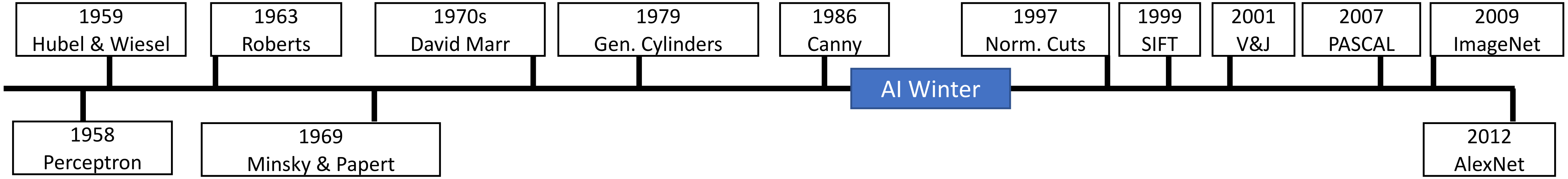
Minsky and Papert, 1969

X	Y	F(x,y)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0





Showed that Perceptrons could not learn the XOR function
Caused a lot of disillusionment in the field

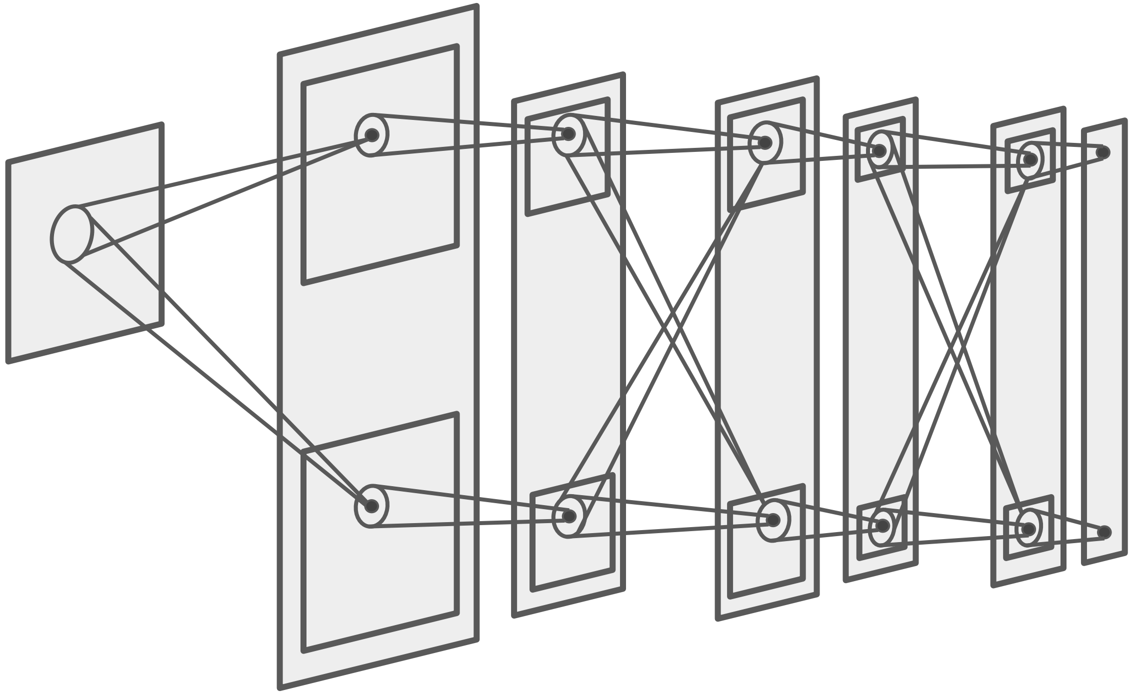


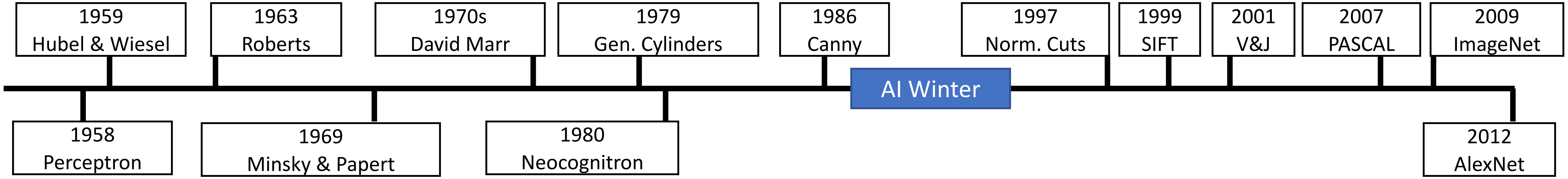
Neocognitron: Fukushima, 1980

Computational model the visual system, directly inspired by Hubel and Wiesel's hierarchy of complex and simple cells

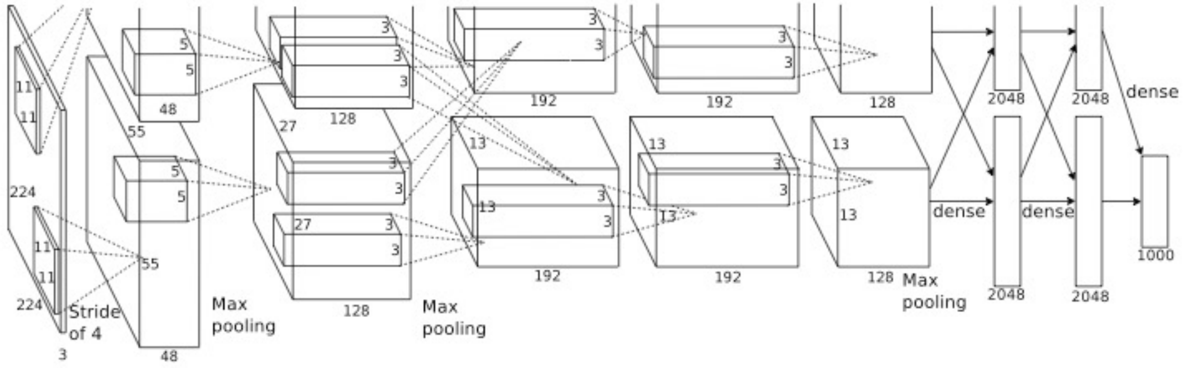
Interleaved simple cells (convolution) and complex cells (pooling)

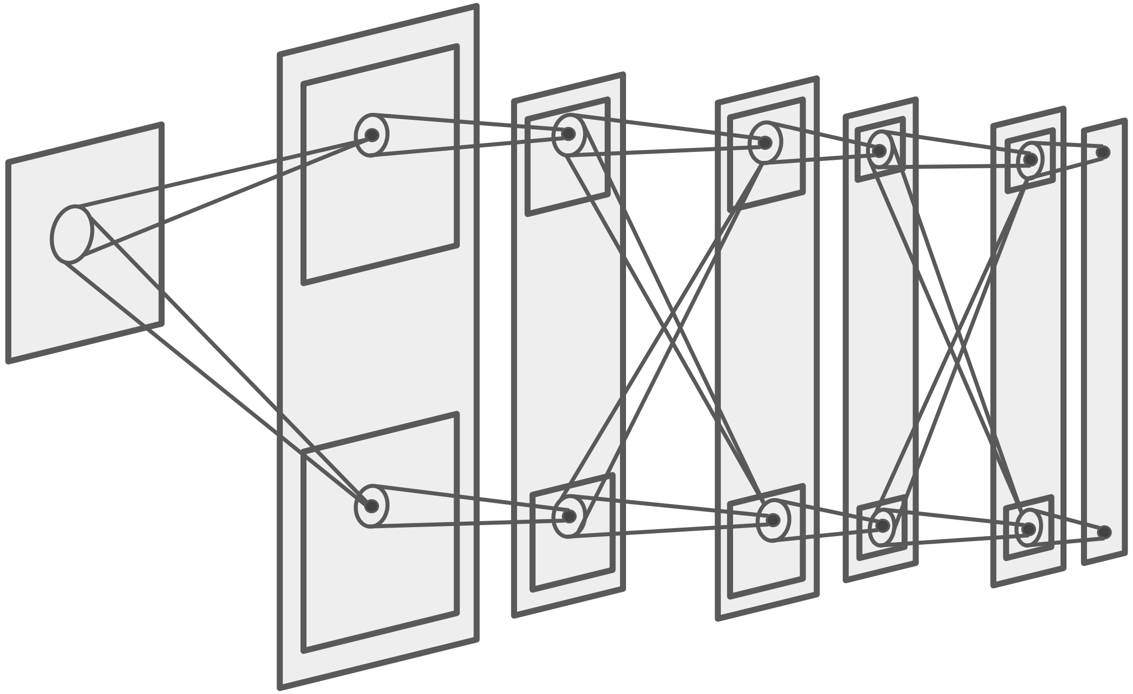
No practical training algorithm





Neocognitron: Fukushima, 1980





Looks a lot like AlexNet
more than 32 years later!

1959 Hubel & Wiesel | 1963 Roberts | 1970s David Marr | 1979 Gen. Cylinders | 1986 Canny | AI Winter | 1997 Norm. Cuts | 1999 SIFT | 2001 V&J | 2007 PASCAL | 2009 ImageNet

1958 Perceptron | 1969 Minsky & Papert | 1980 Neocognitron | 2012 AlexNet

Backprop: Rumelhart, Hinton, and Williams, 1986

Introduced backpropagation for computing gradients in neural networks

Successfully trained perceptrons with multiple layers

$$\frac{\partial E_p}{\partial w_{ji}} = \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial o_{pj}} \frac{\partial o_{pj}}{\partial w_{ji}}$$

recognizable math

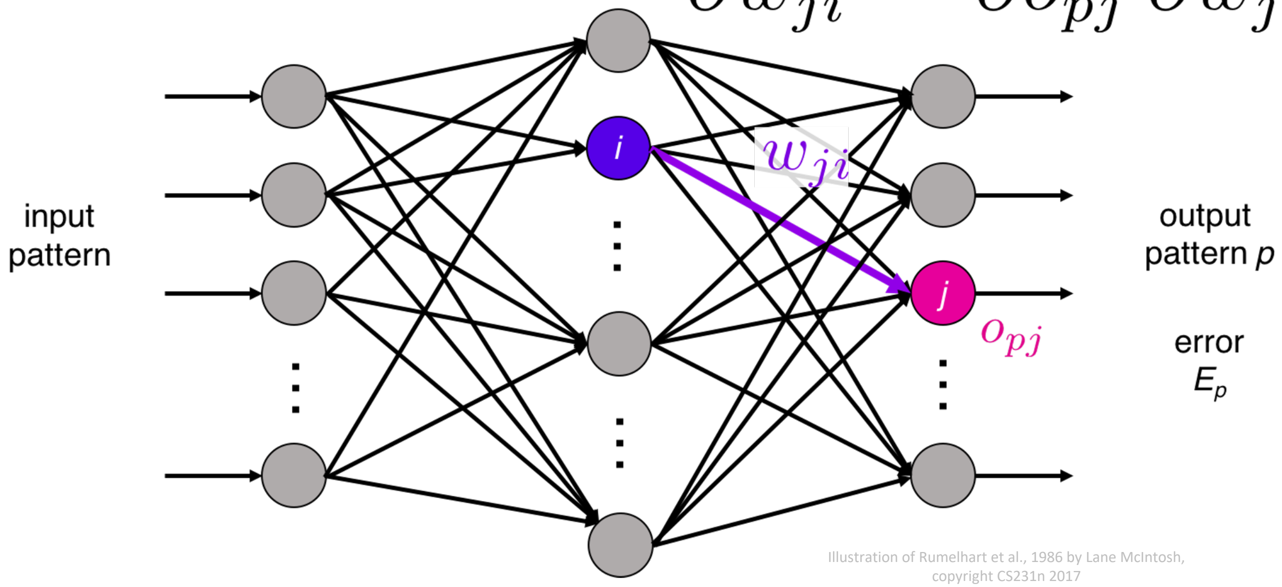
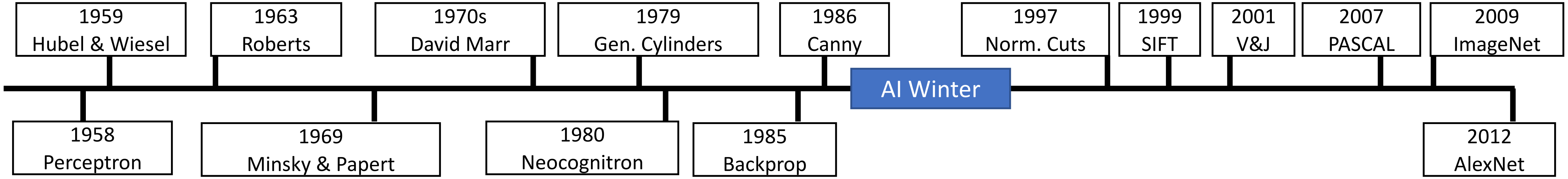
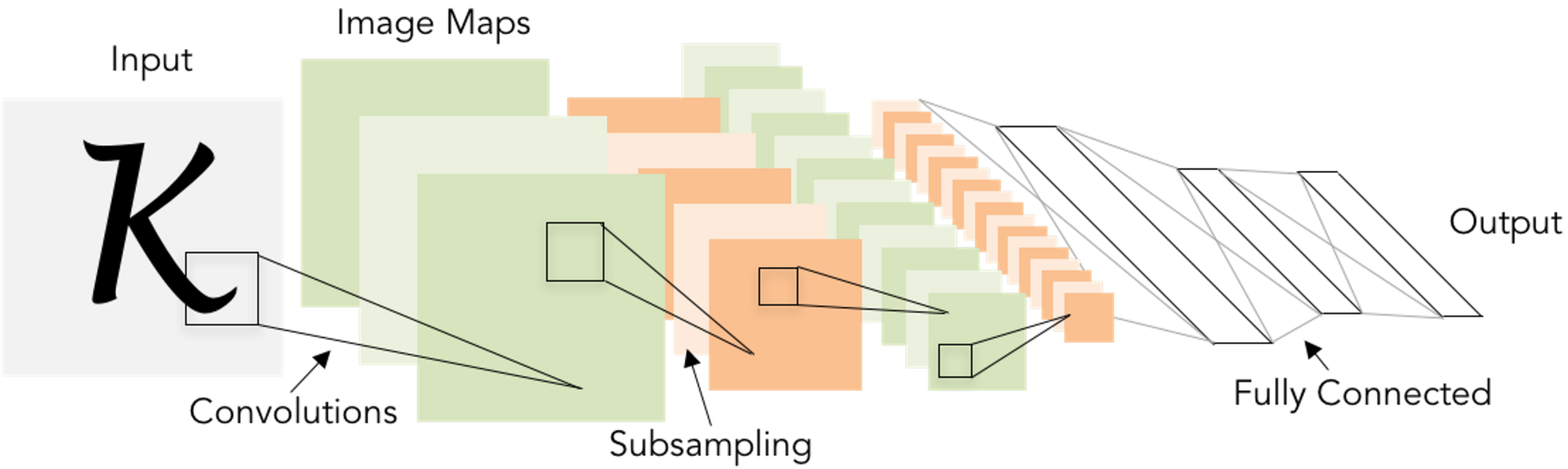


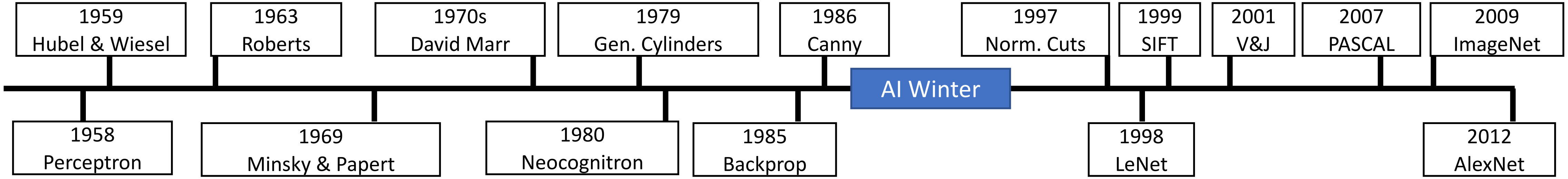
Illustration of Rumelhart et al., 1986 by Lane McIntosh, copyright CS231n 2017



Convolutional Networks: LeCun et al, 1998



Applied backprop algorithm to a Neocognitron-like architecture
Learned to recognize handwritten digits
Was deployed in a commercial system by NEC, processed handwritten checks
Very similar to our modern convolutional networks!

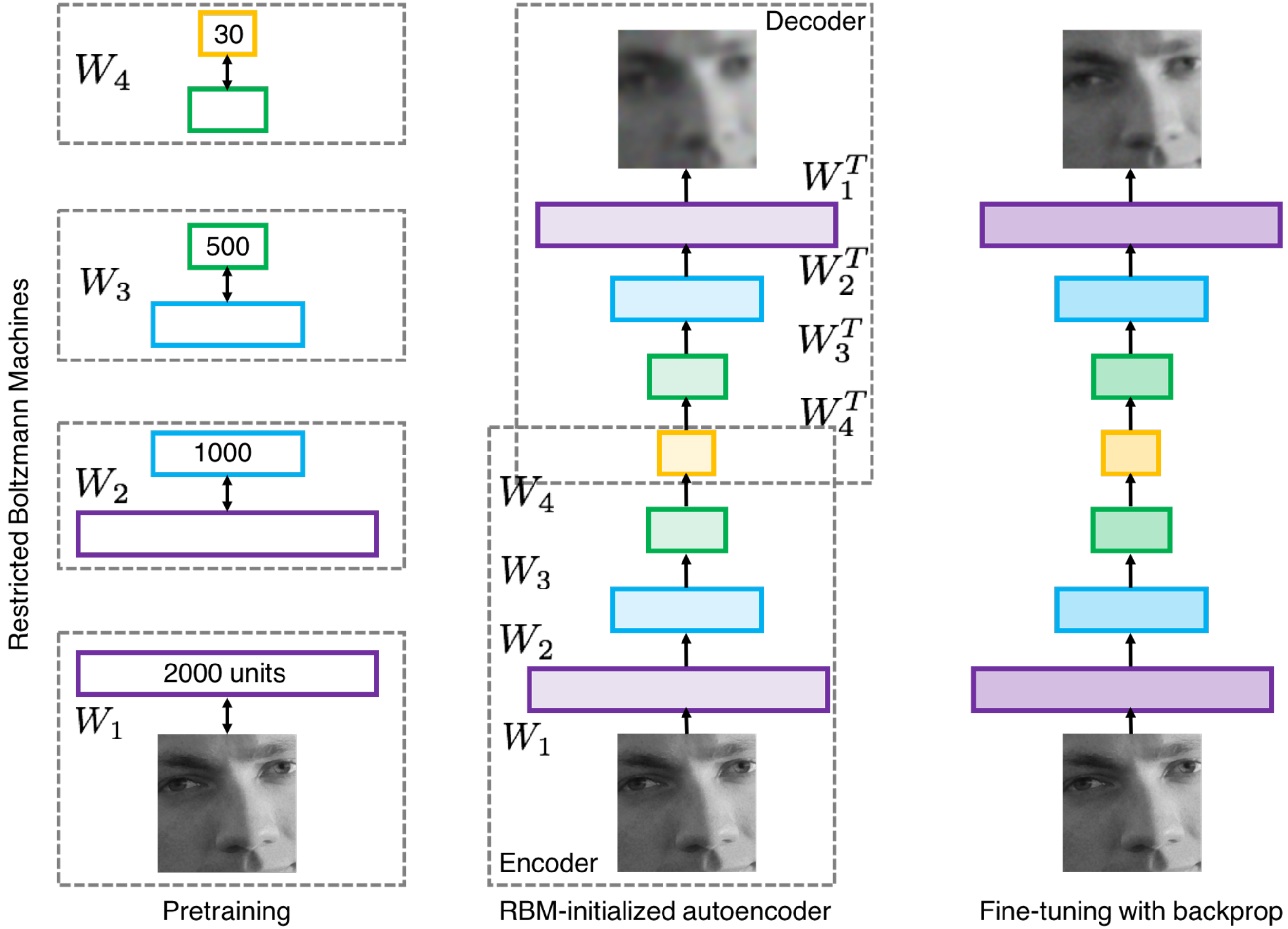


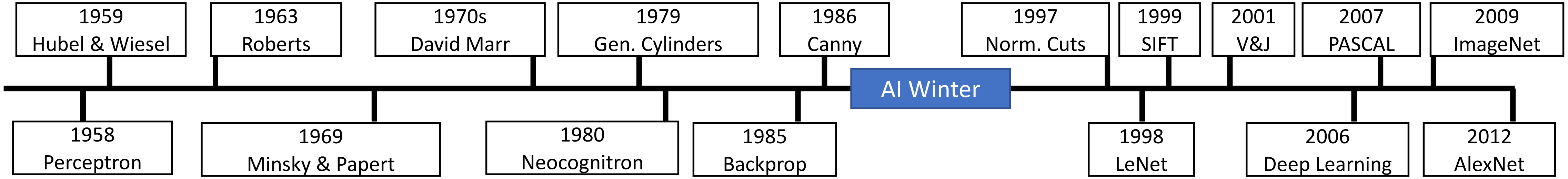
2000s: "Deep Learning"

People tried to train neural networks that were deeper and deeper

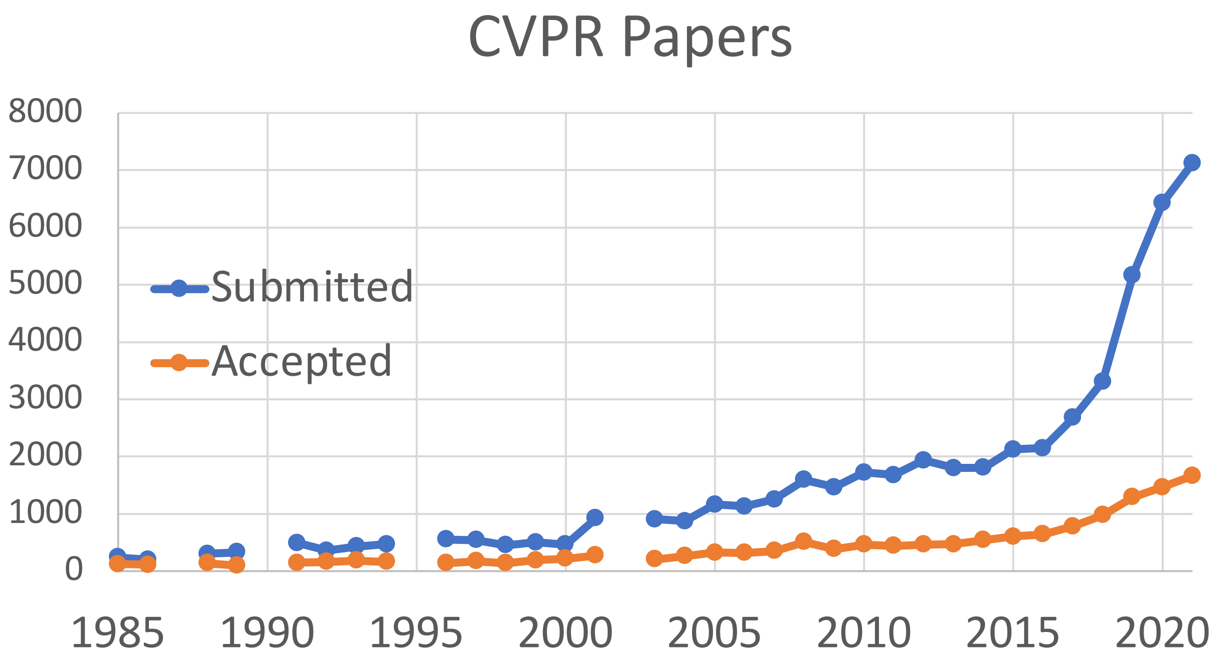
Not a mainstream research topic at this time

Hinton and Salakhutdinov, 2006
Bengio et al, 2007
Lee et al, 2009
Glorot and Bengio, 2010

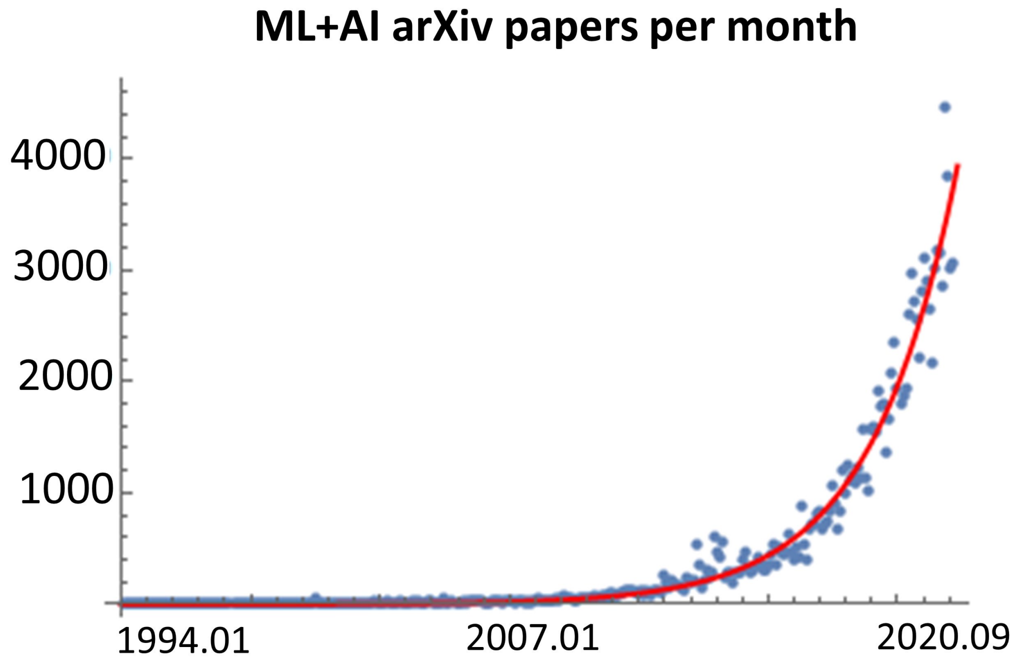




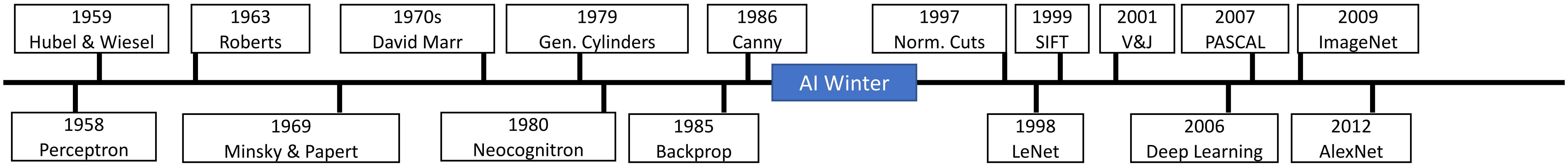
2012 to Present: Deep Learning Explosion



Publications at top Computer Vision conference



arXiv papers per month (source)



2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere

Image Classification

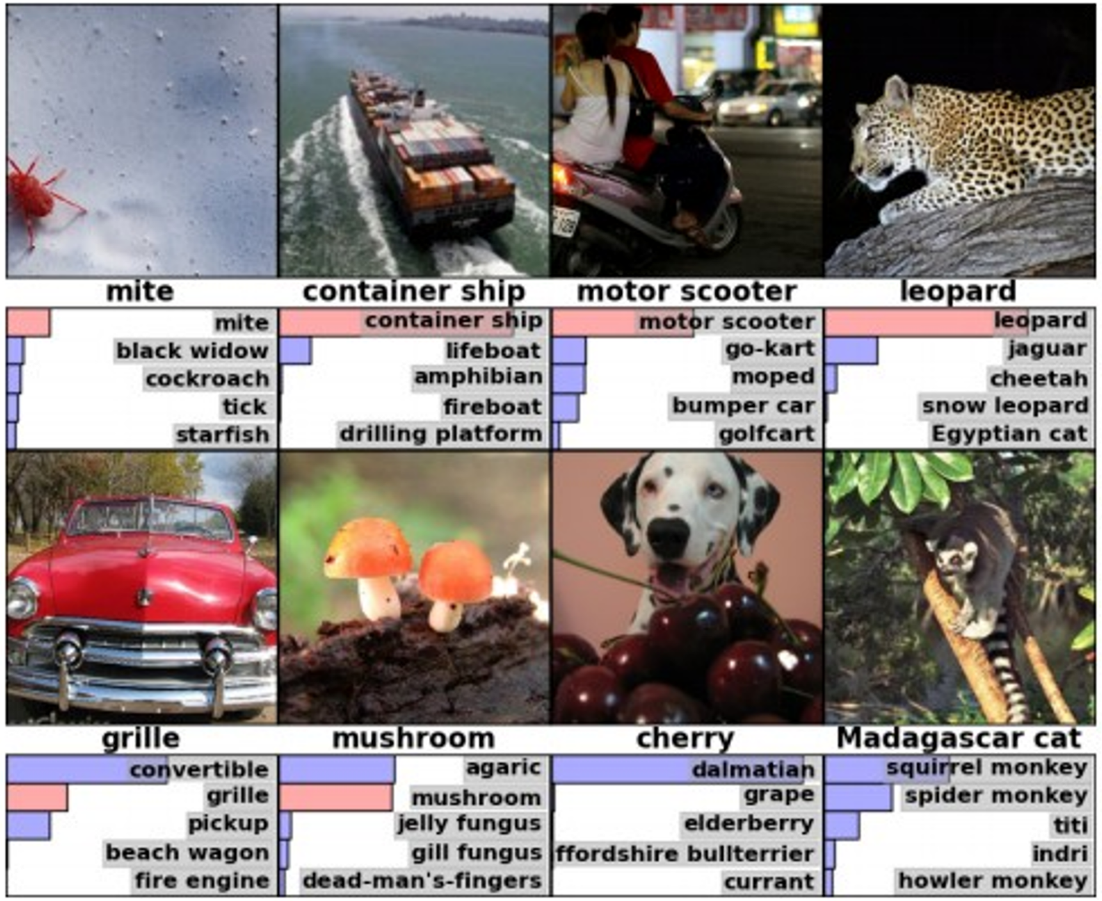
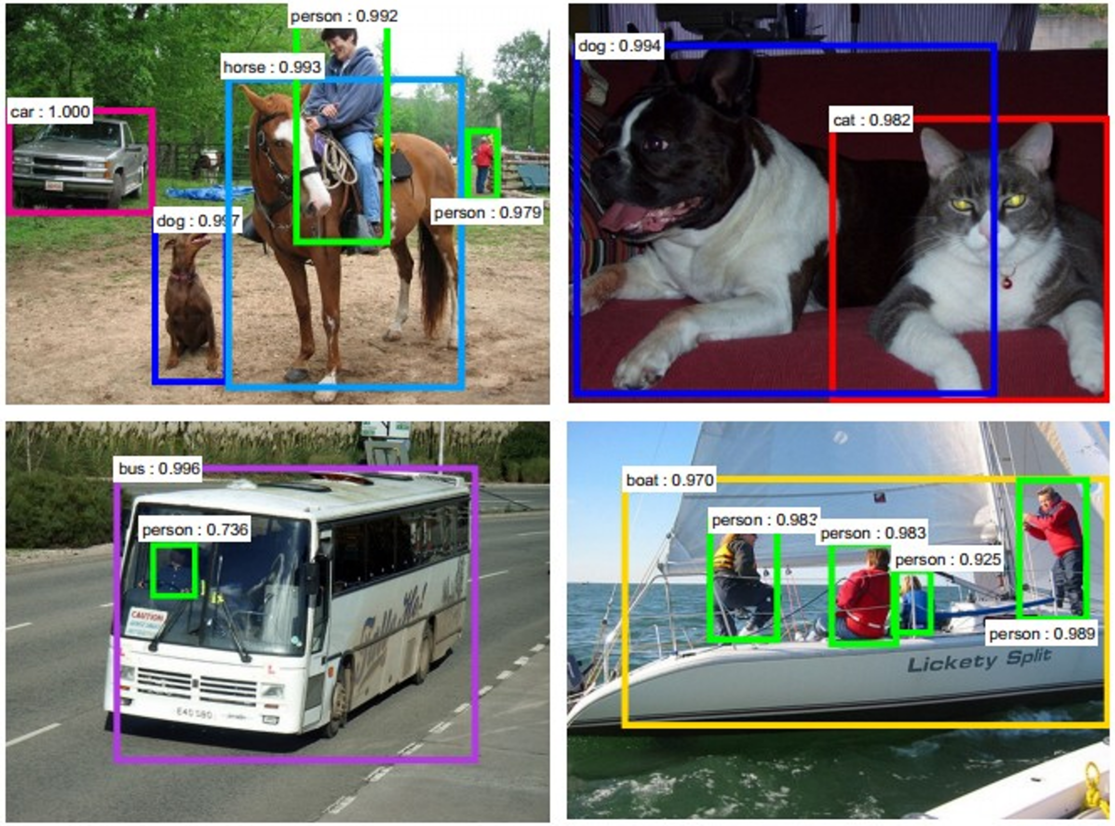


Image Retrieval

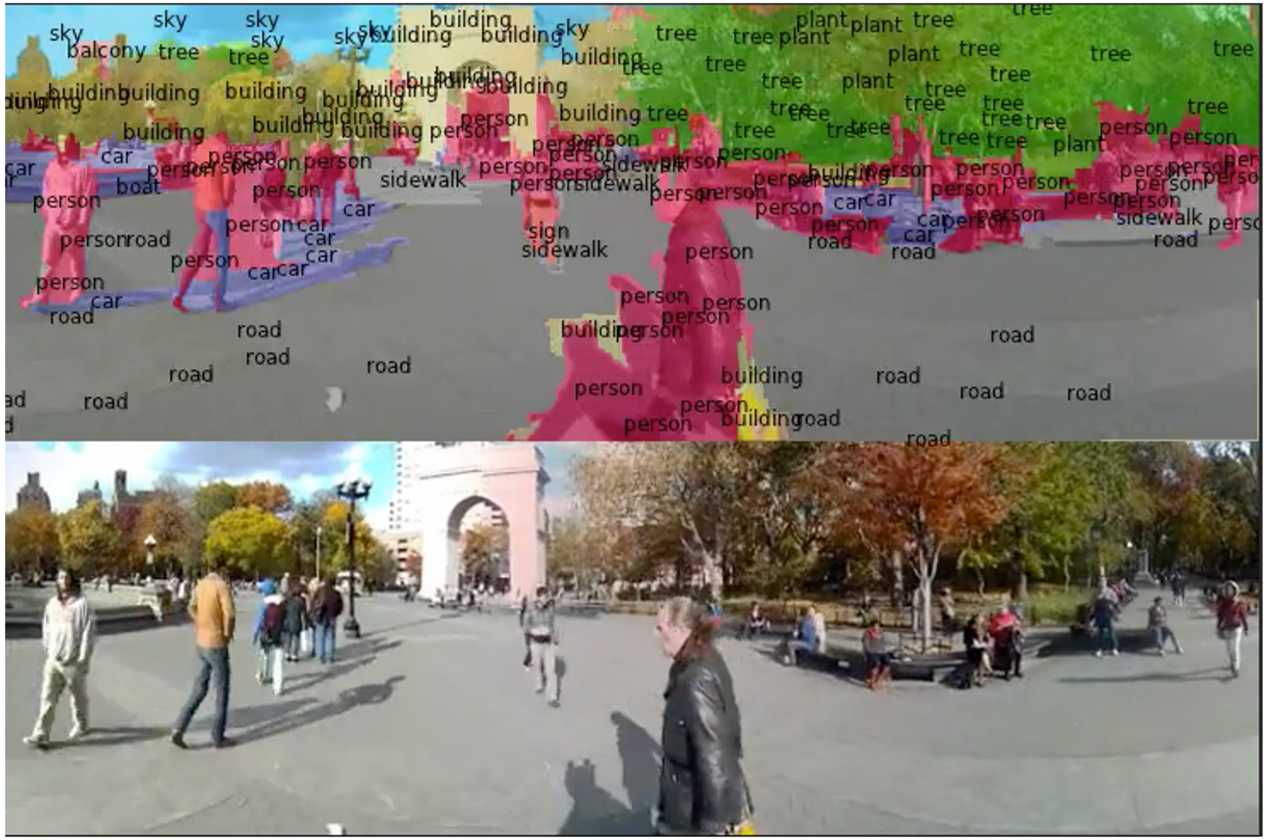
2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere

Object Detection



Ren, He, Girshick, and Sun, 2015

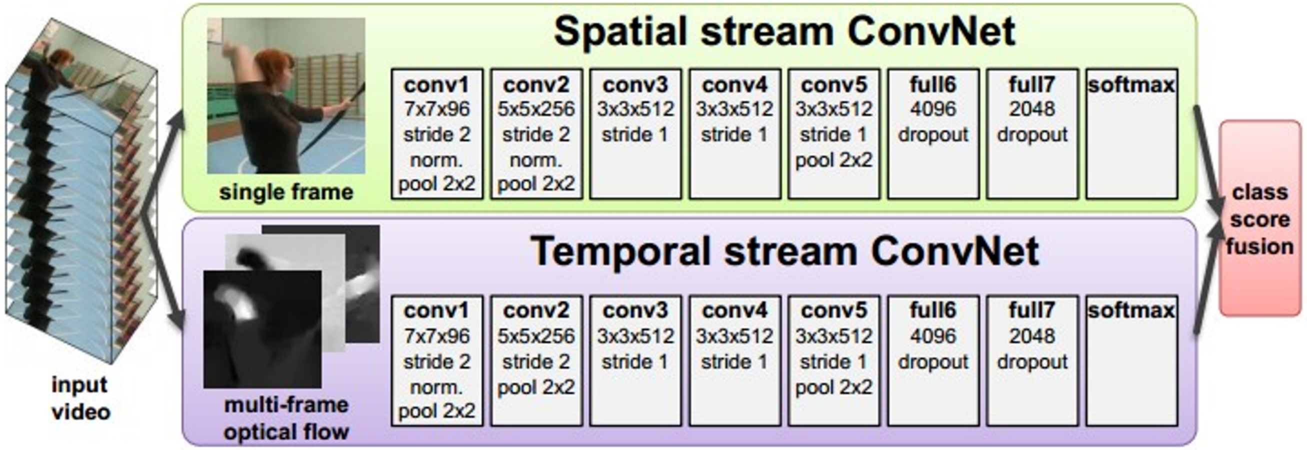
Image Segmentation



Fabaret et al, 2012

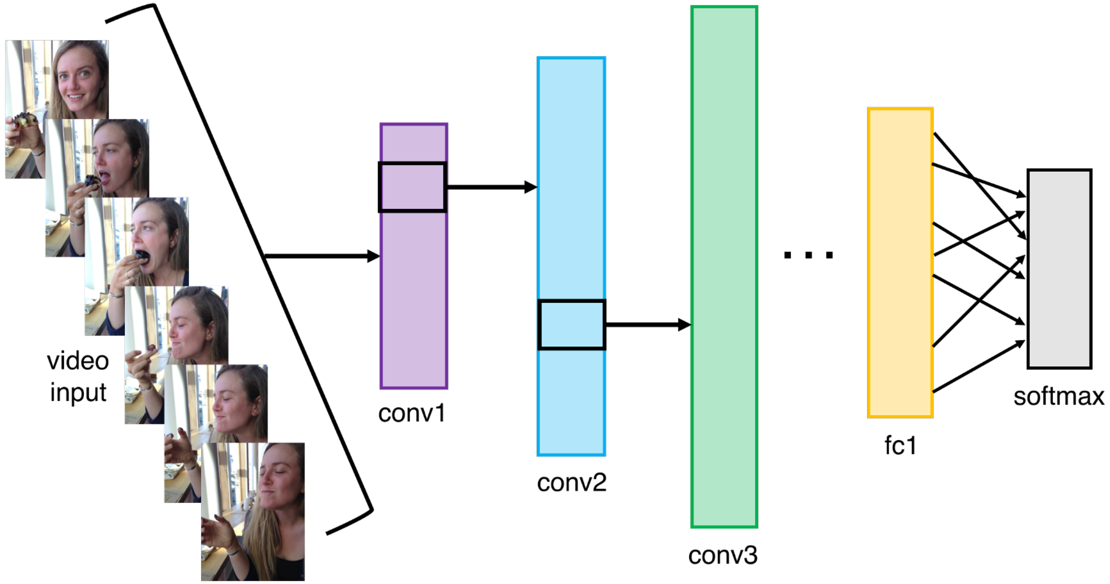
2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere

Video Classification



Simonyan et al, 2014

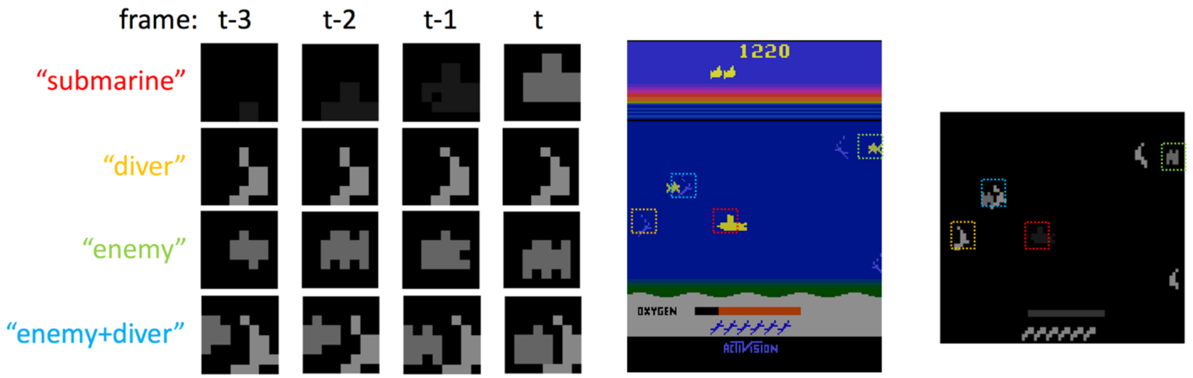
Activity Recognition

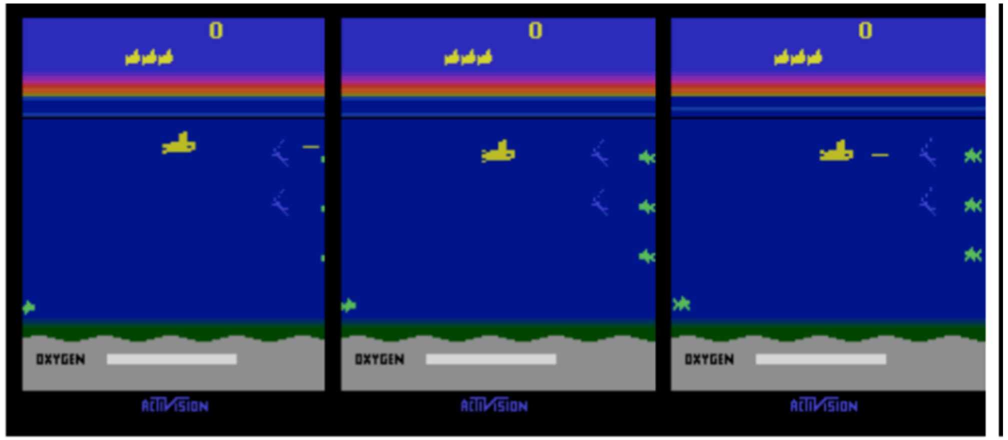


2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere

Pose Recognition (Toshev and Szegedy, 2014)

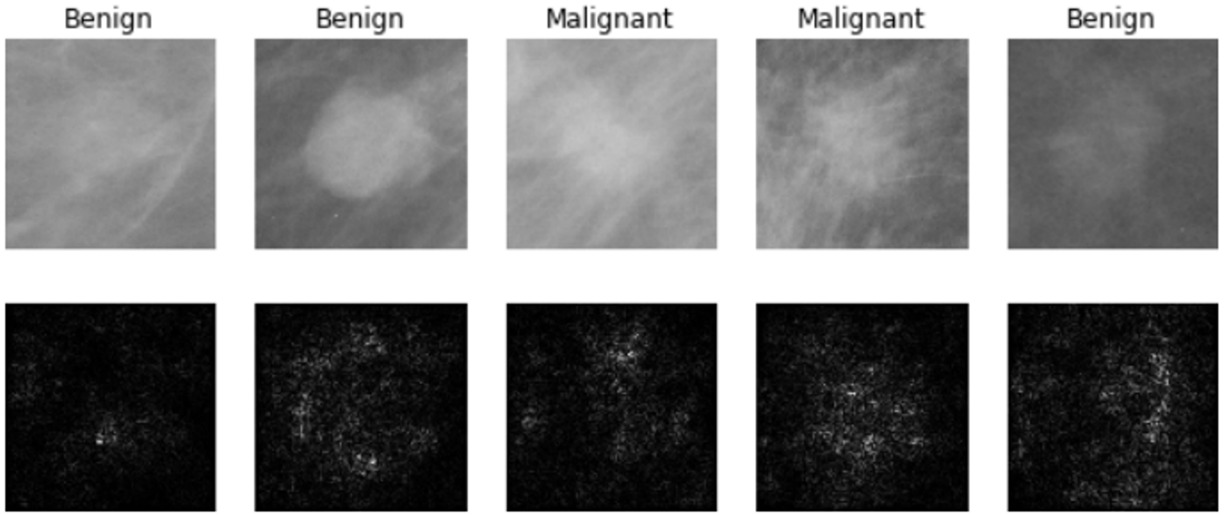
Playing Atari games (Guo et al, 2014)





2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere

Medical Imaging



Levy et al, 2016

Galaxy Classification

Dieleman et al, 2014

Whale recognition

Kaggle Challenge

2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere

Image Captioning

Vinyals et al, 2015
Karpathy and Fei-Fei, 2015

A white teddy bear sitting in the grass

A man in a baseball uniform throwing a ball

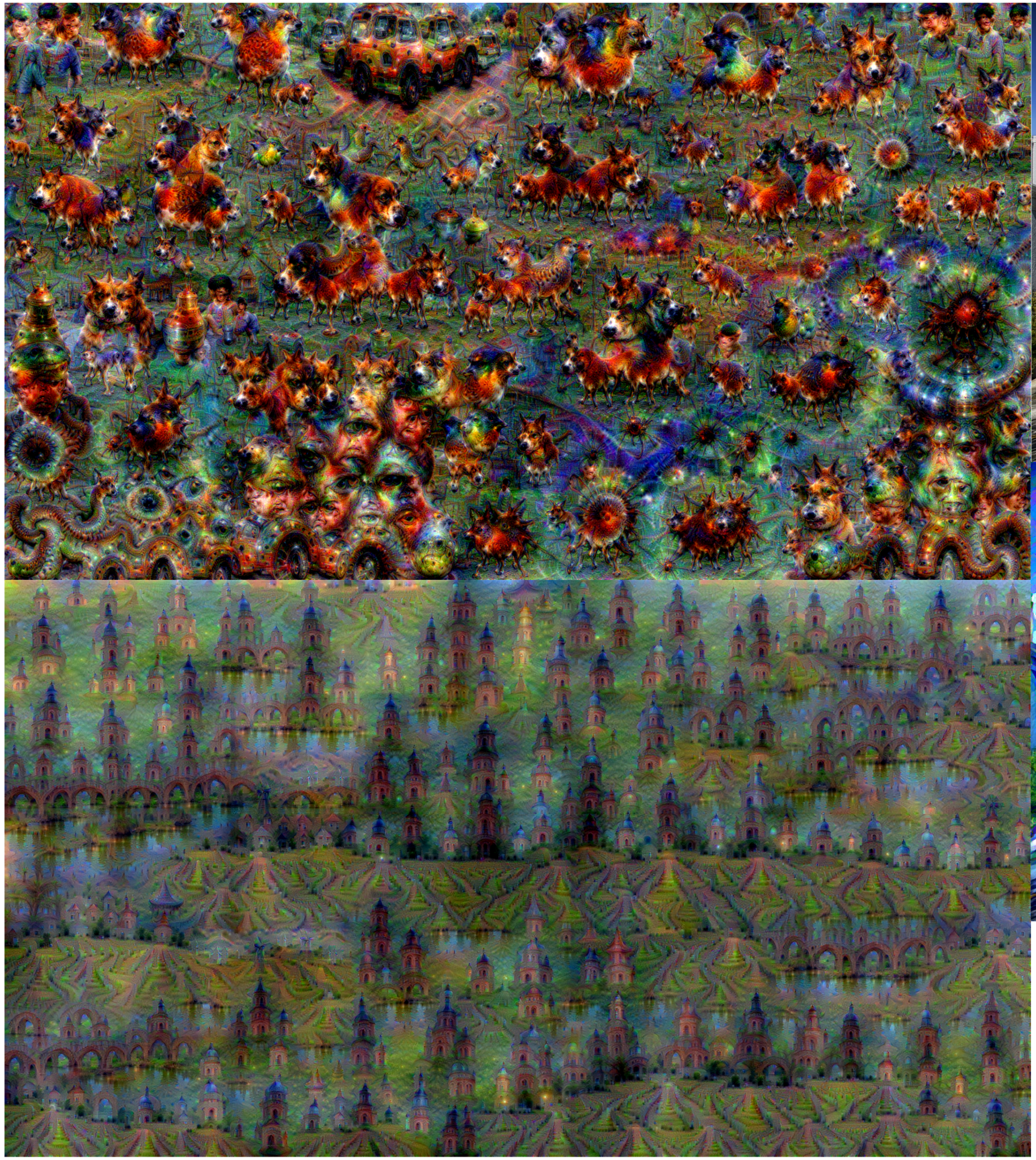
A woman is holding a cat in her hand

A man riding a wave on top of a surfboard

A cat sitting on a suitcase on the floor

A woman standing on a beach holding a surfboard

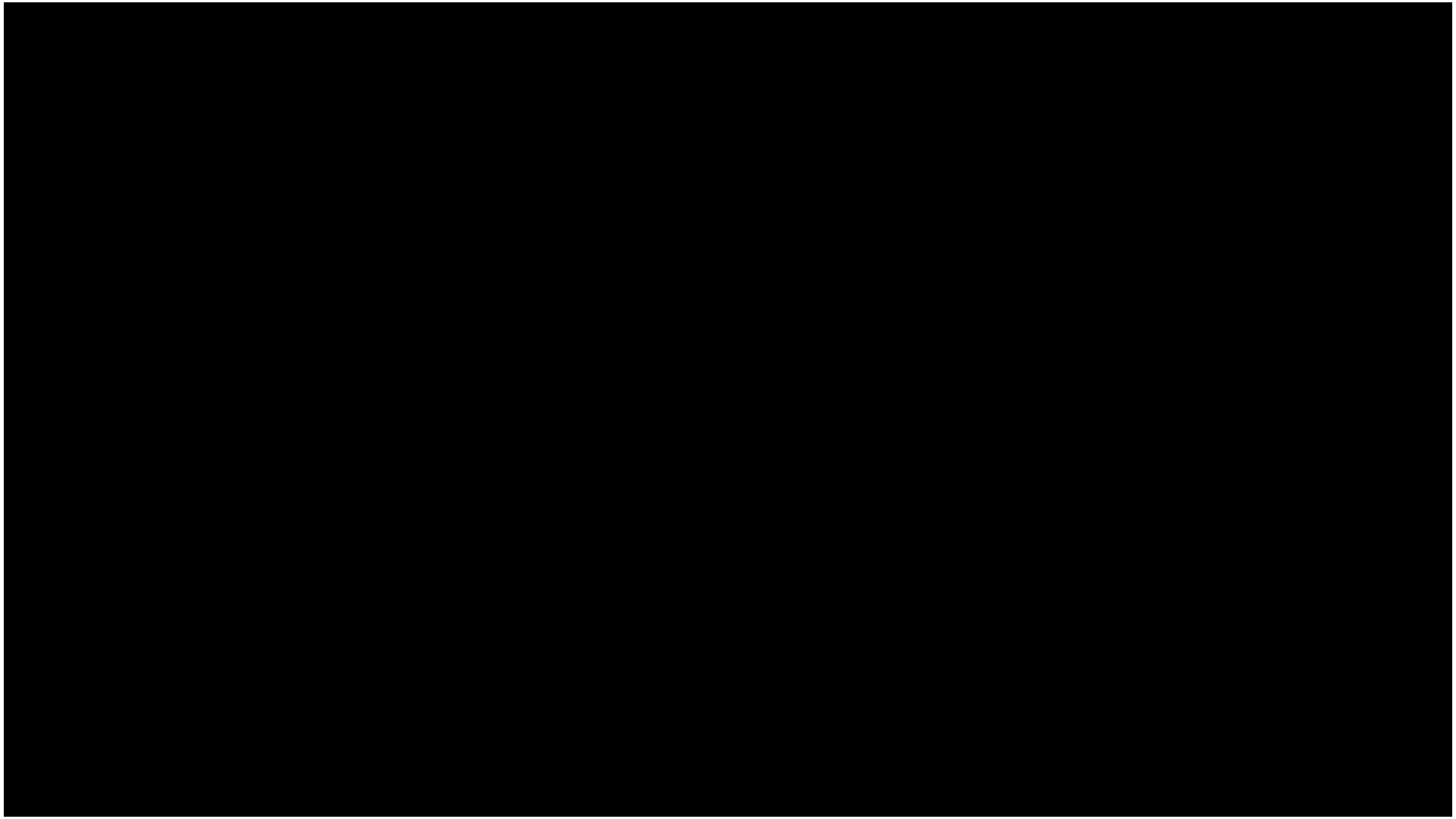
Captions generated by Justin Johnson using Neuraltalk2



Mordvinsev et al, 2015

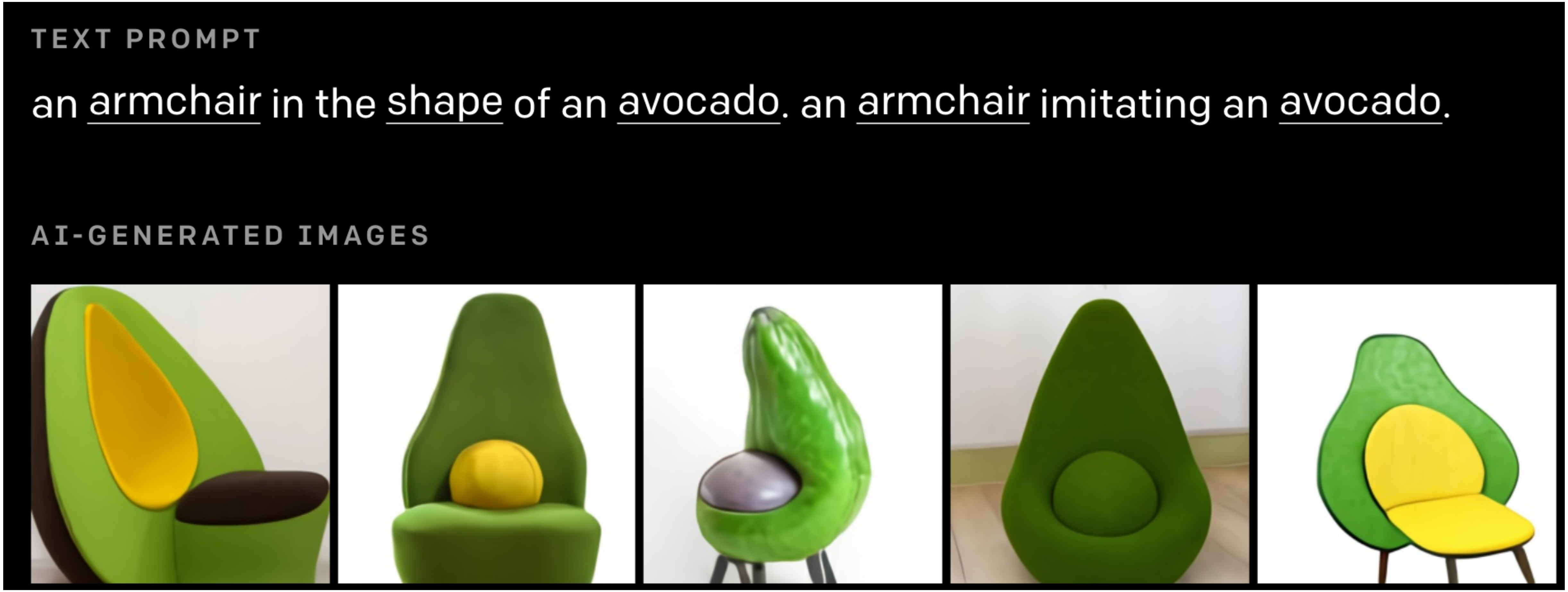
Gatys et al, 2016

2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere



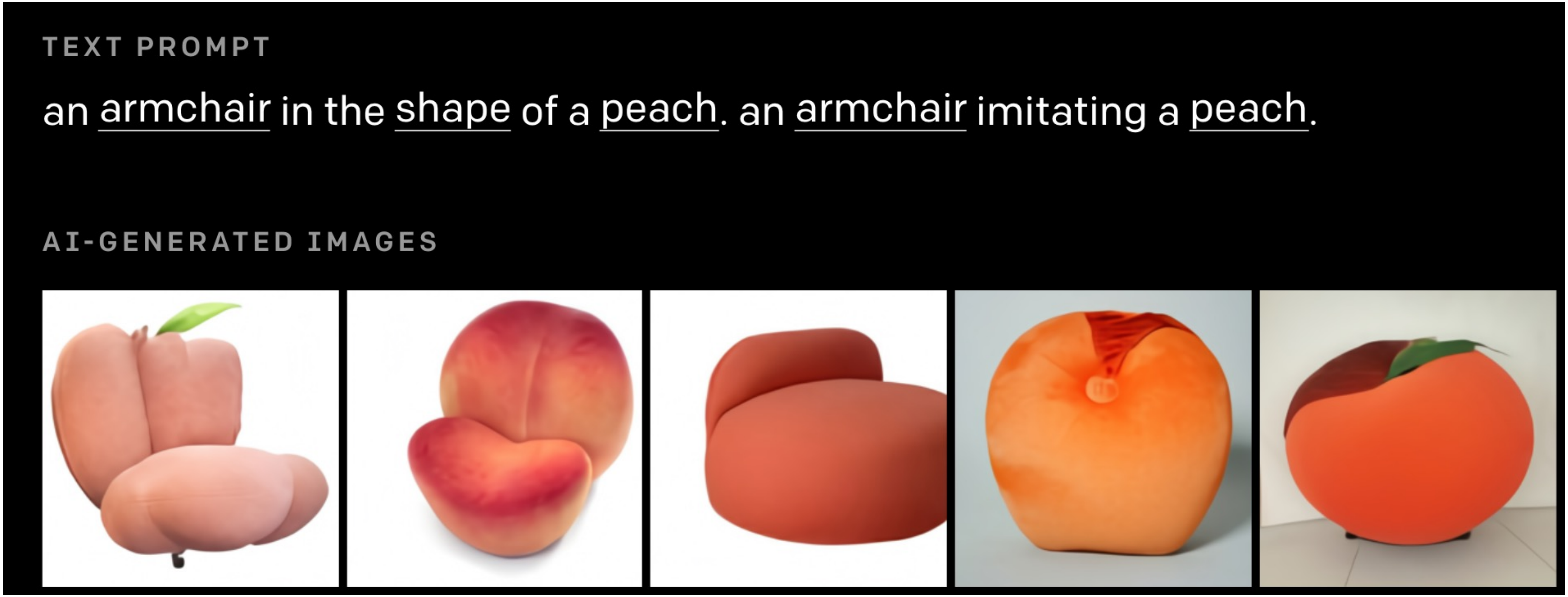
Karras et al, “Progressive Growing of GANs for Improved Quality, Stability, and Variation”, ICLR 2018

2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere



Ramesh et al, "DALL·E: Creating Images from Text", 2021. https://openai.com/blog/dall-e/

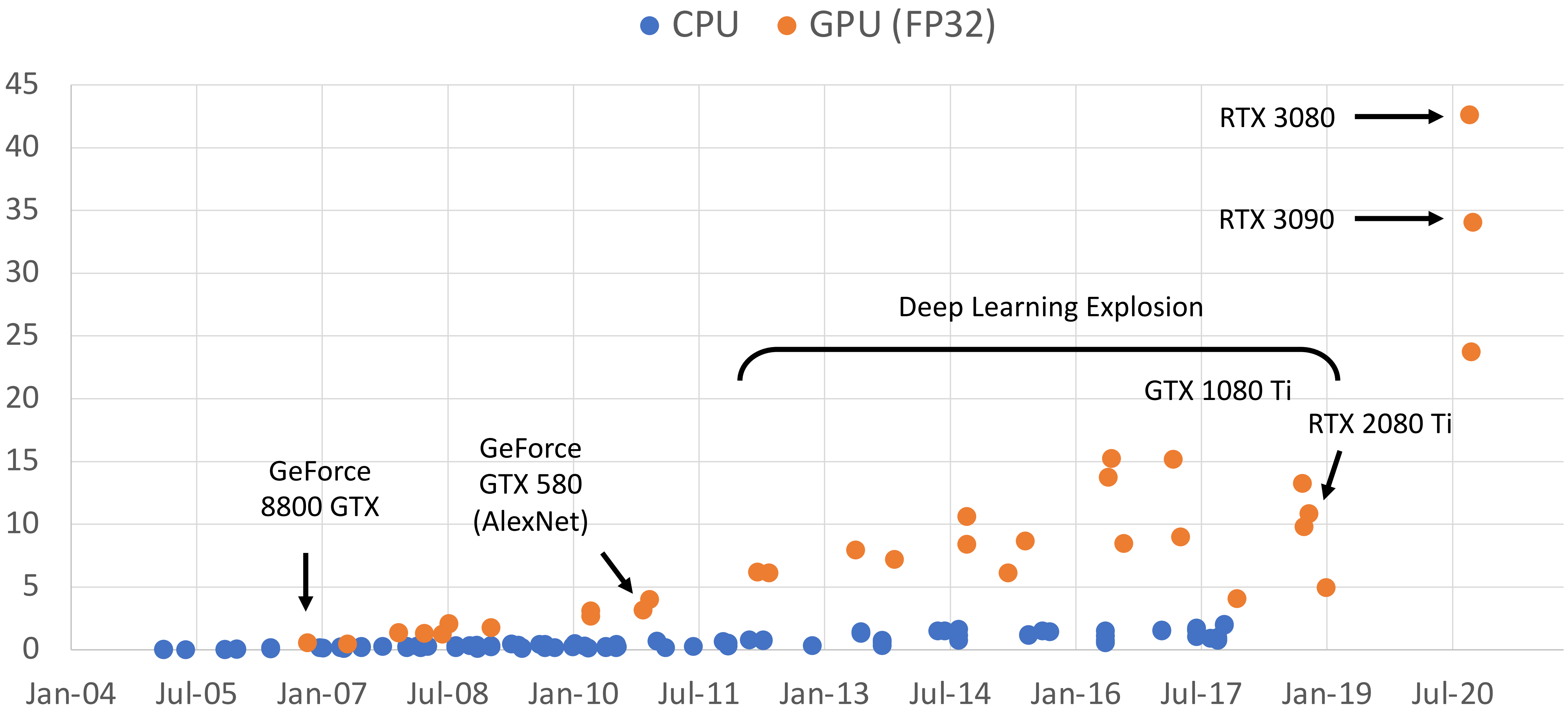
2012 to Present: Deep Learning is Everywhere



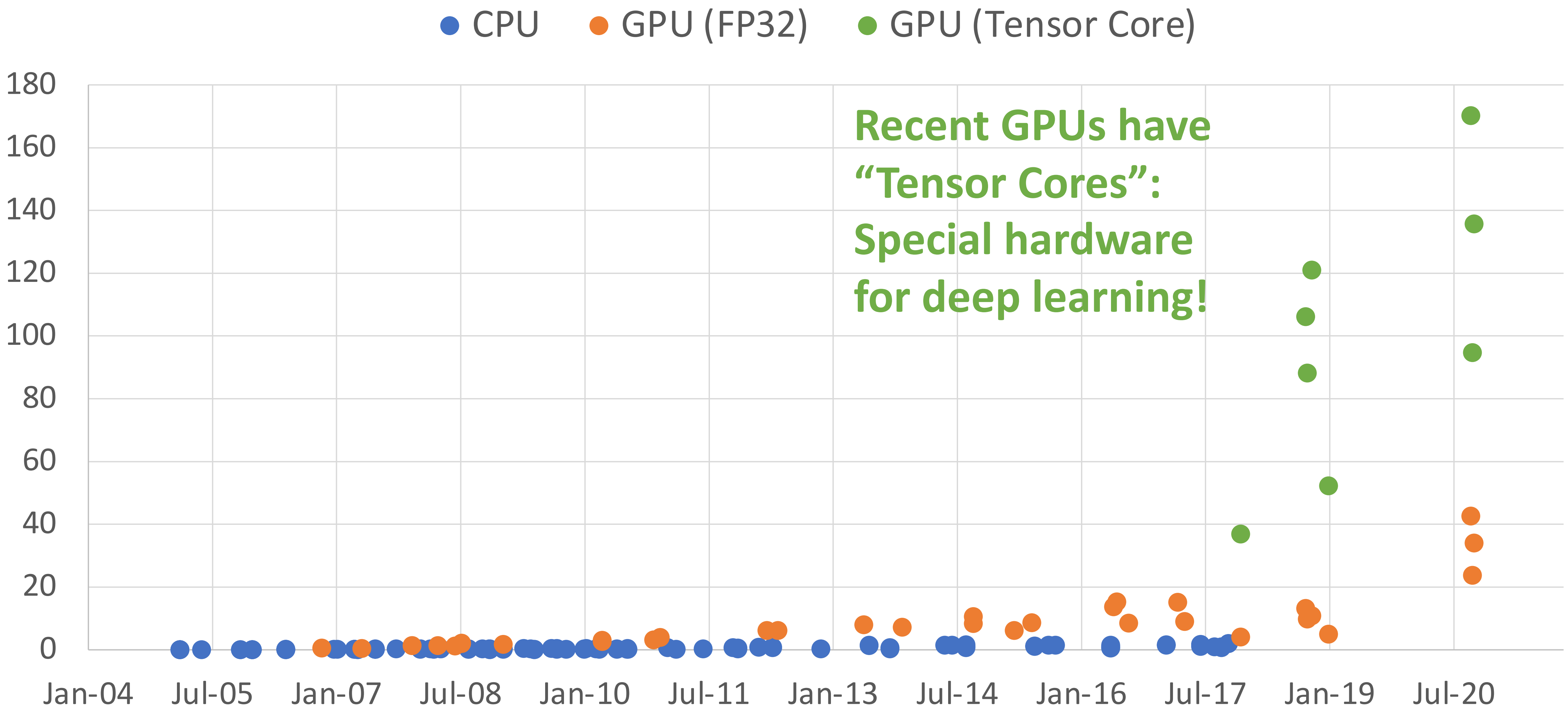
Ramesh et al, “DALL·E: Creating Images from Text”, 2021. https://openai.com/blog/dall-e/


Algorithms
dense
dense
Max
Data
Computation
GTX

GFLOP per Dollar



GFLOP per Dollar



2018 Turing Award

Yoshua Bengio

Geoffrey Hinton

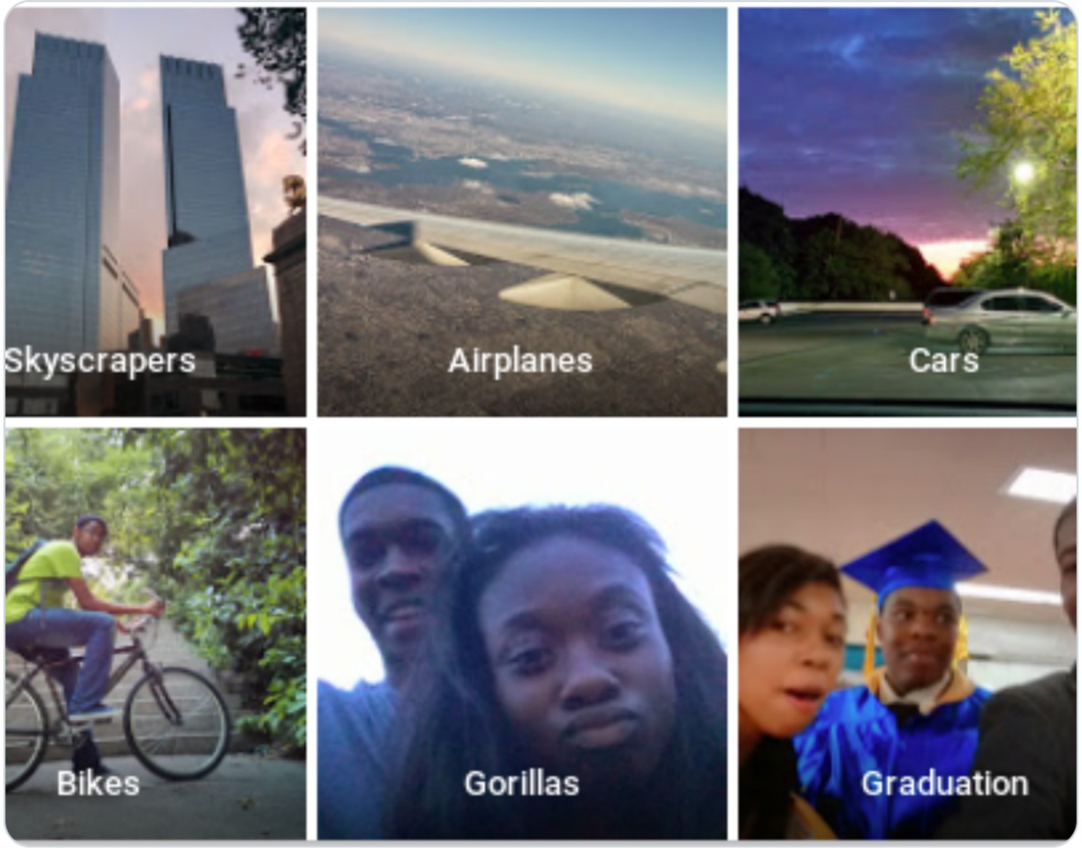
Yann LeCun

- 1958 Perceptron
- 1959 Hubel & Wiesel
- 1963 Roberts
- 1969 Minsky & Papert
- 1970s David Marr
- 1979 Gen. Cylinders
- 1980 Neocognitron
- 1985 Backprop
- 1986 Canny
- AI Winter
- 1997 Norm. Cuts
- 1998 LeNet
- 1999 SIFT
- 2001 V&J
- 2006 Deep Learning
- 2007 PASCAL
- 2009 ImageNet
- 2012 AlexNet
- 2018 Turing Award

Despite our success, computer vision still has a long way to go…

Computer Vision can cause harm

Harmful Stereotypes



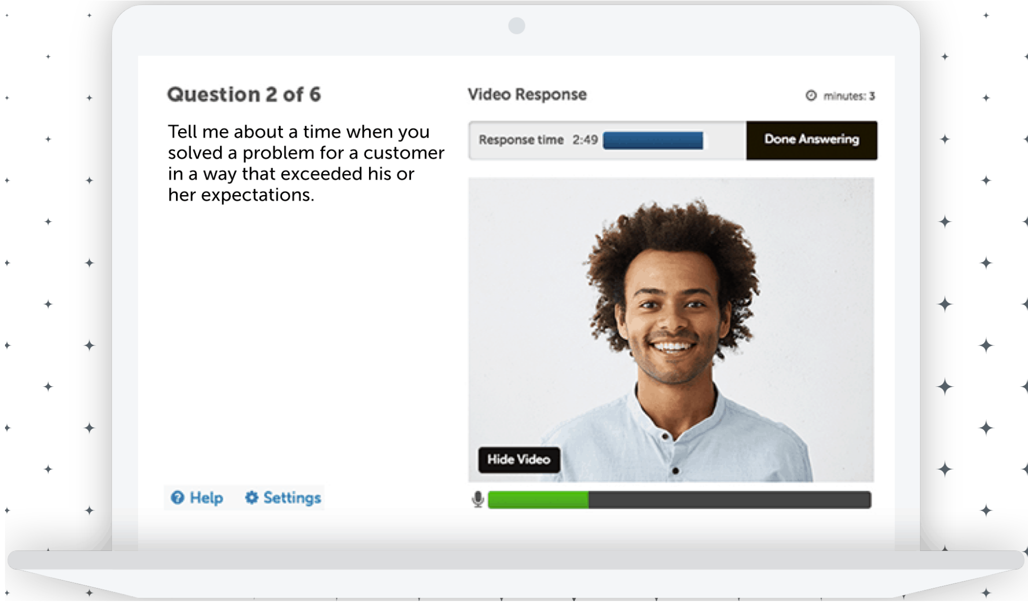
Barocas et al, "The Problem With Bias: Allocative Versus Representational Harms in Machine Learning", SIGCIS 2017
Kate Crawford, "The Trouble with Bias", NeurIPS 2017 Keynote
Source: https://twitter.com/jackyalcine/status/615329515909156865 (2015)

Affect people's lives

Technology

A face-scanning algorithm increasingly decides whether you deserve the job

HireVue claims it uses artificial intelligence to decide who's best for a job. Outside experts call it 'profoundly disturbing.'



Source: https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2019/10/22/ai-hiring-face-scanning-algorithm-increasingly-decides-whether-you-deserve-job/
https://www.hirevue.com/platform/online-video-interviewing-software
Example Credit: Timnit Gebru

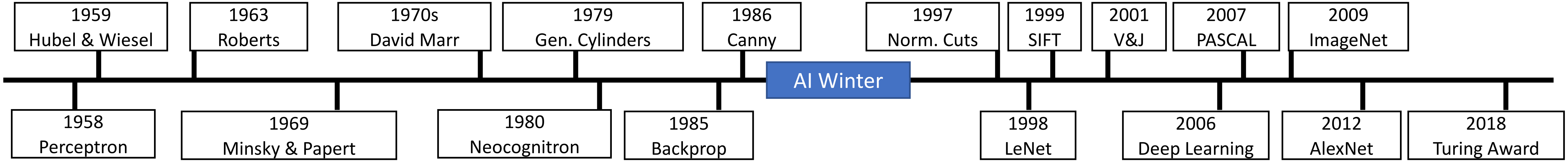
This image is copyright-free United States government work

Example credit: Andrej Karpathy

Computer Vision Technology Can Better Our Lives

Today's Agenda

- A brief history of computer vision and deep learning
- Course overview and logistics



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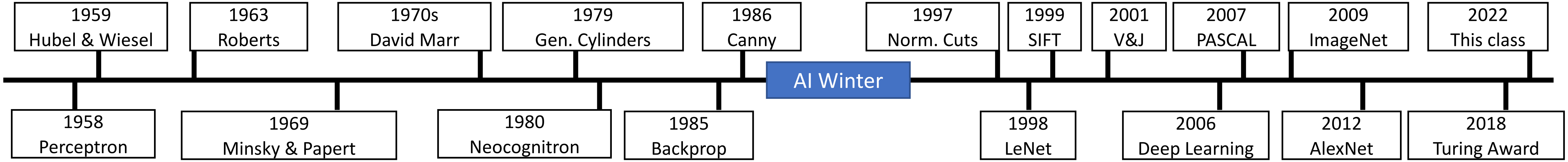
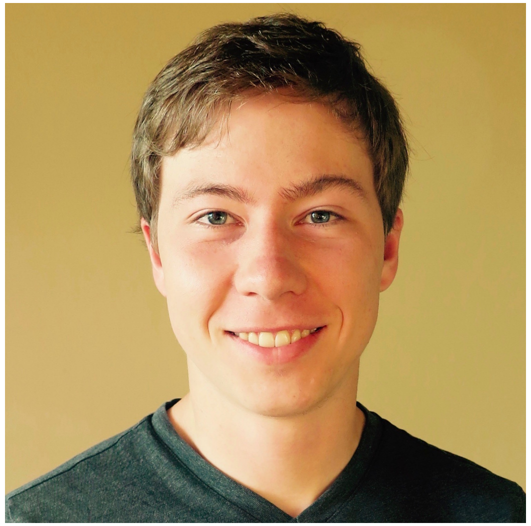


Course Staff

Instructor

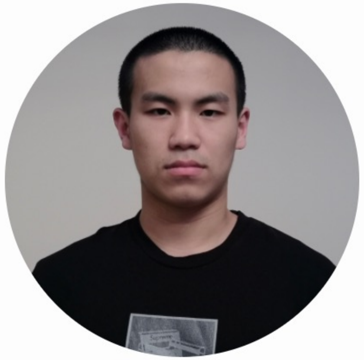


Justin Johnson
Assistant Professor, CSE

GSIs / IAs

Karan Desai (KD)

Janpreet Singh (JS)



Jim Yang

Wallace Sui (WS)

Gaurav Kaul

How to contact us

- Course Website: https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~justincj/teaching/eecs498/
  - Syllabus, schedule, assignments, slides, lecture videos, etc
- Piazza: https://piazza.com/class/kxtai72amx34p0
  - (Almost) all questions about the course should go here!
  - We will also use Piazza to communicate with you
  - Use private questions if you want to post code
- EECS Autograder: https://autograder.io/web/course/151
  - For turning in homework assignments
- Google Calendar: For office hours (starting next week)
- Email: Only for sensitive, confidential issues

Course Website: Check the Schedule!

EECS 498.008 / 598.008
Deep Learning for Computer Vision
Winter 2022

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Schedule

Lectures are Mondays and Wednesdays, 4:30pm to 6pm. Attendance is not required. Recordings will be posted after each lecture in case you are unable the attend the scheduled time.

Some lectures have reading drawn from the course notes of Stanford CS 231n, written by Andrej Karpathy.

Some lectures have optional reading from the book *Deep Learning* by Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio, and Aaron Courville (GBC for short). The entire text of the book is available for free online so you don't need to buy a copy.

Event	Date	Description	Course Materials
Lecture 1	Wednesday January 5	**Course Introduction** Computer vision overview Historical context Course logistics	[slides] [FA2019 video (public)] [Python tutorial] [GBC Sec 1.2] [GBC Sec 6.6]
Lecture 2	Monday January 10	**Image Classification** Data-driven approach K-Nearest Neighbor Hyperparameters Cross-validation	[slides] [FA2019 video (public)] [231n Image Classification]
Lecture 3	Wednesday January 12	**Linear Classifiers** Algebraic / Visual / Geometric viewpoints Softmax / SVM classifiers	[slides] [FA2019 video (public)] [231n Linear Classification]
A1 Due	Friday January 14	**Assignment 1 Due** PyTorch warmup kNN Classifier	[Assignment 1]
	Monday January 17	**No class** MLK Day	

https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~justincj/teaching/eecs498/WI2022/schedule.html

Piazza Etiquette

- Post only short snippets of code (< 20-30 lines)
- Ask a specific, concrete question
- Explain what you have tried so far, and what happened
- See StackOverflow guide on asking good questions: https://stackoverflow.com/help/how-to-ask

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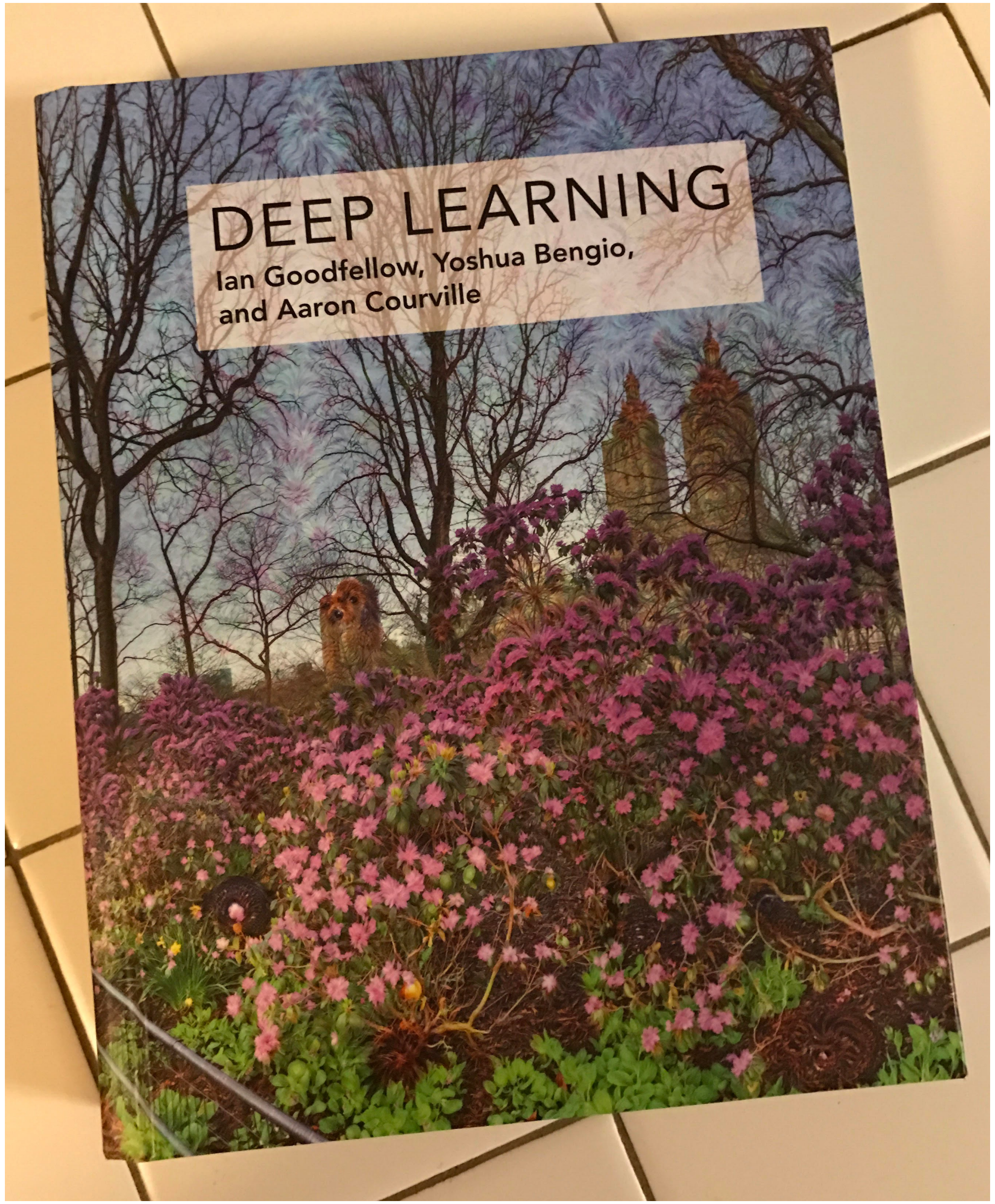
- Don't expect and answer within 30 minutes of posting
- Monday – Friday, 10am – 6pm EST we'll try to answer within 2 hours
- Other times, we'll try to answer within 12 hours

Optional Textbook

- *Deep Learning* by Goodfellow, Bengio, and Courville
- Free online



Course Content and Grading

- 6 programming assignments (10% each)
- Midterm Exam (20%)
- Mini-Project (20%)
- Late policy
  - 3 free late days to use on assignments
  - Once free late days are exhausted, 25% penalty per day

Programming Assignments

- Python, PyTorch, will use Google Colab
- “Earn your wings” – implement things “from scratch” in early assignments, then use PyTorch in later assignments
- ”Challenge Questions”
  - Go above and beyond the basic expectations of each assignment
  - Much higher time/points ratio than other parts of the assignment
  - Not necessary to get an A: will be 5% or less of each assignment

Midterm Exam

- Written exam testing basic concepts from first half of course
- True / False, Multiple choice, short answer
- We will provide a practice exam to get a sense of the format of the questions (but not necessarily the length or difficulty)

Mini-Project

- New this year!
- Work in teams of 1 to 3
- Homework assignments: We provide starter code, you "fill in the blank"
- Mini-Project: We provide high-level written description of an algorithm to implement, you do the whole thing "from scratch"
- We will give ~3 project descriptions, you pick one of those
- Deliverable: zip of code, and Colab notebook that walks through your implementation and main results (should be like notebooks from homework!)

Collaboration Policy

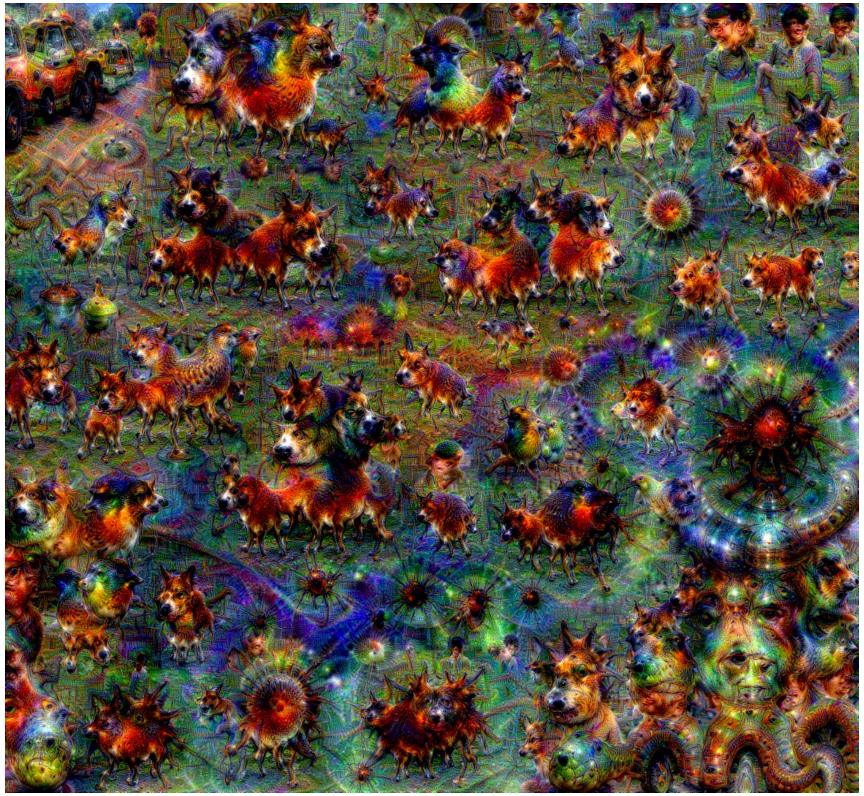
- **Rule 1**: Don’t look at solutions or code that are not your own; everything you submit should be your own work
- **Rule 2**: Don’t share your solution code with others; however discussing ideas or general strategies is fine and encouraged
- **Rule 3**: Indicate in your submissions anyone you worked with
- Turning in something late / incomplete is better than violating the honor code

Course Philosophy

- Thorough and Detailed.
  - This not “Learn PyTorch in 90 days”, nor “Deep Learning in 10 lines of code”
  - Understand how to write from scratch, debug, and train convolutional and other types of deep neural networks
  - We prefer to write from scratch, rather than rely on existing implementations
- Practical
  - Focus on practical techniques for training and debugging neural networks
  - Will use state-of-the-art software tools like PyTorch and TensorFlow
- State of the art
  - Most material we cover is research published in the last 5 years

Course Philosophy

- Will also cover some fun topics:
  - Image captioning
  - DeepDream, Artistic Style Transfer





Course Structure

- First half: Fundamentals
  - Details of how to implement and train different types of networks
  - Fully-connected networks, convolutional networks, recurrent networks
  - How to train and debug, very detailed
- Second half: Applications and “Researchy” topics
  - Object detection, image segmentation, 3D vision, videos
  - Attention, Transformers
  - Vision and Language
  - Generative models: GANs, VAEs, etc
  - Less detailed: provide overview and references, but skip some details

New Topics since FA2020

- Modern CNN architectures
  - SENets, MobileNets, NAS
  - EfficientNets, RegNets, NFNets
- Vision Transformers
  - Architectures: ViT, DeiT, Swin, MViT
  - Applications: DETR
  - MLP-like architectures
- Vision + Language
  - Language-based pretraining: CLIP, ALIGN
- Self-Supervised Learning
  - Contrastive learning
  - Masked autoencoding

First homework assignment

- Will be released by today or tomorrow
- Due Friday 1/14/2022
- Next lecture will be enough to complete it

Next time: Image Classification