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01

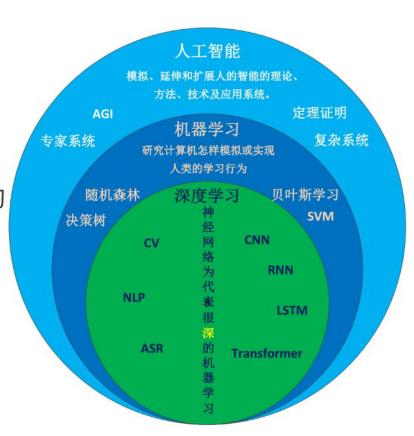
基本概念

机器学习:

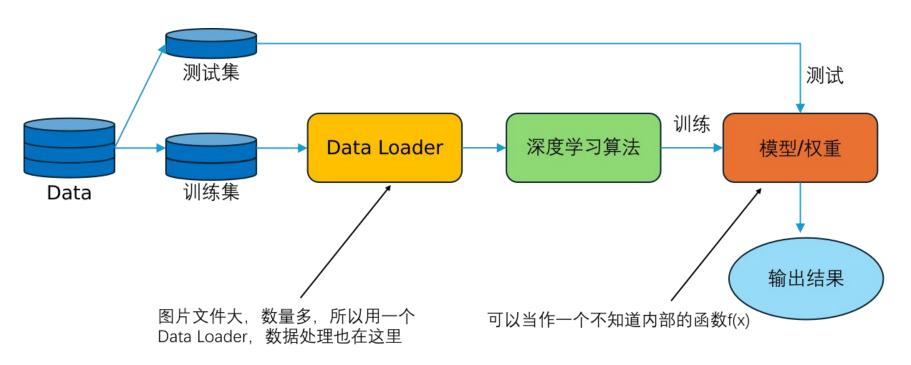
• 研究如何模拟和实现人类学习行为

深度学习:

- 以神经网络为代表的,层数很深的机器学习
- 实际中"机器学习"和"深度学习"不同



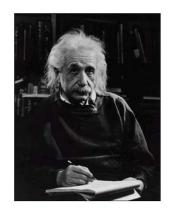
深度学习主要流程:



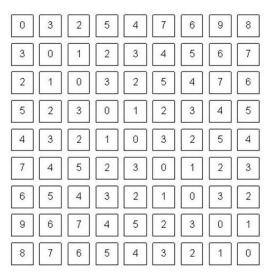
计算机里的图像

JPG图像:红、绿、蓝三层矩阵,每个点都是0-255的值

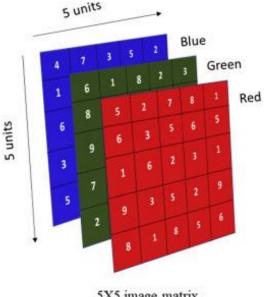
• PNG图像: RGBA四层, A层代表透明程度 (0全透明)



What we see



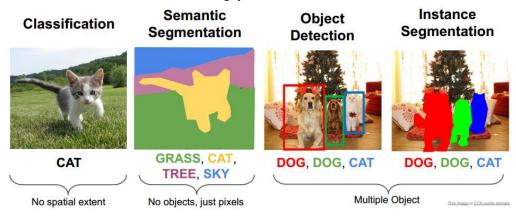
What a computer sees

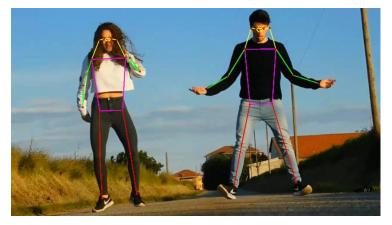


5X5 image matrix

图像基本任务

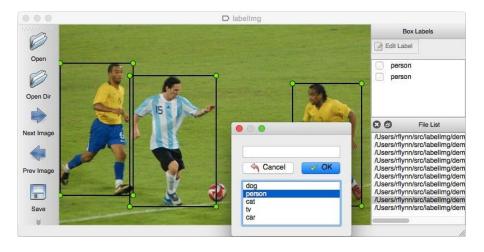
- 图像分类 (Image classification, AlexNet, VGG)
- 目标检测 (Object detection, 定位+分类, YOLO, Faster RCNN)
- 语义分割 (Semantic segmentation, 像素级分类, FCN, Unet)
- 实例分割 (Instance segmentation, 定位+像素级分类, Mask RCNN, Yolact++)
- 关键点检测 (Keypoint detection)

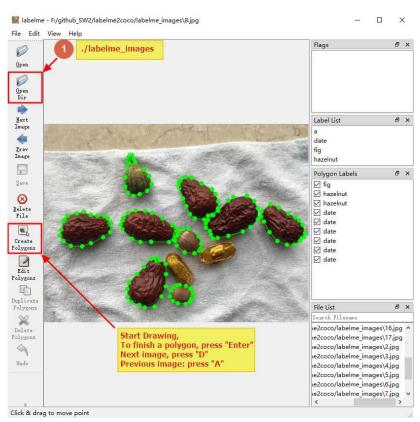




数据标注

- Labelme: 用于实例分割的标注
- LabelImg: 用于目标检测的标注





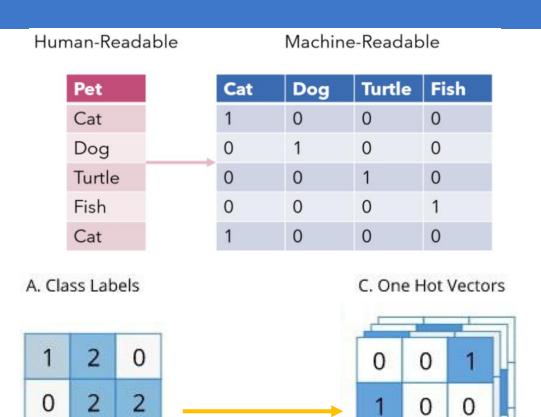
Data Loader (Pytorch)

归一化:

- 直接/255
- 标准化

数据预处理

• One-hot编码



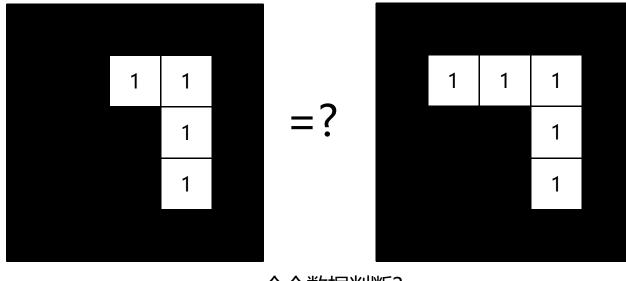
0

0

02

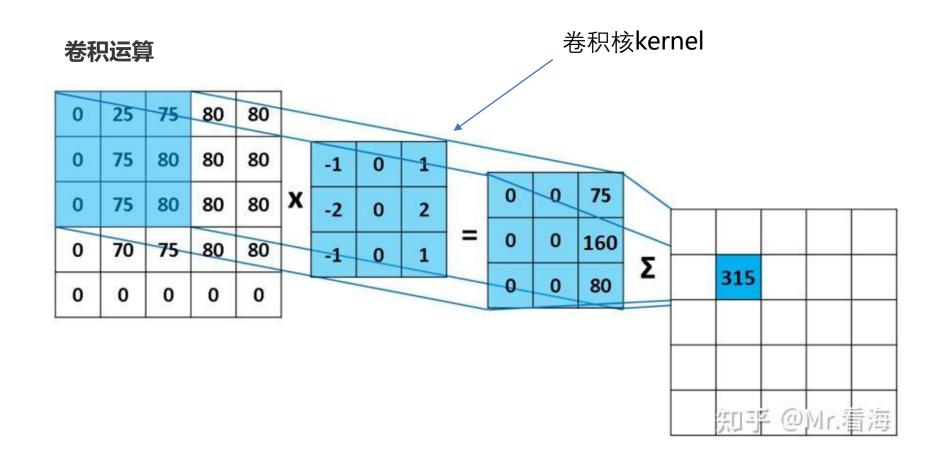
卷积神经网络CNN

卷积运算



一个个数据判断? 有没有什么指标判断越相似,值越高,反之越低?





*

卷积运算

0	1	0
0	1	0
0	1	0

	0	1	1
*	0	0	1
	0	0	1

 $=\sum$

$$0*0$$
 1*1 0*1
 $0*0$ 1*0 0*1 = 1 (不像)
 $0*0$ 1*0 0*1

1	1	1
0	0	1
0	0	1

*

卷积运算

1	1	1
0	0	1
0	0	1

 0
 1

 0
 0

 0
 0

= \sum_

1*0	1*1	1*1
0*0	0*0	1*1
0*0	0*0	1*1

1*1

0*0

0*0

1*1

1*1

1*1

= 4 (很像)

 0
 1
 1

 *
 0
 0
 1

 0
 0
 1

 $= \sum \frac{0*0}{0*0}$ 0*0

= 4 (很像)

*

*

卷积运算

0	1	1
0	1	1
0	0	1

0	1	1
0	-5	1
0	0	1

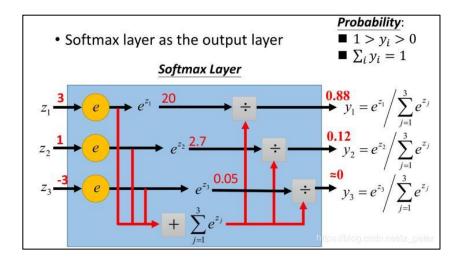
 $=\sum$

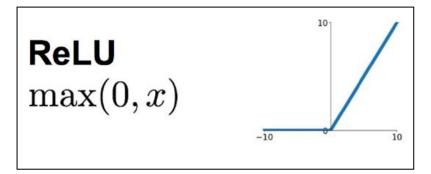
卷积运算

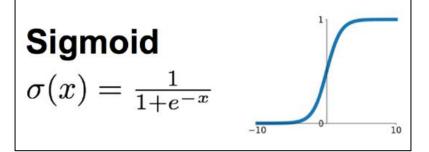
https://bbs.huaweicloud.com/blogs/303478

激活函数

- ReLU最常见,通常卷积之后都要
- Sigmoid (全连接最后一层二分类)
- Softmax (全连接最后一层多分类)

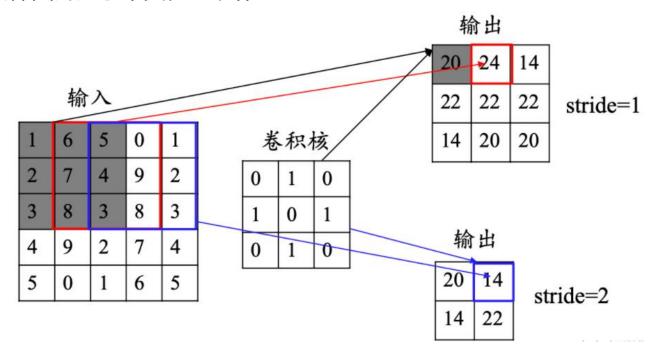






步长stride

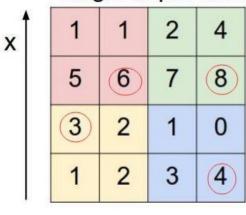
• 要确保图片大小不变,可以补0



池化Pooling

- 过滤低信号,保留高信号
- 让图片不同位置能够"交流"





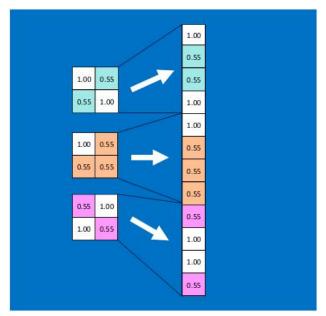
max pool with 2x2 filters and stride 2

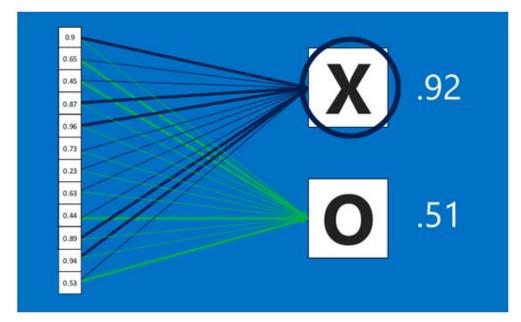
6	8
3	4

知乎 @世纪之题

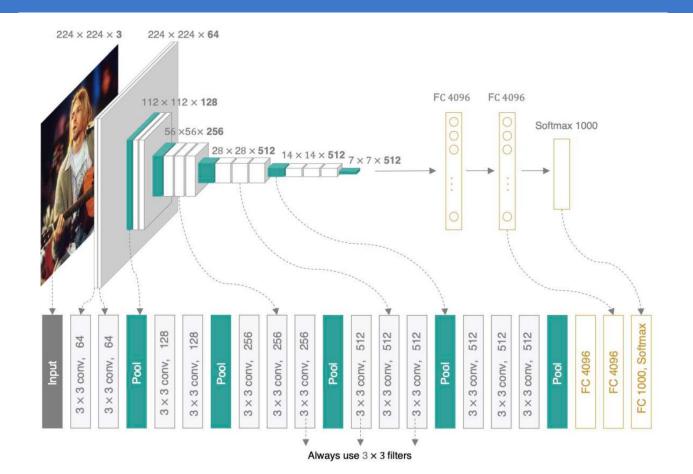
输出方式 (如分类)

- 拉平
- 普通神经网络分类



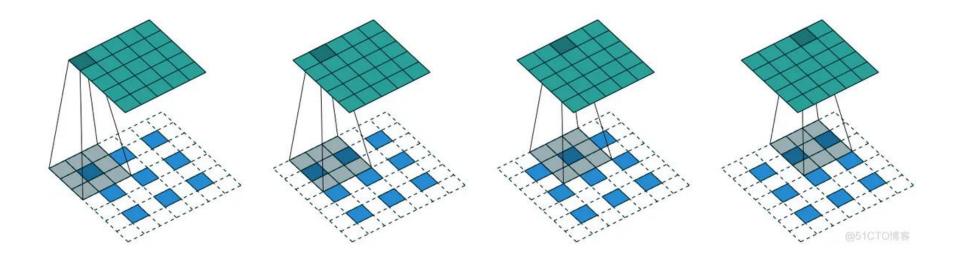


VGG16图像分类



输出方式 (如语义分割)

• 反卷积



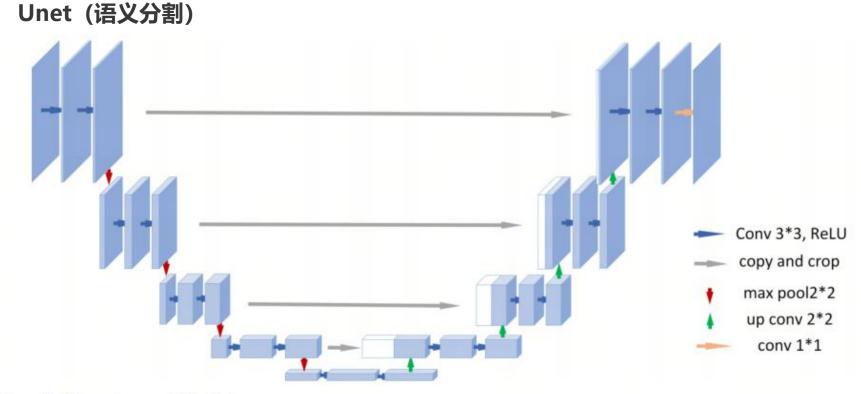


Fig. 1 Structure of U-Net

03

评价指标及常见算法

三、评价指标及常见算法

分类

• 准确率、Recall等

语义分割

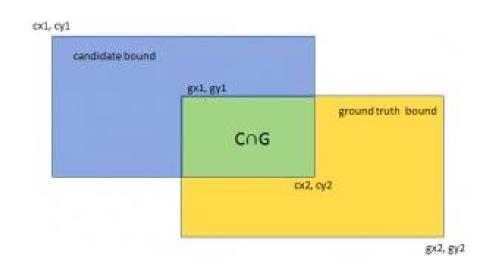
mloU

目标检测和实例分割

mAP

关键点检测

OKS (Object Keypoint Similarity)



$$IoU = \frac{area(C) \cap area(G)}{area(C) \cup area(G)} \cdot csdn.net/lyx_323$$

三、评价指标及常见算法

目标检测

- Faster RCNN: https://github.com/facebookresearch/detectron2
- YOLOv8: https://docs.ultralytics.com/zh

语义分割

Unet: https://github.com/milesial/Pytorch-UNet/tree/master

实例分割

- Yolact++: https://github.com/dbolya/yolact
- Mask RCNN: https://github.com/facebookresearch/detectron2

三、评价指标及常见算法

- 不需要尝试自己写代码,会跑模型即可
- 重要的是给出类似的数据集
- 标注是最辛苦的
- 优先考虑Unet, 简单又效果好

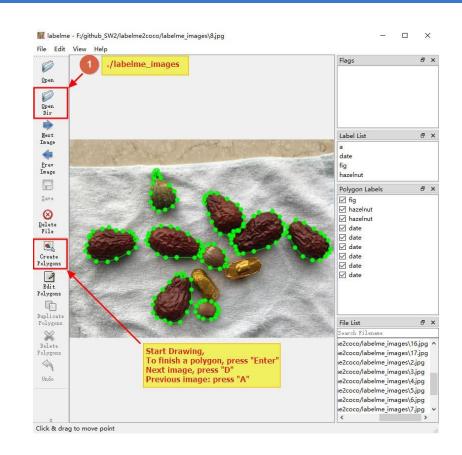
04

数据标注

四、数据标注

labelme

- 多边形 (最常用)
- 点 (如果做关键点检测)
- 折线 (图中的场景)



四、数据标注

labelme

- 多边形 (最常用)
- 点(如果做关键点检测)
- 折线(图中的场景)
- 标注文件是json文件(文本文件)

```
"version": "5.4.1",
"flags": {},
"shapes": [
    "label": "line",
    "points": [
       5.128593040847198,
       84.35552193645991
       9.81845688350983,
        68.92435703479576
       0.0,
       57.22884221767376
    "group id": null,
    "description": "",
    "shape type": "linestrip",
    "flags": {},
    "mask": null
    "label": "line",
    "points": [
       9.81845688350983.
        68.47049924357034
        34.78063540090771,
        64.23449319213313
```

