# **Computer Vision**

Goal: Inferring the properties of the world from one or

more images

- Photographs
- Video Sequences
- Medical images
- Microscopy data
- → Image Understanding





## Challenges

### Vision involves dealing with:

- Noisy images
- Many-to-one mapping
- Aperture problem
- → Requires:
- Assumptions about the world
- Statistical and physics-based models
- Training data

True image understanding seems to require a great deal of thinking. We are not quite there yet.



# We Still See the Dog!





## **Opportunities**

ameras are becoming ever more prevalent and Deep networks have immensely boosted the performance of Computer Vision algorithms:

- Tremendous potential for applications.
- A window on the way the mind works.
- But limited understanding of why things work.
- → Still much work to be done!!!!
- → Lots of jobs in Switzerland and elsewhere.



### **Course Outline**

#### Introduction:

- Definition
- Human vision
- Image formation

#### Extracting features:

- Contours
- Texture
- Regions

#### Shape recovery:

- From one image
- Using additional images

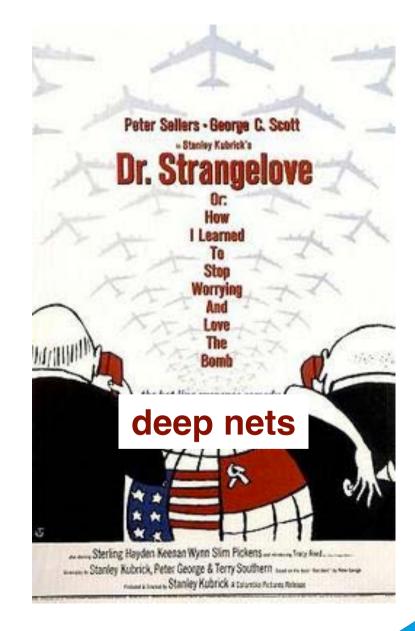


# **Deep Learning Revolution**



or

. . . .





## **Final Exam**

Tuesday 02.07.2024 from 09h15 to 10h45 (CE3, CE4, CE6)

- One sheet of hand-written notes is allowed.
- No other documents or electronic devices.



### Slide Codes

#### **Training vs Testing**

**Normal slide:** It is part of the course and I may ask exam questions about it.

#### **Training vs Testing**

**Reminder slide:** We have already covered this earlier in the class. Go back to the appropriate lecture if you do not remember.

#### Reminder

**Training vs Testing** 

**Optional slide:** This is additional material for people interested in more details. I will not ask direct exam questions on this.

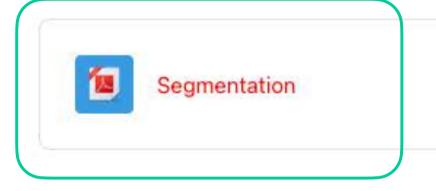
Optional Bishop, xxx

Reference to book or paper for even more details.

# What you Should Revise

### Segmentation

Partitioning images into separate regions of interest.







Transformers in Natural Language Processing (NLP)

