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1		31.03.20 – 12.04.20	
2		13.04.20 – 15.04.20	
3		16.04.20 – 20.04.20	
4		21.04.20 – 24.04.20	
5		25.04.20 – 28.04.20	
6		29.04.20 – 03.05.20	
7		04.05.20 – 11.05.20	
8		12.05.20 – 14.05.20	
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ABSTRACT

Master's thesis: 78 pages, 47 figures, 0 tables, 1 appendices, 22 sources.

LOCALIZATION, SEGMENTATION, IMAGE BORDER, DETECTOR, MASK, CONVOLUTION, HYDROCARBON METHOD, COMPUTATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

The purpose of attestation work is to create a modern information system for efficient contour segmentation and localization of digital image, which models can adapt to the peculiarities of the images being processed.

In the course of performance of attestation work, existing models and algorithms of contour segmentation and localization of digital image were analyzed, the computer system for adaptive segmentation of boundaries in C # language was developed and implemented, and an estimation of image processing quality was performed.

The comparative analysis of the proposed adaptive algorithm of contour segmentation and localization with analogues has shown the significant advantages of the proposed algorithm, which were due to higher computational efficiency and quality due to the use of invariant masks and detectors.

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1.4				41
2				44
2.1				44
2.2				48
2.3				53
2.4				60
3				66
3.1				66
				70
				71
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CNN –

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[1-3].

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ImageNet (. 1.1),

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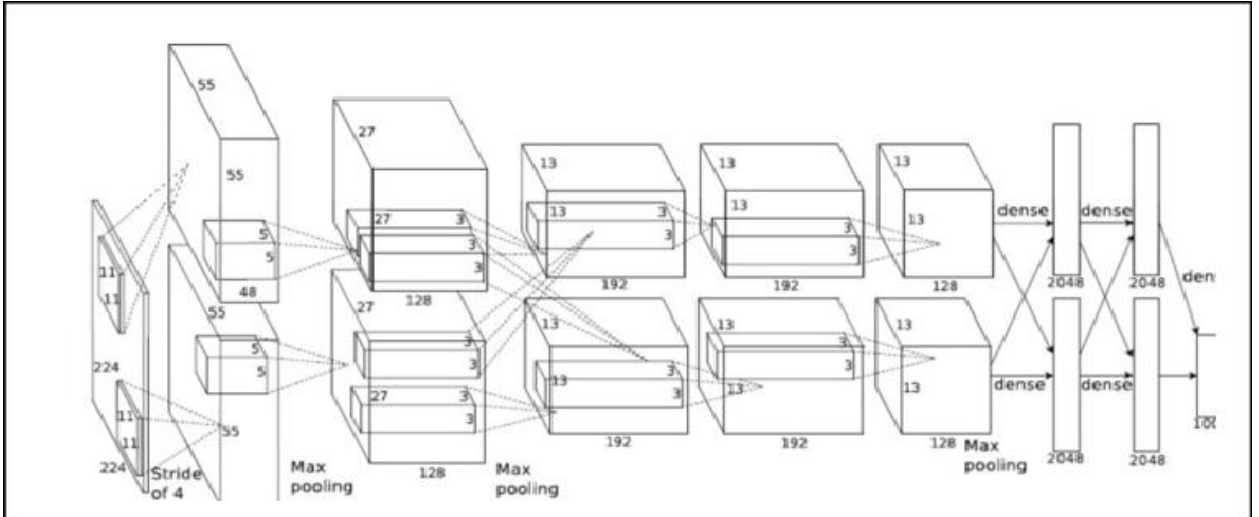
Layer	conv1	pool1	conv2	pool2	conv3	conv4	conv5	pool5	fc6	fc7
Units	96	96	256	256	384	384	256	256	4096	4096
Feature	55×55	27×27	27×27	13×13	13×13	13×13	13×13	6×6	1	1

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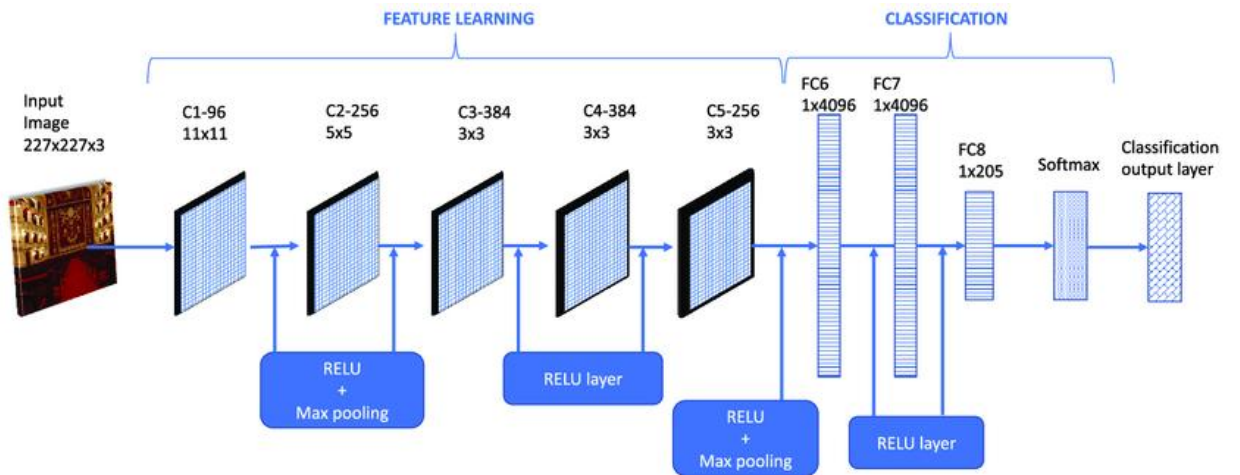
ImageNet-CNN Places-CNN [18].

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ImageNet-CNN Jia (2013) 1,3 b 1000
 , ImageNet (ILSVRC, 2012 .)
 57,4%. Places-CNN 2,4
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1.3 – ImageNet-CNN [18].



1.4 – Places-CNN [18].

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Places-CNN, ImageNet-CNN.

Places-CNN 50,0% SVM 40,8%

ImageNet-CNN

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1.5 3 [18].

pool1 pool2 conv3 conv4 pool5 fc7



1.5 - 3, ImageNet-CNN () Places-CNN ().

ImageNet 2, 55% 47% -100 ImageNet-CNN Places-CNN.

conv4

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ImageNet

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Places-CNN

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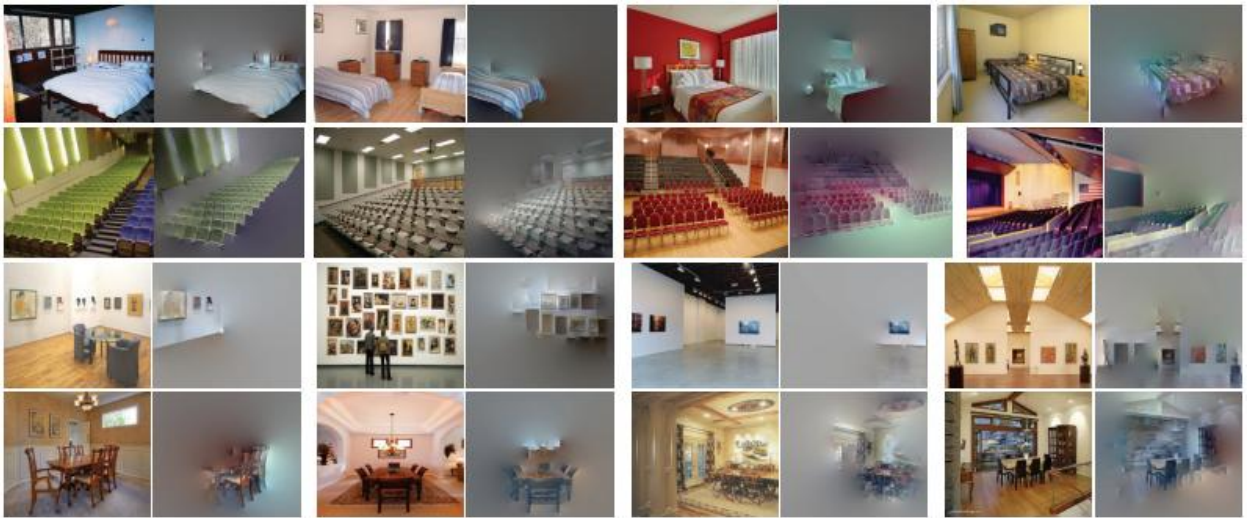
Places-CNN

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 (81%) (58%); (75%),
 (64%) (50%); (96%),
 (68%) (67%).
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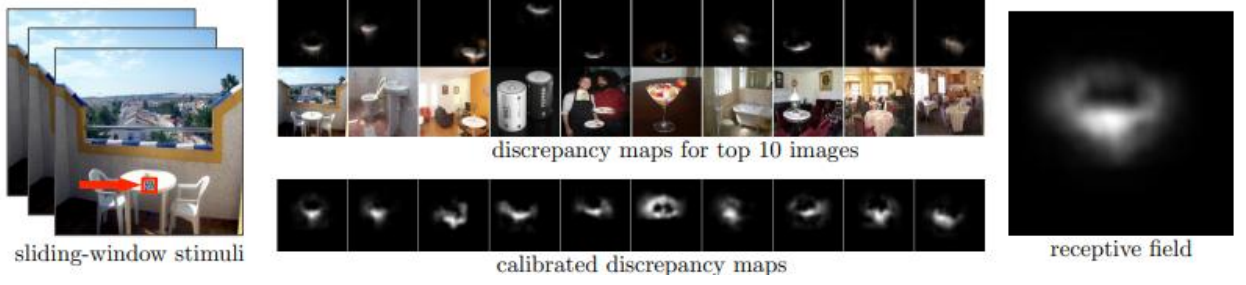


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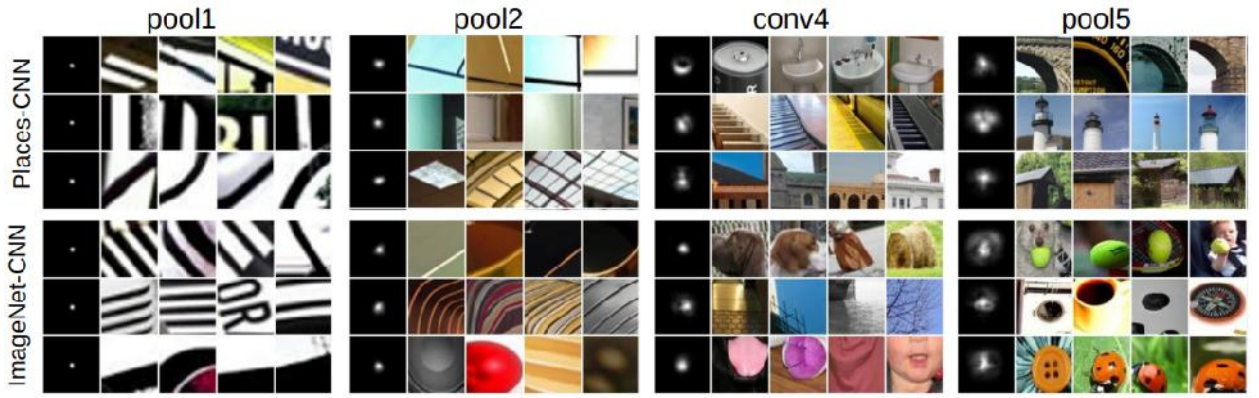
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Places-CNN

ImageNetCNN,

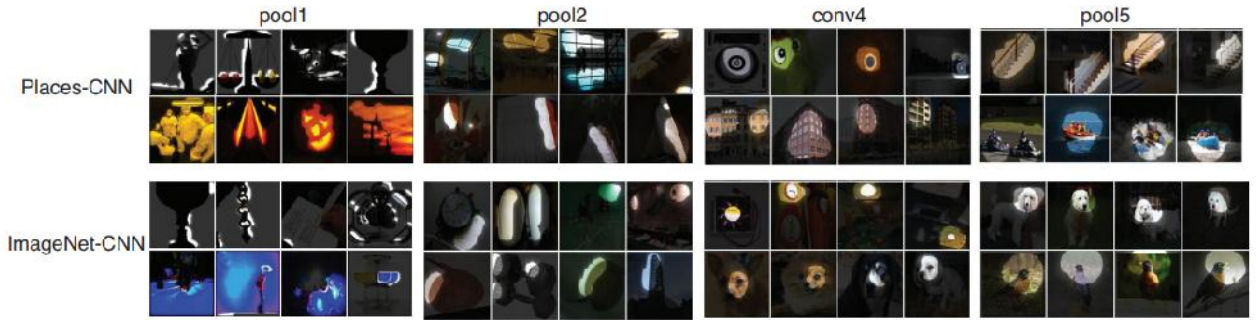
1.9,

1.10



1.8 – 3 1, 2, 4 5

ImageNet Places-CNNs,



1.9 – 4

	pool1	pool2	conv3	conv4	pool5
Theoretic size	19	67	99	131	195
Places-CNN actual size	17.8 ± 1.6	37.4 ± 5.9	52.1 ± 10.6	60.0 ± 13.7	72.0 ± 20.0
ImageNet-CNN actual size	17.9 ± 1.6	36.7 ± 5.4	51.1 ± 9.9	60.4 ± 16.0	70.3 ± 21.6

1.10 –

ImageNet Places-CNN

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Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT)

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ImageNet Places-

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ImageNet-

CNN Places-CNN

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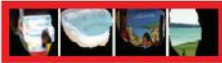
Task 1
Word/Short description:
tower

Task 2
Mark (by clicking on them) the images which don't correspond to the short description you just wrote

Task 3
Which category does your short description mostly belong to?
 Scene (kitchen, corridor, street, beach, ...)
 Region or surface (road, grass, wall, floor, sky, ...)
 Object (bed, car, building, tree, ...)
 Object part (leg, head, wheel, roof, ...)
 Texture or material (striped, rugged, wooden, plastic, ...)
 Simple elements or colors (vertical line, curved line, color blue, ...)

1.11 – AMT

Pool5, unit 76; Label: ocean; Type: scene; Precision: 93%



Pool5, unit 13; Label: Lamps; Type: object; Precision: 84%



Pool5, unit 77; Label: legs; Type: object part; Precision: 96%



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(pool1, pool2)

(conv4, pool5),

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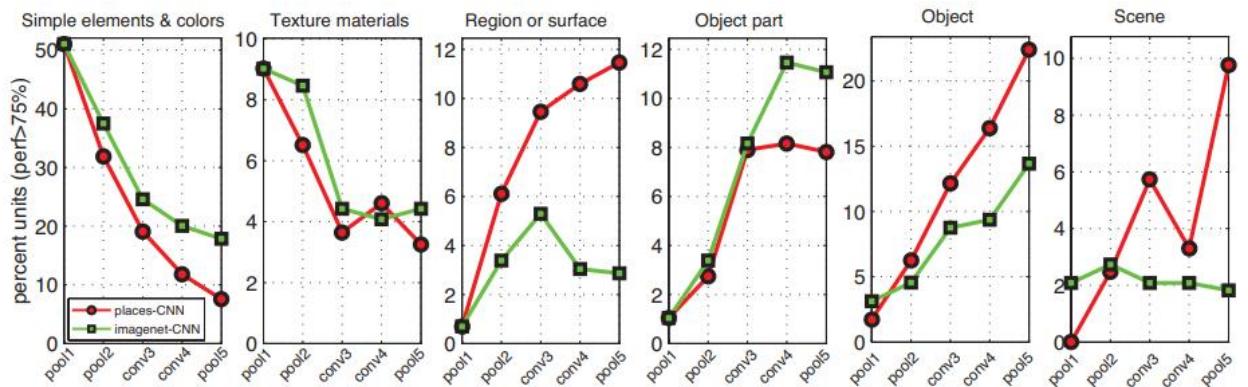
conv4 pool5

Places-CNN

ImageNet-CNN.

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1.14 –

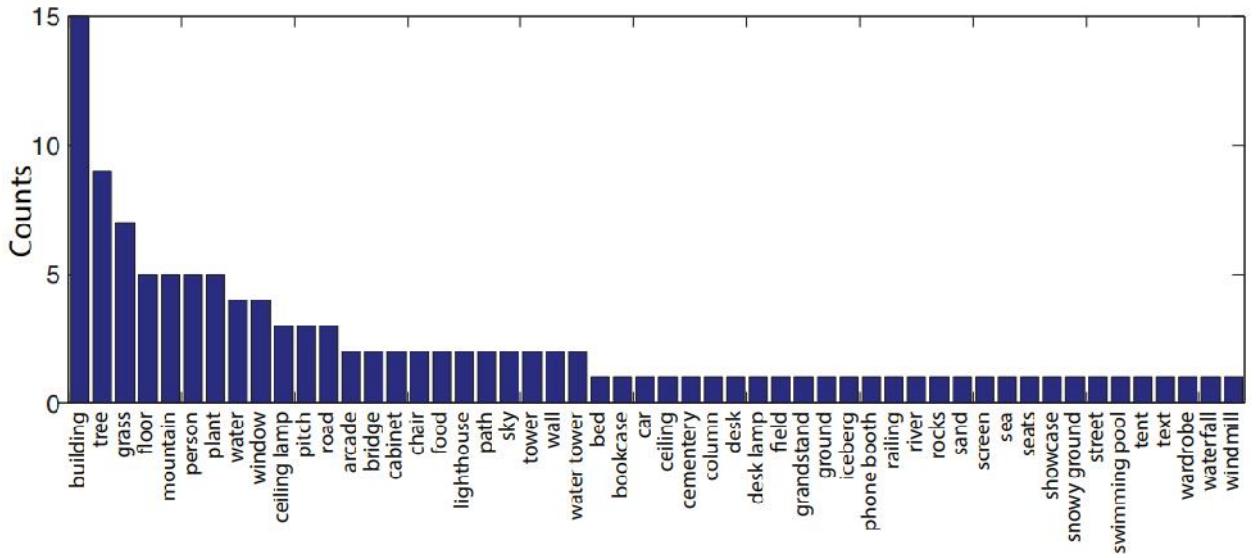
ImageNet-CNN

Places-CNN,

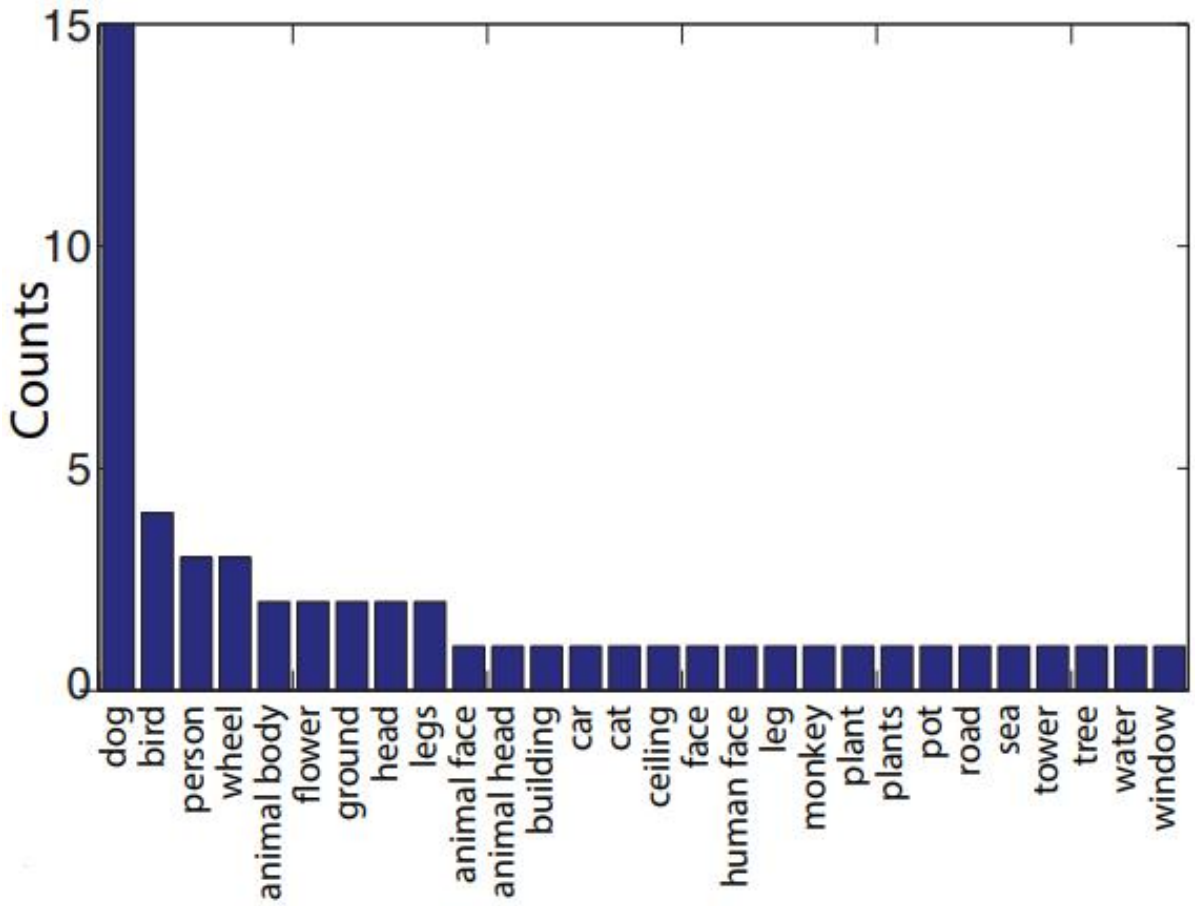
Places-CNN

ImageNet-CNN

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1.15 –

CNN,

(a) Places-CNN

(b) ImageNet-CNN.

1.15.

ImageNet-CNN. ImageNet

ImageNet-CNN 256

pool5, 15

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pool5,

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1.16.

Buildings

56) building



120) arcade



8) bridge



123) building



119) building



9) lighthouse



Scenes

145) cementery



127) street



218) pitch



Indoor objects

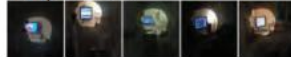
182) food



46) painting



106) screen



53) staircase



107) wardrobe

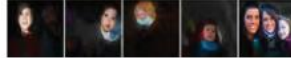


People

3) person



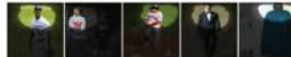
49) person



138) person



100) person



Furniture

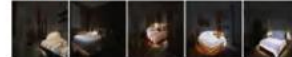
18) billard table



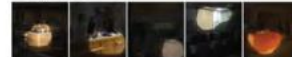
155) bookcase



116) bed



38) cabinet



85) chair



Lighting

55) ceiling lamp



174) ceiling lamp



223) ceiling lamp



13) desk lamp



Outdoor objects

87) car



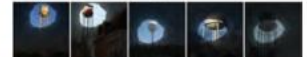
61) road



96) swimming pool



28) water tower

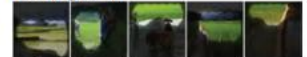


6) windmill



Nature

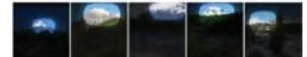
195) grass



89) iceberg



140) mountain



159) sand



1.16 –

5

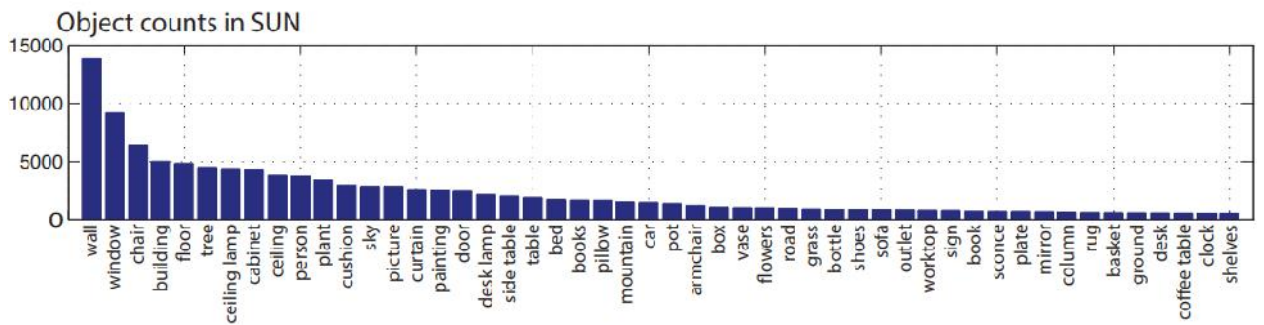
Places-CNN.

5

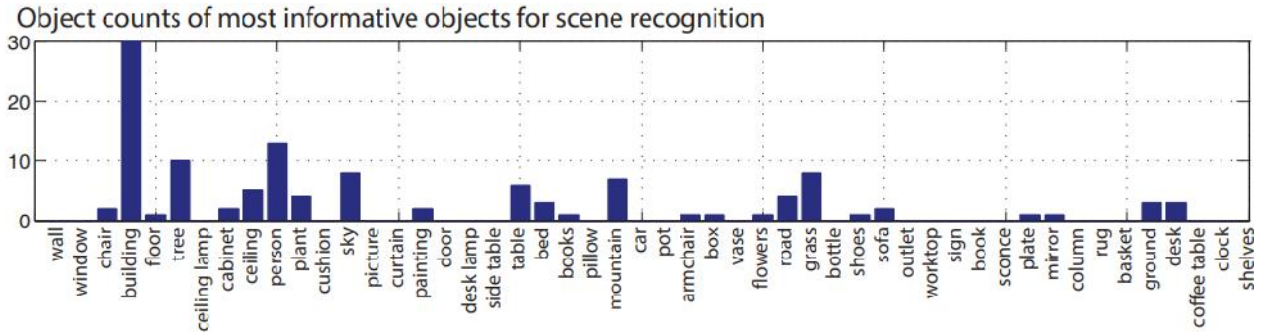
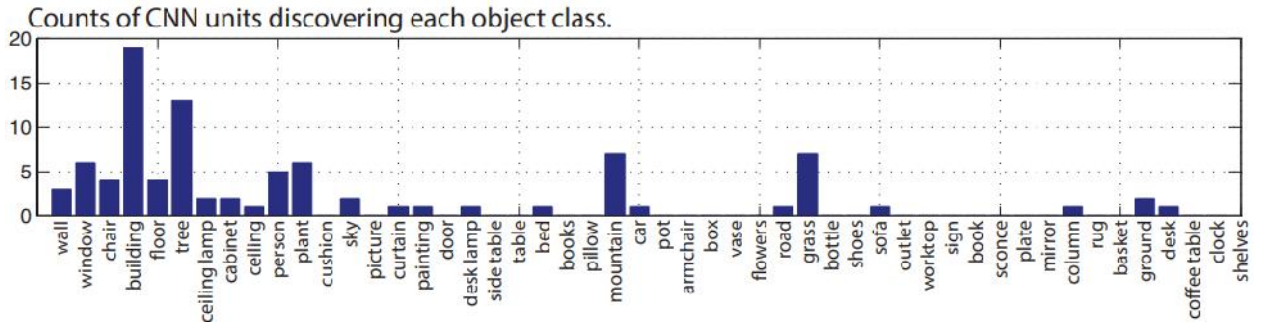
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Places-CNN

Places-CNN

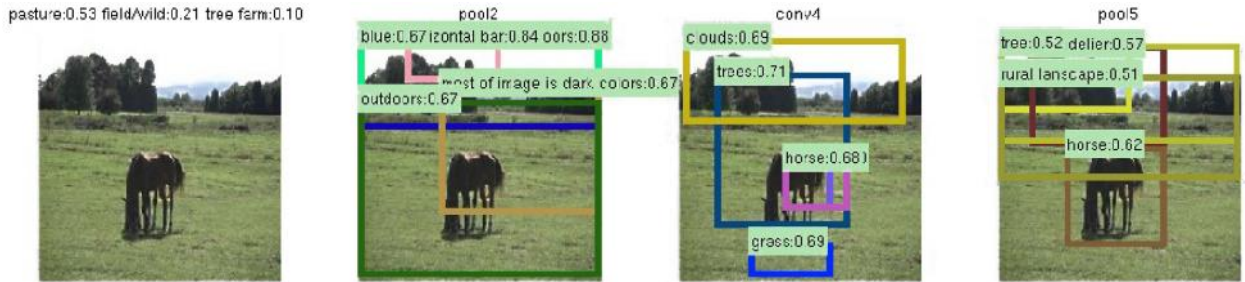
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Places-CNN

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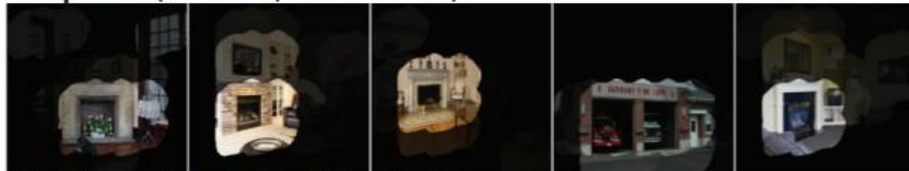


1.18 –

Places-CNN

Places-CNN.

Fireplace (J=5.3%, AP=22.9%)



Wardrobe (J=4.2%, AP=12.7%)



Billiard table (J=3.2%, AP=42.6%)



Building (J=14.6%, AP=47.2%)



Bed (J=24.6%, AP=81.1%)



Mountain (J=11.3%, AP=47.6%)



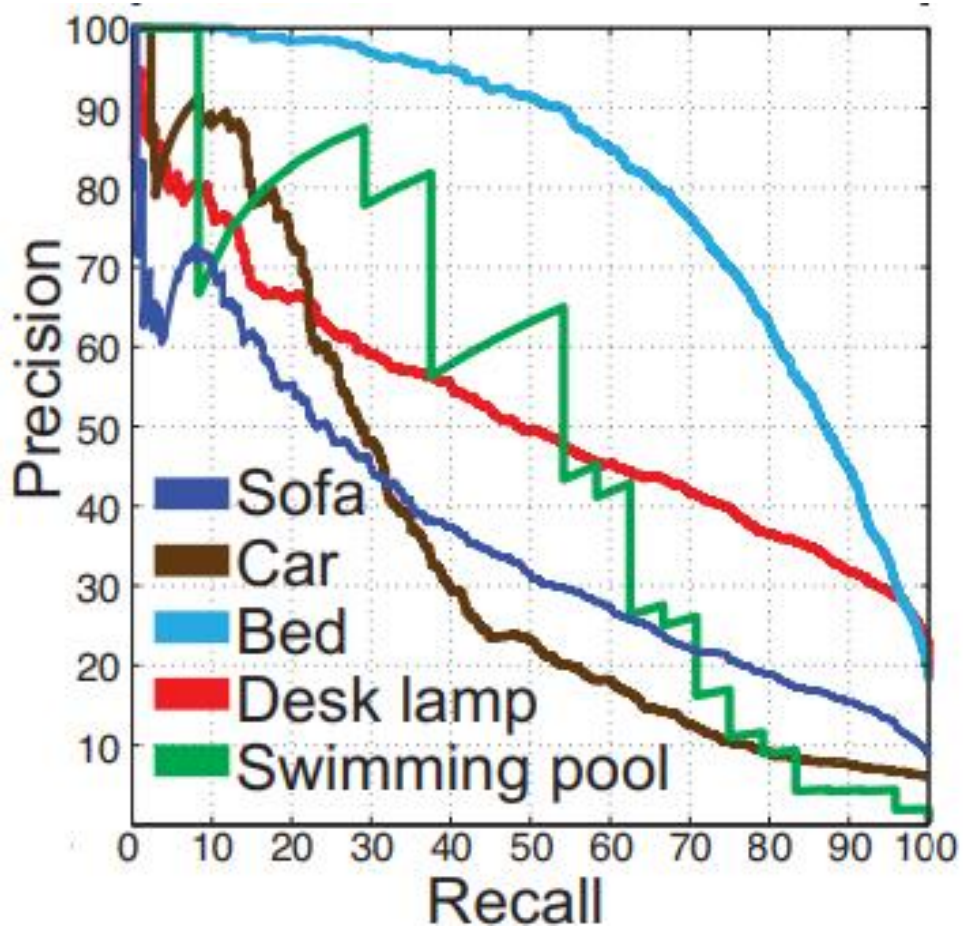
Sofa (J=10.8%, AP=36.2%)



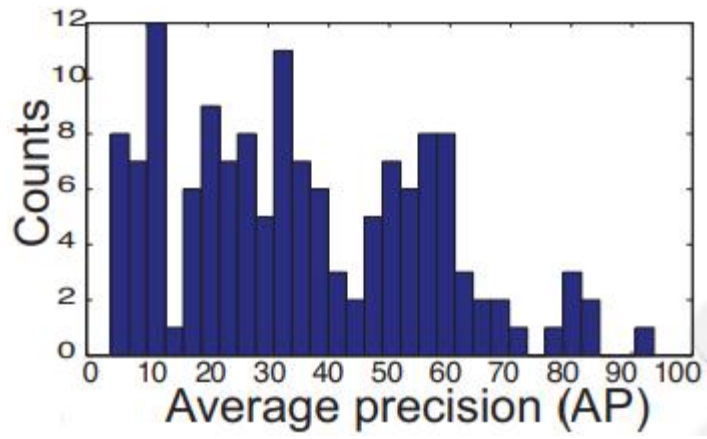
Washing machine (J=3.2%, AP=34.4%)



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1.19 – (a)

SUN

5 Places-CNN (J =

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YOLO

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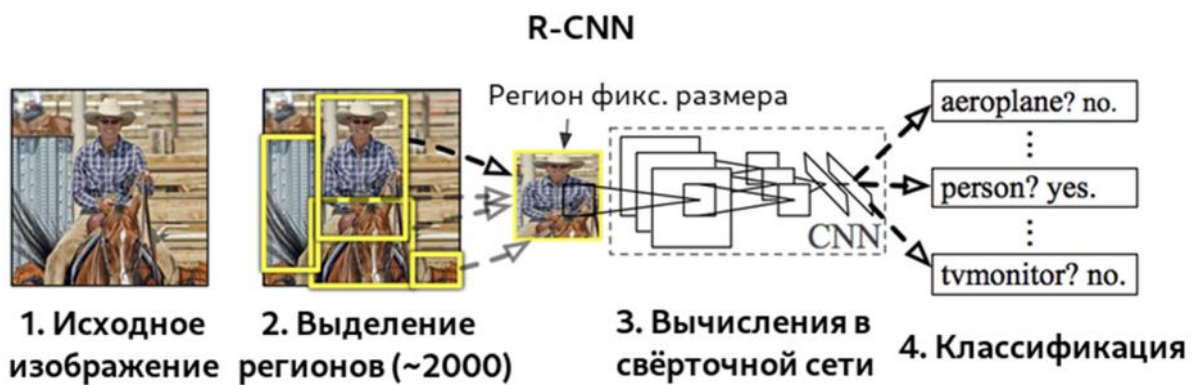
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(CNN)

Region-CNN (R-CNN), CNN-

R-CNN

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1.20 – R-CNN.

"Only Look Once" (YOLO),

R-CNN

R-CNN (, 45

GPU Nvidia Titan-X)

YOLO

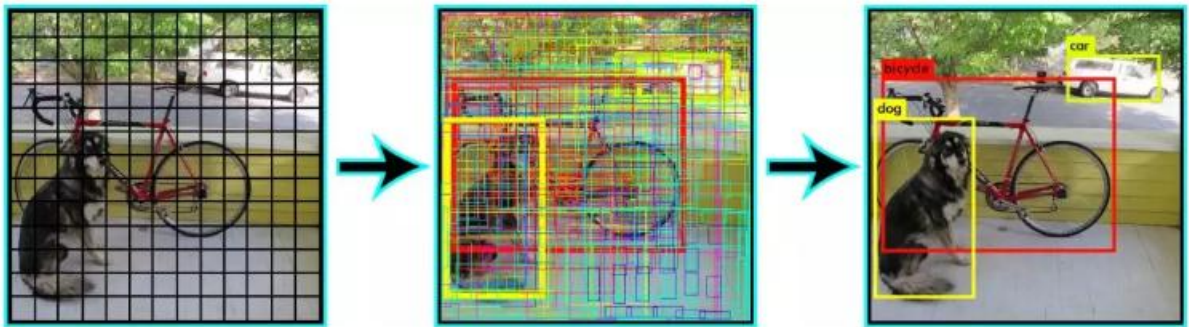
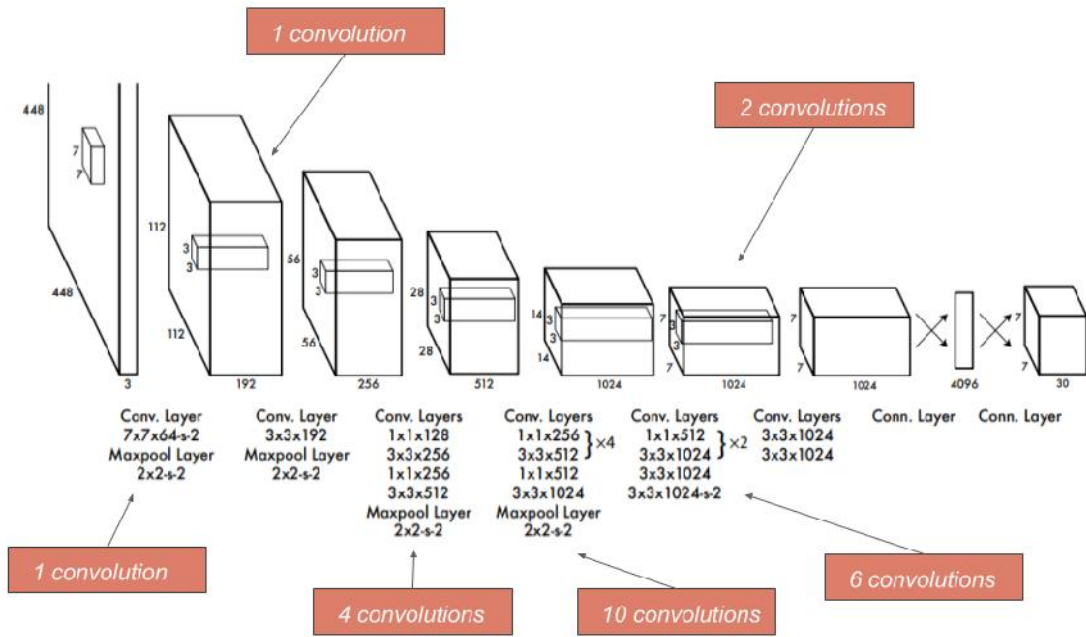
R-CNN, FR-CNN.

(RPN)

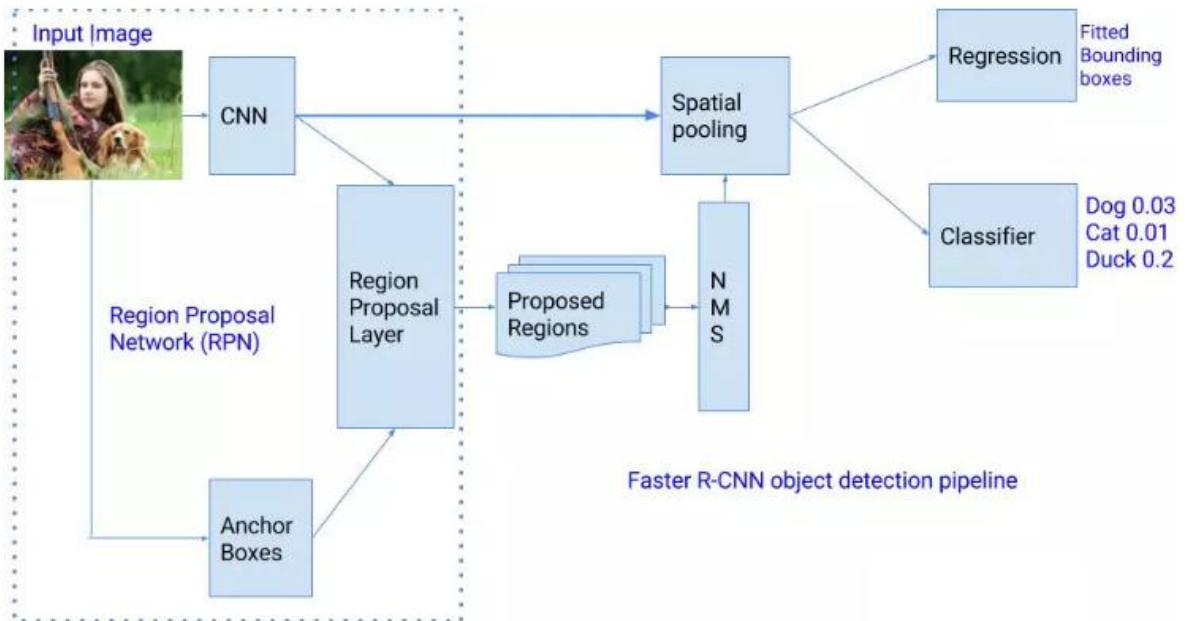
FR-CNN

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1.22 –

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R-CNN

YOLO (

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YOLO, YOLOv2

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CNN (, Darknet-19)

VGG-16.

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VGG-16,

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YOLOv2

67 FPS

Nvidia Titan-X,

YOLOv2

Fast YOLO,

YOLOv2

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O-YOLOv2),

Fast YOLO

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Fast

YOLO

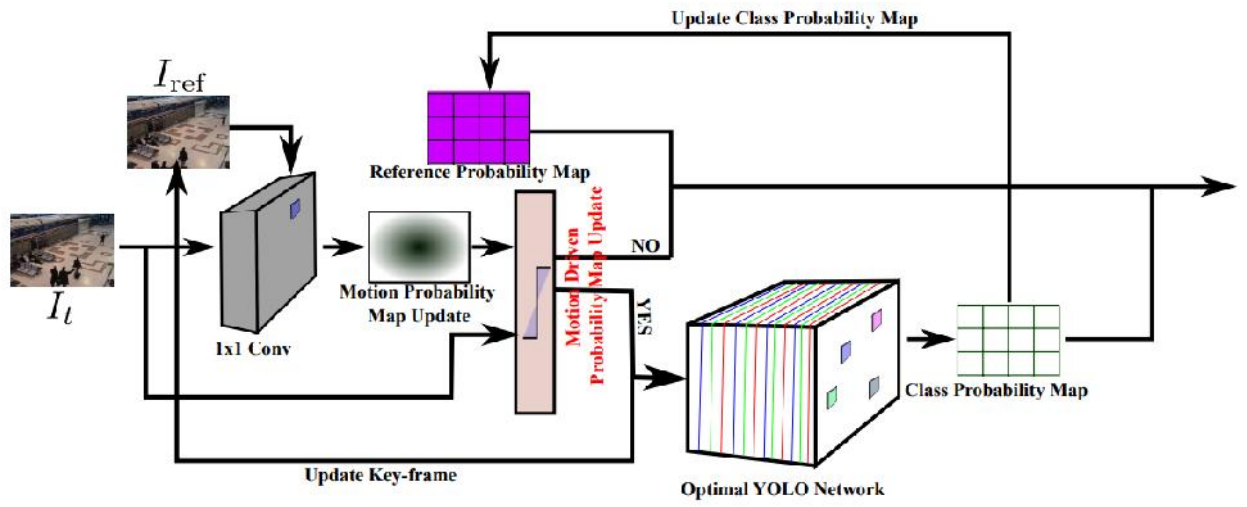
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O-YOLO 2,8

YOLOv2

2%

IOU,

Fast YOLO, O-YOLOv2

YOLOv2

Nvidia Jetson TX1.

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YOLO

68,5%,

56

184 ,

YOLOv2 (~3,3X).

Network Architecture	Number of parameters	IOU
YOLOv2	48.2M	67.2%
O-YOLOv2	17.1M	65.10%

1.24 –

YOLOv2

YOLOv2 (OYOLOv2).

Framework	Frame per Second (FPS)	Inference frequency (%)
YOLOv2	5.40	100
O-YOLOv2	11.80	100
Fast YOLO	17.85	61.87

1.25 –

YOLO, O-YOLOv2

YOLOv2

Nvidia Jetson TX1.

Fast YOLO,

YOLOv2

YOLOv2.

Fast YOLO

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YOLOv2,
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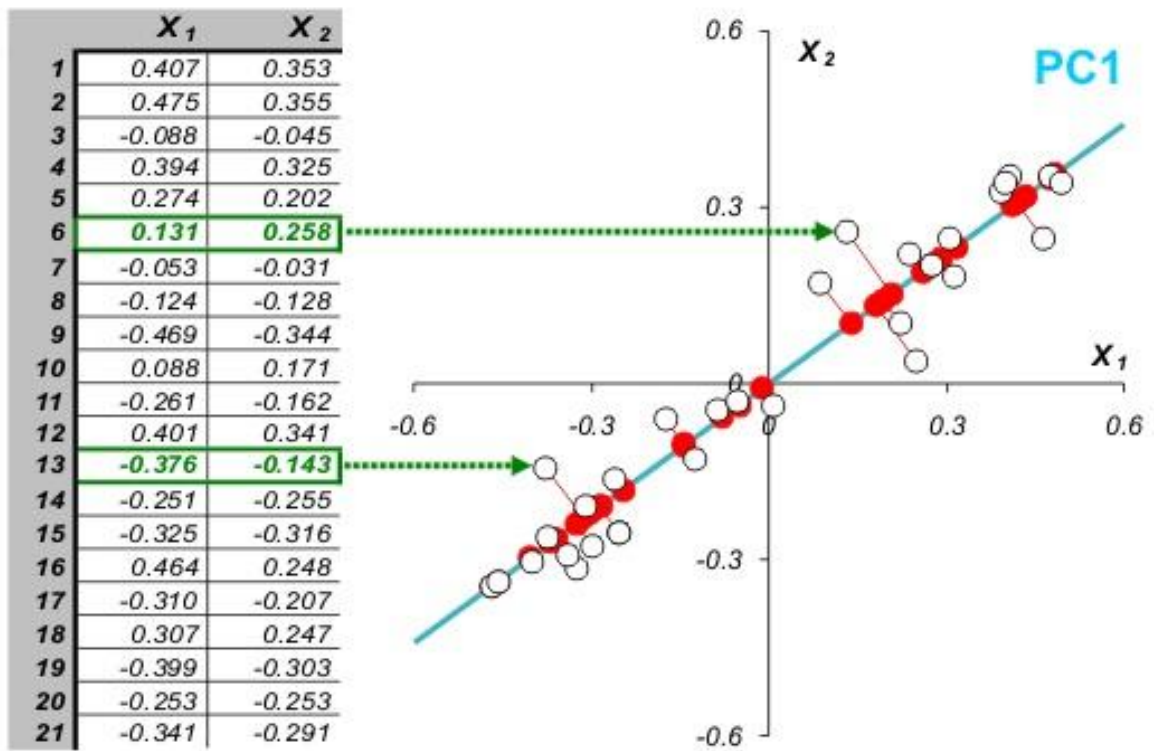
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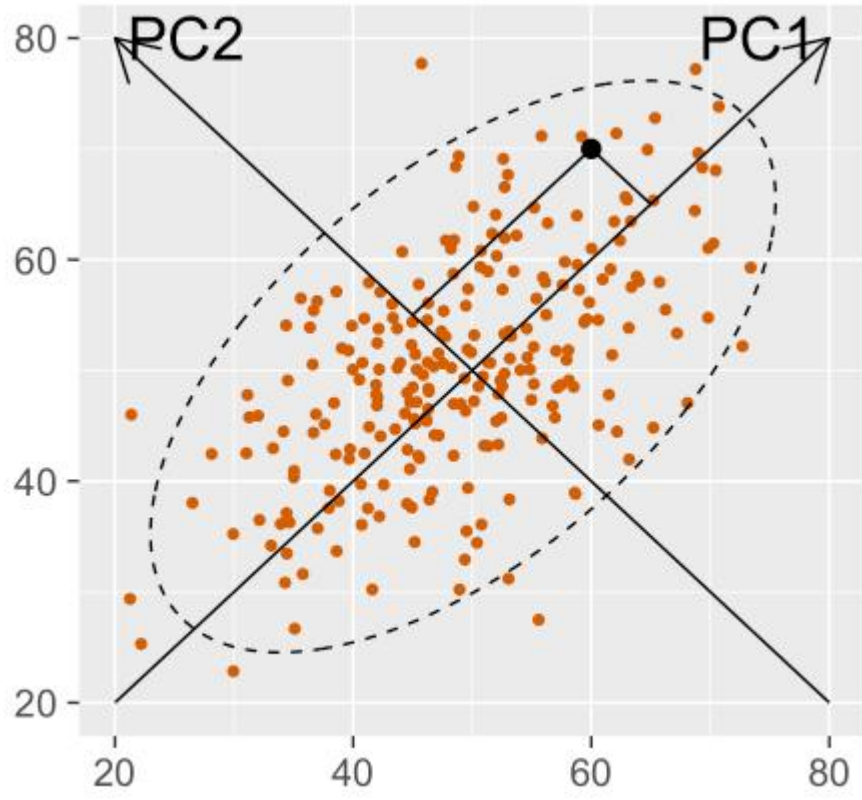
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Non-Maximum Suppression

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(Judith Prewitt)

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$$L(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2}; \quad (2.1)$$

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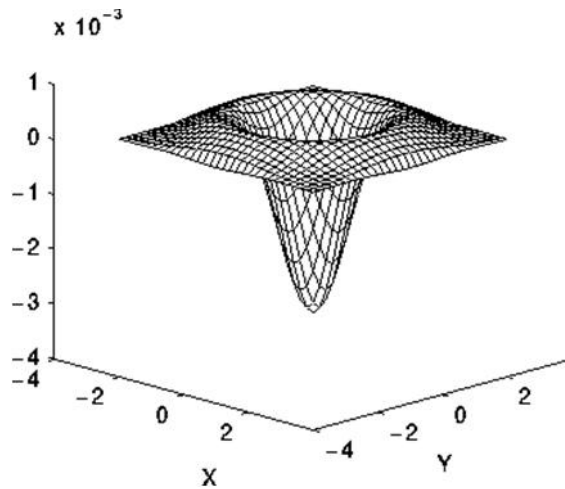
$$\text{LoG}(x, y) = \frac{-1}{\pi\sigma^4} \left[1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] + e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}} ; \quad (2.2)$$

2.2.

0	-1	0
-1	4	-1
0	-1	0

-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1

2.1 –



0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0
1	2	4	5	5	5	4	2	1
1	4	5	3	0	3	5	4	1
2	5	3	-12	-24	-12	3	5	2
2	5	0	-24	-40	-24	0	5	2
2	5	3	-12	-24	-12	3	5	2
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1	2	4	5	5	5	4	2	1
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2.2 –

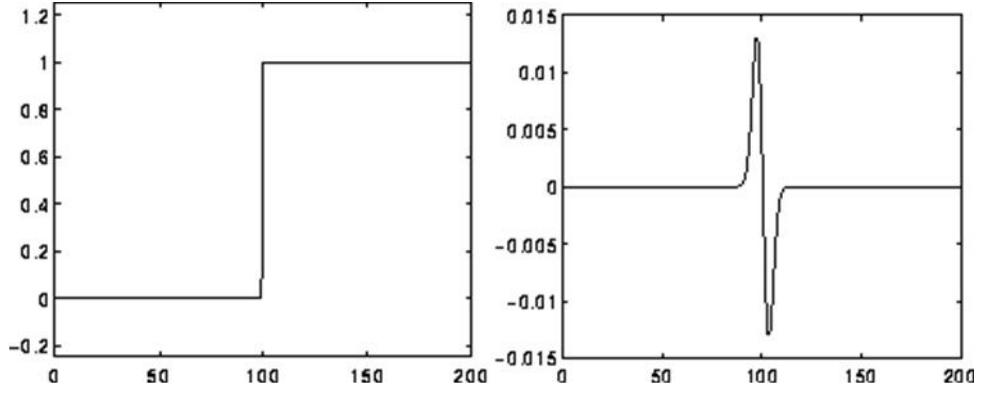
LoG

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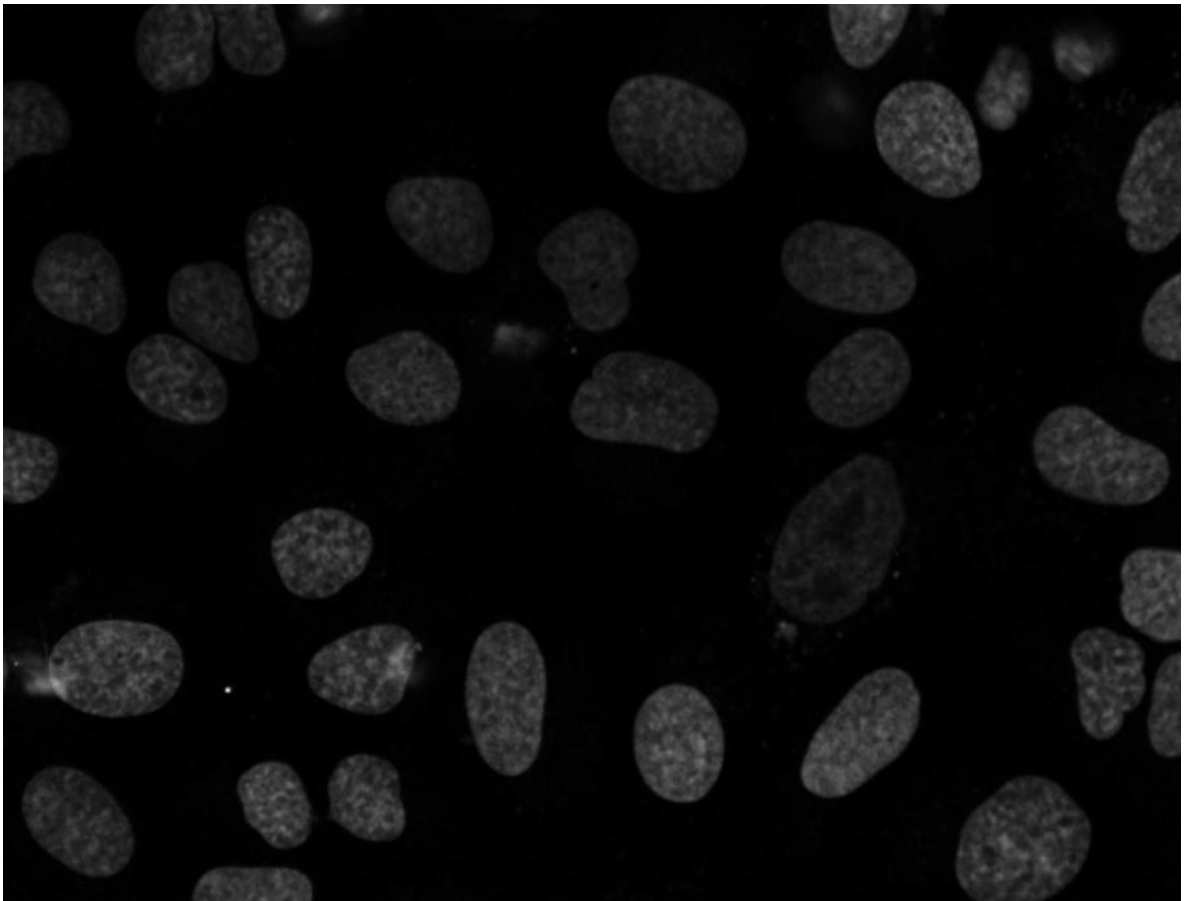
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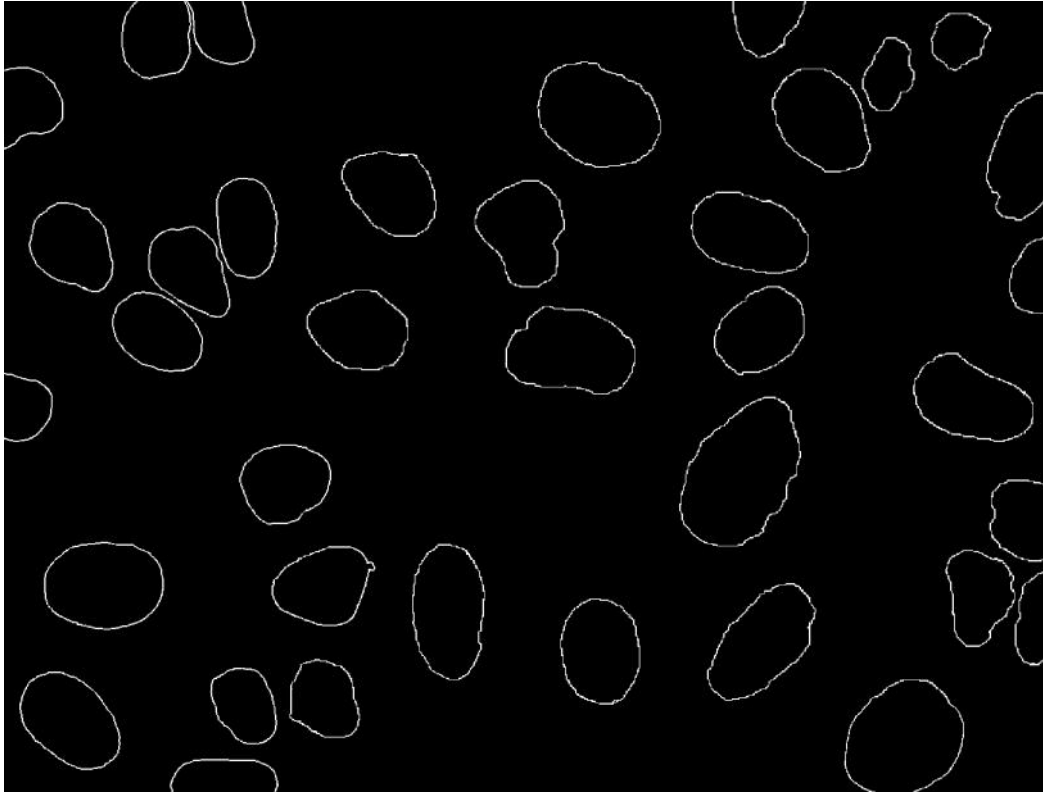
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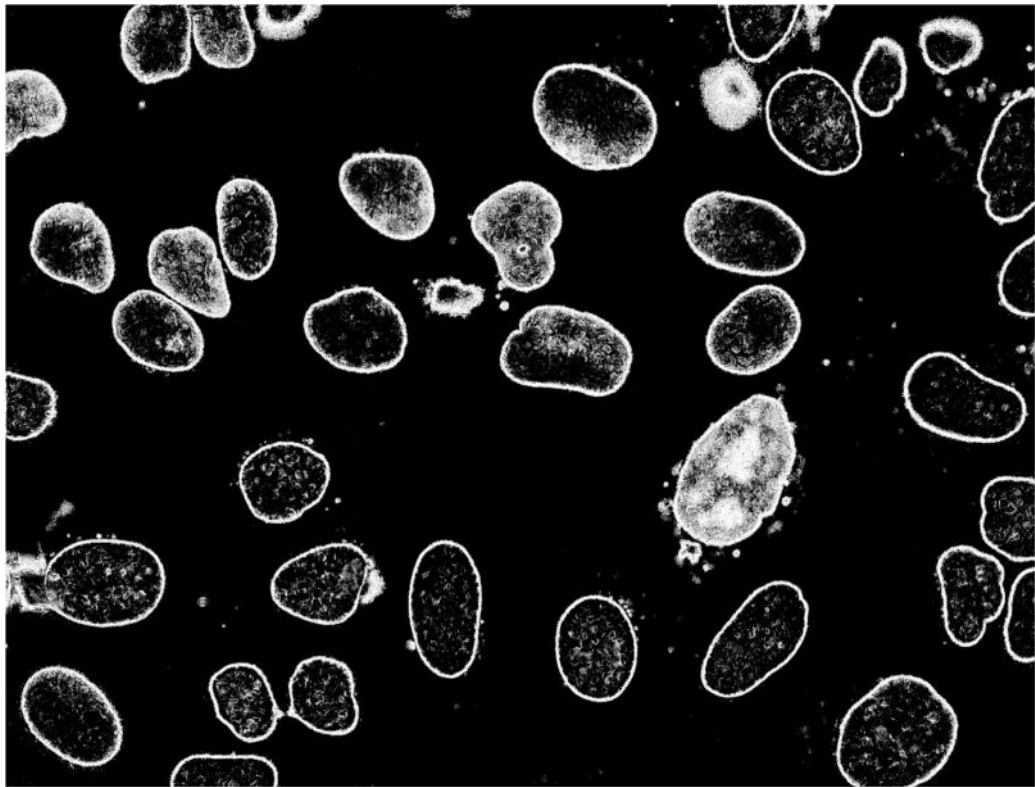
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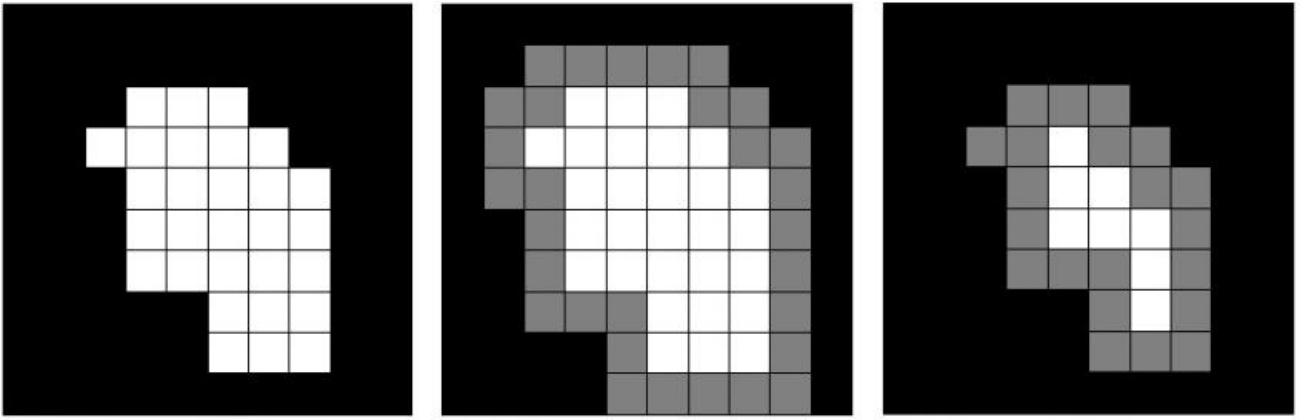




2.6 –



2.7 –



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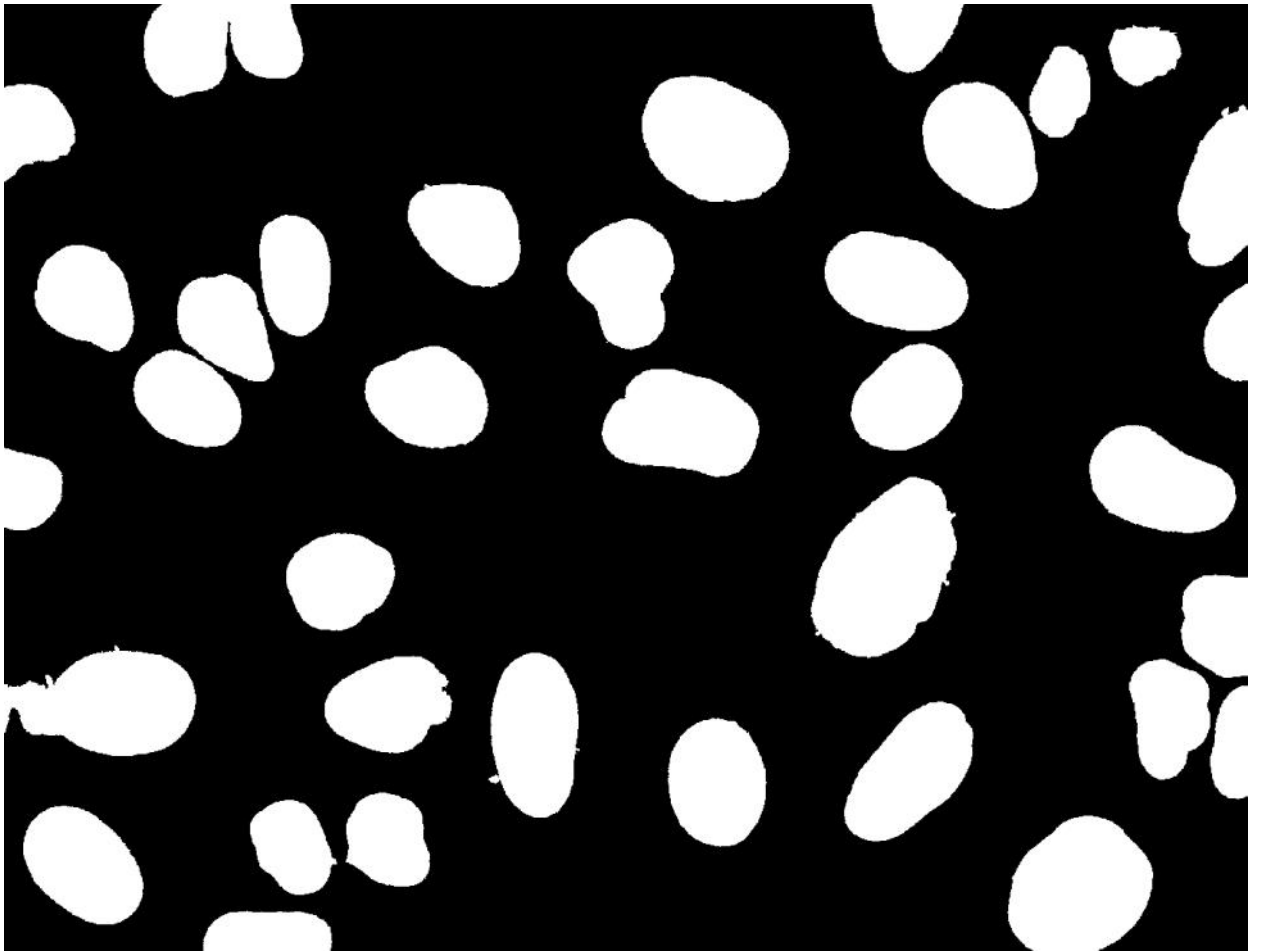
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2.12 –

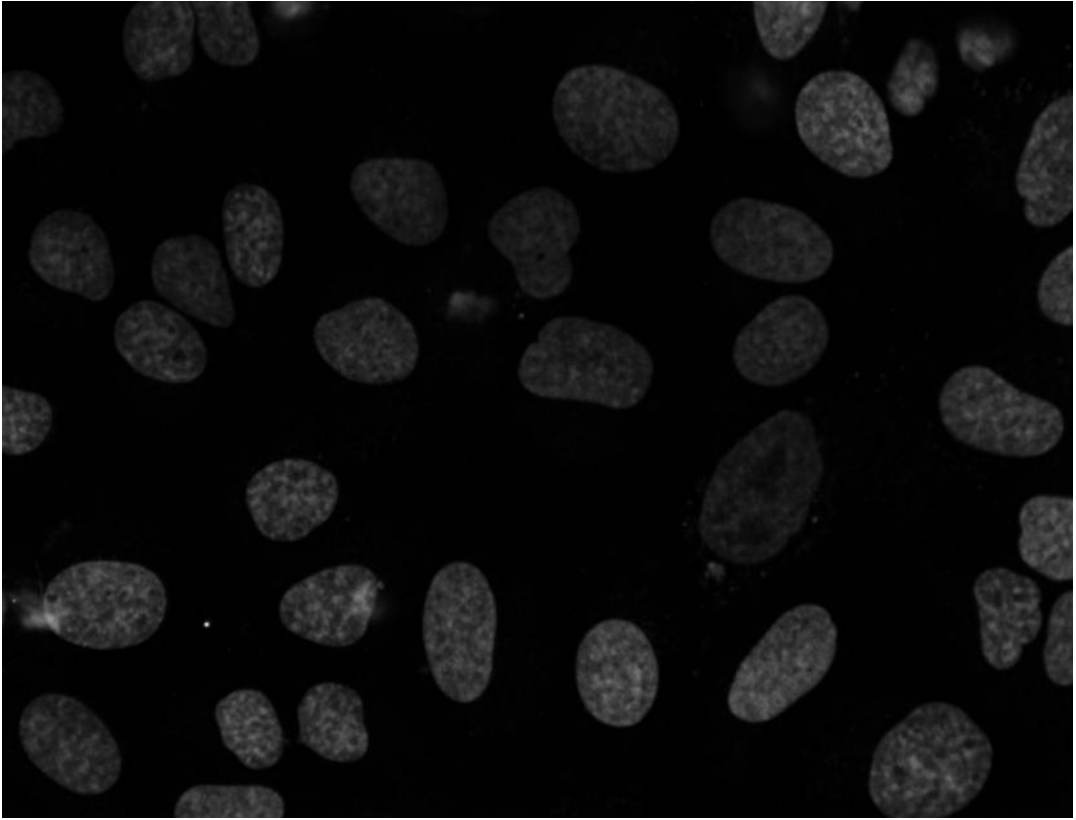
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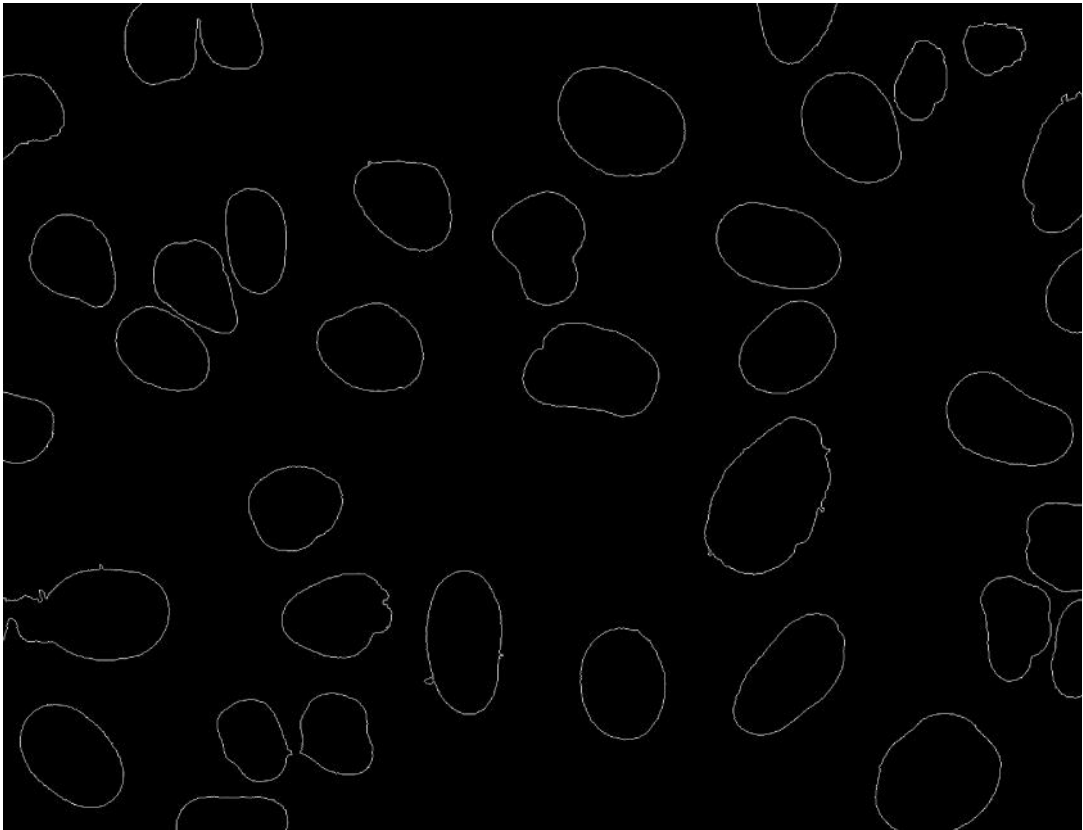
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2.13 –



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2.14 –

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2.4

\mathbf{R}^2 (r_1, r_2)
 $\mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2)$
 $\{\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{1i}, x_{2i})\}_{i=1, \dots, n}$ (r_1, r_2)

$$Y = (y_1, y_2),$$

$$Z = (z_1, z_2),$$

$$k > 2$$

$\mathbf{z}_1 = (z_{11}, z_{12}),$ $(.2.15),$
 $\mathbf{z}_2 = (z_{21}, z_{22}),$
 $z_{21} = -z_{12}, z_{22} = z_{11}.$

$$Z = (z_1, z_2)$$

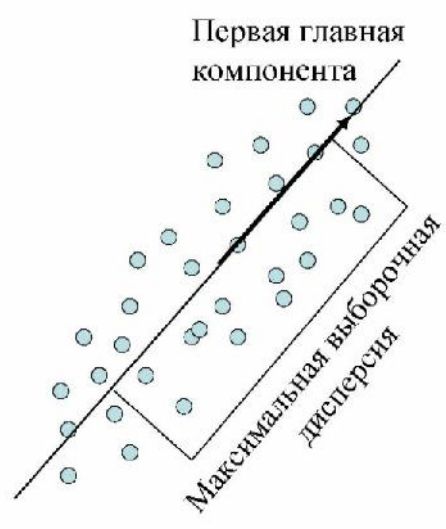
\mathbf{X}

$$\mathbf{O}' = (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2);$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i}, \bar{x}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{2i}, \tag{2.3}$$

$$\mathbf{O}' = (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$$

$$\mathbf{x}'_i = (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1, x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2), (i = 1, 2, \dots, n). \tag{2.4}$$



2.15 – <http://ru.wikipedia.org>

\mathbf{X} , $(\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2)$
 $= (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$

$$\mathbf{V} = (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{bmatrix}, \tag{2.5}$$

$$a = \sigma_{11} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1)^2, \quad b = \sigma_{22} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2)^2, \quad (2.6)$$

$$c = \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \bar{x}_1) \cdot (x_{2i} - \bar{x}_2). \quad (2.7)$$

\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2

,

$$\sigma_{11} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i})^2, \quad \sigma_{22} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i})^2, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{1i} \cdot x_{2i}. \quad (2.9)$$

$$\mathbf{E} - \quad , \quad = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$$

$$\mathbf{V} = (\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2) \quad \mathbf{C}$$

$$(\mathbf{C} - \cdot \mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0, \quad (2.10)$$

,

$$(2.10)$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a - \lambda & c \\ c & b - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad (2.11)$$

v_1, v_2 $v_\xi, \xi \in \{1, 2\},$

$$\begin{cases} (a - \lambda) \cdot v_1 + c \cdot v_2 = 0, \\ c \cdot v_1 + (b - \lambda) \cdot v_2 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\lambda^2 - (a + b) \cdot \lambda + (a \cdot b - c^2) = 0,$$

$$D = (a - b)^2 + 4c^2 > 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{(a + b) + \sqrt{D}}{2}, \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{(a + b) - \sqrt{D}}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

(2.12),

 $\lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2,$ $Z = (z_1, z_2)$ v_1 **C** $\lambda_1,$ $\lambda_2,$

$$\lambda_1 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sqrt{v_{11}^2 + v_{12}^2} = 1,$$

$z_1,$

$$\begin{cases} z_{11} = \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{c^2 + (\lambda_1 - a)^2}}, \\ z_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{(\lambda_1 - a)^2}{c^2 + (\lambda_1 - a)^2}}. \end{cases}$$

$z_2,$

$\lambda_2,$

$z_1 \quad \pi/2;$

$$\begin{cases} z_{21} = -z_{12}, \\ z_{22} = z_{11}. \end{cases}$$

$z_{11} \neq 0 \quad z_{12} \neq 0.$

$$Y = (\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) \quad Z = (\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{z}_1 = \cos \alpha \mathbf{y}_1 + \sin \alpha \mathbf{y}_2, \\ \mathbf{z}_2 = -\sin \alpha \mathbf{y}_1 + \cos \alpha \mathbf{y}_2; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y}_1 = \cos \alpha \mathbf{z}_1 - \sin \alpha \mathbf{z}_2, \\ \mathbf{y}_2 = \sin \alpha \mathbf{z}_1 + \cos \alpha \mathbf{z}_2, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = z_{11}, \\ \sin \alpha = z_{12}. \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

$$, \quad (x'_{1i}, x'_{2i}) \quad (x_{1i}, x_{2i}) \quad \mathbf{x}_i = (x_{1i}, x_{2i})$$

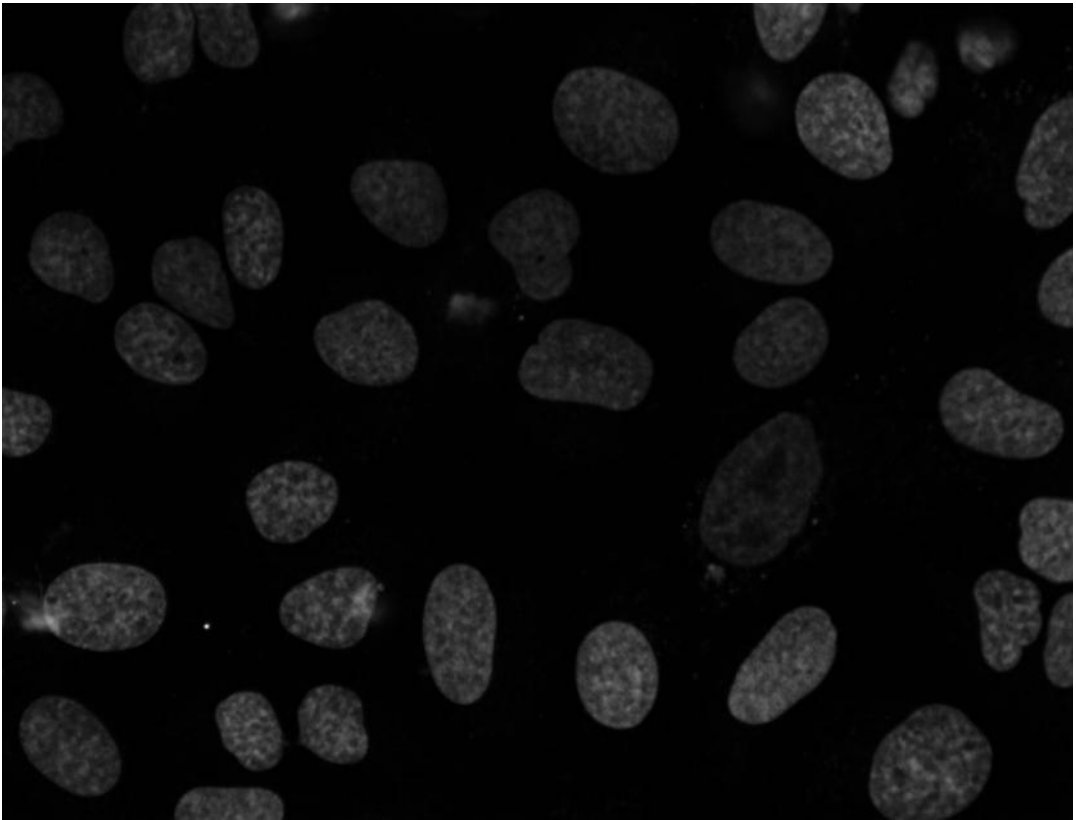
$$\begin{cases} x'_{1i} = \cos \alpha \cdot x_{1i} + \sin \alpha \cdot x_{2i}, \\ x'_{2i} = -\sin \alpha \cdot x_{1i} + \cos \alpha \cdot x_{2i}, \end{cases}$$

$$, \quad , \quad (2.14).$$

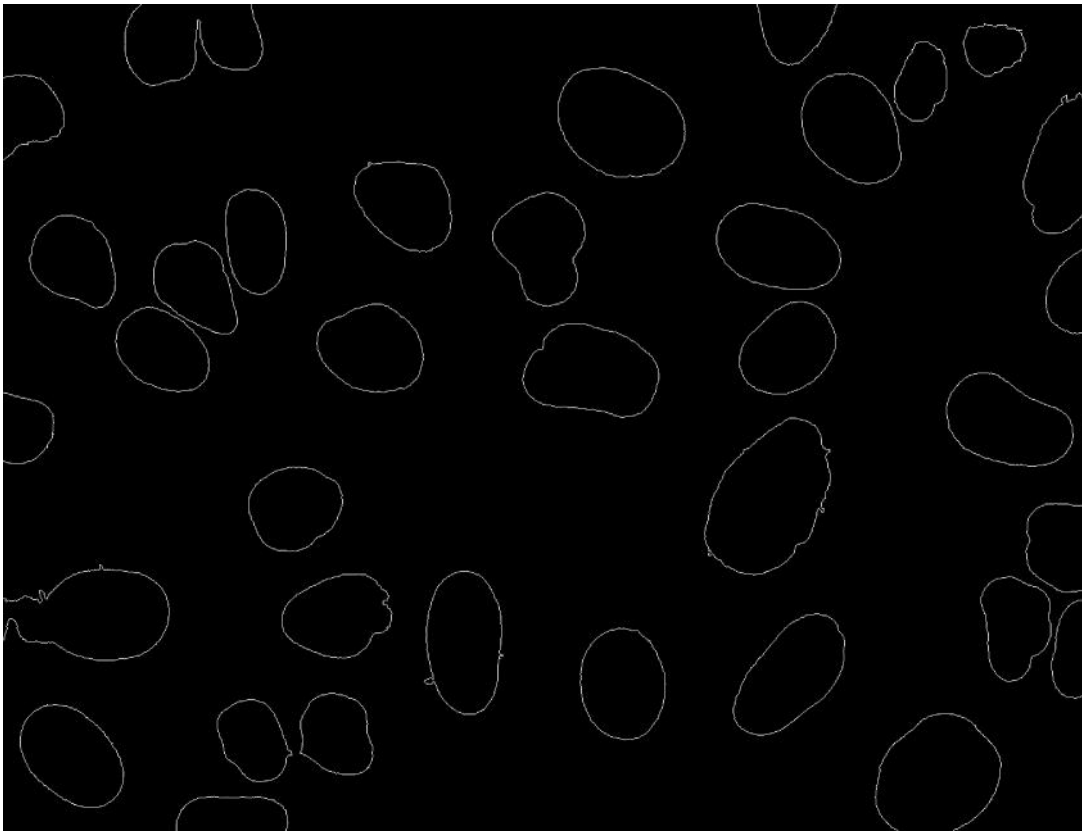
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(. 3.1).



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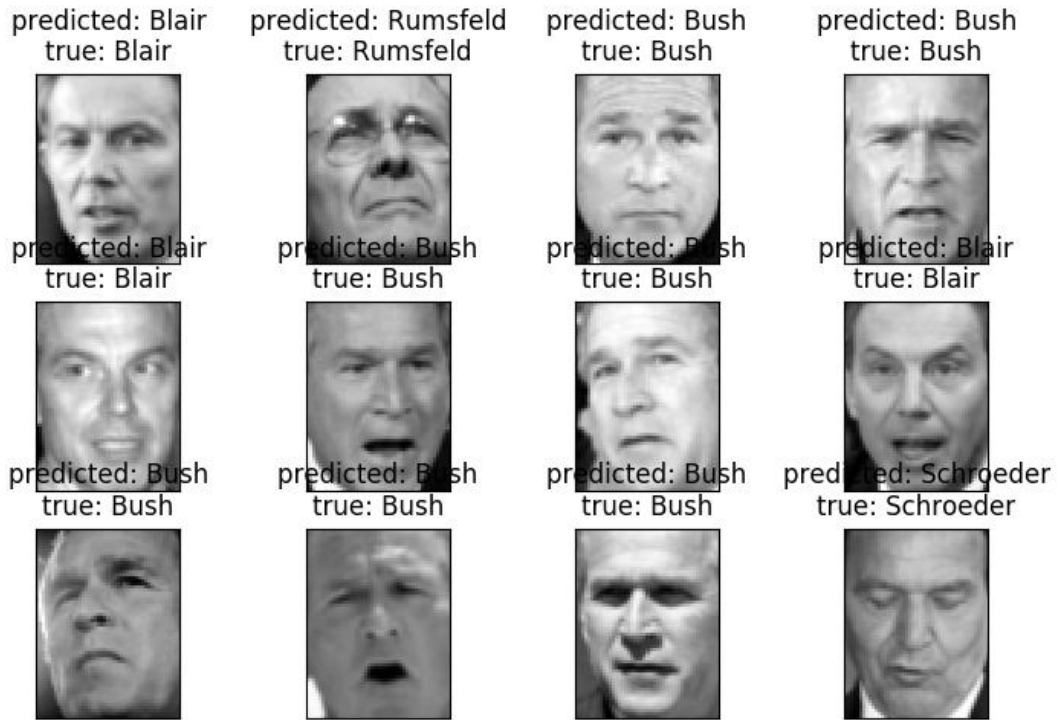
(.3.3).

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3.2 –

[21]

```

1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.datasets import fetch_lfw_people
5 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
6 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
7 from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
8
9
10 # Load data
11 lfw_dataset = fetch_lfw_people(min_faces_per_person=100)
12
13 _, h, w = lfw_dataset.images.shape
14 X = lfw_dataset.data
15 y = lfw_dataset.target
16 target_names = lfw_dataset.target_names
17
18 # split into a training and testing set
19 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3)

```

3.3 –

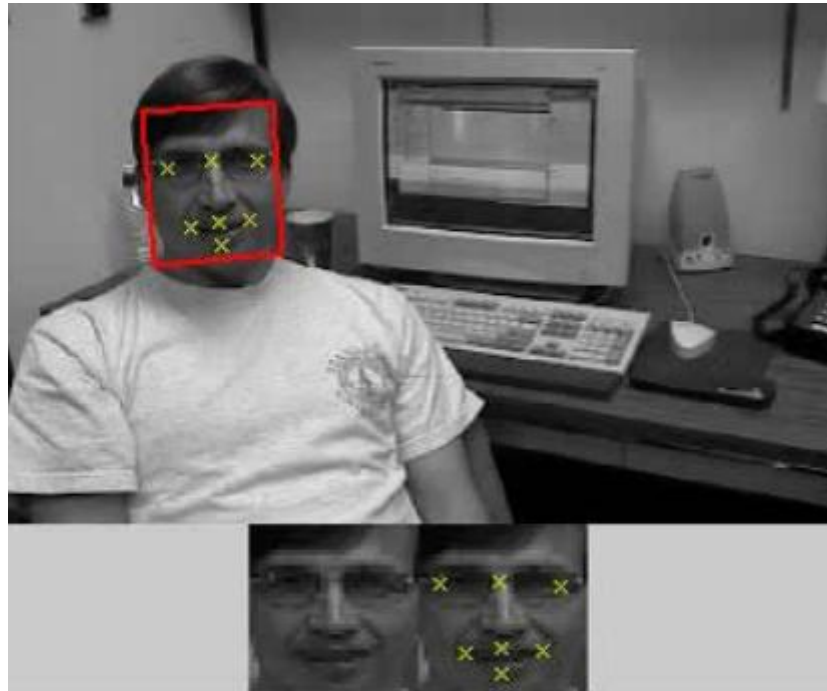
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Face Recognition [21]

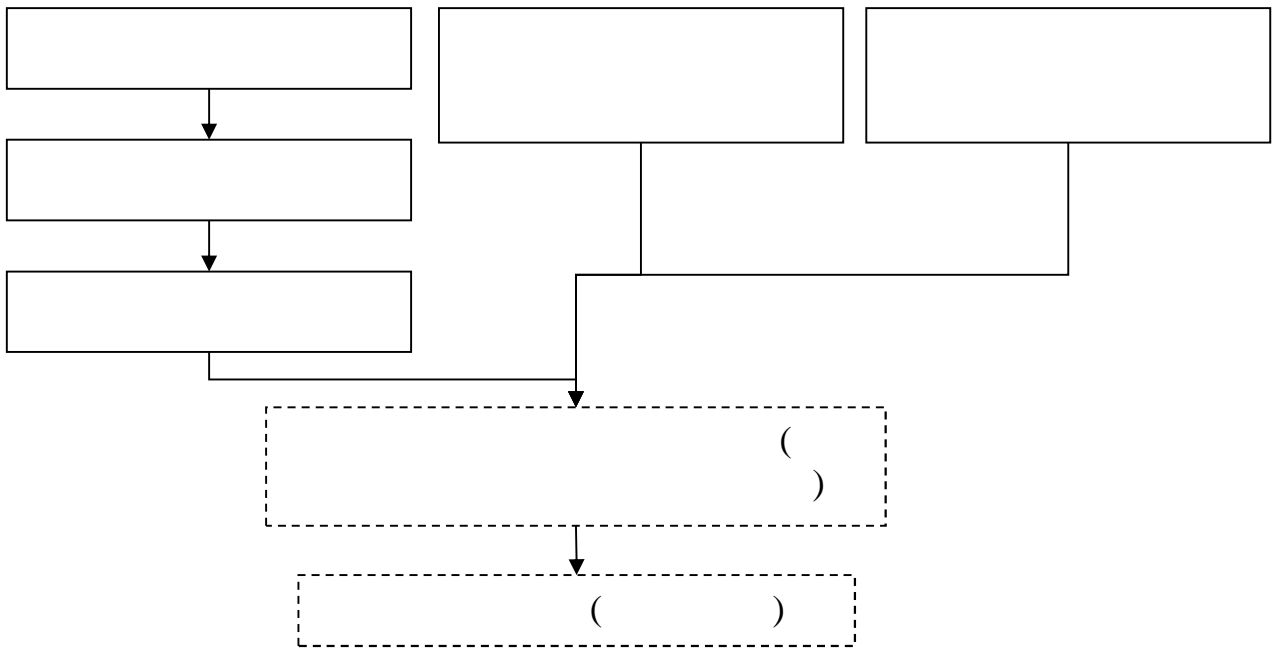
(. 3.4).

3.5.



3.4 –

[22]



3.5 –

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- 01.05.02 / . – ., 2005. – 162 .
12. / . . , . – . : , 2004. – 545 .
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18. Bolei Zhou, Aditya Khosla, Agata Lapedriza, Aude Oliva, Antonio Torralba OBJECT DETECTORS EMERGE IN DEEP SCENE CNNs // ICLR 2015, 15 Apr 2015. – 12p.
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