

## Introduction:

### ➤ Two-stage tracking-by-detection framework:

1. Drawing samples around target object.
2. Classifying each sample as either target object or background.

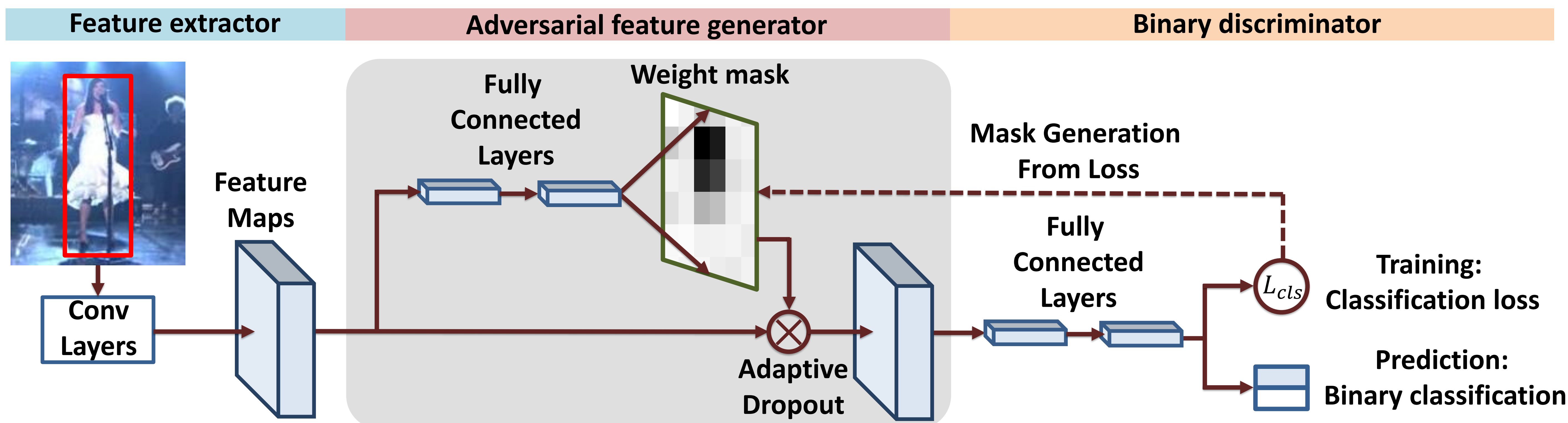
### ➤ Limitations:

1. Limited positive samples fail to capture rich appearance variations.
2. Class imbalance between positive and negative samples.

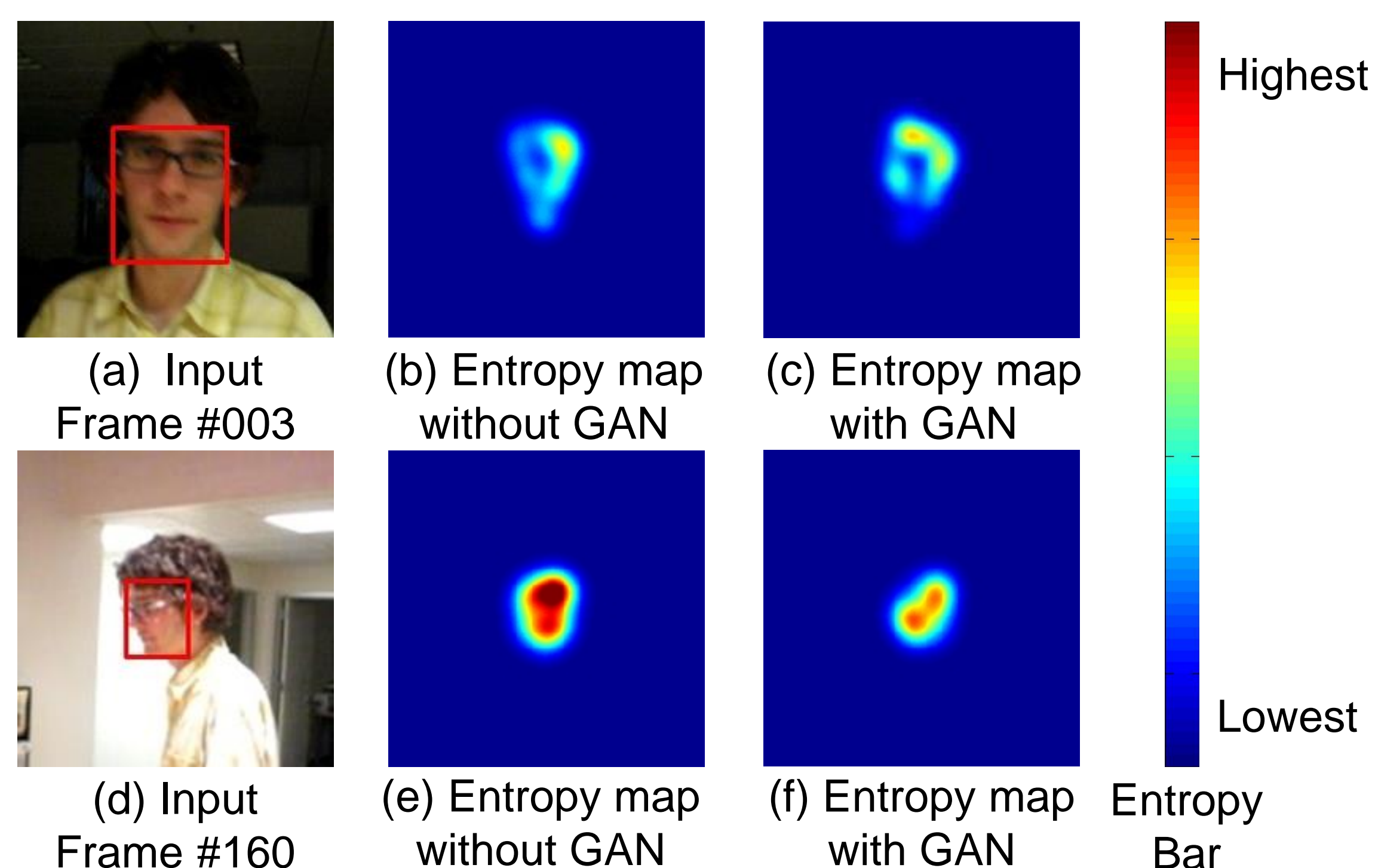
### ➤ Our motivations:

1. We diversify positive samples through adaptively dropout redundant CNN features. Adversarial learning helps our tracker exploit the most robust features over a long temporal span in the classifier training, rather than overfitting to discriminative features in single frames.
2. We propose cost sensitive loss to decrease the effect of easy negative samples.

## Framework:



## Visualization:



## Tracking Pipeline:

- Model initialization:
  - Offline pretraining: we train D from scratch in a few iterations and incorporate G for adversarial learning. During each iteration, we first train D and then G.
  - Online finetuning: we online finetune the classifier using samples from the first frame.
- Online detection: we remove G and follow the two-stage tracking-by-detection framework for target localization.
- Model update: we online collect samples and update the model.

## Experiments:

Evaluations on the OTB 2013 dataset. More evaluations are presented in the paper.

