

Bayesian Reasoning for Vision

Total points 1/3

The respondent's email (m22cs060@iitj.ac.in) was recorded on submission of this form.

✓ Untitled Question *

1/1

When x and y are two stochastic variables and d is some observed data, $\text{logodds}(x, y \mid d)$ is defined as

$$\text{logodds}(x, y \mid d) = \log \frac{P(x \mid d)}{P(y \mid d)}$$

Given d , x is more likely than y , when $\text{logodds}(x, y \mid d) >$

- ☐ -1
- ☐ 1
- ☐ Value depends on base of log
- ☒ 0





0/1

In Baye's theorem $P(h_i | d) = \frac{1}{\kappa} P(h_i) \cdot P(d | h_i)$,
 κ stands for

$$\sum_i P(d | h_i) \cdot P(h_i)$$



Some magic number
(constant)



Option 4

$$\sum_i P(d | h_i)$$

$$\sum_i P(h_i | d)$$



Option 1



Option 2



Correct answer

☒ Option 4

✗ Which one of the following statements are true with respect to Bayesian reasoning for vision? *0/1

- ☒ Objects can be recognised despite some occlusions ✓
- ☐ Prior visual models for objects compensate for some incorrect observations
- ☐ The outcome of the reasoning is always correct
- ☐ Object is facilitated by its context

Correct answer

- ☒ Objects can be recognised despite some occlusions
- ☒ Prior visual models for objects compensate for some incorrect observations
- ☒ Object is facilitated by its context

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