Visual Question Answering with Graph Matching and Reasoning

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Abstract

Visual Question Answering (VQA) is of great significance in offering people convenience: one can raise a question for details of objects, or high-level understanding about the scene, over an image. This paper proposes a novel method to address the VQA problem. In contrast to prior works, our method that targets single scene VQA, replies on graph-based techniques and involves reasoning. In a nutshell, our approach is centered on three graphs. The first graph, referred to as inference graph G_I , is constructed via learning over labeled data. The other two graphs, referred to as query graph Q and entity-attribute graph G_{EA} , are generated from natural language query Q_{nl} and image Img, that are issued from users, respectively. As G_{EA} often does not take sufficient information to answer Q, we develop techniques to infer missing information of G_{EA} with G_I . Based on G_{EA} and Q, we provide techniques to find matches of Q in G_{EA} , as the answer of Q_{nl} in Img. Unlike commonly used VQA methods that are based on endto-end neural networks, our graph-based method shows well-designed reasoning capability, and thus is highly interpretable. We also create a dataset on soccer match (Soccer-VQA) with rich annotations. The experimental results show that our approach outperforms the state-of-the-art method and has high potential for future investigation.

1. Reasoning

1.1. Inference Graph

$$P_{\mathfrak{B}}(X_1, \cdots, X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{\mathfrak{B}}(X_i | \operatorname{Pa}(X_i)) = \prod_{i=1}^n \theta_{X_i | \operatorname{Pa}(X_i)}$$
(1)

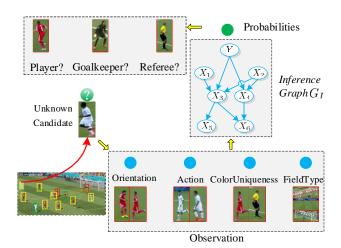


Figure 1: The pipeline of inference graph used for inferring the role of a person object.

$$P_{\mathfrak{B}}(Y|X) = \frac{P_{\mathfrak{B}}(Y)P_{\mathfrak{B}}(X|Y)}{P_{\mathfrak{B}}(X)}$$

$$= \frac{\theta_{Y|Pa(X)} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta_{X_{i}|Y,Pa(X_{i})}}{\sum_{y' \in \mathcal{Y}} \theta_{y'|Pa(X_{0})} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta_{X_{i}|y',Pa(X_{i})}}$$
(2)

1.2. Learning the Inference Graph

$$P_{\mathfrak{B}}(Y|X) = c \cdot \theta_Y \prod_{i=1}^n \theta_{X_i|Y}$$
 (3)

References