

Jeroen's model

May 19, 2013

1 Notation

- Σ : partially-ordered list of symbols (types).
- Σ_i : i th symbol in partial ordering.
- T : number of symbols in grammar.
- \mathcal{P} : pose space.
- $\mathcal{P}(b)$: pose cell of brick b - a set of poses. $\mathcal{P}(b) \in \mathcal{P}$
- $\mathcal{A} = (a_1, \dots, a_M)$: set of active bricks.
- $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$.
- $\mathcal{B} = (b_1, \dots, b_N)$: set of bricks.
- $t(b)$: type of brick b .
- \mathcal{R} : set of production rules of the form $A \rightarrow B_1, \dots, B_k$ with $r = A, B_1, \dots, B_k \in \Sigma$. \mathcal{R} is acyclic.
- $n(r)$: number of slots/children associated with rule $r \in \mathcal{R}$
- $c(b) = \max_{r \in \mathcal{R}, LHS(r)=t(b)} n(r)$: maximum number of slots/children associated with a brick b
- $p_{r,n}(x_i|x)$, $r \in \mathcal{R}$, $x, x_i \in \mathcal{P}$, $n \in [1..n(r)]$: conditional probability density over pose for B_i given pose for A for this rule and slot.

- $\mathcal{R}(A)$: rules with A in the left-hand-side (LHS).
- p_A : distribution over $\mathcal{R}(A)$.
- $s_b \in \{0, 1\}$: on/off state of brick b .
- $r_b \in \mathcal{R}(t(b))$: rule used by brick b .
- $\mathbf{g}_b \in (\mathcal{B} \cup \perp)^{c(b)}$: array of pointers, where each element can either point to a brick, or null (no child).
- $V(b)$: “before” set of bricks, which we define as $V(b) = \{b' : t(b') < t(b)\}$ where $<$ means “comes before in the partial ordering defined by Σ ”.
- $W(b)$: “after” set of bricks, which we define as $W(b) = \{b' : t(b') > t(b)\}$ where $>$ means “comes after in the partial ordering defined by Σ ”.
- $q_b \in \mathcal{P}(b)$: pose for brick b . $q_b = \perp$ is a special “nothing” pose that does not contribute to image evidence.
- $\mathbf{X} = \{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{q}\}$: collection of hidden variables of model.
- I : the image.

2 Model

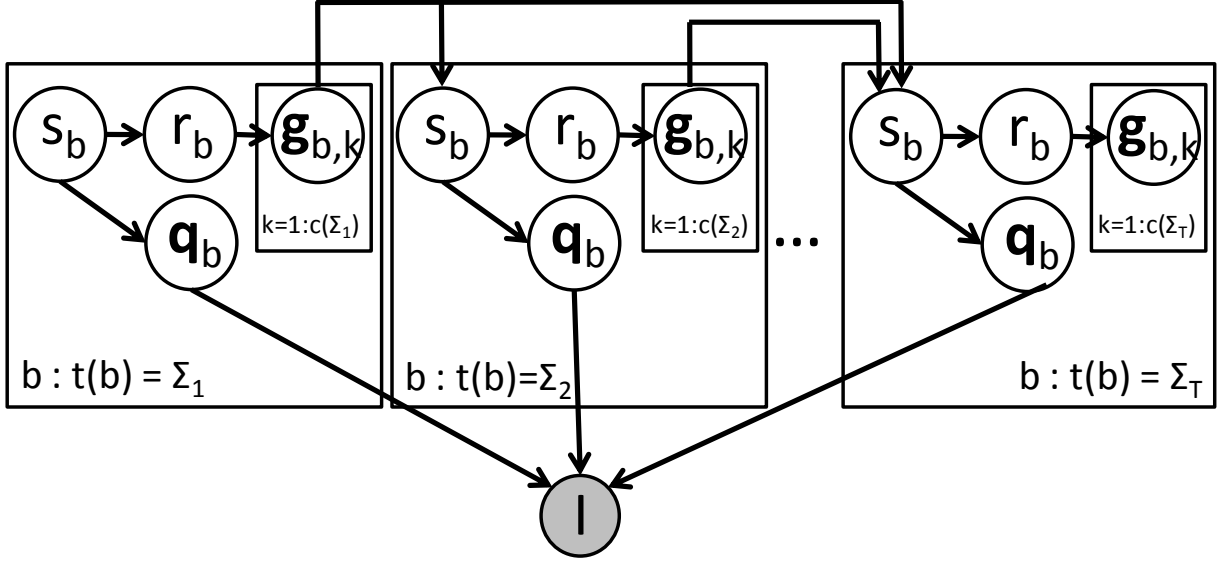


Figure 1: Graphical model

Joint probability is given by:

$$P(\mathbf{X}, I) = \left(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(s_b \mid \mathbf{g}_{V(b)}) \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(r_b \mid s_b) \prod_{k=1}^{c(b)} P(g_{b,k} \mid r_b) \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(\mathbf{q}_b \mid s_b) \right) \quad (3)$$

$$P(I \mid \mathbf{q}) \quad (4)$$

Before we define localizations, we first define additional notation to ease the presentation.

- $\mathbf{g}_b^A \in (\mathcal{A} \cup \emptyset)^{c(b)}$: array of pointers, where each element can either point to a brick, or blank (child not yet specified). Note that blank is **different** than null (no child) in that blank means “there could be a child in this slot, but we don’t know if there is or which one yet” while null (no child) means “there definitely isn’t a child in this slot”.

For localization, we do not explicitly represent \mathbf{r} ; instead we express the state configuration in terms of $\mathbf{g}_b^{\mathcal{A}}$ only, which implicitly specifies a set of compatible rules. Rather than selecting specific values for \mathbf{r} , we instead marginalize over the set of compatible rules defined by $\mathbf{g}^{\mathcal{A}}$ wherever \mathbf{r} is referred to.

We define localizations in terms of the components $(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(s_b \mid \mathbf{g}_{V(b)}))$, $(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(r_b \mid s_b) \prod_{k=1}^{c(b)} P(g_{b,k} \mid r_b))$, $(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(\mathbf{q}_b \mid s_b))$, and $P(I \mid \mathbf{q})$ separately.

$$(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(s_b \mid \mathbf{g}_{V(b)})) \Rightarrow (\prod_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P^{\mathcal{A}}(s_a \mid \mathbf{g}_{V(b)}^{\mathcal{A}})) \quad (5)$$

where \Rightarrow is used to mean “localizes to”. Similarly,

$$(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(r_b \mid s_b) \prod_{k=1}^{c(b)} P(g_{b,k} \mid r_b)) \Rightarrow (\prod_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{r_a} P^{\mathcal{A}}(r_a \mid s_a) P^{\mathcal{A}} \prod_{k=1}^{c(b)} P^{\mathcal{A}}(g_{a,k} \mid r_a)) \quad (6)$$

$$P^{\mathcal{A}}(g_{a,k} \mid r_a) = \text{defn here. split empty, not-empty cases} \quad (7)$$

$$(\prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} P(\mathbf{q}_b \mid s_b)) \Rightarrow (\prod_{a \in \mathcal{A}} P^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{q}_a \mid s_a)) \quad (8)$$

$$P(I \mid \mathbf{q}) \Rightarrow P^{\mathcal{A}}(I \mid \mathbf{q}^{\mathcal{A}}) \quad (9)$$