

Image understanding [1]

Vocabulary

What is image understanding?

Beyond individual object recognition.

Objects in their context, spatial arrangement.

Global scene interpretation.

Semantics extraction.

Providing verbal descriptions of image content.

Dynamic scenes: recognition and description of actions, gestures, emotions..

Inference, higher level reasoning.

examples

image annotation - fuzzy modeling

graphs and grammars - spatial reasoning, abduction

Bayesian tracking

representations of imperfect information

probabilities and statistics

belief functions

fuzzy sets and possibility theory

Basic types of reasoning

deduction: consequences from facts $\frac{A \rightarrow B, A}{B}$

contraposition: non-observations $\frac{A \rightarrow B, \neg B}{\neg A}$

abduction: causes explaining $A \rightarrow B, B \text{ infer } A$

induction: rules from observations $\frac{B \text{ whenever } A}{A \rightarrow B}$

projection: consequences from actions $\frac{A \rightarrow B, \text{do } A}{\text{expect } B}$

planning: actions from goals $\frac{A \rightarrow B, \text{want } B}{\text{do } A}$

Symbol grounding: "How is symbol meaning to be grounded in something other than just more meaningless symbols?" (Harnad).

Anchoring: "creating and maintaining the correspondence between symbols and sensor data that refer to the same physical object"

Semantic gap: "lack of coincidence between the information that one can extract from the visual data and the interpretation of these data by a user in a given situation" (Smeulders).

Spatial Reasoning

Linguistics: Rich variety of lexical terms for describing spatial location of entities.

Cognition: Cognitive understanding of a spatial environment is issued from two types of processes. route knowledge acquisition and survey knowledge acquisition.

Spatial Reasoning

Spatial reasoning formalisms

Spatial entities

Regions, fuzzy regions.

Simplified regions (centroid, bounding box...).

Abstract representations

Quantitative representations

Precisely defined objects.

Computation of well defined relations.

Many limitations (on the objects, the relations, the type of representations, for reasoning...)

Qualitative / symbolic representations

Cardinal directions: N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW

Only few compositions can be exactly determined.

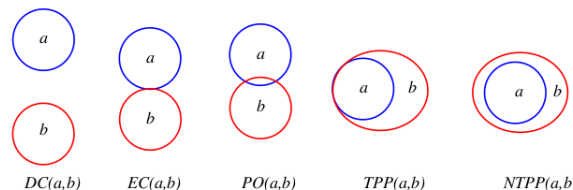
Allen's intervals: 13 base relations: s - p - m - o - s - e - d - f

RCC: Region Connection Calculus

Connection predicate C .

Parthood predicate P :

$P(x, y) : \forall z, C(z, x) \rightarrow C(z, y)$



Qualitative trajectory calculus: RCC + Allen

Semi-quantitative: fuzzy approaches

Fuzzy set: $\mu : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow [0, 1] - \mu(x) =$ membership degree of x to μ

Graphs

partial graph $G = (X, E')$ with E' part of E
subgraph $F = (Y, E'), Y \subseteq X$ et $E' \subseteq E$

degree of a node $x : d(x) =$ number of edges

connected graph: each pair of nodes you find a path

linking them tree: connected graph without cycle

clique: complete subgraph dual graph (face \rightarrow node)

segment graph (edge \rightarrow node)

weight of an edge linking i et $j : w_{ij}$

adjacency matrix W of size $|X| \times |X|$ defined by

$$W_{ij} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } e_{ij} \in E \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Examples of graphs: Graph of fuzzy attributes, Hierarchical graph, Graph for reasoning.

Some classical algorithms

- Search of the minimum spanning tree
Kruskal algorithm $O(n^2 + m \log_2(m))$
Prim algorithm $O(n^2)$
- Shortest path problems
positive weights: Dijkstra algorithm $O(n^2)$
arbitrary weights but without cycle: Bellman algorithm $O(n^2)$
- Max flow and Min cut
 $G = (X, E)$
partitioning in two sets A et $B (A \cup B = X, A \cap B = \emptyset)$
 $\text{cut}(A, B) = \sum_{x \in A, y \in B} w(x, y)$
Ford and Fulkerson algorithm
- Search of maximal clique in a graph
decision tree
cut of already explored branches

Reference

References

- [1] Image understanding. <https://perso.telecom-paristech.fr/bloch/AIC/OptionsImage.html>.

Graphs

Graph : $G = (X, E)$

X set of nodes ($|X|$ order of the graph)

E set of edges ($|E|$ size of the graph)

complete graph size $\left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right)$