
Sparse Coding for Dictionary Learning in Context of Image De-noising

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Abstract

Abstract - Dictionary learning involves solving the following optimization problem: $\min_{\mathbf{x}} \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 \text{ s.t. } \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{x}$ where \mathbf{y} is the input signal, \mathbf{D} is the dictionary and \mathbf{x} is the sparse representation of the signal. The problem of image restoration has been addressed with a multitude of approaches. All the approaches to solve the optimisation problem fall under the 3 broad categories of Relaxation (Basis Pursuit), Greedy approach (Matching Pursuit) or Hybrid methods. Our project primarily focuses on the Relaxation methodology. Here, both \mathbf{D} and \mathbf{x} are unknown. Mairal, Julien, et al, 2009 present an online learning algorithm [1] which involves two optimization problems. First, \mathbf{D} is assumed to be available and \mathbf{x} is minimized over. This is known as the sparse coding problem. Second, \mathbf{D} is updated after obtaining \mathbf{x} . Mairal, Julien, et al, 2009 use LARS [2] to solve the sparse coding problem. We propose to compare the performance of the online dictionary learning algorithm by solving the sparse coding problem using methods [1][5] like feature sign [3], FISTA [4], Interior point, Sequential Shrinkage or Iterative Shrinkage methods and Stochastic Gradient Descent in the context of image restoration.

1 Introduction

1 Introduction : Problem of Image denoising

2 Intro to Dictionary learning

2 Intro to Dictionary learning - KSVD- general KSVD explanation - Online Dictionary Learning

3 KSVD

3 KSVD for learning dictionaries

4 Sparse Coding

4 Sparse coding problem explained in deep and ways to approximate the sparse code - Basis pursuit
- Matching pursuit

5 Summary of sparse coding techniques used:

4.1 FISTA

- FISTA

4.2 MP

- MP

4.3 OMP

- OMP

4.4 ALM

- ALM

4.5 Feature Sign

- Feature Sign

4.6 L1LS

- L1LS

5 Experimental Setup

6 Experimental setup

6 Findings

7 Findings

7 Analysis

8 Analysis

8 Conclusion

9 Conclusion

10 References Yang, Allen Y., et al. "Fast l1-minimization algorithms for robust face recognition." arXiv preprint arXiv:1007.3753 (2010). Lee, Honglak, et al. "Efficient sparse coding algorithms." Advances in neural information processing systems 19 (2007): 801. Mallat, Stphane G., and Zhifeng Zhang. "Matching pursuits with time-frequency dictionaries." Signal Processing, IEEE Transactions on 41.12 (1993): 3397-3415. Pati, Yagyensh Chandra, Ramin Rezaifar, and P. S. Krishnaprasad. "Orthogonal matching pursuit: Recursive function approximation with applications to wavelet decomposition." Signals, Systems and Computers, 1993. 1993 Conference Record of The Twenty-Seventh Asilomar Conference on. IEEE, 1993. Aharon, Michal, Michael Elad, and Alfred Bruckstein. "-svd: An algorithm for designing overcomplete dictionaries for sparse representation." Signal Processing, IEEE Transactions on 54.11 (2006): 4311-4322.

9 Appendix

9.1 Appendix-1

9.2 Appendix2