

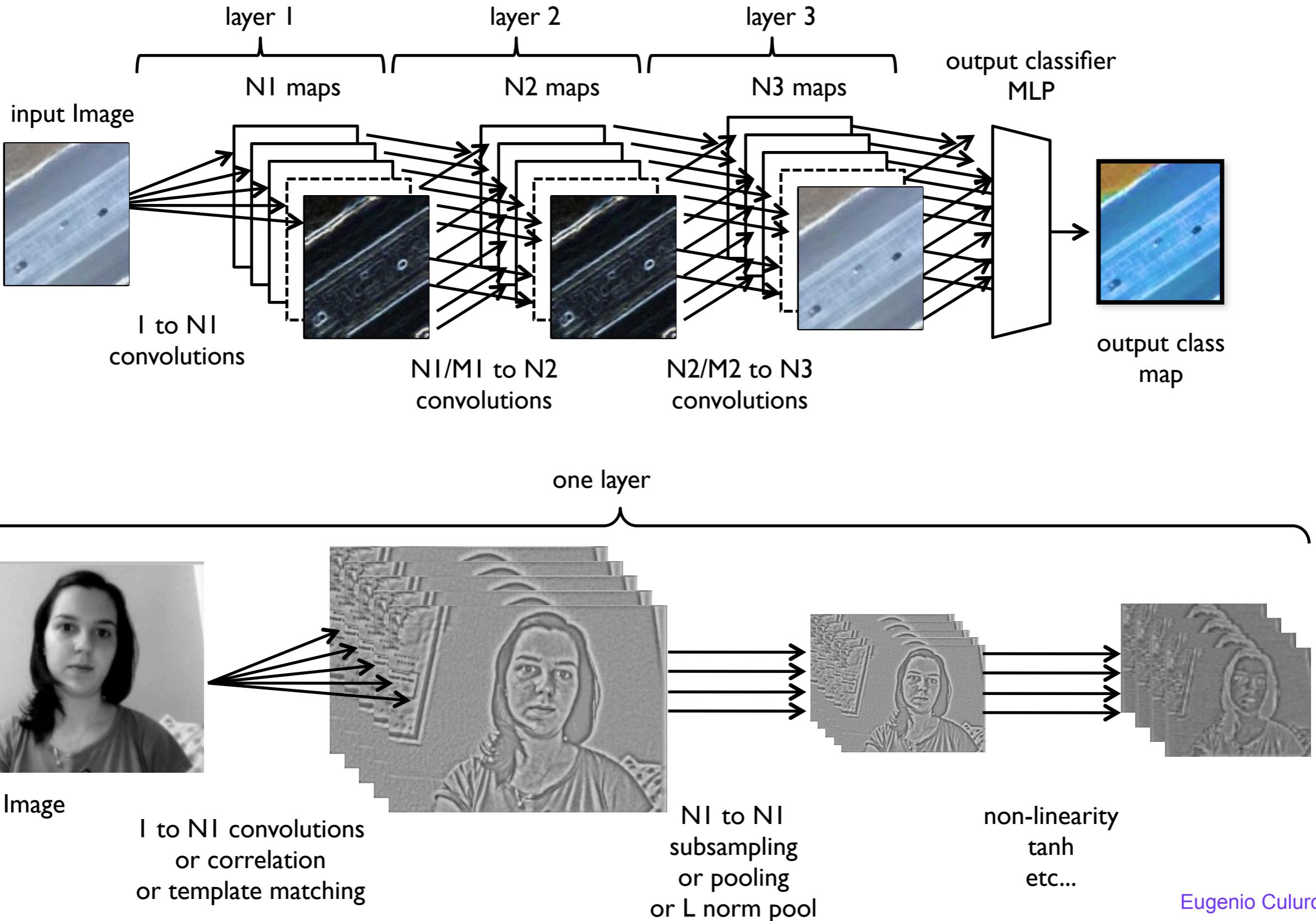
Artificial and robotic vision



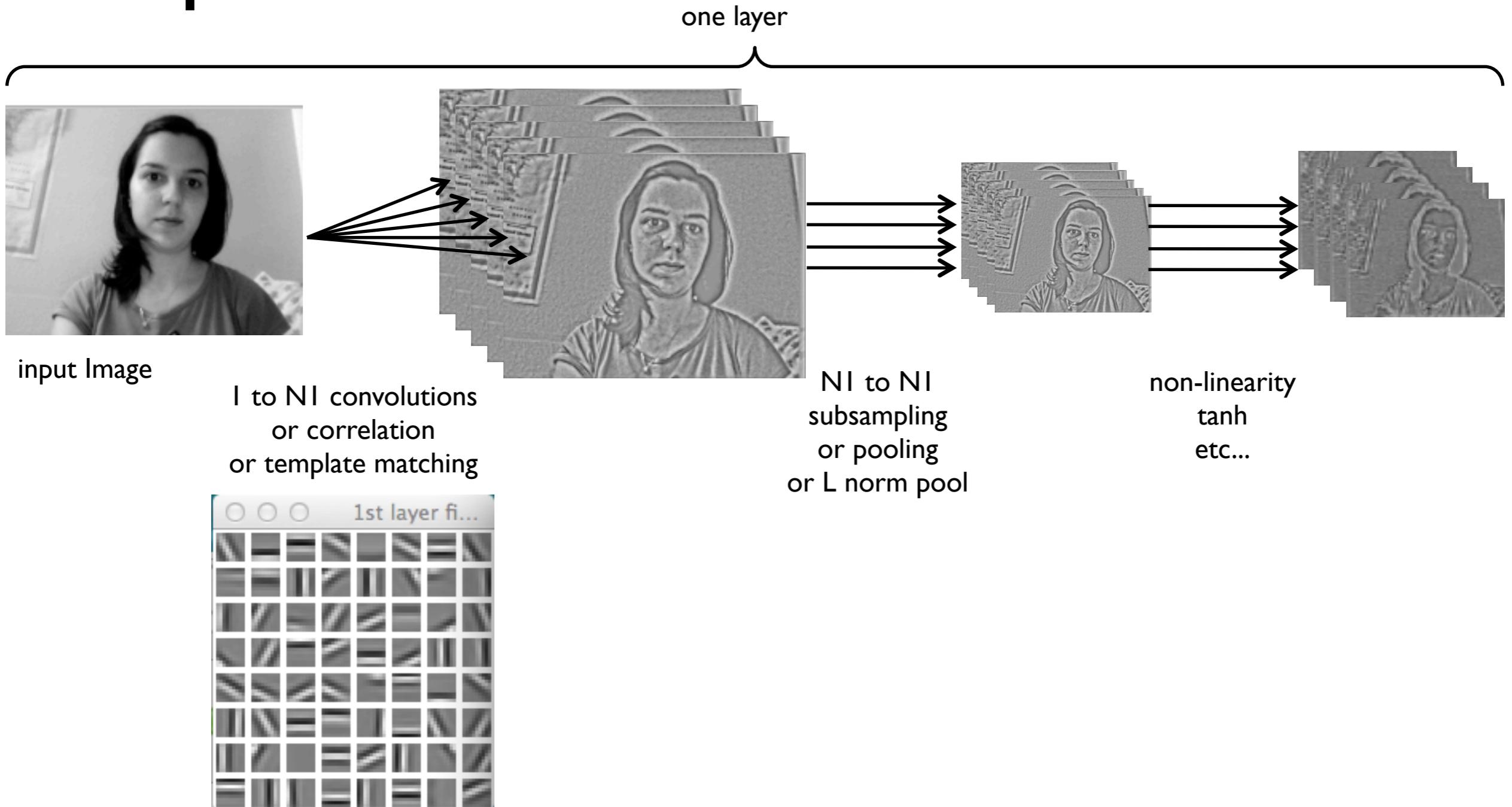
Spring 2013

Lecture 7: Clustering Learning

deep networks



deep networks

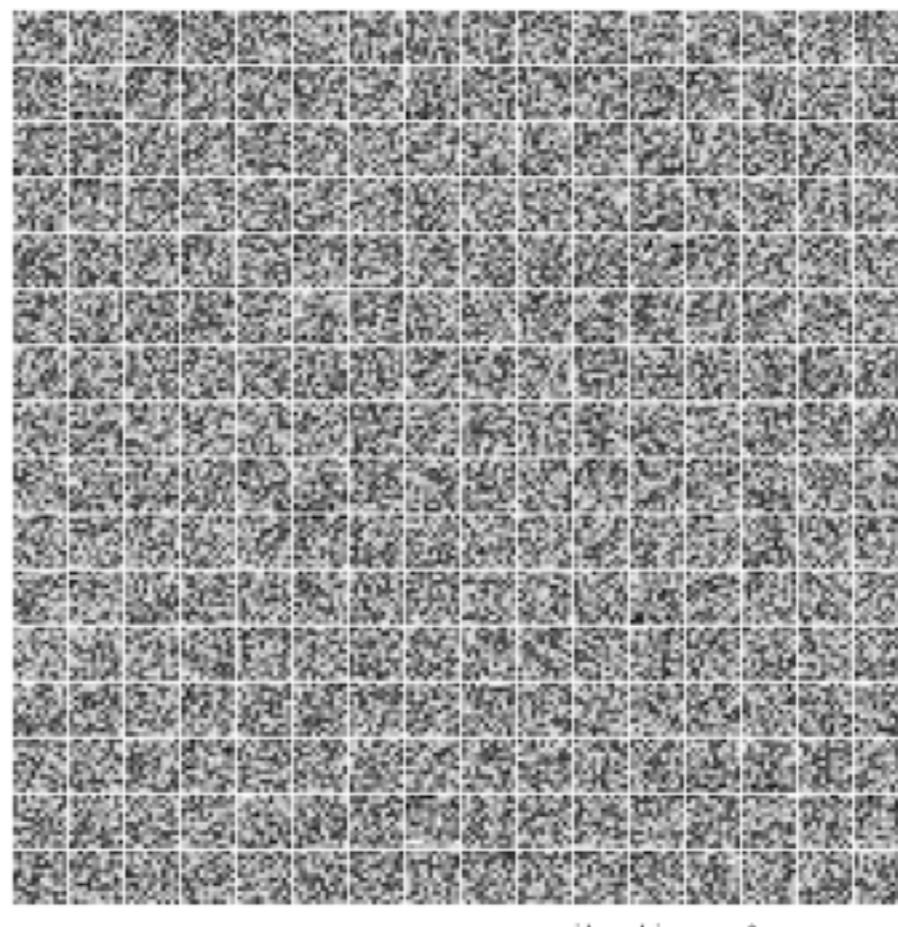
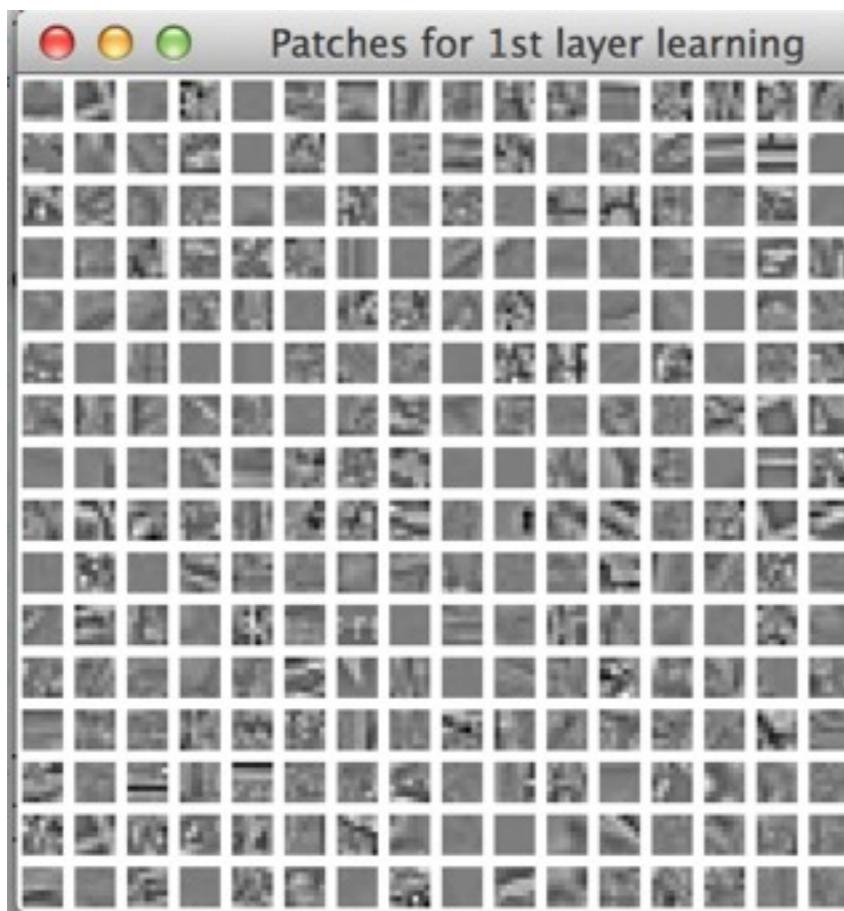


How do we compute these filters?

unsupervised training: clustering

main idea: learn to CLUSTER the input

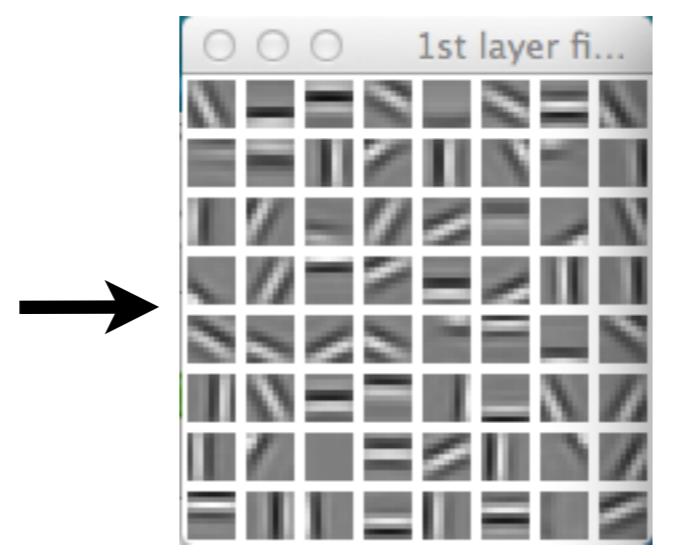
- 1- initialize k clusters: random input data
- 2- repeat for N input examples
 - pick an input example
 - average the example with closest cluster
- 3- return averaged clusters



clustering learning



random patches of images

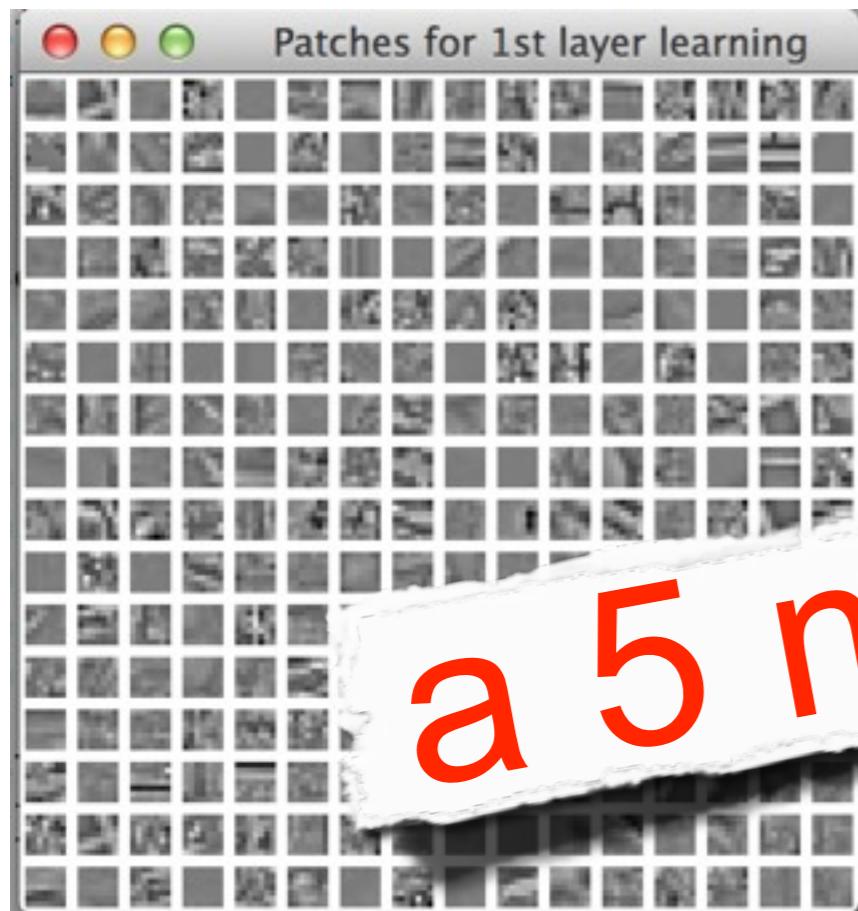


clustered means

use filters as
parameters for
this layer

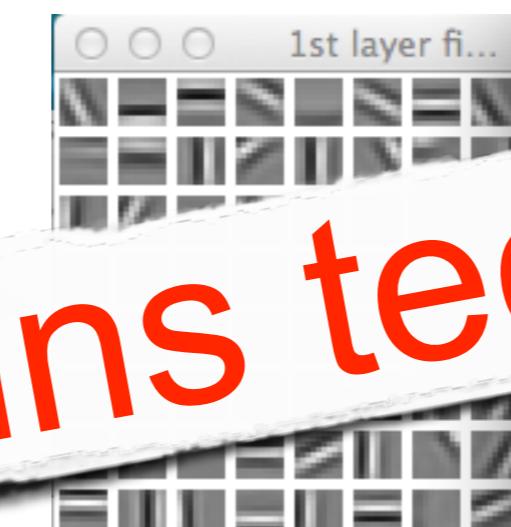


clustering learning



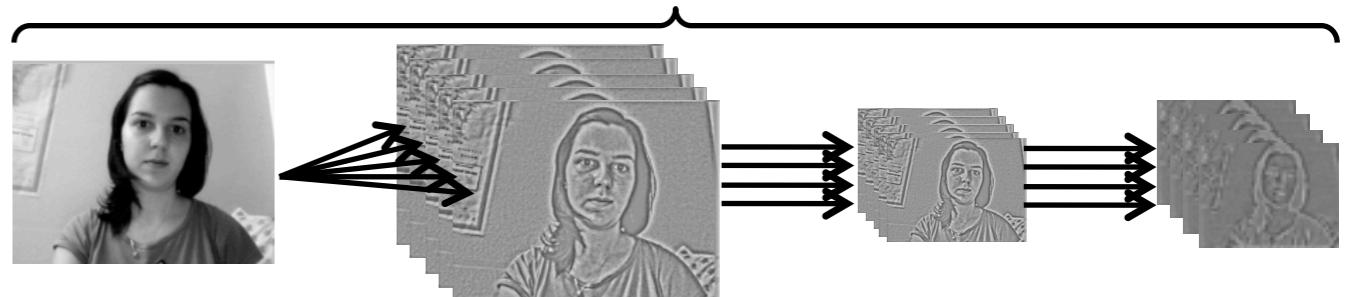
random patches of images

a 5 mins technique!



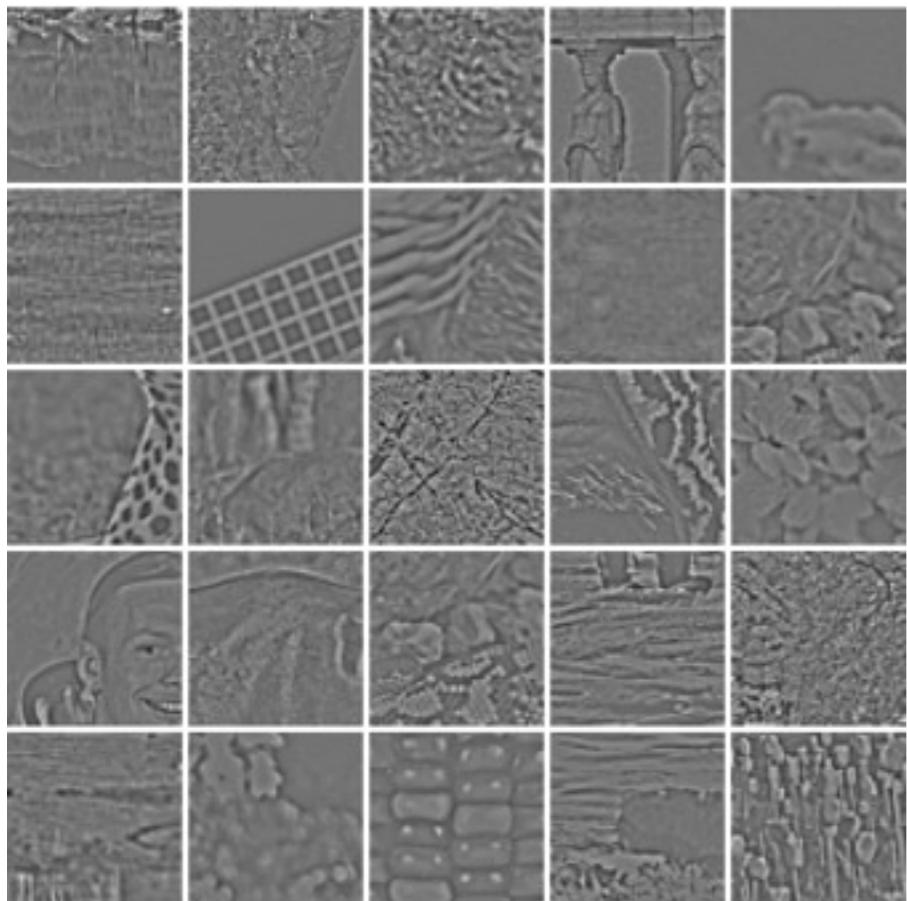
clustered means

use filters as
parameters for
this layer

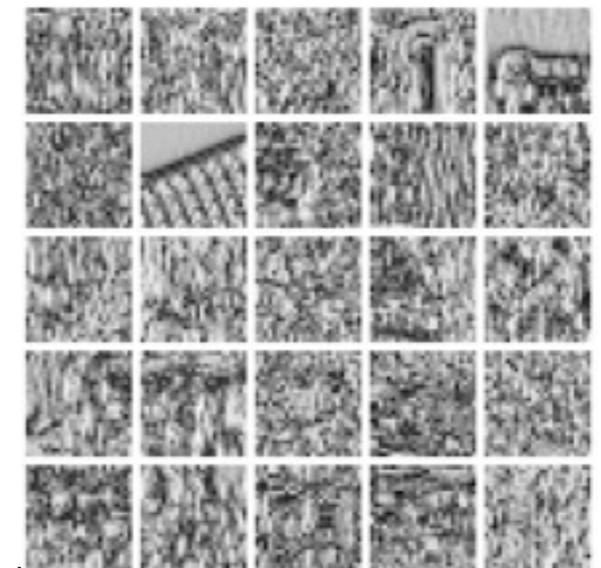


clustering learning

inputs



outputs

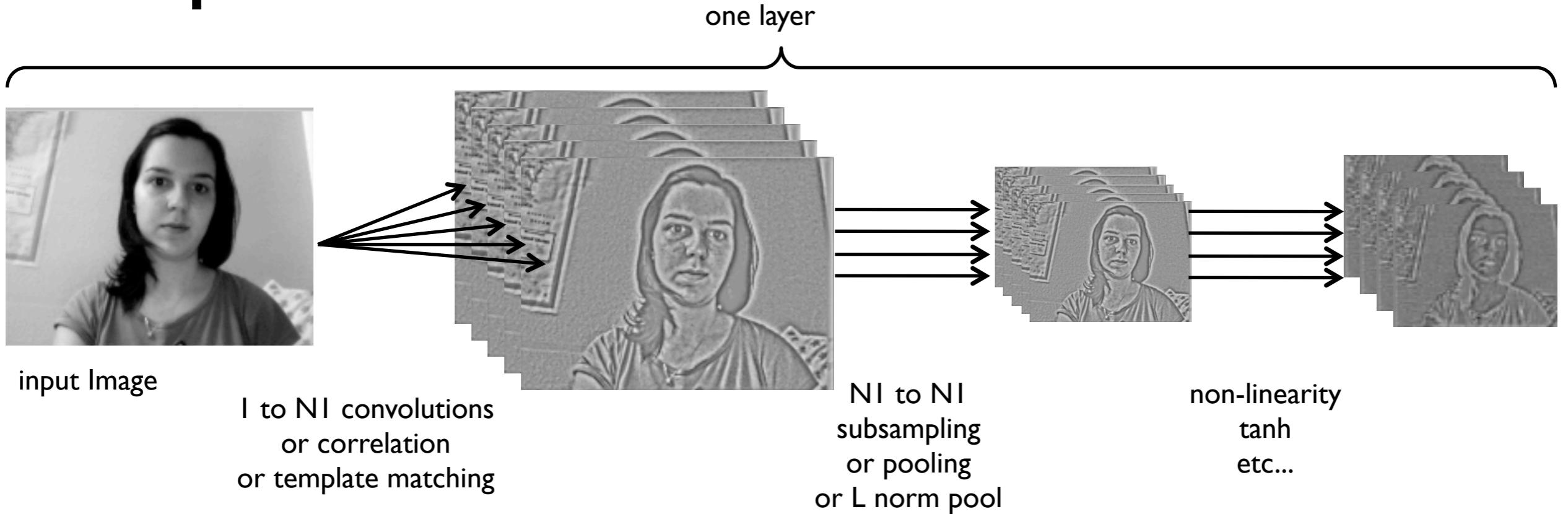


Network Layer

1. template-match (SAD)
2. normalize
3. nonlinearity
4. L2 pooling



deep networks



Multiple layers of deep network:

Repeat for each layer:

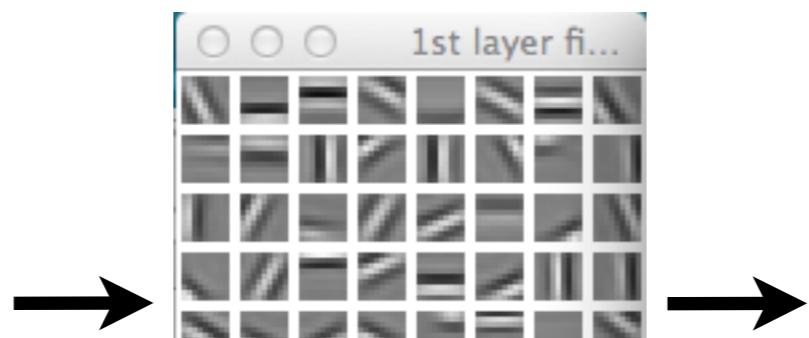
- 1- sample output of previous layer (new input)
- 2- cluster these inputs = filters
- 3- use filters to generate outputs

clustering learning

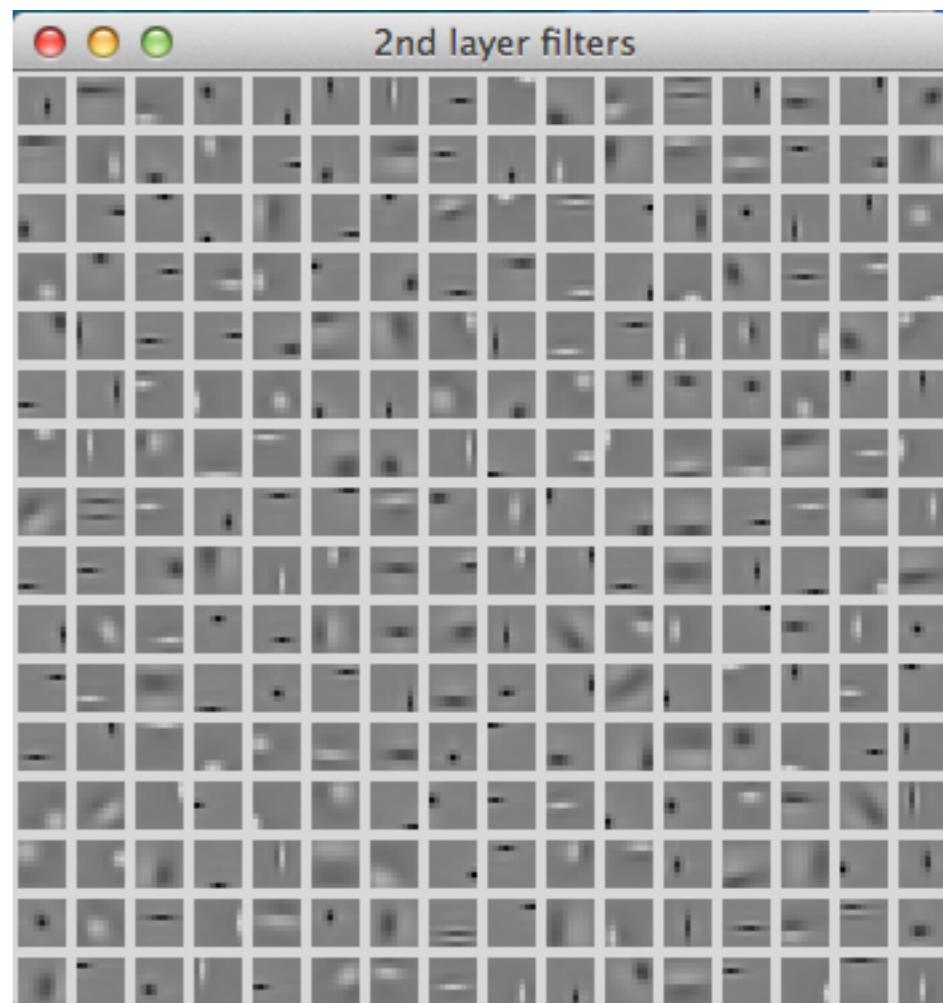
repeat: N layers



random patches of images



clustered means
1st layer



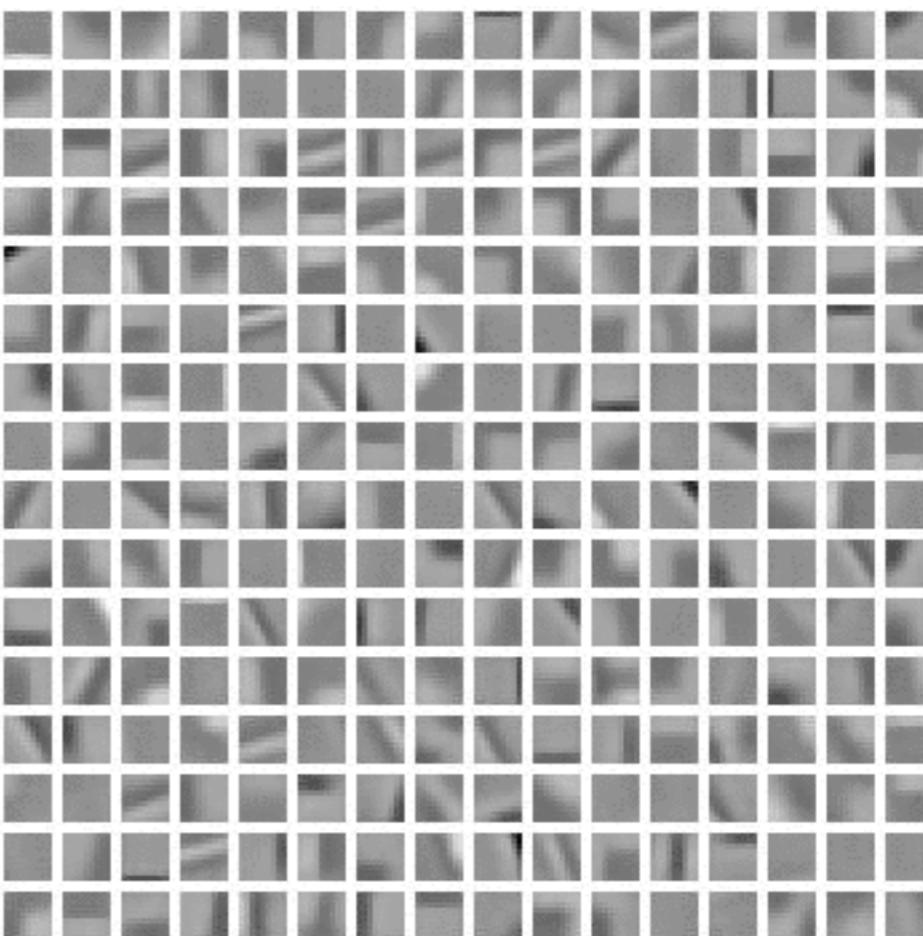
clustered means
2nd layer

clustering learning: motion filters



same patch location for multiple frames

run k-means
on group of
patches



Hebbian Learning

Clustering Learning



fire together
wire together

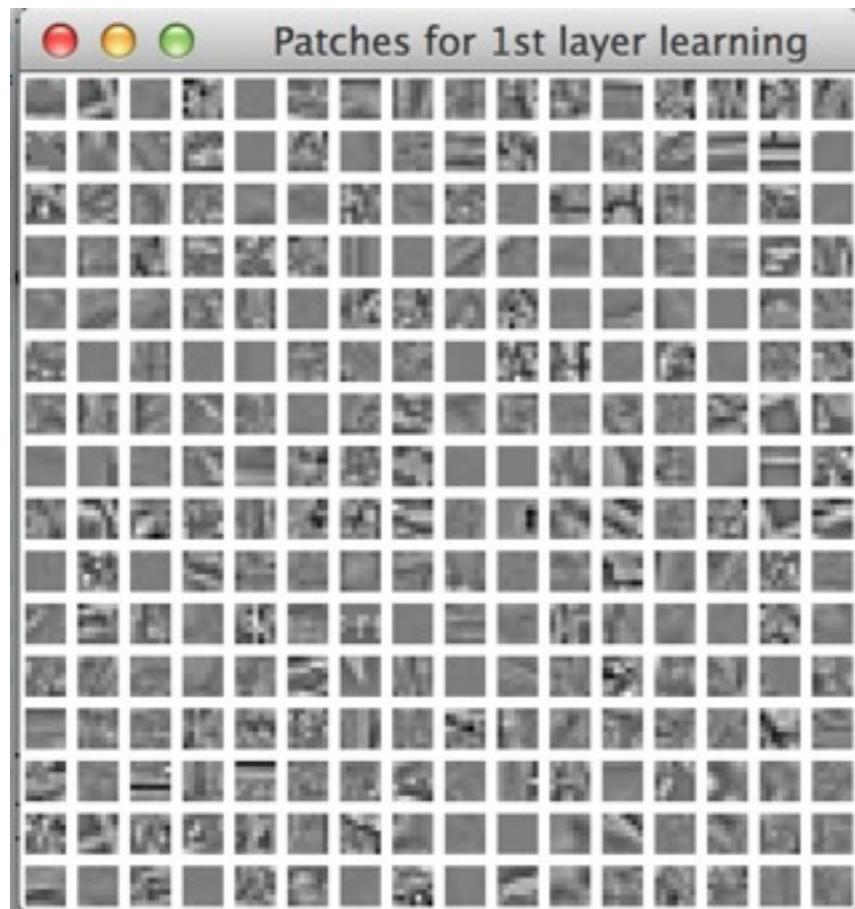
respond
together

cluster together

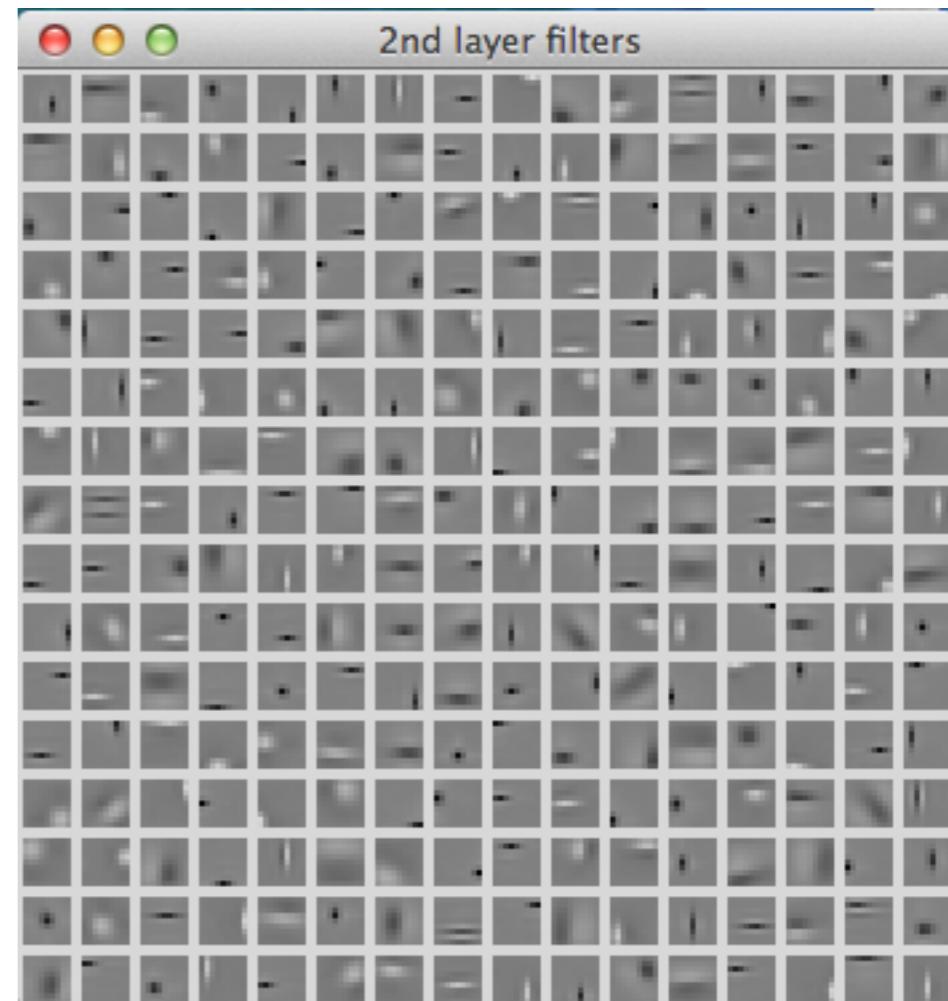
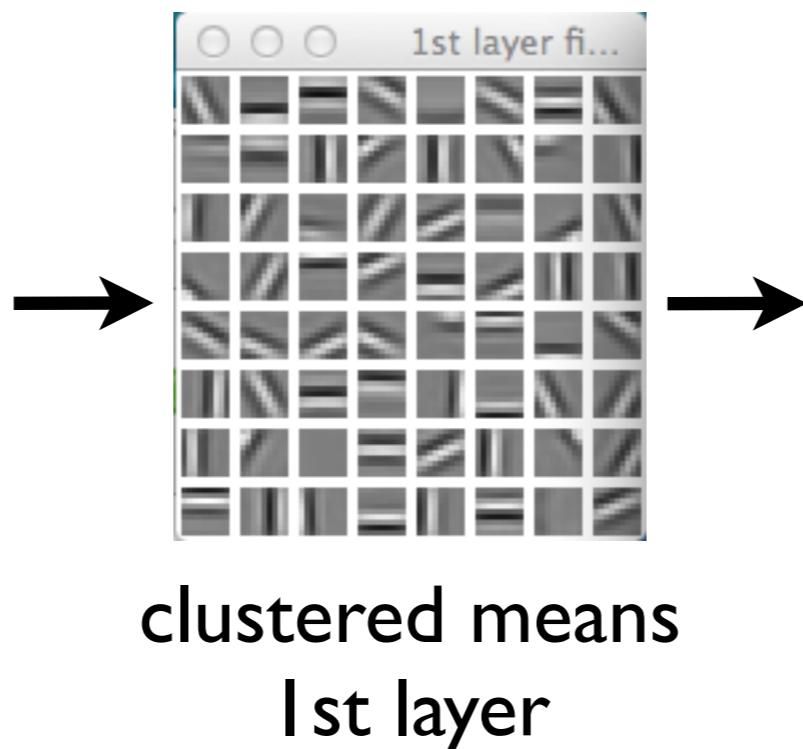
compatible with STDP learning

a theory of the mind

clustering

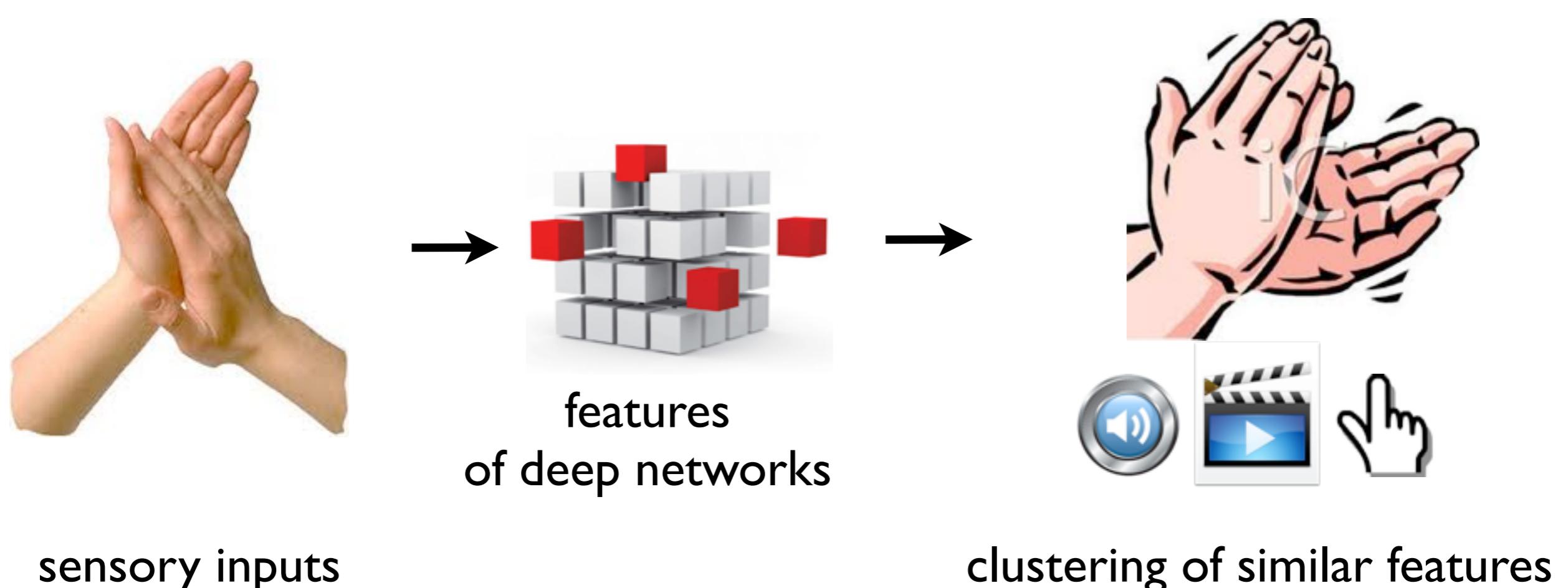


random patches of images

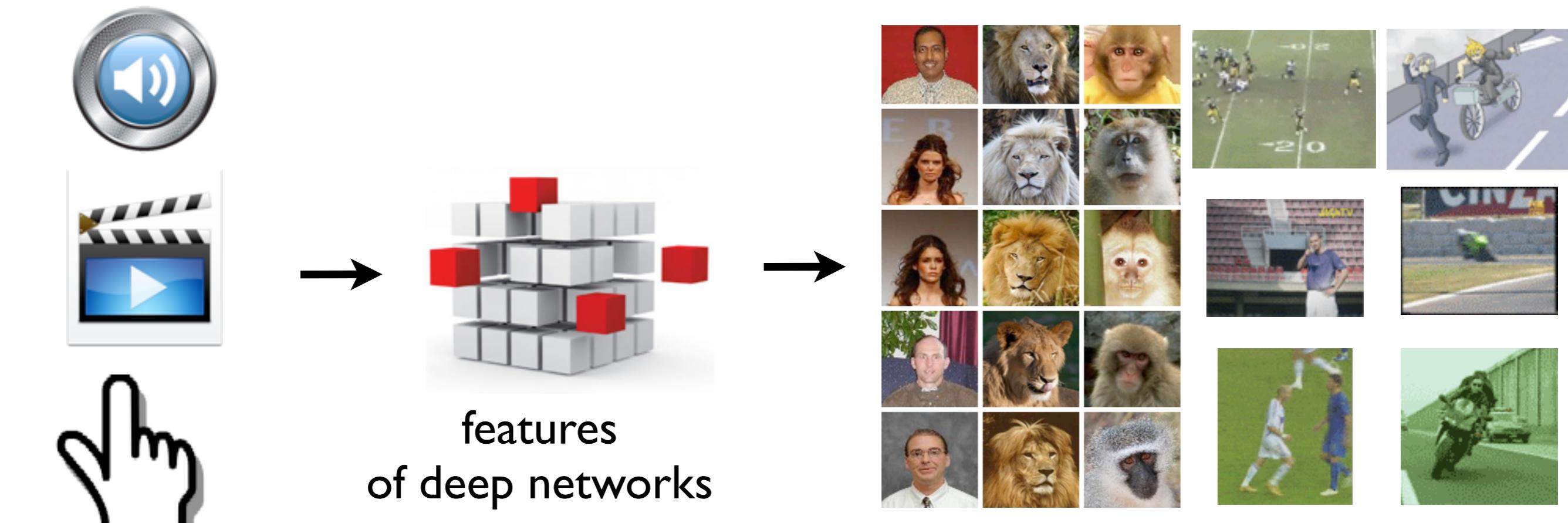


clustered means
2nd layer

a theory of the mind



a theory of the mind



sensory inputs

features
of deep networks

clustering of similar features