# Image Retrieval BOW, VLAD, FV

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#### BOW

- Bag of Words. Based on clustering (聚类)
- 聚类方法汇总
  - Partitioning: 建立数据分割,相同标准评价聚类结果
  - Model-based: 假设分布模型,寻找最优分布
  - Reduction: 先降维, 再聚类

# BOW - Partitioning

- eg. kmeans
- Kmeans 目的: 把 N 个点(可以是样本的一次观察或一个实例)
   划分到 k 个聚类中, 使每个点都属于离他最近的聚类中心

$$\underset{\mathbf{S}}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in S_k} \| \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k \|^2$$

- Kmeans 算法步骤:
  - 分配 (Assignment): 将每个观测点分配到聚类中,使组内平方和最小。所以把观测点分配到离它最近得均值点即可。尽管理论上可能分配到多个聚类
  - 更新(Update):对上一步得到的每个聚类,以聚类中观测值图心作为新的均值点

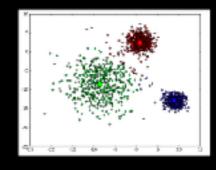
## BOW - Partitioning

- Kmeans in image retrieval:
  - 提取 local descriptor (SIFT, SURF ...)
  - descriptor kmeans
  - image -> descriptors -> centroids = words

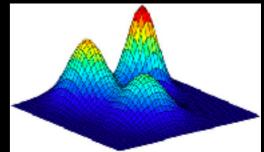
# BOW - Partitioning

- Kmeans Tricks:
  - 多中心聚类(权重分配)
  - 多次随机初始点
  - 分段聚类

eg. GMM (Gaussian mixture model)



高斯模型个数,又称 Component 个数



- k 个高斯模型混合在一起,每个点出现的概率是若干个高斯模型混合的结果
- 多元正态分布的概率密度函数

$$f(x;\mu,\sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \qquad f_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\mathbf{\Sigma}|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{X}-\boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

• 记  $\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = f_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x})$ ,则GMM 概率密度函数为  $p(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_k,\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) = \sum_{k=1}^K w_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_k,\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)$ 

- 假定数据由 GMM 生成出来,则根据数据推导出 GMM 的概率分布(已知结果,反推先验模型),GMM 的 K 个 Component 对应 K 个 cluster
- 已知: 概率密度函数形式 (GMM,  $p(\mathbf{x})$ ); "推导"参数的过程: 参数估计
- 哪些参数需要估计?  $\theta = w, \mu, \Sigma$
- 参数估计的方法? 最大化似然函数
- 什么是似然函数? 对 N 个观察  $(x_1...x_n)$  而言,似然函数

$$L(\theta \mid \mathbf{x}_1...\mathbf{x}_n) = p(\mathbf{x}_1...\mathbf{x}_n \mid \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(\mathbf{x}_n \mid \theta)$$

- 最大化似然函数  $L(\theta | \mathbf{x}_1...\mathbf{x}_n) = p(\mathbf{x}_1...\mathbf{x}_n | \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} p(\mathbf{x}_n | \theta)$
- 浮点数下溢,所以使用对数形式

$$\log L(\theta \,|\, \mathbf{x}_1 ... \mathbf{x}_n) = \log \left( \prod_{n=1}^N p(\mathbf{x_n} \,|\, \theta) \right) = \sum_{n=1}^N \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K w_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x_n} \,|\, \boldsymbol{\mu_k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma_k}) \right)$$

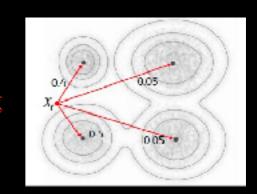
- 求解参数方法
  - 最大化  $\arg \max L(\theta | \mathbf{x}_1...\mathbf{x}_n)$ : 求导 / 偏导求极值
  - 多参数  $\theta = w, \mu, \Sigma$ : EM 算法

• 似然函数 
$$\log L(\theta | \mathbf{x}_1...\mathbf{x}_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \right)$$

• 似然函数对  $\mu_k$  求偏导,并令其极值 = 0,可得

$$-\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{w_{k} \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \mu_{k}, \Sigma_{k}\right)}{\sum_{i}^{K} w_{i} \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{x}_{n} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} \Sigma_{k}\left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \mu_{k}\right) = 0$$

$$= \gamma(n, k) \Rightarrow \text{clustering}$$



- 记  $N_k = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(n,k)$ , 上式化简后得  $\mu_k := \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(n,k) \mathbf{x}_n$
- 同理,对  $\Sigma_k, w_k$  分别求偏导数,化简得到

• EM 算法步骤 
$$\arg \max \sum_{n=1}^{N} \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^{K} w_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \right)$$

- Initialization (Kmeans 初始化 GMM) :  $\theta = w, \mu, \Sigma$
- E step:  $w, \mu, \Sigma \Rightarrow \gamma$
- M step:  $\gamma \Rightarrow w^{new}, \mu^{new}$   $\gamma, \mu^{new} \Rightarrow \Sigma^{new}$

Evaluation: evaluate log likelihood, may return to E step

## BOW - Reduction

- 首先 dimensionality reduction: PCA, random projection, ...
- 继续 clustering

## VLAD

• 不定长特征样本 (eg. SIFT) -> 定长特征

$$v_k = \sum_{\mathbf{x} \in S_k} (\mathbf{x} - c_k)$$

FV 本质是用似然函数的梯度向量表示一副图像

$$\log L(\theta \,|\, \mathbf{x}_1 ... \mathbf{x}_n) = \log \left( \prod_{n=1}^N p(\mathbf{x}_n \,|\, \theta) \right) = \sum_{n=1}^N \log p(\mathbf{x}_n \,|\, \theta)$$

• 各求梯度,FV 维度 (1+2D)\*K - 1 \*\*\* , 各个分量为:

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial w_k} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{\gamma(k, n)}{w_k} - \frac{\gamma(k, 1)}{w_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial \mu_k^d} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(k, n) \left[ \frac{x_k^d - \mu_k^d}{(\sigma_k^d)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial \sigma_k^d} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(k, n) \left[ \frac{(x_k^d - \mu_k^d)^2}{(\sigma_k^d)^3} - \frac{1}{\sigma_k^d} \right]$$

- 生成式模型关注类条件概率的建模, 学  $p(X,Y) \xrightarrow{\text{Bayes}} p(Y|X)$
- 判别式模型则直接关注问题的本身,直接学习 p(Y|X)
- FV 是一个生成模型,但是得到 FV 之后接入的分类器是判别式模型,依赖于归一化后的向量
- 如何对于 FV 归一化呢?

- Fisher Vector 归一化(概率空间) $G_{\theta}^{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial \log p(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial \theta}$
- FIM (Fisher Information Vector)  $F_{\theta} = E_{\mathbf{x}} [(G_{\theta}^{\mathbf{x}})^2]$
- 归一化后梯度向量  $G_{\theta}^{\mathbf{x}} = F_{\theta}^{-1/2}G_{\theta}^{\mathbf{x}}$
- FIM 一般求近似解

● FIM 归一化后的梯度向量

$$f_{w_i} = K(\frac{1}{w_i} + \frac{1}{w_1})$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{w_k} = f_{w_i}^{-1/2} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial w_k}$$

$$f_{\mu_i^d} = K \frac{w_i}{(\sigma_i^d)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\mu_k^d} = f_{\mu_i^d}^{-1/2} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial \mu_k^d}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\sigma_i^d} = K \frac{2w_i}{(\sigma_i^d)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\sigma_k^d} = f_{\sigma_i^d}^{-1/2} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)}{\partial \sigma_k^d}$$

concatenate 组成 Fisher Vector g, 再进行 22 正则化

#### Reference

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- Fisher Vector
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  - Image Classification with the Fisher Vector: Theory and Practice
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