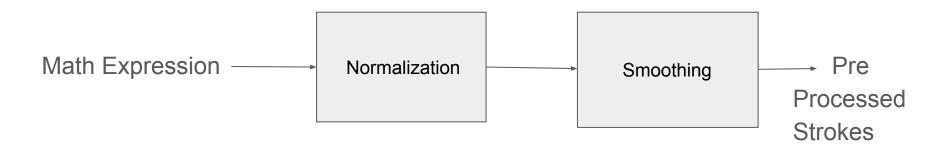
Math Symbol Recognition

By Suhas.Pillai

Overview

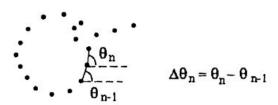
- Preprocessing
- Features
- Random Forest
- Minimum Spanning Tree Segmentation.
- Parsing
- Code

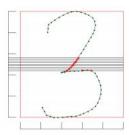
Stroke Preprocessing



Features

- Curvature
- Start direction
- Last direction
- Aspect Ratio
- Delta x,Delta y [1]
- Histogram of points
- Writing Angle and Delta Writing Angle
- Crossing features [2]



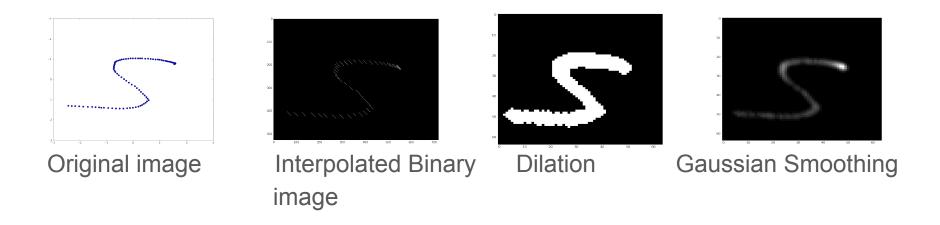


^[1] Han Su, "On Line Handwriting Recognition Using Hidden Markov Models"

^[2] Davila, Kenny, Stephanie Ludi, and Richard Zanibbi. "Using off-line features and synthetic data for on-line handwritten math symbol recognition." Frontiers in Handwriting Recognition (ICFHR), 2014 14th International Conference on. IEEE, 2014.

PCA Features

Stroke points interpolated to image of 64 * 64 pixels



Classification Results

Random Forest Classifier.

No of Trees	60	100
Accuracy (Test)	77.52 %	78.30%

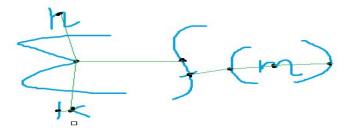
Minimum Spanning Tree Segmentation

- Calculate Centroid of every stroke [1]
- Calculate Euclidean distance between strokes
- Construct Graph between all the strokes, where weight of edges is the euclidean distance
- Construct a minimum spanning tree using Kruskal's algorithm.
- Use Dynamic Programming to find different possible ways to combine strokes to symbol in an efficient way.
- Use classifier to get probability estimate, i.e the set of strokes belong to a class with highest probability.
- Sum the probability of different symbols in the partition set, and choose the partition with highest cost value.
 - [1] Nicholas.E Matsakis, "Recognition of Handwritten Mathematical Expressions"

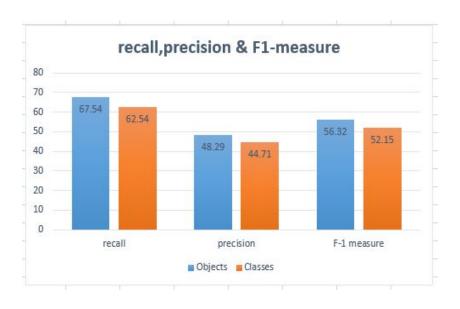
Minimum Spanning Tree Segmentation

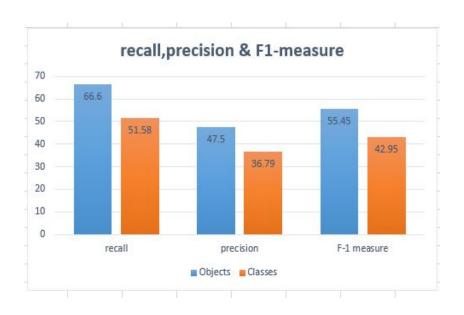
Advantages of using MST.

- No need to consider combination of strokes, which do not have an edge between them. Thus, reduces the search space and is more computationally efficient.
- Following figure is the MST for an expression, green lines are connection between stokes



Segmentation Results





Training

Testing

Parsing

- Line of Sight Graph for parsing [1], which is a method from computational geometry.
- Idea is that the object (i.e central object or an eye) can only be connected to other object, if it can see other object.
- If an object's view is blocked, then the central object or eye, cannot have an edge to that object.
- Compared to fully connected graphs, we only see potential candidates, thereby reducing search space.

[1] Lei Hu Phd Dissertation "Features and Algorithms for Visual Parsing of Handwritten Mathematical Expression"

Code

• Code available on github

https://github.com/suhaspillai/Handwritten-Recognition-of-Math-Symbols.git

Thank You

Questions?