

Probabilistic  
Graphical  
Models



Inference

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MAP

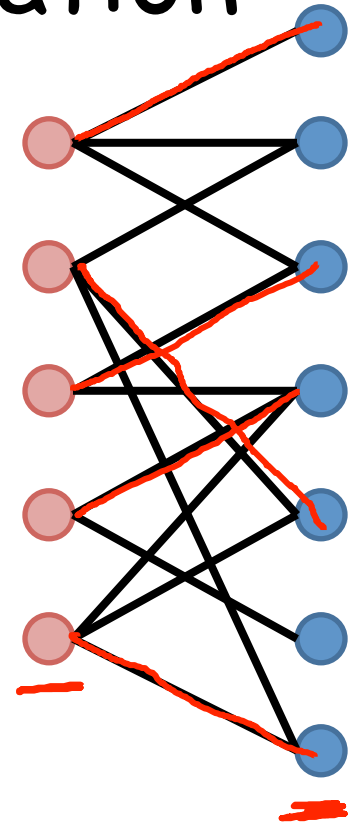
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Tractable  
MAP  
Problems

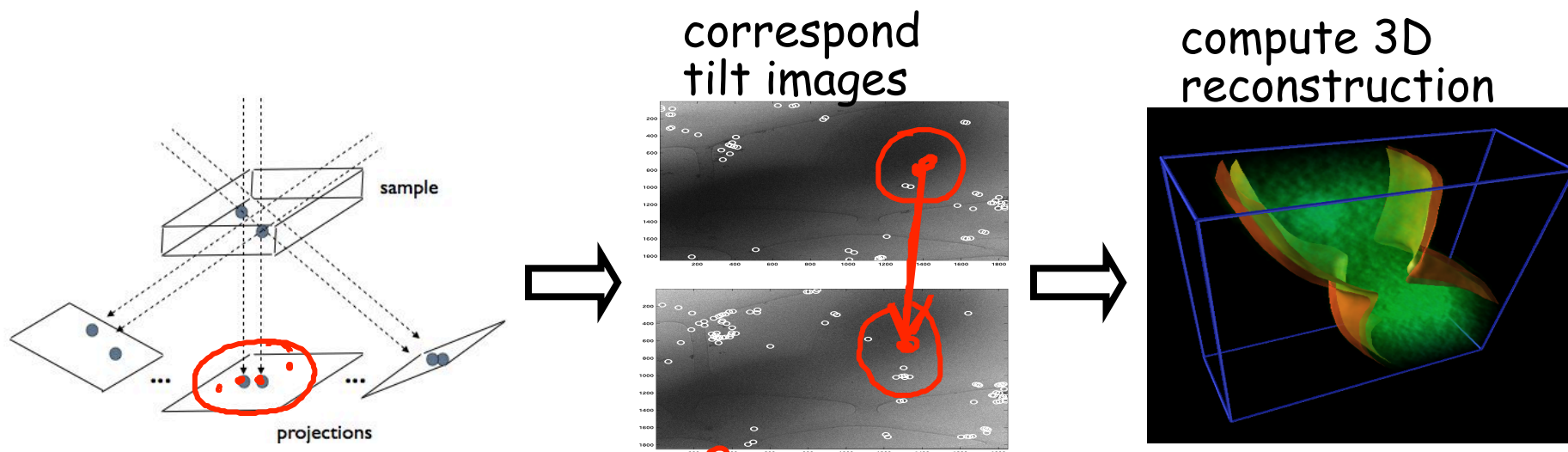
# Correspondence / data association

$$\underline{X_{ij}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \textcolor{red}{i} \text{ matched to } \textcolor{blue}{j} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \underline{\theta_{ij}} = \text{quality of "match" between } \textcolor{red}{i} \text{ and } \textcolor{blue}{j}$$

- Find highest scoring matching
  - maximize  $\sum_{ij} \underline{\theta_{ij}} \underline{X_{ij}}$
  - subject to mutual exclusion constraint
- Easily solved using matching algorithms
- Many applications
  - matching sensor readings to objects
  - matching features in two related images ←
  - matching mentions in text to entities



# 3D Cell Reconstruction

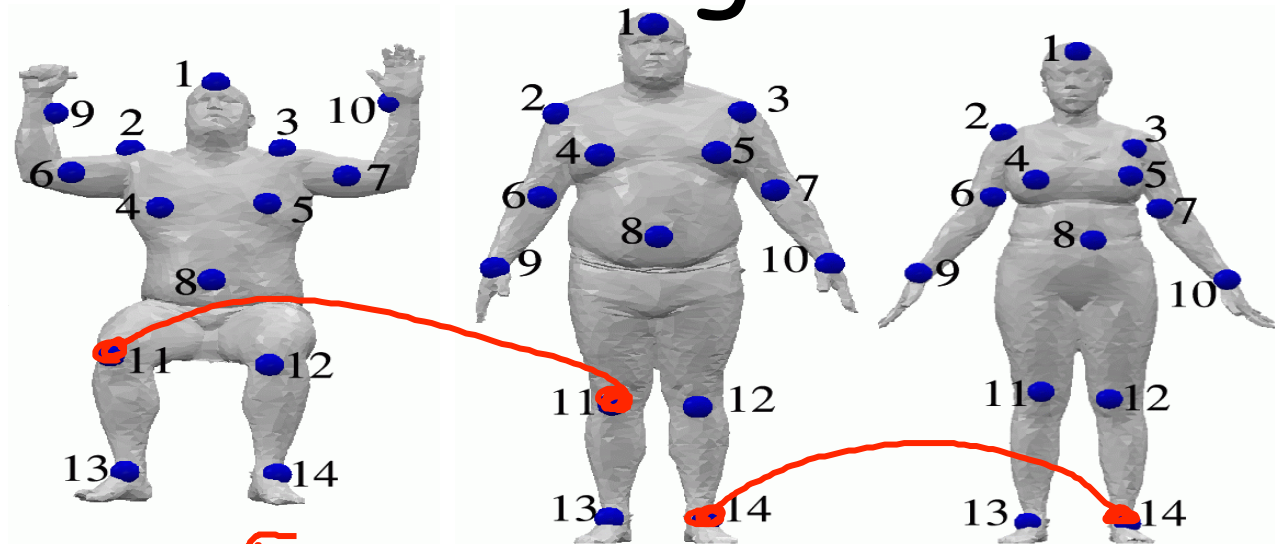


- Matching weights: similarity of location and local neighborhood appearance

Duchi, Tarlow, Elidan, and Koller, NIPS 2006. Amat, Moussavi, Comolli, Elidan, Downing, Horowitz, Journal of Structural Biology, 2006.

Daphne Koller

# Mesh Registration



- Matching weights; similarity of location and local neighborhood appearance

[Anguelov, Koller, Srinivasan, Thrun, Pang, Davis, NIPS 2004]

# Associative potentials

- Arbitrary network over binary variables using only singleton  $\theta_i$  and supermodular pairwise potentials  $\theta_{ij}$ 
  - Exact solution using algorithms for finding minimum cuts in graphs
- Many related variants admit efficient exact or approximate solutions
  - Metric MRFs *vision*

$x_i$

	0	1
0	<span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">a</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">b</span>
1	<span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">c</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">d</span>

$a + d \geq b + c$

# Example: Depth Reconstruction



view 1



view 2



depth  
reconstruction

*denoising, infilling, FG/BG segmentation*

Scharstein & Szeliski, "High-accuracy stereo depth maps using structured light"  
Proc. IEEE CVPR 2003

# Cardinality Factors 0

- A factor over arbitrarily many binary variables  $X_1, \dots, X_k$
- $\text{Score}(X_1, \dots, X_k) = f(\sum_i X_i)$
- Example applications:
  - soft parity constraints
  - prior on # pixels in a given category
  - prior on # of instances assigned to a given cluster

A	B	C	D	score
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	
0	0	1	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	0	
0	1	0	1	
0	1	1	0	
0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	
1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	1	
1	1	0	0	
1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	

Daphne Koller

# Sparse Pattern Factors

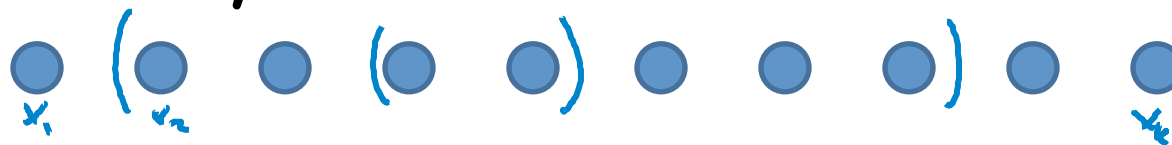
- A factor over variables  $X_1, \dots, X_k$ 
  - $\text{Score}(X_1, \dots, X_k)$  specified for some small # of assignments  $x_1, \dots, x_k$
  - Constant for all other assignments
- Examples: give higher score to combinations that occur in real data
  - In spelling, letter combinations that occur in dictionary
  - $5 \times 5$  image patches that appear in natural images

A	B	C	D	score
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	
0	0	1	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	0	
0	1	0	1	
0	1	1	0	
0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	
1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	1	
1	1	0	0	
1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	



# Convexity Factors

- Ordered binary variables  $X_1, \dots, X_k$
- Convexity constraints



- Examples:
  - Convexity of “parts” in image segmentation
  - Contiguity of word labeling in text
  - Temporal contiguity of subactivities

# Summary

- Many specialized models admit tractable MAP solution
  - Many do not have tractable algorithms for computing marginals
- These specialized models are useful
  - On their own
  - As a component in a larger model with other types of factors