



Pattern Recognition

Pattern recognition is:

1. The name of the journal of the Pattern Recognition Society.
2. A research area in which patterns in data are found, recognized, discovered, ...whatever.
3. A catchall phrase that includes
 - classification
 - clustering
 - data mining
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Two Schools of Thought

1. Statistical Pattern Recognition

The data is reduced to vectors of numbers and statistical techniques are used for the tasks to be performed.

2. Structural Pattern Recognition

The data is converted to a discrete structure (such as a grammar or a graph) and the techniques are related to computer science subjects (such as parsing and graph matching).



In this course

1. How should objects to be classified be represented?
2. What algorithms can be used for recognition (or matching)?
3. How should learning (training) be done?



Classification in Statistical PR

- A **class** is a set of objects having some important properties in common
- A **feature extractor** is a program that inputs the data (image) and extracts features that can be used in classification.
- A **classifier** is a program that inputs the feature vector and assigns it to one of a set of designated classes or to the “reject” class.

With what kinds of classes do you work?

Feature Vector Representation

- ◆ $X=[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$, each x_j a real number
- ◆ x_j may be an object measurement
- ◆ x_j may be count of object parts
- ◆ Example: object rep. [#holes, #strokes, moments, ...]

00000000010000000000	00000000011110000000
00000000011000000000	00000001100001100000
00000000010100000000	00000011000000110000
00000000100001000000	00001100000000011000
00000010000010000000	00001000000000001000
00000100000000100000	00001100000000001000
00001000000000100000	00000111000000100000
00001100111111110000	00000011100111100000
00001111110000010000	00000000111100000000
00011000000000011000	00000011000111000000
00010000000000001100	00001100000000110000
00110000000000000100	000110000000000011000
00110000000000000010	00110000000000001000
00100000000000000010	00100000000000001100
00100000000000000010	000100000000000011000
01100000000000000010	000110000000000010000
01000000000000000000	00001000000000110000
00000000000000000000	00000011111110000000

Possible features for char rec.

(class) character	area	height	width	number #holes	number #strokes	(cx,cy) center	best axis	least inertia
'A'	medium	high	3/4	1	3	1/2,2/3	90	medium
'B'	medium	high	3/4	2	1	1/3,1/2	90	large
'8'	medium	high	2/3	2	0	1/2,1/2	90	medium
'0'	medium	high	2/3	1	0	1/2,1/2	90	large
'1'	low	high	1/4	0	1	1/2,1/2	90	low
'4'	high	high	1	0	4	1/2,2/3	90	large
'I'	high	high	3/4	0	2	1/2,1/2	?	large
'*'	medium	low	1/2	0	0	1/2,1/2	?	large
'_'	low	low	2/3	0	1	1/2,1/2	0	low
'/'	low	high	2/3	0	1	1/2,1/2	60	low

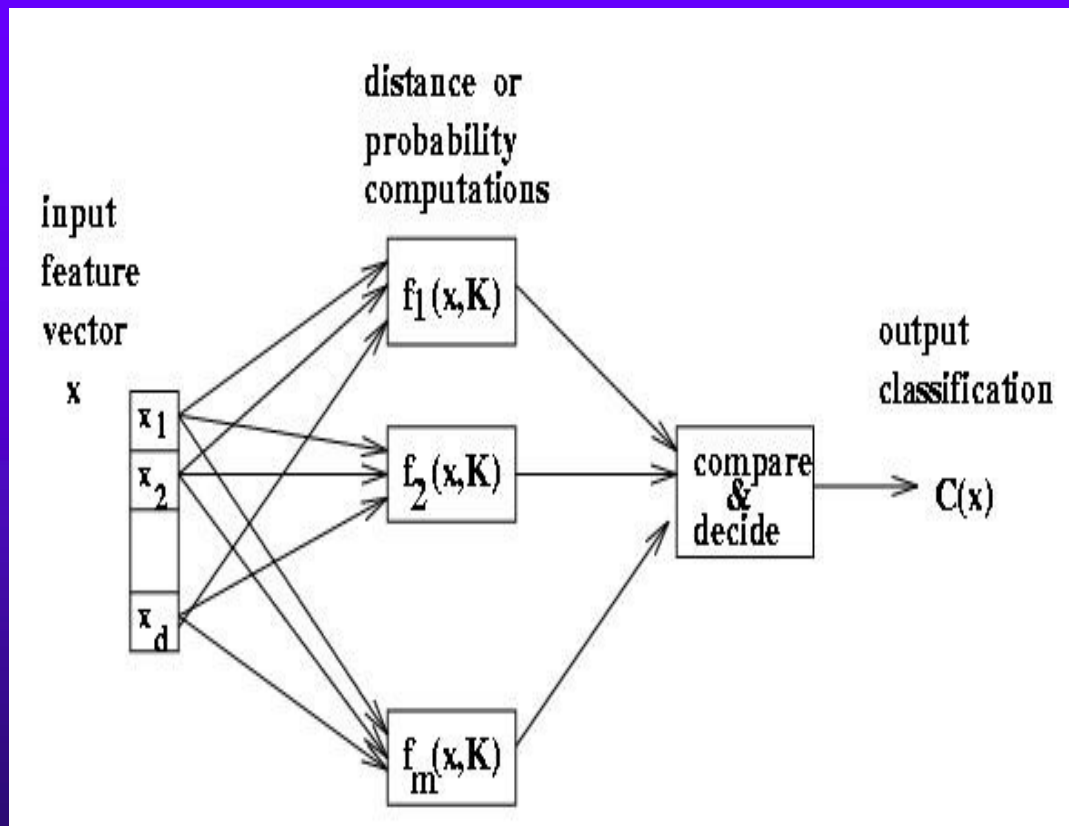


Some Terminology

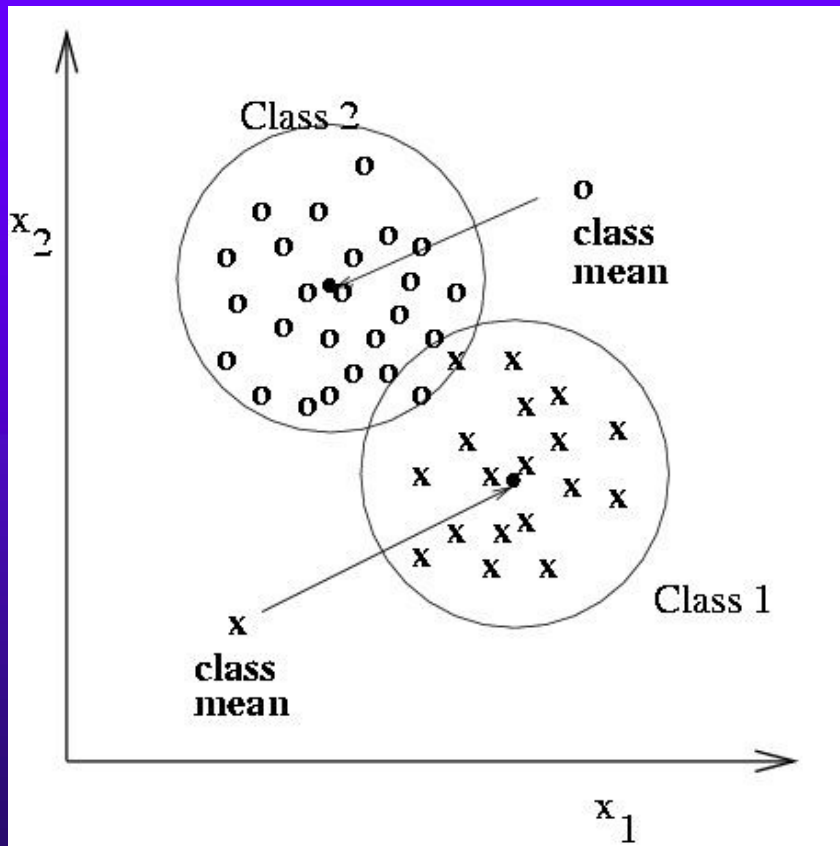
- ◆ Classes: set of m known categories of objects
 - (a) might have a known description for each
 - (b) might have a set of samples for each
- ◆ Reject Class:
 - a generic class for objects not in any of the designated known classes
- ◆ Classifier:
 - Assigns object to a class based on features

Discriminant functions

- ◆ Functions $f(x, K)$ perform some computation on feature vector x
- ◆ Knowledge K from training or programming is used
- ◆ Final stage determines class

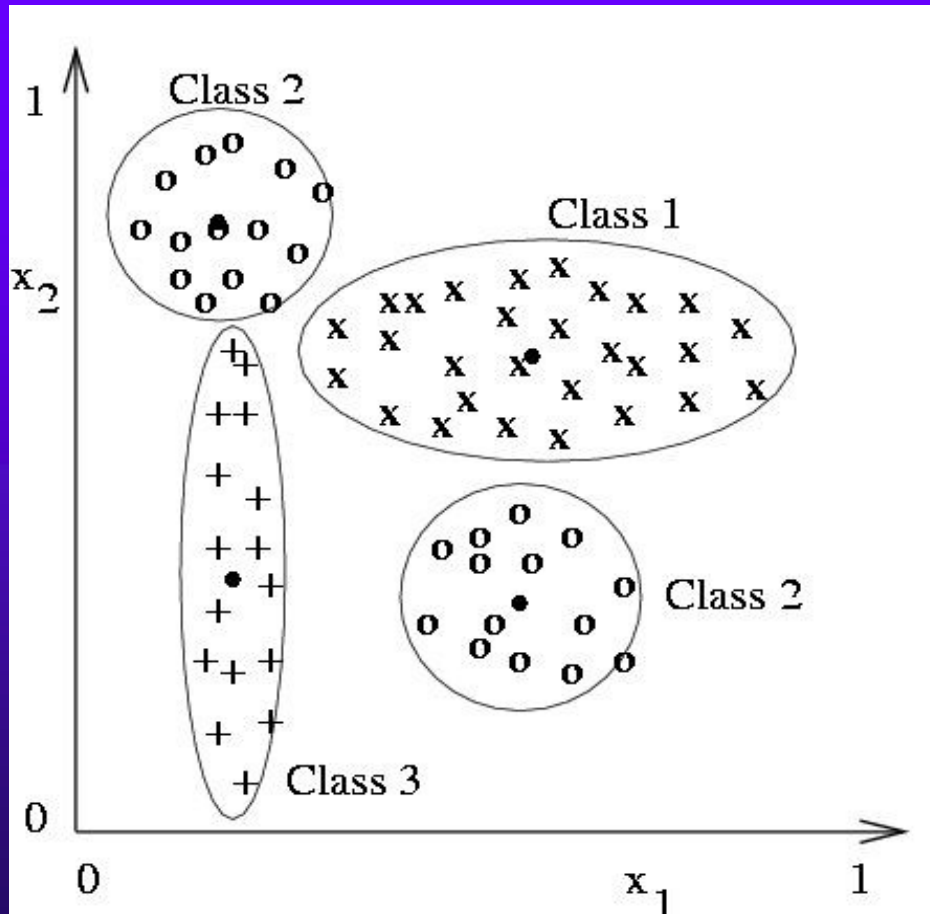


Classification using nearest class mean



- ◆ Compute the Euclidean distance between feature vector X and the mean of each class.
- ◆ Choose closest class, if close enough (reject otherwise)

Nearest mean might yield poor results with complex structure



- ◆ Class 2 has two modes; **where is its mean?**
- ◆ But if modes are detected, two subclass mean vectors can be used



Scaling coordinates by std dev

We can compute a modified distance from feature vector \mathbf{x} to class mean vector \mathbf{x}_c by scaling by the spread, or *standard deviation*, σ_i of class c along each dimension i .

scaled Euclidean distance from \mathbf{x} to class mean \mathbf{x}_c :

$$\| \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c \| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1,d} ((\mathbf{x}[i] - \mathbf{x}_c[i]) / \sigma_i)^2}$$

In the previous 3 class problem, an observed X near the top of the Class 3 distribution will scale to be closer to the mean of Class 3 than to the mean of Class 2. Without scaling, X would be closer to the mean of Class 2.

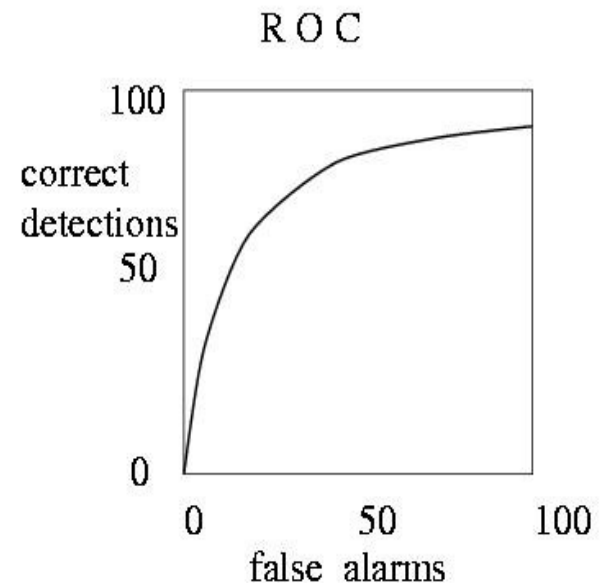


Nearest Neighbor Classification

- Keep all the training samples in some efficient look-up structure.
- Find the nearest neighbor of the feature vector to be classified and assign the class of the neighbor.
- Can be extended to K nearest neighbors.

Receiver Operating Curve ROC

- ◆ Plots correct detection rate versus false alarm rate
- ◆ Generally, false alarms go up with attempts to detect higher percentages of known objects



actual input object	decision	error type?
frack	frack	correct alarm (no error)
not a frack	frack	false alarm (error)
frack	not a frack	false dismissal (error)
not a frack	not a frack	correct dismissal (no error)



Confusion matrix shows empirical performance

		class j output by the pattern recognition system										
		'0'	'1'	'2'	'3'	'4'	'5'	'6'	'7'	'8'	'9'	'R'
true object class	'0'	97	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	'1'	0	98	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	'2'	0	0	96	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	'3'	0	0	2	95	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	'4'	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	2	0
	'5'	0	0	0	1	0	97	0	0	0	0	2
	'6'	1	0	0	0	0	1	98	0	0	0	0
	'7'	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	1
	'8'	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	96	1	1
	'9'	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	95	0

confusion may be unavoidable between some classes
for example, between 9's and 4's, or between u's and j's
for handprinted characters



Bayesian decision-making

- classify into class ω_i that is most likely based on observations \mathbf{X}
- In order to compute the likelihoods given the measurement \mathbf{X} , the following distributions are needed.

class conditional distribution : $p(x|\omega_i)$ for each class ω_i (1)

a priori probability : $P(\omega_i)$ for each class ω_i (2)

unconditional distribution : $p(x)$ (3)

- use Bayes rule if all of the classes ω_i are disjoint

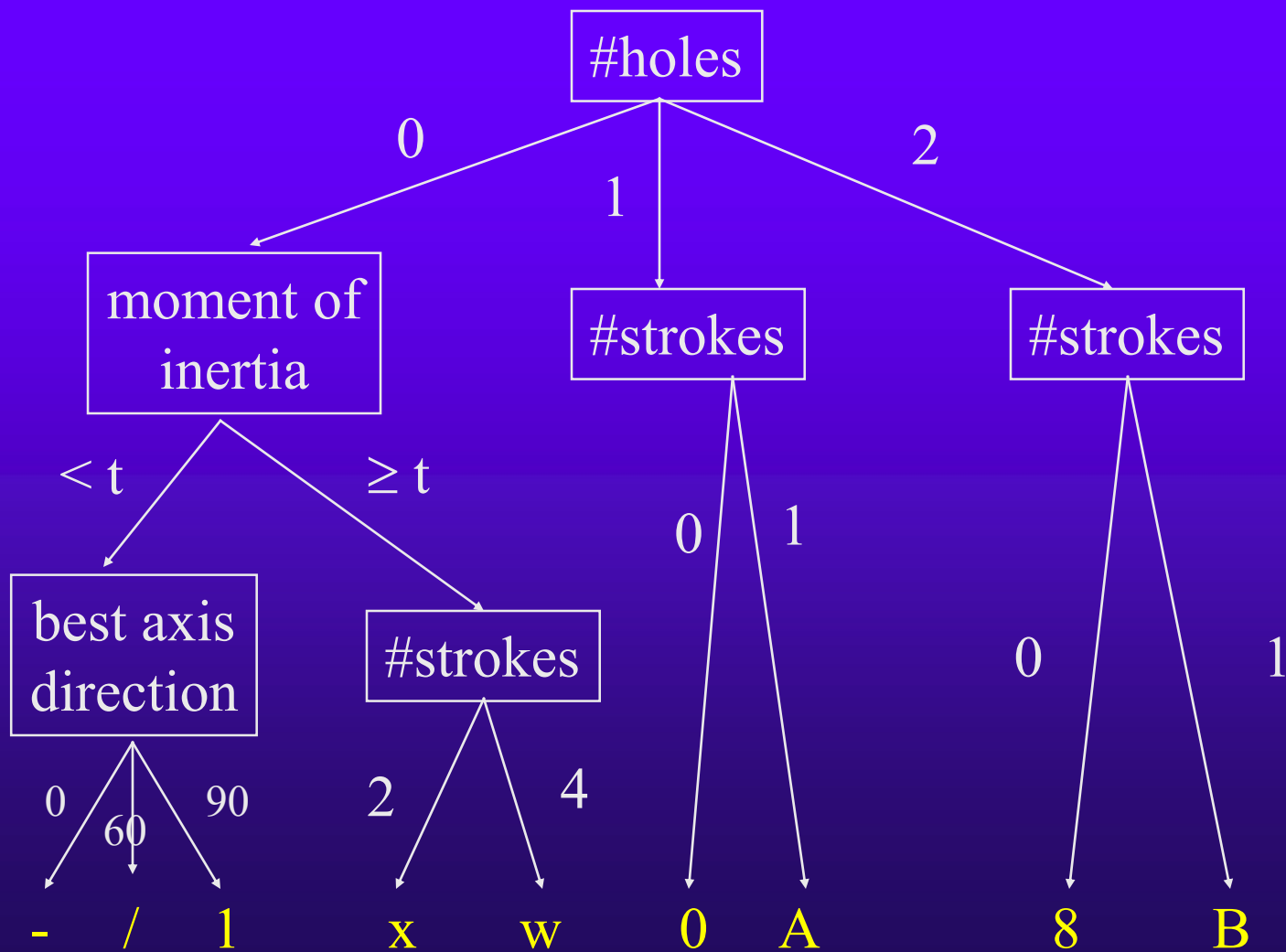
$$P(\omega_i|x) = \frac{p(x|\omega_i)P(\omega_i)}{p(x)} = \frac{p(x|\omega_i)P(\omega_i)}{\sum_{i=1,m} p(x|\omega_i)P(\omega_i)} \quad (4)$$



Classifiers often used in CV

- Decision Tree Classifiers
- Artificial Neural Net Classifiers
- Bayesian Classifiers and Bayesian Networks (Graphical Models)
- Support Vector Machines

Decision Trees





Decision Tree Characteristics

1. Training

How do you construct one from training data?

Entropy-based Methods

2. Strengths

Easy to Understand

3. Weaknesses

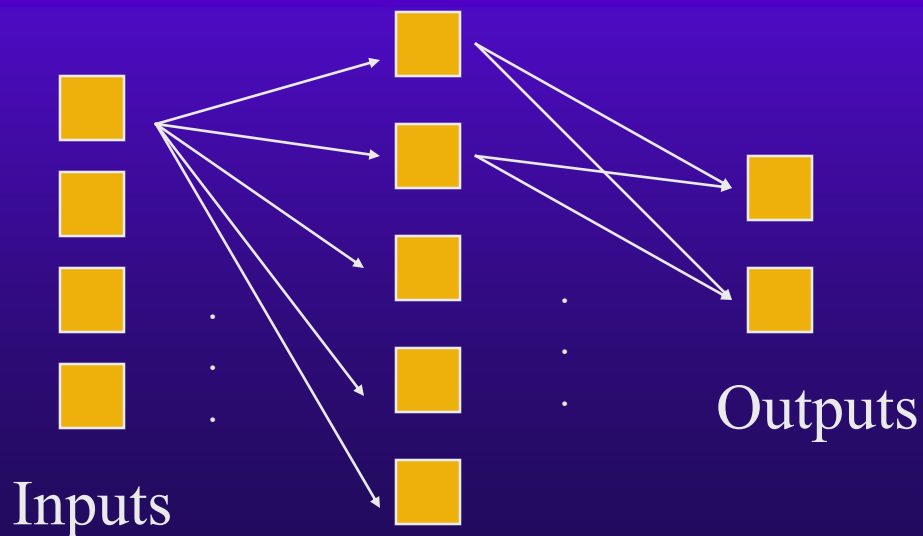
Overtraining



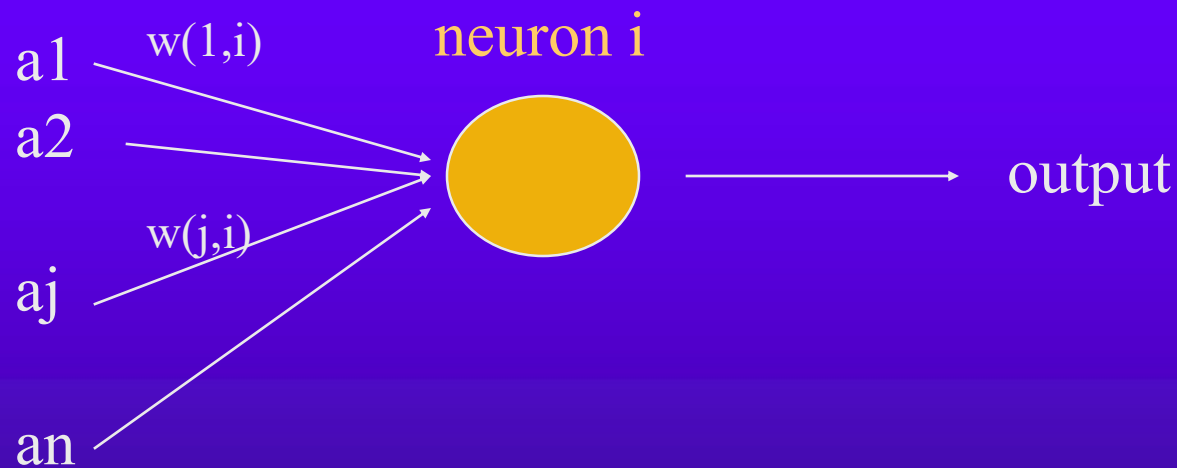
Artificial Neural Nets

Artificial Neural Nets (ANNs) are networks of artificial neuron nodes, each of which computes a simple function.

An ANN has an input layer, an output layer, and “hidden” layers of nodes.



Node Functions



$$\text{output} = g \left(\sum a_j * w(j,i) \right)$$

Function g is commonly a step function, sign function, or sigmoid function (see text).



Neural Net Learning

That's beyond the scope of this text; only simple feed-forward learning is covered.

The most common method is called **back propagation**.

We've been using a free package called NevProp.

What do you use?



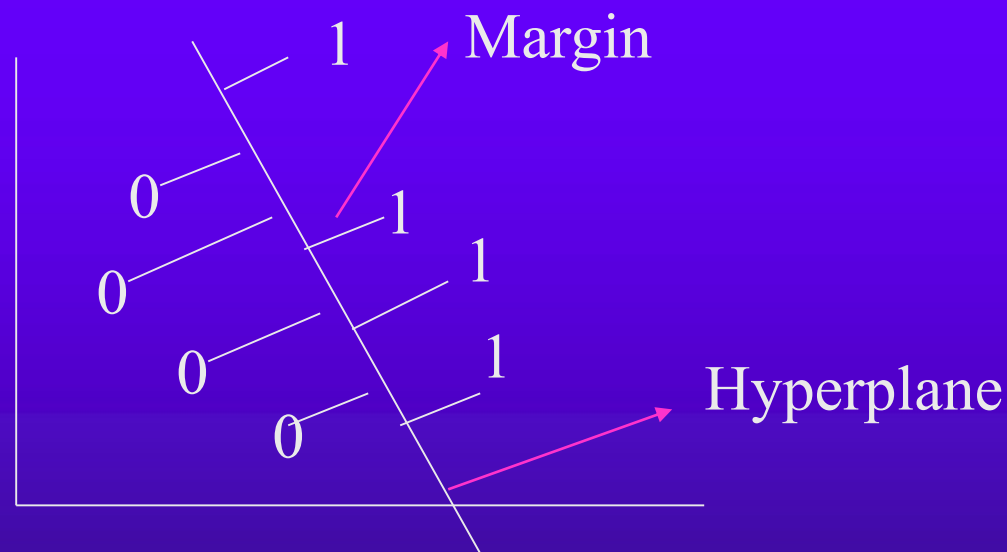
Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Support vector machines are learning algorithms that try to find a hyperplane that separates the differently classified data the most. They are based on two key ideas:

- Maximum margin hyperplanes
- A kernel ‘trick’.



Maximal Margin



Find the hyperplane with maximal margin for all the points. This originates an optimization problem Which has a unique solution (convex problem).



Non-separable data



What can be done if data cannot be separated with a hyperplane?



The kernel trick

The SVM algorithm implicitly maps the original data to a feature space of possibly infinite dimension in which data (which is not separable in the original space) becomes separable in the feature space.

Original space R^k



Kernel
trick

Feature space R^n

