



# RESEARCH REPORT

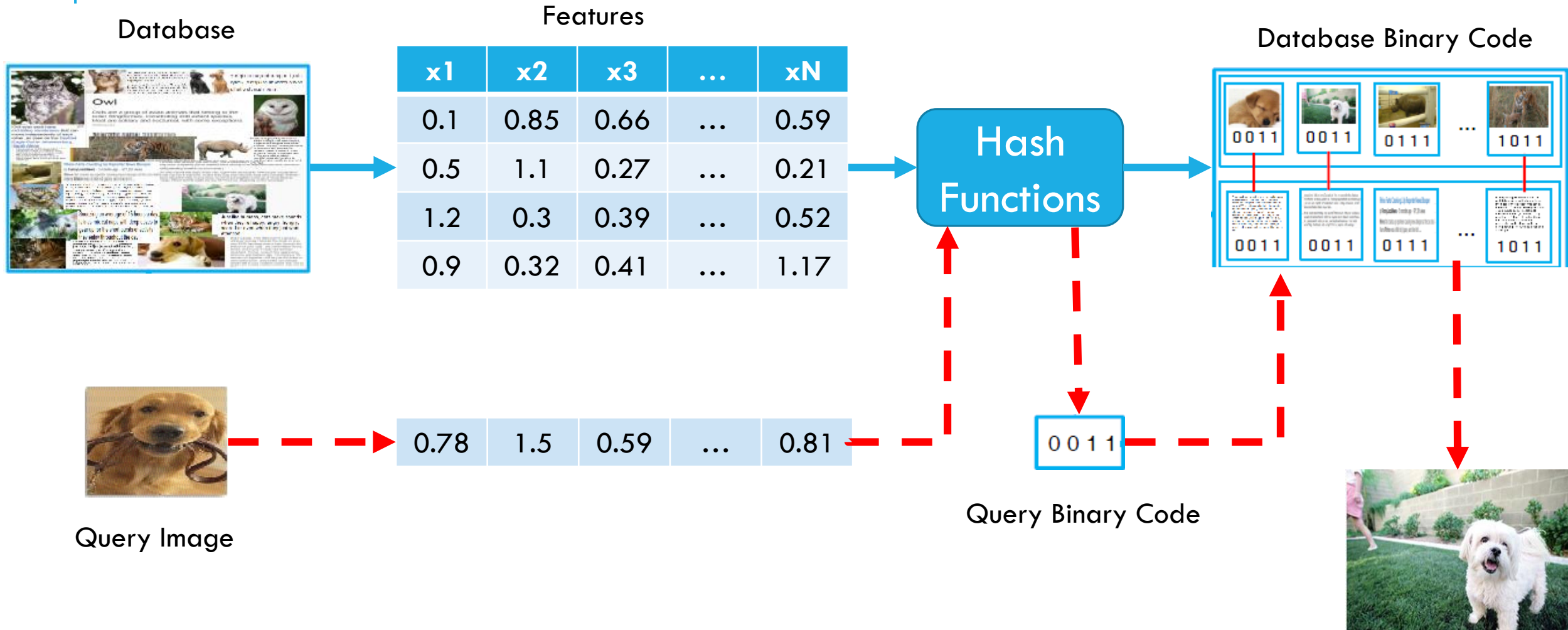
Reporter: Yunfei WANG

Supervisor: Fuhao Zou

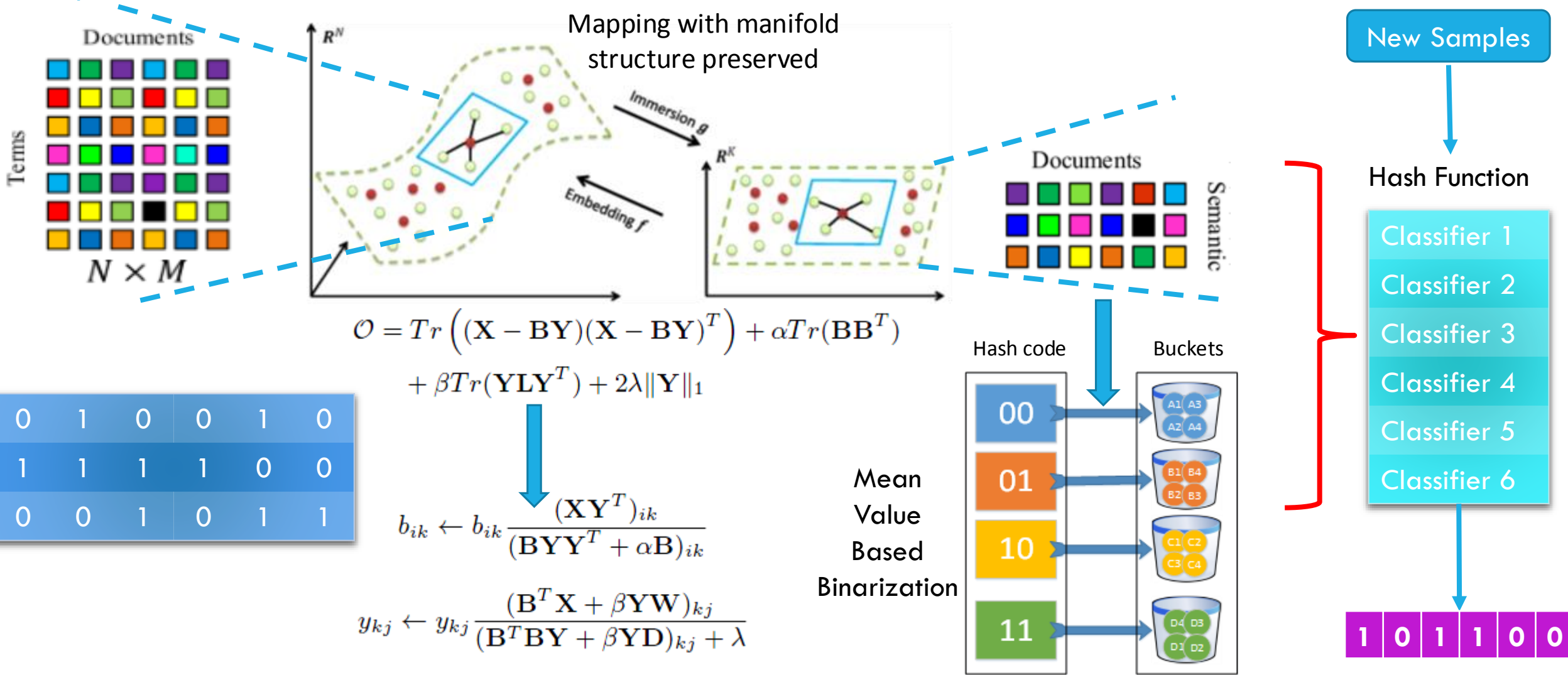
Date: Oct. 17, 2014

E-mail: [yunfeiwang@hust.edu.cn](mailto:yunfeiwang@hust.edu.cn)

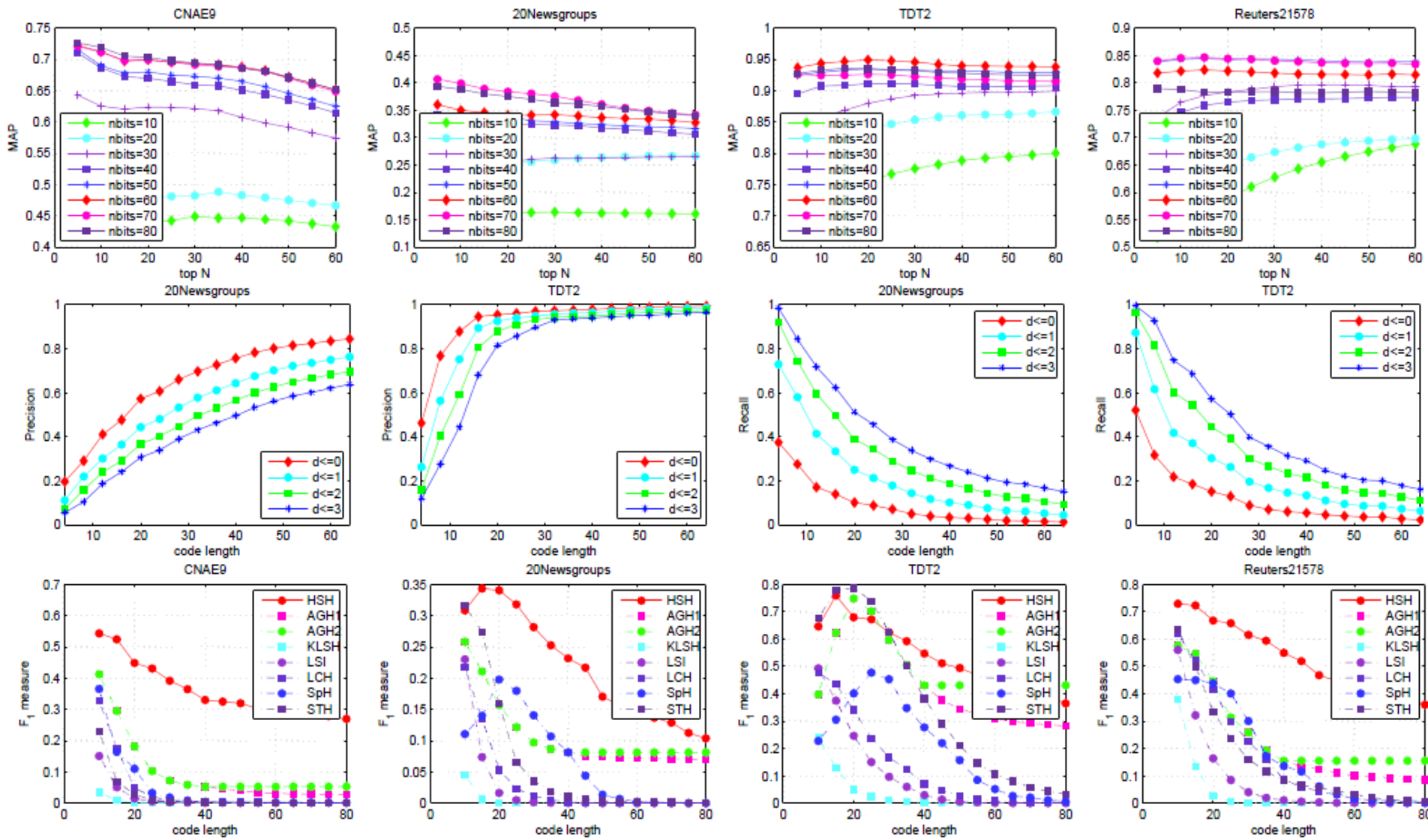
# RESEARCH CONTENTS-HASHING



# PROGRESS & TECHNOLOGIES-HASHING



# RESEARCH RESULTS-HASHING

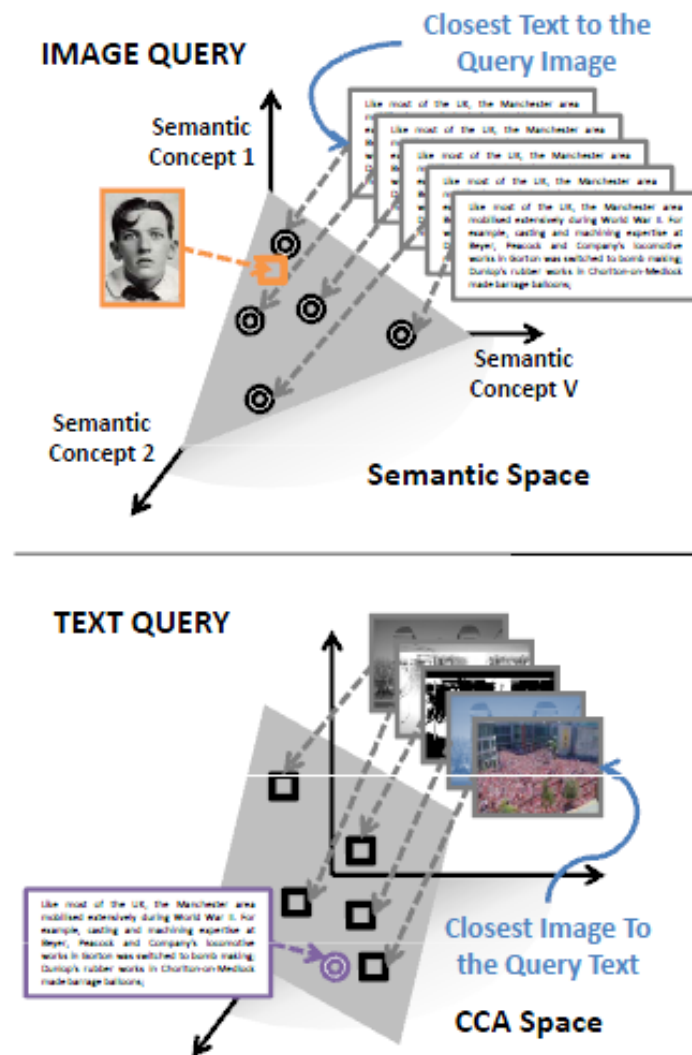
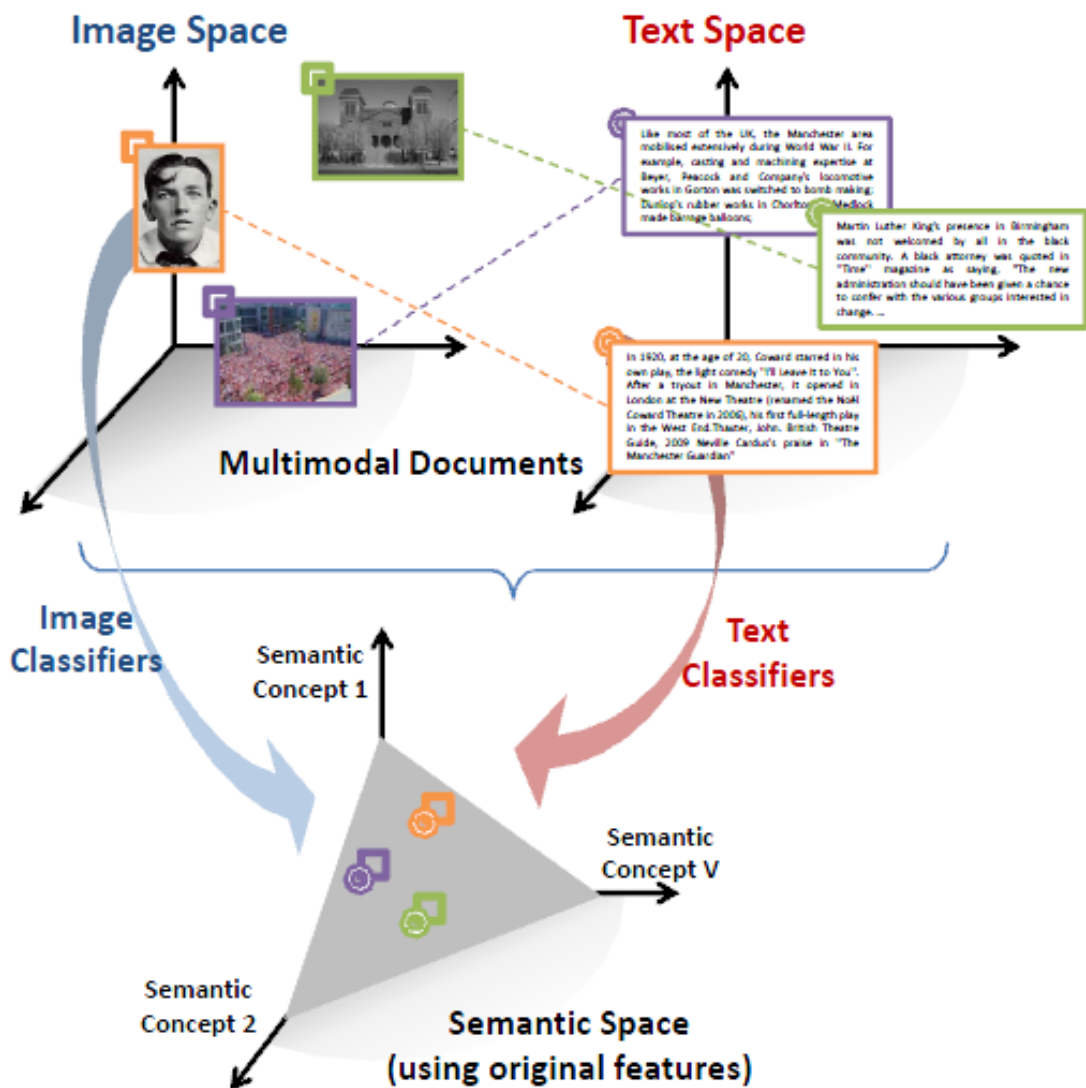


Code Length

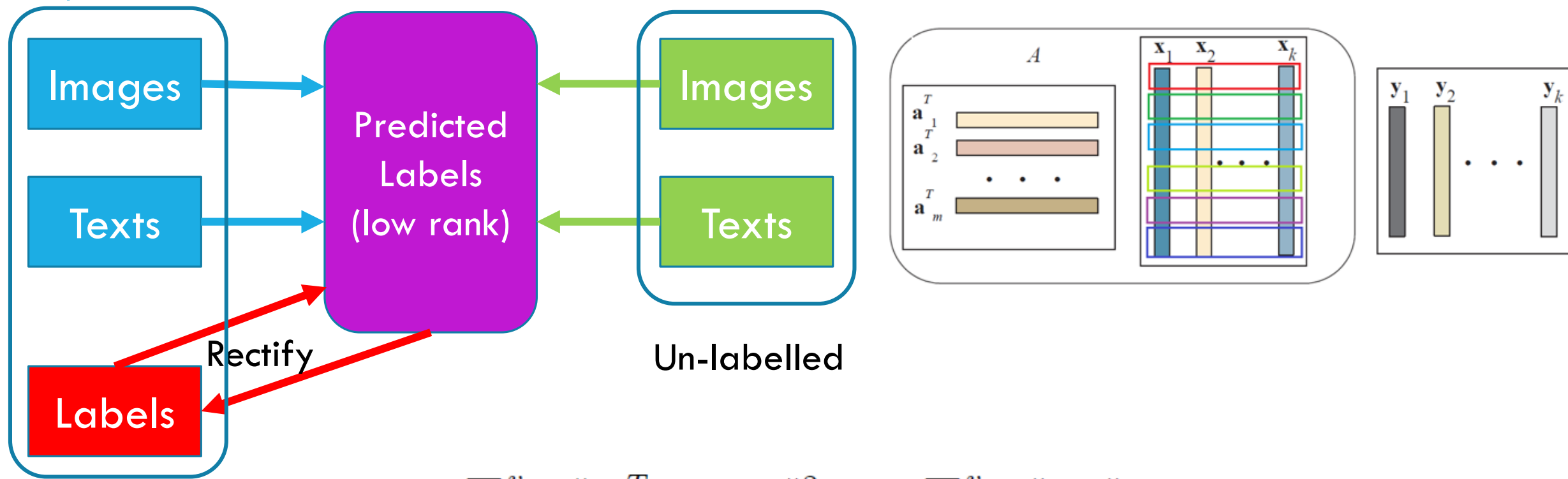
Hamming Radius

Comparison

# RESEARCH CONTENTS-CROSS MODAL LEARNING



# PROGRESS & TECHNOLOGIES-CROSS MODAL LEARNING



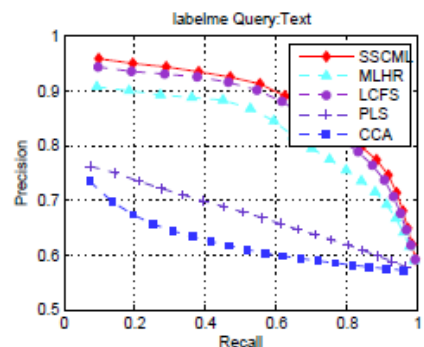
Labelled

Un-labelled

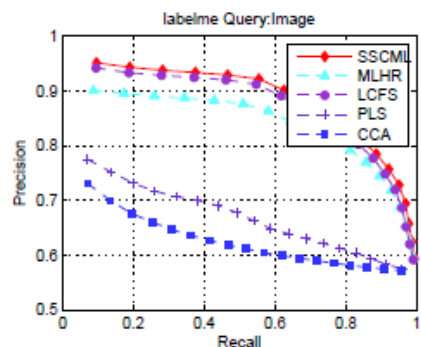
$$\begin{aligned} \min_{W_g, F} & \sum_{g=1}^v \|X_g^T W_g - F\|_F^2 + 2\lambda \sum_{g=1}^v \|W_g\|_{21} \\ & + \mu \text{Rank}([X_1^T W_1, X_2^T W_2, \dots, X_v^T W_v]) \\ & + \text{Tr}[(F - Y)^T U (F - Y)] \end{aligned}$$



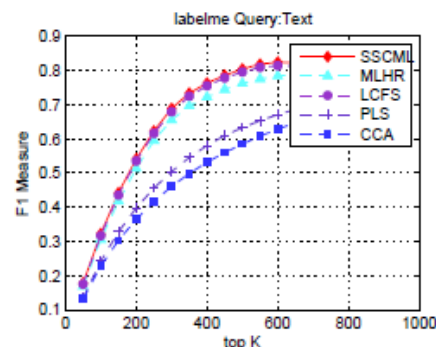
# RESEARCH RESULTS-CROSS MODAL LEARNING



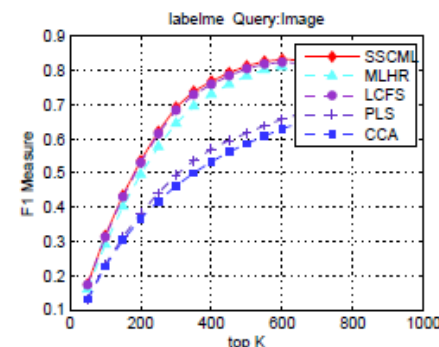
(a)



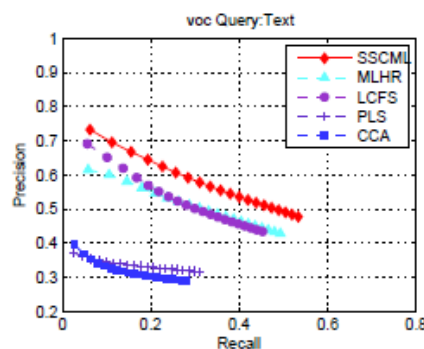
(b)



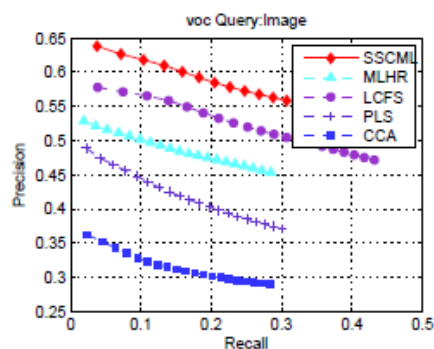
(c)



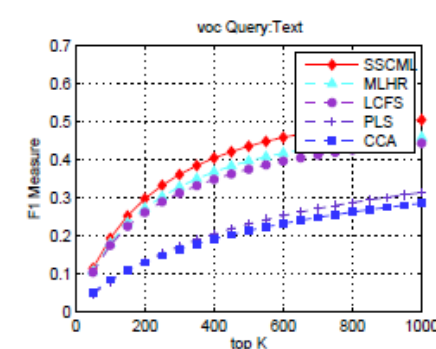
(d)



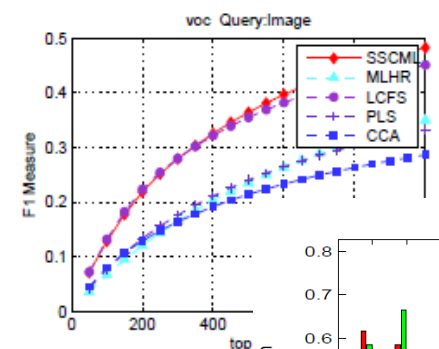
(e)



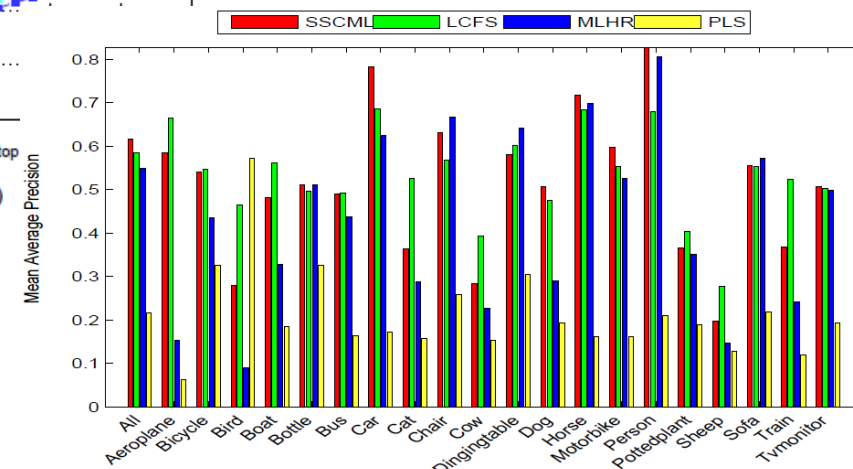
(f)



(g)



(h)



# GRADUATION THESIS-THOUGHT

1. Data from different modalities in a web page have relations to each other.  
But, how can we obtain their association on semantic level?  
Co-occurrence? **NO!** Content-based analysis? **Yes!**
2. Generally, the amount of un-labelled data are more than that of labelled data.  
Ignore the un-labelled data(supervised)? **No!** Discard the labels(unsupervised) **No!**  
Can we use both of them for learning? **Semi-supervised learning!**
3. There are huge amounts of data on the Internet.  
Can we find a way to accelerate the retrieval?  
Hashing(content based)? **Yes!** Distributed processing? **Yes!**  
Combination of hashing and distribution? **Yes!**

**Why not explore the fast retrieval between data from different modalities?**



# GRADUATION THESIS-OUTLINES

- ① Semi-supervised cross modal learning
- ② Content-based hashing in the common space
- ③ Distributed retrieval with ranking

