Machine Learning for Computer Vision

Exercise 3

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Our program is shown in listing 1.

For the Linear Program we have to use the vector μ as introduced in the lecture. For this system it is a 12-component vector.

The function coeff(p0,p1,p2,p01,p02,p12) take the potentials ψ_i and ψ_{ij} and puts them into a coefficient vector. It is also a 12-component vector.

The constraint matrix A is chosen as:

with the upper bound (12-component) vector:

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The constraint is thus:

$$A\mu \leq b$$

We use the given potentials to calculate μ for $\beta \in \{-1, 1\}$. The output is:

Listing 1: exercise3.py

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.optimize import linprog
""
I set solution vector "mu" as
[mu0(0), mu0(1), mu1(0), mu1(1), mu2(0), mu2(1)]
, mu01(0,0), mu01(0,1), mu01(1,0), mu01(1,1)
, mu12(0,0), mu12(0,1), mu12(1,0), mu12(1,1)
, mu20(0,0), mu20(0,1), mu20(1,0), mu20(1,1)
mui(k) = 1 \quad (xi=k), \quad 0 \quad (otherwise)
muij(k, l) = 1 ((xi, xj)=(k, l)), 0 (otherwise)
\# give vector mu for given x0, x1, x2
\mathbf{def} givemu(x0, x1, x2):
     mu = np.zeros(18)
      mu[x0] = 1
      mu[x1 + 2] = 1
      mu[x2 + 4] = 1
      \operatorname{mu}[6] = \operatorname{mu}[0] * \operatorname{mu}[2]
      \operatorname{mu}[7] = \operatorname{mu}[0] * \operatorname{mu}[3]
      \operatorname{mu}[8] = \operatorname{mu}[1] * \operatorname{mu}[2]
      \operatorname{mu}[9] = \operatorname{mu}[1] * \operatorname{mu}[3]
      \operatorname{mu}[10] = \operatorname{mu}[0] * \operatorname{mu}[2]
      mu[11] = mu[0]*mu[3]
```

```
\operatorname{mu}[12] = \operatorname{mu}[1] * \operatorname{mu}[2]
    mu[13] = mu[1]*mu[3]
    \operatorname{mu}[14] = \operatorname{mu}[2] * \operatorname{mu}[4]
    \operatorname{mu}[15] = \operatorname{mu}[2] * \operatorname{mu}[5]
    mu[16] = mu[3]*mu[4]
    mu[17] = mu[3]*mu[5]
    return mu
# give vector x for given mu
def givex (mu):
    x = np.zeros(3)
    x[0] = int(mu[1] == 1)
    x[1] = int(mu[3] == 1)
    x[2] = int(mu[5] == 1)
    return x
# for checking
def energy (cost, state):
    return sum(cost * state)
# coefficient vector
# pi are the unaries and pij are the pairwise factors
def coeff(p0, p1, p2, p01, p02, p12):
    c = np. zeros (18)
    c[0:2] = p0
    c[2:4] = p1
    c[4:6] = p2
    c[6:10] = p01.flatten()
     c[10:14] = p02.flatten()
     c[14:18] = p12.flatten()
    return c
\# constraint matrix
A = np. zeros((15,18))
for i in range (3):
    A[i, 2*i] = 1
    A[i, 2*i+1] = 1
for i in range (3,15):
    j = i - 3
    k = j - 2*(j//4)
    A[i, k-6*(k//6)] = -1
```

```
a = np. array([[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]])
A[3:7,6:10] = a
A[7:11,10:14] = a
A[11:15, 14:18] = a
# constraint vector
b = np. zeros (15)
for i in range (3):
    b[i] = 1
bounds = (0, None)
# coeff vector of given system
beta = -1.0
p0 = [.1, .1]
p1 = [.1, .9]
p2 = [.9, .1]
pp = np.array([[0., beta], [beta, 0.]])
c = coeff(p0, p1, p2, pp, pp, pp)
res = linprog(c, A_eq=A, b_eq=b, bounds=(bounds), options={"
   disp": True})
x_res = givex(res.x)
print("beta=", beta)
# print("coefficients vector c=\n", c)
\# print("constraint matrix A=\n",A)
# print("constraint vector b=\n",b)
print("solution vector mu=\n", res.x)
print(f"result: {x_res}")
# some checks
\# print(energy(c, res.x))
\# print(energy(c, givenu(0,0,0)))
\# print(givemu(1,1,1))
\# print(energy(c, givenu(1,1,1)))
```