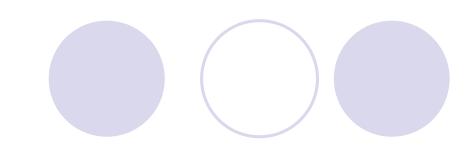
第5节稀疏表示与字典学习 (Sparse Representation & Dictionary Learning)

内容



- 稀疏性表示与分类
- 压缩感知
- 字典学习及应用

关键词对照

●稀疏性表示: Sparse representation

■ 压缩感知 : Compressed sensing

●字典学习 : Dictionary learning

稀疏性表示与分类

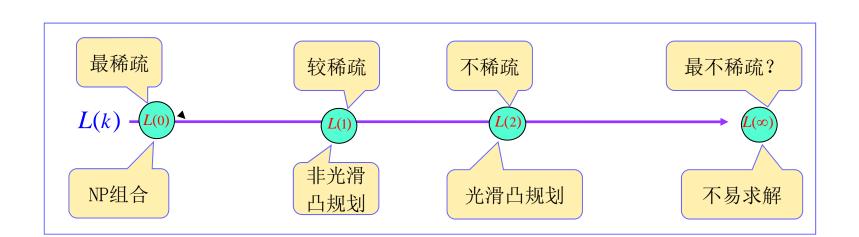


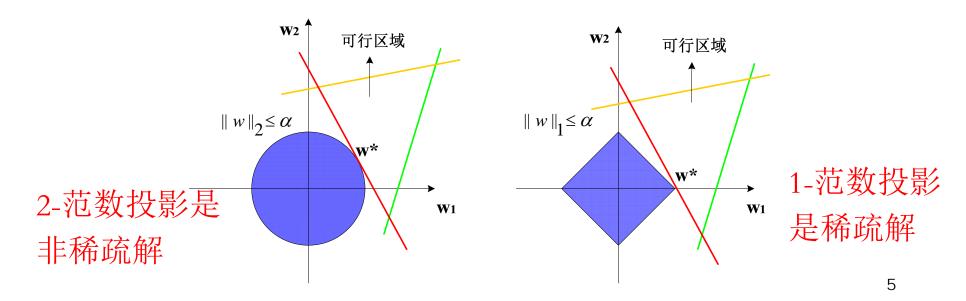
$$L_0$$
形式: $\min_{w} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \|Aw - y\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \|w\|_{0} \right\}$

L₀问题为NP组合难问题,对较大规模数据无法直接求解;为使求解稀疏性问题变得可行,当前一般性的作法是将L₀问题放松到L₁问题,从而将一个组合优化问题放松到一个凸优化问题来求解。

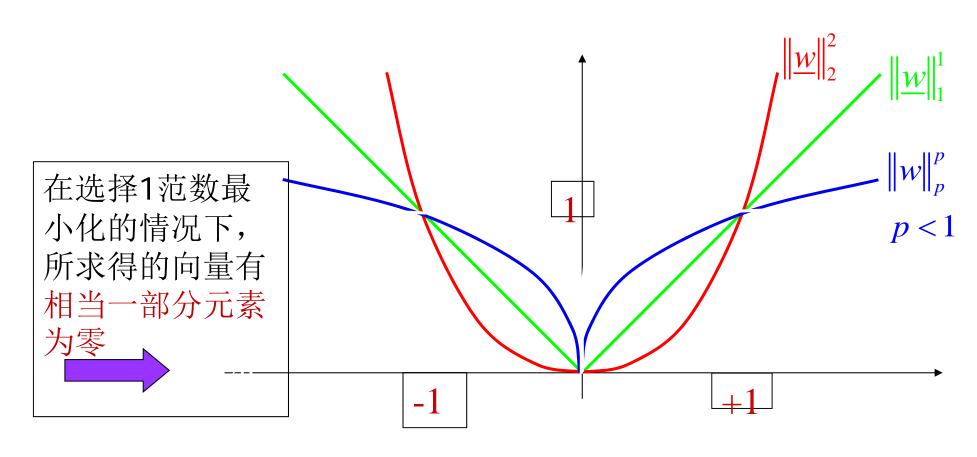
$$L_1$$
形式: $\min_{w} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \|Aw - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \|w\|_1 \right\}$

稀疏性表示与分类





稀疏性表示与分类



Ron Rubinstein: An Introduction to Sparse Representation And the K-SVD Algorithm

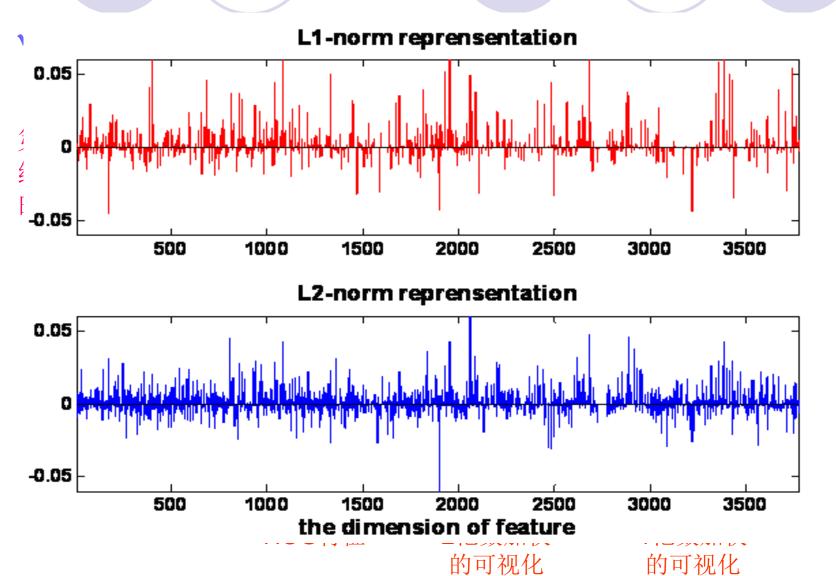
稀疏表示的求解

- ➤ "Greedy"贪心 方法. 每个循环中选择一个字典元素
 - Step 1: 找到一个能够最好的表示输入信号的元素
 - Step 2:找到剩余元素中一个能够最好的表示输入信号的元素
 - ▶ 表示误差达到一个足够小的阈值或者所选元素足够多的时候停止
- ➤ 改进方法: Orthogonal Matching Pursuit (OMP), Optimized OMP (OOMP)

基于稀疏表示的目标检测

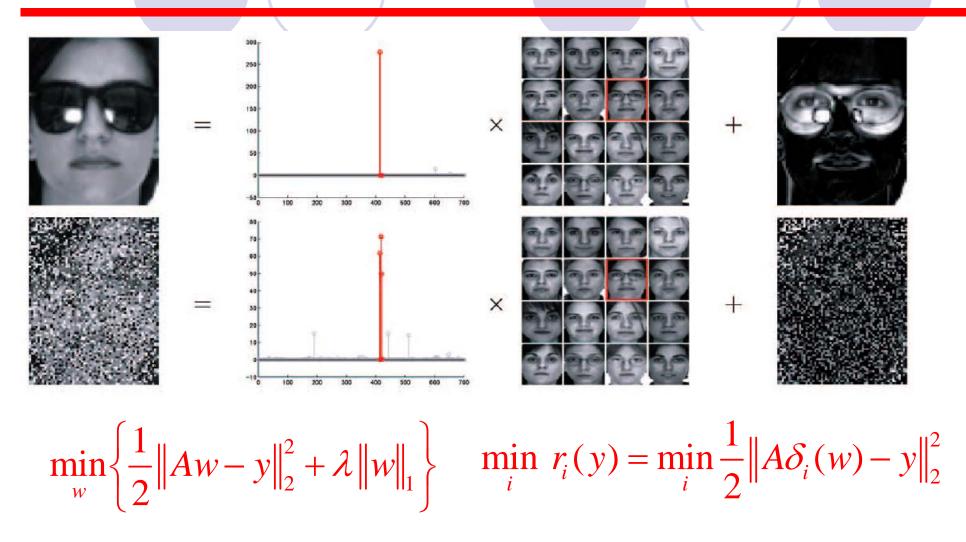
- ✓基于L1-norm最小化学习的线性分类器(L-LML)
- 》针对整张的64x128大小的人体训练图片,提出一种线性分类算法,意在用于特征选择和目标分类。
- → 首先提出L1-norm Minimization Learning (LML) 构建线性 分类器的法向量。每个训练样本是一个3780维的HOG特征 向量。

基于稀疏表示的目标检测



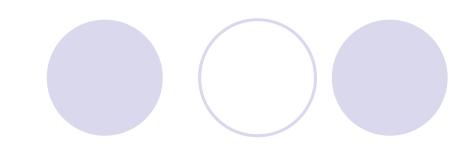
基于稀疏重构的分类与识别

 $\min_{i} r_i(\mathbf{y}) \doteq ||\mathbf{y} - A \delta_i|$



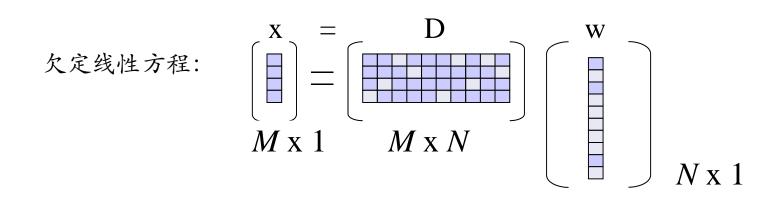
John Wright, Yi Ma, etc., "Robust Face Recognition via Sparse Representation," IEEE Transcations on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol.31, no.2, 2009.

内容



- 稀疏性表示与分类
- 压缩感知
- 字典学习及应用

压缩感知(Compressed Sensing)



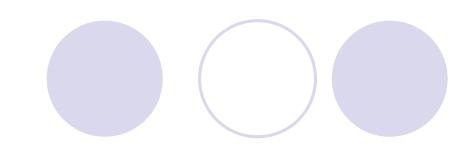
- x: 稀疏或者可压缩信号
- D:测量(采样)矩阵,确定或者随机
- w:测量向量

压缩感知(Compressed Sensing)

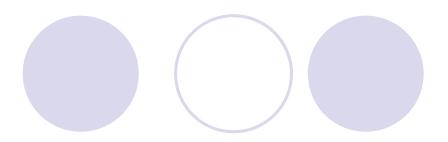
$$\mathbf{D}w = \underline{x}$$

$$\min_{\underline{w}} \|\underline{w}\|_0 \quad s.t. \quad \underline{x} = \mathbf{D}\underline{w}$$

内容

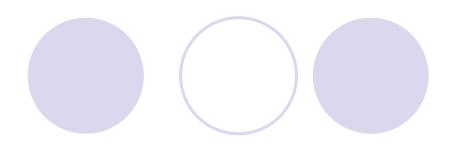


- 稀疏性表示与分类
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● 线性问题的一般形式: $x = D \cdot w$ (1) 其中 $x \in R^M, w \in R^N, D \in R^{M \times N}$

- 情况I: 如果M >N, 方程(1)是过定的(Over-determined), 没有可行解;
- 情况II: 如果M <N, 方程(1)是欠定的(Under-determined),有 无数可行解;



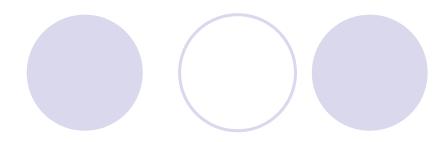
正则化(Regularization);

$$\min \frac{1}{2} || x - D \cdot w ||_2^2 + \lambda || w ||_2^2$$

• 可以求可行解:

$$w^* = \left(D^T D + \lambda \cdot I\right)^{-1} \cdot D^T \cdot x$$

因为 $D^TD + \lambda \cdot I$ 是非奇异的,即使 D^TD 是奇异的



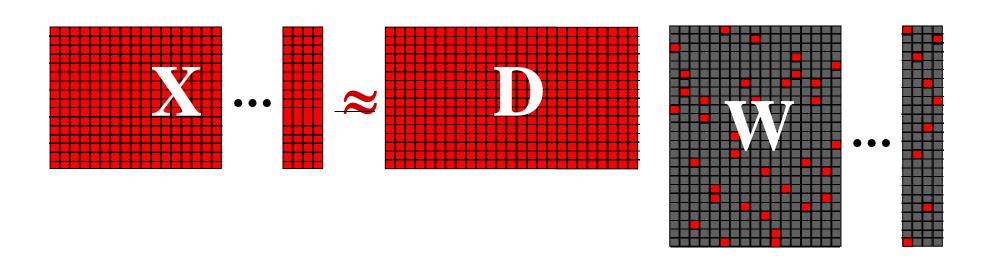
● 正则化(Regularization);

$$\min \frac{1}{2} ||x - D \cdot w||_{2}^{2} + \lambda ||w||_{0}$$

$$\min \frac{1}{2} || x - D \cdot w ||_{2}^{2} + \lambda || w ||_{1}$$

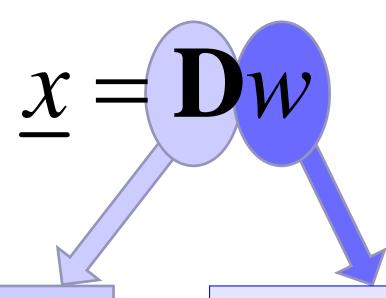
$$\min \frac{1}{2} ||x - D \cdot w||_2^2 + \lambda ||w||_2^2$$

字典学习(Dictionary learning)



$$\underset{\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{A}}{\mathsf{Min}} \quad \left\| \mathbf{D}W - \mathbf{X} \right\|_{2}^{2} \quad s.t. \quad \forall j, \, \left\| \underline{w}_{j} \right\|_{1} \leq L$$

字典学习(Dictionary learning)

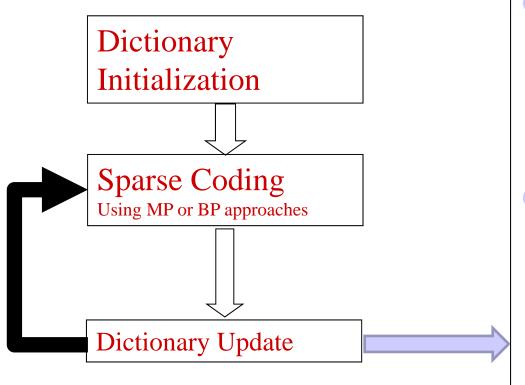


Dictionary Learning 字典的学习(构造字典) Sparse representation 稀疏"编码"问题



- 数据回归问题: $x = D \cdot w$, w 是未知的;
- 稀疏表示问题: $x = D \cdot w$, w 是未知的, 也是稀疏的;
- 字典学习问题: $x = D \cdot w$, w & D是未知的, w是稀疏的

字典学习(Dictionary learning)



Hard Competitive

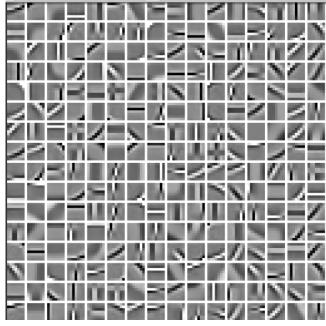
- Only the selected dictionary atoms are updated
 - KSVD [Aharon, Elad & Bruckstein ('04)]

Soft Competitive

- All dictionary atoms are updated based on a ranking
 - Sparse Coding Neural Gas (SCNG) [Labusch, Barth & Martinetz ('09)]

字典学习(重构)



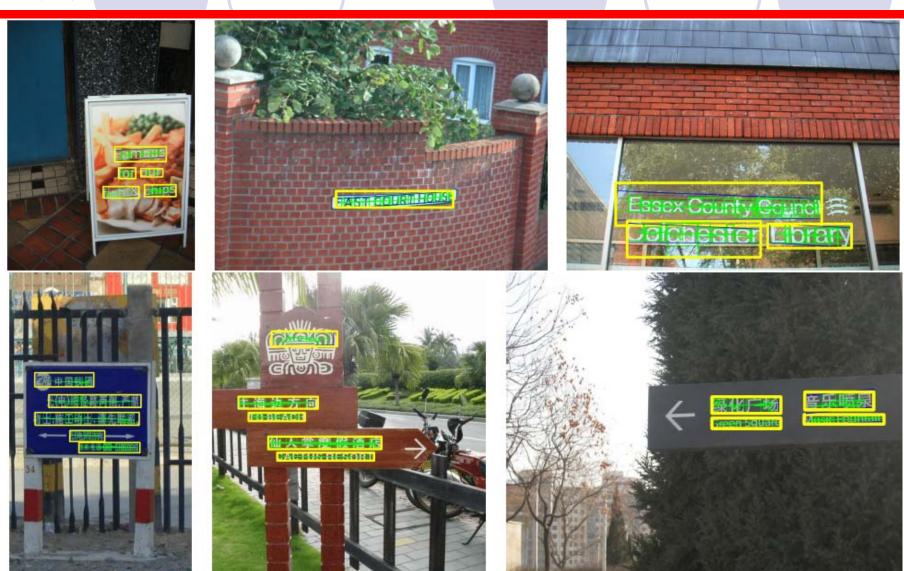


Qixiang Ye, UCAS

David Doermann, UMD

Q. Ye, D. Doermann, "Robust Scene Text Detection Using Integrated Feature Discrimination," IEEE Int'l Conf. Image Processing, 2014.

字典学习(重构)



Q. Ye, D. Doermann, "Robust Scene Text Detection Using Integrated Feature Discrimination," IEEE Int'l Conf. Image Processing, 2014.

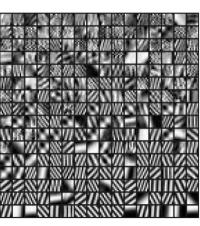
字典学习(Dictionary learning)

Source









Dictionary

Source



Result



Noisy image



Dictionary

[M. Elad, Springer 2010]

J. Mairal, M. Elad, and G. Sapiro. Sparse representation for color image restoration. IEEE Trans. IP, 17(1):53–69, January 2008