

Application for Recognition of Handwritten Mathematical Characters

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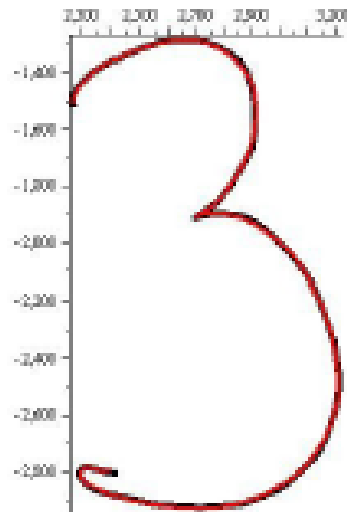
PUT IT INTO PRACTICE, Nov. 13, 2010.

This talk is about

- Representation of digital *handwriting*
- The basic concepts of *recognition*
- Real life application for handwritten input of math characters
- Compact representation of characters

Digital *handwriting*

- Represented as a sequence of points
 $(x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \dots$
- Each point contains one value of certain channel

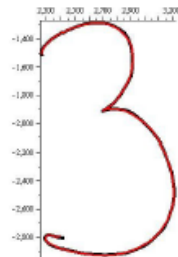


Decomposition of Channels

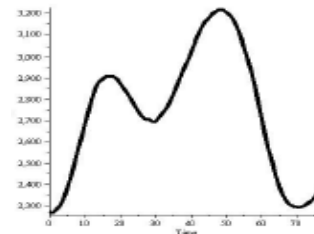
- Consider X and Y coordinates separately, as functions, say, of time:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (x_0, y_0), & & (t_0, x_0), \quad (t_0, y_0), \\ (x_1, y_1), & \longrightarrow & (t_1, x_1), \quad \text{and} \quad (t_1, y_1), \\ (x_2, y_2) \dots & & (t_2, x_2) \dots \quad (t_2, y_2) \dots \end{array}$$

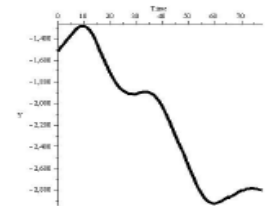
- Then



$X(t)$



$Y(t)$



Approximation of a Character

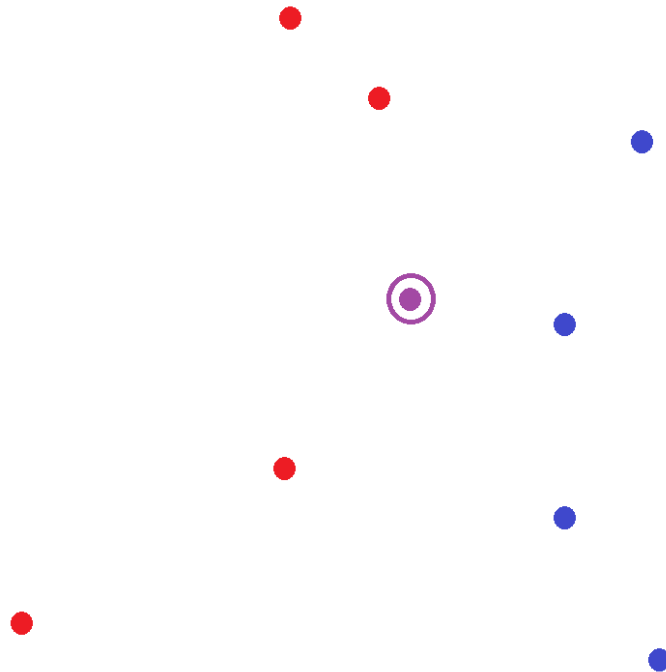
- A function can be approximated with orthogonal polynomials P_0, P_1, \dots :

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{i=0}^d c_i P_i(t)$$

- We approximate $X(t)$ and $Y(t)$ and obtain

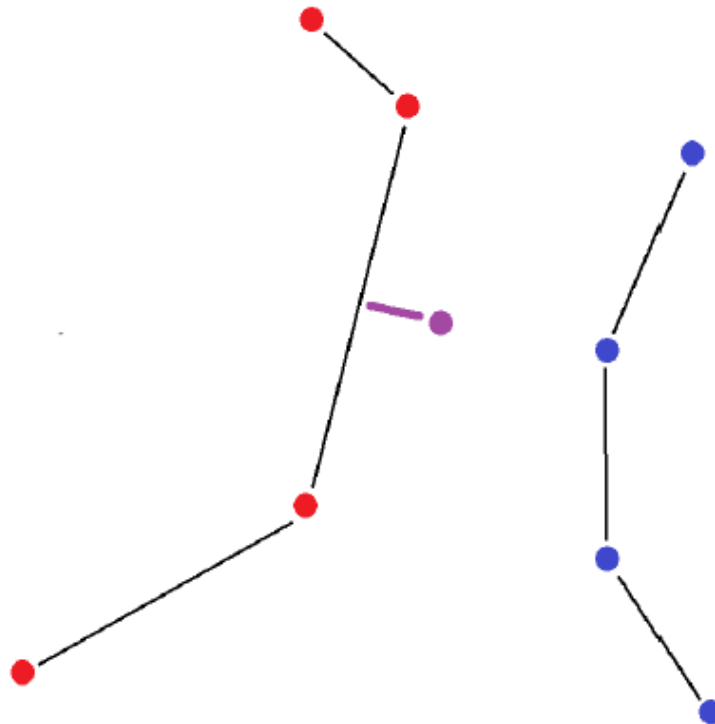
$$c_0^X, c_1^X, \dots, c_d^X, c_0^Y, c_1^Y, \dots, c_d^Y$$

Classifying a point



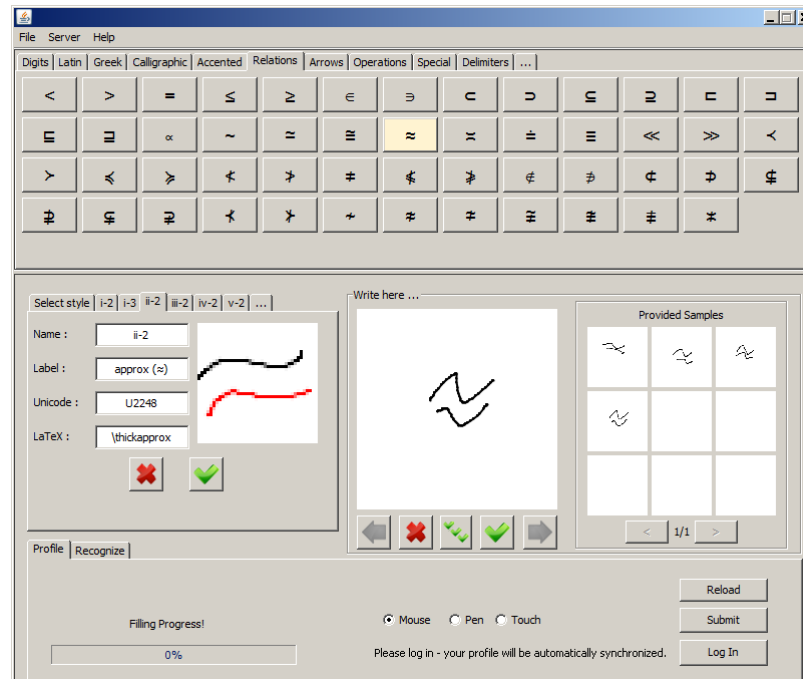
Classification

- Classification is based on the distance to convex hulls of nearest neighbours.

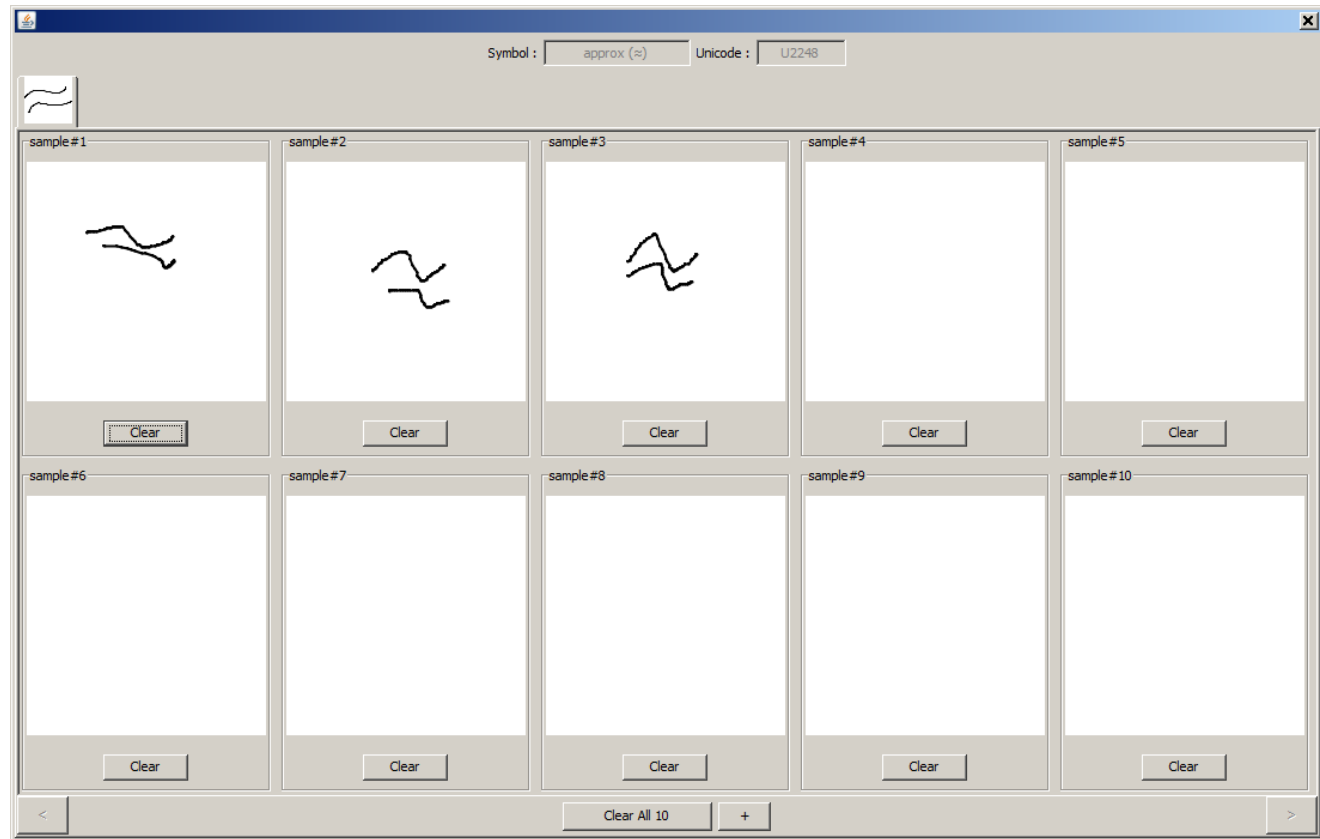


From Theory to Practice

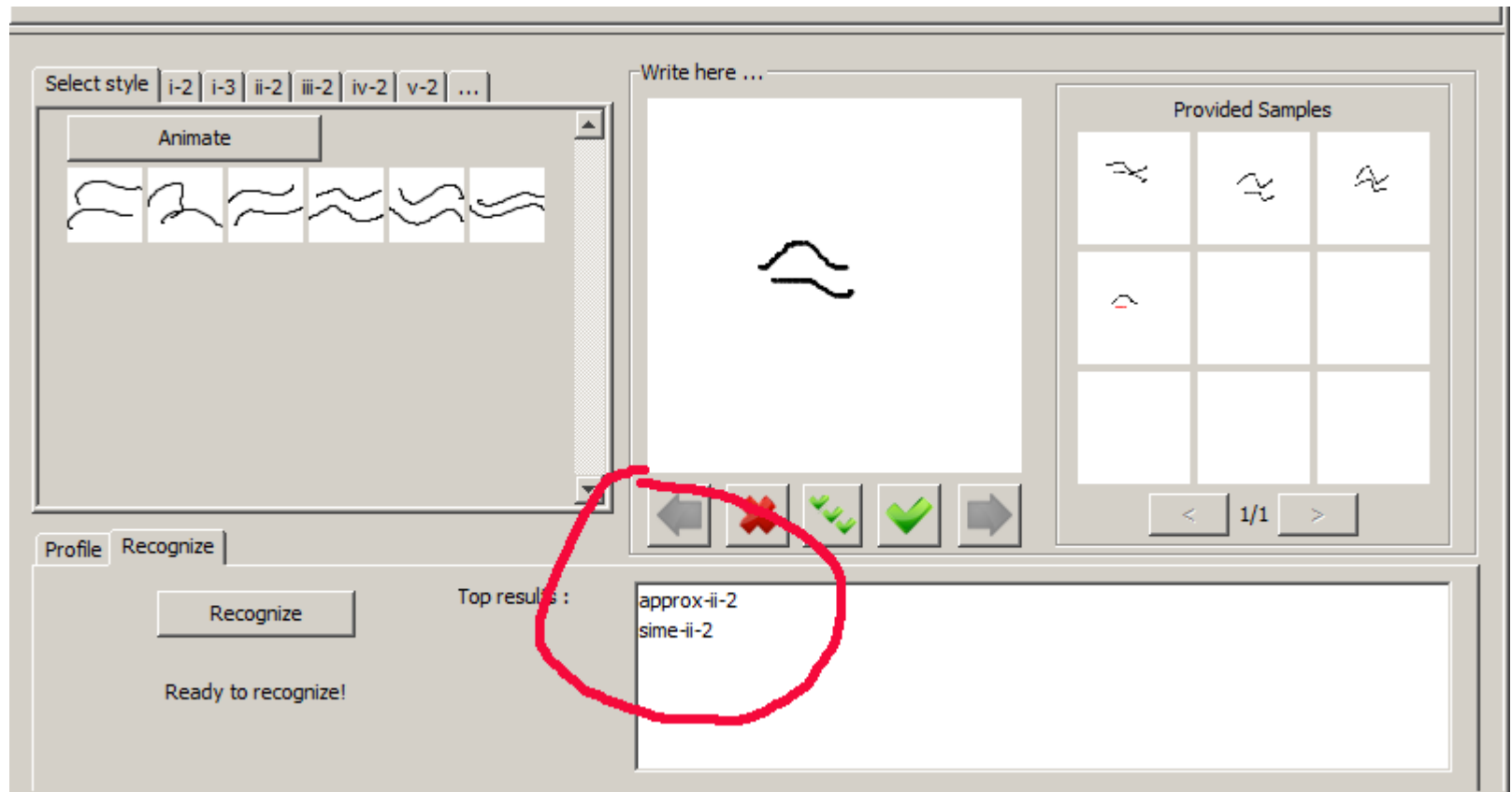
- Students at ORCCA (Ontario Research Center for Computer Algebra, CSD, UWO) have developed this



Training the Application



Recognition

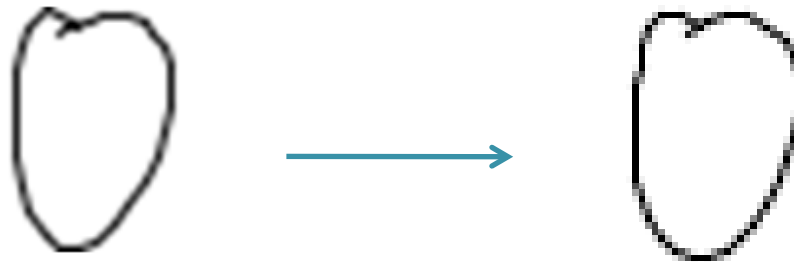


Compact Representation of Symbols

- We use Legendre-Sobolev inner product to generate orthogonal polynomials.
- Training samples are approximated with these polynomials.
- Coefficients of approximation describe samples compactly and precisely.

Compact Representation of Symbols

- Approximation



- Representation of the approx. sample is

`<st>0.024;18.41;-17.67;11;2;-12;63;-71;-18;1;-76;14;14;8;5;-2;3;1;-7;5;8;-10;6;</st>`

Interpretation of Representation

<st>0.024;18.41;-17.67;11;2;-12;63;-71;-18;1;-76;14;14;8;5;-2;3;1;-7;5;8;-10;6;</st>

- From left to right:
 - Size normalization weight
 - Coordinates of the first point
 - Normalized LS coefficients of approximation (multiplied by 256)
- Such representation is suitable for direct usage in recognition applications

Conclusion

- Recognition and compression of digital ink can go hand in hand and give high performance.
- The algorithms and software that we are working on is a stepping stone towards

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

References

- Representing and Characterizing Handwritten Mathematical Symbols Through Succinct Functional Approximation, Bruce W. Char and Stephen M. Watt, pp. 1198-1202, Proc. International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition, (ICDAR), September 23-26 2007, Curitiba, Brazil, IEEE Computer Society.
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- Digital Ink Compression via Functional Approximation, Vadim Mazalov and Stephen Watt, Proc. 12th International Conference on Frontiers in Handwriting Recognition, (ICFHR 2010), November 16-18 2010, Kolkata, India, (accepted).



Thank you!