

# Applied Machine Learning

Discrete Markov Random Fields

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- Discrete Markov Random Fields
- Discrete Markov Random Fields for Denoising Grey-Level Images
- Discrete Markov Random Fields for Segmentation of Grey-Level Images

# Discrete Markov Random Fields

- Markov Random Fields
  - particular case: Boltzmann Machines
- $U_i$ : discrete random variable
  - $k$  possible values
  - One-hot representation:  $\mathbf{u}_i$ 
    - for values  $\in \{0,1,2\}$ 
      - $[1\ 0\ 0]$ ,  $[0\ 1\ 0]$ ,  $[0\ 0\ 1]$
- Coupling function:  $\theta(U_i, U_j) = \mathbf{u}_i^\top \Theta^{(i,j)} \mathbf{u}_j$ 
  - Coupling matrix:  $\Theta^{(i,j)}_{[k \times l]}$
  - $\Theta^{(i,j)}_{m,n}$  is coupling between  $U_i = m$  and  $U_j = n$

- log of joint probability:

$$\bullet \log P(U | \theta) = \left( \sum_i \sum_{j \in N(i)} \mathbf{u}_i^\top \Theta^{(i,j)} \mathbf{u}_j \right) - \log Z(\theta)$$

$$\bullet Z(\theta) = \sum_{\text{values of } \mathbf{u}} e^{\sum_i \sum_{j \in N(i)} \mathbf{u}_i^\top \Theta^{(i,j)} \mathbf{u}_j}$$

# Discrete Markov Random Field for Denoising Grey-Level Images

- $U_i$ : discrete: 256 possible values, one-hot vectors with 256 components

- $H$ : hidden and true pixel values  $\mathbf{h}_i$

- $X$ : observed pixel values affected by noise  $\mathbf{x}_i$

- Coupling function:  $\theta(U_i, U_j) = \mathbf{u}_i^\top \Theta^{(i,j)} \mathbf{u}_j$

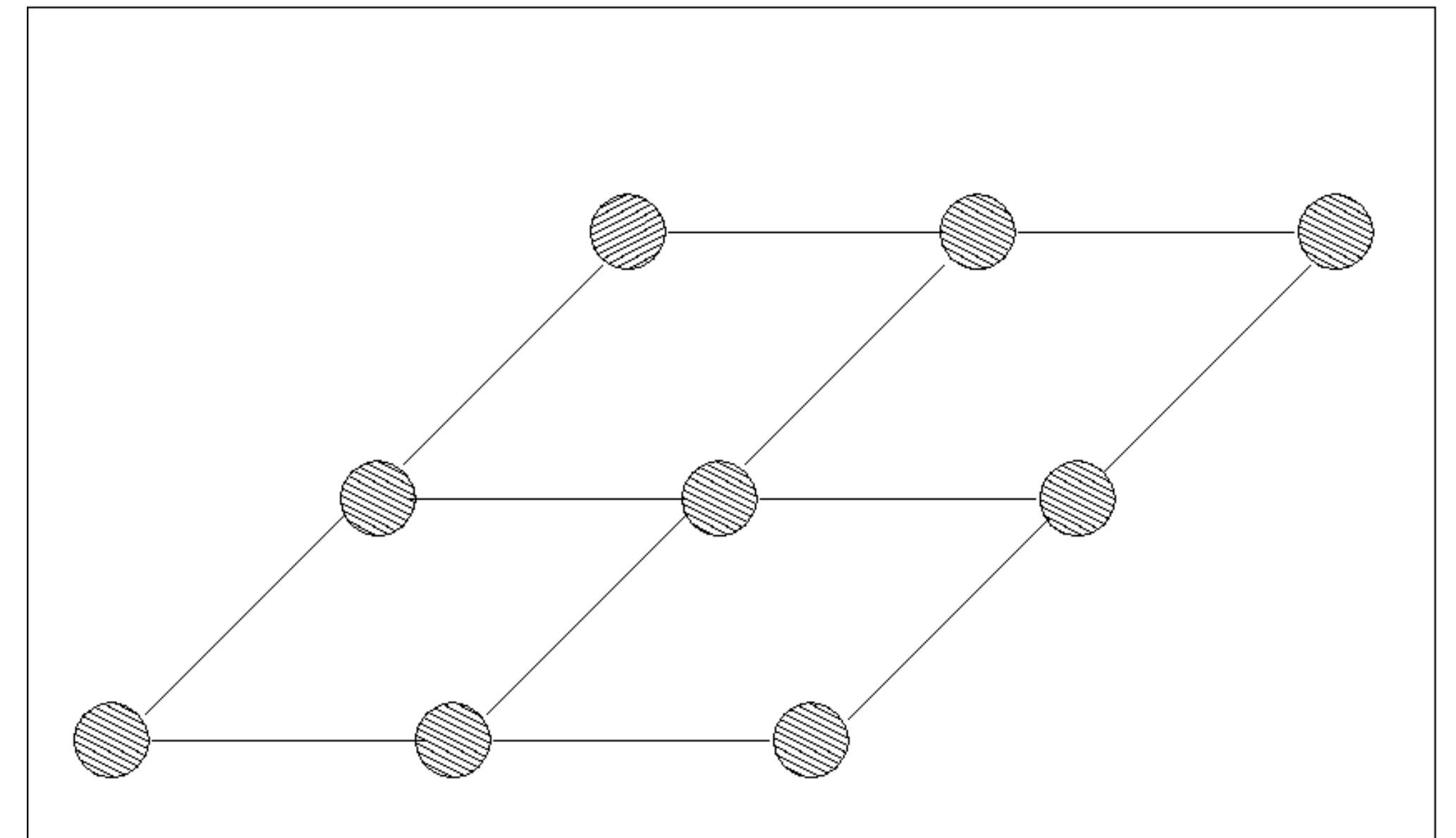
- Coupling matrix:  $\Theta^{(i,j)}_{[k \times l]}$

- Coupling between hidden nodes

- $\theta(H_i, H_j) = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_h^{(i,j)} \mathbf{h}_j$   $\Theta_h^{(i,j)} = cI$

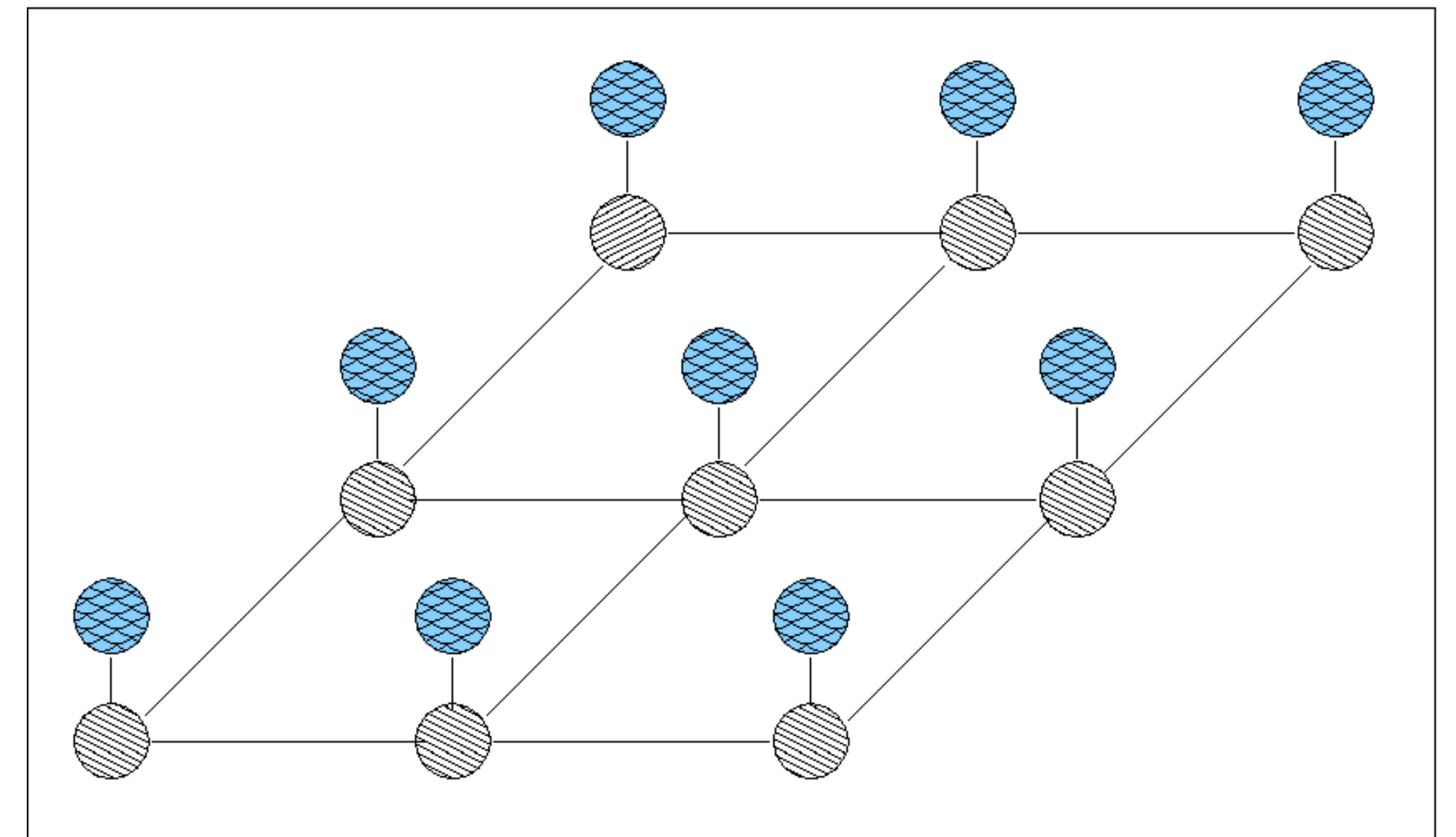
- Coupling between hidden and observed nodes

- $\theta(H_i, X_i) = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_x^{(i,i)} \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \beta_i$   $\beta_i = (H_i - X_i)^2$



# Discrete Markov Random Field for Denoising Grey-Level Images

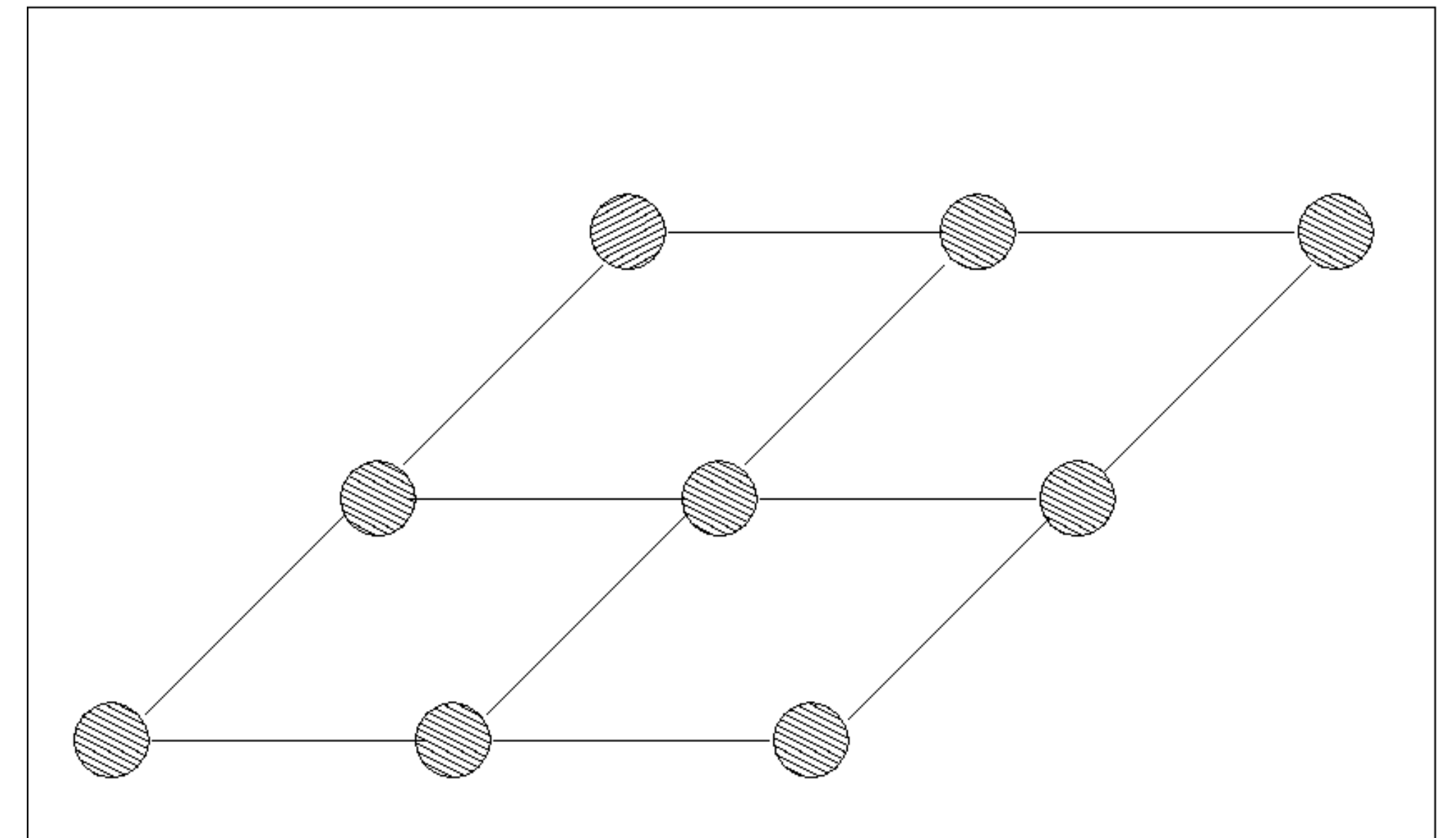
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  - Coupling between hidden nodes:  $\theta(H_i, H_j) = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_h^{(i,j)} \mathbf{h}_j$
  - Coupling between hidden and observed nodes:  
 $\theta(H_i, X_i) = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_x^{(i,i)} \mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \beta_i$
- Log of joint probability



$$\log P(H | \theta) = \left( \sum_{i,j} \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_h^{(i,j)} \mathbf{h}_j \right) + \sum_i \mathbf{h}_i^\top \beta_i - \log Z(\theta)$$

# Discrete Markov Random Field for Image Segmentation

- $U_i$ : discrete: one-hot vectors with 256 components
  - $H$ : hidden pixel labels  $\mathbf{h}_i$ : as many values as labels
    - ["red", "blue", "magenta", ...]
  - $X$ : observed pixel values  $\mathbf{x}_i$ : 256 possible values,
- Coupling function:  $\theta(U_i, U_j) = \mathbf{u}_i^\top \Theta^{(i,j)} \mathbf{u}_j$
- Coupling matrix:  $\Theta^{(i,j)}_{[k \times l]}$ 
  - Coupling between hidden nodes:  $\theta(H_i, H_j) = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_h^{(i,j)} \mathbf{h}_j$
  - Coupling between hidden and observed nodes:  
 $\theta(H_i, X_i) = \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_x^{(i,i)} \mathbf{x}_i$
- Log of joint probability



$$\log P(H | \theta) = \left( \sum_{i,j} \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_h^{(i,j)} \mathbf{h}_j \right) + \sum_i \mathbf{h}_i^\top \Theta_x^{(i,i)} \mathbf{x}_i - \log Z(\theta)$$

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