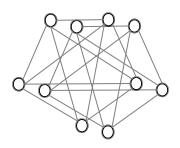
d







Recognition

Surveillance

Search and Ranking

Bioinformatics

The curse of dimensionality:

...increasingly demand inference with limited samples for very highdimensional data.

The blessing of dimensionality:

... real data highly concentrate on low-dimensional, sparse, or degenerate structures in the high-dimensional space.

But nothing is free: Gross errors and irrelevant measurements are now ubiquitous in massive cheap data.

Outline

- Sparse representation
 - Sparse coding
 - Optimization for sparse coding
 - Dictionary learning
 - Recent advances in Computer Vision

- Sparse methods on matrices
 - Matrix completion (pLSA, collaborative filtering)
 - Matrix factorization (topic model, LDA, low-rank)
 - Some applications

欠定线性方程组:

$$Ax = y$$

Ax = y 有无穷多组解

对解x加约束: 比如 $||x||_0(x中非零元素的个数)$ 尽可能小

即求解如下优化问题:

$$\min \quad \|x\|_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}\,,$$

subject to Ax = y.

2003 $^{\sim}$ 2004年,Donoho & Elad做了一个很漂亮的证明,如果矩阵 A 满足: $\sigma(A) \geq 2||x||_0$ ($\sigma(A)$) 为最小的线性相关的列向量集所含的向量个数),上文提及的0范数优化问题具有唯一的解。

2006年,Tao和Donoho的弟子Candes合作证明了在RIP条件下,0 范数优化问题与以下1范数优化问题具有相同的解(凸的):

$$\min \quad \|x\|_1,$$

subject to Ax = y.

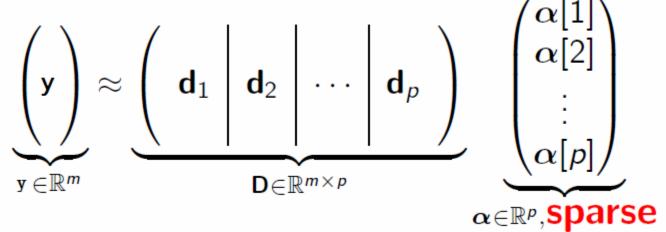
RIP条件是对于矩阵列向量正交性的一种衡量。

$$(1 - \mu_N) \|x\|_2^2 \le \|Ax\|_2^2 \le (1\mu_N) \|x\|_2^2 \quad \forall x \quad \|x\|_0 \le N$$

进一步可以考虑含噪声情况:可以得到相似的结果

$$\min ||x||_0 \quad s.t. \quad ||Ax - y||_2^2 \le \varepsilon$$

问题表达为:



Two interpretations:

- Compressed sensing: A as sensing matrix
- Sparse representation: A as overcomplete dictionary

The Sparse Decomposition Problem

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^p} \ \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D}\alpha||_2^2 \ + \underbrace{\lambda \psi(\alpha)}_{\text{sparsity-inducing regularization}}$$

 ψ induces sparsity in α . It can be

- the ℓ_0 "pseudo-norm". $||\alpha||_0 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \#\{i \text{ s.t. } \alpha[i] \neq 0\}$ (NP-hard)
- the ℓ_1 norm. $||\alpha||_1 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \sum_{i=1}^p |\alpha[i]|$ (convex)
- ...

This is a selection problem.

Optimization for sparse coding

求解信号稀疏分解的优化问题:

Greedy Algorithms

2 Homotopy and LARS

Soft-thresholding based optimization

Optimization for sparse coding — Greedy Algorithms

Matching Pursuit

每次寻找与残差相关性最大的字典原子,以此原子更新编码和残差。

$$\min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^p} ||\underbrace{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D}\alpha}_{\mathbf{r}}||_2^2 \text{ s.t. } ||\alpha||_0 \le L$$

- 1: $\alpha \leftarrow 0$
- 2: $\mathbf{r} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}$ (residual).
- 3: while $||\alpha||_0 < L$ do
- 4: Select the atom with maximum correlation with the residual

$$\hat{\imath} \leftarrow \arg\max_{i=1,\dots,p} |\mathbf{d}_i^T \mathbf{r}|$$

5: Update the residual and the coefficients

$$\alpha[\hat{\imath}] \leftarrow \alpha[\hat{\imath}] + \mathbf{d}_{\hat{\imath}}^{T} \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{r} \leftarrow \mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{d}_{\hat{\imath}}^{T} \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{d}_{\hat{\imath}}$$

6: end while



Optimization for sparse coding — Greedy Algorithms

Orthogonal Matching Pursuit

$$\min_{oldsymbol{lpha} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \ ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D} lpha||_2^2 \ \text{s.t.} \ ||lpha||_0 \leq L$$

每次寻找能够最大地减 小目标函数的字典原子 加入到编码基元中,并 用正交投影更新残差。

- 1: $\Gamma = \emptyset$.
- 2: **for** iter = 1, ..., L **do**
- Select the atom which most reduces the objective

$$\hat{\imath} \leftarrow \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{i \in \Gamma^{\mathcal{C}}} \left\{ \operatorname*{min}_{\alpha'} ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D}_{\Gamma \cup \{i\}} \alpha'||_2^2 \right\}$$

- 4: Update the active set: $\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma \cup \{\hat{i}\}$.
- 5: Update the residual (orthogonal projection)

$$\mathbf{r} \leftarrow (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}_{\Gamma}(\mathbf{D}_{\Gamma}^{T}\mathbf{D}_{\Gamma})^{-1}\mathbf{D}_{\Gamma}^{T})\mathbf{x}.$$

6: Update the coefficients

$$\alpha_{\Gamma} \leftarrow (\mathbf{D}_{\Gamma}^T \mathbf{D}_{\Gamma})^{-1} \mathbf{D}_{\Gamma}^T \mathbf{x}.$$

7: end for

Optimization for sparse coding — Greedy Algorithms

Lasso

Nonsmooth optimization

Directional derivatives and subgradients are useful tools for studying ℓ_1 -decomposition problems:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}||_2^2 + \lambda ||\boldsymbol{\alpha}||_1$$

In this tutorial, we use the **directional derivatives** to derive simple optimality conditions of the Lasso.

变为1-1 norm regularization,直接求导获得最优条件。

Optimization for sparse coding — Homotopy and LARS

拉格朗日乘子法:未知拉格朗日乘子 λ

$$\min_{x,\lambda} \frac{1}{2} ||y - Ax||_2^2 + \lambda ||x||_1$$

当正则化项有比较nice的性质时,如piecewise linear, piecewise quadratic,即objective function是λ的分段线性函数,这时能够比较好的求解。

Optimization for sparse coding — **Soft-thresholding**

拉格朗日乘子法:已知拉格朗日乘子λ,优化无约束凸优化问题

$$\min_{x} \frac{1}{2} \|y - Ax\|_{2}^{2} + \lambda \|x\|_{1}$$

- For this specific problem, coordinate descent is convergent.
- Supposing $||\mathbf{d}_i||_2 = 1$, updating the coordinate i:

$$\alpha[i] \leftarrow \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \frac{1}{2} || \mathbf{x} - \sum_{j \neq i} \alpha[j] \mathbf{d}_j - \beta \mathbf{d}_i ||_2^2 + \lambda |\beta|$$

$$\leftarrow \operatorname{sign}(\mathbf{d}_i^T \mathbf{r}) (|\mathbf{d}_i^T \mathbf{r}| - \lambda)^+$$

Dictionary learning

未知矩阵A,如何构造A,使得这一字典(矩阵)下 的表示最稀疏。即为如下优化问题:

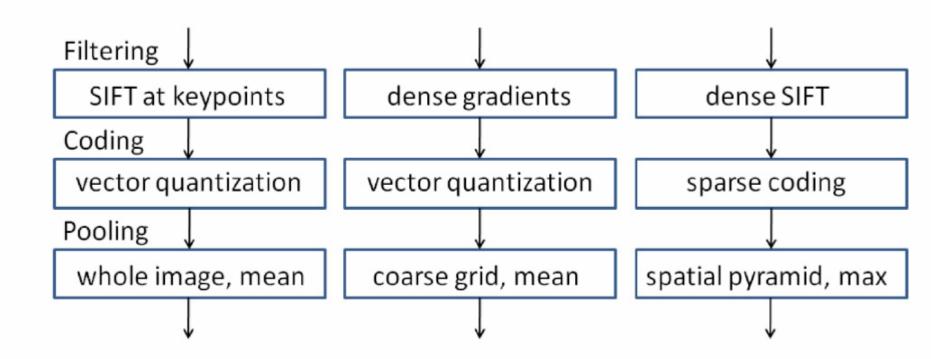
$$\min_{x_i, A} \sum_{i} \frac{1}{2} ||y_i - Ax_i||_2^2 + \lambda ||x_i||_1$$

这个优化是非凸的(优化变量相乘)。

block descent (batch): 首先固定A, 优化 xi (相当于多个独立的1范数优化问题); 其次将计算出的 xi固定, 优化A, 这就是一个(可能带约束)的least square问题。如此反复, 直到算法收敛到某个(局部)极小值。

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t \leftarrow \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{D}_{t-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha}||_2^2 + \lambda ||\boldsymbol{\alpha}||_1, \\ \mathbf{D}_t \leftarrow \arg\min_{\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{C}} \frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t \left(\frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i||_2^2 + \lambda ||\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i||_1 \right). \end{cases}$$

Learning Codebooks for Image Classification



Idea

Replacing Vector Quantization by Learned Dictionaries!

Learning Codebooks for Image Classification

Let an image be represented by a set of low-level descriptors \mathbf{x}_i at N locations identified with their indices i = 1, ..., N.

hard-quantization:

$$\mathbf{x}_i pprox \mathbf{D} lpha_i, \quad lpha_i \in \{0,1\}^p \ \ ext{and} \ \ \sum_{j=1}^p lpha_i[j] = 1$$

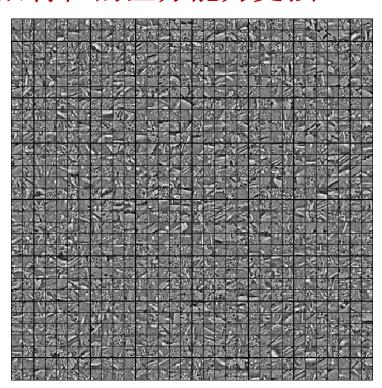
soft-quantization:

$$\alpha_{i}[j] = \frac{e^{-\beta \|\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{d}_{j}\|_{2}^{2}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{p} e^{-\beta \|\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{d}_{k}\|_{2}^{2}}}$$

sparse coding:

$$\mathbf{x}_i \approx \mathbf{D}\alpha_i, \quad \alpha_i = \operatorname*{arg\,min} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{D}\alpha\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\alpha\|_1$$

图像分类普通的字典和SC学到的字典对比:普通字典包含大量的纹理细节信息,视词内容仍然为低层图像内容; SC字典包含都是边缘线条信息,基向量内容已经变成抽象高层图像特征,这使得稀疏编码后特征的区分能力更强。



普通字典

SC字典

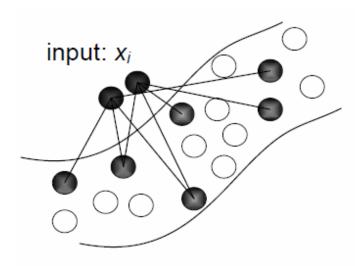
Learning Codebooks for Image Classification

Table from Boureau et al. [2010]

Method	Caltech-101, 30	training examples	15 Scenes, 100 training examples		
	Average Pool	Max Pool	Average Pool	Max Pool	
	Re	esults with basic features,	SIFT extracted each 8 p	ixels	
Hard quantization, linear kernel	51.4 ± 0.9 [256]	64.3 ± 0.9 [256]	$73.9 \pm 0.9 [1024]$	80.1 ± 0.6 [1024]	
Hard quantization, intersection kernel	$64.2 \pm 1.0 [256] (1)$	64.3 ± 0.9 [256]	80.8 ± 0.4 [256] (1)	80.1 ± 0.6 [1024]	
Soft quantization, linear kernel	$57.9 \pm 1.5 [1024]$	69.0 ± 0.8 [256]	75.6 ± 0.5 [1024]	81.4 ± 0.6 [1024]	
Soft quantization, intersection kernel	$66.1 \pm 1.2 [512] (2)$	70.6 ± 1.0 [1024]	$81.2 \pm 0.4 [1024] (2)$	83.0 ± 0.7 [1024]	
Sparse codes, linear kernel	61.3 ± 1.3 [1024]	$71.5 \pm 1.1 [1024] (3)$	$76.9 \pm 0.6 [1024]$	$83.1 \pm 0.6 [1024] (3)$	
Sparse codes, intersection kernel	$70.3 \pm 1.3 [1024]$	$71.8 \pm 1.0 [1024] (4)$	$83.2 \pm 0.4 [1024]$	84.1 ± 0.5 [1024] (4)	
	F	Results with macrofeature	s and denser SIFT samp	ling	
Hard quantization, linear kernel	55.6 ± 1.6 [256]	$70.9 \pm 1.0 [1024]$	74.0 ± 0.5 [1024]	80.1 ± 0.5 [1024]	
Hard quantization, intersection kernel	68.8 ± 1.4 [512]	$70.9 \pm 1.0 [1024]$	81.0 ± 0.5 [1024]	80.1 ± 0.5 [1024]	
Soft quantization, linear kernel	61.6 ± 1.6 [1024]	71.5 ± 1.0 [1024]	$76.4 \pm 0.7 [1024]$	81.5 ± 0.4 [1024]	
Soft quantization, intersection kernel	$70.1 \pm 1.3 [1024]$	73.2 ± 1.0 [1024]	81.8 ± 0.4 [1024]	83.0 ± 0.4 [1024]	
Sparse codes, linear kernel	$65.7 \pm 1.4 [1024]$	75.1 ± 0.9 [1024]	$78.2 \pm 0.7 [1024]$	$83.6 \pm 0.4 [1024]$	
Sparse codes, intersection kernel	$73.7 \pm 1.3 [1024]$	$75.7 \pm 1.1 [1024]$	$83.5 \pm 0.4 [1024]$	84.3 ± 0.5 [1024]	

Structured sparsity

由于稀疏字典的过完备性,冗余基的存在使稀疏解不唯一,相似特征可能被量化的不同的子空间中,出现相似特征的输出编码一致性问题。

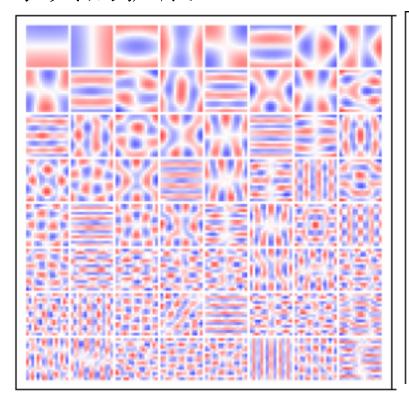


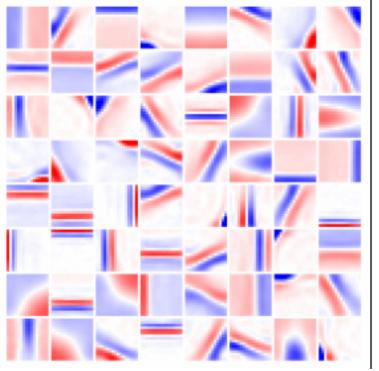
codebook: $B=\{b_j\}_{j=1,...,M}$

SC

Structured sparsity

• 字典原子杂乱,无序,不利于编码的分析处理和字典的扩展





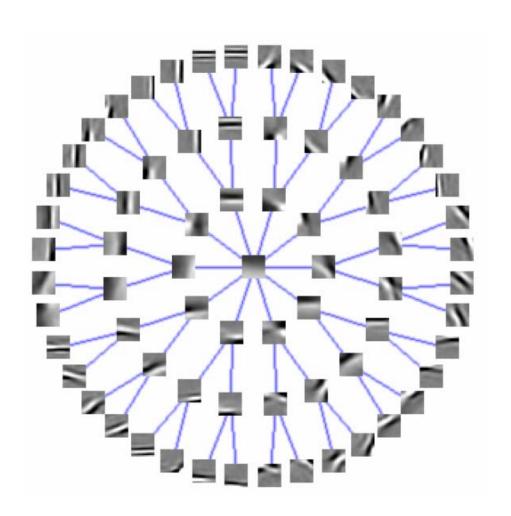
Structured sparsity

- 结构稀疏性对字典作出约束,使其符合一定的规范
- 学习过程中使字典原子嵌入的预先指定的结构 中,比如分组稀疏,树结构稀疏等
- 相似图像具有相似的稀疏模式

Structured sparsity

树结构等级字典,对任何输入信号x 的稀疏编码中,非零系数的父节点总是 非零的,而零系数的所有支节点都是 零。

低频特征更靠近根节点 高频特征更接近叶子节点



Outline

- Sparse representation
 - Sparse coding
 - Optimization for sparse coding
 - Dictionary learning for signal reconstruction
 - Recent advances in Computer Vision

- Sparse methods on matrices
 - Matrix completion (pLSA, collaborative filtering)
 - Matrix factorization (topic model, LDA, low-rank)
 - Some applications

Matrix reconstruction

户在很多的具体问题中,信号或者数据往往可以用矩阵来表示,使得对数据的理解、建模、处理和分析更为方便。然而这些数据经常面临缺失、损坏、受噪声污染等等问题。如何在各种情况下得到干净、准确、结构性良好的数据,就是矩阵重建所要解决的问题。

▶大致来讲,矩阵重建分为矩阵填充(Matrix Completion)和矩阵恢复(Matrix Recovery)两大类。前者主要研究如何在数据不完整的情况下将缺失数据进行填充,后者主要研究在某些数据受到严重损坏的情况下恢复出准确的矩阵。

Matrix completion

矩阵填充 (Matrix Completion) 考虑的是这样一个问题,对于某个矩阵,我们只能采样得到矩阵的一部分元素,其它一部分或者大部分元素由于各种原因丢失了或无法得到,如何将这些空缺的元素合理准确地填充。即求解如下优化问题:

$$\min \quad \operatorname{rank}(X),$$

subject to $X_{ij} = M_{ij}, (i, j) \in \Omega$,

这个模型的意义是说,将空缺的元素填充之后使得矩阵的结构 尽可能好,即秩尽可能低。然而不幸的是,这是一个NP-Hard的 问题,在理论和实践中,均只存在指数复杂度(相对于矩阵维 数n)的算法

Matrix completion

我们知道,一个矩阵的秩r与它的非零奇异值的个数相同。于是有一个选择是用矩阵的奇异值的和,即核范数,来近似地替代矩阵的秩:

min
$$||X||_*$$
,
subject to $X_{ij} = M_{ij}, (i, j) \in \Omega$,

由于核范数是凸的而零范数并非数学意义上的范数,于是原来的问题就转化为一个凸优化问题,但它仍然是一个比较难计算的问题,可以考虑通过各种迭代法,尤其是梯度法进行求解。关于这种近似理论上的可靠性,有一些相关证明。

Matrix completion

Algorithm	表达	备注
Singular Value Thresholding	min $\tau X _* + \frac{1}{2} X _F^2$, subject to $P_{\Omega}(X) = P_{\Omega}(M)$,	求解原 问题的 近似问 题
Accelerated Proximal Gradient	min $F(X) = \frac{1}{2} P_{\Omega}(X - M) _F^2 + \mu X _*.$	无约束 优化问 题
<u>ALM</u>	min $ A _*$, subject to $A + E = D$, $P_{\Omega}(E) = 0$.	部分增 广拉格 朗日函 数

Matrix factorization

矩阵恢复是指当矩阵的某些元素被严重破坏后,自动识别出被破坏的元素,恢复出原矩阵。同样,假定原矩阵有非常良好的结构,即是低秩的;另外,假定只有很少一部分元素被严重破坏,即噪声是稀疏的但大小可以任意。于是矩阵恢复可用如下优化问题来描述: $\min_{\text{rank}(A) + \lambda \parallel E \parallel_0}$

subject to
$$A + E = D$$
,

用矩阵的核范数近似秩,矩阵的1范数来近似零范数,转化为凸优化问题:

min
$$||A||_* + \lambda ||E||_1$$
,
subject to $A + E = D$.

Matrix factorization

Algorithm	表达	备注
Iterative Thresholding	$\min_{A,E} A _* + \lambda E _1 + \frac{1}{2\tau} A _F^2 + \frac{1}{2\tau} E _F^2,$ subject to $A + E = D$,	此问题 的解近 似于原 问题
Accelerated Proximal Gradient	min $F(A, E) = \frac{1}{2} D - A - E _F^2 + \mu(A _* + \lambda E _1).$	无约束 优化问 题
<u>ALM</u>	$L(A, E, Y, \mu) = A _* + \lambda E _1 + \langle Y, D - A - E \rangle + \frac{\mu}{2} D - A - E _F^2.$	部分增 广拉格 朗日函 数

- ▶矩阵填充的一个著名应用是Netflix推荐系统。Netflix是世界上最大的在线影片租赁服务商,从2006年10月份开始举办Netflix大奖赛。它公开了大约一亿个1~5级的匿名电影评级,来自大约48万个客户对1.8万部电影的评价,比赛要求参赛者预测Netflix客户分别喜欢什么影片。
- ▶ 这是一个典型的矩阵填充问题,即矩阵的每一行对应某个用户对电影的评级,每一列表示某电影在所有用户中的评级,但是每个用户只可能对一部分电影进行评价,所以我们可以通过矩阵填充得出用户对每部电影的喜好程度。
- 》假设现在有m个用户和n部电影,如果把所有评分列成一张大表,可以得到矩阵 $D \in R^{m \times n}$ 。

产评级矩阵。



movies

	2		1			4				5	
	5		4				?		1		3
		3		5			2				
4			?			5		3		?	
		4		1	3				5		
			2				1	?			4
	1					5		5		4	
		2		?	5		?		4		
	3		3		1		5		2		1
	3				1			2		3	
	4			5	1			3			
		3				3	?			5	
2	?		1		1						
		5			2	?		4		4	
	1		3		1	5		4		4 5 ?	
1		2			4				5	?	

▶由AT&T实验室成员组成的BellKors Pragmatic Chaos提出的 collaborative filtering 算法比较有效的解决了上述问题,并赢得了 100万美元。表示为数学形式即为矩阵填充问题:

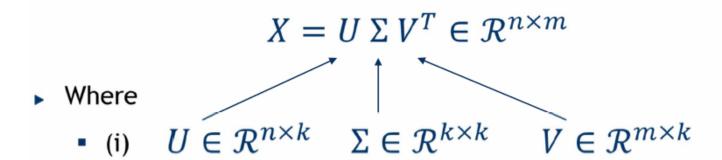
min
$$||X||_*$$
,
subject to $X_{ij} = M_{ij}, (i, j) \in \Omega$,

▶解释起来就是,存在一个latent factor空间,不同的用户群体位于这个latent factor空间的不同位置,体现了不同用户的喜好。如果可以把用户喜好连同潜在的latent factor一同计算出来,预测也自然水到渠成了。从某种角度来看,奇异值分解过程也就是上述的剥离latent factor和用户喜好的过程。

〉由

Singular Value Decomposition

For an arbitrary matrix X there exists a factorization (Singular Value Decomposition = SVD) as follows:



• (ii)
$$\mathbf{U}'\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$V'V = I$$

Orthonormal columns

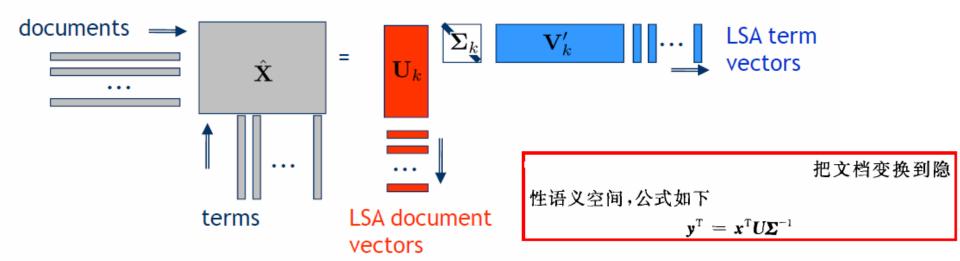
• (iii)
$$\Sigma = \operatorname{diag}(\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_k), \ \sigma_i \geq \sigma_{i+1}$$

Singular values (ordered)

• (iv)
$$k = \operatorname{rank}(X)$$

Latent Semantic Analysis (Indexing)

The LSA via SVD can be summarized as follows:



- Document similarity
- Folding-in queries

$$\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{\Sigma}_k^{-1} \mathbf{V}_k \mathbf{q}$$

Index Words	Titles								
	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6	T7	T8	T9
book			1	1					
dads						1			1
dummies		1						1	
estate							1		1
guide	1					1			
investing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
market	1		1						
real							1		1
rich						2			1
stock	1		1					1	
value				1	1				

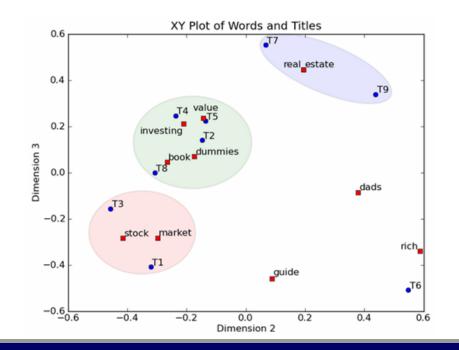
SVD

book	0.1	5	-0.27	0.04	
dads	0.2	4	0.38	-0.09	
dummies	0.1	3	-0.17	0.07	
estate	0.1	8	0.19	0.45	
guide	0.2	2	0.09	-0.46	
investing	0.7	4	-0.21	0.21	1
market	0.1	8	-0.30	-0.28	
real	0.1	8	0.19	0.45	
rich	0.3	6	0.59	-0.34	
stock	0.2	5	-0.42	-0.28	
value	0.1	2	-0.14	0.23	

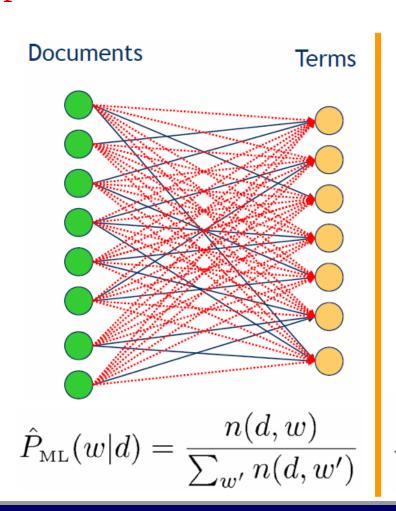
					7
*	3.91	0	0	*	0
	0	2.61	0		
	0	0	2.00		-
					-

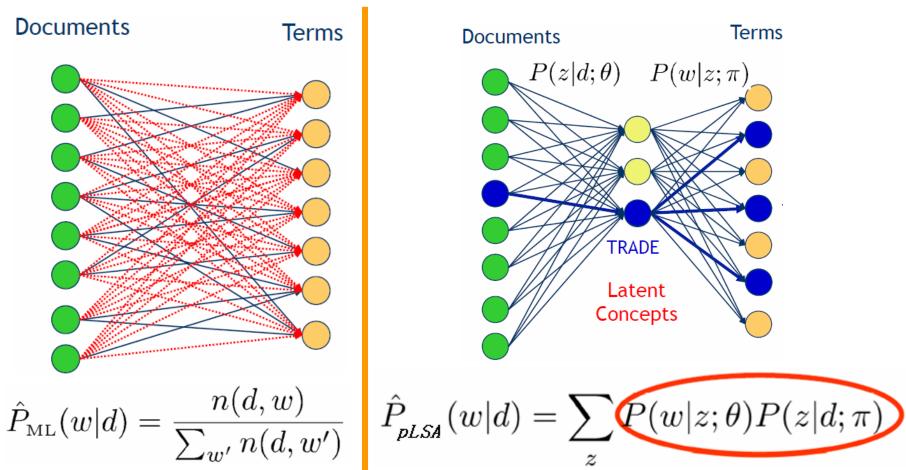
1		T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	Т9
1	×	0.35	0.22	0.34	0.26	0.22	0.49	0.28	0.29	0.44
		-0.32	-0.15	-0.46	-0.24	-0.14	0.55	0.07	-0.31	0.44
		-0.41	0.14	-0.16	0.25	0.22	-0.51	0.55	0.00	0.34

- 》左奇异矩阵表示给定主题 下的词项概率分布,右奇异 矩阵表示给定主题下文档的 概率分布。
- 》这样将文档和词都转化到 了主题空间,即实现了降 维,有利于进一步的聚类、 相似查询等操作。

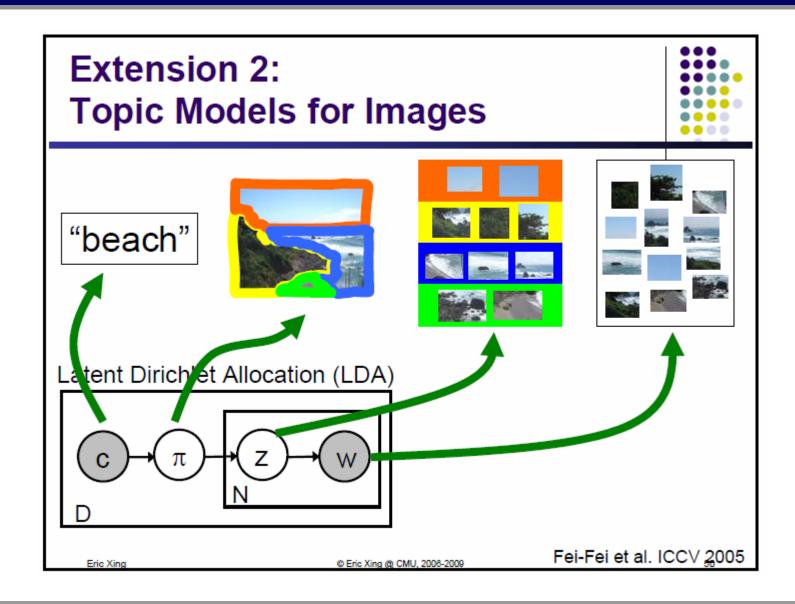


LSA不是概率生成模型,LSA以最优低秩逼近为优化的目标,而 pLSA以观测值的似然值为优化目标。pLSA是LSA的概率扩展。





$$\hat{P}_{ extit{pLSA}}(w|d) = \sum_{z} P(w|z; heta) P(z|d; \pi)$$



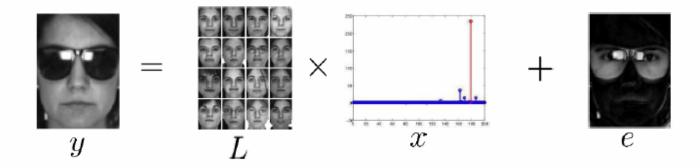
由矩阵填充还可以用于视频去噪。根据某一像素值是否背离同一位置处所有像素的"均值"判定该点是否可靠,进而用矩阵填充来得到那些被噪声污染的像素。







Robust recovery: Given $y = Lx_0 + e_0$, $L \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $m \ll n$, recover x_0 .



Some applications — Background modeling from video

Static camera surveillance video

200 frames,72 x 88 pixels,

Significant foreground motion

Video D







Low-rank appx. A







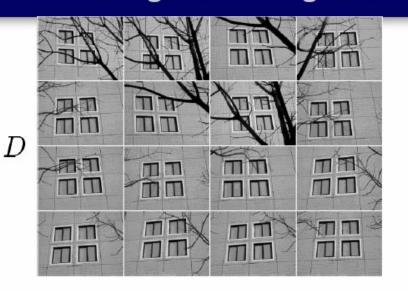
Sparse error E



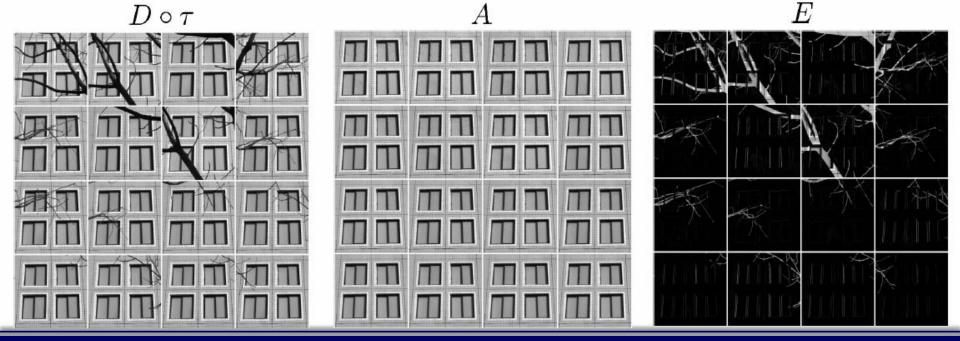




APPLICATIONS - 2D image matching and 3D modeling



 $au\in 2\mathsf{D}$ homographies

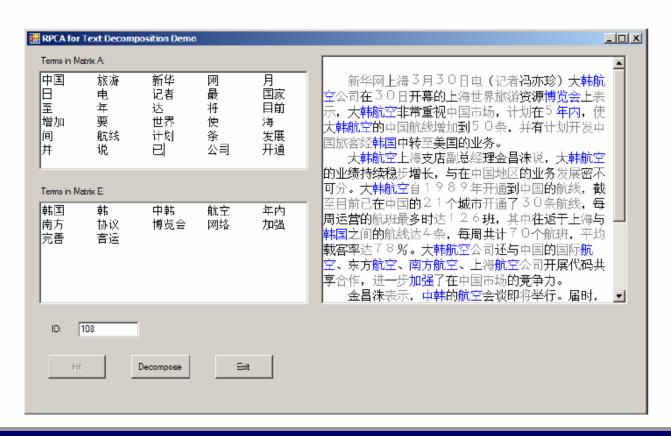


Some applications — **Document analysis**

Web document corpus analysis [Min et al.]

$$\min ||A||_* + \lambda ||E||_1 \text{ subj } D = A + E, E \ge 0.$$

D: tf-idf matrix, 42186 x 18320, 90.3h on an HPC cluster



THE BIG PICTURE – Connection between rank and sparsity

	Sparse Vector	Low-Rank Matrix		
Degeneracy of	individual signal	a batch of signals		
Measure	L0 norm	Rank		
Convex Surrogate	L1 norm	Nuclear norm		
Compressed Sensing	y = Ax	Y = A(X)		
Error Correction	y = Ax + e	Y = A(X) + E		
Sparsity-Rank Tradeoff	Y = A(X) + B(E) + Z			

References

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