第一讲 绪论



1.1 模式与模式识别

Pattern and Pattern Recognition

1.2 模式识别方法与机器学习

Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning

1.3 模式识别与机器学习应用实例

Applications on Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning



什么是模式?

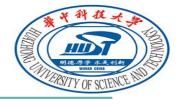










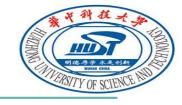


什么是模式?

"模式(Pattern)是混沌(Chaos)的对立面,它是一个可赋予名字、无确切定义的实体"

"A pattern is the opposite of a chaos; it is an entity vaguely defined, that could be given a name."

--Satoshi Watanabe



什么是模式?

"模式是由确定性和随机性组成的一组对象,过程或事件"

"A pattern is a set of objects, processes or events which consist of both deterministic and stochastic components."



完全确定

完全随机



什么是模式?

- "模式是由确定性和随机性因素影响的某些动态过程的记录"
 - "A pattern is a record of certain dynamic processes influenced both by deterministic and stochastic factors."



完全确定

完全随机



什么是模式? 模式是客观对象的描述

Description of the object→Pattern

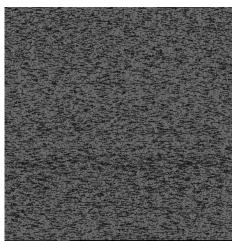


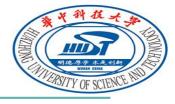












什么是模式识别?

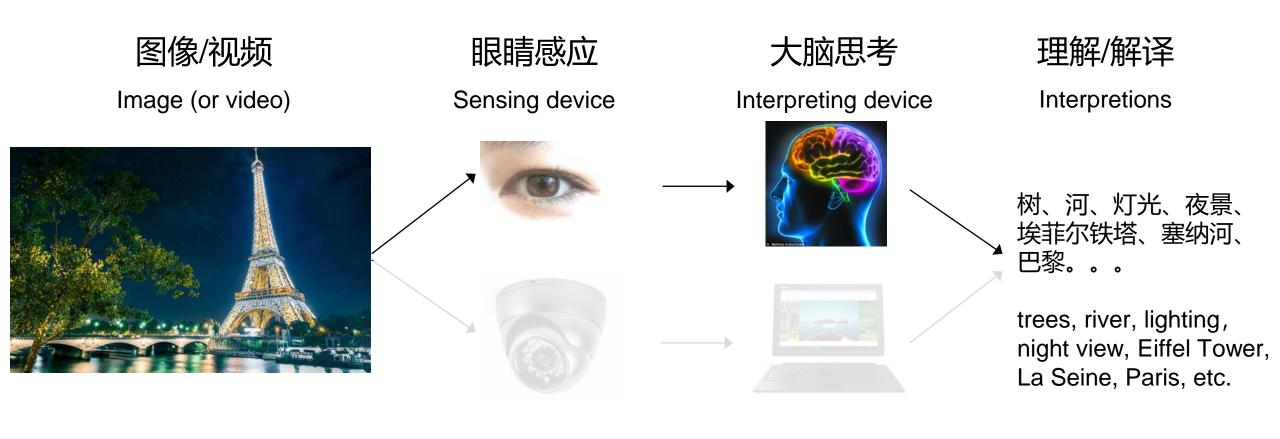
模式识别是通过使用计算机算法来自动发现数据中的规律性,并应用这些规律性来作出决策,例如将数据分类到不同的类别中

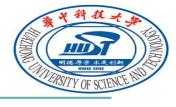
The field of pattern recognition is concerned with the automatic discovery of regularities in data through the use of computer algorithms and with the use of these regularities to take actions such as classifying the data into different categories.

-- Bishop



什么是模式识别/分类? (Pattern recognition/Classification)

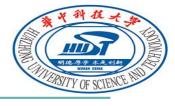




人类的视觉非常高效 (Human vision is superbly efficient)

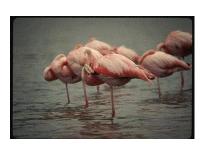


Potter, Biederman, etc. 1970s



人类的视觉非常高效 (Human vision is superbly efficient)

























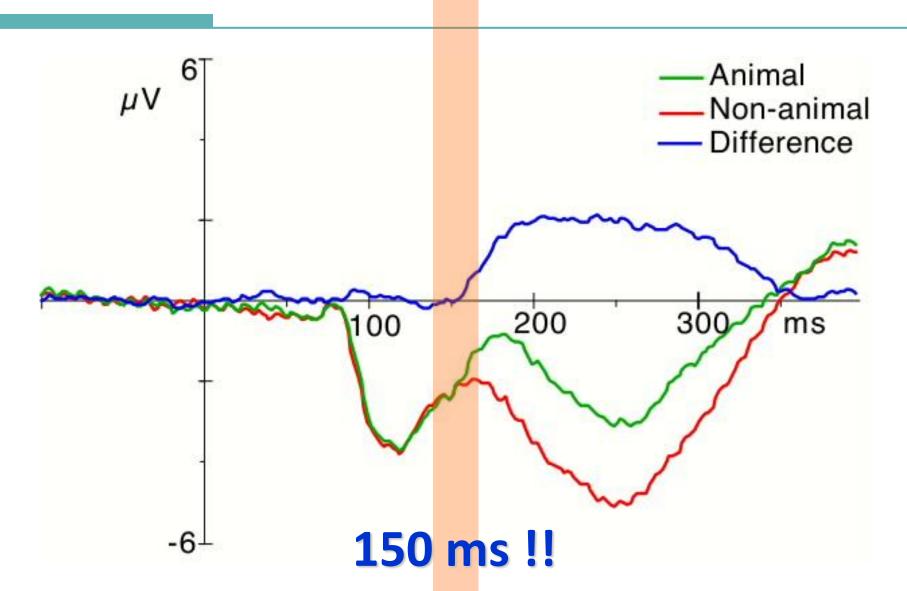






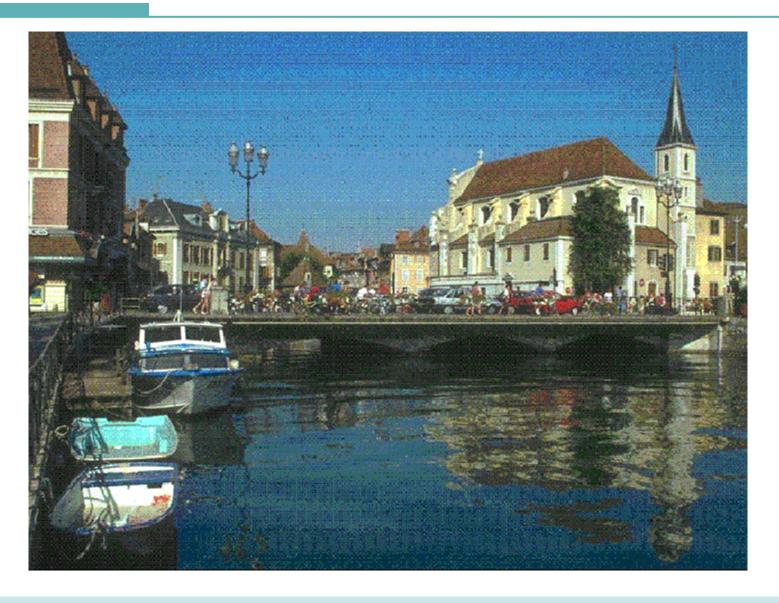
Thorpe, et al. Nature, 1996



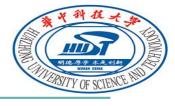


Thorpe, et al. Nature, 1996

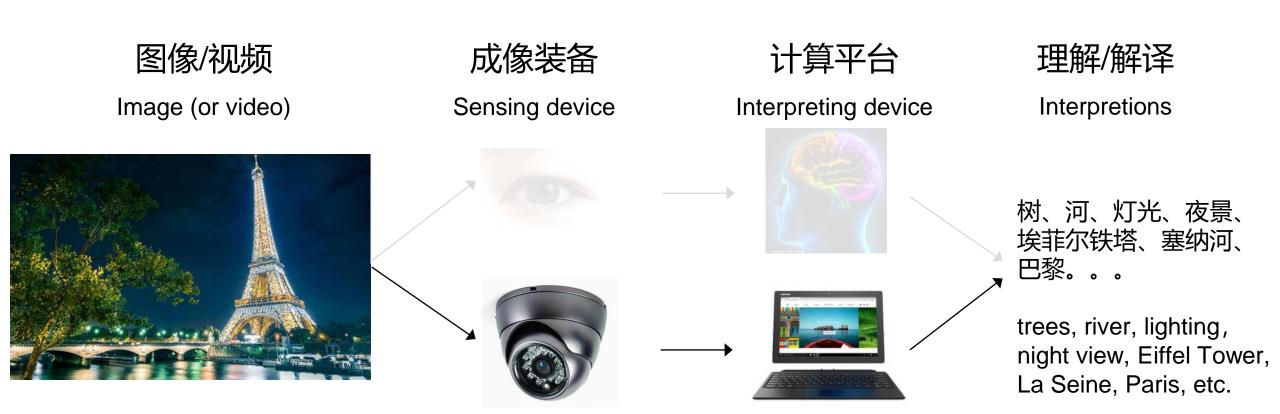




Rensink, O'regan, Simon, etc.



什么是模式识别/分类? (Pattern recognition/Classification)



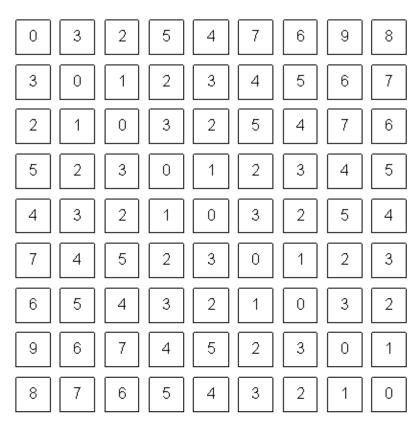


模式识别的作用

在图像像素(pixels)和其含义(meaning)之间架起一座桥梁



What we see

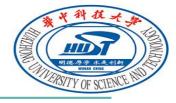


What a computer sees

Source: CS131-Stanford



- 人类思维的真正力量是建立在识别模式基础上的
- 计算机(系统)拥有模式识别的能力越强,它就变得越像人类
- 人类具有在不同模式识别任务之间快速无缝切换的能力
- 目前要使计算机(系统)具备执行各种模式识别任务的能力还非常困难



语音识别

Wo Chun

An Mei You Wen Hua
Wo Zhi Shang Hen Di
Yao Wen Wo Si Shui
Yi Tou Da Chun Lv
An Si Lv
An Si Tou Lv
An Si Tou Dai Lv

卧春

 我蠢

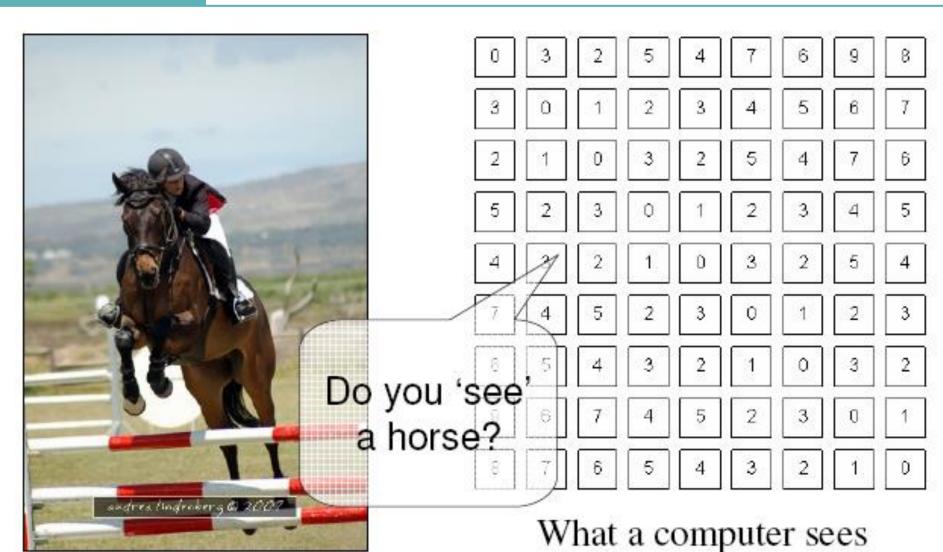


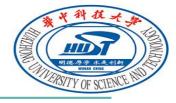












三项主要任务

- 表征 (Representation) —如何表示对象类别 (How to represent an object category)
- 学习 (Learning)
 —给定训练数据如何生成分类器 (How to form the classifier, given training data)
- 识别 (Recognition)

 -对未见过的数据实现分类 (How the classifier is to be used on novel data)

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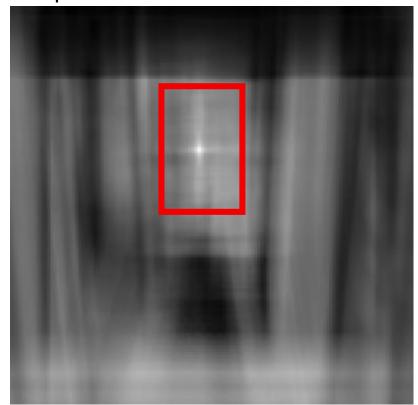
模板匹配 (Template Matching)



在图像中找到左图的椅子



归一化相关系数的输出 Output of normalized correlation

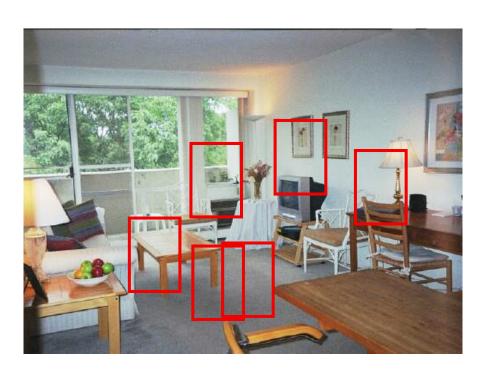


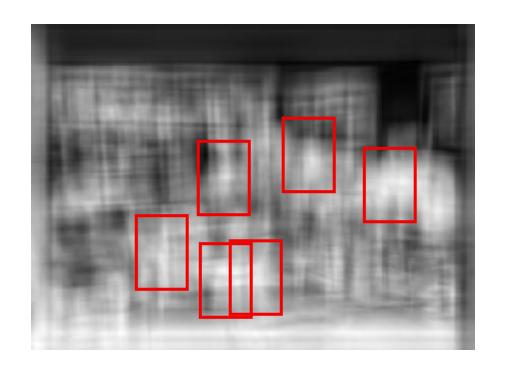
Source: EECS6.869-MIT





对计算机而言,为什么目标识别是一件困难的事情?





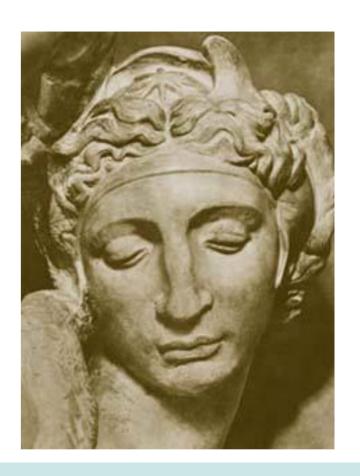
简单的模板匹配方法不能找到感兴趣的目标

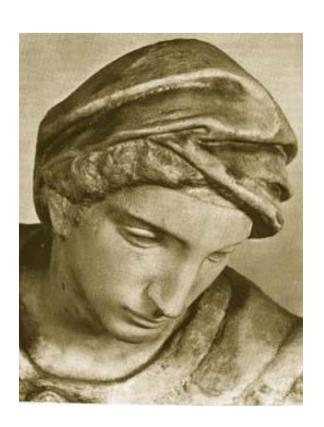
Source: EECS6.869-MIT



挑战1: 视点







Michelangelo 1475-1564



挑战2: 光照













工作室光线如何用 在照片中学习人像摄影











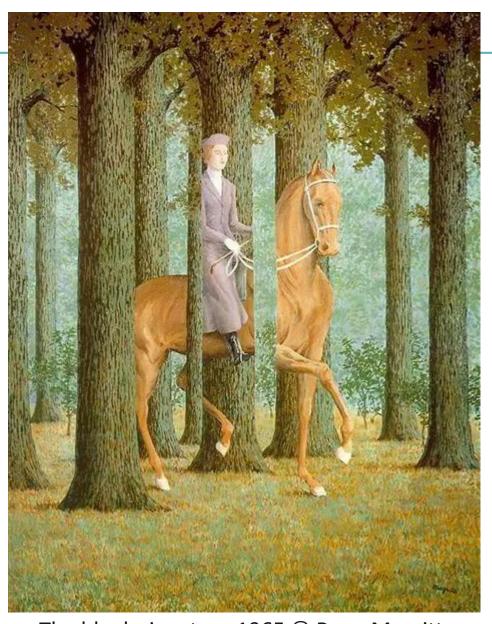


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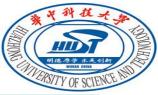
挑战3: 遮挡 (occlusion)



The human condition,1935 © Rene Magritte

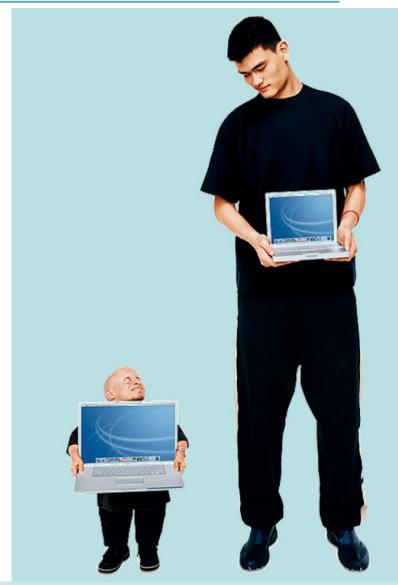


The blank signature, 1965 © Rene Magritte



挑战4: 尺度 (scale)



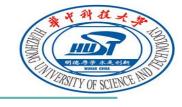




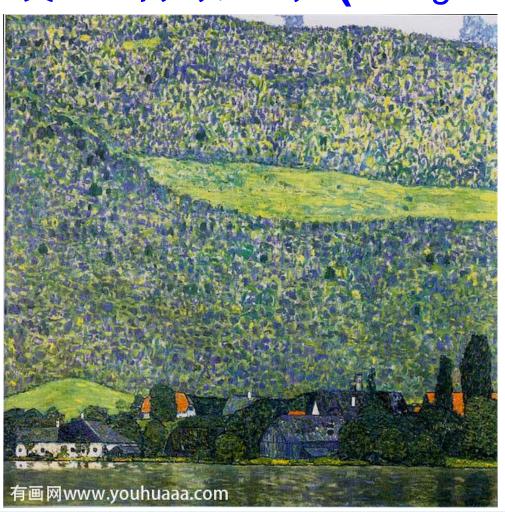
挑战5: 变形 (deformation)

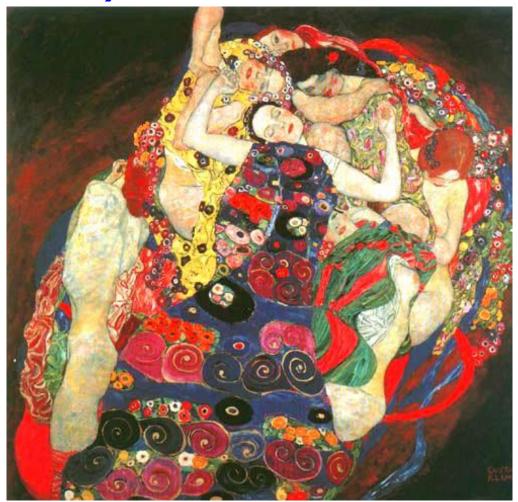


Xu, Beihong1943

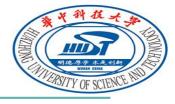


挑战6: 背景混杂 (background clutter)





Gustav Klimt



挑战7: 类内差异大 (Intra-class Variability)





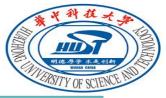




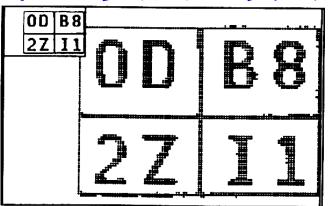




Source: CS131-Stanford



挑战8: 类间差异小 (Inter-class Similarity)









生成式(Generative)方法与判别式(Discriminant)方法

p(Data, panda)

x = data

Generative model



(The artist)

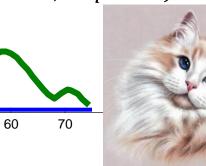
0.1

0.05

10



p(Data, no panda)

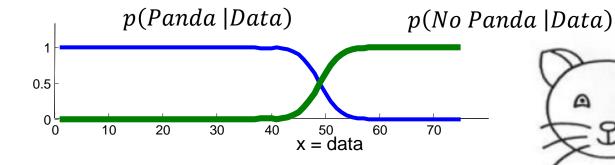




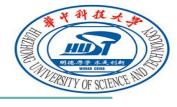
Discriminant model

(The lousy painter)

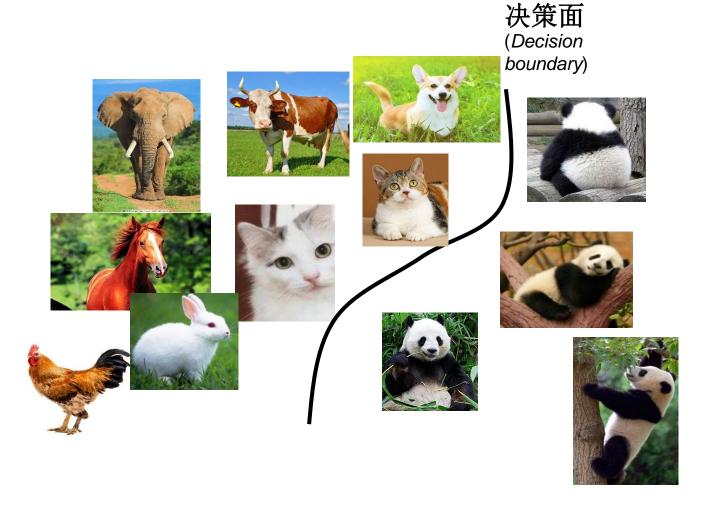






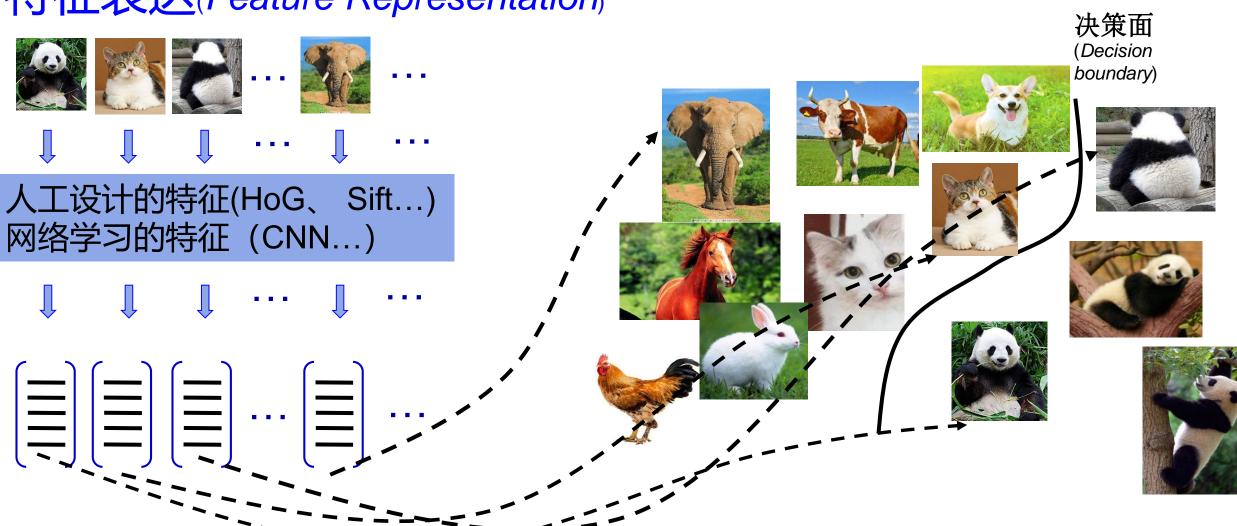


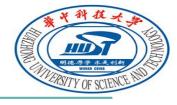
判别式方法(Discriminant Methods)



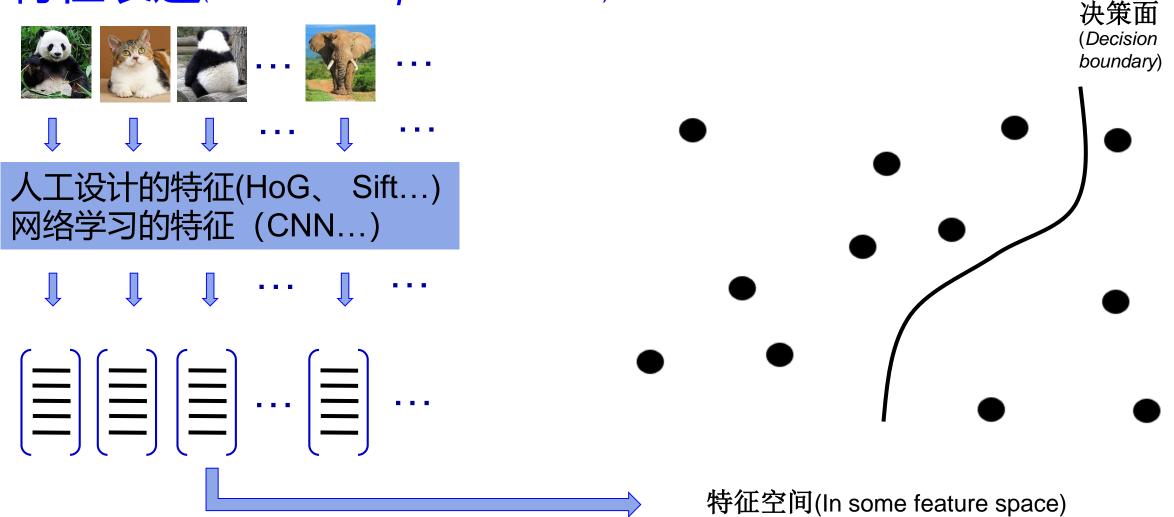


特征表达(Feature Representation)

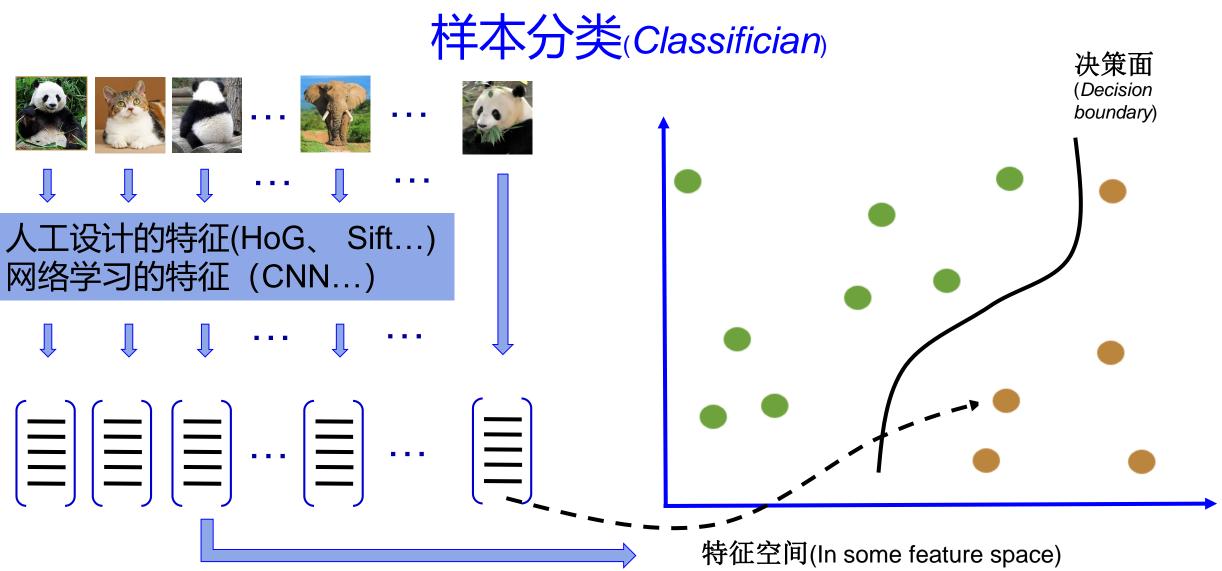




特征表达(Feature Representation)









如何得到决策面























人工设计的特征(HoG、Sift...) 网络学习的特征 (CNN...)







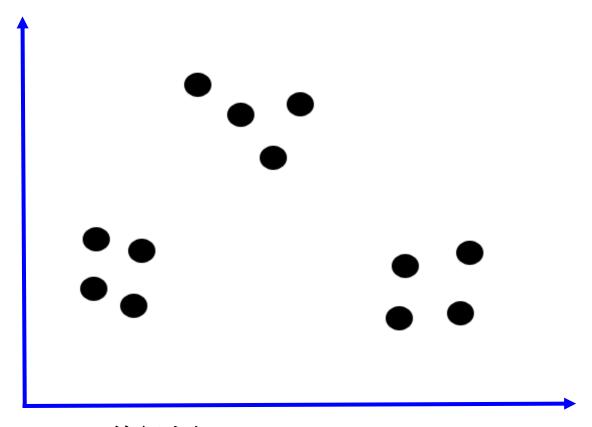




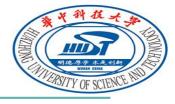




无监督学习(Unsupervised learning)



特征空间(In some feature space)



如何得到决策面















人工设计的特征(HoG、Sift...) 网络学习的特征(CNN...)





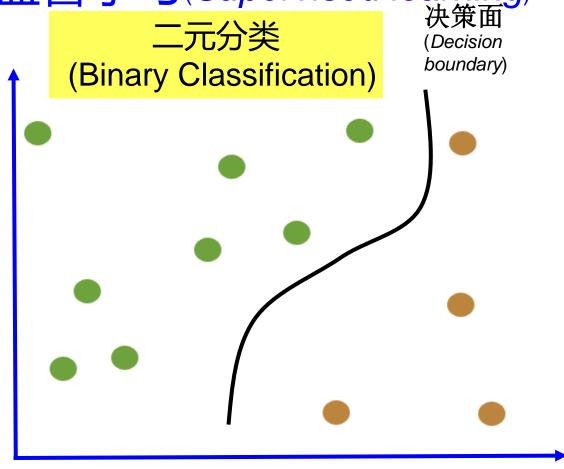




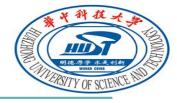








特征空间(In some feature space)



如何得到决策面























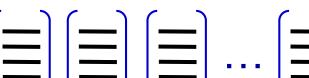








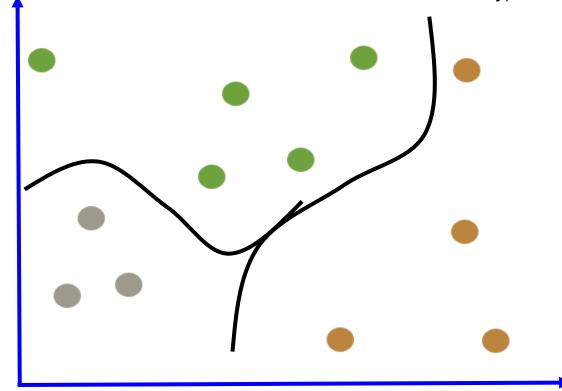






有监督学习(Supervised learning) 决策面

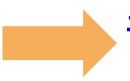
(Decision boundary)



特征空间(In some feature space)



如何得到决策面

















人工设计的特征(HoG、Sift...) 网络学习的特征(CNN...)







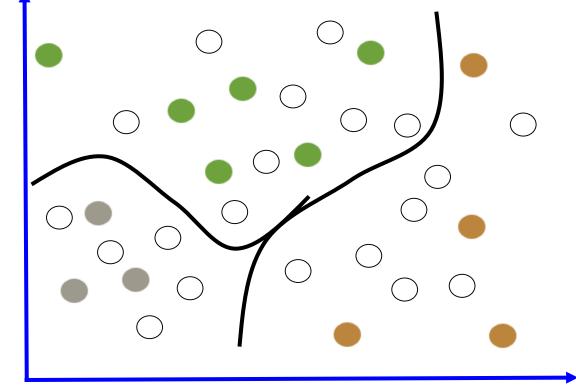








决策面 (Decision boundary)



特征空间(In some feature space)



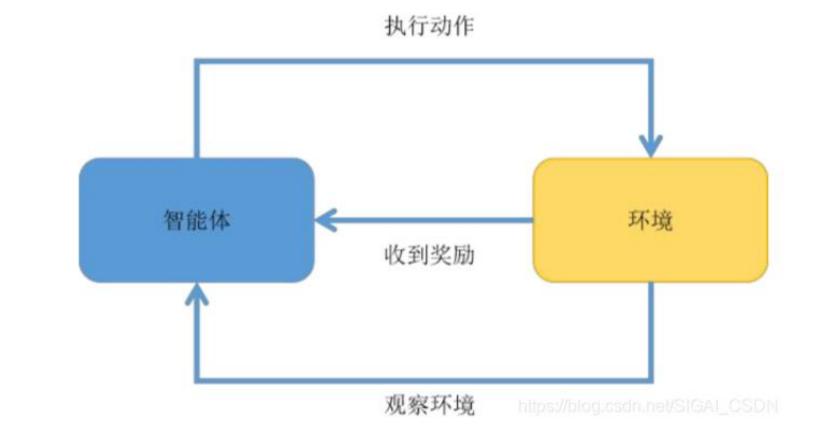
如何作出决策



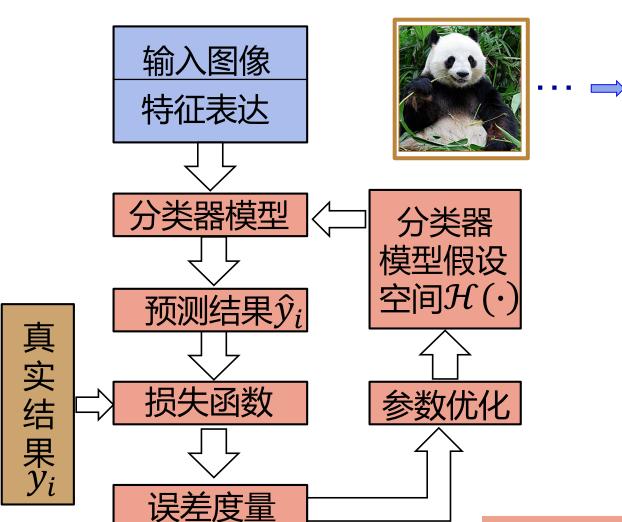
没有标签,通过奖 励或者惩罚来训练



强化学习(Reinforcement Learning)







$$\mathbf{x}_i = (x_1, x_2, \dots x_d)^T \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$y_i \in \mathcal{Y}$$

 X_i 代表输入为训练样本 Yi 代表样本真实类别

$$f \colon \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$$

代表未知的理想分类模型

代表设计的分类器模型

$$g: \mathcal{X} \to \widehat{\mathcal{Y}}$$

ŷ, 代表设计的分类器模型预测的结果

训练样本集: $\mathcal{D} = \{(\mathbf{x}_1, y_1), (\mathbf{x}_2, y_2), ..., (\mathbf{x}_i, y_i), ... (\mathbf{x}_N, y_N)\}$

分

类

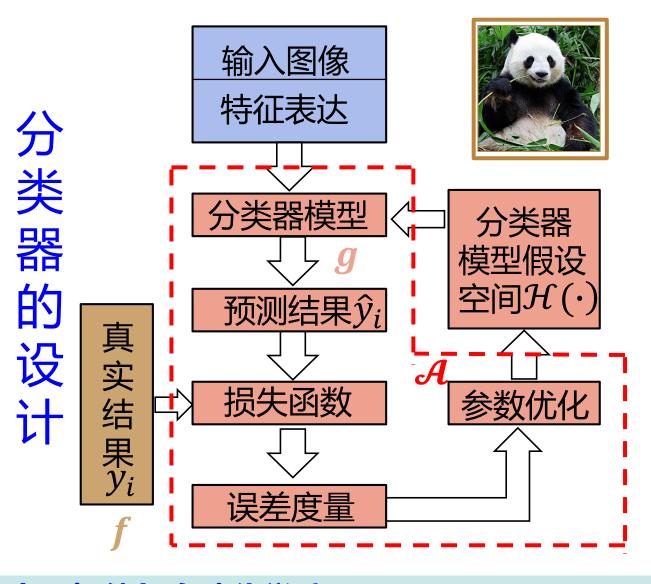
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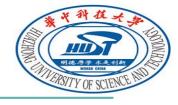


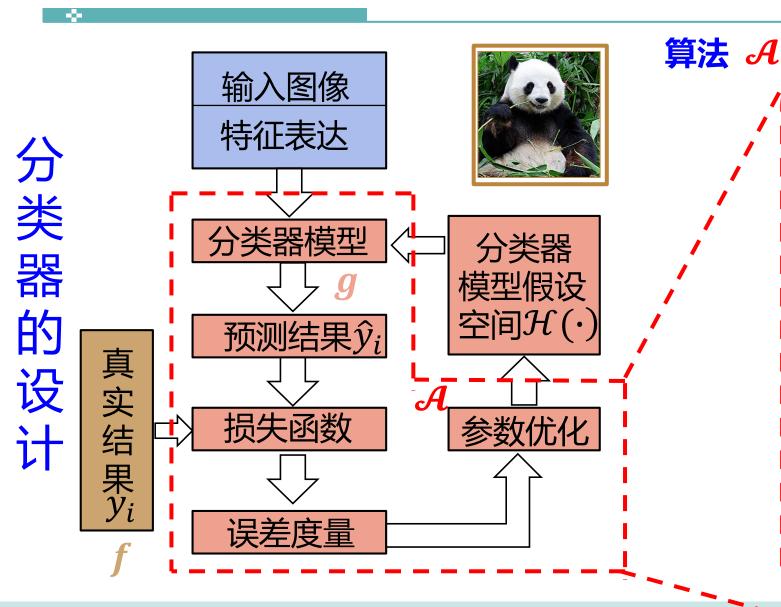
- ▶ 理想的分类模型 / 未知
- \rightarrow 希望设计的分类器模型 $g \approx f$
- \rightarrow 分类器模型假设空间为 $\mathcal{H}(h(\cdot))$
- ightharpoonup 算法ightharpoonup的目的是在 $ightharpoonup (h(\cdot))$ 中找到最优结果作为分类器的模型g

学习的模型: A 和 $\mathcal{H}(\cdot)$

机器学习(Machine Learning):

use *data* to compute *hypothesis g* that approximates *target f*



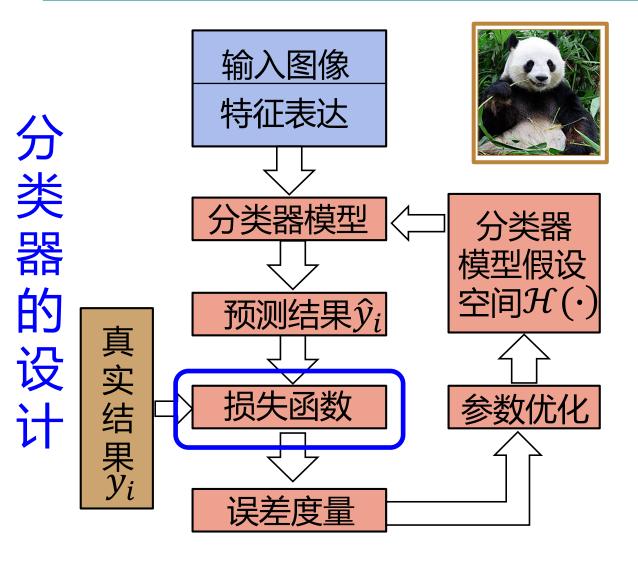


- ① 感知器
- ② 线性回归
- ③ Fisher线性判别
- ④ 逻辑斯蒂回归
- ⑤ 非线性变换
- ⑥ 线性支撑向量机
- ⑦ 对偶SVM与核SVM
- 8 多类分类
- ⑨ 神经网络与深度学习
- ⑩ 卷积神经网络

人工智能与自动化学院

43

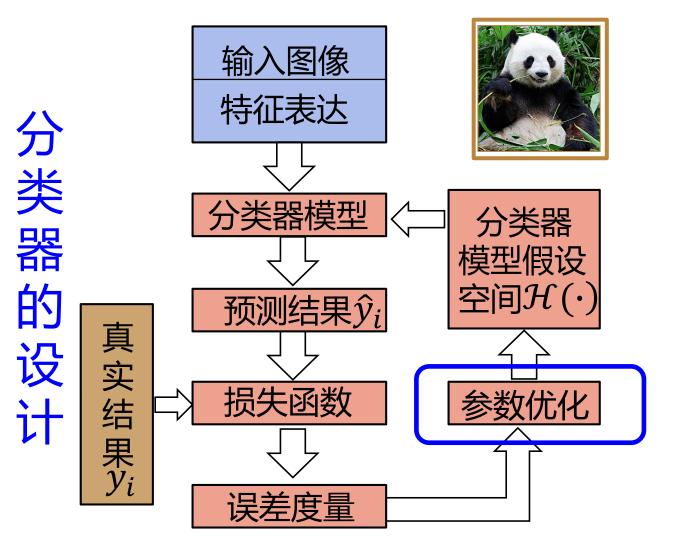
1.2 模式识别方法与机器学习有监督学习(Supervised learning)



- ① 0-1损失
- ② L1损失
- ③ L2损失
- ④ 交叉熵损失

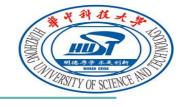
0 0 0

有监督学习(Supervised learn)



- ① 梯度下降法
- ② 随机梯度下降法
- ③ 批量随机梯度下降法
- ④ 动量法

0 0 0



分类性能评价指标(考虑二分类情况)

10张 图片	真实结果 (标签)	预测 结果	预测 正确性			
是熊猫	+1	-1	X			
是熊猫	+1	+1	\checkmark			
是熊猫	+1	+1	\checkmark			
是熊猫	+1	-1	X			
是熊猫	+1	+1	\checkmark			
不是熊猫	-1	+1	X			
不是熊猫	-1	-1	\checkmark			
不是熊猫	-1	-1	\checkmark			
不是熊猫	-1	-1	\checkmark			
不是熊猫	-1	-1	\checkmark			

混淆矩阵 (Confusion Matrix)

		预测结果		
		正	负	
真实结果	正	3	2	
	负	1	4	



分类性能评价指标 (考虑二分类情况)

混淆矩阵 (Confusion Matrix)

		预测结果		
		正	负	
真实结果	正	True Positives (TP)	False Negatives (FN)	
	负	False Positives (FP)	True Negatives (TN)	

分类正确率 (Accuracy):
$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FN + FP + TN}$$

分类错误率 (Error): Error = 1 - Accuracy

分类精度 (Precision):
$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

召回率 (Recall):
$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$
 实际为正的样本被正确预测的概率



分类性能评价指标 (考虑二分类情况)

- ➤ Precision和Recall只是计算某一 类别的特性
- ➤ Accuracy、Error rate和F1 Score 判断分类模型的总体性能
- > 根据实际应用需要关注不同指标

```
分类正确率 (Accuracy): Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FN + FP + TN}
```

分类错误率 (Error rate): Error rate = 1 - Accuracy

召回率 (
$$Recall$$
):
$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$
实际为正的样本被正确预测的概率

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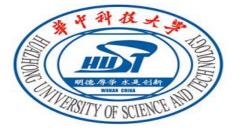
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Applications on Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning

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