Rates for Inductive Learning of Compositional Models

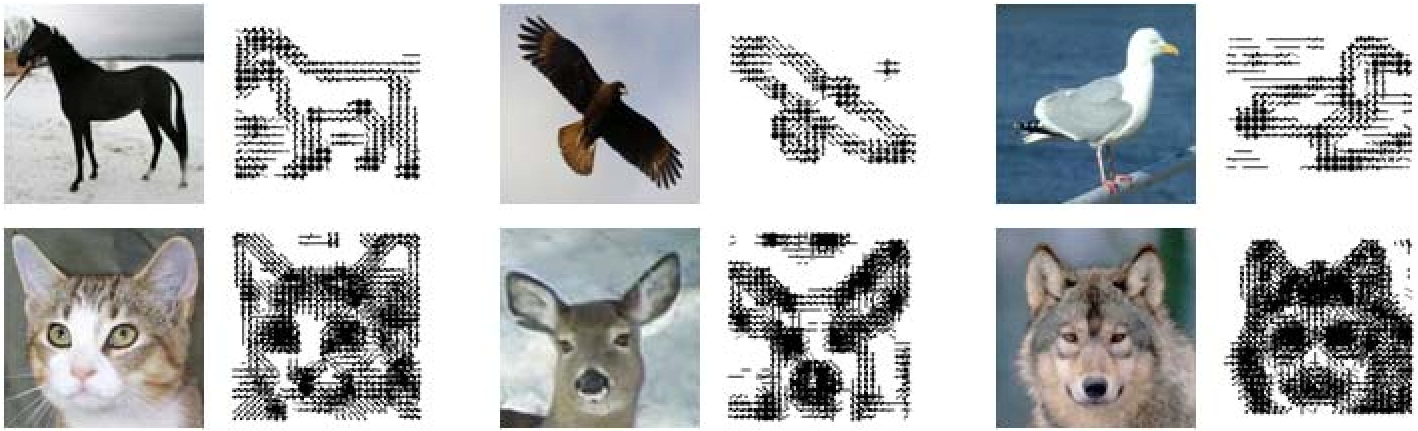
Adrian Barbu

Department of Statistics

Florida State University

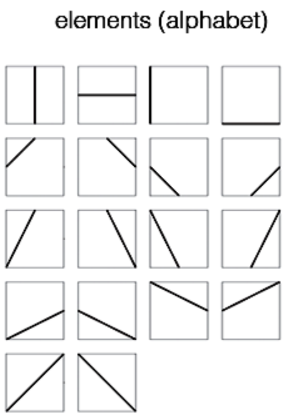
Joint work with Song-Chun Zhu and Maria Pavlovskaia (UCLA)

Bernoulli Noise



- Appears for thresholded responses of
  - Gabor filters
  - Learned part detectors

Bernoulli Noise



We will focus on the following simplified setup:

- The parts to be learned are rigid
- Bernoulli noise in the terminal nodes
  - Foreground noise probability p to switch from 1 to 0 (due to occlusion, detector failure, etc)
  - Background noise probability q to switch from 0 to 1 (due to clutter)

The AND-OR Graph

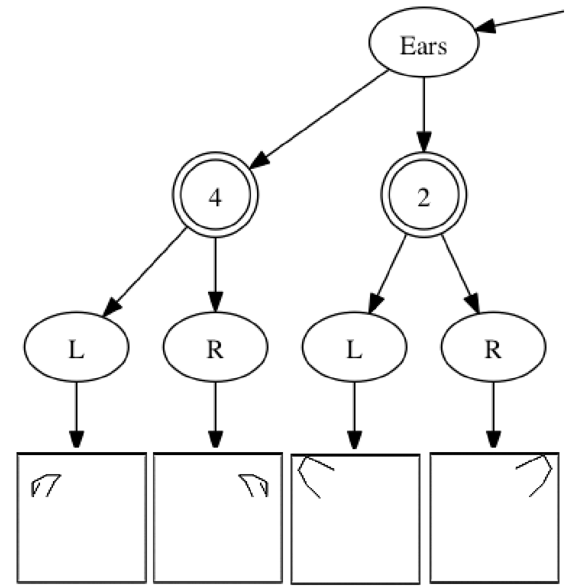
The AND/OR graph (AOG) is

- a hierarchical representation
- used to represent objects through intermediary concepts such as parts
- the basis of the generative image grammar (Zhu and Mumford, 2006)

- AND nodes = composition out of parts
- OR nodes = alternate configurations (e.g. deformations)

The AND-OR Graph

- Defined on $\Omega = \{0,1\}^n$
  - The space of thresholded filter responses



- Is a Boolean function

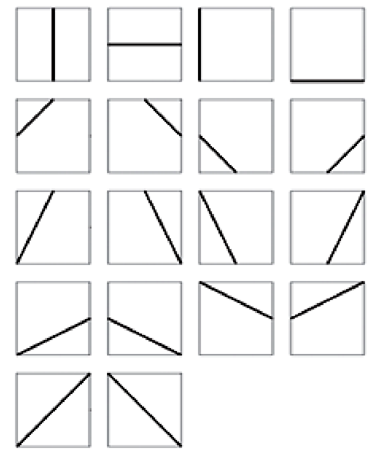
$$g : \Omega \to \{0,1\}$$

  obtained by composition of AND and OR boolean functions
- Can be represented as a graph with AND and OR nodes
- Other AOG formulations:
  - Bernoulli AOG
  - Real AOG

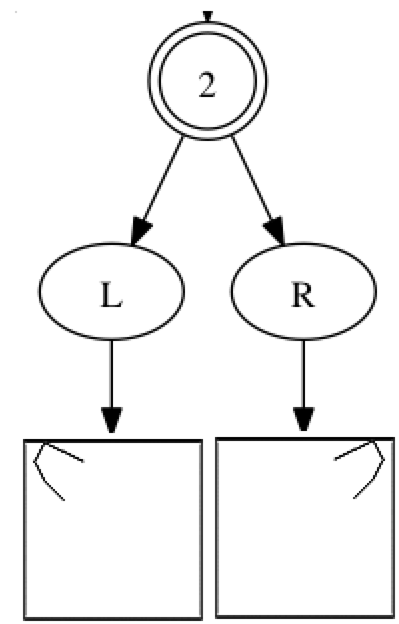
AND Node

- Composition of a concept from its parts

elements (alphabet)

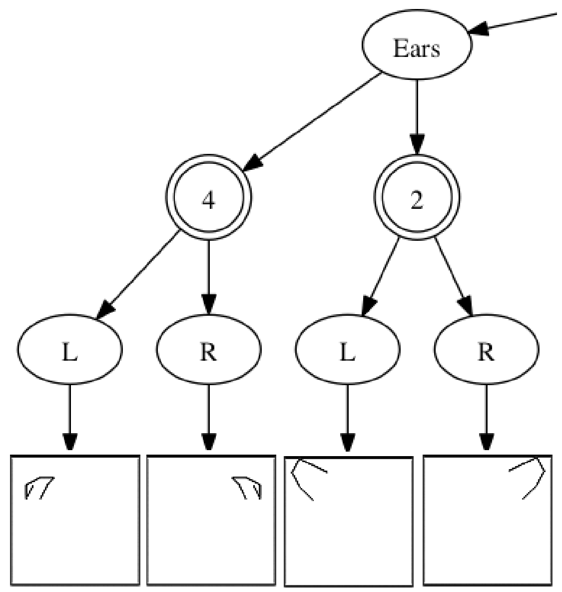


- Example
  - Dog face
    - Eyes, ears, nose, mouth …
  - Dog Ears of type A
    - Sketch type 5 at position (2,0)
    - Sketch type 8 at position (1,2)
    - …



OR Node

- Alternative representations
- Example
  - Dog head
    - Side view
    - Frontal view
    - Back view
  - Dog Ears
    - Type A
    - Type B



AOG parameters

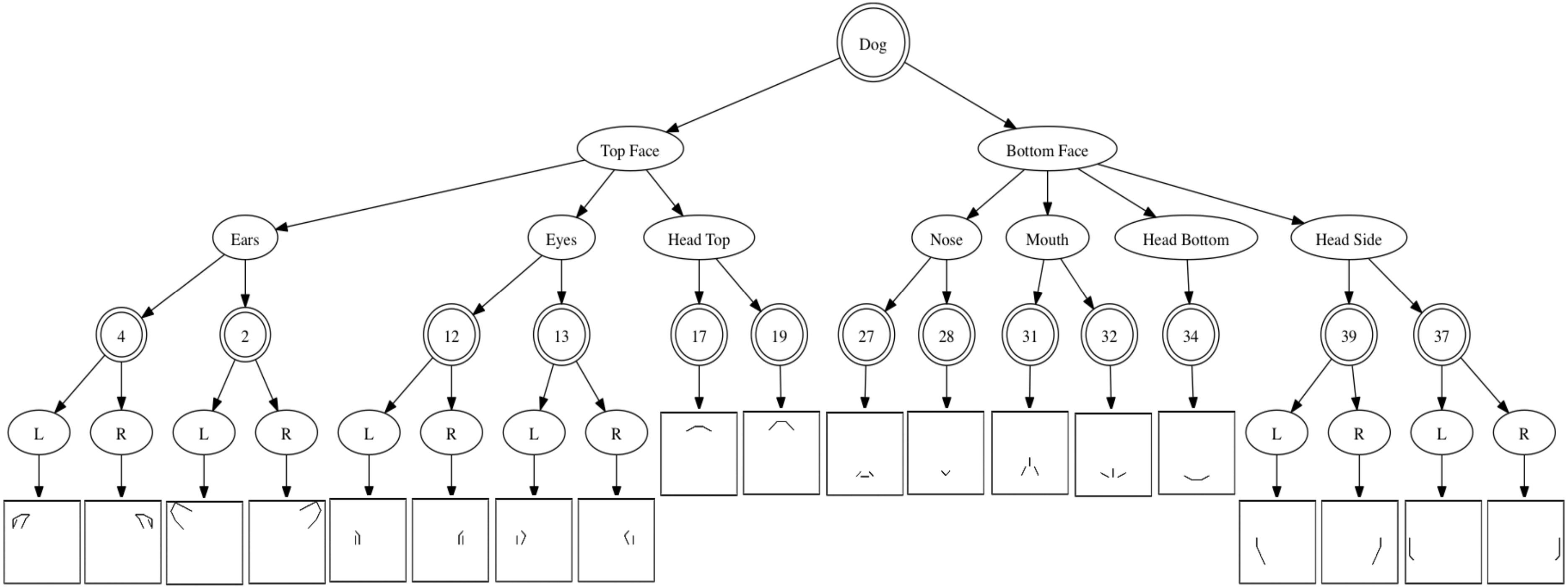
- Maximum depth d
  - Usually at most 4
- Maximum branching numbers b_a, b_o for AND/OR nodes respectively
  - b_a usually less than 5
  - b_o usually less than 7
- Number of terminal nodes n, $\Omega = \{0, 1\}^n$
- Let

$$\mathcal{H}(d, b_a, b_o, n) \subset \{0, 1\}^{\Omega}$$

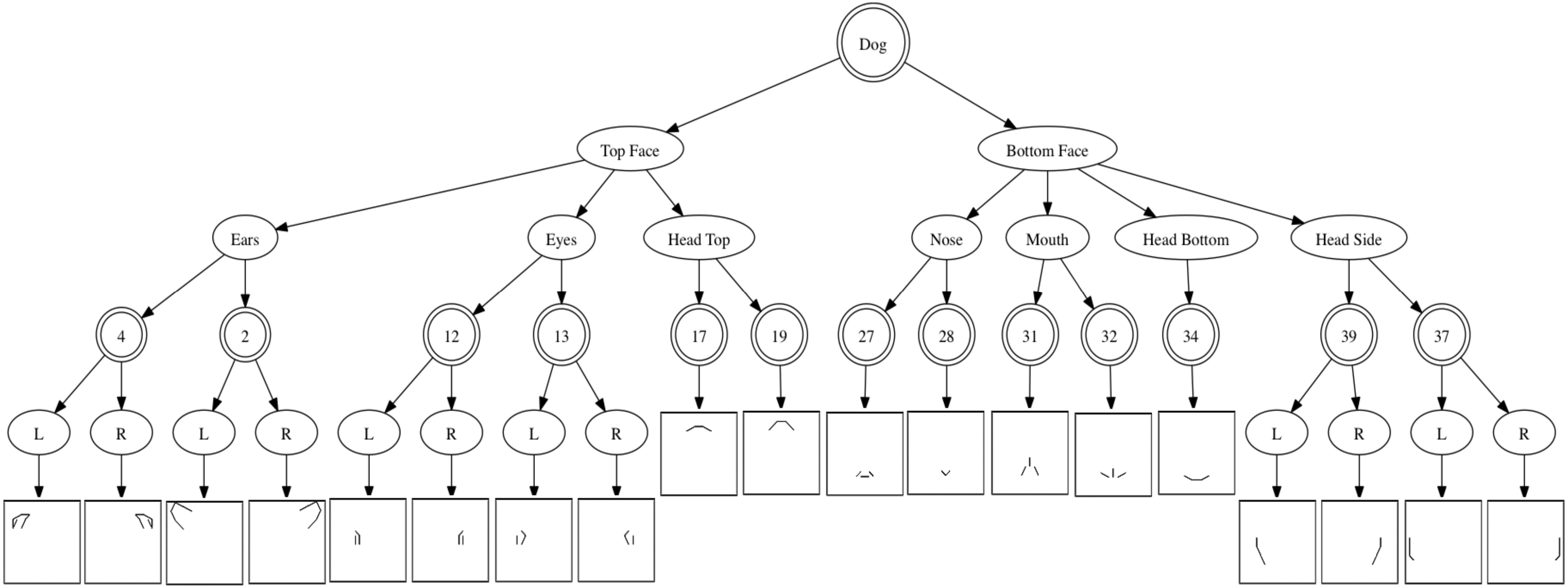
  the space of AOGs with
  - max depth d
  - max branching numbers b_a,b_o
  - n terminal nodes

Example: Dog AOG

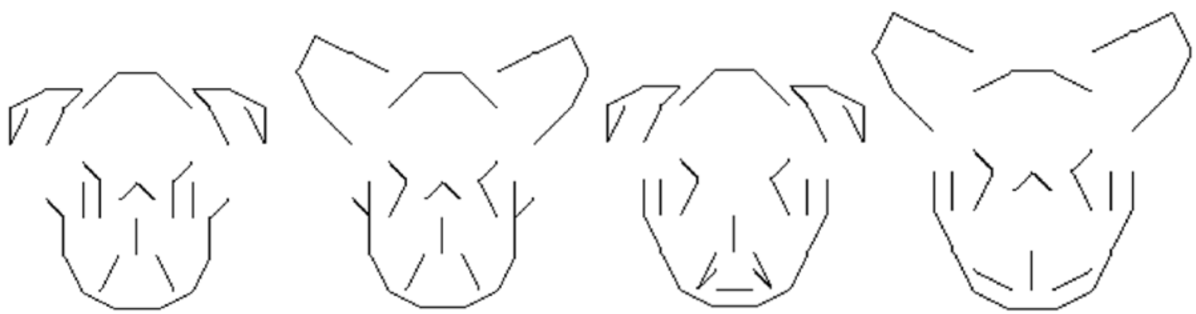
- Depth d=2
- Branching numbers b_a=7, b_o=2
- Number of terminal nodes n=15x15x18=4050



The AND-OR Graph



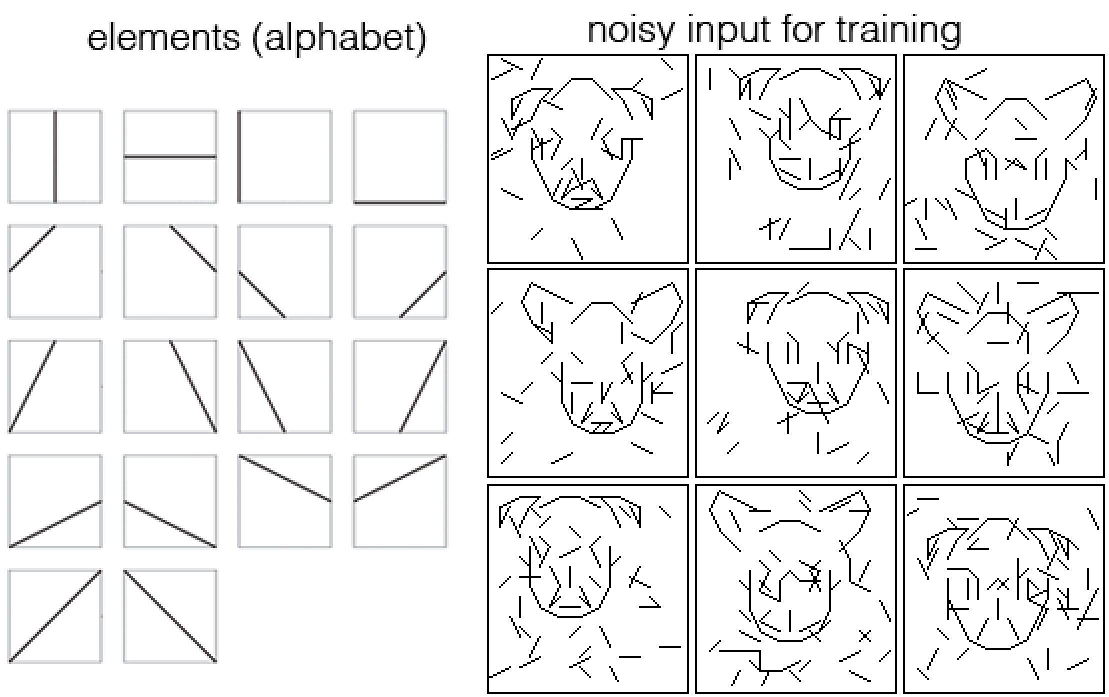
- Object composed of parts with different possible appearances



Samples from the dog AOG

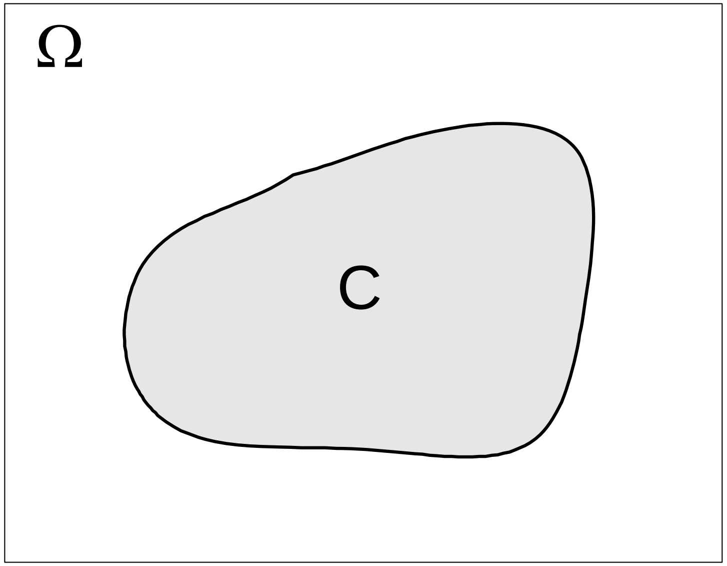
Synthetic Bernoulli Data

- Samples from dog AOG corrupted by Bernoulli noise
  - Switching probability q



Concept

- Given instance space Ω
- A concept is a subset $C \subset \Omega$



- Can also be represented as a target function f: $\Omega \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

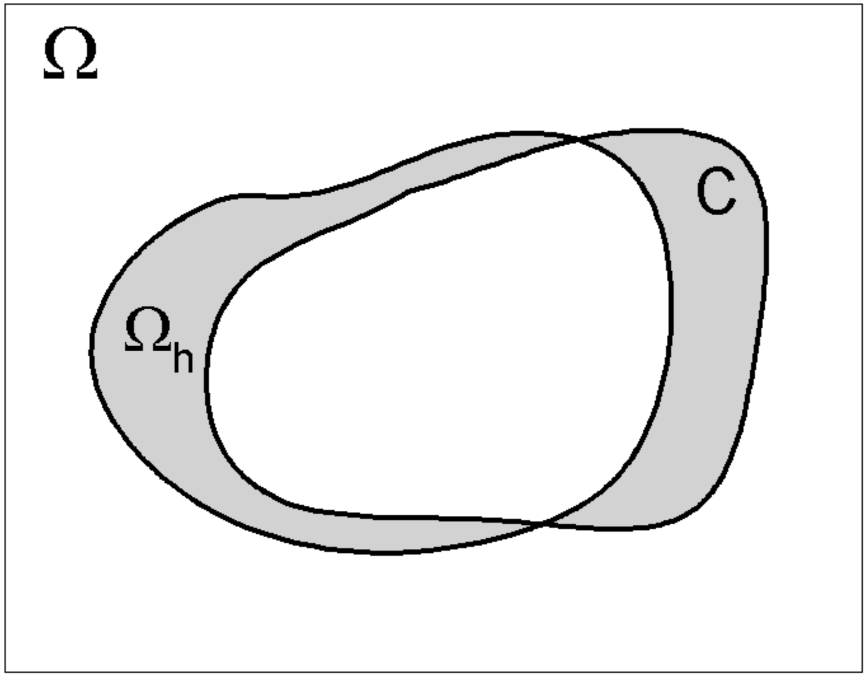
- There are equivalent representations

$$C = \Omega_f = \{x \in \Omega, f(x) = 1\}$$

Concept Learning Error

The true error $err_{\mu}(h,C)$ of hypothesis *h* with respect to concept C and distribution μ is the probability that *h* will misclassify an instance drawn at random from μ

$$err_{\mu}(h,C) = \mu(C \Delta \Omega_h)$$



Capacity of AOG

- $\mathcal{H}(d, b_a, b_o, n) \subset \{0,1\}^{\Omega}$ is a finite space
- From Haussler's Theorem

$$m \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon}(\ln|\mathcal{H}| + \ln\frac{1}{\delta})$$

  examples are sufficient for any consistent hypothesis h to have $err_{\mu}(h, C) < \epsilon$ with probability 1-δ
- Define the capacity as

$$C(d, b_a, b_o, n) = \ln|\mathcal{H}(d, b_a, b_o, n)|$$

- We have the bound

$$C(d, b_a, b_o, n) \leq (b_a b_o)^d \ln n$$

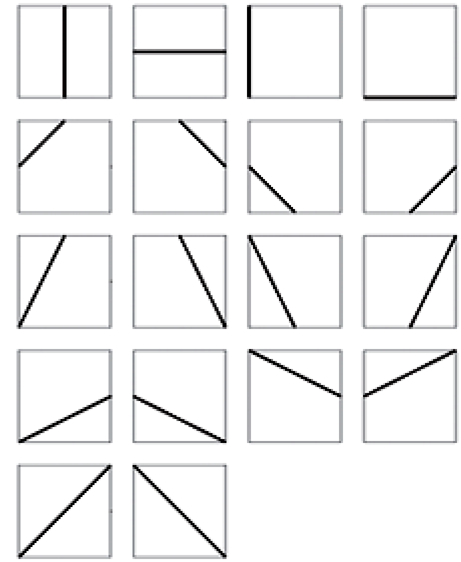
Example: 50-DNF

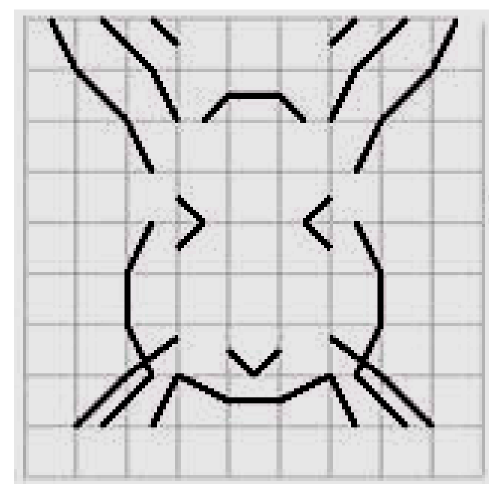
- 18 types of sketches on a 15x15 grid
- Totally n=15x15x18=4050

$$\Omega = \{0,1\}^{4050}$$

- Assume at most 50 sketches present
- There are ~4050^{50} templates with 50 sketches
- k-DNF space size is about $2^{4050^{50}}$
- Capacity is ~10^{180}
- Too large to be practical

elements (alphabet)





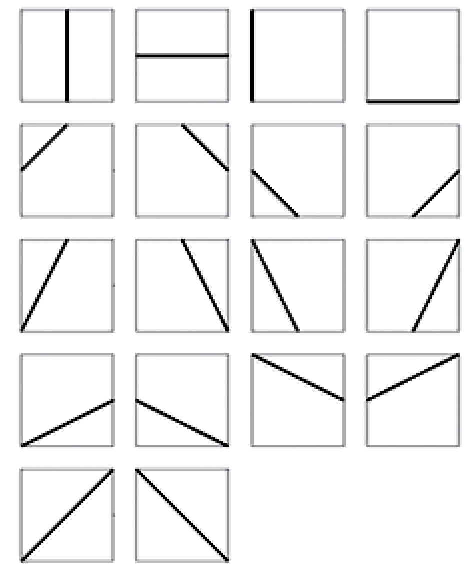
Example: C(2,5,5,4050)

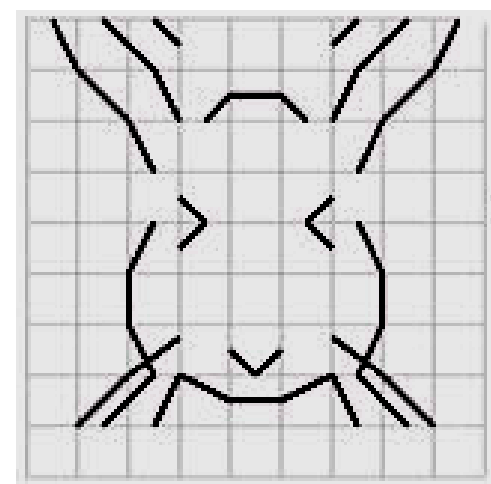
- Same setup $\Omega = \{0,1\}^{4050}$
- Space of AOG $\mathcal{H}(2,5,5,4050)$
- Max depth 2, max branching number 5
- Capacity is

$$C(2,5,5,4050) < 25^2 \ln 4050 \approx 5192$$

- So $m \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon}(5192 + \ln\frac{1}{\delta}) \approx 5200/\epsilon$ examples are sufficient for any hypothesis consistent with the training examples to have $err_\mu(h,C) < \epsilon$ with 99.9% probability

elements (alphabet)





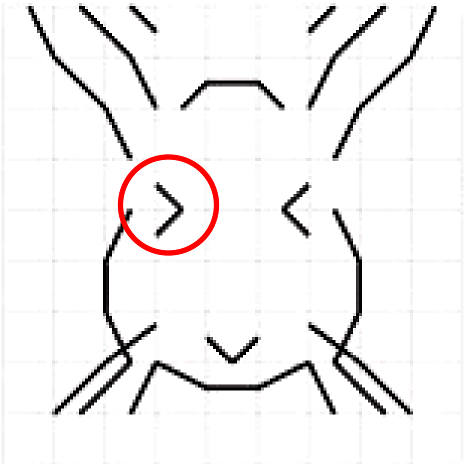
Capacity of AOG with Localized Parts

- Consider the subspace

$$\mathcal{H}(d, b_a, b_o, n, l) \subset \mathcal{H}(d, b_a, b_o, n)$$

where the first level parts are localized:

  - First terminal node can be anywhere
  - The other terminal nodes of the part are chosen as one of the l nodes close to the first one

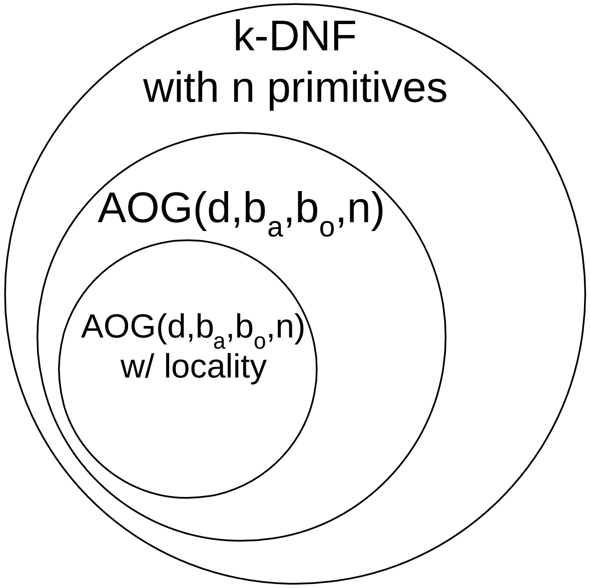


- In this case we have

$$C(d, b_a, b_o, n, l) \leq b_a^{d-1} b_o^d \ln(n l^{b_a - 1})$$

Example: C(2,5,5,4050,450)

- Same setup $\Omega = \{0, 1\}^{4050}$
- Space of AOG $\mathcal{H}(2, 5, 5, 4050, 450)$
- Max depth 2, max branching number 5
- Locality in a 5x5 window (l=5x5x18=450)



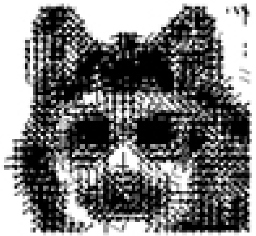
- Capacity is

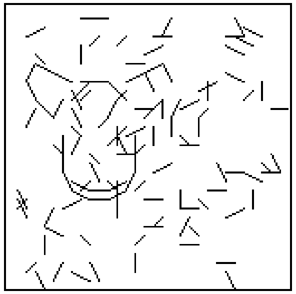
$$C(2, 5, 5, 4050, 450) < 5{\cdot}5^2 \ln 4050{\cdot}450^4 \approx 4093$$

- Reduction from 5192

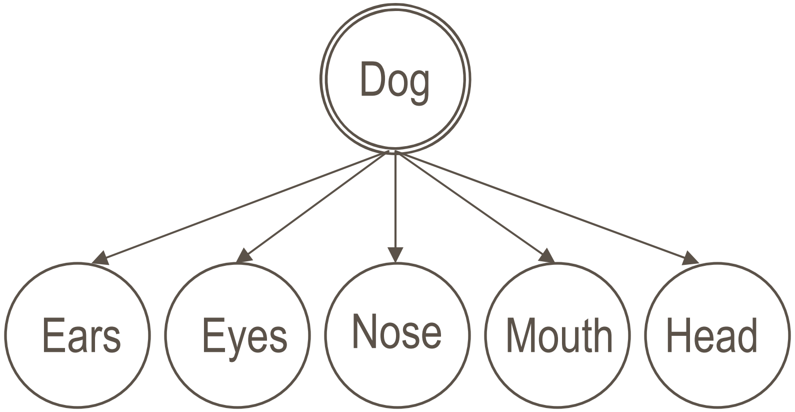
Supervised Learning AOG

- Supervised setup:
  - Known And/OR Graph structure
  - Object and parts are delineated in images
    - E.g. by bounding boxes
  - Part appearance (OR branch) is not known





- Need to learn:
  - Part appearance models
    - OR templates and weights
    - Noise level



Two Step EM

EM for mixture of Bernoulli templates [Barbu et al, 2013]

- Similar to EM of Mixture of Gaussians [Dasgupta, 2000]

Say we want k clusters in $\{0,1\}^n$

We will start with l~O(k ln k) clusters

Two Step EM Algorithm

1. Initialize μ_i, i=1,…,l, as random data points, w_i=1/l,
$$\sigma = \min_{i,j} \|\mu_i - \mu_j\|_1$$
2. One EM step
3. Pruning Step
4. One EM Step

Two Step EM

Pruning step:

1. Remove all clusters with w_i<1/4l
2. Selected k centers furthest from each other
   1. Add one random μ_i to S
   2. For j=1 to k-1

      Add to S the center with maximum distance $d(\mu_i,S)$

$$d(\mu_i, S) = \min_{j \in S} \|\mu_i - \mu_j\|_1$$

Theoretical Guarantees

- Under certain conditions C1-C3

Theorem 1. *If m examples are generated from a mixture of k Bernoulli templates under Bernoulli noise of level q and $w_i > w_{min}$ for all i. Let $\epsilon, \delta \in (0,1)$. If conditions $C1 - C3$ hold and in addition the following conditions hold*

1. *The initial number of clusters is* $l = \dfrac{4}{w_{min}} \ln \dfrac{2}{\delta w_{min}}$.
2. *The number of examples is* $m \geq \dfrac{8}{w_{min}} \ln \dfrac{12k}{\delta}$.
3. *The separation is* $c > \dfrac{4}{nB} \ln \dfrac{5n}{\epsilon w_{min}}$.
4. *The dimension is* $n > \max\left(\dfrac{3}{\min(c, 0.5)E^2} \ln \dfrac{12(m+1)^2}{\delta}, \dfrac{6k}{\delta}\right)$.

Then with probability at least $1 - \delta$, the estimated templates after the round 2 of EM satisfy:

$$\|\mathbf{T}_i^{(2)} - \mathbf{P}_i\|_1 \leq \|mean(S_i) - \mathbf{P}_i\|_1 + \epsilon q$$

Noise Tolerant Parts

- Part learned using Two-Step EM:
  - Mixture centers T_i
  - Mixture weights w_i
  - Noise level $\widehat{q}$

- Obtain noise tolerant part model:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = (1-\widehat{q})^d \sum_{i=1}^{k} w_i(\widehat{q}/(1-\widehat{q}))^{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{T}_i\|_1}$$

- Detection: compare p(x) with a threshold
- For one mixture center, same as comparing $\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{T}\|_1$ with a threshold

Noise Tolerant Parts

For a single mixture center, part of size d and threshold k:

- Probability of missing the part:

$$p_{10} = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{k} \binom{d}{i} q^i (1-q)^{d-i}$$

- Probability of a false positive
  - assuming empty background and all 1 template

$$p_{01} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \binom{d}{i} q^{d-i} (1-q)^i$$

- Example: d=9, q=0.1, then $p_{10}=p_{01}<0.001$.

Supervised Learning AOG

Recursive Graph Learning

- Learn bottom level parts first with two-step EM
- Detect the learned parts in images
  - Obtain a cleaner image
- Learn next level of the graph using two-step EM

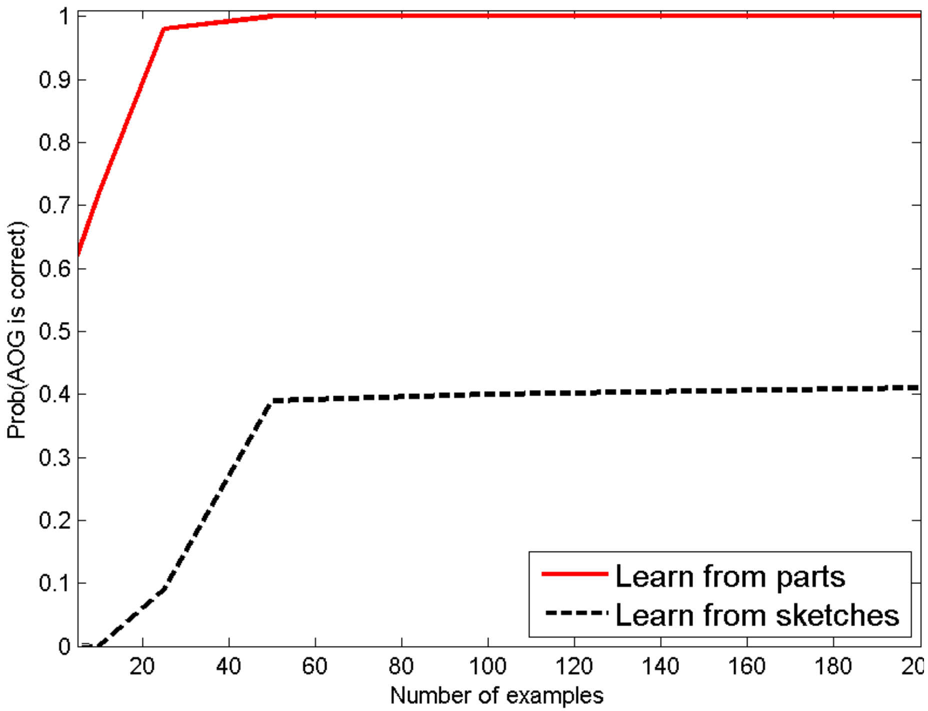
Part Sharing Experiment

Setup:

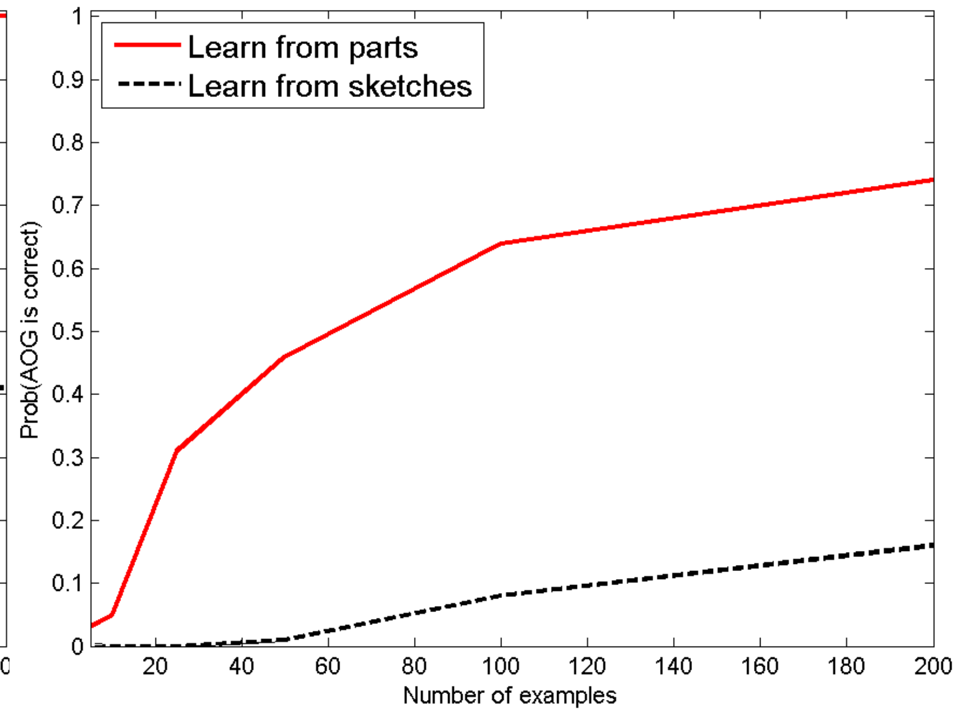
- Dog AOG data with Bernoulli noise
- 13 Noise tolerant parts
  - previously learned from data coming from other objects (cat, rabbit, lion, etc)

- Two learning scenarios
  - Learn the dog AOG from the 13 parts
  - Learn the dog AOG directly from image data
    - Learn parts with two-step EM first
    - Learn AOG from parts

Part Sharing Experiment



Noise level q=0.1



Noise level q=0.2

Conclusion:

- Learning from parts is easier than learning from images
- Part sharing helps

Conclusions

- Capacity of AOG space is much smaller than k-CNF or k-DNF
  - Much fewer examples needed for training
  - Using part locality helps
- Learning OR components using two-step EM works
  - Has theoretical guarantees when
    - OR components are clearly different from each other
    - Noise is not very large
    - Dimensionality is large enough
    - Sufficiently many examples
- Part sharing improves learning performance