

Number Recognition

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What is it?



Training and Recognition

- Training
 - Training sample \rightarrow Data ($\in n$ -dimensional space)
 - Same number(training sample) \rightarrow specific pattern
 - Building standard!
- Recognition
 - Determine class what test sample is in

Training sample \rightarrow Data

The training sample(1, 0) in 4×4 form

0	x	0	0
0	x	0	0
0	x	0	0
0	x	0	0

0	x	x	x
0	x	0	x
0	x	0	x
0	x	x	x

convert...

Training sample \rightarrow Data

The training sample(1, 0) in 4×4 form

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & x & x & x \\ 0 & x & 0 & x \\ 0 & x & 0 & x \\ 0 & x & x & x \end{array}$$

convert...

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

can be mapped to 16-dimensional space

Scheme

- Suppose training sample is given by

Scheme

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Scheme

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- Data(from training sample)

Scheme

- Suppose training sample is given by



- Data(from training sample)

$$X_{\text{blue}} = [(0.5, 0.5), (0.4, 0.6), (0.3, 0.4), (0.7, 0.8)] \quad (1)$$

$$X_{\text{orange}} = [(2.6, 0.5), (2.3, 0.6), (2.5, 0.5), (2.8, 0.4)] \quad (2)$$

subscript of X = the name of class

red point $(0.6, 0.3)$ = test sample

Scheme

- Suppose training sample is given by



- Data(from training sample)

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red point (0.6, 0.3) = test sample

- By training, standard = first value of data
 - between 0 and 1 → "blue" class
 - between 2 and 3 → "orange" class

Scheme

- Suppose training sample is given by



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subscript of X = the name of class

red point $(0.6, 0.3)$ = test sample

- By training, standard = first value of data
 - between 0 and 1 \rightarrow "blue" class
 - between 2 and 3 \rightarrow "orange" class
- By recognition, red point \in "blue" class ($\because 0 < 0.6 < 1$)

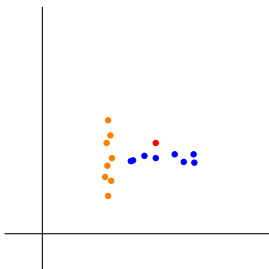
Most simple method

Most simple method

Standard : Compare $|X - E(X_i)|!$

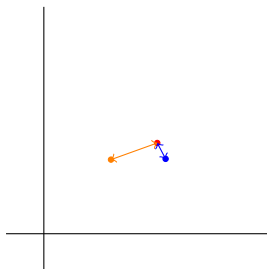
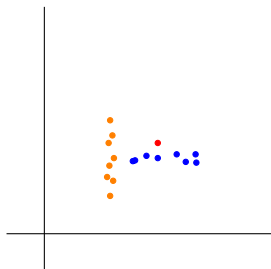
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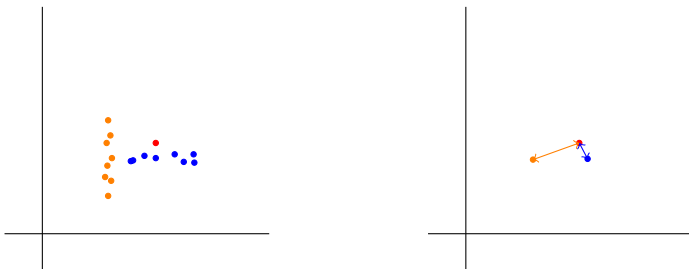
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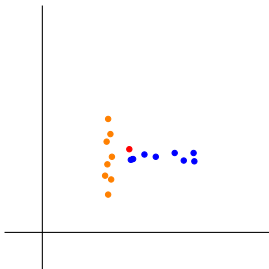
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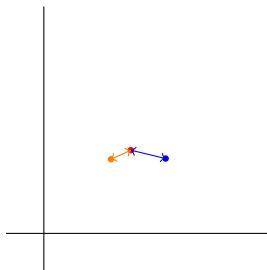
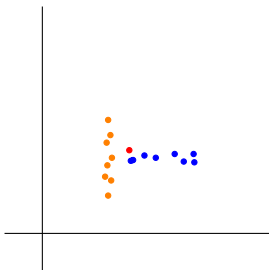
Standard says, and it's real

red point \in "blue" class

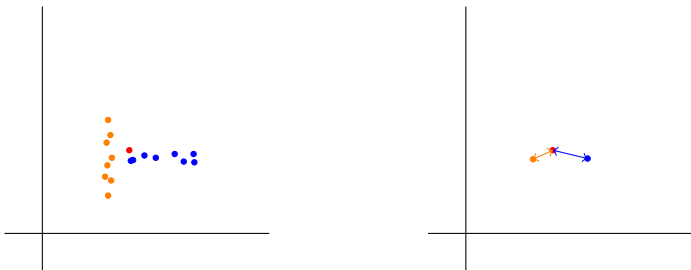
Limitation



Limitation



Limitation



Standard says, but not real

red point \in "blue" class

Covariance Matrix

- Definition of covariance matrix

$$C_{ij} = E [(X_i - E(X_i))(X_j - E(X_j))] \quad (3)$$

Set

$$\lambda_{ik}, \lambda_{jk}, V_{ik}, V_{jk} \quad (4)$$

as eigenvalue of X_i, X_j and eigenvector of X_i, X_j respectively.

- Large $\lambda_{ik} \rightarrow$ sample data is well distributed along eigenvector V_{ik} through long range.
- Dominant eigenvector : its eigenvalue largest one

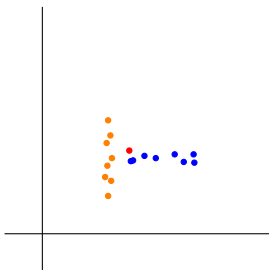
The method using dominant eigenvector

The method using dominant eigenvector

Standard : Compare distance to dominant eigenvector!

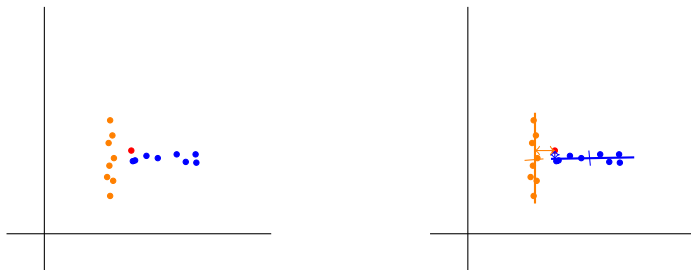
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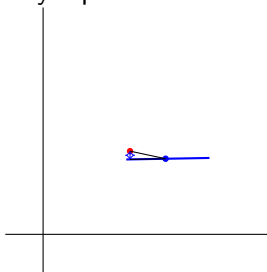
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The method using dominant eigenvector

Evaluate real distance by equation

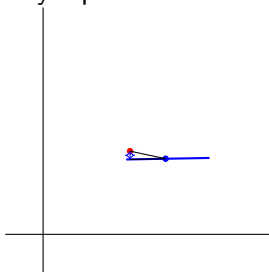
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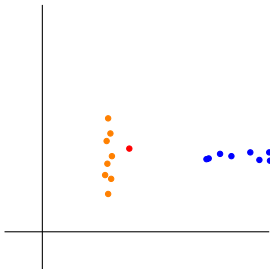
The method using dominant eigenvector

Evaluate real distance by equation

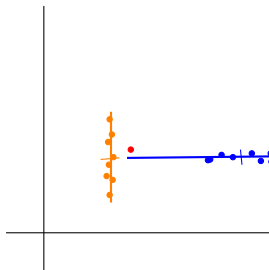
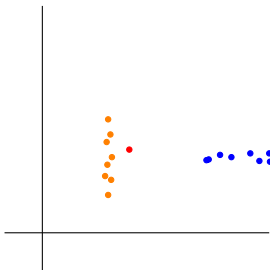


$$d^2 = |X - E(X_i)|^2 - (X \cdot V_{i(\text{dominant})})^2 \quad (5)$$

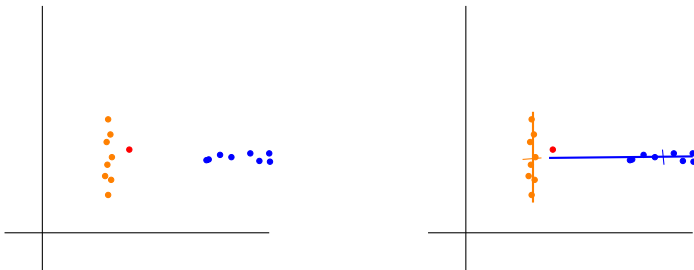
Limitation



Limitation



Limitation



Standard says, but not real

red point \in "blue" class

The method using all eigenvectors will be give the solution of this problem.

Probable application



Handwriting or any analogue data can be stored in electronic devices as meaningful code.