Introduction to Pattern Recognition
Part I

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Humans have developed highly sophisticated skills for sensing their environment and taking actions according to what they observe, e.g.,

- recognizing a face,
- understanding spoken words,
- reading handwriting,
- distinguishing fresh food from its smell.

We would like to give similar capabilities to machines.
What is Pattern Recognition?

- A *pattern* is an entity, vaguely defined, that could be given a name, e.g.,
  - fingerprint image,
  - handwritten word,
  - human face,
  - speech signal,
  - DNA sequence,
  - …

- *Pattern recognition* is the study of how machines can
  - observe the environment,
  - learn to distinguish patterns of interest,
  - make sound and reasonable decisions about the categories of the patterns.
We are often influenced by the knowledge of how patterns are modeled and recognized in nature when we develop pattern recognition algorithms.

Research on machine perception also helps us gain deeper understanding and appreciation for pattern recognition systems in nature.

Yet, we also apply many techniques that are purely numerical and do not have any correspondence in natural systems.
Table 1: Example pattern recognition applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Domain</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Input Pattern</th>
<th>Pattern Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document image analysis</td>
<td>Optical character recognition</td>
<td>Document image</td>
<td>Characters, words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document classification</td>
<td>Internet search</td>
<td>Text document</td>
<td>Semantic categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document classification</td>
<td>Junk mail filtering</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Junk/non-junk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multimedia database retrieval</td>
<td>Internet search</td>
<td>Video clip</td>
<td>Video genres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech recognition</td>
<td>Telephone directory assistance</td>
<td>Speech waveform</td>
<td>Spoken words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural language processing</td>
<td>Information extraction</td>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>Parts of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biometric recognition</td>
<td>Personal identification</td>
<td>Face, iris, fingerprint</td>
<td>Authorized users for access control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Computer aided diagnosis</td>
<td>Microscopic image</td>
<td>Cancerous/healthy cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Automatic target recognition</td>
<td>Optical or infrared image</td>
<td>Target type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial automation</td>
<td>Printed circuit board inspection</td>
<td>Intensity or range image</td>
<td>Defective/non-defective product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial automation</td>
<td>Fruit sorting</td>
<td>Images taken on a conveyor belt</td>
<td>Grade of quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote sensing</td>
<td>Forecasting crop yield</td>
<td>Multispectral image</td>
<td>Land use categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioinformatics</td>
<td>Sequence analysis</td>
<td>DNA sequence</td>
<td>Known types of genes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data mining</td>
<td>Searching for meaningful patterns</td>
<td>Points in multidimensional space</td>
<td>Compact and well-separated clusters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: English handwriting recognition.
Figure 2: Chinese handwriting recognition.
Figure 3: Fingerprint recognition.
Pattern Recognition Applications

Figure 4: Biometric recognition.
Figure 5: Cancer detection and grading using microscopic tissue data.
Figure 6: Cancer detection and grading using microscopic tissue data.
Figure 7: Land cover classification using satellite data.
Figure 8: Building and building group recognition using satellite data.
Figure 9: License plate recognition: US license plates.
Figure 10: Clustering of microarray data.
An Example

- Problem: Sorting incoming fish on a conveyor belt according to species.
- Assume that we have only two kinds of fish:
  - sea bass,
  - salmon.

Figure 11: Picture taken from a camera.
An Example: Decision Process

- What kind of information can distinguish one species from the other?
  - length, width, weight, number and shape of fins, tail shape, etc.

- What can cause problems during sensing?
  - lighting conditions, position of fish on the conveyor belt, camera noise, etc.

- What are the steps in the process?
  - capture image → isolate fish → take measurements → make decision
An Example: Selecting Features

- Assume a fisherman told us that a sea bass is generally longer than a salmon.
- We can use length as a feature and decide between sea bass and salmon according to a threshold on length.
- How can we choose this threshold?
Figure 12: *Histograms* of the length feature for two types of fish in *training samples*. How can we choose the threshold $l^*$ to make a reliable decision?
An Example: Selecting Features

- Even though sea bass is longer than salmon on the average, there are many examples of fish where this observation does not hold.
- Try another feature: average lightness of the fish scales.
An Example: Selecting Features

Figure 13: Histograms of the lightness feature for two types of fish in training samples. It looks easier to choose the threshold $x^*$ but we still cannot make a perfect decision.
We should also consider *costs of different errors* we make in our decisions.

For example, if the fish packing company knows that:

- Customers who buy salmon will object vigorously if they see sea bass in their cans.
- Customers who buy sea bass will not be unhappy if they occasionally see some expensive salmon in their cans.

How does this knowledge affect our decision?
An Example: Multiple Features

Assume we also observed that sea bass are typically wider than salmon.

We can use two features in our decision:

- lightness: \( x_1 \)
- width: \( x_2 \)

Each fish image is now represented as a point (feature vector)

\[
\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}
\]

in a two-dimensional feature space.
Figure 14: Scatter plot of lightness and width features for training samples. We can draw a decision boundary to divide the feature space into two regions. Does it look better than using only lightness?
An Example: Multiple Features

- Does adding more features always improve the results?
  - Avoid unreliable features.
  - Be careful about correlations with existing features.
  - Be careful about measurement costs.
  - Be careful about noise in the measurements.
- Is there some *curse* for working in very high dimensions?
An Example: Decision Boundaries

- Can we do better with another decision rule?
- More complex models result in more complex boundaries.

Figure 15: We may distinguish training samples perfectly but how can we predict how well we can generalize to unknown samples?
An Example: Decision Boundaries

- How can we manage the *tradeoff* between complexity of decision rules and their performance to unknown samples?

![Diagram](image)

**Figure 16:** Different criteria lead to different decision boundaries.
Figure 17: Regression example: plot of 10 sample points for the input variable $x$ along with the corresponding target variable $t$. Green curve is the true function that generated the data.
More on Complexity

Figure 18: Polynomial curve fitting: plots of polynomials having various orders, shown as red curves, fitted to the set of 10 sample points.
Figure 19: Polynomial curve fitting: plots of 9’th order polynomials fitted to 15 and 100 sample points.
Figure 20: Object/process diagram of a pattern recognition system.
Pattern Recognition Systems

- **Data acquisition and sensing:**
  - Measurements of physical variables.
  - Important issues: bandwidth, resolution, sensitivity, distortion, SNR, latency, etc.

- **Pre-processing:**
  - Removal of noise in data.
  - Isolation of patterns of interest from the background.

- **Feature extraction:**
  - Finding a new representation in terms of features.
Pattern Recognition Systems

- Model learning and estimation:
  - Learning a mapping between features and pattern groups and categories.
- Classification:
  - Using features and learned models to assign a pattern to a category.
- Post-processing:
  - Evaluation of confidence in decisions.
  - Exploitation of context to improve performance.
  - Combination of experts.
Data collection:

- Collecting training and testing data.
- How can we know when we have adequately large and representative set of samples?
The Design Cycle

Feature selection:

- Domain dependence and prior information.
- Computational cost and feasibility.
- Discriminative features.
  - Similar values for similar patterns.
  - Different values for different patterns.
- Invariant features with respect to translation, rotation and scale.
- Robust features with respect to occlusion, distortion, deformation, and variations in environment.
The Design Cycle

- Model selection:
  - Domain dependence and prior information.
  - Definition of design criteria.
  - Parametric vs. non-parametric models.
  - Handling of missing features.
  - Computational complexity.
  - Types of models: templates, decision-theoretic or statistical, syntactic or structural, neural, and hybrid.
  - How can we know how close we are to the true model underlying the patterns?
Training:

- How can we learn the rule from data?
- Supervised learning: a teacher provides a category label or cost for each pattern in the training set.
- Unsupervised learning: the system forms clusters or natural groupings of the input patterns.
- Reinforcement learning: no desired category is given but the teacher provides feedback to the system such as the decision is right or wrong.
The Design Cycle

Evaluation:

- How can we estimate the performance with training samples?
- How can we predict the performance with future data?
- Problems of overfitting and generalization.
Pattern recognition techniques find applications in many areas: machine learning, statistics, mathematics, computer science, biology, etc.

There are many sub-problems in the design process.

Many of these problems can indeed be solved.

More complex learning, searching and optimization algorithms are developed with advances in computer technology.

There remain many fascinating unsolved problems.