



OUT-OF-LABEL SUPPRESSION DISCRIMINATIVE DICTIONARY LEARNING WITH CLUSTER REGULARIZATION

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Introduction

- Dictionary learning (DL) is an important research topic
- Sparse representation improves robustness
- We propose a supervised DL method for classification

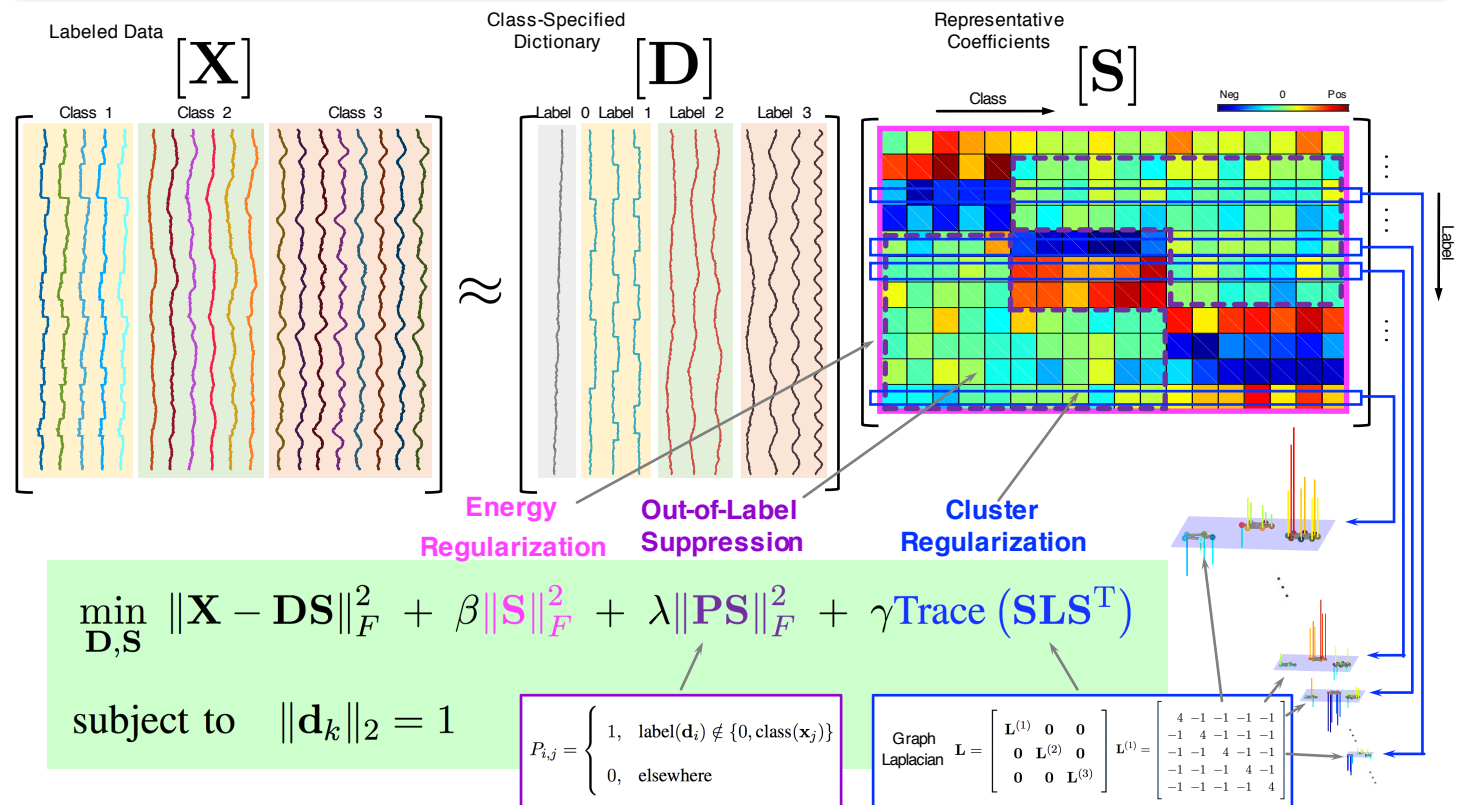
Motivation

- Traditional DL inserts sparseness measures (ℓ_0 or ℓ_1 -norm) into the cost function to induce sparse representation
- Sparseness measures are usually non-smooth or even discontinuous, hence the iterative solving method can be time-consuming
- In supervised DL, the discriminative characteristics among sub-dictionaries and representative coefficients are not well exploited

Contribution

- Out-of-Label suppression and Cluster regularization are proposed
- The learned discriminative dictionary is ready for classification
- Analytical solution is obtained for sub-problems due to the use of ℓ_2 -norm regularization

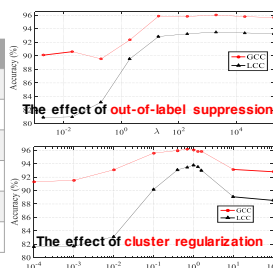
The Proposed Model



Experimental Results

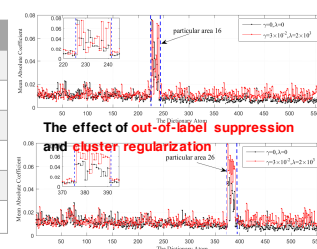
Face Recognition @ Yale Face

Method	Accuracy	Method	Accuracy
SVM	94.42±2.80	DLSI	72.70
He	88.70	LC-KSVD	73.60
SRC	74.60	Wang	89.26
Joint	84.61±4.05	COPAR	78.30
D-KSVD	73.20	FDDL	73.20
Ours(LCC)	93.65±3.26	Ours(GCC)	95.92±2.23



Object Recognition @ Caltech1010

Method	Accuracy	Method	Accuracy
Irani	70.64	LC-KSVD	73.60
Yang	73.20	LLC	73.44
SVM	71.98	COPAR	71.75
SRC	70.70	K-SVD	73.20
Spanias	72.40	DLSI	70.34
D-KSVD	73.00	Ours(GCC)	77.94



Texture Recognition @ DynTex ++

Method	Accuracy	Method	Accuracy
SVM	90.85±0.28	Zhao	89.80
SRC	88.53	Xu	89.90
FDDL	94.21±0.42	Ghanem	63.70
kgLC-dic	92.80	kgSC-dic	93.20
K-SVD	89.31	DLSI	91.56±1.22
Joint	89.40	COPAR	94.32±0.17
D-KSVD	89.27	LC-KSVD	89.67
MCDL	90.35	Ours(LCC)	95.72±0.50

Computational Cost	
Method	Train time(s)
FDDL	1279.89
COPAR	520.22
Ours(LCC)	26.92