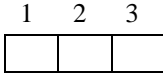


# Expansion Moves, Approximation Bound, and Slanted Surfaces

Scribe: Eric Choi  
CS 664 Lecture #9

Lecturer: Professor R. Zabih  
Machine Vision 10/2/01

Swap moves not equal to an approximation algorithm



a,b,c

$$d(a,b) = d(b,c) = \frac{k}{2} \quad d(a,c) = k$$

Cost of having label a next to label b

	1	2	3
a	0	k	k
b	k	0	k
c	2	2	0

a	b	c
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 Total cost to have this setup is k

Minimum cost would be to have this arrangement

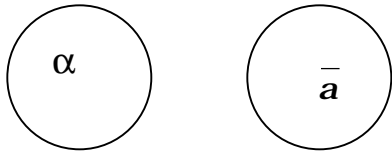
c	c	c
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 Cost = 4

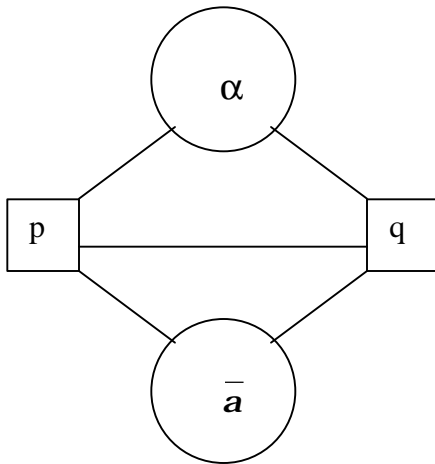
$\alpha, f$

find  $f^* = \text{average minimum of } E(\tilde{f})$

$f$  when  $\alpha$  - expansion of  $f$



$\bar{a}$   
 $\alpha$  compete with everyone else



d-link costs not a problem

n-link costs are a problem

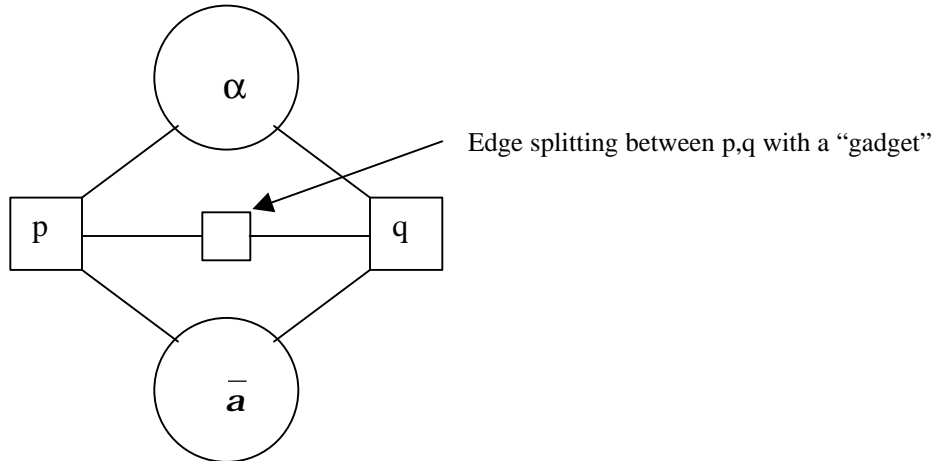
In event of assign p & q to  $\bar{a}$  no n-link cost for same terminal

When  $f(p) \neq f(q)$  then there is a cost

No Cost or Free  $f^*(p) = f^*(q) = \alpha$

Should be expensive when  $f^*(p) \neq f^*(q)$

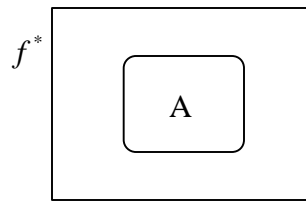
Should be expensive when  $f^*(p) = f^*(q) = \bar{\mathbf{a}}$  if and only if  $f(p) \neq f(q)$



Optimality Proof

$\hat{f}$  a local minimum with respects to  $\alpha$  - expansion for all  $\alpha$

$f^*$  global minimum



$$E(\hat{f}) \leq 2E(f^*)$$

$$A = \{p \mid f^*(p) = \mathbf{a}\}$$

$f^{\mathbf{a}}$  expand  $\hat{f}$  to make  $A = \alpha$

$\hat{f}$  local minimum  $E(\hat{f}) \leq E(f^{\mathbf{a}})$

$E_A(\hat{f}) = \text{Energ involving } A$

data + smoothness

$c(p,l)$  discontinuities  $p,q$

$p \in A$   $p$  or  $q \in A$

$$E_A(\hat{f}) \leq E_A(f^{\mathbf{a}}) \leq E_A(f^*)$$

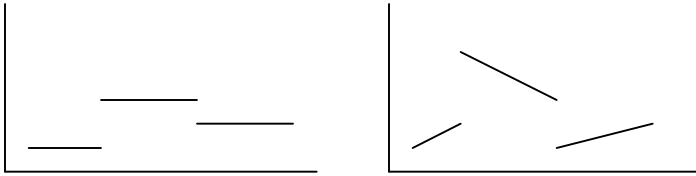
$$\sum_A E_A(\hat{f}) \leq E_A(f^{\mathbf{a}})$$

$$E(\hat{f}) \leq E(f^*) + \mathbf{I} \# \text{disc}(f^*)$$

$$E(\hat{f}) \leq 2E(f^*)$$

## POTTS MODEL

Potts model prefers piecewise constant solutions

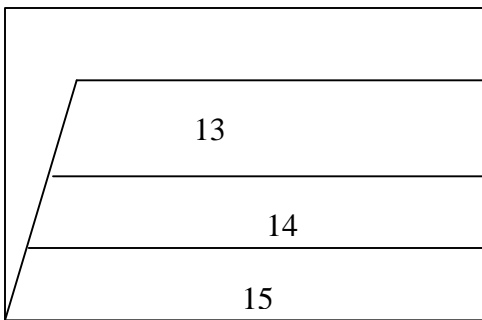


Ideal for the potts model

$L$  varies

Set  $L = \mathbb{Z}^+ \{0,1,\dots,16\}$

Sloped surface looks like connected components with segmentation

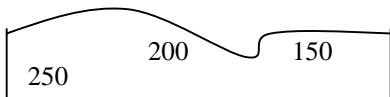


Consider each segment



Find a plane that best explains the intensities of the segment

Hypothesize a plane  $J$  that will fit this segment



Eventually, find a plane equation for the segment with a slope

These plane equations become  $L$

Now run again using the new label set.

One of the plane equations using the potts model will win.