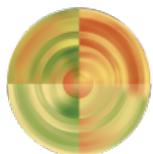
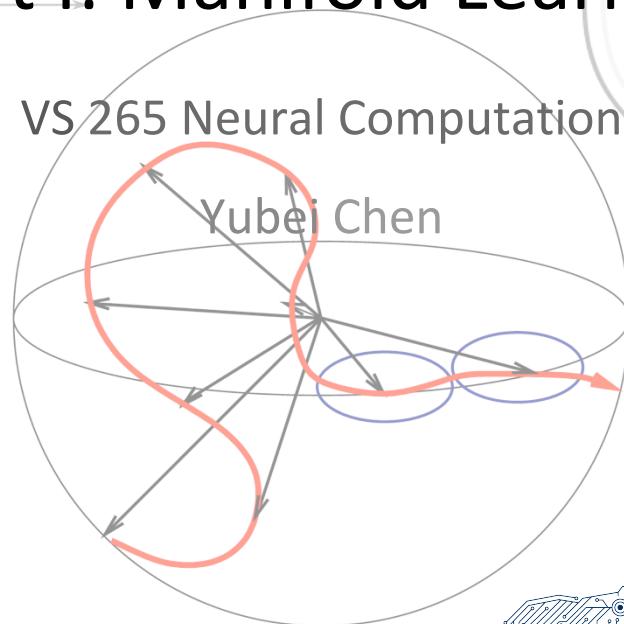


Part I: Manifold Learning

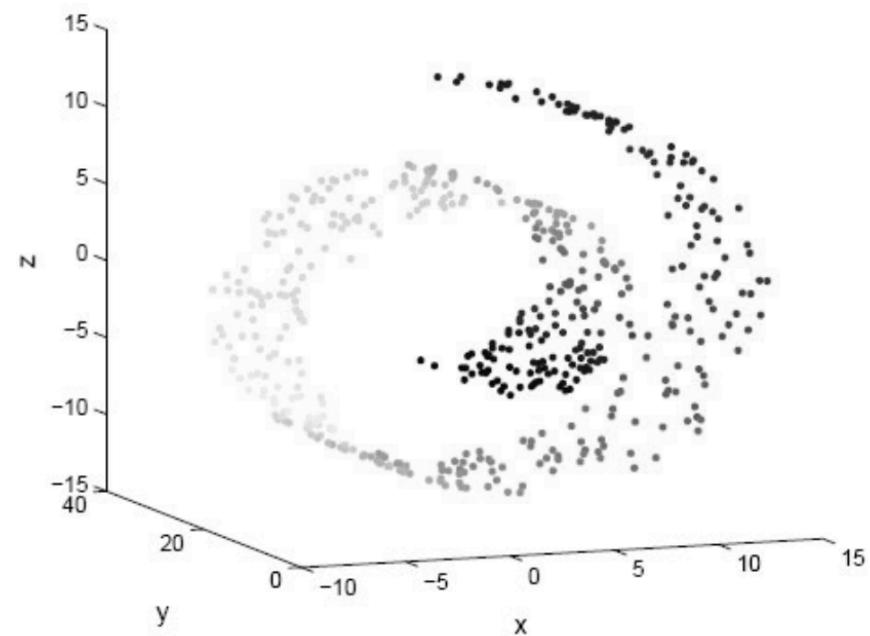
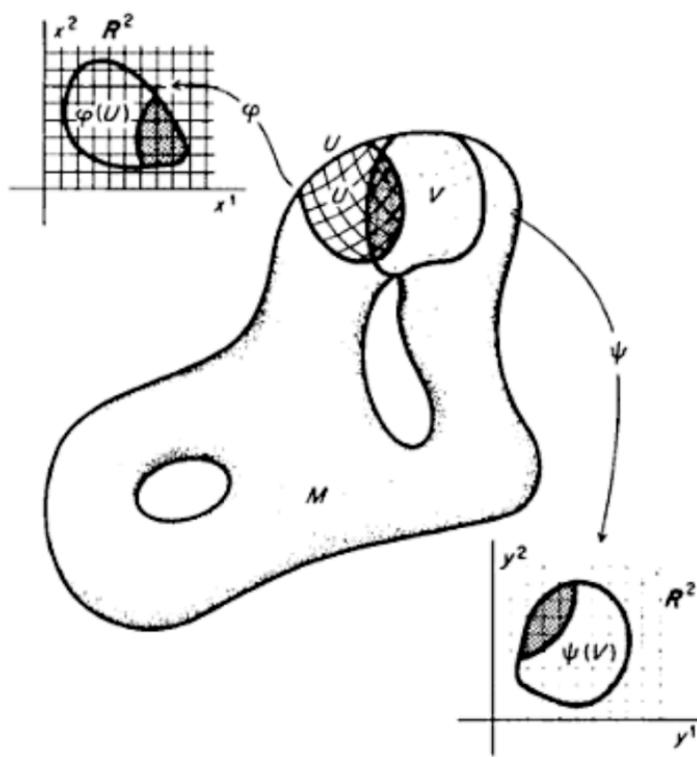
VS 265 Neural Computation



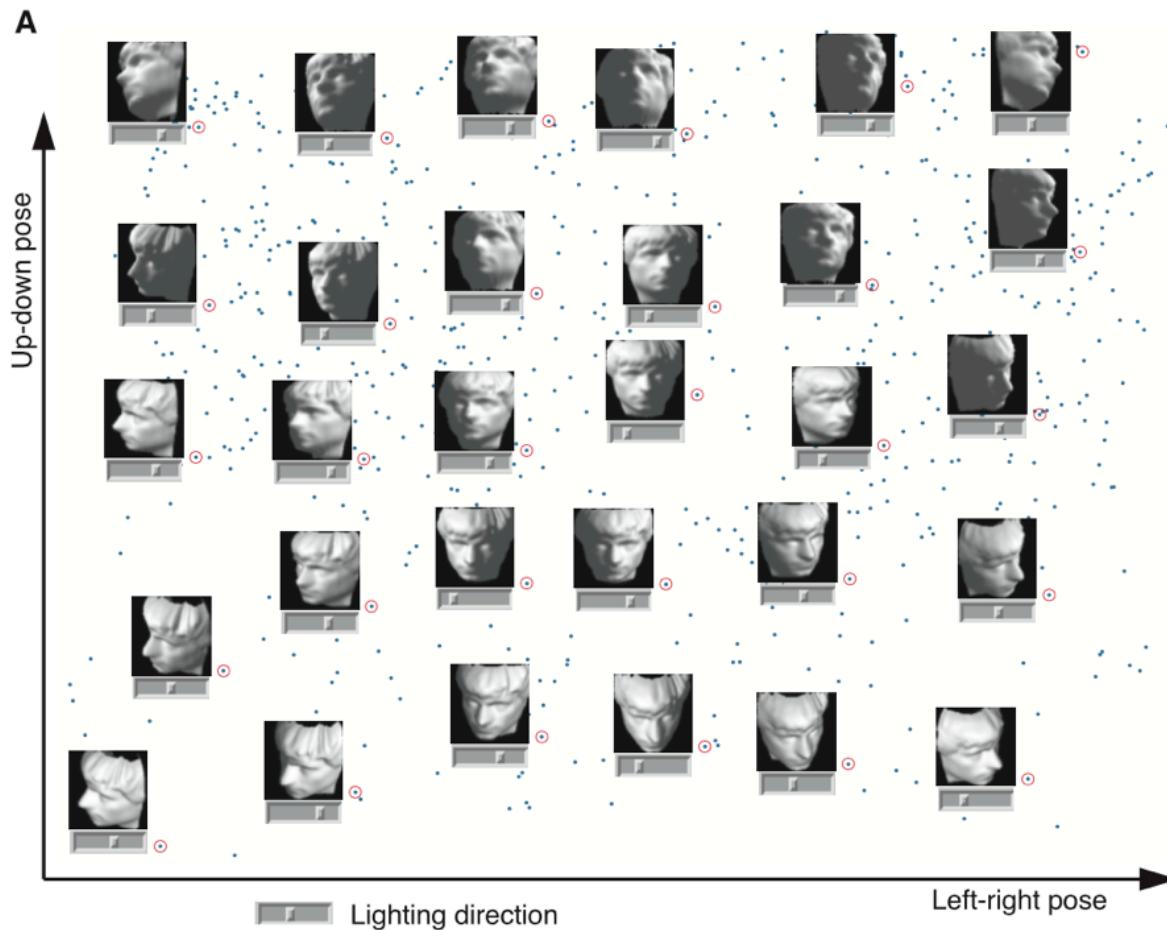
REDWOOD CENTER
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Manifold Hypothesis



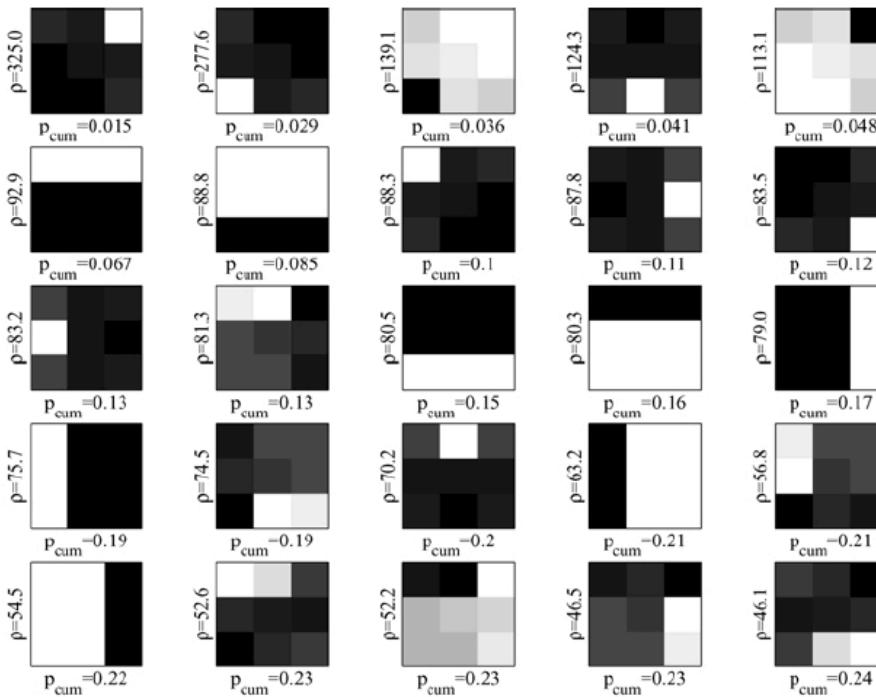
Manifold of facial pose and lighting



Adapted From Bruno Olshausen's slides

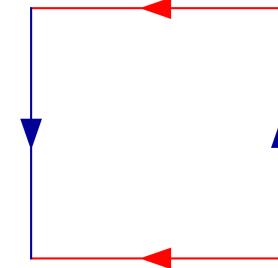
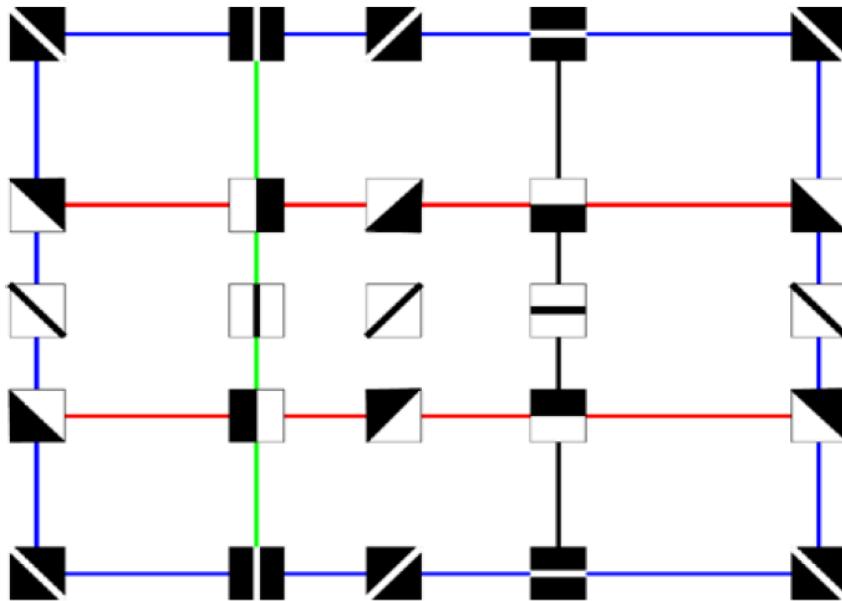
(Tenenbaum et al. '00)

High-Contrast 3x3 Image Patches



(Lee,Kim & Mumford, '03)

High-Contrast 3x3 Image Patches



Klein bottle

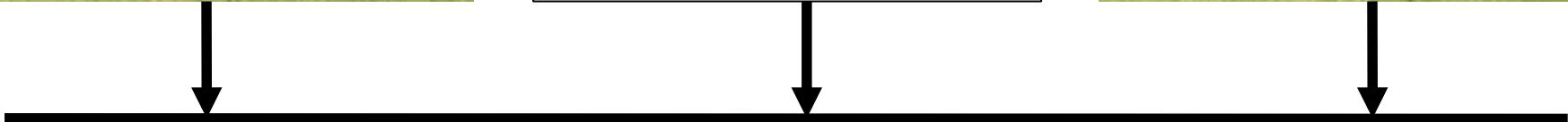
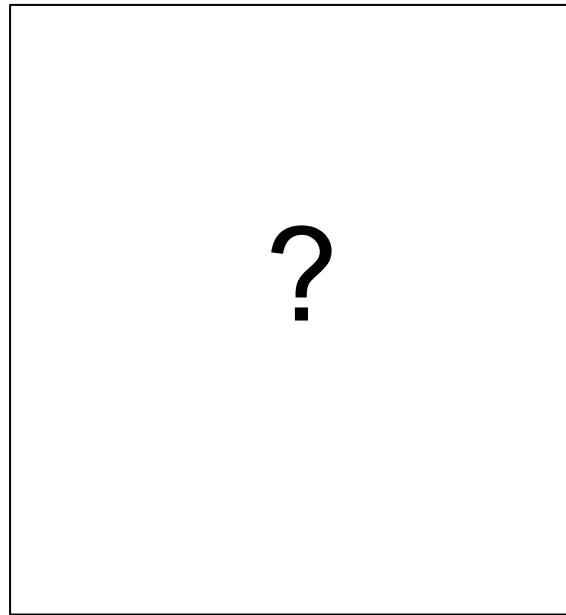
(Carlsson et al., '09)

Motion Sequence

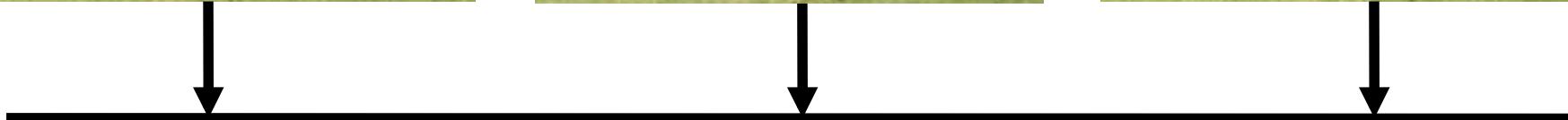


Images from www.golfswingphotos.com, and adapted from Alyosha Efros's Slides

reasonable distance metrics

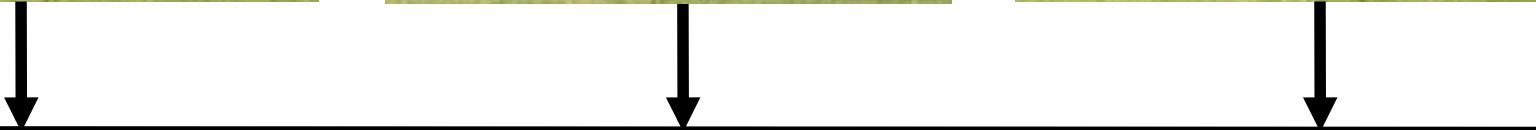


reasonable distance metrics



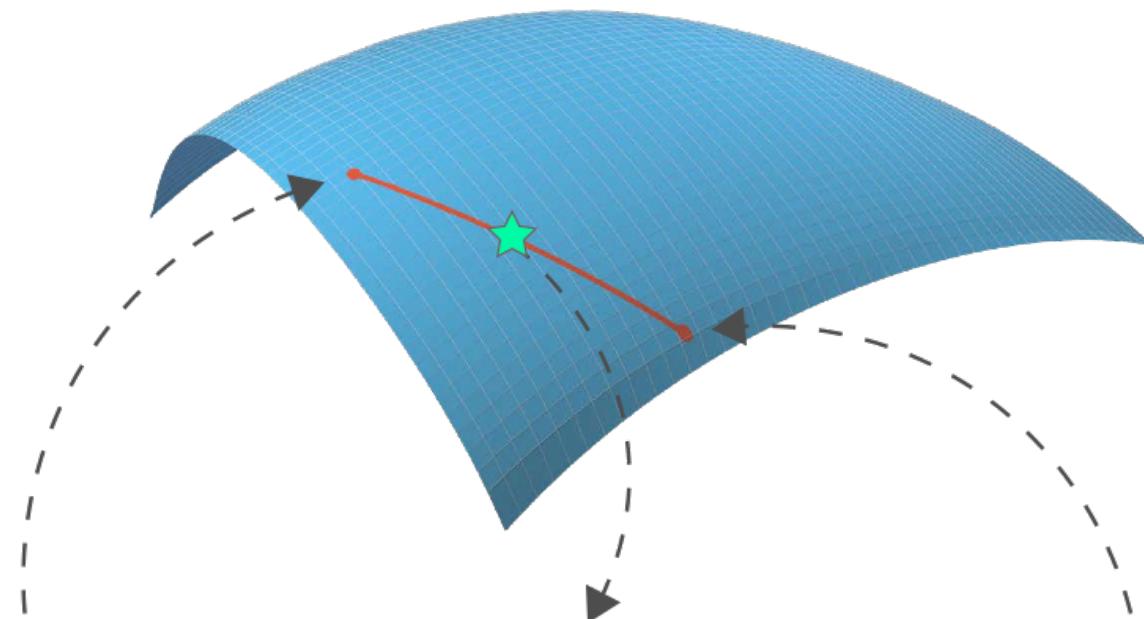
linear interpolation

reasonable distance metrics

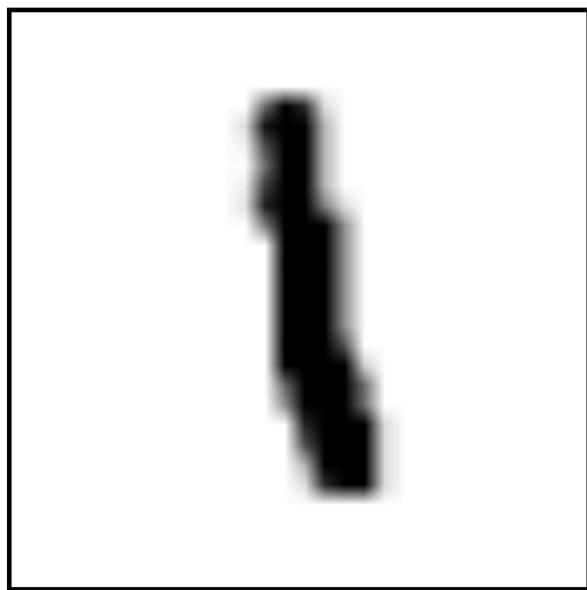


manifold interpolation

Manifold Interpolation

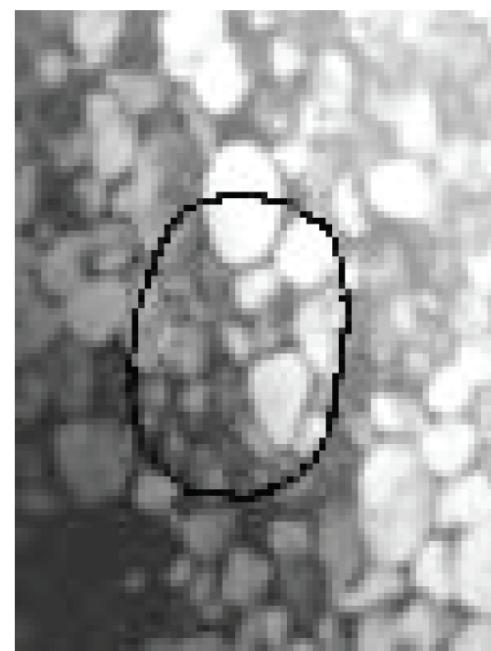
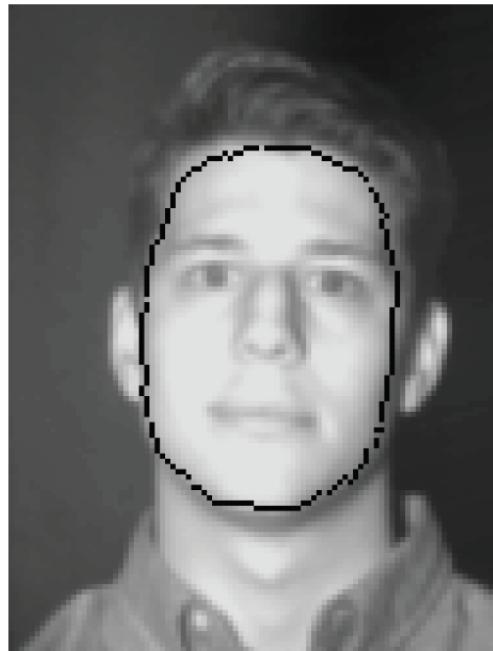
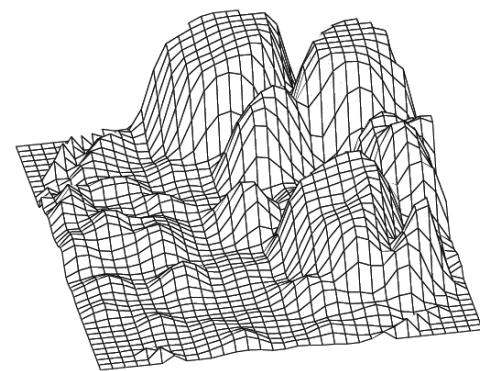
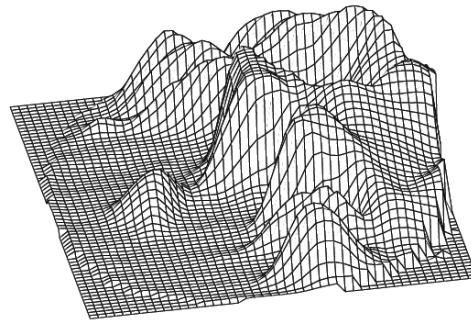
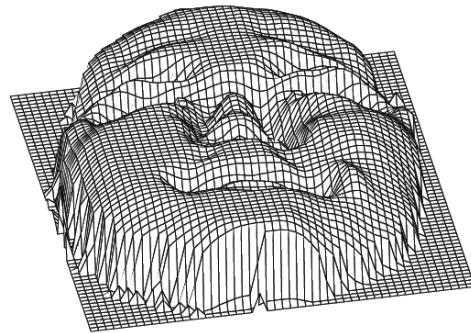


Digits Images, MNIST



2

Which is Close to the Middle Image?



Images from Pattern Theory, Mumford & Desolneux '12

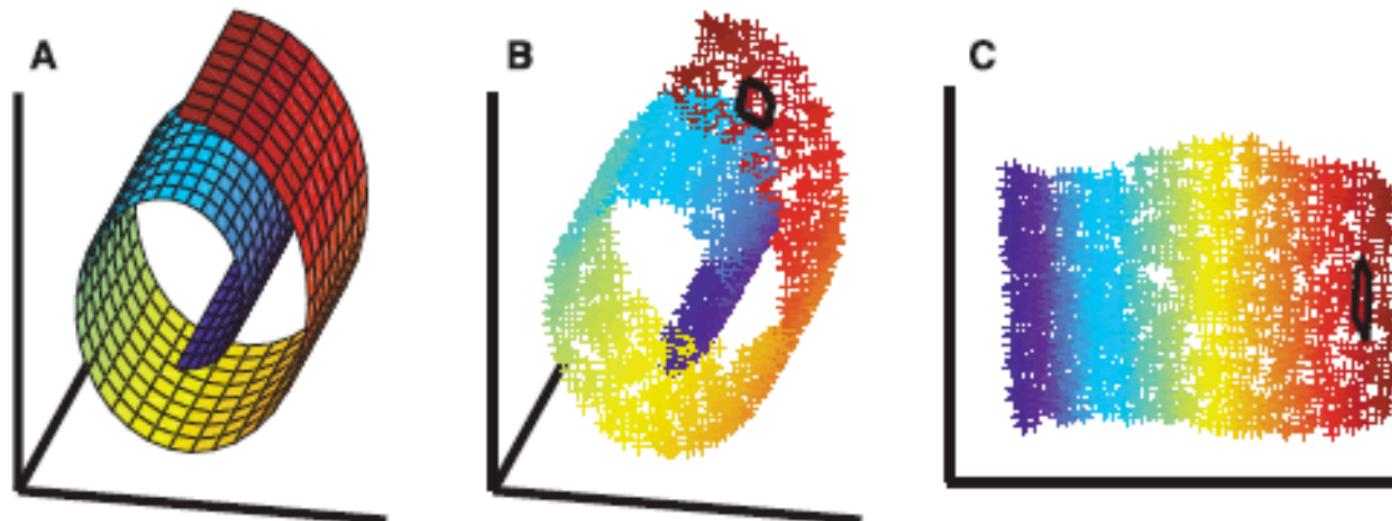
Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction by Locally Linear Embedding

Sam T. Roweis¹ and Lawrence K. Saul²

A Global Geometric Framework for Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction

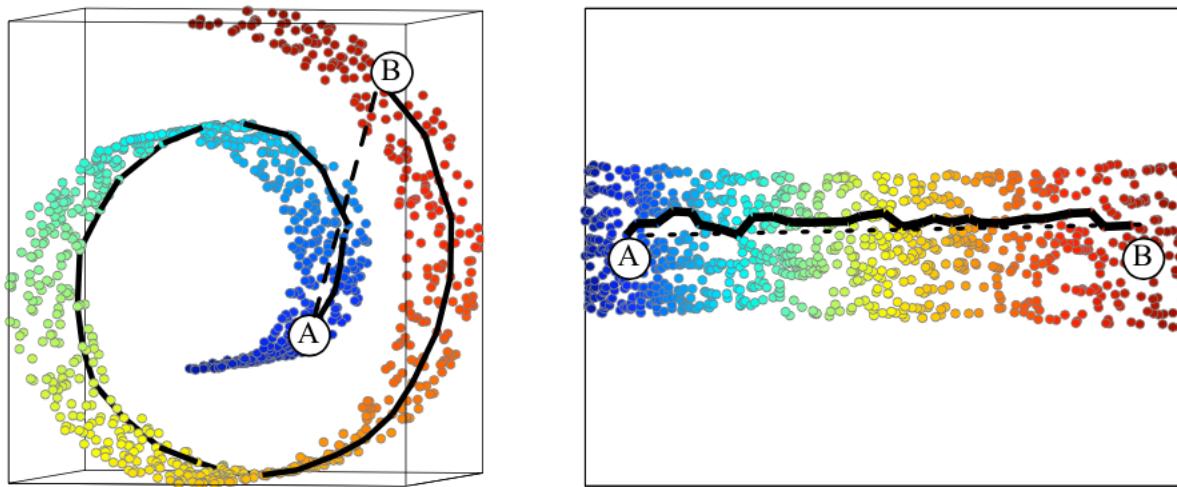
Joshua B. Tenenbaum,^{1*} Vin de Silva,² John C. Langford³

Science, 22 Dec. 2000



Adapted From Bruno Olshausen's slides

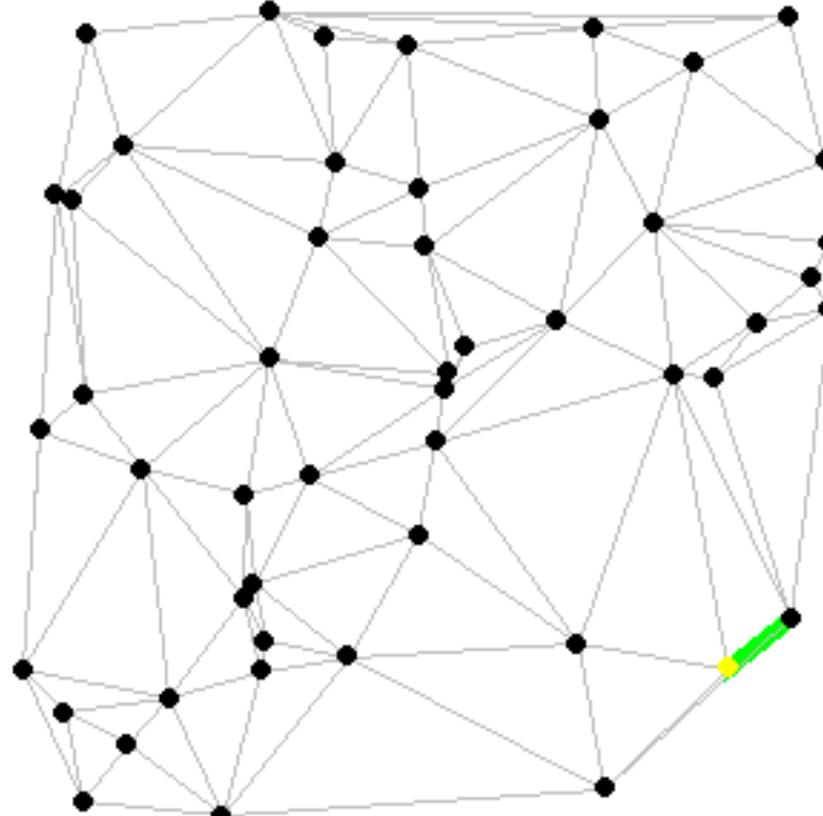
ISOMAP: To Preserve the Pairwise Geodesic Distance



(Tenenbaum et al. '00)

ISOMAP: Geodesic Distance Approximation

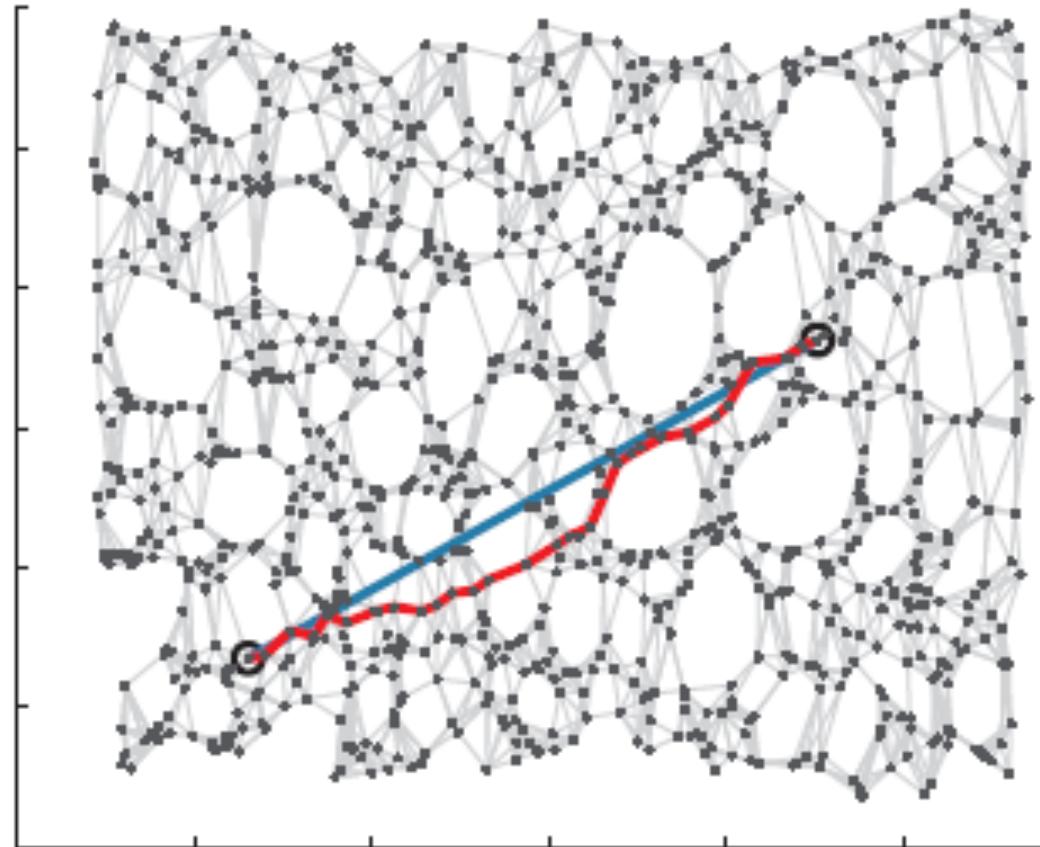
Dijkstra's algorithm



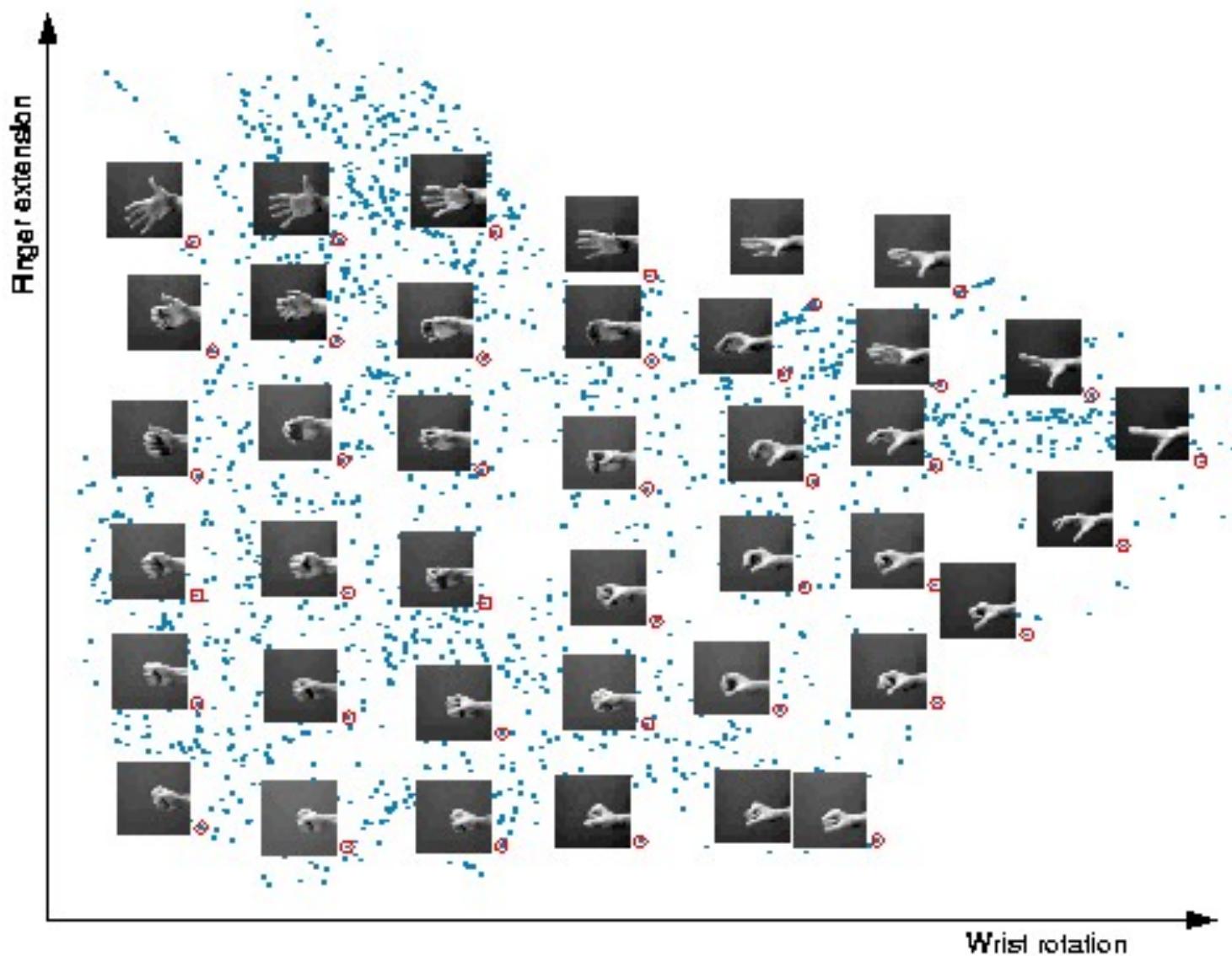
Isomap

2. Infer other interpoint distances by finding shortest paths on the graph (Dijkstra's algorithm).

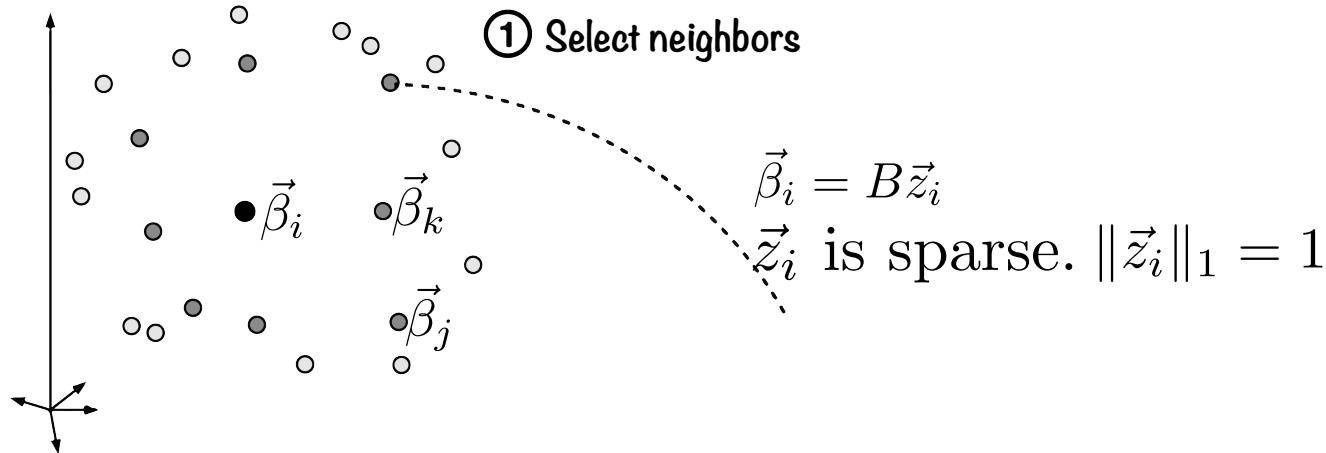
$$D_g = \boxed{\text{[Diagram of a blue oval shape inside a black rectangular frame]}}$$



ISOMAP Result: Hands Gestures

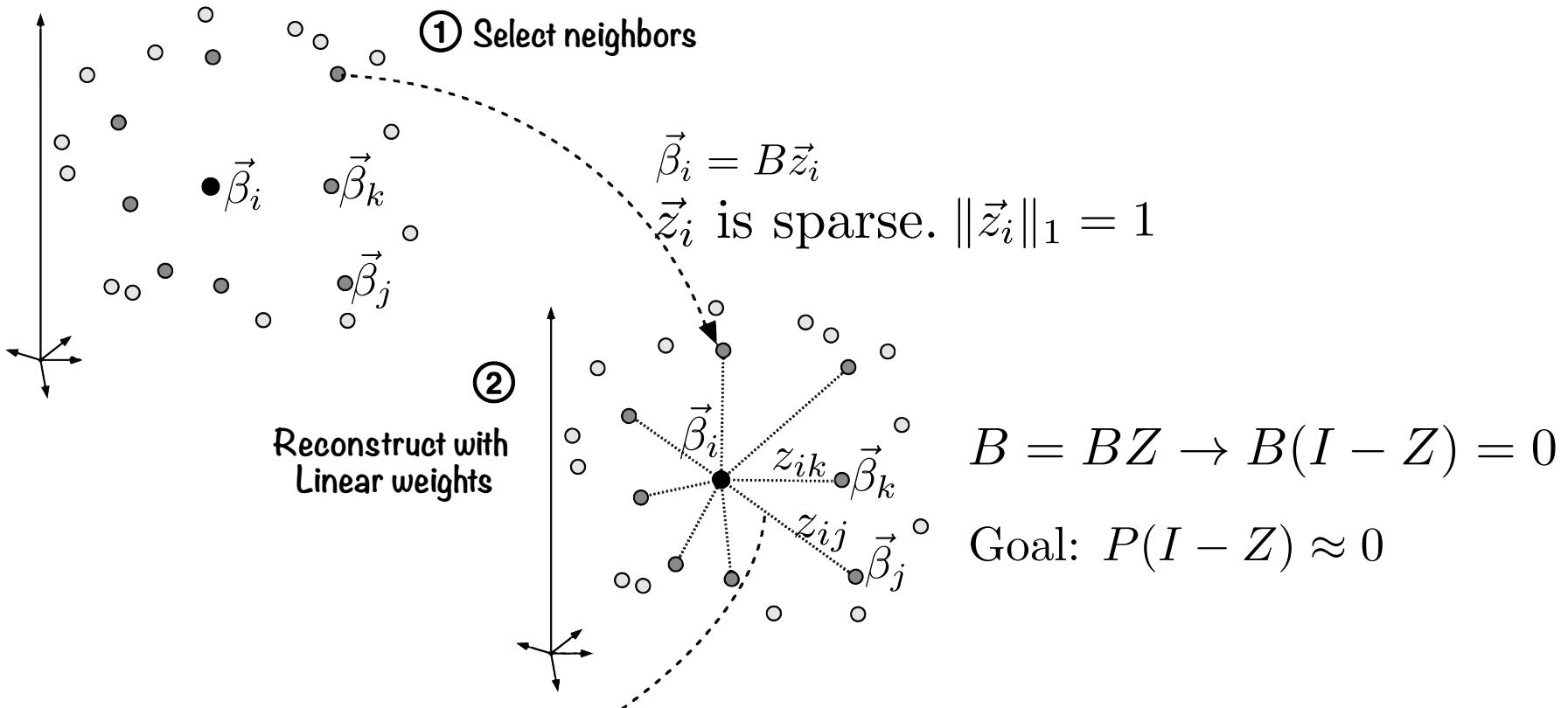


Manifold Learning, LLE



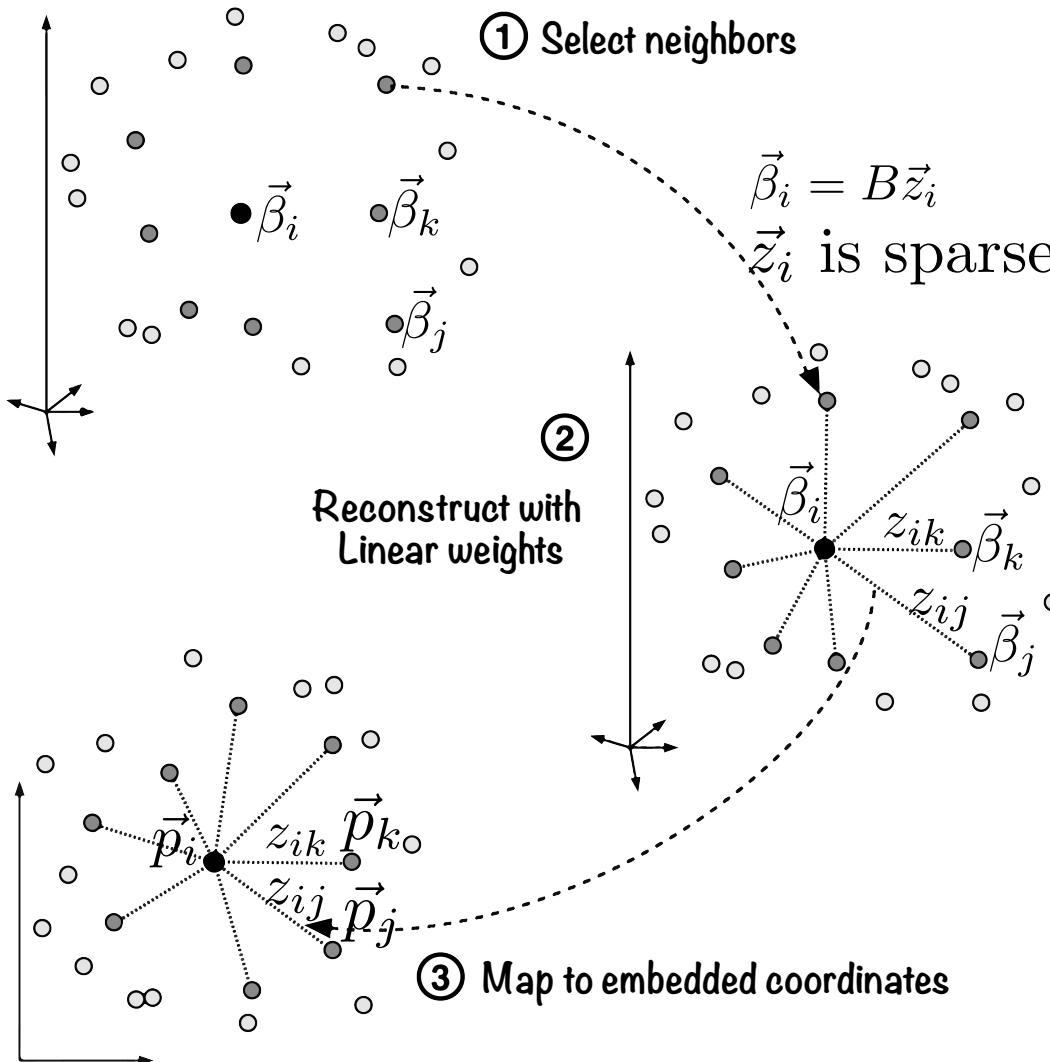
(Roweis & Saul, '00)

Manifold Learning, LLE



(Roweis & Saul, '00)

Manifold Learning, LLE



$$\vec{z}_i = B\vec{z}_i \quad \vec{z}_i \text{ is sparse. } \|\vec{z}_i\|_1 = 1$$

$$B = BZ \rightarrow B(I - Z) = 0$$

$$\text{Goal: } P(I - Z) \approx 0$$

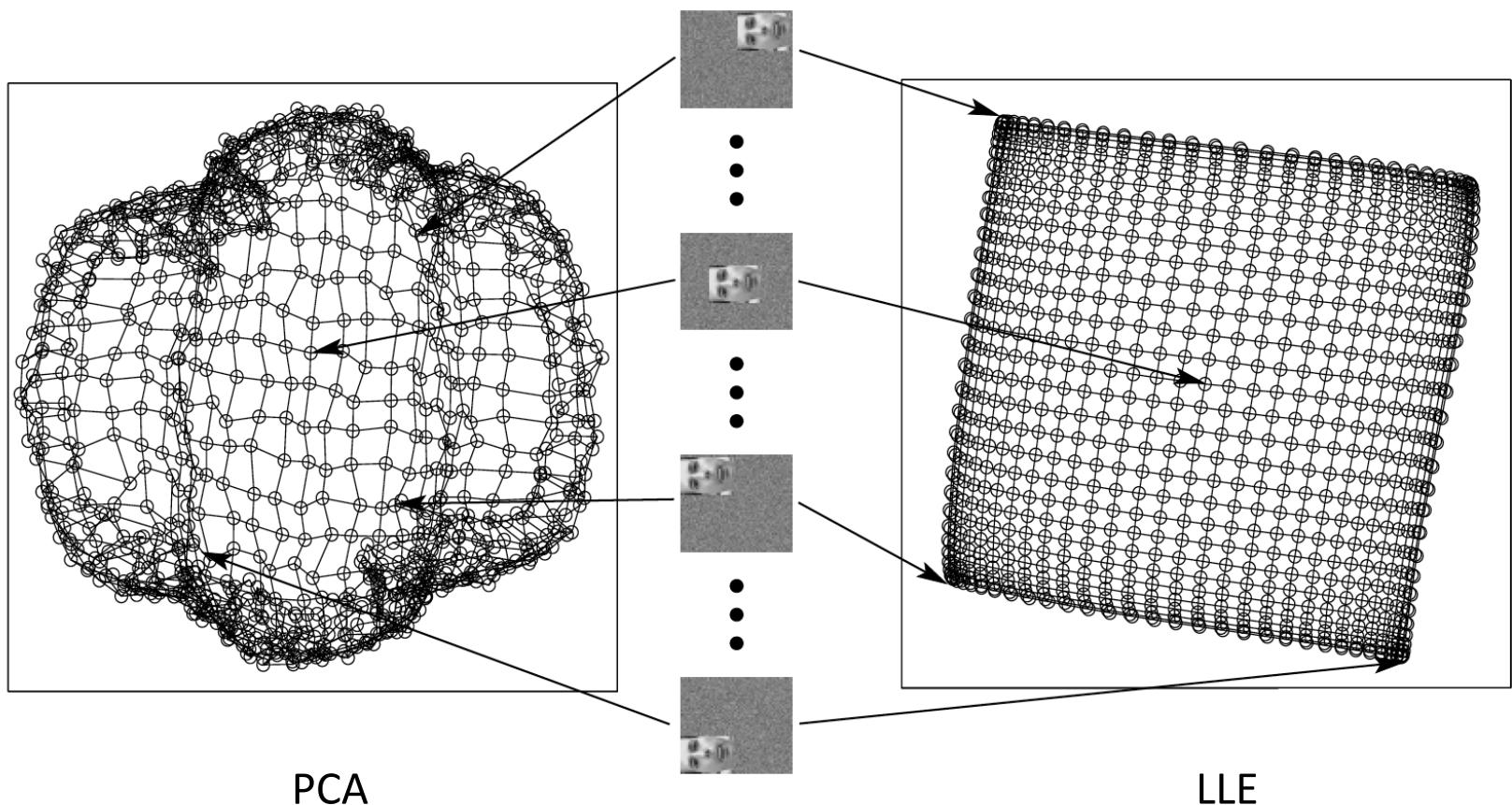
Opt:

$$\min_P \text{tr } P(I - Z)(I - Z)^T P^T$$

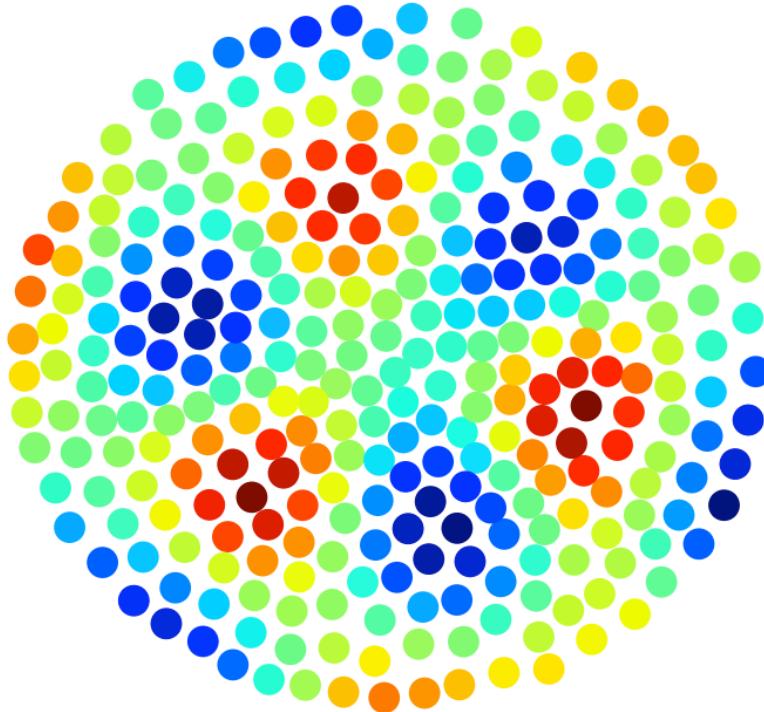
$$\text{s.t. } PUP^T = I$$

(Roweis & Saul, '00)

LLE Result: Translated Face patches



(Roweis & Saul, '00)

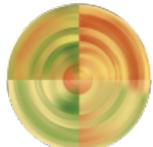


Part II: The Sparse Manifold Transform

Unifying Discreteness and Continuity in Signal Representation

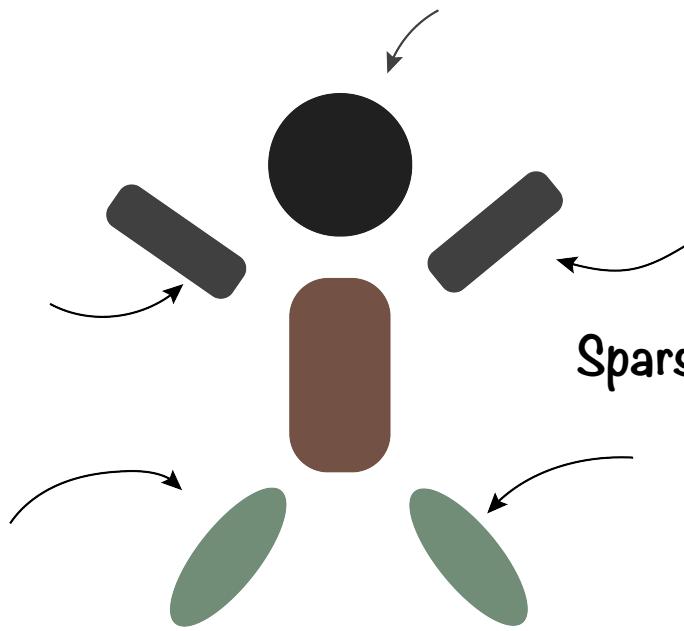
VS 265 Neural Computation

Yubei Chen



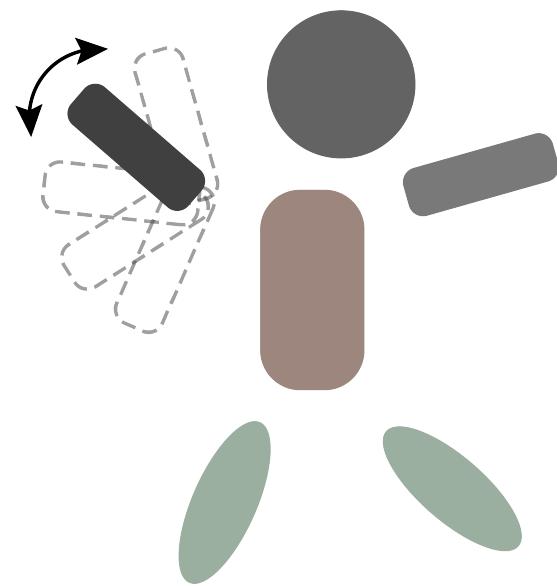
REDWOOD CENTER
for Theoretical Neuroscience

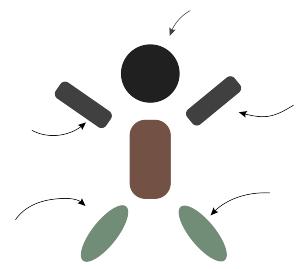




Sparse and discrete elements

Simple geometric transformations





Sparse Coding

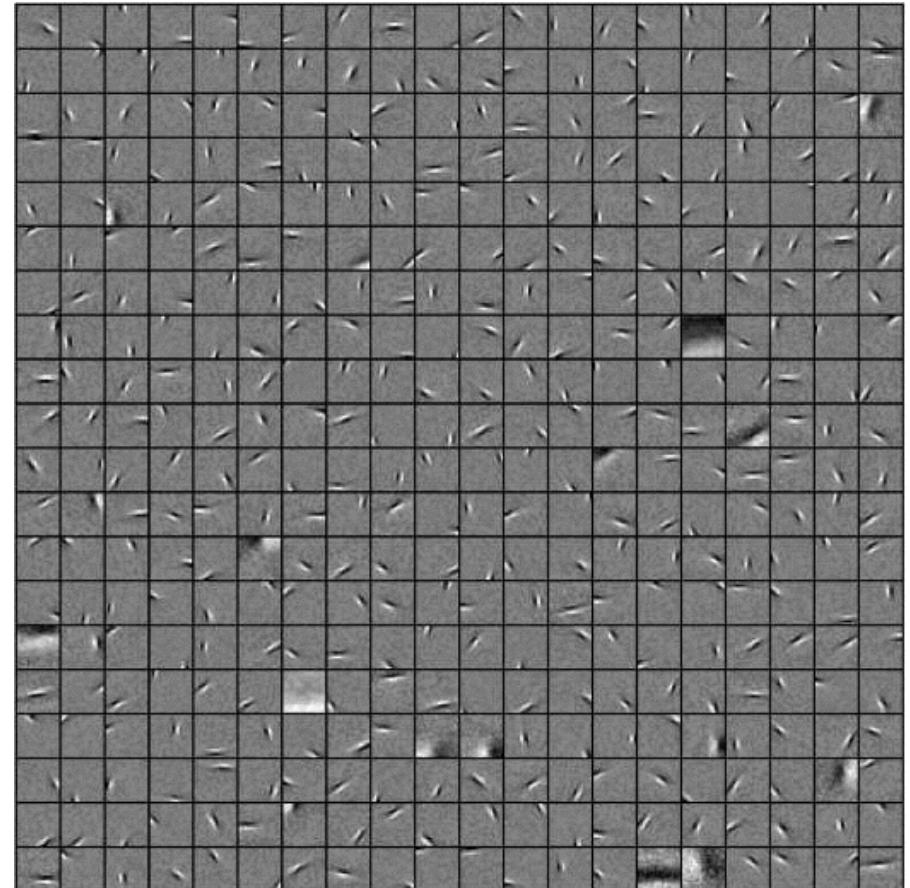
$\vec{\beta}_i$ is the input signal

$$\vec{\beta}_i = \Phi \vec{\alpha}_i$$

$\vec{\alpha}_i$ is sparse

Opt:

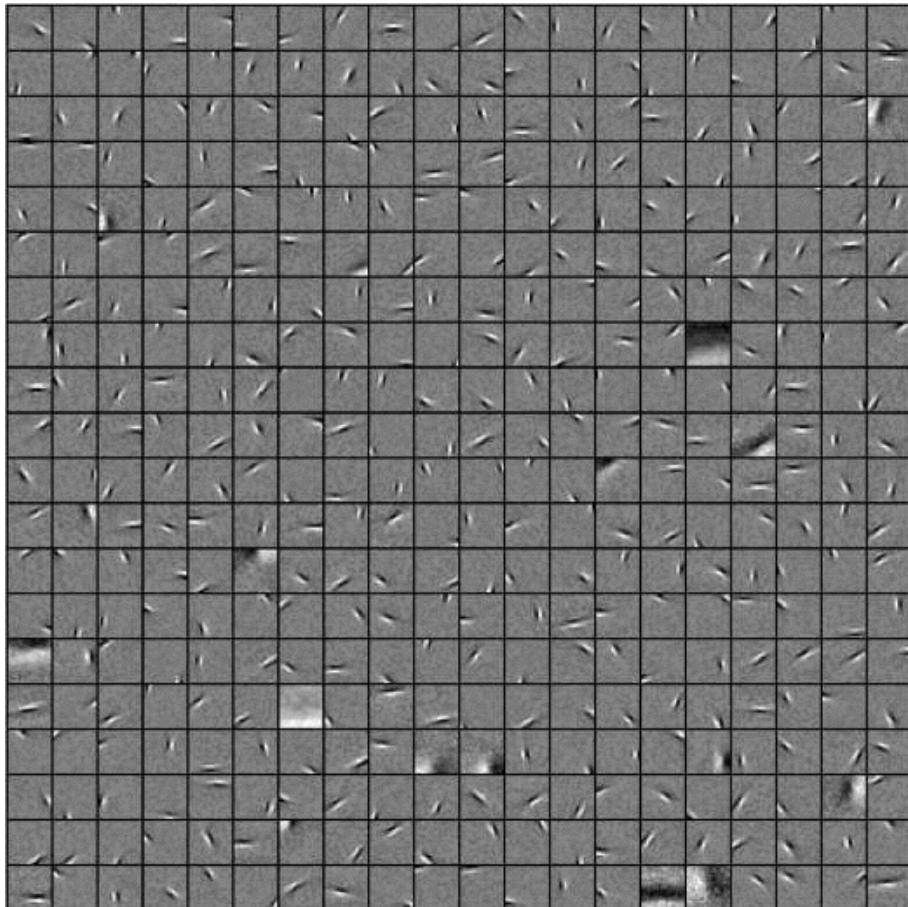
$$\min_{\Phi, \vec{\alpha}_i, i \in 1 \dots N} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|\vec{\beta}_i - \Phi \vec{\alpha}_i\|_2^2 + S(\vec{\alpha}_i)$$



(Olshausen & Field '96)

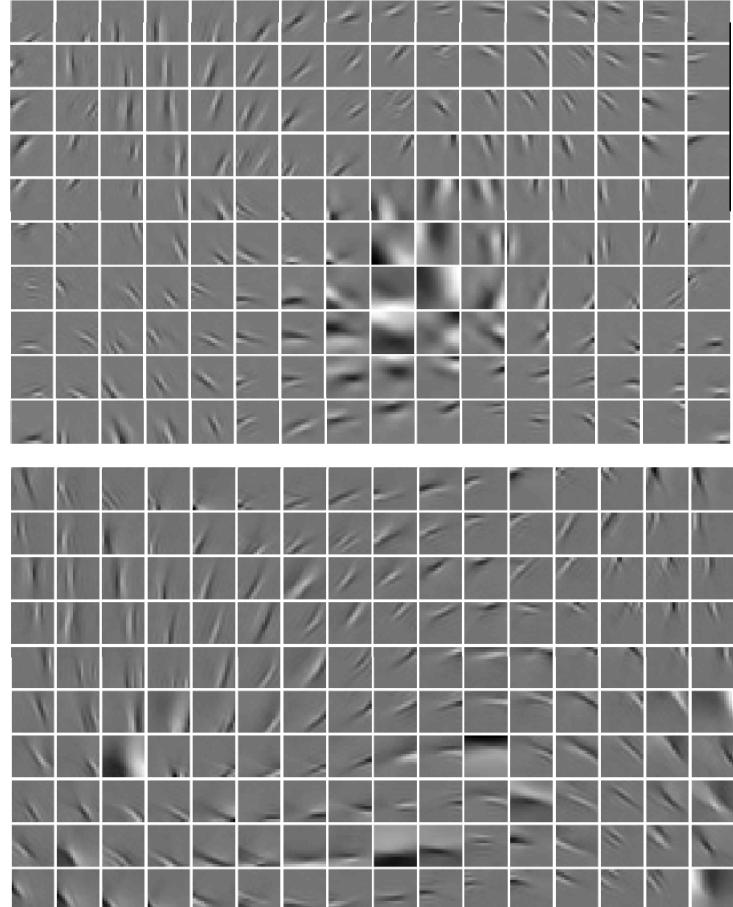
Topography and Subspace

Sparse Coding

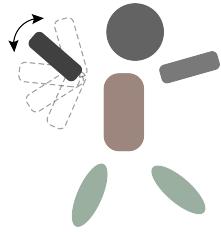


(Olshausen & Field '96)

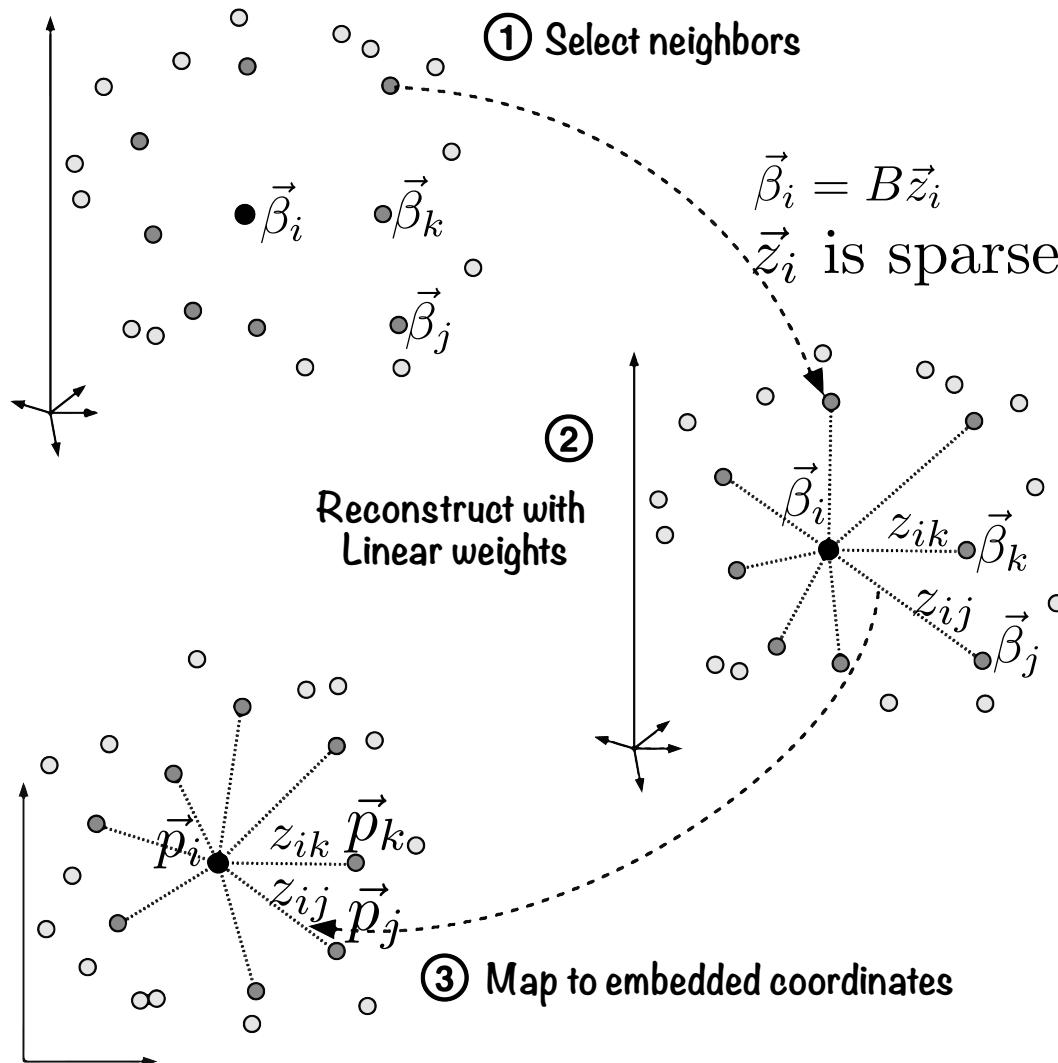
Topographic ICA



(Hyvarinen et al. , '01)



Manifold Learning, LLE



$$B = BZ \rightarrow B(I - Z) = 0$$

$$\text{Goal: } P(I - Z) \approx 0$$

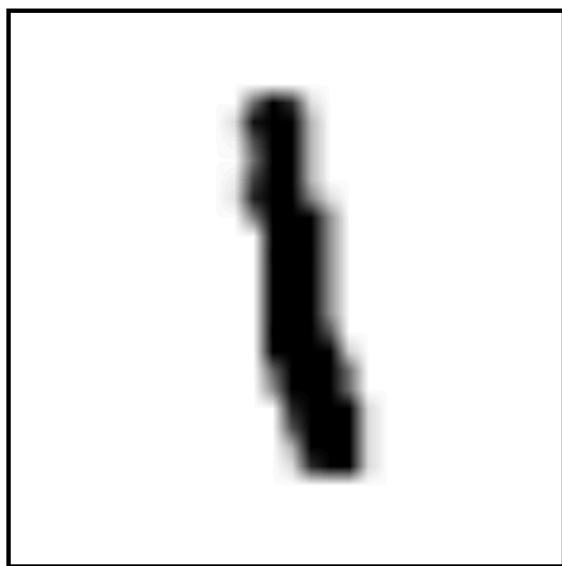
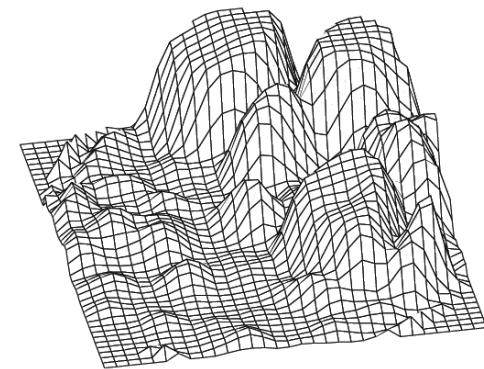
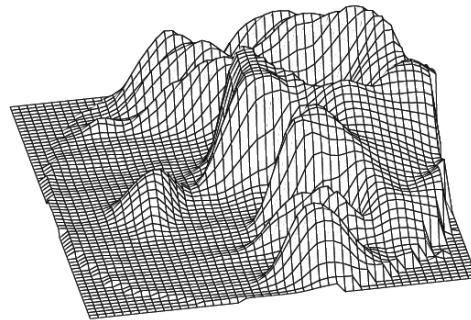
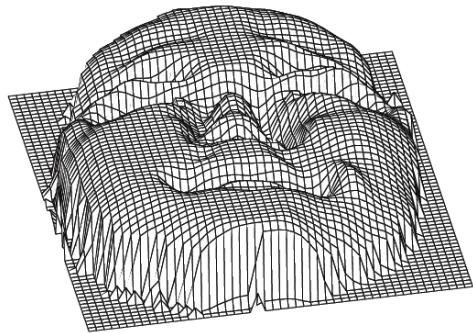
Opt:

$$\min_P \text{tr } P(I - Z)(I - Z)^T P^T$$

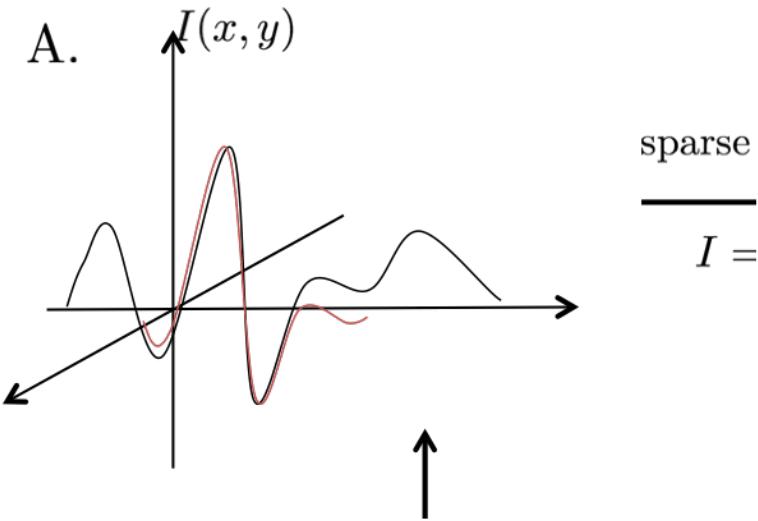
$$\text{s.t. } PUP^T = I$$

(Roweis & Saul, '00)

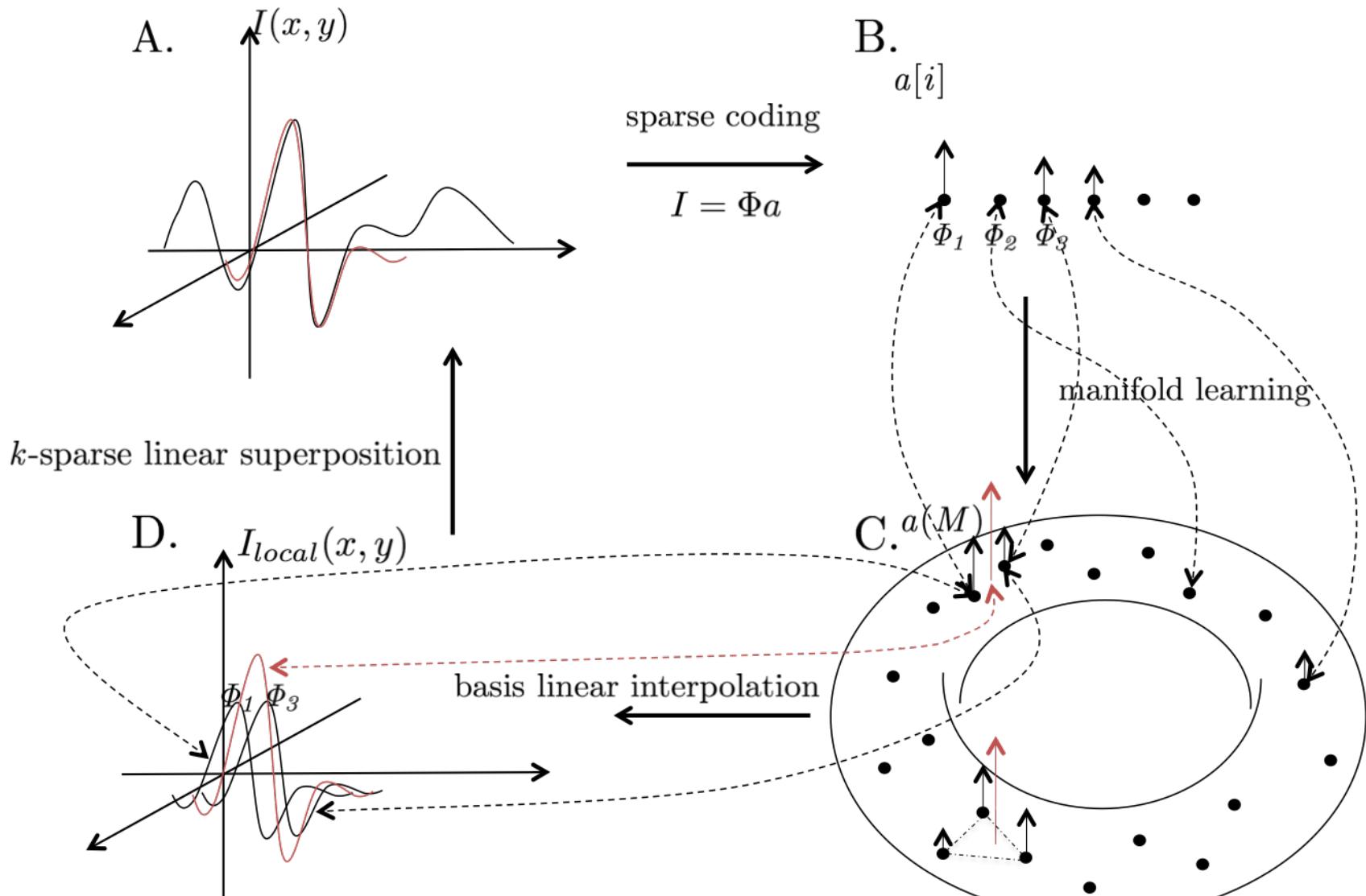
Images as Functions on \mathbb{R}^2

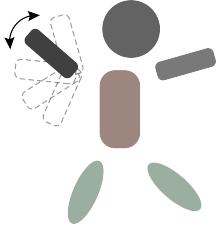
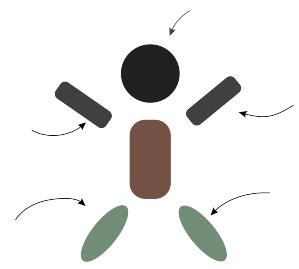


Dictionary Elements as New ‘Pixels’



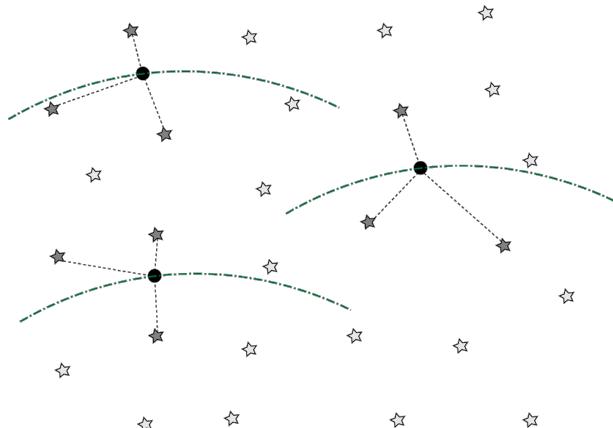
Dictionary Elements as New ‘Pixels’





The Sparse Manifold Transform

Sparse coefficients



$$\vec{\beta}_t = \Phi \vec{\alpha}_t$$

$$P\vec{\alpha}_t = \frac{1}{2}P(\vec{\alpha}_{t-1} + \vec{\alpha}_{t+1})$$

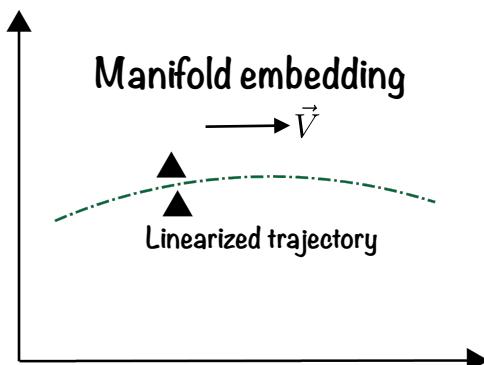
$$\text{Def: } \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}_t = \vec{\alpha}_t - \frac{1}{2}(\vec{\alpha}_{t-1} + \vec{\alpha}_{t+1})$$

Opt:

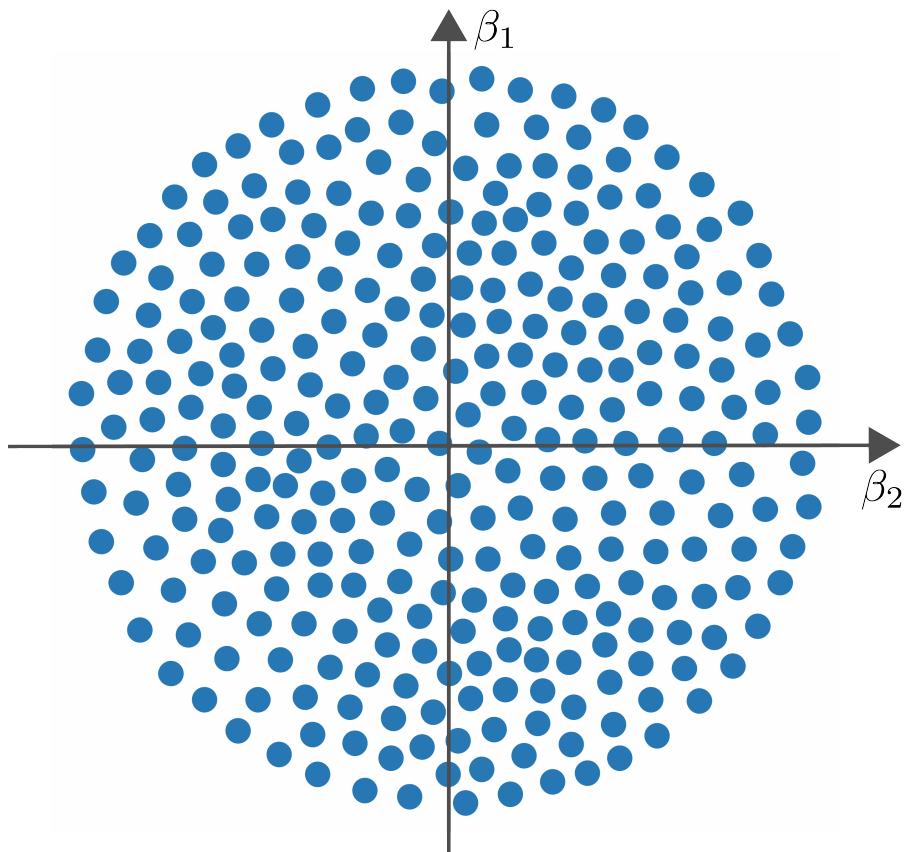
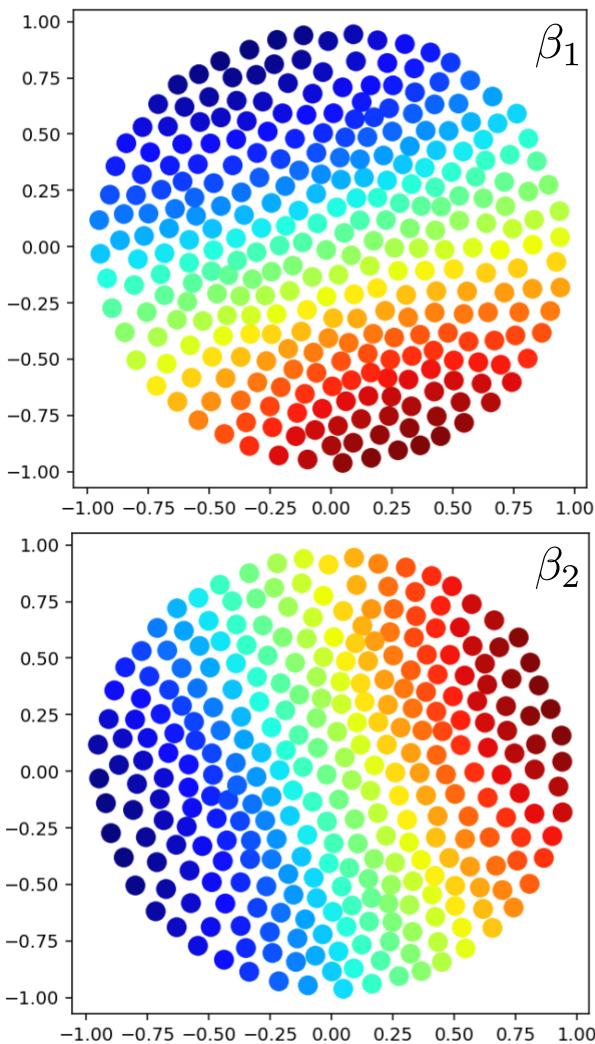
$$\min_P \text{tr } P \sum_{t=1}^T (\ddot{\vec{\alpha}}_t \ddot{\vec{\alpha}}_t^T) P^T$$

s.t. $PVP^T = I$, (unit variance & decorrelation)

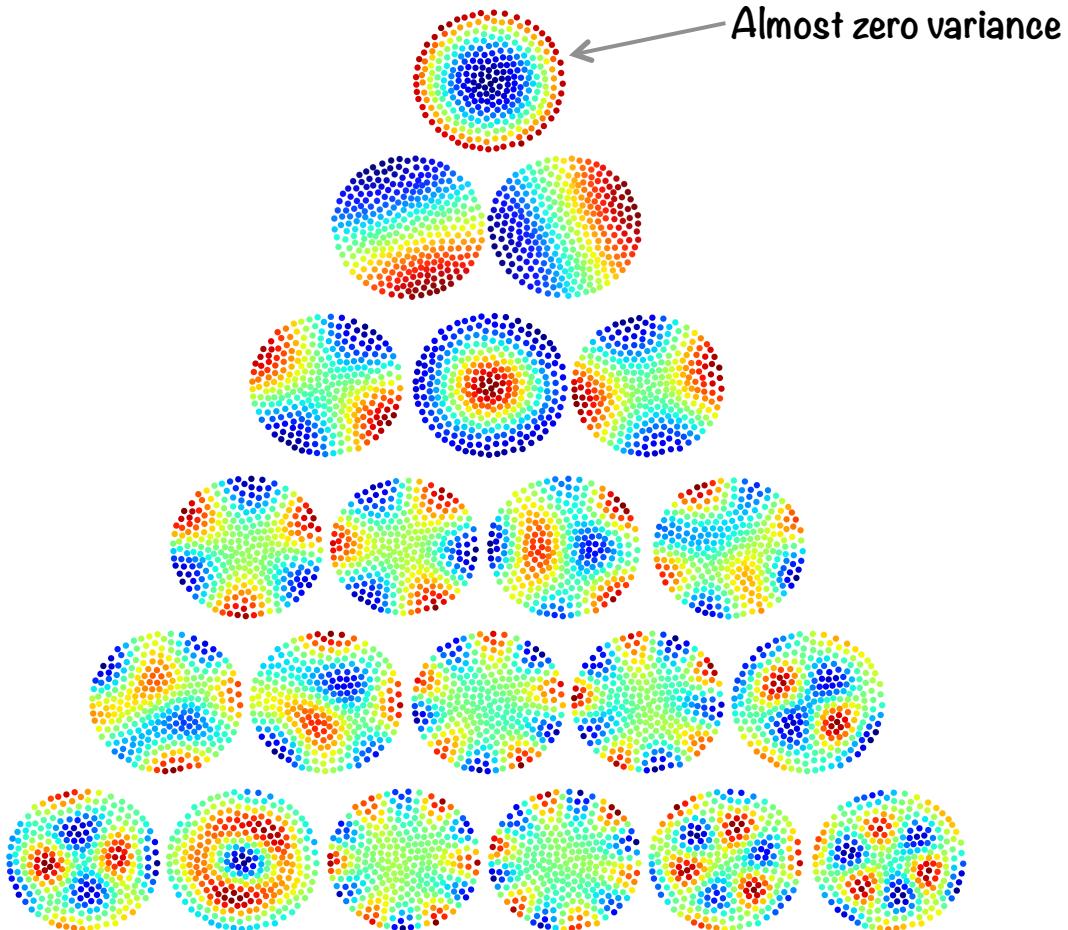
V is covariance matrix of $\vec{\alpha}$



A Classical View of Manifold Learning

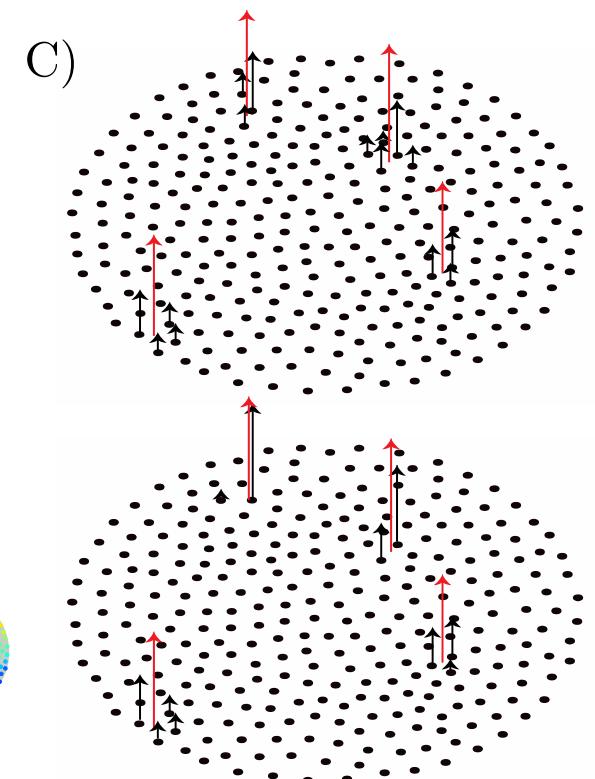
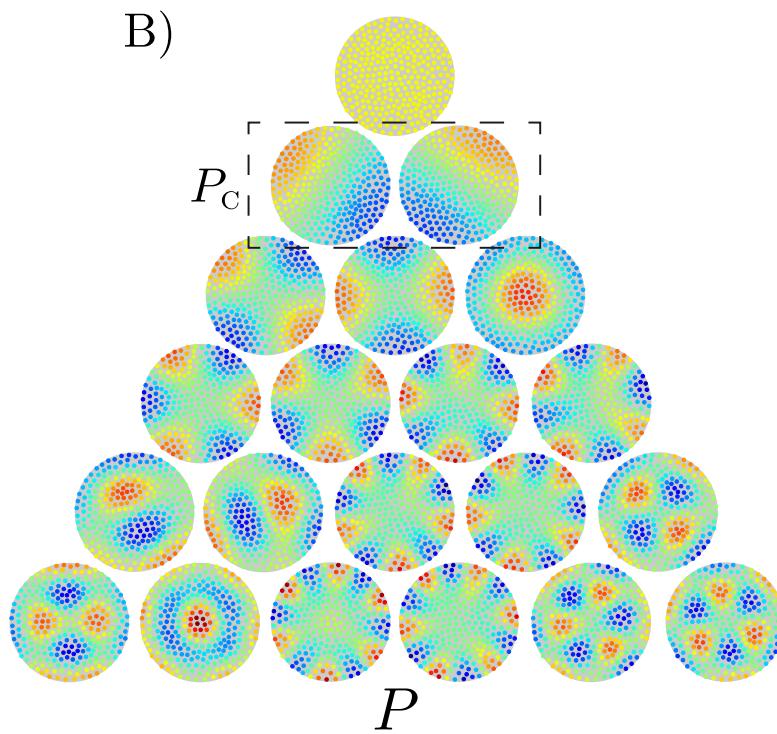
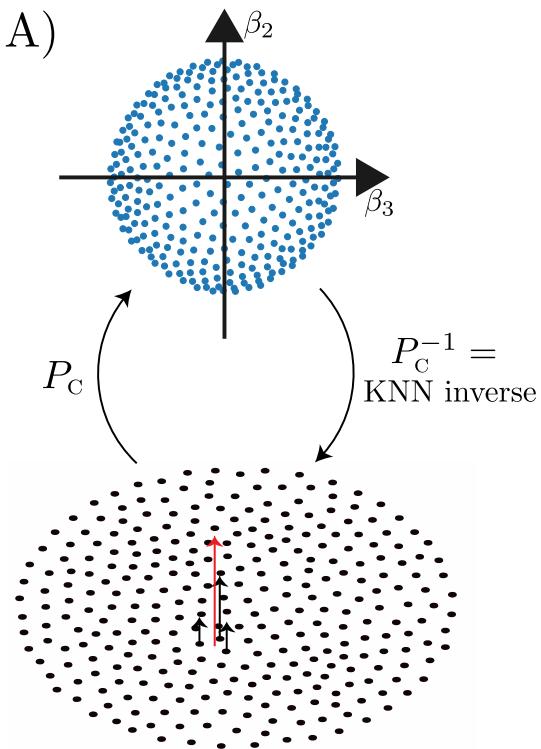


What if we keep going?



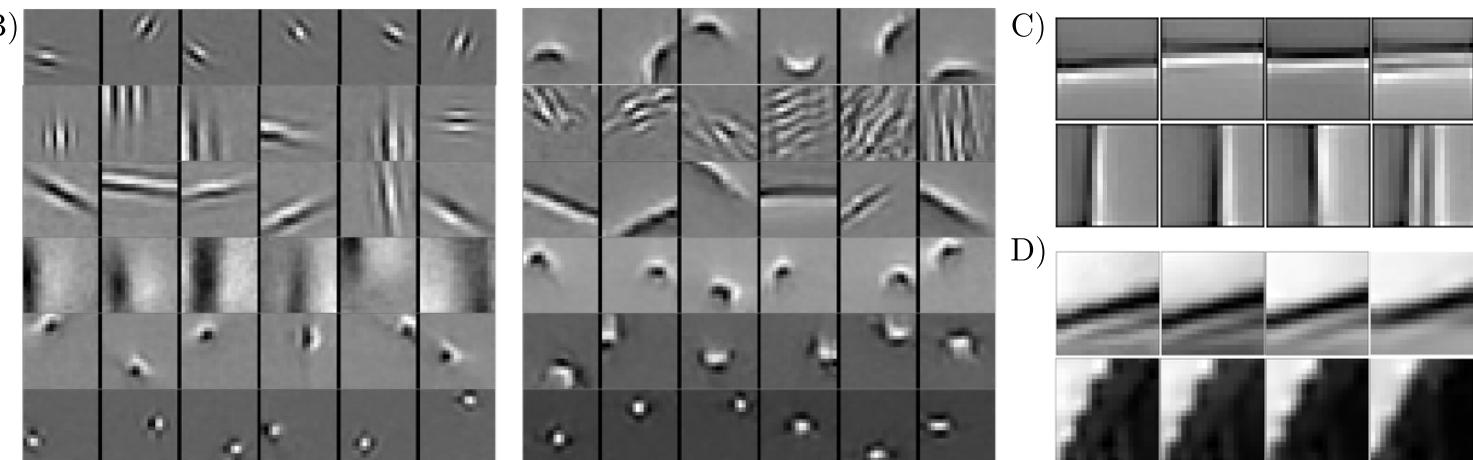
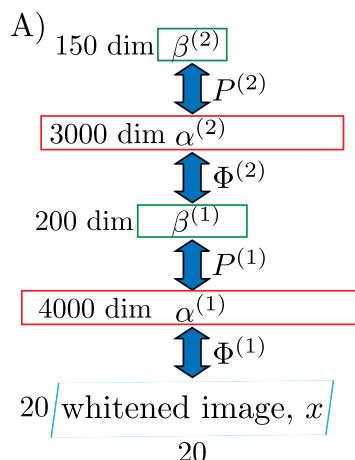
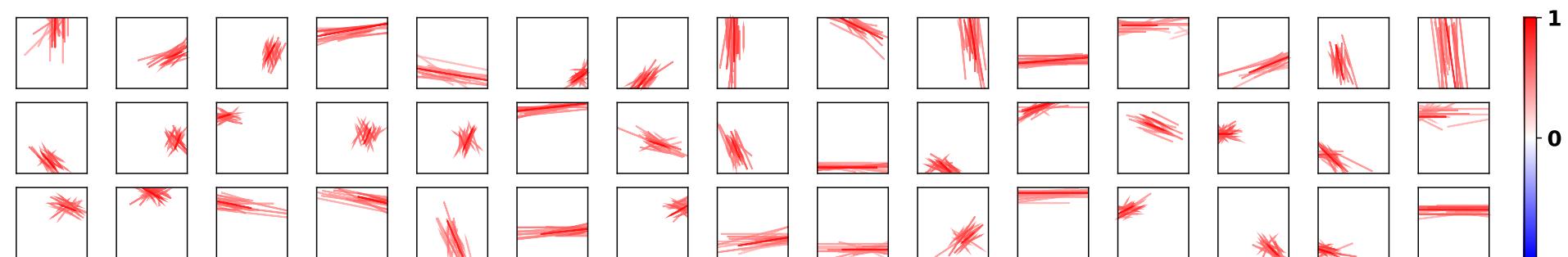
(The Sparse Manifold Transform, NIPS '18)

From Embedding to Sensing



(The Sparse Manifold Transform, NIPS '18)

Groups and Hierarchy



(The Sparse Manifold Transform, NIPS '18)

Thanks!