### Grammars (C2)

Grammar	Languages	Automaton	Production rules
Туре-0	Recursively enumerable	Turing machine	lpha  ightarrow eta (no restrictions)
Type-1	Context- sensitive	Linear-bounded non-deterministic Turing machine	$\alpha A \beta \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta$
Туре-2	Context-free 🍩	Non-deterministic pushdown	$A \rightarrow \gamma$
Туре-З	Regular	Finite state automaton	$\begin{array}{c} A \rightarrow a \text{ and} \\ A \rightarrow aB \end{array}$

- Stochastic Grammars (2.4) (Bayes Net w/ dynamic structure)
- Polytime for Types 2-3\*
- Wikipedia says most natural languages generated by Type-I
- Intermediate between I and 2:Tree-adjoining/Attribute Grammars
- Type-0 includes innate universal grammar shared by all humans\*

### Why Grammars?

clock

and-node

or-node

leaf-node

Roman

Тпш

r12

XII

XII

Arabic

123

a1

1

1

 $\phi$ 

 $\phi$ 

. a12

12

12

r1

Ι

hands frames -numbers Composition and 3 hands 2 hands Reusability no no hand frame number Productivity hour minute inner second outer central hand hand hand ring ring ring no ring

(fewer training examples, represent large intra-class variation)

 $\phi$ 

 $\phi$ 

### Image Grammar Challenges (2.3 + 2.6)

#### Ambiguity (2.3)





#### No LR Order





**Continuous Image Scaling** 



#### Continuous Spectrum of Texture/Clutter





### Previous Work on Image Grammars (2.7)

- Syntactic Pattern Recognition
- Medial Axis, Shock Graphs





relation 1: support=  $\{(M, D), (M, E)\}$ 

 $\label{eq:relation2} relation 2: adjacency = \{ \ (L, T), \ (X, Y), \ (Y, Z), \ (Z, X), \ (M, N) \ \}$ 

- Pattern Theory
- Sparse Coding













## And-Or Graph (6.2)

- And-Or Tree (PCFG):
  - (Leaf Node) := a
  - (Or Node) := A (label)
  - (And Node) :=  $\gamma$  (template)
- And-Or Graph (Eq 54-55):
  - Horizontal Or Edges (pot.)
  - \*Other Relations
  - \*Sharing Nodes



# Learning (C7)

- I. No horizontal edges, standard PCFG learning
- 2. Introduce edge w/ highest information gain (67)
- 3. Sample to approximate expectations (63,65)
- 4. Move down gradient
- Repeat 2-4



# Parsing (decoding)

- Recursive top-down / bottom-up algorithm:
  - Bottom-up:
    - Feature Detection
    - Composition Binding
  - Top-down
    - Compute Hypothesis Posterior
    - Update Hypothesis



open list (weighted particles for hypotheses)



closed list (accepted instances)



- Vocabulary (C3):
  - Image Primitives
  - Basic Geometric Groupings
  - Parts and Objects
- - Relations (C4):
    - Connections between primitives
    - Joints and Junctions
    - Object Interactions and Semantics

























\*learn graph structure, learn vocabulary, share re-usable parts



Test image



Top objects



Top object under Markov distribution



Top object under content-sensitive distribution