

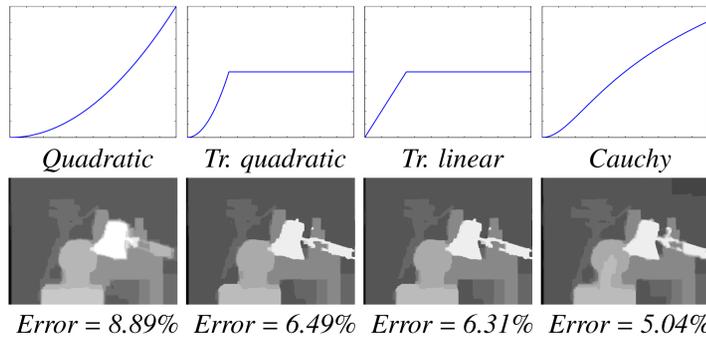
## INTRODUCTION

**Problem:** Minimize a multi-label MRF with pairwise interactions

$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{p \in \mathcal{V}} \theta_p^u(x_p) + \sum_{(p,q) \in \mathcal{N}} \theta_{pq}^b(x_p, x_q),$$

where  $\theta_{pq}^b$  is non-convex.

► Non-convex priors are highly effective in computer vision.



**Applicable graph-cut-based algorithms:**

- $\alpha$ -expansion [2] with QPBO [1]
- $\alpha - \beta$  swap [2]
- Multi-label swap [5] (only for truncated convex priors)

**Drawback:** No single graph-cut-based algorithm performs well with different non-convex priors.

**Contribution:** Inspired by continuous optimization techniques, we introduce an iteratively reweighted graph-cut-based algorithm to minimize MRF energies.

## ITERATIVELY REWEIGHTED MINIMIZATION

► Minimize the original energy  $E(\mathbf{x})$  by iteratively minimizing a surrogate energy  $\tilde{E}(\mathbf{x})$ .

**Algorithm**

**Require:**  $E(\mathbf{x}) \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^k h_i \circ f_i(\mathbf{x})$     ► For concave functions  $h_i$

Initialize  $\mathbf{x}$

**repeat**

$$w_i^t \leftarrow h_i^s(f_i(\mathbf{x}^t))$$

► Supergradient of  $h_i$  at  $f_i(\mathbf{x}^t)$

$$\mathbf{x}^{t+1} \leftarrow \arg \min_{\mathbf{x}} \tilde{E}(\mathbf{x}) \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^k w_i^t f_i(\mathbf{x})$$

**until** convergence of  $E(\mathbf{x})$

**return**  $\mathbf{x}^{t+1}$

- Either exact or approximate algorithms can be used to minimize  $\tilde{E}(\mathbf{x})$ .
- Guaranteed to decrease the original energy at each iteration.

**Special case:** Iteratively Reweighted Least Squares.

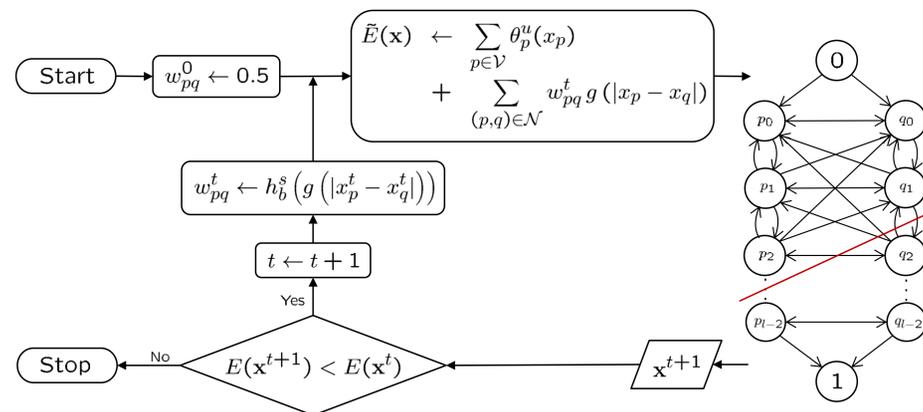
## IRGC

► Minimize the surrogate energy  $\tilde{E}(\mathbf{x})$  optimally using multi-label graph cut [3].

**Require:** For a convex function  $g$  and a non-decreasing concave function  $h_b$

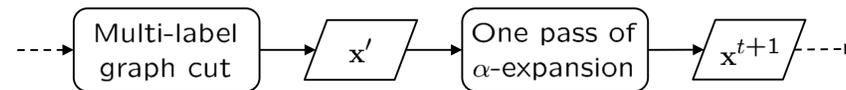
$$\theta_{pq}^b(x_p, x_q) = h_b \circ g(|x_p - x_q|).$$

**Algorithm:**



## IRGC+EXPANSION

► A hybrid optimization strategy that combines IRGC with  $\alpha$ -expansion.



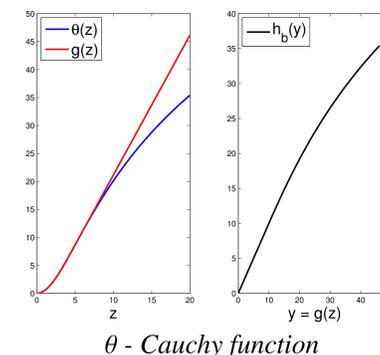
► Effective to overcome local minima.

## CHOICE OF FUNCTIONS $g$ AND $h_b$

► Consider functions  $\theta(z) = h_b \circ g(z)$  with a single inflection point ( $z = \lambda$ ) in  $\mathbb{R}^+$ .

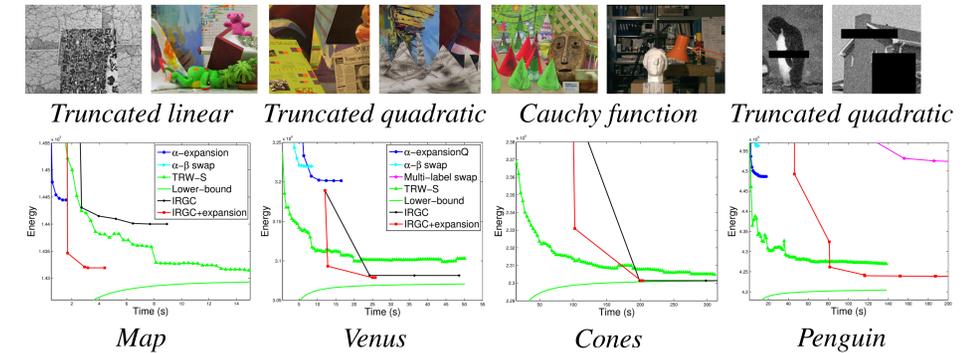
► Choose  $g$  such that  $g(z) = \theta(z)$  for  $z \leq \lambda$  and linear otherwise.

► For such a function  $g$ , the multi-label graph requires the least amount of memory; *i.e.*, cross edge weights of the graph become zero for as many values of  $z$  as possible.



## EXPERIMENTS

► Stereo instances = 6, inpainting instances = 2.



Problem	$\alpha$ -exp. (QPBO)	$\alpha - \beta$ swap	TRW-S [4]	IRGC	IRGC+exp.
Map	1.05%	4.59%	<b>0.05%</b>	0.74%	0.17%
Teddy	0.75%	2.40%	0.30%	1.63%	<b>0.21%</b>
Venus	4.26%	4.85%	0.91%	0.35%	<b>0.26%</b>
Sawtooth	3.42%	4.58%	0.65%	0.96%	<b>0.26%</b>
Cones	7.80%	95.11%	0.16%	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>
Tsukuba	1.99%	3.45%	<b>0.09%</b>	0.47%	0.17%
Penguin	6.71%	8.53%	1.56%	11.72%	<b>0.83%</b>
House	4.59%	3.71%	0.02%	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>
Average	3.82%	15.90%	0.47%	1.99%	<b>0.24%</b>

*Quality of the minimum energies.*

## CONCLUSION

- Our iteratively reweighted technique provides an effective approach to minimize multi-label MRF energies with non-convex priors.
- IRGC+expansion consistently outperforms or performs virtually as well as state-of-the-art MRF energy minimization techniques.

## REFERENCES

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- [2] Y. Boykov, O. Veksler, and R. Zabih. Fast approximate energy minimization via graph cuts. *IEEE T-PAMI*, 23(11):1222–1239, 2001.
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