Image Analysis

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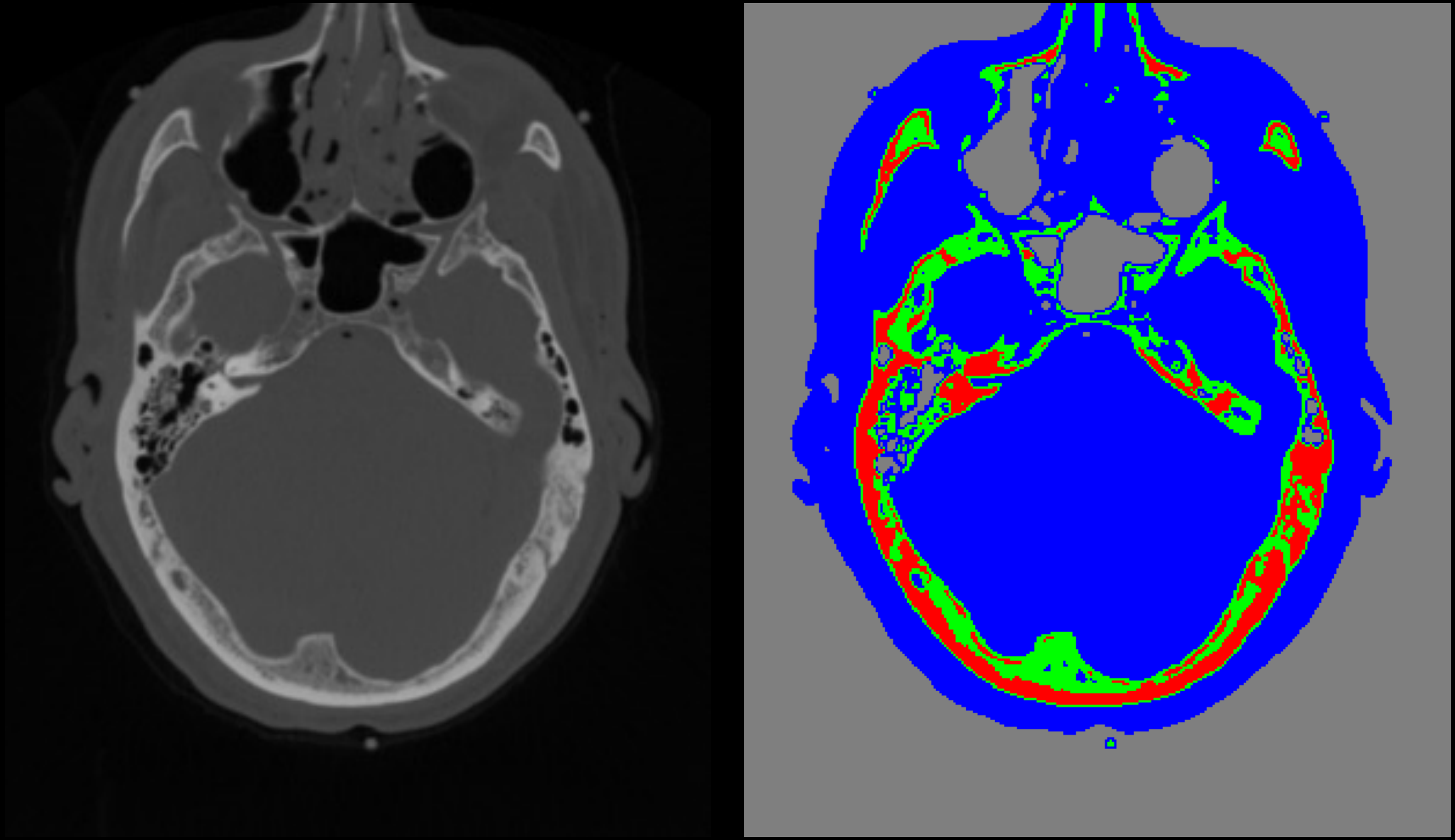
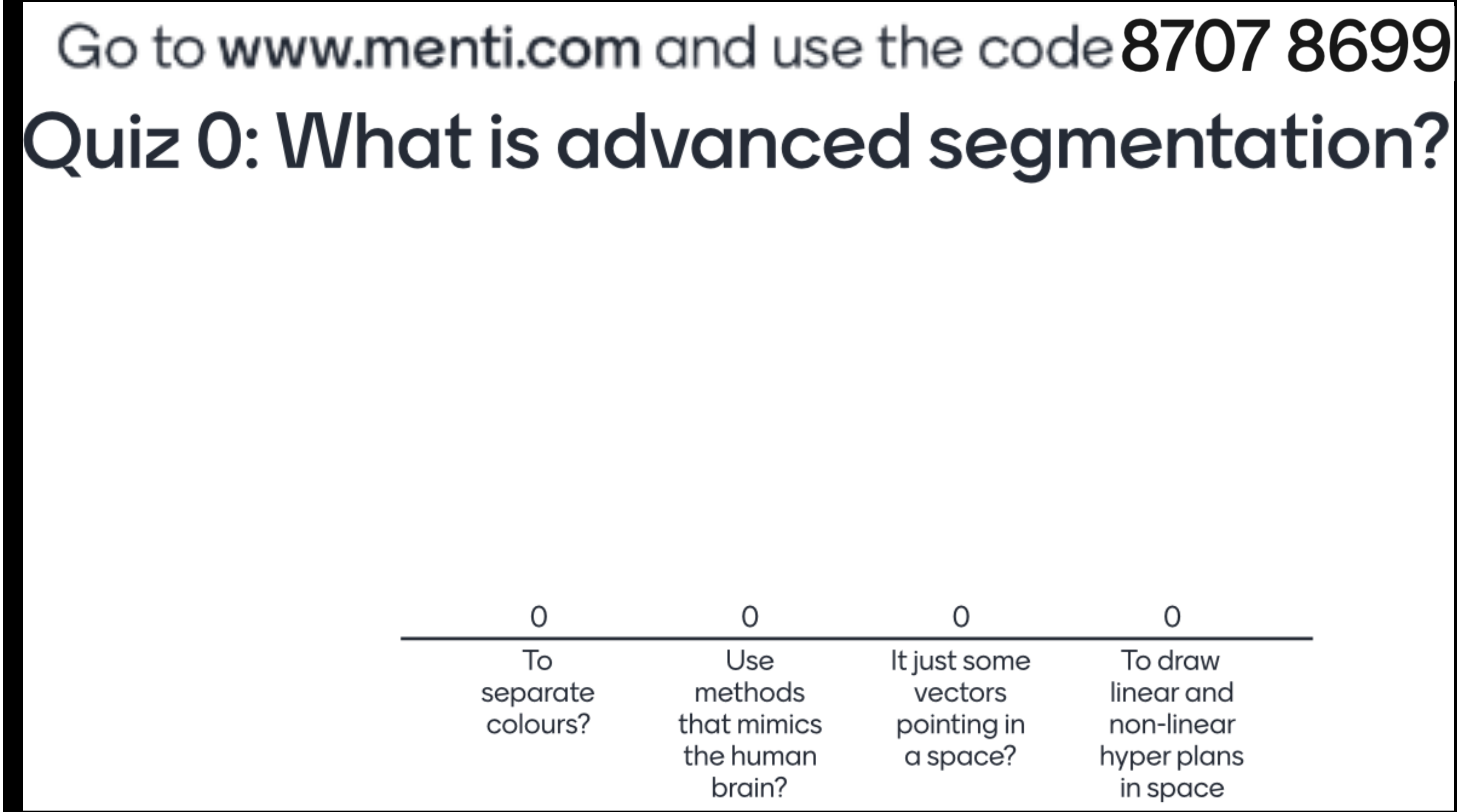
Lecture 6 – Pixel Classification and advanced segmentation



What can you do after today?

- Describe the concept of pixel classification
- Compute the pixel value ranges in a minimum distance classifier
- Implement and use a minimum distance classifier
- Approximate a pixel value histogram using a Gaussian distribution
- Implement and use a parametric classifier
- Decide if a minimum distance or a parametric classifier is appropriate based on the training data
- Explain the concept of Bayesian classification
- Implement and use the linear discriminant analysis (LDA) classifier
- Decide where to place a decision boundary
- Understand the use of linear vs non-line hyperplanes for segmentation



Go to www.menti.com and use the code **8707 8699**

Quiz 0: What is advanced segmentation?

0	0	0	0
To separate colours?	Use methods that mimics the human brain?	It just some vectors pointing in a space?	To draw linear and non-linear hyper plans in space

Classification

- Take a measurement and put it into a class

Measurement

?

Wheels: 2

HP: 50

Weight: 200

Classifier

Classes

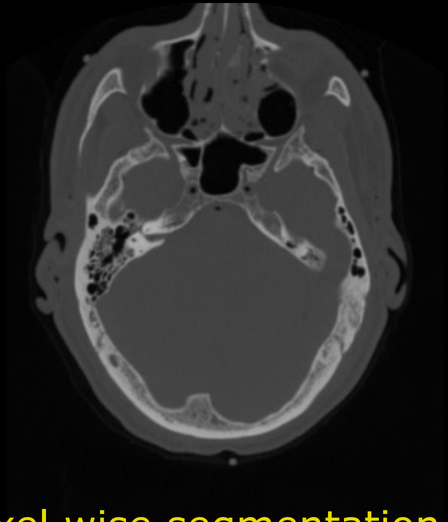
- Bike
- Truck
- Car
- [✓ Motorbike]
- Train
- Bus

General Classification

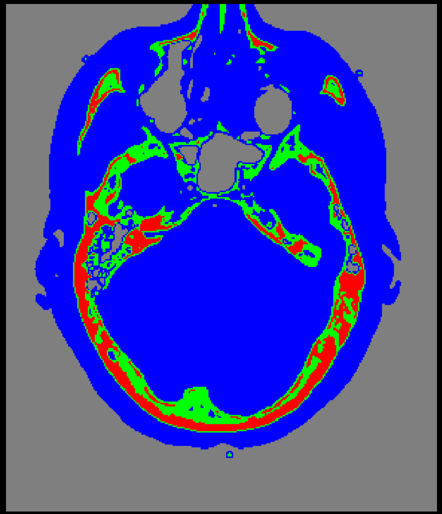
- Multi-dimensional measurement
- Pre-defined classes
  - Can also be found automatically – can be very difficult!

Pixel Classification

CT scan of human head



Pixel wise segmentation



Four Class labels

Background

Soft-Tissue

Trabecular Bone

Hard Bone

- Classify each pixel
  - Independent of neighbours
- Also called labelling
  - Put a label on each pixel
- We look at the pixel value and assign them a label
- Labels already defined

Quiz 1: Two class pixel classification?

Background and object

A) Median filter

[✓ B)] Threshold

C) Brightness

D) Morphological Erosion

E) BLOB analysis

Pixel Classification – formal definition

Pixel value (the measurement) $v \in R$

k classes $C = c_1, \ldots, c_k$

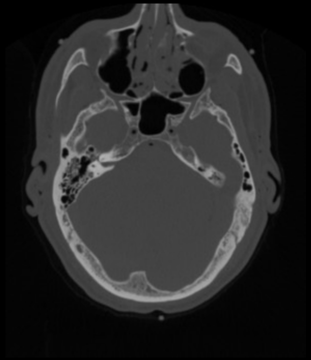
Classification rule $c: R \longrightarrow \{c_1, \ldots, c_k\}$

Pixel Classification – example

Pixel value $v \in [0,255]$

Set of 4 classes C={background, soft-tissue, trabeculae, bone}

Classification rule $c: v \longrightarrow \{\text{background}, \text{soft} - \text{tissue}, \text{trabeculae}, \text{bone}\}$



How do we construct a classification rule?

Pixel classification rule

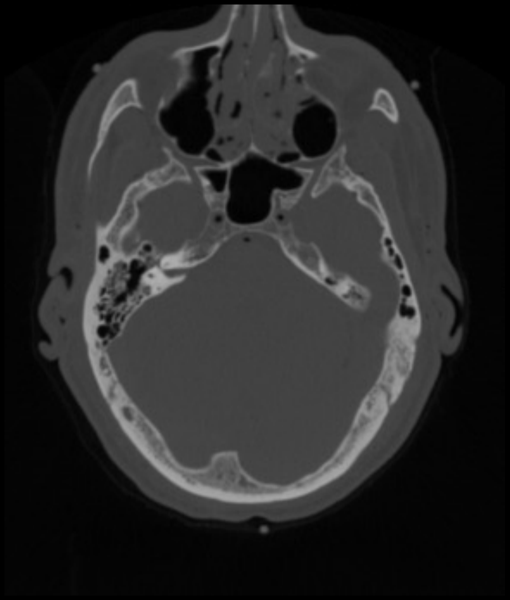
$$c: v \longrightarrow \{\text{background}, \text{soft} - \text{tissue}, \text{trabeculae}, \text{bone}\}$$

background

trabeculae

soft-tissue

bone

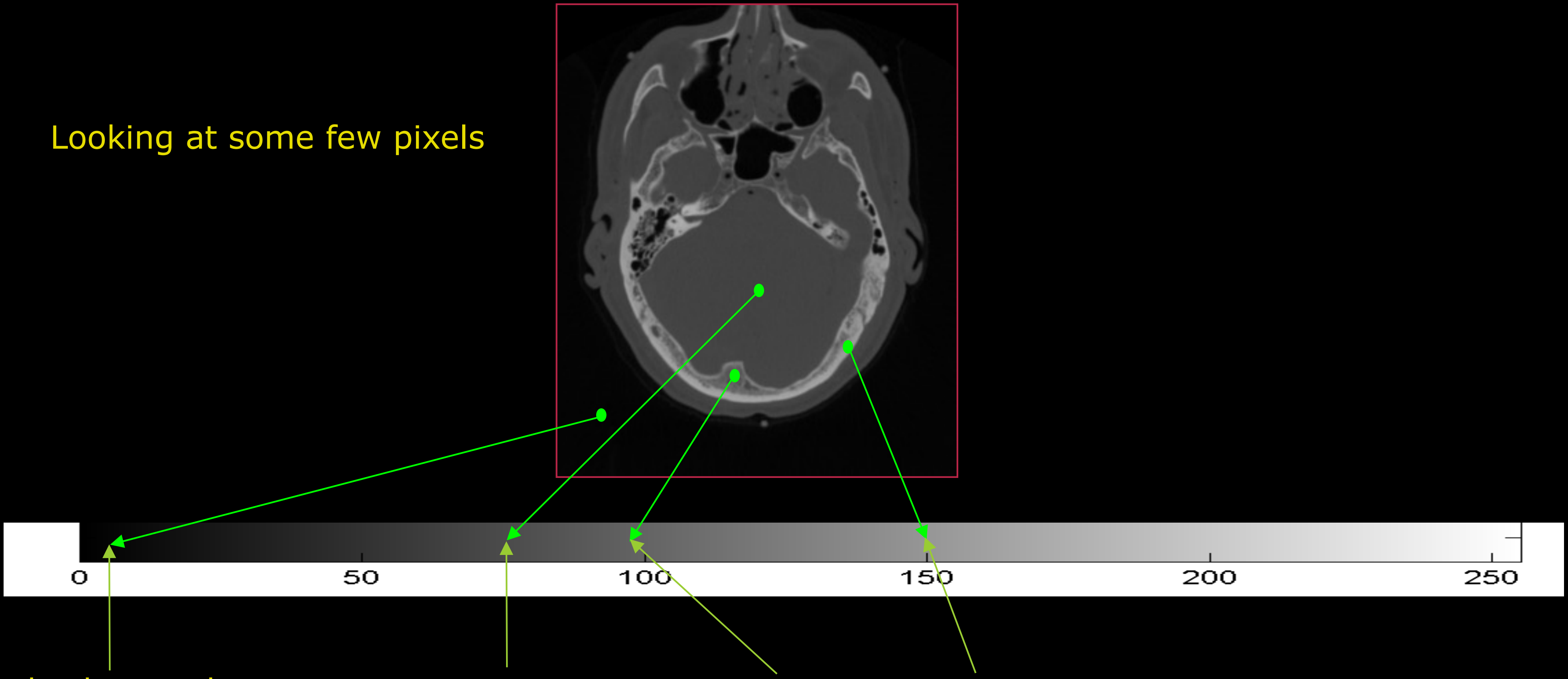


How do we do this?

Pixel classification rule – manual inspection

$$c: v \longrightarrow \{\text{background}, \text{soft} - \text{tissue}, \text{trabeculae}, \text{bone}\}$$

Looking at some few pixels



background

soft-tissue

trabeculae

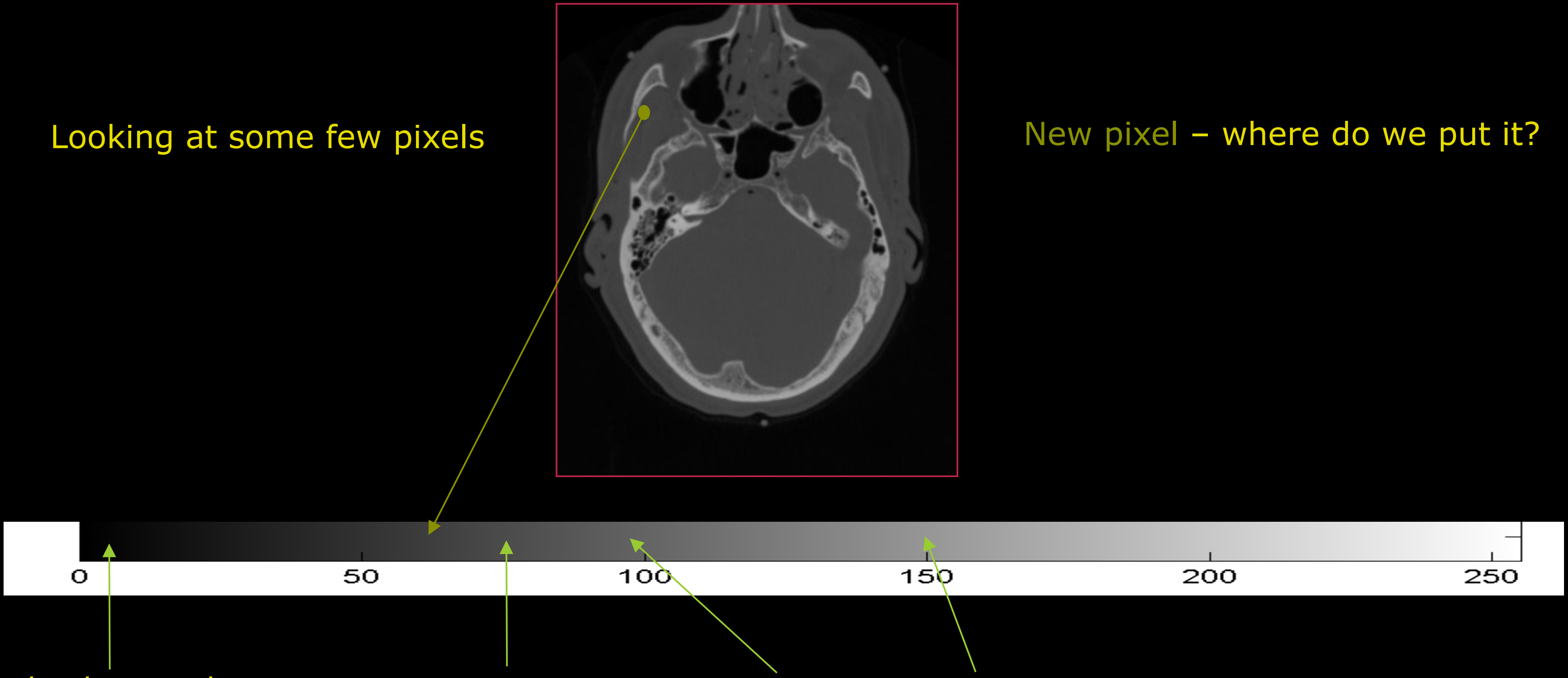
bone

Pixel classification rule – manual inspection

$$c: v \longrightarrow \{\mathrm{background}, \mathrm{soft} - \mathrm{tissue}, \mathrm{trabeculae}, \mathrm{bone}\}$$

Looking at some few pixels

New pixel – where do we put it?



background

soft-tissue

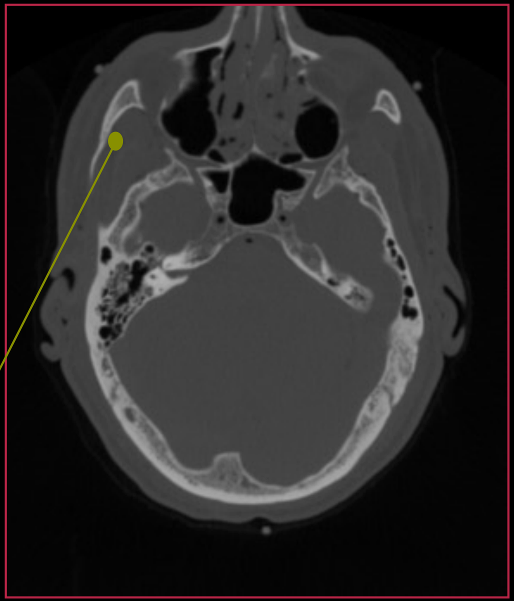
trabeculae

bone

Pixel classification rule – manual inspection

$$c: v \longrightarrow \{\text{background}, \text{soft} - \text{tissue}, \text{trabeculae}, \text{bone}\}$$

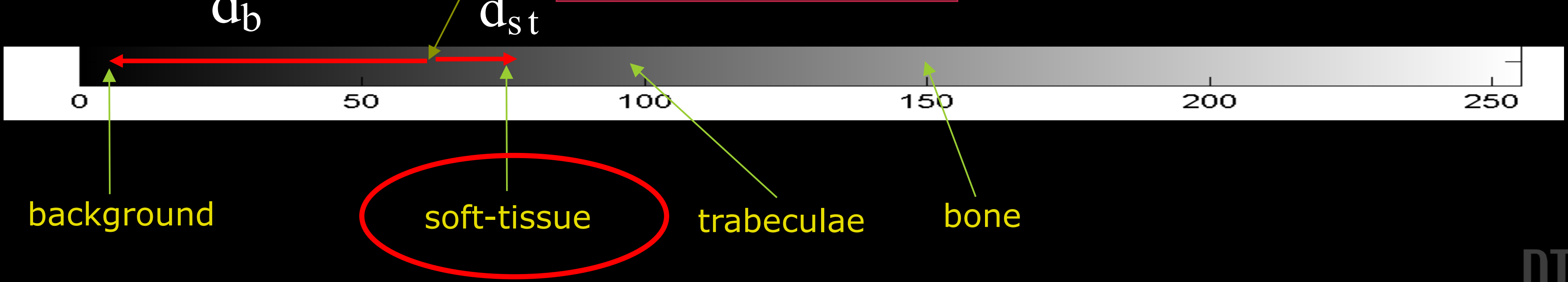
Looking at some few pixels



New pixel – where do we put it?

- Measure the “distance” to the other classes
- Select the closest class

Minimum distance classification

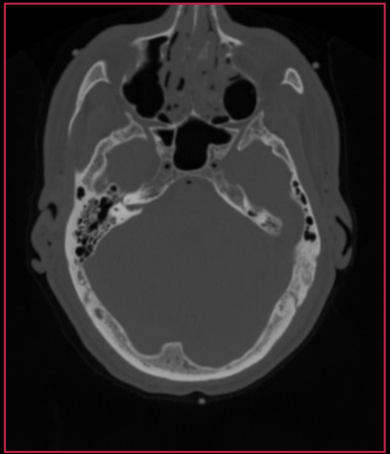


Pixel classification rule

Minimum Distance Classification

The possible pixel values are divided into ranges

Here the distance to "background" is equal to "soft-tissue"

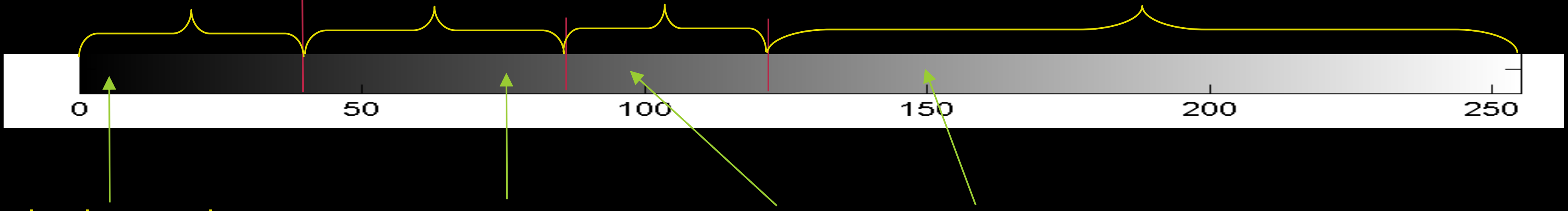


Background range

soft-tissue range

Trabecular range

Bone range



background

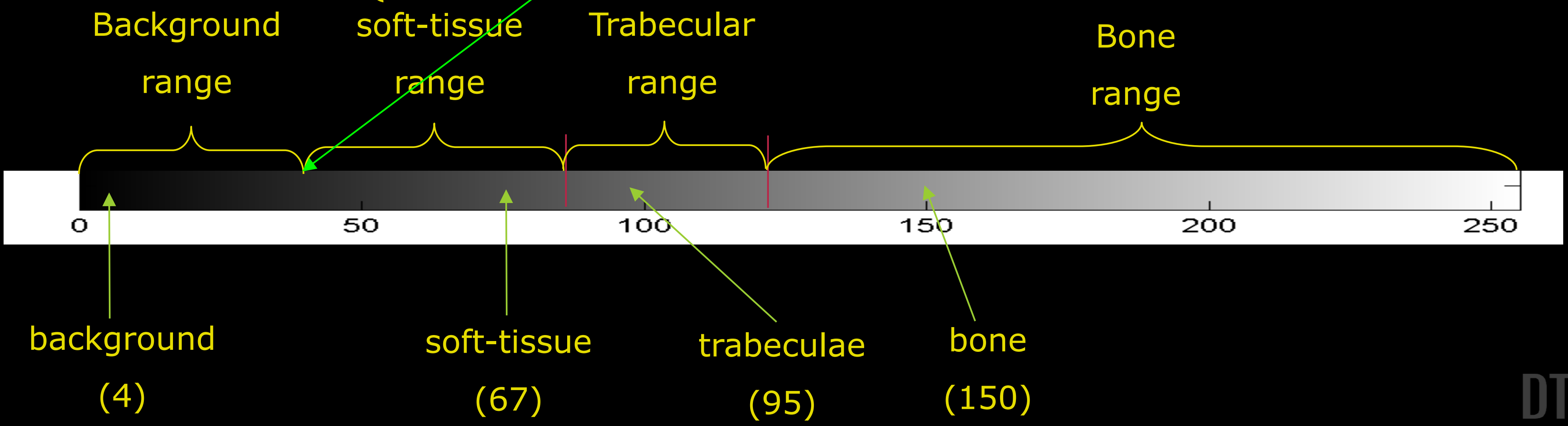
soft-tissue

trabeculae

bone

Pixel classification rule
Minimum Distance Classification

$$
c(v) = \begin{cases} \text{background, if } \mathrm{v} \leq (4+67)/2 \\ \text{soft} - \text{tissue, if} \dfrac{(4+67)}{2} < \mathrm{v} \leq \dfrac{67+95}{2} \\ \text{trabeculae, if} \dfrac{67+95}{2} < \mathrm{v} \leq \dfrac{95+150}{2} \\ \text{bone, if } \mathrm{v} > \dfrac{95+150}{2} \end{cases}
$$



Background range

soft-tissue range

Trabecular range

Bone range

background (4)

soft-tissue (67)

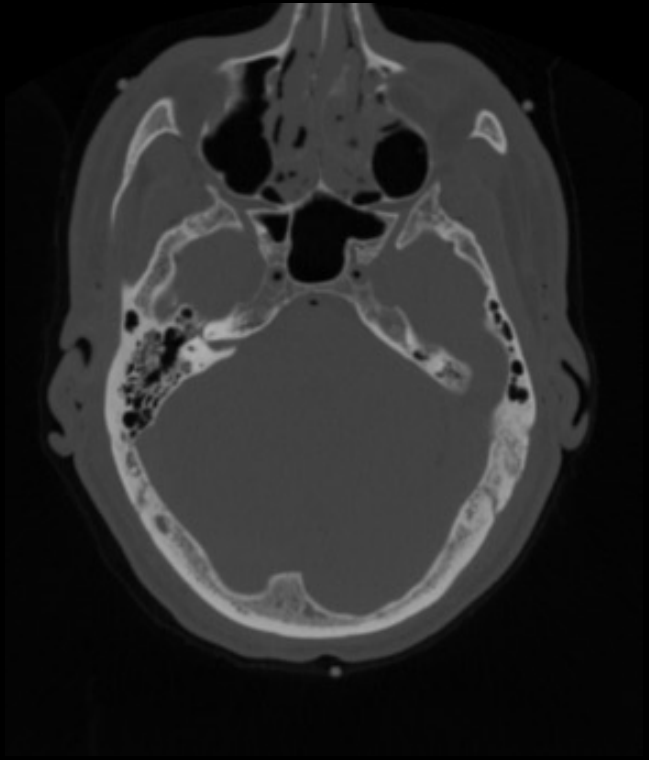
trabeculae (95)

bone (150)

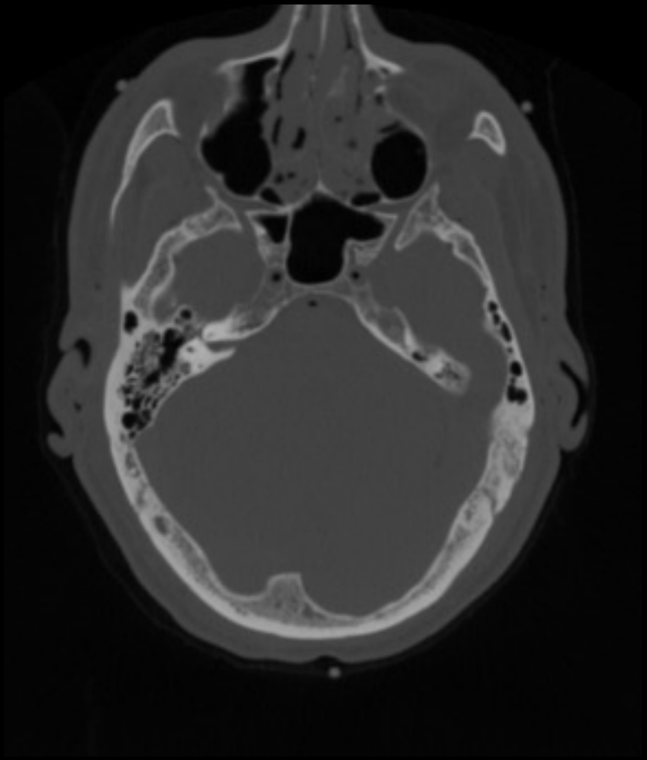
Pixel classification rule

- For all pixel in the image do

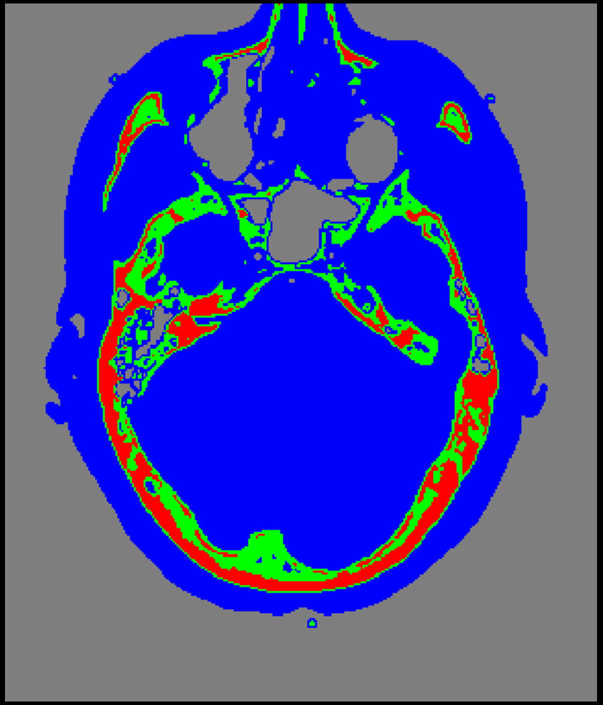
$$c(v) = \begin{cases} \text{background, if } \mathrm{v} \leq (4+67)/2 \\ \text{soft} - \text{tissue, if} \dfrac{(4+67)}{2} < \mathrm{v} \leq \dfrac{67+95}{2} \\ \text{trabeculae, if} \dfrac{67+95}{2} < \mathrm{v} \leq \dfrac{95+150}{2} \\ \text{bone, if } \mathrm{v} > \dfrac{95+150}{2} \end{cases}$$



Pixel Classification example



CT scan of human head



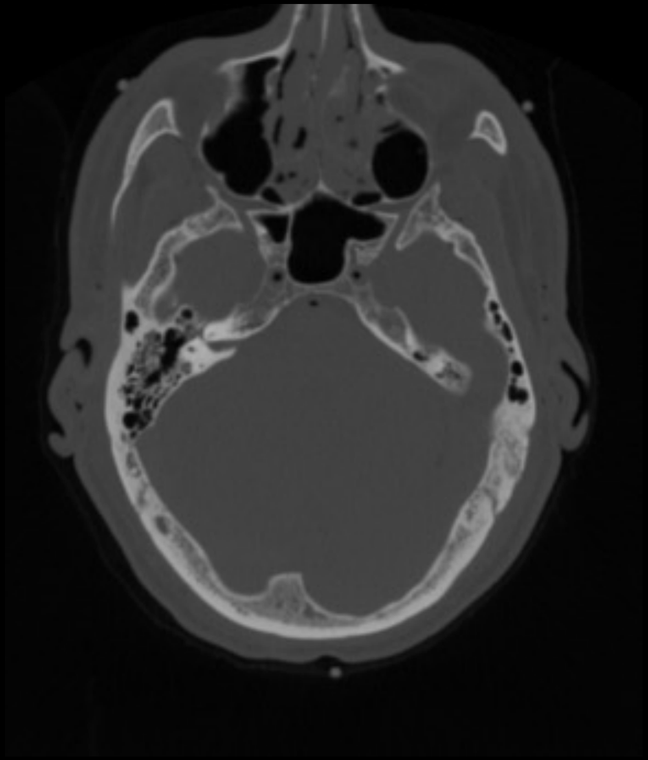
Background

Soft-Tissue

Trabecular Bone

Hard Bone

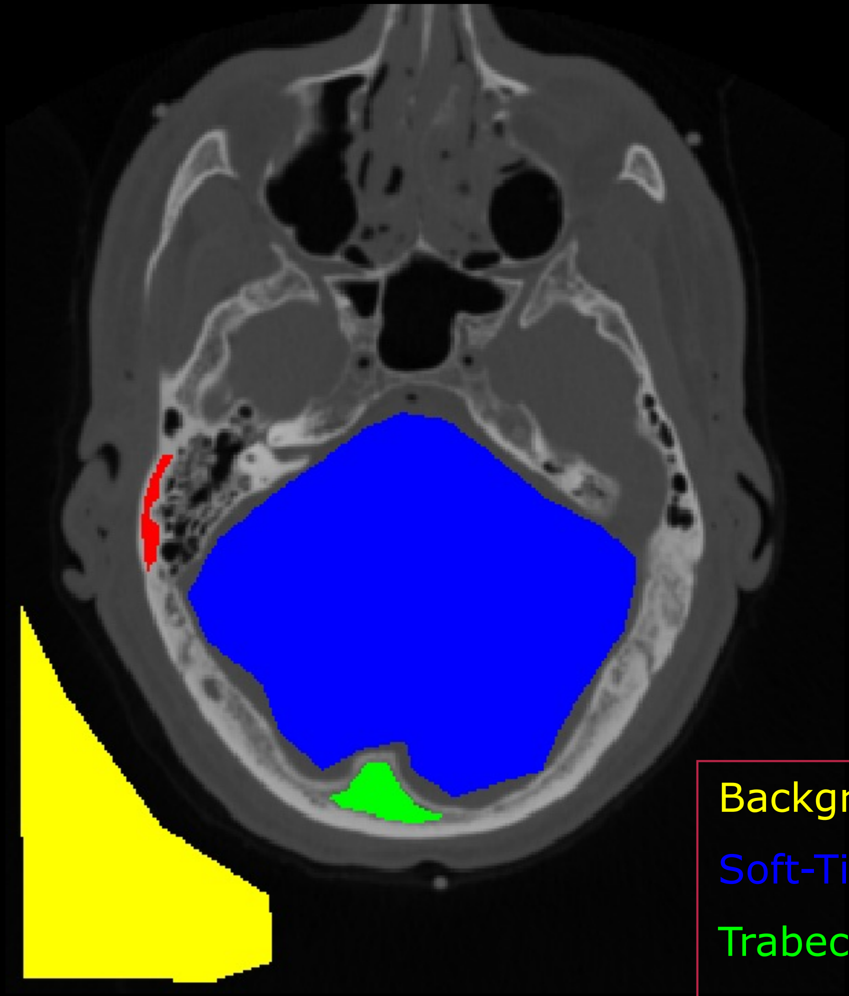
Better range selection



- Guessing range values is not a good idea i.e., from a single pixel value
- Better to use “training data”
- Start by selecting representative regions from an image
- *Annotation*
  - To mark points, regions, lines or other significant structures

Classifier training - annotation

- An "expert" is asked how many different tissue types that are possible
- Then the expert is asked to mark representative regions of the selected tissue types



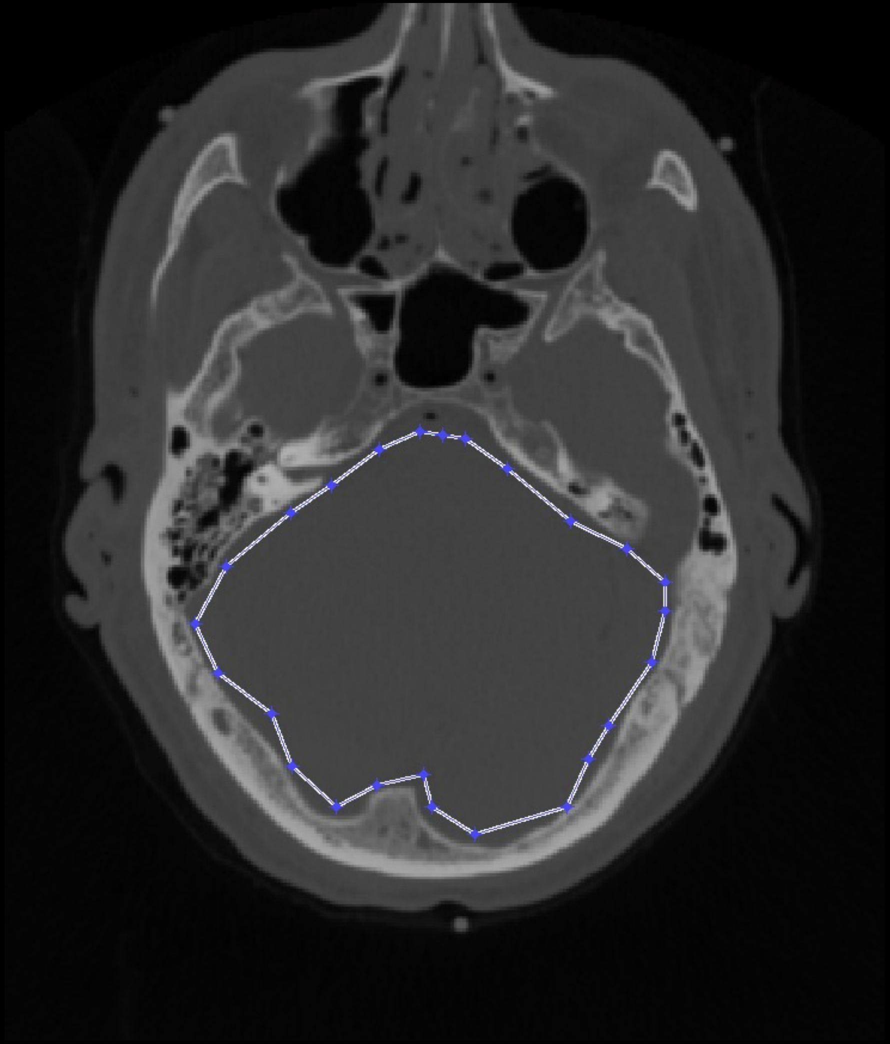
Background

Soft-Tissue

Trabecular Bone

Hard Bone

Classifier training – region selection

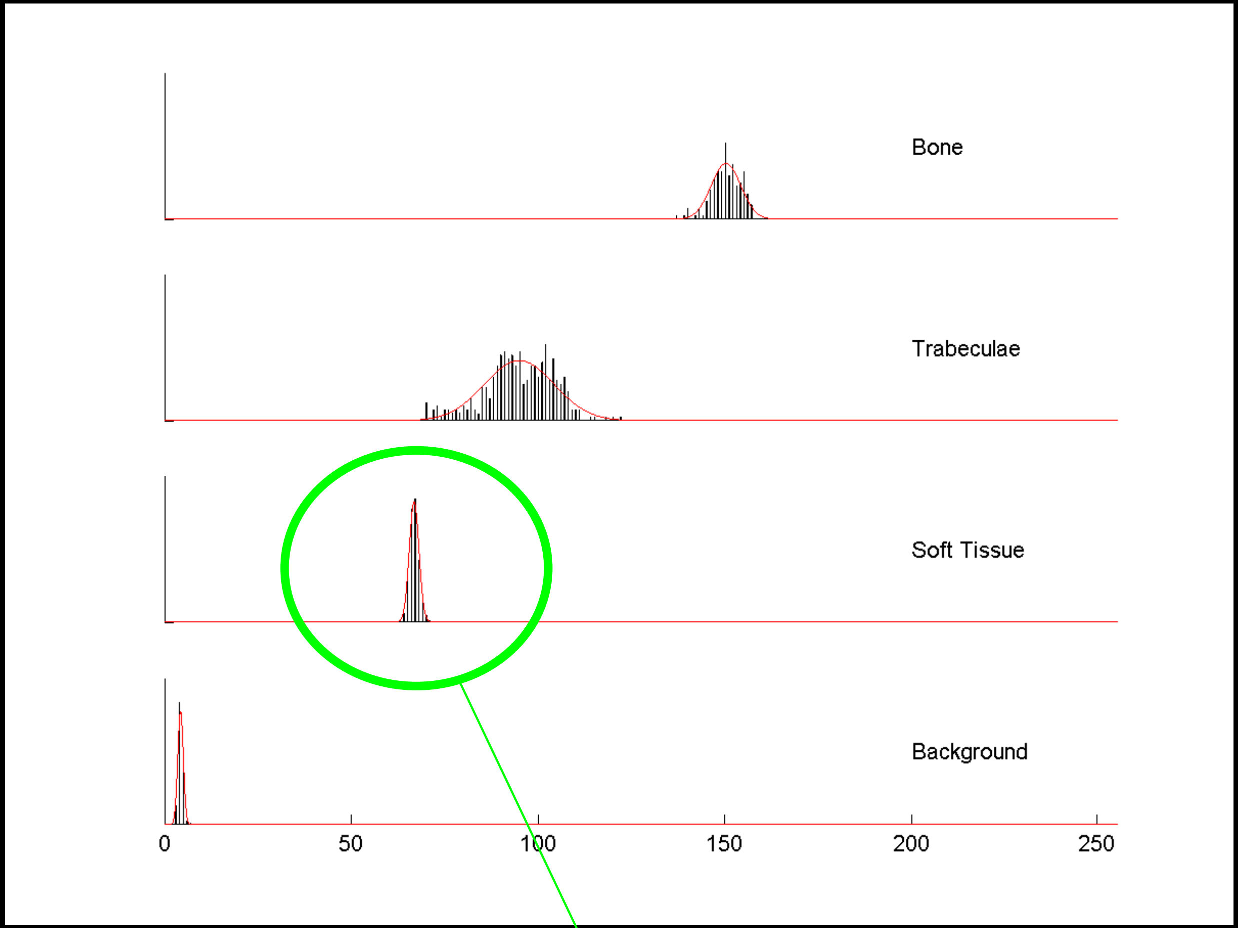


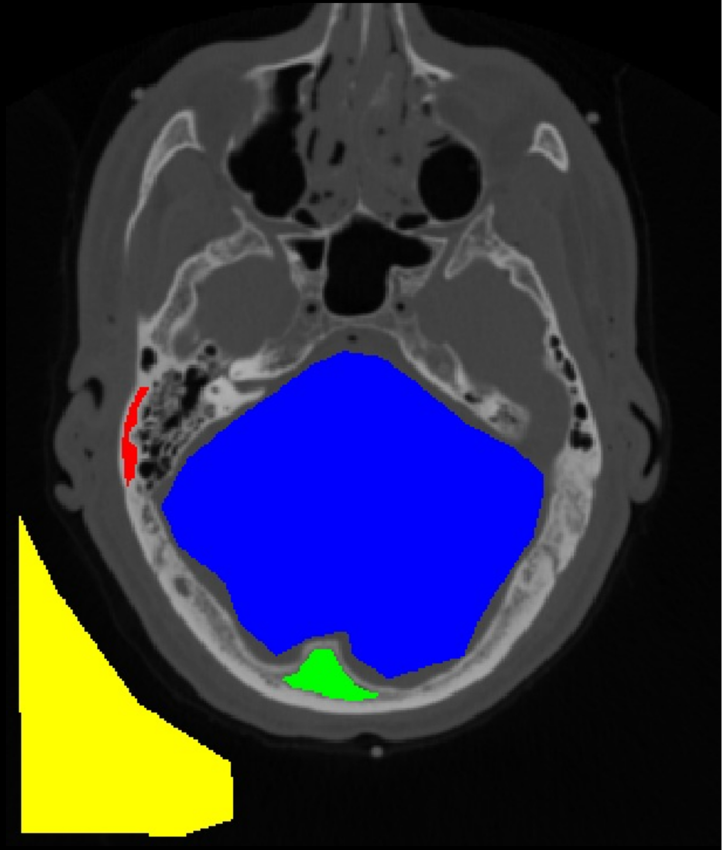
- Many tools exist
- Python module roipoly
  - Select closed regions using a piecewise polygon

Training is only done once!

Optimally, the training can be used on many pictures that contains the same tissue types

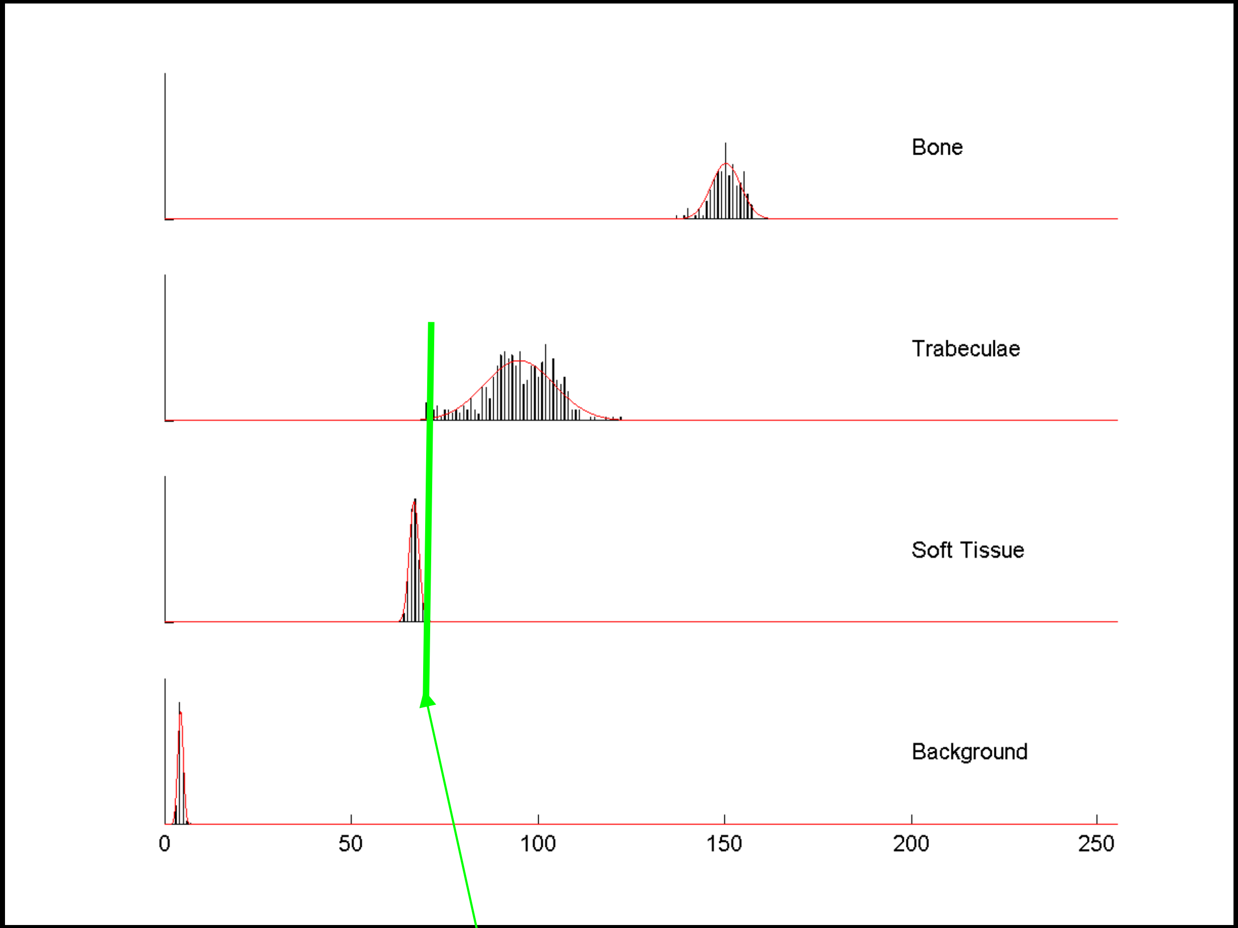
Initial analysis - histograms



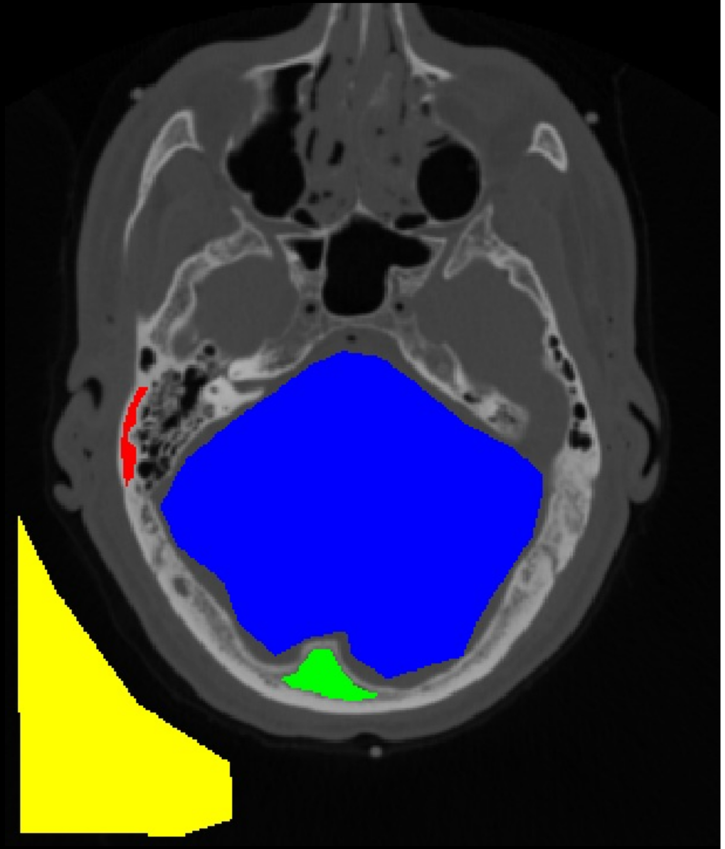


Gaussian

Initial analysis - histograms

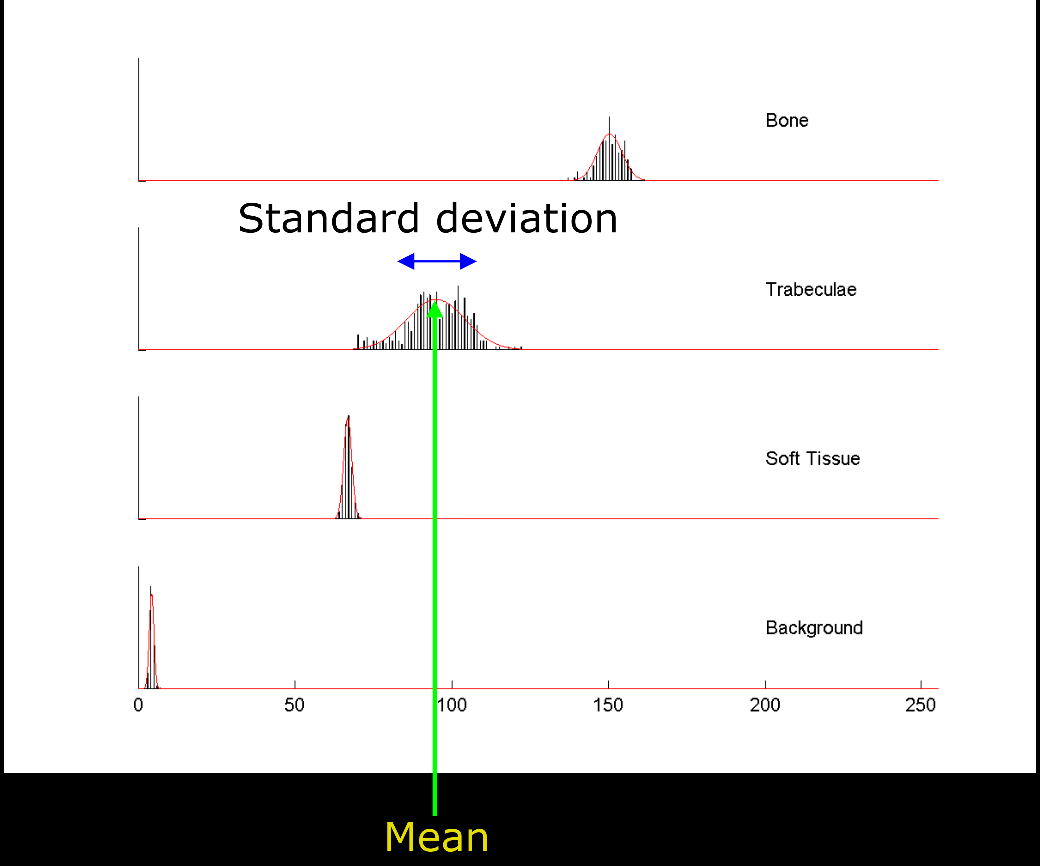


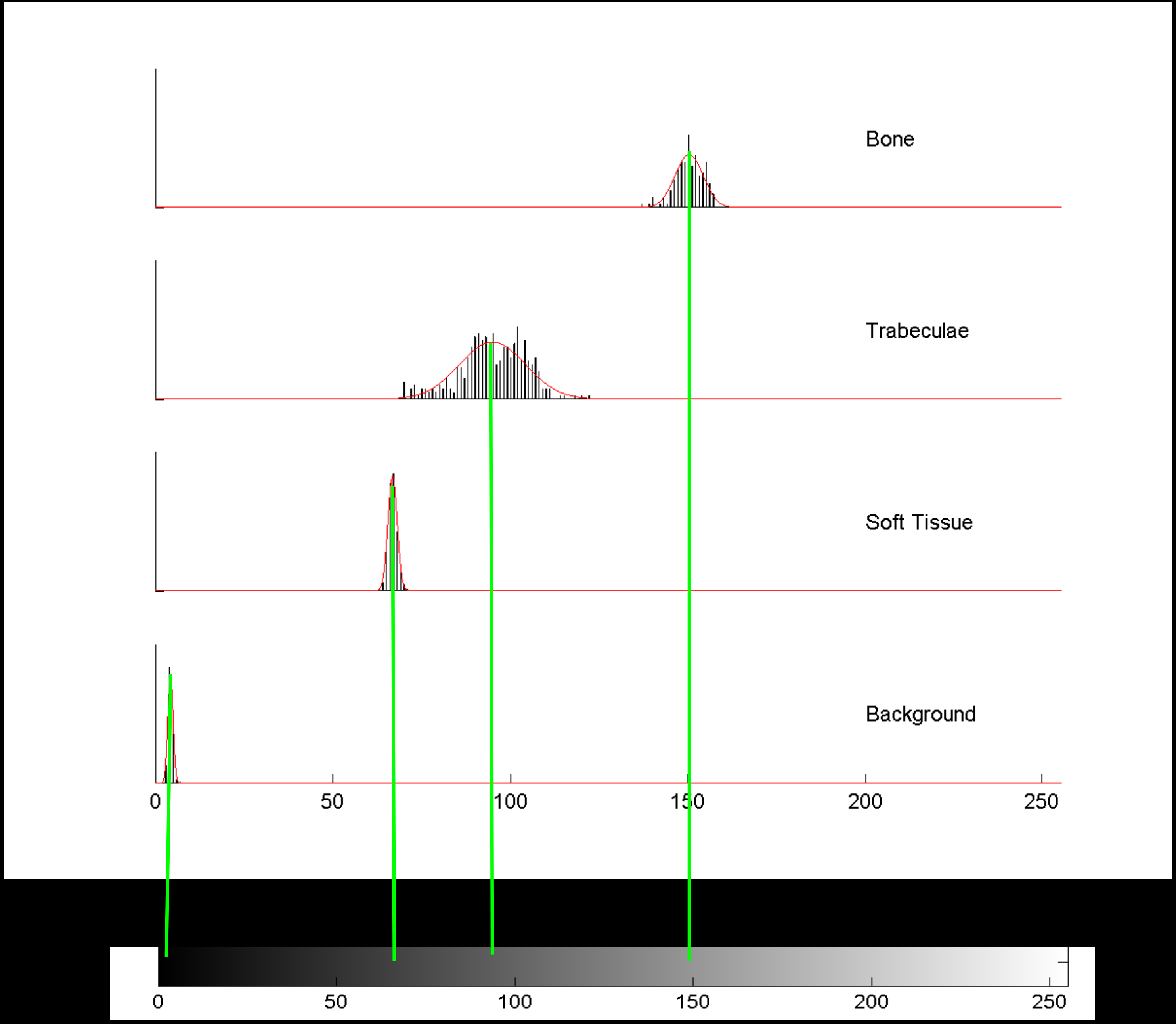
Class separation



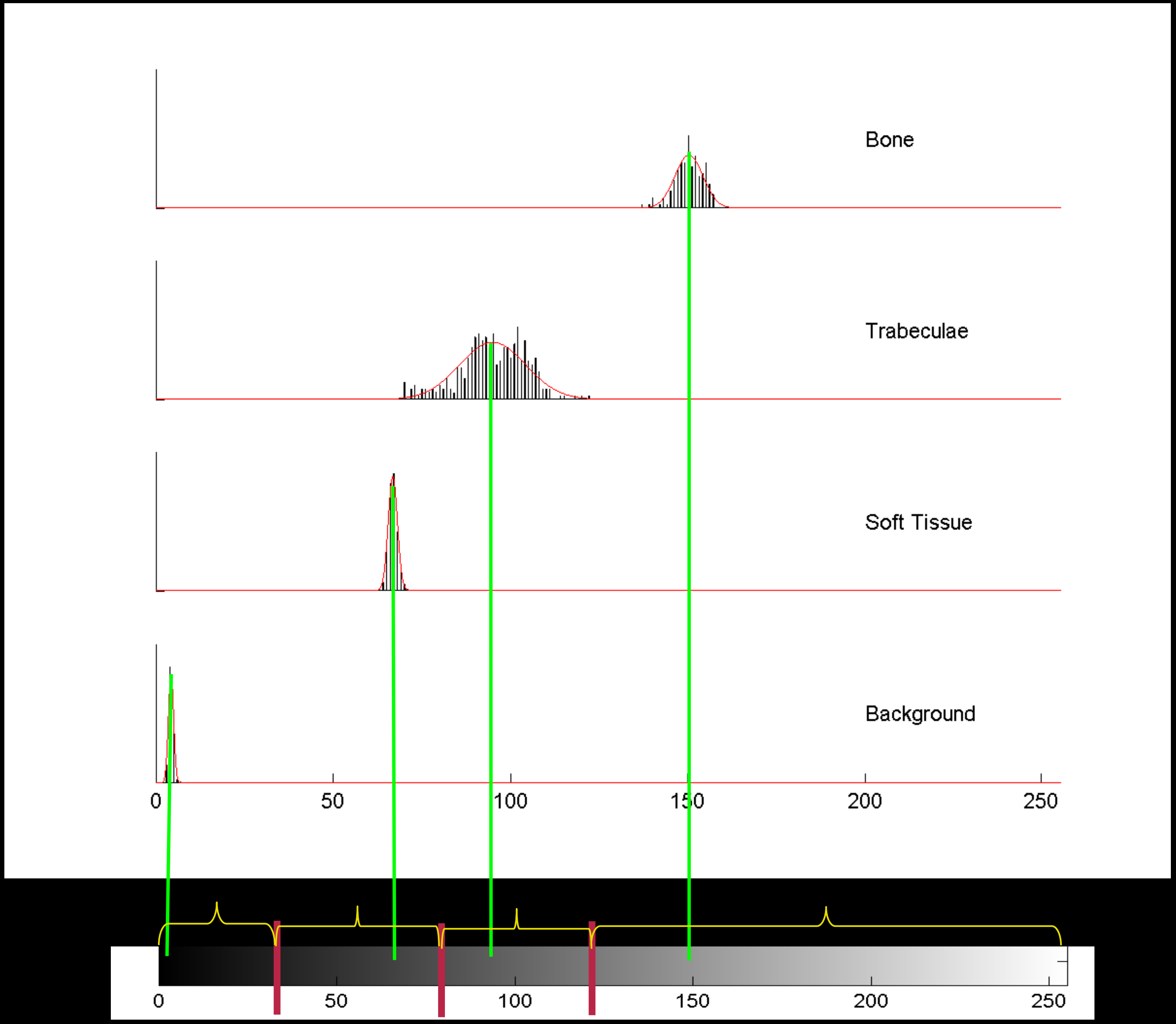
Simple pixel statistics

- Calculate the mean and the standard deviation of each class




Bone
Trabeculae
Soft Tissue
Background
0
50
100
150
200
250
0
50
100
150
200
250

Minimum distance classification



Any objections?

The pixel value ranges are not always in good correspondence with the histograms?

Quiz 2: Minimum distance classification

A) Background

B) Soft tissue

[✓ C)] Fat

D) Bone

E) None of the above

Solution:

Green: (6+4+9+5)/4=6

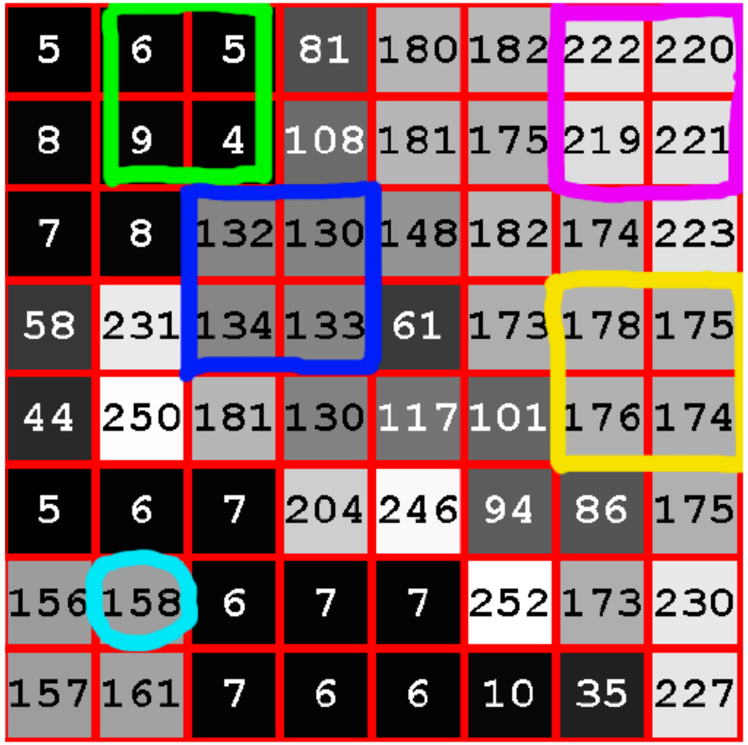
Blue: (132+130+134+133)/4= 132,25

Yellow: (178+175+176+174)/4=175,75

Purple: (222+220+219+221)/4=220

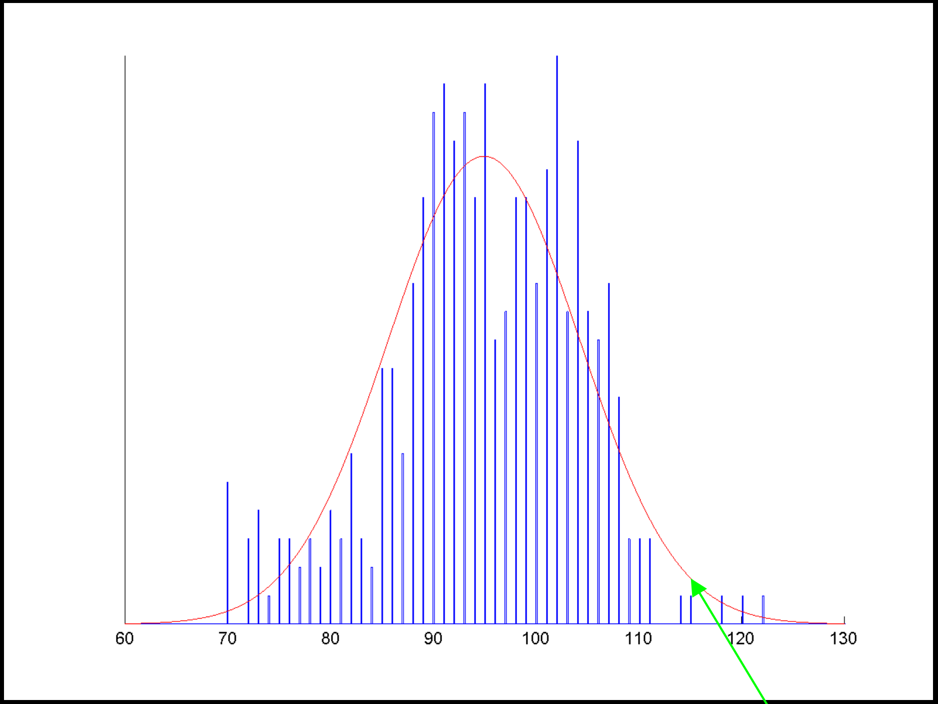
<u>Blue: 158 is closes to 175,75 (yellow)= fat</u>

To make a pixel classification an expert has selected representative regions in the image. They contain background (green), soft tissue (blue), fat (yellow), and bone (purple). The goal is to classify the pixel marked with a light blue circle. Using a minimum distance classifier, it is classified as?



5	6	5	81	180	182	222	220
8	9	4	108	181	175	219	221
7	8	132	130	148	182	174	223
58	231	134	133	61	173	178	175
44	250	181	130	117	101	176	174
5	6	7	204	246	94	86	175
156	158	6	7	7	252	173	230
157	161	7	6	6	10	35	227

Parametric classification



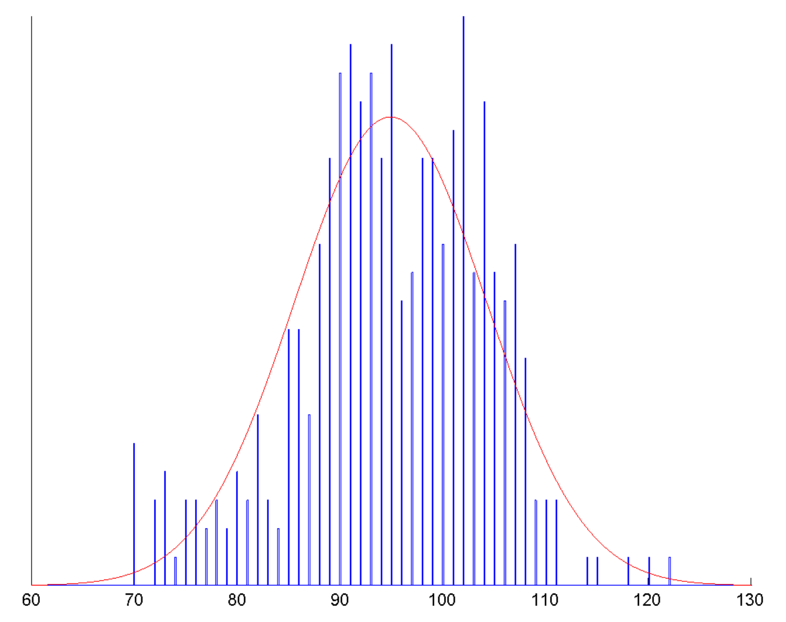
Trabecular bone

- Describe the histogram using a few parameters
- Assume a “model” describing the signal values
- Model: Gaussian/Normal distribution
  - The mean μ
  - Standard deviation σ
  - $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Only two values needed

Parametric classification



Trabecular bone

Training pixel values (Belonging to one class) $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$,

Estimated mean $$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i$$

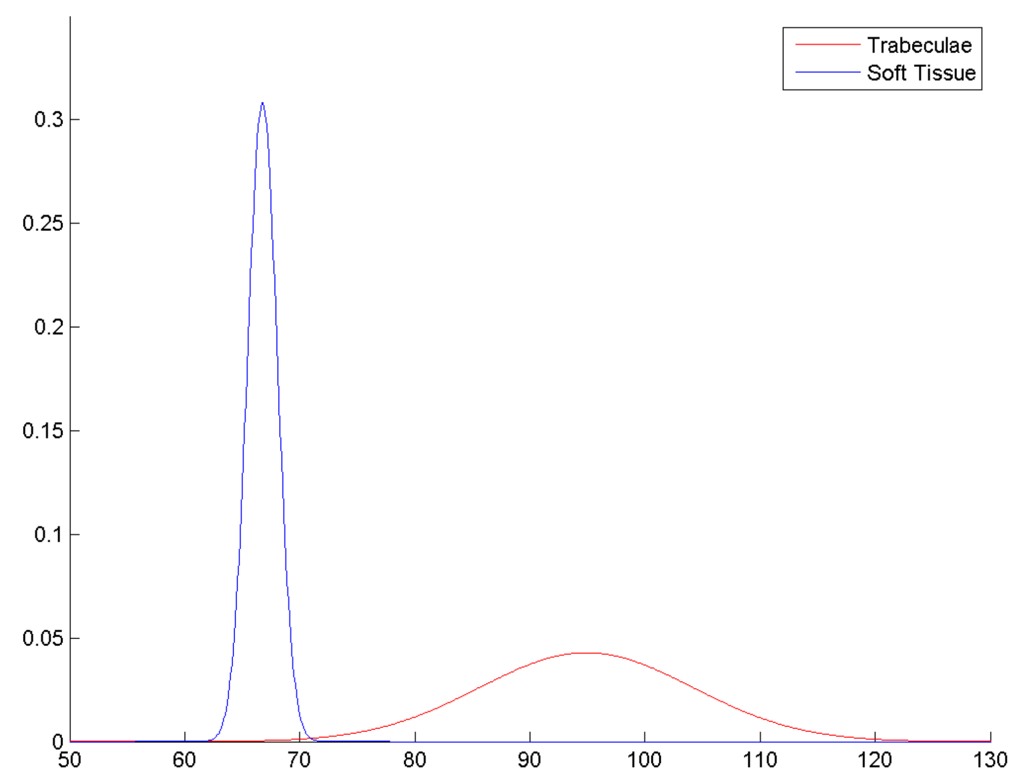
Estimated standard deviation $$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (v_i - \hat{\mu})^2}$$

The "signal model" is a Gaussian distribution

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Parametric classification

- Fit a Gaussian to the training pixels for all classes

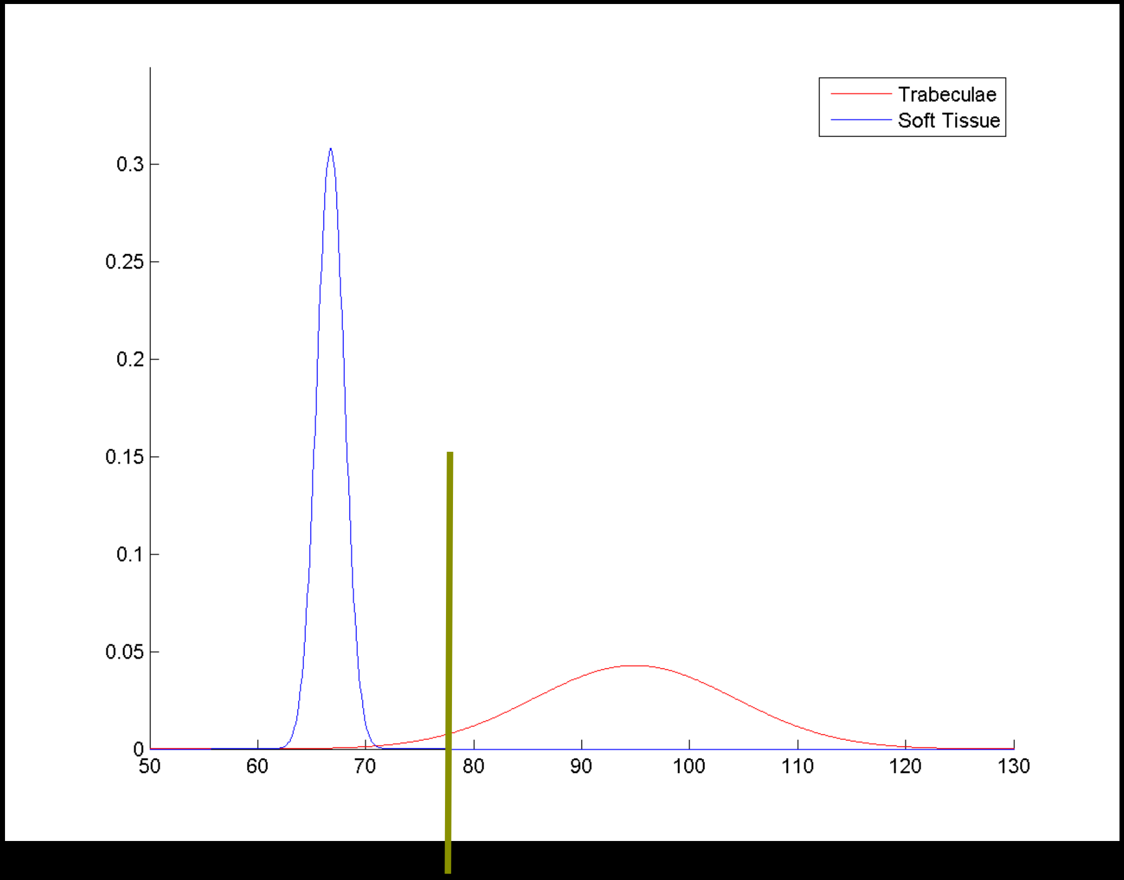


What do we see here?

What is the difference between the two classes?

Trabeculae has much higher variation in the pixel values

Quiz 3: Two tissue types – minimum distance v = 78



$v = 78$

Which tissue class?

A) Trabeculae

[✓ B)] Soft-tissue

Solution: Minimum distance classifier

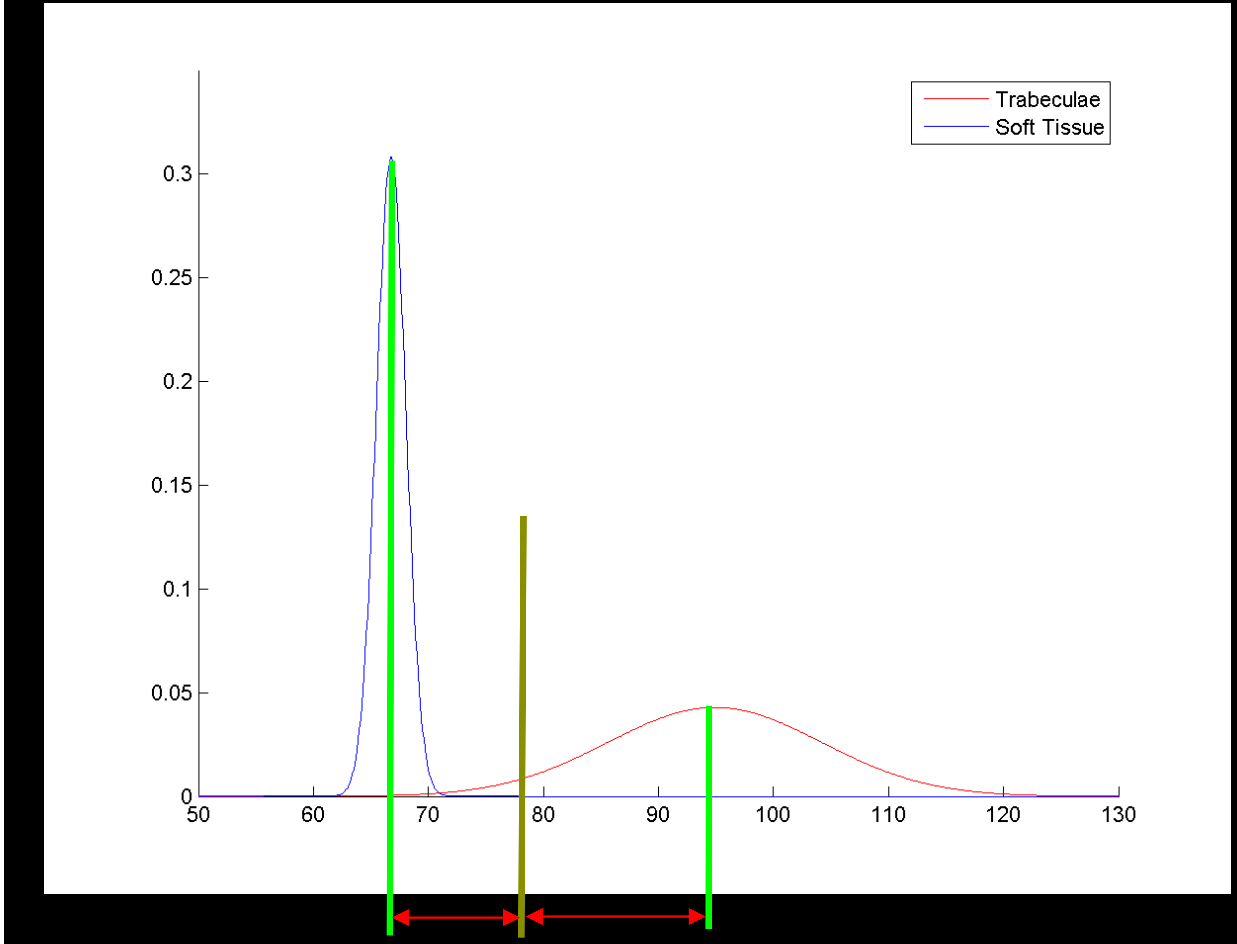
First, we find the threshold, T:

B: mean(Soft Tissue)=68 and A: mean(Trabeculae)= 95

T = (95+68)/2 = 81,5

Then we classify/segment v=78: A if v>81,5 or B if v< 81,5

Parametric classification



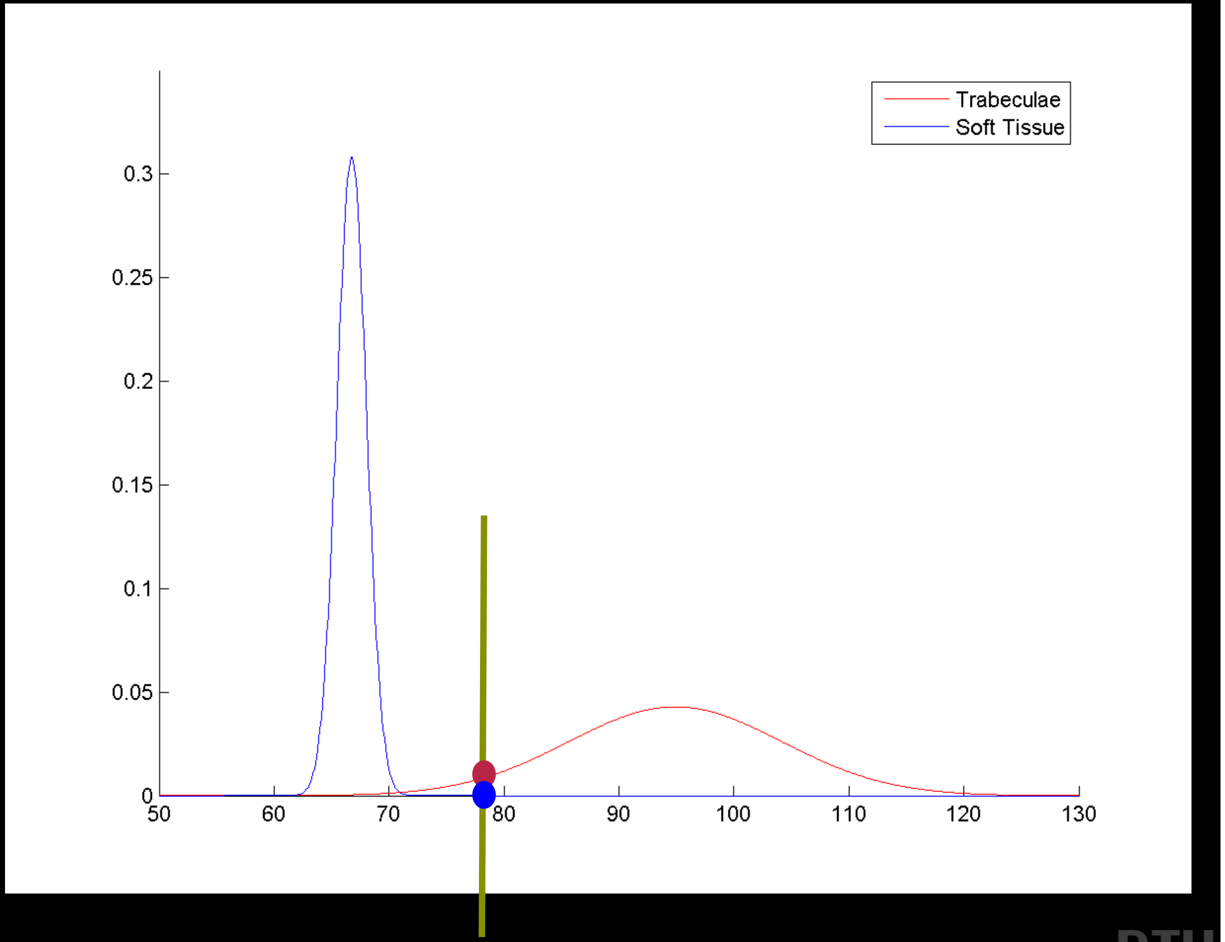
$v = 78$

- New pixel with value 78
  - Is it soft-tissue or trabecular bone?
- Minimum distance classifier?
  - Soft-tissue
- Is that fair?
  - Soft-tissue Gaussian says “Extremely low probability that this pixel is soft-tissue”

Quiz 4: Two tissue types – parametric classification

Which tissue class?

- [✓ A)] Trabeculae
- B) Soft-tissue

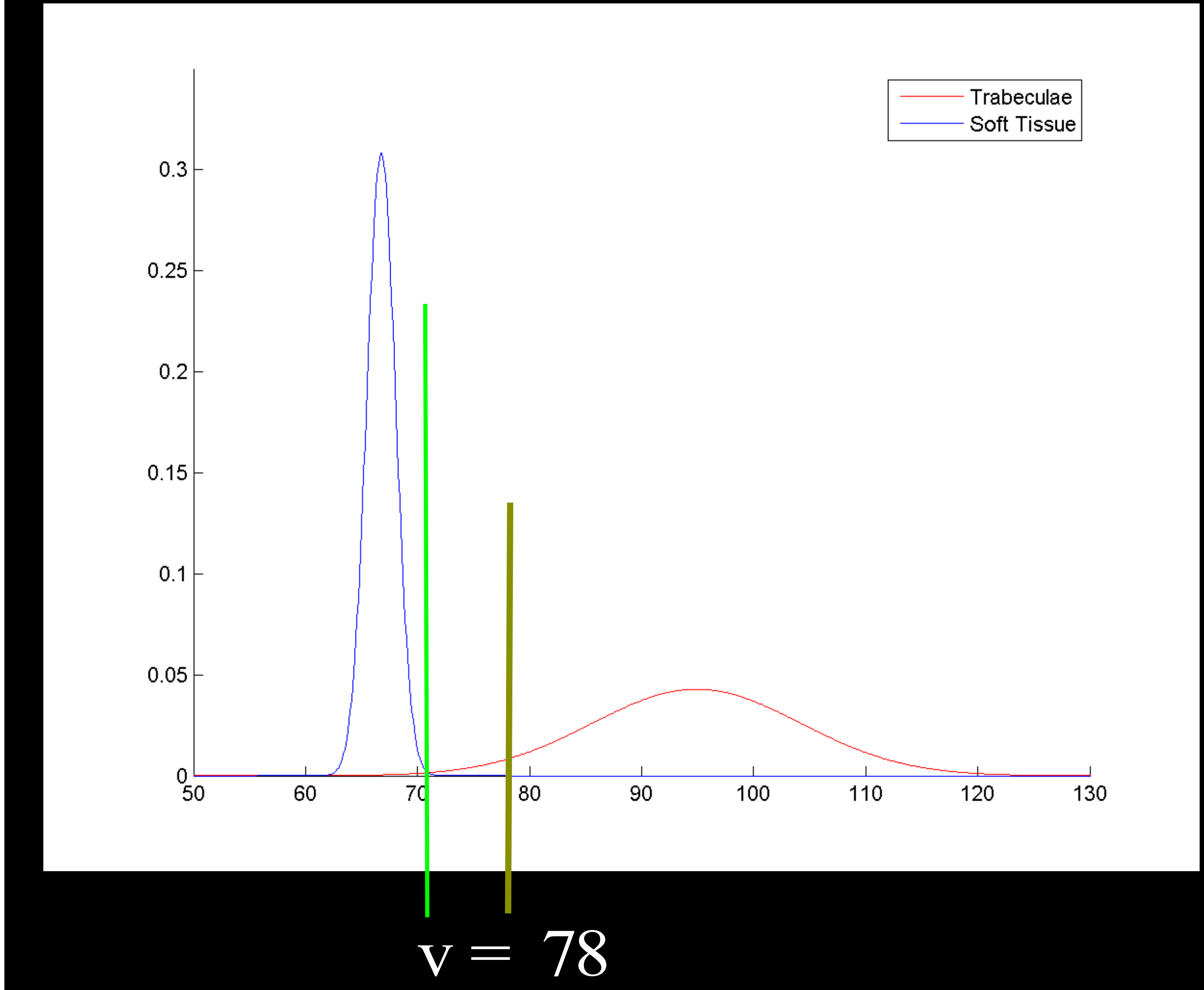


$v = 78$

Solution:

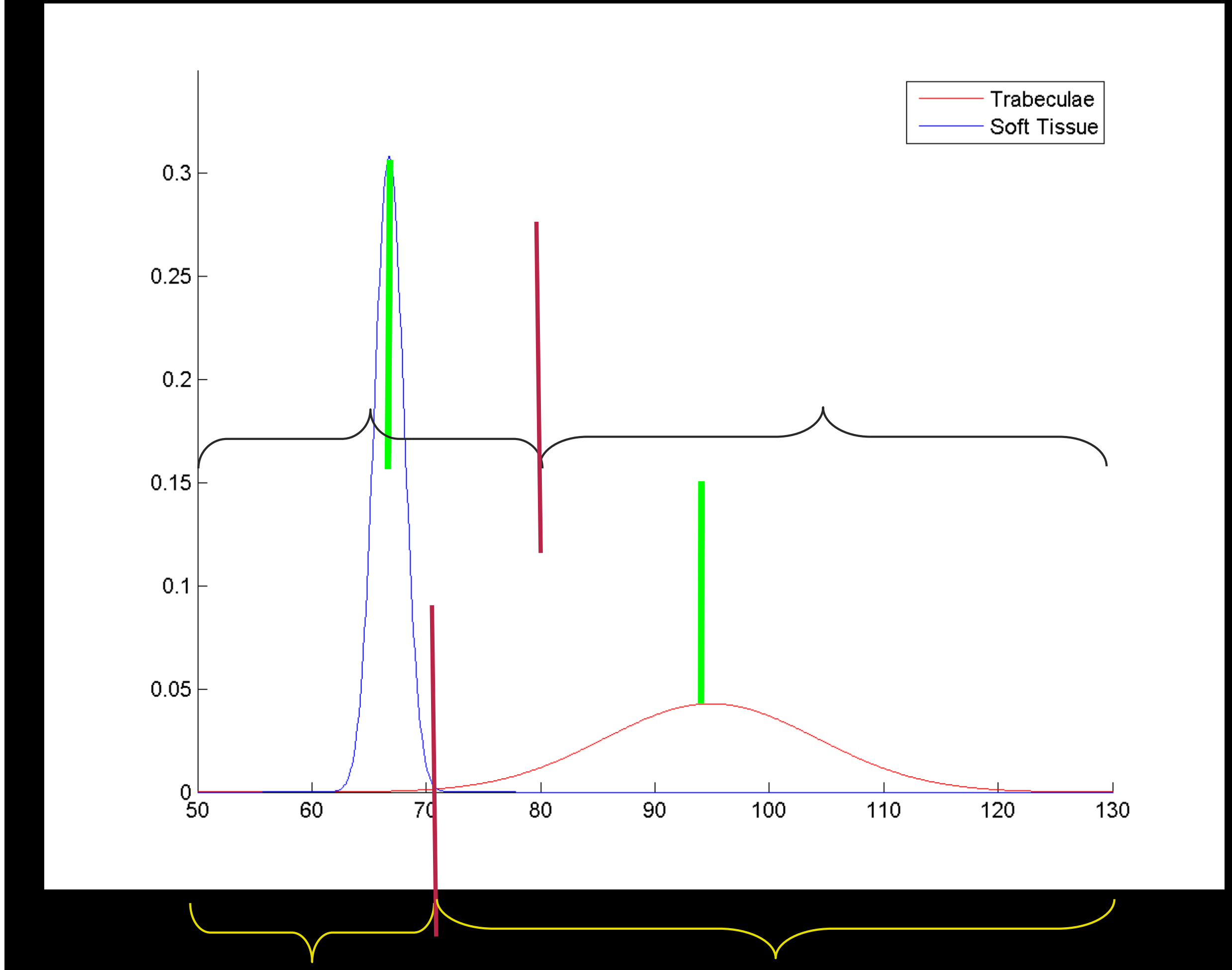
The A distribution (red) is higher than B (blue) at v=78

Parametric classification – repeat the question



- New pixel with value 78
  - Is it soft-tissue or trabecular bone?
  - Most probably trabecular bone
- Where should we set the limit?
  - Where the two Gaussians cross!

Parametric classification – ranges



Soft-tissue

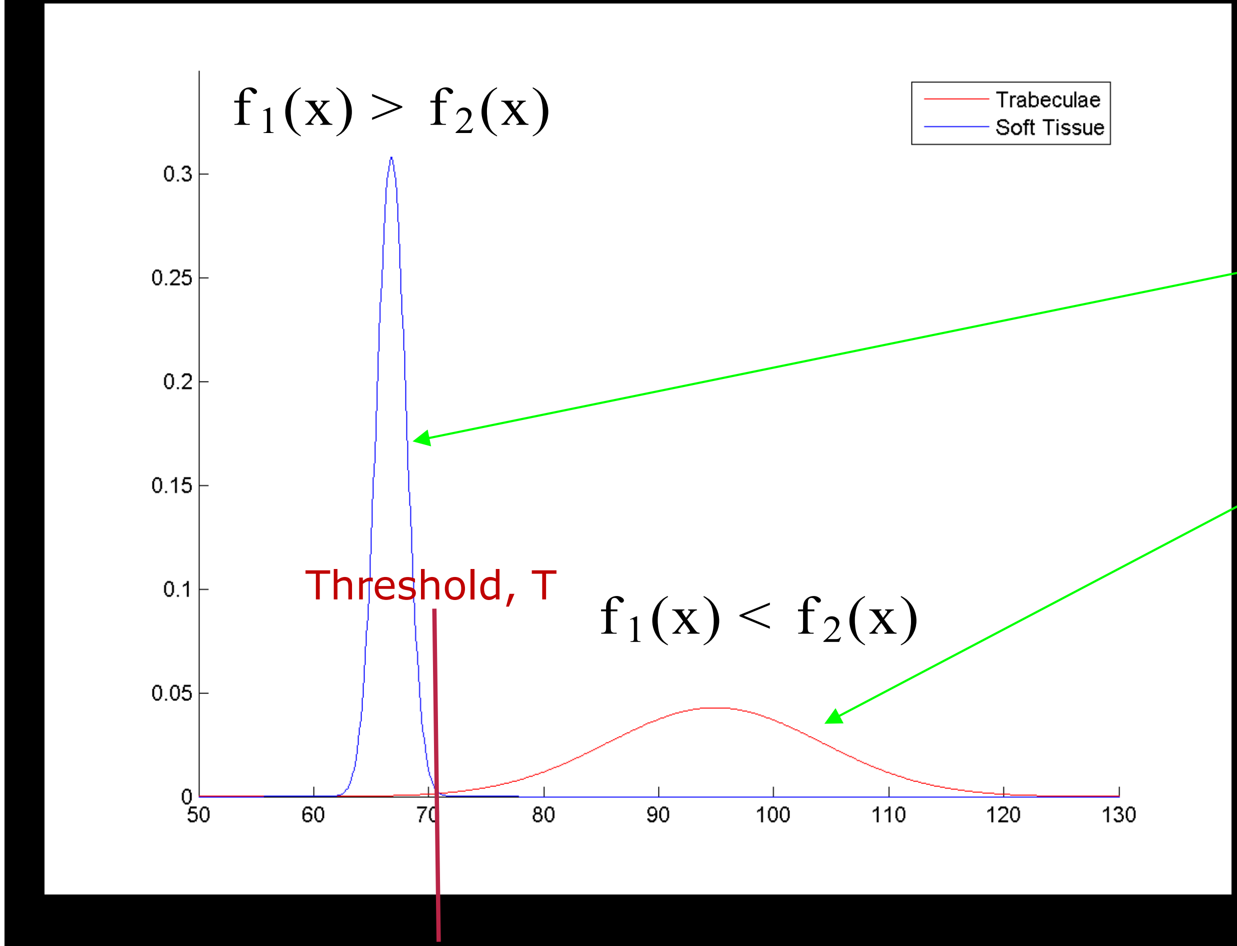
Trabecular bone

- The pixel value ranges depends on
  - The mean
  - The standard deviation
- Compared to the minimum distance classifier
  - Only the average

Parametric classification – how to

- Select training pixels for each class
- Fit Gaussians ($\mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \sigma_i)$) to each class
- Use Gaussians to determine pixel value ranges

Parametric classifier - ranges



- We want to compute where they cross

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_1\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right)$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_2\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)$$

Create a lookup table:

- Run through all 256 possible pixel values
- Check which Gaussian is the highest
- Store the [value, class] in the table

Alternatively – analytic solution

The two Gaussians

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_1\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left(-\frac{(v-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right)=\frac{1}{\sigma_2\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left(-\frac{(v-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)$$

Intercept at

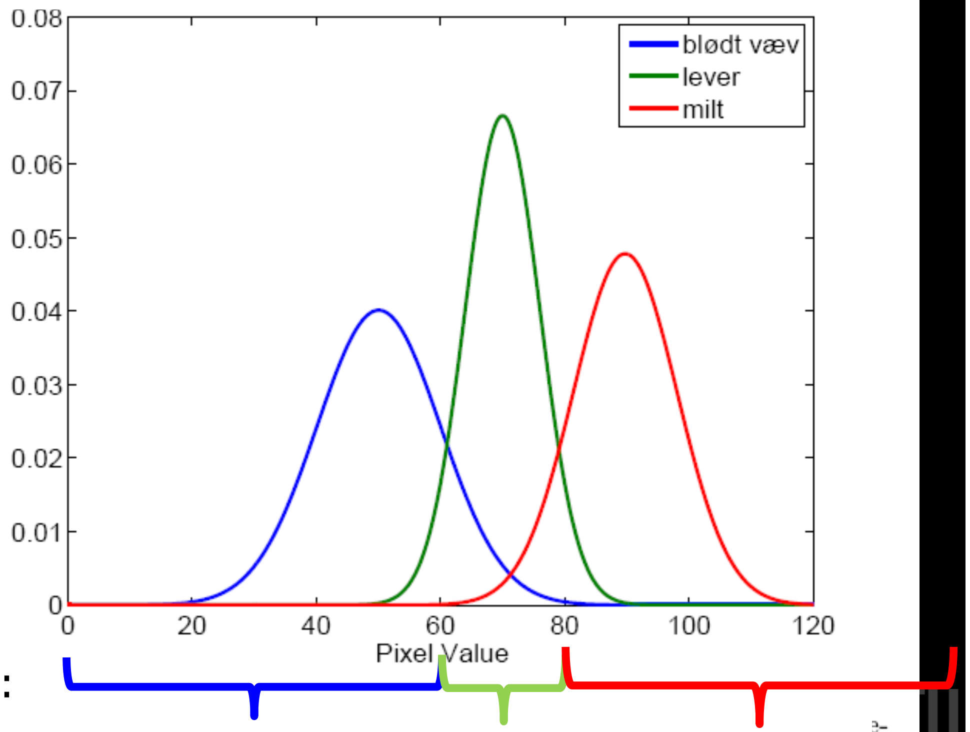
$$v=\frac{{\sigma_1}^2\mu_2-{\sigma_2}^2\mu_1\pm\sqrt{-{\sigma_1}^2{\sigma_2}^2\left(2\,\mu_2\,\mu_1-{\mu_2}^2-2\,{\sigma_2}^2\ln\left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}\right)-{\mu_1}^2+2\,{\sigma_1}^2\ln\left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}\right)\right)}}{-{\sigma_2}^2+{\sigma_1}^2}$$

Quiz 5: Class ranges

A) [0,45],]45, 75],]75,255]
B) [40,60],]60,100],]100,140]
[✓ C)] [0, 60],]60,80],]80,255]
D) [0,60],]60,100],]100,255]
E) [0,75],[75,100],]100,255]

An expert have chosen representative regions in an image that contains soft tissue, liver and spleen. The image pixel minimum and maximum values are 0 and 255. To make a parametric classification, the histograms are parameterized using Gaussian distributions as seen in the image. What are the class ranges?

Solution:



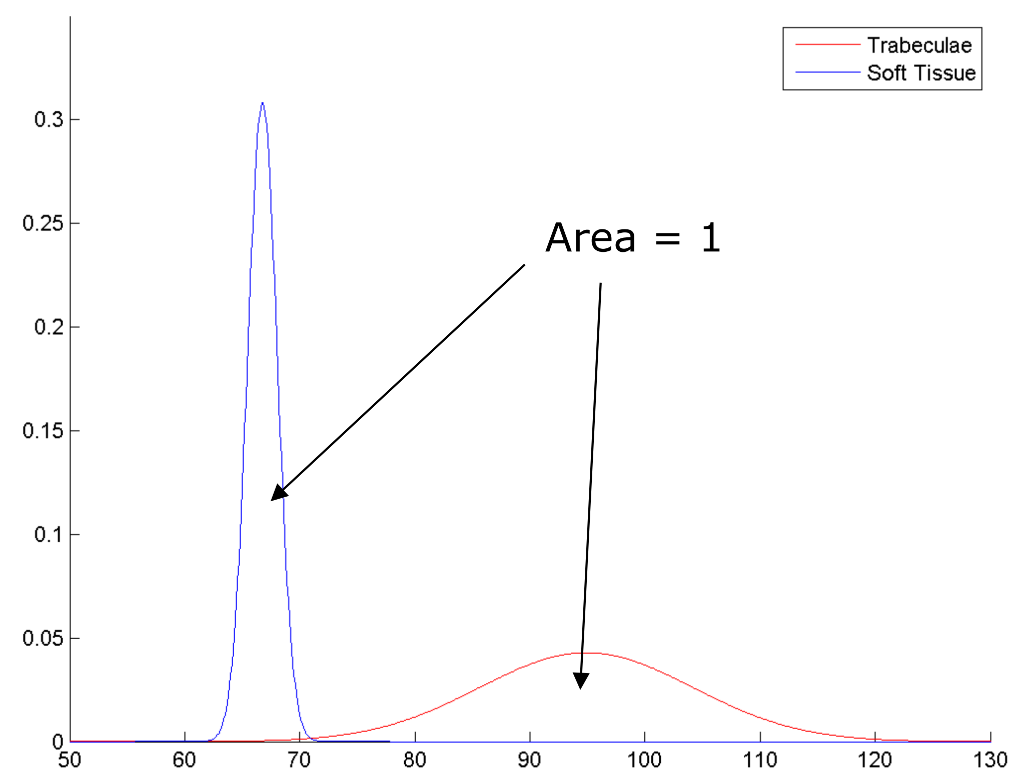
Thomas Bayes

Wikipedia

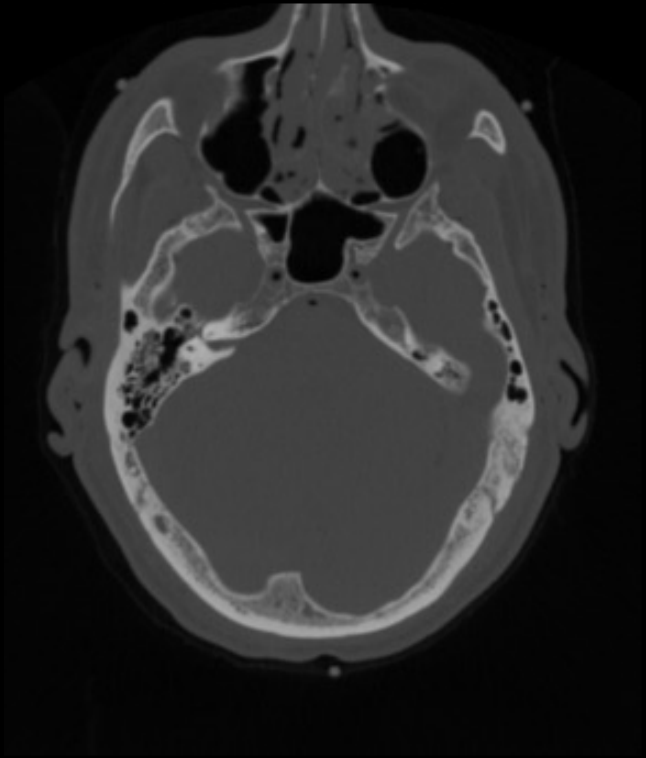
- 1702-1761
- English mathematician and Presbyterian minister
- Bayes’ theorem

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

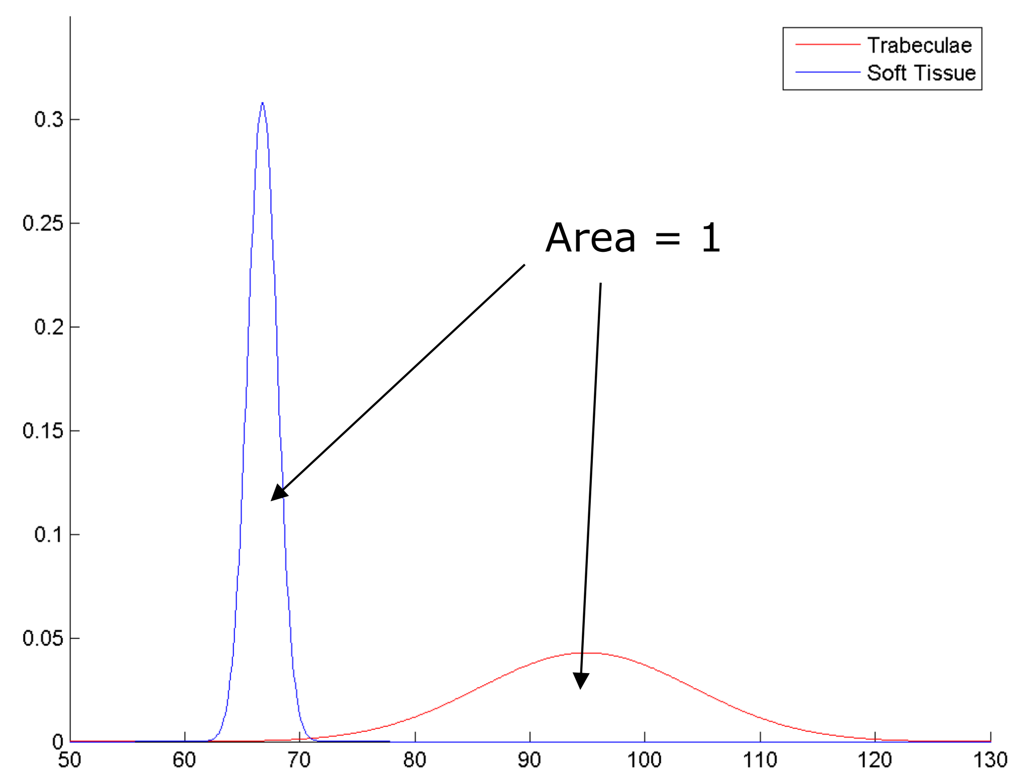
Bayesian Classification



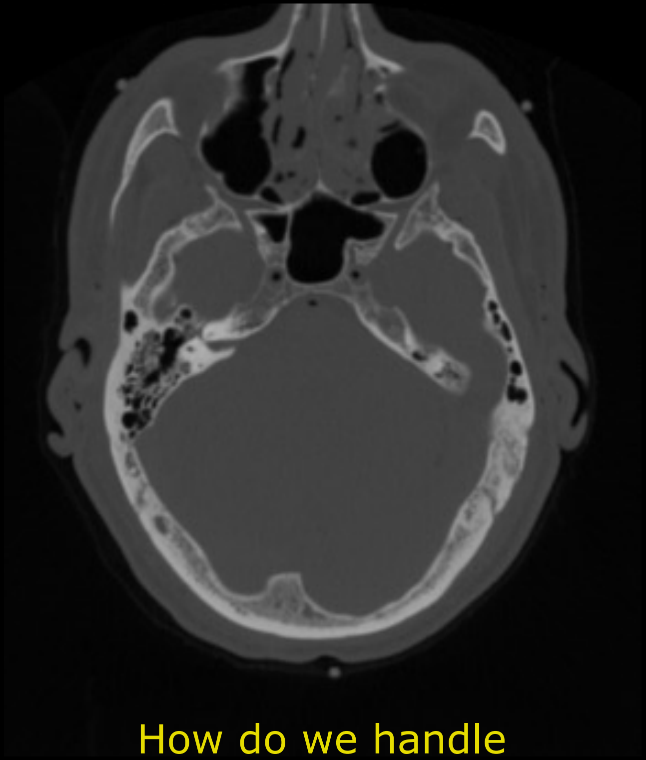
Pure parametric classifier assumes equal amount of different tissue types



Bayesian Classification

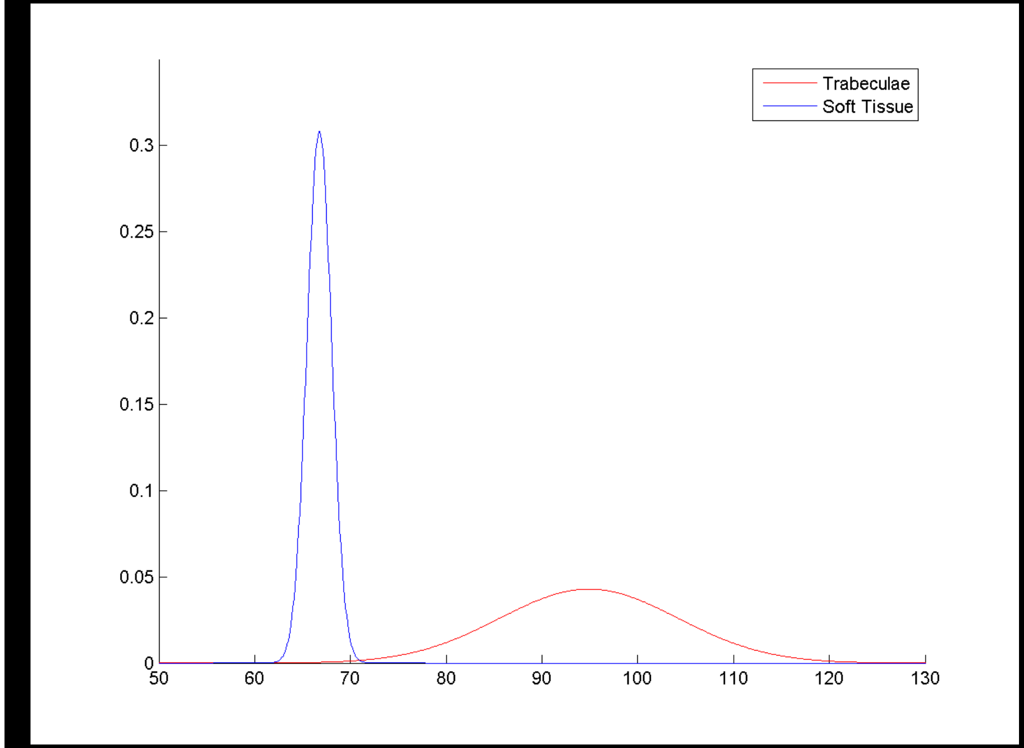


But much more soft-tissue than trabecular bone

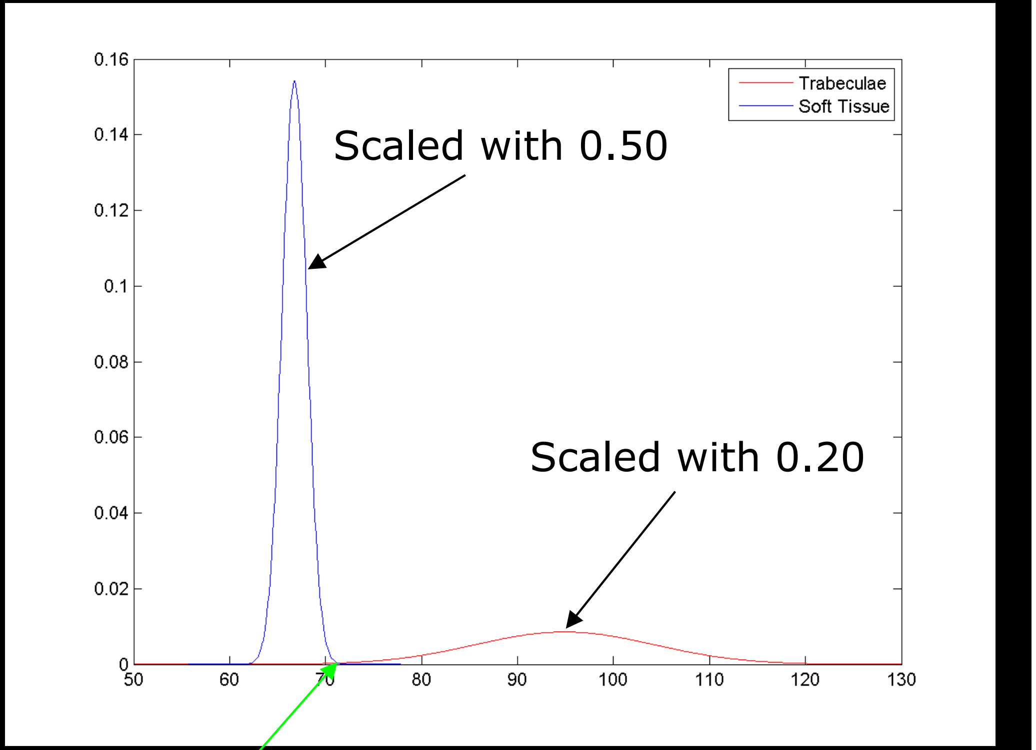


How do we handle that?

Bayesian Classification – histogram scaling



Parametric classifier



Scaled with 0.50

Scaled with 0.20

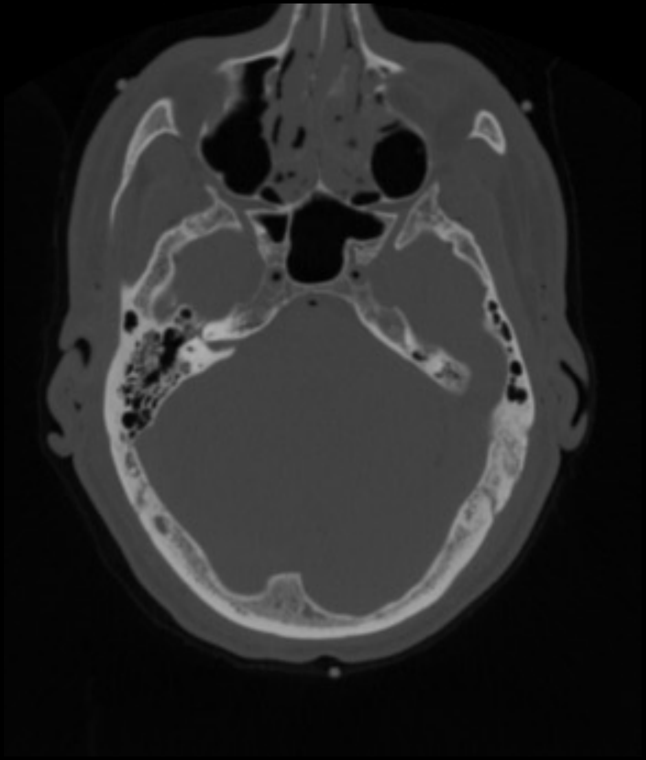
Bayesian classifier

Little change in class border

(sometimes significant changes)

Bayesian Classification

- An expert tells us that a CT scan of a head contains
  - 20% Trabecular bone
  - 50% Soft-tissue
- Picking a random pixel in the image
  - 20% Chance that it is trabecular bone
  - 50% Chance that it is soft-tissue
- How to use that?



Formal definition

- The *posterior probability*
- Given a pixel value v
  - What is the probability that the pixel belongs to class C_i

Example: If the pixel value is 78, what is the probability that the pixel is bone

$$\boxed{P(c_i|v)} = \frac{P(v|c_i)P(c_i)}{P(v)}$$

Formal definition

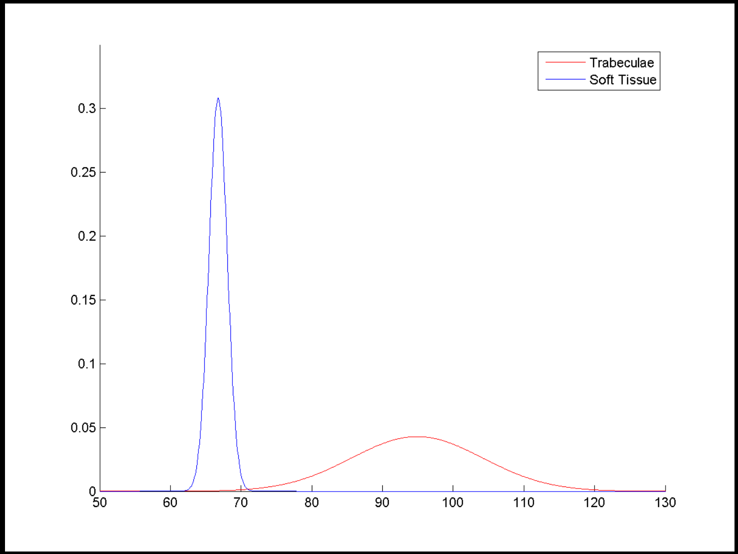
- The *a priori probability* (what is known from before)

Example: From general biology it is known that 20% of a brain CT scan is trabecular bone. Therefore P(trabecular) = 0.20

$$P(c_i|v) = \frac{P(v|c_i)\boxed{P(c_i)}}{P(v)}$$

Formal definition

- The *class conditional probability also called the likelihood*
- Given a class, what is the probability of a pixel with value *v*?



Example: If we consider class = soft-tissue.
What is the probability that the pixel value is 78?

Very low

$$P(c_i|v) = \frac{\boxed{P(v|c_i)}P(c_i)}{P(v)}$$

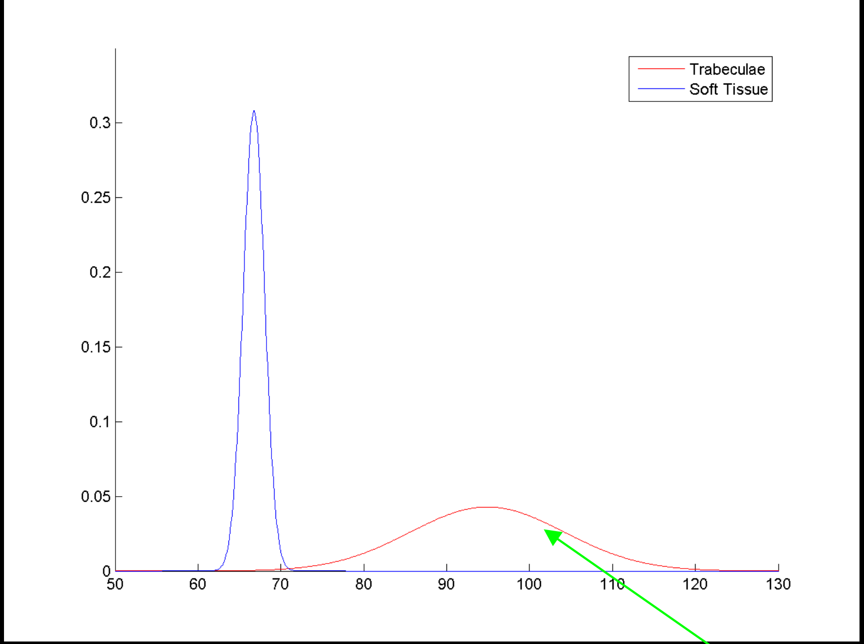
Formal definition

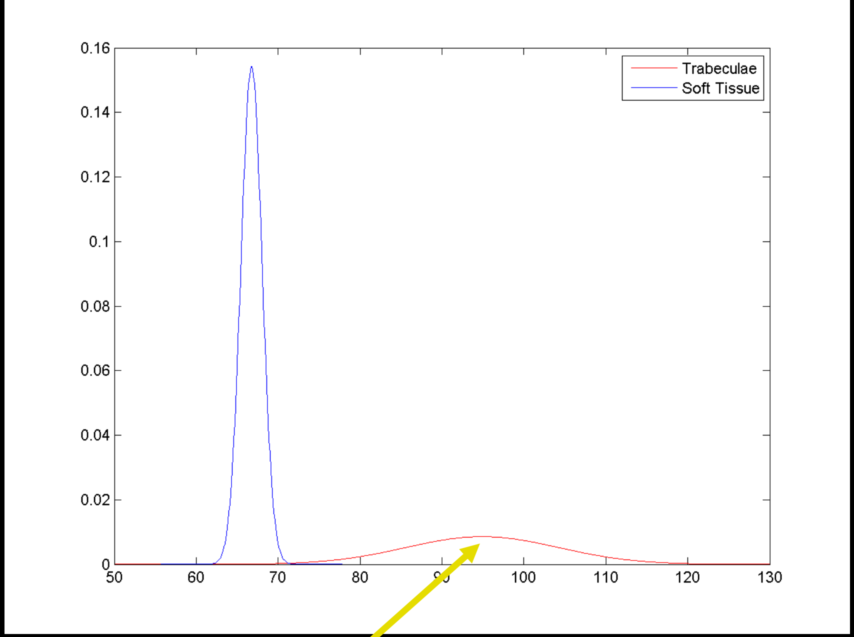
- The *model evidence* or *marginal probability*
- It is basically a normalisation factor: $P(v) = \sum_i P(v|c_i)P(c_i)$

Constant – ignored from now on

$$P(c_i|v) = \frac{P(v|c_i)P(c_i)}{P(v)}$$

Formal definition – sum up





$$P(c_i|v) = \frac{P(v|c_i)P(c_i)}{P(v)}$$

$;C_i$=trabeculae

Bayesian classification – how to

- Select training pixels for each class
- Fit Gaussians to each class
- Ask an expert for the prior probabilities (how much there normally is in total for each type)
- For each pixel in the image
  - Compute $P(c_i|v)$ for each class (the *a posterior probability*)
  - Select the class with the highest $P(c_i|v)$

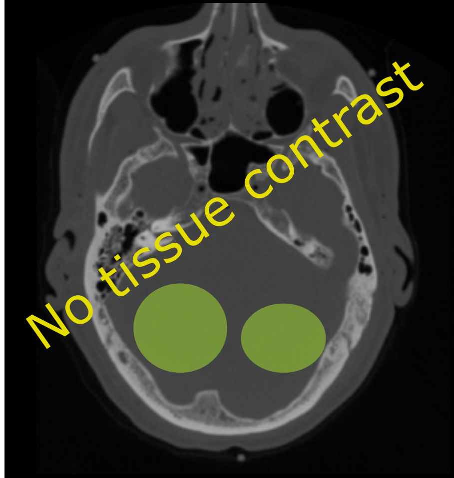
$$P(c_i|v) = \frac{P(v|c_i)P(c_i)}{P(v)}$$

When to use Bayesian classification

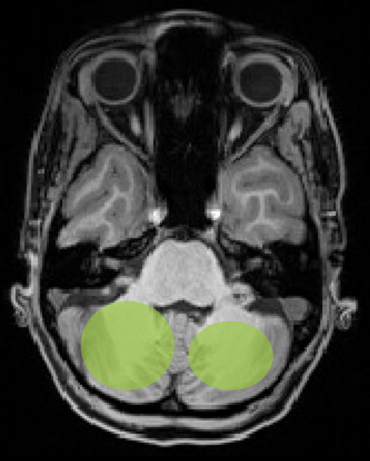
- The *parametric classifier* is good when there are approximately the same amount of all type of tissues
- Use *Bayesian classification* if there are very little or very much of some types
- A more general formulation for segmentation
  - especially when going to a higher dimensional feature space

High dimensional feature space

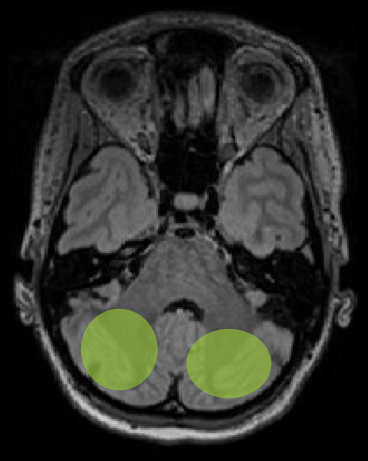
CT

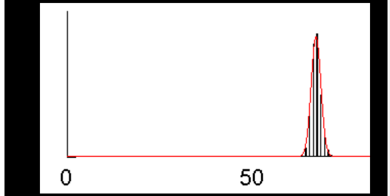


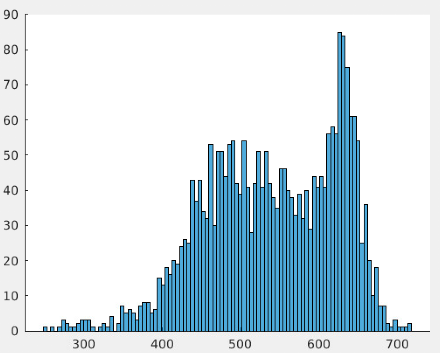
MRI – T1w

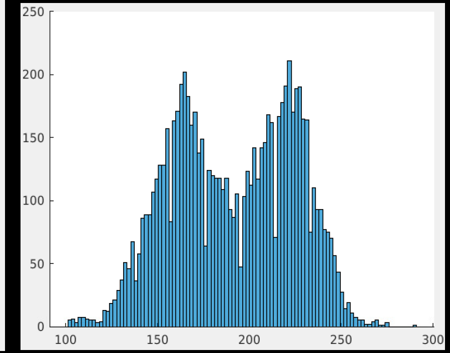


MRI – T2w





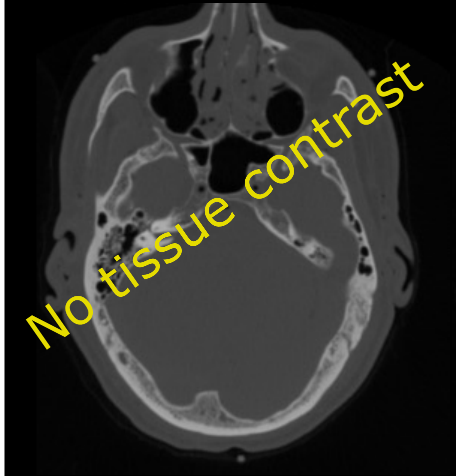




- Combine different feature inputs to **improve** segmentation
  - Different image modalities e.g. CT vs MRI
  - Subject groups
    - Healthy vs disease
  - Different angles of object e.g. cars

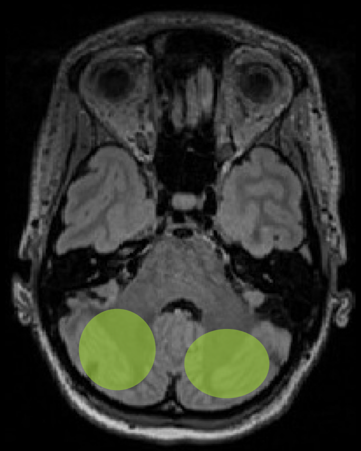
High dimensional feature space

CT



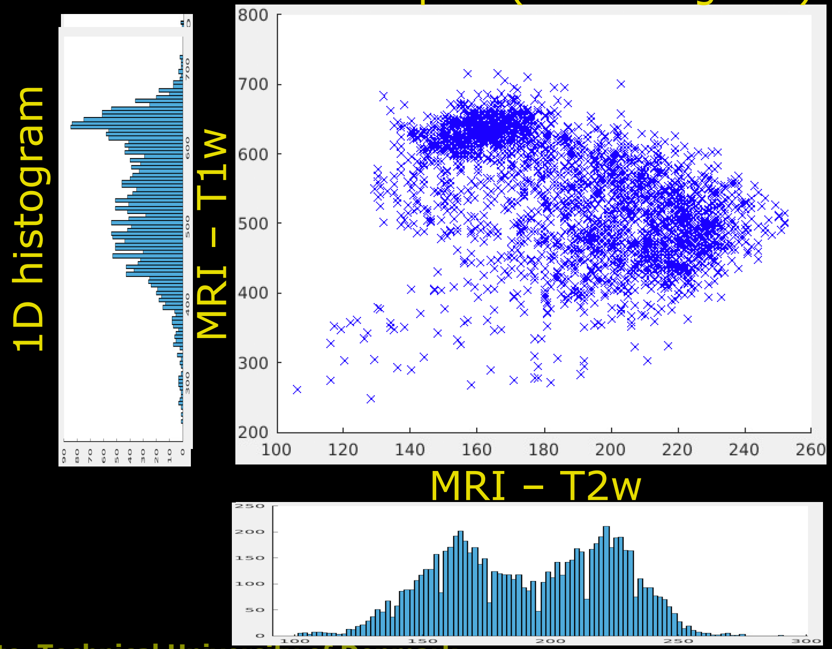
MRI – T1w

MRI – T2w



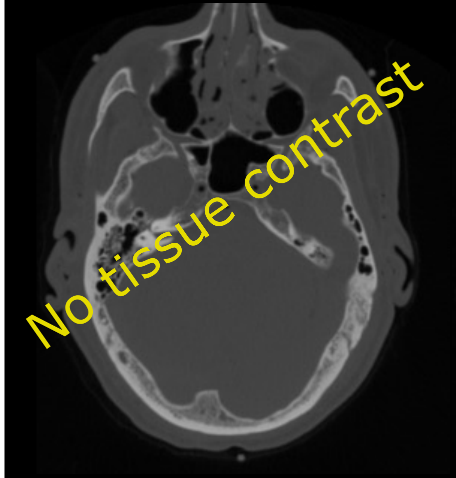
- Feature space:
  - 1D is a histogram
  - 2D is a scatterplot i.e. 2D histogram
  - >2D is bit more complicated to show

scatter plot (2D histogram)



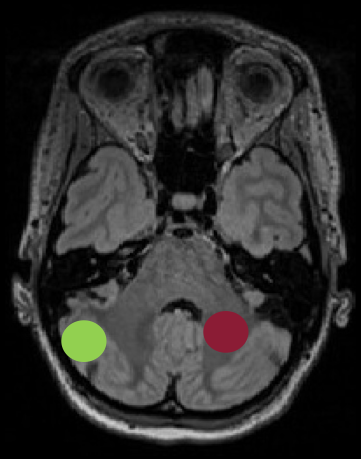
High dimensional feature space

CT

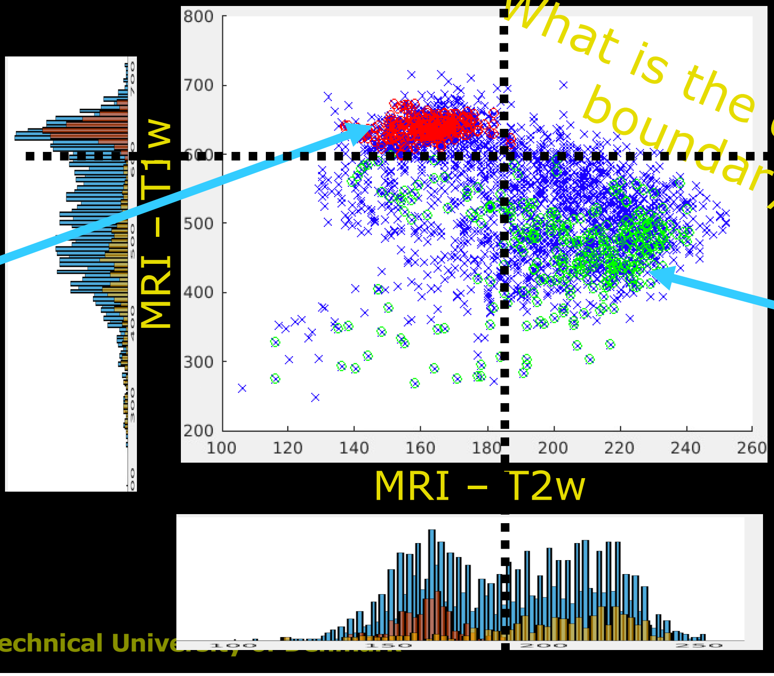


MRI – T1w

MRI – T2w



- Segmentation with more feature inputs
- To train our classifier model with class examples
  - Draw tissue specific regions for each class
  - Class 1 and Class 2
  - Tissue type 1 and type 2
- Segmentation:
  - Define the threshold for the decision boundary?
  - 1D vs 2D

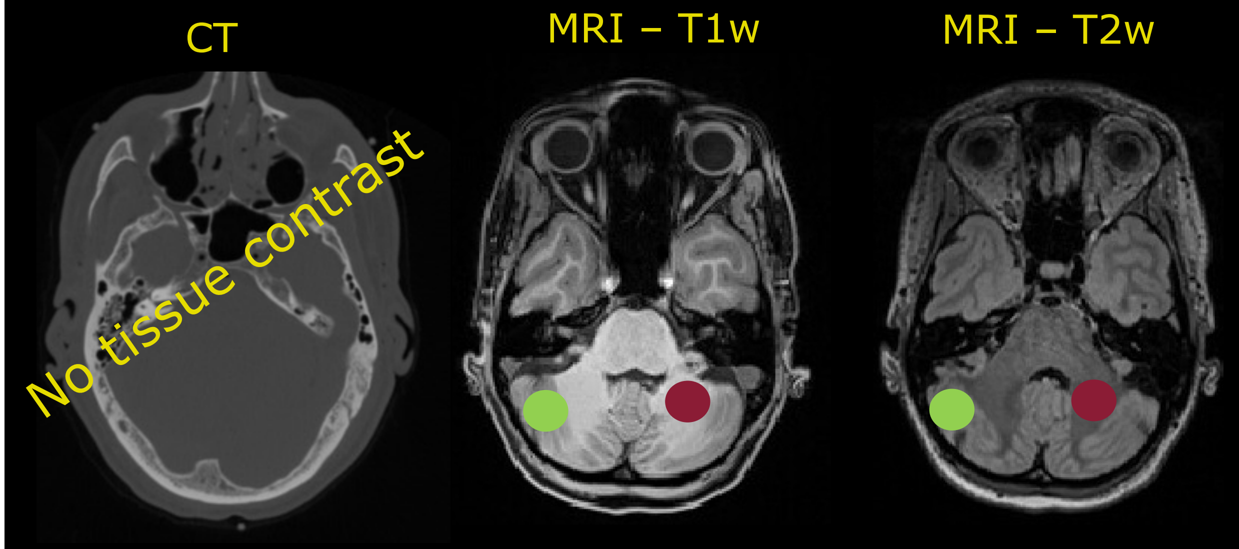


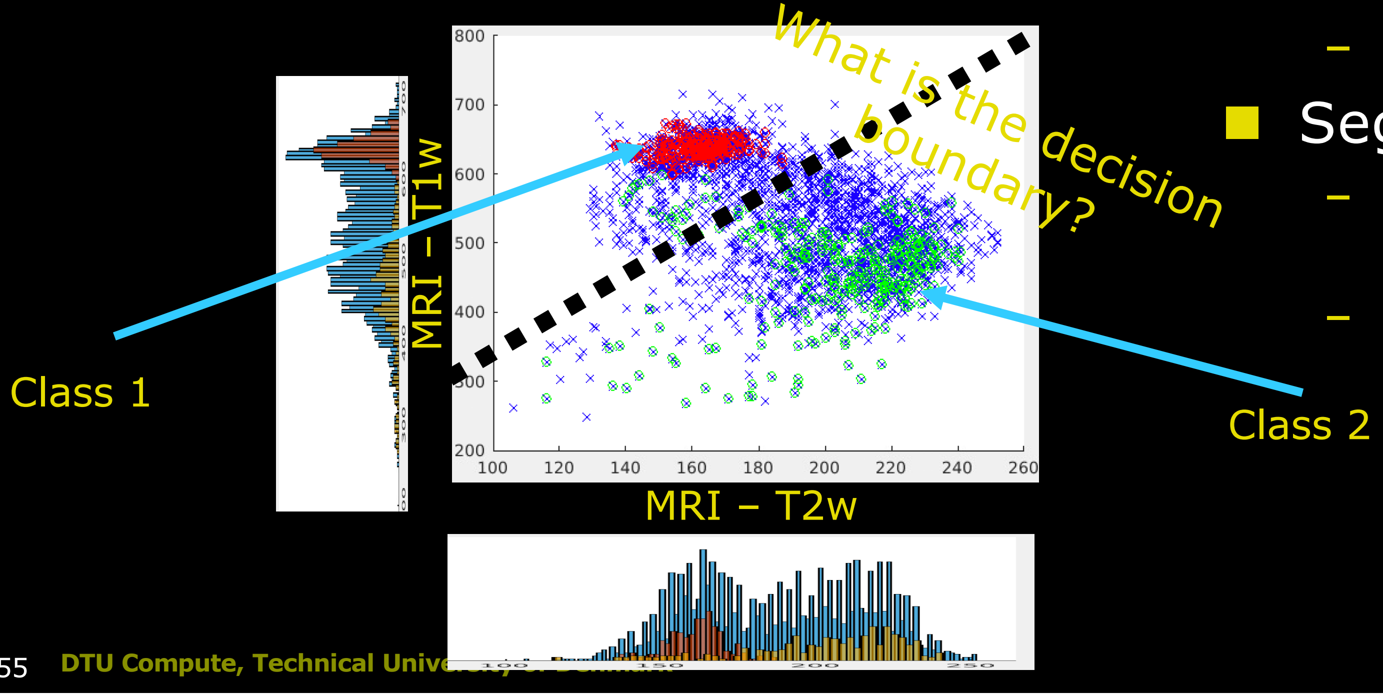
What is the decision boundary?

Class 1

Class 2

High dimensional feature space





- Segmentation with more feature inputs
- To train our classifier model with class examples
  - Draw tissue specific regions for each class
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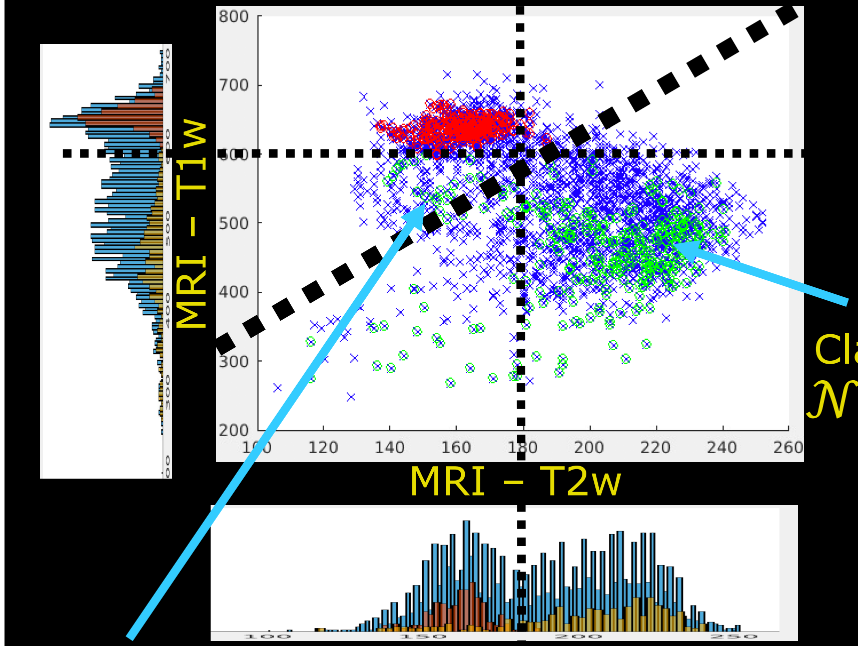
Decision boundary: Define a model



Class 2
$\mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$

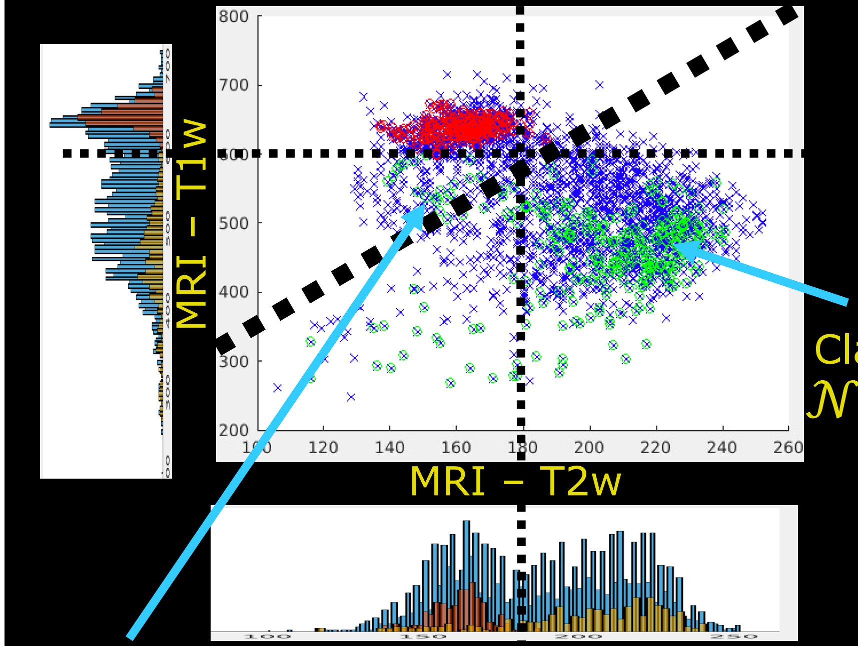
Class 1
$\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$

- 2D feature space
  - Better class separation vs 1D?
- Model assumption
  - Type of distribution?
- Intensity histograms looks Gaussian-like
  - We assume Gaussian distributions: $\mathcal{N}(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$
- Use Bayes theorem
  - Probability of belonging to C2:

$$\frac{P(C2|\boldsymbol{x})}{P(C1|\boldsymbol{x})} > T$$

- Desicion boundary
  - A hyperplane for T=1:
  - *P(C2|**x**)=P(C1|**x**)*

Decision boundary: Train a model



Class 2

$\mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$

Class 1

$\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$

- What about the prior probability $P(C_i)$?

- We wish to use Bayes:

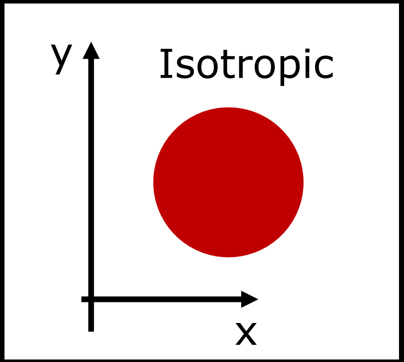
$$\frac{P(C2|\boldsymbol{x})}{P(C1|\boldsymbol{x})} > T$$

- The posterior probability
  - $P(Ci|\boldsymbol{x}) = P(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i)\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{Ci}}$
- The likelihood: A Gaussian model

$$P(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i,) = K_i \exp((\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i))$$

  - Data points:
    - $\boldsymbol{x}_{\boldsymbol{i}} = [x1, x2]^T$
  - Training set:
    - $\boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{C1}} = 0$ and $\boldsymbol{t}_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \boldsymbol{C2}} = 1$
  - The class mean-parameter
    - $\boldsymbol{\mu}_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in Ci} x_n$
  - The covariance matrix-parameter
    - $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i = (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$

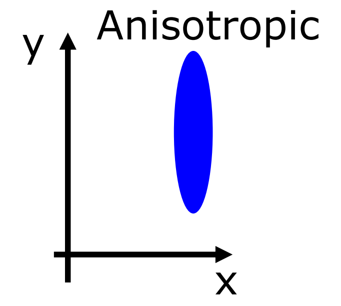
Gaussian in 2D: The covariance matrix



Rotational invariant

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{yy}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

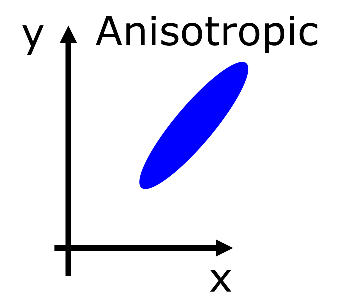
$\sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{yy}$



Aligned with coordinate system

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{yy}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sigma_{xx}^2 \neq \sigma_{yy}^2$



Not aligned with coordinate system

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx}^2 & \sigma_{xy}^2 \\ \sigma_{yx}^2 & \sigma_{yy}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

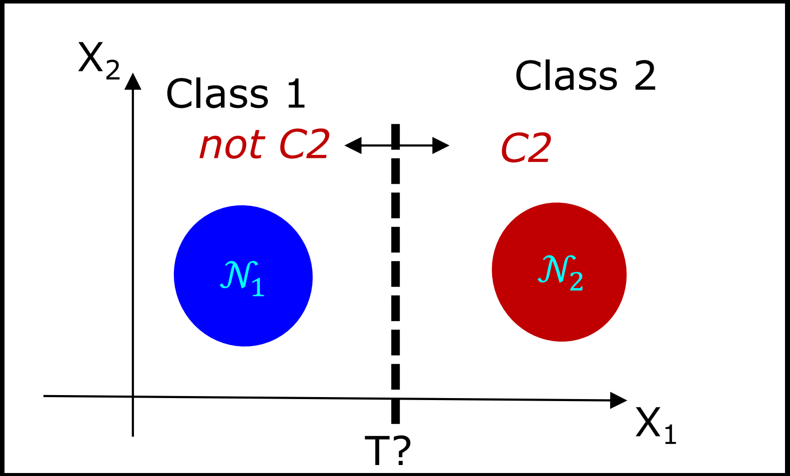
QUICK REFRESH:

- The covariance matrix:

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i = (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i)$$

- Expresses the orientation of anisotropic variance in relation to the coordinate system

The linear discriminant classifier



$\mathcal{N}_1(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$ $\mathcal{N}_2(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$

- Classifier: If $\boldsymbol{x}$ belongs to C_2:

$$\frac{P(C2|\boldsymbol{x})}{P(C1|\boldsymbol{x})} > T$$

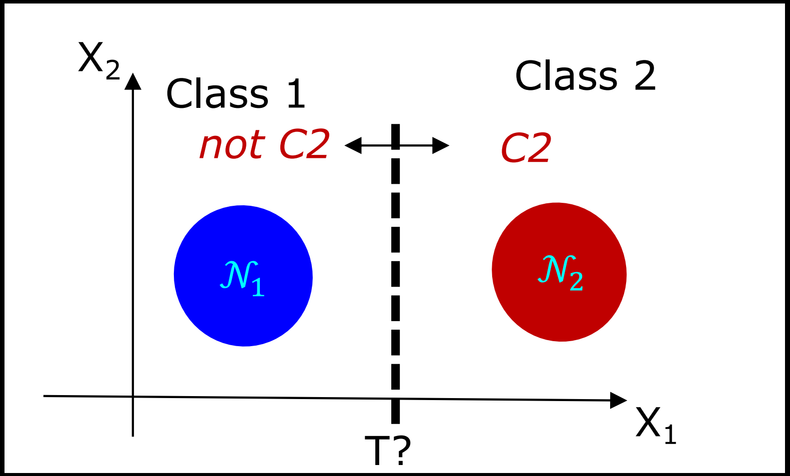
- Trick: Take the logarithmn

$$l\,n\big(P(C2|x)\big) - l\,n\big(P(C1|x)\big) > ln(T)$$

Inspiration to derive:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_discriminant_analysis
https://people.revoledu.com/kardi/tutorial/LDA/LDA%20Formula.htm

The linear discriminant classifier



$$\mathcal{N}_1(\mu_1, \Sigma_1) \qquad \mathcal{N}_2(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$$

- Classifier: If ***x*** belongs to C_2:

$$\frac{P(C2|\boldsymbol{x})}{P(C1|\boldsymbol{x})} > T$$

- Trick: Take the logarithmn

$$l\,n\big(P(C2|x)\big) - l\,n\big(P(C1|x)\big) > ln(T)$$

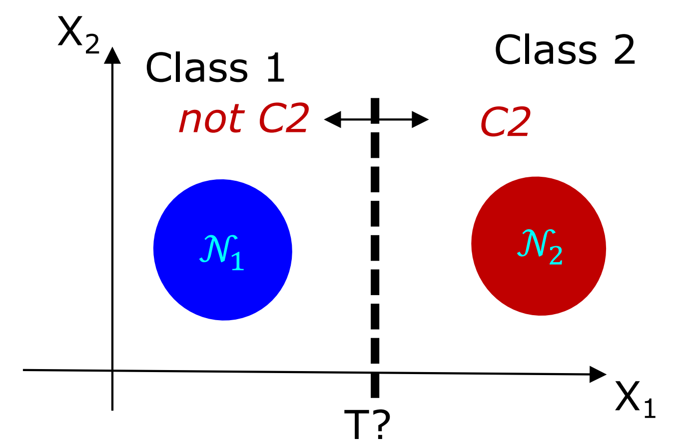
- Where the log-posterior probability for C_i:

$$\ln(P(\boldsymbol{Ci}|\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_i)^T\Sigma_i^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_i) + \ln(K_i) + \ln(Pi)$$

- P_i is the prior probability for class C_i

Inspiration: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_discriminant_analysis

The linear discriminant classifier



$\mathcal{N}_1(\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$ $\mathcal{N}_2(\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$

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- P_i is the prior probability for class C_i

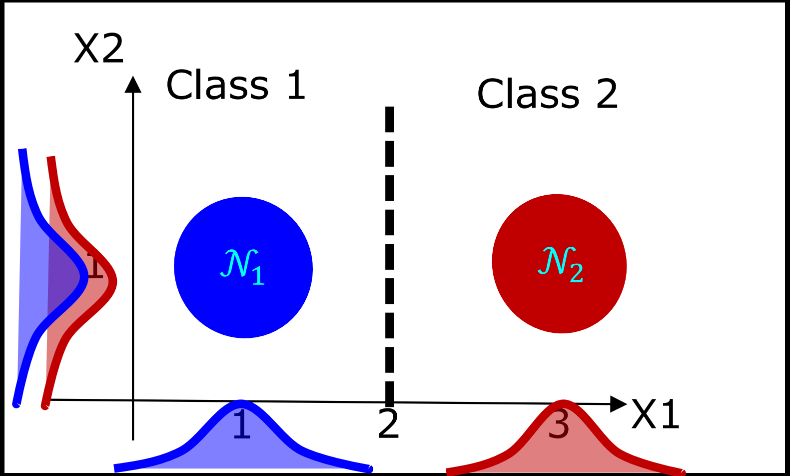
- Assuming homoscedasticity ($\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma_0$) and isotropic covariance matrix we have **the Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) classifier model**:

$$ln\frac{P2}{P1} - \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2} + \boldsymbol{\mu_1})^T \Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2} - \boldsymbol{\mu_1}) + \boldsymbol{x}^T \Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2} - \boldsymbol{\mu_1}) > \boldsymbol{ln(T)}$$

- We train the classifier with examples obtained from the two distributions N1 and N2

Inspiration: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_discriminant_analysis

Quiz 6 - The LDA classifier



- Linear Discriminat Analysis (LDA):

$$ln\frac{P2}{P1} - \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}+\boldsymbol{\mu_1})^T\Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}-\boldsymbol{\mu_1}) + \boldsymbol{x}^T\Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}-\boldsymbol{\mu_1}) > \boldsymbol{ln(T)}$$

Where:

$$\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \Sigma_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prior probabilities: P1=P2=0,5

Which data points are placed on the hyperplane for P(C2| x)=P(C1|x)?

A) $[0,5]^T$
B) $[1,7]^T$
C) $[3,3]^T$
[✓ D) $[2,0]^T$]
E) $[0,7]^T$

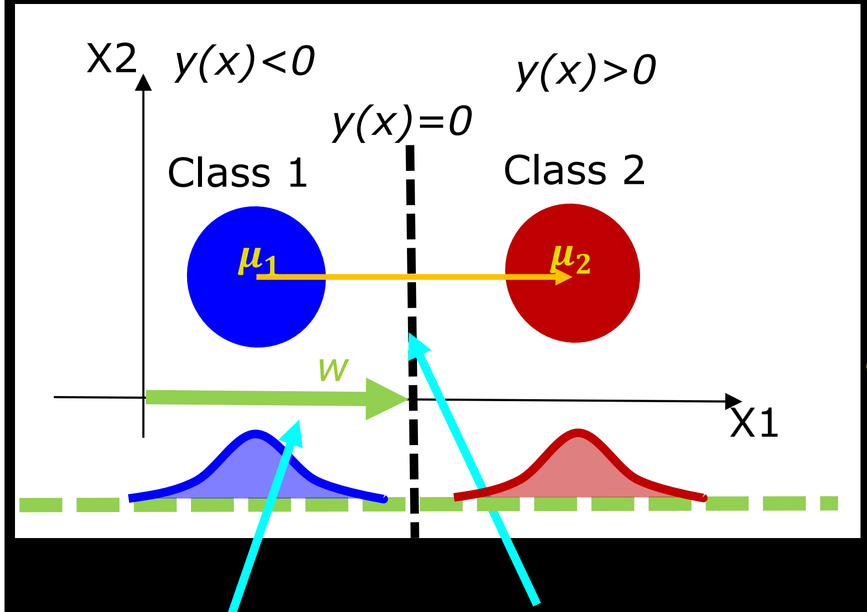
Solution – We see that when T=1=> ln(1)=0 is the decision boundary which is placed only along X1 i.e. a solution in 1D:

$$ln\frac{P2}{P1} - \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}+\boldsymbol{\mu_1})\frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}-\boldsymbol{\mu_1})}{\sigma_0} = -x1\frac{(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}-\boldsymbol{\mu_1})}{\sigma_0}$$

$$-ln\frac{0,5}{0,5} + \frac{1}{2}(3+1)\frac{(3-1)}{2} = x1\frac{(3-1)}{2}$$

x1=2 & x2= all values

Projections in the feature space



decision boundary

- *w* projects the class mean direction i.e. the weight vector
- *w is normal to the hyperplane of the decision boundary for yi(x)=0*
- $x^T w$ is a *dot product i.e.* x and c are projected onto *w* ($a^T b = \|a\|\|b\|\cos(\theta)$)

- General formulation of a classifier
  - A projection of data points in relation to the decision boundary
- The LDA function for C_2:

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{ln\frac{P1}{P2} - \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2} + \boldsymbol{\mu_1})^T}_{\mathbf{c}}\underbrace{\Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2} - \boldsymbol{\mu_1})}_{\mathbf{w}}}_{\mathbf{w_0}} + \boldsymbol{x}^T\underbrace{\Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2} - \boldsymbol{\mu_1})}_{\mathbf{w}} > lnT$$

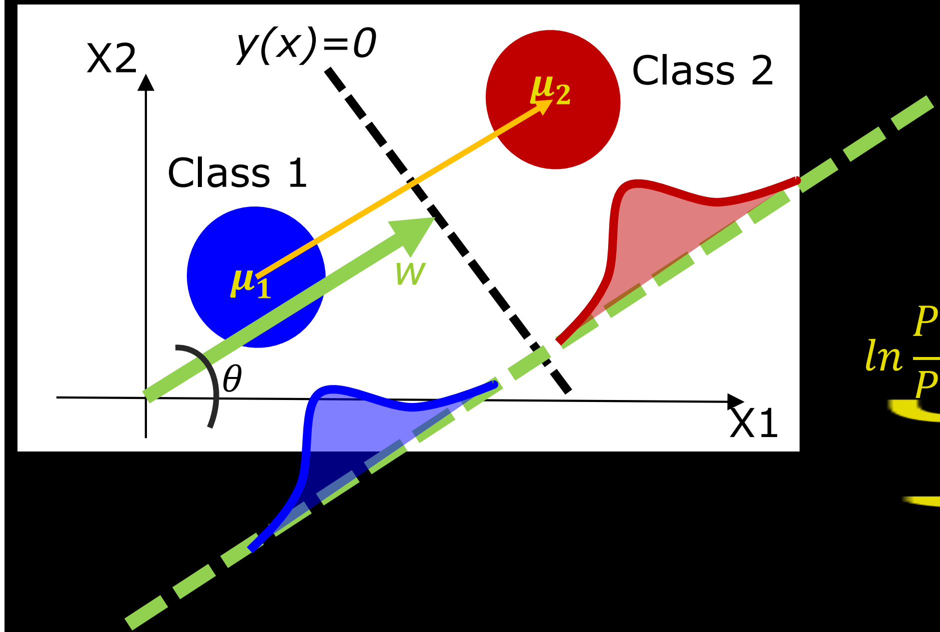
- The linear discriminat function

$$y_{C\in 2}(x) = \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w_0}$$

-where Wo is the threshold

- x is assigned to C2 if $y_{C\in 2}(x) > 0$

Projections in the feature space



- General formulation of a classifier
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$$\underbrace{\underbrace{ln\frac{P1}{P2}-\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}+\boldsymbol{\mu_1})^T}_{\mathbf{c}}\underbrace{\Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}-\boldsymbol{\mu_1})}_{\mathbf{w}}}_{\mathbf{w_0}}+\boldsymbol{x}^T\underbrace{\Sigma_0^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu_2}-\boldsymbol{\mu_1})}_{\mathbf{w}} > lnT$$

- *w* projects the class mean direction i.e. the weight vector
- *w is normal to the hyperplane of the decision boundary for yi(x)=0*
- $x^T w$ is a *dot product i.e.* *x* and *c* are projected onto *w* ($\boldsymbol{a^T b} = \|\boldsymbol{a}\|\|\boldsymbol{b}\|\cos(\theta)$)

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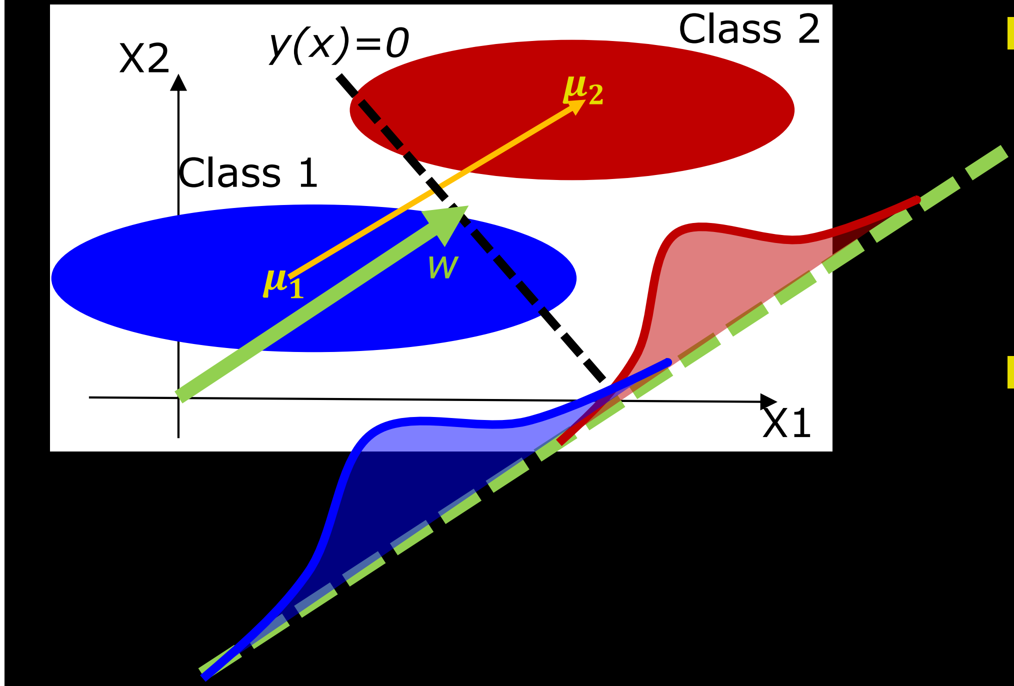
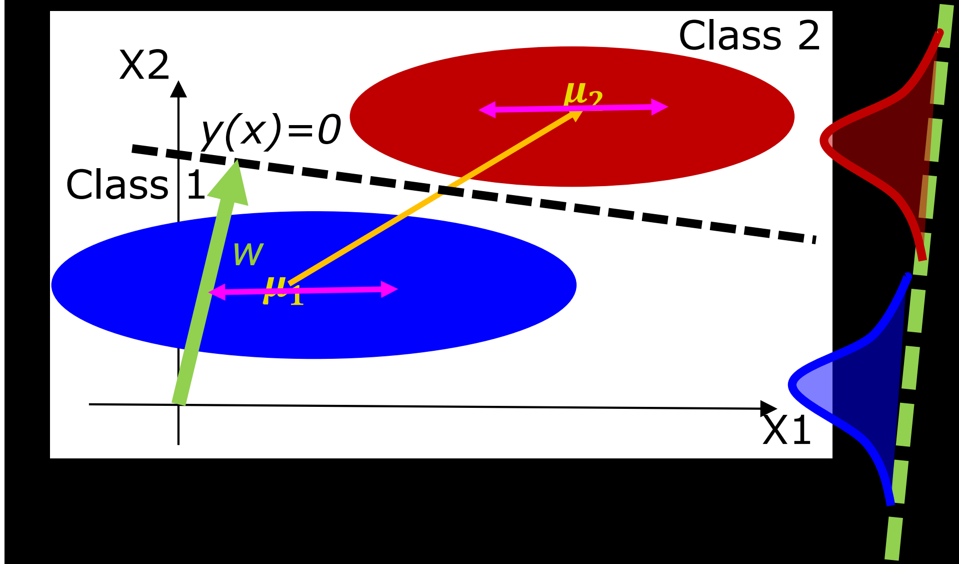
Projections in the feature space



- If the covariance is *anisotropic* and have different class variances
  - The LDA classifier does not ensure an optimal class seperation!
  - LDA only seperate the class means
- To improve the seperation
  - We need to change the model hence the weight vector, ***w***

Projections in the feature space



Optimal class separation:

- The *weight vector*, ***w***, now accounts for both class means and variances

- Fisher’s LDA:
  - Uses: *between-class (means) covariance*:

    $$S_B = (\mu_2 - \mu_1)^T (\mu_2 - \mu_1)$$

  - and: optimise *(total) within-class covariance*

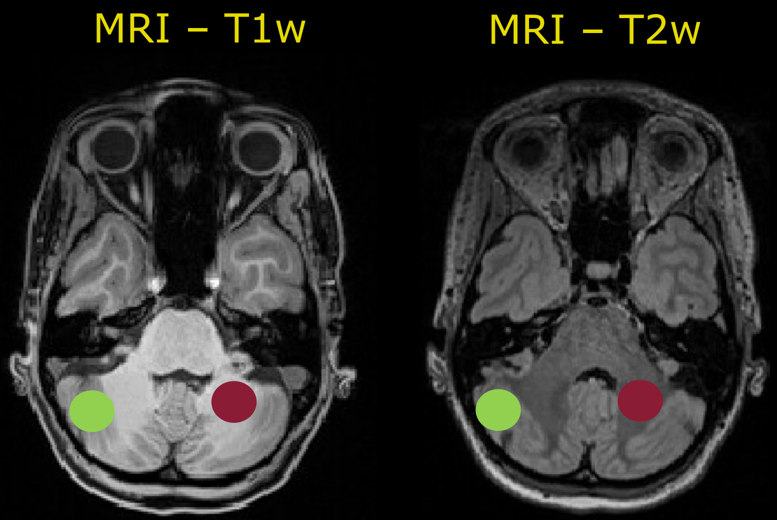
    $$S_W = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$$

- Find projection *w* using a cost function:
  - $J(w) = \frac{w^T S_B w}{w^T S_W w}$
  - differentiate: $\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w}=0$
  - which gives (simple solution):

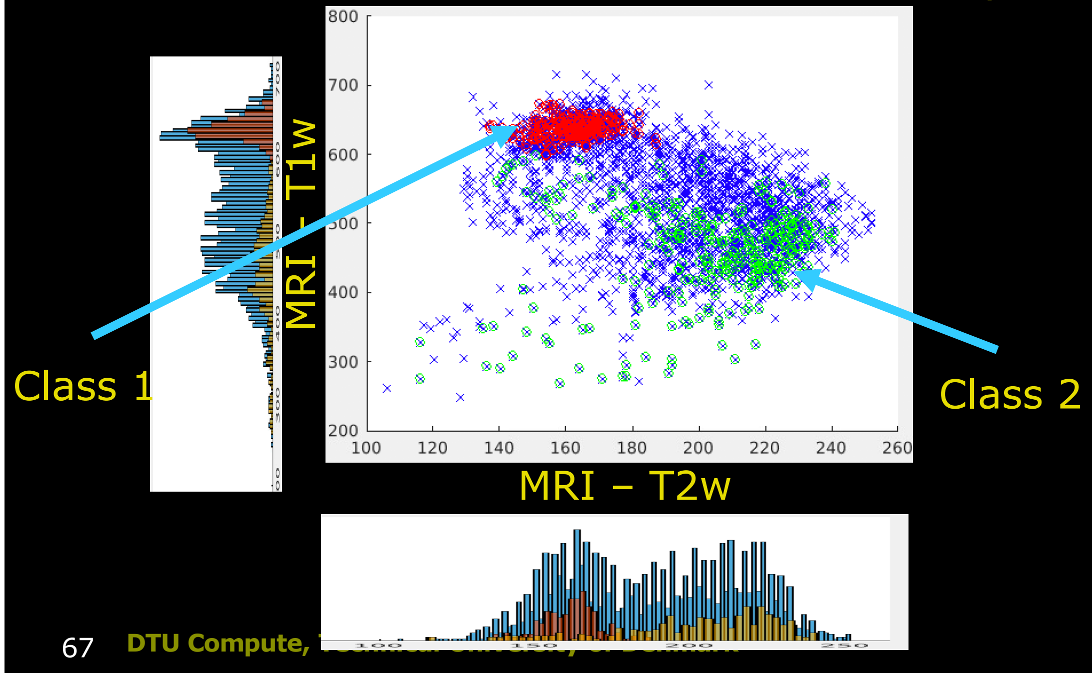
    $$w \propto S_W^{-1} (\mu_2 - \mu_1)$$

Segmentation of brain data using LDA

- Fisher’s LDA

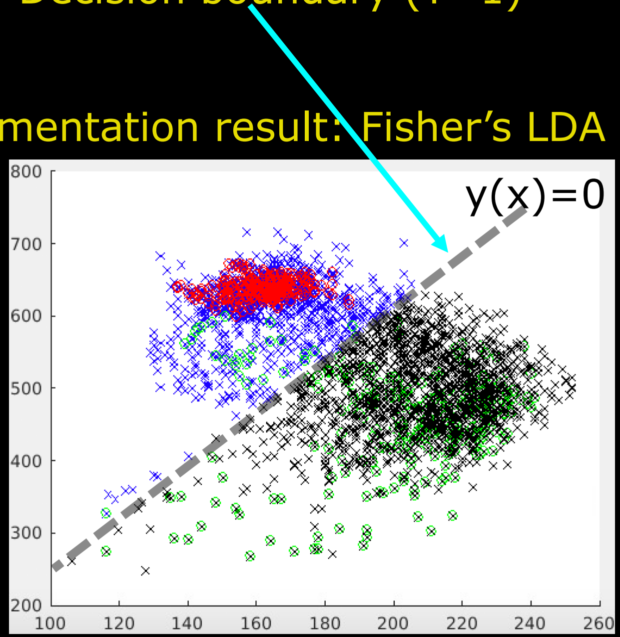


Decision boundary?

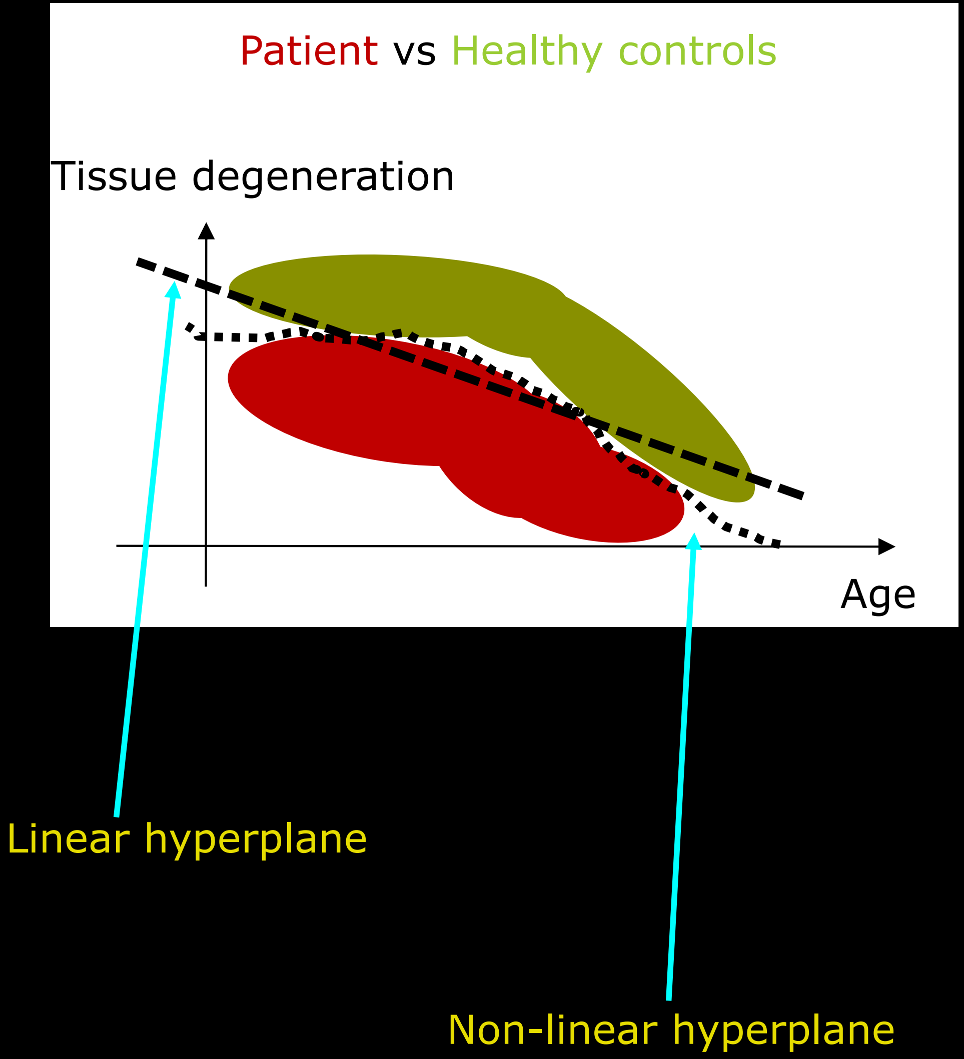


Decision boundary (T=1)

Segmentation result: Fisher’s LDA



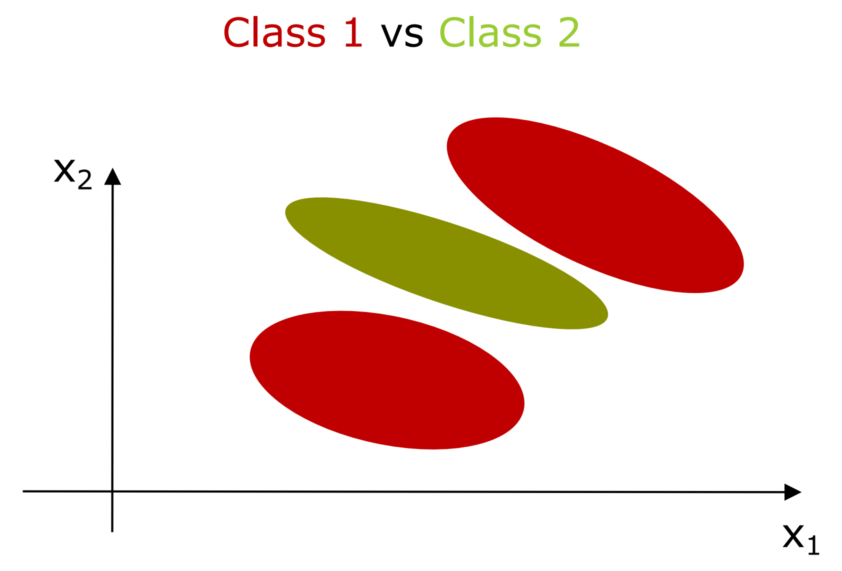
Limitations of LDA



- Linear discriminant analysis (LDA)
  - Only linear hyperplanes
- Non-linear hyperplanes?

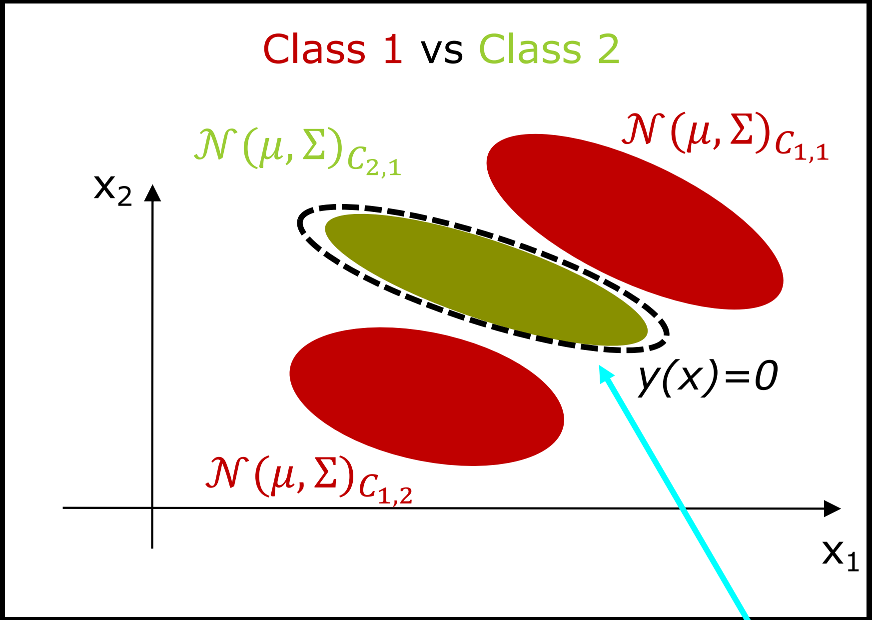
- Example:
  - I wish to make a classifier
  - Features (2D):
  - Age vs. Tissue degeneration
- Classes
  - Healthy controls vs Patient

Limitations of LDA



- One class can be separated
  - A non-linear problem

Non-linear Hyperplanes



- Class 1: $\mathcal{N}(\mu,\Sigma)_{C_{1,1}} + \mathcal{N}(\mu,\Sigma)_{C_{1,2}}$
- Class 2: $\mathcal{N}(\mu,\Sigma)_{C_{2,1}}$

Non-linear hyperplane

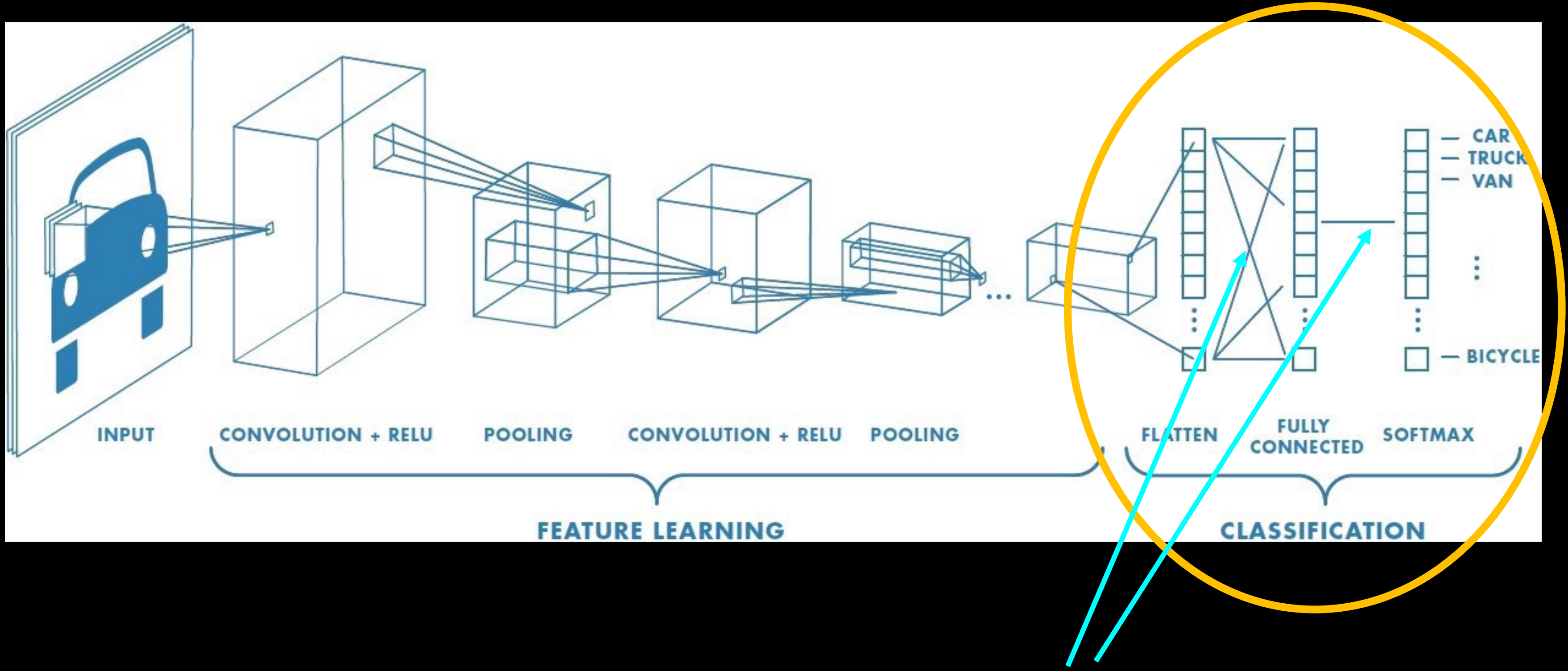
Non-linear classifiers (Machine learning):

Example:

- Gaussian Mixture Model
  - Each class is modelled using a number of Gauss distributions e.g. class 1
- Again, use Bayes theorem also for Gaussian Mixture Model
- Optimisation:
  - We derive $\frac{\partial J(\boldsymbol{w})}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}}=0$ for a Gaussian mixture model
  - Iterative optimisation algorithm is used to find ***w***

Segmentation - Non-linear Hyperplanes

- Convolutional neural network and classification



Weights can be non-linear sigmoid functions: $\boldsymbol{y_k = \phi(x, w, w0)}$

What did you learn today?

- Describe the concept of pixel classification
- Compute the pixel value ranges in a minimum distance classifier
- Implement and use a minimum distance classifier
- Approximate a pixel value histogram using a Gaussian distribution
- Implement and use a parametric classifier
- Decide if a minimum distance or a parametric classifier is appropriate based on the training data
- Explain the concept of Bayesian classification
- Implement and use the linear discriminant analysis (LDA) classifier
- Decide where to place a decision boundary
- Understand the use of linear vs non-line hyperplanes for segmentation

Lecture 7 – Industry presentations

JLIVision
FOSS Analytics
Dalux
Videometer
IHfood
TrackMan
Novo Nordisk
Radiobotics
Visiopharm
Claas E-systems