

# Short Papers

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## A-Optimal Projection for Image Representation

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**Abstract**— This paper presents a novel method for image representation based on A-optimality. The proposed method is compared with the existing methods, and the results show that the proposed method can achieve better performance in image representation.

## 2.2 Laplacian Regularized Least Squares

$$y = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + \epsilon, \quad (2)$$

$y$  observation,  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  independent variable,  $\mathbf{w}$  weight vector,  $\epsilon$  noise.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$\sigma^2$ ,  $\{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^{\ell}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$

$$J_{\text{sse}}(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i - y_i)^2. \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = (X X^T)^{-1} X \mathbf{y}, \quad (4)$$

$$X = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\ell}) \quad \mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_{\ell})^T.$$

$$S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{N}_k(\mathbf{x}_j) \text{ or } \mathbf{x}_j \in \mathcal{N}_k(\mathbf{x}_i); \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \sum_{i=1}^m (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i - y_i)^2 + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^m (\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j)^2 S_{ij} + \lambda_2 \|\mathbf{w}\|^2,$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = (X X^T + \lambda_1 X L X^T + \lambda_2 I)^{-1} X \mathbf{y}, \quad (6)$$

$$L = \text{diag}(S \mathbf{1}) - S \quad \text{graph Laplacian}$$

## 2.3 Optimal Experimental Design

$$C \quad (2) \quad (4). B$$

$$J_{\text{sse}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w})^T H_{\text{sse}}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w}) \quad H_{\text{sse}}$$

$$H_{\text{sse}} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 J_{\text{sse}}}{\partial \mathbf{w}^2} \right) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T \right) = X X^T.$$

Optimal Experimental Design 16 optimal size

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\mathbf{w}} - \mathbf{w} \\ & \vdots \\ & \bullet \text{ D-} \quad \vdots \quad \mathbf{x}_i \quad ; \\ & \bullet \text{ A-} \quad \vdots \quad \mathbf{x}_i \quad ; \\ & \bullet \text{ -} \quad \vdots \quad \mathbf{x}_i \quad . \end{aligned}$$

## 3 A-OPTIMAL PROJECTION

## 3.1 Problem Definition

$$X = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\ell})$$

$$(11) \quad \min_A \text{Tr}((A^T X X^T A + \lambda_2 I)^{-1}).$$

$$\min_A \text{Tr}((A^T \tilde{X} \tilde{X}^T A + \lambda_2 I)^{-1}). \quad (12)$$

where

**3.1. The optimization problem (12) is equivalent to the following:**

$$\min_A \text{Tr}((\tilde{X}^T A A^T \tilde{X} + \lambda_2 I)^{-1}). \quad (13)$$

where  $\tilde{X} = [X; C]$  and  $\tilde{X}^T = [X^T \ C^T]$ .  
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$$\|A\|_F \leq \rho \quad \gamma \|A\|_F^2$$

### 3.3 Relations to Other Methods

where  $L$  and  $S$  are the left and right singular vectors of  $X$ .  
 B 2.1, principal component regression (PCR) 25, principal component analysis (PCA)

where  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  are the eigenvalues of  $X X^T$  and  $X^T X$  respectively.  
 component regression (PCR) 25, principal component analysis (PCA)

$$\lambda_2 \quad (11), \quad \lambda_1$$

$$\min_A \text{Tr}((A^T X X^T A)^{-1}). \quad (14)$$

where  $C$  is the matrix of the principal components of  $X$ .  
 C Partial least squares regression (PLS) 26

where  $C$  is the matrix of the principal components of  $X$ .  
 sliced inverse regression (SIR) 27

where  $x$  and  $y$  are the input and output variables respectively.  
 $z \perp x|y$

where  $x$  and  $y$  are the input and output variables respectively.  
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$\lambda_1$   $\lambda_2$  A, A  
 . A f f  
 . Af . A f f A, A, ,  
 f f f  
 - f f . B  
 f ( 10,  
 20, 30, 50) f f  
 . 2. A f  
 f f  
 20, f 45.7 90.1  
 f f A  
 f 45.7 80.7 81.3  
 f f

## 5.5 Parameter Selection

$\lambda_1$   $\lambda_2$  f -f  
 ff f  
 20 . 3 3  
 . 3 ,  $\lambda_2 = 10^{-4}$   $\lambda_1$   
 ; . 3 ,  $\lambda_1 = 10^{-4}$   
 $\lambda_2$  . A ,

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

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