



# Chapter 0

## Organization and Overview

*Convex Optimization for Machine Learning & Computer Vision*  
SS 2017

Tao Wu  
Thomas Möllenhoff  
Emanuel Laude

Computer Vision Group  
Department of Informatics  
TU München



# Organization

# Whether this lecture fits you?

Organization and  
Overview

Tao Wu  
Thomas Möllenhoff  
Emanuel Laude



Organization

Overview

## Prerequisites

- Interest in mathematical theory
- Background in analysis and linear algebra
- Numerical implementation (in Matlab or Python)

# Whether this lecture fits you?



## Prerequisites

- Interest in mathematical theory
- Background in analysis and linear algebra
- Numerical implementation (in Matlab or Python)

## Nice plus (but not necessary)

- Experience in machine learning or computer vision
- Knowledge in continuous optimization
- Knowledge in functional analysis



## Lectures

- 1 Theory of convex analysis
- 2 Design and analysis of optimization algorithms
- 3 Selected topic: Bilevel optimization

Applications are mostly covered by exercise session...



## Organizers: Thomas Möllenhoff and Emanuel Laude

- Exercise sheets covering the content of the lecture will be passed out every Wednesday
- Exercises contain theoretical as well as programming problems
- You have one week for the exercise sheets and can turn in your solution
- You may work on the exercises in groups of two
- Reaching at least 60% of the total exercise points results in a 0.3 grade bonus
- If solutions have obviously been copied, both groups will get 0 points



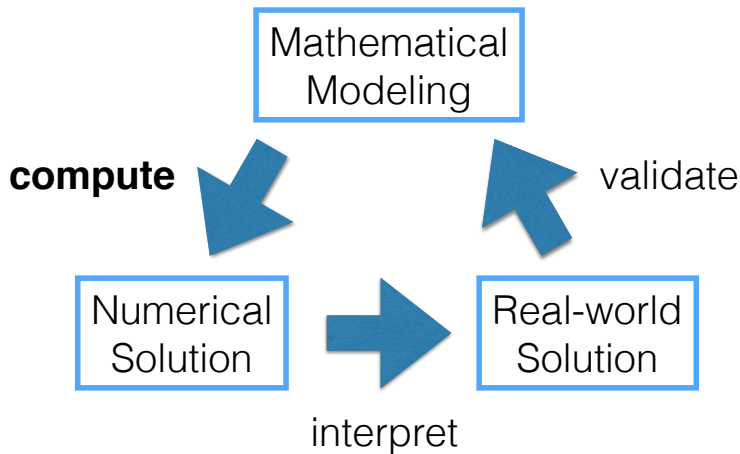
## Miscellaneous info

- Tao's office: 02.09.061
- Thomas' office: 02.09.060
- Emanuel's office: 02.09.039
- Office hours: Please write an email.
- Lecture: Starts at quarter past. Short break in between.
- Course website:  
<https://vision.in.tum.de/teaching/ss2017/cvx4cv>



# First Glimpse of the Course





# An example from computer vision / machine learning

- Image segmentation / multi-labeling:

image

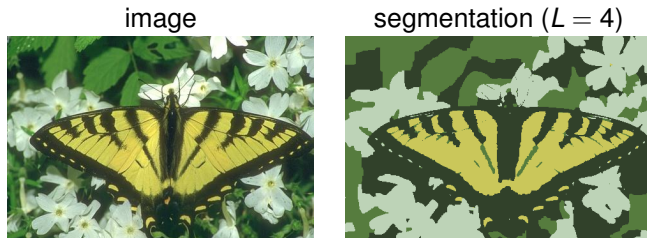


segmentation ( $L = 4$ )



## An example from computer vision / machine learning

- Image segmentation / multi-labeling:



- Variational method for finding label function  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \Delta^L$

$$\text{minimize } \int_{\Omega} \left( \delta\{u(x) \in \Delta^L\} + u(x) \cdot f(x) \right) dx + \alpha \sum_{l=1}^L \text{TV}_{\omega}(u^l),$$

where

- Pointwise constraint:  $\Delta^L$  is the unit  $(L - 1)$ -simplex.
- Unary term:  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^L$  is a pre-computed function.
- Regularizer:  $\text{TV}_{\omega}(\cdot)$  is the (weighted) total-variation norm.





- The variational model

$$\text{minimize } \int_{\Omega} \left( \delta\{u(x) \in \Delta^L\} + u(x) \cdot f(x) \right) dx + \sum_{l=1}^L \text{TV}_{\omega}(u^l)$$

is a special case of **convex optimization**

$$\text{minimize } J(u) + \delta\{u \in C\},$$

with **convex objective**  $J$  and **convex constraint**  $C$ .

- This course is about **theory** and **practice** for solving convex optimization (arising from computer vision and machine learning).

- Put into canonical form:

$$\min_u F(Ku) + G(u),$$

where  $F, G$  are convex functions,  $K$  is a linear operator.





- Put into canonical form:

$$\min_u F(Ku) + G(u),$$

where  $F, G$  are convex functions,  $K$  is a linear operator.

- Reformulate the problem (by introducing *dual variable*  $p$ ):

$$\max_p \min_u \langle Ku, p \rangle - F^*(p) + G(u),$$

where  $F^*$  is the *convex conjugate* of  $F$ .



- Put into canonical form:

$$\min_u F(Ku) + G(u),$$

where  $F, G$  are convex functions,  $K$  is a linear operator.

- Reformulate the problem (by introducing *dual variable*  $p$ ):

$$\max_p \min_u \langle Ku, p \rangle - F^*(p) + G(u),$$

where  $F^*$  is the *convex conjugate* of  $F$ .

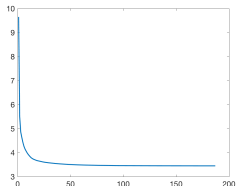
- Apply an iterative scheme (e.g. PDHG):

$$u^{k+1} = \arg \min_u \langle u, K^\top p^k \rangle + G(u) + \frac{s}{2} \|u - u^k\|^2,$$

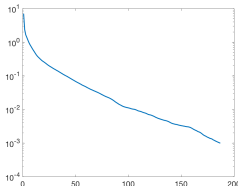
$$p^{k+1} = \arg \min_p - \langle K(2u^{k+1} - u^k), p \rangle + F^*(p) + \frac{t}{2} \|p - p^k\|^2.$$



energy value



primal-dual gap



- Does a minimizer always exist?
- How to characterize a minimizer?
- How to derive an iterative solver?
- How to analyze the convergence of the algorithm?
- How to accelerate the convergence?
- Efficient implementation  $\rightsquigarrow$  exercise session.

## Ready to start?