

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910298969003321   |
| Autore                  | He Ran  |
| Titolo                  | Robust Recognition via Information Theoretic Learning // by Ran He, Baogang Hu, Xiaotong Yuan, Liang Wang   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014   |
| ISBN                    | 3-319-07416-4   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed. 2014.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (120 p.)  |
| Collana                 | SpringerBriefs in Computer Science, , 2191-5776   |
| Disciplina              | 006.3<br>006.37   |
| Soggetti                | Image processing - Digital techniques<br>Computer vision<br>Computer Imaging, Vision, Pattern Recognition and Graphics<br>Computer Vision   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Introduction -- M-estimators and Half-quadratic Minimization -- Information Measures -- Correntropy and Linear Representation -- 1 Regularized Correntropy -- Correntropy with Nonnegative Constraint.  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | This Springer Brief represents a comprehensive review of information theoretic methods for robust recognition. A variety of information theoretic methods have been proffered in the past decade, in a large variety of computer vision applications; this work brings them together, attempts to impart the theory, optimization and usage of information entropy. The authors resort to a new information theoretic concept, correntropy, as a robust measure and apply it to solve robust face recognition and object recognition problems. For computational efficiency, the brief introduces the additive and multiplicative forms of half-quadratic optimization to efficiently minimize entropy problems and a two-stage sparse presentation framework for large scale recognition problems. It also describes the strengths and deficiencies of different robust measures in solving robust recognition problems. |