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K-SVD: Dictionary Developing Algorithms for Sparse Representation of Signal.

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Abstract: ***The sparse representation of signal is more interested in recent days. It contains overcomplete dictionaries that provides the signal atom. All signals of sparse explained with the help of linear combination of atom. Our proposed system mainly worked on different types of pursuit algorithm that decompose signal with respect to given dictionary D. In K-SVD algorithm description with the help of K-means algorithm. In analytical manner we developed all the algorithm with the help of calculation of dictionary D and it also apply to various method to get updated data. After correction of data we developed K-SVD algorithm which is adaptable. It also work in future work.***

Keywords: Basis pursuit, dictionary, FOCUSS, K-means, K-SVD, matching pursuit.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sparse representations using learned dictionaries D are being more helpful with success in various type of data processing and machine learning applications. The accessibility of large amount of training data necessitates the development of suitable, robust and better dictionary learning algorithms. For algorithmic stability and generalization of dictionary learning algorithms we are using two cases:1.Complete: a system {yi} in X is complete if every element in X can be arbitrarily well in norm by linear combinations of elements in {yi}.2.Overcomplete: if removal of an element from the system {yi} results in a complete system. The arbitrary approximation in norm can be thought as a representation somehow. K-SVD algorithm for studying dictionaries D.

We explained its development and analysis, and formalized applications to establish its usability and the advantage of trained dictionaries D. Diversities of the K-SVD algorithm for learning structural constrained dictionaries are also showcased. Out of those constraints are the non-negativity of the dictionary and shift invariance property. Here we used denoising method for filling the pixels in image and compression. It is the good practical applications in image processing. In our proposed system need to develop efficient algorithm for further study. The great challenge in this system is that to modify the model for missing pixels using full size image and also processed the applicability. There is scope for improvement in K-SVD version .

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II. LITERATURE REVIEW

R. Coifman, [1] In this paper ,explained the Haar transform with Bayesian wavelet shrinkage for development of new wavelet process. In this method maintain the quality and stability. The most advantages is that all those method are useful for development of K-SVD algorithm.E.
P. Simoncelli [2]In multiscale signal and image analysis orthogonal wavelets transform is very popular method. The advantage of this transform is that transform invariance. All This are helpful for dilation of input signal ,also in 2D,rotation of input signal. J. L. Starcko [3] In K-SVD algorithm we refer the curvelet transform also useful for development. The implementation of K-SVD uses the filter bank wavelet transform. They have reconstruction property and easily deployed with the help of visual artifacts. B.A. Olshausen, [4]All the field combine with different types of algorithm and strongly resemble with visual cortex. This system deducted from image representation with the help of engineers.

III. ALGORITHM FOR K-SVD

In atom decomposition process sparse representation coding is the process for finding the coefficient based on signal y having the dictionary D by using the equation(P0) min ||x||0 subject to y = Dx.where ||·||0 is the l^0 norm, counting the nonzero entries of a vector.To detecting the sparse representation coding signal have to prove an NP hard problem .It means NP-hard considered as H . For polynominal extracted L towards H another thing it can be solved in polynominal time it require a reduction since completion of NP problem conversion of G towards H .Few years ago pursuit algorithm have been processed .it consist of MP and OMP .These are the simple and easy method .It involves computness of inside production in between signal and column of D .Second popular method is basis pursuit using equation 1 And replace the l^0 norms with l^p norms put the values of P less than equal to 1.Hence overall problem will become iterative method based on reweighted least square that handle the l^p norm and weighted norm.

1. Generalization of K –Means algorithm : Relative information of sparse representation and vector quantization are considered as cluster of mean error signal. In clustering, a set of descriptive vectors $\{d_k\}_{k=1}^{K}$ is learned. In the sparse representation atom of signal focusses on decompose the signal and in future system all signal coefficient multiply by only one. In sparse coding initially find the coefficient dictionary by using above equations.

When upgraded dictionary familiar with constant coefficients. In this proposed system all algorithms are differs each other .That are useful in calculation of updating dictionary .It is the easiest way to find the dictionary in various manner.

2. Maximum Likelihood Methods: In this method of construction of dictionaries D.The relation always suggest that y=Dx+ v .In sparse representation consist of Gaussian white residual vector v also various with σ. There are two consideration in specific manner that are independently with each other and provide the equation

$$\square(\square|\square) = \prod_{\square=1}^{\square} \square(\square\square|\square) \qquad (1)$$

The second assumption is critical and refers to the "hidden variable" .The ingredient of the likelihood function are computed using the relation

$$\square(\square\square|\square) = \int \square(\square\square,\square|\square) \int \square(\square\square|\square,\square).\square(\square)\square\square \quad (2)$$

By assuming relation 2 we have

$$\square(\square\square|\square,\square) = \square\square\square\square\square.\square\square\square\left\{\frac{1}{2\square^2}||\square\square - \square\square||^2\right\}$$

For dictionary D the equation of algorithm approaches towards the dictionary entries .That coefficient near about the zero mean. This situation can be done by constraining the l^2-norm .For iteration there are two steps i) By using gradient method need to find the coefficients Xi and then ii) upgraded dictionary using the equation

$$\square^{(\square+1)} = \square^{(\square)} - \square\sum_{\square=1}^{\square}(\square^{(\square)}\square\square - \square\square)\square\square^{\square}$$

The MOD method: The MOD approach tries to update a dictionary D based on the current coefficients W.

$$\square\square\square_{\square}||\square - \square\square||_{\square}^2$$

The optimal dictionary is obtained by solving the following equation.

$$\frac{\square||\square-\square\square||_{\square}^2}{\square\square}$$

This algorithm regarded with k-mean .This method is easy explain and implemented. After applying the MOD method there is still chances to improve techniques. All above methods are not faster .In that method matrix inversion step included because of this one update the MOD second order formula dictionary column are updated before turning to recounting the coefficient .Well defined objectives are the main to measure the quality of solution obtained that algorithm trying to improve the representation of square mean error or sparsity.

1.K-mean algorithm

Obtain possible codebook using data sample $\square\square_{\square=1}^{\square}$ by nearest neighbor for solving $\square\square\square_{\square,\square}\{||\square - \square\square|\square||_{\square}^2\}$ subject to $\forall\square,\square\square = \square\square\ \square\square\square\ \square\square\square\square\ \square$.

-Fix $C^{(0)} \in \square^{\square\square}$

-set J=1 do the process upto next step.Sparse coding initialize values of Y.

$$\square_1\ (\square - 1),\square 2(\square - 1) \ldots\ldots.\square_{\square}\ (\square - 1)$$

$$\square_{\square}^{\square-1} = \{\square|\forall\square \neq \square, ||\square\square - \square_{\square}^{\square-1}||_2 < ||\square\square - \square_{\square}^{\square-1}||_2$$

C Update the steps: In every column k in $C^{(x-1)}$ update it by

$$\square_{\square}^{(\square)} = \frac{1}{|\square_{\square}|} = \sum_{\square\in\square_{\square}^{\square-1}} \square\square$$

- Set J=J+1 sentation MSE per is defined as

$$\square = \sum_{\square=2}^{\square} \square_{\square}^2 = ||\square - \square\square||_{\square}^2$$

$$\square\square\square_{\square,\square}\{||\square - \square\square||_{\square}^2\}\ \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\ \square\square\ \forall\square,\square\square = \square\square\ \square\square\square\ \square\square\square\square\ \square$$

This algorithm using the K-SVD is flexible in dictionary D for pursuit algorithm. It is simple and designed using K-means algorithm. When it comes under the algorithm at that time raise the gain-shape VQ and again reproduces the K-means algorithm. It is highly durable becouse of coding and updated gaussian method. Algorithm steps are coherent with each other, K-SVD algorithm derive description of direct extension

The approaches to dictionary D design that have been described in two steps

i) Sparse Coding: Producing sparse representations matrix X, given the current dictionary

ii) Dictionary Update: Updating dictionary atoms, given the current sparse representations.

2. K-SVD algorithm

Task- Find the best dictionary to represent the data samples

$$\square\square\square_{\square,\square}\{||\square - \square\square||_{\square}^2\}\ \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\ \square\square\ \forall\square||\square\square||_{\square} \leq \square_{\square}$$

Initialization: set the dictionary matrix $C^{(0)} \in \square^{\square\square}$ with normalized l^2columns. Sparse Coding Stage

$\square\square\square_{\square\square}\{||\square i - \square xi||_{\square}^2\}\ \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\ \square\square\ ||\square\square||_{\square} \leq \square_{\square}$ Codebook Update stage: k=1, 2….K in $D^{(J-1)}$ modify it by

- Use the atom in group of signal $\square\square = \{\square|1 \leq \square \leq \square, \square_{\square}(\square) \neq 0\}$

-Find the complete error matrix E_k by $\square_{\square} = \square - \sum_{\square\neq\square}\square\square\square_{\square}$

-Avoid E_k by selection of respective column $\square\square$ and find $\square_{\square}^{\square}$

-Apply SVD decomposition $\square_{\square}^{\square} = \square\Delta\square^{\square}$ Choose the updated dictionary column dk to be the first column of U. Update the Coefficient vector $\square_{\square}^{\square}$ to be the first column of V multiply by $\Delta(1,1)$.

-Set J=J+1

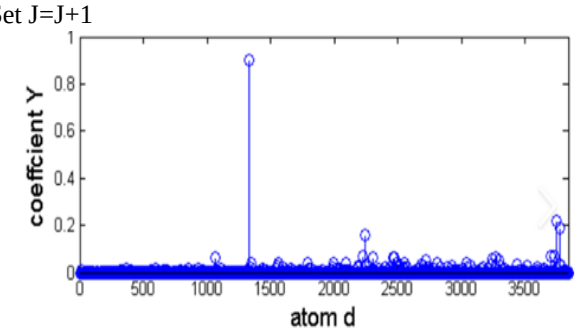

Fig1:Siganl representation of Coefficent Y vs atom d

In K-SVD algorithm method ,used all are approximate methods with fixed number of coefficient .In this method FOCUSS is that method give to work best of each iteration .In this point view of runtime .OMP method is overall give the more efficient algorithm.

In many times in OMP method .The direct apply some properties about mathematical eqution .All improvement based on the pursuit algorithm which implemented OMP by sorting the selected atoms using algorithm .They achieve the complexity on similar to implementation on the dictionary atom which remove atom of signal .

There are different acceleration techniques process for solving the more efficient problem l^2 OMP method. A common way to represent real-valued signals is with a linear superposition of basis functions. This is way to encode a high-dimensional data space, here the representation is distributed. Hence Fourier or wavelet can transfer a useful representation of signals, but they are less, because they are not special for the signals under consideration.

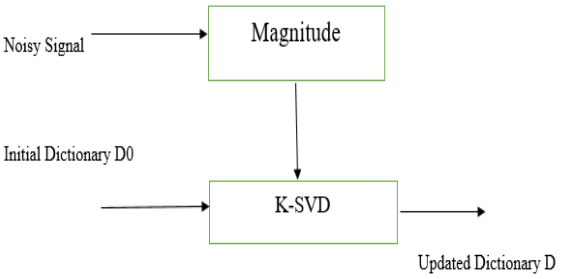

Fig 2: K-SVD using magnitude of signal

From this sparse representation, we found the unique dictionary. But when we consider the approximation that uniqueness will not used in future work. Hence stability is more important in this work. From this report some techniques are not satisfied so e need to leave all that point in future work. In this system there is scope for modify the better signal .

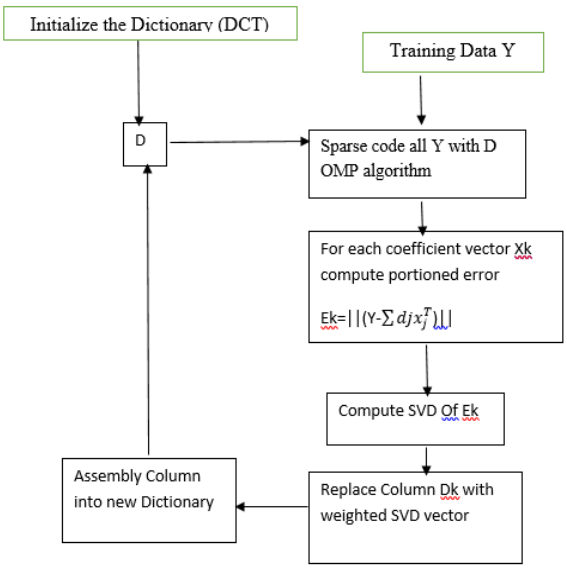

Fig 3: Block diagram of K-SVD

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The comparison between computed dictionary and original dictionary can be done from the algorithm .Found closest column using the l^p norms which measure the distance of different dictionary.

Fig 4: Original Image

From the figure 4.1 the value 1k which indicates that initialize the image at noisy level .After applying the K-SVD algorithm .The image move towards the fine image then only we can add the pixels and remove unwanted pixels .

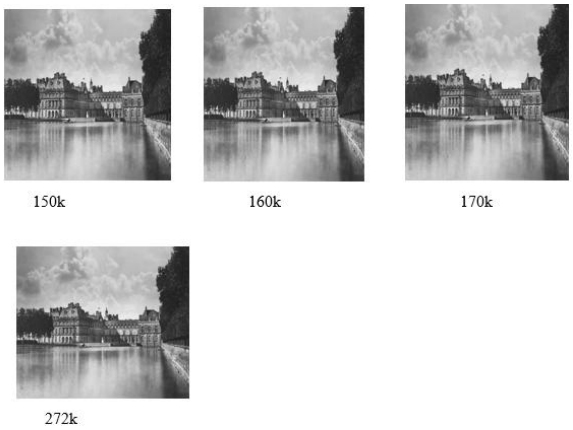

Fig 5: Images at different k values

we got the fine image at 272k values.

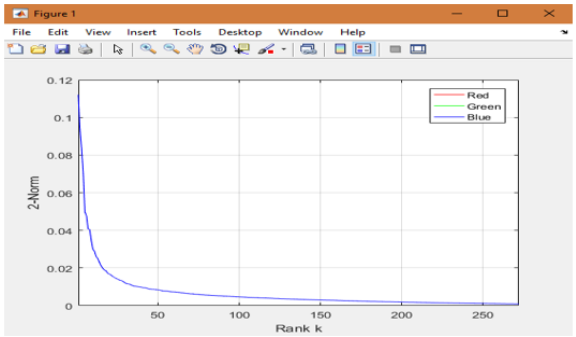

Fig 4.3 : Results graph- 1

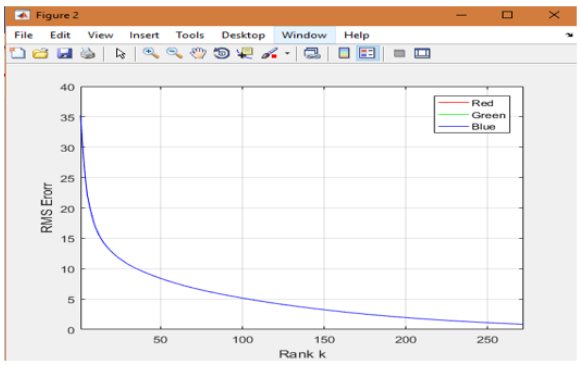

Fig 4.4: Result graph - 2

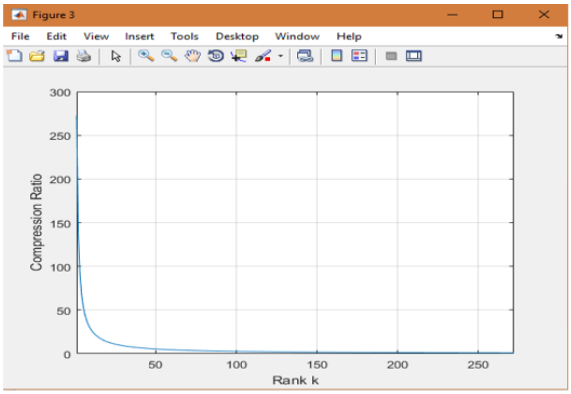

Fig 4.5: Result graph -3

By using the K-SVD algorithm compute the l^p norm signal .These the values of 2 -norms decreases with respect to K-mean values.In graph 2 distance from origin is less than the 0.01.The cycle repeat upto 50 times .The result for K-SVD algorithm at noisy level which has compression ratio value at 5.000122.In this proposed system the graph 1 indicates the pixel k values at 1.057064. Root mean square error values at 1.019946 found with respect to rank value k.

V. CONCLUSION

In overcomplete dictionaries K-SVD algorithm generates the problem using the given set of signal .In result we shown an algorithm of K-SVD for training the dictionaries which is suitable for the related problems. We found the different dictionaries from the K-SVD algorithm .The all the dictionaries are well suitable for image processing applications such as remove the unwanted pixels and compression. In discrete cosine transform implement the non –decimated haar and unitary DCT. By using this dictionary images are enhanced and compressed .Generally this dictionary are commonly used to need research in future work .In pursuit method connection between the calculated dictionaries .All experiment reported this system can be produced using MATLAB software which are easily available in websites .In proposed system tried to make all design part of K-SVD will become a faster .We compressed each and every image in dictionaries by using the image coding methods. Generally this problem occurs in image processing application .Our proposed system is useful for remove the unwanted pixel and add the missing pixels into image. Further more to discover some other methods of sparse representation signal that develop algorithm efficiently also further study is needed.

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