

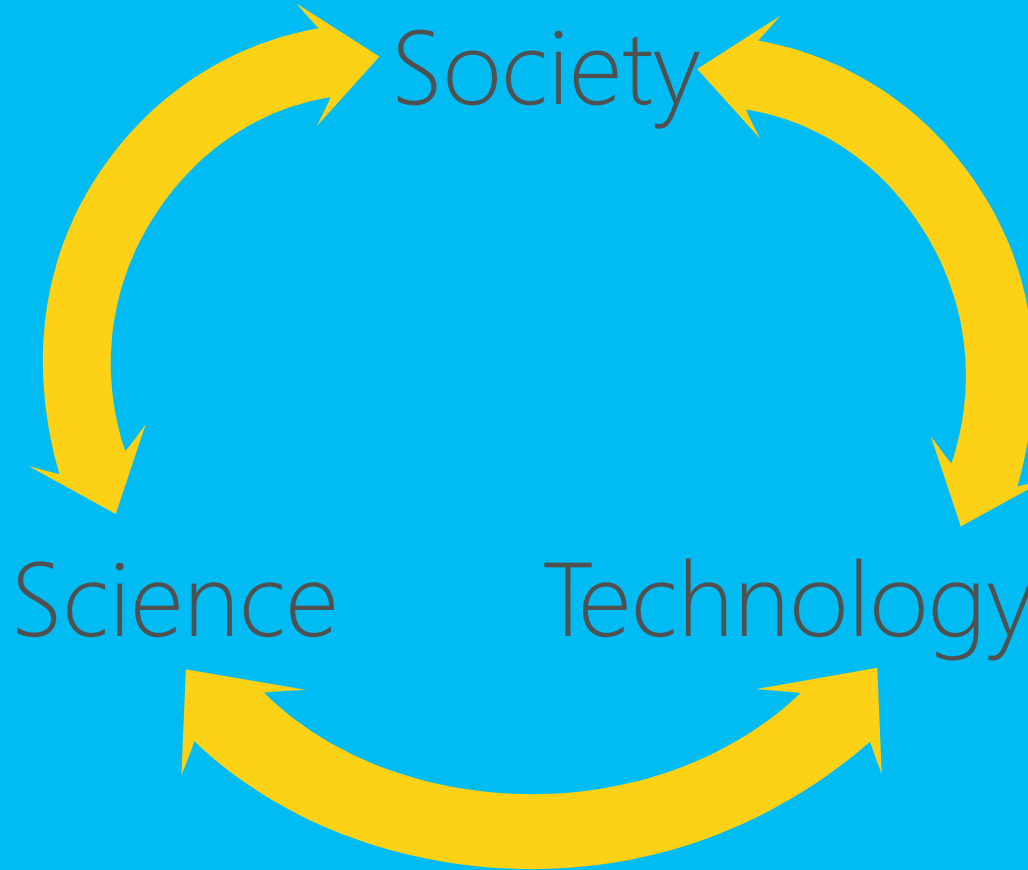


Looking Over the Horizon: How Basic Research Helps Everyone

Jeannette Wing
Corporate Vice President
Microsoft Research



Microsoft Research
Faculty Summit



What is computable?
P = NP?
What is intelligence?
What is information?
(How) can we build
complex systems simply?



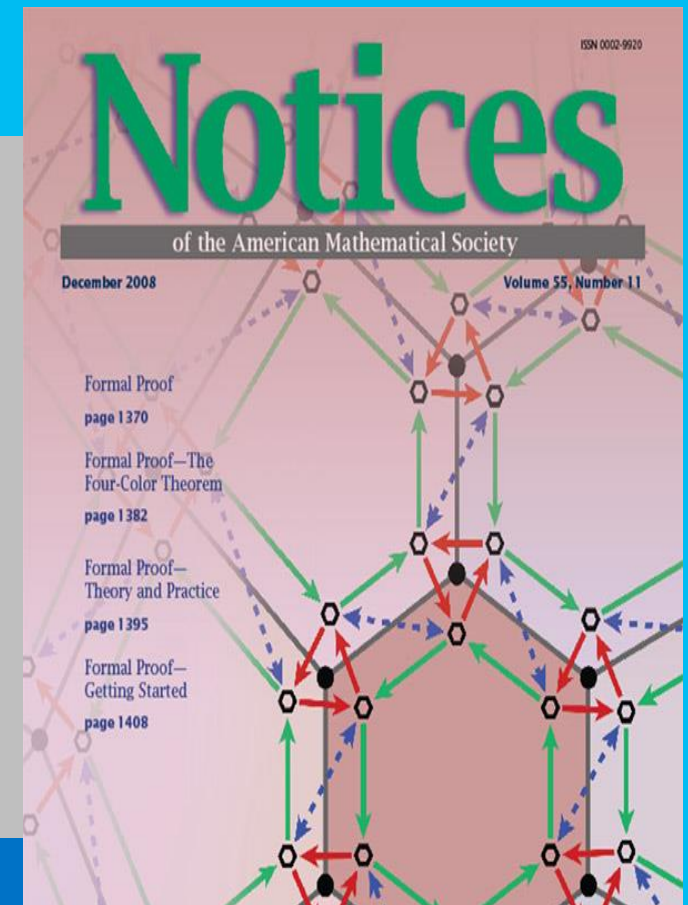
Impact on Science



Computer Proofs of Mathematics



Theorem `four_color_hypermap` :
`forall g : hypermap, planar_bridgeless g ->`
`four_colorable g.`



The Odd Order Theorem

Feit and Thompson, 1963:
All finite groups of odd order are solvable

Thomson, et al., MSR-INRIA
Center, 2012 [ITP'13]:

Proof

255 pages, 50 years + 25 years

Thompson gT

$(n) : \text{odd } \#|G| \rightarrow \text{solvable } G.$

Use

The Classification, 6-10,000 pages

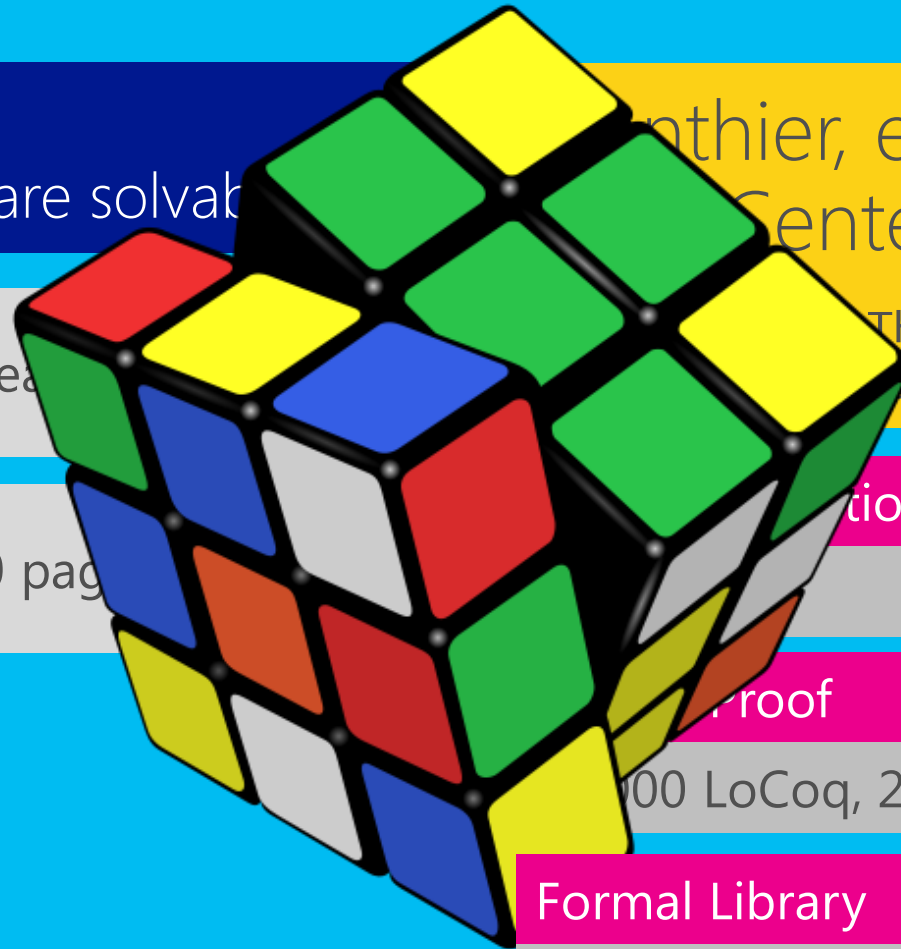
Classification

Proof

100 LoCoq, 2 years

Formal Library

125,000 LoCoq, 4 years



The SSReflect/Math Components Library

Section Lagrange.

Variable `gT : finGroupType`.
Implicit Types `G H K : {group gT}`.

Feit-Thompson

Lemma LagrangeI `G H : (#|G :&: H| * #|G : H|)%N = #|G|`.

Proof.

```
rewrite -[#|G|]sum1_card (partition_big_imset (rcoset H)) /=.  
rewrite mulnC -sum_nat_const; apply: eq_bigr => _/rcosetsP[x Gx ->].  
rewrite -(card_rcoset _ x) -sum1_card; apply: eq_bigl => y.  
rewrite rcosetE eqEcard mulGS !card_rcoset leqnn andbT.  
by rewrite group_modr subset // inE.  
Qed.
```

Lemma divgI `G H : #|G| %/ #|G :&: H| = #|G : H|`.

Proof. by rewrite -(LagrangeI G H) mulKn ?cardG_gt0. Qed.

Lemma divg_index `G H : #|G| %/ #|G : H| = #|G :&: H|`.

Proof. by rewrite -(LagrangeI G H) mulnK. Qed.

Lemma dvdn_indexg `G H : #|G : H| %| #|G|`.

Proof. by rewrite -(LagrangeI G H) dvdn_mull. Qed.

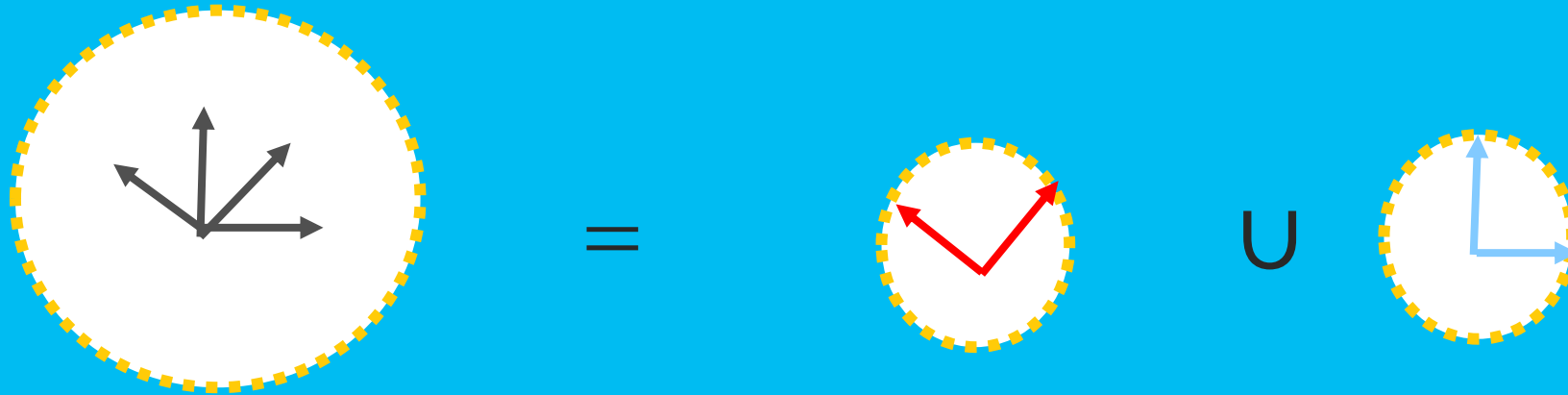
Theorem Lagrange `G H : H \subset G -> (#|H| * #|G : H|)%N = #|G|`.

Proof. by move/setIdPr=> sHG; rewrite -{1}sHG LagrangeI. Qed.

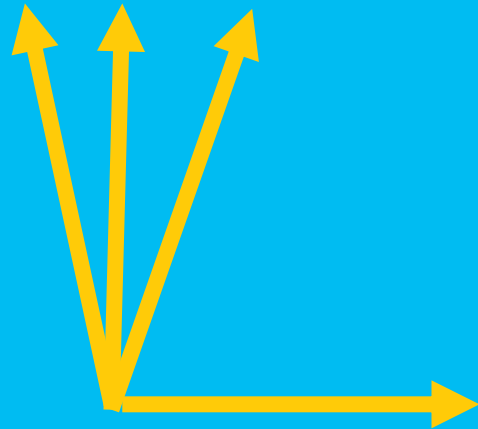
Math Components

Splitting A Quadratic Form in Half

[Marcus, Spielman, Srivatsava, Interlacing Families II: Mixed Characteristic Polynomials and The Kadison-Singer Problem, arXiv:1306.3969v3, June 2013]



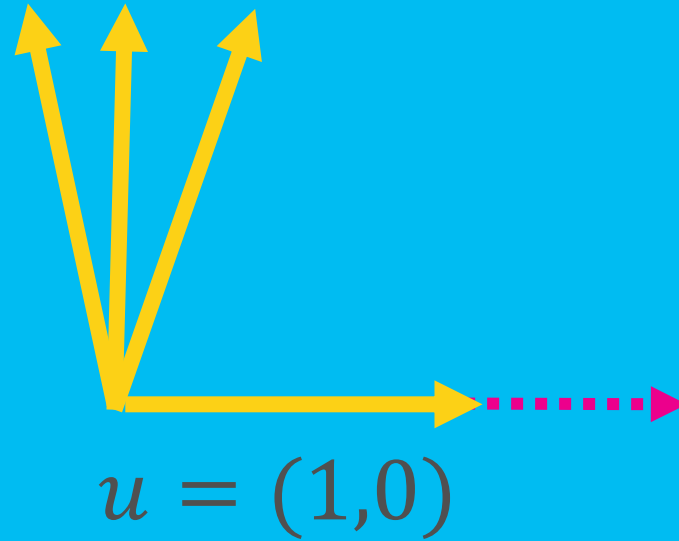
Quadratic Forms and Energy



$$v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \in \mathbf{R}^2$$



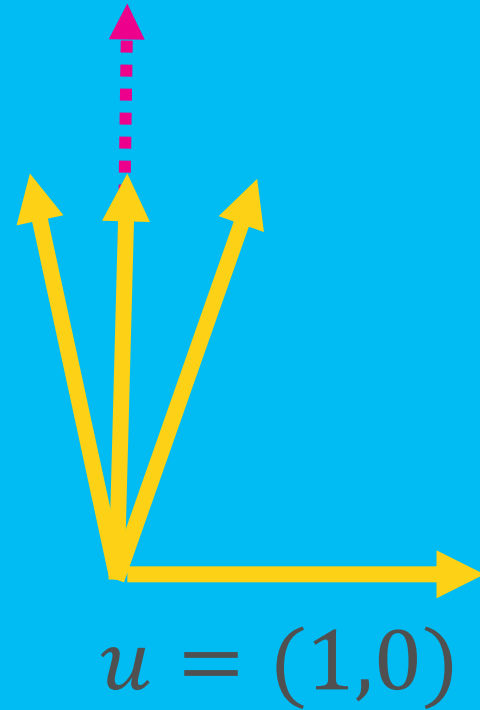
Quadratic Forms and Energy



$$\begin{aligned} Q(u) &= \langle u, v_1 \rangle^2 + \langle u, v_2 \rangle^2 + \langle u, v_3 \rangle^2 + \langle u, v_4 \rangle^2 \\ &= 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 1.5 \end{aligned}$$



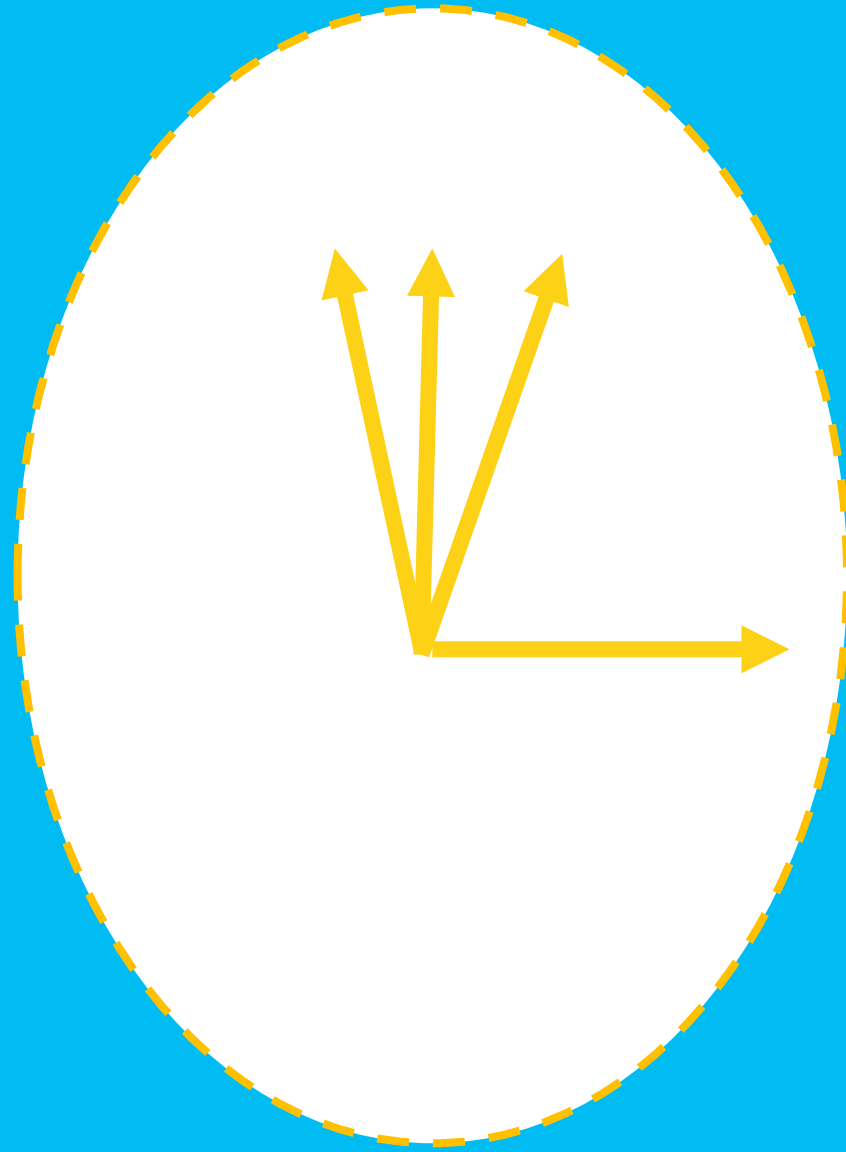
Quadratic Forms and Energy



$$\begin{aligned} Q(u) &= \langle u, v_1 \rangle^2 + \langle u, v_2 \rangle^2 + \langle u, v_3 \rangle^2 + \langle u, v_4 \rangle^2 \\ &= 0 + 1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \\ &= 2.5 \end{aligned}$$



Quadratic Forms and Energy

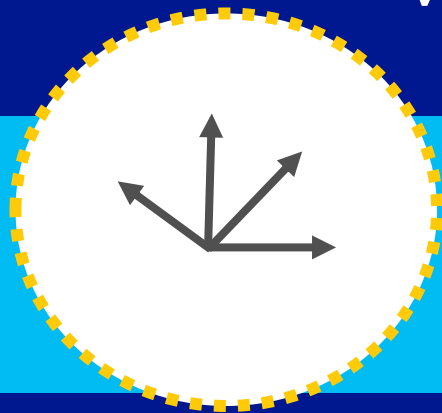


Splitting A Quadratic Form in Half

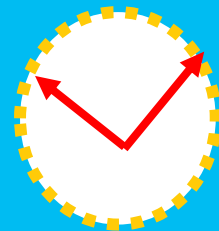
[Marcus, Spielman, Srivatsava, June 2013]

Main Theorem. Suppose $v_1, \dots, v_m \in \mathbf{R}^n$ are vectors $\|v_i\| \leq .01$ and energy one in each direction:

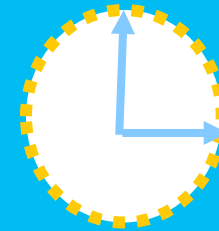
$$\forall \|u\| = 1 \quad \sum_i \langle u, v_i \rangle^2 = 1$$



=



U

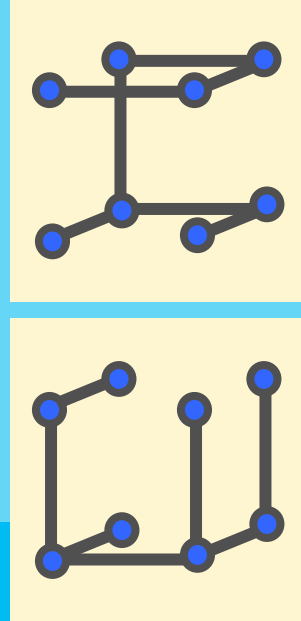
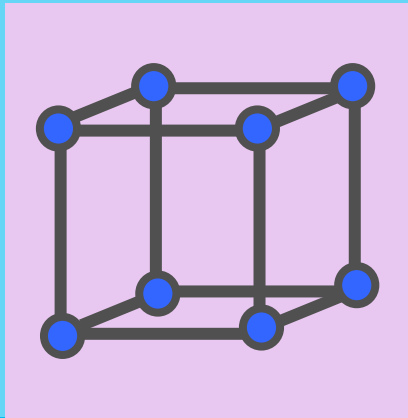


Then there is a partition $T_1 \cup T_2$ such that *each part* has energy close to half in each direction:

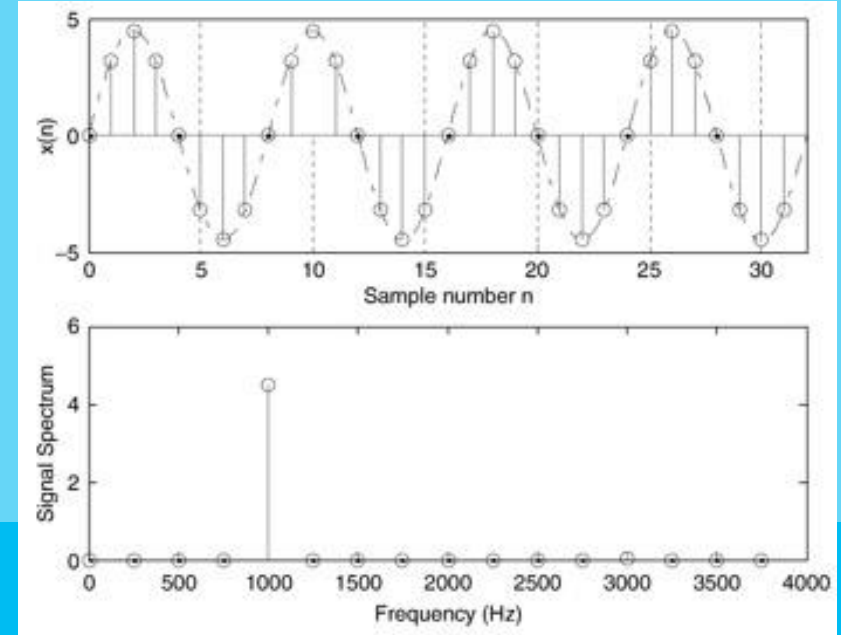
$$\forall \|u\| = 1 \quad \sum_{i \in T_j} \langle u, v_i \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pm 0.05$$



Can encode a lot of things as quadratic forms



Graph Sparsification



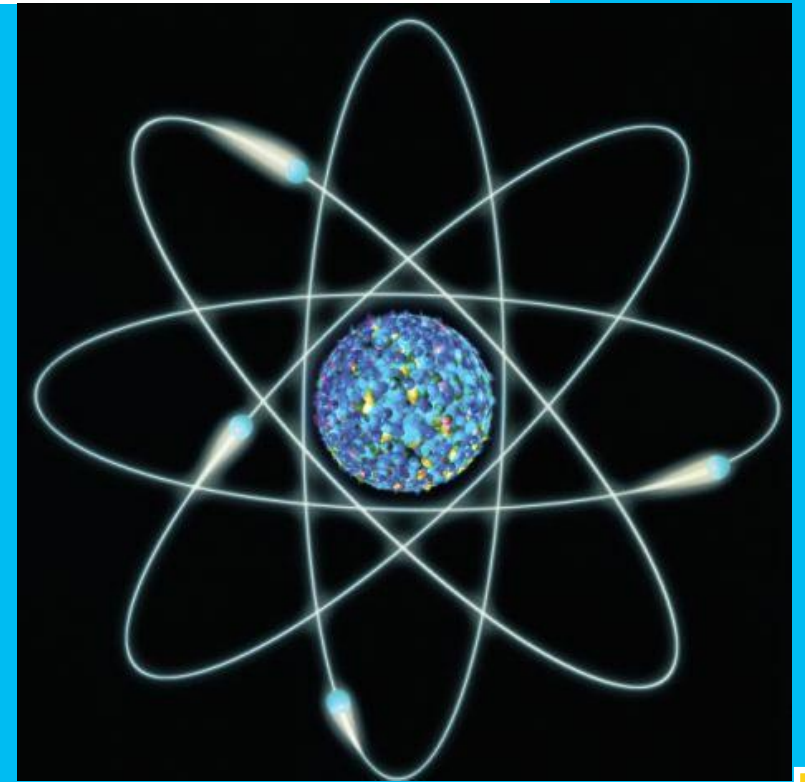
Signal Processing



The Kadison-Singer Conjecture, 1959

... The results that we have obtained leave the question of uniqueness of extension of the singular pure states of \mathcal{A}_d open. We incline to the view that such extension is non-unique ...

[MSS'13] implies the conjecture is indeed true.

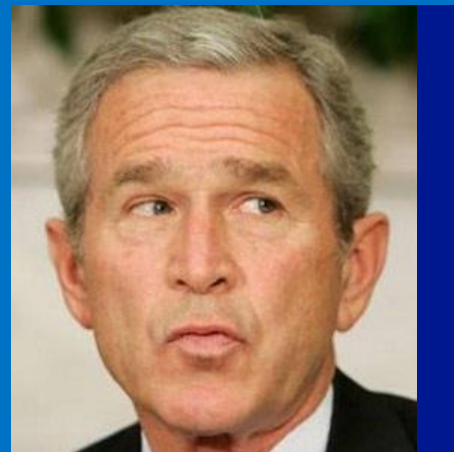
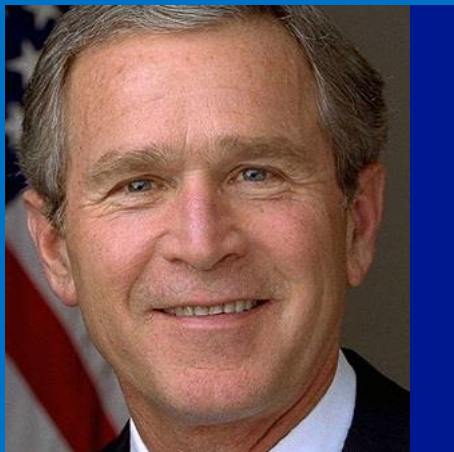


Impact on Technology



Face Verification

Same



Different

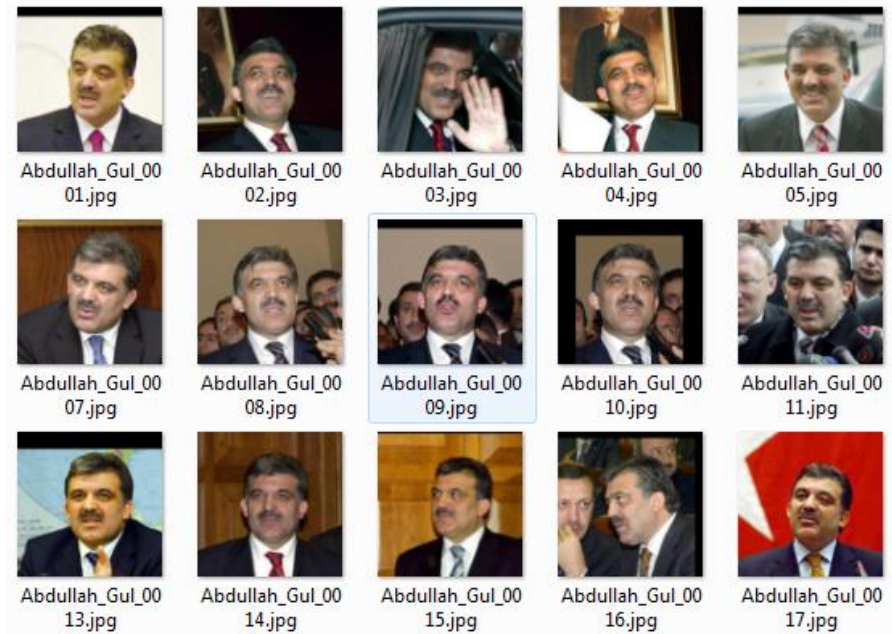


LFW (Labeled Faces in the Wild) Dataset

13,000+
images from web

1,680
subjects

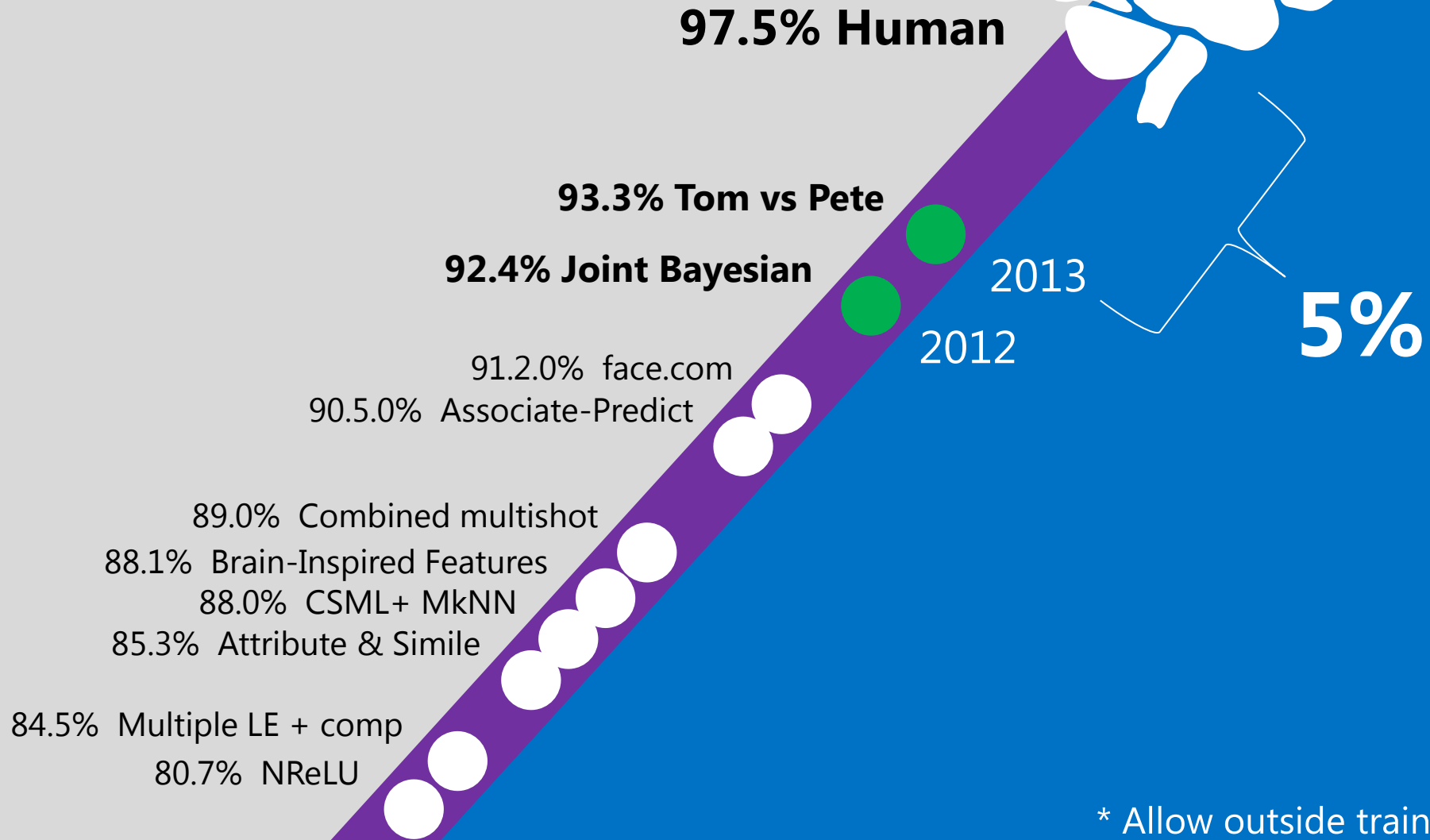
“Real” images from the web
(not acquired under artificially controlled conditions)



[Huang et al. 2007]



Human vs Machine Race



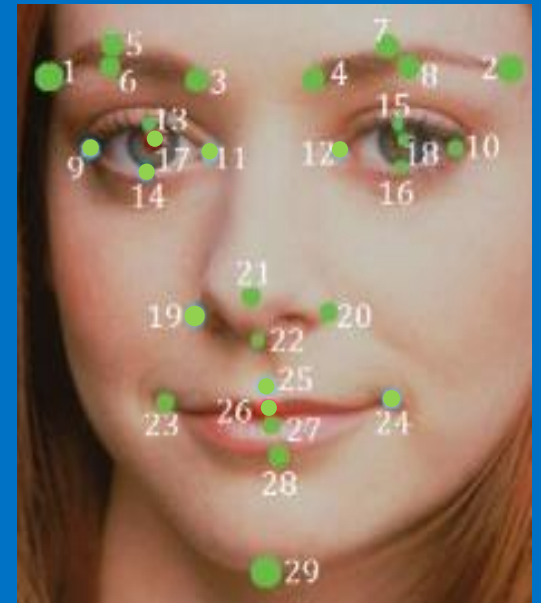
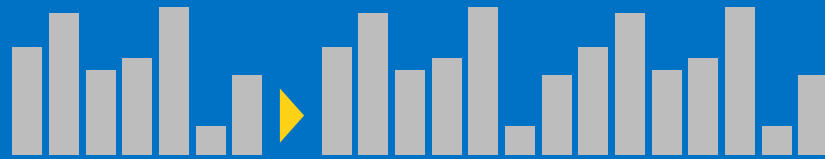
* Allow outside training data



Blessing of Dimensionality for Face Recognition

100K dim (our work) vs 1K dim (prior work)

Constructing the feature
by sampling at landmarks:

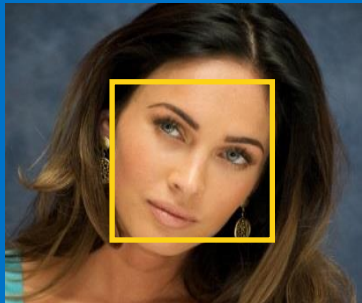


D. Chen, Cao, F. Wen, & J. Sun. **Blessing of Dimensionality: High-Dimensional Feature and Its Efficient Compression for Face Verification.** CVPR 2013 (oral).





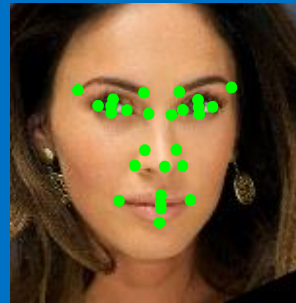
Face Image



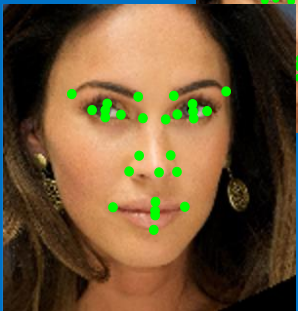
Face Detection



Face Alignment
("Explicit Shape Regression")



Similarity Transformation
(Using 5 landmarks: eyes, nose, corners of mouth)



Construct pyramid for multi-scale sampling



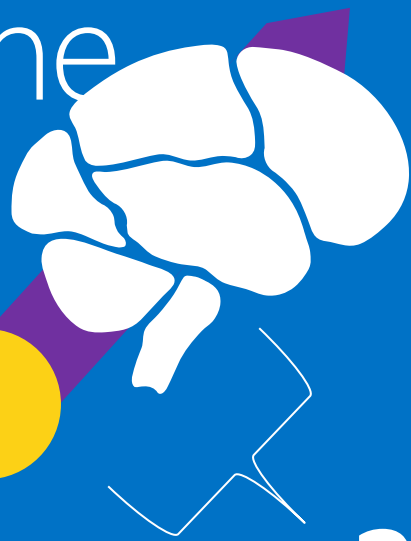
Shape indexed patches at dense landmarks

Descriptor Extraction

High-dimensional Feature



Reducing the Human-Machine Gap by 50%



97.5% Human

95.2% High-dim feature

93.3% Tom vs Pete

92.4% Joint Bayesian

2013

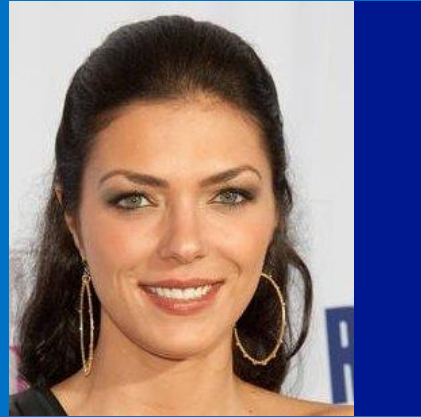
2012

2.2%



What we can do now that we missed before

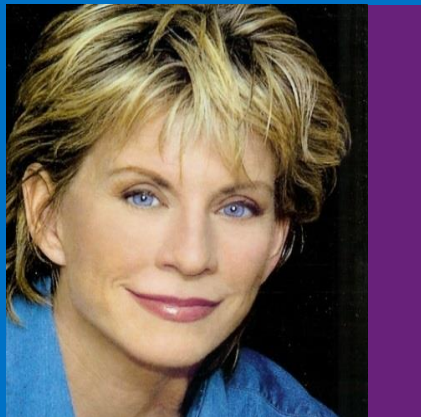
Pose



Decoration



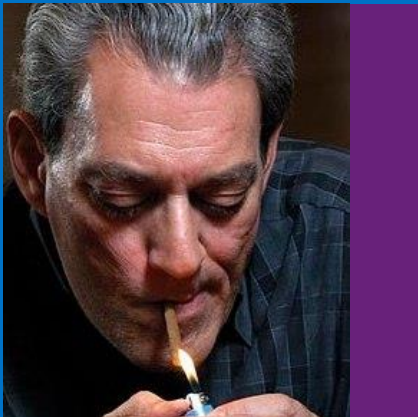
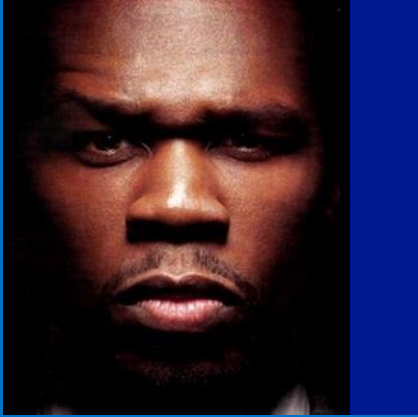
Glasses



Expression



What we still miss compared to humans



What humans and machines still get wrong

Alice Cooper



The human vs machine race is still on. Join the race!

Landmarks/Raw features are available at <http://home.ustc.edu.cn/~chendong/>



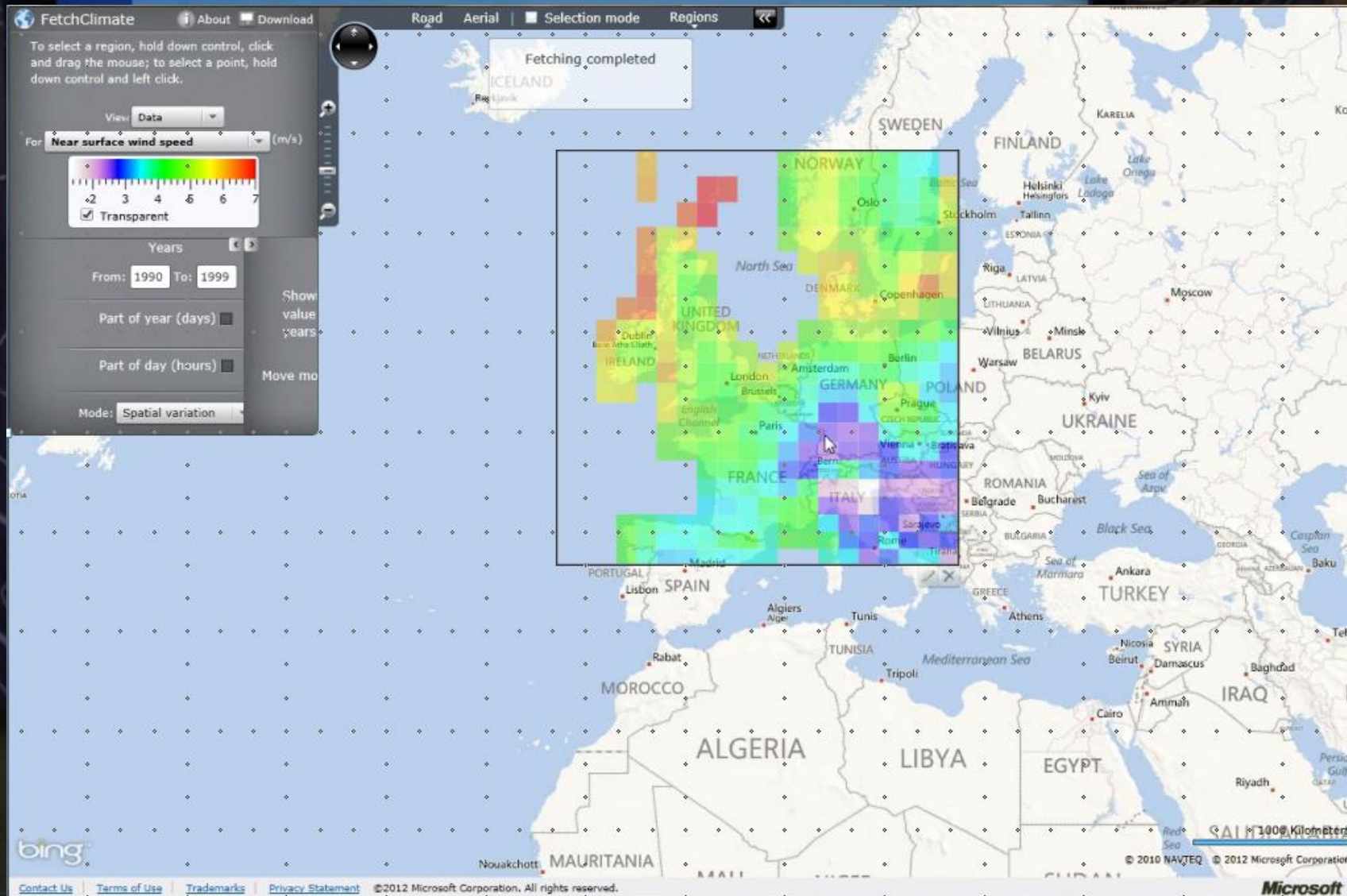
What humans and machines still get wrong



Impact on Society

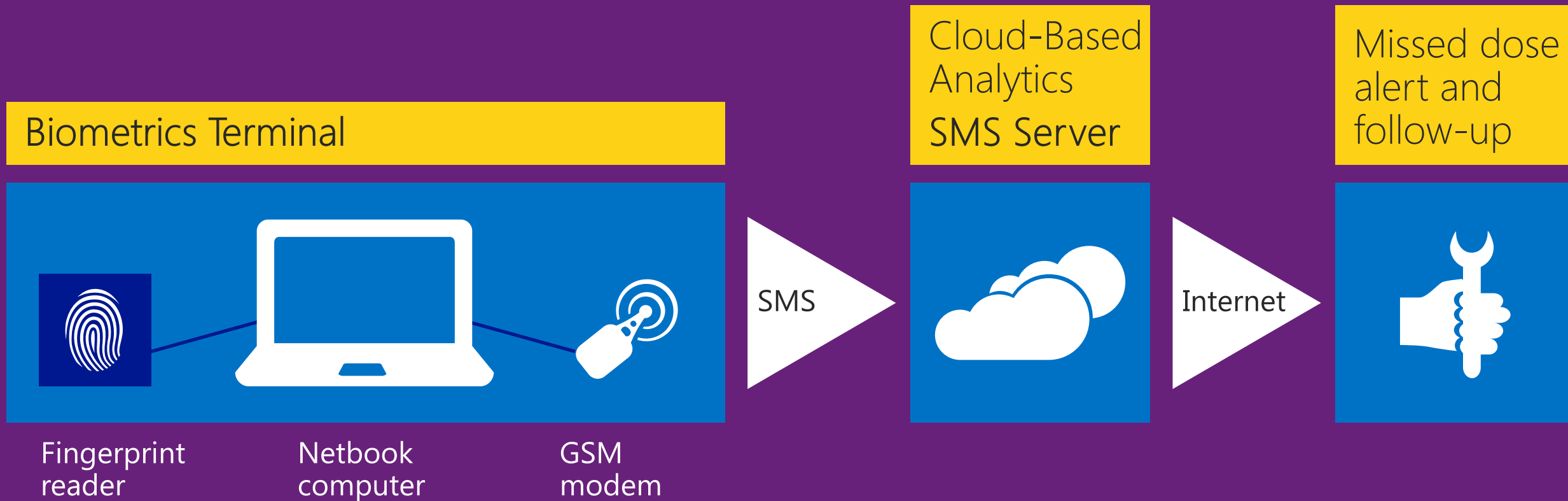


FetchClimate



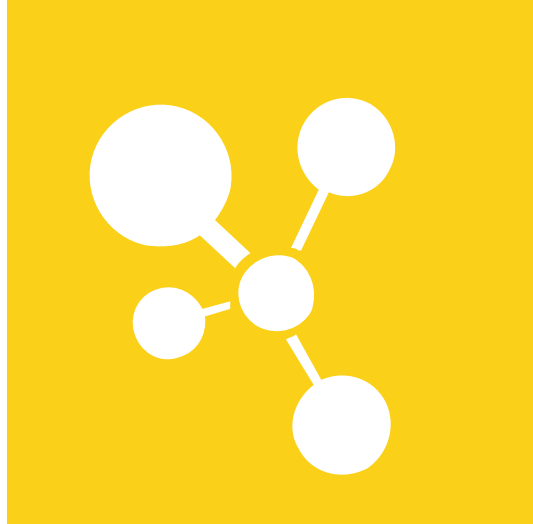
Using Biometrics to Fight Tuberculosis

Microsoft Research and Operation ASHA









Microsoft Research
Faculty
Summit
2013