

# Revisiting Example Dependent Cost-Sensitive Learning with Decision Trees

## Supplementary Material

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<http://visual.cs.ucl.ac.uk/pubs/costSensitive>

### 1. Full Optical Flow Results

In this section we present results for all 30 optical flow sequences from Table 3 in the main paper. A subset of these figures are depicted in Figure 5 in the main paper. Figures 1 to 3 illustrate task scores as a function of tree depth for the different forest based classifiers. The results for the Middlebury [3] sequences are shown in Figure 1 and synthetic sequences of Mac Aodha *et al.* [18] are presented in Figure 2 and 3. The increase of average EPE with tree depth for a small number of the scenes indicates that a better optical flow algorithm was chosen higher up the tree. This is likely due to a combination of the feature representation not being tuned for the problem at hand and the sigmoid function which maps the EPE to task scores.

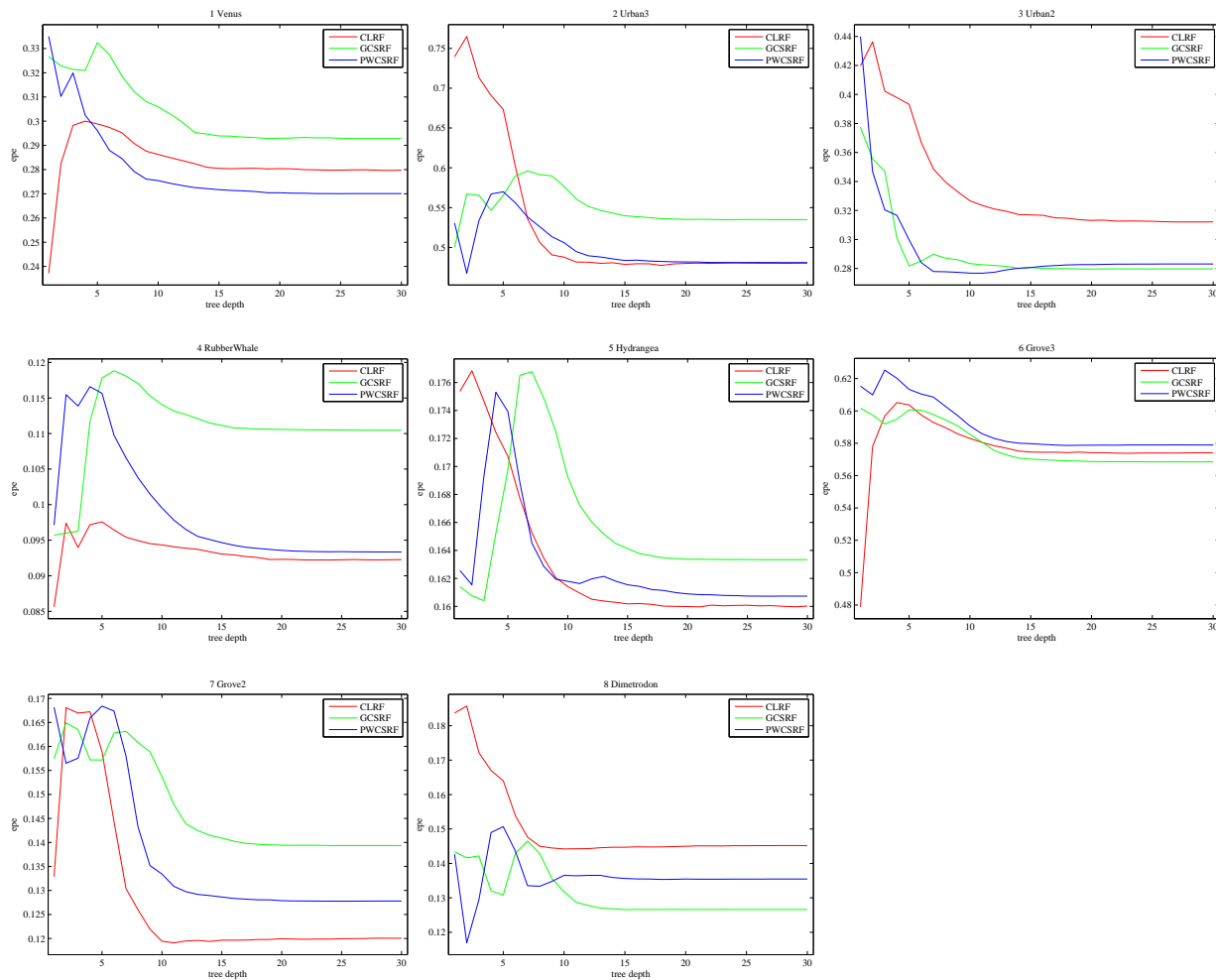


Figure 1: Middlebury sequences. Task score results as a function of tree depth for the different forest based classifiers. Lower values of End Point Error (EPE) indicate better scores. Results are averaged over three runs.

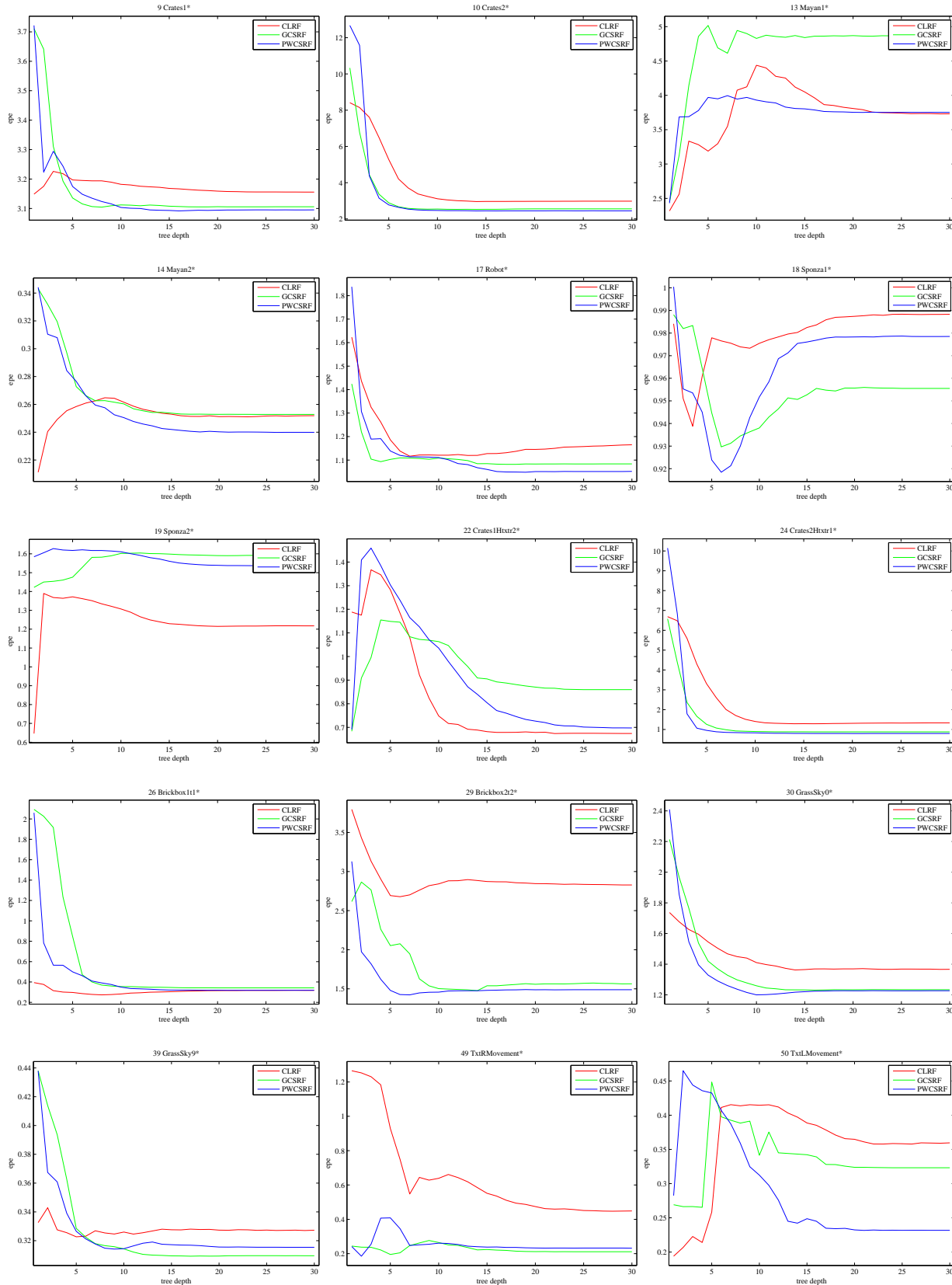


Figure 2: Mac Aodha *et al.* [18] sequences. Task score results as a function of tree depth for the different forest based classifiers. Lower values of End Point Error (EPE) indicate better scores. Results are averaged over three runs.

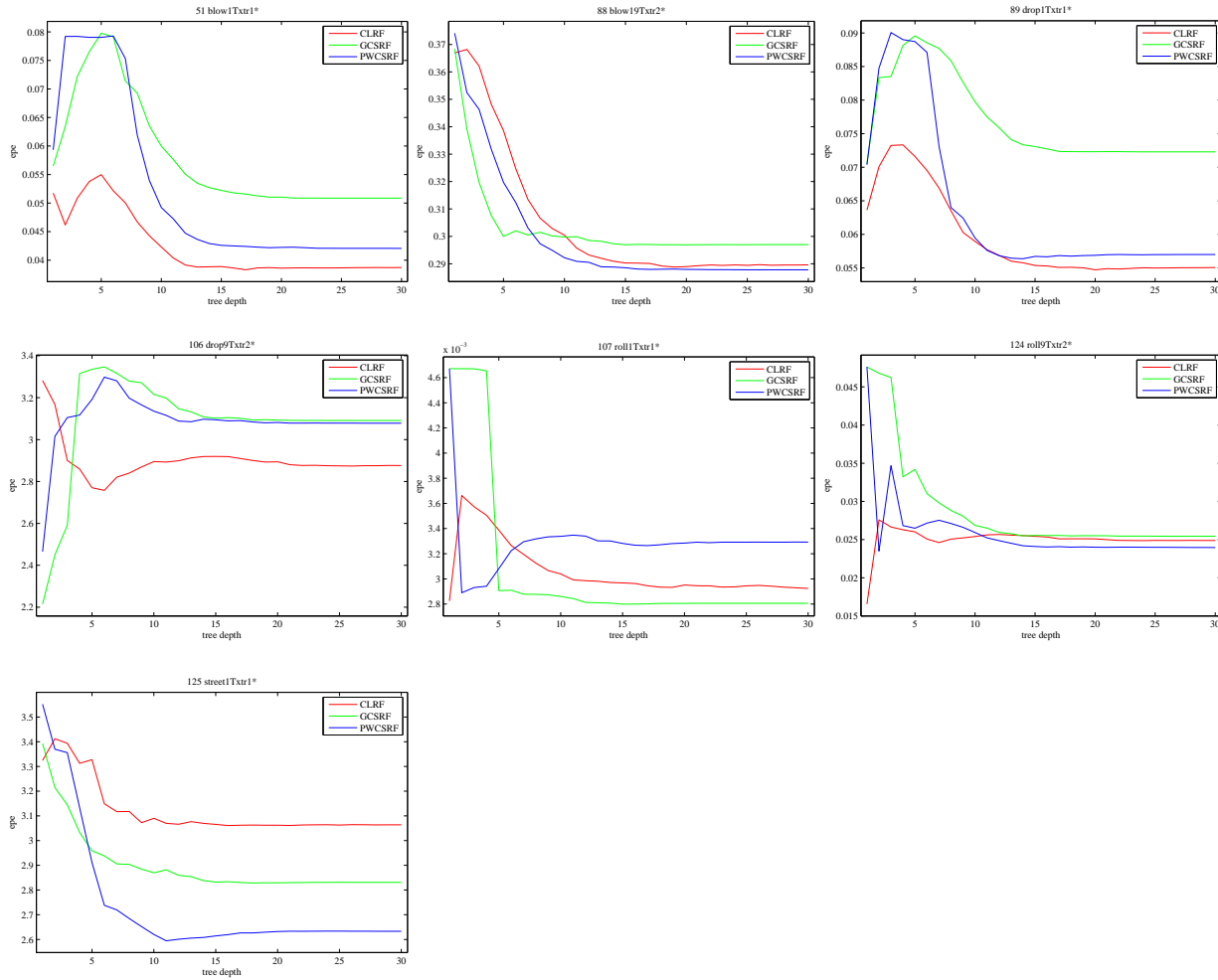


Figure 3: Mac Aodha *et al.* [18] sequences. Task score results as a function of tree depth for the different forest based classifiers. Lower values of End Point Error (EPE) indicate better scores. Results are averaged over three runs.