

PCA and Eigen faces

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Abstract

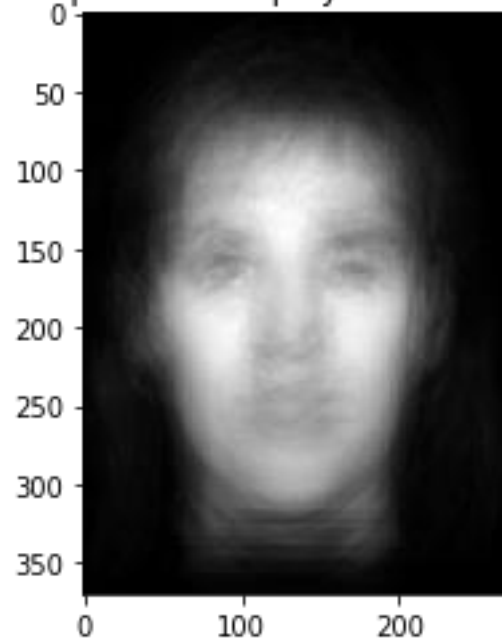
This assignment focused on the method presented in the paper by M. Turk and A. I use Eigen faces for recognize the face. I employee knn for the performance evaluation. I did the assignment in jupyter notebook along the results. I have also took the face data sets which has been provided by the University of Vienna.

Datasets

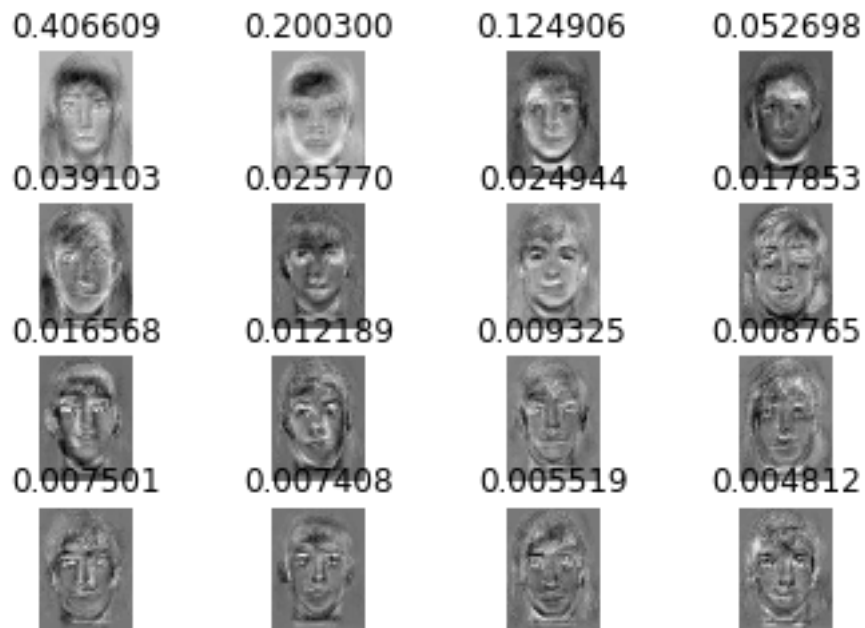
Three different images of each of thirty four distinct subjects. The images were taken at different times, varying the lighting, facial expressions (smiling / not smiling). All the images took in a dark background with the subjects in an upright, frontal position. For first part I only used only one image per subject should be used. Workflow:

- Load images.
- Compute and display the mean face.

Compute and display the mean face.



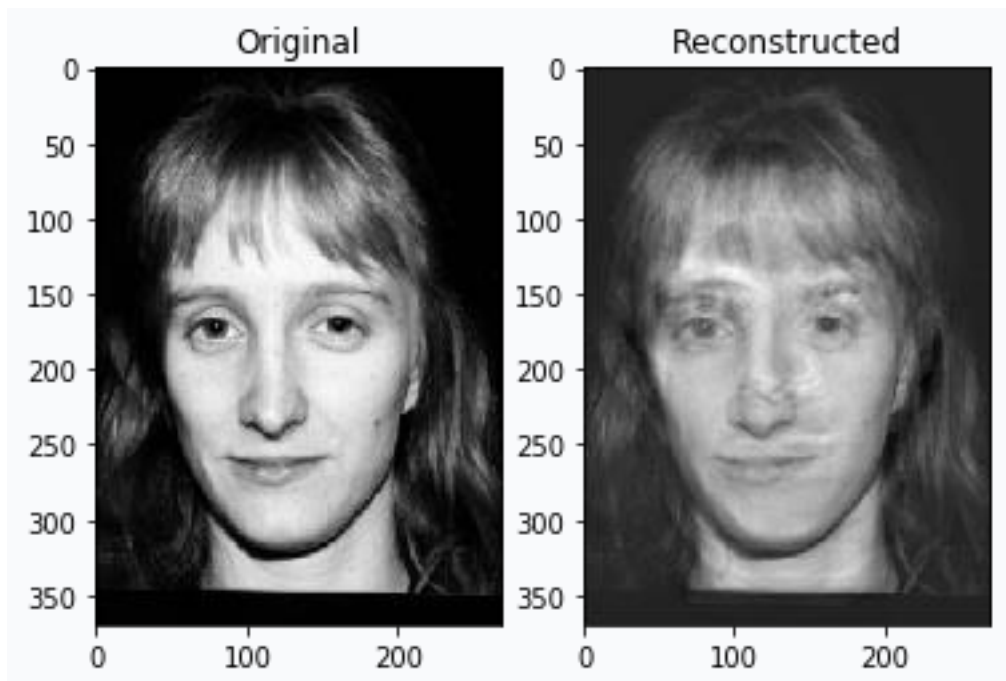
- Compute the number of principal components we need to capture 80% of face variance which was 15.
- Compute the normalized images.
- Compute the eigenvalue and eigenvector.
- Visualize the first $k = 16$ Eigen faces in a $4 * 4$ grid.



- Reconstruct each subject's face:



Reconstruct subject of 10 with 80% variance and 5 Nearest Neighbor.



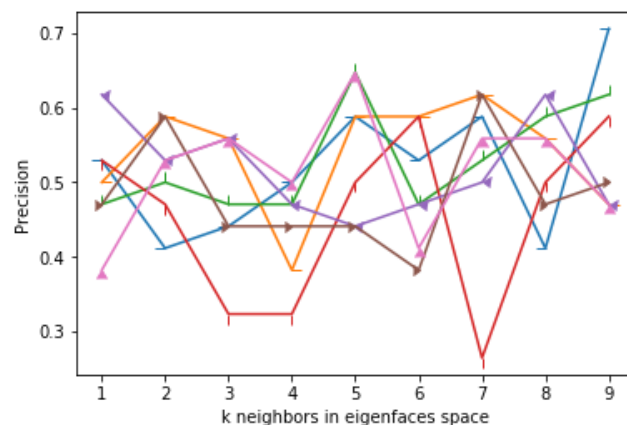
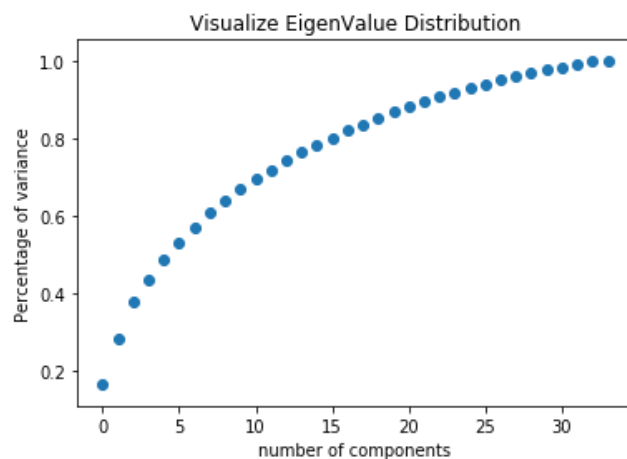
Reconstruct subject of 10 with 80% variance and 5 Nearest Neighbor.

k-Nearest Neighbour:

- kNN is one of the simplest of classification algorithms available for supervised learning. The idea is to search for closest match of the test data in feature space. We will look into it with below image. In the image, there are few families. We call each family as Class.

kNN in OpenCV

- I label the training family as Class-1 and Test family as Class-2
- We can specify how many neighbours we want. It returns:
 - a. The label given to new-comer depending upon the kNN theory we saw earlier. If you want Nearest Neighbour algorithm, specify a range of K from 1 to 10 where k is the number of neighbours.
 - b. The labels of k-Nearest Neighbours.
- Corresponding distances from Test data to each nearest neighbour.



The Eigen faces is an approaches to represent an image, with the top k component Eigen faces represent as much variance as possible.

I am trying to clarify some concepts for face recognition. According to my understanding, given a training set of images with each image measuring all have a same size, I have also made a matrix of training images.

I used PCA, we would be reducing the high dimensions.

PCA does dimensional reduction by expressing D dimensional vectors on an M dimensional subspace, with $M < D$. The vector itself can be written as a linear combination of M eigenvectors, where the eigenvector is itself a unit vector that lives in the D dimensional space.

Consider, for example, a two dimensional space which I reduce to one dimension using PCA. I find that the principal eigenvector is the unit vector that points equally in the positive x^{\wedge} and y^{\wedge} direction, *i.e.*

$$v^{\wedge} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x^{\wedge} + y^{\wedge})$$

In general, we express a D dimensional vector, x , as a reduced M dimensional vector a , where each component a_i of a is given by,

$$a_i = \sum_j x_j V_{ij}$$

The accuracy would depend on the classifier you are using once you have the data in the PCA projected space. In the original Turk/Pentland Eigen face paper. They just use kNN / Euclidean distance but a modern implementation might use SVMs.