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ECE 271A HW02
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a)
All the calculation shows the same result. That
 $PY(\text{cheetah}) = 0.1919$
 $PY(\text{grass}) = 0.8081$

b) The details of maximum likelihood estimate can be referred to the codes.
 After plotting all the figures, we choose the best ones as [1, 18, 19, 25, 32, 34, 40, 41] and the worst ones as [4, 5, 6, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64].

The result are:

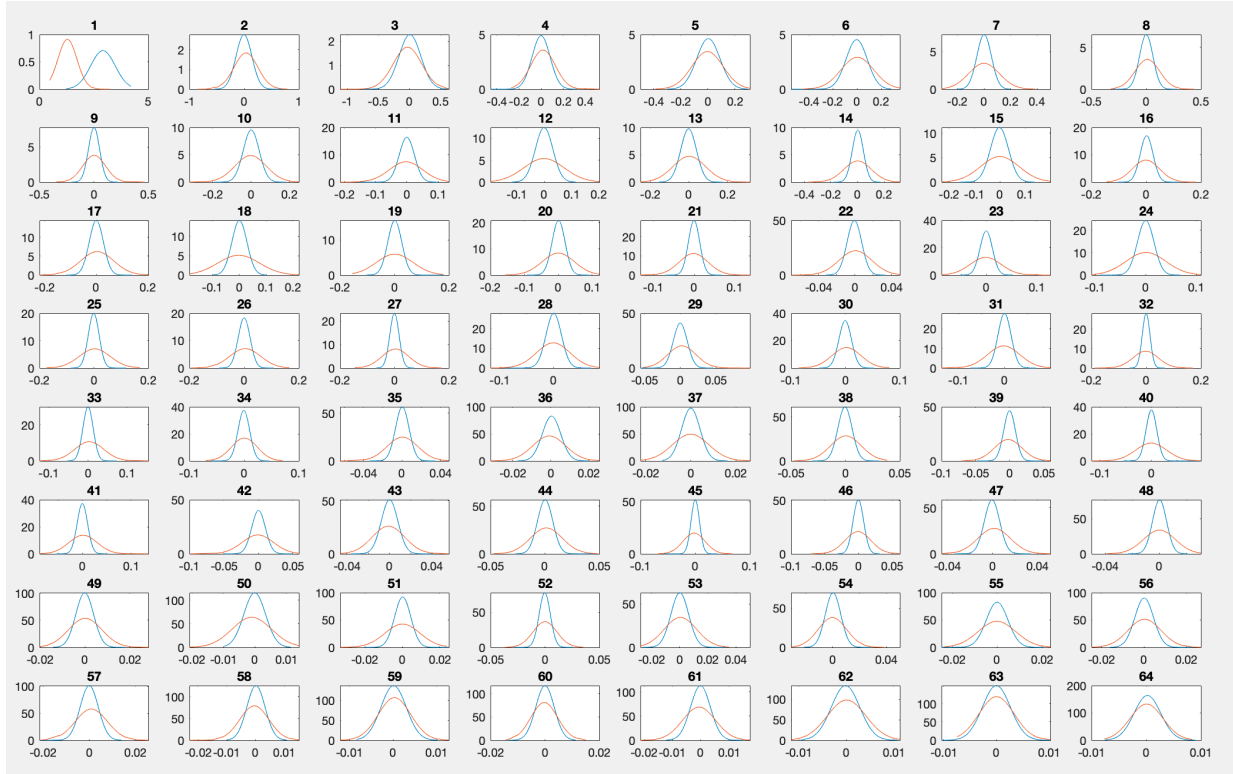


Fig.1 Whole set of 64 plots

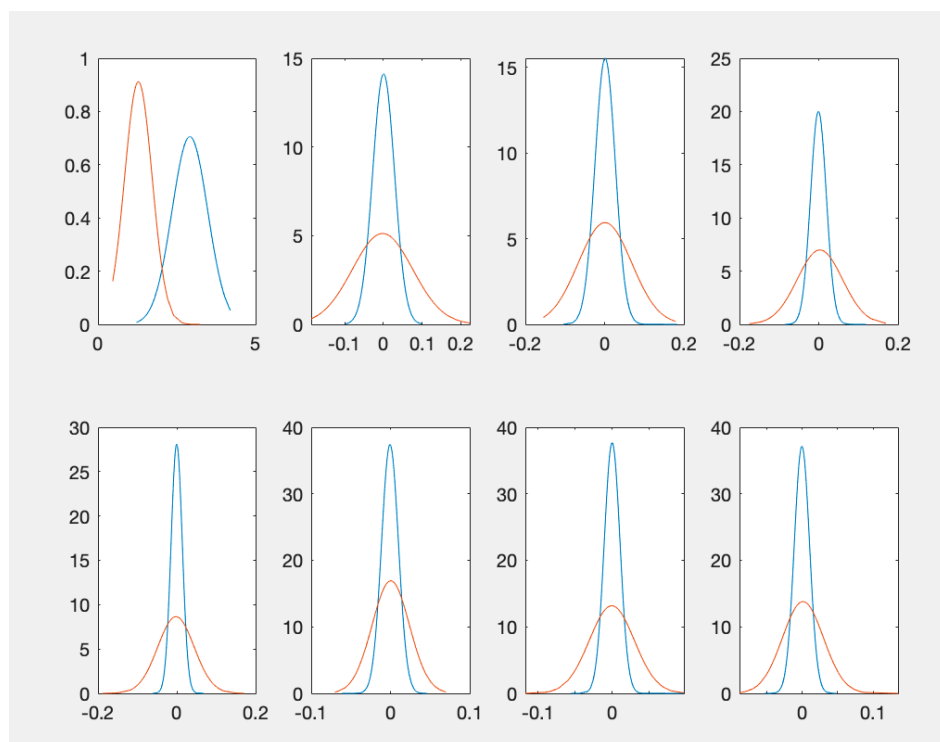


Fig.2 The best 8 plots

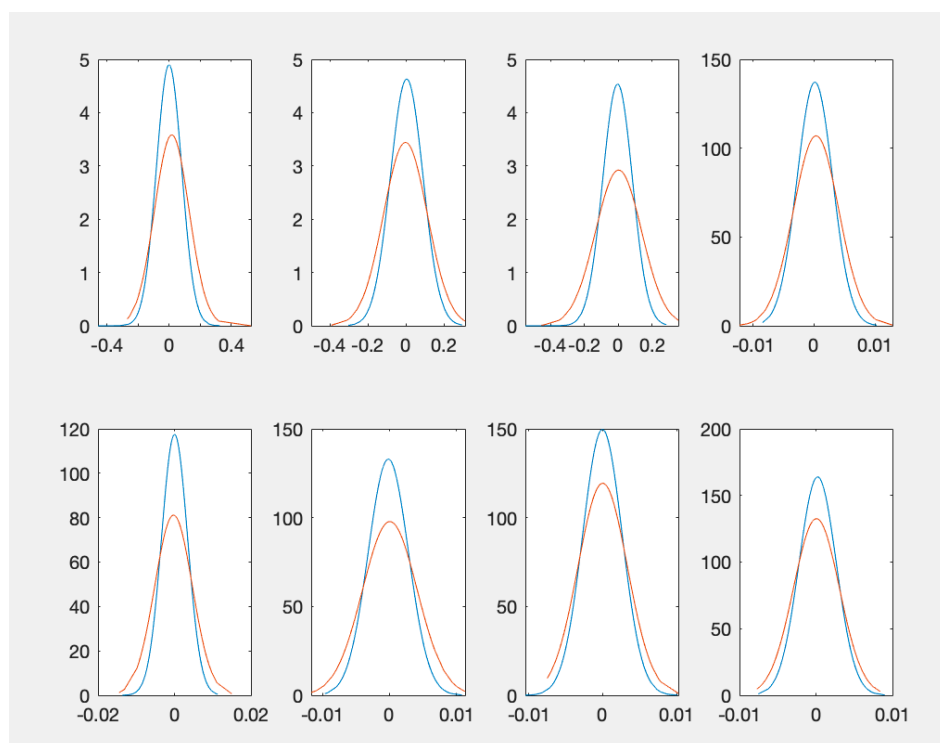


Fig.3 The worst 8 plots

c)

The error can be calculated by the prior probability and the misclassified probability.

$$\text{error} = \text{error}(\text{Grass}) + \text{error}(\text{Cheetah})$$

$$\text{error}(\text{Grass}) = \text{Grass misclassified as Cheetah} / \text{Grass Pixels} * \text{Prior probability of Grass}$$

$$\text{error}(\text{Cheetah}) = \text{Cheetah misclassified as Grass} / \text{Cheetah Pixels} * \text{Prior probability of Cheetah}$$

Finally we find the error for 64-dimension model is 0.0896, while the error for 8-dimension model is 0.0538

The result shows that the 8-dimension model works better than the 64-dimension model. Because the 8- dimension model contains more distinct features. Those distinct features are the keys for us to classify objects. Even though the 64-dimension model has more feature, much of them are useless and probably confuse us. This reminds us that we can reduce dimensionality by eliminating the useless futures, which might add burden on processing.

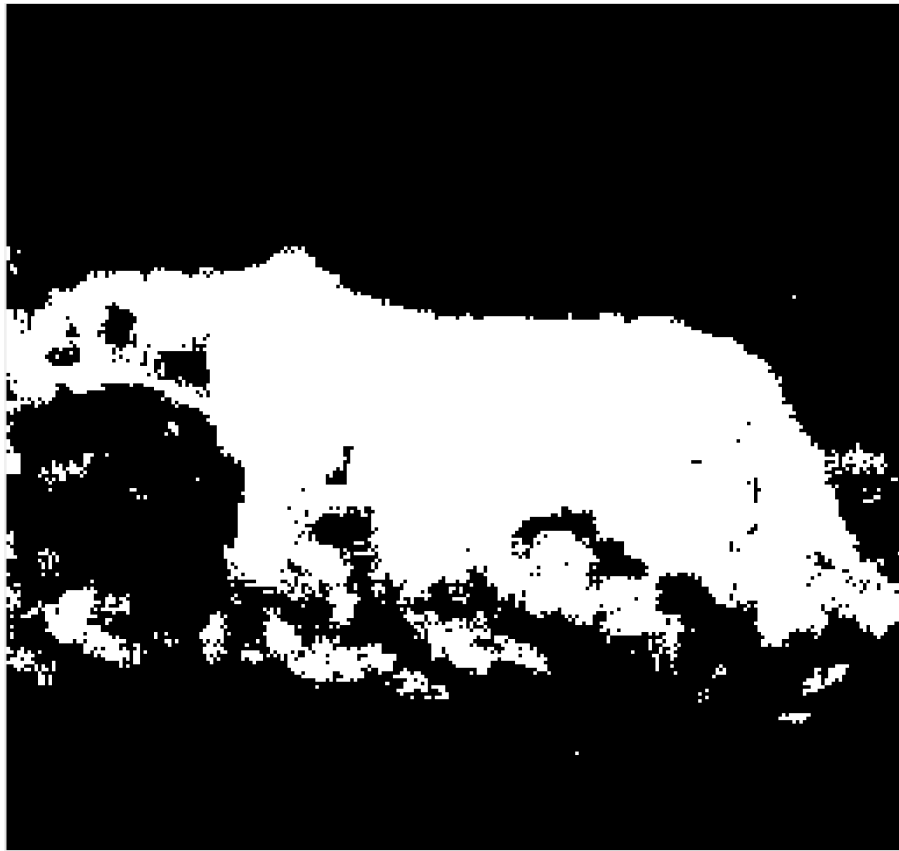


Fig.4 64-dimension



Fig.5 8-dimension

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Question a

```
load('TrainingSamplesDCT_8_new.mat');
TB = TrainsampleDCT_BG;
TF = TrainsampleDCT_FG;

[xtb,ytb] = size(TB);
[xtf,ytf] = size(TF);

PY = xtf/(xtf+xtb); % cheetah
PX = xtb/(xtf+xtb); % grass
```

Question b

maximum likelihood estimates

```
mTB = mean(TB);
cTB = cov(TB);
sTB = std(TB);
vTB = var(TB);
mTF = mean(TF);
cTF = cov(TF);
sTF = std(TF);
vTF = var(TF);

% foreground
mleTF = zeros(xtf,1);
for i=1:xtf
    tmp = 0;
    for j=1:64
        tmp = tmp + ((TF(i,j)-mTF(j))/sqrt(varFG(j)))^2;
    end
    mleTF(i,1) = exp(-32*log(2*pi)-64*log(sqrt(vTF(j)))-0.5*tmp);
end

% background
mleTB = zeros(xtb,1);
for i=1:xtb
    tmp = 0;
    for j=1:64
```

```
        tmp = tmp + ((TB(i,j)-mTB(j))/sqrt(vTB(j)))^2;
    end
    mleTB(i,1) = exp(-32*log(2*pi)-64*log(sqrt(vTB(j)))-0.5*tmp);
end

% 64 dimension
for i = 1:64
    subplot(8,8,i)
    plot(sort(TB(1:1053,i)),normpdf(sort(TB(1:1053,i)),mTB(i),sTB(i)))
    hold on;
    plot(sort(TF(1:250,i)),normpdf(sort(TF(1:250,i)),mTF(i),sTF(i)))
    hold off;
    title(i)
end

% By obervation, we choose the best figures [1, 18, 19, 25, 32, 34, 40, 41]
% We choose the worst figures [4, 5, 6, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64].

% The best 8 and the worst 8 plots
best = [1, 18, 19, 25, 32, 34, 40, 41];
worst = [4, 5, 6, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64];
figure;
for i = 1:64
    for j = 1:8
        if i == best(j)
            subplot(2,4,j)

            plot(sort(TB(1:1053,i)),normpdf(sort(TB(1:1053,i)),mTB(i),sTB(i)))
            hold on;

            plot(sort(TF(1:250,i)),normpdf(sort(TF(1:250,i)),mTF(i),sTF(i)))
            hold off;
        end
    end
end

figure;
for i = 1:64
    for j = 1:8
        if i == worst(j)
            subplot(2,4,j)

            plot(sort(TB(1:1053,i)),normpdf(sort(TB(1:1053,i)),mTB(i),sTB(i)))
            hold on;

            plot(sort(TF(1:250,i)),normpdf(sort(TF(1:250,i)),mTF(i),sTF(i)))
            hold off;
        end
    end
end
```

Index in position 1 exceeds array bounds (must not exceed 1).

Error in ECE_271_hw2 (line 63)
figure;

Question c

```
ZZ = load('Zig-Zag Pattern.txt');
ZZ = ZZ+1;
I = imread('cheetah.bmp');
I = im2double(I);

[x,y] = size(I);
NewI64 = zeros(x-7,y-7);

% 64-dimensional Gaussians
figure;
    for i=1:x-7
        for j=1:y-7
            SW = I(i:i+7,j:j+7);
            T = dct2(SW);
            Rearrange(ZZ) = T;
            TB64 = mvnpdf(Rearrange,mTB,cTB)*PX;
            TF64 = mvnpdf(Rearrange,mTF,cTF)*PY;

            if TB64 <= TF64
                NewI64(i,j) = uint8(1);
            end
        end
    end

end
NewI64 = padarray(NewI64,[7,7],'post');
imshow(NewI64);

% 8-dimensional Gaussians
cTB_best = cov(TB(:,best));
cTF_best = cov(TF(:,best));
mTB_best = mean(TB(:,best));
mTF_best = mean(TF(:,best));

NewI8 = zeros(x-7,y-7);
figure;
for i=1:x-7
    for j=1:y-7
        SW = I(i:i+7,j:j+7);
        T = dct2(SW);
        Rearrange(ZZ) = T;
        TB8 = mvnpdf(Rearrange(best),mTB_best,cTB_best)*PX;
        TF8 = mvnpdf(Rearrange(best),mTF_best,cTF_best)*PY;

        if TB8 <= TF8
            NewI8(i,j) = uint8(1);
        end
    end
end
```



```
end

end

NewI8 = padarray(NewI8,[7,7],'post');
imshow(NewI8);

% The probability of error
Imask = imread('cheetah_mask.bmp');
Imask = im2double(Imask);

% 64 dimensions
count = 0;
count2 = 0;
CheetahP = 0;
for i = 1:x
    for j = 1:y
        if Imask(i,j) == 1,
            CheetahP = CheetahP + 1;
        end

        if NewI64(i,j) < Imask(i,j) % misclassify cheetah as grass
            count = count+1;
        elseif NewI64(i,j) > Imask(i,j) % misclassify grass as cheetah
            count2 = count2+1;
        end
    end
end

error64 = count/CheetahP*PY + count2/(x*y-CheetahP)*PX;

% 8 dimensions
count3 = 0;
count4 = 0;
for i = 1:x
    for j = 1:y
        if NewI8(i,j) < Imask(i,j) % misclassify cheetah as grass
            count3 = count3+1;
        elseif NewI8(i,j) > Imask(i,j) % misclassify grass as cheetah
            count4 = count4+1;
        end
    end
end

error8 = count3/CheetahP*PY + count4/(x*y-CheetahP)*PX;
```

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