

README

Apostu Croitoru Diana 311 CA

April 2019

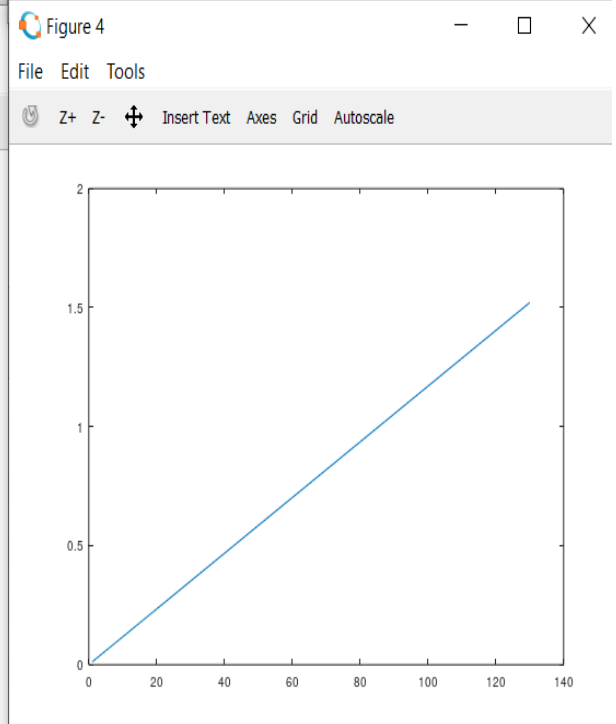
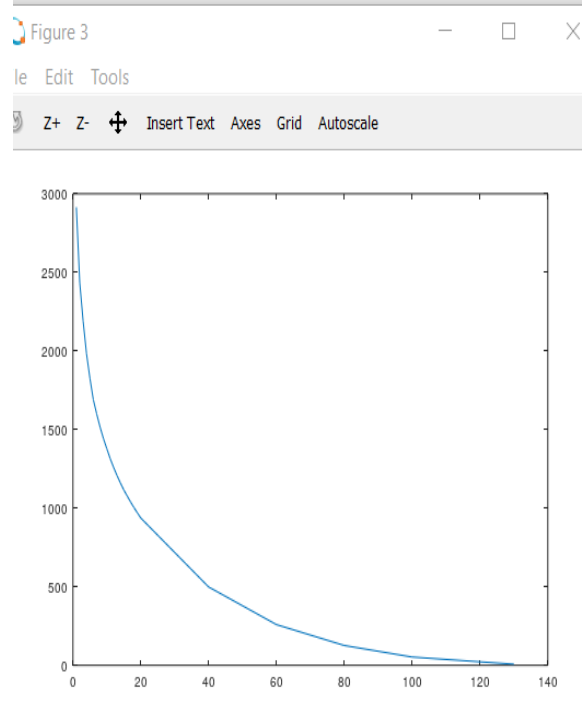
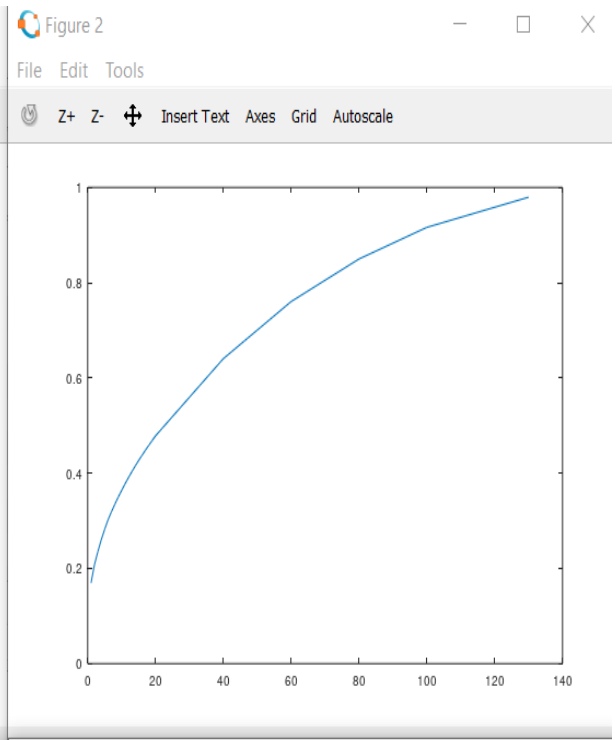
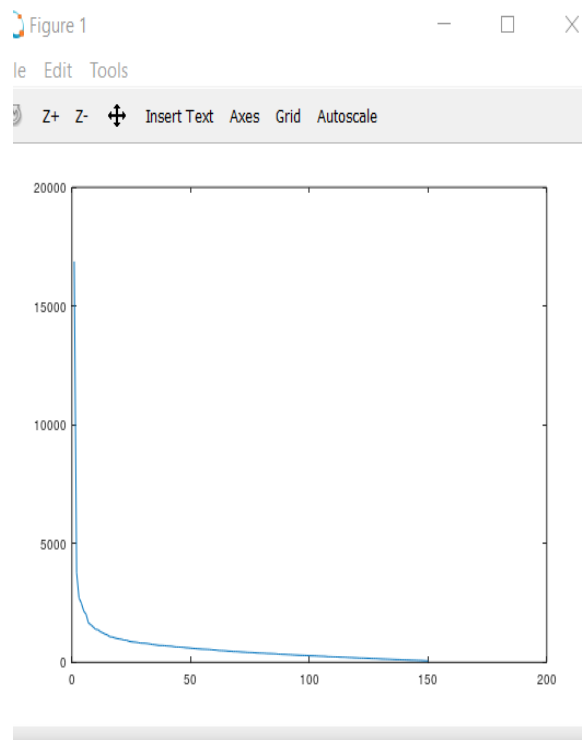
1 Introducere

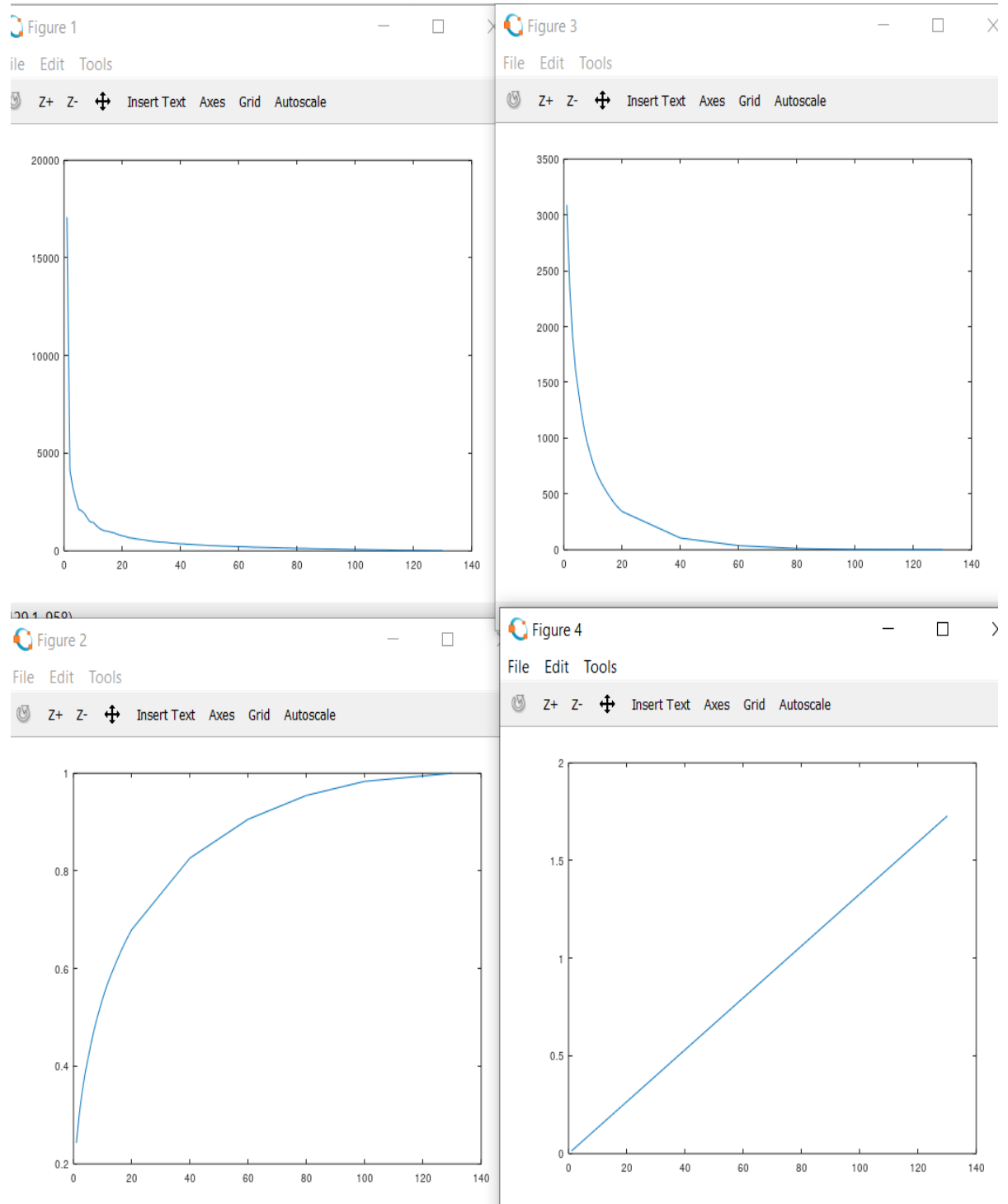
Cerinta 1

Am citit matricea imaginii. Am descompus matricea folosind functia svd; Am eliminat valorile din matricea diagonala care nu sunt necesare compresiei si am reconstruit matricea.

Cerinta 2

Am citit matricea imaginii si am afisat valorile singulare (dupa ce am descompus matricea). La al doilea grafic am calculat informatia data de valorile singulare si am folosit functia plot pentru a reprezenta grafic. De asemenea, am reprezentat eroarea aproximarii calculata dupa formula data. Analog, am calculat si rata de compresie a datelor. Astfel cele 4 grafice pentru imaginea 2, respectiv 3 sunt (unde figure si indicele arata numarul graficului):





Cerinta 3

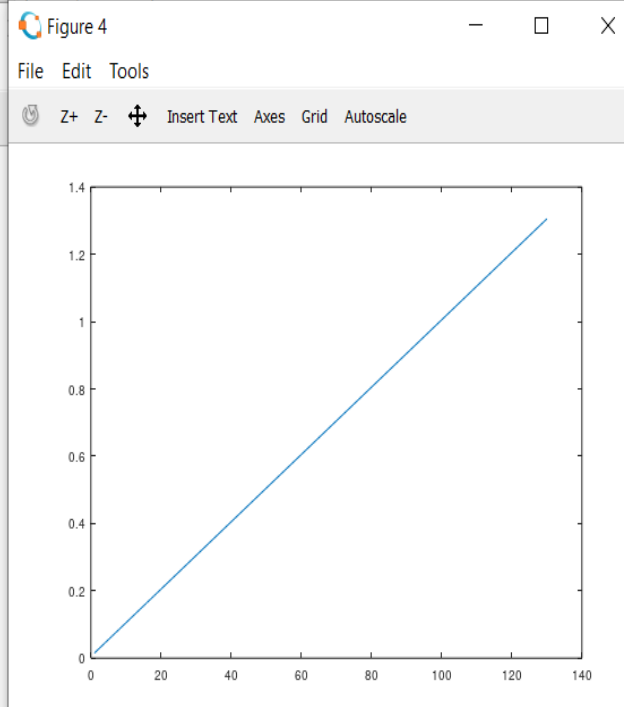
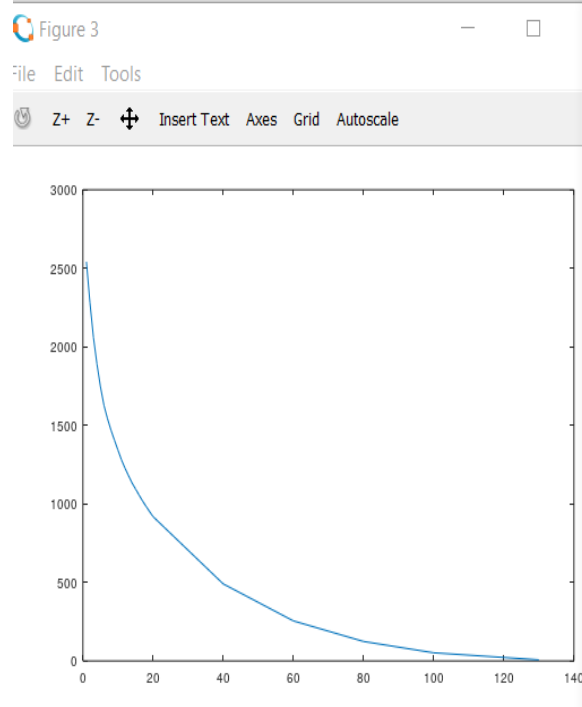
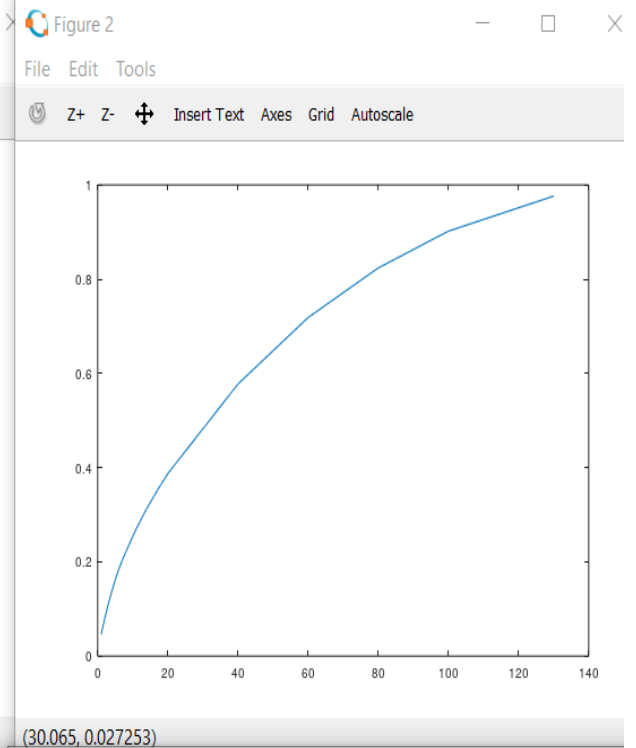
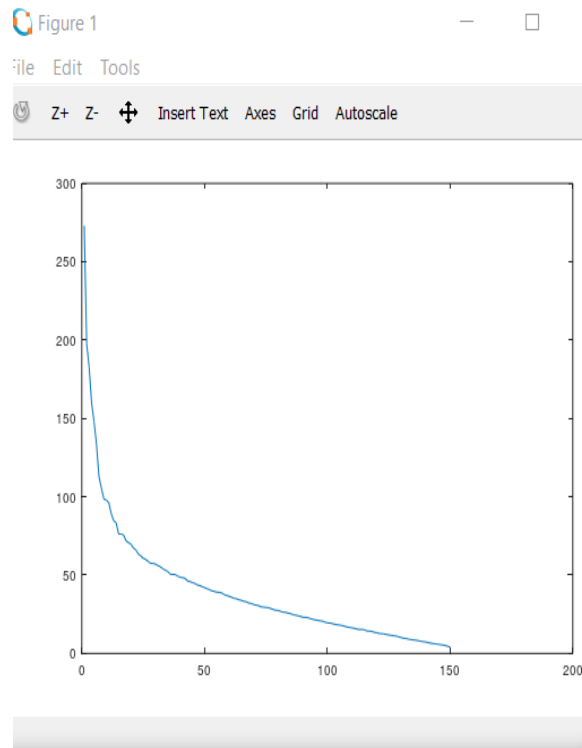
Am calculat media pentru fiecare vector. Am actualizat vectorii si am construit matricea Z . Am calculat DVS pentru noua matrice. Matricea W va fi reprezentata de primele k coloane din matricea V , iar matricea Y se va calcula dupa formula data. Se va aproxima matricea initiala.

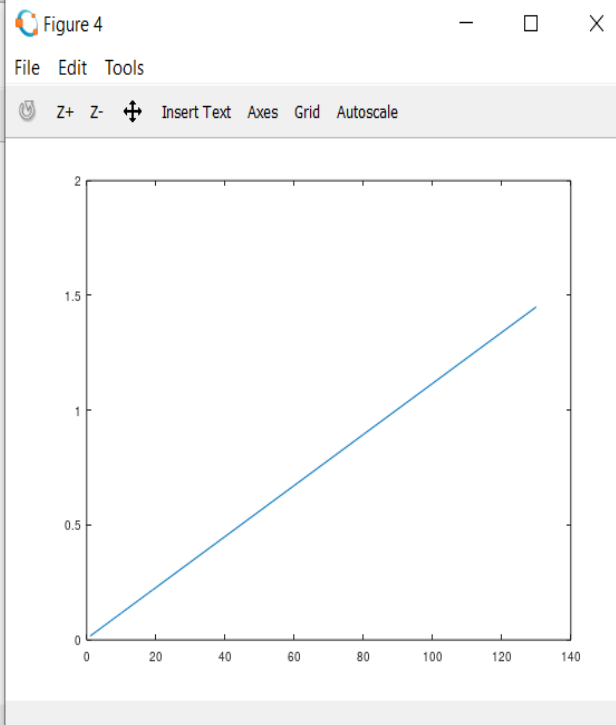
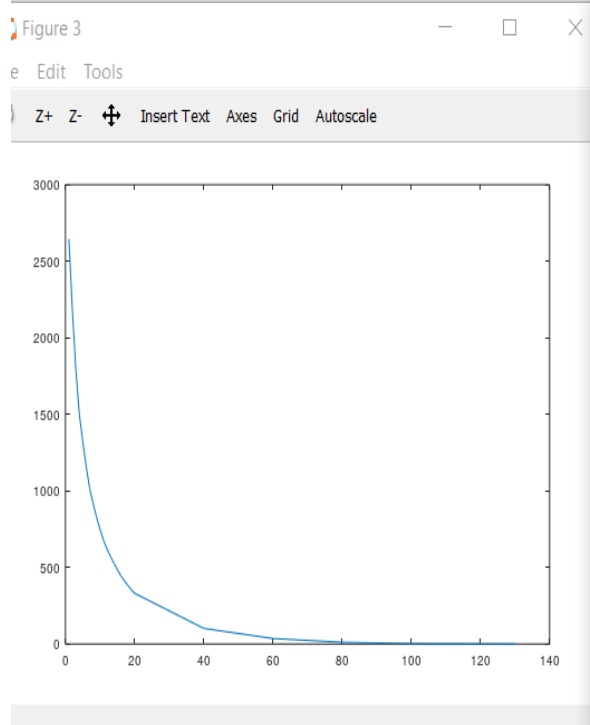
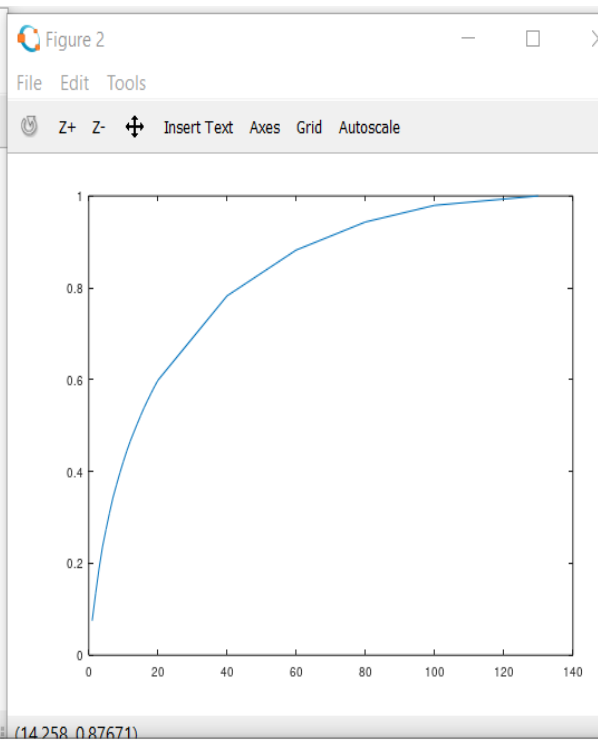
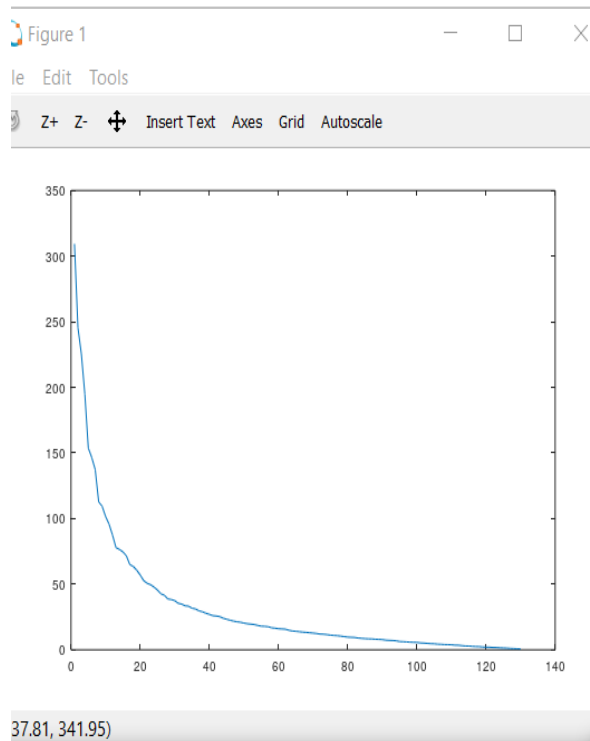
Cerinta 4

Am repetat primii pasi din cerinta 3, calculand matricea Z dupa noua formula. De asemenea am folosit in loc de functia `eig`, functia `svd`. Ultimii pasi sunt asemanatori cerintei 3.

Cerinta 5

Asemanator cerintei 2 am folosit formulele date pentru a reprezenta grafic vectorul diagonal, informatia data pentru cele k valori singulare, eroarea aproximarii si rata de compresie a datelor. Astfel cele 4 grafice pentru imaginea 2, respectiv 3 sunt (unde `figure` si `indicele` arata numarul graficului):





Cerinta 6

In functia eigenface-core, am citit fiecare imagine si am transformat-o intr-un vector coloana. Am construit astfel matricea T, unde fiecare coloana e o imagine. Am calculat media pentru fiecare linie din matricea T. De asemenea, am calculat matricea A, apoi am descompus matricea X cu functia eig (unde $X = A * A^T$), calculand astfel matricea V (vectorii proprii corespunzatori valorilor proprii mai mari decat 1). Matricea fetelor va fi egala cu produsul dintre A si V. Am calculat apoi proiectia pentru fiecare imagine din multimea de imagini M. In functia face-recognition, am citit o imagine si am transformat-o in mod similar intr-un vector coloana. Am extras din ea media, calculandu-i proiectia. Am calculat distanta minima dintre proiectia imaginii de test si celelalte proiectii obtinute. Am gasit astfel distanta minima si indicele acesteia.