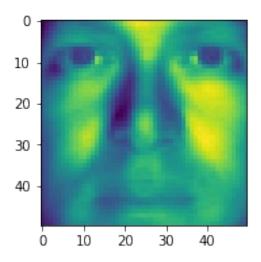
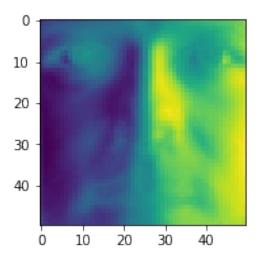
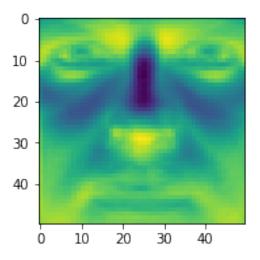
## Part 1: SVD

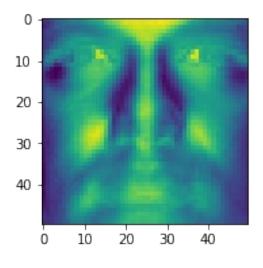
```
#Imports
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
base images = os.listdir("faces")
X = np.ones((len(base_images),2500))
#Construct x as a num images x 2500 vector
#Each row of x is an image
i = 0
for image name in base images:
  img name="faces/" + image_name
 # Read image
  img=mpimg.imread(img name) #Import images
  # Reshape image to a 2500 length row vector
  fimg = np. reshape(img, 50*50)
 X[i,:] = fimg
  i = i + 1
#Find mu, the average image
mu = np.average(X, axis=0)
#Subtract mu from x
X = X - mu
# SVD
u, s, vh = np.linalg.svd(X, full matrices=False)
#Total size of eigenvectors
squared s = np.square(s)
total = np.sum(squared s)
#Find k such that the 90% of the information is explained by k
threshold = 0.9
k = 0
sum = 0
while(sum / total < threshold):</pre>
  sum = sum + squared s[k]
 k = k + 1
#Get the first k row vectors of v h
v prime = vh[0:k]
#Display the eigenfaces
for eigenface in v_prime:
  f = plt.figure()
```

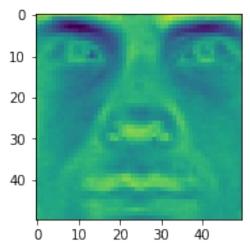
```
f.add_subplot(1,2, 1)
imgplot = plt.imshow(np.reshape(eigenface,(50,50)))
```

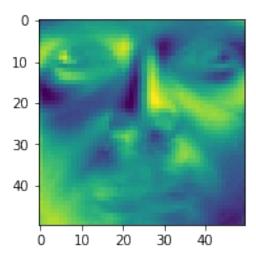


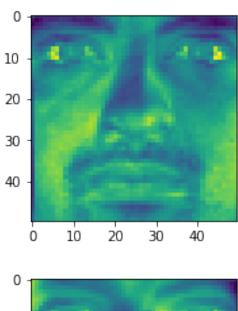


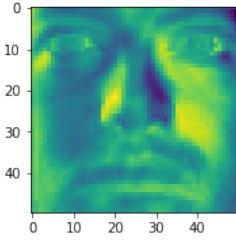


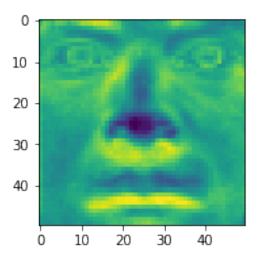


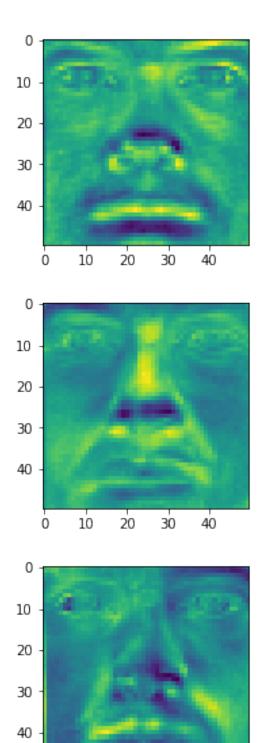


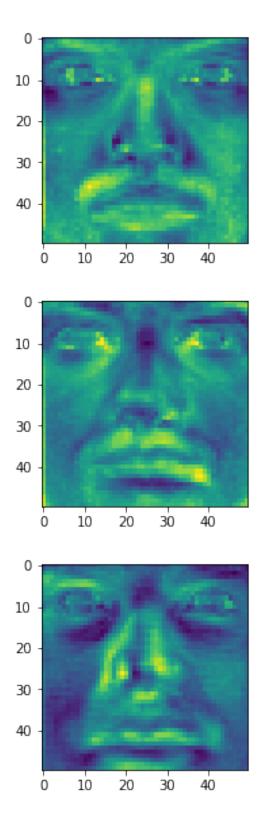










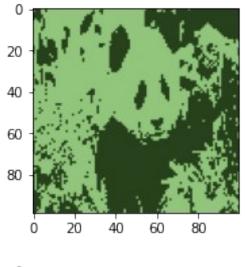


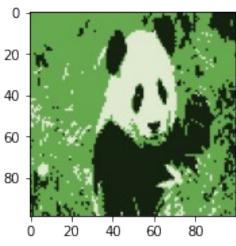
#Pick an image from X and display it
ex\_img = X[100] + mu
f = plt.figure()
f.add\_subplot(1,2, 1)

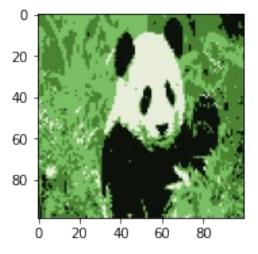
```
imgplot = plt.imshow(np.reshape(ex img,(50,50)))
#Recenter ex_img by subtracting mu
ex img = ex img - mu
#Get the projection of the example image
w = np.dot(v prime, ex img)
#Reconstruct the image
y prime = np.dot(v prime.T,w)
re img = y prime + mu
#display reconstructed image (these are clearly similar by inspection)
f.add subplot(1,2, 2)
imgplot = plt.imshow(np.reshape(re img, (50,50)))
   0
                                0
  10
                               10
  20
                               20
                               30
  30
  40
                               40
         10
              20
                                      10
                                           20
                   30
                        40
                                                30
                                                     40
                                  Ó
Part 5: Image Segmentation Using Clustering
#Necessary Imports: KMeans, numpy, matplotlib.image and
matplotlib.pvplot
```

## Part 5: Image Segmentation Using Clustering #Necessary Imports: KMeans, numpy, matplotlib.image and matplotlib.pyplot from sklearn.cluster import KMeans import numpy as np import matplotlib.image as mpimg import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #Import panda.jpeg. I will do wm.jpeg below. img=mpimg.imread("panda.jpeg") # downsample image and convert it to double img = img.astype(np.float64) img2=img[::8,::14,::1] # reshape to 2-d fimg = img2.reshape(-1, 3)

```
kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=2, random state=0).fit(fimg)
#recolor the pixels of the image to the cluster means
for i in range(fimg.shape[0]):
  my cluster = kmeans.labels [i]
  fimg[i,:] = kmeans.cluster_centers_[my_cluster,:]
#reconvert the image to uint8 and display it
fimg = fimg.astype(np.uint8)
f = plt.figure()
f.add subplot(1,2, 1)
imgplot = plt.imshow(np.reshape(fimg, (99,100,3)))
(99, 100, 3)
   0
  40
  60
  80
              40
                   60
         20
                        80
#Experiment with cluster numbers 2-5
for n cluster in range(2,6):
  fimg = img2.reshape(-1, 3)
  kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=n cluster, random state=0).fit(fimg)
  #recolor the pixels of the image to the cluster means
  for i in range(fimg.shape[0]):
    my cluster = kmeans.labels [i]
    fimg[i,:] = kmeans.cluster centers [my cluster,:]
  #reconvert the image to uint8 and display it
  fimg = fimg.astype(np.uint8)
  f = plt.figure()
  f.add subplot(1,2, 1)
  imgplot = plt.imshow(np.reshape(fimg, (99,100,3)))
```







```
0
  20
  40
  60
  80
          20
              40
                   60
                        80
#Repeat the above with wm.jpeg
\#(just\ the\ loop,\ don't\ need\ to\ do\ k=2\ clusters\ twice)
img=mpimg.imread("wm.jpeg")
#print(img.shape)
# downsample image and convert it to double
img = img.astype(np.float64)
img2=img[::11,::20,::1]
#print(img2.shape)
#Experiment with cluster numbers 2-5
for n cluster in range(2,6):
  fimg = img2.reshape(-1, 3)
  kmeans = KMeans(n clusters=n cluster, random state=0).fit(fimg)
  #recolor the pixels of the image to the cluster means
  for i in range(fimg.shape[0]):
    my cluster = kmeans.labels [i]
    fimg[i,:] = kmeans.cluster centers [my cluster,:]
  #reconvert the image to uint8 and display it
  fimg = fimg.astype(np.uint8)
```

f = plt.figure()

f.add\_subplot(1,2, 1)

imgplot = plt.imshow(np.reshape(fimg, (99,96,3)))

