

# Eigenface & Fishface for face detection

# Contents

- Explore dataset
- Apply PCA
- Combine PCA & IDA (Fisher face)

# Data set for PCA, from E-class

## Dataset 1

- Training set: 20
- Test set: 40

## Dataset 2



- Training set: 187
- Closed test set: 90
- Open test set: 200

# Environment setup

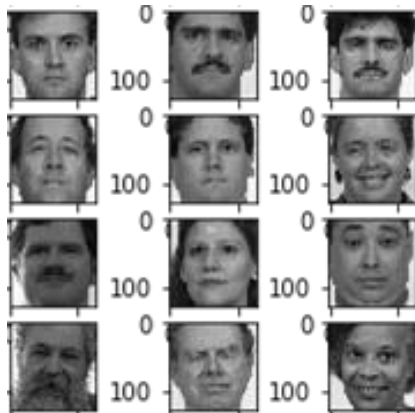
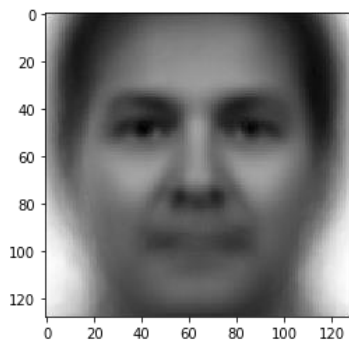
- Python in Win10
- Opencv 2
- Sklearn
  - PCA & IDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis)
- Jupyter notebook

# Data preprocessing

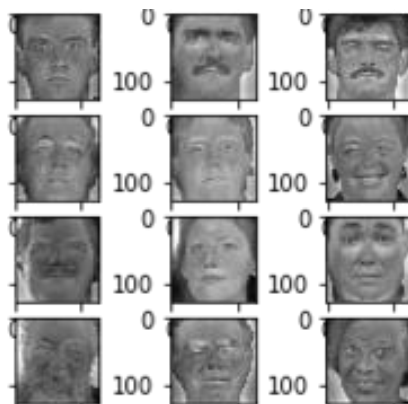
Step1: Read training images and test images

- Training set shape: (187, 16384)
- Close test set shape: (90, 16384)
- Open test set shape: (200, 16384)

Step2: Get mean face



Before minus mean face



After minus mean face

# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

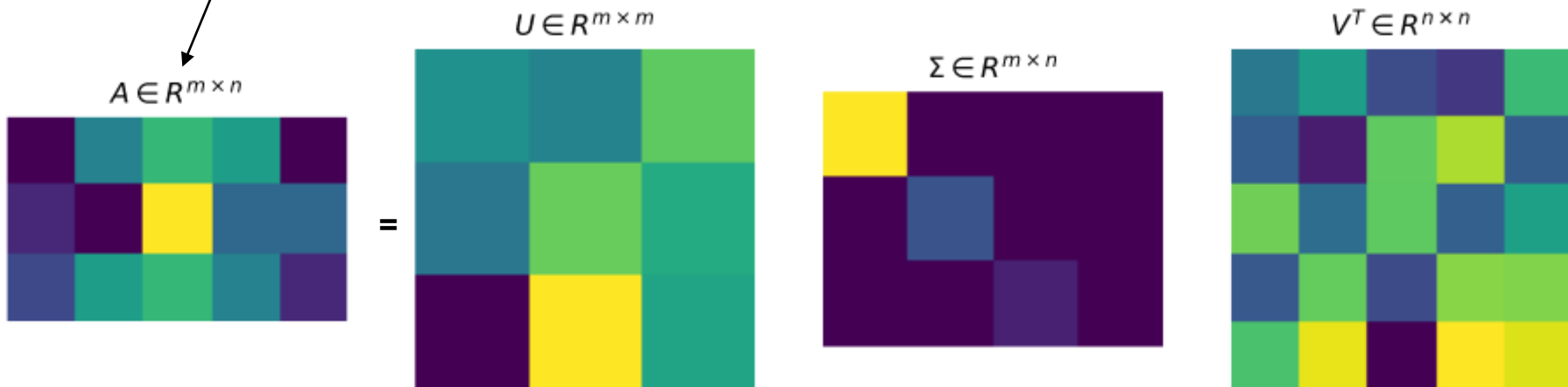
$$A_{m \times n} = U_{m \times m} S_{m \times n} V^T_{n \times n}$$

Training faces

Where

$$U^T U = I_{m \times m}$$

$$V^T V = I_{n \times n} \text{ (i.e. } U \text{ and } V \text{ are orthogonal)}$$



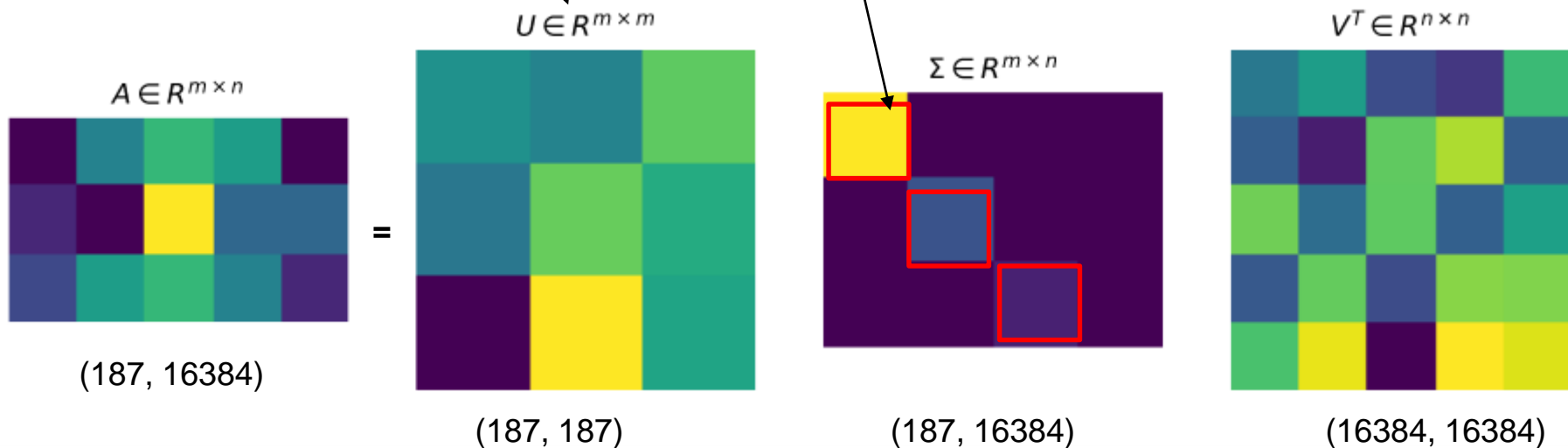
# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

$$X_{\text{test\_new}} = X_{\text{test}} \cdot V^T$$

Training faces in new space

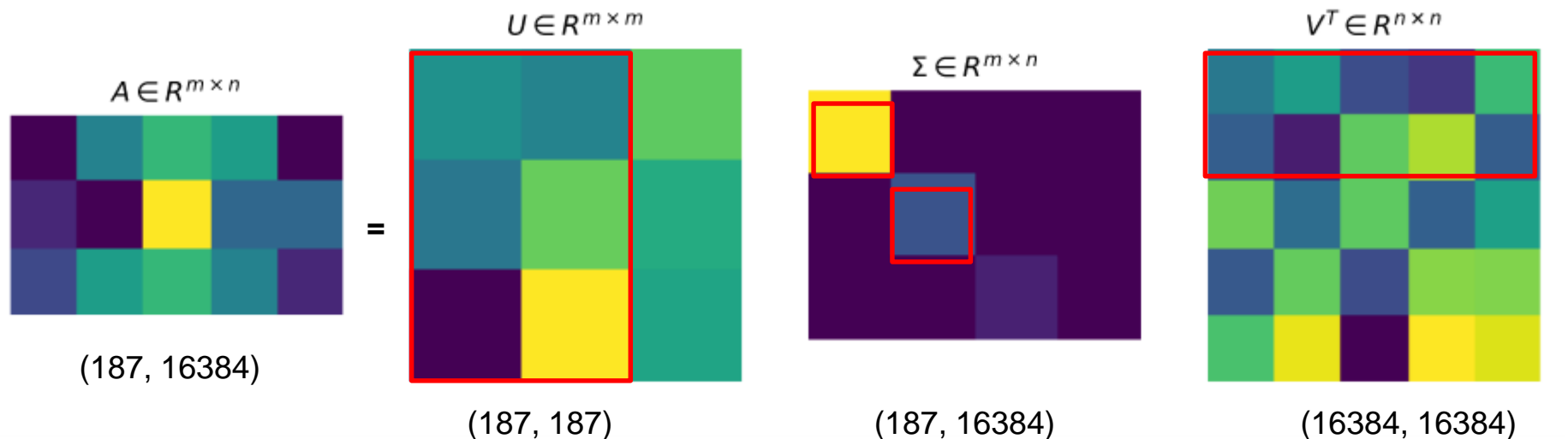
To transform test faces to new space

To be our eigenvalues



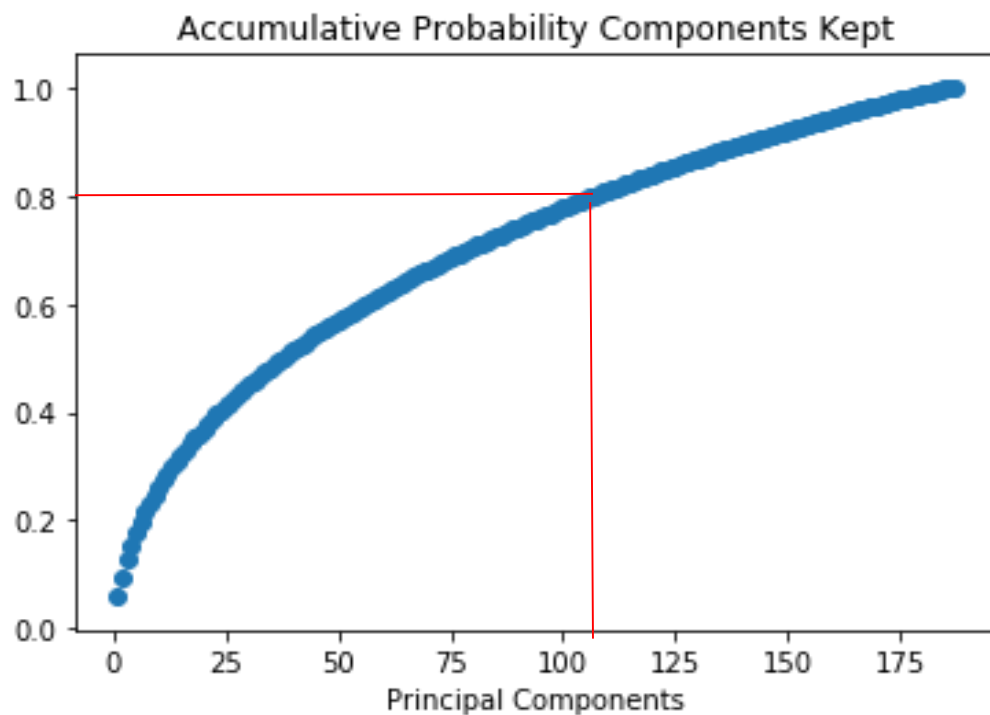
# Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

If choose two principle components.

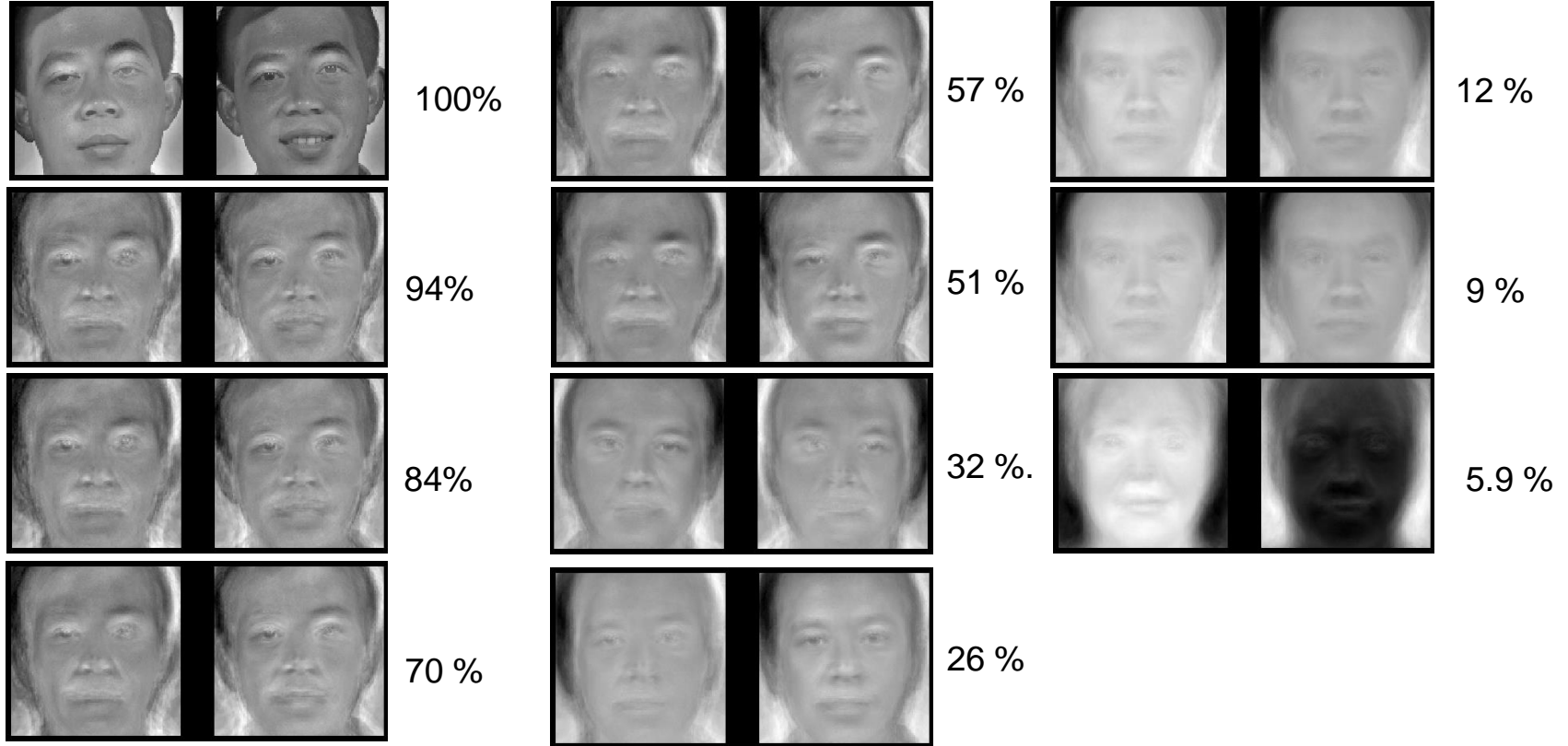




# Principle components



# Principle Component and Eigenfaces



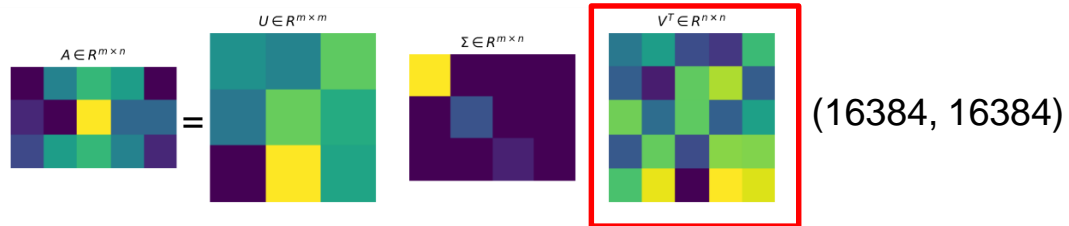
# Principle Component and Eigenfaces

**How to get these Eigenfaces?**

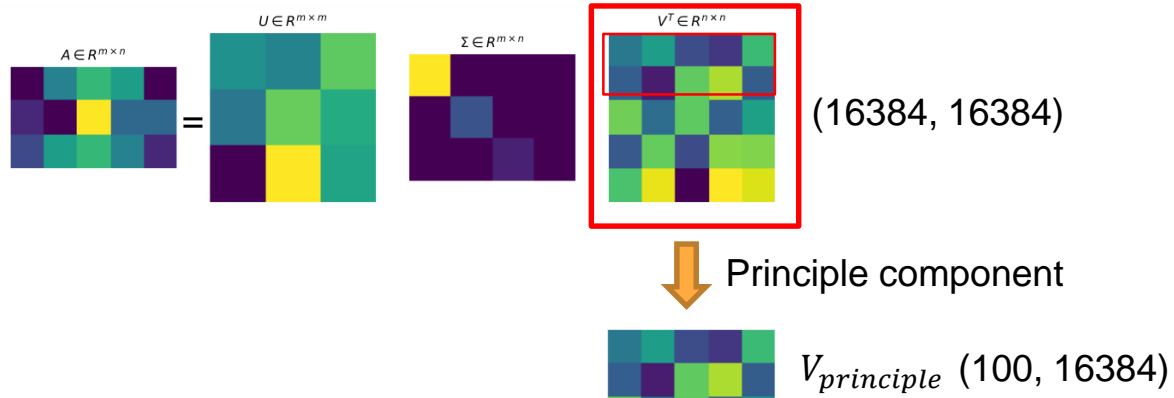
# Get Eigenfaces

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} = U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} V^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

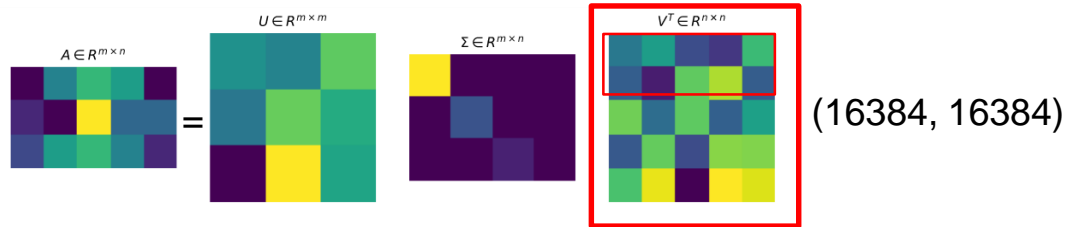
(16384, 16384)

The diagram illustrates the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) of a matrix A. Matrix A is shown as a 4x4 grid of colored squares (purple, teal, yellow, blue). It is equated to the product of three matrices: U, Sigma, and V^T. Matrix U is a 4x4 grid of colored squares. Matrix Sigma is a 4x4 grid of colored squares, with the top-left element being yellow. Matrix V^T is a 4x4 grid of colored squares, highlighted with a red border. The dimensions of each matrix are specified above them: A is R^{m \times n}, U is R^{m \times m}, Sigma is R^{m \times n}, and V^T is R^{n \times n}. The dimensions (16384, 16384) are written to the right of the V^T matrix.

# Get Eigenfaces



# Get Eigenfaces



Principle component



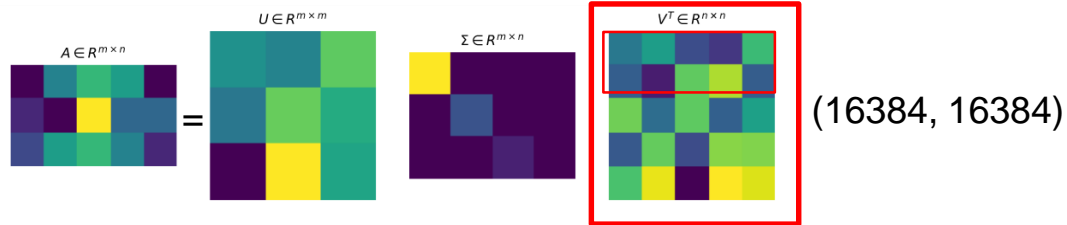
$V_{principle}$  (100, 16384)



Transform test faces to new space

$$\begin{matrix} X_{test\_new} & = & X_{test} & \cdot & V_{principle}^T \\ (90, 100) & & (90, 16384) & & (16384, 100) \end{matrix}$$

# Get Eigenfaces



A test face



An eigenface



Principle component



$V_{principle}$  (100, 16384)



Transform test faces to new space

$$\begin{matrix} X_{test\_new} & = & X_{test} & \cdot & V_{principle}^T \\ (90, 100) & & (90, 16384) & & (16384, 100) \end{matrix}$$

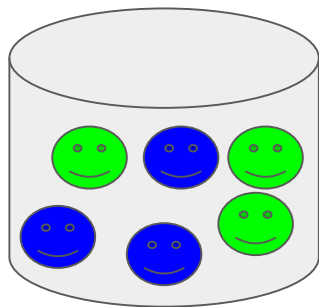


Get Eigenfaces

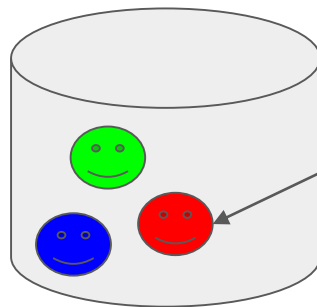
$$\begin{matrix} \text{Eigenface} & = & X_{test\_new} & \cdot & V_{principle} \\ (90, 16384) & & (90, 100) & & (100, 16384) \end{matrix}$$

# PCA Processing

- **Issue:** some faces (people) in **test set** do not exist in **training set**.



Training set

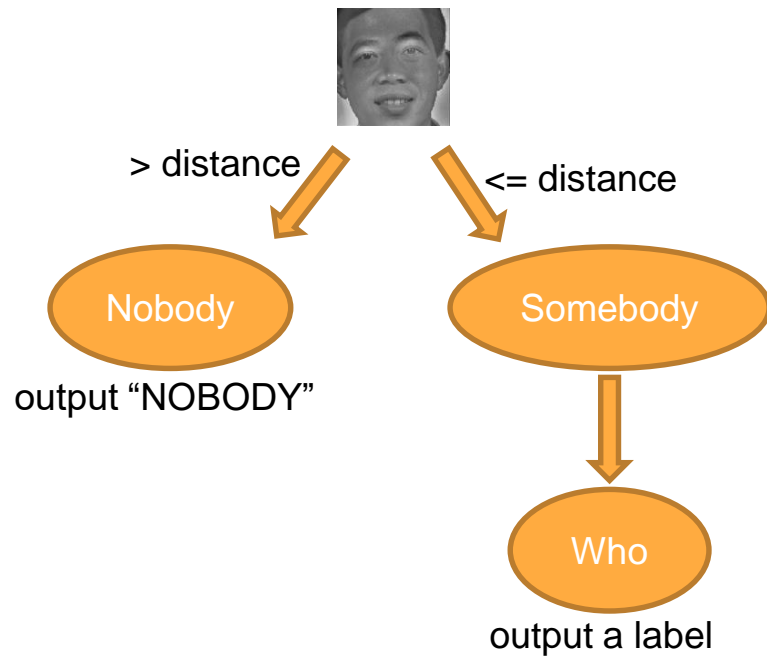


Nobody

Test set



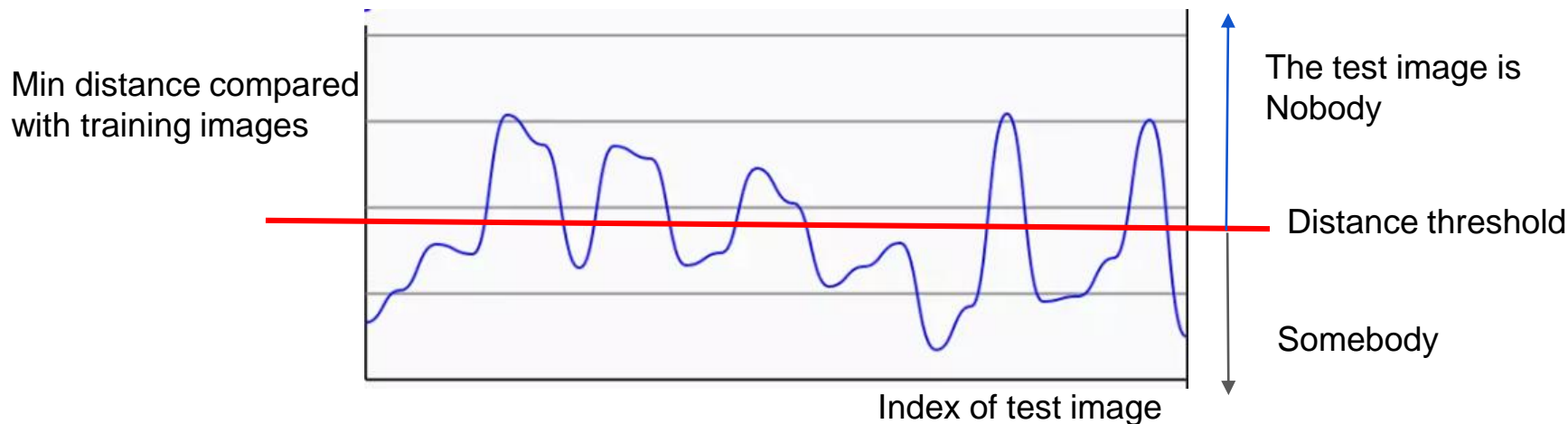
# Prediction Strategy



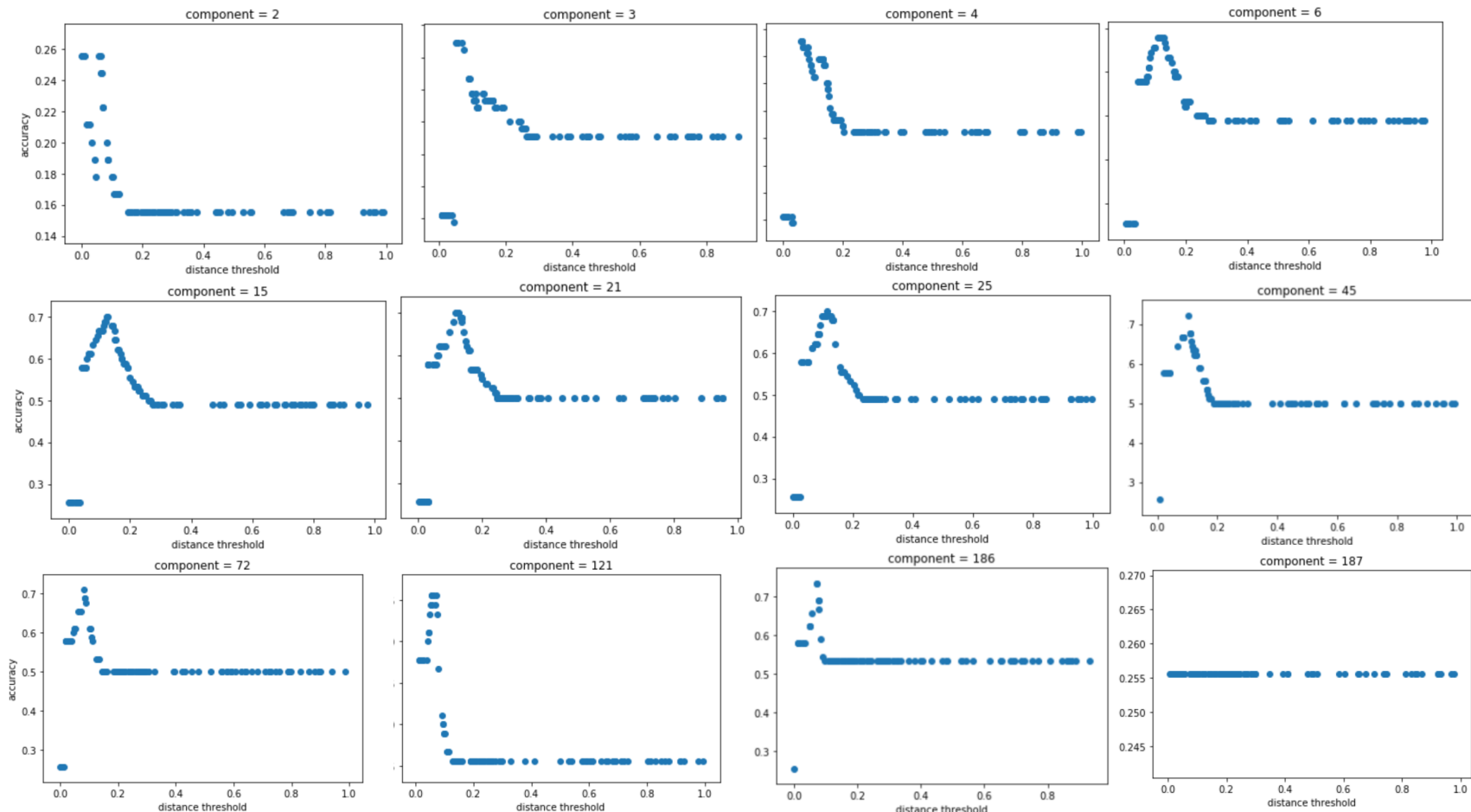
# Step 7: Find a distance threshold

Euclidean Distance

$$\sqrt{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2 + \dots + (a_n - b_n)^2}$$

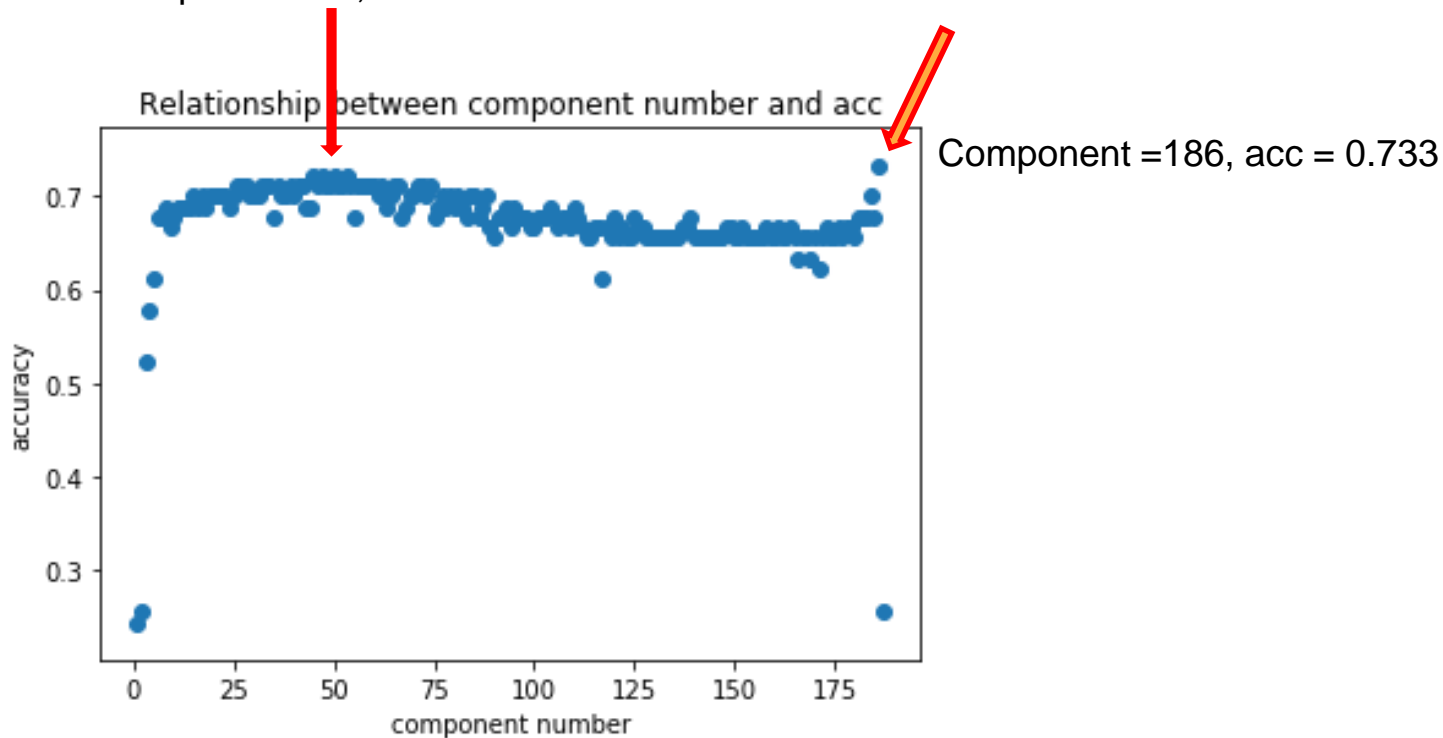


# Best component number and distance threshold



# Component Number and Accuracy

Component=45, acc = 0.722



# Prediction results

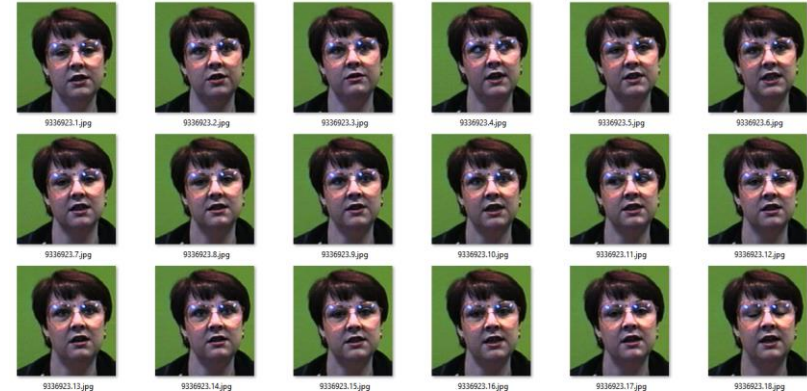
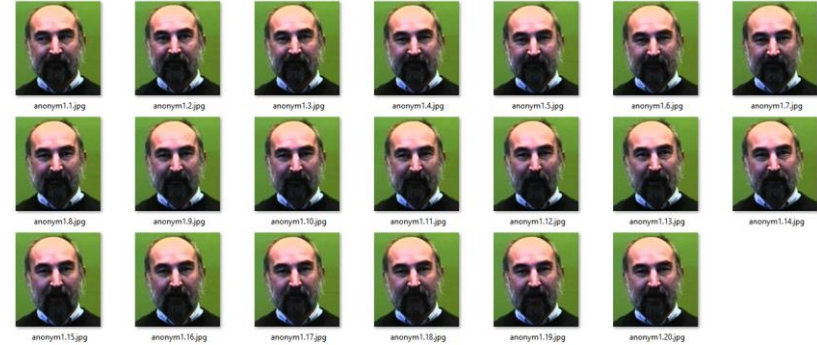
		accuracy	Prediction time all faces / second	Prediction time per face / second	NOBODY
Dataset1	Test set (40)	90%	0.0156	0.000391	35.0 %
Dataset2	Close test set (90)	73.3 %	0.085	0.000943	25%
	Open test set (200)	<b>100 %</b>	0.2078	0.001039	<b>100%</b>

# Fisher Face (PCA & LDA)

Why do not use the previous dataset?

## New Data set

- 152 people totally (38 Nobody)
- > 10 faces / person
- Training set: 2120 faces
- Test set: 306 Faces



How to combine PCA and LDA?

# Combine PCA & IDA

Strategie:

```
pca = PCA(n_components=n_component_pca)
pca.fit(self.X_train)
```

```
lda = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis(n_components=n_component_lda)
self.train_transformed = lda.fit_transform(pca.transform(self.X_train), self.y_train)
self.test_transformed = lda.transform(pca.transform(self.X_test))
```



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# Combine PCA & IDA

Strategie:

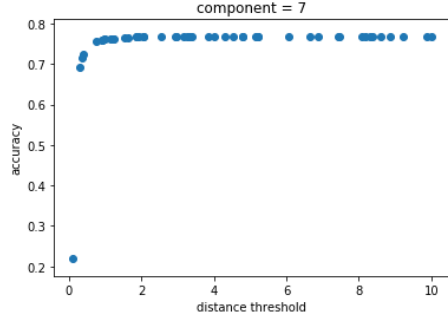
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```

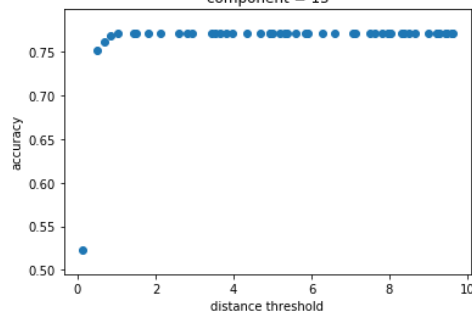


In new space

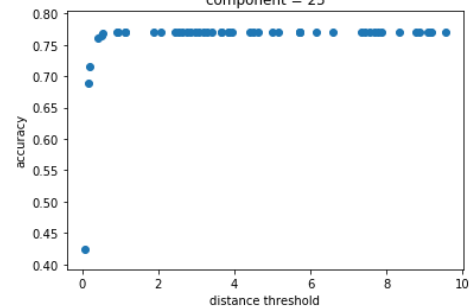
Find the best  
hyperparameter.



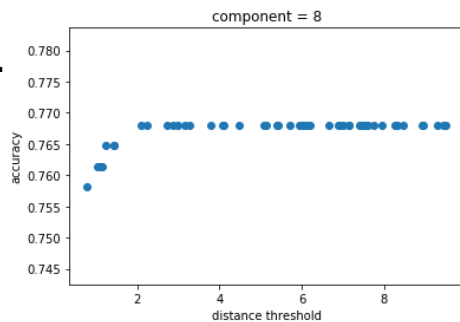
2.104522505274958 0.7679738562091504



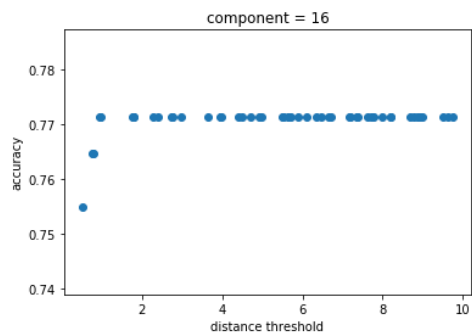
0.9551473875690175 0.7712418300653595



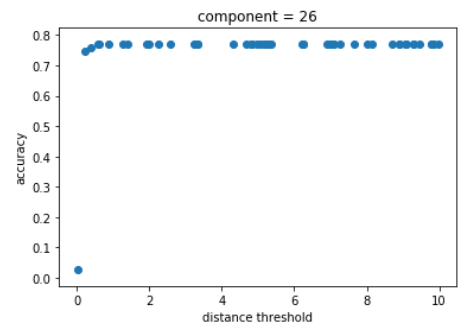
0.5927895765791502 0.7712418300653595



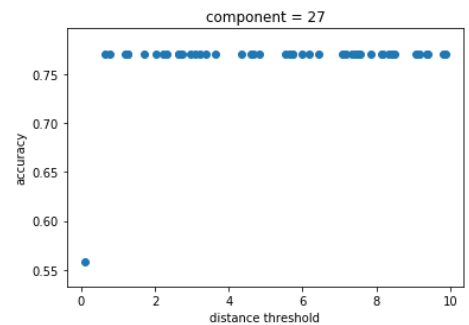
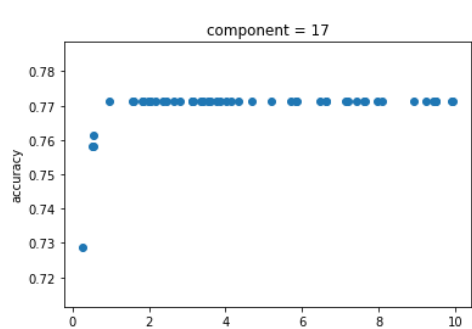
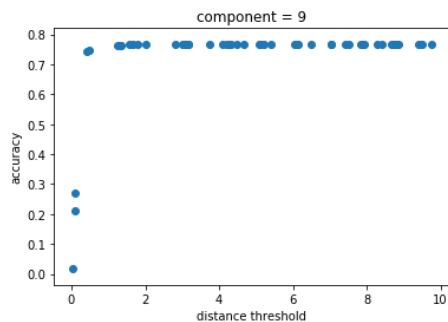
1.5804497128468065 0.7679738562091504



0.9810070455690301 0.7712418300653595



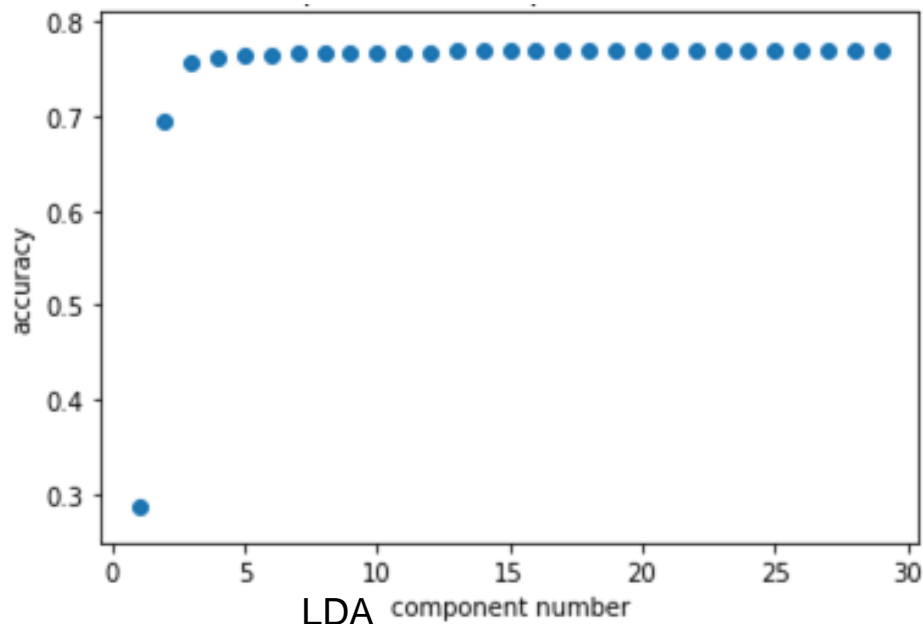
0.6401646844310227 0.7712418300653595



# Result of PCA & LDA

PCA **30** component, keep **80%** face information.

LDA 13 component, 77.12% accuracy



# Prediction results (PCA & LDA)

	accuracy	Prediction time per face / second	NOBODY
test set (306)	77.12%	0.008311	25%

Training data: 2120

# Conclusion

	Method		accuracy	Prediction time all faces / second	Prediction time per face / second	NOBODY
Dataset1	PCA	Test set (40)	<b>90%</b>	0.0156	0.000391	35.0 %
Dataset2	PCA	Close test set (90)	73.3 %	0.085	0.000943	25%
	PCA	Open test set (200)	<b>100 %</b>	0.2078	0.001039	<b>100%</b>
Dataset3	PCA&LDA	Test set(306)	77.12%	2.5433	0.008311	25%

Thank you!