# 模式识别第三次作业

姓名:潘国盛(本科保送) 本科学号:3014218157 院系:计算机系研究生

1.

(a) 矩阵的二范数为最大特征值的开方, 且互逆矩阵的特征值互为倒数。

```
所以k_2(X) = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}
```

- (b) X是满秩的方阵,可以看作线性变化,或者是旋转、缩放、平移这些操作的叠加或单个操作。而通过PCA的学习我们知道X方阵将一块圆形区域变为一个椭圆形,而椭圆形的的轴长与原矩阵的特征值正相关。2范式条件数就是最长轴除以最短轴,椭圆形越扁这个值越大,也代表对输入值a的改变大。
- (c) 正交矩阵逆矩阵就是自己的转置矩阵且特征值为1或-1,所以条件数也是1或-1。这相当于一个旋转变换或一个翻转变化,并不会改变轴长,所以是well-conditioned的

142: ./opencv/facerec\_eigenfaces facerec.csv opencv/eigenfaces/

2.

(c)

#### PCA的运行结果如下:

```
Predicted class = 39 / Actual class = 39.
Eigenvalue #0 = 2821437.63319
Eigenvalue #1 = 2061768.68526
Eigenvalue #2 = 1097036.82426
Eigenvalue #3 = 892072.93331
Eigenvalue #4 = 819432.79582
Eigenvalue #5 = 539015.30950
Eigenvalue #6 = 390872.85487
Eigenvalue #7 = 373689.19757
Eigenvalue #8 = 313679.14058
Eigenvalue #9 = 289046.71201
而FLD的运行结果如下:
[143: ./opencv/facerec_fisherfaces facerec.csv opencv/fisherfaces/
Predicted class = 39 / Actual class = 39.
Eigenvalue #0 = 67239.08797
Eigenvalue #1 = 4713.30259
Eigenvalue #2 = 1832.97376
Eigenvalue #3 = 1497.24676
Eigenvalue #4 = 631.96906
Eigenvalue #5 = 377.93553
Eigenvalue #6 = 256.68486
Eigenvalue #7 = 197.19217
Eigenvalue #8 = 148.88811
Eigenvalue #9 = 115.20196
Eigenvalue #10 = 85.59302
Eigenvalue #11 = 79.08640
Eigenvalue #12 = 56.77618
Eigenvalue #13 = 46.21607
Eigenvalue #14 = 40.12289
Eigenvalue #15 = 33.86131
```

PCA的目标是保留所有数据最大的方差,所以会选择特征值最大的方向进行保留,而FLD既需要保证类间距离最大同时还要保证类内距离最小,所以选择的特征值往往不是最大的那个。

(d) 下面是10,100,190,250,295,以及原图



190左右的时候牙齿已经可以看清, 250左右的时候已经相当接近原图

3.

(a) 下载文件后解压并执行make命令完成编译,并安装gnuplot

```
1 | $ sudo apt-get install gnuplot-x11
```

(b)

i.

```
$ ./svm-train -t 2 -c 1 svmguide1
coptimization finished, #iter = 5371
nu = 0.606150

dobj = -1061.528918, rho = -0.495266
nSV = 3053, nBSV = 722
Total nSV = 3053

$ ./svm-predict svmguide1.t svmguide1.model svmguide1.output
Accuracy = 66.925% (2677/4000) (classification)
```

ii.

对训练数据进行标准化,并把结果输出至文件

```
1 | $ ./svm-scale -s scale_svmguide1 svmguide1 > new_svmguide1
```

得到的输出文件 scale symguide1 内容为缩放后的最小值与最大值以及缩放前每一维的最小值、最大值

```
1 x

2 -1 1

3 1 0 297.05

4 2 -4.555206 581.0731

5 3 -0.7524385 0.7170606

6 4 8.157474000000001 180
```

### 同样缩放测试集

```
1 | $ ./svm-scale -s scale_svmguide1.t svmguide1.t > new_svmguide1.t
```

# 然后进行训练

```
$ ./svm-train -t 2 -c 1 new_svmguide1
coptimization finished, #iter = 496
nu = 0.202599
doj = -507.307046, rho = 2.627039
nSV = 630, nBSV = 621
Total nSV = 630

$ ./svm-predict new_svmguide1.t new_svmguide1.model new_svmguide1.output
Accuracy = 95.6% (3824/4000) (classification)
```

iii.

```
$ ./svm-train -t 0 -c 1 svmguide1

optimization finished, #iter = 3509115

nu = 0.121917

obj = -376.234540, rho = 5.887607

nSV = 381, nBSV = 375

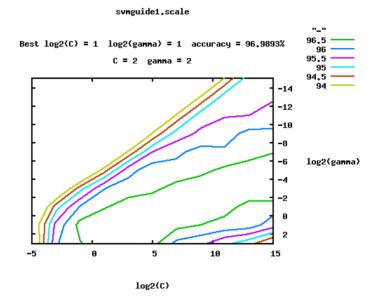
Total nSV = 381

$ ./svm-predict svmguide1.t svmguide1.model svmguide1.output
Accuracy = 95.675% (3827/4000) (classification)
```

iv

```
1  $ ./svm-train -t 0 -c 1 svmguide1
2  optimization finished, #iter = 6383
3  nu = 0.000721
4  obj = -1114.038221, rho = -0.407723
5  nSV = 3001, nBSV = 0
6  Total nSV = 3001
7
8  $ ./svm-predict svmguide1.t svmguide1.model svmguide1.output
9  Accuracy = 70.475% (2819/4000) (classification)
```

```
$ ./easy.py ../svmguide1 ../svmguide1.t
1
2
   Scaling training data...
   Cross validation...
3
4
   Best c=2.0, g=2.0 CV rate=96.9893
   Training...
   Output model: svmguide1.model
6
   Scaling testing data...
7
   Testing...
8
9
   Accuracy = 96.875% (3875/4000) (classification)
10
   Output prediction: svmguide1.t.predict
11
```



# 超参数的设置对SVM的分类精确度有很大的影响

(c)

svmguide3是一个 imbalanced datasets ,其中'+1'类有296个而'-1'类又947个如果设置等权重训练,那么得到的结果

```
$ ./svm-train -t 2 -c 1 svmguide3
coptimization finished, #iter = 535
nu = 0.452614
obj = -545.901031, rho = -0.985060
nSV = 570, nBSV = 552
Total nSV = 570

$ ./svm-predict svmguide3.t svmguide3.model svmguide3.output
Accuracy = 2.43902% (1/41) (classification)
```

而设置'+1'类权重为3.1993后

```
1  $ ./svm-train -t 2 -c 1 -w1 3.1993 svmguide3
2  optimization finished, #iter = 1126
3  obj = -1402.089020, rho = -3.212808
4  nSV = 984, nBSV = 973
5  Total nSV = 984
6
7  $ ./svm-predict svmguide3.t svmguide3.model svmguide3.output
8  Accuracy = 70.7317% (29/41) (classification)
```

# 有明显提升效果

4.

(a)

求概率密度积分

$$\int_{x_m}^{+\infty} \frac{c_1}{x^{\alpha+1}} = 1$$

解得

$$c_1 = lpha x_m^lpha$$

所以X也服从Pareto分布

(b)

对数似然函数

$$heta = rg \max_{x_m,lpha} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(rac{lpha x_m^lpha}{x_i^{lpha+1}} \mathbb{I} x \geq x_m \mathbb{I})$$

 $x_m = \min(x_i)$ 

对 $\alpha$ 求偏导使为0得解

$$egin{aligned} rac{n}{lpha} + n \ln x_m - \sum_{i=1}^n = 0 \ & lpha = (rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i) - \ln x_m)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

5.

(a) 下载源码文件后,解压进入目录输入命令

```
1 make
```

就会出现两个可执行文件 train predict

如果要配置matlab接口,则matlab进入源码中/matlab目录下进行make即可

(b)

```
1  $ ./train mnist
2  $ ./predict mnist.t mnist.model mnist.output
3  Accuracy = 80.26% (8026/10000)
```

## 精确率是80.26%

(c)

```
1  $ ./train mnist.square
2  $ ./predict mnist.square.t mnist.square.model mnist.square.output
3  Accuracy = 87.22% (8722/10000)
```

# 精确率为87.22%

(d)

可能手写数字集并非一个线性可分的数据集,无法直接使用超平面将数据完美分割开,所以当使用平方根转换后,有可能增加数据的分类精确率

6.

(a) 距离矩阵的性质:对称性、非负性、自反性(主对角元为0)、满足三角不等式(D(i,j) + D(j,k) >= D(i,k))

(b)

得到的KL散度矩阵

```
\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.21 & 0.60 \\ 0.19 & 0 & 0.08 \\ 0.46 & 0.07 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
```

KL散度矩阵不是一个距离矩阵,不满足对称性和三角不等式,但是满足非负性和自反性

(c)

```
1
   import numpy as np
2
3
    arr = np.array([[1/2, 1/2], [1/4, 3/4], [1/8, 7/8]])
4
    result = np.zeros([3,3])
5
6
    for i in range(arr.shape[0]):
7
        p = arr[i]
8
        for j in range(arr.shape[0]):
9
            q = arr[j]
10
            result[i, j] = np.sum(p * (np.log2(p / q))) #KL
11
12
    for i in range(arr.shape[0]):
13
        print('%7.4f%7.4f'%(result[i,0], result[i, 1], result[i, 2]))
```

$$egin{aligned} \max q & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -q(x) \ln q(x) dx \ s. \, t. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q(x) dx & = 1 \ \mu & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x q(x) dx > 0 \end{aligned}$$

拉格朗日乘子法求解