

Fundamentals of Statistical Learning and Pattern Recognition  
CSE 569

Project Report on Feature Extraction, Normalization, Density  
Estimation and Bayesian Classification

Submitted To  
Prof. Dr. Baoxin Li

Submitted By  
Sai Vikhyath Kudhroli  
ASU Id: 1225432689

Date: 03 October 2022

**Goal:** To classify the digits “3” and “7” using Bayesian Decision Theory. Dataset used is a subset of the MNIST dataset, only the images of digits “3” and “7” are used.

**Procedure:** The project is comprised of four sub-tasks:

- Feature Extraction.
- Normalization.
- Estimation of Maximum Likelihood Estimates.
- Classification using Bayesian Decision Theory.

**Feature Extraction:** The following features are extracted from the raw-image data:

- Skewness ( $k_i$ ) – It is the measure of lack of symmetry which is computed using the given formula:

$$k_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^3}{Ns^3}$$

where  $\bar{y}$  = Mean,  $s$  = Standard Deviation,  $N$  = Number of values

- Bright Dark Ratio ( $r_i$ ) – It is the ratio of all brighter pixels to all darker pixels. The decision whether a pixel is bright or dark is taken based on a threshold  $T$ .

$$r_i = \frac{\text{No of bright pixels}}{\text{No of dark pixels}}$$

where a pixel is bright if pixel value ( $v$ ) > threshold ( $T$ )

**Normalization:** The features extracted are then normalized for the mathematical operations to be performed efficiently and optimally. The following formula is used for normalization:

$$[N_i^1, N_i^2]^T = \left[ \frac{(k_i - M_1)}{s_1}, \frac{(r_i - M_2)}{s_2} \right]^T$$

**Estimation of Maximum Likelihood Estimates:** For estimating maximum likelihood parameters, it is assumed that the distributions of all the features follow a normal or gaussian distribution. Then the maximum likelihood estimates  $(\mu, \sigma)$  are given as follows:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2$$

These parameters are used to estimate the likelihood function which is used in Bayesian classification.

**Classification using Bayesian Decision Theory:** The estimated likelihood parameters and the prior probabilities are used to make predictions about the unseen data using Bayesian Decision Theory. Decision rule to predict the data is given as follows:

*If*

$$\left\{ p\left(\frac{3}{k_i}\right) \times p\left(\frac{3}{r_i}\right) \times p(3) \right\} > \left\{ p\left(\frac{7}{k_i}\right) \times p\left(\frac{7}{r_i}\right) \times p(7) \right\}$$

*Then Decide 3*

*Else Decide 7*

**Results:** The results of the algorithm are segregated based on the four types of configurations:

- $T = 150, p(3) = 0.5, p(7) = 0.5$
- $T = 150, p(3) = 0.3, p(7) = 0.7$
- $T = 200, p(3) = 0.5, p(7) = 0.5$
- $T = 200, p(3) = 0.3, p(7) = 0.7$

Graph depicting the distribution of the features, Maximum Likelihood Estimates, Confusion matrix, Accuracy and Error-Rate are reported in each case for both train and test datasets.

**Graphs depicting the distributions of features for each class:** Frequency graph is plotted against the feature value. Since, the features vary widely at extremely high precisions, the feature values are rounded to a single decimal to plot the distributions.



Fig 1. Distribution of Skewness for class 3 in train data.

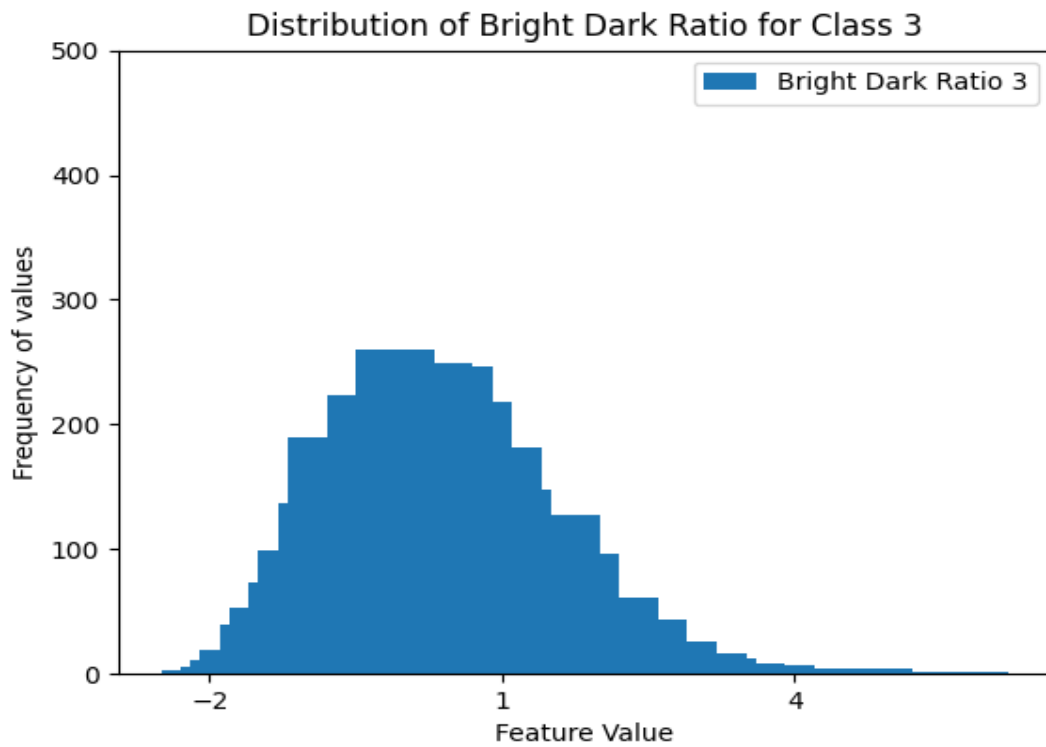


Fig 2. Distribution of Bright to Dark Ratio for class 3 in train data.

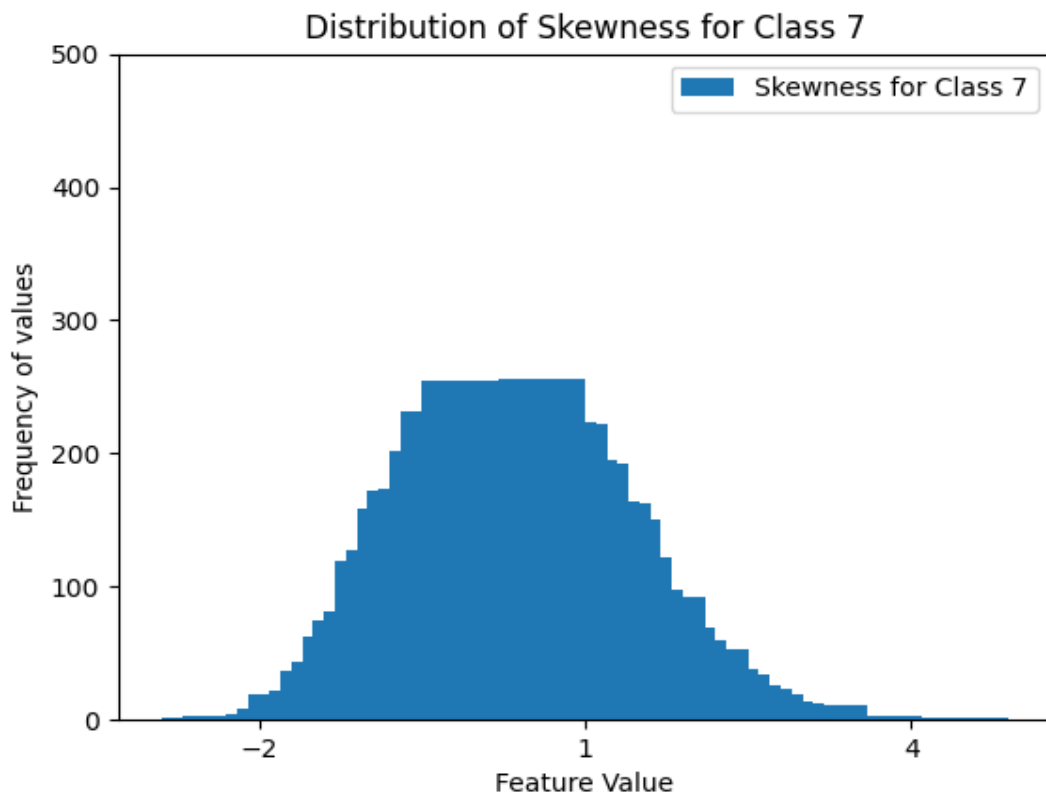


Fig 3. Distribution of Skewness for class 7 in train data

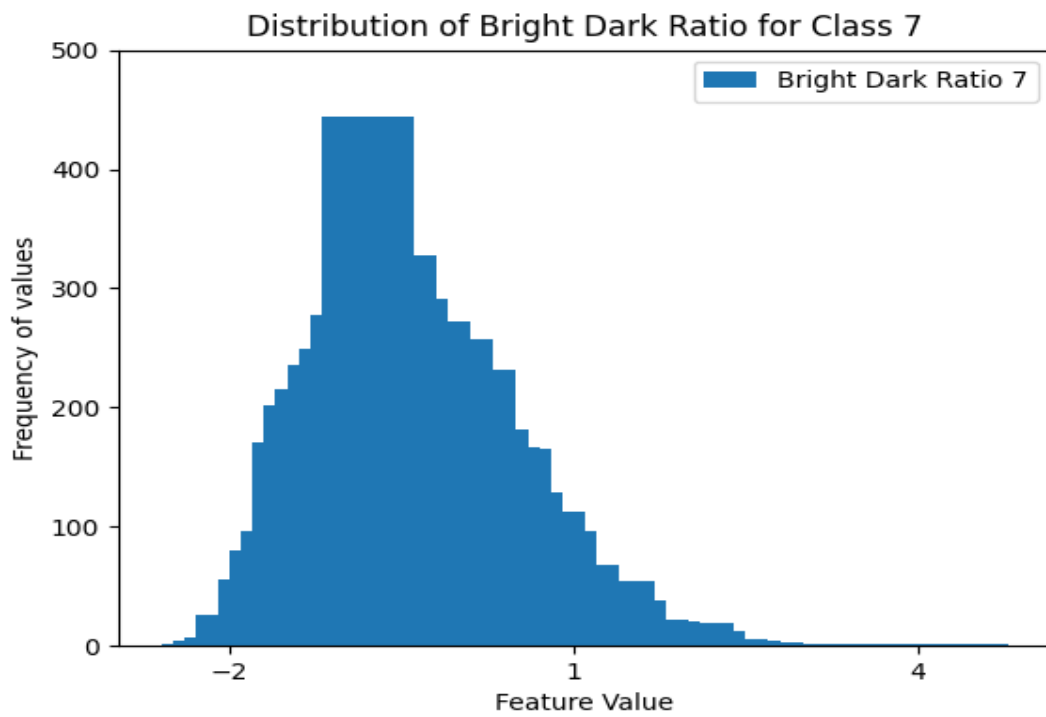


Fig 4. Distribution of Bright to Dark Ratio for class 7 in train data.

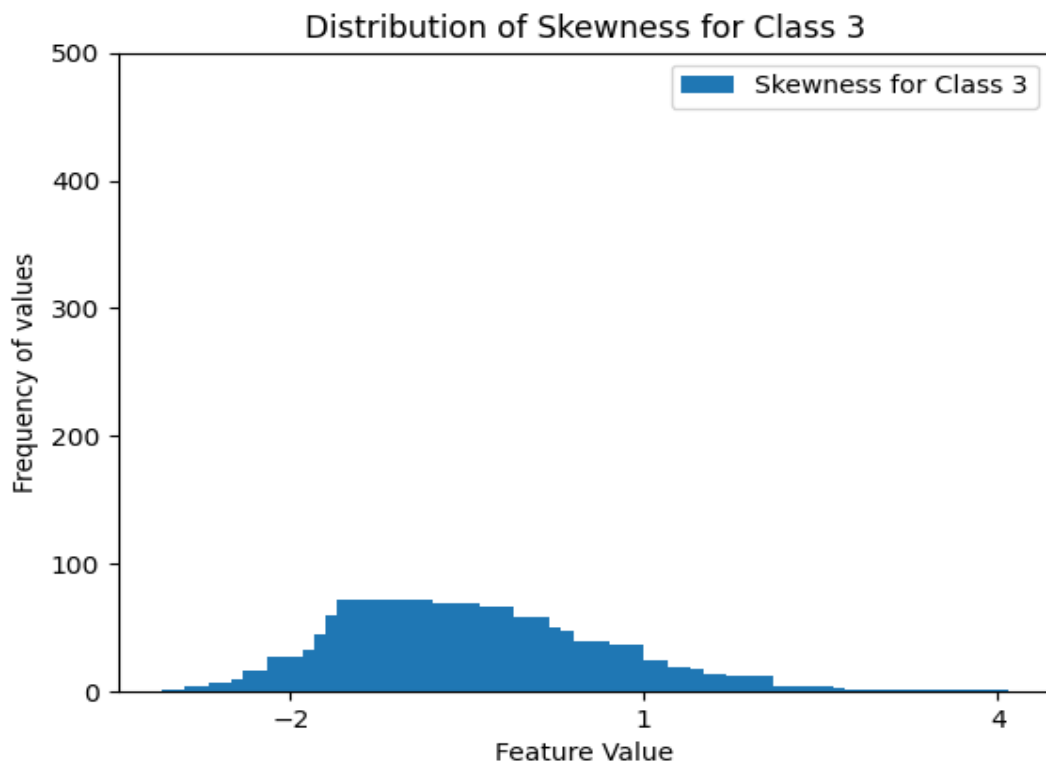


Fig 5. Distribution of Skewness for class 3 in test data

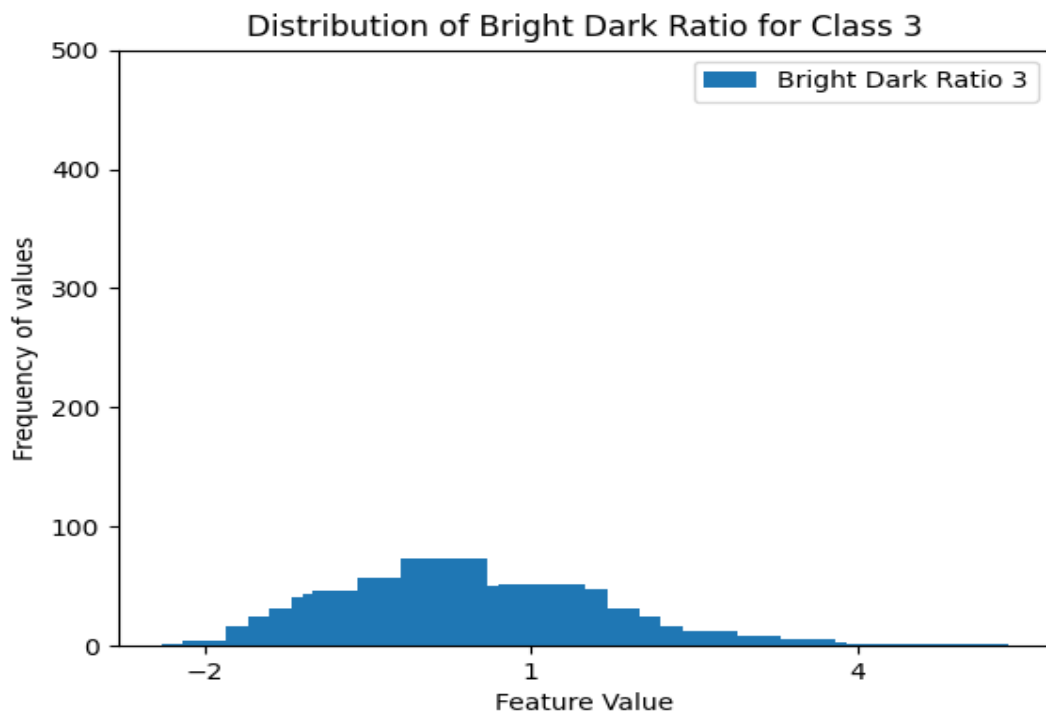


Fig 6. Distribution of Bright to Dark Ratio for class 3 in test data.

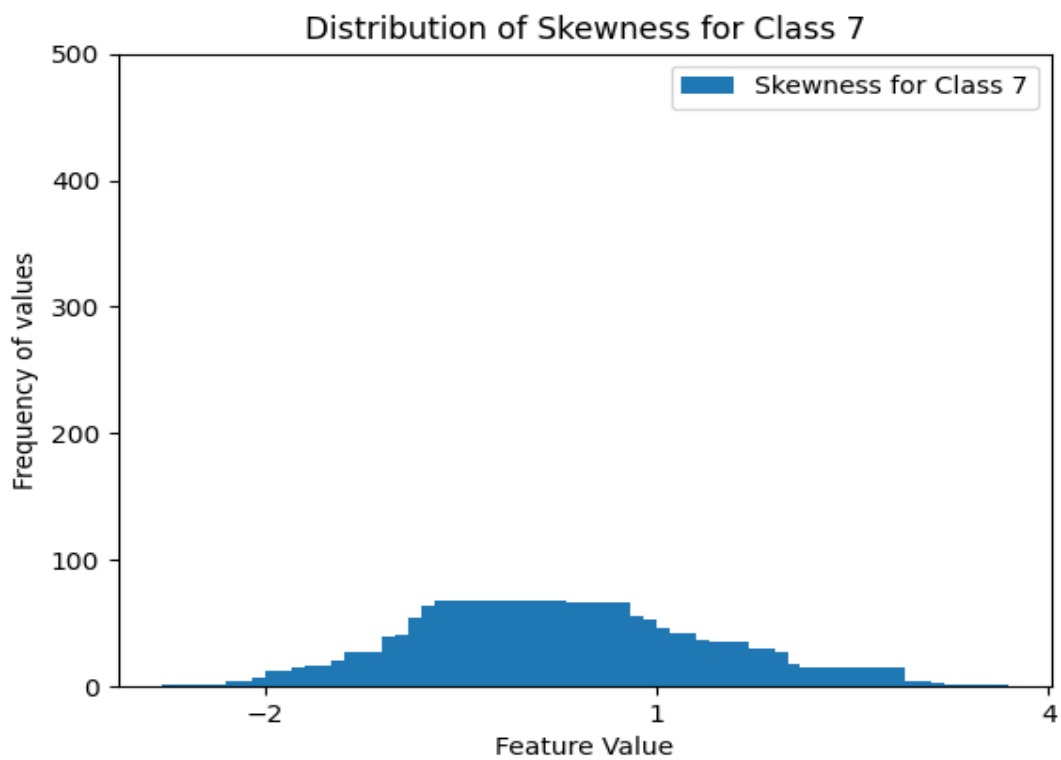


Fig 7. Distribution of Skewness for class 7 in test data.

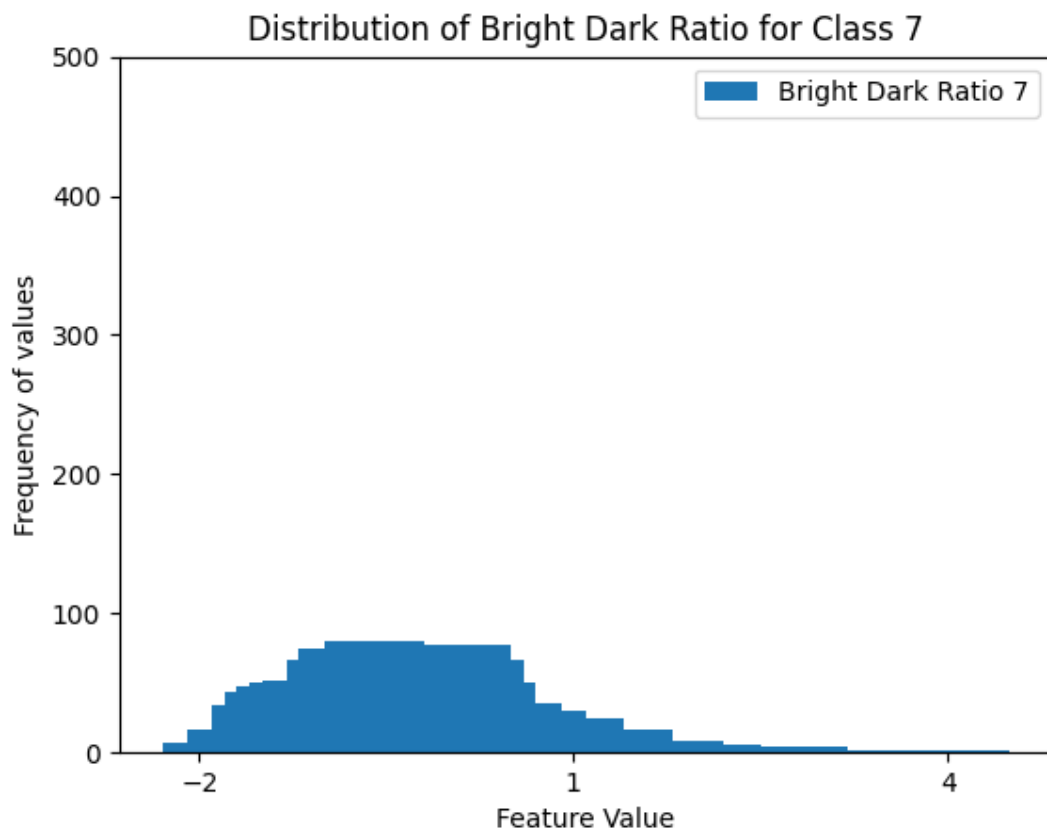


Fig 8. Distribution of Bright to Dark Ratio for class 7 in test data.



## Case 1 ( $T = 150, p(3) = 0.5, p(7) = 0.5$ ):

```
C:\Users\vikhy\OneDrive\Desktop\ASU Coursework\Fundamentals of Statistical Learning and Pattern Recognition\Project 1>python BayesianDecisionClassifier.py
```

```
*****
```

```
=====
MAXIMUM LIKELYHOOD ESTIMATES FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
```

```
MLE for Skewness when class is 3 : -0.37951982606124907 0.8436088113449371
MLE for Skewness when class is 7 : 0.3715847071615968 0.8740223548771973
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 3 : 0.3585463484384893 1.103363098001918
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 7 : -0.3510497495508368 0.6496945174098441
=====
```

```
=====
TRAIN DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
```

	Actual Class 3	Actual Class 7
Predicted Class 3	3219	1491
Predicted Class 7	2494	4344

```
=====
TRAIN DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
```

```
Accuracy : 65.49186 %
Error-Rate : 0.34508
=====
```

```
=====
TEST DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
```

	Actual Class 3	Actual Class 7
Predicted Class 3	837	424
Predicted Class 7	591	1034

```
=====
TEST DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
```

```
Accuracy : 64.83021 %
Error-Rate : 0.35170
=====
```

```
*****
```

The value of accuracy and error-rate are rounded-off to 5 decimal places.

## Case 2 ( $T = 150, p(3) = 0.3, p(7) = 0.7$ ):

```

*****

=====
MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}
=====
MLE for Skewness when class is 3 : -0.37951982606124907 0.8436088113449371
MLE for Skewness when class is 7 : 0.3715847071615968 0.8740223548771973
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 3 : 0.3585463484384893 1.103363098001918
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 7 : -0.3510497495508368 0.6496945174098441
=====

=====
TRAIN DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}
=====
+-----+-----+-----+
|               | Actual Class 3 | Actual Class 7 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 3 |      2450      |      889      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 7 |      3263      |      4946      |
+-----+-----+-----+

=====

=====
TRAIN DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}
=====
Accuracy : 64.04572 %
Error-Rate : 0.35954
=====

=====
TEST DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}
=====
+-----+-----+-----+
|               | Actual Class 3 | Actual Class 7 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 3 |       652      |       246      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 7 |       776      |      1212      |
+-----+-----+-----+

=====

=====
TEST DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 150, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}
=====
Accuracy : 64.58766 %
Error-Rate : 0.35412
=====
*****

```

The value of accuracy and error-rate are rounded-off to 5 decimal places.

### Case 3 ( $T = 200, p(3) = 0.5, p(7) = 0.5$ ):

```

*****

=====
MAXIMUM LIKELYHOOD ESTIMATES FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
MLE for Skewness when class is 3 : -0.37951982606124907 0.8436088113449371
MLE for Skewness when class is 7 : 0.3715847071615968 0.8740223548771973
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 3 : 0.30674366711084583 1.1364800330406106
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 7 : -0.30033017484225155 0.6840509409638845
=====

=====
TRAIN DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
+-----+-----+-----+
|         | Actual Class 3 | Actual Class 7 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 3 | 3118      | 1500      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 7 | 2595      | 4335      |
+-----+-----+-----+

=====

=====
TRAIN DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
Accuracy : 64.53931 %
Error-Rate : 0.35461
=====

=====
TEST DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
+-----+-----+-----+
|         | Actual Class 3 | Actual Class 7 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 3 | 808      | 434      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Predicted Class 7 | 620      | 1024     |
+-----+-----+-----+

=====

=====
TEST DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.5, P(7) = 0.5}
=====
Accuracy : 63.47886 %
Error-Rate : 0.36521
=====

*****

```

The value of accuracy and error-rate are rounded-off to 5 decimal places.

## Case 4 ( $T = 200, p(3) = 0.3, p(7) = 0.7$ ):

*****			
=====			
MAXIMUM LIKELYHOOD ESTIMATES FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}			
=====			
MLE for Skewness when class is 3 : -0.37951982606124907 0.8436088113449371			
MLE for Skewness when class is 7 : 0.3715847071615968 0.8740223548771973			
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 3 : 0.30674366711084583 1.1364800330406106			
MLE for Bright Dark Ratio when class is 7 : -0.30033017484225155 0.6840509409638845			
=====			
=====			
TRAIN DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}			
=====			
+-----+-----+-----+			
	Actual Class 3	Actual Class 7	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Predicted Class 3	2218	867	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Predicted Class 7	3495	4968	
+-----+-----+-----+			
=====			
=====			
TRAIN DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}			
=====			
Accuracy : 62.22723 %			
Error-Rate : 0.37773			
=====			
=====			
TEST DATA CONFUSION MATRIX FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}			
=====			
+-----+-----+-----+			
	Actual Class 3	Actual Class 7	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Predicted Class 3	606	241	
+-----+-----+-----+			
Predicted Class 7	822	1217	
+-----+-----+-----+			
=====			
=====			
TEST DATA ACCURACY AND ERROR-RATE FOR PARAMETERS: {T = 200, P(3) = 0.3, P(7) = 0.7}			
=====			
Accuracy : 63.16701 %			
Error-Rate : 0.36833			
=====			
*****			

The value of accuracy and error-rate are rounded-off to 5 decimal places.

## References:

- MNIST database
  - <http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/>
- NIST statistics handbook
  - <https://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/eda/section3/eda35b.htm>
- Probability concepts explained: Maximum likelihood estimation – Jonny Brooks Bartlett
  - <https://towardsdatascience.com/probability-concepts-explained-maximum-likelihood-estimation-c7b4342fdbb1>
- Maximum Likelihood Estimation – Alexander Katz and Eli Ross
  - <https://brilliant.org/wiki/maximum-likelihood-estimation-mle/>