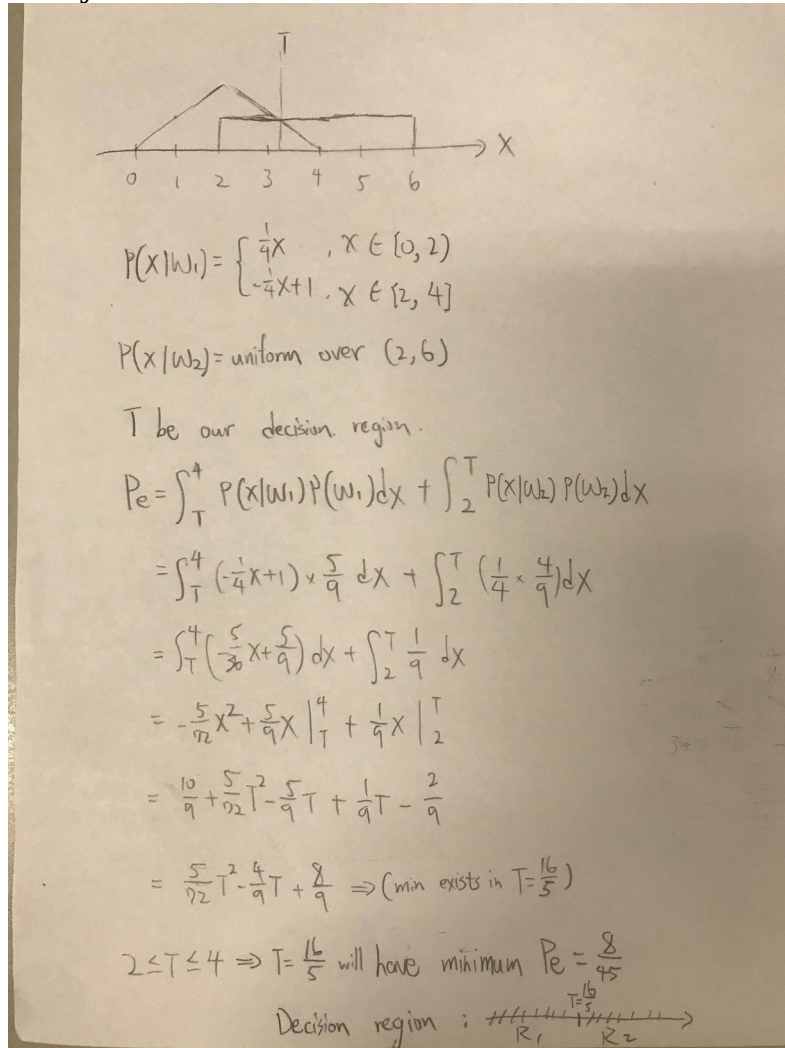


# DLCV

## Hw1

R07945010  
許展銘

### • Problem 1: Bayes Decision Rule



### • Problem 2: Principal Component Analysis

1.

```
train_X = [imageio.imread("hw1_dataset/"+n) for n in train_set_name]
train_X = np.array(train_X).reshape(240,-1)
```

Mean face:

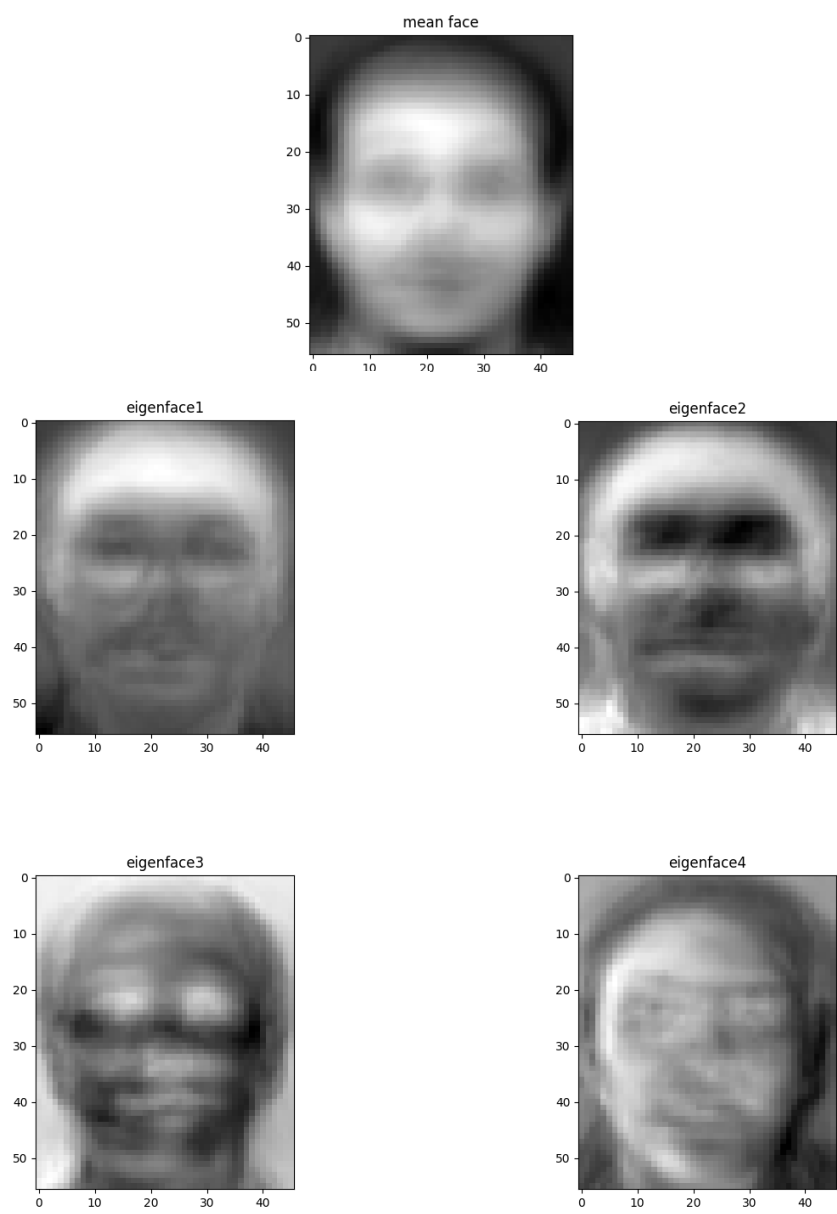
```
#mean face
mean_vector = train_X.mean(axis=0)
```

Eigenface:

```
#first four eigenfaces
pca = PCA()
output = pca.fit(train_X - mean_vector)
output.components_.shape

e1 = (output.components_[0]).reshape(56,46)
e2 = (output.components_[1]).reshape(56,46)
e3 = (output.components_[2]).reshape(56,46)
e4 = (output.components_[3]).reshape(56,46)
```

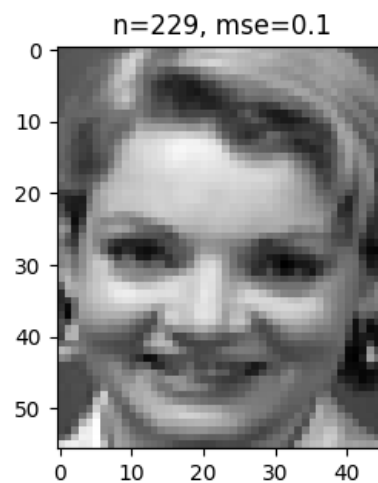
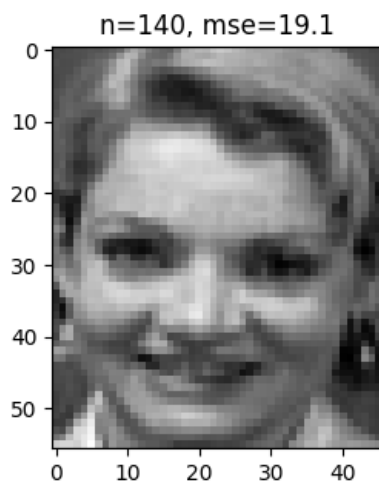
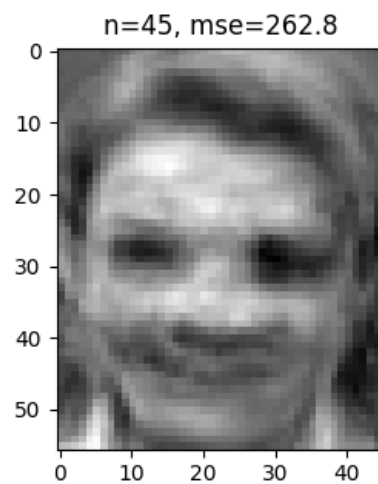
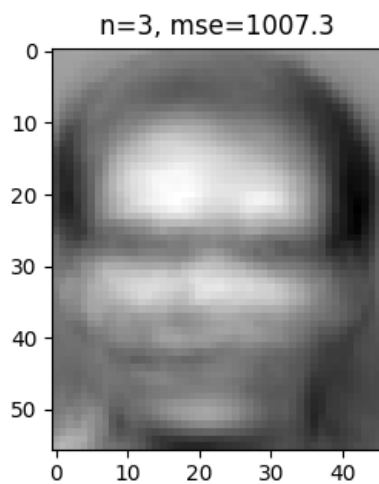
Result:



2 and 3. reconstructed images

```
projected = pca.transform(first_img - mean_vector)
```

```
j, i in enumerate([3, 45, 140, 229]):  
    figure = (projected[:, :i] @ output.components_[:i]) + mean_vector  
    mse = np.mean((figure - first_img)**2)
```



#### 4. k-nearest neighbors

3-fold cross-validation(using GridSearchCV library):

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()  
grid = {"n_neighbors": [1, 3, 5]}  
classify = GridSearchCV(knn, grid, cv=3)
```

Result of testing model:

```
(DLCV) chanminhsu@chanminhsu: ~/桌面/hw1$ python pca.py  
          k=1          k=3          k=5  
n=   3 [0.70416667 0.61666667 0.52083333]  
n=  45 [0.92916667 0.85833333 0.79166667]  
n= 140 [0.92916667 0.85833333 0.75416667]
```

Hence, we can choice  $k=1$ ,  $n=45$  or  $140$  since its higher score.

Here we use  $(k,n) = (1,45)$  as hyperparameters.

#### 5. recognition rate( Accuracy on testing set)

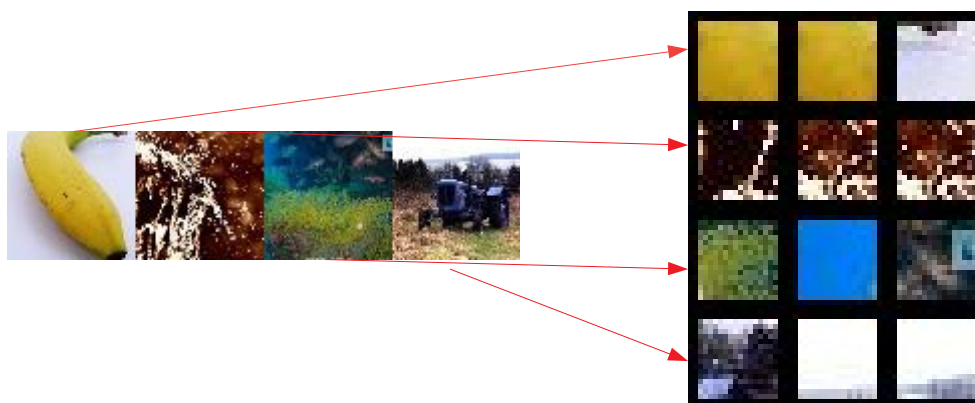
```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)  
knn.fit(train_X_reduced[:, :45], train_y)  
pred_y = knn.predict(test_X_reduced[:, :45])  
  
acc = accuracy_score(y_pred=pred_y, y_true=test_y)
```

Accuracy:

```
(DLCV) chanminhsu@chanminhsu: ~/桌面/hw1$ python pca.py  
Accuracy: 0.95625
```

- **Problem 3: Visual Bag-of-Words**

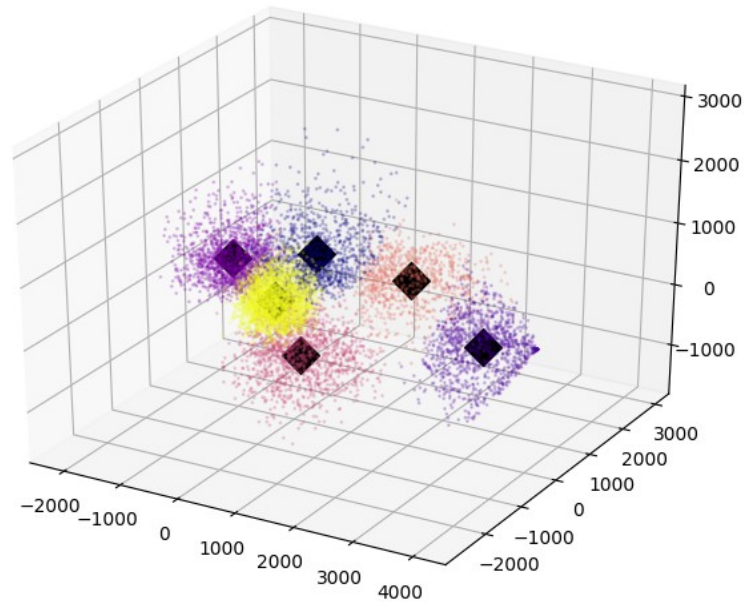
##### 1. Picked images vs 3 patches



Because of the colors presented in patches(i.e yellow for banana), we easily classify each image by their patches.

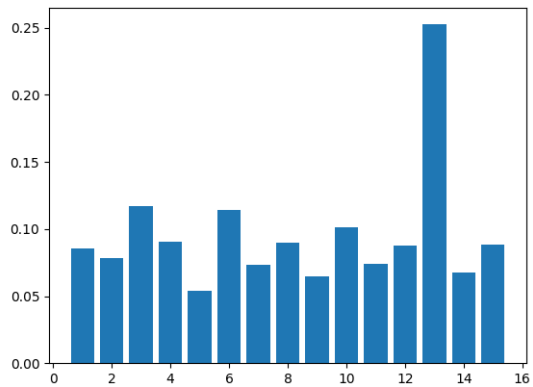
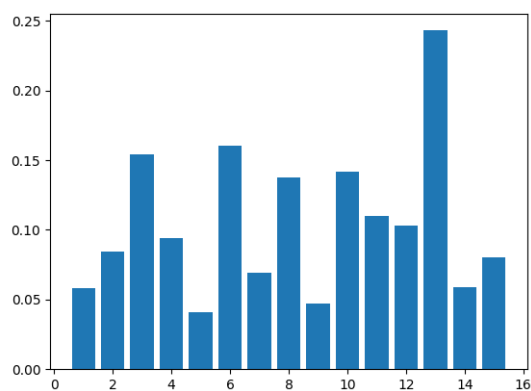
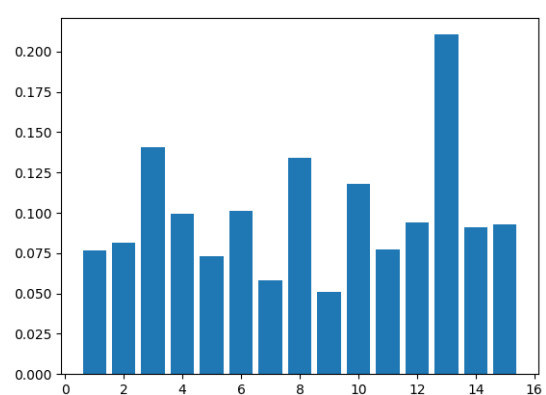
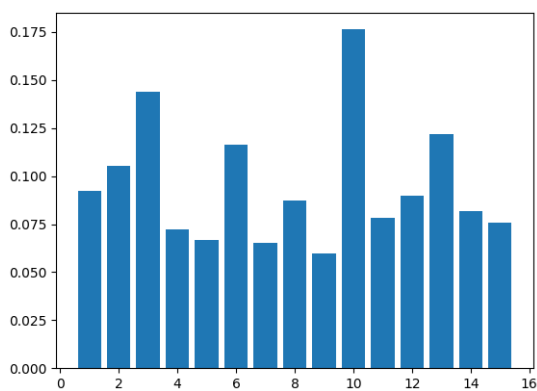
## 2. Kmeans and PCA

```
km = KMeans(n_clusters=CLUSTER_NUM, max_iter=5000, n_jobs=-1).fit(X_train_patches)
centers = km.cluster_centers_
# labels are the indexes of centers
labels = km.labels_
pca = PCA(n_components=3).fit(X_train_patches)
train_patches_pca = pca.transform(X_train_patches)
centers_pca = pca.transform(centers)
```



## 3. BoW using histogram plot(randomly choose four images from each class)

Topleft: Banana Topright: Fountain Downleft: Reef Downright: Tractor



#### 4. Classification accuracy

```
(DLCV) chanminhsu@chanminhsu:~/桌面/hw1$ python hw1_p3.py  
k-nearest neighbors classifier accuracy: 0.532
```

Accuracy: 0.532