

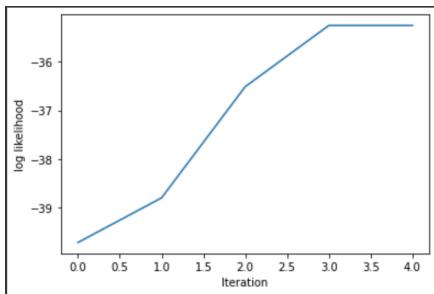
ຕົວຢ່າງ = 623/374221

**T1.** Using 3 mixtures, initialize your Gaussian with means (3,3), (2,2), and (-3,-3), and standard Covariance,  $\mathbf{I}$ , the identity matrix. Use equal mixture weights as the initial weights. Repeat three iterations of EM. Write down  $w_{n,j}, m_j, \vec{\mu}_j, \Sigma_j$  for each EM iteration. (You may do the calculations by hand or write code to do so)

```
Iteration: 0
Theta:
[0.45757242 0.20909425 0.33333333]
W:
[[1.19202922e-01 8.80797076e-01 1.81545808e-09]
 [7.31058579e-01 2.68941421e-01 1.69570706e-16]
 [2.68941421e-01 7.31058579e-01 1.01529005e-11]
 [9.9983299e-01 1.67014218e-05 2.03105874e-42]
 [9.99088949e-01 9.11051194e-04 5.37528453e-32]
 [9.99876605e-01 1.23394576e-04 3.30529272e-37]
 [2.-31952283e-16 1.38879439e-11 1.00000000e+00]
 [2.-31952283e-16 1.38879439e-11 1.00000000e+00]
 [3.-30570063e-37 5.90009054e-29 1.00000000e+00]]
Means:
[[5.78992692 5.81887265]
 [1.67718211 2.14523106]
 [-4. -4.66666666]
 Cov:
 [[[4.53619412 0. ]
 [0. 4.28700611]
 [[0.51645579 0. ]
 [0. 0.13152618]
 [[4.66666668 0. ]
 [0. 2.8888891]]]
```

```
Iteration: 1
Theta:
[0.40711618 0.25954961 0.33333421]
W:
[[1.16932821e-03 9.96824702e-01 5.96935641e-06]
 [6.55101207e-01 3.44898109e-01 6.84250685e-07]
 [5.16932821e-03 9.94223665e-01 1.30002282e-06]
 [1.00000000e+00 9.14501760e-73 4.53098372e-19]
 [1.00000000e+00 3.18241075e-32 5.49960655e-14]
 [1.00000000e+00 1.60282391e-50 1.65508966e-16]
 [4.73612484e-08 1.97981704e-52 9.99999953e-01]
 [3.08502694e-08 1.35874716e-67 9.99999969e-01]
 [5.39509443e-016 1.08758623e-168 1.00000000e+000]]
Means:
[[6.27176215 6.27262711]
 [1.72091544 2.14764812]
 [-3.99998589 -4.66664888]
 Cov:
 [[[2.94672736 0. ]
 [0. 2.93847196]
 [[0.49649261 0. ]
 [0. 0.12584815]
 [[4.66673088 0. ]
 [0. 2.88900236]]]
```

**T2.** Plot the log likelihood of the model given the data after each EM step. In other words, plot  $\log \prod_n p(\vec{x}_n | \phi, \vec{\mu}, \Sigma)$ . Does it goes up every iteration just as we learned in class?



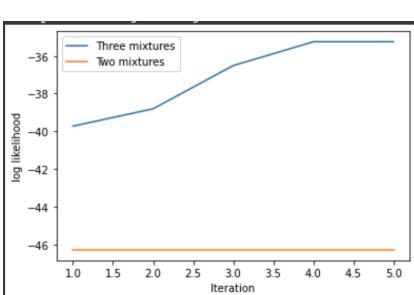
ເທັນໄດ້ວ່າໃນຖຸກໆ Iteration ລົງ likelihood ຈະເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ  
ໄດ້ຍັກ  $p(\vec{x}_n | \phi, \vec{\mu}, \Sigma) = \sum p(x_{n,k} | \phi, \vec{\mu}, \Sigma) p(x_k)$

**T3.** Using 2 mixtures, initialize your Gaussian with means (3,3), (-3,-3), and standard Covariance,  $\mathbf{I}$ , the identity matrix. Use equal mixture weights as the initial weights. Repeat three iterations of EM. Write down  $w_{n,j}, m_j, \vec{\mu}_j, \Sigma_j$  for each EM iteration.

```
Iteration: 0
Theta:
[0.66666666 0.33333334]
W:
[[9.9999985e-01 1.52299795e-08]
 [1.00000000e+00 2.31952283e-16]
 [1.00000000e+00 3.77513454e-11]
 [1.00000000e+00 2.03109266e-42]
 [1.00000000e+00 5.38018616e-32]
 [1.00000000e+00 3.30570063e-37]
 [2.31952283e-16 1.00000000e+00]
 [2.31952283e-16 1.00000000e+00]
 [3.30570063e-37 1.00000000e+00]]
Means:
[[4.5000001 4.66666667]
 [-3.9999997 -4.66666663]
 Cov:
 [[[16.91666665 0. ]
 [0. 5.88888891]
 [[14.66666677 0. ]
 [0. 2.8888891]]]
```

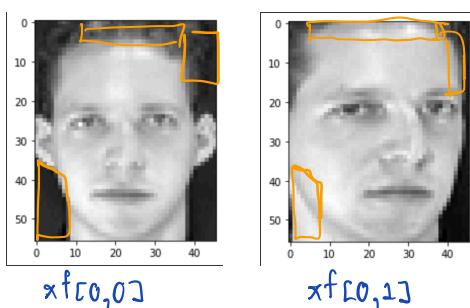
```
Iteration: 1
Theta:
[0.66669436 0.33330564]
W:
[[9.99879274e-01 1.20725832e-04]
 [9.99999741e-01 2.59403362e-07]
 [9.99975922e-01 2.4078341e-05]
 [1.00000000e+00 9.39286607e-19]
 [1.00000000e+00 7.41043154e-14]
 [1.00000000e+00 2.9836637e-16]
 [2.4148223e-04 9.99758552e-01]
 [1.52869075e-04 9.99847131e-01]
 [5.24297300e-09 9.9999995e-01]]
Means:
[[4.49961311 4.66620178]
 [-3.99993241 -4.66651231]
 Cov:
 [[[16.91944755 0. ]
 [0. 5.89275124]
 [[14.66806942 0. ]
 [0. 2.89103318]]]
```

**T4.** Plot the log likelihood of the model given the data after each EM step. Compare the log likelihood between using two mixtures and three mixtures. Which one has the better likelihood?



ແນວ Three mixture ຈະສົກລົງ ເຊື່ອຈາກນິ້ມລົງລົກການນີ້  
ໜີ່ສາມາຄຸລະແຍກກົນບໍ່ແລ້ວ ຕຽບພັນກາວທີ່ມີ Three mixture  
ສະລັບ likelihood ສໍາມາກວ່າ ແນວ Two mixture

T5. What is the Euclidean distance between  $xf[0,0]$  and  $xf[0,1]$ ? What is the Euclidean distance between  $xf[0,0]$  and  $xf[1,0]$ ? Does the numbers make sense? Do you think these numbers will be useful for face verification?



```
1 np.linalg.norm(pic00-pic01, ord = 2)
10.037616294165492  คนเดียวกัน ต่างช่วง.

1 np.linalg.norm(pic10-pic00, ord = 2)
8.173295099737283  ต่างคน

1 np.linalg.norm(pic10-pic11, ord = 2)
5.824297830071833  คนเดียวกัน ต่างช่วง.
```

Euclidean distance = 10.04

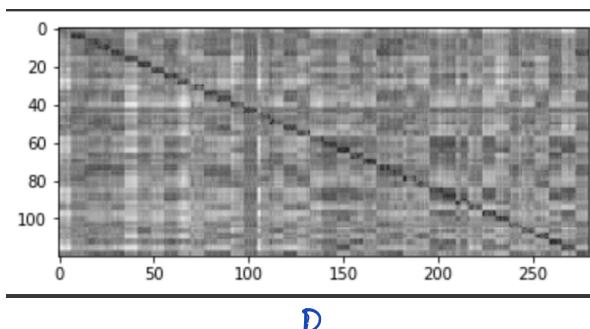
ซึ่งต่อเลขที่ได้ แสดงถึงว่าห้ามลองอภิมหาความแตกต่าง  
ทันทีระหว่างหน้า ซึ่งปรับขนาดลงมาแล้วจาก Max โดยลื้อสูตรแล้ว:  
จะมีรูปภาพไม่จากเดิมที่ยังคงอยู่

โดย Euclidian distance นี้คำนวณจาก  $xf$  ที่ถูก Scale เหลือ  
ตัวเลขเหล่านี้แสดงถึงความต่างของหน้า Pixel ซึ่งต่อเนื่อง  
ไม่ต้องมากขึ้นไปสูงสุดก็จะถือว่า Face verification ที่ได้  
ผ่านไปอย่างดีคุณก็จากนักศึกษาที่ใช้ปัจจุบัน โดยเชื่องจาก  
รูปภาพที่ต้องรูปเหมือนกันในหน้าที่ต่างๆในช่วงเวลาเดียวกัน.  
และที่สำคัญกว่าคือรูปที่ต้องมีความต่างกันอย่างมาก  
จึงทำให้สามารถใช้ในการตัดสินใจได้

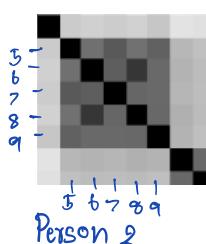
จึง ต้องตัดสินใจตั้งกรอบเก็บข้อมูลโดยภาพที่ต้องการให้ชัดเจน  
มาก.

T6. Write a function that takes in a set of feature vectors  $T$  and a set of feature vectors  $D$ , and then output the similarity matrix  $A$ . Show the matrix as an image. Use the feature vectors from the first 3 images from all 40 people for list  $T$  (in order  $x[0,0], x[0,1], x[0,2], x[1,0], x[1,1], \dots, x[39,2]$ ). Use the feature vectors from the remaining 7 images from all 40 people for list  $D$  (in order  $x[0,3], x[0,4], x[0,5], x[1,6], x[0,7], x[0,8], x[0,9], x[1,3], x[1,4], \dots, x[39,9]$ ). We will treat  $T$  as our training images and  $D$  as our testing images

The picture below shows an example similarity matrix calculated by the first 5 images from the first 5 people (for both  $T$  and  $D$ ).

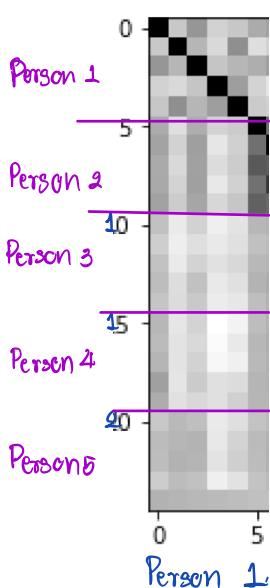


T7. From the example similarity matrix above, what does the black square between [5:10,5:10] suggest about the pictures from person number 2? What do the patterns from person number 1 say about the images from person 1?



แสดงว่าหัวใจมีสีสันมาก: คล้ายกันมาก หาค่า Distance ต่ำๆ (แปลงสีดำ).

โดยก้าวหน้าไปอีก步 แสดงลักษณะเดียวกันแล้ว ก็มีความต่างเป็นอย่างมาก  
สีกันสกันเรียกได้ว่า สองคนที่คนที่สองในแต่ละสีมีความคล้ายกันมาก

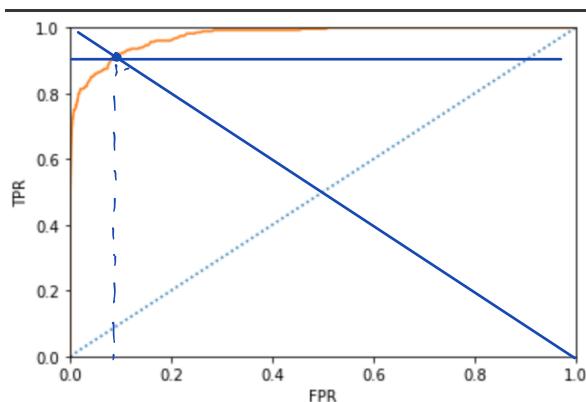


Pattern นี้จะมีผลต่อการค้นที่หานั่นโดยว่า  
 ก้าวหนึ่งคิดมาหากนสคนกัน จึงมีทางเลือกที่ต่ำ Distance ต่ำๆ  
 ภาพก็จะมีความมั่นคง  
 เมื่อห่างกันมากกันๆ เธ้อ ก็จะมีต่ำๆ Distance ต่ำๆ ก็จะดู  
 บางครั้งก้าวหนึ่งก็ลืมหนะ ที่กลับยังคงอยู่ในปัจจุบัน  
 ตามที่เป็นที่จะต้องทดสอบโดยที่ค่ายๆ บันทึกไว้

**T8.** Write a function that takes in the similarity matrix created from the previous part, and a threshold  $t$  as inputs. The outputs of the function are the true positive rate and the false alarm rate of the face verification task (280 Test images, tested on 40 people, a total of 11200 testing per threshold). What is the true positive rate and the false alarm rate for  $t = 10$ ?

```
1 simple_face_verification(T,D, t = 10, verbose = True)
279 4984 5936 1
{'FAR': 0.4564102564102564, 'TPR': 0.9964285714285714}
```

**T9.** Plot the RoC curve for this simple verification system. What should be the minimum threshold to generate the RoC curve? What should be the maximum threshold? Your RoC should be generated from at least 1000 threshold levels equally spaced between the minimum and the maximum. (You should write a function for this).



Minimum : 0 (Distance > 10)

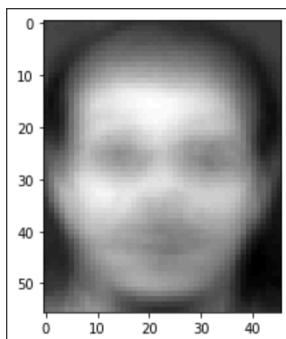
Maximum : 20 (กรณีแล้วว่าใกล้เคียงกันมากที่สุด TPR = 1 และ FPR = 1)

**T10.** What is the EER (Equal Error Rate)? What is the recall rate at 0.1% false alarm rate? (Write this in the same function as the previous question)

- EER  $\hat{t} = 7.87$ .

- Recall = 0.975 at FAR = 0.1%

**T11.** Compute the mean vector from the training images. Show the vector as an image (use `numpy.reshape()`). This is typically called the meanface (or meanvoice for speech signals). Your answer should look exactly like the image shown below.



**T12.** What is the size of the covariance matrix? What is the rank of the covariance matrix?

Size of covariance matrix  $\hat{n} \approx 2576 \times 2576$

Rank of covariance matrix  $\hat{n} \approx 119$

```
1 np.linalg.matrix_rank(cov_matrix)  
119
```

**T13.** What is the size of the Gram matrix? What is the rank of Gram matrix? If we compute the eigenvalues from the Gram matrix, how many non-zero eigenvalues do we expect to get?

Gram matrix ( $\hat{X}^T \hat{X}$ ) มีขนาด  $120 \times 120$

Rank ของ Gram matrix = 119

$\therefore$  จำนวน Non-zero eigenvalue = 119 ตัว.

**T14.** Is the Gram matrix also symmetric? Why?  
Using the gram matrix, we instead solve for the eigenvector,  $\vec{v}'$ .

$$\hat{X}^T \hat{X} \vec{v}' = \lambda \vec{v}' \quad (7)$$

where the desired eigenvector (eigenvector of the covariance matrix) can be computed from  $\vec{v}'$  (eigenvector of the gram matrix) using the following relationship

$$\vec{v} = \hat{X} \vec{v}' \quad (8)$$

Gram matrix ແມ່ນ Symmetric ໂດຍ

$$\text{ວິທີ } G = \hat{X}^T \hat{X} \quad \text{ນະ້າ } G^T = (\hat{X}^T \hat{X})^T = \hat{X}^T (\hat{X}^T)^T = \hat{X}^T \hat{X} = \hat{X}^T (\hat{X})$$

$$\therefore G = G^T \quad \therefore G \text{ ດັວວິດ Symmetric}$$

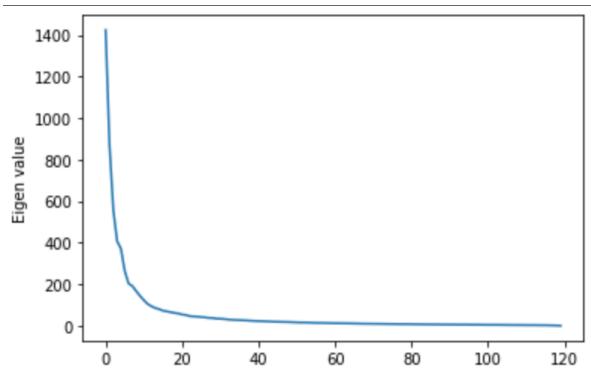
ກາລເກົ້າກາ  $\vec{v}'$  ອີງຈຸດ Code

**T15.** Compute the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the Gram matrix,  $\vec{v}'$  and  $\lambda$ . Sort the eigenvalues and eigenvectors in descending order so that the first eigenvalue is the highest, and the first eigenvector corresponds to the best direction. How many non-zero eigenvalues are there? If you see a very small value, it is just numerical error and should be treated as zero.

Non-zero eigenvalues ລີ້ນີ້

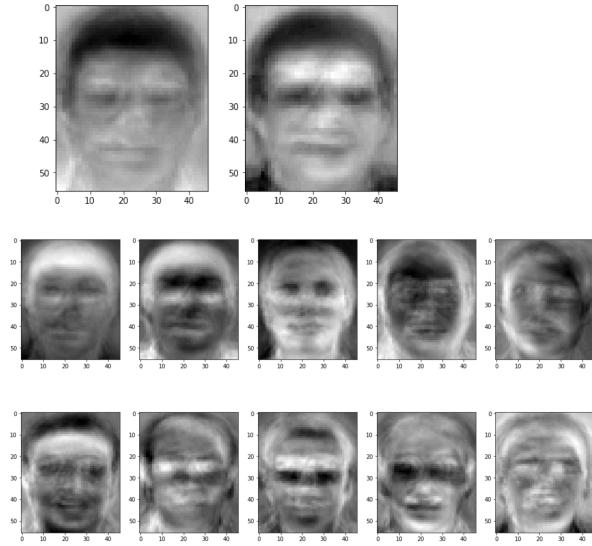
ກໍາ Eigenvalue ທີ່ ມາກທີ່ ກົດຕົ້ນ  $1.42 \times 10^3$

**T16.** Plot the eigenvalues. Observe how fast the eigenvalues decrease. In class, we learned that the eigenvalues is the size of the variance for each eigenvector direction. If I want to keep 95% of the variance in the data, how many eigenvectors should I use?



ສໍາຫຼັບສໍອງການ 95% ສະຫຼັບຜົນ Eigenvectors  
~ໄປ 64 ອົບ ໃຫຍ່ງຈູກຈາກ Cummulative  
of ratio-variance.

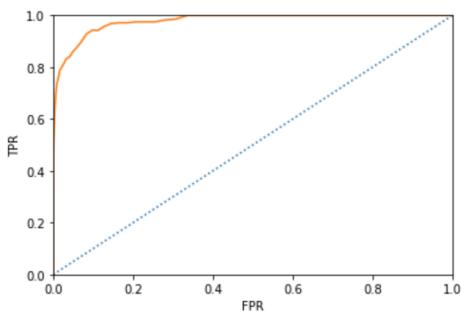
**T17.** Compute  $\vec{v}$ . Don't forget to renormalize so that the norm of each vector is 1 (you can use `numpy.linalg.norm`). Show the first 10 eigenvectors as images. Two example eigenvectors are shown below. We call these images eigenfaces (or eigenvoice for speech signals).



**T18.** From the image, what do you think the first eigenvector captures? What about the second eigenvector? Look at the original images, do you think biggest variance are capture in these two eigenvectors?

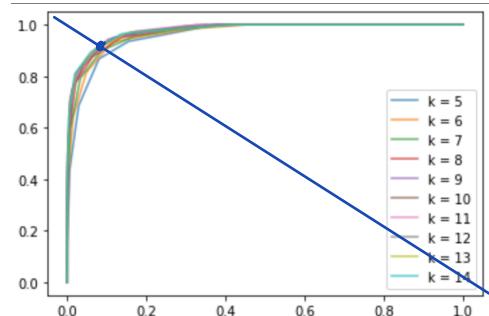
ປູ້ເປັນແລະ ລົງທະບຽນ ດີວິນກົນ ເຊື່ອກົນ ລັກນັນ: ຂອງໃນທັນທຳ ທີ່ມີວິນດີວິນທີ່ມີທຳນ້າ ນັກສຶກສິນ: ແລະ ນິຕິໂນຕາ  
ເຫັນໄວ້ວ່າ ມີມູນກົນ ລັກນັນ ຖື່ນທັນທຳ ລັກນັນ: ກອງພວມ

**T19.** Find the projection values of all images. Keep the first  $k = 10$  projection values. Repeat the simple face verification system we did earlier using these projected values. What is the EER and the recall rate at 0.1% FAR?



EER ກໍ່ 4.6%  
ແລະ ກໍ່ FAR = 0.1%. Recall = 0.56

**T20.** What is the  $k$  that gives the best EER? Try  $k = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14$ .



ກໍ່  $K=14$  ອີ່ EER ກໍ່ສັງກົດ

**T21.** In order to assure that  $S_W$  is invertible we need to make sure that  $S_W$  is full rank. How many PCA dimensions do we need to keep in order for  $S_W$  to be full rank? (Hint: How many dimensions does  $S_W$  have? In order to be of full rank, you need to have the same number of linearly independent factors)

ถ้า  $S_W$  ตั้ง Full rank ต้องมี column และ Row ต้องมากเท่ากัน Rank ต้องไม่ต่ำกว่า Rank ของ  $S_W$

หาก  $S_W = \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} (\vec{x}_j - \bar{\mu}_i)(\vec{x}_j - \bar{\mu}_i)^T$

ถ้าพิจารณา Matrix  $(\vec{x}_j - \bar{\mu}_i)(\vec{x}_j - \bar{\mu}_i)^T$  จะเป็น Matrix rank 1.

$\therefore S_W$  จะมี  $N_i - 1$  linearly independent vector ในแต่ละ Class.

$\therefore$  พิจารณา  $S_W$  ทั้งหมด 1: มี rank ต่ำ N-C ถ้า N ต้องมากกว่า C ต้องร้านคลุก กล่าว C ต้องมากกว่า Class.

ดังนั้น PCA dimension ที่เราต้องการ ต้อง N-C หรือ  $120-40 = 80$

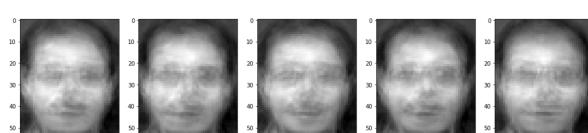
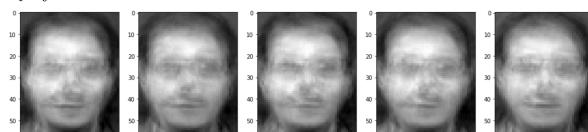
**T22.** Using the answer to the previous question, project the original input to the PCA subspace. Find the LDA projections. To find the inverse, use `numpy.linalg.inv`. Is  $S_W^{-1}S_B$  symmetric? Can we still use `numpy.linalg.eigh`? How many non-zero eigenvalues are there?

Code implement ของ LDA class ซึ่งจะได้รับภาพลงมา ให้คำนึงถึง  $S_W^{-1}S_B$

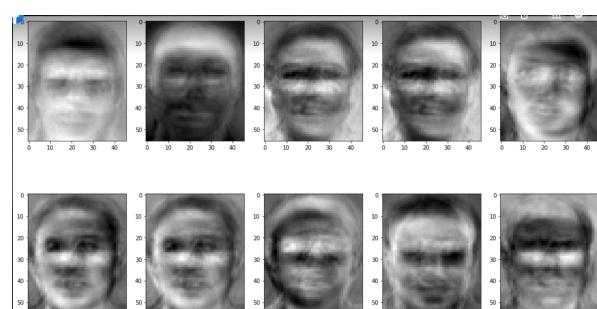
ผลลัพธ์ Eigenvalues ที่ได้จะมากน้อย ทึ่งกันตามจำนวน Class มากน้อย

```
[[1.03513401e+00+0.00000000e+00, 6.035773e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  1.44364657e+00+0.00000000e+00, 7.4818732e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  9.4439937e+00+0.00000000e+00, 3.8785897e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  1.4855936e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  1.2459561e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0466749e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  3.7892772e+00+0.00000000e+00, 3.2464950e+01+0.00000000e+00,
  2.3323773e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.728314e+01+0.00000000e+00,
  2.1267357e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.728314e+01+0.00000000e+00,
  1.0796335e+00+0.00000000e+00, 5.500215e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  8.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 6.731547e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  1.4615179e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  4.4754363e+00+0.00000000e+00, 4.9310860e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  1.5555555e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  2.2277771e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0703204e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  1.5861236e+00+0.00000000e+00, 7.353555e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  3.5010378e+00+0.00000000e+00, 2.3885831e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  2.9467322e+00+0.00000000e+00, 2.3885831e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  1.9467050e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.2414777e-01+0.00000000e+00,
  -1.2448750e-01-1.2733876e-01e-05, 1.0550152e-10+9.2627918e-11z,
  1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  2.9705222e-01-1.2913150e-01e-05, 1.0283090e-10+4.6399542e-11z,
  -1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  2.1693520e-01-1.3087527e-01e-05, 1.0880573e-10+0.00000000e+00,
  -1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  -2.3293343e-01+1.7888202e-01e-05, 1.0293437e-10+9.7888202e-11z,
  -6.4097296e-01-3.4071899e-01e-05, 6.8087909e-11+3.4671899e-11z,
  -1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  4.4843786e-01-5.5877991e-01e-05, 2.7014780e-11+2.9576466e-11z,
  -1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  -7.3384390e-01-2.1620478e-01e-05, 2.4792409e-11+0.00000000e+00,
  -1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  -2.3426448e-01+1.0.00000000e+00, 1.4364797e-11+9.7986967e-12z,
  1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00+0.00000000e+00,
  1.7220812e-01-5.2881248e-01e-05, 5.2703126e-11+5.2881248e-11z]]
```

**T23.** Plot the first 10 LDA eigenvectors as images (the 10 best projections). Note that in this setup, you need to convert back to the original image space by using the PCA projection. The LDA eigenvectors can be considered as a linear combination of eigenfaces. Compare the LDA projections with the PCA projections.



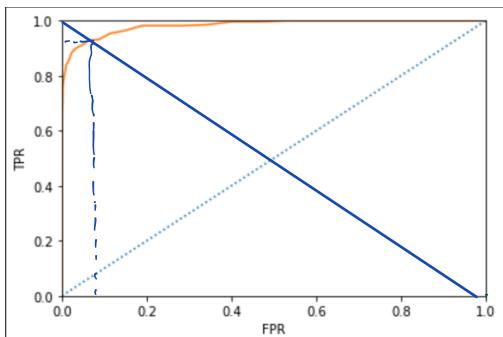
Mean face



Mean Face

พิจารณาจากปุ่มที่ได้ Mean face คือตัว LDA Component สืบต่อ ส่วนบน: มองไปหน้า เช่น รูปหน้า ณ กาลล่องเหล่านๆ หรือสีสันของหน้า.

**T24.** The combined PCA+LDA projection procedure is called fisherface. Calculate the fisherfaces projection of all images. Do the simple face verification experiment using fisherfaces. What is the EER and recall rate at 0.1% FAR?

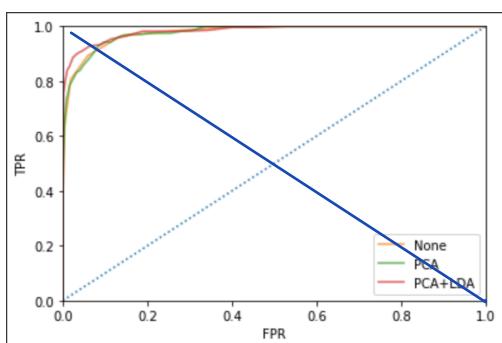


EER  $\approx$

$$- \text{EER} \approx \approx 3.63$$

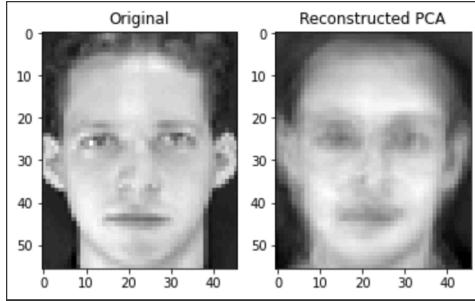
$$- \text{Recall} \approx 0.71 \text{ at } \text{FAR} = 0.1\%$$

**T25.** Plot the RoC of all three experiments (No projection, PCA, and Fisher) on the same axes. Compare and contrast the three results. Submit your writeup and code on MyCourseVille.

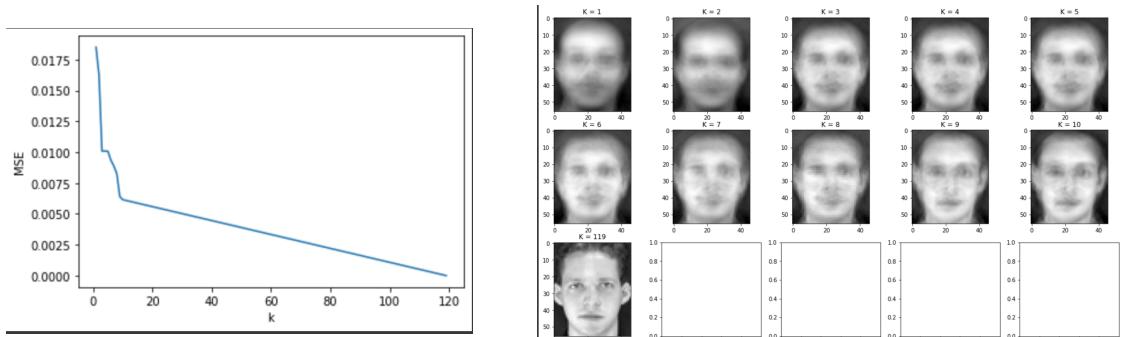


ທາກສີການໄສຈະມີນວ່າພລົມນວ່າ PCA ກົມທະນາຄາ  
ກີ່ໃຈ່ປະສົກສາກັບໄສຕ່າງໆກົບໂຄຍລົງເກຕາກາກາຮັນຊື່  
ຂອງ ROC curve ຂອບກໍ່ເຫັນກາຮັນຊື່ແນວ PCA+LDA  
ກີ່ຈຶ່ງ Fisherfaces ປະສົກສາກັບກ່າວ່າ ໂດຍຫຼືດ້າກ ROC  
curve ກ່າວ່າລູ່ນຳມຸ່ນຂານນ ກີ່ຈຶ່ງຖຸາກີ່ FPR ຮະຫັນ  
ເຕັ້ງຈະກິນຕີ່ກ່ຽວກັບ TPR ທີ່ຈຶ່ງກ່າວ່າ

**OT1.** Reconstruct the first image using this procedure. Use  $k = 10$ , what is the MSE?



**OT2.** For  $k$  values of 1,2,3,...,10,119, show the reconstructed images. Plot the MSE values.



**OT3.** Consider if we want to store 1,000,000 images of this type. How much space do we need? If we would like to compress the database by using the first 10 eigenvalues, how much space do we need? (Assume we keep the projection values, the eigenfaces, and the meanface as 32bit floats)

$$\text{OT3: } \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ image} \times \text{Float} = 56^2 \times 4 = 2,576 \text{ bits} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Total } 1,000,000 \text{ images} \end{matrix} \sim 824.82 \text{ Kbit} \sim 10.304 \text{ KB}$$

$$\text{Total } 1,000,000 \text{ images} \sim 10.6 \text{ GB}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{PCA: } 1 \text{ image} \times \text{Float} = 56^2 \times 4 = 2,576 \text{ bits} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Total } 1,000,000 \text{ images} \sim 2 \text{ Kbit} \sim 0.32 \text{ KB} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Total } 1,000,000 \text{ images} \sim 0.32 \text{ GB.} \end{matrix}$$

**OT4.** Plot the first two LDA dimensions of the test images from different people (6 people 7 images each). Use a different color for each person. Observe the clustering of between each person. Repeat the same steps for the PCA projections. Does it come out as expected?

