

Build a binary classifier based on k random features for each digit against all the other digits at MNIST dataset.

June 6, 2019

Build a binary classifier based on k random features for each digit against all the other digits at MNIST dataset.

Let $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ be a vector representing an image in the dataset.

The prediction function $f_d(x; w)$ is defined by the linear combination of input vector x and the model parameter w for each digit d :

$$f_d(x; w) = w_0 * 1 + w_1 * g_1 + w_2 * g_2 + \dots + w_k * g_k$$

where $w = (w_0, w_1, \dots, w_k)$ and the basis function g_k is defined by the inner product of random vector r_k and input vector x .

You may want to try to use $g_k = \max(\text{innerproduction}(r_k, x), 0)$ to see if it improves the performance.

The prediction function $f_d(x; w)$ should have the following values:

$$f_d(x; w) = +1 \text{ if label}(x) = d \quad f_d(x; w) = -1 \text{ if label}(x) \text{ is not } d$$

The optimal model parameter w is obtained by minimizing the following objective function for each digit d : $\sum_i (f_d(x^{(i)}; w) - y^{(i)})^2$

and the label of input x is given by:

$$\operatorname{argmax}_d f_d(x; w)$$

1. Compute an optimal model parameter using the training dataset for each classifier $f_d(x, w)$
2. Compute (1) true positive rate, (2) error rate using (1) training dataset and (2) testing dataset.

```
In [24]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from numpy.linalg import inv
from astropy.table import Table

%matplotlib inline

import pylab as pl
```

0.0.1 Define all of Function which is needed.

Whitening Function.

```
In [25]: def normalize_whitening(data):
```

```

data_normalized = (data - min(data)) / (max(data) - min(data))

return(data_normalized)

```

Label List and Mnist Image Vector List.

```

In [26]: def label_and_img(data):
    size_row      = 28      # height of the image
    size_col      = 28      # width of the image
    num_image     = len(data)
    count         = 0      # count for the number of images
    list_image    = np.empty((size_row * size_col, num_image), dtype=float)
    list_label    = np.empty(num_image, dtype=int)

    for line in data:
        line_data    = line.split(',')
        label        = line_data[0]
        im_vector_bf = np.asfarray(line_data[1:])

        list_label[count]      = label
        list_image[:, count]   = im_vector_bf

        count += 1

    return list_label, list_image

```

Define Prediction Function $F_w(x)$. $f_w(x) = +1$ if label(x) = d $f_w(x) = -1$ if label(x) is not d

```

In [28]: def f_x(list_label, num):
    f_x = np.asarray([0.0]*len(list_label))

    for i in range(len(list_label)):
        if list_label[i] == num:
            f_x[i] = 1
        else:
            f_x[i] = -1

    return f_x

```

Define random vector r_k

```

In [29]: def r_x(list_image):
    r_k = np.asarray([0.0]*784)*784
    for i in range(784):
        index = np.random.randint(len(list_image))
        r_k[i] = list_image[index]
    return r_k

```

Define r_k, x_k inner product.

```
In [27]: def g_x(list_image,list_label):
          g_k=np.asarray([[0.0]*784]*len(list_label))
          for i in range(len(list_label)):
              g_k[i]=r_k@list_image[i].T
              g_k[i]=normalize_whitening(g_k[i])
          return g_k
```

Method for making Pseudo Inverse

```
In [30]: def pseudo_inverse(A,f_x):
          Apinv = (inv(A.T @ A)@ A.T)@f_x
          return Apinv
```

Seta = w and A = x Matrix $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)$ image in the dataset. $w = (w_0, w_1, \dots, w_m)$

```
In [31]: def seta_and_A(g_k,f_x):
          one=np.array([[1.0]]*len(g_k))

          A= np.hstack([one,g_k])
          Apinv=np.linalg.pinv(A)
          seta=Apinv @ f_x

          return seta,A
```

Method for Classification_matrix.

```
In [32]: def Classification_matrix(final_f_x,list_label):
          cnt=0
          classification=np.asarray([[0]*10]*10)
          for k in range(10):
              for j in range(10):
                  cnt=0
                  for i in range(len(list_label)):
                      if(final_f_x[i]==k and list_label[i]==j):
                          cnt=cnt+1
                  classification[k][j]=cnt

          return classification
```

Compute true positive rate and error rate.

```
In [33]: def truepositive_and_error_rate(list_label,classification_train):
          tp_cnt=0
          for i in range(10):
              tp_cnt+=classification_train[i][i]

          tp_rate=tp_cnt/len(list_label)*100
```

```

error_rate=(len(list_label)-tp_cnt)/len(list_label)*100

return tp_rate,error_rate

```

1 For Train Set.

```

In [34]: file_data          = "mnist_train.csv"
        handle_file        = open(file_data, "r")
        data               = handle_file.readlines()
        handle_file.close()

```

```

In [35]: list_label,list_image=label_and_img(data)
        list_image=np.asarray(list_image.T)

```

```

In [36]: r_k=r_x(list_image)

```

```

In [37]: g_k= g_x(list_image,list_label)

```

```

In [38]: f_x_0=f_x(list_label,0)
        f_x_1=f_x(list_label,1)
        f_x_2=f_x(list_label,2)
        f_x_3=f_x(list_label,3)
        f_x_4=f_x(list_label,4)
        f_x_5=f_x(list_label,5)
        f_x_6=f_x(list_label,6)
        f_x_7=f_x(list_label,7)
        f_x_8=f_x(list_label,8)
        f_x_9=f_x(list_label,9)

```

```

In [39]: seta_0,A_0 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_0)
        seta_1,A_1 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_1)
        seta_2,A_2 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_2)
        seta_3,A_3 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_3)
        seta_4,A_4 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_4)
        seta_5,A_5 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_5)
        seta_6,A_6 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_6)
        seta_7,A_7 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_7)
        seta_8,A_8 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_8)
        seta_9,A_9 = seta_and_A(g_k,f_x_9)

```

```

In [40]: final_f_x=np.asarray([0]*len(list_label))
        argmax_list=np.asarray([0.0]*10)
        for i in range(len(list_label)):
            argmax_list[0]=np.sum(seta_0*A_0[i])
            argmax_list[1]=np.sum(seta_1*A_1[i])
            argmax_list[2]=np.sum(seta_2*A_2[i])
            argmax_list[3]=np.sum(seta_3*A_3[i])
            argmax_list[4]=np.sum(seta_4*A_4[i])

```

```

argmax_list[5]=np.sum(seta_5*A_5[i])
argmax_list[6]=np.sum(seta_6*A_6[i])
argmax_list[7]=np.sum(seta_7*A_7[i])
argmax_list[8]=np.sum(seta_8*A_8[i])
argmax_list[9]=np.sum(seta_9*A_9[i])
for j in range(10):
    if argmax_list[j]==np.max(argmax_list):
        final_f_x[i]=j
        break;

```

```
In [41]: print(final_f_x)
```

```
[5 0 4 ... 5 6 8]
```

Classification of Matrix.

```
In [42]: classification_train = Classification_matrix(final_f_x,list_label)
         print(classification_train)
```

```

[[5620    1    89    44     7  207  122    64    69    74]
 [   3 6548  136    73    39   49   29  104  308   39]
 [  26   45 4915  195   42   39   76   44   92   21]
 [  23   14  153 5230     6  519    5   70  208  114]
 [  16   28   88   22 5280    67   43  128   81  363]
 [  55   26   11   97   53 3956   97   11  249   16]
 [  68   19  226   55   57  183 5473    7   45    6]
 [   3    9   79  126   21   41    0 5517   23  441]
 [ 105   44  238  179   56  223   71   23 4633   57]
 [   4    8   23  110  281  137    2  297  143 4818]]

```

1.1 Compute (1) true positive rate, (2) error rate using the train set

```
In [43]: tp_rate,error_rate=truepositive_and_error_rate(list_label,classification_train)
         print(tp_rate)
         print(error_rate)
```

```
86.65
```

```
13.350000000000001
```

2 For Test set.

```
In [44]: file_data_test = "mnist_test.csv"
         handle_file_test = open(file_data_test, "r")
         data_test = handle_file_test.readlines()
         handle_file_test.close()
```

```

In [45]: list_label_test,list_image_test=label_and_img(data_test)
         list_image_test=np.array(list_image_test.T)

In [46]: r_k_test=r_x(list_image_test)

In [47]: g_k_test= g_x(list_image_test,list_label_test)

In [48]: f_x_0_test=f_x(list_label_test,0)
         f_x_1_test=f_x(list_label_test,1)
         f_x_2_test=f_x(list_label_test,2)
         f_x_3_test=f_x(list_label_test,3)
         f_x_4_test=f_x(list_label_test,4)
         f_x_5_test=f_x(list_label_test,5)
         f_x_6_test=f_x(list_label_test,6)
         f_x_7_test=f_x(list_label_test,7)
         f_x_8_test=f_x(list_label_test,8)
         f_x_9_test=f_x(list_label_test,9)

In [49]: seta_0_test,A_0_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_0_test)
         seta_1_test,A_1_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_1_test)
         seta_2_test,A_2_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_2_test)
         seta_3_test,A_3_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_3_test)
         seta_4_test,A_4_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_4_test)
         seta_5_test,A_5_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_5_test)
         seta_6_test,A_6_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_6_test)
         seta_7_test,A_7_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_7_test)
         seta_8_test,A_8_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_8_test)
         seta_9_test,A_9_test = seta_and_A(g_k_test,f_x_9_test)

In [50]: final_f_x_test=np.asarray([0]*len(list_label_test))
         argmax_list_test=np.asarray([0.0]*10)
         for i in range(len(list_label_test)):
             argmax_list_test[0]=np.sum(seta_0_test*A_0_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[1]=np.sum(seta_1_test*A_1_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[2]=np.sum(seta_2_test*A_2_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[3]=np.sum(seta_3_test*A_3_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[4]=np.sum(seta_4_test*A_4_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[5]=np.sum(seta_5_test*A_5_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[6]=np.sum(seta_6_test*A_6_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[7]=np.sum(seta_7_test*A_7_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[8]=np.sum(seta_8_test*A_8_test[i])
             argmax_list_test[9]=np.sum(seta_9_test*A_9_test[i])
             for j in range(10):
                 if argmax_list_test[j]==np.max(argmax_list_test):
                     final_f_x_test[i]=j
                     break;

```

Classification of Matrix

```
In [51]: classification_train_test = Classification_matrix(final_f_x_test,list_label_test)
         print(classification_train_test)
```

```
[[ 949    0   12    5    1   18   22    5   10   13]
 [   0 1119    8    4    3    4    3   15   31   11]
 [   2    4  894   24    4    7    4   12    7    1]
 [   4    1   24  895    0   59    0    8   29   16]
 [   0    1   11    4  912   18    6   15    8   59]
 [   7    0    1   16    2  703   15    1   36    1]
 [   6    5   26    4    9   21  896    3    9    1]
 [   1    0   16   19    1   10    0  922    8   45]
 [  10    5   35   25    7   40   12    3  818   14]
 [   1    0    5   14   43   12    0   44   18  848]]
```

2.1 Compute (1) true positive rate, (2) error rate using the test set.

```
In [52]: tp_rate_test,error_rate_test=truepositive_and_error_rate(list_label_test,classification_train_test)
         print(tp_rate_test)
         print(error_rate_test)
```

89.56

10.440000000000001

3 Show as a Matrix.

```
In [53]: print("""
+-----+-----+-----+
|               |      Train set      |      Test set      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| True  positive rate |      %6.3f %%      |      %6.3f %%      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Error rate          |      %6.3f %%      |      %6.3f %%      |
+-----+-----+-----+
%(tp_rate,tp_rate_test,error_rate,error_rate_test))
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
|               |      Train set      |      Test set      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| True  positive rate |      86.650 %      |      89.560 %      |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Error rate          |      13.350 %      |      10.440 %      |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

- 4 As a result, True positive rate has increased more than previous assignment.