

# DD2427 Homework 6

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## 1 Eigenface Computation

We compute eigenfaces differently depending on the size of the matrix  $X_c$  which contains our training data, which is a  $d \times n$  matrix. The computation of the covariance  $C$  is

$$C = \frac{1}{n} X_c X_c^T \quad (1)$$

This is then a  $d \times d$  matrix — computing the eigenvalues is extremely expensive. Instead, we compute

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{n} X_c^T X_c \quad (2)$$

and use

$$v_1 = X_c v \quad (3)$$

to compute an eigenvector  $v_1$  of  $C$  using the eigenvector  $v$  of  $C_1$ . Both of these have eigenvalues of  $\lambda$ . This multiplication results in  $d \times 1$  vector, which we would expect for an eigenvector of  $C$ . It can be shown that these eigenvectors are identical by the following method. First, we know that an eigenvector of  $C$  looks like

$$X_c X_c^T v_1 = \lambda v_1 \quad (4)$$

The eigenvectors of  $C_1$  look like

$$X_c^T X_c v = \lambda v \quad (5)$$

If we then pre-multiply both sides of (5) by  $X_c$  we get

$$X_c X_c^T X_c v = \lambda X_c v \quad (6)$$

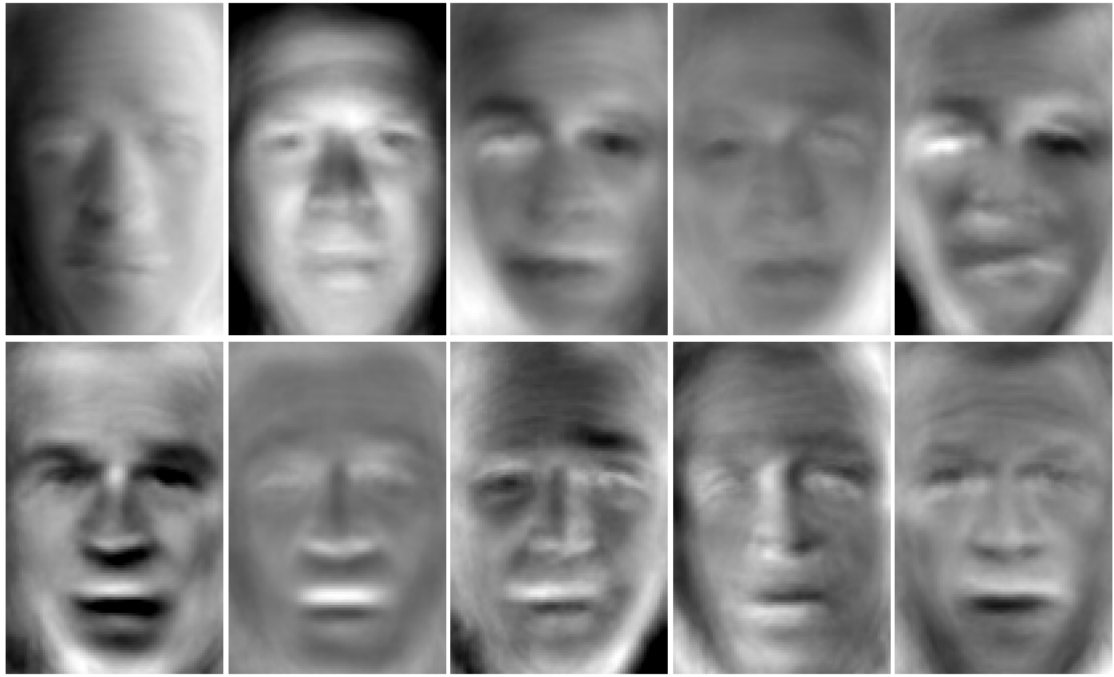
Then, grouping the terms,

$$X_c X_c^T (X_c v) = \lambda (X_c v) \quad (7)$$

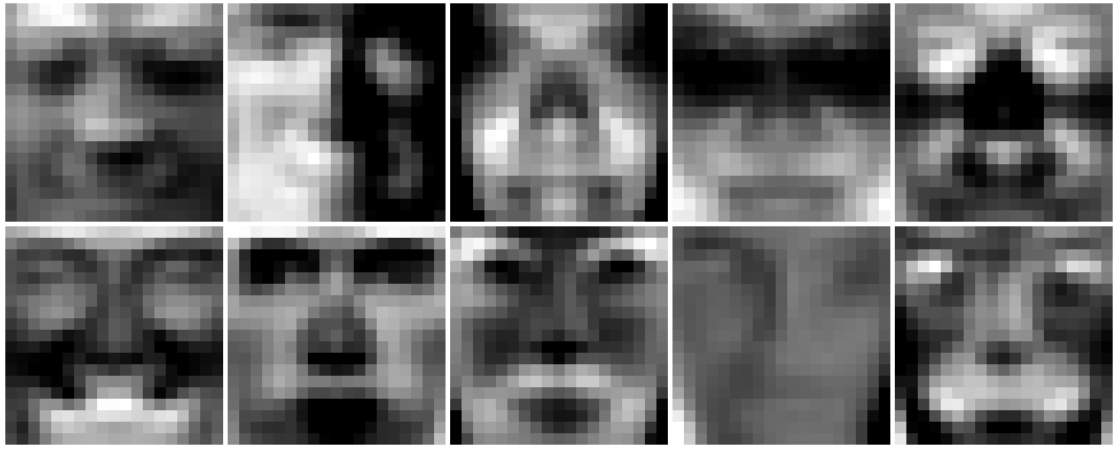
$$C (X_c v) = \lambda (X_c v) \quad (8)$$

Thus,  $X_c v$  must be an eigenvector of  $C$  which has the same eigenvalue as the eigenvector of  $C_1$ .

## 2 Eigenfaces and Reconstruction

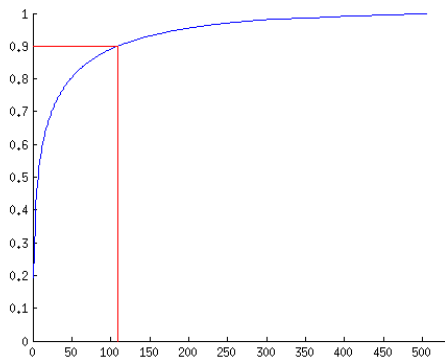


(a) Bush Dataset

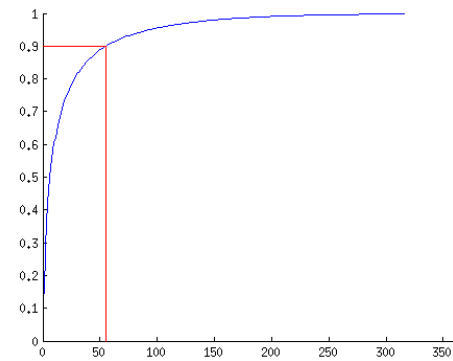


(b) ADAFACES Dataset

Figure 1: First 10 eigenfaces for the Bush and ADAFACES data sets, computed using 530 and 3000 images respectively.



(a) Bush dataset



(b) ADAFACES dataset

Figure 2: Cumulative sum of the eigenvalues for the Bush and ADAFACES sets using 530 and 3000 images respectively. The red line indicates the number of eigenvectors required to retain 90% of the variation in the data.

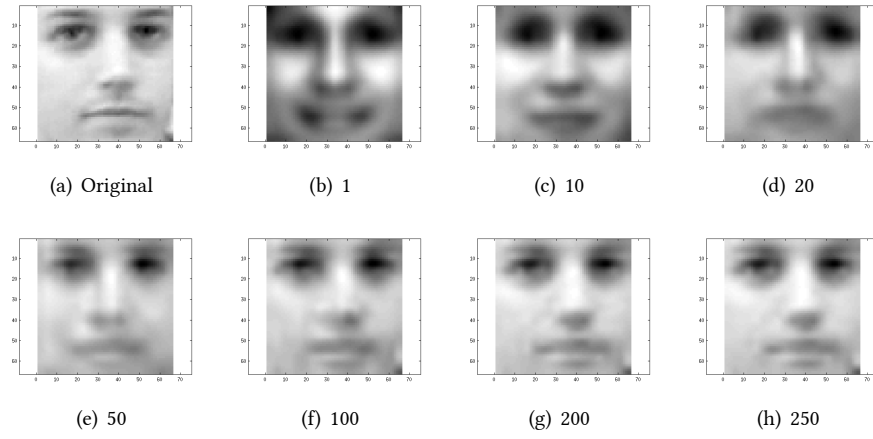


Figure 3: Reconstruction of a face using different numbers of eigenfaces computed from the 3000 examples in the ADAFACES set.