

# Report

## Question 1:

### Part 1

#### Steps

1. Unpickling the data
2. Reshape and transpose an image/array into (32,32,3) i.e,  $32 \times 32 = 1024$  entries and 3 for RGB channels.
3. Visualizing images



Similarly for other classes.

### Part 2

#### Steps

1. Merging batches to create training and testing dataset
2. Applying LDA on the merged batches

### Part 3

#### Steps:

1. Calculated accuracy and class-wise accuracy for the testing dataset

Accuracy 0.3713

Class-wise accuracy

Label 0 - 0.463

Label 1 - 0.415

```

Label 2 - 0.255
Label 3 - 0.245
Label 4 - 0.271
Label 5 - 0.329
Label 6 - 0.413
Label 7 - 0.404
Label 8 - 0.494
Label 9 - 0.424

```

## Question 2:

### Steps

1. Loaded the dataset using idx2numpy
2. Reshaping the data from 3d to 2d
3. Applying PCA on the given data for n\_components = 15, 8 and 3
4. Applying LDA on the transformed data
5. Calculated accuracy
6. Plotted accuracy of all three experiments on the testing dataset

Classification metrics for PCA(n\_components = 15)

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.90	0.92	0.91	962
1	0.91	0.79	0.85	1318
2	0.74	0.85	0.79	899
3	0.79	0.77	0.78	1044
4	0.81	0.81	0.81	978
5	0.65	0.72	0.68	808
6	0.83	0.85	0.84	927
7	0.84	0.88	0.86	976
8	0.75	0.74	0.74	989
9	0.79	0.72	0.75	1099
accuracy			0.80	10000
macro avg	0.80	0.80	0.80	10000
weighted avg	0.81	0.80	0.80	10000

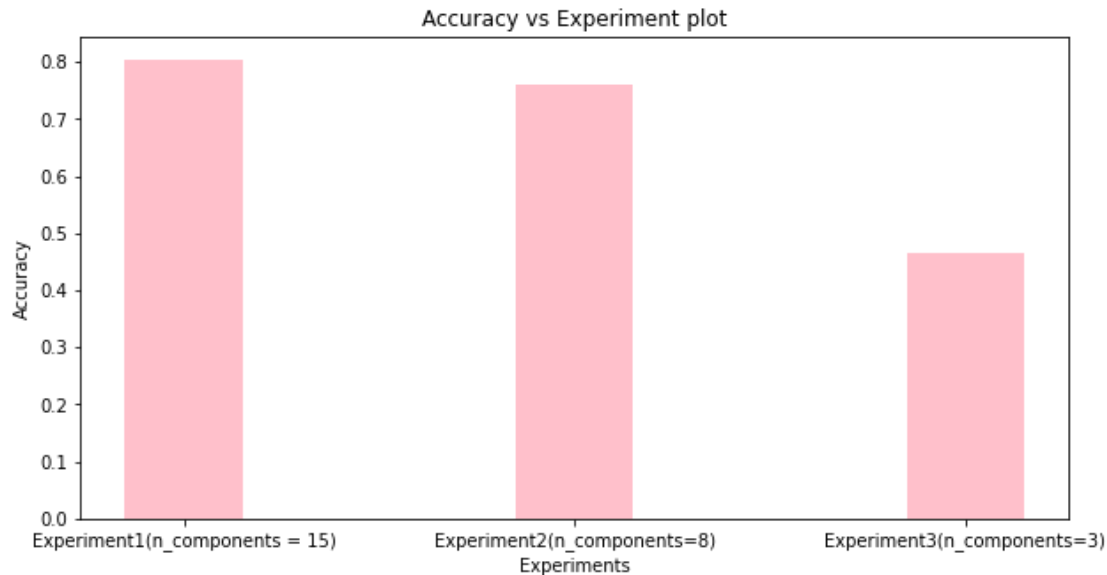
Classification metrics for PCA(n\_components = 8)

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.82	0.89	0.85	906
1	0.96	0.75	0.84	1453
2	0.69	0.78	0.73	916

3	0.79	0.76	0.78	1057
4	0.74	0.67	0.70	1081
5	0.61	0.66	0.64	825
6	0.83	0.83	0.83	950
7	0.82	0.89	0.85	949
8	0.70	0.76	0.73	888
9	0.61	0.63	0.62	975
accuracy			0.76	10000
macro avg		0.76	0.76	10000
weighted avg		0.77	0.76	10000

Classification metrics for PCA(n\_components = 3)

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.76	0.61	0.67	1220
1	0.98	0.72	0.83	1538
2	0.24	0.35	0.28	694
3	0.69	0.48	0.57	1457
4	0.41	0.40	0.40	1016
5	0.12	0.24	0.16	422
6	0.41	0.35	0.38	1144
7	0.57	0.40	0.47	1440
8	0.12	0.29	0.17	402
9	0.26	0.39	0.31	667
accuracy			0.47	10000
macro avg		0.46	0.42	10000
weighted avg		0.56	0.47	10000



**Reasoning:** Experiment1(n\_components =15) has given the best result. We can see that n\_components = 15 gives the best accuracy as compared to 8 and 3. This is because there is more a number of features for the data to be trained on and hence it gives better accuracy.

### Question 3:

Steps:

1. loaded the dataset
2. sorted the dataset by label
3. splitting into features and label
4. implemented FDA function and return the coefficient vector W
5. projecting training data using W for both training and testing data
6. applying LDA on the projected data Y for classifying the testing samples
7. Calculated accuracy and class-wise accuracy for the testing dataset

Accuracy 0.5817

Class-wise accuracy

Label 0	-	0.661
Label 1	-	0.782
Label 2	-	0.402
Label 3	-	0.48
Label 4	-	0.562
Label 5	-	0.579
Label 6	-	0.195
Label 7	-	0.745

```
Label 8 - 0.596
Label 9 - 0.815
```

#### Question 4:

Steps:

1. loaded the dataset
2. Reshaping the data from 3d to 2d
3. Applying PCA for the best value reported in question-2 i.e n\_components = 15
4. implemented FDA function and return the coefficient vector W
5. projecting training data using W for both training and testing data
6. applying LDA on the projected data Y for classifying the testing samples
7. Calculated accuracy and class-wise accuracy for the testing dataset

```
Accuracy 0.6877
```

Class-wise accuracy

```
Label 0 - 0.7887755102040817
Label 1 - 0.8898678414096917
Label 2 - 0.6841085271317829
Label 3 - 0.7029702970297029
Label 4 - 0.5936863543788188
Label 5 - 0.4349775784753363
Label 6 - 0.7651356993736952
Label 7 - 0.7772373540856031
Label 8 - 0.6878850102669405
Label 9 - 0.5004955401387512
```