

# CSE185

## Introduction to Computer Vision

### Lab 11: Eigenfaces

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# Eigenfaces

- Eigenfaces are a set of representative faces from a given dataset



# Eigenfaces

- Eigenfaces are a set of representative faces from a given dataset



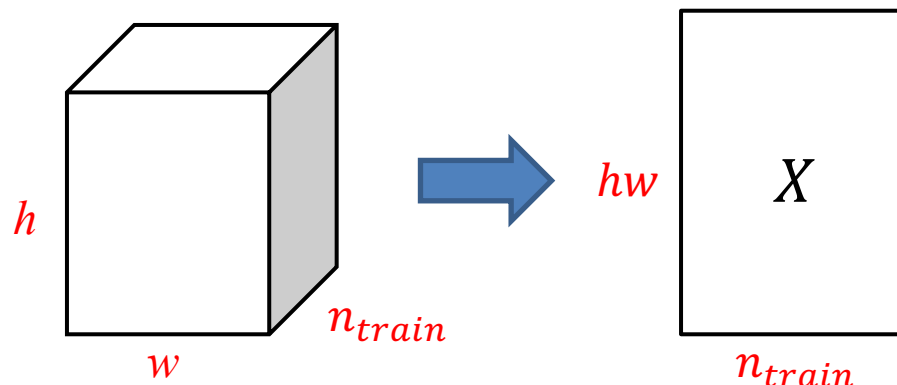
mean face



eigenfaces

# Step 1: Reshape Training Data

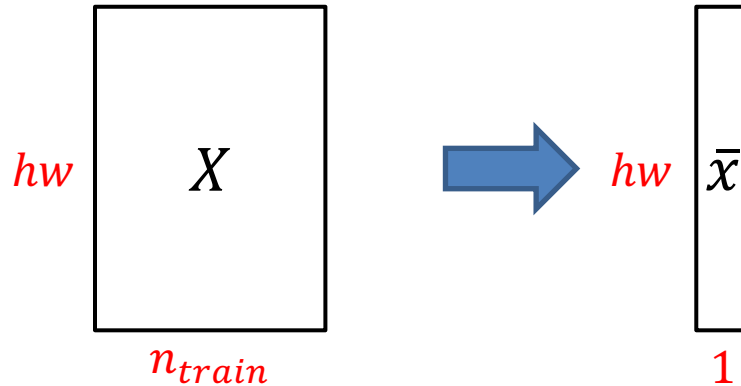
- Use `load('att_face.mat')` to load the mat file to your workspace:
  - `face_training` ( $56 \times 46 \times 40$ ): training images
  - `face_testing` ( $56 \times 46 \times 160$ ): testing images
  - `id_training` ( $40 \times 1$ ): the id/label of training images
  - `id_testing` ( $160 \times 1$ ): the id/label of testing images
- Reshape `face_training` from  $h \times w \times n_{train}$  to  $(hw) \times n_{train}$ : use `X = reshape(...)`



each column is  
a feature vector

# Step 2: Mean Face

- Compute a mean face from  $X$ 
  - $\bar{x}$  is a  $hw \times 1$  vector



- Plot mean face by reshaping it back to  $h \times w$



mean face

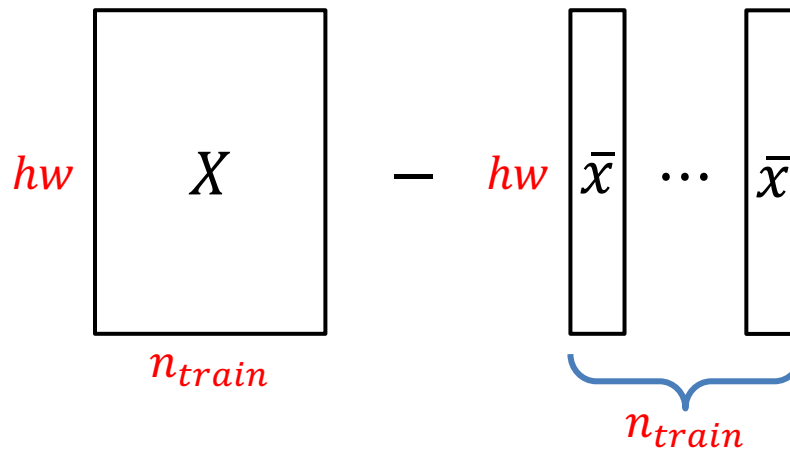
# Step 3 : Covariance Matrix

- Covariance matrix:

$$C = \sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})^T$$

$x_i$  is a column of  $X$

- 3 methods to subtract  $\bar{x}$  from each column of  $X$ 
  - use for loop
  - `Y = X - repmat(x_bar, 1, n_train);`
  - `Y = bsxfun(@minus, X, x_bar);`



# Step 3 : Covariance Matrix

- Covariance matrix, let  $y_i = x_i - \bar{x}$ :

$$C_i = y_i y_i^T, \quad C = \sum_i C_i$$

- Use for loop to compute and accumulate  $C_i$ :

The diagram illustrates the matrix multiplication  $Y Y^T = C_1$  with dimensions and highlighted regions:

- Matrix  $Y$ :** A square matrix with height  $hw$  and width  $n_{train}$ . A vertical red bar highlights the first column.
- Matrix  $Y^T$ :** A rectangular matrix with height  $n_{train}$  and width  $hw$ . A horizontal red bar highlights the first row.
- Matrix  $C_1$ :** A square matrix with height  $hw$  and width  $hw$ . The entire matrix is highlighted in red.

The equation is shown as:  $Y \times Y^T = C_1$

# Step 3 : Covariance Matrix

- Covariance matrix, let  $y_i = x_i - \bar{x}$ :

$$C_i = y_i y_i^T, \quad C = \sum_i C_i$$

- Use for loop to compute and accumulate  $C_i$ :

The diagram illustrates the computation of the covariance matrix  $C_2$  as the sum of outer products of centered data vectors. It shows three matrices:

- A matrix  $Y$  of size  $hw \times n_{train}$ , represented by a rectangle with a vertical red stripe on the left side, indicating that each column is a centered data vector.
- A matrix  $Y^T$  of size  $n_{train} \times hw$ , represented by a rectangle with a horizontal red stripe on the top, indicating that each row is the transpose of a centered data vector.
- A matrix  $C_2$  of size  $hw \times hw$ , represented by a solid red square, which is the result of the matrix multiplication  $Y Y^T$ .

The equation is shown as:  $Y \times Y^T = C_2$ , with the dimensions  $hw$  and  $n_{train}$  labeled in red text next to their respective matrices.



# Step 3 : Covariance Matrix

- Covariance matrix, let  $y_i = x_i - \bar{x}$ :

$$C_i = y_i y_i^T, \quad C = \sum_i C_i$$

- Use for loop to compute and accumulate  $C_i$ :

The diagram illustrates the computation of the covariance matrix  $C_3$  as the sum of outer products of centered data vectors. It shows three matrices:

- A matrix  $Y$  of size  $n_{train} \times hw$ , represented by a white rectangle with a vertical red stripe. The label  $hw$  is to its left and  $n_{train}$  is below it.
- A matrix  $Y^T$  of size  $hw \times n_{train}$ , represented by a white rectangle with a horizontal red stripe. The label  $n_{train}$  is to its left and  $hw$  is below it.
- An equals sign followed by a red square matrix  $C_3$  of size  $hw \times hw$ . The label  $hw$  is to its left and  $hw$  is below it.

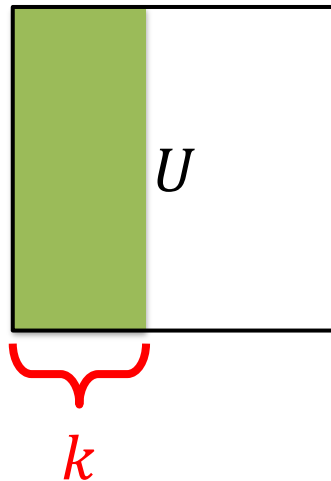
The operation is shown as  $Y \times Y^T = C_3$ .

- There exists a one-line solution to compute the covariance matrix
- Do NOT use built-in function `cov(Y)`

# Step 4: Singular Value Decomposition

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- Apply SVD to the covariance matrix:
  - $[U, S, D] = \text{svd}(C)$  ;
  - columns in  $U$  are the eigen-vectors/eigenfaces
- Select the first  $k$  **columns** of  $U$  as our eigenfaces



# Visualize Eigenfaces

- Reshape the column of  $U$  to  $h \times w$ , and add 0.5 or  $\bar{x}$  before `imshow`



eigenfaces

# Represent Face in the Face Space

- Represent each face image as coefficients of the eigenfaces

$$coef_i = (x - \bar{x}) \cdot u_i$$

inner product

- Encode each face image as the coefficients

```
x = face_training(:, :, 1);  
x = x(:);  
% subtract mean  
x = ?  
% inner product with U  
coef = ?
```

$x$ ,  $\bar{x}$ , and  $u_i$  are  
 $hw \times 1$  vectors

coef is a  $k \times 1$  vector

# Reconstruct Image from the Face Space

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- Given a coefficient vector  $coef$  and mean face  $\bar{x}$ , we can reconstruct a face image by:

$$x_{rec} = \bar{x} + coef_1 u_1 + coef_2 u_2 + \cdots + coef_k u_k$$



input image



reconstruct image

k = 10

# Reconstruct Image from the Face Space

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- Given a coefficient vector  $coef$  and mean face  $\bar{x}$ , we can reconstruct a face image by:

$$x_{rec} = \bar{x} + coef_1 u_1 + coef_2 u_2 + \cdots + coef_k u_k$$



input image



reconstruct image

$k = 20$

# Reconstruct Image from the Face Space

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- Given a coefficient vector  $coef$  and mean face  $\bar{x}$ , we can reconstruct a face image by:

$$x_{rec} = \bar{x} + coef_1 u_1 + coef_2 u_2 + \cdots + coef_k u_k$$



input image



reconstruct image

$k = 30$

# Reconstruct Image from the Face Space

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- Given a coefficient vector  $coef$  and mean face  $\bar{x}$ , we can reconstruct a face image by:

$$x_{rec} = \bar{x} + coef_1 u_1 + coef_2 u_2 + \cdots + coef_k u_k$$



input image



reconstruct image

$k = 40$



# Reconstruct Image from the Face Space

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- Given a coefficient vector  $coef$  and mean face  $\bar{x}$ , we can reconstruct a face image by:

$$x_{rec} = \bar{x} + coef_1 u_1 + coef_2 u_2 + \cdots + coef_k u_k$$



input image



reconstruct image

$k = 50$

# Face Recognition with Eigenfaces

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- In Lab 06, we use Sobel features as feature vectors
- In this lab, we will use the coefficients of eigenfaces as feature vectors

```
coef_train = zeros(k, n_train);  
% TODO: compute coef_train  
  
id_predict = zeros(size(id_testing));  
for i = 1:n_test  
    img_test = face_testing(:, :, i);  
    coef_test = ? % TODO: replace this line  
  
    error = zeros(n_train, 1);  
    for j = 1:n_train  
        diff = coef_train(:, j) - coef_test;  
        error(j) = sum( diff.^2 );  
    end
```

# Face Recognition with Eigenfaces

- Fill in the table with different  $k$

|   |                                |   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | ----- Fill in this table ----- | % |
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | k   Accuracy                   | % |
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | 10                             | % |
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | 20                             | % |
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | 30                             | % |
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | 40                             | % |
| % | -----                          | % |
| % | 50                             | % |
| % | -----                          | % |

# Lab Assignment 11

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- Complete lab11.m
- Fill in the table at the bottom of lab11.m
- Upload **lab11.m** and 5 reconstructed images separately by using  $k = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50$
- You have 2 weeks to finish this lab