# 第五次作业

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### Part 1

## **Question 1**

#### 原理:

寻找一组方差较大的方向,将原始数据在该方向进行投影,即将数据在新的坐标系下进行表示,保留少数在方差最大方向上的投影,达到数据变换,尽可能地保留原始数据信息和降维地目的

### 学习模型 (最大可分性观点):

要使投影后的样本点尽可能的分开, 设投影后的样本点为:

$$y_i = W^T x_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

由于数据是零均值化的,则:

$$\sum y_i = W^T \sum x_i = 0$$

因此投影后的样本点的协方差为:

$$\sum W^T x_i x_i^T W = W^T X X^T W$$

要使数据具有最大可分性,即:

$$\max_{W \ in \mathbb{R}^{m imes d}} tr(W^T X X^T W) \qquad s. \, t. \, W^T W = I$$

问题转化为约束最优化问题,有:

$$XX^TW = \lambda W$$

选择一组特征值最大的对应的特征向量作为投影矩阵即可

#### 算法步骤:

- 计算数据均值:  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$
- 计算数据的协方差矩阵:  $C = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i \bar{x})(x_i \bar{x})^T$
- 对矩阵C进行特征值分解,并取最大的m个特征值( $\lambda_1\geq\lambda_2,\ldots\geq\lambda_m$ )对应的特征向量组合成投影矩阵 $W=[w_1,\ldots,w_m]\in\mathbb{R}^{d\times m}$
- 对每一个数据进行投影:  $y_i = W^T x_i$

## **Question 2**

**原理**: 寻找一组投影方向,使样本在投影之后(即在新坐标系下)类内样本点尽可能靠近,类间样本点尽可能相互远离,提升样本表示的分类鉴别能力

#### 学习模型:

#### 两类:

设样本集为D,  $X_i$ ,  $\mu_i$ ,  $\Sigma_i$ 分别表示第i类的实例集合、均值向量、协方差矩阵。

将数据投影后的两类的中心分别为 $w^T\mu_0, w^T\mu_1$ ,两类样本的协方差分别为 $w^T\Sigma_0 w, w^T\Sigma_1 w$ 

要使同类样本的投影点尽可能接近,可让同类样本投影点的协方差尽可能小,即 $w^T\Sigma_0w+w^T\Sigma_1w$ \$尽可能小

要使异类样本的投影点尽可能原理,可让类中心点之间的距离尽可能打,即 $||w^T\mu_0-w^T\mu_1||^2$ 尽可能打

令目标函数为:

$$J = rac{||w^T \mu_0 - w^T \mu_1||_2^2}{w^T \Sigma_0 w + w^T \Sigma_1 w} \ = rac{w^T (\mu_0 - \mu_1) (\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T w}{w^T (\Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1) w}$$

同时定义类内散度矩阵:

$$S_w = \Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1$$

类间散度矩阵:

$$S_b = (\mu_0 - \mu_1)(\mu_0 - \mu_1)^T$$

于是上述求解问题也可转化为约束最优化问题:

$$max \, rac{w^T S_b w}{w^T S_w w} \qquad s. \, t. \, w^T w = 1$$

有:

$$S_w^{-1} S_b w = \lambda w$$

选择一组特征值最大的对应的特征向量作为投影矩阵即可

#### 多类:

类内散度矩阵:

$$S_w = \sum_{j=1}^c S_{wj}$$

其中:

$$S_{wj} = \sum_{x \in X_j} (x - \mu_j) (x - \mu_j)^T \ \mu_j = rac{1}{n_j} \sum x$$

类间散度矩阵:

$$S_b = \sum n_j (\mu_j - \mu) (\mu_j - \mu)^T$$

令:

$$max J = rac{|w^T S_b w|}{w^T S_w w} \qquad s. \, t. \, w^T w = I$$

有解为:

$$S_b w = \lambda S_w w$$

选择一组特征值最大的对应的特征向量作为投影矩阵即可

# **Question 3**

在数据是光滑的、密集采样以及无自交叉的假设之下

流形学习的基本思想是在高维空间相似的数据点,映射在低维空间也是相似的

#### LLE的基本思想:

给定数据集,通过最近邻等方式构造一个数据图。然后在每一个局部区域,高维空间种的样本线性重构 关系在低维空间中均得以保持

#### Isomap的基本思想:

给定数据集,通过最近邻等方式构造一个数据图。然后计算任意两个点之间的最短路径(即测地距离),对于所有的任意两个点对,期望在低维空间中保持其测地距离

#### LE的基本思想:

给定数据集,通过最近邻等方式构造一个数据图。然后在每一个局部区域,计算点与点之间相似度,期望点对相似度在低维空间中也得到保持

# **Question 4**

#### 语音特征提取:

MFCCs:

- 对分帧后的语音信号进行傅里叶变换,保留幅度谱,丢弃相位谱
- 根据梅尔刻度,利用频域三角窗对独立也幅度谱进行求和
- 对求和后的幅度取对数
- 离散余弦变换,对取对数后的幅度信号进行离散余弦变换,得到MFCCs特征

#### 文本特征提取:

向量空间模型:

• 一个维度对应于一个此项,如果一个词项出现在一篇文档中,它在向量中的值是非零的,否则为零

#### TF-IDF:

- 语料库即为D, 即一个由若干文档组成的集合; 文档记为d; 词语记为t
- 词频TF(t, d): 在文档d中词语t出现的次数
- 文档频率DF(t, D): 语料库D中包含词语t的文档次数

- 逆向文档频率IDF(t, D): 衡量语料库D中词语t提供的信息量
- 词频-逆向文档频率,利用在语料库中的词语所含的信息量及其词频作为其特征

#### Word2Vec:

• 利用一个连续想想来表示一个词项,相似的单词具有相似的向量表示

#### 视觉特征提取:

#### SIFT:

- 图像中可辨识度高的点,容易在同一物体的不同图像中重复出现
- 尺度不变、旋转不变、对视角变化、光照变化鲁棒
- 为特征点计算"个性签名",区分是否属于同一个物理点

#### Haar:

- 一个Haar特征由一组方形滤波器组成
- 滤波器响应值为对应区域内像素值的和
- 一个Haar特征的响应值为白色滤波器响应值减去灰色滤波器响应值
- 三个臭皮匠,顶个诸葛亮
- 继承大量Haar特征的判定结果,来模式分类

#### HoG:

● HoG计算的是图像梯度方向直方图,本质和SIFT特征描述子一样,但空间统计直方图方式不一样

# **Question 5**

#### 穷举法:

从给定的d个特征中,挑选出最优特征子集,若采用穷举法,需要遍历 $2^d$ 个子集

#### 分支限界法:

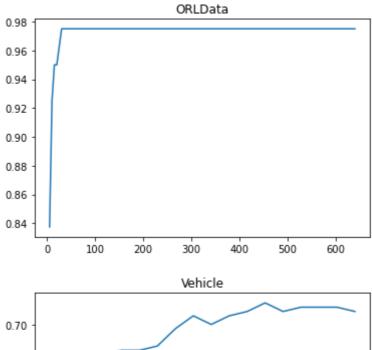
将所有可能的特征选择组合以数的形式进行表示,采用分支限界方法对树进行搜索,使得搜索过程尽早 达到最优解,而不必搜索整个树

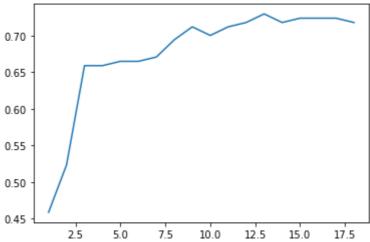
#### 基本前提:

特征的评价准则盘踞对特征具有单调性,即特征增多时,判据值不会减少

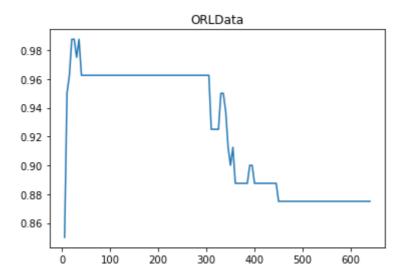
### Part 2

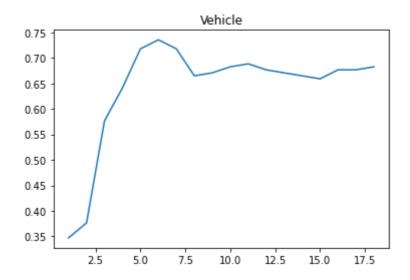
PCA+KNN:





### LDA+KNN:





```
import scipy.io as scio
data__ORLD_File = './data/ORLData_25.mat'
data_vehicle_File = './data/vehicle.mat'
data_ORL = scio.loadmat(data__ORLD_File)
data_vehicle = scio.loadmat(data_vehicle_File)
data_ORL
{'_header__': b'MATLAB 5.0 MAT-file, Platform: PCWIN, Created on: Fri Sep 15
22:49:51 2006',
'__version__': '1.0',
 '__globals__': [],
 'ORLData': array([[ 42, 80, 57, ..., 122, 118, 121],
       [ 46, 67, 40, ..., 123, 117, 128],
       [ 49, 70, 61, ..., 126, 134, 124],
       [ 43, 37, 32, ..., 42, 97, 36],
       [ 47, 37, 29, ..., 38, 90, 36],
       [ 1, 1, 1, ..., 40, 40, 40]], dtype=uint8)}
data = data_ORL['ORLData'][:-1,:]
labels = data_ORL['ORLData'][-1,:]
data.shape
(644, 400)
labels.shape
(400,)
import numpy as np
```

```
index = np.arange(400)
np.random.shuffle(index)
train_data = data[:, index[:320]]
train_labels = labels[index[:320]].reshape(-1, 1)
test_data = data[:, index[320:]]
test_labels = labels[index[320:]].reshape(-1, 1)
train_data.shape
(644, 320)
train_labels.shape
(320, 1)
test_data.shape
(644, 80)
test_labels.shape
(80, 1)
mu = np.mean(train_data, 1, keepdims = True)
sigma = (train_data - mu).dot((train_data - mu).T)
```

```
def PCA(sigma, N):
    eigv, eigvec = np.linalg.eig(sigma)
    index = np.argsort(eigv)
    index = index[::-1]
    threshold = N# int(0.9 * len(eigv))
    eigvec = eigvec[:, index[0: threshold]]
    eigvec = eigvec.real
    return eigvec
```

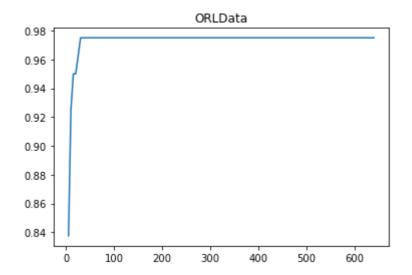
```
def discrimination(train_data, train_labels, test_data, test_labels, N):
    convertM = PCA(sigma, N)
    train_data = convertM.T.dot(train_data)
    test_data = convertM.T.dot(test_data)
    length = test_data.shape[-1]
    correct = []
    for i in range(length):
        dist = np.sum(np.square(train_data - test_data[:, i].reshape(-1, 1)),
    axis = 0)
        index = np.argmin(dist)
        if(train_labels[index] == test_labels[i]):
            correct.append(i)
    return len(correct) / length
```

```
index = []
acc = []
for i in range(128):
    N = (i + 1) * 5
    index.append(N)
    acc.append(discrimination(train_data, train_labels, test_data, test_labels,
N))
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.plot(index, acc)
plt.title('ORLData')
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'ORLData')
```



```
data = data_vehicle['UCI_entropy_data']['train_data'][0, 0]

index = np.arange(846)
np.random.shuffle(index)

train_data = data[0: -1, index[:int(0.8 * 846)]]
train_labels = data[-1 , index[:int(0.8 * 846)]].reshape(-1, 1)

test_data = data[0: -1, index[int(0.8 * 846):]]
test_labels = data[-1 , index[int(0.8 * 846):]].reshape(-1, 1)

train_data.shape

(18, 676)
```

```
train_labels.shape
```

```
(676, 1)
```

```
test_data.shape
```

```
(18, 170)
```

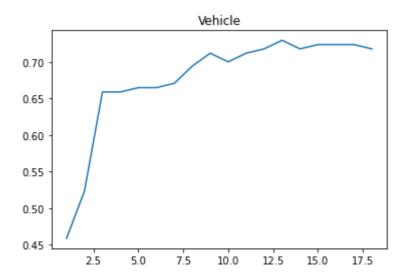
```
test_labels.shape
```

```
(170, 1)
```

```
mu = np.mean(train_data, 1, keepdims = True)
sigma = (train_data - mu).dot((train_data - mu).T)
```

```
index = []
acc = []
for i in range(18):
    N = i + 1
    index.append(N)
    acc.append(discrimination(train_data, train_labels, test_data, test_labels,
N))
plt.plot(index, acc)
plt.title('vehicle')
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Vehicle')
```



```
import scipy.io as scio
from scipy import linalg
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

```
data__ORLD_File = './data/ORLData_25.mat'
data_vehicle_File = './data/vehicle.mat'
data_ORL = scio.loadmat(data__ORLD_File)
data_vehicle = scio.loadmat(data_vehicle_File)
```

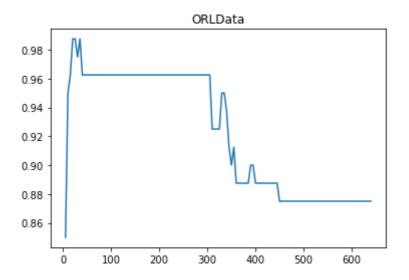
```
def LDA(train_data, train_labels, c, N):
   # c是类别总数
   dim = train_data.shape[0]
    S_w = np.zeros(shape = (dim, dim))
   S_b = np.zeros(shape = (dim, dim))
   mu = np.mean(train_data, axis = 0)
    for i in range(c):
        index = np.argwhere(train_labels.reshape(-1) == (i+1)).reshape(-1)
        mu_i = np.mean(train_data[:, index], axis = 1).reshape(-1, 1)
        S_w += (train_data[:, index] - mu_i).dot((train_data[:, index] -
mu_i).T)
        S_b += len(index) * (mu_i - mu).dot((mu_i - mu).T)
    lamb = 0.05 * np.identity(S_w.shape[0])
    eigv, eigvec = linalg.eig(S_b, S_w + lamb)
    index = np.argsort(eigv).reshape(-1)
    index = index[::-1]
    threshold = N
    eigvec = eigvec[:, index[0: threshold]]
    eigvec = eigvec.real
    return eigvec
```

```
def discrimination(train_data, train_labels, test_data, test_labels, c, N):
    convertM = LDA(train_data,train_labels, c, N)
    train_data = convertM.T.dot(train_data)
    test_data = convertM.T.dot(test_data)
    length = test_data.shape[-1]
    correct = []
    for i in range(length):
        dist = np.sum(np.square(train_data - test_data[:, i].reshape(-1, 1)),
    axis = 0)
        index = np.argmin(dist)
        if(train_labels[index] == test_labels[i]):
            correct.append(i)
    return len(correct) / length
```

```
data = data_ORL['ORLData'][:-1,:]
labels = data_ORL['ORLData'][-1,:]
index = np.arange(400)
np.random.shuffle(index)
train_data = data[:, index[:320]]
train_labels = labels[index[:320]].reshape(-1, 1)
```

```
test_data = data[:, index[320:]]
test_labels = labels[index[320:]].reshape(-1, 1)
index = []
acc = []
for i in range(128):
    N = (i + 1) * 5
    index.append(N)
    acc.append(discrimination(train_data, train_labels, test_data, test_labels,
40, N))
plt.plot(index, acc)
plt.title('ORLData')
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'ORLData')
```



```
data = data_vehicle['UCI_entropy_data']['train_data'][0, 0]
index = np.arange(846)
np.random.shuffle(index)
train_data = data[0: -1, index[:int(0.8 * 846)]]
train_labels = data[-1, index[:int(0.8 * 846)]].reshape(-1, 1)
test_data = data[0: -1, index[int(0.8 * 846):]]
test_labels = data[-1, index[int(0.8 * 846):]].reshape(-1, 1)
index = []
acc = []
for i in range(18):
    N = i + 1
    index.append(N)
    acc.append(discrimination(train_data, train_labels, test_data, test_labels,
4, N))
plt.plot(index, acc)
plt.title('vehicle')
```

