

```
In [1]: import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot
import numpy
import os
import scipy
# import seaborn
import sklearn.metrics
```

## Problem 1. Discriminant functions

```
In [2]: def gen_data(
    m: numpy.ndarray,
    c: numpy.ndarray,
    size: int
) -> tuple[scipy.stats._multivariate.multivariate_normal_gen, numpy.ndarray]:
    rv = scipy.stats.multivariate_normal(mean=m, cov=c)
    data = rv.rvs(size=size, random_state=None)

    return rv, data.T
```

```
In [3]: def disc_fn(mu: numpy.ndarray, c: numpy.ndarray) -> tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]:
    mu = numpy.reshape(a=mu, newshape=(-1, 1))
    W = -0.5 * scipy.linalg.inv(a=c)
    w = scipy.linalg.inv(a=c) @ mu
    b = -0.5 * mu.T @ scipy.linalg.inv(a=c) @ mu - 0.5 * numpy.log(scipy.linalg.det(a=c))

    return W, w, b
```

```
In [4]: def plt_decision_boundary(
    rv0: scipy.stats._multivariate.multivariate_normal_gen,
    rv1: scipy.stats._multivariate.multivariate_normal_gen,
    mu0: numpy.ndarray,
    mu1: numpy.ndarray,
    data0: numpy.ndarray,
    data1: numpy.ndarray,
    marker_size: int,
    rad: int,
    num_pts: int,
    levels: int,
    disc_x: numpy.ndarray,
    disc_y: numpy.ndarray,
    label: str,
) -> None:
    fig, ax = matplotlib.pyplot.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
    matplotlib.pyplot.rc(group="font", family="serif")
    matplotlib.pyplot.scatter(x=data0[0, :], y=data0[1, :], s=marker_size, c="orange")
    matplotlib.pyplot.scatter(x=data1[0, :], y=data1[1, :], s=marker_size, c="red")
    # seaborn.kdeplot(x=data0[0, :], y=data0[1, :], levels=levels, color="silver")
    # seaborn.kdeplot(x=data1[0, :], y=data1[1, :], levels=levels, color="silver")
    matplotlib.pyplot.plot(disc_x, disc_y, color="magenta", label=label)
    x, y = numpy.meshgrid(numpy.linspace(start=mu0[0]-rad, stop=mu0[0]+rad, num=num_pts),
                          numpy.linspace(start=mu0[1]-rad, stop=mu0[1]+rad, num=num_pts))
    grid = numpy.dstack(tup=(x, y))
    pdf_vals = rv0.pdf(x=grid)
    matplotlib.pyplot.contour(x, y, pdf_vals, levels=levels, colors="silver", alpha=0.5)
    x, y = numpy.meshgrid(numpy.linspace(start=mu1[0]-rad, stop=mu1[0]+rad, num=num_pts),
                          numpy.linspace(start=mu1[1]-rad, stop=mu1[1]+rad, num=num_pts))
```

```

        numpy.linspace(start=mu1[1]-rad, stop=mu1[1]+rad, num=100)
        grid = numpy.dstack(tup=(x, y))
        pdf_vals = rv1.pdf(x=grid)
        matplotlib.pyplot.contour(x, y, pdf_vals, levels=levels, colors="silver", alpha=0.5)
        matplotlib.pyplot.axis("equal")
        matplotlib.pyplot.xlabel(r"\$x\$")
        matplotlib.pyplot.ylabel(r"\$y\$")
        matplotlib.pyplot.legend()
        matplotlib.pyplot.show()

    return

```

## Problem 1 (a)

```
In [5]: mu0 = numpy.array(object=[0, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c0 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 1]], dtype=numpy.float32)
mu1 = numpy.array(object=[4, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c1 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 1]], dtype=numpy.float32)

rv0, data0 = gen_data(m=mu0, c=c0, size=100)
rv1, data1 = gen_data(m=mu1, c=c1, size=100)

W0, w0, b0 = disc_fn(mu=mu0, c=c0)
print("W0", "w0", "b0")
print(W0)
print(w0)
print(b0)

W1, w1, b1 = disc_fn(mu=mu1, c=c1)
print()
print("W1", "w1", "b1")
print(W1)
print(w1)
print(b1)

W0 w0 b0
[[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0.  -0.5]]
 [[0.]
 [0.]]
 [[-0.6931472]]]

W1 w1 b1
[[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0.  -0.5]]
 [[4.]
 [0.]]
 [[-8.693148]]]
```

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + b_0 \quad (1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 0.6931472 \quad (2)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 - 0.693148 \quad (3)$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + b_1 \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 8.693148 \quad (5)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 4x_0 - 8.693148 \quad (6)$$

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = g_1(\mathbf{x}) \quad (7)$$

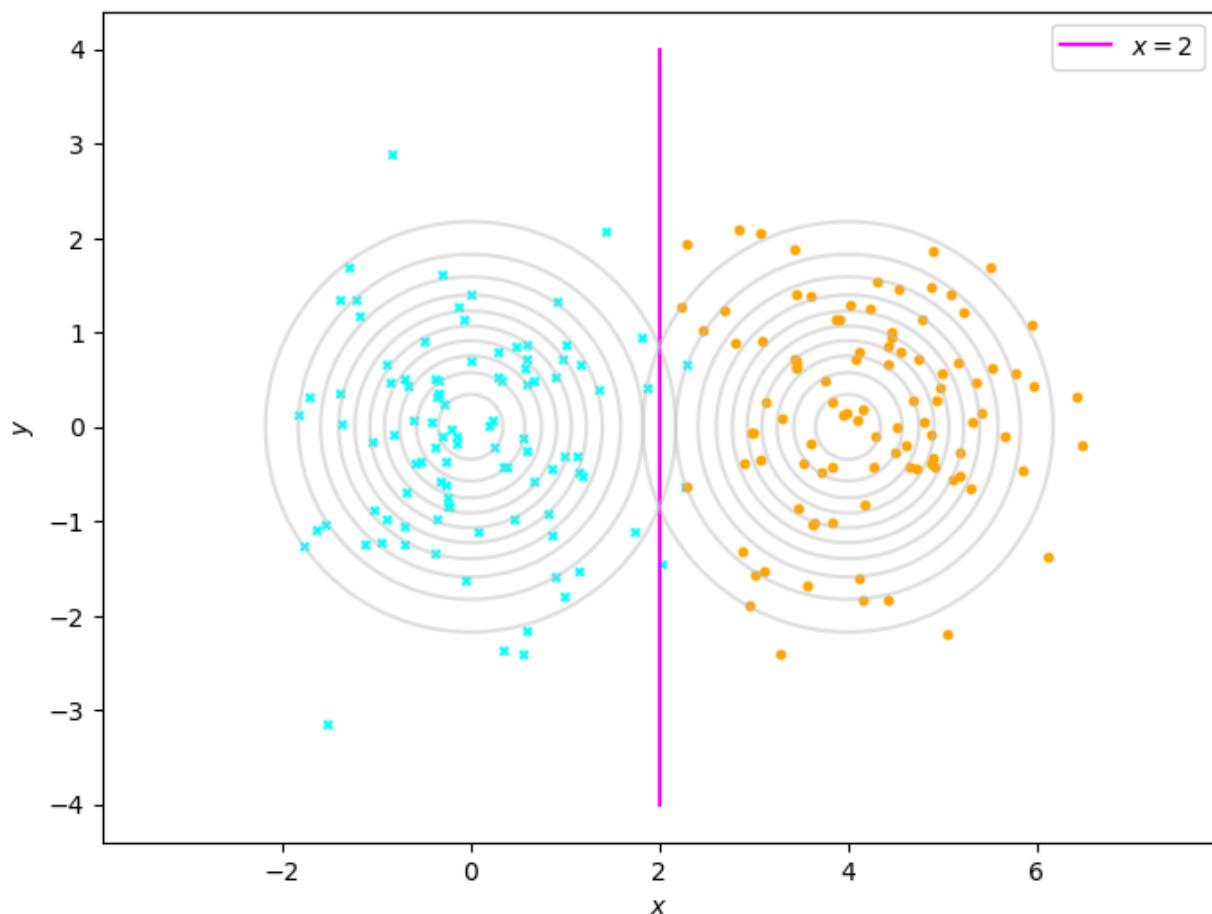
$$-0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 - 0.693148 = -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 4x_0 - 8.693148 \quad (8)$$

$$4x_0 = 8 \quad (9)$$

$$x_0 = 2 \quad (10)$$

```
In [6]: y = numpy.linspace(start=-4, stop=4, num=500)
x = numpy.full(shape=y.shape, fill_value=2)

plt_decision_boundary(
    rv0=rv0,
    rv1=rv1,
    mu0=mu0,
    mu1=mu1,
    data0=data0,
    data1=data1,
    marker_size=10,
    rad=3,
    num_pts=500,
    levels=10,
    disc_x=x,
    disc_y=y,
    label="$x=2$"
)
```



### Problem 1 (b)

```
In [7]: mu0 = numpy.array(object=[0, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c0 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 2]], dtype=numpy.float32)
mu1 = numpy.array(object=[4, 3], dtype=numpy.float32)
c1 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 1]], dtype=numpy.float32)

rv0, data0 = gen_data(m=mu0, c=c0, size=100)
rv1, data1 = gen_data(m=mu1, c=c1, size=100)

W0, w0, b0 = disc_fn(mu=mu0, c=c0)
print("W0", "w0", "b0")
print(W0)
print(w0)
print(b0)

W1, w1, b1 = disc_fn(mu=mu1, c=c1)
print()
print("W1", "w1", "b1")
print(W1)
print(w1)
print(b1)
```

```
w0 w0 b0
[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0. -0.25]]
[[0.]
 [0.]]
[[-1.0397208]]
```

```
w1 w1 b1
[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0. -0.5]]
[[4.]
 [3.]]
[[-13.193148]]
```

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + b_0 \quad (11)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.25 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 1.0397208 \quad (12)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.25x_1^2 - 1.0397208 \quad (13)$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + b_1 \quad (14)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 13.193148 \quad (15)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 4x_0 + 3x_1 - 13.193148 \quad (16)$$

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = g_1(\mathbf{x}) \quad (17)$$

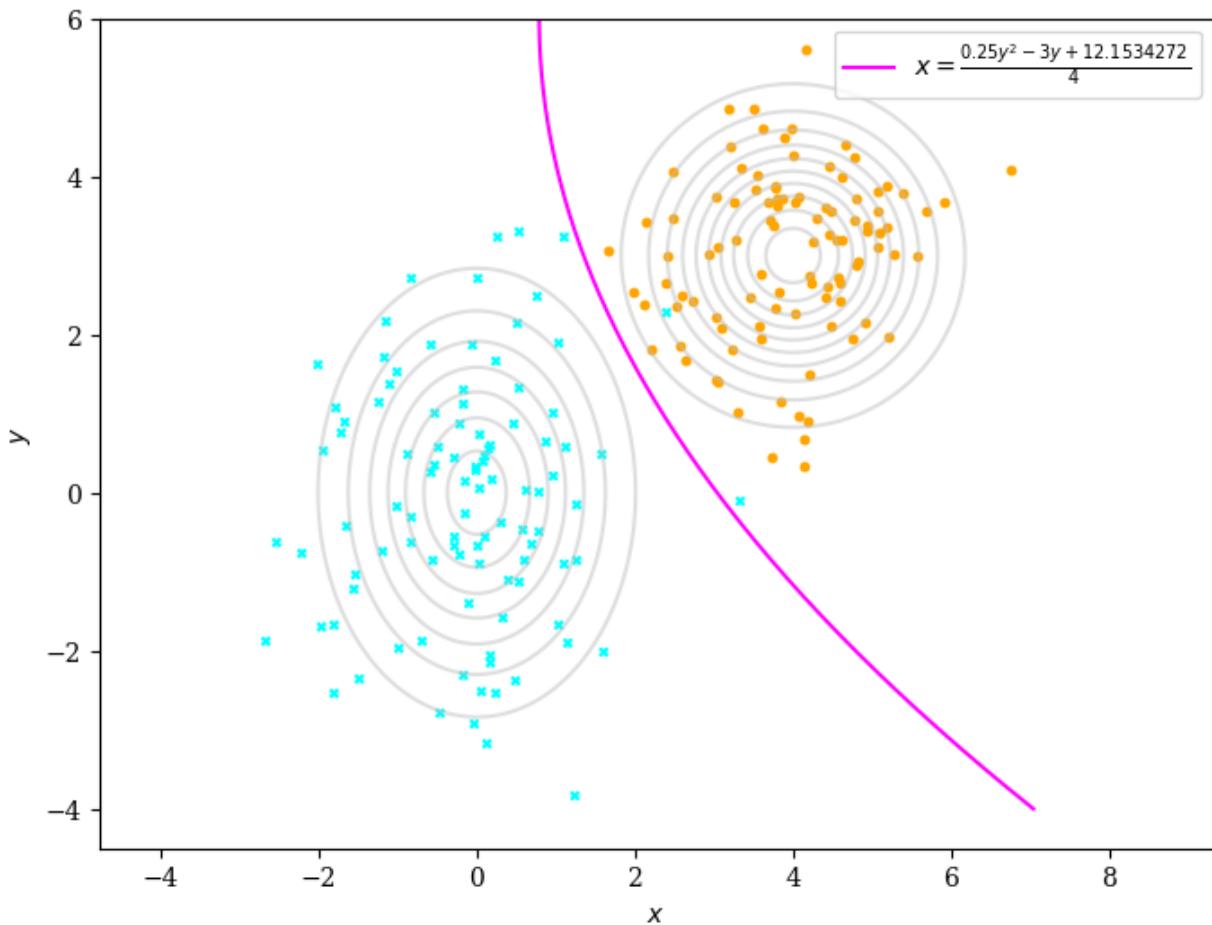
$$-0.5x_0^2 - 0.25x_1^2 - 1.0397208 = -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 4x_0 + 3x_1 - 13.193148 \quad (18)$$

$$0.25x_1^2 - 3x_1 + 12.1534272 = 4x_0 \quad (19)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{0.25x_1^2 - 3x_1 - 12.1534272}{4} \quad (20)$$

```
In [8]: y = numpy.linspace(start=-4, stop=6, num=500)
x = (0.25*y**2-3*y+12.1534272)/4.0
```

```
plt_decision_boundary(
    rv0=rv0,
    rv1=rv1,
    mu0=mu0,
    mu1=mu1,
    data0=data0,
    data1=data1,
    marker_size=10,
    rad=3,
    num_pts=500,
    levels=10,
    disc_x=x,
    disc_y=y,
    label="$x=\frac{0.25y^2-3y+12.1534272}{4}$"
)
```



### Problem 1 (c)

```
In [9]: mu0 = numpy.array(object=[0, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c0 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 2]], dtype=numpy.float32)
mu1 = numpy.array(object=[0.5, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c1 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 1]], dtype=numpy.float32)

rv0, data0 = gen_data(m=mu0, c=c0, size=100)
rv1, data1 = gen_data(m=mu1, c=c1, size=100)

W0, w0, b0 = disc_fn(mu=mu0, c=c0)
print("W0", "w0", "b0")
print(W0)
print(w0)
print(b0)

W1, w1, b1 = disc_fn(mu=mu1, c=c1)
print()
print("W1", "w1", "b1")
print(W1)
print(w1)
print(b1)
```

```
w0 w0 b0
[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0. -0.25]]
[[0.]
 [0.]]
[[-1.0397208]]
```

```
w1 w1 b1
[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0. -0.5]]
[[0.5]
 [0. ]]
[[-0.8181472]]
```

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + b_0 \quad (21)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.25 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 1.0397208 \quad (22)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.25x_1^2 - 1.0397208 \quad (23)$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + b_1 \quad (24)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 0.8181472 \quad (25)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 0.5x_0 - 0.8181472 \quad (26)$$

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = g_1(\mathbf{x}) \quad (27)$$

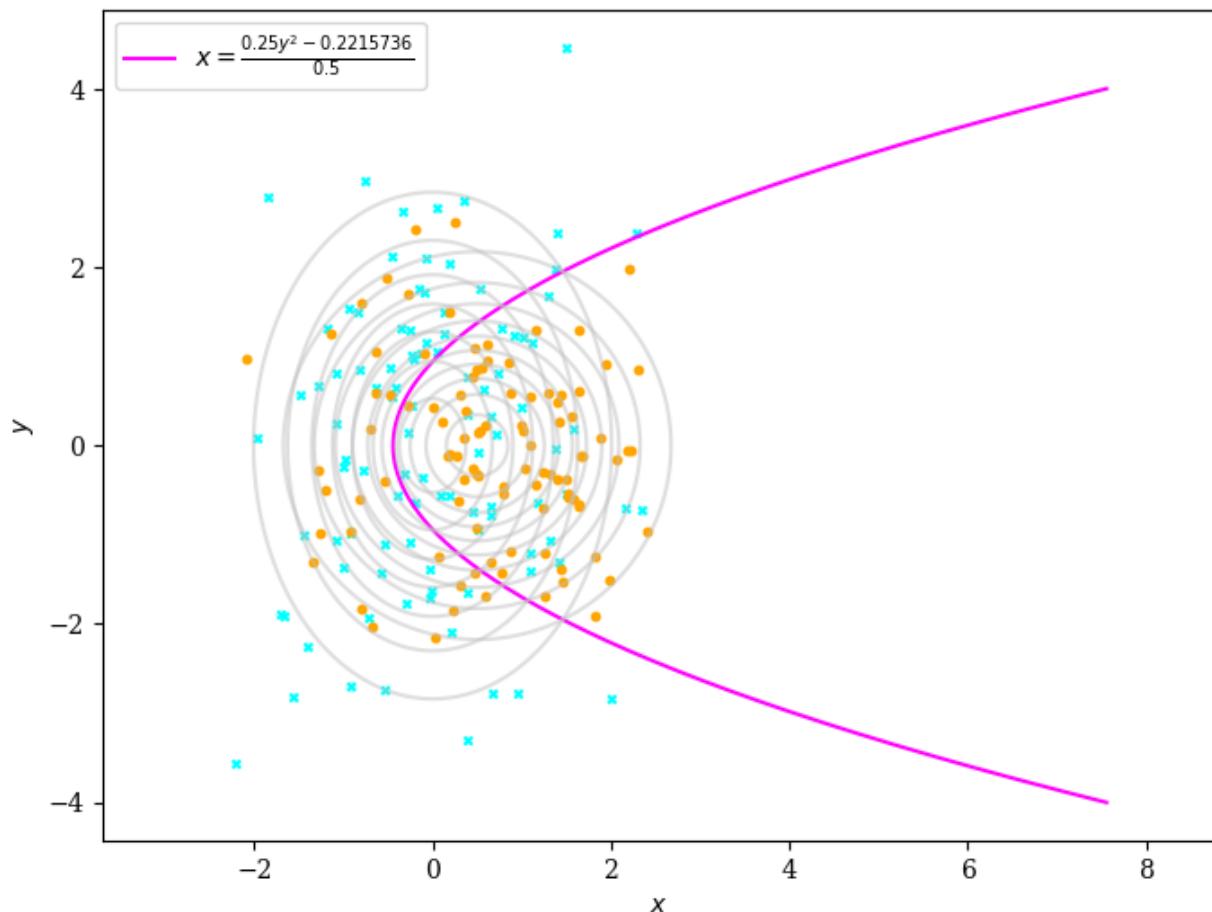
$$-0.5x_0^2 - 0.25x_1^2 - 1.0397208 = -0.5x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 0.5x_0 - 0.8181472 \quad (28)$$

$$0.25x_1^2 - 0.2215736 = 0.5x_0 \quad (29)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{0.25x_1^2 - 0.2215736}{0.5} \quad (30)$$

```
In [10]: y = numpy.linspace(start=-4, stop=4, num=500)
x = (0.25*y**2-0.2215736)/0.5
```

```
plt_decision_boundary(
    rv0=rv0,
    rv1=rv1,
    mu0=mu0,
    mu1=mu1,
    data0=data0,
    data1=data1,
    marker_size=10,
    rad=3,
    num_pts=500,
    levels=10,
    disc_x=x,
    disc_y=y,
    label="$x=\frac{0.25y^2-0.2215736}{0.5}$"
)
```



### Problem 1 (d)

```
In [11]: mu0 = numpy.array(object=[0, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c0 = numpy.array(object=[[1, 0], [0, 2]], dtype=numpy.float32)
mu1 = numpy.array(object=[4, 0], dtype=numpy.float32)
c1 = numpy.array(object=[[2, 0], [0, 1]], dtype=numpy.float32)

rv0, data0 = gen_data(m=mu0, c=c0, size=100)
rv1, data1 = gen_data(m=mu1, c=c1, size=100)

W0, w0, b0 = disc_fn(mu=mu0, c=c0)
print("W0", "w0", "b0")
print(W0)
print(w0)
print(b0)

W1, w1, b1 = disc_fn(mu=mu1, c=c1)
print()
print("W1", "w1", "b1")
print(W1)
print(w1)
print(b1)
```

```
w0 w0 b0
[[-0.5  0. ]
 [-0. -0.25]]
[[0.]
 [0.]]
[[-1.0397208]]
```

```
w1 w1 b1
[[-0.25  0. ]
 [-0. -0.5 ]]
[[2.]
 [0.]]
[[-5.039721]]
```

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_0^\top \mathbf{x} + b_0 \quad (31)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.25 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 1.039721 \quad (32)$$

$$= -0.5x_0^2 - 0.25x_1^2 - 1.039721 \quad (33)$$

$$g_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^\top \mathbf{W}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}_1^\top \mathbf{x} + b_1 \quad (34)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} - 5.039721 \quad (35)$$

$$= -0.25x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 2x_0 - 5.039721 \quad (36)$$

$$g_0(\mathbf{x}) = g_1(\mathbf{x}) \quad (37)$$

$$-0.5x_0^2 - 0.25x_1^2 - 1.039721 = -0.25x_0^2 - 0.5x_1^2 + 2x_0 - 5.039721 \quad (38)$$

$$-0.25x_0^2 - 2x_0 = -0.25x_1^2 - 4 \quad (39)$$

$$0.25x_0^2 + 2x_0 = 0.25x_1^2 + 4 \quad (40)$$

$$x_0^2 + 8x_0 = x_1^2 + 16 \quad (41)$$

$$x_0^2 + 8x_0 + 16 = x_1^2 + 32 \quad (42)$$

$$(x_0 + 4)^2 = x_1^2 + 32 \quad (43)$$

$$x_0 + 4 = \pm \sqrt{x_1^2 + 32} \quad (44)$$

$$x_0 = -4 \pm \sqrt{x_1^2 + 32} \quad (45)$$

$$x_0 = -4 + \sqrt{x_1^2 + 32} \quad (46)$$

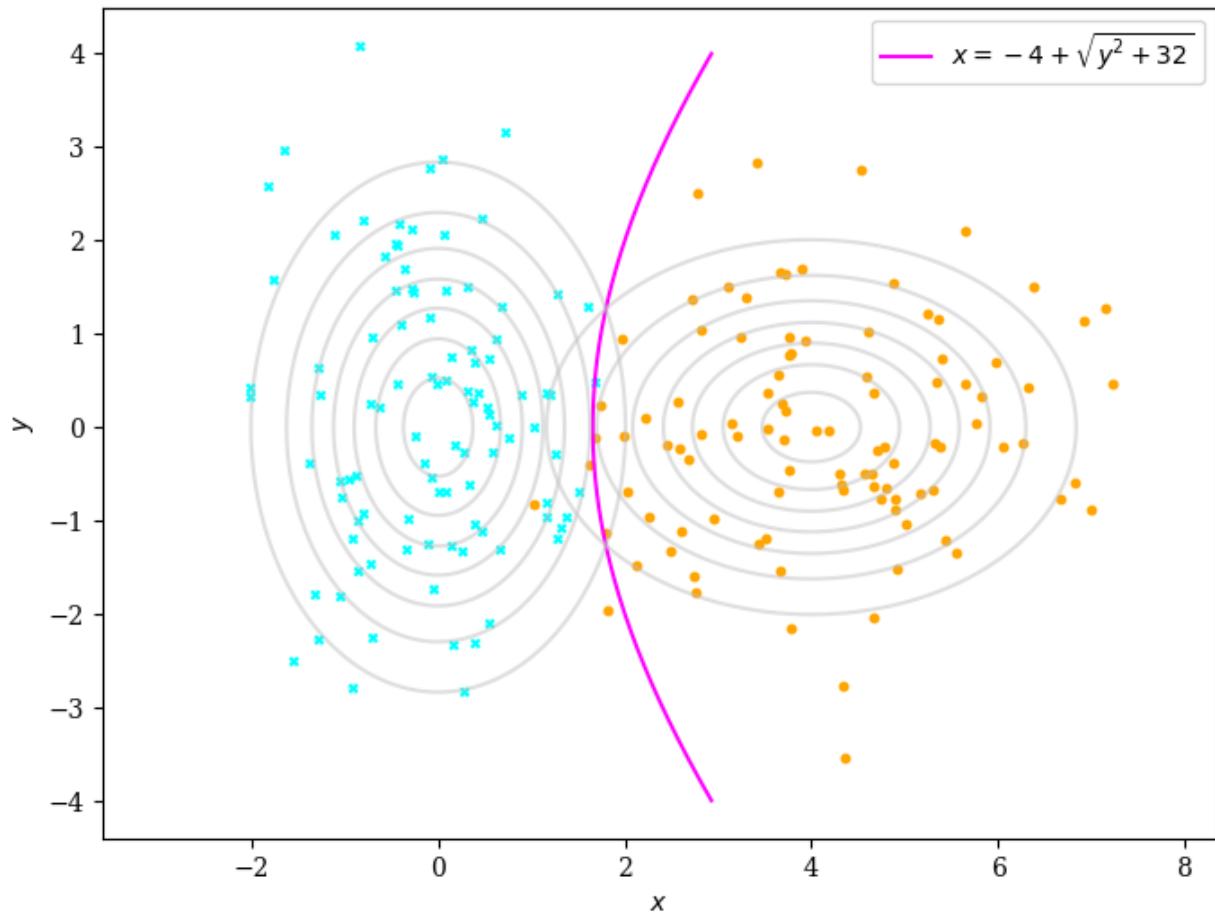
```
In [12]: y = numpy.linspace(start=-4, stop=4, num=500)
x = -4+(y**2+32)**0.5
```

```
plt_decision_boundary(
    rv0=rv0,
    rv1=rv1,
    mu0=mu0,
    mu1=mu1,
    data0=data0,
    data1=data1,
    marker_size=10,
    rad=3,
    num_pts=500,
```

```

    levels=10,
    disc_x=x,
    disc_y=y,
    label="$x=-4+\sqrt{y^2+32}$"
)

```



## Problem 2. Handwritten digit recognition

```

In [13]: f = numpy.load(file="digits-labels.npz")

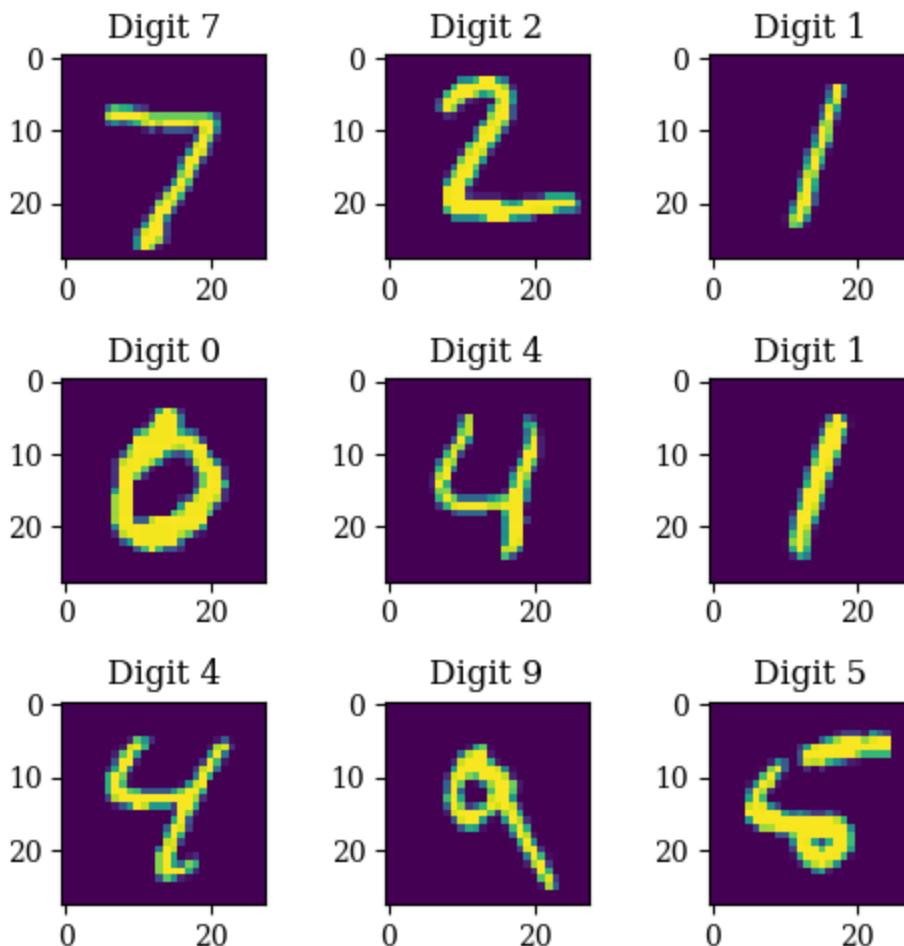
data = f['d']          # [vec(digit) x # of digits]      [(28x28) x 10000]
labels = f['l']         # [# of digits]                  [10000]

matplotlib.pyplot.rc('font', family='serif')
fig, axs = matplotlib.pyplot.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(5, 5))
matplotlib.pyplot.subplots_adjust(left=0.05, right=0.95, bottom=0.05, top=0.95)

idx = 0
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        axs[i, j].imshow(X=numpy.reshape(a=data[:, idx], newshape=(28, 28), order='F'))
        axs[i, j].set_title(rf"Digit {str(labels[idx])}")
        idx += 1

matplotlib.pyplot.tight_layout()
matplotlib.pyplot.show()

```



```
In [14]: class PCA():
    def __init__(self, num_components: int) -> None:
        self.num_components = num_components

    return

    def _X_mean(self, X: numpy.ndarray) -> numpy.ndarray:
        X_mean = numpy.mean(a=X, axis=1, keepdims=True) # mean of matrix X
        one_vec = numpy.ones(shape=(1, X.shape[1])) # [1 x observations]
        X_mean_mat = X_mean@one_vec # features mean matrix
        X_mean_center = X - X_mean_mat # mean-centered matrix

        return X_mean_center

    def fit_transform(self, X: numpy.ndarray) -> tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]:
        X_mean_center = self._X_mean(X=X)
        C = numpy.cov(m=X_mean_center, rowvar=True, bias=False)
        eigenvals, eigenvecs = scipy.linalg.eig(a=C)
        eigenval_indices = numpy.argsort(a=eigenvals)[::-1]
        eigenvals = eigenvals[eigenval_indices].real
        eigenvecs = eigenvecs[:, eigenval_indices].real
        Lambda = scipy.linalg.inv(a=numpy.diag(v=numpy.sqrt(eigenvals[:self.num_components])))
        U = eigenvecs[:, :self.num_components]
        W = Lambda@U.T
        Y = W@X_mean_center

        return W, Y

    def reconstruct(self, X: numpy.ndarray) -> numpy.ndarray:
```

```
X_mean_mat, X_mean_center = self._X_mean(X=X)
Z = self.U[:, :self.num_components].T@X_mean_center
X_hat = self.U[:, :self.num_components]@Z+X_mean_mat

return X_hat
```

In [15]:

```
class GM():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        self.mu = None
        self.cov = None
        self.w = None

    return

    def fit(self, X: numpy.ndarray) -> None:
        self.mu = numpy.mean(a=X, axis=1, keepdims=True)
        self.cov = numpy.cov(m=X, rowvar=True)
        self.w = numpy.array([1.0])

    return

    def pdf(self, x: numpy.ndarray) -> float:
        d = x.shape[0]
        const = 1.0/((2.0*scipy.pi)**(d/2.0)*numpy.sqrt(scipy.linalg.det(a=self.cov)))
        exp = -0.5*(x-self.mu).T@scipy.linalg.inv(a=self.cov)@(x-self.mu)
        pdf = const*numpy.exp(exp)

    return pdf
```

In [16]:

```
class MNIST_GM():
    def __init__(self, num_components: int, labels: numpy.ndarray, train_pct: float):
        self.pca = PCA(num_components=num_components)
        _, self.Y_pca = self.pca.fit_transform(X=X)
        self.labels = labels
        self.classes = numpy.unique(ar=labels)
        self.train_pct = train_pct
        self.indices_train = None
        self.indices_test = numpy.array([], dtype=numpy.uint16)
        self.classifiers = []

    return

    def _split_dataset(self) -> None:
        train_size = self.labels.shape[0]*self.train_pct
        train_cls_size = int(train_size//self.classes.shape[0])

        indices_train = []
        for cls in self.classes:
            indices_cls = numpy.where(self.labels==cls)[0]
            indices_cls_train = numpy.random.choice(a=indices_cls, size=train_cls_size)
            indices_train.append(indices_cls_train)
            mask = numpy.isin(element=indices_cls, test_elements=indices_cls_train)
            self.indices_test = numpy.append(arr=self.indices_test, values=indices_cls[mask])
        self.indices_train = numpy.vstack(tup=indices_train)

    return

    def train_gaussian(self) -> None:
        self._split_dataset()
```

```

        for cls in self.classes:
            gm = GM()
            gm.fit(X=self.Y_pca[:, self.indices_train[cls]])
            self.classifiers.append(gm)

    return

def predict(self) -> None:
    preds = numpy.array([], numpy.int64)

    for digit in self.Y_pca[:, self.indices_test].T:
        probs = numpy.array([], numpy.float32)
        for classifier in self.classifiers:
            prob = classifier.pdf(x=numpy.reshape(a=digit, newshape=(-1, 1)))
            probs = numpy.append(arr=probs, values=prob)
        pred = numpy.argmax(a=probs)
        preds = numpy.append(arr=preds, values=pred)

    target_names = ["digit 0", "digit 1", "digit 2", "digit 3", "digit 4",
                    "digit 5", "digit 6", "digit 7", "digit 8", "digit 9"]
    cls_rep = sklearn.metrics.classification_report(y_true=self.labels[self.indices_test],
                                                    labels=self.classes, target_names=target_names)
    print(cls_rep)

    return

```

In [18]:

```

mnist_gm = MNIST_GM(num_components=13, labels=labels, train_pct=0.1, X=data)
mnist_gm.train_gaussian()
mnist_gm.predict()

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
digit 0	0.97	0.96	0.97	880
digit 1	0.99	0.94	0.97	1035
digit 2	0.89	0.91	0.90	932
digit 3	0.92	0.84	0.88	910
digit 4	0.90	0.92	0.91	882
digit 5	0.81	0.94	0.87	792
digit 6	0.96	0.95	0.95	858
digit 7	0.92	0.89	0.90	928
digit 8	0.82	0.88	0.85	874
digit 9	0.87	0.83	0.85	909
accuracy			0.91	9000
macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	9000
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	9000

The minimum components needed to achieve a minimum accuracy of 90% is 13 in this case. When the number of components = 20, the gaussian mixture model reaches the highest accuracy of 93%. When the number of components is further increased after 13, the accuracy stays around 91% ~ 93%. However, the accuracy starts to decrease after number of components = 50. This is probably because the features after 50 are not informative and not as important as the former components, these features act like noise which will confuse the model.

## Extra Credit - Convolutional Neral Network

```
In [19]: import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch.utils.data import Dataset
import torch.optim as optim
```

```
In [20]: class MNIST_CNN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_classes) -> None:
        super(MNIST_CNN, self).__init__()
        self.conv_0 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=1, out_channels=16, kernel_size=(3, 3))
        self.batchnorm_0 = nn.BatchNorm2d(num_features=16)
        self.maxpool_0 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2))

        self.conv_1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=16, out_channels=32, kernel_size=(3, 3))
        self.batchnorm_1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(num_features=32)
        self.maxpool_1 = nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=(2, 2), stride=(2, 2))

        self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
        self.fc_0 = nn.Linear(32*7*7, 64)
        self.fc_1 = nn.Linear(64, num_classes)

    return

    def forward(self, x) -> torch.Tensor:
        x = self.conv_0(x)
        x = F.relu(input=x)
        x = self.batchnorm_0(x)
        x = self.maxpool_0(x)

        x = self.conv_1(x)
        x = F.relu(input=x)
        x = self.batchnorm_1(x)
        x = self.maxpool_1(x)

        x = self.flatten(x)
        x = self.fc_0(x)
        x = F.relu(input=x)
        x = self.fc_1(x)

    return x
```

```
In [21]: class MNIST_Dataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, data, labels) -> None:
        self.data = torch.tensor(data, dtype=torch.float32)
        self.data = torch.reshape(input=self.data, shape=(self.data.shape[0], -1))
        self.labels = torch.tensor(labels, dtype=torch.int64)
        self.classes = torch.unique(input=self.labels, sorted=True)

    return

    def __len__(self) -> torch.Tensor.size:
        return self.data.shape[0]

    def __getitem__(self, idx) -> tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]:
        sample = self.data[idx]
        label = self.labels[idx]
```

```

        return sample, label

    def load_dataset(self, indices_train, indices_test) -> tuple[torch.Tensor,
        data_train = self.data[indices_train]
        labels_train = self.labels[indices_train]
        data_test = self.data[indices_test]
        labels_test = self.labels[indices_test]

    return data_train, labels_train, data_test, labels_test

```

In [25]:

```

model = MNIST_CNN(num_classes=10)
mnist_dataset = MNIST_Dataset(data=data.T, labels=labels)
data_train, labels_train, data_test, labels_test = mnist_dataset.load_dataset()

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-3)

model.train()
while True:
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    y = model(x=data_train)
    loss = criterion(y, labels_train)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()

    if loss.item() <= 1e-3:
        break

```

In [26]:

```

model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
    preds = model(x=data_test)
    preds = torch.argmax(input=preds, dim=1)
    target_names = ["digit 0", "digit 1", "digit 2", "digit 3", "digit 4",
                    "digit 5", "digit 6", "digit 7", "digit 8", "digit 9"]
    cls_rep = sklearn.metrics.classification_report(y_true=labels_test, y_pred=preds,
                                                    labels=mnist_dataset.classes)
    print(cls_rep)

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
digit 0	0.98	0.98	0.98	880
digit 1	0.99	0.99	0.99	1035
digit 2	0.98	0.93	0.95	932
digit 3	0.97	0.96	0.96	910
digit 4	0.95	0.98	0.96	882
digit 5	0.95	0.98	0.96	792
digit 6	0.97	0.98	0.97	858
digit 7	0.96	0.96	0.96	928
digit 8	0.97	0.96	0.97	874
digit 9	0.96	0.94	0.95	909
accuracy			0.97	9000
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	9000
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	9000

In order to ensure fairness, the CNN model uses the same train and test split as the gaussian mixture model. As shown by the classification report above, the CNN with 2 convolutional layers and 2 fully-connected layers reaches an accuracy of 96% which outperforms the gaussian mixture model with an accuracy of 91%.

## Problem 3. Speech / No Speech classifier

```
In [27]: class LogisticRegression():
    def __init__(self, lr: float, tol: float) -> None:
        self.lr = lr
        self.tol = tol
        self.W = None
        self.b = None

    return

    def sigmoid(self, z: numpy.ndarray) -> None:
        return 1/(1+numpy.exp(-z))

    def fit(self, X: numpy.ndarray, y: numpy.ndarray) -> None:
        _, n = X.shape
        self.W = numpy.zeros(shape=(X.shape[0], 1))
        self.b = 0.0
        epsilon = 1e-10
        prev_loss = float('inf')

        while True:
            z = X.T@self.W+self.b
            y_pred = numpy.clip(a=self.sigmoid(z=z), a_min=epsilon, a_max=1-epsilon)
            #y_pred = self.sigmoid(z=z)
            dW = (1/n)*X@(y_pred-y)
            db = (1/n)*numpy.sum(a=(y_pred-y))
            self.W -= self.lr*dW
            self.b -= self.lr*db
            loss = -numpy.mean(a=(y*numpy.log(y_pred)+(1-y)*numpy.log(1-y_pred)))

            if numpy.abs(prev_loss-loss) <= self.tol:
                break

            prev_loss = loss

        return

    def predict(self, X: numpy.ndarray):
        z = X.T@self.W+self.b
        y_pred = self.sigmoid(z)

        return (y_pred >= 0.5).astype(int)
```

```
In [28]: class MusicSpeechClassifier():
    def __init__(self, lr: float, tol: float, labels: numpy.ndarray, test_pct: float):
        self.log_reg = LogisticRegression(lr=lr, tol=tol)
        self.labels = labels
        self.classes = numpy.unique(ar=labels)
        self.test_pct = test_pct
        self.X = X
```

```

        self.indices_train = numpy.array([], dtype=numpy.uint16)
        self.indices_test = numpy.array([], dtype=numpy.uint16)

    return

def _split_dataset(self) -> None:
    test_size = self.labels.shape[0]*self.test_pct
    test_cls_size = int(test_size//self.classes.shape[0])

    for cls in self.classes:
        indices_cls = numpy.where(self.labels==cls)[0]
        indices_cls_test = numpy.random.choice(a=indices_cls, size=test_cls_size)
        self.indices_test = numpy.append(arr=self.indices_test, values=indices_cls_test)
        mask = numpy.isin(element=indices_cls, test_elements=indices_cls_test)
        self.indices_train = numpy.append(arr=self.indices_train, values=indices_cls[mask])

    return

def train_classifier(self) -> None:
    self._split_dataset()

    y = numpy.reshape(a=self.labels[self.indices_train], newshape=(-1, 1))
    self.log_reg.fit(X=self.X[:, self.indices_train], y=y)

    return

def predict(self, X: numpy.ndarray=None, y: numpy.ndarray=None) -> None:
    target_names = ["Speech", "Music"]

    if X is None and y is None:
        preds = self.log_reg.predict(X=self.X[:, self.indices_test])
        cls_rep = sklearn.metrics.classification_report(y_true=self.labels[self.indices_test],
                                                        labels=self.classes)
    elif X is not None and y is not None:
        classes = numpy.unique(ar=y)
        preds = self.log_reg.predict(X=X)
        cls_rep = sklearn.metrics.classification_report(y_true=y, y_pred=preds,
                                                        labels=classes, target_names=target_names)
    else:
        print("[ERROR]: Invalid input, X & y need to be provided together.")
        exit(1)

    print(cls_rep)

    return

```

In [29]:

```

def prepare_dataset(music_dir: str, speech_dir: str) -> tuple[list, numpy.ndarray]:
    music_files = os.listdir(path=music_dir)
    speech_files = os.listdir(path=speech_dir)

    spectrograms = []
    labels = numpy.array([], dtype=numpy.uint8)
    for filename in music_files:
        fs, audio_data = scipy.io.wavfile.read(filename=os.path.join(music_dir, filename))
        audio_data = numpy.split(ary=audio_data, indices_or_sections=audio_data.shape[1])
        for ad in audio_data:
            _, _, Sxx = scipy.signal.spectrogram(x=ad, fs=fs)
            spectrograms.append(numpy.log(numpy.abs(Sxx.flatten(order='F'))))
            labels = numpy.append(arr=labels, values=numpy.ones(shape=1, dtype=numpy.uint8))

```

```

for filename in speech_files:
    fs, audio_data = scipy.io.wavfile.read(filename=os.path.join(speech_dir, filename))
    audio_data = numpy.split(ary=audio_data, indices_or_sections=audio_data.shape[1])
    for ad in audio_data:
        _, _, Sxx = scipy.signal.spectrogram(x=ad, fs=fs)
        spectrograms.append(numpy.log(numpy.abs(Sxx.flatten(order='F'))))
    labels = numpy.append(arr=labels, values=numpy.zeros(shape=1, dtype=int))
spectrograms = numpy.vstack(tup=spectrograms)

return spectrograms, labels

```

### First Run

```
In [30]: music_dir = "SpeechMusic/music"
speech_dir = "SpeechMusic/speech"

spectrograms, labels = prepare_dataset(music_dir=music_dir, speech_dir=speech_dir)
music_speech_classifier = MusicSpeechClassifier(lr=1e-4, tol=5e-4, labels=labels)
music_speech_classifier.train_classifier()
music_speech_classifier.predict()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Speech	0.93	0.92	0.93	90
Music	0.92	0.93	0.93	90
accuracy			0.93	180
macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	180
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	180

### Second Run

```
In [31]: music_speech_classifier = MusicSpeechClassifier(lr=1e-4, tol=5e-4, labels=labels)
music_speech_classifier.train_classifier()
music_speech_classifier.predict()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Speech	0.90	0.87	0.88	90
Music	0.87	0.90	0.89	90
accuracy			0.88	180
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	180
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	180

### Third Run

```
In [33]: music_speech_classifier = MusicSpeechClassifier(lr=1e-4, tol=5e-4, labels=labels)
music_speech_classifier.train_classifier()
music_speech_classifier.predict()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Speech	0.88	0.90	0.89	90
Music	0.90	0.88	0.89	90
accuracy			0.89	180
macro avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	180
weighted avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	180

#### Fourth Run

```
In [34]: music_speech_classifier = MusicSpeechClassifier(lr=1e-4, tol=5e-4, labels=labels)
music_speech_classifier.train_classifier()
music_speech_classifier.predict()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Speech	0.91	0.90	0.91	90
Music	0.90	0.91	0.91	90
accuracy			0.91	180
macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	180
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	180

#### Fifth Run

```
In [35]: music_speech_classifier = MusicSpeechClassifier(lr=1e-4, tol=5e-4, labels=labels)
music_speech_classifier.train_classifier()
music_speech_classifier.predict()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Speech	0.92	0.92	0.92	90
Music	0.92	0.92	0.92	90
accuracy			0.92	180
macro avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	180
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	180

The average accuracy after 5 runs is 90.6%. The accuracy fluctuates but not too much when rerunning the training a few times with a different set of test files because the random split of train and test files influences the model performance.

#### Test on Music and My own voice

Music: All Of The Girls You Loved Before by Taylor Swift

Speech: Recorded by myself

I first convert the song from `.mp3` to `.wav` and the speech from `.m4a` to `.wav`. Then I use the following command to convert the sampling frequency of the two `.wav` files to match sampling frequency of the provided dataset (22050Hz).

```
ffmpeg -i file-to-convert.wav -ar 22050 file-after-
conversion_22050hz.wav
```

Test the classifier with 30 samples from the music file and 5 samples from the speech file.

```
In [36]: music_file = "all-of-the-girls-you-loved-before_22050hz.wav"
speech_file = "speech_22050hz.wav"

fs, music_data = scipy.io.wavfile.read(filename=music_file)
music_data = music_data.astype(dtype=numpy.float64)
music_data = numpy.mean(a=music_data, axis=1)
num_samples = music_data.shape[0]//fs
music_data = numpy.reshape(a=music_data[:fs*num_samples], newshape=(num_samples, fs))

fs, speech_data = scipy.io.wavfile.read(filename=speech_file)
speech_data = speech_data.astype(dtype=numpy.float64)
num_samples = speech_data.shape[0]//fs
speech_data = numpy.reshape(a=speech_data[:fs*num_samples], newshape=(num_samples, fs))

spectrograms = []
labels = numpy.array([], dtype=numpy.uint8)

for md in music_data:
    _, _, Sxx = scipy.signal.spectrogram(x=md, fs=fs)
    spectrograms.append(numpy.log(numpy.abs(Sxx.flatten(order='F'))+1e-6))
    labels = numpy.append(arr=labels, values=numpy.ones(shape=1, dtype=numpy.uint8))

for sd in speech_data:
    _, _, Sxx = scipy.signal.spectrogram(x=sd, fs=fs)
    spectrograms.append(numpy.log(numpy.abs(Sxx.flatten(order='F'))+1e-6))
    labels = numpy.append(arr=labels, values=numpy.zeros(shape=1, dtype=numpy.uint8))

spectrograms = numpy.vstack(tup=spectrograms)

music_speech_classifier.predict(X=spectrograms.T, y=labels)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Speech	1.00	1.00	1.00	5
Music	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
accuracy			1.00	35
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	35
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	35

As shown by the classification report above, the model perfectly classifies music and speech with an accuracy of 100%.

## Problem 4. A pool detector

```
In [37]: class KMeans():
    def __init__(self, num_clusters: int, tol: float) -> None:
        self.num_clusters = num_clusters
        self.tol = tol

    return
```

```

def fit(self, X: numpy.ndarray):
    X = numpy.reshape(a=X, newshape=(-1, 3))
    cluster_center_indices = numpy.random.choice(a=X.shape[0], size=self.num_clusters)
    cluster_centers = X[cluster_center_indices]

    while True:
        dists = scipy.linalg.norm(a=(X[:, numpy.newaxis]-cluster_centers),
                                  labels = numpy.argmin(a=dists, axis=1)

        new_cluster_centers = []
        for i in range(self.num_clusters):
            cluster_mu = X[labels==i].mean(axis=0)
            new_cluster_centers.append(cluster_mu)
        new_cluster_centers = numpy.vstack(tup=new_cluster_centers, dtype=numpy.float32)

        if numpy.all(scipy.linalg.norm(a=(new_cluster_centers-cluster_centers)) < self.tol):
            break

    cluster_centers = new_cluster_centers

    return cluster_centers, labels

```

In [38]:

```

class PoolDetector():
    def __init__(self, num_clusters: int, tol: float) -> None:
        self.kmeans = KMeans(num_clusters=50, tol=tol)
        self.cluster_centers = None
        self.labels = None

    return

    def train_detector(self, X: numpy.ndarray) -> None:
        self.cluster_centers, self.labels = self.kmeans.fit(X=mat)

    return

    def predict(self, X: numpy.ndarray) -> numpy.ndarray:
        X_flatten = numpy.reshape(a=X, newshape=(-1, 3))
        dists = scipy.linalg.norm(X_flatten[:, numpy.newaxis]-self.cluster_centers,
                                  labels = numpy.argmin(a=dists, axis=1)
        labels = numpy.reshape(a=labels, newshape=X.shape[:2])

    return labels

    def plt_clusters(self) -> None:
        cluster_centers = self.cluster_centers.astype(dtype=numpy.uint8)

        matplotlib.pyplot.rc('font', family='serif')
        fig, axs = matplotlib.pyplot.subplots(10, 5, figsize=(10, 15))
        matplotlib.pyplot.subplots_adjust(left=0.05, right=0.95, bottom=0.05, top=0.95)

        idx = 0
        for i in range(10):
            for j in range(5):
                axs[i, j].imshow(X=numpy.full(shape=(35, 35, 3), fill_value=cluster_centers[idx]))
                axs[i, j].set_title(f"Label {idx}\nRGB [{cluster_centers[idx][0]}, {cluster_centers[idx][1]}, {cluster_centers[idx][2]}]")
                idx += 1

        matplotlib.pyplot.tight_layout()
        matplotlib.pyplot.show()

```

```
    return
```

```
def plt_pools(self, labels: numpy.ndarray, selected_labels: list, mat: numpy.ndarray):
    masks = numpy.isin(element=labels, test_elements=selected_labels, assume_unique=True)
    masks = numpy.reshape(a=masks, newshape=mat.shape[:2])
    mat_masked = numpy.copy(a=mat)
    mat_masked[~masks] = (0, 0, 0)

    matplotlib.pyplot.rc('font', family='serif')
    fig, axs = matplotlib.pyplot.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 10))
    matplotlib.pyplot.subplots_adjust(left=0.05, right=0.95, bottom=0.05, wspace=0.05)
    axs[0].imshow(X=mat)
    axs[0].set_title(rf"Original Image")
    axs[1].imshow(X=mat_masked)
    axs[1].set_title(rf"Swimming Pools")

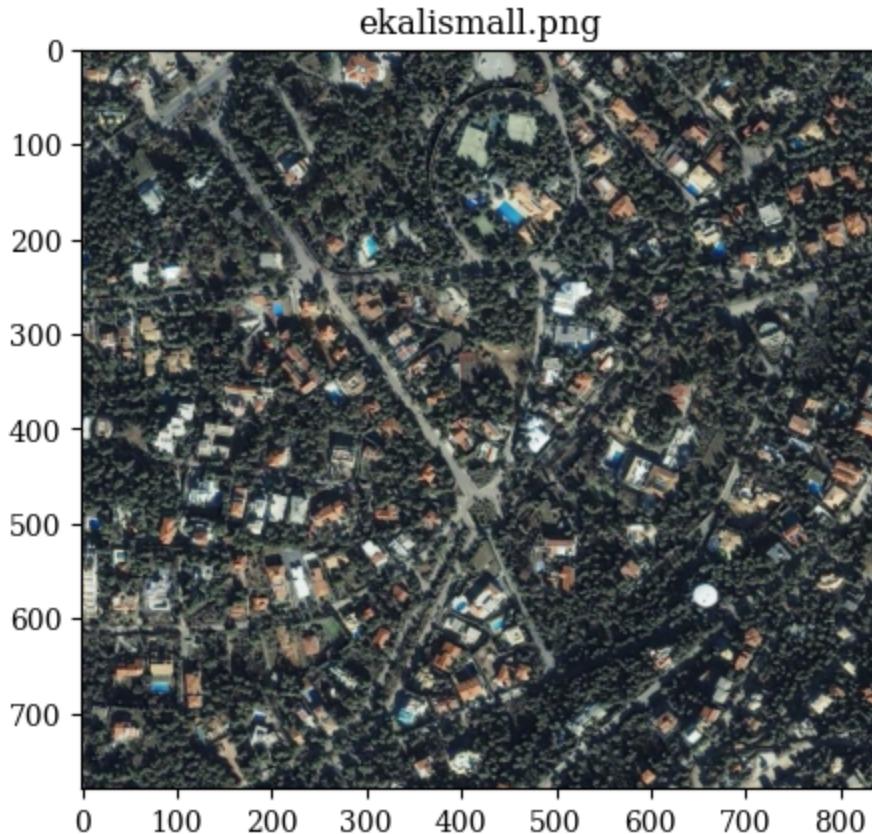
    matplotlib.pyplot.tight_layout()
    matplotlib.pyplot.show()
```

```
    return
```

```
In [39]: mat = cv2.imread(filename="ekalismall.png")
mat = cv2.cvtColor(src=mat, code=cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

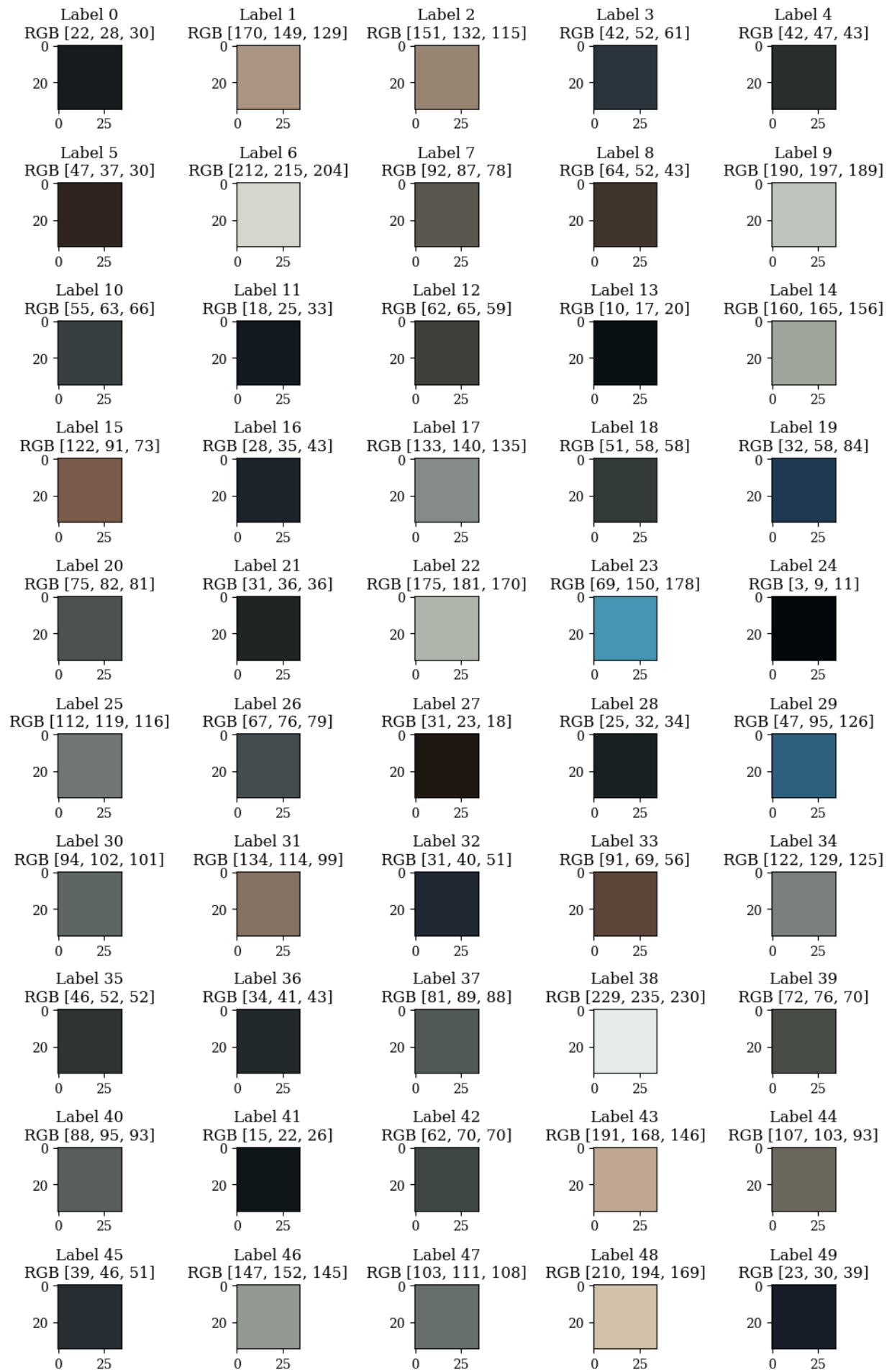
matplotlib.pyplot.rc('font', family='serif')
matplotlib.pyplot.title("ekalismall.png")
matplotlib.pyplot.imshow(X=mat)
```

```
Out[39]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x173753b50>
```



```
In [40]: pool_detector = PoolDetector(num_clusters=50, tol=5e-1)
pool_detector.train_detector(X=mat)
```

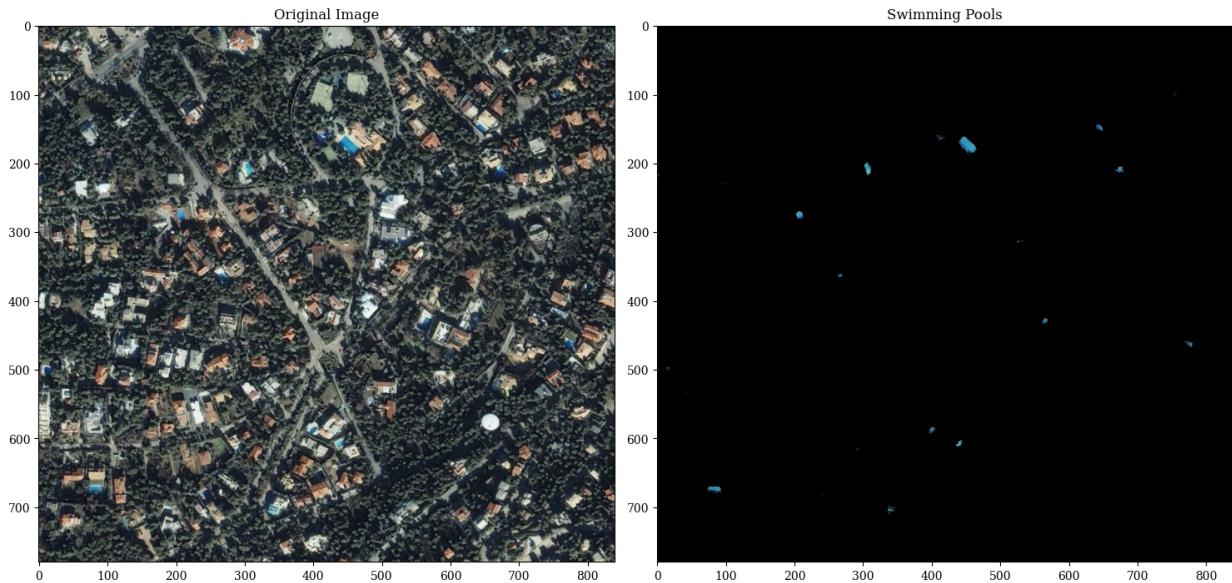
```
pool_detector=plt_clusters()
```



From the cluster results shown above, cluster with label 23 and 29 are highly likely to be swimming pools because their colors are extremely close to the actual color of the swimming pool in the real world.

```
In [41]: selected_labels = [23, 29]
```

```
pool_detector.plt_pools(labels=pool_detector.labels, selected_labels=selected_
```



### Test Swimming Pool Detector

```
In [42]: mat_test = cv2.imread(filename="ekalismall2.png")
mat_test = cv2.cvtColor(src=mat_test, code=cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

matplotlib.pyplot.rc('font', family='serif')
matplotlib.pyplot.title("ekalismall2.png")
matplotlib.pyplot.imshow(X=mat_test)

labels = pool_detector.predict(X=mat_test)
pool_detector.plt_pools(labels=labels, selected_labels=selected_labels, mat=ma
```

ekalismall2.png

