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## 6.6 (PCA + FLD face recognition)

#### **ORL** dataset

- 1. 每张图片为 $92 \times 112$  分辨率的PGM灰度图像;
- 2. 规模: 40个不同人, 每人10张不同的图片; 如改变光照、表情(睁眼、闭眼、微笑、扬眉)、脸部细节((不)带眼镜);
- 3. 数据集文件夹层次结构: 以 $s_{1,2,\ldots,40}$ 表示40个拍摄对象(目录), $s_i$ 目录中包含 $\{1.pgm,\ldots,10.pgm\}$ 10张 pgm 图片;

## Analyze the differences between recognition results of Eigenfaces and Fisherfaces

安装好opencv4之后,从OpenCV facerec\_tutorial 下载并适当修改代码后,运行得到Eigenfaces的10个eigenvalue为:

```
EigenValue #0 = 2817599.36867

EigenValue #1 = 2069666.47426

EigenValue #2 = 1093913.87096

...

EigenValue #10 = 284752.77761
```

Fisherfaces的10个eigenvalue为:

```
EigenValue #0 = 19882.09108
EigenValue #1 = 11644.54238
...
EigenValue #10 = 36.57706
```

可以看出Eigenfaces前10个奇异值相差只有10倍,而Fisherfaces映射矩阵前10个奇异值相差相当大;即Eigenfaces的PCA降维保留了很多与人脸识别任务无关的特征(虚假特征),保留了绝大部分图像信息,却没有降低人脸识别任务的难度;

注:无论是Eigenfaces还是Fisherfaces在背景色单一(如AT&T数据集orl\_faces),均能达到较高的识别准确度;

## reconstruct face image

OpenCV tutorial 的source code中已经提供了reconstruct的代码(169-182行),最初10个奇异值重建,之后每次递增15个奇异值;可以看到用55个eigenfaces即可较清晰地重建原始图片;

P.S. 建议更新讲义Fisher's linear discriminant习题 6 (c) 关于facerec\_tutorial的链接为Face Recognition with OpenCV <sup>1</sup> 。理由如下:

- OpenCV已更新到4.1.0,且OpenCV 3重构了OpenCV架构,重新封装了API接口,导致原链接中OpenCV 2.4 的 代码无法直接运行在OpenCV 3/4中;
- 随着Ubuntu系统版本的更新,在高版本系统中安装OpenCV 2.4的教程很旧且容易出错;
- 新链接可自行选择OpenCV 3/4版本,Ubuntu 16.04可自行安装OpenCV3,且Ubuntu 18.04中安装OpenCV4的 教程大多可无缝迁移到Ubuntu 16.04中;

下面给出我在ubuntu 18.04平台从源码安装OpenCV 4用于C++、Python(Anaconda)编程的安装笔记,目前已共享到百度网盘<sup>2</sup>:

## 7.2 (Additive kernels)

#### (a) Histogram intersection kernel

方法1: (证明有限正半定性质)

因为 $\kappa_{HI}(x,y)$  是valid kernel,所以 $\kappa_{HI}(x,y)$ 对应的kernel matrix为**半正定矩阵**;从**能量相加**角度可知, $\kappa_{HI}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^d \min(\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{y}_i)$ 对应的kernel matrix也是**半正定矩阵**;且 $\kappa_{HI}(x,y)$ 为对称函数,当给定任意有限样本时, $\kappa_{HI}$ 满足有限半正定的性质,所以 $\kappa_{HI}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$ 是合法的kernel函数;

#### 方法2: characterization of kernels定理

由于 $\kappa_{HI}(x,y) = \min(x,y)$ 是合法的核函数,所以存在 $\phi(x)$ 使得 $\kappa_{HI}(x,y) = <\phi(x),\phi(y)>$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow \phi(\mathbf{x}) = (\phi(\mathbf{x}_1), \dots, \phi(\mathbf{x}_d))),$$

$$\kappa_{HI}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \min(x_i, y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \langle \phi(x_i, y_i) \rangle = \langle \phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{y}) \rangle.$$

由于 $\kappa_{HI}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$ 可写成feature mapping 函数的內积,所以 $\kappa_{HI}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})$ 是合法的kernel function.

#### (b) Prove that X is PSD iff Y is PSD.

由题意易知,矩阵X和Y经过若干次行变换、列变换后等价,所以X和Y相似,即X和Y具有相同的特征值,所以X和Y同正定;

## (c) prove kernel matrix X is PSD and $\kappa_{HI}$ is valid kernel for non-negative vectors

易知X可分解为: $LDL^T$ .其中L为下三角阵,对角线元素为1,非对角线元素为-1.D为对角阵,沿对角线方向元素依次为 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .所以X的特征值为 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ ,由于 $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ 非负,所以X为半正定矩阵;

(d) prove 
$$\kappa_{HI}(x,y) \leq \kappa_{\gamma^2}(x,y)$$
 .

即证
$$\sum_{i=1}^d \min(x_i,y_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^d rac{2x_iy_i}{x_i+y_i}$$
.

不失一般性,对于任意的 $t \in [m]$ ,假设 $x_t = \min(x_t, y_t)$ .

如果我们能证明 $x_t = \min(x_t, y_t) \le \frac{2x_t y_t}{x_t + y_t}$ ,即可递推到累和形式;

$$\because y_t \geq x_t, \ \therefore rac{2x_ty_t}{x_t+y_t} = rac{2}{rac{1}{x_t}+rac{1}{y_t}} \geq x_t$$
. 证毕!

## (e) prove HE kernel is a valid kernel and $\kappa_{HE} \geq \kappa_{\gamma^2}$ .

$$\kappa_{HE}(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^d \sqrt{x_i y_i} = < x^{rac{1}{2}}, y^{rac{1}{2}}> = < \phi(x), \phi(y)>$$
. 易知 $\phi(x)=x^{rac{1}{2}}$ .

由于 $K_{HE}$ 可表示成feature mapping  $\phi(x)$ 的內积,所以 $\kappa_{HE}$ 的合法的核函数;

证明 $\kappa_{HE} \geq \kappa_{\chi^2}$ 的思路与 (d) 完全一致,只需证明 $\sqrt{x_t y_t} \geq rac{2x_t y_t}{x_t + y_t}$ .

$$\because (x_t+y_t)^2 \geq 4x_ty_t, \therefore x_t+y_t \geq 2\sqrt{x_ty_t}$$
.得证!

## (f) write out an explicit mapping for histogram intersection kernel

我们还可以求出 $\kappa_{HI}(x,y)$ 对应的一个feature mapping function  $\phi(x)$ .

下面从像素值直方图计算图像相似性的应用出发,阐述如何构造特征映射函数 $\phi(x)$ 。

假设 $\chi$ 表示一幅数值图像,图像像素点总数均为m,即 $\chi \in \mathcal{R}^m$ 。

现将图像中的像素点按像素值划分为d个bins,易知每个bins最大为m。统计图像对应每个bin的像素个数,计第i个bins中包含的像素点的个数为 $x_i$ ,统计完后,将每个bin编码成长度为m的01向量,其中前 $x_i$ 个二进制位为1,剩余的 $m-x_i$ 个二进制位为0,则图片 $\chi$ 表示成d个长度为m的二值向量;容易证明两幅图片x、y第i个bin所对应的向量的內积即为 $\min(x_i,y_i)$ .

构造的过程即为特征映射 $\phi(x)$ 。应用到natural numbers vectors中,只需将 $m = \max\{num : num \in x \cup y\}$ .

参考: F. Odone, A. Barla, and A. Verri, "Building kernels from binary strings for image matching," IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 169–180, 2005.

## 8.1 Find the maximum likelihood estimate for $\lambda$

由题意可知: 对数似然函数 $ll(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(\lambda \exp(-\lambda x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\ln(\lambda) - \lambda x_i].$ 

令
$$rac{\partial ll(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}=\sum_{i=1}^n [rac{1}{\lambda}-x_i]=0$$
, 得 $:\lambda=rac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}.$ 

8.5

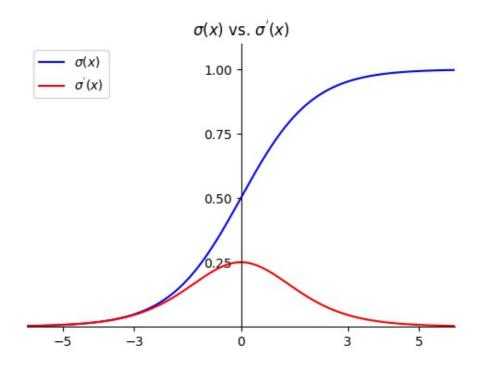
## 9.7 the Properity of Sigmod function

(a). Prove 
$$1 - \sigma(x) = \sigma(-x)$$
.

$$1 - \sigma(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^x} = \sigma(-x).$$

(b). Prove  $\sigma^{'}(x)=\sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x))$  and plot the curves of  $\sigma(x)$  and  $\sigma^{'}(x)$ .

$$\sigma^{'}(x) = rac{\exp(-x)}{(1+exp(-x))^2} = \sigma(x)(1-\sigma(x)).$$



## (c) show that sigmoid function is easily leads to the vanishing gradient difficulty.

由 (b) 中 $\sigma^{'}(x)$ 的图像可知, $\sigma^{'}(x) \leq \frac{1}{4}$ ,且 $\sigma^{'}(3) = 0.045$ , $\sigma^{'}(5) = 0.0066$ .

由反向传播的链式法则(64) 可知,当 $|y^{(i)}|>5$ 时, $\frac{\partial y^{(i)}}{\partial (\theta^{(i)})^T} o 0$ .所以 $\frac{\partial l}{\partial (\theta^{(i)})^T} o 0$ 。

由反向传播链式法则可知,当l+1层的误差项很小时,反向传播到第l层的梯度乘以一个小于0(更多时候接近于0)的因子导致梯度指数下降,所以深层神经网络使用sigmoid激活函数时,容易出现梯度消失而导致无法训练的问题。

## 10.1 Huffman tree for Fibonacci numbers

## (a) first 6 Fibonacci numbers

(b) Prove 
$$f_n=rac{lpha^n-eta^n}{lpha-eta}$$
 for all  $n\in\mathbb{Z}^+$  where  $lpha=rac{1+\sqrt{5}}{5}$  ,  $eta=rac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$  .

易知: $\alpha\beta = -1, \alpha + \beta = 1.$ 

由**韦达定理**,构造一元二次方程:  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ .

易知 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$ 是上述一元二次方程组的两实根;得: $\alpha+1=\alpha^2$ , $\beta+1=\beta^2$ .

当 $n \in \{1, 2\}$ 时,等式成立;

# (c) Prove that $\sum_{i=1}^n F_i = F_{n+2} - 1$ .

当n=1时, $F_1=F_3-1=2-1=1$ 成立;

假设当 $n = k(k \ge 1)$ 时, $\sum_{i=1}^k F_i = F_{k+2} - 1$ 成立,

则当
$$n=k+1$$
时, $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1}F_i=\sum_{i=1}^kF_i+F_{k+1}=F_{k+2}+F_{k+1}-1=F_{k+3}-1$ 成立;

由数学归纳法可知,对于 $orall n\in\mathbb{Z}^+,\sum_{i=1}^nF_i=F_{n+2}-1$ 成立;

# (d) Prove that $\sum_{i=1}^n iF_i = nF_{n+2} - F_{n+3} + 2$ .

证明方法与(c)类似:

当
$$n=1$$
时, $1F_1=1F_3-F_4+2=1*2-3+2=1$ 成立。

假设
$$n = k(k \ge 1)$$
时, $\sum_{i=1}^k iF_i = kF_{k+2} - F_{k+3} + 2$ 成立,

当
$$n=k+1$$
时, $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1}iF_i=\sum_{i=1}^{k}iF_i+(k+1)F_{k+1}=kF_{k+2}-F_{k+3}+2+(k+1)F_{k+1}$ 

曲于
$$kF_{k+2} - F_{k+3} = (k+1)F_{k+2} - F_{k+2} - F_{k+3} = (k+1)F_{k+2} - F_{k+4}$$

所以
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} iF_i = (k+1)F_{k+2} - F_{k+4} + 2 + (k+1)F_{k+1} = (k+1)F_{k+3} - F_{k+4} + 2$$
.得证!

# (e) draw huffman tree for $rac{F_i}{F_7-1}$ distribution and the general case

由于Huffman树构建过程非常简单,这里直接叙述构造过程,不做图。

由 $F_n=F_{n-1}+F_{n-2}$ 可知,易知当n>2时, $F_{n+1}<\sum_{i=1}^nF_i$ ,且 $F_{n+2}>\sum_{i=1}^nF_i$ ,所以Huffman 树每层只有2个节点。

构建Huffman树时最先选取 $F_1$ 、 $F_2$ 作为叶子节点,为保持Huffman树构建过程一致,将 $F_3$ 作为左叶子节点( $p(F_3) = p(F_1) + p(F_2)$ ),易知Huffman树为向右下生长的树,每个非叶子节点向左有一个左叶子节点。

得:  $F_5, F_4, \ldots, F_2, F_1$ 的Huffman 编码依次为: 0, 10, 110, 1110, 1111.

对于 $rac{F_i}{F_{n+2}-1}$ ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ )时, $F_n$ 编码为0, $F_i$ 的编码为 $1+F_{i+1}$  ( $2 \leq i < n$ ). $F_1$ 将 $F_2$ 编码最末尾的0换成1;

# (f) Prove that $B_n=rac{F_{n+4}-(n+4)}{F_{n+2}-1}$ .

由
$$(e)$$
易知, $B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (n-i+1) rac{F_i}{F_{n+2}-1} - 1 \cdot rac{F_1}{F_{n+2}-1}.$ 

为计算简便,省略分母 $F_{n+2}-1$ .

即只需证明:  $F_{n+4}-(n+4)=\sum_{i=1}^n(n-i+1)F_i-F_1=(n+1)\sum_{i=1}^nF_i-\sum_{i=1}^niF_i-F_1.$ 

由(c)和(d)可知:

$$(n+1)\sum_{i=1}^n F_i - \sum_{i=1}^n iF_i - F_1 = (n+1)(F_{n+2}-1) - nF_{n+2} - F_{n+3} - 2 - 1 = F_{n+2} + F_{n+3} - n - 4 = F_{n+4} - (n+4)$$
证毕!

## (g) What is $\lim_{n\to\infty} B_n$

由于
$$F_n$$
是 $n$ 的指数函数,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} B_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} rac{F_{n+4}}{F_{n+2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} rac{\sum_{i=1}^{n+2} F_i}{F_{n+2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} rac{F_{n+2} + F_{n+1} + \sum_{i=1}^n F_i}{F_{n+2}}$ 

易知: 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_{n+2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_{n+2} + \sum_{i=1}^n F_i}{F_{n+2}} = 2.$$

所以:  $\lim_{n\to\infty} B_n = 2 + \frac{1}{\alpha}$ .

讲义10\_IT P3 Huffman tree构建过程第三步:

- Repeat the above two steps until the priority queue is **empty**. 更正为
  - Repeat the above two steps until there is only one node(root) left in the priority queue.

## 10.2 some questions.

## (a) what are the properties that distance metric function must satisfy?

```
• d(x,y)\geq 0, non-negative, and d(x,y)=0 implies x=y;
• d(x,y)=d(y,x), symmetric;
• d(x,k)+d(k,y)\geq d(x,y), triangle inequality;
```

## (b) is KL divergence a valid distance metric

KL divergence不是合法的distance metric. 因为KL 散度不具有对称性和三角不等式,但符合非负性;由于计算太*费劲*了,下面直接使用 python 计算出KL divergence.

## (c) Write code to verify your calculation.

```
import math

probability = [[0.5, 0.5], [0.25, 0.75], [0.125, 0.875]]
events = ['A', 'B', 'C']

def KL_divergence(prob1, prob2):
    divergence = 0
    for p_x, q_x in zip(prob1, prob2):
        divergence += p_x * math.log(p_x / q_x, 2)
    return divergence

for event1, prob1 in zip(events, probability):
    for event2, prob2 in zip(events, probability):
        divergence = KL_divergence(prob1, prob2)
        print("KL({{}} | | {{}}) = {{}:.3f{}}".format(event1, event2, divergence))
```

#### 输出结果如下:

```
KL(A | | A) = 0.000

KL(A | | B) = 0.208

KL(A | | C) = 0.596

KL(B | | A) = 0.189

KL(B | | B) = 0.000

KL(B | | C) = 0.083

KL(C | | A) = 0.456

KL(C | | B) = 0.070

KL(C | | C) = 0.000
```

- KL非负, KL等于0时当且仅当两个分布完全相等;
- 不满足对称性,即 $KL(A||B) \neq KL(B||A)$ ;
- 不满足三角不等式:  $KL(A||B) + KL(B||C) = 0.291 \le KL(A||C) = 0.596$ ;

- $1.\ \underline{https://docs.opencv.org/4.1.0/da/d60/tutorial\_face\_main.html.} \underline{\hookleftarrow}$
- 2. <a href="https://pan.baidu.com/s/1L34lfFdD5NBTeHIR4YQauA">https://pan.baidu.com/s/1L34lfFdD5NBTeHIR4YQauA</a> 密码: yzq0.↩