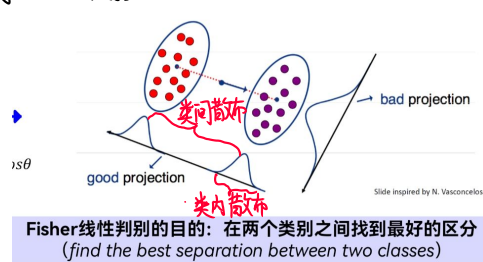


2.4.1 Fisher线性判别动机

每图像是高维特征空间中的一个点，一类图像在空间中分布相对集中

* 核心思想：捕获人脸关键特征并压缩到低维空间

将 x 向 w 投影 $w^T x = ||x|| ||w|| \cos \theta$



Fisher线性判别目的

- ① 尽可能保留类别可区分性前提下实现维数减少
- ② 找到让类别最好区分的投影方向
- ③ 同时考虑类内散布和类间散布

2.4.2 Fisher线性判别分析

二分类问题的Fisher线性判别

学习最佳投影 w^* ，将所有样本投影到 w^* 方向

假设 $s = w^T x$ $x \in \mathcal{R}^d$, $s \in \mathcal{R}^1$

类别集合: $\mathcal{C} = \{c | (1, -1)\}$

第 c 个类别的均值为: $\mu_c = E[x | y = c] = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{n=1}^{N_c} [x_n | y = c]$

第 c 个类别的协方差为: $\Sigma_c = E[(x - \mu_c)(x - \mu_c)^T | y = c] = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{n=1}^{N_c} [(x_n - \mu_c)(x_n - \mu_c)^T | y = c]$

学习最佳投影

$$J(w) = \frac{\text{between class scatter}}{\text{within class scatter}} = \frac{(E[s | y = 1] - E[s | y = -1])^2}{(E[w^T x | y = 1] - E[w^T x | y = -1])^2} = \frac{\text{var}[s | y = c] = E[(s - E[s | y = c])^2]}{E[(w^T x - E[w^T x | y = c])^2]} = \frac{(w^T (E[x | y = 1] - E[x | y = -1]))^2}{E[(w^T (x - E[x | y = c]))^2]} = \frac{(w^T (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1}))^2}{E[(w^T (x - \mu_c))^2]} = \frac{(w^T (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1}))^2}{E[w^T (x - \mu_c)(x - \mu_c)^T w]} = \frac{(w^T (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1}))^2}{w^T \Sigma_c w}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(w) = \frac{w^T (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})(\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})^T w}{w^T \Sigma_1 w + w^T \Sigma_{-1} w}, \text{ 记 } S_B = (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})(\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})^T, S_W = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_{-1} = S_1 + S_{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(w) = \frac{w^T S_B w}{w^T S_W w}$$

最大化目标函数问题转化为

$$\max_w w^T S_B w \\ \text{s.t. } w^T S_W w = 1$$

Lagrange multipliers 记:

$$L(w, \lambda) = w^T S_B w - \lambda (w^T S_W w - 1) = w^T (S_B - \lambda S_W) w - \lambda$$

$$\text{令 } \nabla_w L(w, \lambda) = \frac{\partial L(w, \lambda)}{\partial w} = 0 \Rightarrow 2(S_B - \lambda S_W)w = 0 \Rightarrow S_B w = \lambda S_W w$$

若 S_W^{-1} 存在, 则有

$$S_W^{-1} S_B w = \lambda w \rightarrow a \\ S_W^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})(\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})^T w = \lambda w \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w} = S_W^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})$$

所以 $w^* = S_W^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})$

找到投影向量后, 对任一测试样本 x :

$$s = w^{*T} x = (S_W^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1}))^T x$$

假设类别的判别门限设为 s' :

$$s' = \frac{w^{*T} (\mu_1 + \mu_{-1})}{2}$$

对任一测试样本 x 所属类别的判断:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 & \text{if } s = w^{*T} x > s' \\ y = -1 & \text{if } s = w^{*T} x < s' \end{cases}$$

2.4.3 Fisher线性判别算法

① 获取具有标签的两类样本

② 依据下式得到 μ_1 和 μ_{-1} :

$$\mu_c = \frac{1}{N_c} \sum_{n=1}^{N_c} [x_n | y = c]$$

③ 依据下式得到 Σ_1 和 Σ_{-1} :

$$\Sigma_c = \sum_{n=1}^{N_c} [(x_n - \mu_c)(x_n - \mu_c)^T | y = c]$$

④ 计算类内总离差阵: $S_W = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_{-1}$

类内总离差阵

⑤ 计算类内总离差阵的逆: S_W^{-1}

⑥ 计算最佳投影: $w^* = S_W^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_{-1})$

⑦ 计算判别门限 s' : $s' = \frac{w^{*T} (\mu_1 + \mu_{-1})}{2}$

⑧ 对任一测试样本 x :

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 & \text{if } s = w^{*T} x > s' \\ y = -1 & \text{if } s = w^{*T} x < s' \end{cases}$$