第二次作业 - 1

在一个 10 类的模式识别问题中,有 3 类单独满足多类情况 1, 其余的类别满足多类情况 2。问该模式识别问题所需判别函数的最少数目是多少?

解:

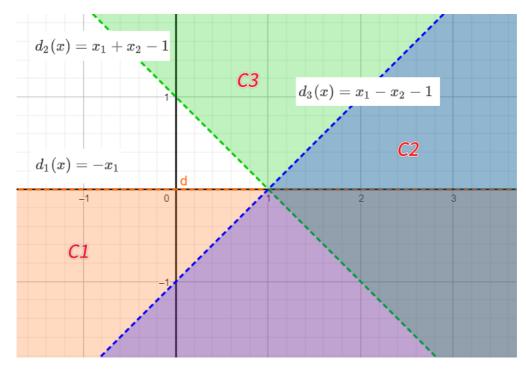
由题目已知:有3类单独满足多类情况1,因此可设置3个"一对多"判别函数,此时如果一个待判别的类属于这三类中的一类,可识别出。对于剩下的10-3=7类单独满足多类情况2,可设置7(7-1)/2=21个"一对一"判别函数,此时,对于一个待判别的类,首先使用前面设置的3个"一对多"判别函数进行判别,如果不属于该3类,接着使用21个"一对一"判别函数,依次进行判别,至此,余下的7个类别也可被识别出。综上,至少需要3+21=24个判别函数。

第二次作业 - 2

一个三类问题, 其判别函数如下:

$$d_1(x) = -x_1, \quad d_2(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 1, \quad d_3(x) = x_1 - x_2 - 1$$

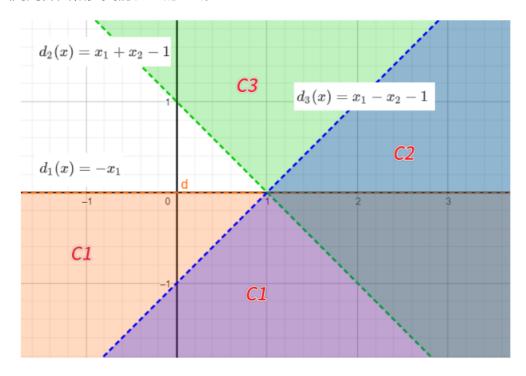
1)设这些函数是在多类情况 1 条件下确定的,绘出其判别界面和每一个模式类别的区域。



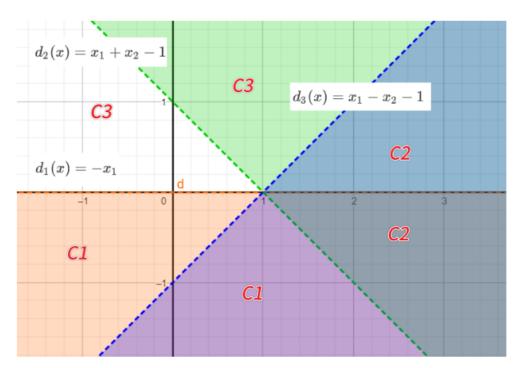
2) 设为多类情况 2, 并使:

$$d_{12}(x)=d_1(x), \quad d_{13}(x)=d_2(x), \quad d_{23}(x)=d_3(x)$$

绘出其判别界面和多类情况 2 的区域。



3) 设 $d_1(x)$, $d_2(x)$ 和 $d_3(x)$ 是在多类情况 3 的条件下确定的,绘出其判别界面和每类的区域。



第二次作业 - 3

两类模式,每类包括5个3维不同的模式向量,且良好分布。如果它们是线性可分的,问

- 权向量至少需要几个系数分量?解: 3+1=4个。
- 假如要建立二次的多项式判别函数,又至少需要几个系数分量? (设模式的良好分布不因模式变化而改变。)

解: (3+1)(3+2)/2 = 10 个。

第二次作业 - 4

用感知器算法求下列模式分类的解向量w.

$$D_1: (0\ 0\ 0)^T, (1\ 0\ 0)^T, (1\ 0\ 1)^T, (1\ 1\ 0)^T$$

$$D_2: (0\ 0\ 1)^T, (0\ 1\ 1)^T, (0\ 1\ 0)^T, (1\ 1\ 1)^T$$

解:

为简洁表示,不妨为模式向量增加一维,并取值为 1, 记为 \hat{x} 。解向量表示为

$$w = (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4)^T$$

设感知机为

$$sgn(w^T\hat{x})=w_1x_1+w_2x_2+w_3x_3+w_4=egin{cases} +1, & if\ sgn(w^T\hat{x})\geq 0 \ -1, & else. \end{cases}$$

初始化

$$w^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T$$

依次迭代:

$$egin{aligned} w^{(1)} &= (0,0,0,0)^T - (1,3,3,4)^T = (-1,-3,-3,-4)^T \ & \ w^{(2)} &= (-1,-3,-3,-4)^T + (3,1,1,4)^T = (2,-2,-2,0)^T \end{aligned}$$

综上,解向量为

$$w = (2, -2, -2, 0)^T$$

第二次作业 - 5

用多类感知器算法求下列模式的判别函数:

$$D_1 : (-1 - 1)^T$$
 $D_2 : (0 \ 0)^T$
 $D_3 : (1 \ 1)^T$

将模式样本写成增广形式:

$$x_1 = (-1 \ -1 \ 1)^T; \ x_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T; \ x_3 = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T;$$

$$W_1(1) = (1\ 0\ 0)^T$$

$$W_2(1) = (0 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

$$W_3(1) = (0\ 0\ 1)^T$$

第一轮迭代:

$$d_1(1) = (1\ 0\ 0)(-1\ -1\ 1)^T = -1$$
 $d_2(1) = (0\ 1\ 0)(-1\ -1\ 1)^T = -1$
 $d_3(1) = (0\ 0\ 1)(-1\ -1\ 1)^T = 1$

因为 $d_1(1) \le d_2(1)$, $d_1(1) \le d_3(1)$, 所以

$$egin{aligned} W_1(2) &= W_1(1) + x_1 = (0 \ -1 \ 1)^T \ & W_2(2) &= W_2(1) - x_1 = (1 \ 2 \ -1)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$W_3(2) = W_3(1) - x_1 = (1 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

第二轮迭代:

$$d_1(2) = (0 - 1 \ 1)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 1$$
 $d_2(2) = (1 \ 2 \ - 1)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$ $d_2(2) = (1 \ 1 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$

因为 $d_2(2) \leq d_1(2)$, $d_2(2) \leq d_3(2)$, 所以

$$egin{align} W_1(3) &= W_1(2) - x_2 = (0 \ -1 \ 0)^T \ &W_2(3) &= W_2(2) + x_2 = (1 \ 2 \ 0)^T \ &W_3(3) &= W_3(2) - x_2 = (1 \ 1 \ -1)^T \ \end{pmatrix}$$

第三轮迭代:

$$d_1(3) = (0 - 1 \ 0)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -1$$
 $d_2(3) = (1 \ 2 \ 0)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 3$ $d_3(3) = (1 \ 1 \ -1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 1$

因为 $d_3(3) > d_1(3)$, $d_3(3) \leq d_2(3)$, 所以

$$W_1(4)=W_1(3)$$

$$W_2(4) = W_2(3) - x_1 = (0\ 1\ -1)^T$$
 $W_3(4) = W_3(3) + x_3 = (2\ 2\ 0)^T$

第四轮迭代:

$$d_1(4) = (0 - 1 \ 0)(-1 - 1 \ 1)^T = 1$$
 $d_2(4) = (0 \ 1 - 1)(-1 - 1 \ 1)^T = -2$ $d_3(4) = (2 \ 2 \ 0)(-1 - 1 \ 1)^T = -4$

因为 $d_1(4) > d_2(4)$, $d_1(4) > d_3(5)$, 所以

$$W_1(5) = W_1(4)$$

$$W_2(5) = W_1(4)$$

$$W_3(5) = W_1(4)$$

第五轮迭代:

$$d_1(5) = (0 - 1 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$$

 $d_2(5) = (0 \ 1 \ - 1)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$
 $d_3(5) = (2 \ 2 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$

因为 $d_2(2) \le d_1(2)$, $d_2(2) \le d_3(2)$, 所以

$$egin{aligned} W_1(6) &= W_1(5) - x_2 = (0 \ -1 \ -1)^T \ & \ W_2(6) &= W_2(5) + x_2 = (0 \ 1 \ 0)^T \ & \ W_3(6) &= W_3(5) - x_2 = (2 \ 2 \ -1)^T \end{aligned}$$

第六轮迭代:

$$d_1(6) = (0 - 1 - 1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = -2$$

$$d_2(6) = (0 \ 1 \ 0)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 1$$

$$d_3(6) = (2 \ 2 \ -1)(1 \ 1 \ 1)^T = 3$$

因为 $d_3(6) > d_1(6)$, $d_3(6) > d_2(6)$, 所以

所以

$$W_1(7) = W_1(6)$$

$$W_2(7) = W_1(6)$$

$$W_3(7) = W_1(6)$$

第七轮迭代:

$$d_1(6) = (0 - 1 - 1)(-1 - 1 1)^T = 0$$

$$d_2(6) = (0 1 0)(-1 - 1 1)^T = -1$$

$$d_3(6) = (2 2 - 1)(-1 - 1 1)^T = -5$$

因为 $d_1(7) > d_2(7)$, $d_1(7) > d_3(7)$, 所以

所以

$$W_1(8) = W_1(7)$$

 $W_2(8) = W_1(7)$
 $W_3(8) = W_1(7)$

第八轮迭代:

$$d_1(6) = (0 - 1 - 1)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$$

 $d_2(6) = (0 \ 1 \ 0)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = 0$
 $d_3(6) = (2 \ 2 \ -1)(0 \ 0 \ 1)^T = -1$

因为 $d_2(8) > d_1(8)$, $d_2(8) > d_3(8)$, 所以

所以

$$W_1(9) = W_1(8)$$
 $W_2(9) = W_1(8)$
 $W_3(9) = W_1(8)$

综上,三个判别函数为

$$d_1(x) = -x_2 - 1$$
 $d_2(x) = x_2$ $d_3(x) = 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 1$

第二次作业 - 6

$$J(w,x,b) = rac{1}{8\|x\|^2}[(w^Tx-b)-|w^Tx-b|]^2$$

式中实数 b > 0,试导出两类模式的分类算法。

解:

1、输入一个样本x,

若 $w^Tx - b \ge 0$,则 J(w, x, b) = 0,跳过该轮梯度更新。

若 $w^Tx-b<0$,则

$$J(w, x, b) = \frac{1}{2||x||^2} (w^T x - b)^2$$
$$\frac{\partial J(w, x, b)}{\partial w} = \frac{x(w^T x - b)}{||x||^2}$$
$$\frac{\partial J(w, x, b)}{\partial b} = \frac{-(w^T x - b)}{||x||^2}$$

2、更新梯度

$$w:=w-\etarac{\partial J(w,x,b)}{\partial w}$$

$$b:=b-\etarac{\partial J(w,x,b)}{\partial b}$$

3、不断重复 1 和 2, 直到 $w \cdot b$ 收敛。

第二次作业 - 7

用二次埃尔米特多项式的势函数算法求解以下模式的分类问题:

$$D_1:(0 \quad 1)^T,(0 \quad -1)^T$$

$$D_2: (1 \quad 0)^T, (-1 \quad 0)^T$$

解:

$$egin{aligned} arphi_1(x) &= arphi_1\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_0\left(x_1
ight)H_0\left(x_2
ight) = 1 \ arphi_2(x) &= arphi_2\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_0\left(x_1
ight)H_1\left(x_2
ight) = 2x_2 \ arphi_3(x) &= arphi_3\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_0\left(x_1
ight)H_2\left(x_2
ight) = 4x_2^2 - 2 \ arphi_4(x) &= arphi_4\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_1\left(x_1
ight)H_0\left(x_2
ight) = 2x_1 \ arphi_5(x) &= arphi_5\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_1\left(x_1
ight)H_1\left(x_2
ight) = 4x_1x_2 \ arphi_6(x) &= arphi_6\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_1\left(x_1
ight)H_2\left(x_2
ight) = 2x_1\left(4x_2^2 - 2
ight) \ arphi_7(x) &= arphi_7\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_2\left(x_1
ight)H_0\left(x_2
ight) = 4x_1^2 - 2 \ arphi_8(x) &= arphi_8\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_2\left(x_1
ight)H_1\left(x_2
ight) = 2x_2\left(4x_1^2 - 2
ight) \ arphi_9(x) &= arphi_9\left(x_1,x_2
ight) = H_2\left(x_1
ight)H_2\left(x_2
ight) = \left(4x_1^2 - 2
ight)\left(4x_2^2 - 2
ight) \end{aligned}$$

按第一类势函数定义,得到势函数

$$K(x,x^{(k)})=\sum_{i=1}^9 arphi_(x)arphi_(x^{(k)})$$

其中
$$x = (x_1, x_2)^T$$
, $x^{(k)} = (x_1^{(k)}, x_2^{(k)})^T$

累积位势 K(x) 的迭代算法如下,

第一步: 取 $x^{(1)} = (0 \quad 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_1(x) = K(x,x^{(1)}) = -15 + 20x_2 + 40x_2^2 + 24x_1^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 - 64x_1^2x_2^2$$

第二步: 取 $x^{(2)} = (0 - 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_1(x) = K(x, x^{(2)}) = 5$$

因为 $K_1(x^{(2)})>0$ 且 $x^{(2)}\in D_1$,故 $K_2(x)=K_1(x)$

第三步: 取 $x^{(3)} = (1 \quad 0)^T \in D_2$,故

$$K_2(x) = K(x, x^{(3)}) = 9$$

因为 $K_2(x^{(3)})>0$ 且 $x^{(3)}\in D_2$,故 $K_3(x)=K_2(x)-K(x,x^{(3)})=2-(1+4x_1)=1-4x_1$

第四步: 取 $x^{(4)} = (-1 \quad 0)^T \in D_2$,故

$$K_3(x) = K(x, x^{(4)}) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

因为 $K_3(x^{(4)}) < 0$ 且 $x^{(3)} \in D_2$,故

$$K_4(x) = K_3(x) - K(x,x^{(4)}) = 15 + 20x_2 - 56x_1^2 - 8x_2^2 - 32x_1^2x_2 + 64x_1^2x_2^2$$

第五步: 取 $x^{(5)} = (0 \quad 1)^T \in D_1$,故

$$K_4(x) = K(x, x^{(5)}) = 27$$

因为 $K_4(x^{(5)})>0$ 且 $x^{(5)}\in D_1$,故 $K_5(x)=K_4(x)$

第六步: 取 $x^{(6)} = (0 - 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_5(x)=K(x,x^{(6)})=-13$$

因为 $K_5(x^{(6)}) < 0$ 且 $x^{(6)} \in D_1$,故 $K_6(x) = K_5(x) - K(x, x^{(6)}) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$

经验证,将所有训练样本输入到 $K_6(x)$ 均能正确分类,因此算法收敛于判别函数

$$d(x) = K_6(x) = -32x_1^2 + 32x_2^2$$

第二次作业 - 8

用下列势函数

$$K(x, x_k) = \exp(-\alpha ||x - x_k||^2)$$

求解以下模式的分类问题:

$$D_1:(0 \quad 1)^T,(0 \quad -1)^T$$

$$D_2:(1 \quad 0)^T,(-1 \quad 0)^T$$

解:

取 $\alpha = 1$, 势函数为

$$K(x,x_k) = \exp(-\|x-x_k\|^2) = \exp(-[(x_1-x_{k_1})^2+(x_2-x_{k_2})^2])$$

迭代步骤如下,

第一步: 取 $x^{(1)} = (0 \quad 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_1(x) = K(x, x^{(1)}) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$$

第二步: 取 $x^{(2)} = (0 - 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_1(x) = K(x, x^{(2)}) = \exp(-4) > 0$$

因为 $K_1(x^{(2)})>0$ 且 $x^{(2)}\in D_1$,故 $K_2(x)=K_1(x)$

第三步: 取 $x^{(3)} = (1 \quad 0)^T \in D_2$,故

$$K_2(x) = K(x,x^{(3)}) = \exp(-2) > 0$$

因为 $K_2(x^{(3)})>0$ 且 $x^{(3)}\in D_2$,故

$$K_3(x) = K_2(x) - K(x, x^{(3)}) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

第四步: 取 $x^{(4)} = (-1 \quad 0)^T \in D_2$,故

$$K_3(x) = K(x, x^{(4)}) = \exp(-2) - \exp(-4) > 0$$

因为 $K_3(x^{(4)})>0$ 且 $x^{(3)}\in D_2$,故

$$K_4(x) = K_3(x) - K(x, x^{(4)}) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2\}$$

第五步: 取 $x^{(5)} = (0 \quad 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_4(x) = K(x,x^{(5)}) = 1 - \exp(-2) - \exp(-2) > 0$$

因为 $K_4(x^{(5)})>0$ 且 $x^{(5)}\in D_1$,故 $K_5(x)=K_4(x)$

第六步: 取 $x^{(6)} = (0 - 1)^T \in D_1$, 故

$$K_5(x) = K(x, x^{(6)}) = \exp(-42) - \exp(-2) - \exp(-2) < 0$$

因为 $K_5(x^{(6)}) < 0$ 且 $x^{(6)} \in D_1$,故

$$K_6(x) = K_5(x) + K(x, x^{(6)}) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2 + \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$$

经验证,将所有训练样本输入到 $K_6(x)$ 均能正确分类,因此算法收敛于判别函数

$$d(x) = K_6(x) = \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 - 1)^2 - x_2^2\} - \exp\{-(x_1 + 1)^2 - x_2^2 + \exp\{-x_1^2 - (x_2 - 1)^2\}$$

第三次作业 - 1

1、设有如下三类模式样本集 ω_1 , ω_2 和 ω_3 , 其先验概率相等 , 求 S_w 和 S_b

$$\omega_1$$
: $\{(1 \quad 0)^T, (2 \quad 0)^T, (1 \quad 1)^T\}$

$$\omega_2$$
: $\{(-1 \quad 0)^T, (0 \quad 1)^T, (-1 \quad 1)^T\}$

$$\omega_3$$
: $\{(-1 \quad -1)^T, (0 \quad -1)^T, (0 \quad -2)^T\}$

解:

多类情况的类内散布矩阵,可写成各类的类内散布矩阵的先验概率的加权和,即:

$$S_w = \sum_{i=1}^N P(\omega_i) E\left[(x-m_i)(x-m_i)^T \mid \omega_i
ight] = \sum_{i=1}^N P(C_i) \Sigma_i$$

其中 Σ_i 是第 i 类的协方差矩阵。

对三个以上的类别 C_i , 类间散布矩阵常写成:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{S}_b &= rac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^M P\left(\omega_i
ight) \sum_{j=1}^M P\left(\omega_j
ight) \left(oldsymbol{m}_i - oldsymbol{m}_j
ight) \left(oldsymbol{m}_i - oldsymbol{m}_j
ight)^T \ &= \sum_{i=1}^M P\left(\omega_i
ight) \left(oldsymbol{m}_i - oldsymbol{m}_0
ight) \left(oldsymbol{m}_i - oldsymbol{m}_0
ight)^T \end{aligned}$$

其中, m_0 表示总体均值向量(共有 M 个类), N_i 是第 i 个类的样本数量。

每类的均值向量为:

$$m_1 = \left[rac{4}{3} top a_1
ight] \quad m_2 = \left[rac{-rac{2}{3}}{rac{2}{3}}
ight] \quad m_3 = \left[rac{-rac{1}{3}}{-rac{4}{3}}
ight]$$

类内散布矩阵计算如下:

$$S_w = rac{1}{3} \cdot rac{1}{3} \left[egin{array}{ccc} rac{6}{9} & -rac{3}{9} \ -rac{3}{9} & rac{6}{9} \end{array}
ight] + rac{1}{3} \cdot rac{1}{3} \left[egin{array}{ccc} rac{6}{9} & rac{3}{9} \ rac{3}{9} & rac{6}{9} \end{array}
ight] + rac{1}{3} \cdot rac{1}{3} \left[egin{array}{ccc} rac{6}{9} & -rac{3}{9} \ -rac{3}{9} & rac{6}{9} \end{array}
ight] \ = \left[egin{array}{ccc} rac{2}{9} & -rac{1}{27} \ -rac{1}{27} & rac{2}{9} \end{array}
ight]$$

总体均值向量为:

$$m_0 = \left[egin{array}{c} rac{1}{9} \ -rac{1}{9} \end{array}
ight]$$

类间散布矩阵计算如下:

$$S_b = rac{1}{3} egin{bmatrix} rac{121}{81} & rac{44}{81} \ rac{44}{81} & rac{16}{81} \end{bmatrix} + rac{1}{3} egin{bmatrix} rac{49}{81} & -rac{49}{81} \ -rac{49}{81} & rac{49}{81} \end{bmatrix} + rac{1}{3} egin{bmatrix} rac{16}{81} & rac{44}{81} \ rac{44}{81} & rac{121}{81} \end{bmatrix} \ = egin{bmatrix} rac{62}{81} & rac{13}{81} \ rac{62}{81} & rac{62}{81} \end{bmatrix}$$

第三次作业 - 2

2、设有如下两类样本集,其出现的概率相等:

$$\omega_1: \{(0 \quad 0 \quad 0)^T, (1 \quad 0 \quad 0)^T, (1 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T, (1 \quad 1 \quad 0)^T\}$$

$$\omega_2: \{(0 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T, (0 \quad 1 \quad 0)^T, (0 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T, (1 \quad 1 \quad 1)^T\}$$

用 K-L 变换,分别把特征空间维数降到二维和一维,并画出样本在该空间中的位置。 解:

$$m=rac{1}{2}\cdot\left(rac{1}{4}egin{bmatrix}3\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}+rac{1}{4}egin{bmatrix}1\\3\\3\end{bmatrix}
ight)=rac{1}{2}egin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

零均值处理,有

$$\omega_1: \{(-\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2})^T\}$$

$$\omega_2: \{(-\frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2})^T, (-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2})^T, (-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2})^T\}$$

由题意, $P(\omega_1) = P(\omega_2) = 0.5$, 接下来求自相关矩阵,

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^2 P(\omega_i) E(xx^T) = rac{1}{2} \cdot \left(rac{1}{4} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + rac{1}{4} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
ight) = egin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1/4 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

易求得特征值 λ 和特征向量 α ,

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1/4, \quad \alpha_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T, \quad \alpha_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T, \quad \alpha_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T$$

选 λ_1 和 λ_2 对应的变换向量作为变换矩阵,KL 变换后的二维特征为:

$$\omega_1 : \{ (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T \}$$

$$\omega_2 : \{ (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^T \}$$

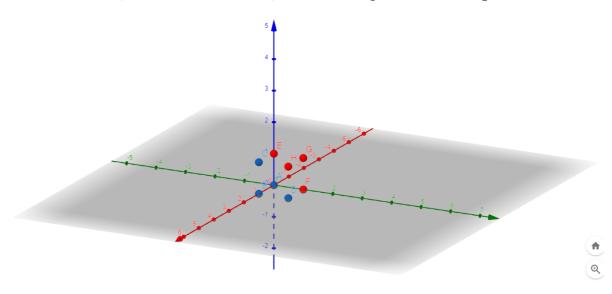
选 λ_1 对应的变换向量作为变换矩阵,KL 变换后的一维特征为:

$$\omega_1 \colon \left\{ (-\frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2})^T \right\}$$

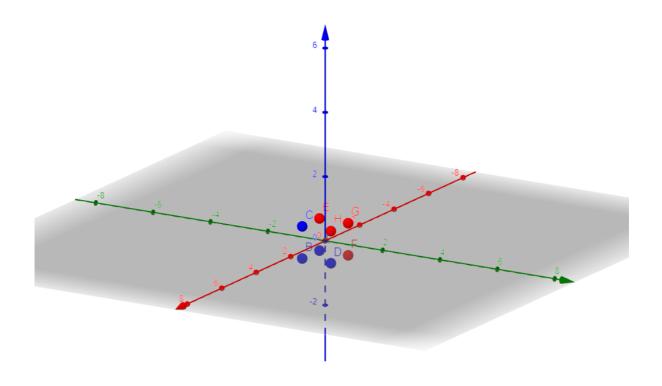
$$\omega_2 \colon \left\{ (-\frac{1}{2})^T, (-\frac{1}{2})^T, (-\frac{1}{2})^T, (\frac{1}{2})^T \right\}$$

下面给出上述过程的可视化结果。

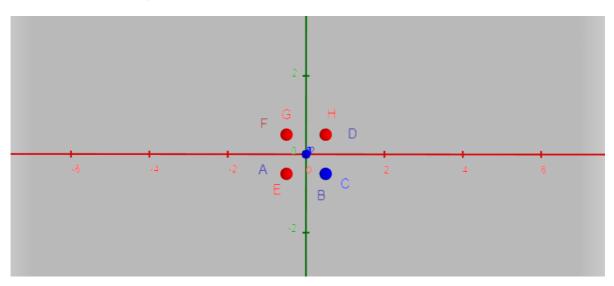
首先,原来的三维数据的分布如下,其中蓝色点代表 ω_1 ,红色点代表 ω_2 。



零均值处理,得到



经过 KL 变换后,二维数据分布如下,



经过 KL 变换后,一维数据分布如下,

