Image Retrieval Using Pretrained Models

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Outline

- > Vector and Matrix
- Cosine Similarity
- > Implementation
- > Case Studies

Vector & Matrix

Vector

n is a natural number

 \mathcal{R} is a set of real numbers

 \vec{v} has a length of n and contain real numbers $\vec{v} \in \mathcal{R}^n$

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{R} \\ \mathcal{R} \\ \mathcal{R} \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{R}^3$$

Matrix

Matrix A has the shape of rectangle

Has *m* rows and n columns

Use capital letter

$$A \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{R} \\ \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{R} \\ \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{R} \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{R}^{3 \times 2}$$

Addition

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} + \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 + u_1 \\ \dots \\ v_3 + u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

[5, 7, 9]

Subtraction

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} + \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 - u_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n - u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply with a number

$$\alpha \vec{u} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha u_1 \\ \dots \\ \alpha u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Length of a vector

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + \dots + u_n^2}$$

Dot product

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = v_1 \times u_1 + \dots + v_n \times u_n$$

Hadamard product

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} \odot \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \dots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \times u_1 \\ \dots \\ v_n \times u_n \end{bmatrix}$$

```
def Hadamard product(vector1, vector2):
        1.1.1
        Compute Hadamard product between two vectors
        Output is a vector
        return [v1*v2 for v1, v2 in zip(vector1, vector2)]
    # test case
   vector1 = [1, 2]
    vector2 = [3, 4]
    output = Hadamard product(vector1, vector2)
    print (output)
[3, 8]
```

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{m1} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Addition

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} (a_{11} + b_{11}) & \dots & (a_{1n} + b_{1n}) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (a_{m1} + b_{m1}) & \dots & (a_{mn} + b_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Subtraction

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} (a_{11} - b_{11}) & \dots & (a_{1n} - b_{1n}) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ (a_{m1} - b_{m1}) & \dots & (a_{mn} - b_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplication

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nk} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times n} \qquad \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times k}$$

$$C = AB$$

$$C \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times k}$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{il} b_{lj}$$

$$egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \ a_{21} & a_{22} \ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} b_{11} \ b_{21} \ b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplication

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \dots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

 $A \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times n}$

$$C = A\vec{x}$$

$$c_i = \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{il} x_l$$

Example

$$egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \ a_{21} & a_{22} \ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplication

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nk} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{R}^{m \times n} \qquad \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times k}$$

$$C = AB$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{il} b_{lj}$$

```
def matrix multiplication(matrix1, matrix2):
        This function does the multiplication between two matrices.
        #columns of matrix1 == #rows of matrix2
        matrix1 nrows = len(matrix1)
        matrix1 ncols = len(matrix1[0])
 9
       matrix2 nrows = len(matrix2)
10
        matrix2 ncols = len(matrix2[0])
11
12
        # tạo matrix kết quả
13
        result = [[0]*matrix2 ncols for i in range(matrix1 nrows)]
       for i in range(matrix1 nrows):
            for j in range(matrix2 ncols):
                for k in range(matrix2 nrows):
                    result[i][j] += matrix1[i][k] * matrix2[k][j]
19
20
        return result
21
    # test case
    # 3x3 matrix
24 \text{ matrix} 1 = [[1, 2, 3],
              [4, 5, 6],
              [7, 8, 9]]
28 # 3x4 matrix
29 matrix2 = [[1, 1, 2, 1],
              [1, 2, 1, 1],
              [1, 1, 1, 2]]
33 result = matrix multiplication(matrix1, matrix2)
   print(result[0])
35 print(result[1])
36 print(result[2])
[6, 8, 7, 9]
```

```
[6, 8, 7, 9]
[15, 20, 19, 21]
[24, 32, 31, 33]
```

Transpose

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Example

$$egin{bmatrix} lpha_1 & lpha_2 & lpha_3 \ eta_1 & eta_2 & eta_3 \end{bmatrix}^T = egin{bmatrix} lpha_1 & eta_1 \ lpha_2 & eta_2 \ lpha_3 & eta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Applications

Phép nhân giữa ma trận và vector

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

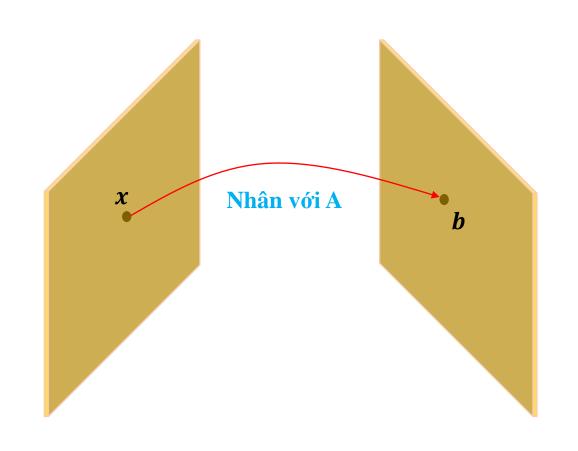
$$Ax = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ma trận A biến đổi/dịch chuyển x sang b

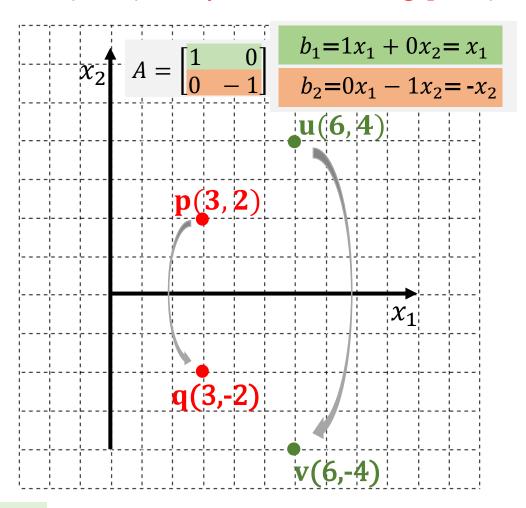
Giá trị từng phần tử của b là tổ hợp tuyến tính của tất cả các phần tử của x

$$b_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2$$
$$b_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2$$



Applications

Ma trận A dịch chuyển điểm x đối xứng qua trục x_1



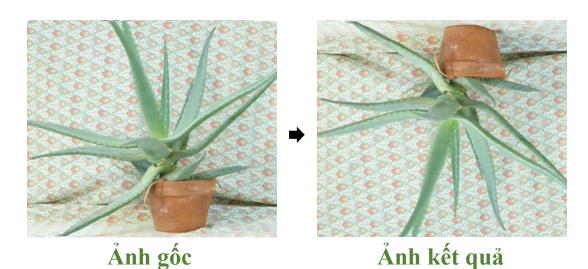
Ứng dụng lật ảnh đối xứng qua trục ngang

Giá trị màu (red, green, blue) của điểm **p**

Các thuộc tính của pixel
$$p(x_1, x_2, r, g, b)$$

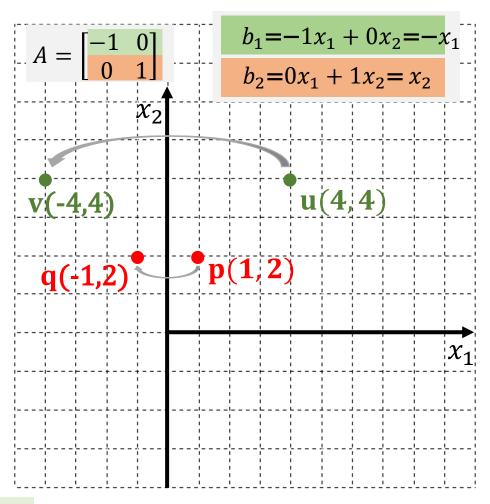
Tọa độ điểm **p**

Dịch chuyển pixel
$$(x_1, x_2)$$
 theo $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$



Applications

Ma trận A dịch chuyển điểm x đối xứng qua trục x_2



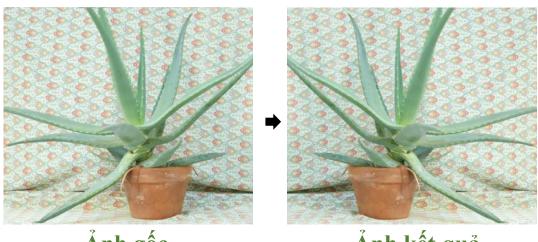
Ứng dụng lật ảnh đối xứng qua trục đứng

Giá trị màu (red, green, blue) của điểm **p**

Các thuộc tính của pixel
$$p(x_1, x_2, r, g, b)$$

Tọa độ điểm **p**

Dịch chuyển pixel
$$(x_1, x_2)$$
 theo $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

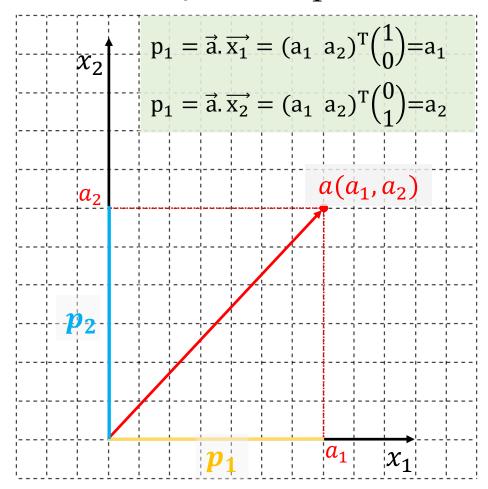


Ảnh gốc

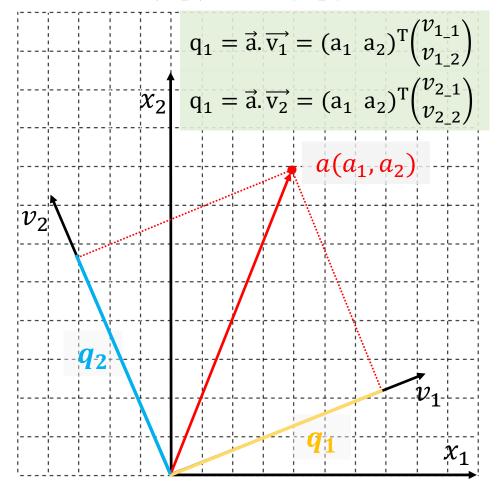
Ảnh kết quả

Dot Product

$$\overrightarrow{x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\overrightarrow{v_1} = \begin{pmatrix} v_{1_1} \\ v_{1_2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{v_2} = \begin{pmatrix} v_{2_1} \\ v_{2_2} \end{pmatrix}$$



Tìm độ dài hình chiếu của \vec{a} lên $\vec{v_1}$ và $\vec{v_2}$

Tách ma trận

Mục đích: Đưa ma trận Q về dạng UΣ sao cho các vector (cột) trong U có độ dài bằng 1.

Công thức

$$\binom{a \ c}{b \ d} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} & \frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 + d^2}} \\ \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} & \frac{d}{\sqrt{c^2 + d^2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{c^2 + d^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ví dụ

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + 0}} \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2^2 + 0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 1 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Singular Value Decomposition

Tìm độ dài hình chiếu của \vec{a} lên $\overrightarrow{v_1}$ và $\overrightarrow{v_2}$

$$q_1 = \vec{a}. \vec{v_1} = (a_1 \ a_2)^T {v_{1_1} \choose v_{1_2}}$$
 $q_1 = \vec{a}. \vec{v_2} = (a_1 \ a_2)^T {v_{2_1} \choose v_{2_2}}$

Viết lại dạng ma trận cho ngắn gọn

$$\vec{a}. V = (a_1 \ a_2)^T \begin{pmatrix} v_{1_1} \ v_{1_2} \ v_{2_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

= $(q_1 \ q_2)$

Nếu có thêm \vec{b}

$$\begin{array}{cccc} A & V & Q \\ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} v_{1_1} & v_{2_1} \\ v_{1_2} & v_{2_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q_{1a} & q_{2a} \\ q_{1b} & q_{2b} \end{pmatrix} \\ \\ \text{Ma trận} & \text{Ma trận} & \text{Ma trận độ} \\ \\ \text{các điểm} & \text{các truc} & \text{dài hình chiếu} \\ \end{array}$$

Giả sử V là ma trận trực giao

$$AV = Q$$

$$A = QV^{-1} = QV^{T} \qquad \text{chuyển vế V}$$

$$A = QV^{-1} = U\Sigma V^{T} \qquad \text{tách Q}$$

Tổng quát

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

A là ma trận $n \times d$, có n điểm và mỗi điểm có d phần tử

U là ma trận $n \times n$ chứa độ dài hình chiếu, trong đó các vector cột có chiều dài bằng 1

 Σ là ma trận đường chéo $(n \times d)$, xác định độ dài của các vector

V là ma trận $d \times d$ chứa các trục

Trong Python tính SVD với hàm **numpy.linalg.svd**

Úng dụng SVD cho foreground removal

Idea: Mỗi hình trong video được xem như một vector. Từ video → A. Sau đó tính SVD cho A.

Chỉ dùng r giá trị lớn nhất trong Σ (r trục chứa thông tin quan trọng và phổ biến nhất).

Tính lại A với Σ mới



Hình gốc



Hình với Σ mới



Hình gốc



Hình với Σ mới







Uear 2020

Hình gốc

Hình với Σ mới

Hình gốc

Hình với Σ mới

Outline

- > Vector and Matrix
- Cosine Similarity
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Cosine similarity

Cosine similarity (cs) được dùng để đo mức độ giống nhau/tương đồng giữa hai vector

Gọi \vec{x} và \vec{y} là hai vector, cs được tính như sau

$$\operatorname{cs}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{y}}) = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{x}}.\vec{\mathbf{y}}}{\|\vec{\mathbf{x}}\| \|\vec{\mathbf{y}}\|} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}}}$$

Tính chất 1: $cs(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = cs(a\vec{x}, b\vec{y})$

$$cs(a\vec{x}, b\vec{y}) = \frac{a\vec{x}.b\vec{y}}{\|a\vec{x}\| \|b\vec{y}\|} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{n} ax_{i}by_{i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} a^{2}x_{i}^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} b^{2}y_{i}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{ab\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i}y_{i}}{\sqrt{a^{2}\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} \sqrt{b^{2}\sum_{1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i}y_{i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}}} = cs(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

Ví dụ:
$$\vec{x} = [4, 2, 1, 2]^T$$

$$\vec{y} = [1, 2, 2, 0]^T$$

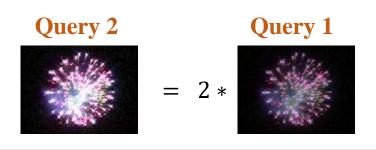
$$\vec{u} = 2\vec{x} = [8, 4, 2, 4]^T$$

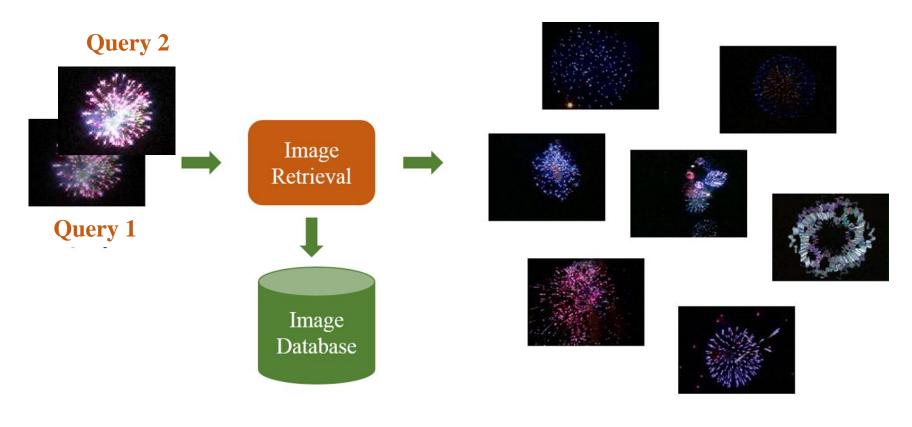
$$\vec{v} = 3\vec{y} = [3, 6, 6, 0]^T$$

$$cs(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{4*1+2*2+1*2+2*0}{\sqrt{4^2+2^2+1^2+2^2}\sqrt{1^2+2^2+2^2+0}}$$

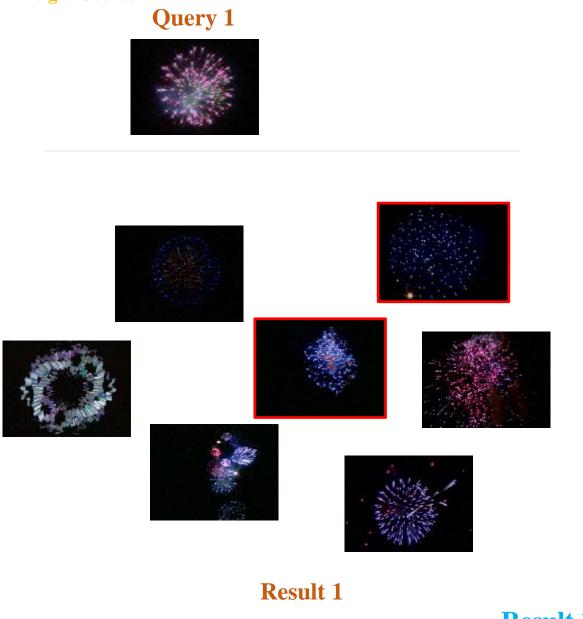
$$= \frac{10}{\sqrt{25}\sqrt{9}} = \frac{10}{15} = 0.67$$

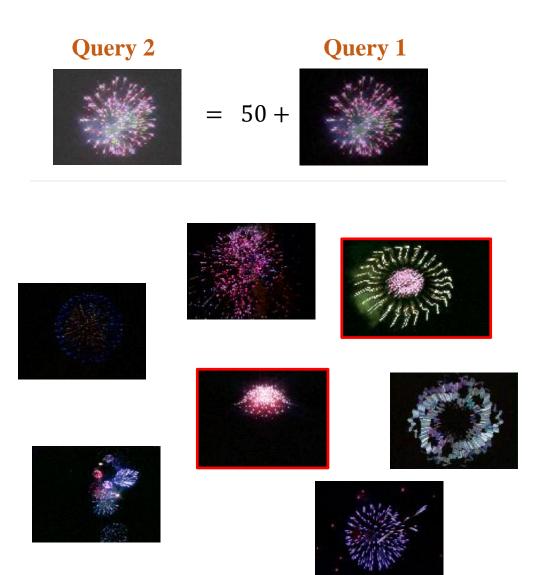
$$cs(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \frac{8*3+4*6+2*6+4*0}{\sqrt{8^2+4^2+2^2+4^2}\sqrt{3^2+6^2+6^2+0}}$$
$$= \frac{60}{\sqrt{100}\sqrt{81}} = \frac{60}{90} = 0.67$$
$$= cs(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$





Result





Result 1 ≠ **Result 2**

Result 2

Cosine similarity

Code

```
import math
    def cosine similarity(vector1, vector2):
        1 1 1
        Compute dot product between two vectors
        Output is a floating-point number
        1 1 1
        sumxy = sum([v1*v2 for v1, v2 in zip(vector1, vector2)])
10
        sumxx = sum([v1*v2 for v1, v2 in zip(vector1, vector1)])
        sumyy = sum([v1*v2 for v1, v2 in zip(vector2, vector2)])
11
12
13
        return sumxy/math.sqrt(sumxx*sumyy)
14
    # test case
15
    vector1 = [5, 3, 2, 7]
17
    vector2 = [2, 9, 4, 1]
18
19
    output = cosine similarity(vector1, vector2)
    print(output)
0.552005787925351
```

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Database

Query Images







Database









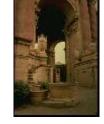


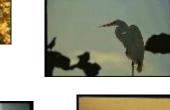
















Database Preparation

```
import numpy as np
 2 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image as kimage
    from tqdm import tqdm
   images = []
   lists = [i for i in range (9908)]
    for index in tqdm(lists):
        img = kimage.load img('images mr/%d.jpg' % (index), target size=(86, 128))
        img np = kimage.img to array(img)
10
        images.append(img np)
11
12
    images np = np.array(images)
    print(images np.shape)
100%
ន]
(9908, 86, 128, 3)
```

Database Preparation

 $p \in [0, 255]$







float32

Byte 1 Byte 2 Byte 3 Byte 4

uint8

Byte 1

Database Preparation

```
import numpy as np
   from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image as kimage
   from tqdm import tqdm
   images = []
   lists = [i for i in range(9908)]
   for index in tqdm(lists):
        img = kimage.load img('images mr/%d.jpg' % (index), target size=(86, 128))
        img np = kimage.img to array(img)
10
11
        images.append(img np)
12
13
   # convert to np.array
   images np = np.array(images)
15
16
   # reduce memory used
   images np = images np.astype(np.uint8)
18 print(images np.shape)
100%|
S]
(9908, 86, 128, 3)
```

Database Preparation

```
import numpy as np
    data = np.load('images mr.npy', allow pickle=True)
    print(data.shape)
    print(type(data[0,0,0,0]))
    data = data.astype(np.float32)
    print(type(data[0,0,0,0]))
    print(np.amin(data))
11 | print (np.amax (data))
(9908, 86, 128, 3)
<class 'numpy.uint8'>
<class 'numpy.float32'>
0.0
255.0
```

Year 2020

Using absolute difference

Database









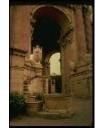


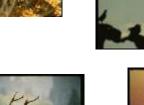












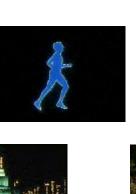






Using cosine similarity

Database









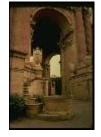








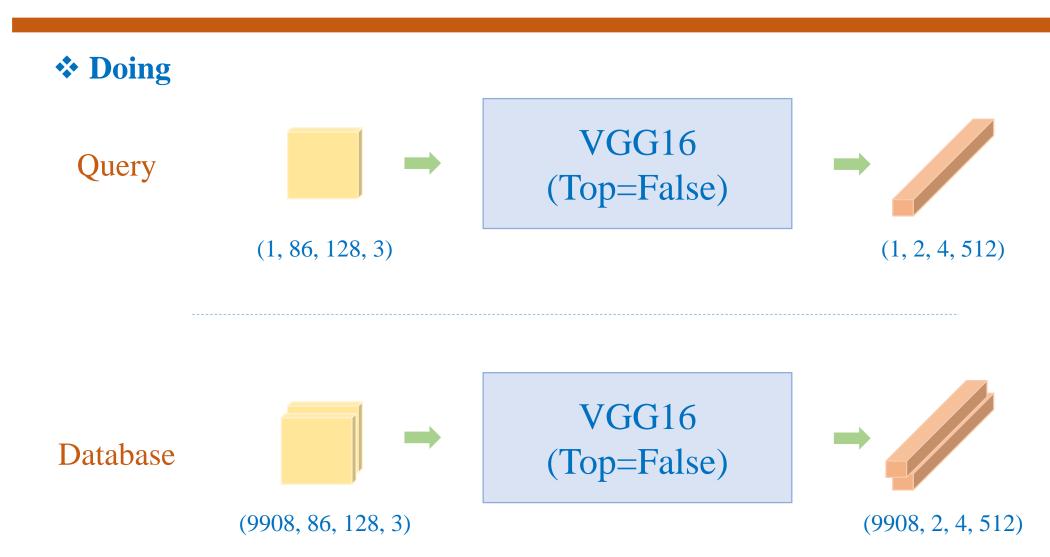












Doing



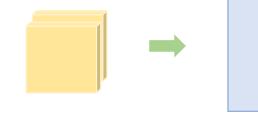
```
# load query
query = kimage.load_img(PATH+'q2.jpg', target_size=(86, 128))
query_np = kimage.img_to_array(query)
query_np = np.expand_dims(query_np, axis=0)
query_np = preprocess_input(query_np)

pred_query = model.predict(query_np)
print(pred_query.shape)

(1, 2, 4, 512)
```

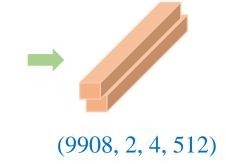
Doing





(9908, 86, 128, 3)

VGG16 (Top=False)



```
PATH = '_/content/gdrive/My Drive/data/image_retrieval2/'
data = np.load(PATH+'images_mr.npy', allow_pickle=True)
data = data.astype(np.float32)

data = preprocess_input(data)
pred_data = model.predict(data)
print(pred_data.shape)

(9908, 2, 4, 512)
```

***** Cost Functions

Absolute Difference

$$cs(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{y}}) = \sum_{1}^{n} |x_i - y_i|$$

Cosine Similarity

$$cs(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{\vec{x}.\vec{y}}{\|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\|} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}}{\sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{1}^{n} y_{i}^{2}}}$$

```
data_abs = tf.math.abs(data1_tile - data2)
errors = tf.math.reduce_sum(data_abs, axis=1)
```

```
data1 = np.reshape(data1,(1, -1))
data2 = np.reshape(data2,(N, -1))
sims = cosine_similarity(data1, data2)
```

Image Retrieval

Save features

Database



















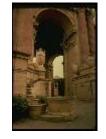










Image Retrieval

❖ Pre-trained models with different sizes

Database









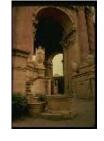




















Year 2020

Outline

- > Vector and Matrix
- Cosine Similarity
- > Implementation
- > Case Studies

Mean

Data

$$X = \{X_1, ..., X_N\}$$

Formula

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

Given the data

$$X = \{2, 8, 5, 4, 1, 8\}$$

$$N = 6$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i = \frac{1}{6} (2 + 8 + 5 + 4 + 1 + 8)$$
$$= \frac{18}{6} = 3$$

Mean

Code

```
def calculate_mean(numbers): #1
          s = sum(numbers)
 2.
                                     #2
          N = len(numbers)
 3.
          mean = s/N
 4.
 5.
          return mean
                                    #5
 6.
      # Tạo mảng donations đại diện cho số tiền quyên góp trong 12 ngày
 7.
      donations = [100, 60, 70, 900, 100, 200, 500, 500, 503, 600, 1000, 1200]
8.
 9.
      mean value = calculate mean(donations)
10.
      print('Trung bình số tiền quyên góp là: ', mean value)
11.
```

- #1. Đặt tên là calculate_mean(), hàm này sẽ nhận đối số numbers, là chuỗi các số cần tính trung bình.
- #2. Sử dụng hàm sum() để tính tổng dãy số cho trước.
- #3. Sử dụng hàm len() để tính chiều dài của dãy số cần tính.
- #4. Tính trung bình của dãy số trên bằng cách lấy tổng chia cho chiều dài.
- #5. Cuối cùng ta cho hàm trả về giá trị mean tính được.

Median

Data

$$X = \{X_1, ..., X_N\}$$

Formula

Step 1: Sort $X \rightarrow S$

Step 2

If N is odd, then $m = S_{\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)}$

If N is even, then $m = \left(S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} + S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}+1\right)}\right)/2$

Given the data

$$X = \{2, 8, 5, 4, 1\}$$

 $N = 5$

$$S = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 8\}$$
1 2 3 4 5

Step 2;
$$N = 5$$

$$k = \frac{N+1}{2} = 3$$

$$m = S_k = 4$$

Median

Data

$$X = \{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$$

Formula

Step 1: Sort $X \rightarrow S$

Step 2

If N is odd, then
$$m = S_{\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)}$$

If N is even, then
$$m = \left(S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} + S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}+1\right)}\right)/2$$

Given the data

$$X = \{2, 8, 5, 4, 1, 8\}$$

 $N = 6$

$$S = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 8\}$$
1 2 3 4 5 6

Step 2;
$$N = 6$$

$$m = \frac{S_3 + S_4}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4+5}{2} = 4.5$$

Median

Code

```
def calculate_median(numbers):
                                                               #1
1.
           N = len(numbers)
                                                               #2
 2.
 3.
           numbers.sort()
                                                               #3
           if N%2 == 0:
                                                               #4
 4.
               m1 = N/2
 5.
               m2 = (N/2) + 1
 6.
               m1 = int(m1) - 1
 7.
               m2 = int(m2) - 1
 8.
               median = (numbers[m1] + numbers[m2])/2
 9.
                                                               #5
10.
           else:
               m = (N+1)/2
11.
               m = int(m) - 1
12.
               median = numbers[m]
13.
           return median
                                                               #6
14.
```

Year 2020

Mean and Median

Comparison

Noise

Data

$$X = \{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$$

Formula

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

Formula

Step 1: Sort $X \rightarrow S$

Step 2

If N is odd, then $m = S_{\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)}$

If N is even, then $m = \left(S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} + S_{\left(\frac{N}{2} + 1\right)}\right)/2$

Mean and Median

- ***** Comparison
 - ***** Image denoising

Data

$$X = \{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$$

Formula

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

Formula

Step 1: Sort $X \rightarrow S$

Step 2

If N is odd, then $m = S_{\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)}$

If N is even, then $m = \left(S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} + S_{\left(\frac{N}{2}+1\right)}\right)/2$

Mode

Code

```
# import packages Counter để đếm số lần xuất hiện của mỗi giá trị trong chuỗi
1.
      from collections import Counter
 2.
 3.
      # data
 4.
      points = [7, 8, 9, 2, 10, 9, 9, 9, 9, 4, 5, 6, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 6, 1, 10]
 5.
 6.
 7.
      def calculate mode(numbers): #1
          c = Counter(numbers) #2
 8.
          mode = c.most common(1) #3
          return mode[0][0]
10.
                                   #4
11.
      print('Mode của chuỗi số đã cho: ', calculate mode(points))
12.
```

Range

Procedure



```
def find range(numbers):
1.
                                      #1
2.
         lowest = min(numbers)
                                      #2
         highest = max(numbers)
3.
                                      #3
         r = highest-lowest
                                      #4
4.
         print('Lowest: {0}\tHighest: {1}\tRange: {2}'.format(lowest, highest, r))
5.
6.
     # data
     points = [7, 8, 9, 2, 10, 9, 9, 9, 9, 4, 5, 6, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 6, 1, 10, 6, 6]
8.
     find range(points)
9.
```

Variance

Formula:
$$X_{norm} = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$\mathbf{mean} \ \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_i$$

variance
$$var(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2$$

Standard deviation
$$\sigma = \sqrt{var(X)}$$

Example: $X = \{5, 3, 6, 7, 4\}$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (5+3+6+7+4) = \frac{25}{5} = 5$$

$$var(X) = \frac{1}{5}[(5-5)^2 + (3-5)^2 + (6-5)^2 + (7-5)^2 + (4-5)^2]$$
$$= \frac{1}{5}(0+4+1+4+1)=2$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{var(X)} = 1.41$$

$$X_{norm} = \frac{X - 5}{1.41} = \{5, 3, 6, 7, 4\}$$

Variance var(X) xác định độ phân tán dữ liệu so với giá trị trung bình μ

$$\mathbf{mean} \ \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_i$$

variance
$$var(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2$$

standard
$$deviation$$
 $std(X) = \sqrt{var(X)}$

Ví dụ:
$$X = \{5, 3, 6, 7, 4\}$$

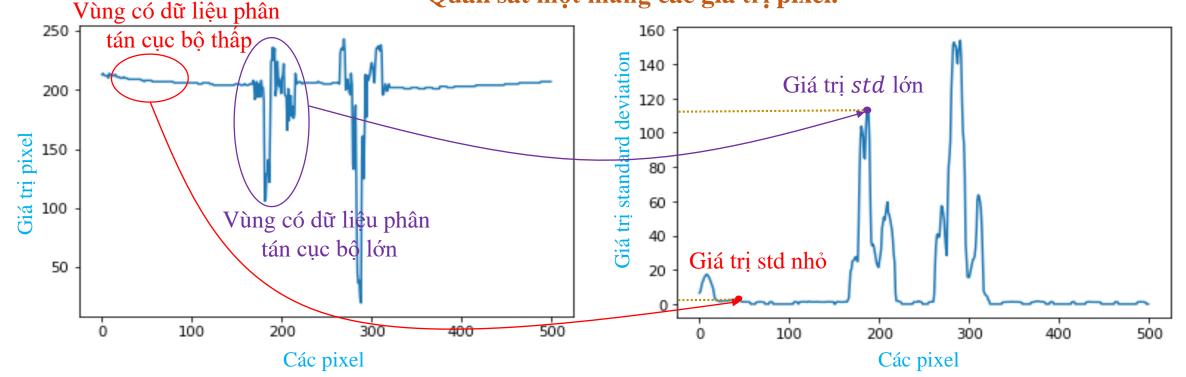
$$\mu = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (5+3+6+7+4) = \frac{25}{5} = 5$$

$$var(X) = \frac{1}{5} [(5-5)^2 + (3-5)^2 + (6-5)^2 + (7-5)^2 + (4-5)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (0+4+1+4+1) = 2$$

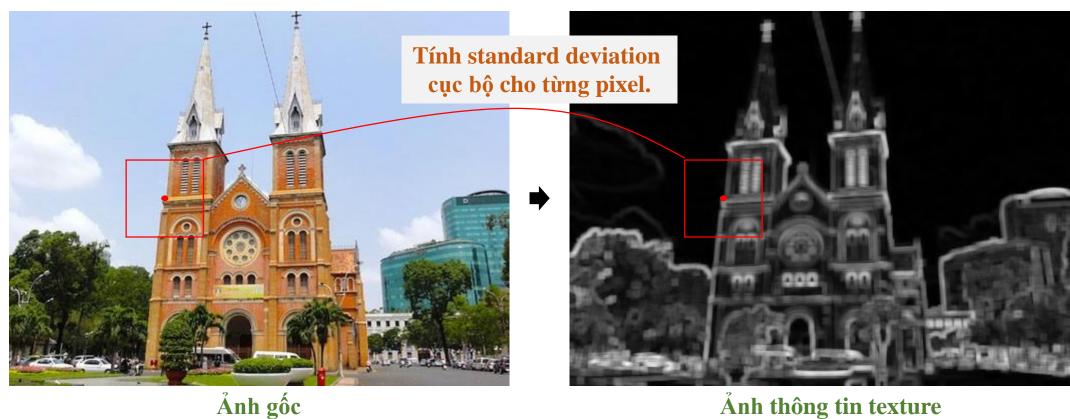
$$std(X) = \sqrt{var(X)} = 1.41$$

Quan sát một mảng các giá trị pixel.



Variance

Úng dụng tính chất của variance (~standard deviation) để tìm texture cho một hình



Ånh thông tin texture

Variance

Code

```
def calculate mean(numbers):
    s = sum(numbers)
    N = len(numbers)
    mean = s/N
    return mean
def caculate variance(numbers):
    mean = calculate mean(numbers)
                                                 #3
    diff = []
                                                 #4
    for num in numbers:
         diff.append(num-mean)
    squared diff = []
    for d in diff:
        squared_diff.append(d**2)
        sum squared diff = sum(squared diff)
        variance = sum_squared_diff/len(numbers)
    return variance
```

Hệ số tương quan (correlation coefficient)

Công thức: Gọi x,y là hai biến ngẫu nhiên

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{E[(x - \mu_x)[(y - \mu_y)]}{\sqrt{var(x)}\sqrt{var(y)}}$$

$$= \frac{n(\sum_i x_i y_i) - (\sum_i x_i)(\sum_i y_i)}{\sqrt{n\sum_i x_i^2 - (\sum_i x_i)^2}\sqrt{n\sum_i y_i^2 - (\sum_i y_i)^2}}$$

Tính chất 1

$$-1 \leq \rho_{xy} \leq 1$$
Tương quan nghịch
Tương quan thuận

Tính chất 2

$$\rho_{xy} = \rho_{uv}$$

$$trong d\acute{o}$$

$$u = ax + b$$

$$v = cv + d$$

Ví dụ 1

$$x = [7, 18, 29, 2, 10, 9, 9]$$

 $y = [1, 6, 12, 8, 6, 21, 10]$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{E[(x - \mu_x)[(y - \mu_y)]}{\sqrt{var(x)}\sqrt{var(y)}}$$
$$= \frac{n * 818 - 84*64}{\sqrt{n*1480 - 7056}\sqrt{n * 822 - 4096}} = 0.149$$

Ví dụ 2

$$u=2*x-14 = [0, 22, 44, -10, 6, 4, 4]$$

 $v=y+2 = [3, 8, 14, 10, 8, 23, 12]$

$$\rho_{uv} = \frac{E[(u - \mu_u)[(v - \mu_v)]}{\sqrt{var(u)}\sqrt{var(v)}}$$

$$= \frac{n * 880 - 70 * 78}{\sqrt{n * 2588 - 4900}\sqrt{n * 1106 - 6084}} = 0.149$$

Correlation Coefficient

```
def find corr x y(x, y):
    n = len(x)
    prod = []
    for xi, yi in zip(x, y):
         prod.append(xi*yi)
    sum prod x y = sum(prod)
    sum x = sum(x)
    sum y = sum(y)
    squared sum x = sum x**2
    squared sum y = sum y^{**}2
    x square = []
    for xi in x:
        x square.append(xi**2)
    x square sum = sum(x square)
    y square=[]
    for yi in y:
        y square.append(yi**2)
    y square sum = sum(y square)
    # Use formula to calculate correlation
    numerator = n*sum prod x y - sum x*sum y
    denominator term1 = n*x square sum - squared sum x
    denominator term2 = n*y square sum - squared sum y
    denominator = (denominator term1*denominator term2)**0.5
    correlation = numerator/denominator
    return correlation
```

Image Retrieval

***** Cost Functions

```
from scipy.stats.stats import pearsonr

sim_list = []
for i in range(9908):
    sim = pearsonr(pred_query[0], pred_data[i])
    sim_list.append(sim)
print(len(sim_list))
```

9908

