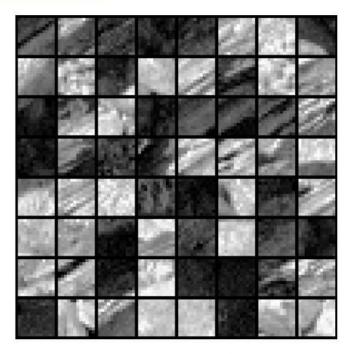




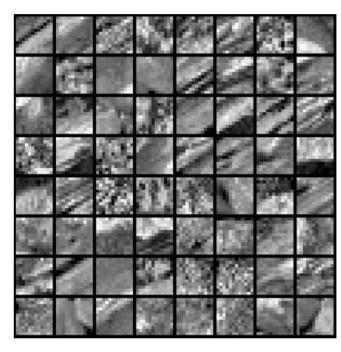
# 特征白化

**Whitening PCA** 

#### 平均亮度去除

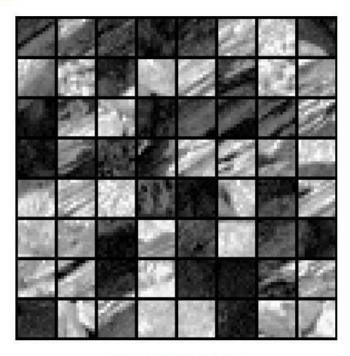


12x12的图像块

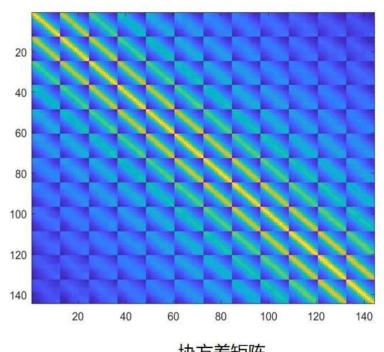


减去平均亮度后 12x12的图像块

#### PCA



12x12的图像块

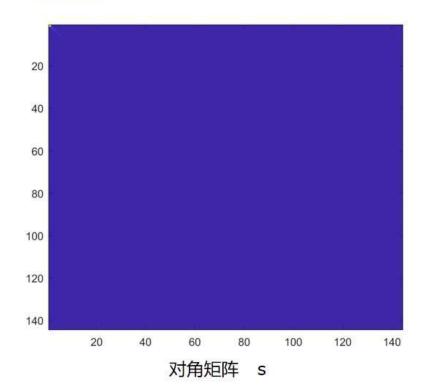


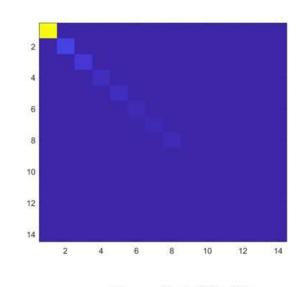
协方差矩阵

[u,s,v]=svd(x\*x'/m);

xWave = u(:,1:14)'\*x;





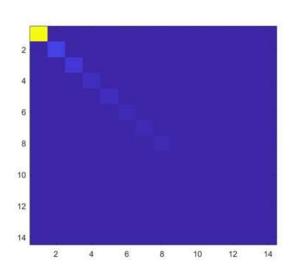


xWave 协方差矩阵

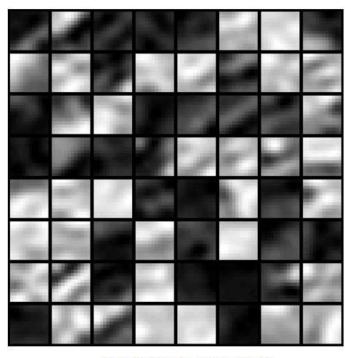
### 特征处理展示(图像) PCA

[u,s,v]=svd(x\*x'/m);

xWave = u(:,1:14)'\*x;



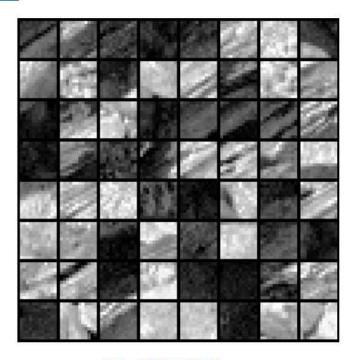
xWave 协方差矩阵



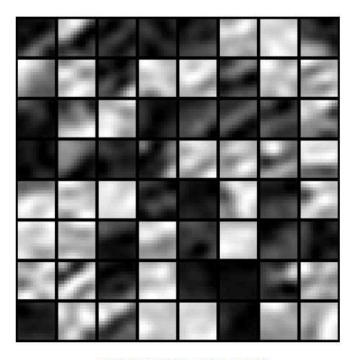
PCA预处理后的还原的 12x12的图像块

#### **PCA**

《第07讲特征白化》



12x12的图像块



PCA预处理后的还原的 12x12的图像块



#### **Whiten PCA**

Y的协方差矩阵对角元素的值 $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ ,即 $YY^T = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_r \end{pmatrix}$ 

为了使每个输入特征具有单位方差,令: $P_i = \frac{P_i}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}$ ,注意,此处除法是对特征向

量进行,即U的列,非U的行。

$$Y_{wpca} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1/\sqrt{\lambda_1} \\ \vdots \\ p_r/\sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{bmatrix} [x_1, \dots, x_n] = \begin{bmatrix} p_1x_1/\sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & p_1x_n/\sqrt{\lambda_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_rx_1/\sqrt{\lambda_r} & \cdots & p_rx_n/\sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{bmatrix}$$

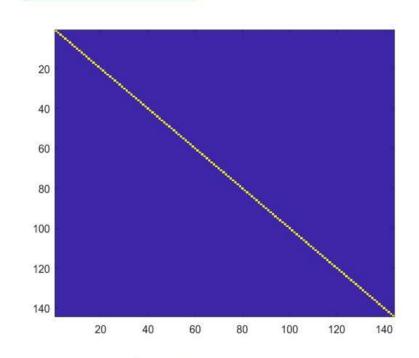
则

$$Y_{wpca}Y^{T}_{wpca} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{1}x_{1}/\sqrt{\lambda_{1}} & \cdots & p_{1}x_{n}/\sqrt{\lambda_{1}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{r}x_{1}/\sqrt{\lambda_{r}} & \cdots & p_{r}x_{n}/\sqrt{\lambda_{r}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{1}x_{1}/\sqrt{\lambda_{1}} & \cdots & p_{r}x_{1}/\sqrt{\lambda_{r}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{1}x_{n}/\sqrt{\lambda_{1}} & \cdots & p_{r}x_{n}/\sqrt{\lambda_{r}} \end{bmatrix}$$

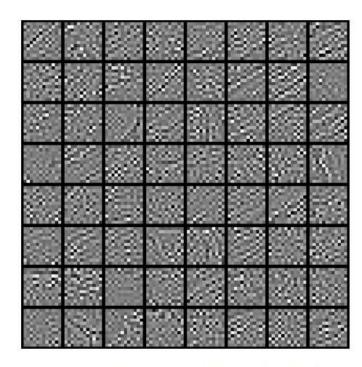
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 特征处理展示(图像) Whiten PCA

u\_whiten = diag(1./sqrt(diag(s)+epsilon))\*u';
xPCAWhite = u\_whiten\*x;
covar = xPCAWhite\*xPCAWhite'/m;



白化后数据的协方差矩阵

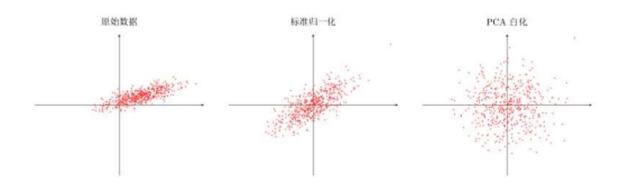


Whiten PCA预处理后的还原的 12x12的图像块

# 参数初始化策略

#### 数据预处理

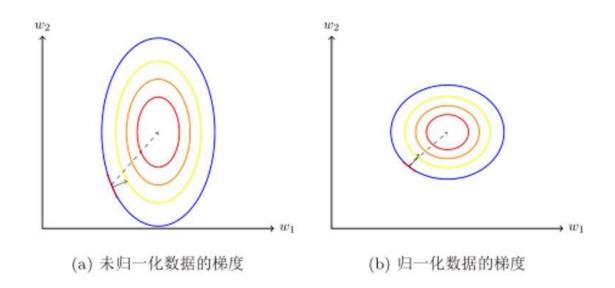
- ▶ 数据归一化
- ▶标准归一化
- ▶ 缩放归一化
- ▶ PCA



C

# 参数初始化策略

#### 数据归一化对梯度的影响



# THANK YOU Q&A