

Computer experiment 3

1. (Ch5 [Theodoridis 2009])

- a. (i) Generate four sets, each one consisting of 100 two-dimensional vectors, from the normal distributions with mean values $[-10, -10]^T$, $[-10, 10]^T$, $[10, -10]^T$, $[10, 10]^T$ and covariance matrices equal to $0.2 * I$. These sets constitute the data set for a four-class two-dimensional classification problem (each set corresponds to a class).
- a. (ii) Compute the S_w , S_b , and S_m scatter matrices.
- a. (iii) Compute the value for the criterion J_3 .
- b. Repeat (a) when the mean vectors of the normal distributions that generate the data are $[-1, -1]^T$, $[-1, 1]^T$, $[1, -1]^T$, $[1, 1]^T$.
- c. Repeat (a) when the covariance matrices of the normal distributions that generate the data are equal to $3 * I$.

2. The Fisher's discriminant ratio (FDR) is defined by:

$$FDR = \frac{(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}.$$

FDR is sometimes used to quantify the separability capabilities of **individual** features.

- a. (i) Generate two sets, each one consisting of 100 two-dimensional vectors, from the normal distributions with mean values $[2, 4]^T$ and $[2.5, 10]^T$ and covariance matrices equal to the 2×2 identity matrix I . Their composition forms the data set for a two class two dimensional classification problem (each set corresponds to a class).
- a. (ii) Compute the value of the FDR index for both features.
- b. Repeat (a) when the covariance matrices of the normal distributions that generate the data are both equal to $0.25 * I$.
- c. Discuss the results.

3. Download the MNIST data set of handwritten digits from:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/oddrational/mnist-in-csv>

- (a) Create a data matrix $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}_2 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathbf{x}}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathbf{x}}] \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times N}$ from $N = 2000$ randomly sampled instances of a certain digit from the training dataset. The dimension of each instance should be $d = 784$.
- (b) Compute the principal components of the covariance matrix of \mathbf{X} as well as the corresponding variances (eigenvalues). Refer to P 27 of Ch6 slides to show similar results (e.g., the PCA bases and the dimension-reduced reconstructions).
- (c) Evaluate the reconstruction error with different settings of N and/or the reduced dimension l . You may also compare the results when choosing different digits (e.g., “3” and “8”) from MNIST in your experiments and draw your conclusion.