EEE418: Advanced Pattern Recognition

Spring 2020

Lab 2: Feature Extraction

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Disclaimer:

1. Lab reports deadlines are strict. University late submission policy will be applied.

- 2. Collusion and plagiarism are absolutely forbidden (University policy will be applied).
- 3. Report is due 14 days from the date of running this lab

2.1 Objectives

- Implement the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) algorithms
- In this experiment, we will use the publicly dataset to verify our algorithm. Download the UCI iris dataset: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris

2.2 Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

- (10 marks) Standardize the data $\hat{X} = X_{n \times d} \mathbf{1}_{n \times 1} \operatorname{mean}(X)_{1 \times d}$
- (10 marks) Compute the covariance matrix $\Sigma = \hat{X}^T \hat{X}$
- (10 marks) Call the function numpy.linalg.eig(a) to find the most r maximum eigenctors listed as C. Transform the training dataset X using C

$$Y = XC$$

Algorithm 1 PCA Algorithm

- 1: X: input $n \times d$ data matrix (each row a d-dimensional sample)
- 2: Standardize the data: subtract mean of X from each row of X
- 3: Compute the covariance matrix of X (along the row of X) to obtain $\Sigma = (X \bar{X})^T (X \bar{X})$
- 4: Find eigenvectors and eigenvalues of Σ
- 5: Compute r eigenvectors with largest eigenvalues to construct the matrix $C_{d\times r}$, where the value of eigenvalues gives importance of each component
- 6: Transform X using C

$$Y = XC$$

where the number of new dimensional is r ($r \ll d$)

2.3 Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

- (10 marks) Generate $\{X_k\}$ matrix according to the labels of the examples.
- (10 marks) Compute the class-wise mean and the total mean of the data matrix.
- (10 marks) Compute the within-class covariance matrix S_W
- (10 marks) Compute the between-class covariance matrix S_B
- ullet ($oldsymbol{10}$ marks) Find K-1 projection eigenctor of $S_B^{-1}S_W$ as the matrix C and transform the data matrix X

$$Y = XC$$

• For numerical computation, the vectorization will be beneficial to the running efficiency of the algorithm. The following examples demonstrate how to standardize the data X with the mean u

```
#pseudo code on the vectorization and the non-vectorization
# non-vectorization
for i in range(N):
   X[i,:] -=
# vectorization
X -= 1 u^T
```

Algorithm 2 Multi-class LDA Algorithm

- 1: Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_K be the data matrices belong to class $i(i = 1, 2, \dots, K)$ and n_k the rows of the matrix
- 2: Compute the means of the data matrices X_k to get u_k and the mean of the training data X to get u3: Compute the within-class covariance matrix $S_W = \sum_{k=1}^K (X_k \mathbf{1} u_k^T)^(X_k \mathbf{1} u_k^T)$ 4: Compute the between-class covariance matrix $S_B = \sum_{k=1}^K n_k (u_k u)(u_k u)^T$ 5: Find K-1 eigenctors of $S_B^{-1} S_W$ listed as the matrix C that correspond to the K-1 largest eigenvalues.

- 6: Transform the matrix X as Y = XC

Comparisons of PCA and LDA 2.4

- Reduce the dataset into 2 dimensional space by PCA and LDA algorithms, separately.
- (10 marks) Project the dataset into 2 dimensional space and visualize them with the python matplotlib library.
- (10 marks) Compare the visualization of both algorithm and analyze their differences.

2.5Lab Report

• Write a short report which should contain a concise description of your results and observations to prove that you can understand the algorithm deeply.

- Please insert the clipped running image into your report for the steps with the marks to prove that you have accomplished that step.
- Submit the pdf report (no latex .tex file) and the python source code electronically into ICE.
- The report must be written with the latex typesetting language.
- The report in pdf format and python source code of your implementation should be zipped into a single file. The naming of report is as follows:
 - e.g. StudentID_LastName_FirstName_LabNumber.zip (123456789_Einstein_Albert_1.zip)

2.6 Hints

Please refer to the lecture slides for more details.

- Latex IDE: texstudio
- Python IDE: pycharm
- Use the python numpy library flexibly.