# 基于机器学习的手写数字识别系统

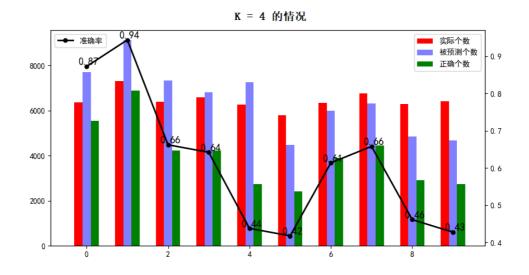
#### 写在前面

怎么说呢,K-means做识别感觉好像准确率不太,想用CNN,但是好像这是基于机器学习的大作业,用CNN好像不妥

于是就只用了K-means, 但其实我要是复习的差不多有时间的话想增加... (不太可能了)

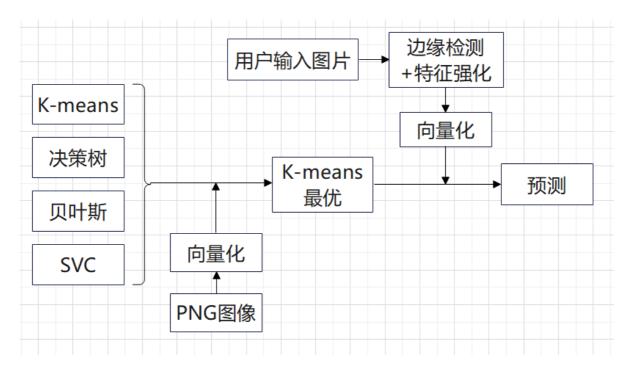
第一次尝试前端与后端交互共同实现,也是学到了很多新东西,顺便把web作业也水了,开心 ⊜ .....

总结一下吧:在 0~5 的情况下准确率较高, 6~9 准确率不堪入目



下面就开始正式的汇报

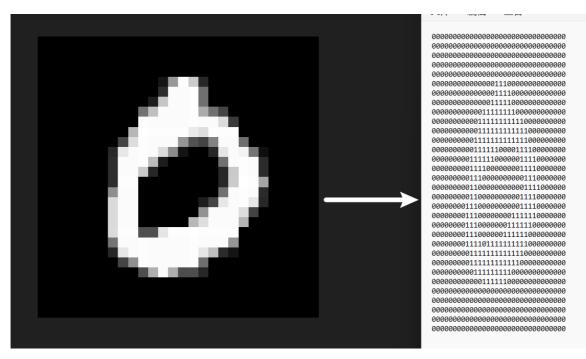
流程



## 训练数据处理

本次训练的数据集为MNIST数据集,训练初期目标为  $32 \times 32$  , 数据集大小为  $28 \times 28$  , 所以要先放大 图片

接着对图片进行二值化,对于训练的预期是输入白底黑字的图片,而MINIST的图片是黑底白字,所以对于训练集,如果灰度大于127,取特征为 1 , 否则取 0 。



#### 核心代码

```
def readImg(Road):
    image = cv2.imread(Road, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
    down_width = 32
    down_height = 32
    down_points = (down_width, down_height)
    image = cv2.resize(image, down_points, interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
    Info = []
    for i in range(32):
```

```
for j in range(32):
    if image[i][j] >= 127:
        Info.append(1)
    else:
        Info.append(0)
return Info
```

## 模型选择

考虑四个模型, 分别是 K-means, 贝叶斯, 决策树, SVC

对同样的数据进行处理准确率分别为:

K-means: 0.6324贝叶斯: 0.4236决策树: 0.5012SVC: 0.5326

经过第一步粗略的统计,决定采用K-means算法

```
trainFeature, trainLabel = DataPre.getTrainFeature()
testFeature, Label2 = DataPre.getInputFeature("../data/Img", "../data/Text")
Label2 = [int(pr) for pr in Label2]
# KNN
def k_means(K):
    model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=K)
    model.fit(trainFeature, trainLabel)
    return model
# Bayes
def Bayes():
    model = GaussianNB()
    model.fit(trainFeature, trainLabel)
    return model.predict(testFeature)
# Tree
def Tree():
    dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
    dtc.fit(trainFeature, trainLabel)
    return dtc.predict(testFeature)
def SVC_():
    model = SVC(kernel="linear")
    model.fit(trainFeature, trainLabel)
    return model.predict(testFeature)
```

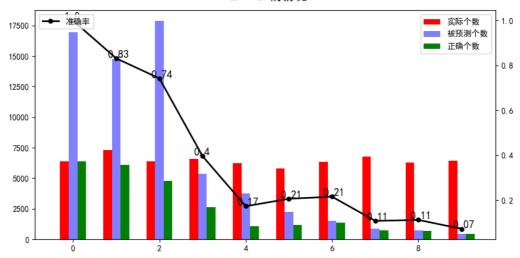
## 模型优化

对于 K-means算法来说,最重要的莫过于K值的选择,如何判断最优情况,决定遍历选择

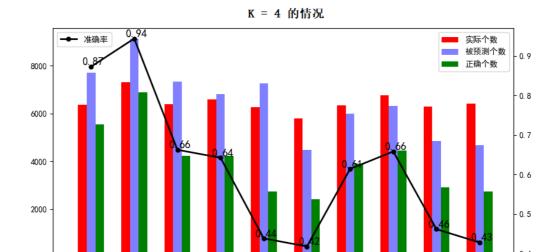
此次遍历遍历 K 从 1~9 的情况

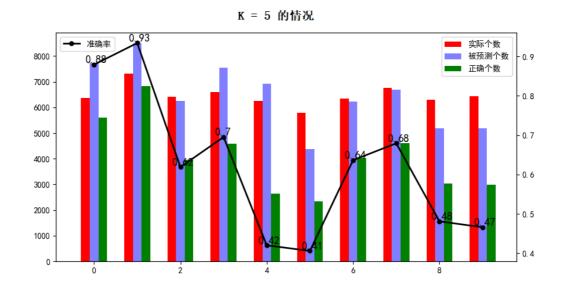
为了简介表述以及方便观看,我们只挑选有代表性的展示





可以观察到 K=1 的时候, 后面数字的准确度堪忧,所以我们舍弃 K=1 的情况, K=1 , 2 , 3 均为此 种情况





可以观察到 K = 4, 5,  $6 \sim 9$  的时候较为合理,所以我们选取的 K 在这个区间段。

各种情况的运行日志如下:

read data cost 59.17566 second

the model which K is 1 cost 101.19315 second

• A model with K of 1 has an accuracy of **0.39235** the model which K is 2 cost 103.17654 second

- A model with K of 2 has an accuracy of **0.35766** the model which K is 3 cost 104.81046 second
- A model with K of 3 has an accuracy of **0.42246** the model which K is 4 cost 113.85034 second
- A model with K of 4 has an accuracy of **0.62091** the model which K is 5 cost 115.52863 second
- A model with K of 5 has an accuracy of **0.62909** the model which K is 6 cost 119.29570 second
- A model with K of 6 has an accuracy of **0.63032** the model which K is 7 cost 108.92201 second
- A model with K of 7 has an accuracy of **0.63046** the model which K is 8 cost 105.33319 second
- A model with K of 8 has an accuracy of **0.62913** the model which K is 9 cost 106.15953 second
  - A model with K of 9 has an accuracy of **0.63036**

虽然 K = 9 的准确度更高,但考虑到泛化误差,依然以 K = 4 作为最后的最优选择

# 注意到所有 K 值的情况下在 0 , 1 上预测数量较大, 在 4 , 5 的范围内暴跌, 所以尝试控制数据集来减缓

在初始的时候,各个数据量的分布情况如下:

[6372, 7307, 6405, 6602, 6259, 5785, 6345, 6767, 6298, 6422,]

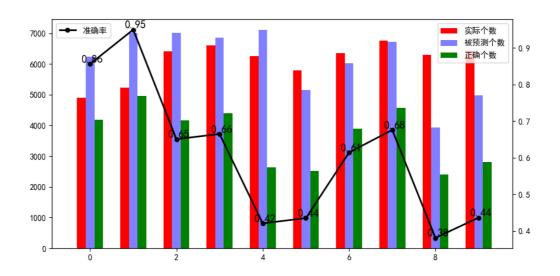
于是我们分别减缓0,1的数据量来控制预测的个数以及质量

我们选取了两个典型分布分析

#### 分布一:

[4892, 5226, 6405, 6602, 6259, 5785, 6345, 6767, 6298, 6422,]

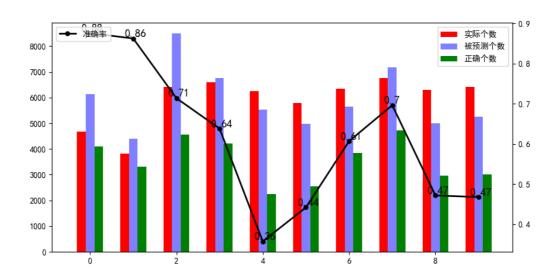
A model with K of 4 has an accuracy of 0.59888



#### 分布二:

[4685. 3830. 6405. 6602. 6259. 5785. 6345. 6767. 6298. 6422.]

A model with K of 4 has an accuracy of **0.59802** 



经过分析可知,分布二对情况四的预测情况更加下跌,而分布一在对 8 的准确率下跌,其他情况类似,于是保持原数据不动

## 用户输入图像优化

在最开始的测试情况下,因为使用的平板书写,所以痕迹较粗,转到拍照上传后发现出现痕迹过细无法识别情况,于是添加边缘检测以及特征优化功能

测试情况



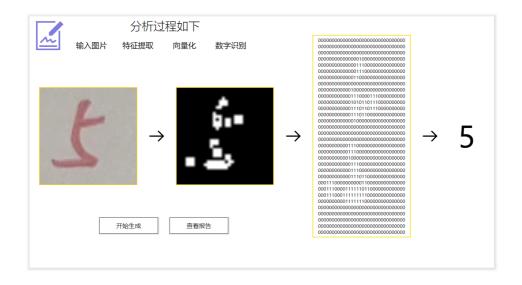
#### 实际情况



#### 于是决定对边缘进行识别并优化

于是打算采取 Canny 算法去进行边缘检测并加在图像上

实际效果如下



#### 观察到仍有不完全存在,于是进行轮廓识别并绘制

```
_, image = cv2.threshold(image, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
_, contours, _ = cv2.findContours(image, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
cv2.drawContours(image, contours,-1, (0, 255, 0), 2)
```

#### 实际效果



#### 观察到边框为白色, 进行去除



至此, 优化完成