Module 6.7 : PCA : Practical Example



ullet Consider we are given a large number of images of human faces (say, m images)



- ullet Consider we are given a large number of images of human faces (say, m images)
- \bullet Each image is $100\times100~[10\mathrm{K}~\mathrm{dimensions}]$



- Consider we are given a large number of images of human faces (say, m images)
- \bullet Each image is $100\times100~[10\mathrm{K}~\mathrm{dimensions}]$
- We would like to represent and store the images using much fewer dimensions (around 50-200)



- Consider we are given a large number of images of human faces (say, m images)
- \bullet Each image is $100\times100~[10\mathrm{K}~\mathrm{dimensions}]$
- We would like to represent and store the images using much fewer dimensions (around 50-200)
- We construct a matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$



- Consider we are given a large number of images of human faces (say, m images)
- \bullet Each image is $100\times100~[10\mathrm{K}~\mathrm{dimensions}]$
- We would like to represent and store the images using much fewer dimensions (around 50-200)
- We construct a matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$
- Each row of the matrix corresponds to 1 image



- Consider we are given a large number of images of human faces (say, m images)
- \bullet Each image is $100\times100~[10\mathrm{K}~\mathrm{dimensions}]$
- We would like to represent and store the images using much fewer dimensions (around 50-200)
- We construct a matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$
- \bullet Each row of the matrix corresponds to 1 image
- Each image is represented using 10K dimensions

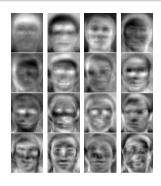
• $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$ (as explained on the previous slide)

- $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$ (as explained on the previous slide)
- We retain the top 100 dimensions corresponding to the top 100 eigen vectors of X^TX

- $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$ (as explained on the previous slide)
- We retain the top 100 dimensions corresponding to the top 100 eigen vectors of X^TX
- Note that X^TX is a $n \times n$ matrix so its eigen vectors will be n dimensional (n = 10K in this case)

- $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$ (as explained on the previous slide)
- We retain the top 100 dimensions corresponding to the top 100 eigen vectors of X^TX
- Note that X^TX is a $n \times n$ matrix so its eigen vectors will be n dimensional (n = 10K in this case)
- We can convert each eigen vector into a 100×100 matrix and treat it as an image

- $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$ (as explained on the previous slide)
- We retain the top 100 dimensions corresponding to the top 100 eigen vectors of X^TX
- Note that X^TX is a $n \times n$ matrix so its eigen vectors will be n dimensional (n = 10K in this case)
- We can convert each eigen vector into a 100×100 matrix and treat it as an image
- Let's see what we get



- $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 10K}$ (as explained on the previous slide)
- We retain the top 100 dimensions corresponding to the top 100 eigen vectors of X^TX
- Note that X^TX is a $n \times n$ matrix so its eigen vectors will be n dimensional (n = 10K in this case)
- We can convert each eigen vector into a 100×100 matrix and treat it as an image
- Let's see what we get
- What we have plotted here are the first 16 eigen vectors of X^TX (basically, treating each 10K dimensional eigen vector as a 100×100 dimensional image)

• These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database



- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces





- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces







- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces



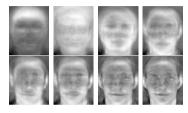






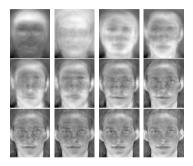
- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces





- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces





- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces





 $\sum_{i=1}^{16} \alpha_{1i} p_i$

- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces

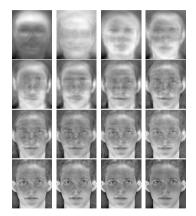




 $\sum_{i=1}^{16} \alpha_{1i} p_i$

- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces
- In practice, we just need to store p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k (one time storage)





 $\sum_{i=1}^{16} \alpha_{1i} p_i$

- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces
- In practice, we just need to store p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k (one time storage)
- Then for each image i we just need to store the scalar values $\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \cdots, \alpha_{ik}$





$$\sum_{i=1}^{16} \alpha_{1i} p_i$$

- These images are called eigenfaces and form a basis for representing any face in our database
- In other words, we can now represent a given image (face) as a linear combination of these eigen faces
- In practice, we just need to store p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k (one time storage)
- Then for each image i we just need to store the scalar values $\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \cdots, \alpha_{ik}$
- This significantly reduces the storage cost without much loss in image quality