

ELEKTRONIKAS UN
DATORZINĀTŅU
INSTITŪTS



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COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Pilsētu tālzpētes datu sapludināšanas
algoritma veidošana pēc datu apstrādes
divpakāpju principa

VPP projekta Nr.4 "GUDPILS" seminārs
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Spektra joslas:

[4; 14; 26; 36; 47; 57; 69; 78]

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n_k} \mathbf{x}_\nu$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \frac{1}{n_k - 1} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n_k} (\mathbf{x}_\nu - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k) \cdot (\mathbf{x}_\nu - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k)^T$$

$$f_k(\mathbf{x}) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k|^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k)^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k)\right)$$

$$g_k(\mathbf{y}) = (2\pi)^{-8/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}'_k|^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu}'_k)^T (\boldsymbol{\Sigma}'_k)^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu}'_k)\right)$$

$$\mathbf{K}: \quad f_k(\mathbf{x})/f_j(\mathbf{x}) \geq 1 \quad j \neq k \quad \ln(f_k(\mathbf{x})) - \ln(f_j(\mathbf{x})) > 0$$

$$\mathbf{K}': \quad g_k(\mathbf{y})/g_j(\mathbf{y}) \geq 1 \quad j \neq k \quad \ln(g_k(\mathbf{y})) - \ln(g_j(\mathbf{y})) > 0$$

4. pārlidojums – dizaina kopa

Dizaina klases vidējās vērtības vektori RGB attēlam			
	R	G	B
μ_1	160	156	174
μ_2	80	95	63
μ_3	153	118	121
μ_4	126	131	149
μ_5	254	254	254
μ_6	100	105	85
μ_7	199	169	158

Dizaina klases kovariācijmatricas RGB attēlam									
$\Sigma 1$			$\Sigma 2$			$\Sigma 3$			
598.0417	571.7014	620.0480	469.1996	515.6839	248.4144	1.0e+03 *			
571.7014	560.3220	614.8983	515.6839	604.7016	265.4280	2.4977	1.8482	1.4752	
620.0480	614.8983	691.1808	248.4144	265.4280	169.3080	1.8482	1.5185	1.2615	
$\Sigma 4$			$\Sigma 5$			$\Sigma 6$			
1.0e+03 *			53.3092	49.0035	35.0579	408.4091	282.5815	268.4593	
3.0850	3.0390	3.0150	49.0035	48.8115	35.5028	282.5815	225.1762	192.3765	
3.0390	3.0883	3.0705	35.0579	35.5028	28.5779	268.4593	192.3765	190.6803	
3.0150	3.0705	3.1075							
$\Sigma 7$									
714.0569	587.8455	625.1510							
587.8455	516.6992	555.3744							
625.1510	555.3744	654.4080							

3. pārlidojums – testa kopa

II . pakāpē vidējās vērtības vektori RGB attēlam			
	R	G	B
μ_1	179	175	194
μ_2	69	82	60
μ_3	163	117	115
μ_4	165	164	182
μ_5	254	254	254
μ_6	84	94	75

II. pakāpē kovariācijmatricas RGB attēlam									
$\Sigma 1$			$\Sigma 2$			$\Sigma 3$			
664.9060	630.7200	675.6116	393.3486	444.0021	168.7864	1.0e+03 *			
630.7200	607.6928	656.2772	444.0021	535.0439	184.2891	2.0182	1.2591	0.9547	
675.6116	656.2772	719.9850	168.7864	184.2891	96.3349	1.2591	1.0588	0.8495	
$\Sigma 4$			$\Sigma 5$			$\Sigma 6$			
1.0e+03 *			4.5937	3.5767	1.8910	199.4812	150.0327	124.8510	
4.9998	4.8095	4.8154	3.5767	4.2447	1.9626	150.0327	147.1625	106.4532	
4.8095	4.6546	4.6674	1.8910	1.9626	2.0807	124.8510	106.4532	91.7365	
4.8154	4.6674	4.7173							

Klasifikācijas precizitāte

Dizaina kopai: **0.81**

Testa kopai I.pakāpe: **0.80**

Testa kopai II.pakāpe: **0.79**

U: $\ln(f_k^*(\mathbf{x})) + \ln(g_k^*(\mathbf{y}_a)) - \ln(f_j^*(\mathbf{x})) + \ln(g_j^*(\mathbf{y}_a)) \geq 0$