Abstract

Face recognition is a method for verifying or identifying a person from a digital image. In this paper an approach for classifying images based on discrete wavelet transform (DWT) and neural network (NN) has been suggested. In the proposed approach, DWT decomposes an image into images with different frequency bands. An NN is a trainable and dynamic system.
which can acceptably estimate input-output functions. Although the basic BP has been the most popular learning algorithm throughout all NNs applications and can be used as estimator, detector or classifier. It usually requires a very long training time. To overcome the problem, we propose several high performance algorithms that can converge few times faster than the algorithm used previously (basic BP). In this paper, the BP with adaptive learning rate, resilient back propagation (RPROP), and conjugate gradient algorithm are used to train an MLP. The simulation results show the clear superiority of the proposed method by ORL face databases.

Reference

- M. R. Mosavi and H. Azami, “Applying neural network ensembles for clustering of GPS
Improving the Neural Network Training for Face Recognition using Adaptive Learning Rate, Resilient Back Propagation and Conjugate Gradient Algorithm


I. Ahmad, M. A. Ansari and S. Mohsin, “Performance comparison between backpropagation algorithms applied to intrusion detection in computer network systems”, International Conference on Neural Networks, pp. 231-236, 2008.


Index Terms

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Key words

Face recognition  Discrete wavelet transform (DWT)

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Conjugate gradient algorithm