

# 基于 SPLDA 降维和 XGBoost 分类器的行为识别方法研究

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**摘 要:** 针对人体行为识别过程中分类算法识别精度低和数据样本集的“维数灾难”问题, 提出了基于行为识别的 SPLDA 降维算法. 首先, 利用 SPLDA 算法在原有样本协方差矩阵不变的情况下获取最重要的主分量, 通过贪婪搜索方法得到多个投影向量; 然后, 通过更新类内散度矩阵获得最优转换矩阵; 最后, 将降维后的样本数据集通过 XGBoost 分类器进行最终的行为识别. 实验结果表明, XGBoost 分类器与随机森林算法相比, 平均识别精度提高了 2.66%, 识别时间降低了 0.52 s; SPLDA-XGB 算法可以实现有效降维且比 PCA 算法、LDA 算法、LPP 算法、L-PCA 算法与 XGBoost 分类器结合的识别算法具有更高的人体行为识别准确率.

**关键词:** 行为识别; SPLDA; 投影向量; 降维算法; 分类

## Research on behavior identification based on SPLDA dimensional reduction algorithm and XGBoost classifier

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**Abstract:** Aiming at the problem of "dimension disaster" in human behavior recognition and the classification algorithm has low recognition accuracy and data sample set. First, the SPLDA algorithm is used to obtain the most important principal components with the original sample covariance matrix unchanged, and multiple projection vectors are obtained by greedy search method. Then, the optimal transformation matrix is obtained by updating the class inner divergence matrix. Finally, the dimensionally reduced sample data set is identified by the XGBoost classifier. Experimental results show that compared with the random forest algorithm, the average recognition accuracy of XGBoost classifier is improved by 2.66% and the recognition time is reduced by 0.52s. SPLDA-XGB algorithm can achieve effective dimensionality reduction and has higher accuracy rate of human behavior recognition than PCA algorithm, LDA algorithm, LPP algorithm, l-pca algorithm combined with XGBoost classifier.

**Key words:** behavior recognition; SPLDA; projected vector; dimensionality reduction algorithm; classification

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