

# Computer Vision

(Final 2016-2017)

## Question 1

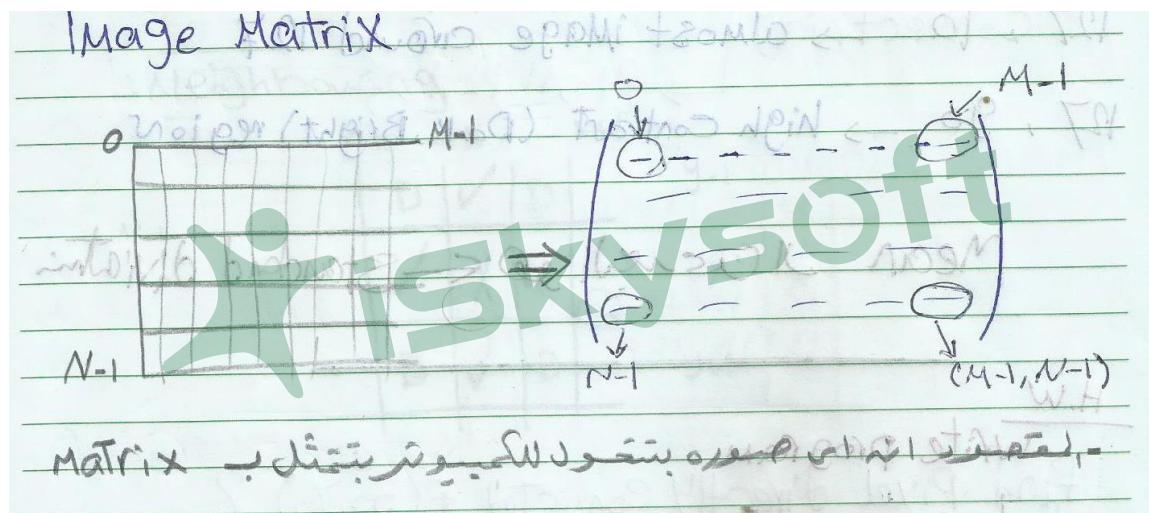
### Question 1 (30 points)

Clarify the following terms in the context of computer vision:

Image matrix, distance metrics, connectivity, histogram specification, filters  
 border's treatments, Butterworth high pass filter, edge based segmentation,  
 object boundary finding, object representation, morphology erosion, and feature extraction.

A \ A-B

Image matrix



Distance metrics

#### - Distance metrics :-

Functions that measure the distance between two pixels to get real or relative distances.

Three ways to measure distance between two pixels -

$$1- \text{Euclidian} : \Delta(f(x_1, y_1), f(x_2, y_2)) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

$$2- \text{City Blocks} : \Delta(f(x_1, y_1), f(x_2, y_2)) = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|$$

$$3- \text{Chess Board} : \Delta(f(x_1, y_1), f(x_2, y_2)) = \max(|x_1 - x_2|, |y_1 - y_2|)$$

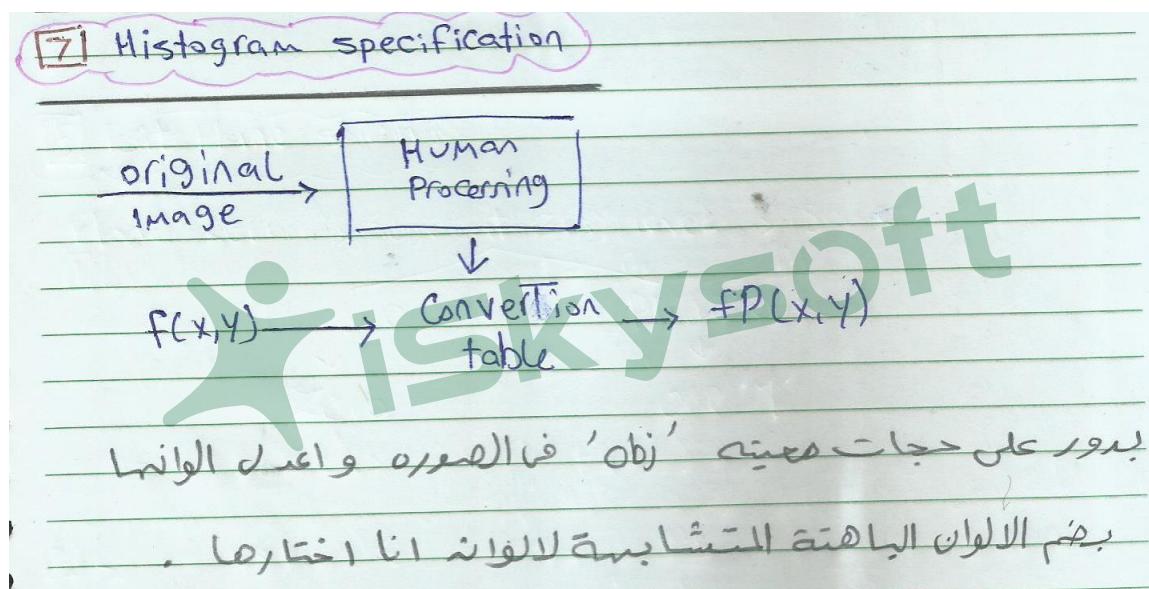
## Connectivity

### • Connectivity :

Is the way in which pixels in image relate to their neighbours  $f(x_1, y_1), f(x_2, y_2) \rightarrow$  pixels are considered connected if and only if:

- \* They are neighbours
- \*  $f(x_1, y_1), f(x_2, y_2) \in \eta \rightarrow$  Where  $\eta$  the gray levels Connectivity Set.

## Histogram specification



## Boundary treatment

### II Ignore

That is to copy the borders pixels as to the enhanced matrix. So, no processing required for those pixels

### II Repeat Column and Row

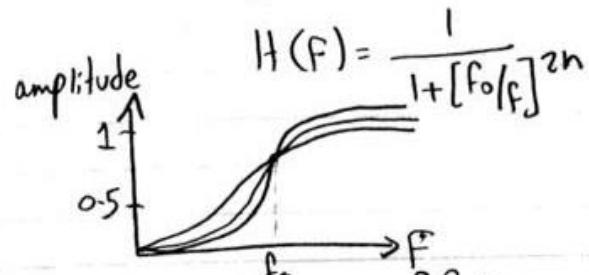
The matrix rows and columns are extended out with duplication to the values of the borders.

### ③ Reflection

Is to reflect as many as needed rows and columns around the border line.

Butter worth high pass filter

### ④ Butterworth high pass filter



If high Power n will increase & Butterworth high pass filter Tends to be ideal when n very high

Edge based segmentation

- ② Edge based : Use derivative filter makes a high pass filter to detect the edges to get the object off the image.

Examples of derivative filters

- (A) Traditional / Global edge detection filter
- (B) Prewitt filter
- (C) Sobel filter
- (d) Corners detection

Object boundary finding

Description of object using an ordered list of its edge points. Contour Representation techniques :-

1 - Chain Code

2 - Crack Code

3 - Run Length.

ويُفضل أنك تكتب عن ال 3 أنواع

Object representation

## Erosion morphology

### 2 - Erosion Morphology

$$E(A, B) = A \ominus (-B) = A \cap (A - B)$$

The basic effect of the operator on a binary image is to erode away the boundaries of regions of foreground pixels.

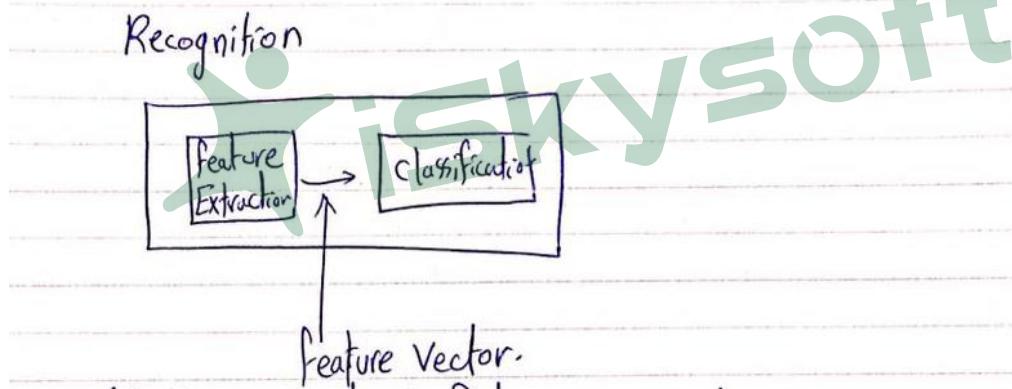
نَكْلَةُ الْأَجْزَاءِ بِمَرْبُوطِ الْفِوْدَةِ فِي الْمَوْضِعِ الْمُتَطَوِّلِ (Binary matrix)

## Feature extraction

### - Feature Extraction :-

The process of defining a set of features or image characteristics, which will most efficiently or meaningfully represent the information that is important for analysis & classification.

## Recognition



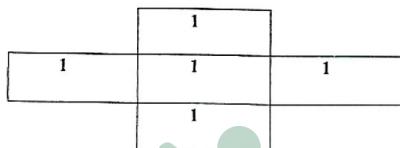
## Question 2

### Question 2 (30 points)

The following is an image matrix quantized to 128 levels (0 to 127), find the equalized histogram. Use the equalized histogram to find out Otsu's threshold. Use Otsu's threshold to get the binary image matrix with object labeled 1(dark background). Apply Opening, and closing on the binary image. then Use crack codes to describe the found object.

0	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	10
0	10	10	10	10	10	8	0	10
0	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	10
8	10	100	10	96	100	100	100	10
0	10	10	10	103	100	0	100	0
0	10	10	10	110	103	96	100	10
0	10	10	10	110	103	100	110	10
10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	10
13	0	13	13	13	13	13	0	0

#### The structure element



المأسلة مجمعة لاجزاء كتير من المنهج فلام عشان تعرف تحلها تكون ملم بالمنهج كله او على الاقل بالاجزاء اللي جت في الامتحان .. كل جزء هنوضحه هيكون له link لفيديو بيشرح طريقة الحل

- 1 هنبدأ نجيب ال histogram لل matrix اللي مدهانا
- 2 هنبدأ نحسب ال normalized و عشان نعرف نحسبه لازم نجيب ال normalized ف الاول
- 3 اي قيمة اعلي من 128 هنطرحها من 128 عشان هو حدد ان ال range من 0:127
- 4 هنعتبر ال equalized بقى ال histogram العادي بتاعنا و نكمل شغل به بمعنى ان قيم ال gray هي بس اللي هتنغير
- 5 هنبدأ نطبق ال otsu's اللي هو الجدول الكبير و الهدف منه اننا في الآخر نجيب ال threshold عن طريق اننا نشووف اكير قيمتين في خانة ال سيجما و نروح نجيب قيم ال gray ليهم و نجمعهم و نقسمهم على 2 بعد ما جبت قيمة ال threshold هبدأ اقارنها بالقيم اللي موجودة عندي في ال gray و هنروح لشكل الماتركس الاصلي اللي في المأسلة و نشووف القيم :
- 6 لو ال gray اكير من ال threshold هنحط مكان الرقم 1
- 7 لو ال gray اصغر من ال threshold هنحط مكان الرقم 0 و نكون كذا جبنا ال binary matrix
- 8 نبدأ نطبق علي شكل ال opening matrix و الناتج اللي هيطلع نطبق عليه ال closing
- 9 و اخر خطوة نعمل ال crack code علي الناتج النهائي اللي هيطلع علينا و السطر اللي هيطلع هيقي هو دا اللي عاوزه عشان حل المأسلة .

### Question 3

A classifier uses the nearest neighbor with Euclidian distance to differentiate between three classes. The features used are Discrete Cosine Transform based, DCT. The considered features in sequence are DCT (0, 0), DCT (1, 0), DCT (0, 1). The classes representatives out of the training are (0, 4, 10), (-10, 30, 17), and (18, 20, -16) for classes 1, 2, 3 consequently. Find out the class of the object that has the following image matrix?

0	1	2	3
0	0	10	10
1	0	4	0
2	10	5	3
3	0	0	5

### Classification & Feature Extraction

- اهم نقطة لازم تكون عارفها عشان تعرف تحل المسألة هو ازاي بتحل ال DCT

بالنسبة للمسألة هي النوع الثالث و الاخير من ال Feature Extraction اللي بيضم ال DCT + classification

- 1 - هنبدأ نعمل DCT لـ 3 ارقام اللي اداهم لنا اللي هم  $DCT(0,0)$  ,  $DCT(1,0)$  ,  $DCT(0,1)$
- 2 - هجيب ال distance ما بين كل DCT مع ال class representatives اللي هو مدهونى
- 3 - اختار اقل distance وهتبقى ال Matrix تابعه لل class صاحب اقل مسافة



Q2

find histogram

1

Gray

Color Count

0	18
8	2
10	35
13	6
100	12
96	2
103	3
110	3

81

 $\text{Count} \times \text{eg}^2 = M \times \text{فوج لينك}$

Normalized

(2)

0	,22
8	,02
10	,43
13	,07
96	,02
100	,14
103	,03
110	,03

$$\textcircled{.96} \approx 1$$



$$1 = \text{neglectable}$$



(2)

## Cumulative

0	,22
8	,24
10	,67
13	,74
96	,76
100	<del>,9</del>
103	,93
110	4

iSkysoft

لارج اف افر عنابر يكون =

لارج اف افر نر، لارج اف افر الاول

بعد كـ 1

نـ وـ فـ يـ كـ انـ الـ وـ اـ قـ فـ هـ وـ اـ رـ وـ حـ اـ جـ هـ +ـ كـ الـ

قبـ لـ هـ مـ حـ جـ عـ لـ اـ رـ اـ نـ

equivalent

comm.  $\times 9 \rightarrow$  الالوان

$$a = 128$$

0  
8  
10  
13  
96  
100  
103  
110

$$,22 * 128 = 28,1 \approx 28$$

$$,24 * 128 = 30,7 \approx 31$$

$$85,7 \approx 86$$

$$95$$

$$97$$

$$115$$

$$119$$

$$128$$

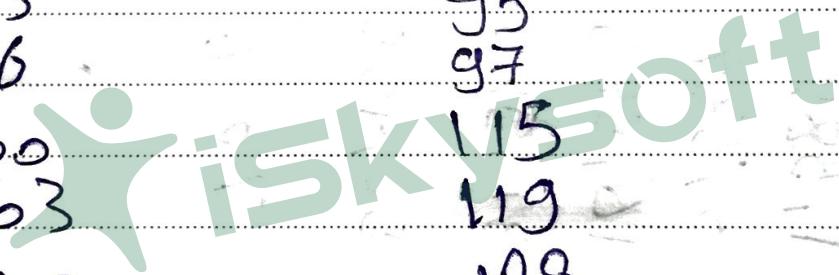
لازم اخرين يكون زر رقم 9



(5)

equalized) is a new histogram

0	28
8	31
10	86
13	95
96	97
100	115
103	119
110	128



group	cont	Prob.	6m <sup>-1</sup>	M <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>	Comm <sub>1</sub>	M <sub>2</sub>
0	28	.1040	,040	0	0		
8	31	.1044	,084	1352	4,1	,95	70,62
10	86	,123	,207	1,582	7,6	,913	70,27
13	95	,135	,342	3,337	9,7	,79	69,04
96	97	,138	,48	16,585	34,5	,655	67,28
100	115	,164	,844	32,985	51,2	,517	54,04
103	119	,170	,814	50,495	62	,353	37,64
110	128	,183	1	70,6	71	,183	20,3
<hr/> <u>699</u>							

متحدة

(a)



sigma

199,37

393,25

909, 19

1830, 73

1462177

Mr

To, b

743

76,96

87, 39

102,71

10415

106

11019

٢) حاضر لغير المأمور (كبير)  
وينتهي منه  
الآن موجود في

سید، علی

$$T = \frac{13 + 96}{2} = 54,5$$

~~$\approx 55$~~

$t=55$

Remove Watermark Now

## New Matrix

(8)

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dilation

Erosion

opening  $\rightarrow$  ابعاد الموجة بسيطة  
لذلك تختفي الموجة  $\rightarrow$  خافت



after opening

3

## بیچارہ اکٹھات

## Dialects

after closing قبلاً كل يوم

Crack Code

~~1198~~ JLC21 E0000111

1  
2 0  
3

003033332322  
1211101

✓ ✗



Q3

①

Class 1 (0, 4, 10)

Class 2 (-10, 30, 17)

Class 3 (18, 20, -16)

أمثلة على الأصناف Class 1 ملائمة للألوان  
Class 2 ملائمة للألوان الباردة  
Class 3 ملائمة للألوان الدافئة

Matrix	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	10	10
1	0	4	0	0
2	10	5	3	5
3	0	0	5	0

الخطوات المتبعة في DCT هي  
أولاً إدخال الصورة على ماتريكس MX 11  
ثانياً نقطة دوت بـ 3x3

وأخيراً فحص المحتوى

DCT (0,0)

Remove Watermark Now

اجيب الخطيب بـ نهاية

عدد الأعمدة 4 = N

العمق " 4 = M

0 = V

0 = V

$$C(0,0) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times (10+10+4+10+3+5+5+5) \\ = 13$$

$$C(0,0) = 13$$

جذر مربع أو جذر مربع

COS جزء من دائرة

لما  $\sqrt{N} \cos$  يبقى المثلث صفر  $\Rightarrow \cos 0 = 1$

" 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 " " 0 "



③

DCT (1,0)

$$4 = N \quad 1 \leq u \\ 4 = M \quad 0 \leq v$$

~~$$C(1,0) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times$$~~

~~$$(10 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x2+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

~~$$(10 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x3+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

~~$$(14 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x1+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

~~$$(10 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x0+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

~~$$(5 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x1+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

~~$$(3 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x2+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

~~$$(5 \times \cos\left(\frac{(2x3+1)\pi}{2 \times 4}\right) +$$~~

$$\left( 5 \times \cos \frac{(2x2+1)\pi}{2 \times 4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{9}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times \left[ \left( 10 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left( 10 \times \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} \right) + \left( 4 \times \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \right) + \\
 &\quad \left( 10 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \right) + \left( 5 \times \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \right) + \\
 &\quad \left. \left( 3 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) + \left( 5 \times \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} \right) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left( 5 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 18,137.41$$

DCT(0,1)

⑤

$$q = N$$

$$q = M$$

$$O = U$$

$$I = V$$

$$c(0,1) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \times$$

$$\left[ (10 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 0 + 1)\pi}{2 \times 4}) + (10 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 0 + 1)\pi}{2 \times 4}) \right. \\ + (4 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 1 + 1)\pi}{2 \times 4}) + (10 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 2 + 1)\pi}{2 \times 4}) \\ + (5 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 2 + 1)\pi}{8}) + (3 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 2 + 1)\pi}{8}) \\ \left. + 5 \times (\cos \frac{(2 \times 2 + 1)\pi}{8} + 15 \times \cos \frac{(2 \times 3 + 1)\pi}{8}) \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} \times \left[ (10 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{8}) + (10 \times \cos \frac{\pi}{8}) + \right. \\ (4 \times \cos \frac{3\pi}{8}) + (10 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}) + (5 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}) + \\ \left. (3 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}) + (5 \times \cos \frac{5\pi}{8}) + (5 \times \cos \frac{7\pi}{8}) \right].$$

$$\frac{\pi}{8} = 1,392$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{8} = 1,17$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{8} = 1,983$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{8} = 2,74$$

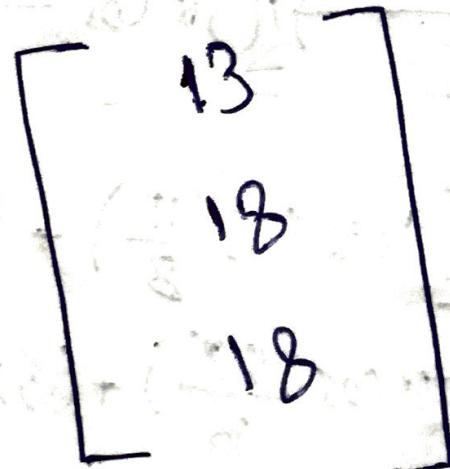
$$= 18,377$$



دستیار  
پردازش  
عکس  
ویدئو  
برای  
آندروید  
و iOS

ست کل فن ایرانی  
برتر

دستیار DCT یا سه دستیار





[13, 18, 18] الكسرة بال MX عوضت عن ال

نستعل Classification

- 1) نجيب عن كل class mean
- 2) euclidean distance
- 3) كائن أقل

نعتبر (أ، ب) جينا الات لات  
 حيث نقطة وحده من

نطبق لقانون بتابع عن

$$\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2}$$

class 1 (0, 4, 10)

" 2 (-10, 30, 17)

" 3 (18, 20, -16)

target (13, 18, 18)

$$d_{\text{Class 1}} = \sqrt{(0-13)^2 + (4-18)^2 + (-16-18)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{20,71}$$

$$d_{\text{Class 2}} = \sqrt{(-10-13)^2 + (30-18)^2 + (17-18)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{25,96}$$

$$d_{\text{Class 3}} = \sqrt{(18-13)^2 + (20-18)^2 + (-16-18)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{34,42}$$

$$d_{\text{Class 1}} = 20,71$$

$$d_{\text{Class 2}} = 25,96$$

$$d_{\text{Class 3}} = 34,42$$

3)  $[13, 18, 18]$  (Distance  $\rightarrow$ , [x])

$[13, 18, 18] \in \text{Class 1}$

object of Class 1

