

~~mid~~

Final

31/12/2017

Chapter - Slides

Redundancy

Same fastest exp. tech fast \rightarrow zip
group fast topic. \rightarrow less work after more
on less sol. most work same result.

Redundant compression

Compress size infact (unit)

2 types —
1) lossless compression algorithm
2) lossy compression algorithm

(loss information loss)

~~lossless~~

exp. \rightarrow same diff color unit
if diff use info. \rightarrow lossless
 \times if same color \rightarrow use info. \rightarrow lossy
if same \rightarrow use info. \rightarrow lossy.

compression Application

1) transmission \rightarrow compress and

2)

④ Compression forces \rightarrow \downarrow ground pressure \downarrow soil infiltration

Coding Redundancy suppose, after error detection & correction, we get the original image.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| R | 255, 0, 0 |
| G | 0, 255, 0 |
| B | 0, 0, 255 |
| Y | 255, 255, 0 |

~~shape~~ 2nd bangladesh 27 flag 1st represent 227²⁰ 2013 9x1
in book pt 27²⁰ 2013 9x1

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline f & 1 \\ \hline a & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ \Rightarrow 2² code book huffman coding.

9×1 \rightarrow 2nd variable \rightarrow fixed length coding

$$9 \times 2^{24} = 3^{12}$$

Interpixel Redundancy        

Interpixel Redundancy

so each pixel is a sequence of pixel values over time.

pixel size \rightarrow dry size \rightarrow sequence
represented \rightarrow size \rightarrow redundancy

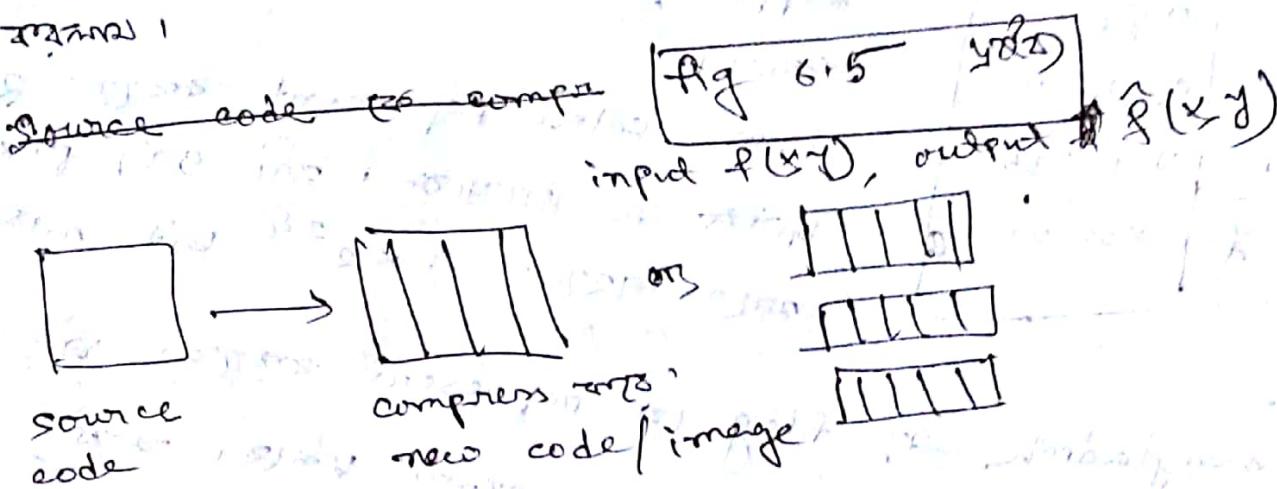
Psychological redundancy

Brain's procedure information (read, write, etc.)

Image compression models

Huffman code (or) lossless coding \Rightarrow redundancy

Diagram 1



Lossless compression

Common info miss
exp' medical imaging
Because info miss

lossless compression

Use the above one.

→ Specific example 2nd Haffmann code

or color code will represent probability
color/code will represent probability
image (or) color probability

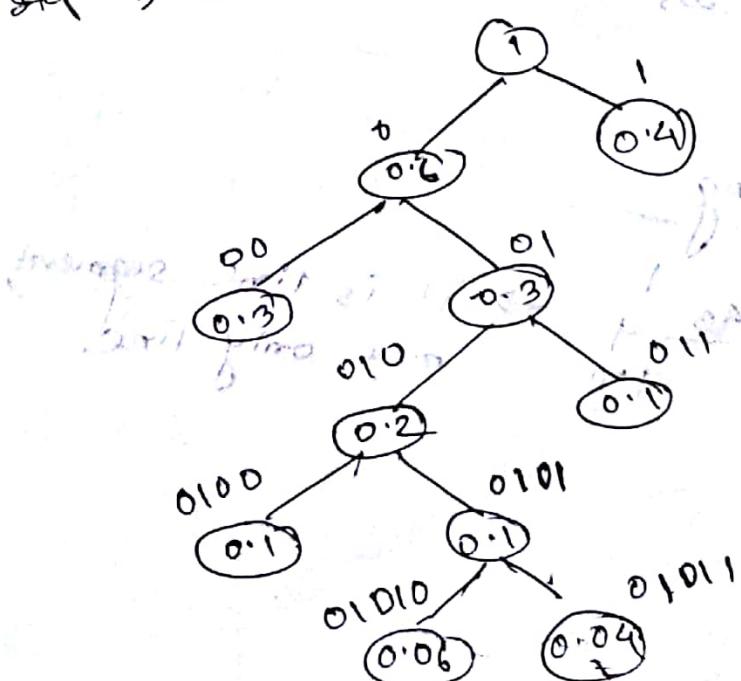
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 |

$P(i) = \frac{6}{20} \rightarrow 6$ vs. 20
 \downarrow total 20 probability
 $P(i)$ vs. probability density function, এল

| lowest prob | probability | <u>Step 1</u> | <u>Step 2</u> | <u>Step 3</u> | <u>Step 4</u> | <u>Step 5</u> | <u>Step 6</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| s_1 | $P(s)$ 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| s_2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| s_3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| s_4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| s_5 | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| s_6 | 0.04 | | | | | | 0.6 |

| <u>g</u> | <u>$P(s)$</u> | <u>Step 1</u> | <u>Step 2</u> | <u>Step 3</u> | <u>Step 4</u> | <u>Step 5</u> | <u>Step 6</u> |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| $s_1(0)$ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 (0) |
| $s_2(00)$ | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 (1) |
| $s_3(01)$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| $s_4(010)$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| $s_5(0101)$ | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| $s_6(01011)$ | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

- (*) lowest probability → order of encoding
 (**) step 3 → standard ordering



So, S variable length + P fixed length

$s_1(0.4)$ 11 000

$s_2(0.3)$ 00 001

$s_3(0.1)$ 011 010

$s_4(0.1)$ 0100 011

$s_5(0.06)$ 01010 000

$s_6(0.04)$ 01011 101

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rightarrow 0.4 \times 1 + 0.3 \times 2 + 0.1 \times 3 + 0.1 \times 4 + 0.06 \times 5 + 0.04 \times 6 \\
 & = 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.4 \times 0.30 + 0.24 \\
 & = \cancel{0.24} \quad 2.24
 \end{aligned}$$

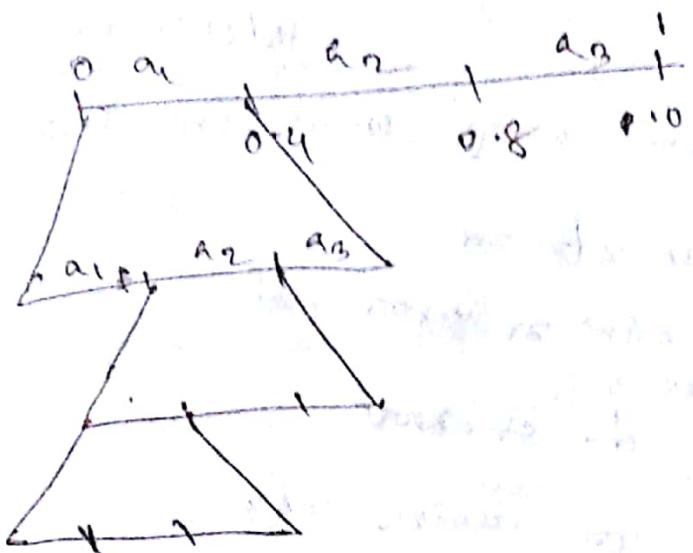
→ normally ~~fixed length~~ better, but actually variable length ~~is better~~

better, because ~~it's~~ 3-bit & ~~it's~~ 5-bit

because ~~it's~~ 3-bit & ~~it's~~ 5-bit

calculation ~~is~~ 2.24 ~~bit~~, AS,

~~it's~~ better.



100% - 100% ~~for non-clinic~~ lab - 100% of non-clinic

ii Graph image for 1 ~~the image~~

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

→ # complement suffocation coding.

10/01/2018

① lossless compression → info same as original, \rightarrow min info loss \rightarrow no info loss

lossy compression → image size \rightarrow \downarrow info loss \rightarrow \downarrow resolution

accuracy \downarrow \rightarrow \downarrow info loss \rightarrow \downarrow info loss \rightarrow \downarrow info loss

$640 \times 840 \Rightarrow$ resolution / size of standard

② preprocessor → \rightarrow \downarrow image \rightarrow resize \rightarrow remove redundancy

③ compression \rightarrow procedure \rightarrow redundancy \rightarrow remove \rightarrow

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 17 | 3 | 21 |
| 4 | 9 | 91 |

④ coding redundancy: 3rd procedure: ① coding redundancy
② interpixel redundancy
③ psychovisual redundancy

⑤ coding redundancy: \rightarrow 8 bit, 4 bit \rightarrow represent \rightarrow no of bit \rightarrow pixel value change \rightarrow neighbour

⑥ interpixel redundancy: \rightarrow \downarrow interconnect

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 255 | 250 | 251 |
| 250 | 255 | 250 |
| 251 | 255 | 251 |

\rightarrow multiple pixel \rightarrow \downarrow pixel to represent \rightarrow

④ Psychosignal redundancy: visual or procedureality / human will not notice info loss
 → use info to remove redundancy psychosignal redundancy of stimuli

→ lossy

→ lossy.

→ human uses video info to get info lossless

absence mind (but only when same, 1st miss)

⑤ Image compression processing model

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|

→ order or channel original order or encoding

→ order or channel then original image

→ 1st (G) decode

→ lossless compression.

→ dependent on $f(x)$ (output)

$\{ f(x) = f(x) \rightarrow \text{lossless} \}$

$\{ f(x) \neq f(x) \rightarrow \text{lossy} \}$

⑥ Huffman coding — probabilities of specific pixel as probability

→ rank image (G)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

$$p(1) = \frac{8}{12} \rightarrow 1 \text{ out of } 8$$

→ total pixel 12

↓ units $\frac{1}{2^3 2^3}$ probability $\approx 2\%$

$$\text{Some as, } P(2) = \frac{3}{12}$$

$$P(3) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{so, } P(1) + P(2) + P(3) = 1$$

highest probability → lowest no freq. represent.

Arithmetic coding

→ each pixel →

→ $a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3$

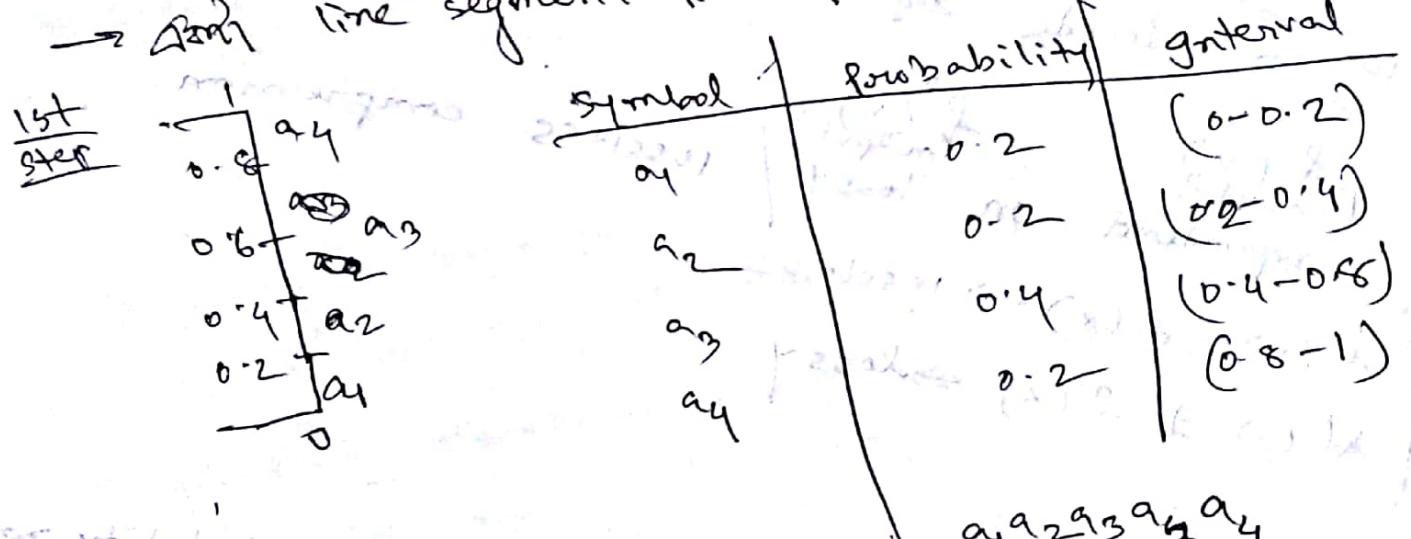
$a_3 \quad a_2 \quad a_4$

→ program → number 127 → represents image

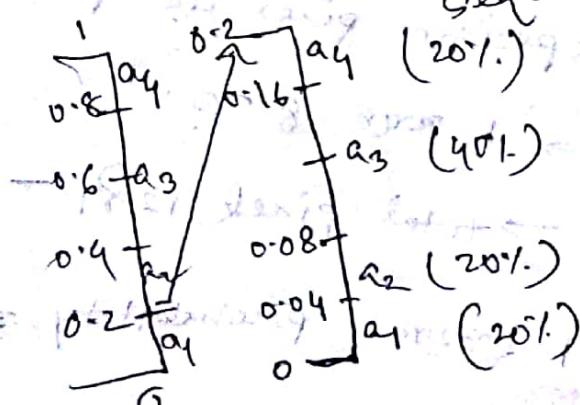
→ program → number 127 in arithmetic coding.

(to represent 222, 000 in arithmetic coding)

→ form line segment for & overlap



2nd step



→ words, 1st & interval → first weight, after next words
 a_1, a_2, \dots 2nd, 3rd individual value to words
 Interval 2 first

Formula: $(\text{high} - \text{low}) * \text{probability} + \text{new low}$

Encoding for, $a_1 \rightarrow (0.2 - 0) * 0.2 + 0 = 0.04$

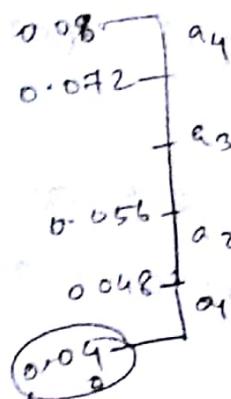
$$\rightarrow (0.2 - 0) * 0.2 + 0.04 = 0.08$$

$$\rightarrow (0.2 - 0) * 0.4 + 0.08 = 0.16$$

$$a_2 \rightarrow (0.68 - 0.04) * 0.2 + 0.04 = 0.048$$

$$\rightarrow (0.68 - 0.04) * 0.2 + 0.048 = 0.056$$

$$\rightarrow (0.68 - 0.04) * 0.4 + 0.056 = 0.072$$



[For sheet / slide 6 2nd]

[For sheet / slide 9 2nd]

Decoding

Suppose, 0.068 -
 Number - initial value | probability

$$0.068 \rightarrow [0 - 0.2] \rightarrow a_1$$

$$[0.2 - 0.4] \rightarrow a_2$$

$$(0.068 - 0) / 0.2 = 0.34 \rightarrow [0.4 - 0.8] \rightarrow a_3$$

$$(0.34 - 0) / 0.2 = 0.7 \rightarrow [0.4 - 0.8] \rightarrow a_3$$

$$(0.7 - 0.4) / 0.4 = 0.75 \rightarrow [0.4 - 0.8] \rightarrow a_3$$

$$(0.75 - 0.8) / 0.2 = 0.875 \rightarrow [0.8 - 1] \rightarrow a_4$$

Lempel-Ziv-Welch (LZW)

encoding

| | |
|-----|--------|
| 0 | BLACK |
| 128 | GIFRAY |
| 255 | WHITE |
| 256 | 39-39 |

| | | | |
|----|----|-----|-----|
| 39 | 39 | 126 | 126 |
| 39 | 39 | 126 | 126 |
| 39 | 39 | 126 | 126 |
| 39 | 39 | 126 | 126 |

- ④ pixel being processed → wrong color serially first (39)
- ④ 39 means both color read error!
- ④ 39 means both color and so encoding output → 39 28 (2923) → 1-255 so because 1-255
- ④ dictionary location → 252 223 because 1-255
→ basic color spot already error!



Fidelity criteria

- after some image undergo compression & decompression
- 2nd image vs 1st difference \rightarrow average of (22, 22, 22)
- difference is subtracted \rightarrow 2nd image vs 1st image

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline I & & \\ \hline 2 & 7 & 9 \\ \hline 4 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 9 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline I & & \\ \hline 4 & 7 & 9 \\ \hline 4 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 10 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- first pixel subtract \rightarrow 22 or 23 & mean error
 \rightarrow $(22, 22, 22) \rightarrow$ mean-square-error
- ④ \rightarrow $\sum (error)^2 / 27$ for mean-square-error
 \rightarrow $(22, 22, 22) \rightarrow$ mean-square-error
- ⑤ noise \rightarrow input value? \rightarrow output value
 \rightarrow accuracy \rightarrow SNR process / error
 \rightarrow mean-square-error signal to noise ratio
 \rightarrow input image & output image \rightarrow error
- input image & output image \rightarrow fidelity criteria

mean = $\frac{2+7+7+7+7+7+179}{7} = \frac{219}{7} = 31.29$

median = 7 [middle one]

square mean \rightarrow $\sqrt{\frac{(2-31.29)^2 + (7-31.29)^2 + \dots + (179-31.29)^2}{7}} = 45.8$

⑥ Average \rightarrow $\frac{2+7+7+7+7+7+179}{7} = 31.29$

LZW (Encoding)

- specific text or math value / text with very large areas to represent large objects
- binary value (e.g. 8 bit) represent objects
- just color now 3D - channel, 24 bit red, green, blue
- intensity from gray scale

| | |
|-----|-------|
| 0 | BLACK |
| 128 | GRAY |
| 255 | WHITE |
| 256 | |

→ suppose

→ far customarily refer lookup table & value input from

Procedure

- (1) pixel for currently being processed by serial pixel being processed
- corresponding output → encoding output
- no. steps, index → win dictionary location
- pattern describe → Dictionary entry
- far seq" to far establish mapping
- and ord currently recognized sequence

two basic types of image compression

1) lossy compression

→ transform coding (FET, DFT, DCT etc)
errors compression \Rightarrow QM
 \Rightarrow 3rd method use zero

→ block truncation compression: errors zero value

→ block thresholding zero

error, zero thresholding \Rightarrow QM (not error)

→ vector quantization compression \Rightarrow QM then process zero

→ lossy predictive coding

→ wavelet coding

2) loss less compression
lossless compression, lossless compression \Rightarrow use zero

- Huffman coding
 - runlength coding
 - zigzag coding

use my 251

2017 image 23. maximum value zero

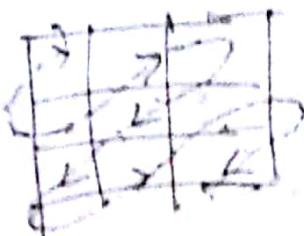
new symbol will be represented

ANSWER: The following is an example of a multiple choice question:

...and the people who have been here before us, and those who will come after us.

卷之三

| | | | | |
|-----|----|---|---|---|
| | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| dog | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| dog | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| co | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |



- Block coding: routine represented once
- Bread Tree coding: routine represented many times

→ JPEGS codece (Joint photographic experts group)

— ଯେତେ ଏକାକୀ ହେଲୁ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁଇଜନ୍ମଙ୍କ ହେଲୁ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁଇଜନ୍ମଙ୍କ ହେଲୁ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁଇଜନ୍ମଙ୍କ ହେଲୁ କିମ୍ବା

→ auto. expert. → lossy compression. → lossy related

→ C.R. 1055) cont.
→ Y.C.R. 202252. const. (mind 22. 2022 related

\rightarrow 46 BCI - 2027²⁰⁰. 600 - 1
↑ brightness → prominence red

→ brightness → volume
→ blue } low contrast

→ FPCT: (k, f) (\Leftrightarrow info env DCT over frequency domain \rightarrow Freq. resp. of

→ Quantizer:

11 Color space transformation: Y CB CR

21 Downsampling: 50×50 \Leftrightarrow array \Rightarrow connected \Rightarrow 27x27
Block \Rightarrow 8x8 \Rightarrow 27x27!

3) Block Block 2 \Rightarrow 251
information: DCT use 257 257

4) frequency domain transformation: DCT

Quantization: from portion $\{x\}$ easily
to $\{x\}$ with $\{x\}$ and $\{x\}$

But one position seems to be
the most likely for the first

→ 8x8 image
Encoding zigzag & huffman coding use zigzag

6) α zigzag A wikipedia GPEGr page

→ Details see in week

| symbol | Probability | Interval |
|--------|-------------|-----------|
| a_1 | 0.2 | [0-0.2] |
| a_2 | 0.2 | [0.2-0.4] |
| a_3 | 0.4 | [0.4-0.8] |
| a_4 | 0.2 | [0.8-1] |

→ Arithmetic coding implementation [Encoding & Decoding]

Notes on 24/04/2018

Digital Image Processing

→ First time, 24/04/2018

Morphology

Some animal or plant features represented by biology

Mathematical morphology

Set theory

After segmentation, various morphological operation by set theory

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

$$F(G) = \{(1,1), (1,3), (2,2)\}$$

↓ binary image : set of coordinates represent image

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1, 2, 4, 3\} \times \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \\ A &= \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad \text{important property} \end{aligned}$$

$2^2 \rightarrow$ element of $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ / 2D coordinate
counts because co-ordinate (x, y)

$2^3 \rightarrow$ element of $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$2^4 \rightarrow$ element of $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Basic concepts in set theory

slide 20

Morphological operation

L, o, black, white?

normally monophyletic opercular operation to 4 (or consider 5).

mine remove. ମୁଣ୍ଡ

E) Structuring Elements, Bits & Bits : with example.

fit: stagger match 2mm carb fit.

can only direct strategy.

Hij won point match 27 m (252) mit

କୁଳାଳ ପରିମା ଏବଂ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର
କାହାର : smg, smg, ଏବଂ କାହାର କାହାର, କାହାର
smg, କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର, ଏବଂ କାହାର

~~प्रति वार्षिक मिसः~~ कर्ता हित २३५८
प्रति वार्षिक मिसः कर्ता हित २३५८

17. showing fitting & hitting

slide 5829

Fundamental Operations

Fundamental Operations

① Erosion: only consider 2nd neighbors \downarrow structure element image

2nd: erosion of image by structuring elements.

$$g(x, \delta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s \text{ fits in } \\ & \text{the box } B \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

example: ~~if~~ $\text{if } z \in A \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$
otherwise (hit & miss) $z \in A \text{ or } z \in B$

o padding use $z \in A$

~~if~~ $\text{if } z \in A \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$
 $z \in A$, otherwise $0 \leq z \leq 1$

o $\exists i$ consider $z \in A$ $\exists j$ $z \in B$

(*) erosion erosion, object detection, noise reduction
 \rightarrow finds noisy image \exists noise $\exists z$

formula: erosion for sets A & B in \mathbb{Z}^2 is defined by the formula

$$A \ominus B = \{ z \mid (B) \subseteq \leq A \}$$

\Rightarrow must $\forall x \in B$ $\exists y \in A$ such that

\hookrightarrow only consider for true, that means \exists

book: 9.2-3

(*) 9.2.2 - Example 1

(2) dilation

(*) dilation $\text{if } s \text{ hits } z \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ orientation 1

(*) s

$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } s \text{ hits } z \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

only

\hookrightarrow if hit consider $z \in A$

(*) ~~if hit~~ $\text{if } s \text{ hits } z \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ match condition
 \rightarrow finds $z \in A$ $\exists s$ (match $z \in A$, o match condition
or $\exists s$ there's $z \in A$ $\exists s$ $\text{if } s \text{ hits } z \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$)

④ dilation, image of size \oplus size 1

hole, fill \ominus (use \ominus \oplus \ominus)

⑤ formula: dilation of A by B & is defined by eqn
 $A \oplus B = \{ z | (\exists y) \in B : z = A + y \}$

⑥ dilation: example

9.2.1 dilation: examples 1 & 2

Compound Operations

① opening: erosion followed by dilation

$$f \circ s = (f \ominus s) \oplus s$$

1st a erosion \ominus

\ominus \oplus \ominus

erosion \ominus match check \ominus

dilation \oplus \oplus or 1st \oplus ,
then dilation \oplus , new object \oplus

object \oplus . remove \ominus , new object \oplus

② closing:

$$f \circ s = (f \oplus s) \ominus s$$

hole remove \ominus

new regions \oplus \oplus \oplus

holes \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus \ominus

and they drop from last \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus

Q4: The Hit-or-Miss Transformation

def hit Θx & Θw & miss $w - x$ = 0.

Hit-or-Miss Transformation Example

$$\Theta \cdot A \Theta x = (A \Theta x) \cap (A^c \Theta (w-x))$$

(*) w , structure image Θ , want orientation

& x , in red color Θ , Θ orientation

(*) slide Θ , example

(*) book Θ , example in next class

~~21/01/2018~~ 28/01/2018



Hit or Miss region depends on the order of operations
and the difference between the two operations

图 9-4: the hit or miss Transformation

formula

$$\overline{A \oplus} x = (A \ominus x) \cap (A^c \ominus (\omega - x))$$

→ 0 padding 时 $\text{size}(27^3, 1^3)$

$\rightarrow A \leftarrow 2m$ $A \leftarrow 23$, complement

$$\rightarrow A \ominus x = \text{ans}$$

$$\rightarrow A^c \ominus (w-x) = u$$

100

1

1 u

Hyacinthoides non-scripta

5 222-1

→ example: digital ନାମେଟ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର-ଲେଖିତ୍ character search କଥା
→ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରିବାରେ ନାମେଟ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏବଂ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନାମେଟ୍

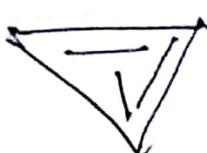
→ example: digital
transform π \approx 3.142
① π \approx 3.142 ② π \approx 3.14159265358979311545977535963673816339744835160226056887550963823593751442280161749858978942388781609033515430088862395153594083309619238457692148019692388562648803519537736841890437163814059574974746838152659704141973

at aranya, ananya & ana,

9.5.4: Convex Hull

~~4~~ formula

$$\underline{\text{formula}} \quad x_k^i = (x_{k-1} \oplus b^i) \cup A$$



ଏହାର ଅଭିନନ୍ଦିତ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର କାହାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏହାର କାହାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ଏହାର ଅଭିନନ୍ଦିତ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର କାହାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏହାର କାହାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ

④ convex hull (the original object contains holes or non-convex deficiency)

- shaded area represent represent erosion , white dilation
- 4th point (structure E^4)
- given structure element (the shadow from E^4 is E^4)
- $E^4 = \{(1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1), (-1, 0, 1), (0, -1, 1)\}$
- problem: finally the image has to be represented by E^4

→ E^4 is a boundary set (4^{th} point filter)

→ E^4 is a boundary set (4^{th} point filter) allows E^4 to be a boundary

9.5.5 thinning

① thin means ~~empty~~ object is empty

② thin means ~~empty~~ object is empty

③ formula

$$A \setminus (A \odot B) = A \cap (A \oplus B)$$

symbol

structure set

→ \oplus is structure E^4

→ hit or miss transform is 1st structure element E^4

(padding 0s)

→ original image (composition of $\{f_i\}$) with $\{g_i\}$

→ \exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$, image $f = f_m \circ g_m$ - order structure element

~~→ \exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$, hit or miss transform z_m~~

Thickening

9.5.6: thickening

④ formula

$$A \odot B$$

\rightarrow order structure element $\exists z$, hit or miss transform z_m

\rightarrow their original $\exists z$ new $\exists z$ union z_m

9.5.7: skeleton Example

basic shape \Leftrightarrow represent \Leftrightarrow point \Rightarrow $S(A)$

⑤ formula

$$S(A) = \bigcup_{B \in \mathbb{X}^D} S_B(A)$$

with

opening point $B \in \mathbb{X}^D$ \Leftrightarrow $(B \oplus z) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ only 1 point far

⑥ Puring

only def'n there $\exists z$

exp. min. m,

Segment - 6

Image Segmentation

for Q3 to 21
Q2
only Q2
page 2T

Introduction

Overview of Segmentation Techniques

Edge-based techniques only edge identity

Region-filling

surrounding region identify

by color

Data clustering via neurons

Texture-based techniques

in image processing

texture based -
specific texture (suppose, motion) detect

2nd texture based techniques

Motion segmentation

for background image
original object

image from color frames

2nd motion segmentation

Document segmentation

Biometric Image segmentation

Segmentation: Preview

- ① discuss continue as & explore example 2nd thresholding

Point Detection

- ② examples (details from slide)

~~Suppose~~ line masks:

$$f(x, y) - f(x, y-1) + f(x, y) - f(x, y+1).$$

Line Detection

line to detect \rightarrow 2nd row (fig 10.4)

Edge Detection

line 2nd column info source

but edge 2nd abrupt change 2nd row (ensis,  Gr2
edge on side 2nd, black but ~~inside~~ side 2 white
ensis edge Gr. color change 2nd row, Gr2 2nd
about change-

line 2 Fals? value for important

but edge at 2nd row, value Fals important.

Gradient Operators

with specific point \rightarrow difference for
row 2nd - enisis contrast color nearby far
change 2nd row

$$G_{xx} = f(x-1, y) - f(x+1, y)$$

$$\text{mag}(\nabla f) = \sqrt{G_{xx}^2 + G_{yy}^2} \Rightarrow \text{edge change } 274\%$$

$$\delta(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{G_{xx}}{G_{yy}} \Rightarrow \text{edge change } 273\%$$

iii) Edge linking & Boundary detection

- information missing
- represent edge \rightarrow magnitude same
- 2 types and \rightarrow link
- magnitude

iv) Thresholding

- value \rightarrow 200 or 220 are out thresholding
- 2 type of thresholding
- ① Global processing \rightarrow image \rightarrow same info
- procedure use \rightarrow suppose: $0 - 20$.
- point \rightarrow min \rightarrow mask \rightarrow highest & lowest
- ② Local thresholding \rightarrow \rightarrow position \rightarrow \rightarrow
- thresholding \rightarrow adapting thresholding \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
- value \rightarrow adapt \rightarrow

Region Growing

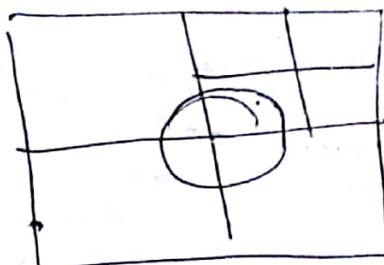
region - only 2nd 2nd 2nd & 0th - point (2nd)

region - only 2nd 2nd 2nd & 0th - point (2nd)

some color 2nd region 2nd 2nd 1st image 2nd,

Region Split: full image (2nd 2nd 1st)

there,



same color 2nd, 2nd same region 2nd 2nd - 2nd same color 2nd, 2nd

or 2nd 2nd 4th 0th 3rd 2nd, again 3rd full

region 2nd 2nd 1st part for 2nd 0th same

color in 2nd 4th 0th 2nd 1st start by

03/02/2018

Detection of Discontinuities

Detection of Discontinuities line detection.

Detection of Discontinuities Edge Detection

Detection of Discontinuities Edge Detection

$f(x, y)$ & $f(x+1, y+1)$ & $f(x-1, y-1)$ Gaus.

if $|f(x, y) - f(x+1, y+1)| > \text{threshold}$

wikipedia or sobel operator for search

Edge linking & boundary detection local processing

thresholding

Thresholding

- Adaptive thresholding | local thresholding
 - ex: Suppose Engineering dept. has 3.5 L2523
 - winter, may have FL 23 3.0 (2220) - omis
 - image / object have value differ 2025 | togher
- global thresholding
 - image was on same value / range
 - fix -> 1

color-based segmentation

region-based (similarity based) segmentation

- region to fill 2023 |
- 5% condition - omis (slide) 2023
- region-based segmentation: basic formula

Region growing

- region by 2020 2020 set a region to first 2021

Region splitting

- region split some first time, then 422 2023 portion (a)

Use of motion in segmentation

- use of motion in segmentation

character for segmentation size?

- English sentence segmentation 2022 2023 2024

lab

■ Segmentation

input = imread('coins.png');

SE = strel('square', 3);

Output = imdilate(input, SE);

→ skel.

lowbitmiss

bwmorph

imclose

imopen

imerode

imdilate

(input, 'skel', Inf)

input = imread('circles.png');

SE = strel('square', 3);

Output = imdilate(input, SE);

BW = input - (input ⊕ SE)

dilate op erode

↓

↓

■ Color-based segmentation

input 8GB image

output → binary image

→ pointwise copy

Assignment 'Name'. face region segmentation

code

Output:

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| input image | output image |
|-------------|--------------|

seg - 5 & 6 \Rightarrow CT
18/02/2018

11/02/2018

Chapter-11 (segment-7)

Presentation & Description

- 1) chain code
- 2) Polygon base method
- 3) Boundary base method

2)

↪ chain codes
easiest way to represent

Fig 11.2

Polygonal Approximations

→ minimum parameter polygon

Consider (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) etc. etc. Then, π is (x_1, y_1) distance d_{12}
 (x_2, y_2) \dots portion $\pi_{12} \dots \pi_{n1}$

Fig 11.3

splitting techniques
 point P_{12} & point P_{23} line
 consider P_{12} when $dist(P_{12})$ threshold (x_1, y_1) \dots
 point P_{12} first P_{12}
 → splitting to reduce error generate P_{12} but P_{12}
 faster select P_{12}

④ Signature

Image of object or 1-D or convert 2D

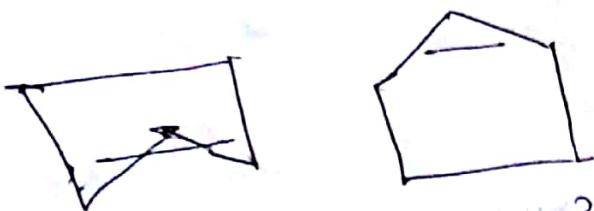
object as center position \Rightarrow 2D affine transformation
new shape (any type) generated
using 2D image \Rightarrow 1-D or convert 2D, angle &
distance \Rightarrow 2D image

⑤ Boundary segments

Convex Hull

bounding box \Rightarrow boundary segments

* Convex Hull: one of the easiest way of boundary segments



convex deficiency: extra portion

object & convex hull must meet at corner

⑥ Skeleton

one graph or represent object

advantage: graph representation

1967 it proposed by 2D method.

multiple boundary pixels or point, start or
end skeleton & output all time graph.

the shape number

④ object: object same number 270°

'chain code':

difference: 1st & last 2nd difference 270° & shape no
270° → 100° or 270° 270°

shape no: chain code 270° 270° 270° 270° first difference
270° & clockwise count 270°,

⑤ shape no 2nd diff conjugate value 3 270° - 270° 270°
→ shift matrix

Topological description

object characteristics or shape difference

2nd object 2nd characteristic change 270° 270°

2nd object (contour) connected component (C) - Hole (H)

Eulerian number (ϵ) = connected component (C) - Hole (H)

vertex - edge + face = Eulerian number

$$\text{on } v - e + f = \epsilon = C - H$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 - 11 + 3 = 1 - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 = -2$$

Texture

$x_m \rightarrow \text{contour}$

statistical method

not important for x_m

confusion
see book

slide 32 to 38 \Rightarrow om

slide 45 to 61 \Rightarrow om

string representation & tree base method

fig 11.34 & 11.35

lab

11 Sobel operator

2) ~~front~~

B1

Solved
Img

| | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|--|
| 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | |
| 9 | 11 | 4 | | |
| 10 | 13 | 9 | | |

Gxx

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | -1 |
| 2 | 0 | -2 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

Gyy

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1 | -2 | -1 |

$$\text{image} = \sqrt{\text{Gxx}^2 + \text{Gyy}^2}$$

$$\text{Gxx} = (5 + 2 * 9 + 10) - (9 + 2 * 4 + 9)$$

$$\text{Gyy} = (5 + 2 * 7 + 4) - (10 + 2 * 3 + 9)$$

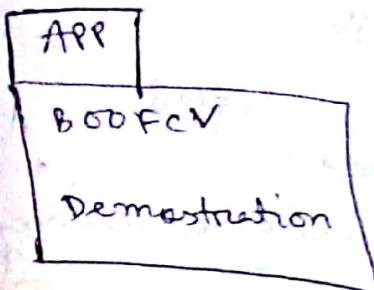
$$\text{Output} = \sqrt{\text{Gxx}^2 + \text{Gyy}^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{Gy}}{\text{Gx}} \right)$$

Pint

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | -1 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | -1 |

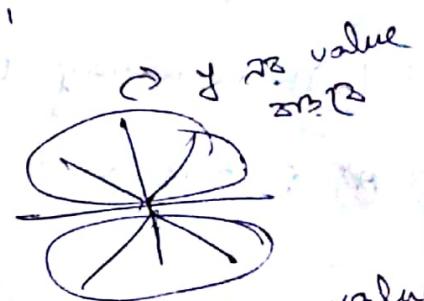
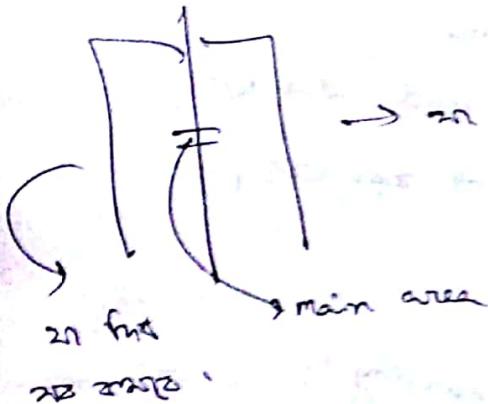
| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1 | -1 | -1 |



14/02/2018

V.V.G

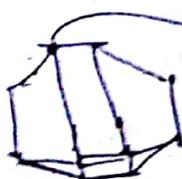
In Chain Code \rightarrow size & specific \rightarrow area \rightarrow 2021
calculate the area, perimeter & shape factor of structure using chain code
 top - most, left side \rightarrow area \rightarrow 2021



$$\text{Area} = \dots$$

$$\text{perimeter} = \text{even count } \# + \sqrt{2} \text{ odd count}$$

$$\text{shape factor} = \text{perimeter}^2 / \text{area}$$



Chapter 12 \Rightarrow object recognition

(Segment - 8) \Rightarrow (pattern recognition
as part)

* Detection & recognition most of our machine learning

* Pattern recognition: Given object or different type of pattern we recognize it.

→ we take feature of different objects pattern represent them

* 1 \rightarrow array (or vector) form

* feature vector \rightarrow collection of feature,

Array द्वारा represent करते हैं।

\rightarrow string array द्वारा pattern represent करते हैं।

* Application area of PR

\rightarrow pattern recognition एवं machine learning

\rightarrow (slide 52)

* Pattern Recognition System

* Pattern & Pattern classes

* Pattern & Pattern classes: Another vector example

$\begin{array}{cccc} u & u & a & a \end{array}$; string example

$\begin{array}{cccc} u & u & u & u \end{array}$; tree example

* Recognition based on Decision-theoretic Methods

\rightarrow most popular method एवं statistical method

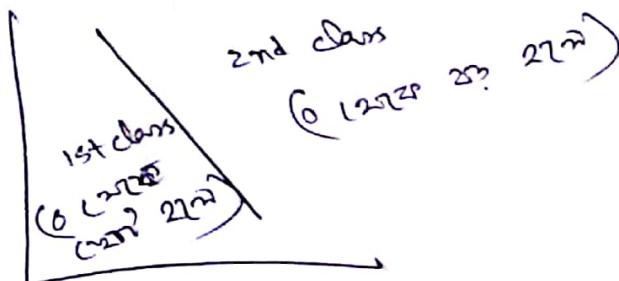
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix}^T \& \begin{pmatrix} -1.5 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

T represent transpose of 2nd transpose matrix.

$$d_1(x) = \dots$$

$$d_2(x) = \dots$$

$$\text{then, } d_{12}(x) = d_1(x) - d_2(x)$$



swear 6th result \oplus 6th
 \oplus 7th 0 (2nd 2nd)
1st class & 2nd 2nd 2nd class

■ Template matching

- In some kind of object detect
- binary image & match

■ recognition based statistical method

मानवीका

■ recognition Based on Decision-Theoretic methods neural network

- less of info fuzzy & less detected कम तो कम वाले फिल्टर
- better

length & pattern.

→ input a 2D node with 1st class & 2nd class

& output a 2D array:

↳ last 4-5 nodes

hidden layer

→ output or error input 4-5 nodes for 1st backpropagation

→ all definition & why type 2nd ques.

→ 2nd year now for 2nd yr

lab

[for final xm]

18/02/2018

1) huffman

2) arithmetic

3) run

4) erosion

5) dilation

6) opening

7) closing

8) edge detection