

#### **Presentation**

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# Problem statement

Image segmentation is a tough problem in Computer Vision and there was an approach from linear algebra

## **Laplacian eigenvectors**

For a pixel picture we construct a graph with nodes at pixels and edges between closest ones. For an edge between nodes i and j we take its weight as  $w_{ij} = \exp(-(R_i - R_j)^2 - (G_i - G_j)^2 - (B_i - B_j)^2 - (i-j)^2)$  and declare its degree as  $d_i = \sup_j w_{ij}$ .

Then construct (so-called) Laplacian matrix  $diag(d_1, ..., d_N)-(w_{ij})_{ij}$ . It's lowest eigenvalue is 0. The second least eigenvalue is much more interesting. It's eigenvector is dividing picture by two parts (one - positive coordinates, second - negative coordinates).

## **Hyperbolic Laplacian**

The same idea may be applied to some corruption of Laplacian (here sum of alphas should be -1)

$$HypLap(G)_{\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},...,\alpha_{V}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \alpha_{1} & ... & \alpha_{i} & ... & \alpha_{V} \\ \alpha_{1} & L(G)_{11} - \alpha_{1} & ... & L(G)_{1i} & ... & L(G)_{1V} \\ ... & ... & ... & ... & ... & ... \\ \alpha_{i} & L(G)_{i1} & ... & L(G)_{ii} - \alpha_{i} & ... & L(G)_{iV} \\ ... & ... & ... & ... & ... & ... \\ \alpha_{V} & L(G)_{V1} & ... & L(G)_{Vi} & ... & L(G)_{VV} - \alpha_{V}, \end{pmatrix}$$

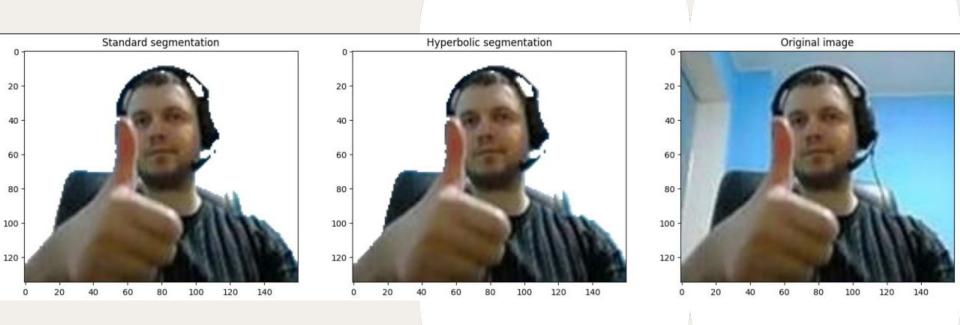
It's least eigenvalue is negative, second least eigenvalue is 0, and the third is positive. Would be interesting to experiment with properties of it's eigenvectors for varying alphas. However, we didn't have much time... So the results would be about equal alphas.

# **Implementation**

https://github.com/dvladick/spectral\_clustering

## **Results**





#### Thanks to amazing teammates for their help



Yaroslav Abramov, team coordinator



Batyr Khabibullin, code



Artem Erkhov, code



Vladislav Dvornikov, code



Sergey Egorov, presentation



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