

EE3206/EE3206E INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER VISION AND IMAGE PROCESSING

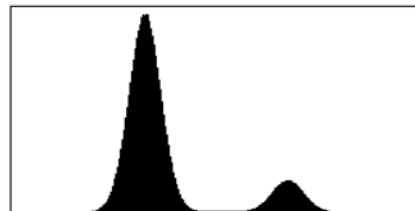
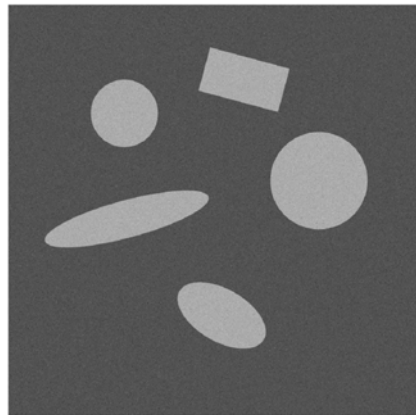
Semester 1, 2013/2014

Tutorial Set F

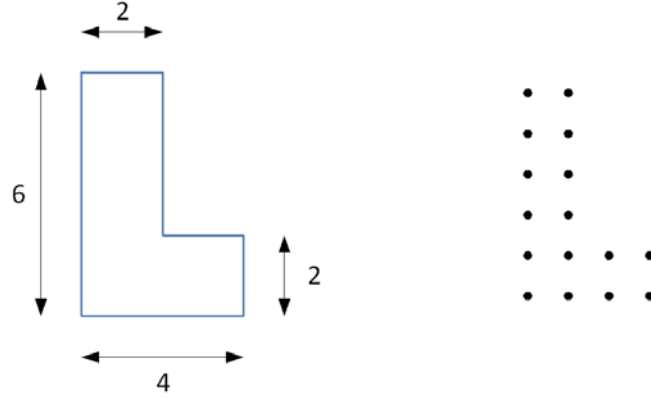
1. Consider the descriptor

$$\text{compactness} = \frac{(\text{perimeter})^2}{4\pi \times \text{area}}.$$

- (a) Prove that compactness is always greater for a rectangle than for a square.
 - (b) Consider an ellipse with major diameter $2a$ and minor diameter $2b$. Show that compactness increases as the eccentricity ϵ increases ($\epsilon \geq 1$). (For an ellipse, the area is πab and the perimeter is approximately $\pi\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}$.)
2. A 512×512 image contains several objects. Describe, step by step, a procedure that can be used to obtain the centroid of each object.



3. (a) Calculate the normalised central moment η_{11} and the first invariant moment ϕ_1 for the L-shaped object shown in the first figure, where $f(x, y)$ has value 1 for the object region and 0 elsewhere.
- (b) After digitisation, the image is as shown in the second figure. Determine η_{11} and ϕ_1 .



4. The basic patterns of two textures, P and Q, are shown in the figure.
- (a) Obtain the GLCMs for the images using the displacements $\delta_1 = (0, 1)$ and $\delta_2 = (0, 2)$ for texture P, and $\delta_3 = (-1, 1)$ and $\delta_4 = (1, 1)$ for texture Q. For each GLCM, compute the descriptor “element-difference moment of order 2”:

$$D = \sum_i \sum_j (i - j)^2 c_{ij}$$

- (b) Explain how local property statistics obtained using the difference operator $f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)$ may be used to differentiate between the two textures.

