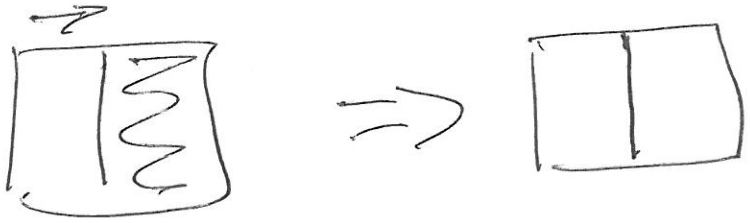
Edge Detection 140-153

y. differentiation = differencing

$$edge_{x,y} = f_{x+1,y} - f_{x,y}$$



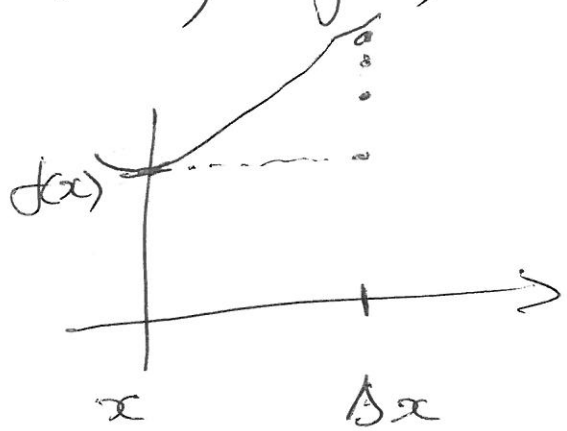
$$= f_{x,y+1} - f_{x,y}$$

$$edge_{x,y} = f_{x+1,y} + f_{x,y+1} - 2f_{x,y}$$

-2	1
1	

ii). better operator? include smoothing.

① $f(x+\Delta x) = f(x) + \Delta x f'(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} f''(x) \cdots$



1	-1

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

② $f(x-\Delta x) = f(x) - \Delta x f'(x) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} f''(x) + O(\Delta x^3)$

① - ② $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x-\Delta x) = 2\Delta x f'(x) + O(\Delta x^3)$

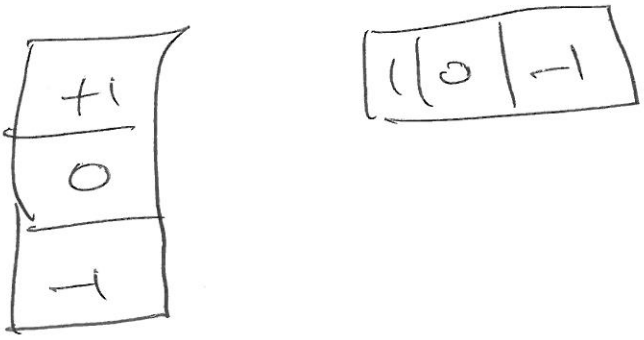
$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x-\Delta x)}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

+1	0	-1

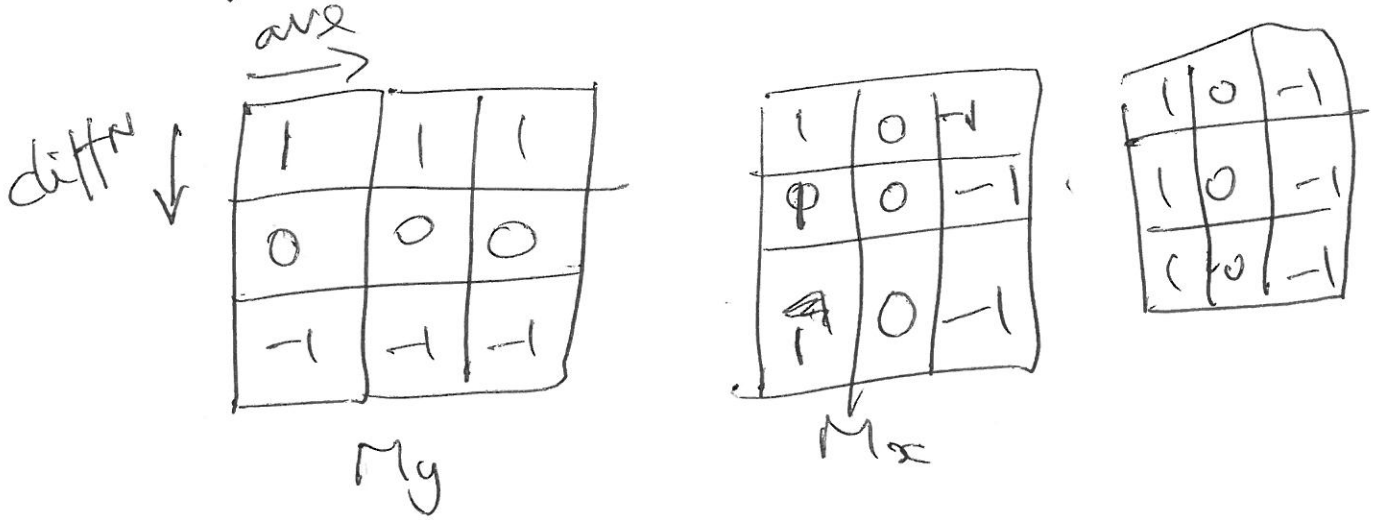
this is better if $\Delta x^2 \ll \Delta x$

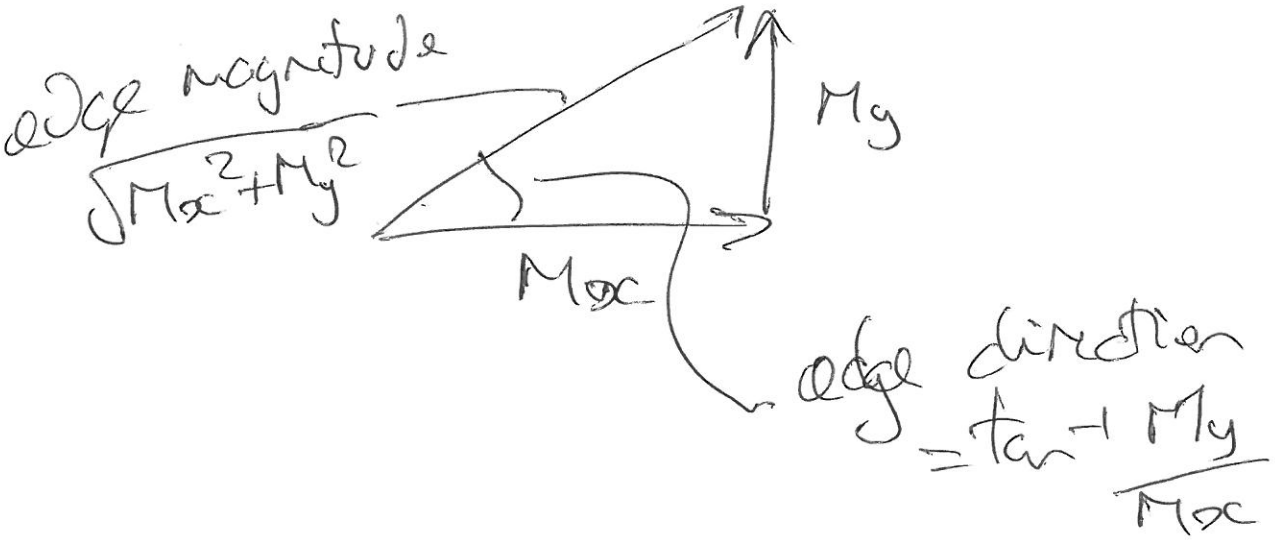
& since $\Delta x \ll 1$, it is better

iii). Prewitt edge detection



include averaging





M. Sobel operator

employs Gaussian averaging.

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

My

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

good basic operator

5×5?

1 1

1 2 1

1 3 3 1

Mx 1 4 6 4 1

1 -1

1 0 -1

1 1 -0 -1

My 1 2 0 -2 -1

$M_x \times M_y^T$

```
function convolved = convolve(image,template)
%New image point brightness convolution of template with image
%  Usage: [new image] = convolve(image,template of point values)
%
%  Parameters: image      - array of points
%              template   - array of weighting coefficients

%get image dimensions
[irows,icols]=size(image);

%get template dimensions
[trows,tcols]=size(template);

%set a temporary image to black
temp(1:irows,1:icols)=0;

%half of template rows is
tr=floor(trows/2);

%half of template cols is
tc=floor(tcols/2);

%then convolve the template
for x = tr +1:icols- tr %address all columns except border
  for y = tc +1:irows- tc %address all rows except border
    sum=0;
    for iwin = 1:trows %address template columns
      for jwin = 1:tcols %address template rows
        sum=sum+image(y+jwin-tr-1,x+iwin-tc-1)*
                              template(tcols-jwin,trows-iwin);
      end
    end
    temp(y,x)=sum;
  end
end
```