

0704 讀碩士論文

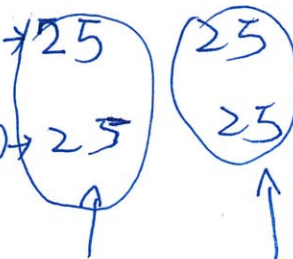
1~9

database

test case

本人字跡 50 → 25

仿照字跡 50 → 25



training test

# A SVM method for Projection features

database 50  $\rightarrow$  25 | 25      true 1  
 test case 50  $\rightarrow$  25 | 25      forged 2

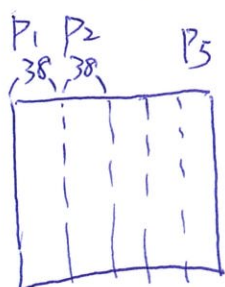
$\uparrow$  training       $\uparrow$  test

$$Y = 0.299 R + 0.587 G + 0.114 B \quad (\text{intensity})$$

$Y < 220 \Rightarrow$  stroke

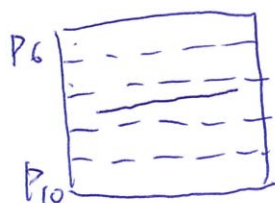
$Y \geq 220 \Rightarrow$  background

0 ~ 255



$P_1, P_2 \dots P_{10}$

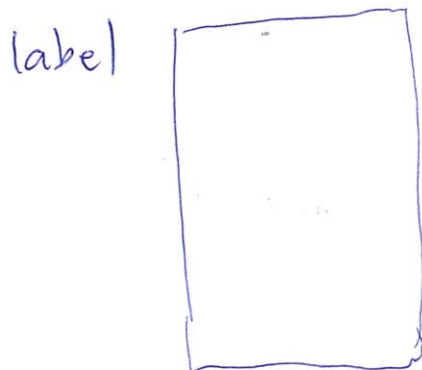
(how many pixels in each slot are stroke pixels)



$$\text{features} = f_e = \frac{P_e - \text{mean}(P_e)}{\sigma_{P_e}} \quad (\text{Eq. (4)})$$

exclude the features that almost equal to 0  
 $> 95\%$

training data  
 50 data, 10-features



SVM  $\rightarrow$  prediction model

feature vectors

test data

$$f_e = \frac{P_e - \text{mean}(P_e)}{\sigma_{P_e}}$$

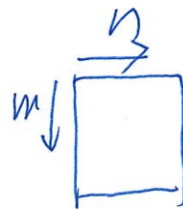
features  $\downarrow$   
 prediction model  $\downarrow$   
 label

projection  $\leq 10$  features

exclude the features that are zero  $> 95\%$

moment features

$B(m, n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for stroke} \\ 0 & \text{non-stroke} \end{cases}$



$$m_0 = \frac{\sum_m \sum_n m B(m, n)}{\sum_m \sum_n B(m, n)}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{\sum_m \sum_n n B(m, n)}{\sum_m \sum_n B(m, n)}$$

$$m_{a,b} = \frac{\sum_m \sum_n (m - m_0)^a (n - n_0)^b B(m, n)}{\sum_m \sum_n B(m, n)}$$

skewness

$m_0, n_0, m_{2,0}, m_{0,2}, m_{1,1}, m_{3,0}, m_{2,1}, m_{1,2}, m_{0,3}$

variance

$a+b=3$  skewness


$a+b=4$  kurtosis

$\bar{y}$   
mean of the intensity of stroke pixels  
standard deviation

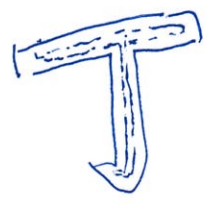
$\sigma_y$   
number of stroke pixels after  $k$  erosions  
number of stroke pixels  $= r_k$

initial:  $y_0[m, n] = x[m, n]$

1: stroke  
0: background



$$y_k[m, n] = \begin{aligned} & \text{AND } y_{k-1}[m, n] \text{ AND } y_{k-1}[m, n+1] \\ & \text{AND } y_{k-1}[m, n-1] \text{ AND } \\ & y_{k-1}[m+1, n] \text{ AND } y_{k-1}[m-1, n] \end{aligned}$$



$r_0, r_2, r_3$

$$y = 0.299R + 0.587G + 0.114B$$

$m_{20}$   
 $m_{11}$   
 $m_{02}$   
 $m_{30}$   
 $\vdots$   
 $m_{03}$

$$\hat{f}_n = \frac{f_n - \bar{f}_n}{\sigma_{f_n}}$$

$$\bar{f}_n = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{50} f_{n,m}}{50}$$

$$\sigma_{f_n} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{m=1}^{50} (f_{n,m} - \bar{f}_n)^2}{50}}$$

$f_{n,m}$  : the  $n$ th feature  
for the  $m$ th training  
data



0.724

stroke pixels  $(x_n, y_n) \quad n=1, 2, \dots, P$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - x_0 & y_1 - y_0 \\ x_2 - x_0 & y_2 - y_0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_P - x_0 & y_P - y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$P \times 2$

$$Z_2 = Z^T Z$$

$2 \times 2$

$$x_0 = \text{mean}(x_n)$$

$$y_0 = \text{mean}(y_n)$$

PCA (principle component analysis)

if  $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$

$$(e_{11} \ e_{21})^T Z_2 = E \Lambda E^T$$

$$(e_{11} \ e_{21})^T \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & e_{21} \\ e_{12} & e_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

eigenvalues



3 features

①  $\theta$ : 較水平的 eigenvector  
和橫軸夾角

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4} \quad -45 \text{ degree} < \theta < 45 \text{ degree}$$



$$\theta = \arccos \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\|\vec{v}_1\| \|\vec{v}_2\|} (+\pi)$$

or

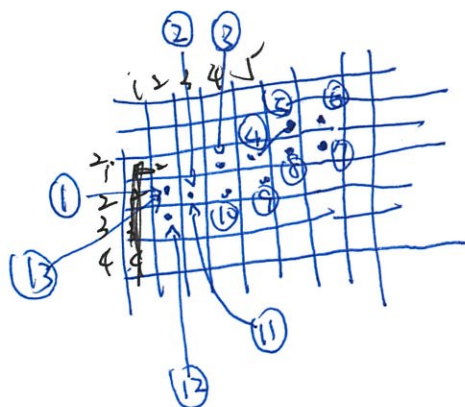
②  $\lambda_{\text{horizontal}}$

③  $\lambda_{\text{vertical}}$

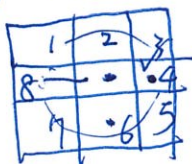


Initial: leftest upper pixel  
reference direction:  
previous pixel

(If it is the first pixel),  
the reference direction is left

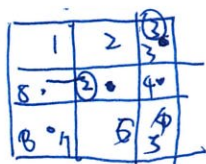


① → ②

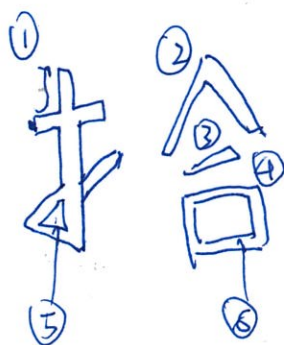


sort the surrounding  
8 pixels

Select the stroke pixel  
with the smallest rank



When returning to the first pixel  
the contour is completed



Boundary pixels  
 $A(m, n) = 1$

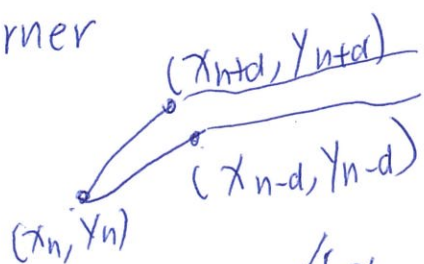
but one of  $A(m \pm 1, n)$   
 $A(m, m \pm 1)$  is 0

All the boundary pixels  
should be numbered.

$(x_n, y_n)$ : the  $n^{\text{th}}$  pixel on the contour

$$d \equiv 10 \sim 15$$

corner



$$\cos \theta_n = \frac{\langle (x_{n-d} - x_n, y_{n-d} - y_n), (x_{n+d} - x_n, y_{n+d} - y_n) \rangle}{\sqrt{(x_{n-d} - x_n)^2 + (y_{n-d} - y_n)^2} \sqrt{(x_{n+d} - x_n)^2 + (y_{n+d} - y_n)^2}}$$

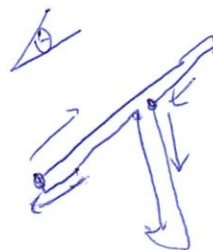


$$\theta = \arccos \frac{\langle \vec{BA}, \vec{BC} \rangle}{\|\vec{BA}\| \|\vec{BC}\|}$$

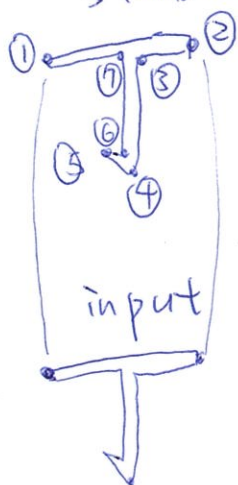
If  $\theta_n < \theta_{n+m}$   $m \in [-10, 10]$

$$\theta_n \leq \frac{3}{4} \pi \quad \frac{5}{6} \pi$$

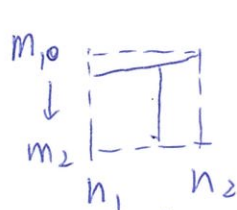
then  $\theta_n$  is a corner



select a standard  
script  
standard



① normalized coordinate



$$m_1 = \min(m)$$

$$m_2 = \max(m)$$

$$m_c = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{2} + m_1, \quad n_c = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{2} + n_1$$

$$\hat{m} = \frac{m - m_c}{L} 100$$

$$\hat{n} = \frac{n - n_c}{L} 100$$

$$L = \max(m_2 - m_1, n_2 - n_1)$$

$(m, n)$ : original coordinate  $-50 \leq \hat{m}, \hat{n} \leq 50$

②  $r_m = \frac{\text{the number of pixels whose } m \text{ coordinate is smaller than } m}{\text{total number of pixels}}$

$r_n$

standard  
corners

$$\hat{m}_s, \hat{n}_s, r_{m,s}, r_{n,s}$$

input  
corners

$$\hat{m}_i, \hat{n}_i, r_{m,i}, r_{n,i}$$

$$\text{dist} = \sqrt{(\hat{m}_s - \hat{m}_i)^2 + (\hat{n}_s - \hat{n}_i)^2 + \lambda((r_{m,s} - r_{m,i})^2 + (r_{n,s} - r_{n,i})^2)}$$



0826

(3) direction

$\phi(m, n)$

$$\angle(B(m, n) \times \Phi(m, n))$$

$\uparrow$  189x189      15x15

binarized  
stroke  
image

$n = x$

$m = y$

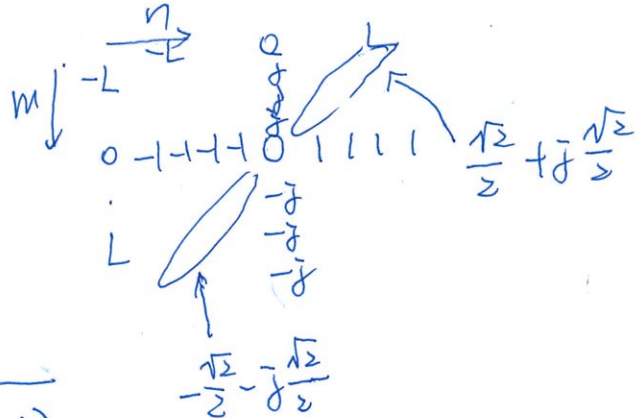
$$\Phi(m, n) = \frac{m + jn - jm}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}} - L \leq m, n \leq L$$

ex:  $L = 7, 9$

$$\Phi(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\arctan\left(\frac{\text{Im}(\cdot)}{\text{Re}(\cdot)}\right) +$$

$$\cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$



$$\sqrt{\dots + \lambda_2(\text{dist}(\phi_{in}(m, n) - \phi_{ref}(m, n)))}$$

$$\text{dist}(\phi_{in}(m, n) - \phi_{ref}(m, n)) = \min(|\phi_{in}(m, n) - \phi_{ref}(m, n)|, 2\pi - |\phi_{in}(m, n) - \phi_{ref}(m, n)|)$$



(4) end

C.B

B A

turning

end point only matches end point  
turning point only matches turning point

$0 \sim \pi$

observe the training data,  
select only the corners  
that can well match

$\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  end points

$\frac{\pi}{6} < \theta < \frac{5\pi}{6}$  turning points

(i) If  $P$  corners are chosen 0903.

$(x_m, y_m) \quad m=1, 2, \dots, P \quad (2P \text{ features})$

(ii) relative distance of  $(x_n, y_n)$  and  $(x_m, y_m)$

$$(x_m, -x_n, y_m, -y_n) \quad 2\binom{P}{2} = \frac{P!}{2!(P-2)!} \cdot 2 = P(P-1) \text{ features}$$