



Classroom Work Assignment C13

Problem C13.1 (Mean and Median Filtering)

Let $\mathbf{f} = (f_i)_{i=1}^N$ be a discrete image.

- (a) Show that the arithmetic mean

$$u = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_i$$

minimises the distance in the 2-norm:

$$E(u) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N |u - f_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- (b) Show that the median minimises the distance in the 1-norm:

$$E(u) = \sum_{i=1}^N |u - f_i|$$

You can assume that the image \mathbf{f} has odd length N and the grey values of its entries are in increasing order.

Homework Assignment H13

Problem H13.1 (Self-snakes)

5+4+1P

Consider a self-snake evolution with $\sigma = 0$ and a decreasing positive edge-stopping function g :

$$\partial_t u = |\nabla u| \operatorname{div} \left(g(|\nabla u|^2) \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} \right).$$

- (a) Show that it can be written as

$$\partial_t u = g(|\nabla u|^2) u_{\xi\xi} + 2g'(|\nabla u|^2) |\nabla u|^2 u_{\eta\eta}$$

with unit vectors $\xi \perp \nabla u$ and $\eta \parallel \nabla u$.

- (b) What is the sign of the factors in front of $u_{\xi\xi}$ and $u_{\eta\eta}$?

Is this PDE of forward or backward parabolic type?

Does the basic property of edge enhancement depend on a contrast parameter in the function g ?

State one reason why this PDE can be expected to satisfy an extremum principle.

- (c) Rewrite the last term of the evolution in (a) such that it can be interpreted as a shock filter.

Problem H13.2 (Minmod Scheme for SILD)

1+1+3+3P

The goal of this assignment is to gain some basic insights into the minmod scheme for stabilised inverse linear diffusion (SILD) in the 1-D case.

- (a) Write down the minmod scheme for SILD in 1D.

- (b) What is its behaviour in signal extrema?

- (c) Now assume that a signal $\mathbf{u}^k = (u_i^k)$ is monotonically increasing and concave.

Simplify the minmod scheme in this case.

Prove that for a suitable time step size restriction, this scheme is monotonicity preserving, i.e.

$$u_{i+1}^k - u_i^k \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } i \quad \implies \quad u_{i+1}^{k+1} - u_i^{k+1} \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } i.$$

You can disregard boundary conditions by assuming that the signal is infinitely extended.

Moreover, you can use the fact that a concave signal \mathbf{u}^k satisfies $u_{i+2}^k - u_{i+1}^k \leq u_{i+1}^k - u_i^k$.

- (d) Show similar results to (c) also for signals that are
- monotonically decreasing and concave,
 - monotonically increasing and convex,
 - monotonically decreasing and convex.

(These properties are essential for proving the stability of the minmod scheme in the maximum norm, and for showing that it preserves the discrete total

variation $\text{TV}(\mathbf{u}^k) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} |u_{i+1}^k - u_i^k|$.)

Problem H13.3 (Mode Filter Evolution)

3+2+1P

The program `m_smoother.c` is an almost complete implementation of the family of PDEs that arise as scaling limits of M-smoothers with order- p means.

- (a) Supplement the missing code and compile it.
- (b) Use it to compute the mode filter evolution of the image `penguin.pgm` for the times 100, 500, 2500, 5000, and 6500. Use the diagonal stencil weight $\delta = \sqrt{2} - 1$ and the time step size $\tau = 0.1$, and be prepared that this will take some time.
- (c) Which old philosophical problem is solved by your experiments :-) ?

Submission: Please create a directory `Ex13_<your_name>` with the following files (and nothing else):

- a pdf file – which can also be a scanned handwritten solution – that contains
 - the names of all people working together for this assignment
 - the solutions of the theoretical Problems 1–2 and answers to the questions in Problem 3
- for Problem 3(a): the completed file `mode_filter_complete.c`,
- for Problem 3(b): the resulting images `penguin100.pgm`, `penguin500.pgm`, `penguin2500.pgm`, `penguin5000.pgm`, and `penguin6500.pgm`

Compress the directory to a zip file `Ex13_<your_name>.zip`.

Submit the file via CMS.

Deadline for submission is Friday, February 2, 14:00.