Differential Equations in Image Processing and Computer Vision

Classroom Work Assignment C11

Problem C11.1 (Discretisation of the 1-D Erosion PDE)

Discretise the 1-D erosion equation $\partial_t u = -|\partial_x u|$ in three different ways:

- Use forward differences in time and central differences in space.
- Use forward differences in time and backward differences in space.
- Use forward differences in time and forward differences in space.
- (a) Compute the result after 1 iteration step with h=1 and $\tau=1$ for the increasing discrete initial signal

$$f_i = \begin{cases} 0 & (i \le 0), \\ 1 & (i \ge 1). \end{cases}$$

Sketch the results.

- (b) Which discretisation performs best?

 Interpret your answer in terms of the transport direction of the process.
- (c) What happens when you use the best-performing discretisation and perform two iterations with $\tau=0.5$? Consider the pixels i=1 and i=2. In particular, interpret the results in terms of dissipative effects (blur artefacts).

Problem C11.2 (Slope Transform)

Verify the following properties for the slope transform of a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and a parameter $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

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(a)
$$S[af(x)](\nu) = aS[f](\frac{\nu}{a})$$

(b)
$$S[f(ax)](\nu) = S[f](\frac{\nu}{a})$$

(c)
$$S[a + f(x)](\nu) = a + S[f](\nu)$$

(d)
$$S[f(x+a)](\nu) = a\nu + S[f](\nu)$$

Homework Assignment H11

Problem H11.1 (Ellipses as Structuring Elements) 1+1+2+3+1P Let $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$ be a symmetric matrix with normalised eigenvectors $\mathbf{v}_1 := (v_{1,1}, v_{1,2})^{\top}$ and $\mathbf{v}_2 := (-v_{1,2}, v_{1,1})^{\top}$ in direction of the half-axes a and b of an ellipse, and let its eigenvalues be given by a^2 and b^2 .

- (a) Determine the entries of \boldsymbol{A} .
- (b) The ellipse can now be defined by the equation $\mathbf{x}^{\top} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$. Determine the inverse of \mathbf{A} .
- (c) Show that the parametric form

$$\boldsymbol{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^{\top} = \boldsymbol{R} (a\cos(t), b\sin(t))^{\top}$$

with the rotation matrix $\mathbf{R} := (\mathbf{v}_1 | \mathbf{v}_2)$ satisfies the equation $\mathbf{x}^{\top} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$.

(d) Let $\partial_t \mathbf{c} = \beta \cdot \mathbf{n}$ denote a curve evolution. The velocity β in each point of the curve is given by the maximal projection of the boundary of the structuring element B onto the outer normal vector \mathbf{n} of the curve \mathbf{c} , i.e.

$$\beta = \sup_{\boldsymbol{x} \in B} (\boldsymbol{x}^{\top} \boldsymbol{n}).$$

Show that for a continuous-scale dilation evolution with an ellipse $\mathbf{x}^{\top} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$ as structuring element one obtains $\beta = \sqrt{\mathbf{n}^{\top} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{n}}$.

(e) How does the corresponding image evolution look like, if one embeds c as a level line using the distance transformation? Make sure that you express n in terms of the image u.

Problem 11.2 (Upwind Scheme for the 1-D Erosion PDE) 2+2+1P

Rouy and Tourin have suggested the following scheme for the 1-D erosion equation $\partial_t u = -|\partial_x u|$:

$$\frac{u_i^{k+1} - u_i^k}{\tau} \ = \ -\max\left\{0, \ \frac{u_i^k - u_{i-1}^k}{h}, \ \frac{u_i^k - u_{i+1}^k}{h}\right\}.$$

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- (a) Show that this scheme has upwind behaviour w.r.t. the local transport direction. To this end, analyse its behaviour at a locally increasing $(u_{i-1}^k \leq u_i^k \leq u_{i+1}^k)$ and a locally decreasing $(u_{i-1}^k \geq u_i^k \geq u_{i+1}^k)$ part of the signal.
- (b) What happens in a local minimum and in a local maximum?
- (c) Prove that the scheme is stable in terms of a discrete maximum-minimum principle for $\frac{\tau}{h} \leq 1$.

Problem H11.3 (Slope Transform and Paraboloids) 3+1P

Consider a paraboloid of the form $p(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\mathbf{x}^{\top}\mathbf{x}}{4t}$ with t > 0.

- (a) Verify that the slope transform of p is again a paraboloid.
- (b) Gaussians are separable in the standard algebra. Verify the corresponding property for a 2-D paraboloid in the (max, +)-algebra.

2+2P

Problem H11.4 (Morphology with a Disk)

- (a) The program dilation.c performs continuous-scale dilation with a disc-shaped structuring element. Have a look at it and supplement the corresponding program erosion.c with the missing code for a Rouy-Tourin scheme. Compile it with gcc -Wall -O2 -o erosion erosion.c -lm.
- (b) Apply dilation and erosion to the image dolphin.pgm with 1 iteration with $\tau=0.5$. Take the modulus of the difference between both results using the program difference. The result is an edge detector ("morphological gradient") which can be scaled by varying the evolution time of both underlying processes. Thus, try it also using 10 iterations with $\tau=0.5$.

Problem H11.5 (Euclidean Distance Transformation) 2+1P

- (a) The program distance.c is an almost complete program for computing the Euclidean distance transformation via erosion with a quadratic structuring function. Complete it and compile it with gcc -Wall -O2 -o distance distance.c -lm.
- (b) Apply it to the map of EV chargers in Germany ev-chargers.pgm. To visualise the result, use a wave length of 16.

Submission: Please create a directory Ex11_<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 1–3
- for Problem 4(a): the completed file erosion-complete.c,
- for Problem 4(b): the resulting images dolphin-dilation-1.pgm, dolphin-erosion-1.pgm, dolphin-difference-1.pgm obtained with 1 iteration, as well as dolphin-dilation-10.pgm, dolphin-erosion-10.pgm, dolphin-difference-10.pgm for 10 iterations,
- for Problem 5(a): the completed file distance-complete.c
- for Problem 5(b): the resulting image ev-chargers-distance.pgm.

Compress the directory to a zip file Ex11_<your_name>.zip.

Submit the file via CMS.

Deadline for submission is Friday, January 19, 14:00.