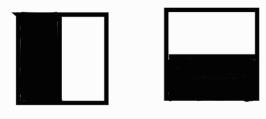
-> MAR Cascade Classifien

- 1) It is a machine learning method where the model is torained on both positive and negative images.
- * Positive images: Which includes the object of interest.
- * Negative images: The background.
- 2 Based on Haan Vavelet Sequence:
 Convolutional Kennels used to extract features.
- 3 Haar like features !-

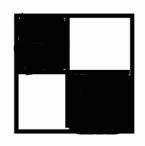


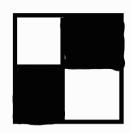
Edge features





Line features





Youn-Rectangle Features.

-> The integral image Concept

Integral image is a concept that uses the cumulative Sum of pixels above and to the left of the current pixel cell.

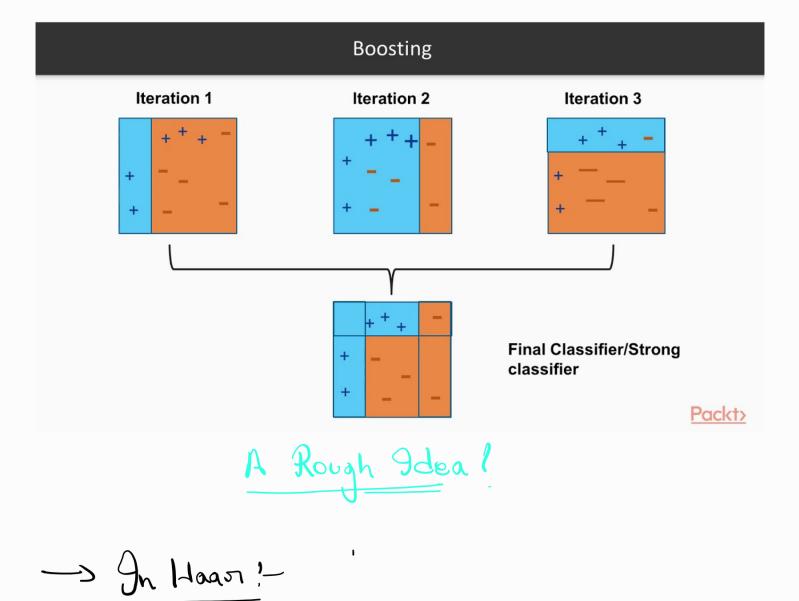
ı	2	2	4	ı
3	4	(5	2
2	<u></u>	<u>(3)</u>	2	4
4	•	5	ų	6
6	3	2	•	3

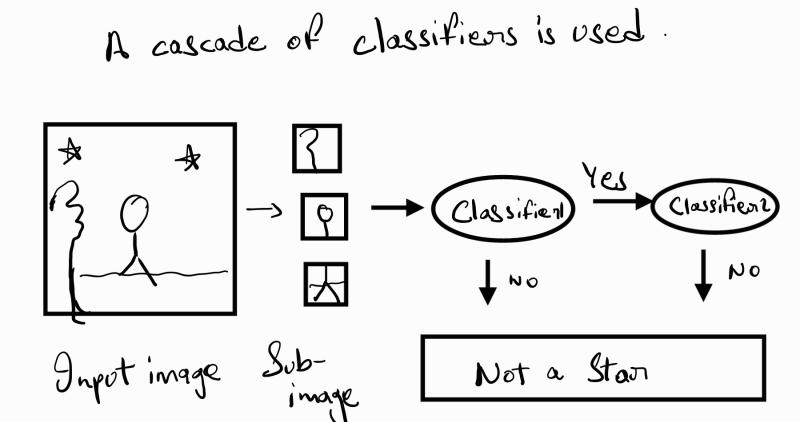
You the highlighted 3 what is the integoral value?

$$(4+2)+(1+3+2)+3 = 15$$
above above flesh itself
on left

What about the 3 in oned 1

- Generally Adaboost Classifier is used to oreduce the number of features
 - (1) A weak classifier is made on top of the training data based on weighted samples.
 - 2) At selects only those features that help to improve the classifier accoracy.
 - 3 Adaboost cuts down the number of features significantly.
 - * A storong classifier is a linear combination of weak classifier.





-> How are Haan features calculated ?

- food a given pixel ij we say that the value of the hoard feature (using the hoard fitter)

Han filten

 μ_{A}

White=1

Response to fitten HA at location (i,j)

V, [,,] . SS I[m-i, n-j] 11, [m, n]

But since the values of the HARR filters are bimory (-1, or, 1)

the exponessions can be written in the following

VACII] = E (pixel intensities in the white area) way :-

- E (fixe) intensities in the black area).

Black=-1 { Clearly this involves just addition & subtraction of the values, which is computationally very efficient).

Computational Cost - (Nxm-1) additions pen pixel pen fitter.

Can something better be done?