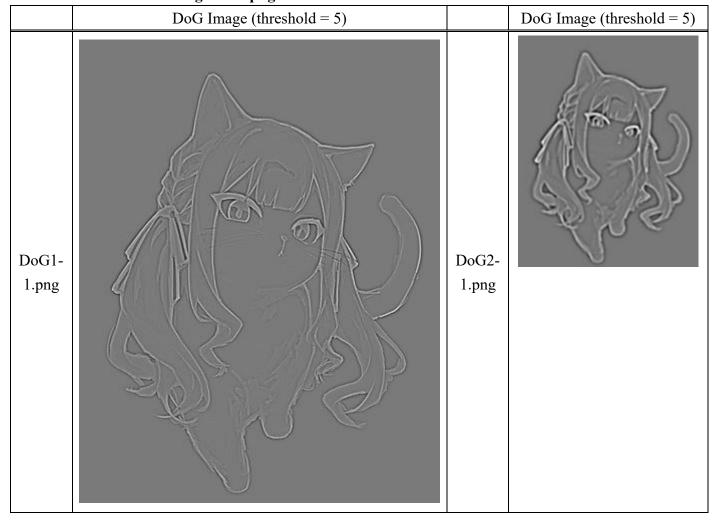
Computer Vision HW1 Report

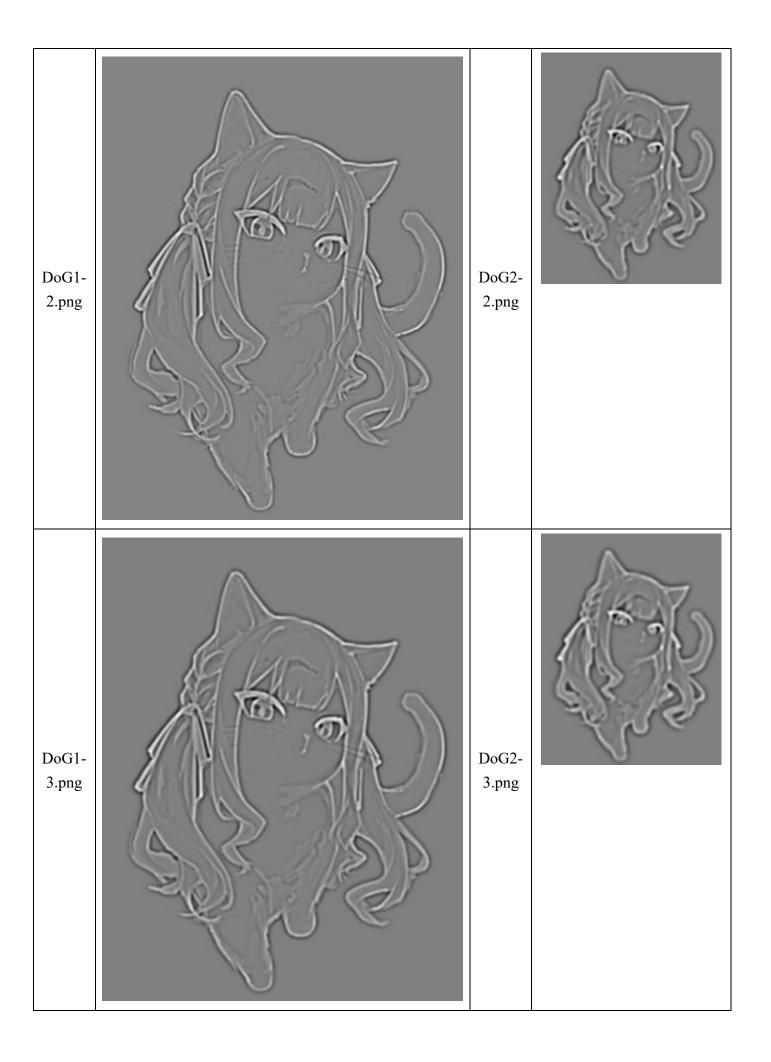
Student ID: R13945050

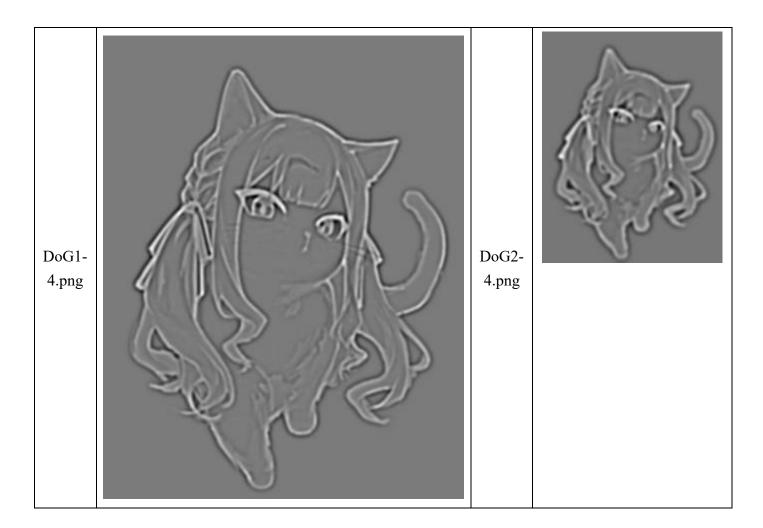
Name: 張祐嘉

<u>Part 1.</u>

- Visualize the DoG images of 1.png.

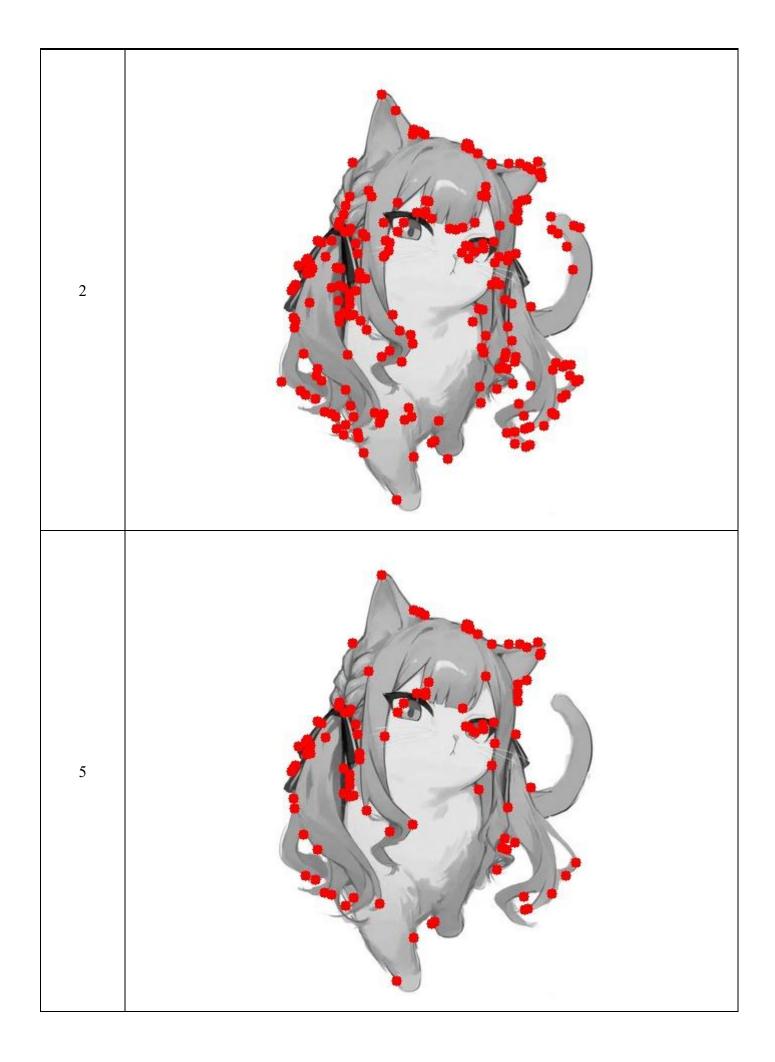


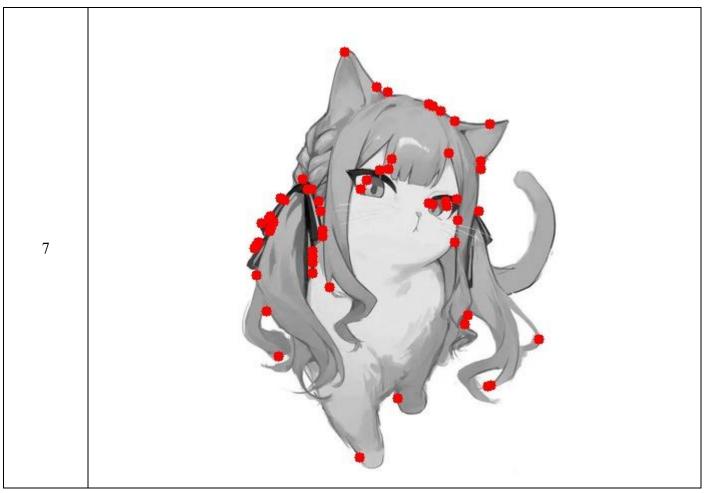




Use three thresholds (1,2,3) on 2.png and describe the difference.

Threshold	Image with detected keypoints on 2.png
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(describe the difference)

主要差別在於 thresholds 越低,越多的 local maximum/minimum 會超過 thresholds,表示會有越多的特徵點,從上面三個圖可以明顯看出隨著 thresholds 增加,偵測到的特徵點變少

Part 2.

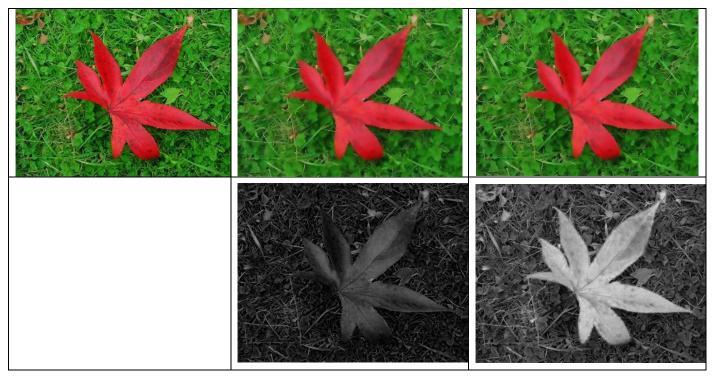
- Report the cost for each filtered image.

Gray Scale Setting	Cost (1.png)
cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY	1207799
R*0.0+G*0.0+B*1.0	1439568
R*0.0+G*1.0+B*0.0	1305961
R*0.1+G*0.0+B*0.9	1393620
R*0.1+G*0.4+B*0.5	1279697
R*0.8+G*0.2+B*0.0	1127913

Gray Scale Setting	Cost (2.png)
cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY	183850
R*0.1+G*0.0+B*0.9	77884
R*0.2+G*0.0+B*0.8	86023
R*0.2+G*0.8+B*0.0	188019
R*0.4+G*0.0+B*0.6	128341
R*1.0+G*0.0+B*0.0	110862

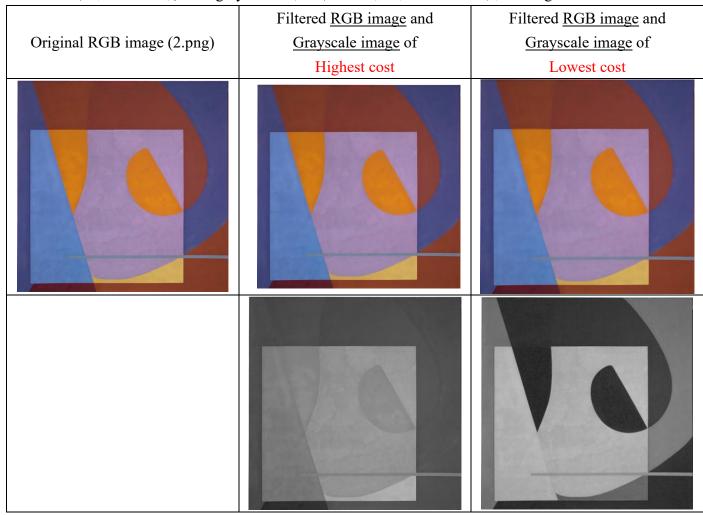
Show original RGB image / two filtered RGB images and two grayscale images with highest and lowest cost.

	Filtered RGB image and	Filtered RGB image and
Original RGB image (1.png)	Grayscale image of	Grayscale image of
	Highest cost	Lowest cost



(Describe the difference between those two grayscale images)

可以明顯看到 low cost 轉換的 gary scale 對於葉子的對比較強,因此為較好的 guidance



(Describe the difference between those two grayscale images)

可以明顯看到 low cost 轉換的 gary scale 對於圖案的線條較明顯,因此為較好的 guidance

- Describe how to speed up the implementation of bilateral filter.

最終實現加速方法為先計算好一個 spatial kernel,因為對於每個 pixel 都一樣,不用每次都計算,在用 moving window 的方式計算每個 pixel 與 guidance 的 difference,得到 weight 的 window,再將 weight*spatial kernel 即可得到權重 window,乘以 image window 再除 sum of weight 則可完成 bilateral 運算,主要省略重複運算與利用 np matrix 計算較快的方式加速,也有嘗試使用可堂提到"Real-time O(1) bilateral filtering",CVPR 2009 的方式實作,速度上快了大概 5 倍但是我猜測因為該篇提及的方法有使用到一定程度的近似(將 255 個 value 分成 k 個,最後再根據 pixel 值做查表並插值),所以出來的 output 與 ground truth 無法完全 match,故舊沒有採取此方式