

Assignment 5. Variational models for image processing

Exercise 1 (2.5 pts). (*Implementation of basic operators*)

Define functions :

- **forward_derivative_x** which implements the forward partial derivative with respect to x of a color image.
- **forward_derivative_y** which implements the forward partial derivative with respect to y of a color image.
- **backward_derivative_x** which implements the backward partial derivative with respect to x of a color image.
- **backward_derivative_y** which implements the backward partial derivative with respect to y of a color image.

Tip : Use matrix operations instead of convolutions with kernels to implement these methods. It makes their executions faster.

From these operators define :

- a function **gradient** which constructs the gradient of a color image using forward derivatives.
- a function **divergence** which constructs the divergence operator using backward derivatives.

Exercise 2 (2.5 pts). (*Joint denoising and deblurring*)

img1_degradation1.png is the result of applying Gaussian blur of standard deviation 2 and additive white Gaussian noise of standard deviation 5 to **img1.png**.

1. Implement the Algorithm 3 seen in class by using the operators constructed in Exercise 1. Use **fast_gaussian_convolution** to implement the component-wise convolution with a Gaussian kernel.

2. Apply the algorithm to **img1_degradation1.png** with the following parameters : $\eta = 0.0001$, $\epsilon = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.01$, $K = 15000$. You will test different values of the regularization parameter γ and select the one providing the best PSNR with respect to **img1.png**.

Exercise 3 (2.5 pts). (*Impulse noise removal*)

We would like to test the following model

$$\arg \min_u \int_{\Omega} \|u(x) - u_0(x)\| + \gamma \|\nabla u(x)\| dx \quad (0.1)$$

to remove impulse noise in the color image $u_0: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$.

1. Write a differentiable approximation of the functional in (0.1) and determine its gradient.
2. Adapt the Algorithm 2 seen in class to the minimization problem (0.1).
3. Apply the algorithm constructed in 2. to remove the impulse noise in **img1_degradation2.png** with the following parameters : $\gamma = 1$, $\eta = 0.0001$, $\epsilon = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.01$, $K = 15000$.
4. What PSNR value do you obtain ? (with respect to **img1.png**).
5. Test Algorithm 2 with the following parameters : $\gamma = 100$, $\eta = 0.0001$, $\epsilon = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.0001$, $K = 15000$. Which algorithm is the best for impulse noise removal ?

Exercise 4 (2.5 pts). (*Contrast processing*)

Let $u_0: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a continuous function, and the functional E given by

$$E(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \|u(x) - u_0(x)\|^2 dx - \frac{\gamma}{4} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} w(x, y) \|u(x) - u(y)\|^2 dx dy, \quad (0.2)$$

where w is a normalized Gaussian kernel of standard deviation σ .

1. Show that the gradient $\nabla E(u)$ of E at u is

$$\nabla E(u) = u - u_0 - \gamma(u - w * u),$$

where $*$ stands for the component-wise convolution.

2. Apply the gradient descent algorithm associated to the functional (0.2) in order to enhance simultaneously the local and the global contrasts of **img2.png**.

Parameters of the models :

- Local contrast enhancement model : $\gamma_1 = 0.5$ and $\sigma_1 = 5$.
- Global contrast enhancement model : $\gamma_2 = 0.75$ and $\sigma_2 = 3000$.

Parameters of the algorithm :

- Stopping criteria : MSE between two consecutive images is less than $\epsilon = 0.001$
- Step size : $\alpha = 0.01$
- Maximum number of iterations : $K = 15000$

Tip : Use the function **fast_gaussian_convolution** to implement the component-wise convolution with a Gaussian kernel.