

Assignment 2 Writeup

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1 Short answer problems

1. *Compare the effects of 1) Dilation + Erosion against 2) Erosion + Dilation. Do they have the same effects? Why?*
2. *List two examples of regular texture and two examples of near-regular texture.*
3. *What are the cases where optical flow is not well-defined? Please give two concrete examples.*
4. *What are the advantages of RANSAC when compared with Hough Transform?*

2 Circle Detection

- *Explain your implementation in concise steps (English, not code).*
- *Demonstrate the functions applied to the provided images ‘coins.jpg’ and ‘planets.jpg’ and one image of your choosing. Display the images with detected circle(s), labeling the figure with the radius. Note: you only need to select one reasonable radius and display all detected circles (i.e., those with highest votes) under that radius. You are not required to consider circles with a center off the image.¹*
- *For Hough Transform, explain how your implementation post-processes the accumulator array to determine automatically how many circles are present.*
- *For RANSAC, explain how you implement circle fitting.*

- For one of the images, display and briefly comment on the Hough space accumulator array.
- For one of the images, demonstrate and explain the impact of the vote space quantization (binsize). In other words, alter the bin size and compare and contrast with a brief explanation why what happened makes sense.
- For one of the images, plot the progress of the RANSAC as the number of tries increase. The x axis of the plot should be the number of tries, and the y axis should be the number of inliers that the best model produces.

3 Image segmentation with k-means

1. Given an $h \times w \times 3$ matrix 'Im', where h and w are the height and width of the image, apply k-means clustering to associate pixels with clusters. Return 'labelIm', an $h \times w$ matrix of integers indicating the cluster membership (e.g., from 1 to k) for each pixel. Please use the following form:

function [labelIm] = clusterPixels(Im, k)

2. Detect cluster boundary pixels from 'labelIm'.

function [boundaryIm] = boundaryPixels(labelIm)

3. Please test both functions on the provided images 'gumballs.jpg', 'snake.jpg', and 'twins.jpg' and one other image of your choosing, and then displays the results.