$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{-1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_{n} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

Definition 4.21 (diskreter Laplace-Operator für Pixel)

$$P_{ij,xx} = P_{i,j+1} - 2 P_{ij} + P_{i,y-1}$$

$$P_{ij,yy} = P_{i+1,j} - 2 P_{ij} + P_{i-1,y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_h P_{ij} = P_{i+1,j} + P_{i-1,y} + P_{i,j+1} + P_{i,y-1} - 4 P_{ij}$$

Für das Patch

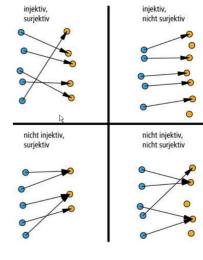
$$\mathcal{P}_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{P_{i-1,j-1}}{P_{i,j-1}} & \frac{P_{i-1,j}}{P_{i,j}} & \frac{P_{i-1,j+1}}{P_{i,j+1}} \\ \frac{P_{i,j-1}}{P_{i+1,j-1}} & \frac{P_{i,j}}{P_{i+1,j}} & \frac{P_{i+1,j+1}}{P_{i+1,j+1}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{5}{9} & \frac{3}{9} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{9} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{9} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{6} & \frac{3}{4} & & \frac{3$$

erhalten wir die diskreten zweiten Ableitunger

$$P_{ij,xx} = 2 - 2 \cdot 6 + 4 = -6$$
$$P_{ij,xy} = 5 - 2 \cdot 6 + 2 = -5$$

und damit den Laplace

$$\Delta_h P_{ij} = -6 - 5 = -11$$



Pij = (Pinon Pino Pinon)
Pijon Pis Pinon)

Get timepoit.io

syms x

$$f = x^2 * cos(x)$$

$$f1 = diff(f, x)$$

$$f2 = diff(f1, x)$$

$$solve(f == 0, x)$$

// Funktionswert an Stelle 5 subs(f, x, 5)

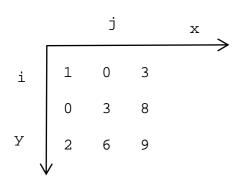
Beispiel – Gradient & Richtungsableitung

$$\mathcal{F}_{\nabla}^{m} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla P_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{i,j+1} - P_{i,j} \\ P_{i,j+1} - P_{i,j} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{F}_{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{0}^{\Delta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

11.06.2021



Extremwerte Multivariat HM = Hessematrix

HM oben links negativ, Det positiv -> Maximum

HM oben links positiv, Det positiv -> Minimum

HM oben links ?, Det negativ -> Sattelpunkt