



# Digital Image Processing

## Introduction

---

Jorge Martinez Gomez, mSc.



jfmartinez@uninorte.edu.co



# Introduction Class

---

For Today....

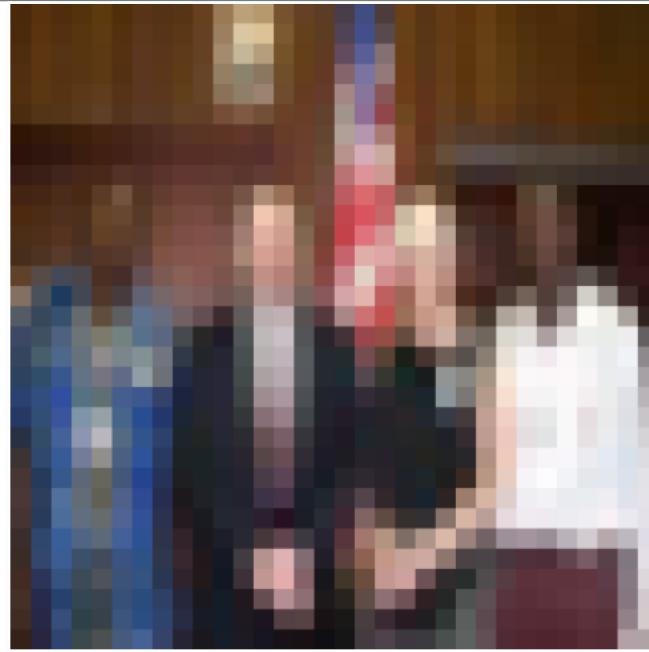
- What is Computer vision?

For the next class....

- What is Image Processing?

# What is computer vision?

---



Humans are remarkably good at this...or not?

# What is computer vision?

---

What we see



What a computer sees

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Main goal is to bridge the gap between pixels and meaning

# What is computer vision?

---

What kind of information can be extracted from an image?

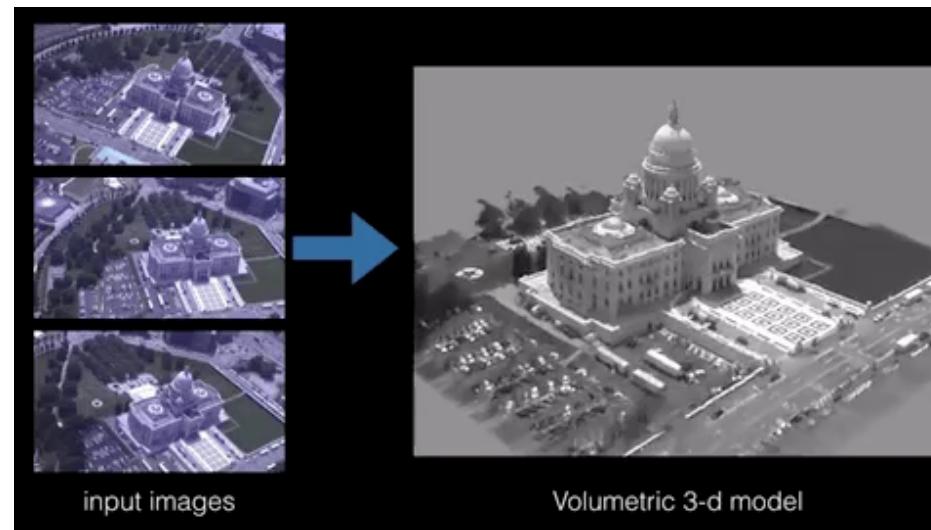
1. Metric 3D information.
2. Semantic information.

# What is computer vision?

---

What kind of information can be extracted from an image?

1. Metric 3D information.



# What is computer vision?

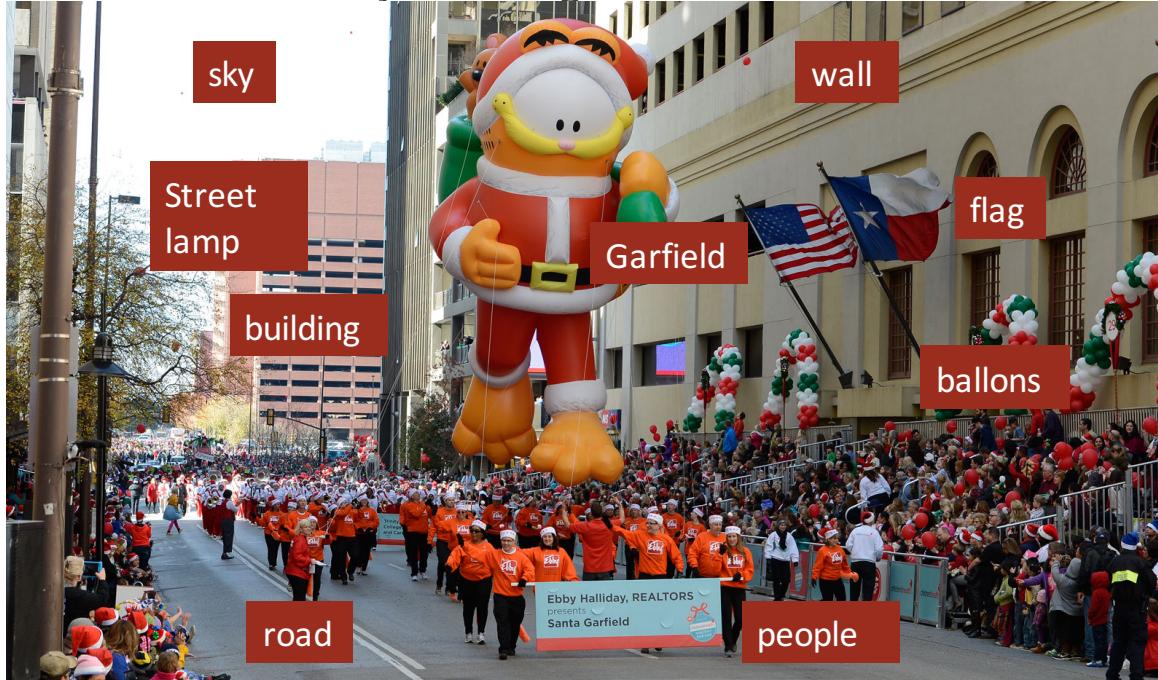
---

2. Semantic information.



# What is computer vision?

## 2. Semantic information. Object Categorization



# What is computer vision?

## 2. Semantic information. Scene and context categorization



# What is computer vision?

## 2. Semantic information. Qualitative spatial information



# What is computer vision?

---

The ability of computers to see and make analysis of some stuff.

- Image/video understanding.
- Machine Vision.
- Robot Vision.
- Image/Video analysis.

# What is computer vision?

---



Image



Sensing device



Interpreting device

Carpet, parade,  
instruments,  
uniforms,  
garfield, etc.

Interpretations

# What is computer vision?

---



Image



Sensing device



Interpreting  
device



Carpet, parade,  
instruments,  
uniforms,  
garfield, etc.

Interpretations

# What is computer vision?



Image



Sensing device



Interpreting device



Carpet, parade,  
instruments,  
uniforms,  
garfield, etc.

Interpretations

Computer vision is a hard problem!!

# Why study computer vision?

---

- Vision is useful
- Vision is interesting
- Vision is difficult
  - Half of primate cerebral cortex is devoted to visual processing
  - Achieving human-level visual perception is probably “AI-complete”

# Why computer vision is difficult?

Viewpoint variation



Scale variation



Deformation



Occlusion



Illumination conditions



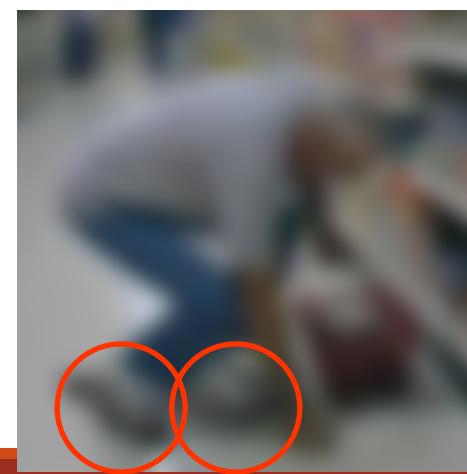
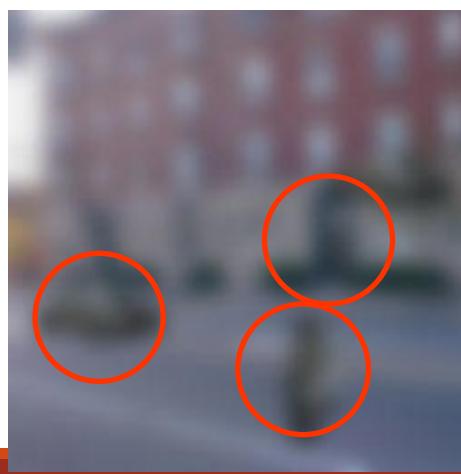
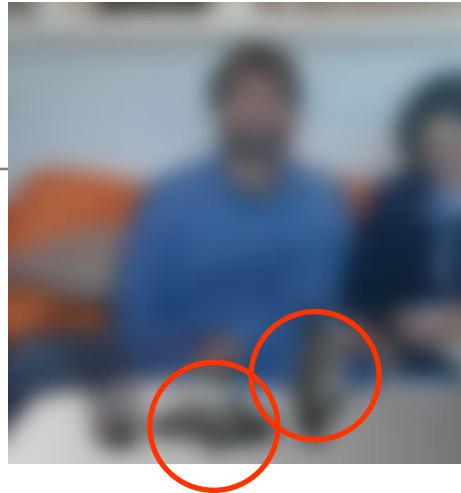
Background clutter



Intra-class variation



# Challenges: local ambiguity



slide credit: Fei-Fei, Fergus & Torralba

# Challenges: local ambiguity

---



Source: Rob Fergus and Antonio Torralba

## Challenges: local ambiguity

---



Source: Rob Fergus and Antonio Torralba

# Inherent ambiguity of the problem

---



Many different 3D scenes could have given rise to a particular 2D picture

# Inherent ambiguity of the problem!!!

---



Possible solutions

- Bring in more constraints (more images)
- Use prior knowledge about the structure of the world

Need a combination of geometric and statistical methods

# Challenges or opportunities?

---

- Images are confusing, but they also reveal the structure of the world through numerous cues.
- Our duty is to interpretate the cues!



Friz Freleng. The Pink Panther  
(1983)

# Challengers or opportunities

---

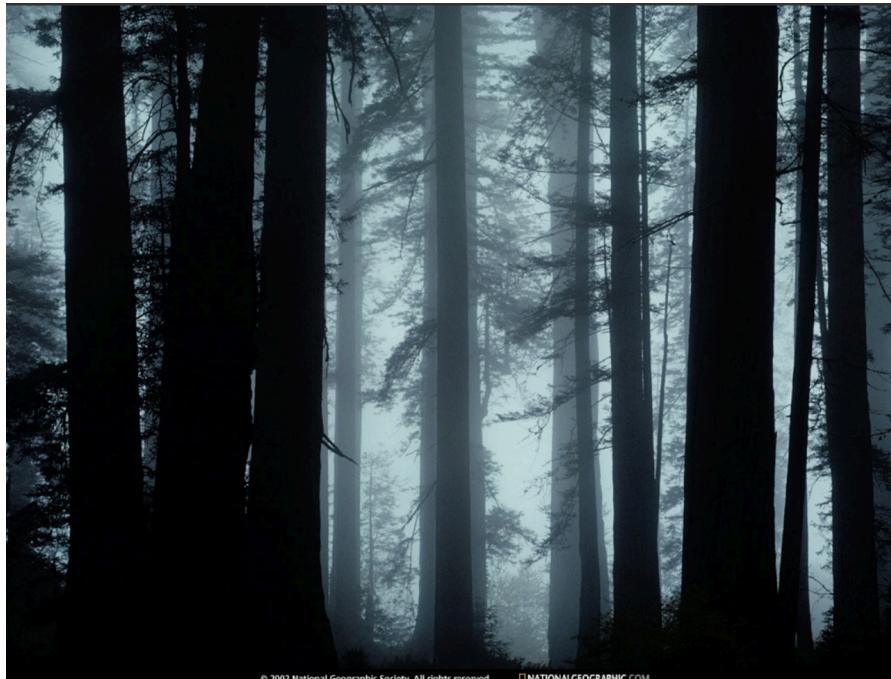
Depth cues: Linear Perspective



# Challengers or opportunities

---

Depth cues: Aerial Perspective



# Challengers or opportunities

Depth ordering cues: Occlusion



# Challengers or opportunities

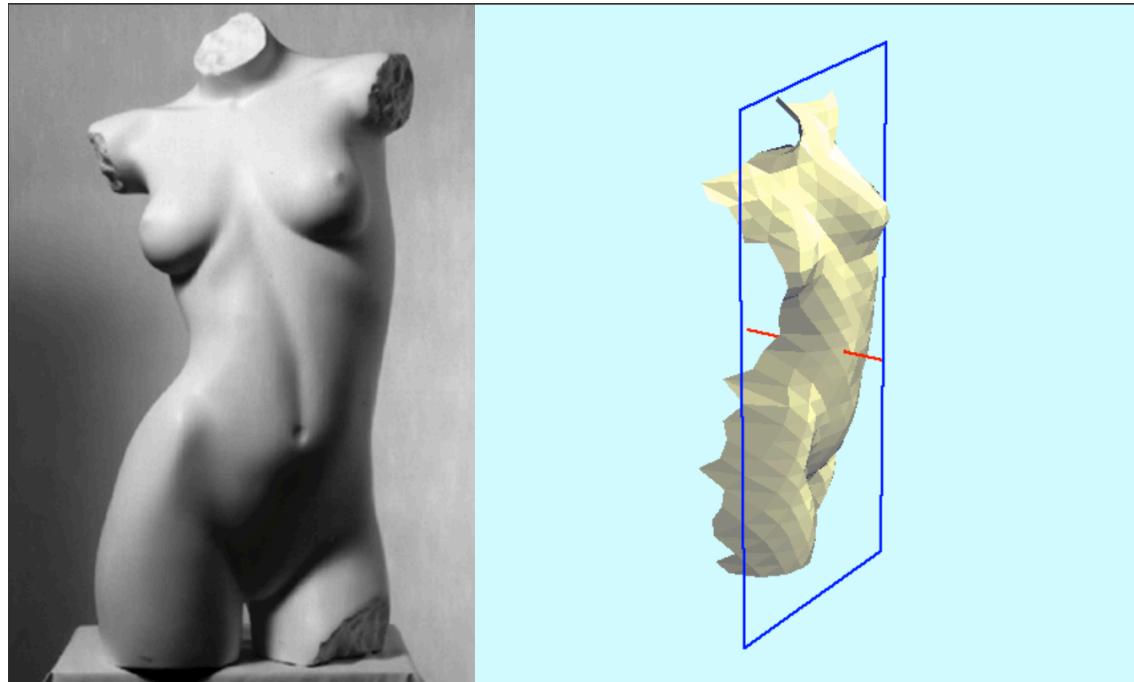
---

Shape cues: Texture gradient



# Challengers or opportunities

Shape and lighting cues: Shading



# Challengers or opportunities

---

Position and lighting cues: Shadows



# Challengers or opportunities

---

Grouping cues: Similarity (color, texture, proximity)



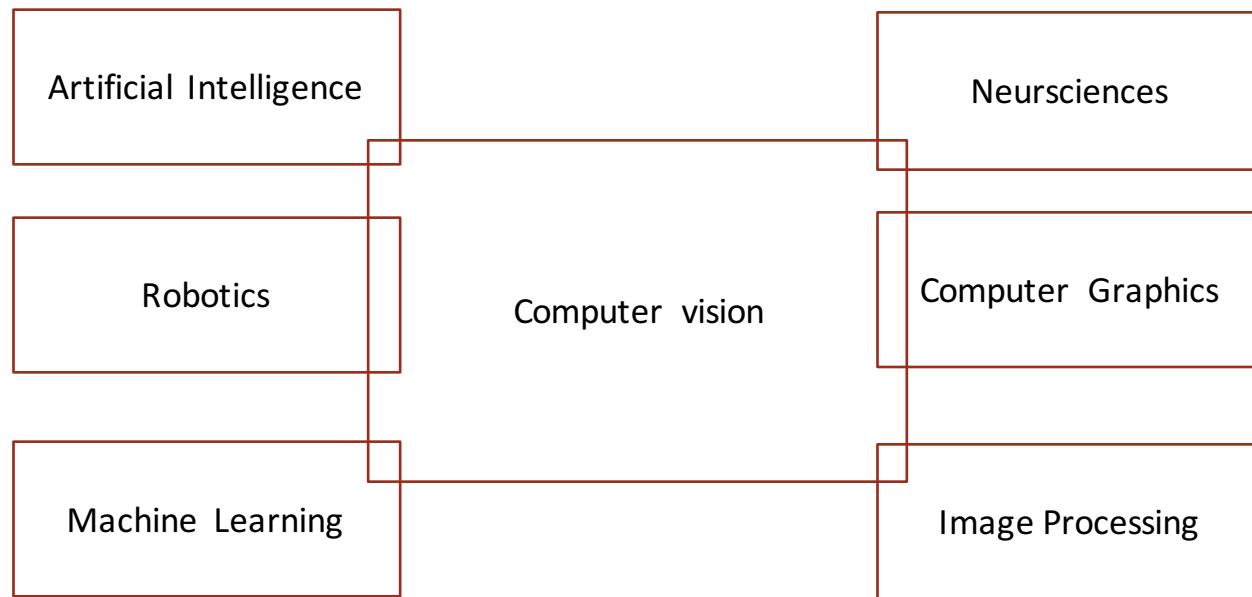
# Challengers or opportunities

Grouping cues: Common fate.



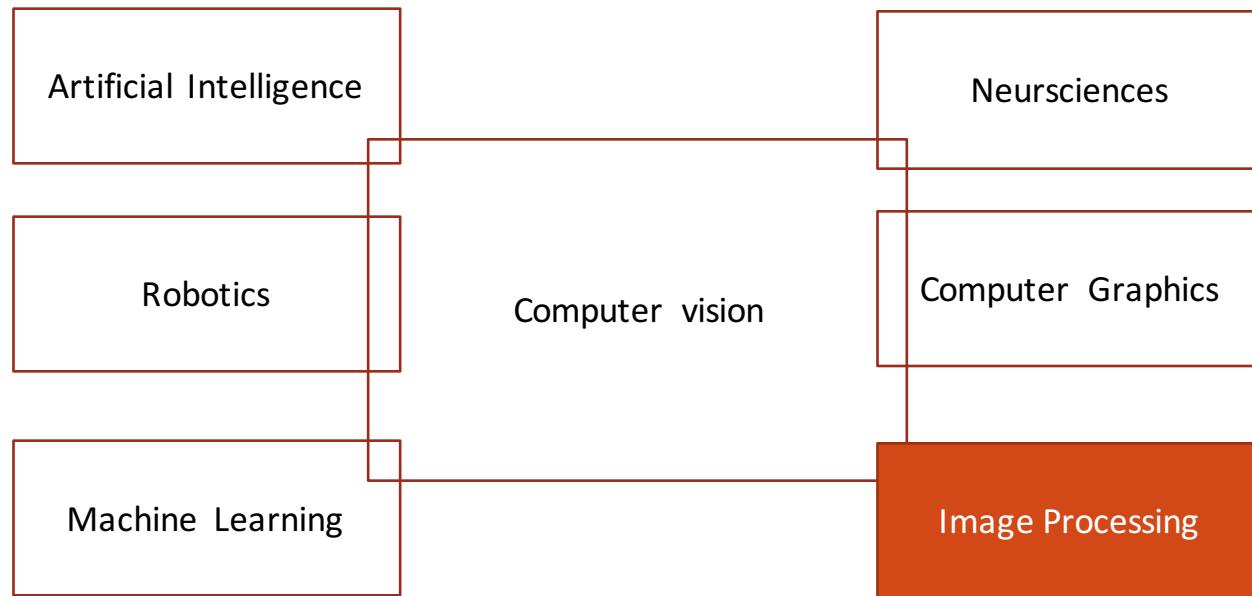
# Connection to other disciplines

---



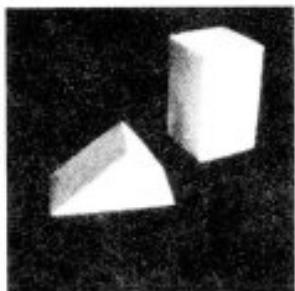
# Connection to other disciplines

---

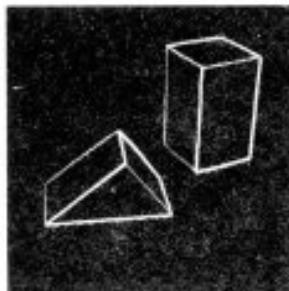


# Origins of computer vision

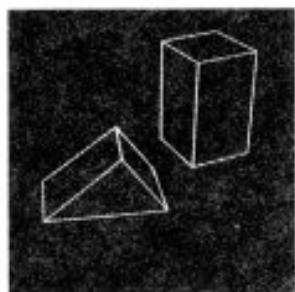
---



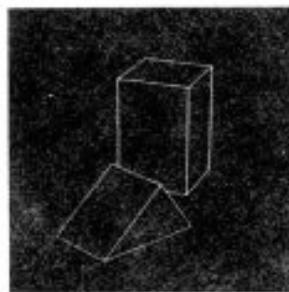
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

L. G. Roberts, Machine Perception of Three Dimensional Solids, Ph.D. thesis, MIT Department of Electrical Engineering, 1963.

# Why computer vision matters?



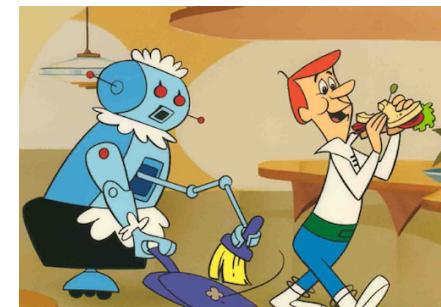
Safety



Health



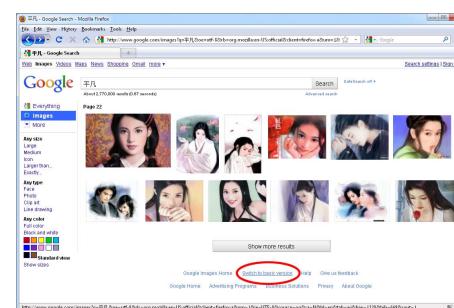
Surveillance



Comfort



Fun

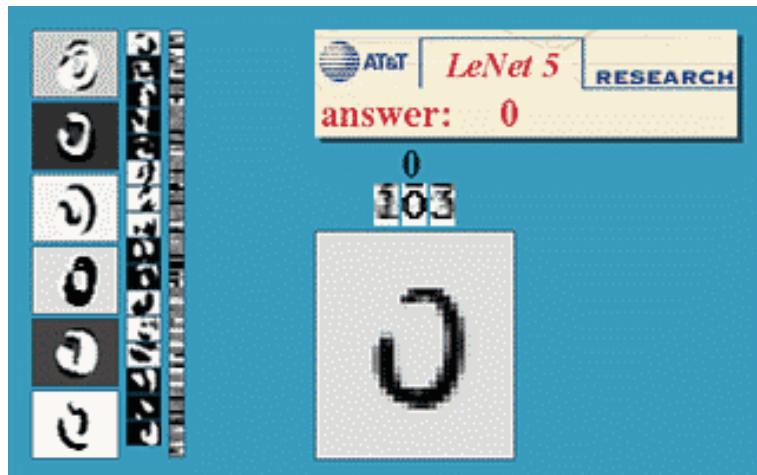


Information retrieval

# Applications of computer vision

---

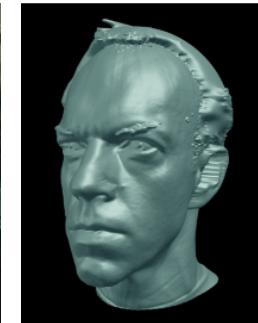
Optical character recognition (OCR)



# Applications of computer vision

---

Shape and motion capture



# Applications of computer vision

## 3D Reconstruction



Photosynth  
<http://photosynth.net>

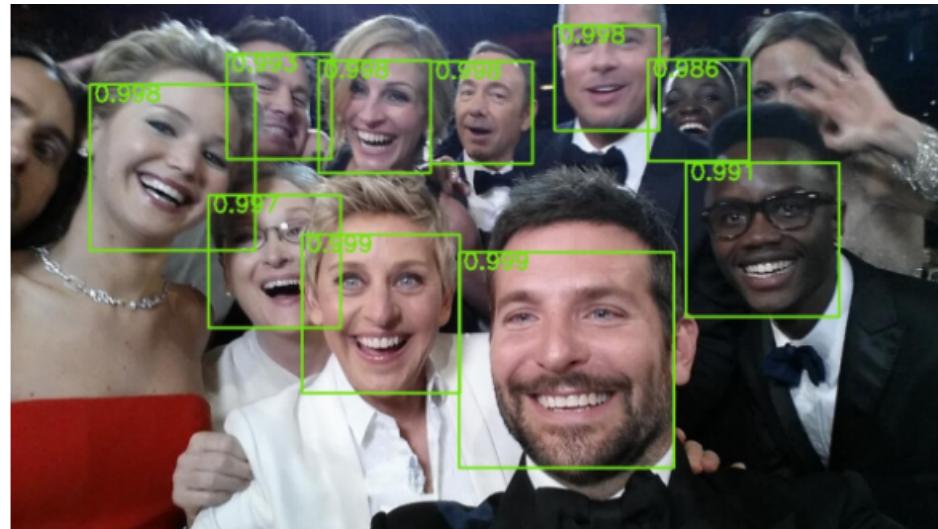


Google streetview  
[maps.google.com](http://maps.google.com)

# Applications of computer vision

---

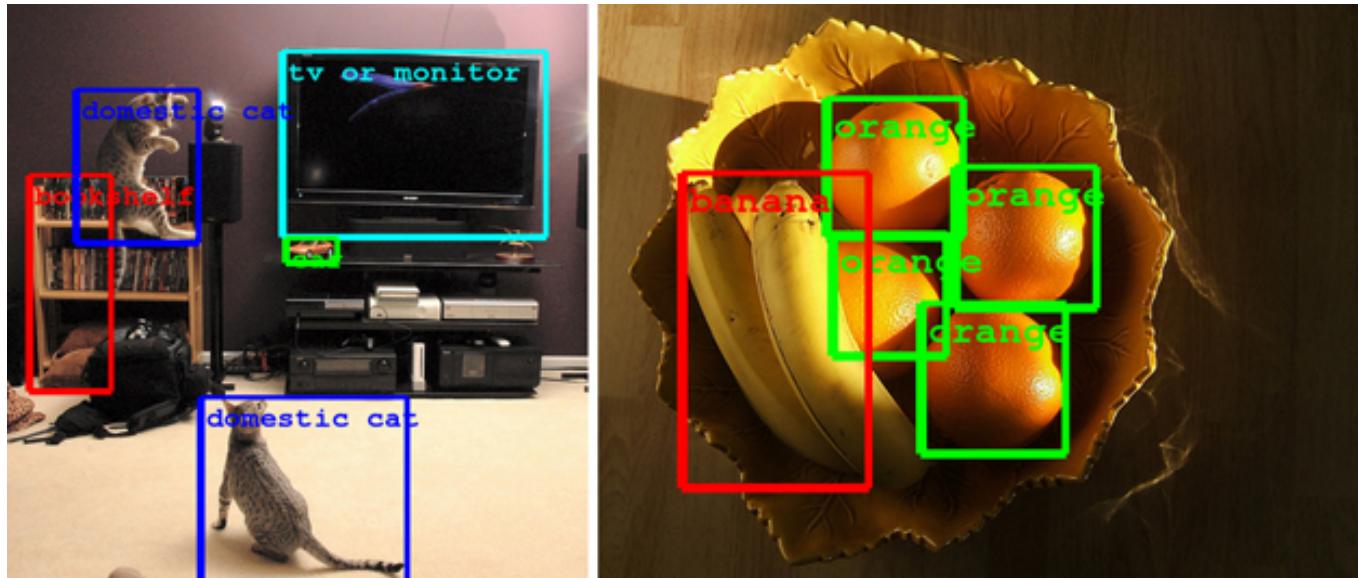
Object detection



Jones, M., & Viola, P. (2003). Fast multi-view face detection.

# Applications of computer vision

## Object recognition



Erhan D., Szegedy C., Toshev, A., and Anguelov, D. (2014), ["Scalable Object Detection using Deep Neural Networks"](#)

# Applications of computer vision

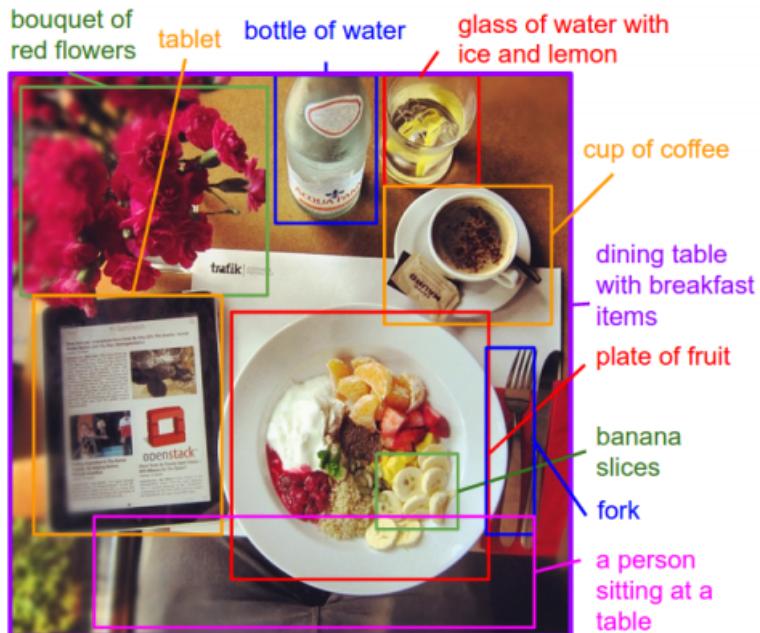
Image colorization



<https://github.com/richzhang/colorization>

# Applications of computer vision

## Image captioning



Karpathy, A., & Fei-Fei, L. (2015). Deep visual-semantic alignments for generating image descriptions.

# Applications of computer vision

Neural style



Style image



Content image



CNN



Network output

Gatys, L. A., Ecker, A. S., & Bethge, M. (2015). A neural algorithm of artistic style.  
**Code:** <https://github.com/jcjohnson/neural-style>