The Calculus of Images

Imaging Lab 5 - May, 2017

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Curvature Matrix of an Image

In this assignment, we are writing a Matlab function to compute the curvature matrix of an input grayscale image. The function takes a grayscale image as an input argument, computes first and second derivative of image and returns a the curvature matrix.

The curvature k (and the discredited approximation) shown below measures the rate at which the unit gradient vector is changing:

$$k = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\nabla u}{\|\nabla u\|}\right) \approx \frac{u_{xx}u_y^2 - 2u_xu_yu_{xy} + u_{yy}u_x^2}{(u_x^2 + u_y^2)^{3/2}}$$

 $Listing \ 1$ shows the Curvature function's implementation in Matlab:

```
1
   function k = Curvature(img)
2
       % Computes the curvature matrix of an input grayscale image
3
4
                                % fudge factor
       a = 0.01;
5
                                % image size
       [m,n] = size(img);
       img = double(img);
6
                                % convert input image to double
7
8
       u_x = (u(x+1,y) - u(x-1,y)) / 2
9
       u_x = (img(:,[2:n,n]) - img(:,[1,1:n-1])) / 2;
10
11
       u_y = (u(x,y+1) - u(x,y+1)) / 2
12
       u_y = (img([2:m,m],:) - img([1,1:m-1],:)) / 2;
13
14
       u_x = u(x+1,y) - 2u(x,y) + u(x-1,y)
15
       u_x = img(:,[2:n,n]) - 2 * img + img(:,[1,1:n-1]);
16
17
       u_y = u(x,y+1) - 2u(x,y) + u(x,y-1)
       u_yy = img([2:m,m],:) - 2 * img + img([1,1:m-1],:);
18
19
20
       u_xy = (u(x+1,y+1) + u(x-1,y-1) - u(x-1,y+1) - u(x+1,y-1))/4
       u_xy = (img([2:m,m],[2:n,n]) + img([1,1:m-1],[1,1:n-1]) -
21
          img([2:m,m],[1,1:n-1]) - img([1,1:m-1],[2:n,n])) / 4;
22
23
       % multiplications and powers are all componentwised
       k_num = (u_xx.*u_y.^2) - 2*(u_x.*u_y.*u_xy) + (u_yy.*u_x.^2);
24
25
       k_{denom} = (u_x.^2 + u_y.^2).^{(3/2)} + a;
26
27
       % componentwise division
       k = k_num ./ k_denom;
28
29
   end
```

Listing 1: Matlab Curvature Function

Figure 1 shows a test image and its curvature matrix side-by-side. The curvature is zero in flat regions and along straight edges; however it is visible along the perimeter of the circles and the edges of the square:

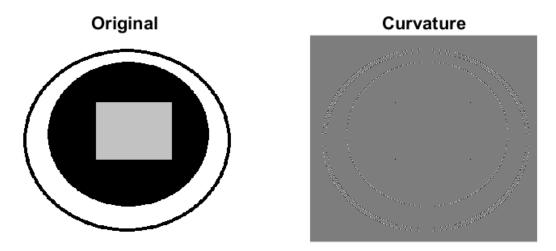


Figure 1: Curvature image of a grayscale test image