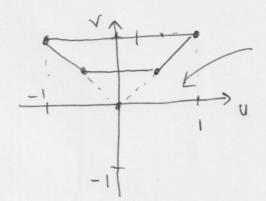
$$S\begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3U \\ SV \\ S \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/a & -1 & -1/a \\ 1 & 1/a & 1 & 1/a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & -1 & -1/2 \\ 1 & 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \times A = 2$$



as a > 00 projections of 2<sup>nq</sup> + fth points

noet at a vanishing point 0,0

$$qs q \to \infty \quad \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \to \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

29.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 centred x derivative

vertical smooth

This is a horizontal edge Filter, with smoothing applied in the y direction.

$$\frac{\text{QII b}}{\text{H}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

recall:  $3SD(\Delta x) = \Delta x^T H \Delta x$ must be large for any  $\Delta x \Rightarrow$  corner both eigral of H are large

$$|H-\lambda I| = (1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)-4$$
  
=  $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 - 4 = 0$   
=  $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda = \lambda(\lambda - 5) = 0$ 

 $\lambda_1 = 5$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 0$ 

-) not a corner, as one of the eigenvalues is O likely to be an edge.