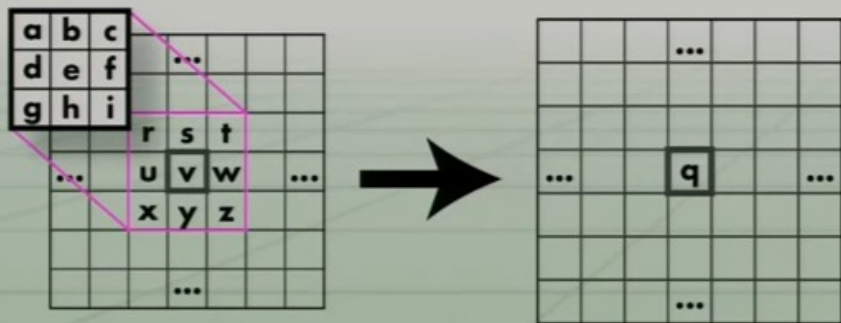


Cross-Correlation vs Convolution

Cross-Correlation

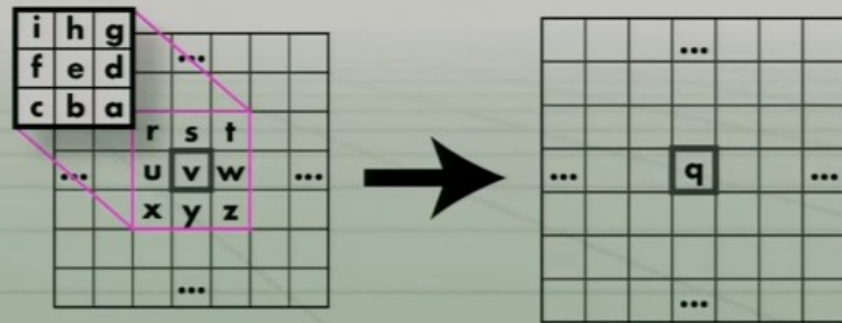
$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \star \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix} \right)$$



$$q = a \times r + b \times s + c \times t + d \times u + e \times v + f \times w + g \times x + h \times y + i \times z$$

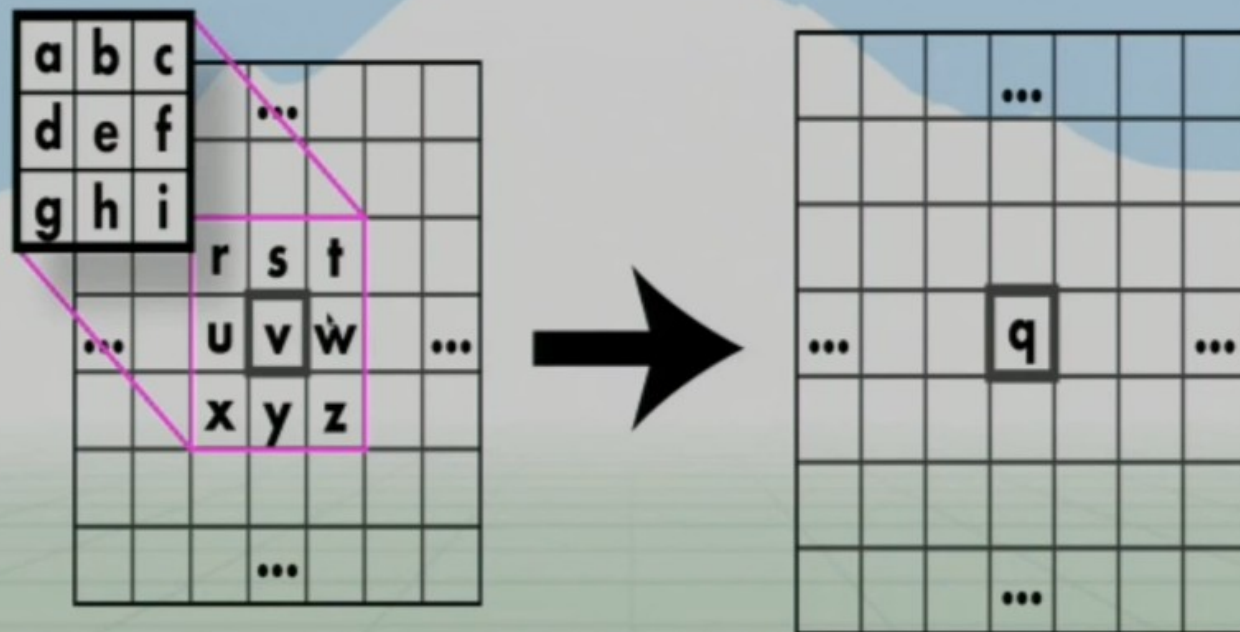
Convolution

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix} \right)$$



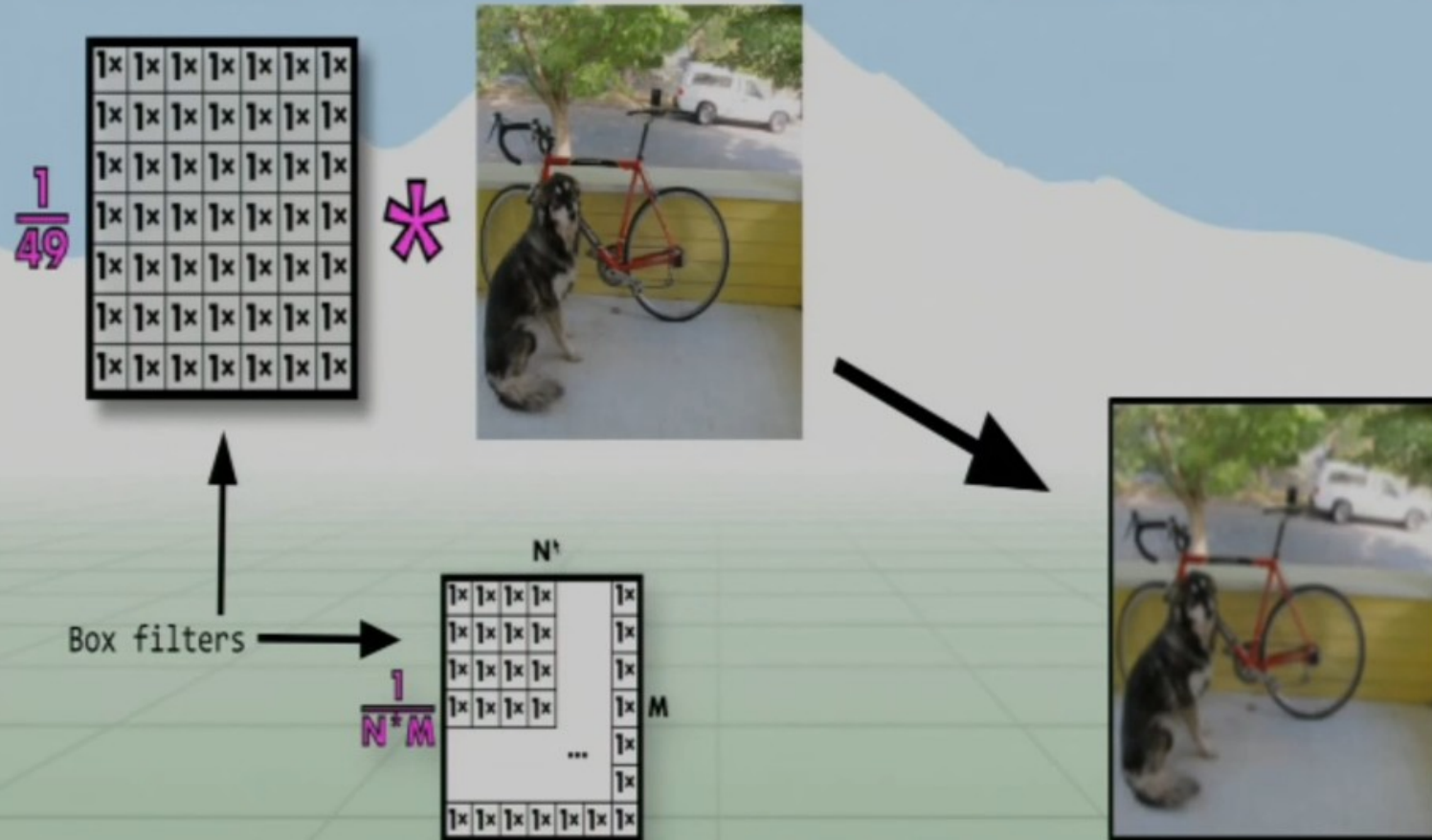
$$q = i \times r + h \times s + g \times t + f \times u + e \times v + d \times w + c \times x + b \times y + a \times z$$

Wow, so what was that convolution thing??

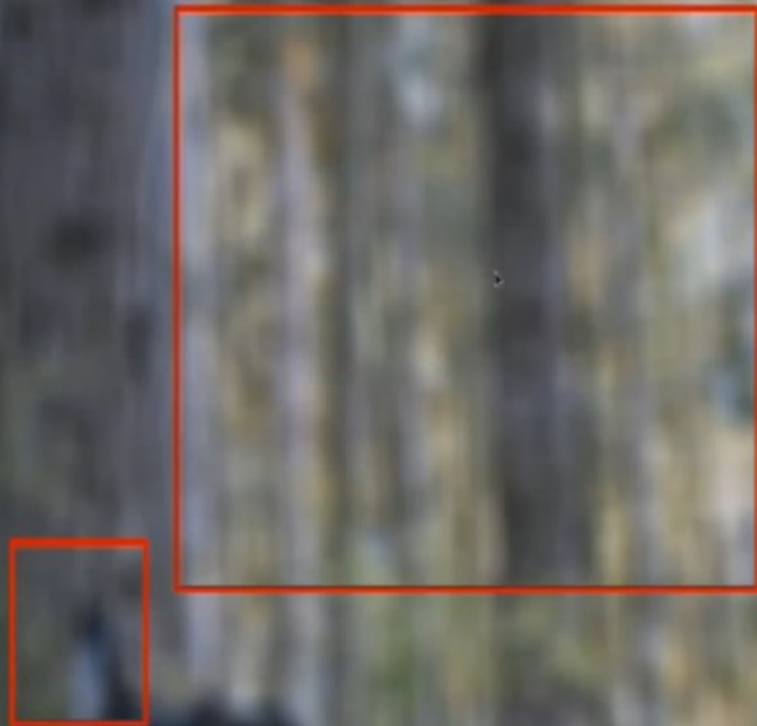


$$q = a \times r + b \times s + c \times t + d \times u + e \times v + f \times w + g \times x + h \times y + i \times z$$

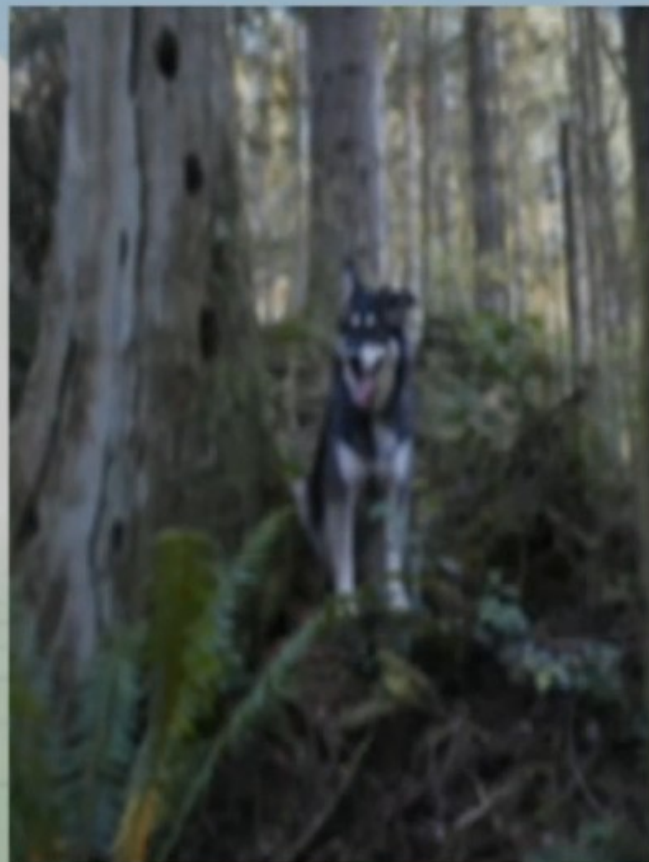
This is called box filter



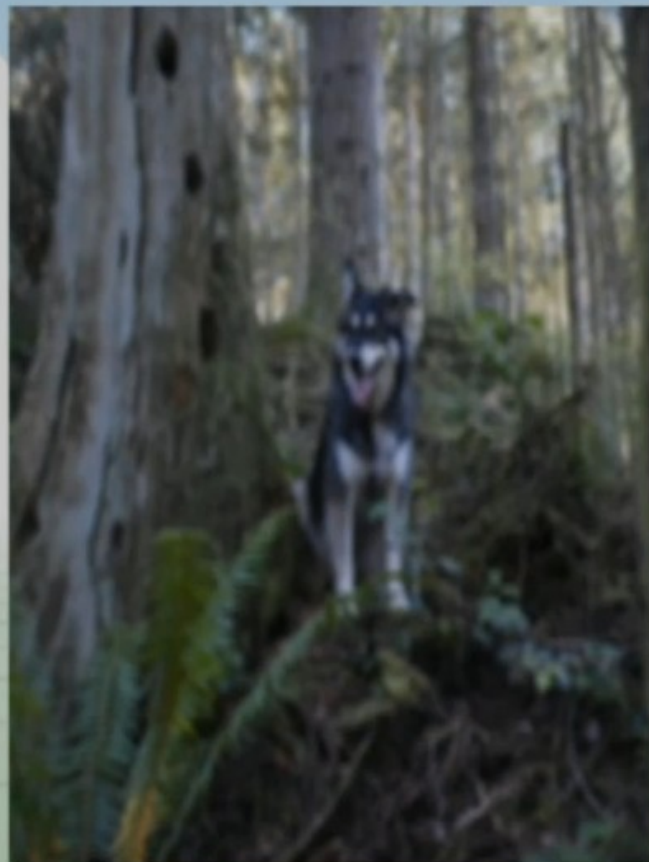
Box filters have artifacts



Box filters: vertical + horizontal streaking

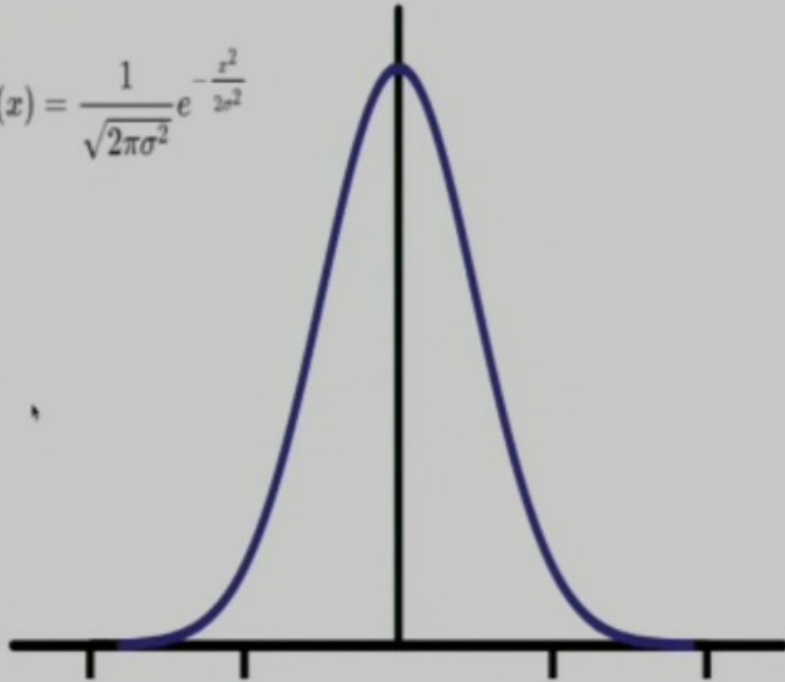


Box filters: vertical + horizontal streaking



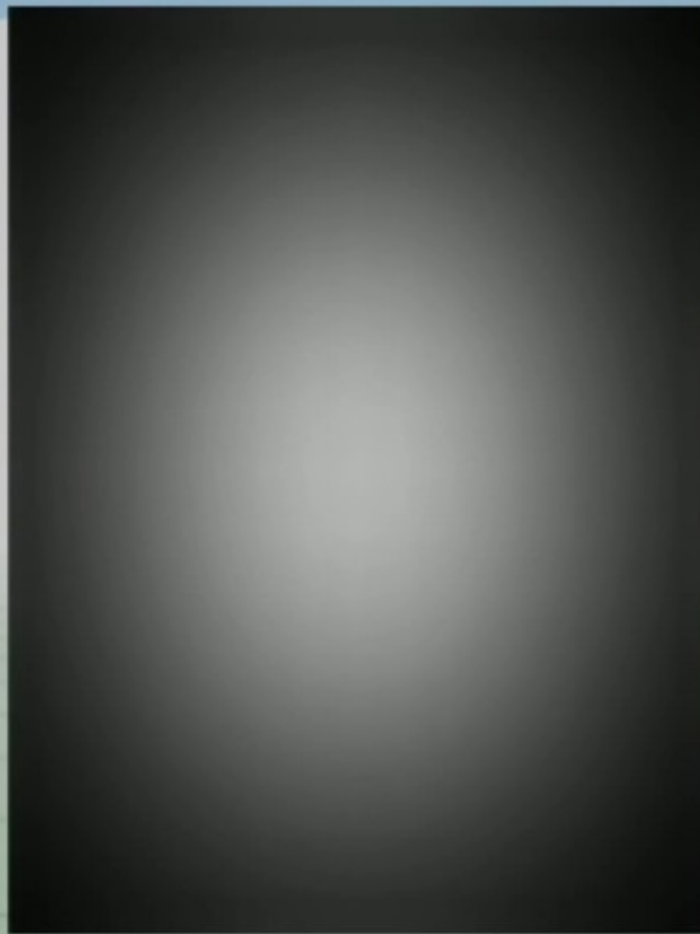
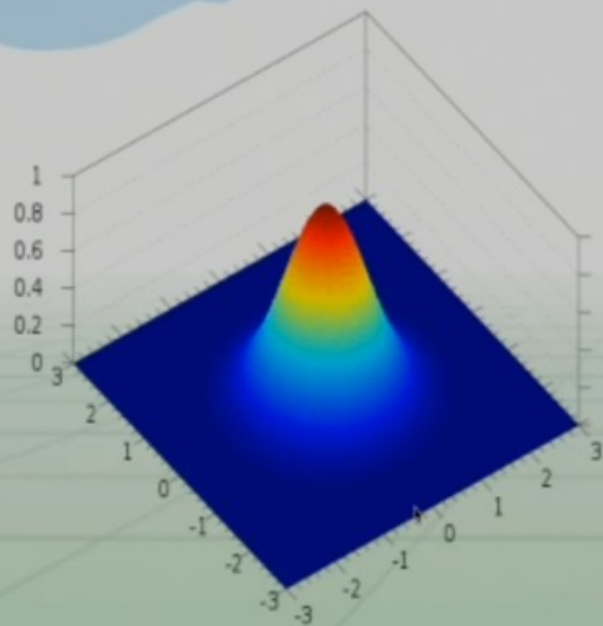
Gaussians

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



2d Gaussian

$$g(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



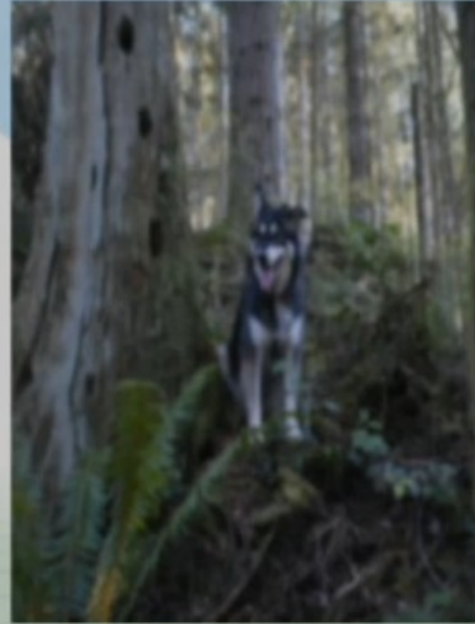
Better smoothing with Gaussians



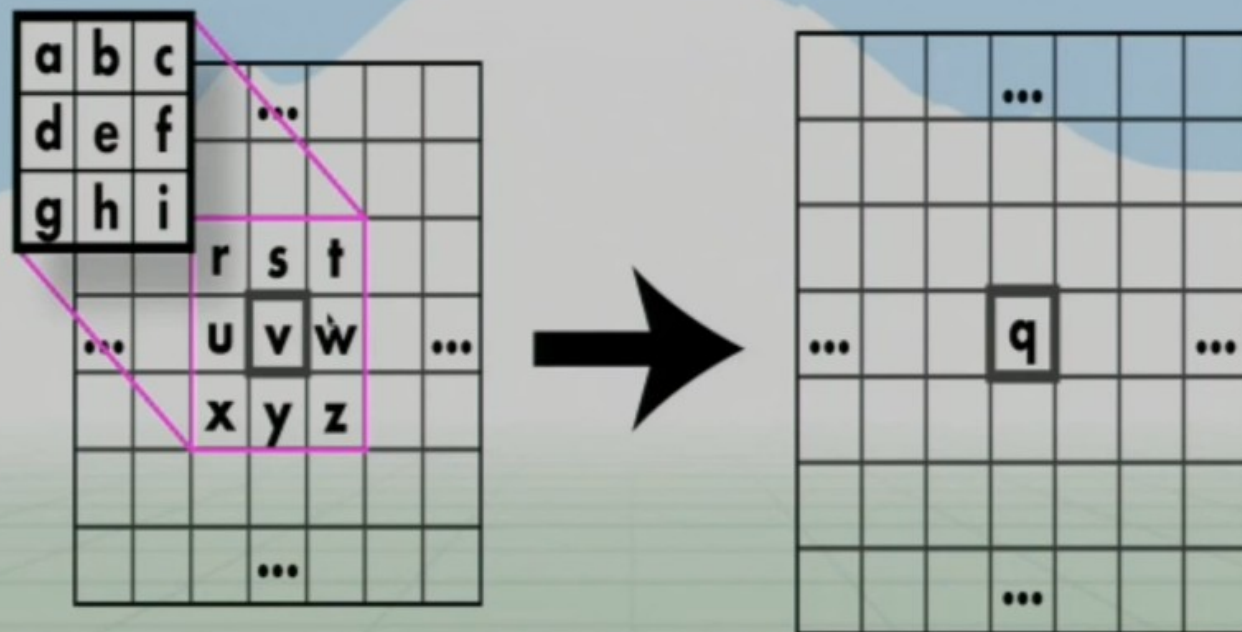
*



=

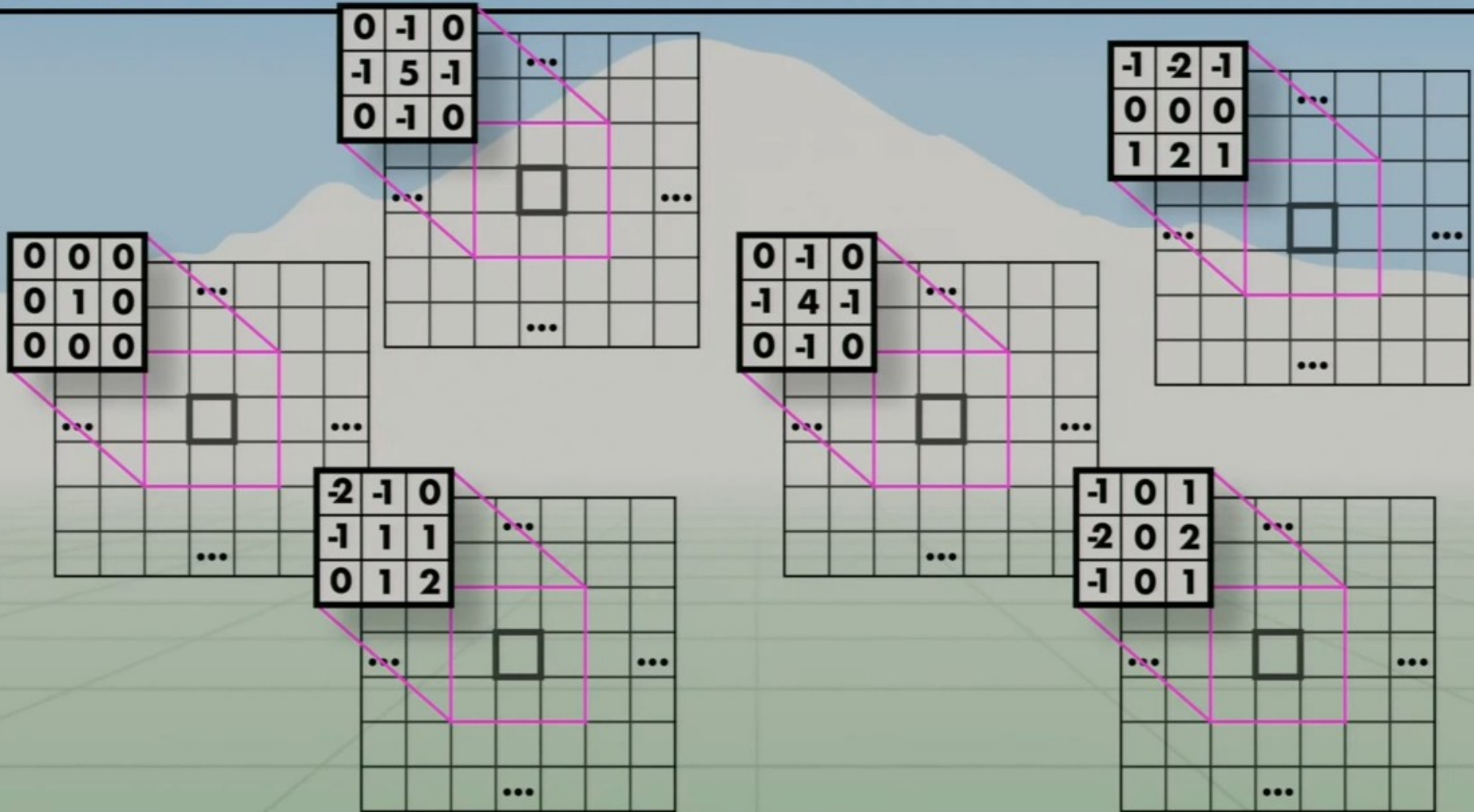


Wow, so what was that convolution thing??

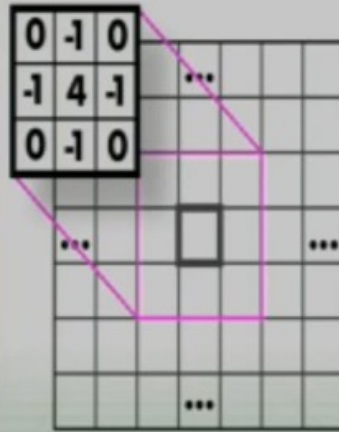


$$q = a \times r + b \times s + c \times t + d \times u + e \times v + f \times w + g \times x + h \times y + i \times z$$

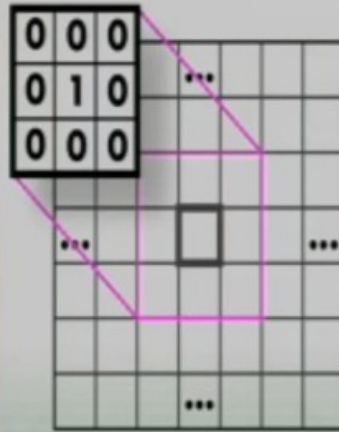
Filters



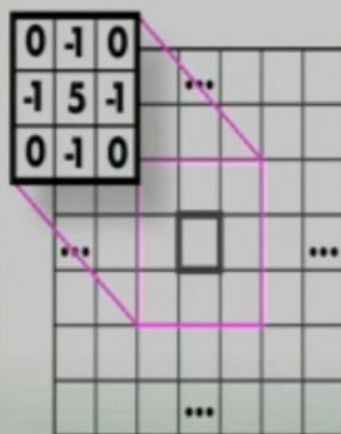
Highpass Kernel: finds edges



Identity Kernel: Does nothing!

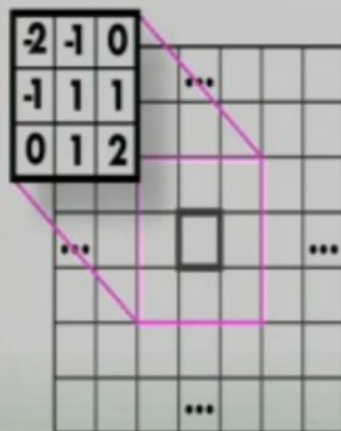


Sharpen Kernel: sharpens!

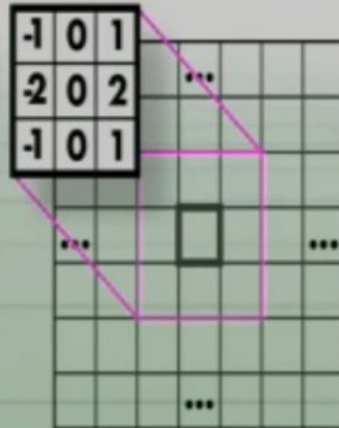
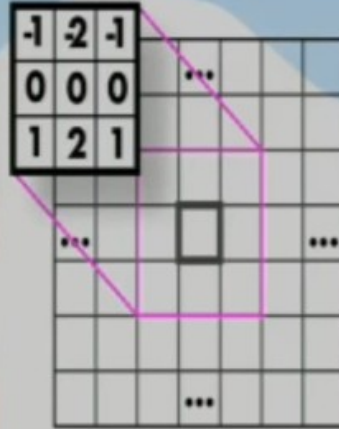


Note: sharpen = highpass + identity!

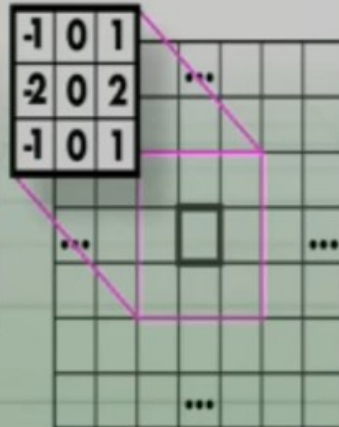
Emboss Kernel: stylin'



Guess those kernels!



Sobel Kernels: edges and...



So what can we do with these convolutions anyway?

Mathematically: all the nice things

- Commutative
 - $A*B = B*A$
- Associative
 - $A*(B*C) = (A*B)*C$
- Distributes over addition
 - $A*(B+C) = A*B + A*C$
- Plays well with scalars
 - $x(A*B) = (xA)*B = A*(xB)$

So what can we do with these convolutions anyway?

This means some convolutions decompose:

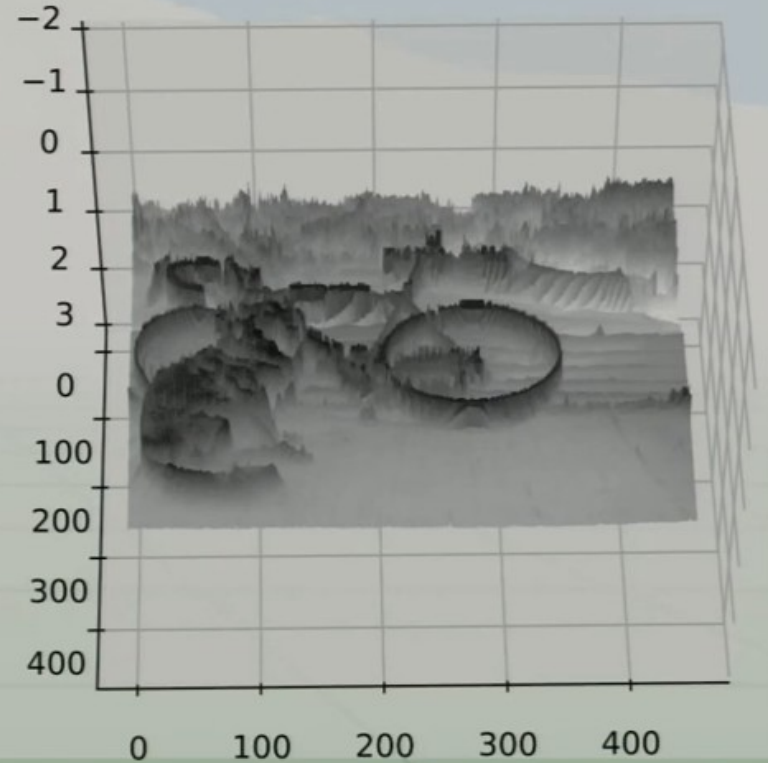
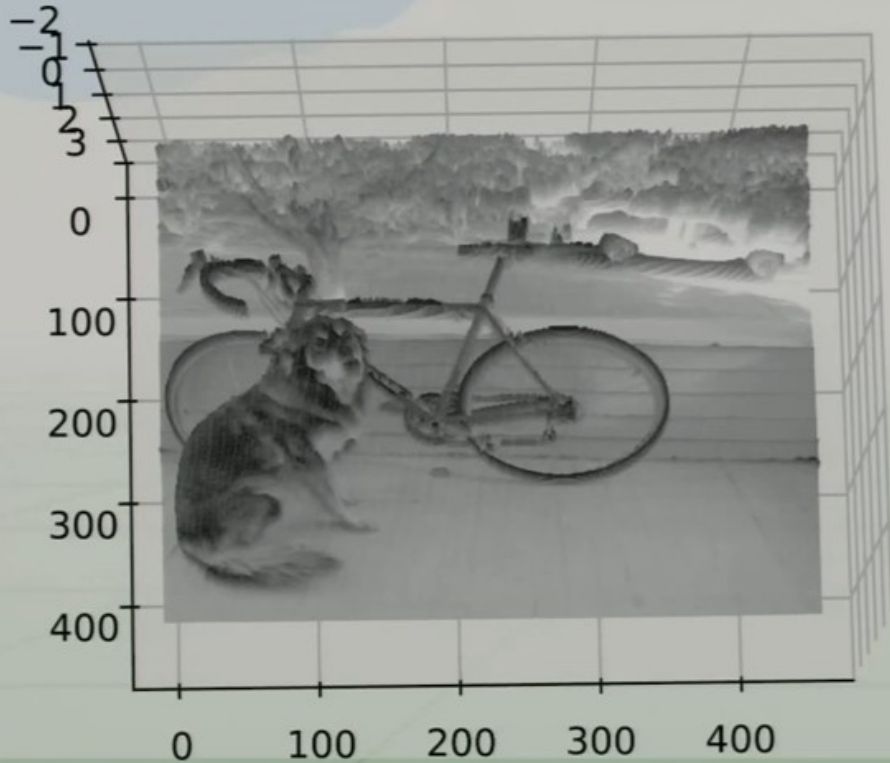
- 2d gaussian is just composition of 1d gaussians
 - Faster to run 2 1d convolutions

So what can we do with these convolutions anyway?

- Blurring
- Sharpening
- Edges
- Features
- Derivatives
- Super-resolution
- Classification
- Detection
- Image captioning
- ...

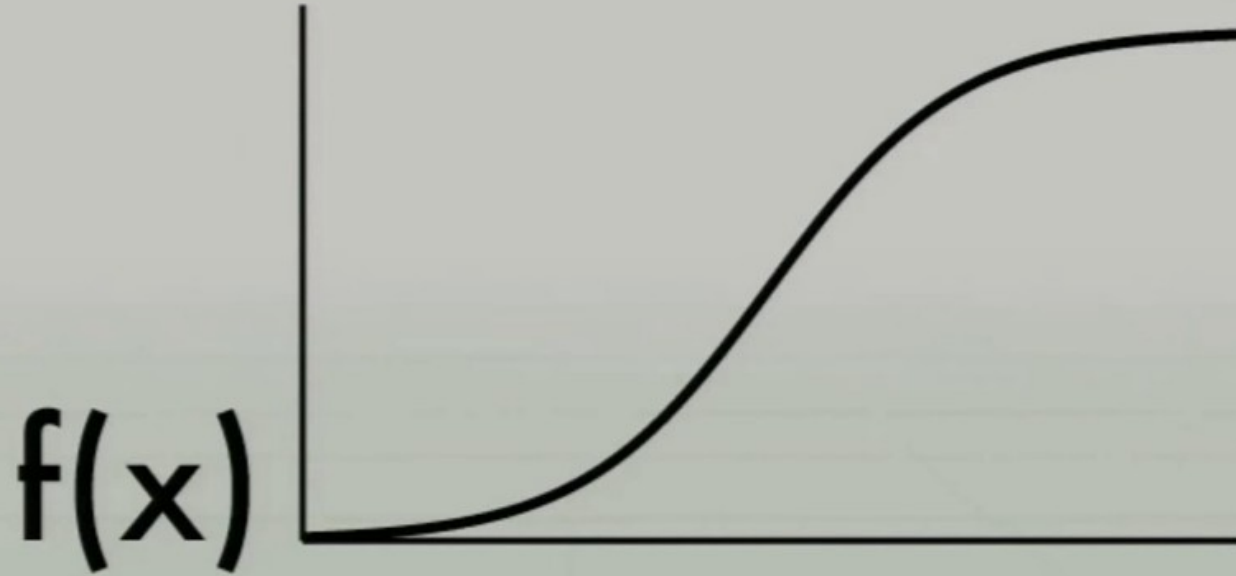
What's an edge?

- Image is a function
- Edges are rapid changes in this function



What's an edge?

- Image is a function
- Edges are rapid changes in this function



Finding edges

- Could take derivative
- Edges = high response

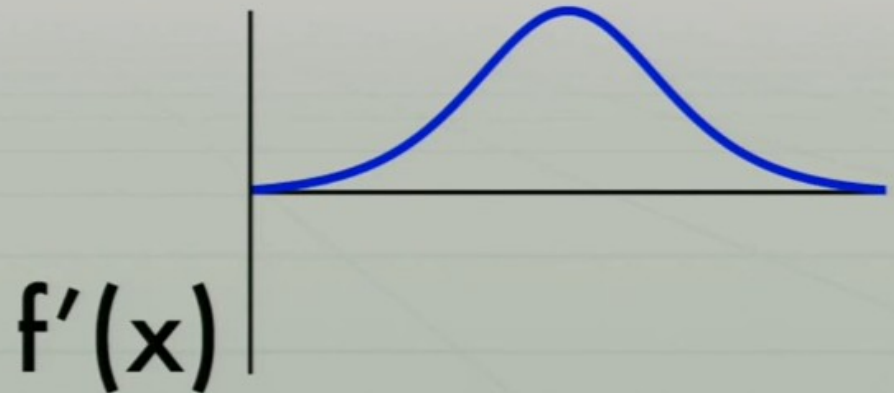
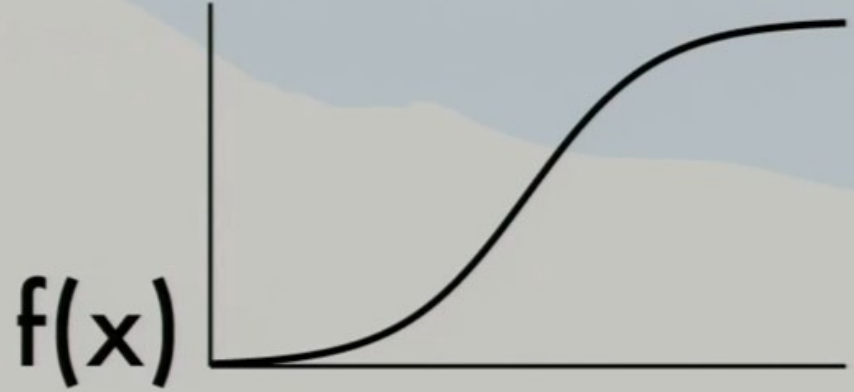
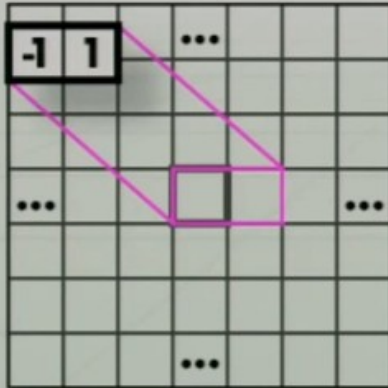


Image derivatives

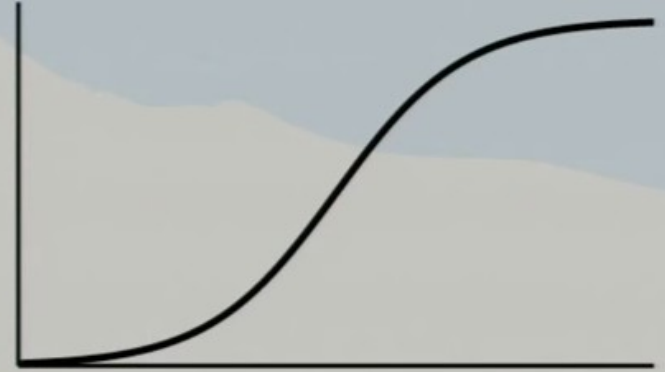
- Recall:

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

- We don't have an "actual" Function, must estimate
- Possibility: set $h = 1$
- What will that look like?



$f(x)$



$f'(x)$

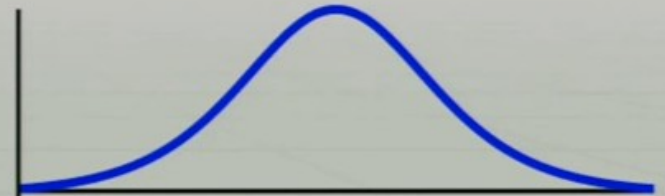
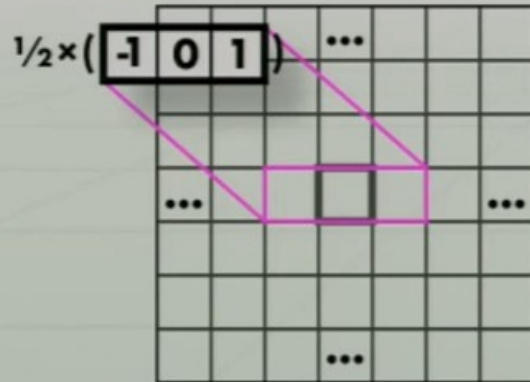


Image derivatives

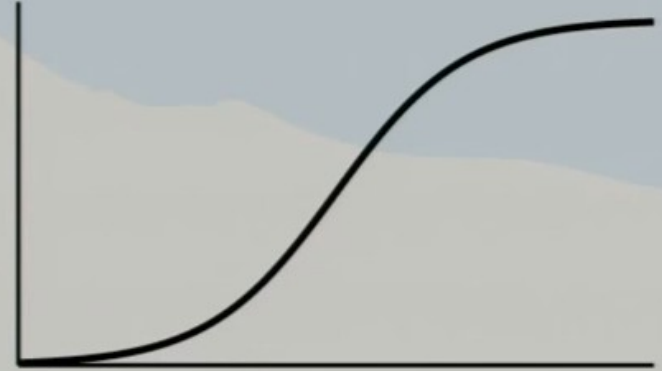
- Recall:

$$- f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}.$$

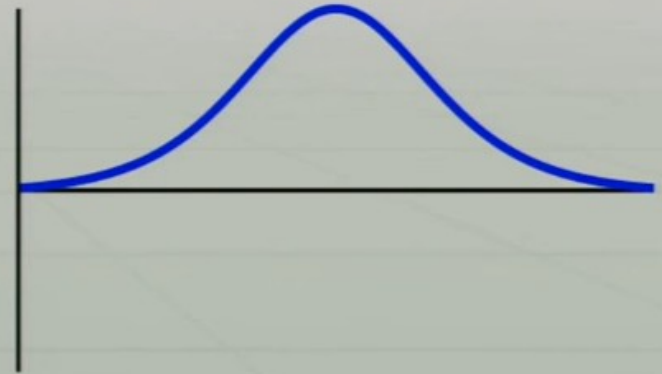
- We don't have an “actual” Function, must estimate
- Possibility: set $h = 2$
- What will that look like?



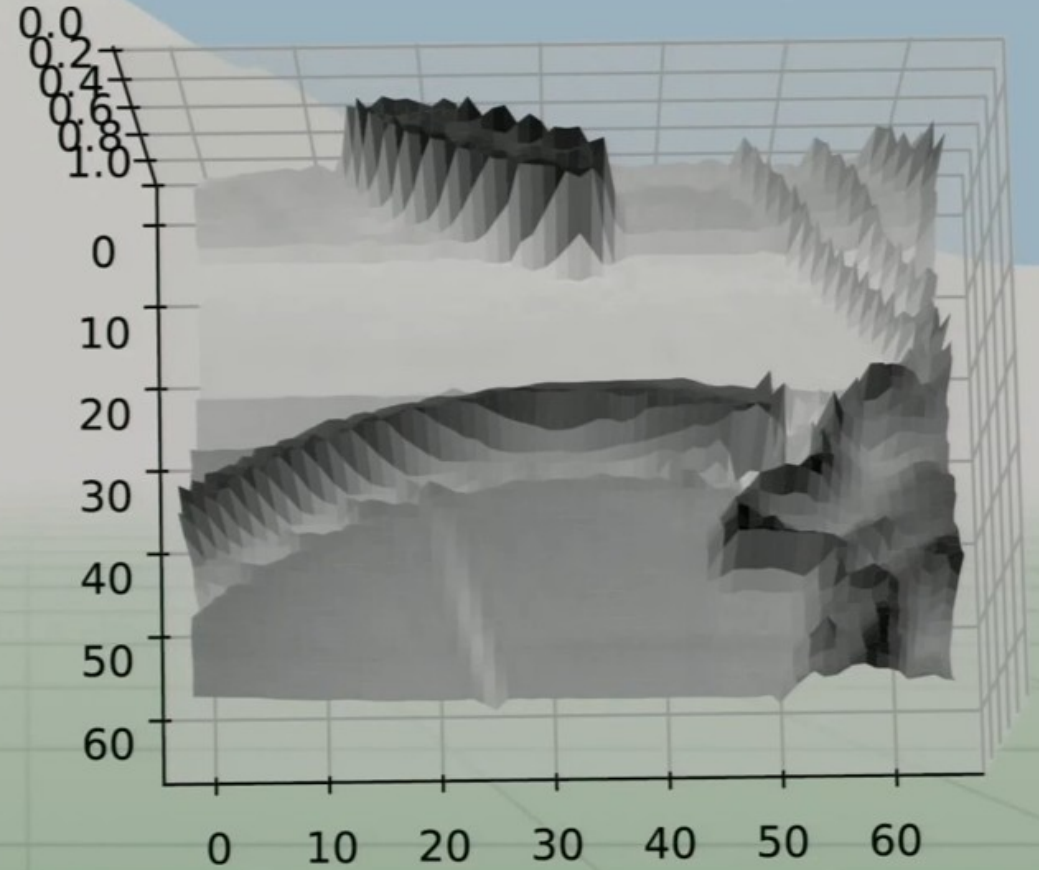
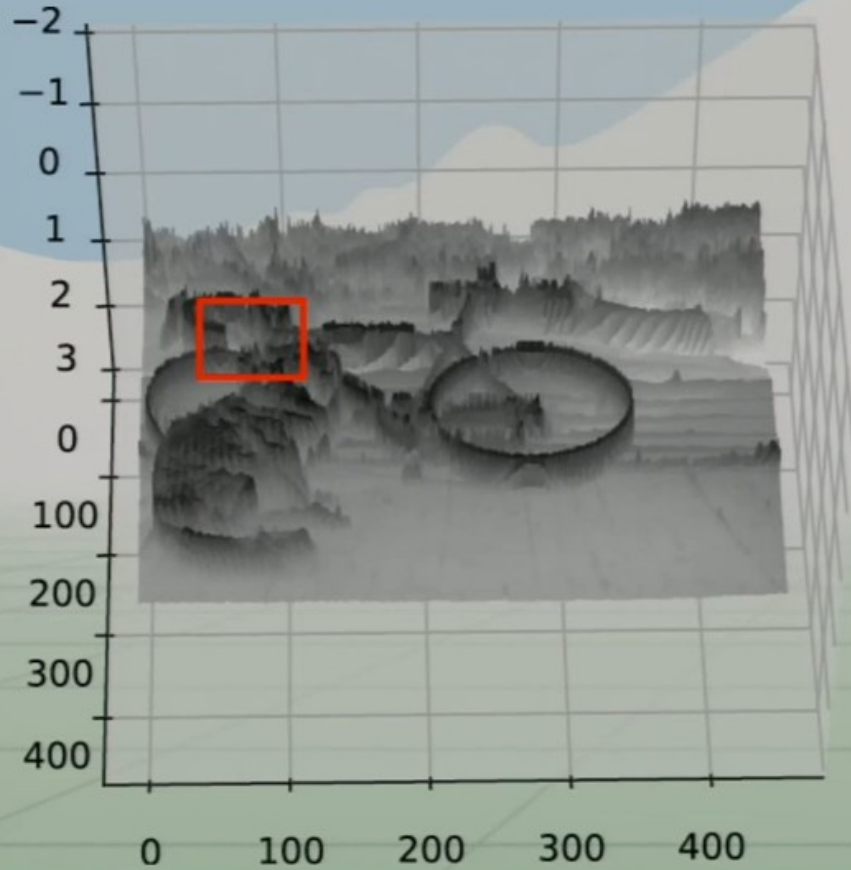
$f(x)$



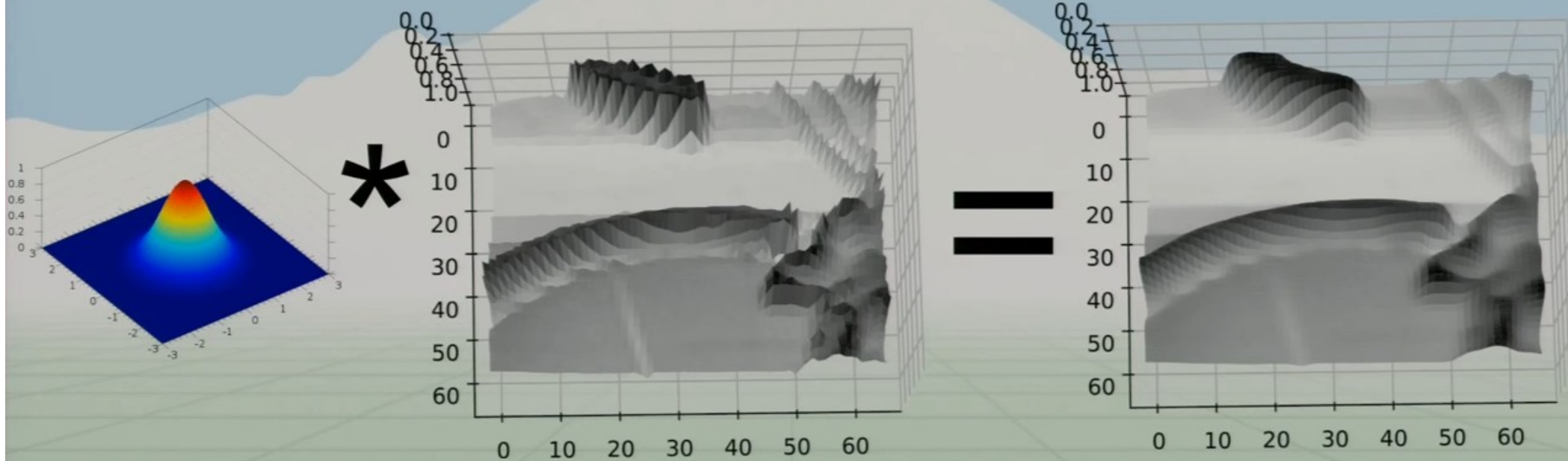
$f'(x)$



Images are noisy!



But we already know how to smooth

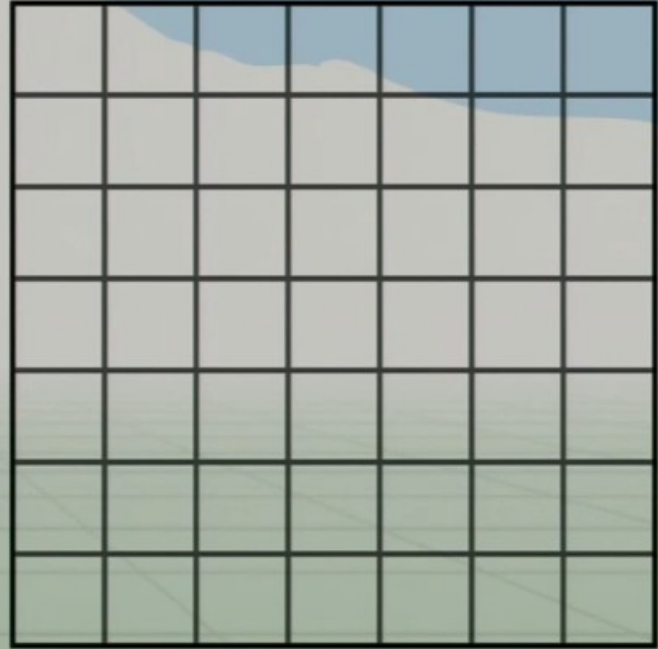


Smooth first, then derivative

[illegible]

Smooth first, then derivative

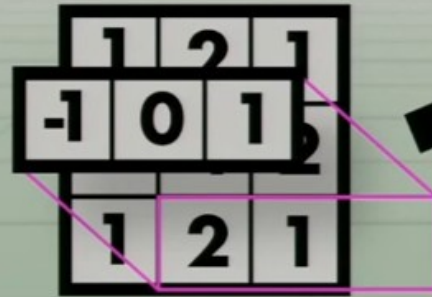
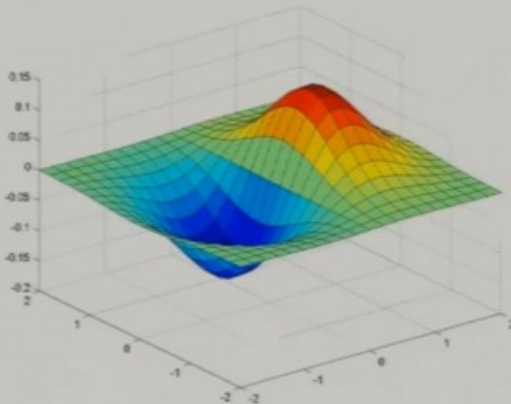
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) *$$



Sobel filter! Smooth & derivative

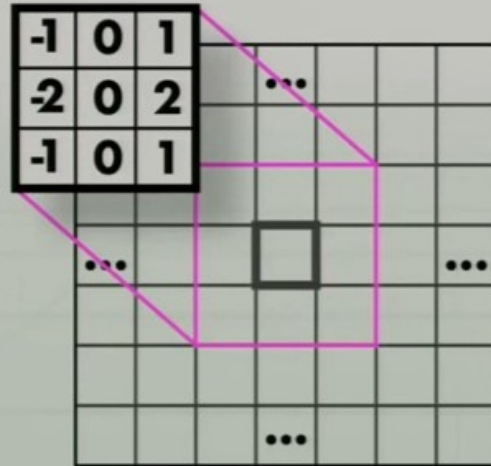
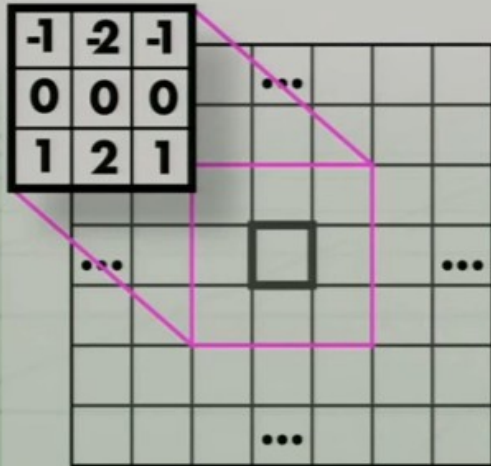
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

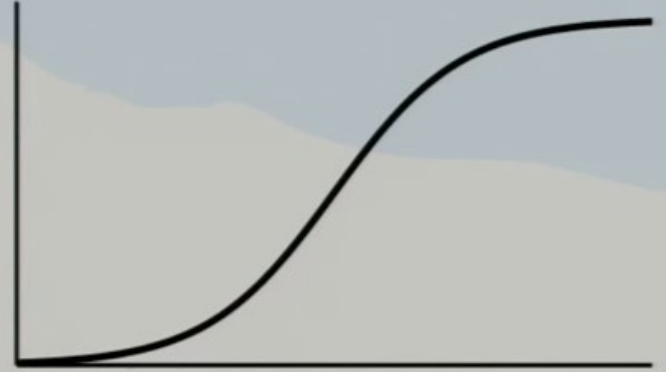


Finding edges

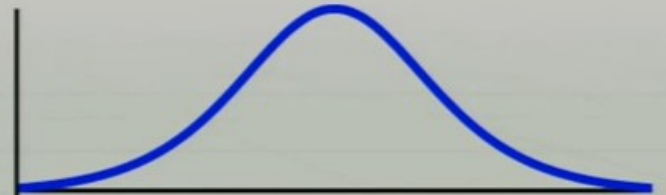
- Could take derivative
- Find high responses
- Sobel filters!
- But...



$f(x)$



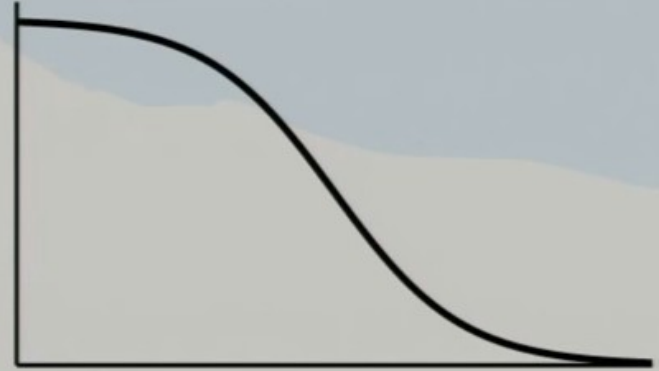
$f'(x)$



Finding edges

- Could take derivative
- Find high responses
- Sobel filters!
- But...
- Edges go both ways
- Want to find extrema

$f(x)$



$f'(x)$

