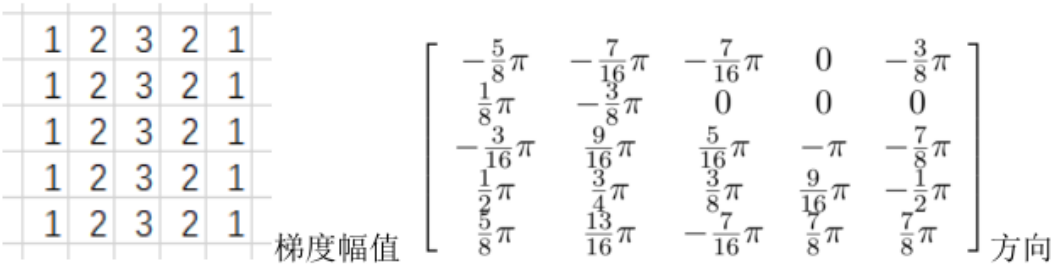


计算机视觉与模式识别作业十

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1. 给定一个区域的梯度幅度和方向如下所示：



所用的空间权重为：

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

分别计算：

- （1）当采用4个bins来离散化方向空间时，请问梯度的直方图应该是多少？
- （2）当采用8个bins来离散化方向空间时，请问梯度的直方图应该是多少？

(1)

4个bins也就是把 $[0, 2\pi]$ 离散化为4个方向进行投票。

即离散化为： $0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 这四个方向。

投票的时候通过梯度的方向确定是向哪两个方向投票以及两个方向的权重，通过梯度的幅值和空间权重决定投票的大小。

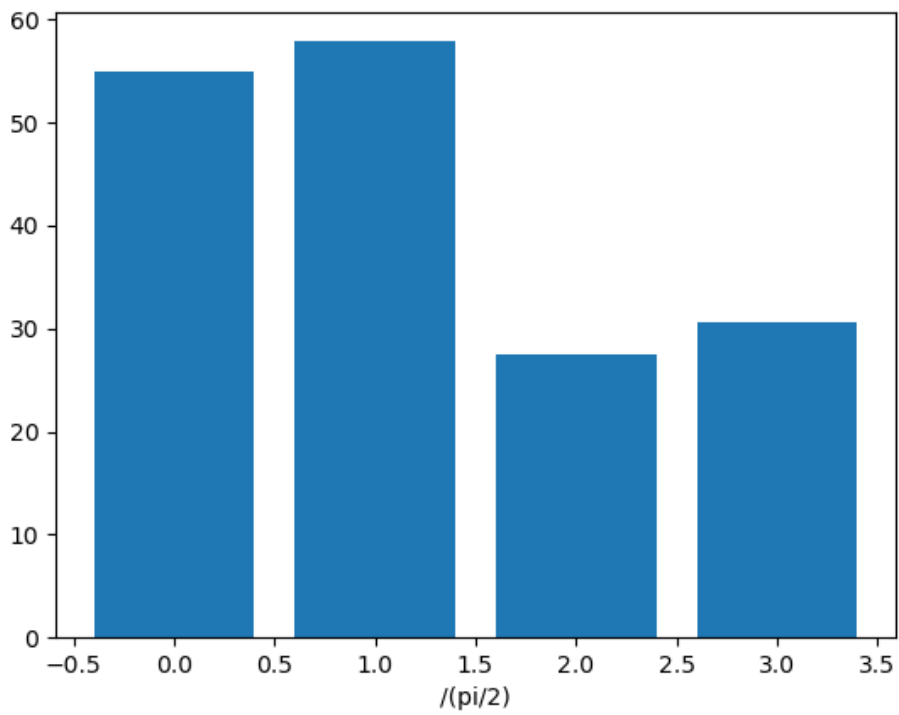
每一个像素点对于某个方向的投票数这样求：

$$value = G \cdot Mag \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\pi/2}\right)$$

将这些值叠加即可。

得到的四个方向的值分别为：

55.0 57.875 27.5 30.625



(2)

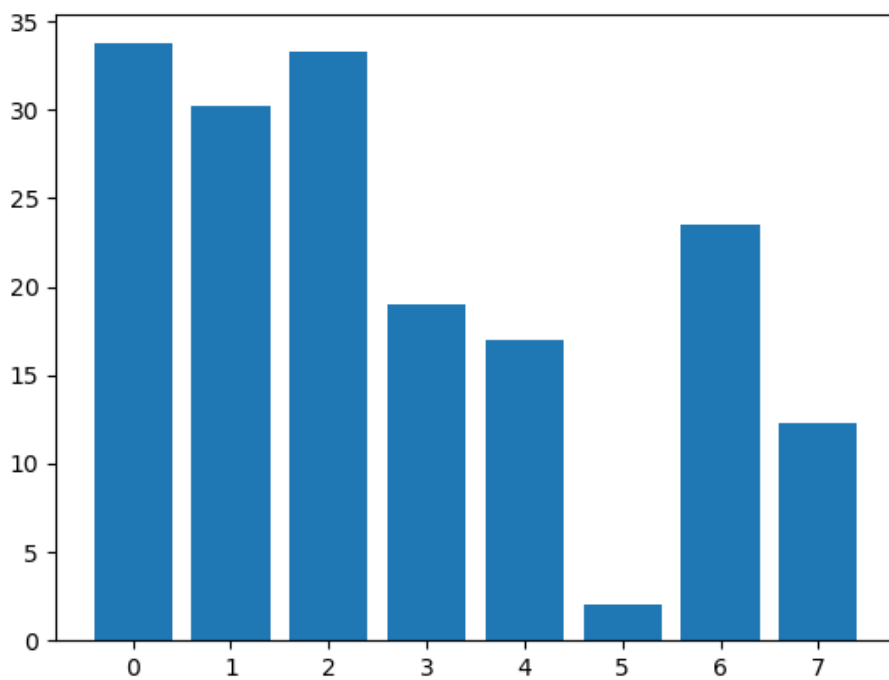
8个bins也就是离散化为： $0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 这8个方向。

求法与（1）类似：

$$value = G \cdot Mag \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\pi/4}\right)$$

得到的8个方向的值分别为：

33.75 30.25 33.25 19.0 17.0 2 23.5 12.25



2. 给定的高斯函数如下：

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

- (1) 高斯函数对应的拉普拉斯函数
- (2) 推导高斯函数的归一化的拉普拉斯函数
- (3) 根据有限差分形式推导高斯差分图像的形式

(1)

高斯函数对应的拉普拉斯函数：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta G &= \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \left(-\frac{2x}{2\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \left(-\frac{2y}{2\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} - \frac{1}{\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

高斯函数归一化的拉普拉斯函数：

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Delta} G &= \sigma^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} - \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

高斯差分图像DoG：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{L(x, y, \sigma) - L(x, y, k\sigma)}{\sigma - k\sigma} &\approx \frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\partial (I \otimes G)}{\partial \sigma} = I \otimes \frac{\partial G}{\partial \sigma} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial \sigma} &= \frac{1}{\pi\sigma^3} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \left(-1 + \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

可以得到：

$$\sigma \Delta G = \frac{\partial G}{\partial \sigma} \approx \frac{G(x, y, k\sigma) - G(x, y, \sigma)}{k\sigma - \sigma}$$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned}DoG &= G(x, y, k\sigma) - G(x, y, \sigma) \\ &= (k-1)\sigma^2 \Delta G \\ &= \frac{(k-1)}{\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \left(-1 + \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

3. 证明：

$$I \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_1) \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_2) \otimes \dots \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_n) = I \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2})$$

证明：

由题意，只需要证明一下：

$$G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_1) \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_2) = G(\cdot, \cdot, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2})$$

即可证明原等式。

$$\begin{aligned}G(x, y, \sigma_1) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} \\ G(x, y, \sigma_2) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_2^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}\end{aligned}$$

证明如下：

$$\begin{aligned}
& G(x, y, \sigma_1) \otimes G(x, y, \sigma_2) \\
&= \int \int G(\tau_1, \tau_2, \sigma_1) G(\tau_1 - x, \tau_2 - y, \sigma_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
&= \int \int \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \exp \left(-\frac{\tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(\tau_1 - x)^2 + (\tau_2 - y)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
&= \int \int \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \exp \left(-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)(\tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2) + \frac{x}{\sigma_2^2} \tau_1 + \frac{y}{\sigma_2^2} \tau_2 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
&= \int \int \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \exp \left(-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)\left[\left(\tau_1 - \frac{x\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right)^2 + \left(\tau_2 - \frac{y\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right)^2\right] + \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)\left(\frac{x^2\sigma_1^4}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^2} + \frac{y^2\sigma_1^4}{(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^2}\right) - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \right) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
&= \int \int \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \exp \left(-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)\left[\left(\tau_1 - \frac{x\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right)^2 + \left(\tau_2 - \frac{y\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right)^2\right] + \left(\frac{\sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_2^2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)(x^2 + y^2) \right) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
&= \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} \right) \int \int \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2} \exp \left(-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)[(\tau_1 - b_1)^2 + (\tau_2 - b_2)^2] \right) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} \right) \int \int \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2^2}\right) \exp \left(-\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)[(\tau_1 - b_1)^2 + (\tau_2 - b_2)^2] \right) d(\tau_1 - b_1) d(\tau_2 - b_2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} \exp \left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)} \right) \\
&= G(x, y, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2})
\end{aligned}$$

因此：

$$G(x, y, \sigma_1) \otimes G(x, y, \sigma_2) \otimes \dots \otimes G(x, y, \sigma_n) = G(x, y, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}) \otimes \dots \otimes G(x, y, \sigma_n) = G(x, y, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2})$$

所以：

$$I \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_1) \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_2) \otimes \dots \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sigma_n) = I \otimes G(\cdot, \cdot, \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots + \sigma_n^2})$$