Computer Vision Homework #6

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1. Downsampling

- **Result (400%)**

- **Implementation**

  Create a new image with size 64x64. Then use the 8x8 blocks of original image to take the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled new image.

```
def Downsampling(img, size):

  img_down = np.zeros((int(img.shape[0]/size), int(img.shape[1]/size)),
dtype = int)

  for i in range(img_down.shape[0]):
    for j in range(img_down.shape[1]):
      img_down[i][j] = img[i*size][j*size]

  return img_down
```

2. Yokoi

- **Result**

- **Implementation**

$$h(b,c,d,e) = \begin{cases} q & \text{if b} = \text{c and } (\text{d} \neq \text{b} \vee \text{e} \neq \text{b}) \\ r & \text{if b} = \text{c and } (\text{d} = \text{b} \wedge \text{e} = \text{b}) \\ s & \text{if b} \neq \text{s} \end{cases}$$

$$f(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = \text{r} \\ n & \text{where n} = \text{number of } \{a_k | a_k = q\} \end{cases}$$

I follow the formula above to iterate through downsampled image. I write function `h(b,c,d,e)` and `f(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4)`. Since it takes time to calculate $h(b,c,d,e)$ every time, I create a h table to store the h values all 16 possible (b,c,d,e).

```
def Yokoi(img):

  yokoi = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1]), dtype = int)
```

```
  bin_img = img.copy()
  bin_img[bin_img==255] = 1
  connectivity = 4
  neighbors = np.array([[(0, 0), (0, 1), (-1, 1), (-1, 0)],
            [(0, 0), (-1, 0), (-1, -1), (0, -1)],
            [(0, 0), (0, -1), (1, -1), (1, 0)],
            [(0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1)]])

  h_table = np.zeros((2, 2, 2, 2))

  for b in range(2):
    for c in range(2):
      for d in range(2):
        for e in range(2):
          h_table[b, c, d, e] = h(b, c, d, e)


  # Compute h(b, c, d, e)
  for i in range(img.shape[0]):
    for j in range(img.shape[1]):

      if bin_img[i, j] == 0:
        continue

      f_input = []
      for k in neighbors:

        idx = (i, j) + k
        bin_value = []
        for m, n in idx:
          if m < 0 or n < 0 or n >= img.shape[0] or m >= img.shape[1]:
            bin_value.append(0)
          else:
            bin_value.append(bin_img[m, n])

        f_input.append(h_table[bin_value[0], bin_value[1], bin_value[2],
bin_value[3]])

      yokoi[i][j] = f(f_input[0], f_input[1], f_input[2], f_input[3])

  return yokoi
```

- **Python package**
  - **skimage** : read and write image
  - **numpy** : array manipulation
- **Other function**

`Binarize(img, threshold)` : To generate a binary image (from previous homework)

`h(b,c,d,e)`： Return the corresponding h value.

`f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)`： Return the corresponding f value.