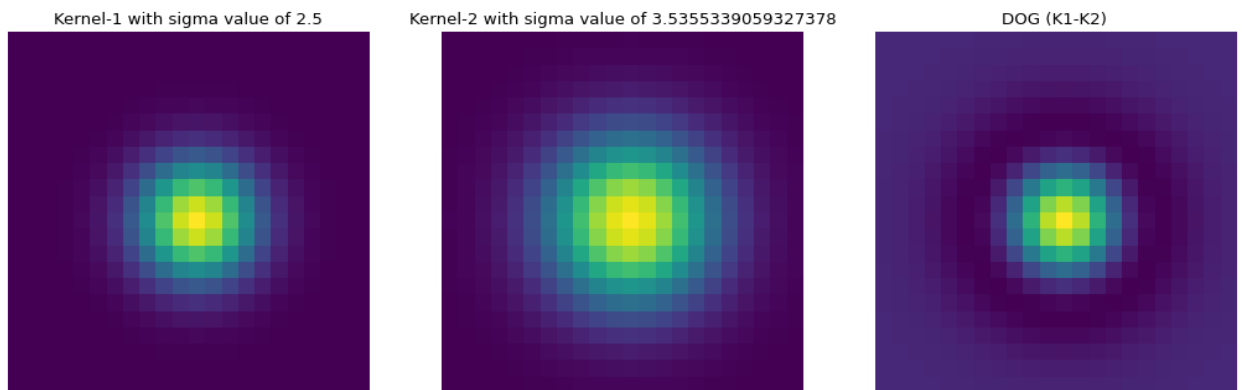


Computer Vision
Assignment-3
Tadem Sai Pavan
21MM61R13

Task-a:

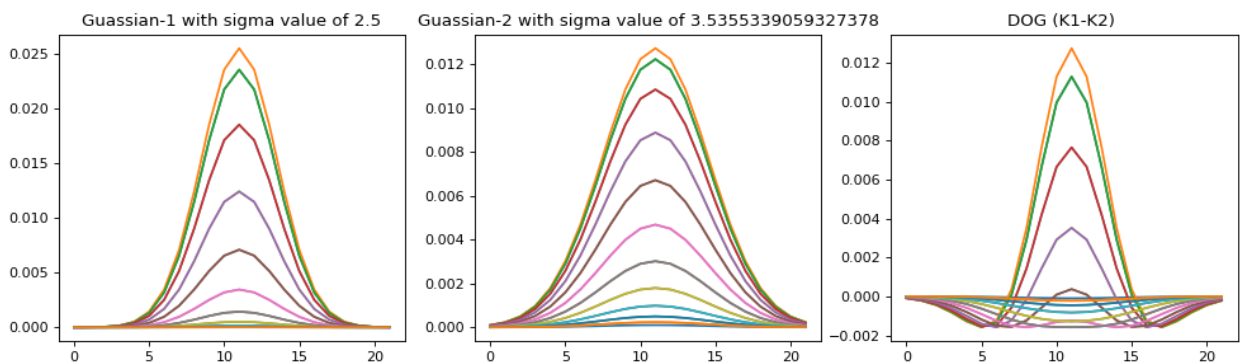
- Based on the given data difference of kernels is performed. The respective kernels are as shown in below



- The given kernel is 2D with the shape of 22 by 22 as shown in figure
- Here sigma1 is taken as 2.5 and sigma2 is root of 2 times sigma1 i.e. 3.535
- Size of kernel is $(6 \cdot \sigma_2, 6 \cdot \sigma_2)$ so it becomes (22, 22)

```
Kernel-1 shape is : (22, 22)
Kernel-2 shape is : (22, 22)
DOG shape is : (22, 22)
```

- The respective gaussian distributions of the kernels are as shown below



- By the **kernel matrix** it is clear that majority intensities are at the center with some radius R. and out of that there is no intensity values so its a **bandpass structure**

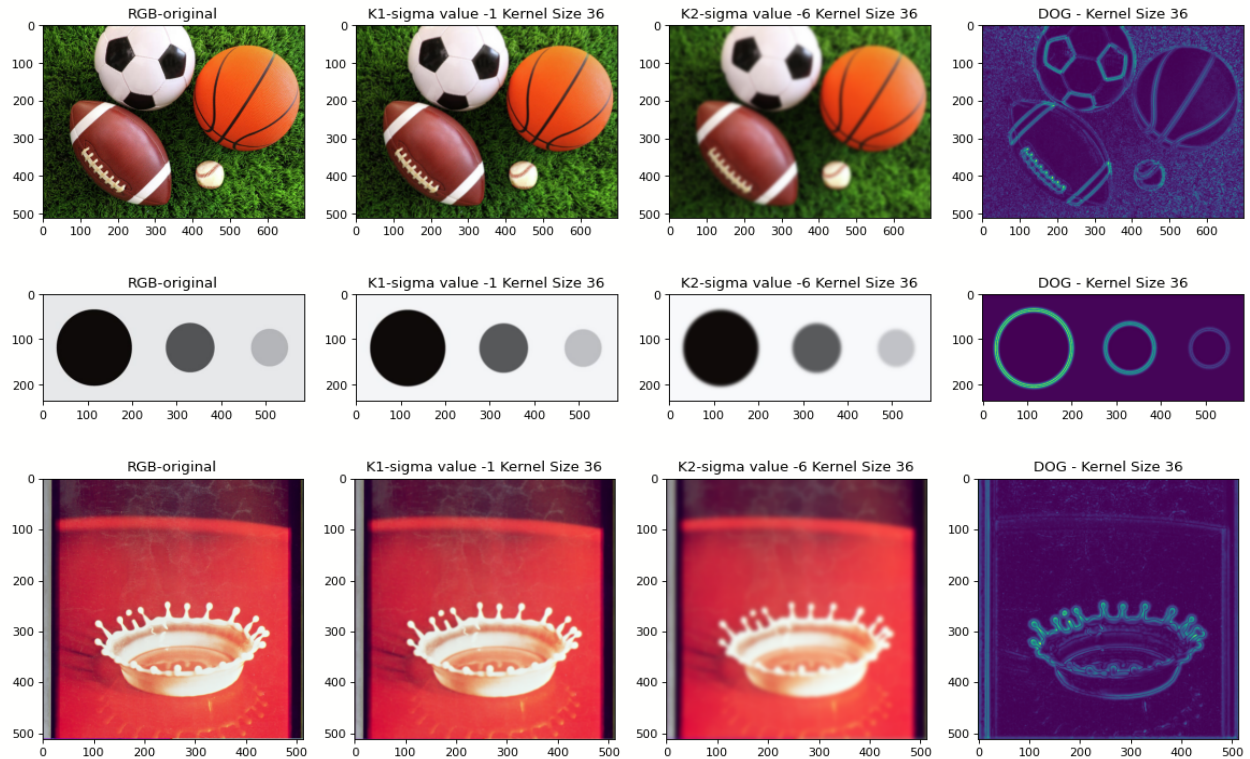
Task-b:

Case1: $\sigma_1 \ll \sigma_2$

signal=1

signal2=6

Here the results are shown below

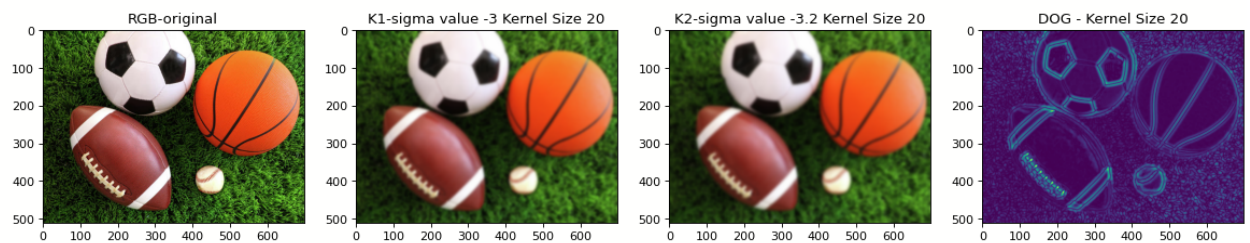


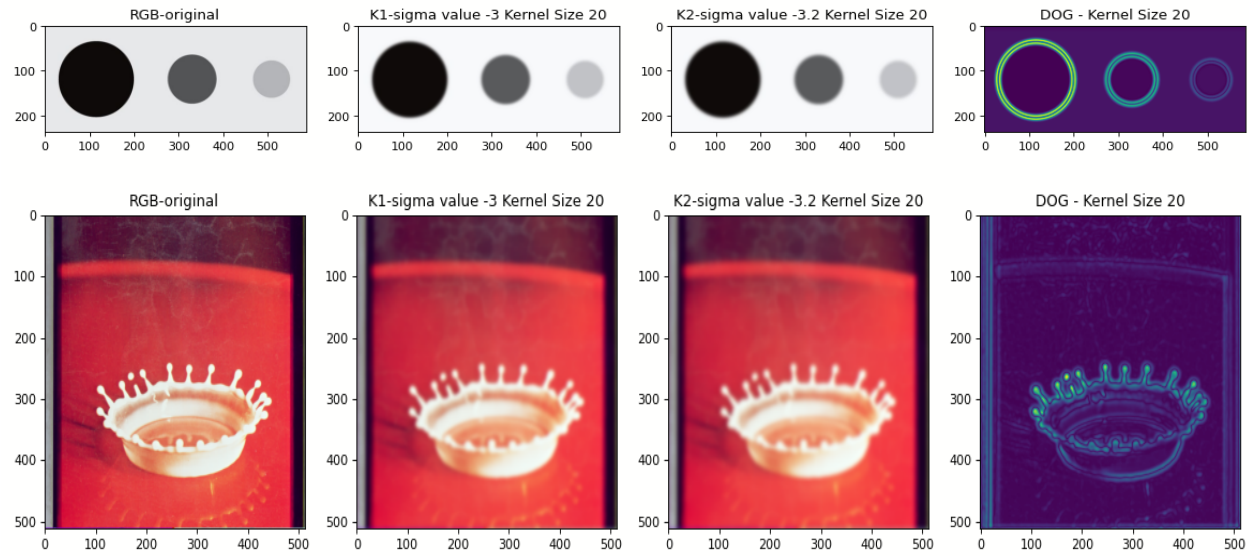
Case2: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$ (Nearly) and small

signal=3

signal2=3.2

Here the results are shown below



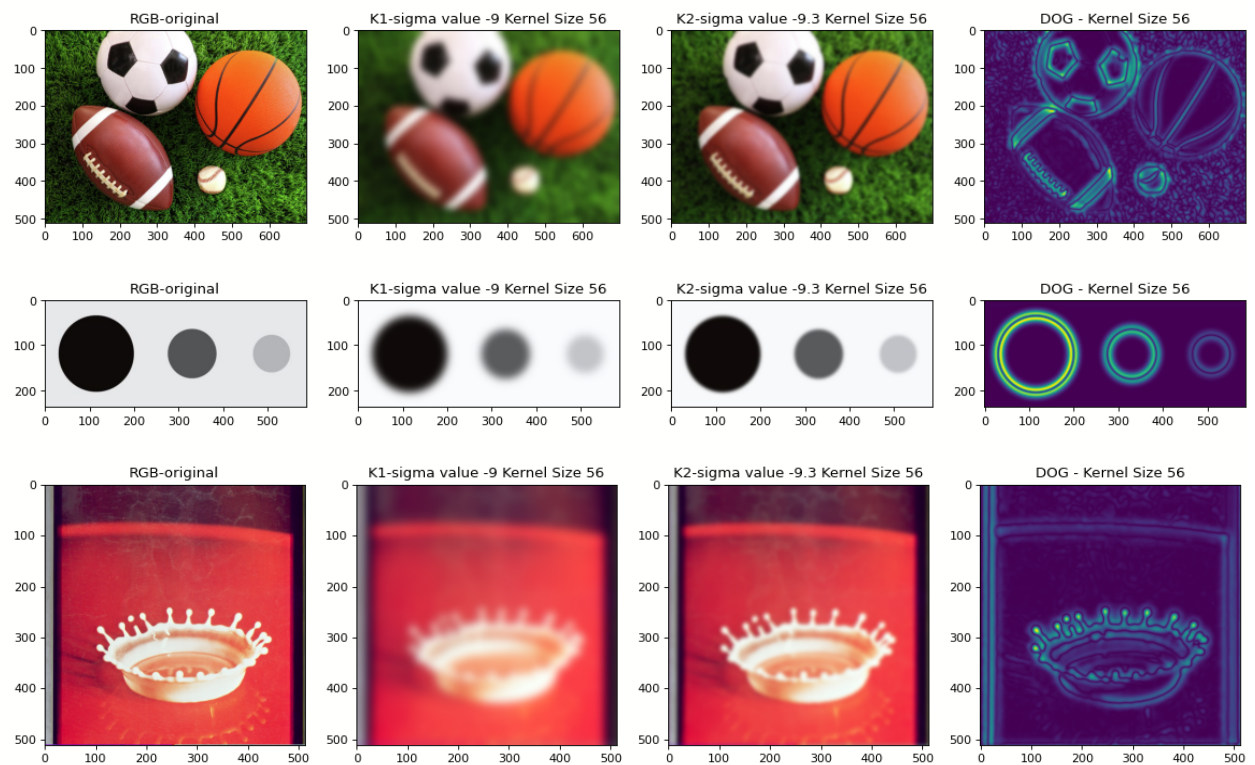


Case3: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$ (Nearly) and Large

$\sigma_1=9$

$\sigma_2=9.3$

Here the results are shown below



Comments:

- **Blob detection:**

1. In case-1 the detection of blob is perfect whereas in case-2 and case-3 the blob's outer radius is broden.
2. So $\sigma_1 \ll \sigma_2$ is better at blob detection

- **Edge detection:**

1. If you compare case1,case2,case3 results(specially Drop,Ball images) the edges are clearly improved as sigma is increasing
2. That is at case3 (σ_1 and σ_2 are nearly equal and large) is good for edge detection
3. But for the circular shapes like bobs image the edges are getting wider

- **Edge localization:**

1. If we observe the Ball image in all three cases the inner details are(edges) are sharper in case 3
2. If we observe the Drop image in all three cases the edge details are very clear at case 3
3. So for Edge localization case-3 is good, i.e (σ_1 and σ_2 are nearly equal and large).