

1. (a) This proof will be shown for the  $3 * 3$  kernel size but is the same for any  $k > 1$ . Consider the following separable 2D filter kernel  $g$  of size  $2k + 1$  with  $k = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_4 & w_5 & w_6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 g_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 g &= g_2 g_1 \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 w_4 & w_1 w_5 & w_1 w_6 \\ w_2 w_4 & w_2 w_5 & w_2 w_6 \\ w_3 w_4 & w_3 w_5 & w_3 w_6 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, consider the following value for our "image"  $f$ , where the pixel of interest for this proof is  $x$ .

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & x & a_5 \\ a_6 & a_7 & a_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then, the convolution of  $f$  with  $g$  on the pixel  $x$  is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{2D}(m, n) &= \sum_{k, l} g(k, l) f(m + k, n + l) \\
 &= a_1 w_1 w_4 + a_2 w_1 w_5 + a_3 w_1 w_6 + a_4 w_2 w_4 + \\
 &\quad x w_2 w_5 + a_5 w_2 w_6 + a_6 w_3 w_4 + a_7 w_3 w_5 + a_8 w_3 w_6
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, we must confirm that applying each of the 1D convolutions separately gives the same result. The convolution of  $f$  with  $g_1$  is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1 &= \sum_l g_1(l) f(m, n + l) \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_4 a_1 + w_5 a_2 + w_6 a_3 \\ w_4 a_4 + w_5 x + w_6 a_5 \\ w_4 a_6 + w_5 a_7 + w_6 a_8 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, the convolution of  $h_1$  (the result from the previous step) with  $g_2$  gives the following.

$$\begin{aligned} h_2 &= \sum_k g_2(k) h_1(m+k) \\ &= a_1 w_1 w_4 + a_2 w_1 w_5 + a_3 w_1 w_6 + a_4 w_2 w_4 + \\ &\quad x w_2 w_5 + a_5 w_2 w_6 + a_6 w_3 w_4 + a_7 w_3 w_5 + a_8 w_3 w_6 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the result is the same in both cases, so convolving an image with a discrete, separable 2D filter kernel is equivalent to convolving with two 1D filter kernels.

- (b) For each pixel, a 2D filter kernel would perform  $(2k+1)^2$  operations, while each 1D filter kernel would perform  $2k+1$  operations. So, the number of operations saved per pixel is:

$$\begin{aligned} (2k+1)^2 - 2 * (2k+1) &= (4k^2 + 4k + 1) - (4k + 2) \\ &= 4k^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Based on this, the total number of operations saved for an  $N * N$  image is  $\boxed{N^2(4k^2 - 1)}$ .

## Matlab Code