

DIP assignment

Q2

Q1 Biquadratic Interpolation
~~Let~~ Let our pts be $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \dots (x_n, y_n)$ and the pixels $v_1(x_1, y_1), v_2(x_2, y_2) \dots v_n(x_n, y_n)$

$$X(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{j=0}^2 a_{ij} x^i y^j$$

$$\text{so } V(x, y) = a_{00} x^0 y^0 + a_{01} x^0 y^1 + \dots + a_{22} x^2 y^2$$

$$\text{so } v_1(x_1, y_1) = a_{00} x_1^0 y_1^0 + a_{01} x_1^0 y_1^1 + \dots + a_{22} x_1^2 y_1^2$$

$$v_q(x_q, y_q) = a_{00} x_q^0 y_q^0 + \dots + a_{22} x_q^2 y_q^2$$

so, we can vectorize this expression

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_q & y_q & x_q y_q \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} \\ a_{01} \\ a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Expression in terms of matrices,

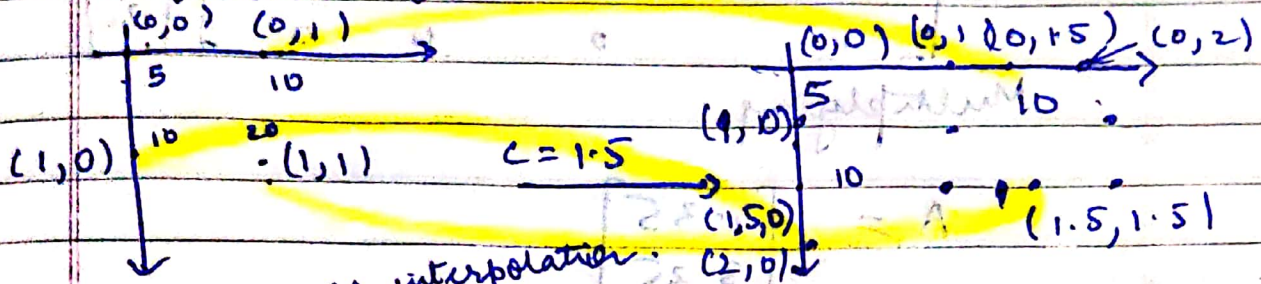
$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_q \end{bmatrix}}_V = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1^0 y_1^0 & x_1^0 y_1^1 & x_1^0 y_1^2 & \dots & x_1^2 y_1^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_q^0 y_q^0 & x_q^0 y_q^1 & x_q^0 y_q^2 & \dots & x_q^2 y_q^2 \end{bmatrix}}_X \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_{00} \\ a_{01} \\ \vdots \\ a_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_A$$

Expression for coefficients

$$V = XA \Rightarrow A = X^{-1} V$$

Q2 Given a 2×2 image $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$, $c = 1.5$

So a 2×2 matrix will transform into a 3×3 matrix. as $2 \times 1.5 = 3$



For bilinear interpolation:

$$V_{ij} = a x_i + b y_j + c x_i y_j + d$$

So we can say:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 10 & 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & x_3 y_3 & 1 \\ x_4 & y_4 & x_4 y_4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P \cdot E \Rightarrow X^{-1} V = A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & x_1 y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & x_2 y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & x_3 y_3 & 1 \\ x_4 & y_4 & x_4 y_4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1.5 & 0 & 1 \\ 1.5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1.5 & 1.5 & 2.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

calculating inverse:

$$X^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.67 & 0 & 0.67 & 0 \\ -0.67 & 0.67 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.44 & -0.44 & -0.44 & 0.44 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = X^{-1} V$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.67 & 0 & 0.67 & 0 \\ -0.67 & 0.67 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.44 & -0.44 & -0.44 & 0.44 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplying

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3.35 \\ 3.35 \\ 2.2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1,1} &= 3.35 \times 6 + 3.35 \times 10 + 2.2 \times 10 + 5 \times 20 \\ &= 16.7 + 7.2 = \underline{\underline{13.9}} \end{aligned}$$

So pixel value @ (1,1) = 13.9