CS376: Computer Vision: Assignment 2 Due: Oct. 7th, 11:59 PM

**Format for writeup:** You may use any tool for preparing the assignment write up that you like, as long as it is organized and clear, and figures are embedded in an easy to find way alongside your descriptive text. **Submission:** See the end of this document for submission instructions.

**Assignment questions:** Please see Piazza for questions and discussion from the class.

# Short answer problems [20 pts]

1. Compare the effects of 1) Dilation + Erosion against 2) Erosion + Dilation. Do they have the same effects? Why?

The results of the matlab functions imopen (erosion then dilation) and imclose (dilation then erosion) are different. The order matters because of the way that the first morphological operation alters the edges of the objects in the images. When erosion is performed first, small objects are removed while large objects are only made thinner, and then the dilation returns the thinned objects to normal but can’t recreate the objects that no longer exist. When dilation is performed first, small gaps/holes are shrunk or completely filled in, and then the erosion thins the object and expands the holes that still exist—it can’t recreate the holes that no longer exist.

1. List two examples of regular texture and two examples of near-regular texture.

Regular texture examples: plaid pattern, checkered pattern

Near regular texture examples: brick wall, tiled floor.

1. What are the cases where optical flow is not well-defined? Please given two concrete examples.

Optical flow is not well defined in cases where there aren’t moving objects. E.g. footage of a solid color wall with no foreground objects, a clear sky, still water with no reflection.

1. What are the advantages of RANSAC when compared with Hough Transform?

RANSAC detects outliers and excludes them from the calculations involved in predicting shapes/lines, while Hough Transform includes every datapoint. This means that RANSAC will do a better job at picking up circles with imperfections or that have points that are obscured.

# Circle Detection (50 points)

Implement two circle detectors (one based on Hough Transformation and another based on RANSAC) that takes an input image and a fixed (known) radius, and returns the centers of any detected circles of about that size.

Include two functions with the following form:

[centers] = detectCirclesHT(im, radius)

[centers] = detectCirclesRANSAC(im, radius)

where ‘im‘ is the input image, ‘radius‘ specifies the size of circle we are looking for. Your detector should not exploit the gradient direction. The output centers is an N x 2 matrix in which each row lists the x,y position of a detected circle’s center. Write whatever helper functions are useful.

Then experiment with the basic framework, and in your writeup analyze the following:

* (10 pts) Explain your implementation in concise steps (English, not code).

First, use a built in MATLAB function to get the edges of the original image. The edges will be stored in a binary matrix in which 1’s represent points belonging to an edge. Create a matrix of zeros to store votes for each point on the image. Pad this votes matrix with (radius – 1) pixels above, below, left, and right so that when giving votes, we don’t have to check for out of bounds errors.

Get the coordinates of every edge point and then iterate through them. For each edge point, use a helper function that uses the Pythagorean theorem to get the coordinates of all points that are of a given distance from a location. Use that helper function with the distance set to the given radius. Take the returned coordinates and add (radius – 1) to both their row and column values to get the corresponding coordinates in the padded votes matrix. Go to these coordinates in the padded votes matrix and give each of them a vote by incrementing their values by 1.

After iterating through all the edge points, determine the minimum number of votes for a point to be considered the center of a circle, and return the coordinates of all points in the padded votes matrix with a number of votes at or above the minimum (exclude the padding). Subtract (radius – 1) from the row and column values of each of the coordinates and return them.

(10 pts) Demonstrate the functions applied to the provided images ‘coins.jpg‘ and ‘planets.jpg‘ and one image of your choosing. Display the images with detected circle(s), labeling the figure with the radius. Note: you only need to select one reasonable radius and display all detected circles (i.e., those with highest votes) under that radius. You are not required to consider circles with a center off the image.

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(5 pts) For Hough Transform, explain how your implementation post-processes the accumulator array to determine automatically how many circles are present.

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My implementation finds the maximum number of votes and establishes a vote threshold that is 90% of that maximum. All points that have an amount of votes greater than or equal to that threshold are considered to be the center of a circle.

* (5 pts) For RANSAC, explain how you implement circle fitting.
* (5 pts) For one of the images, display and briefly comment on the Hough space accumulator array.

(5 pts) For one of the images, demonstrate and explain the impact of the vote space quantization (bin size). In other words, alter the bin size and compare and contrast with a brief explanation why what happened makes sense.

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(10 pts) For one of the images, plot the progress of the RANSAC as the number of tries increase. The x axis of the plot should be the number of tries, and the y axis should be the number of inliers that the best model produces.

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Useful Matlab functions: ‘hold on‘; ‘plot‘, ‘fspecial‘, ‘conv2‘, ‘im2double‘, ‘sin‘, ‘cos‘, ‘axis equal‘; ‘edge‘, ‘impixelinfo‘; ‘viscircles‘

# Image segmentation with k-means [30 pts]

For this problem you will write code to segment an image into regions using k-means clustering to group pixels.

(15 pts) Given an h x w x 3 matrix ‘Im‘, where h and w are the height and width of the image, apply k-means clustering to associate pixels with clusters. Return ‘labelIm‘, an *h w* matrix of integers indicating the cluster membership (e.g., from 1 to *k*) for each pixel. Please use the following form:

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function [labelIm] = clusterPixels(Im, k)

* + (10 pts) Detect cluster boundary pixels from ‘labelIm‘.

function [boundaryIm] = boundaryPixels(labelIm)

(5 pts) Please test both functions on the provided images ‘gumballs.jpg‘, ‘snake.jpg‘, and ‘twins.jpg‘ and one other image of your choosing, and then displays the results.

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# Submission instructions:

Create a single **zip** file so submit on Canvas that includes

* + Your well-commented code, including the files and functions named as specified above.
  + A **PDF** writeup of your results with embedded figures where relevant. Please do not include any saved matrices or images etc. within your zip file.