Pronalaženje objekata u slici



Teži primer





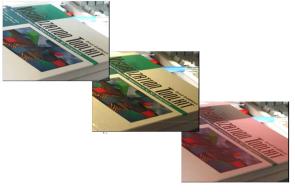
Još teži primer





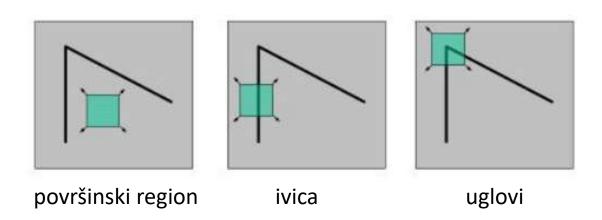
Obeležja slike

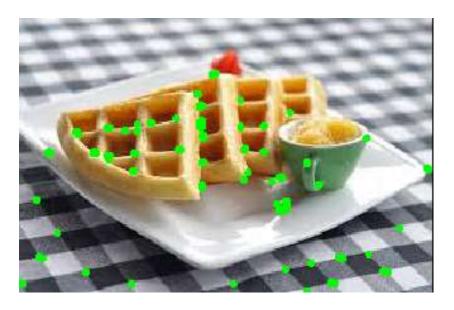
- Globalna obeležja najčešće statistička
- Lokalna obeležja ključne tačke
- Bitne osobine:
 - Ne osetljiva na nivo osvetljaja
 - Ne osetljiva na orijentaciju
 - Ne osetljiva na veličinu objekta





Uglovi kao obeležje



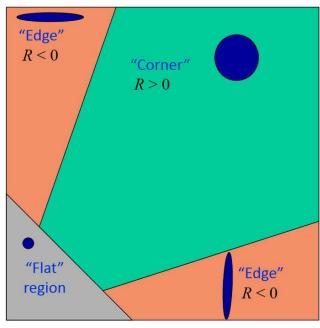


Harisova metoda

- Prvi deo algoritma, kao kod detekcije ivica (RGB -> YUV, primena Sobel operatora po dve dimenzije)
- Provera uslova da li je tačka ivica:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \sum I_x^2 & \sum I_x I_y \\ \sum I_x I_y & \sum I_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \det(M) - \alpha \operatorname{trace}(M)^2$$



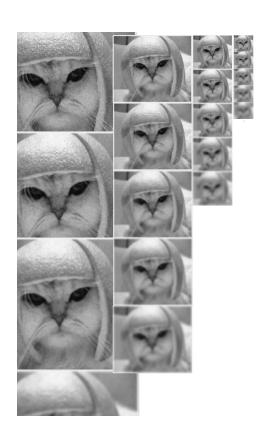
Primer

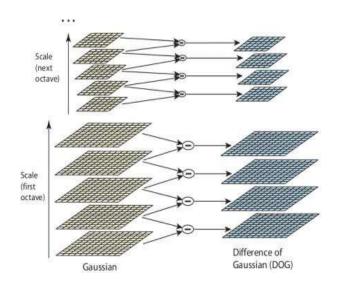


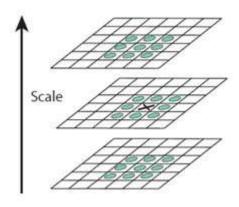
Razlika Gausijana - DoG

$$L(x, y, \sigma) = G(x, y, \sigma) * I(x, y)$$

$$L(x,y,\sigma) = G(x,y,\sigma) * I(x,y) \qquad \qquad G(x,y,\sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2\sigma^2} \label{eq:local_equation}$$

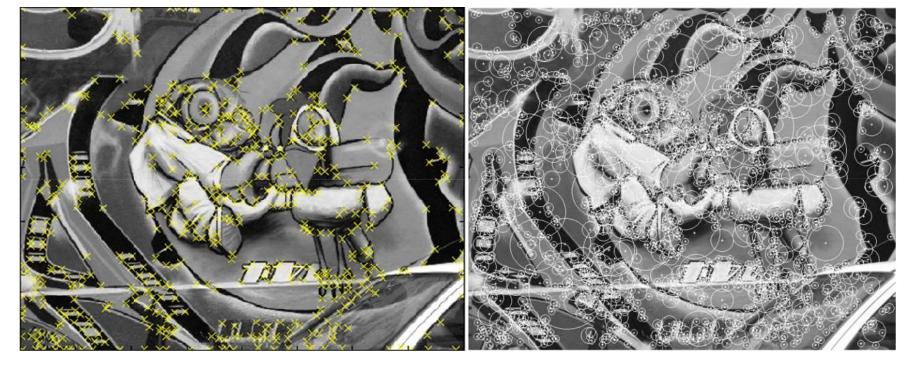






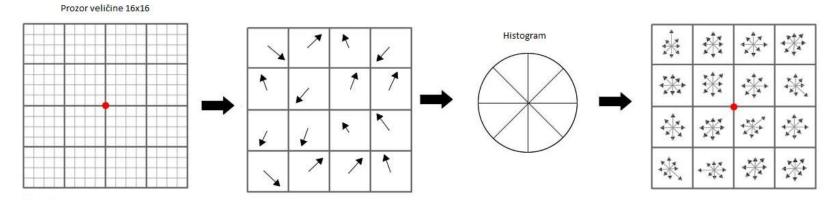


Haris DoG



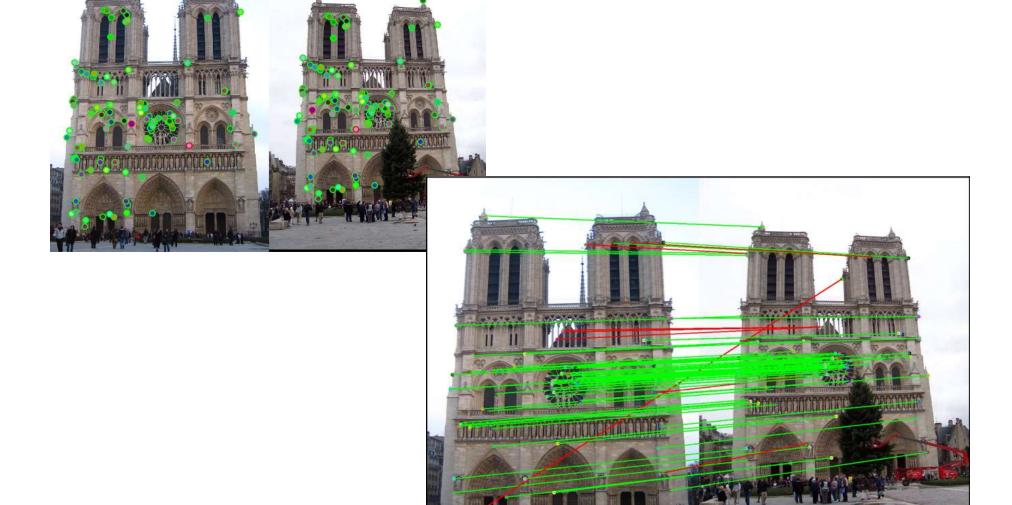
SIFT – Scale Invariant Feature Transformation

- Primeni DoG
- Za svaku ključnu tačku:



- Vektor od 128 (16x8) vrednosti
- Rotacija za ugao koji odgovara orijentaciji ključne tačke
- Normalizacija intenziteta u odnosu na okolinu

Podudaranje objekata



Podudaranje objekata

- Najčešće -> mašinsko učenje ->
 - K-nearest_neighbors
 - SVR
- Najprostiji -> Euklidska udaljenost

$$egin{split} d(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}) &= d(\mathbf{q},\mathbf{p}) = \sqrt{(q_1-p_1)^2 + (q_2-p_2)^2 + \dots + (q_n-p_n)^2} \ &= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (q_i-p_i)^2}. \end{split}$$