

Image processing - 046200

## **Homework #4**

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## I. Question 1.

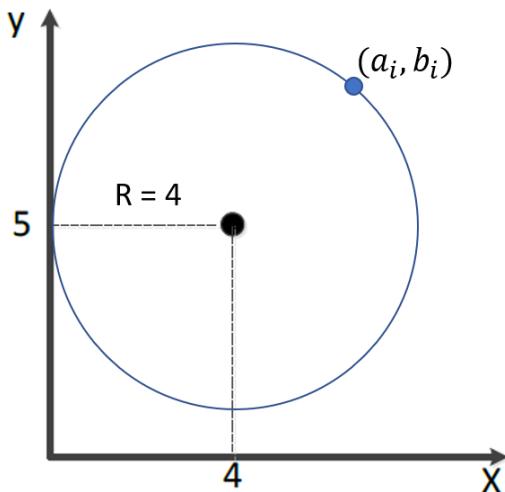
A.

Since the radius is constant, the parameters space is decreased to 2 parameters:  $a$  and  $b$ .  
The dimensions are 2D:

$$\{a, b\} \in R^2$$

B.

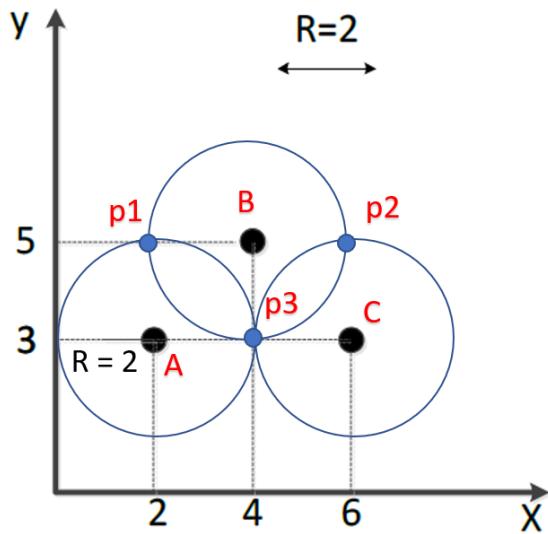
Given  $R=4$ , we are mapping all the possible circles with this radius which may have this point (which is given on the graph) on its perimeter. Meaning that any point on the circle which we drew (e.g.  $(a_i, b_i)$ ) may be the center of a circle, which will include the main point given.



C.

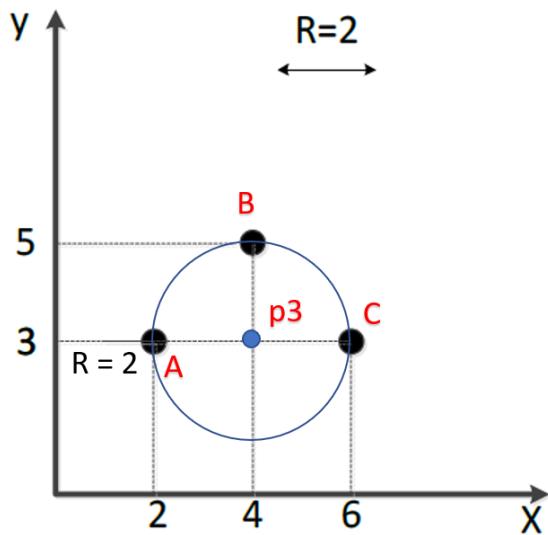
For each of those points A, B, C - we draw a circle around with a given radius  $R=2$ . We can see that there are 3 intersections between the circles, marked as p1, p2, p3. Which means:

1. p1 - can be a center of a circle which includes points A and B. It got 2 votes
2. p2 - can be a center of a circle which includes points B and C. It got 2 votes
3. p3 - can be a center of a circle which includes points A, B and C. It got 3 votes



D.

Yes, as we have seen, point  $p_3$  can be the center of a circle which includes all 3 points. The coordinates of  $p_3$  are  $(4,3)$ , and the visualization of a circle is the following:



E.

The algorithm is divided into 2 parts . First part is the CHT transform on the image. Let us assume we have  $N$  points, and we do the transform on all of them:

```

1: for i = 1 to N points do
2:
3:   for θ = 0 to 360 deg (step = δθ) do
4:
       $a = x_i + R \cdot \cos(\theta)$ 
       $b = y_i + R \cdot \sin(\theta)$ 
       $A[a, b] += 1$ 
5:   end for
6: end for

```

Then, for the maximum points extraction, we have to decide what is maximum. Points which lay on the same circle will create high value for the coordinates of the center of this point. Let us denote *threshold* as a threshold which the value has to overcome to be counter as 'maximum'.

```

1: for a = 0 to  $a_{max}$  do
2:
3:   for b = 0 to  $b_{max}$  do
4:
5:     if A [a,b] > threshold then
6:       Max points ⇐ A [a,b]
7:     end if
8:   end for
9: end for

```

## F.

The system  $H_1$  is performing the binarization of the image, where a new value to a pixel is given based on its current value. The threshold is being chosen based on the histogram. By looking at the histogram provided, we can see that the background consists mostly of the very bright pixels, and the coins are darker. Putting the threshold to a value of 180 (where the least amount of similar pixels would get different values) would be reasonable. Mathematically:

$$g(m, n) = \begin{cases} 0 : & \text{iff}(m, n) > \text{threshold}(180) \\ 2 : & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

But after this binarization, the image may contain dark spots inside the coins, which in the original image had gray level beyond the threshold (we can spot some visually). Thus, to eliminate those spots, we perform the morphological 'Close' operation to eliminate dark dots inside the bright coins.

Thus, the system  $H_1$  consists of Binarization and morphological operation 'Close'. This system is non-linear, since both binarization and 'close' are non-linear transformations.

## G.

The system  $H_2$  which performs the described operation can be done with morphological operations. We suggest the following system:

$$v(m, n) = g(m, n) - (g(m, n)\Theta SE)$$

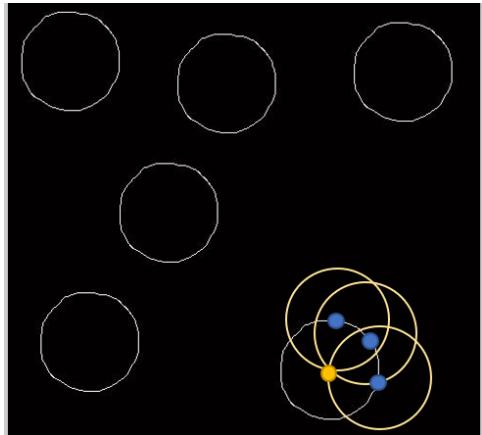
where the erosion is made over the SE, which is a small disk. What yielded the similar result in MATLAB is the SE defined as:

`SE = strel('disk',1,4);`

which a disk of 1 pixel in radius and 4 line structuring elements. This system is as well non-linear, since the 'erosion' is a morphological non-linear operator.

## H.

Let us take the bottom right circle. CHT transform creates a circle around each line of radius of 40 pixels. All the pixels on this circle get a vote in the CHT plane. Then, the maximum points on the CHT place are the centers of the circles. Left image shows some circles, while right one 'recreates' the CHT plane. We can see than because the circles are not perfect in an input image, so the bright spots in CHT plane are not single pixels, but a bit blurred.



(a) CHT algorithm on pixels



(b) CHT plane

Figure 1: Finding the circles on an image through CHT transform

## II. Question 2.

### A.

The correspondence is the following:

1.  $g_1 \rightarrow Hf$  - is the following Blur operation. No noise.
2.  $g_2 \rightarrow f + N$  - only Noise is added
3.  $g_3 \rightarrow f$  - is the same as input
4.  $g_4 \rightarrow Hf + N$  - input is blurred, and noise is added.

### B.

Both quality measures  $E_b$  and  $E_a$  measure the norm of the gradient in an image. First, two major points which help us to solve the question:

1. Blurring - *decreases* the absolute value of the gradient. Thus, it will decrease both the first and second norm of the gradient.
2. Noise - is a random signal which is added. which increases both the first (TV) and second norm of the gradient. Second norm is increased more, since the gradient value there is squared.

Thus, the result is the following:

$$\begin{cases} E_a(g_1) < E_a(g_3) ? E_a(g_4) < E_a(g_2) \\ E_b(g_1) < E_b(g_3) ? E_b(g_4) < E_b(g_2) \end{cases}$$

I have written the '?' mark between images  $g_3$  and  $g_4$  in both cases, since we don't have information on the blurring level, and the noise model. Blurring decreases  $E_a$  and  $E_b$ , but noise increases both of them.

### **III. Question 5.**

We are looking for a way to maximize each of the priors (those are PDFs).

The correspondence is the following:

1. what is measured here is the gradient value in the X direction, multiplied by the pixel value.
  - the most probable priors (which maximizes this expression) are images A,B (has no gradient, all  $D_x$  values are 0).
  - The most unprobable prior is image F which has a lot of sharp gradients. (where it passes from black to white the pixel value is 1)
2. here both gradients are taken into consideration, and also the pixel value.
  - the most probable priors is image C, which has no gradients, and its pixel values are 0. This whole expression will be 0 for it.
  - The most unprobable prior is image A. Its pixel values are at maximum, and also it has no gradients (which come here with opposite sign, which means that more gradients is good for probability)
3. similarly to case 1, we look here at the gradients in the direction Y.
  - Similarly to 1, the most probable images are the ones with no gradients in the Y direction, which are A, C, F
  - The most unprobable prior is now G (E may have approximately same value), which has gradients on the pixels which have non-zero value, meaning it will decrease the probability.
4. Here we are looking for the biggest pixel values.
  - Image A is the most probable, it has the maximum amount of biggest value (white=1) pixels
  - Image B is the most unprobable.

$\|\underline{X}^{\text{cp}}\|_0$  = num of non-zero elements of  $\underline{X}^{\text{cp}}$

3. ) slice

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(r)

$$\|Z^c\|_o = \underline{\underline{Z}}$$

$$\int_0^1 x \ln x \, dx \quad (?)$$

$$\int_{10}^{15} \text{C}(x) dx = \int_{10}^{15} 5x^5 \sqrt{\mu(x)} dx$$

ההנני יתרכז בההנני, וההנני יתרכז בההנני.

לעומת מילון האנגלי-עברית, מילון העברית-אנגלית יתיר על הגדלת המילים במקומות בהם אין להן משמעות מיוחדת.

לכון על מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי מילוי

الله رب العالمين

• Revised version of the second (ii)

$$Out = A Im^8$$

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"West" for "West" to be "West".

لـ ٢٣٦ مـ ١٠٧٥٢ (iii)

$$\text{close} = (\mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{B}) \ominus \mathcal{B}$$

Gejia says NC is a good place to do business.

•  $\int_{\gamma(t)}^t \sqrt{w_0''(s)} ds$  has and is  $\rho'(t)$ ,  $\rho''(t)$

2010 10, 2011 10 2012 10 2013 10 2014 10 2015 10 2016 10

וְאֵין כָּלִיל גַּם־בְּעֵינָיו, וְאֵין כָּלִיל גַּם־בְּעֵינָיו.

א. ג. י. א. נ. ג. ג. מ. (נ. י. א. ג. ג. מ. ) נ. ג. ג. מ. (נ. י. א. ג. ג. מ. )

תבונת מינימום נורמליזציה (normalization), כי כוונת מינימום נורמליזציה היא כזו שפונקציית האינטגרל נורמליזה.

$$Y^S = X^S e^{N^S} \quad : \text{LN} \quad (d)$$

$$P(x) = e^{-\lambda \|x^S\|_0}$$

בנוסף להזורה לאפס, מוגדרות ערך אמצעי וסטיית תקן.

:MAP regularizer

$$\tilde{X}_{MAP} = \underset{\tilde{X}}{\arg \max} P(Y|X) P(x)$$

$$(Y - \bar{X}) \sim N(0; I) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{MAP}}$$

:L2

$$\tilde{X}_{MAP} = \underset{\tilde{X}}{\arg \max} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (Y - \tilde{X})^T (Y - \tilde{X}) \right\} \exp \left\{ -\lambda \|x^S\|_0 \right\}$$

(log loss) : איבר נורמליזציה

$$\tilde{X}_{MAP} = \underset{\tilde{X}}{\arg \min} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (Y - \tilde{X})^T (Y - \tilde{X}) + \lambda \|x^S\|_0 \right\}$$

$$\nabla_{\tilde{X}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{X}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (Y - \tilde{X})^T (Y - \tilde{X}) + \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{X}} \|x^S\|_0 \right\} = 0$$

$$\tilde{X}_{MAP} - Y + \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{X}} \|x^S\|_0 \approx$$

$$\boxed{\tilde{X}_{MAP} = Y - \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{X}} \|x^S\|_0}$$

השאלה היא?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (Y - X)^T (Y - X) = \frac{1}{2} \|Y - X\|_2^2$$

$$g(x) = \lambda \|x^S\|_0$$

השאלה היא? מינימום נורמליזציה,  $\lambda = 0$  (3)

$$\tilde{X}_{MAP} = Y$$

השאלה היא? מינימום נורמליזציה,  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

השאלה היא? מינימום נורמליזציה, prior

. מינימום נורמליזציה, מינימום נורמליזציה

$$X = Y = Z \quad (2)$$

$$X_{M\alpha\beta} = Y - \mathcal{F} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \|x^{\alpha\beta}\|_0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \|x^S\|_0 \leq 1000 \text{ and } \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u(x) dx$$

לעתה, כוונתנו היא לחקור את היחס בין  $\int_0^x f(t) dt$  ו-  $\int_0^x g(t) dt$ .

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} X \right) > 0 ; \quad x > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \|X^C\|_0 = 1$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{\lambda x} x \right) \geq 0 : x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\lambda x} \|x^{\sigma}\|_0 = 0.$$

$$\left| \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \right| < 0 \quad ; \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{f(x) is const}$$

~~for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

2. العنوان العنوان العنوان العنوان

$$2\pi f \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 10^{\text{cycles}} \Rightarrow \text{period} = \frac{1}{50}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \omega = \int_{\Omega} \frac{2}{\lambda_2} \|Z^{\text{SIS}}\|^2$$

$$X_{moo} = 7 - 7 \cdot 5 = -35$$

• 0  $\rightarrow$   $\omega_0 \sin \theta$   $\approx 2 \pi / T$

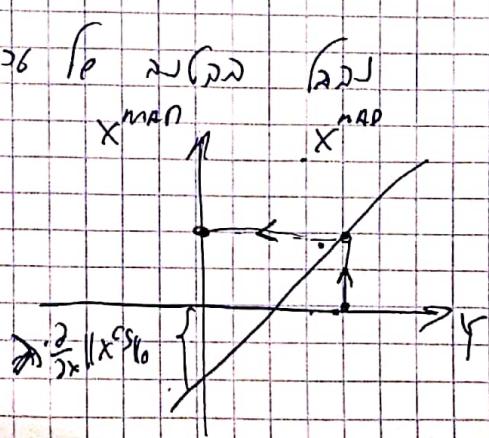
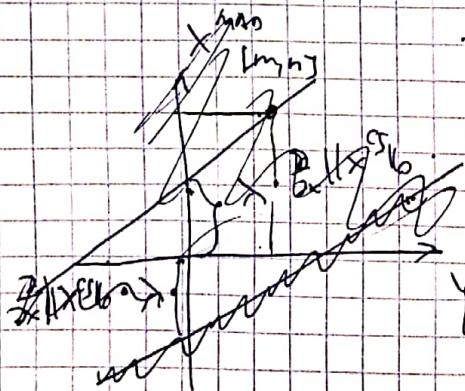
$$\int_{\Omega} \left( \frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 + f u \right) dx = 0 \quad (1)$$

הנתקן נושא הנדרסן. גורם כוונתי נושא הנדרסן.

Now we have  $\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int y' dx$ , so  $y(x) = \int y'(x) dx + C$ .

• ایکی نوکیا نیز ایکی ایکی نوکیا نیز ایکی

10.  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$



4. a) für

$$Y = H(x+I) \quad : \mu_s (k)$$

: Gero Ls  $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$

$$H^{-1}Y = x + I$$

$$\hat{x}_{\text{LP}} = H^{-1}Y - I$$

:  $\hat{x}_{\text{LP}}$  ist die Lösung

$$Y = Hx + H$$

$$Y - H = Hx \quad / \cdot H^T$$

$$H^T(Y - H) = H^T H x \quad / \cdot (H^T H)^{-1}$$

$$(H^T H)^{-1}(H^T Y - H^T H) = x$$

$$(H^T H)^{-1}H^T Y - I = x$$

$$\boxed{\hat{x}_{\text{LP}} = (H^T H)^{-1}H^T Y - I}$$

$$Y = H(x+I) + 2w$$

$$w \sim N(\underline{0}, \sigma_w^2 I) \quad : \text{a priori}$$

: Dazu  $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$

$$\frac{1}{2} Y = \frac{1}{2} H(x+I) + w$$

: a priori  $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$   $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$   $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$

$$\textcircled{B} = P_x(\text{oc}) \propto \exp \left\{ - \frac{\|D_s \times x\|_2^2 + \|D_g \times x\|_2^2}{2\sigma_s^2} \right\}$$

: MAP  $\rightarrow$   $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$   $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$   $\int_{\text{prior}}^{\text{posterior}}$

$$\hat{x}_{\text{MAP}} = \arg \max \underbrace{P_{Y|x,y}}_{\textcircled{A}} \underbrace{P_{x|y}}_{\textcircled{B}}$$

$$\textcircled{A} = P_{Y|x,y} = C \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu)}_{\text{posterior}}$$

$$= C \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} Y - \frac{1}{2} H(x+I) - \underline{M}_w \right)^T \left[ \sigma_w^2 \right]^{-1} \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} Y - \frac{1}{2} H(x+I) - \underline{M}_w \right) \right) \right] =$$

$$= C \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right)^T [\sigma_w^2 \Sigma]^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right) \right] = \textcircled{A}$$

: 2.35 in UN  $\rightarrow$  0.82  $\rightarrow$  10  $\rightarrow$  1023

$$P_{Y|X} P_X = C_1 C_2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right)^T [\sigma_w^2 \Sigma]^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right) \right]$$

$$\cdot \exp \left\{ - \frac{\|D_x x\|_2^2 + \|D_y x\|_2^2}{2\sigma_p^2} \right\}$$

$$\hat{x}_{max} = \arg \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right\}^T [\sigma_w^2 \Sigma]^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right) + \frac{\|D_x x\|_2^2 + \|D_y x\|_2^2}{2\sigma_p^2} \right\} = \textcircled{C}$$

. 2.35 in UN  $\rightarrow$  0.82  $\rightarrow$  10  $\rightarrow$  1023

$$\hat{x}_{max} = \arg \min |J(x)|$$

(B) 6-103d)  $\rightarrow$  1023

$$\|D_x x\|_2^2 = (D_x x)^T (D_x x)$$

$$\|D_y x\|_2^2 = (D_y x)^T (D_y x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \|D_x x\|_2^2 + \|D_y x\|_2^2 \right] = 2 D_x^T D_x x + 2 D_y^T D_y x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \textcircled{C} = -2 H^T (\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) - M_w \right) + 2 \left[ D_x^T D_x + D_y^T D_y \right] x \xrightarrow{\sigma_p^2} 0$$

$$-\frac{(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^{-1}}{2} H^T (Y - H(x+\epsilon)) + \sigma_w^2 \Sigma^{-1} H^T M_w + \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} [D_x^T D_x + D_y^T D_y] x = 0$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ + \frac{(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^{-1}}{2} H^T H + \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} (D_x^T D_x + D_y^T D_y) \right] x =$$~~

$$= \frac{(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^{-1}}{2} H^T \left[ \frac{1}{2} (Y - H) - M_w \right]$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^2} H^T H + \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} (D_x^T D_x + D_y^T D_y) \right] x = \frac{1}{2(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^2} H^T (Y - H - 2M_w)$$~~

$$\hat{x}_{max} = \left[ \frac{1}{2(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^2} H^T H + \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} (D_x^T D_x + D_y^T D_y) \right]^{-1} \left[ H^T \left( \frac{1}{2(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^2} (Y - H - 2M_w) \right) \right] / \cdot 2(\sigma_w^2 \Sigma)^2$$

$$\hat{x}_{max} = \left[ H^T H + 2 \frac{\sigma_w^2}{\sigma_p^2} (D_x^T D_x + D_y^T D_y) \right]^{-1} H^T (Y - H - 2M_w)$$

11/12/2023 (c)

לעתה, אם  $\gamma_n \rightarrow 0$  אז  $\hat{x}_n \rightarrow 0$  (d)

$$\hat{x}_{map} = (M^T H)^{-1} M^T (\gamma - M - L M_n)$$

לעתה,  $M_n \rightarrow 0$  אז  $\hat{x}_{map}$  מוגדרת במדויק

. (b) פורסם מושג

כשהמינימום של  $\|\hat{x}_n\|^2$  מוגדר במדויק כפונקציית מינימום

. (c) מושג מוגדר

לעתה, נסמן  $\hat{x}$  כערך המינימלי של  $\|\hat{x}\|^2$  (d)

ב. מושג מוגדר כערך המינימלי של  $\|\hat{x}\|^2$  (e)

. מושג

לעתה, מושג מוגדר כערך המינימלי של  $\|\hat{x}\|^2$  (f)

לעתה, מושג מוגדר כערך המינימלי של  $\|\hat{x}\|^2$  (g)

"מושג מוגדר כערך המינימלי של  $\|\hat{x}\|^2$  (h)"

. מושג

$$Y = Nx ; \quad N \sim (0, n^2) : j \sim \quad (3)$$

$$\underline{O'' \rightarrow} - N_1 x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{cs} \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{v} \\ \text{x} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{cs}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_i | X_i) = \text{Var}(W_{i1}X_1 + W_{i2}X_2 + \dots + W_{ik_i}X_{k_i})$$

$$\text{Var}_{\text{cov}}(N_i X_i) = \text{Var}(N_i X_i) + \text{Var}(N_{i+1} X_i) + \dots =$$

$$= \underbrace{x_1^2 v_{01}(n_{11})}_{\approx^2} + \underbrace{x_2^2 v_{02}(n_{12})}_{\approx^2} + \dots$$

$$= \sigma^2 \cdot \sum x_i^2 = \boxed{\sigma^2 \|x\|^2 = \text{Var}(f(x))}$$

$$\text{Mean}(Y|X) =$$

$$= \text{Mean}_1(N_1 X_1) + \text{Mean}_2(N_2 X_2) + \dots$$

$$= X_1 \underbrace{\text{mean}(N_{11})}_0 + X_2 \underbrace{\text{mean}(N_{12})}_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y|X \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_X I_2^2)$$

Next year we will have more time.

... מילון כריסטיאני ימי עתיקה ורומי עתיק.

11/20/12, 11/19/12 at 230, new in film from ~~the~~

• O (e r) / N N as ~~the~~  
c) P<sub>0,2</sub>

ML (Maximum Likelihood) (2)

$$x_{\text{map}} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(Y|x) \rightarrow \sim N(0, \sigma^2 \|x\|_2^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\text{map}} &= \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmax}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} (Y - Nx)^T \Lambda^{-1} (Y - Nx) \right) = \\ &= \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (Y - Nx)^T \Lambda^{-1} (Y - Nx) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (-2N^T \Lambda^{-1} (Y - Nx)) = 0$$

$$N^T \Lambda^{-1} Y = N^T \Lambda^{-1} N x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\text{map}} &= [N^T \Lambda^{-1} Y]^{-1} [N^T \Lambda^{-1} Y] = \\ &= [N^T \Lambda^{-1} \|x\|_2^2 Y]^{-1} [N^T \Lambda^{-1} \|x\|_2^2 Y] \end{aligned}$$

לפיה,  $x_{\text{map}}$  הוא פונקציית גיבוב של  $y$  ו- $\lambda$ .  
המשמעות של  $\|x\|_2^2$  היא שפונקציית גיבוב מושגת בנקודה  $x$ ,  
הו נסמן  $\hat{x}$ , מתקיים  $\hat{x}^T \Lambda^{-1} \hat{x} = \lambda$ .

לפיה,  $\|\hat{x}\|_2^2 = \sqrt{\hat{x}^T \Lambda^{-1} \hat{x}} = \sqrt{\lambda}$ .  
 $\hat{x}$  הוא נסמן  $x_{\text{map}}$ .