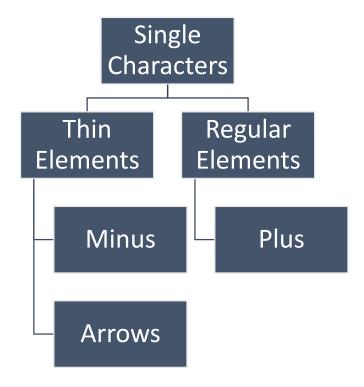
#### Detection and Identification of Operators

Operators we are interested in:

- + and -
- All possible side arrows →, ←, ↔, →, ←
- Up/Down arrow ↑ and ↓ :

#### Proposed Method

#### Rule Based Tree Classification



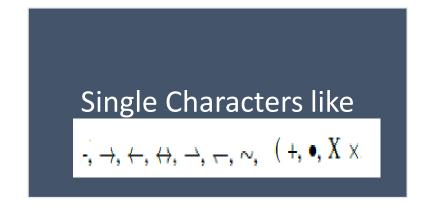
#### Why rule based ???

Less error rate for both

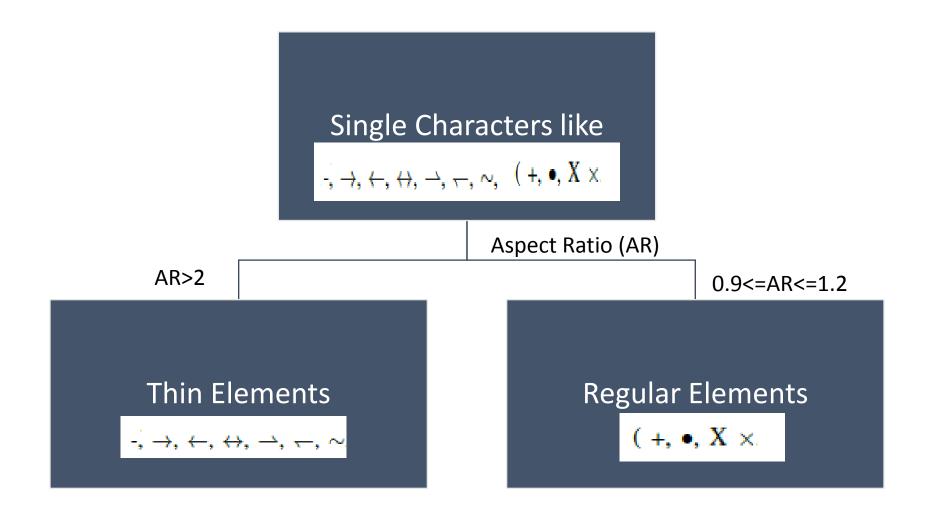
- Detection of operators
- Identification of operators

from one class SVM method with various feature vectors.

#### Sample single characters



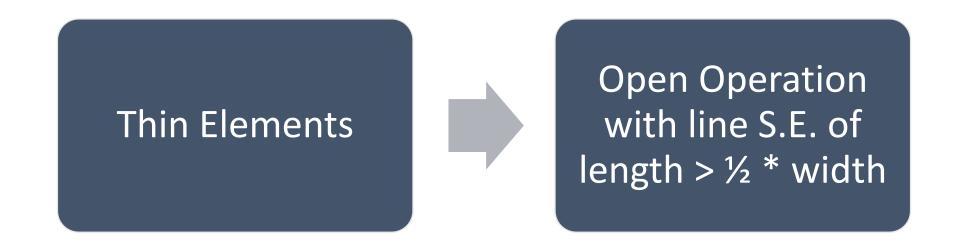
#### Detection and Identification of Operators



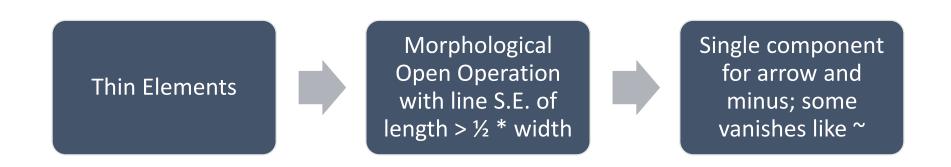
Both minus and arrows have thin elongated portion > ½ \* width

Thin Elements

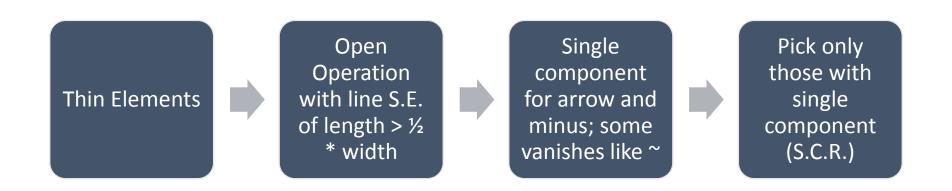
• Both minus and arrows have thin elongated portion > ½ \* width



• Both minus and arrows have thin elongated portion > ½ \* width



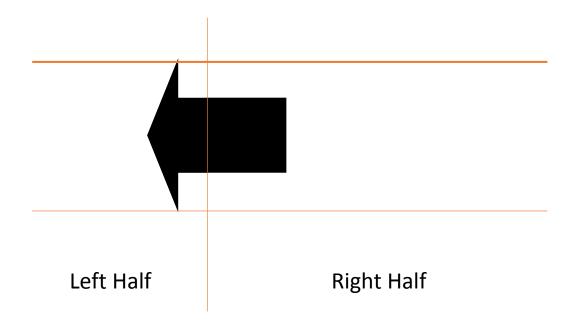
• Both minus and arrows have thin elongated portion > ½ \* width



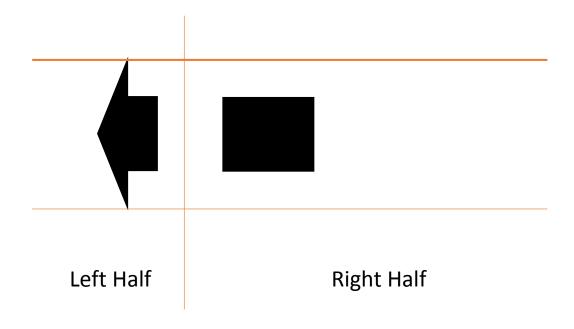
### Additional properties

- For minus
  - # end points = 2
  - Very dense elements
- For arrows
  - # end points >= 3

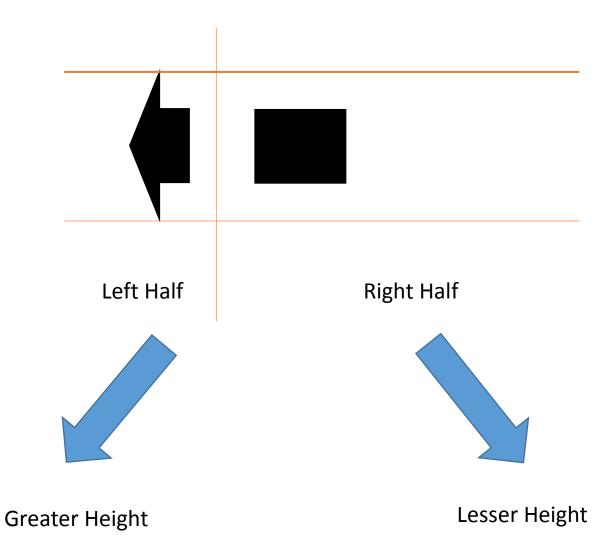
# Classify Arrows



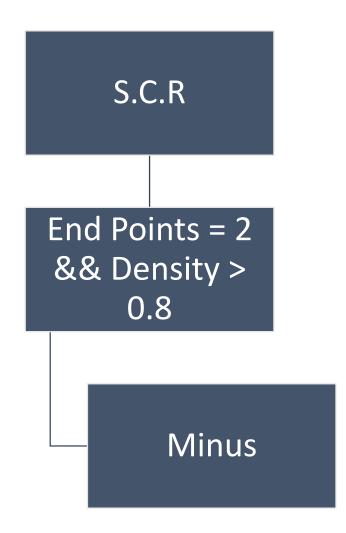
## Split Arrow

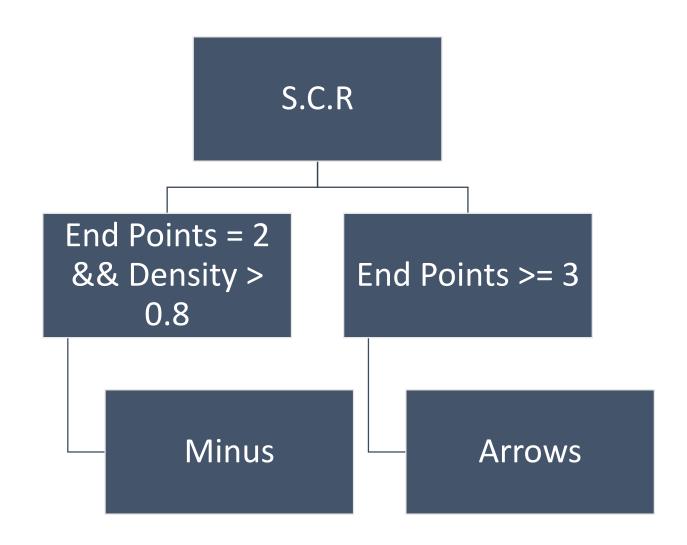


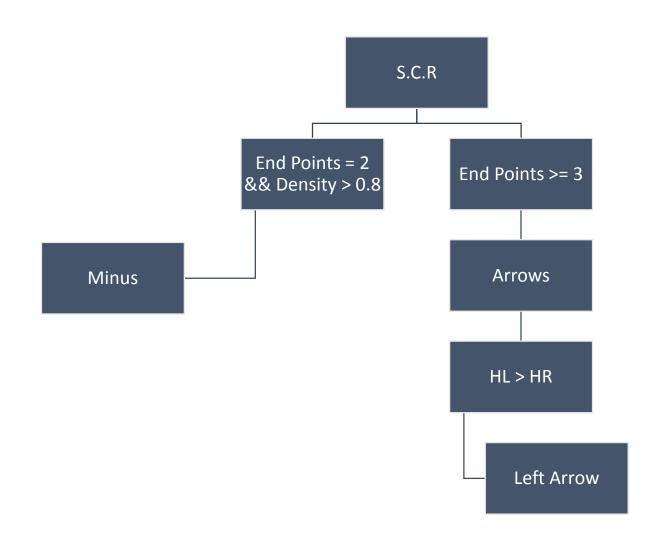
## Measure height

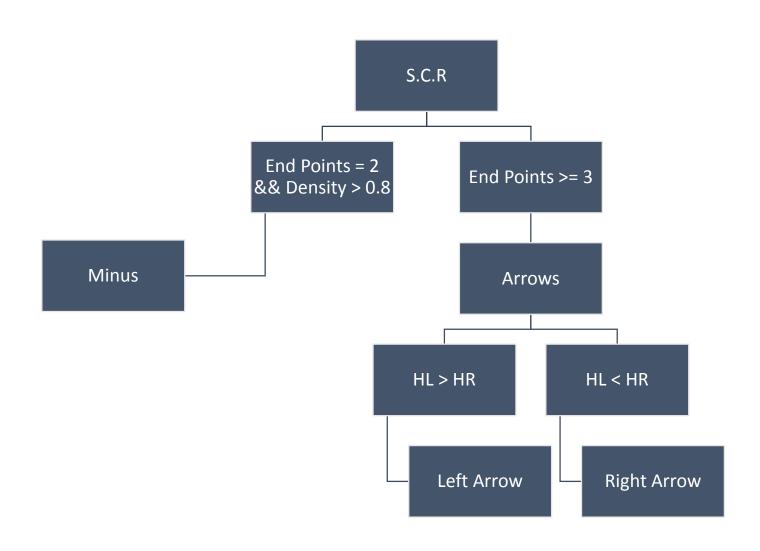


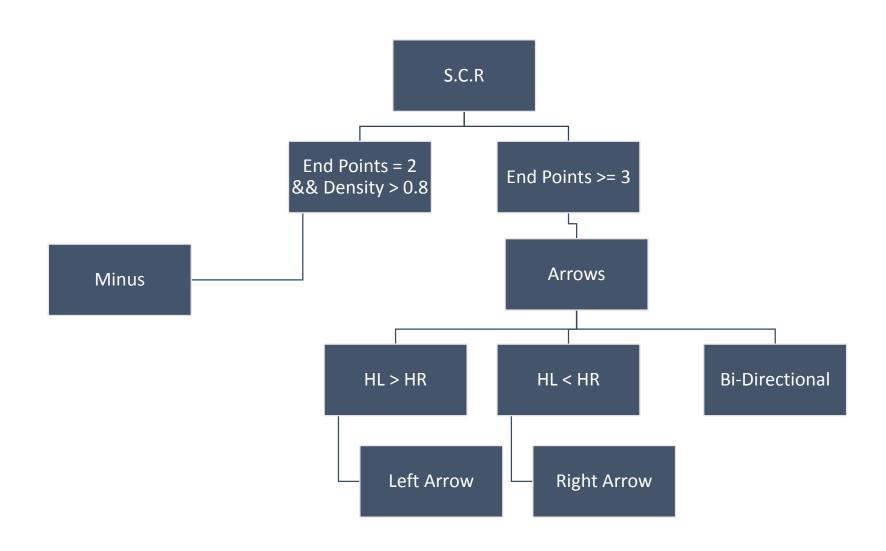




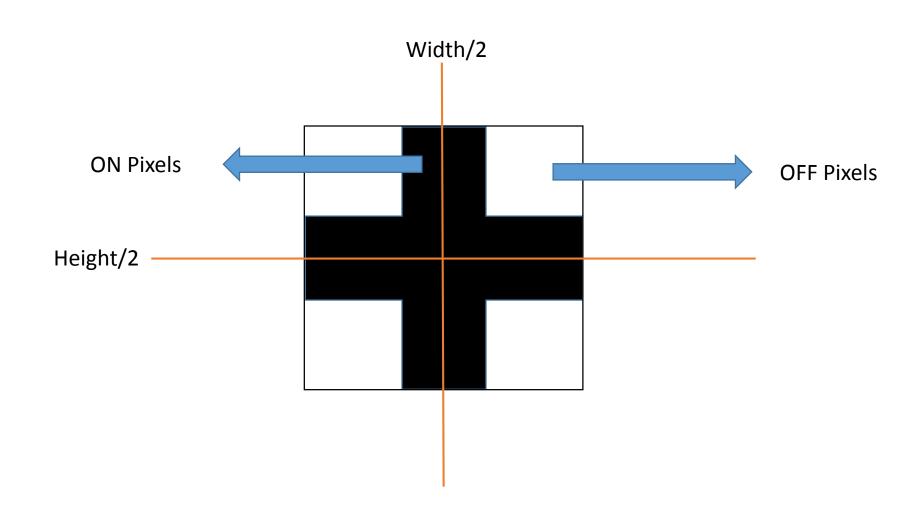




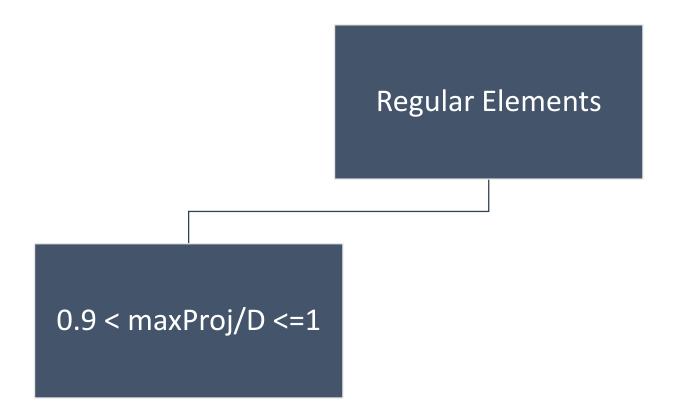


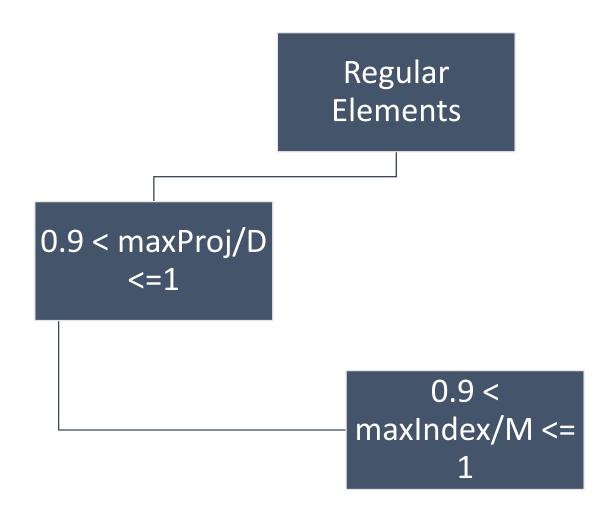


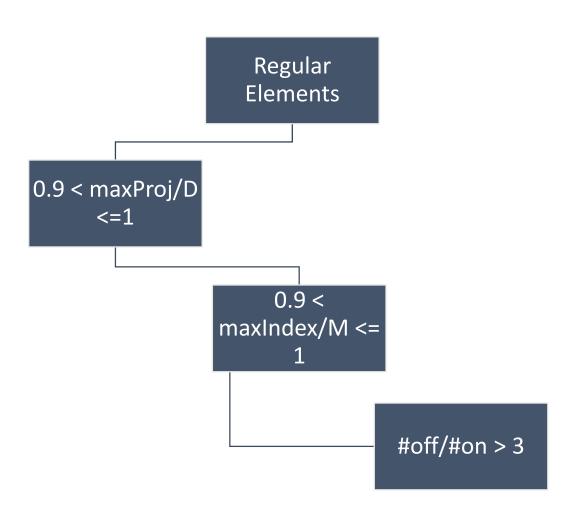
#### What about +???

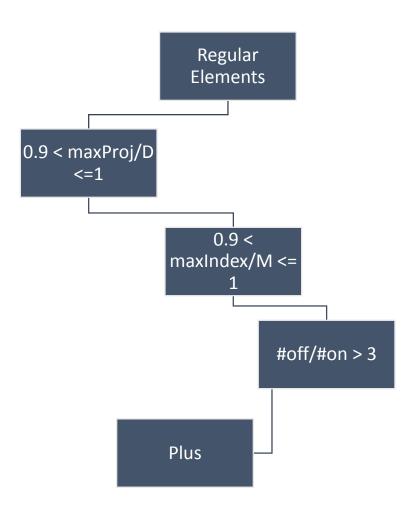


Regular Elements

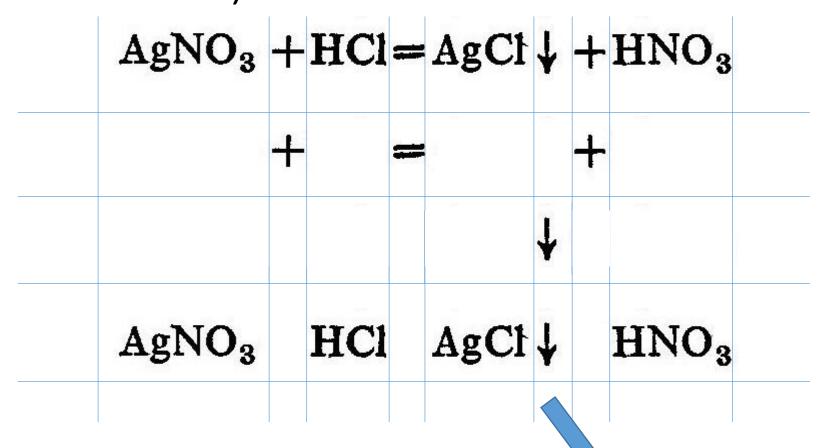








Up/Down arrow (Use this after equation segmentation)



**CHECK LEFT!!!** 

