

Lecture 5 Group Operators

COMP3204 & COMP6223 Computer Vision

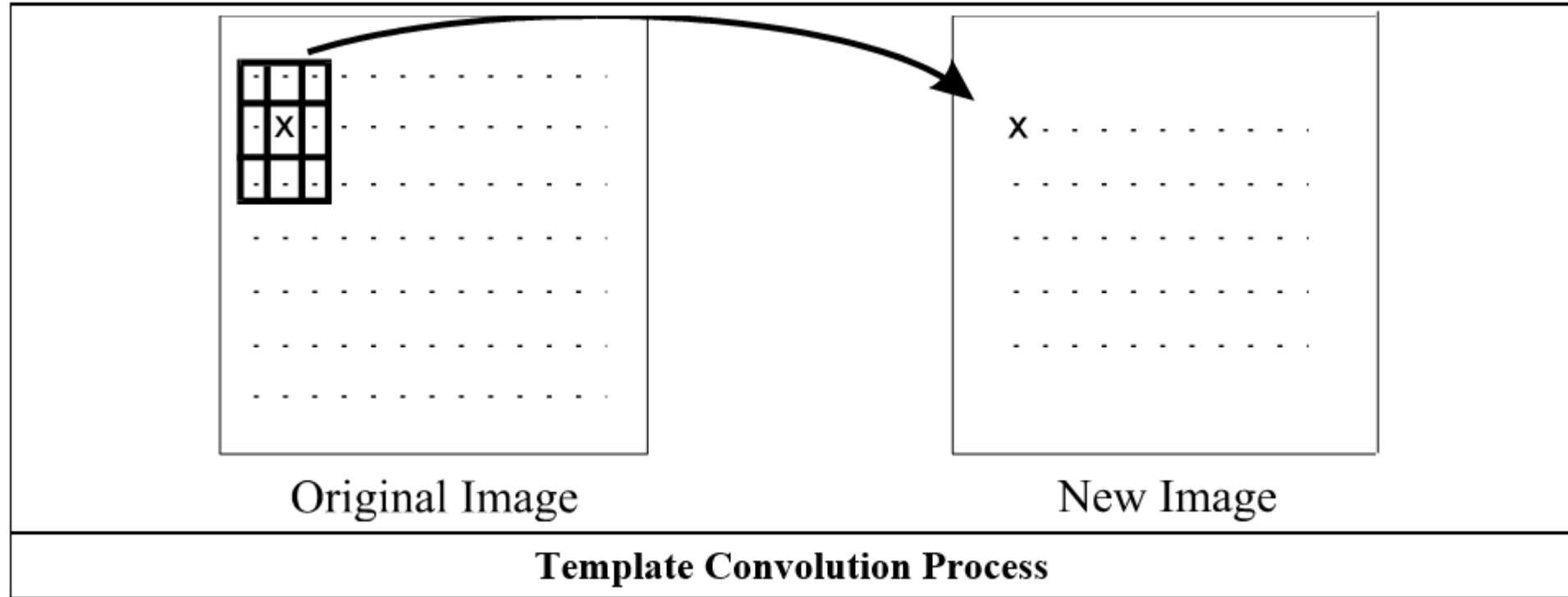
How do we combine points to make a new point in a new image?



Book
pp
98 - 112

**Department of
Electronics and
Computer Science**

**UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton**
School of Electronics
and Computer Science



Template Convolution

Image

100	100	200	200	200
100	100	200	200	200
100	100	200	200	200
200	200	400	400	400
300	300	400	400	400

G_y

0	0	0	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Result

0	0	0	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	640	806	800	0
0	894	894	800	0
0	0	0	0	0

G_x

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	500	700	800	0
0	800	800	800	0
0	0	0	0	0

Template Convolution

Image

100	100	200	200	200
100	100	200	200	200
100	100	200	200	200
200	200	400	400	400
300	300	400	400	400

0	0	0	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	400	400	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Template

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

Result

w_0	w_1	w_2
w_3	w_4	w_5
w_6	w_7	w_8

3×3 Template and Weighting Coefficients

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{N}_{x,y} = & \quad w_0 \times \mathbf{O}_{x-1,y-1} \quad + \quad w_1 \times \mathbf{O}_{x,y-1} \quad + \quad w_2 \times \mathbf{O}_{x+1,y-1} \quad + \\
 & w_3 \times \mathbf{O}_{x-1,y} \quad + \quad w_4 \times \mathbf{O}_{x,y} \quad + \quad w_5 \times \mathbf{O}_{x+1,y} \quad + \quad \forall x,y \in 2,N-1 \\
 & w_6 \times \mathbf{O}_{x-1,y+1} \quad + \quad w_7 \times \mathbf{O}_{x,y+1} \quad + \quad w_8 \times \mathbf{O}_{x+1,y+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9

3 × 3 Averaging Operator Template Coefficients



Applying Direct Averaging



(a) 5×5

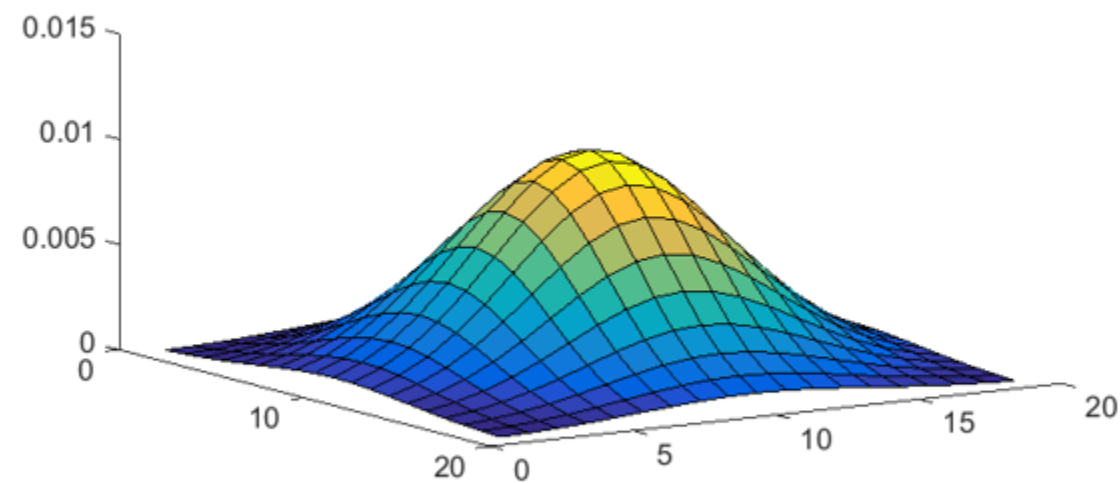


(b) 7×7



(c) 9×9

Illustrating the Effect of Window Size



Gaussian Function



(a) 3×3



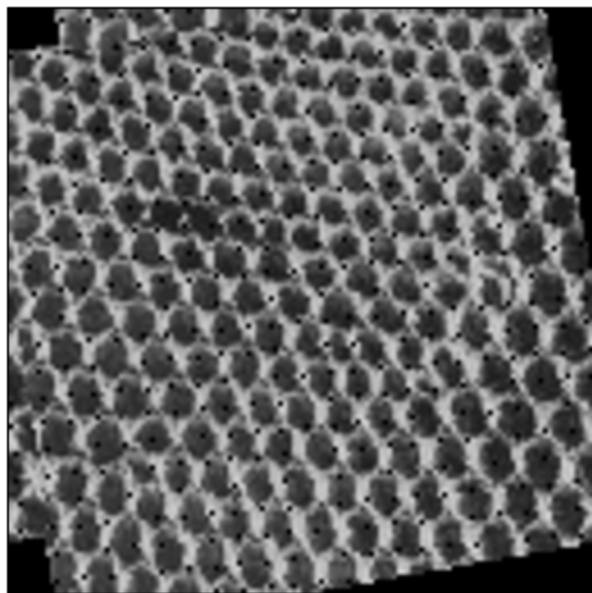
(b) 5×5



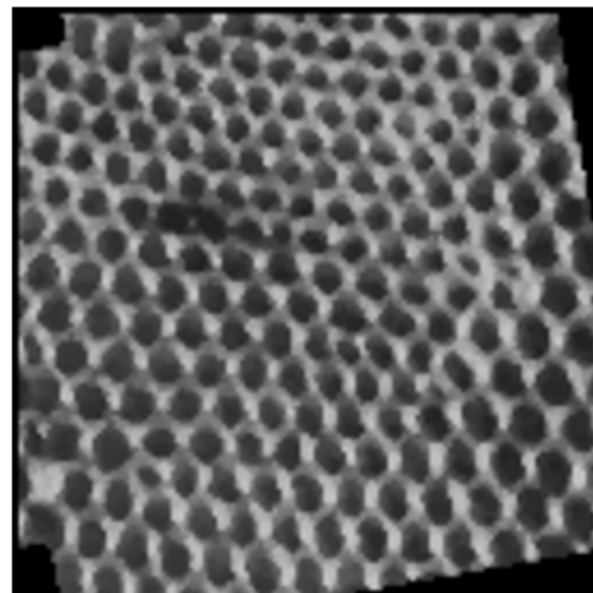
(c) 7×7

Applying Gaussian Averaging

<table><tr><td>2</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	2	8	7	4	0	6	3	5	7	<table><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	2	4	3	8	0	5	7	6	7
2	8	7																	
4	0	6																	
3	5	7																	
2	4	3	8	0	5	7	6	7											
(a) 3×3 template	(b) unsorted vector																		
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr></table> <p>↑ median</p>	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8									
0	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8											
	(c) sorted vector, giving median																		
Finding the Median from a 3×3 Template.																			









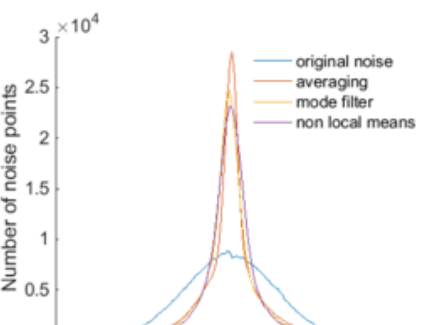


(a) rotated fence



(b) median filtered

Illustrating Median Filtering

		
(a) Original	(b) (a) with added Gaussian noise	(c) Averaged
		
(d) Gaussian smoothed	(e) Median	(f) Truncated Median
		
(g) Anisotropic diffusion	(h) Non-local-means	(i) Effect of filtering on noise
Comparison of Filtering Operators		