HW1

黄君贤 计算机视觉与图形图像处理

Grading

- 考勤10分
 - 允许1次无理由缺勤,此外一次缺勤扣3分
- 编程作业 (Programming Assignments PA) 36分
 - 一共6个允许迟交不扣分的天数
 - 每次迟交1天扣10%分数
- 理论作业 (Homework HW) 24分
 - 一共6个允许迟交不扣分的天数
 - 与PA的迟交天数独立
 - 每次迟交1天扣10%分数
- 闭卷期末考试 (Final) 30分
 - 以课件内容为主
- 课堂表现 100分外额外5分

HW1

- 总时间3周(10.11 11.1),截止时间晚11点
- 理论作业整学期不允许少交
- •一共6个允许迟交不扣分的天数(与PA的迟交天数独立)
- 每次迟交1天扣10%分数(以邮件时间戳为准)
- 交作业方式:
 - 给 jim@njau.edu.cn 发邮件
 - 标题:"计算机视觉+HWn+姓名+学号"(本次n=1)

写作业的方法

- 普通办法
 - 用word排版
 - 把word文件电子版email上交
- 鼓励办法
 - 用LaTeX排版
 - 把.tex文件(或包含更多子文件的项目文件夹打包)和生成的.pdf文件 email上交
- 不接受手写!

注意事项

• 严禁抄袭舞弊, 如果被发现可能会挂科!

作业封皮内容

- 标题: 计算机视觉与图形图像处理 HW1
- 指导老师: 黄君贤
- 学年: 202X-202X
- 学期: 第X学期
- 姓名: 你的名字
- 学号: 你的学号
- 院系: 你的院系
- 完成日期: 交作业那天的日期

1 Question 1

The continuous convolution of two functions f(x) and g(x) is given by

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) g(x - y) dy.$$

$$(1)$$

The Gaussian function at scale s is defined as

$$G_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi s}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2s}\right),\tag{2}$$

and has the property that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G_s(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 1. \tag{3}$$

Prove that this class of functions satisfies the *semigroup property*: the convolution of one Gaussian with another produces a third Gaussian with scale equal to their sum, or

$$(G_{s_1} * G_{s_2})(x) = G_{s_1+s_2}(x).$$
 (4)

2 Question 2

In class we derived a finite-difference approximation to the derivative of the univariate function f(x) by considering the Taylor polynomial approximations of f(x + h) and f(x - h). We showed that

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + O(h^2),$$

so that the derivative can be approximated by convolving a discrete version of f(x)—a vector of values $(\ldots, f(x_o - \Delta), f(x_o), f(x_o + \Delta), \ldots)$ —with kernel (1/2, 0, -1/2). This is termed a central difference because its interval is symmetric about a sample point.

- 1. Derive a higher order central-difference approximation to f'(x) such that the truncation error tends to zero as h^4 instead of h^2 . Hint: consider Taylor polynomial approximations of $f(x \pm 2h)$ in addition to $f(x \pm h)$.
- 2. What is the corresponding convolution (not correlation!) kernel?