

Exercise 1 for MA-INF 2201 Computer Vision WS18/19
15.10.2018
Submission on 21.10.2018

1. Rectangles and Integral Images

Read the image `bonn.png` and convert it into a gray image.

- (a) Compute and display the integral image without using the function `integral`.
- (b) Compute the mean grey value of the image by:
 - i. summing up each pixel value in the image, i.e., $\frac{1}{|R|} \sum_{p \in R} I(p)$,
 - ii. computing an integral image using the function `integral`,
 - iii. computing an integral image with your own function,
- (c) Select 10 random squares of size 100x100 within the image and compute the mean gray value using the three versions. Output the runtime of this task for the three versions in seconds using `time`.

(3 Points)

2. Histogram Equalization

Read the image `bonn.png`. Convert the image into a gray image and perform histogram equalization:

- (a) using `equalizeHist`
- (b) using your own implementation of the function `equalizeHist`

and display both results. Compute the absolute pixelwise difference between the results and print the maximum pixel error.

(2 Points)

3. Convolution Theorem

Proof that convolutions are in the continuous case associative.

(2 Points)

4. 2D Filtering

Read the image `bonn.png`, convert it into a gray image, and display it. Filter the image with a Gaussian kernel with $\sigma = 2\sqrt{2}$

- (a) using `GaussianBlur`
- (b) using `filter2D` without using `getGaussianKernel`
- (c) using `sepFilter2D` without using `getGaussianKernel`

and display the three results. Compute the absolute pixel-wise difference between all pairs (there are three pairs) and print the maximum pixel error for each pair.

(2 Points)

5. Multiple Gaussian Filters

Read the image `bonn.png`, convert it into a gray image, and display it. Filter the image

- (a) twice with a Gaussian kernel with $\sigma = 2$
- (b) once with a Gaussian kernel with $\sigma = 2\sqrt{2}$

and display both results, compute the absolute pixel-wise difference between the results, and print the maximum pixel error.

(1 Point)

6. More on Convolution

Proof that convolution two times with a Gaussian kernel with standard deviation σ is the same as convolution once with a Gaussian kernel with standard deviation $\sqrt{2}\sigma$.

(2 Points)

7. Denoising

Read the image `bonn.png`, convert it into a gray image, add 30% (the chance that a pixel is converted into a black or white pixel is 30%) salt and pepper noise, and display it. Filter the image by

- (a) a Gaussian kernel
- (b) Median filter `medianBlur`
- (c) Bilateral filter `bilateralFilter`

and display the three results. Select the filter size from the range `[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]` that minimizes the mean gray value distance to the original image.

(3 Points)

8. Separability of Filters

Read the image `bonn.png` and convert it into a gray image.

- (a) Filter the images using the two 2D filter kernels given below.
- (b) Use the class `SVD` of OpenCV to separate each kernel. If a kernel is not separable, use an approximation by taking only the highest singular value. Filter the images with the obtained 1D kernels and display the results.
- (c) Compute the absolute pixel-wise difference between the results of (a) and (b), and print the maximum pixel error.

(5 Points)

0.0113	0.0838	0.0113	-0.8984	0.1472	1.1410
0.0838	0.6193	0.0838	-1.9075	0.1566	2.1359
0.0113	0.0838	0.0113	-0.8659	0.0573	1.0337

kernel 1

kernel 2