## Computer Vision 1: Assignment 5 (Due date: 12.02.2021)

## Submission instructions:

- For each programming task, submit a .py source code file. Do not include any images or data files you used.
- For each pen & paper task, submit a .pdf file. Type your solution in LaTeX, Word, or another text editor of your choice and convert it to PDF do not submit photographs or scans of handwritten solutions!
- In all files, include at the top names of all students in the group
- Choose exactly one person in your group that submits your solution via Moodle, it will count for the entire group.

## Task 2: Undersegmentation error (pen & paper)

We have developed a segmentation algorithm that has partitioned an image into segments  $S_i$ , i = 1, ..., n as described on the lecture slides. For the same image, we have a ground truth segmentation  $G_j$ , j = 1, ..., m, which specifies how the image ideally should be partitioned.

Intuitively, the undersegmentation error for an individual ground truth segment  $G_j$  measures the amount of "bleeding" that a segmentation exhibits beyond  $G_j$ . The undersegmentation error for a ground truth segment  $G_j$  is defined as

$$UE(G_j) = \frac{\left[\sum_{\{S_i | S_i \cap G_j \neq \emptyset\}} Area(S_i)\right] - Area(G_j)}{Area(G_j)}$$
(1)

where the summation is over all segments  $S_i$  which have any overlap (non-empty intersection) with  $G_j$ , and the function Area returns the area, i.e., the number of pixels, of the corresponding segment.

Our image has 12 pixels in it, and our segmentation algorithm produces the segments  $S_i$  shown in Figure 1. Calculate the undersegmentation errors  $UE(G_1)$  and  $UE(G_2)$  of the ground truth segments  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1: A segmentation  $S_i$ , i = 1, 2, 3, 4, with i indicated on each pixel.



Figure 2: Two ground truth segments  $G_1$  (left) and  $G_2$  (right) highlighted in gray.