

Türev

Türev ve Gradyan

Function: $f(x)$

Derivative: $f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx}$, x is a scalar

Function: $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

Gradient: $\nabla f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$

1D Türev

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = f(x) - f(x - 1) \quad \Delta x = 1 \text{ seçilirse}$$

Sol Fark

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x - 1) = f'(x)$$

Sağ Fark

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x + 1) = f'(x)$$

Merkezi Fark

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x + 1) - f(x - 1) = f'(x)$$

-1 1

İmgede tek piksellik kayma olur

-1 0 1

Kayma olmaz

1D Türev

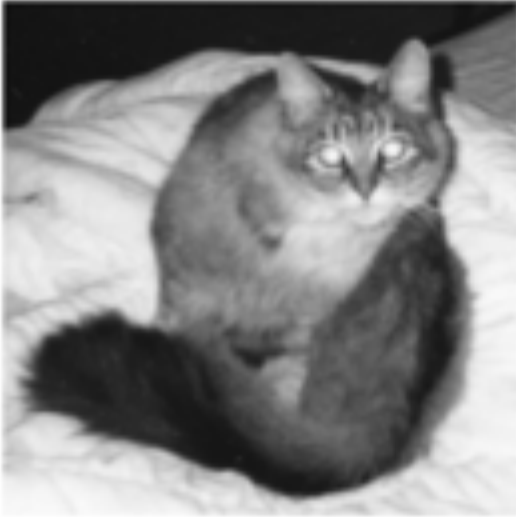
$$f(x) = \begin{matrix} 10 & 15 & 10 & 10 & 25 & 20 & 20 & 20 \end{matrix}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{matrix} 0 & 5 & -5 & 0 & 15 & -5 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

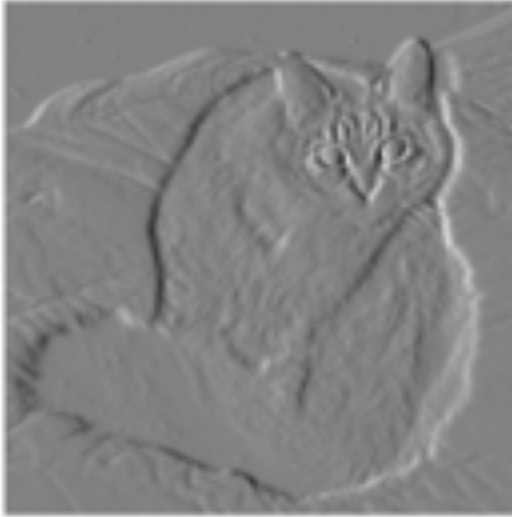
$$f''(x) = \begin{matrix} 0 & 5 & -10 & 5 & 15 & 20 & 5 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

2b Gradyan

imge (I)

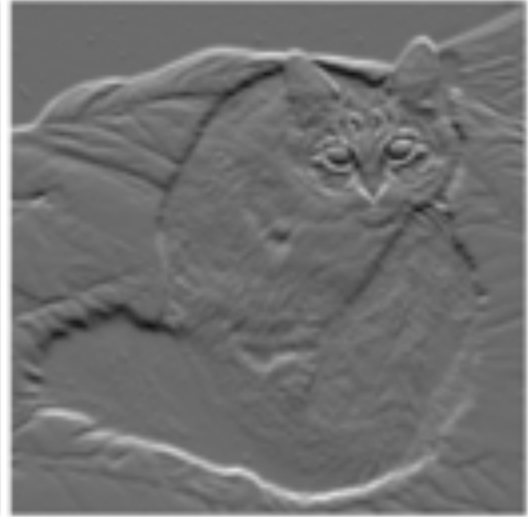


Yatay türev (g_x)



-1	0	1
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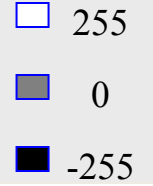
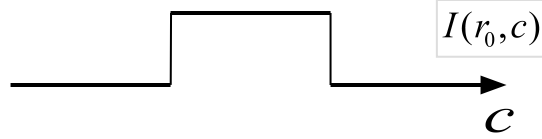
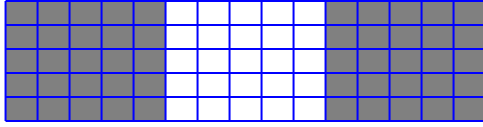
Dikey türev (g_y)



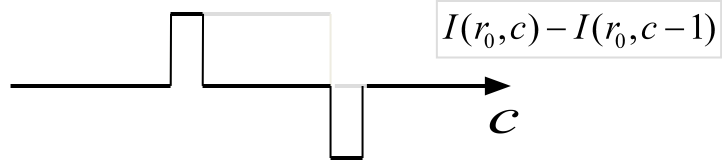
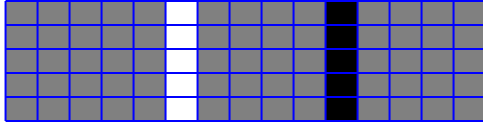
-1
0
1

2b Gradyan

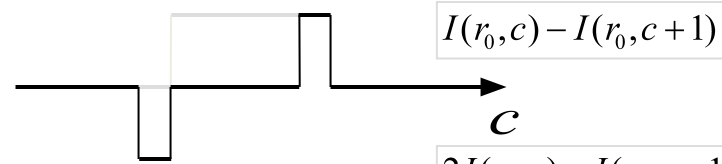
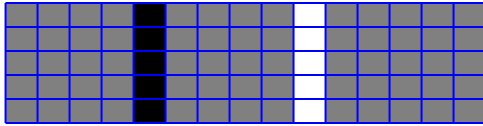
İmge r_0



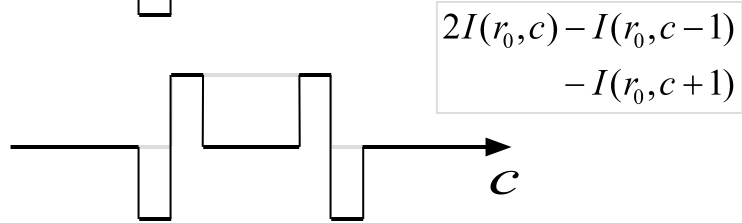
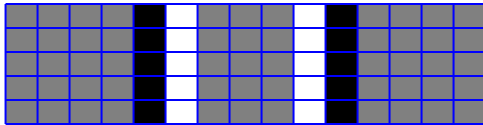
Sol Fark r_0



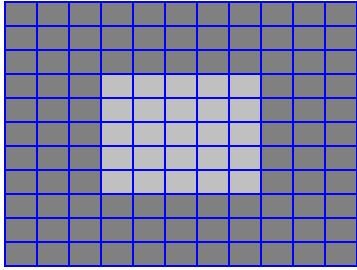
Sağ Fark r_0



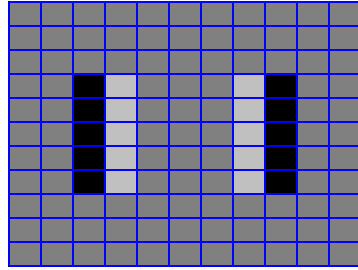
Farklar Toplamı r_0



2b Gradyan

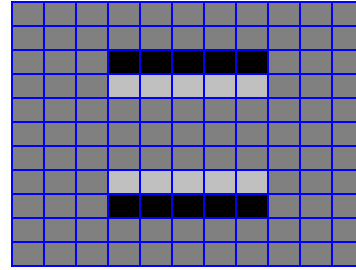


$I(r,c)$



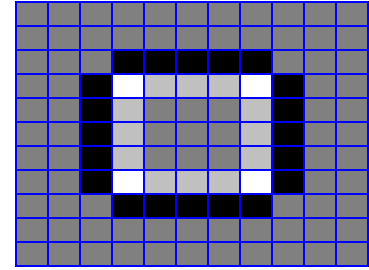
$$2I(r,c) - I(r,c-1) - I(r,c+1)$$

-1	2	-1



$$2I(r,c) - I(r-1,c) - I(r+1,c)$$

	-1	
	2	
	-1	



$$4I(r,c) - I(r-1,c) - I(r+1,c) - I(r,c-1) - I(r,c+1)$$

	-1	
-1	4	-1
	-1	

- 510
- 255
- 0
- 255

Maskeler (operatörler)

Gradyan büyüklüğü (magnitude) ve yönü (direction)

Given function

$$f(x, y)$$

Gradient vector

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradient magnitude

$$|\nabla f(x, y)| = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2}$$

Gradient direction

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{f_x}{f_y}$$

Gradyan büyüklüğü ($M(x,y)$) ve yönü (θ)

$$M(x,y) = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2}$$

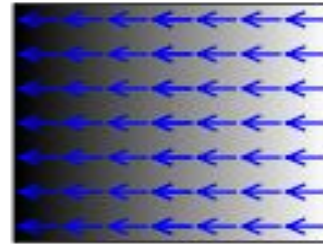
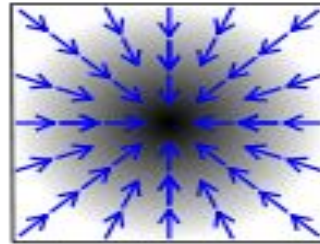
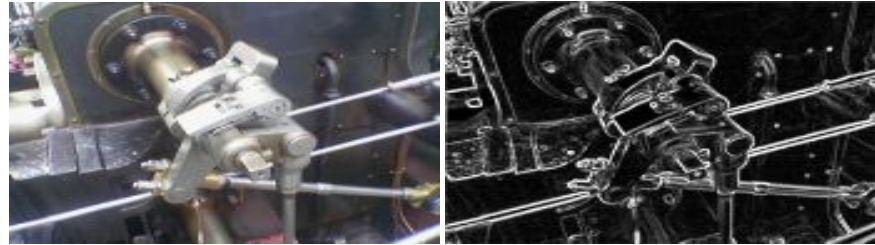
Sonuç **isotropic** yani yönden bağımsızdır (rotation invariant)

$$M(x,y) \approx |f_x| + |f_y|$$

Bu hesaplama üstekine göre daha hızlıdır.

$$\theta(x,y) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{f_y}{f_x} \right]$$

$$\theta = \text{atan2}(f_y, f_x)$$



Yatay ve dikey gradyan hesapla

Derivative masks

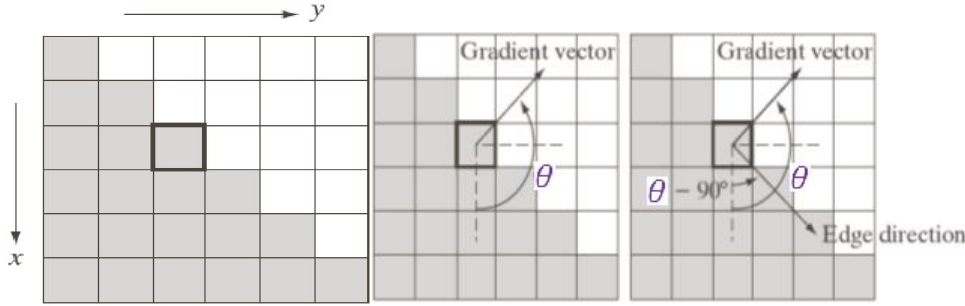
$$f_x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad f_y \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 10 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 10 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 10 & 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 10 & 20 & 20 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradyan büyüklüğü ve açısını hesapla



- Gradient yönü kenara diktir.
- Bu nedenle gradient genellikle dik kenar vektörü olarak adlandırılır

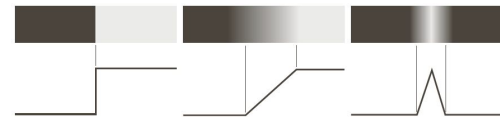
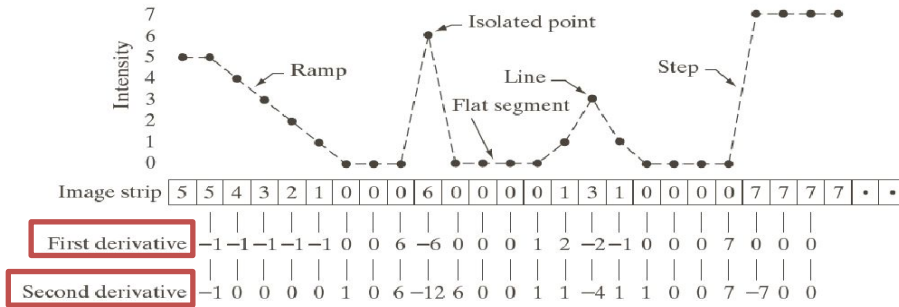
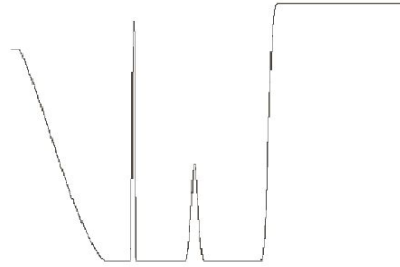
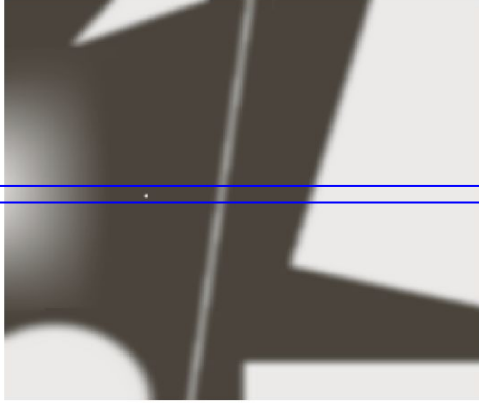
Gri piksel değerlerini 0, beyazları 1 düşünerek ilgili pikselin kenar büyüklük ve yönünü hesaplırsak:

$$f_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$f_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -2$$

$$M(x, y) = 2\sqrt{2}$$
$$\theta = -45 \text{ veya } 135$$

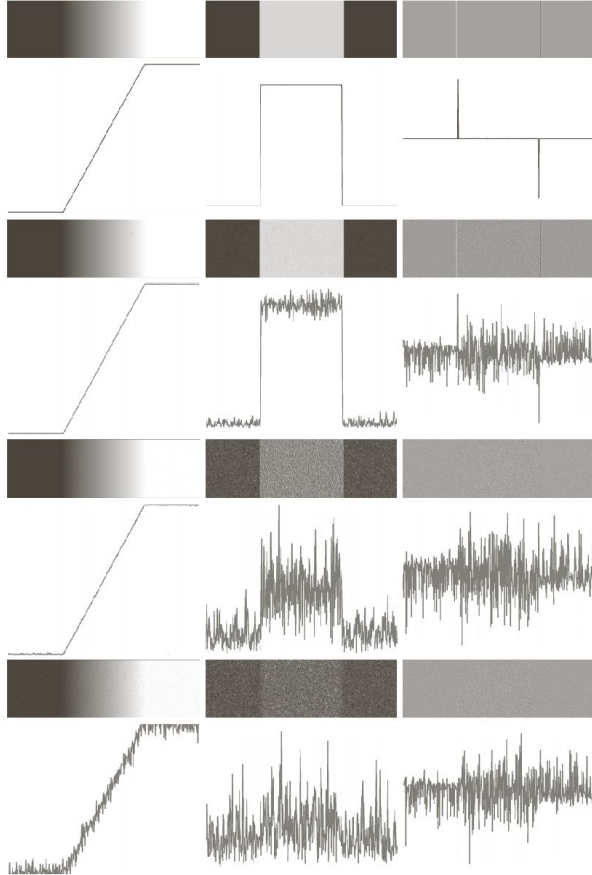
Adım, rampa ve çatı kenar



Sonuç olarak;

- Birinci türev kenar büyüklüğünü, ikinci türev kenarın başladığı noktayı ifade eder.
- Birinci türev kalın kenar üretir.
- Birinci türev, rampa ve step kenarların **ortaya çıkmasında**, ikinci türev ise kenar lokasyonunun belirlenmesinde daha güçlüdür.
- İkinci türev, ince çizgiler, izole noktalar ve gürültüler gibi ince detayları daha net ortaya çıkartır.
- İkinci türev step kenarda çift kenar üretir.
- İkinci türevin işareti açıktan koyuluğa veya koyuluktan açıklığa geçişi tanımlamak için kullanılabilir.

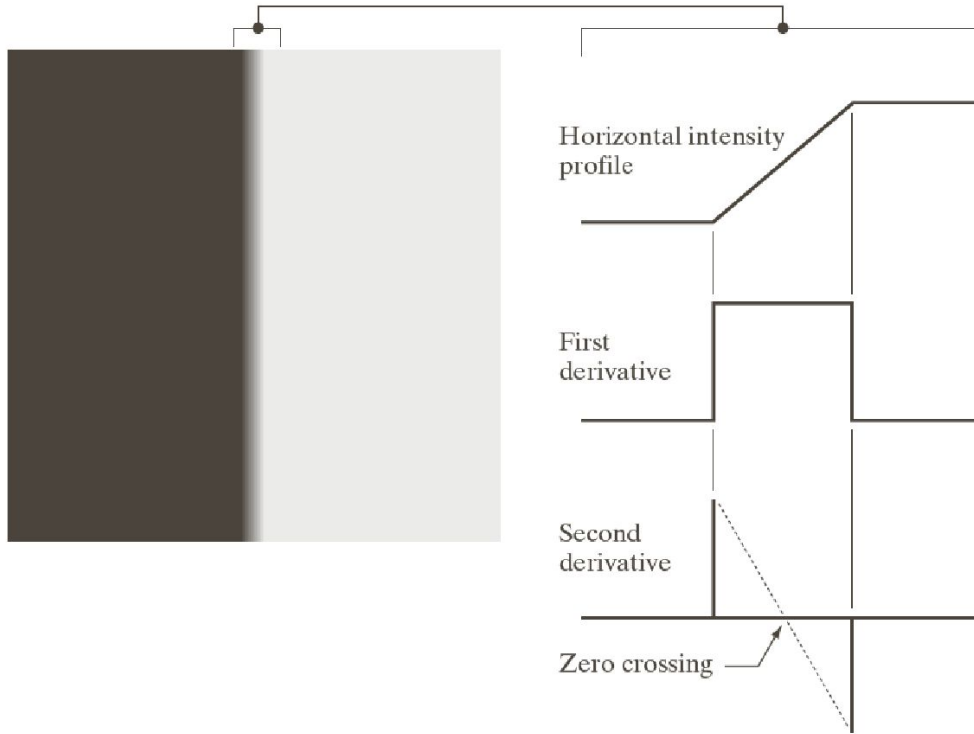
Gürültü ile türev ilişkisi



Bu uygulama türevlerin gürültü duyarlılığına iyi bir örnektir.

- Görüldüğü gibi ikinci türev, gürültüye karşı oldukça duyarlıdır. Yani gürültülü görüntüde ikinci türev bilgisini kullanmak mantıklı değildir.
- Bu uygulamalarda, türev hesabından önce gürültü eliminasyonu ile görüntülerin yumuşatılmasının büyük öneme sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Rampa kenarın türevleri



Sıfır geçişler
rampa kenar
noktasının
konumunu
belirtir.

İkinci türev \rightarrow Laplacian

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial f'(x)}{\partial x} = f'(x+1) - f'(x) \\ &= f(x+2) - f(x+1) - f(x+1) + f(x) \\ &= f(x+2) - 2f(x+1) + f(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f''(x) = f(x+1) + f(x-1) - 2f(x) \longrightarrow$$

1	-2	1
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$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f''(y) = f(y+1) + f(y-1) - 2f(y) \longrightarrow$$

1
-2
1

		1	
1		-4	1
		1	

İkinci türev maskeleri

0	1	0	1	1	1
1	-4	1	1	-8	1
0	1	0	1	1	1

0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1
-1	4	-1	-1	8	-1
0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1

Matlab

```
fspecial('laplacian', alpha)
```

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} & \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha} & \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha} & -4 & \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha} \\ \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} & \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha} & \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha} \end{array}$$

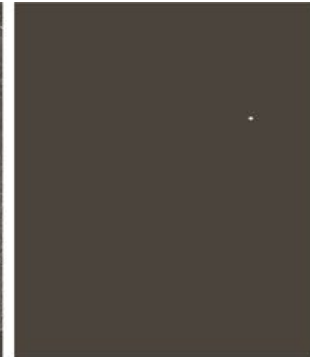
Örnek Uygulama



Orijinal Görüntü



Maskeden Sonra



Eşik Uygulanmış

Jakobian

m adet fonksiyon değerini içeren bir **F** fonksiyonu düşünün.

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \dots, f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$$

Bu fonksiyonun türevi nedir?

$$J(F) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$