$$I_0(\boldsymbol{x}), I_1(\boldsymbol{x}): \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$oldsymbol{u} = egin{pmatrix} u(oldsymbol{x}) \\ v(oldsymbol{x}) \end{pmatrix} : \Omega o \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$I_1(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x})) = I_0(\boldsymbol{x})$$

$$E(\boldsymbol{u}) = D(\boldsymbol{u}) + \alpha \cdot R(\boldsymbol{u})$$

$$\int_{\Omega} p(\boldsymbol{u}) \ dx$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{u}) = (I_1(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x})) - I_0(\boldsymbol{x}))^2$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{u}) = || \nabla I_1(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x})) - \nabla I_0(\boldsymbol{x}) ||_2^2$$

$$p(\mathbf{u}) = || \nabla u ||_2^2 + || \nabla v ||_2^2$$

$$D(\boldsymbol{u}) = \int_{\Omega} \Psi_D(p_{brightness}(\boldsymbol{u})) + \gamma \cdot \Psi_D(p_{gradient}(\boldsymbol{u})) \ dx$$

$$p_{brightness}(\boldsymbol{u}) = (I_1(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x})) - I_0(\boldsymbol{x}))^2$$

$$p_{gradient}(\boldsymbol{u}) = || \nabla I_1(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x})) - \nabla I_0(\boldsymbol{x}) ||_2^2$$

$$\Psi_D(s^2) = 2\epsilon^2 \sqrt{1 + s^2/\epsilon^2}$$

$$S_w(\boldsymbol{x}) = \int w(\tau) \begin{pmatrix} I_x(\boldsymbol{x} - \tau)^2 & I_x(\boldsymbol{x} - \tau)I_y(\boldsymbol{x} - \tau) \\ I_x(\boldsymbol{x} - \tau)I_y(\boldsymbol{x} - \tau) & I_y(\boldsymbol{x} - \tau)^2 \end{pmatrix} d\tau$$

$$S_w = Q\Lambda Q^ op = egin{pmatrix} m{r}_1 & m{r}_2 \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} m{r}_1^ op \ m{r}_2^ op \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_1(\boldsymbol{u}) = \int_{\Omega} S_1(\boldsymbol{u}) \ dx = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{l=1}^{2} \Psi_l \Big((\boldsymbol{r}_l^{\top} \nabla u)^2 + (\boldsymbol{r}_l^{\top} \nabla v)^2 \Big) \ dx$$

$$\Psi_1(s^2) = \epsilon^2 \ln(1 + s^2/\epsilon^2)$$

$$\Psi_2(s^2) = 2\epsilon^2 \sqrt{1 + s^2/\epsilon^2}$$

$$R_2(\boldsymbol{u}) = \int_{\Omega} \inf_{\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}} \left[S_2(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}) + \beta \cdot S_{\text{aux}}(\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}) \right] dx$$

$$S_2(\boldsymbol{u}, \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}) = \sum_{l=1}^2 \Psi_l \Big((\boldsymbol{r}_l^\top (\nabla u - \boldsymbol{a}))^2 + (\boldsymbol{r}_l^\top (\nabla v - \boldsymbol{b})) \Big)$$

$$S_{\mathrm{aux}}(\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}) = \sum_{l=1}^2 \Psi_l \Big(\sum_{k=1}^2 (\boldsymbol{r}_k^\top \mathcal{J} \boldsymbol{a} \; \boldsymbol{r}_l)^2 + (\boldsymbol{r}_k^\top \mathcal{J} \boldsymbol{b} \; \boldsymbol{r}_l)^2 \; \Big)$$

$$R(\boldsymbol{u}) = \int_{\Omega} \inf_{\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}} \left[S_1(\boldsymbol{u}) + S_2(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}) + \beta \cdot S_{\text{aux}}(\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}) \right] dx$$

$$R(\boldsymbol{u},c) = \int_{\Omega} \inf_{\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}} \left[c \cdot S_1(\boldsymbol{u}) + (1-c) \cdot S_2(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}) + \beta \cdot S_{\text{aux}}(\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}) + \phi_{\lambda}(c) \right] dx$$

$$c = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta/\lambda}}$$
 with $\Delta = T + \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} S_2 - S_1 dx$

$$c = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta/\lambda}}$$
 with $\Delta = T + \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} S_2 - S_1 dx$

$$c_{\mathrm{local}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta/\lambda}} \quad \mathrm{with} \quad \Delta = T + S_2(\boldsymbol{x}) - S_1(\boldsymbol{x})$$

$$c_{\rm nonlocal}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x})|} \int_{\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x})} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta/\lambda}} \ d\boldsymbol{y} \quad \text{with} \quad \Delta = T + \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x})|} \int_{\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x})} S_2 - S_1 \ d\boldsymbol{y}$$

$$c_{
m nonlocal}(m{x}) = rac{1}{1 + e^{-\Delta/\lambda}} \quad {
m with} \quad \Delta = T + rac{1}{|\mathcal{N}(m{x})|} \int_{\mathcal{N}(x)} S_2 - S_1 \; dm{y}$$

 $z: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ (a level-set function)

$$c_{\text{region}}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z/\lambda}}$$
 and selection term $\Phi_{\lambda}(c)$ replaced by $|\nabla c_{\text{region}}(z)|$