Liste der noch zu erledigenden Punkte

Kapitel 1

1.Overview

- „image society“ (webpages: 1995 text-based, 2005 image based, 2015 video based . . .)

  \- data transfer rates $\uparrow$, compression rates $\uparrow$

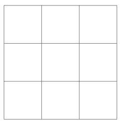
  critical shift: reading $\to$ watching

- „Photoshop“-ing (remove wrinkles, bumps, . . .)

- Images in medicine („medical image proscessing“), x-ray, CT, MRI, ultrasound, . . . („modalities“).
  different questions:

  1.) Layout!

  align bottom measurments $\overset{?}{\Rightarrow}$ image
  expl: tomography
  $\Rightarrow$ difficult mathematical problems

  2.) Image enhancements

  – denoising
    simple pixels/lines: „sandpaper“ interpolation so richtig?
    global noise: smoothing

  – grayscale
    histogramm balancing (spreading)

  – distortion
    makes straight lines (in real world) straight (in the images)

  – edge detection
    contour enhancement

  – segmentation
    detect and separate parts of the image

  – registration
    sequence of images of the same object $\Rightarrow$ Wort?
    , compare Skizze $\nearrow$ object following in a movie

Our Focus:

\- mathematical models/methods/ideas

\- (algorthms)

\- ((implementation))

skipped: Very fast intro: Matlab and images

Kapitel 2

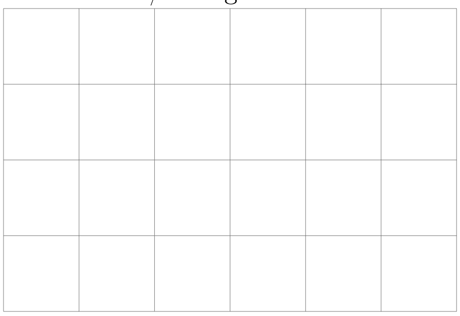
2.What is an image?

2.1 Discrete and continuous images

There are (at least) two different points of view:

- discrete/digital

- continuous/analogue



	discrete/digital	continuous/analogue
object:	matrix	function
tools:	linear algebra (SVD, ...)	analysis (differentrage, integrate, ...)
pros:	(finite storage) storage, complexity	freedom, tools, motions?P.4 (e.g. edge discontinuity)
cons:	limitations: zooming, rotations, ...	storage (infinite amout of data)

arguably, one has:

- real life $\Rightarrow$ continuous „images“ (objects)
- digital camers $\Rightarrow$ discrete images

In general we will say:

Definition 2.1 ((mathematical) image)**.** A (mathematical) *image* is a function

$$u : \Omega \to F,$$

where: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ (discrete) or $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ (continuous) ... *domain*

$d = 2$ (typical case 2D), $d = 3$ („3D image“=body or $\underbrace{\text{2D+time}}_{\text{movie}}$)

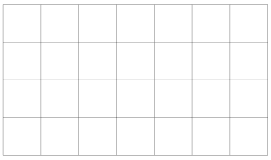
$d = 4$ (3D + time)

F ... *range of colours*

$F = \mathbb{R}$ or $[0, \infty]$ or $[0, 1]$ or $\{0, \ldots 255\}$, ... grayscale (light intensity)

$F \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ... RGB image (colored)

$F = \{0, 1\} \dots$ black/white



3 Layers
$\Rightarrow$ colored images:w

Matlab stuff

Large parts of the course: analytical approach (i.e. continuous domain Ω)
Since we want to differentirate, ... the image u.

Still: need to assume that also F ist continuous (not as $\{0, 1\}$, $\{0, 1, \dots, 255\}$ or $\mathbb{N}$)
since otherwise the only differentiable (actually, the only continuous) functions $u : \Omega \to F$ are *constant* functions $\Leftrightarrow$ single-colour images

Also: We usually take F one-dimensional ($F \subset \mathbb{R}$). Think of it as either

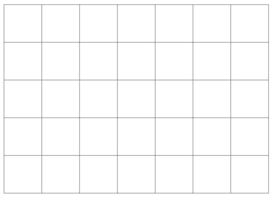
- gray scaled image, or
- treating R,G & B layer separately

2.2 Switching between discrete and continuous images

continuous $\to$ discrete:

- divide the continuous image in small squared pieces (boxes) (superimpose grid)
- now: represent each box by *one* value
  - strategy 1: take function value $u(x_i)$ for x_i = midpoint of box B_i
  - strategy 2: use mean value

$$\frac{1}{|B_i|} \int_{B_i} u(x) dx$$



$\Rightarrow$ discrete image

strategy 1: simple (and quick) but problemativ ($u(x_i)$ might represent $u|_{B_i}$ badly; for $u \in L^p$, single point evaluation not even defined)

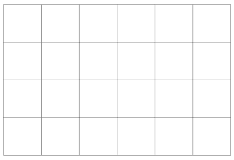
strategy 2: more komplex but also more „democratic“ (actually closer to the way how CCD Sensors in digital camers work)

often the image value of the box B_i gets also digitized, i.e. fitted (by scaling & rounding) into range $\{0, 1, dots, 255\}$

discrete $\to$ continous

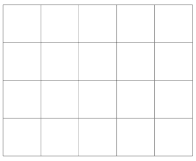
This is of course more tricky ...

- Again: each pixel of the discrete image corresponds to a „box“ of the continuous image (that is still to be constructed)
- Usually: pixel value $\mapsto$ function value at the *midpoint* of the box
- Question: How to get the other function values (in the box)?



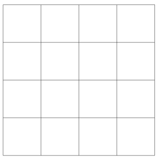
idea 1: just take the function value of the nearest midpoint („nearest neighbour interpolation“)

$$\text{For each } x \in B_i : u(x) := u(x_j) \quad \text{where } |x - x_j| = \min_k |x - x_k|$$



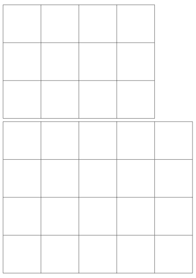
$\Rightarrow$ $u(x) = u(x_i)$ for all $x \in B_i$
$\Rightarrow$ each box is uni-color
$\Rightarrow$ the continuous image is essentially still discrete

idea 2: (bi-) lineare interpolation



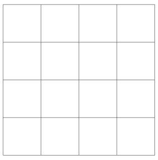
Let $a, b, c, d \ldots$ function values at 4 surroundring adjacemt midpointes ($\nearrow$ figure)
$\alpha, \beta, 1-\alpha, 1-\beta \ldots$ distance to dotted lines ($\nearrow$ figure, w.l.o.g, bob is 1×1)

interpolation (linear) on the dotted line between a and b:



$e := a + \alpha(b - a) = (1 - \alpha)a + ab$ (1D - interpolation, convex combination)

similarly: $f = (a - \alpha)c + ad$
Then: The same 1D-interpolation between e and f



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u(x) &:= (1-\beta) \cdot e + \beta \cdot f \\ &= (1-\beta)[(1-\alpha)a + ab] + \beta[(1-\alpha)c + \alpha d] \\ &= \underbrace{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}\, a + \underbrace{\alpha(1-\beta)}\, b + \underbrace{(1-\alpha)\beta}\, c + \underbrace{\alpha\beta}\, d \end{aligned}$$

$\in [0,1] \wedge \Sigma = 1$

$\Rightarrow$ convex combination of the function values a, b, c, d at the the surrounding 4 midpoints (on which points is the nearest instead of taking just a, b, c or d - depending)
$\Rightarrow$ 2D linear interpolation

Beispiel 2.2. Roate image asdaff by angle $\phi \neq k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$

hier fehlt alles bis P.8

Kapitel 3

3.Histogramm and first applicatsion

3.1 The histogramm

Definition 3.1 (histogram).