

# Images as Functions

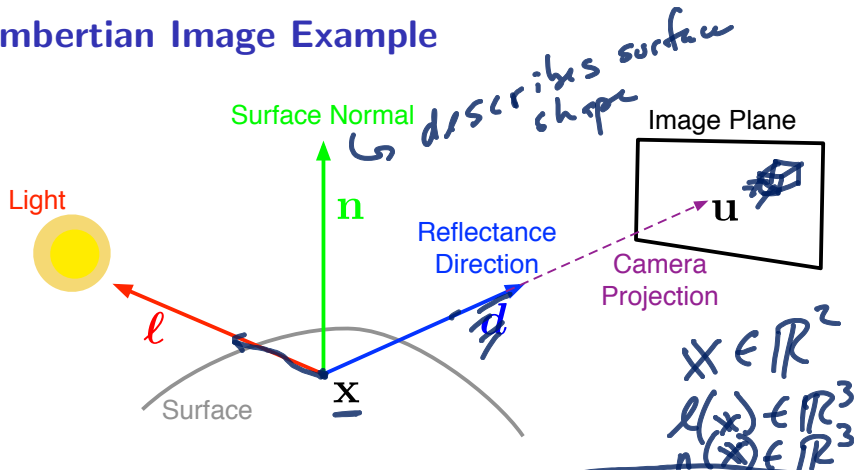
## Foundations of Computer Vision

Jason Corso

University of Michigan

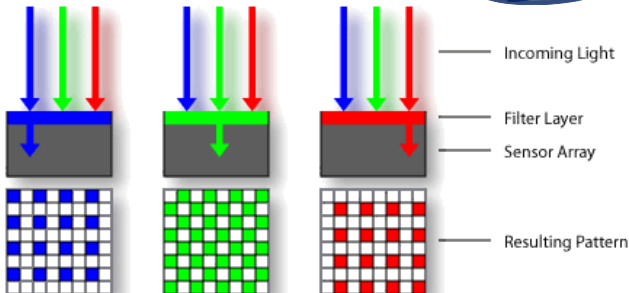
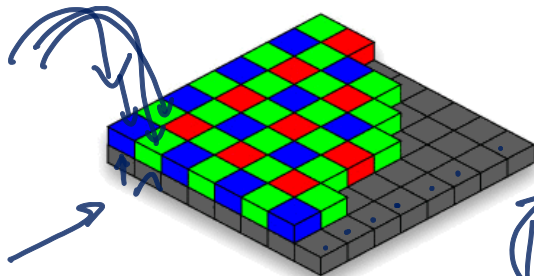
September 8, 2017

# Lambertian Image Example

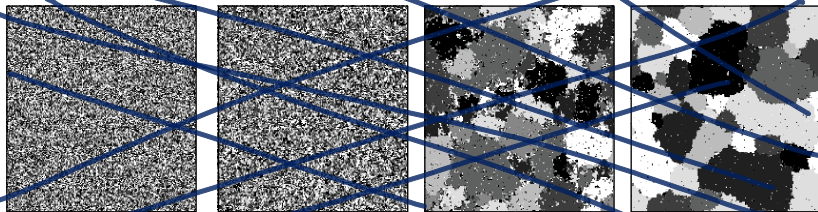


- Reflectance at the point  $\mathbf{x}$  on the surface:  $R(\mathbf{x}) = \rho \mathbf{l}(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$
- This energy is projected onto the image plane by some camera function  $P$ :  $\mathcal{I}(\mathbf{u}) = P(R(\mathbf{x}))$
- The details of this camera function are not important now.

# Bayer Pattern Filter Example



# Potts Model Examples



$\beta = 0.3$

$\beta = 0.5$

$\beta = 0.7$

$\beta = 0.8$

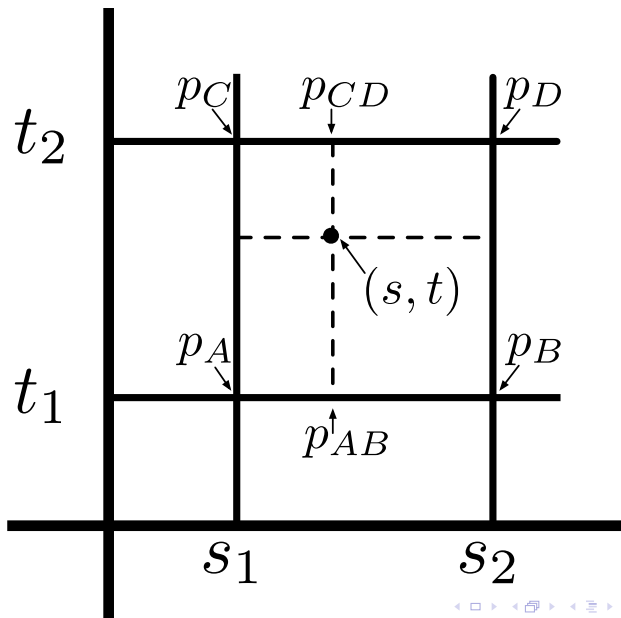
$(s, t) \in \Lambda$

$$\rightarrow E(\mathbf{I}) = \beta \sum_{(s,t)} \left( \mathbb{1} [\mathbf{I}(s, t) \neq \mathbf{I}(s+1, t)] + \mathbb{1} [\mathbf{I}(s, t) \neq \mathbf{I}(s, t+1)] \right)$$

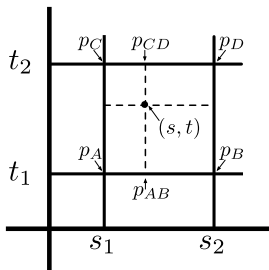
$\beta \in \mathbb{R}$

indicator function  
 $\mathbb{1} : \text{Bool} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

# Bilinear Interpolation



# Bilinear Interpolation



$$\mathbf{I}(p_{AB}) = \mathbf{I}(s, t_1) \approx \frac{s_2 - s}{s_2 - s_1} \mathbf{I}(p_A) + \frac{s - s_1}{s_2 - s_1} \mathbf{I}(p_B)$$

$$\mathbf{I}(p_{CD}) = \mathbf{I}(s, t_2) \approx \frac{s_2 - s}{s_2 - s_1} \mathbf{I}(p_C) + \frac{s - s_1}{s_2 - s_1} \mathbf{I}(p_D)$$

$$\mathbf{I}(s, t) \approx \frac{t_2 - t}{t_2 - t_1} \mathbf{I}(p_{AB}) + \frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1} \mathbf{I}(p_{CD})$$

# Spatial Range Operation Example: Sum a Window

5	8	10	10	12
4	6	8	10	20
4	4	5	5	7
7	8	10	11	11
10	10	8	8	7


# Spatial Range Operation Example: Sum a Window

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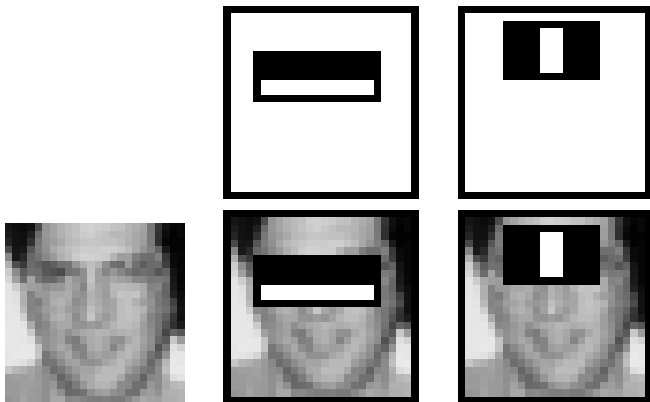
# Spatial Range Operation Example: Sum a Window

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# Haar Operator-based Features for Face Detection



Proposed by Viola and Jones CVPR 2001.

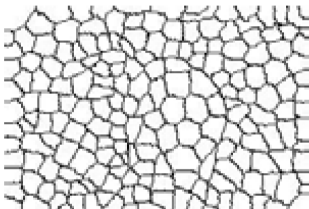
# Supapixel Example – Arbitrarily-shaped Windows



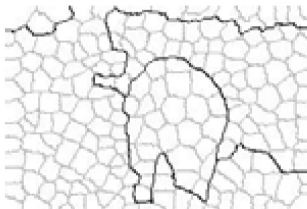
The Image



A Human Segmentation



Supapixel Map



Reconstruction of Human Segmentation with Superpixels

Oversegmentation as a preprocessing step was codified by X. Ren and J. Malik. *Learning a classification model for segmentation*. ICCV 2003.

# Generic Range Map Operator Pseudo-Code

```
1: procedure GENERIC RANGE MAP OPERATOR
2:   for each pixel  $s \in \Lambda_J$  do
3:     let  $W_s$  be the window into  $\Lambda$  at centered at  $s$ 
4:      $J(s) = f(I, W_s)$ 
5:   end for
6: end procedure
```

# Single Pixel Range Map: Negative Image

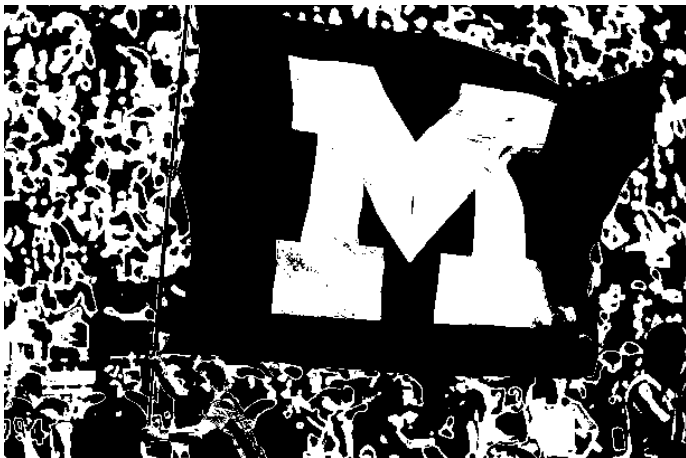


Input Image



Negative Image

## Range Map of Binary Functions: Thresholding Example



$$f_b(\mathbf{I}[W]; 128, 230) = \begin{cases} 1 & 128 \leq \mathbf{I}[W] \leq 230 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Windowed Spatial Range Map: Smoothing an Image

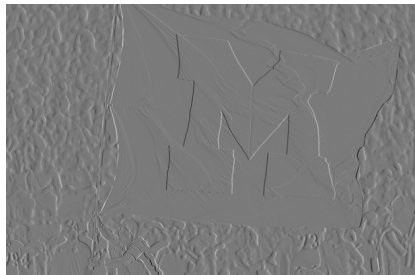


Input Image

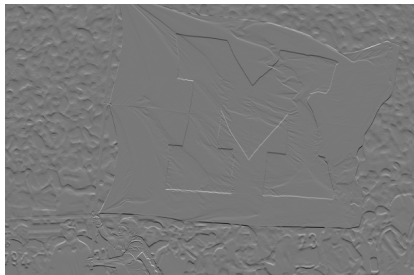


Smoothed Image  $15 \times 15$

# Discrete Image Derivative Example



$$\nabla_x \mathbf{I}$$



$$\nabla_y \mathbf{I}$$



# Approximating an Image Laplacian



Gaussian ( $\sigma = 2$ )

-

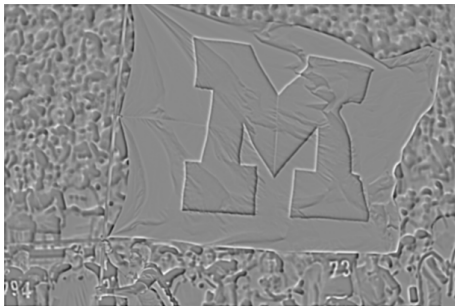
minus



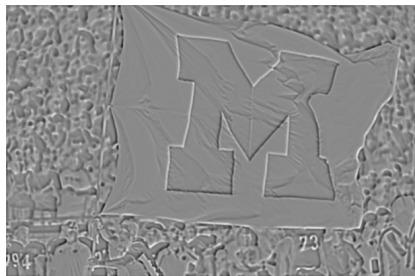
Gaussian ( $\sigma = 1$ )

=

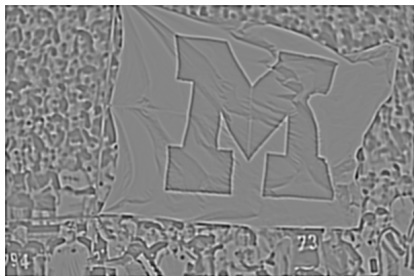
equals



# Approximating an Image Laplacian



$$G_2 - G_1$$



$$\nabla^2 I$$

Not exactly:  $\nabla^2 \kappa_1 I$