

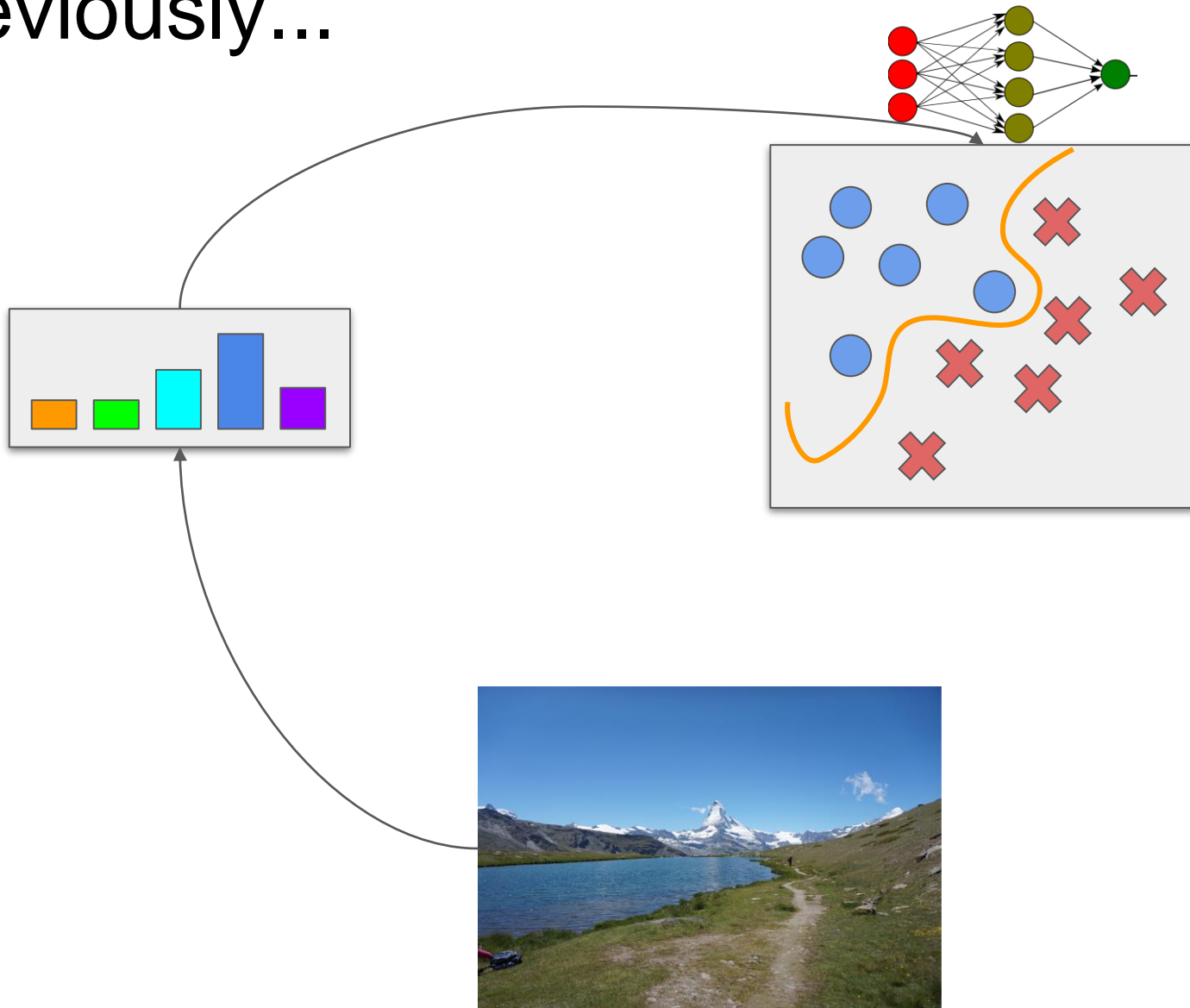
Pattern Recognition

Lecture 01-1

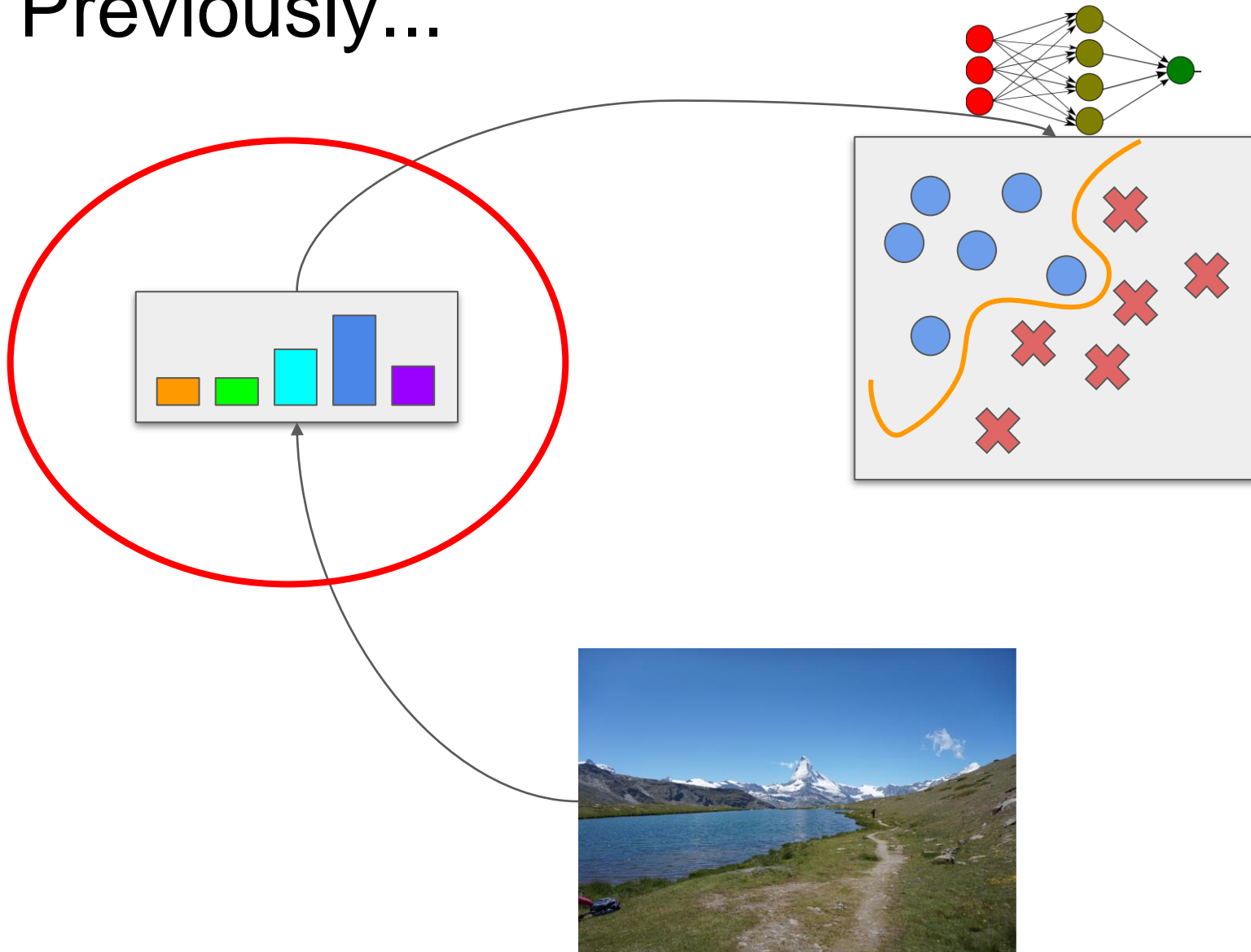
# Feature Representation & HOG

Prof. Jongwon Choi  
Chung-Ang University  
Fall 2022

# Previously...



# Previously...



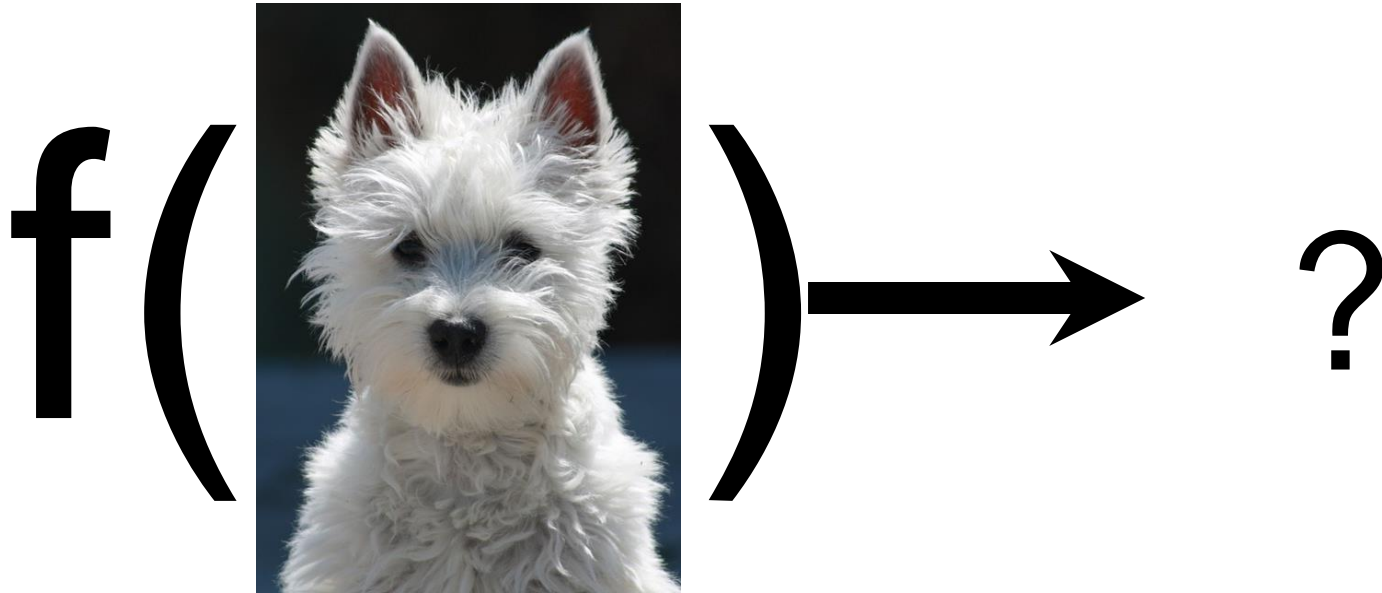
# Today

- Color Spaces
- Color Histogram
- Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)

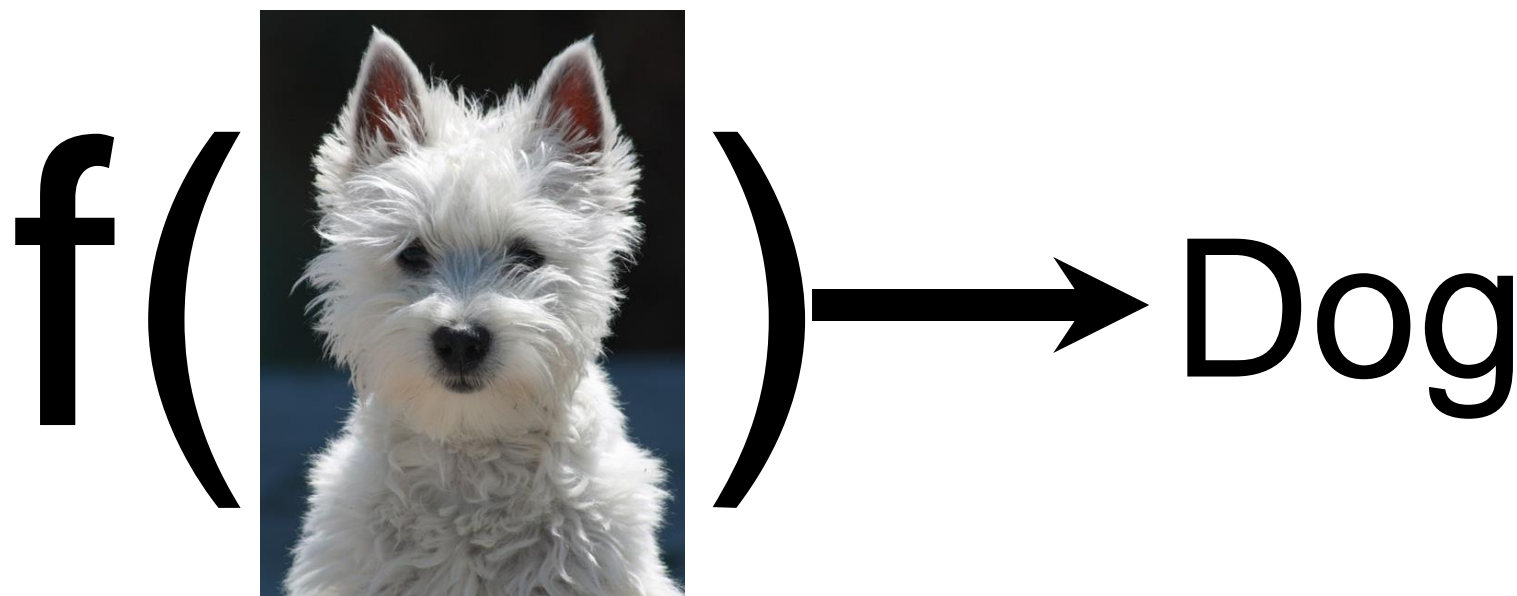
# Computer Vision?



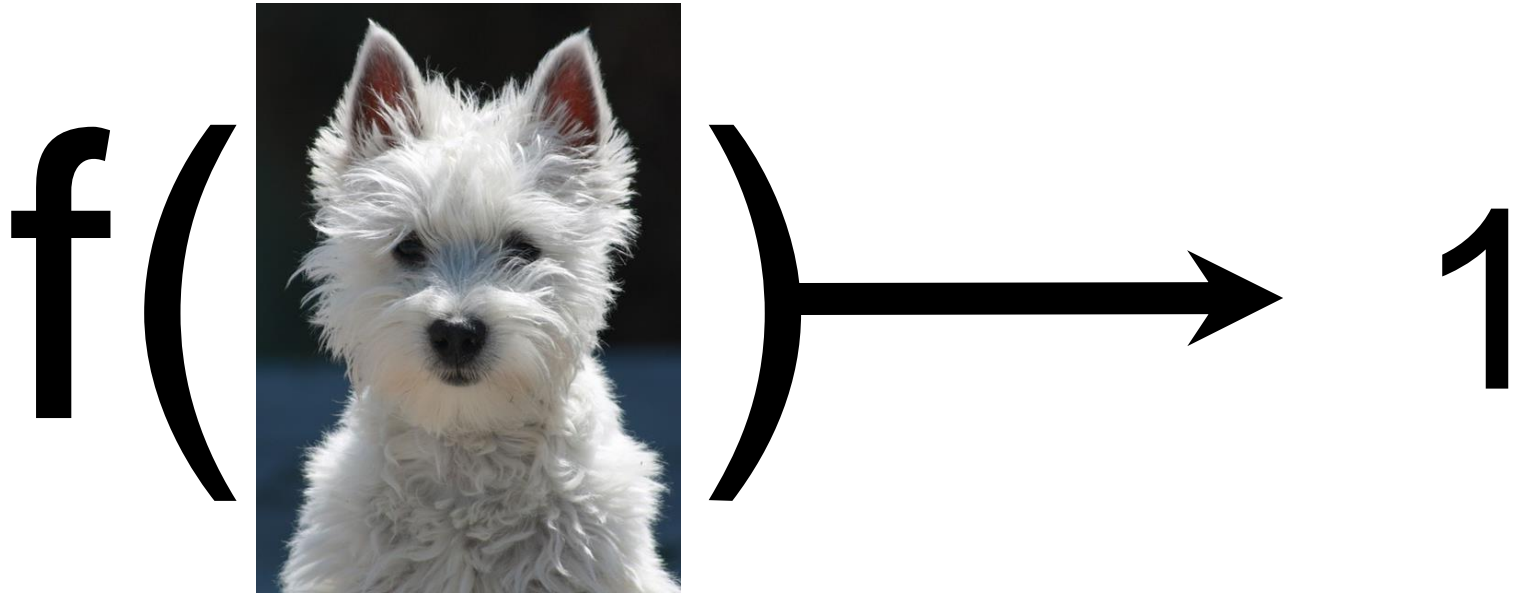
# Computer Vision?



# Computer Vision?

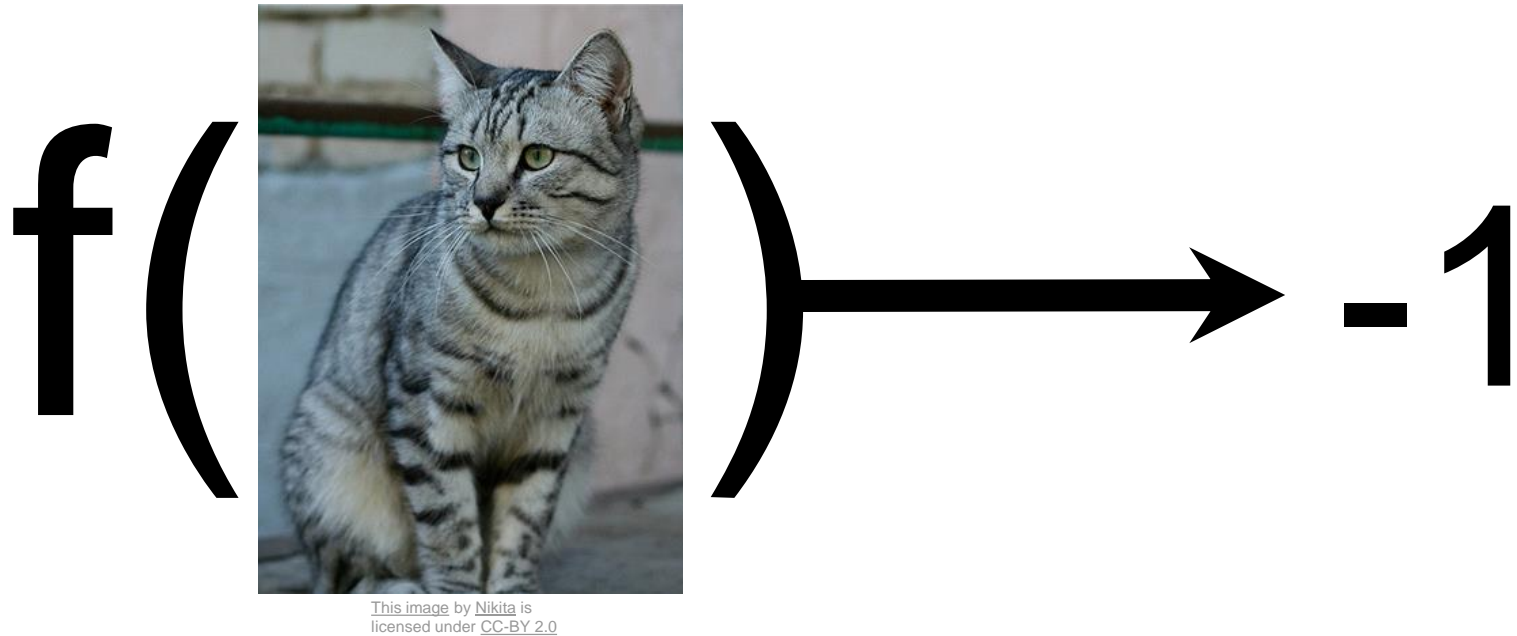


# Computer Vision?

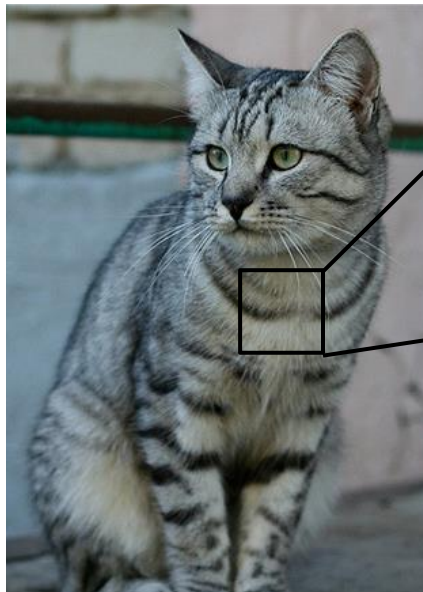




# Computer Vision?



# What the computer sees



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```
[[105 112 108 111 104 99 106 99 96 103 112 119 104 97 93 87]  
[ 91 98 102 106 104 79 98 103 99 105 123 136 110 105 94 85]  
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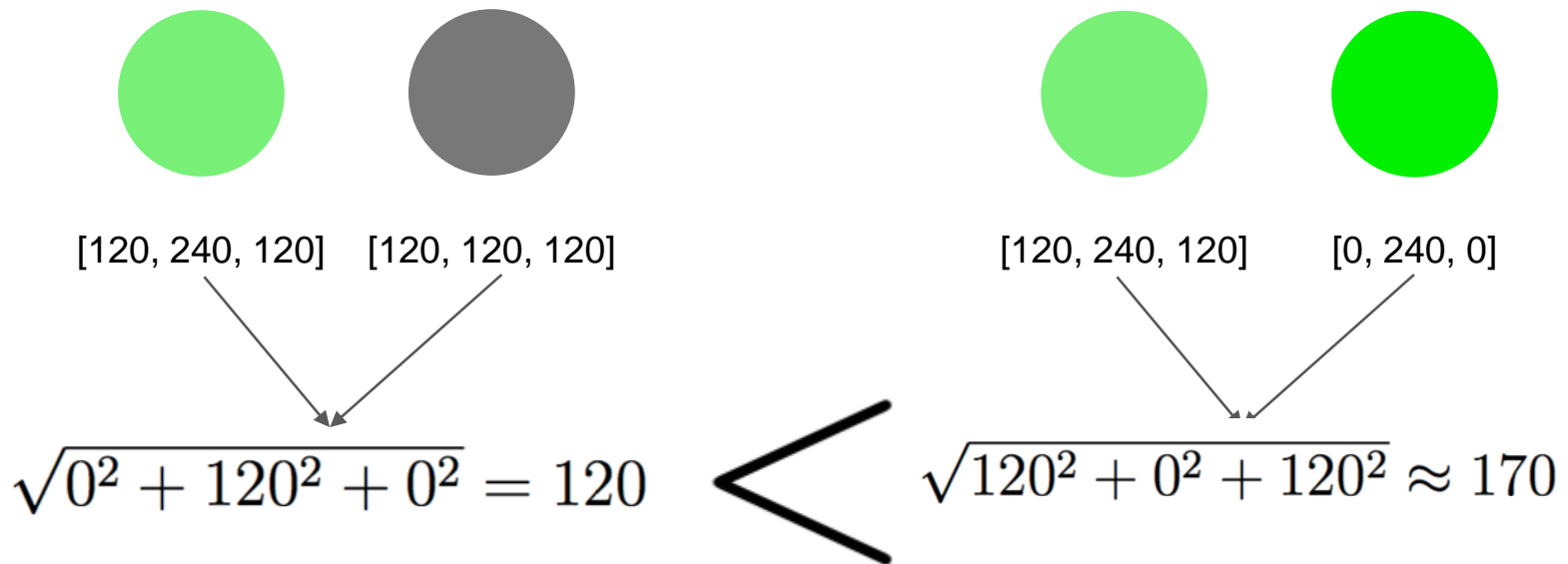
An image is just a big grid of  
numbers between [0, 255]:

e.g.  $800 \times 600 \times 3 = 1,440,000$   
(3 channels RGB)

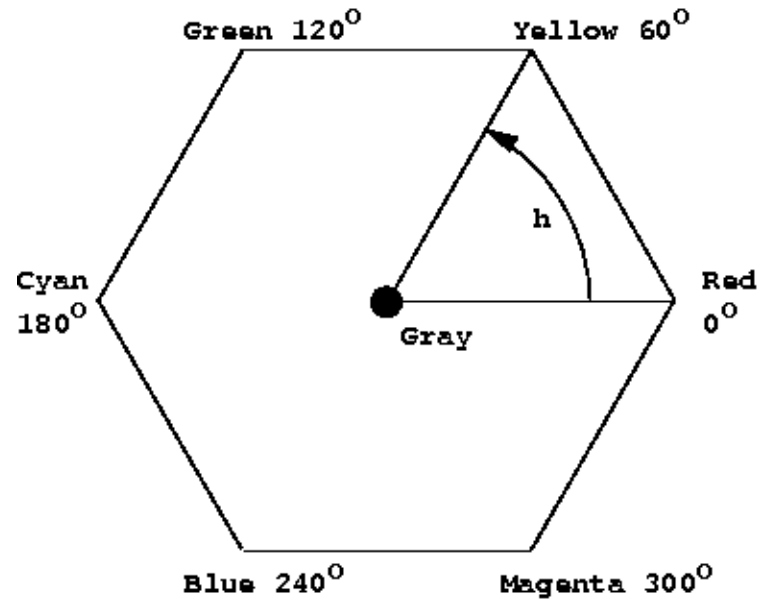
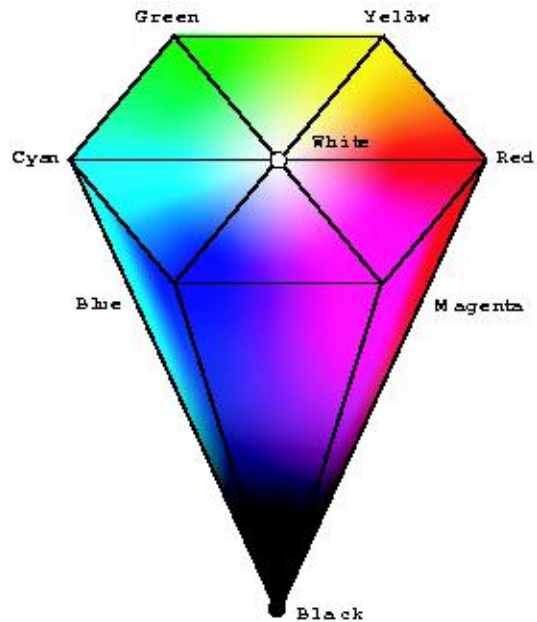


# RGB is not really how color is perceived

Which of the two colors look alike?

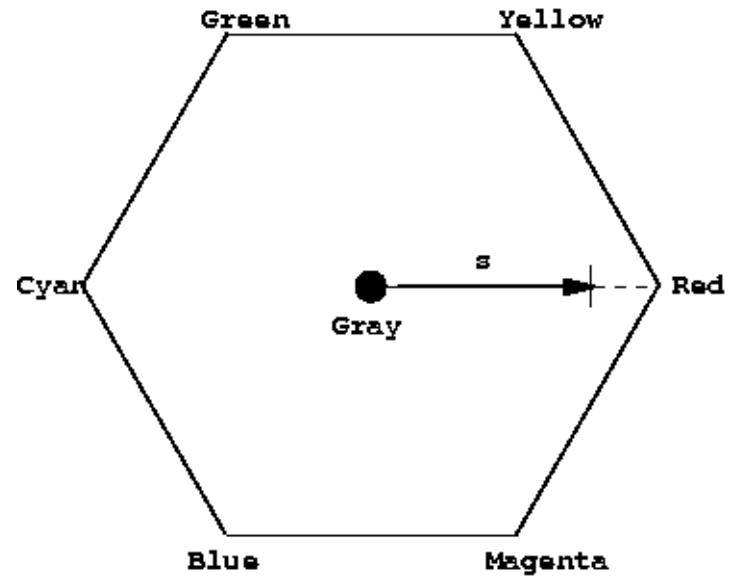
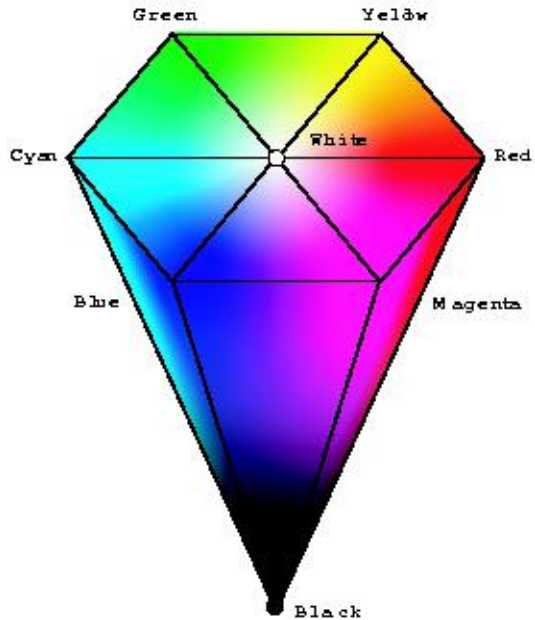


# HSV color space



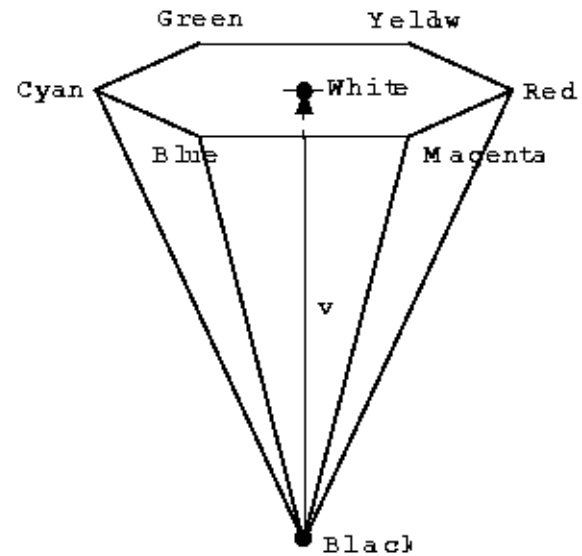
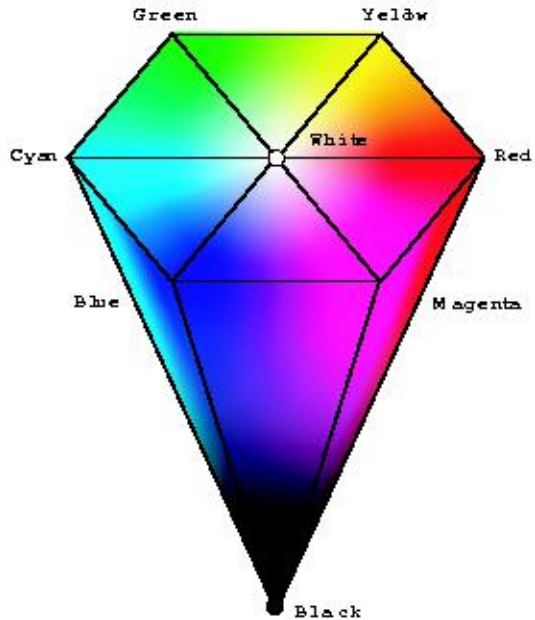
Hue, an angular measure (0 ... 360)

# HSV color space



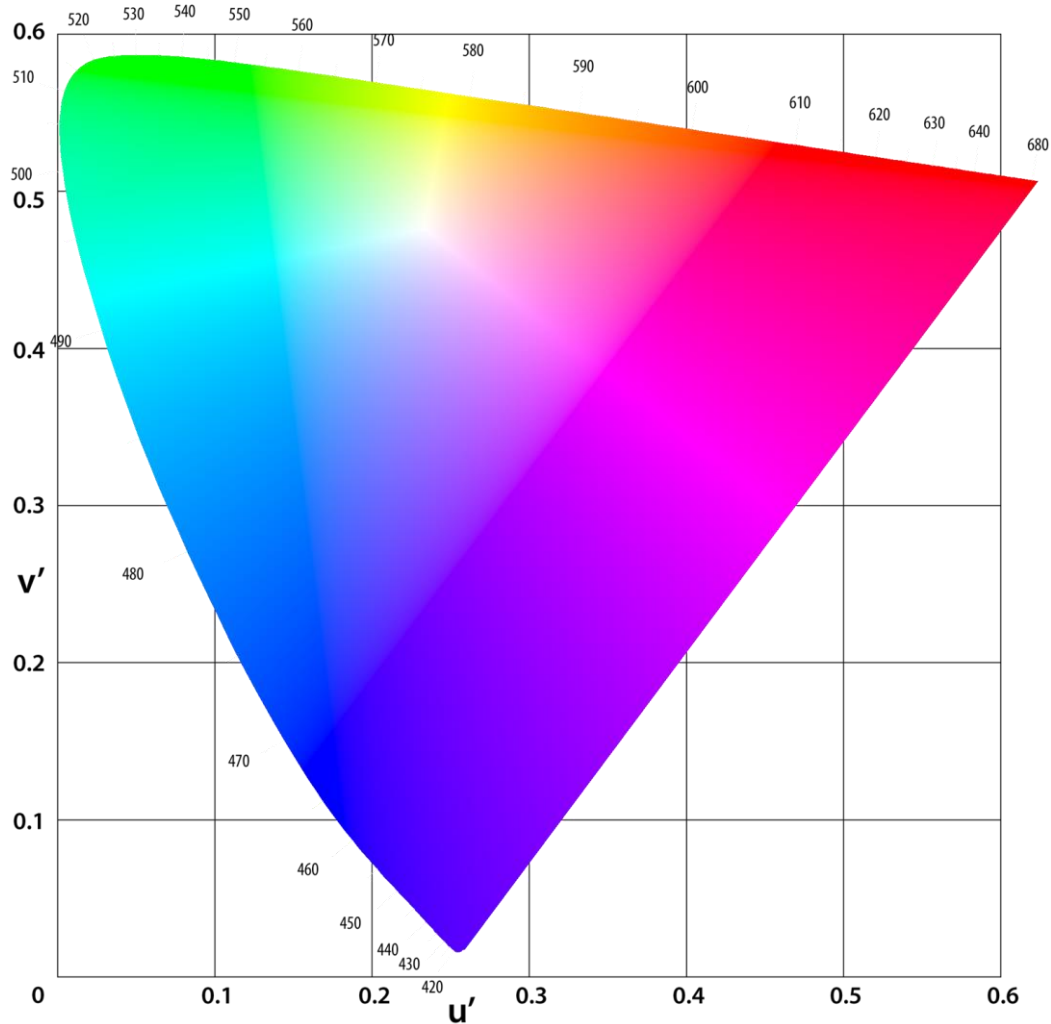
Saturation, a fractional measure (0.0 ... 1.0)

# HSV color space



Value, a fractional measure (0.0 ... 1.0)

# CIE Luv: Perceptually uniform



# Importance of color spaces

[Khattab et al. 2014]





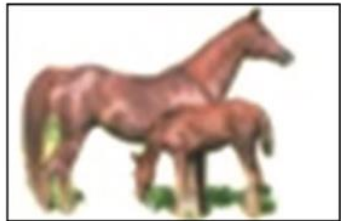
# Importance of color spaces

[Khattab et al. 2014]

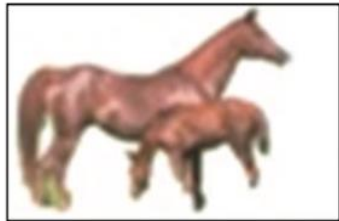


# Importance of color spaces

[Khattab et al. 2014]



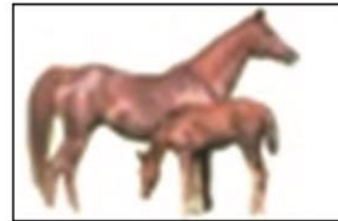
RGB



YUV



XYZ



CMY



HSV

# Importance of color spaces

[Khattab et al. 2014]



RGB



YUV



XYZ



CMY



HSV

# Importance of color spaces

[Khattab et al. 2014]



RGB



YUV



XYZ



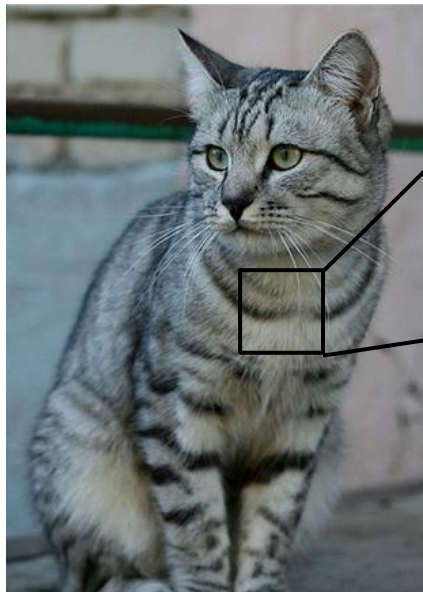
CMY



HSV

Is having good color  
representation enough?

# What the computer sees



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licensed under [CC-BY 2.0](#)

```
[[105 112 108 111 104 99 106 99 96 103 112 119 104 97 93 87]  
[ 91 98 102 106 104 79 98 103 99 105 123 136 110 105 94 85]  
[ 76 85 90 105 128 105 87 96 95 99 115 112 106 103 99 85]  
[ 99 81 81 93 120 131 127 100 95 98 102 99 96 93 101 94]  
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[123 107 96 86 83 112 153 149 122 109 104 75 80 107 112 99]  
[122 121 102 80 82 86 94 117 145 148 153 102 58 78 92 107]  
[122 164 148 103 71 56 78 83 93 103 119 139 102 61 69 84]]
```

An image is just a big grid of  
numbers between [0, 255]:

e.g.  $800 \times 600 \times 3 = 1,440,000$   
(3 channels RGB)



# Challenges: Illumination



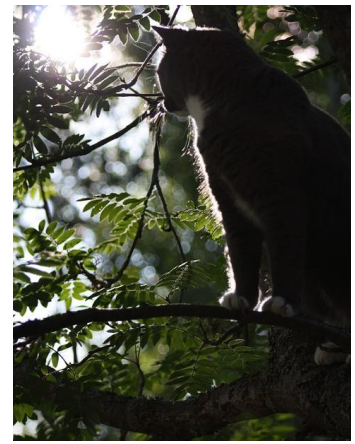
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# Challenges: Deformation



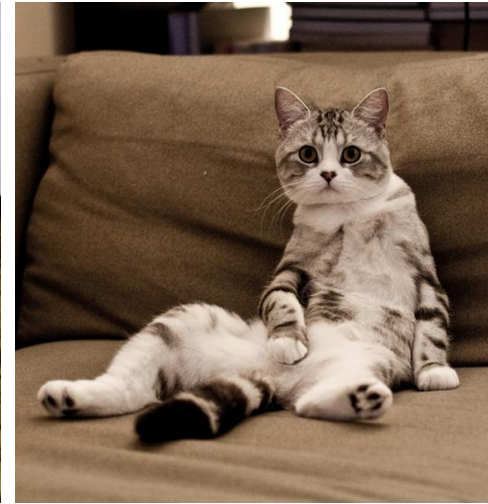
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This image by Umberto Salvagnin is licensed under [CC-BY 2.0](#)



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This image by Tom Thai is licensed under [CC-BY 2.0](#)



# Challenges: Occlusion



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# Challenges: Background clutter



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# Color Histogram

# Color histograms



# Color histograms



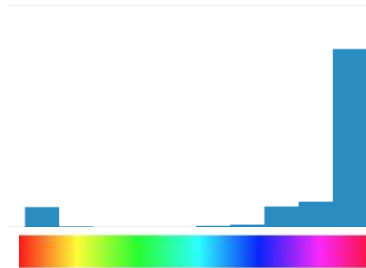
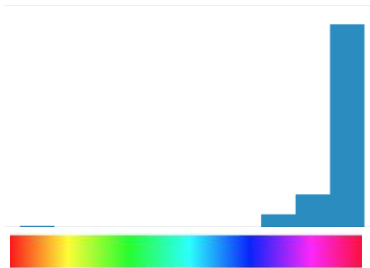
?



# Color histograms



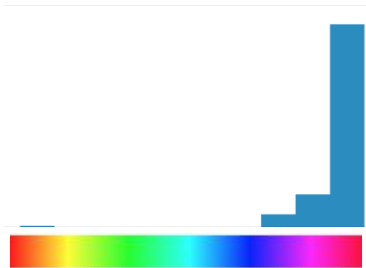
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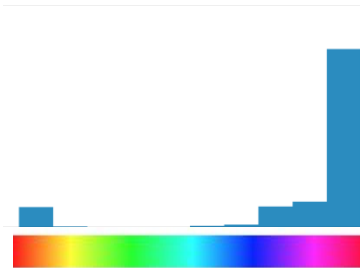
# Color histograms



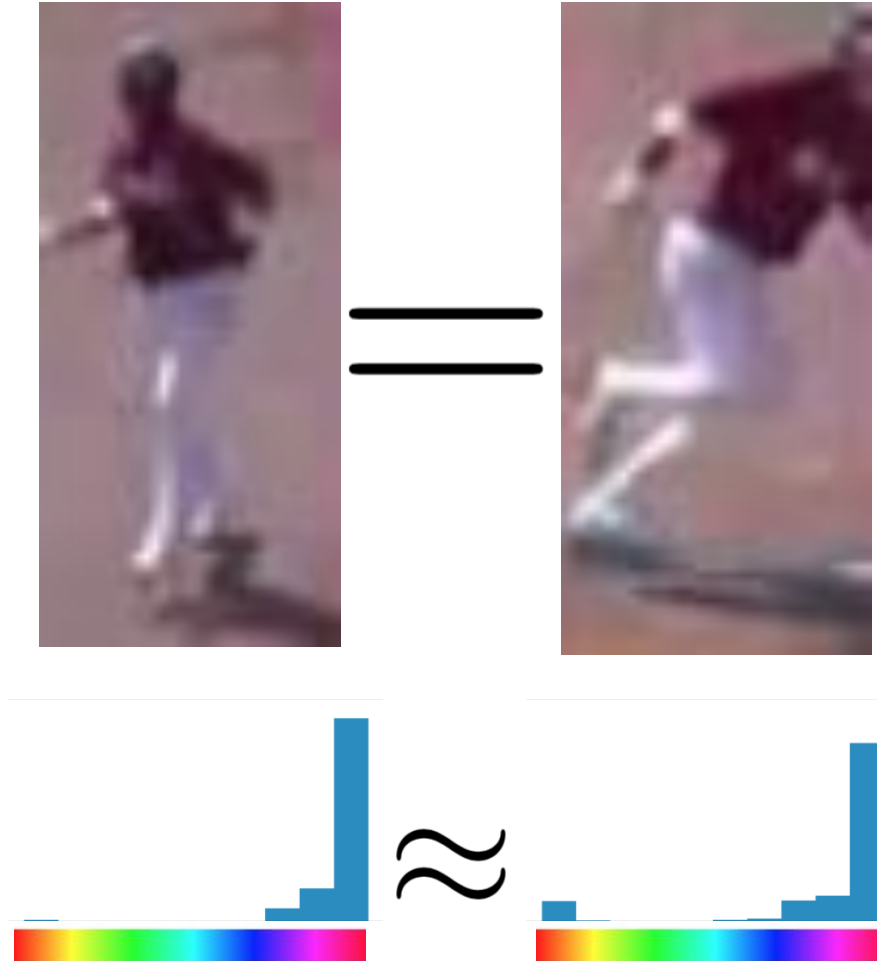
?



≈



# Color histograms

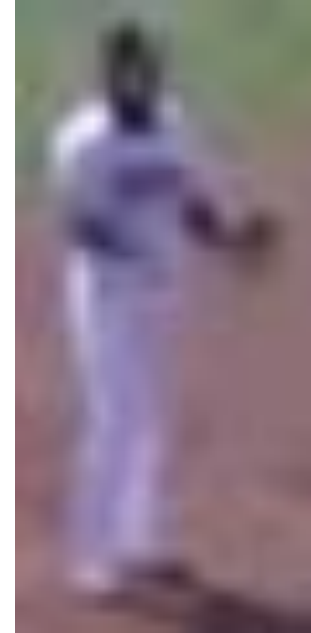




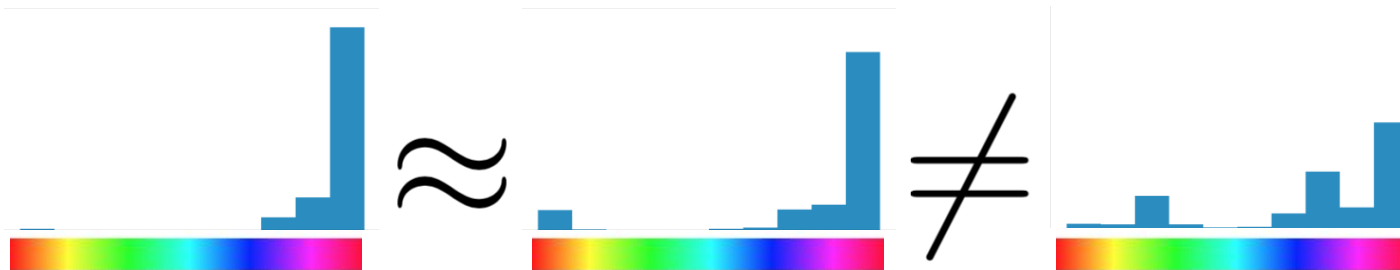
# Color histograms



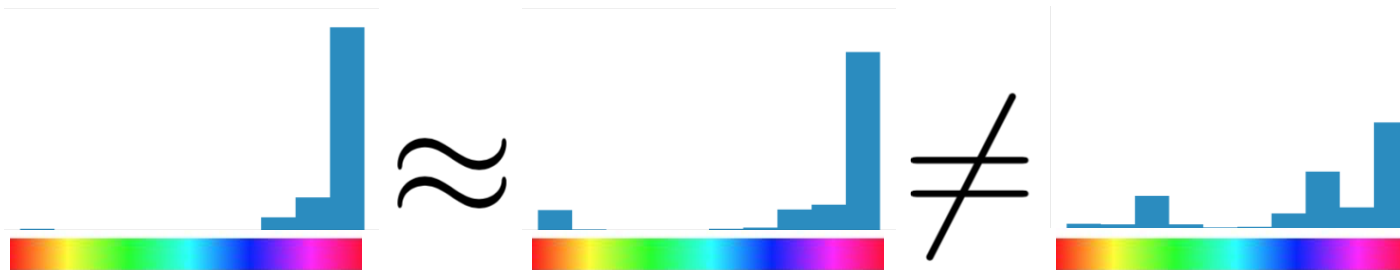
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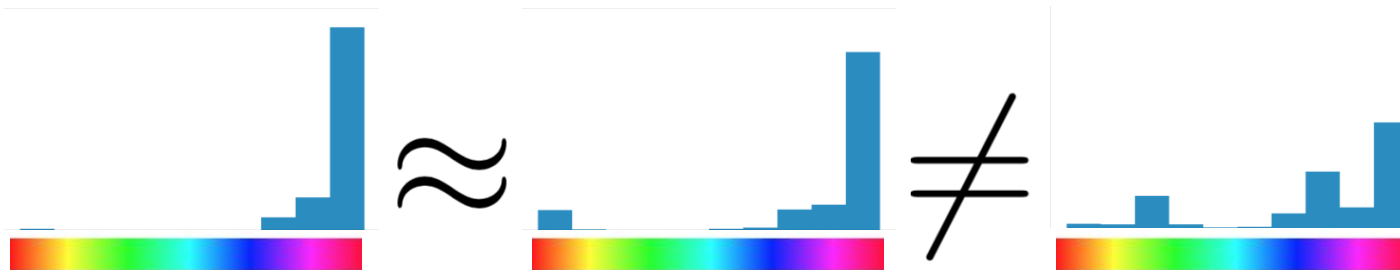
# Color histograms



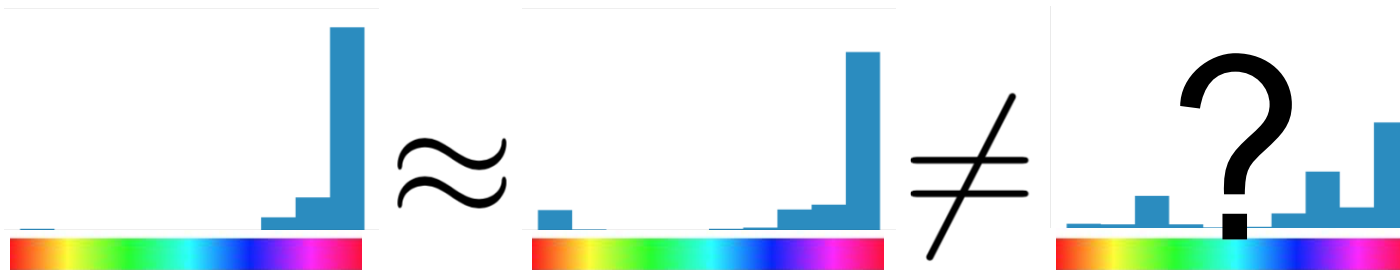
# Color histograms



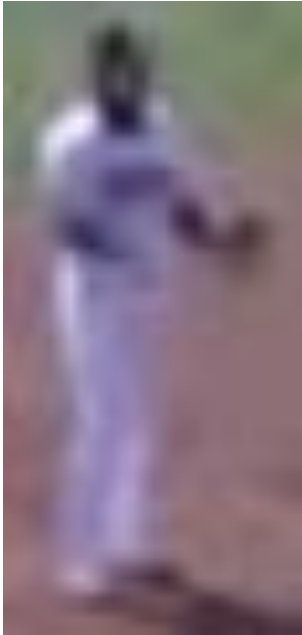
# Color histograms



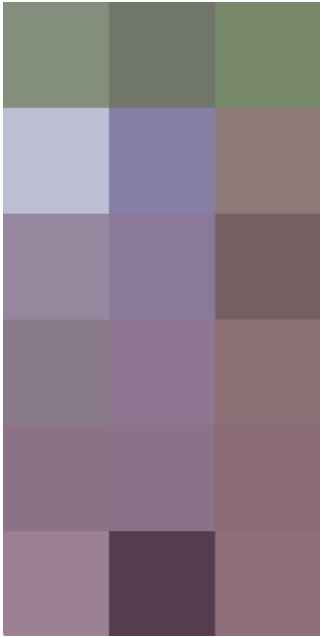
# Color histograms



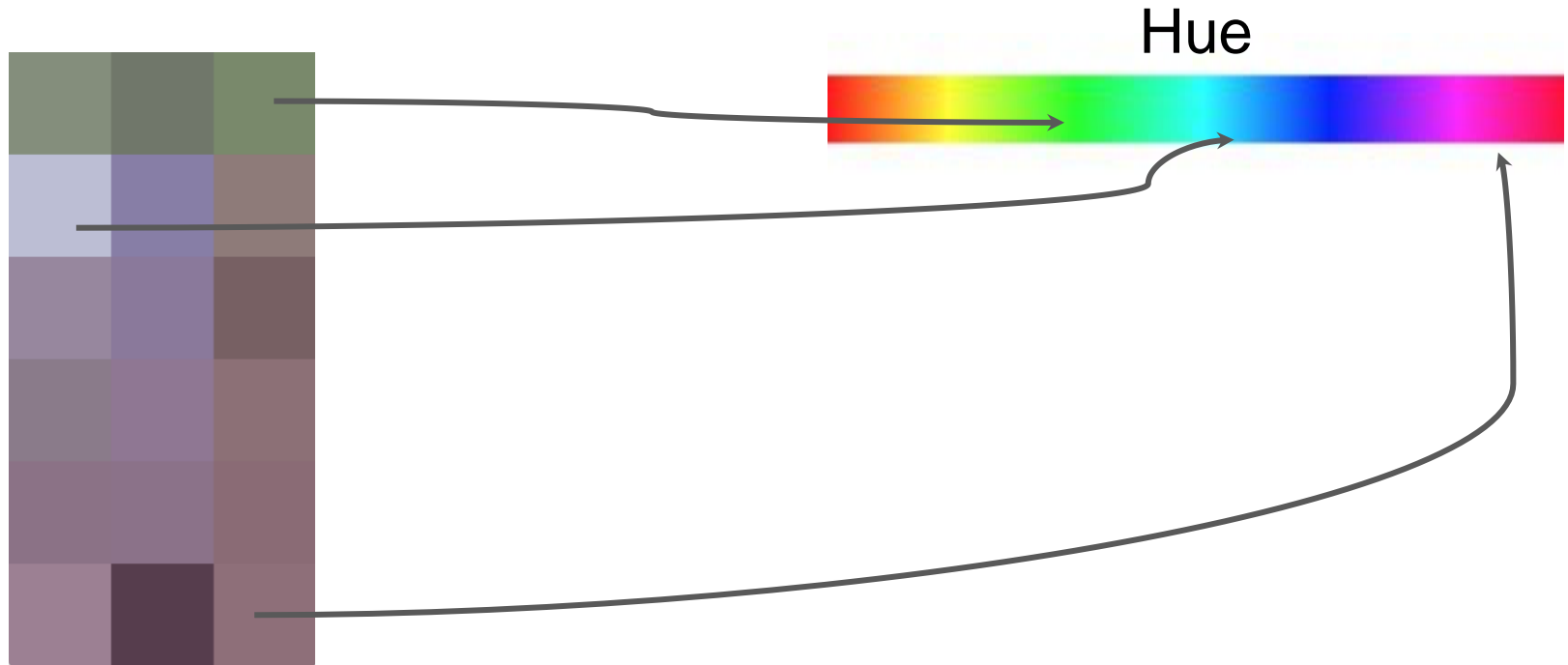
# Color histograms: example



# Color histograms: example

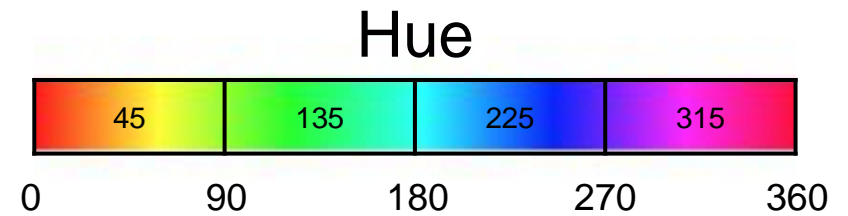
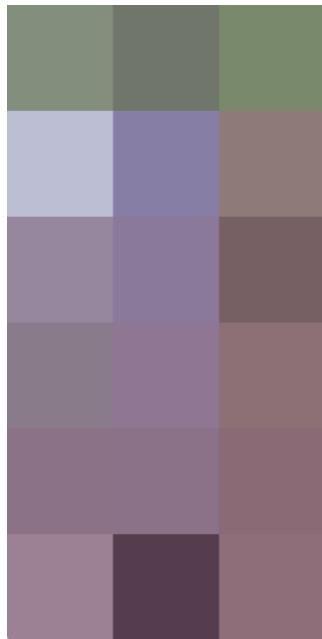


# Color histograms: example



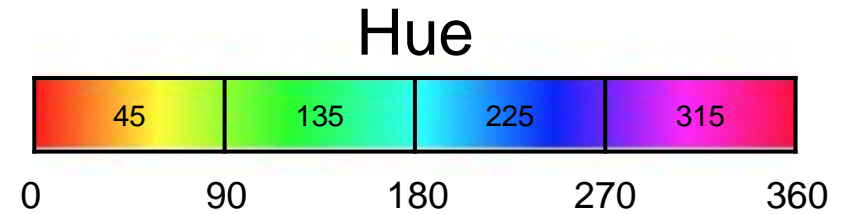


# Color histograms: example



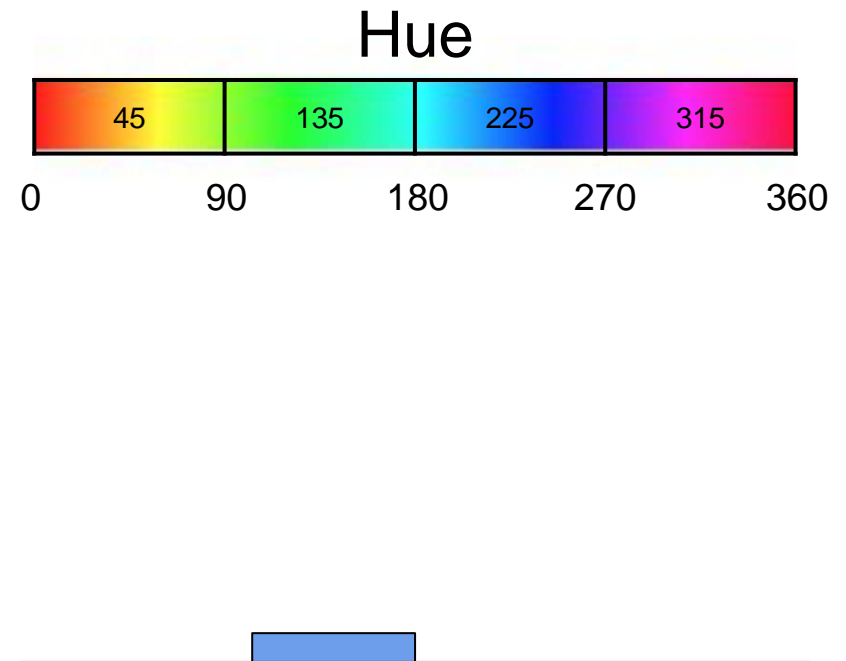
# Color histograms: example

92	90	92
236	254	6
280	270	352
300	290	348
312	302	342
320	322	342



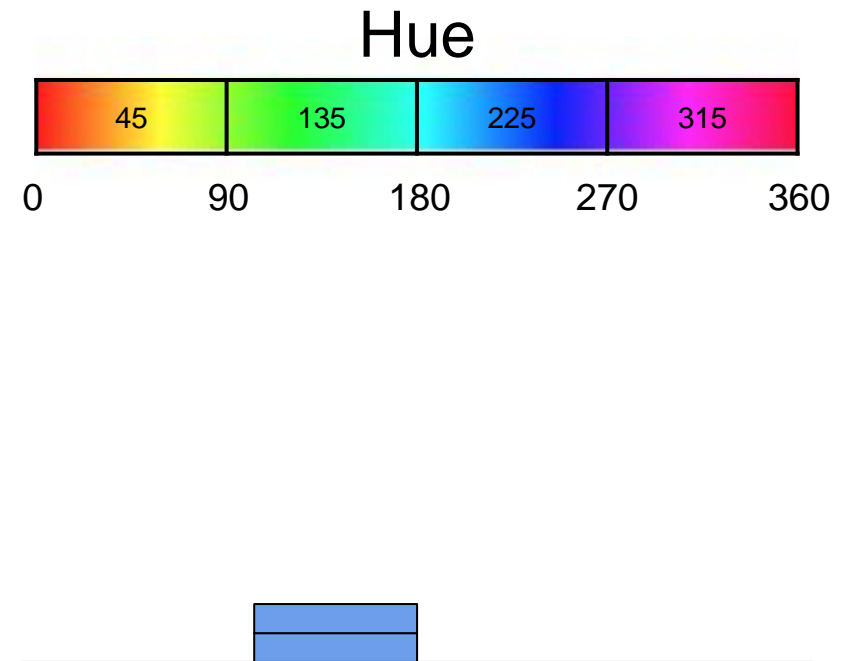
# Color histograms: example

92	90	92
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312	302	342
320	322	342



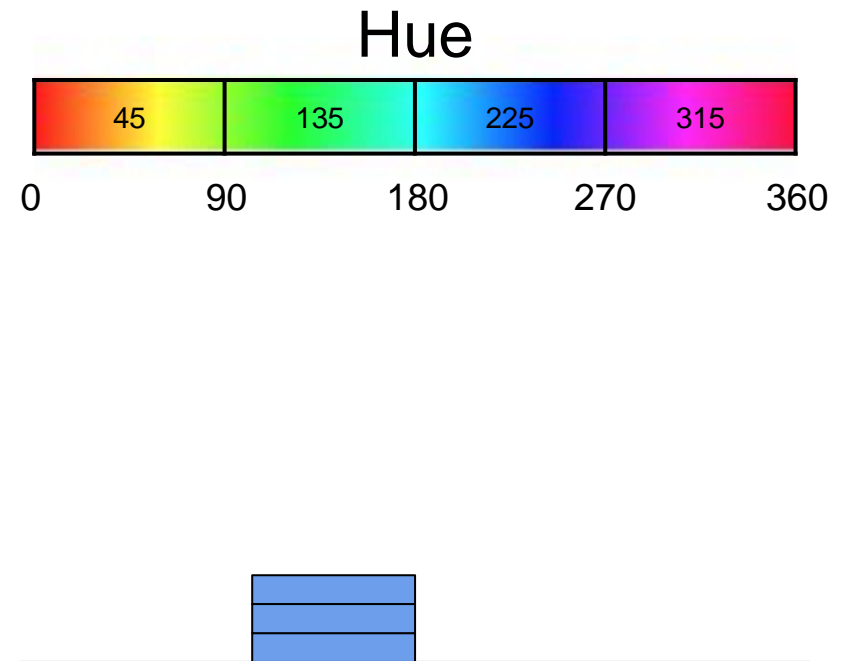
# Color histograms: example

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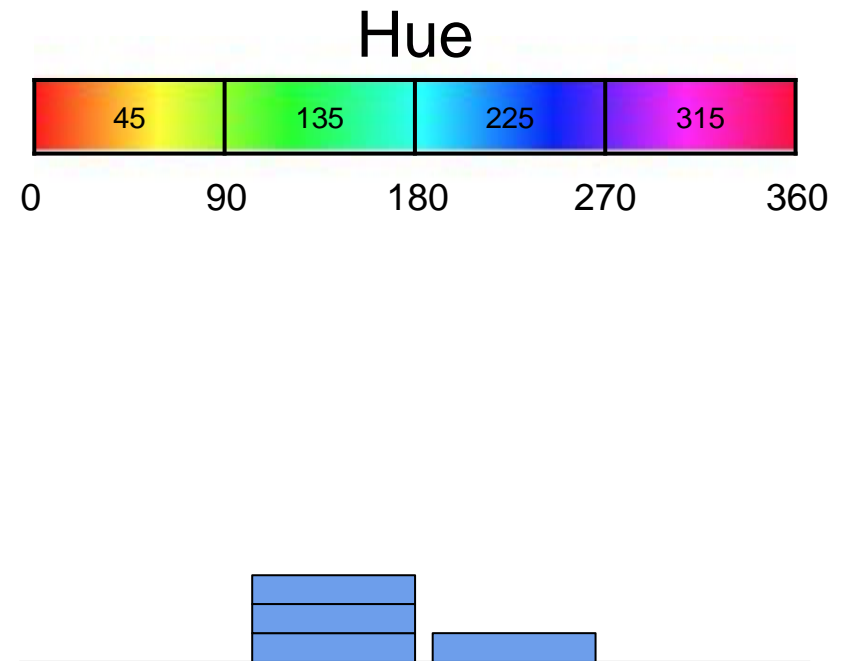
# Color histograms: example

		92
236	254	6
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312	302	342
320	322	342



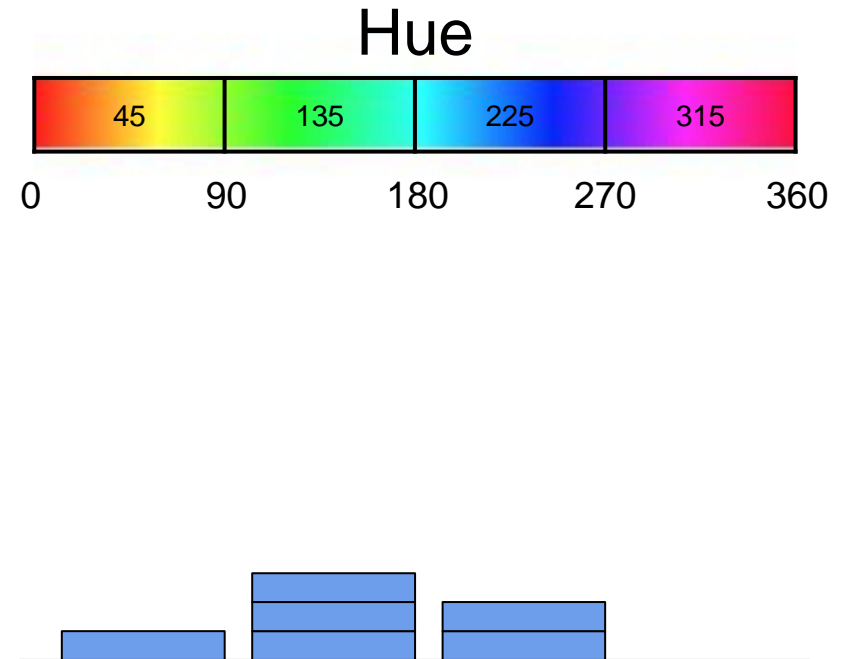
# Color histograms: example

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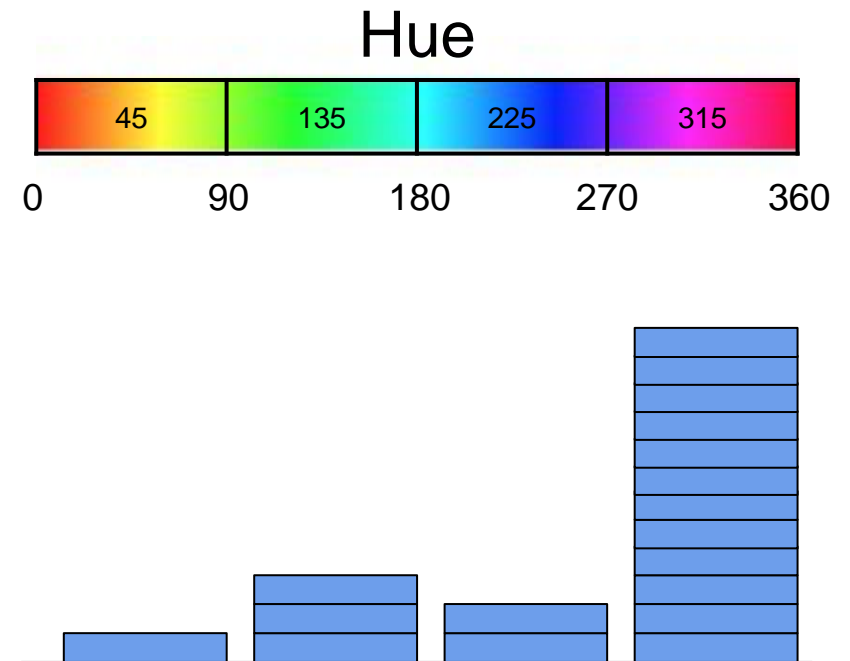
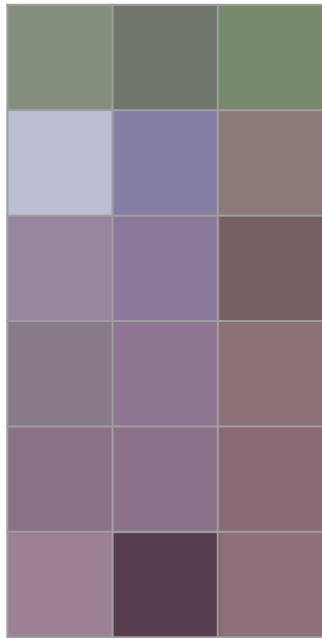


# Color histograms: example

280	270	352
300	290	348
312	302	342
320	322	342



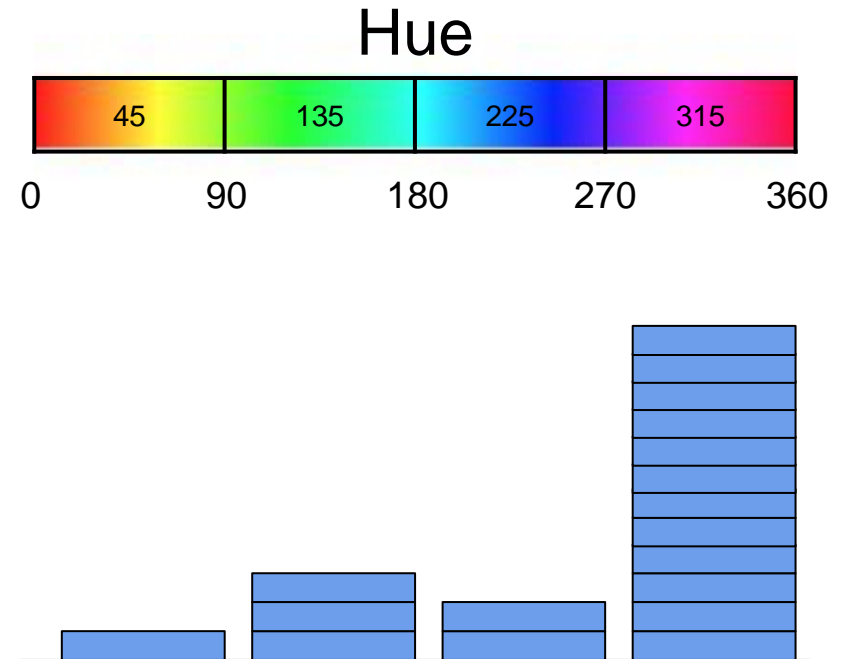
# Color histograms: example





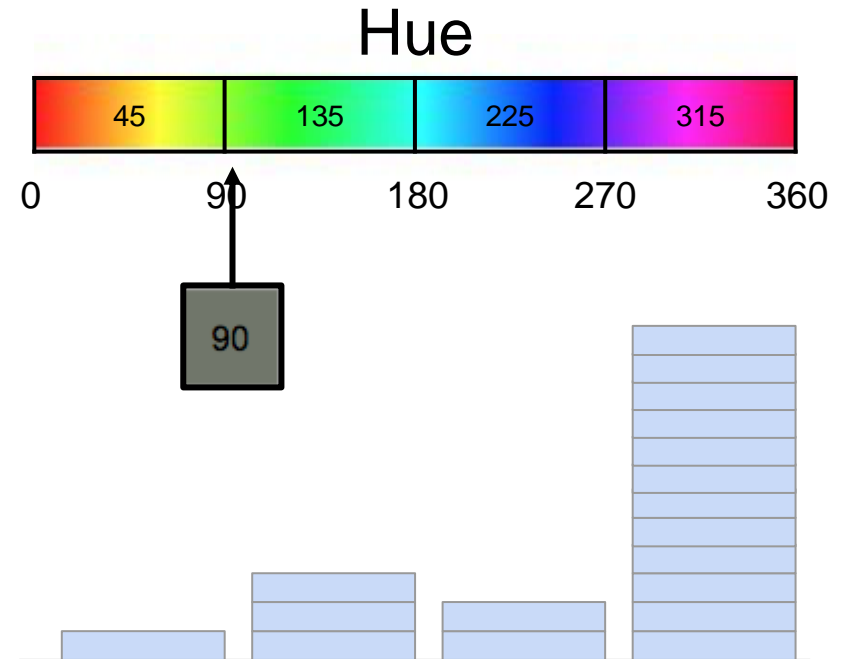
# Color histograms: example

92	90	92
236	254	6
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312	302	342
320	322	342



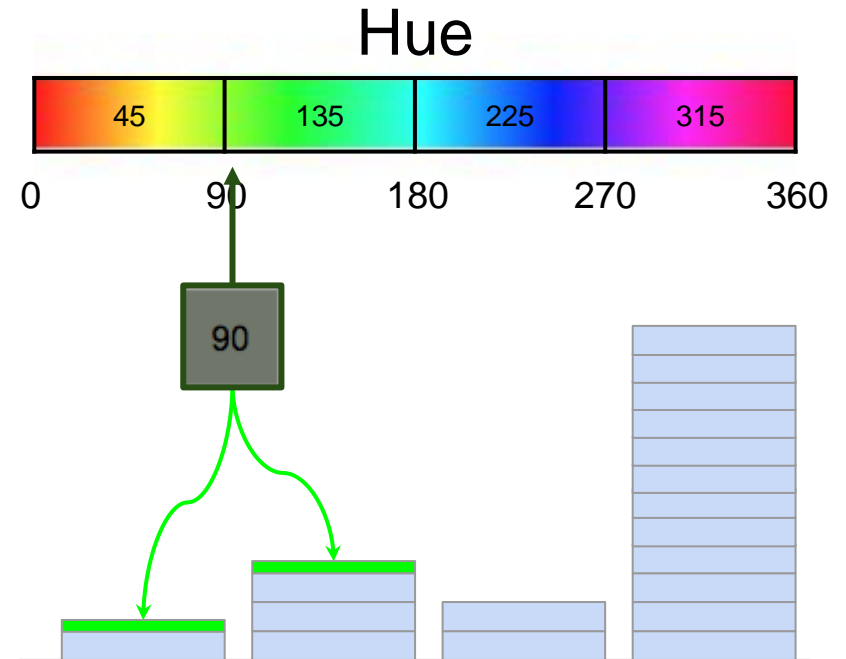
# Color histograms: example

92	90	92
236	254	6
280	270	352
300	290	348
312	302	342
320	322	342

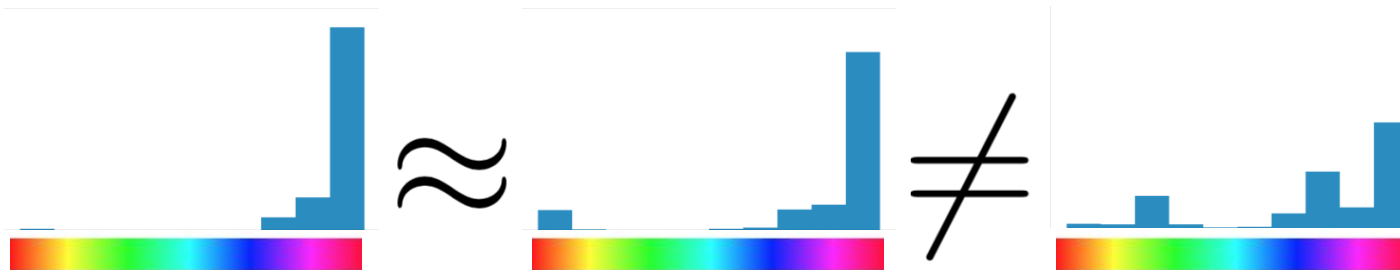


# Color histograms: example

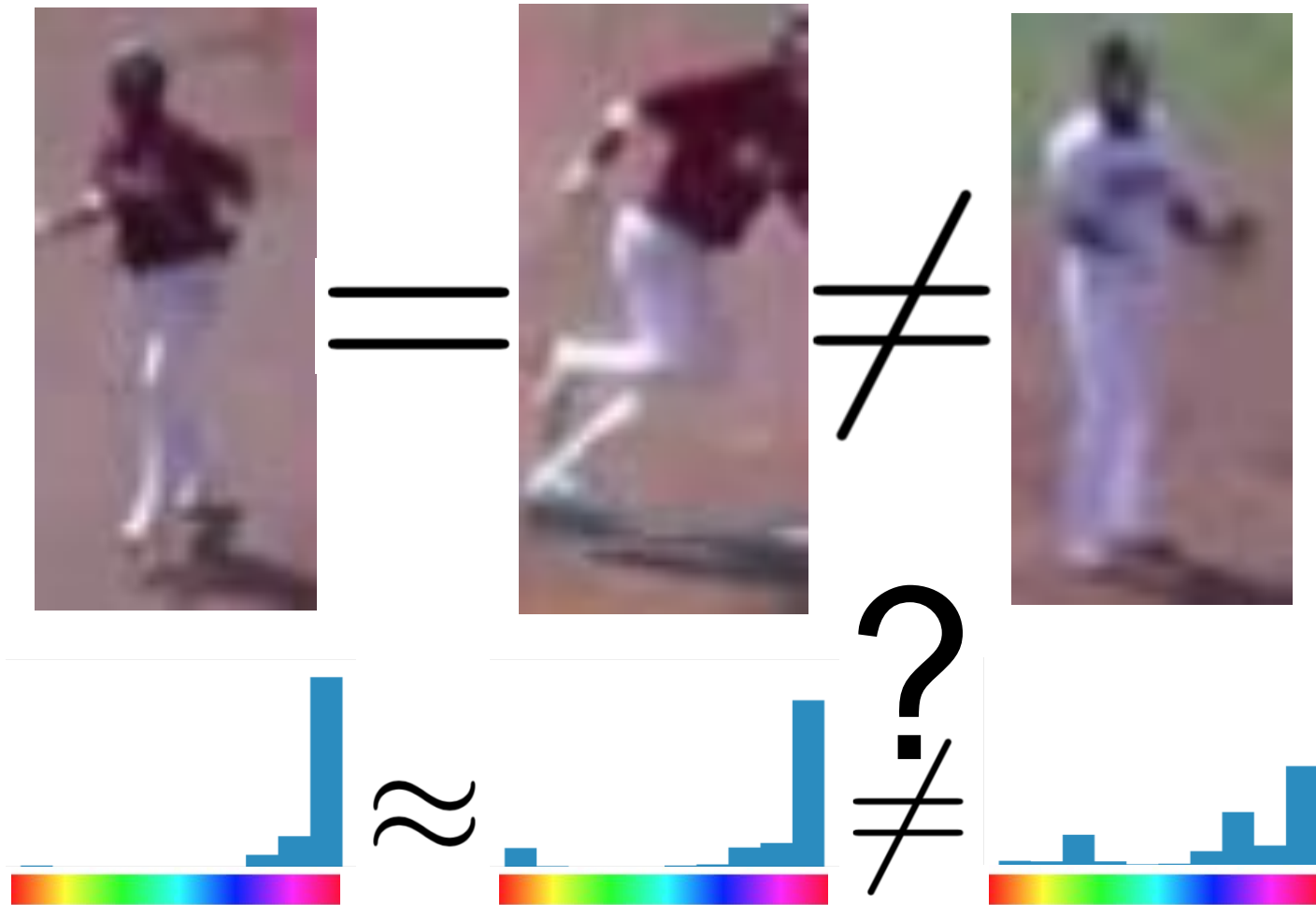
92	90	92
236	254	6
280	270	352
300	290	348
312	302	342
320	322	342



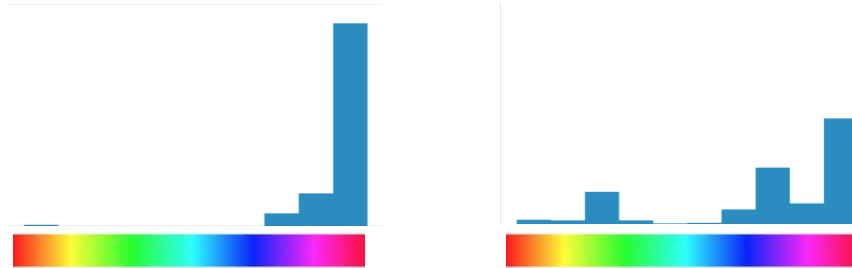
# Color histograms



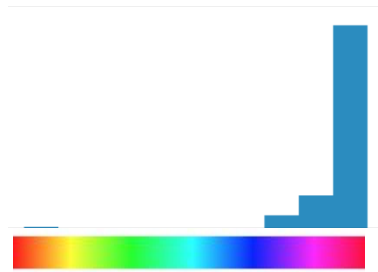
# Color histograms



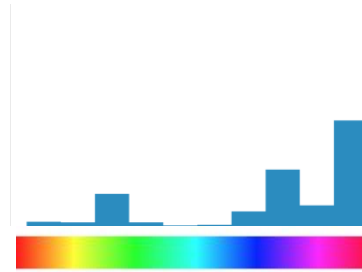
# Metric: Bhattacharyya Coefficient



# Metric: Bhattacharyya Coefficient

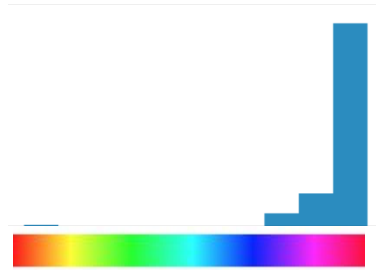


$p(u)$



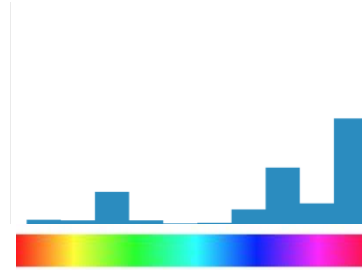
$q(u)$

# Metric: Bhattacharyya Coefficient



$$p(u)$$

$$\sum_u p(u) = 1$$

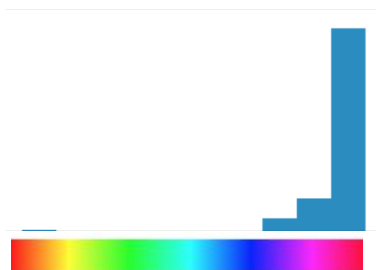


$$q(u)$$

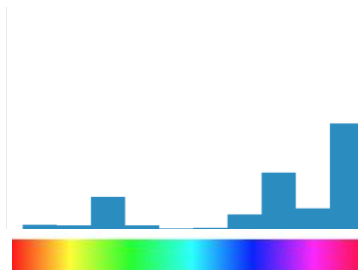
$$\sum_u q(u) = 1$$



# Metric: Bhattacharyya Coefficient


$$p(u)$$

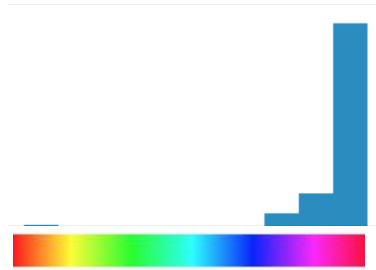
$$\sum_u p(u) = 1$$


$$q(u)$$

$$\sum_u q(u) = 1$$

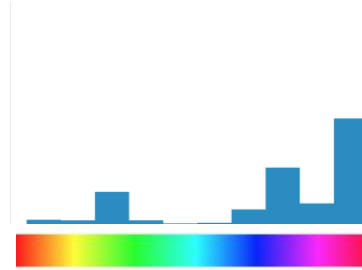
$$BC(p, q) = \sum_u \sqrt{p(u)q(u)}$$

# Metric: Bhattacharyya Coefficient



$p(u)$

$$\sum_u p(u) = 1$$



$q(u)$

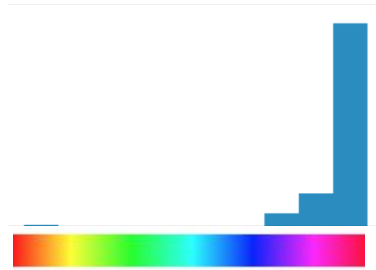
$$\sum_u q(u) = 1$$

$$0 \leq BC(p, q) = \sum_u \sqrt{p(u)q(u)} \leq 1$$

Different

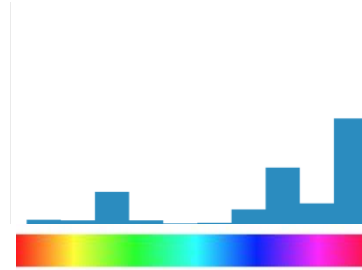
Same

# Metric: Bhattacharyya Coefficient



$p(u)$

$$\sum_u p(u) = 1$$



$q(u)$

$$\sum_u q(u) = 1$$

$$0 \leq BC(p, q) = \sum_u \sqrt{p(u)q(u)} \leq 1$$

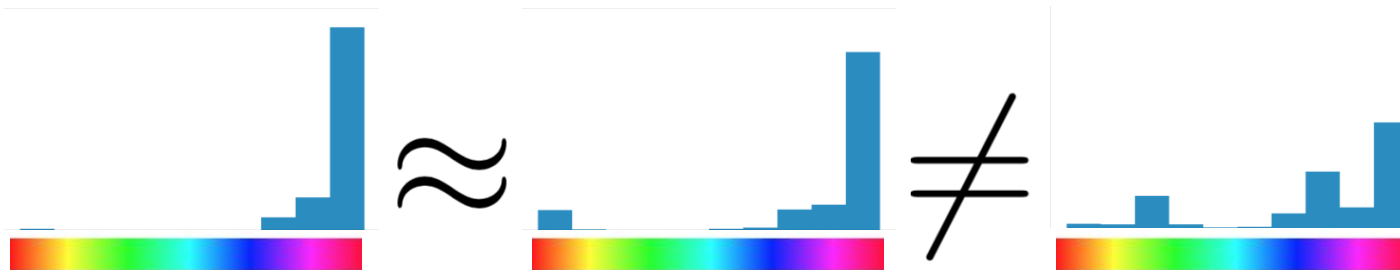
Different

if  $p(u) = q(u)$

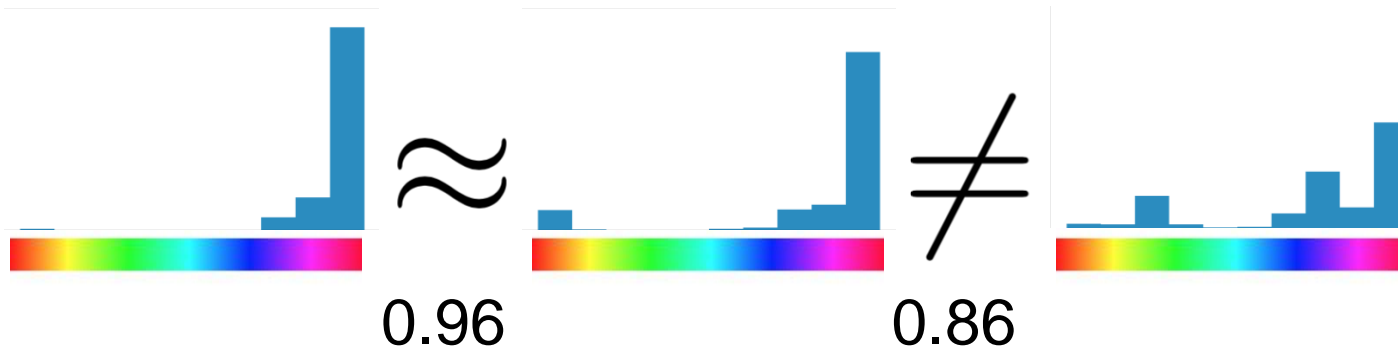
Same

$$\sum_u \sqrt{p(u)p(u)} = \sum_u p(u) = 1$$

# BC distance example



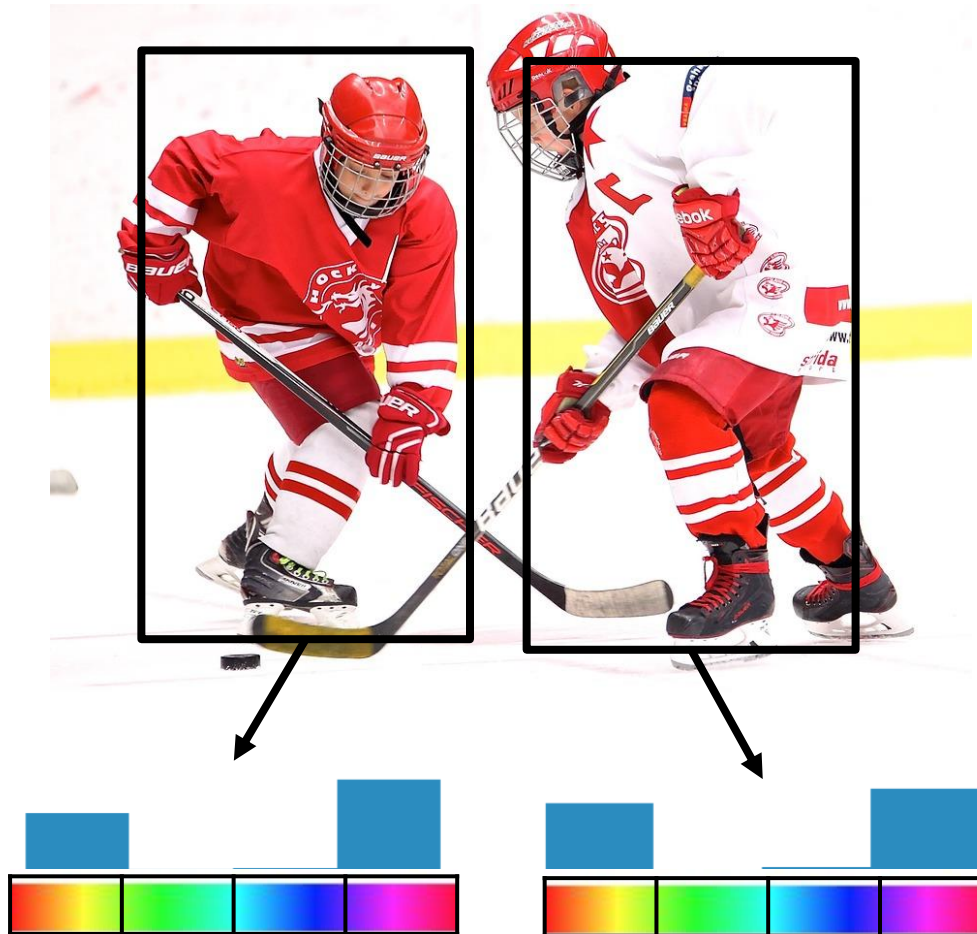
# BC distance example



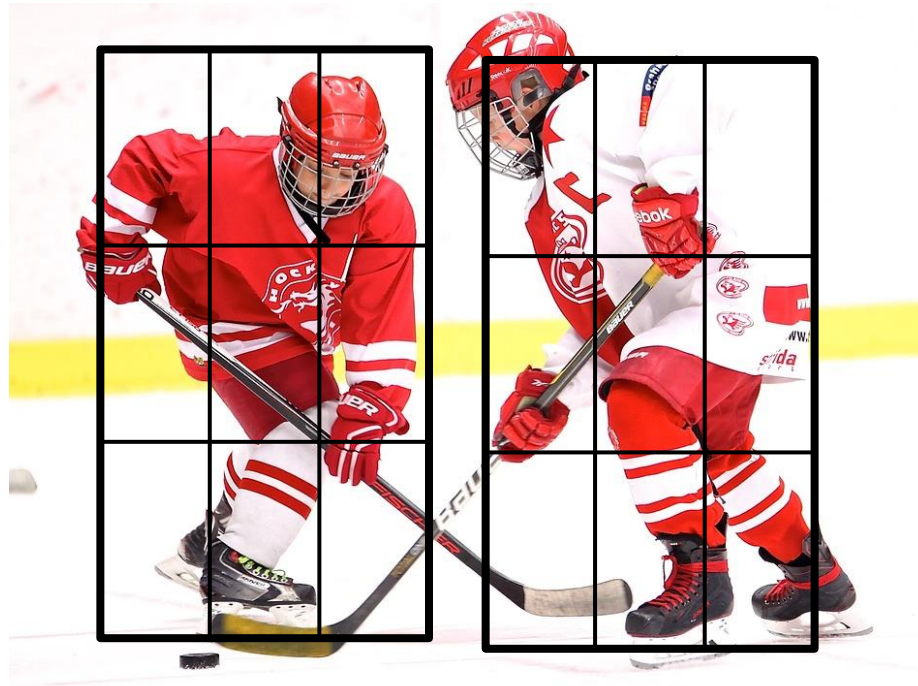
# Obvious problem



# Obvious problem



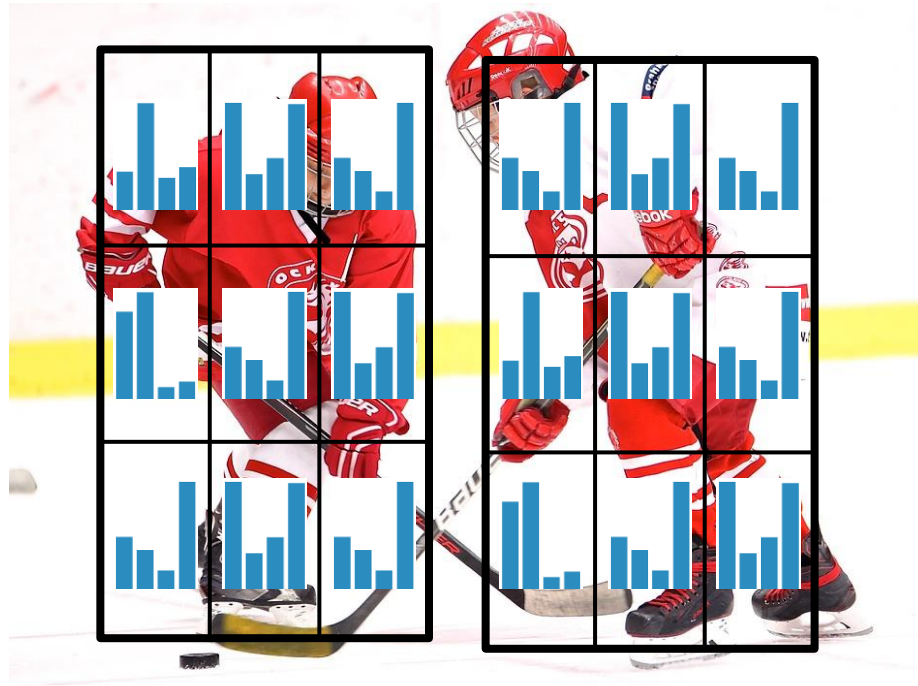
# A solution



Divide image into  
multiple regions?

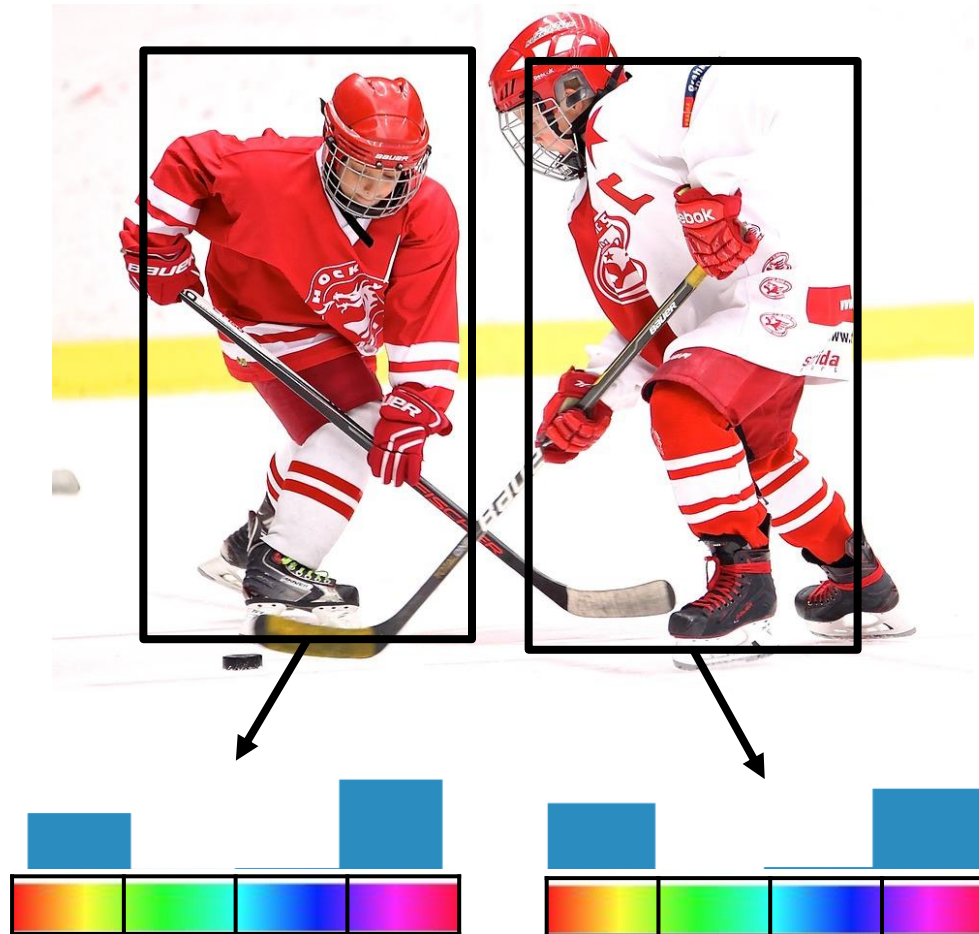


# A solution

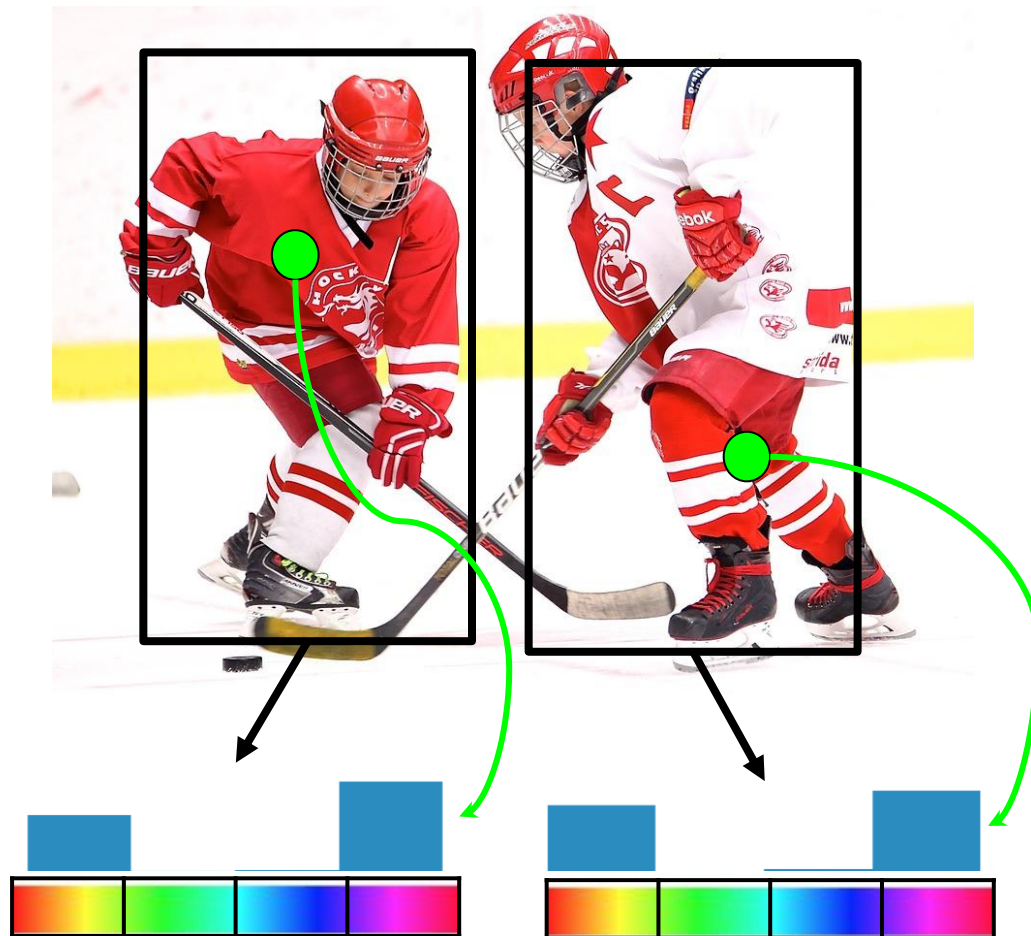


Divide image into  
multiple regions?

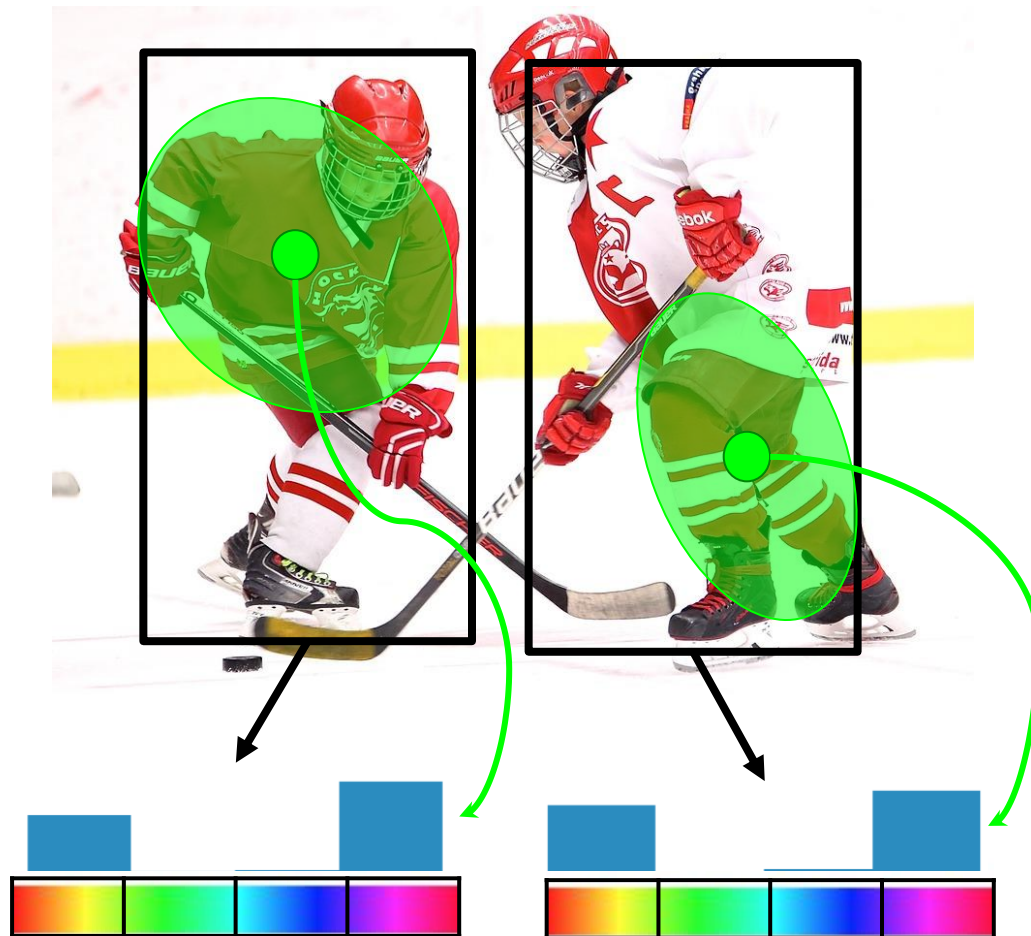
# Color Spatiograms



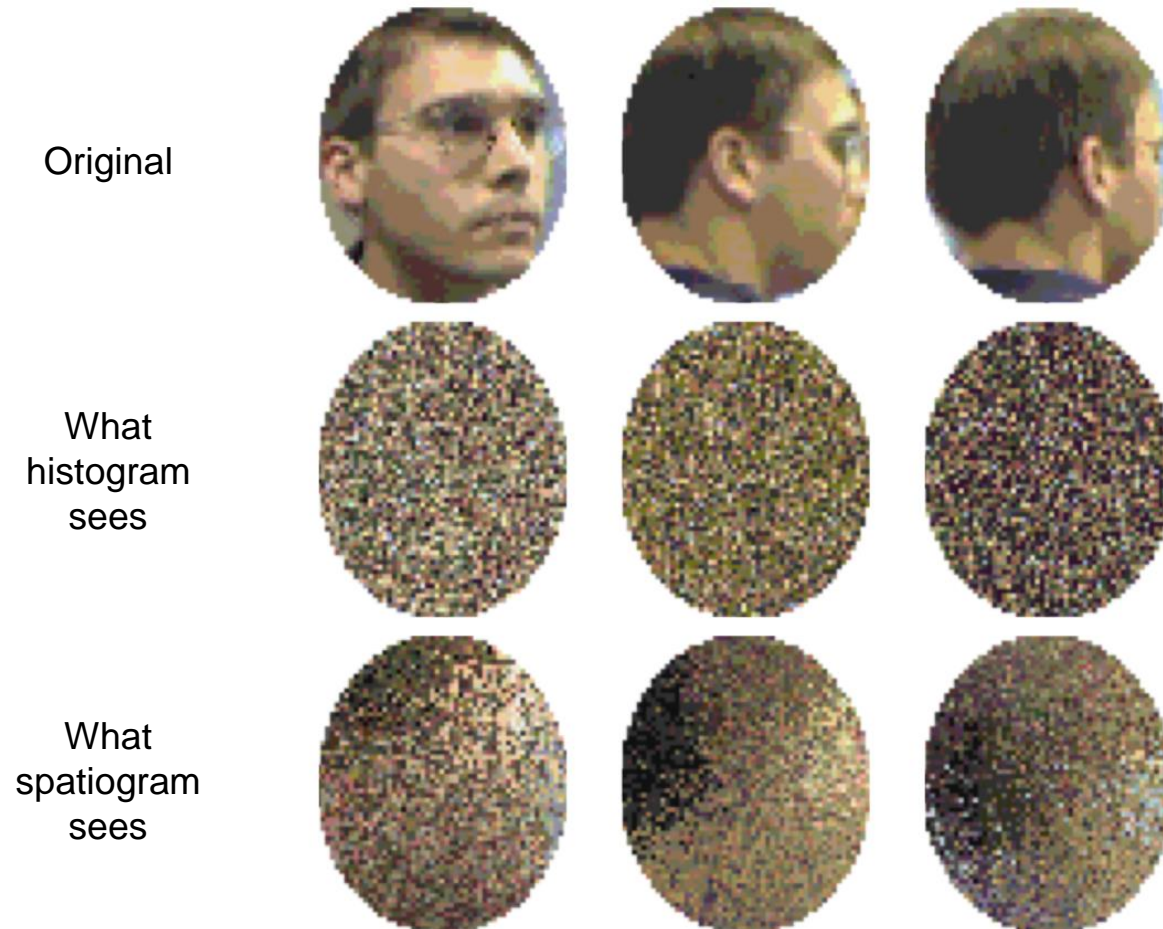
# Color Spatiograms



# Color Spatiograms



# Color Histogram vs Spatiograms



Spatigrams Versus Histograms for Region-Based Tracking

[Virchfield and Rangarajan, 2005]

# So far...

- Color spaces
  - The very first stage is also important
- Color histograms
  - Means to abstract images into robust data