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Learning Outcomes

With this assignment, we learned how the shape-from-shading problem, though ill-posed, can be computationally solved using the fundamental concepts of computer vision. We also learned the effect of noise, regularizer constraint, alpha, and the epsilon on the solutions.

Effect of noise:

We have taken Gaussian/Normal noise. The noise adds randomness, and the results deteriorate as the noise levels increase. Still, the shape was more or less recognizable.

Effect of lambda:

The regularization constraint parameter (λ) increases the smoothness of the solution, resulting in a more natural-looking output for higher λ . Lower λ even seems to amplify the effect of noise.

Effect of alpha:

Alpha seems to affect the contrast of the image. High alpha values seem to reduce the difference in apparent depth, leading to underestimation. In the case of noise, higher alpha amplifies noise.

Epsilon:

The change in epsilon distorts the direction of apparent depth as the light is not coming from the same direction as of viewer, giving a misleading result.

Image size:

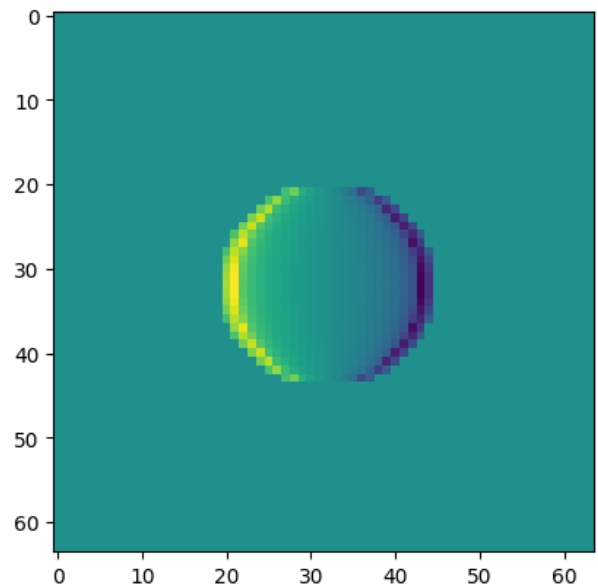
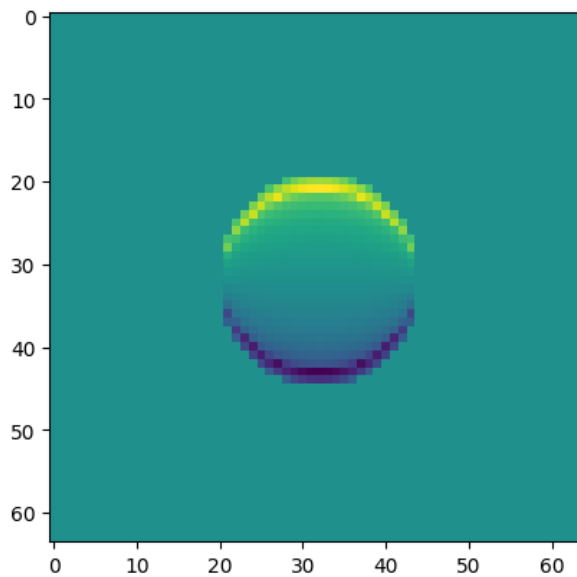
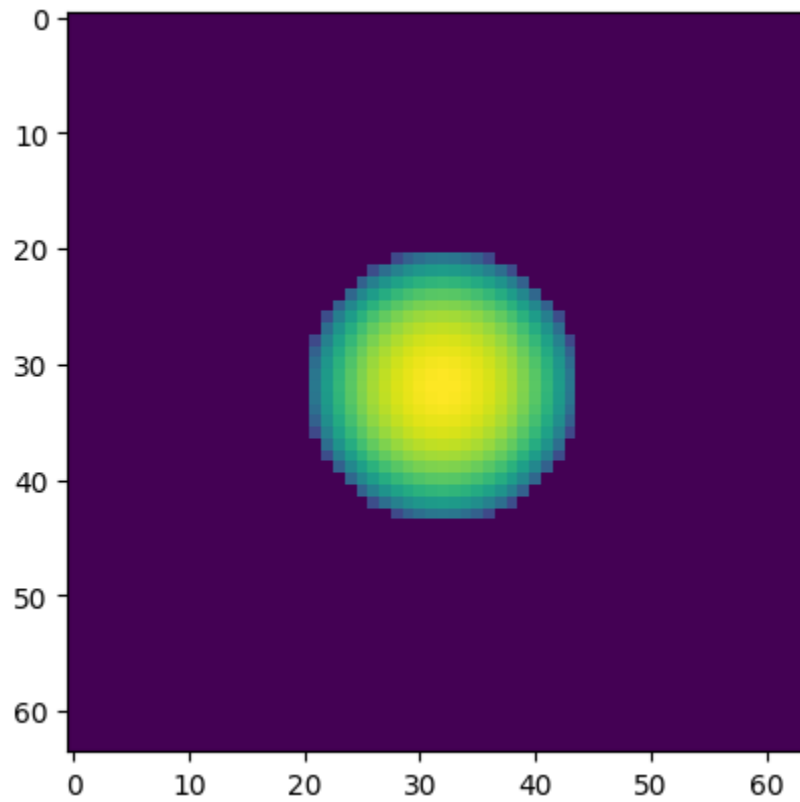
Using parallel matrix computations, we were able to compute for images larger than 64x64

See the next pages for outputs

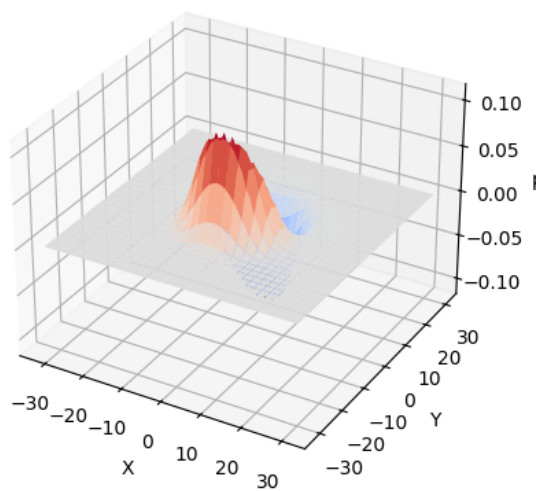
Outputs

(a) Without Noise:

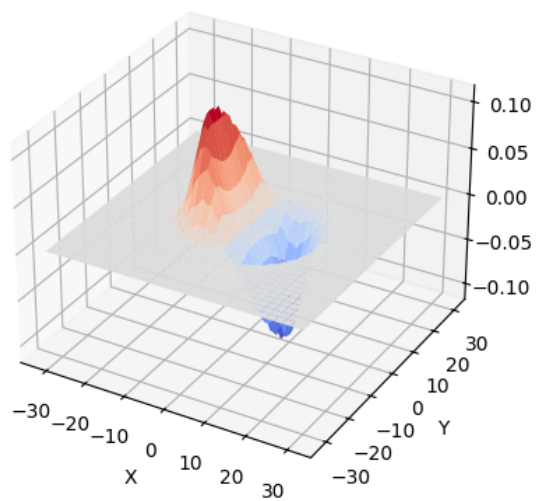
Generated $E(x,y)$:



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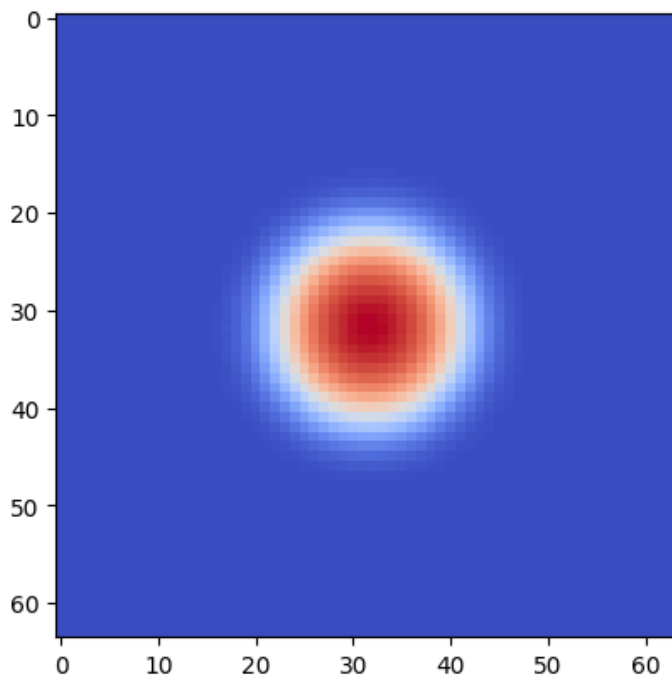


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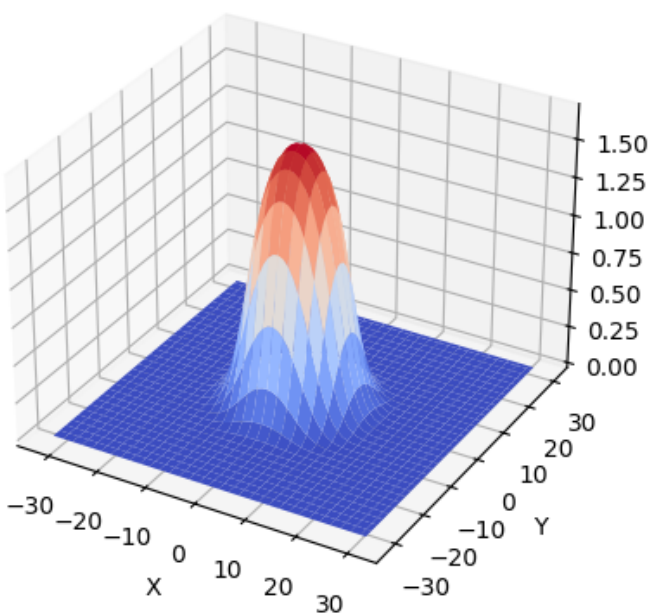


Lambda = 1

Alpha = 1

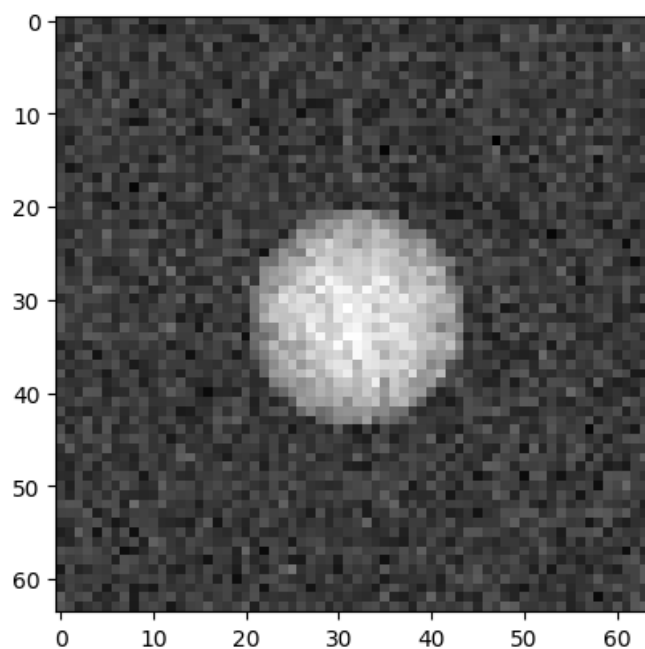
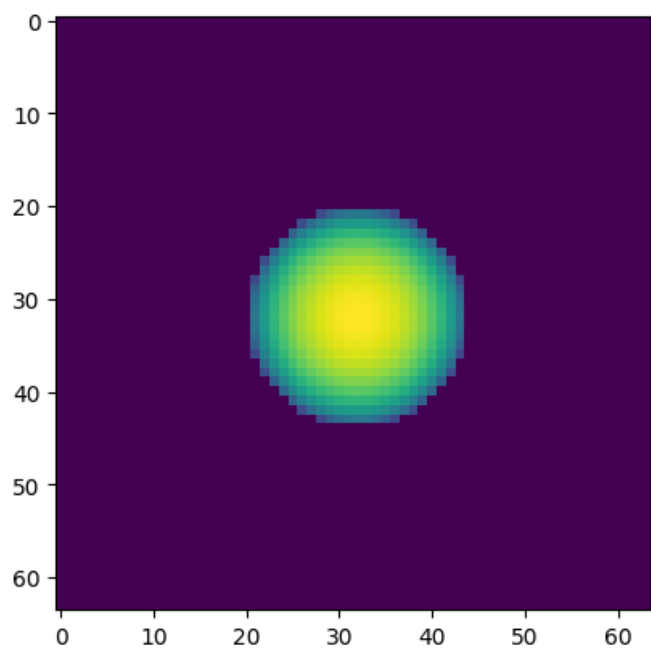


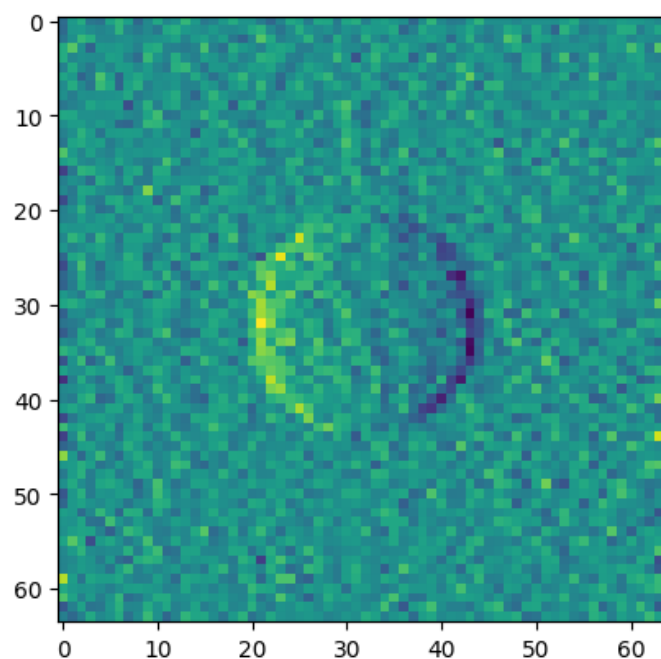
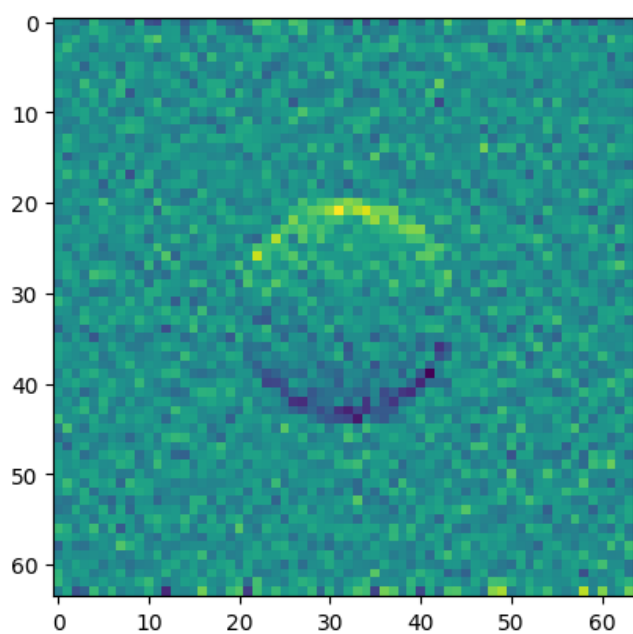
3D plot of z



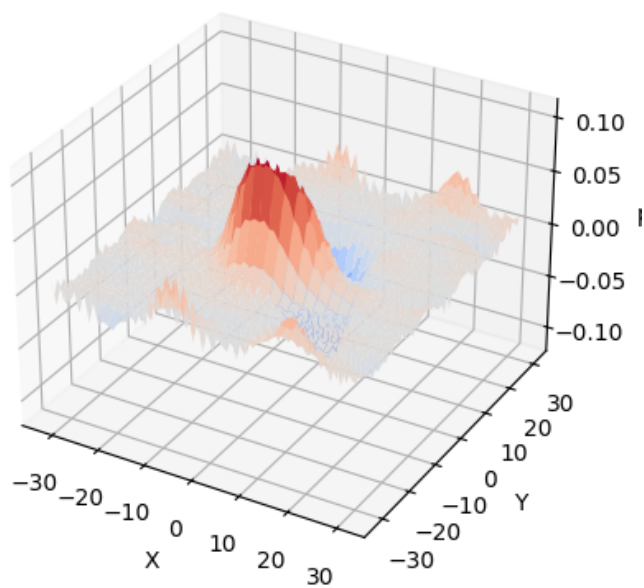
(b) With Noise:

Noise factor = 0.1

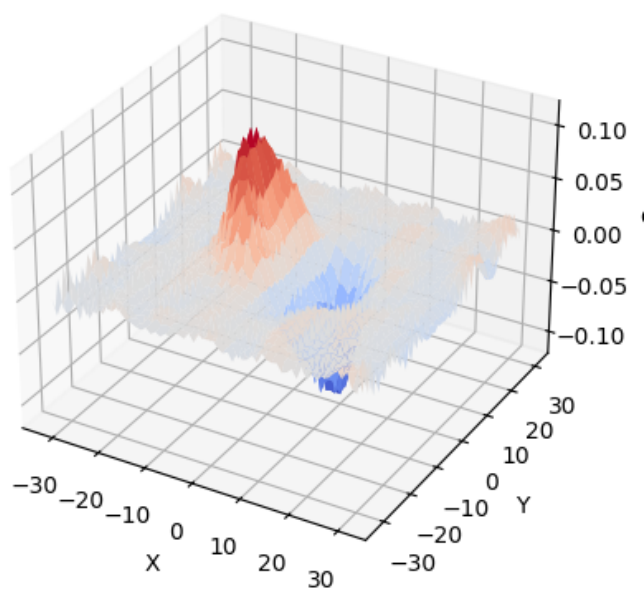


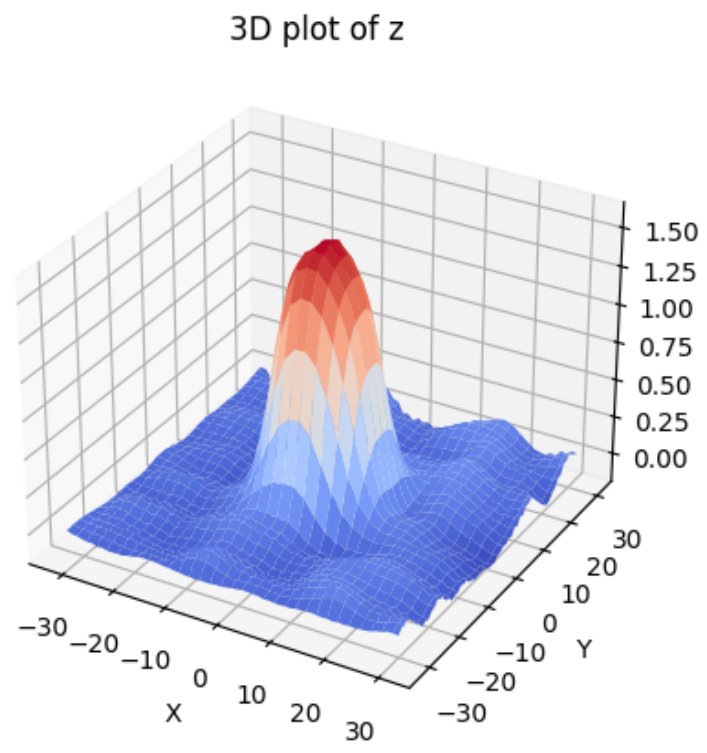
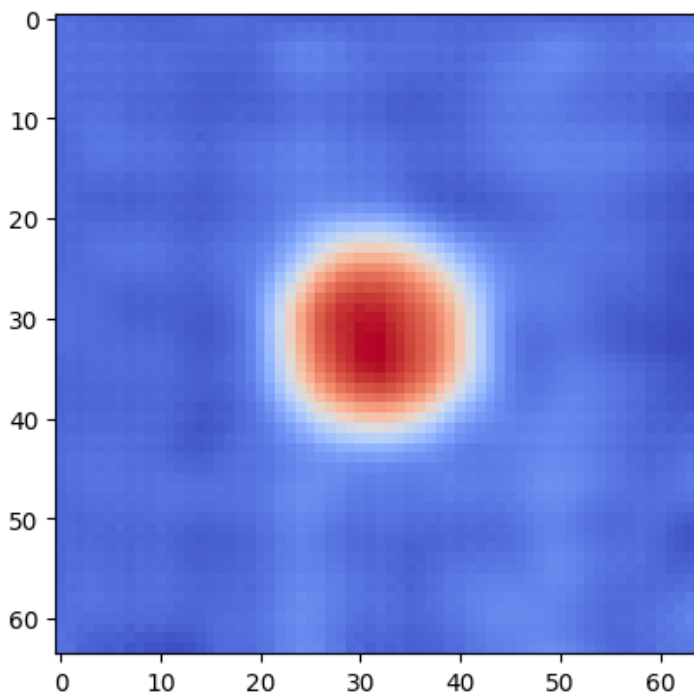


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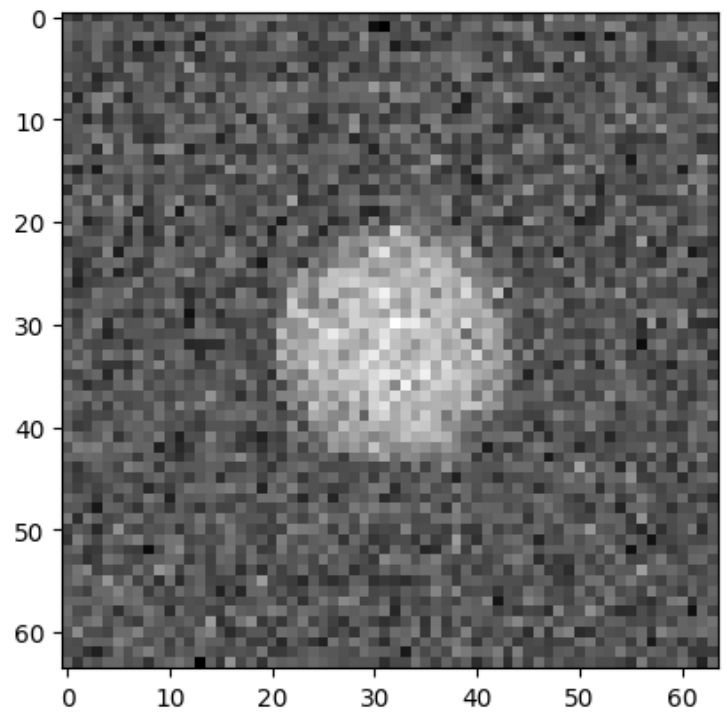
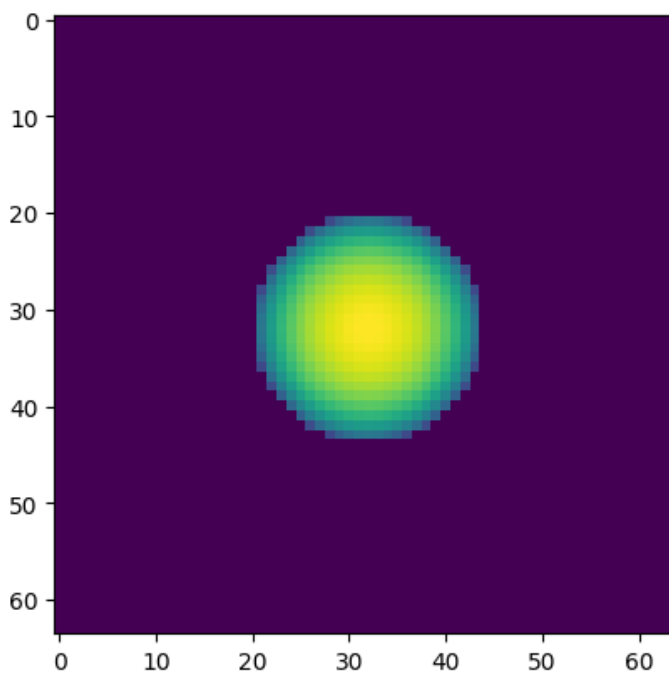


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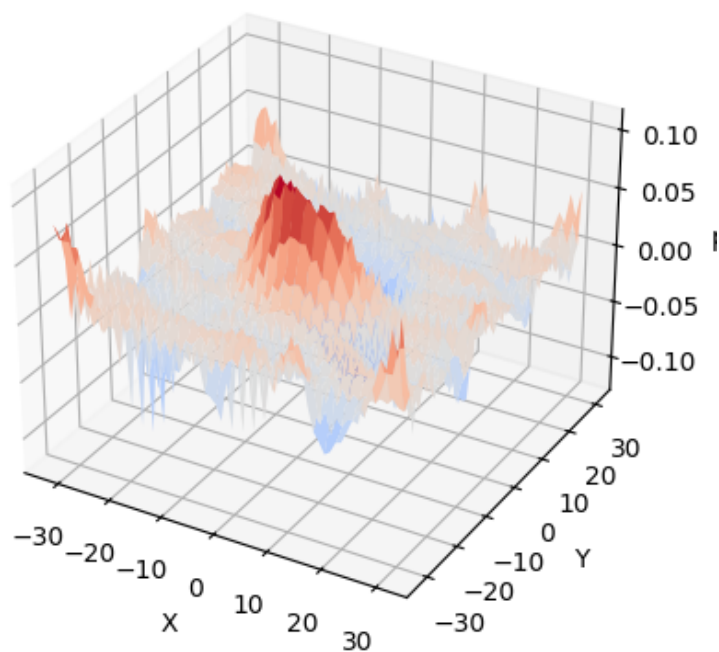




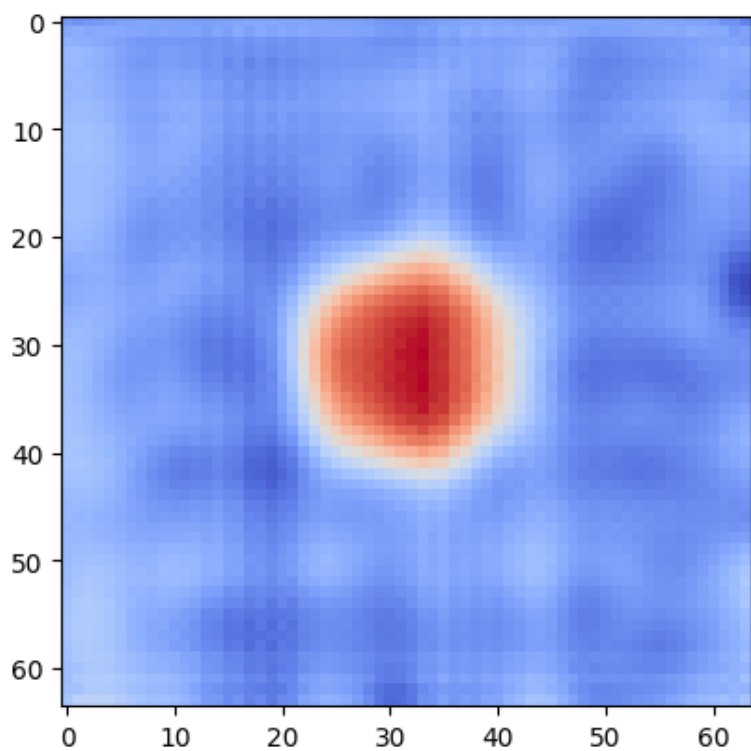
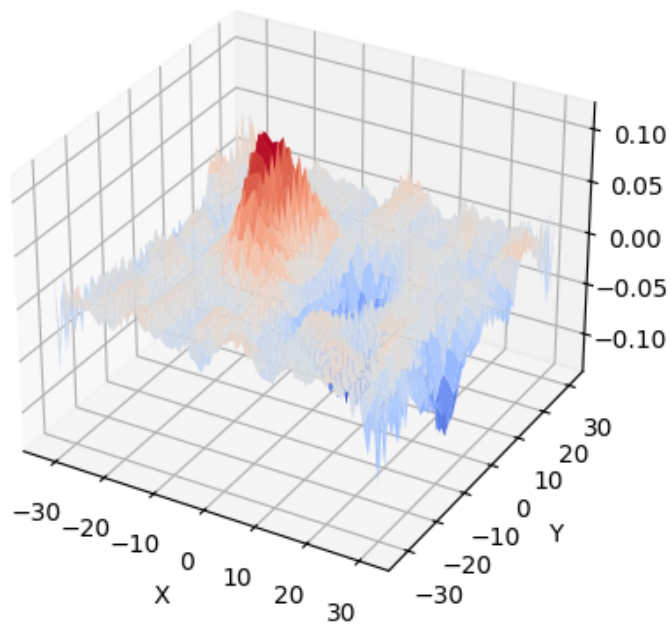
Noise Level = 0.2



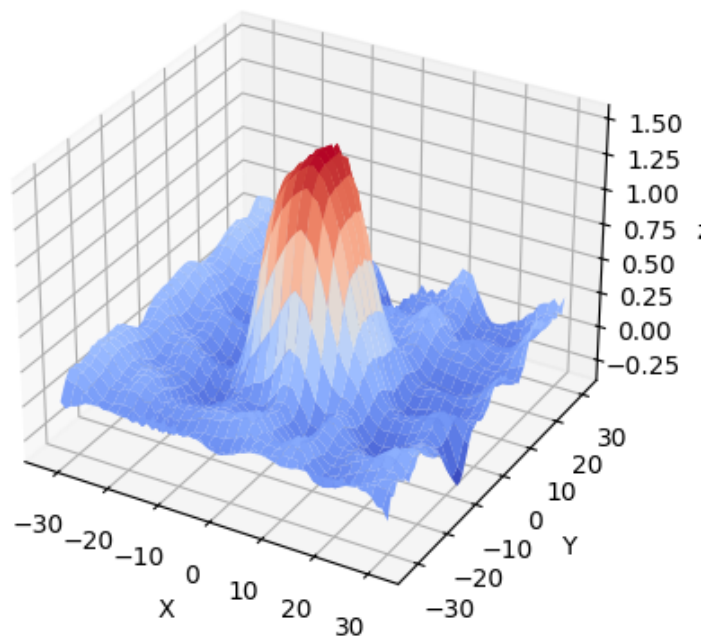
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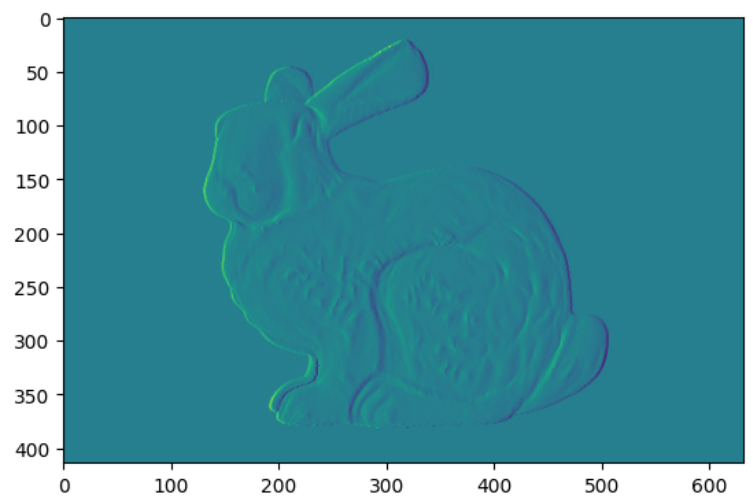
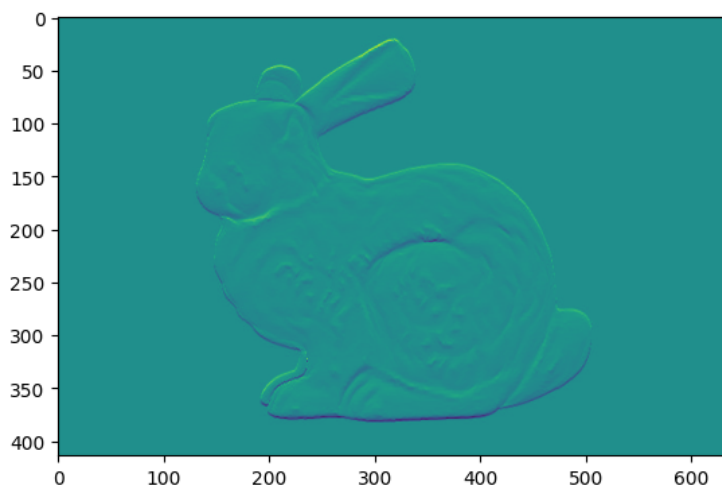
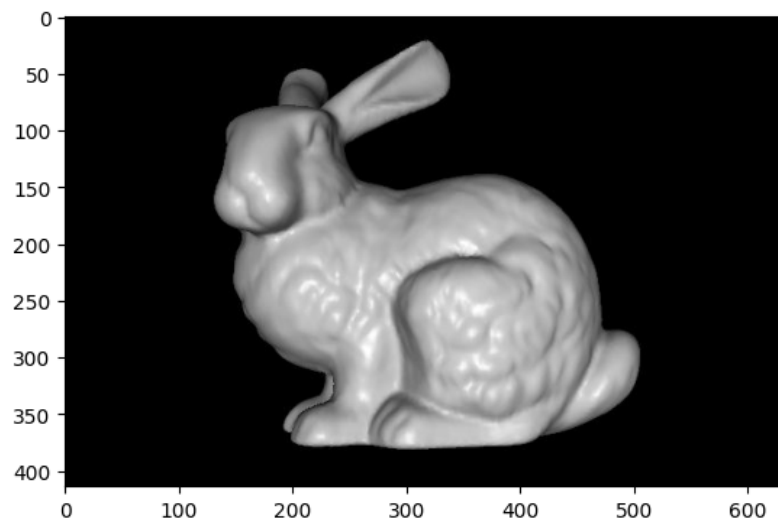


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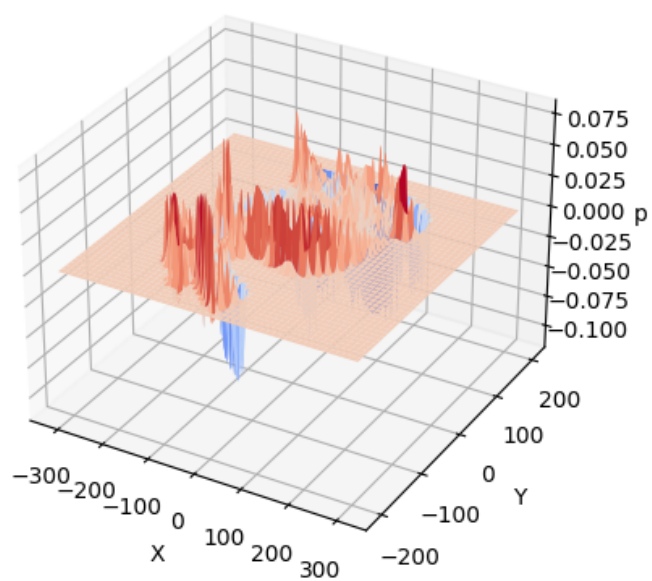


3D plot of z

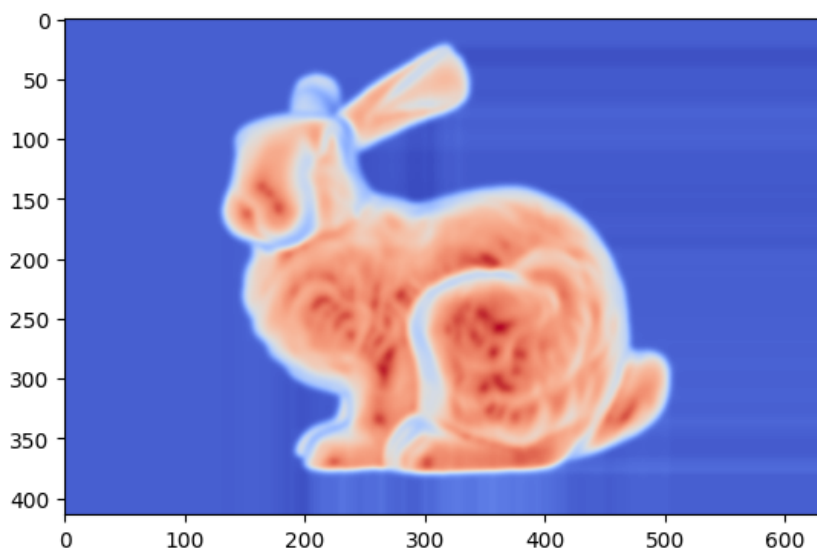
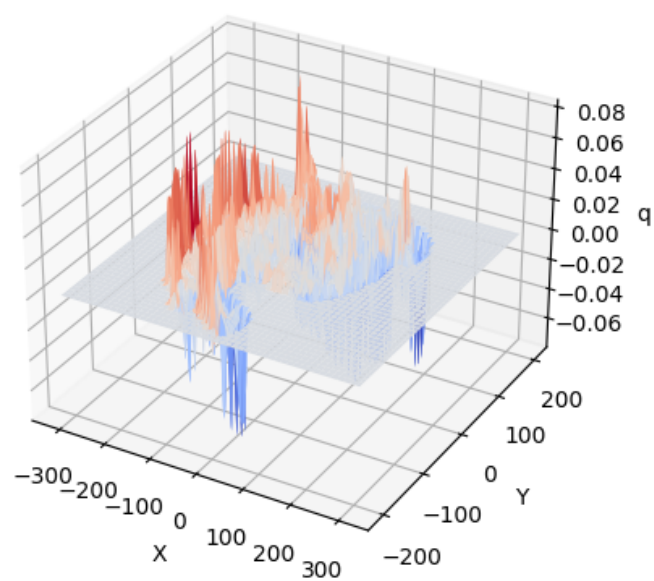




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3D plot of z

