# Image Denoising and Deblurring Applied Math 515 Final Project

Samuel Rudy, Kelsey Maass, Riley Molloy, and Kevin Mueller

March 12 2016

#### Contents

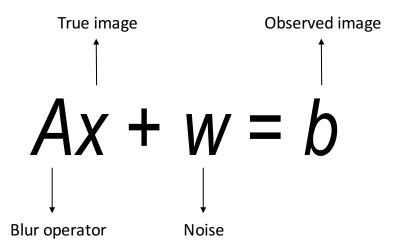
- Motivation
- De(noise/blur)ing Objective Functions
- Optimization with Wavelet Regularization
- Optimization with Total Variation Regularization
- Discussion
- Oiscussion

# Image Denoising and Deblurring





#### Mathematical Formulation



#### **Naive Solution**

$$x = A^{-1}b$$



True image



Blurred image



Recovered image

#### **Naive Solution**

$$x = A^{-1}(b-w)$$



True image



Blurred and noisy image



Recovered image

Since the naive solution is contaminated by round-off error and noise, a better approach is to solve the problem:

$$\min_{x} \quad \underbrace{f(Ax - b)}_{\text{Fidelity term}} \quad + \underbrace{\lambda R(x)}_{\text{Regularization}}$$

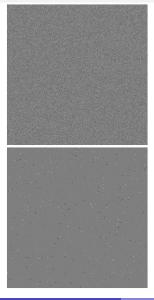
#### Fidelity Term

$$f = egin{cases} \|\cdot\|_F^2 \ h_\gamma(\cdot) \ \gamma^{-1} \log(\cosh(\gamma \cdot)) \end{cases}$$

#### Regularization Term

$$R = \begin{cases} TV(x) \\ \|Wx\|_1 \end{cases}$$

## Fidelity Term Penalty Functions



What is Ax - b Why use different functions than frobenius norm? Use pictures as motivation. Show quadratic and huber penalty functions, show different distributions?

## Image Assumptions and Regularizers

Either assume image is sparse in wavelet domain, or assume image is smooth

Talk about choice of g Haar, FFT What is TV?

Show two different definitions of TV from paper.

## Kelsey's stuff here

- Loss function
- choice of lambda
- choice of wavelet
- prox gradient method

## Total Variation Regularization

Loss Function

$$L_b(x) = f(Ax - b) + \lambda ||x||_{TV} + \delta(x|[0,1])$$

Proximal Gradient Step

$$\begin{split} x^{k+1} &= \mathsf{prox}_{\alpha^{-1}(\lambda \| \cdot \|_{TV} + \delta_{[0,1]})} (\underbrace{x^k - \alpha^{-1} A^T \nabla f(Ax^k - b)}_{u^k}) \\ &= \underset{z}{\mathit{arg min}} \left( \| u^k - z \|_F^2 + \alpha^{-1} \lambda \| z \|_{TV} + \delta(z | [0,1]) \right) \\ &= P_{[0,1]} \left( \underset{z}{\mathit{arg min}} \left( \| u^k - z \|_F^2 + \alpha^{-1} \lambda \| z \|_{TV} \right) \right) \end{split}$$

#### **Dual Form of Total Variation**

A Few Definitions weee

Total Variation

blarg

# Dual Form of TV Denoising with $\|\cdot\|_F^2$

## Optimization of Dual Form

#### Problem Statement

$$\min_{\substack{(p,q) \in \mathcal{P} \\ (p,q)}} \left\{ \|b - \lambda \mathcal{L}(p,q)\|_F^2 - \|(I - P_{[0,1]})(b - \lambda \mathcal{L}(p,q))\|_F^2 \right\} \\
\min_{\substack{(p,q) \\ (p,q)}} \left\{ \underbrace{\|b - \lambda \mathcal{L}(p,q)\|_F^2 - \|(I - P_{[0,1]})(b - \lambda \mathcal{L}(p,q))\|_F^2}_{=h(p,q)} + \delta((p,q)|\mathcal{P}) \right\}$$

$$abla h(p,q) = -2\lambda \mathcal{L}^T P_{[0,1]}(b - \lambda \mathcal{L}(p,q))$$
Lipschitz with constant  $\leq 16\lambda^2$ 
 $\Rightarrow$  Use projected gradient

## Optimization in Dual Form

Projection onto  $\mathcal{P}$ 

Recal 
$$\mathcal{P}=(p,q)\in[-1,1]^{m-1 imes n} imes[-1,1]^{m imes n-1}$$

$$P_{\mathcal{P}}(p,q) = (r,s) \text{ with } \left\{ egin{aligned} r_{ij} &= sgn(p_{ij})\min\{1,|p_{ij}|\} \ s_{ij} &= sgn(q_{ij})\min\{1,|q_{ij}|\} \end{aligned} 
ight.$$

Projected Gradient Step

$$(p^{k+1},q^{k+1}) = P_{\mathcal{P}}\left((p^k,q^k) + rac{1}{8\lambda}\mathcal{L}^{\mathsf{T}}P_{[0,1]}(b-\lambda\mathcal{L}(p,q))
ight)$$

## Summary of Fast TV Regularization

#### $MFISTA(b, f, \lambda)$

$$\begin{split} y^1 &= x^0 = b; \ t^1 = 1 \\ \alpha &\geq Lip(\nabla f) \\ \text{for } k = 1 : N \ \text{do} \\ u^k &= y^k - \frac{A^T \nabla f(Ay^k - b)}{\alpha} \\ z^k &= FGP(u^k, \frac{\lambda}{2\alpha}) \\ x^k &= \underset{x \in \{x^{k-1}, z^k\}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \ L_b(x) \\ t^{k+1} &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4t^{k^2}}}{2} \\ y^{k+1} &= x^k + \frac{t^k}{t^{k+1}} (z^k - x^k) \\ &+ \frac{t^{k-1}}{t^{k+1}} (z^k - x^k) \end{split}$$

end for

return  $x^N$ 

$$FGP(b, \lambda)$$

$$(r_{ij}^1, s_{ij}^1) = (p_{ij}^0, q_{ij}^0) = 0; \ t^1 = 1$$
 for  $k = 1 : N$  do

$$(p^k, q^k) = P_{\mathcal{P}}\left((r^k, s^k) - \frac{\mathcal{L}^T P_{[0,1]}(b - \lambda \mathcal{L}(r^k, s^k))}{8\lambda}\right)$$

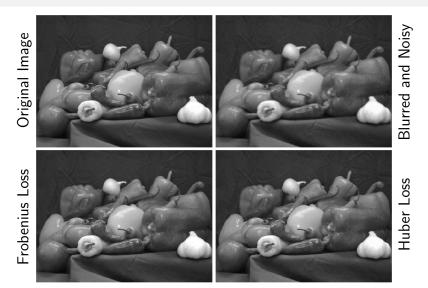
$$t^{k+1} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4t^{k^2}}}{2}$$

$$(r^k, s^k) = (p^k, q^k) + \frac{t^k - 1}{t^{k+1}} (p^k - p^{k-1}, q^k - q^{k-1})$$

end for

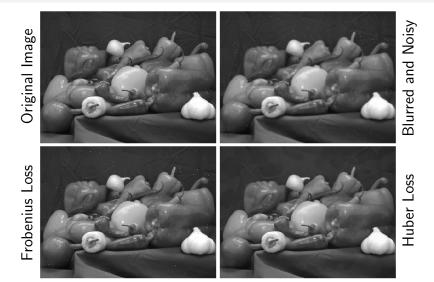
return 
$$P_{[0,1]}(b-\lambda\mathcal{L}(p^N,q^N))$$

#### Results: Gaussian Noise



17 / 19

#### Results: Student's-t Noise



#### Questions?

- Codes used to generate figures https://github.com/snagcliffs/Amath575project
- Guckenheimer, J., Holmes, P. Nonlinear Oscillations, Dynamical Systems, and Bifurcations of Vector Fields. Springer-Verlag, 1983. Print.
- Oliveira, D., Leonel, E. (2008) *Braz. J. Phys.* 38(1):62-64
- Grassberger, P., Procaccia, I. (1983) *Phys. Rev. Letters*. 50(5):346-349