FOR A GIVEN NEIGHBORHOOD VS OF A PIXEL. THE PROBABILITY THAT IT ASSUMES A VALUE RA IS GIVEN BY P(Xx = xx | Vx) = INP (-Ux(xx, Vx))/25. 2° EST DONNE PAR LA RELATION: 2'= Zenp(-us(5, vs)) un où 5 NONT TOUS LES VALEURS QUI X, DEUT ASSUMER. PAR EXEUPLE: E= (0, 11, chique of order 2, Vc(s, t) = BL(ns + nt) = DU(ns = 0, vo = 10, 0, 0, 1) = B. exp(-3B) $U(x_{A}=1|V_{S})=3P \Rightarrow P(x_{S}=0|V_{S})=enp(-P)/(enp(-P)+inp(-3P)); P(x_{S}=1'|V_{S})=inp(-P)+inp(-3P)$ $=P DONC, ON ASSUME X_{S}=0, ON VOIR QUE: P = inp(-U)/2 GIBBS SAMPLER: CHOIX D'UNE REP

Metropolin Samplen: CHOIX D'UNE REP

UN -P PI RÉGION 1, FORTHE INAGE

GION 1 Et CALCUL DE MINOL L'ÉNERGIE EN U
UN -P PI RÉGION 1, FORTHE INAGE

N(n-1), ON CALCULE LA PROB-$ GION & ET CALCUL DE MARON L'ÉNERGIE EN U-TILISANT DEUX ETATS POUR No. U(N) et

U(X'). Si DU=U(X')-U(X) < O. ON ACCEPTE

P(X=N_IV_S)=en/(-U_N)/2. UPDATE

LE NOUVEAU ÉTAT. SINON, REJECT FACCEPTE (REJECT) LE NOU- THE SITE. ON FAIT CA POUR BEAUCOUP

VE QU ÉTAT AVEC LA PROBABILITÉ p=en/(-DU)

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EXEMPLES DE MODELES DE MARKOV: "ISING: U(n)=PZS(m_1n_t) OU E=(0,11) POTTS MODEL! U(n)=

BZS(n_1+n_t) OU E=(0...9-11) GAUSSIAN MARKOV MODEL: U(n)=PZ(m_n_t)^2+&Z(m_n-m_t)^2+&Z SOME INTUITIOUS: SI ON PREND B TROP GRAND POUR WISING HODEL, ON VA PENALISER PLUS LES DIFFÉRENCES ENTRE PIXELS = DON AURA UNE IMAGE AVEC FORMES PLUS UNIFORMES (ALSO IN THE POTTS MODEL). PRENDRE UNE & TROP GRANDE POUR LE GAUSSIAN MARKOV MODEL ON VA PÉNALISEN TROP LE DIFFÉRENCE ENTRE LA MOYENNE LOCAL ET LE PIXEL ET ON AURA UNE THAGE UNITORME. SAMPLING VERSUS OPTIMIZATION, OPTIMIZATION C'EST LE MÊME QUE CHER. CHER AG HINIMUM GLOBAL DE L'ENERGIE. ICM: 1) CHOICE OF A SITE, DECOMPUTATION OF PROBS, A HOICE OF THE STATE MAXIMIZING THE PROB. EACH SITE IS UPPATED. DISCRETE LABELS, LOCAL MINIMUM, DEPENDS VERY HUCH ON INITIALIZATION, VERY FAST (SIMILAR TO GRADIENT DESCRIPT) CARROLL COMES SIMULATED DESCENT). GIBBS DISTRIBUTION AVEC TEMPERATURE: $P(X=n) = \frac{enp(-U(n))}{T}$ SIMULATED ANUEAULUG! BULD A SEO BUILDING A SEQUENCE OF IMAGES WITH Z EMPC-USM) TEMPERATURE SAMPLING FOR $P_{T}(X)$, DECRESSING TEMPERATURE. THE TEMPERATURE OBTAINED WHEN THE TEMPERATURE PERATURE IS CLOSE TO 0 IS A GLOBAL MINIMUM OF THE EVERGY: TEMPERATURE 3610ULD DECREASE VERATURE IS CLOSE TO 0 is a GLOBAL MILITURE SHOULD BE HIGH ENERGY: TEMPERATURE SHOULD DECREASE REALLY SLOWLY AND INITIAL TEMPERATURE SHOULD BE HIGH ENOUGH. BAYESIAN MARKOV RANDOM FIGHDS: SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE GIBBS SAMPLER: THE OVERALL ENERGY IS REDUCED TO WITH A HOHOGE NEOUS IMAGE. AHA BAYESIAN MARKOV RANDOM FIGHDS: WE MINITURE THE ENERGY U(XIY) = Z - ln (P(Y2 = Y1 | X2 = X2)) + Z U(N2) + DETA ATTACHMENT TERM (PRIOR TERM)

THIS IS THE POSTERIOR DISTRIBUTION. EXAMPLE ON CALCULATING THE DATA ATTACHMENT TERM TOR A IMAGE WITH GAUSSIAN NOCSE! IN ORDER TO CLASSIEY A PIXEL Y2 AS WHITE WE NEED:

P(Y2 = Y2 | X2 = 1) > P(Y3 = Y2 | X2 = 0) ** DISTRIBUTION ON X3 = 1 } VIELDS: E (Y2 - M1)/2 = 2 (C) = 2 + K, LOCAL ENERGY Utide = (9,-Mms) 2/20 ? CONSIDERING THE GLOBAL ENERGY OF THE FLELD IF B - +00 THE IMAGE WOULD ASSUME ONE SINGLE VALUE, WHETHER BLACK WHETHER PLACE WHETHER WHITE A GOOD INITIALIZATION HERE WOULD BE THE LADEL IMAGE, IF WE DON'T HAVE IT, THE IMAGE THRESHOLDED (CCOSER TO THE FWAL IMAGE) IMAGE KESTORATION: WE TAKE A FUNCTION. D(M1-Ng) AS Ve. OBS. ON ADDITIVE WHITE GAUSSIAN NOISE: 9= N+E y1= mx+Ex tx ES A CHOICE OF REGULARIZATION THERE, ALSO USE THE TRUNCATED QUADRATIC TERM IS AN OPTION TO SUPPRESS THE REGULARIZATION TERM ON DISCONTINUITIES. ALSO THE PRIDE PIEUD ENERGY $V(n,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1-b_{i+1})(n_i-n_i)^2 + \gamma b_{i+1}$, Some notes on IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT 8-function DE L'ENERGIE EIM)= 114-0112+X11 JUII2, LE SECOND THERHE EST SSII VU(n, y) 112 d'ady $E_{2}(u)=||u-v||^{2}+\lambda||\nabla u||_{1}-i \int ||\nabla u||dndy^{4} = con d term. \quad \nabla TV(f)=-div(\nabla f)$ $u \in GRADIENT DE LA FONCTIONELLE E EST DONNÉ PAR <math>\nabla E_{2}(u)=2(u-v)-\lambda div(\nabla f)$ $TV(f)=\sum_{i} \sqrt{4(i+1,1)}-f(i,1)^{2}+f(i,1)+1)-f(i,1)^{2}$

NEXAMEN DERNIERE: WEXTURE QUELLES SONT LES CONFIGURATIONS DE CLIQUES 1) AMMSE DE TEXTURE LES PLUS FREQUENTES, EN LE OUSFIFIANT DÉFINISSEZ LE VOISI-EXPLIQUEZ LES PAGE ET LES POTENTIELS DE CLIQUES ASSOCIÉS À CE MODÈLE; IN THE VER-TICAL WE HAVE MANY CLIQUES BETWEEN PIXELS OF SAME VALUE IN THE VERTICAL AND BE TWEEN DIF. VALUES IN HORIZONTAL, WE CAN SEE THATS AN ISING MODEL WITH \$ >0 AND V(0,0)= V(1,1) = - BOIN THE VERTICAL ET V(0,1) = V(1,0) = - B POUR IN THE HORIZONTAL 2) CLASSIFICATION BAYESIENUE) IMAGE, NIVEAU DE GRIS, 3 CLASSES. CLASSE 1 ~ N(20, 25) LASSE 2 ~ NEWDORDAN N(50, 25). CLASSE 3 ~ N(100, 25). Q.1) EXPLIQUEZ LE CRITÈRE DU MAXIMUM DE VRAISEN BLANCE EN CHAQUE PIXEL, EXPLIQUEZ À QUOI CORRESPOND ETTE OPERATION H'S THE SAME AS COMPA LE CRITÈRE DE MAKINUM URAISEMBLANCE THE OPERATION H'S THE SAME AS COMPA LE & CRITERE DE MAXIRON URAISEMBLANCE

TO SEARCH THE WALVE OF THE CALL LABOR THAT MAXIMIZES A THE PROBABILITY OF THE

IXEL ASSUME THIS VALUE, IN THIS CASE WOULD BE EQUIVABLED TO A THRESHOLDING

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IXEL AS PRIDRI DES CHASSES SONT O.4 POUR LA CLASSE 1 ET 2 ET O.2 POUR. 3 PTY = 75 M.EC.)

O.4. (1/2772). en - (75-20)/(0.25). D(YL= 75) X.C.(1) = -(n) (P(YL= 75) X.E.C.)) & -(n)(0.4) + 55 \tau

IXASSE 2 (THE SAME JUST CHANGE DO BY 50 AND 55 BY 25. DO THE SAME TO CLASS 3.

IN AS WE WOULD MIKE TO REDUCE THE TERM D'ATTACER AUX DONNÉES WE CHOOSE CLASS 2.

IN AS WE WOULD MIKE TO REDUCE THE TERM D'ATTACER AUX DONNÉES WE CHOOSE CLASS 3.

IN AS WE WOULD MIKE TO REDUCE THE TERM D'ATTACER AUX DONNÉES WE CHOOSE CLASS TOURS TO PROTES.

IN POTTS, 4-CONEX, BETA IF DIF. PIXELS, ONTHERWISE BSO. COMBINING THE MODELS FROM THE 2 QUSTON BEFORE THIS ONE, DONNÉE L'ENERGIE CONDITIONAL LE LOCALE DU CHAMP A POSTERIORI POUR UN PIXEL, CLOBALE DU CHAMP A POSTERIORI ET L'ENERGIE CONDITIONAL EVERLE DE VALUE 50, EN
OUDITIONELLE LOCALE UXING. (VALUE 50) EN EXPLICATION BAYESIENCE PONCTUGLIE AU SENS 1:50/27-38

LENGLE PAR VOISINS 1,333°, CALCULA TE 20 THE CEL TEMPORCAL CONDITIONAL ENERGY. CLASSE 1:50/27-38

L'ARSEN BANCE POUR LINE (-(Y2-MIN)). PO D. - (MIMP(-(Y2-MIN))) = D D. (YALX) & (Y3-MIN) = POUR LINE (-(Y4-MIN)).

E VRAISEN BANCE POLINE (-(Y4-MIN)). PO D. - (MIMP(-(Y4-MIN))) = D D. (YALX) & (Y3-MIN) = POUR LINE (-(Y4-MIN)). IE VRAISEN BLANCE PX enk (-(y_-Mn,)2) => Dx -ln (ink (-(y_-Mn,)2)) => D(y_1 x_) x (y_2 - Mn,)2 => CLE arg min(D(y,1 x_1)) => CLE(1) CO(CL(O) Dessiver be graph à construire (en précisant les joeuds et les poids des arcs) pour trouver la solution par coupure minimale. D(92, 20) = 192-MAN tes e direcuti-los em sulação a B, traivial 9) Restauration Fx(u)=11u-v112+/11 Vully Ex(u) = 11 u - 1012 + > 1/ Tall 2 - Débruitage, la minimisation de Était l'image plus flour mais plus debruite et F. Anoi ne floute por OBS: det B much: Ve est une métrique on une sous semi-metrique Semi-métrique: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in E^2$: $-V_c(\alpha, \beta) = V_c(\beta, \alpha') > 0$; $V_c(\alpha, \beta) = 0 = 0 = 0$ Metrique, n'en pluz Vc(d,B) < Vc(d,8)+Vc(8,B) d-B swop: put only the pixels de B on the graph. Link with some W(p, x) $= D(A, y_p) + \sum_{c} V_c(A, n_q)$ wind the graph $W(p, p) = D(P, y_p) + \sum_{c} V_c(B, n_q)$ $W(p, q) = V_c(x_1 B)$ a- enpansion Metruc