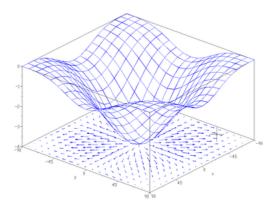
判断 (Gradient) とは



- スカラー場の各点で変化が最大の方向と変化率を大きさにもつ
- ベクトル場

勾配作用素:

$$abla = \left(rac{\partial}{\partial x}, rac{\partial}{\partial y}
ight)$$

勾配ベクトルの表記:

$$abla I =
abla I(x,y) = \left(rac{\partial I}{\partial x},rac{\partial I}{\partial y}
ight) = \left(rac{\partial I(x,y)}{\partial x},rac{\partial I(x,y)}{\partial y}
ight) = (I_x,I_y)$$

画像の勾配とエッジ強度画像

- 画像を高さ関数と考えた時の勾配ベクトル場
- 画像の edge 部分で大きい勾配を持つ画像

勾配ベクトルの方向:

$$heta = rctan\left(I_y/I_x
ight)$$

すなわち、画像の edge と垂直な方向

ラプラス作用素 (Laplacean): 滑らかさを記述

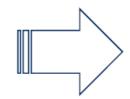
$$egin{align} \Delta &=
abla^2 =
abla \cdot
abla &= rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \ & \ \Delta I &= rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} \$$

- Laplace方程式:自然科学の多くのぶんやで重要。 $\Delta I=0$
- ullet Poisson方程式:Laplace方程式の右辺が関数。 $\Delta I=g$



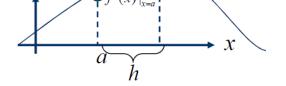


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Poisson 方程式を





微分の定義

$$rac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \lim_{\epsilon o 0} rac{f(x+\epsilon) - f(x)}{\epsilon}$$

テイラー展開

$$f(b) = f(a) + f'(a)(b-a) + rac{1}{2!}f''(a)(b-a)^2 + \cdots + rac{1}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(a)(b-a)^{(n-1)} + rac{1}{n!}f^n(c)(a-b)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}rac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n, a < c < b$$
 $f(x+h) pprox f(x) + f'(x)h + rac{1}{2!}f''(x)h^2 + \cdots + rac{1}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(x)h^{n-1}$

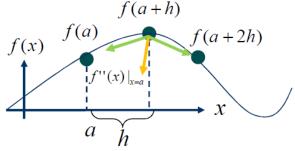
二次以下の項を全て無視すると、先ほどの式は次のように書き直すことができる。

$$f(\cdot,\cdot)$$

高階微分の近似はより多くの評価点が必要:

例えば、2階微分の前進1次差分近似の場合:

2階微分はラプラシアン



$$f''(x)=rac{d}{dx}f'(x)pproxrac{d}{dx}\left(rac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}+O(h^2)
ight) \ pproxrac{f(x+2h)-f(x+h)}{h^2}-rac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h^2}+O(h^2)$$

すなわち

$$f''(x)pprox rac{(x+2h)-2(x+h)+f(x)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

まとめ

$$f''(x)pprox rac{1}{h} - rac{1}{2!}f''(x)h + O(h')$$
 $f''(x) = rac{d}{dx}f'(x)pprox rac{d}{dx}\left(rac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} + O(h^2)
ight)$
 $pprox rac{f(x+2h)-f(x+h)}{h^2} - rac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h^2} + O(h^2)$

すなわち、

$$f'(x)pprox rac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} - rac{1}{2!}\left(rac{f(x+2h)-2f(x+h)+f(x)}{h^2}
ight) + rac{1}{2!}O(h^2)h + O(h^3)$$

ここで、上式の第2項において、hの2乗の誤差がhの3乗の誤差になっていることに注意。

よって、1階微分の2次差分近似は以下のようになる。

$$f'(x) pprox rac{-f(x+2h)+4f(x+h)-3f(x)}{2h} + O(h^3)$$

+ 44

中心差分

中心差分を使う斗、評価点の数は同じでより高精度になる。 例えば、2階微分の中心2次差分近似の場合:

まず、前進微分を考える。

$$f(x+a) pprox f(x) + f'(x)a + rac{1}{2!}f''(x)a^2 + O(a^3)$$
 $\Rightarrow rac{f(x+a)}{a} pprox rac{f(x)}{a} + rac{f'(x)a}{a} + rac{1}{2a}f''(x)a^2 + rac{O(a^3)}{a}$

次に、後進微分を考える。

$$f(x-b)pprox f(x) - f'(x)b + rac{1}{2!}f''(x)b^2 + O(b^3) \ \Rightarrow rac{f(x-b)}{b}pprox rac{f(x)}{b} + rac{f'(x)b}{b} + rac{1}{2b}f''(x)b^2 + rac{O(b^3)}{b}$$

上記の2式を足し合わせる。

$$\frac{f(x+a)}{a} + \frac{f(x-b)}{b} = \frac{bf(x+a) + af(x-b)}{ab}$$

この式を近似式を用いて書き直すと

$$rac{bf(x+a)+af(x-b)}{ab}pproxrac{(a+b)f(x)}{ab}+rac{(a+b)f''(x)}{2}$$

よって式変形すると、

$$f''(x) pprox rac{2bf(x+a) - 2(a+b)f(x) + 2af(x-b)}{ab(a+b)} + O(a^3,b^3)$$

ここで、a=b=hとして整理すると、

$$f''(x)pprox rac{f(x+h)-2f(x)+f(x-h)}{h^2}+O(h^3)$$

$$abla I = \left(rac{\partial I}{\partial x}, rac{\partial I}{\partial y}
ight) \qquad \Delta I = \left(rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2}, rac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2}
ight)$$

1次精度前進s差分近似

数学的にはh << 1だが、画像などではh = 1をよく使う。

$$abla I pprox \{I(x+1,y) - I(x,y), I(x,y+1) - I(x,y)\}$$
 $\Delta I pprox I(x+2,y) - 2I(x+1,y) + 2I(x,y) + I(x,y+2), -2I(x,y+1)$

2次精度中心差分近似

$$abla I = \left(rac{I(x+1,y)-I(x-1,y)}{2},rac{I(x,y+1)-I(x,y-1)}{2}
ight)$$

$$\Delta I pprox I(x+1,y) + I(x-1,y) + I(x,y+1), I(x,y-1), -4I(x,y)$$

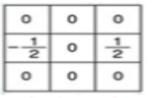
また、ベクトル $oldsymbol{x}=[x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n]$ を Laplacian に代入すると、

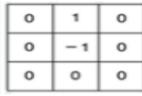
$$f(x_i + h_i) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_i - h_i)$$

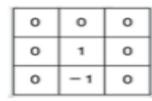
差分法 → 画像では3x3の作用素(フィルタ)

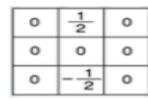
0	0	0
0	-1	1
0	0	0

0	0	0
- 1	1	0
0	0	0









前進1次

後退1次

中心2次

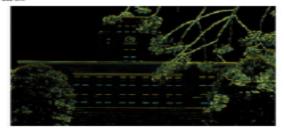
前進1次

後退1次

中心2次

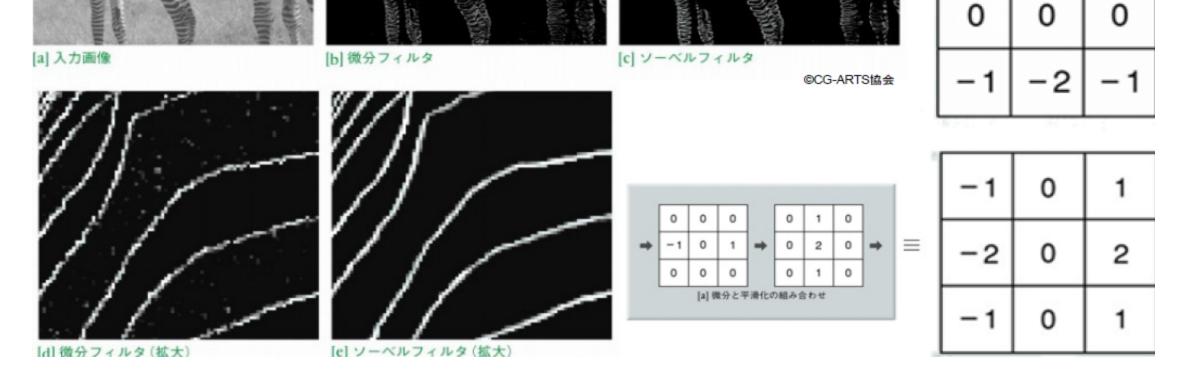








(前進1次 + 後退2次) / 2 = 中心2次



Laplacian フィルタ

✓ 2次の中心差分でLaplaceオペレータの4連結での近似:

$$\Delta = \nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2}$$

AT T(1) T(1) T(1) AT(