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Course outline

About NPTEL

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

Week 2

- Edge Detection
- From Edges to Blobs and Corners
- Scale Space, Image Pyramids and Filter Banks
- Feature Detectors : SIFT and Variants
- [Optional] Image Segmentation
- Other Feature Spaces
- [Optional] Human Visual System
- Lecture Slides
- Week 2 Feedback Form : Deep Learning for Computer Vision
- Practice: Week 2 : Assignment 2(Non-Graded)
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Problem Solving Session - July 2024

Week 2: Assignment 2

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2024-08-07, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2024-08-06, 00:25 IST

- 1) Which of the following are examples of a high-pass filter? (Select all possible correct options)

1 point

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Partially Correct.
Score: 0.5

Accepted Answers:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 2) Match the following:

1 point

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Gaussian filter | i) Edges found when gradient is low |
| 2) Sobel filter | ii) Edges found at zero crossing |
| 3) First derivative of Gaussian | iii) Edge smoothing |
| 4) Second derivative of Gaussian | iv) Edge detection |
| | v) Edges found when gradient is high |

1 → iii, 2 → iv, 3 → i, 4 → ii

1 → iii, 2 → i, 3 → ii, 4 → v

1 → iii, 2 → iv, 3 → v, 4 → ii

1 → iv, 2 → iii, 3 → i, 4 → ii

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

1 → iii, 2 → iv, 3 → v, 4 → ii

- 3) Identify the correct sequence of steps in a Canny edge detection pipeline. Steps are listed below:

1 point

- Compute gradient magnitude and direction
- Connect individual components
- Smoothen the image
- Threshold into strong, weak, or no edge
- Gaussian Filter and Hysteresis
- Non-maximum suppression
- Apply derivative to get edges

6 → 1 → 4 → 5 → 2

3 → 1 → 6 → 4 → 2

3 → 5 → 1 → 4 → 2

6 → 8 → 5 → 7 → 2

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

3 → 1 → 6 → 4 → 2

- 4) In terms of computational efficiency, how does the separability of a 2D convolution kernel affect the filtering process?

1 point

- It has no effect on efficiency
- It allows the convolution to be performed as two 1D convolutions, which is faster
- It requires more memory but fewer computations
- None of the above

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

It allows the convolution to be performed as two 1D convolutions, which is faster

- 5) Which of the following operations is an example of linear filtering?

1 point

- Thresholding an image
- Histogram equalization
- Morphological dilation
- Applying a Gaussian blur

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Applying a Gaussian blur

- 6) What is the purpose of creating a scale space in SIFT?

1 point

- To remove noise from the image
- To detect features at different scales
- To enhance edge detection
- To compress the image

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

To detect features at different scales

- 7) Choose the correct statements from among the following:

1 point

- For any low-pass or high-pass filter, the sum of the filter coefficients always adds up to 1.

2. Brightness enhancement by image addition is a point operation.
3. $k(a * b) = (ka) * (kb)$, where a is the image, b is the filter, k is a scalar and $*$ is the convolution operator.

- ☐ only 1
- ☐ 1 and 2
- ☒ only 2
- ☐ None of the above

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
only 2

8) Which of the following statements is false?

1 point

- ☐ Real-world **RGB** images can be thought of as matrices in continuous space on \mathbb{R}^3 , but the images we store on a computer are discrete.
- ☐ We can represent an **RGB** image as a function of the form. $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where \mathbb{R}^3 represents image coordinates (channel, height, width) and \mathbb{R} represents intensity.
- ☐ The transformation $I(x, y) = I(x, -y)$ flip the image I upside down.
- ☒ Denoising an image through the moving average filter is an example of global operation as opposed to point or local operations.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
Denoising an image through the moving average filter is an example of global operation as opposed to point or local operations.

9) Assertion (A): Gabor filters are particularly effective for texture analysis in image processing.
Reason (R): Gabor filters can be tuned to respond to specific frequencies and orientations in an image.
Choose the correct answer from the options below:

1 point

- ☒ Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ☐ Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- ☐ A is true, but R is false.
- ☐ A is false, but R is true

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

10) Which property is SIFT designed to be invariant to?

1 point

- ☐ Only rotation
- ☐ Only scale
- ☐ Rotation and scale
- ☒ Scale, rotation, and illumination changes

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1
Accepted Answers:
Scale, rotation, and illumination changes

11) What is the primary difference between blob detection and corner detection?

1 point

- ☐ Blob detection finds regions, while corner detection finds points
- ☒ Blob detection finds circles, while corner detection finds rectangle
- ☐ Corner detection works on color images, while blob detection only works on gray scale
- ☐ Blob detection requires machine learning, while corner detection doesn't

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Blob detection finds regions, while corner detection finds points

12) Given is a 3×3 image,

1 point

10	100	200
128	20	120
10	40	160

The central element after applying linear contrast stretching is:

- ☐ 54
- ☐ 25
- ☐ 13
- ☒ 18

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
13

