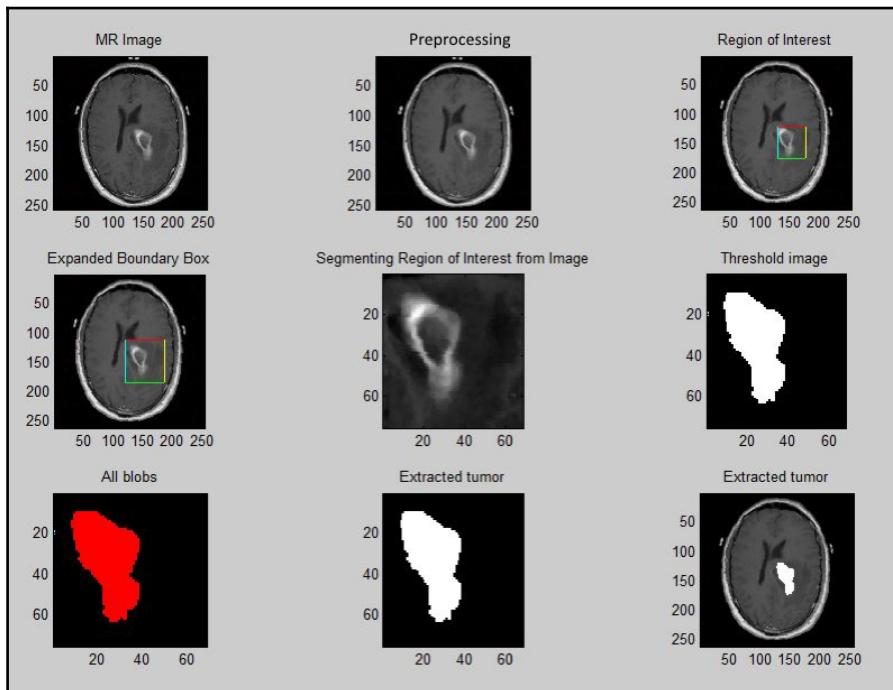
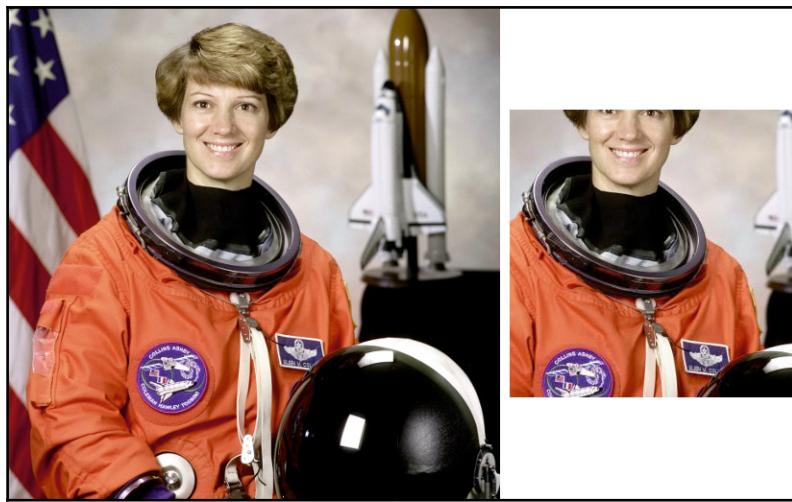
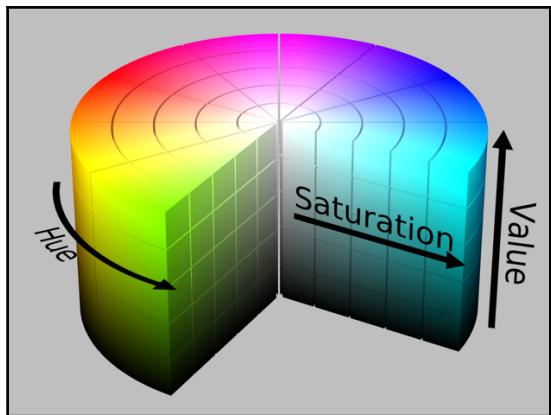


Chapter 01: Introduction to Image Processing

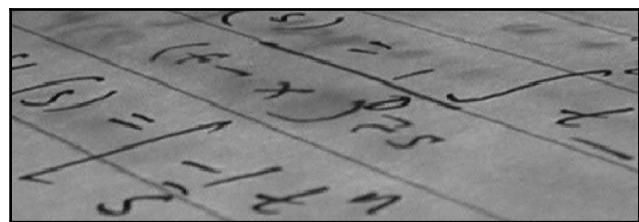


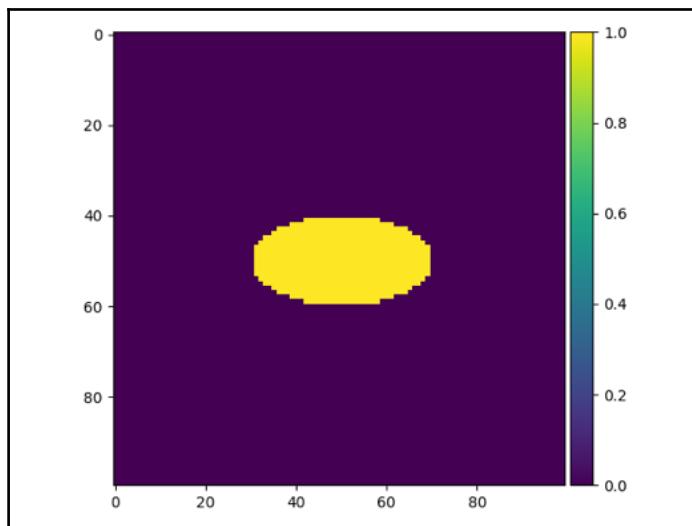
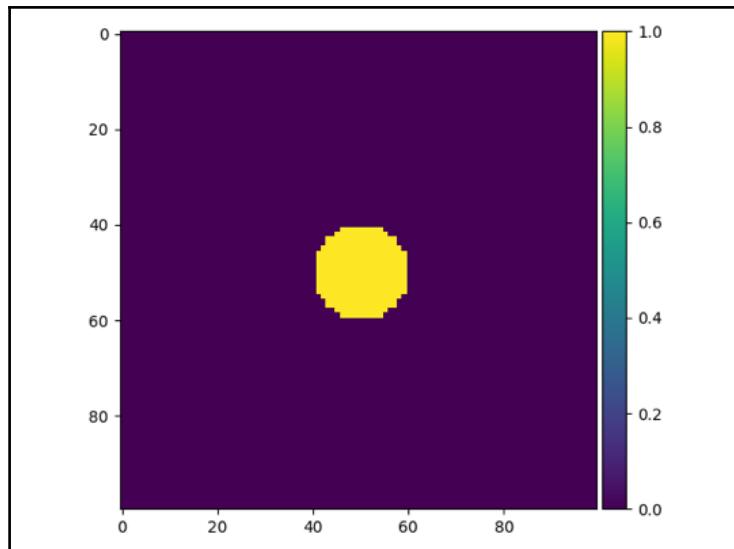


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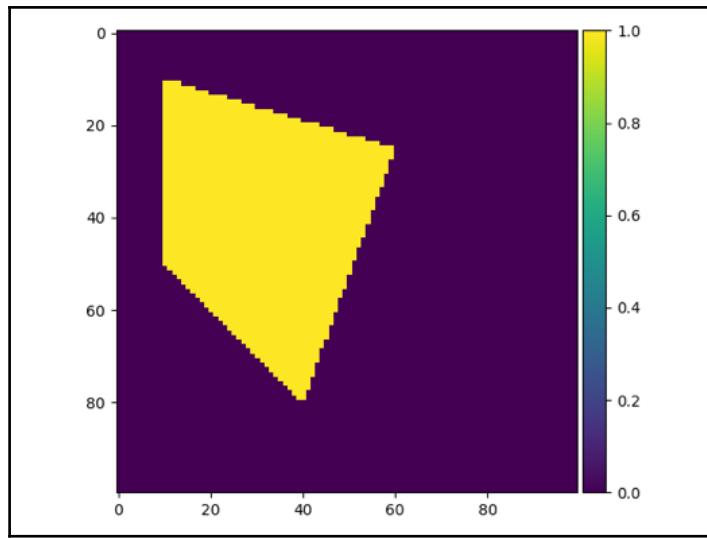








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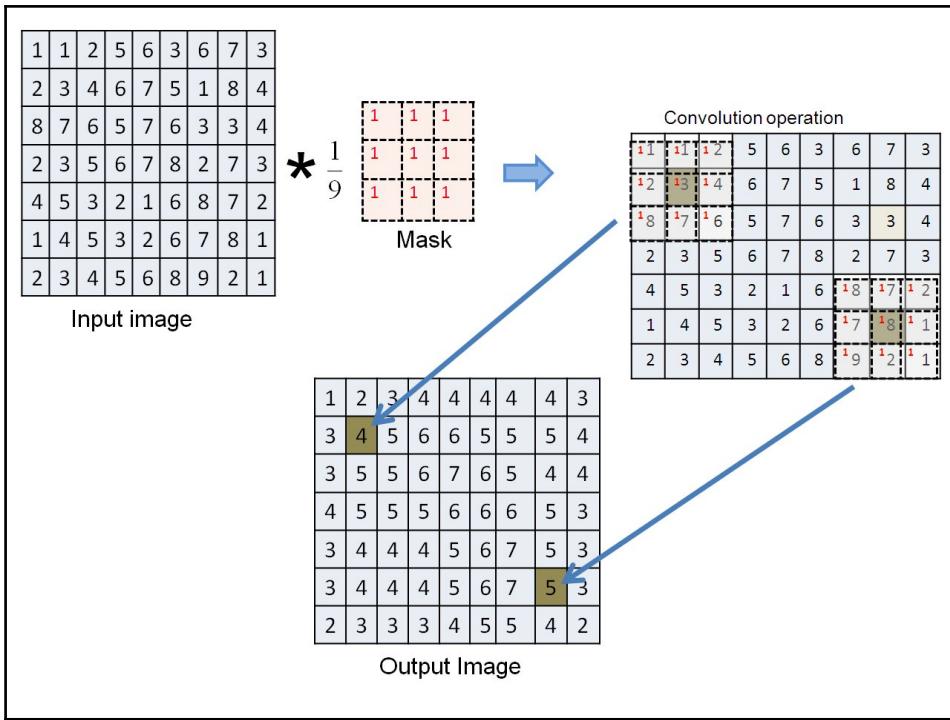
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Chapter 02: Filters and Features

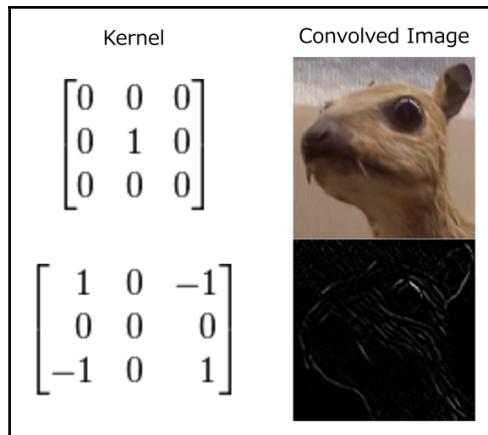
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

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

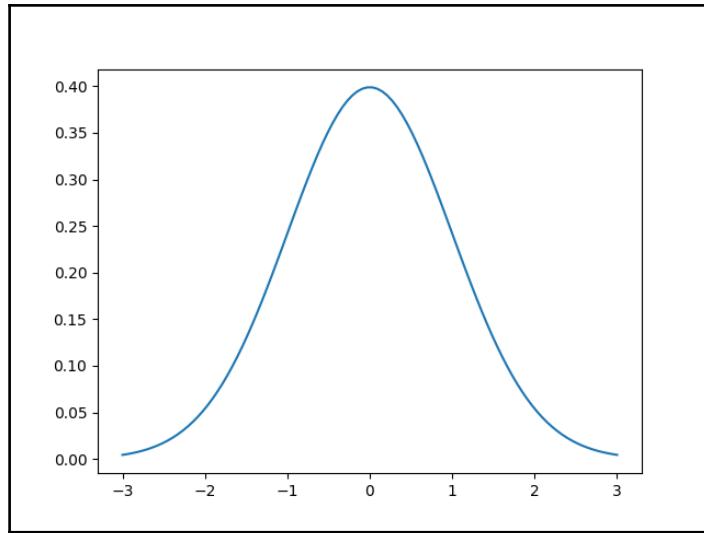
$\begin{bmatrix} 40 & 50 & 60 & 70 \\ 40 & 50 & 60 & 70 \\ 40 & 50 & 60 & 70 \\ 40 & 50 & 60 & 70 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Image Matrix	Derivative Mask	Derivative



[]



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$

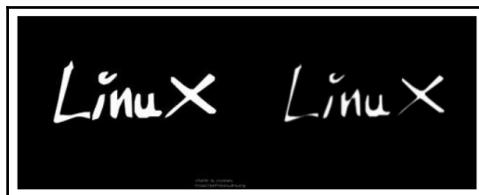


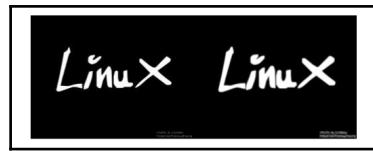
[]



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A 10x10 grid of binary digits (0s and 1s). The pattern consists of a cross shape where the center cell is a 0. The top horizontal segment has 1s at indices (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (1,7), (1,8), and (1,9). The left vertical segment has 1s at indices (2,1), (3,1), (4,1), (5,1), (6,1), (7,1), (8,1), and (9,1). The right vertical segment has 1s at indices (2,9), (3,9), (4,9), (5,9), (6,9), (7,9), (8,9), and (9,9). The bottom horizontal segment has 1s at indices (1,10), (2,10), (3,10), (4,10), (5,10), (6,10), (7,10), (8,10), and (9,10). A 3x3 subgrid in the bottom-right corner (indices (8,8) to (10,10)) is highlighted with a black border.





$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k$$



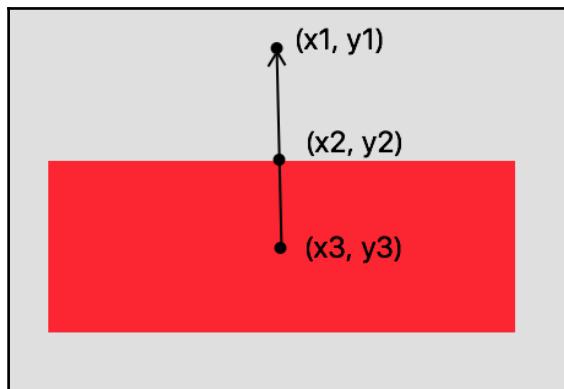
-1	0	+1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

x filter

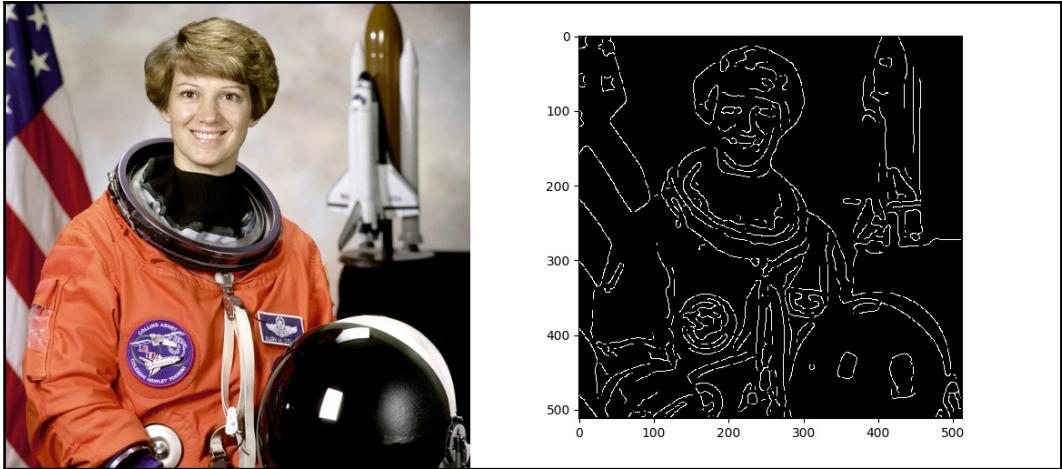
+1	+2	+1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

y filter

[]



[]



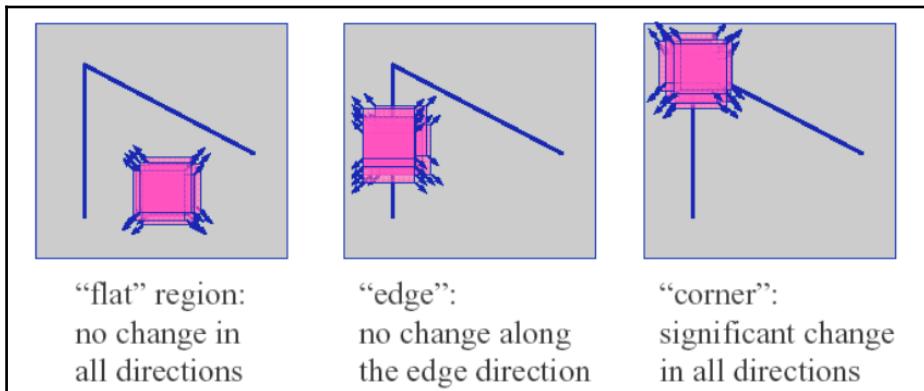
$$y = mx + c$$

$$y_1 = mx_1 + c$$

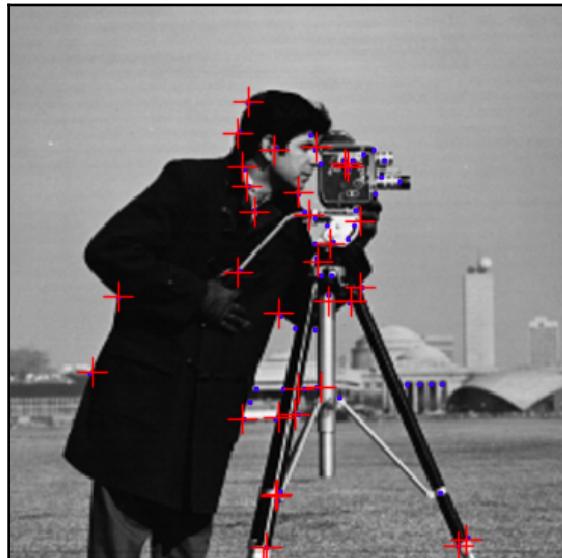
$$y_2 = mx_2 + c$$

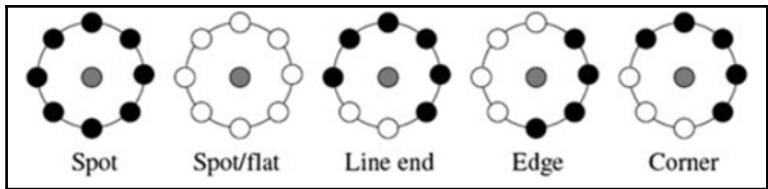
$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

Chapter 03: Drilling Deeper into Features - Object Detection



$$\sum [I(x+u, y+v) - I(x, y)]^2$$





$$m_{pq} = \sum_{x,y} x^p y^q I(x,y)$$

$$C=\left(\frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}},\frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}\right)$$

$$\theta=atan2\big(m_{01},m_{10}\big)$$

$$f(n)=\sum_{1\leq i\leq n}2^{i-1}\tau\big(p;x_i,y_i\big)$$

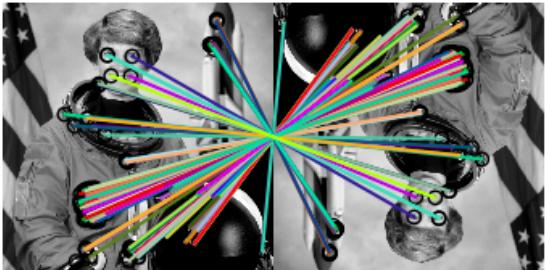
$$Where \tau(p;x,y) is defined as:\\ \tau(p;x,y)=\begin{cases} 1 & : p(x)< p(y) \\ 0 & : p(x)\geq p(y) \end{cases}\\ p(x) is the intensity value at pixel x.$$

$$S=\begin{pmatrix} x_1,\dots x_n\\y_1,\dots y_n\end{pmatrix}$$

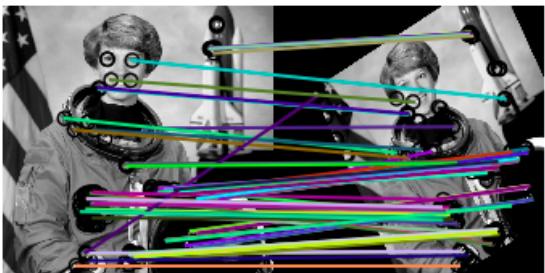
$$S_\theta=R_\theta S$$

$$g_n(p,\theta)=f_n(p)|({\bf x}_i,{\bf y}_i)\in S_\theta$$

Original Image vs. Transformed Image



Original Image vs. Transformed Image

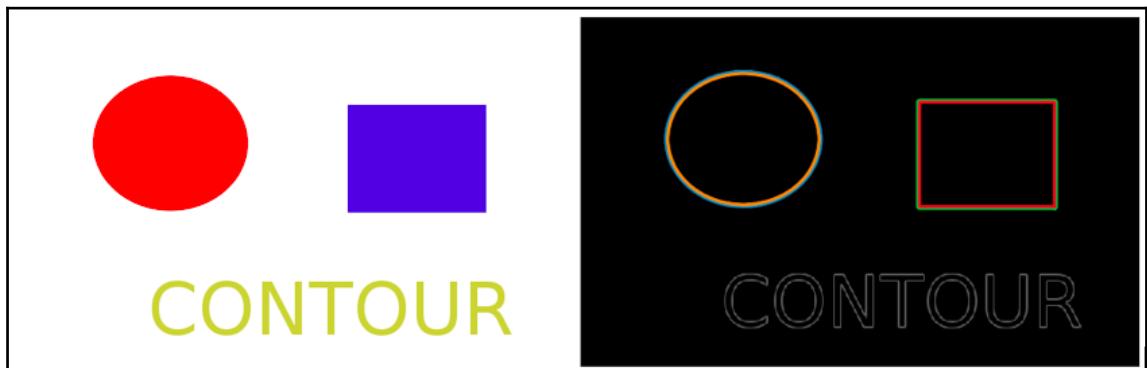


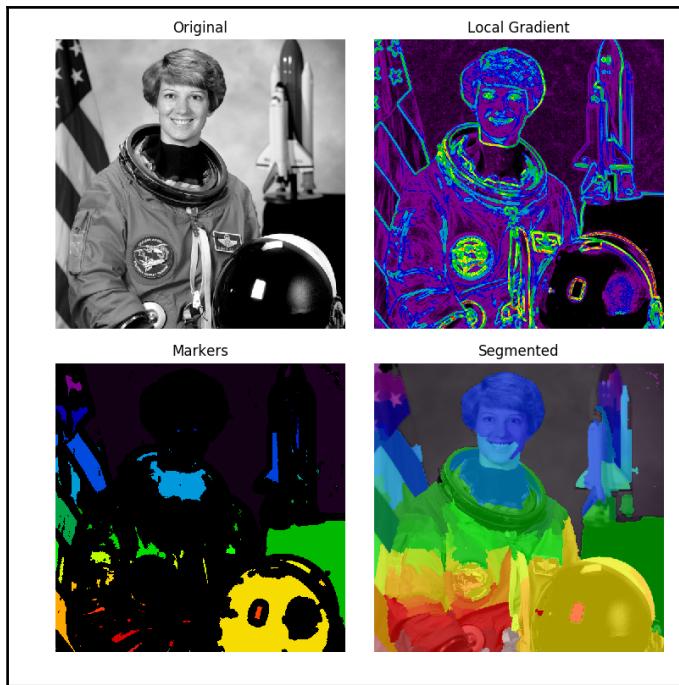
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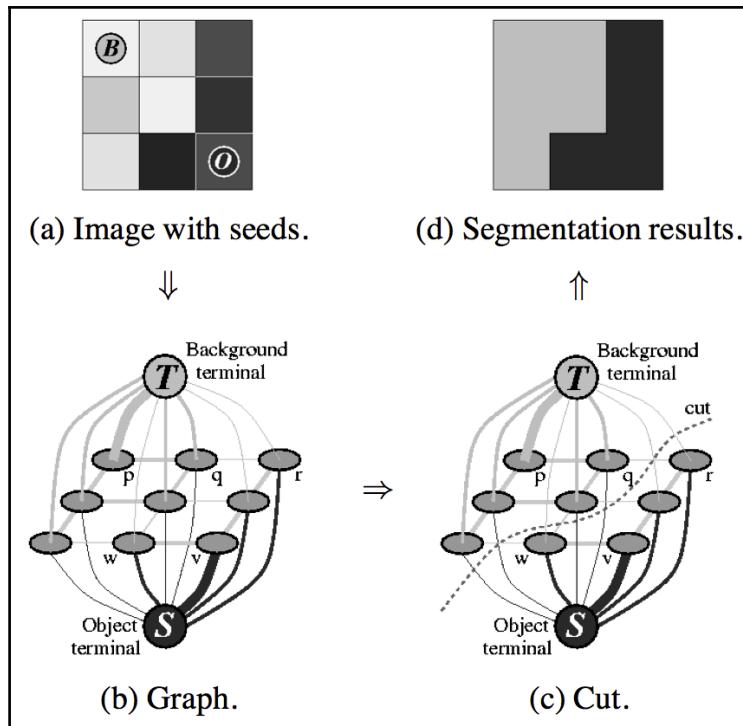
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Chapter 04: Segmentation - Understanding Images Better

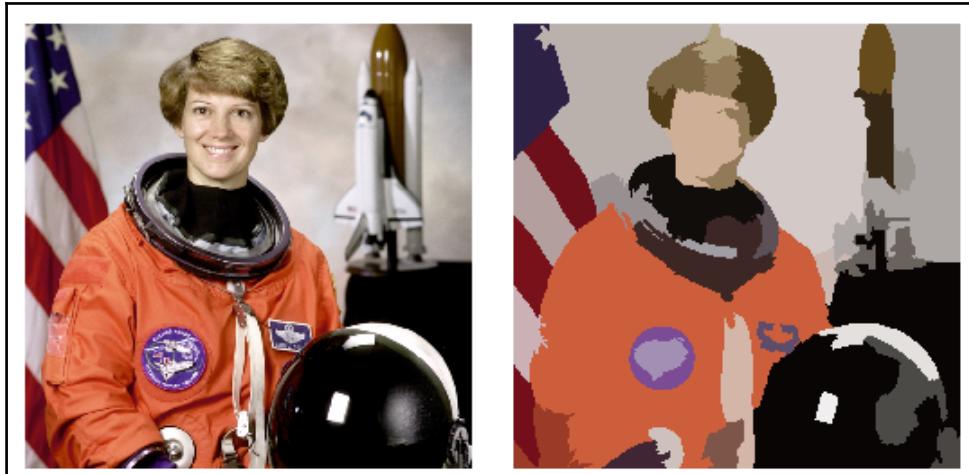




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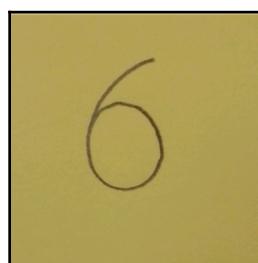
$$\text{edge weight} = e^{-d^2/\sigma}$$

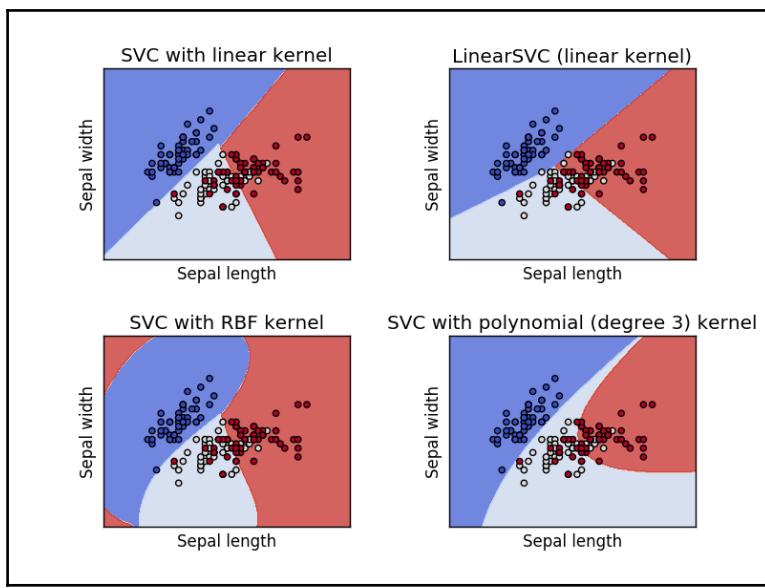
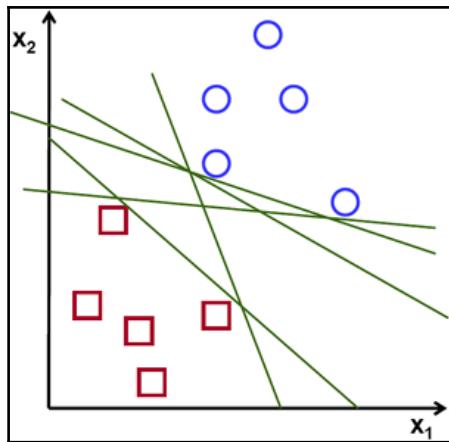


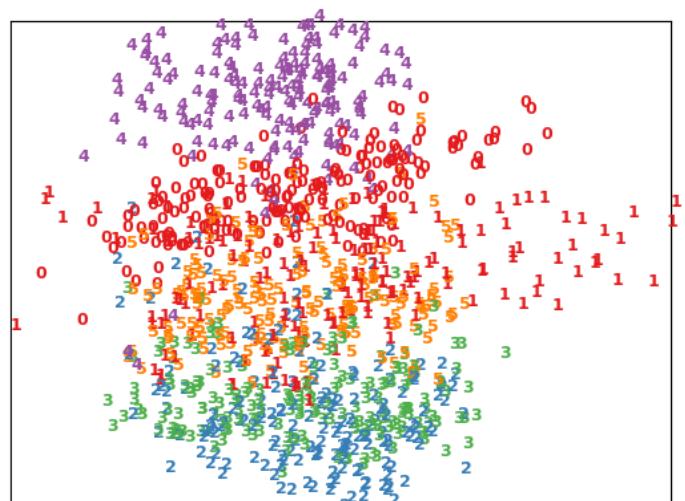
Chapter 05: Integrating Machine Learning with Computer Vision



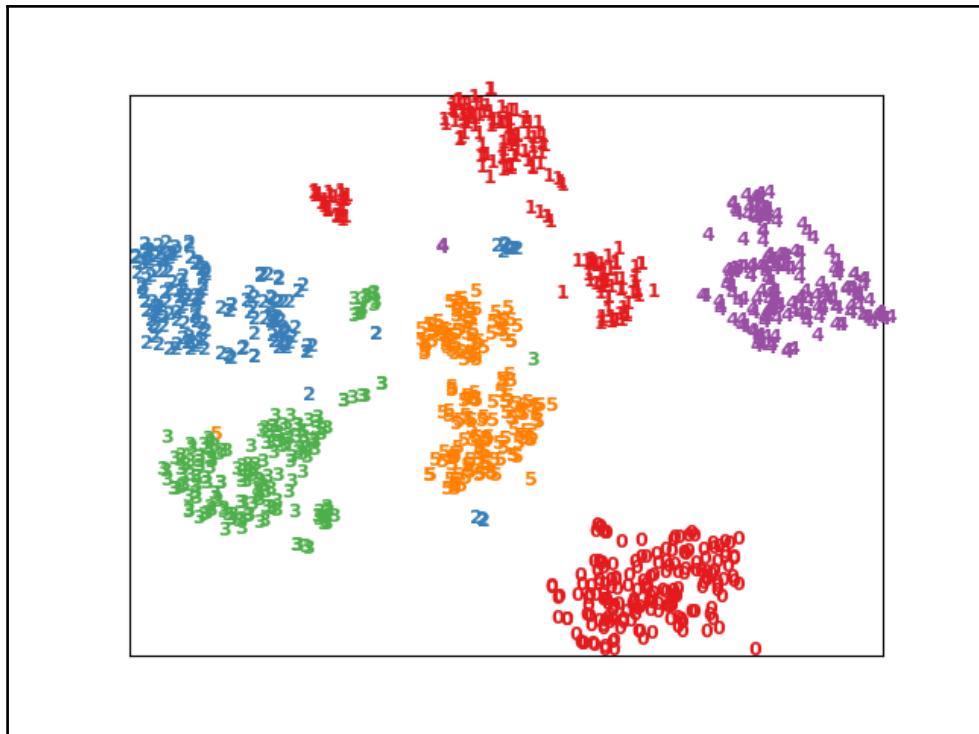
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	/	1	1	/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9





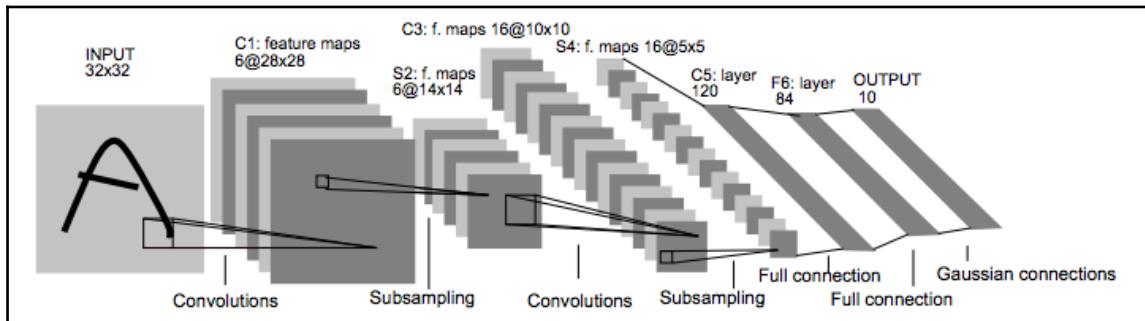
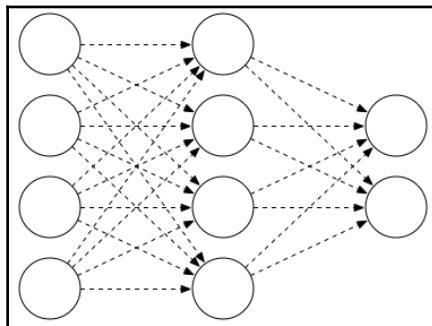
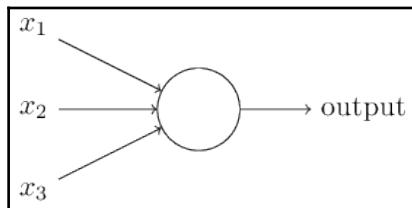
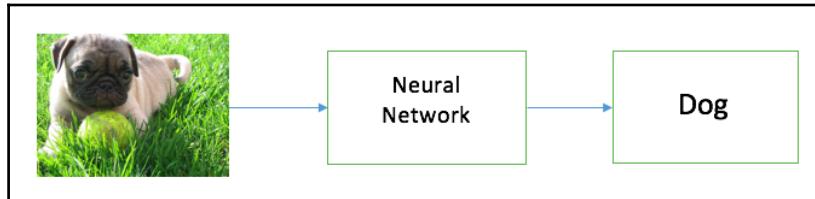


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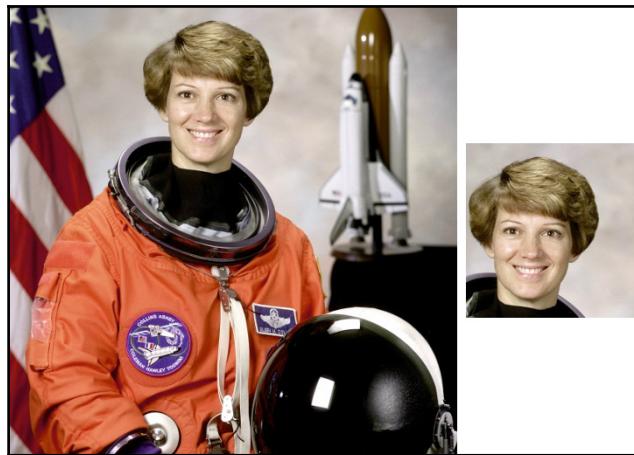
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Chapter 06: Image Classification Using Neural Networks



Chapter 07: Introduction to Computer Vision using OpenCV





$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$



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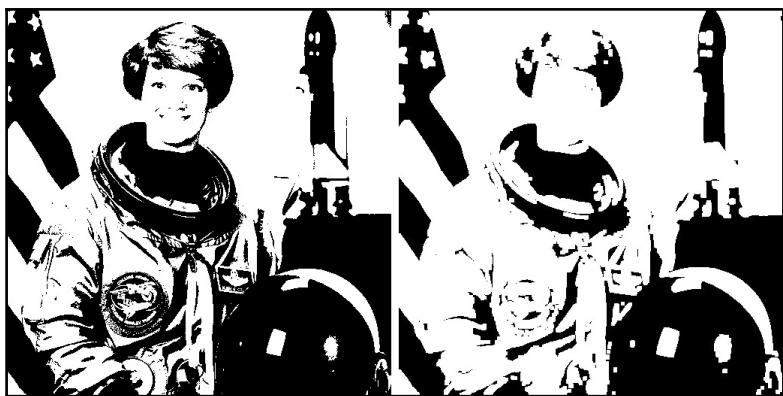
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

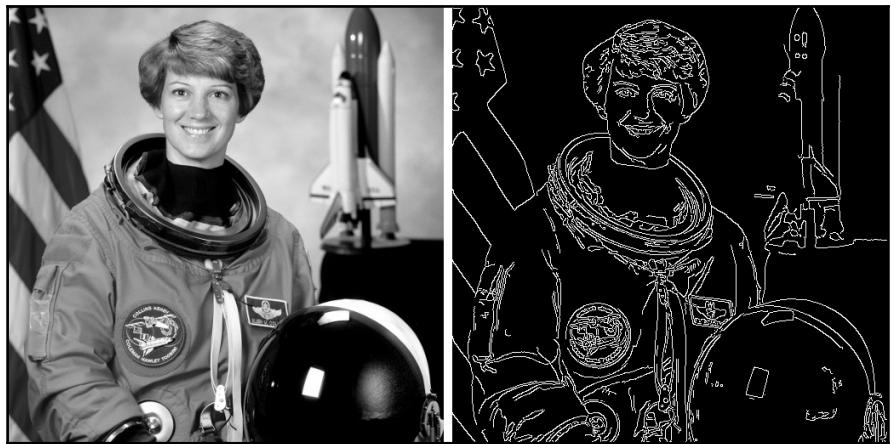


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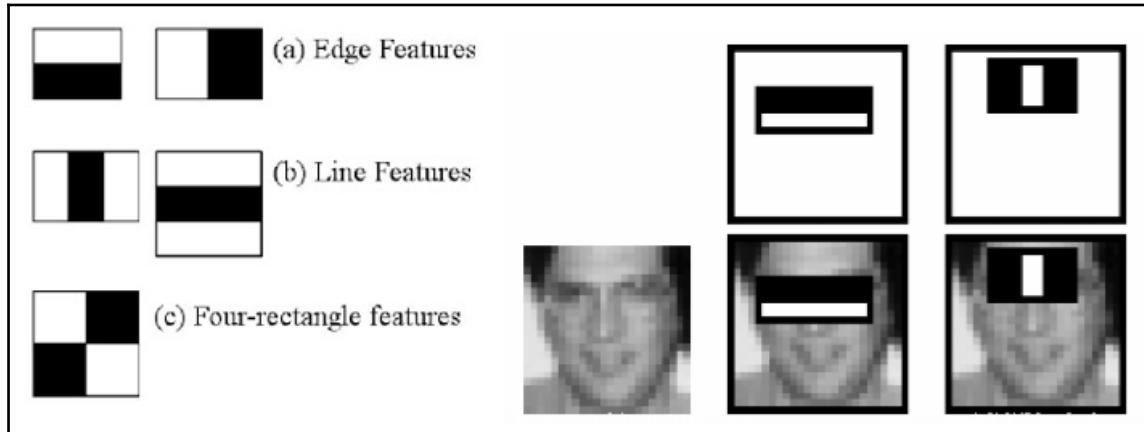


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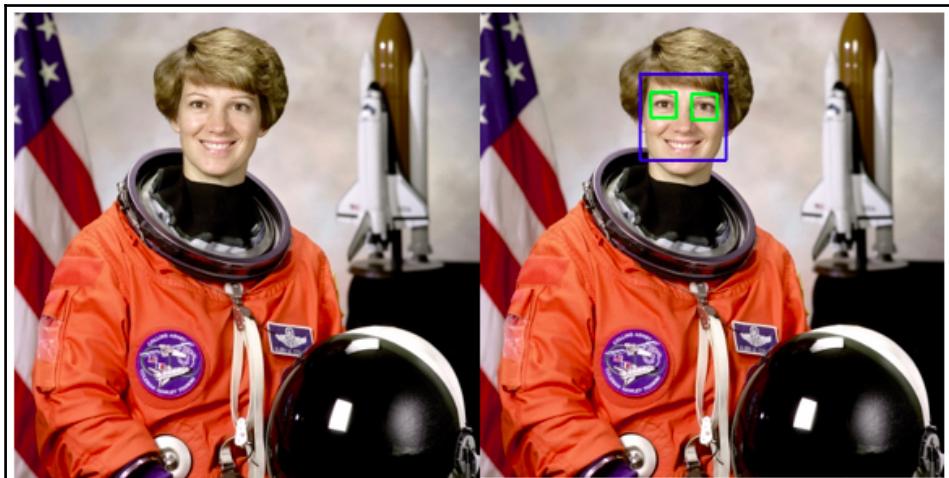
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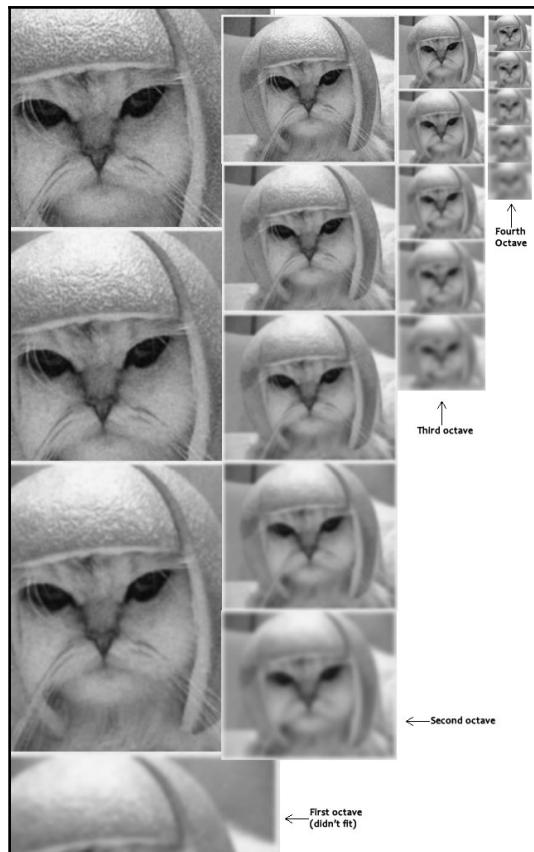
Chapter 08: Object Detection Using OpenCV



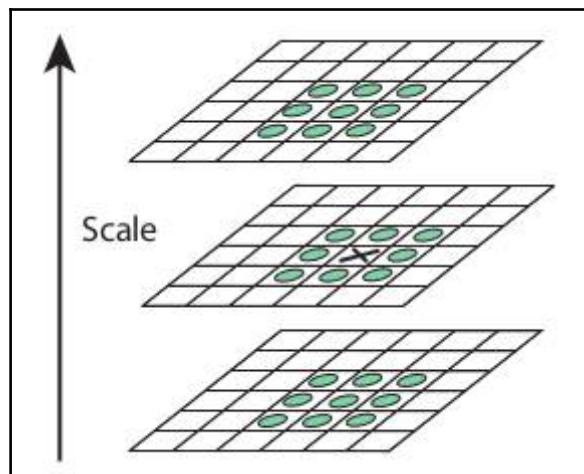
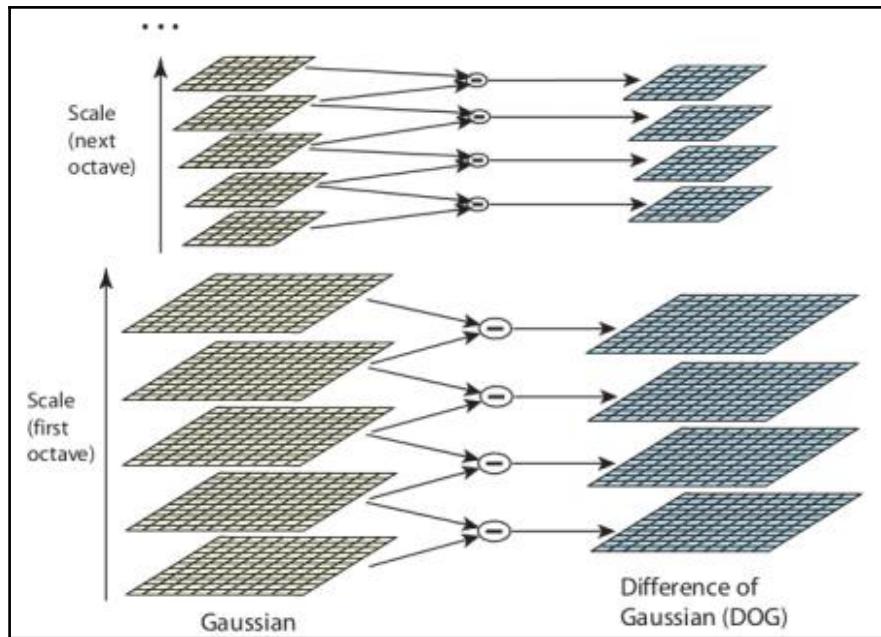
$$I_{\Sigma}(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{x' \leq x \\ y' \leq y}} i(x', y')$$

$$I(x, y) = i(x, y) - I(x-1, y-1) + I(x, y-1) + I(x-1, y)$$





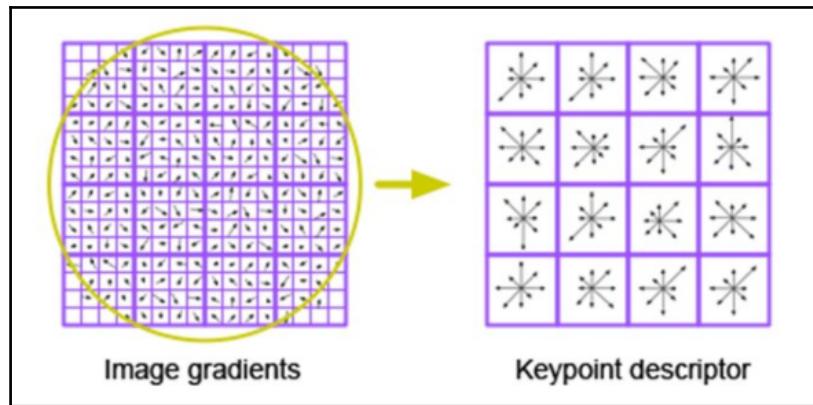
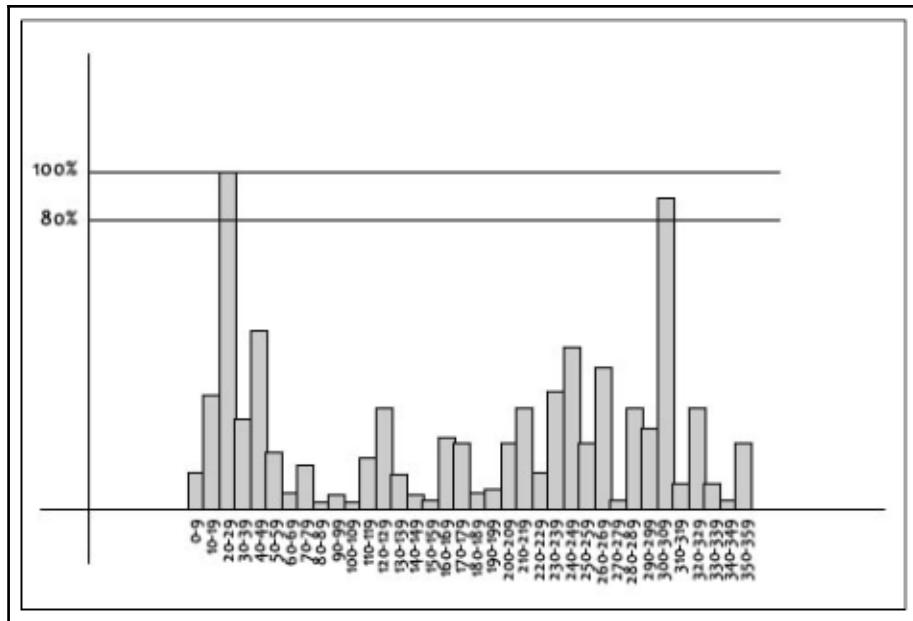
$$\begin{aligned} D(x, y, \sigma) &= (G(x, y, k\sigma) - G(x, y, \sigma)) * I(x, y) \\ &= L(x, y, k\sigma) = L(x, y, \sigma) \end{aligned}$$

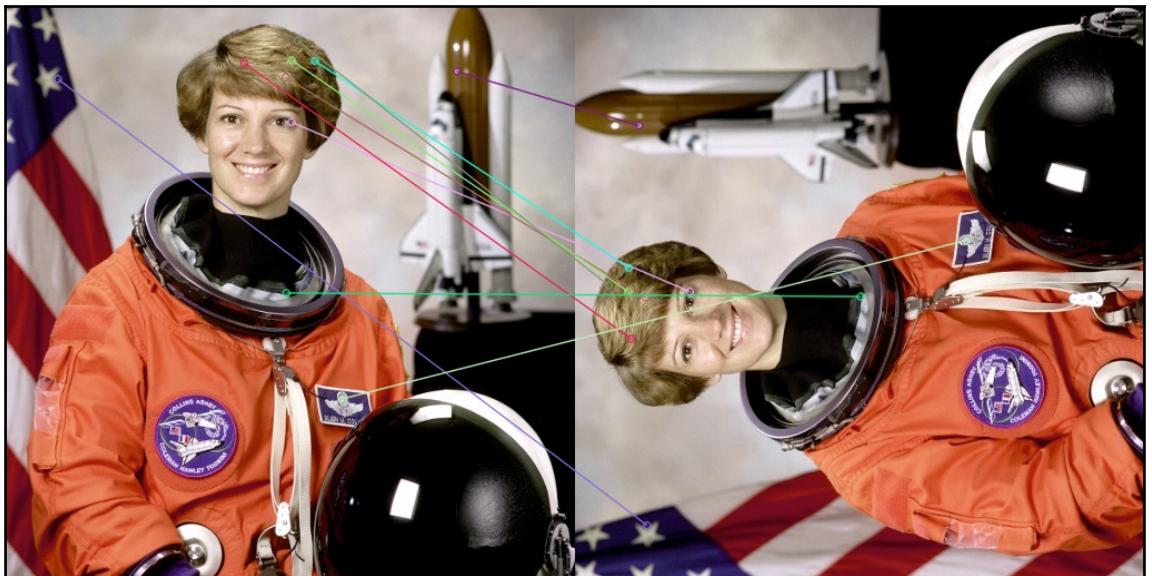


$$D(x) = D + \frac{\partial D^T}{\partial x} x + \frac{1}{2} x^T \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2} x$$

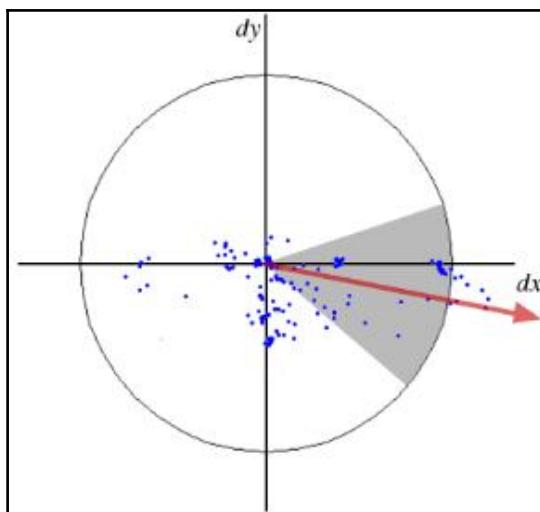
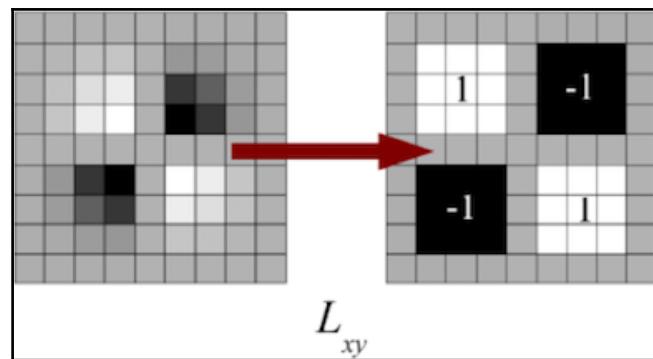
$$m(x, y) = \sqrt{(L(x+1, y) - L(x-1, y))^2 + (L(x, y+1) - L(x, y-1))^2}$$

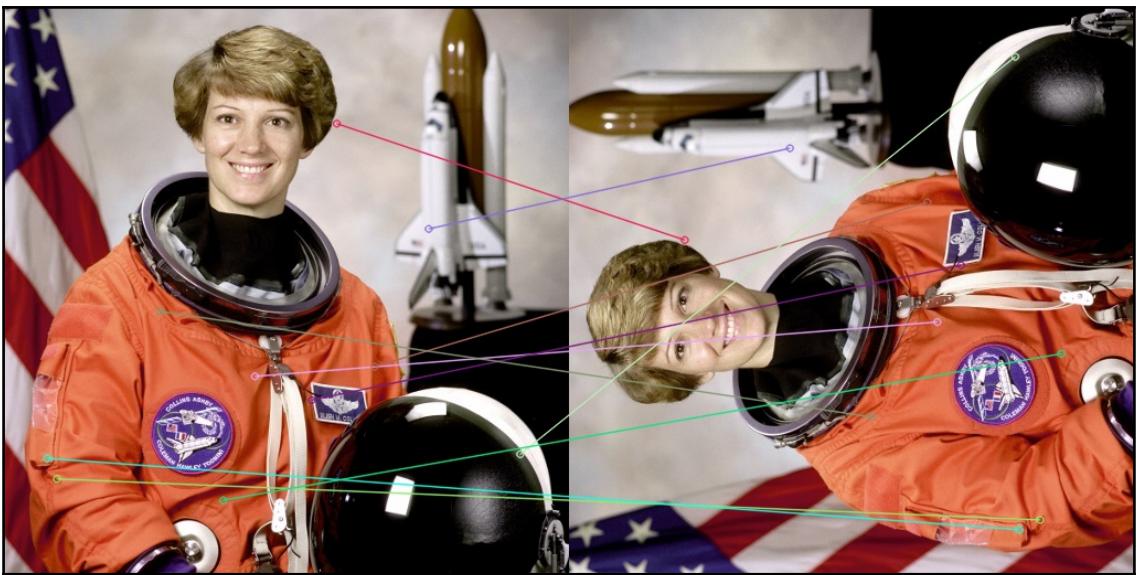
$$\theta(x, y) = \tan^{-1}((L(x, y+1) - L(x, y-1)) / (L(x+1, y) - L(x-1, y)))$$





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Chapter 09: Video Processing Using OpenCV

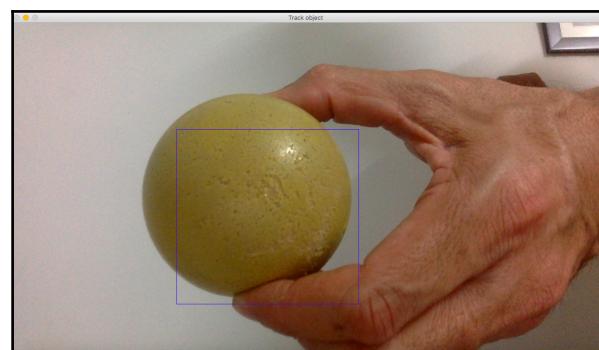
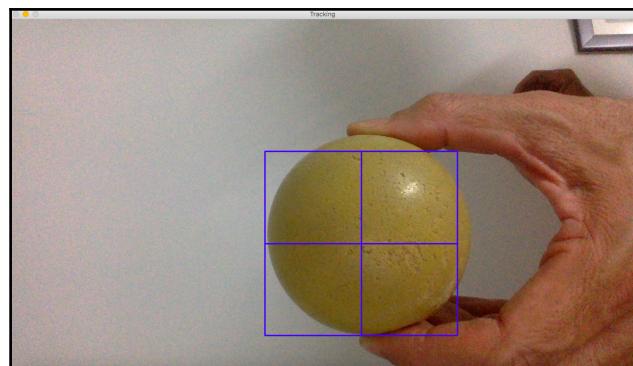


$$m_{ji} = \sum_{x,y} \left(array(x,y) \cdot x^j \cdot y^i \right)$$

$$x = \frac{m10}{m00} \quad y = \frac{m01}{m00}$$

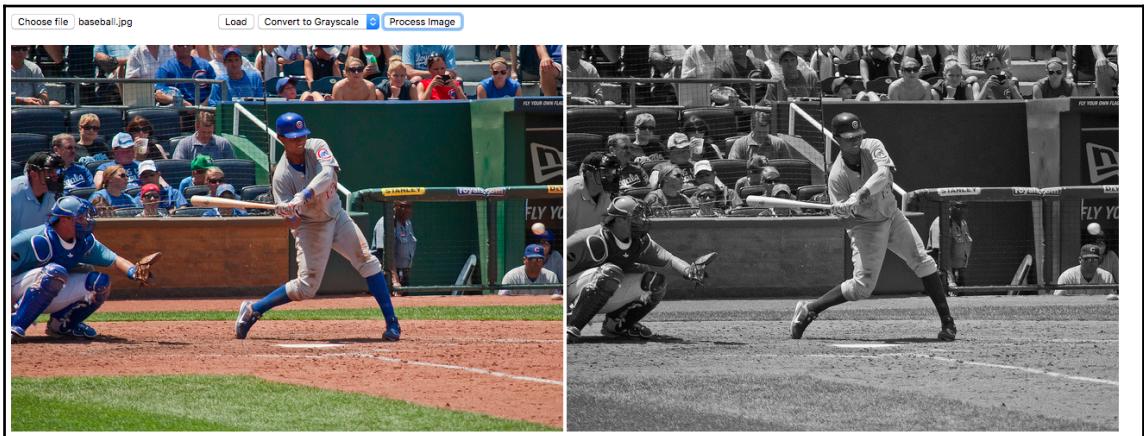
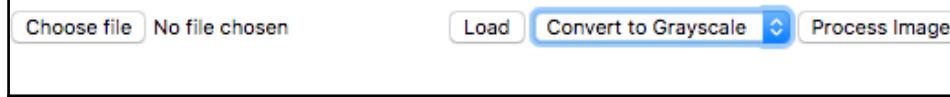
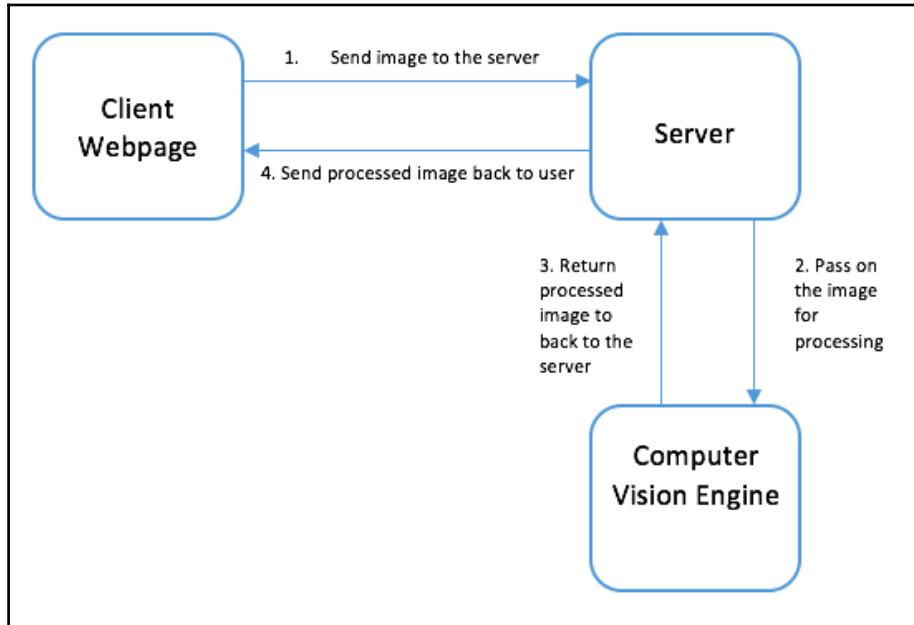


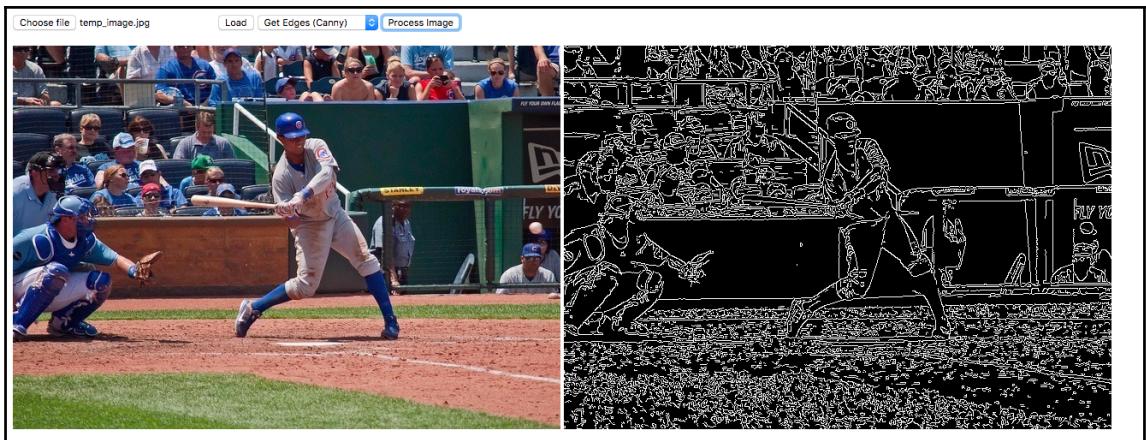
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Chapter 10: Computer Vision as a Service





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