Image Processing

Introduction

How computers see Einstein...



Images are Vectors:



Zebra image



Same image with a different row length

"Similar" vectors do not correspond to "similar" images

Images are Vectors:





"Similar" images need not to correspond to "similar" vectors (example: translation)



Spatial relations are extremely important are lost in vector representation 🙁

Images are Matrices:

Is it possible to multiply images as matrices?



Determinant, eigenvalues, semidefinite images ...

Does it have sense?

Typical operations are senseless 😕

Images are Graphs:

Pixels are vertices, edges connect neighboring pixels (4-connectivity)



Without further components to restricted: grids only \otimes attributed graphs, labeled graphs etc. are necessary

Scenes are Graphs:



(Fischler, Elschlager 1973)

Graphs are mainly used in higher processing levels Problem: Connection **"Image** ↔ Graph"

Images are functions: $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$

For example: image edges are location of high gradient values





Are they convex, differentiable, continuous ... ?

How to specify ?

Image families \rightarrow function spaces \rightarrow infinite dimensional !!! Many things become much more difficult.

Images are both ... and ...

Images are neither ... nor ...

Images are Images ©

Image processing – how to deal with?

Topics.

- 1. Human Vision (today rather for fun)
- 2. Linear Filtering, Morphologic Operations (2 DS) efficient algorithms (program assignments)
- 3. Fourier-Transform (classic, 1 DS)
- 4. Diffusion Filters: "Images are Functions" (1 DS)
- 5. Continuous and Discrete Energy Minimization (2 DS) example: denoising
- 6. Interest Points, Image Features (2 DS)

with regard to recognition (Computer Vision)

- 7. Camera models, 3D-Geometry (2 DS)
- 8. RANSAC (1 DS)
- 9. Application: Stereo (1 DS)

2, 5, 7 und 8 together in one Application

Linear Filtering

Image generation



Result

Fourier Transform



Diffusion Filters



"Images are functions"

Do not smooth uniformly everywhere, take into account **local** image properties

Energy Minimization

Images are functions (continuous), images are graphs (discrete)



Interest Points, Image Features

Motivation: saccades



Interest points detection



3D-Geometry



RANSAC



Model fitting





Stereo

Reality



Prerequisites: epipolar geometry, dissimilarity measures, (discrete) optimization ...

Prerequisites: Math

What does it mean?

Examples – one should be able at least to guess, what does it mean:

$$\ln \prod_{i} f(x_{i}) = \sum_{i} \ln f(x_{i})$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} \ln x_{i} \to \max_{x}$$
$$\min_{x} f(x) = -\max_{x} (-f(x))$$
$$\text{s.t. } x_{i} \ge 0, \sum_{i} x_{i} = 1$$
$$\arg\min_{x} f(x) = \arg\min_{x} \ln f(x)$$
$$x_{i} \sim a_{i}$$
$$\min_{x} \sum_{y} f(x, y) \ge \sum_{y} \min_{x} f(x, y)$$

In particular: geometry (sin, cos), linear algebra (vectors, matrices, SVD), functions (derivative, gradients, integrals, series), a bit optimization, a bit probability theory ...

Program assignments

- Free attendance (consultations)
- Tasks: all having something in common with image processing (pattern recognition as well), see catalog, own tasks are welcome
- Point system (1 to 3 per assignment), 4 in overall, groups (up to 3 people) possible
- Environments: Linux (Windows), C/C++, QT, OpenCV (see examples on the page)
- Tutors: Andre Steinborn, Denis Kirmizigül
- Delivery: commented sources, documentation or /and evaluation, advises for compilation, call, input/output etc. (if applicable)
- No GUI
- Per E-Mail to Andre/Denis

Miscellaneous

Scripts, slides (quite chaotic at the moment), info etc.

http://www1.inf.tu-dresden.de/~ds24/lehre/bvme ss 2013/bvme ss 2013.html

- Exam: oral (graded), with assignments 4SWS, without 2SWS
- Literature:
 - David A. Forsyth, Jean Ponce: "Computer vision A modern approach"
 - Klaus D. Tönnies: "Grundlagen der Bildverarbeitung"
 - Internet, Google, Wikipedia ...
 - Papers ...
- Comments, requests, questions, criticism are welcome (anonym via mail-form as well).