

CSE166 – Image Processing – Final

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<http://www-cse.ucsd.edu/classes/fa05/cse166>

11:30am-2:30pm Tue. Dec. 6, 2005.

On this exam you are allowed to use a calculator and two 8.5” by 11” sheets of notes. The total number of points possible is 55. Good luck!

Part I: Fill in the Blank (1 pt. each, 20 pts. total).

1. Hough’s original parameterization blew up in the case of _____ lines.
2. The Fourier transform of a sinc function is a(n) _____ .
3. The normalization constant for the N -tap binomial kernel $h(x) = a \binom{N-1}{x}$ for $x = 0, \dots, N-1$ is given by $a =$ _____ .
4. The axes of greatest and least inertia for a shape are given by the _____ of the scatter matrix.
5. The 8-point DFT of $f(x) = \sin(\pi x/2)$ has exactly _____ nonzero value(s).
6. The 16-point FFT decomposes the problem into _____ 2-point DFTs.
7. A 2D affine transform has _____ degrees of freedom.
8. _____ component(s) of the optical flow can be measured in an aperture containing a straight edge.
9. _____ is an iterative clustering algorithm that alternates between cluster assignment and centroid re-estimation.
10. The normal form of the line $ax+by+c = 0$ is given by $\rho =$ _____ and $\theta =$ _____ .
11. _____ relates the posterior probability to the class conditional density.
12. The “Mexican Hat” function is another name for the _____ kernel.
13. The minimum distance classification boundary between clusters belonging to two different classes is the _____ of the line joining the two clusters.
14. True or False: convolution with $[1 \ -1]$ improves the compressibility of piecewise constant images. _____
15. The morphological operation that removes pixels on object boundaries is called _____ .
16. Canny proposed the use of _____ -thresholding to prevent streaking in the detected edges.
17. In the HSI color space, the length of the vector extending from the axis of the cone represents the _____ and the angle represents the _____ .
18. If you fixate on an image of an American flag for 60 seconds and subsequently view a blank white screen, you will see the following three colors in place of red, white and blue: _____ , respectively.

Part II: Written problems.

- (3 pts.) Consider the system $g(x) = \sum_{k=x-4}^{x+1} f(k)$. Determine whether this system is LSI, and show your work. If it is LSI, what is the impulse response $h(x)$? If it is not LSI, provide an intuitive explanation of why it isn't.
- (18 pts) This problem makes use of the following image sequence. Assume that the images are equal to zero outside their boundaries. *Hint:* the numbers have been chosen in this problem to be integer at each step.

$$I(x, y, t_o) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad I(x, y, t_o + 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- If $I(x, y, t_o)$ is regarded as a filter (up to a constant), what type of kernel is it?
 - Compute ∇I at time t_o using the centered first difference approximation $\partial/\partial x \approx [0.5, 0, -0.5]$ and $\partial/\partial y \approx [0.5, 0, -0.5]'$.
 - Compute $\partial I/\partial t$ with the approximation $\partial/\partial t \approx [1, -1]$.
 - Solve for the windowed image second moment matrix of $I(x, y, t_o)$. What is its rank? Is this a 'good' interest point?
 - Specify A and \mathbf{b} in the matrix-vector form of the optical flow equation $A\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$, where $\mathbf{u} = [u, v]^T$ is the optical flow vector at the center pixel.
 - Solve for \mathbf{u} .
- (14 pts) Recall that the Gabor filter has form of a Gaussian times a complex exponential:

$$h(x) = e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2} e^{-j2\pi u_o x}$$

Assume in this problem that x is continuous.

- Specify $h_{re}(x)$ and $h_{im}(x)$ such that $h(x) = h_{re}(x) + jh_{im}(x)$.
- Sketch an example of $h(x)$. Label your drawing to show what σ and u_o control.
- What type of filter is $h(x)$: lowpass, bandpass, or highpass?
- Sketch the Fourier transforms of the following functions (up to a constant scale factor), indicating σ and u_o in each sketch:
 - $e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}$
 - $e^{-j2\pi u_o x}$
 - $h(x)$