

CSE190 – Image Processing – Homework #8
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<http://www-cse.ucsd.edu/~sjb/classes/wi02/cse190>
Due (in class) 1:25pm Wed. Mar. 13, 2002.

Written exercises

1. Suppose you are given a set of N feature vectors $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$ and k prototype vectors $\{\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2, \dots, \mathbf{m}_k\}$. Assume all of the vectors are of size $n \times 1$. Show that the $N \times k$ matrix of squared Euclidean distances between the feature vectors and the prototype vectors can be obtained by computing the following matrix:

$$T = \mathbf{E}\mathbf{1}_k^T + \mathbf{1}_N\mathbf{F}^T - 2X^TY$$

where \mathbf{E} is an $N \times 1$ vector with entries $E_i = \|\mathbf{x}_i\|^2$, \mathbf{F} is a $k \times 1$ vector with entries $F_i = \|\mathbf{m}_i\|^2$, $\mathbf{1}$ is a column vector of ones whose length is given by its subscript, X is an $n \times N$ matrix of feature vectors, and Y is an $n \times k$ matrix of prototype vectors.

2. Consider the 2×2 matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}.$$

Show that the inverse is given by

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

Matlab exercises

1. Clustering in color space using k -means.
 - (a) Implement the k -means clustering algorithm as described in class. For the stopping criterion, allow the user to supply a threshold on the change in J (the sum of squared error over all clusters) on each iteration, as well as a maximum allowed number of iterations (e.g. 25). Have your program output the value of J on each iteration. Initialize the cluster centers by choosing k feature vectors at random from the data.
 - (b) Load in Figure 6.30(a) (the bowl of strawberries) and use `imresize` with the `'bilinear'` option and `M=0.25` to reduce its resolution by a factor of 4 in x and y . Display the resized image. Construct a matrix of 3-dimensional feature vectors for this image using the RGB values of each pixel.
 - (c) Use k -means to perform clustering on this image using $k = 3$ and $k = 4$. In each case, run three trials to see the effects of the random initialization. Display each of the six resulting segmentations as a pseudocolor cluster membership image, like the example shown in class. (Note: if you don't have access to a color printer, it's ok to use shades of gray.)

Things to turn in:

- Code listing for parts 1a and 1b.
 - Program output and parameter settings for part 1c.
2. Lucas-Kanade optical flow.

- (a) Implement the Lucas-Kanade algorithm for measuring optical flow, as described in class. Allow the user to specify the size of the window used in enforcing the smoothness constraint. Use the `quiver` function to display the optical flow vectors. In addition, have your program return the two eigenvalues of the windowed image second moment matrix at each pixel.
- (b) Construct two frames of a simple motion sequence as follows. Make a 16×16 white square centered on a black background of size 32×32 . Blur it with a Gaussian filter with $\sigma = 1$. This image represents $I(x, y, t)$. Produce the second image, representing $I(x, y, t + 1)$, by displacing the first image down one pixel and to the right one pixel. Display each frame, as well as I_t and the two components of ∇I .
- (c) Compute and display the optical flow for the above sequence using a window size of 5×5 . Since you know the “ground truth” displacement (i.e. $u = 1, v = 1$), comment on the accuracy of your measured optical flow at various points throughout the image. Demonstrate how, by applying a threshold on the eigenvalues, you can suppress the flow vectors at pixels that suffer from the aperture problem.
- (d) Construct a new sequence consisting of the original first frame and a second frame produced by rotating the first one by 5° (use `imrotate` with the `'bil'` and `'crop'` options). Now repeat step 2c using this sequence.

Things to turn in:

- Code listing for steps 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d.
- Program output for steps 2b, 2c, and 2d.
- Written comments for steps 2c and 2d.