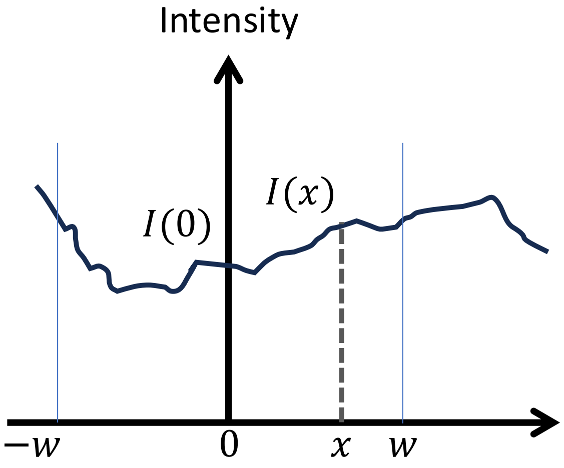
Compute derivatives at pixel 0 (i.e., the center of the patch)

Fit a polynomial of degree n to the patch intensities



4	2.6	2.5	3	3.5	4	4

I_1	I_2	I_3	I_4	I_5	I_6	I_7

For convenience, we refer to patch intensities as I_x where $x \in [1, 2w+1]$. Then I_{w+1} refers to the intensity at patch center.

Fitting a polynomial of degree 2

Use second-order Taylor series expansion

$$I(x) = I(0) + xI'(0) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 I''(0)$$

Quiz – Oct 30, 2024

1	1	3	2	5
-2	-1	0	1	2

Solution:

$$I(x) = I(0) + x\,I'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!} I''(0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} I'''(0) + \dots$$

Do not worry about the higher-order effect.

Given

$x = 0, \quad I(0) = 3$

$x = 1, \quad I(1) = 2$

$x = -1, \quad I(-1) = 1$

$x = 2, \quad I(2) = 5$

$x = -2, \quad I(-2) = 1$

$3 = I(0)$

$2 = I(0) + I'(0) + \frac{1}{2} I''(0)$

$1 = I(0) - I'(0) + \frac{1}{2} I''(0)$

$5 = I(0) + 2I'(0) + I''(0)$

$1 = I(0) - 2I'(0) + I''(0)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I(0) \\ I'(0) \\ I''(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$b = A\,x$

$I = X\,d$

* $x = A^{-1} b$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I(0) \\ I'(0) \\ I''(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$I = X\,d$

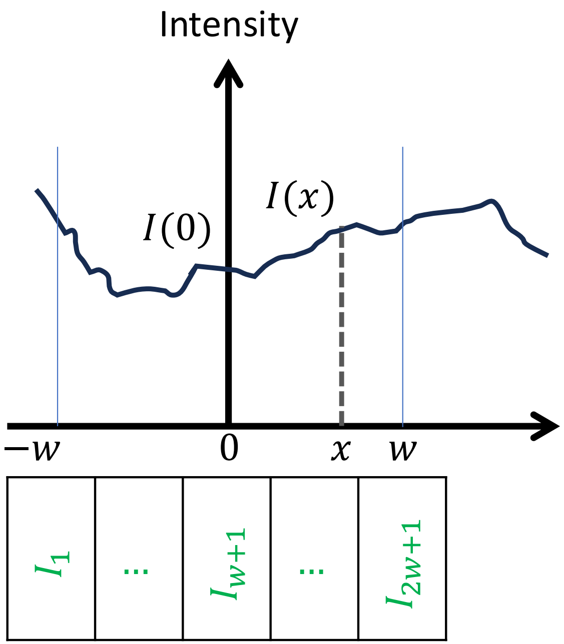
$\Rightarrow X^T I = X^T X\, d$

$\Rightarrow d = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T I$

$Ax = b$

Compute derivatives at pixel 0 (i.e., the center of the patch)

Fit a polynomial of degree n to the patch intensities



Fitting a polynomial of degree n

Use nth order Taylor series expansion

$$I(x) = I(0) + xI'(0) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 I''(0) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 I'''(0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n I^{(n)}(0)$$

$(n+1)$ Unknowns

Observation

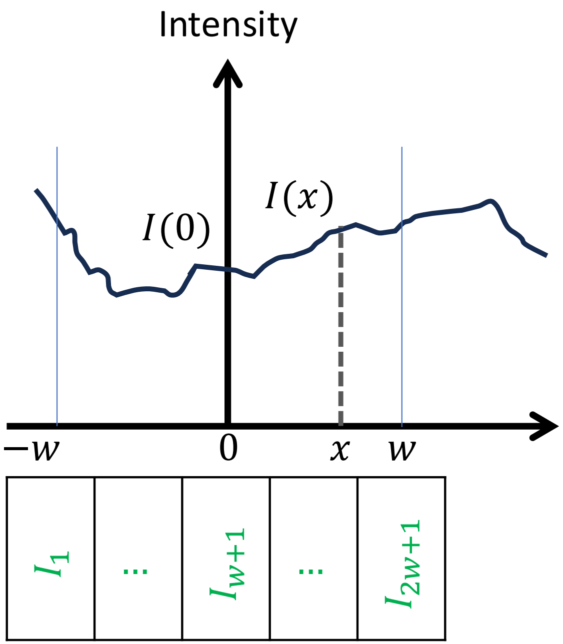
A $(2w+1)$-patch gives $2w+1$ equations.

Conclusion

For a patch of size $(2w+1)$, it is only possible to fit a polynomial of degree $2w$.

Compute derivatives at pixel 0 (i.e., the center of the patch)

Fit a polynomial of degree n to the patch intensities



Fitting a polynomial of degree n

Use nth order Taylor series expansion

$$I(x) = I(0) + xI'(0) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 I''(0) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 I'''(0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n I^{(n)}(0)$$

$(n+1)$ Unknowns

b = A x

$$I_{(2w+1)\times 1} = X_{(2w+1)\times n} d_{n\times 1}$$

Intensities (known)

Positions (known)

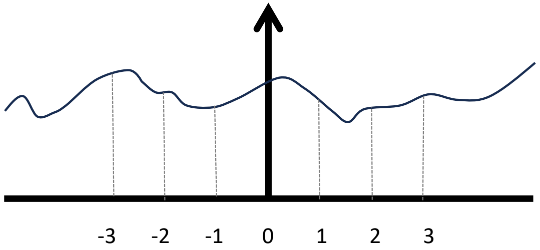
Derivatives (unknown)

Solve this linear system of equations in terms of ***d*** minimizes the fit error.

$$\|I - Xd\|^2$$

Solution ***d*** is called the *least squares fit*

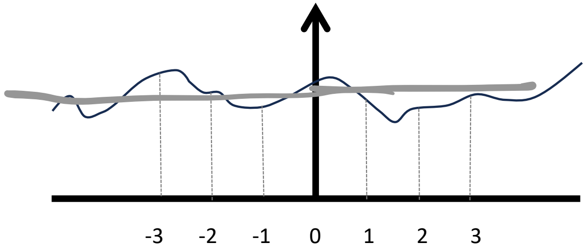
0th order estimation (constant) of $I(x)$



System of linear equations that needs solving:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \\ I_6 \\ I_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [d_0]$$

0th order estimation (constant) of $I(x)$



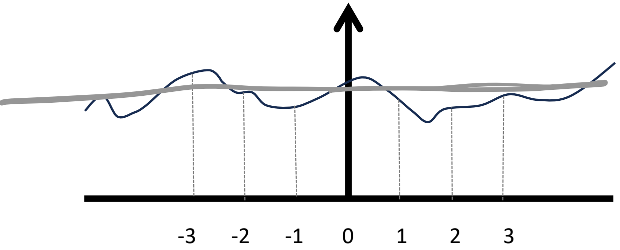
System of linear equations that needs solving:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \\ I_6 \\ I_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [d_0]$$

Solution is the mean intensity of the patch

Provides the estimate of intensity of the center of the patch

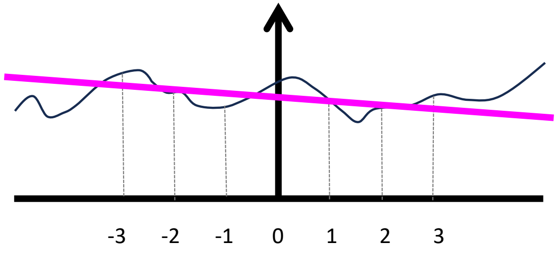
1st order estimation (linear) of $I(x)$



System of linear equations that needs solving:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \\ I_6 \\ I_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1st order estimation (linear) of $I(x)$



Solution minimizes the sum of vertical distance between the line and the image intensities.

Provides the estimate of intensity and its derivative at the patch center

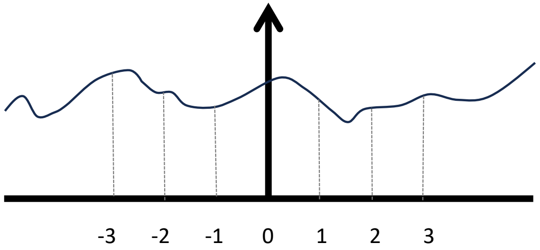
System of linear equations that needs solving:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \\ I_6 \\ I_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix representation of a line (in 2D)

$$y = b + mx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ m \end{bmatrix}$$

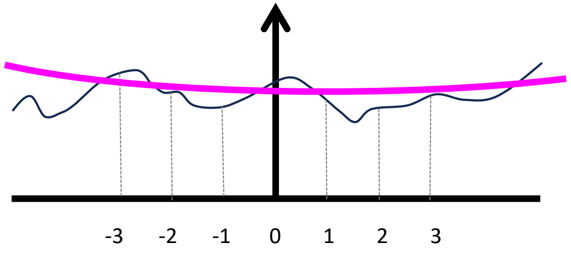
2nd order estimation (quadratic) of $I(x)$



System of linear equations that needs solving:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \\ I_6 \\ I_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9/2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 9/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2nd order estimation (quadratic) of $I(x)$



System of linear equations that needs solving:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ I_4 \\ I_5 \\ I_6 \\ I_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9/2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 9/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

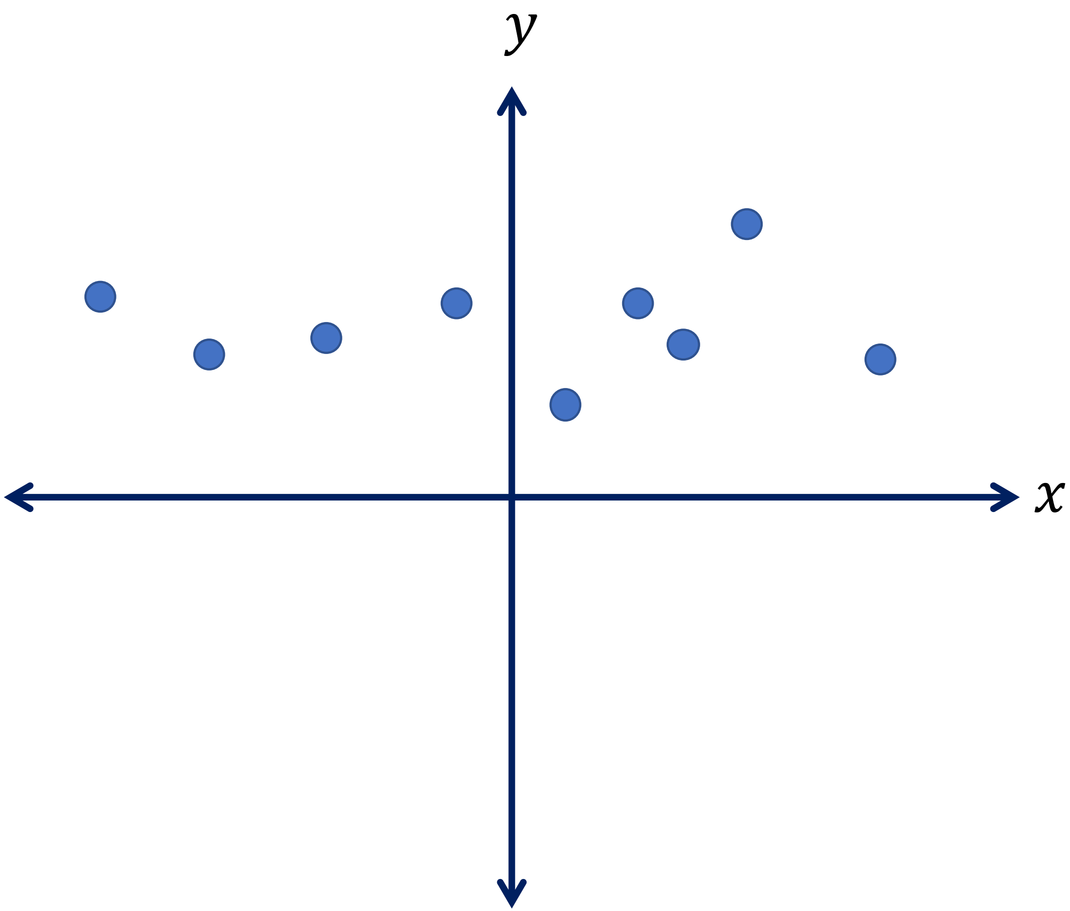
Solution fits a parabola/hyperbola/ellipse to patch intensities

Provides the estimate of intensity and its first and second derivatives at the patch center

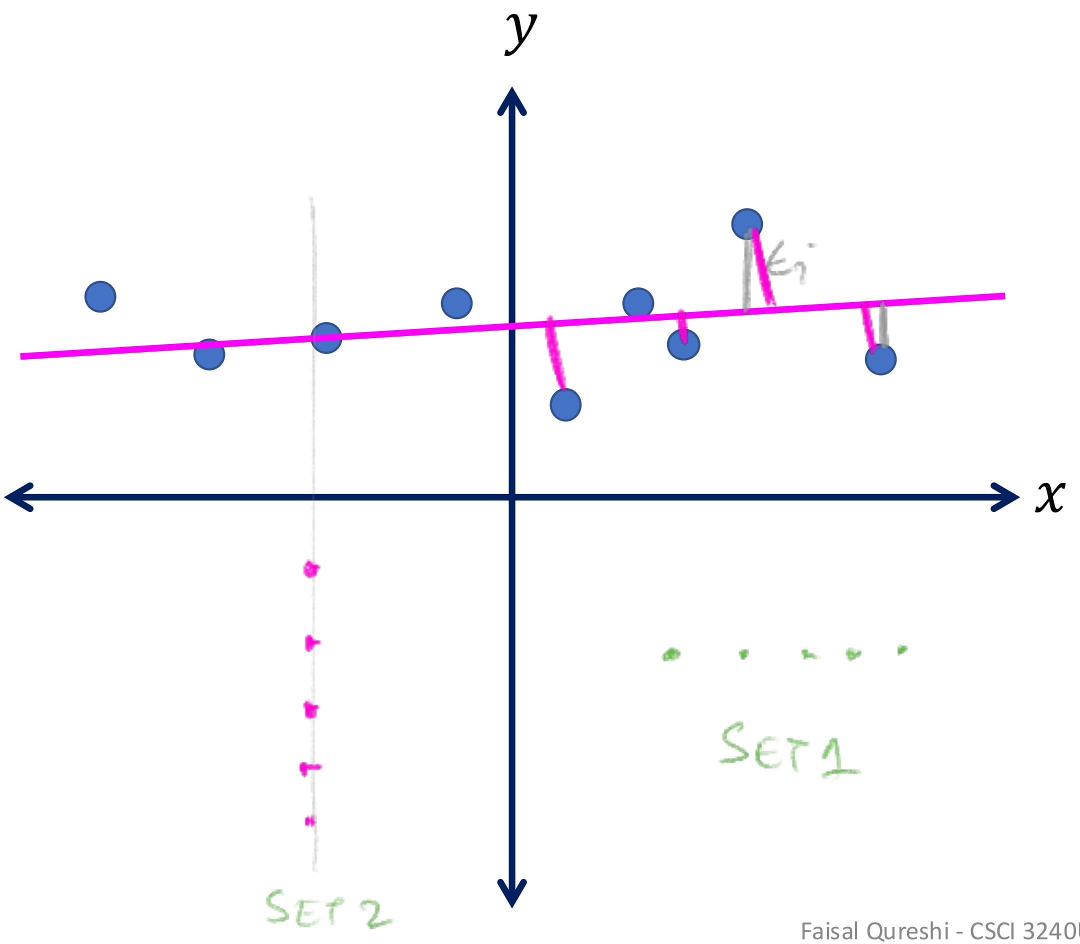
Matrix representation of second order polynomials

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Least squares fitting



Least squares fitting



Least squares fitting often use the following notation to represent the system of linear equations

$$\boldsymbol{Ax} = \boldsymbol{b}$$

The solution is

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{b}$$

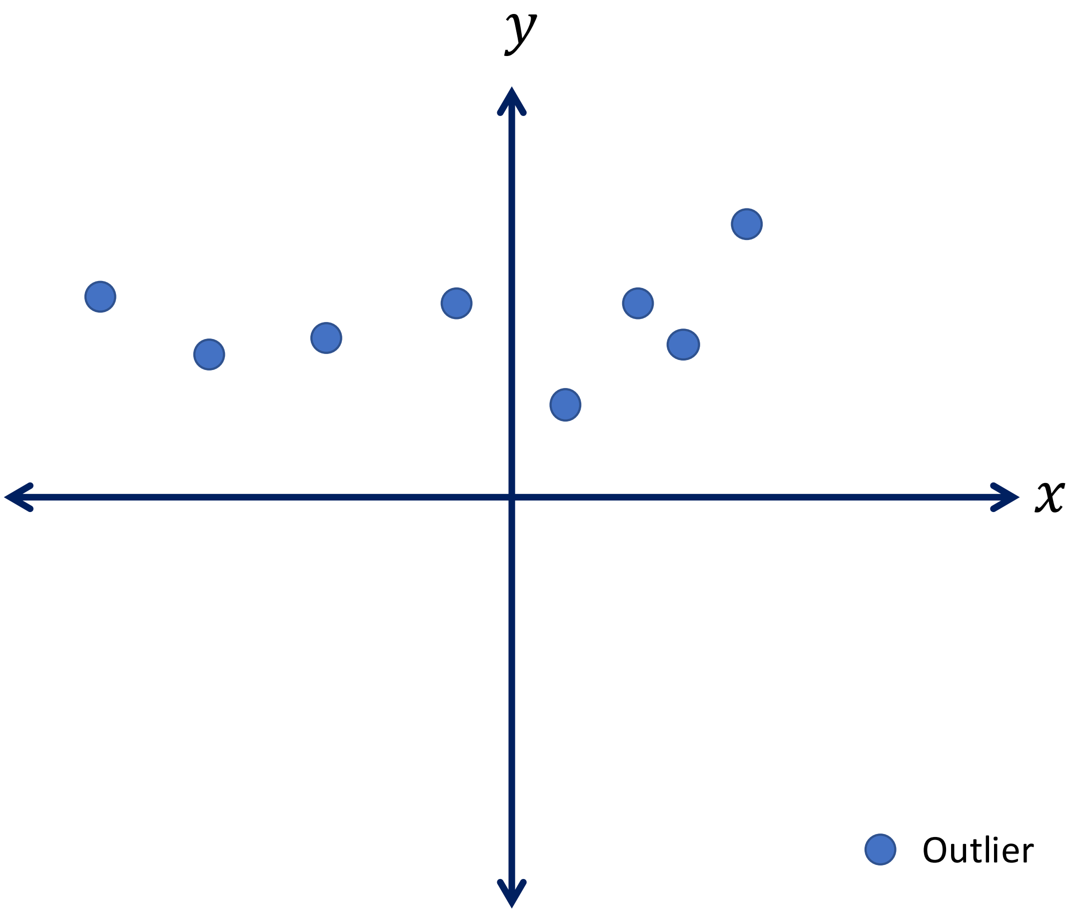
where $\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}$ is inverse (or pseudo-inverse) of $\boldsymbol{A}$.

Ax = ∅

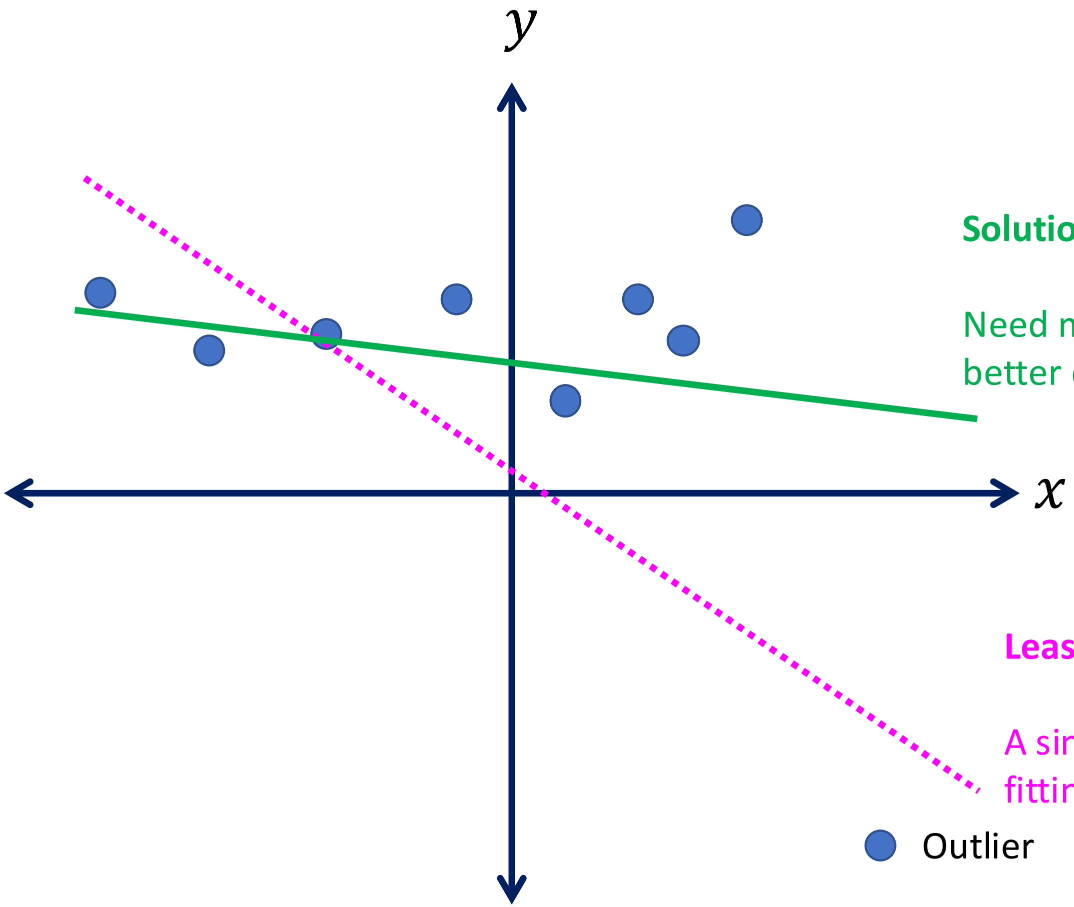
Recall that we need to solve the following system of linear equations when approximating patches with polynomials.

$$\underbrace{\boldsymbol{I}_{(2w+1)\times 1}}_{\boldsymbol{b}} = \underbrace{\boldsymbol{X}_{(2w+1)\times n}}_{\boldsymbol{A}}\underbrace{\boldsymbol{d}_{n\times 1}}_{\boldsymbol{x}}$$

Least squares fitting



Least squares fitting



Solution: Robust least squares fitting

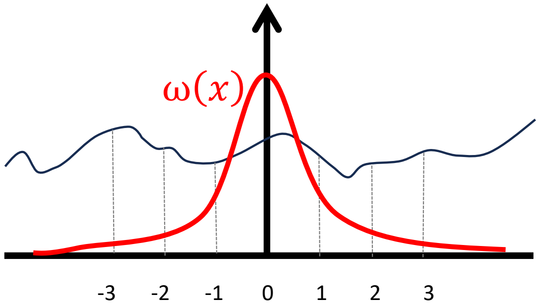
Need more completed methods that can better deal with outliers

Least squares fitting

A single outlier has resulted in a poor line-fitting estimate

Outlier

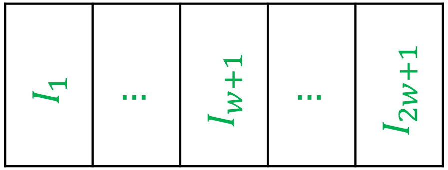
Weighted least squares estimate of $I(x)$



Give more weight to the pixels near center and less weight to pixels that are far from center, e.g., $\omega(x) = e^{-x^2}$

Bias our estimate of $I'(0)$ towards the center of the patch.

For patch



The system of linear equations becomes

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \omega_{2w+1} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{(2w+1)\times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \omega_{2w+1} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{(2w+1)\times n} \boldsymbol{d}_{n\times 1}$$

and the solution $\boldsymbol{d}$ minimizes the norm:

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \omega_{2w+1} \end{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{d}) \right\|^2$$

Estimating image derivatives

- For each row y, define a window of width $2w + 1$ at pixel (i.e., column) x
  - Fit a polynomial (usually of degree 1 or 2)
  - Assign the fitted polynomial's derivates at location 0 (i.e., center of the patch, or column y in the image space)
  - Slide the window one over, until the end of the row

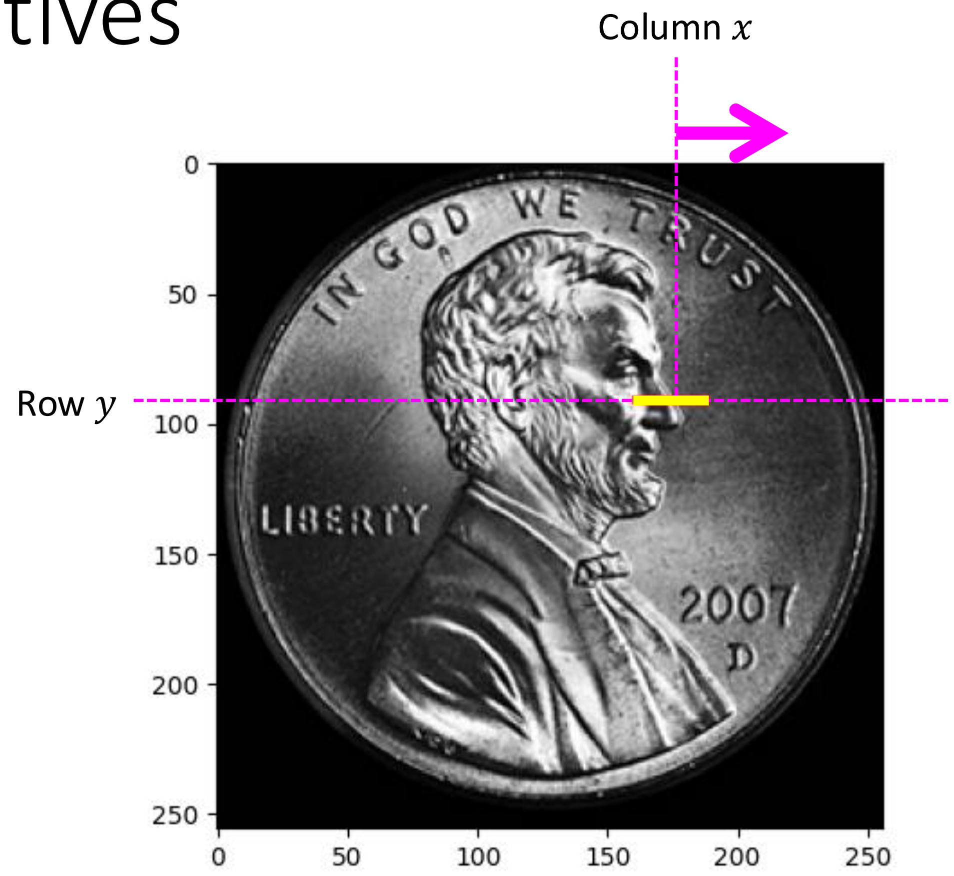
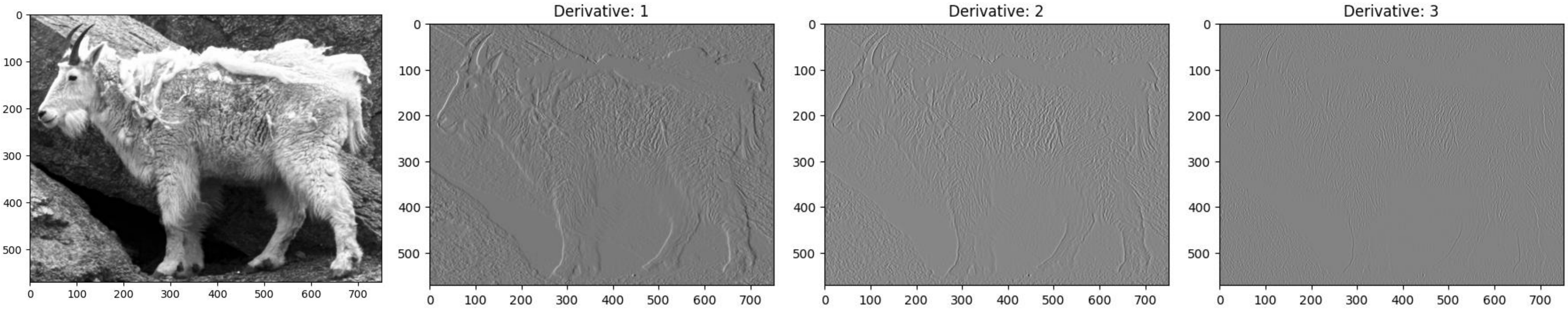


Image derivatives

Fitting a 3rd-order Taylor series using a 5-pixel patch



Summary

- 1D image patches
- Approximating 1D image patches via polynomials
- Computing image derivatives via fitting polynomials
- Least squares solution to a system of linear equations
- Weighted least squares

(1) Taylor Series → $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ weighted

(2) limits of $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$
- outliers
- vertical lines

(3) Pseudo-inverse