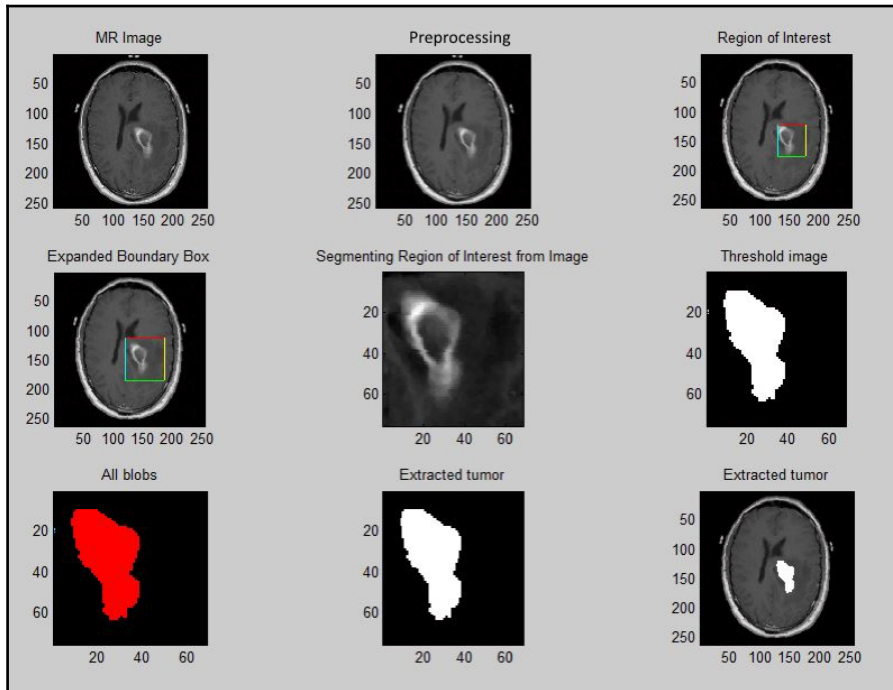
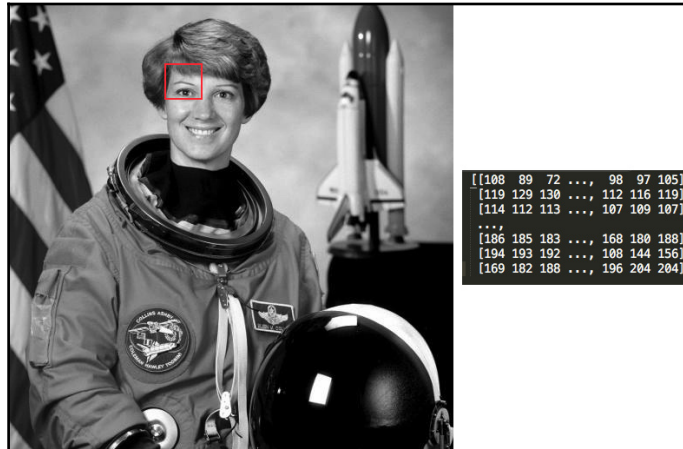
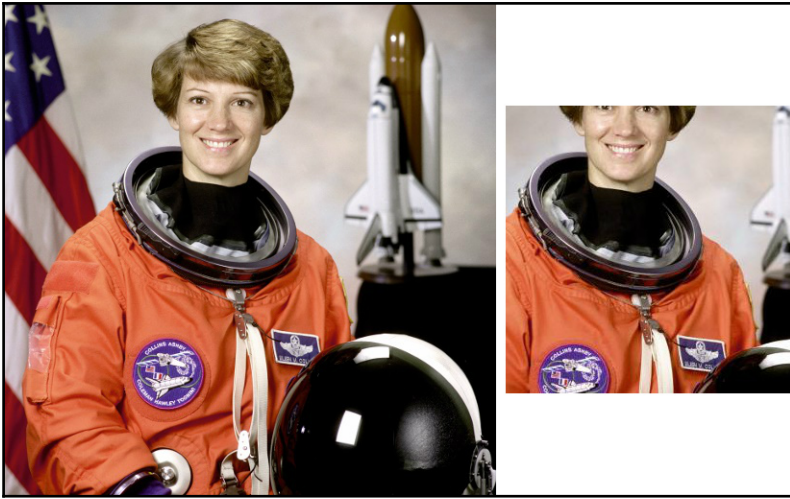
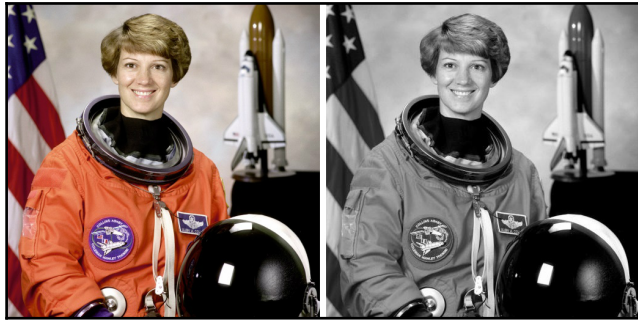
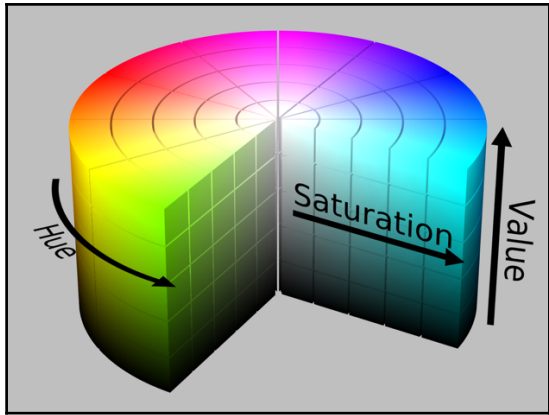
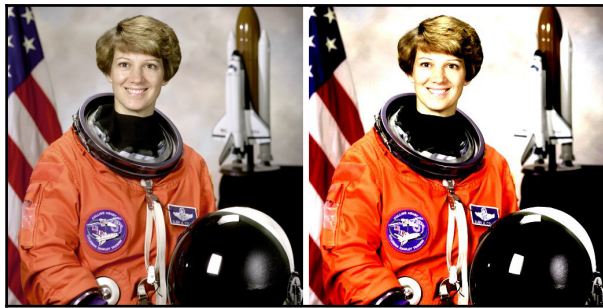
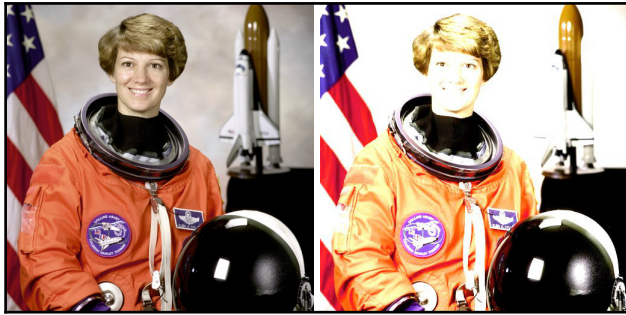
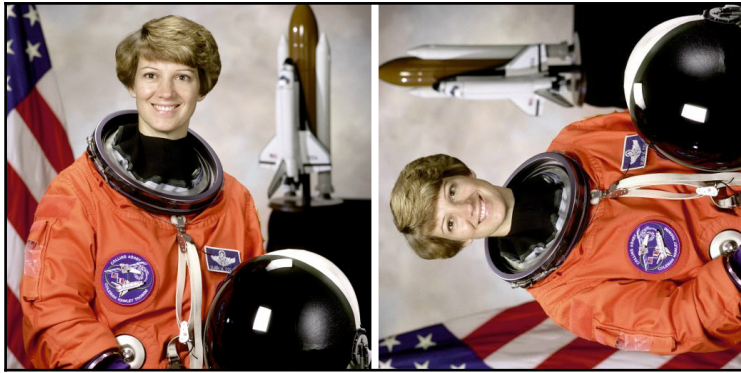


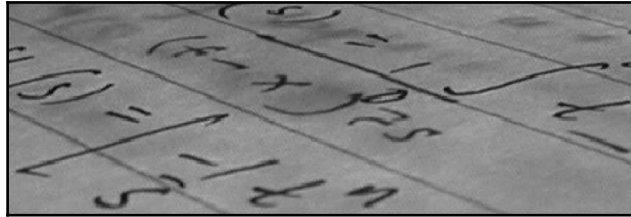
Chapter 01: Introduction to Image Processing

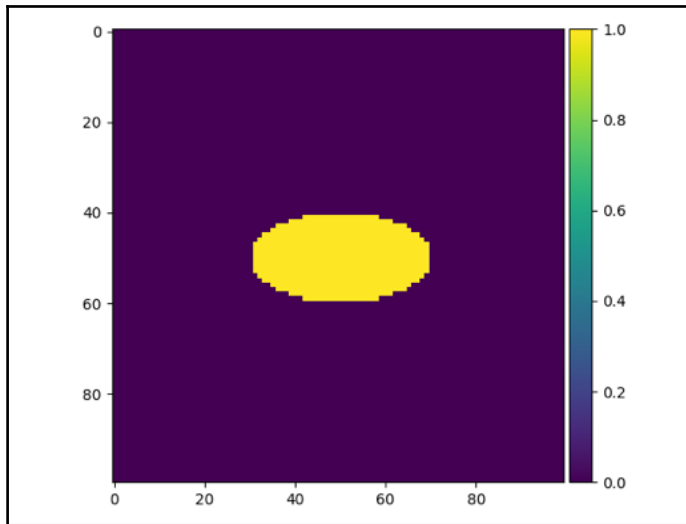
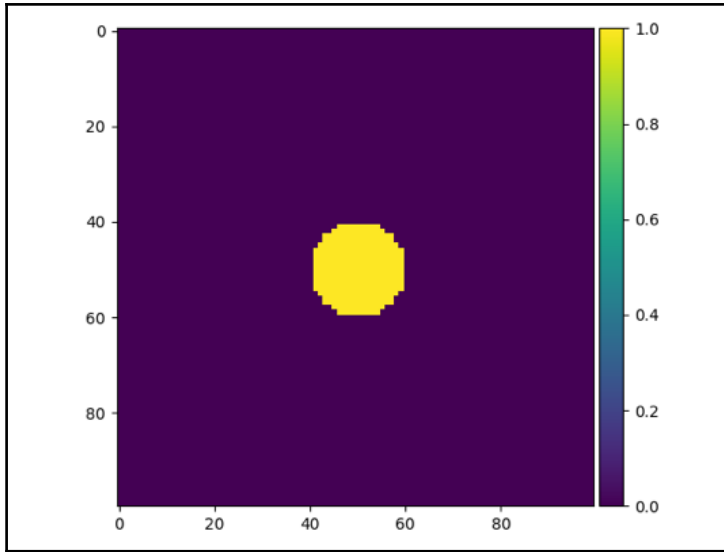


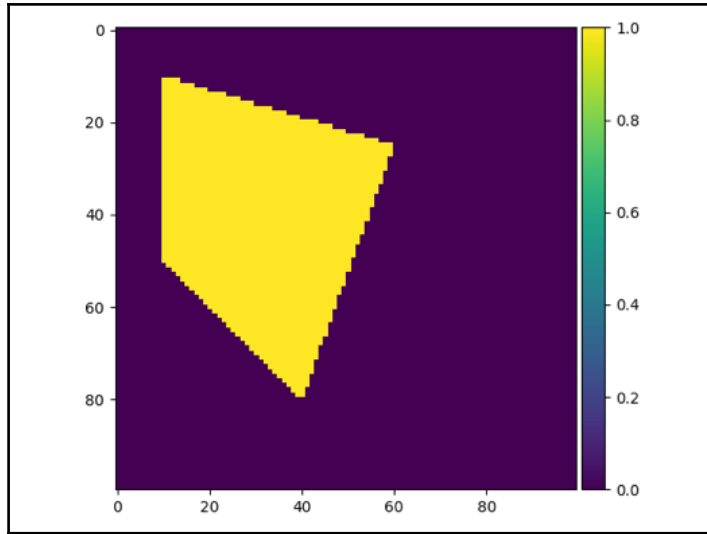










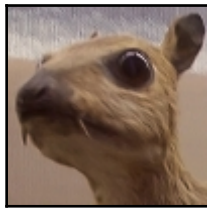
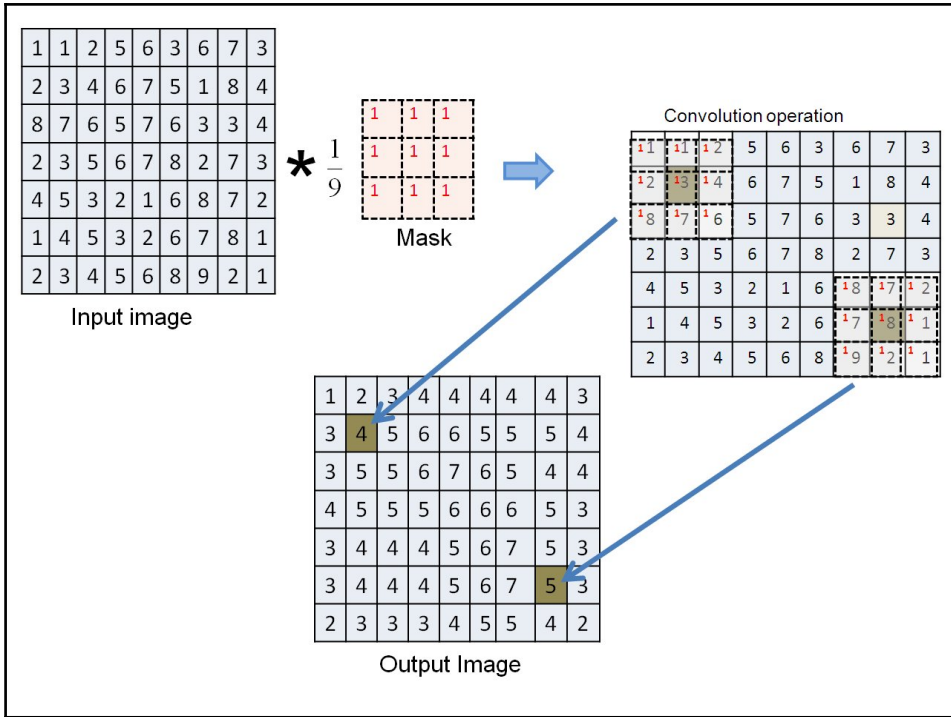


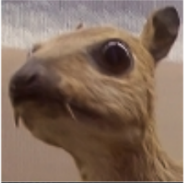

Chapter 02: Filters and Features

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

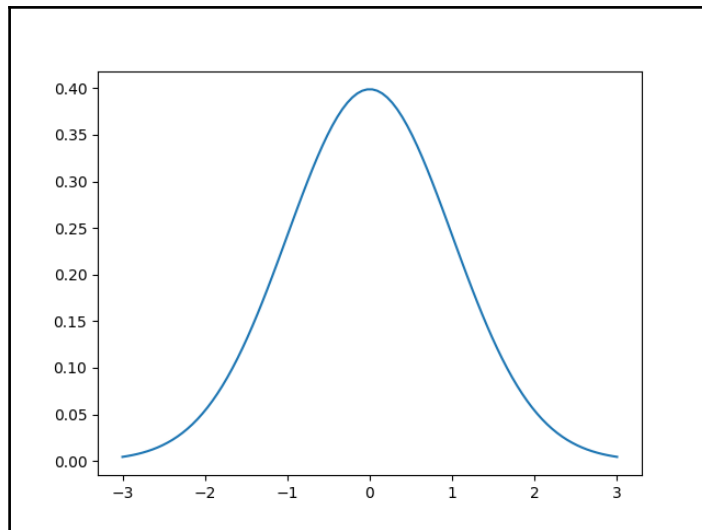
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

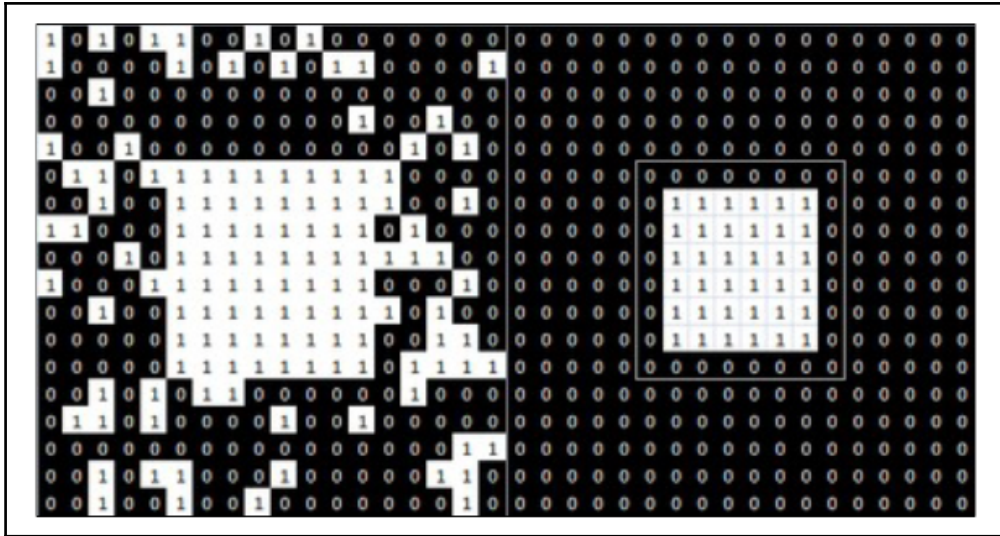


Kernel	Convolved Image
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	

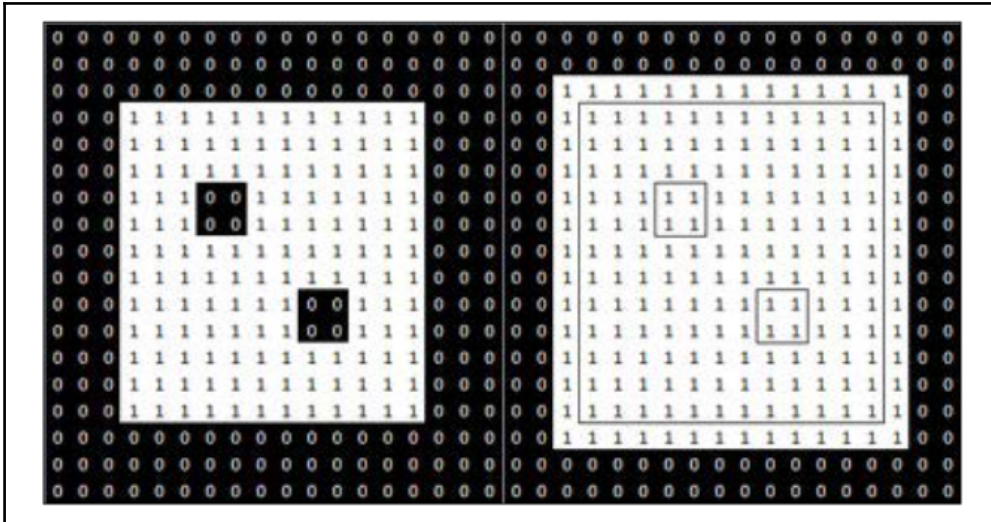
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



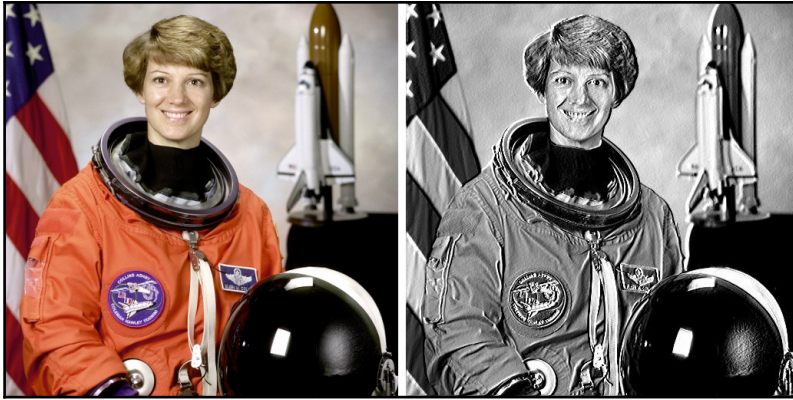




Linux Linux



Linux Linux



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

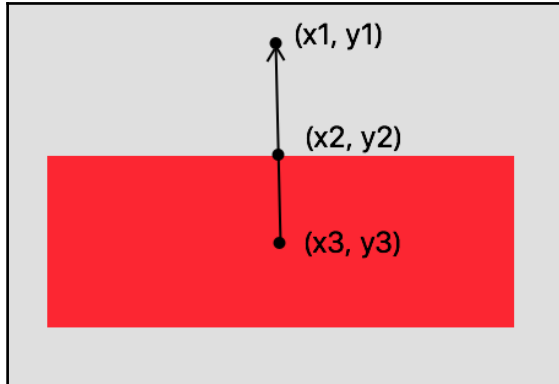


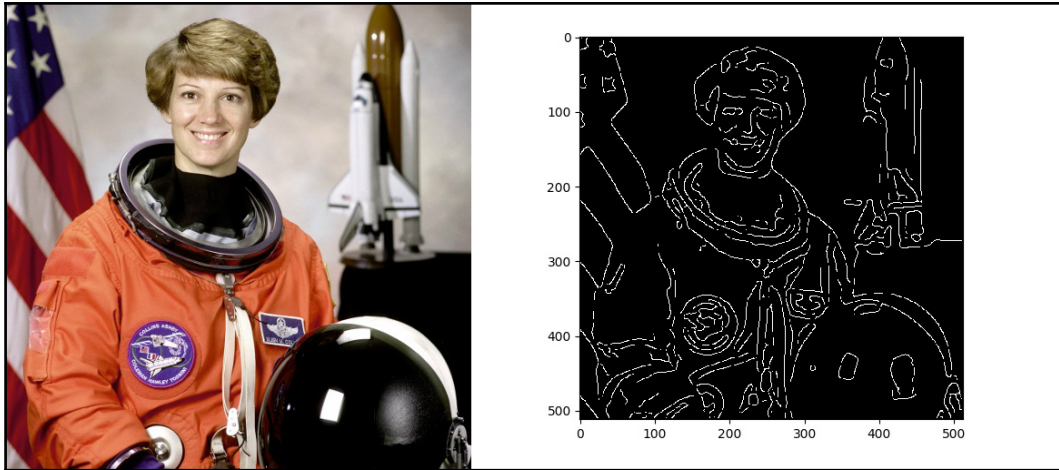
-1	0	+1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

x filter

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

y filter





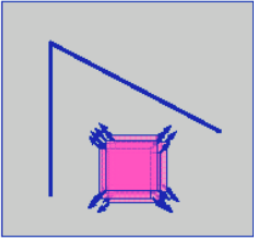
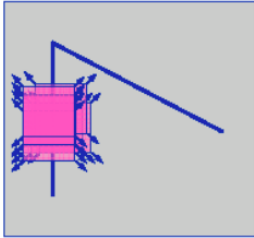
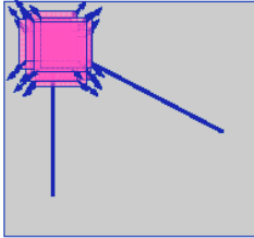
$$y = mx + c$$

$$y_1 = mx_1 + c$$

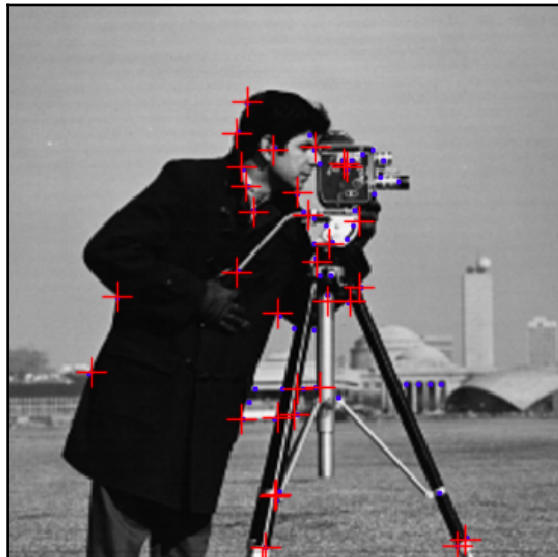
$$y_2 = mx_2 + c$$

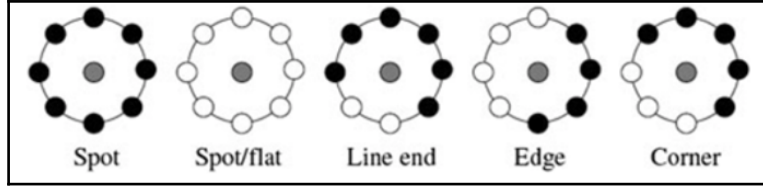
$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

Chapter 03: Drilling Deeper into Features - Object Detection

		
“flat” region: no change in all directions	“edge”: no change along the edge direction	“corner”: significant change in all directions

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





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

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

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

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

Where $\tau(p; x, y)$ is defined as:

$$\tau(p; x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & : p(x) < p(y) \\ 0 & : p(x) \geq p(y) \end{cases}$$

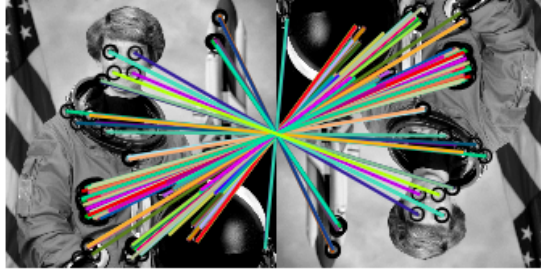
$p(x)$ is the intensity value at pixel x .

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

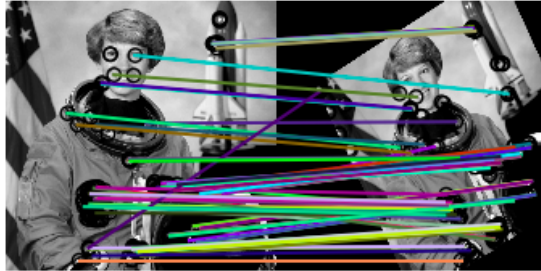
$$S_\theta = R_\theta S$$

$$g_n(p, \theta) = f_n(p) | (x_i, y_i) \in S_\theta$$

Original Image vs. Transformed Image



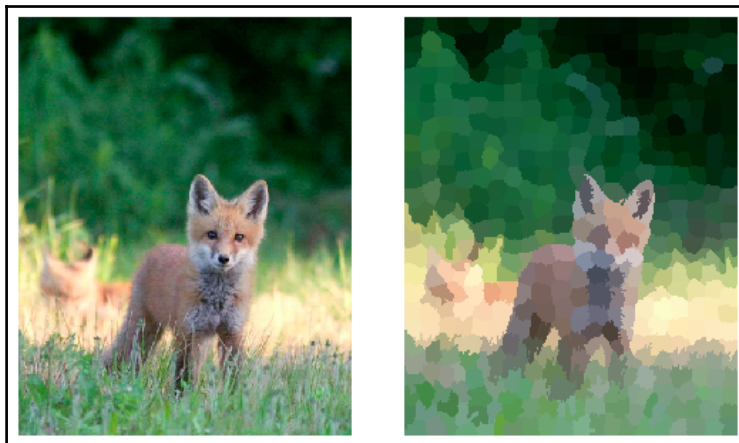
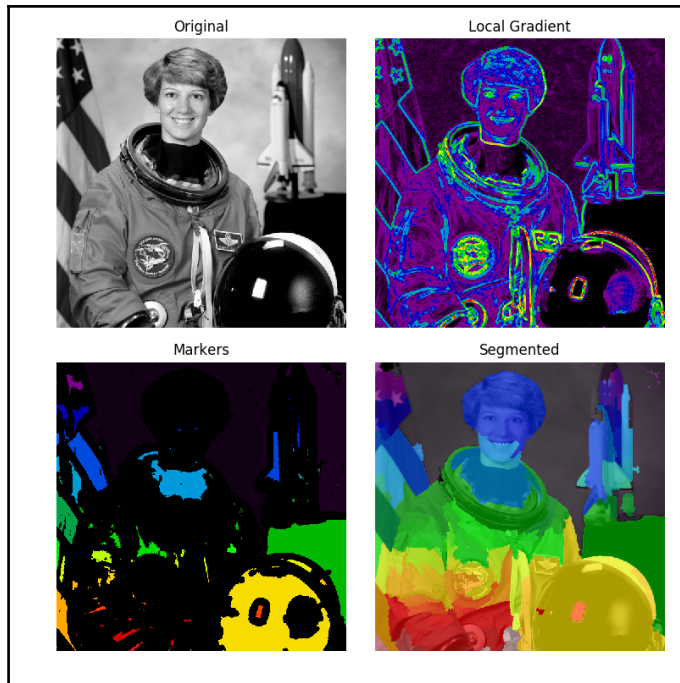
Original Image vs. Transformed Image

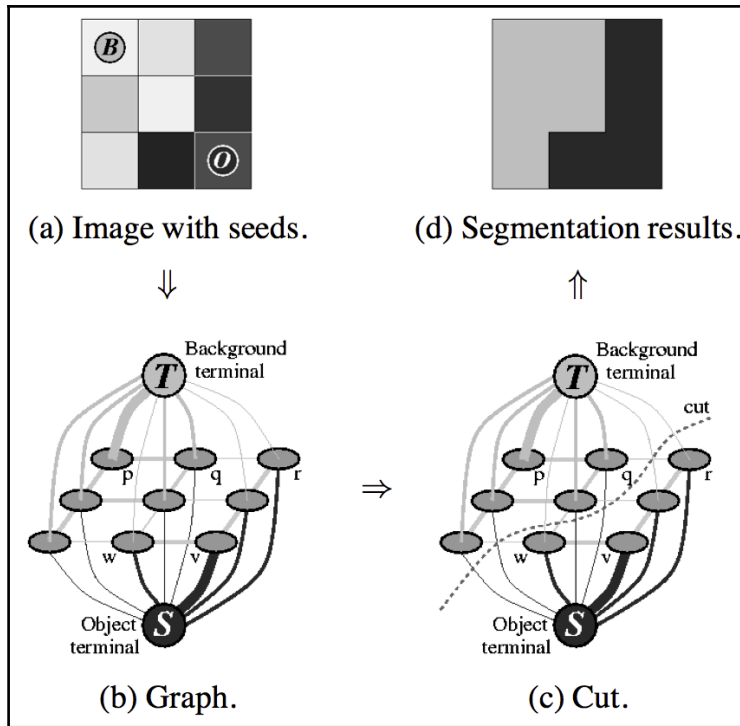




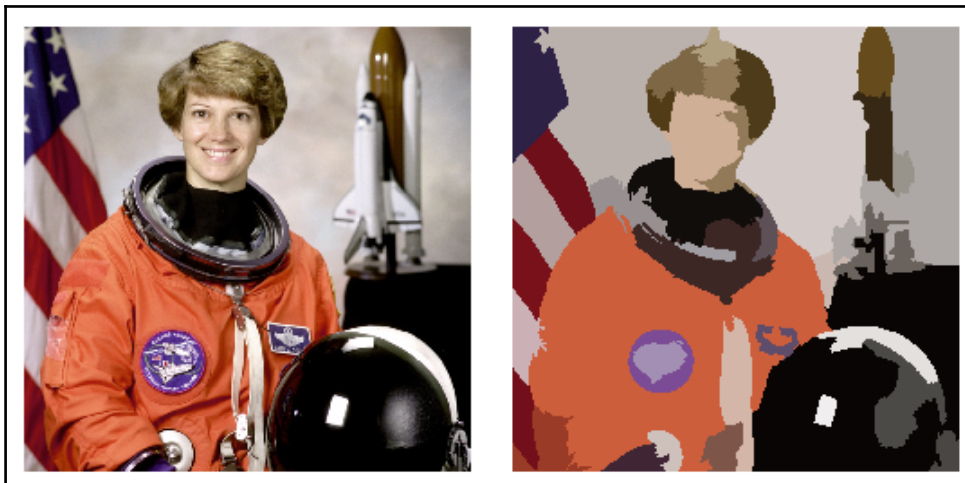
Chapter 04: Segmentation - Understanding Images Better



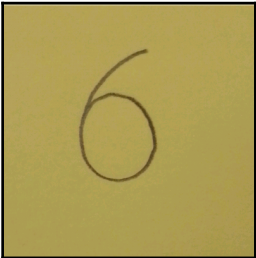


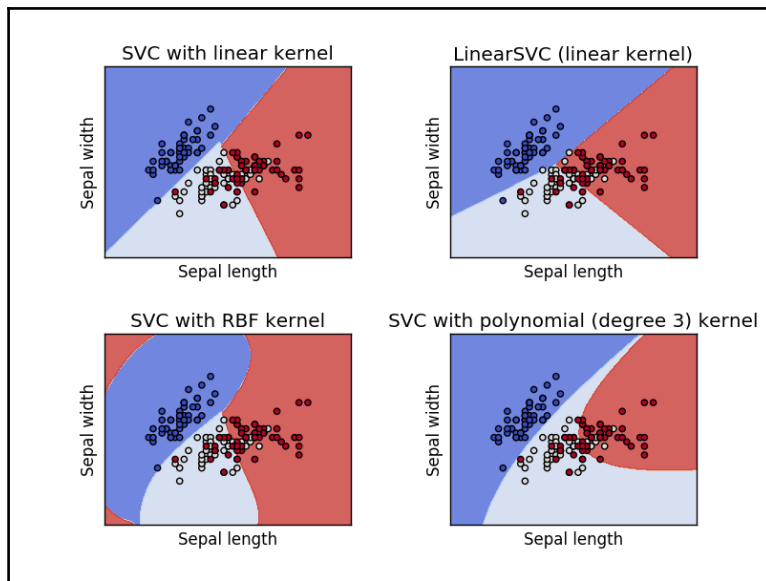
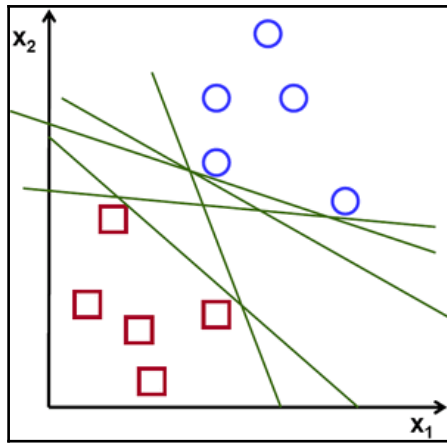


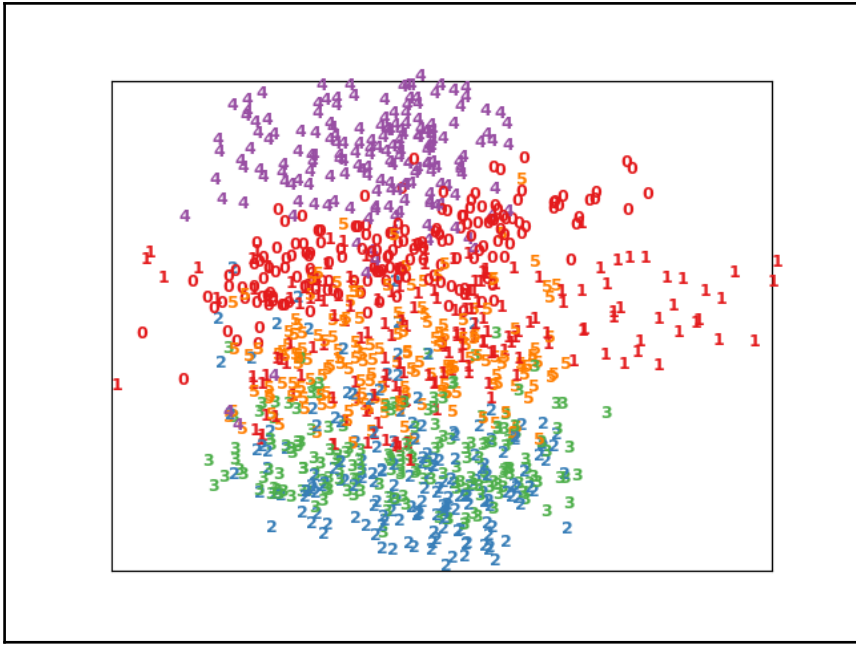
$$\text{edge weight} = e^{-d^2/\sigma^2}$$

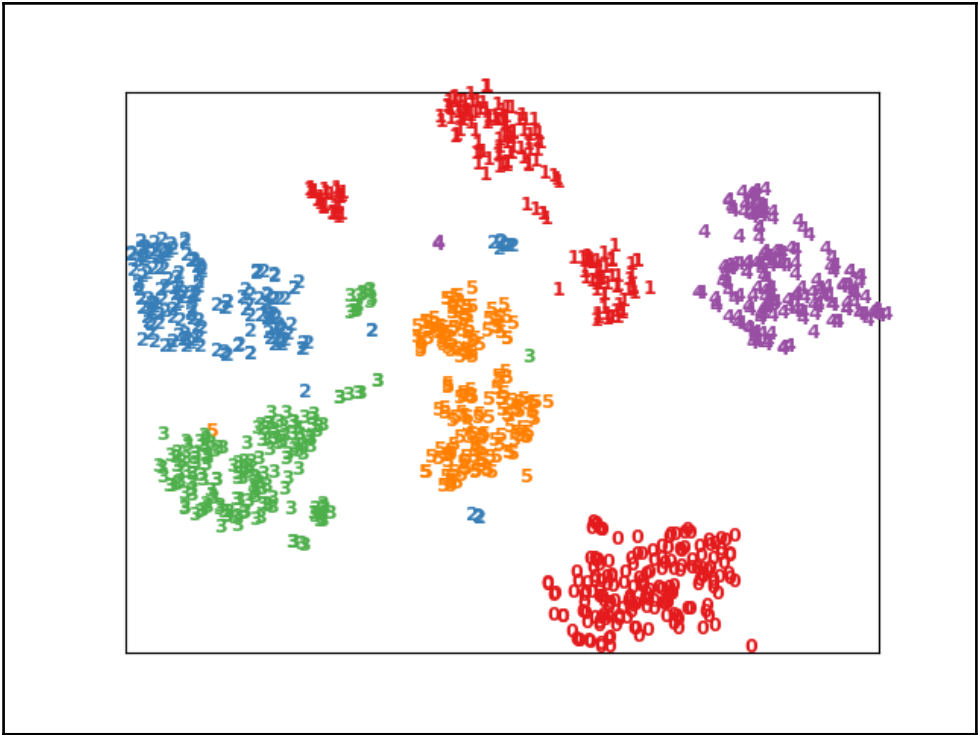


Chapter 05: Integrating Machine Learning with Computer Vision

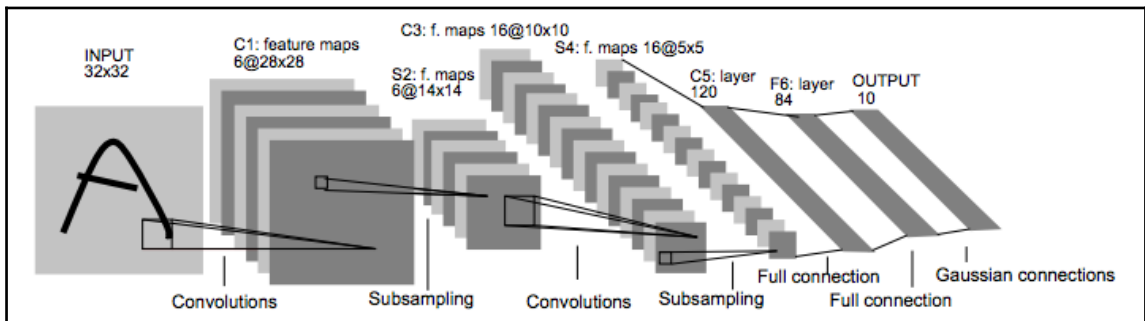
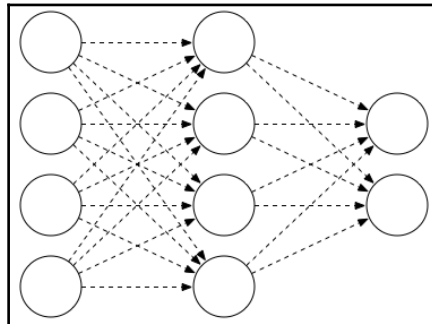
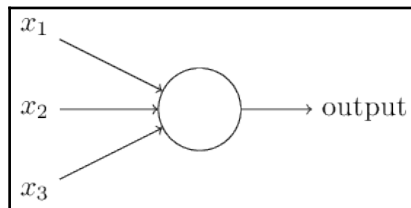
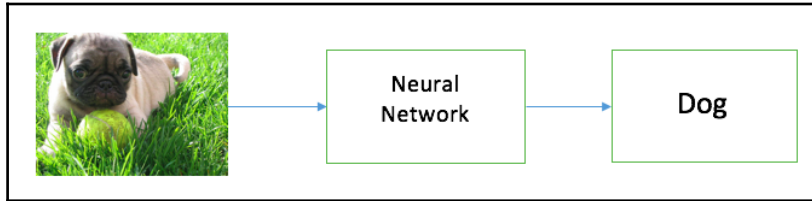






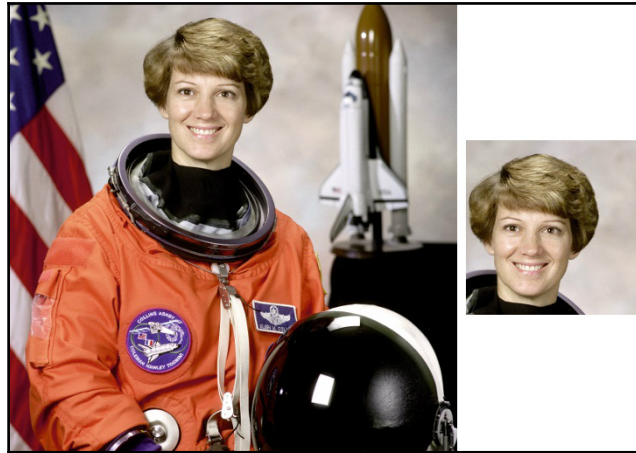
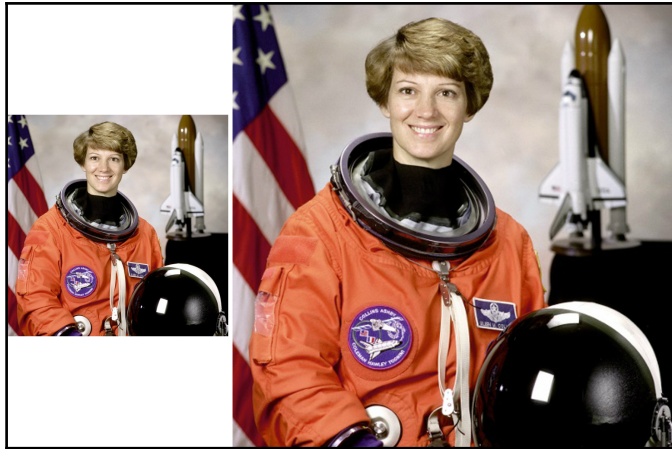


Chapter 06: Image Classification Using Neural Networks

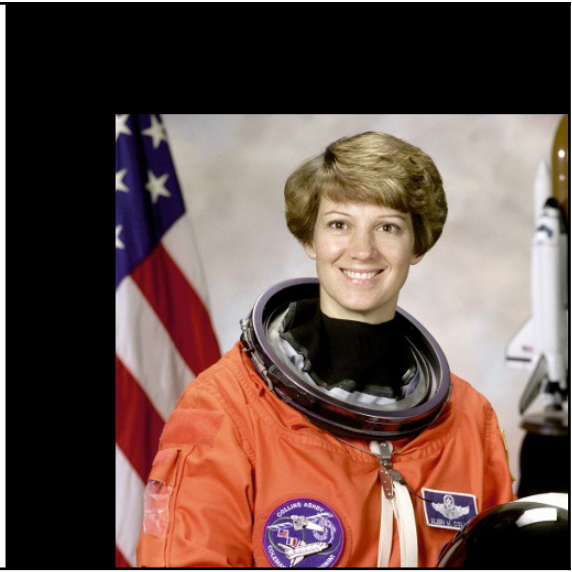


Chapter 07: Introduction to Computer Vision using OpenCV

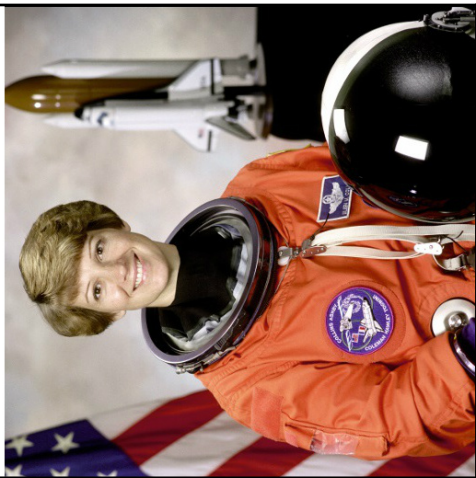


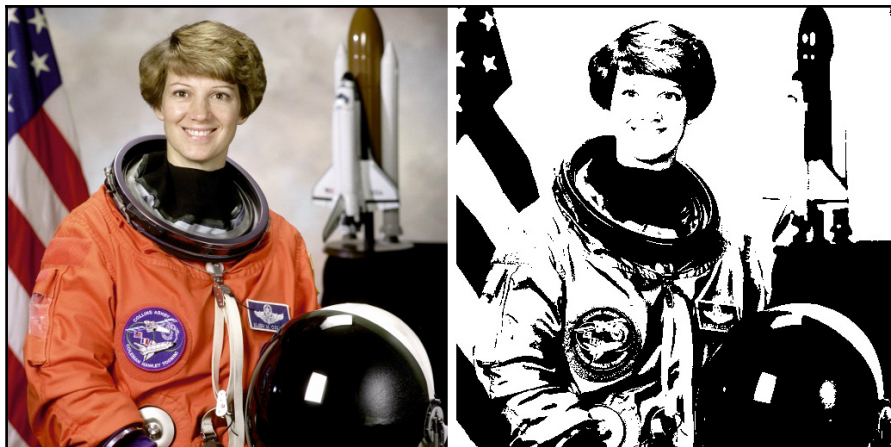


$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \end{bmatrix}$$



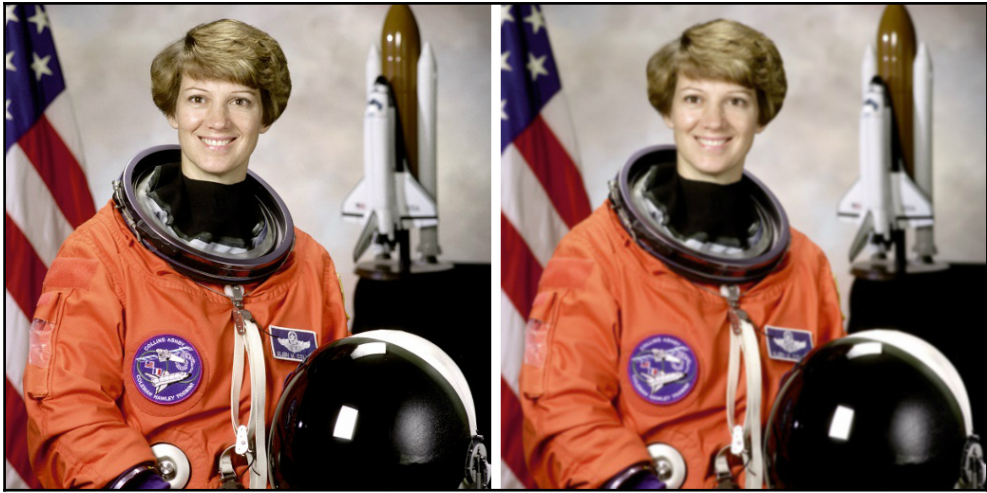
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

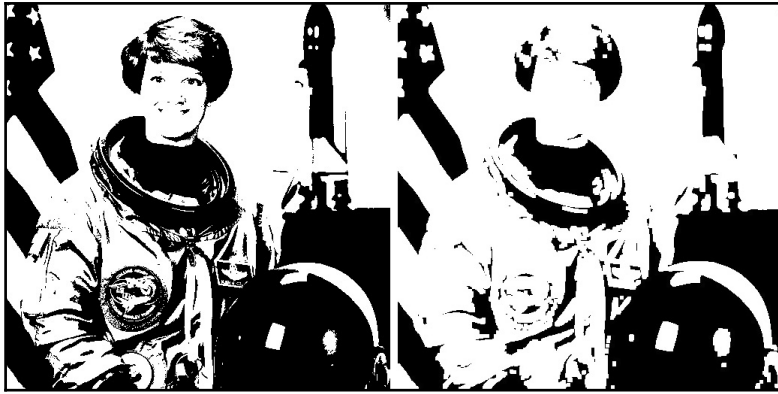




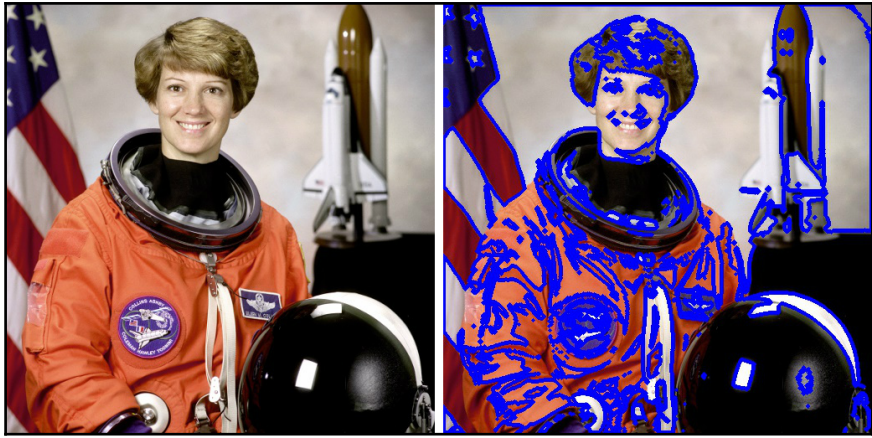
1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1





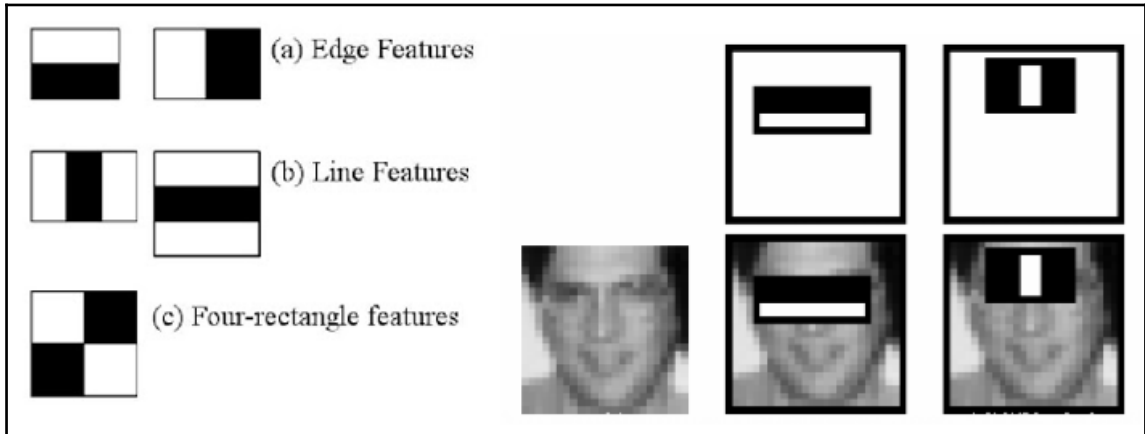






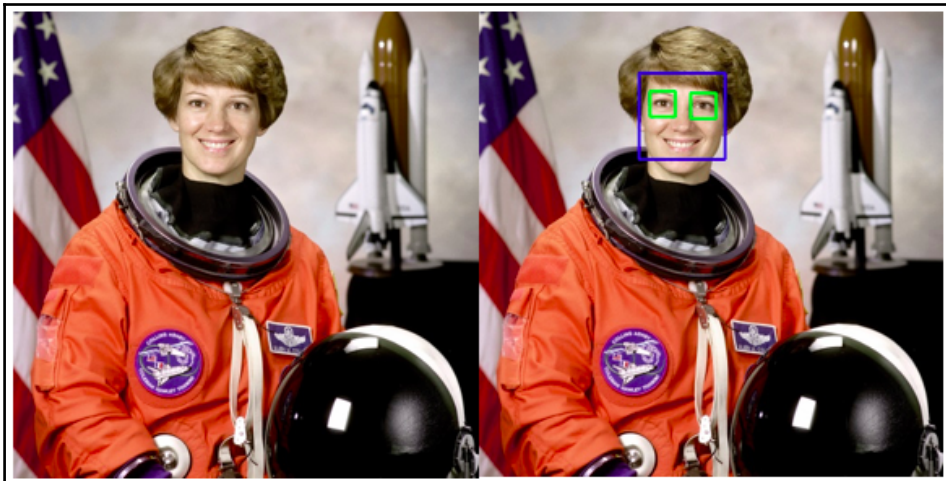


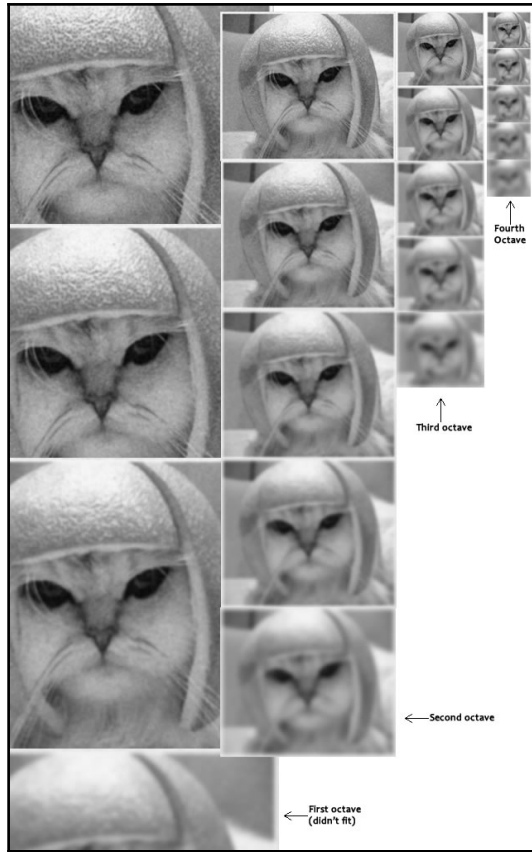
Chapter 08: Object Detection Using OpenCV



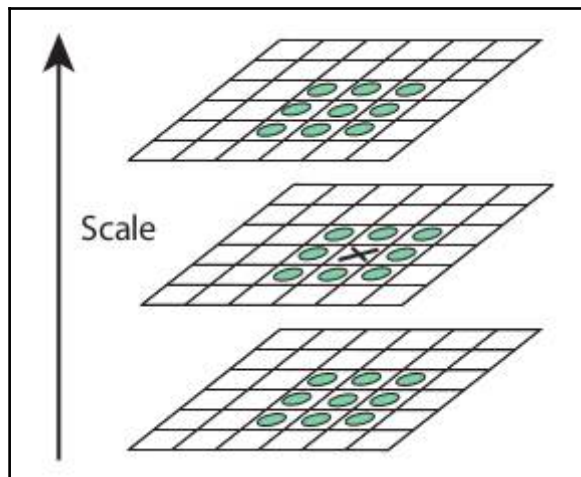
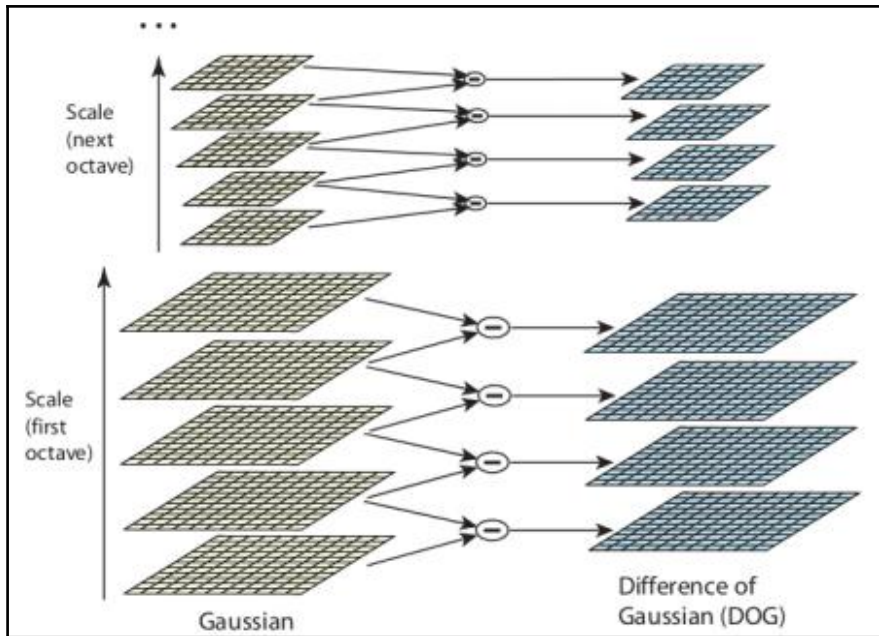
$$I_{\Sigma}(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{x' \leq x \\ y' \leq y}} i(x', y')$$

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





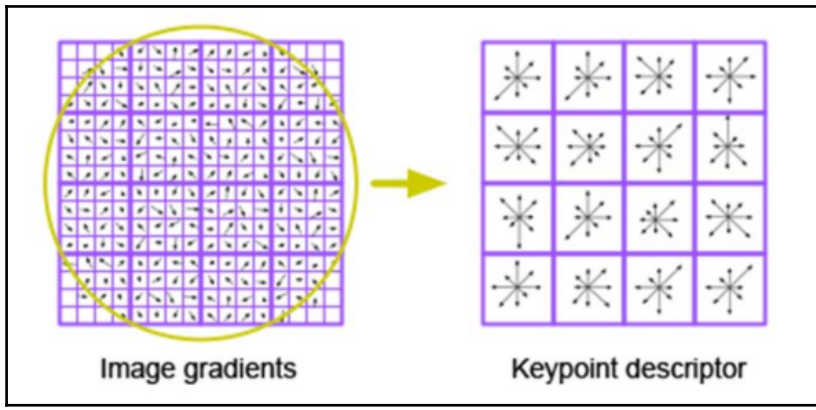
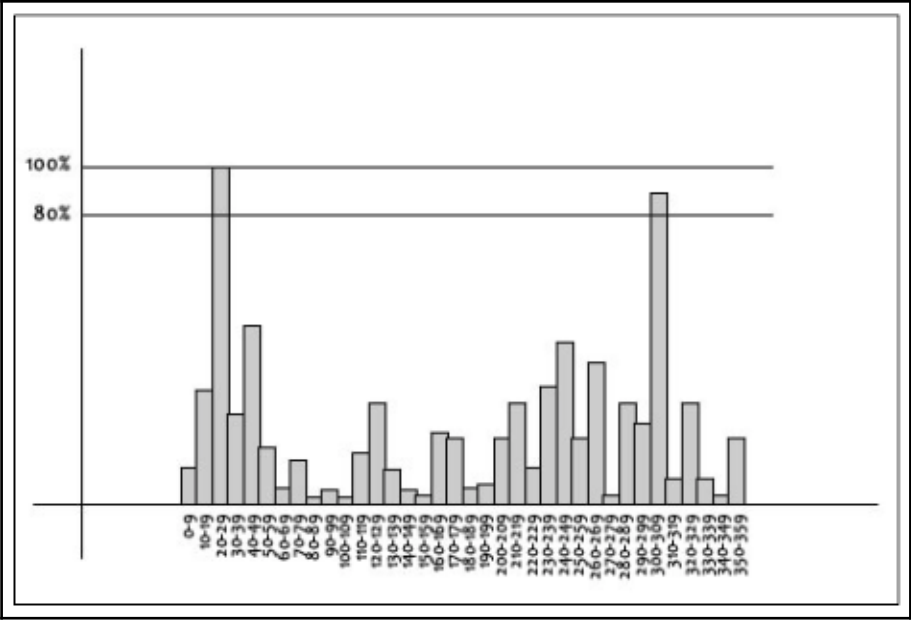
$$\begin{aligned}
 D(x, y, \sigma) &= (G(x, y, k\sigma) - G(x, y, \sigma)) * I(x, y) \\
 &= L(x, y, k\sigma) - L(x, y, \sigma)
 \end{aligned}$$

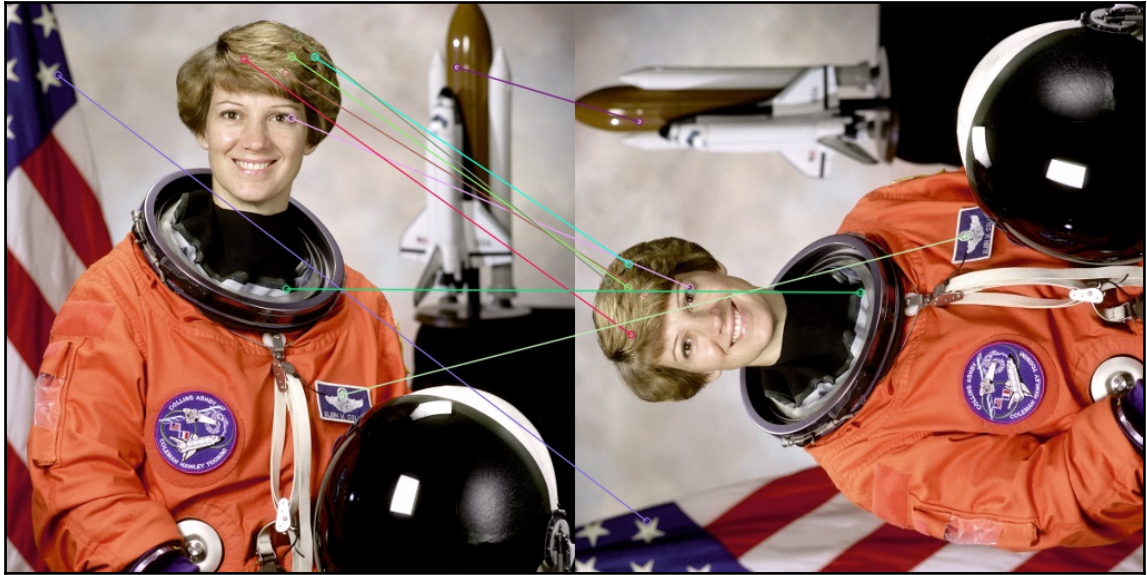


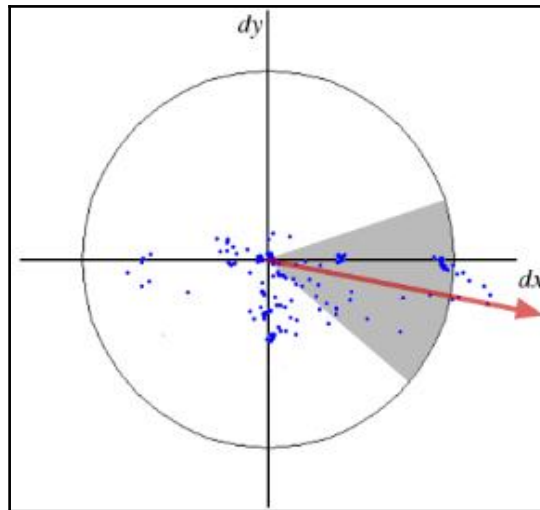
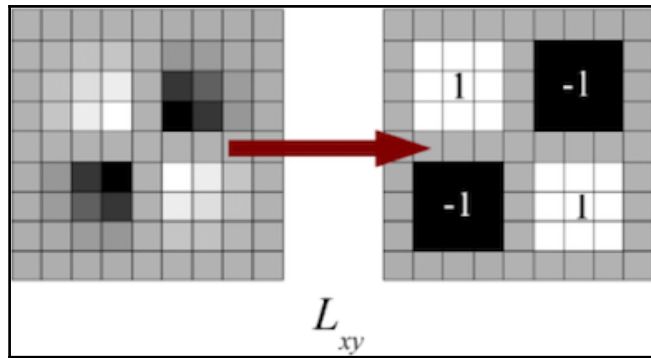
$$D(x) = D + \frac{\partial D^T}{\partial x} x + \frac{1}{2} x^T \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2} x$$

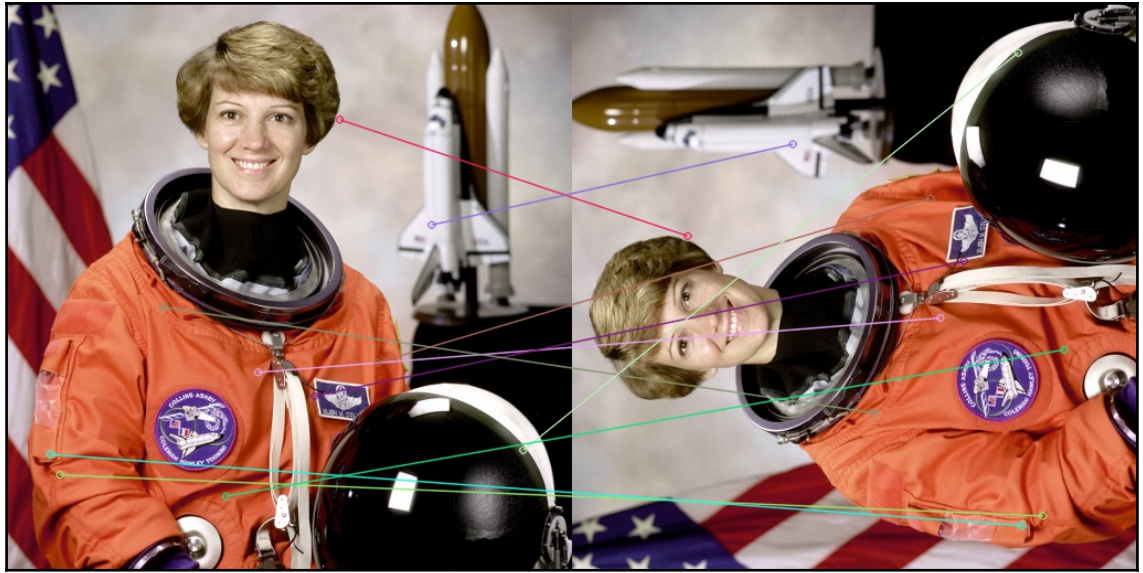
$$m(x, y) = \sqrt{(L(x+1, y) - L(x-1, y))^2 + (L(x, y+1) - L(x, y-1))^2}$$

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

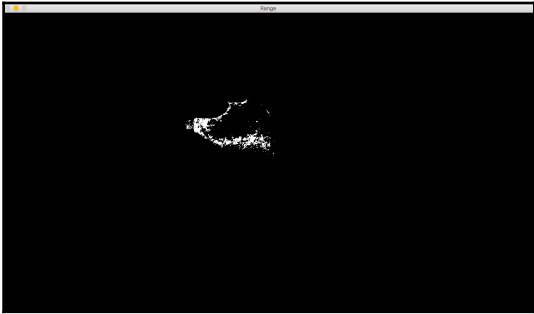






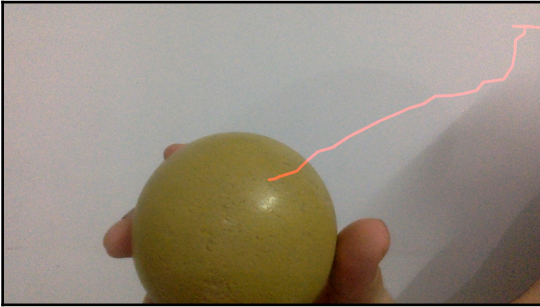


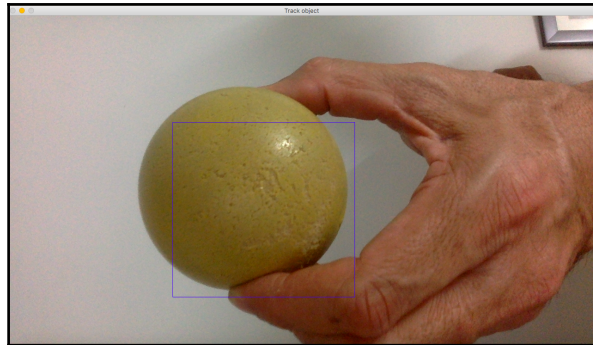
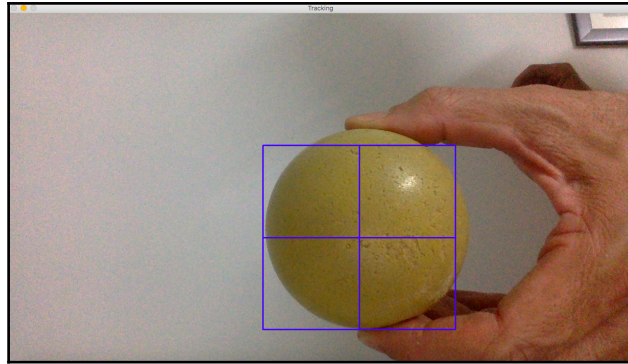
Chapter 09: Video Processing Using OpenCV



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

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





Chapter 10: Computer Vision as a Service

