

Lecture-11

Region Properties

Geometrical Properties

Area

$$A = \prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n B(x, y)$$

Centroid

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n xB(x, y)}{A}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n yB(x, y)}{A}$$

Moments

General Moments

$$m_{pq} = \iint x^p y^q B(x, y) dx dy$$

Discrete

$$\begin{aligned} M_x^1 &= \prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n x B(x, y), \quad M_y^1 = \prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n y B(x, y) \\ M_x^2 &= \prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n x^2 B(x, y), \quad M_y^2 = \prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n y^2 B(x, y), \quad M_{xy}^2 = \prod_{x=0}^m \prod_{y=0}^n xy B(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

Moments

Central Moments (Translation Invariant)

$$\bar{M}_{pq} = \iint (x - \bar{x})^p (y - \bar{y})^q B(x, y) d(x - \bar{x}) d(y - \bar{y})$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}} \quad \text{Centroid}$$

Central Moments

$$\begin{aligned}\text{I}_{00} &= m_{00} \equiv \text{I} \\ \text{I}_{01} &= 0 \\ \text{I}_{10} &= 0 \\ \text{I}_{20} &= m_{20} \equiv \text{I}\bar{x}^2 \\ \text{I}_{11} &= m_{11} \equiv \text{I}\bar{xy} \\ \text{I}_{02} &= m_{02} \equiv \text{I}\bar{y}^2 \\ \text{I}_{30} &= m_{30} \equiv 3m_{20}\bar{x} + 2\text{I}\bar{x}^3 \\ \text{I}_{21} &= m_{21} \equiv m_{20}\bar{y} \equiv 2m_{11}\bar{x} + 2\text{I}\bar{x}^2y \\ \text{I}_{12} &= m_{12} \equiv m_{02}\bar{x} \equiv 2m_{11}\bar{y} + 2\text{I}\bar{x}y^2 \\ \text{I}_{03} &= m_{03} \equiv 3m_{02}\bar{y} + 2\text{I}\bar{y}^3\end{aligned}$$

Moments

Hu Moments: translation, scaling and rotation invariant

$$\begin{aligned}\text{I}_1 &= \text{I}_{20} + \text{I}_{02} \\ \text{I}_2 &= (\text{I}_{20} - \text{I}_{02})^2 + \text{I}_{11}^2 \\ \text{I}_3 &= (\text{I}_{30} - 3\text{I}_{12})^2 + (3\text{I}_{12} - \text{I}_{03})^2 \\ \text{I}_4 &= (\text{I}_{30} + \text{I}_{12})^2 + (\text{I}_{21} + \text{I}_{03})^2 \\ &\vdots\end{aligned}$$

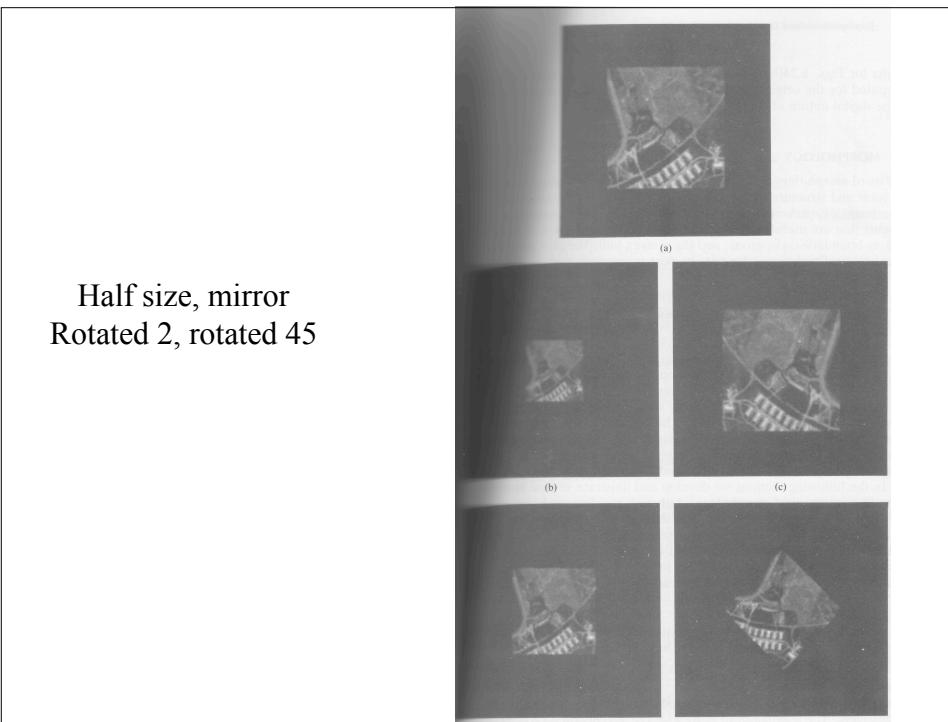


Table 8.2 Moment Invariants for the Images in Figs. 8.24(a)–(e)

Invariant (Log)	Original	Half Size	Mirrored	Rotated 2°	Rotated 45°
ϕ_1	6.249	6.226	6.919	6.253	6.318
ϕ_2	17.180	16.954	19.955	17.270	16.803
ϕ_3	22.655	23.531	26.689	22.836	19.724
ϕ_4	22.919	24.236	26.901	23.130	20.437
ϕ_5	45.749	48.349	53.724	46.136	40.525
ϕ_6	31.830	32.916	37.134	32.068	29.315
ϕ_7	45.589	48.343	53.590	46.017	40.470

Hu moments

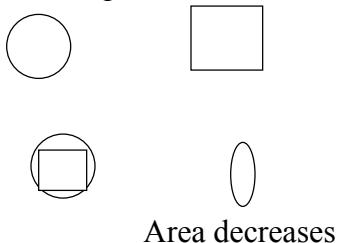
Perimeter & Compactness

Perimeter: The sum of its border points of the region. A pixel which has at least one pixel in its neighborhood from the background is called a border pixel.

Compactness

$$C = \frac{P^2}{4\pi A}$$

Circle is the most compact, has smallest value



Area decreases

Orientation of the Region

Least second moment

Minimize

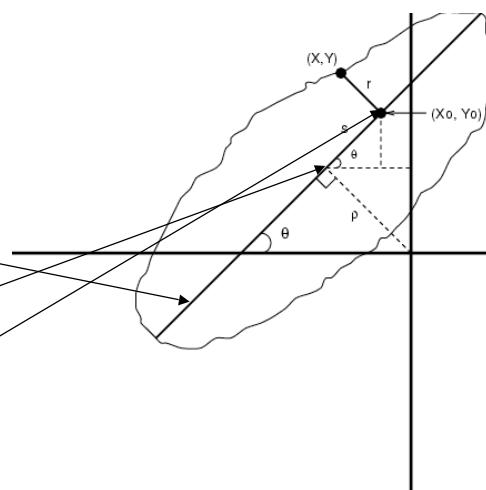
$$E = \iint r^2 B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta + p = 0$$

$$(r \theta \sin \theta, r \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$x_0 = r \theta \sin \theta + s \cos \theta$$

$$y_0 = r \theta \cos \theta + s \sin \theta$$



Orientation of the Region

$$r^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2$$

$$x_0 = \bar{x} \cos \theta + s \sin \theta$$

$$y_0 = \bar{y} \cos \theta + s \sin \theta$$

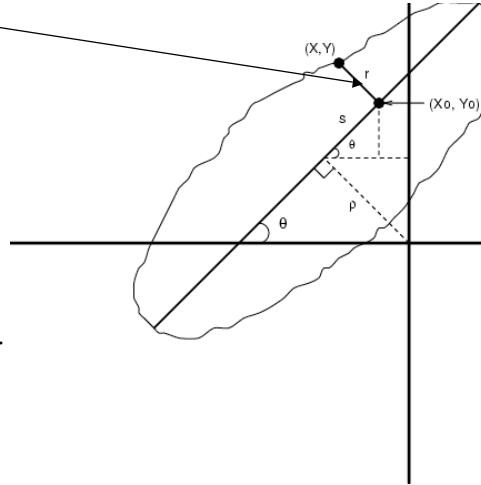
Substituting (x_0, y_0) in r^2

And differentiating:

$$s = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$

Substitute s in (x_0, y_0) , then r :

$$r^2 = (\bar{x} \sin \theta - y \cos \theta + \bar{y})^2$$



Orientation of the Region

$$r^2 = (\bar{x} \sin \theta - y \cos \theta + \bar{y})^2$$

$$E = \iint r^2 B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$E = \iint (\bar{x} \sin \theta - y \cos \theta + \bar{y})^2 B(x, y) dx dy$$

Substitute r in E and differentiate
Wrt to θ and equate it to zero

$$A(\bar{x} \sin \theta - \bar{y} \cos \theta + \bar{y}) = 0$$

$$x \bar{x} = \bar{x}, y \bar{y} = \bar{y}$$

is the centroid

$$E = a \sin^2 \theta - b \sin \theta \cos \theta + c \cos^2 \theta \quad \text{Substitute value of}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(a+c) - \frac{1}{2}(a-c) \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}b \sin 2\theta$$

$$a = \iint B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$b = \iint x y B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$c = \iint y^2 B(x, y) dx dy$$

Orientation of the Region

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(a+c) - \frac{1}{2}(a-c)\cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2}b\sin 2\theta$$

Differentiating this wrt

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{b}{a-c}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + (a-c)^2}}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \pm \frac{a-c}{\sqrt{b^2 + (a-c)^2}}$$

$$a = \iint_B B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$b = \iint_B x B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$c = \iint_B y B(x, y) dx dy$$

$$x \bar{x} = x \bar{x}, y \bar{y} = y \bar{y}$$

$$a = \iint_B x^2 B(x, y) dA \bar{x}^2$$

$$b = 2 \iint_B xy B(x, y) dA \bar{x}\bar{y}$$

$$c = \iint_B y^2 B(x, y) dA \bar{y}^2$$

Example

0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

Find: area, centroid, moments, compactness, perimeter, orientation