Introduction

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Alexandre Xavier Falcão MO445(MC940) - Image Analysis

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- What is image analysis?
- What are the objectives of this course?
- Which are the involved techniques and applications?
- More details about the course.

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• Sensors can measure physical phenomena in a region of the space to study objects in that region.

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- The physical phenomena may be light reflection, X-ray attenuation, spin-lattice relaxation time, etc.
- The measurements are converted into discrete values and stored in an array that we call digital image.

Image analysis is the area of Computer Science that detects, extracts, and identifies objects from an image to support or make decisions.



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What is the objective of the course?

This course covers the fundamentals of image analysis through the study of image processing and machine learning methods used to build decision-making and decision-support systems.

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Representation

- An image may be represented by a subset of subimages (patches) extracted from points (pixels) of interest.
- Such patches may be defined at the center of connected regions with homogeneous image properties (superpixels).
- For the purpose of description and classification, we call them samples.



Connected superpixels whose patches are classified as coffee define an object (coffee plantation).

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Description

- Samples must be mathematically represented, usually by feature vectors.
- The algorithm that extracts such representation is named descriptor.



A feature vector can be obtained from the linearization (flattening) of a multi-band image.

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Delineation

- Object delineation is required for quantitative analysis.
- It is the most challenging task that often asks for human assistance.



The objects are the cerebellum, left and right brain hemispheres.

Classification

- Classification may be based on (sub)image or object description.
- It can determine object location and identification.



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In classification, description must be good enough to distinguish similar objects among multiple categories.



Examples of intestinal parasites (left) and similar impurities (right).

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The real problem related to this example



Automated diagnosis of human intestinal parasites for the 15 most common species in Brazil.

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• From image processing, the course covers representation, description, and delineation techniques.

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- From image processing, the course covers representation, description, and delineation techniques.
- From machine learning, the course covers methods to learn features, classifiers, and object models.

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For more details, such as

syllabus,

• evaluation criteria, and

• bibliography,

we will now go to www.ic.unicamp.br/~afalcao/mo445.

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