



University of Cyprus – MSc Artificial Intelligence

MAI644 – COMPUTER VISION

Lecture 4: Interpolation – Resizing

Melinos Averkiou

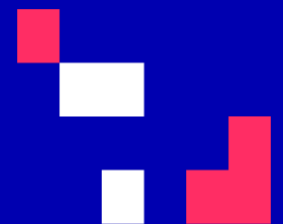
CYENS Centre of Excellence

University of Cyprus - Department of Computer Science

m.averkiou@cyens.org.cy



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Last time

- Pinhole Camera model
 - Aperture
 - Camera Obscura
- Cameras with lenses
 - Thin lens equation
 - Depth of field
 - Field of view
- Digital cameras
 - Bayer filters
 - Debayering

Today's Agenda

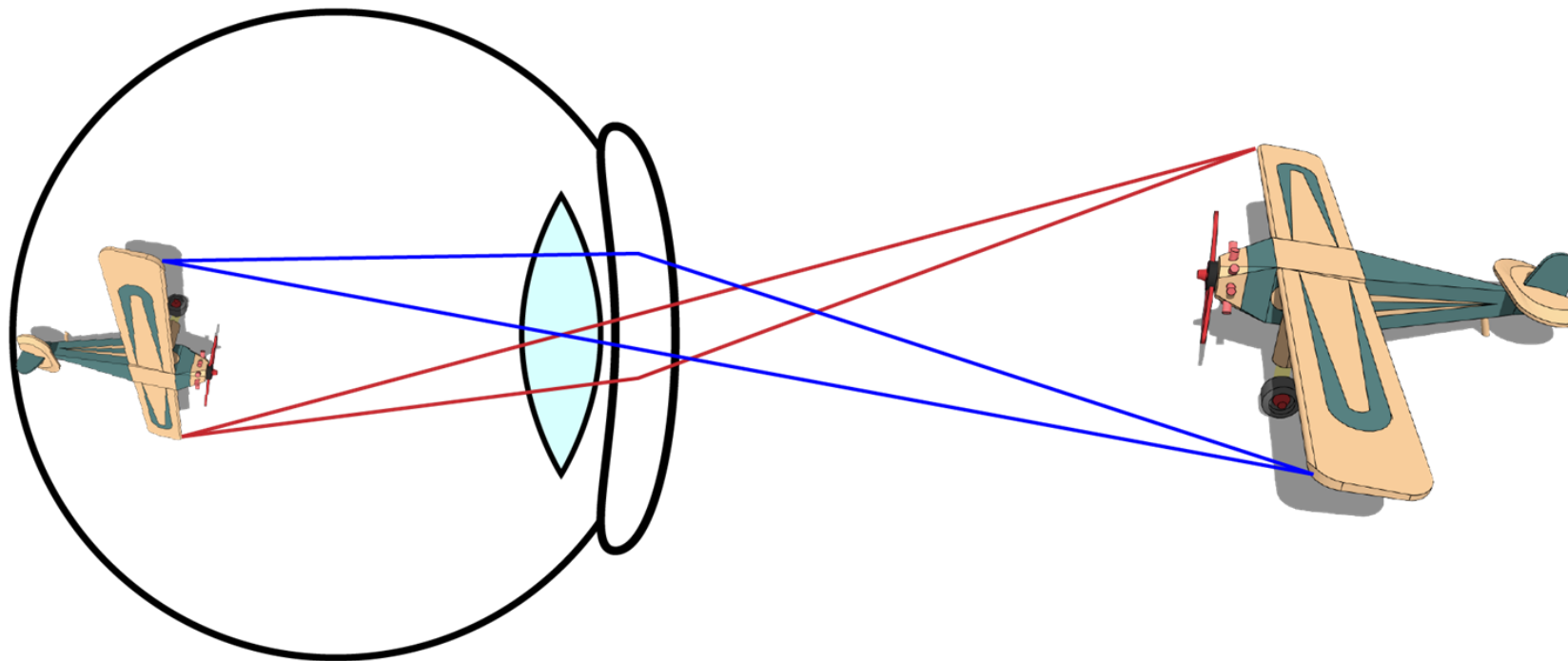
- Image basics
 - What is an image – addressing pixels
 - Image as a function – image coordinates
- Image interpolation
 - Nearest neighbor
 - Bilinear
 - Bicubic
- Image resizing
 - Enlarge
 - Shrink

[material based on Joseph Redmon's course]

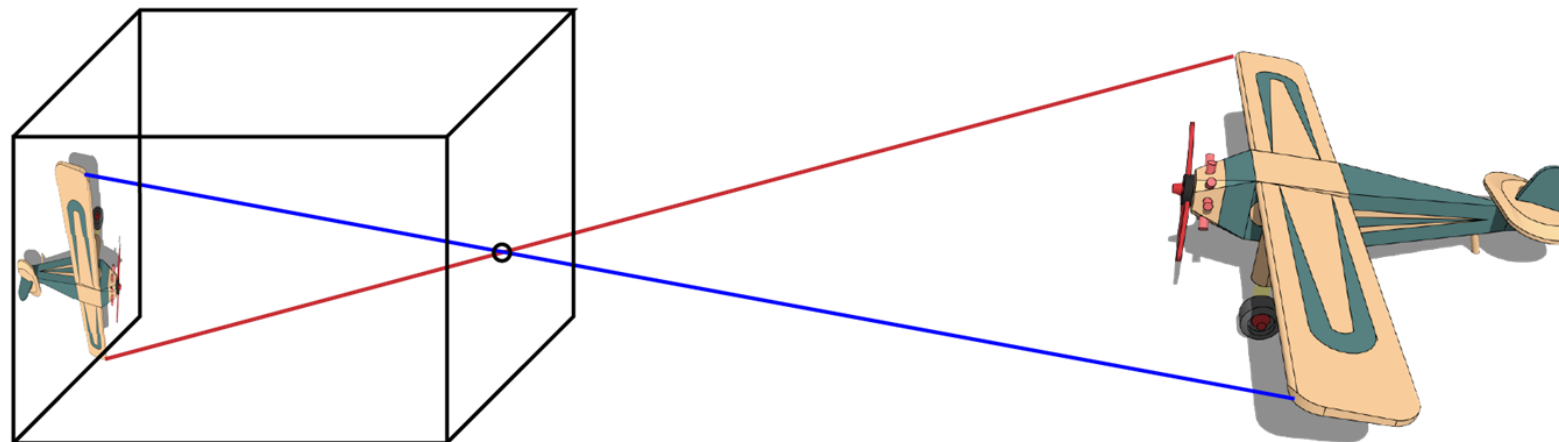
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Eyes: projection onto retina

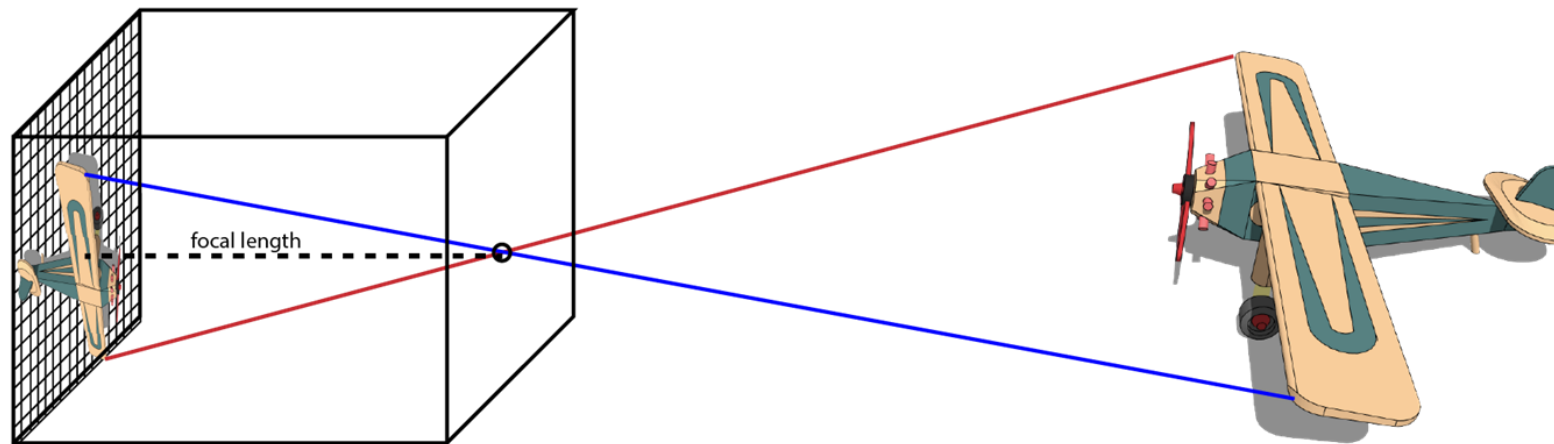


Model: pinhole camera

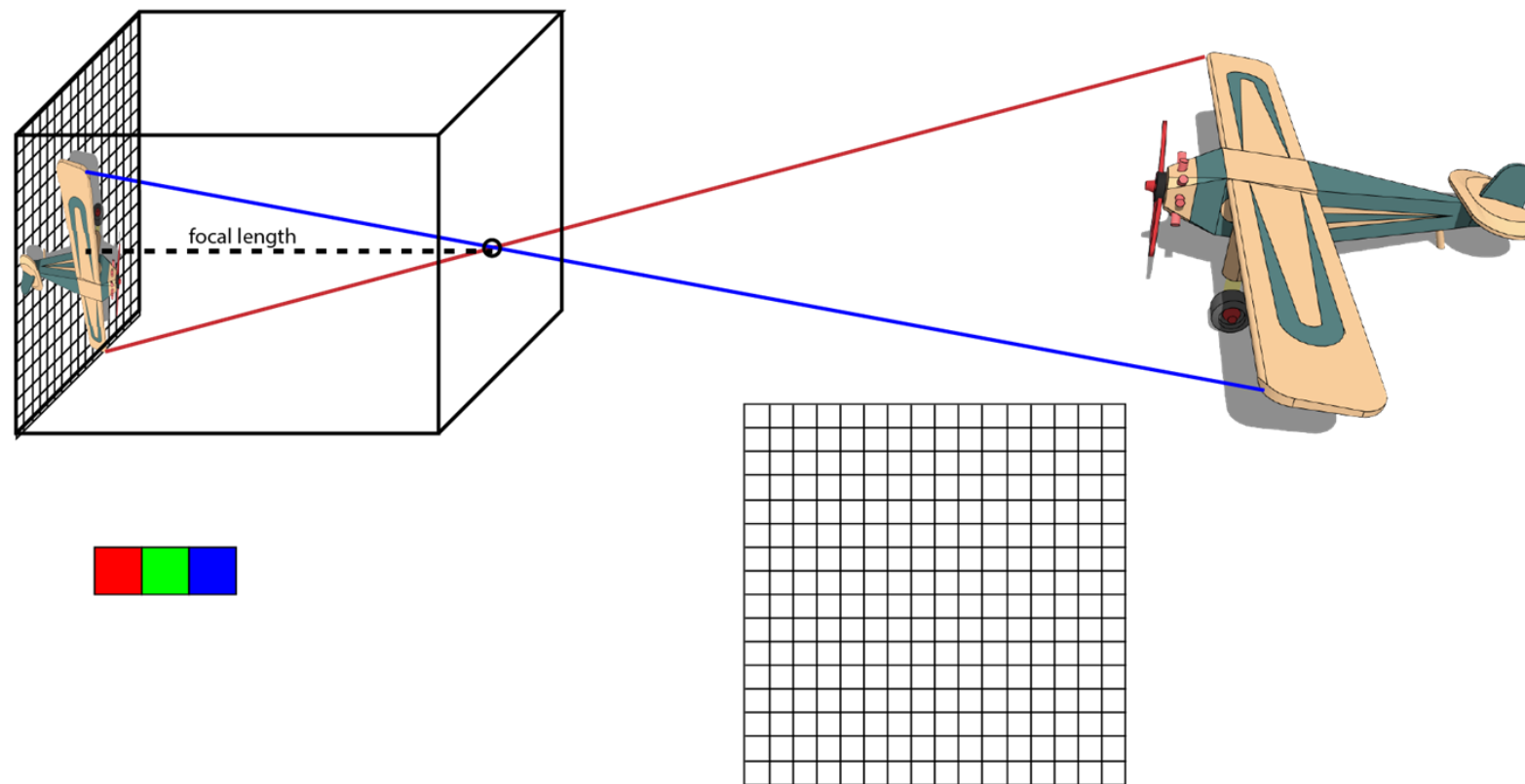




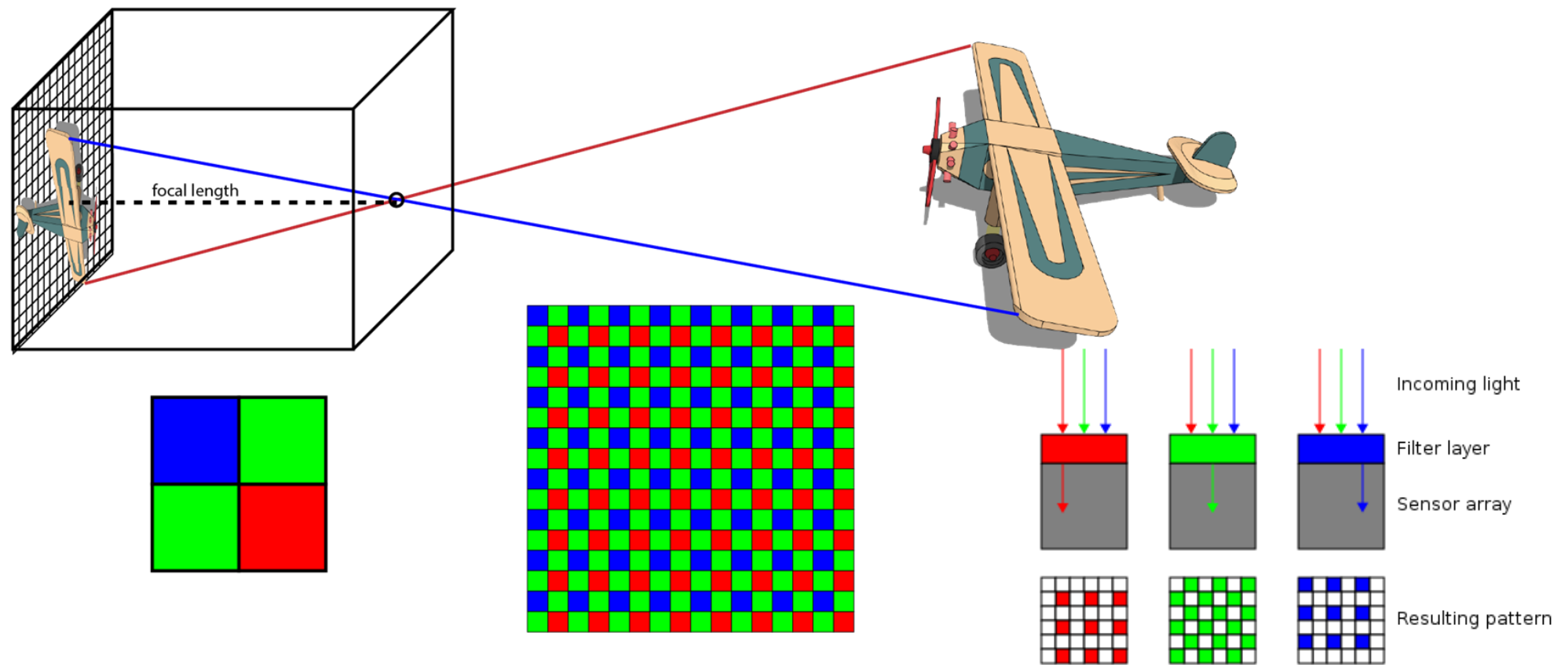
At each point we record incident light



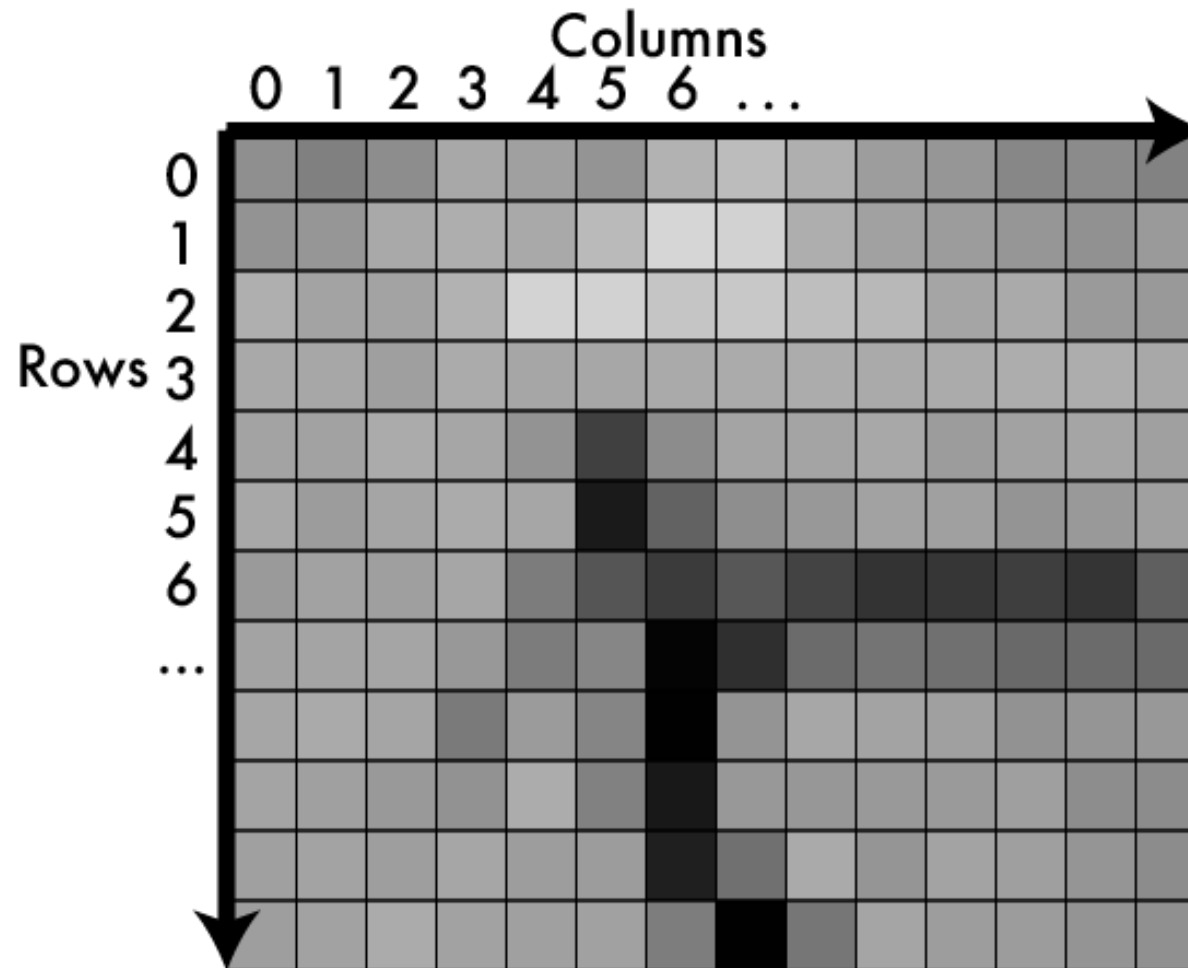
How do we record color?



Bayer pattern for CMOS sensors



An image is a matrix of light



Values in matrix = how much light

		Columns													
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...						
Rows	0	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	1	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	2	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	3	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	4	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	5	100	102	107	102	132	30	60	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	6	100	102	107	102	132	40	20	50	32	20	20	24	30	62
	...	100	102	107	102	132	71		156	51	57	57	58	62	58
	100	102	107	102	132	69		156	148	122	115	104	105	103	
	100	102	107	102	132	89	12	156	148	122	115	104	105	103	
	100	102	107	102	132	146	13	45	148	122	115	104	105	103	
100	102	107	102	132	146	46		42	122	115	104	105	103		

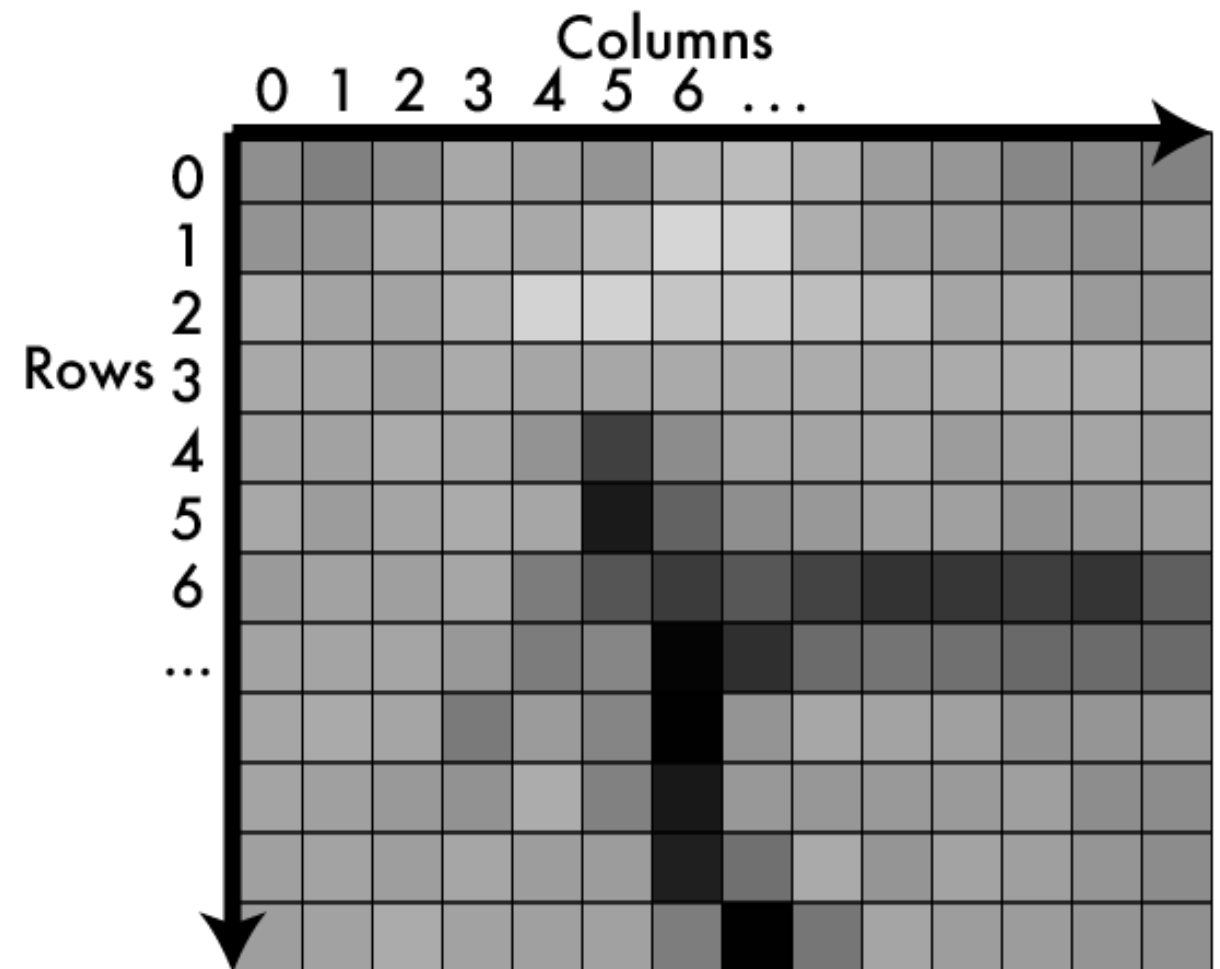
Values in matrix = how much light

- Higher = more light
- Lower = less light
- Bounded
 - No light = 0
 - Sensor/device limit = max
 - Typical ranges:
 - [0-255], fit into byte
 - [0-1], floating point
- Called pixels

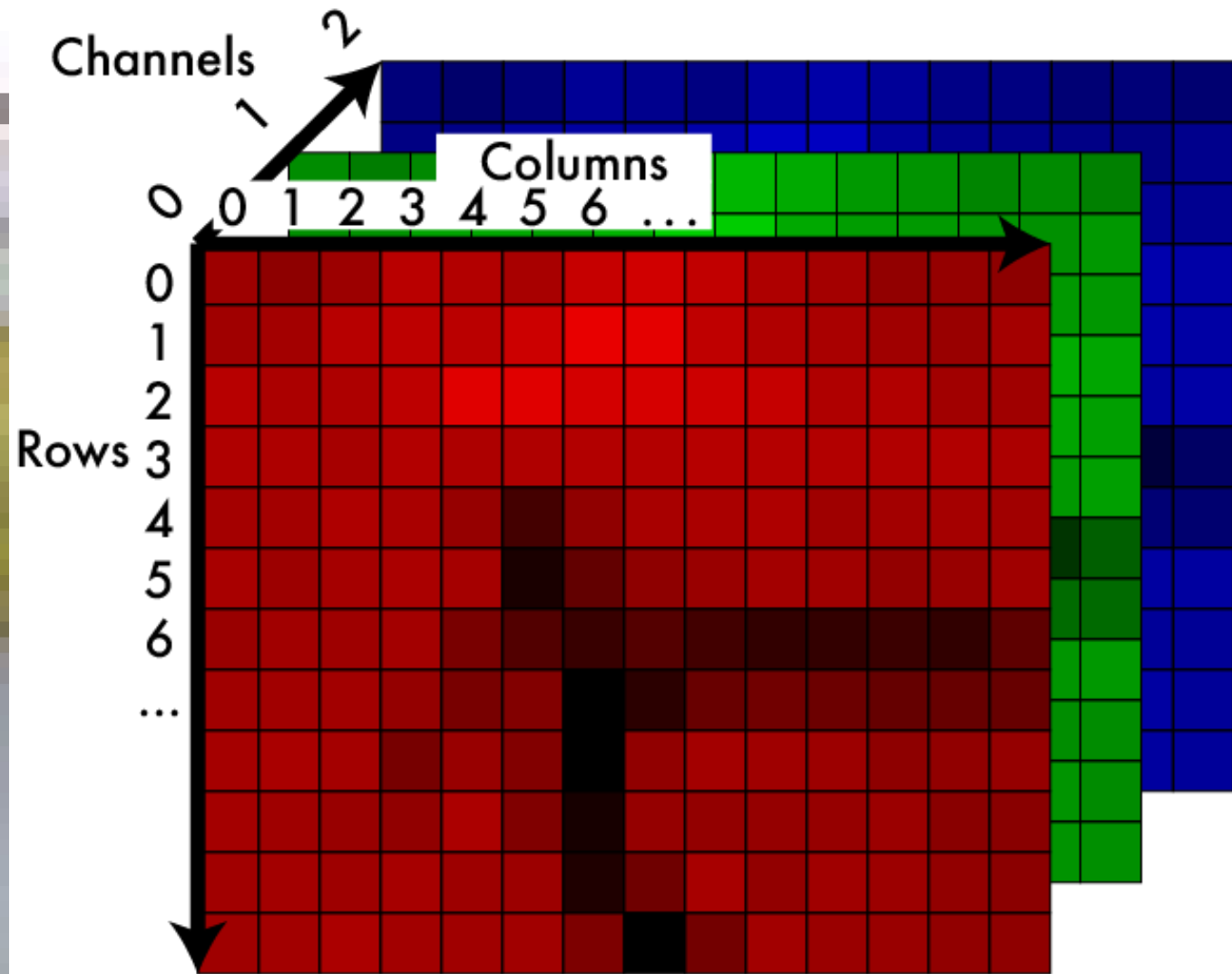
		Columns													
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...						
Rows	0	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	1	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
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	3	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	4	100	102	107	102	132	146	136	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	5	100	102	107	102	132	30	60	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	6	100	102	107	102	132	40	20	50	32	20	20	24	30	62
	...	100	102	107	102	132	71		156	51	57	57	58	62	58
		100	102	107	102	132	69		156	148	122	115	104	105	103
		100	102	107	102	132	89	12	156	148	122	115	104	105	103
	100	102	107	102	132	146	13	45	148	122	115	104	105	103	
	100	102	107	102	132	146	46		42	122	115	104	105	103	

Addressing pixels

- Ways to index:
 - (x,y)
 - Like cartesian coordinates
 - (3,6) is column 3 row 6
 - (r,c)
 - Like matrix notation
 - (3,6) is row 3 column 6
- We use (x,y)
 - Arbitrary
 - Only thing that matters is consistency



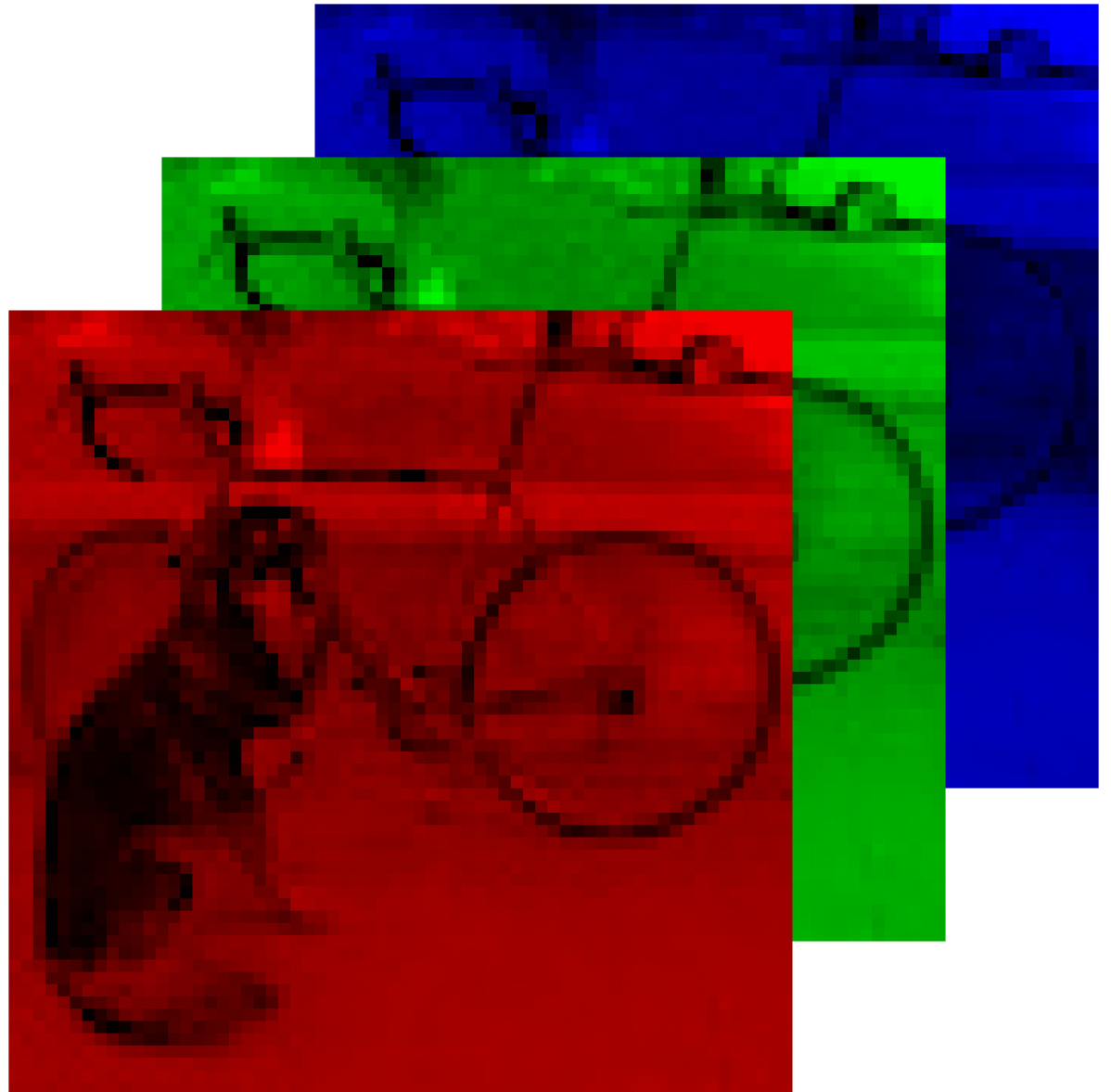
Color image: 3d tensor in colorspace



RGB information in separate “channels”

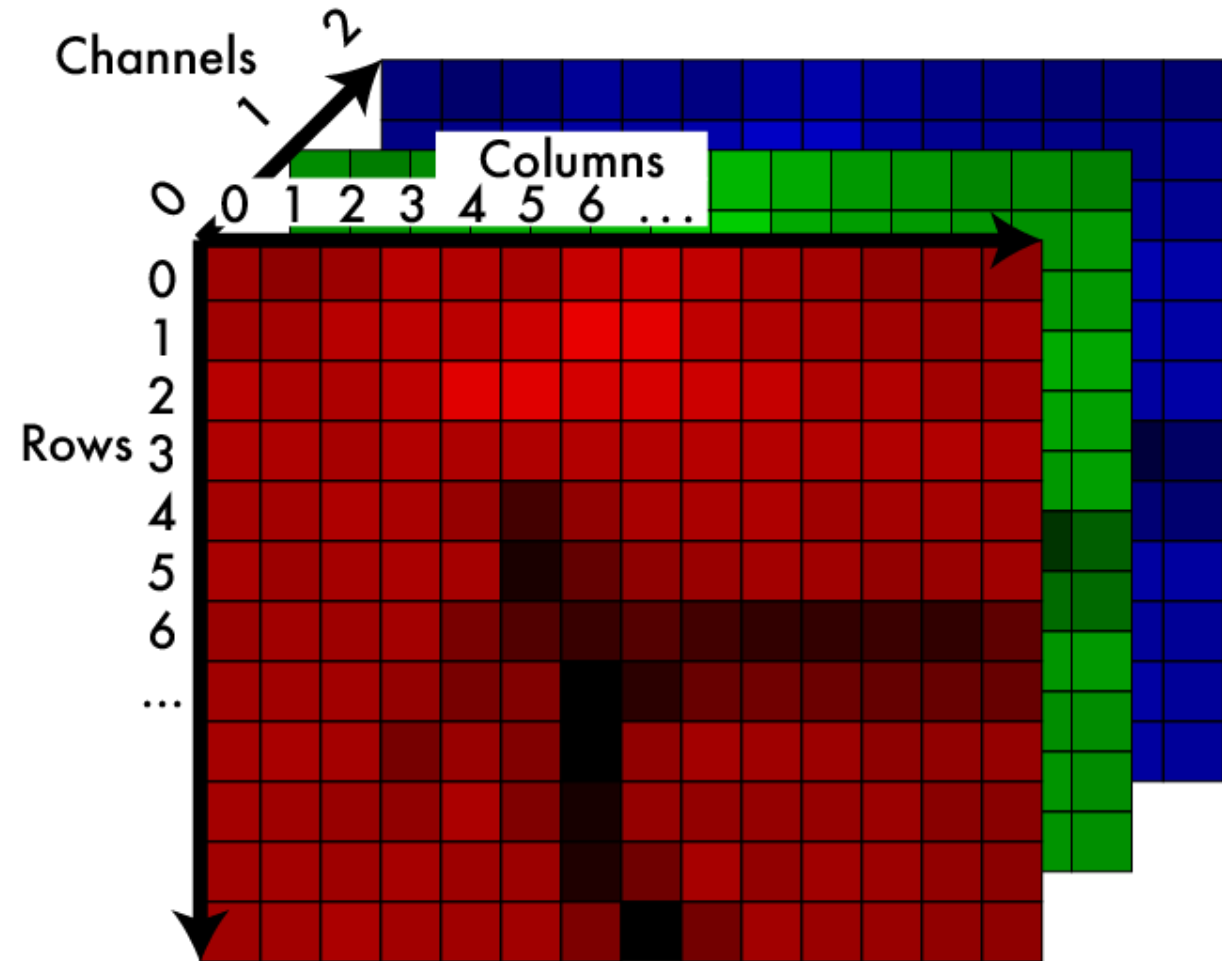
Remember: we can match “real” colors using a mix of primaries.

Each channel encodes one primary. Adding the light produced from each primary mimics the original color.



Addressing pixels

- We use (x,y,c)
 - $(1,2,0)$:
 - column 1, row 2, channel 0
- Still doesn't matter, just be consistent
- Also for size:
 - 1920 x 1080 x 3 image:
 - 1920 px wide
 - 1080 px tall
 - 3 channels



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 - Shrink

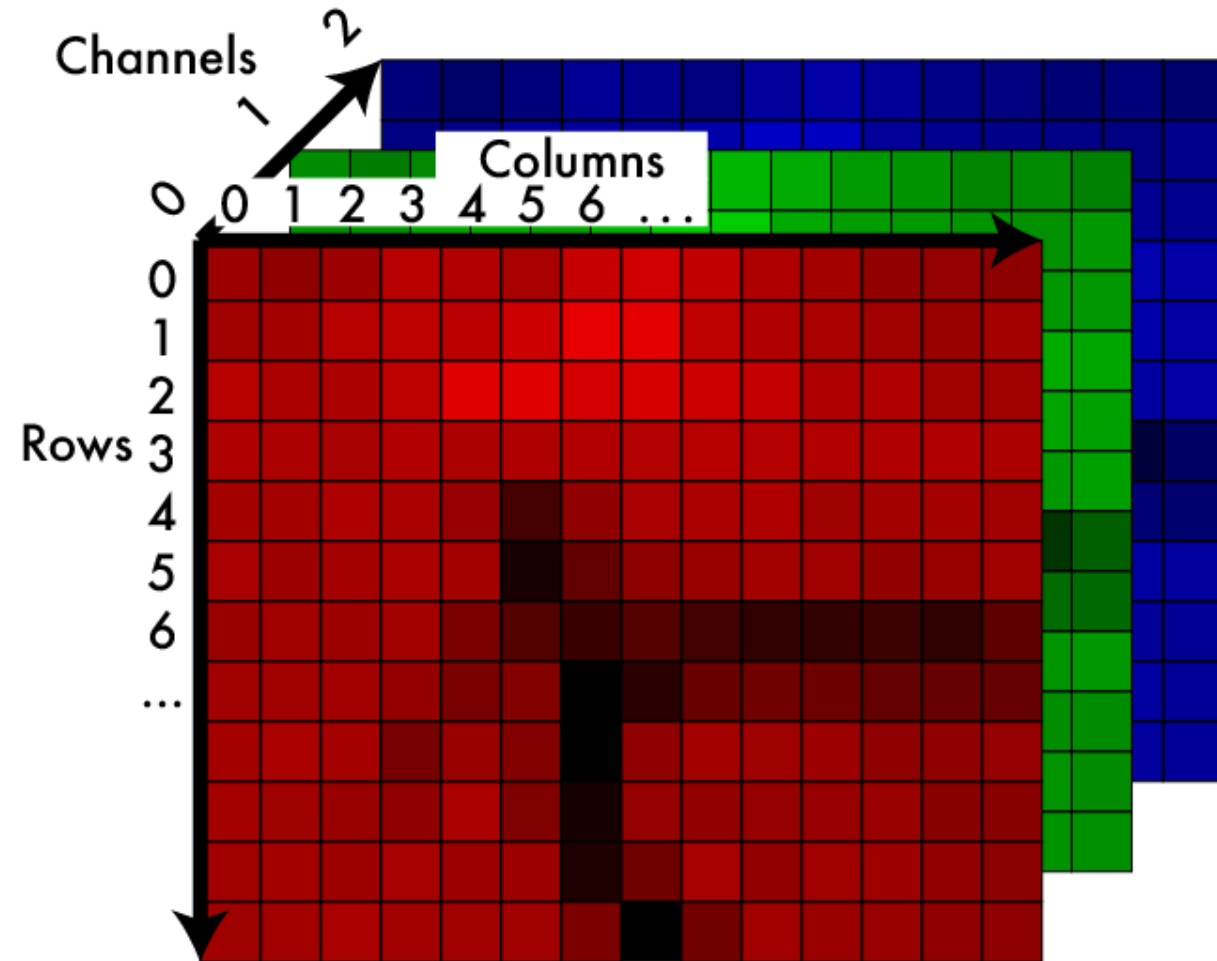
An image is like a function

An image is a mapping from indices to pixel value:

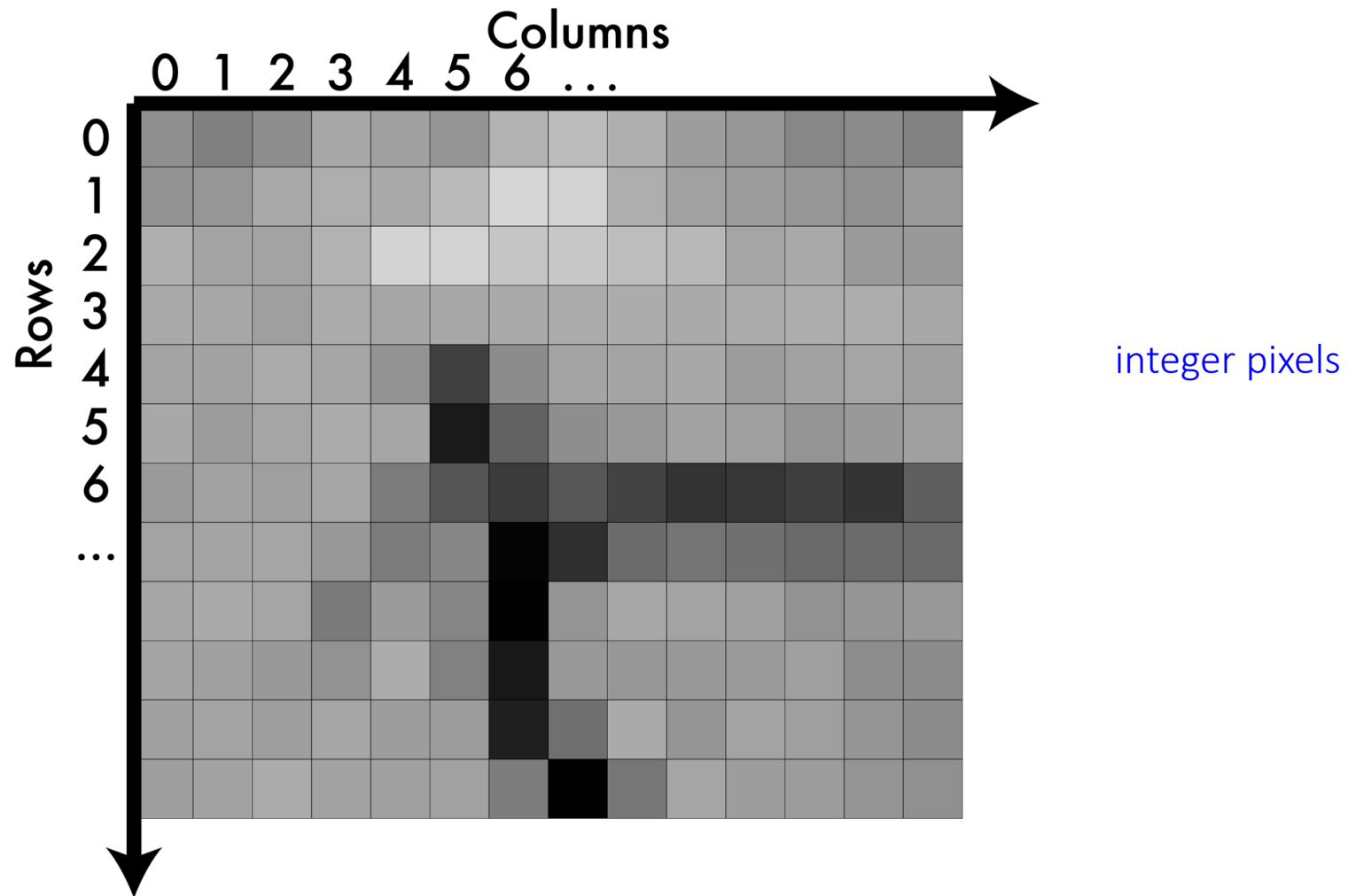
- $Im: I \times I \times I \rightarrow R$

We may want to pass in non-integers:

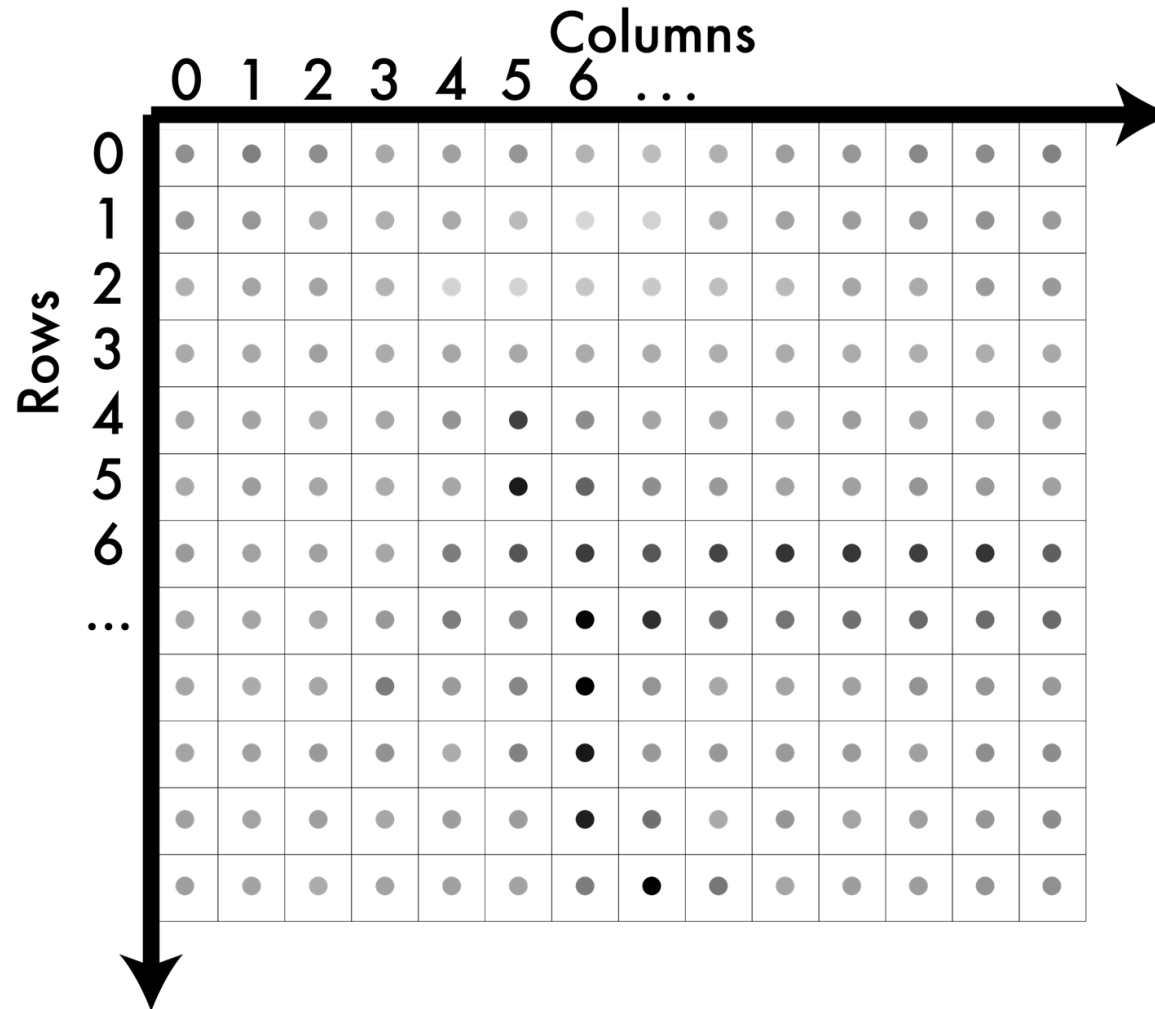
- $Im': R \times R \times I \rightarrow R$



A note on coordinates in images

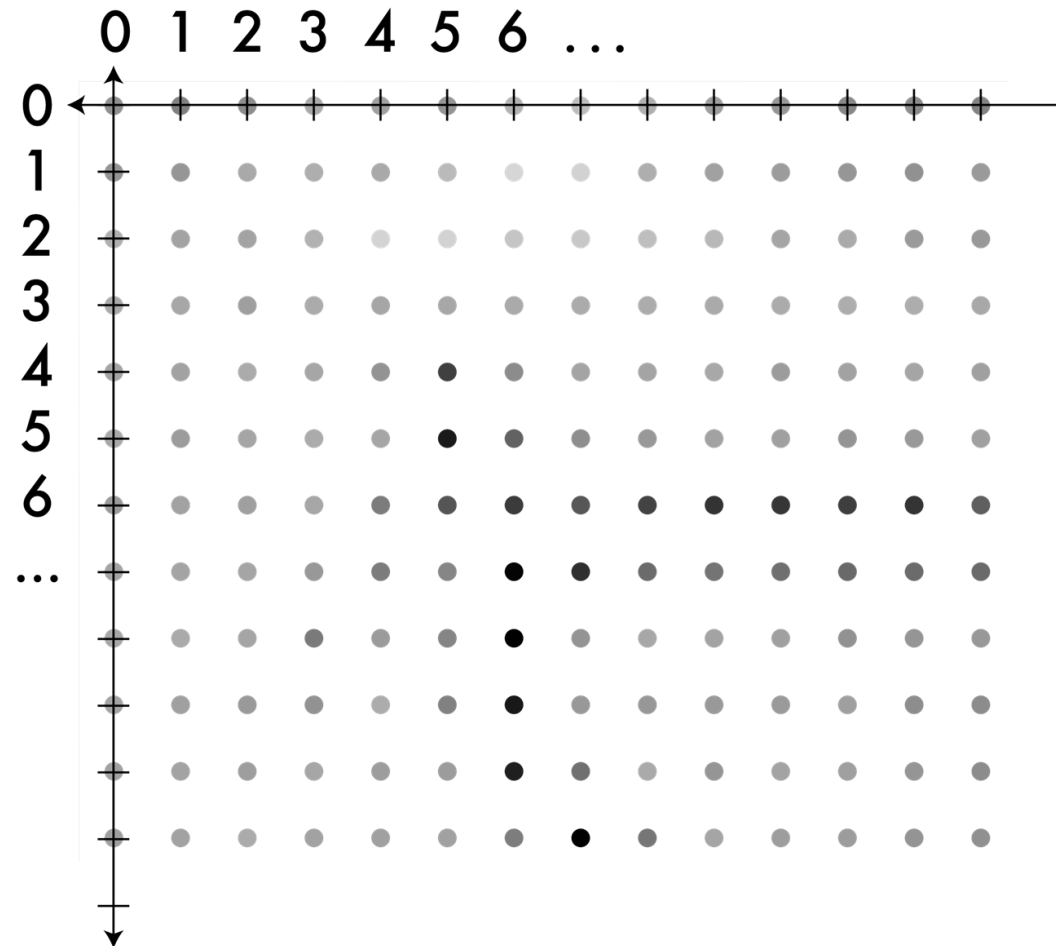


A note on coordinates in images



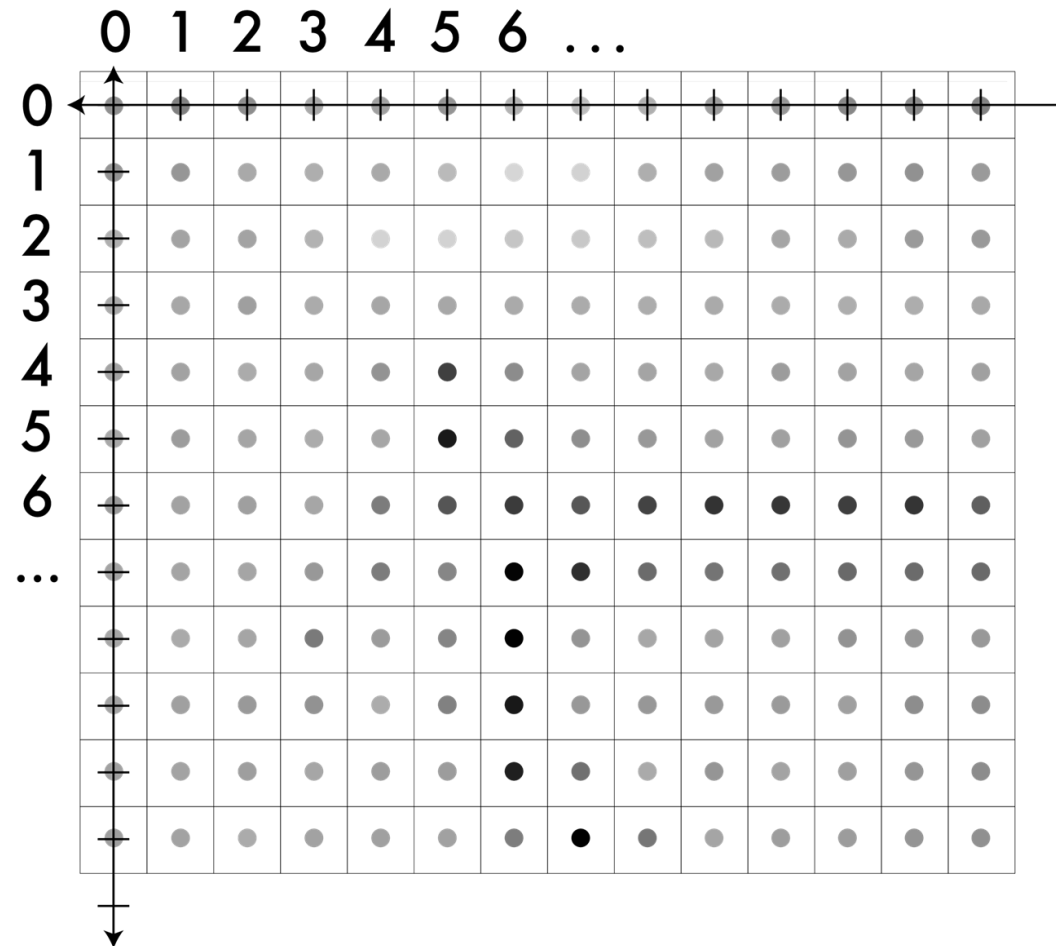
We can think of their values as being at the centers.

A note on coordinates in images



Now we can move to a real coordinate system.

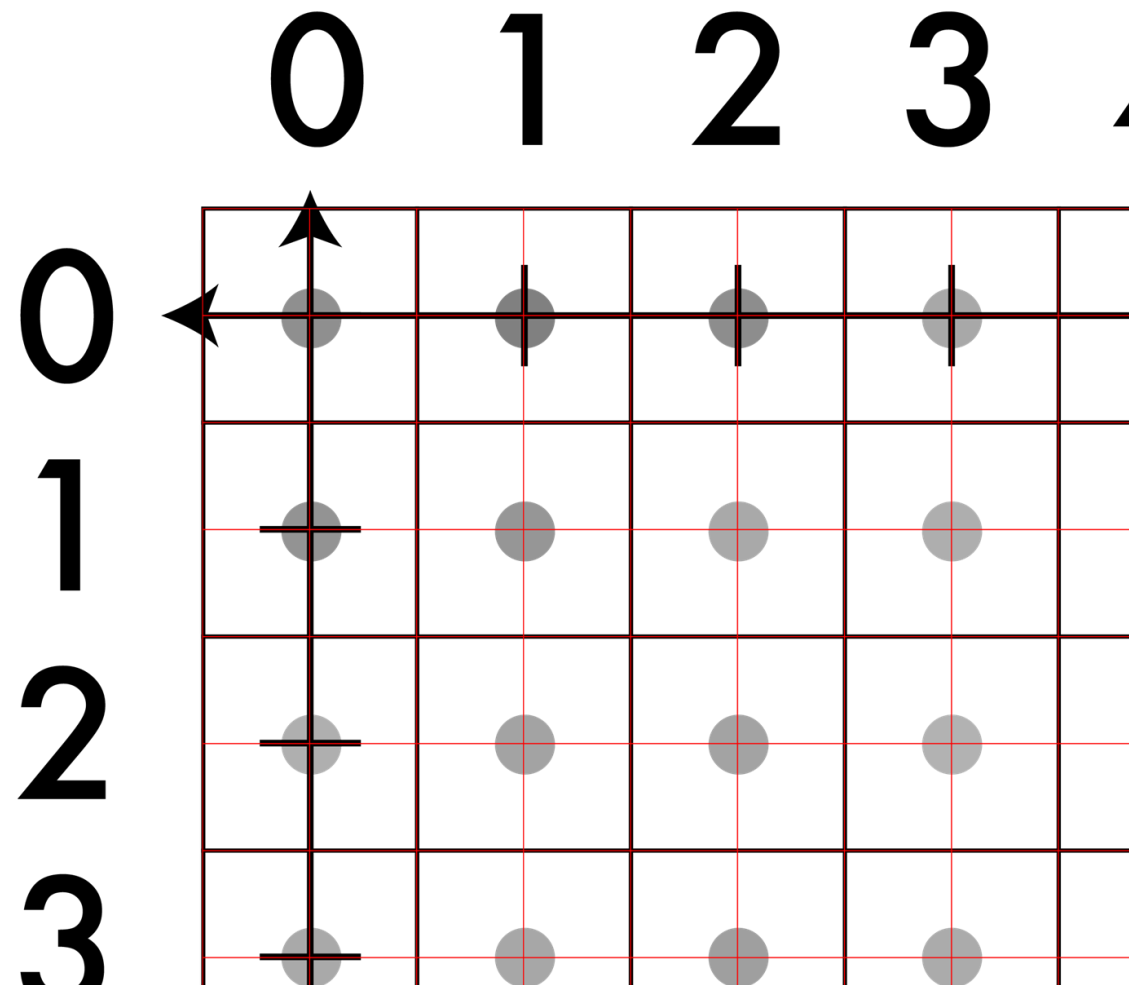
A note on coordinates in images



On the image

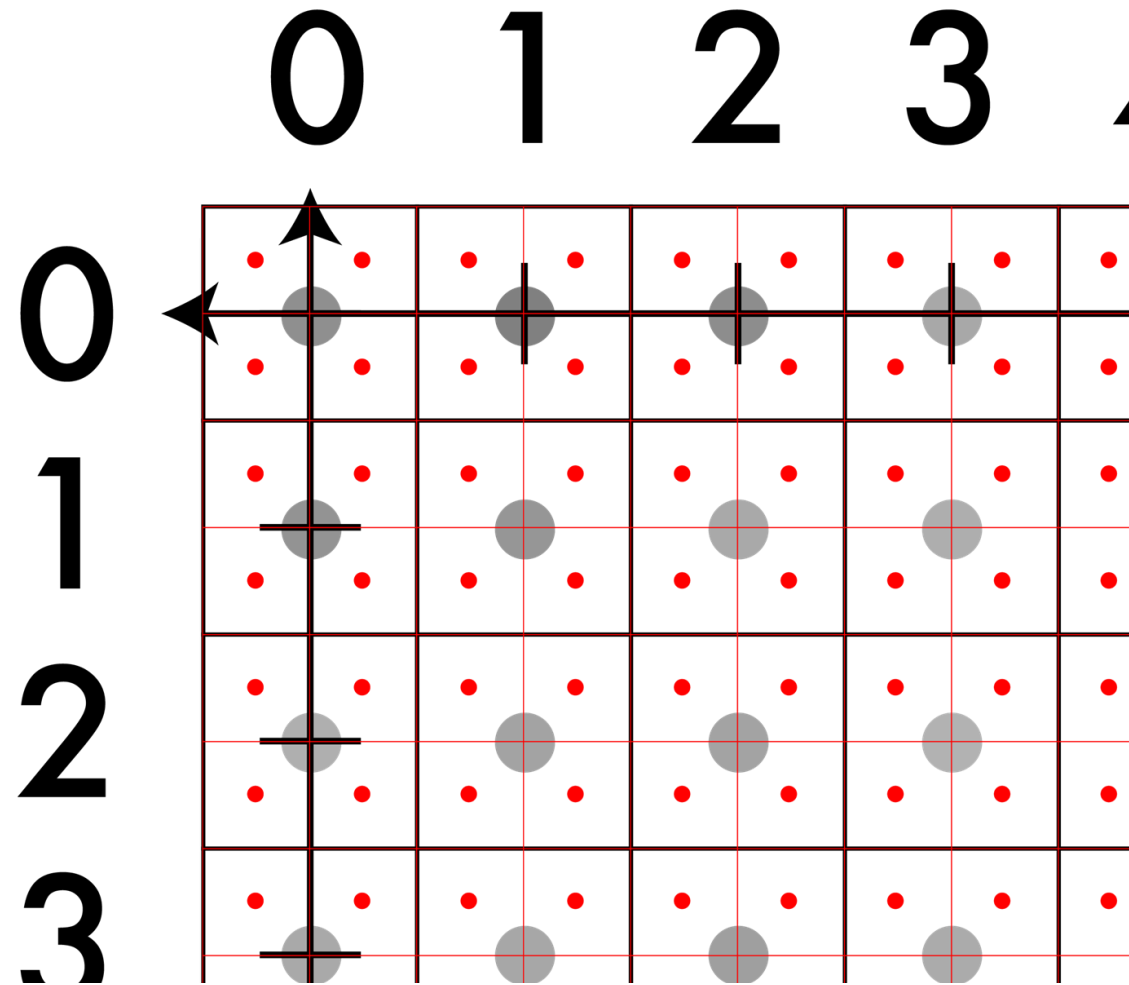
A note on coordinates in images

So, the value of the pixel (x,y) is now centered at (x,y) .



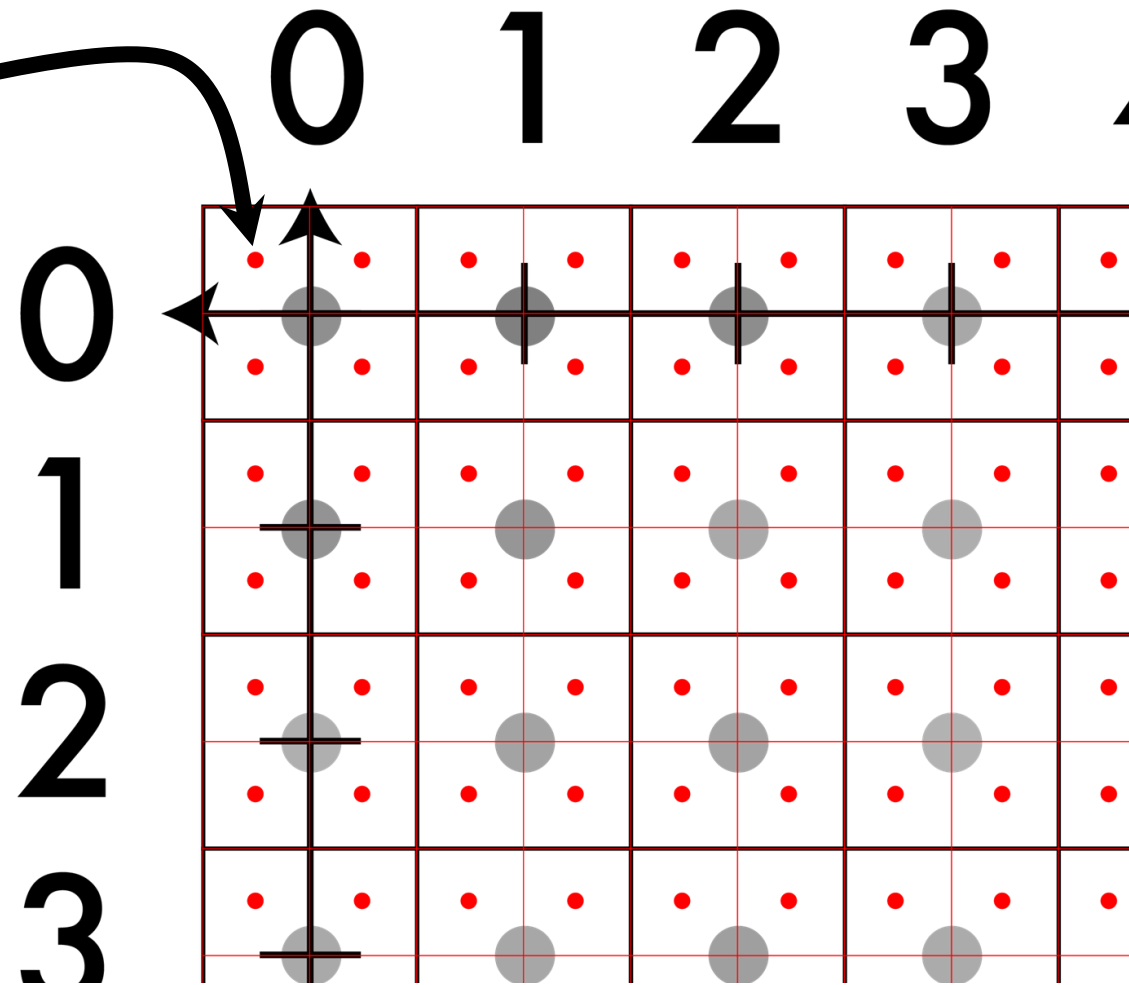
A note on coordinates in images

But there are other real-valued points.



A note on coordinates in images

This point is:
(-.25, -.25)





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Interpolation

How do we find out the VALUE of a non-integer point, when the image only comes with integer points, i.e. (25,45,3).

Two simple ideas:

1. Nearest-Neighbor Interpolation
2. Bilinear Interpolation



Nearest neighbor: what it sounds like

$$f(x,y,z) = \text{Im}(\text{round}(x), \text{round}(y), z)$$

- Looks blocky
- Note: z is still int

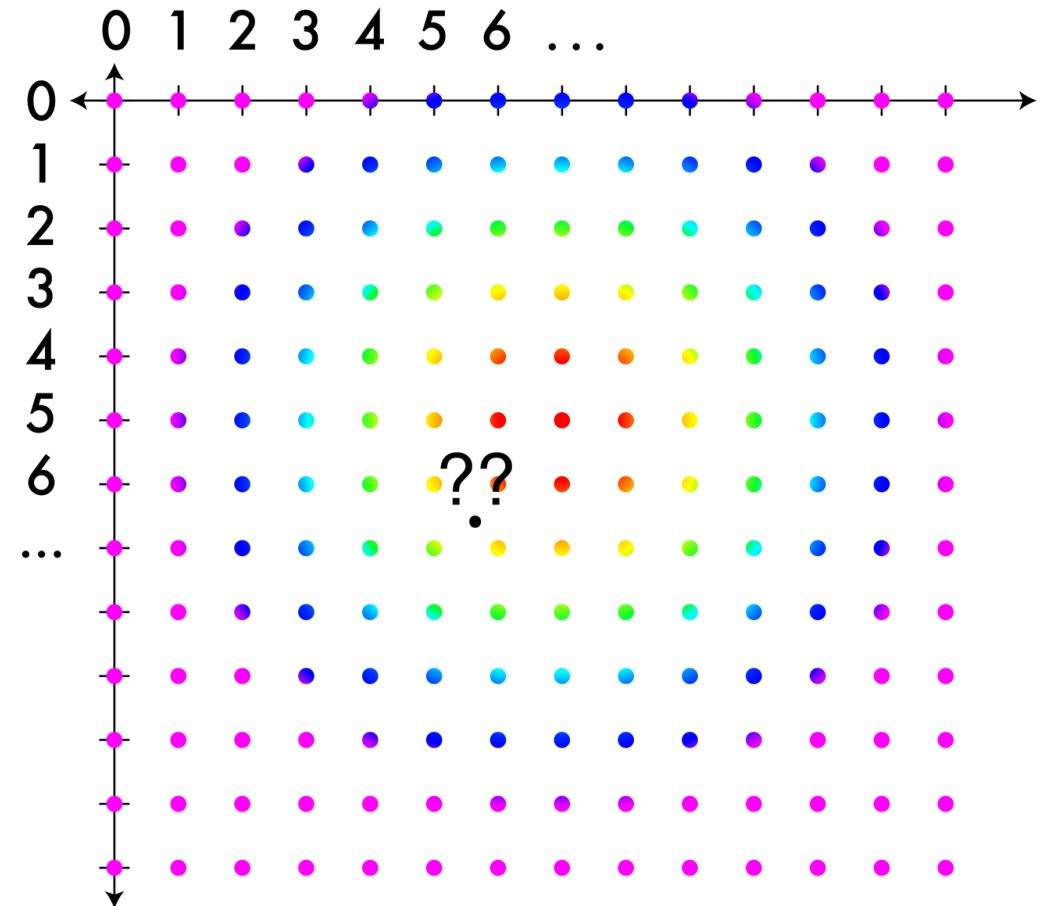


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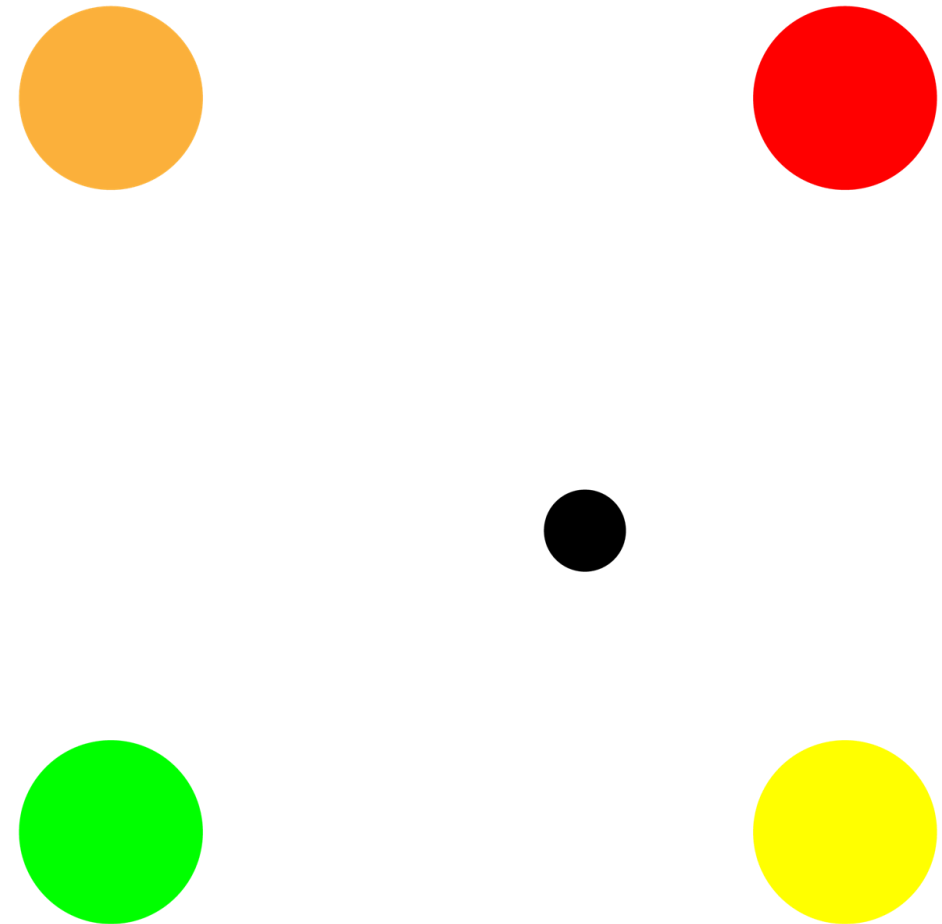
Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

This time find the closest pixels in a box



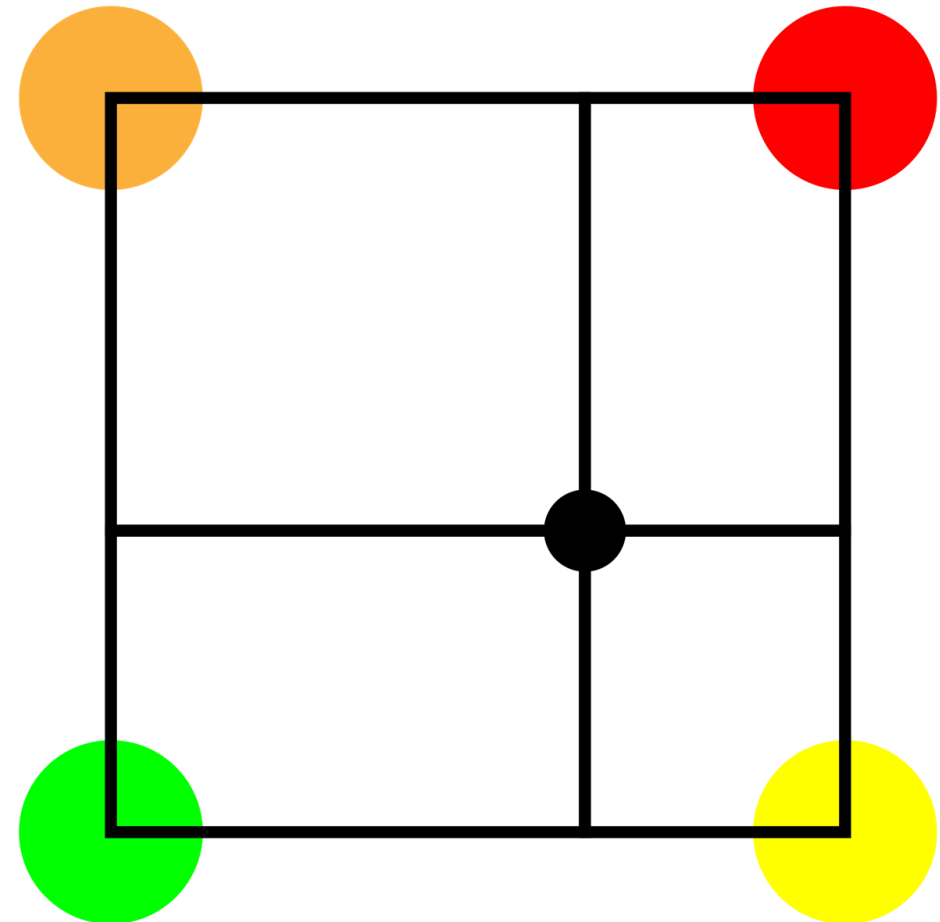
Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

This time find the closest pixels in
a box



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

This time find the closest pixels in
a box



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

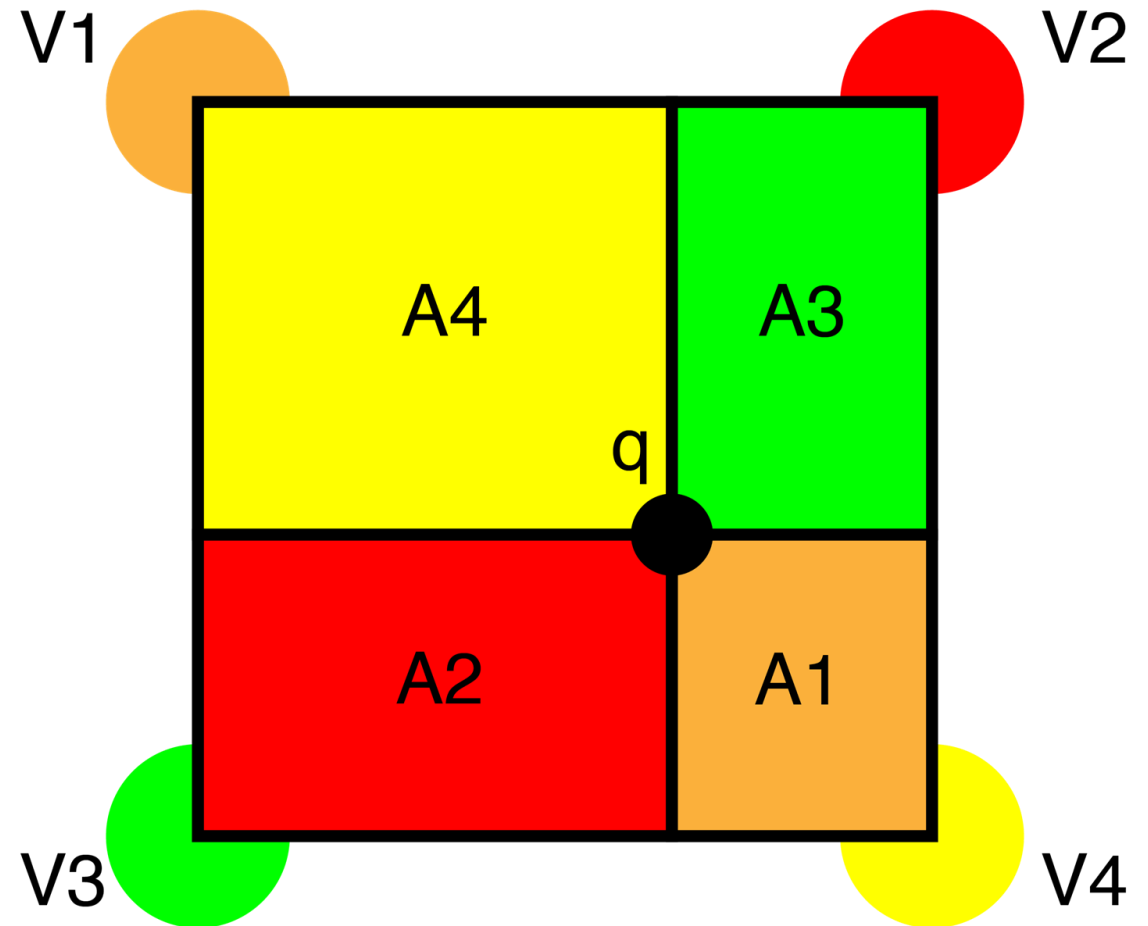
This time find the closest pixels in a box

Weighted sum based on area of opposite rectangle

$$q = V1 * A1 + V2 * A2 + V3 * A3 + V4 * A4$$

Need to normalize!

Or do we?



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

$$q = V1 * A1 + V2 * A2 + V3 * A3 + V4 * A4$$

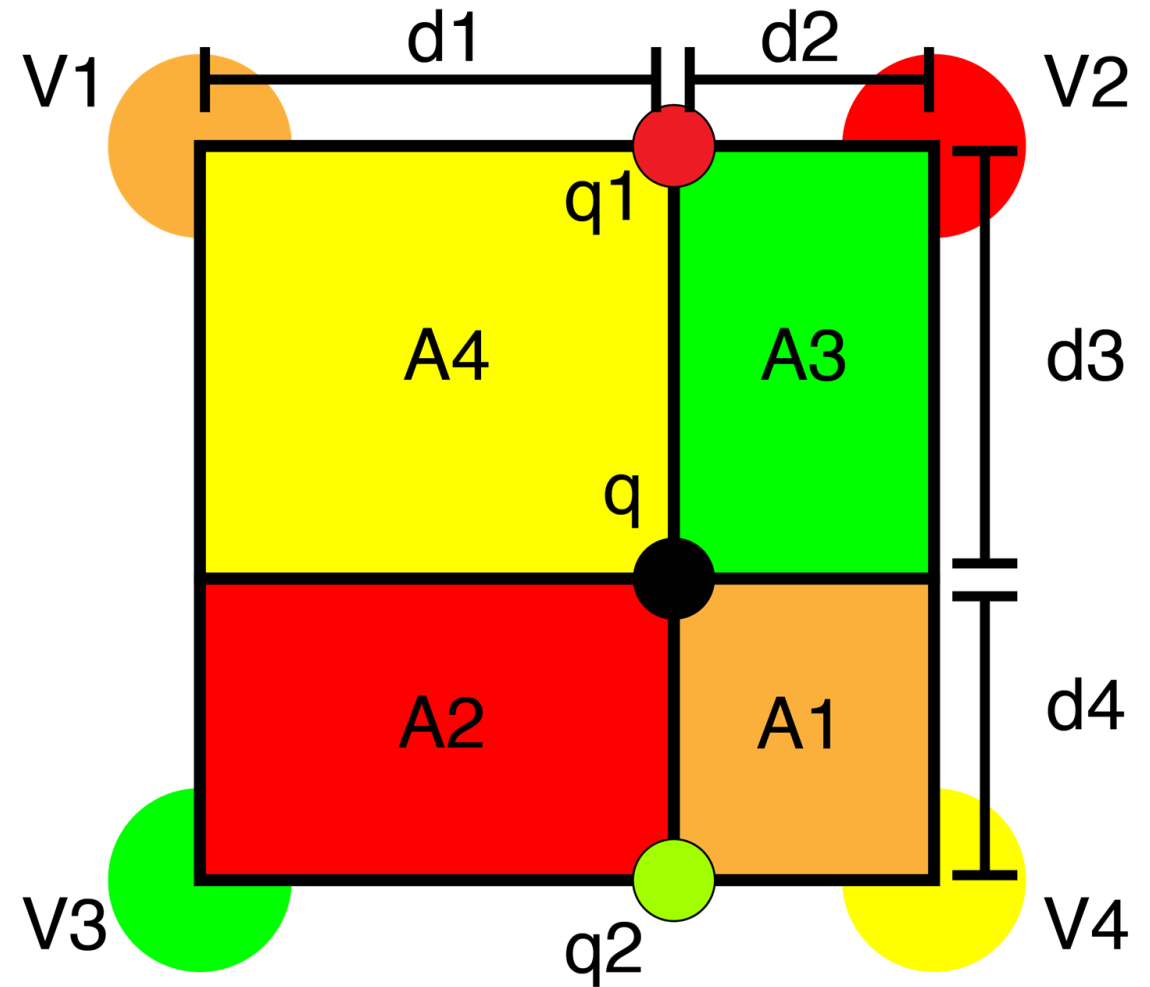
$$A1 = d2 * d4$$

$$A2 = d1 * d4$$

$$A3 = d2 * d3$$

$$A4 = d1 * d3$$

$$\Rightarrow q = V1 * d2 * d4 + V2 * d1 * d4 + V3 * d2 * d3 + V4 * d1 * d3$$



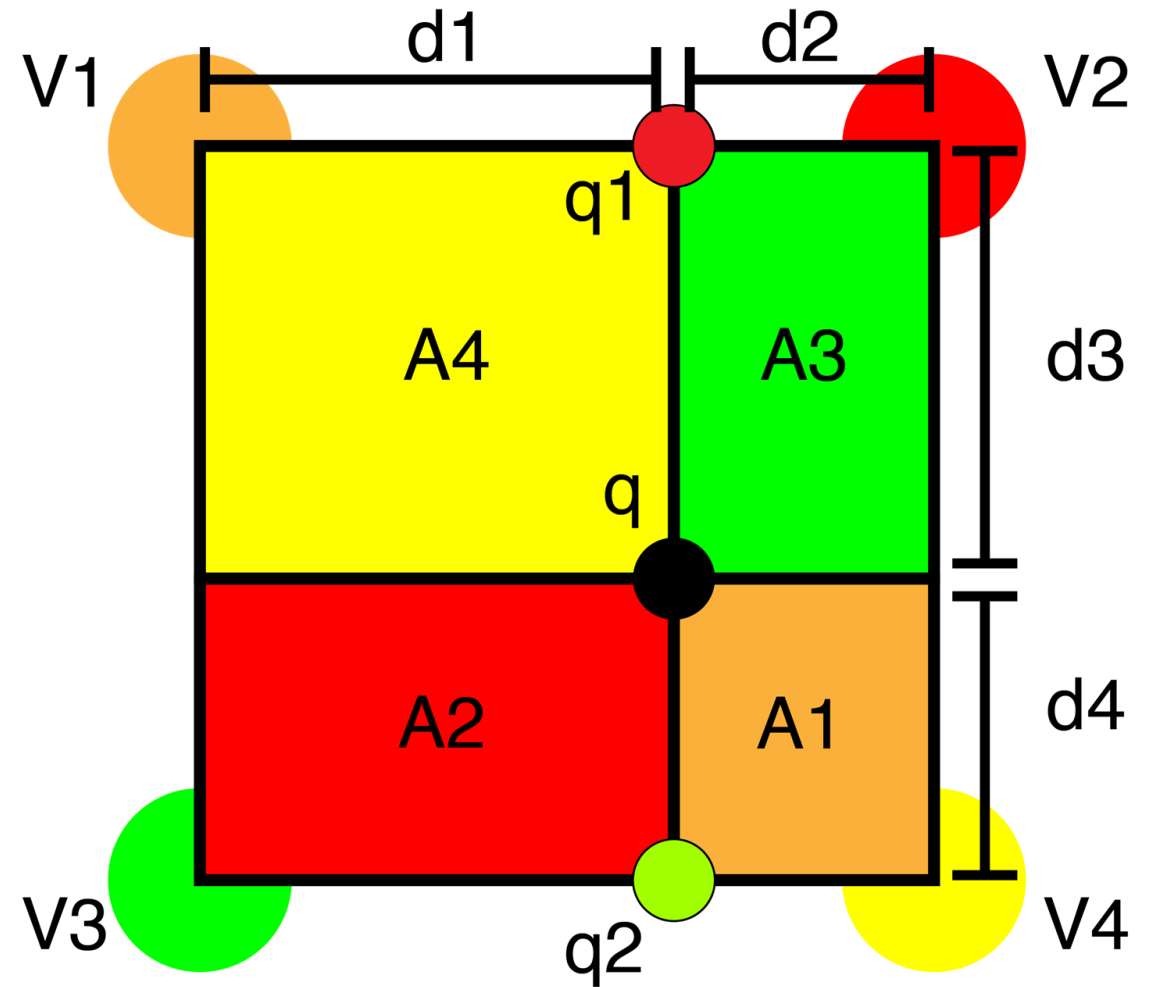
Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

Alternatively, linear interpolation of linear interpolates

$$q1 = V1 * d2 + V2 * d1$$

$$q2 = V3 * d2 + V4 * d1$$

$$q = q1 * d4 + q2 * d3$$



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

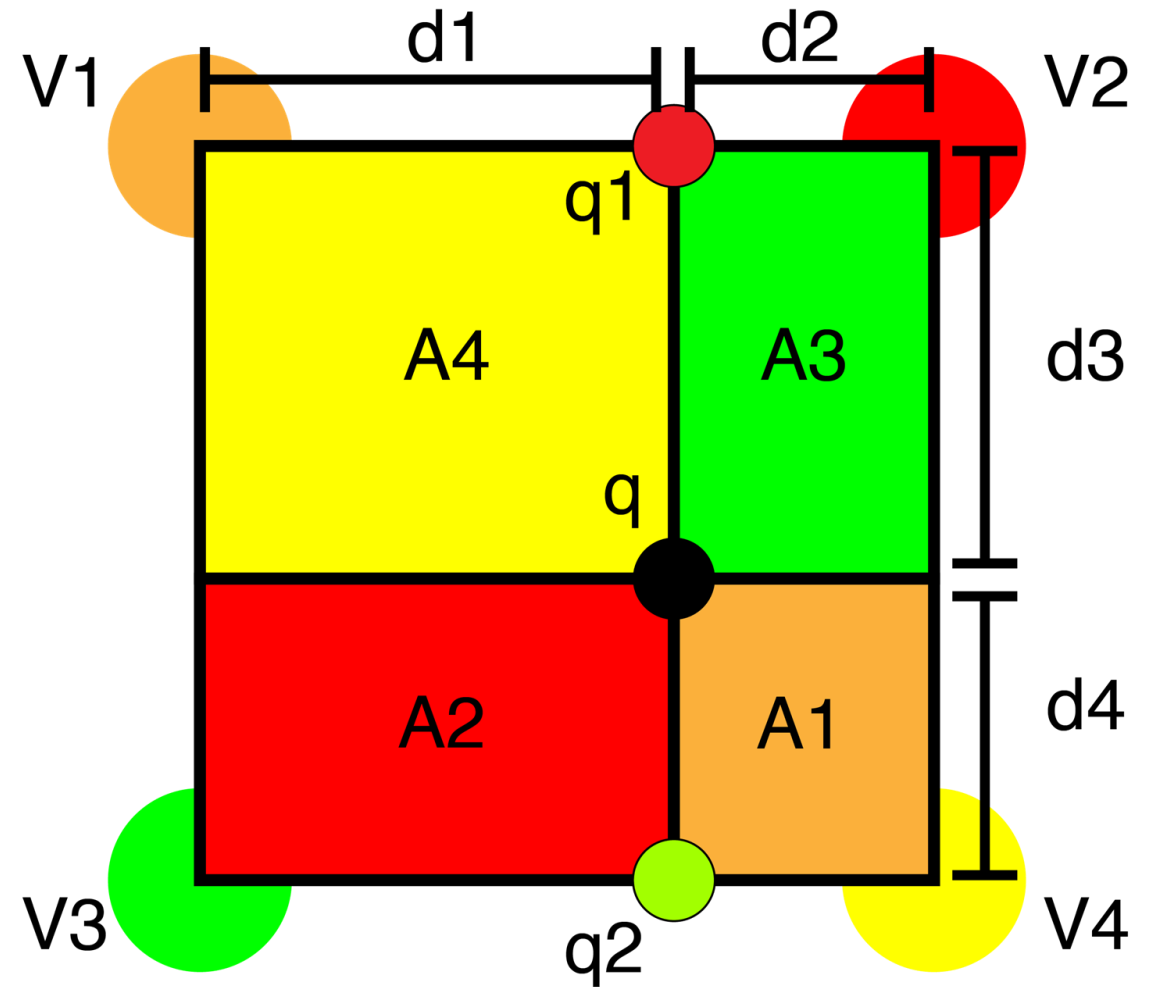
$$q_1 = V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1$$

$$q_2 = V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1$$

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

Equivalent:

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

$$q_1 = V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1$$

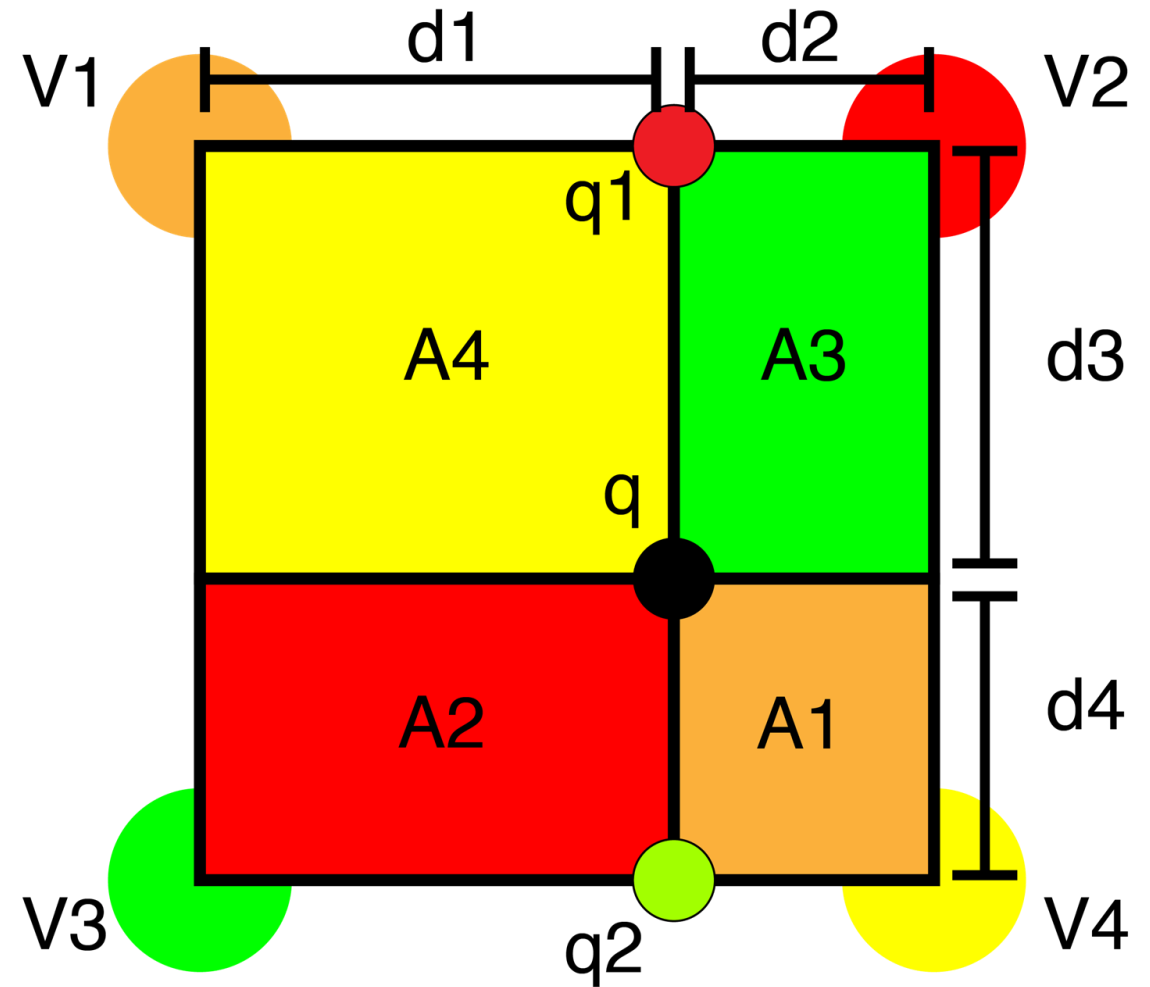
$$q_2 = V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1$$

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

Equivalent:

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

$$q = (V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1) * d_4 + (V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1) * d_3 \text{ (subst)}$$



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

$$q_1 = V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1$$

$$q_2 = V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1$$

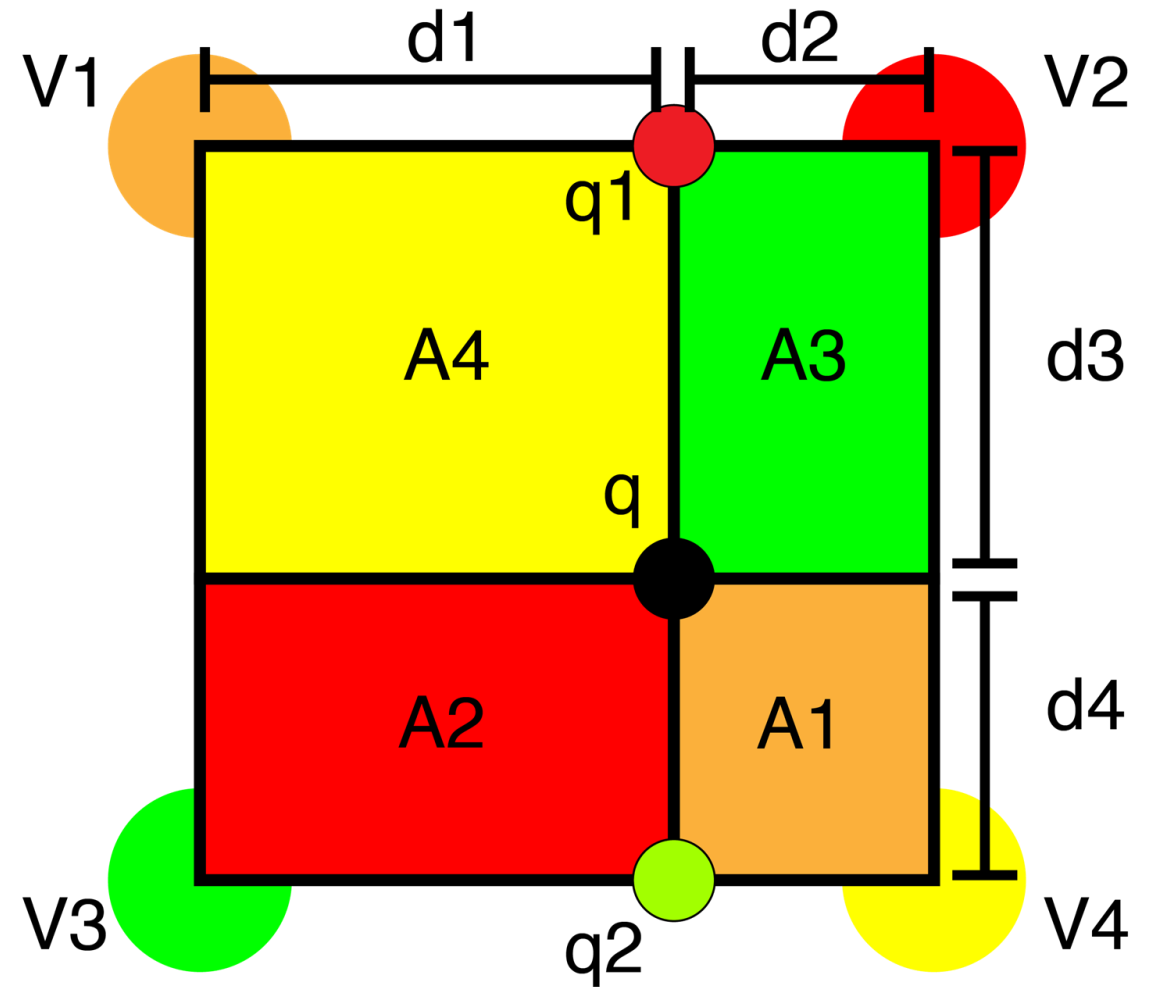
$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

Equivalent:

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

$$q = (V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1) * d_4 + (V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1) * d_3 \text{ (subst)}$$

$$q = V_1 * d_2 * d_4 + V_2 * d_1 * d_4 + V_3 * d_2 * d_3 + V_4 * d_1 * d_3 \text{ (distribution)}$$



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

$$q_1 = V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1$$

$$q_2 = V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1$$

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

Equivalent:

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

$$q = (V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1) * d_4 + (V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1) * d_3 \text{ (subst)}$$

$$q = V_1 * d_2 * d_4 + V_2 * d_1 * d_4 + V_3 * d_2 * d_3 + V_4 * d_1 * d_3 \text{ (distribution)}$$

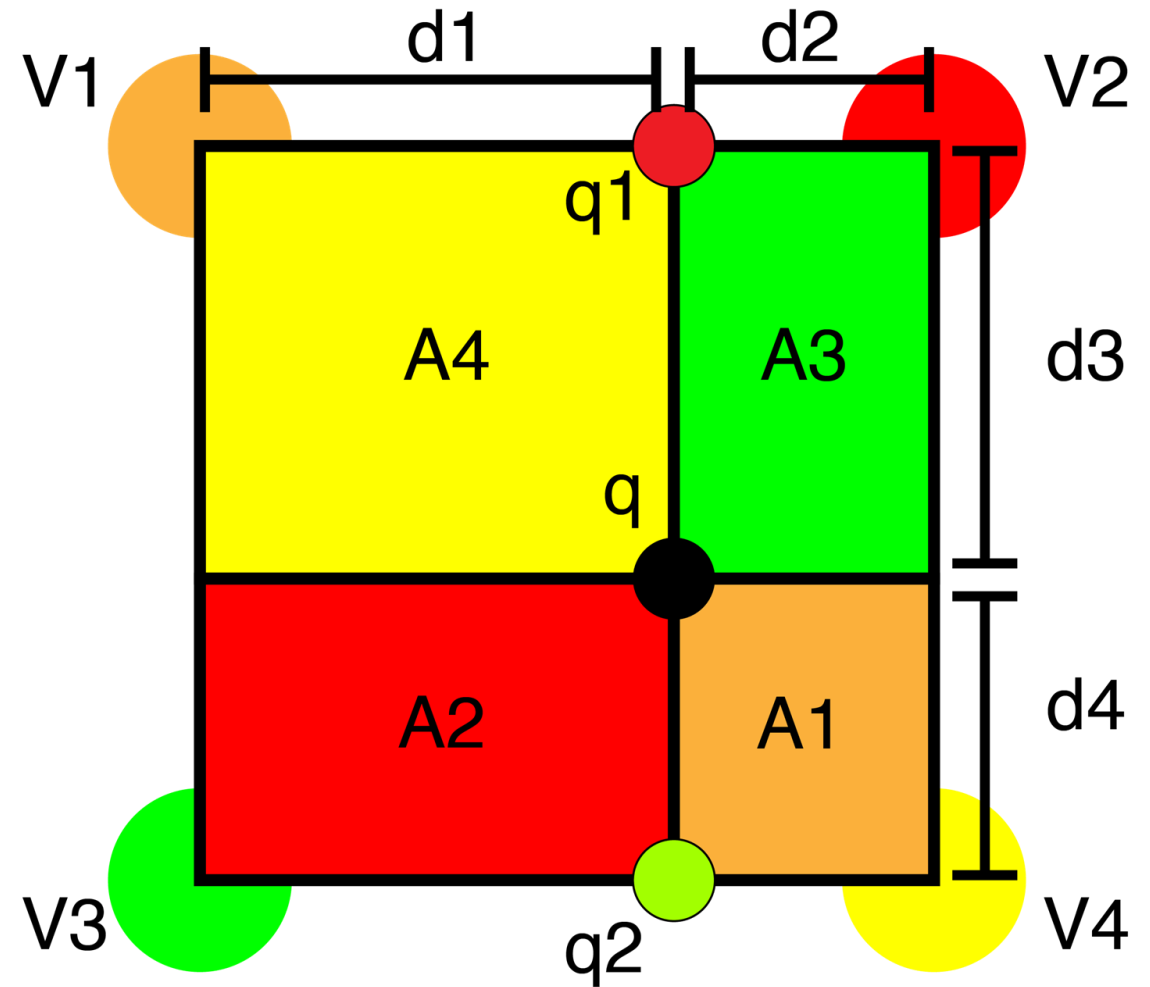
Recall:

$$A_1 = d_2 * d_4$$

$$A_2 = d_1 * d_4$$

$$A_3 = d_2 * d_3$$

$$A_4 = d_1 * d_3$$



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

$$q_1 = V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1$$

$$q_2 = V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1$$

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

Equivalent:

$$q = q_1 * d_4 + q_2 * d_3$$

$$q = (V_1 * d_2 + V_2 * d_1) * d_4 + (V_3 * d_2 + V_4 * d_1) * d_3 \text{ (subst)}$$

$$q = V_1 * d_2 * d_4 + V_2 * d_1 * d_4 + V_3 * d_2 * d_3 + V_4 * d_1 * d_3 \text{ (distribution)}$$

Recall:

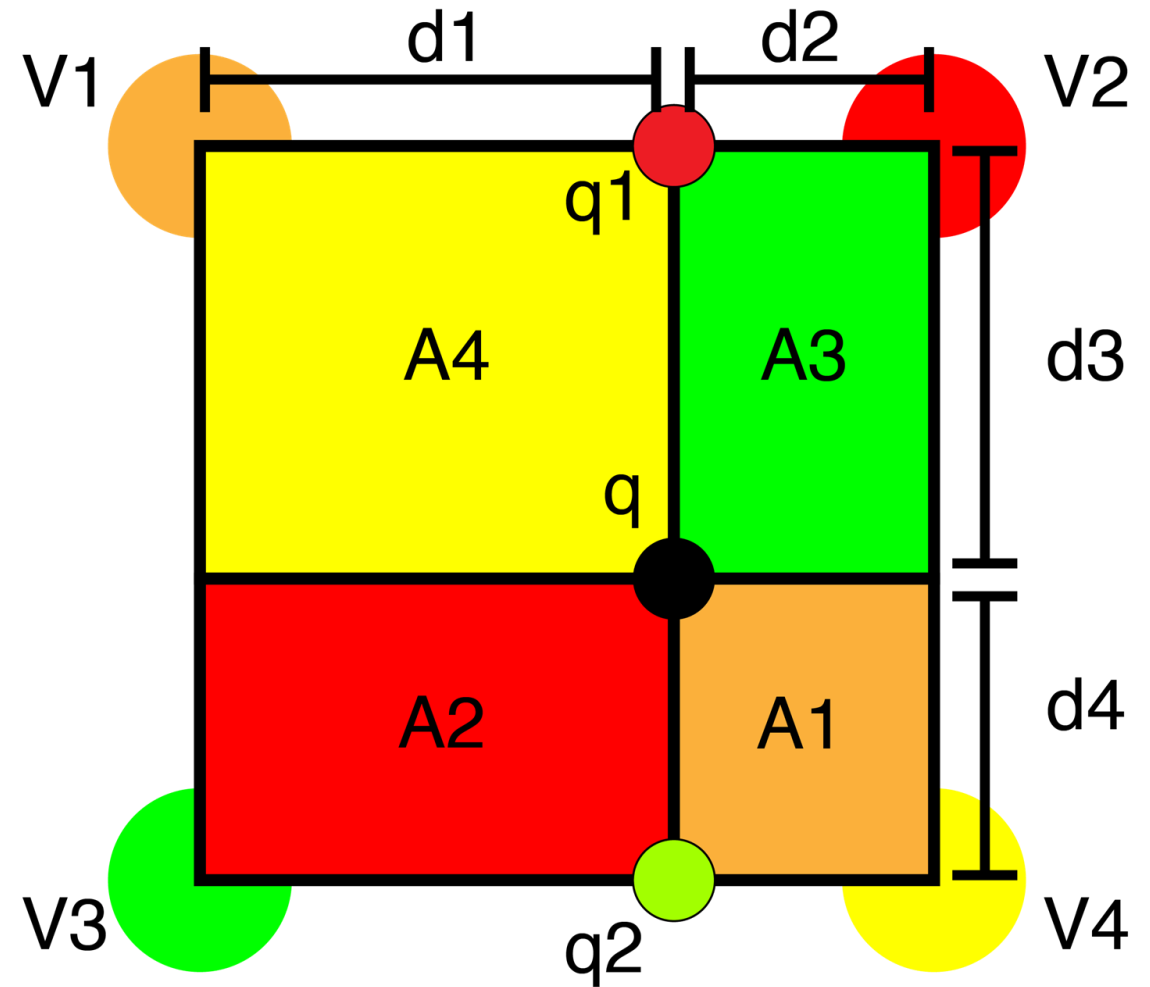
$$A_1 = d_2 * d_4$$

$$A_2 = d_1 * d_4$$

$$A_3 = d_2 * d_3$$

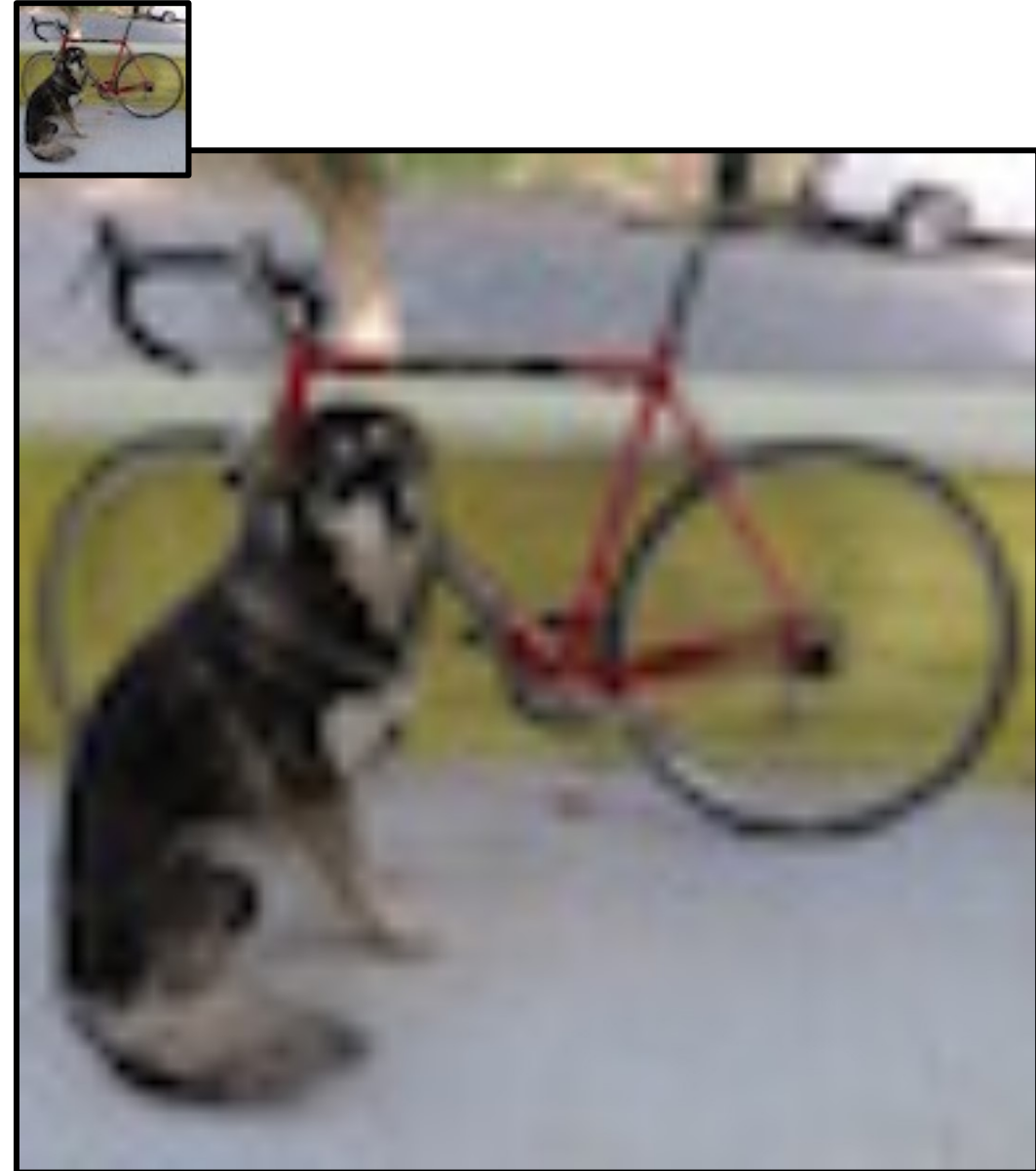
$$A_4 = d_1 * d_3$$

$$q = V_1 * A_1 + V_2 * A_2 + V_3 * A_3 + V_4 * A_4$$



Bilinear interpolation: for grids, pretty good

- Smoother than NN
- More complex
 - 4 lookups
 - Some math
- Often the right tradeoff of speed vs final result

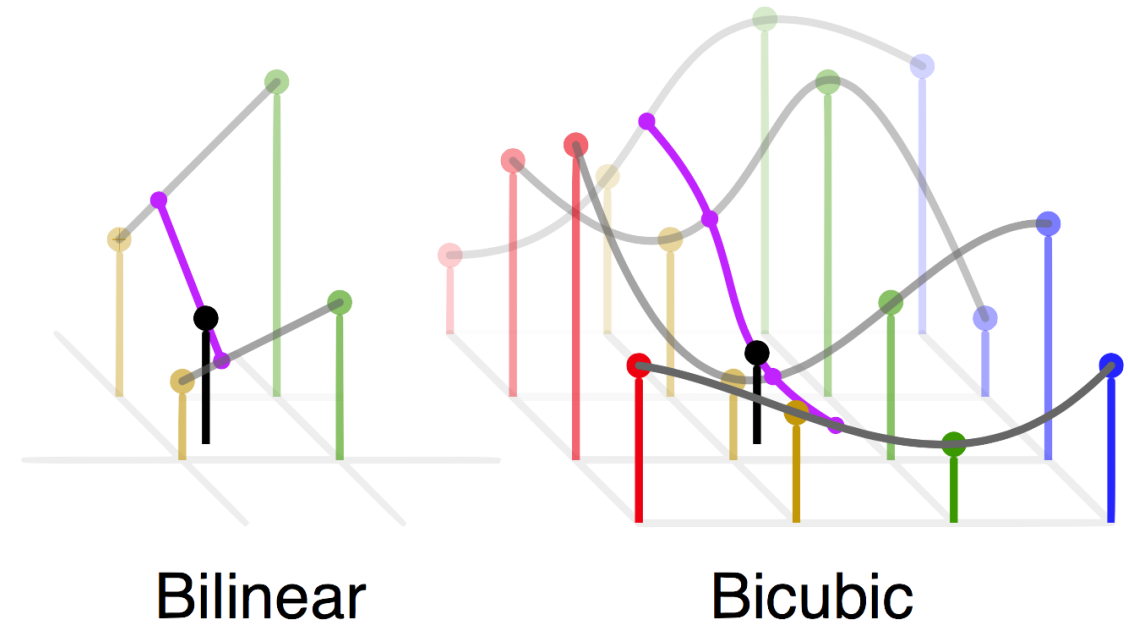


Today's Agenda

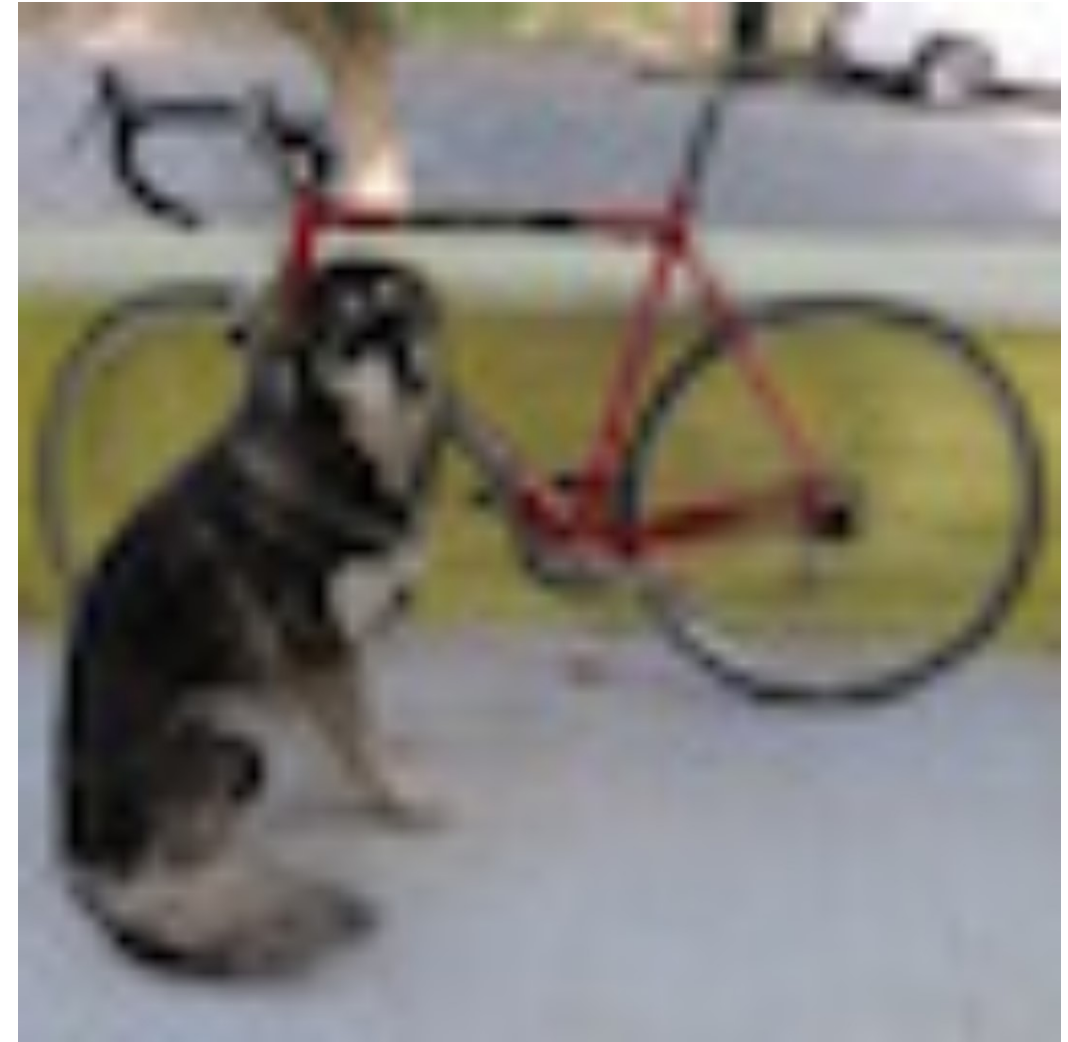
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Bicubic sampling: more complex, maybe better?

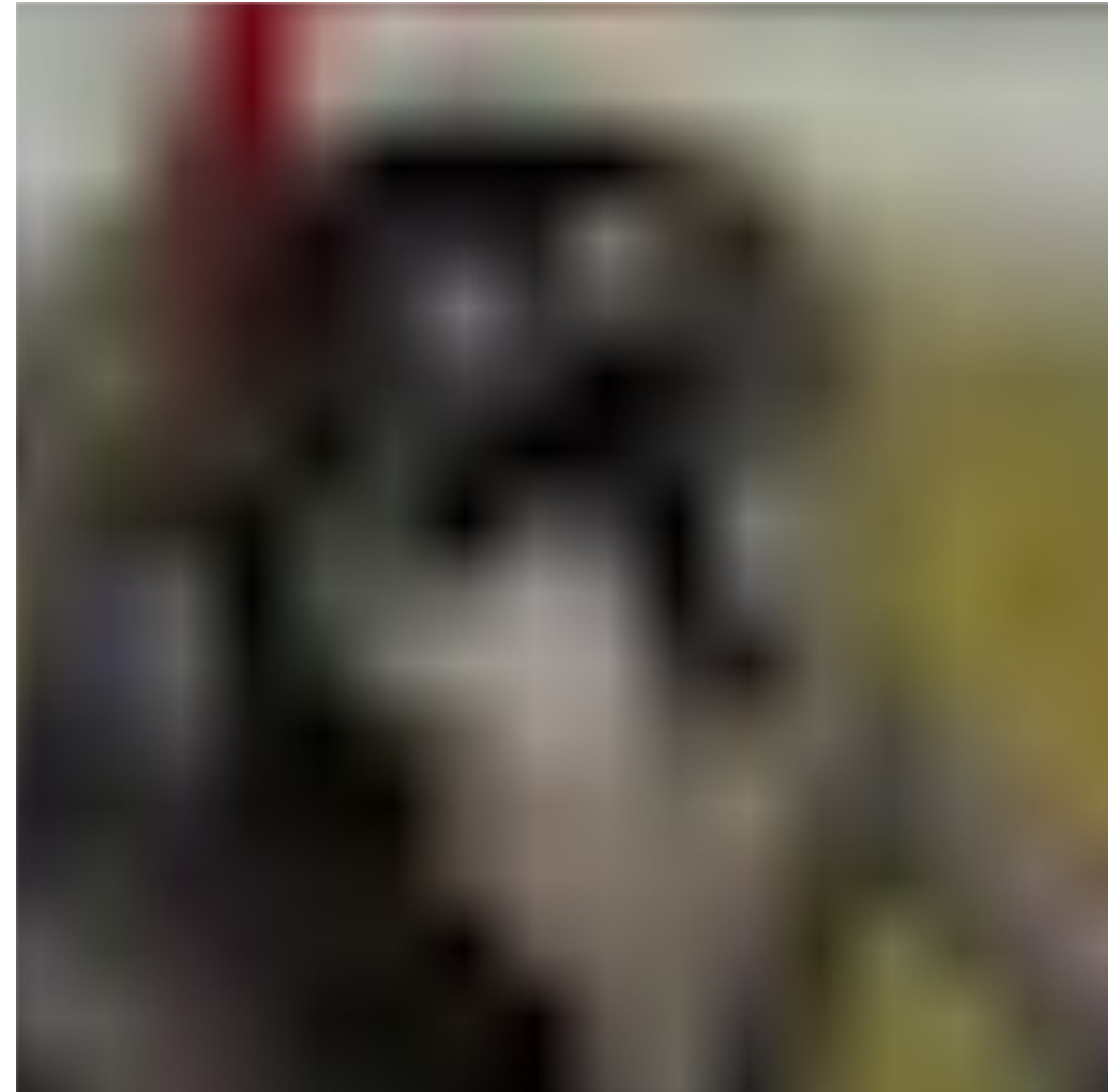
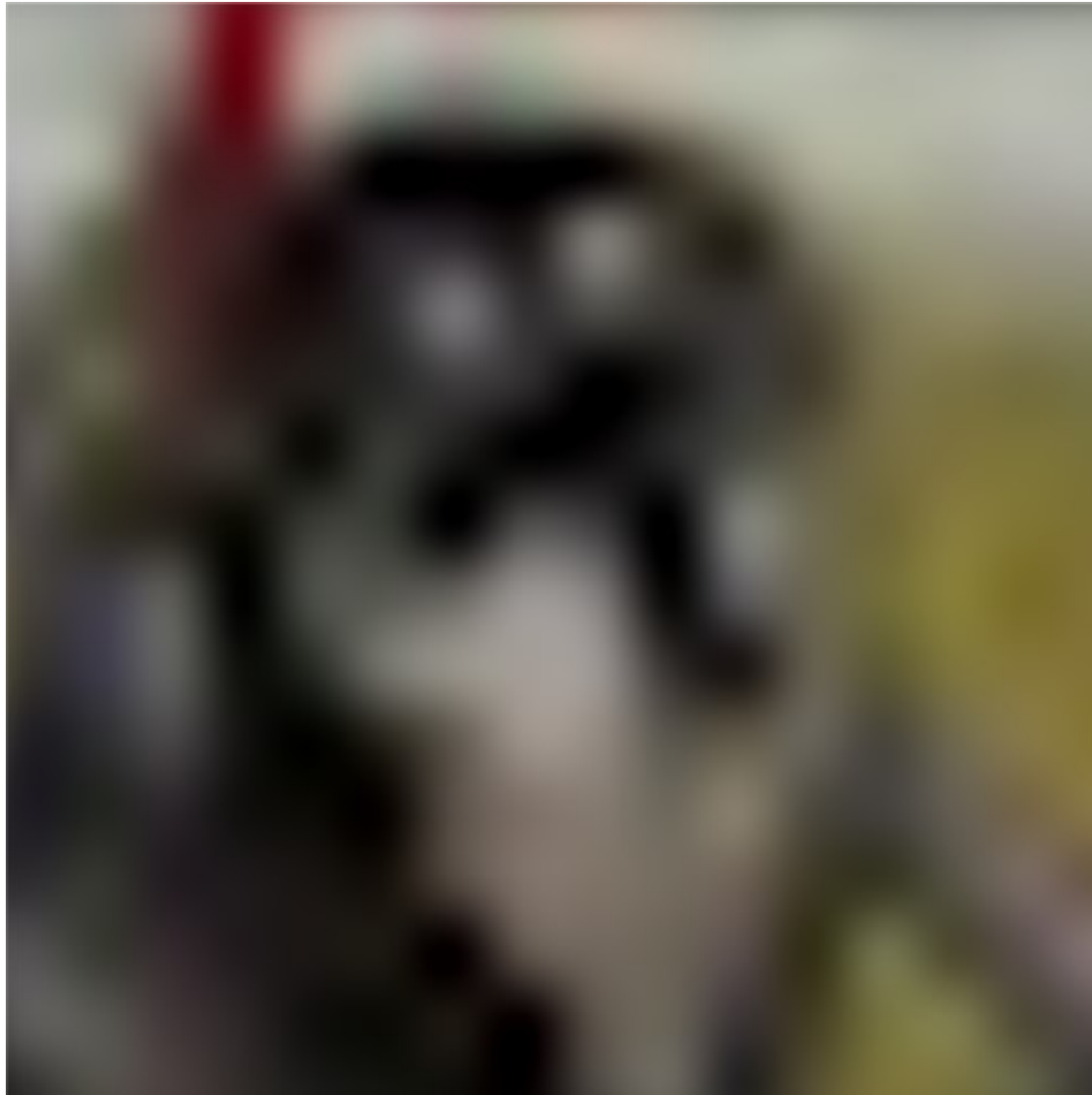
- A cubic interpolation of 4 cubic interpolations
- Smoother than bilinear, no “star”
- 16 nearest neighbors
- Fit 3rd order poly:
 - $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$
- Interpolate along axis
- Fit another poly to interpolated values



Bicubic vs bilinear



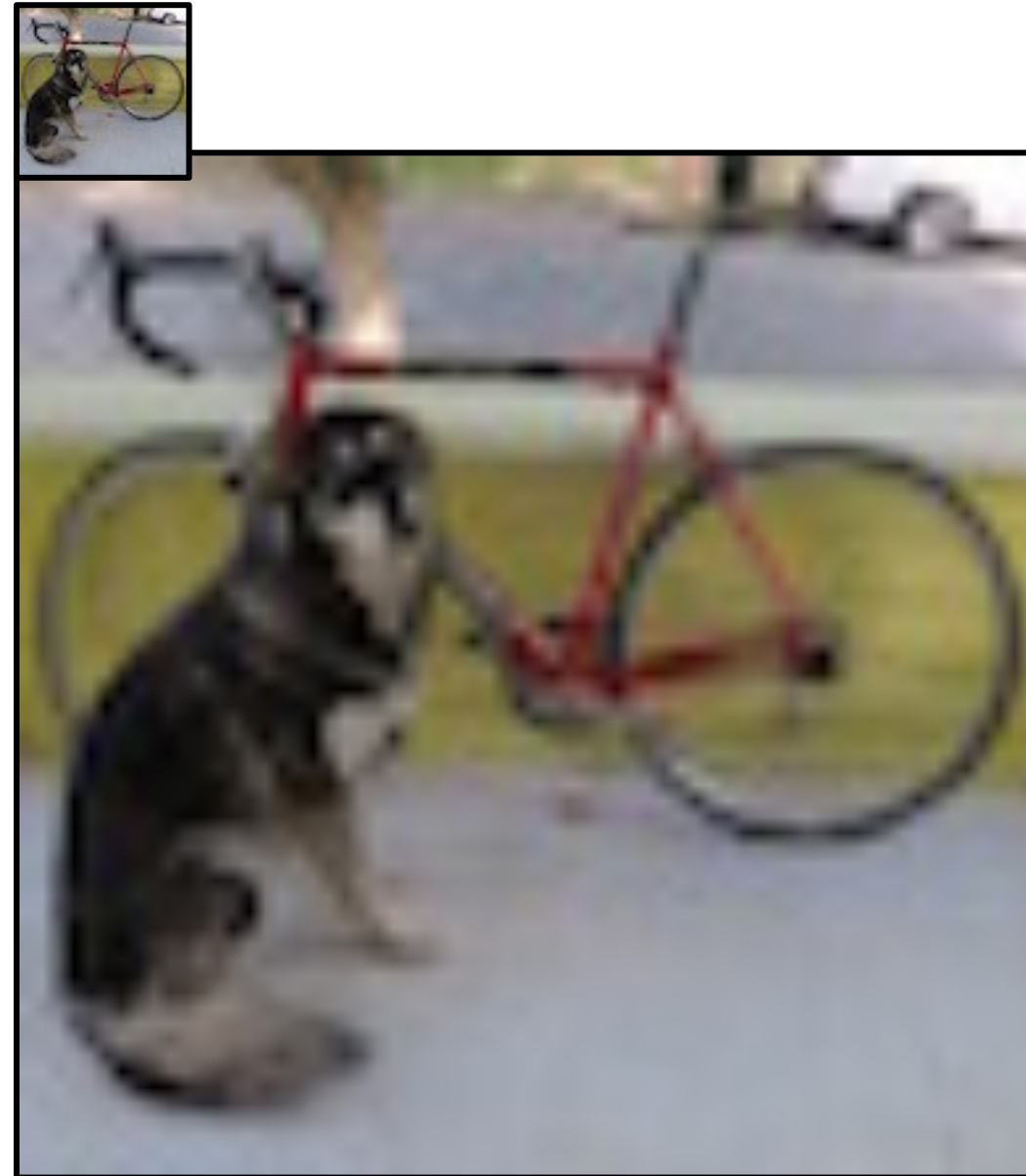
Bicubic vs bilinear





Resize algorithm:

- For each pixel in new image:
 - Map to old im coordinates
 - Interpolate value
 - Set new value in image



So what is this interpolation useful for?

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Image resizing!

Say we want to increase the size of an image...

This is a beautiful image of a sunset... it's just very small...

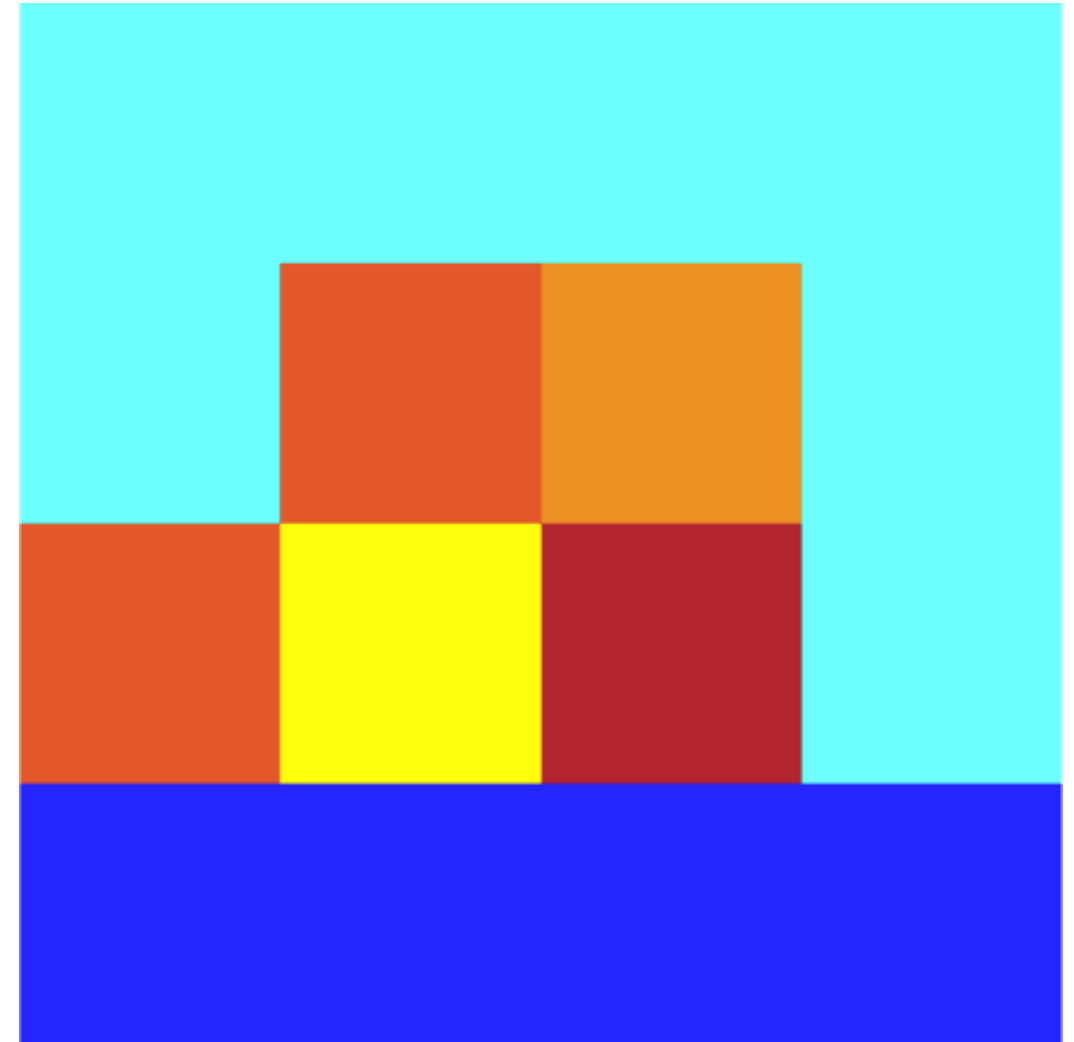
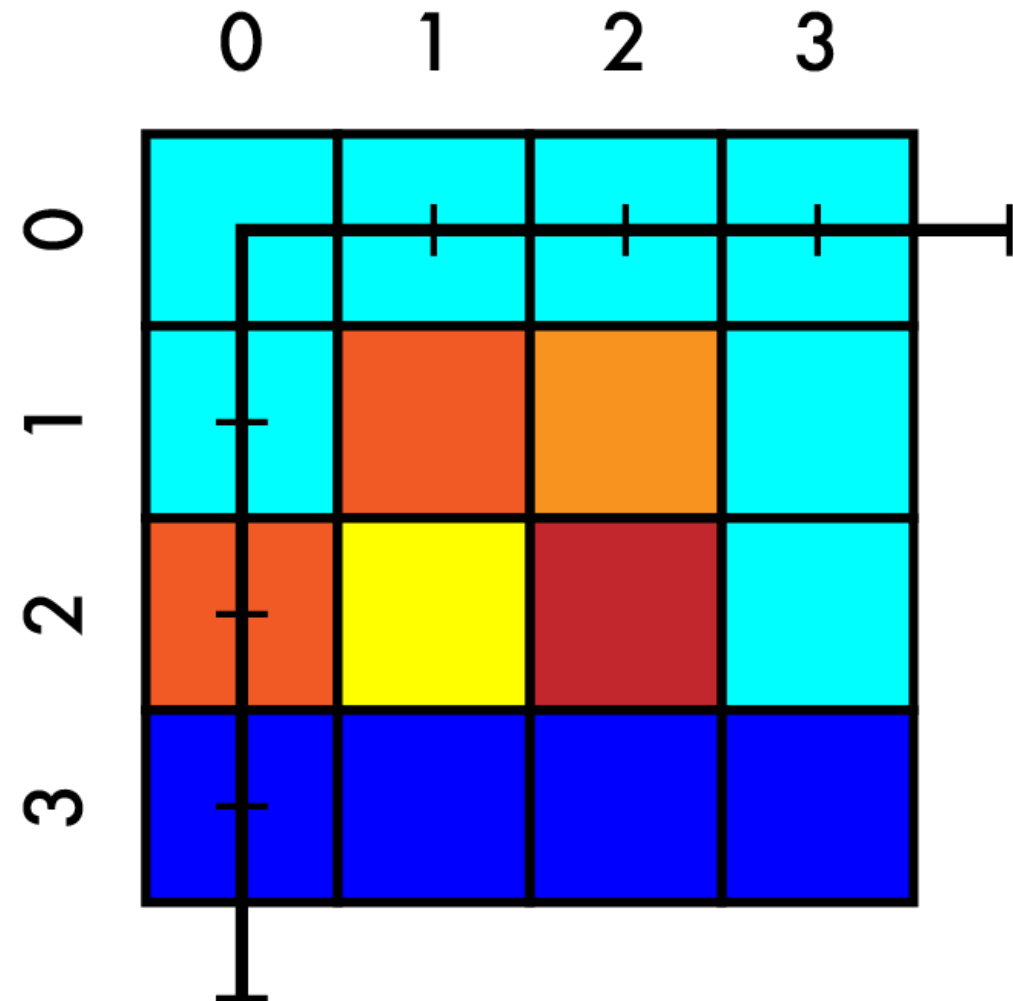


Image resizing!

Say we want to increase the size of an image...

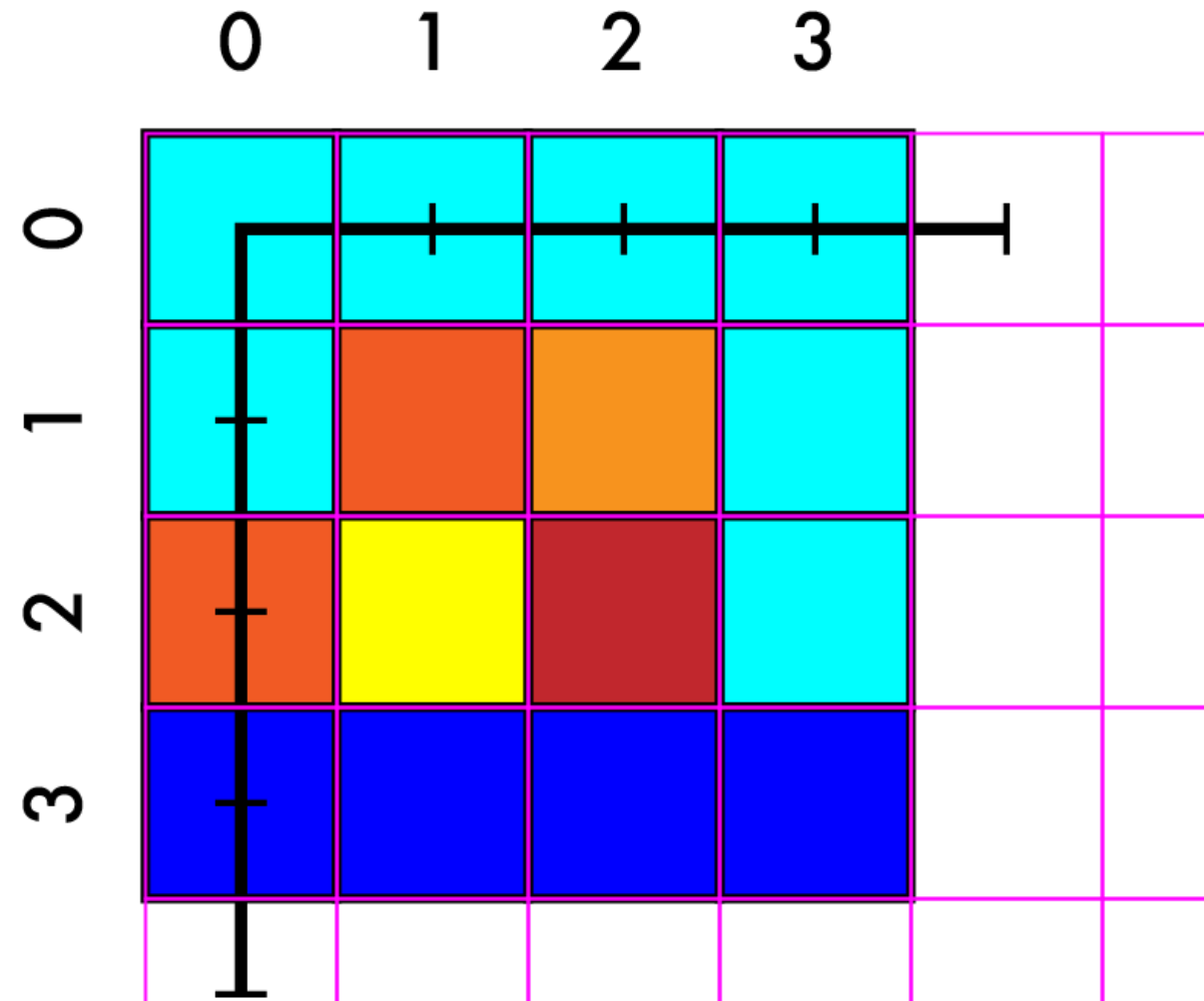
This is a beautiful image of a sunset... it's just very small...

Say we want to increase size 4x4 - > 7x7



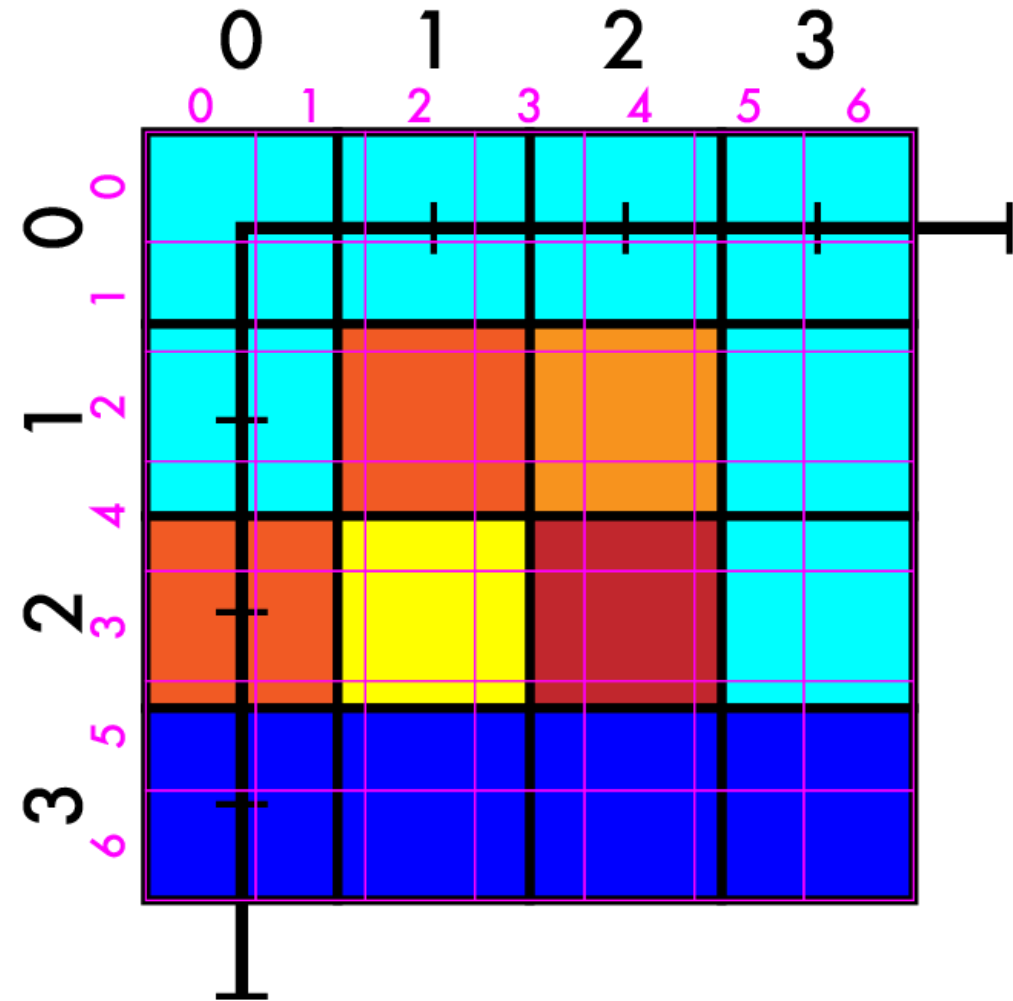
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image



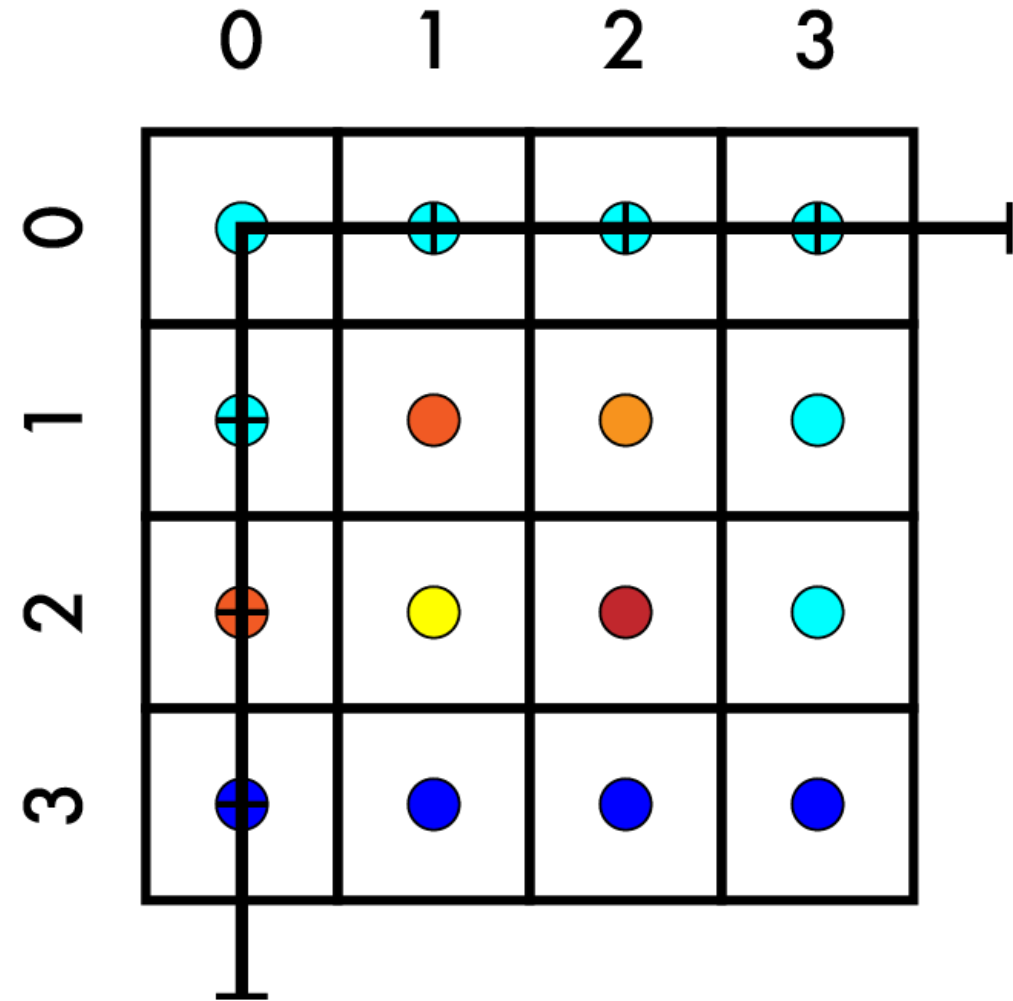
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates



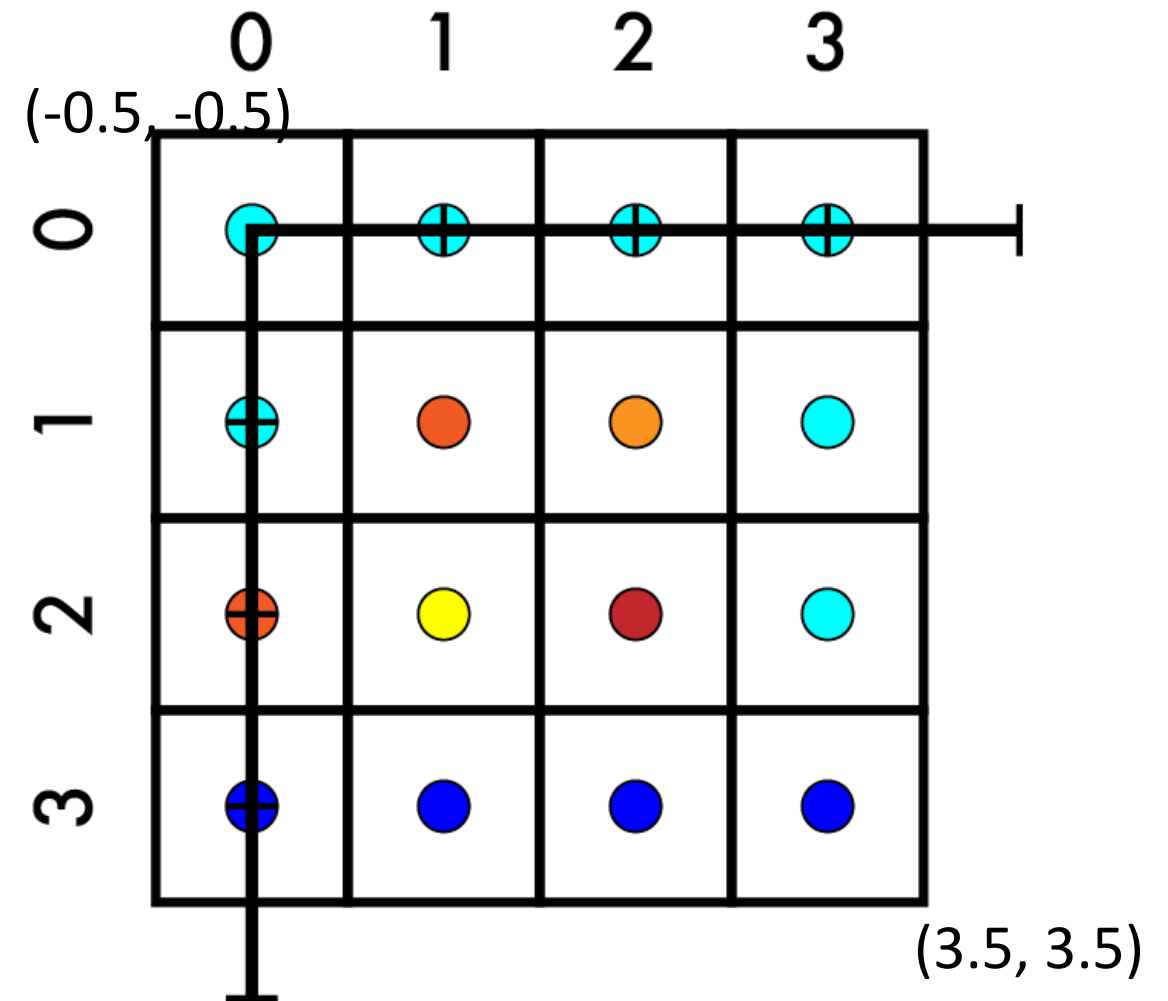
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates



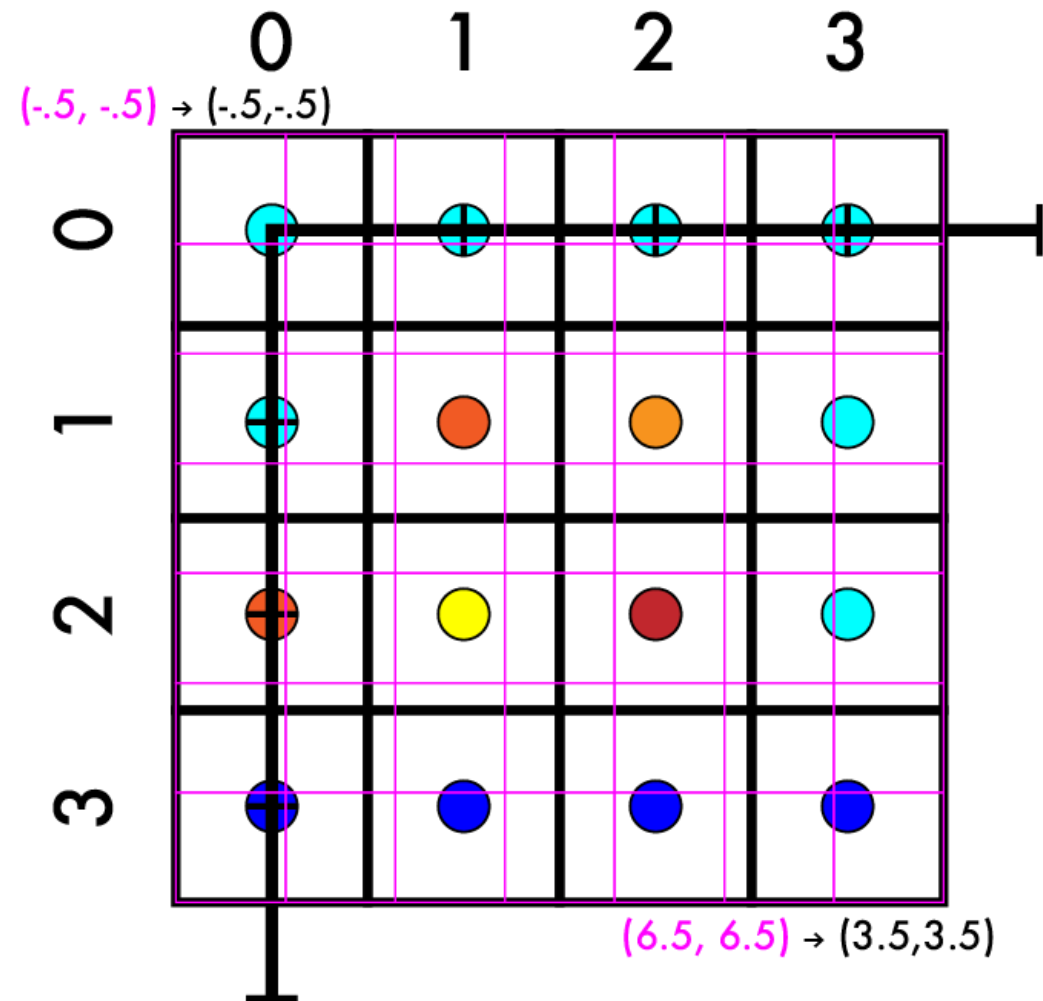
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates



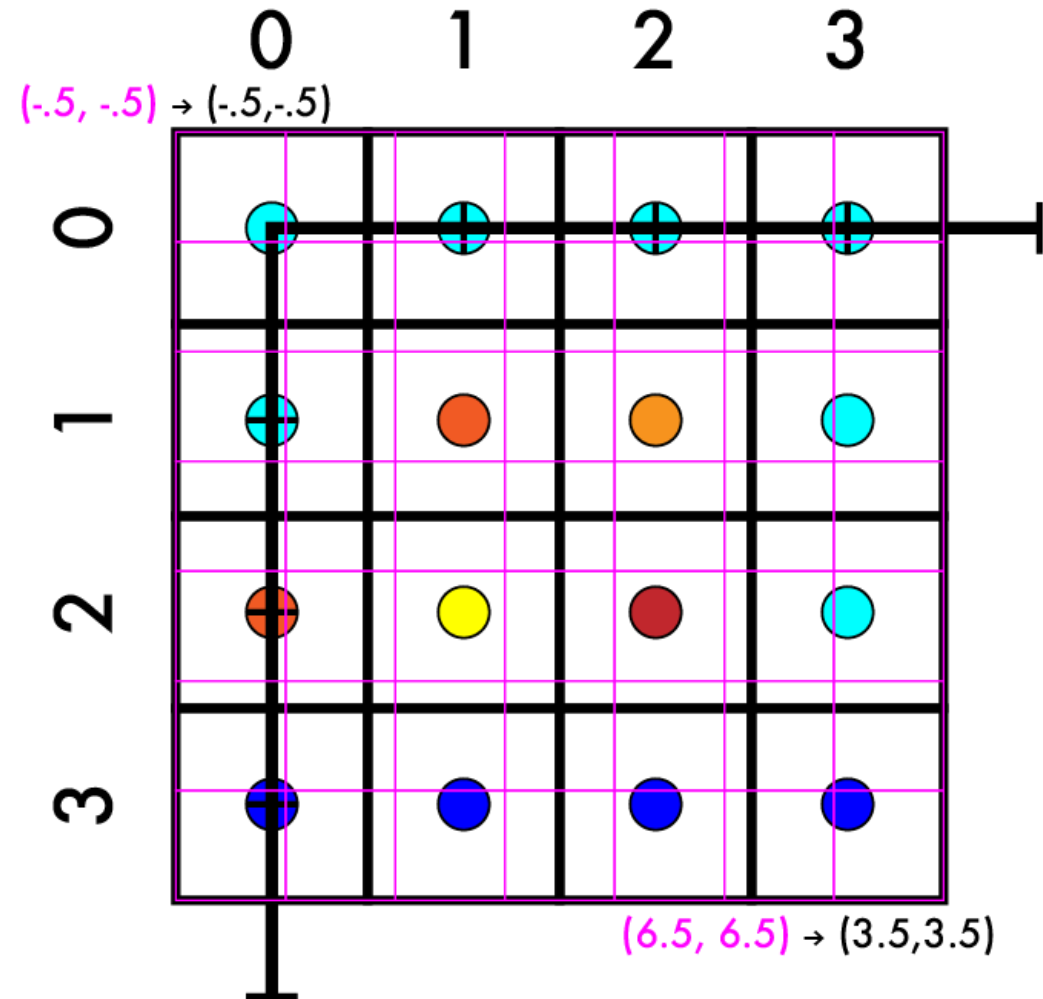
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a * -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a * 6.5 + b = 3.5$



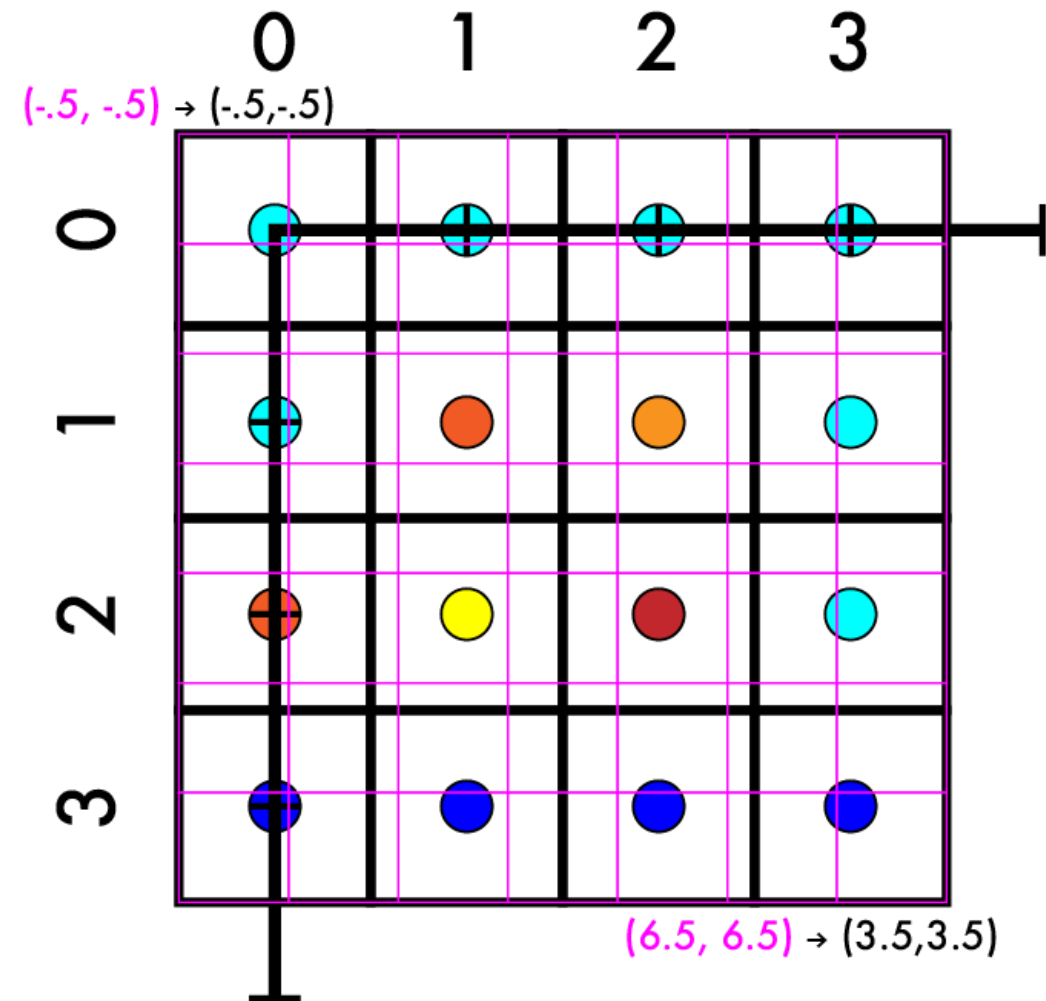
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a * -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a * 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a * 7 = 4$



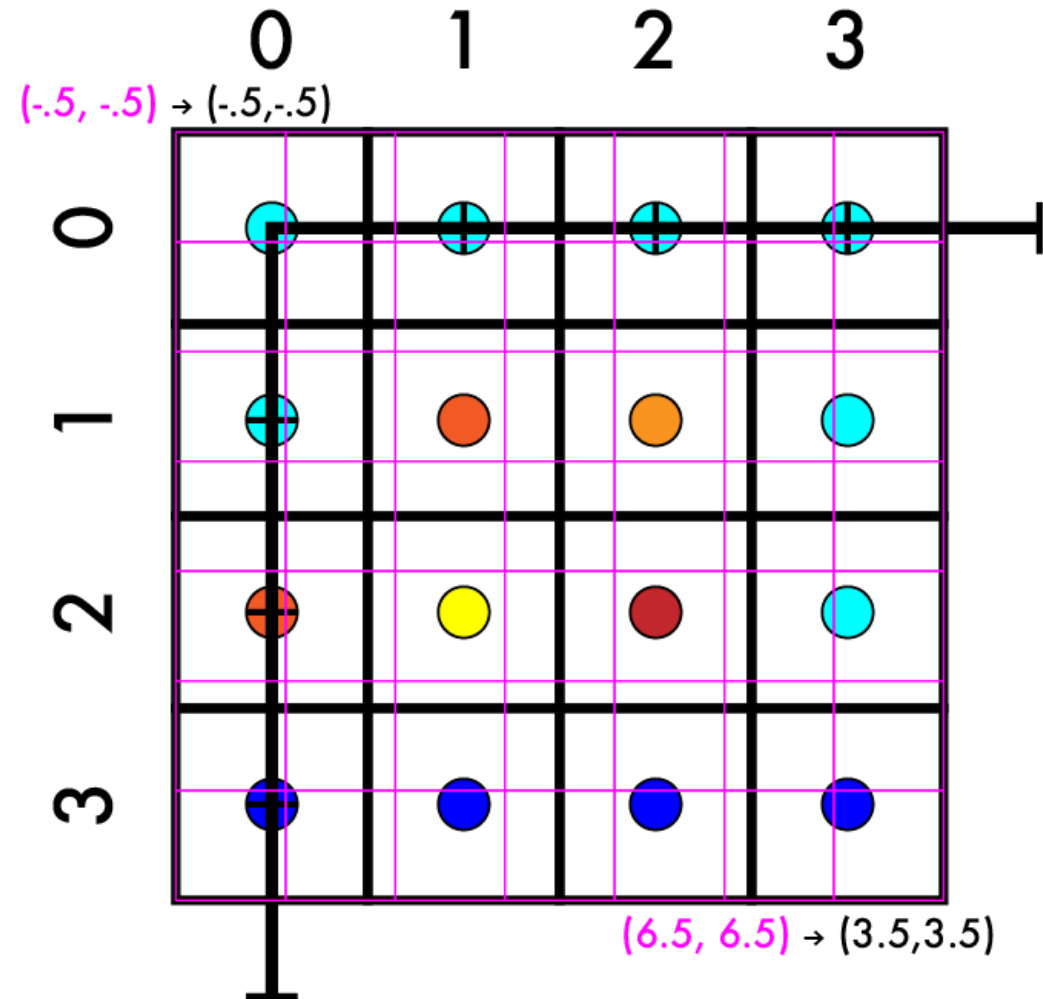
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a * -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a * 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a * 7 = 4$
 - $a = 4/7$



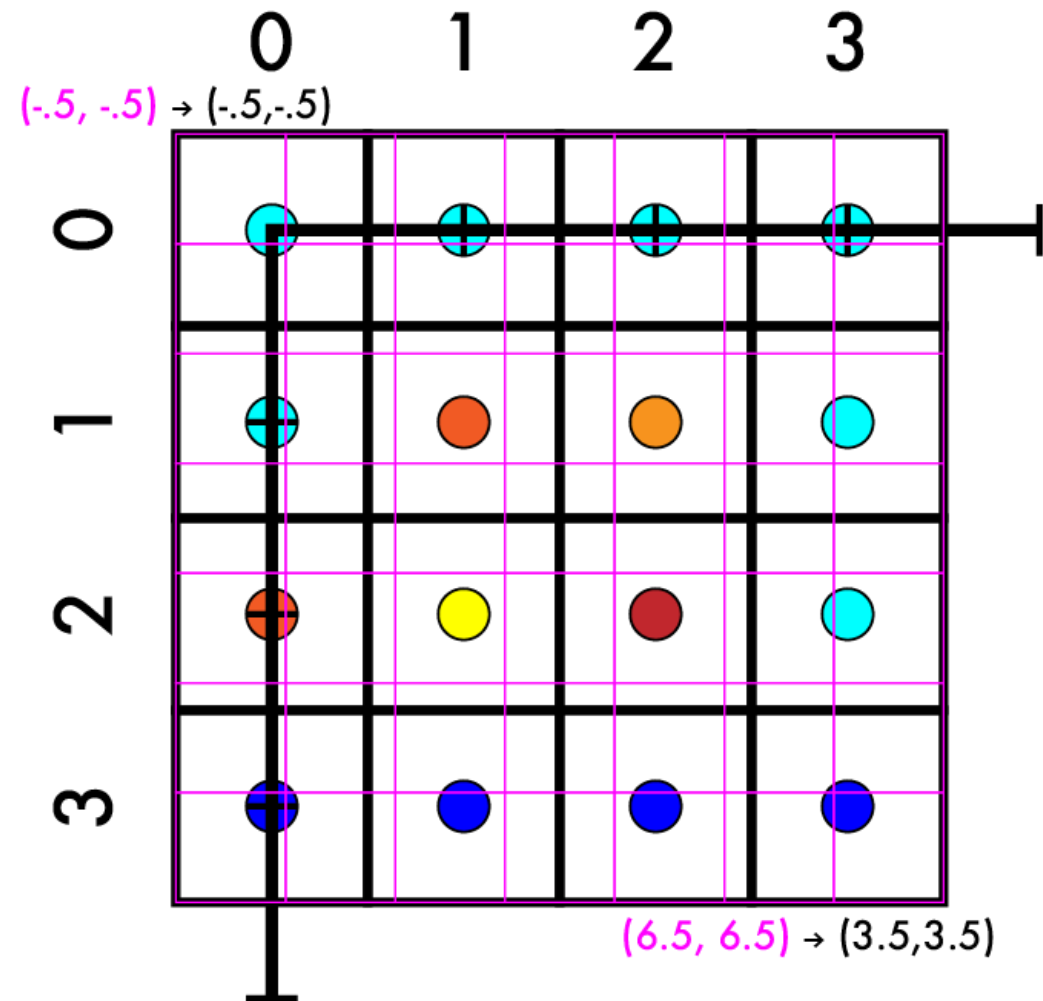
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a \cdot 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a = 4/7$



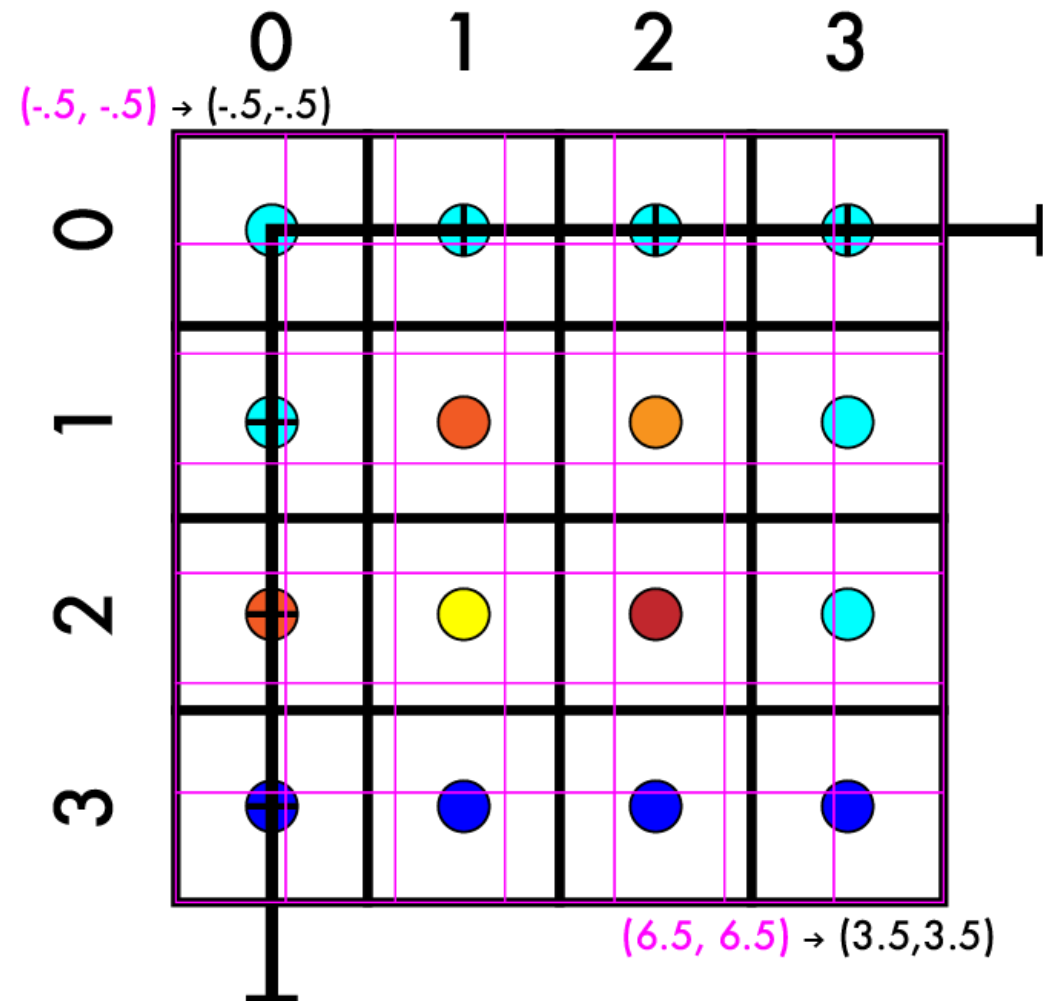
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a \cdot 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a = 4/7$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$



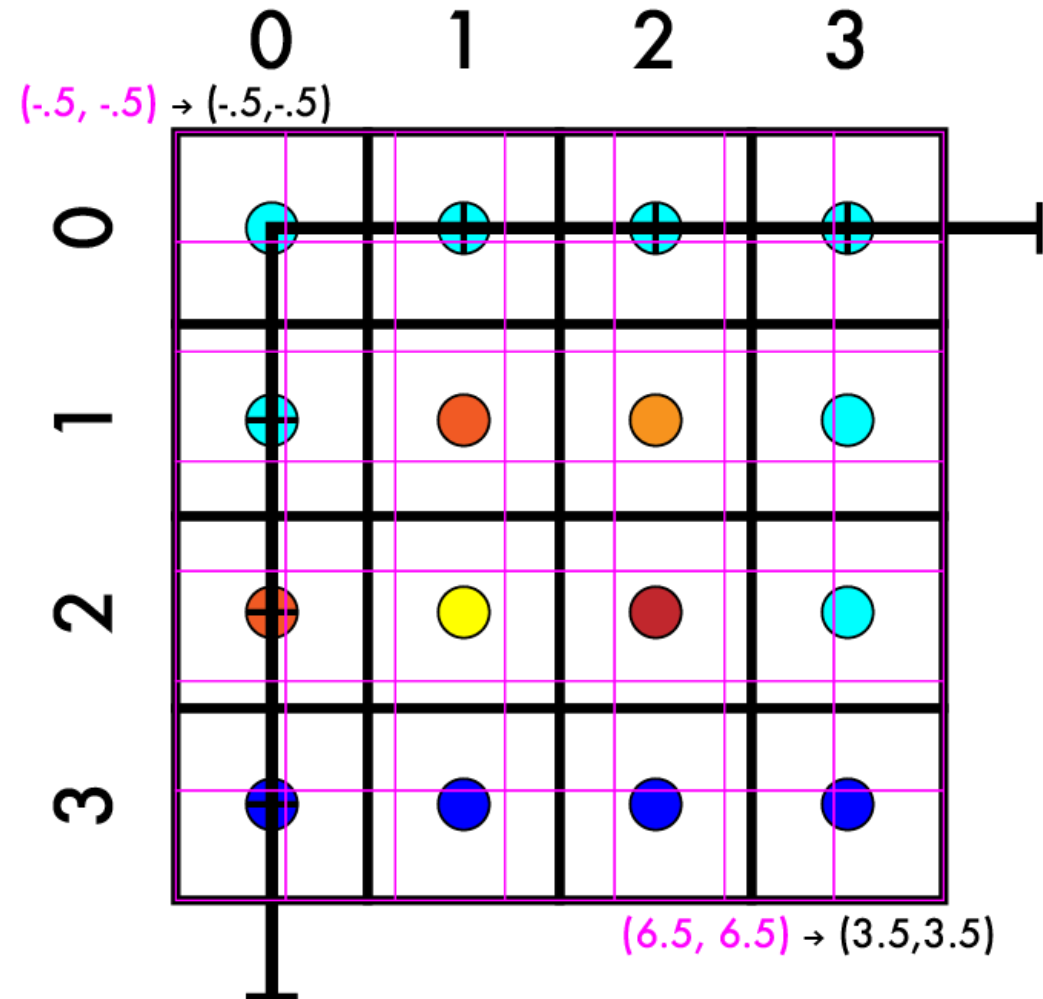
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a \cdot 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a = 4/7$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $4/7 \cdot -1/2 + b = -1/2$



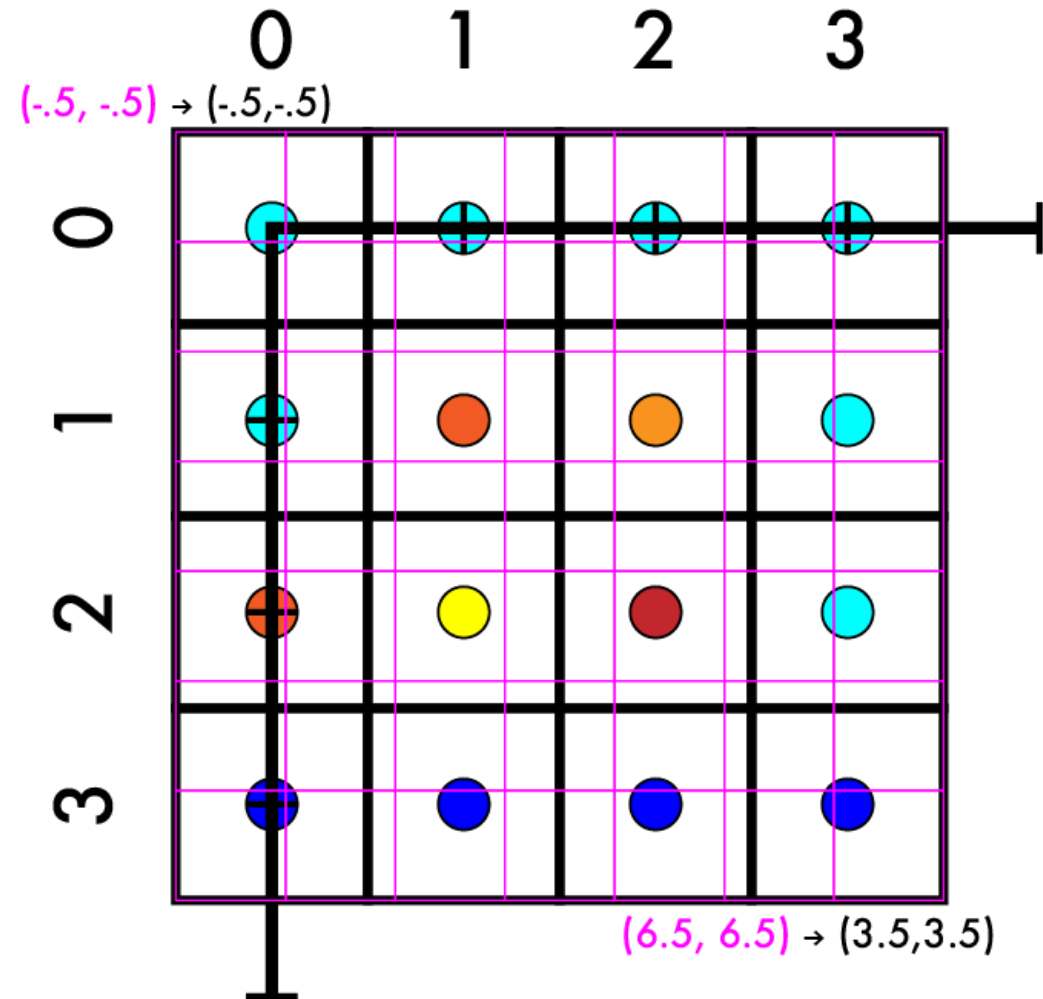
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a \cdot 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a = 4/7$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $4/7 \cdot -1/2 + b = -1/2$
 - $-4/14 + b = -7/14$



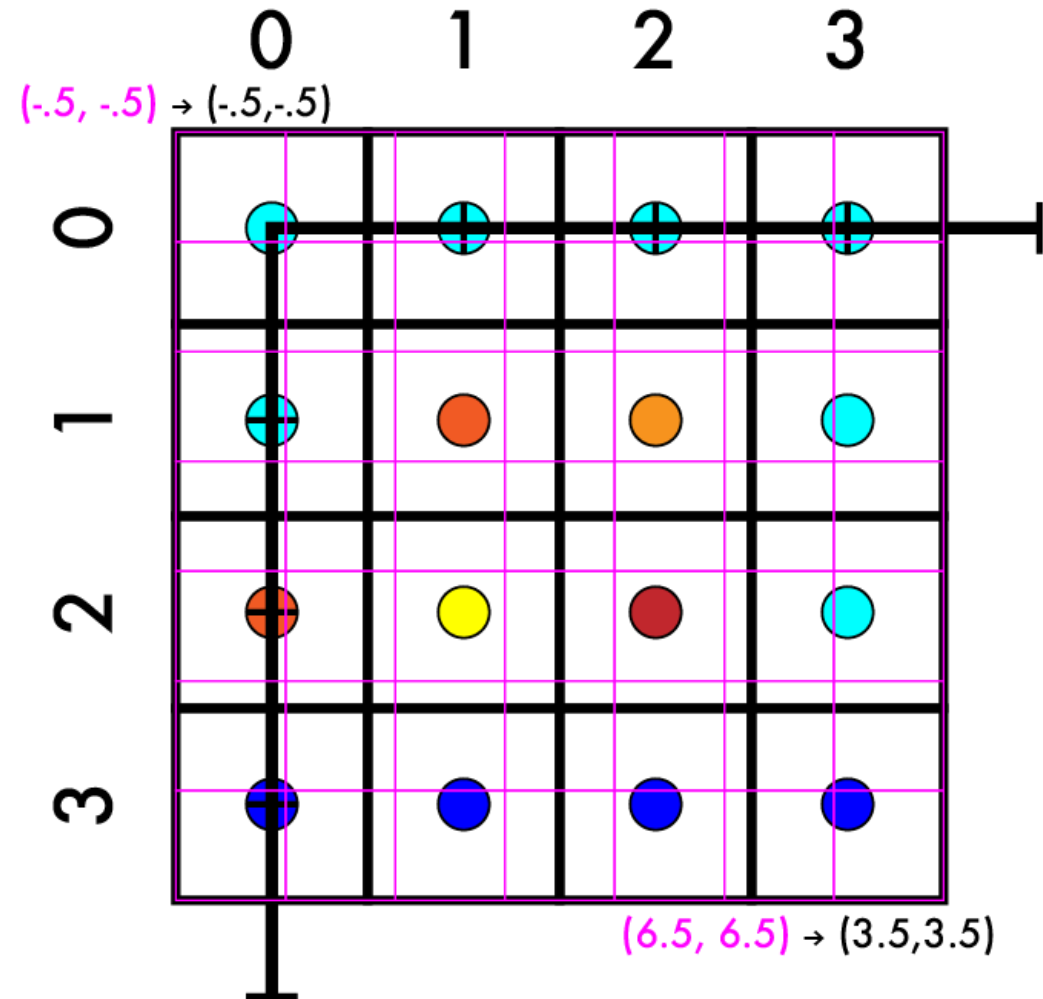
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a \cdot 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a = 4/7$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $4/7 \cdot -1/2 + b = -1/2$
 - $-4/14 + b = -7/14$
 - $b = -3/14$



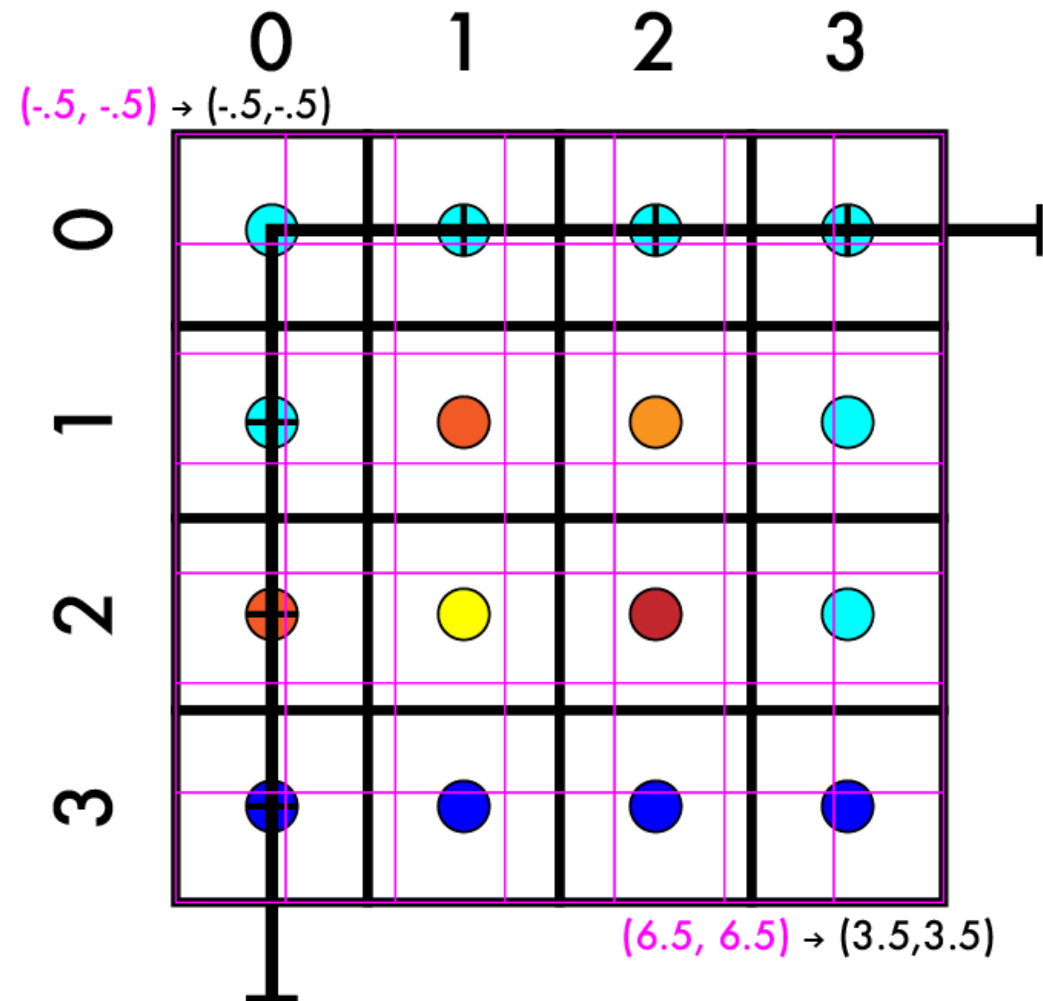
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - System of equations
 - $aX + b = Y$
 - $a \cdot -.5 + b = -.5$
 - $a \cdot 6.5 + b = 3.5$
 - $a = 4/7$
 - $b = -3/14$



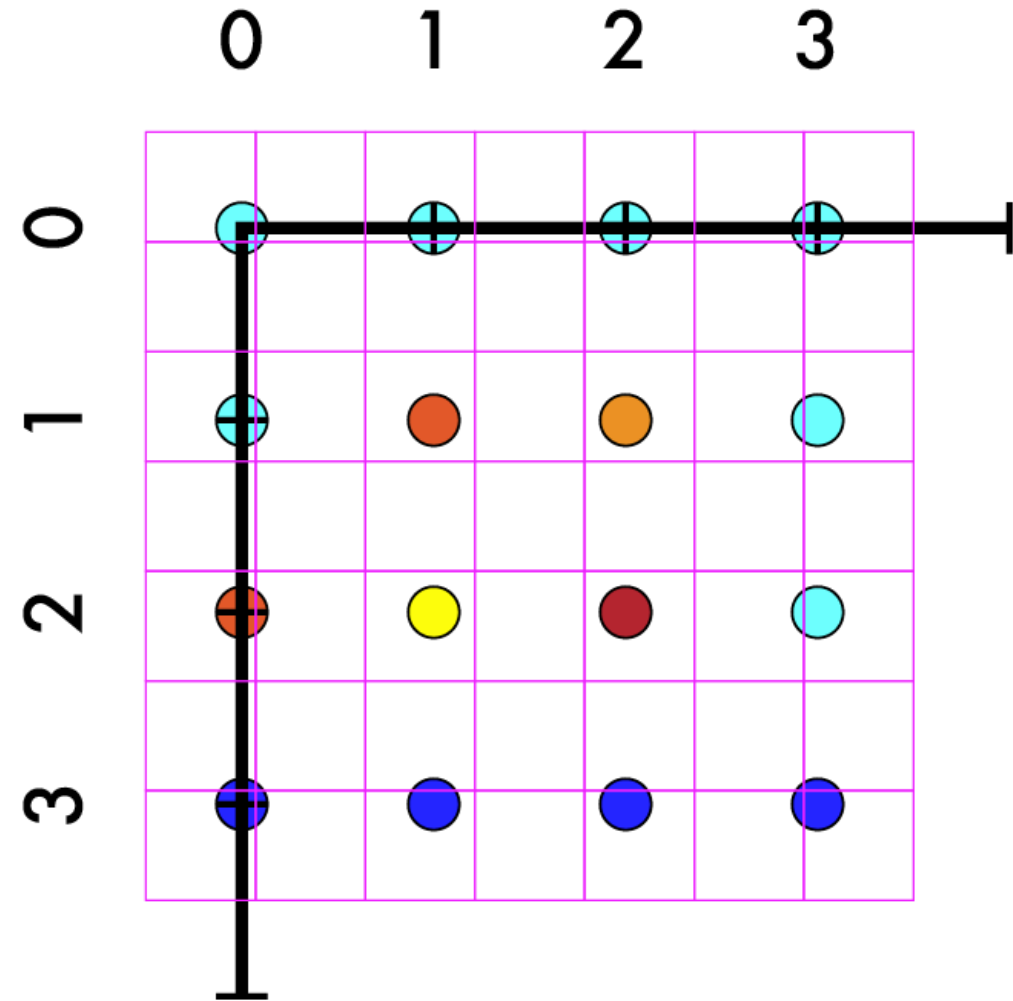
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $\frac{4}{7} X - \frac{3}{14} = Y$



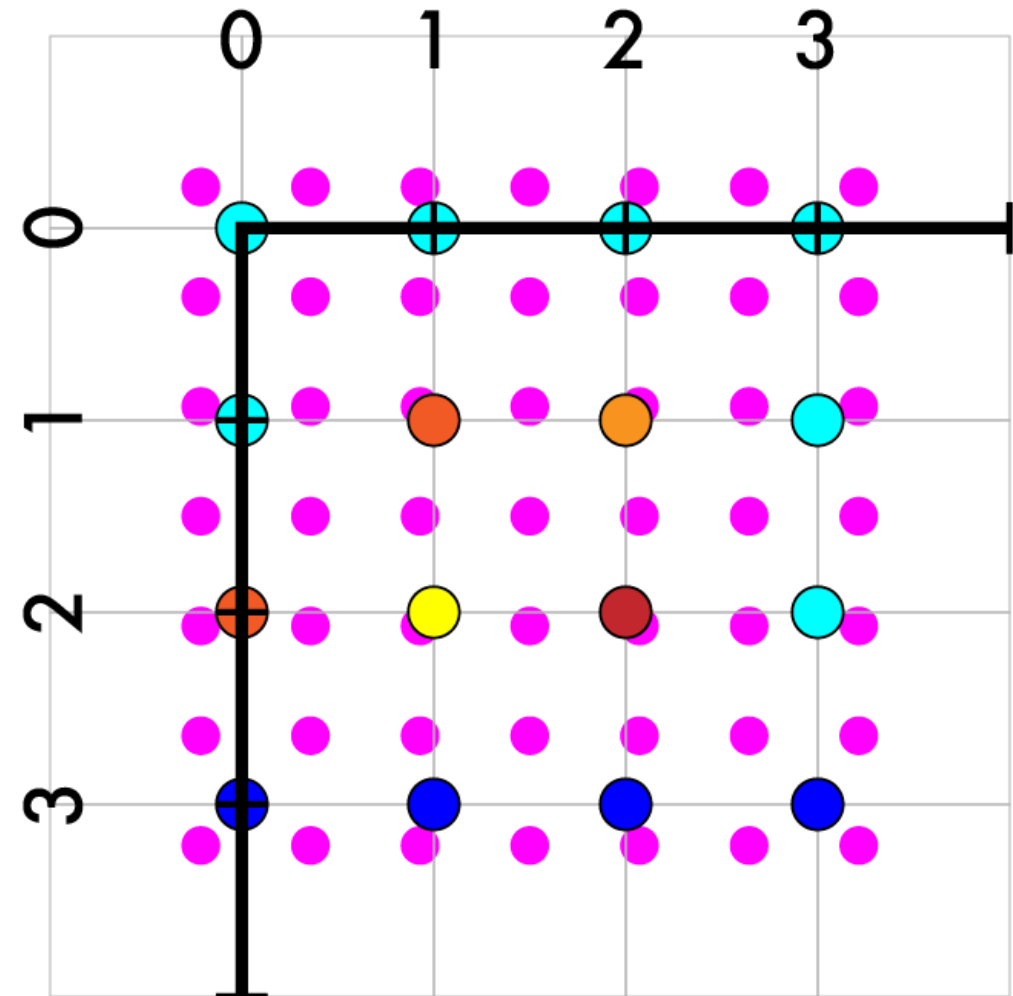
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$



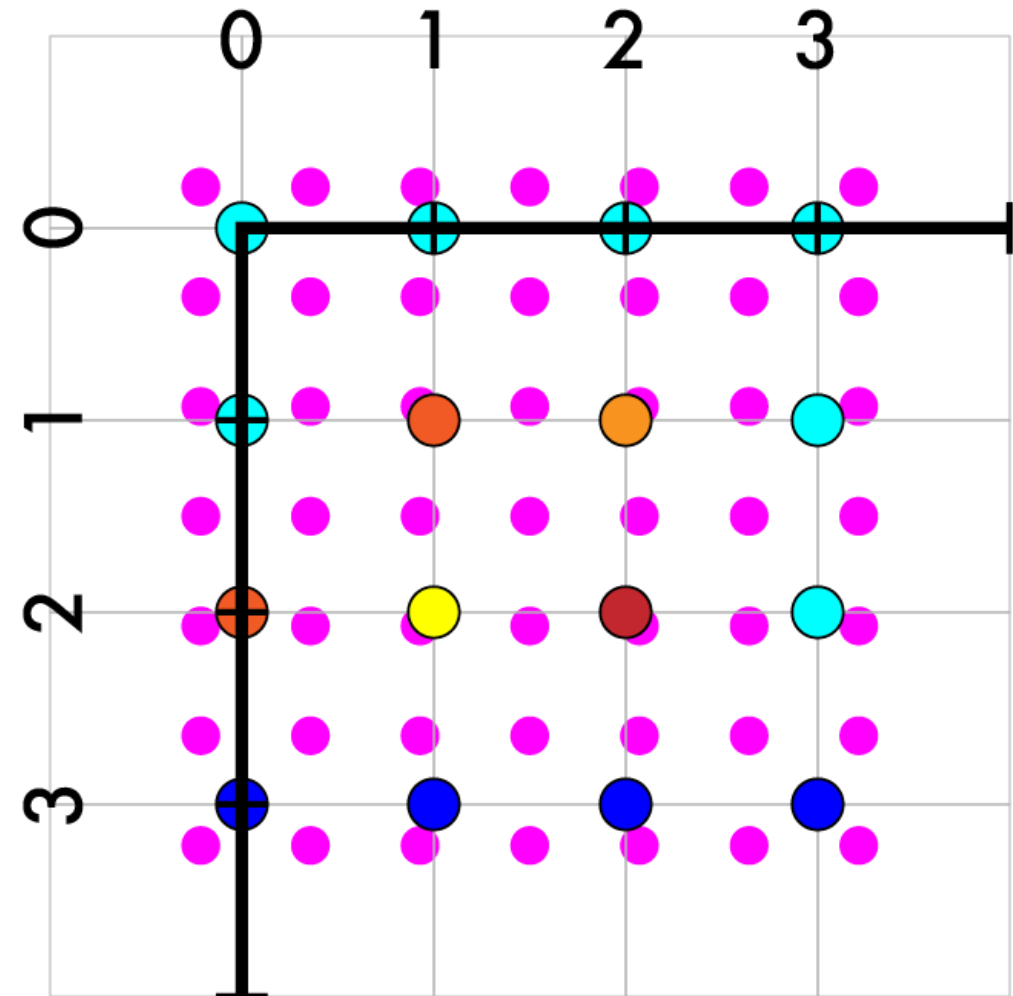
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $\frac{4}{7} X - \frac{3}{14} = Y$
- Iterate over new pts



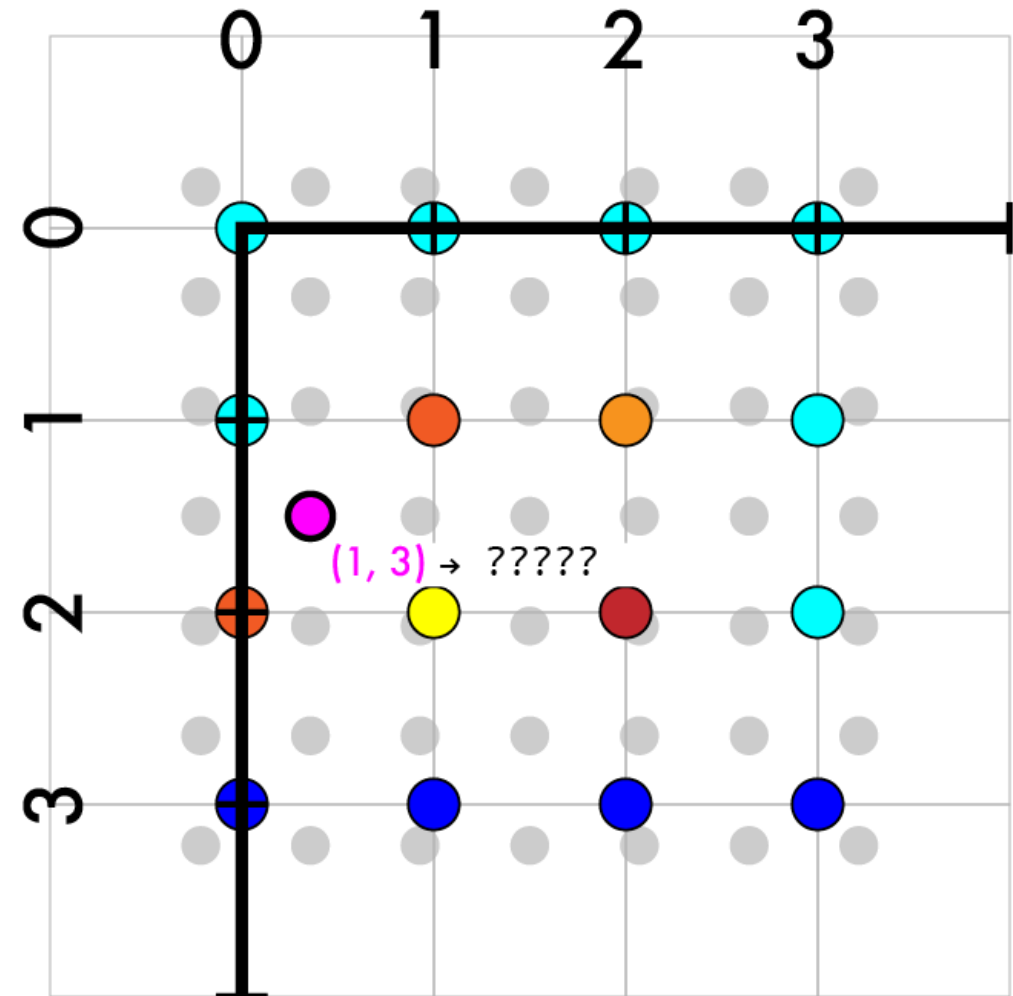
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords



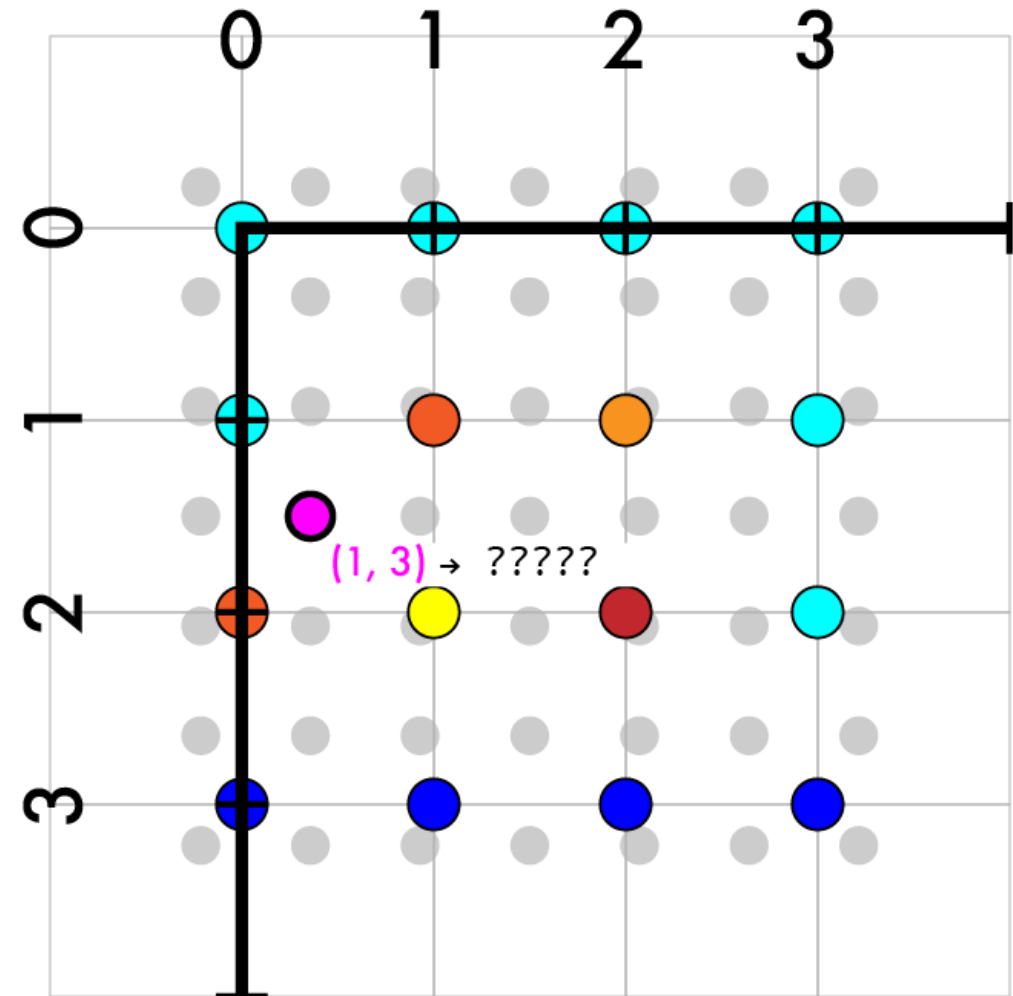
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - (1, 3)



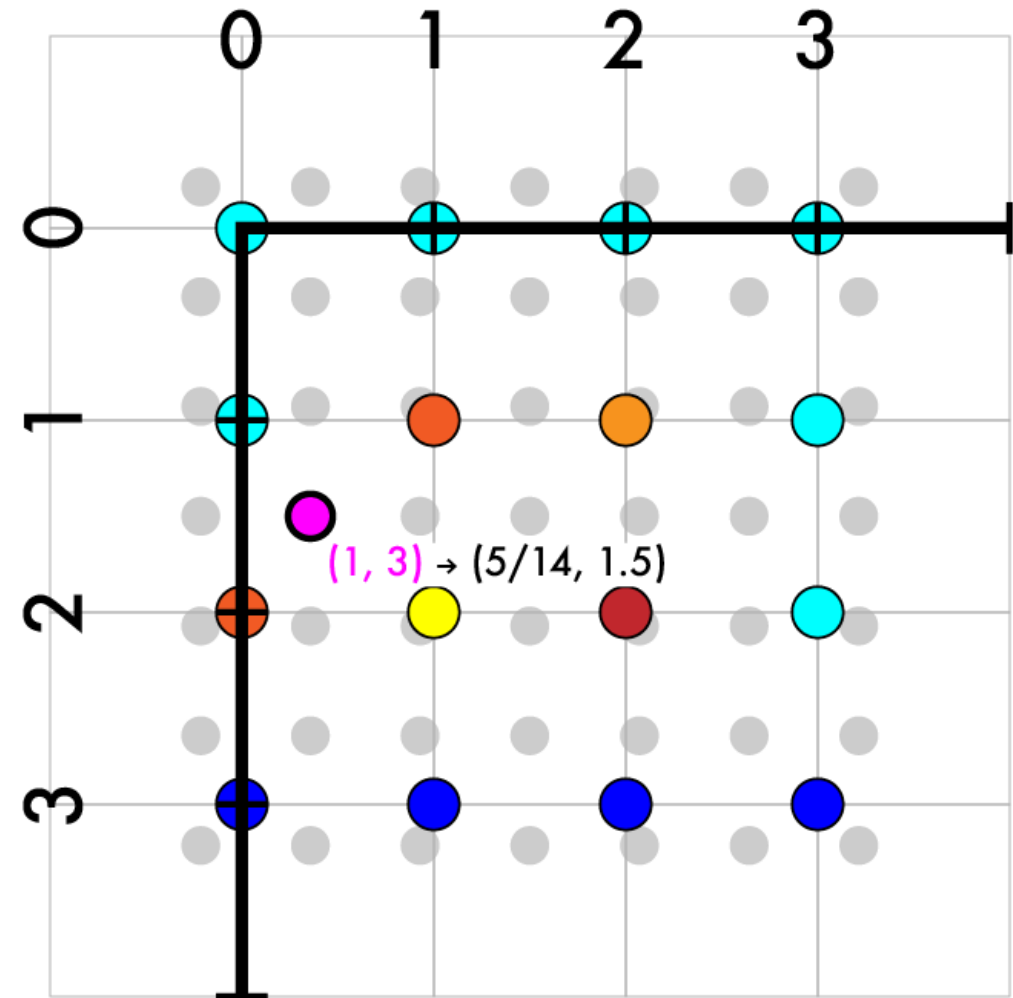
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - (1, 3)
 - $4/7 * 1 - 3/14$
 - $4/7 * 3 - 3/14$



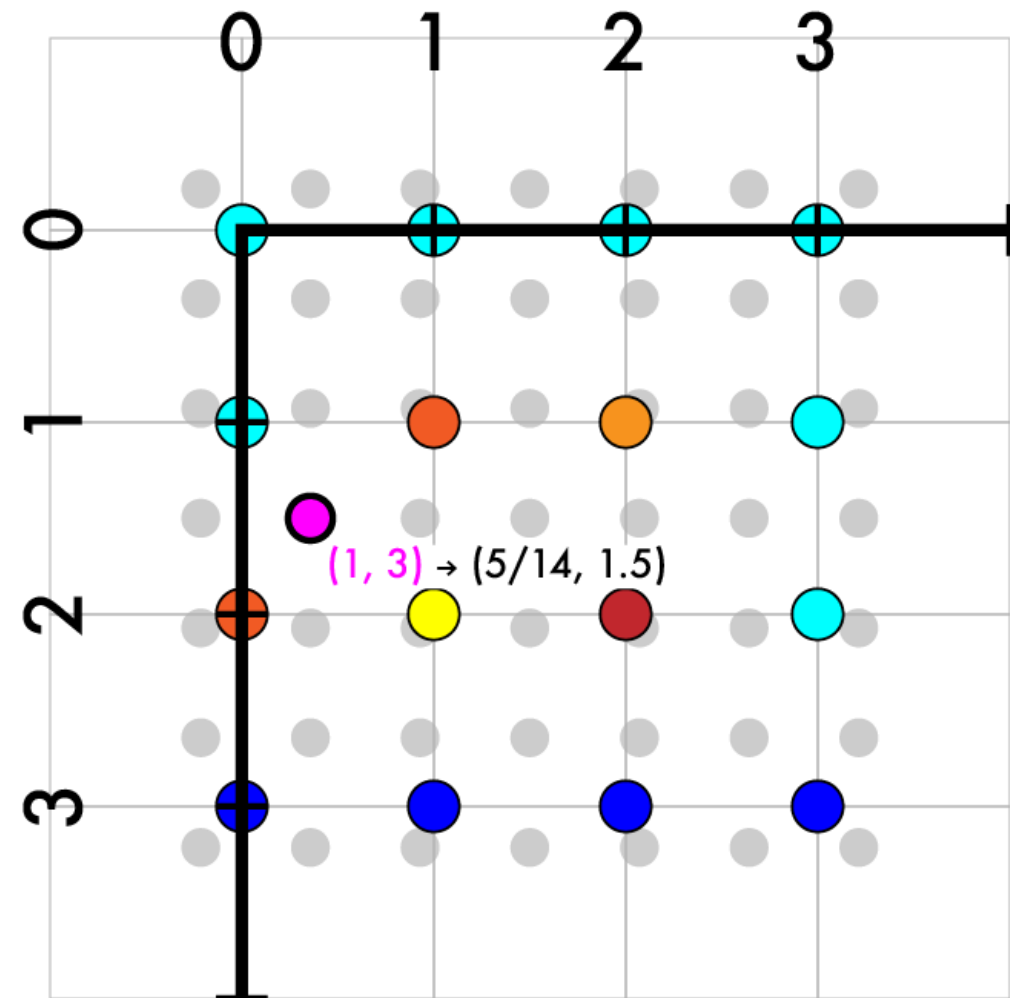
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - (1, 3)
 - $4/7 * 1 - 3/14$
 - $4/7 * 3 - 3/14$
 - (5/14, 21/14)



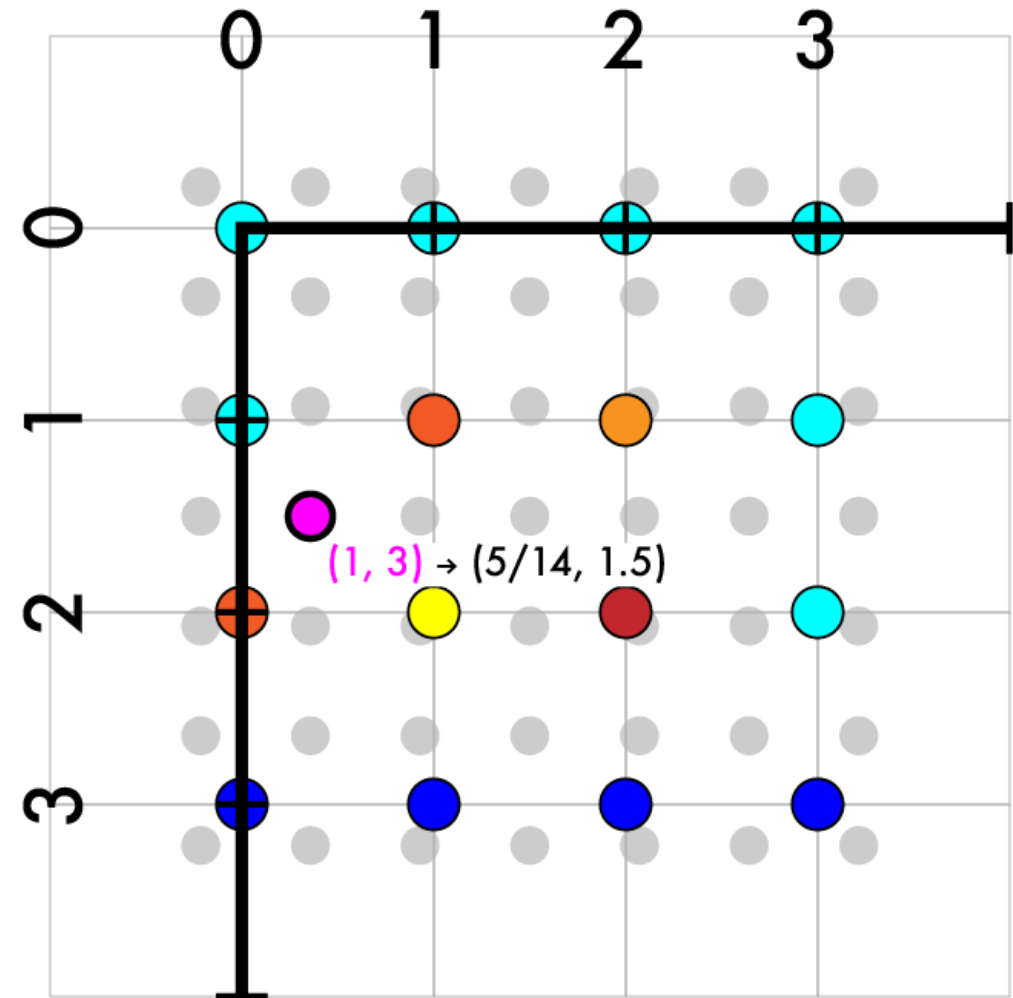
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$



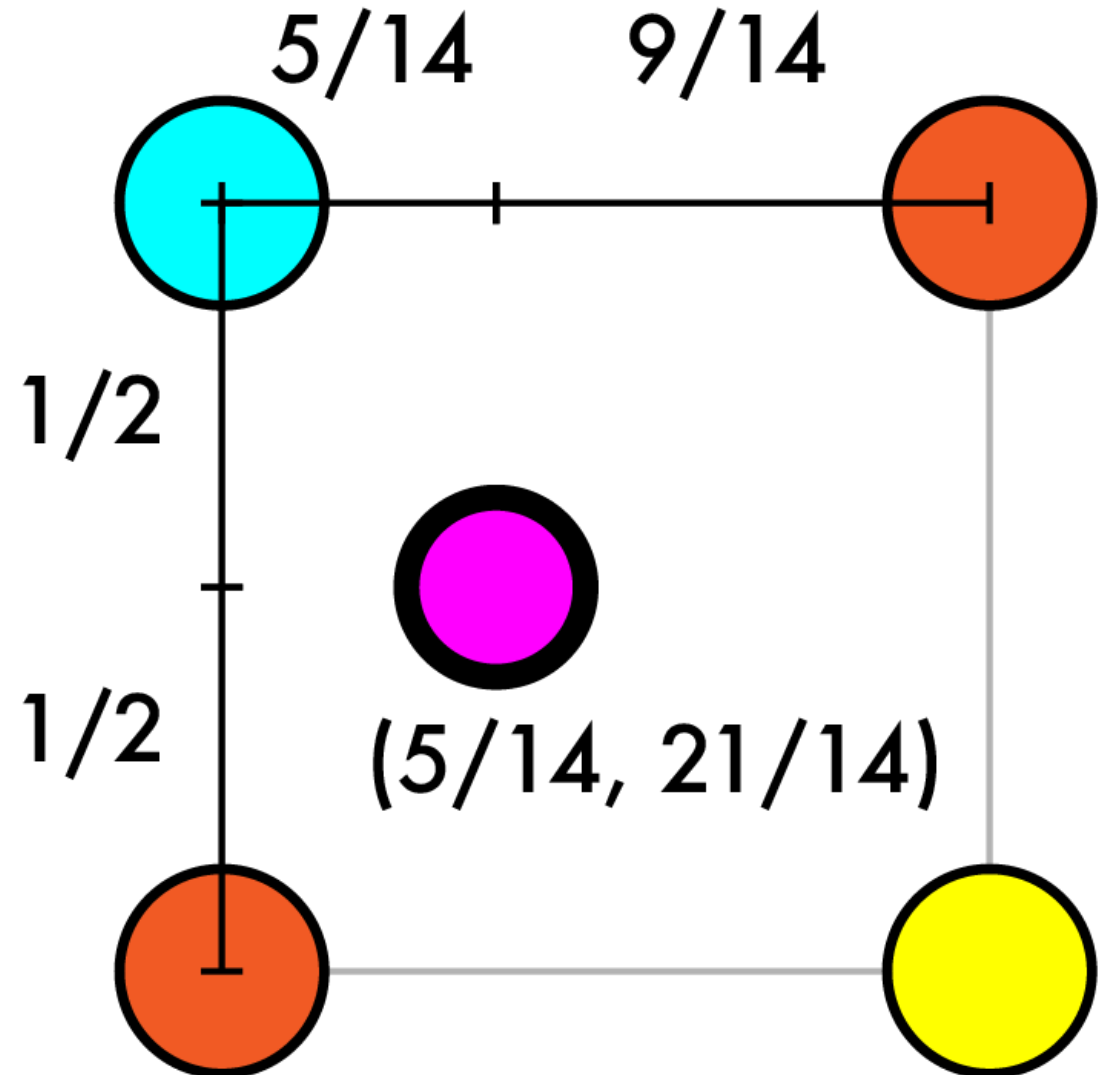
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values



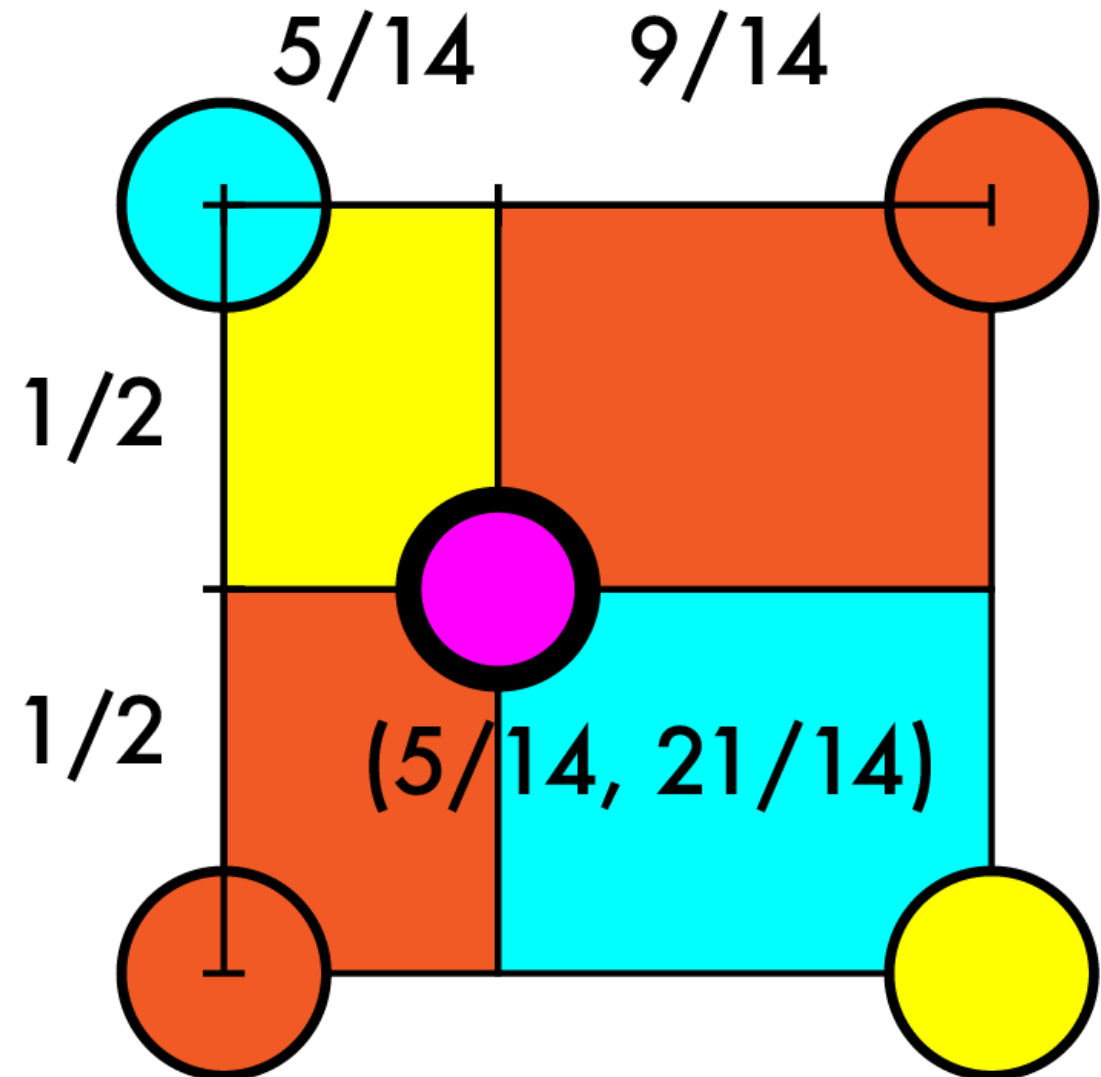
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values



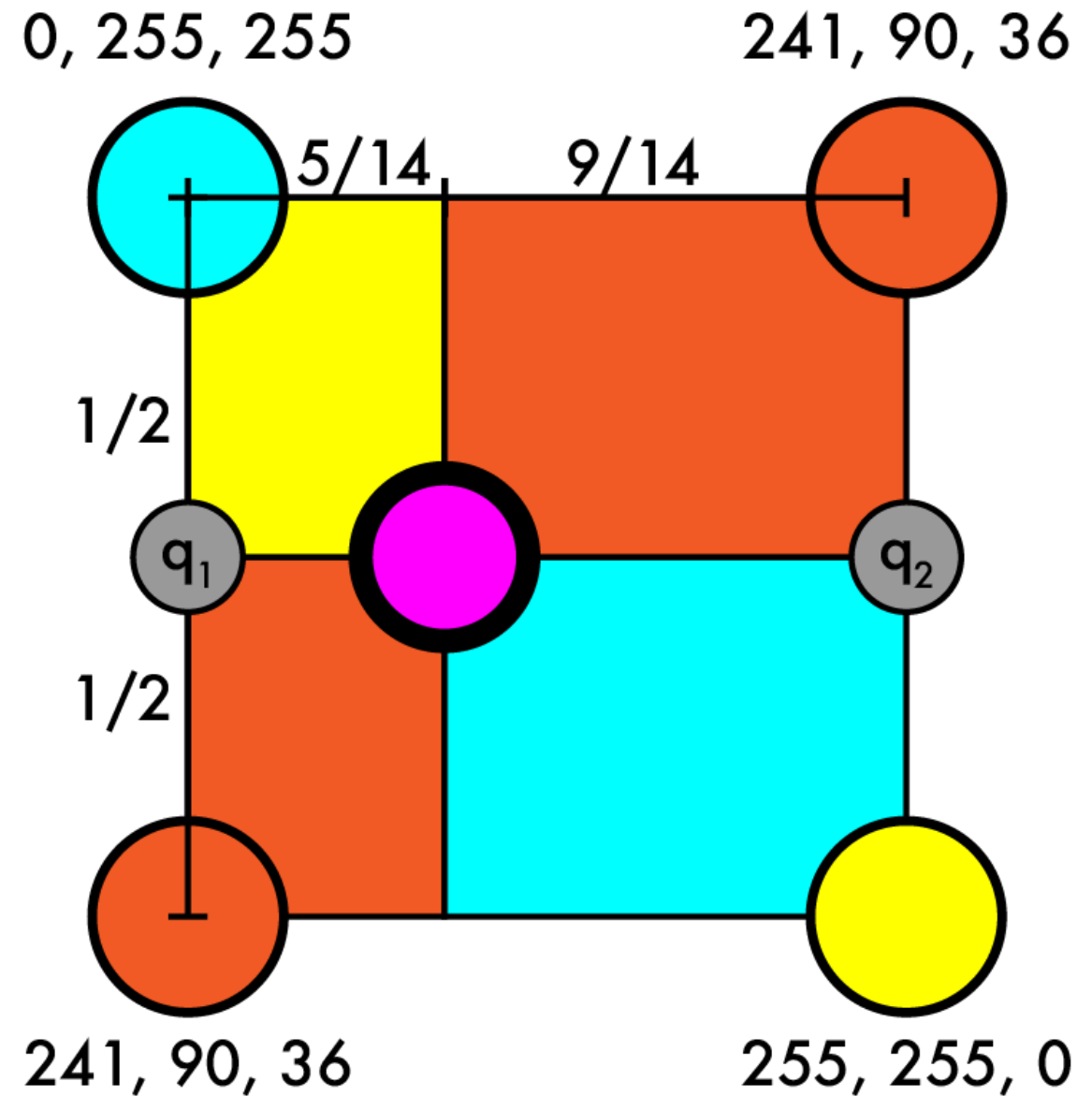
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - Size of opposite rects



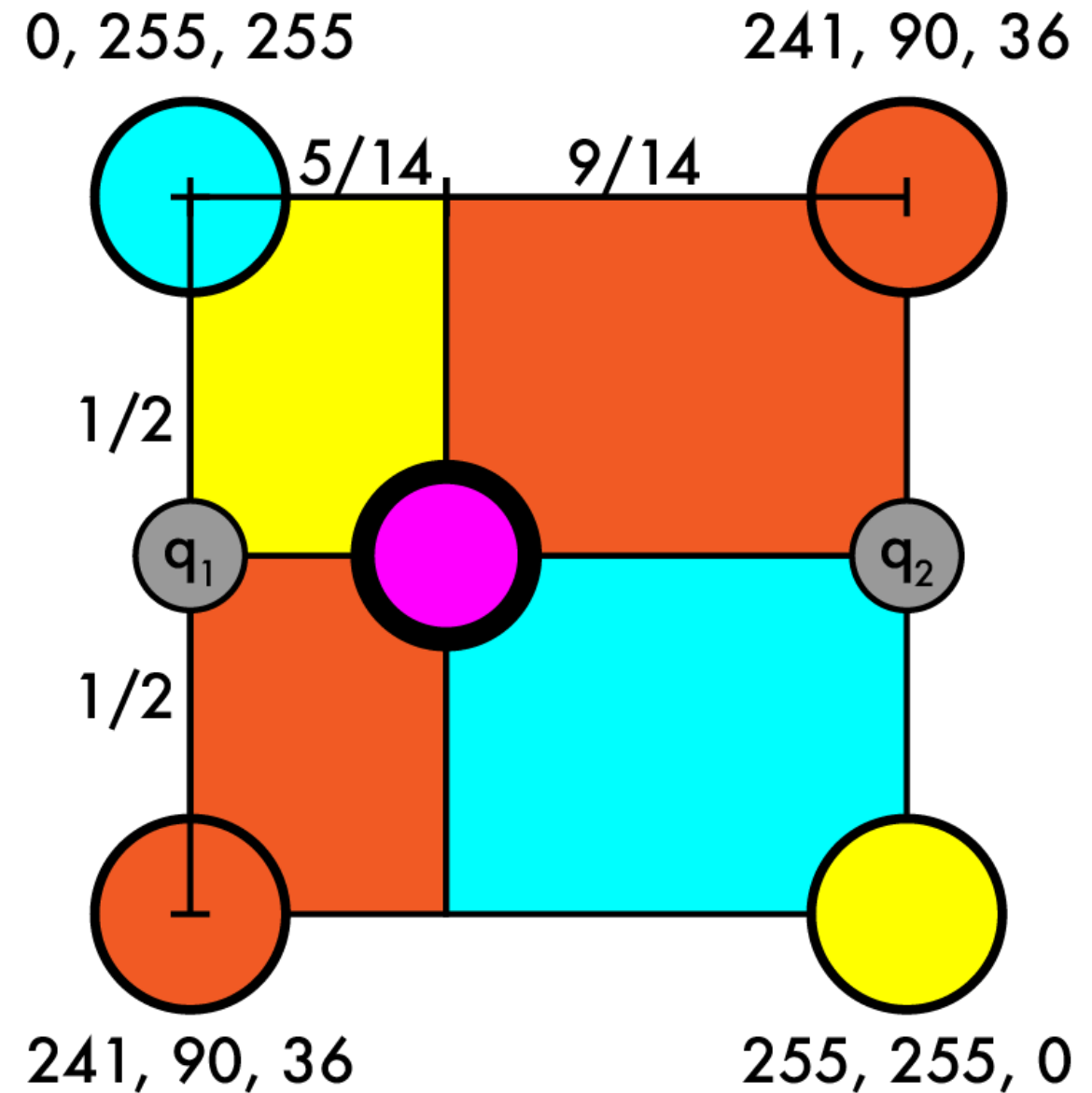
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - Size of opposite rects
 - OR find q_1 and q_2 , then interpolate between them



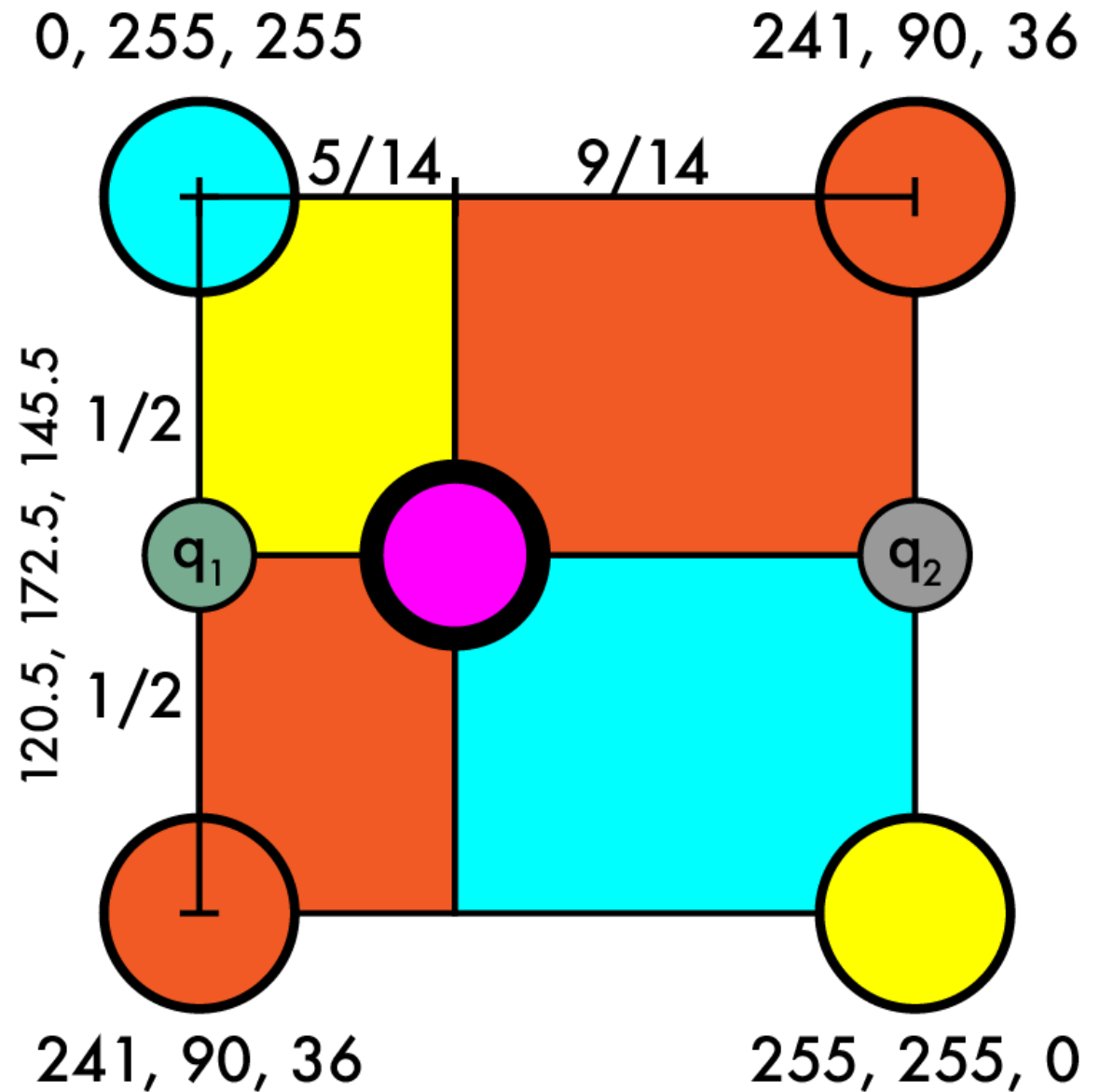
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q1 = r1, g1, b1$
 - $r1 = .5 * 0 + .5 * 241$
 - $g1 = .5 * 255 + .5 * 90$
 - $b1 = .5 * 255 + .5 * 36$



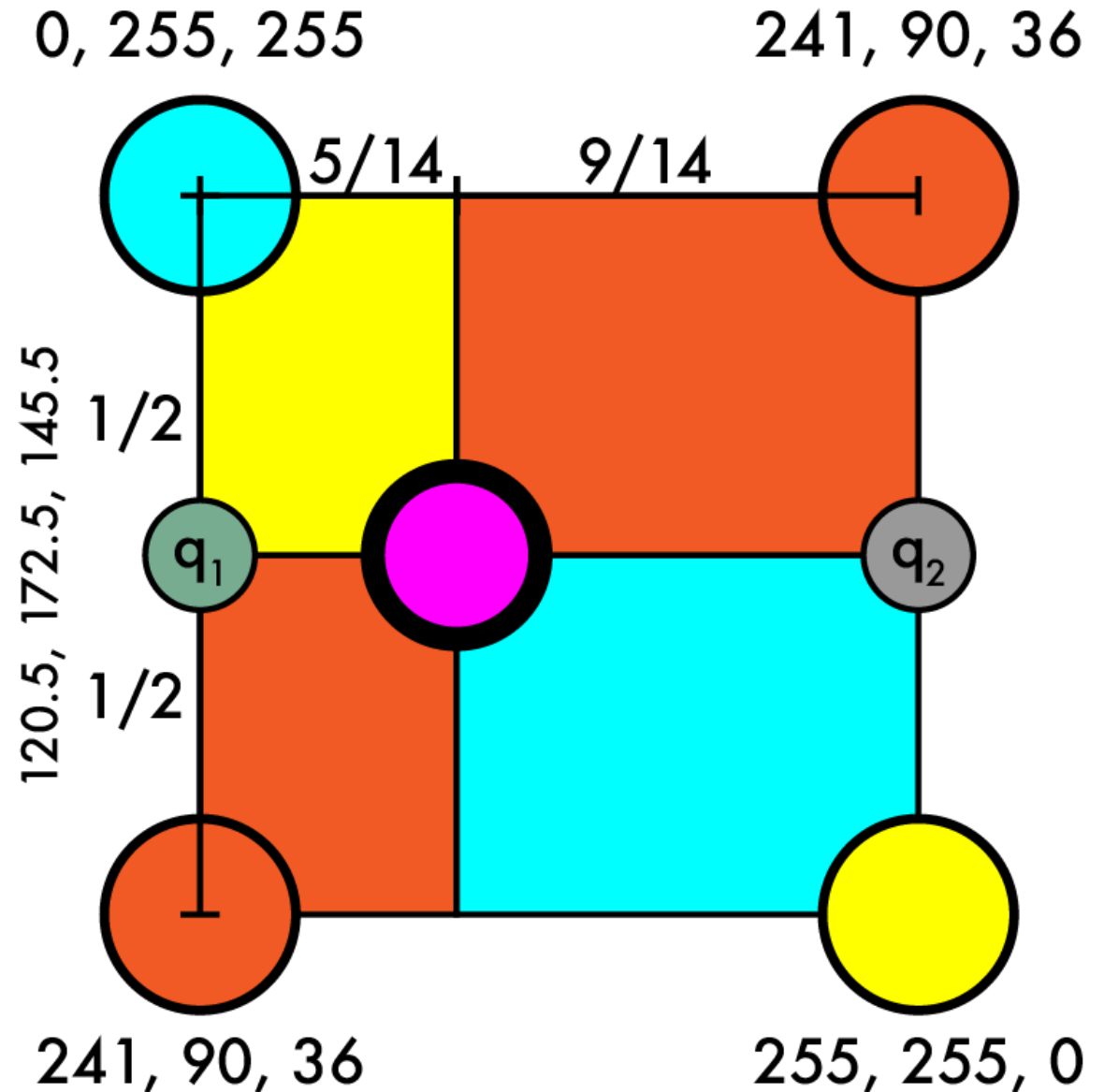
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q1 = (120.5, 172.5, 145.5)$
 - $q2 = r2, g2, b2$



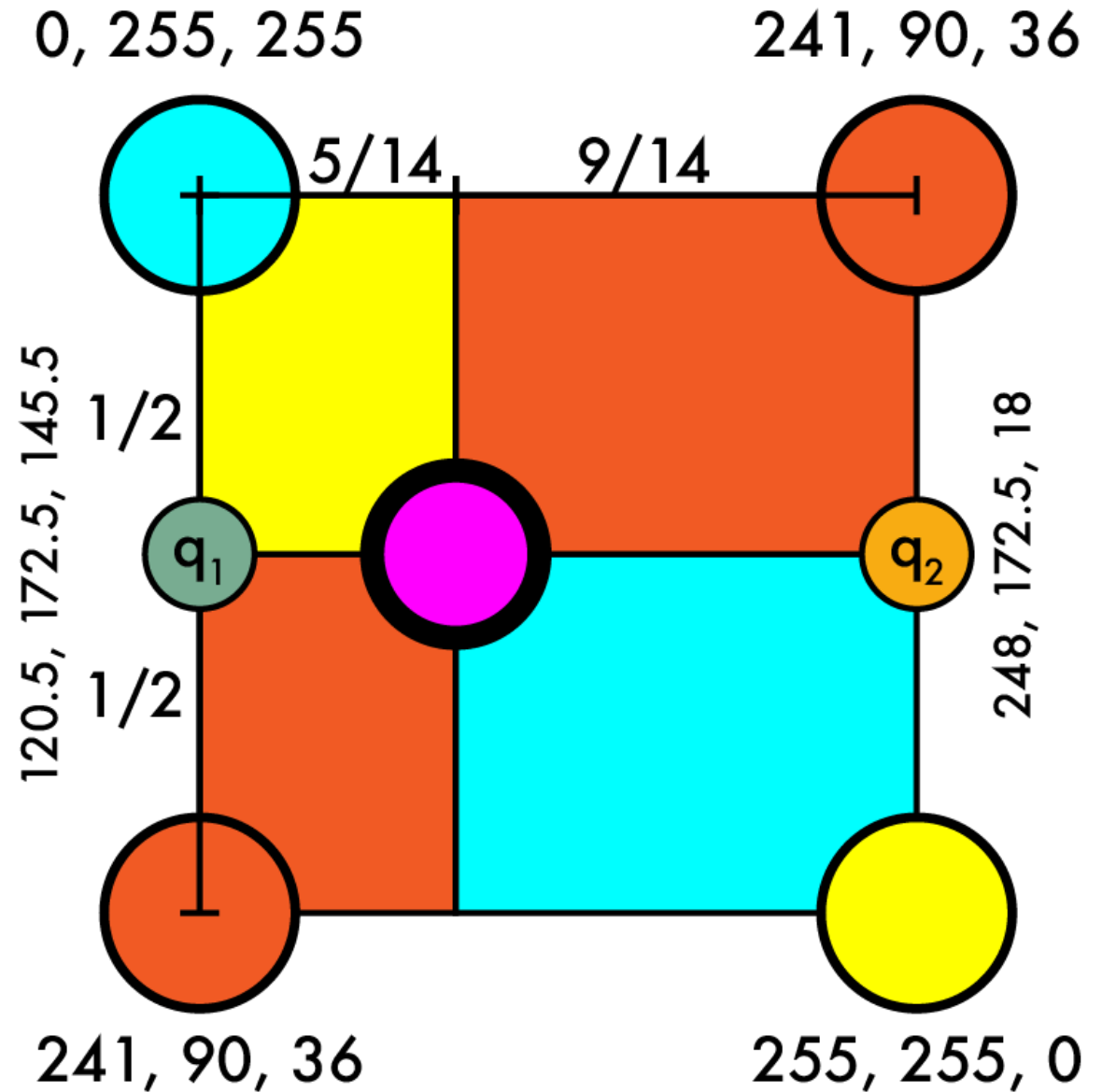
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q1 = (120.5, 172.5, 145.5)$
 - $q2 = r2, g2, b2$
 - $r2 = .5 * 241 + .5 * 255$
 - $g2 = .5 * 90 + .5 * 255$
 - $b2 = .5 * 36 + .5 * 0$



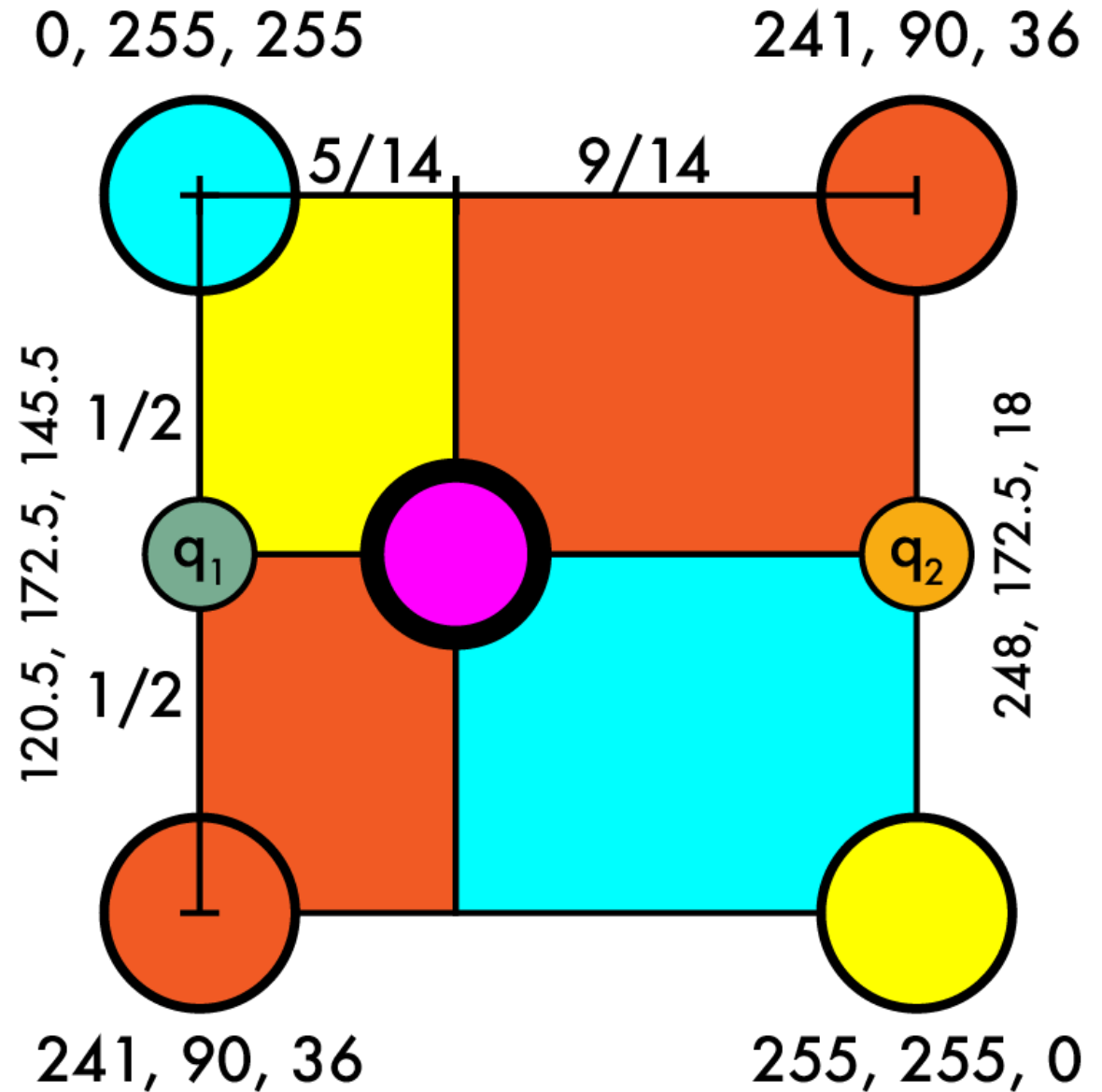
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q_1 = (120.5, 172.5, 145.5)$
 - $q_2 = (248, 172.5, 18)$



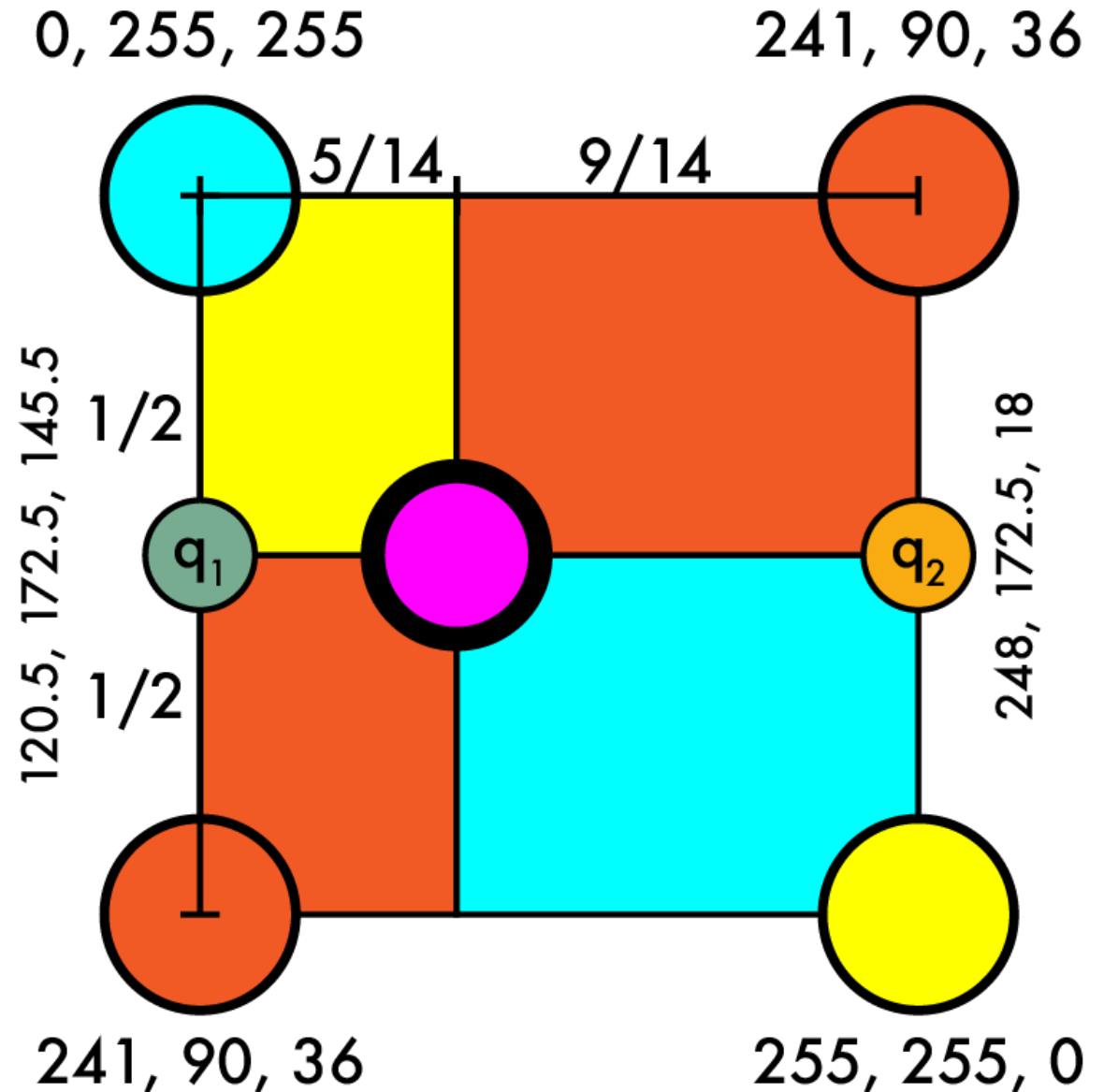
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q_1 = (120.5, 172.5, 145.5)$
 - $q_2 = (248, 172.5, 18)$
 - $q = r, g, b$
 - $q = 9/14 * q_1 + 5/14 * q_2$



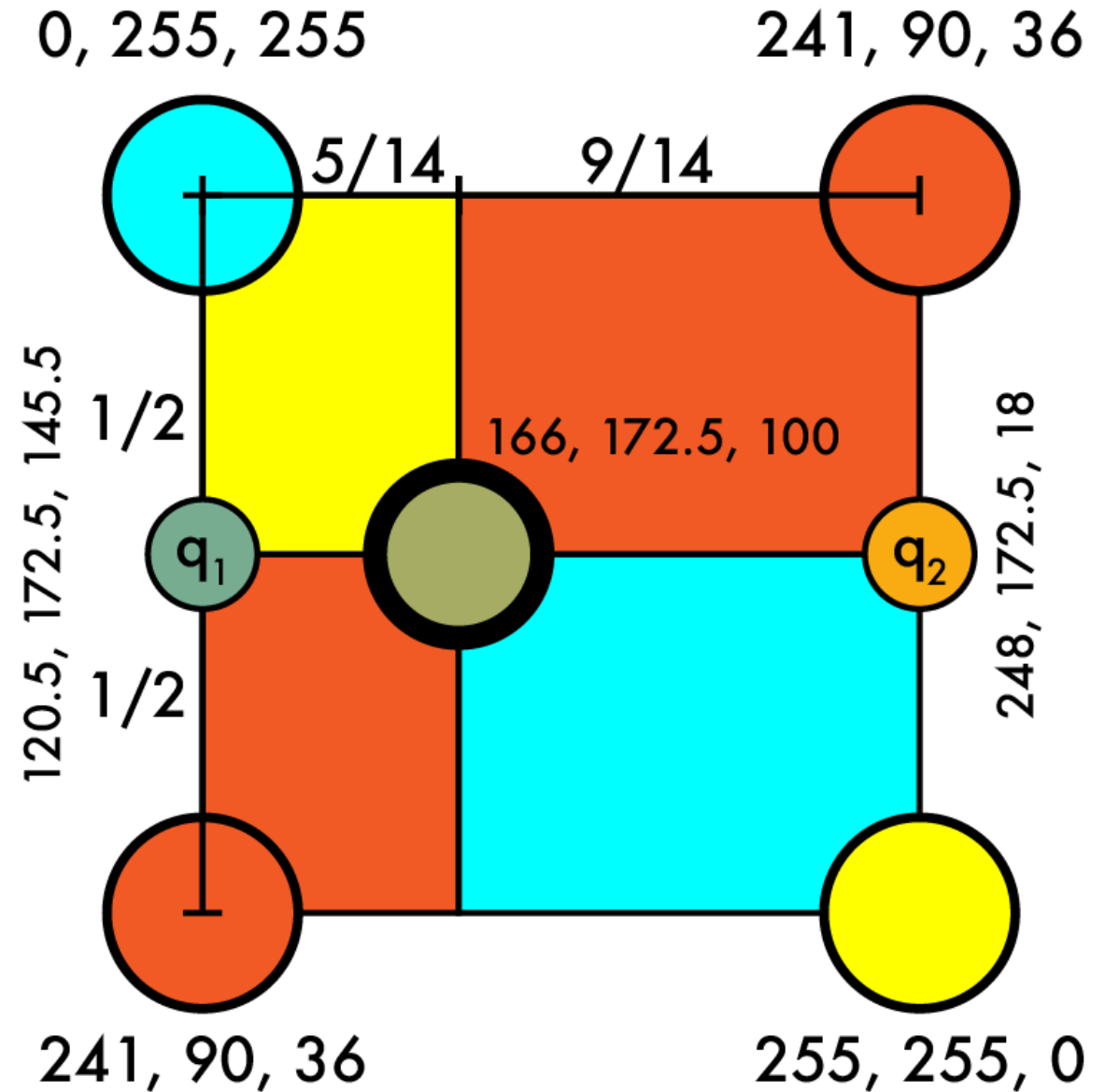
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q_1 = (120.5, 172.5, 145.5)$
 - $q_2 = (248, 172.5, 18)$
 - $q = r, g, b$
 - $q = 9/14 * q_1 + 5/14 * q_2$
 - $r = 9/14 * 120.5 + 5/14 * 248$
 - $g = 9/14 * 172.5 + 5/14 * 172.5$
 - $b = 9/14 * 145.5 + 5/14 * 18$



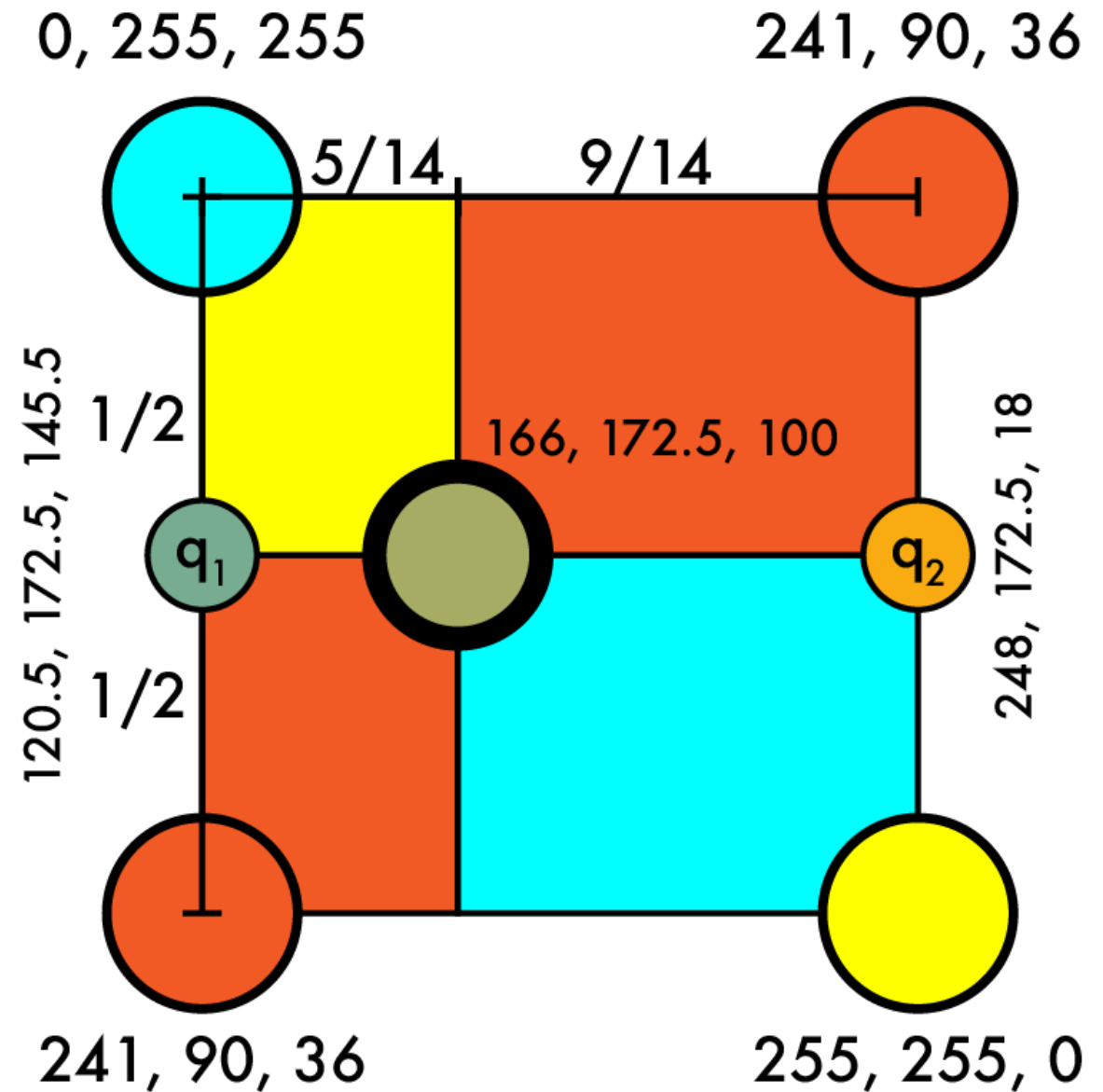
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q_1 = (120.5, 172.5, 145.5)$
 - $q_2 = (248, 172.5, 18)$
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$



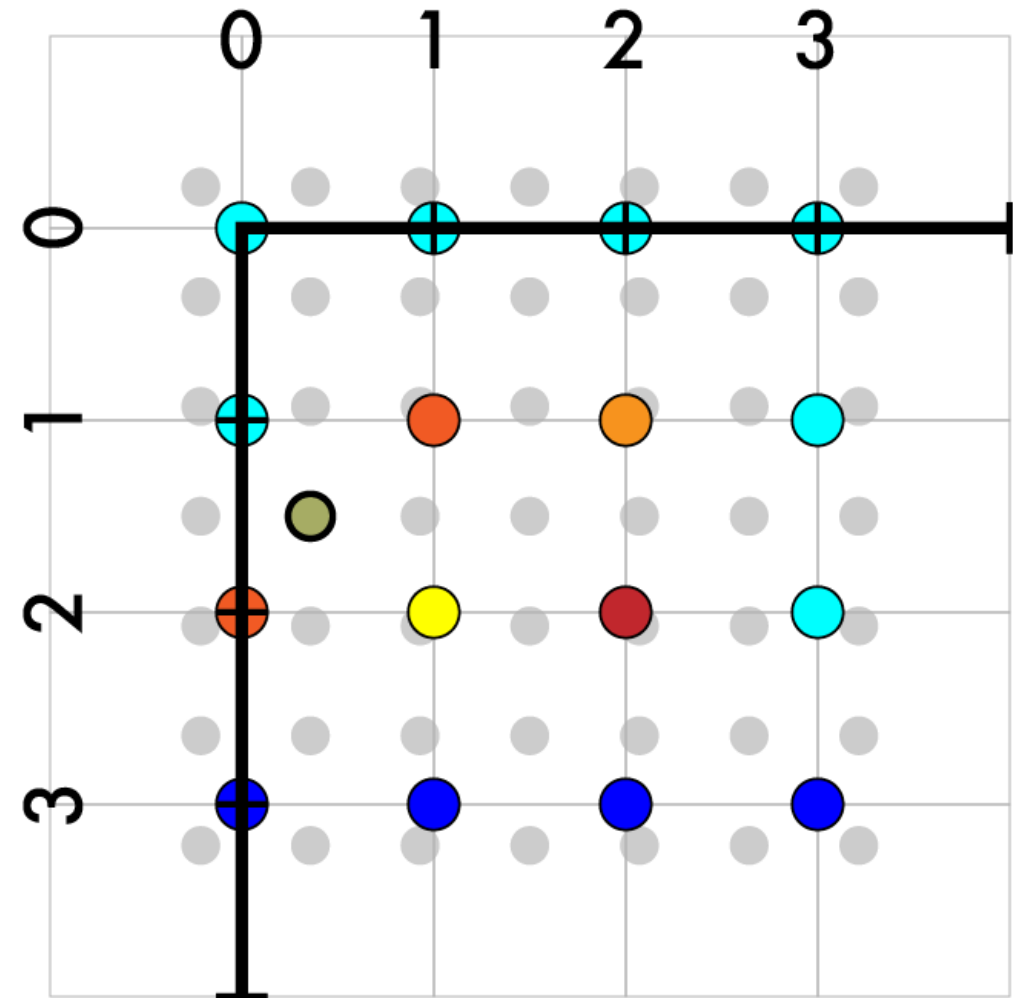
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$



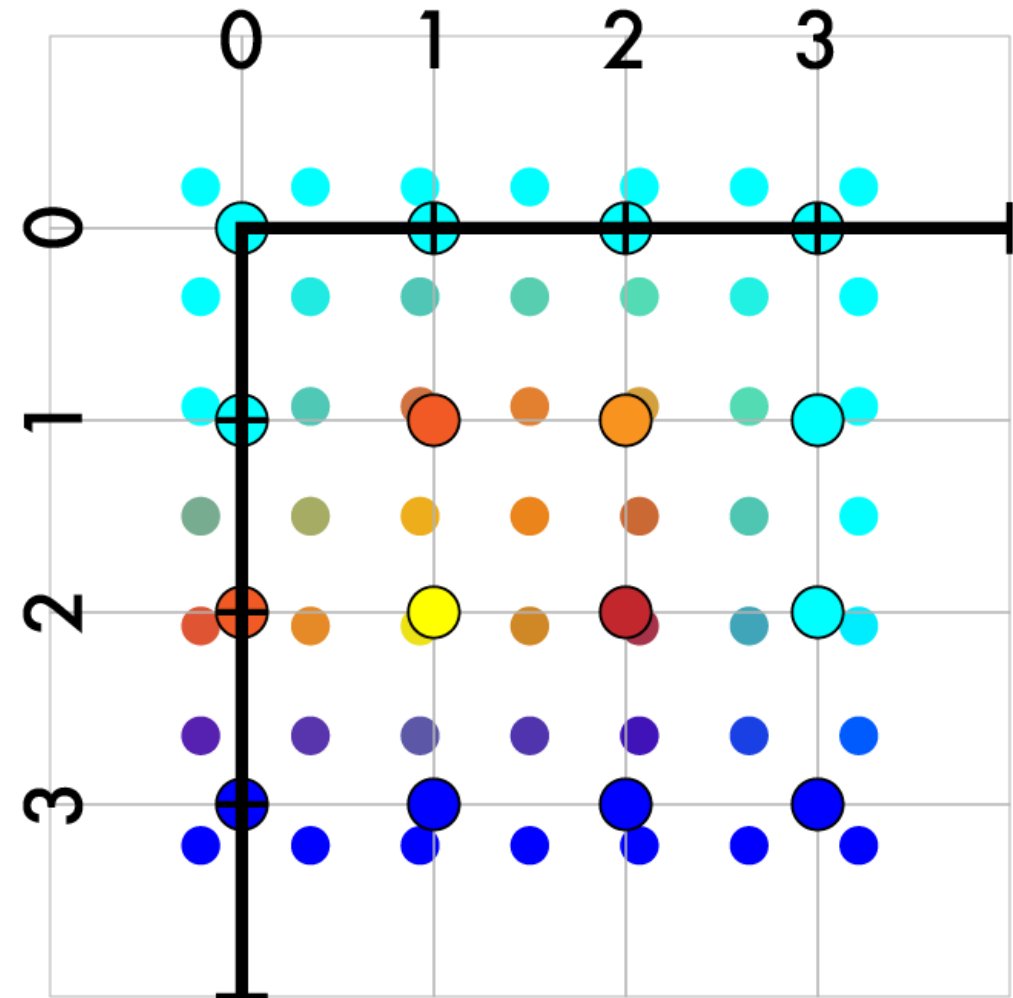
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$



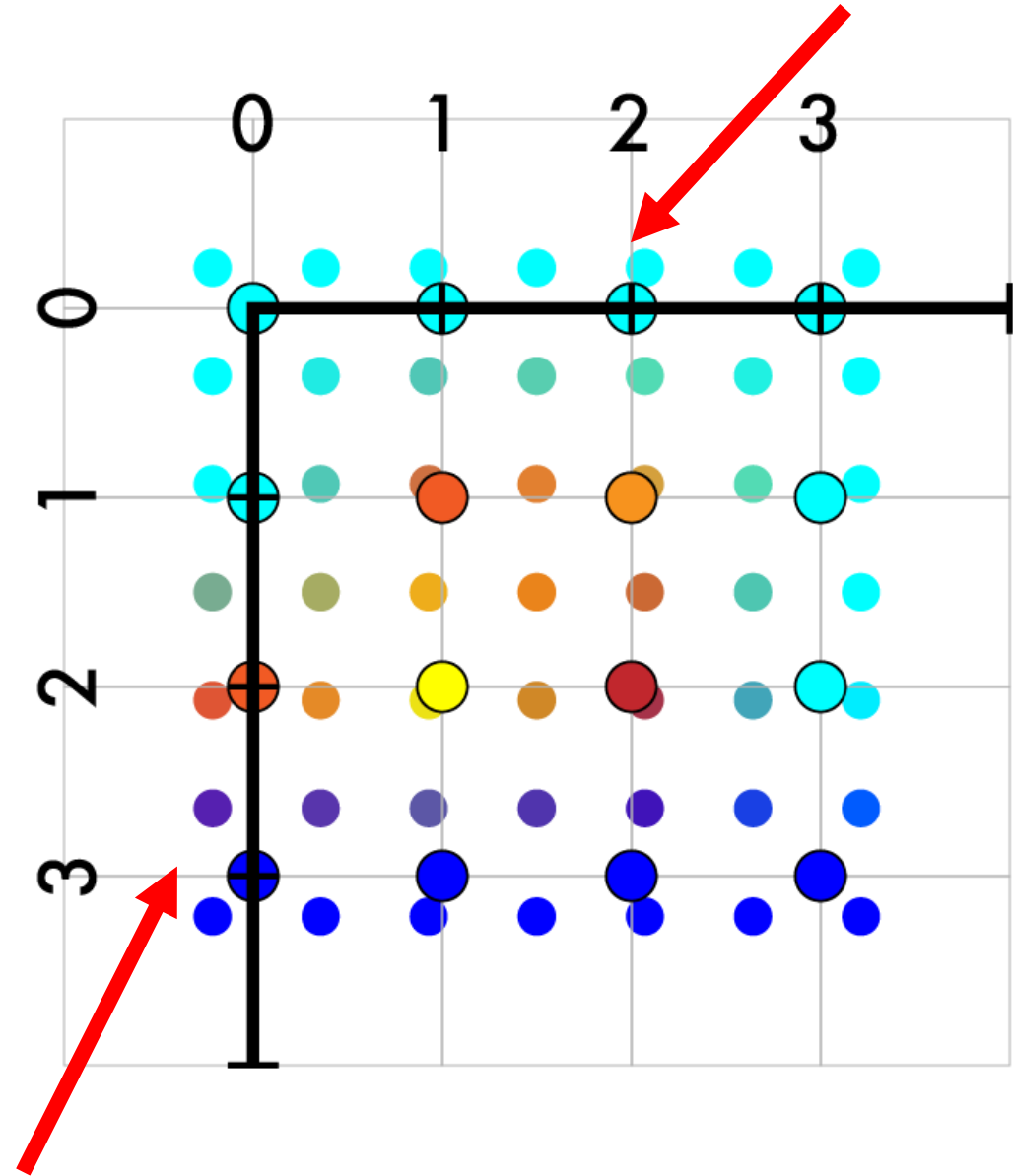
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$
- Fill in the rest



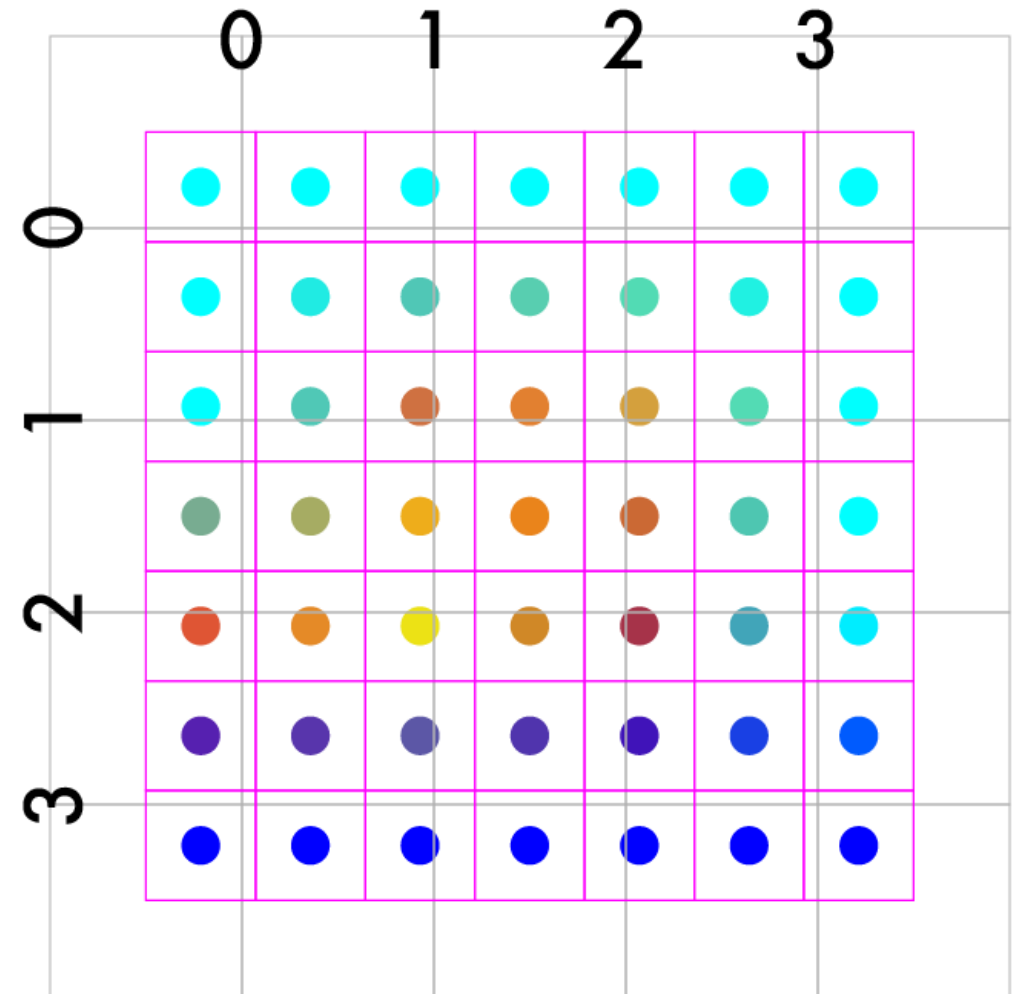
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$
- Fill in the rest
 - On outer edges use padding!



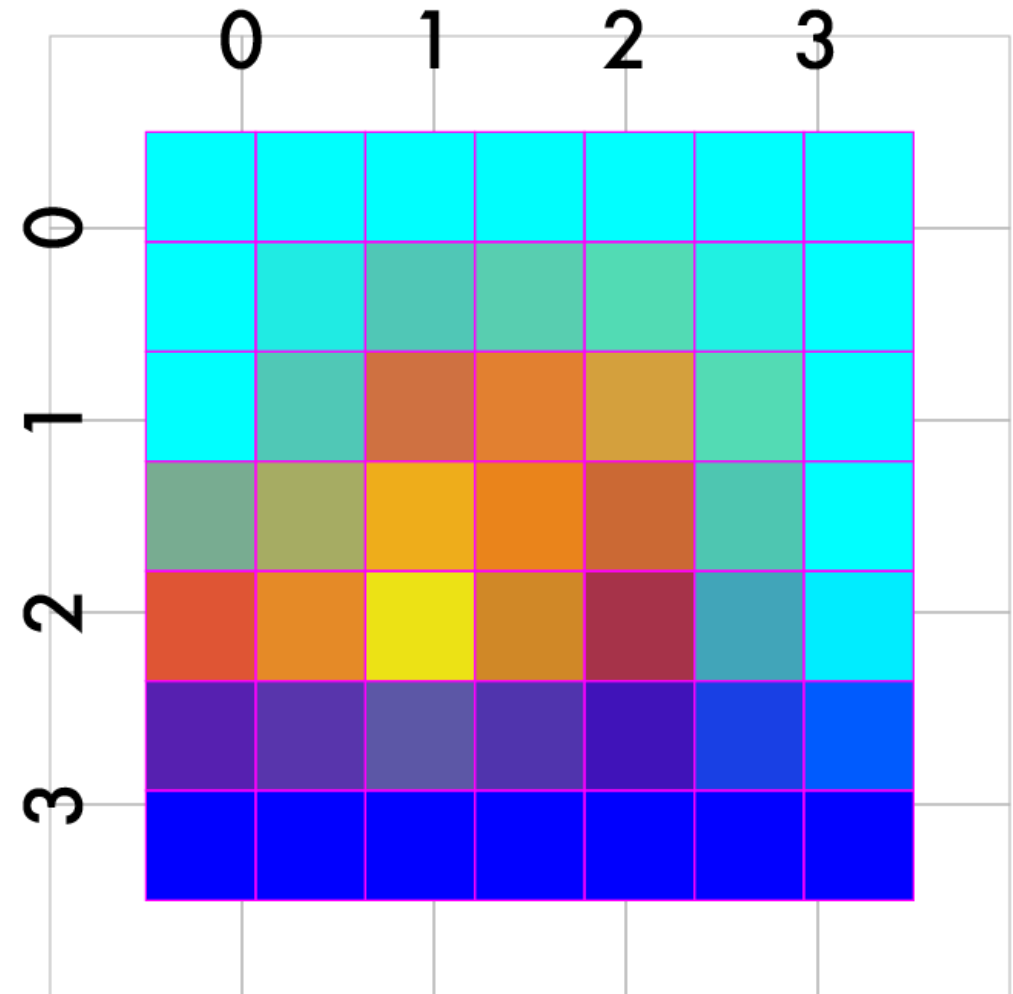
Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$
- Fill in the rest

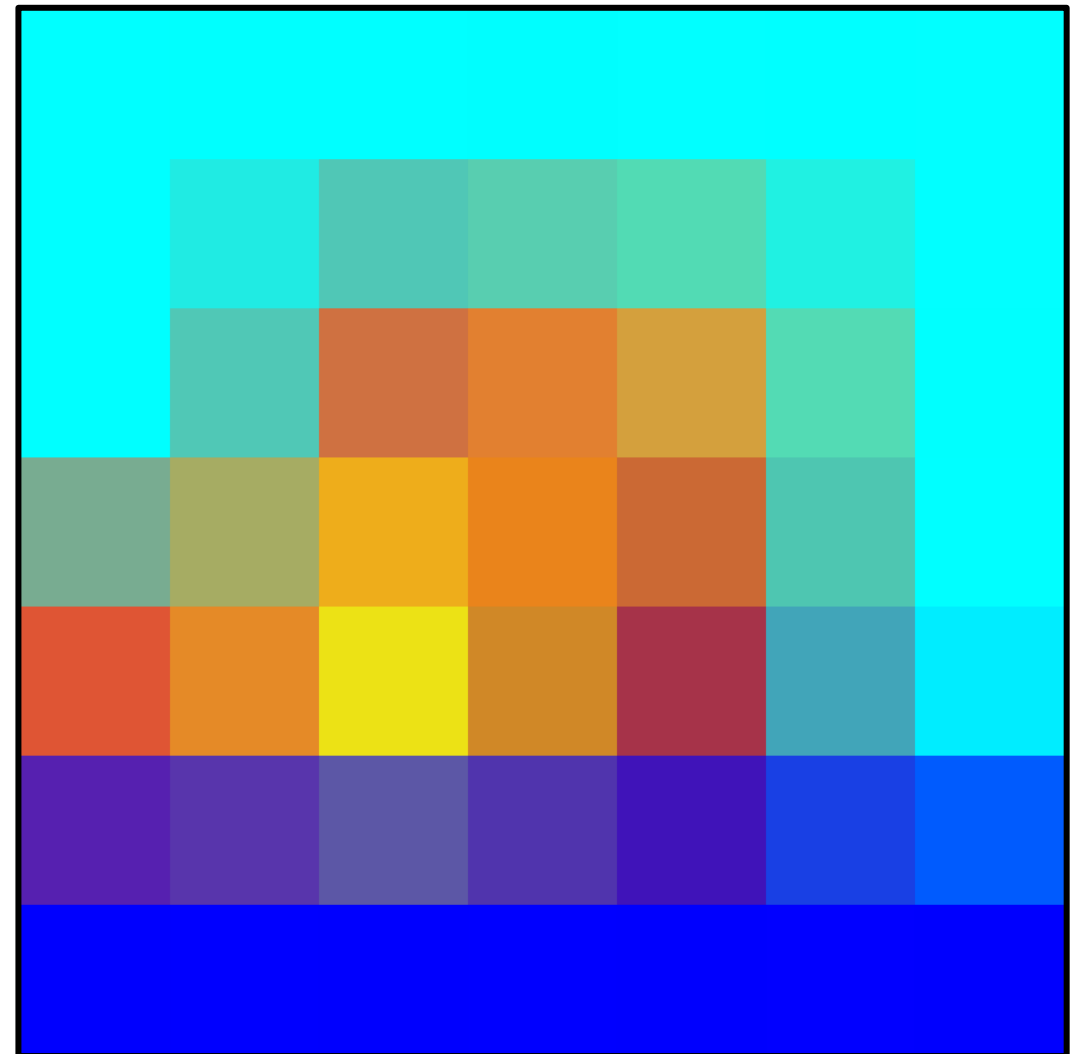
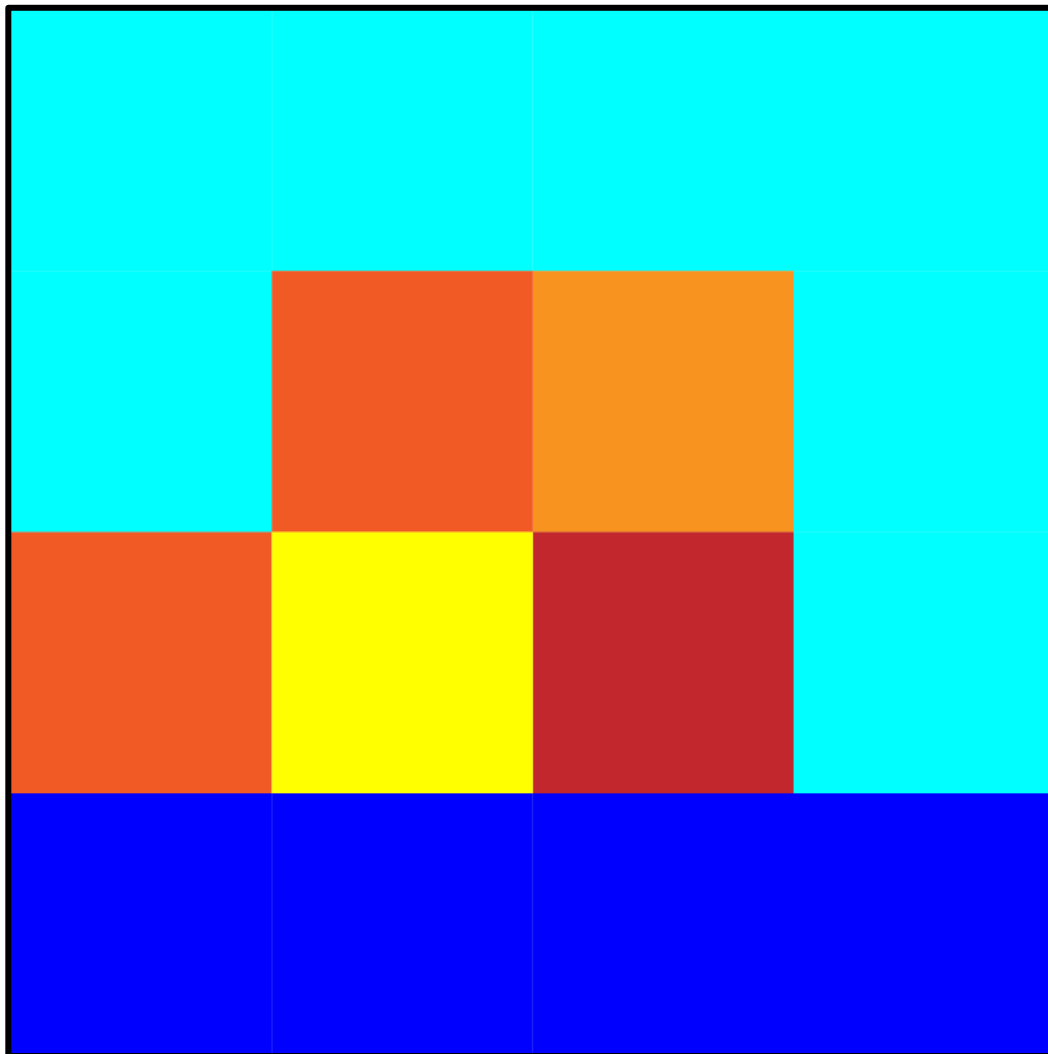


Resize 4x4 -> 7x7

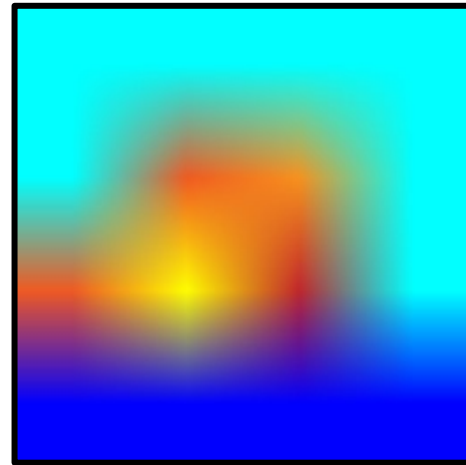
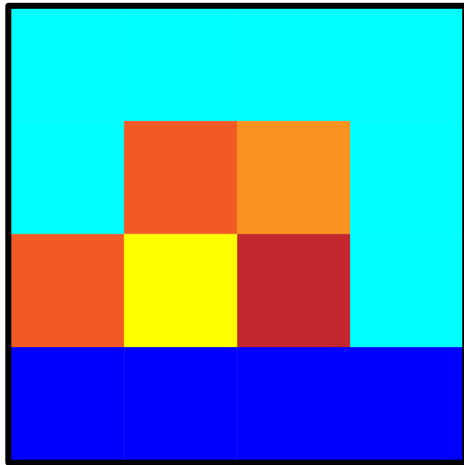
- Create our new image
- Match up coordinates
 - $4/7 X - 3/14 = Y$
- Iterate over new pts
 - Map to old coords
 - $(1, 3) \rightarrow (5/14, 21/14)$
 - Interpolate old values
 - $q = (166, 172.5, 100)$
- Fill in the rest



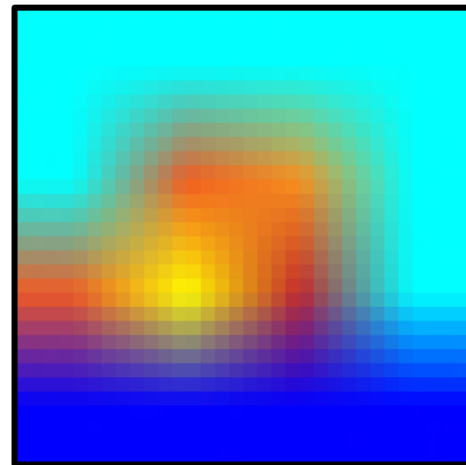
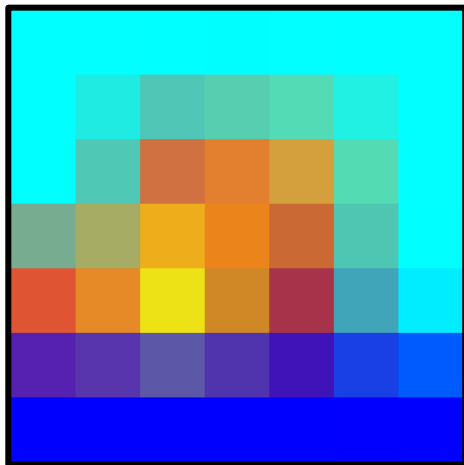
We did it!



Different scales



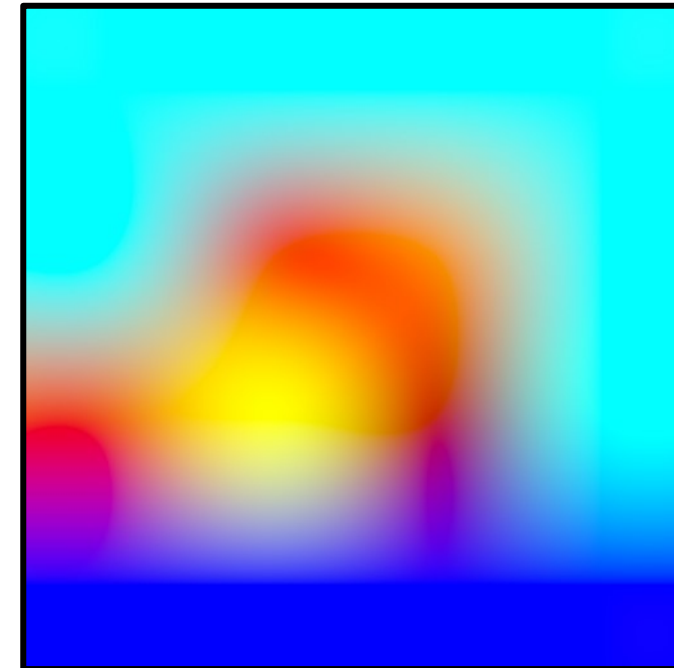
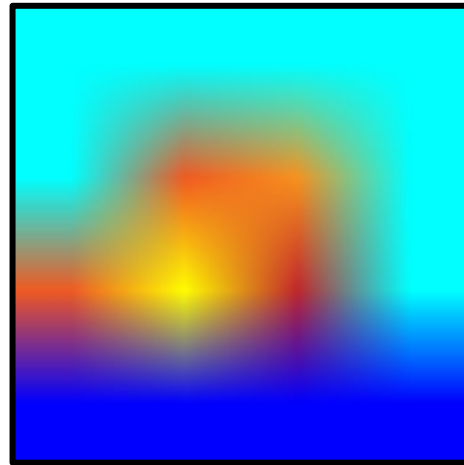
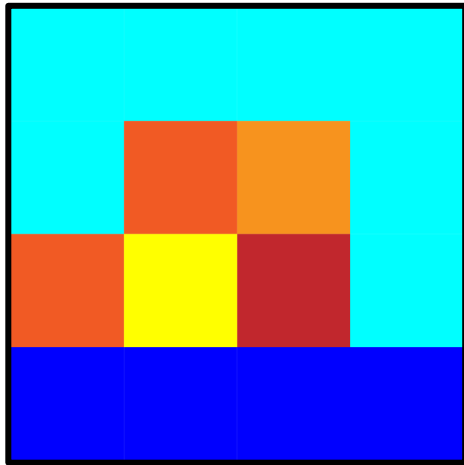
256x256



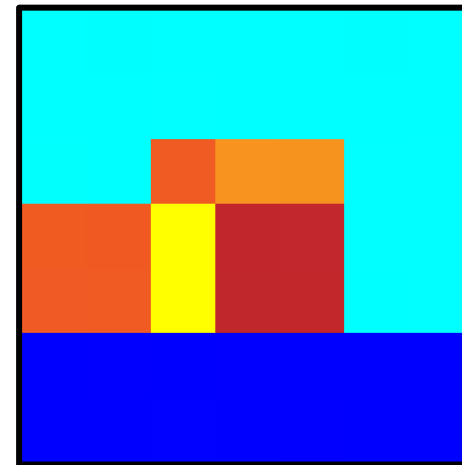
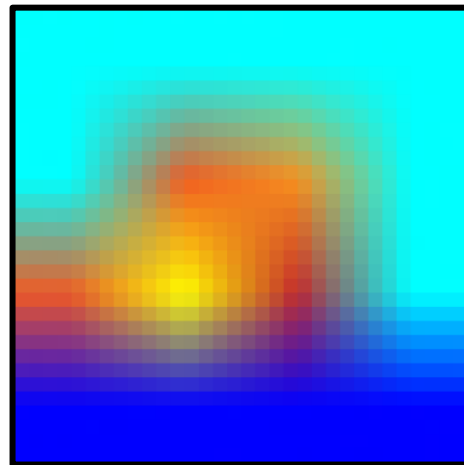
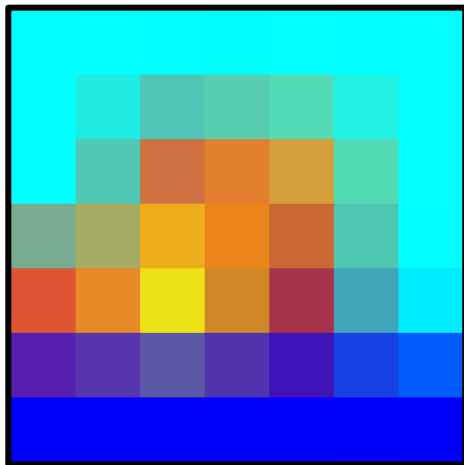
7x7

32x32

Different methods



Bicubic



7x7
NN

Today's Agenda

- Image basics
 - What is an image – addressing pixels
 - Image as a function – image coordinates
- Image interpolation
 - Nearest neighbor
 - Bilinear
 - Bicubic
- Image resizing
 - Enlarge
 - Shrink

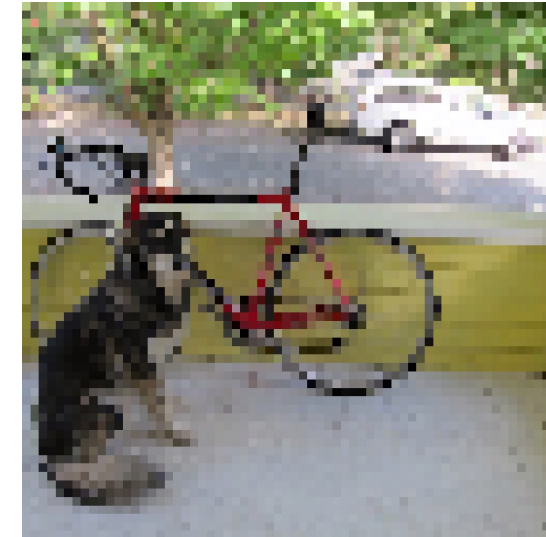
Want to make image smaller



448x448 -> 64x64



448x448 -> 64x64

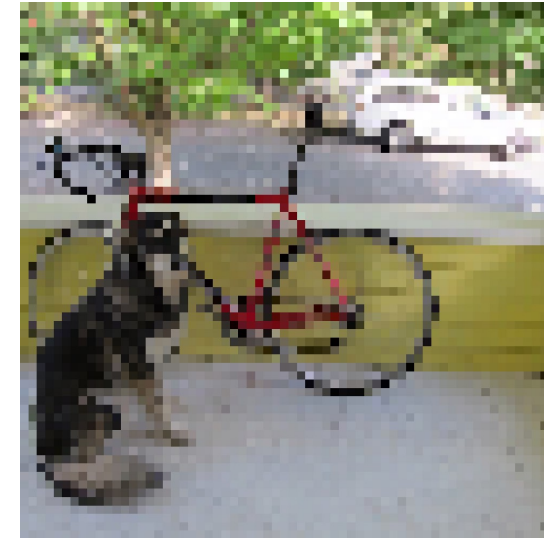


NN

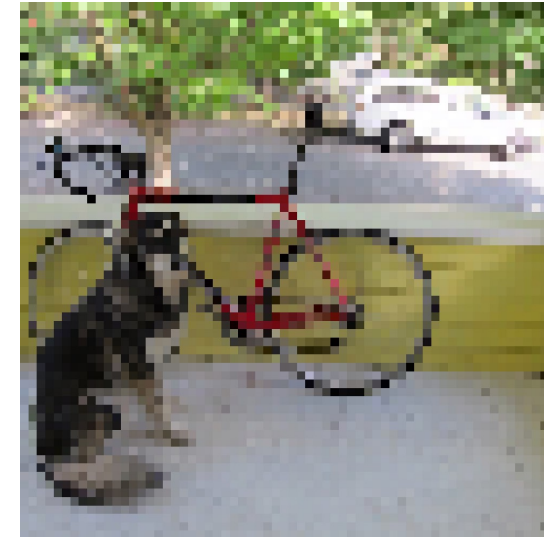


Bilinear

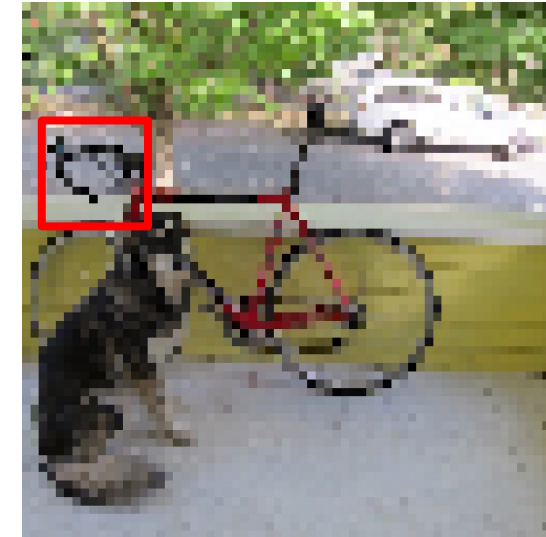
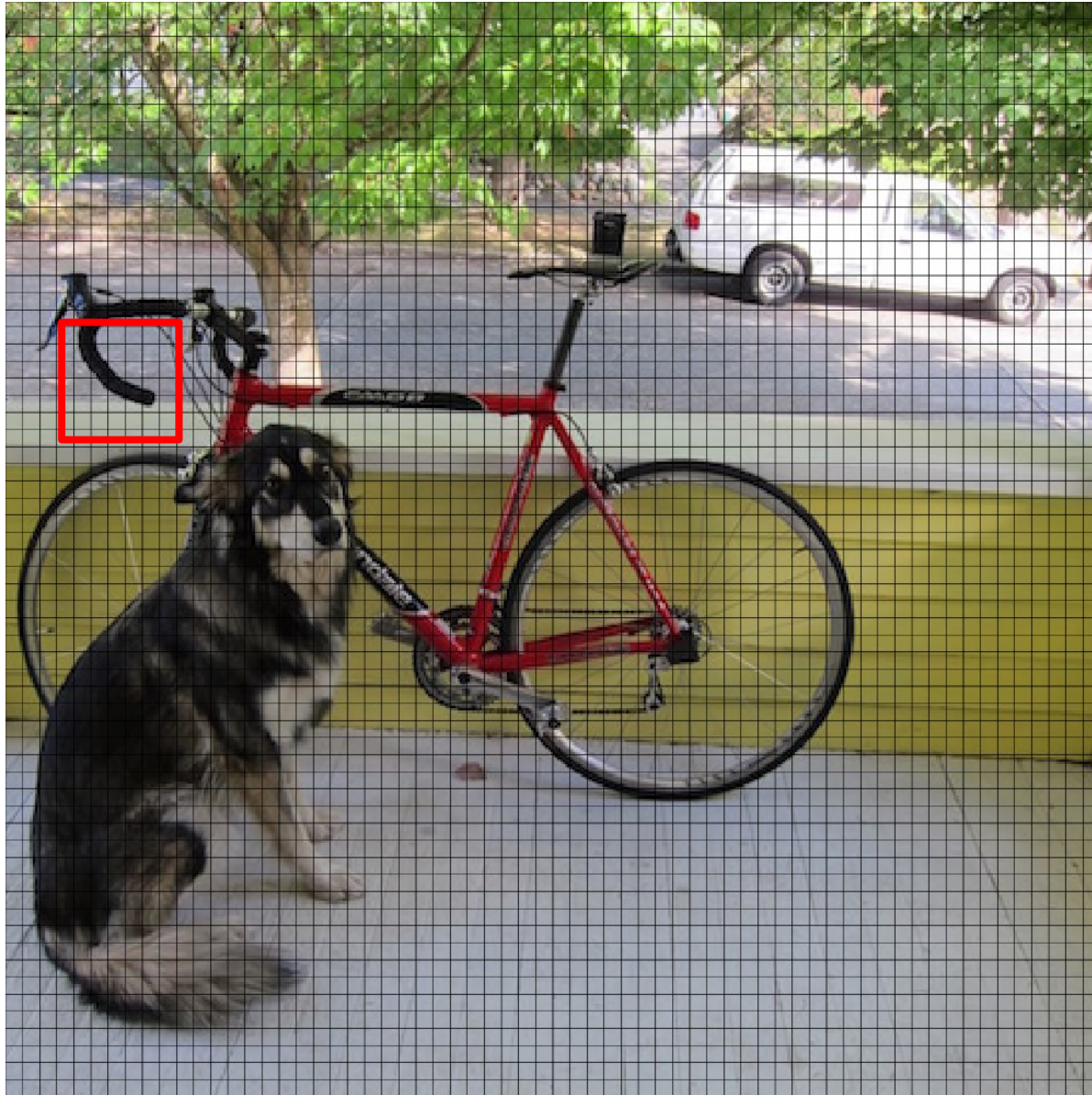
448x448 -> 64x64



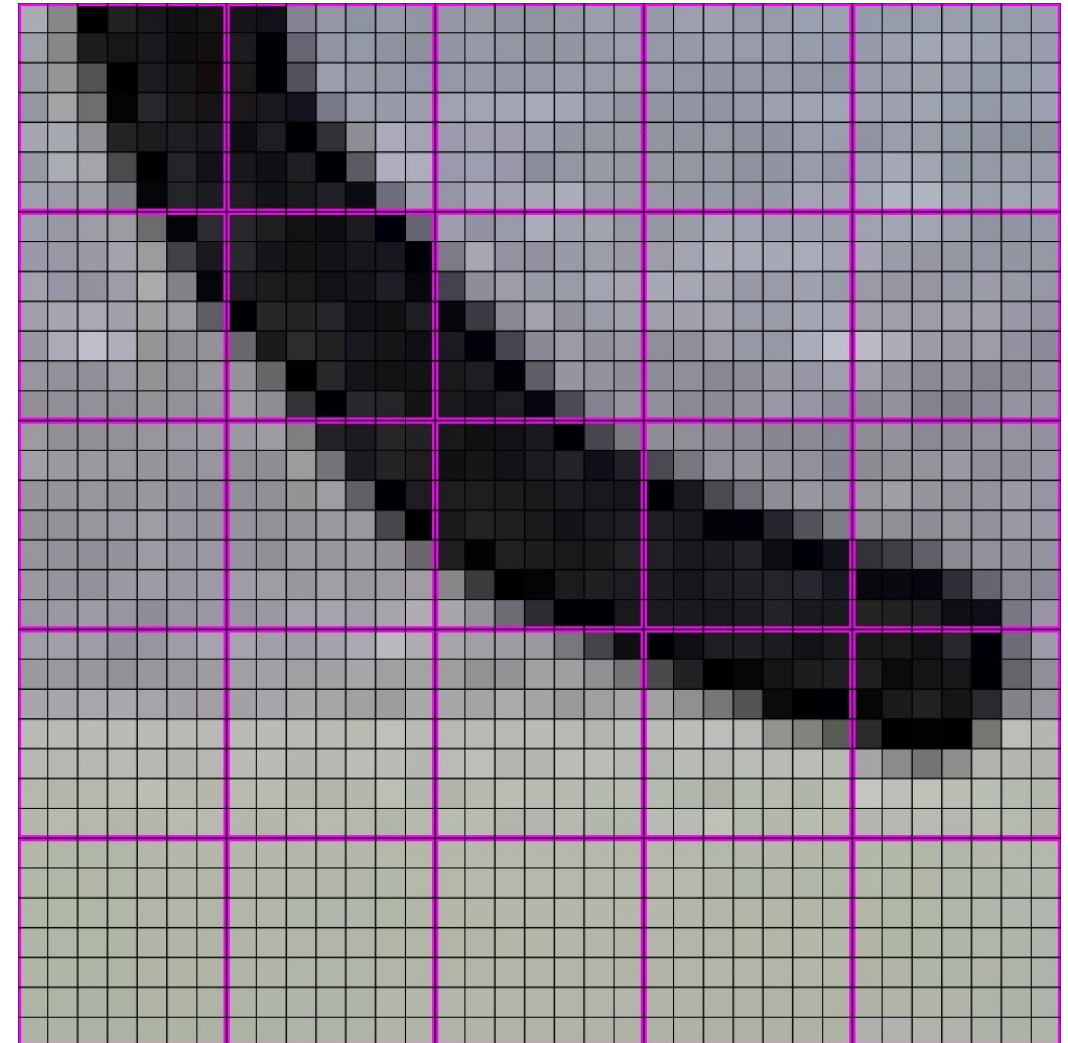
448x448 -> 64x64



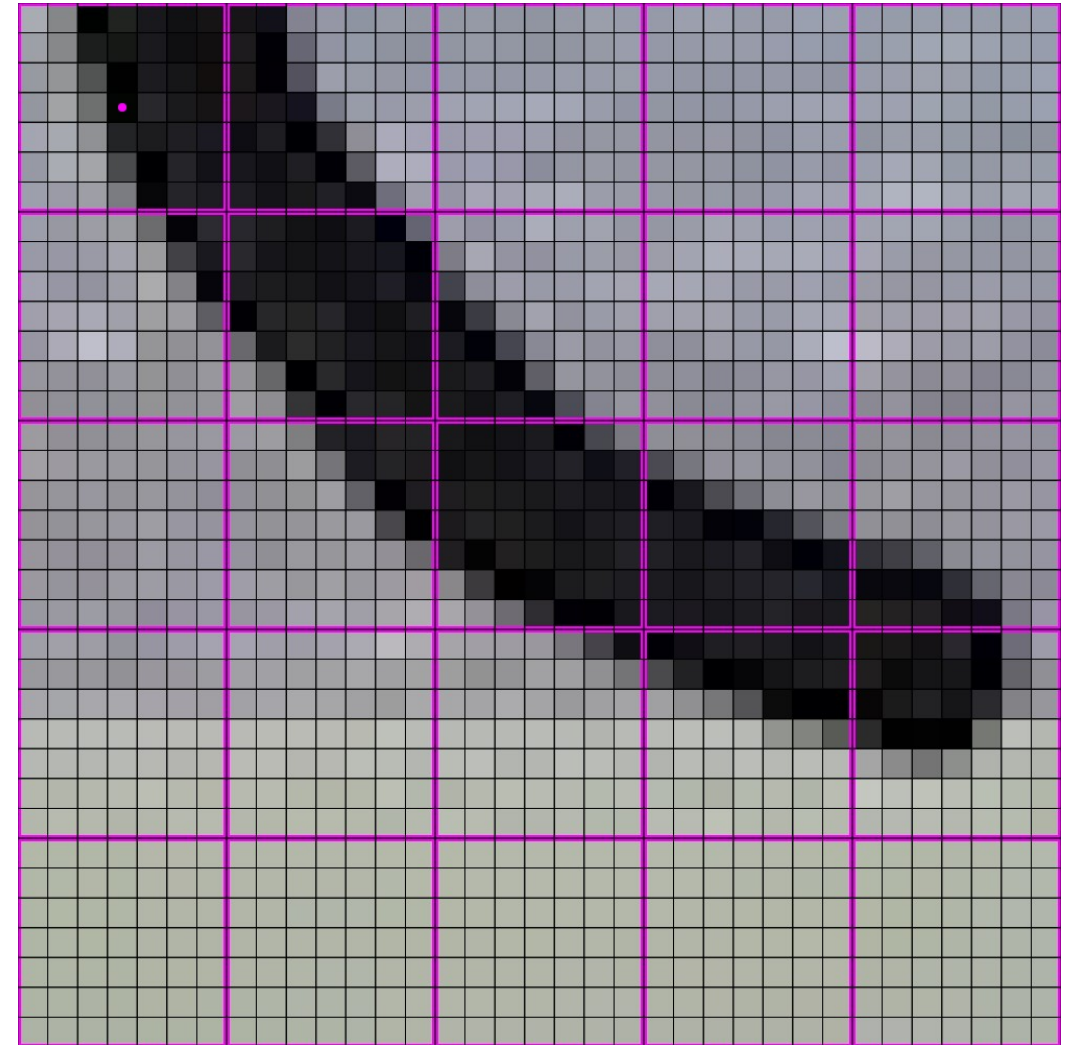
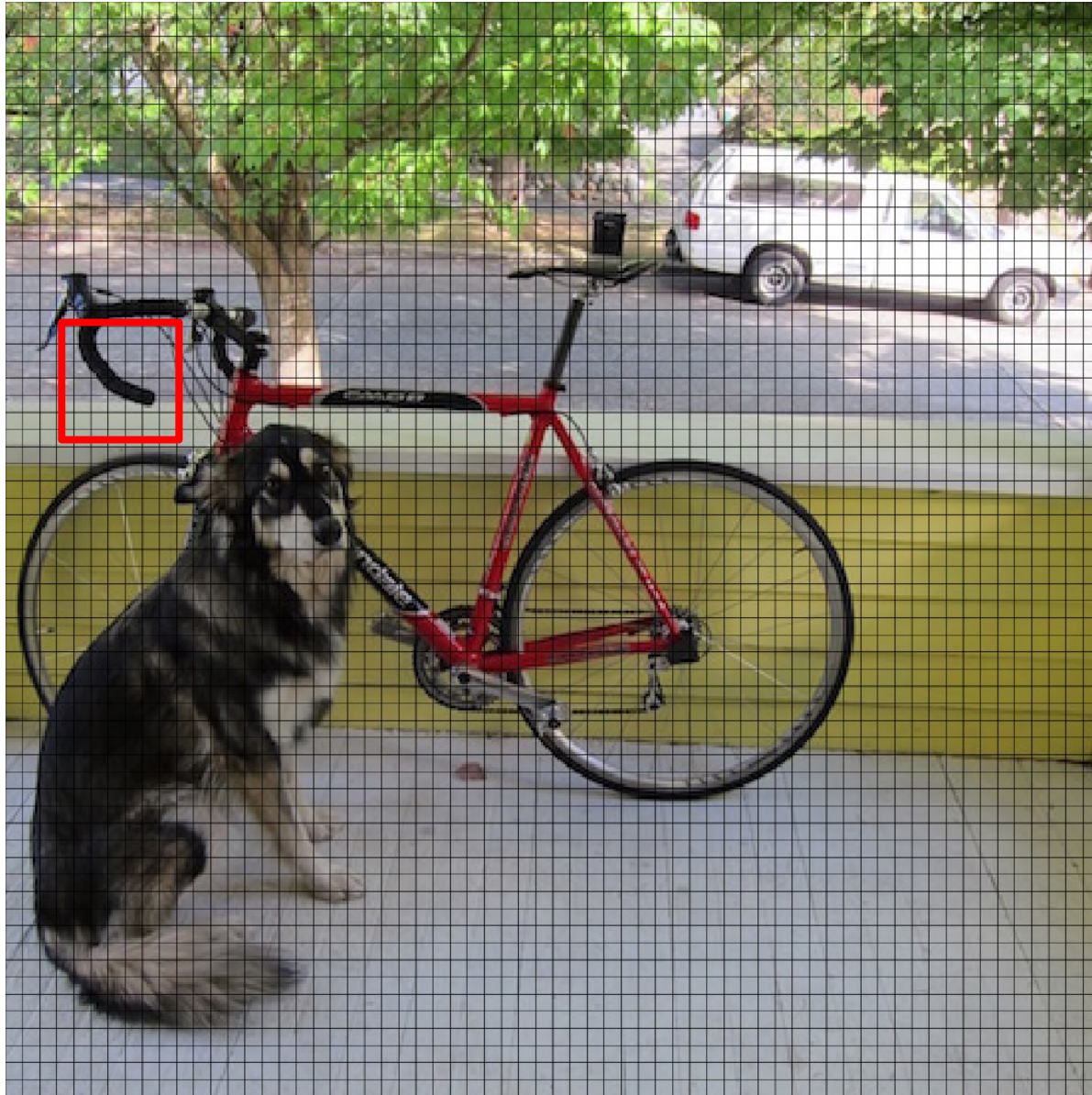
448x448 -> 64x64



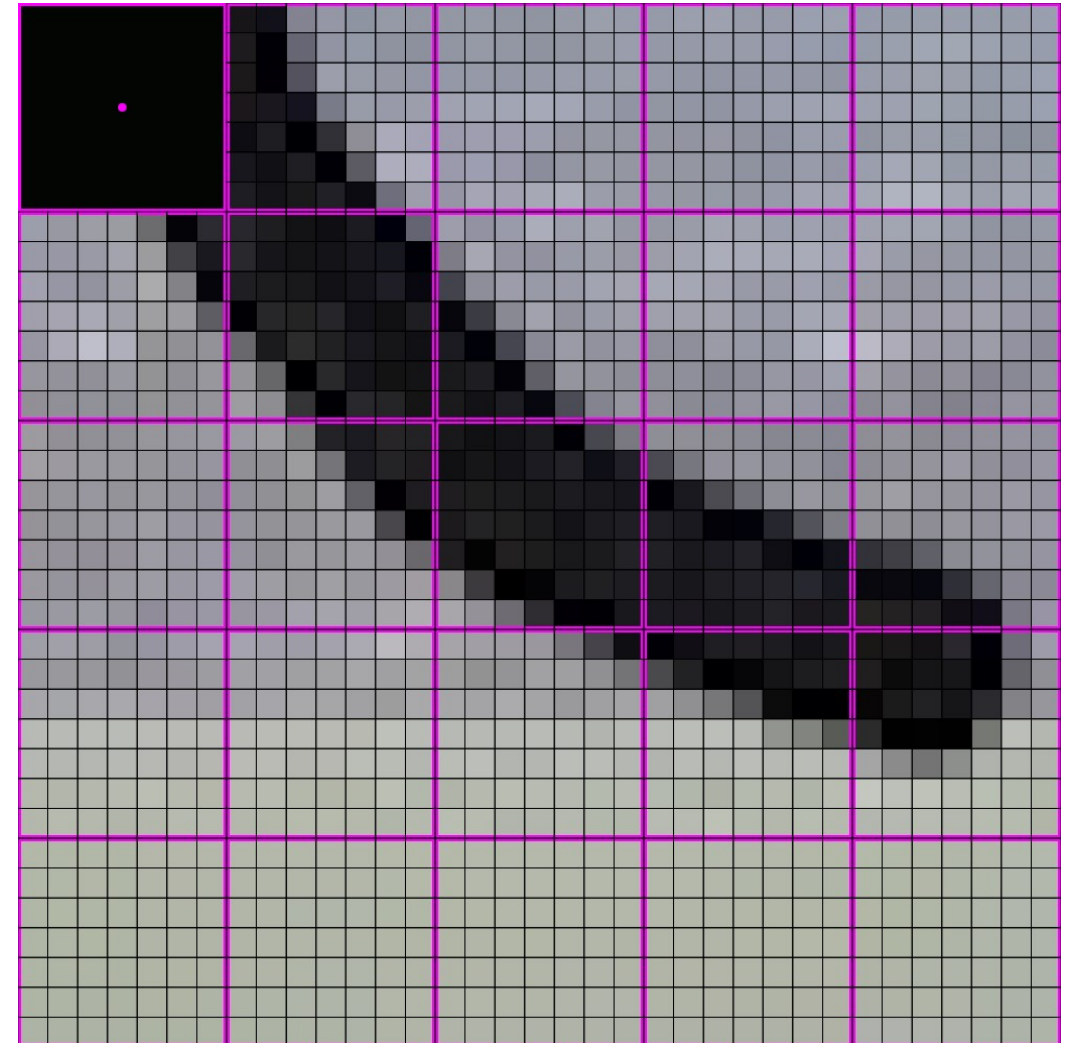
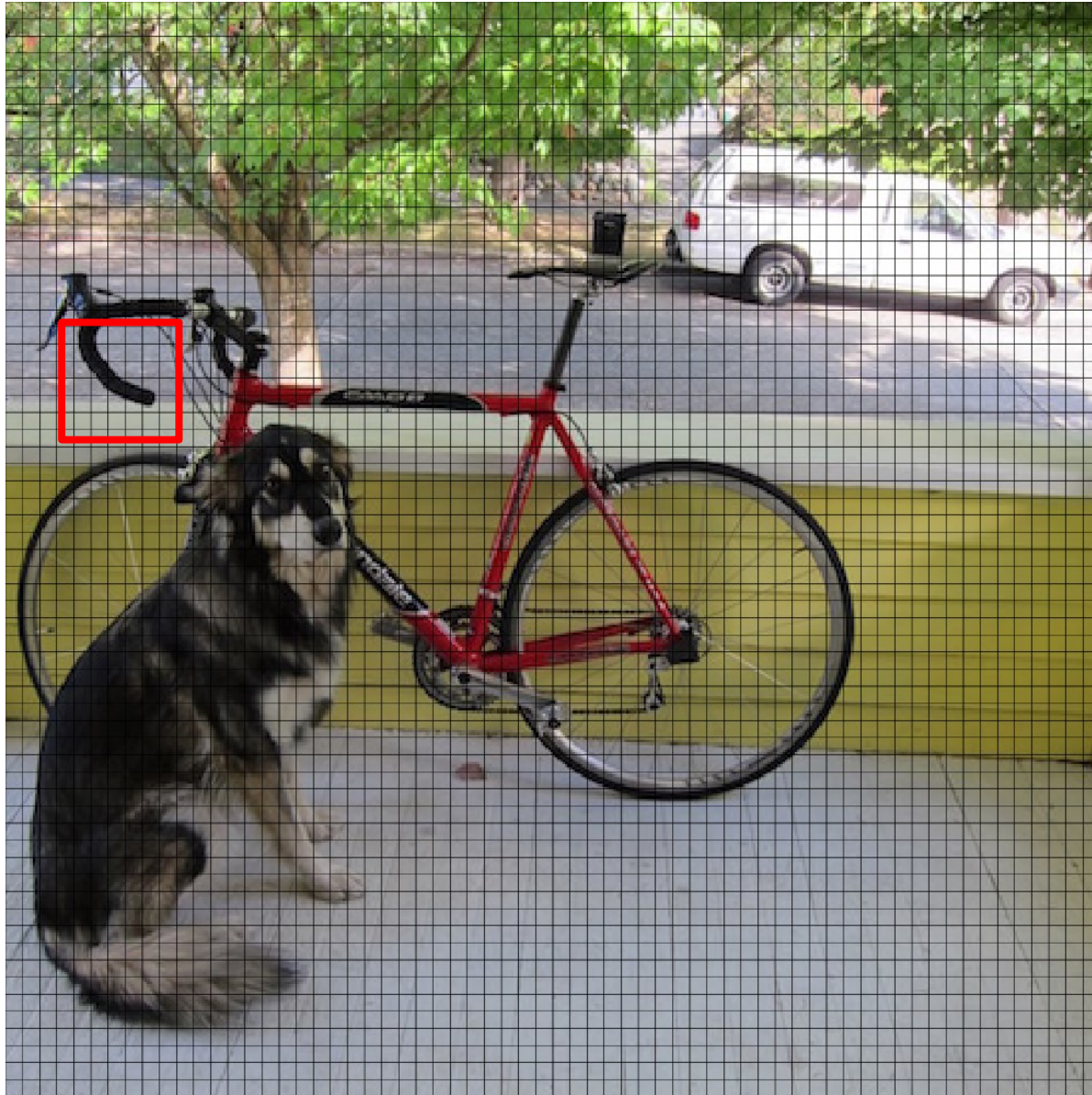
448x448 -> 64x64



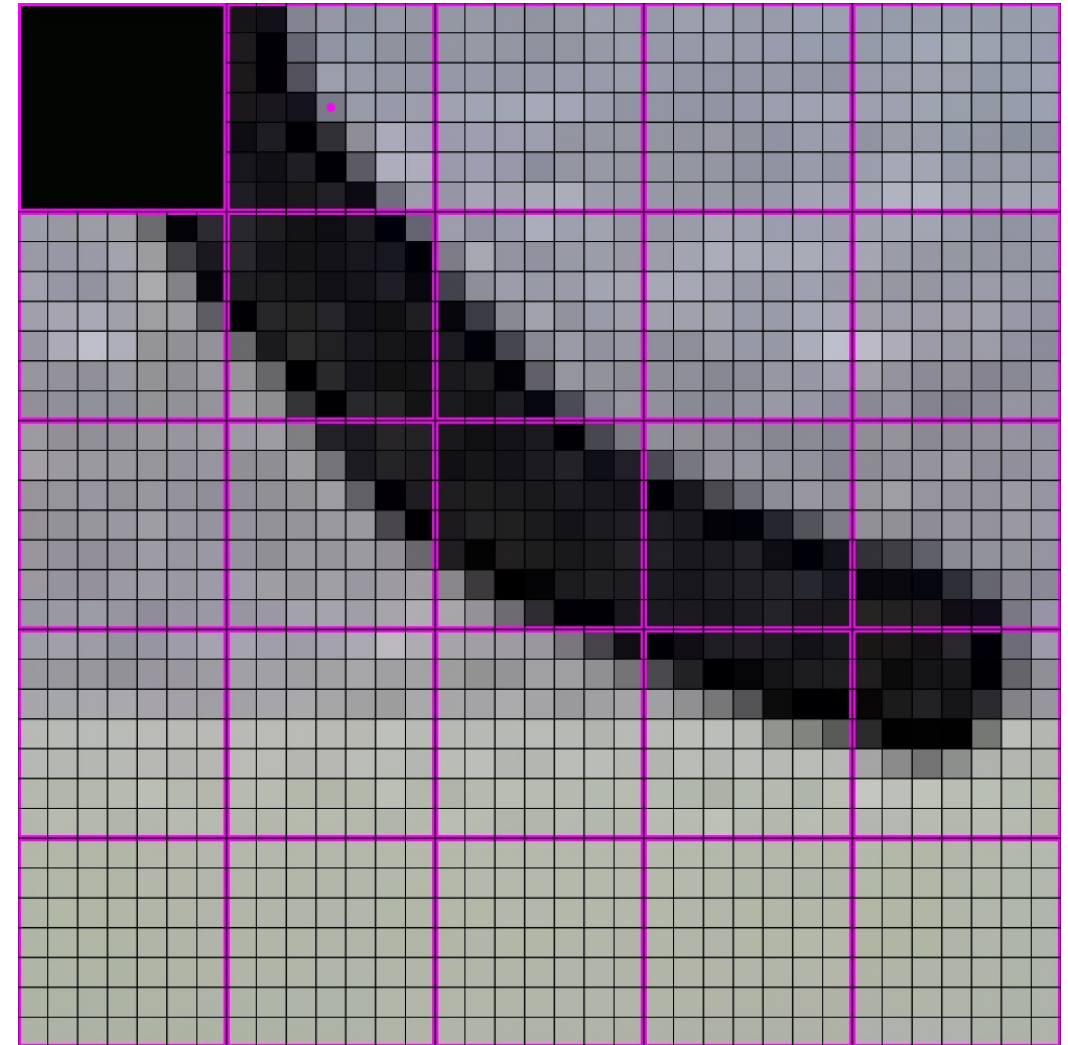
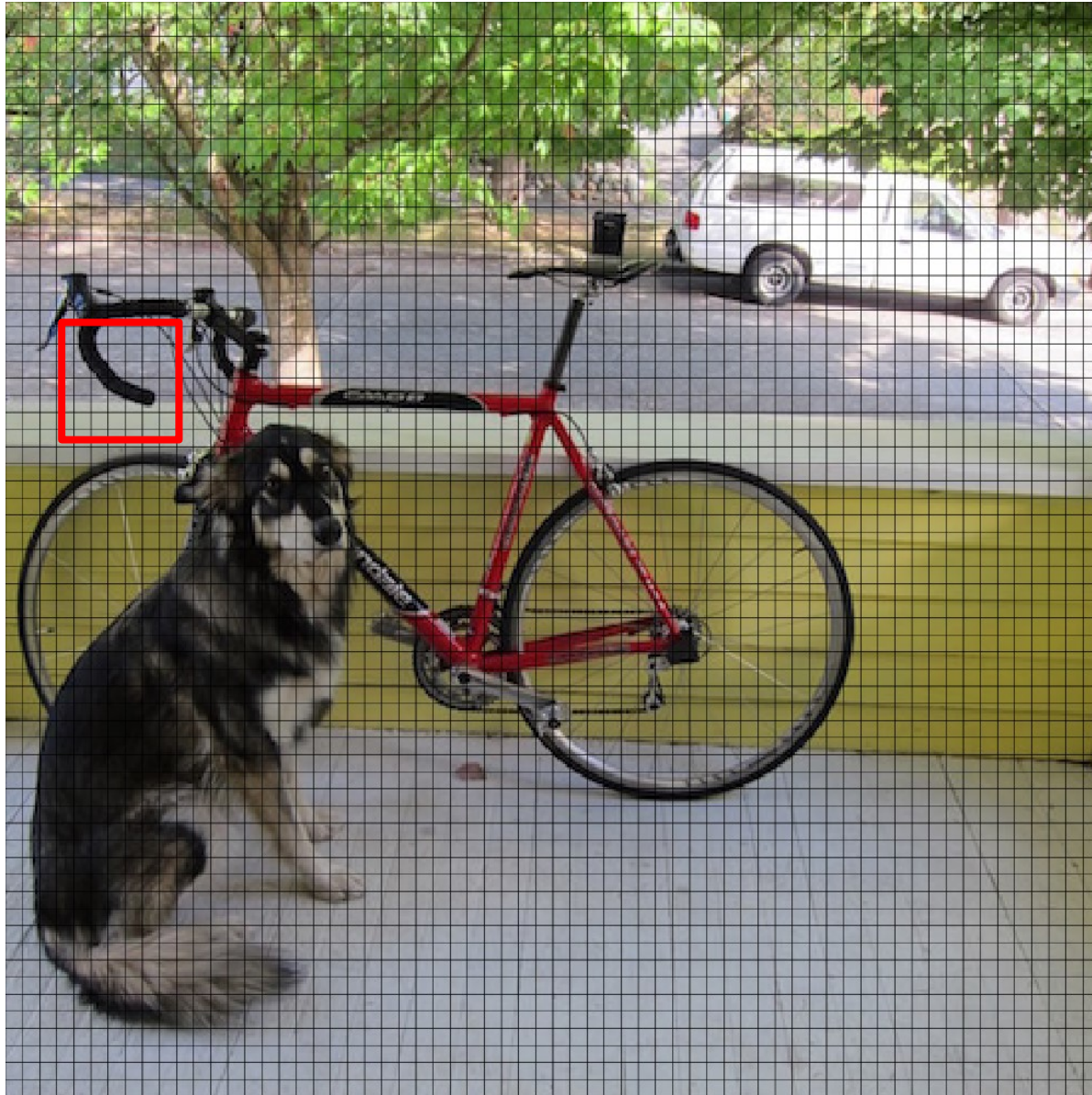
448x448 -> 64x64



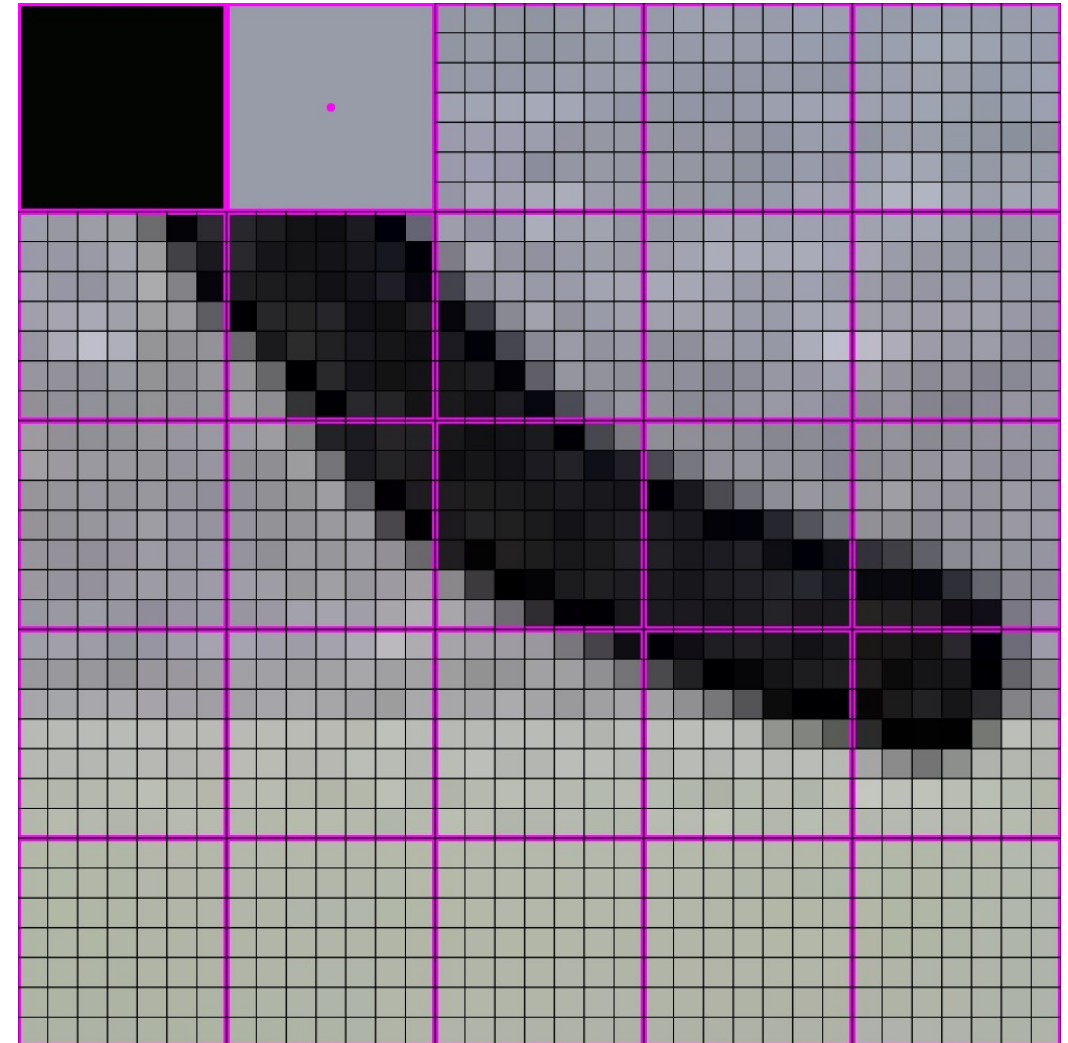
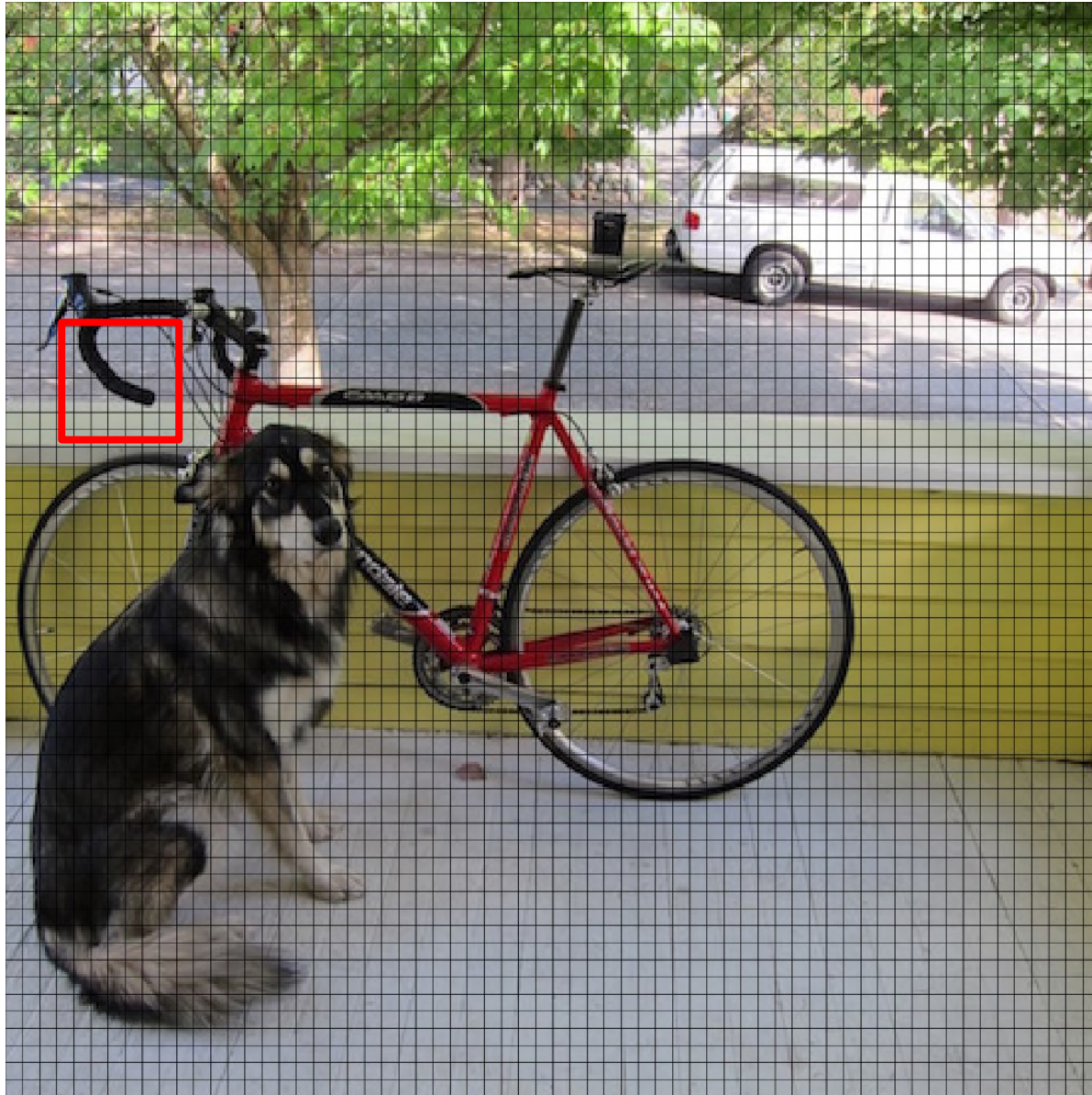
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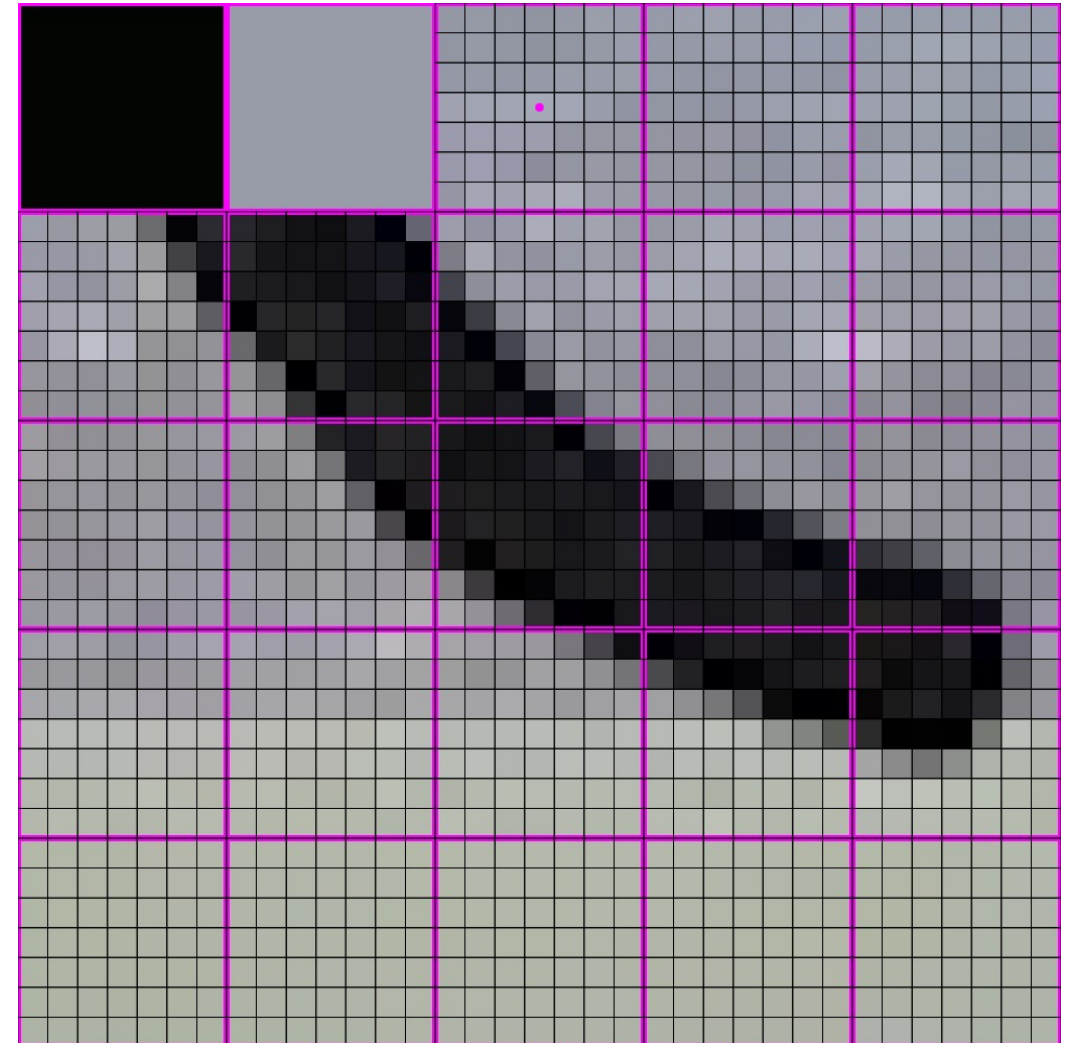
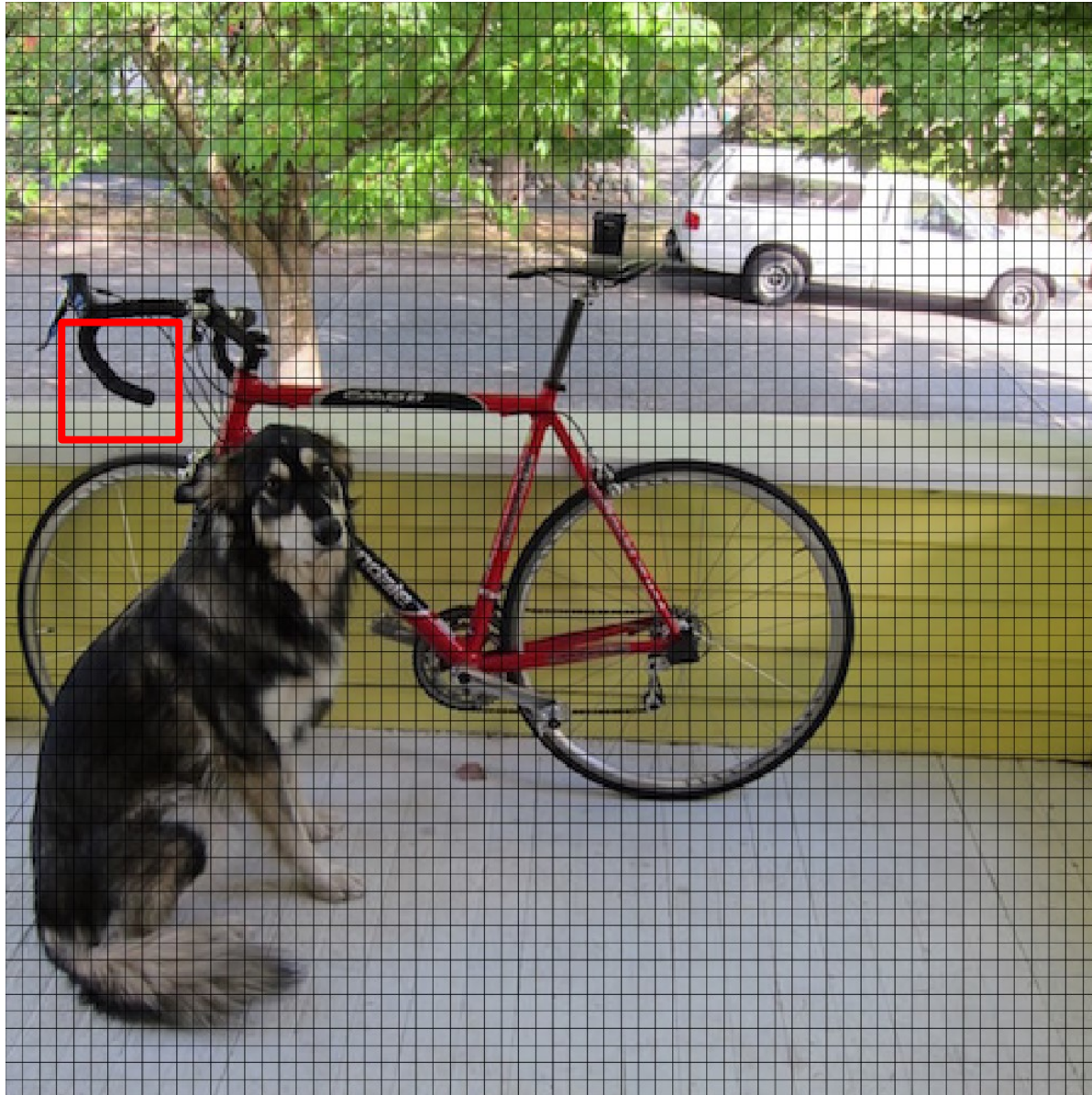
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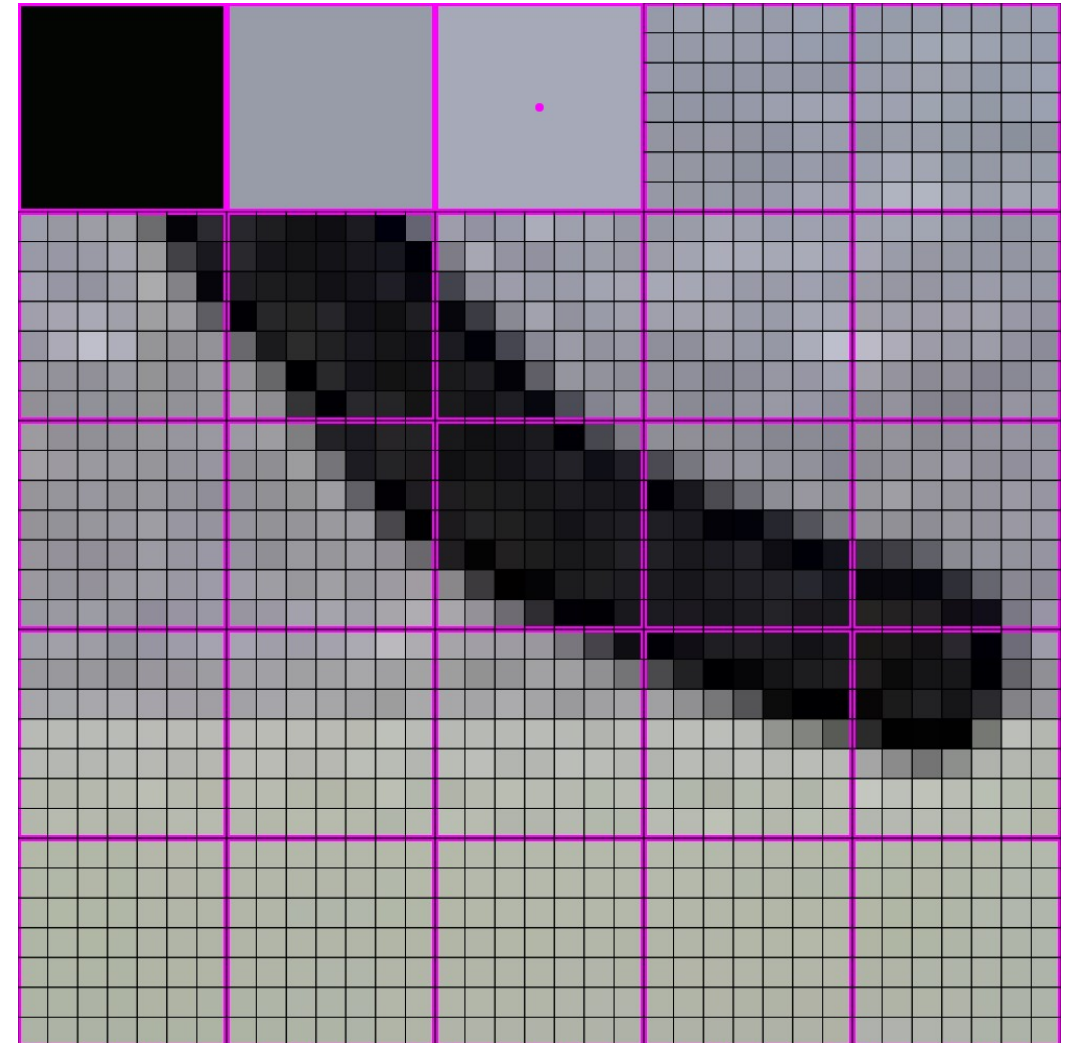
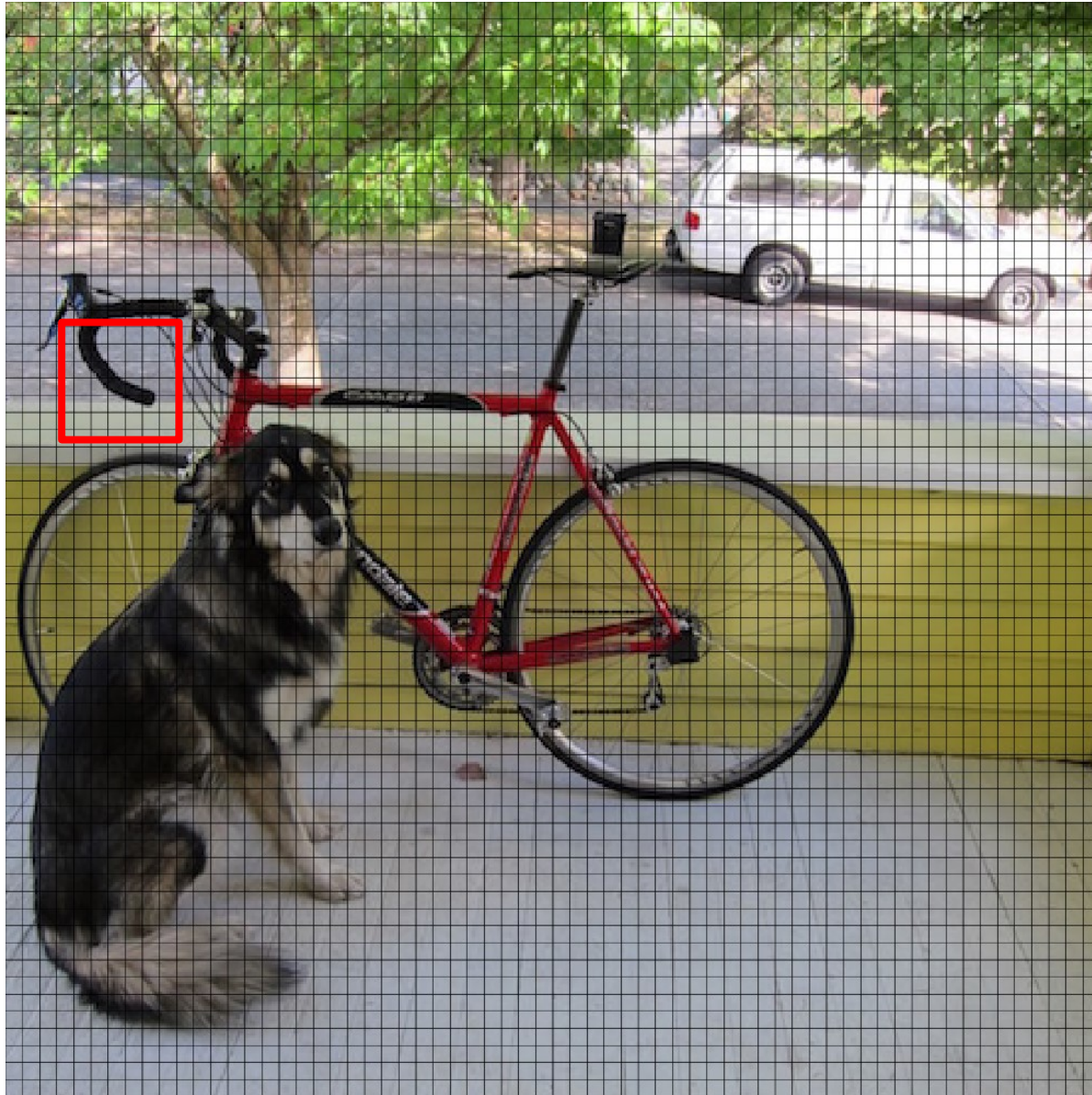
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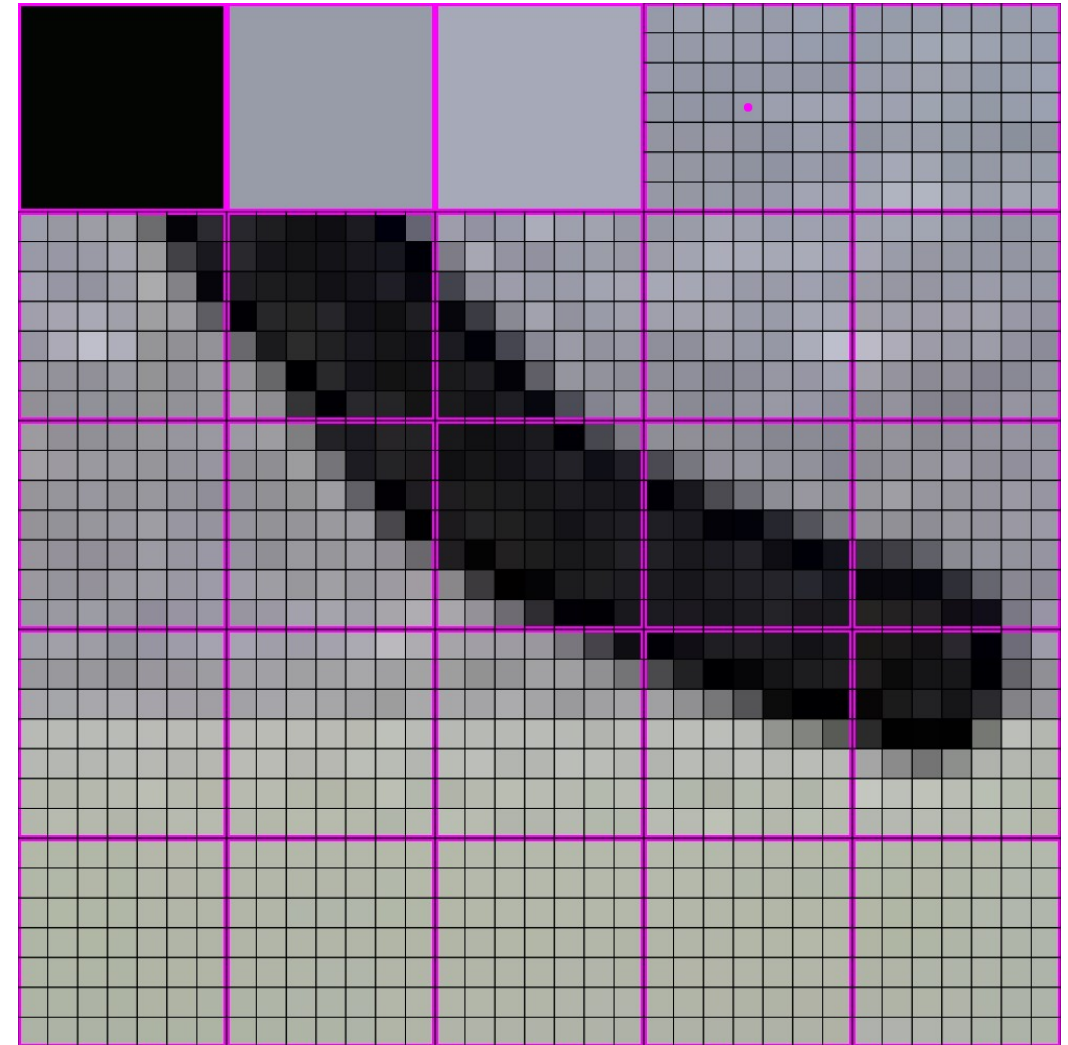
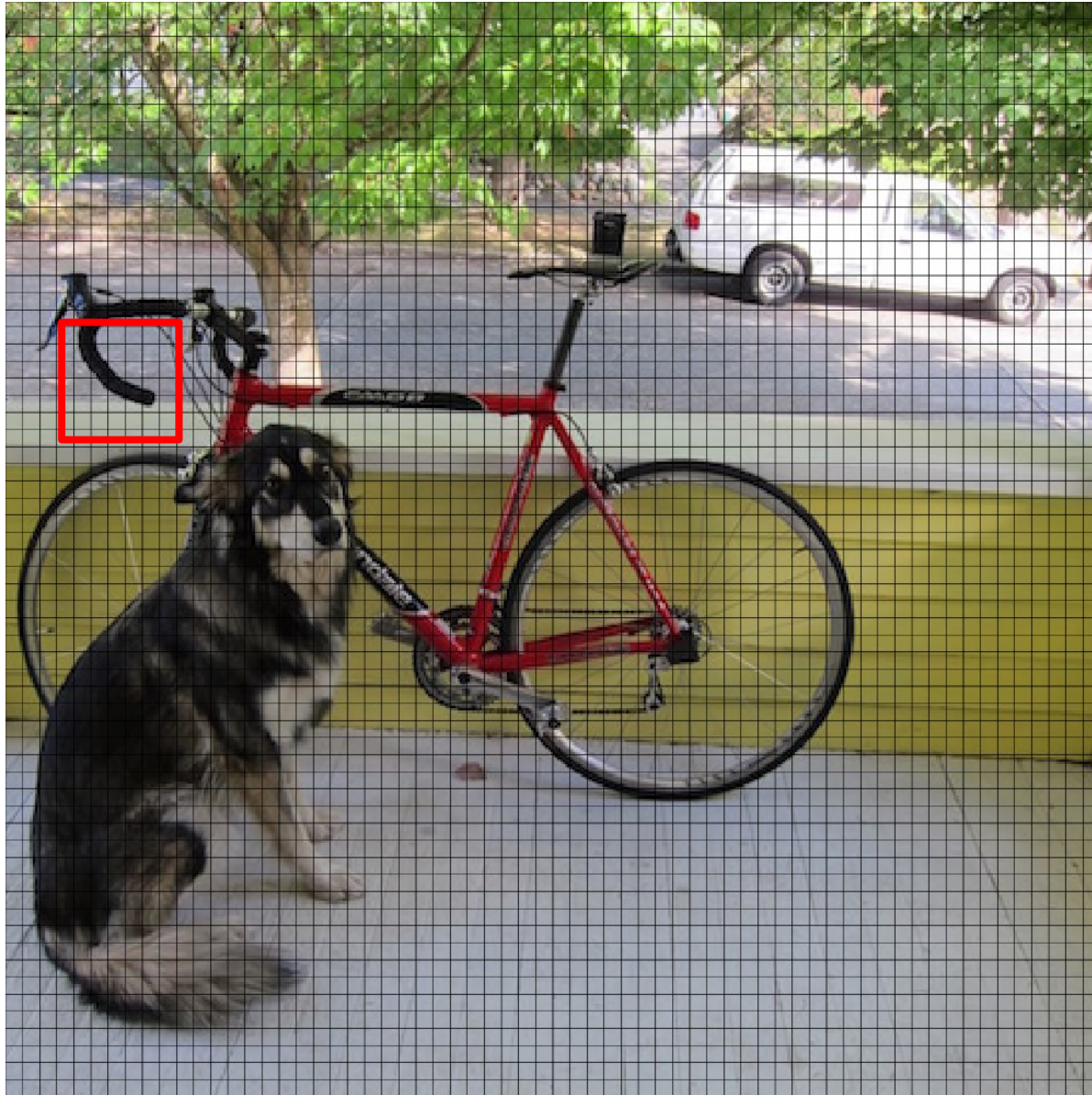
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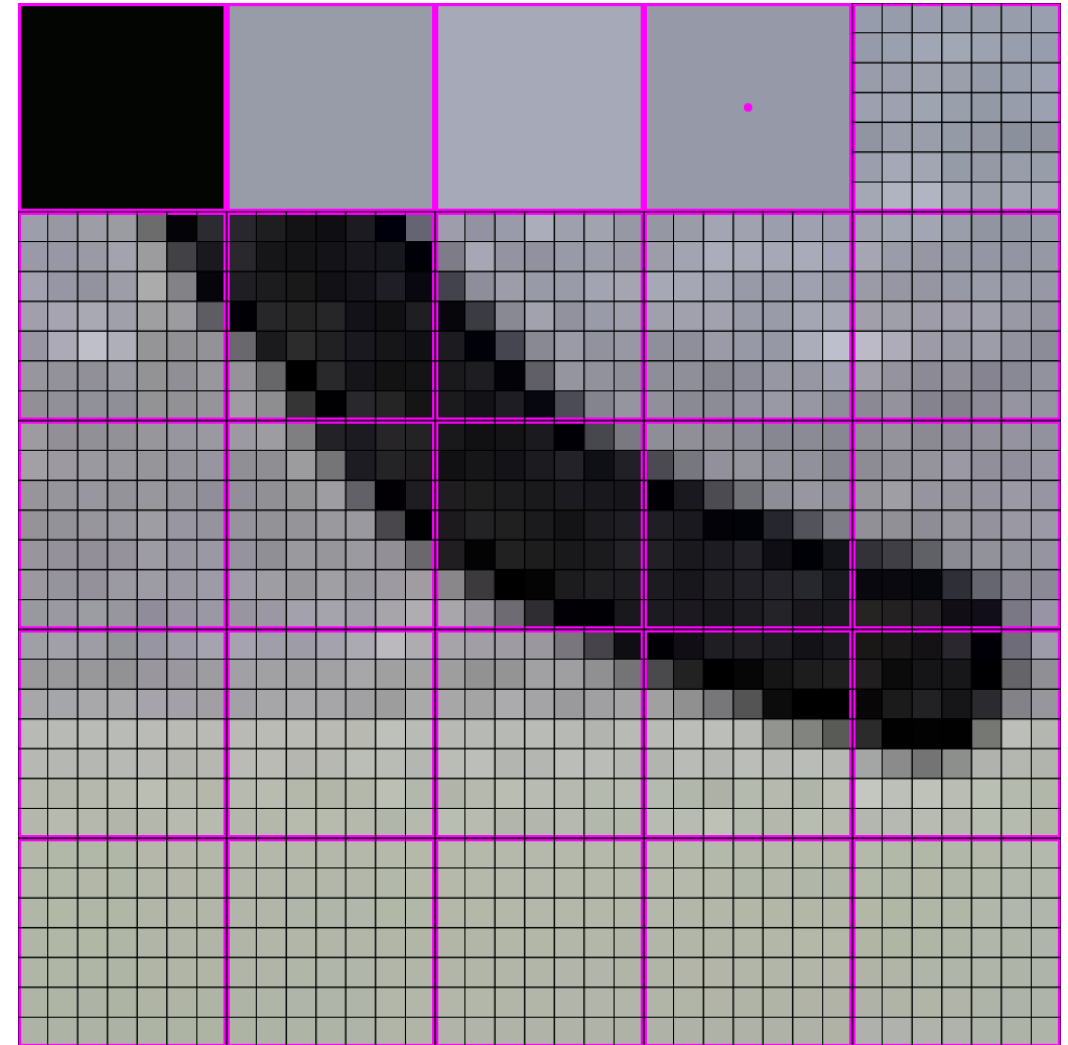
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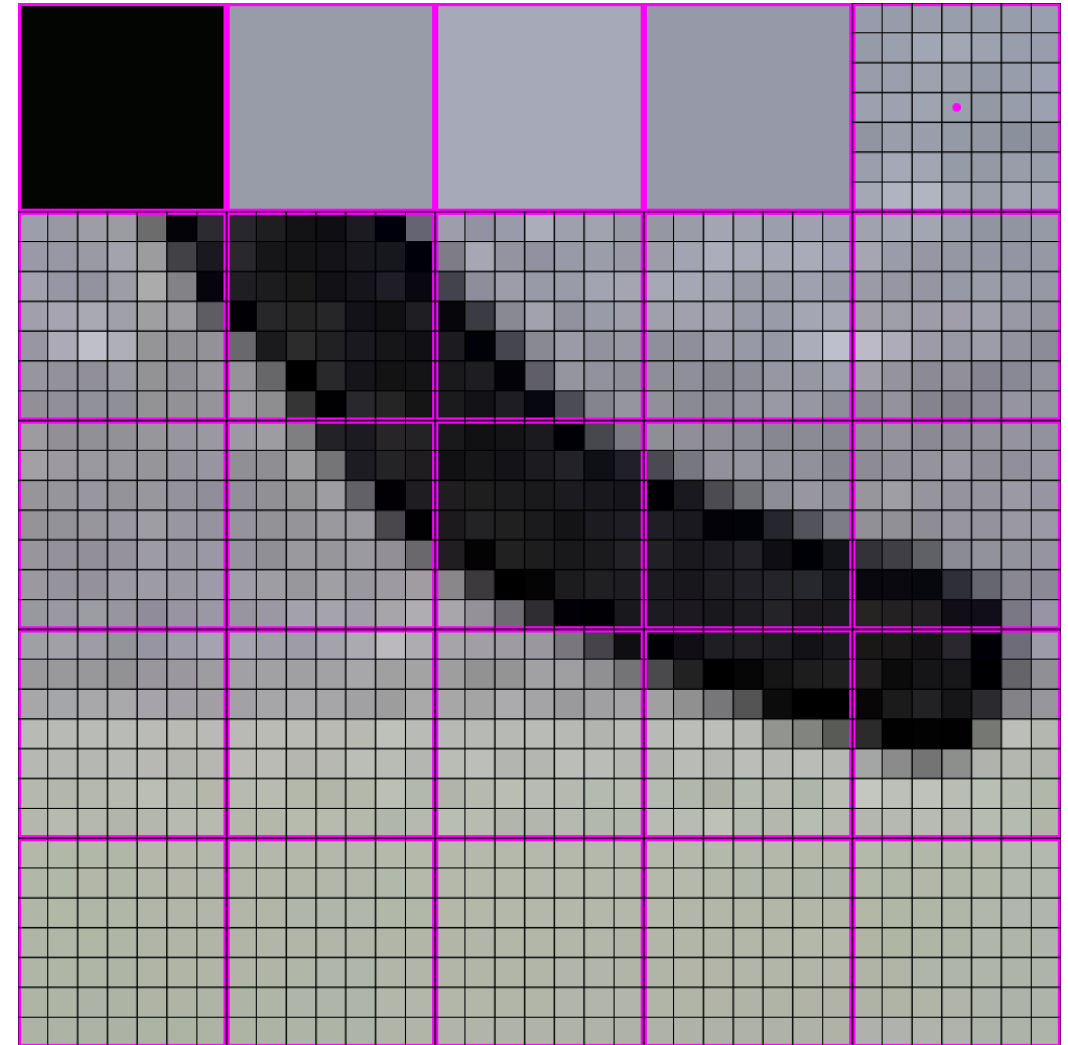
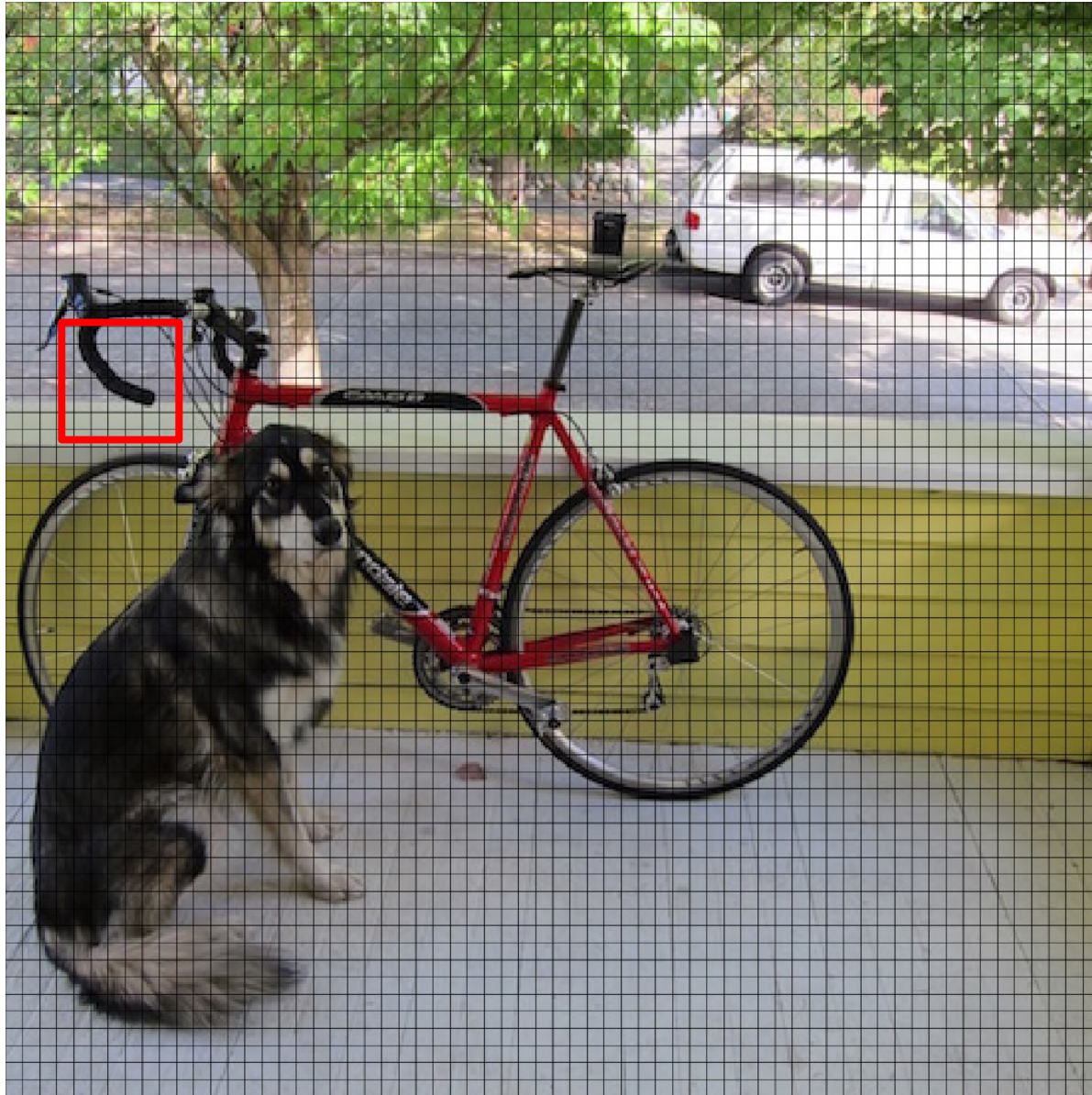
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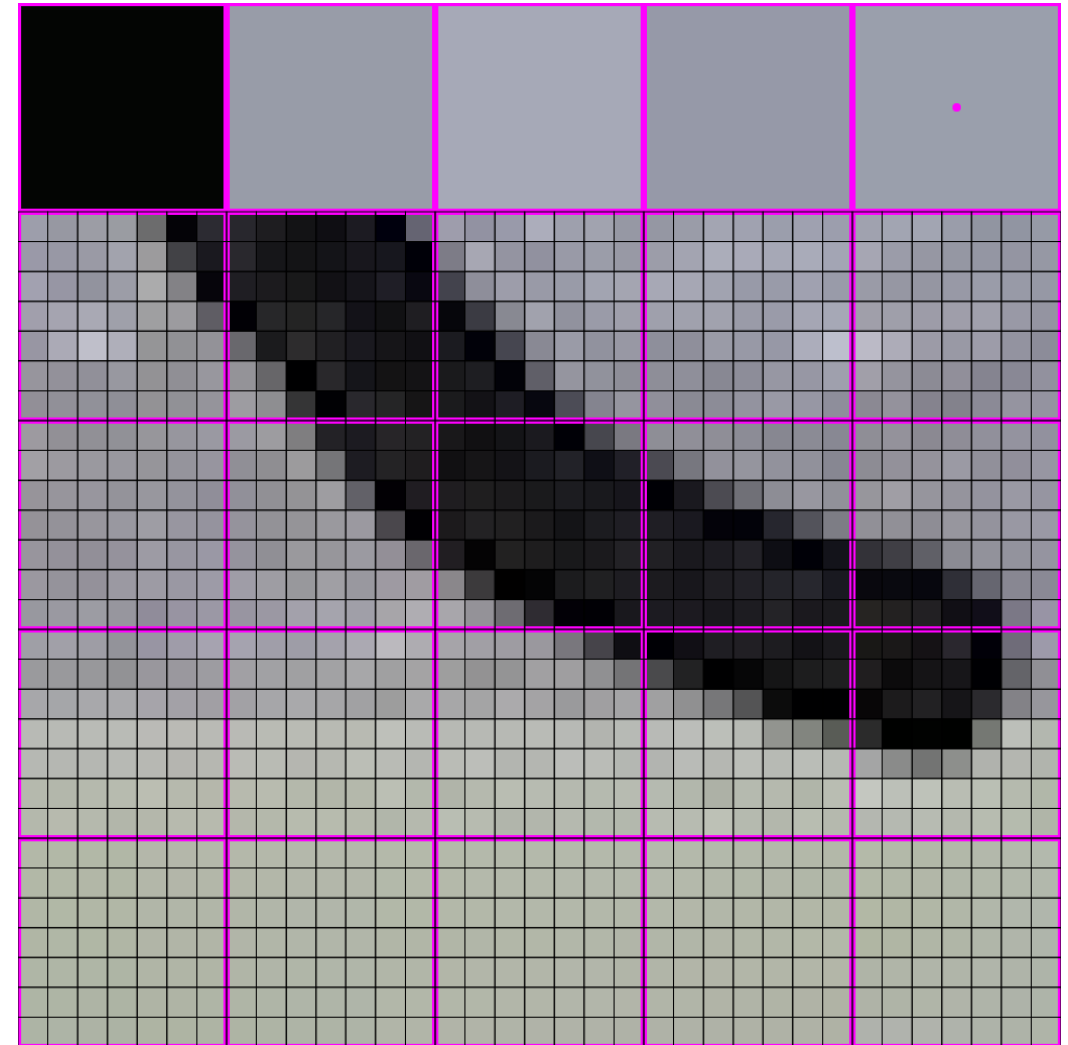
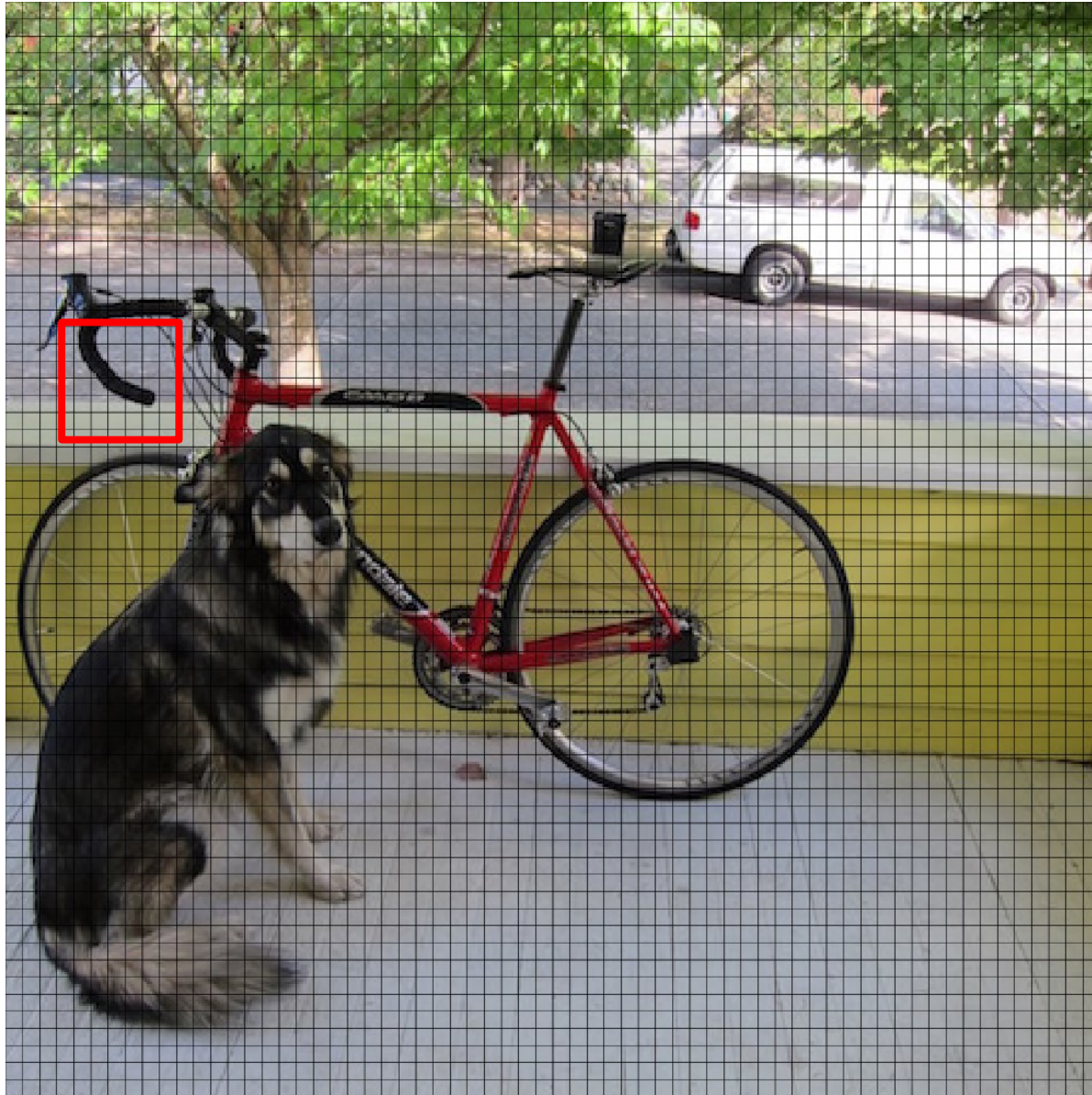
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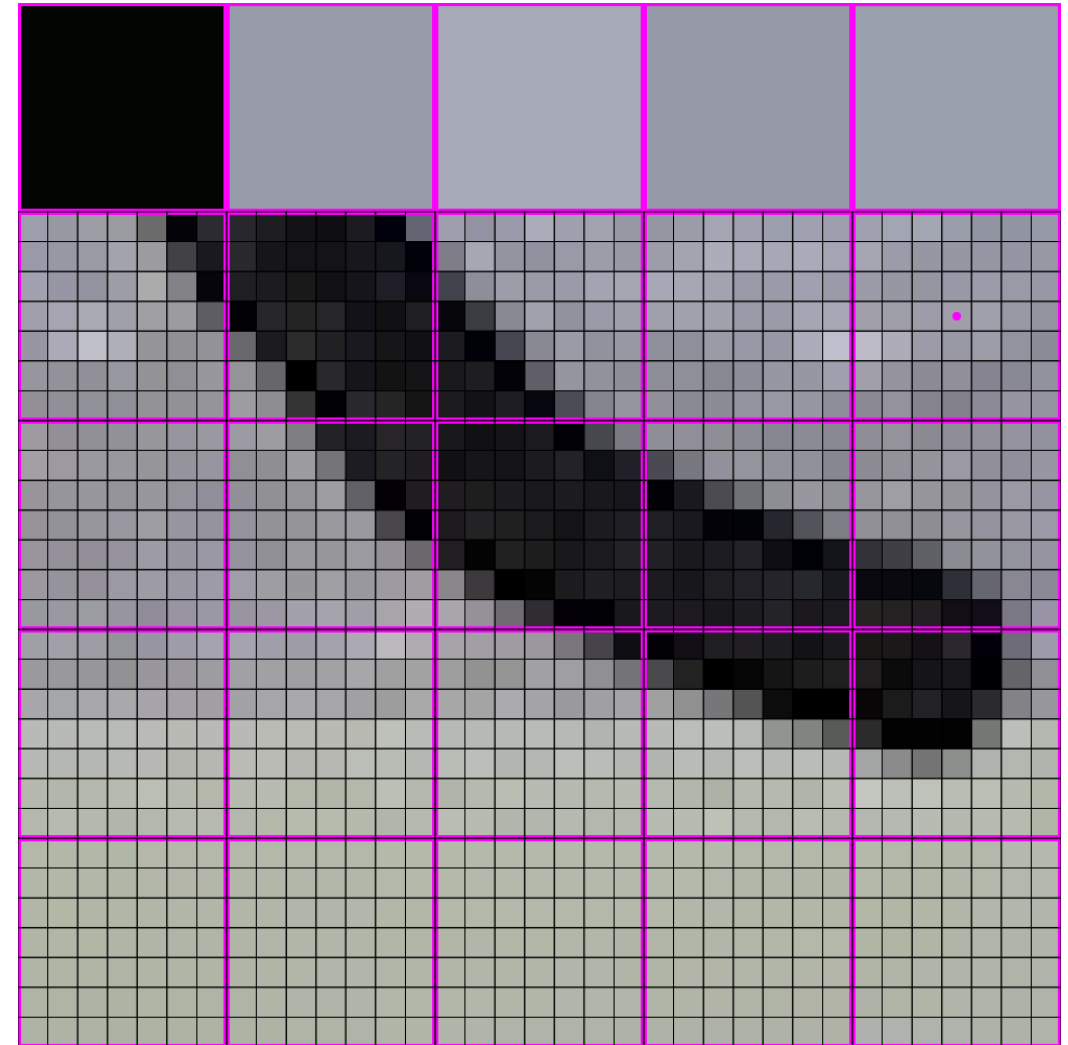
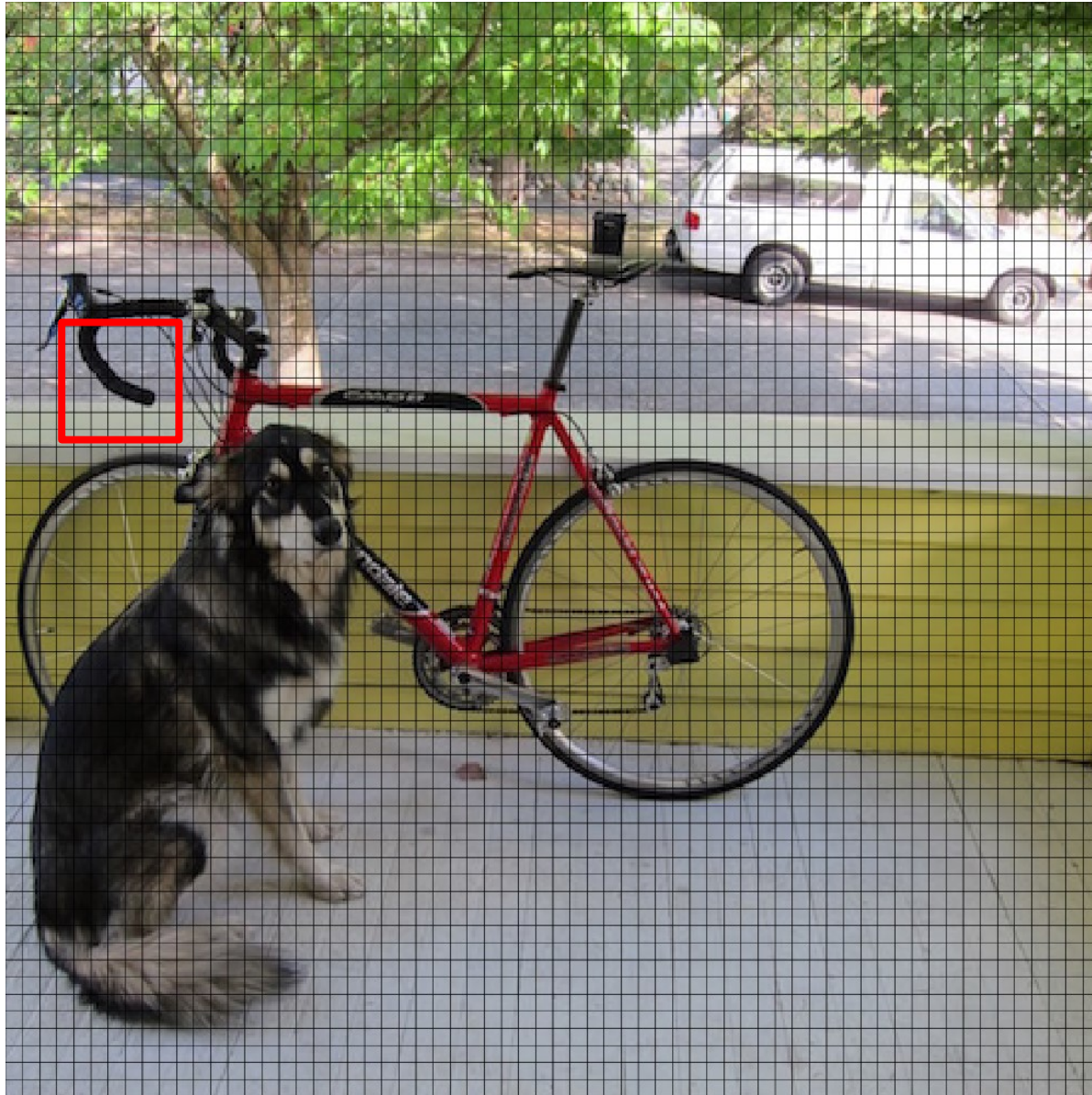
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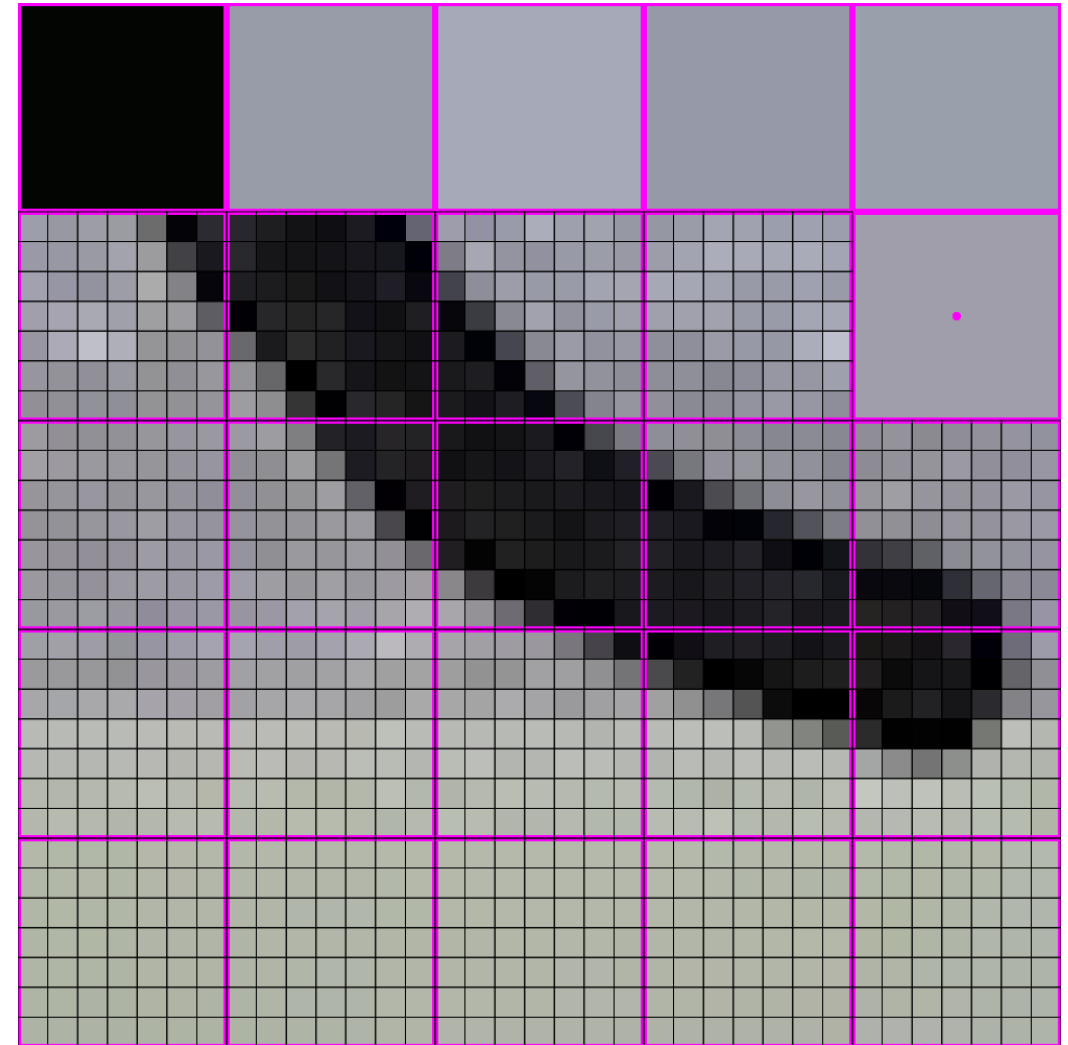
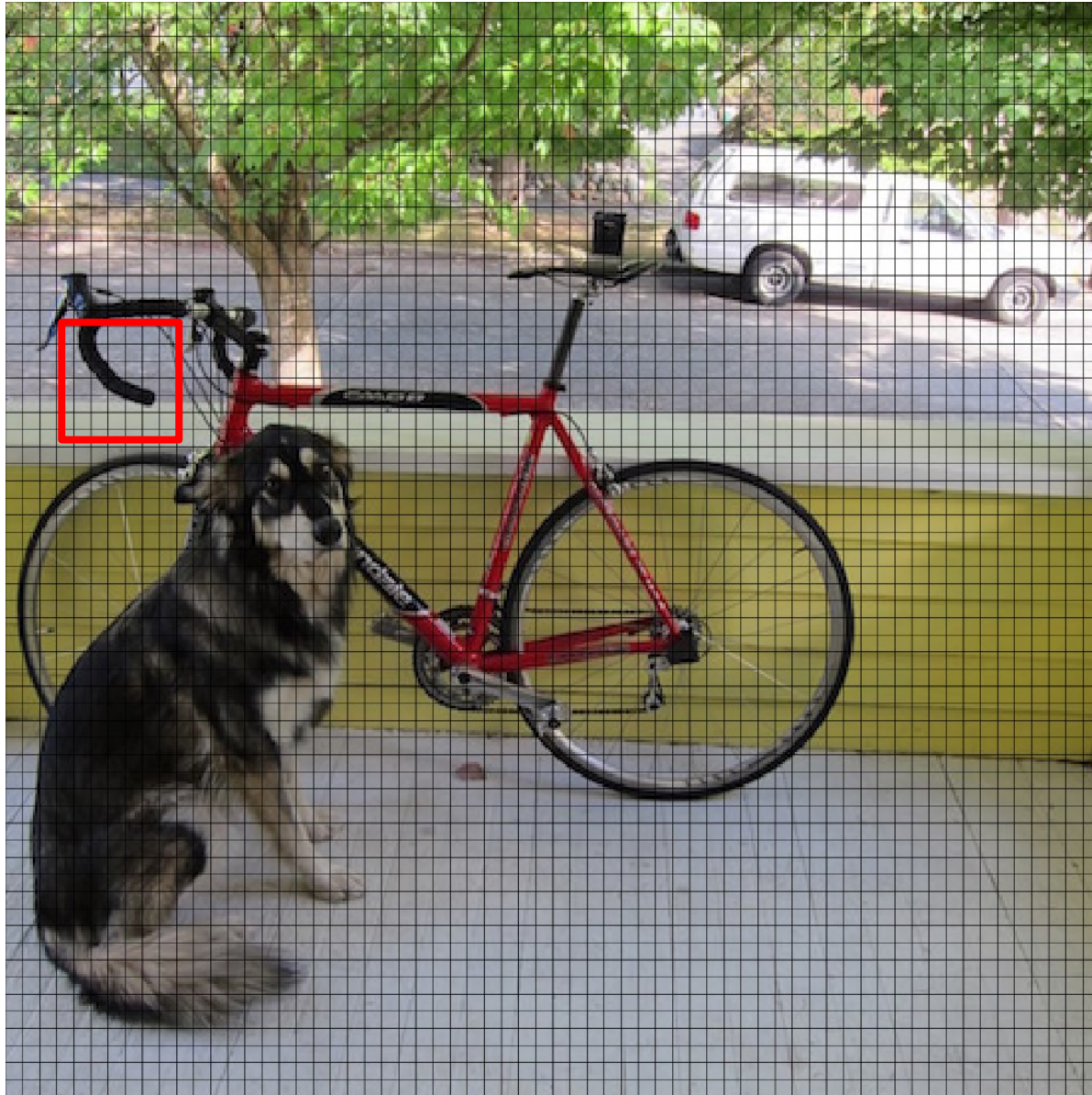
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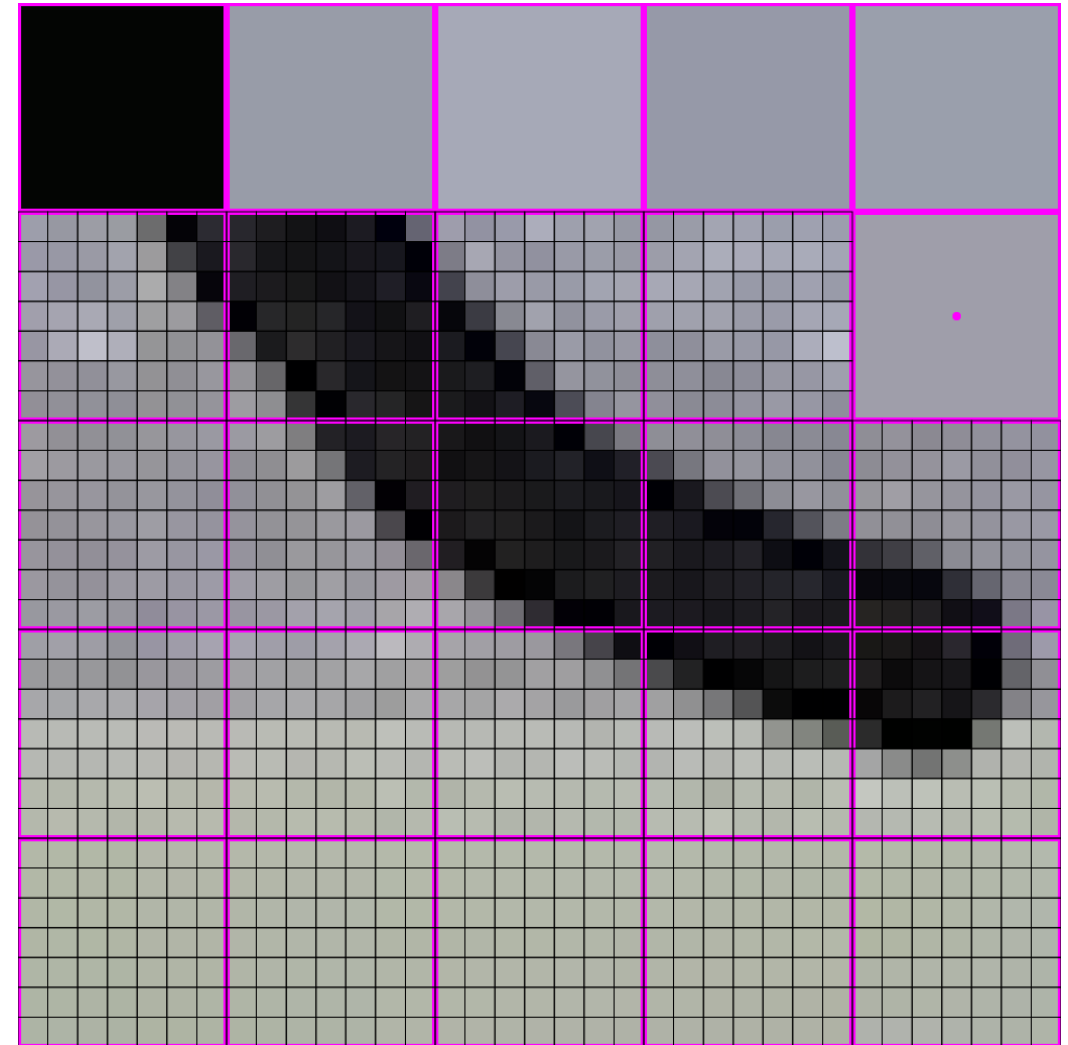
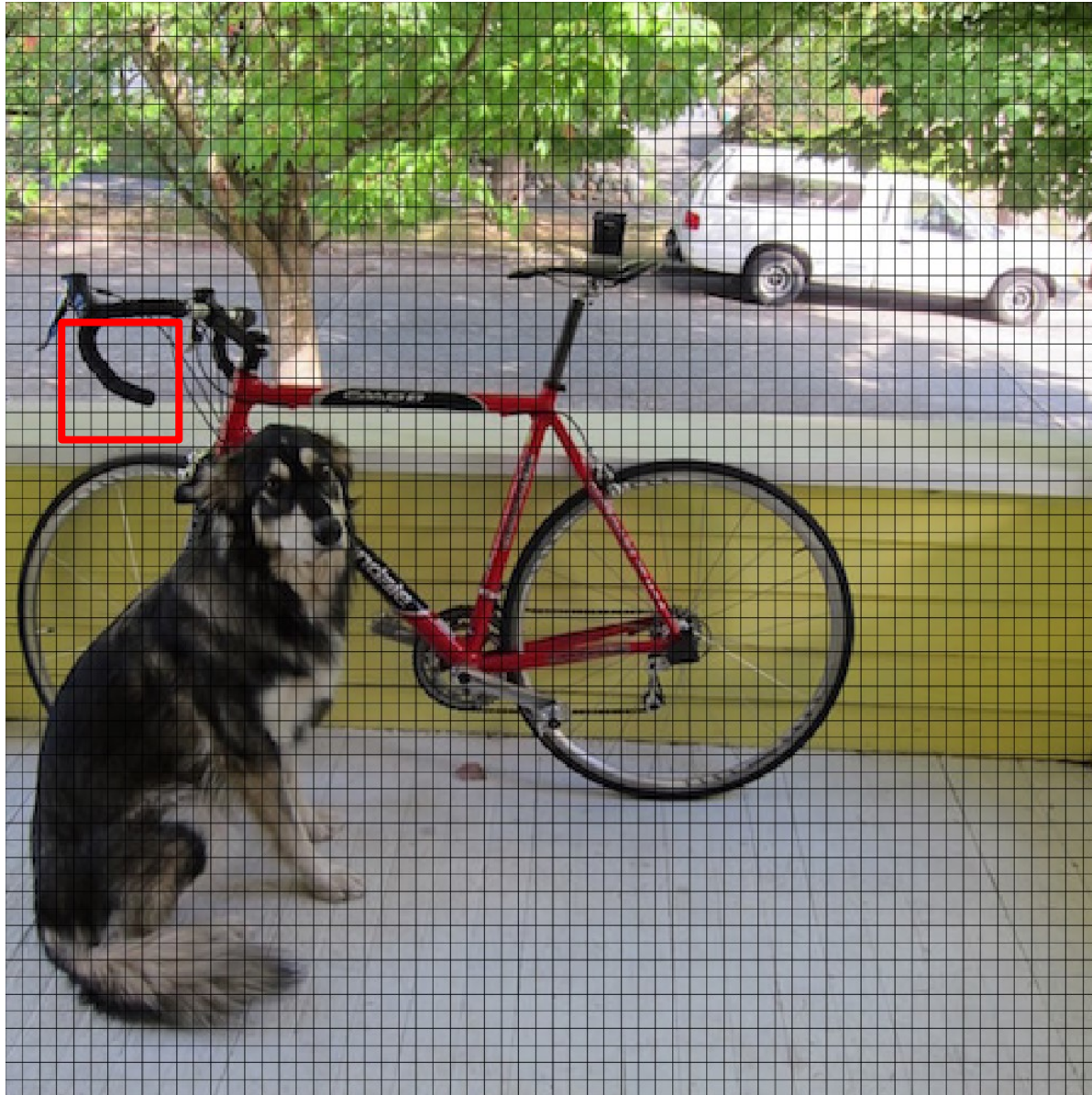
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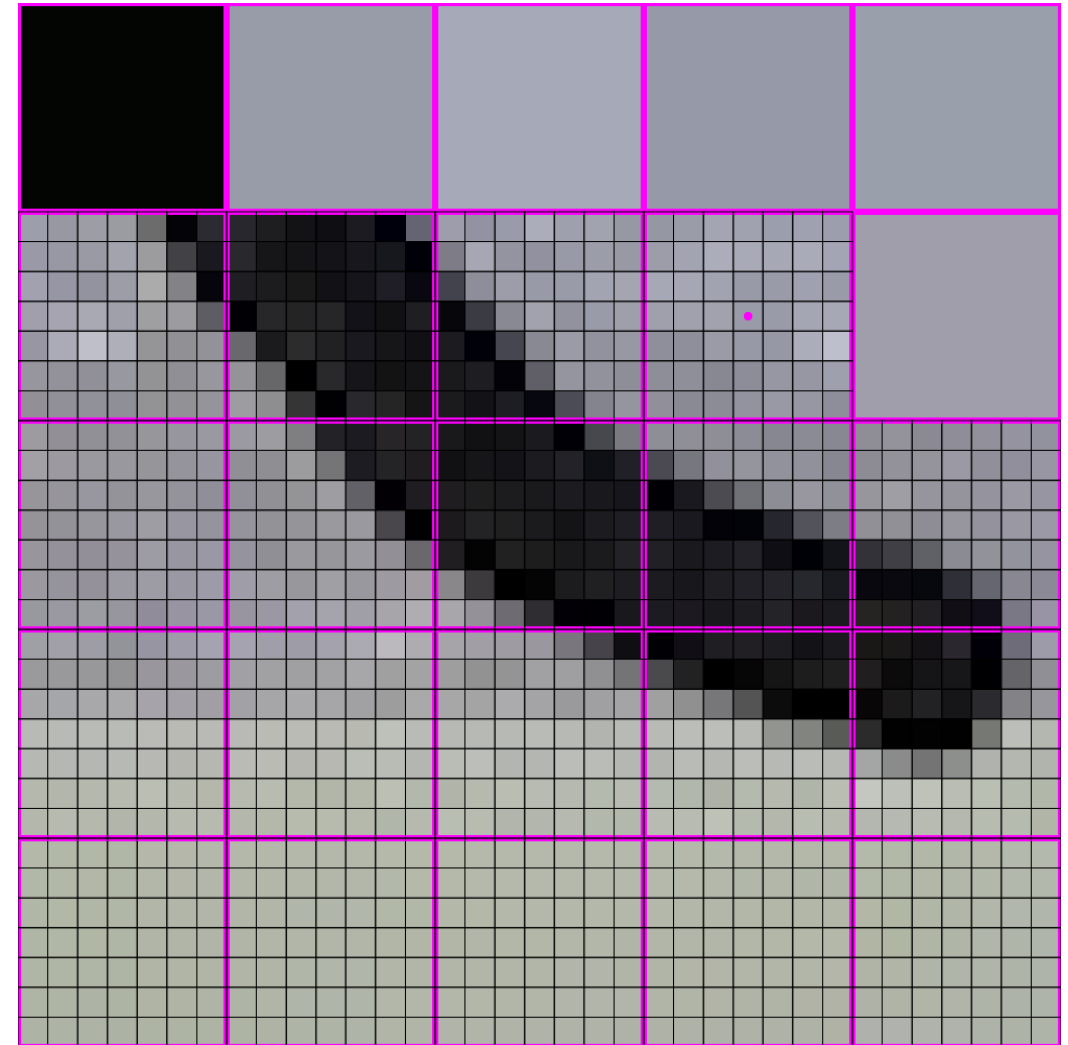
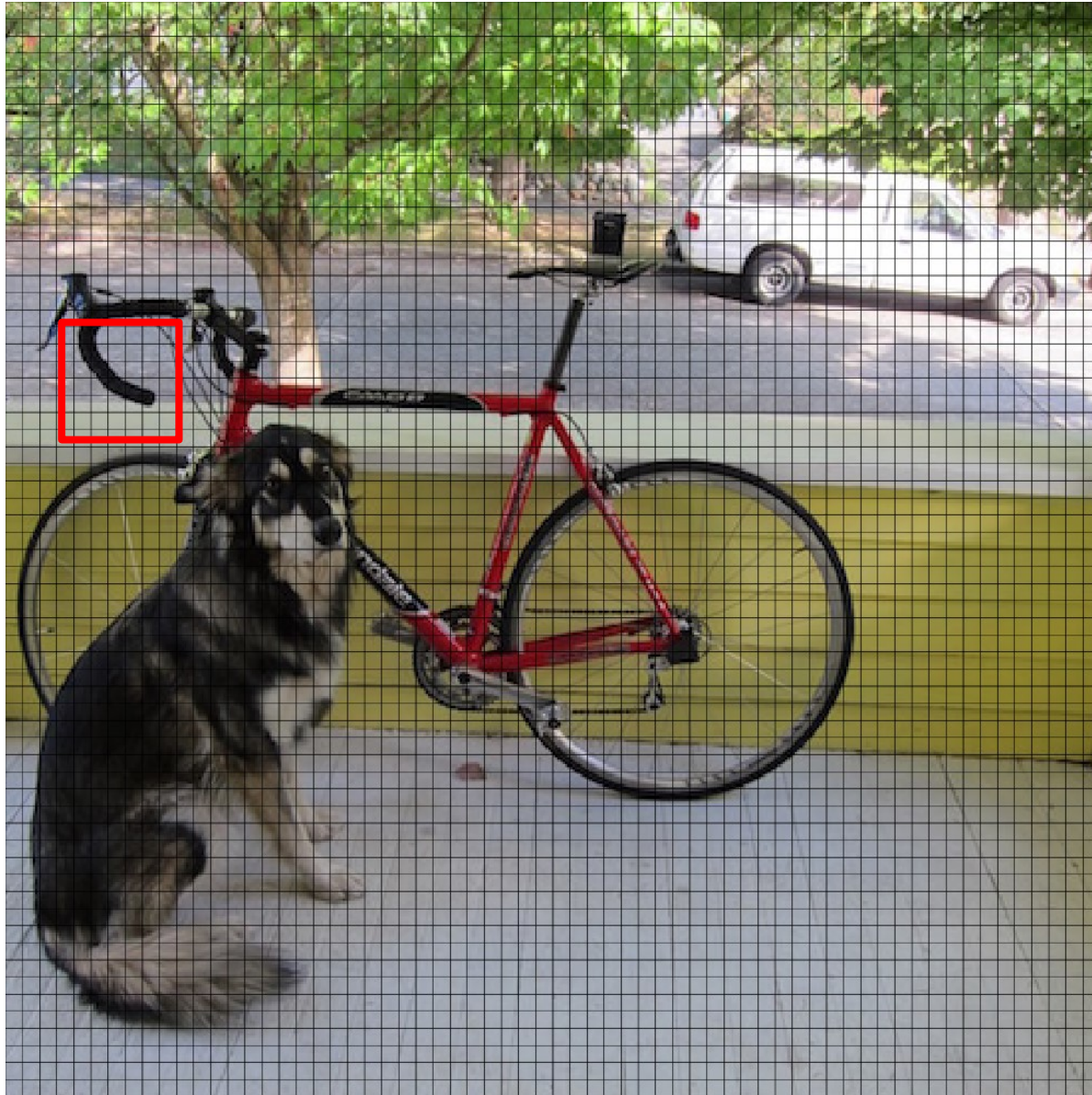
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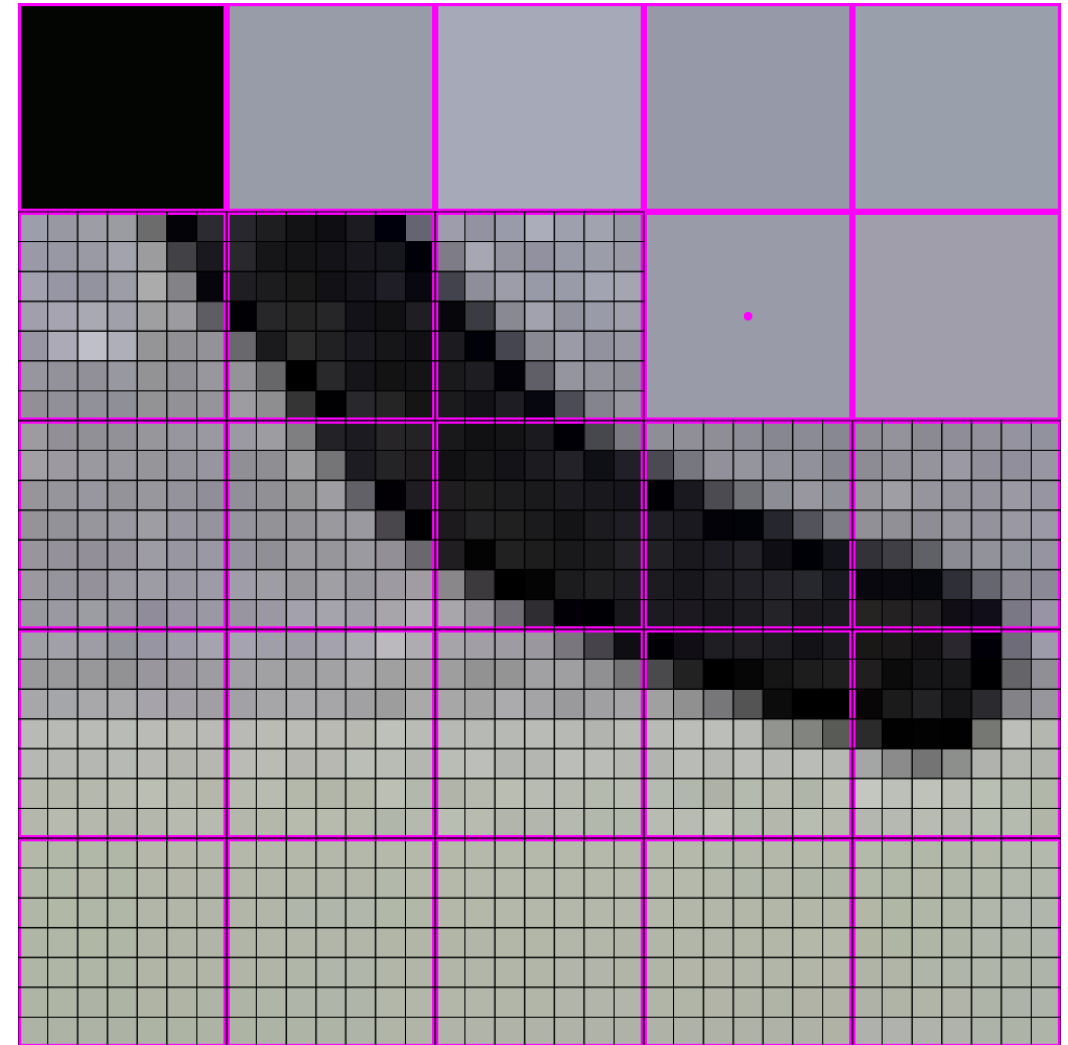
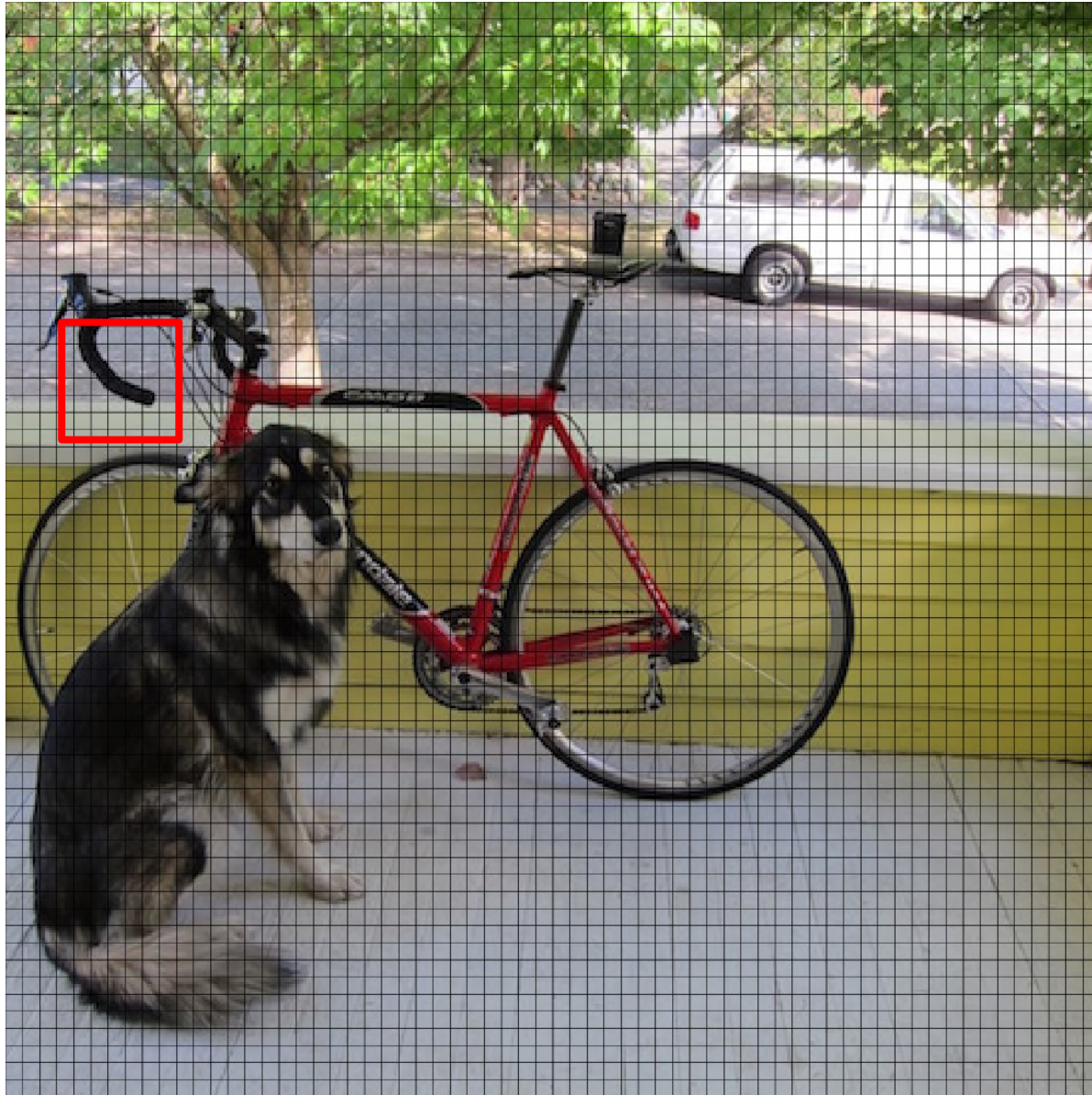
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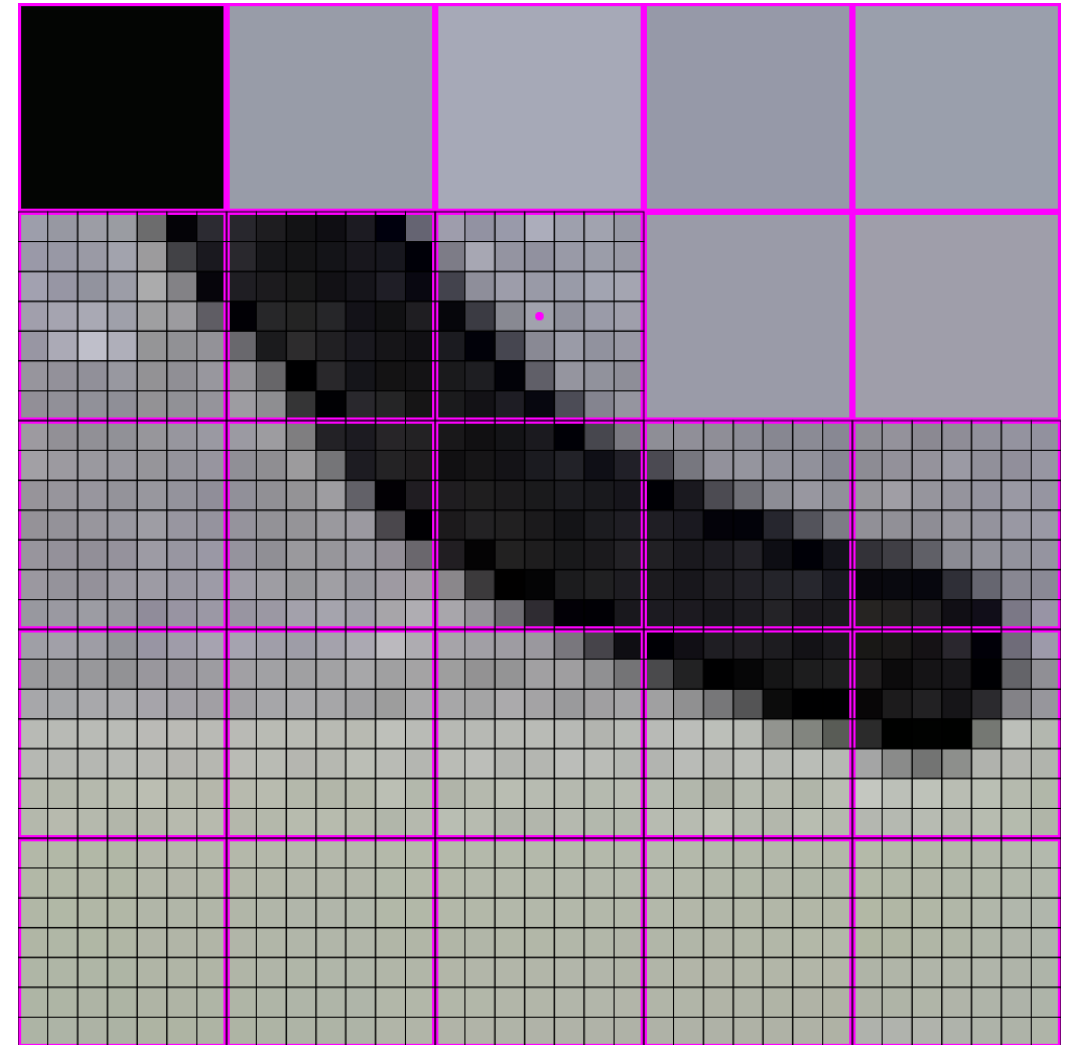
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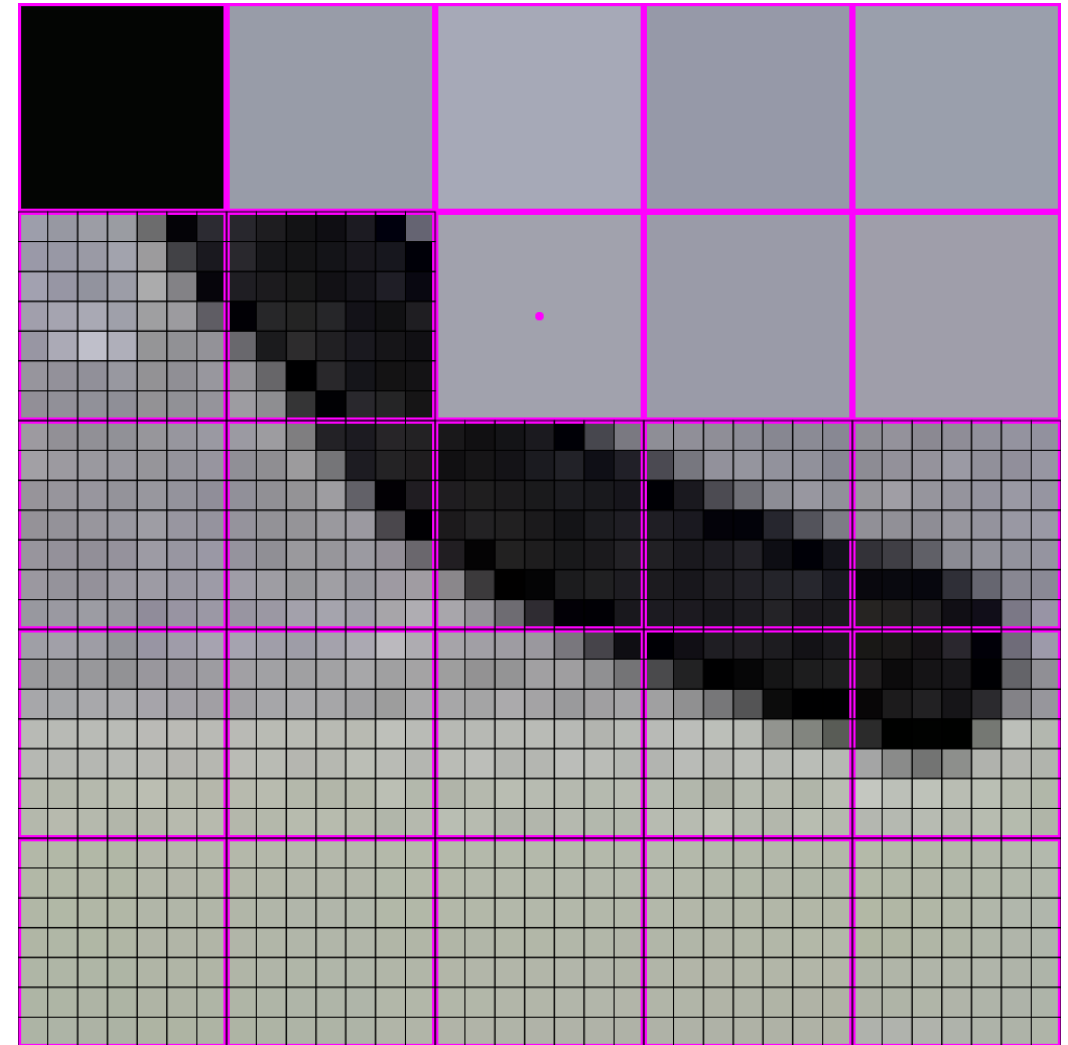
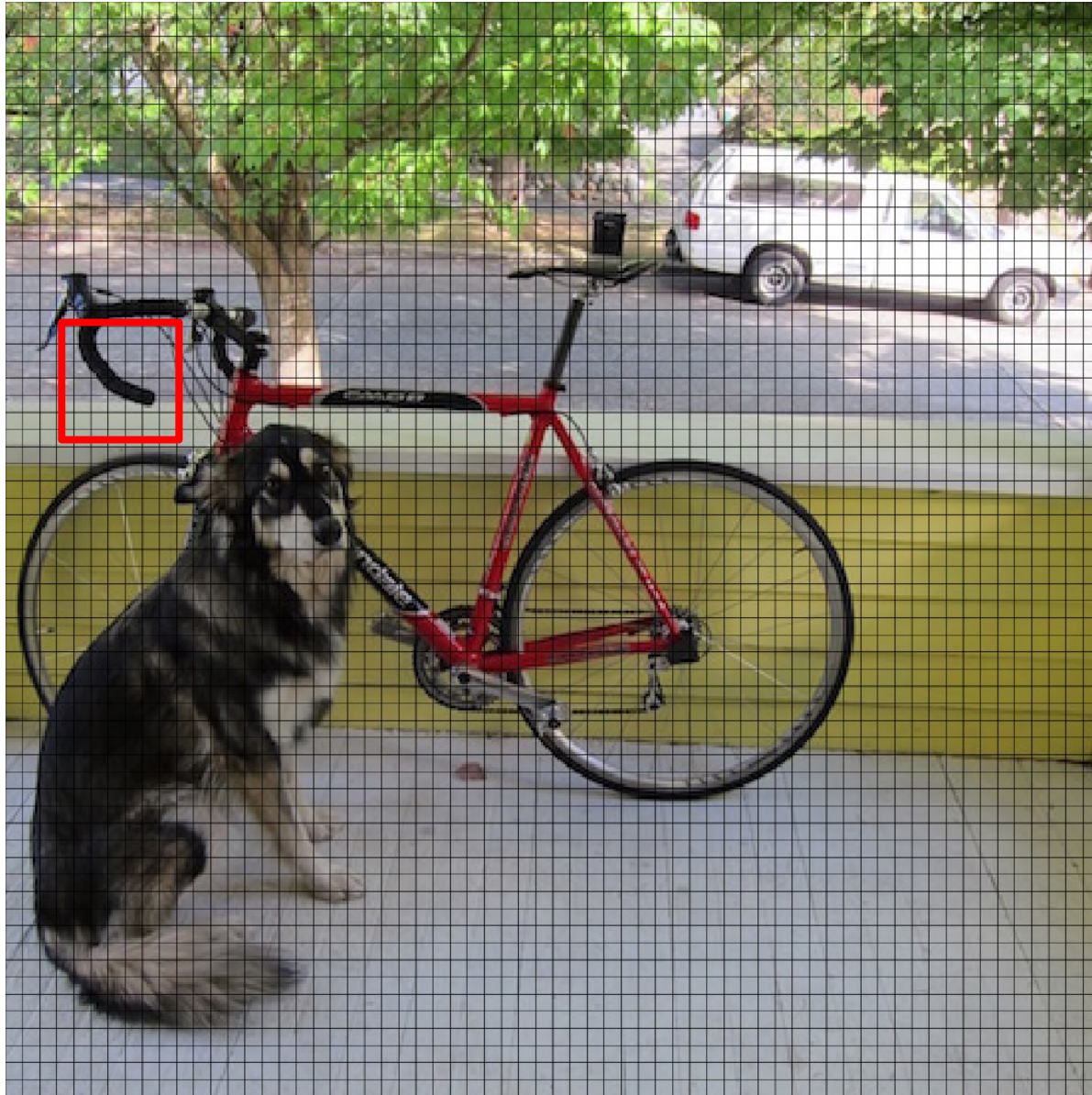
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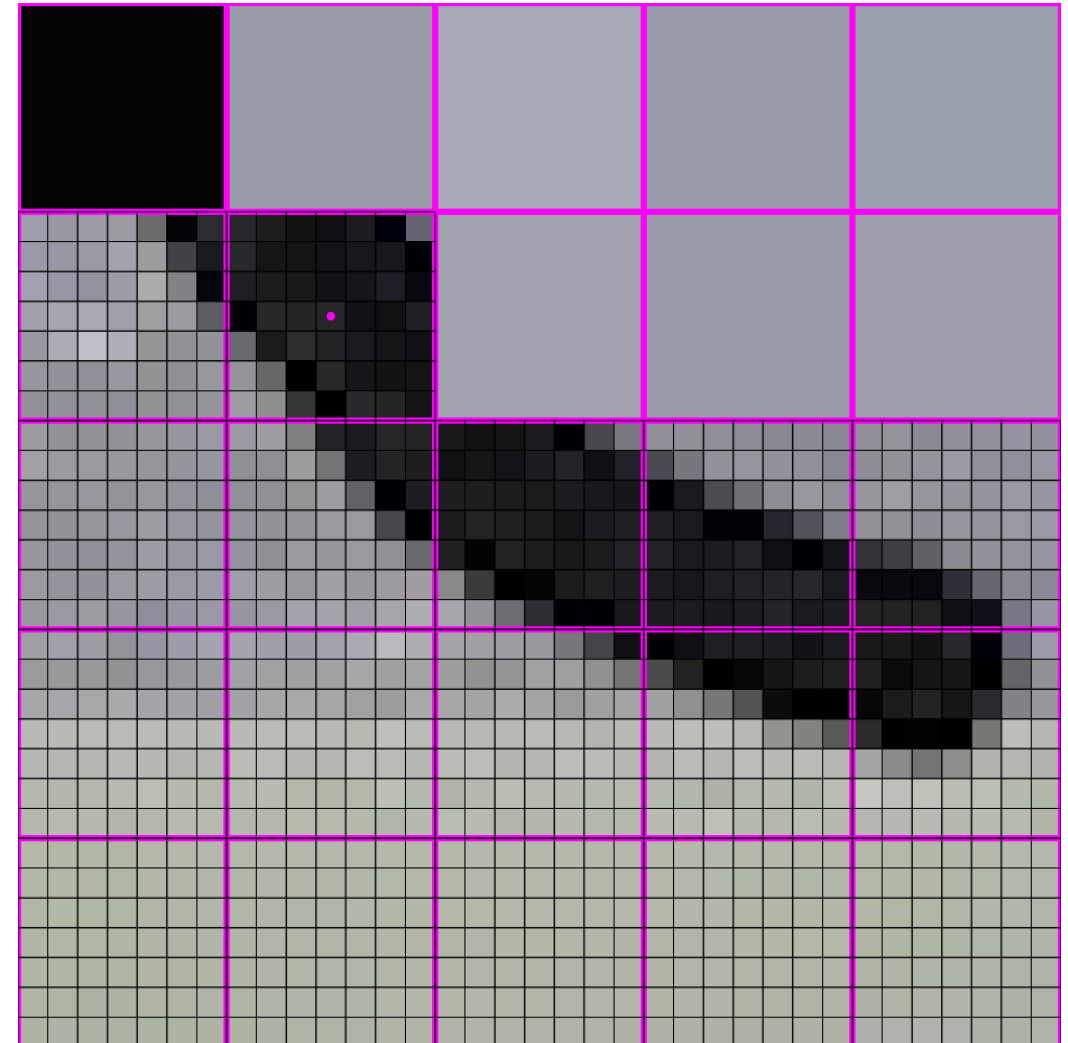
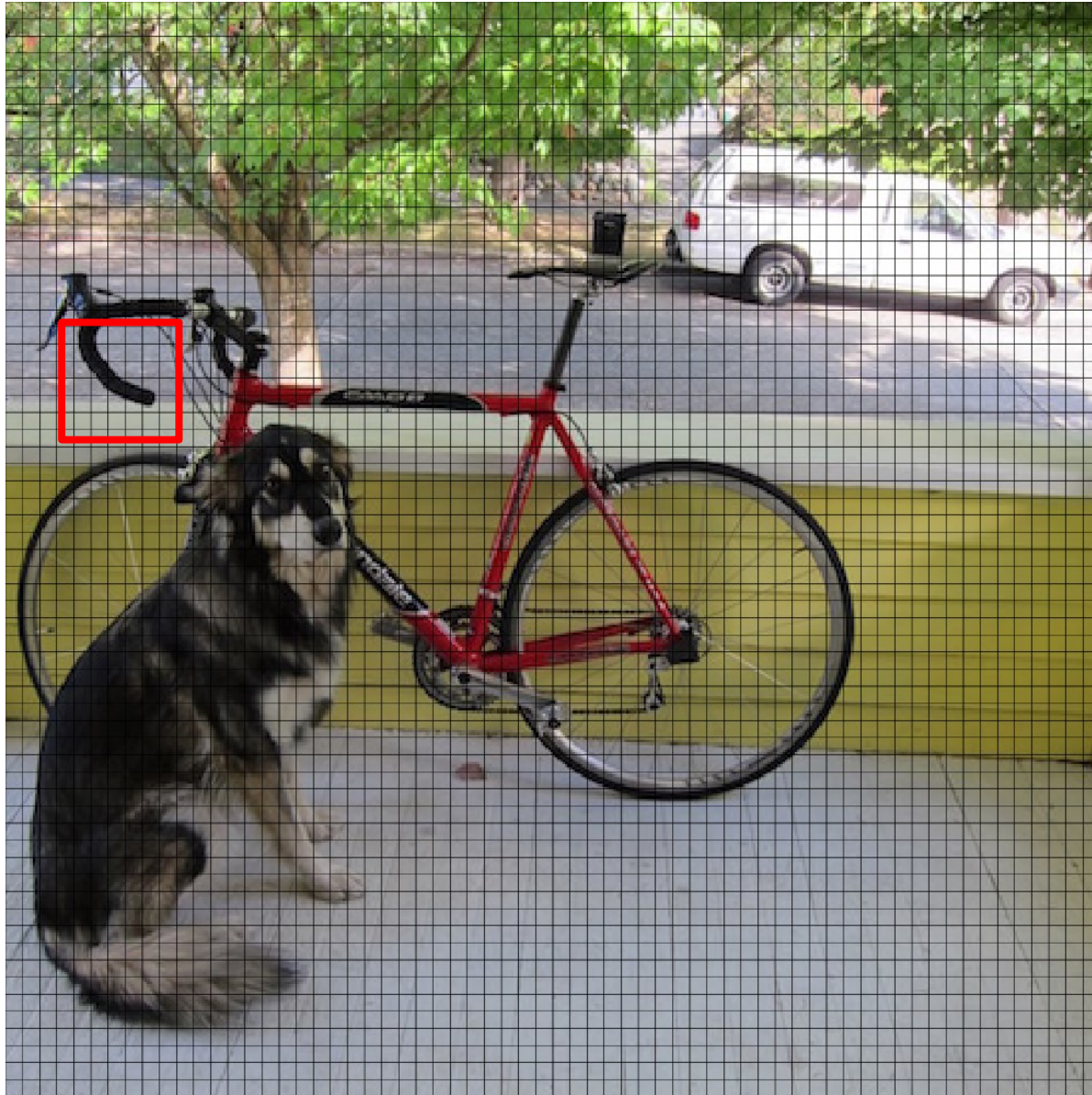
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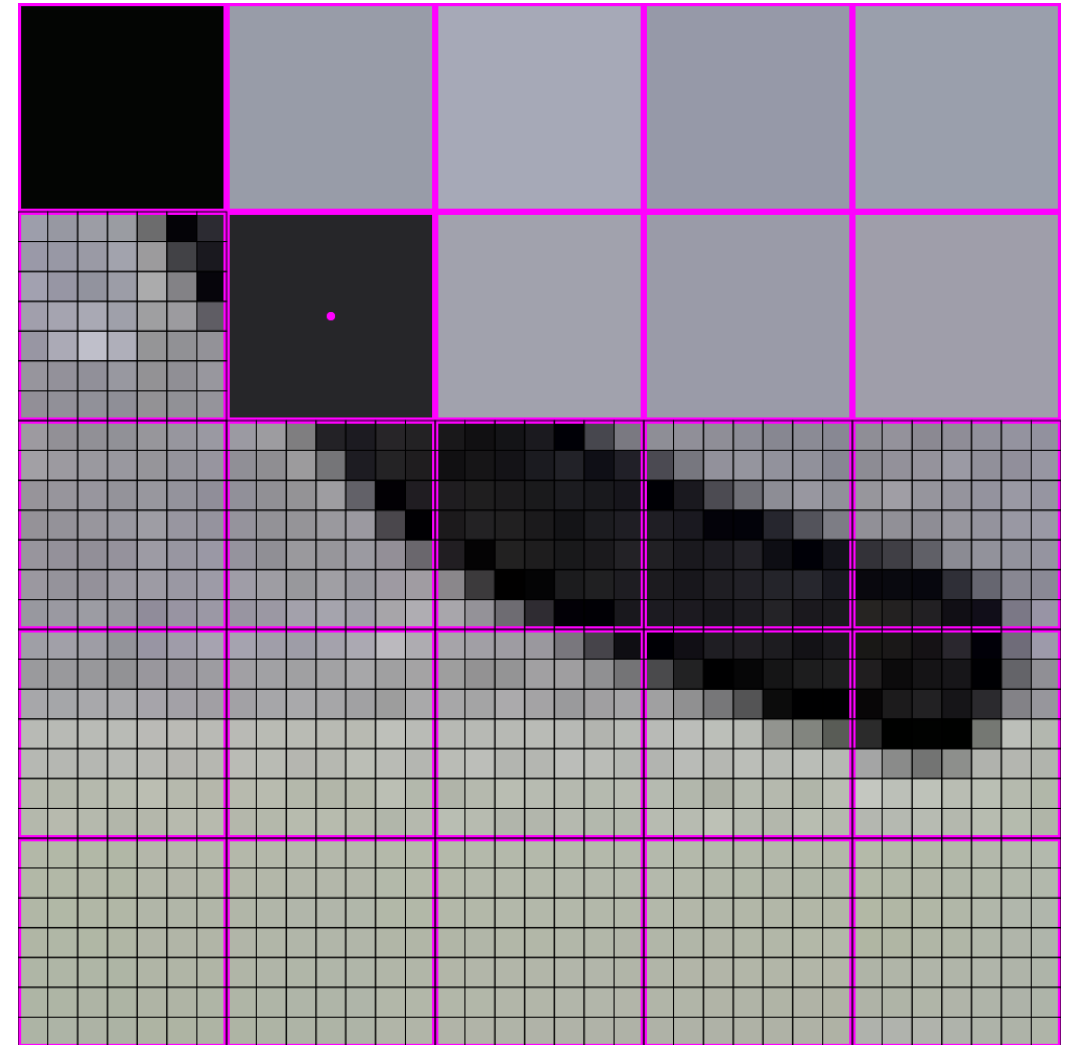
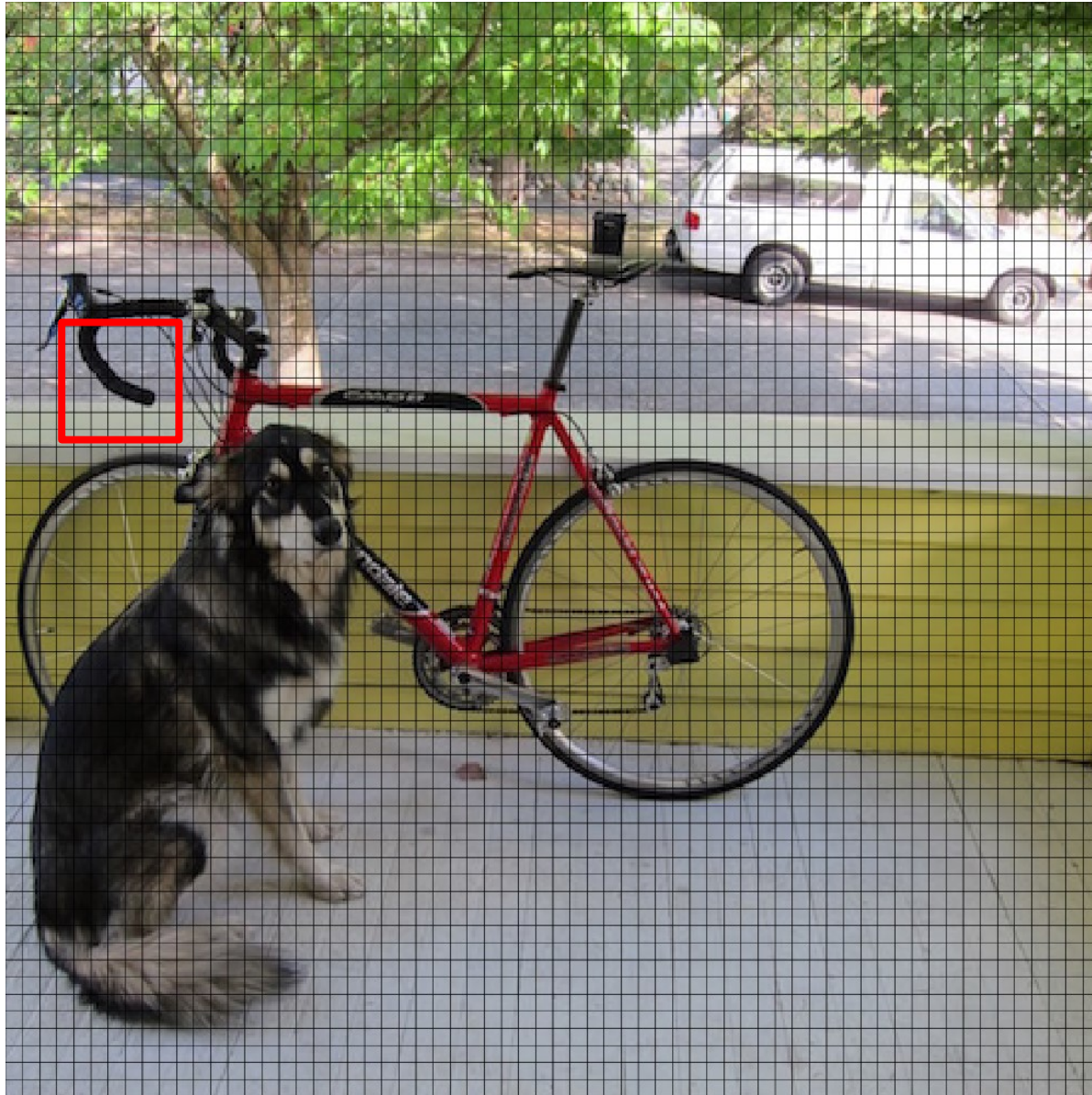
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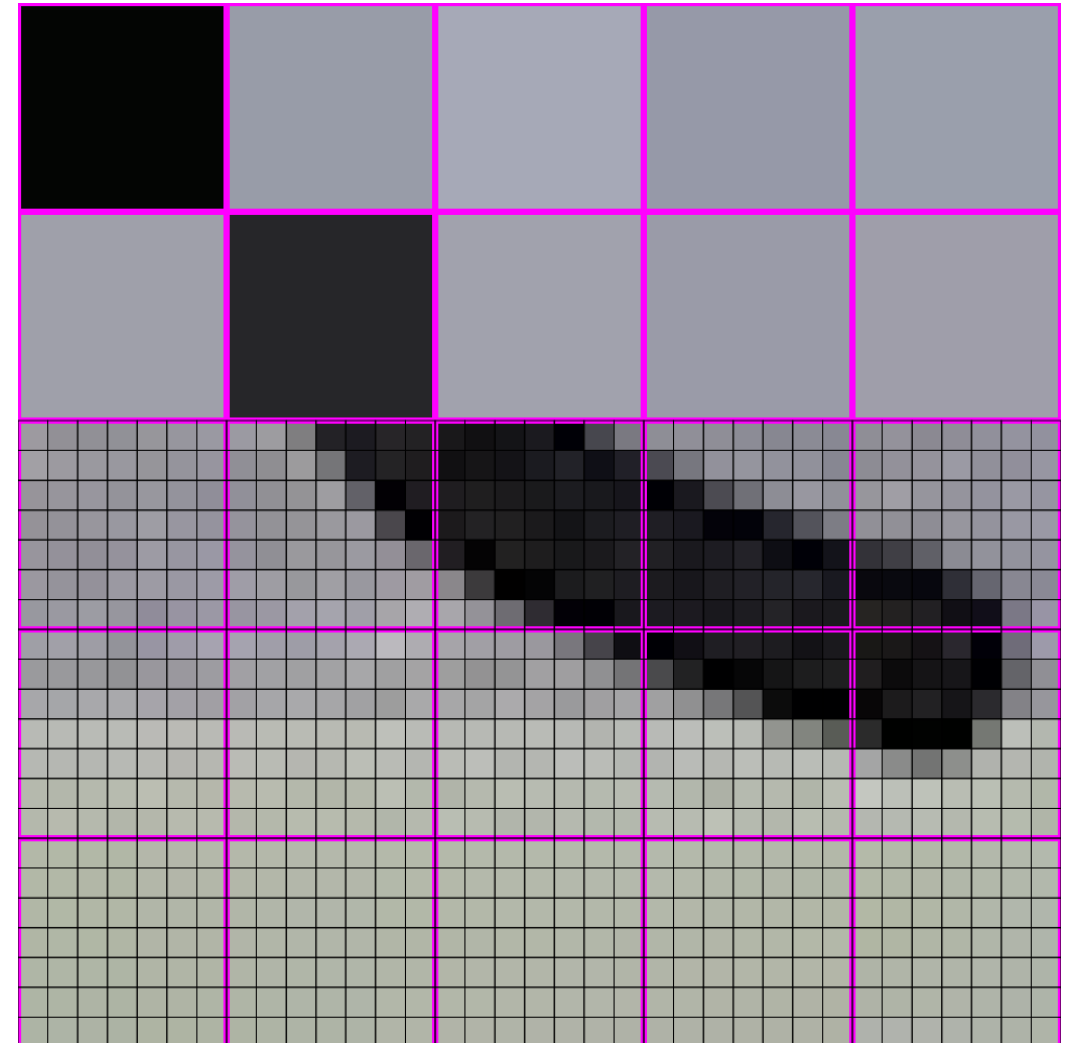
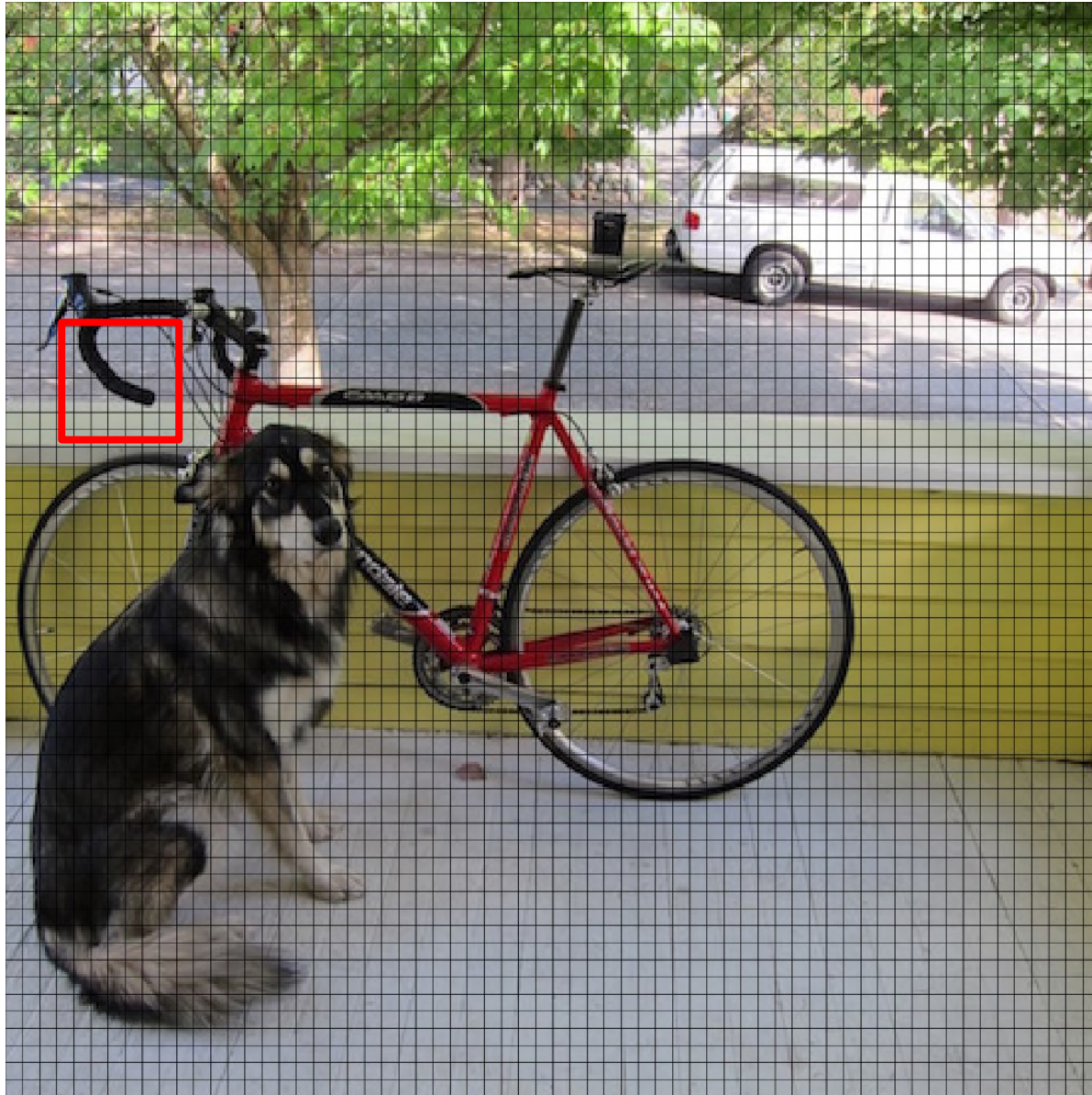
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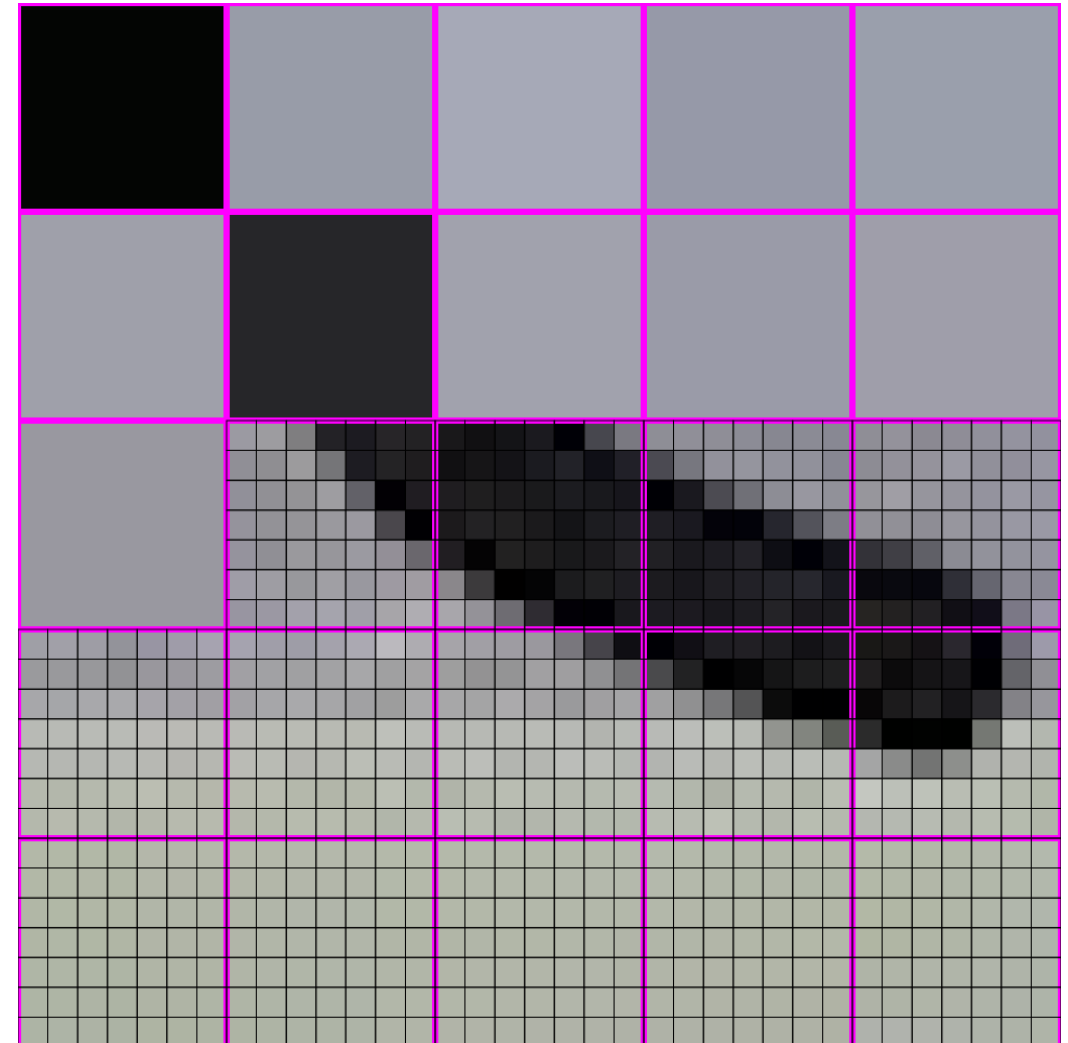
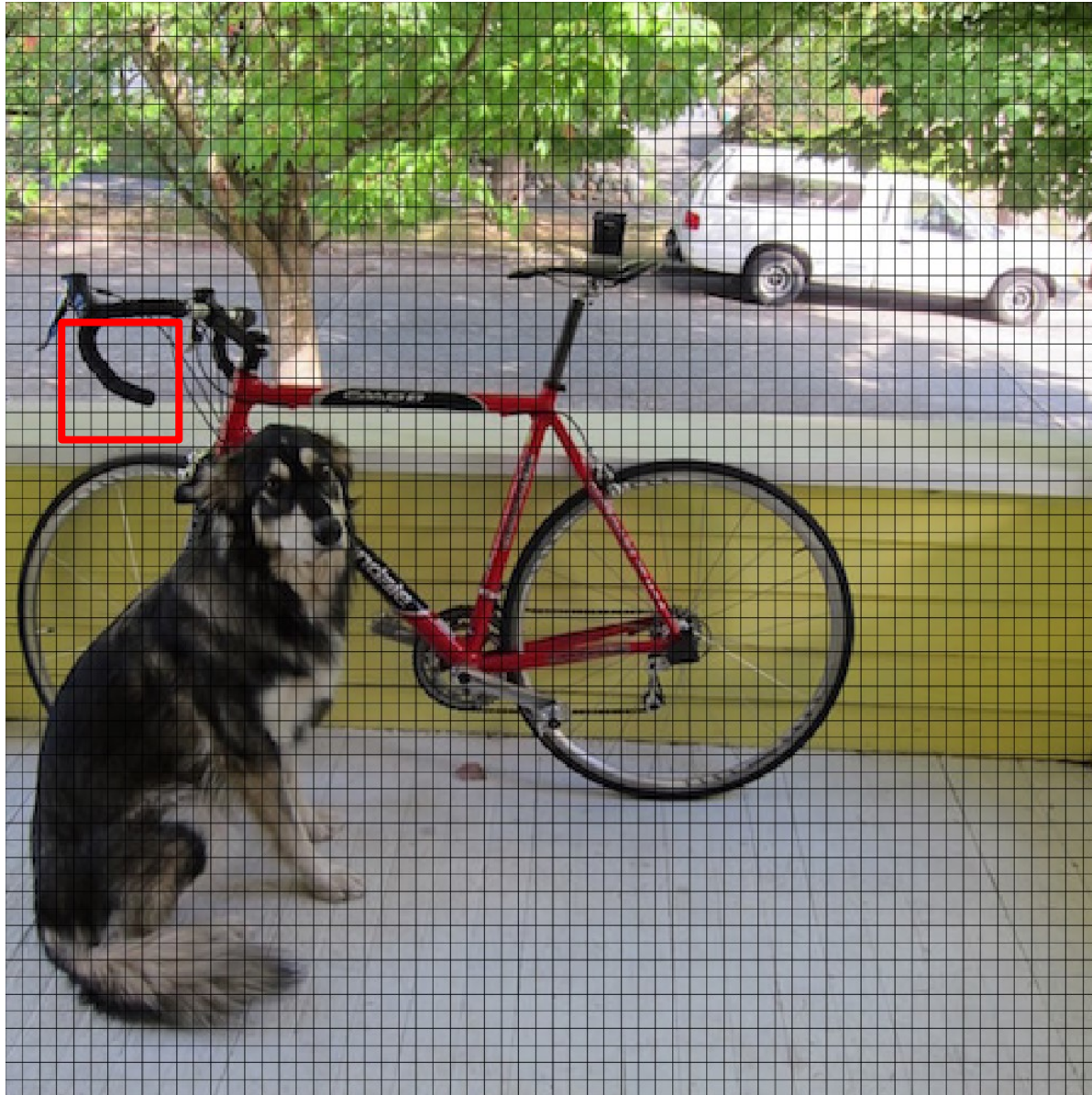
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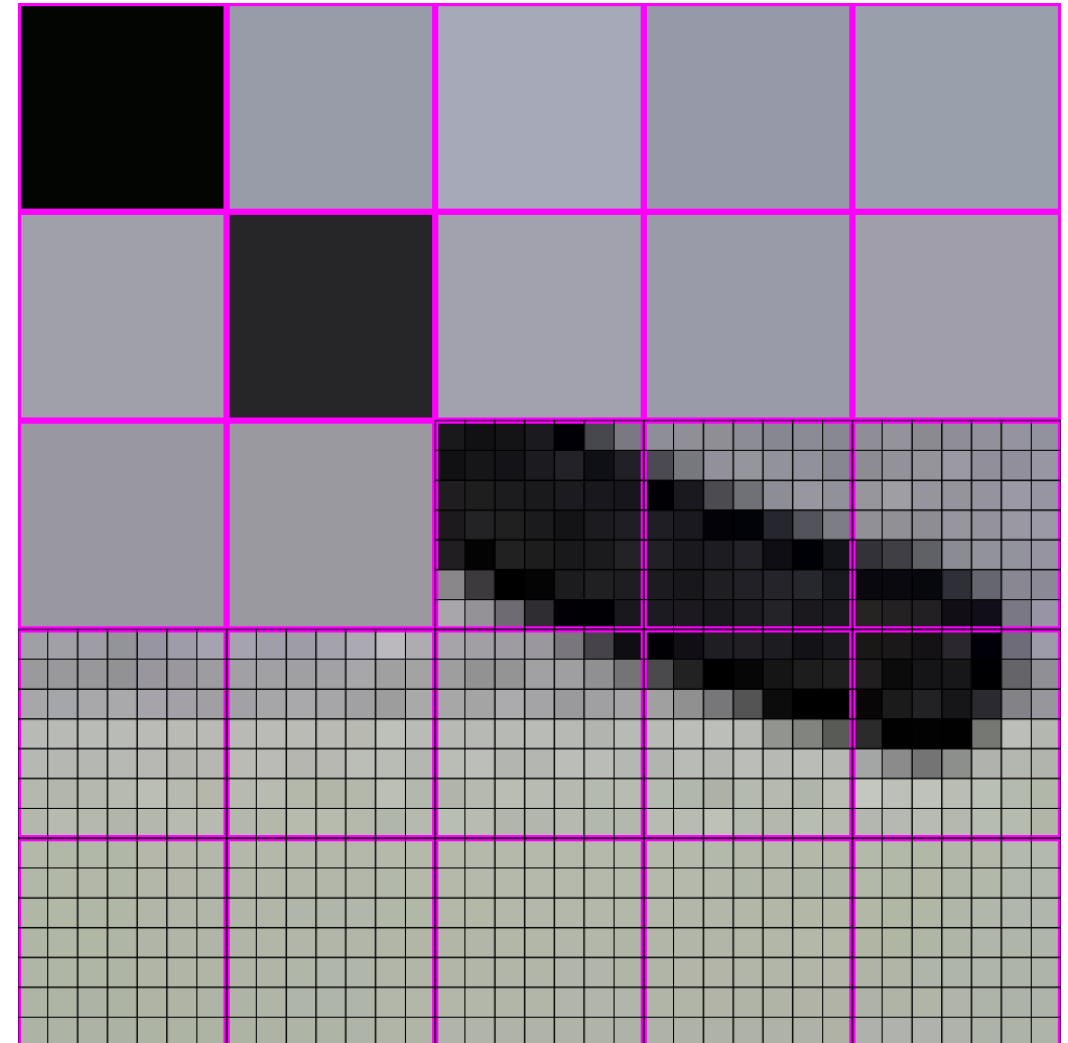
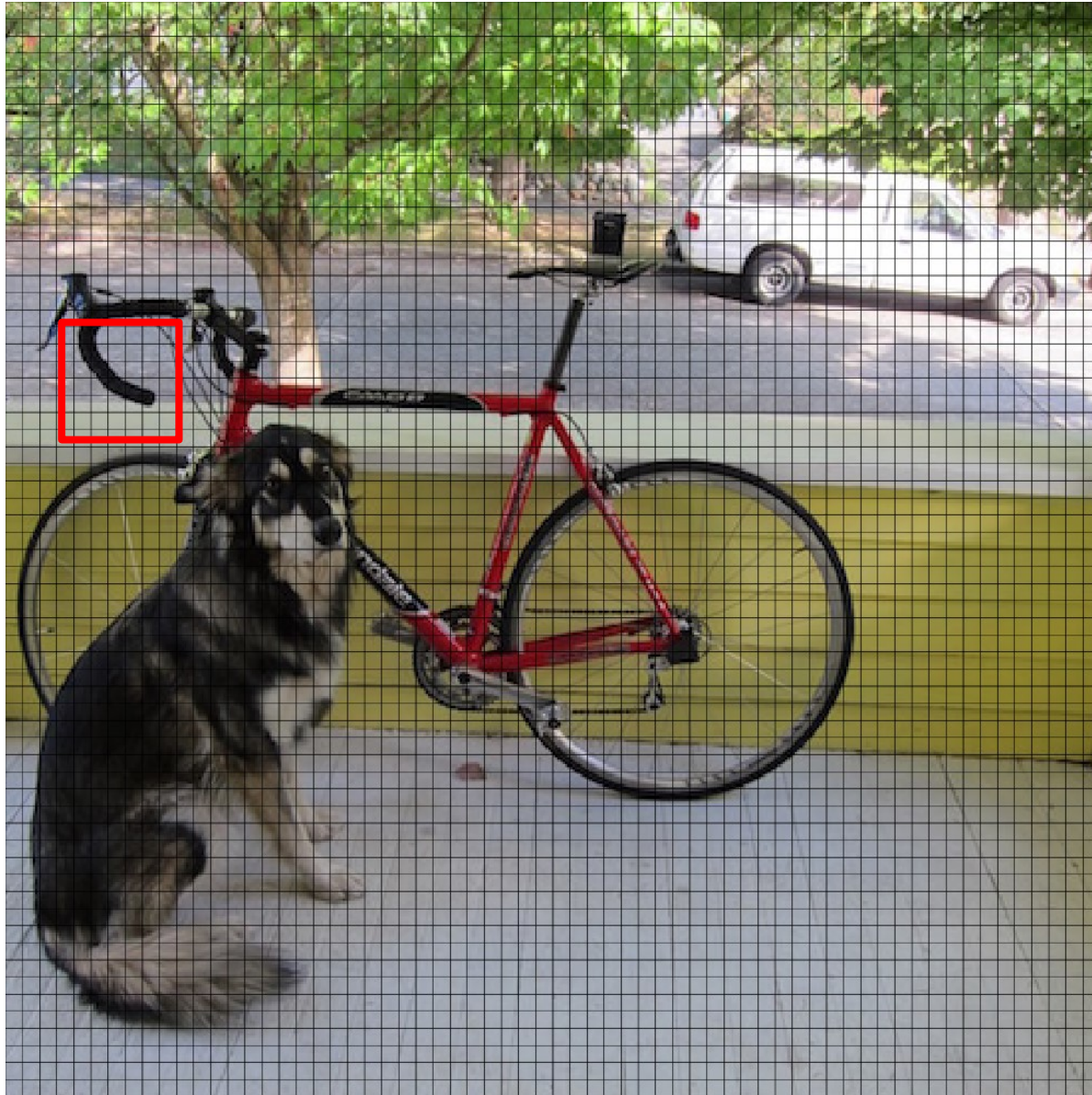
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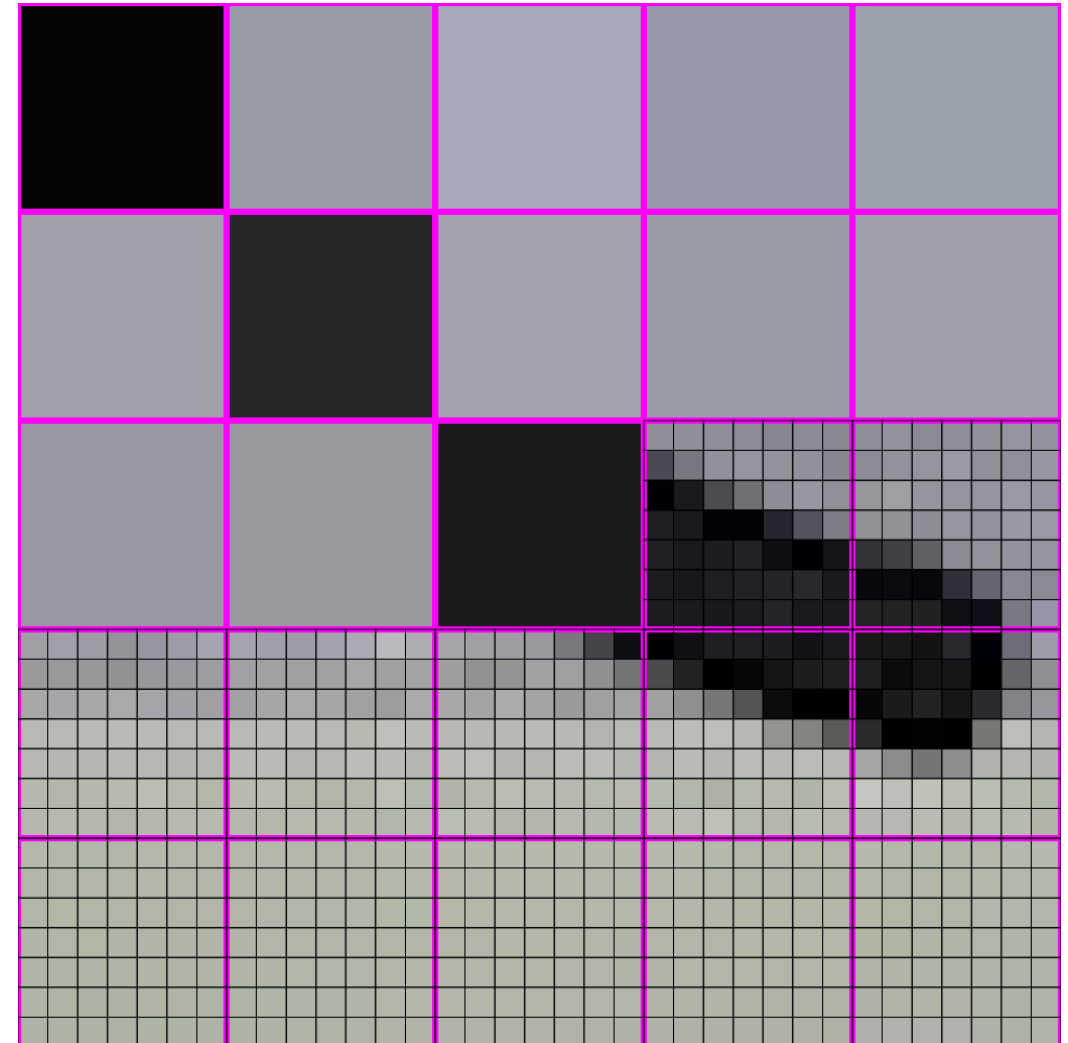
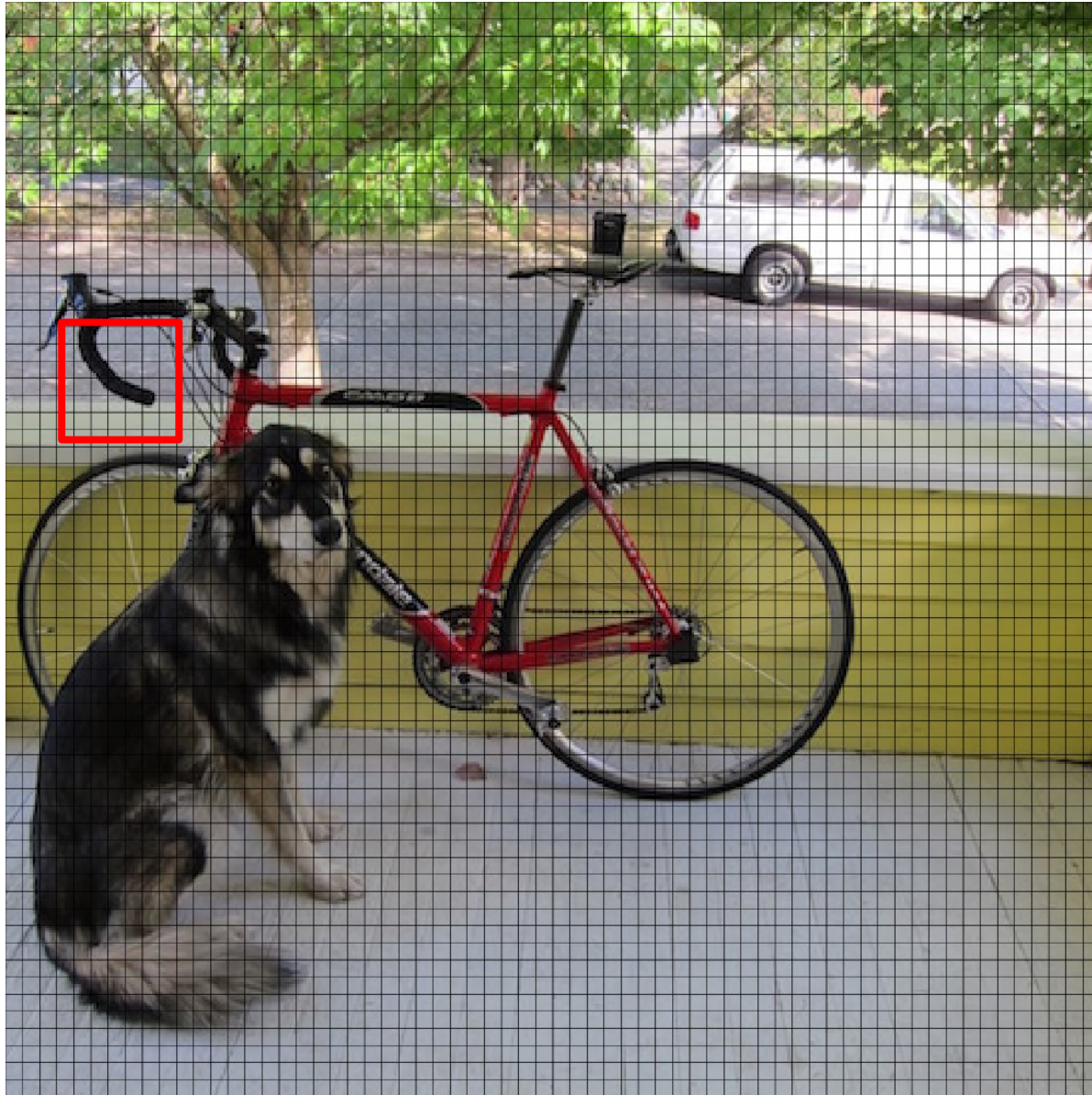
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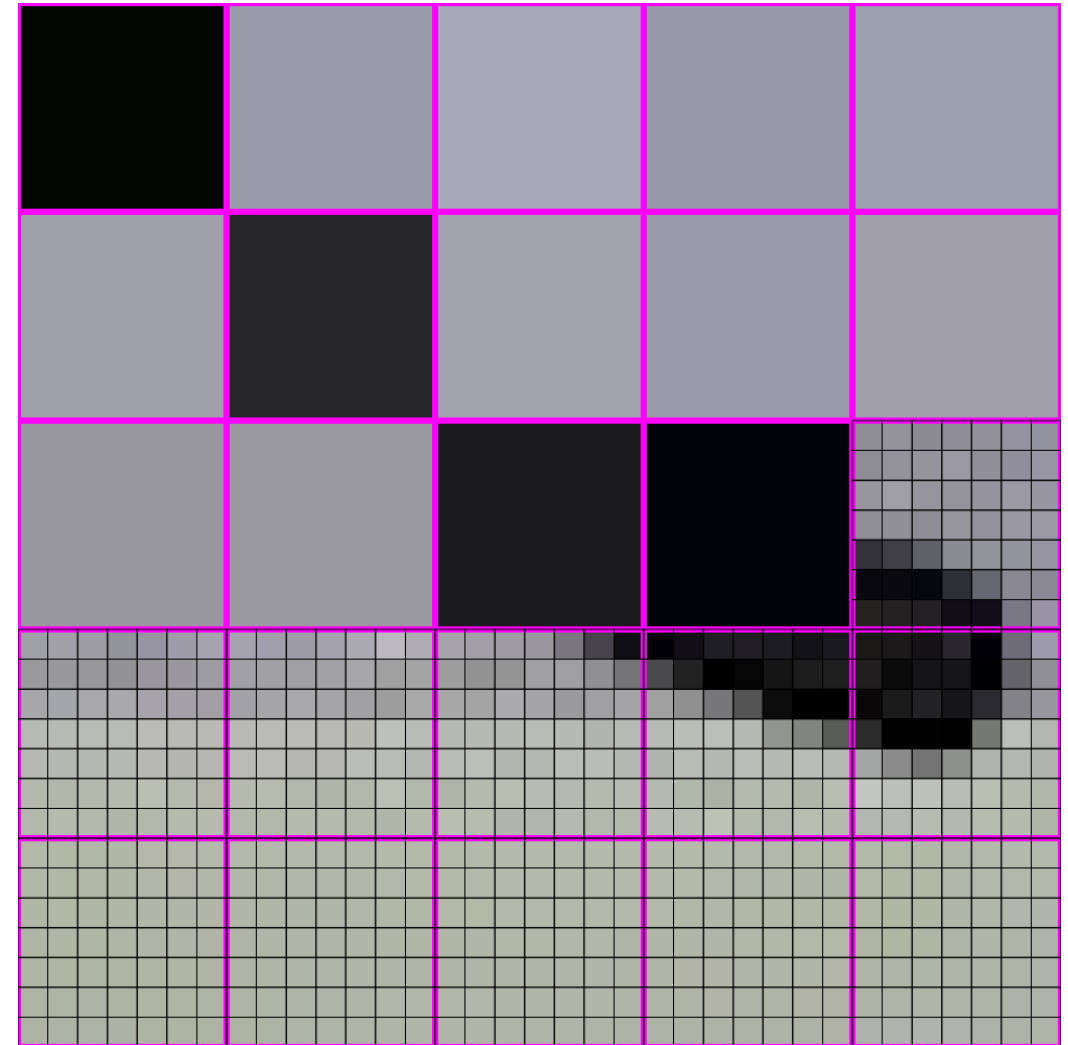
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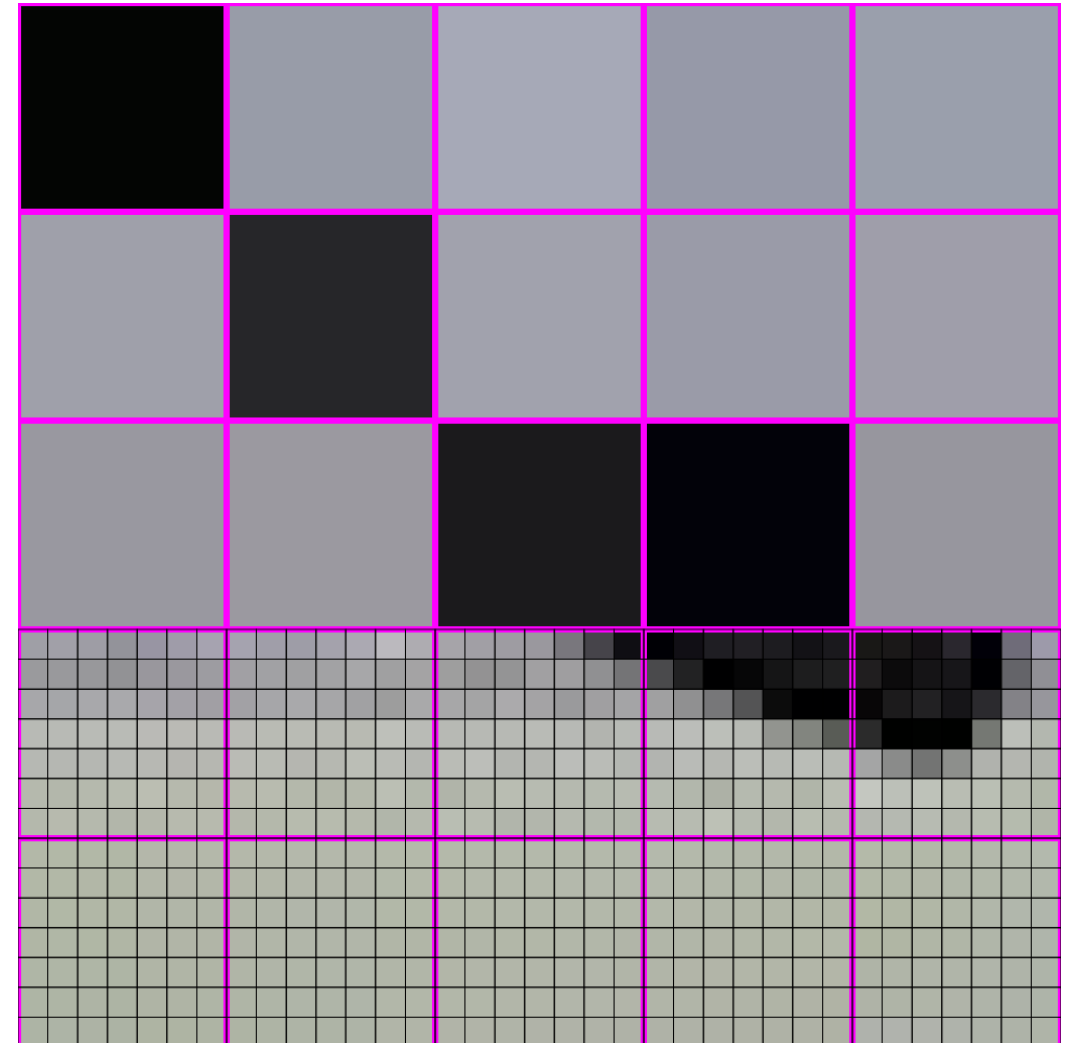
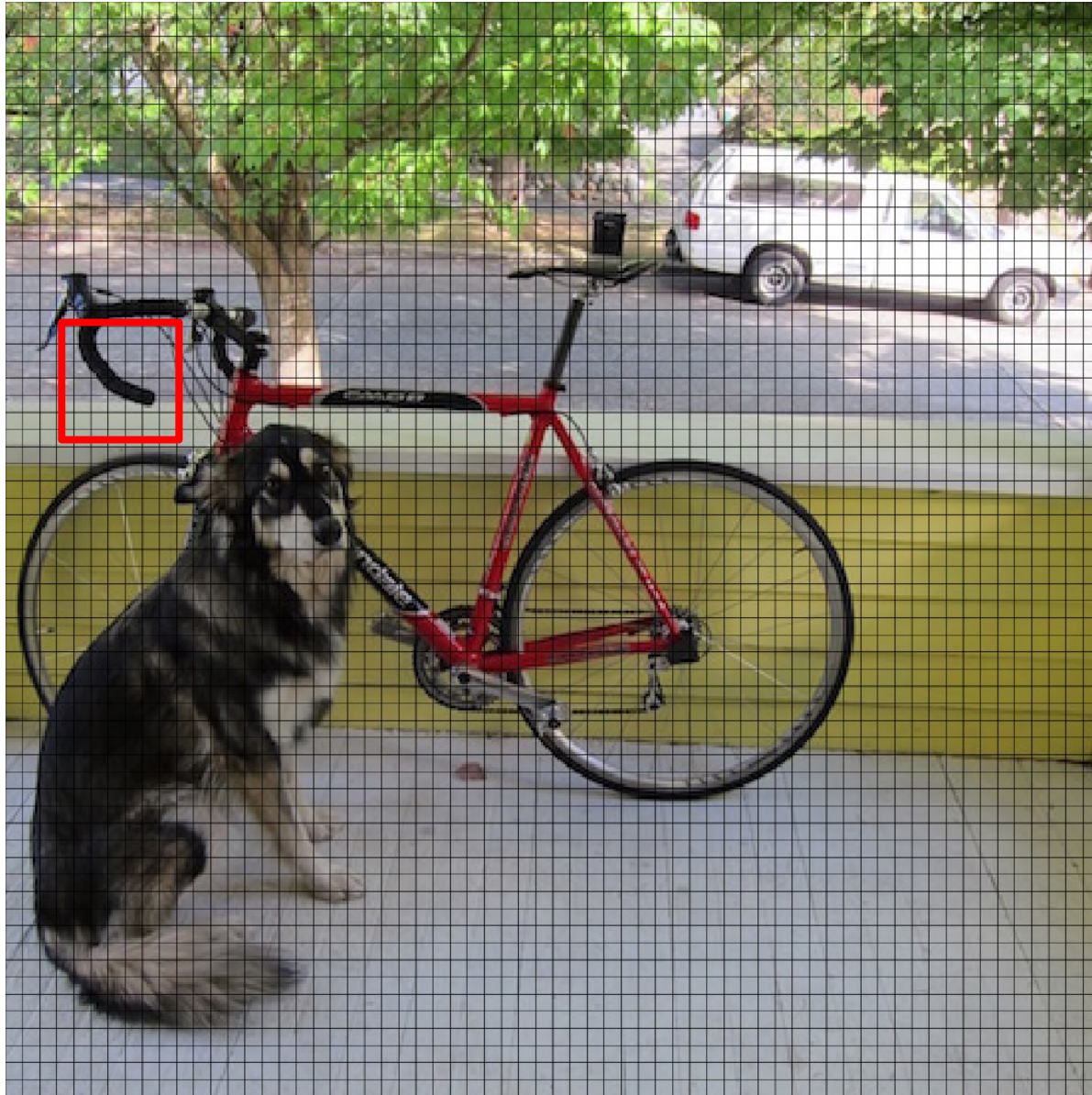
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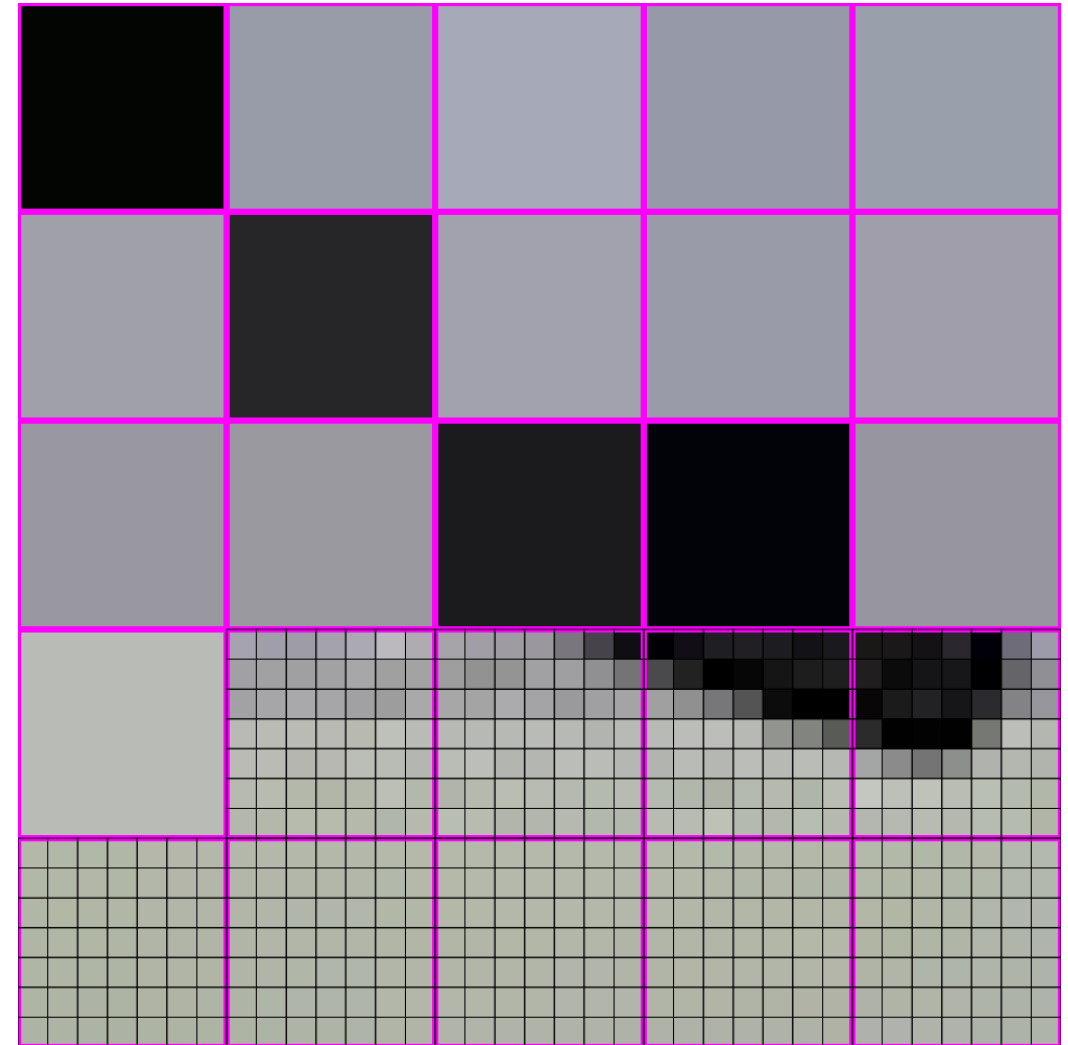
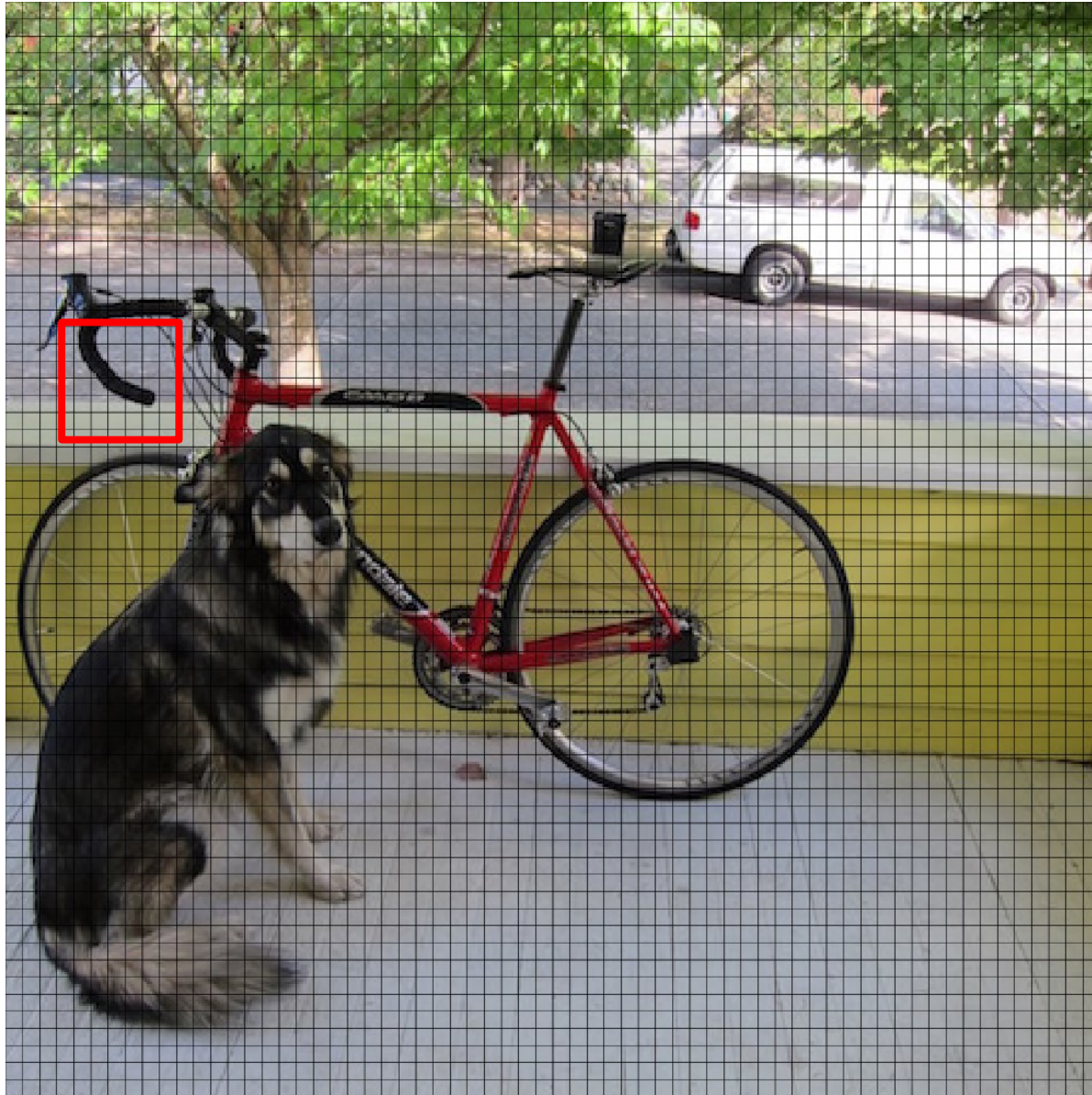
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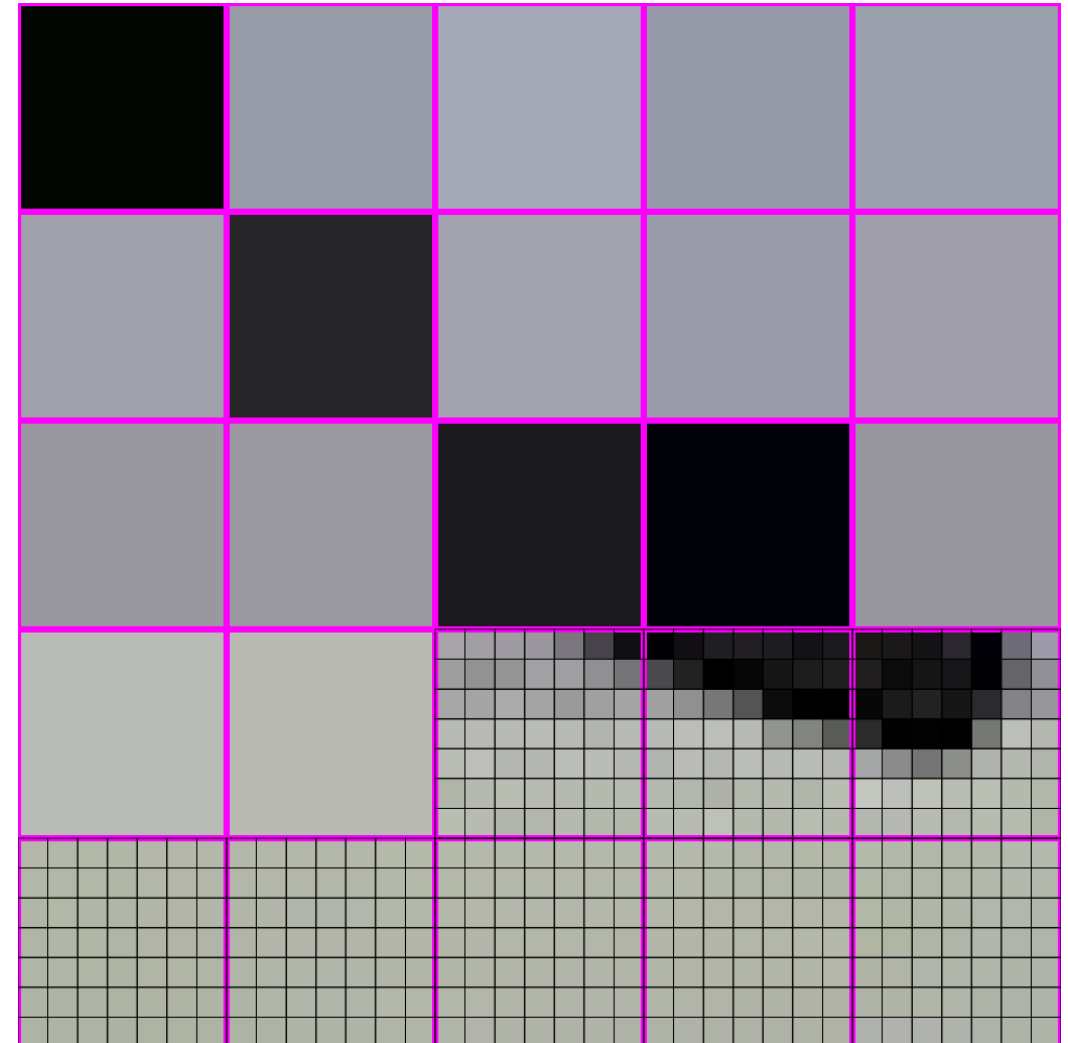
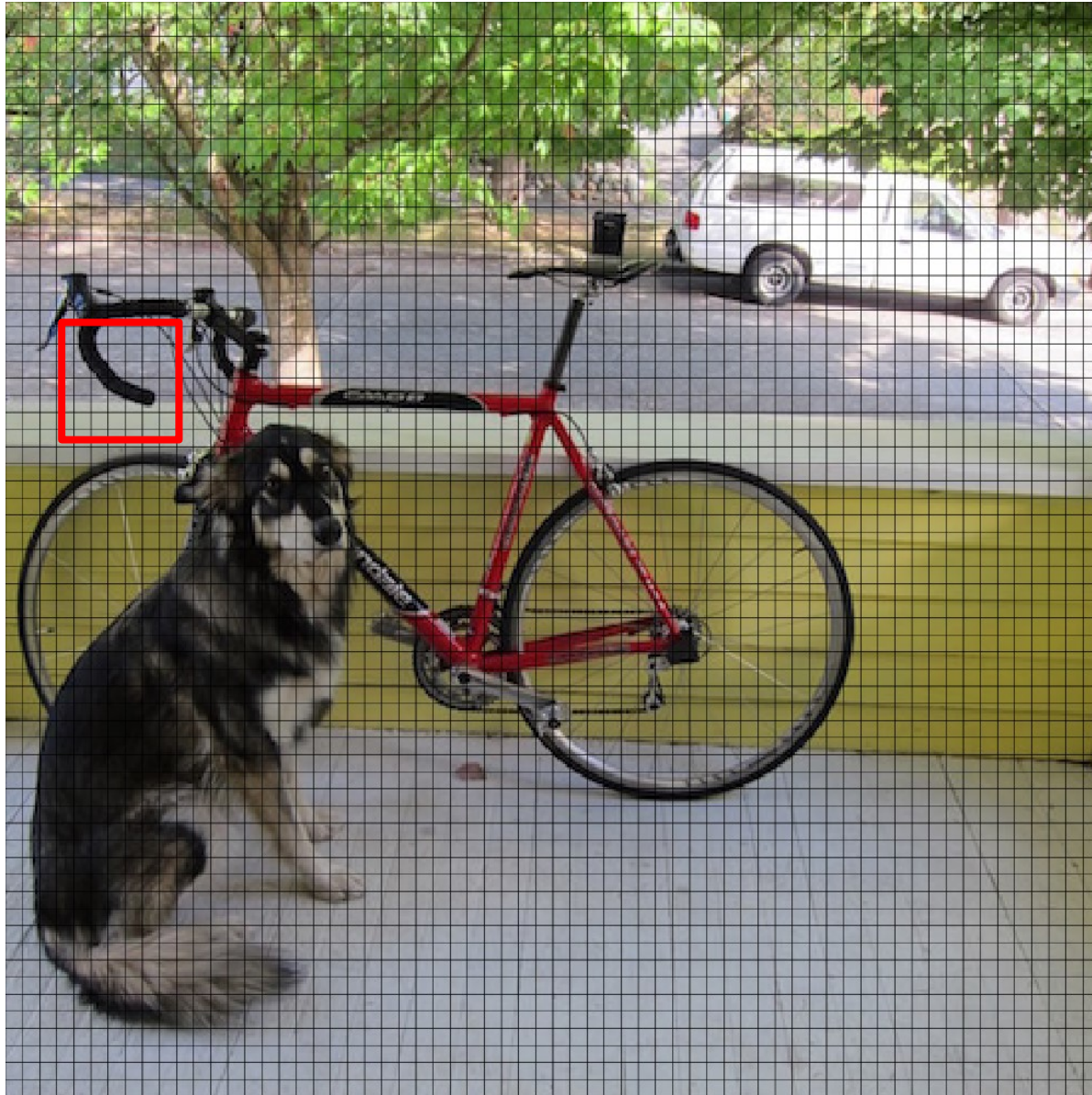
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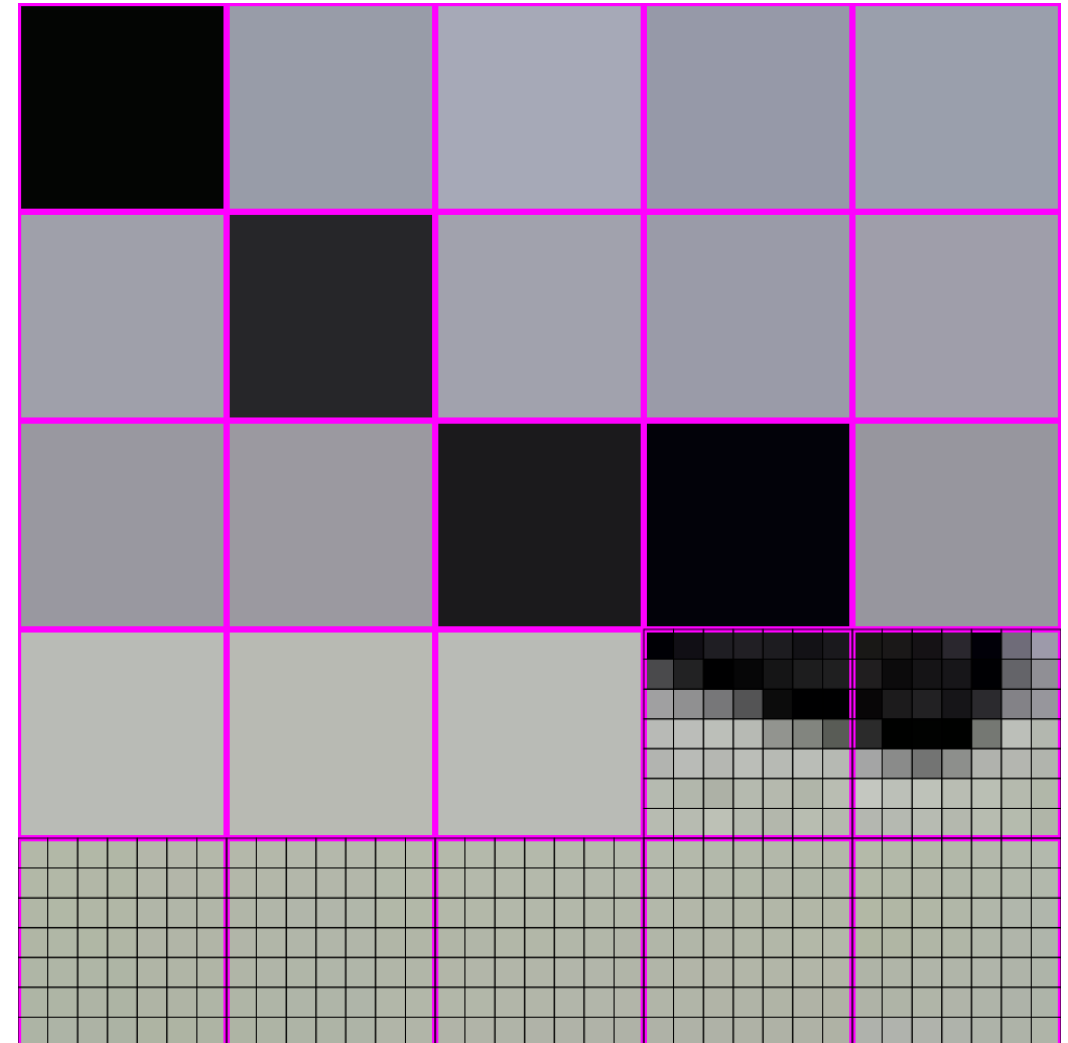
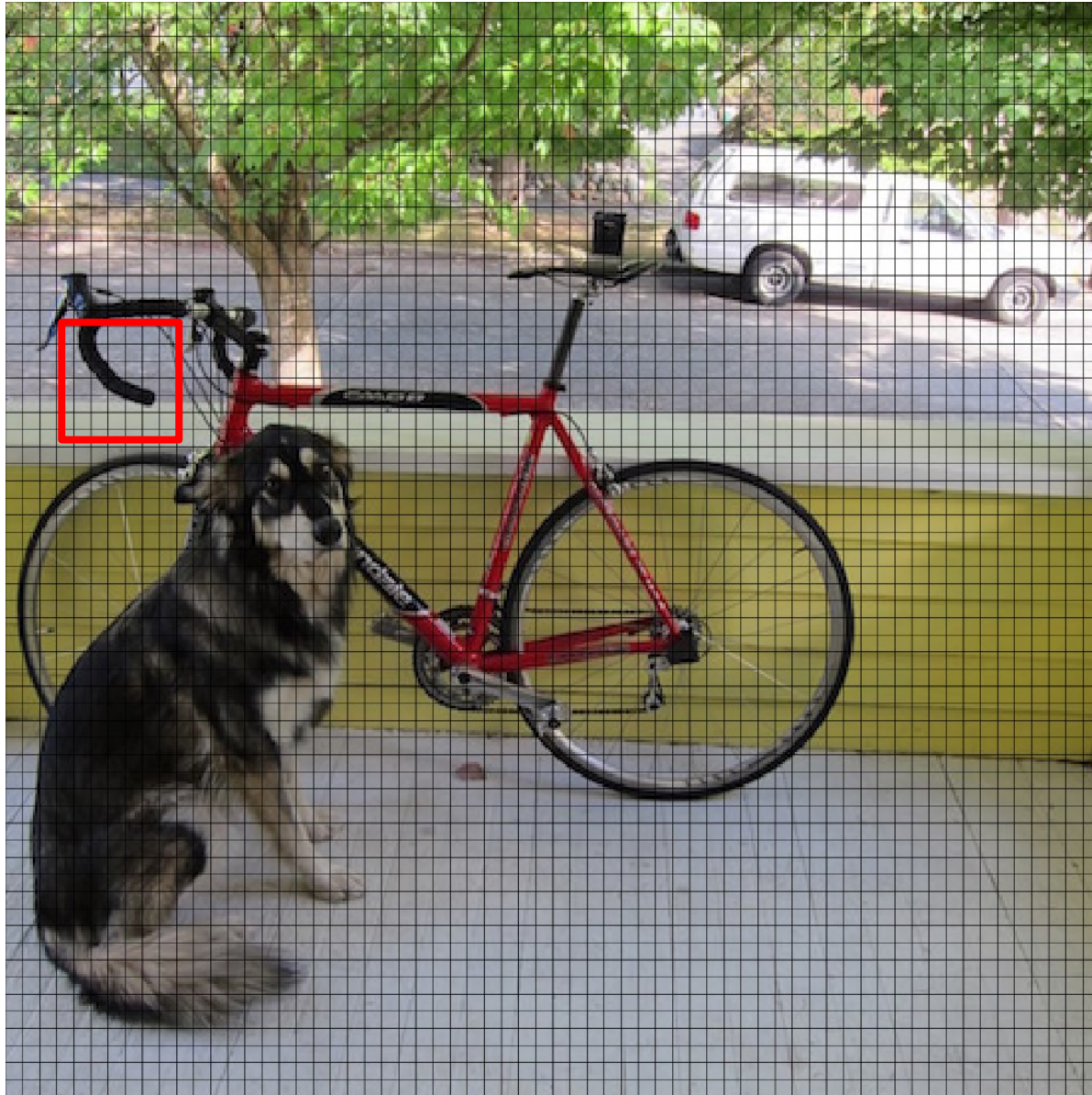
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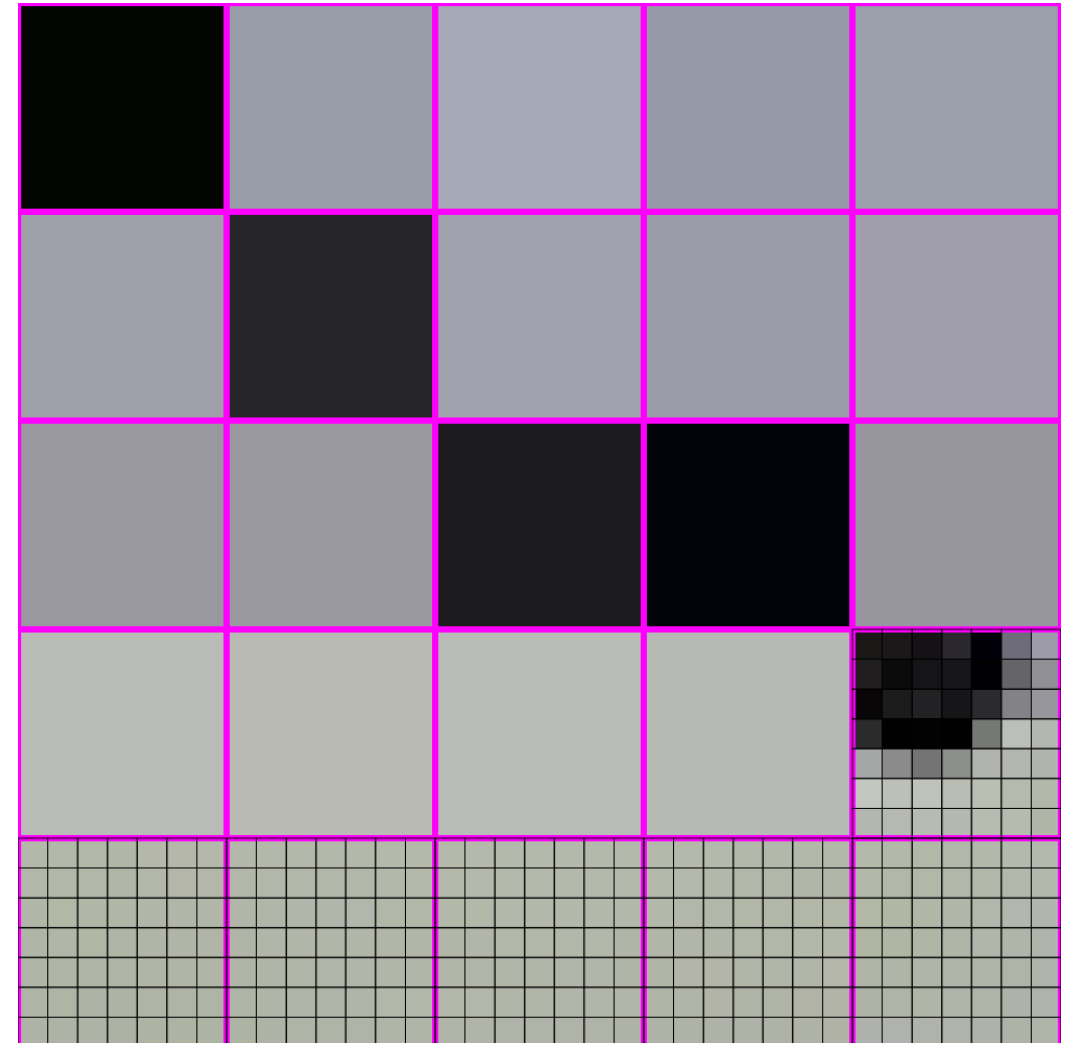
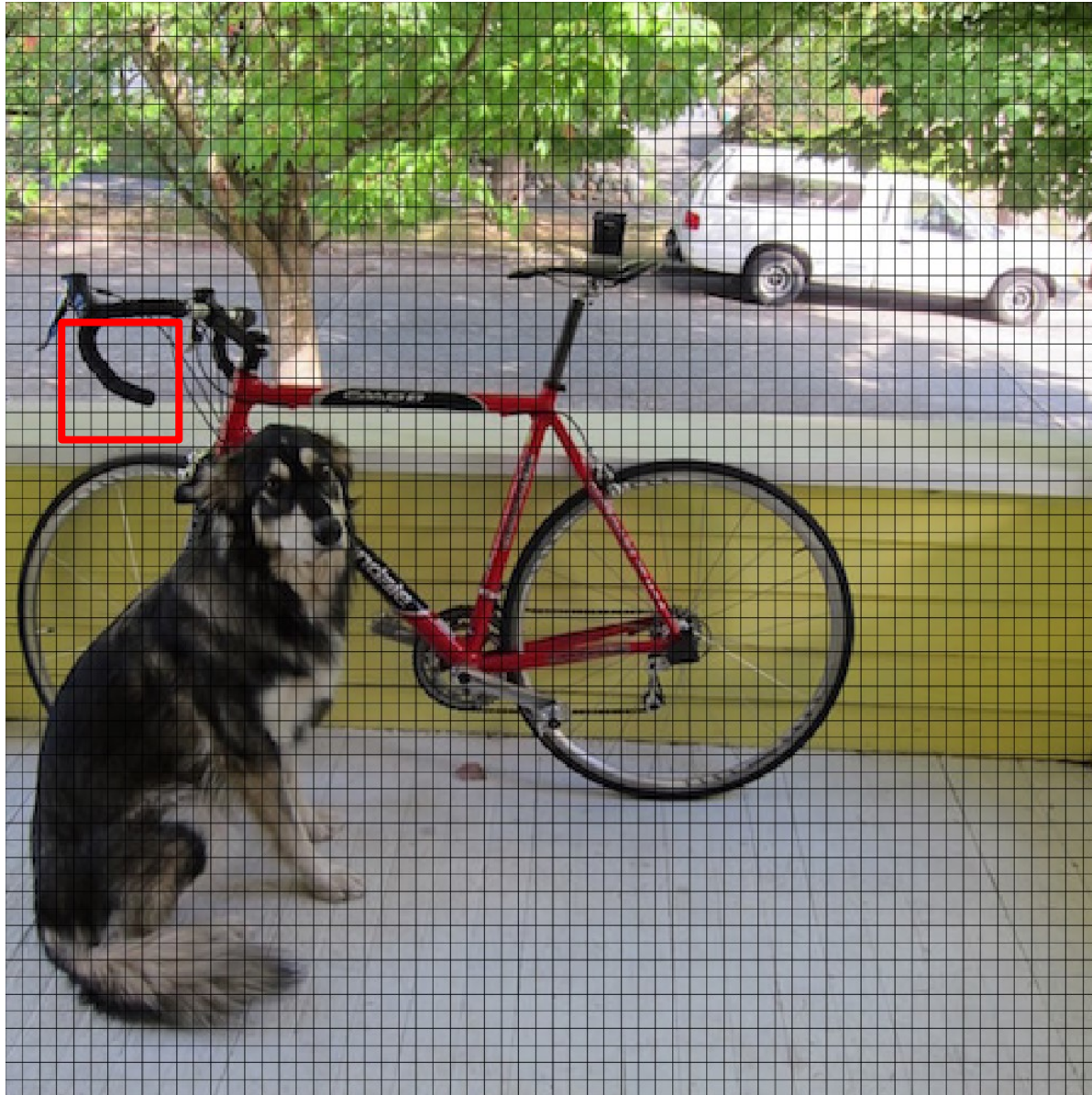
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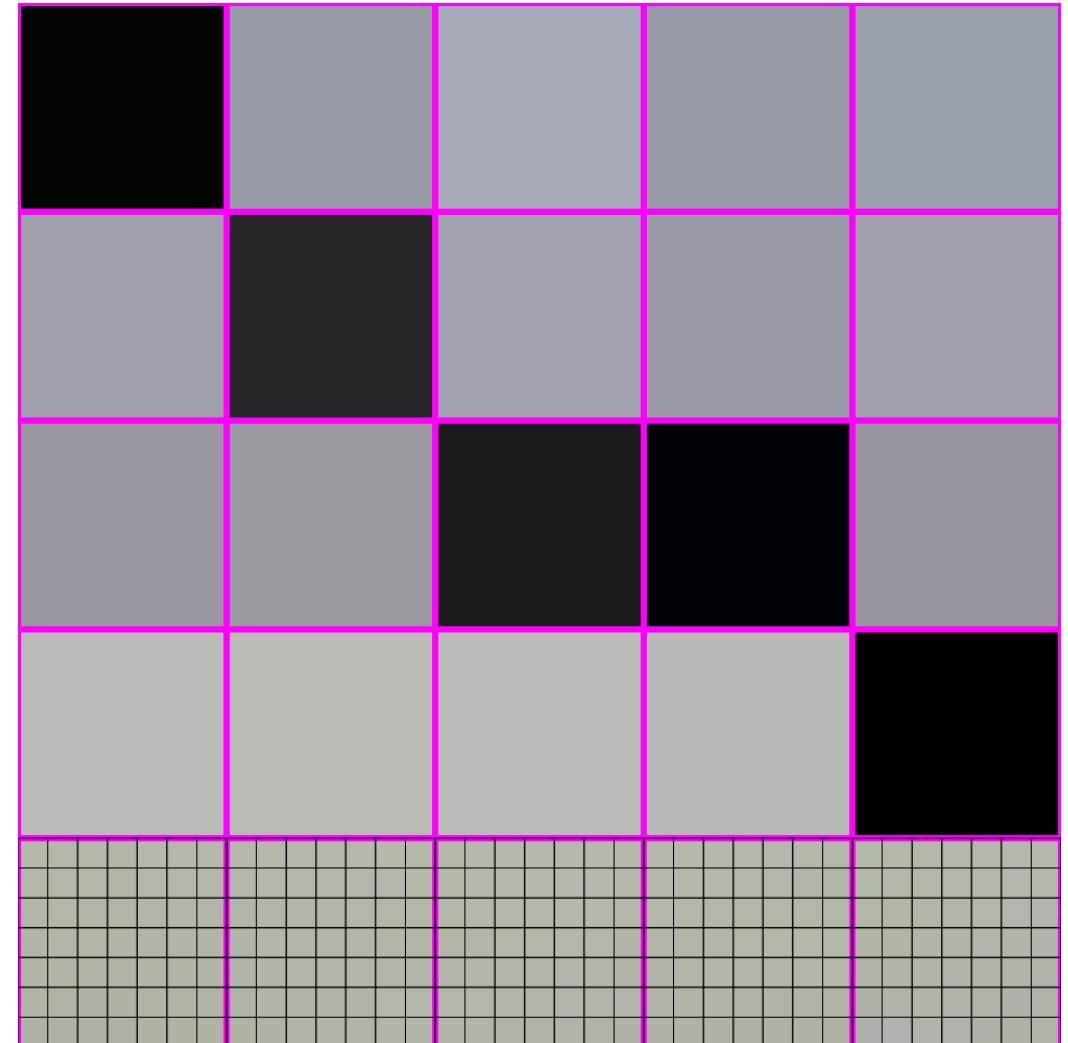
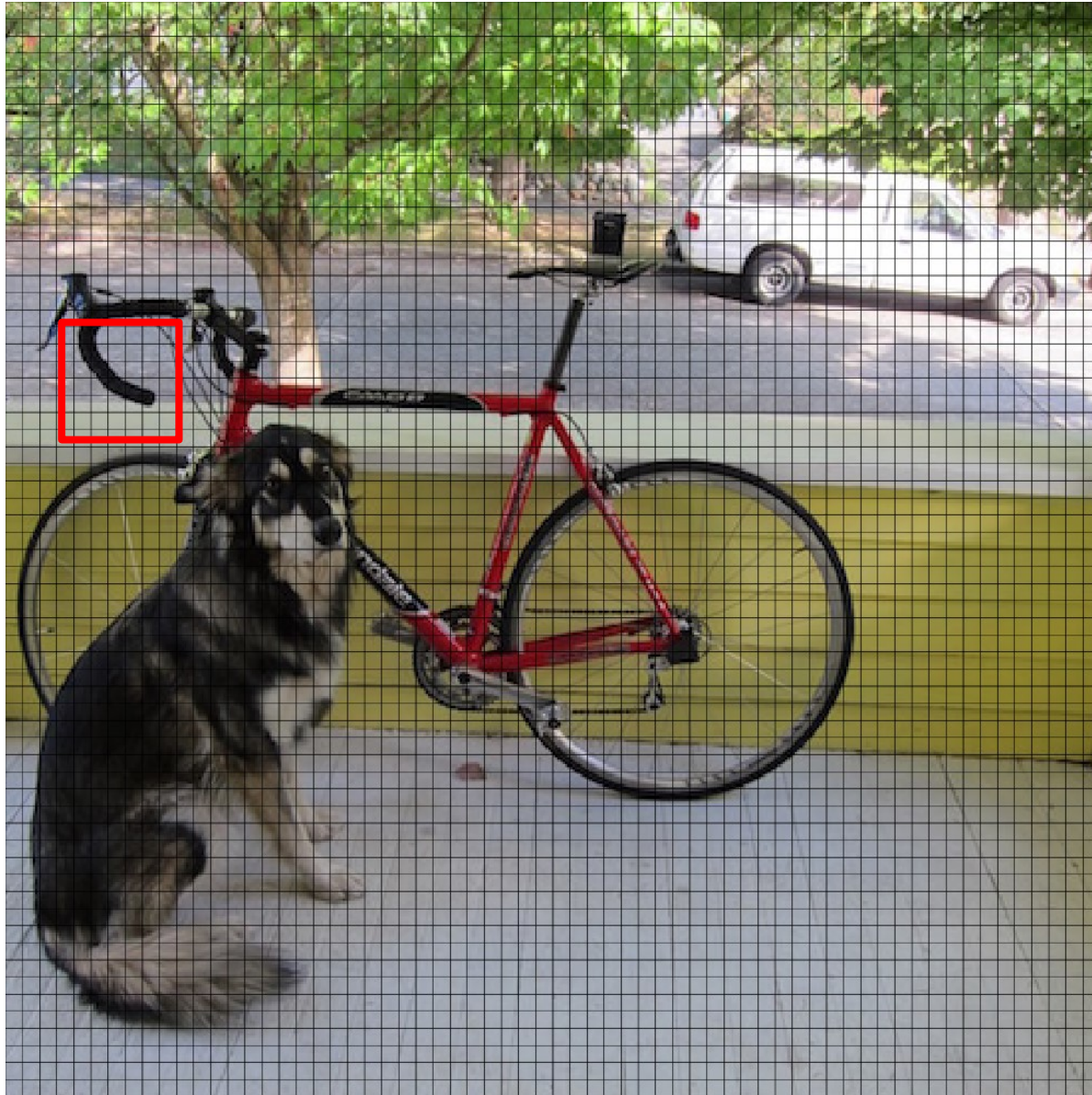
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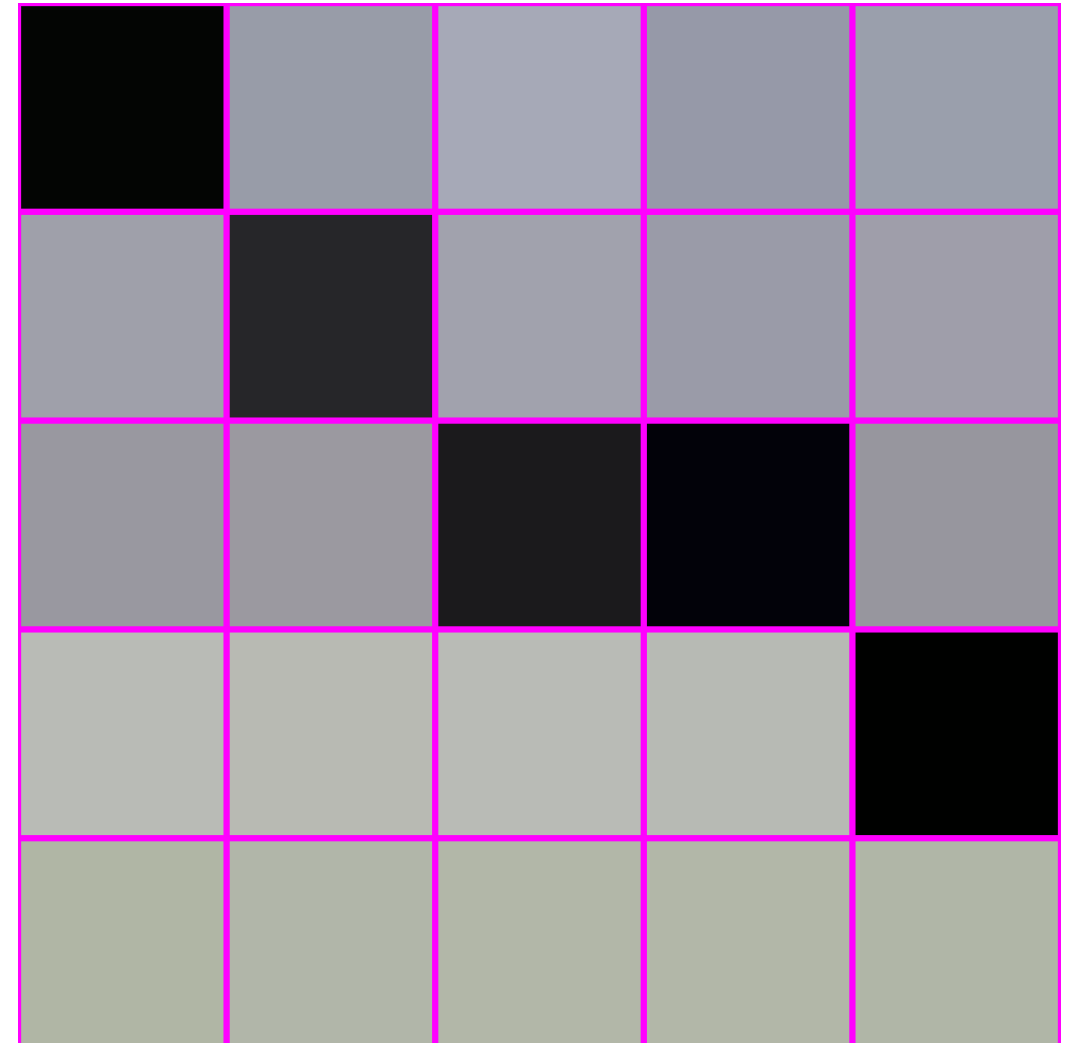
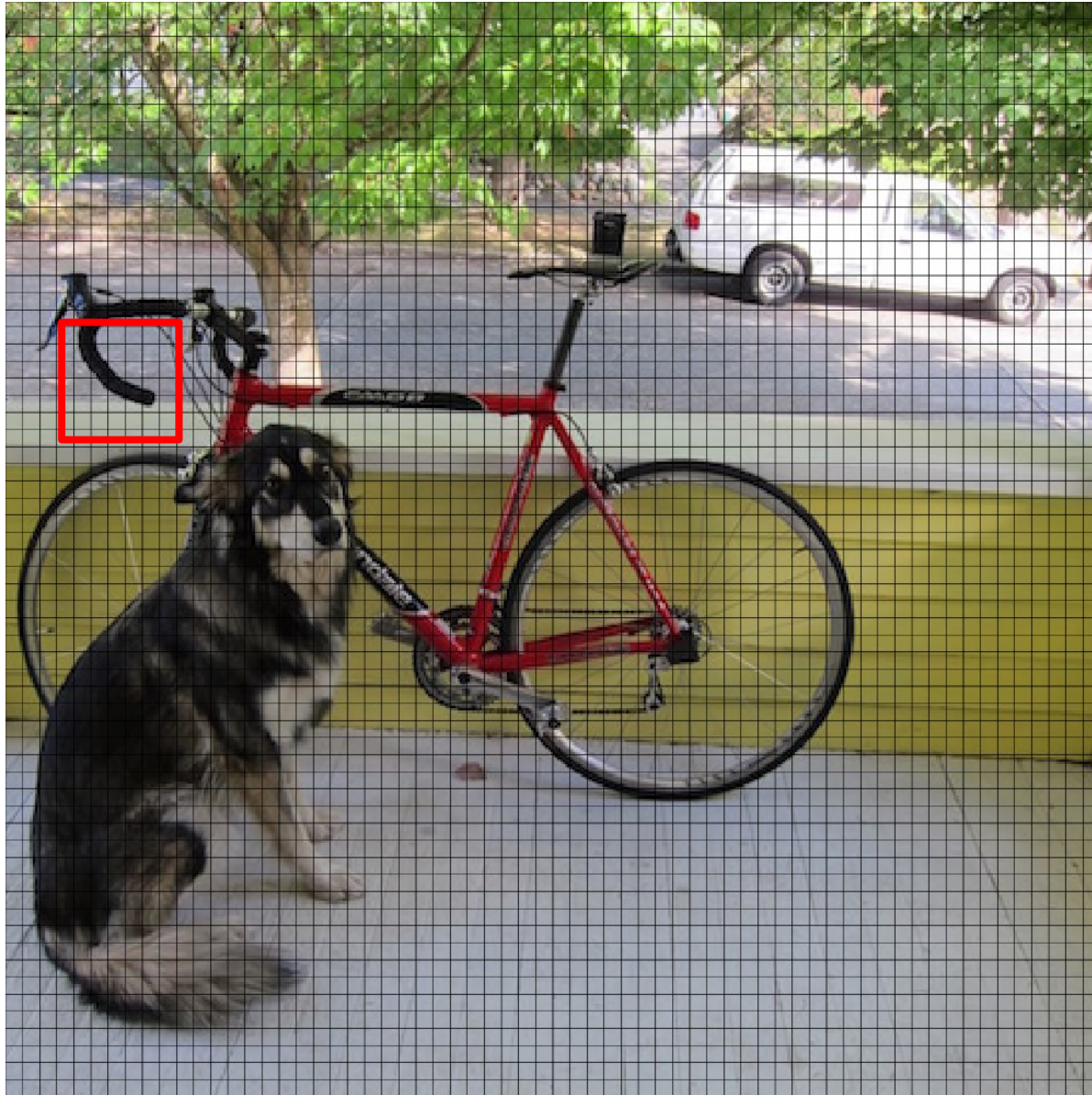
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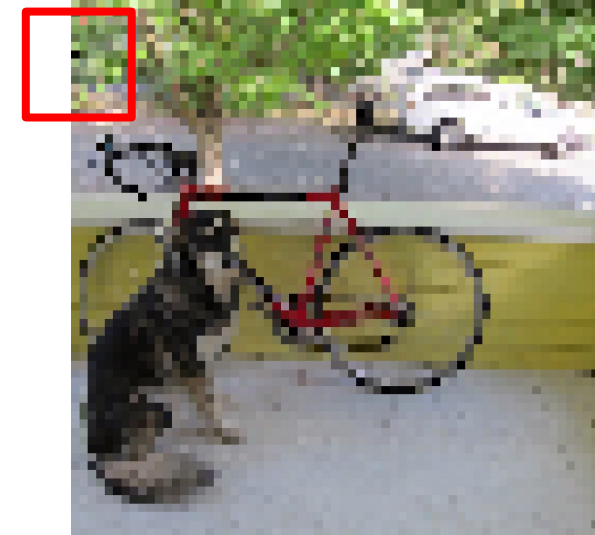
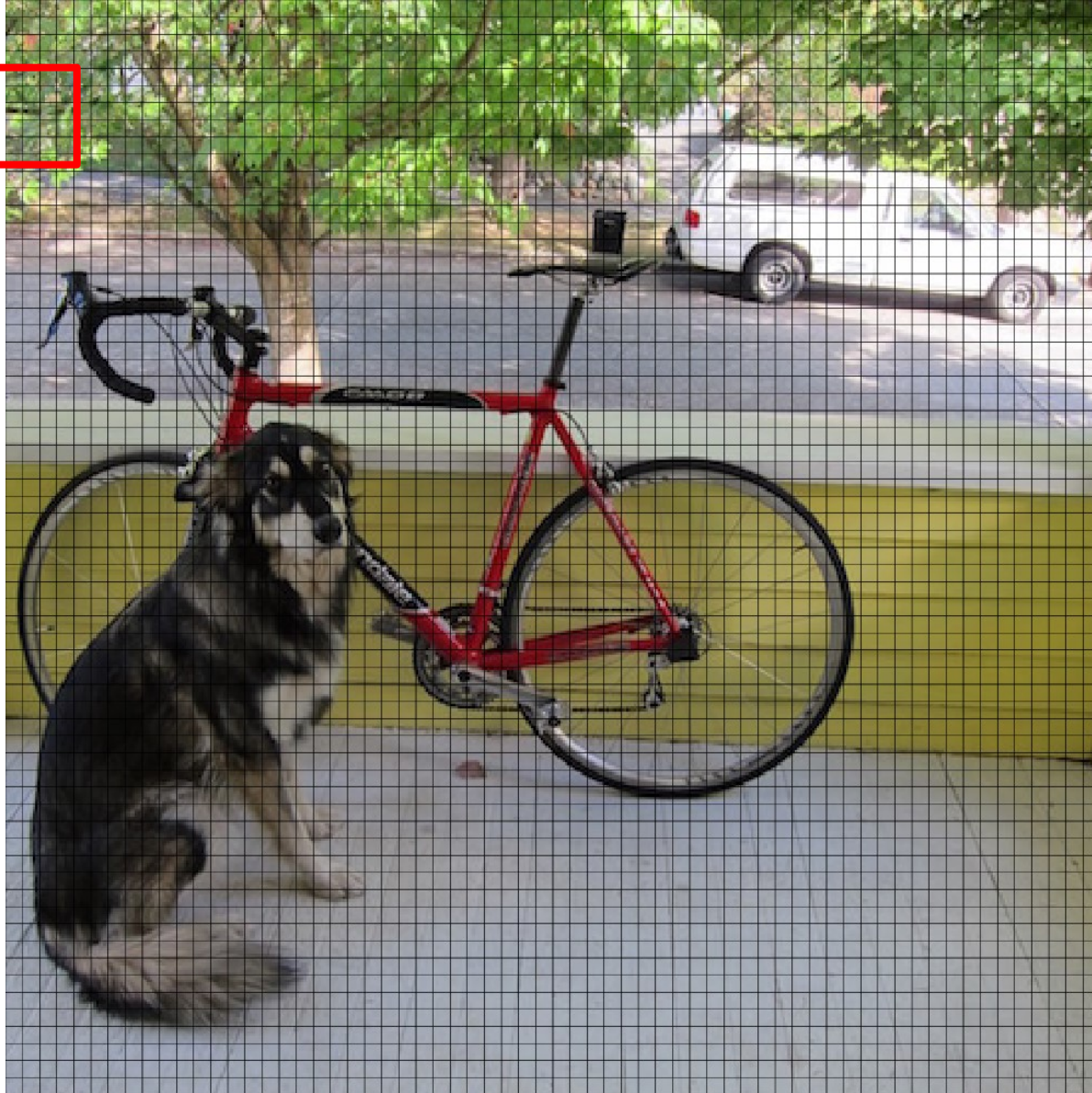
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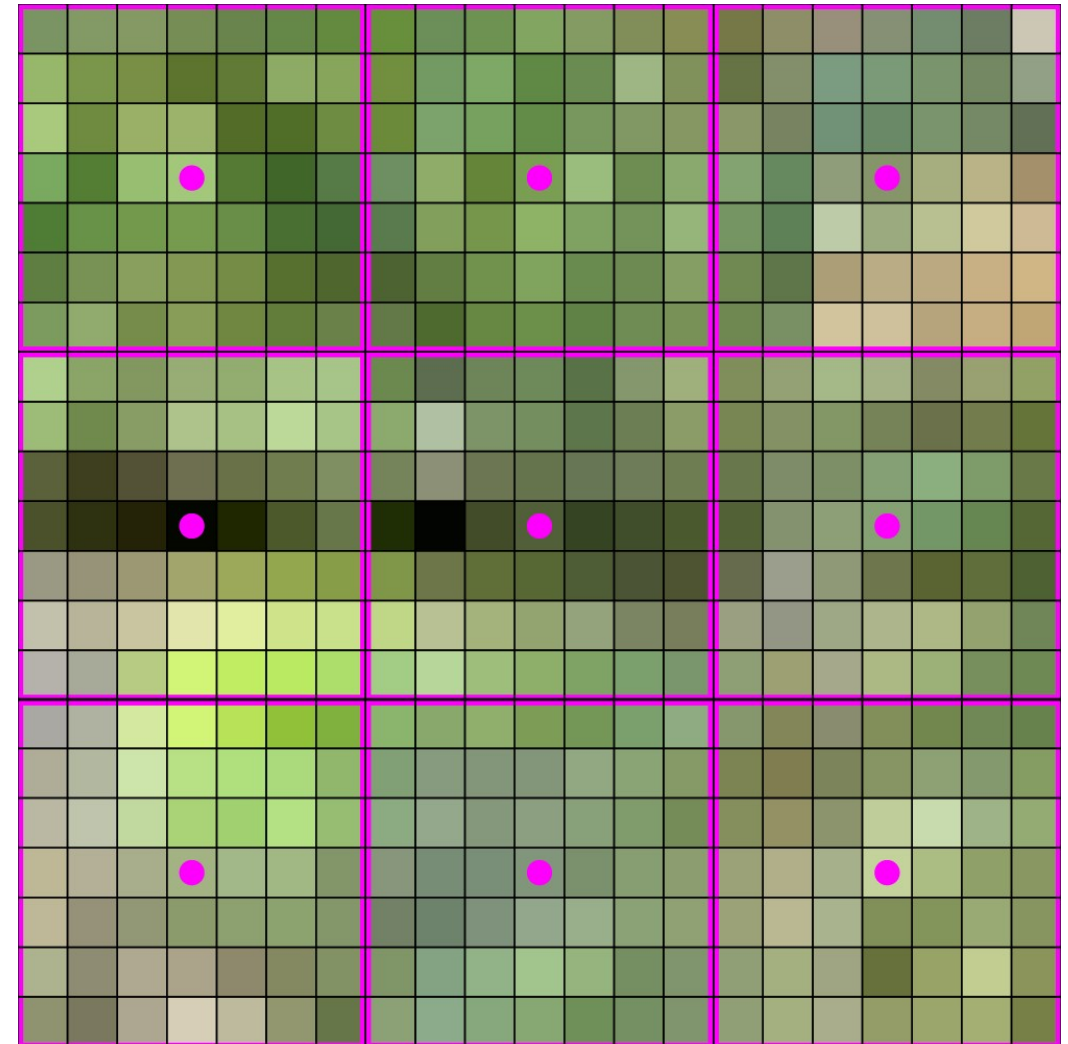
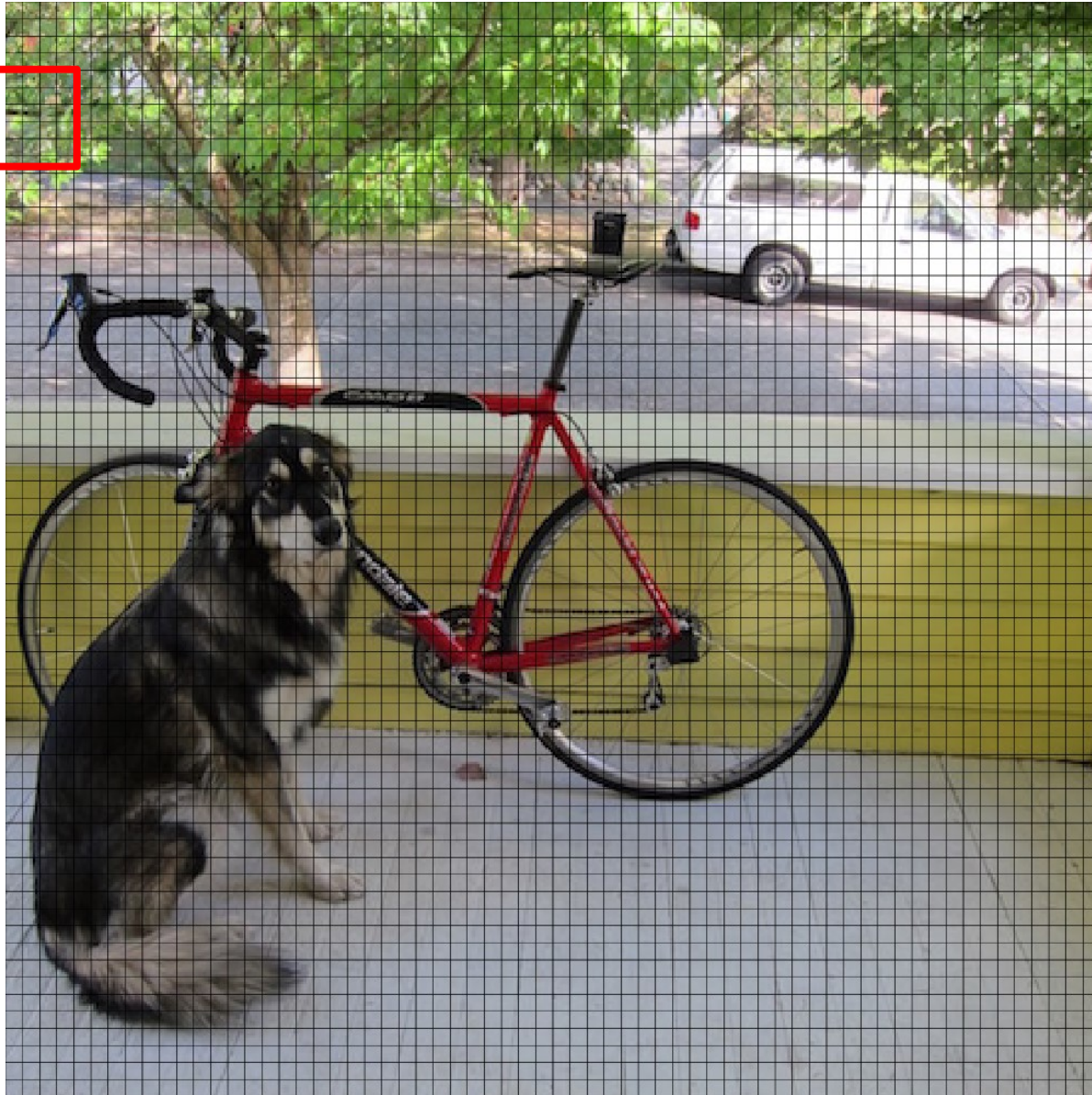
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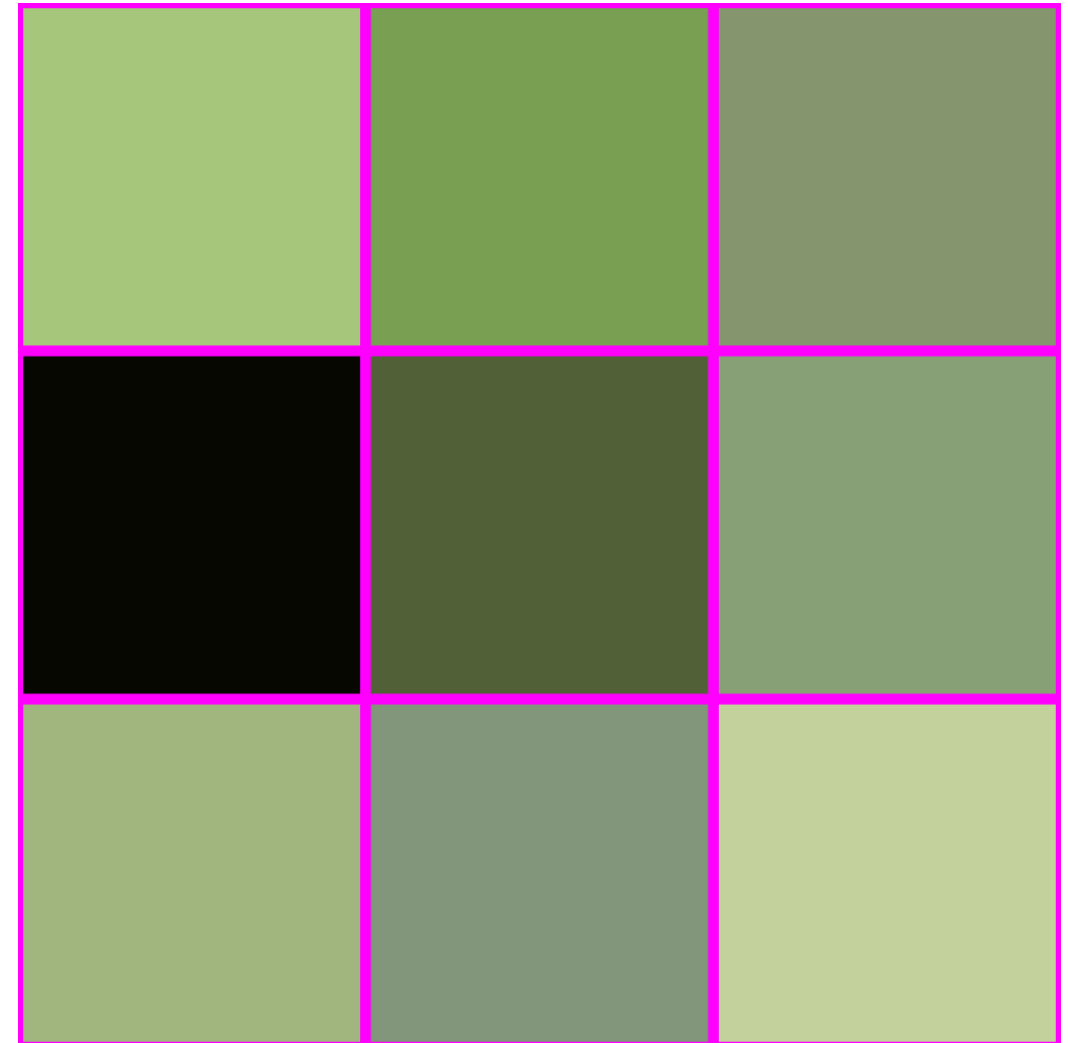
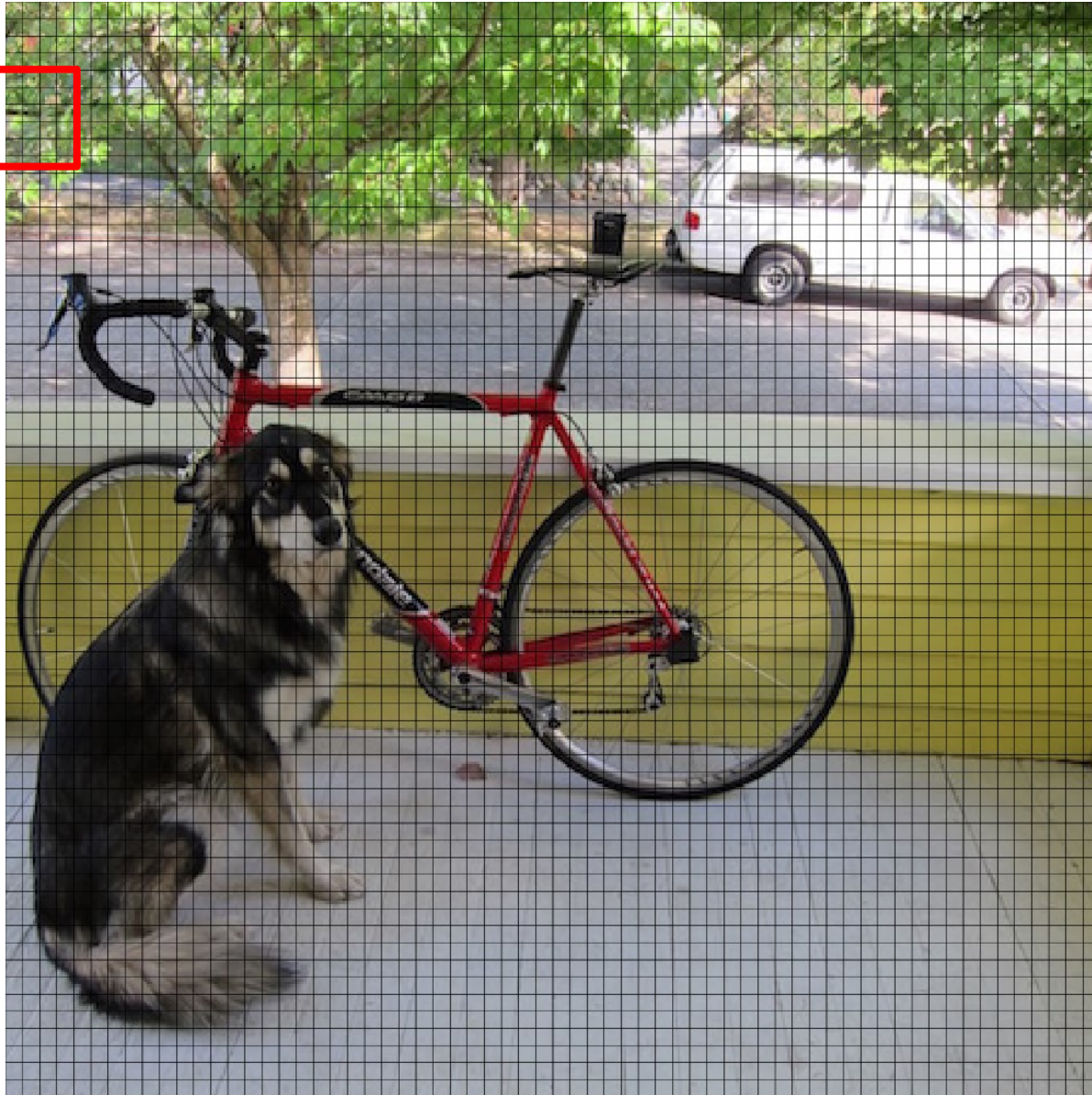
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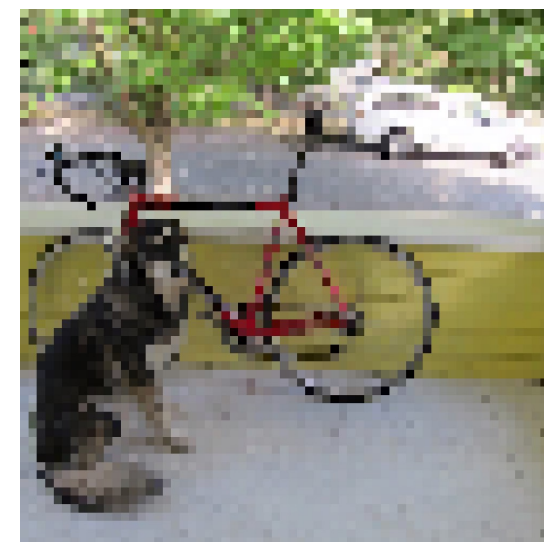


Lots of issues

- NN and Bilinear only look at small area
- Lots of artifacting
- Staircase pattern on diagonal lines
- We'll fix this with filters!



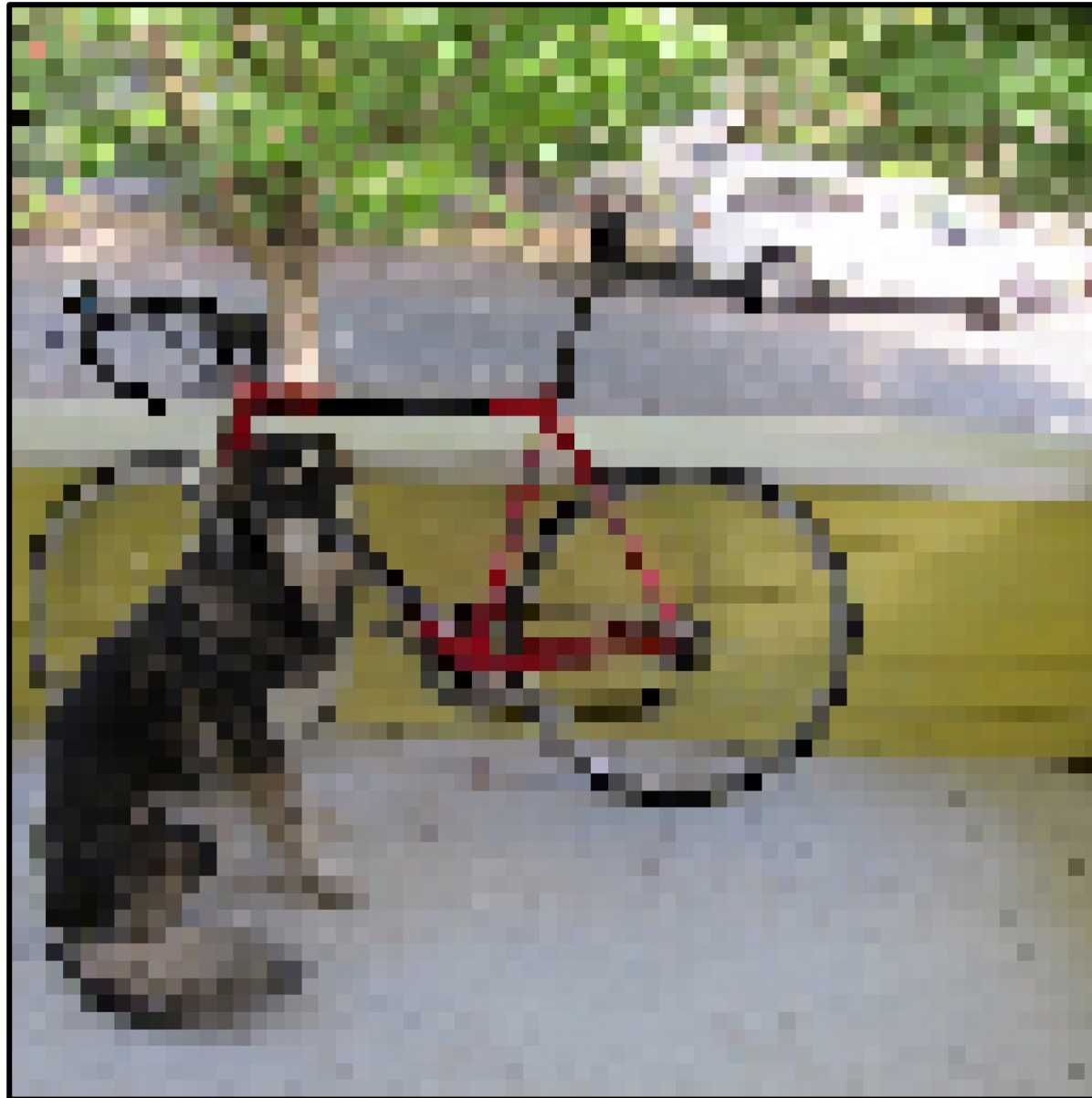
NN



Bilinear

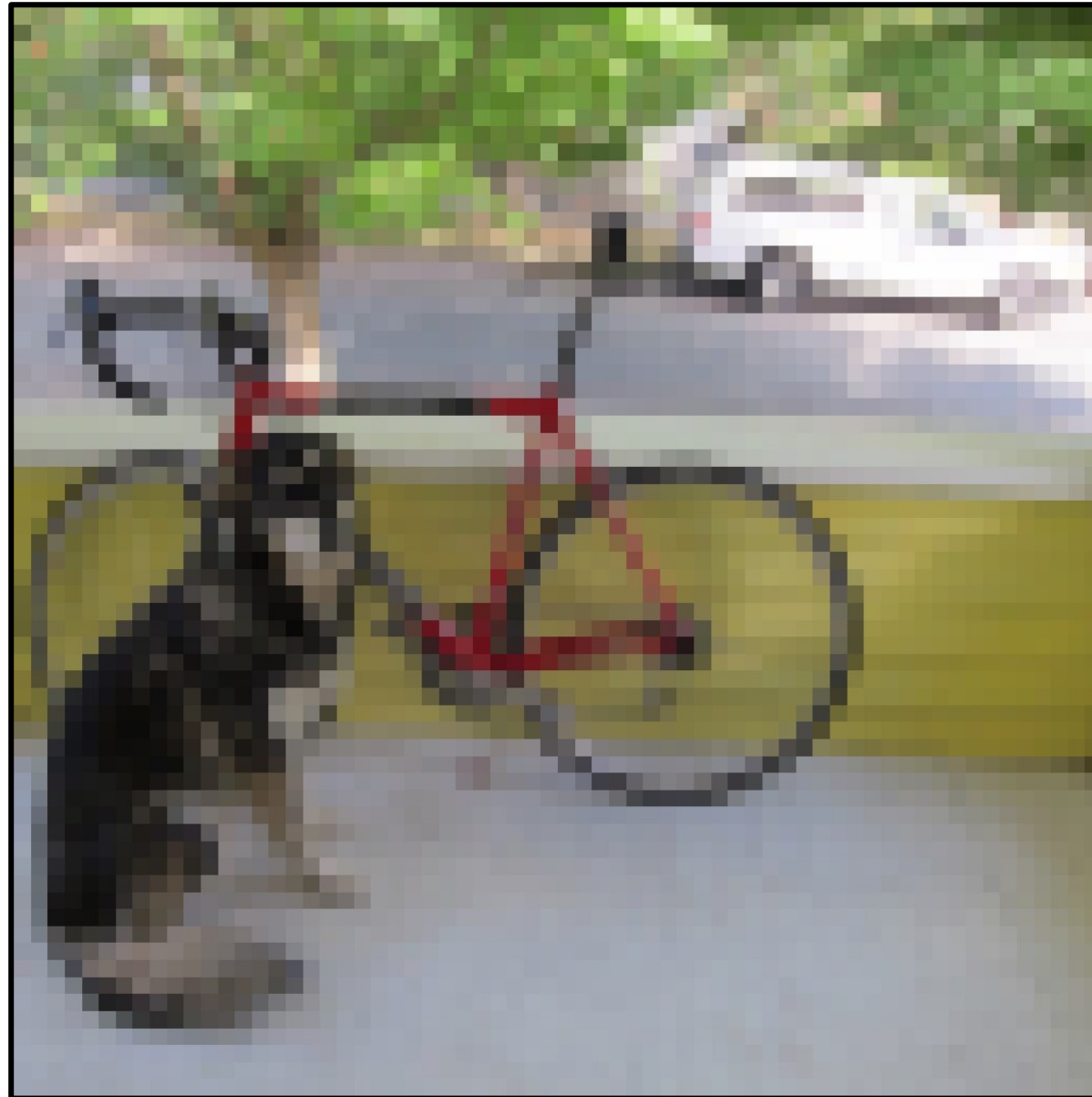


IS THIS ALL THERE IS??





THERE IS A BETTER WAY!



MAI4CAREU

Master programmes in Artificial
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Thank you.

