# Mathematical methods for Image Processing 

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## Plan

(1) Hands-on session : Image dequantization using the $H^{1}$ regularization

## Exercise 1, question 2.a

Calculate the derivatives of

$$
\varphi_{\tau}(t)=\left(\sup \left(|t|-\frac{\tau}{2}, 0\right)\right)^{2}
$$

(You may distinguish the three cases: $t \leq-\frac{\tau}{2},-\frac{\tau}{2}<t<\frac{\tau}{2}$ and $\frac{\tau}{2} \leq t$.)

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- If $t<-\frac{\tau}{2}$, then $\varphi_{\tau}(t)=\left(-t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)^{2}$ and $\varphi_{\tau}^{\prime}(t)=2\left(t+\frac{\tau}{2}\right)$
- If $-\frac{\tau}{2}<t<\frac{\tau}{2}$, then $\varphi_{\tau}(t)=0$ and $\varphi_{\tau}^{\prime}(t)=0$
- If $\frac{\tau}{2}<t$, then $\varphi_{\tau}(t)=\left(t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)^{2}$ and $\varphi_{\tau}^{\prime}(t)=2\left(t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right)$

Therefore

$$
\varphi_{\tau}^{\prime}(t)= \begin{cases}2\left(t+\frac{\tau}{2}\right) & , \text { if } t<-\frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & , \text { if }-\frac{\tau}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 2\left(t-\frac{\tau}{2}\right) & , \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

## Exercise 1, question 2.b

Deduce from the previous question and the Hands-on session 1-2, the gradient of

$$
F_{\lambda}(w)=E(w)+\lambda \sum_{i, j=0}^{N-1} \varphi_{\tau}\left(w_{i, j}-v_{i, j}\right)
$$

## Exercise 1, question 2.b

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$$
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$$

For $w$ and $w^{\prime} \in \mathbb{R}^{N^{2}}$, we have

$$
\varphi_{\tau}\left(w_{i, j}+w_{i, j}^{\prime}-v_{i, j}\right)=\varphi_{\tau}\left(w_{i, j}-v_{i, j}\right)+\varphi_{\tau}^{\prime}\left(w_{i, j}-v_{i, j}\right) w_{i, j}^{\prime}+o\left(\left|w_{i, j}^{\prime}\right|\right)
$$

Therefore, we compute

$$
X=\left(\varphi_{\tau}^{\prime}\left(w_{i, j}-v_{i, j}\right)\right)_{0 \leq i, j<N}
$$

and have

$$
\nabla F_{\lambda}(w)=D_{x}^{*} D_{x} w+D_{y}^{*} D_{y} w+\lambda X
$$

## Exercise 2, question 1

Let $w \in \mathbb{R}^{N^{2}}$. What are the coordinates of $\Pi(w)$ (the projection of $w$ onto $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ ). (Begin with a proof arguing that we can compute $N^{2}$ projections: We project independently every $w_{i, j}$ onto the interval $\left[v_{i, j}-\frac{\tau}{2}, v_{i, j}+\frac{\tau}{2}\right]$.)

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Writing $\tau_{i, j}^{-}=v_{i, j}-\frac{\tau}{2}$ and $\tau_{i, j}^{+}=v_{i, j}+\frac{\tau}{2}$, we have

$$
\Pi(w)=\operatorname{Argmin}_{w^{\prime}: \forall i, j \tau_{i, j}^{-}} \leq w_{i, j}^{\prime} \leq \tau_{i, j}^{+}\left\|w^{\prime}-w\right\|^{2}
$$

Let

$$
w_{i, j}^{*}=\operatorname{Argmin}_{\tau_{i, j}^{-} \leq t \leq \tau_{i, j}^{+}}\left(t-w_{i, j}\right)^{2}
$$

and $w^{*}=\left(w_{i, j}^{*}\right)_{0 \leq i, j<N}$.
We have $w^{*} \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}$. Moreover, for any $w^{\prime} \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}$, and any $i, j$

$$
\left(w_{i, j}^{*}-w_{i, j}\right)^{2} \leq\left(w_{i, j}^{\prime}-w_{i, j}\right)^{2}
$$

and therefore

$$
\left\|w^{*}-w\right\|^{2}=\sum_{i, j=0}^{N-1}\left(w_{i, j}^{*}-w_{i, j}\right)^{2} \leq \sum_{i, j=0}^{N-1}\left(w_{i, j}^{\prime}-w_{i, j}\right)^{2}=\left\|w^{\prime}-w\right\|^{2}
$$

## Exercise 2, question 1

Therefore

$$
\Pi(w)_{i, j}= \begin{cases}\tau_{i, j}^{+} & , \text {if } w_{i, j} \geq \tau_{i, j}^{+} \\ w_{i, j} & , \text { if } \tau_{i, j}^{+} \geq w_{i, j} \geq \tau_{i, j}^{-} \\ \tau_{i, j}^{-} & , \text {if } \tau_{i, j}^{-} \geq w_{i, j}\end{cases}
$$

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# Thank you for your attention ! 

## I wish you the best !

