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THE PROBLEM OF OBJECT DETECTION IN THE IMAGES OF GIVEN SCENE

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Abstract

This paper discusses application of approximation error minimization (aggregate squared error) for detection of various objects on color images. The problem of object detection is formulated in such manner: pixel clustering remains unreliable even by minor image alterations. The considered use case demonstrates, that for reliable detection of objects on images, taken under different angles, Ward method is promising, actually underlying the quasi-optimal image approximation model, currently being developed in the SPIIRAS. The scientific novelty of the proposed model consists in the following: the computational framework enables any binary image clustering approach, which proceeds in pair-wise merge mode and analyzed in bipartition mode. Reversible calculations with pixel clusters are supported in terms of the network, which is briefly described in the paper.

Keywords: hierarchical object detection, piecewise constant image approximation, total squared error, optimization, approximation, algebraic network, Ward's method.

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et al., 2015],

[Berkaya et al., 2016],

([Shi et al., 2016], [Schroff

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[Ward, 1963; , 1988;

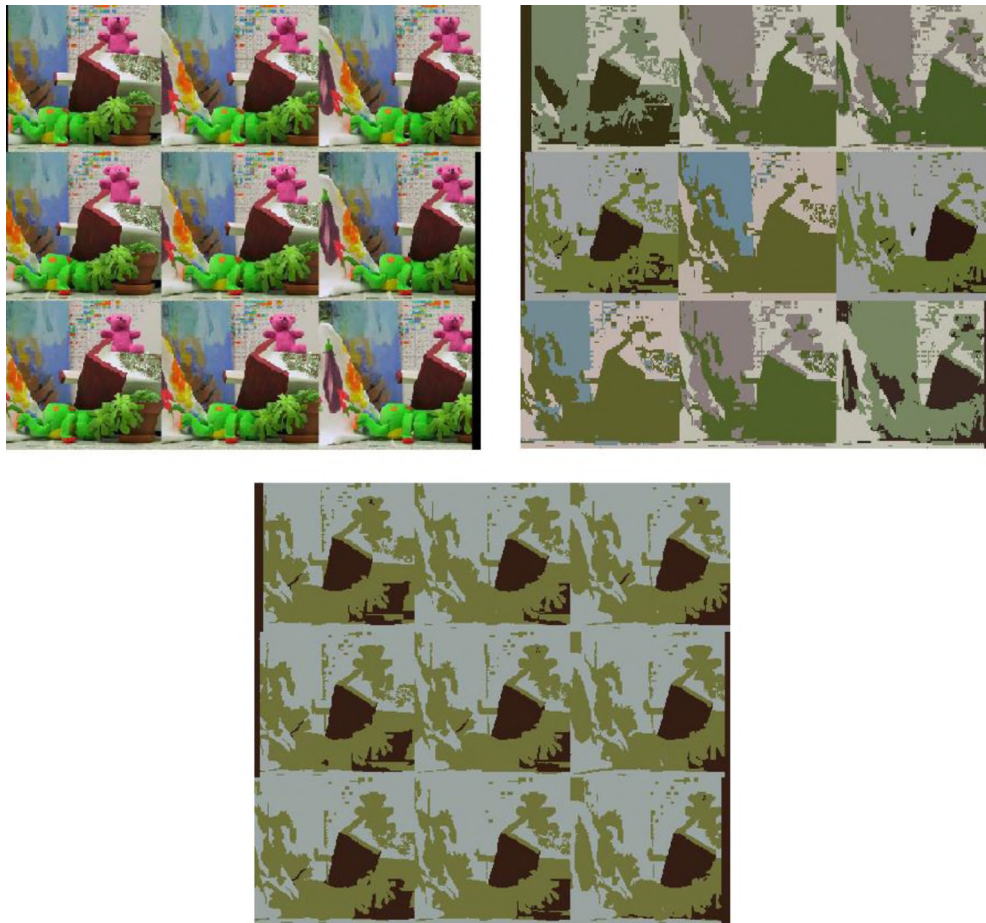
1989]

(. 1)

[, 2014; , 2015].

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Fig. 1. The unstable object selection

2015; , 2016; , 2018].

[Kharinov, 2015; Kharinov,

[Kharinov, 2015; Kharinov, 2015;

, 2018],

3.

[Kharinov, 2015; Kharinov, 2015; , 2018]
 (full HD)

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[Kharinov, 2015; Kharinov, 2015; , 2018]

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11 1 $E = 3N^{\wedge}$

4.

$$\underline{\wedge} \underline{AE} < \dots < \underline{AE}_{n-J} < 0$$

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$$E_g < \frac{E_{g-1} + E_{g+1}}{2} \quad g = 2, 3, \dots, N-1. \tag{1}$$

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$$g = 9$$

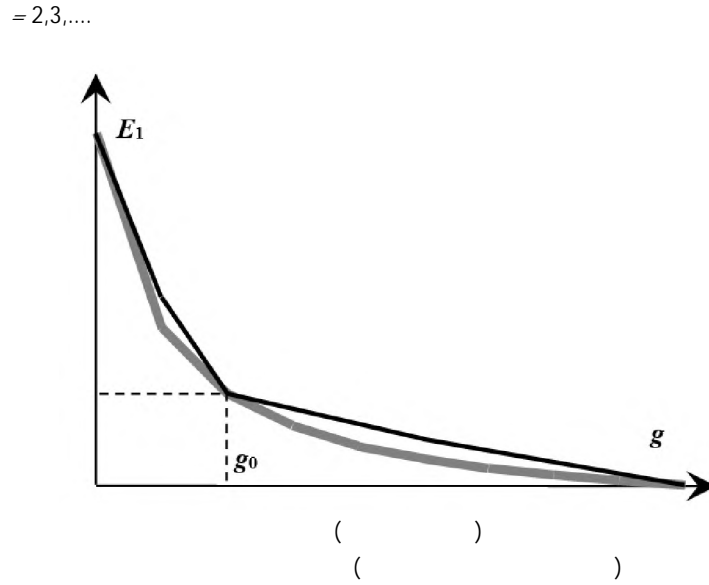


Fig. 2. Approximation of optimal approximations (gray curve) by quasioptimal approximations (solid black curve)

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online-
[Achanta et al., 2009; Cheng et al., 2015]

$$i, j: \quad i \wedge j: \quad (i \wedge j) \setminus \begin{matrix} E_{split} \{i \wedge, \\ E_{split} \{J \wedge. \end{matrix} \quad (2)$$

[Ward, 1963; 1988; 1989],

$$i, j, \quad i, j): \quad i, j \wedge j: i, j = \arg \min_{i, j=0, 2, \dots, g-1} E_{merge}(i, j) \quad (3)$$

$$i, I \quad i, j: \quad E_{merge}(i, j) = \sim (i, j) = \frac{e_{ij}}{+ n_j} \quad | - > 0. \quad (4)$$

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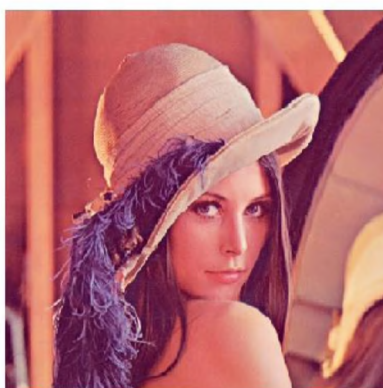
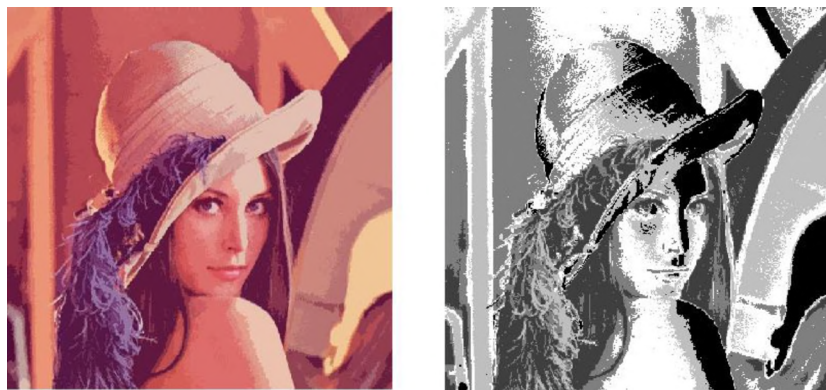
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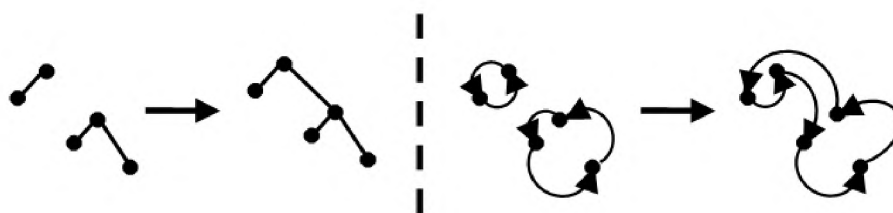
Fig. 3. The object detection result

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[Kharinov, 2015; , 2018].

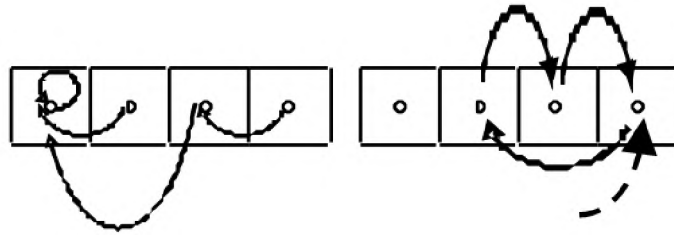
(.4).



.4.

Fig. 4. The tree and loop merging scheme

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Fig. 5. Kernel network of Sleator-Tarjan tree (left) and a cycle of setting order (right)

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[Toffoli, 1980; Zongxiang, 2009],

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[, 1993; Kharinov, 2015; Kharinov, 2015; , 2018; Kharinov, Buslavsky, 2019].

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2.

[Liao, 2001]

[Kharinov, 2015; Kharinov,

2015], . 2.

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2. 2014. , 22.
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