## <<计算机视觉>>

#### 图书基本信息

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#### 内容概要

罗杰波、汤晓鸥、徐东等编写的《计算机视觉》是由一些综述性或原始研究论文组成的,涉及了计算机视觉的各个领域,包括图像分割和标注、人脸和生物特征识别、图像配准、基于视频内容的分析和三维重建,每篇论文的作者至少有一位是中国科学技术大学信息学院的毕业生。

《计算机视觉》可供计算机专业高年级本科生、研究生以及相关领域的科研人员使用。

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#### 作者简介

罗杰波,云南昆明人,1989年于中国科学技术大学本科毕业,1995年于美国罗切斯特大学获得博士学位。

现任柯达公司研究院首席科学家,研究领域包括图像处理、模式识刚、计算机视觉、多媒体信息挖掘 、生物医学信息学等。

他以在电子成像和视频通信方而的杰出成就当选SPIE Fellow(2008),以在语义图像理解和智能图像处理等方面的贡献当选IEEE Fellow(2009),以在图像视频内容识别中采用概率上下文模型的开创性工作当选IAPR Fellow(2010)。

汤晓鸥,辽宁鞍山人,1990年于中国科学技术大学本科毕业,1996年于麻省理工学院获得博士学位。 现任香港中文大学工程学院副院长及信息工程系教授,2005年至2008年于微软亚洲研究院担任视觉计 算组主任,研究领域主要有计算机视觉、模式识别和视频处理等。

他以在模式识别和视频处理等方面的贡献当选IEEE Fellow(2009)。

徐东,四川大竹人,2001年和2005年于中国科学技术大学电子工程与信息科学系分别获得本科和博士 学位,2006年在美国哥伦比亚大学做博士后。

现任教于新加坡南洋理工大学计算机工程系,研究方向包括计算机视觉和多媒体信息处理,住国际著名学术期刊和学术会议上共发表了40余篇沦文。

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#### 书籍目录

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#### 章节摘录

版权页:插图:Indeed we are far from the first who tried to patch spatial and temporal information together for a better understanding of the world: The 4D event space and light cone in special relativity put forward by Einstein have been the foundation of modern physics for about one century [34]. Even in video understanding several research groups have come to the realization of the benefits provided by patching videos in the temporal direction. Stauffer and Grimson developed the concept of pixel process , where a pixel process for a video, a 1D data, is formed by threading pixels of the same location in each frame in videos. They have applied this novel concept with valuable performance in a series of scene monitoring and tracking applications within the framework of background subtraction. Chin and colleagues proposed a temporal segmentation method based on a 2D image which is formed by stacking collinear pixels in a video. The cut detection is then transformed into a line detection problem in this 2D spatial-temporal image, which can be achieved more effectively. As can be seen these two methods entirely exploited temporal redundancies but fell short of taking full advantage of spatial redundancies. Nonetheless, the E1 time series for pixel process and E2 time frames are powerful enough to solve their respective problems elegantly.

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