Diagnostic Medical Image Processing (DMIP)
WS 2014/15
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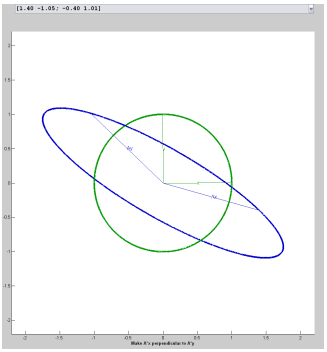
LEHRSTUHL FÜR MUSTER-ERKENNUNG

Exercise 1: Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and Fourier Transform (FT)

1 Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

Have a look at the slides of the topic SVD

Create a matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 10 & 14 \\ 12 & 11 & -13 \\ 14 & 13 & -66 \end{pmatrix}$. Check the determinant of this matrix. Compute the inverse matrix of A without using the MATLAB command **inv**. Compare the result to **inv(A)**. How do we get the condition number? What does the condition number express?



Create a 2×2 matrix. Try the MATLAB command **eigshow**. What does this plot show?

If we set the threshold $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$, we get a rank deficiency. How can we get the nullspace and the range of the matrix B?

1.1 Exercise problem

Show that a variation of the elements of b by 0.1% implies a change in x by 240%.

Consider the matrix A, which is non-singular. The equation $Ax = b$, where $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1.001 \\ 0.999 \\ 1.001 \end{pmatrix}$ has the solution $x = A^{-1}b$.

1.2 Optimization Problems

- Implement the optimization problems 1 and 4 of the lecture slides.

- Optimization problem 2: Four 2-D vectors were given on the lecture slides. Implement the optimization problem for the general case, e.g. 5, 6, 20 or N vectors.
- Implement the third optimization problem using the image `yu_fill.jpg`.
  How many approximations do we have? Which rank-l-approximations are sufficient?

The rank approximation should look like this:

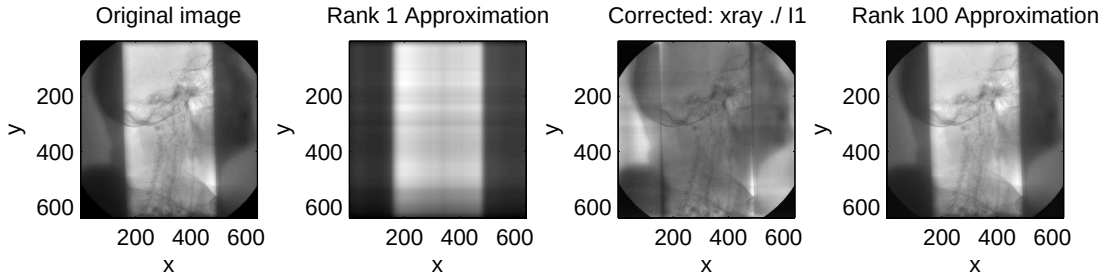


Figure 1: Rank approximation of image `yu_fill.jpg`.

2 Fourier Transform (FT)

Load a phantom image into your workspace. Compute the Fourier Transform. There are some possibilities of visualization. What's the difference?