

Reg No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**SIXTH SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION(R&S), MAY 2019**

**Course Code: CS362**

**Course Name: COMPUTER VISION**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A**

*Answer all questions, each carries 3 marks.*

- |   |  | Marks |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | State different limitations of a pinhole camera and how to overcome these limitations.<br>Write a short note on thin lenses. | (3)   |
| 2 | What is BRDF? How are area sources different from line sources?  | (3)   |
| 3 | Explain trifocal geometry with neat sketch.  | (3)   |
| 4 | What is meant by image rectification?  | (3)   |

**PART B**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 9 marks.*

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 5 | a) Explain the different components of a vision system.   | (3) |
|   | b) How is conversion from affine to euclidean images performed?                                 | (3) |
|   | c) What are shadows? Differentiate umbra from penumbra.   | (3) |
| 6 | a) Explain Tomasi's and Kanade's factorization algorithm for affine shape from motion.          | (5) |
|   | b) Compare weak perspective projection and orthographic projection in affine projection models. | (4) |
| 7 | a) State any four limitations of thick lens.  | (3) |
|   | b) Explain the different methods for solving the binocular fusion problem.                      | (6) |

**PART C**

*Answer all questions, each carries 3 marks.*

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 8  | Explain the design cycle of a pattern recognition system.                                 | (3) |
| 9  | How is supervised learning different from unsupervised learning. Explain with an example. | (3) |
| 10 | What is meant by a pose?  | (3) |
| 11 | Explain the process of obtaining hypothesis using invariants.                             | (3) |

**PART D**

*Answer any two full questions, each carries 9 marks.*

- |    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 12 | a) Write a short note on "Bayesian decision theory discrete feature" and "Bayesian | (6) |
|----|--|-----|

- decision theory continuous feature”.
- b) What could cause uncorrelated estimates of pose? How can this issue be handled? (3)
- 13 a) Define the following terms 1) state of nature 2) feature space 3) class conditional probability density function 4) prior probability. (4)
- b) What is meant by pattern? Write a short note on pattern recognition system. (5)
- 14 a) Explain the algorithm for geometric hashing. (6)
- b) Differentiate pose consistency and pose clustering. (3)

### PART E

*Answer any four full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

- 15 a) What are decision trees? Explain any algorithm to build a decision tree. (7)
- b) Define Entropy and Gini-index with an example. (3)
- 16 a) What are linear discriminant based classifiers? Explain the Perceptron algorithm for classification. (6)
- b) Explain Minimum Squared Error Method (MSE) for Classification. (4)
- 17 a) State the K-Means algorithm for clustering. (3)
- b) Apply K-Means algorithm on the following data set to obtain three clusters: (1, 1), (1.5, 2), (3, 4), (5, 7), (3.5, 5), (4.5, 5) and (3.5, 4.5). (7)
- 18 a) What are distance measures? State any two properties of a similarity measure. Mention any two examples for dissimilarity measures, with equations. (4)
- b) What is the importance of genetic algorithm in pattern classification? Explain with an example. (6)
- 19 a) Explain the use of neural network structures for pattern recognition with an example. (7)
- b) Explain linear discriminant functions for single category and multi category. (3)
- 20 a) What are Support Vector Machines? Explain with an examples and neat illustrations and list out the advantages and disadvantages of SVM. (10)

\*\*\*\*