

## Vector operation

$\phi, \delta, \varphi, :$  scalar

$A, B, C, :$  vector

$n :$  normal vector (法線)

$l :$  長さ       $S :$  面積       $V :$  体積

### 1. Vector operations

$$\text{nabla: } \nabla = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{Laplacian: } \Delta = \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

### 2. Basic definitions (基本約束)

#### (1) grad (勾配)

$$\nabla \phi = \text{grad} \phi = i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{grad} f = \nabla f = \left( \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \right) = \left( \lim_{h1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h1, y) - f(x, y)}{h1}, \lim_{h2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h2) - f(x, y)}{h2} \right)$$

#### (2) div (発散)

$$\nabla \cdot A = \text{div} A = \frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ay}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Az}{\partial z}$$

#### (3) rot (回転)

$$\nabla \times A = \text{rot} A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Ax & Ay & Az \end{vmatrix} = i \left( \frac{\partial Az}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Ay}{\partial z} \right) + j \left( \frac{\partial Ax}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Az}{\partial x} \right) + k \left( \frac{\partial Ay}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Ax}{\partial y} \right)$$

## 特徴抽出フィルタ

濃度差のエッジ検出 : 画像の微分 **一次微分(勾配:gradient)**

微分(差分)の定義

対称性を考慮して

$$\frac{\partial f[y][x]}{\partial x} = \Delta_x f = f[y][x+1] - f[y][x]$$

$$\Delta_x f = f[y][x+1] - f[y][x-1]$$

$$\frac{\partial f[y][x]}{\partial y} = \Delta_y f = f[y+1][x] - f[y][x]$$

$$\Delta_y f = f[y+1][x] - f[y-1][x]$$

$$\Delta_x f = f[y][x+1] - f[y][x-1]$$

縦方向のエッジだけ検出

$$\Delta_y f = f[y+1][x] - f[y-1][x]$$

横方向のエッジだけ検出

$$\sqrt{(\Delta_x f)^2 + (\Delta_y f)^2}$$

簡易版 =  $|\Delta_x f| + |\Delta_y f|$  エッジの方向に依存しない勾配の大きさを計算

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{\Delta_y f}{\Delta_x f} \quad \text{勾配の方向}$$

**ヤコビ行列** Jacobian Matrix・ヤコビアン (ヤコビ行列式・関数行列式 functional determinant)

定義 2変数関数  $f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y)$  の勾配ベクトル  $\text{grad } f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1x} \\ f_{1y} \end{pmatrix}, \text{grad } f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} f_{2x} \\ f_{2y} \end{pmatrix}$  を、縦に並べた以下の行列をヤコビ行列と呼ぶ

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

定義 ヤコビ行列の行列式

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f_2(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

を、関数行列式ないしは**ヤコビアン**と呼び、簡略化して表す場合には、

記号  $J(x, y), \frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x, y)}$  などを用いる。

## ヘッセ行列・ヘッシアン Hessian(ヘッセ行列式)

定義 2変数関数  $f(x, y)$  の第二次偏導関数を、以下のように並べた行列をヘッセ行列と呼ぶ。

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

この行列式

$$D = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2$$

を、**ヘッシアン**と呼ぶ。

## ラプラスの演算子(ラプラシアン Laplacian) 記法: $\Delta$

定義 2変数関数  $f(x, y)$  の  $x, y$  それぞれに関する第二次偏導関数の和

$$\Delta f(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2}$$

発散(divergence) 記法:  $\text{div} A$

### 3. 積分公式

(1) Gauss's theorem

$$\int_S A \cdot n \, ds = \int_S A_n \, ds = \int_V (V \cdot A) \, dV = \int_V \text{div} A \, dV$$

(2) Stokes's theorem

$$\int_S (\text{rot} A) \cdot n \, ds = \int_S (V \times A)_n \, ds = \oint_C A \cdot dL$$

(3) Green's theorem

$$\int_S \phi(\text{grad} \phi) \cdot n \, ds = \int_S (V \times A)_n \, ds = \oint_C A \cdot dL$$