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| Nota di contenuto | Optical Flow Estimation from Monogenic Phase -- Optimal Filters for Extended Optical Flow -- Wiener-Optimized Discrete Filters for Differential Motion Estimation -- Boundary Characterization Within the Wedge-Channel Representation -- Multiple Motion Estimation Using Channel Matrices -- Divide-and-Conquer Strategies for Estimating Multiple Transparent Motions -- Towards a Multi-camera Generalization of Brightness Constancy -- Complex Motion in Environmental Physics and Live Sciences -- Bayesian Approaches to Motion-Based Image and Video Segmentation -- On Variational |

Methods for Fluid Flow Estimation -- Motion Based Estimation and Representation of 3D Surfaces and Boundaries -- A Probabilistic Formulation of Image Registration -- Myocardial Motion and Strain Rate Analysis from Ultrasound Sequences -- Determining the Translational Speed of a Camera from Time-Varying Optical Flow -- A Robust Approach for Ego-Motion Estimation Using a Mobile Stereo Platform -- Robust Monocular Detection of Independent Motion by a Moving Observer -- Tracking Complex Objects Using Graphical Object Models.

Sommario/riassunto

The world we live in is a dynamic one: we explore it by moving through it, and many of the objects which we are interested in are also moving. Traffic, for instance, is an example of a domain where detecting and processing visual motion is of vital interest, both in a metaphoric as well as in a purely literal sense. Visual communication is another important example of an area of science which is dominated by the need to measure, understand, and represent visual motion in an efficient way. Visual motion is a subject of research which forces the investigator to deal with complexity; complexity in the sense of facing a diversity of forms, starting from analyzing simple motion in a changing environment (illumination, shadows, . . .), under adverse observation conditions, such as bad signal-to-noise ratio (low illumination, small-scale processes, low-dose x-ray, etc.), covering also multiple motions of independent objects, occlusions, and - ing as far as dealing with objects which are complex in themselves (articulated objects such as bodies of living beings). The spectrum of problems includes, but does not end at, objects which are not 'bodies' at all, e. g. , when analyzing fluid motion, cloud motion, and so on. Analyzing the motion of a crowd in a shopping mall or in an airport is a further example that implies the need to struggle against the problems induced by complexity.
