Segmentation via Graph Cuts – Prep Reading

Balakrishna Thiagarajan

Computer Science and Engineering State University of NewYork at Buffalo

Segmentation

- **Segmentation** refers to the process of partitioning a digital image into multiple segments ie. sets of pixels.
- Image segmentation is typically used to locate objects and boundaries like lines, curves, etc. in images.
- Important property of segmentation is that adjacent regions are significantly different with respect to the same characteristic(s)

Edge Connectivity:

- It is the minimum number of edges whose removal results in a disconnected graph. It is denoted by k(G).
- For a graph G, if k(G) = l then G is called an l-connected graph.

Example:



The edge connectivity for the GRAPH 1 is 2. The edge connectivity for the GRAPH 2 is 3.

Cut:

- A cut in a graph is a set of edges whose removal disconnects the graph.
- A minimum cut is a cut with a minimum number of edges. It is denoted by S.
- For a non-trivial graph G iff |S| = k(G).

Important Definitions in Graphs Example: **GRAPH 1 GRAPH 2** В В А А С С D D

The min-cut for GRAPH 1 is across the vertex B or D. The min-cut for GRAPH 2 is across the vertex A,B,C or D.

Distance d(u,v):

- The distance d(u,v) between vertices u and v in G is the minimum length of a path joining u and v.
- The length of a path is the number of edges in it.

Diameter of a connected graph:

• It is the longest distance between any two vertices in G. It is denoted by diam(G).

Degree of vertex:

- Its is the number of edges incident with the vertex v. It is denoted by deg(v).
- The minimum degree of a vertex in G is denoted by delta(G).



 $d(A,D) = 1 \quad d(B,D) = 2 \quad d(A,E) = 2$ Diameter of the above graph = 2 $deg(A) = 3 \quad deg(B) = 2 \quad deg(E) = 1$ Minimum degree of a vertex in G = 1

Thank You!!