

... , ... , ...

(,).

« »

([1, 2],)

».

[3].

—« »

() [4].

. 1°.

2°.

3°.

4°.

()

. 5°.

(R) (G).

$$\begin{pmatrix} f^R \\ S_d^R \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} f^G \\ S_d^G \end{pmatrix}, \quad (F^R, F^G), (S_p^R, S_p^G)$$

1°—5°

$$F^\lambda = S_p^\lambda \Phi^\lambda \cdot \cos \varepsilon, \quad (1)$$

=R, G, —

[4],

R G,

$$\begin{pmatrix} f^C \\ S^C \end{pmatrix}, \quad (f^L, s^L)$$

$$f^C = f^R - f^G; \quad s^C = s^R - s^G; \quad \varphi^C = \varphi^R - \varphi^G;$$

$$f^L = f^R + f^G; \quad s^L = s^R + s^G; \quad \varphi^L = \varphi^R + \varphi^G.$$

(1)

$$f^C = s_p^C + \varphi^C,$$

$$f^L = s_p^L + \varphi^L + 2 \log \cos \varepsilon. \quad (2)$$

$$f(x, y),$$

$$f^C(x, y)$$

$$f^L(x, y)$$

; 1)

; 2)

; 3)

; 4)

3

(1).

()

2°—4°

$$f^C(x, y) = f_i^C = \text{const},$$

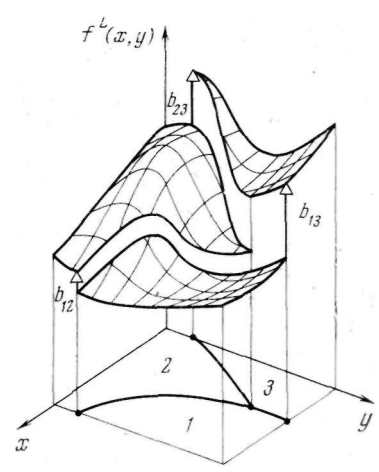
i—

$$b_{ij}^C = f_i^C - f_j^C.$$

b_{ij}^C (, i — , j —)

$$b_{ij}^C = B^C = f_i^C - f_j^C = s_p^C - s_d^C.$$

1. f^L , b_{12}, b_{13}, b_{23}



(. 1).

$$b_{ij}^L = f_i^L - f_j^L = \varphi_i^L - \varphi_j^L$$

(,) [4].

1. (s_d^C, s_d^L)

4. s_d^C

$$\tilde{s}_p^C = \tilde{s}_d^C + B^C.$$

5. $\tilde{\varphi}_i^C = f_i^C - \tilde{s}_p^C$

6.

7. ()
 8. , b_{ij}^L ,

9. $f^L(x, y) - i^L ()$
 $\log \cos \varepsilon = 0$ (. (2))
 s_p^L .

10. (s_p^C, s_p^L)
 « » $f^L(x, y)$ (. . 1)
 (,),

$$\tilde{\varphi}_a^L = f^L(x_a, y_a) - \tilde{s}_p^L$$

— (,).
 i , , , ..., , i

$$\tilde{\varphi}_i^L = \tilde{\varphi}_a^L + b_{a\beta}^L + b_{\beta\gamma}^L + \dots + b_{\omega i}^L$$

(,) — . (2):

$$2 \log \cos \tilde{\varepsilon} = f^L(x, y) - \tilde{\varphi}^L(x, y) - \tilde{s}_p^L$$

() ,
 (. 2)

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \operatorname{tg}^2 \varepsilon. \quad (3)$$

([6],)

* [5].

()

**

()

2.

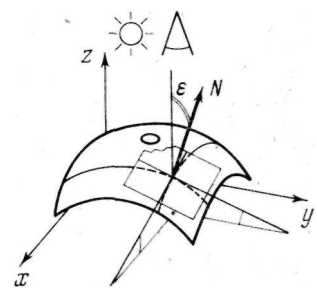
N

(3).

$z(x, y)$

x

$= 0$



?

10—20%

[8],

()

[9];

()

[10].

()

(« »)

[11]. (« ») — « » ()

[12].

**

« » [7].

: ([13]);
 [4, 14];
 () [15].
 [16].
 , ,
 [17, 18].

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9.IX.1974

**ON THE RECOGNITION OF COLORATION AND SHAPE
OF VOLUME OBJECTS**

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The problem of recognition of coloration of volume objects, illuminated simultaneously with bright point and weak diffuse sources (having arbitrary and previously unknown spectra) is considered. A mathematical model, in which a process of recognition of coloration is accompanied by determining orientations of surface elements relatively the point source is described. The information on orientation allows in many cases to calculate the volume shape of objects of the external world from their monocular «retinal» image.
