



Bachelor Project 2012

# Analysis of the Euclidean Feature Transform algorithm

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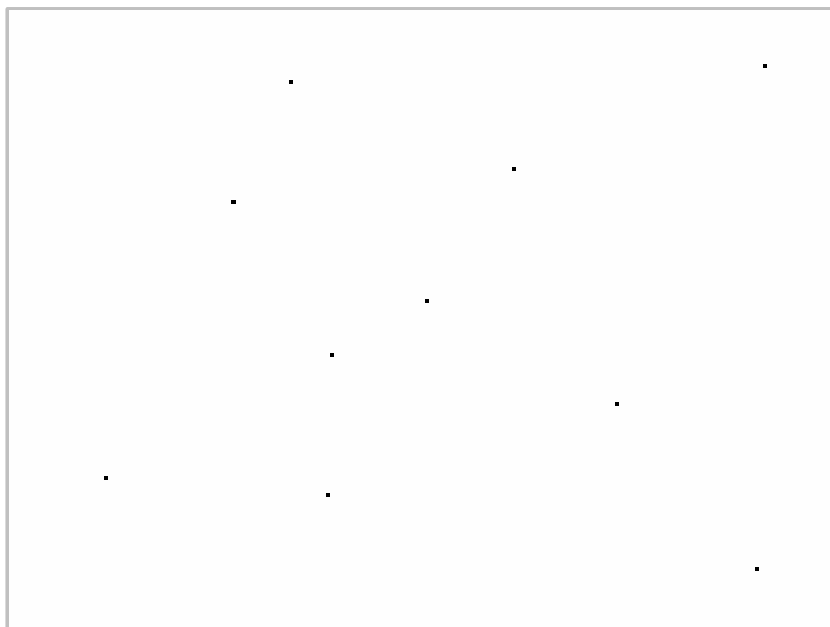


## The project goal

- › The goal of this bachelor project is to mechanically verify (or even disprove) that the algorithm as posed by Hesselink [1] correctly calculates the Euclidean Feature Transform (EFT), and does so in linear time complexity.
- › Mechanical Verification > Mathematical Proof



# The Euclidean Feature Transform (EFT)





# The EFT algorithm

- › The algorithm uses some clever tricks
  - Iterating the dimensions, using the same algorithm for solving the base case and the inductive step
- › Reduces the problem to finding the one-dimensional EFT
- ›  $O(n)$  ( $n$  number of "pixels")



# The EFT algorithm

OneFT(n, h):

$q \leftarrow 0; t[0] \leftarrow 0; at[0] \leftarrow 0$

for ( $k \leftarrow 1; k < n; k++$ )

  while ( $q \geq 0 \wedge f(t[q], at[q]) > f(t[q], k)$ )

$q \leftarrow q - 1$

  if ( $q < 0$ )

$q \leftarrow 0; at[0] \leftarrow k$

  else

$w \leftarrow 1 + g(at[q], k)$

  if ( $w < n$ )

$q \leftarrow q + 1$

$t[q] \leftarrow w; at[q] \leftarrow k$

$t[q+1] \leftarrow n; at[q+1] \leftarrow n - 1$

for ( $j \leftarrow 0; j = q; j++$ )

$x_1 \leftarrow t[j+1] - 1$

  for ( $x \leftarrow t[j]; x = x_1; x++$ )

$FT[x] \leftarrow \{at[j]\}$

  for ( $p \leftarrow at[j] + 1; p = at[j+1]; p++$ )

    if ( $f(x_1, p) = f(x_1, at[j])$ )

$FT[x_1] \leftarrow FT[x_1] \cup \{p\}$



# Mechanical Verification



*Welcome to the PVS Specification  
and Verification System*

- › Prototype Verification System (PVS 5.0)
  - SRI International, Computer Science Laboratory
- › Specification Language
- › Interactive Prover



# PVS Specification Language

- › Based upon simple typed logic
- › Formal specification of the problem
  - Types
  - Definitions
  - Theorems / Lemmas





# PVS Prover

- › Proof obligation
  - Logical sentence:  
$$P_0 \wedge P_1 \wedge \dots \wedge P_m \Rightarrow Q_0 \vee Q_1 \vee \dots \vee Q_n$$
- › Proof commands
  - Rewrite proof obligation to a logical equivalent statement
- › The Prover does not prove anything!
  - It is merely keeps a "smart" administration



# PVS Prover - Example



# Program Correctness

- › programs.pvs
  - Hoare-Triplets:
    - $\{P\} S \{Q\}$
  - While loops
    - 5 steps
    - Prove correctness and termination



## Project Progress (done)

- › Learning PVS
  - Basics of the master course Automated Reasoning
- › Understanding the algorithm
- › Verified the mathematics
- › The algorithm
  - Proved on paper
  - Specified in PVS
- › 118 theorems/lemmas
  - 91 proven



## Project Progress (todo)

- › Prove the algorithm
  - With PVS
- › Optional: prove the mathematics behind iterating the dimensions
- › Write thesis



# Evaluation

- › Mechanically verifying a problem does not *result* in a deeper understanding of a problem
  - It does *require* a full understanding of the problem
- › PVS is a great tool for proving complex mathematical theorems
  - But, often it feels like you do a lot of trivial work that could somehow be automated



# Thank you for your attention

Are there any questions?



## References

- [1] W. H. Hesselink, “Distance transforms and feature transform sets,” May 2009. An extension and modification of the IPL paper.