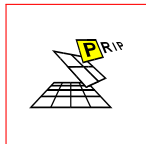


# A global method for reducing multidimensional size graphs

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- To model a shape we consider **size graphs**, i.e. pairs  $(G, \varphi)$  s.t.
  - $G = (V(G), E(G))$  is graph;
  - $\varphi : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  is a function, called a **measuring function** and describing the **properties** considered “**relevant**” for the comparison.



$G$



$(G, \varphi)$



$(G, \varsigma)$



$(G, \xi)$

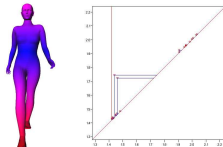
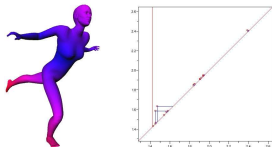
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- How can we compare two pairs  $(G, \varphi)$ ,  $(H, \psi)$ ?

$$d \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{[3D running figure]} \\ (G, \varphi) \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{[3D walking figure]} \\ (H, \psi) \end{array} \right) = ?$$

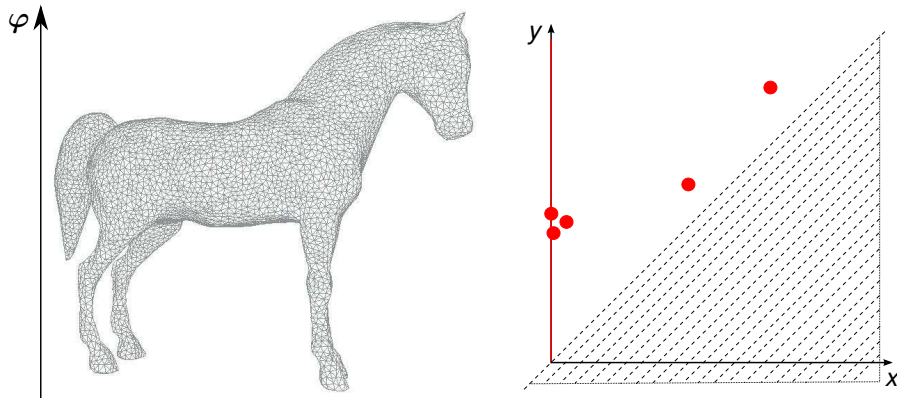
- Size Theory** allows us to describe such a pair by means of suitable shape descriptors (the so-called **size functions**).



- Instead of comparing shapes, we can compare shape descriptors.

## $k=1$ : size graphs and size functions

When  $k = 1$ , the shape descriptors extracted from a size graph, i.e. its size function, admits a very simple and compact representation.



### Problem

When  $k > 1$ , computing size function is much more complicated  
⇒ Higher computational costs

### Our approach

We propose a method for reducing size graphs, such that reduced size graphs preserve all the information in terms of size functions  
⇒ This can lead to simplify the effective computation of size functions.

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