A Wavelet Tour of Signal Processing
Stéphane Mallat, Academic Press 1999 (2nd edition)

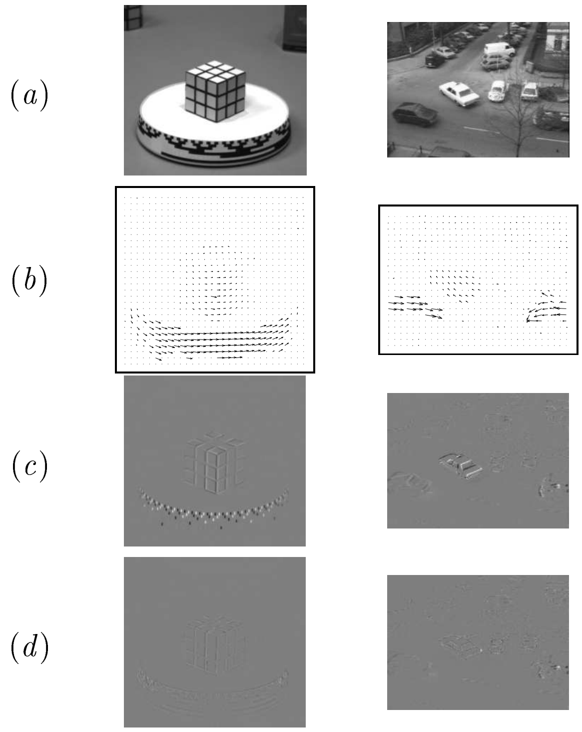

Figure 11.23: (a): Images of two video sequences: at left, a Rubik cube on a turntable; at right, three cars moving in a street. (b): Each arrow indicates the direction and amplitude of the local motion vector. (c): Difference between two consecutive images of the video sequence. Black, grey and white pixels correspond respectively to negative, zero and positive values. (d): Difference between an image and a prediction calculated from a previous image, with a motion compensation using the optical flow vectors in (b).