

## Editorial

We release the first issue of the fourth volume of the “**Digital Signal Processing and Artificial Intelligence for Automatic Learning**,” with the below papers.

The modelling and detection of bacterial diseases is a fascinating area of research in Artificial vision. In the paper, “**Optimization and Artificial Vision: Innovative Tool for Detecting Huanglongbing in Citrus**,” the authors, *Jesus Carmona-Frausto* and his colleagues, proposed advanced detection methods based on artificial intelligence and machine learning, such as hyperspectral cameras and drones, for citrus greening. The techniques used by them enabled more efficient and scalable early detection compared to traditional methods, such as PCR and visual inspections.

The following paper, “**Capturing and Analyzing Volleyball Player Training Trajectory Data Based on Mean Shift Algorithm**,” addressed the challenges of complex backgrounds and incomplete trajectory capture. This study proposes a data capture method for analyzing the training trajectories of volleyball players using the mean shift algorithm. They used a probability density function from the gradient iterative estimation algorithm for experimentation. They found that the method can capture the motion of each athlete’s joint, achieving more accurate training trajectory data capture.

In the paper “**Classification of Game Agents and Analysis of General Discrete and Linear Models for Algorithmic Learning**,” the authors developed models to enhance perceived creditworthiness. They analyzed two models for this task, general discrete and linear models, and established algorithmic learning. They demonstrated hardness in maximizing the number of true positives under a nonzero limit to the number of false positives, and this hardness persists even for a finite point version of our linear model.

We will publish more research in the forthcoming issues.

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