

Pattern Recognition & Image Processing

CSE-4875 &

CSE-4876

Pattern Recognition & Image Processing.

By - Shayha Ameen Chy.

Image :- An image can be defined as a two-dimensional function, $f(x,y)$ where, x and y are spatial (plane) co-ordinates and the amplitude of f at any pair of coordinates (x,y) is called the intensity or gray level of the image at that point.

Digit image ദ ഫോർ ഇഫ് മിസ്റ്റ് ട്രാൻസ്
ഫോർ എൻ - ഫോർ കോൾ രൂട്ട്,

$$f(5,3) = 5 \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{space/spatial value} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \text{amplitude} \end{matrix}$$

Digital Image:- When x,y and the intensity values of f are all finite, discrete quantities then it's called digital image.

example plz

Image Processing:- The analysis and manipulation of a digitized image, especially in order to improve its quality is called image processing.

Digital Image Processing:- The field of digital image processing refers to processing digital images by means of a digital computer. A digital image is composed of a finite number of elements, each of which has a particular location and value. These elements are called picture element, image elements, pixels and pixels.

Pixels:- is the term used most widely to denote the elements of a digital image.

Present System of Image Processing:-

→ Virtual Reality

- কম্পিউটার এর environment @ বেগুনি or

change করবে, ex:- video game.

→ Cognitive Reality

- Real life and digital life একসাথে

থাকবে, ex:- microsoft Hololens.

→ Human Detecting

- প্রস্তুত image মধ্যে human face

detect করতে পারবে,

→ Human Tracking

- প্রস্তুত video টে খোনটা কোন

human specifically detect করতে পারবে,

→ Google Translator

- product এর সাহায্যে language

G ফিল্টার - ফিল্টার করার জন্য camera-র মাধ্যম

Image processing connect করে only camera

এই ফিল্টার দিয়ে নিয়ন্ত্রিত করা ক্ষেত্রে

english language @ output দিয়ে,

Some types of Image - (Basic)

Binary Image :— A binary image is a digital image that has only two possible values for each pixel. Typically, the two colors used for a binary image are black and white.

object color of binary is foreground color rest of the colors are background color

Grayscale color :— the grayscale color values are available from 0 to 255 which starts with black and ends at white.

RGB Image :— it's a three dimensional image which can be written as,

$$f(x, y, z) \rightarrow \text{co-ordinates}$$

where, $x \rightarrow$ reflects the value of R

$y \rightarrow$ G

$z \rightarrow$ B

Types of Images:-

- Based on radiation from EM (Electromagnetic) Spectrum.
- Acoustic / Ultrasonic
- Electronic
- Synthetic.

Smallest → Gamma Ray
Largest → Radio Ray

Acoustic:-

Sound generate CT ~~single~~ image

Other 23,

ex: Ultrasoundogram

EM (Gamma Ray):-

- major use in nuclear medicine.
- Images are produced from the emissions collected by gamma ray detectors.

Uses of UV imaging:-

- Lithography
- electromagnetic isotope used for tumor.
- Fluorescence microscopy.

Uses of Radio Wave:-

- MRI (tumor/ cancer)

See Images from slide.

Electronic - Photo- β base ইলেক্ট্রন লাইট
এই পরিবহনে electron use কোর কোর
ex:- Example scanning electron Microscopy
image of normal circulating human blood
[SS - See slide].

Synthetic - Computer generated Image.
SS for example. ex: Avatar Interface.

PET image - photon generate কোর লাইট
emit করে,

Visual - eyes have limited bandwidth
so color or রং কোর optimal.

LANSAT-8 (SS)

bands 1-2-3 \rightarrow google map.

bands 4-3-2 \rightarrow নতুন চোখ

bands 7-4-2 \rightarrow সীমা চোখ

Ultrasonic — Sound wave λ

- skin easily pass করতে পারে
- scalp " " " "
- Sound reflect করে শব্দ উৎপন্ন depend
image generate করে,

EM: — electron microscope

- 10⁵⁰ times zoomable from normal
- instead of photon electron beam

Computer generated Image; — / Synthetic: —

- Realistic view অনুসৃত করা used.
- real life ও মডেল, PC generate
- একটি image এরের info carry করে,

fundamental of Digital Image Processing :-

Image Acquisition:-

- Digital Image receive এবং রেকোর্ড
- Analog camera দিয়ে তেলি নথি digital
- convert করতে হতে পাই,
- scaling করা

Image Enhancement:-

- Image contain কোনো space রয়ে
- enhance করা, blur করলে bright হওয়া।
- it is based on human subjective preference . means human judge করে
বলে কোনটি আমি এখনটি খাবোৱা,

Image Restoration:-

- deals with improving the appearance of an Image.
- objective , thus restoration technique based on mathematical or probabilistic models of image degradation. (depends কোনো
নথি নথি)
- human tested নথি

Color-Image Processing:-

- Image হবে compressed করা হবে,
- Normally we use সোম কার্ড coz time বেড়ে যাবে
- Internet এ upload করার জন্য use করা হবে শুধু, ex: fb pp upload.

Weblet transfer:-

- foundation for representing images in various degrees of resolution.
- একটি image টেক্সে করে দেয়া,
ex: (1000×1000) img টেক্সে (25×25) করে দেয়া.
- একটি pyramid scale থালি, coz original image টেক্সে different scale এ দেয়া,

Image Compression & Watermarking:-

Compression - *) jpg method

- *) size reduce করে,
 - *) transmit করতে সহায় করে,
 - *) কানুক্ত ইনফোর্মেশন নেওয়া পাওয়া গোপনীয়
- depended করেছে।

Watermarking:-

- extra code generate করা হতে copy
- ক্ষয়গ্রেড same মাত্রা
- change করা possible না
- owner claim - দেওয়া পারিবে
- color change ক্ষয়গ্রেড original data

পুস্তক,

- authentic সত্ত্বা

Morphological:-

- mathematical process

- image shape change করার উপরে

ইন্টা

Segmentation:-

- অ্যালি এ নিয়ে বলছ কৃত্তি ও
pic মেঘে অলাদা করে নেওয়া,

- digital licence plate detection is
one of the process of segmentation.

Representation & Description:-

— segmentation এবং output নির্ভুল করা

— almost

— output দ্বারা define করা, like:

Δ → এই pic নির্ভুল করার নাম পেতেন্ট

Recognition:-

— starts with labeling.

— detect করে সে কোন object চূক্ষণ,

— signs দ্বারা define করে তাও বলা।

Feature Extraction

(Representation, Recognition) এই step গুলোর
analysis এবং output image হতেও লাভ নাই
পাওয়া

see fig: 1.23

Component of Image Processing:-

- problem domain প্রস্তুতি
- real life সত্যজগৎ
- hard copy real life একটি নিম্ন (image sensor এবং অধিকার) camera representation ফর্ম্মে। - for this reason hardware needed.
- Image processing software (Adobe photoshop / Matlab) needed.
- display materials
- storage materials. - স্মরণের বড় উপযোগ
needed.
- network needed / route storage
এবং image পাঠিয়ে আন্তর্ভুক্ত connection needed
(SS — See slide)

S. fig: - 1.24.

Chapter - 02

- How human eye works.
- How eye works like camera
- difference between camera & eye.

Some basics

→ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆଧୁନିକ ତଥା ପ୍ରାୟ ତଥା ପାଇଁ
ଅନ୍ତିମ ନିଷ୍ଠଳ ହେଲା,
according to this camera & eye same

Difference

- camera mechanical & eye physical
- Retina light sensitivity ବୃଦ୍ଧତା ପାଇଁ,
- ଏହି ବିମୋଚନ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏହି
ଦେଖିବାରେ ବିମୋଚନ କରିବାରେ ପାଇଁ,
- depth vision ଏହି କାମ କରିବାରେ ଏହି କାମ କରିବାରେ
- monocular - ବିମୋଚନ ସାଥେ 180° ଦେଖିବା
and only 1 or image ଦେଖିବା
- binocular - ପାଇଁ ସାଥେ 360° ଦେଖିବା
2 or image ଦେଖିବା
- ବିମୋଚନ ସାଥେ ଏହି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅନୁକ୍ରମିତ ଅନୁକ୍ରମିତ କାମ

Light & Electromagnetic Spectrum :-

- প্রিমের কাণ্ডে দিল different colors দেখানো।
visual band এবং smallest ইলো uv
u u a largest a red.

Thermal Image:-

- object এর heat দ্বাৰা sense কৰা,
- visible light আৰু প্ৰযোগ নৈহ,
- কৃতিৰ অনুভাবে camera-ৰ কাণ্ডে object-কে পৰিস্থিৰ energy observe হুঁ এৰা measure
কৰা হ'লো thermal image.

What is color? :-

visual perceptual property.

অস্তি, প্ৰযোগ অনুভূতি,

Photo diode:-

ৱালেজ কেন্দ্ৰ depend কৰে different
voltage generate কৰতে পাৰে,
photo diode left to right print কৰে & color
generate কৰে যুক্ত হোট portion image generate কৰে,

Line sensor - 3D object এৰা pic কৰতাবৰ
এবং use কৰা।

Digital Image:- a function of (x, y) where
 x, y co-ordinate value, এখের spatial co-ordinate
 এবলে,
 একটি specific value পাইবো কিমুস amplitude
 এবলে,

$$\sqrt{128} \times f(x, y) = 128$$

↓ ↓
 → amplitude → spatial co-ordinate.

Sampling & Quantization:-

If $f(x, y)$ is a function,

(x, y) এর value এর digital value রে convert
 কৰা/ finite কৰা এবলে sampling

১) $f(x, y)$ এর value এর finite এর digitized কৰা
 আসে quantization.

like,

$$f = 2.77305462$$

≈ 2

← this representing
 is called
 quantization.

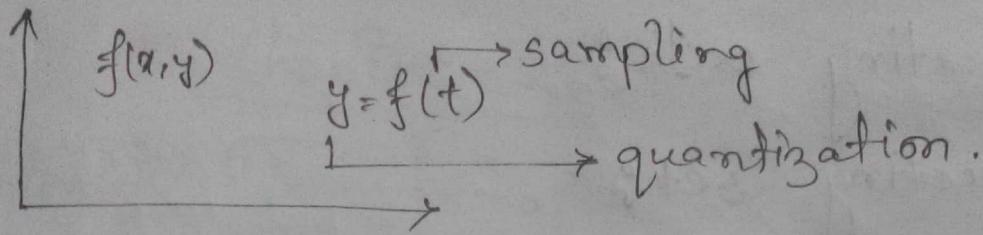


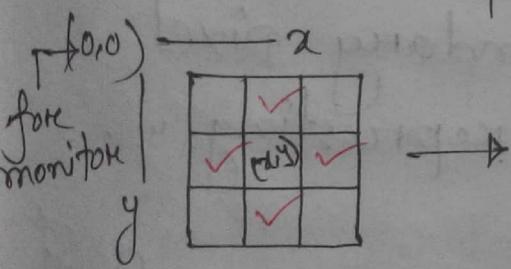
fig: 2.17

Digital Image (never be \neq to) analog image.

\rightarrow pixel color = pic valo.

Neighbours of pixel :-

4-connected neighbours, if (x,y) is the selected pixel then from fig we get,



| | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| | $(x, y-1)$ | |
| $(x-1, y)$ | (x, y) | $(x+1, y)$ |
| | $(x, y+1)$ | |

\rightarrow this are the 4 neighbour pixels of (x,y)

8 connected neighbour,

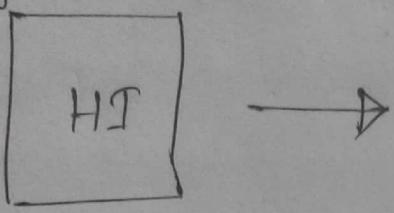


| | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| $(x-1, y-1)$ | $(x, y-1)$ | $(x+1, y-1)$ |
| $(x-1, y)$ | (x, y) | $(x+1, y)$ |
| $(x-1, y+1)$ | $(x, y+1)$ | $(x+1, y+1)$ |

BF-2.25 Connecting path:

Connecting set:

Connecting Region: ক্ষেত্র বৃক্ষ এবং
একটি portion সহ কনেক্টড মাঝে অবস্থিত
region.



| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

যেখানে, HT এর 1 দ্বারা reprent করা হচ্ছে।
যেখানে, '0' boundary pixel
as '1' is representing " .

~~Distance~~ Distance measure - তফরি এবং মাধ্যিক

দূরত্ব।

euclidean distance

$$D_e(p, q) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Manhattan distance / city block distance.

(Book - 2.5.3)

Chapter - 03

"Intensity Transformation"

"Spatial filtering"

Image Enhancement:— Specific image ক্ষেত্রে
information ক্ষেত্রে enhance করা।

ex: dark image ক্ষেত্রে bright করা।
gray scale image ক্ষেত্রে কোনো এক value
পর্যাপ্ত করা।

Intensity transform:— শিল্প value ক্ষেত্রে অন্য
value ক্ষেত্রে represent করা।

like— ১০০ ক্ষেত্রে ১৮০ করার represent করা।
most of case intensity transform করা হচ্ছে
subjective purpose ক্ষেত্রে।

Transformation function:— একটি image ক্ষেত্রে
head করে অন্য একটি image output দেওয়া।

$$\text{Output} = f(\text{Input})$$

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow \text{input img}$$

$$g(x,y) = T[f(x,y)]$$

↑ output img ↳ transformation function.

→ image দ্বাৰা represent কৰা হ'ব co-ordinate
spatial co-ordinate and function কৰা,

→ TF (transformation function) most
case এ fixed fixed এই ক্ষেত্ৰ কোথাৰ নাই
adjacent এই ক্ষেত্ৰ কোথাৰ নাই

Normalization:—

| | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|
| 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 11 | 105 | 4 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 7 |
| 10 | 4 | 5 | 7 |

এই value এই noise
কৰনা, এটি নয় আগুনী পূৰ্ণ,
thus, normalization needed

সহজে এই way কৰা
neighbour value average

for this,

$$(5+10+7+4+14+13+12+11)/9 = 57.$$

normalize কৰতে

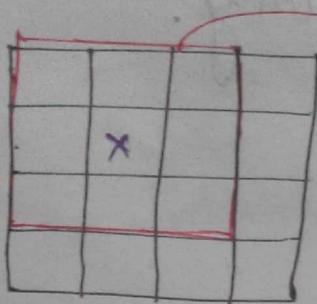
$$\left. \begin{matrix} 3 \times 3 \\ 4 \times 4 \\ 7 \times 7 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

এই কৰনা

filtering কৰতে পৰিযোগ

Spatial filtering :- specific user portion

- স্পেশাল কর্তৃত অংশ

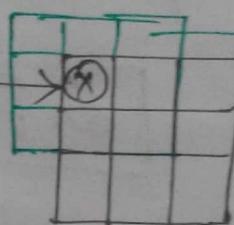


this is called

3x3 window/filter/canonical mask.

filter/mask → most used.

কিন্তু point এর সমী



padding.

এই position এ আবশ্য

যখন padding করতে

হলু, তারপর করা শিখু,

Zero padding :- padding ঘর '0' value দিবে

mirroring :- ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬ ৭ ৮ ৯

| | | |
|-------|---------|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | * 1 2 3 | |
| 0 | 7 6 8 | |
| 4 5 9 | | |

diagonal
value = 1

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

zero padding

Mirroring padding.

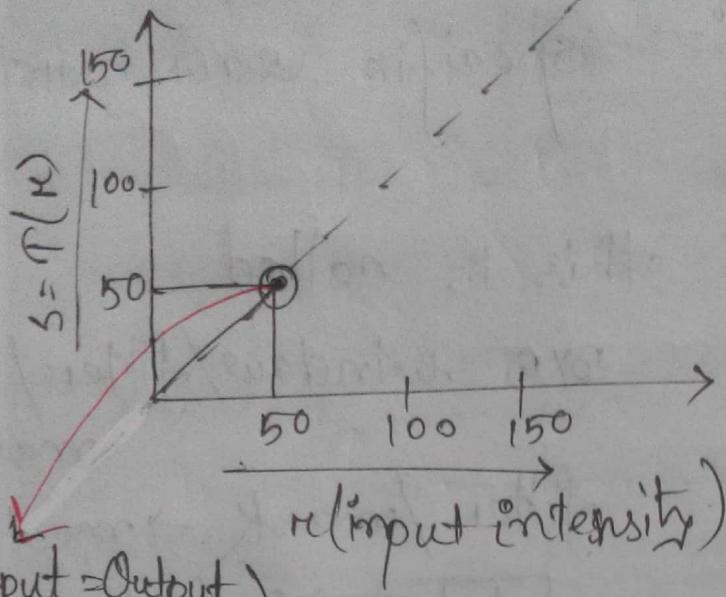
$$g(x, y) = T[f(x, y)]$$

$$\Downarrow \quad = \quad P[n]$$

two-co-ordinate কর এবং

co-ordinate কর প্রক্রিয়া

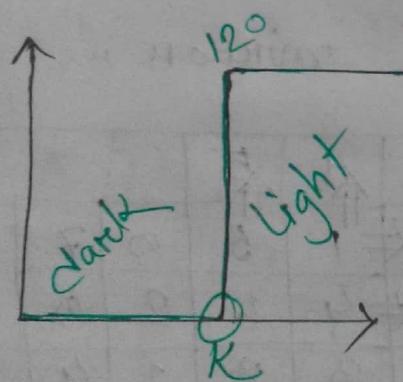
| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (1,1) | (1,2) | (1,3) |
| (1,5) | | |
| | | |



→ mobile filtering
অঙ্গুলি গ্রাফ
only.

$$\text{S. F. = See-figure = } 3:2$$

Threshold value: — at point Q and barrier create MST



K = threshold value,

let, $K = 120$

if (value $> K$)

 if \Rightarrow light
 if (value $< K$)
 \Rightarrow dark

in another records,

$K=120$ means,

$0 \leftrightarrow 120 \Rightarrow$ represents black (0)

$121 - 255 \Rightarrow$ u white (1)

* Intensity Transformation is a subjective process.

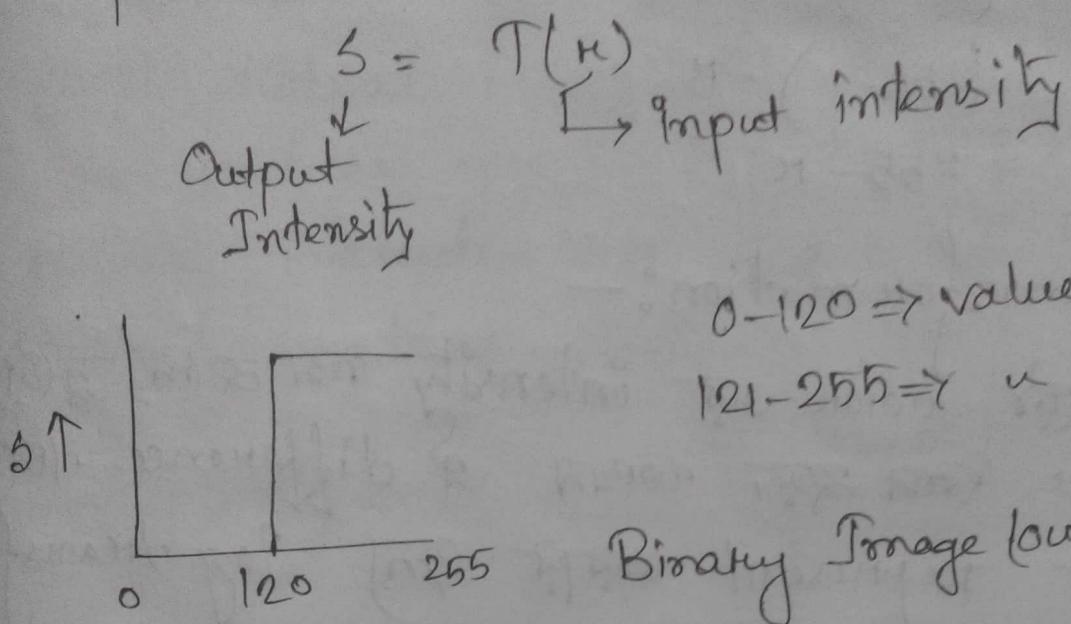
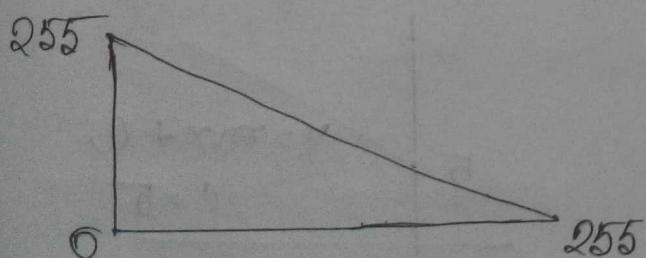


Image Negative:-

input image \Rightarrow gray scale

output $u \Rightarrow u^{-1}$

Input Image \Rightarrow value 0 $\leq u \leq 1$ output image $255 \geq S \geq 254$



$$S = 255 - u$$

\downarrow
highest level of color.

Gray scale \Rightarrow total colors 256,
where 1 black represent black & 255

$L = 2^l \rightarrow$ no bit color or represent

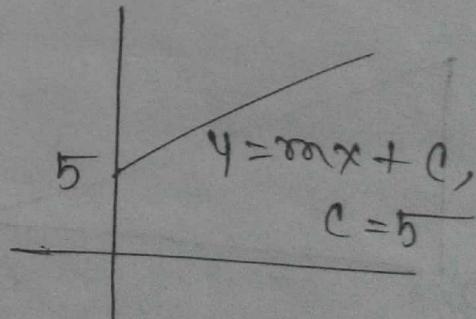
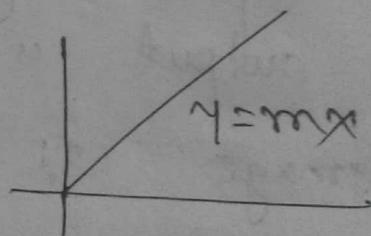
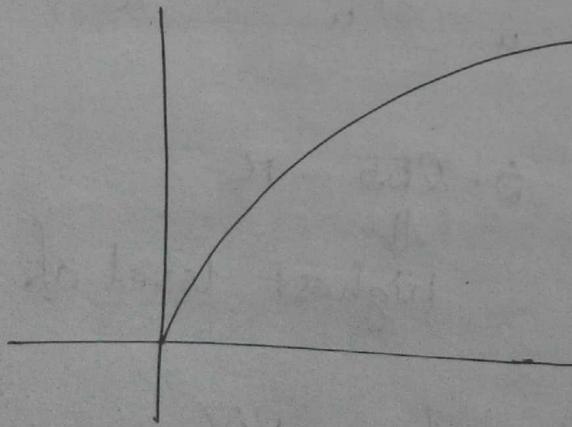
$$\begin{aligned} S_0, \quad S &= (L-1) - R \\ &= (256-1) - R \\ &= 255 - R \end{aligned}$$

Log transformation:-

চূঢ়ের color এবং intensity কম হলে, চূঢ়ের difference কম হয়, তখন \log difference কেওকে ৰাখি represent কৰিবলৈ log transformation use কৰা হয়।

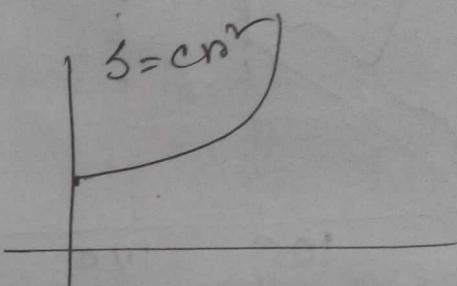
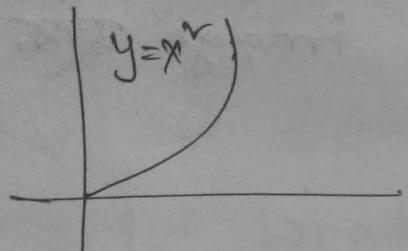
$$\text{ex: } 76, 80 \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \right. \quad 70, 90 \\ \text{diff: } 4 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{diff} = 20.$$

$$S = C + \log(1+r)$$



Power - law (gamma) Transformation:-

CRT monitor এবং প্ল্যান ডিস্পো এর input image
ক্ষেত্রে output image ক্ষেত্র dark হয়ে থাকে।
এবং reduce করতে input image কে γ
power কে include করা হয়। তবে একে gamma
transformation বলা।

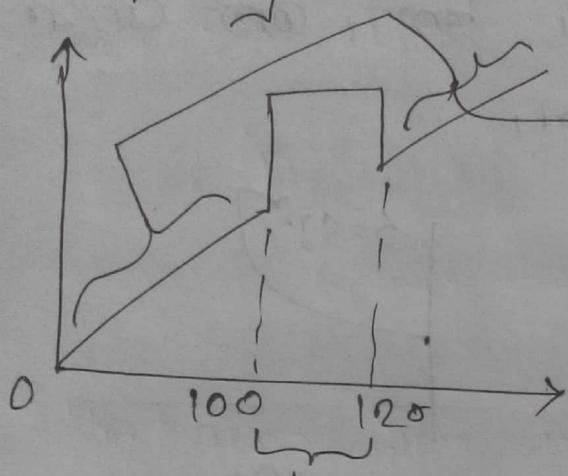


- in general image এর ক্ষেত্র filter করা হয়।
- γ value manipulate করে full image ক্ষেত্র
dark or light করা হয়।
- Contrast → image এর highest and
lowest point এর পার্শ্বে

Piece wise transformation:-

Contrast Stretching:- এর threshold value মান,

Intensity level slicing:-



এই value দ্বারা
মানের input=output
image হবে,

এ value-র মানের মধ্যে input মধ্যে
output বচে হবে

Bit plane Slicing:-

According to youtube:- bit wise কোড হবে,

if an image matrix is -

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 |

যাই, অংশের সংখ্যা = 7
এককে bit 3 represent
করালে হবে,

$$7 = 111$$

bit wise represent এই matrix কোথা,

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 110 | 010 | 011 | 010 |
| 001 | 101 | 000 | 111 |
| 100 | 011 | 010 | 001 |
| 010 | 101 | 111 | 110 |

যদি $b = \underline{010}$
এই 3 bit টেক্স

0 1 0 → least
 ↓ ↑ middle
 most significant bit
 significant bit (msb) bit (LSB)

বলো,

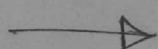
এখন, অবশ্যিক value-ত most significant, middle
 and least significant bit গুলো নিয়ে আলাদা
 আলাদা এই matrix represent করবে সহজেই
 bit plane scaling.

msb নিয়ে scaling →

(এব bit এর 1st value
 নিয়ে)

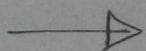
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

middle bit নিয়ে



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

LSB নিয়ে



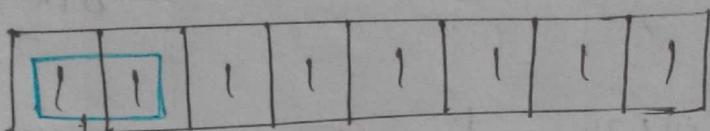
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

0 → 1 bit

255 → 8 bit

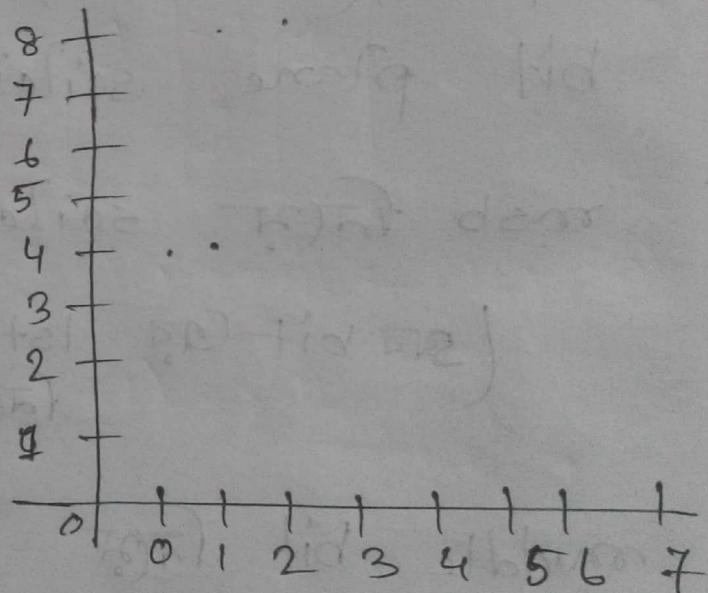
8 bit নিয়ে অন্ত বললে white value দেওয়া হবে
1,2,u,u,u,u black u,u,u,u

8 bit এর 4 bit G convert কৰতে হল



Histogram Processing :-

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |



Normalized histogram/Probability density function:-

$$PDF = \frac{\text{Number of Pixel}}{\text{Total intensity}}$$

ex: For intensity 2 = $\frac{7}{30} = 0.23 \approx 23\%$

Advantage:-

মুক্ত ফিল্টার করা হলো।
সহজে আরো সহজ।

Fundamental of Spatial filtering:-

↓
space related

image এর 3x3 portion এর ক্ষেত্রে,

- x,y co-ordinate

$$f(x,y) = 50 \rightarrow \text{amplitude}$$

↓
Spatial
co-ordinate

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 70 | 18 | 12 |
| 9 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

noise remove,
new value = $\frac{10+10+15+17+70+18+9+18+11}{9}$
= 18.67.
 $\approx 19.$

It's one way.

Another way is —

Low pass filter / smooth filter / average filter.

ଏହାରେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାରନ୍ଡ କରି ହେଲାମ,

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | -1 | 1 |
| | 1 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |

for 1st one if an image is

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 15 |
| 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 5 | 10 | 10 |

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | -1 | 1 |
| 1 | | |

Here, $\frac{(10*1) + (15*1) + (10*1) + (15*1) + (16*(-1))}{(1+1+1+1)}$ *⇒ there are red mark 1*

$$= \frac{10+15+15+16+10}{4}$$

$$= \frac{34}{4} = 8.5.$$

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 15 |
| 15 | 16 | 15 |
| 5 | 10 | 10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |

Here,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (10*1) + (10*2) + (15*1) + (15*2) + (10*1) + (10*2) \\
 & + (5*1) + (15*2) + (16*0) \\
 & \hline
 & 1+2+1+2+1+2+1+2 \\
 = & \frac{10+20+15+30+10+20+5+30}{12} \\
 = & \frac{140}{12} = 11.67
 \end{aligned}$$

average করানোর অসম্ভব ক্ষেত্রে একটি সহজ ও উচ্চ প্রক্রিয়া পদ্ধতি। এটি ক্ষেত্রের মাঝে মাঝে বিলম্ব করে নিরীক্ষণ করে এবং একটি সরল গড় পরিকল্পনা দ্বারা প্রক্রিয়া করে। এটি একটি low pass filter এবং এটি একটি অপেক্ষাকৃত প্রক্রিয়া হিসেবে পরিচিত।

fundamental of spatial filtering:-
is a subjective process.

low pass filtering:- ~~It~~ value is specific
~~It~~ value filter rather than
taking all values.
-easy way to remove noise.

Ex:-

| | | |
|----|-----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 100 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 |

total pixel:

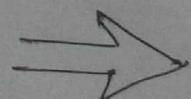
| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |

$$\text{value} = \frac{10+10+10+10+10+10+10+100}{9}$$

Using kernel on latest matrix,

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |



| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |

$$\text{value} = \frac{(10*1) + (10*2) + (10*1) + (10*2) + (10*1) + (10*2) + (10*1) + (20*2) + (20*0)}{(1+2+1+2+1+2)}$$

$$= \frac{120}{12} = 10$$

subjective process — noise remove করার পথ
output image or for better or not or
human define করা

→ averaging image filter use স্মৃতি or blur
একটি সময়,

→ Kernel usually odd size এবং মেজের রক্ত,
(ex: 3×3 , 5×5)

Integration represents working with continuous
value.

Summation u u u discrete value.
নিরিখ limit গত
value.

Spatial Correlation & Convolution:-

specific কোন value change
করা

→ Smoothing Spatial Filters:-

- sharp transaction reduce অস্থি
- শক্ত শক্ত ব্লু করে

* → median filter use করা হবে

median/max/min filter → Order static filter.

Median filter:-

- sort the whole pixels
- take the median value.

effective for noise remove স্বচ্ছতার
cause image এর original color রয়েছেন্তু

Sharpening Spatial filters:-

edge detection highlight

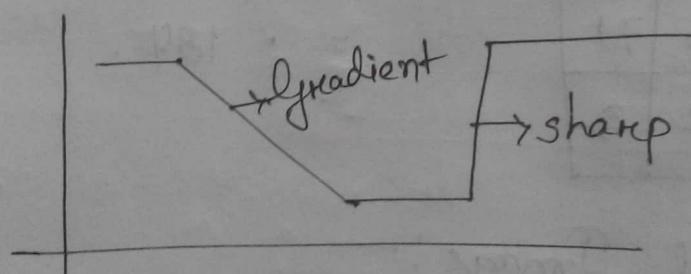
- done by differentiation.

first order derivative : $f(x+1) - f(x)$
 Second order derivative : $f(x+1) - f(x) + f(x-1) - f(x)$
 $\Rightarrow f(x+1) + f(x-1) - 2f(x)$

| | | |
|----------|--------|----------|
| 10 | 50 | 80 |
| $f(x-1)$ | $f(x)$ | $f(x+1)$ |

→ 1st order derivative means distance or
specifically কামনা দূরত্ব

gradient :- স্টেট স্টেট চেণ্ট পার্স



→ intensity change এবং 1st order derivative
এবং value change এলাই

→ 1st order derivative gradient & value change
কর্তৃত if it is sensitive to gradient. sharp change
এবং এবং value change কর্তৃত

→ Second order derivative gradient & value
কর্তৃত একটি change কর্তৃত না, But it also
changes for sharp value.

Using second order deviation for
Image Processing -

The Laplacian:-

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | $(x,y+1)$ | |
| $(x-1,y)$ | (x,y) | $(x+1,y)$ |
| | $(x,y-1)$ | |

$$\nabla^2 f = f(x+1, y) + f(x-1, y) + f(x, y+1) + f(x, y-1) - 4f(x, y)$$

→ for x direction ~~2nd derivative~~
→ u γ u 2nd u

if,

| | | |
|-----|----|----|
| 100 | 8 | 31 |
| 41 | 5 | 71 |
| 42 | 87 | 9 |

$$\rightarrow 4+8+71+87 - (4*5) \\ = 187.$$

Sharpened Image:-

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 260 | 231 | 255 |
| 107 | 211 | 255 |
| 180 | 235 | 233 |

→ 4 direction ~~93 97 91~~ 94
→ 8 neighbour u u 165

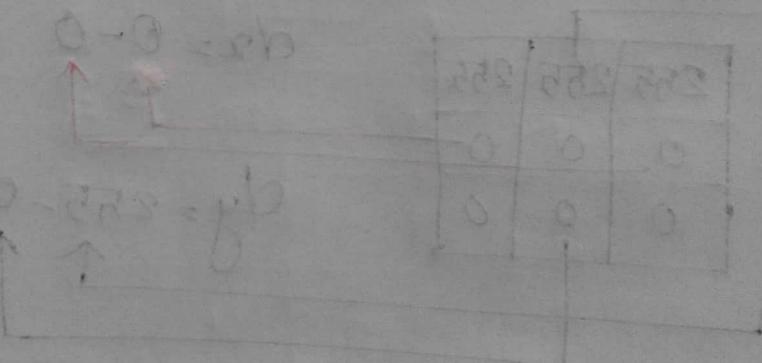
| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 10 | 200 | 251 |
| 11 | 200 | 250 |
| 12 | 200 | 250 |

\Rightarrow for 8 neighbour value is = -416
 as it's neg value we have
 to take (-416) without minus (-)
 and also have to add the previous value.

So, here finally value will be

$$(-416 + 200) = 616.$$

It's also called high pass filter because
 intensity (high contrast).



$$\text{Output} = \left(\frac{1}{8} \times 1 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{8} \times 0 \right) = 0.125 - 0 = 0$$

Unsharp masking:-

Using first Order Derivatives - The Gradient

- gradient represent কান্টে আমার pixel এর
root change হিসেবে, তৈরি দিকে পরিস্থিতি
হিসেবে।

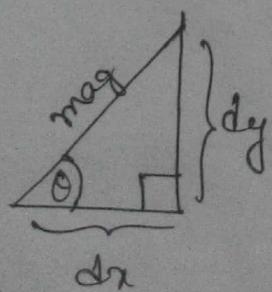
| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 255 | 255 | 255 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

$$dx = 0 - 0 = f(x-1, y) - f(x+1, y)$$

$$dy = 255 - 0 = f(x, y-1) - f(x, y+1)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{255}{0} \right) \quad \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 90^\circ$$

degree (গ্রেডামেন্ট তলা)
→ 0.0001 নিম্নে আর্দ্ধ করা হয় mainl



$$mag = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| -1 | -1 | -1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

function
vertical or
horizontal?

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

↓
vertical value func

↓
horizontal value func

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| -1 | -2 | -1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |

↓
sovel operators

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -2 | 0 | 2 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

↓
sovel operators

From chapter 485 some definition (self study)

Imp Math given

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

from this, we get,

| g | f | $c(g)$ | $N(g)$ |
|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| 4 | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| 5 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| 6 | 1 | 14 | 6 |
| 7 | 2 | 16 | 7 |

$n=16$

Ques.

Total colm = 8 (as 0-7)

$$\text{So, } 2^d = 2^3 = 8$$

means, we need 3 bit to represent.

g = from given
we can see
the values are
from $(0 - 7)$

f = number of elements
in the matrix G

$c(g)$ = cumulative
frequency.

$N(g) = \max(0, \lceil \frac{2^d}{n} \rceil - 1)$

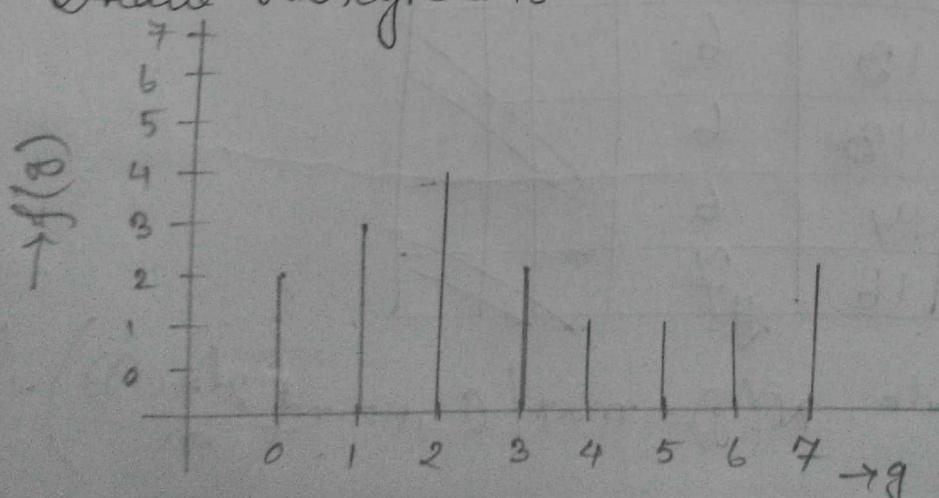
$$\text{So, } N(g) = \max \left(0, \text{round} \left(\frac{2^l * c(g)}{n} - 1 \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(0) &= \max \left(0, \text{round} \left(\frac{8 * 0}{16} - 1 \right) \right) \\ &= \max (0, (\text{round } 0) - 1) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(1) &= \max \left(0, \text{round} \left(\frac{8 * 5}{16} - 1 \right) \right) \\ &= \max \left\{ 0, \text{round}(2.5) - 1 \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{take the ceiling}} \\ &\geq \max(0, 3 - 1) \\ &= \max(0, 2) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(2) &= \max \left(0, (\text{round } \frac{8 * 9}{16}) - 1 \right) \\ &= \max (0, 4) = 4. \end{aligned}$$

Draw histogram:-



CT-ques

Histogram equalization:-

equalize - সমান বলে মানের চাহুড়ে

one step কর্তৃত করা, $N(g)$ এর frequency
ক্ষেত্রে করা লাগবে

Given,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

Calculate & draw
histogram from the
following image
& equalize that.
($L=3$).

Solution:-

| g | f | $C(g)$ | $N(g)$ | f' |
|-----|-----|--------|--------|------|
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| 6 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 0 |

formula, $N(g) = \max\left(0, \text{round}\left(\frac{2^L * C(g)}{m}\right)\right)$

Here, $N(g)$ values are from (6-7)

| $N(g)$ | f' |
|--------|------|
| 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 2 |
| 7 | 2 |

f' കീഴായിലെ പട്ടിക,

1st table നു $N(g)$ ദി വരുത്തി ഫ്രീഡി ചേരുന്നത്.

Like, '0' 1st table നു

$N(g) = 0$ എന്നു $f = 2$ എന്നു $f' = 2$ എന്നു,

$N(g) = 1$ & $N(g) = 2$ എന്നു
ക്ലൈൻ വരുത്തി നാശി ഒരു 0.

$N(g) = 3$ എന്നു $f = 5$ എന്നു $f' = 5$

$N(g) = 6$ ഏറ്റവും പൊക്കായി ആകുക
So, $f = (1+0+0+1) = 2 = f'$

അതും, 2nd table ഏറ്റവും പൊക്കായി ആകുക

കോട്ടേ

