

## Image Processing HW2

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Assignment:

1. (20%) Use binary morphological operations to 1) fix the image shown below ("text-broken.tif") and 2) find the boundaries of each character.

Sol :

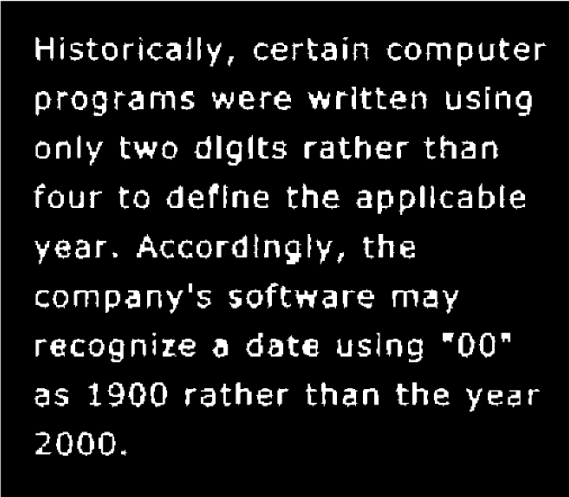
使用cv2.imread()讀入需要修復的圖片

1)

Step1.使用cv2.getStructuringElement()定義及取得元素的結構

Step2.並透過dilation和erosion來修補圖像(這裡在經過實驗後，驗證出將dilation和erosion各做2次會有最佳的修復效果)

Step3.使用cv2.imwrite()保存修補後的圖像



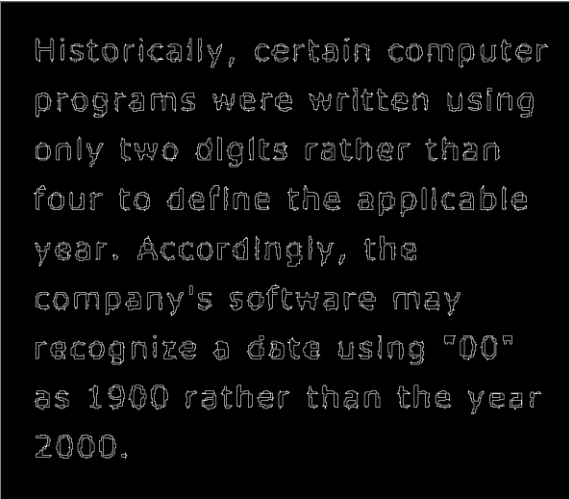
Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

2)

Step1.透過erosion來提取圖像文字的內部

Step2.透過subtract將原圖像與erosion後的圖像相減以取得邊界

Step3.使用cv2.imwrite()保存取邊界後的圖像



Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

2. (20%) Please use linear stretching to enhance the contrast of the image  
“aerialview-washedout.tif.”

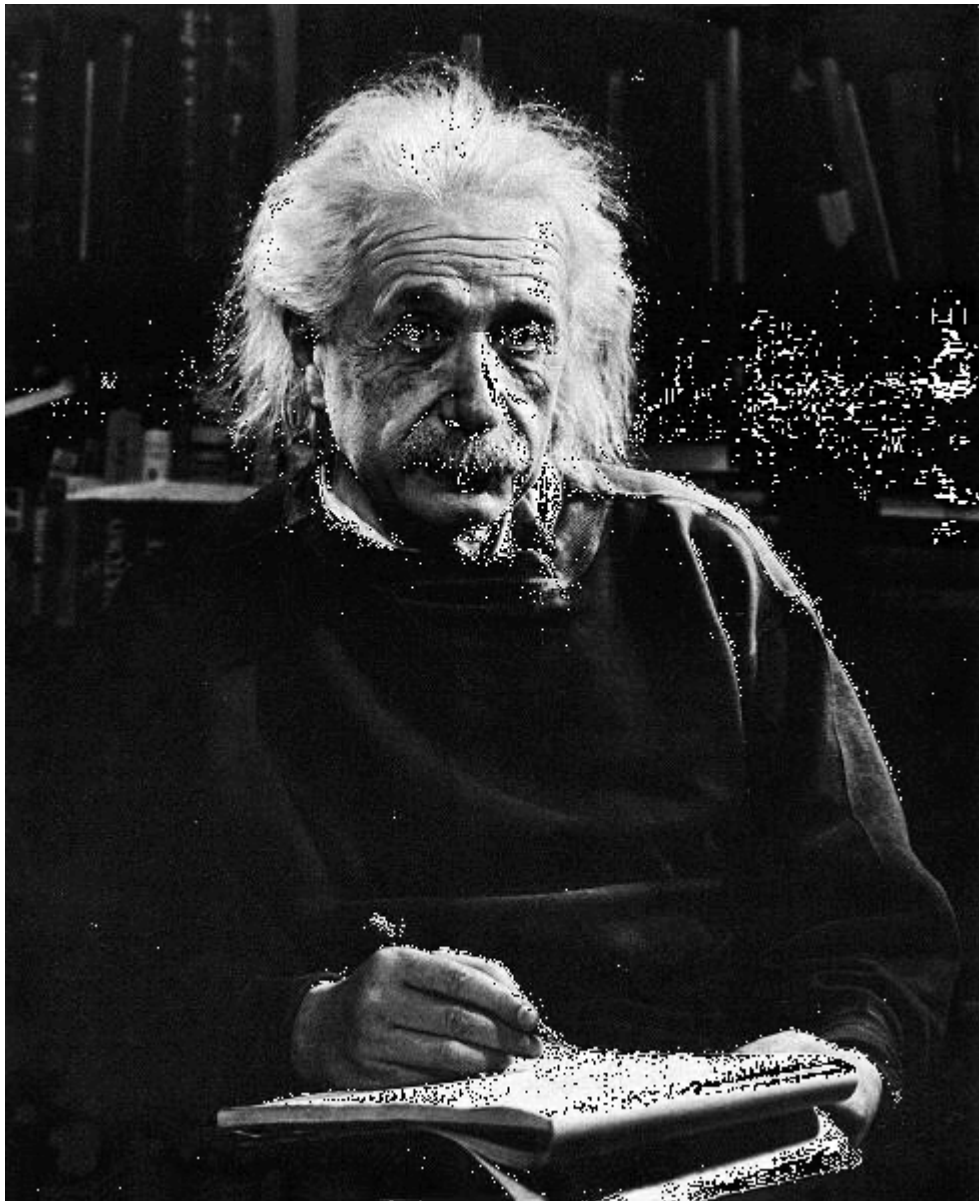
Sol :

Step1.使用cv2.imread()讀入需要做linear stretching的圖片，  
並寫入“cv2.IMREAD\_GRAYSCALE”參數以灰階格式讀取影像

Step2.使用np.percentile()來計算影像第1%及99%的像素值來當作linear  
stretching的max\_value及min\_value

Step3.將max\_value及min\_value代入linear stretching的公式，將影像的像素值  
範圍映射到0~255之間，並使用.astype(np.uint8)將結果轉換成8位無符號整數  
類型，否則影像的數值類型不會改變。

Step4.使用cv2.imwrite()保存拉伸後的圖像



3. (20%) Please apply global HE to “einstein-low-contrast.tif” or “aerialview-washedout.tif.” You should implement it only using “for loop’ and +-\*./.

Sol :

Step1.使用cv2.imread讀入需要做Histogram equalization的圖片

Step2.使用np.histogram()計算圖像的直方圖

Step3.計算直方圖的累積分布函數CDF(Cumulative Distribution Function)

Step4.將CDF進行normalization以減少誤差

Step5.計算從輸入強度到輸出強度的映射函數

Step6.將前一步的映射函數用在圖像的Histogram equalization(直方圖均衡化)

Step7.使用cv2.imwrite()保存直方圖均衡化後的圖像



4. (20%) Please divide the histogram of “aerialview-washedout.tif” into two sub-histograms using the median  $\mu$  of the image and apply HE to two sub-histograms separately (one ranging from  $0 \sim \mu$  and the other from  $(\mu+1) \sim 255$ ). You should implement it only using “for loop’ and  $+-*/$ . Using any built-in APIs, such as `numpy.histogram`, `cumsum`, `numpy.interp`, etc. would result in only 60% of your final score.

Sol :

Step1.使用`cv2.imread`讀入需要做Histogram equalization的圖片

Step2.使用2個for迴圈(row&column)來計算圖像的直方圖

Step3.使用for迴圈及if判斷式來計算中位數(median)

Step4.使用2個array將直方圖存成2個子直方圖(sub-histograms)

Step5.計算每個子直方圖的像素總數及進行normalization

Step6.計算每個子直方圖的累積分布函數CDF(Cumulative Distribution Function)

Step7.對每個子直方圖做Histogram equalization(直方圖均衡化)

Step8.使用計算直方圖均衡化後的直方圖用在圖像上

Step9.使用`cv2.imwrite()`保存直方圖均衡化後的圖像



5. (20%) Following Question 3, please implement the contrast enhancement method proposed in the paper “Two-dimensional histogram equalization and contrast enhancement (T. Celik 2012, as attached),” which was also taught in class as CVCE version 1. The window size could be set to 7x7.

Sol :

Step1.使用cv2.imread讀入需要做Histogram equalization and contrast enhancement的圖片

Step2.定義window size的大小 = 7，並將圖像分成不重疊的block

Step3.使用2層for迴圈來重複進行以下行為：

- a.提取當前迴圈的block
- b.計算block的直方圖
- c.計算直方圖的累積分布函數CDF(Cumulative Distribution Function)
- d.將CDF做normalization成0~255之間的值
- e.從上述CDF的結果將每個輸入強度映射到相應輸出強度的映射函數
- f.將映射函數應用於block中的每個像素
- g.用equalized block替換當前的block

Step4.使用cv2.imwrite()保存圖像

