Histograms

$h(r_k) = n_k$ $r_k \rightarrow$ kth intensity value and n_k number of pixels

Normalized histogram

$$p(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{MN} \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, 2 \ldots L-1$$

↓

probability.

Low contrasts:

- poor illumination
- lack of dynamic range in the imaging sensor

stratching → expands the range

Ajuste de contraste mapea y redistribuye las intensidades

Histogram 2

graphical representation of the tonal distribution in a digital image

x → tonal variations y → number of pixels in that particular tone