

## Assignment-3

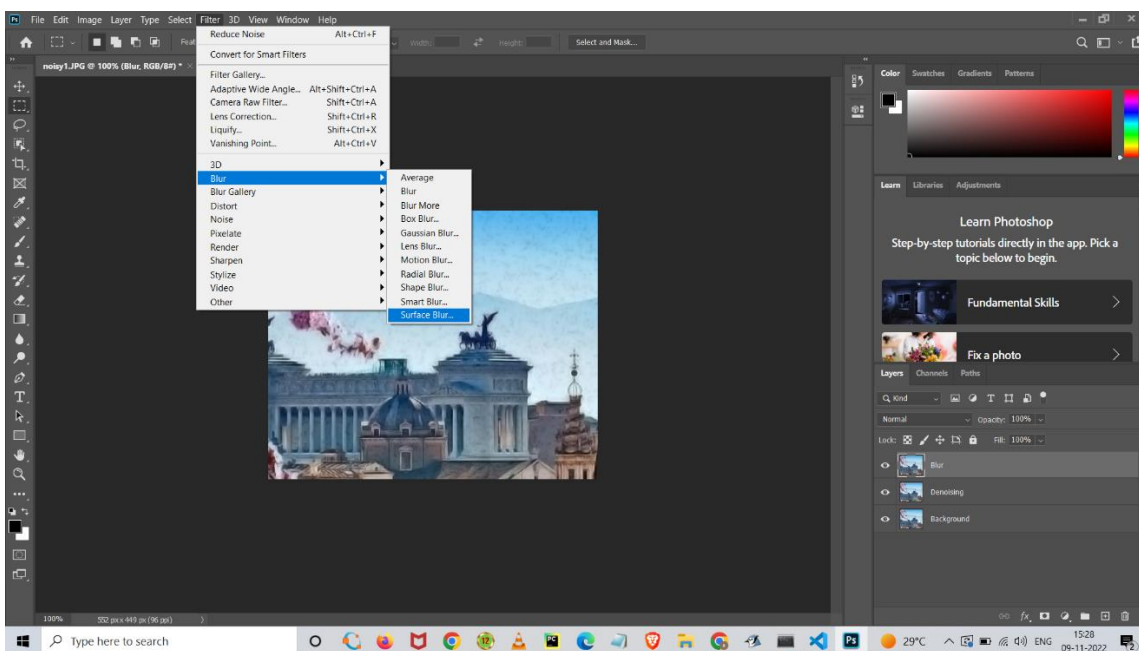
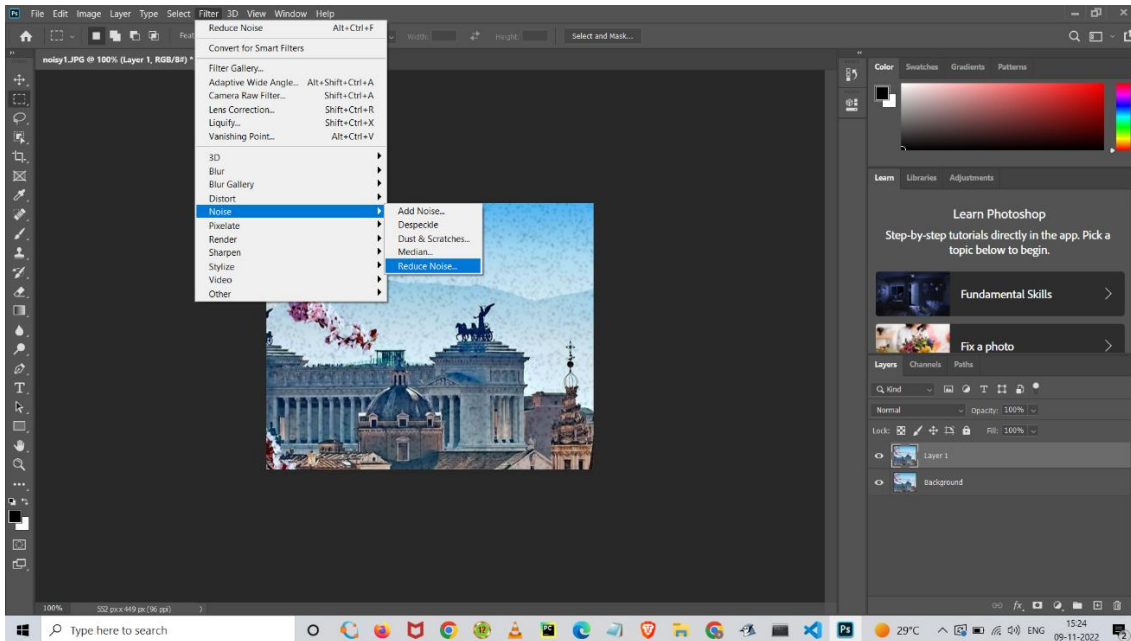
### Question 4:

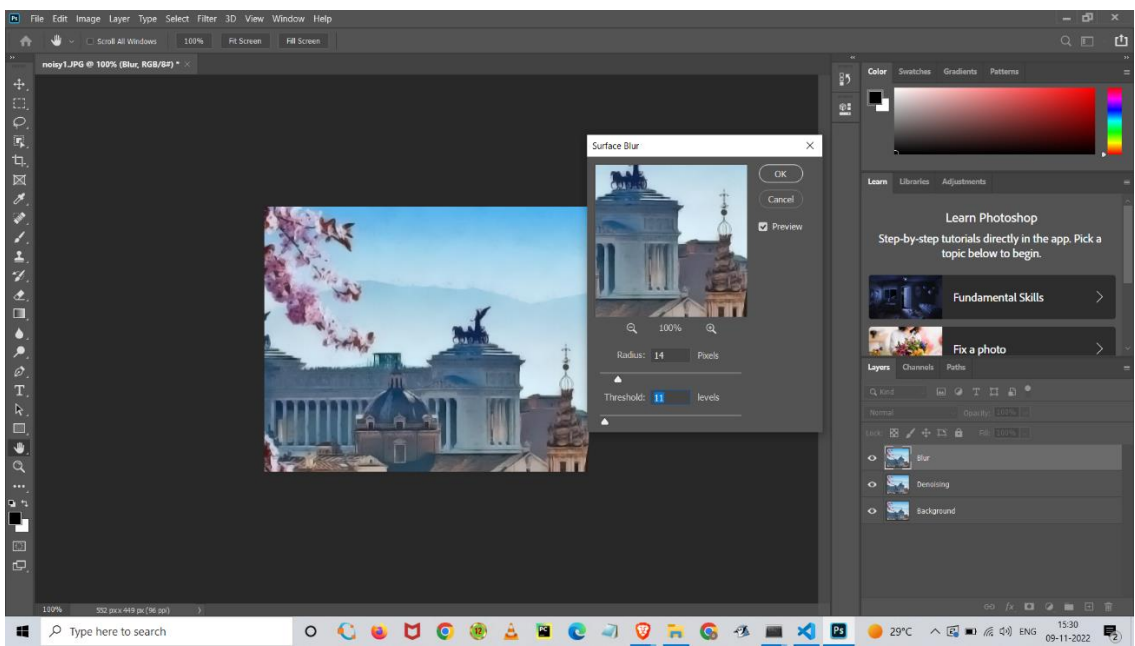
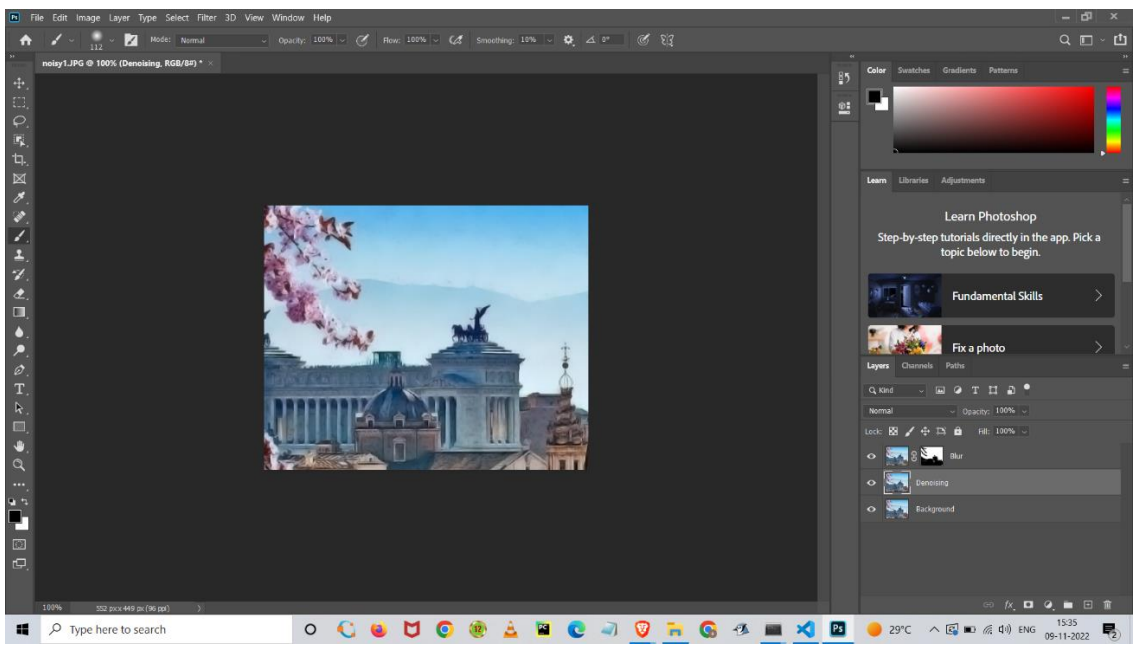
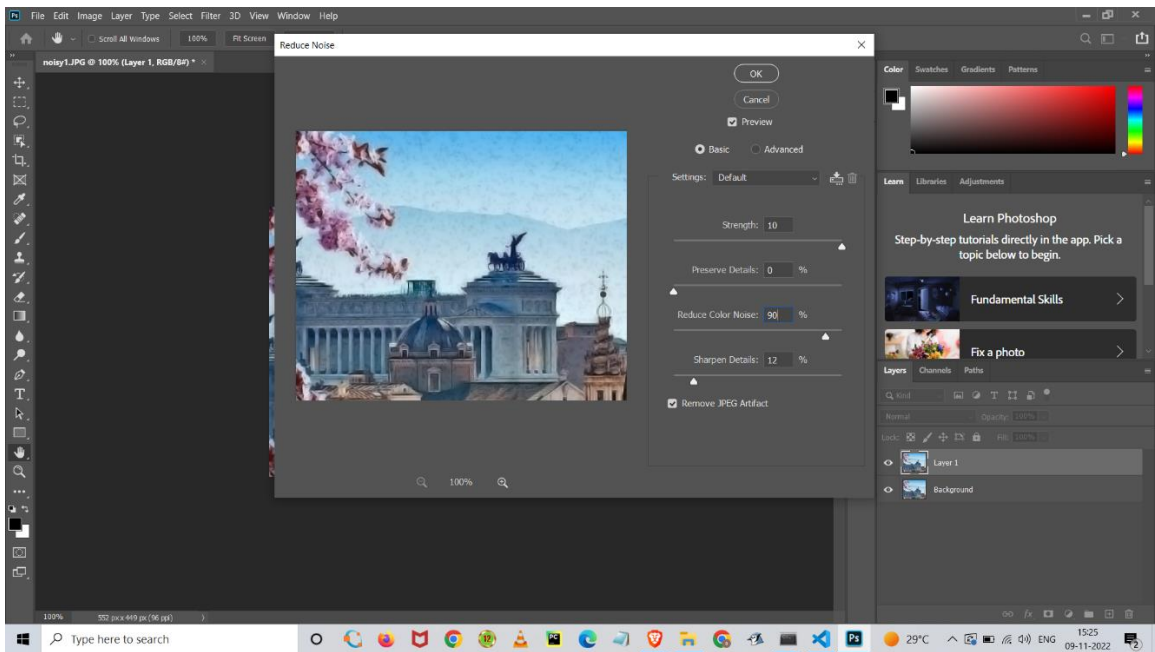
Using IP Software, I implemented blurring and denoising filters on the image as follows:-

noise reduction

1> noise reduction

2> blur







Original Image



Denoised Image

Using IP Software, I tried removing shadows (gutter) from the image as follows:-



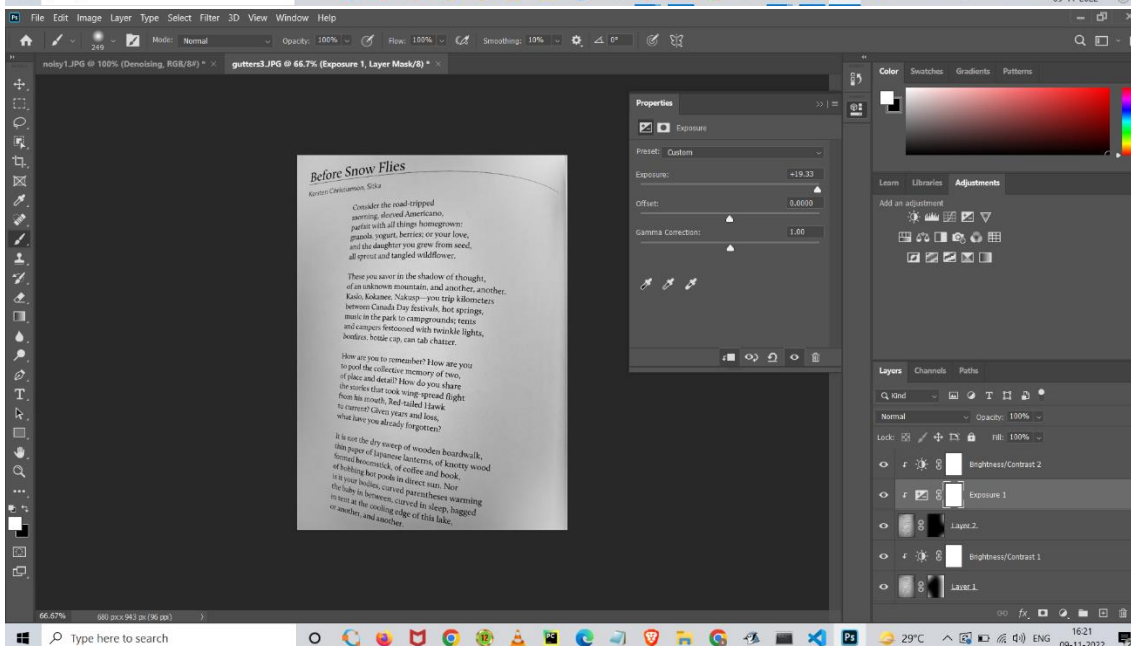
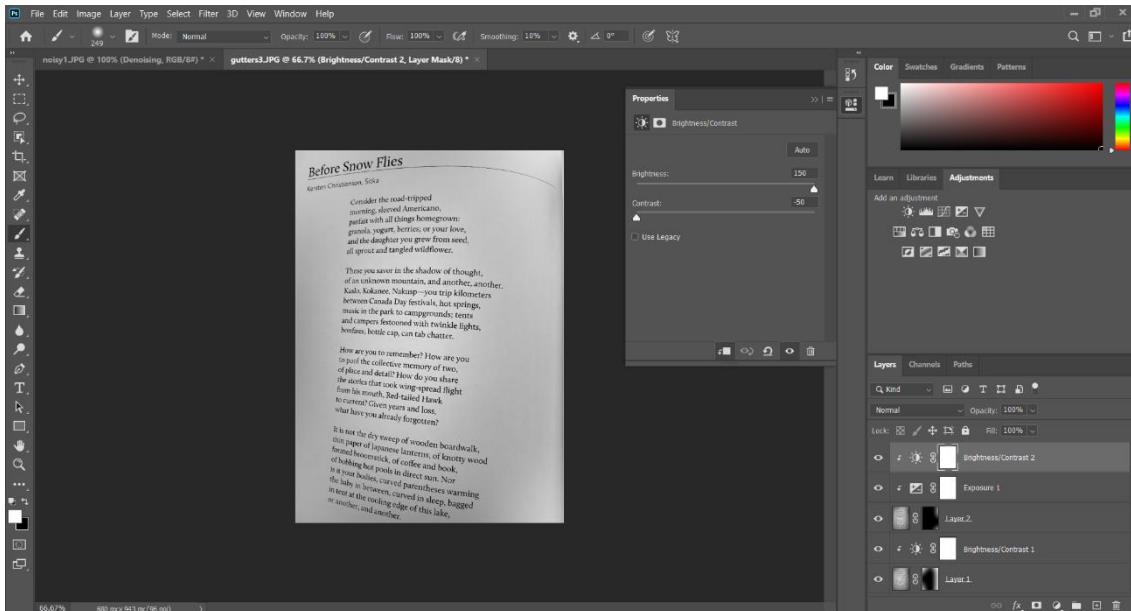
de-shadow

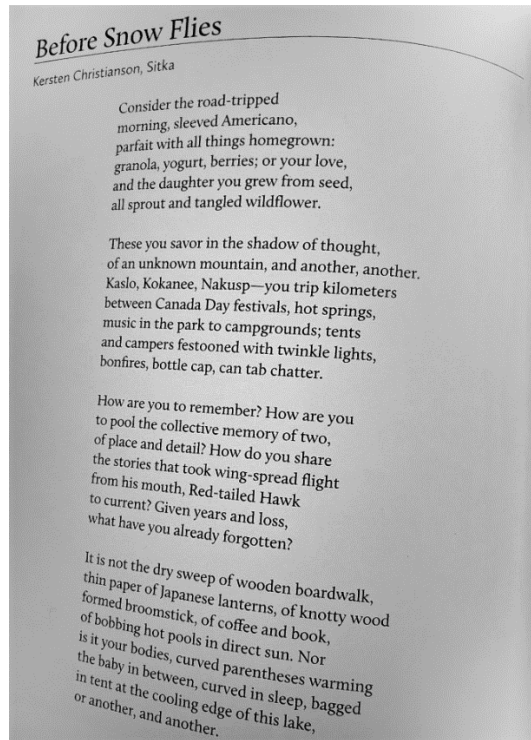
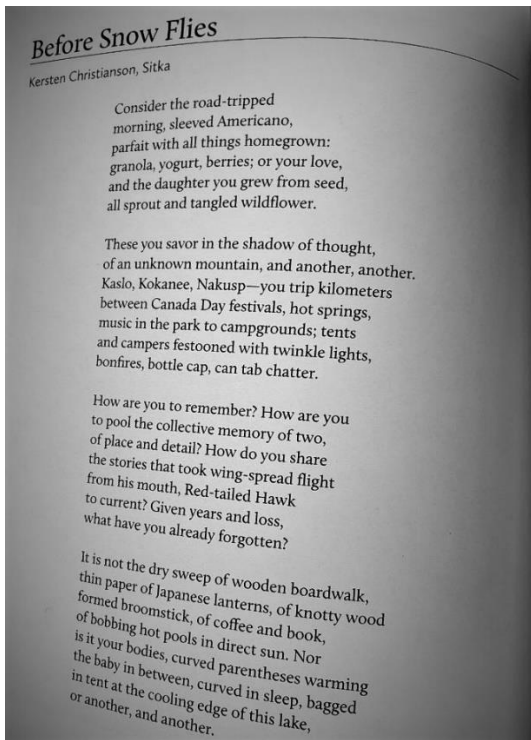
1> select dark parts

2> increase brightness of dark parts

3> select other remaining dark parts

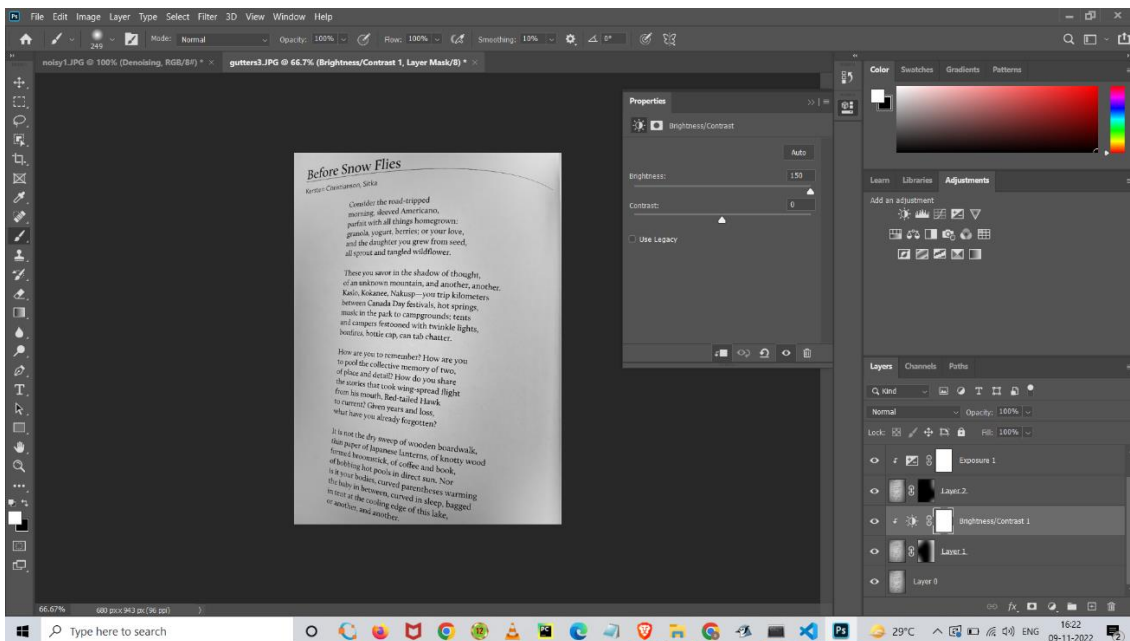
4> increase exposure





Original Image

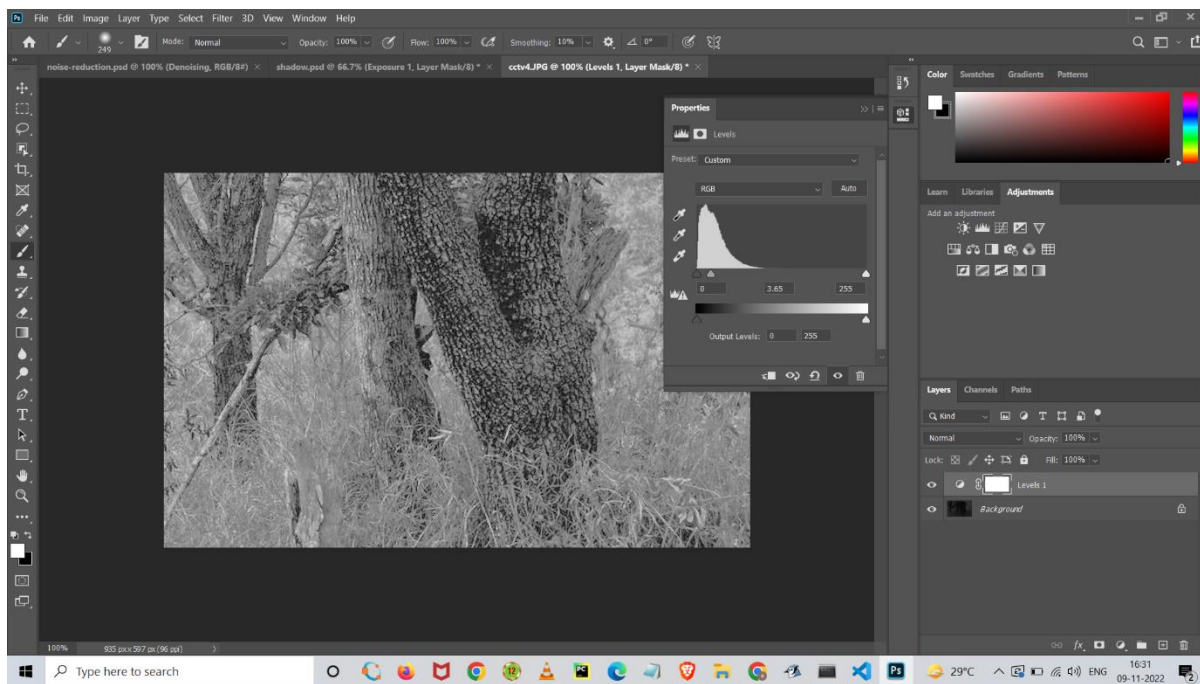
Shadow removed Image



Using IP Software, I tried improving brightness of image by using histogram equalization on the image as follows:-

cctv

1> change light levels



Original Image





Improved Image

Question 1:

Which of the following statements are true regarding Mean shift clustering Algorithm: -

1. It is a non-parametric density estimation algorithm
2. It is a non-parametric density gradient estimation algorithm
3. Mean Shift vector points from center of region of interest towards center of mass of region of interest
4. It is computationally expensive as complexity varies as  $O(nT)$
5. This algorithm is robust to outliers in the dataset

Answer 1: 2,3,5

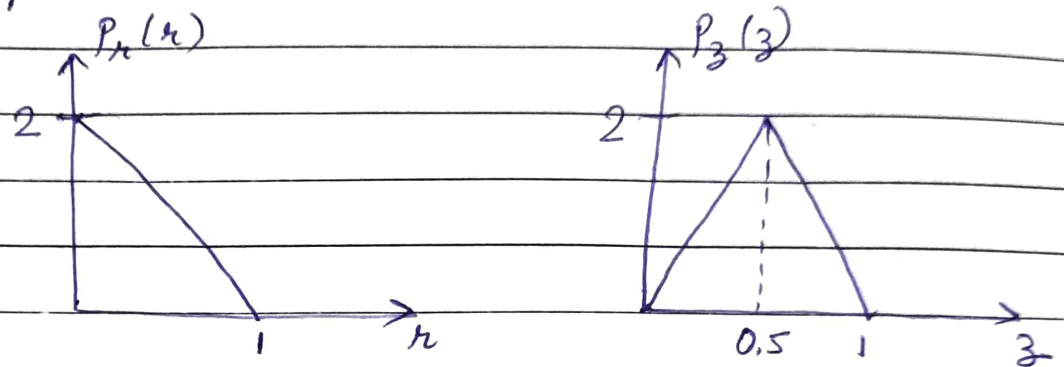
Question 2: Which of the following statements are true in Image Processing: -

1. A continuous image is digitized at sampling points.
2. Blurring an image with the help of a smoothing filter may lead to noise reduction.
3. Laplacian is the first-order derivative operator.
4. Convolution measures similarity between the two signals
5. Gaussian filter is circularly symmetric and response is dependent of orientation
6. Fringes of color appear at image boundaries in chromatic aberration

Answer 2: 1,2,6



Ques: An image with intensities in the range  $[0, 1]$  has the PDF  $p_r(r)$  shown in the following diagram. It is desired to transform the intensity levels of this image so that they will have the specified  $p_z(z)$  shown. Assume continuous quantities and find the transformations (in terms of  $r$  and  $z$ ) that will accomplish this :-



Ans: Value of the histogram component corresponding to the  $k$ th intensity level in a neighbourhood is

$$p_r(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{n}$$

for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K-1$ , where  $n_k$  is the number of pixels having gray level value  $r_k$ ,  $n$  is the total number of pixels in the neighbourhood, and  $K$  is the total number of possible gray levels. Suppose that the neighbourhood is moved one-pixel to the right. This deletes the leftmost column and introduces a new column to the right. The updated histogram then becomes :-

$$p'_h(r_k) = \frac{1}{n} [n_k - n_{L_k} + n_{R_k}]$$

for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$ , where  $n_{L_k}$  is the number of occurrences of level  $r_k$  on the left column and  $n_{R_k}$  is the similar quantity on the right column. The preceding equation can be written also as

$$p'_h(r_k) = p_h(r_k) + \frac{1}{n} [n_{R_k} - n_{L_k}]$$

for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$ . The same concept applies to other modes of neighbourhood motion:

$$p'_h(r_k) = p_h(r_k) + \frac{1}{n} [b_k - a_k]$$

for  $k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$ , where  $a_k$  is the number of pixels with value  $r_k$  in the neighbourhood area deleted by the move and the  $b_k$  is the corresponding number introduced by the move.

$$\sigma_g^2 = \sigma_f^2 + \frac{1}{K^2} [\sigma_{n_1}^2 + \sigma_{n_2}^2 + \dots + \sigma_{n_K}^2]$$

The first term on the right side is 0 because the elements of  $f$  are constants. The various  $\sigma_{n_i}^2$  are simply samples of the noise, which has variance  $\sigma_n^2$ . Thus  $\sigma_{n_i}^2 = \sigma_n^2$  and we have



$$\sigma_g^2 = \frac{K}{K^2} \sigma_r^2 + \frac{1}{K} \sigma_n^2$$

Reference : Digital Image Processing  
3rd edition - R. Gonzalez,  
R. Woods book

Chapter 3 - Intensity Transfor-  
mations and Spatial Filtering  
Problem 3.11