```
2 1
1
                                                                                        1
1 1
5 1
5 1 1
5 5 1
5 1 1
1 1
                                                                                           1115555555555555555555555555555
                       1
2
2
12
11
111
15552.
1151
1551
1521
2
2
                                                                            1 3 1
1 2 1
1 2
1 1
                                                                                      1 2 1
1 2 1
1 5
1 5
1 5 1
1 5 1
2 1 1
for i in range(0, 512, 8):
    for j in range(0, 512, 8):
        downsampled_image[i//8, j//8] = binarized_image[i,j]
        print(binarized_image[i,j], end='')
將圖片從 512*512 改為 64*64, 取左上角
def h(b, c, d, e):
    if(b == c and (d != b or e != b)):
        return 'q'
    elif(b == c and (d == b and e == b)):
        return 'r'
    elif(b!=c):
        return 's'
Yokoi 對 4 連通的處理方式
top\_bottom\_zeros = np.zeros((downsampled\_image.shape[0] + 2, downsampled\_image.shape[1] + 2), dtype=downsampled\_image.shape[1] + 2)
top_bottom_zeros[1:-1, 1:-1] = downsampled_image
```

在陣列上下左右加上一排 0 避免超出遍界造成 error

```
In [6]:

def f(a1,a2,a3,a4):
    if a1=='r' and a2=='r'and a4=='r':
        return 5
    tmp=0
    if a1=='q':
        tmp+=1
    if a2=='q':
        tmp+=1
    if a3=='q':
        tmp+=1
    if a4=='q':
        tmp+=1
    return tmp
```

## Yokoi 對分類後辨識連通數

對每個存在的像素做運算(最外圈為邊界)