## Histogram Equalization

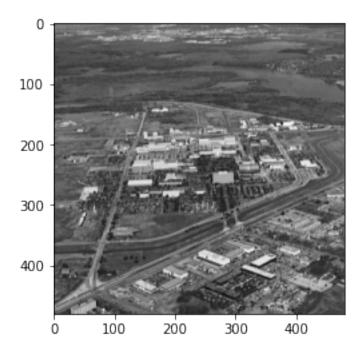
March 27, 2021

# 1 Histogram Equalization

0712238 Yan-Tong Lin, for DIP2021<br/>spring  $\operatorname{HW2-1}$ 

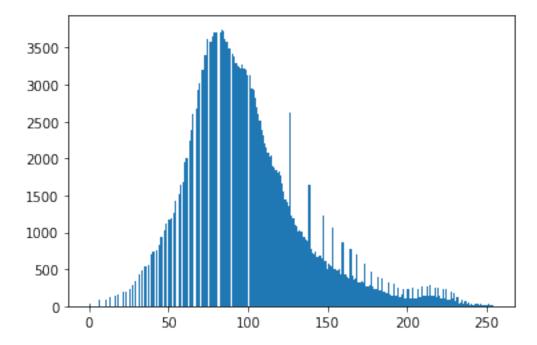
```
[1]: %matplotlib inline
[2]: from IPython.display import display, Math, Latex import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from PIL import Image
```

#### 1.1 Original Image

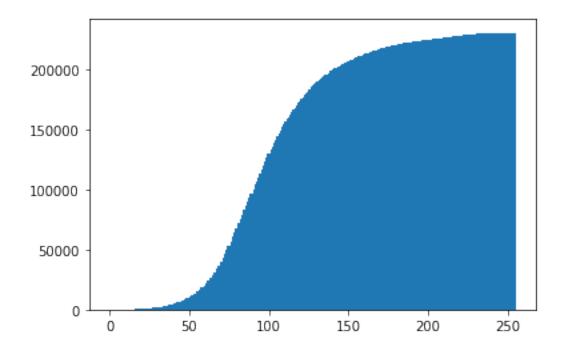


## 1.2 Histogram (count/cumulative sum to intensity) of Original Image

```
[4]: # convert our image into a 1d numpy array and show statistics
img = np.asarray(img)
flat = img.flatten()
# hist = np.histogram(flat, bins=range(256))[0]
stats = plt.hist(flat, bins=range(256), cumulative=0)[0]
```



```
[5]: cumulative_sum = plt.hist(flat, bins=range(256), cumulative=1)[0]
```



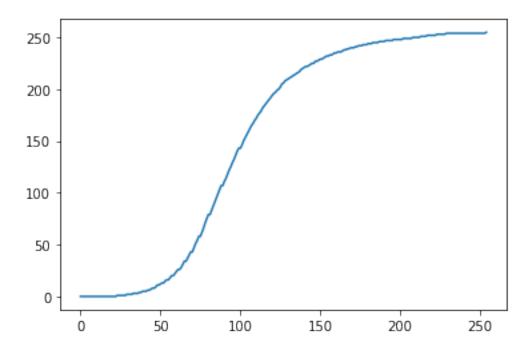
#### 1.3 Building the Discrete Histogram Equalization transformation T

•  $s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_{0}^{r} p_r(w) dw$ , discrete version

```
[6]: # $s = T(r) = (L-1)\int\limits_{0}^{r}p_r(w) dw$, discrete version
rng = len(flat)
# an alternative for $M*N$
"""
minv = cumulative_sum.min()
rng = cumulative_sum.max()-cumulative_sum.min()
T = ((cumulative_sum-minv)/rng*255).astype('uint8')
"""
T = (cumulative_sum/rng*255).astype('uint8')
```

[7]: plt.plot(T)

[7]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x272766cf760>]



### 1.4 Applying T to the Original Image

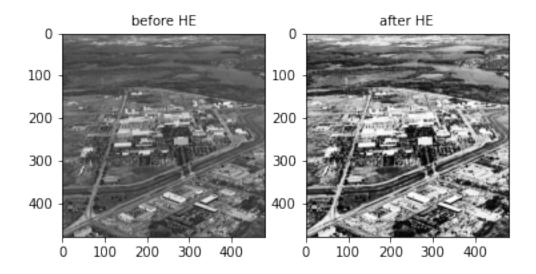
```
[8]: img_he = T[img]

[13]: fig = plt.figure()
   fig.suptitle("the comparison of histograms before/after HE", fontsize=15)

   fig.add_subplot(1,2,1)
   plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
   plt.title("before HE", fontsize=10)

   fig.add_subplot(1,2,2)
   plt.imshow(img_he, cmap='gray')
   _ = plt.title("after HE", fontsize=10)
```

## the comparison of histograms before/after HE

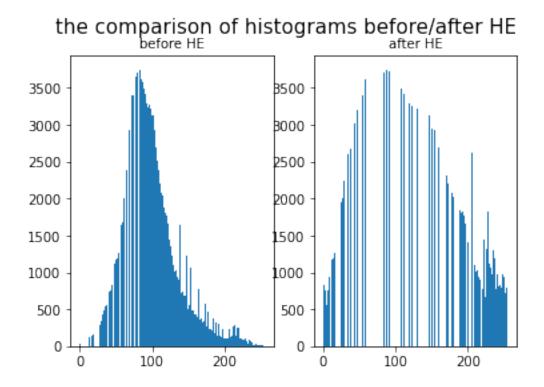


```
[12]: fig = plt.figure()
   fig.suptitle("the comparison of histograms before/after HE", fontsize=15)

fig.add_subplot(1,2,1)
   plt.hist(flat, bins=range(256))
   plt.title("before HE", fontsize=10)

fig.add_subplot(1,2,2)
   plt.hist((img_he.flatten()), bins=range(256))
   _ = plt.title("after HE", fontsize=10)

plt.show(block=True)
```



## 1.5 Comments on the comparison

Similar to the examples in the textbook, we have the distribution of the histogram-equalized picture being closer to a uniform distribution. This results in an enhancement of image contrast