

# Fundamentals of Computer Graphics and Image Processing

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## LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION

# Lecture Contents

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Information about the course

Course evaluation

Introduction to Computer Graphics and Image Processing

# Important information

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## Course organization

Course lectures and practice sessions are conducted **online**. Links to the Zoom/MS Teams conference will be inserted in the relevant sections (“Lectures” and “Practice”). Conferences are held during the time of the lecture or practice, according to your schedule.

## Academic integrity policy

The course enforces the academic integrity code. Cheating is **not tolerated** in this course! If there is a case of plagiarism or cheating, the work/test in question is annulled. If plagiarism/cheating is repeated during further studies, the course is failed and must be taken again next year.

# Lectures and practical works planned in course

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Nr.	Lecture	Practical work
1	Introduction to the course	Introduction to programming and installation of necessary software
2	Straight line algorithms	Straight line algorithm realization
3	Circle line and ellipse line algorithms	Ellipse line algorithm realization
4	Curve drawing algorithms + <i>test</i>	Bezier curve drawing algorithm realization
5	2D transformation and 3D perspective	Transformation realization
6	Image processing and analysis	Image loading and collecting of information
7	Image blending modes	Blending modes realization
8	Final lecture + <i>exam</i>	Final practical session

# Grades

To get a grade on this course, you must complete all the practical works for at least 1 point each!

## Practical works (4 points)

- The deadline is 2 weeks!
- A maximum of 4 points can be obtained for a completed and timely uploaded practical work.
- If the deadline is missed, the work is assessed with a maximum of 2 points.
- If plagiarism was detected, the work must be redone with a new variant and it is assessed with a maximum of 1 point.
- The average number of points for all works is used in the final grade.

## Test (2 points)

- Organized during 4<sup>th</sup> lecture (1 hour).
- Is taken online, at your computer.
- Mathematical calculations should be done in writing by hand, and the resulting calculations should be photographed and uploaded to ortus!

## Exam (2 points)

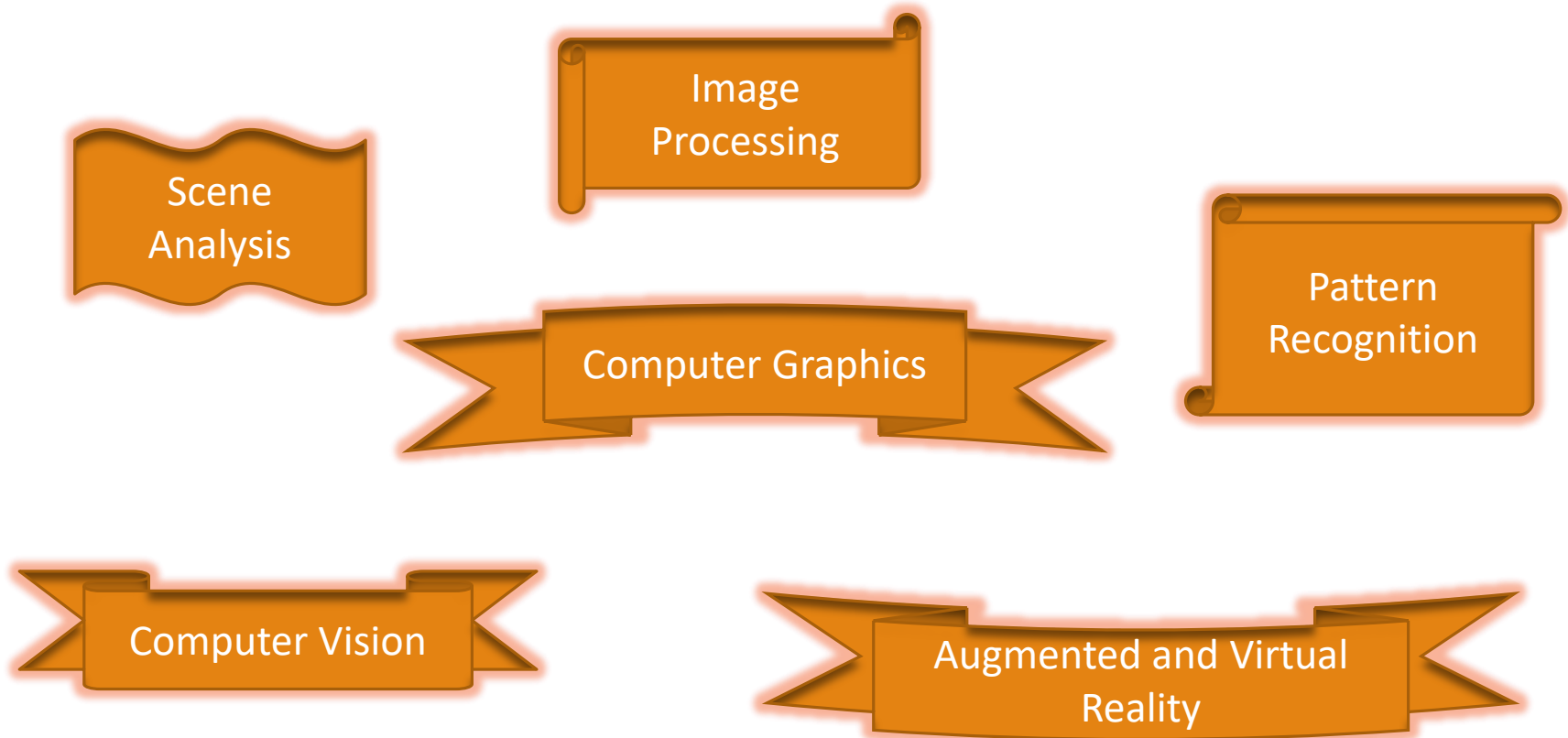
- Organized during the last lecture (1 hour).
- Is taken online, at your computer.
- Mathematical calculations should be done in writing by hand, and the resulting calculations should be photographed and uploaded to ortus!

## Course work (2 points)

- Course work topics will be announced at week 8.
- The course work should be handed in and presented to the practice teacher before the last practice session.
- Course work includes both practical and theoretical parts.

# Computer Graphics and Image Processing

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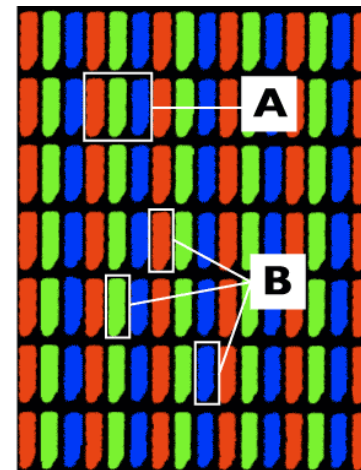
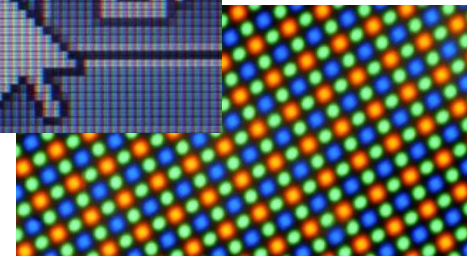
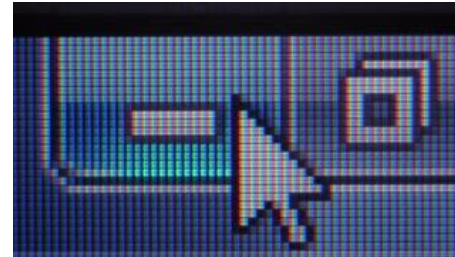


# Computer Graphics

Pixel is the smallest element of the screen.

Screen – pixel matrix, which displays objects.

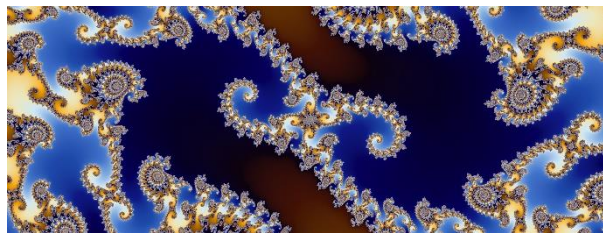
The screen coordinates are integer values.



A – picture element (pixel)

B – primary pixels (red, green, blue)

# 2D Computer Graphics





# Raster and Vector Graphics

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*Formulas*

*Values*

*Features*

*Scaling without  
quality issues*

*Small file size*



*Pixels*

*Matrix of elements*

*Color diversity*

*Scaling with  
Quality issues*

*Huge file size*

# Raster and Vector Graphics

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# Fractal Graphics

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Formulas



Iterations

# Fraktālu grafika

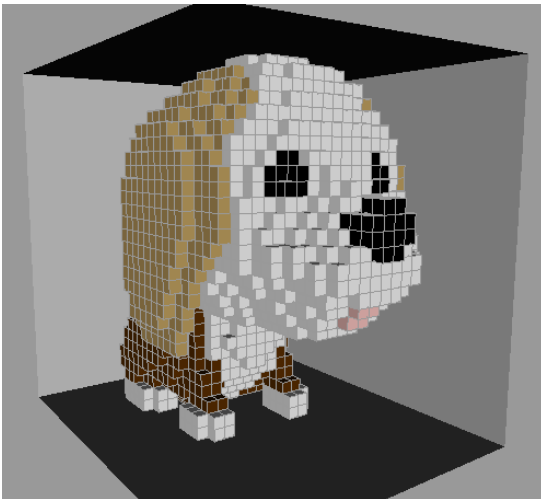
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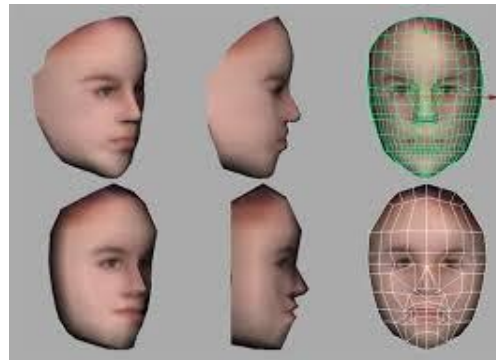
# 3D Computer Graphics

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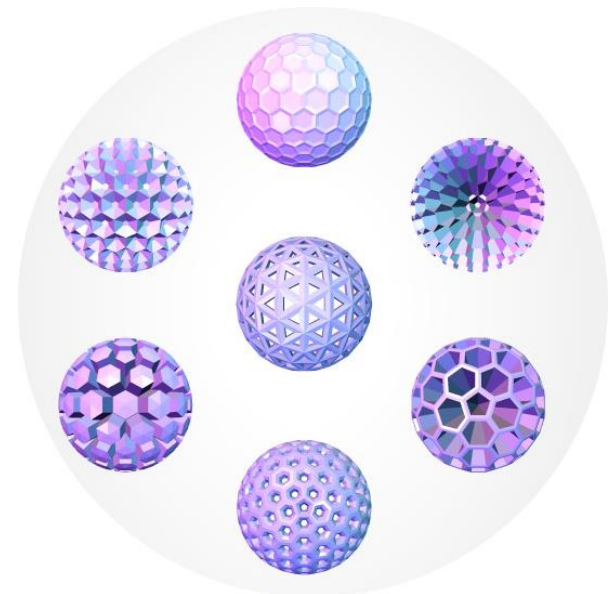
VOXEL GRAPHICS



POLYGON GRAPHICS



ANALYTIC SURFACES



# Voxel Graphics

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Just like raster graphics, the object is made up of voxels (3D pixels)





# Voxel Graphics

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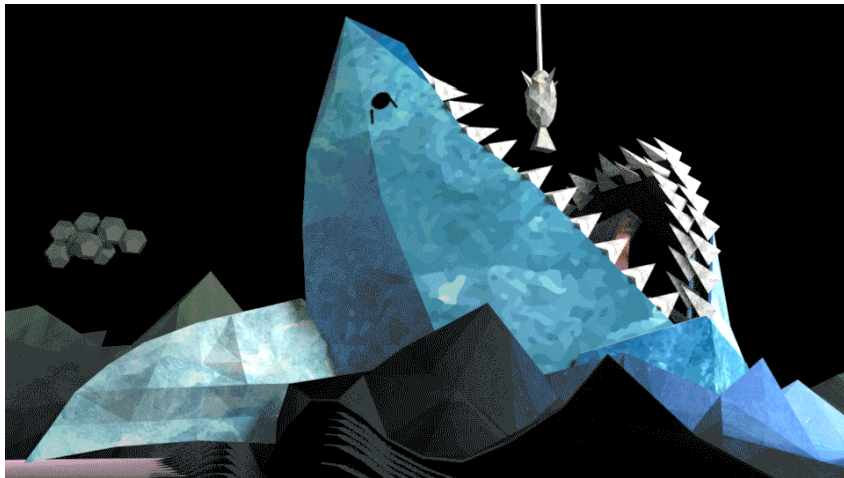
# Polygon graphics

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All objects in the polygon graphics consists of small faces (polygons).

The objects file stores information about polygon vertices (coordinates) and polygon normal.

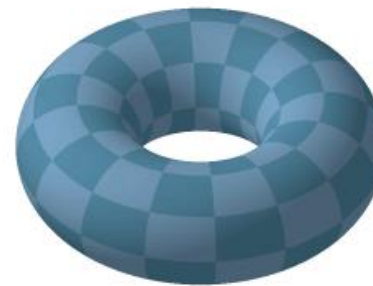
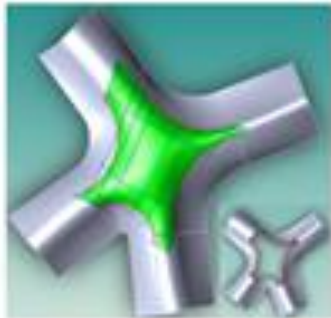




# Analytic surfaces

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Similar to 2D vector graphics the surface of the 3D object is stored using a mathematical formula.



# Computer Graphics

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## 2D COMPUTER GRAPHICS

**Raster (pixels)**

Vector

Fractal

## 3D COMPUTER GRAPHICS

Voxel

**Polygon**

Analytical Surfaces

# Computer graphics and Image processing

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## Computer graphics:

- Create a graphic object or picture in 2D or 3D
- The transformation of the picture or object.

## Image processing:

- The improvement of the quality of the images,
- An image or scene (3D) analysis.

# Computer graphics application

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## 2D Computer Graphics:

- printing;
- multimedia;
- WEB-design;
- “retro” computer games;

## 3D Computer Graphics :

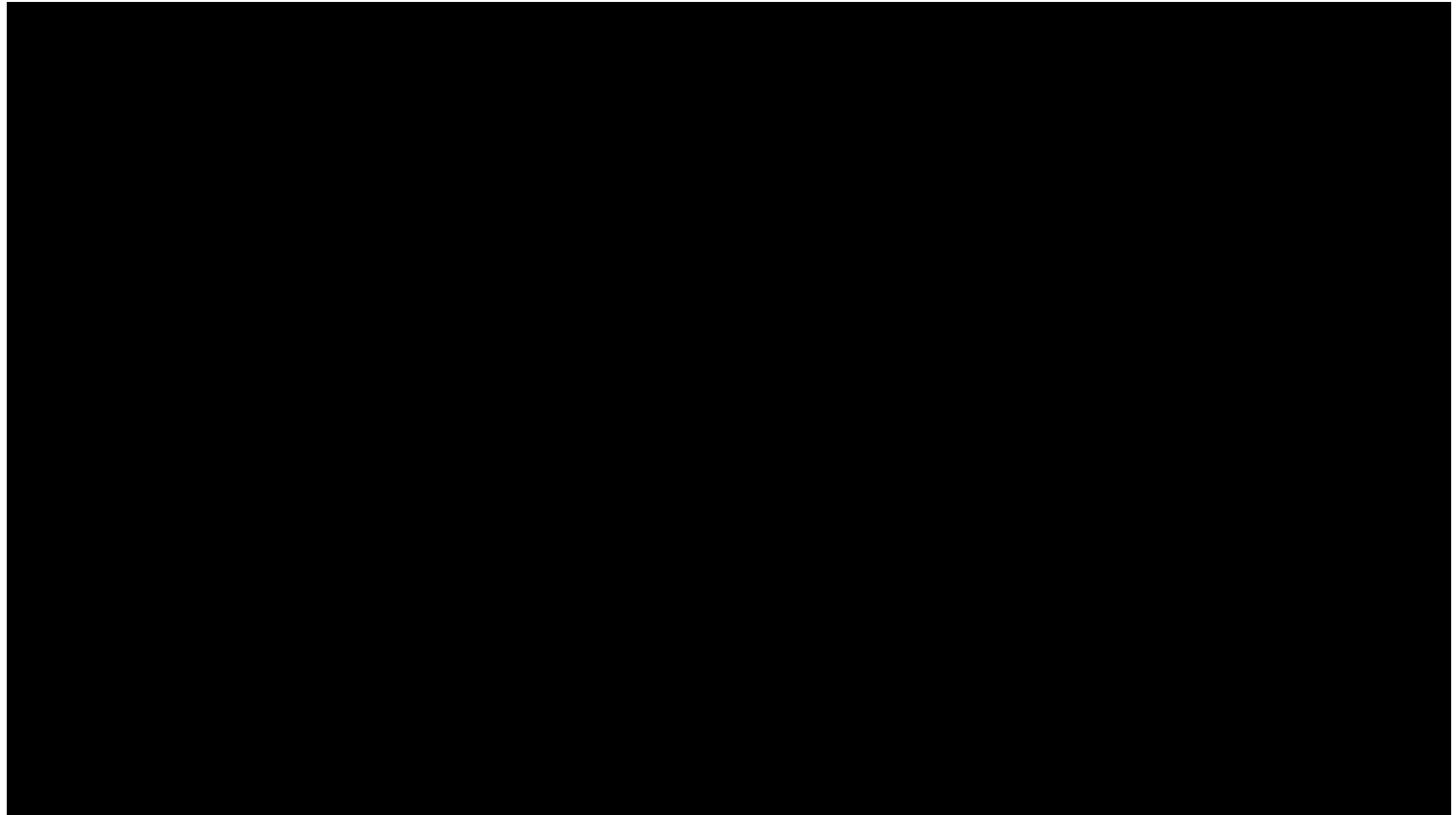
- 3D object creation and animation;
- video clips;
- CAD (Computer-Aided Design) systems;
- Virtual/Augmented reality systems;

# 2D Computer Graphics



# 3D Computer Graphics and Animation

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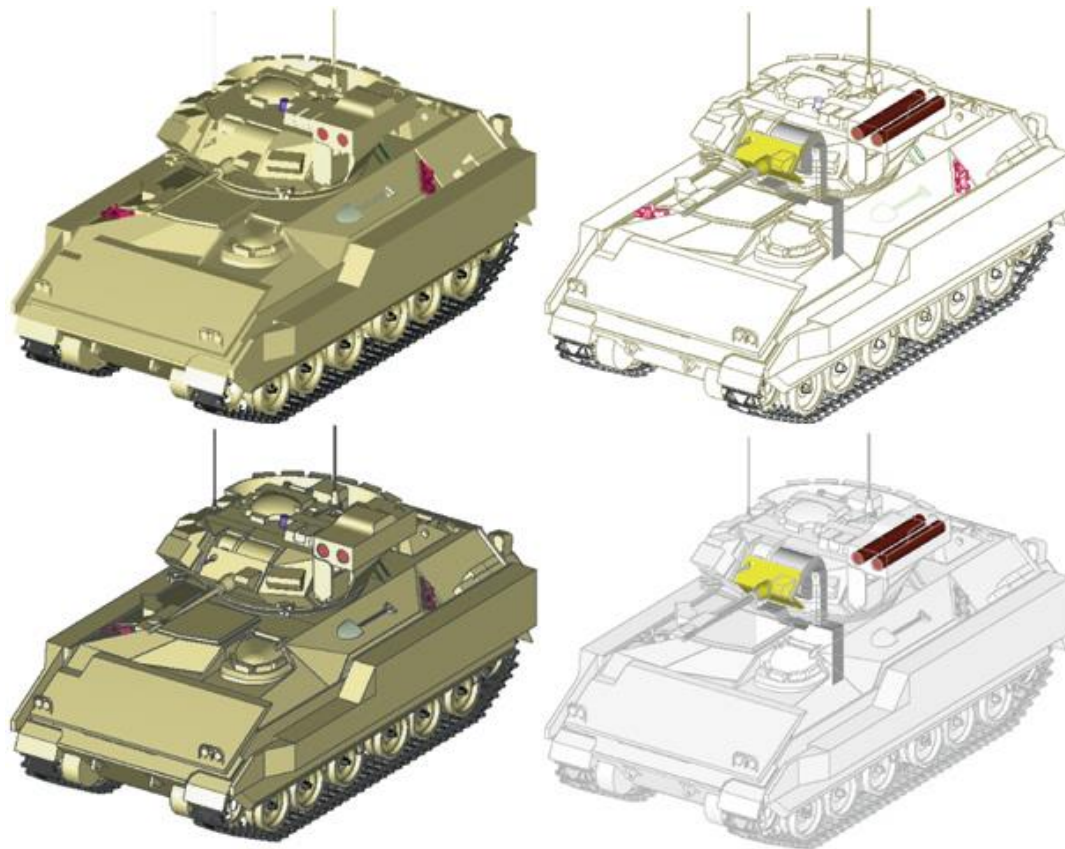
# 3D Computer Graphics and Animation

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## AMAZING BEFORE & AFTER VFX - XVII

# CAD systems

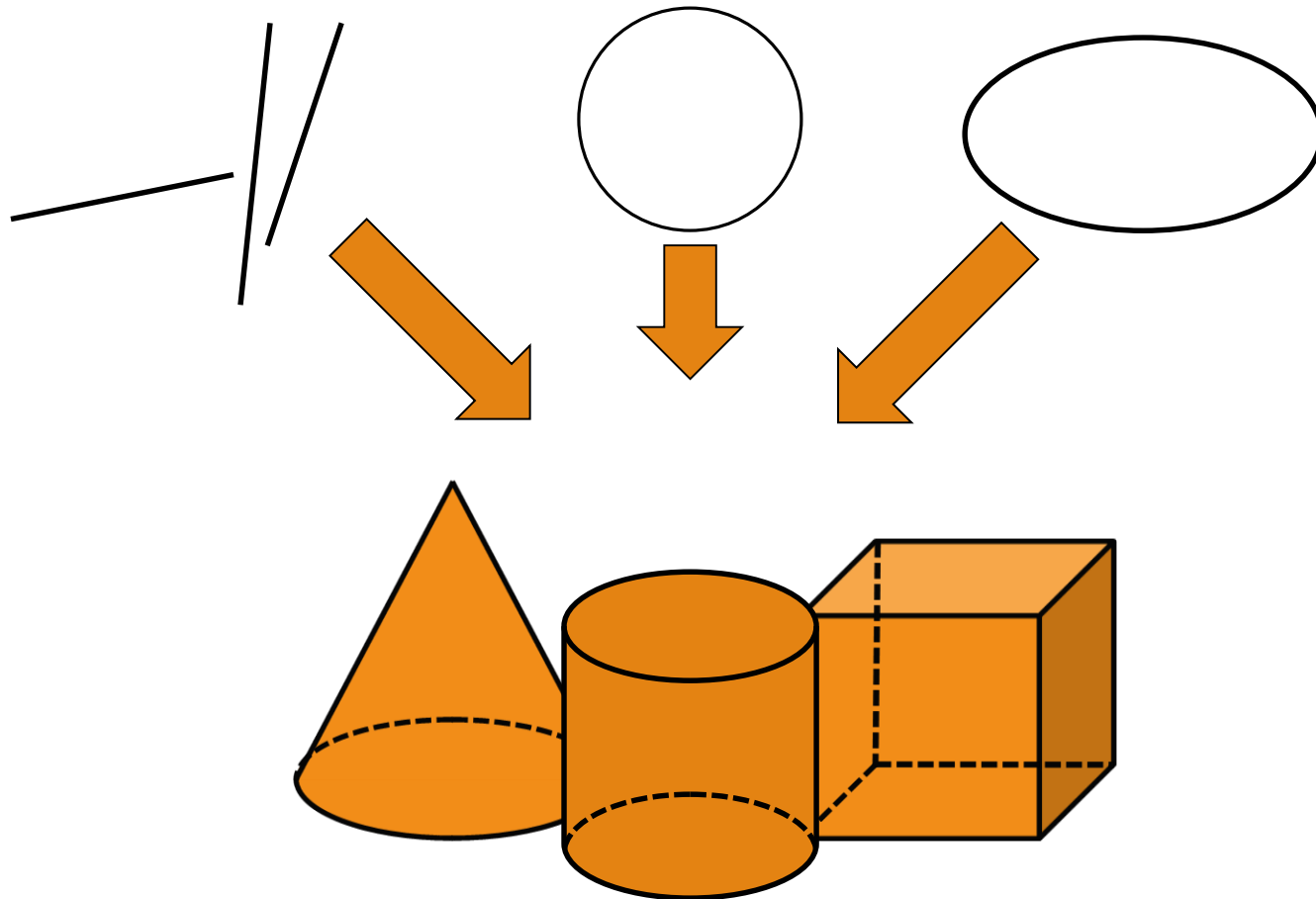
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# Creation of graphical objects or images

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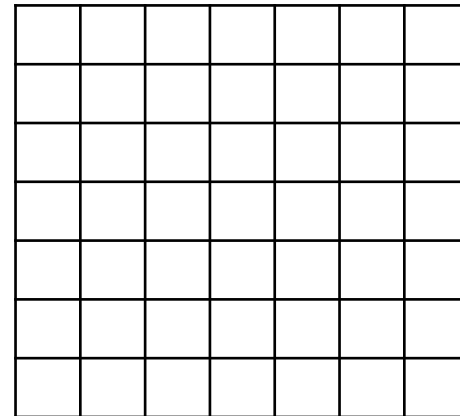
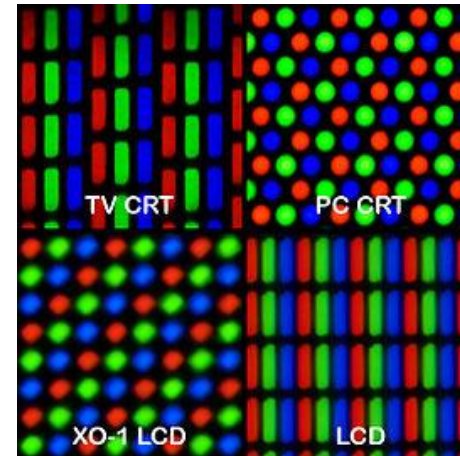


# Creation of graphical objects or images

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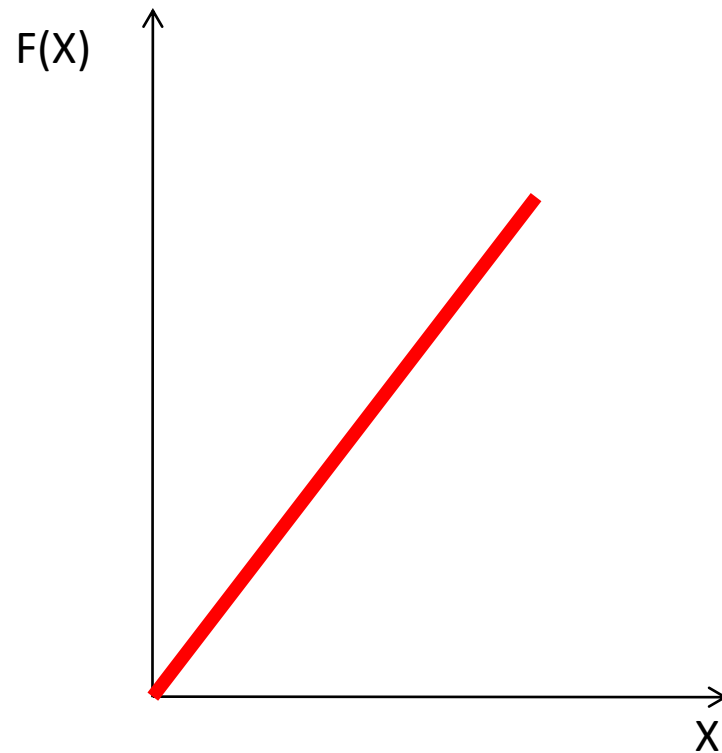
Screen – pixel matrix, which displays objects.

The screen coordinates are integer values.

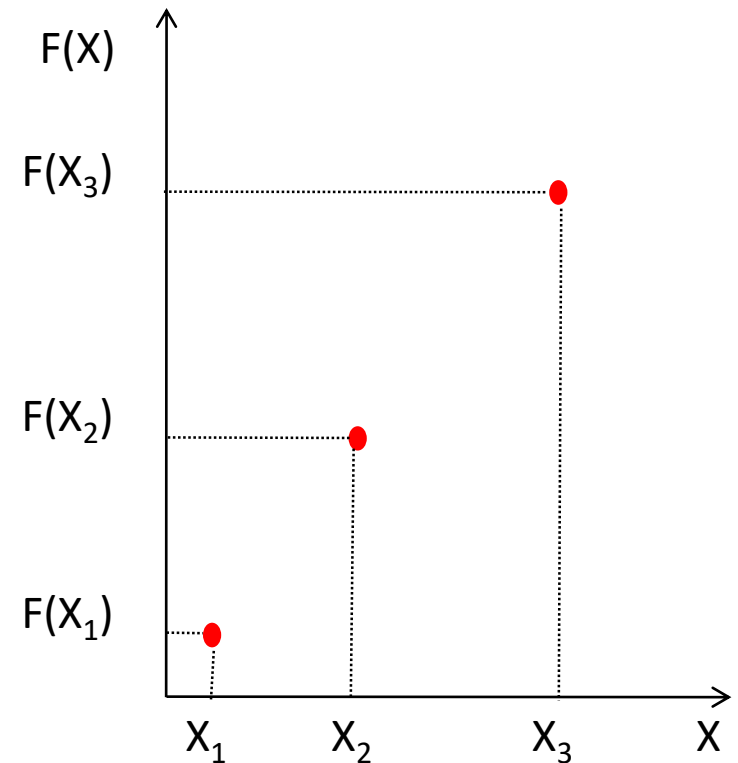


# Graphical primitives: straight line

CONTINUOUS FUNCTION



DISCONTINUOUS FUNCTION



# Graphical primitives: straight line

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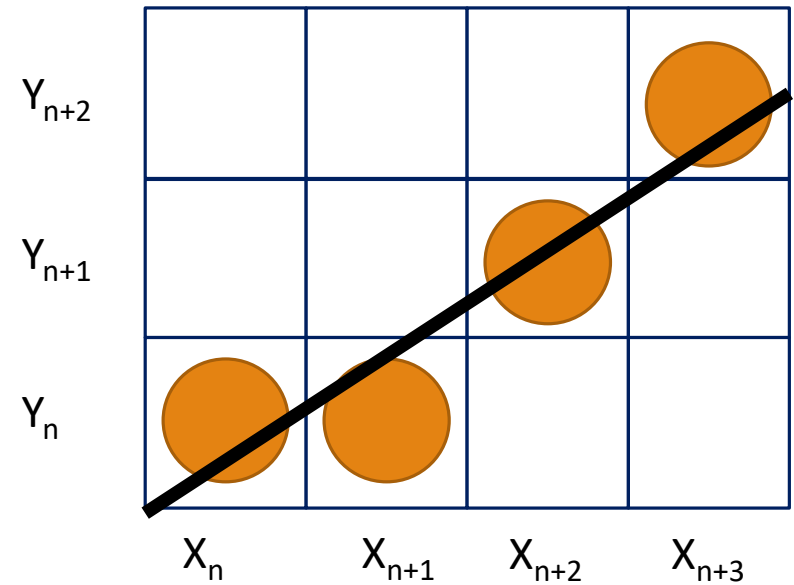
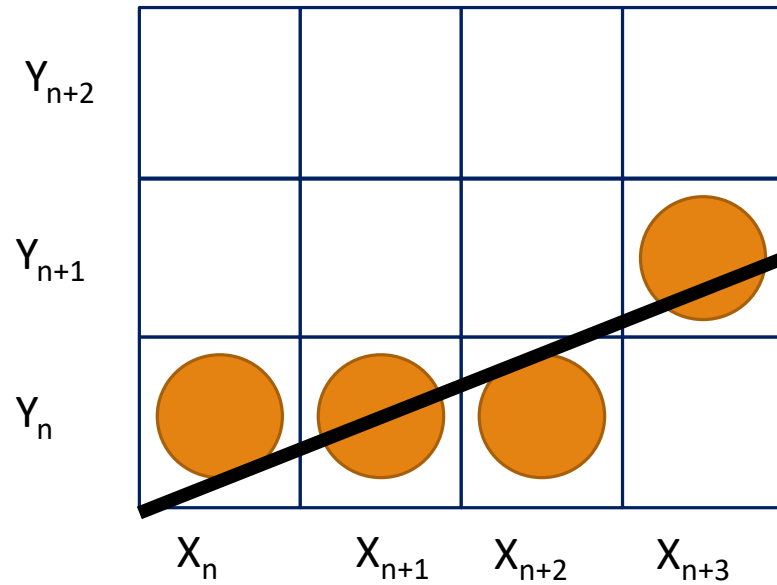
In case of continuous line, it is given by two points (beginning and end points) –  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $(x_2, y_2)$

Mathematically, the line function looks like this:

$$\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad (1)$$

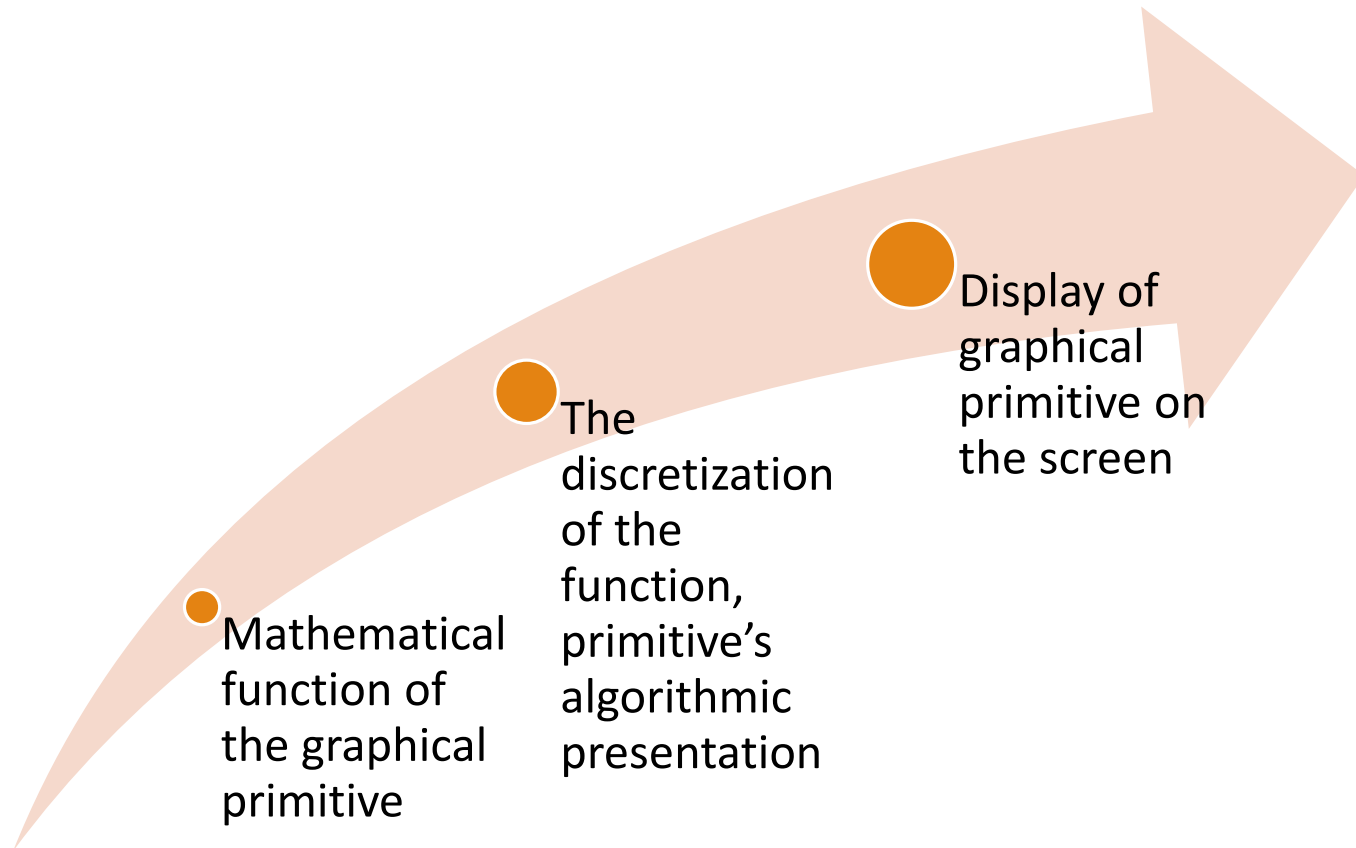
$$y = \frac{(x - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)}{x_2 - x_1} + y_1 \quad (2)$$

# Graphical primitives: straight line



# Creation of graphical objects or images

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# Image or object transformation

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Scaling

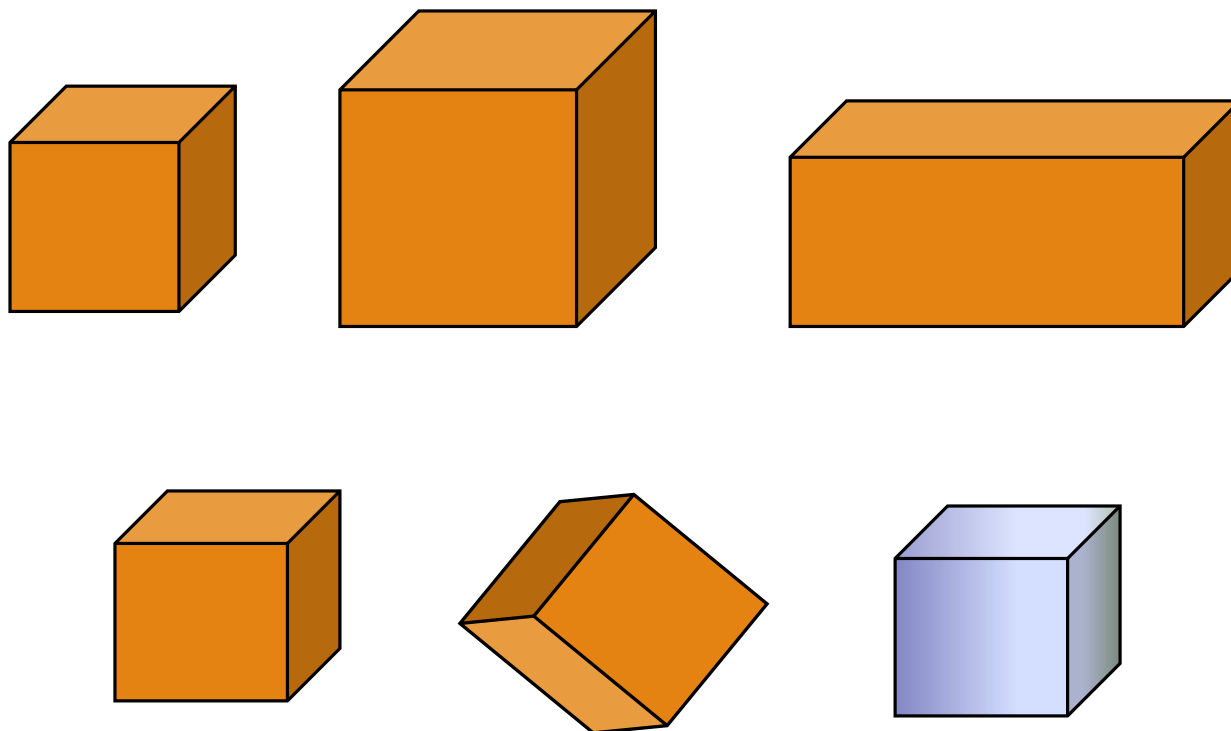
Rotation

Movement

Lighting

Utt.

# Examples





# Image Processing: goals and main tasks

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## Image quality enhancement:

- Contrast enhancement,
- Noise reduction,
- etc.

## Image or scene analysis:

- Contour tracing,
- Segment detection,
- Region finding,
- etc.

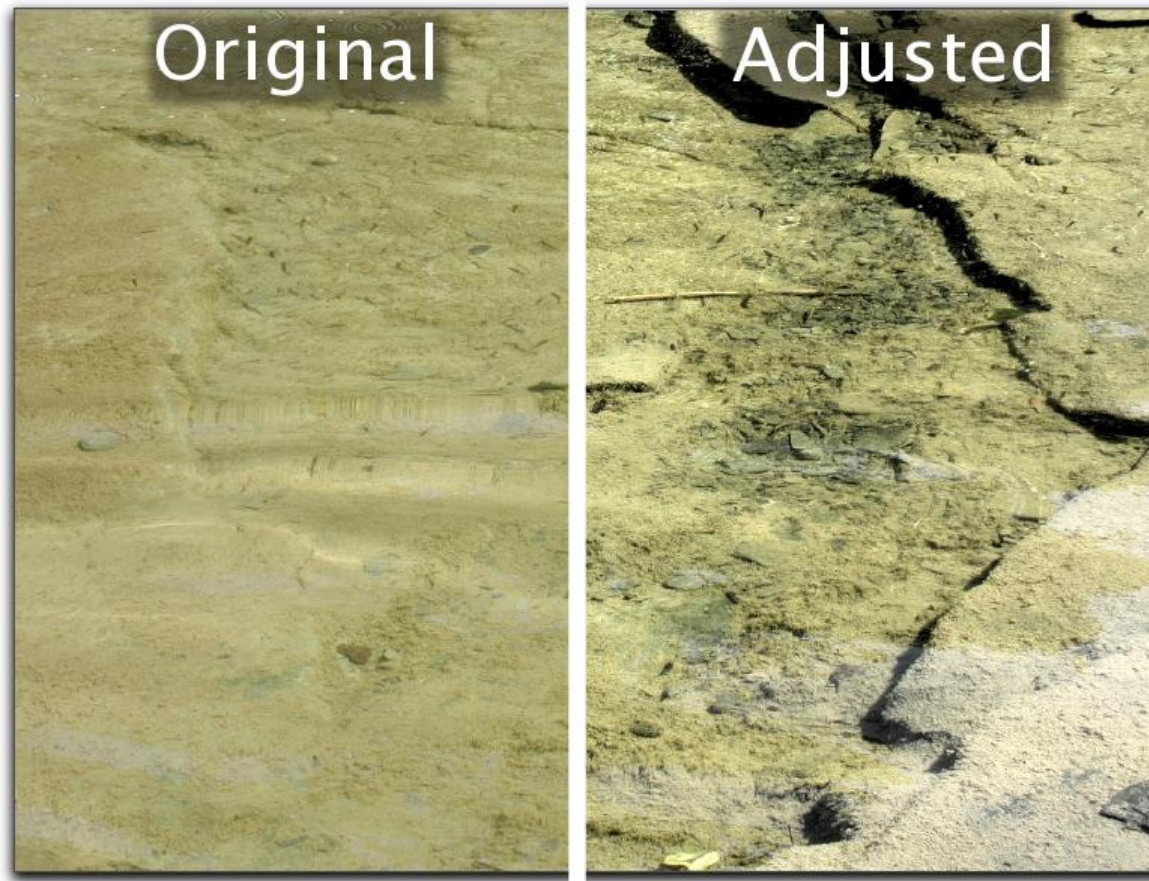
# Image quality enhancement: contrast enhancement

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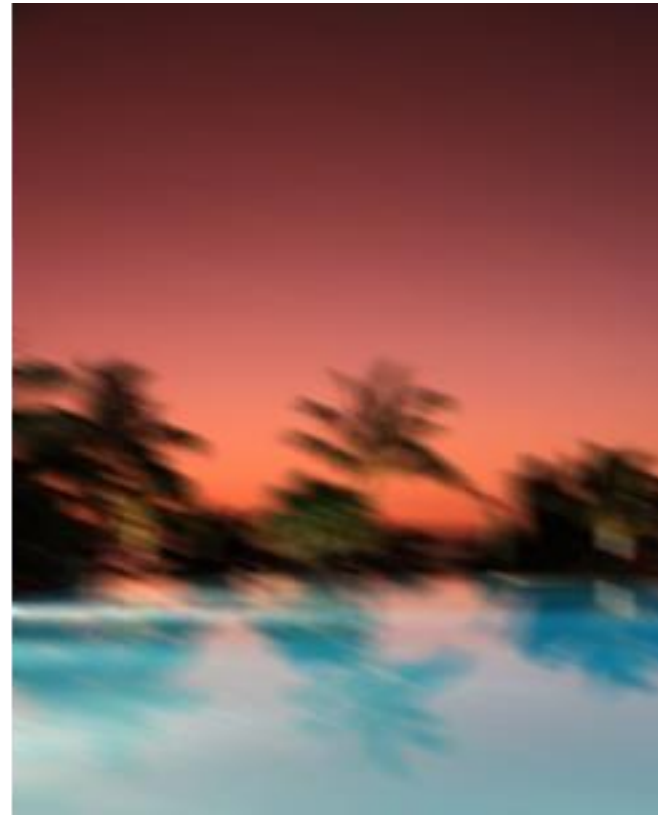
# Image quality enhancement: contrast enhancement

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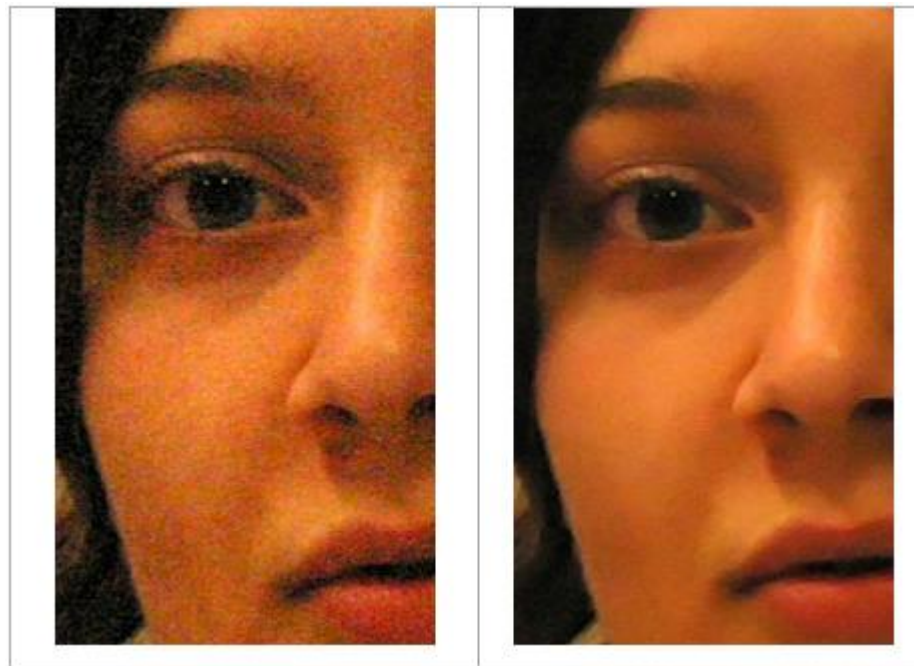
# Image quality enhancement: noise blurring

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# Image quality enhancement: noise reduction

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# Image quality enhancement: color enhancement

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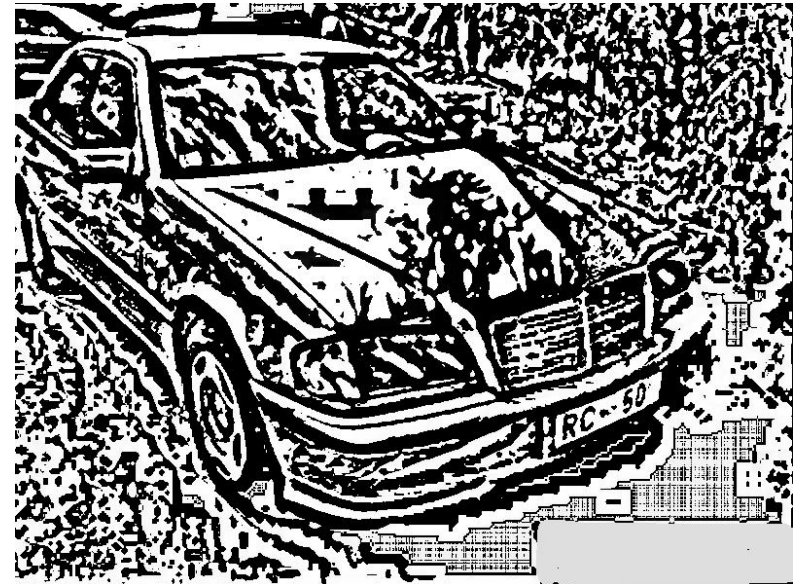
# Image quality enhancement: detail enhancement

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CAR IN THE SHADOWS



PROCESSED IMAGE



# Image quality enhancement: detail enhancement

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CAR IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT



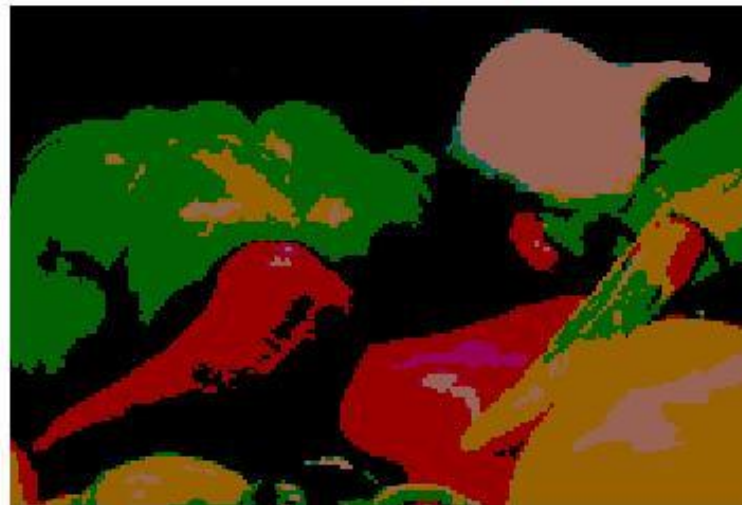
PROCESSED IMAGE



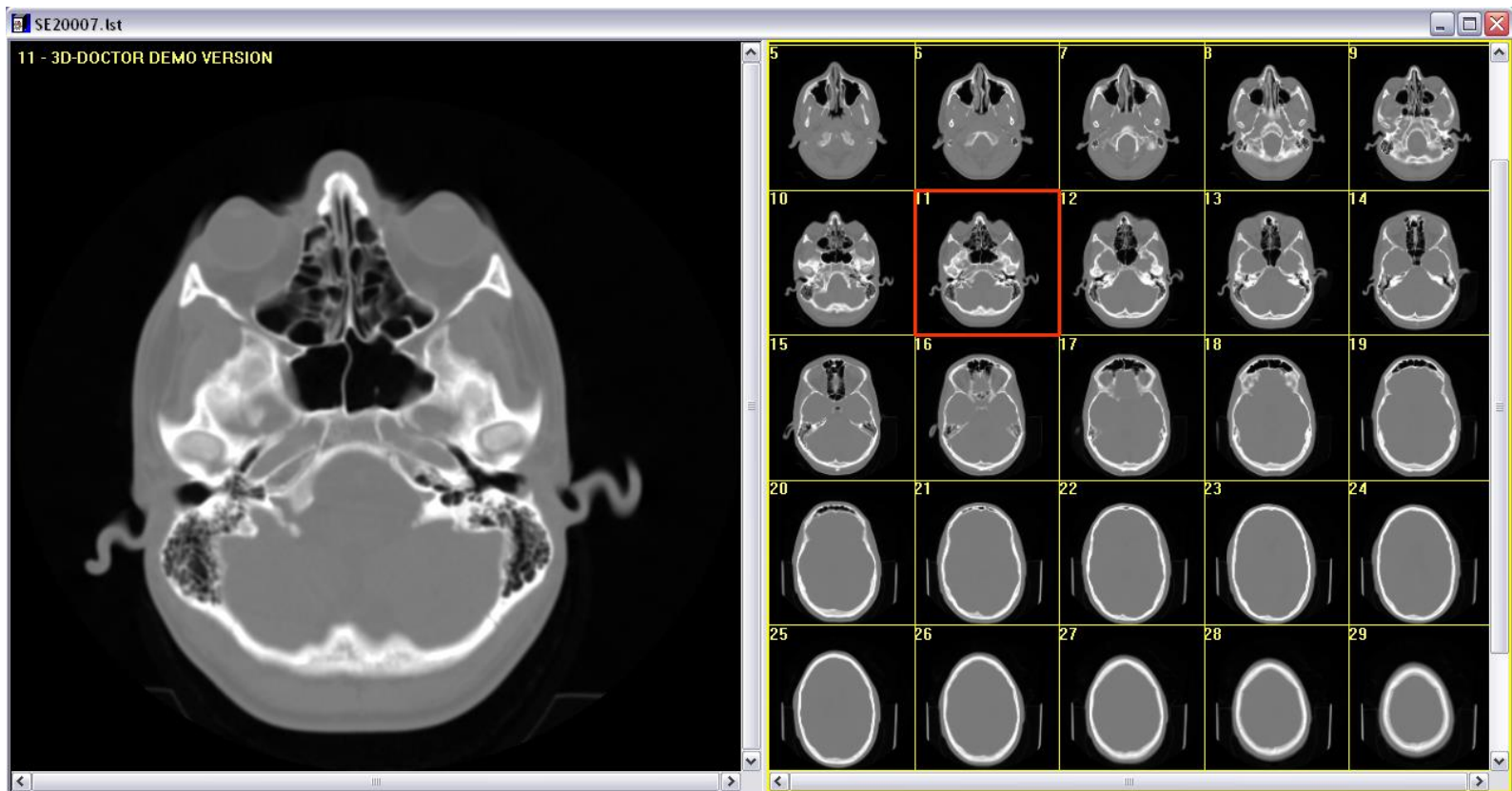


# Image analysis: segmentation

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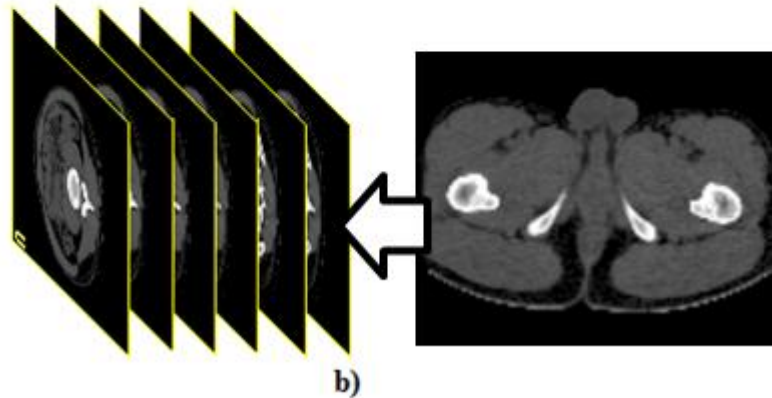
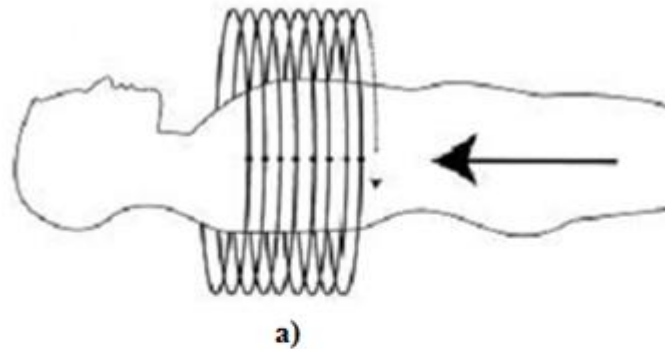


# Image analysis: segmentation



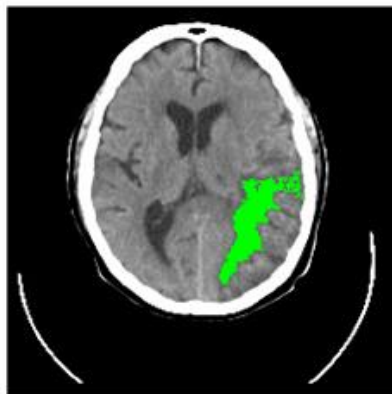
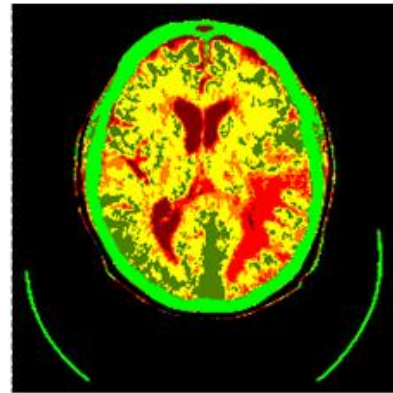
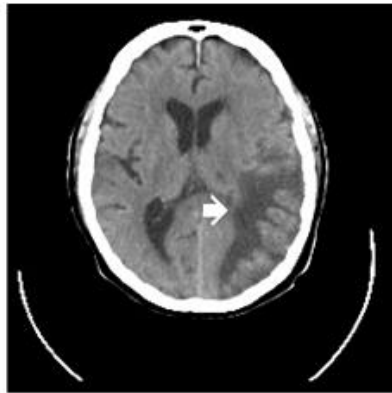
# Image analysis: segmentation

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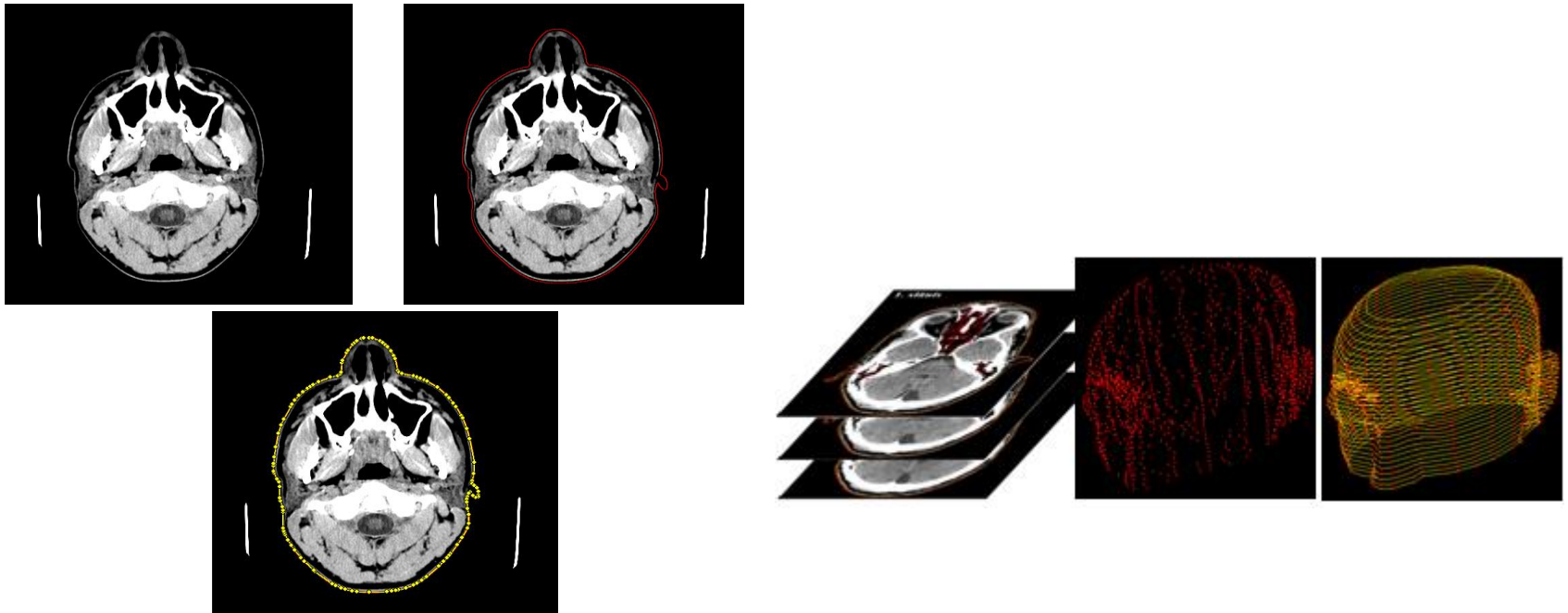
# Image analysis: segmentation

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# Image analysis: contour tracing

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# Image analysis: 3D model creation and visualization

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