Cvičení 3

Indexovy obraz

kazdy pixel uchovava index do nejake palety

paleta je matice m x 3 (hodnoty od 0 do 1)

```
I = imread('picture1.png');
m = (0:255)/255;
map1 = [m' zeros(256,1) zeros(256,1)];
map2=[m' ones(256,1) m'];
figure, imshow(I,map2);
```



UKOL 1

vytvorte paletu tak, aby vysledkem aplikace byl negativ obrazku (kazda hodnota i je rovna 255-i)

Matlab colormapy

parula, hsv, hot, cool, spring, summer, autumn, winter, gray, bone, copper, pink, jet, lines, colorcube, prism, flag, white

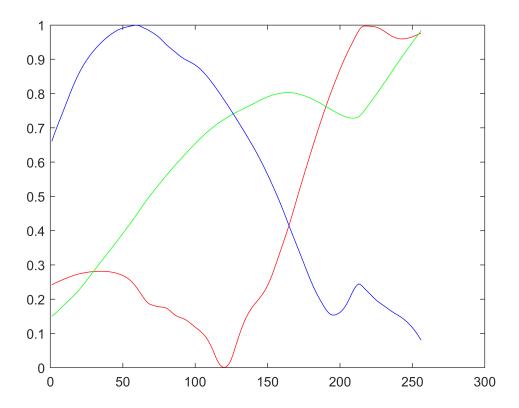
```
I = imread('picture1.png');
map = colormap(parula);
```



```
figure, subplot(2,1,1), imshow(I,map);
subplot(2,1,2), imshow(cat(3, map(:,1)',map(:,2)', map(:,3)'));
```

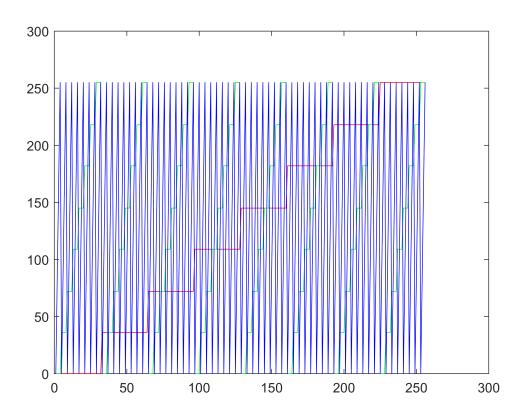


% zobrazeni palety - kazda slozka je graf figure, rgbplot(map);



3-3-2 paleta

```
map = create332palette();
% zobrazeni palety - kazda slozka je graf
figure, rgbplot(map);
```



```
RGB = imread('picture2.jpg');
[J] = palette_332( RGB );
figure,
subplot(2,1,1), imshow(J);
subplot(2,1,2), imshow(cat(3, map(:,1)',map(:,2)', map(:,3)'));
```



```
RGB2 = imread('pav.jpg');
J2 = palette_332( RGB2 );

figure,
subplot(2,1,1), imshow(J2);
subplot(2,1,2), imshow(cat(3, map(:,1)',map(:,2)', map(:,3)'));
```



Paleta prizpusobena obrazu (adaptivni)

```
% adaptivni paleta - spatne reseni (nejcastejsi vyskyt)

RGB1 = imread('picture2.jpg');
p1 = adaptivniPaleta(RGB1,256);

[X,map] = rgb2ind(RGB1,im2double(p1));

figure, subplot(2,1,1), imshow(X, map);
subplot(2,1,2), imshow(cat(3, p1(:,1)',p1(:,2)', p1(:,3)'));
```



```
% adaptivni paleta - spatne reseni (nejcastejsi vyskyt)

RGB2 = imread('pav.jpg');
p2 = adaptivniPaleta(RGB2,256);

[X2,map2] = rgb2ind(RGB2,im2double(p2));

figure, subplot(2,1,1), imshow(X2, map2);
subplot(2,1,2), imshow(cat(3, p2(:,1)',p2(:,2)', p2(:,3)'));
```



Aritmeticke operace s obrazky

Obrazky chapeme, jako matice, je mozne s nimi pracovat jako s ciselnymi maticemi.

Priklad pouziti:

Soucet - morfing obrazku

Rozdil - hledani zmen v obraze

Nasobeni - vynasobeni obrazku nejakou maskou - region of interest (ROI)

Podil - Odstraneni stinu (pokud zname jeho funkci)

Rozdil

```
% nacteni obrazku a vytvoreni druheho
I = imread('picture1.png');
I2 = bitand(I,254); %odstraneni informace z nejmene vyznamneho bitu

figure
subplot(1,3,1)
imshow(I)
title('Original')
subplot(1,3,2)
imshow(I2)
```

```
title('Upraveny')
subplot(1,3,3)
imshow(I-I2,[])
title('Rozdil')
```







Na prvni pohled obrazky vypadají stejne na 3. je videt, ze rozdily mezi nimi jsou (bile pixely)

Soucin

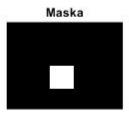
pro nasobeni matic prvek po prvku se pouziva .* (* predstavuje klasicke nasobeni matic). Stejne tak u deleni.

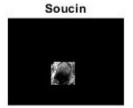
```
I = imread('picture1.png');

% ROI maska
maska = uint8(zeros(size(I)));
maska(384:584,379:590) = 1;

I2 = maska.*I;
figure
subplot(1,3,1)
imshow(I)
title('Original')
subplot(1,3,2)
imshow(maska,[])
title('Maska')
subplot(1,3,3)
imshow(I2)
title('Soucin')
```







UKOL 2

Prolinani dvou obrazku - soucet dvou obrazku, ktere jsou vynásobeny koeficienty predstavující jednotlive pruhlednosti. (soucet by mel byt roven jedne. Tedy: pruhlednost * I + (1-pruhlednost) * J

```
I = rgb2gray(imread('morf5.jpg'));
J = rgb2gray(imread('morf4.jpg'));

% TODO
soucet=[];

subplot(1,3,1)
imshow(I)
title('Obrazek 1')
subplot(1,3,2)
imshow(J)
title('Obrazek 2')
subplot(1,3,3)
imshow(soucet)
title('Soucet')
```

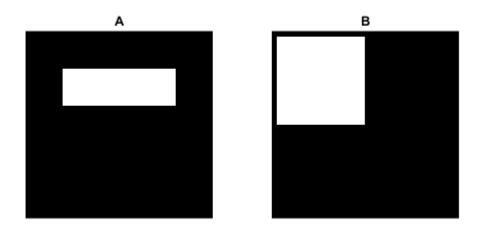
Logicke operace and, or, xor, not

operace nad cernobilymi obrazky (vetsinou predstavujici nejakou oblast)

```
%vytvoreni 2 obrazku
A = logical(zeros(500));
B = logical(zeros(500));

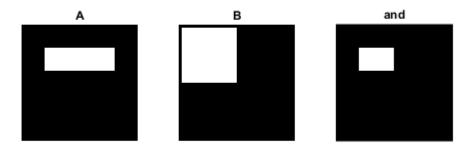
A(100:200, 100:400) = 1;
B(15:250, 15:250) = 1;

figure
subplot(1,2,1)
imshow(A)
title('A')
subplot(1,2,2)
imshow(B)
title('B')
```



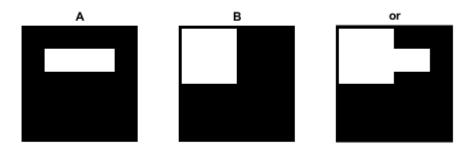
AND

```
figure
subplot(1,3,1)
imshow(A)
title('A')
subplot(1,3,2)
imshow(B)
title('B')
subplot(1,3,3)
imshow(and(A,B))
title('and')
```



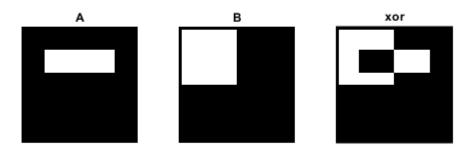
OR

```
figure
subplot(1,3,1)
imshow(A)
title('A')
subplot(1,3,2)
imshow(B)
title('B')
subplot(1,3,3)
imshow(or(A,B))
title('or')
```



XOR

```
figure
subplot(1,3,1)
imshow(A)
title('A')
subplot(1,3,2)
imshow(B)
title('B')
subplot(1,3,3)
imshow(xor(A,B))
title('xor')
```



NOT

```
figure
subplot(1,2,1)
imshow(A)
title('A')
subplot(1,2,2)
imshow(not(A))
title('not')
```

