



- > No Explicit definition
- > Methods
- -Spatial Domain:
- -Linear
- > Nonlinear
- > Frequency Domain:
- -Linear
- -Nonlinear

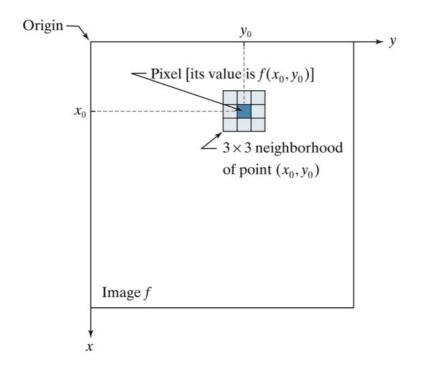




Spatial Domain Process

> Formulation and Illustration:

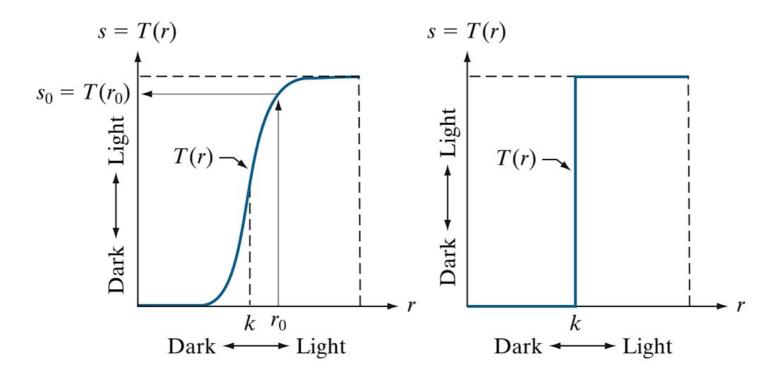
$$g(x,y) = T\{f(x,y)\}\$$





Spatial Domain Process

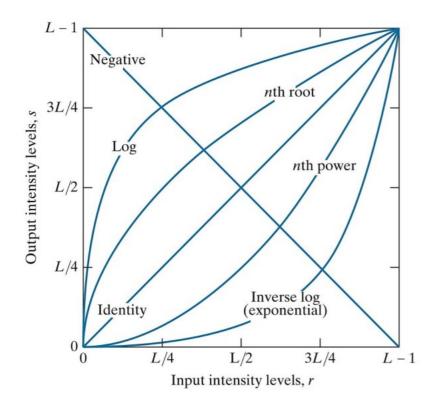
- For 1×1 window, s = T(r)
 - -Contrast Enhancement/Stretching/Point process

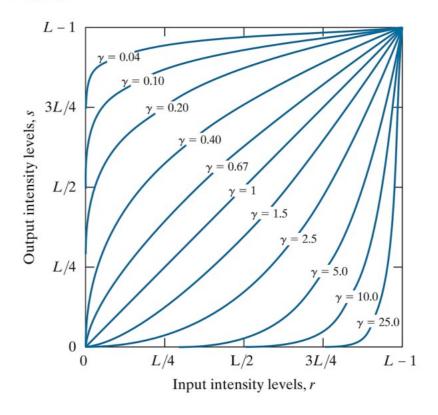




Spatial Domain Process

 \Rightarrow Gray Level Transformation, s = T(r)



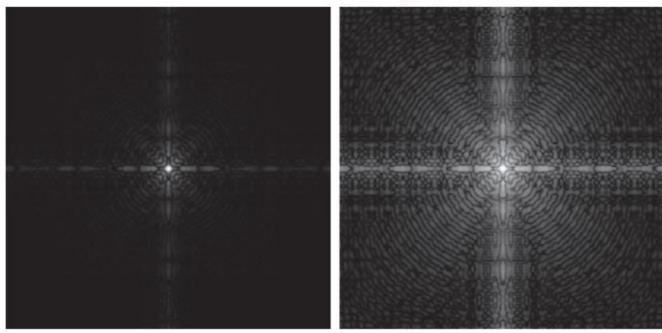




Spatial Domain Process

> Logarithmic Transformation:

$$s = (L-1)\frac{\log(r+1)}{\log(L)}$$

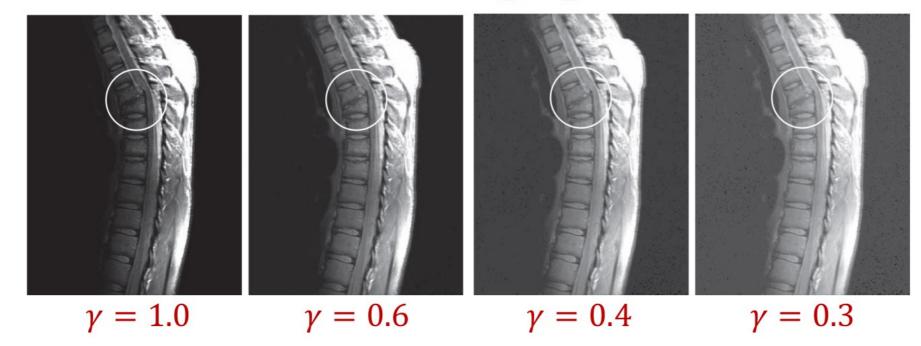




Spatial Domain Process

> Power-Law Transformation:

$$s = (L-1)\left(\frac{r}{L-1}\right)^{\gamma}$$





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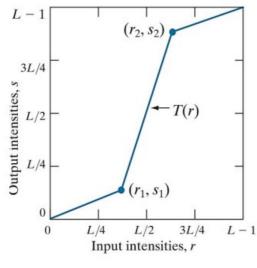








> Hand Design Transform





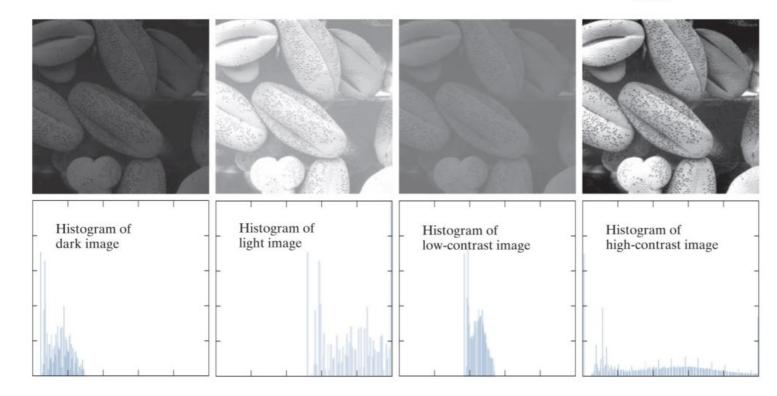




Histogram Processing

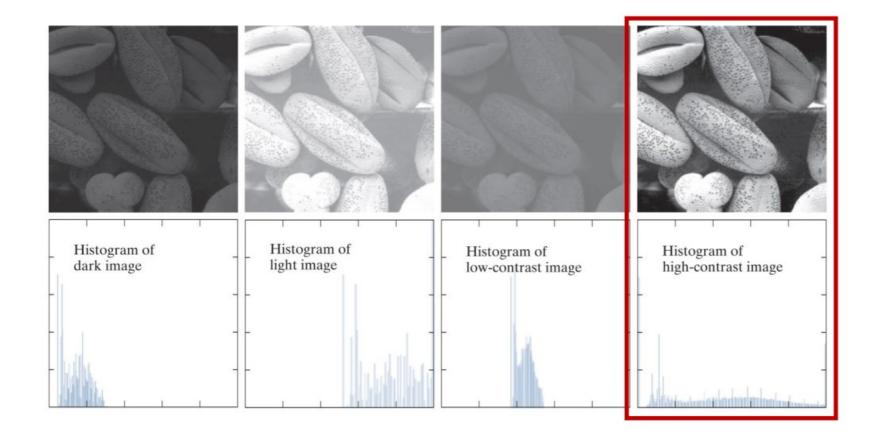
> Image Histogram and Normalized Histogram:

$$h(r_k) = n_k, \ k = 0,1,2,\dots, L-1 \Rightarrow p(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{MN}$$



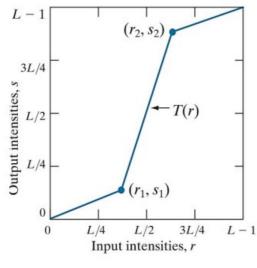


> Effect of histogram on Image quality:





> Hand Design Transform







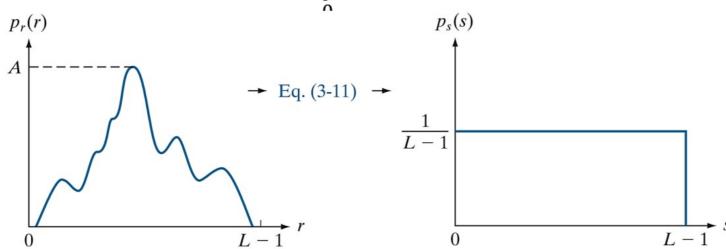


Histogram Equalization

> Continuous case:

$$p_r(r)$$
~Input Image pdf

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_{0}^{r} p_r(w) dw \propto Uni[0, L-1]$$



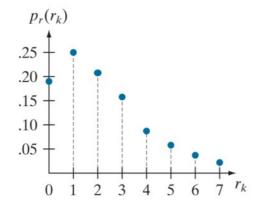


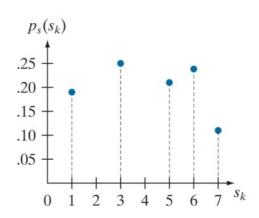
Histogram Equalization

> Discrete case:

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

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \sum_{j=0}^k p_r(r_j) \propto ???$$







Histogram Equalization

- > Example:
 - -Exact equalization in NOT achieved!

