

Escuela Profesional de Ciencia de la Computación

ICC Fase 1

Computer graphics

Logarithm Operator

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Overview

- Introduction
 - Objectives
 - Sample application
- Point operators
- Definition
 - Logarithm Operator
 - Logarithm Operator Problem
 - Logarithm Operator Applications

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 Understand the difference between point, local and operators in image processing.

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- Learn Logarithm Operator method.



Figure: Sample application in pattern recognition

Sample application

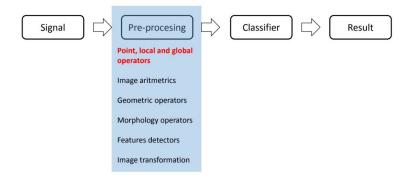


Figure: Sample application in pattern recognition

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Figure: Point operator.

Point operators

Formal definition

Point operator

$$O\{f[x,y]\} = g[x',y']$$

Point operators

Examples

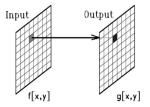
- Thresholding
- Contrast Stretching
- Histogram Equalization
- Logarithm Operator
- Exponential/Raise to Power Operator



Figure: Original image. it have low intensity pixels.



Figure: Image after logarithm operator.



$$g[x,y] = c * log(1 + f[x,y])$$

Where:

• c : Constant.

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Logarithm Operator









Figure: Example of logarithm operator with different *c* values.

The dynamic range of an image can be compressed by replacing each pixel value with its logarithm. This has the effect that low intensity pixel values are enhanced.

Since the logarithmic function becomes more linear close to the origin, the compression is smaller for an image containing small input values. The function is almost linear

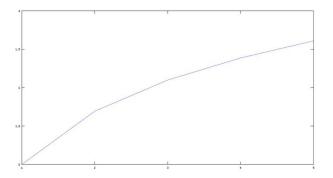


Figure: Compression is smaller for an image containing small input values.



For bigger values we get better compression

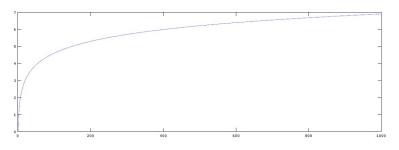


Figure: For bigger values we get better compression.

Problem

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The logarithmic operator enhances the low intensity pixel values, while compressing high intensity values into a relatively small pixel range. So what happen if an image contains some important high intensity information?

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Applying the logarithmic operator might lead to loss of information.

Problem

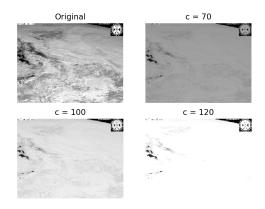


Figure: Example of lose of information after the application of Logarithm Operator

Objetive

In which cases should we use the logarithm operator?

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A logarithmic transform is appropriate when we want to enhance the low pixel values at the expense of loss of information in the high pixel values.

Applications



Figure: Image

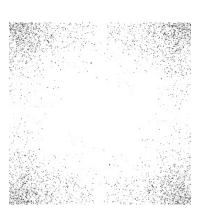


Figure: Fourier transform.

Figure: Image

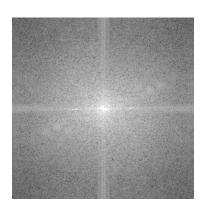


Figure: Fourier transform after logarithm operator.

Questions?

