**Quiz1 – Color Processing**

How many different colors you can have in a 3 bit/pixel image?

* 2^ 4 = 16 different colors from 0 to 15
* 2^ 3 = 8 different colors from 0 to 7
* 3^ 2 = 9 different colors from 0 to 8

Why do we convert a color image to grayscale?

* Because it looks better
* Less pixels to process
* Pixels are more visible in grayscale.

Why do we use HSV over RGB? (Choose the incorrect answer)

* RGB does not specifically model the luminance
* It is a lot easier to describe color
* To preserve luminosity
* HSV uses less bits
* The HSV color space is particularly useful when dealing with an object that has a lot of specular highlights or reflections.

**Quiz2 – Feature Detection**

What are features.

* They are artefacts within an image that are detectable
* They are specific structures in the image such as points, edges or objects
* They are shapes of the object we detect.

**Quiz3 – Additional Quiz**

Gaussian noise is often referred to as

* black noise
* red noise
* white noise
* normal noise

One that is not the field of x-ray band

* industry
* astronomy
* radar

Jerry needs to calculate the resolution of a 1024 x 1024 image. What is the resolution of this picture?

* 1048576
* 1148576
* 1248576
* 1348576

James has a Compressed image on his PC, how can this image be recovered back by?

* image enhancement
* image decompression
* image contrast
* image equalization

PDF in image processing and statistics is called

* probability degraded function
* probability density function
* probabilistic degraded function