

13 February, 2019

→ lab test 1 ab AOPC 09/02/20

→ unz(0) 4:10 ↗ theory class (HYT 20)

→ Anaconda 3

import cv2 // open cv

~~img = cv2.imread('lena.jpg', cv2.IMREAD\_GRAYSCALE)~~

cv2.imshow("input image", img)

cv2.waitKey(0)

cv2.destroyAllWindows() // no longer window destroy

print(img.shape) // to get pixel or info

from pixel access write -> img,

for i in range(img.shape[0]): // # rows

for j in range(img.shape[1]): // # col

a = img.item

// image image is just a 2D array

if a > 155:

img.itemset((i, j), 255)

else

img.itemset((i, j), 0)

→ negative write (2D loop 20/20)

img.itemset(i, j) = 255 - img.item(i, j)

or, img.itemset((i, j), 255 - img.item(i, j))

Grayscale  
read  
gray  
img

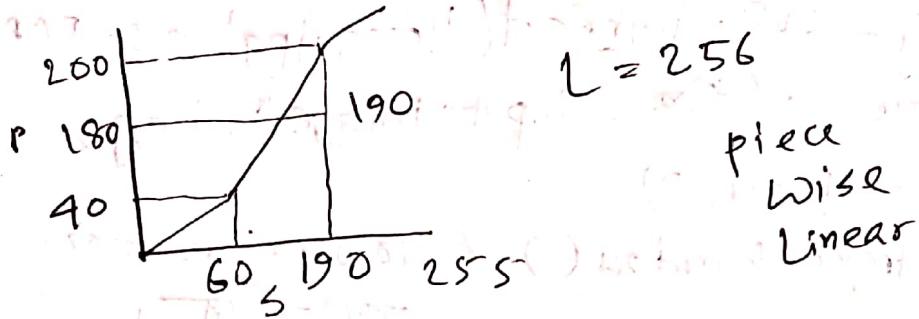
binary  
image  
array  
155 - 19  
col 215  
255 - 3  
1925  
255 - 0  
255 - 1925

invers negative

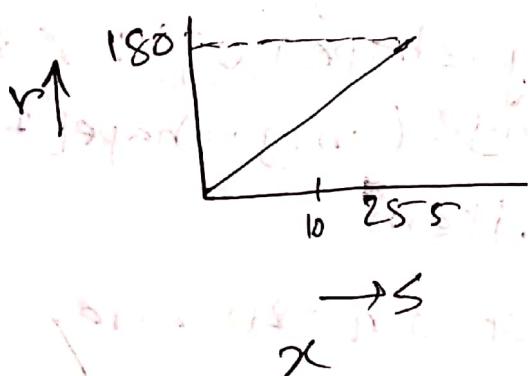
$$\frac{0 \dots L-1}{0 \dots 255}$$

$$r = (L-1) - s$$

contrast

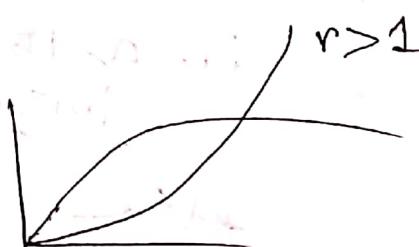


intensity changing



pixel  $C_s$   
gives  $16 \times 2^8$   
 $\log(C_s)$   
intensity zero  
change  $\Rightarrow 0$

$r = s^{r=0.5}$   
gamma  
gamma transformation



$\parallel r < 1$

normalization ( $r \geq 1$   $255 > 255^{r=1}$ ),

$$r^p = \left( \frac{s^{r=1.5}}{255^{r=1.5}} \right) \times 255$$

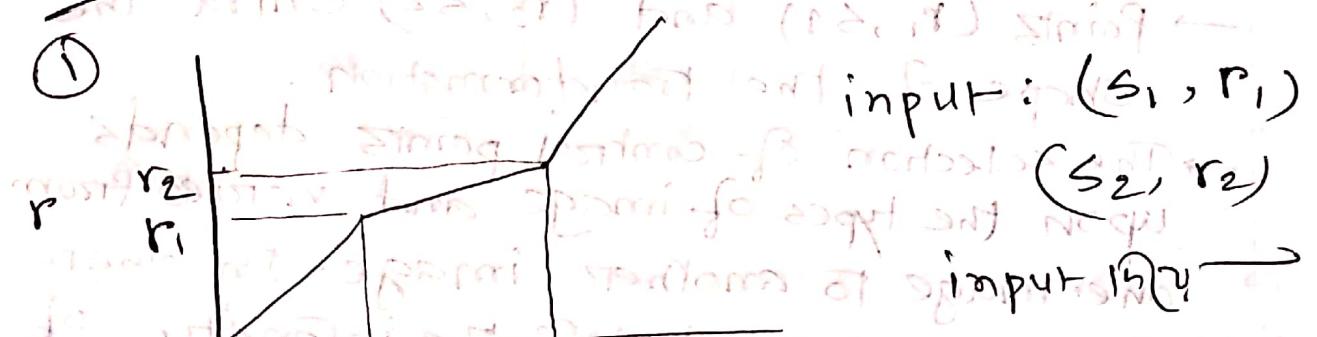
gamma 1.0 वर्ते  $\Rightarrow$  1 फलस same

normalize  $\rightarrow$   $r = \frac{5^{0.5} \times 255}{1.5} \times 255$

ref. book prof. for openGL rendering  
pixel pitch approx 255

HW

①  $f(x) = \min(s_1, s_2)$  base  $(0, 18)$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{input: } (s_1, r_1)$



piecewise linear  
if  $s_1 < s_2$   $\rightarrow$   $s_1$  long - negative effect apply  $\log$  or  
else  $s_2$  long - apply  $\log$

②  $\gamma$  transform  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 1.0$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$

input:  $\gamma = 1.0$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$

→ in future gaussian function implement  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.0$   $\dots$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$  opencv (built-in func.  $\gamma$ )  
→  $\gamma = 2.0$   $\dots$  simple  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$

→  $\gamma = 1.0$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$  built in  
→ function  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$   
call  $\gamma = 2.2$   
→ error C  $\rightarrow$  pointer error  $\rightarrow$  direct mem  
access  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma = 2.2$

→ Camer രംഗിലെ intensity just 1 പ്രകാരം  
ഒരു തരം; Background intensity 25%  
ഒരു impact മാന്ത്രികം

optical illusion: / പ്രകാരം ഫോറ്റോ ടൈം ലാപ്  
/ എല്ലാ ദിവസം സൗഖ്യം കൊണ്ട്

February 27

Lab

Sunanda Sir

→ Filtering an image 10x10x10 → 10x10  
property: അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കാൻ വാന്നാം

→ filter ചെയ്യുന്ന output pixel ഓഫീസ് value നിൽക്കുന്നത്  
കുറച്ചു പുറത്തെ പാടിലെ പാടിലെ പാടിലെ

value ഇല്ലാതെ ഉള്ള ബാസ് ഓഫീസ്

→ All neighbourhood 10x10 size = kernel size

copy		
3	3	9
6	6	6
1	1	1
2	2	2
5	5	5
8	8	8
11	11	11
14	14	14
17	17	17



200/  
1  
or  
row  
/col  
or  
copy

For kernel 3x3, element will have certain value / different value like 1 or weighted sum.

For convolution, first define kernel size 3x3 and process for convolution.

12	0.5	1
0.1	0.2	0.3
.3	.1	.2

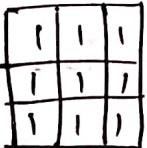
convolution → kernel size 3x3

and padding 2 then  $\frac{3}{2} = 1$  pixel

row, column → 3x3, so 1 row, 3 columns

at position 0 or position 255 or other position

existing value will copy into that position

→ 1/9  pixel (1 avg)

value into the image to make smooth

→ blur effect

padding size 0 and 9 instead of 1

				1,102
				112,112

$(112) + \alpha, 112 + (\ )$  corner  $10-12$   
 $\downarrow$  smoothing  $\leftarrow$  2nd stage.

COPY makeborderz (input, top, bottom, left, right,  
 $\rightarrow$  top size [constant]  
 $\rightarrow$  (input, constantvalue —))

Figure D =  $\hat{D}$  type matrix

→ Task:  $D$  say  $(5 \times 5)$

(number size 20 filter design)

use gaussian filter

$$G(x,y) = \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{20^2}}}{200}$$

normalization const. (distribution

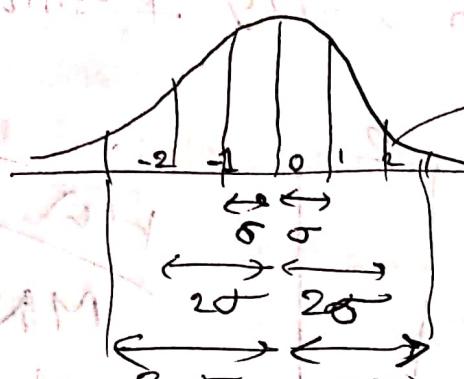
$(5 [0,1] 20)$

~~20~~ 20

given  $\{ \}$ )

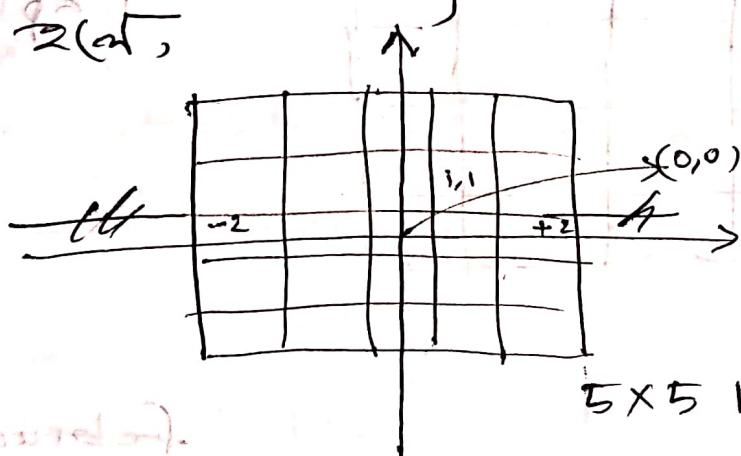
→ normalize by 20 filter approx 24

→ basically  $e^{-x^2}$  2nd gaussian function.



2 positions  $\Rightarrow$  2 weight  
consider  $\sigma$

$$\sigma = 1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ (at)}$$



5x5 kernel

$\rightarrow$  equation  $\propto e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}$   
vary  $\sigma$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$\approx 16$  or  
more

Kernel  
 $\sigma$  value

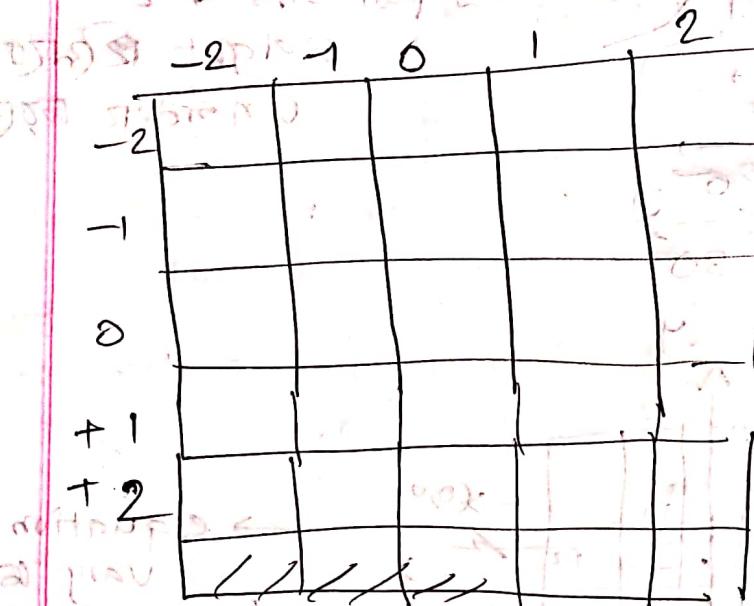
- $\rightarrow$  gaussian filter  $\propto$  center  $\propto$  high  
value  $\propto$  near zero  $\propto$  low value
- $\rightarrow$  try  $\sigma$  or  $2\sigma$  kernel  $\propto$  at least 50%  
( $\approx 99\%$  correct zero-ing...)

$\sigma^2$   
from line add log  
import matplotlib

same

→ Obj., introduction, fig + conclusion  $\frac{\text{min}}{\text{max}}$

printed  
+ label



HW

MIN, MAX,  
median  
Laplacian

February 27

object detection  
background subtraction  
multiple objects  
object tracking  
multiple objects tracking  
multiple objects detection  
multiple objects tracking

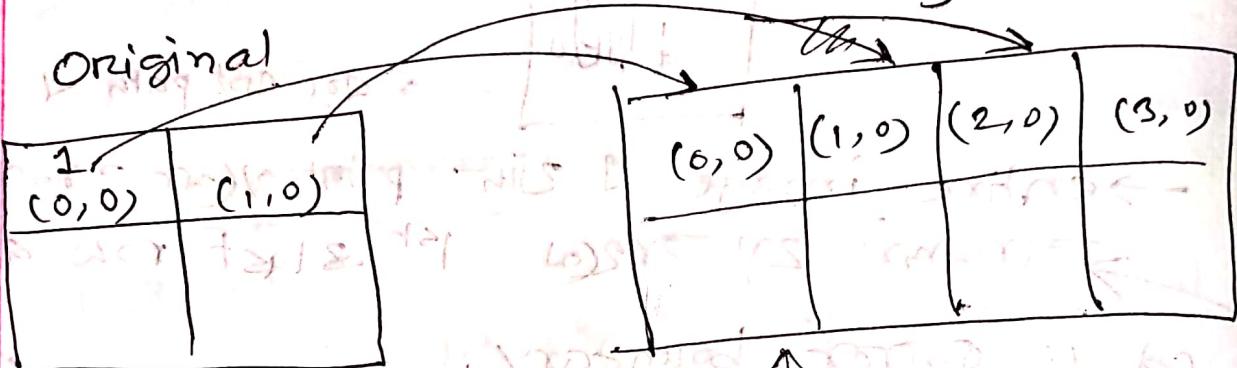
background subtraction

multiple objects tracking

March 13, 2019

Lab

generated



$x = \frac{x'}{2}$   
 $y = y'$   
 $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,0)$   
 $(1,0) \rightarrow (0.5, 0)$   
 $(0.5, 0) \rightarrow$  floor/ceil

Forward mapping

backward mapping

value or  
generate bulk hole

2D rotation matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos 20^\circ & -\sin 20^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 20^\circ & \cos 20^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x' = 1 \cdot \cos 20^\circ - 2 \sin 20^\circ$$

$$y' = 1 \sin 20^\circ + 2 \cos 20^\circ$$

→ ~~rotation matrix~~ rotation matrix use for backward 10  $\text{deg}^{-1}$  generate co-ordinates

पर्याप्त ओमर ।

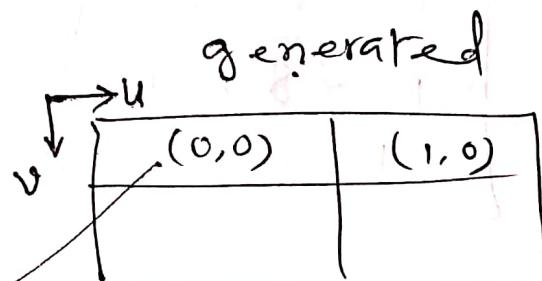
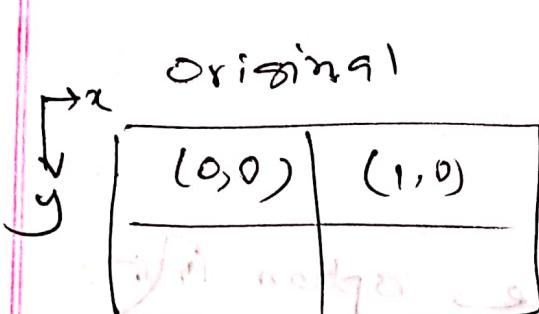
$$R^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta$$

$$y = -u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta$$

image (or) image  
generate  $10^\circ$   
bmz org co-ordinates

पर्याप्त ओमर ।



output img pt. (0,0) pt. 20 intensity  
पर्याप्त वैल्यु हमारे क्लिक्स ? अप्रिया  
variable को (अवर) (उक्त) value अप्रिया अप्रिया ।

Forward mapping  $\rightarrow$   
on my computer screen  
[copy paste]

## Backward mapping:

say  $u$ ,  $v$  ( $30^\circ = 43^\circ$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $u = 1.5$ ,  $v = 2$  (approx)

$\rightarrow$  (2, 2) position  $\triangleleft$  intensity

$\xrightarrow{\text{to}} (2, 2)$  position  $\downarrow$  intensity

② output image ④ (10, 12°)

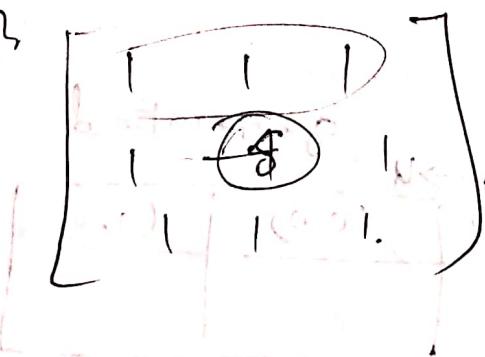
~~31/12/2018~~ 10:20 0.00

$\Rightarrow \text{in } \text{in}_2 \leftarrow \text{loop}$  (1)  $\infty$  (0)

~~original img. 213~~ 10

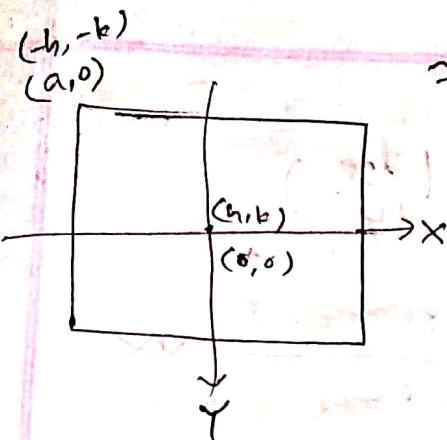
~~original~~ ~~copy~~

$$\frac{16}{180}$$



→ command file 2021 1 file, option 1

Dn 100p



$\rightarrow$   $v \in (-h, -k) \cup (k, h)$  looping  $\rightarrow$  (or ... error  
 $(0, 0) \cup (h, k) \cup (-h, k) \cup (h, -k)$   
 $u, v \rightarrow (-h, k) \rightarrow ( )^2 \text{ or}$

$\rightarrow$  output  $\rightarrow$  array  $\text{array} = \text{array}$

HW geometric operation  $\rightarrow$  Twirl

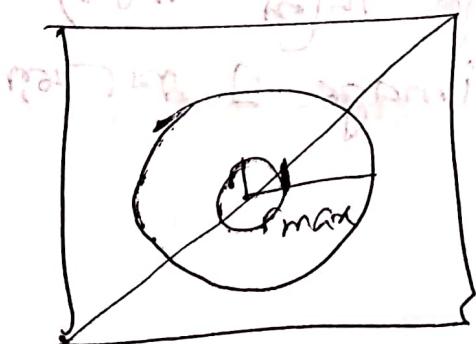
$\rightarrow$   $\text{non linear transformation}$

$\rightarrow$   $\text{linear} \rightarrow \text{rotation, translation, scaling}$

$\rightarrow$   $\text{larger groups - larger pixel size} \rightarrow$  can't zoom  
 $\rightarrow$   $\text{or } (u, v) \rightarrow (u', v')$   $\text{or } (r, \theta)$   $\rightarrow$   $r'$   $\theta'$   $\rightarrow$   $r' \theta'$

$R_{\max}$   $\left( \text{max distance from center} = 2\sqrt{h^2 + w^2} \right)$

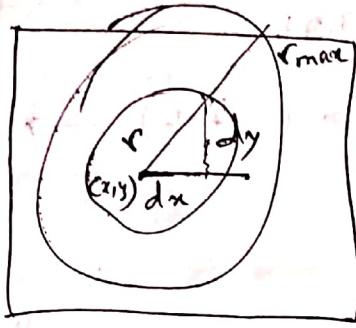
$\text{array size} \rightarrow 1$



$$r = \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{dx} + \frac{(y_1 - y_2)^2}{dy}}$$

$(r < r_{\max})$

(x,y)  $\rightarrow$  range (r)



$$\beta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{r_{\max} - r}{r_{\max}} \times \alpha$$

| March 14, 2019  
| Sunanda Sir

## Image Averaging:

say NASA take clear photo from (x,y)?

→ say 100x100 then avg  
of 10x10 resolution  $\Rightarrow$  noise reduction  $\approx 10$

→ Mask mode radiography! image subtraction  
for example:  $g(x,y) = f(x,y) - h(x,y)$

means. (original image 1) - (mask)  $\rightarrow$  new

new (new) subtract  $\rightarrow$  (new) - (old) - (new) -

(new)  $\rightarrow$  I say X-ray image 1  $\rightarrow$  new  
new

$\gamma = 0.5$

~~twirl = 369400~~

contra =

LAB

### Histogram Equation

$$S_K = T(r_K) = (L-1) \times \sum_{j=0}^{1255} P_r(r_j)$$

$\hookrightarrow S_0 \text{ (ranging from } 0 \text{ to } 1255 \text{ and } 1255 \text{ is open)} \text{ and } S_1 \text{ (ranging from } 0 \text{ to } 255 \text{ and } 255 \text{ is open)}$

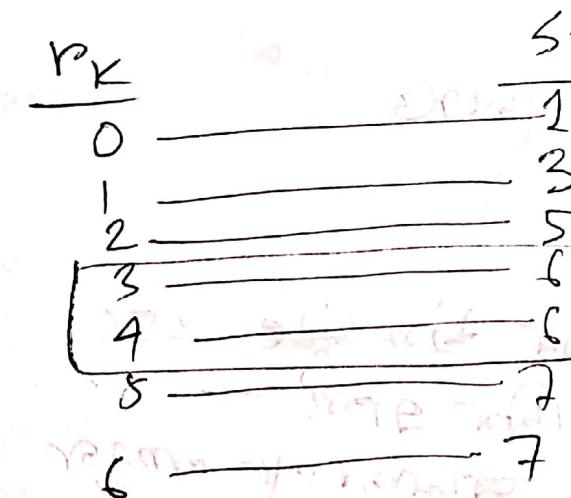
$n_k$  = say 0 intensity value for range  $n_0$

$$S_0 = T(0) = 255 \sum_{j=0}^0 P_r(r_j) = 255 P_r(r_0) = 133$$

$$S_1 = \dots \sum_{j=0}^1 = x + v$$

$$(128.07 + 88.5) / 2 = 108.285$$

`img.shape[0] x img.shape[1]`



$\rightarrow$  pool (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)  $\rightarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  3 (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)



3 0 1 2 3 4

$\rightarrow P_k \geq \text{prob}$

$\rightarrow n k \log^{100}$

$\rightarrow \text{probability of } R_k \text{ (0.86)}$

$P_p(r_k)$   $\xrightarrow{\text{not } r_k}$   $\xrightarrow{[1]}$

↑ probability  
of

import cv

img = cv2.imread('hist.jpg')

cv2 → now

plt.hist(img.ravel(), 256, [0, 255])

bin size      gray level  
gray level      min  
max      count

→ say 0 (0 to 100 or 3)

gray level 100% | 30%

for 10 & graylevel → 1 (40%)

say 5, (bin size = 10)



bin size = 10

our bin size 256

100% |

from 0 to 255

$$\rightarrow 16 \text{ bits} \frac{256}{16} = 16 \text{ memory locations}$$

$\rightarrow$  discrete histogram to begin (but flat)

$\times \rightarrow$  slide content from sir J. C. for presentation

(13)

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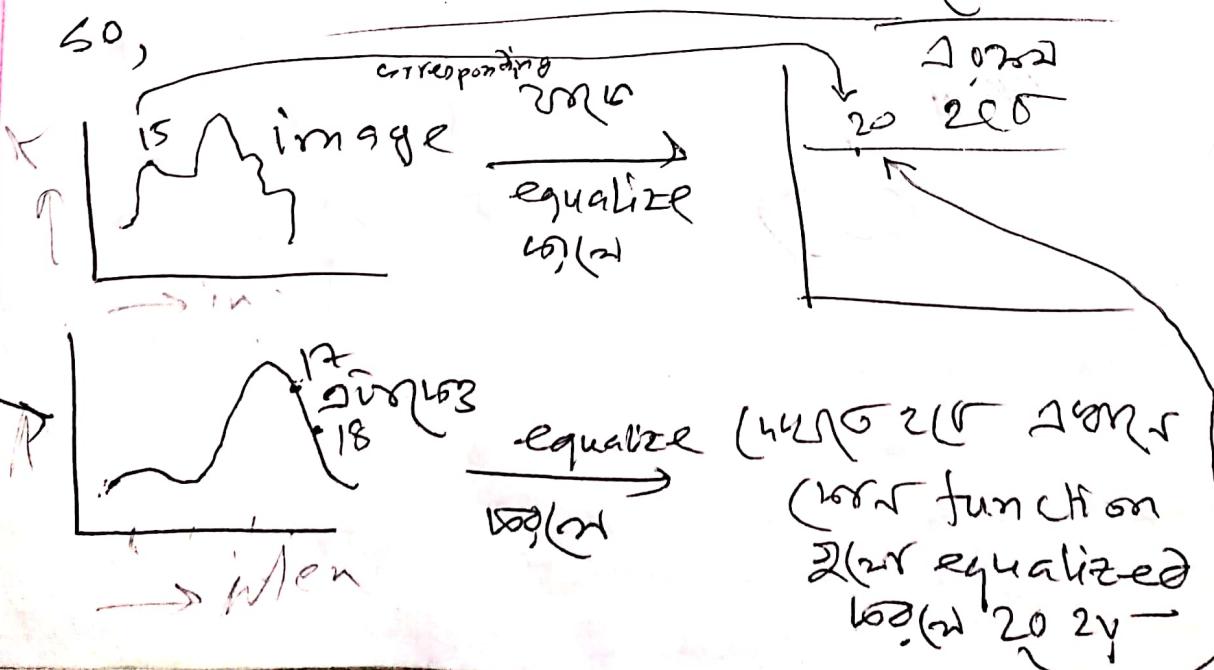
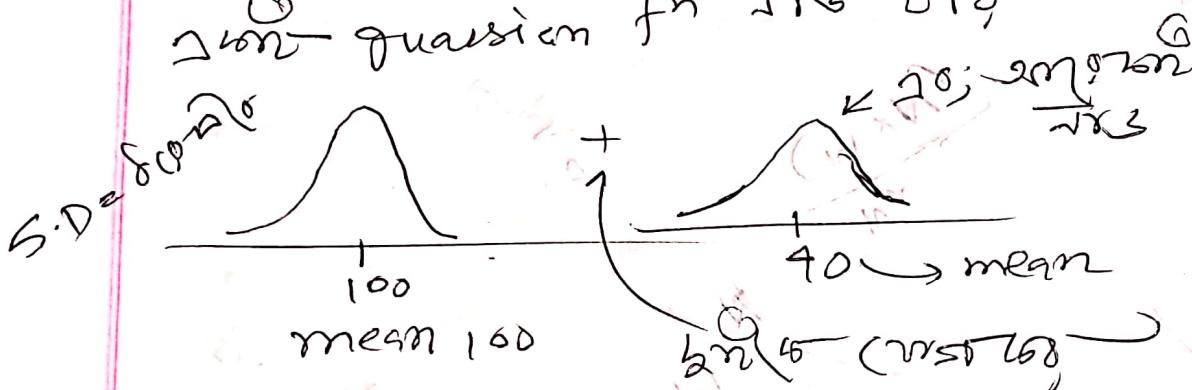
12.3

12.5

12.3

## Histogram Matching

- input image  $I_B$  - intensity spans automatically
- $H_W$  - G do input intensity function of filter 1  $\approx 200$   
gaussian function use  $\text{exp}^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
- Gaussian fn  $\text{exp}^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$



histogram matching  
(mask function  
of equalized  
 $\text{log}(n) 20 255$ )

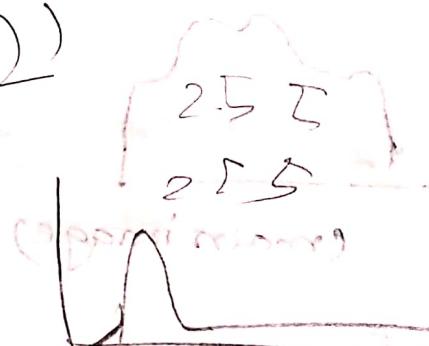
(4)  $\mu$  (mean)  $\sigma^2$  (variance)  $\lambda$  (lambda)  $\alpha$  (alpha) equalize contrast

2. Input image is zero-centered

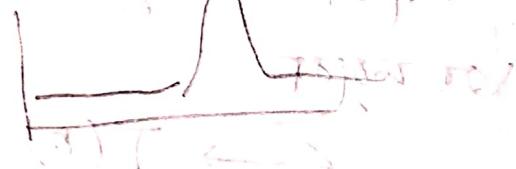
3. For each pixel  $i$ ,  $\mu_i$  and  $\sigma_i^2$  are computed and updated

4. Compute mean and variance of the image

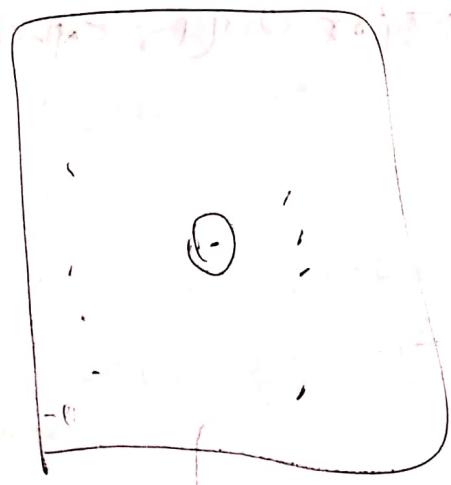
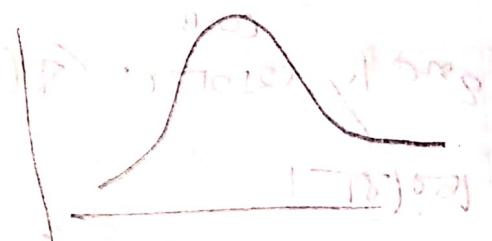
$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{\mu})$$



5. Calculate mean and variance for each channel



6. Calculate mean and variance for the entire image



$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})$$

$255 \times 255$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

7. Calculate standard deviation  $\sigma = (\sigma^2)^{1/2}$

8. Compute mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$  for each channel

19 Apr, 2019

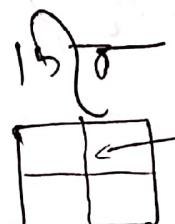
→ pattern noise removal ( $\searrow$  ~~fourier~~ freq.  
domain  $\rightarrow$  68278, 12329)

→ low freq  $\Rightarrow$  car (corner)  $\rightarrow$  16 m/s  
(low freq / high magnitude) (magnitude  
fig 1)

→ ~~high~~ corner  $\rightarrow$  low freq  $\Rightarrow$  2(25)  
filter center (corner) 3m/s or  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$  m/s  
25, 1.9m/s

→ error  $\rightarrow$  image  $\rightarrow$  low freq  
 $\Rightarrow$  car on filter

→ error  but ideal low pass filter  
filter 1 corner  $\rightarrow$  2(25) pass  
16(6) 15(0.78), 1 corner  $\rightarrow$  15(0)  
... for low freq (16 pass 15)(6)

→  vertical 6 horizontal line (16 m/s)  
(var m/s = 16)  $\rightarrow$  2(16)  $\rightarrow$   
remove 2(16)

- `np.fftshift( # original img (float or int)`  
`dft = cv2.傅立叶 Transform`  
→ sum pass float output or complex output ...  
→ DFT magnitude (abs) (`dft[:, :, 0], dft[:, :, 1]`)  
→ only in 0 value very high so -img  
0, ~~arg~~  $\arg[F(0,0)(G)]$   $\rightarrow$  log 2  
arr 2D arr 10x100  $\rightarrow$  difference  
(5, 10, 20, 50, 100)  
→ DFT log transform  $\rightarrow$  value amp  
range  $\rightarrow$  arr cv2 normalize  
→ DFT binarized low freq ( $\rightarrow$  去除低频)  
`np.fft.fftshift(dft)`  $\rightarrow$  function  
function  $\rightarrow$  center of image  
→ same  $\rightarrow$  zero mean  $\rightarrow$  40x32 shifted to  
center

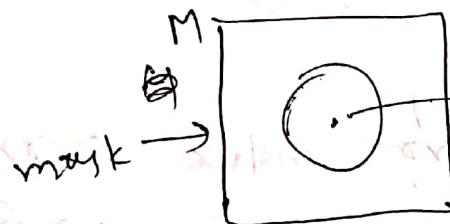
$f^{-1}$  shift

- inverse going → original  $\rightarrow$  inverse
- shift no.  $\rightarrow$  comm.
- spatial domain  $G$  ~~is~~
- using  $\rightarrow$  left.

original image  $10 \times 10$ , same size  $10 \times 10$

img  $\rightarrow$  img shape

$d\theta$  - low freq on  $15(0)$  three



shape $(0)/2$ , shape $(D)/2$

$$x^r + y^r = r^r // \text{any point}$$

$$x^r + y^r < r^r \leq 1 \text{ from origin}$$

→ central cut of freq input  $(50)$

( $r$ ) say  $= 50$

$\bigcup_{r=1}^{50} 50$  radius or  $\sqrt{1}$

$\Rightarrow$  angle  $(2\pi)$  by visualize

$50(5)$

→ original img,  $f(x,y)$  (is conv. to,  $\rightarrow$   
 $f(x,y) \rightarrow F(u,v)$  <sup>cartesian</sup>  $\rightarrow$  mag (M) <sup>polar</sup>



→ invert  $M'$  (or phase)  $\rightarrow$  back to  $(f')$  (or  $f$ )

→ shape information phase  $f'(x,y)$

→ forward transform or, mask design  
 multiply, inverse

means

30

SP

186

mean

SP 50

$\text{ref} = \text{cv2.normalize}(\text{magnitude},$   
~~magnitude, 0, 255, CV2\_NORM\_~~  
~~MINIMAL)~~

$\text{cv2.imshow}(\text{before})$

~~dft shift = np.fft.fftshift(dft)~~

~~magnitude-spectrum (np.log(cv2.~~

~~magnitude(dft shift[:, :, 0]),~~

~~dft shift[:, :, 1]~~

$f \cdot \text{shift} = \text{dft shift max}$

$f \cdot \text{shift} = \text{np.fft.ifftshift(fshift)}$

$\text{img\_back} = \text{cv2.magnitude(img\_back}$

$[:, :, :]]$

$\text{img\_back}[:, :, 1]]$

$\text{img3} = \text{cv2.normalize(img\_base,}$

$0, 255, \text{cv2.} \cancel{\text{normalize}}$

$\text{MINMAX}$

Cartesian  $\rightarrow$  2 channel  
polar  $\rightarrow$  single channel  $\rightarrow$  convert to  $\tilde{z}(t)$

$$x^v - y^v = r^v \tilde{z}(t)$$

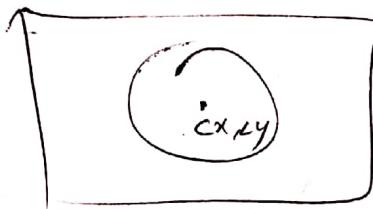
$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$x' = r/2 \cos \theta = x/2$$

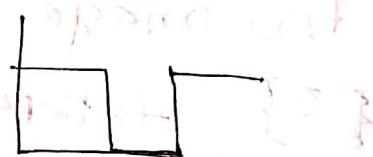
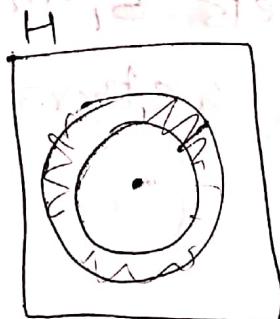
$$y' = r/2 \sin \theta = y/2$$

so you can  
do it in  
cartesian



→ assignment: Band reject filter  
design

— ideal, gaussian, butterworth



→ González 20.02.09 chapter 4.0 —

original img grayscale

→ apply (v) band reject filter (using

(unsharp mask - 3x3 - use 60% / 20%)  
img use 40%

Import image	cv2.imread('image.jpg')	Lab	Conversion
Convert to grayscale	cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)	Image proc	
Save image	cv2.imwrite('gray.jpg', gray)	12 June	Date

→ (CV) color image (3 channel)  
 → (OpenCV) color image (3 channel)  
 → (Python) color image (3 channel)

RGB

BGR ← opencv (2 border 6 em)

#split

red = img[:, :, 2]

green = img[:, :, 1]

blue = img[:, :, 0]

or 2. imshow ('red', red)

(green)

(blue)

Ques, input -

img = cv2.imread('lena.jpg', 1)

Ans: ~~cv2~~ → ~~numpy~~

→ ~~numpy~~ → ~~cv2~~

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

→ matplotlib RGB format ~~RGB~~ are BGR (5)

RGB format → ~~plot~~ image output  
plt.imshow(img) ~~format~~

plt.figure(1)

plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR\_BGRA2RGB))

plt.figure(2)

plt.imshow(red, cmap='Reds')

plt.figure(3)

plt.imshow(

→ image representation (1) ~~model~~ ~~model~~

RGB model → HSI model

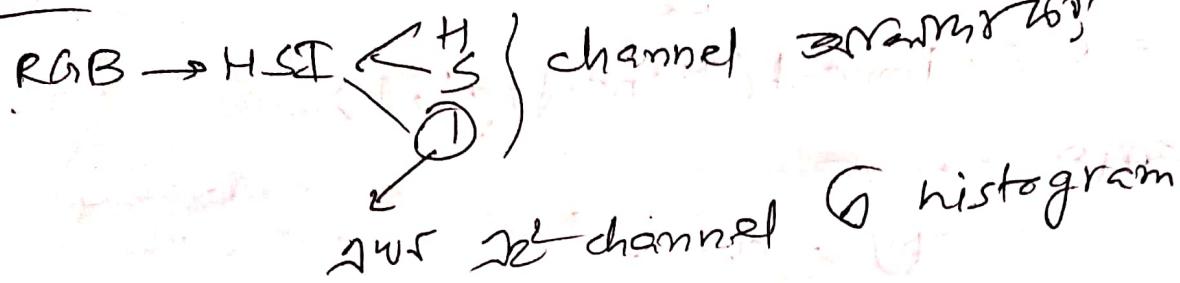
Hue, Saturation, Intensity

HUE: (color angle) (angle between obvious spectrum)

dominant color 2 (or hue)

(white length (?)) (of saturation)

Task



original 3rd channel G equal - merge 169  
original HSV  $\rightarrow$  D70 - equalized  
(original HSV  $\rightarrow$  D70 - equalized  
form)  $\rightarrow$  our HSI (G' equalized, G'  
BGR)

$\rightarrow$  BGR  $\rightarrow$  BGR  $\rightarrow$  openCV (G)  
(our G)

$\rightarrow$  RGB (2nd intensity more possible)

cv2.imshow('original', img) read  
HSV-img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2HSV)

cv2.imshow('HSV format image', HSV)

value = HSV-img[:, :, 2]

equ = cv2.equalizeHist(value)

original HSV  
new-img = cv2.merge((HSV-img[:, :, 0],  
new I, HSV-img[:, :, 1], equ))

RGB-img = cv2.cvtColor(new-img, cv2.COLOR\_HSV2BGR)

cv2.imshow('out', RGB\_im) (read from camera)  
cv2.waitKey(0) (press any key) (wait for user input)  
cv2.destroyAllWindows() (deletes all windows)

## Morphological operation

img2 = cv2.imread('operation2.tif')

cv2.imshow('input', img2)

img3 = cv2.closing(img2)

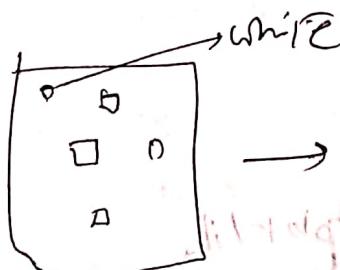
cv2.imshow('inp3', img3)

structuring element erosion  
white eliminate  
dilate + erode  
ele. use 3x3 or 5x5  
white

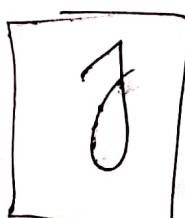
dilation (1 point)  
match 2nd major finger

kernel = np.ones((5, 5), np.uint)

erosion = cv2.erode(img, kernel)



→ after opening (closing)



→ dilation + erosion → closing

cv2.imshow ('erosion', erosion)  $\rightarrow$  cv2.imshow ('dilation', dilation)

dilation = cv2.dilate (img, kernel)

cv2.imshow ('dilation', dilation)

opening = cv2.morphologyEx (img, cv2.

MORPH\_OPEN, kernel)

cv2.imshow ('opening', opening)

kernel = np.ones ((10, 10), np.uint8)

erosion = cv2.erode (img, kernel, iterations=2)

closing = cv2.morphologyEx (img, cv2.

MORPH\_CLOSE, kernel)

cv2.imshow ('closing', closing)



for remove border 2nd iteration - gray

cv2.waitKey (0)

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

→ color & non color img openCV 3 matplotlib  
→ read as or OR (45)