## **Computer Vision HW4**

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Language: Python3

Description: I use OpenCV to do image I/O, and load raw pixel data (height , length ,

channels) from lena.bmp.

Run: python hw4.py

Kernel:

```
octogonal_kernel = [
       [0 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 0],
       [1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1],
       [1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1],
       [1 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 1],
       [0 , 1 , 1 , 1 , 0]
]
```

Dilation:

```
def Dilation(cover):
    for i in range(cover.shape[0]):
        for j in range(cover.shape[1]):
            if octogonal_kernel[i][j] * cover[i][j] == 255:
                 return 255
```

每個點的值是將周遭 5\*5 的範圍的點傳入 Dilation 做判斷,對應 kernel 形狀中只要有任意一點的值為 255,則回傳 255,若全部都沒有則回傳 0



## Erosion:

跟 Dilation 概念類似,不過改為在 kernel 覆蓋範圍內只要有任意一點值為 0 則 回傳 0



Opening . Closing:

```
for i in range(2 , height-2):
    for j in range(2 , width-2):
        cover = lena_dilation[i-2:i+3,j-2:j+3]
        lena_closing[i][j] = Erosion(cover)

        cover = lena_erosion[i-2:i+3,j-2:j+3]
        lena_opening[i][j] = Dilation(cover)
```

Opening 是先做 Erosion 再做 Dilation,Closing 則是先 Dilation 再做 Erosion

## Opening:



Closing:



## Hit-and-Miss:

同時對 kernel j、kernel k 的範圍做判斷:

以該點為中心,如果在 kernel\_j 的範圍內都是 1 並且在 kernel\_k 的範圍都是 0,則回傳 255,以本題為例可找出右上角的點

