

# Computer Vision Homework #6

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## 1. Downsampling

- Result (400%)



- Implementation

Create a new image with size 64x64. Then use the 8x8 blocks of original image to take the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled new image.

```
def Downsampling(img, size):  
  
    img_down = np.zeros((int(img.shape[0]/size), int(img.shape[1]/size)),  
dtype = int)  
  
    for i in range(img_down.shape[0]):  
        for j in range(img_down.shape[1]):  
            img_down[i][j] = img[i*size][j*size]  
  
    return img_down
```

## 2. Yokoi

- Result

yokoi.txt — Edited

```

11111111 1211111111112232221 111111111111
15555551 115555555511 2 11 11 155555555511
15555551 1 2115555112 21112221 155555555511 21
15555551 1 2 155112 22221511 155555555511 1
15555551 22 2112 22 121 155555555511
15555551 1 2 21 2 1 1 155555555511
15555551 12 1 121111 1321 155555555511
15111551 1322 1155551111 155555555511
111 1551 1 12155555511 155555555511
11 1551 21155555511 155115555511
21 1551 2 15555555111 1551 11555511
1 1551 2 155555555511 1551 115551 1
1551 1121155555555511 1551 15511 12
1551 1555555555555511 1551 1111 111
1551 1 222115555555555511 1151 11 1151
1551 2 22 1 1555555555555511 151 1111 1551
1551 2 1 11555555555555551 151 115551 11551
1551 2 11555555555555555511511155511 115551
1551 12 11555555555555555555555555551 155551
1551 11 2215555555555555555555555555112 1155551
1551 111 22 15555555555555555555555555551 1 1555551
1551 1511 1 12511211111211155555555511 11555551
1551 15521 1 121 1 11 1 1555555511 15555551
1551 1151 132 2 1155555111 11555551
1551 151 322 115555111 121 15555551
1551 1221 2 1555551 131 11555551
1551 2 1 115555511 1 1155555551
1551 2 1155555551 1 1555555551
1551 2 11555555551 21155555551
1551 1 115555555551 15555555551
1551 1 11511115555521 1 11555555551
1551 1 1 11111 1155511 2 15555555551
1551 131 111 15111 2 15555555551
1551 121 1121 1 111 1 2 115555555551
1551 11 111 1 221 11 1 2 155555555551
1551 12 1 21 121 11 1111 2 155555555551
1551 1 12 22 151111111551 2 115555555551
1551 1 2 1555551115511 1 155555555551
1551 2 22 12555551 15551 1 155555555551
1551 1 1 1555511 11511 2 11555555555551
1551 21 155551 1 151 2 15555555555551
1551 2 15555112 151 2 15555555555551
1551 1 1 1 1155555511111 2 15555555555551
1551 2 22 111511111212 2115555555555551
1551 1 12 151 2 1 1555555511155551
1551 1111 121 15555551 1555551
1551 11111111 15555551 1555551
1551 115551 15555551 1555511
1551 15551 211111111 155511
11521 1 12 122155511 2 11 115511
1 151 1 155555111 2111 15511
22 1511 1 15555555111 155111 1511
22 1511 1 1555555551 155551 1151
2 151 1 11555555555511 155511 1511
2 1521 1 155555555555511 15551 12151
2 151 121 15555555555551 155511 1551
2 1511 155555555555551 115551 1511
21 1511 155555555555551 111111151
11 151 115555555555555511 111511
11 151 15555555555555551 151
11 151 115555555555555551 211
11 151 115555555555555511 1
11 151 15555555555555551
12111111111111111111

```

## • Implementation

$$h(b, c, d, e) = \begin{cases} q & \text{if } b = c \text{ and } (d \neq b \vee e \neq b) \\ r & \text{if } b = c \text{ and } (d = b \wedge e = b) \\ s & \text{if } b \neq s \end{cases}$$

$$f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = r \\ n & \text{where } n = \text{number of } \{a_k | a_k = q\} \end{cases}$$

I follow the formula above to iterate through downsampled image. I write function `h(b,c,d,e)` and `f(a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4)`. Since it takes time to calculate  $h(b, c, d, e)$  every time, I create a `h` table to store the  $h$  values all 16 possible  $(b, c, d, e)$ .

```

def Yokoi(img):

    yokoi = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1]), dtype = int)

```

```

bin_img = img.copy()
bin_img[bin_img==255] = 1
connectivity = 4
neighbors = np.array([[(0, 0), (0, 1), (-1, 1), (-1, 0)],
                      [(0, 0), (-1, 0), (-1, -1), (0, -1)],
                      [(0, 0), (0, -1), (1, -1), (1, 0)],
                      [(0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1)]]))

h_table = np.zeros((2, 2, 2, 2))

for b in range(2):
    for c in range(2):
        for d in range(2):
            for e in range(2):
                h_table[b, c, d, e] = h(b, c, d, e)

# Compute h(b, c, d, e)
for i in range(img.shape[0]):
    for j in range(img.shape[1]):

        if bin_img[i, j] == 0:
            continue

        f_input = []
        for k in neighbors:

            idx = (i, j) + k
            bin_value = []
            for m, n in idx:
                if m < 0 or n < 0 or n >= img.shape[0] or m >= img.shape[1]:
                    bin_value.append(0)
                else:
                    bin_value.append(bin_img[m, n])

            f_input.append(h_table[bin_value[0], bin_value[1], bin_value[2],
bin_value[3]])

        yokoi[i][j] = f(f_input[0], f_input[1], f_input[2], f_input[3])

return yokoi

```

- **Python package**
  - **skimage** : read and write image
  - **numpy** : array manipulation
- **Other function**

`Binarize(img, threshold)` : To generate a binary image (from previous homework)

`h(b,c,d,e)` : Return the corresponding h value.

`f(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)` : Return the corresponding f value.