

Homework-1 Solutions

Question 1

You are given the following image:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

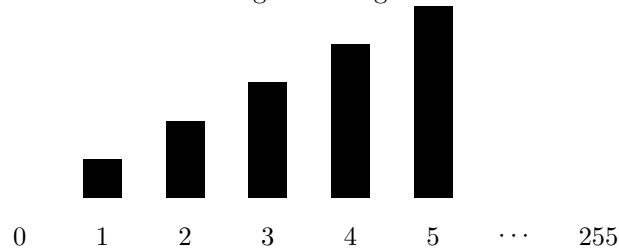
1.

What is the image histogram?

Answer:

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| $h(i)$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| i | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | 255 |

Original histogram



2.

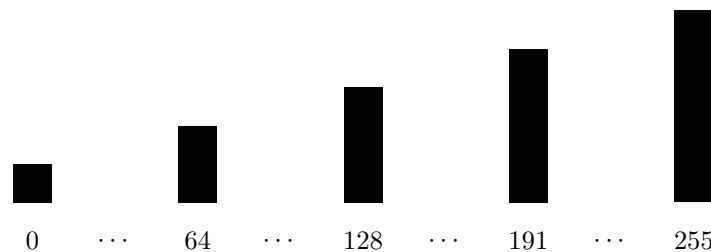
What would be the result of applying linear scaling for stretching the gray levels of the original image to the 0-255 range?

Answer:

$$y = 255 \times \frac{x-1}{5-1} = (x-1) \times 63.75$$

$$1 \Rightarrow 0, \quad 2 \Rightarrow 63.75 \Rightarrow 64, \quad 3 \Rightarrow 127.5 \Rightarrow 127 \text{ OR } 128, \quad 4 \Rightarrow 191.25 \Rightarrow 191 \quad 5 \Rightarrow 255$$

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 64 | 64 | 128 | 128 |
| 128 | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 | 255 |



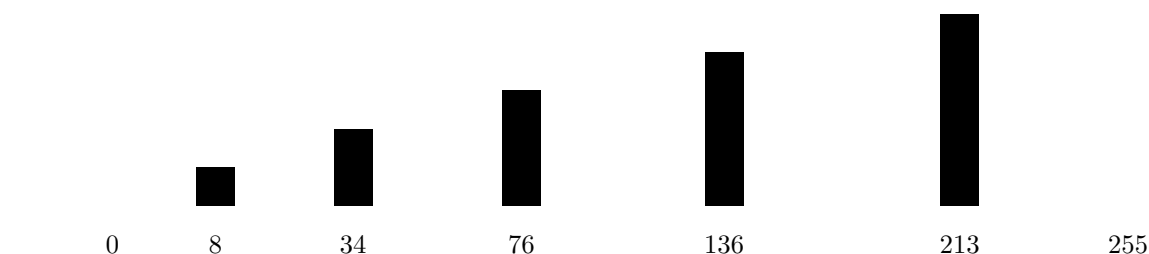
3.

What would be the result (image) of the histogram equalization technique applied to the original image?

Answer:

| i | $h(i)$ | $f(i)$ | $\frac{f(i-1)+f(i)}{2}$ | $\frac{256}{15}$ | floor | |
|-----|--------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 8.53 | | 8 | $1 \rightarrow 8$ |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 34.12 | | 34 | $2 \rightarrow 34$ |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 76.8 | | 76 | $3 \rightarrow 76$ |
| 4 | 4 | 10 | 136.53 | | 136 | $4 \rightarrow 136$ |
| 5 | 5 | 15 | 213.3 | | 213 | $5 \rightarrow 213$ |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 8 | 34 | 34 | 76 | 76 |
| 76 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 |
| 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 |



Question 2

You are given the following 4×5 gray level image:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

a. Compute its histogram.

| | Value | Number of Pixels |
|----------------|-------|------------------|
| | 0 | 2 |
| Answer: | 1 | 7 |
| | 2 | 4 |
| | 3 | 7 |

b. What is the 4×5 image obtained by linearly scaling the pixel values to the $0 - 255$ range.

Answer: For linear scaling, we need to compute for each pixel value, x , its new value which is given by:

$$x \rightarrow \frac{x - m}{M - m} \times 255$$

where m is the minimum pixel value and M is the maximum pixel value. For this specific picture, $m = 0$ and $M = 3$. So we get:

| Original Value | New value |
|----------------|-----------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 85 |
| 2 | 170 |
| 3 | 255 |

This produces the following picture:

| | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 85 | 170 | 255 | 255 | 255 |
| 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 170 |
| 0 | 255 | 255 | 170 | 85 |
| 0 | 255 | 255 | 170 | 85 |

c. What is the 4×5 image obtained by histogram equalization to the $0 - 255$ range.

Answer:

| i | $h(i)$ | $f(i)$ | $\frac{f(i-1)+f(i)}{2} \cdot \frac{256}{20}$ | floor | |
|-----|--------|--------|--|-------|---------------------|
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 12.8 | 12 | $0 \rightarrow 12$ |
| 1 | 7 | 9 | 70.4 | 70 | $1 \rightarrow 70$ |
| 2 | 4 | 13 | 140.8 | 140 | $1 \rightarrow 140$ |
| 3 | 7 | 20 | 211.2 | 211 | $3 \rightarrow 211$ |

| | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 70 | 140 | 211 | 211 | 211 |
| 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| 12 | 211 | 211 | 140 | 70 |
| 12 | 211 | 211 | 140 | 70 |