

Language: Python3.8.3

Modules: OpenCV(cv2), numPy

### (a) Dilation



#### Algorithm:

Let the original binary image called **lena1**, and a copy of **lena1** called **lena2**. For all the pixels in **lena2**, its value is the *maximal* value in the kernel (3-5-5-5-3) on the corresponding pixel in **lena1** and notice to check if the kernel is out of the image range. **lena2** is the result that we want.

### (b) Erosion



#### Algorithm:

Let the original binary image called **lena1**, and a copy of **lena1** called **lena2**. For all the pixels in **lena2**, its value is the *minimal* value in the kernel (3-5-5-5-3) on the corresponding pixel in **lena1** and notice to check if the kernel is out of the image range. **lena2** is the result that we want.

### (c) Opening



#### Algorithm:

Opening is just doing erosion and then dilation on the image with the same kernel.

### (d) Closing



#### Algorithm:

Closing is just doing dilation and then erosion on the image with the same kernel.