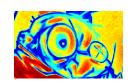
Vaja 1

- Sestavljena s treh delov:
 - Naloga 1: Osnove procesiranja slik

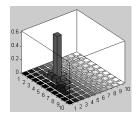






Naloga2: Histogrami





Naloga3: Razteg in ravnanje 1D histograma







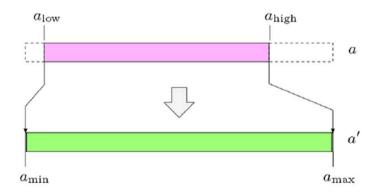




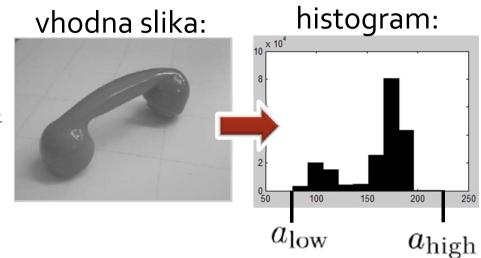
Razteg histograma

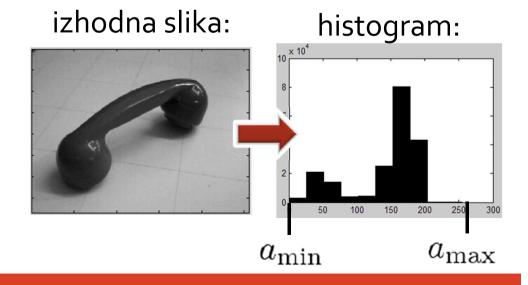
- vrednosti intenzitet raztegnemo čez celoten interval
 - pomik najmanjše intenzitete a_{low} v 0
 - skaliranje $(a_{max} a_{min})/(a_{high} a_{low})$
 - pomik v a_{min}

$$f_{\rm ac}(a) = a_{\rm min} + \left(a - a_{\rm low}\right) \cdot \frac{a_{\rm max} - a_{\rm min}}{a_{\rm high} - a_{\rm low}}$$



Razteg izvedemo za vsak slikovni element (piksel) slike.

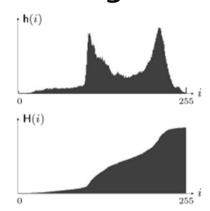




Operacija: Ravnanje histograma

Kumulativni histogram izriše dinamiko sivin v sliki

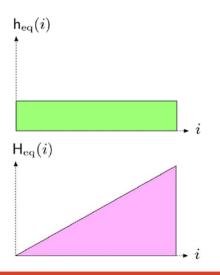




$$\mathsf{H}(i) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{h}(0) & \text{for } i = 0 \\ \mathsf{H}(i-1) + \mathsf{h}(i) & \text{for } 0 < i < K \end{cases}$$

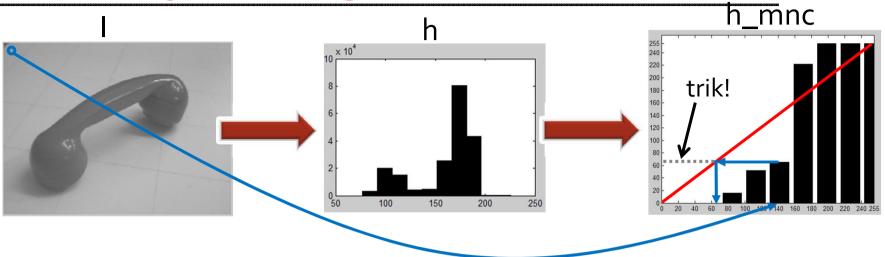
$$H = cumsum(h);$$

Želimo histogram z enakomerno dinamiko:

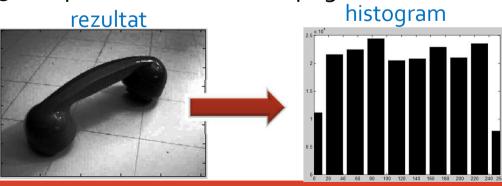


 Vsako sivino v sliki želimo transformirati v novo sivino tako, da bo kumulativni histogram diagonalen, oziroma da bo histogram slike približno enakomeren.

Ravnanje histograma



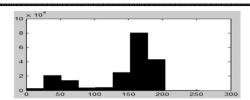
- 1. Izračunaj histogram s 256 celicami iz slike "I" → "h"
- 2. Izračunaj kumulativni histogram "h_c"
- 3. Normaliziraj "h_c" z največjo vrednostjo "max(h_c)" → h_nc
- 4. Pomnoži "h_nc" z največjo izhodno intenziteto (npr.,255) → h_mnc
- 5. Uporabi "h_mnc" kot vpogledno tabelo za intenzitete slikovnih elementov.



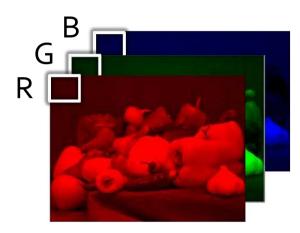
"Približno" uniformen!

Barvni histogram

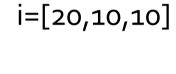
Sivinski histogram je 1D

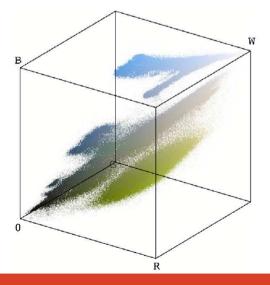


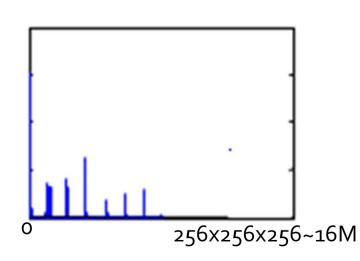
Barvni histogram za RGB sliko je 3D











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