# **COMPUTER VISION 1**

# Homework 5

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# Computer Vision Report – Homework 5

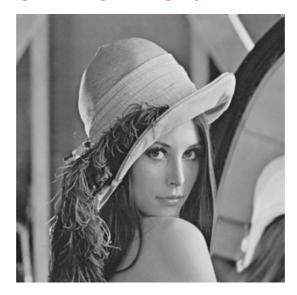
R05942060 蘇宛琳

<u>Question</u>: Write programs which do **gray-scale** morphological dilation, erosion, opening, and closing on a gray-scale image dilation, erosion, opening, closing => 35553 kernal

	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	

<35553-Kernal >

Write a program to do grayscale morphological dilation, erosion, opening, closing on a grayscale image



lena.bmp

#### Source code (Main code)

```
clear;
close;
```

## **Grayscale LENA image**

```
LENA = imread('lena.bmp');
INFO = imfinfo('lena.bmp');
```

### Kernel (35553 matrix)

```
%Kernel(35553 matrix)
kerx = zeros(21,1);
kery = zeros(21,1);
kervalue = zeros(21,1);
kerx(1) = -2; kery(1) = -1; kervalue(1) = 0; %(-2,-1)
kerx(2) = -2; kery(2) = 0; kervalue(2) = 0; %(-2, 0)
kerx(3) = -2; kery(3) = 1; kervalue(3) = 0;%(-2, 1)
kerx(4) = -1; kery(4) = -2; kervalue(4) = 0; %(-1,-2)
kerx(5) = -1; kery(5) = -1; kervalue(5) = 0;%(-1,-1)
kerx(6) = -1; kery(6) = 0; kervalue(6) = 0; %(-1, 0)
kerx(7) = -1; kery(7) = 1; kervalue(7) = 0;%(-1, 1)
kerx(8) = -1; kery(8) = 2; kervalue(8) = 0; %(-1, 2)
kerx(9) = 0; kery(9) = -2; kervalue(9) = 0;%(0,-2)
kerx(10) = 0; kery(10) = -1; kervalue(10) = 0;%(0,-1)
kerx(11) = 0; kery(11) = 0; kervalue(11) = 0;%( 0, 0)
kerx(12)= 0; kery(12)= 1; kervalue(12)= 0;%( 0, 1)
kerx(13) = 0; kery(13) = 2; kervalue(13) = 0;%(0, 2)
kerx(14) = 1; kery(14) = -2; kervalue(14) = 0; % (1,-2)
kerx(15) = 1; kery(15) = -1; kervalue(15) = 0;%(1,-1)
kerx(16) = 1; kery(16) = 0; kervalue(16) = 0;%(1,0)
kerx(17) = 1; kery(17) = 1; kervalue(17) = 0;%(1, 1)
kerx(18)= 1; kery(18)= 2; kervalue(18)= 0;%( 1, 2)
kerx(19) = 2; kery(19) = -1; kervalue(19) = 0;%(2,-1)
kerx(20) = 2; kery(20) = 0; kervalue(20) = 0;%(2,0)
kerx(21) = 2; kery(21) = 1; kervalue(21) = 0;%(2, 1)
```

#### **Call function**

```
%Dilation
GrayImageDilation(LENA, kerx, kery, kervalue, 21,1);
%Erosion
GrayImageErosion(LENA, kerx, kery, kervalue, 21,1);
%Opening
GrayImageOpening(LENA, kerx, kery, kervalue, 21,1);
%Closing
GrayImageClosing(LENA, kerx, kery, kervalue, 21,1);
```

## \*GrayImageDilation function Concept\*

\*Maximum and a set of addition operations.

```
f \oplus k = T\{U[f] \oplus U[k]\} f = Lena.bmp; k = 35553-Kernal (f \oplus K)(x,y) = \max\{f(x-i,y-j)+K(i,j)|(i,j)\in K,(x-i,y-j)\in f\} 将每一點 lena 圖上的像素位置都經由 Kernel 放中心(0,0)為原點依序覆蓋在 lean 圖.將覆蓋上去的 Kernel 和原本的灰階像素強度值去比對.剛好對應到 Kernel 有值的地方去相加後.進行比較加總數最大點的值取代全部的灰階數值。由於這裡 Kernel 值都為 0.等於是對應到的位置去比較原本 Lena 圖的灰階強度值。
```

## **GrayImageDilation function**

```
function output =
GrayImageDilation(input,kerx,kery,kervalue,n,showImage)
[Image_width,Image_height] = size(input);
```

```
for i = 1:Image_height,
   for j = 1:Image_width,
       max = 0;
       for k = 1:n;
          px= i - kerx(k);
          py= j - kery(k);
       if px>=1 && py>=1 && px <= Image_width && py <= Image_height;</pre>
                temp = input(px,py) + kervalue(k);
             if max < temp</pre>
               max = temp;
             end;
               output(i,j) = max;
             end;
        end;
    end;
end;
if ~exist('showImage') showImage=0;
end
if showImage~=0;
imwrite(output, 'graydilationLENA.bmp')
end
                                           graydilationlena.bmp
        lena.bmp
```

由實驗結果可以得知,Dilation 作用將在灰階影像的白色的區塊擴張。明顯觀察到整張 lean 圖有膨脹感

\*結果:

#### \*GrayImageErosion function Concept\*

\*Minimum and a set of subtraction operations.

位置去比較原本 Lean 圖的灰階強度值,以此類推完成所有的 lean 灰階圖。

## **GrayImageErosion function**

```
function output1 =
GrayImageErosion(input1,kerx,kery,kervalue,n,showImage)

[Image_width,Image_height] = size(input1);

for i = 1:Image_height,
    for j = 1:Image_width,
        min = 255;
    for k = 1:n,
        px= i + kerx(k);
        py= j + kery(k);
    if px>=1 && py>=1 && px <= Image_width && py <= Image_height;
        temp = input1(px,py) - kervalue(k);</pre>
```

```
if temp < min</pre>
                min = temp;
             end;
             if min < 0</pre>
                min = 0;
             end;
             output1(i,j) = min;
           end;
       end;
   end;
end;
if ~exist('showImage') showImage=0;
end
if showImage~=0;
imwrite(output1, 'grayerosionLENA.bmp')
end
```





lena.bmp

grayerosionlena.bmp

\*結果:

由實驗結果可以得知·Erosion 作用將在灰階影像的偏黑色的區塊擴張。明顯觀察到整張 lean 圖有消瘦的感覺。 而在臉部區域,有輪廓變深邃的感覺。

## \*GrayImageOpening function Concept\*

```
f \circ k = (f \ominus k) \oplus k f = Lena.bmp; k = 35553-Kernal
```

先做erosion, 在做dilation

### **GrayImageOpening function**

```
function output2 =
GrayImageOpening(input2,kerx,kery,kervalue,n,showImage)
%Erosion
temp2 = GrayImageErosion(input2,kerx,kery,kervalue,n);
%Dilation
output2 = GrayImageDilation(temp2,kerx,kery,kervalue,n);
if ~exist('showImage') showImage=0;
end
if showImage~=0;
imwrite(output2,'grayopeningLENA.bmp')
end
```







grayopeninglena.bmp

#### \*結果:

由實驗結果可以得知,將灰階影像做 Opening 後,使得圖像有點模糊,而且在 lena 所戴的帽子羽毛處,比較偏向黑色區域居多。

## \*GrayImageClosing function Concept\*

$$fullet k=(f\oplus k)\ominus k$$
 f = Lena.bmp; k = 35553-Kernal

先做dilation, 在做erosion

## **GrayImageClosing function**

```
function output3 =
GrayImageClosing(input3,kerx,kery,kervalue,n,showImage)
%Dilation
temp3 = GrayImageDilation(input3,kerx,kery,kervalue,n);
%Erosion
output3 = GrayImageErosion(temp3,kerx,kery,kervalue,n);
if ~exist('showImage') showImage=0;
end
if showImage~=0;
imwrite(output3,'grayclosingLENA.bmp')
end
```







Grayclosinglena.bmp

#### \*結果:

由實驗結果可以得知,將灰階影像做 Closing 後,使得圖像有點模糊,而且在 lena 所戴的帽子羽毛處,比較偏向白色區域居多。