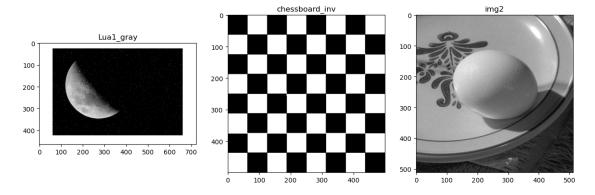
Tarefa 2 - PIM - Vinicius Hansen

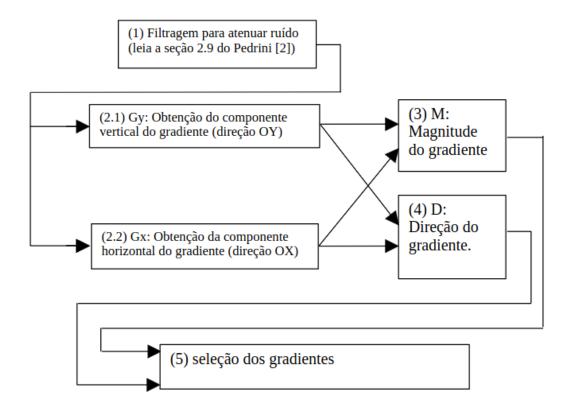
October 23, 2023

1 Importando as imagems padrão



2 Funções Utilitárias

2.1 Vamos aplicar o seguinte pipeline



2.2 A função custom filter 2D aplica um operador em um imagem utilizando a janela deslizante

2.3 a Função gaussian filter cria e aplica um filtro gaussiano usando a função anterior

```
[]: def gaussian_filter(image, kernel_size=5, sigma=1.0):
    """Aplica um filtro Gaussiano na imagem."""
    # Cria um kernel Gaussiano
    ax = np.linspace(-(kernel_size - 1) / 2., (kernel_size - 1) / 2.,
    kernel_size)
    xx, yy = np.meshgrid(ax, ax)
    kernel = np.exp(-(xx**2 + yy**2) / (2. * sigma**2))
    kernel = kernel / np.sum(kernel)

# Aplica o kernel na imagem
    return custom_filter2D(image, kernel)
```

2.4 A função apply gradient operator aplica o filtro gaussiano (1), a função da janela deslizante para os filtros horizontais e verticais(2.1 e 2.2) e usa as fórmulas descritas no enunciado para obter a magnitide(3) e direção do gradiente(4)

```
[]: def apply_gradient_operator(image, operator_x, operator_y):
    # (1) Filtragem para atenuar ruído
    smoothed_image = gaussian_filter(image)

grad_x = custom_filter2D(smoothed_image, operator_x) # (2.2) Gx
grad_y = custom_filter2D(smoothed_image, operator_y) # (2.1) Gy

# (3) M: Magnitude do gradiente
    magnitude = np.sqrt(grad_x**2 + grad_y**2)
    magnitude = np.uint8(magnitude)

# (4) D: Direção do gradiente
    direction = np.arctan2(grad_y, grad_x)

return magnitude, direction
```

2.5 Utiliza os métodos descritos nas imagens do enunciado para fazer a seleção dos gradientes(5)

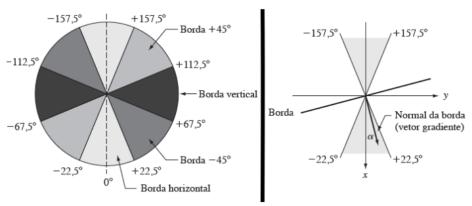
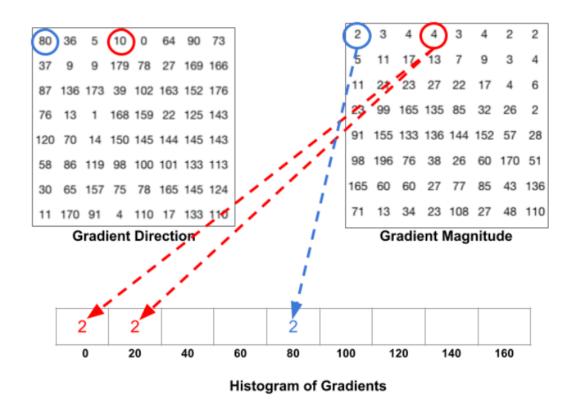


Figura 1: (esq) Intervalos de Direções possíveis e respectivas bordas a serem consideradas. (dir) Exemplo de uma borda e sua direção (alfa) do gradiente, esta borda será considerada horizontal e a direção (alfa) será simplificada para uma direção vertical.

```
[ ]: \#(5)
     def non_max_suppression(magnitude, direction):
         """Realiza a supressão dos não máximos."""
         M, N = magnitude.shape
         output = np.zeros((M, N), dtype=np.int32)
         angle = direction * 180. / np.pi
         angle[angle < 0] += 180 # Transformando ânqulos negativos para positivos
         for i in range(1, M-1):
             for j in range(1, N-1):
                 try:
                     # Horizontal O°
                     if (0 \le angle[i,j] \le 22.5) or (157.5 \le angle[i,j] \le 180):
                         q = magnitude[i, j+1]
                         r = magnitude[i, j-1]
                     # Diagonal 45°
                     elif 22.5 \le angle[i,j] < 67.5:
                         q = magnitude[i+1, j-1]
                         r = magnitude[i-1, j+1]
                     # Vertical 90°
                     elif 67.5 \le angle[i,j] \le 112.5:
                         q = magnitude[i+1, j]
                         r = magnitude[i-1, j]
                     # Diagonal 135°
                     elif 112.5 \le angle[i,j] < 157.5:
                         q = magnitude[i-1, j-1]
                         r = magnitude[i+1, j+1]
```

2.6 Histograma dos gradientes seguindo a descrição da Parte 2 da tarefa



[]: def histogram_of_gradients(magnitudes, directions, num_buckets=10):
 # Inicializar o histograma com zeros
 histogram = np.zeros(num_buckets)

O intervalo de cada bucket
 bucket_range = 180 / num_buckets

for i in range(directions.shape[0]):
 for j in range(directions.shape[1]):
 # Determinar o indice do bucket para a direção do gradiente atual
 bucket_idx = int(directions[i, j] // bucket_range)

```
next_bucket_idx = (bucket_idx + 1) % num_buckets

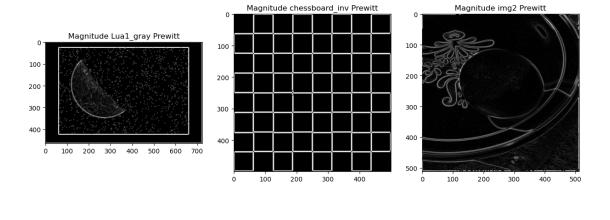
# Calcula a contribuição para cada bucket com base na proximidade
remainder = (directions[i, j] % bucket_range) / bucket_range
histogram[bucket_idx] += magnitudes[i, j] * (1 - remainder)
histogram[next_bucket_idx] += magnitudes[i, j] * remainder
return histogram
```

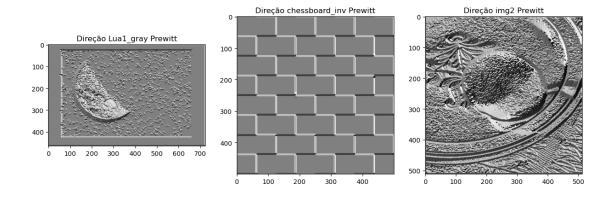
3 Processamento e exibição de Resultados

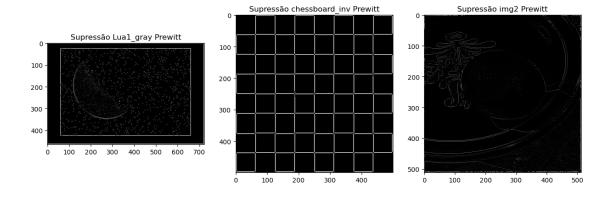
```
[]: def process and display(X,Y,nome):
        lua1_gray_mag, lua1_gray_dir = apply_gradient_operator(lua1_gray, X, Y)
         chessboard_inv_mag, chessboard_inv_dir = ___
      →apply_gradient_operator(chessboard_inv, X, Y)
         img2_mag, img2_dir = apply_gradient_operator(img2, X, Y)
        lua1_gray_supressed = non_max_suppression(lua1_gray_mag, lua1_gray_dir)
         chessboard_inv_supressed =_
      →non_max_suppression(chessboard_inv_mag,chessboard_inv_dir)
         img2_supressed = non_max_suppression(img2_mag,img2_dir)
         # Exibindo os resultados
        plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
        plt.subplot(1,3,1), plt.imshow(lua1_gray_mag, cmap='gray'), plt.
      →title(f'Magnitude Lua1_gray {nome}')
        plt.subplot(1,3,2), plt.imshow(chessboard_inv_mag, cmap='gray'), plt.
      →title(f'Magnitude chessboard_inv {nome}')
        plt.subplot(1,3,3), plt.imshow(img2_mag, cmap='gray'), plt.
      →title(f'Magnitude img2 {nome}')
        plt.show()
         # Exibindo os resultados
        plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
        plt.subplot(1,3,1), plt.imshow(lua1_gray_dir, cmap='gray'), plt.
      →title(f'Direção Lua1_gray {nome}')
        plt.subplot(1,3,2), plt.imshow(chessboard_inv_dir, cmap='gray'), plt.
      →title(f'Direção chessboard_inv {nome}')
        plt.subplot(1,3,3), plt.imshow(img2_dir, cmap='gray'), plt.title(f'Direçãou
      plt.show()
         # Exibindo os resultados
        plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
```

```
plt.subplot(1,3,1), plt.imshow(lua1_gray_supressed, cmap='gray'), plt.
 →title(f'Supressão Lua1_gray {nome}')
    plt.subplot(1,3,2), plt.imshow(chessboard_inv_supressed, cmap='gray'), plt.

→title(f'Supressão chessboard_inv {nome}')
    plt.subplot(1,3,3), plt.imshow(img2_supressed, cmap='gray'), plt.
 →title(f'Supressão img2 {nome}')
    plt.show()
    lua1_gray_hist = histogram_of_gradients(lua1_gray_mag, lua1_gray_dir)
    chessboard_inv_hist = histogram_of_gradients(chessboard_inv_mag,__
 ⇔chessboard_inv_dir)
    img2_hist = histogram_of_gradients(img2_mag, img2_dir)
    print(f"Histograma de gradientes {nome} para a imagem lua1_gray: u
 →\n{lua1_gray_hist}\n")
    print(f"Histograma de gradientes {nome} para a imagem chessboard_inv:
 →\n{chessboard_inv_hist}\n")
    print(f"Histograma de gradientes {nome} para a imagem img2:
 \rightarrow \n{img2\_hist}\n"
# Operadores de Prewitt
Pwx = np.array([[-1, 0, 1], [-1, 0, 1], [-1, 0, 1]])
Pwy = np.array([[-1, -1, -1], [0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]])
process_and_display(Pwx, Pwy, "Prewitt")
# Operadores de Sobel
Sbx = np.array([[-1, 0, 1], [-2, 0, 2], [-1, 0, 1]])
Sby = np.array([[-1, -2, -1], [0, 0, 0], [1, 2, 1]])
process_and_display(Sbx,Sby,"Sobel")
# Operadores de Scharr
Scx = np.array([[-3, 0, 3], [-10, 0, 10], [-3, 0, 3]])
Scy = np.array([[-3, -10, -3], [0, 0, 0], [3, 10, 3]])
process and display(Scx,Scy,"Scharr")
```







Histograma de gradientes Prewitt para a imagem lua1_gray: [5213797.54893628 306913.07811282 0. 0. 0. 0.

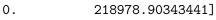
0. 199757.37295011]

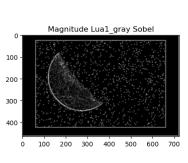
Histograma de gradientes Prewitt para a imagem chessboard_inv: [6532333.31293585 395022.29889957 0. 0.

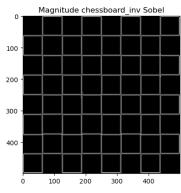
- 0. 0. 0.
- 0. 229566.38816233]

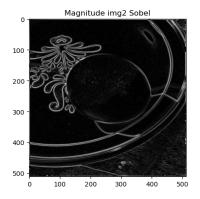
 ${\tt Histograma\ de\ gradientes\ Prewitt\ para\ a\ imagem\ img2:}$

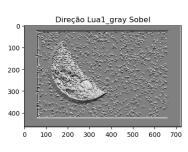
- [4047958.02607631 182604.07048936
- 0. 0. 0.
- 0.

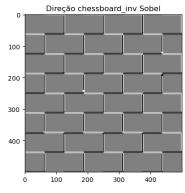


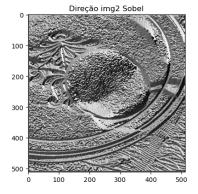


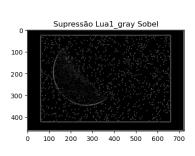


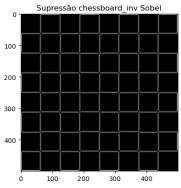


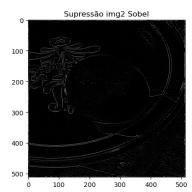












Histograma de gradientes Sobel para a imagem lua1_gray:

[5087032.00583201 292708.13708002

0. 0.

- 0. 0.
- 0.
- 0.

0. 205831.85708733]

Histograma de gradientes Sobel para a imagem chessboard_inv: 0.

- [3491229.12000505 152185.45176834

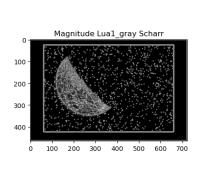
- 0.
- 0.

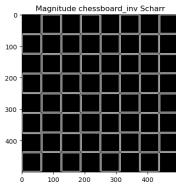
- 0. 0.
- 0. 181676.42822636]

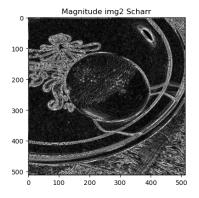
Histograma de gradientes Sobel para a imagem img2:

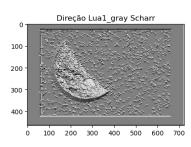
- [5367786.47799424 243400.92038045
- 0.
- 0. 0.

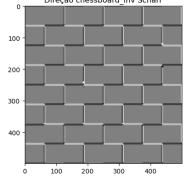
- 0.
- 0.
- 0.
- 0. 274616.60162543]

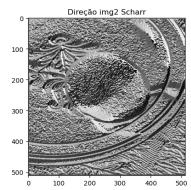


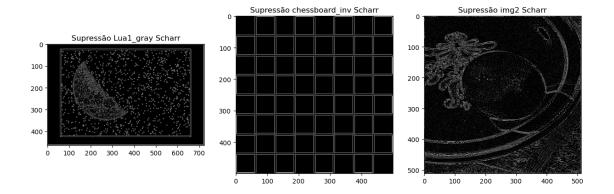












Histograma de gradientes Scharr para a imagem lua1_gray:

[9060975.74276376 549835.73630908 0.

- 0.
- 0. 0. 0.
- 0. 372482.52092763]

Histograma de gradientes Scharr para a imagem chessboard_inv: 0. 0.

- [6296782.23801268 341806.61428403
- 0. 0.
- 0. 0.
- 0. 260328.14770282]

Histograma de gradientes Scharr para a imagem img2:

- [13206331.27574473
- 603046.10296076

692492.6212944]

0.

0.

0.

- 0. 0.
- 0.

- 0.
- 0.

11