

# Fundamentals of Biomedical Image Processing HW 1

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## 1 Theorem questions

- The picture size is  $1024 \times 1024$  pixels, and each pixel contains 256 intensity levels(8 bits,i.e., 1 byte). Therefore, the total data size is  $1024 \times 1024 \times 1 = 1,048,576$  bytes. Since each packet requires 10 bits to transmit 1 byte of data, the total number of bits to be transmitted is 10,485,760 bits. With the baud rate of 56k, the transmission time is  $10,485,760 \div 56000 \approx 187.25(sec) \approx 3.12$  minutes.
  - With the baud rate of 3000k, the transmission time is  $10,485,760 \div 3,000,000 \approx 3.495(sec) \approx 0.058$  minutes.
- $V = \{1, 2\}$ , so the graph would be Fig 1:

$q$

3	2	3	2
2	2	1	3
1	3	3	2
2	2	3	4

$p$

Figure 1: The grid graph with  $V = \{1, 2\}$  (gray cells are passable)

- (a) shortest-4: Only up, down, left, right movements are allowed. So the path would be:

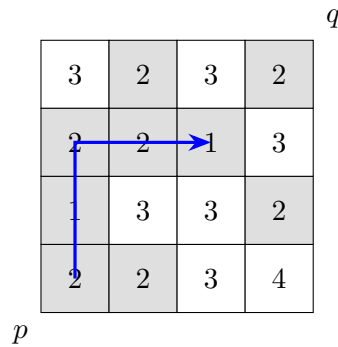


Figure 2: No 4-connected path ( $q$  is 4-blocked)

As the Fig2 shows, there's no path from last step  $(3, 3)$  to node  $q(4, 4)$ , so the length is **infinity**.

- (b) shortest-8: Up, down, left, right, and diagonal movements are allowed. So the path would be:

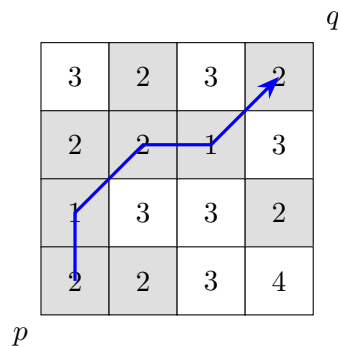


Figure 3: shortest-8 path (length = 4)

As the Fig3 shows, it takes 4 steps to reach from  $p(1, 1)$  to  $q(4, 4)$ , so the length is **4**.

- (c) `shortest-m`: The path can only move to the 8-neighbors with the minimum value.  
So the path would be:

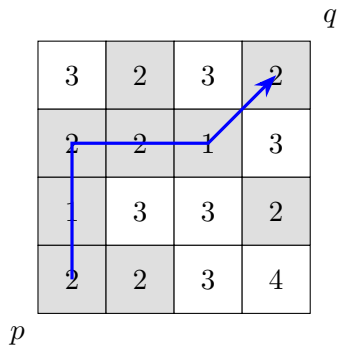


Figure 4: shortest-m path (length = 5)

As the Fig4 shows, it takes 5 steps to reach from  $p(1,1)$  to  $q(4,4)$ ,  
so the length is **5**.

2 Programming exercises

All code is stored at the

- 1.