影像處理作業5

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作業要求

實作出 Dilation & Erosion
 前景圖: 200*200 px 矩形
 SE: 30 px 正三角形 (Anchor 為重心)

主要程式碼(Dilation & Erosion)

Dilation

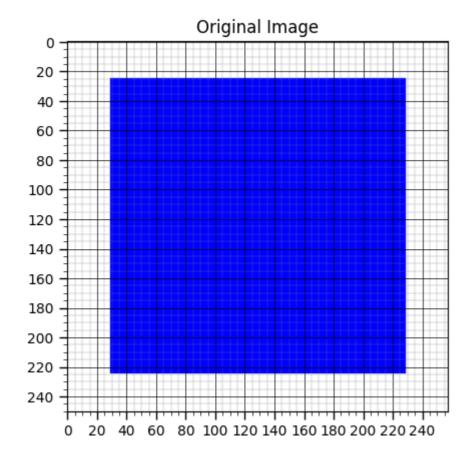
```
def dilation_binary(img, se, anchor):
    H, W = img.shape
    h, w = se.shape
    ax, ay = anchor
    out_H, out_W = H + h - \frac{1}{1}, W + w - \frac{1}{1}
    out = np.zeros((out_H, out_W), dtype=np.uint8)
    for i in range(out H):
        for j in range(out_W):
            hit = False
             for u in range(h):
                 for v in range(w):
                     if se[u, v] == 0:
                          continue
                     x = i - ax + u
                     y = j - ay + v
                     if 0 <= x < H and 0 <= y < W and img[x,y] == 1:
                          hit = True
                          break
                 if hit:
                     break
             out[i, j] = 1 if hit else 0
    return out
```

Erosion

```
h, w = se.shape
ax, ay = anchor
# 1. 反射 SE 並計算新的錨點
se_ref = np.flipud(np.fliplr(se))
ax ref = h - 1 - ax
ay_ref = w - 1 - ay
# 2. 對原圖做 zero-padding,使得輸出可以對應到所有(i,j)
pad_top = ax_ref
pad_bottom = h - 1 - ax_ref
pad_left = ay_ref
pad_right = w - 1 - ay_ref
img_pad = np.pad(img,
                ((pad_top, pad_bottom),
                 (pad_left, pad_right)),
                mode='constant',
                constant values=0)
#3. 初始化輸出
out = np.zeros((H, W), dtype=np.uint8)
# 4. 迴圈掃描每個輸出像素
for i in range(H):
   for j in range(W):
       match = True
       for u in range(h):
           for v in range(w):
               if se_ref[u, v] == 0:
                   continue
               if img_pad[i + u, j + v] == 0:
                   match = False
                   break
           if not match:
               break
       out[i, j] = 1 if match else 0
return out
```

結果展示

前景圖

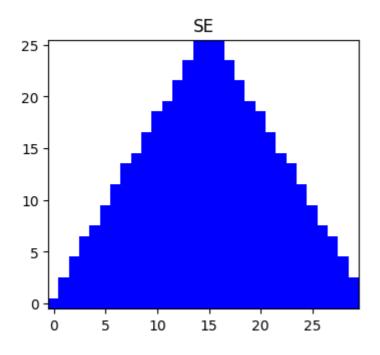


此矩形的四個角落座標為:

左上角: (30, 30)右上角: (230, 30)左下角: (30, 230)右下角: (230, 230)

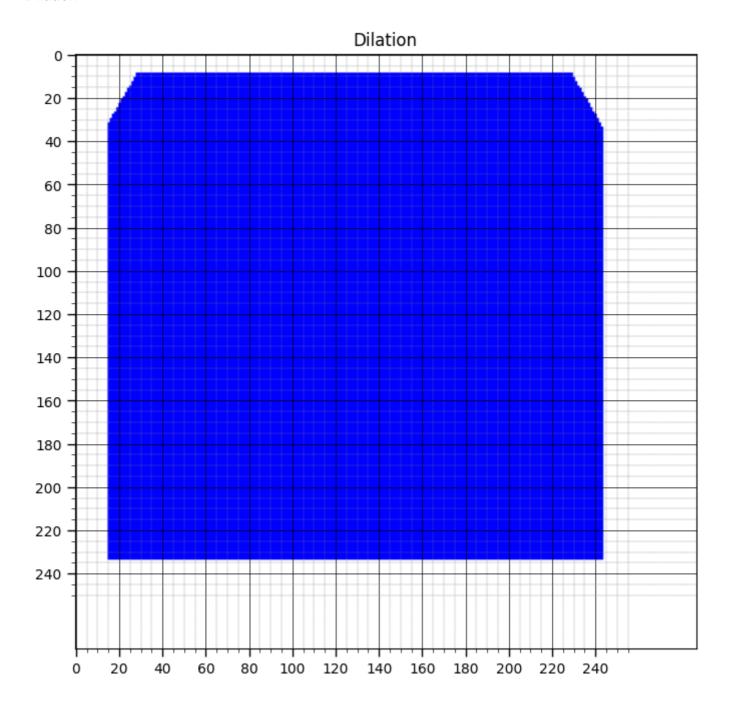
因此可得知邊長皆為 200px。

Structuring Element



可從底部得知邊長為 30px,並且經由計算可得知斜邊也約 30px。

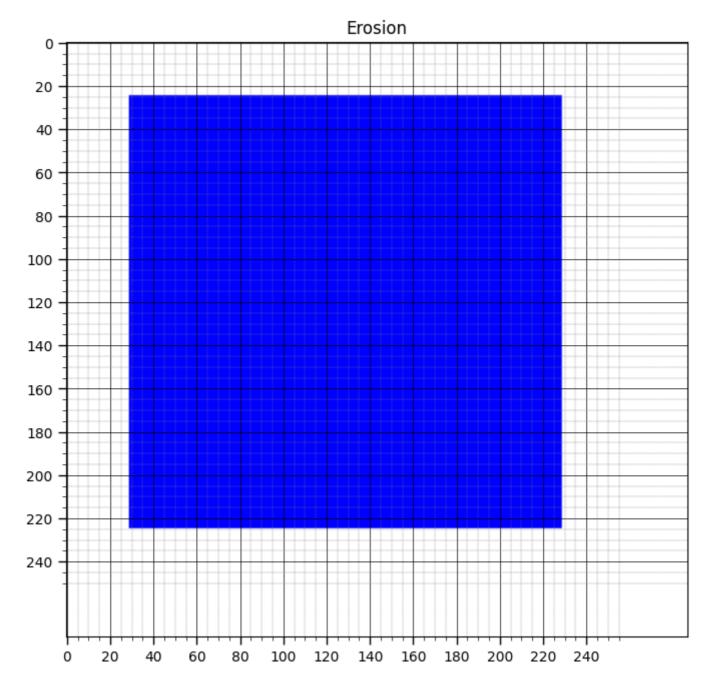
Dilation



底部的邊角分別為(15, 237.5), (245, 237.5)

因此可得知有經由 SE 膨脹過後,使前景圖放大。

Erosion



此矩形的四個角落座標大約為:

左上角: (30, 30)右上角: (230, 30)左下角: (30, 230)右下角: (230, 230)

因此可得知邊長皆為 200px,此200*200矩形經由正三角形的SE給膨脹、侵蝕過後,會恢復原狀。

討論

經由這次作業,讓我更了解膨脹侵蝕的演算法,也得知為何SE需要經過反射。