

14.2.6 Smoothing an Image

When we considered filtering of digital sound in Section 4.4.2 of the Norwegian notes, we observed the replacing each sample of a sound by an average of the sample and its neighbours dampened the high frequencies of the sound. We can do a similar operation on images.

Consider the array of numbers given by

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We can smooth an image with this array by placing the centre of the array on a pixel, multiplying the pixel and this, multiplying the pixel and neighbours by the corresponding weight,

14.2.7 Detecting edges

The final operation on images we are going to consider is edge detection. An edge in an image is characterised by a large change in intensity values over a small distance in the image. For a continuous function this corresponds to a large derivative. An image is only defined at isolated points, so we cannot compute derivatives, but we have a perfect situation for applying numerical differentiation. Since a grey-level image is a scalar function of two variables, the numerical differentiation techniques from Section 13.2 can be applied.