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14.2.2 Extracting the different colours

If we have a colours image $P = (ri, J, gi, J, bi, J)$ it is often useful to manipulate the three colours components saparately as the three images

$$Pr = (r, J)_{1,J=1}^{m,n} \quad Pr = (gi, J)_{i,J=1}^{mn} \quad Pr = (bi, J)_{i,J=1}^{mn}$$

These are convienienly visualised as grey-level images as in figure 14.5

14.2.3 Converting from colours to grey level

If we have a colours image wecan convert it to a grey-level image. This means that at each Point in the image we have to replace the three colours values (r, g, b) by a Singgle values p that will represent the grey level. If we want the grey-level image to be a resonable representation of the colour image, the value p Should somehow reflect the inersity of the image at the point. There are several ways to do this.

It is not unresonable to use the largest of the three colours components as ameasure of the inersity i.e to Set $p = \max(r, g, b)$. The result of this can be Seen in figure 19.6a