

# **DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING**

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Digital Image Fundamentals : Session 3

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# Today's Lecture

- **Digital Image Fundamentals**
  - **Mathematical Operations in DIP**

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## Array vs. Matrix Operation

Array  
product  
operator

Matrix  
product  
operator

**Array product**

**Matrix product**

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## Linear vs. Nonlinear Operation



Additivity

Homogeneity

- $H$  is said to be a *linear operator*
- $H$  is said to be a *nonlinear operator* if it does not meet the above qualification.

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

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*Example: Addition of Noisy Images for Noise Reduction*

# Mathematical Operations in DIP



# Mathematical Operations in DIP

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# Mathematical Operations in DIP

*Example: Image Multiplication for Shading Correction*

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Set and Logical Operations*

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Set and Logical Operations: Union*

The union of two gray-scale images (sets) A and B is defined as the set

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Set and Logical Operations*

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Set and Logical Operations*



# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Spatial Operations: Single-pixel operations*

Alter the values of an image's pixels based on the intensity.

e.g.,

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Neighborhood Operations*

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Geometrical Spatial Transformation*

- Geometric transformation (rubber-sheet transformation)
  - A spatial transformation of coordinates
  - intensity interpolation that assigns intensity values to the spatially transformed pixels.
  
- Affine transform



# Mathematical Operations in DIP

*Image Rotation and Intensity Interpolation*

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Image Registration*

- ❑ Input and output images are available but the transformation function is unknown.  
**Goal:** estimate the transformation function and use it to register the two images.
- ❑ One of the principal approaches for image registration is to use ***tie points*** (also called ***control points***)
- ❑ The corresponding points are known precisely in the input and output (**reference**) images.

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

# Mathematical Operations in DIP

## *Image Registration*



# Next Class

- **Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain**
  - **Intensity Transform**
  - **Spatial Filtering**

**Thank you:  
Question?**