Computer Vision I

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1 Histogram Calculation

```
1. Matlab-Funktion:
  function H = myHistogram (im)
      H = zeros(1,256);
       [width, height] = size(im);
       for x = 1: width
           for y = 1: height
               intensity = im(x,y);
               assert (intensity >= 0 \& intensity <= 255, "Not
                   all matrix elements are between 0 and 255");
               H(intensity+1) = H(intensity+1) + 1;
           end
      end
10
      H := 1/(width*height);
11
  end
2. Generate the plots:
  % Read the images
  fruitsA = imread('images/fruitsA.png');
  fruitsB = imread('images/fruitsB.png');
  % Calculate the histograms
  histA = myHistogram(fruitsA);
  histB = myHistogram (fruitsB);
  % Plot the histograms
 figure();
11
_{12} subplot (2,2,1);
```

```
imshow(fruitsA);
   title ('fruitsA.png');
15
  subplot(2,2,2);
16
  plot(0:255, histA);
17
  axis([0 255 0 0.04]);
18
  title ('Histogramm for fruits A.png');
  xlabel('Intensity');
  ylabel('Probability');
^{21}
22
  subplot (2,2,3);
23
  imshow(fruitsB);
24
  title ('fruitsB.png');
  subplot(2,2,4);
27
  plot (0:255, histB);
  axis([0 \ 255 \ 0 \ 0.05]);
  title ('Histogramm for fruitsB.png');
  xlabel('Intensity');
  ylabel('Probability');
33
  print('Histograms', '-depsc')
3.
```

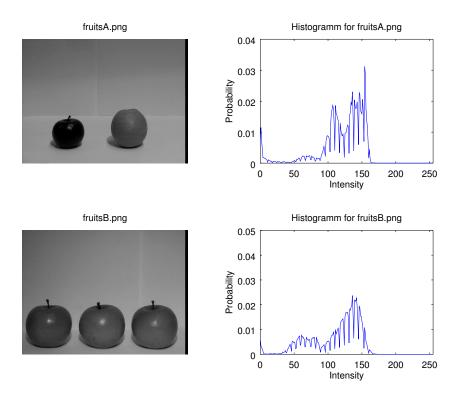


Abbildung 1: Plot of the histograms

4.

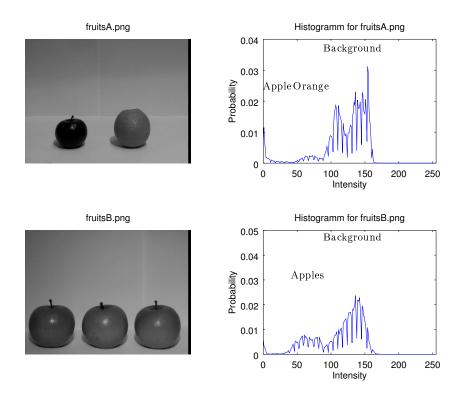


Abbildung 2: Plot of the histograms

5.

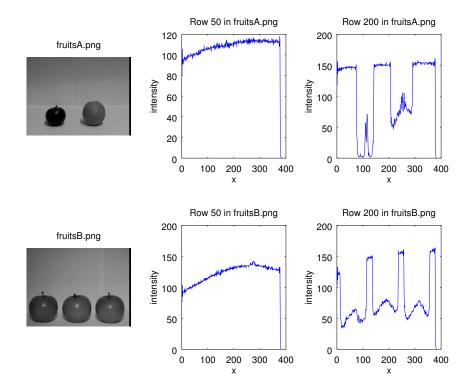


Abbildung 3: Plot of the rows

2 Local weighting

1.
$$\begin{pmatrix} & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ & 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 1 + -1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 & \cdot \\ & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Negative derivative in red, positive in green, zero in blue.

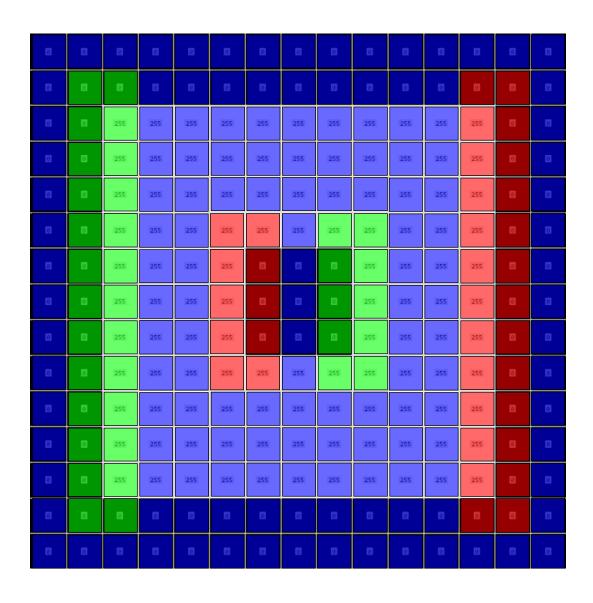


Abbildung 4: Local derivative using G_x

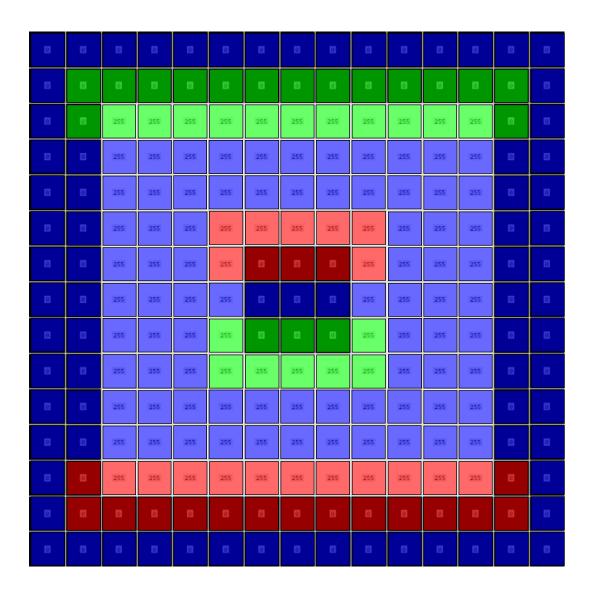


Abbildung 5: Local derivative using G_y

```
3.
1  lena = imread('images/lena.tif');
2  lenaNoise = imread('images/lenaNoise.tif');
3  
4  B = ones(3,3) / 9;
5  
6  subplot(2,2,1);
7  imshow(lena);
```

```
title ('lena.tif');
   subplot(2,2,2);
10
  imshow(imfilter(lena,B));
11
   title ('Filtered lena.tif');
12
13
   subplot(2,2,3);
14
   imshow(lenaNoise);
   title ('lena Noise . tif');
16
17
   subplot(2,2,4);
18
   imshow(imfilter(lenaNoise,B));
19
   title ('Filtered lena Noise . tif');
20
   print('BoxFilter', '-depsc');
22
```

This filter can be used to smooth an image and therefor reduce noise. It is sort of a blurring filter.



Abbildung 6: Original and filtered images