

# Point Processing

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**國立雲林科技大學**

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# Transforms

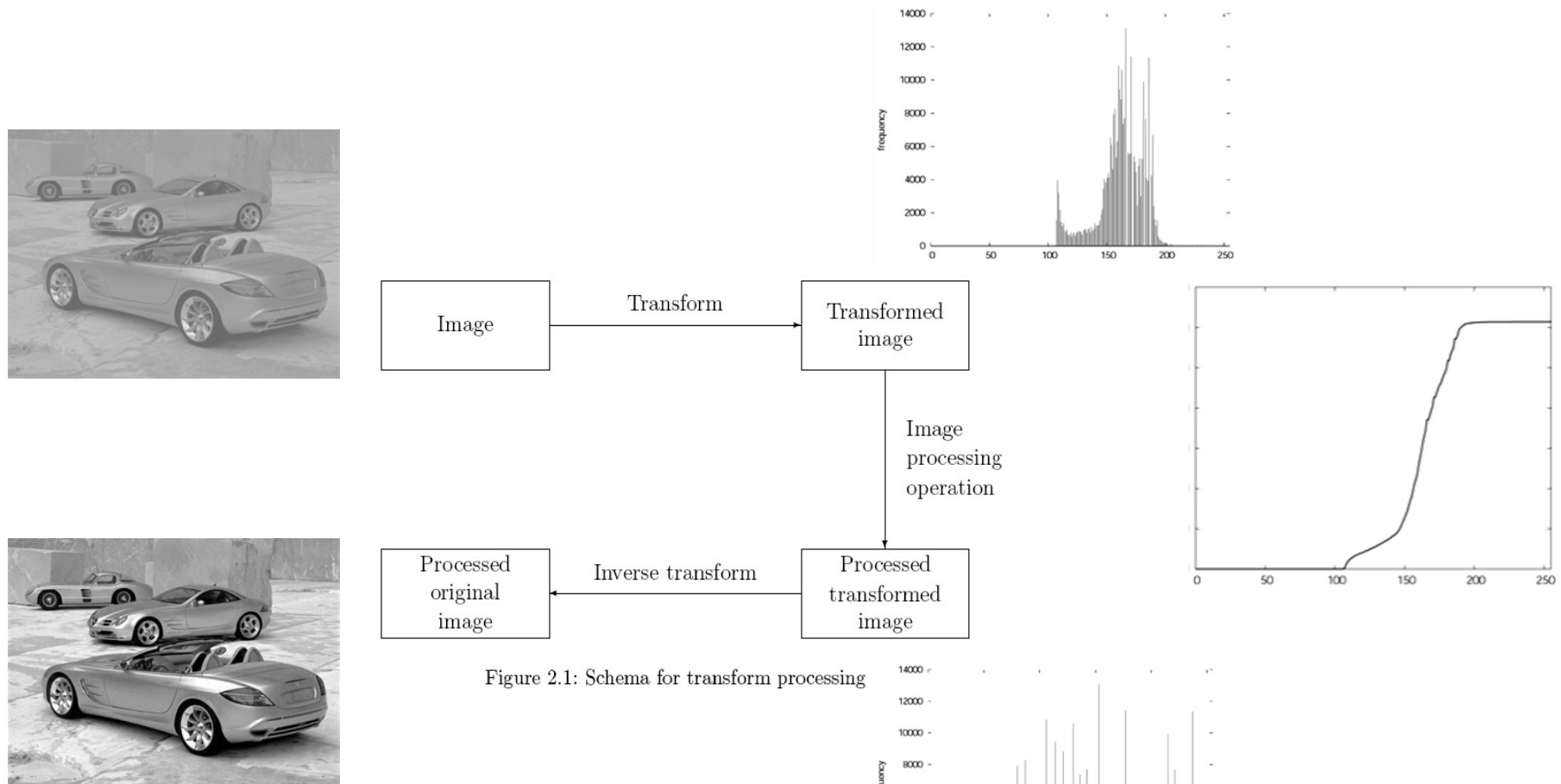


Figure 2.1: Schema for transform processing

# Arithmetic operations

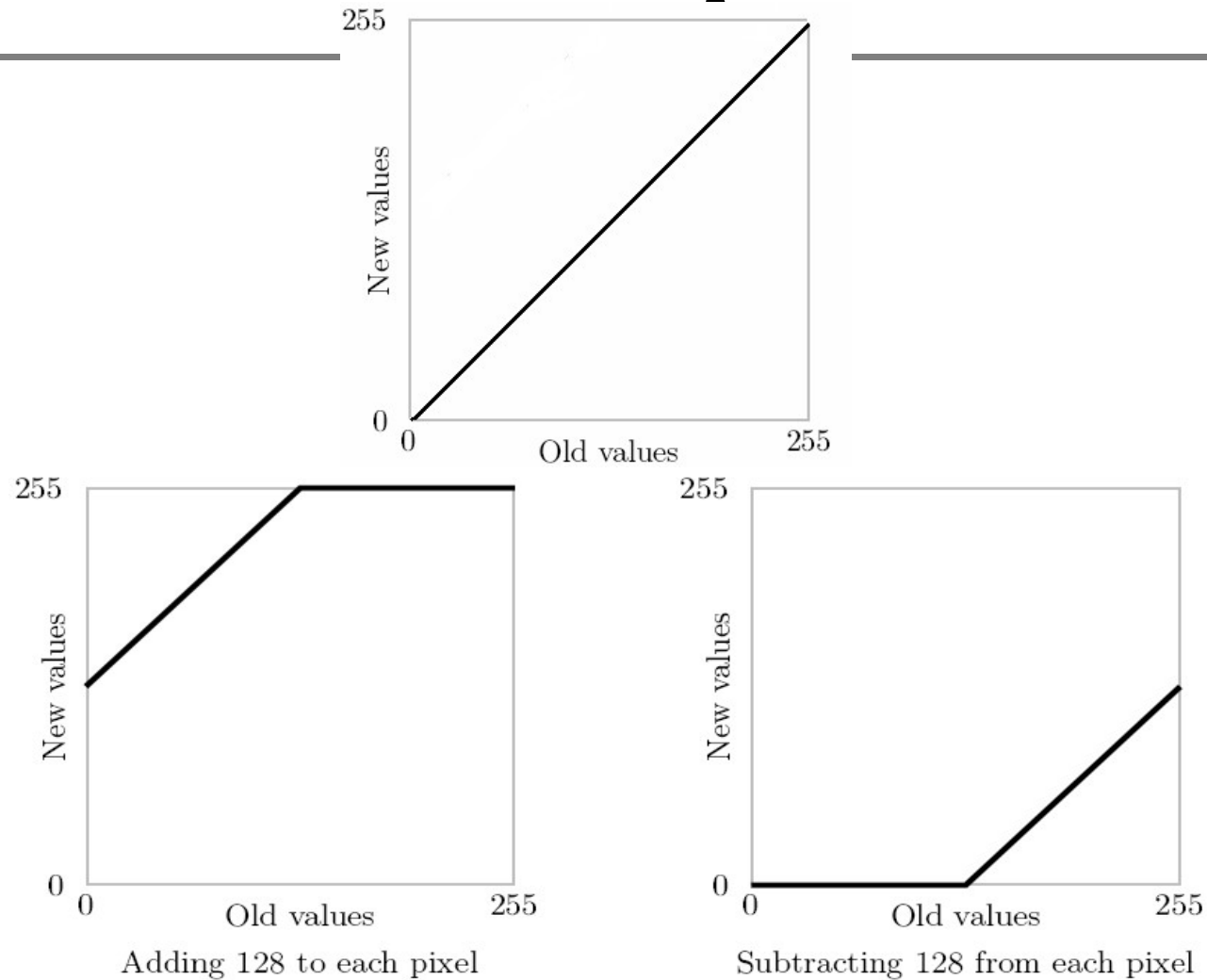
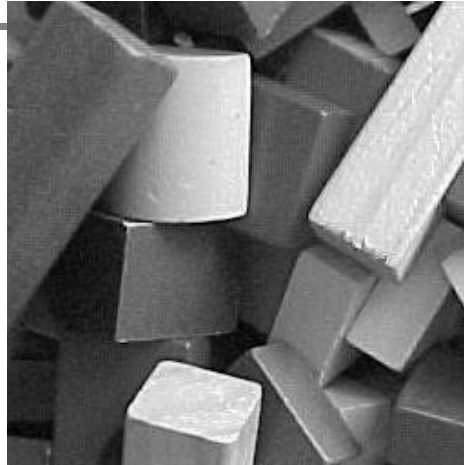


Figure 2.2: Adding and subtracting a constant

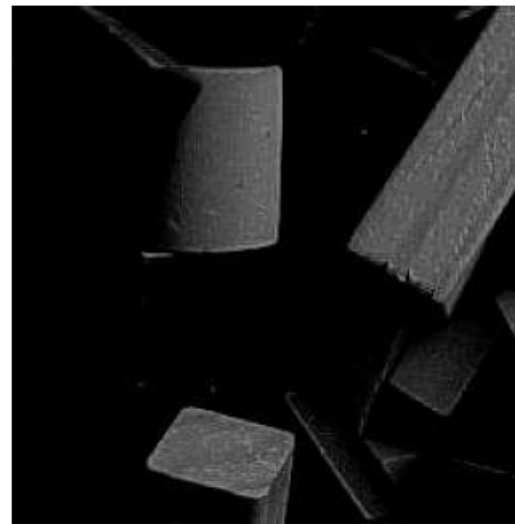


# Arithmetic operations

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b1: Adding 128

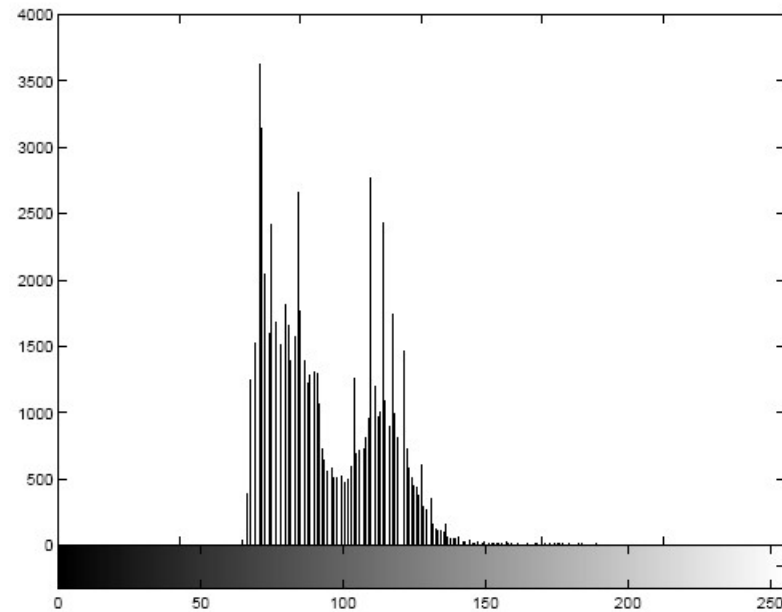


b2: Subtracting 128



# Histograms

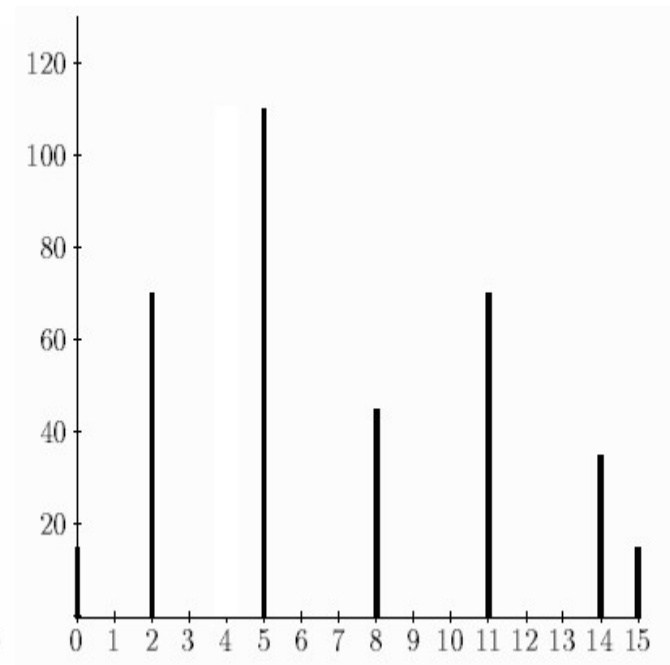
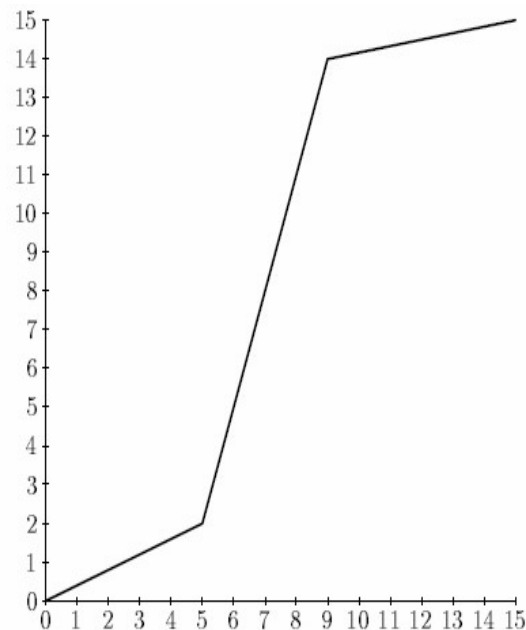
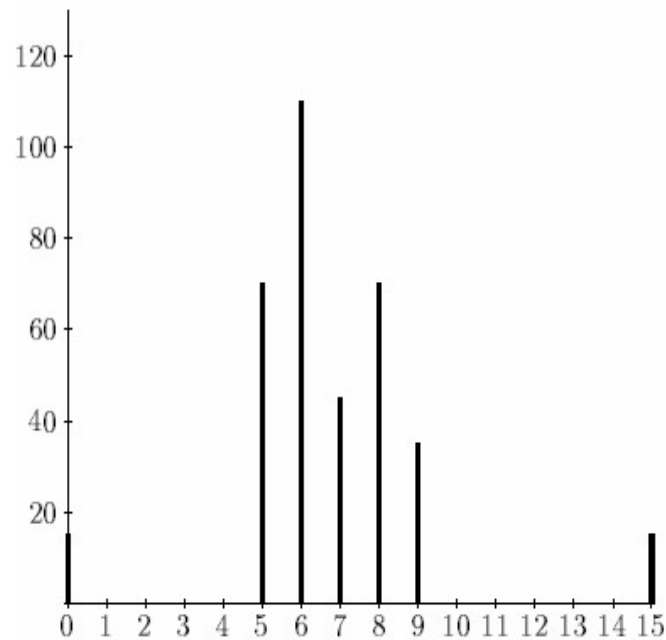
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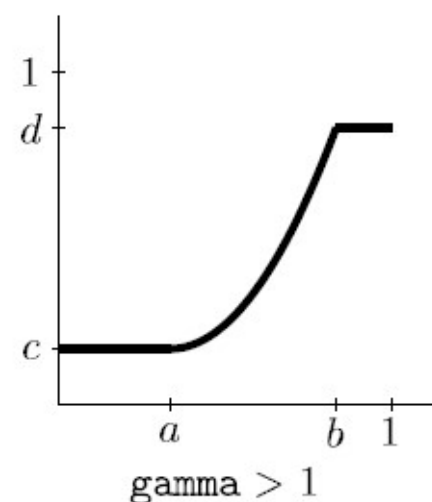
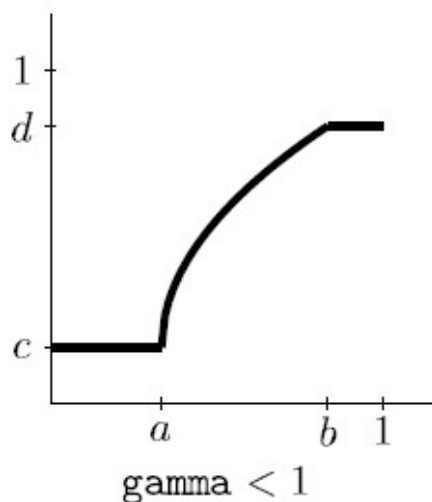
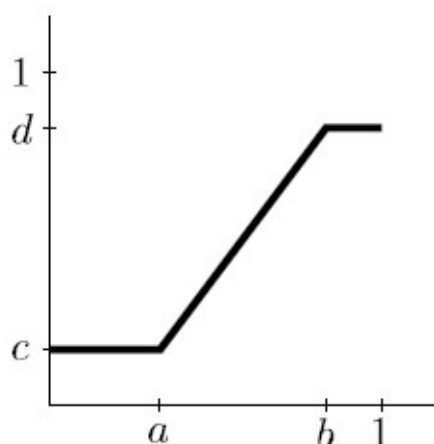
# Histogram Stretching

Grey level $i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$n_i$	15	0	0	0	0	70	110	45	70	35	0	0	0	0	0	15

$i$	5	6	7	8	9
$j$	2	5	8	11	14



# Other-Gamma Value



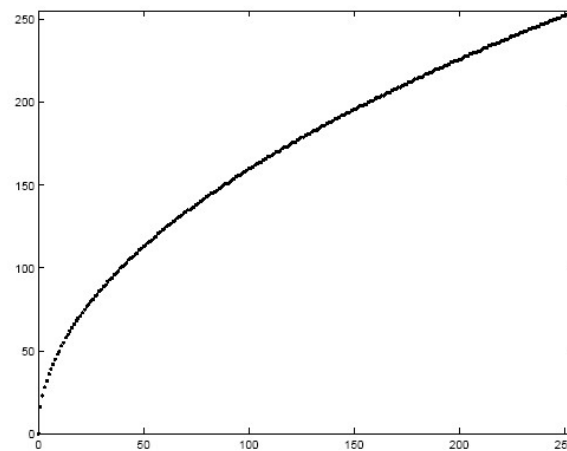
$$y = \left( \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right) (d-c) + c$$

$$y = \left( \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^\gamma (d-c) + c$$



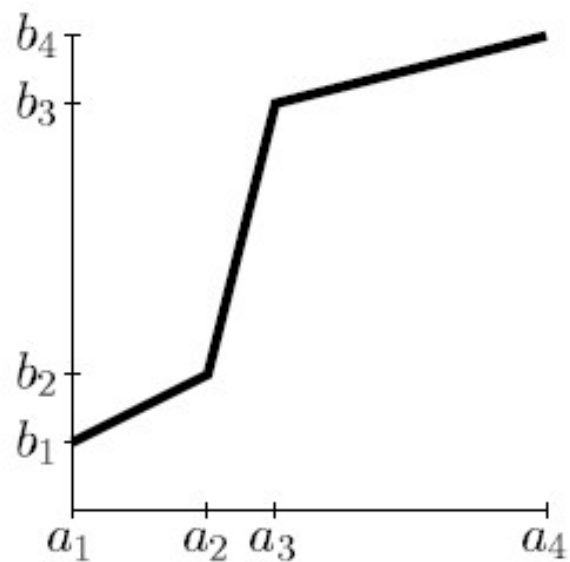
# Gamma Value

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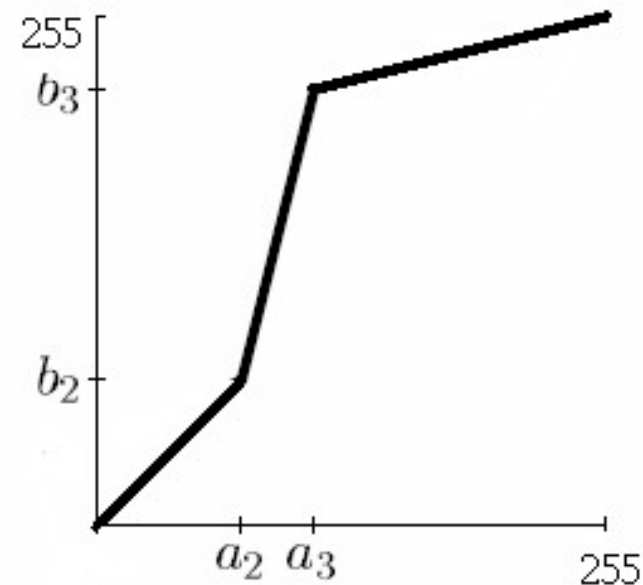


# Linear Stretching Function



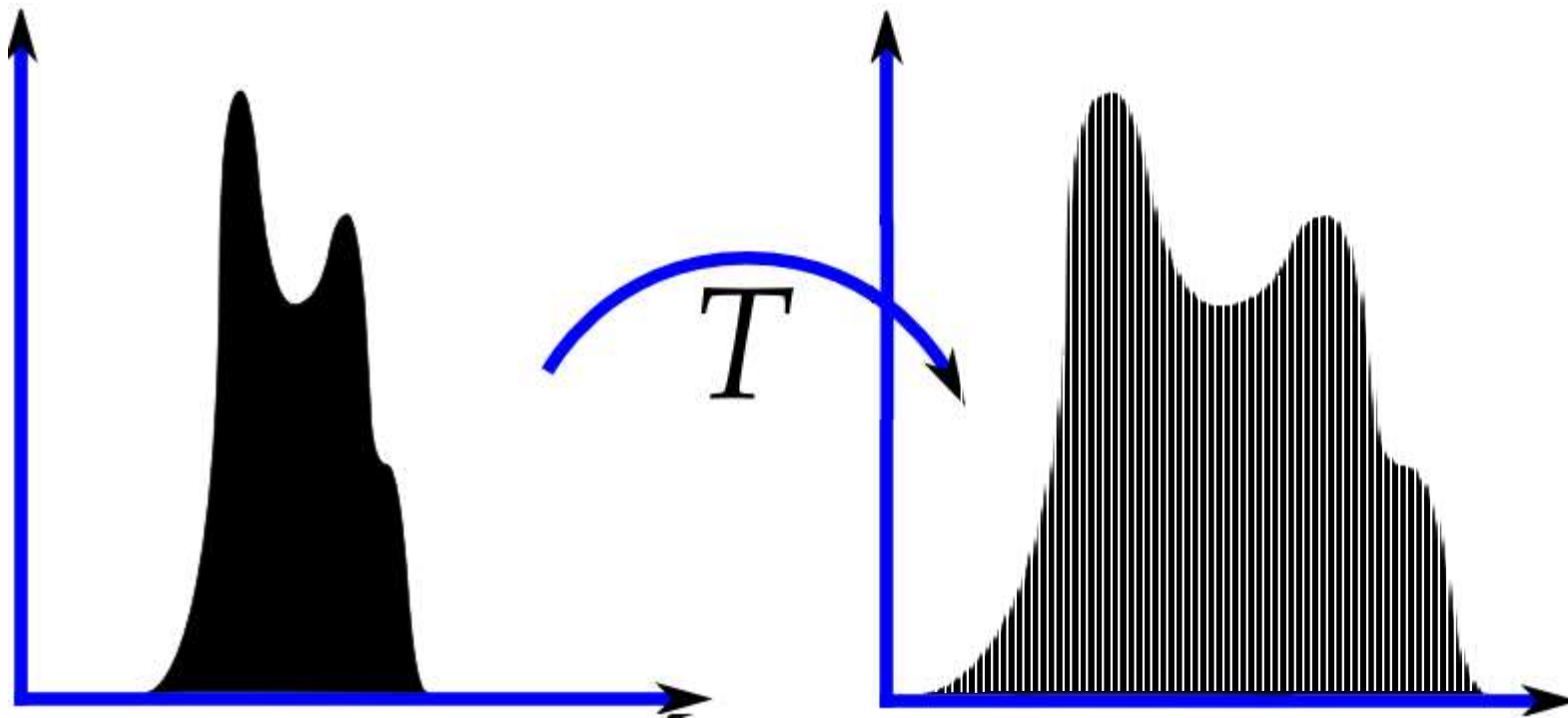
$$y = \frac{b_{i+1} - b_i}{a_{i+1} - a_i}(x - a_i) + b_i$$

Given  $(a_2, b_2)$  and  $(a_3, b_3)$



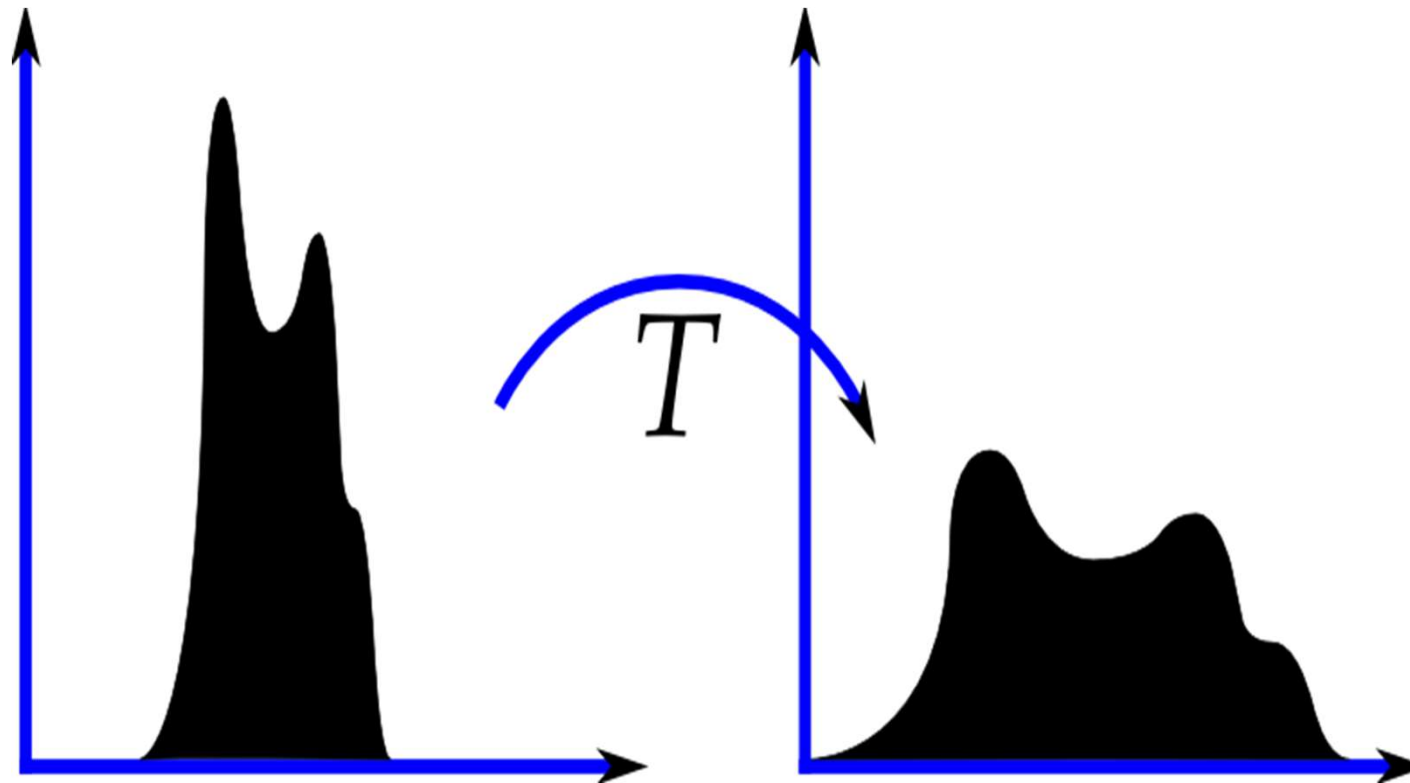
# Histogram Equalization

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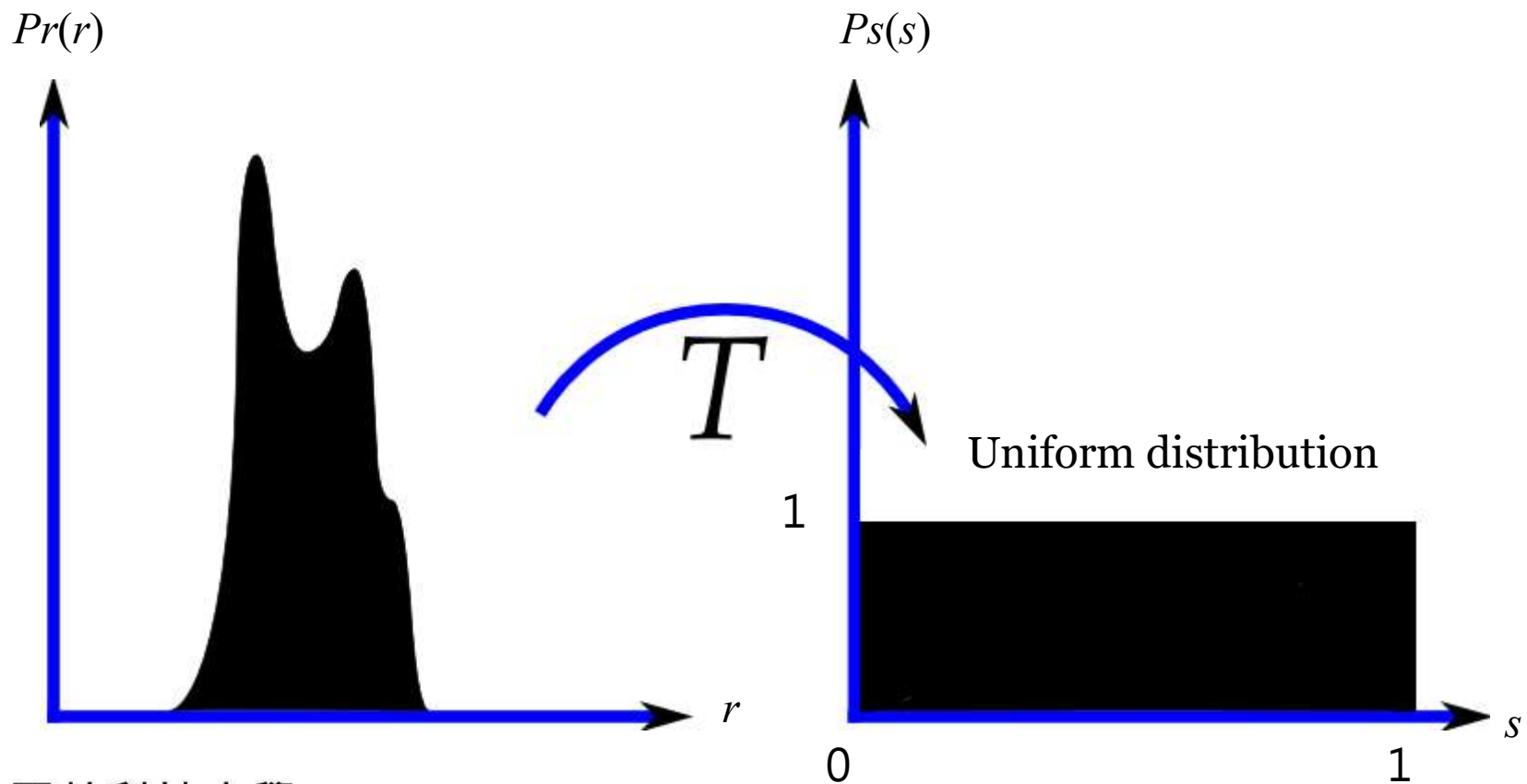


# Histogram Equalization

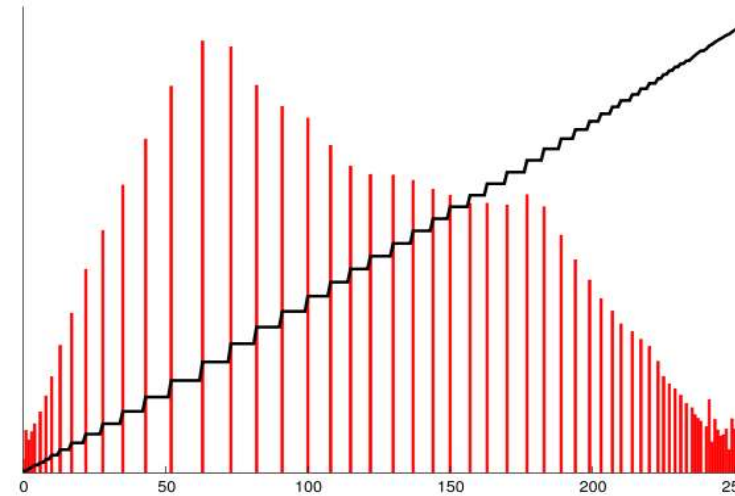
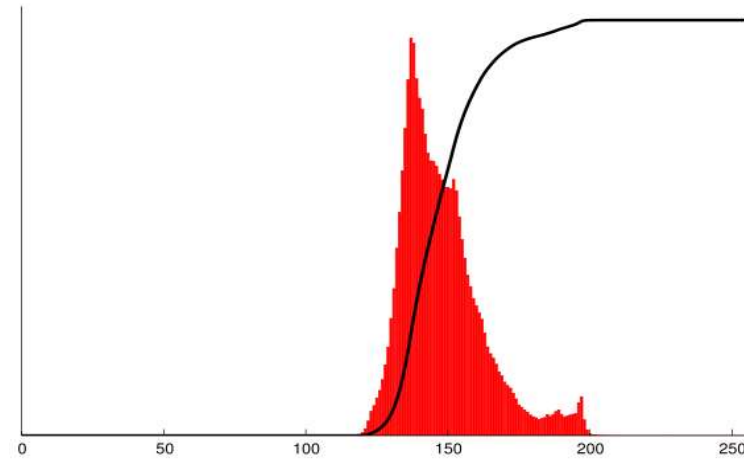
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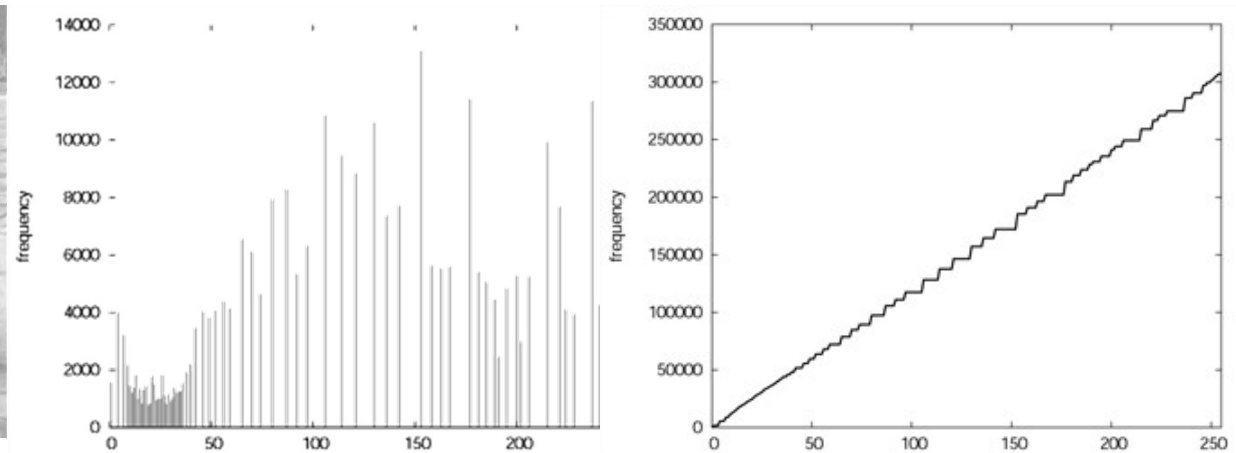
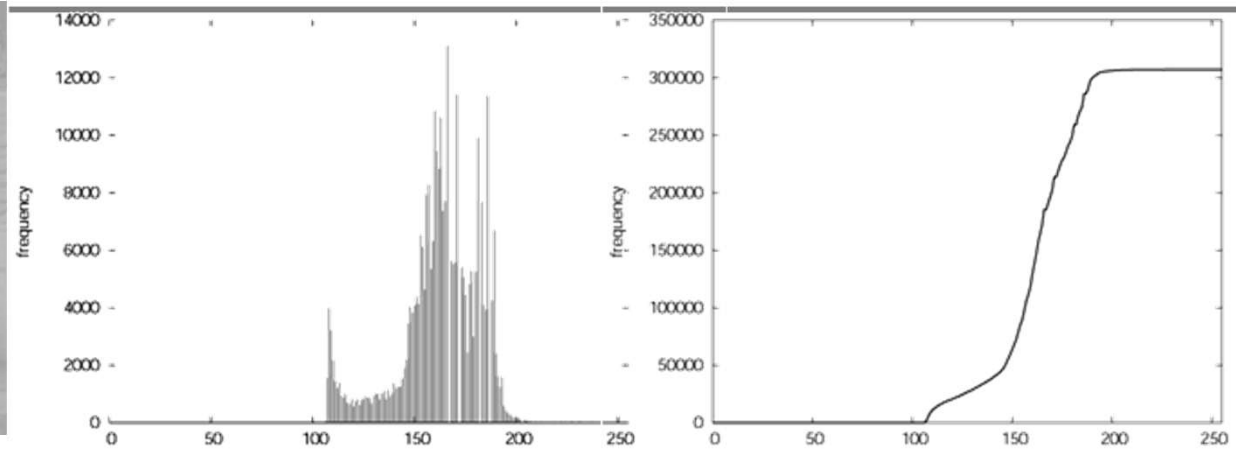
# Histogram Equalization



# Example-1

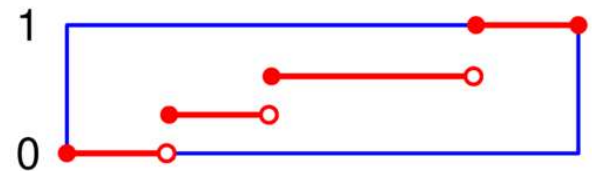
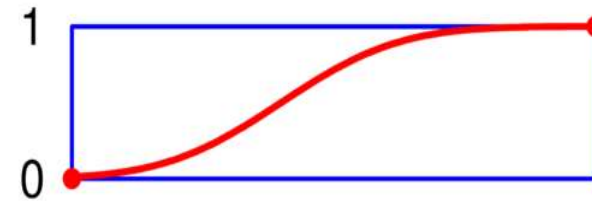
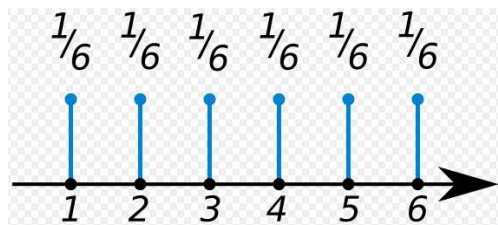
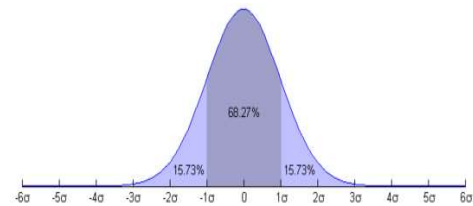


# Example-2



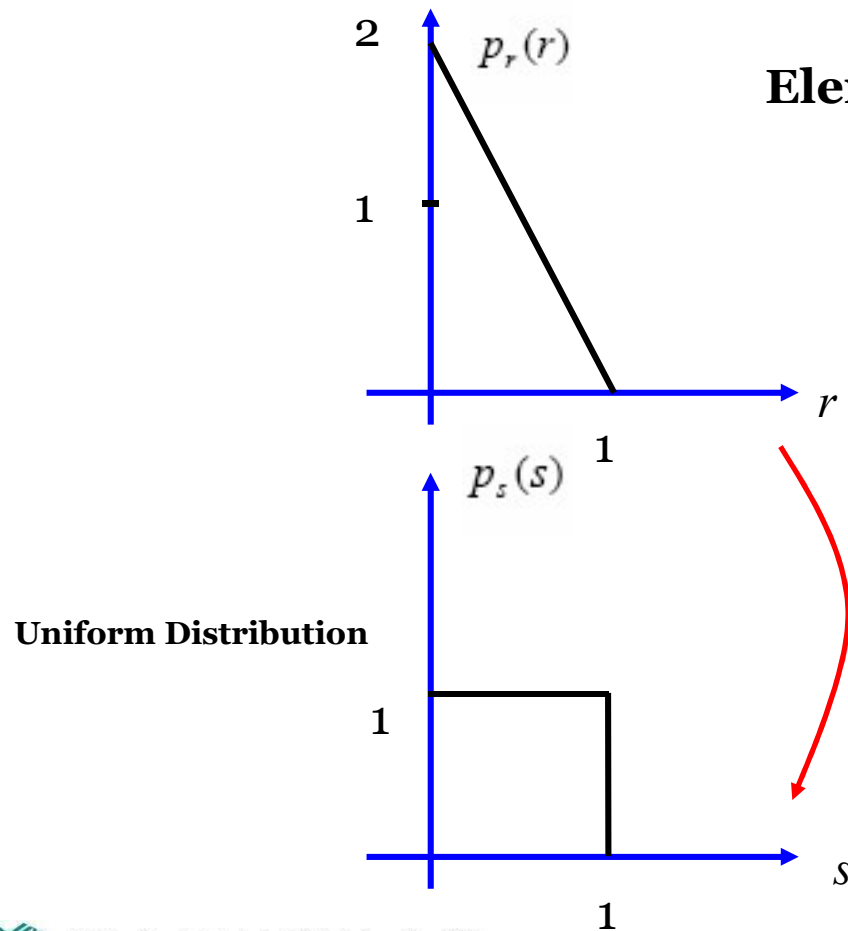
# Probability

- Probability **Density** Function; PDF
- Probability **Mass** Function; PMF
- **Cumulative Distribution** Function; CDF
- **Cumulative Mass** Function; CMF



# Example

## Elementary Probability Theorem



Uniform Distribution

$s=T(r)$

$$p_r(r) = \begin{cases} -2r + 2 & 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$s = T(r) = \int_0^r (-2w + 2)dw$$

$$= -r^2 + 2r$$

$$r = T^{-1}(s) = 1 - \sqrt{1-s}$$

$$p_s(s) = \left[ p_r(r) \frac{dr}{ds} \right]_{r=T^{-1}(s)}$$

$$= \left[ (-2r + 2) \frac{dr}{ds} \right]_{r=1-\sqrt{1-s}}$$

$$= \left[ (2\sqrt{1-s}) \frac{d}{ds} (1 - \sqrt{1-s}) \right]$$

$$= 1 \quad 0 \leq s \leq 1$$



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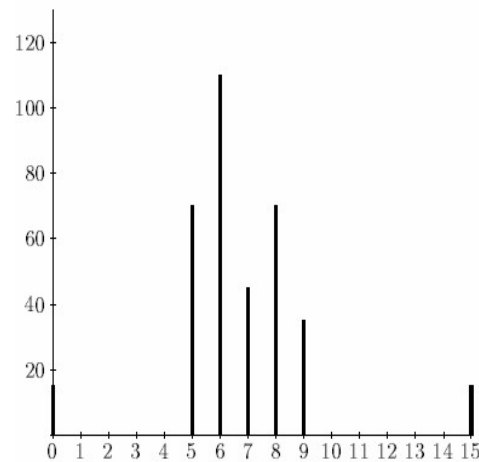
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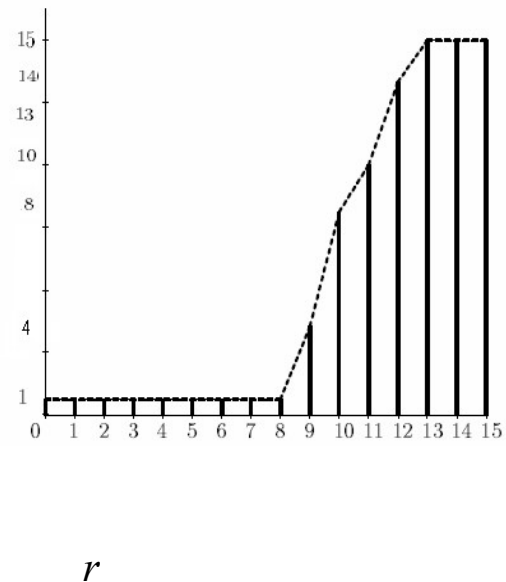
# Histogram Equalization

Grey level $i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$n_i$	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	110	45	80	40	0	0

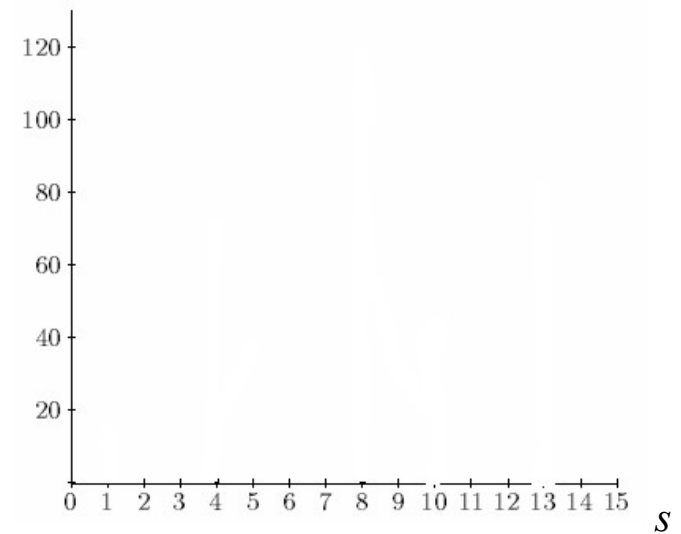
$Pr(r)$



$s$



$Ps(s)$



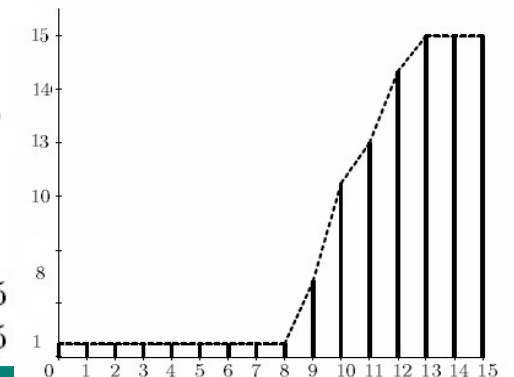
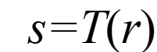
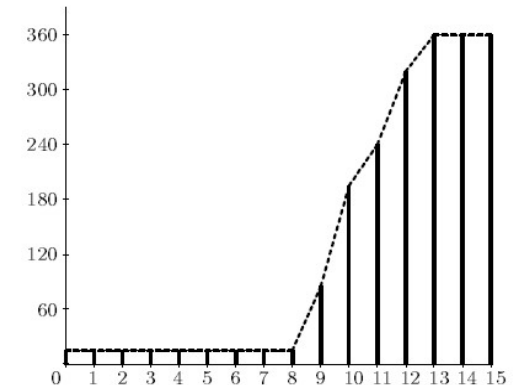
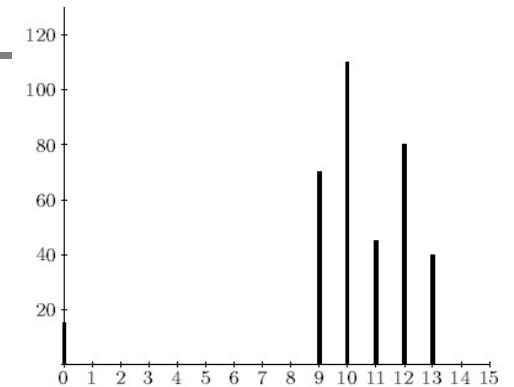
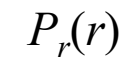
Original grey level $i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Final grey level $j$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	10	13	15	15	15



# Histogram Equalization

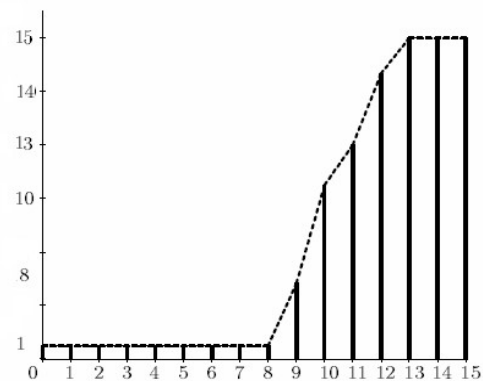
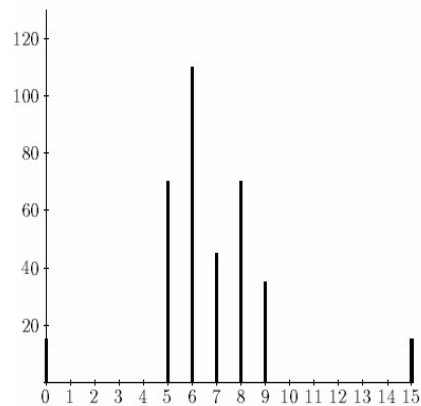
Grey level $i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$n_i$	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	110	45	80	40	0	0

Grey level $i$	$n_i$	$\Sigma n_i$	$(1/24)\Sigma n_i$	Rounded value
0	15	15	0.63	1
1	0	15	0.63	1
2	0	15	0.63	1
3	0	15	0.63	1
4	0	15	0.63	1
5	0	15	0.63	1
6	0	15	0.63	1
7	0	15	0.63	1
8	0	15	0.63	1
9	70	85	3.65	4
10	110	195	8.13	8
11	45	240	10	10
12	80	320	13.33	13
13	40	360	15	15
14	0	360	15	15
15	0	360	15	15

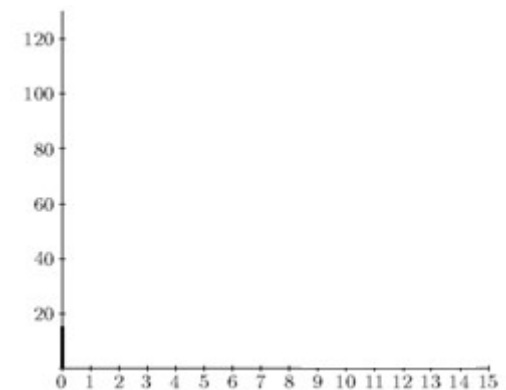


# Exercise

Grey level $i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$n_i$	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	110	45	80	40	0	0



Original grey level $i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Final grey level $j$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	10	13	15	15	15



# Histogram Equalization

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