## HW9 r10944013 網媒所碩一 馮啟倫

#### HW9-a:

演算法: Robert's Operator, 依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),
Threshold為30

Code segment and result picture

```
def robert_operator(img):
    threshold = 30
    img_pad = np.pad(img,((0,1),(0,1)), 'edge').astype('int')
    img_new = np.zeros((512,512))
    for row in range(img.shape[0]):
        for col in range(img.shape[1]):
            x0 = col
            y0 = row
            x1 = x0+1
            y1 = y0+1
            r1 = int(img_pad[y1][x1]) - int(img_pad[y0][x0])
        r2 = img_pad[y1][x0] - img_pad[y0][x1]]
        gradient = (r1**2 + r2**2)**(1/2)
        if gradient >= threshold:
            img_new[row][col] = 0
        else:
            img_new[row][col] = 255
    return img_new
```



### **HW9-b:**

演算法: Prewitt's Edge Detector 依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),
Threshold為24

Code segment and result picture



### HW9-c:

演算法: Sobel's Edge Detector 依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),
Threshold為38

Code segment and result picture



### HW9-d:

演算法:Frei and Chen's Gradient Operator 依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),**Threshold為30** 

Code segment and result picture



#### HW9-e:

演算法:Kirsch's Compass Operator 依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),
Threshold為135

#### Code segment and result picture

#### HW9-f:

演算法:Robinson's Compass Operator 依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),**Threshold為43** 

Code segment and result picture



# HW9-g:

演算法:Nevatia-Babu 5x5 Operator依照PPT上面寫kernel然後做convolution(有先做padding),
Threshold為12500

Code segment and result picture



