Computer Vision HW#3

R09922144 王懷德

- (a) original image and its histogram
- (b) image with intensity divided by 3 and its histogram
- (c) image after applying histogram equalization to
 - (b) and its histogram

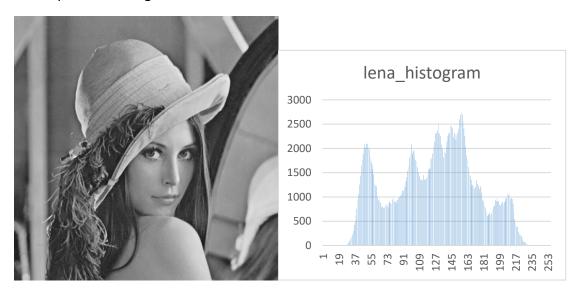
Tools:

C++,opencv(read write),excel

Report:

A:

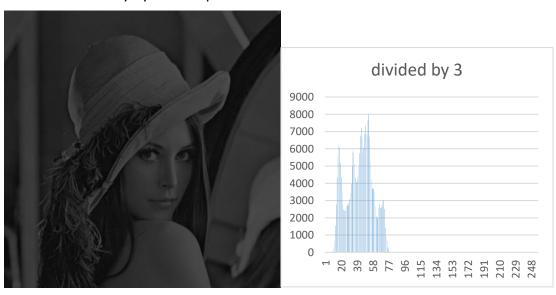
Using nested loop go through the image , and count each pixel value ,save the result in csv .plot the histogram with excel.



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       □void histogram(Mat img) {
             int hist[256] = \{ 0 \};
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              for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; i++) {
                  for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; j++) {
    hist[img.at<uchar>(i, j)]++;
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              // write image
22
              std::fstream f;
23
              f.open("histogram.csv", std::ios::out);
              for (int i = 0; i < 256; i \leftrightarrow)
24
25
26
                  f << hist[i];
27
                   f << '\n';</pre>
28
```

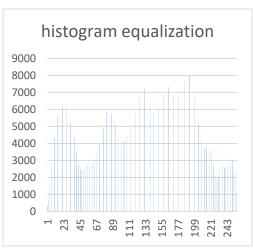
B:

Divide the intensity by 3 and repeat A.



After B , calculate the pdf . And turn it to cdf ,then multiplied each pixel with 255 and the cdf of it's value.

$$s_k = 255 \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{n_j}{n}$$





```
▼ (全城範圍)
□void equalization(Mat img) {
     int hist[256] = \{ 0 \};
      for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; j++) {
             hist[img.at<uchar>(i, j)]++;
     double cdf[256] = \{ 0 \};
     int total = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
         total += hist[i];
         cdf[i] = total;
      for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
          cdf[i] /= total;
      for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; j++) {
| img.at<uchar>(i, j) = cdf[img.at<uchar>(i, j)] * 255;
      int hist2[256] = { 0 };
      for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; j++) {
             hist2[img.at<uchar>(i, j)]++;
```