Principles and Applications of Digital Image Processing

HW 2

2.5 You are preparing a report and have to insert in it an image of size 2048×2048 pixels.

(a)* Assuming no limitations on the printer, what would the resolution in line pairs per mm have to be for the image to fit in a space of size 5×5 cm?

(b) What would the resolution have to be in dpi for the image to fit in 2×2 inches?

2.12* Suppose that a flat area with center at (x_0, y_0) is

illuminated by a light source with intensity distribution

$$i(x, y) = Ke^{-[(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2]}$$

Assume for simplicity that the reflectance of the area is constant and equal to 1.0, and let $K = 255$. If the intensity of the resulting image is quantized using k bits, and the eye can detect an abrupt change of eight intensity levels between adjacent pixels, what is the highest value of k that will cause visible false contouring?

2.18 Consider the image segment shown in the figure that follows.

(a)* As in Section 2.5, let $V = \{0,1\}$ be the set of intensity values used to define adjacency. Compute the lengths of the shortest 4-, 8-, and m-path between p and q in the following image. If a particular path does not exist between these two points, explain why.

$$\begin{array}{lcccl} & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1\ (q) \\ & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ (p) & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

(b) Repeat (a) but using $V = \{1,2\}$.

2.36 With reference to Table 2.3, provide single, composite transformation functions for performing the following operations:

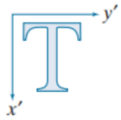
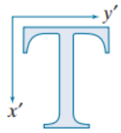
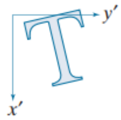
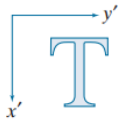
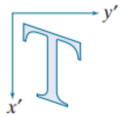
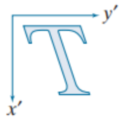
(a)* Scaling and translation.

(b)* Scaling, translation, and rotation.

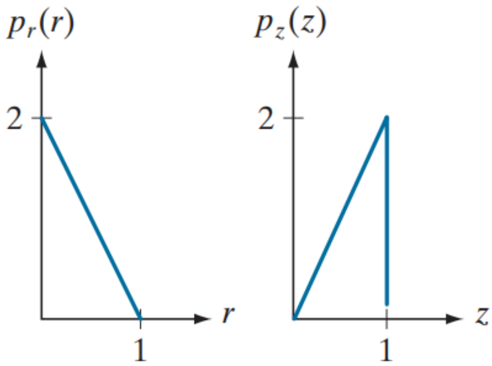
(c) Vertical shear, scaling, translation, and rotation.

(d) Does the order of multiplication of the individual matrices to produce a single transformations make a difference? Give an example based on a scaling/translation transformation to support your answer.

TABLE 2.3 Affine transformations based on Eq. (2-45).

Transformation Name	Affine Matrix, A	Coordinate Equations	Example
Identity	$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$	$x' = x$ $y' = y$	
Scaling/Reflection (For reflection, set one scaling factor to −1 and the other to 0)	$\begin{bmatrix}c_x & 0 & 0\\0 & c_y & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$	$x' = c_x x$ $y' = c_y y$	
Rotation (about the origin)	$\begin{bmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0\\\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$	$x' = x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta$ $y' = x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta$	
Translation	$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & t_x\\0 & 1 & t_y\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$	$x' = x + t_x$ $y' = y + t_y$	
Shear (vertical)	$\begin{bmatrix}1 & s_v & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$	$x' = x + s_v y$ $y' = y$	
Shear (horizontal)	$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\s_h & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$	$x' = x$ $y' = s_h x + y$	

3.12 An image with intensities in the range [0,1] has the PDF, $p_r(r)$, shown in the following figure. It is desired to transform the intensity levels of this image so that they will have the specified $p_z(z)$ shown in the figure. Assume continuous quantities, and find the transformation (expressed in terms of r and z) that will accomplish this.



3.21 Given the following kernel and image:

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Give the convolution of the two.

(b) Does your result have a bias?