Filtrado

Filtrado Lineal Invariante al corrimiento

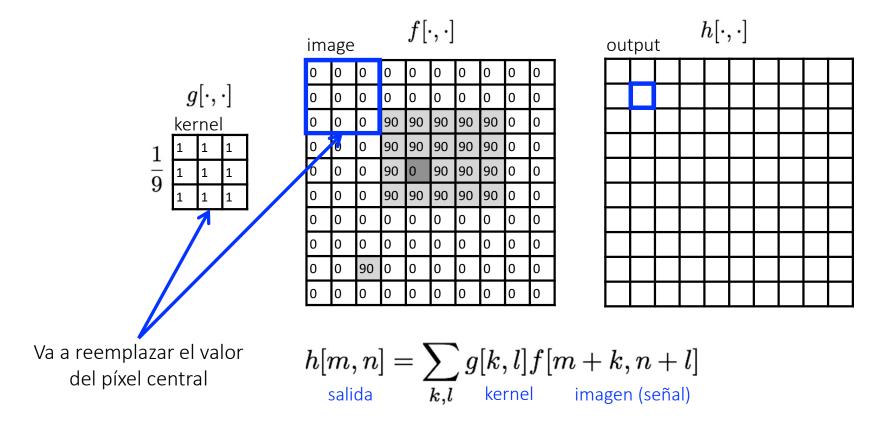
- Reemplazar cada pixel por una combinación lineal de sus vecinos (que lo puede incluir a él mismo).
- La combinación está determinada por el kernel (máscara).
- El kernel es desplazado y pasa por todos los pixels de modo que todos sufren la misma combinación lineal, cada uno influenciado por sus vecinos.

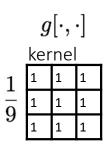
Ejemplo:

- Filtro 2D
- Conocido como filtro de valor medio (box filter).

kernel

- Ejemplo: 3x3
- Efecto de suavizado (efecto blurring)

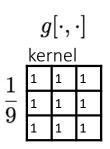




ima	age			$f[\cdot$	$\cdot, \cdot]$				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$										
	0									

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)

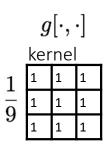


ima	age			$f[\cdot,\cdot]$						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	J	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	Ь	d	
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

out	tpu	t	j	$h[\cdot,$, ·]		
	0		K				

shift-invariant: cuando se desplaza el pixel, también se desplaza el kernel

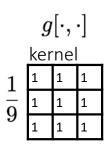
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	age			$f[\cdot,\cdot]$					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10										

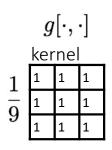
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	age			$f[\cdot,\cdot]$					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10									

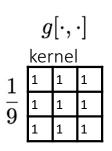
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l] \label{eq:hamiltonian}$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	$f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20									

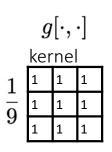
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20									

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30								

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)

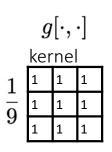
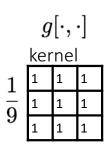


image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30							

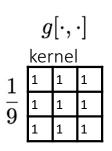
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l] \label{eq:hamiltonian}$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30						

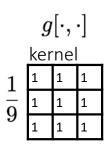
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20					

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10				

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)

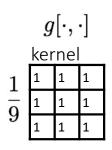
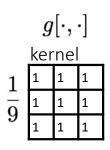


image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10				
	0											

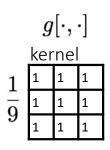
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l] \label{eq:heaviside}$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10				
	0	20										

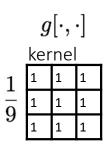
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10				
	0	20	40									

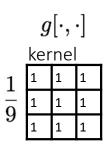
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10				
	0	20	40	60	60	60	40	20				
	0											

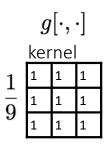
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	age			$f[\cdot$	$\cdot, \cdot]$				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

out	output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10				
	0	20	40	60	60	60	40	20				
	0	30										

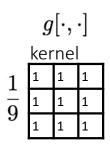
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$
 output filter image (signal)



ima	$f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10			
	0	20	40	60	60	60	40	20			
	0	30	50	80	80	90	60	30			
	0	30	50	80	80	90	60	30			
	0	20	30	50	50	60	40	20			
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10			
	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0			
	10										

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l] \label{eq:heaviside}$$
 output filter image (signal)

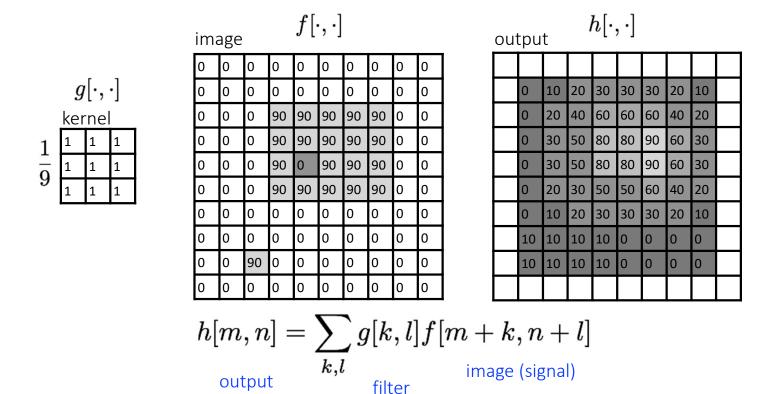


ima	image $f[\cdot,\cdot]$											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	0	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	90	90	90	90	90	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

output $h[\cdot,\cdot]$											
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10			
	0	20	40	60	60	60	40	20			
	0	30	50	80	80	90	60	30			
	0	30	50	80	80	90	60	30			
	0	20	30	50	50	60	40	20			
	0	10	20	30	30	30	20	10			
	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0			
	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0			

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l] \label{eq:heaviside}$$
 output filter image (signal)

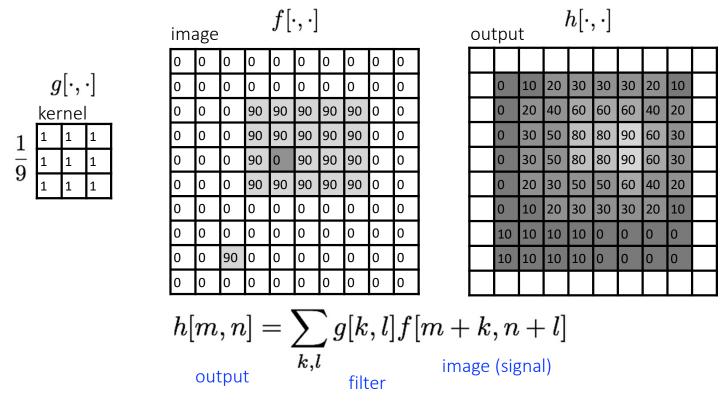
... y el resultado final es:



Observación: no cambiaron los valores de las filas y columnas extremas.

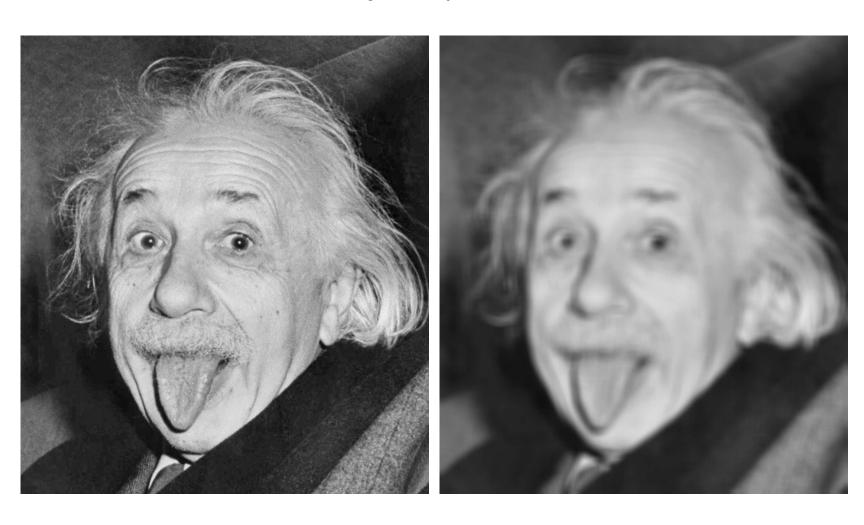
Solución: agregar filas y columnas. El agregado dependerá del tamaño del kernel.

... y el resultado final es:



¿Cuántas filas y columnas agregaría para una matriz 3x3? ¿Y para una 5x5?

Posibilidades: filas y columnas nuevas rellenas con ceros (zero padding) o repitiendo los extremos, o reflejando, etc.





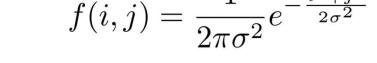




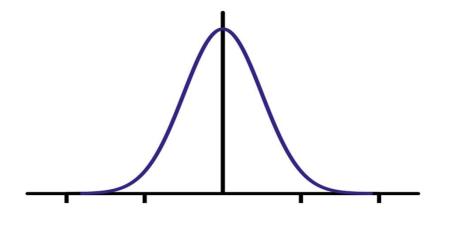
Filtro Gaussiano

- Los valores del Kernel se toman de la distribución gaussiana.
- Se trata de dar más peso a los pixels vecinos más cercanos.
- Función de Gauss:

$$f(i,j) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{i^2+j^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



- El peso desciende de acuerdo a la distancia al pixel central.
- Teóricamente infinita, en la práctica se trunca.
- (2 o 3 sigma)



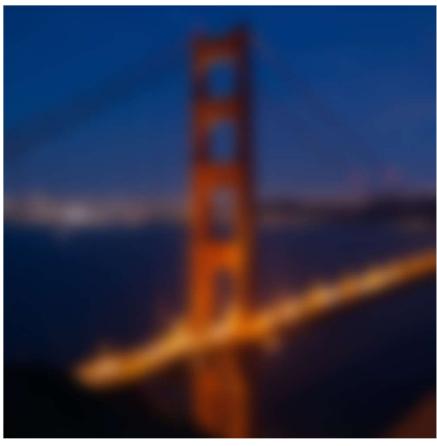
kernel

Filtro Gaussiano

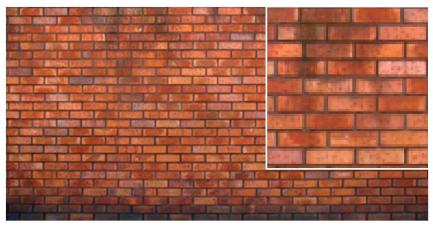
Máscara gaussiana para 5x5

1/256 x	1	4	6	4	1
	4	16	24	16	4
	6	24	36	24	6
	4	16	24	16	4
	1	4	6	4	1



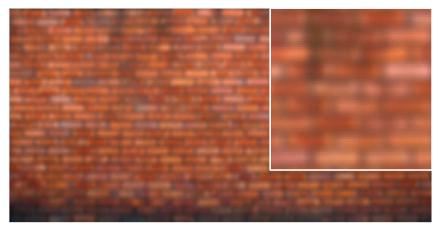


Comparación entre los efectos del filtro de media y el gaussiano

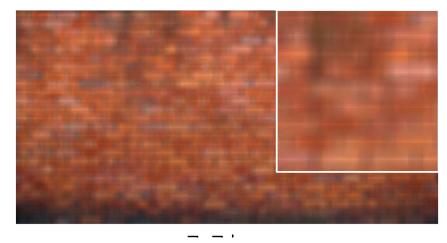


original

Cuál le parece mejor?



7x7 Gaussian



Entrada



Filtro

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Salida

?

Entrada



filtro

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

salida



Sin cambios

entrada



filtro

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

salida



Sin cambios

entrada



filtro

0	0	0
0	0	1
0	0	0

salidat



entrada



filtro

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

salida



unchanged

entrada



filtro

0	0	0
0	0	1
0	0	0

salida



Desplazado a la izquierda una unidad

entrada



filtro

0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	2	0	$-\frac{1}{9}$	1	1	1
0	0	0	9	1	1	1

salida



entrada



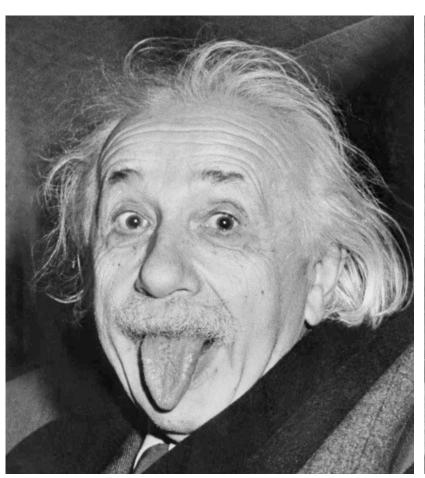
filtro

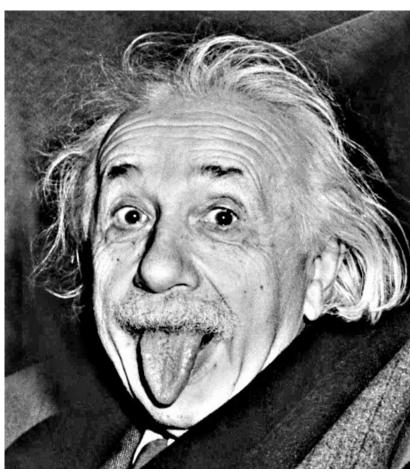
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	2	0	$-\frac{1}{9}$	1	1	1
0	0	0	9	1	1	1

salida



- No hace nada en áreas sharpening planas
- Aumenta la intensidad de los picos (afilamiento)







Filtros de Orden

Filtros de orden:

De mediana

De moda

De máximo

De mínimo

Discusión General:

Ordenan los valores de una vecindad y toman de ellos: el valor central, el máximo o el mínimo, respectivamente.

Son de resultado impredecible, en especial el máximo y el mínimo. Estos últimos se pueden mejorar tomando no el mínimo sino el elemento que le sigue, lo mismo con el máximo.

Todos estos filtros, incluido el de media, pierden información.

Filtros de media: sirven para atemperar el ruido gaussiano.

Filtros de orden: sirven para atemperar el ruido sal y pimienta.