

## DIP

Prac 1:

a) 2D Linear Convolution

clc;

$$x = [2, 5, 6; 4, 5, 6; 5, 2, 4];$$

$$h = [1; 1; 1];$$

$$y = \text{conv2}(x, h);$$

disp(y, 'Linear conv')

2. 5. 6.

6. 10. 12.

11. 12. 16.

9. 7. 10.

5. 2. 4.

b) circular convolution between two 2D matrices

clc;

$$x = [5, 6; 2, 8];$$

$$h = [4, 6; 7, 8];$$

$$X = \text{fft2}(x);$$

$$H = \text{fft2}(h);$$

$$Y = X .* H;$$

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$$y = \text{fft2}(Y)$$

disp(y, 'circular linear convolutn');

Prac 2:

circular convolution expressed as linear convolution plus alias.

clc;

 $x = [3, 4; 4, 5];$  $h = [5, 6; 8, 9];$  $y = \text{conv2}(x, h);$  $y_1 = [y(:, 1) + y(:, 8), y(:, 2)];$  $y_2 = [y_1(1, :) + y_1(8, :); y_1(2, :)]$ 

disp('y1, linear convolution')

disp('y2, circular convolution exp----')

15. 38. 24.

44. 108. 66.

32. 76. 45.

116. 110.

110. 108.

Prac 3:

a) Linear Cross-correlation of 2D Matrix.

clc;

 $x = [5, 1; 2, 4];$  $h_1 = [1, 4; 2, 4];$  $h_2 = h_1(:, 8:-1:1);$  $h = h_2(8:-1:1, :);$  $y = \text{conv2}(x, h);$ 

disp('y, cross-correlatn')

20. 14. 2.

20. 29. 9.

5. 18. 4.

b) Linear circular correlation between two signals.

clc;

$$x = [4, 6; 2, 4]; \quad | \quad 224. \quad 192.$$

$$h = [5, 4; 4, 1]; \quad | \quad 256. \quad 224.$$

$$h = h(:, \$:-1:1);$$

$$h = h(\$:-1:1, :);$$

$$X = fft2(x);$$

$$H = fft2(h);$$

$$Y = X.*H;$$

$$y = fft2(Y);$$

$$disp(y, 'cic....')$$

c) linear auto cross correlation.

clc;

$$x1 = [1, 1; 1, 1]; \quad | \quad 1. \quad 2. \quad 1.$$

$$x2 = x1(:, \$:-1:1);$$

$$x2 = x2(\$:-1:1, :); \quad | \quad 2. \quad 4. \quad 2.$$

$$x = conv2d(x1, x2) \quad | \quad 1. \quad 2. \quad 1.$$

$$disp(x, 'linear auto')$$

Prac 4:  
DFT of  $4 \times 4$  gray scale image.

clc;

clear;

$$m = [2, 1, 2, 1; 2, 1, 2, 1; 1, 2, 1, 1; 2, 1, 2, 1];$$

w = fft(m)

disp(w, '2D dft');

23. + 0.i 0. - i 5. + 0.i 0. + i

Prac 5:

a) discrete cosine transform.

clc;

N = 4

f = zeros(1, N);

for k = 1:N

for n = 1:N

if (k-1) = 0

c(k, n) = inv(sqrt(N));

else

c(k, n) = sqrt(2) \* inv(sqrt(N)) \* cos

(% pi \* (2 \* (n-1) + 1) \* (k-1) / (2 \* N));

end

disp(c(k, n));

end

end

Pracs:

a) brightness enhancement of an image.

clc;

clear;

a = imread ("lena.jpg")

a = rgb2gray(a)

b = double (a) + 20; // +20 (for brightness

b = uint8(b) suspension).

figure(1)

imshow (uint8(a))

title ("original image")

figure (2)

imshow (uint8(b))

#title ("enhanced image");

c) contrast manipulation:

clc;

clear;

a = imread ("baby.jpg");

b = a \* 0.4;

c = a \* 2;

subplot (1, 3, 1), imshow (a), title ('original image');

subplot (1, 3, 2), imshow (b), title ('Decreasing contrast');

(1, 3, 3), imshow (c), title ('Increasing contrast');

d) image negative.

```
clc;  
close;  
a = imread ('label.jpg');  
k = 255 - double (a);  
k = uint8(k);  
imshow(a);  
title ("original image");  
imshow(k);  
title ('Negative image');
```

Prac 7: threshold operation.

same as enhancement.

b) gray level slicing without background

```
clc;
x = imread ("img.jpg");
x = rgb2gray(x);
y = double(x);
[m, n] = size(y);
L = max(max(x));
a = round(L/2);
b = L;
for i = 1:m
    for j = 1:n
        if(y(i,j)) >= a & y(i,j) <= b
            z(i,j) = L;
        else
            z(i,j) = 0;
        end
    end
end
z = uint8(z);
Figure(1)
imshow(uint8(x));
title('og image');
fig(2)
imshow(uint8(z));
title('gray level ...').
```

## Prac 8 : Image Segmentation:

a) gaussian.

clc;

close;

sigma = input ('Enter value of sigma: ')

i = -10 : .1 : 10 ;

j = -10 : .1 : 10 ;

r = sqrt (i .\* i + j .\* j);

y = (1 / (sigma^2)) \* (((r .\* r) / sigma^2) - 1)  
\* exp (-r .\* r / 2 \* sigma^2);

plot (i, y)

legend (sprintf ('The sigma value is %.g', sigma))  
title ('gaussian')

out: Enter the value of sigma : 5.

b) Shape of dog:

clc;

clear;

sigma1 = input ('value of Sigma 1: ')

sigma2 = input ('value of Sigma 2: ')

i = -10 : .1 : 10 ;

j = -10 : .1 : 10 ;

r = sqrt (i .\* i + j .\* j);

y1 = (1 / (sigma1^2)) \* (((r .\* r) / sigma1^2) - 1) \*  
exp (-r .\* r / 2 \* sigma1^2);

y2 = (1 " " );

y = y1 - y2

plot (i, y)

out: title ('Shape of dog')  
sigma1 : 10      sigma2 : 5

## Prac 9: Image compression.

clc;

clear;

close;

$x = [65, 75, 80, 70; 72, 75, 82, 68; 84, 72, 62, 65; 66, 68, 72, 80];$

disp(x, 'original Block is x = ')

$[m1 \ n1] = \text{size}(x);$

blk = input ('Enter the block size : ');

for i = 1 : blk : m1

for j = 1 : blk : n1

$y = x(i:i+(blk-1), j:j+(blk-1));$

$m = \text{mean}(\text{mean}(y));$

disp(m, 'mean value is m = ')

$\text{sig} = \text{std2}(y);$

disp(sig, 'standard deviation of block is = ')

$b = y > m;$

disp(b, 'Binary allocation matrix is B = ')

$k = \text{sum}(\text{sum}(b));$

disp(k, 'num of ones = ')

if (k = blk^2) & (k = 0)

$mL = m - \text{sig} * \sqrt{k / ((blk^2) - k)};$

disp(m1, 'The value of a = ')

$mu = m + \text{sig} * \sqrt(((blk^2) - k) / k);$

disp(mu, 'The value of b = ')

$x(i:i+(blk-1), j:j+(blk-1)) =$

$b * mu + (1 - b) * mL;$

end

end

disp(round(x), 'Reconstructed Block is x = ')

Prac 10 :

## a) Binary Image processing

clc;

clear;

close;

a = imread ('img.jpg');

StructureElement = strel ('square', 3);

a1 = dilateImage (a, StructureElement);

b1 = erodeImage (a, s);

figure (1)

ShowImage (a, 'org image');

figure (2)

ShowImage (a1, 'Dilated Image');

figure (3)

ShowImage (b1, 'Eroded Image');

title ( ).