電腦視覺 HW10

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說明: 此次作業都是使用自己實作的 correlation 與 zero-crossing edge detection 函式對每種 mask 作用。

```
def correlation(img, mask, threshold):
    half_mask_size = int(len(mask[0]) / 2)
    new_img = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1]))
    eximg = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img, half_mask_size, half_mask_size, half_mask_size, cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE)

for r in range(half_mask_size, img.shape[0] + half_mask_size):
    for c in range(half_mask_size, img.shape[1] + half_mask_size):
        if(apply_mask(eximg, r, c, mask) >= threshold):
            new_img[r-half_mask_size][c-half_mask_size] = 1
        elif(apply_mask(eximg, r, c, mask) > -threshold):
            new_img[r-half_mask_size][c-half_mask_size] = 0
        else:
            new_img[r-half_mask_size][c-half_mask_size] = -1

return new_img
```

```
def zero_crossing(img):
    new_img = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1]))
    eximg = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img, 1, 1, 1, 1, cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE)
    offset = 1
    for r in range(1, img.shape[0] + 1):
        for c in range(1, img.shape[1] + 1):
            is_cross = False
            if(eximg[r][c] == 1):
                for i in range(-offset, offset + 1):
                    for j in range(-offset, offset + 1):
                        if(i != 0 and j != 0):
                            if(eximg[r+i][c+j] == -1):
                                is_cross = True
                                break
                    if is_cross:
                        break
            new_img[r-1][c-1] = 0 if is_cross else 255
    return new_img
```

(a) Laplace Mask1 (0, 1, 0, 1, -4, 1, 0, 1, 0): 15



(b) Laplace Mask2 (1, 1, 1, 1, -8, 1, 1, 1, 1): 15



(c) Minimum variance Laplacian: 20

```
m3 = [[2 / 3, -1 / 3, 2 / 3],
        [-1 / 3, -4 / 3, -1 / 3],
        [2 / 3, -1 / 3, 2 / 3]]
min_laplacian = zero_crossing(correlation(img, m3, 20))
cv2.imwrite(output_file_path + 'min_laplacian' + '.bmp', min_laplacian)
```

(d) Laplace of Gaussian: 3000



(e) Difference of Gaussian: 1

