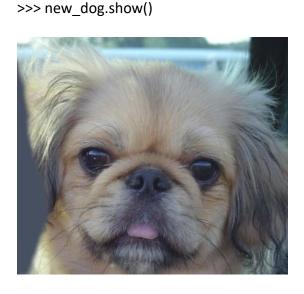
```
Python 3.6.2 (v3.6.2:5fd33b5926, Jul 16 2017, 20:11:06)
[GCC 4.2.1 (Apple Inc. build 5666) (dot 3)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> WARNING: The version of Tcl/Tk (8.5.9) in use may be unstable.
Visit http://www.python.org/download/mac/tcltk/ for current information.
==== RESTART: /Users/gautamsoni/Desktop/CPSC 425/assignment1/a1 code.py =====
>>> boxfilter(3)
array([[0.11111111, 0.11111111, 0.11111111],
   [0.111111111, 0.111111111, 0.11111111],
   [0.111111111, 0.111111111, 0.11111111]]
>>> boxfilter(4)
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "<pyshell#1>", line 1, in <module>
 boxfilter(4)
 File "/Users/gautamsoni/Desktop/CPSC 425/assignment1/a1 code.py", line 25, in boxfilter
 raise exceptions. Argument Error ("Dimensions must be odd")
conda.exceptions.ArgumentError: Dimensions must be odd
>>> boxfilter(5)
array([[0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04],
   [0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04]
   [0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04]
   [0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04]
   [0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04, 0.04]]
>>> gauss1d(0.3)
array([0.00383626, 0.99232748, 0.00383626])
>>> gauss1d(0.5)
array([0.10650698, 0.78698604, 0.10650698])
>>> gauss1d(1)
array([0.00443305, 0.05400558, 0.24203623, 0.39905028, 0.24203623,
   0.05400558, 0.00443305])
>>> gauss1d(2)
array([0.0022182, 0.00877313, 0.02702316, 0.06482519, 0.12110939,
   0.17621312, 0.19967563, 0.17621312, 0.12110939, 0.06482519,
   0.02702316, 0.00877313, 0.0022182 ])
>>> gauss2d(0.5)
```

```
array([[0.01134374, 0.08381951, 0.01134374],
   [0.08381951, 0.61934703, 0.08381951],
   [0.01134374, 0.08381951, 0.01134374]])
>>> gauss2d(1)
array([[1.96519161e-05, 2.39409349e-04, 1.07295826e-03, 1.76900911e-03,
   1.07295826e-03, 2.39409349e-04, 1.96519161e-05],
   [2.39409349e-04, 2.91660295e-03, 1.30713076e-02, 2.15509428e-02,
   1.30713076e-02, 2.91660295e-03, 2.39409349e-04],
   [1.07295826e-03, 1.30713076e-02, 5.85815363e-02, 9.65846250e-02,
   5.85815363e-02, 1.30713076e-02, 1.07295826e-03],
   [1.76900911e-03, 2.15509428e-02, 9.65846250e-02, 1.59241126e-01,
   9.65846250e-02, 2.15509428e-02, 1.76900911e-03],
   [1.07295826e-03, 1.30713076e-02, 5.85815363e-02, 9.65846250e-02,
   5.85815363e-02, 1.30713076e-02, 1.07295826e-03],
   [2.39409349e-04, 2.91660295e-03, 1.30713076e-02, 2.15509428e-02,
   1.30713076e-02, 2.91660295e-03, 2.39409349e-04],
   [1.96519161e-05, 2.39409349e-04, 1.07295826e-03, 1.76900911e-03,
   1.07295826e-03, 2.39409349e-04, 1.96519161e-05]])
>>> dog image = Image.open('/Users/gautamsoni/Desktop/CPSC 425/assignment1/dog.jpg')
>>> dog image.show()
>>> dog image grey = dog image.convert("L")
>>> dog_image_array = np.asarray(dog_image_grey)
>>> gauss dog = gaussconvolve2d(dog image array, 7)
>>> new dog = Image.fromarray(gauss dog.astype('uint8'))
>>> new dog.save('/Users/gautamsoni/Desktop/CPSC
425/assignment1/new dog coloured.jpg')
```





With a seperable 2D Gaussian filter, there are 2m multiplications at each pixel (X,Y). Also there are  $n \times n$  pixels in (X,Y). Hence there are  $2m \times n^2$  multiplications.

However, the convolution can be sped up by taking a natural log on both sides. At the expense of two ln() and one exp() computations, multiplication is reduced to admission.

```
dog_image = Image.open('/Users/gautamsoni/Desktop/CPSC 425/assignment1/dog.jpg')
dog_image.show()

# Split the image in 3 channels
r, g, b = dog_image.split()

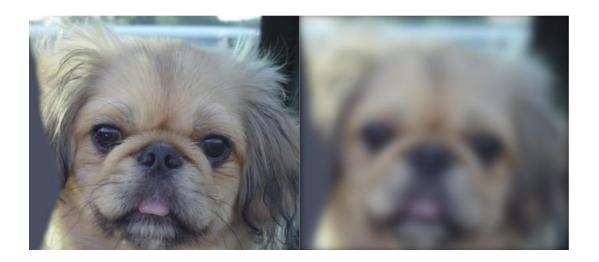
# Convert each channel (R,G,B) to an array
b_array = np.asarray(b)
g_array = np.asarray(g)
r_array = np.asarray(r)

# Apply filter to each channel
b_gauss = gaussconvolve2d(b_array, 7)[:,:,np.newaxis]
g_gauss = gaussconvolve2d(g_array, 7)[:,:,np.newaxis]
r_gauss = gaussconvolve2d(r_array, 7)[:,:,np.newaxis]

# Compose the 3 channels to get a colored picture
new_blurr_dog = np.concatenate((r_gauss, g_gauss, b_gauss), axis=2)
```

blurr\_dog\_image = Image.fromarray(new\_blurr\_dog.astype('uint8'))

blurr\_dog\_image.show()



```
cat image = Image.open("/Users/gautamsoni/Desktop/CPSC
425/assignment1/hw1/0a cat.bmp")
cat image.show()
cat image array = np.asarray(cat image)
# Split the image in 3 channels
r_cat, g_cat, b_cat = cat_image.split()
# Convert each channel (R,G,B) to an array
b_array_cat = np.asarray(b_cat)
g array cat = np.asarray(g cat)
r_array_cat = np.asarray(r_cat)
# Apply filter to each channel
b_gauss_cat = gaussconvolve2d(b_array_cat, 7)[:,:,np.newaxis]
g_gauss_cat = gaussconvolve2d(g_array_cat, 7)[:,:,np.newaxis]
r_gauss_cat = gaussconvolve2d(r_array_cat, 7)[:,:,np.newaxis]
# Compose the 3 channels to get a colored picture
new_blurr_cat = np.concatenate((r_gauss_cat, g_gauss_cat, b_gauss_cat), axis=2)
new_blurr_cat_image = Image.fromarray(new_blurr_cat.astype('uint8'))
new_blurr_cat_image.show()
high_frequency_cat = np.subtract(cat_image_array,new_blurr_cat)
high_frequency_cat_image = Image.fromarray(high_frequency_cat.astype('uint8') + 128)
high frequency cat image.show()
```



# Add the low frequency and high frequency images to create a hybrid image hybrid\_image\_array = np.add(high\_frequency\_cat, new\_blurr\_dog)

hybrid\_image = Image.fromarray(hybrid\_image\_array.astype('uint8'))
hybrid\_image.show()



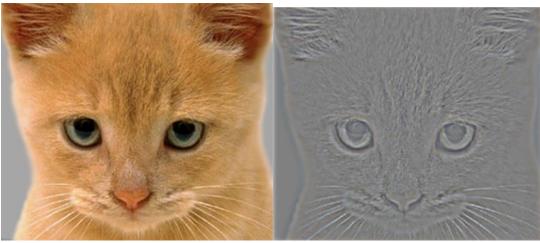
\_\_\_\_\_\_

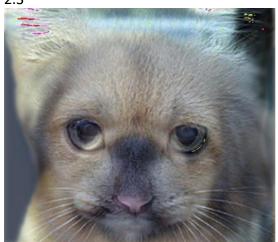
Part 2 Cat and Dog images Sigma = 4

2.1



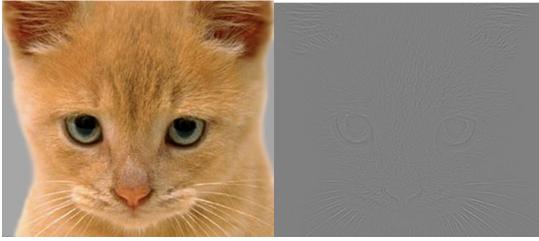
2.2



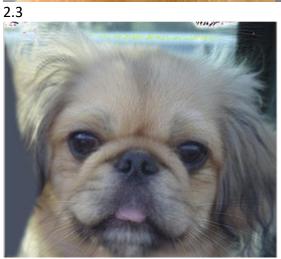


Part 2 Cat and Dog images Sigma = 1





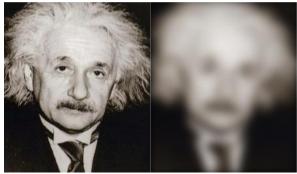




\_\_\_\_\_\_

Part 2 Einstein and Marilyn Sigma = 7

## 2.1

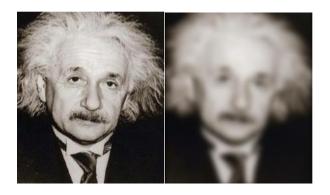


2.2





Part 2 Einstein and Marilyn Sigma = 4



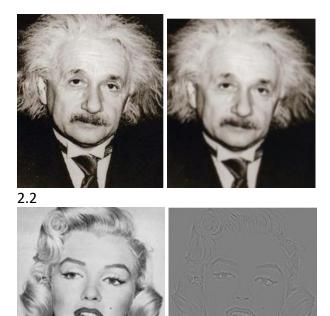


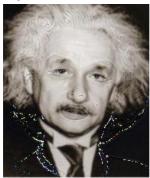
2.3



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Part 2 Einstein and Marilyn Sigma = 1





\_\_\_\_\_\_

Part 2 Bird and Plane Sigma = 7 2.1





2.3



\_\_\_\_\_\_

Part 2 Bird and Plane Sigma = 10 2.1











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Part 2 Bird and Plane Sigma = 2







