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# ENEL503 Computer Vision

# Lab 2

**Mathematical, Geometrical and Histogram Operations on Images**

# ENG 203

# Due: 5:00pm, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 2024

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**Purpose**

The purposes of this lab assignment are as follows:

1. Practice MATLAB image processing by math, geometric, and tonicity operations;
2. Apply typical principles and algorithms for image processing and analytic ability;
3. Improve programming skills for computer vision in MATLAB;
4. Become familiar with MATLAB toll boxes for real-world problem solving.

**Marks**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Mark allocation** | **Mark received** |
| 1 | 20 |  |
| 2 | 30 |  |
| 3 | 20 |  |
| 4 | 30 |  |
| **Total** | **100** |  |

**General Instructions**

To ensure consistent and efficient marking, a Word template will be provided for each ENEL 503 lab. Complete this Word template with your answers, MATLAB code, and plots as required. Submit a hard copy by the due date in the assignment drop boxes on the second floor of ICT Building. Also submit an electronic copy of your lab report by email attachment to the TA, Thoshara Malathinawar at [thosharamalathinawar@ucalgary.ca](mailto:thosharamalathinawar@ucalgary.ca).

Some questions require for MATLAB code to be inserted. Make sure that the code is commented sufficiently but avoid being too verbose, in order to make the marking job for the TA as efficient as possible. Obscure code that is insufficiently or incorrectly commented will result in lost marks.

Equations in the report need to be represented in proper mathematical form using the equation editor in Word (under Insert > Object > Microsoft equation). The MathType equation editor is highly recommended. Hand written math expressions are not expected.

MATLAB plots can be copied directly from the figure window of MATLAB by ‘Edit > Copy Figure’. Then, you can paste the figure into the Word template. Color reports are encouraged due to the nature of this course.

**1. (10)** Let ImG, ImC, ImR1, ImG2, and ImB3 represent a gray, color, red, green, and blue representation of an arbitrary image, respectively. Try to prove ImG = ImGs where:

ImGs = 0.2989\*ImR1 + 0.5870\*ImG2 + 0.1140\*ImB3 (1)

ImG = rgb2gray (ImC) (2)

by a MATLAB program on the given color image *Mandrill.png* as provided in the Lab 2 Materials site on D2L.

[**Hint:** The proof may be given by imperially showing that the difference of characteristic values, δ(ImG, ImGws) → 0, based on your solution for Question 4 in Lab 1.]

----------------------------------- MATLAB code (15) ----------------------------------

%% ENEL 503 Lab 2

% Gustavo Da Costa Gomez, 30085980

clc

clear

close all

%% Question 1

% Load an image using a custom function CGBSCR1G2B3 and convert it to grayscale

Im = CGBSCR1G2B3('Mandrill.png');

ImC = Im(1,1).image;

ImG = rgb2gray(ImC);

% Extract color channels (Red, Green, Blue) from the original image

ImR1 = Im(1,5).image;

ImG2 = Im(1,6).image;

ImB3 = Im(1,7).image;

% Create grayscale image using weighted combination of color channels

ImGs = 0.2989 \* ImR1 + 0.5870 \* ImG2 + 0.1140 \* ImB3;

% Display original grayscale image and the computed grayscale image

Im\_compare = repmat({}, 2);

Im\_compare(1,1).image = ImG;

Im\_compare(1,2).image = ImGs;

Sim = SimilarityDetermination(Im\_compare);

disp("Question 1 Output: " + newline);

disp(Sim);

figure(1)

subplot(1,2,1), imshow(ImG), title('ImG');

subplot(1,2,2), imshow(ImGs), title('ImGs');

sgtitle('Question 1 Images');

function [Im] = CGBSCR1G2B3(image)

% CGBSCR1G2B3 - Color and Image Processing Function

%

% Syntax:

% [Im] = CGBSCR1G2B3(image)

%

% Input:

% image - The input image file path or matrix

%

% Output:

% Im - A cell array containing various processed versions of the input image

%

% Description:

% This function takes an input image and performs several color and

% image processing operations to generate different representations

% of the original image.

%

% Processing Steps:

% 1. Read the input image.

% 2. Convert the image to grayscale.

% 3. Binarize the grayscale image.

% 4. Apply grayscale slicing with 20 levels.

% 5. Extract the red channel of the original image.

% 6. Extract the green channel of the original image.

% 7. Extract the blue channel of the original image.

%

% Example:

% img = 'path/to/your/image.jpg';

% processedImages = CGBSCR1G2B3(img);

%

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% Step 1: Read the input image

Im = repmat({}, 7);

Im(1,1).image = imread(image);

% Step 2: Convert the image to grayscale

Im(1,2).image = rgb2gray(Im(1,1).image);

% Step 3: Binarize the grayscale image

Im(1,3).image = imbinarize(Im(1,2).image);

% Step 4: Apply grayscale slicing with 20 levels

Im(1,4).image = grayslice(Im(1,2).image, 20);

% Step 5: Extract the red channel of the original image

Im(1,5).image = Im(1,1).image(:,:,1);

% Step 6: Extract the green channel of the original image

Im(1,6).image = Im(1,1).image(:,:,2);

% Step 7: Extract the blue channel of the original image

Im(1,7).image = Im(1,1).image(:,:,3);

end

function [Sim] = SimilarityDetermination(Im)

% SimilarityDetermination - Calculate Image Similarity Matrix

%

% Syntax:

% [Sim] = SimilarityDetermination(Im)

%

% Input:

% Im - A cell array containing images

%

% Output:

% Sim - Image Similarity Matrix

%

% Description:

% This function takes a cell array of images and calculates the

% similarity matrix between each pair of images.

%

% Parameters:

% X, Y - Dimensions for the temporary image matrix

% Sim - Image Similarity Matrix

% Imk - Temporary image matrix for each iteration

% Sum - Accumulator for pixel differences between images

%

% Example:

% img1 = imread('image1.jpg');

% img2 = imread('image2.jpg');

% images = {struct('image', img1), struct('image', img2)};

% similarityMatrix = SimilarityDetermination(images);

%

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% Set temporary image dimensions

X = 500;

Y = X;

% Initialize the Image Similarity Matrix

Sim = zeros(length(Im), length(Im));

% Initialize the temporary image matrix

Imk = zeros(X, Y);

% Iterate through each pair of images

for k = 1:length(Im)

for l = 1:length(Im)

% Extract the image matrices

Imk = Im(1, k).image;

% Initialize the pixel difference accumulator

Sum = 0;

% Iterate through each pixel in the images

for i = 1:X

for j = 1:Y

% Accumulate absolute pixel differences

Sum = Sum + abs(double(Im(1, l).image(i, j)) - double(Imk(i, j)));

end

% Calculate similarity score for the current row

Sim(k, l) = 1 - Sum / (255 \* X \* Y);

end

end

end

end

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

------------------- Plots of ImG, ImGs, and the difference value (5) --------------------



Question 1 Output:

1.0000 0.9984

0.9984 1.0000

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**2.** (30) According to the principle of mathematical operations, any image may be processed at either the frame level or pixel level, fundamentally the later. Apply this principle to image morphing technologies in MATLAB for merging the given photos *Im1.jpg* and *Im2.jpg* in order to generate a series of fusions of their sequential morphs.



a) (10). Morphing at frame level according to slide L4-40, i.e.:

 (3)

using the algebraic operation of Eq. 3 to generate the series of images morphing in MATLAB.

----------------------------------- MATLAB code (7) ----------------------------------

%% Question 2

% Q2 a) - Morphing between two images

Im21 = imread('Im21.jpg');

Im22 = imread('Im22.jpg');

Im\_morph = repmat({}, 5);

n = 5;

figure(2)

for k = 1:5

% Linear interpolation between two images

Im = double(Im22) + (1-k/n)\*(double(Im21) - double(Im22));

Im = min(max(Im, 0), 255);

Im\_morph(1,k).image = uint8(Im);

% Display morphed images

subplot(1,n,k), imshow(Im\_morph(1,k).image), title('Image');

sgtitle("Question 2 a)");

end

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------------------- Plots of the 4 morphing series from Im1 to Im5 (3) ------------------------



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b) (20). Design an equivalent program to implement the same morphing algorithm of (a) by pixel-by-pixel operations of serial morphing. Report your code in MATLAB and plot the testing result.

-------------------------------------- MATLAB code (15) -------------------------------------

% Q2 b) - Morphing between two color images

Im21 = CGBSCR1G2B3('Im21.jpg');

Im22 = CGBSCR1G2B3('Im22.jpg');

% Extract color channels from each image

Im21R = Im21(1, 5).image;

Im21G = Im21(1, 6).image;

Im21B = Im21(1, 7).image;

Im22R = Im22(1, 5).image;

Im22G = Im22(1, 6).image;

Im22B = Im22(1, 7).image;

ImR = zeros(240, 160);

ImG = zeros(240, 160);

ImB = zeros(240, 160);

n = 5;

figure(3)

for k = 1:n

for i = 1:240

for j = 1:160

% Linear interpolation for each pixel in color channels

ImR(i, j) = double(Im22R(i, j)) + (1-k/n)\*(double(Im21R(i, j)) - double(Im22R(i, j)));

ImR(i, j) = min(max(ImR(i, j), 0), 255);

ImG(i, j) = double(Im22G(i, j)) + (1-k/n)\*(double(Im21G(i, j)) - double(Im22G(i, j)));

ImG(i, j) = min(max(ImG(i, j), 0), 255);

ImB(i, j) = double(Im22B(i, j)) + (1-k/n)\*(double(Im21B(i, j)) - double(Im22B(i, j)));

ImB(i, j) = min(max(ImB(i, j), 0), 255);

end

end

% Combine color channels to create the morphed image

Im\_morph = cat(3, ImR, ImG, ImB);

% Display morphed color images

subplot(1, n, k), imshow(uint8(Im\_morph)), title(['Image ' num2str(k)]);

sgtitle("Question 2 b)");

end

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----------------- Plots of the 4 morphing steps from Im1 to Im5 (5)------------------



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**3. (20)** Design a MATLAB function for implementing object detection by *spatial histograms* (SH) on the image *HS\_Test.tif* as given below. Once the histogram is generated, try to analyze and locate these two objects by their coordinates at the upper-left and lower-right corners, i.e., O1((x1, y1),(x2, y2)) and O2((x3, y3),(x4, y4)), by the approximate values shown in it.

C:\Prof. Y. Wang - Stanford\Teach\#ENEL503\MATLAB\Lab2\SH_Test.tif

[**Hint:** Refers to L5(35-39).]

----------------------------------- MATLAB code (15) ----------------------------------

%% Question 3

% Load an image for spatial histogram analysis

Im\_SH\_test = imread('SH\_Test.tif');

% Calculate spatial histograms along rows (Hx) and columns (Hy)

[Hx, Hy] = SpatialHistogram(Im\_SH\_test);

% Display spatial histograms and the original image

figure(4)

subplot(2,2,2), plot(1:length(Hx), Hx), title('Hx Histogram');

subplot(2,2,3), plot(flip(Hy), 1:length(Hy)), title('Hy Histogram');

subplot(2,2,4), imshow(Im\_SH\_test), title('SH\\_test.tif');

sgtitle('Question 3');

function [Hy, Hx] = SpatialHistogram(Im)

% SpatialHistogram computes spatial histograms along the rows and columns of an image.

% The function calculates the average intensity values for each row (Hx) and each

% column (Hy) of the input image.

% INPUTS:

% - Im: input grayscale image (2D array)

% OUTPUTS:

% - Hy: histogram along the rows (1D array)

% - Hx: histogram along the columns (1D array)

% Get the size of the input image

[X, Y] = size(Im);

% Initialize arrays to store histograms along rows (Hx) and columns (Hy)

Hx = zeros(1, X);

Hy = zeros(1, Y);

% Compute histogram along rows (Hx)

for i = 1:X

Sum = 0;

% Loop through each pixel in the current row

for j = 1:Y

% Accumulate intensity values in the current row

Sum = Sum + double(Im(i, j));

end

% Calculate the average intensity value for the current row

Hx(1, i) = Sum / Y;

end

% Compute histogram along columns (Hy)

for i = 1:Y

Sum = 0;

% Loop through each pixel in the current column

for j = 1:X

% Accumulate intensity values in the current column

Sum = Sum + double(Im(j, i));

end

% Calculate the average intensity value for the current column

Hy(1, i) = Sum / X;

end

end

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------------- Plot the spatial histograms and analyze the location of the two objects (5) -------------

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**4.** (30) In object detection technologies, there is often a need to remove the shadow from the real object in an image in order to actually locate the position of the object in the frame. For this purpose, the degradation of the target’s image quality is not the major concern as shown in the given case study on *Car1.jpg*.



Develop a MATLAB function for detecting the shadow around the car and try to remove the shadow by resetting its pixel value as the same of the surrounding background. Your program will need to automatically test the average shadow and background values in sample boxes of 4 x 4 and 10 x 10 pixels, respectively.

[**Hint:** The spatial histogram technology as implemented in Solution 3 may be applied to guide the detection of the average shadow and background values at suitable sample places.]

----------------------------------- MATLAB code (25) ----------------------------------

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----------------------- Plots of the results color and gray pairs as follows (5) ------------------------

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