HW5

A discription of your homework

Programming language used: Python 2.7

Library used: Numpy, PIL, Scipy.misc

Your parameters

i: row

j: column

tem: 用於儲存每個像素的灰階數值 0~255

tem_blk: lena 圖片外增加黑色像素的邊界,邊界寬度為 2 pixels tem_wht: lena 圖片外增加白色像素的邊界,邊界寬度為 2 pixels

kernel: octogonal 3-5-5-3 kernel maxi: kernel 區域內灰階數值最大者 mini: kernel 區域內灰階數值最小者

Function

bdry: enlarge the 512*512 lena by 4 pixels of width and length (為計算 dilation 和 erosion 時能處理邊界的像素)

dil: dilation
ero: erosion

• The algorithm you used

1. Dilation

kernel 區域內灰階數值最大者存入該像素。

2. Erosion

kernel 區域內灰階數值最小者存入該像素。

3. Opening

$$B \circ K = (B \ominus K) \oplus K$$

先做 erosion,再做 dilation:把 erosion 後的結果丟到 dilation 跑一遍。

4. Closing

$$B \cdot K = (B \oplus K) \ominus K$$

先做 dilation,再做 erosion:把 dilation後的結果丟到 erosion 跑一遍。

lena

Principal code fragment

```
for j in range(x.shape[0]):
    tem_blk[i+2][j+2] = x[i][j]
    tem_wht[i+2][j+2] = x[i][j]
return tem_blk, tem_wht
kernel = []
kernel.append([k,m])
def dil(x):
      tem = np.zeros([512,512])
for i in range(2,x.shape[0]-2,1):
    for j in range(2,x.shape[1]-2,1):
        maxi = 0
                   max1 = 0
for k in range(len(kernel)):
    if x[i+kernel[k][0]][j+kernel[k][1]]> maxi:
        maxi = x[i+kernel[k][0]][j+kernel[k][1]]
                    tem[i-2][j-2] = maxi
      print(tem.shape)
      return tem
def ero(x):
      tem = np.zeros([512,512])
for i in range(2,x.shape[0]-2,1):
    for j in range(2,x.shape[1]-2,1):
        mini = 255
                   for k in range(len(kernel)):
    if x[i+kernel[k][0]][j+kernel[k][1]]< mini:
        mini = x[i+kernel[k][0]][j+kernel[k][1]]</pre>
                    tem[i-2][j-2] = mini
      return tem
```

Resulting images

1. Dilation



2. Erosion



3. Opening



4. Closing

