

**LA-SS Project Week 1-2**  
**10th September 2015**

**Mathematical Model Of Representing An Image In Algebra**

- We Can Represent Image As 2D Objects, where the data is in 3D Matrix. The 2D continuous image is divided into M rows and N columns and the intersection of a row and a column is termed as a Pixel. The value assigned to the integer coordinates  $[m, n]$  with  $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (M - 1)$  and  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (N - 1)$  is  $a[m, n]$ .

$$0 < f(x, y) < \infty$$

$$f(x, y) = i(x, y) * r(x, y)$$

$$0 < i(x, y) < \infty \text{ where, } i(x, y) \text{ is Illumination}$$

$$0 < r(x, y) < 1 \text{ where, } r(x, y) \text{ is Reflection}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} f(0, 0) & \cdots & f(0, N - 1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(M - 1, 0) & \cdots & f(M - 1, N - 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

- This Image Can Be Represented As A Matrix By Placing The RGB Values Of Each Pixel In The Matrix.
- RGB Matrix Representation: By the process of quantization we obtain the RGB value of the discrete image. The red, green and blue use 8 bits each, which have integer values from 0 to 255. This makes  $256 * 256 * 256 = 16777216$  possible colors.
- GrayScale Representation:  $GrayScale = 0.299 * R + 0.587 * G + 0.144 * B$
- Pixel value range lies between 0 to 255
- Binary Image Representation: Image pixel value is only 0 and 1
- We can represent signal in continuous space and discrete space. We are sampling an image from continuous space to discrete space.

**Image Processing Techniques**

Techniques	Description
Enhancement	Image looks more visible
Convolution	Highpass filter-Emphasizes regions with rapid intensity changes.
Math processes	Dilation-Morphological operation expanding bright regions of image.
Noise Filters	Median filter eliminating intensity spikes.
Edge detection	First difference-Subtracts intensities of adjacent pixels. Emphasizes noise as well as desired changes.
Image analysis	Image extraction-Extracts a portion or all of an image and creates a new image with the selected area. Images statistics-Calculates the maximum, minimum, average, standard deviation, variance, median, and mean-square intensities of the image data.

**Choice Of Tools**

- OpenCv with JAVA