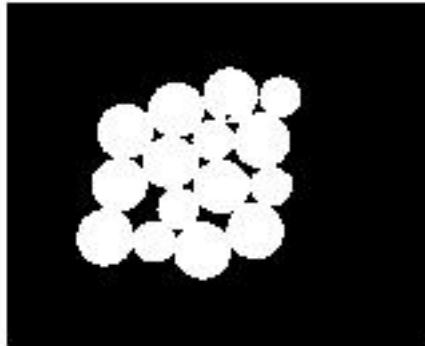


1. Binarization

Function in « peakiness.m ».

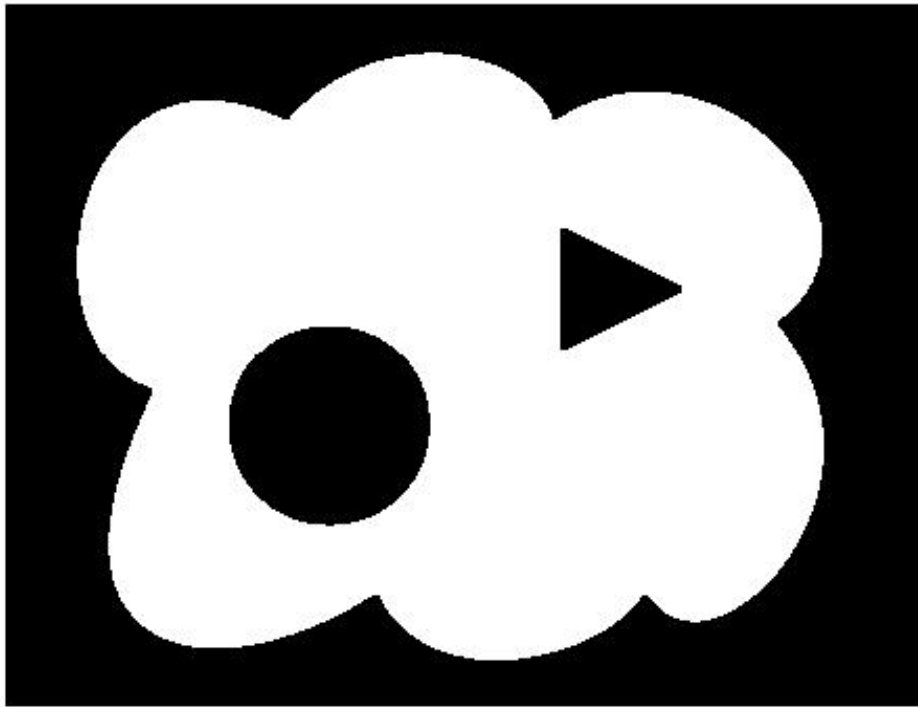


2. Morphological Image Processing

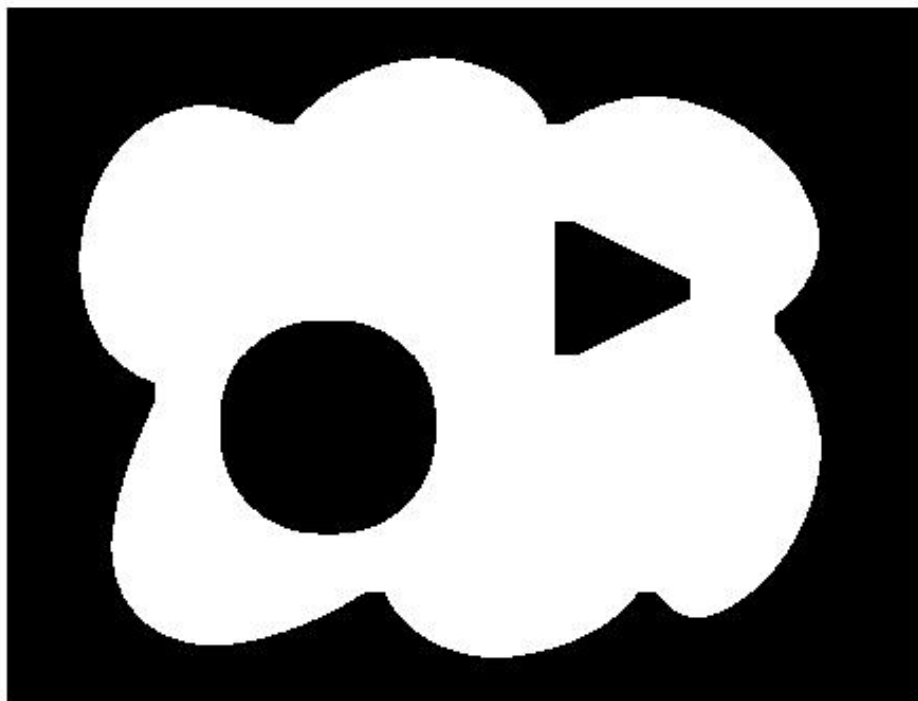
a. Erosion

Function in « erode.m ».

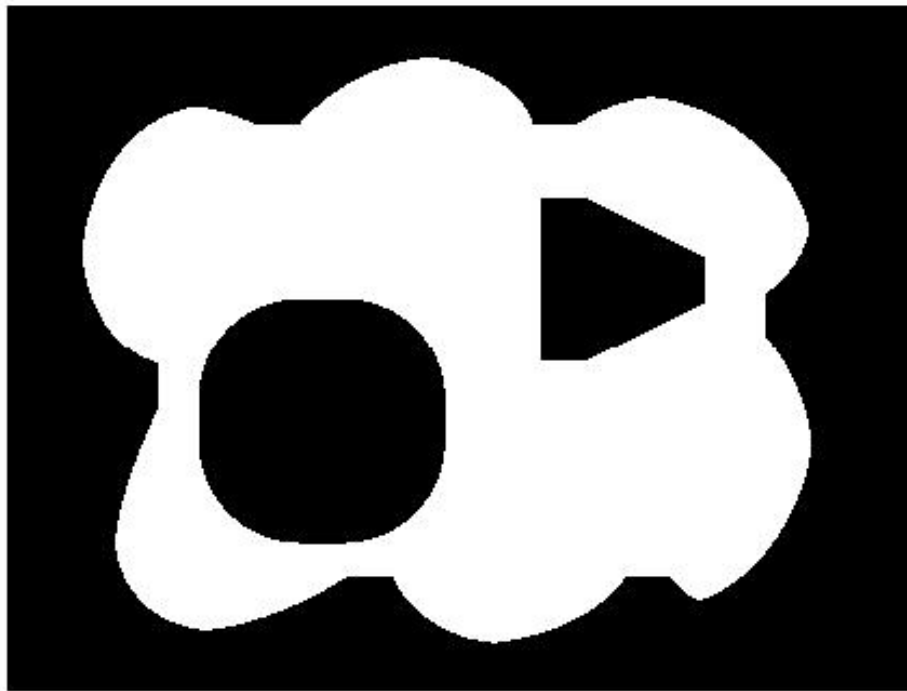
Erode by 1



Erode by 4

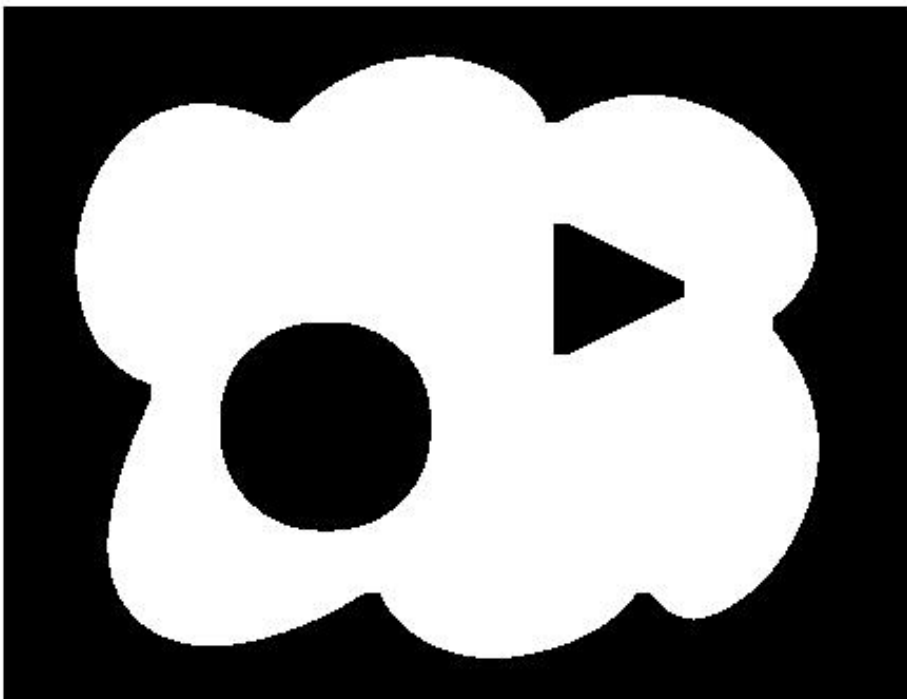


Erode by 10

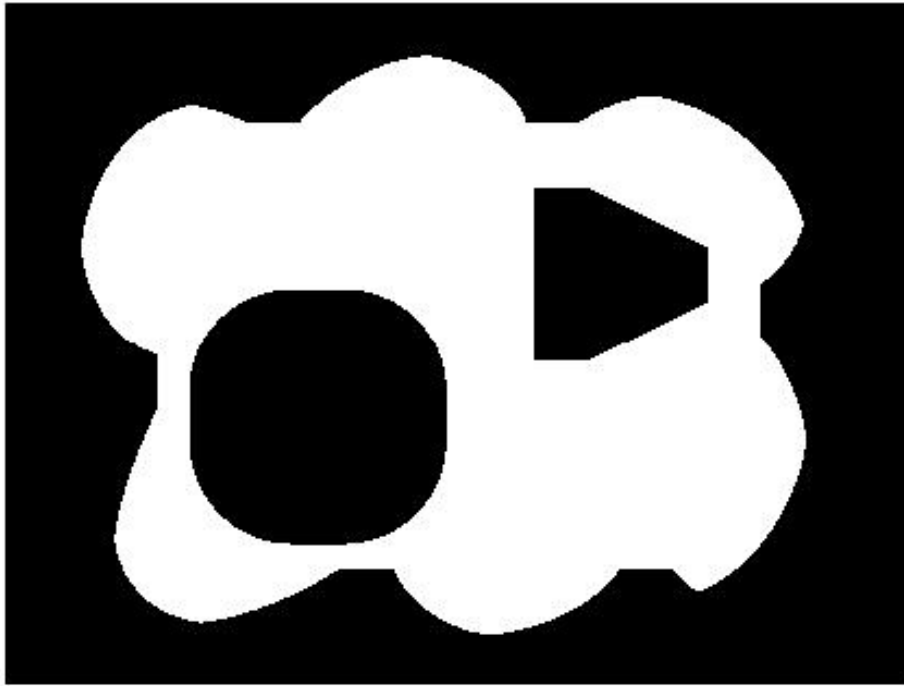


b. 7*7

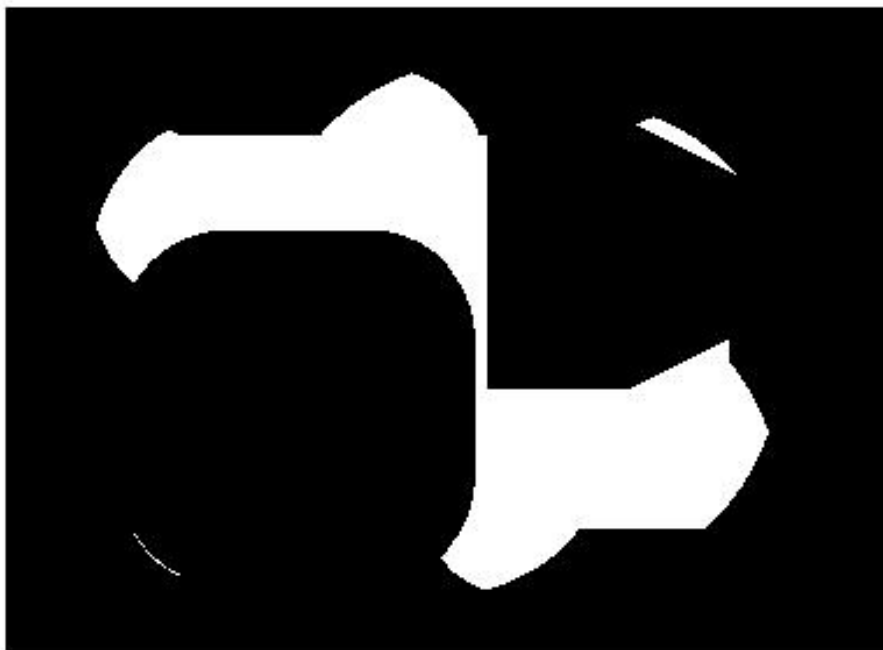
Erode by 1



Erode by 4



Erode by 10



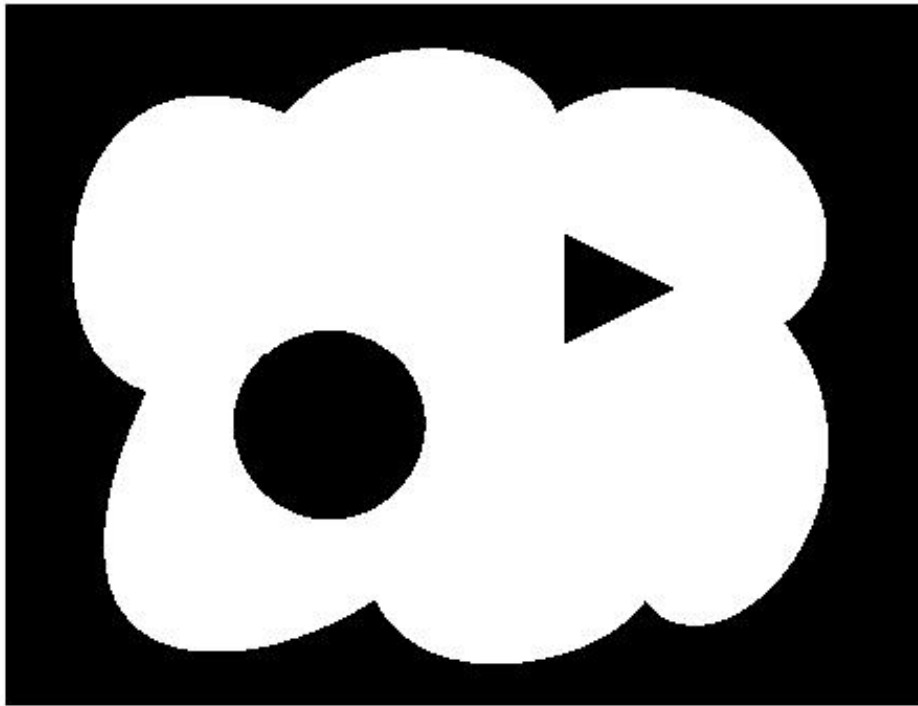
Using a bigger structuring element has the effect to add more erosion to the images with less iterations.

c. Dilation

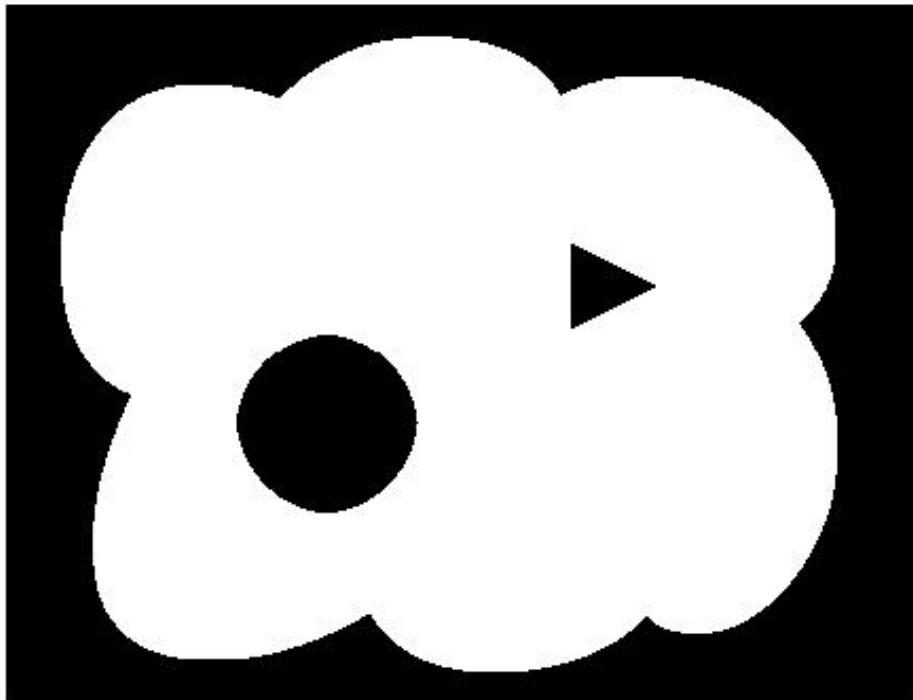
Function in « dilate.m ».

I would use a 3*3 or 7*7 matrix filled with 0.

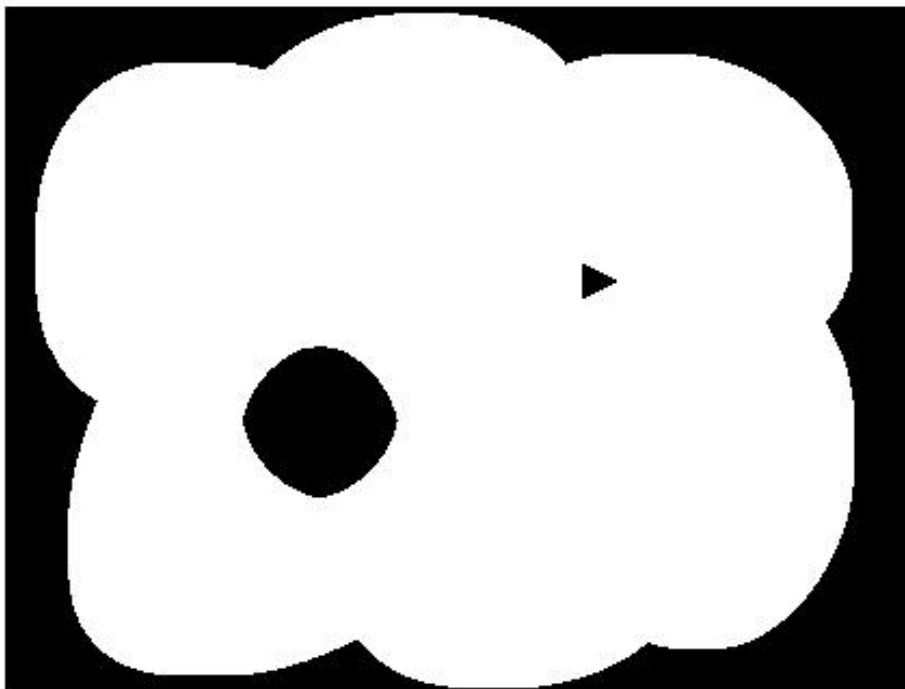
Dilated by 1



Dilated by 4



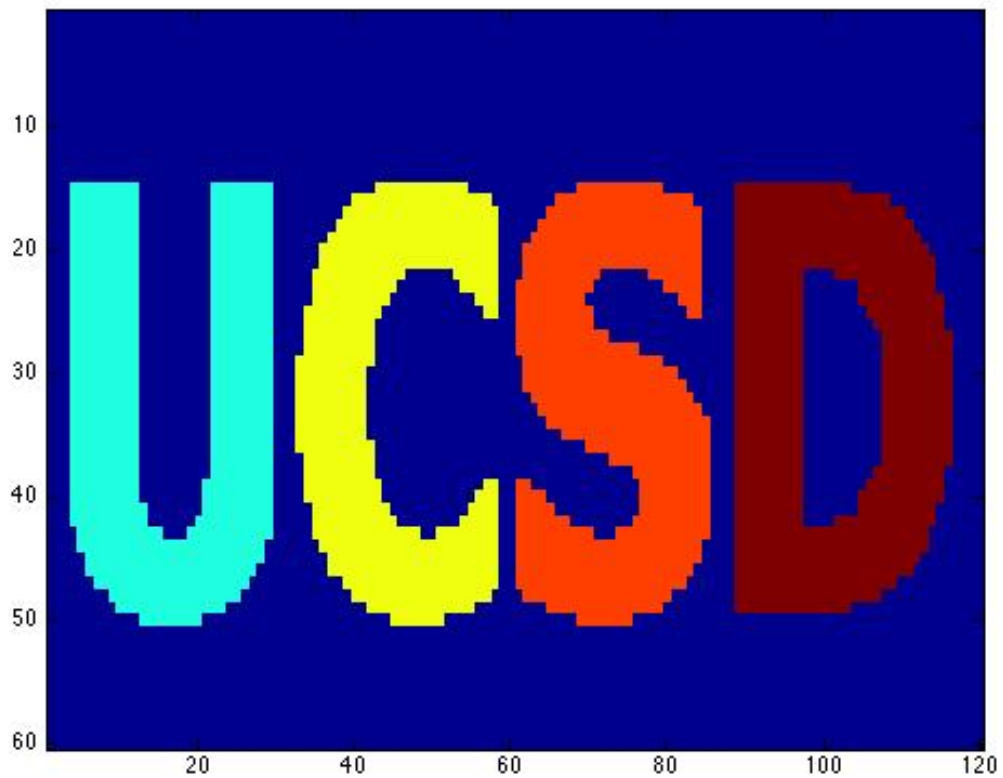
Dilated by 10



3. Connected Components

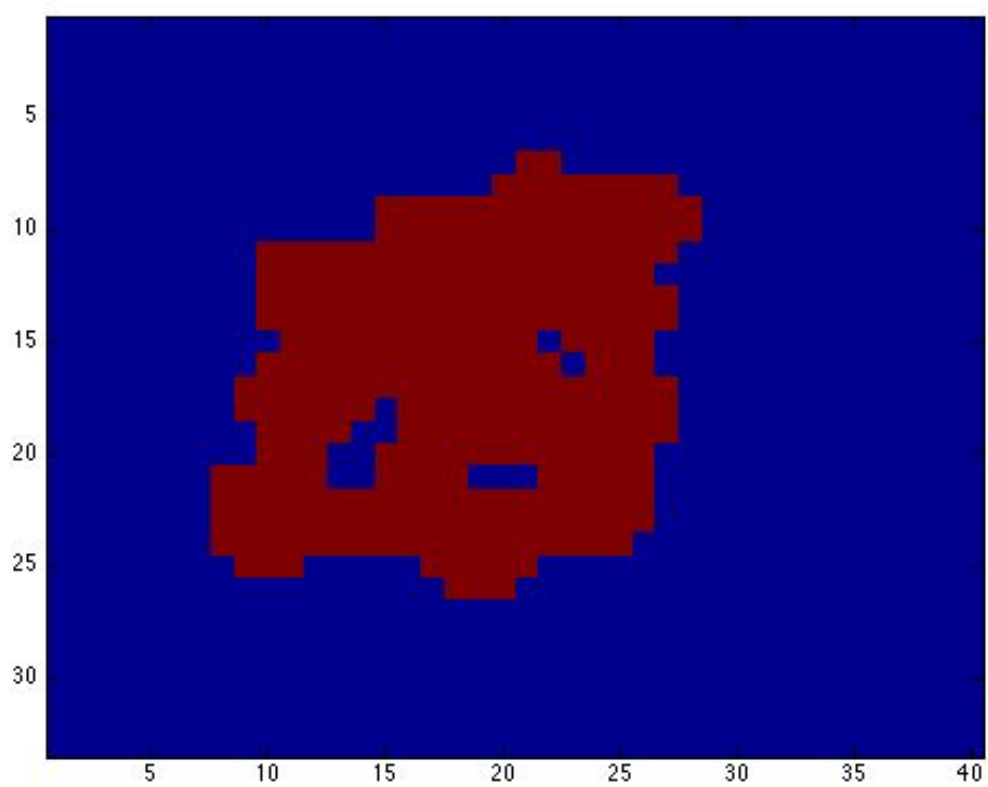
a. Ucsd image

Function in « connected.m ».

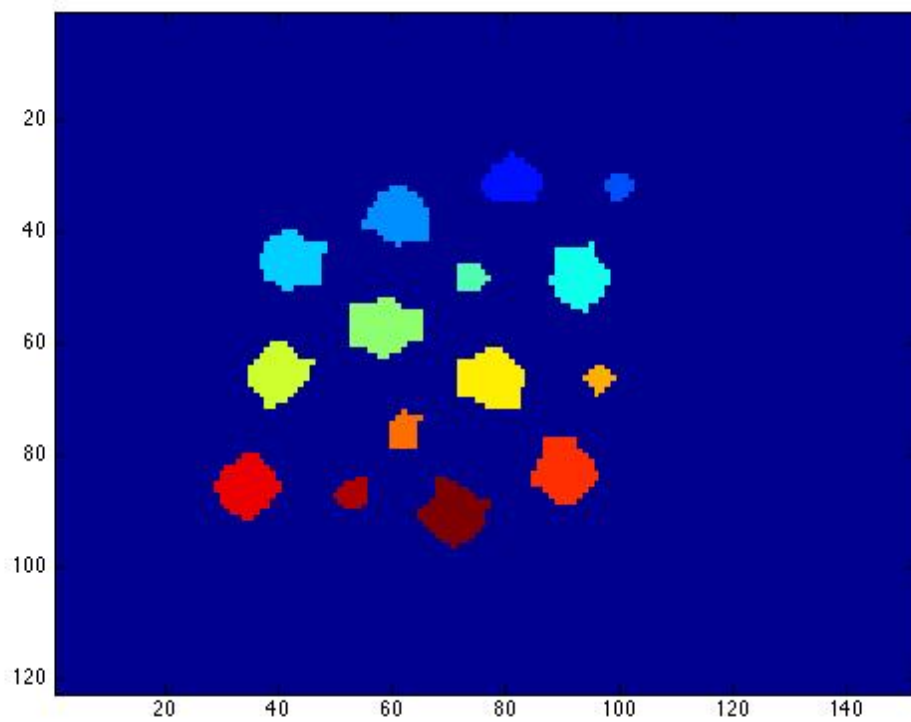


b. Coins image

First I was guessing it would have only 1 component since the coins are very close to each other. Then when I run the program, here what I had :

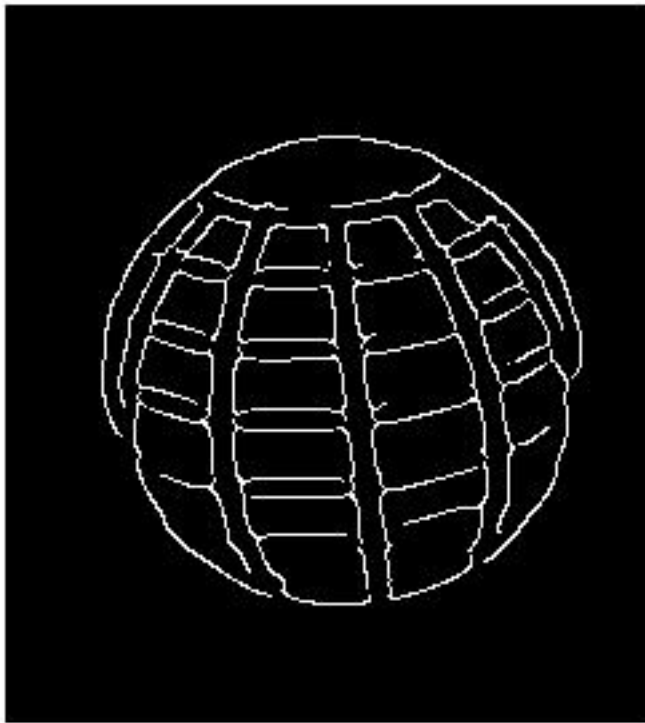


Then when applied the erosion :



You will find the code to count the number of coins in « hw2.m ».

4. Edge Detection



tl =

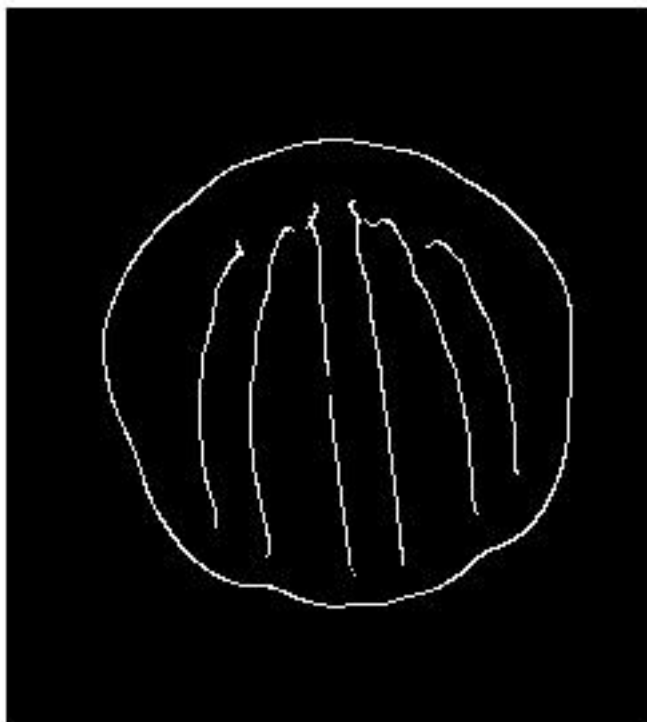
0.2000

th =

0.5000

t =

3



tl =

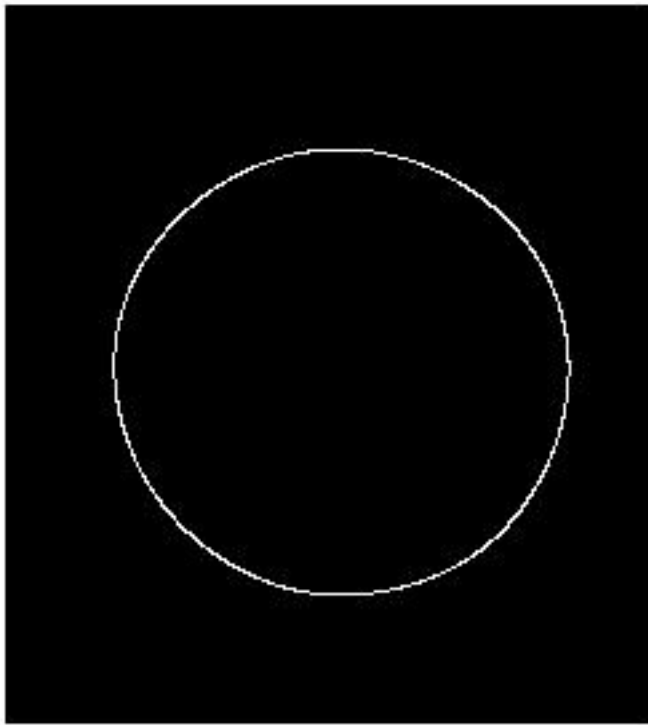
0.0400

th =

0.2500

t =

9



tl =
0.0016

th =
0.0625

t =
81

The more you lower the thresholds, the less « noise » you keep as edges. So here we want to start with a threshold high enough to get more edges and then lower it to only keep the circle edge at the end.

We want also to have a big sigma in order to have a bigger and bigger standard deviation of the Gaussian filter.