

# Lecture 10 – Image segmentation III Regions

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# Agenda



- Crescimento de regiões
- Divisão e fusão de regiões



# CRESCIMENTO DE REGIÕES



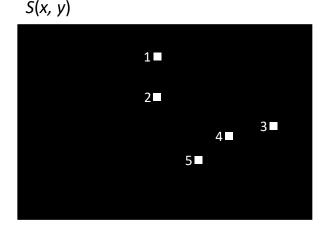
- f(x, y) é a imagem de entrada;
- S(x, y) é uma imagem contendo sementes:
  - $\boldsymbol{S}$  é uma imagem binária com o mesmo tamanho da imagem  $\boldsymbol{f}$ .
  - Os pixels com valor 1 indicam as sementes e os 0s as demais localizações;
- **Q** denota **alguma propriedade** a ser aplicada em cada posição **(x, y)**.



- f(x, y) é a imagem de entrada;
- S(x, y) é uma imagem contendo sementes:
  - **S** é uma imagem binária com o mesmo tamanho da imagem f.
  - Os pixels com valor 1 indicam as sementes e os 0s as demais localizações;
- **Q** denota **alguma propriedade** a ser aplicada em cada posição (x, y).









- Algoritmo básico de crescimento da regiões (baseado em conectividade-8):
  - Reduzir cada componente conectado em S(x, y) a um único pixel (erosão morfológica).
    - Rotular todos os pixels, r = [1, 2, 3, ... N].
  - Para cada semente r, gerar uma imagem  $f_r$  em que:
    - $f_r(x, y) = r$ , se o pixel da imagem de entrada satisfaz Q;
    - $f_r(x, y) = 0$ , caso contrário.
  - A imagem de saída g é formada anexando a cada semente em S todos os pixels rotulados com o número r em  $f_r$  que estão 8-conectados a essa semente.
    - Em caso de conflito atribuir ao menor rótulo. "O primeiro leva tudo".

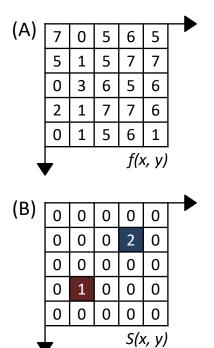


• (A) Imagem original f(x, y) com tamanho 5 x 5, profundidade de 3 bits (L = 8) e duas sementes.

(						_
(A)	7	0	5	6	5	
	5	1	5	7	7	
	0	3	6	5	6	
	2	1	7	7	6	
	0	1	5	6	1	
	7			f(x	(, y)	_
,	7					

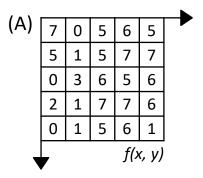


• (B) Imagem com as sementes S(x, y). As sementes já foram reduzidas a um único pixel e rotuladas.

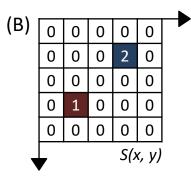




- (C) Imagem com as diferenças absolutas entre o pixel sob a semente com rótulo 1 e os demais pixels.
  - Propriedade Q: diferença absoluta entre os pixels (T).

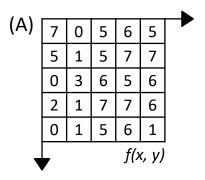


(0)						_
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	y) -	-1	

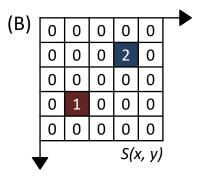




- (D) Imagem com as diferenças absolutas entre o pixel sob a semente com rótulo 2 e os demais pixels.
  - Propriedade Q: diferença absoluta entre os pixels (T).



(0)						
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
•	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	y) -	-1	,



					_
0	7	2	1	2	
2	6	2	0	0	
7	4	1	2	1	
5	6	0	0	1	
7	6	2	1	6	
$T_2$	=	f(x,	y) -	- 7	•
	2 7 5 7	2 6 7 4 5 6 7 6	2 6 2 7 4 1 5 6 0 7 6 2	2 6 2 0 7 4 1 2 5 6 0 0 7 6 2 1	2 6 2 0 0 7 4 1 2 1 5 6 0 0 1



- (E) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 3.
  - Pixels em T<sub>1</sub> que satisfazem Q e possuem um caminho 8-conectado à semente.

						_
(A)	7	0	5	6	5	
	5	1	5	7	7	
	0	3	6	5	6	
	2	1	7	7	6	
	0	1	5	6	1	
	7			f(x	(, y)	_

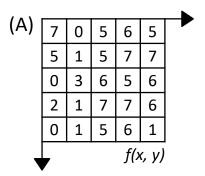
(0)						
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
•	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	y) -	- 1	•

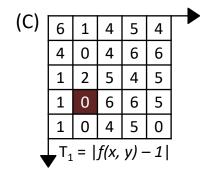
					<b>1</b> -						
0	0	0	0	0	(D)	0	7	2	1	2	
0	0	0	2	0		2	6	2	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0		7	4	1	2	1	
0	1	0	0	0		5	6	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0		7	6	2	1	6	
			S(x	(, y)		$T_2$	=	f(x,	y) -	- 7	

<b>(</b> D)						_
(D)	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	2	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	7			T <sub>1</sub>	< 3	•
,	•					



- (E) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 3.
  - Pixels em T<sub>2</sub> que satisfazem Q e possuem um caminho 8-conectado à semente.

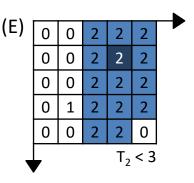




(5)						_
(B)	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	2	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	7			S(x	(, y)	
,	7					

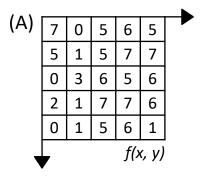
<b>/</b> ->						
(D)	0	7	2	1	2	
	2	6	2	0	0	
	7	4	1	2	1	
	5	6	0	0	1	
	7	6	2	1	6	
	$T_2$	=	f(x,	у) -	- 7	

(5)						
(D)	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	2	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
				T <sub>1</sub>	< 3	•





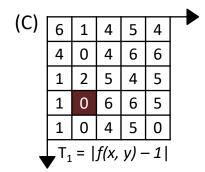
• (F) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 3.



0 0

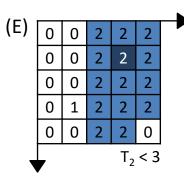
(B)

0



(D)	0	7	2	1	2	
	2	6	2	0	0	
	7	4	1	2	1	
	5	6	0	0	1	
	7	6	2	1	6	
	$T_2$	=	f(x,	y) -	- 7	

/						
(D)	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	2	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
				T <sub>1</sub>	< 3	
,	7					



<b>/</b> -\						_
(F)	0	1	2	2	2	
	0	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	2	2	0	
				Т	< 3	_

S(x, y)



- (G) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 5.
  - Pixels em T<sub>1</sub> que satisfazem Q e possuem um caminho 8-conectado à semente.

/ <b>^ </b>						_
(A)	7	0	5	6	5	
	5	1	5	7	7	
	0	3	6	5	6	
	2	1	7	7	6	
	0	1	5	6	1	
	7			f(>	(, y)	•

(0)						
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
•	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	у) -	-1	

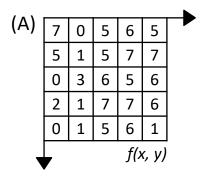
(5)						_
(B)	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	2	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	7			S(x	(, y)	•
,	7					

<b>/</b> D\						
(D)	0	7	2	1	2	
	2	6	2	0	0	
	7	4	1	2	1	
	5	6	0	0	1	
	7	6	2	1	6	
_	$T_2$	=	f(x,	y) -	- 7	
`	•					

(0)						_
(G)	0	1	1	0	0	
	1	1	1	2	0	
	1	1	0	1	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	1	0	0	
	7			T <sub>1</sub>	< 5	•



- (H) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 5.</li>
  - Pixels em T<sub>2</sub> que satisfazem Q e possuem um caminho 8-conectado à semente.

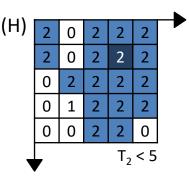


(0)						
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
_	$T_1$	=	f(x,	y) -	-1	•

<b>/</b> ->						_
(B)	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	2	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	7			S()	(, y)	
,	7					

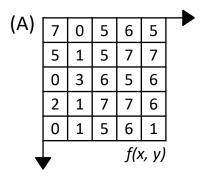
0	7	2	1	2	
2	6	2	0	0	
7	4	1	2	1	
5	6	0	0	1	
7	6	2	1	6	
$T_2$	=	f(x,	у) -	- 7	
	2 7 5 7	2 6 7 4 5 6 7 6	2 6 2 7 4 1 5 6 0 7 6 2	2 6 2 0 7 4 1 2 5 6 0 0 7 6 2 1	2 6 2 0 0 7 4 1 2 1 5 6 0 0 1

(0)						
(G)	0	1	1	0	0	
	1	1	1	2	0	
	1	1	0	1	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	1	0	0	
	7			T <sub>1</sub>	< 5	•





- (I) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 5.
  - Em caso de conflito, o pixel é atribuído a região com o menor rótulo de forma arbitrária.

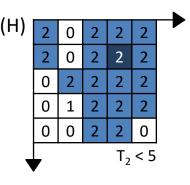


(B)

101						_
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
_	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	y) -	-1	

(D)	0	7	2	1	2	<b>-</b>
	2	6	2	0	0	
	7	4	1	2	1	
	5	6	0	0	1	
	7	6	2	1	6	
_	$T_2$	=	f(x,	у) -	- 7	

101						_
(G)	0	1	1	0	0	•
	1	1	1	2	0	
	1	1	0	1	0	
	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	1	1	0	0	
	7			T <sub>1</sub>	< 5	•
•	•					

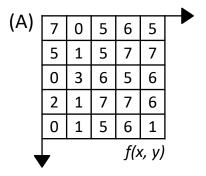


(1)	0	1	1	2	2	
	1	1	1	2	2	
	1	1	2	1	2	
	1	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	1	2	0	
_				Т	< 5	

S(x, y)



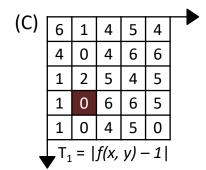
• (J) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 5.

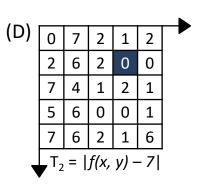


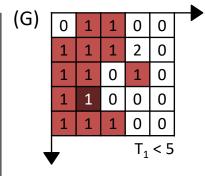
0 0

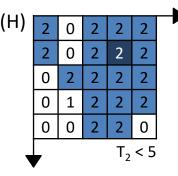
(B)

0

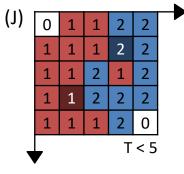








. \						_
I)	0	1	1	2	2	
	1	1	1	2	2	
	1	1	2	1	2	
	1	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	1	2	0	
•	7			Т	< 5	
,	•					



S(x, y)



- (K) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 8.
  - Pixels em T₁ que satisfazem Q e possuem um caminho 8-conectado à semente.

						_
(A)	7	0	5	6	5	
	5	1	5	7	7	
	0	3	6	5	6	
	2	1	7	7	6	
	0	1	5	6	1	
	7			f(x	(, y)	

(0)						
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
_	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	y) -	- 1	

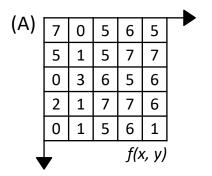
<b>(</b> D)						_
(B)	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	2	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	7			S(x	(, y)	•
,	,					

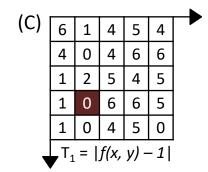
<b>/</b> D\						_
(D)	0	7	2	1	2	
	2	6	2	0	0	
	7	4	1	2	1	
	5	6	0	0	1	
	7	6	2	1	6	
	T <sub>2</sub>	=	f(x,	у) -	- 7	•

(K)	4	4	4	1	4	<b>—</b>
(,,)	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	2	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
•	7			T <sub>1</sub>	< 8	•

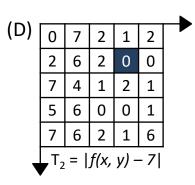


- (L) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 8.</li>
  - Pixels em T<sub>2</sub> que satisfazem Q e possuem um caminho 8-conectado à semente.

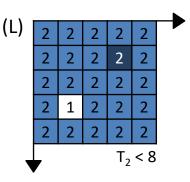




<b>(</b> -)						_
(B)	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	2	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	
	7			S()	(, y)	

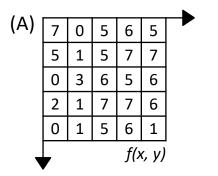


(12)						_
(K)	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	2	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	7			T <sub>1</sub>	< 8	-



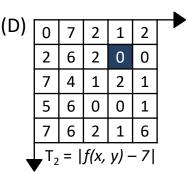


- (M) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 8.
  - Em caso de conflito, o pixel é atribuído a região com o menor rótulo de forma arbitrária.

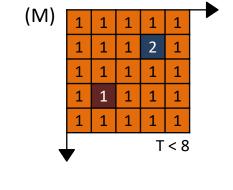


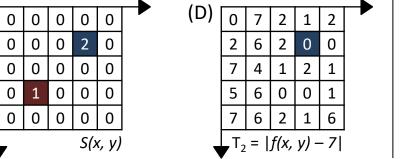
(B)

۱۵۱						_
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
•	T <sub>1</sub>	=	f(x,	y) -	-1	



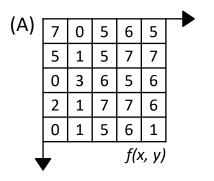
/1/\						_
(K)	1	1	1	1	1	•
	1	1	1	2	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
				$T_1$	< 8	1
•						



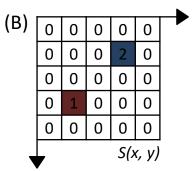


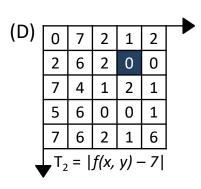


- (N) Segmentação da imagem f considerando Q = T < 8.</li>
  - Com T < 8, todos os pixels atribuídos à semente 1.</li>



/ <b>(</b> )						
(C)	6	1	4	5	4	
	4	0	4	6	6	
	1	2	5	4	5	
	1	0	6	6	5	
	1	0	4	5	0	
	$T_1$	=	f(x,	y) -	- 1	





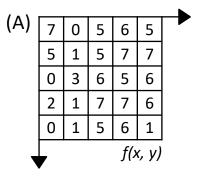
I		1	1	1	1	1		(171)	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	2	1			1	1	1	2	1
		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1
					T <sub>1</sub>	< 8						Т	< 8
	<b>\</b>				_				•				
					_				•				
	(L)	2	2	2	2	2	<b>→</b>	(N)	1	1	1	1	1
	(L)	2 2	2	2 2			<b>→</b>	(N)	1	1	1	1 2	1
	(L)				2	2	<b>→</b>	(N)	_	+	_		
	(L)	2	2	2	2	2 2	<b>→</b>	(N)	1	1	1	2	1
	(L)	2	2	2	2 2 2	2 2 2	<b>→</b>	(N)	1	1	1	2	1

 $T_2 < 8$ 

T < 8

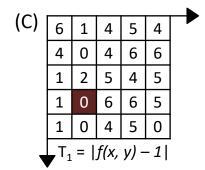


Segmentações da imagem f considerando (G) Q = T < 3; (J) Q = T < 5; (N) Q = T < 8.</li>



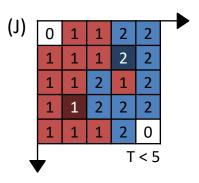
(B)

0



(5)						_
(D)	0	7	2	1	2	
	2	6	2	0	0	
	7	4	1	2	1	
	5	6	0	0	1	
	7	6	2	1	6	
	$T_2$	=	f(x,	y) -	- 7	•

(0)						_
(G)	0	1	2	2	2	
	0	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	2	2	2	
	1	1	2	2	0	
				Т	< 3	
•	7					



/ N I \						_
(N)	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	2	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	
•				T	< 8	

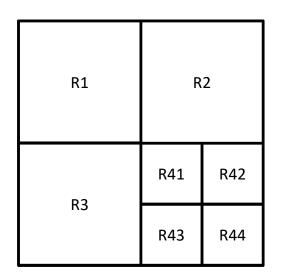
S(x, y)

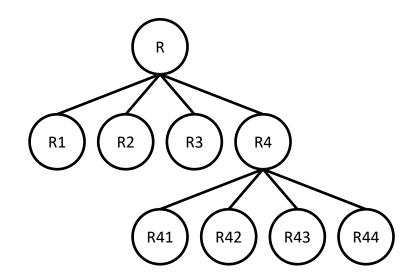


# DIVISÃO E FUSÃO DE REGIÕES



- Algoritmo de divisão e fusão de regiões.
  - 1. Dividir em quatro quadrantes qualquer região R<sub>i</sub> em que Q(R<sub>i</sub>)=Falso.
  - 2. Quando não for possível dividir um região, fundir as regiões adjacentes  $R_j$  e  $R_k$  em que  $Q(R_j \cup R_k)$  = Verdade.
  - 3. Parar quando a fusão não for mais possível.







0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma$ =2.24

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma$ =2.24

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

0	0	0	0
1	1	2	2
1	1	2	2
3	3	2	2

0	0	6	4
0	0	3	6
0	1	2	1
0	0	0	0

0	0	2	0
0	0	4	0
7	7	1	7
0	0	0	2



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma$ =2.24

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 

μ=2.81 σ=2.48

 $\mu = 1.44$ 

 $\sigma = 2.09$ 

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

μ=1.38 σ=0.99

0	0	0	0
1	1	2	2
1	1	2	2
3	3	2	2

μ=1.88 σ=2.69

0	0	2	0
0	0	4	0
7	7	1	7
0	0	0	2



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma$ =2.24

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 

 $\mu$ =2.81  $\sigma$ =2.48

 $\mu$ =1.44  $\sigma$ =2.09

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

μ=1.88 σ=2.69

3

 $\mu$ =1.38

 $\sigma$ =0.99

0	0	6	4
0	0	3	6
0	1	2	1
0	0	0	0

0	0	2	0		
0	0	4	0		
7	7	1	7		
0	0	0	2		



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma$ =2.24

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 

u=2.81	
<sub>5</sub> =2.48	

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

 $\mu = 1.44$ 

 $\mu$ =1.88

0

 $\mu$ =1.38  $\sigma$ =0.99

0-2.09				
0	0	2	0	
0	0	4	0	
7	7	1	7	
0	0	0	2	

0	0	
0	5	

0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

0	0
0	0

6	4
3	6

0	0	
0	0	

2	0
4	0

0	1
0	0

2	1
0	0

7	7
0	0



 $\mu$ =1.50

 $\sigma = 1.66$ 

0

0

2

 $\mu = 1.88$  $\sigma = 2.24$ 

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 e \sigma > 1.0$ 

μ=2.83	L
$\sigma = 2.48$	3

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

 $\mu = 1.38$  $\sigma = 0.99$ 

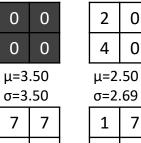
 $\mu = 1.88$ 

 $\mu = 1.44$  $\sigma = 2.09$ 

0	0	6	4
0	0	3	6
0	1	2	1
0	0	0	0

	μ=1 σ=2	
	0	0
	0	5
·	μ=2 σ=2	
	0	5
	0	5
·	μ=0 σ=0	
	0	0
	0	0
	μ=0 σ=0	

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} \mu=4.75 \\ \sigma=1.30 \\ \hline 6 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 6 \\ \mu=0.75 \\ \sigma=0.83 \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \\ \end{array}$$



0



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma = 2.24$ 

							-
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 

น=2.81	
$\sigma = 2.48$	

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

0

 $\mu$ =1.38  $\sigma = 0.99$ 

σ=2.69					
0	0	2	0		
0	0	4	0		
7	7	1	7		
0	0	0	2		

	_
0	0
0	5
0	5
0	5
μ=0 σ=0	
0	0
0	0
	) ) E
μ=0 σ=0	).25 ).43
•	

0	0		0	0	
0	5		5	5	
			μ=5. σ=0.		
0	5		5	5	
0	5		5	5	
μ=0.00 σ=0.00					
0	0		6	4	
0	0		3	6	
μ=0.25 μ=0.75 σ=0.43 σ=0.83					
0	1		2	1	
0	0		0	0	

	0.00		_
0	0	2	0
0	0	4	0
7	7	1	7
0	0	0	2



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma = 2.24$ 

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 e \sigma > 1.0$ 

u=2.81	
<sub>5</sub> =2.48	

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

 $\mu$ =1.38  $\sigma = 0.99$ 

 $\mu = 1.88$ 

 $\mu = 1.44$  $\sigma = 2.09$ 

0	0	6	4
0	0	3	6
0	1	2	1
0	0	0	0

σ=2.69					
0	0	2	0		
0	0	4	0		
7	7	1	7		
0	0	0	2		

0	0
0	5
U	5

0	5	5	
		μ=5. σ=0.	.C
		σ=0.	C
0	5	5	
0	5	5	
∩	ΛΛ	-	

•	μ=0.00 σ=0.00		
	0	0	
	0	0	

0	0
0	0
μ=0 σ=0	
0	1

6	4	
3	6	
μ=0. σ=0.		
2	1	

μ=0.00 σ=0.00				
0	0			
0	0			
7	7			
7	7			
7	7			



 $\mu$ =1.88  $\sigma = 2.24$ 

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	1	1	2	2
0	5	5	5	3	3	2	2
0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0
0	1	2	1	7	7	1	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Q:  $\mu > 2.5 \text{ e } \sigma > 1.0$ 

u=2.81	
$\tau = 2.48$	

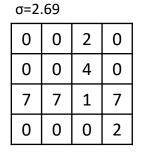
 $\mu = 1.44$ 

0	0	0	0
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5
0	5	5	5

0

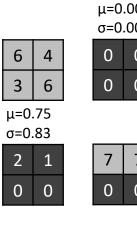
 $\mu$ =1.38  $\sigma$ =0.99

0	0	6	4
0	0	3	6
0	1	2	1
0	0	0	0



0	0	
0	5	
0	5	
0	5	
μ=0 σ=0		
0	0	
0	0	
μ=0		_
σ=0	.43	
0	1	

0	0		0	0		
0	5		5	5		
			μ=5 σ=0			
0	5		5	5		
0	5		5	5		
1=0.00 σ=0.00						
0	0		6	4		
0	0		3	6		
ι=0 5=0		•	μ=0 σ=0		•	
0	1		2	1		
0	0		0	0		
		-				



0 0		
0	2	0
0	4	0
7	1	7
0	0	2

# Bibliography



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@misc{mari_im_proc_2023,
author = {João Fernando Mari},
title = {Image segmentation III - Regions},
year = {2023},
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journal = {Introduction to digital image processing - UFV},
howpublished = {\url{https://github.com/joaofmari/SIN392_Introduction-to-digital-image-processing_2023}}
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#### THE END