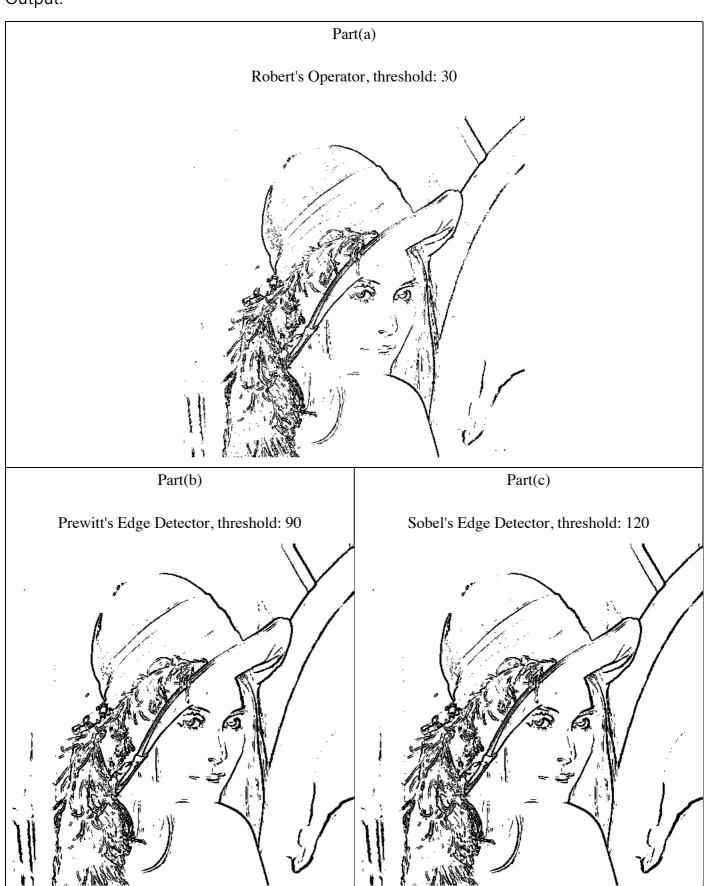
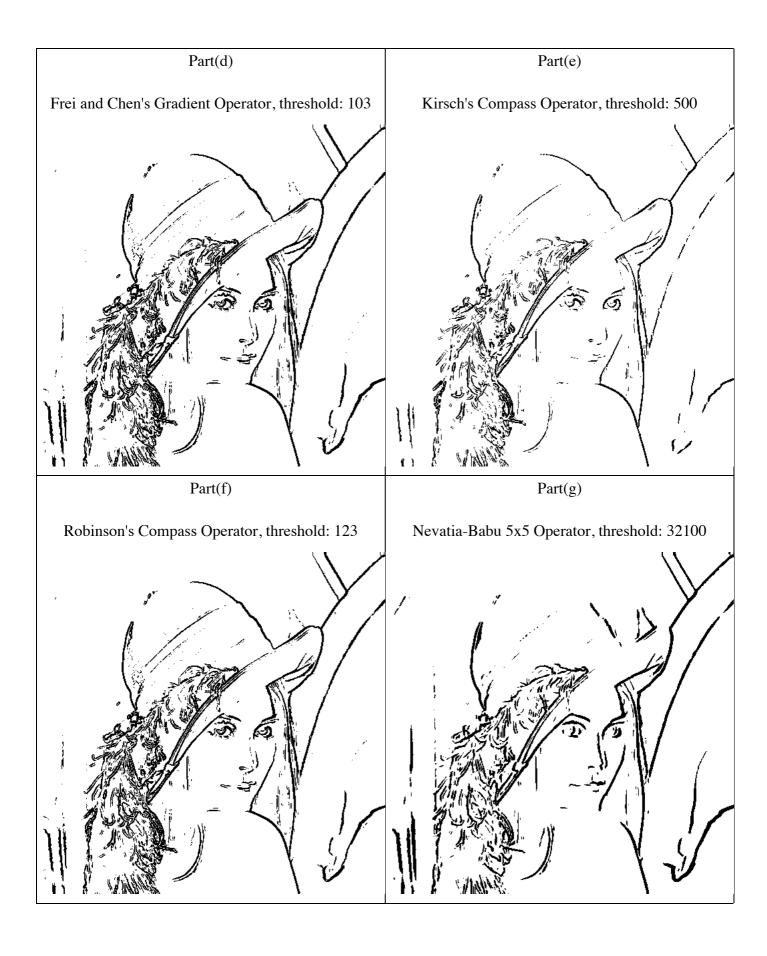
# Howework 9 Report

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## Output:





#### Code describe:

do Robert's\_Operator for every pixel.

```
def padding(img,size):
    answer = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img, size//2, size//2, size//2, size//2, cv2.BORDER_REFLECT)
    return answer

def Previtts_Edge_Detector(img,threshold):
    answer = img.copy()
    pad = padding(img,3)
    for i in range(img.shape[0]):
        for j in range(img.shape[1]):
        pl = 0
        p2 = 0
        up = 0
        down = 0
        left = 0
        right = 0
        up = int(pad[i,j])+int(pad[i,j+1])+int(pad[i,j+2])
        down = int(pad[i+2][j])+int(pad[i+2][j+1])+int(pad[i+2,j])
        left = int(pad[i,j])+int(pad[i+1,j])+int(pad[i+2,j])
        right = int(pad[i,j+2])*int(pad[i+1,j])+int(pad[i+2,j+2])
    pl = down - up
    pp = right - left
    if math.sgrt(p!pl+p2*p2) >= threshold:
        answer[i,j] = 0
    else:
    answer[i,j] = 255

Part(b):
```

do padding first, then do

Prewitt's\_Edge\_Detector for every pixel.

Part(c):

do padding first, then do Sobel's\_Edge\_Detector for

every pixel.

do padding first, then do

Frei\_and\_Chen's\_Gradient\_Operator for every pixel.

do padding first, then do

### Kirsch's\_Compass\_Operator for every pixel.

```
def Robinsons_Compass_Operator(img,threshold):
    answer = img.copy()
    pad = padding(img,3)
    for i in range(img.shape[0]):
        for j in range(img.shape[1]):
                                  r = []
for 1 in range(8):
    if 1 == 0:
                                             r.append(int(pad[i+2,j+2])+2*int(pad[i+1,j+2])+int(pad[i,j+2])
                                        -int(pad[i,j])-2*int(pad[i+1,j])-int(pad[i+2,j]))
elif 1 == 1:
                                             r.append(int(pad[i+1,j+2])+2*int(pad[i,j+2])+int(pad[i,j+1])
                                        -int(pad[i+1,j])-2*int(pad[i+2,j])-int(pad[i+2,j+1])
elif 1 == 2:
                                             r.append(int(pad[i,j])+2*int(pad[i,j+1])+int(pad[i,j+2])
-int(pad[i+2,j])-2*int(pad[i+2,j+1])-int(pad[i+2,j+2]))
                                             r.append(int(pad[i,j+1])+2*int(pad[i,j])+int(pad[i+1,j])
-int(pad[i+2,j+1])-2*int(pad[i+2,j+2])-int(pad[i+1,j+2]))
                                       r.append(int(pad[i,j])+2*int(pad[i+1,j])+int(pad[i+2,j])
-int(pad[i,j+2])-2*int(pad[i+1,j+2])-int(pad[i+2,j+2]))
elif 1 == 5:
                                             r.append(int(pad[i+1,j])+2*int(pad[i+2,j])+int(pad[i+2,j+1])
                                                           -int(pad[i,j+1])-2*int(pad[i,j+2])-int(pad[i+1,j+2]))
                                             r.append(int(pad[i+2,j])+2*int(pad[i+2,j+1])+int(pad[i+2,j+2])
                                        -int(pad[i,j])-2*int(pad[i,j+2,j+1])+int(pad[i+2,j-1])-int(pad[i,j+2]))
elif 1 == 7:
                                             r.append(int(pad[i+2,j+1])+2*int(pad[i+2,j+2])+int(pad[i+1,j+2])
-int(pad[i,j+1])-2*int(pad[i,j])-int(pad[i+1,j]))
                                      np.array(r)
                                  if max(r) >= thre
    answer[i,j] =
else:
                                                    threshold:
                     answer[i,j] = 255
return answer
Part(f):
```

do padding first, then do

#### Robinson's\_Compass\_Operator for every pixel.

do padding first, then do

Nevatea\_Babu5x5\_Operator for every pixel.