

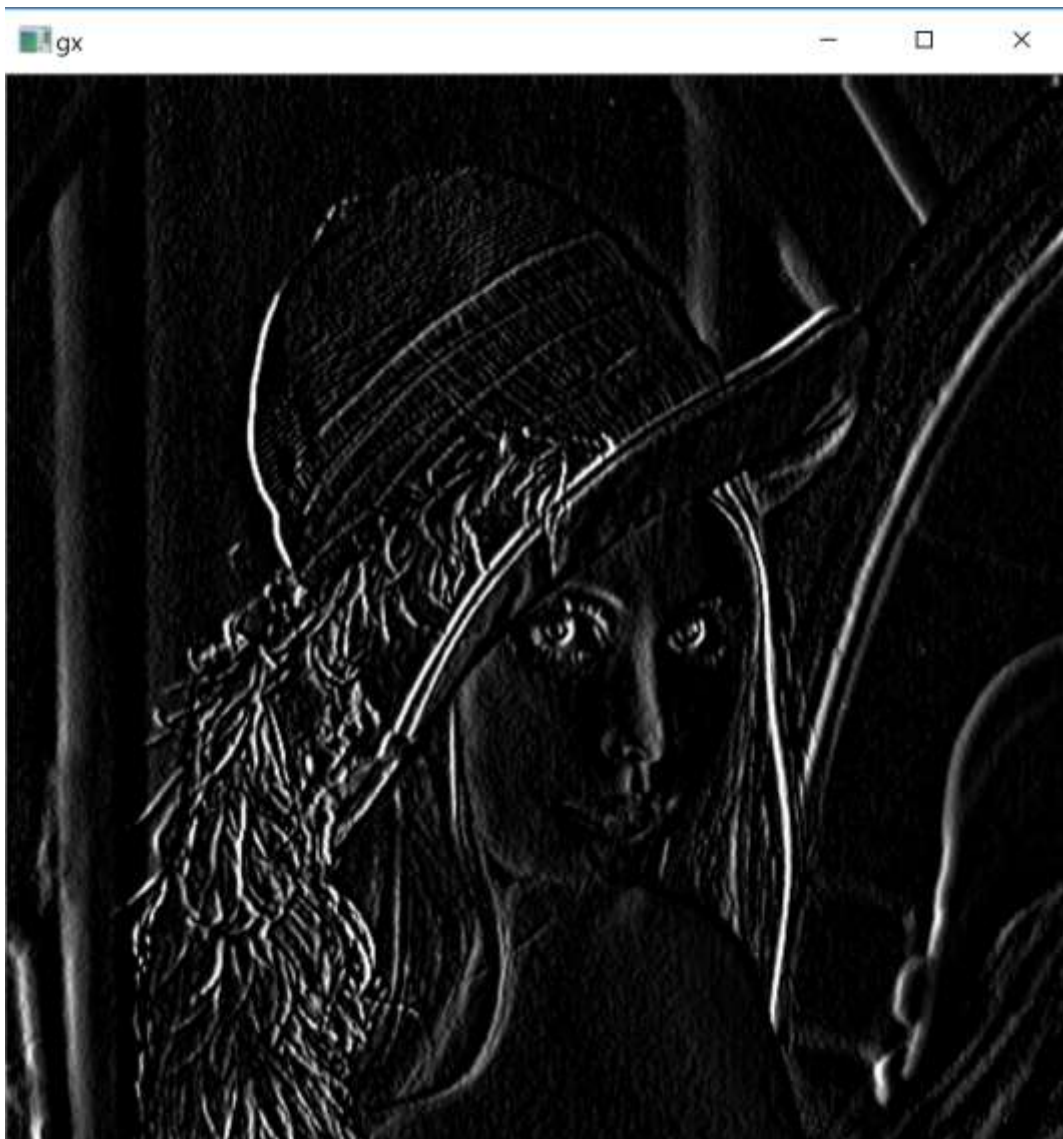
# **CSE473/573 SUMMER 2018**

## **PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT #1**

**Submitted by**  
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### **PROBLEM (1) (1D and 2D Convolution on Images)**

- (a) The result obtained after performing 2D convolution with the specified filters are:  
Time taken for 2D convolution: 3.718974642628021 seconds







(b) The result obtained after performing 1D convolution with the specified filters are shown below. It can be seen that the result after 1D convolution is same as the one obtained from 2D convolution from (a).

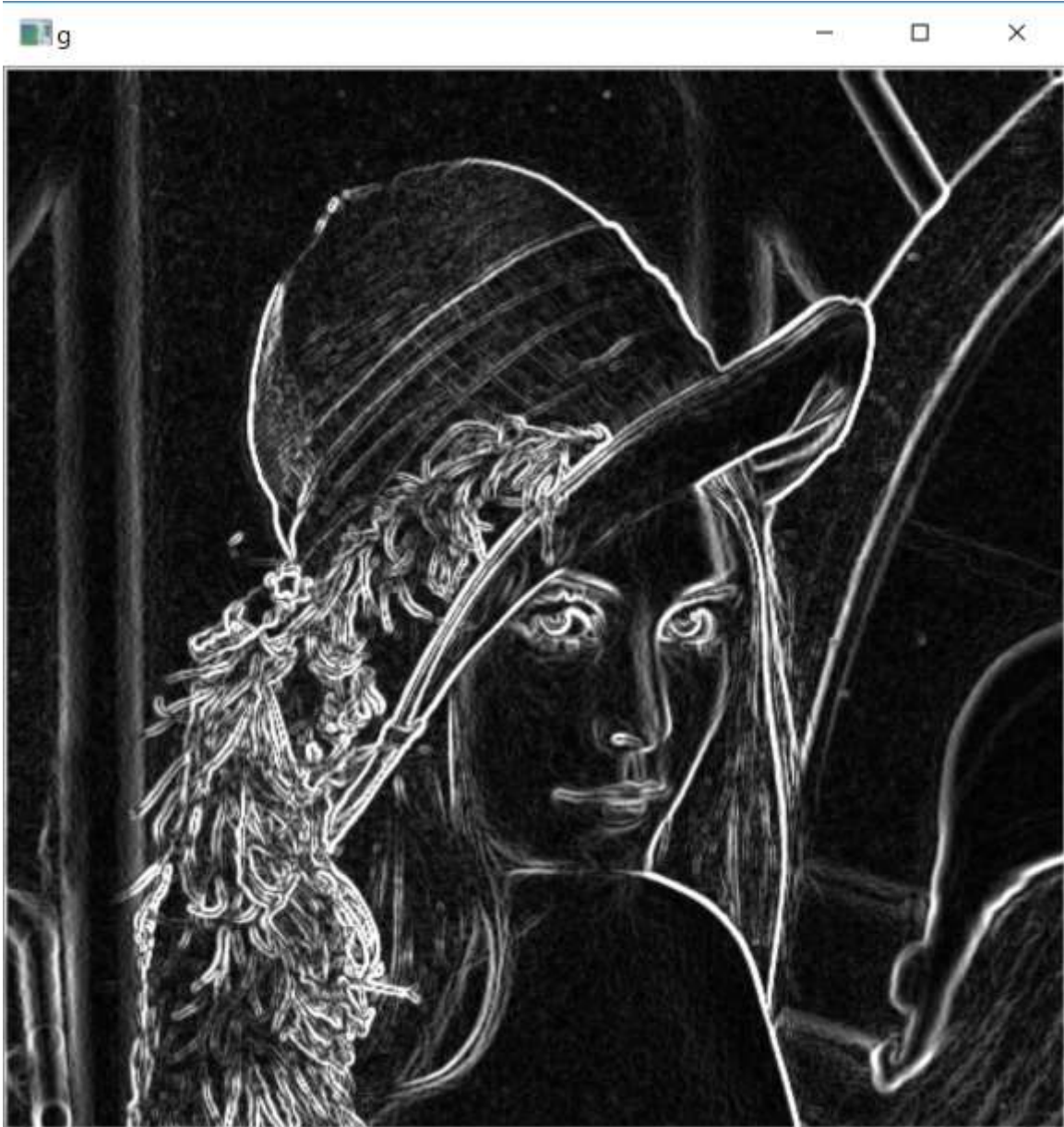
Time taken for 1D convolution: 4.234997265220159 seconds

gx









- (c) It is given that the image is  $M \times N$  and the filter is  $P \times Q$ , so the computational complexity of performing **2D** convolution is  $O(MNPQ)$  as the complexity for computing the 2D convolution for a single pixel is  $O(PQ)$ .  
The computational complexity of performing **1D** convolution is  $O(MN(P+Q))$  as the complexity for computing the 1D convolution for a single pixel is  $O(P+Q)$ .
- (d) After creating a separable filter of  $100 \times 100$  dimension, it was applied to the given image using both 2D convolution and 1D convolution and the execution time was obtained as follows:

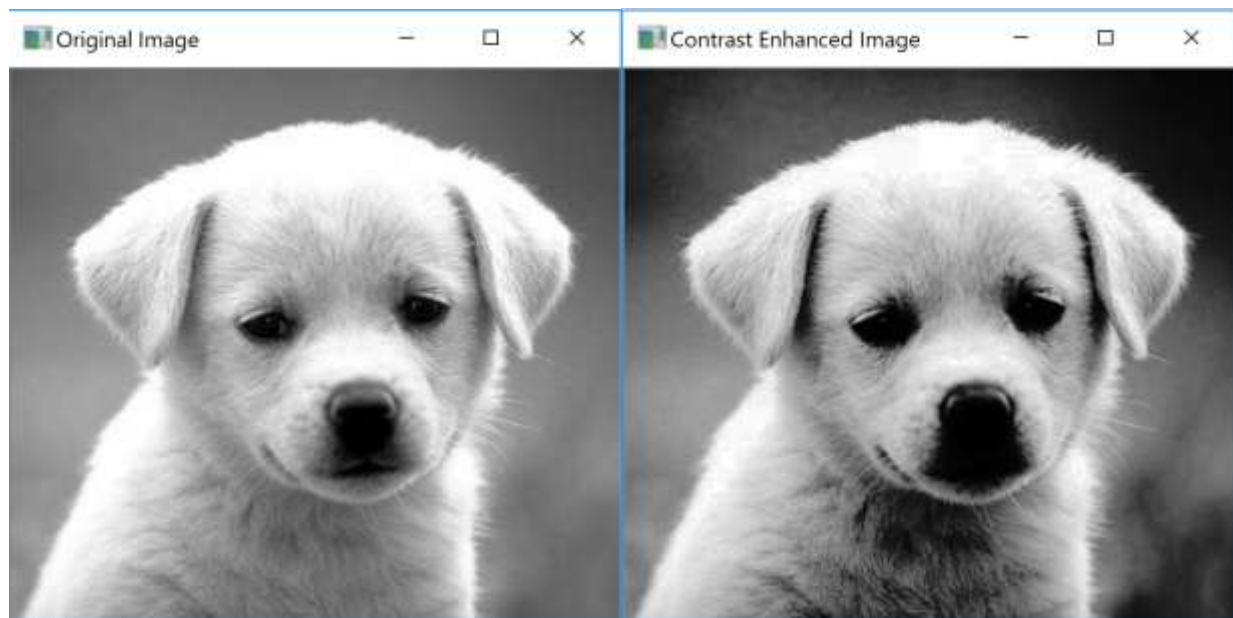
Time taken for 2D convolution: 5.235561185043934 seconds

Time taken for 1D convolution: 2.017782751558798 seconds

It is observed that the time taken for 1D convolution is much lesser than 2D. Theoretically, 1D convolution has a speed up of  $PQ/(P+Q)$  over 2D convolution.

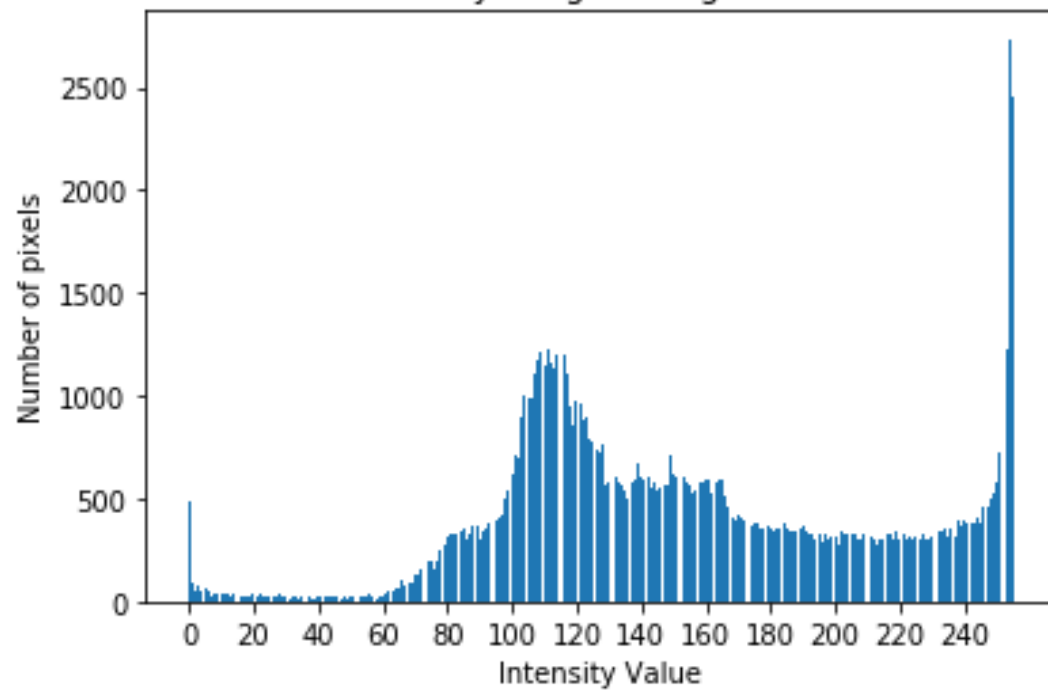
## **PROBLEM (2)      (Histogram Equalization)**

After performing histogram equalization on the chosen image the following results were obtained.

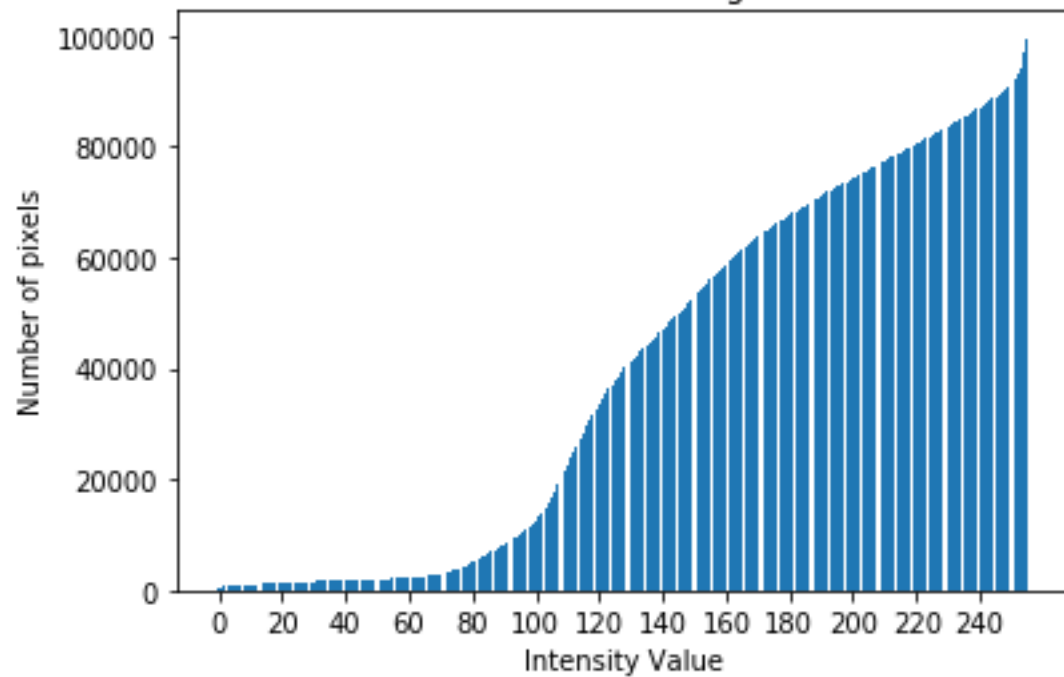


The 4 required histogram plots of the chosen image are:

Gray Image Histogram

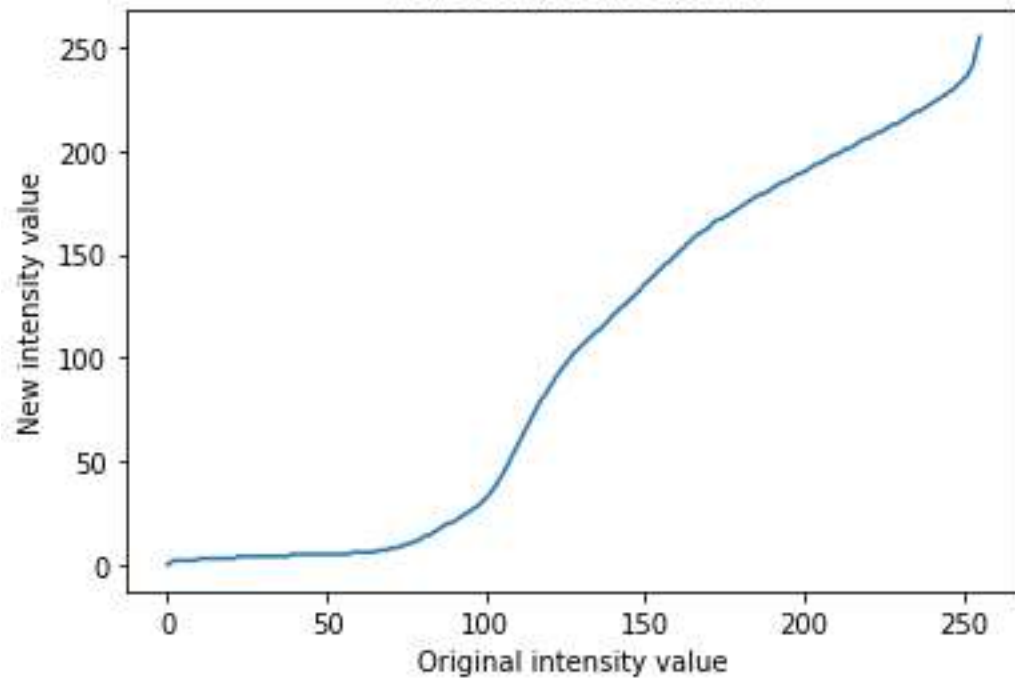


Cumulative Histogram





Transformation Function



Equalized Histogram

