學號:B06902136

系級:資工四 姓名:賴冠毓

Problem 1: MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSING

(a)

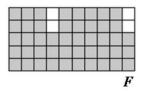
My motivation and approach:

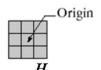
先將圖由灰階轉成黑白,然後如下圖講義的教學,以滿格為 kernel 進行 erosion,最後拿原圖減掉 erosion 的結果即是答案。

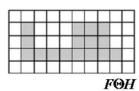
Morphological Processing

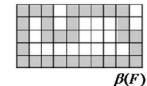
Boundary Extraction

$$\beta(F(j,k)) = F(j,k) - (F(j,k)\Theta H(j,k))$$









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Output images:



Discussion of results: 確實是把輪廓描得很具體,應該是對的。 (b)

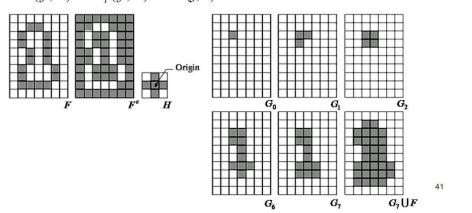
My motivation and approach:

先將圖由灰階轉成黑白,然後如下圖講義的教學,從每個 hole 的中心(用小畫家手動找的)出發,以十字架為 kernel 進行 dilation,再跟原圖的 complement 做交集,最後拿 dilation 的結果跟原圖進行聯集即是答案。

Morphological Processing

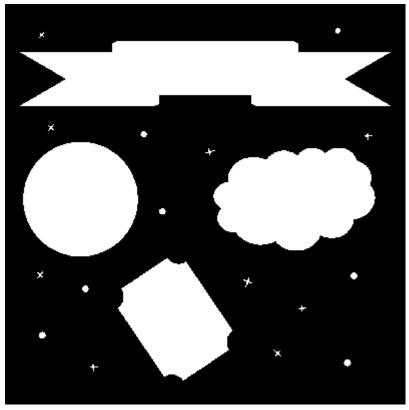
Hole Filling

$$G_i(j,k) = (G_{i-1}(j,k) \oplus H(j,k)) \cap F^c(j,k)$$
 $i = 1,2,3...$
 $G(j,k) = G_i(j,k) \cup F(j,k)$





Output images:



Discussion of results: 確實成功把所有洞都填滿了,物件大小也都保持正常,應該是對的。 (c)

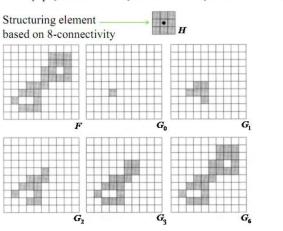
My motivation and approach:

接續上面 hole filling 的結果,然後如下圖講義的教學,以滿格為 kernel 進行 dilation,再跟原圖做交集,就可以把物件做 label。之後把物件從圖上刪除,把 count 加 l,把整張圖片掃完就可以數完有幾個物件了。

Morphological Processing

Connected Component Labeling

$$G_i(j,k) = (G_{i-1}(j,k) \oplus H(j,k)) \cap F(j,k)$$
 $i = 1,2,3,...$



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Discussion of results:

the number of objects = 20

手動數確實也是20個物件,應該是對的。

Problem 2: TEXTURE ANALYSIS

(a)

My motivation and approach:

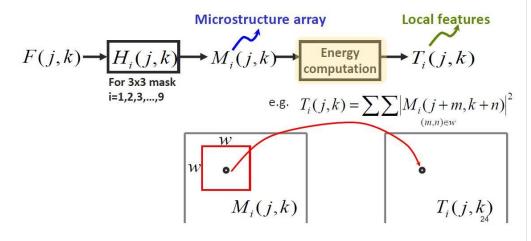
就是照上課講的,先做 convolution 算出 micro-structure impulse response arrays,之後平方做 energy computation。根據 9 種不同的 law kernel 可以產出 9 張不同的結果。

Texture Analysis

- Laws' Method
 - //Step 1// Convolution $M_i(j,k) = F(j,k) \otimes H_i(j,k)$
 - Micro-structure impulse response arrays (a basis set)

Texture Analysis

- Laws' Method
 - //Step 2// Energy Computation



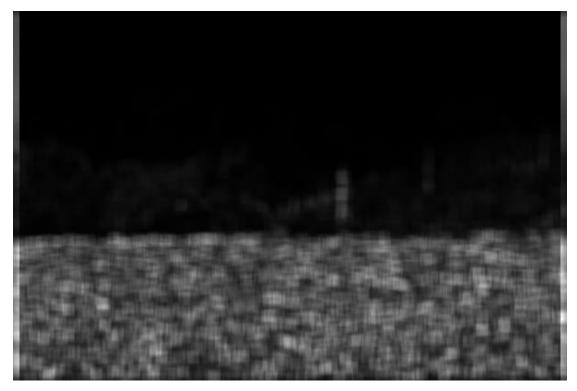


Output images:

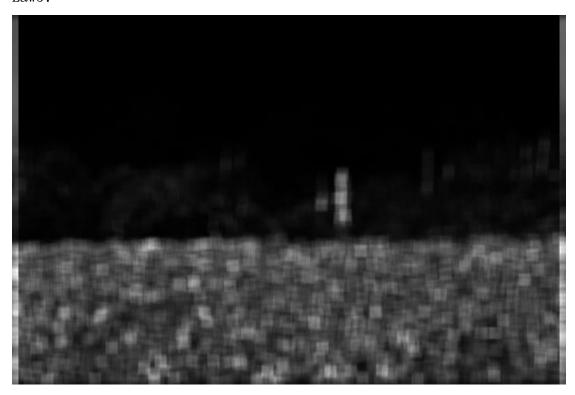
Law1:



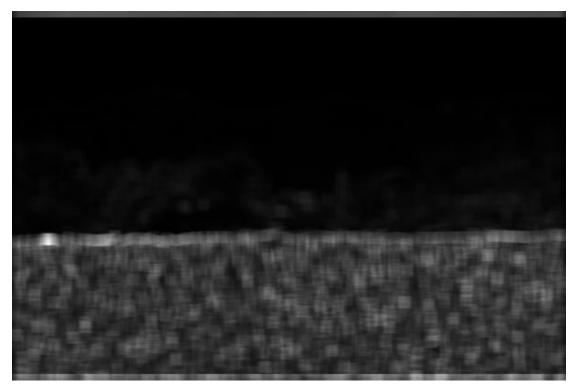
Law2:



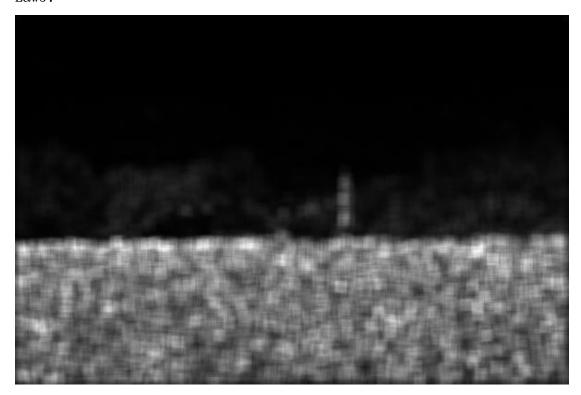
Law3:



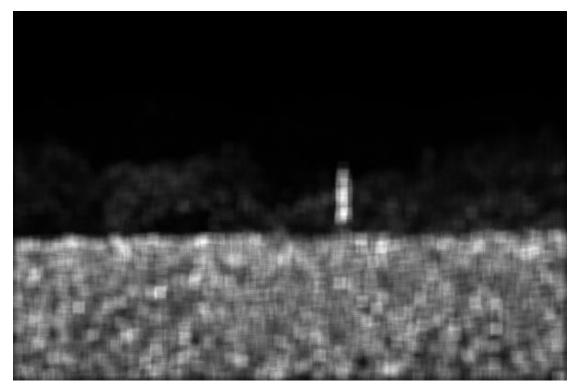
Law4:



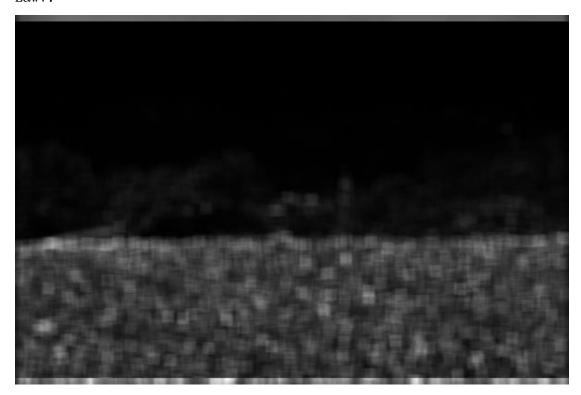
Law5:



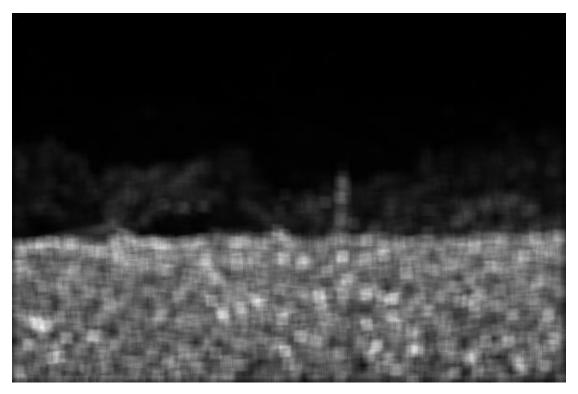
Law6:



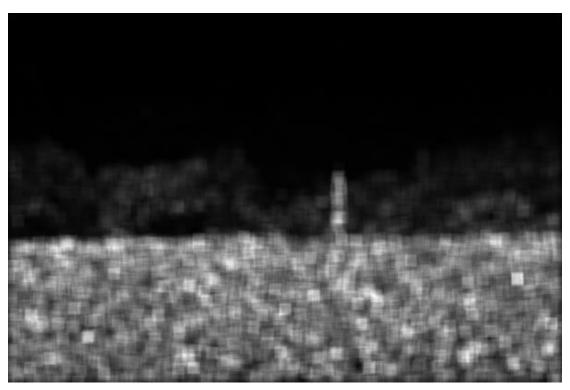
Law7:



Law8:



Law9:



Discussion of results:

發現越往後面的 law 越能分辨出上面是天空下面是花。

(b)

My motivation and approach:

K-mean 參考並使用這個網址的函式:

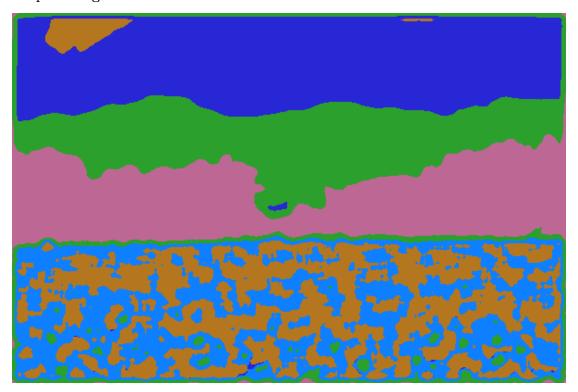
https://gist.github.com/tvwerkhoven/4fdc9baad760240741a09292901d3abd

就是隨機取中心點,然後以中心點為圓心進行分團,如果團數不夠就繼續找,直到夠了再回傳中心點位置跟團。

分好團後根據 Law's method 的數據進行分配顏色,同一個 feature 會被分到同個顏色。



Output images:



Discussion of results:

根據原圖,我認為分成5團最好(天空、山、樹林、花瓣、花蕊),所以K用5,而疊代次數就用預設的10次比較快,再多次效果不顯著而且跑很久。 最後的結果圖確實也分團分得跟我預想一樣。

(c)

My motivation and approach:

因為原圖的天空跟山、花瓣跟花蕊分層不明顯,所以我用 power-law(次方設定2)把圖片分層加深,然後再進行 Law's method 加 K-mean 的流程,希望可以讓分層更明顯。

Original images:



Output images:

Power-law:



Color image:



Discussion of results:

感覺花的部分沒什麼差別,效果似乎不好(可能受到 K-mean 隨機找中心點影響),不過天空左上角原本的奇怪突出卻消失了,算是意外的收穫吧:)