

# Optimum Global Thresholding

For each region, the following property holds.

$$q_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p(i)$$

$$m_1(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k ip(i)}{\sum_{i=0}^k p(i)} = \frac{1}{q_1(k)} \sum_{i=0}^k ip(i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1^2(k) &= \frac{1}{q_1(k)} \sum_{i=0}^k [i - m_1(k)]^2 p(i) \\ &= \frac{1}{q_1(k)} \sum_{i=0}^k i^2 p(i) - m_1^2(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$q_2(k) = \sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} p(i)$$

$$m_2(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} ip(i)}{\sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} p(i)} = \frac{1}{q_2(k)} \sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} ip(i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2^2(k) &= \frac{1}{q_2(k)} \sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} [i - m_2(k)]^2 p(i) \\ &= \frac{1}{q_2(k)} \sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} i^2 p(i) - m_2^2(k) \end{aligned}$$

For an entire image,

$$m_G = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} ip(i), \quad \sigma_G^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} [i - m_G]^2 p(i)$$

$$q_1(k) + q_2(k) = 1$$

$$q_1(k)m_1(k) + q_2(k)m_2(k) = m_G$$