

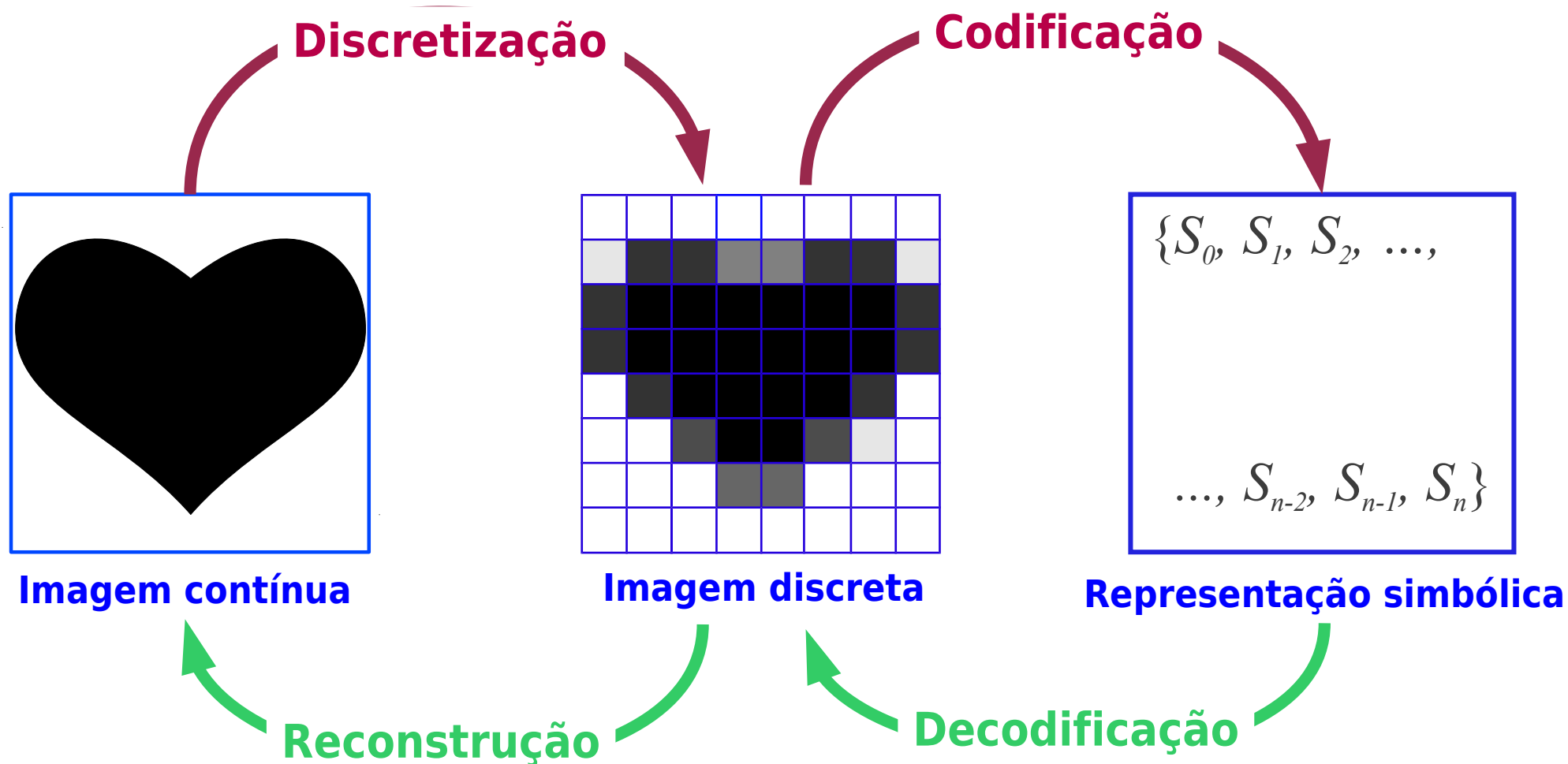
# Unidade II - Imagem Digital



IME 04-10842  
Computação Gráfica  
Professor Guilherme Mota

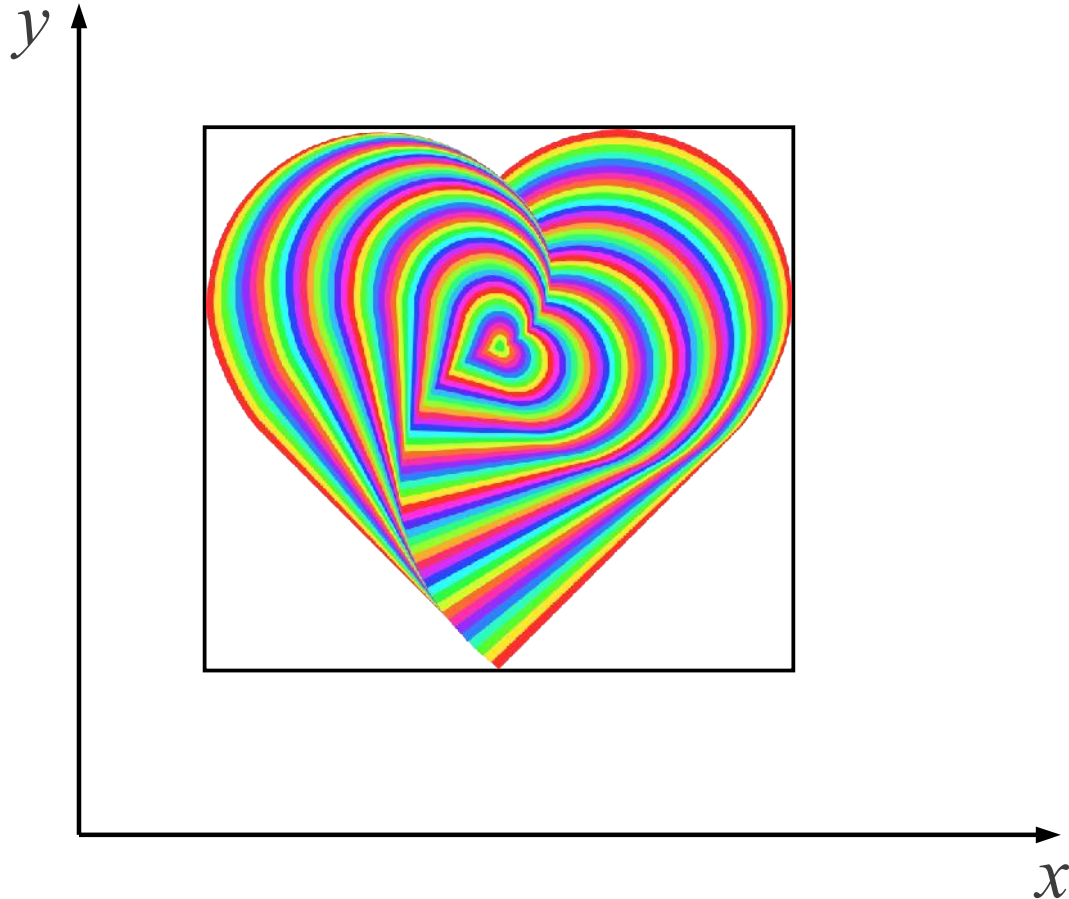
# Definições Formais

# Níveis de Abstração na Representação de Imagens



# Imagem Contínua

$$f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow C$$



$f \rightarrow$  função imagem

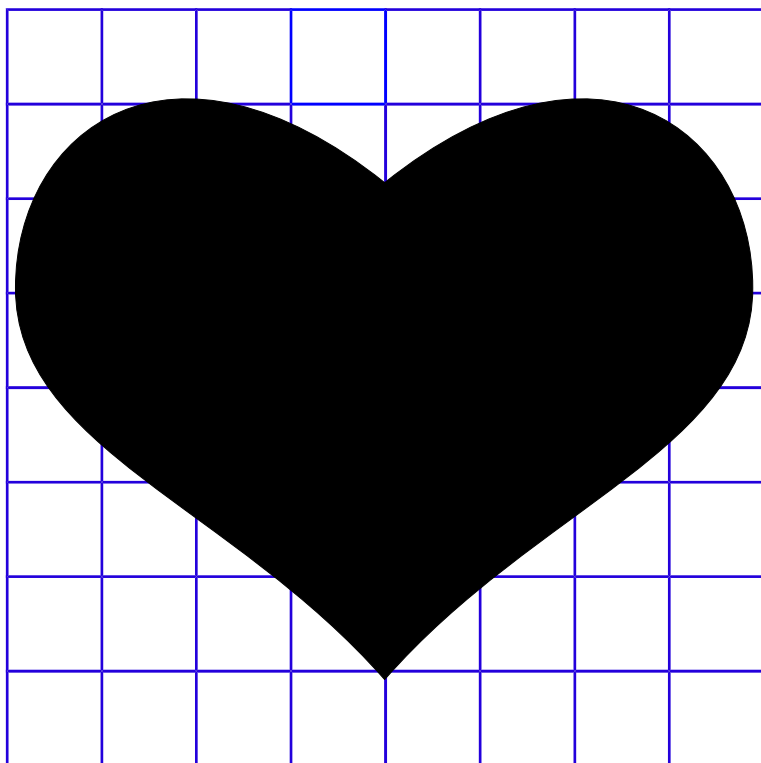
$C \rightarrow$  espaço de cor,  $C = \mathbb{R}^n$

$U \rightarrow$  suporte da imagem

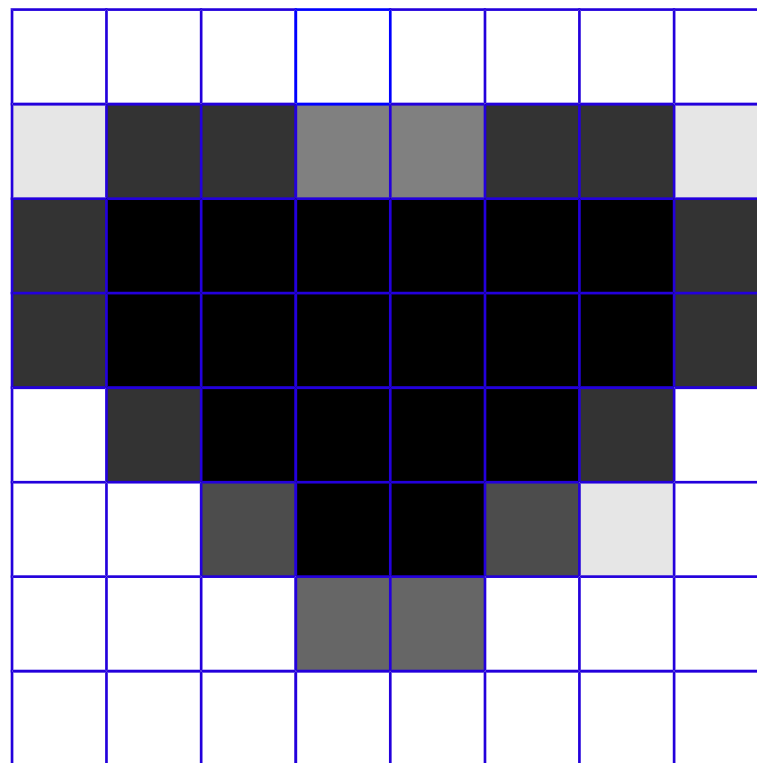
$f(U) \subset C \rightarrow$  gamute

# Discretização

**Imagem contínua**



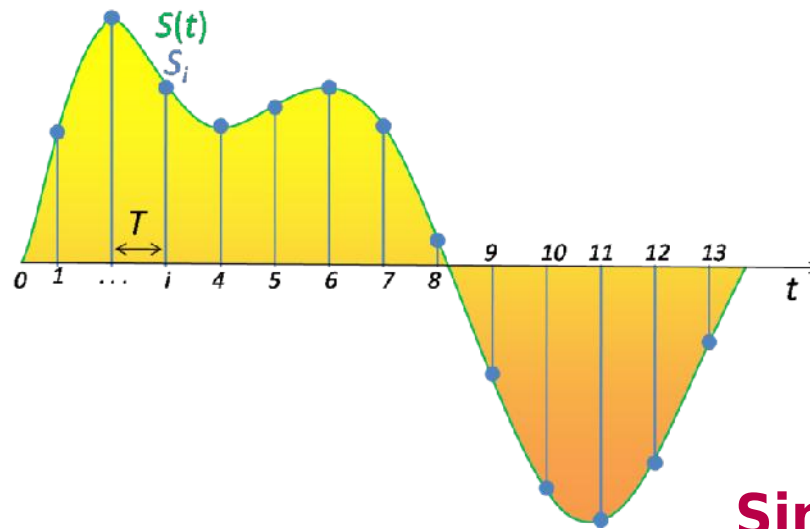
**Imagem discreta**



# Processo de Amostragem

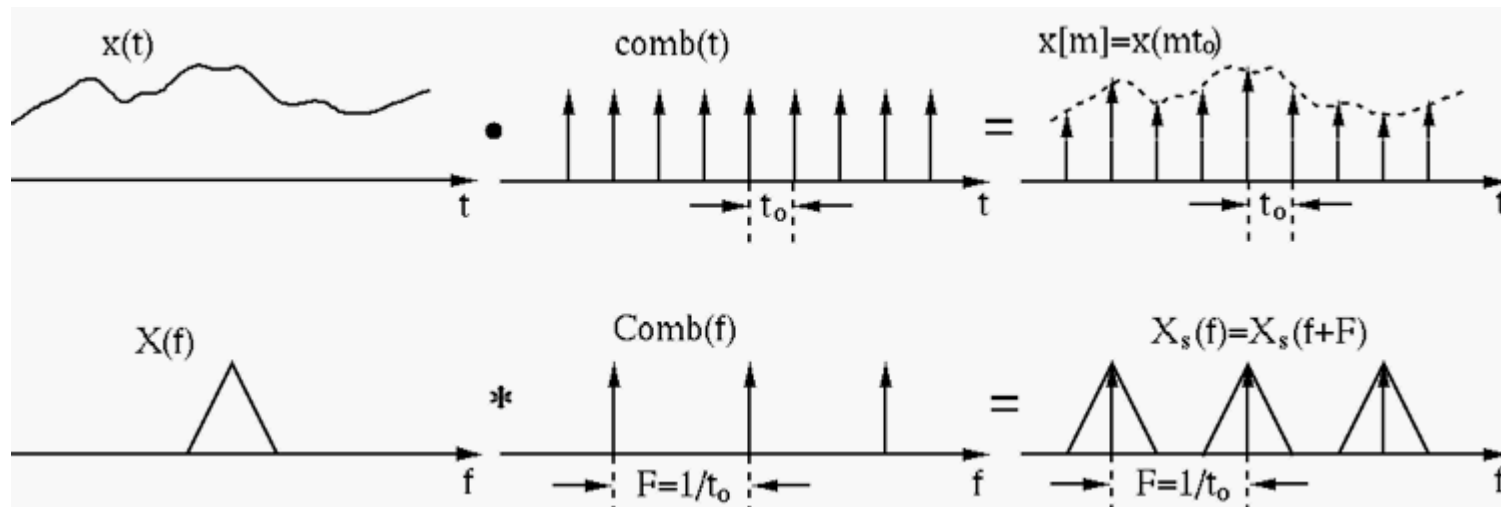
Sinal de entrada  $S(t)$

Sinal de saída  $S[t]$

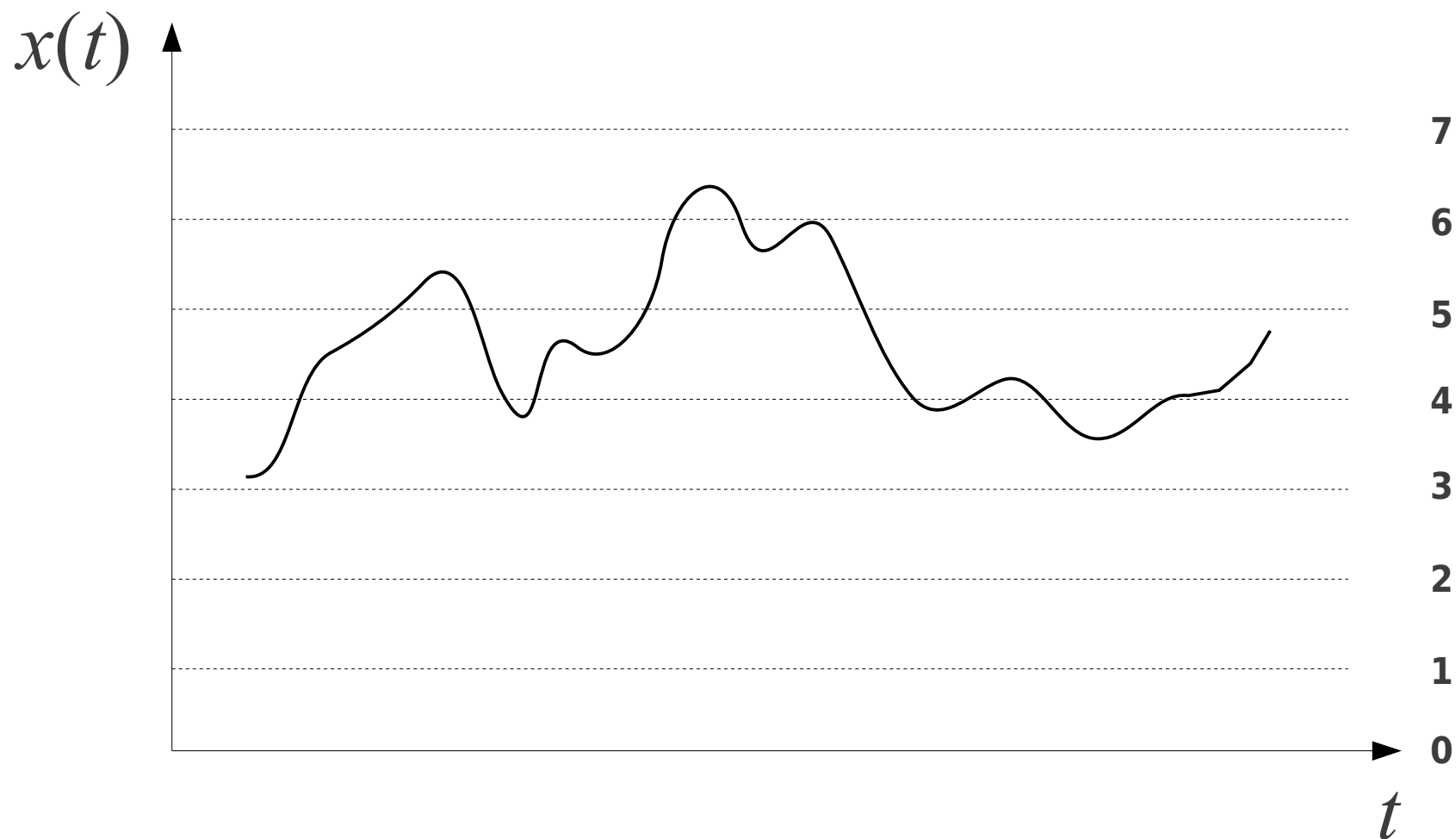


Sinal contínuo

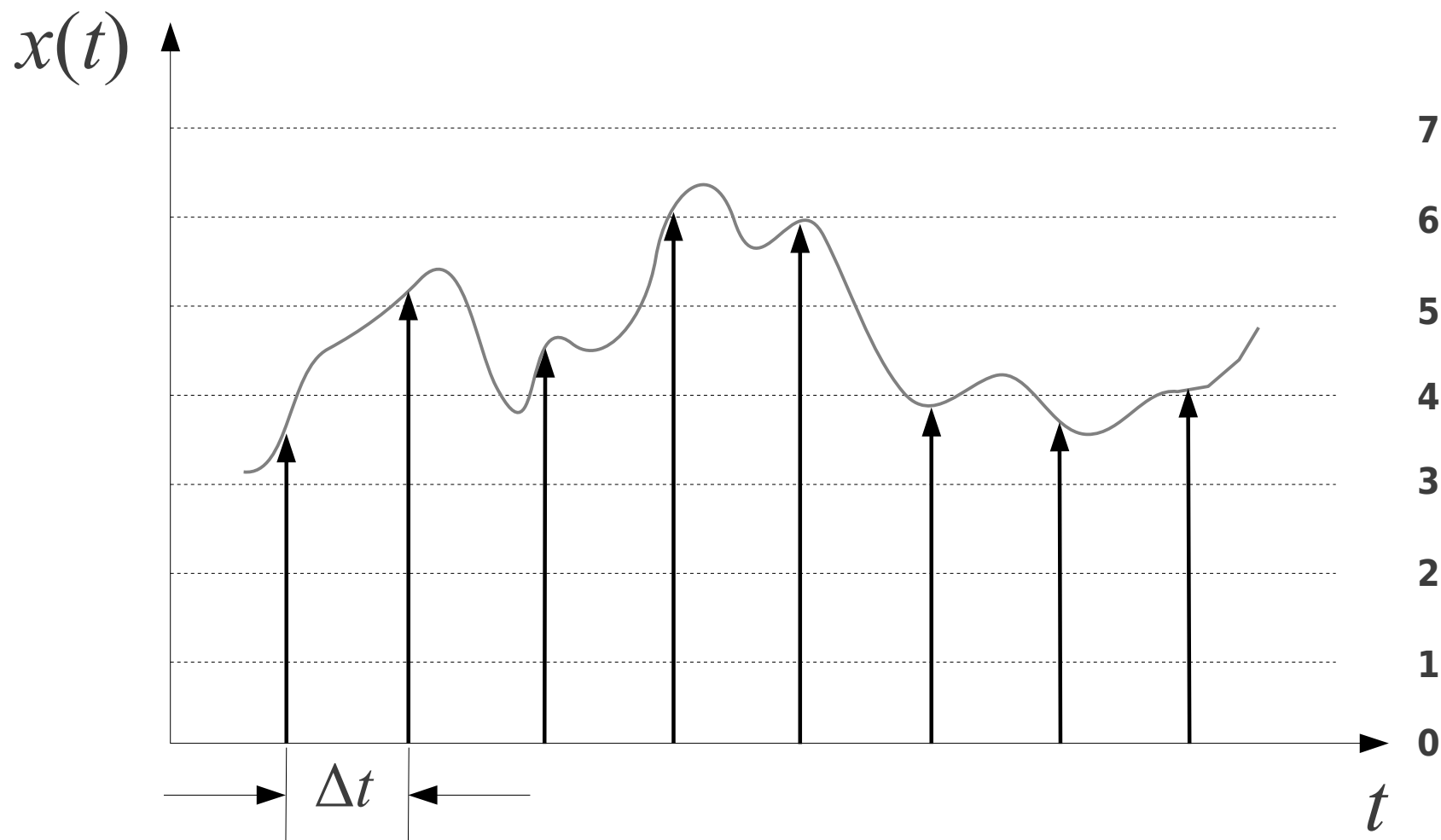
Sinal discreto



# Sinal Contínuo



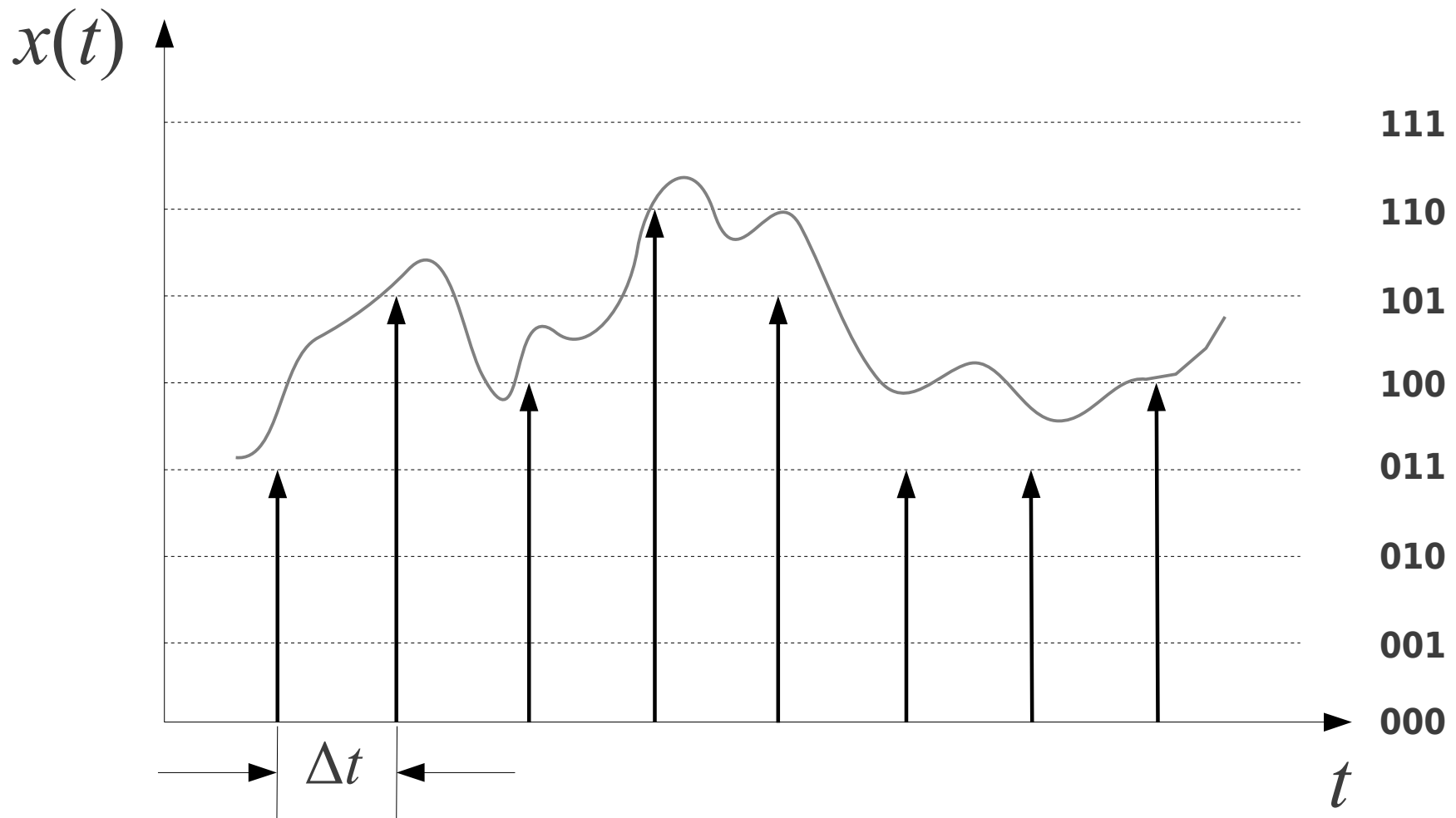
# Sinal Discreto



$$x(t) = \{..., 3.4, 5.1, 4.3, 6.0, 5.9, 3.8, 3.6, 4.1, ...\}$$



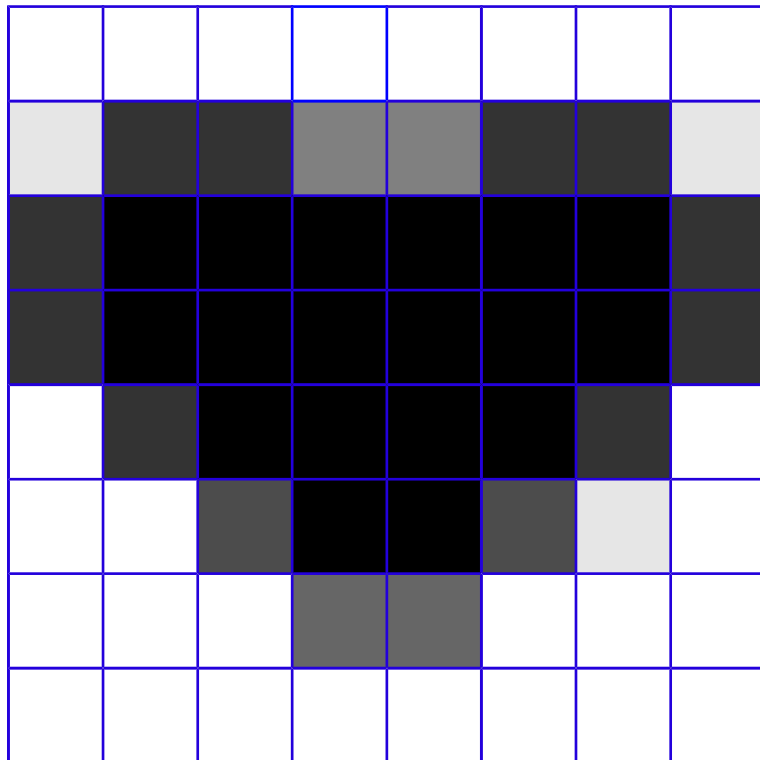
# Sinal Digital



$$x(t) = \{..., 011, 101, 100, 110, 101, 011, 011, 100, ...\}$$

# Imagem Digital

$$f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow C$$



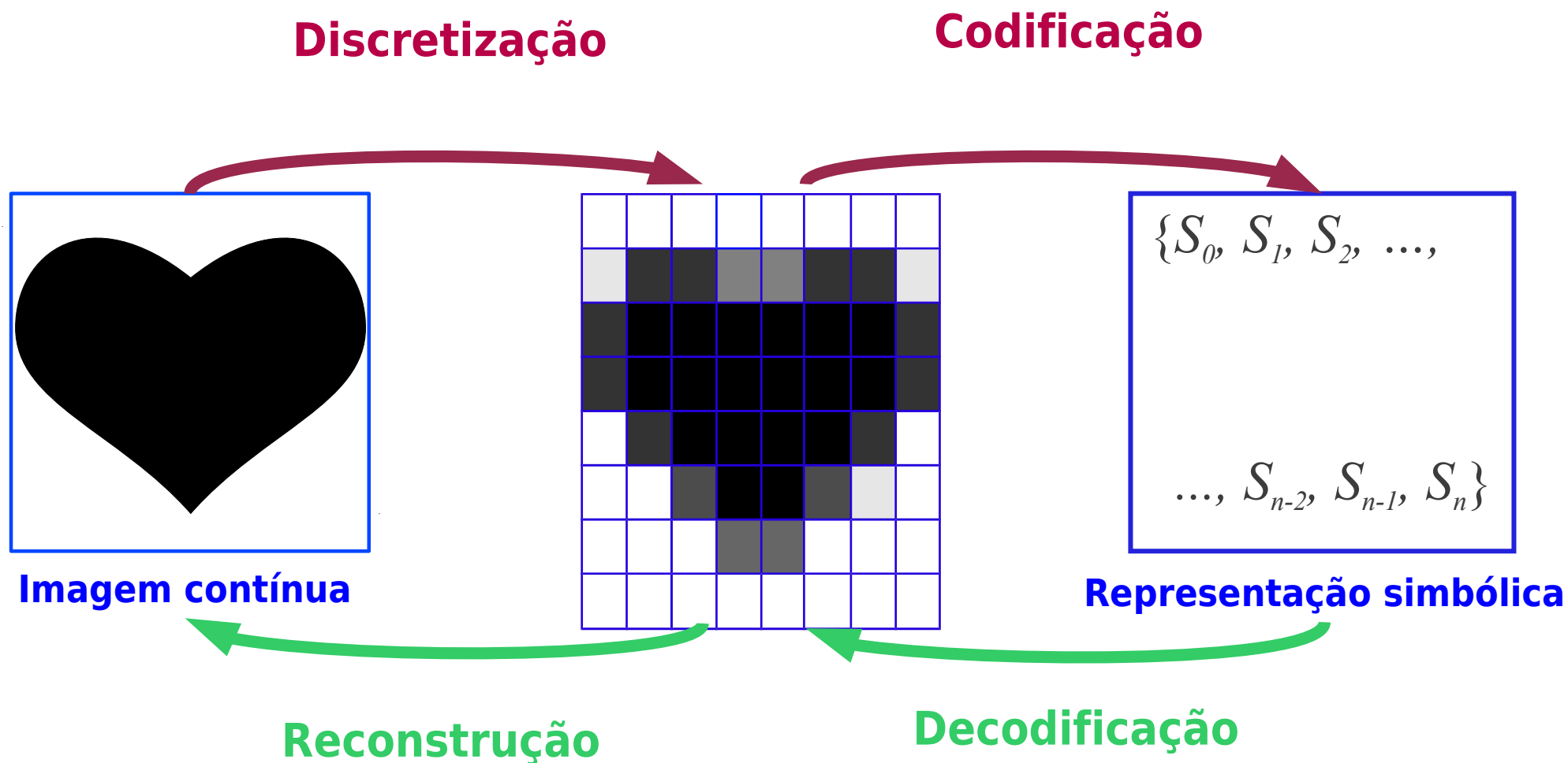
$f \rightarrow$  função imagem

$C \rightarrow$  espaço de cor

$U \rightarrow$  suporte da imagem

$U$  e  $C$  são discretizados

# Níveis de Abstração na Representação de Imagens

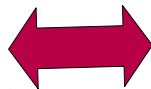


# **Persistência de Imagens Digitais**

# Formatos raster de arquivos de imagem

- Não comprimido

- BMP (Windows bitmap)
- Família PNM (Portable Any Map)
  - PBM (binário)
  - PGM (tons de cinza)
  - PPM (pixelmap)

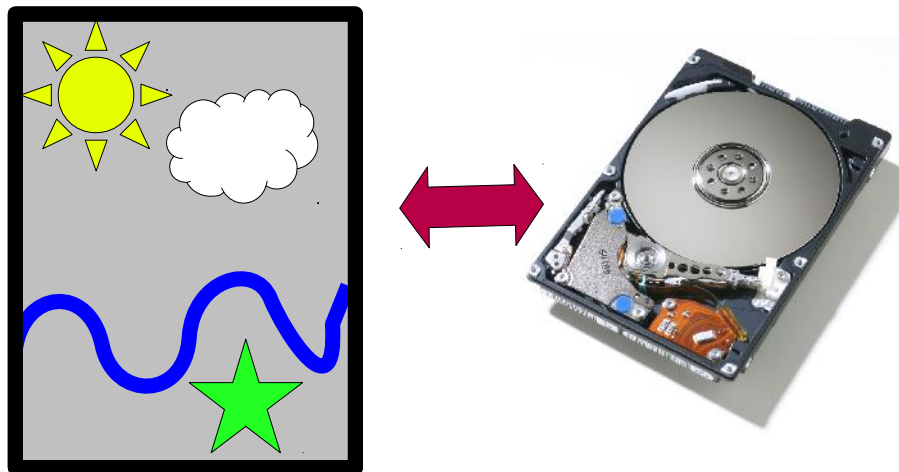


- Comprimido

- Com perda de informação
  - JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
- Sem perda de informação
  - TIFF (Tagged Image File Format) Compressão LZW opcional
  - GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)
  - PNG (Portable Network Graphic) Sucessor open source do GIF

# Formatos vetoriais de arquivos de imagem

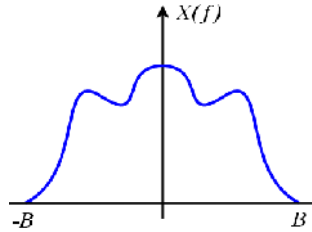
- SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) – Padrão aberto criado e mantido pelo W3C
- PDF (Portable Document File)
- CDR – Formato proprietário do Corel Draw não existe documento público de descrição deste formato
- EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)



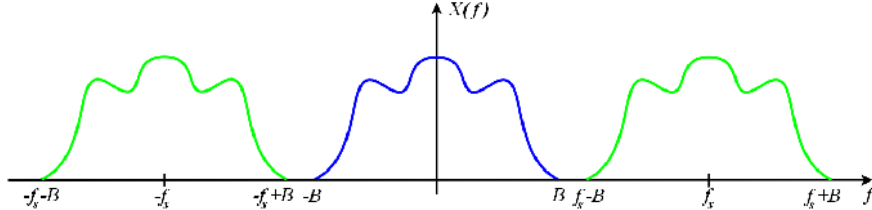
# Limitações da Discretização

# Amostragem - Teorema de Nyquist $f_s > 2B$

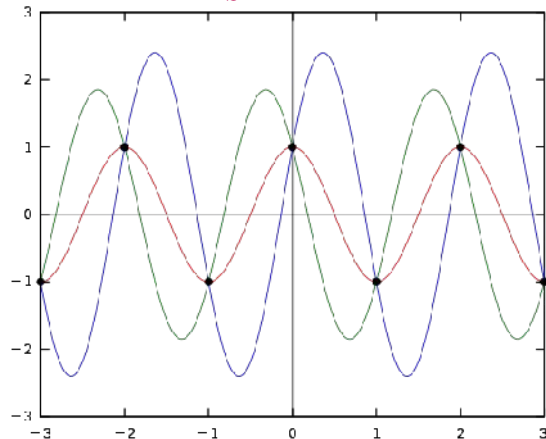
## Espectro do Sinal de Entrada



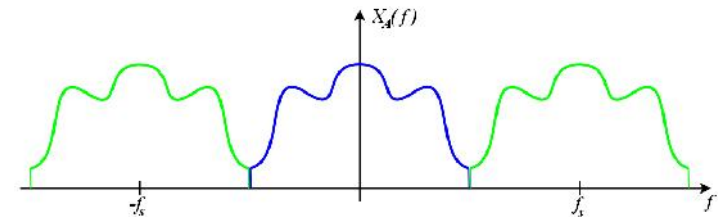
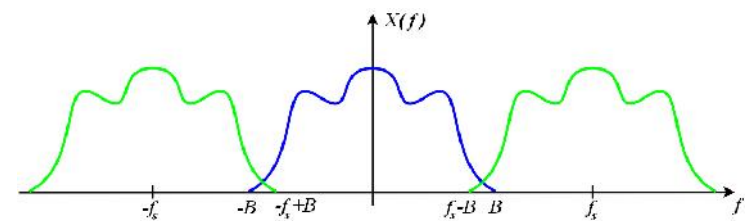
$$f_s > 2B$$



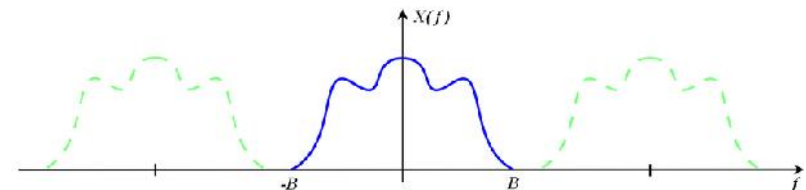
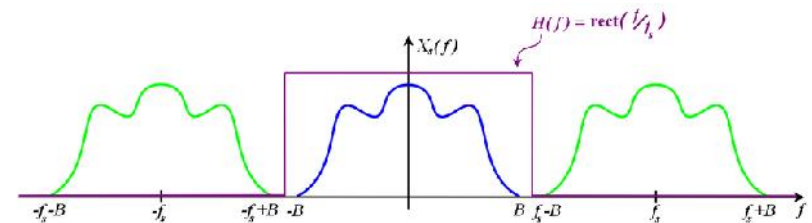
$$f_s = 2B$$



## Aliasing $f_s < 2B$

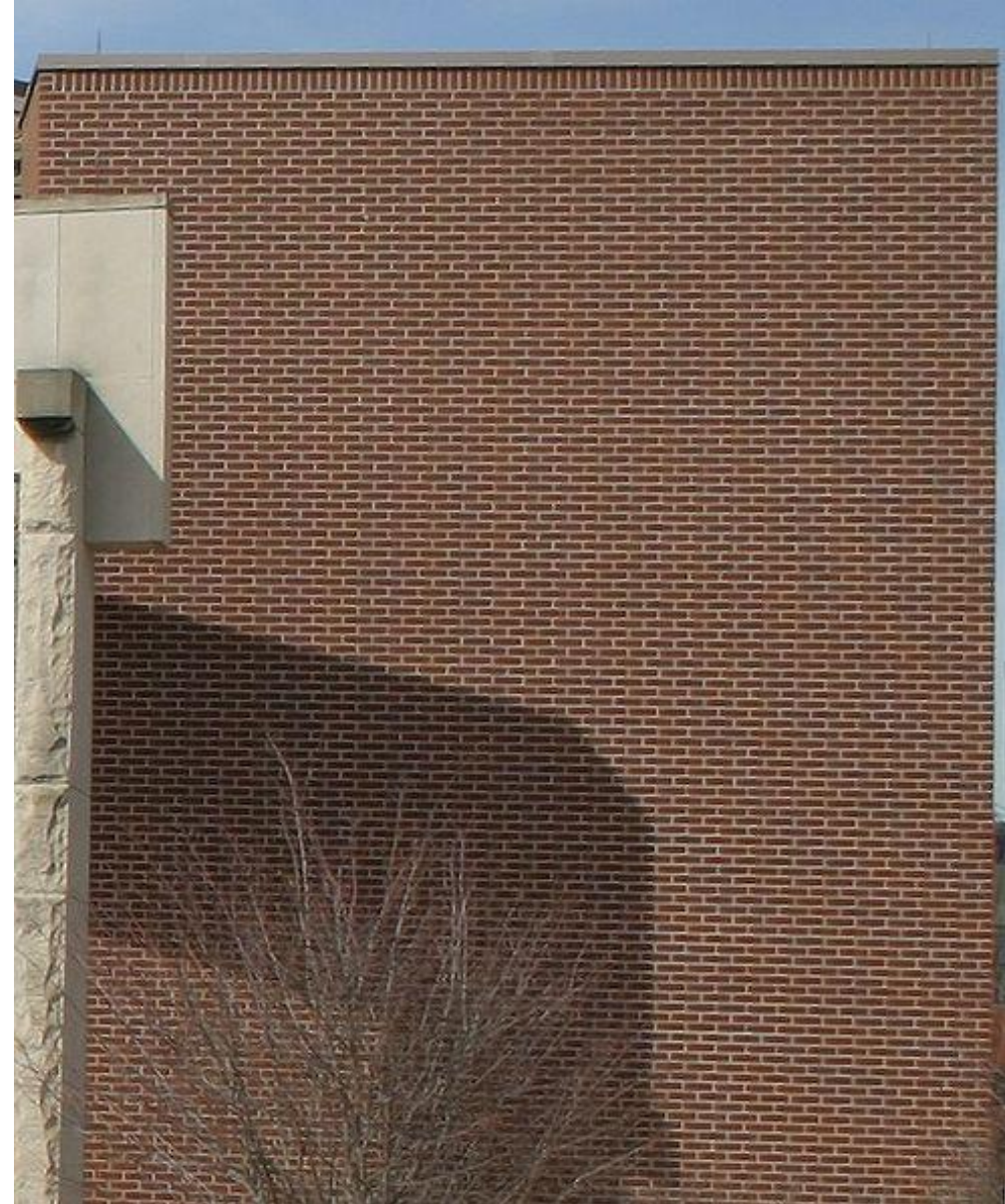


## Reconstrução

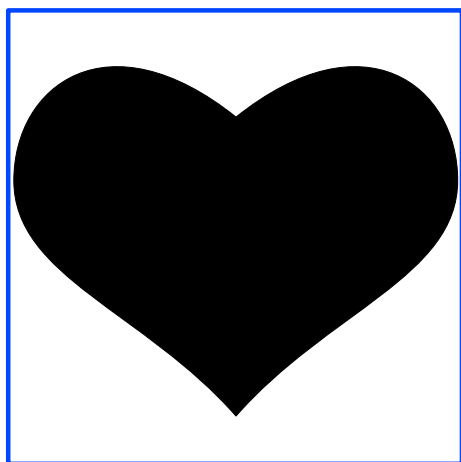
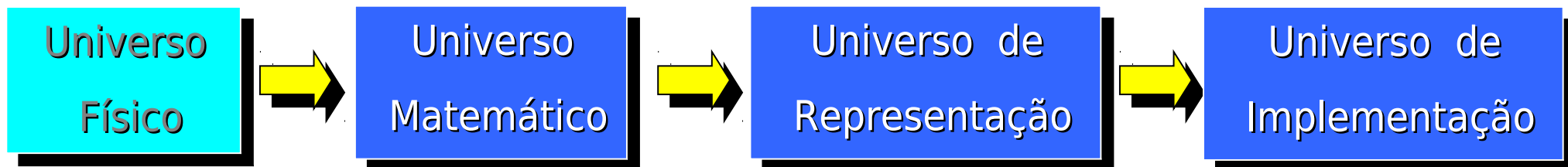




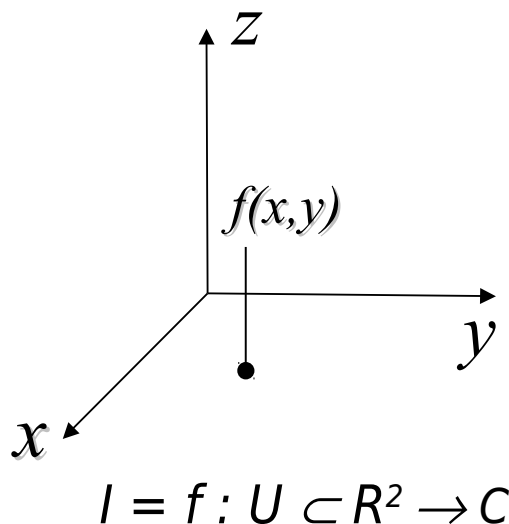
# Limite de Representação



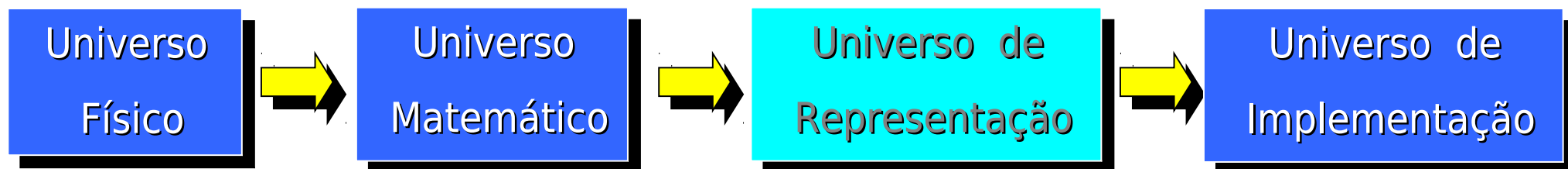
# Paradigma dos 4 Universos



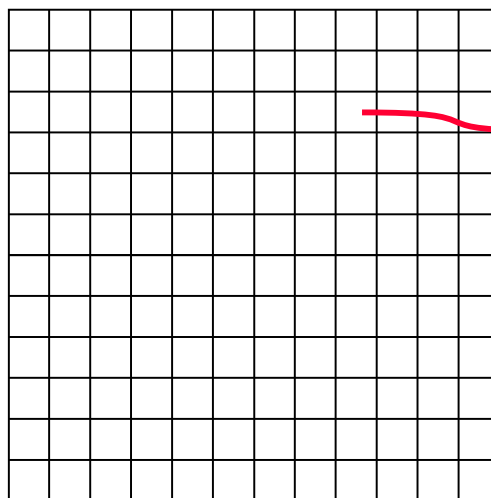
# Paradigma dos 4 Universos



# Paradigma dos 4 Universos

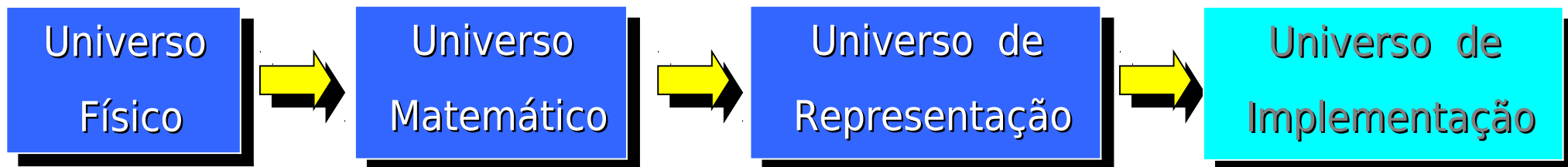


$M_{m \times n}$



$f(x,y) = m_{ij}$

# Paradigma dos 4 Universos

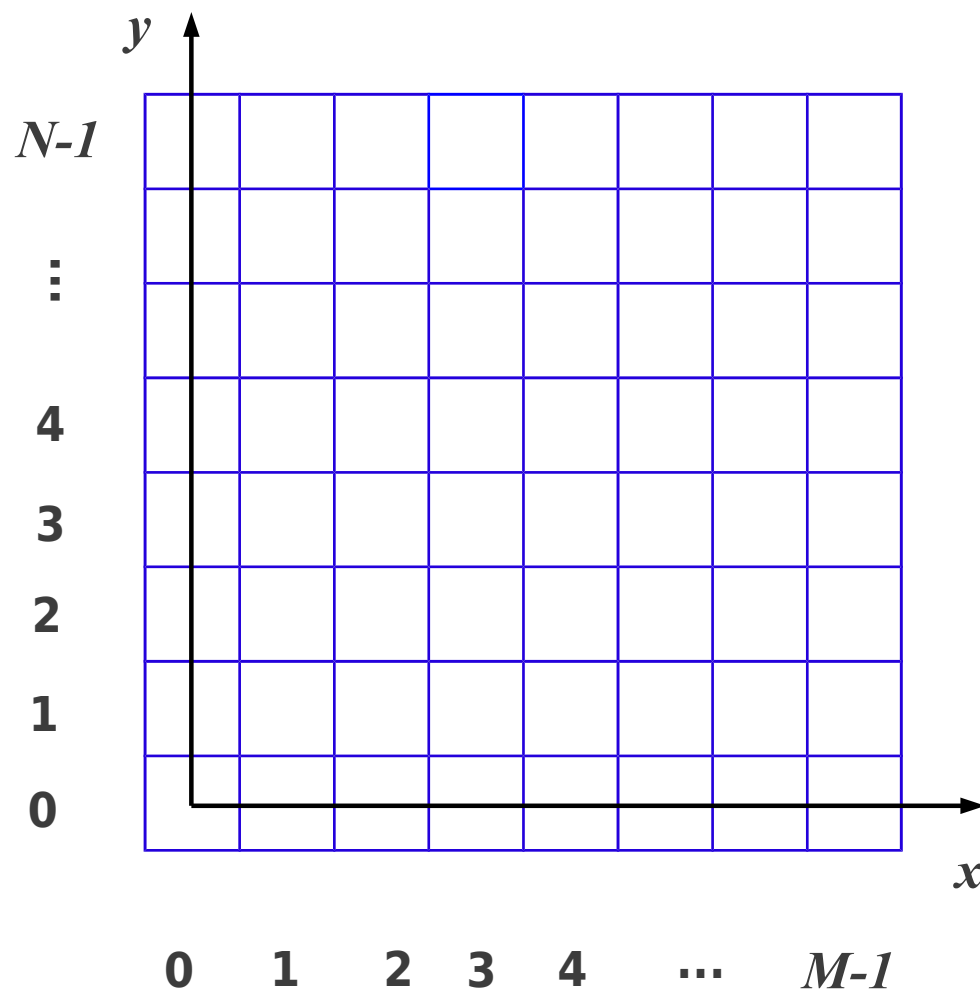


```
float Imagem [M][N][3];
```

# **Sistemas de Coordenadas de Imagens Digitais**

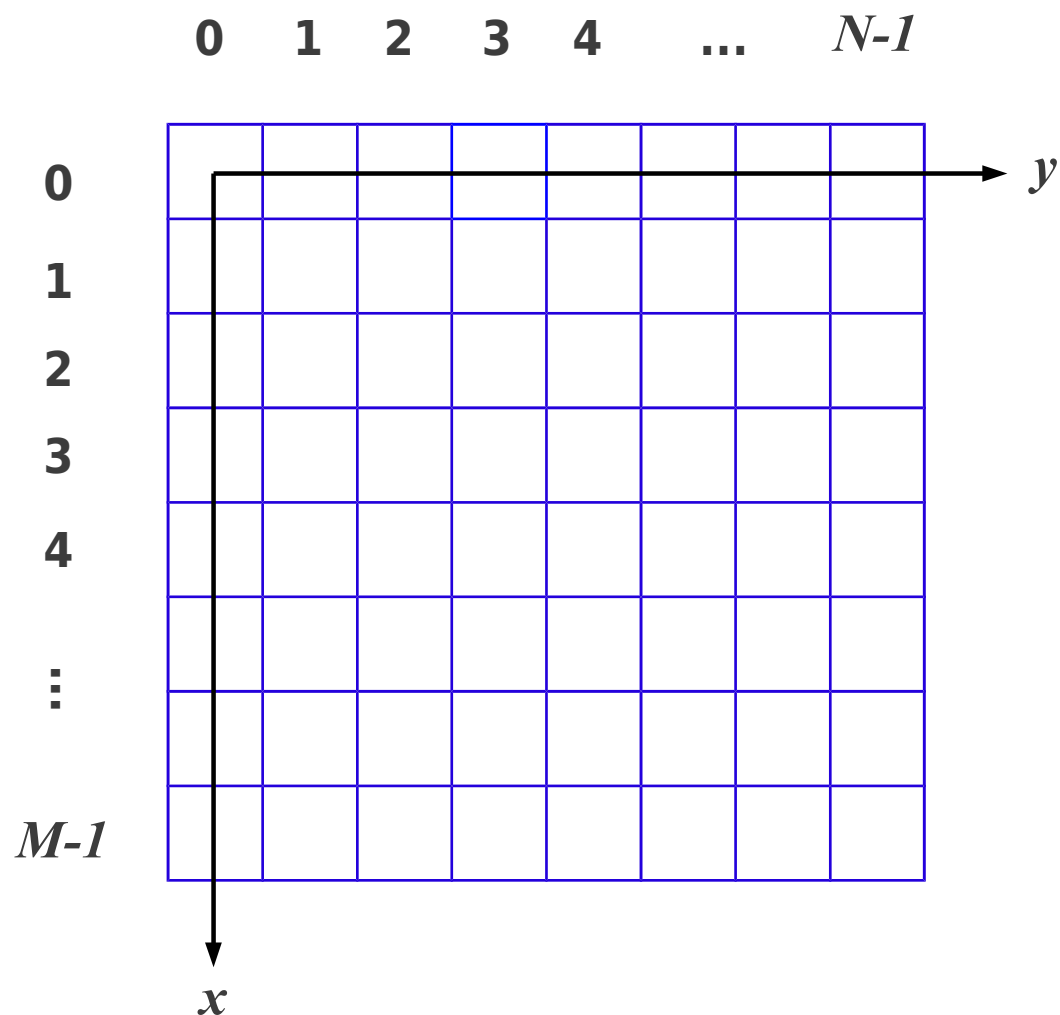
# Sistema de coordenadas da imagem digital

## Computação Gráfica



# Sistema de coordenadas da imagem digital

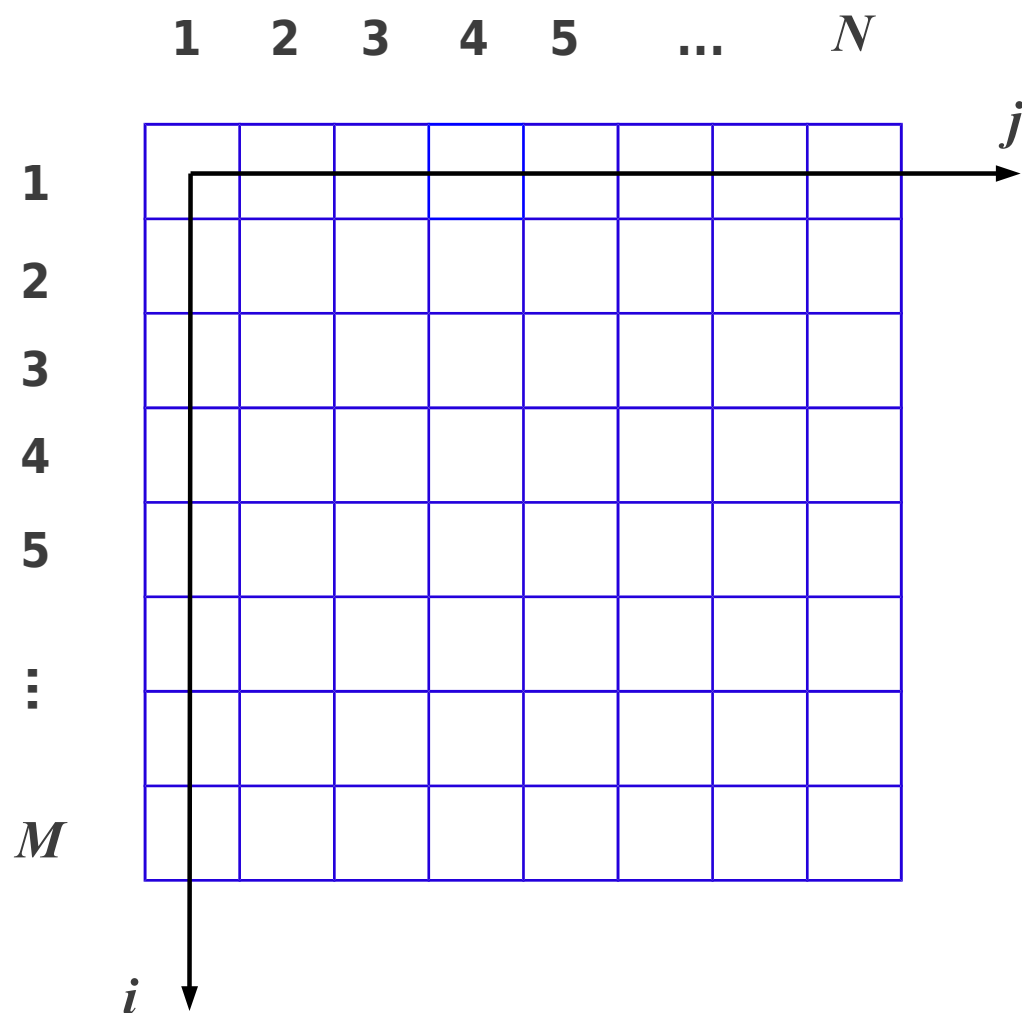
## Processamento Digital de Imagens





# Sistema de coordenadas da imagem digital

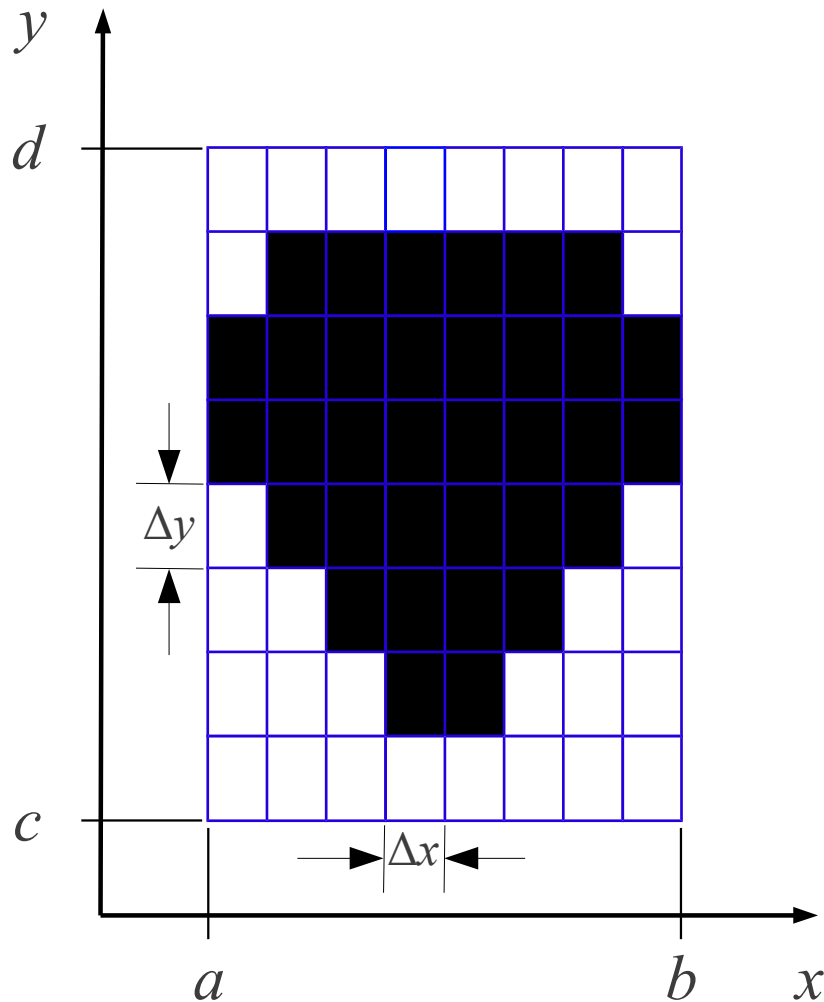
## Ambientes matriciais (exemplo Octave)



# **Representação de uma Imagem**

# Representação Espacial

## Imagem discreta



$$U = [a, b] \times [c, d] = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; a \leq x \leq b \text{ e } c \leq y \leq d\}$$

Para  $a = c = 0$

$$P \Delta = (x_j, y_k) \in \mathbb{R}^2;$$

onde,

$$x_j = j \Delta x, j = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, \Delta x = b/m$$

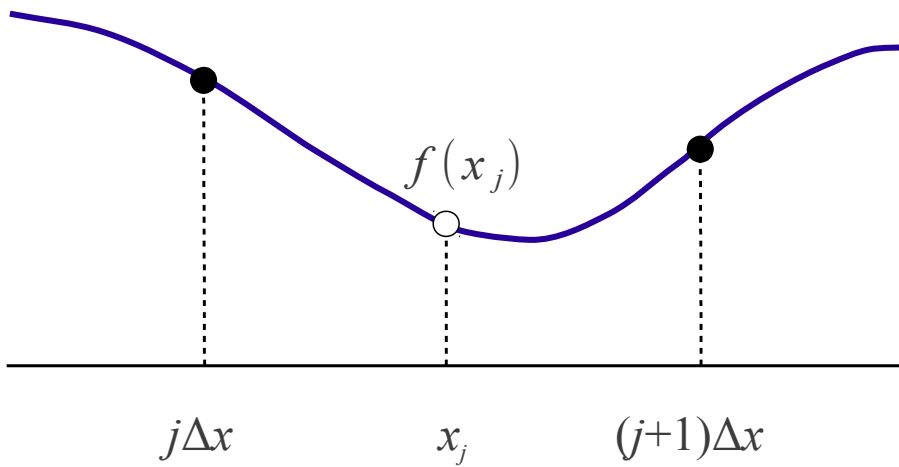
$$y_k = k \Delta y, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \Delta y = d/n$$

$$c_{jk} = [j \Delta x, (j+1) \Delta x] \times [k \Delta y, (k+1) \Delta y] \subset P \Delta$$

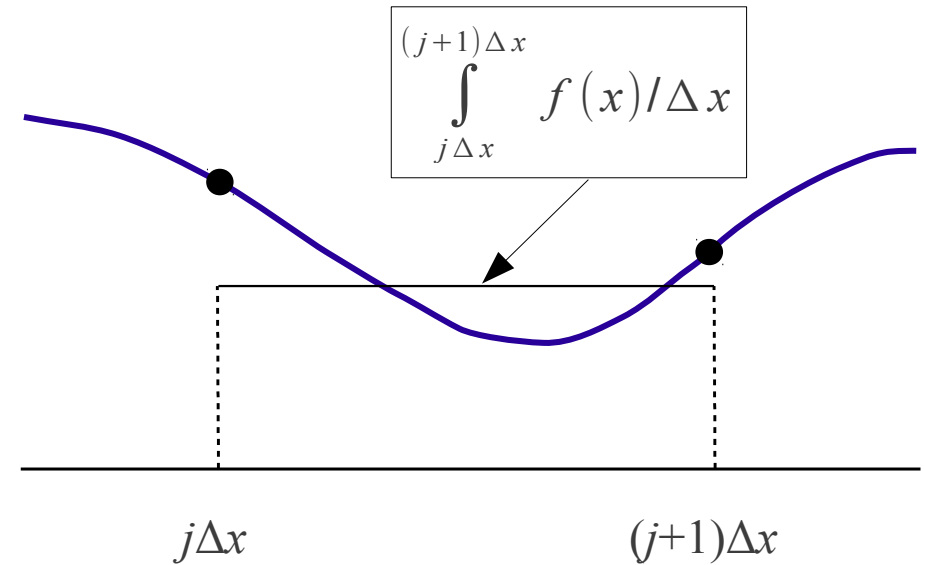
$$j = 0, \dots, m-1; k = 0, \dots, n-1$$

# Discretização

## Amostragem pontual

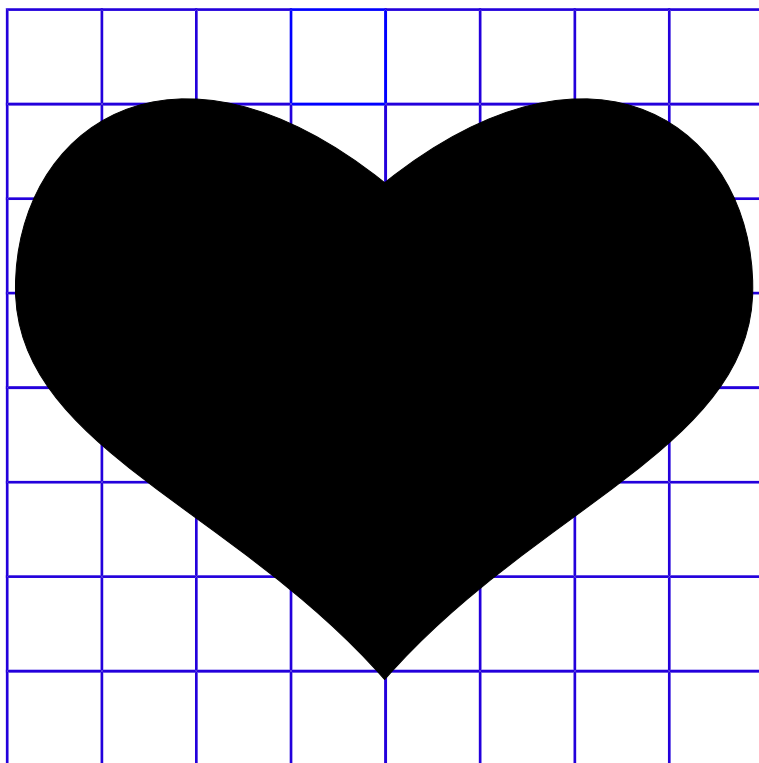


## Amostragem por área

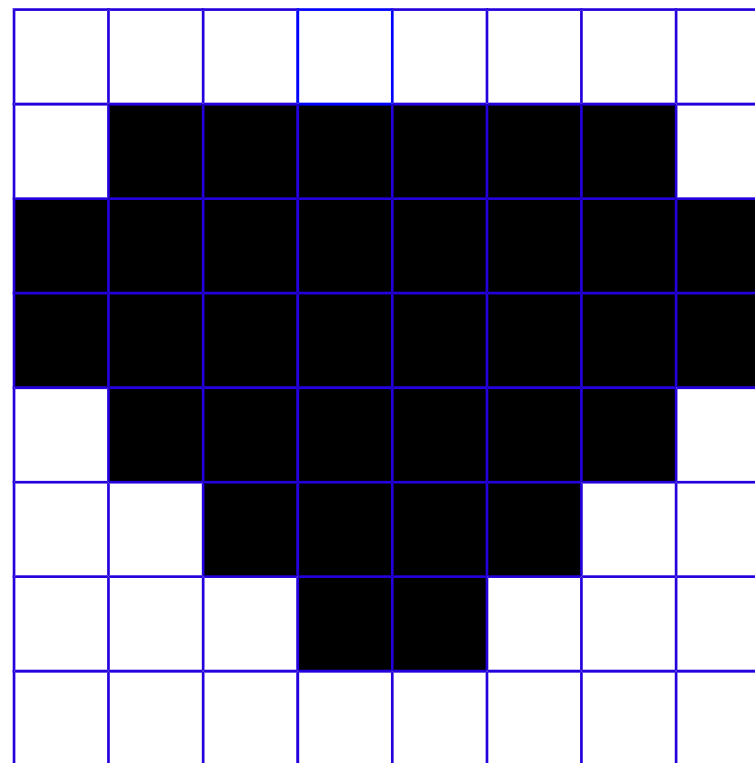


# Amostragem Pontual

**Imagem contínua**

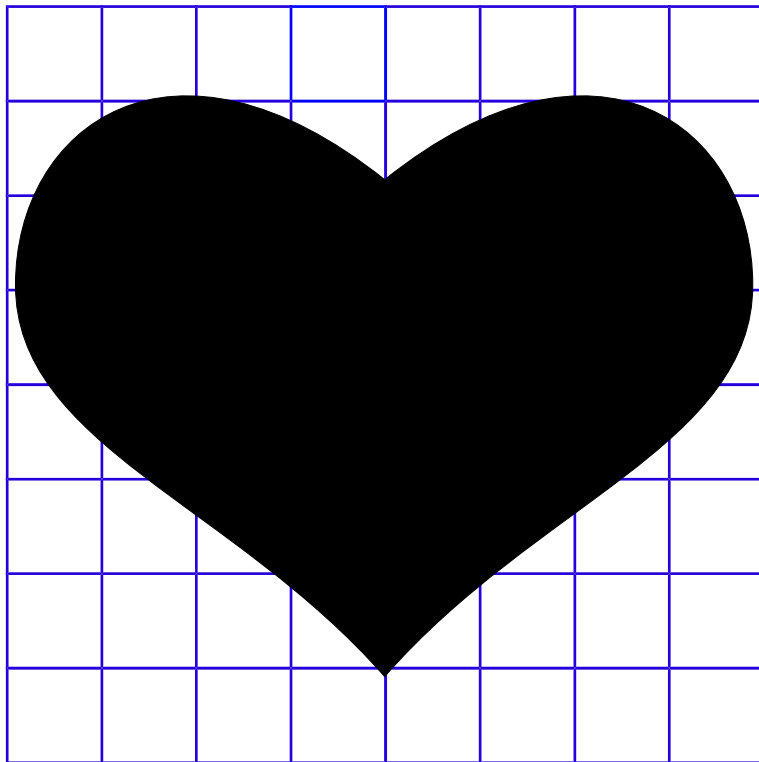


**Imagem discreta**

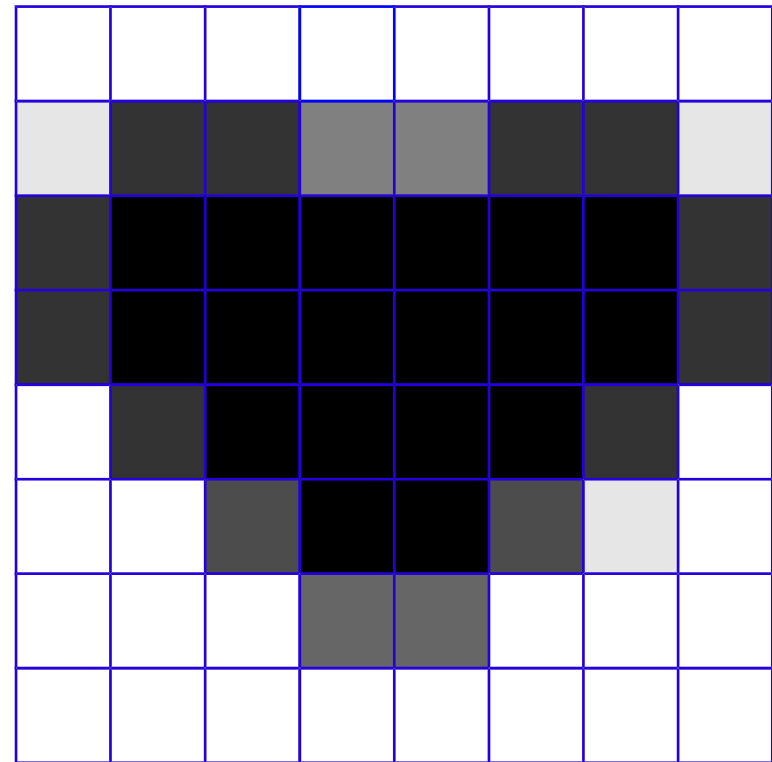


# Amostragem por Área

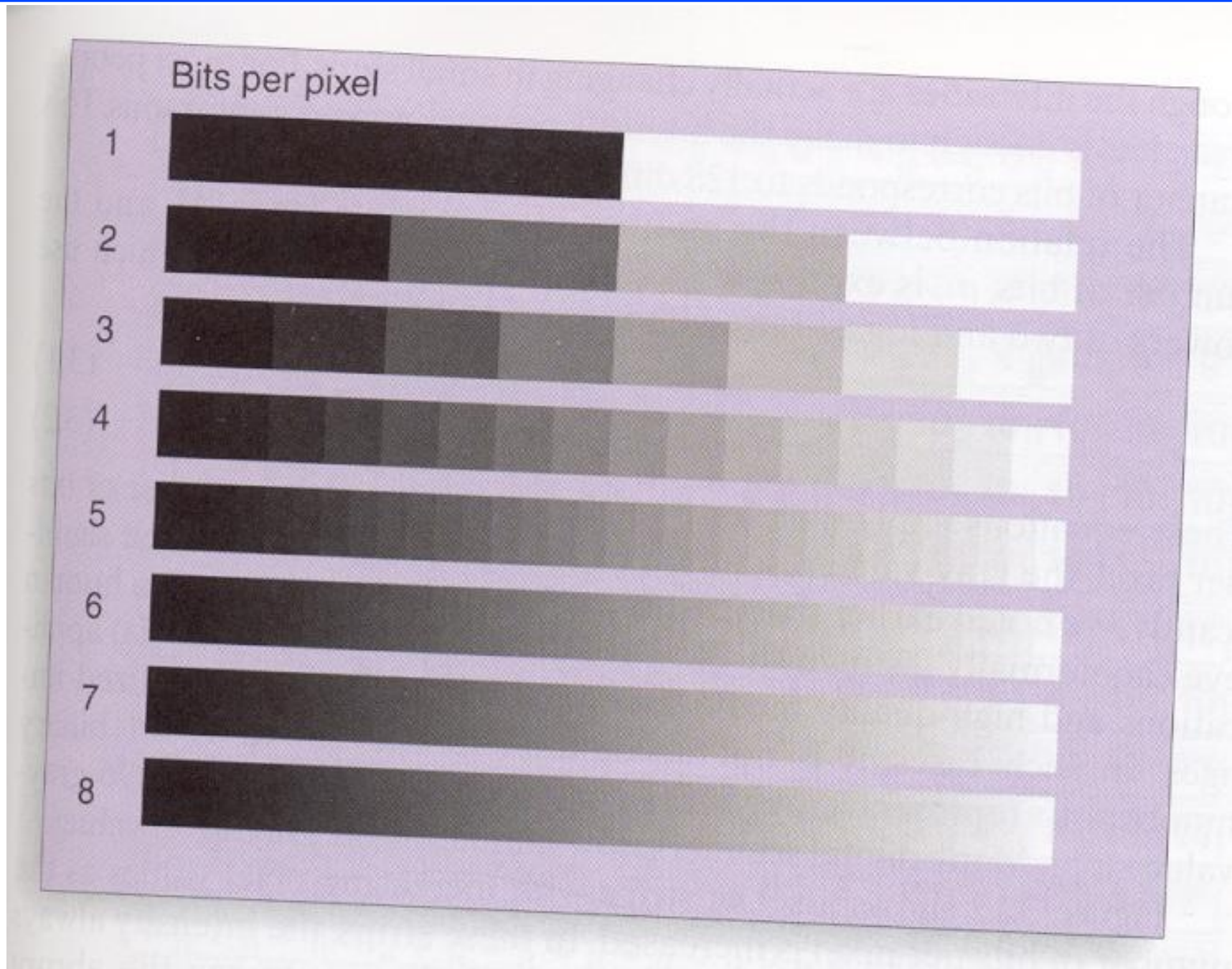
**Imagem contínua**



**Imagem discreta**



# Quantização - Bits por pixel

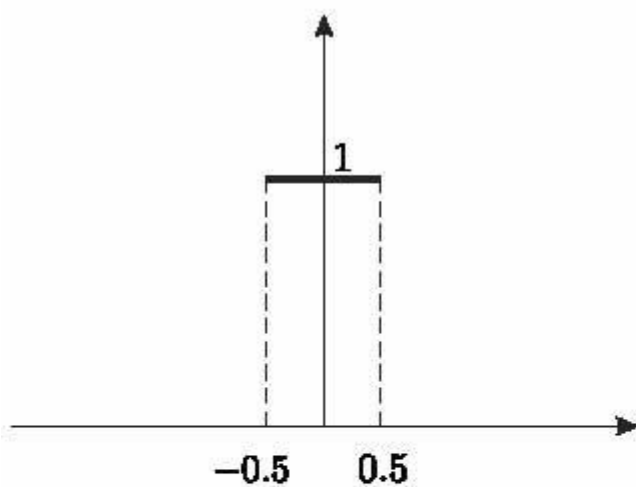


# **Reconstrução de Imagens Digitais**

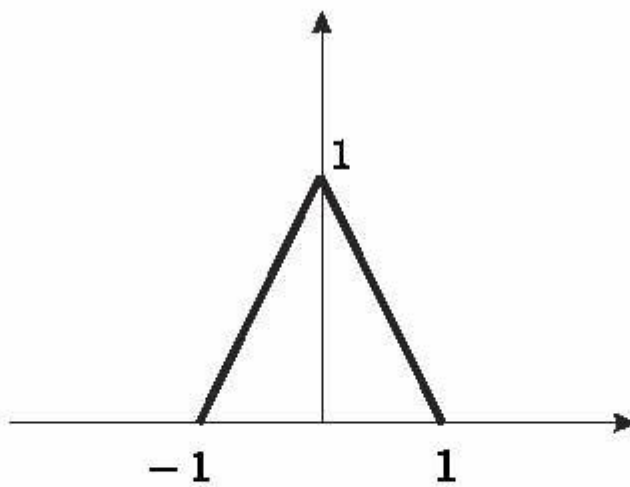


# Núcleos de Reconstrução 1D

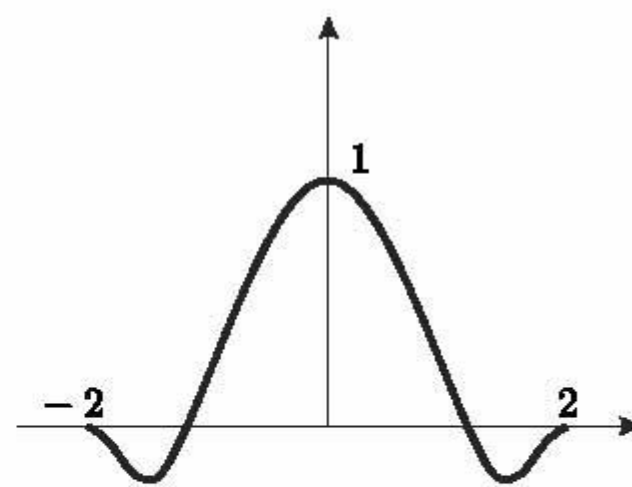
Constante



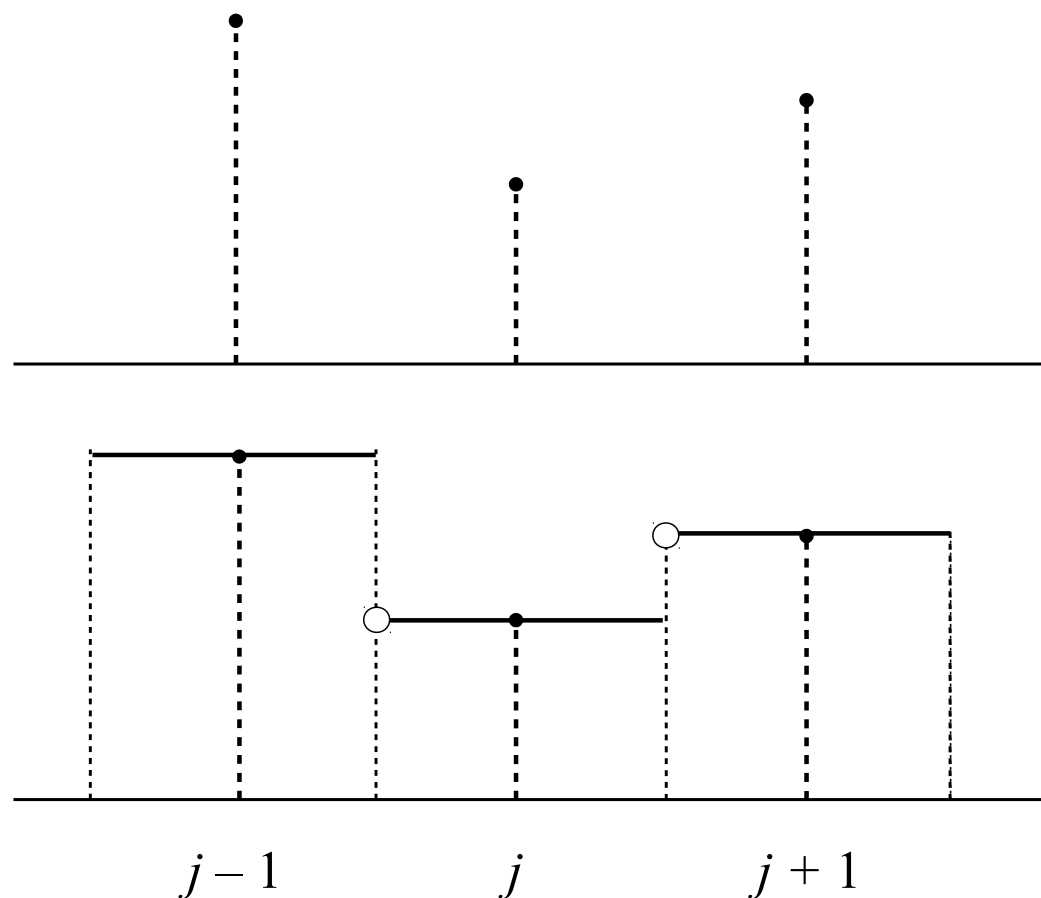
Triangular



Cúbico

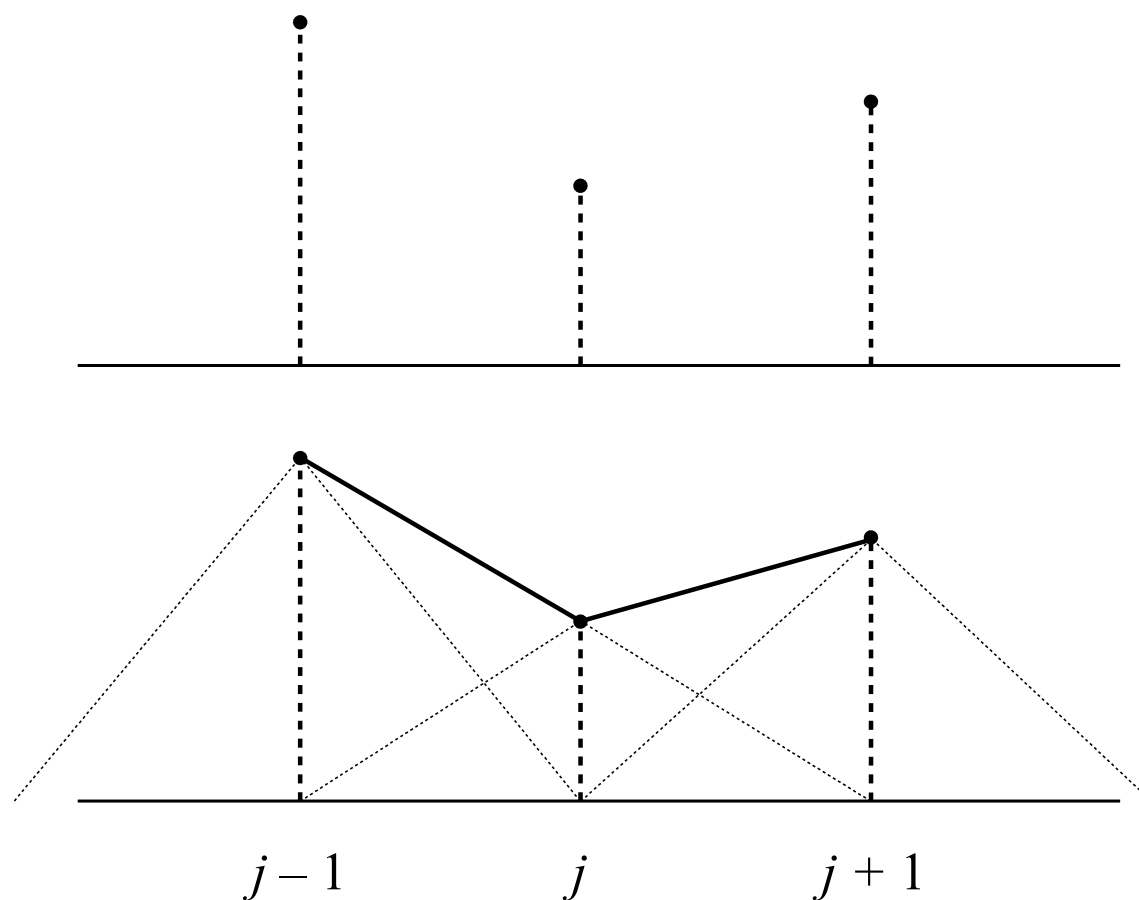


# Reconstrução 1D - Núcleo Constante



**Valor contínuo corresponde ao valor discreto do vizinho mais próximo.**

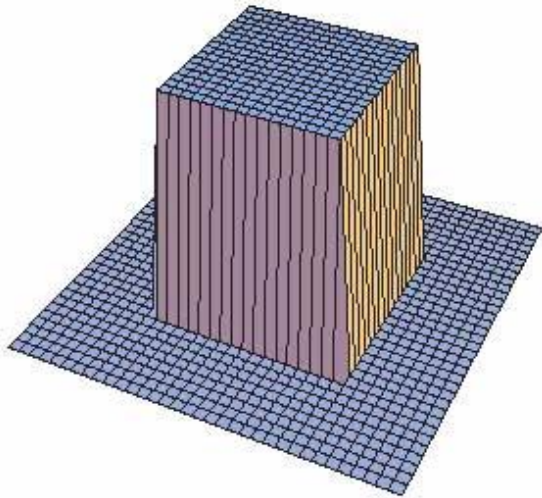
# Reconstrução 1D - Núcleo Triangular



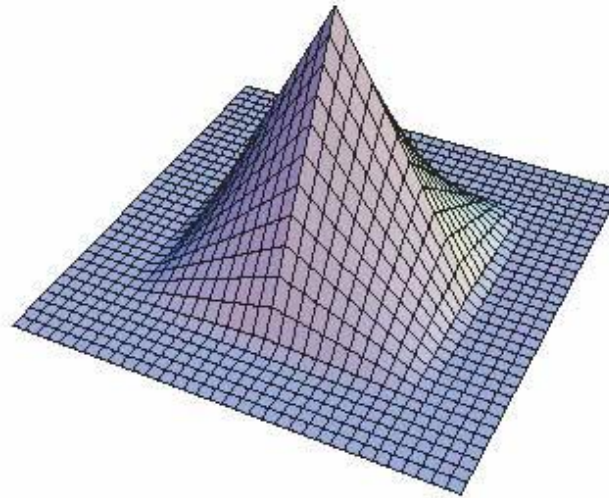
**Valor contínuo corresponde à combinação de duas funções lineares uma para cada vizinho discreto**

# Núcleos de Reconstrução 2D

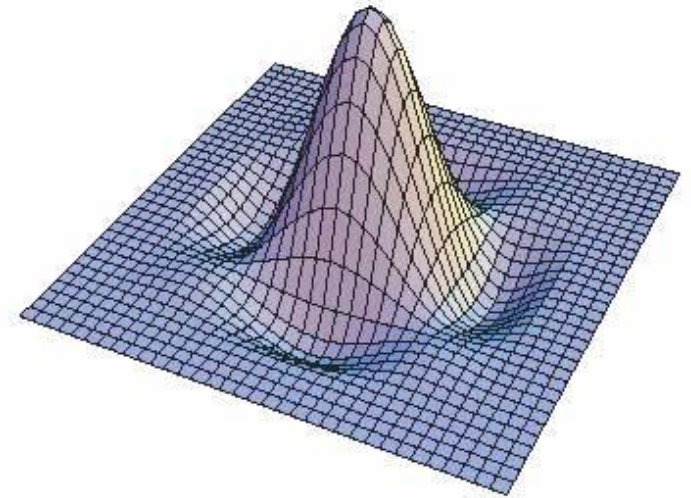
**Constante**



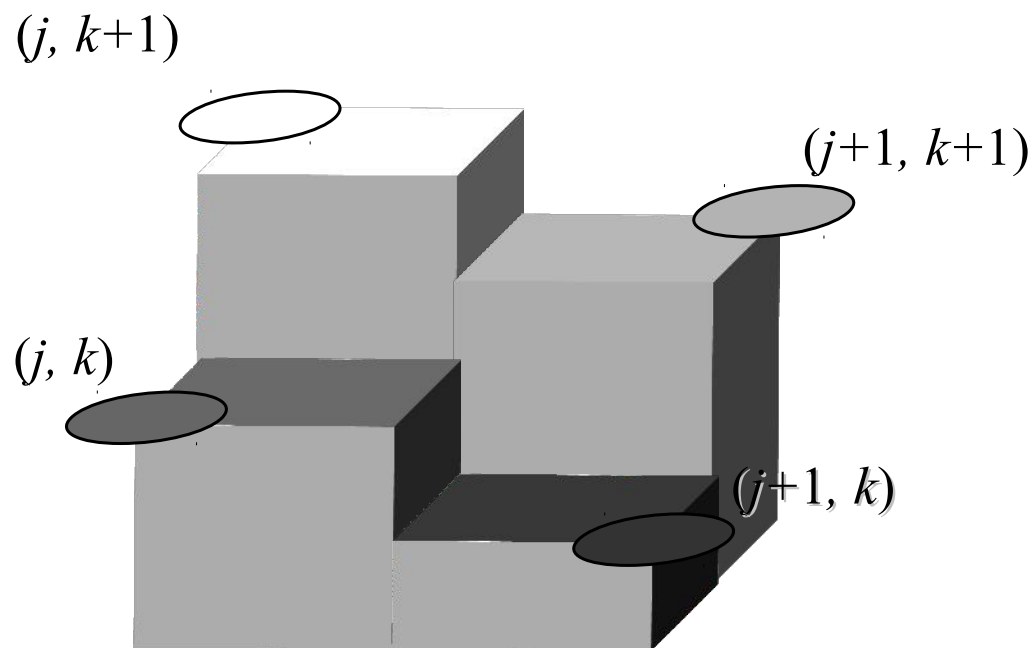
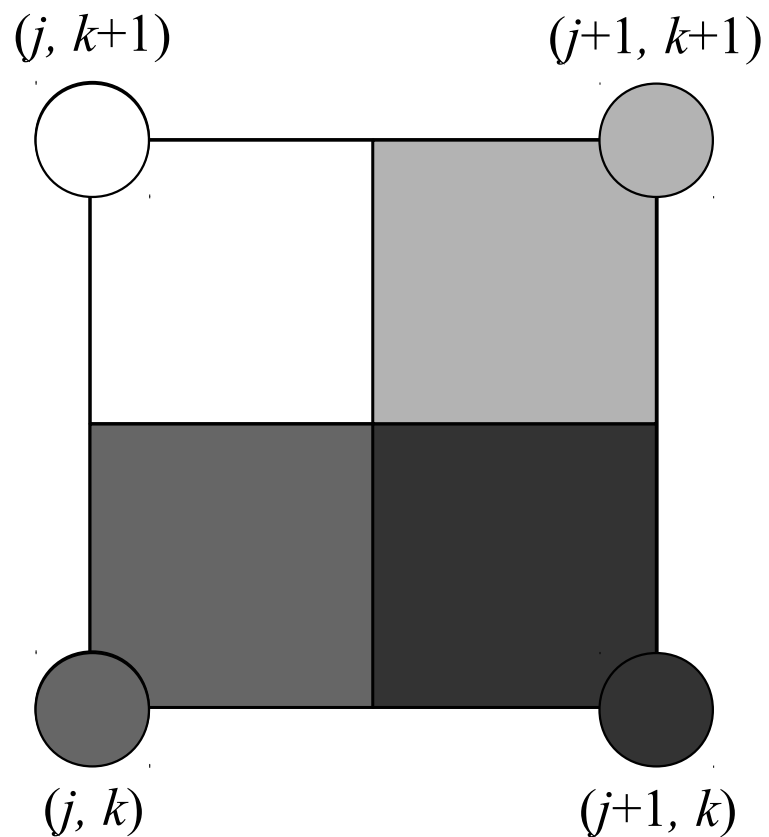
**Triangular**



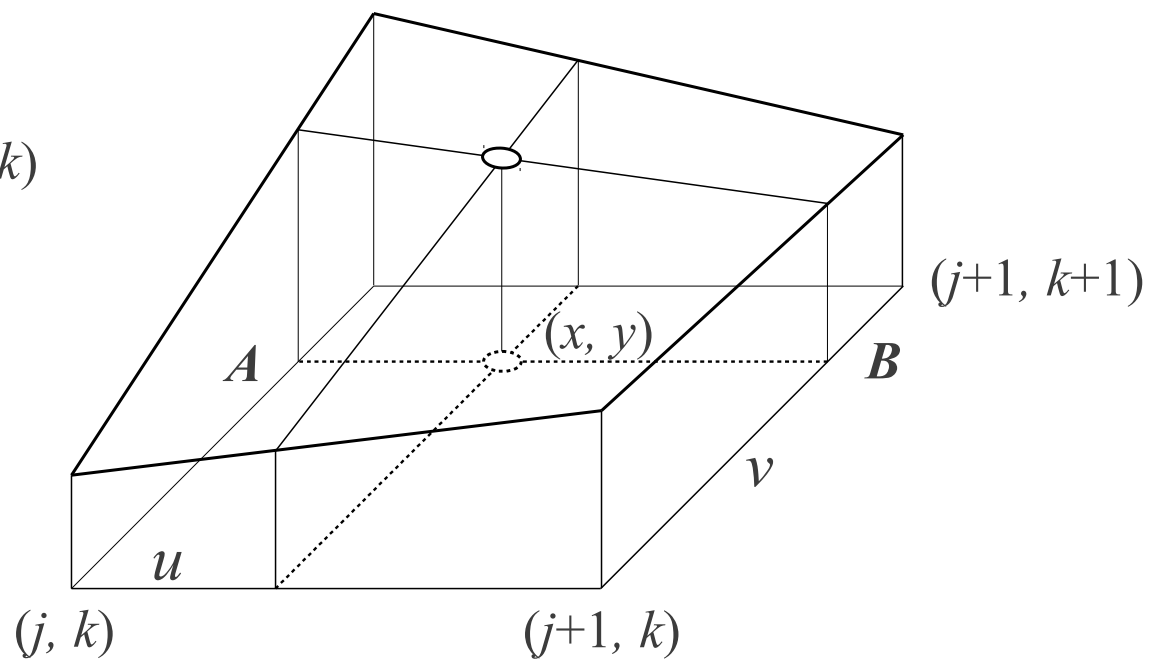
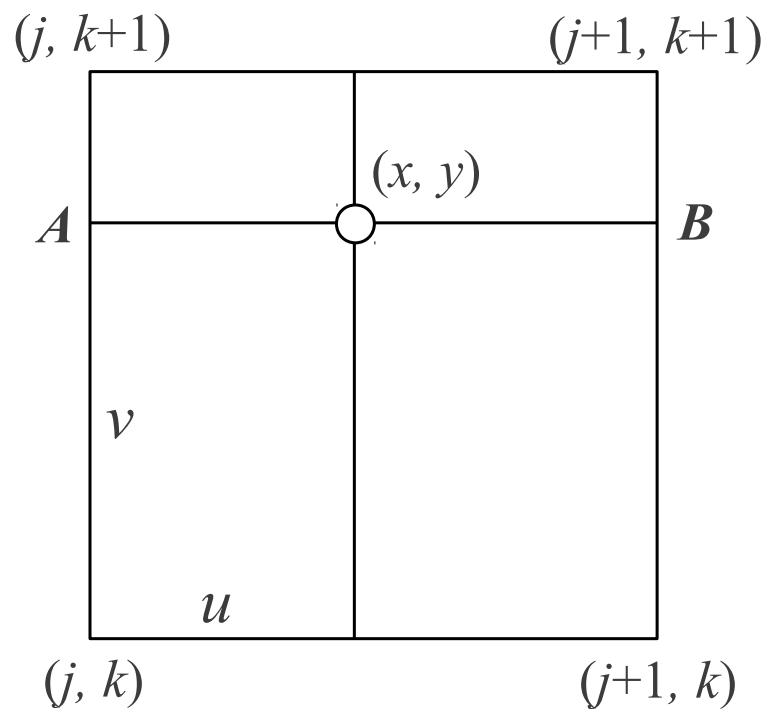
**Cúbico**



# Reconstrução 2D - Núcleo Constante

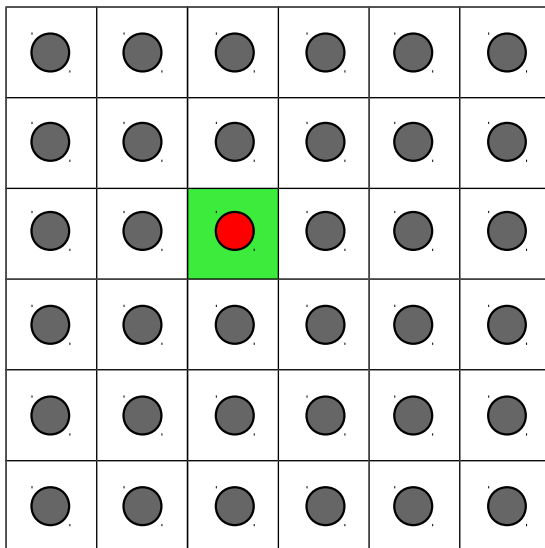


# Reconstrução 2D - Núcleo Triangular

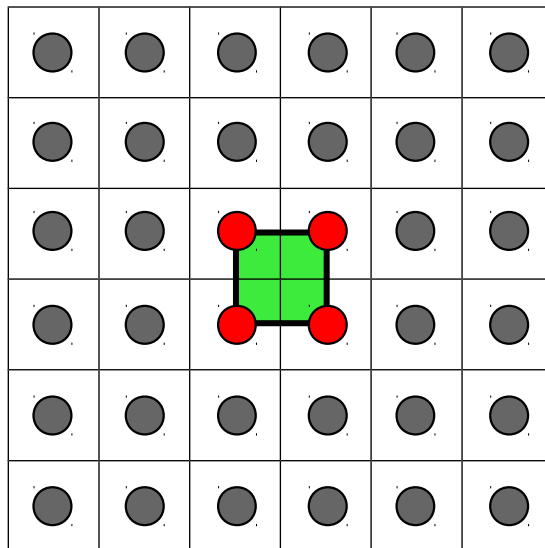


# Reconstrução 2D: Área de influência

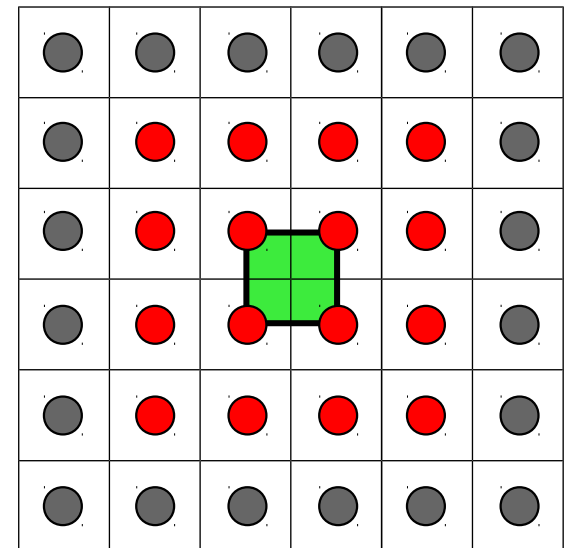
**Constante**



**Triangular**



**Cúbico**



# Resultado de Reconstrução 2D



(a)



**Constante**



**Triangular**



**Cúbico**



# **Conceitos de Imagens Digitais**

# Resolução Espacial 32 x 32



# Resolução Espacial 64 x 64



# Resolução Espacial 128 x 128



# Resolução Espacial 256 x 256



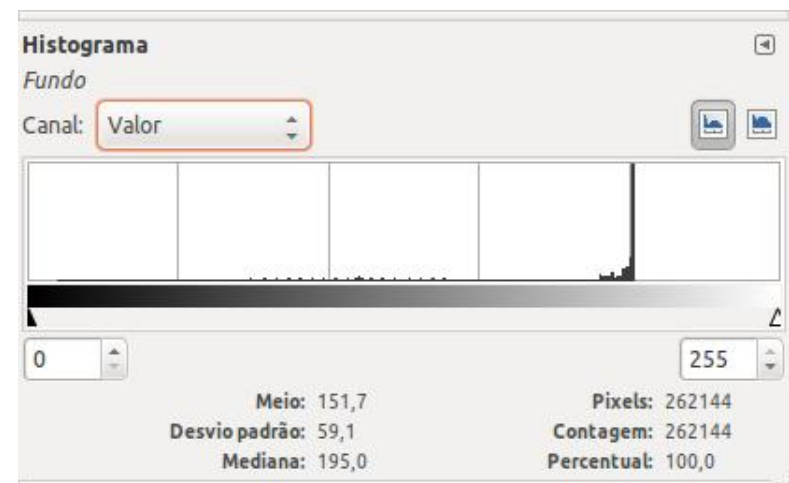


# Resolução Espacial 512 x 512



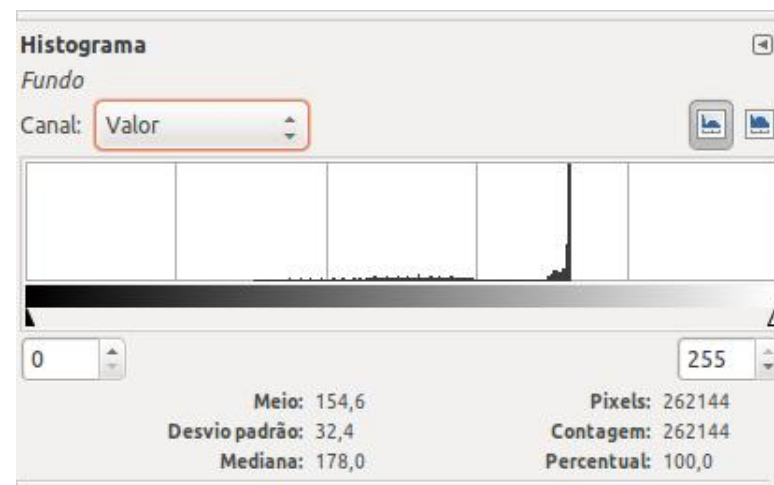
# Histograma de Imagens

# Brilho de Imagens Digitais





# Contraste de Imagens Digitais



# Operações Pontuais

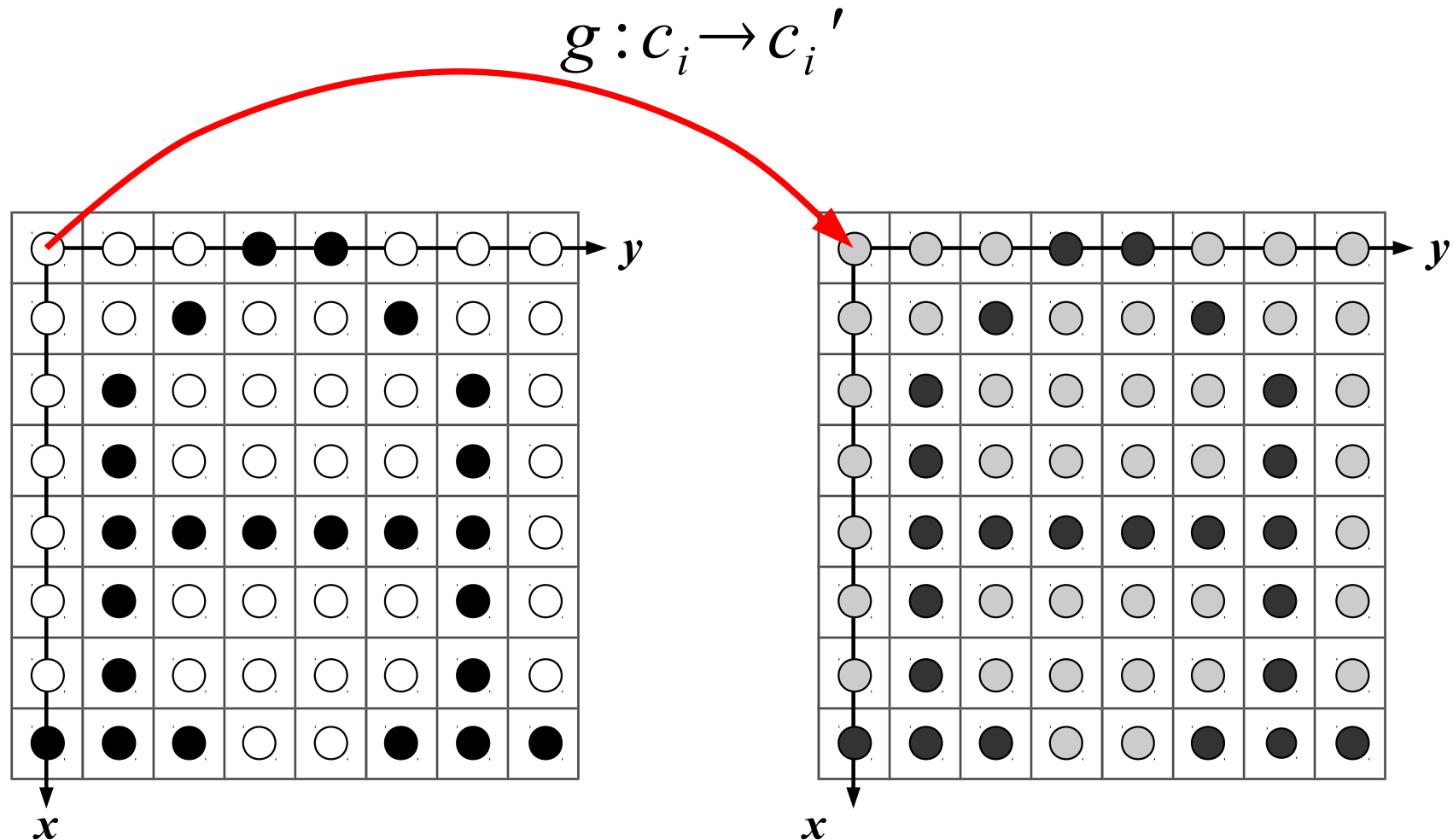
# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i' \quad g(f) \Leftrightarrow f'$$

# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f : \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f' : \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g(f) \Leftrightarrow f'$$

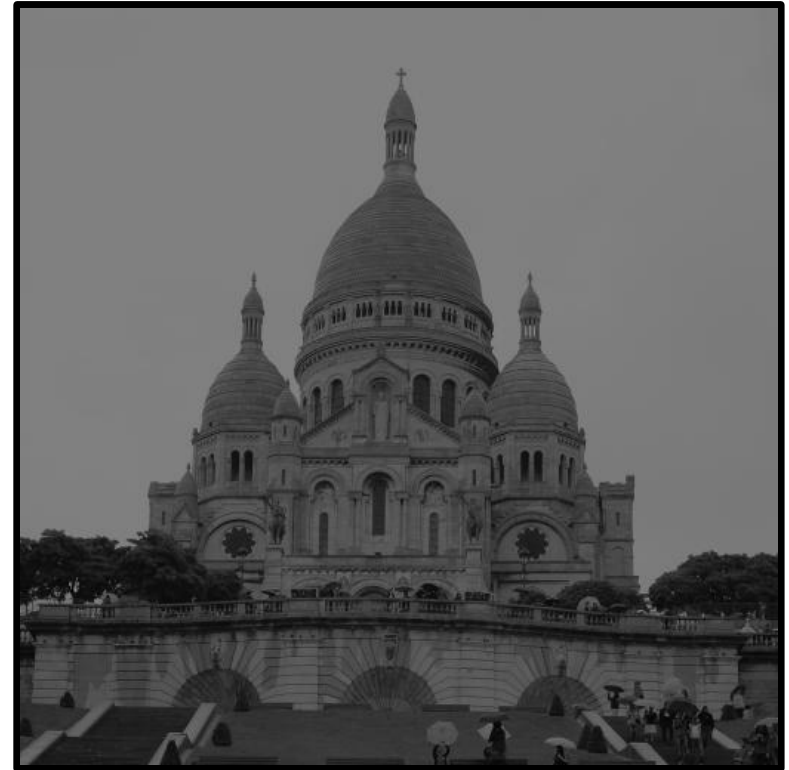
# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = 1 - c_i$$

# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = \frac{c_i}{2}$$

# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = c_i^\gamma \text{ para } \gamma = 0, 1$$



# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = c_i^\gamma \text{ para } \gamma = 0,5$$



# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = c_i^\gamma \text{ para } \gamma = 1$$

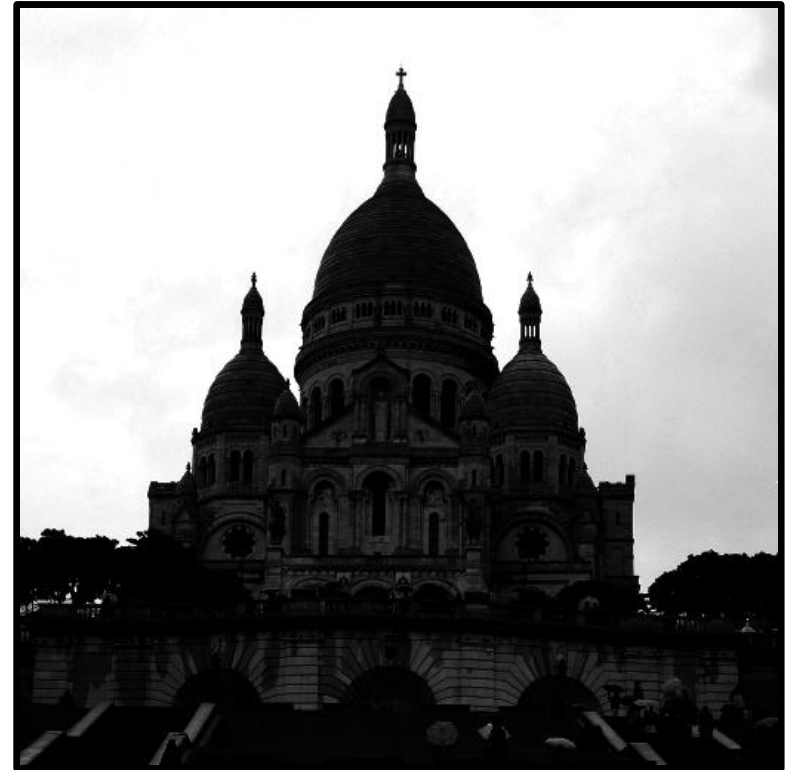
# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = c_i^\gamma \text{ para } \gamma = 3$$

# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = c_i^\gamma \text{ para } \gamma = 5$$

# Operações Pontuais: $c_i' = g(c_i)$



$$f: \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C \quad f': \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C'$$

$$g: c_i \rightarrow c_i'; \quad c_i' = c_i < 150$$

# **Transformações Geométricas**

# Algoritmo básico de transformação geométrica

- Sejam:

$$f : \{(x, y) \in U \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C$$

$$f' : \{(x', y') \in U' \subset \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow C$$

$$\mathbf{T} : \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow \{(x', y') \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

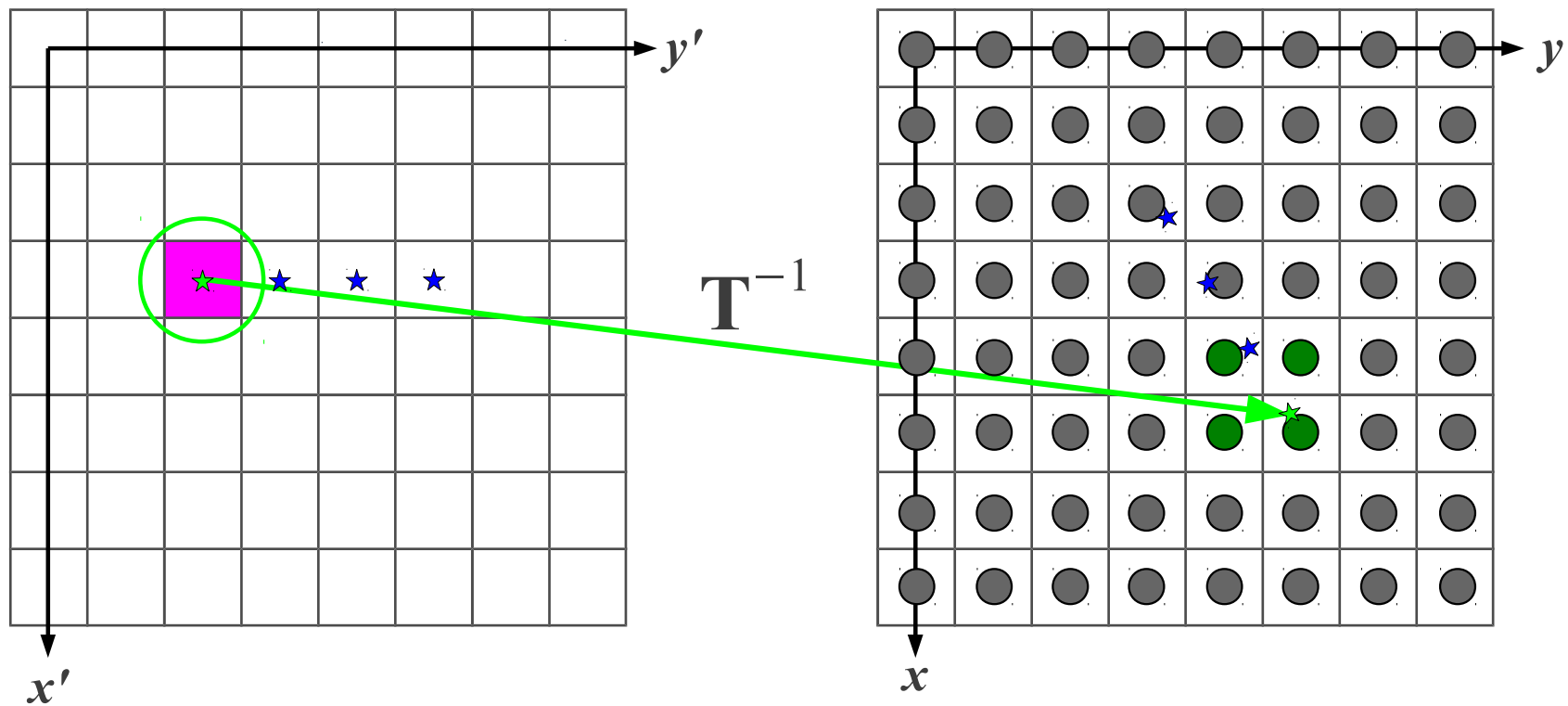
$$\mathbf{T}^{-1} : \{(x', y') \in \mathbb{R}^2\} \rightarrow \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

- Algoritmo de transformação

$$\forall (x_i', y_i') \in U' : \mathbf{T}^{-1}(x_i', y_i') \Rightarrow (x_i, y_i)$$

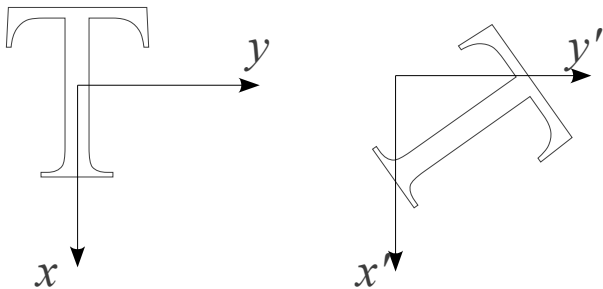
$$f_r = \sum_{j,k} f_{jk} \phi(x-j, y-k)$$

# Algoritmo básico de transformação geométrica



# Transformações de Coordenadas: Afim 2D

- Uma transformação afim define uma geometria afim.
- Propriedades geométricas preservadas:
  - Paralelismo
  - Colinearidade
  - Proporcionalidade das distâncias entre pontos colineares



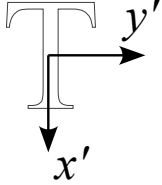
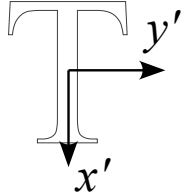
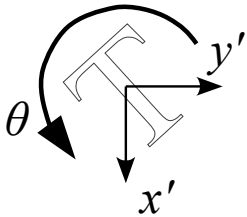
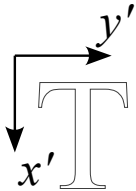
$$\begin{aligned}x' &= a_2 x + a_1 y + a_0 \\ y' &= b_2 x + b_1 y + b_0\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{p}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \\ b_2 & b_1 & b_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



# Tipos de Transformações Afim 2D

Nome	Matriz (T)	Equações	Exemplo
Identidade	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$x' = x$ $y' = y$	
Escala	$\begin{vmatrix} c_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$x' = c_x x$ $y' = c_y y$	
Rotação	$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$x' = \cos \theta \cdot x - \sin \theta \cdot y$ $y' = \sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y$	
Translação	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$x' = x + t_x$ $y' = y + t_y$	

# Tipos de Transformações Afim 2D

**Nome**

**Matriz (T)**

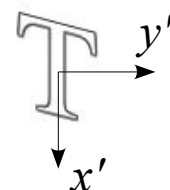
**Equações**

**Exemplo**

Cisalhamento  
vertical

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & s_v & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

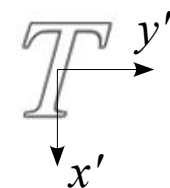
$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + s_v y \\ y' &= y \end{aligned}$$



Cisalhamento  
horizontal

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_h & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x \\ y' &= s_h x + y \end{aligned}$$



**O produto de transformações afim produz uma transformação afim**

# Dúvidas

