## **TD4 Introduction a l'image ZHOU-NAN**

#### **Table of Contents**

| 1ire partie: La couleur en imagerie numerique | 1 |
|---|---|
| Question 1:                                   |   |
| Question 2:                                   | 2 |
| Question 3:                                   | 3 |
| Question 4                                    | 4 |
| Question 5                                    | 5 |
| Question 6                                    |   |
| Question 7                                    |   |
| Question 8                                    |   |
| Question 9                                    | 8 |
| Question 10                                   | 8 |
| Question 12                                   | 9 |
| Question 13                                   | 9 |
| Question 14                                   | 1 |

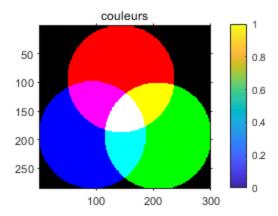
## 1ire partie: La couleur en imagerie numerique Question 1:

```
clear; close all; clc

I0=double(imread('ImagesTD4/couleurs.png'))/255;
figure; imshow(I0);title('couleurs');colorbar;axis on
whos I0

Name Size Bytes Class Attributes

I0 285x300x3 2052000 double
```



La difference de format Matlab entre une image niveau de gris et une image couleur ...

```
I0(30,120,:)
% I(:,:,1) correspond a ...

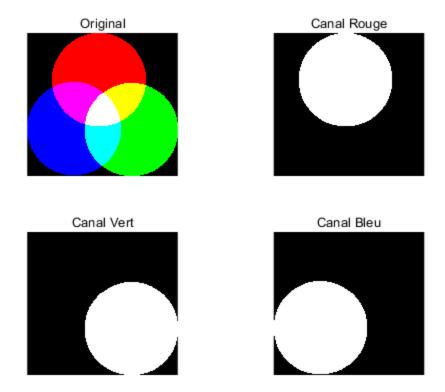
ans(:,:,1) =
    1

ans(:,:,2) =
    0

ans(:,:,3) =
    0
```

### **Question 2:**

```
figure;
subplot(2,2,1);imshow(I0);title('Original')
subplot(2,2,2);imshow(I0(:,:,1));title('Canal Rouge')
subplot(2,2,3);imshow(I0(:,:,2));title('Canal Vert')
subplot(2,2,4);imshow(I0(:,:,3));title('Canal Bleu')
```



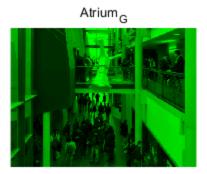
Interpretation: ...

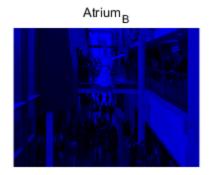
### **Question 3:**

```
Il=double(imread('ImagesTD4/TSE1.png'))/255;
figure;
subplot(2,2,1); imshow(I1);title('Atrium')
IlR(:,:,1)=I1(:,:,1);
IlR(:,:,2)=0;
IlR(:,:,3)=0;
subplot(222); imshow(IlR);title('Atrium_R')
IlG(:,:,2)=I1(:,:,2);
IlG(:,:,1)=0;
IlG(:,:,3)=0;
subplot(2,2,3);imshow(IlG);title('Atrium_G')
IlB(:,:,3)=I1(:,:,3);
IlB(:,:,1)=0;
IlB(:,:,2)=0;
subplot(2,2,4);imshow(IlB);title('Atrium_B')
```

Atrium

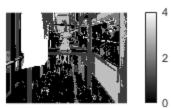






Si chaque couleur est codee sous 8 bits (format uint8) combien de couleurs peuvent etre codees? 256\*256\*256

```
[Iq,map]=rgb2ind(I1,5,'nodither');
figure
subplot(1,2,1);imshow(Iq,[]);colorbar
subplot(1,2,2);imshow(Iq,map);colorbar
```





[Id,map1]=rgb2ind(I1,5,'dither');
figure
imshow(Id,map1);colorbar



```
I2=double(imread('ImagesTD4/TSE2.jpg'))/255;
I2a=I2(:,:,1)/3+I2(:,:,2)/3+I2(:,:,3)/3;
figure
imshow(I2a,[]);
```

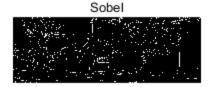


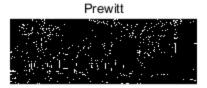
```
BW1=edge(I2a,'sobel');
BW2=edge(I2a,'prewitt');
```

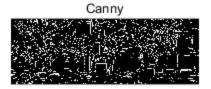
## TD4 Introduction a l'image ZHOU-NAN

```
BW3=edge(I2a,'canny');
figure
subplot(2,2,1);imshow(I2a);title('Original');
subplot(2,2,2);imshow(BW1);title('Sobel');
subplot(2,2,3);imshow(BW2);title('Prewitt');
subplot(2,2,4);imshow(BW3);title('Canny');
```

# Original

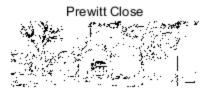






```
sel1=strel('line',10,45);
BW1_c=imclose(BW1,sel1);
BW2_c=imclose(BW2,sel1);
BW3_c=imclose(BW3,sel1);
figure
subplot(2,2,1);imshow(-BW1_c,[]);title('Sobel Close');
subplot(2,2,2);imshow(-BW2_c,[]);title('Prewitt Close');
subplot(2,2,3);imshow(-BW3_c,[]);title('Canny Close');
```





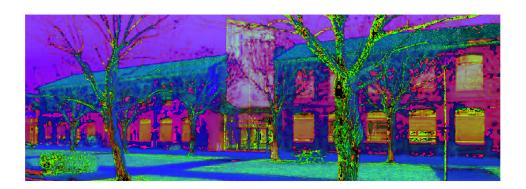


# Question 9 Question 10

```
I2R=I2(:,:,1);
I2G=I2(:,:,2);
I2B=I2(:,:,3);
BWR=edge(I2R,'canny');
BWG=edge(I2G,'canny');
BWB=edge(I2B,'canny');
BW=im2uint8(cat(3,BWR,BWG,BWB));
figure
imshow(BW);
```



```
I2_hsv=rgb2hsv(I2);
figure
imshow(I2_hsv);
```

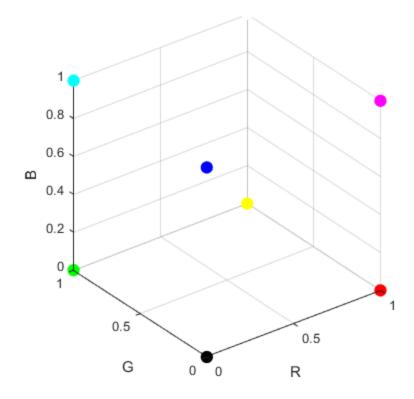


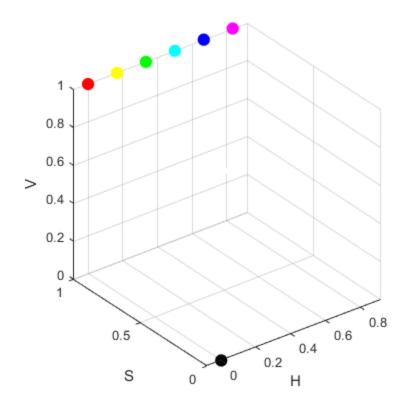
```
R = IO(1:8:end,1:8:end,1); % on prend 1 pixel sur 8 pour aller plus
vite
G = IO(1:8:end,1:8:end,2); % on prend 1 pixel sur 8 pour aller plus
vite
B = IO(1:8:end,1:8:end,3); % on prend 1 pixel sur 8 pour aller plus
vite
figure;
scatter3(R(:),G(:),B(:),1000,[R(:),G(:),B(:)],'Marker','.');
xlabel('R'); ylabel('G'); zlabel('B');
axis vis3d;

I_hsv=rgb2hsv(IO); % conversion en HSV
H = I_hsv(1:8:end,1:8:end,1); % extraction du canal L
S = I_hsv(1:8:end,1:8:end,2); % extraction du canal a
```

## TD4 Introduction a l'image ZHOU-NAN

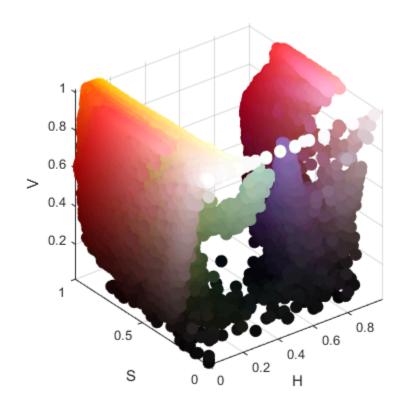
```
V = I_hsv(1:8:end,1:8:end,3); % extraction du canal b
figure;
scatter3(H(:),S(:),V(:),1000,[R(:),G(:),B(:)],'Marker','.');
xlabel('H'); ylabel('S'); zlabel('V');
axis vis3d;
```





```
I3=double(imread('ImagesTD4/peppers.png'))/255;
figure
imshow(I3,[]);
R3 = I3(1:end,1:end,1);
G3 = I3(1:end,1:end,2);
B3 = I3(1:end,1:end,3);
I3_hsv=rgb2hsv(I3); % conversion en HSV
H3 = I3_hsv(1:end,1:end,1);
S3 = I3_hsv(1:end,1:end,2);
V3 = I3_hsv(1:end,1:end,3);
figure;
scatter3(H3(:),S3(:),V3(:),1000,[R3(:),G3(:),B3(:)],'Marker','.');
xlabel('H'); ylabel('S'); zlabel('V');
axis vis3d;
```





I3s=(H3>0.5)&(S3<0.5);

figure
imshow(I3s,[])



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