

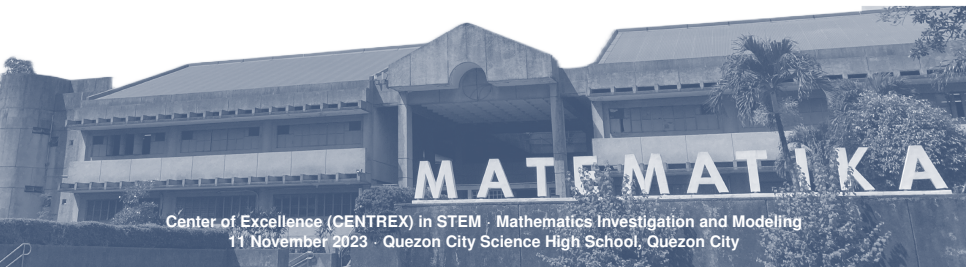
# A Taste of Computational Mathematics

Introduction to Python and Digital Image Processing

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Center of Excellence (CENTREX) in STEM · Mathematics Investigation and Modeling  
11 November 2023 · Quezon City Science High School, Quezon City

# Mathematical Problem

Find  $x$ .



# Mathematical Problem

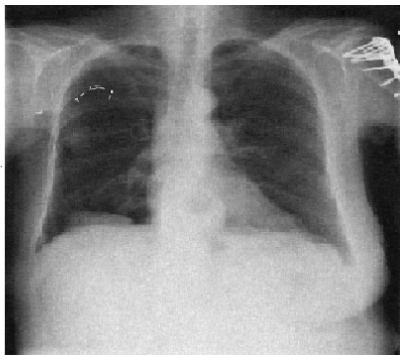
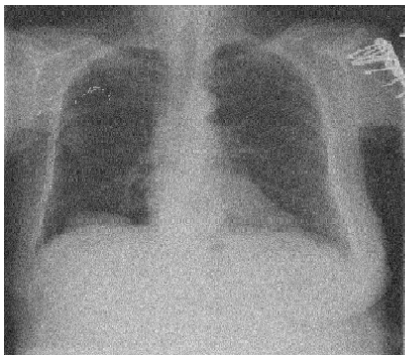
Find  $x$  such that

$$\varphi(x; d) = 0$$

$d$ , set of data which the solution depends on

$\varphi$ , functional relation between  $x$  and  $d$

# Mathematical Problem



Retrieved from <https://awaisrauf.github.io/xray-denoising>

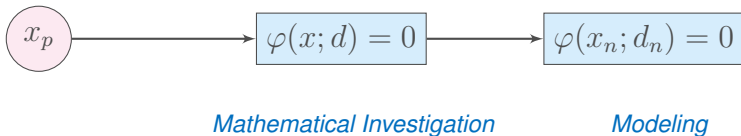
image input  $u_0 \rightarrow$  **image processor  $T$**   $\rightarrow$  desired output  $F$

Find  $T$  such that

$$T(u_0) = F$$

# Computational Model

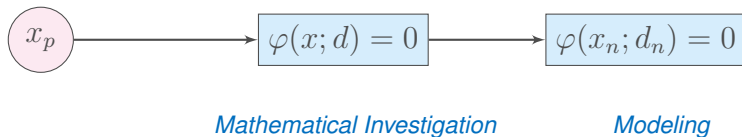
Physical Problem  $\rightarrow$  Mathematical Problem  $\rightarrow$  Computational Model



M A T E M A T I K A

# Computational Model

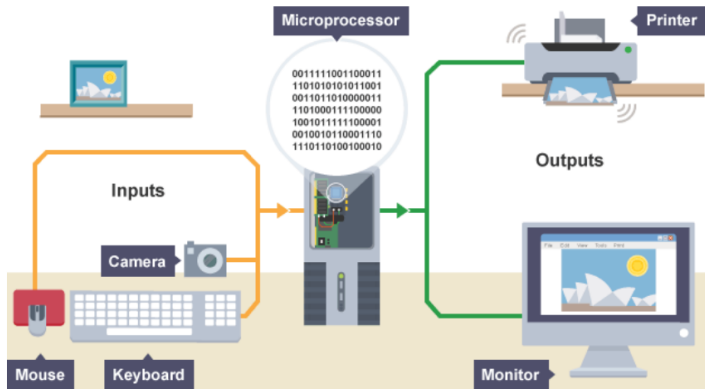
Physical Problem  $\rightarrow$  Mathematical Problem  $\rightarrow$  Computational Model



- **Numerical analysis** - a branch of Mathematics that is concerned with the **development and investigation of constructive methods** for the numerical solution of mathematical problems

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# Binary Machine Numbers



- circuits in a computer's processor are made up of billions of **transistors** – tiny switches activated by electronic signals
- on and off states of a transistor are reflected by the binary digits (**bits**): **1** and **0** – the smallest unit of data in computing

# Binary Machine Numbers

- Numbers are stored in memory in bits – long strings of 0s and 1

$$9 \div 2 = 4 \text{ remainder } 1$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2 \text{ remainder } 0$$

$$2 \div 2 = 1 \text{ remainder } 0$$

$$1 \div 2 = 0 \text{ remainder } 1$$

$$9_{10} = 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 1001_2$$

M A T E M A T I K A



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*Exercise.* Convert  $156_{10}$  to binary (base 2).

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$$156_{10} = 10011100_2$$

# Binary Machine Numbers

- Computers may be powerful, but they are finite



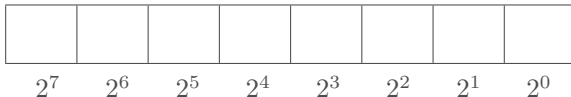
# Binary Machine Numbers

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- An 8-bit integer has a capacity of up to:

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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$

that is, the largest value it can take will be 255.

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} 255 & \Rightarrow & 11111111 \\ + 1 & \Rightarrow & \begin{array}{r} 11111111 \\ + \phantom{11111111} 1 \\ \hline 100000000 \end{array} \end{array} \Rightarrow 256$$

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M A T E M A T I K A

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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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M A T E M A T I K A



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1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- CPU drops the overflow digit since the computer cannot store it.

# Python Basics

- There are two types:
  - minimize human coding time (e.g. Python, Julia, R, MATLAB)
  - minimize computing time (e.g. C, C++, Fortran)

- Open and activate your [DepEd Gmail](#) account on <https://colab.research.google.com>

Welcome To Colaboratory

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Share Settings Sign In

Table of contents

- Getting started
- Data science
- Machine learning
- More Resources
- Featured examples

Section

## Welcome to Colab!

If you're already familiar with Colab, check out this video to learn about interactive tables, the executed code history view, and the command palette.

3 Cool Google Colab Features

### What is Colab?

Colab, or "Colaboratory", allows you to write and execute Python in your browser, with

- Zero configuration required
- Free access to GPUs
- Easy sharing

Whether you're a **student**, a **data scientist** or an **AI researcher**, Colab can make your work easier. Watch [Introduction to Colab](#) to learn more, or just get started below!

# Python Basics

Open the following link

```
https://github.com/rhudaina/  
CENTREX-for-STEM-DepEd-QCSHS
```

in your browser.

► <https://github.com/rhudaina/CENTREX-for-STEM-DepEd-QCSHS>

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# Matrices and NumPy

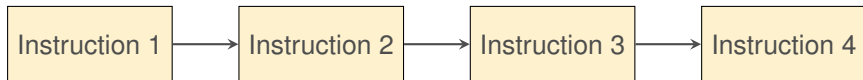
- A **matrix** is a 2-dimensional array of numbers arranged in rows and columns.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note that matrix  $A$  has 6 rows and 5 columns.

# Sequence

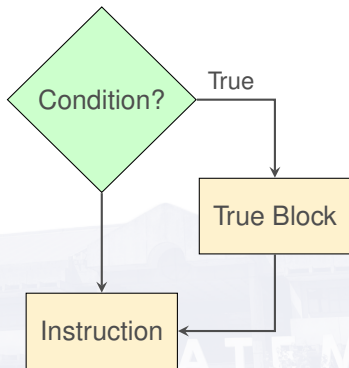
- **Sequence** expresses the trivial idea that unless you direct it otherwise, the computer code is to be implemented one instruction at a time



# Selection

## ■ Single-alternative decision

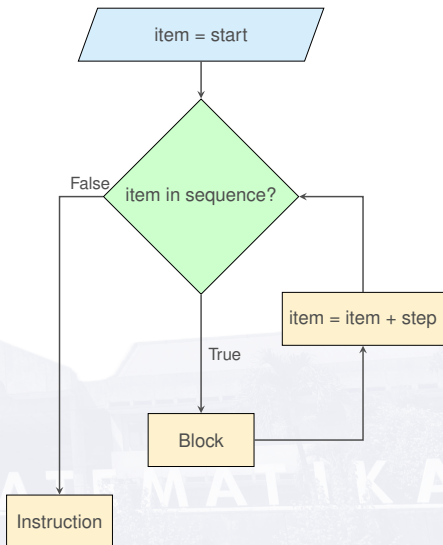
```
1 if condition :  
2     TRUE block
```



# Repetition

- **Count-controlled loop** performs a specified number of repetitions or iterations

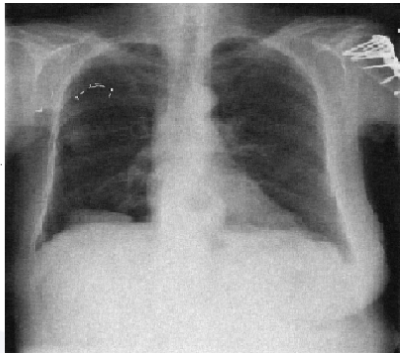
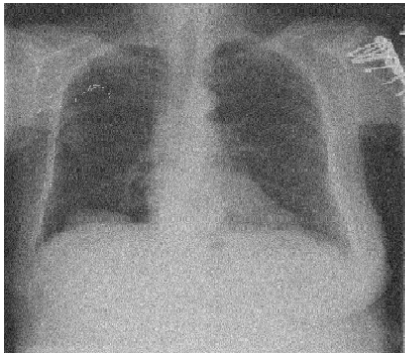
```
1 for item in sequence:  
2     Block
```





# Introduction to Image Processing

Often, images may have been degraded due to either poor imaging conditions or problems during storage and communication



Retrieved from <https://awaisrauf.github.io/xray-denoising>

image input  $u_0 \rightarrow$  image processor  $T$   $\rightarrow$  output  $F = T[u_0]$ .

# Introduction to Image Processing

Open the following link

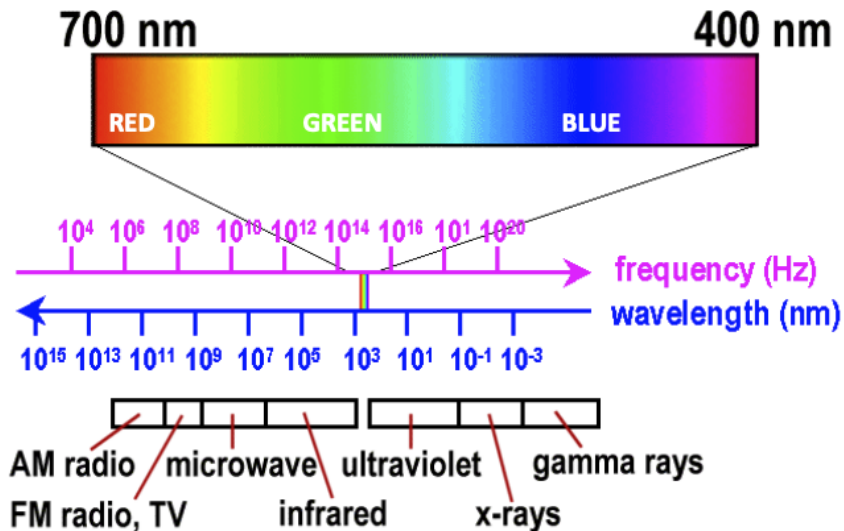
`https://github.com/rhudaina/  
CENTREX-for-STEM-DepEd-QCSHS`

in your browser.

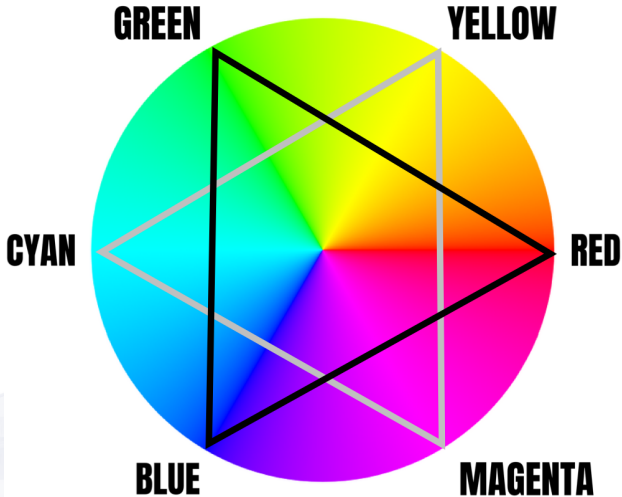
► <https://github.com/rhudaina/CENTREX-for-STEM-DepEd-QCSHS>

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# Visible Spectrum

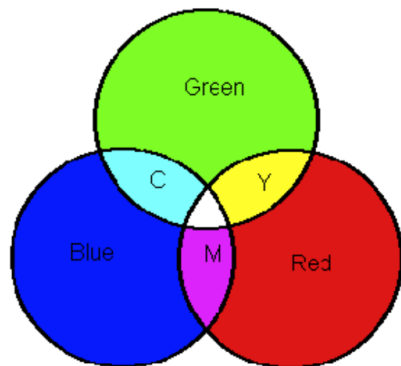


# Color Wheel

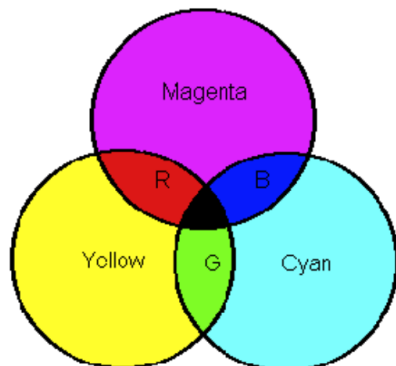


# Primary Colors

Additive Primaries



Subtractive Primaries



# Image Denoising and Heat Equation

Heat flows from the warmer body to the cooler body until they reach the same temperature.



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# Image Denoising and Heat Equation

Heat flows from the warmer body to the cooler body until they reach the same temperature.

- Let  $u$  be temperature of a system at point  $(x, y)$  at time  $t$

$$u = u(t, x, y)$$

- Heat (or diffusion) equation models how heat spreads in a body/system

$$\underbrace{u_t}_{\text{how } u \text{ changes in time}} = \underbrace{u_{xx} + u_{yy}}_{\text{how } u \text{ changes in space}}$$

- $u_t$ , first partial derivative
- $u_{xx}$  and  $u_{yy}$ , second partial derivatives

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All routes to

**STEM**

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

involves

**CALCULUS**

study of change (motion)



Thank you for your attention!