## BLG 453E Homework 1 Report

a)

Underexposed, R channel mean: 36.6057490637

Underexposed, G channel mean: 50.8570318352

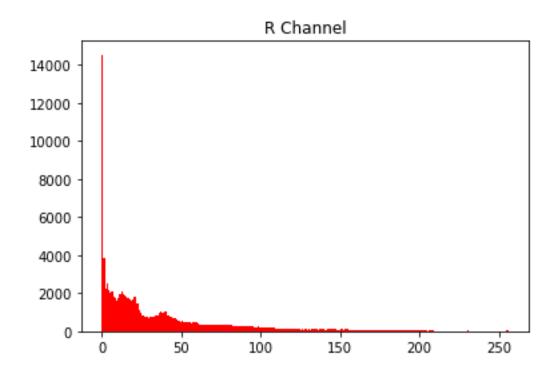
Underexposed, B channel mean: 67.2611329588

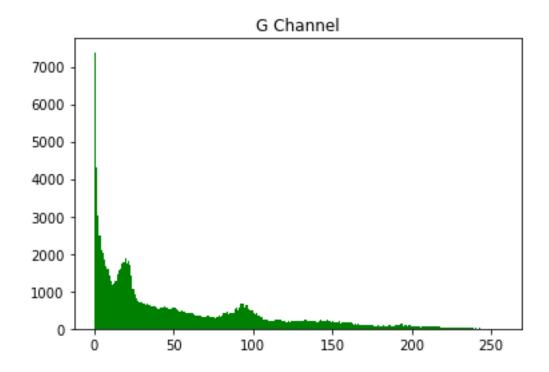
Underexposed, R channel standart derivation: 44.241283200571814

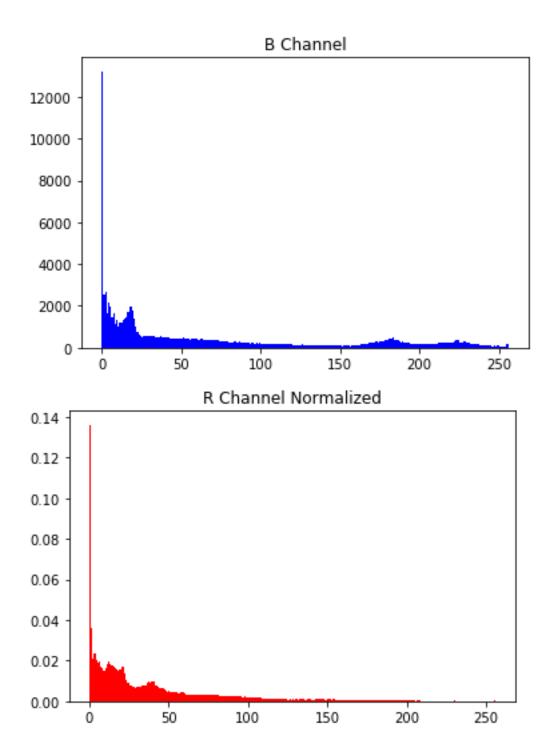
Underexposed, G channel standart derivation: 55.14339578105659

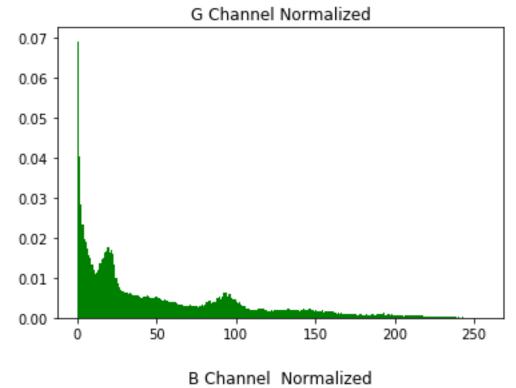
Underexposed, B channel standart derivation: 81.15060095976092

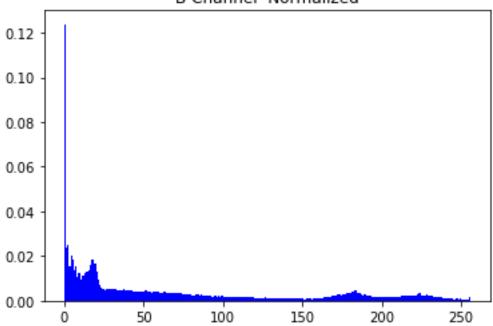
**b)**Histograms Of The Underexposed Image

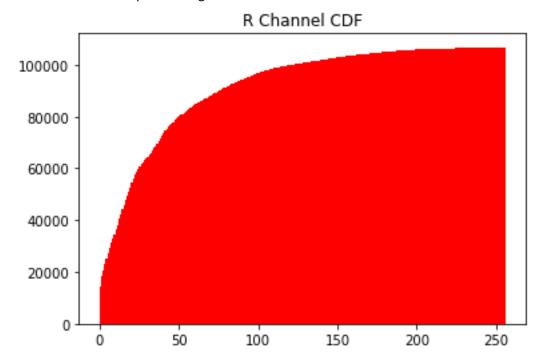


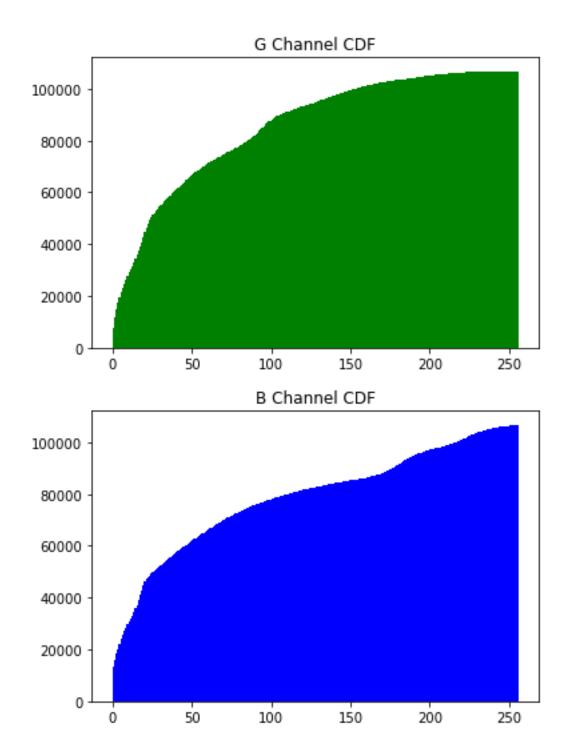


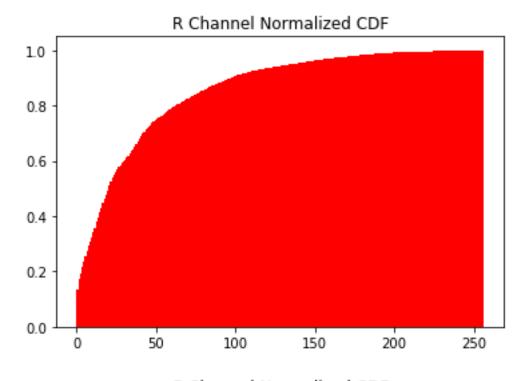


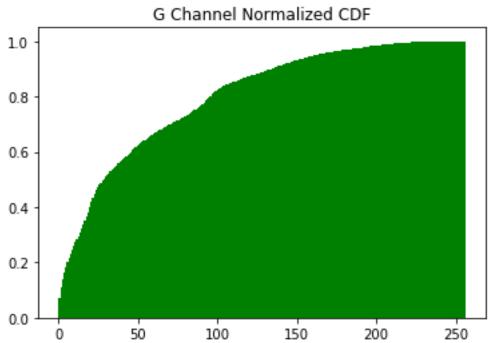








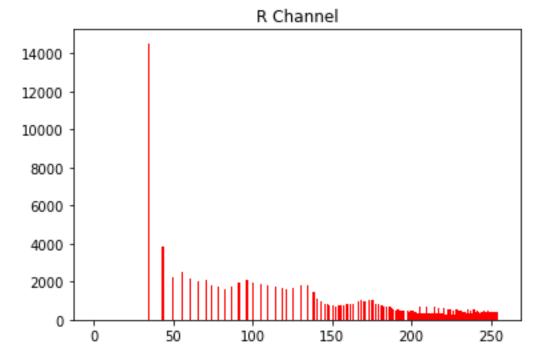


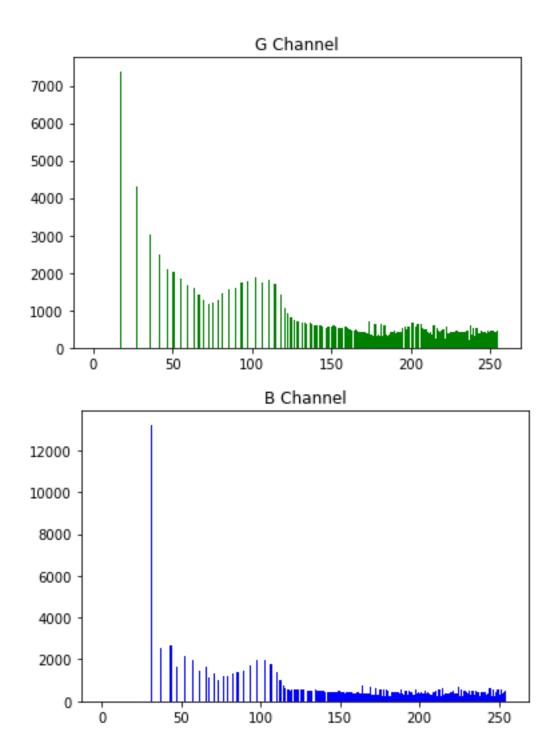


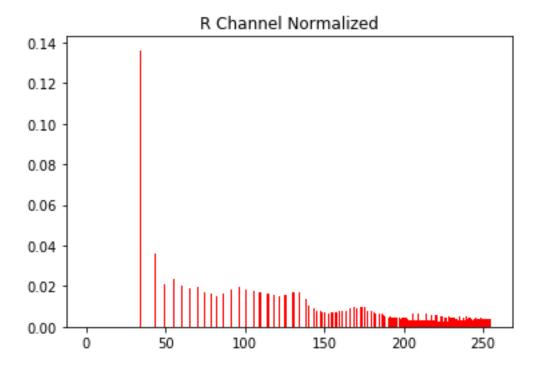
## 

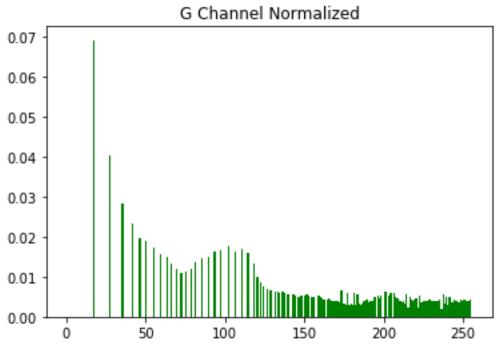
d)

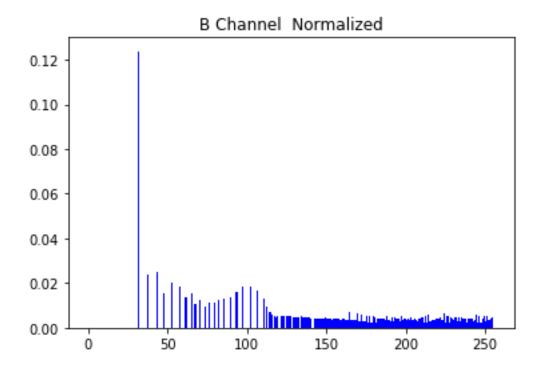


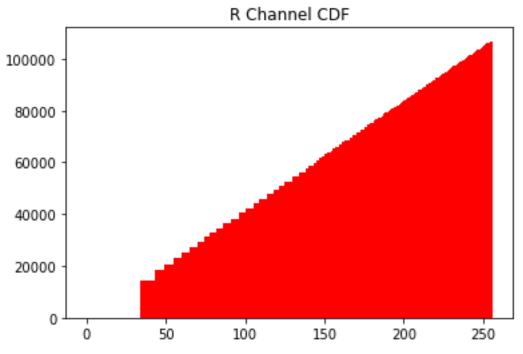


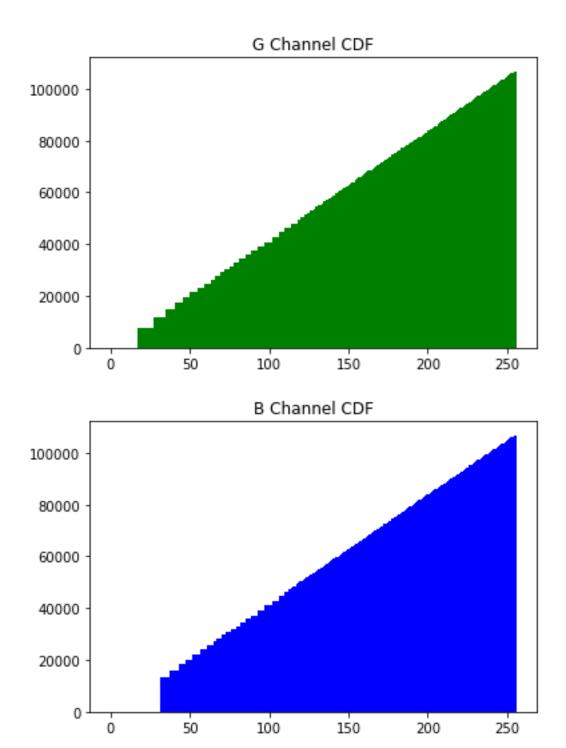


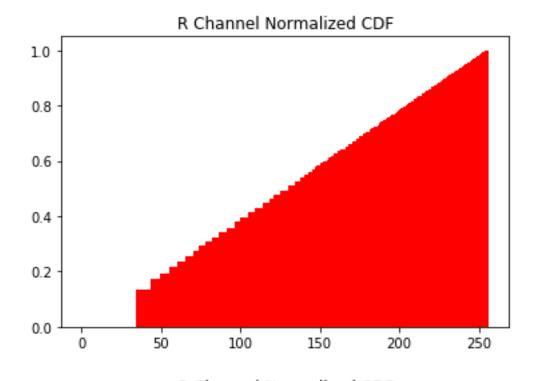


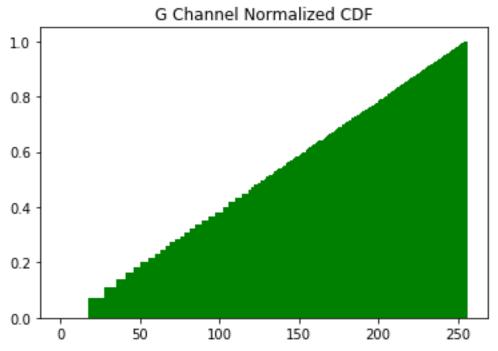


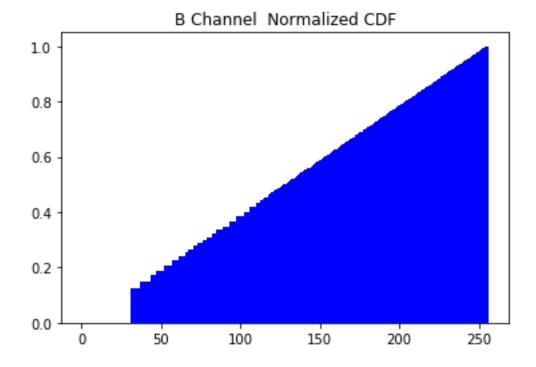












**e)** As it can be inspected by comparison of before and after equalization, mean values are increased as number of pixels with higher, brighter values. CDF histograms show linear increase which show we have a linear distribution among pixel values after equalization. Before equalization, CDF was faster on dark pixel values. Image got brighter and many detail can be spotted now. Pixel numbers on darker values decreased and left discrete areas in some distributions with high number of pixels with dark values, on the brighter side of distribution pixels show more continuous behaviour.

**f)** As equalization implemented, color values get closer to mean values of pixels, which represents gray colors. Occurance rate of gray levels would be increased.

Equalized, R channel mean: 130.593717228

Equalized, G channel mean: 128.879840824

Equalized, B channel mean: 129.821797753

Equalized, R channel standart derivation: 69.6745152190843

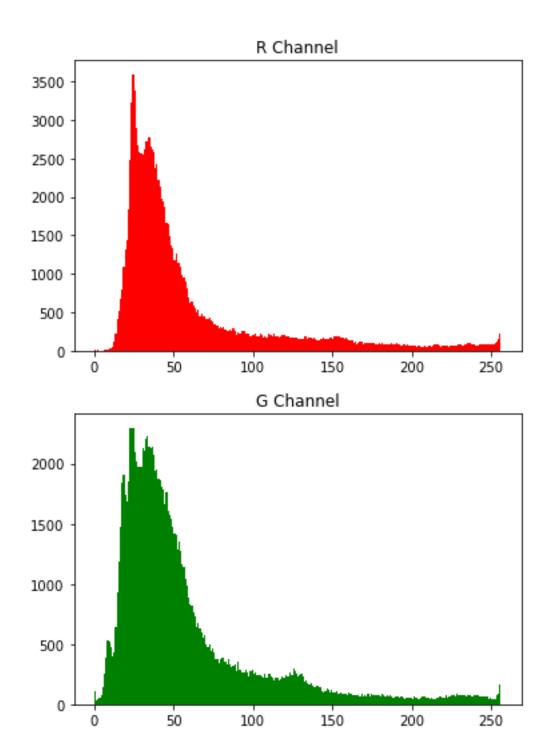
Equalized, G channel standart derivation: 71.89052332689212

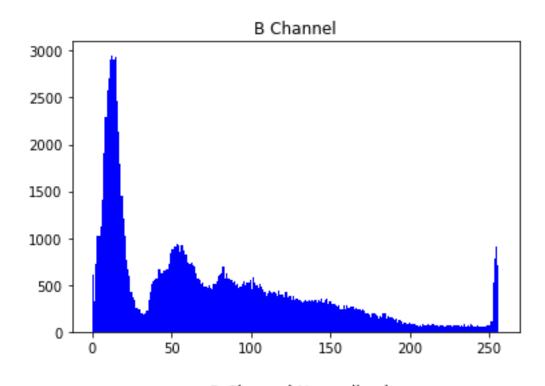
Equalized, B channel standart derivation: 70.30922152695184

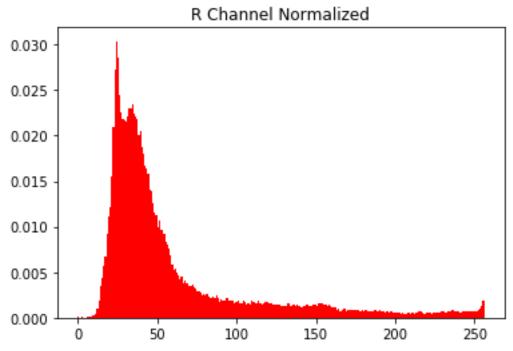
2)

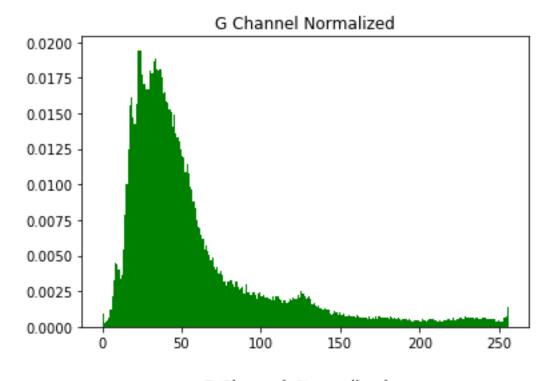
a)

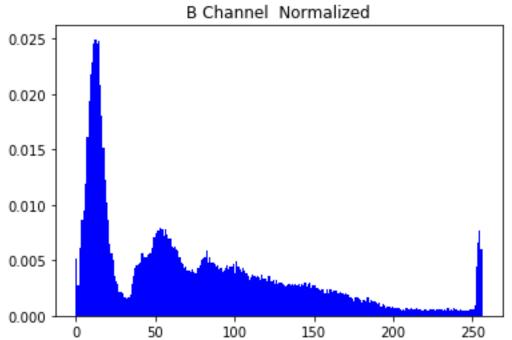
Color 1 Graphics



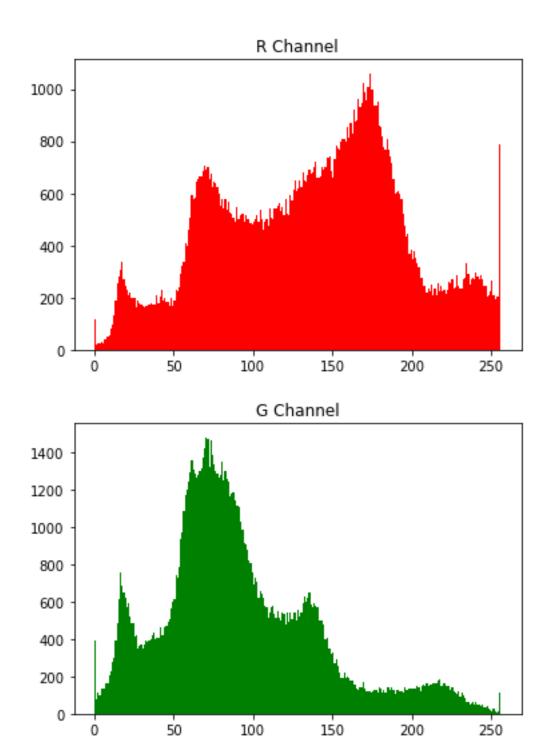


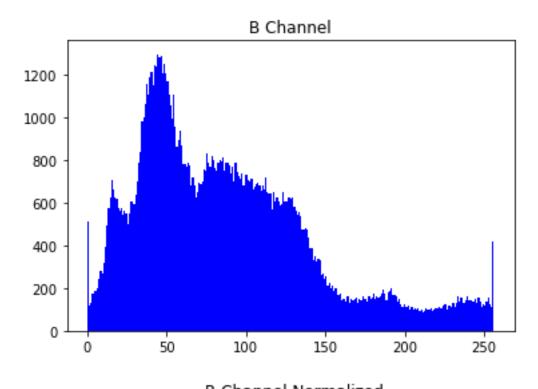


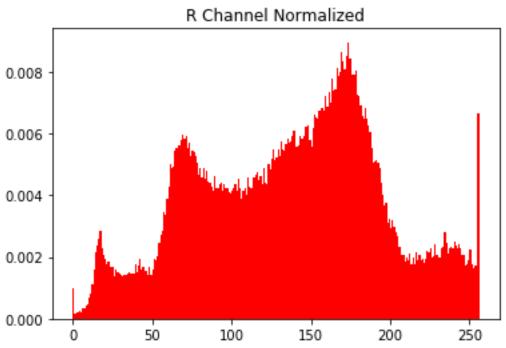


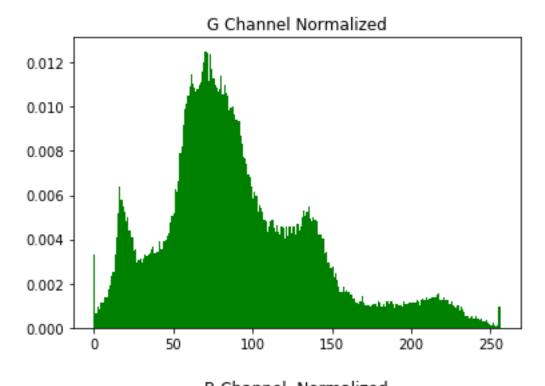


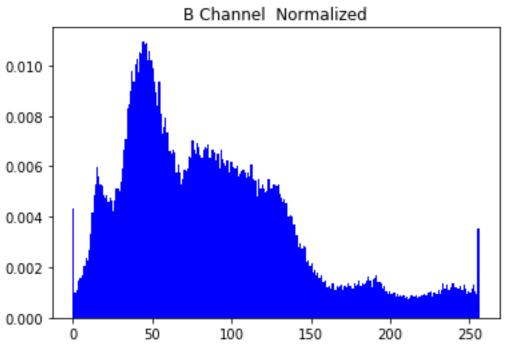
Color 2 Graphics





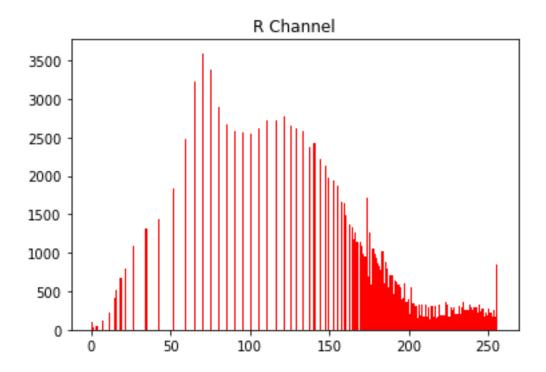


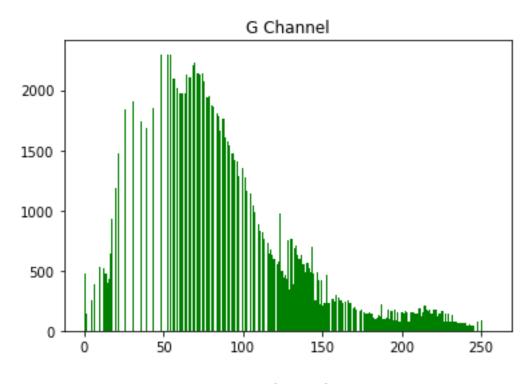


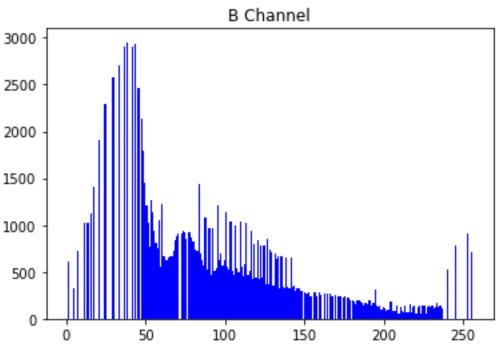


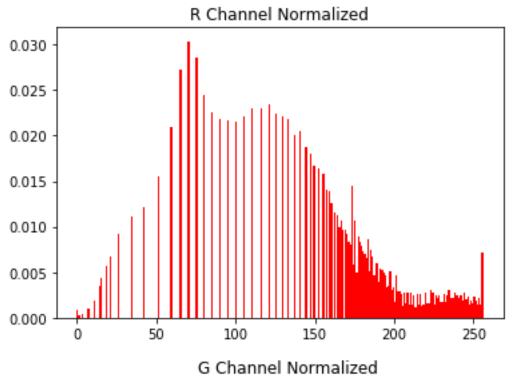


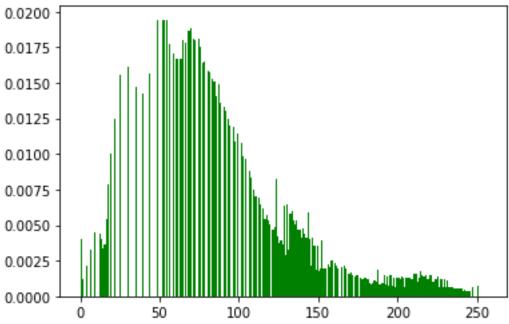
c)
Histograms of The Matched Image









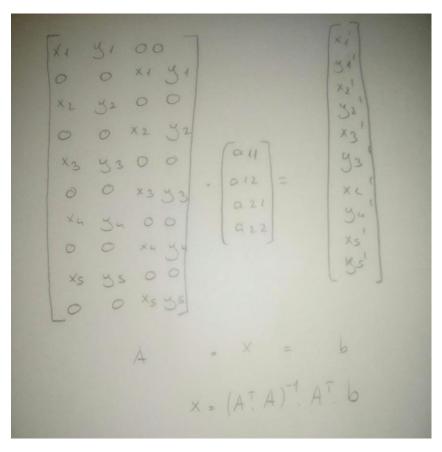


## 0.025 - 0.015 - 0.005 - 0.000

3)

a) For Affine Matrix: a11=1.46161787 a12=-0.50852893 a21=-0.17059107 a22=1.16236843 For Deaffine Matrix: a11= 0.71965025 a12= 0.3157246 a21= 0.10689339 a22= 0.9063374

b)





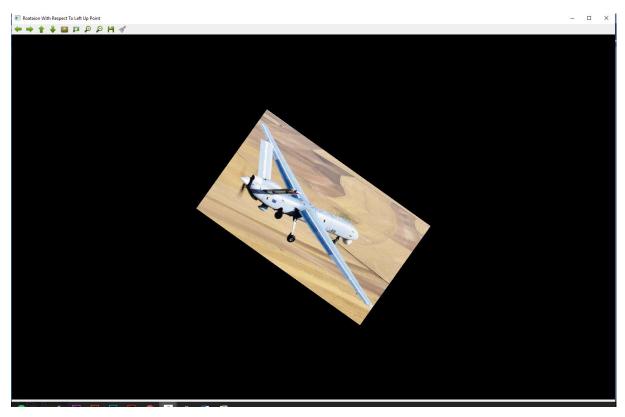
**d)** When the acurracy is high between the points and where they match, picture caries out a more clean and sharp transform. In low accuracy, picture contains distortions and flows through edges.



(i)



(ii)



**5)** Forward mappig explained in <a href="http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping">http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping</a> <a href="http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping">http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping</a> <a href="http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping">http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping</a> <a href="http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping">http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping</a> <a href="http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping">http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping</a> <a href="https://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping">https://www.ece.ucsb.edu/~manj/ece178-Fall2008/ImageWarping</a> <a href="http



