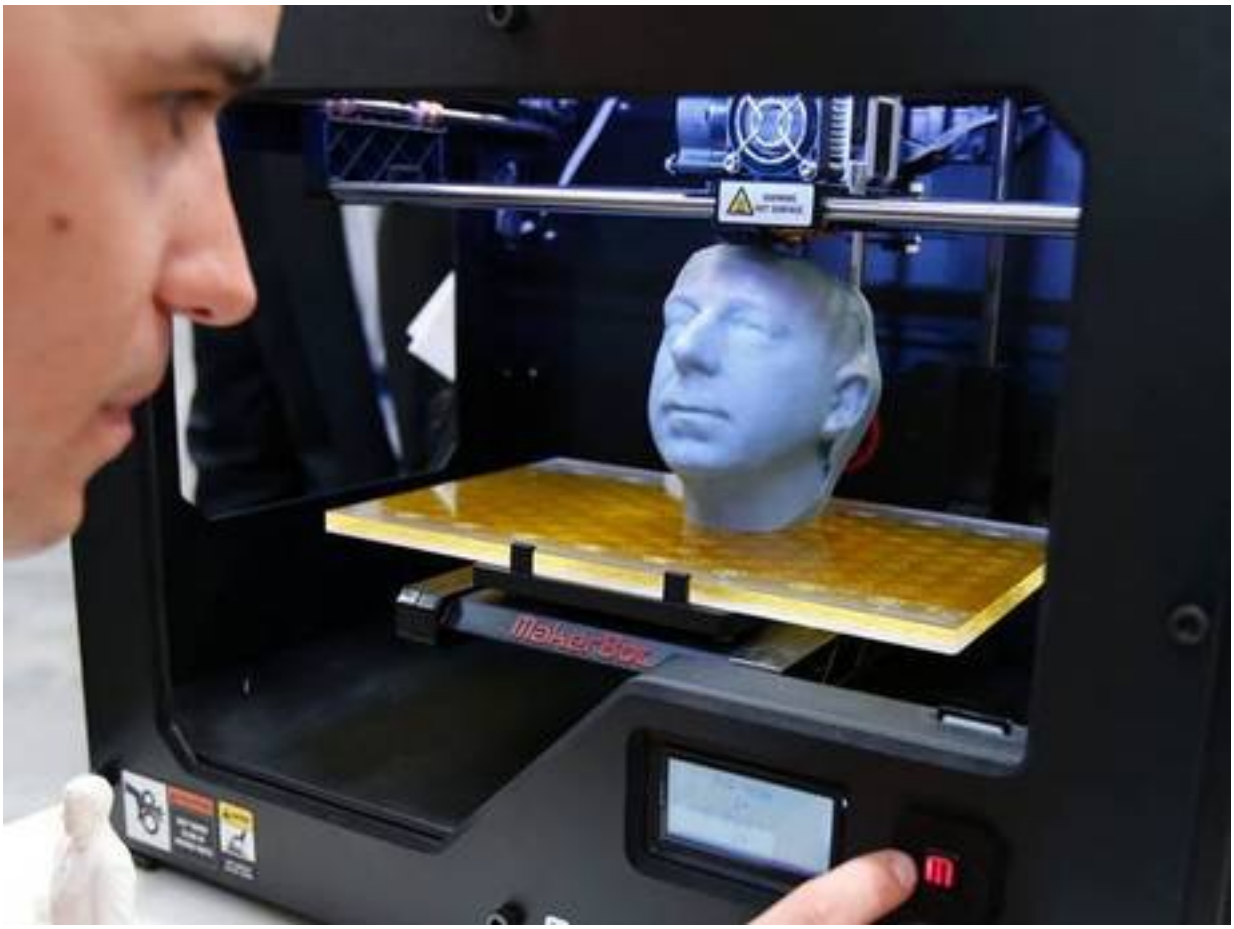
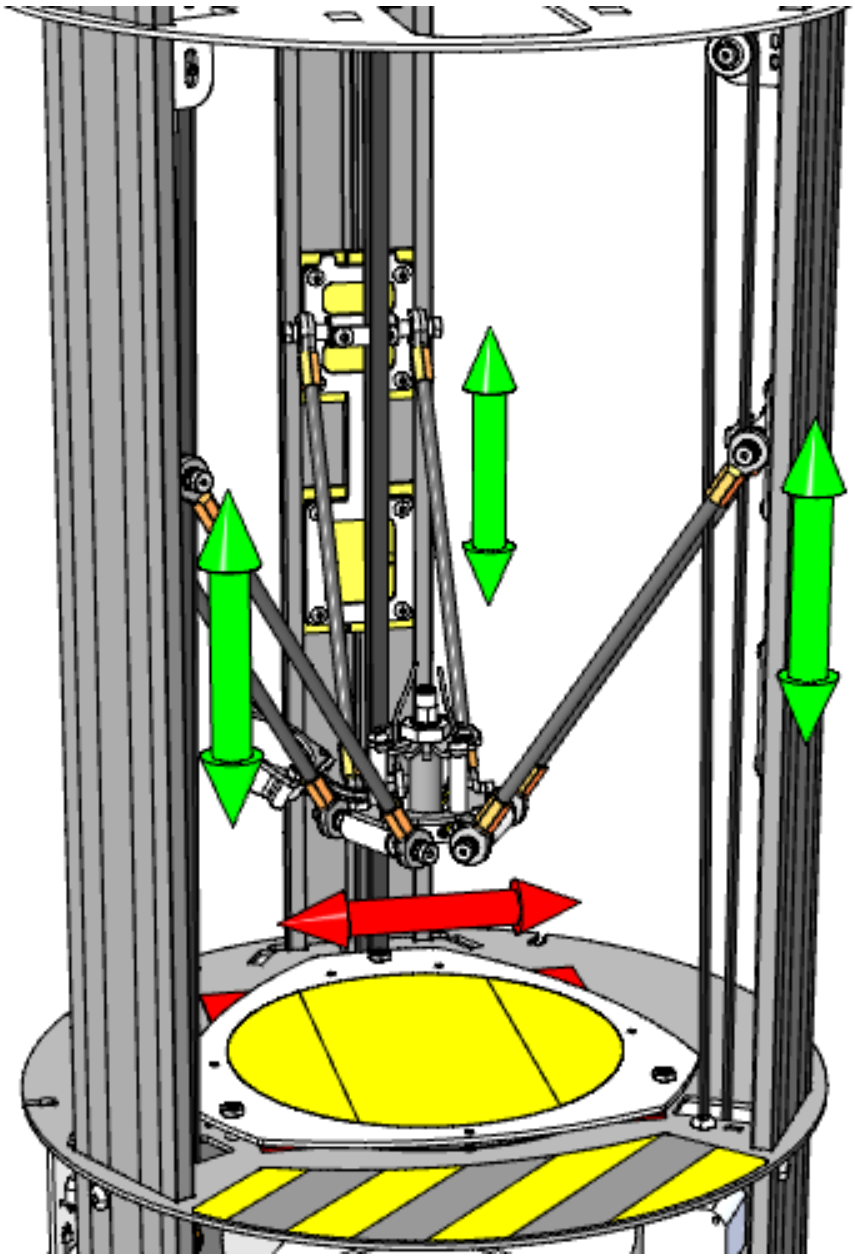
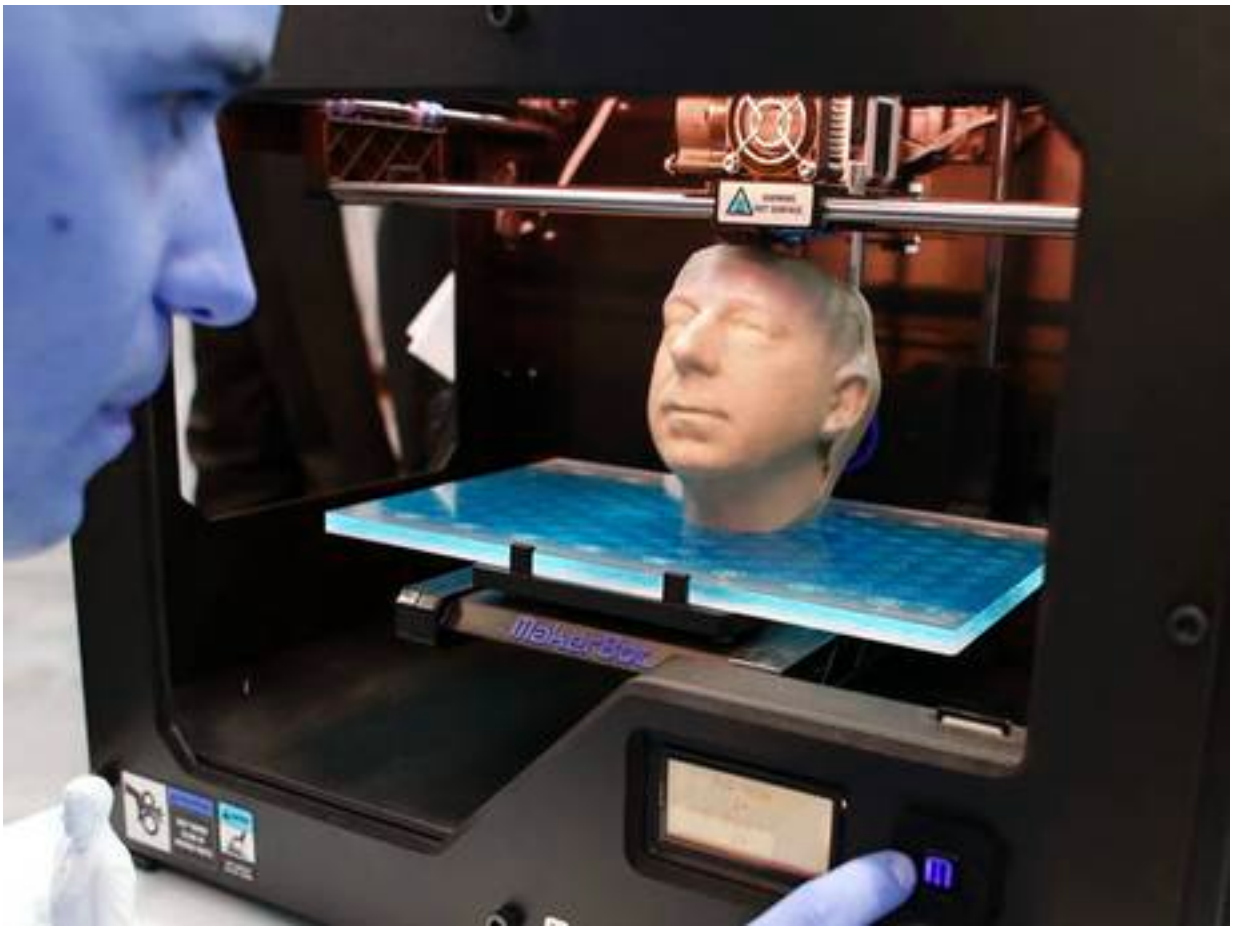
ps0-1-a-1



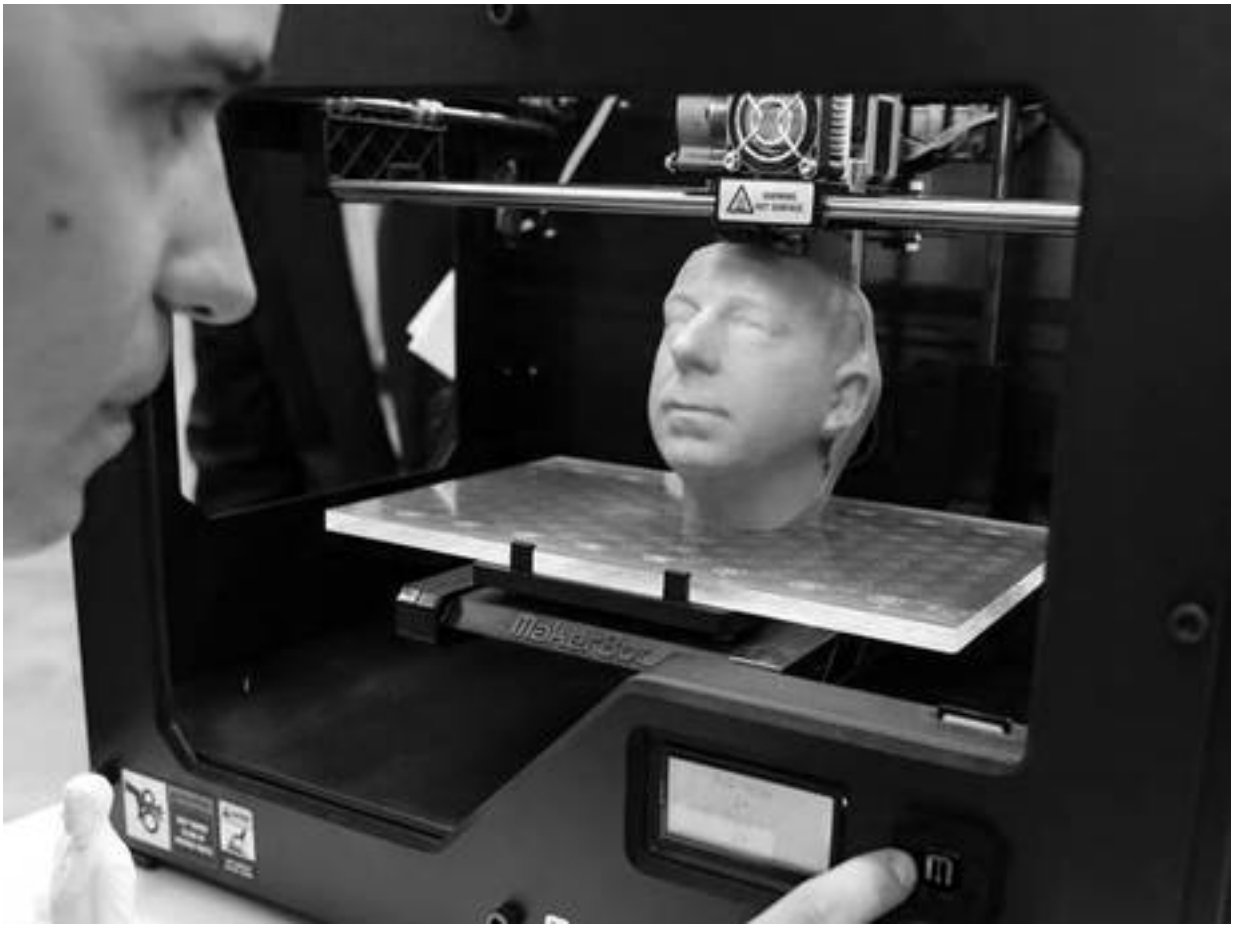
ps0-1-a-2



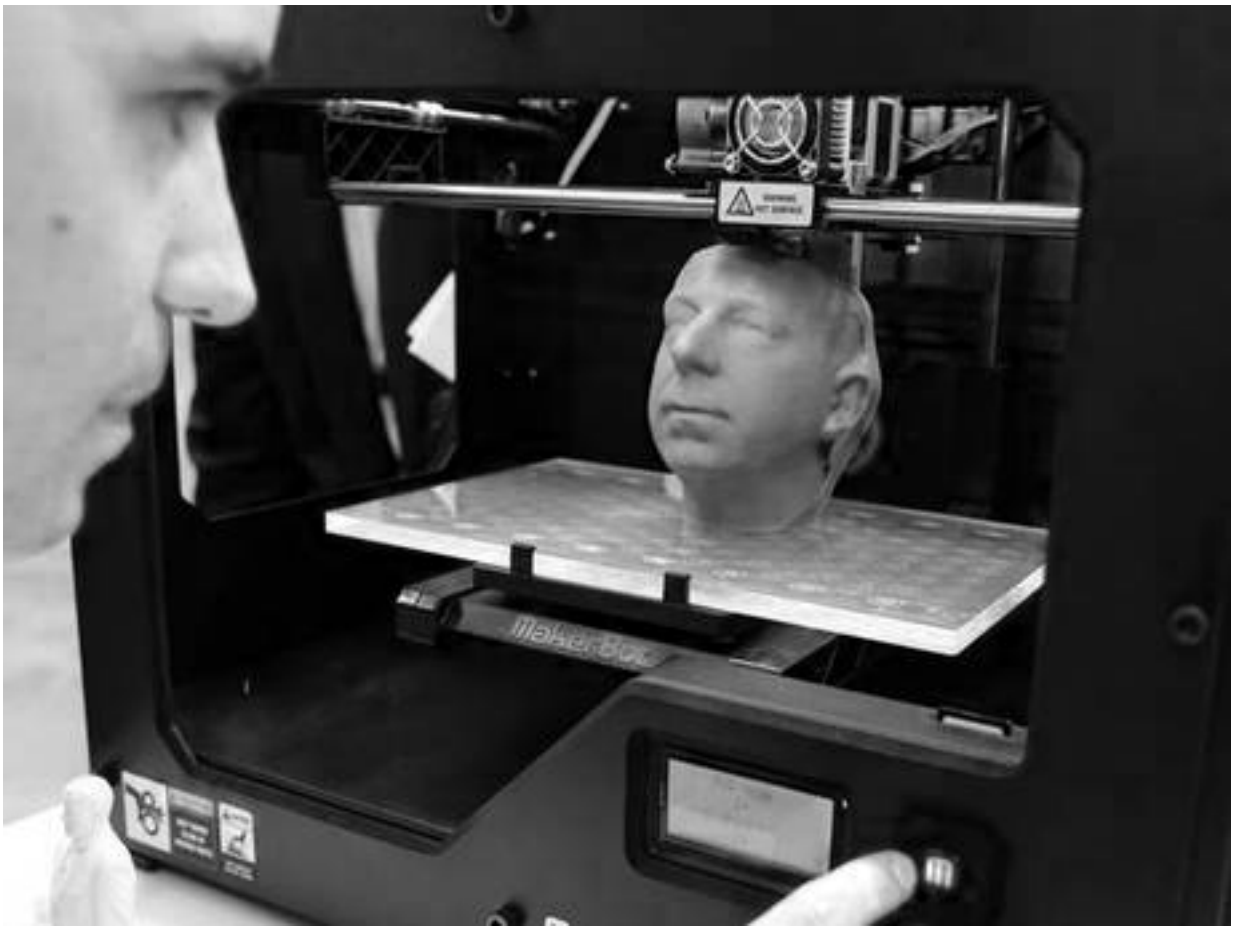
ps0-2-a-1



ps0-2-b-1

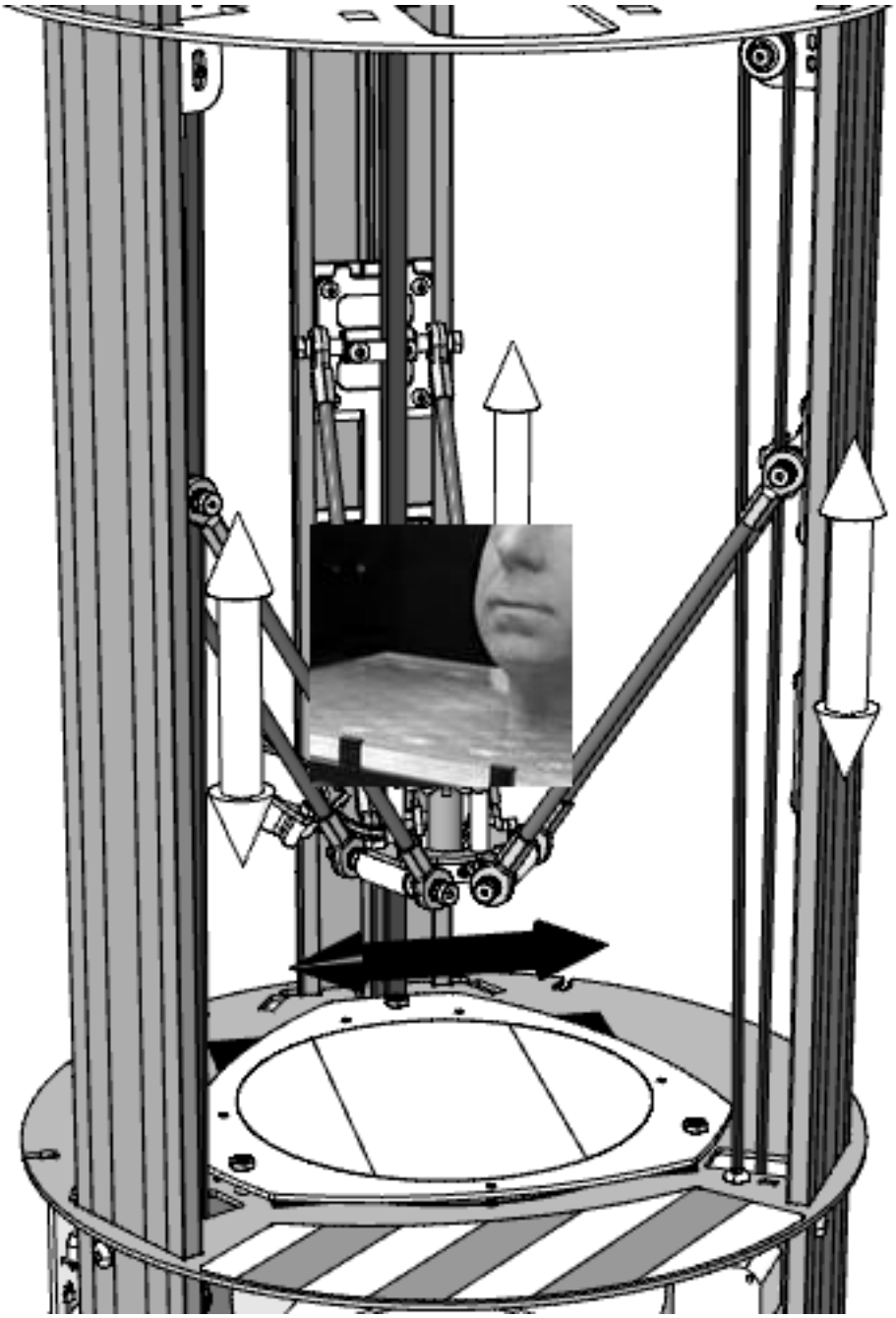


ps0-2-c-1



2d: The red channel appears to give a better image, especially with regards to the face. Probably because the skin tone has more reds in it, so more complexity is captured in the red channel.

ps0-3-a-1

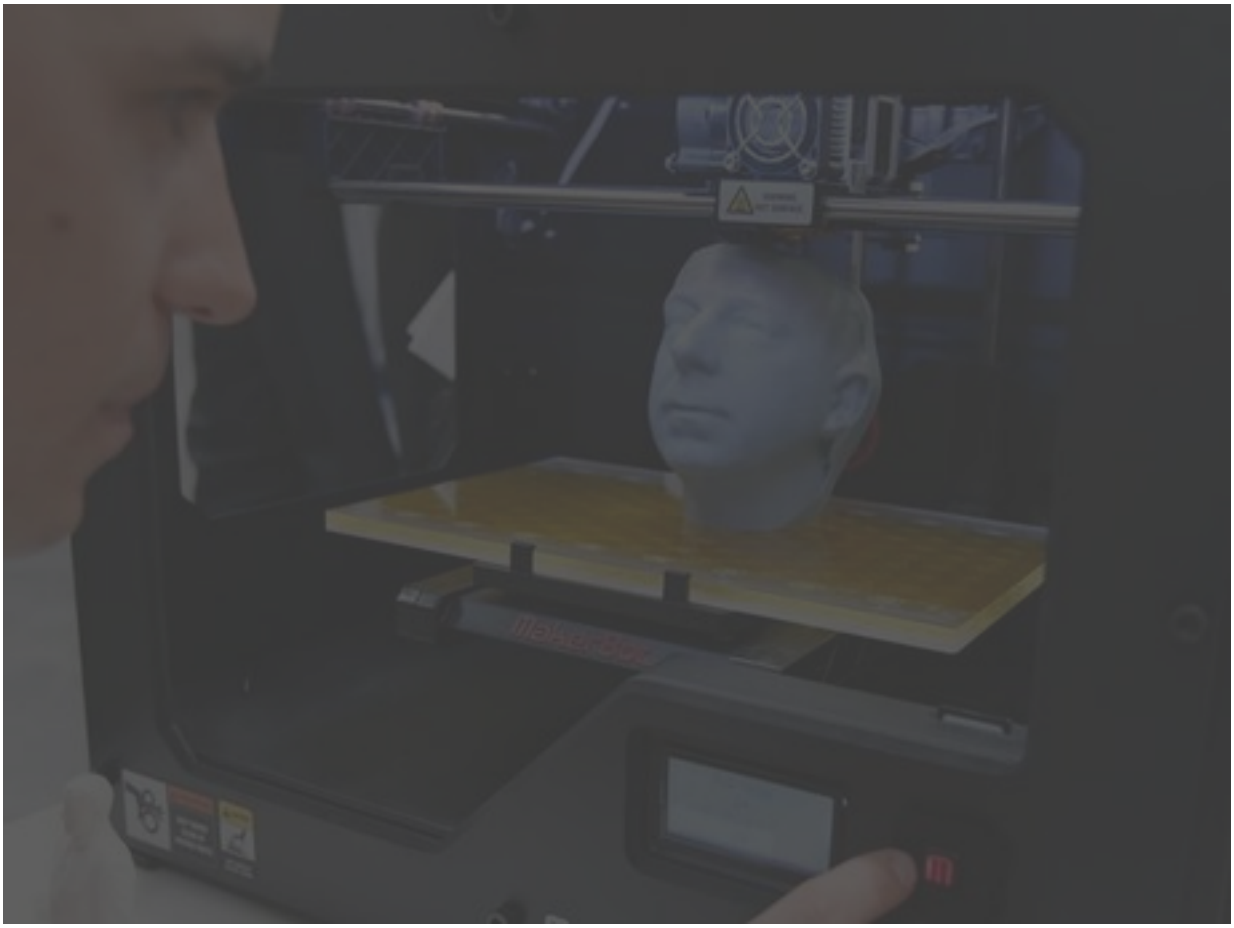


4A:

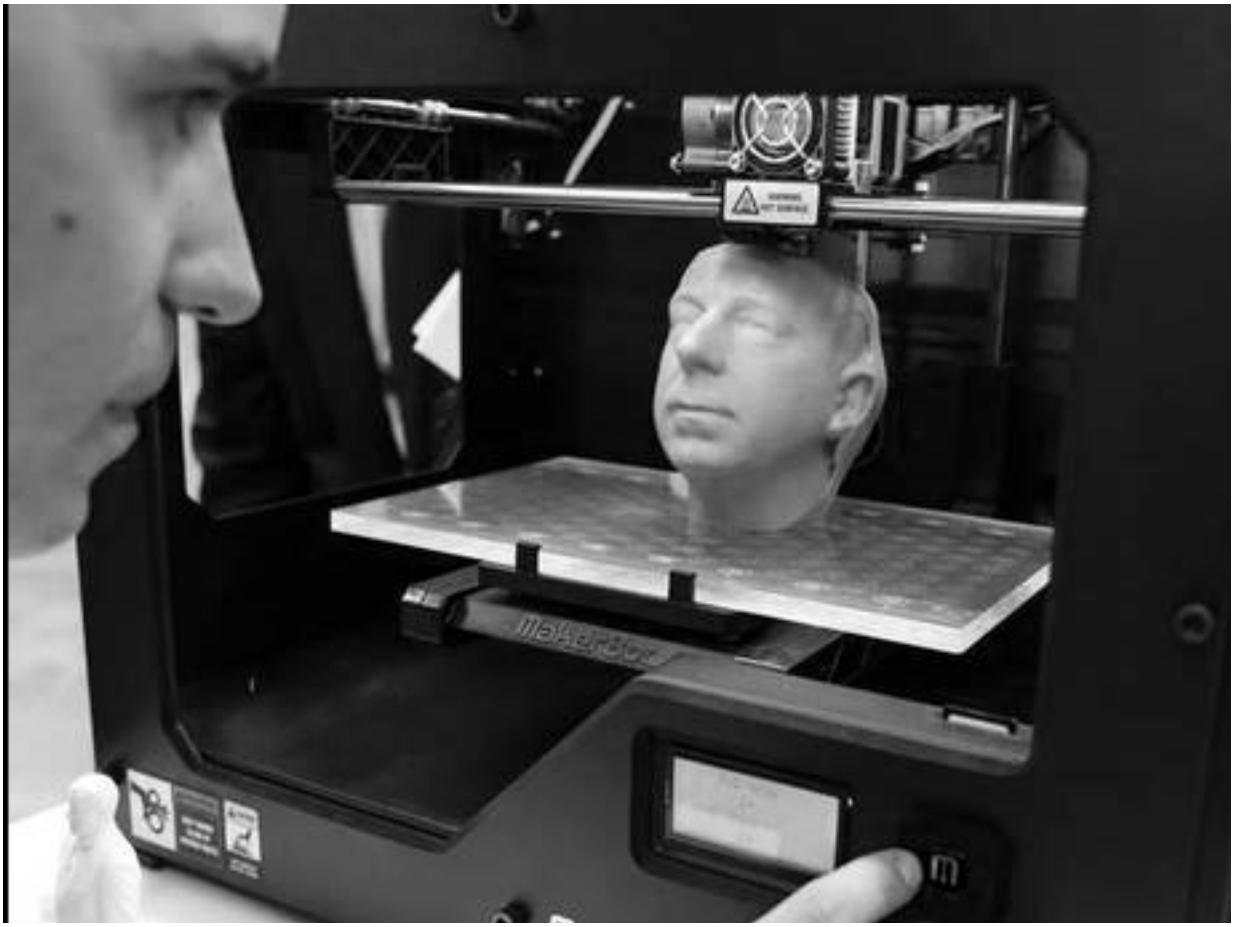
maximum	minimum	mean	std
255	0	65.3236	64.1454

```
function [ maximum, minimum, themean, sdev ] = describe( M )
%describe the basic statistics about a matrix by transforming it into
% a vector.  This provides global statistics about the dataset.
  V = double(M(:));
  maximum = max(V);
  minimum = min(V);
  themean = mean(V);
  sdev = std(V);
end
```

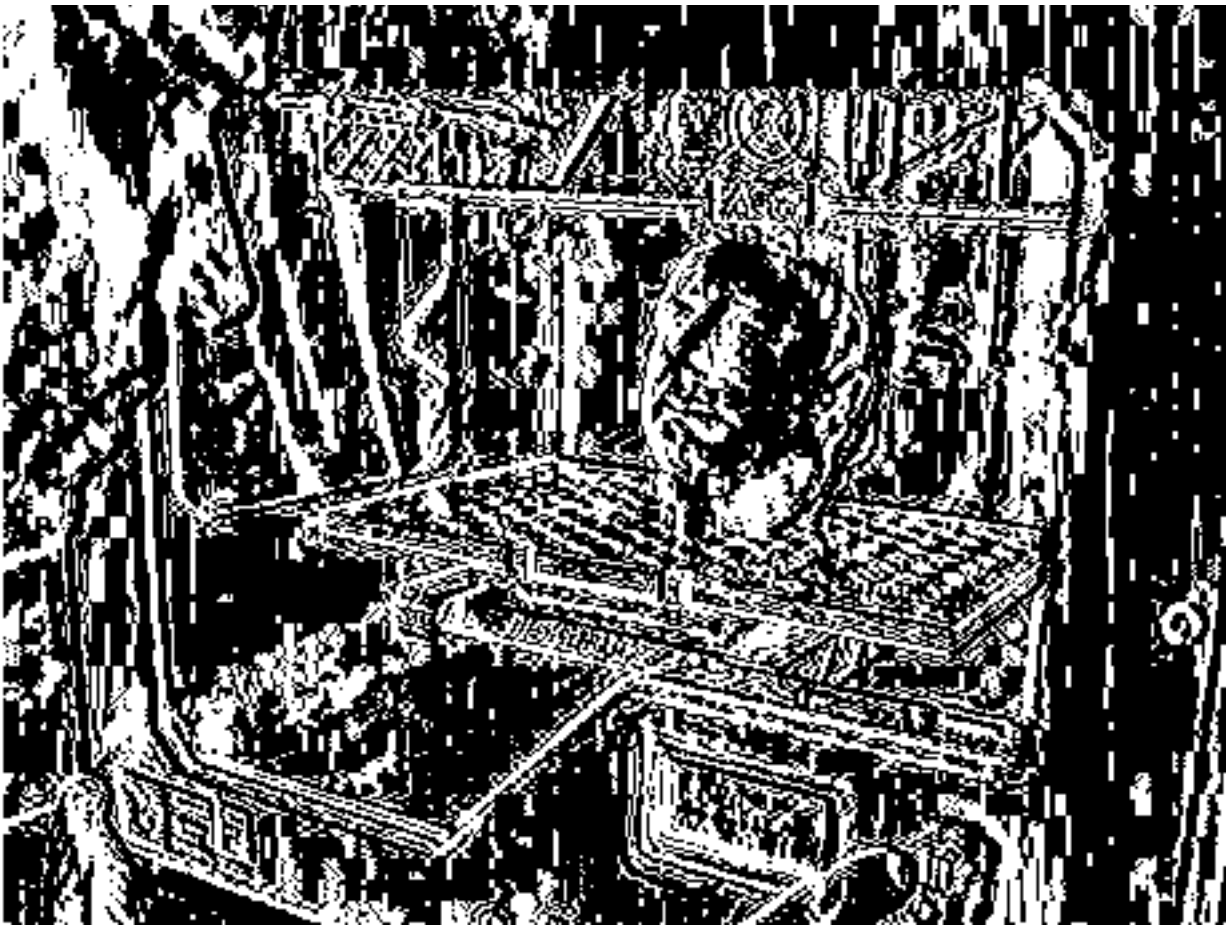
ps0-4-b-1



ps0-4-c-1

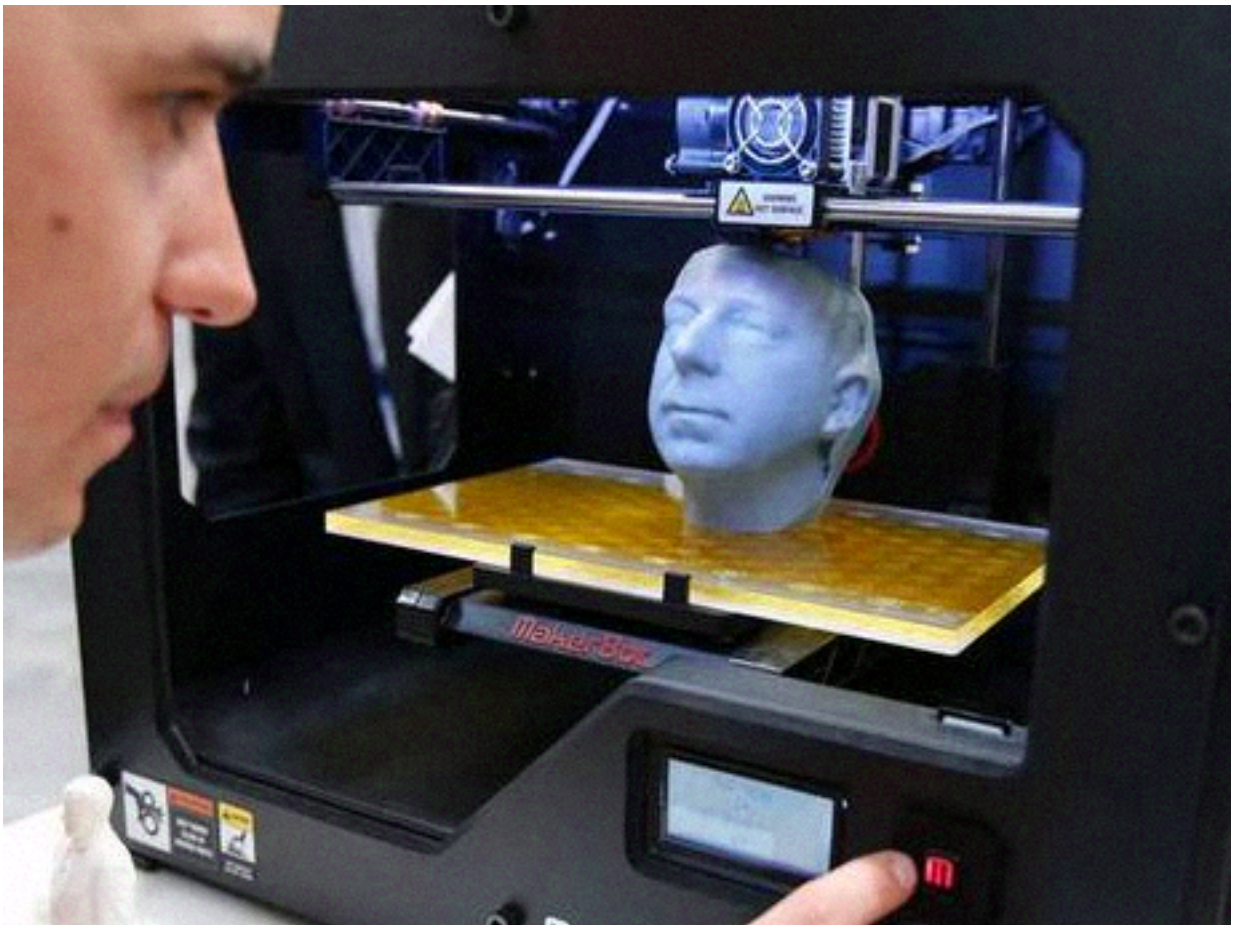


ps0-4-d-1



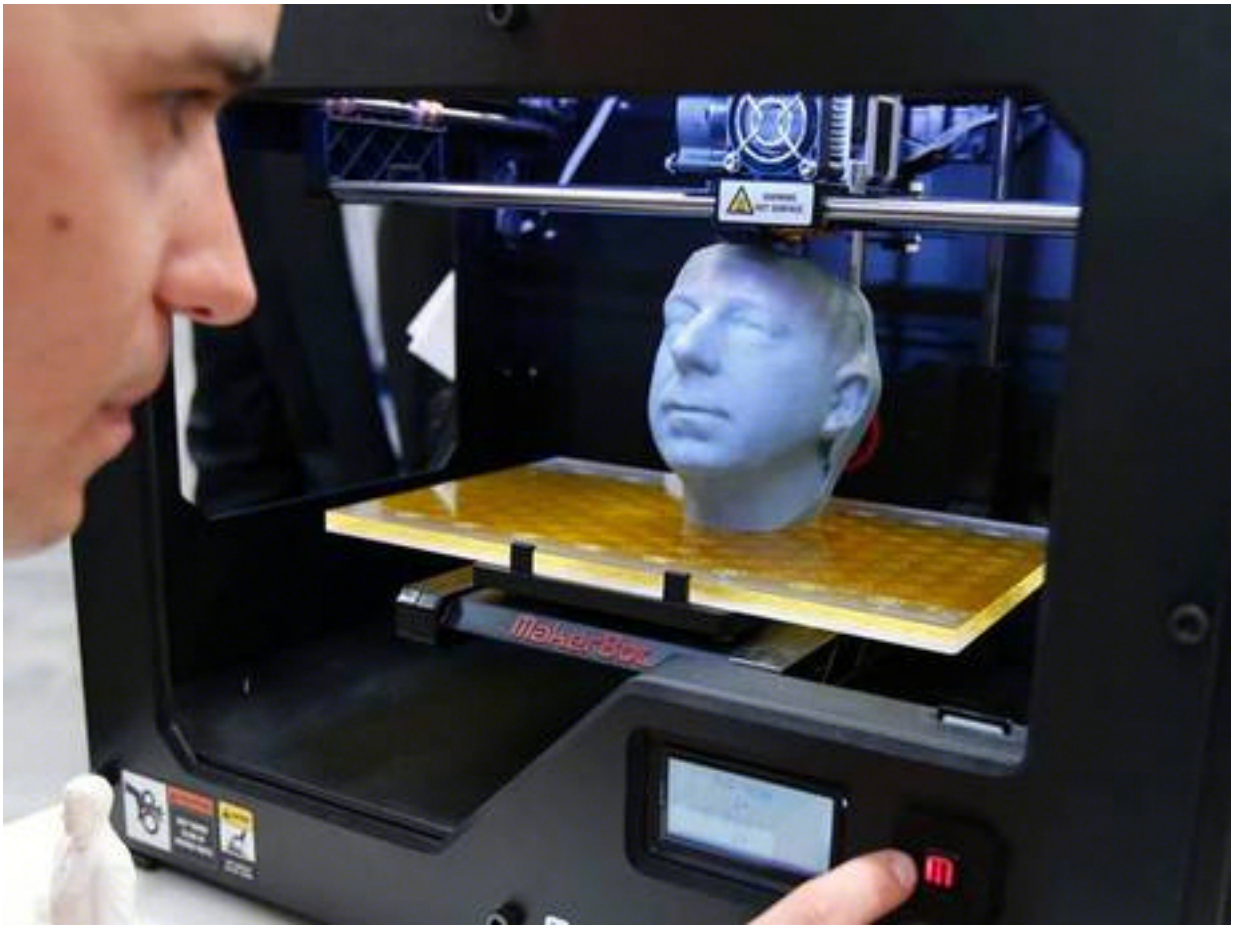
A negative image value in this context (A-B) means that that location in B is brighter than A. Ultimately it is equivalent to 0 brightness, since there can't be negative photons hitting the sensor used to create the image.

ps0-5-a-1



A sigma value of 6 was sufficient to create noise, as is most evident in the frame of the printer.

ps0-5-b-1



5C: The noise added to the blue channel in this image looks better than when noise is added to the green. There may be more blue overall in the image, with more variation. With the green image it is very obvious that there is something that doesn't appear to belong, where as that is not the case with the blue.