

7. What is the proper way to illustrate log transformation among these options?
 (A) $S = C \log_{10} (1/r)$ (B) $S = C \log_{10} (1+r)$
 (C) $S = C \log_{10} (1-r)$ (D) $S = C \log_{10} (1*r)$
8. Which filter given below weakens an images high frequencies while allowing its low frequencies to get through?
 (A) Unsharp mask filter (B) Zero-phase-shift filter
 (C) Low pass filter (D) High pass filter
9. Salt and pepper noise can interchangeably be used with
 (A) Black noise (B) Rayleigh noise
 (C) Impulse noise (D) Gamma noise
10. Band reject filters are used where the noise components are usually
 (A) Known (B) Unknown
 (C) Taken (D) Reject
11. Gradient computation equation is
 (A) $|G_x| - |G_y|$ (B) $|G_x| / |G_y|$
 (C) $|G_x| * |G_y|$ (D) $|G_x| + |G_y|$
12. The approximation of the second derivative states that it is nonzero at only
 (A) Step (B) Onset
 (C) Ramp (D) Edges
13. If the $P(E)=1$, it means event
 (A) Always occur (B) Does not occur
 (C) No probability (D) Normalization
14. Which of the following is the example of lossless compression?
 (A) JPEG (B) MPEG
 (C) BMP (D) RLE
15. In Huffman coding, data in a tree always occur?
 (A) Roots (B) Leaves
 (C) Left sub trees (D) Right sub trees
16. Suppose storing an image made up of a square array of 256×256 pixels requires 65,536 bytes. The image is compressed and the compressed version requires 16,384 bytes. Then the compression ratio is
 (A) 1:4 (B) 3:1
 (C) 4:1 (D) 2:1
17. What boundary description technique has the physical interpretation of the border shape among the following?
 (A) Laplace transform (B) Fourier transform
 (C) Curvature (D) Statistical moments
18. The line that travels perpendicular to the main axis is defined by boundaries?
 (A) Equilateral axis (B) Equidistant axis
 (C) Minor axis (D) Median axis

19. What method is based on the Fourier transform among these? 1 1 5 2
 (A) Structural (B) Spectral
 (C) Statistical (D) Topological
20. The initial difference of the smallest size is known as according to the 4- 1 2 5 2
 directional code
 (A) Shape number (B) Chain number
 (C) Difference number (D) Code

PART – B (5 × 4 = 20 Marks)
 Answer ANY FIVE Questions

Marks BL CO PO

21. Distinguish between quantization and sampling in image processing. 4 2 1 1
22. Calculate city block distance and chess board distance for the given sample 4 3 1 1
 image (between p and q)
- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 10 | 11 | 99 | 44 | →q |
| 22 | 08 | 77 | 200 | |
| 20 | 11 | 49 | 55 | |
| 31 | 210 | 22 | 189 | |
- p→
23. What is meant by power-law transform? How image processing can benefit 4 2 2 2,3
 from it?
24. Give a brief overview of the Gaussian noise. 4 2 3 2
25. Describe the principles of the compression model. 4 2 4 2
26. Briefly discuss about Fourier descriptor and its applications. 4 2 5 2
27. Differentiate low pass filter and high pass filter. 4 2 2 2,3

PART – C (5 × 12 = 60 Marks)
 Answer ALL Questions

Marks BL CO PO

28. a. Explain the components of the image processing system. 12 2 1 1
- (OR)**
- b. Describe the following 12 2 1 1
 (i) 4-adjacency
 (ii) 8-adjacency
 (iii) m-adjacency
 (iv) Euclidean distance
29. a. Perform histogram equalization for the image given below 12 3 2 2,3

7	7	7	7	7
2	7	6	7	2
2	6	6	6	2
2	7	6	7	2
7	7	7	7	7

(OR)

b. Let $I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ be an image $K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ be a kernel perform convolution and correlation. 12 3 2 2,3

30. a. Derive a Wiener filter for image restoration and specify its advantages over inverse filter. 12 4 3 2

(OR)

b. Explain canny edge detection in detail and give its applications. 12 2 3 2

31. a. Construct Huffman code for the word "BABY". Also compare the efficiency of Huffman code. 12 4 4 2

(OR)

b. Encode the word "ABCCD" using arithmetic coding. Give the procedure. 12 3 4 2

32. a. Write short notes on the following image representation techniques
 (i) Chain code and 2 5 2
 (ii) Polygonal approximation 6 6

(OR)

b. Describe in detail about texture and pattern classes. 12 2 5 2

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