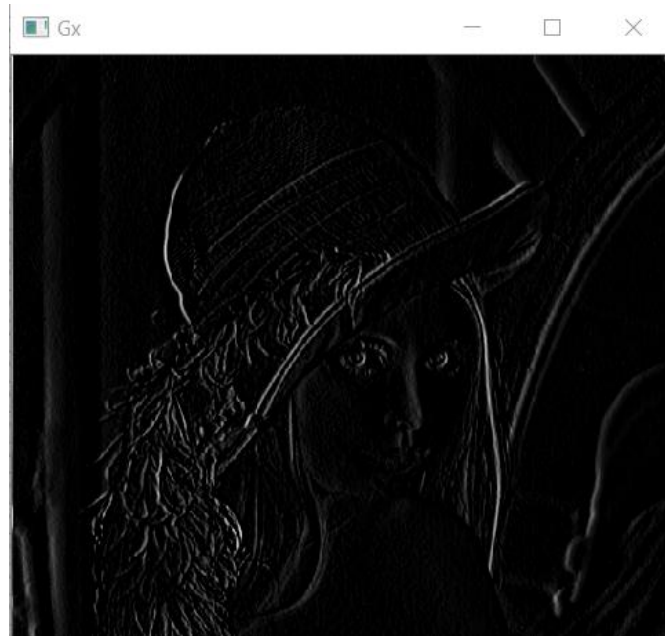


Name: Vivek Singh Person No# 50208473

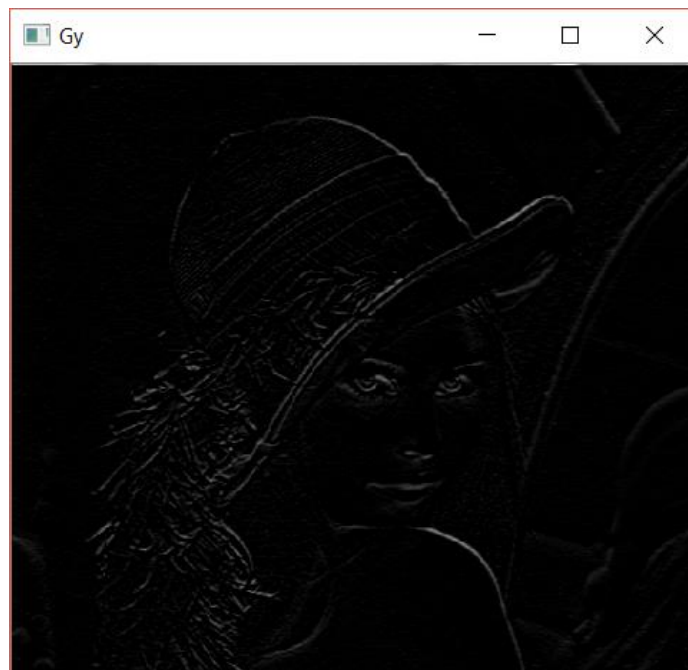
**Problem (1) (1D and 2D Convolution on Images):**

**a) Perform 2D convolution on grayscale Image lena\_gray.png with filters specified above to obtain gradient images  $G_x$  and  $G_y$ . Include the three images  $G_x$ ,  $G_y$  and  $G$  in your report.**

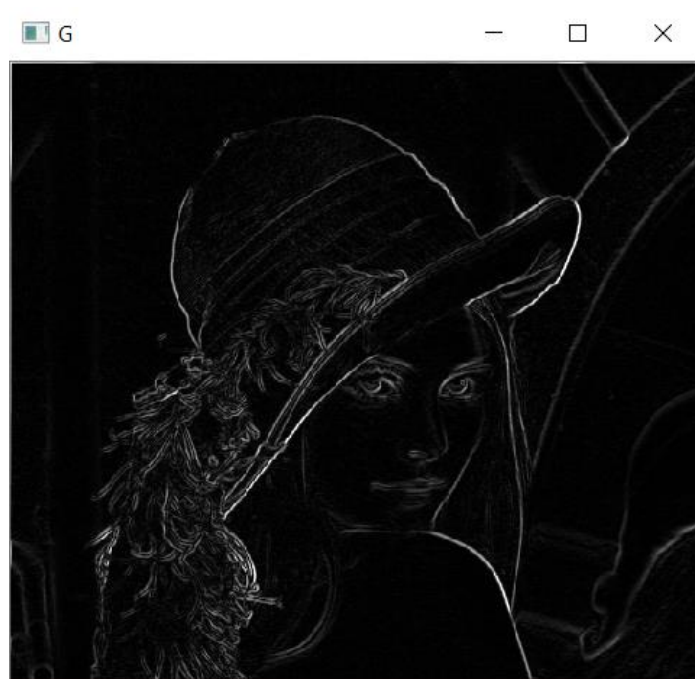
$G_x$ :



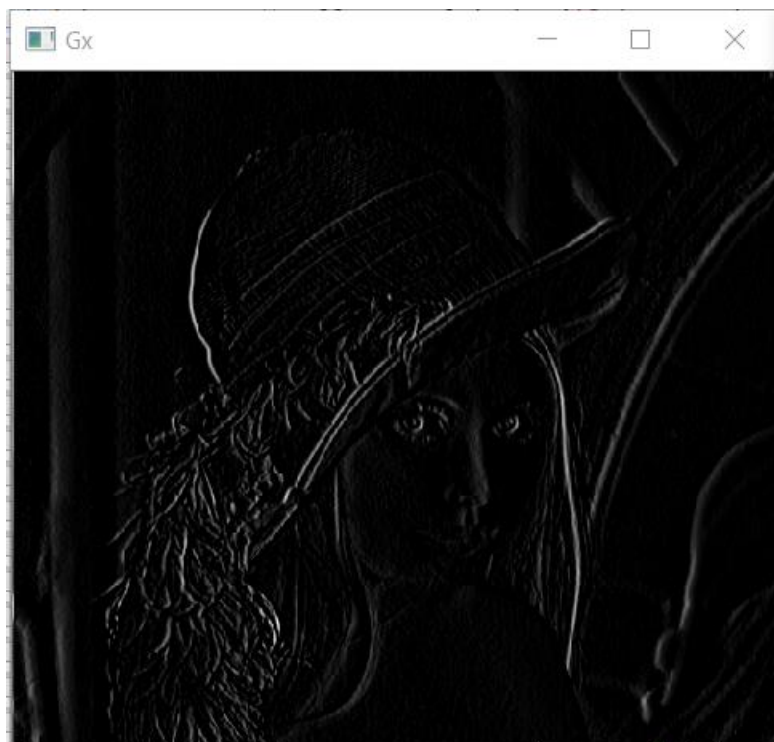
$G_y$ :

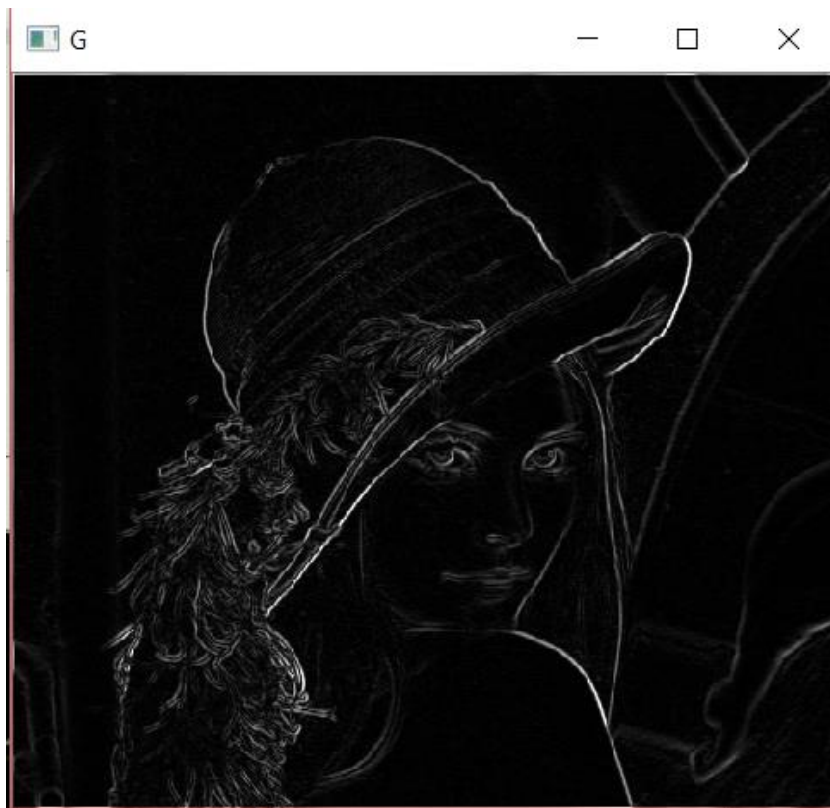
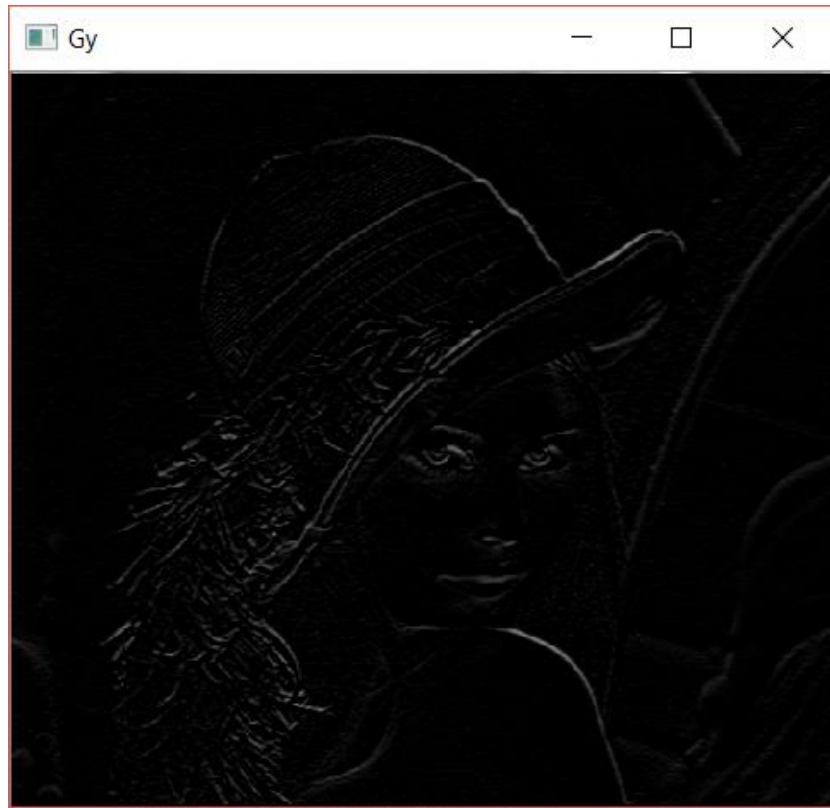


G:



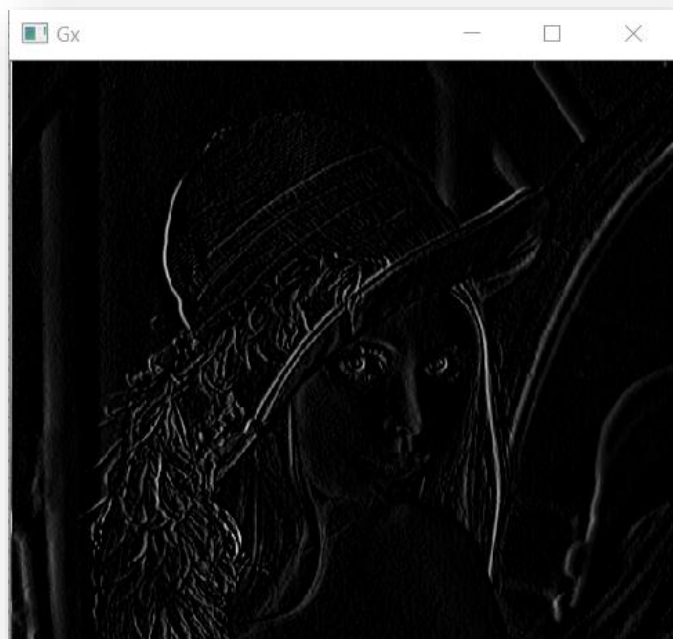
b) Perform 1D convolution on grayscale Image lena\_gray.png with 1D-filters specified above to obtain gradient images  $G_x$  and  $G_y$ . Include these two images in your report. Verify the result after 1D convolution is same as the one obtained from 2D convolution from (a)



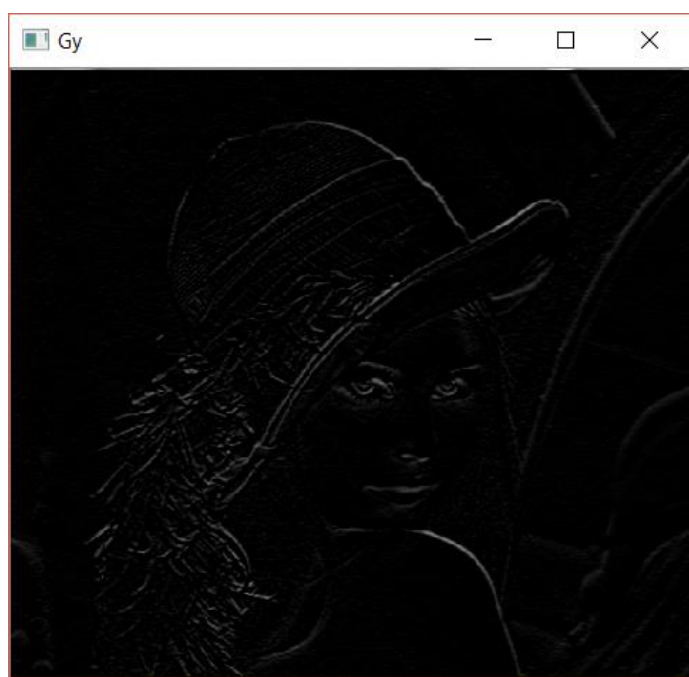
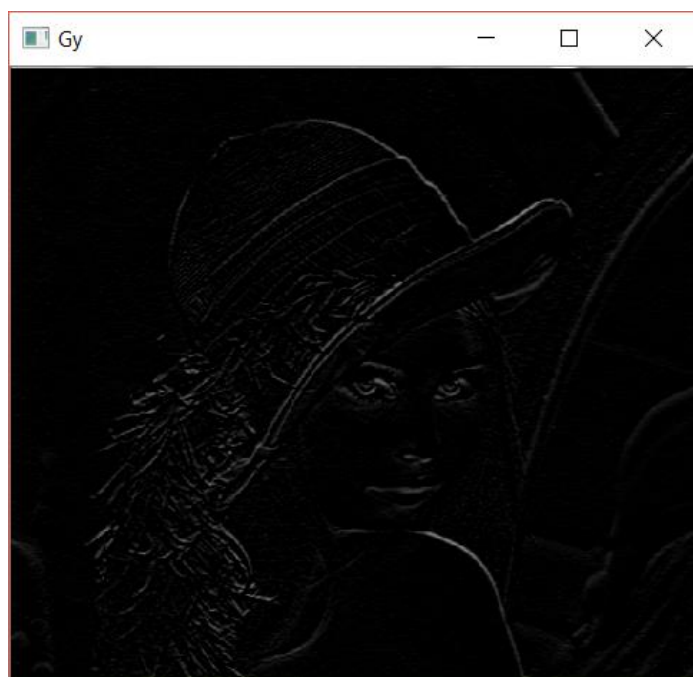
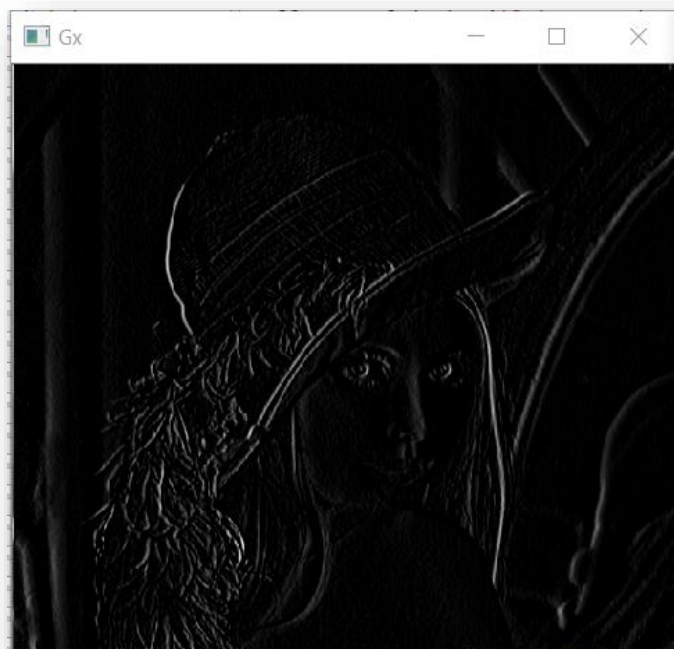


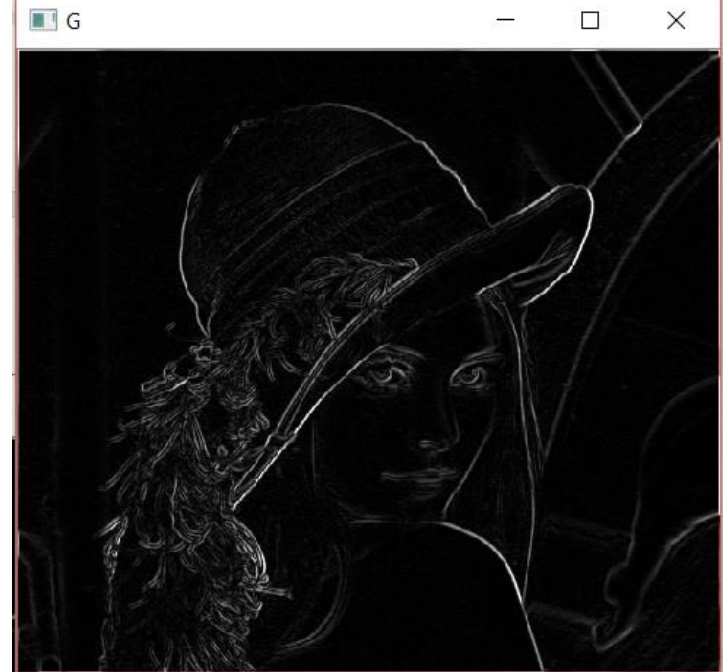
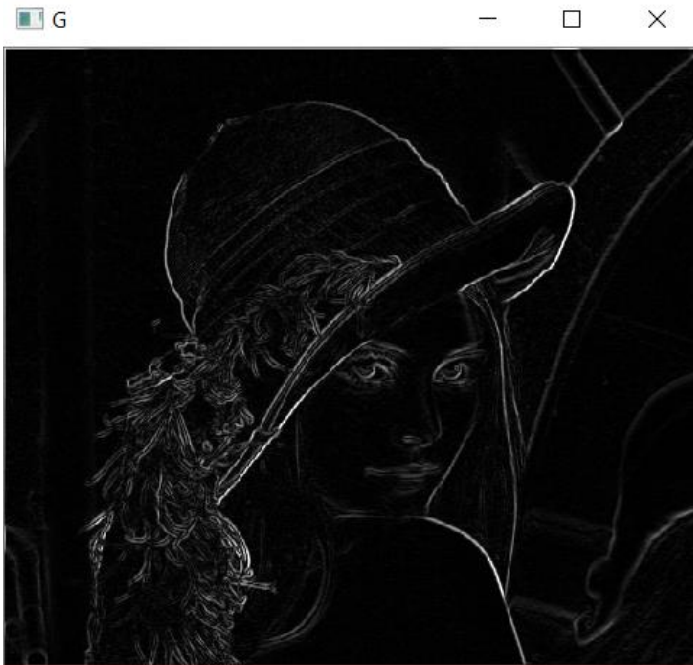
## Comparing both the convolutions:

2D convolution



One D convolution





**(c) Given an  $M \times N$  Image and a  $P \times Q$  filter, compute and report the computational complexity of performing 2D convolution vs using separable filters with 1D convolution.**

Soln : For an  $M \times N$  image and a  $P \times Q$  filter the compute and report the computational complexity of performing :

2D convolution ---  $O(MNPQ)$

1D convolution--- $O(MN(P+Q))$

Derivation:

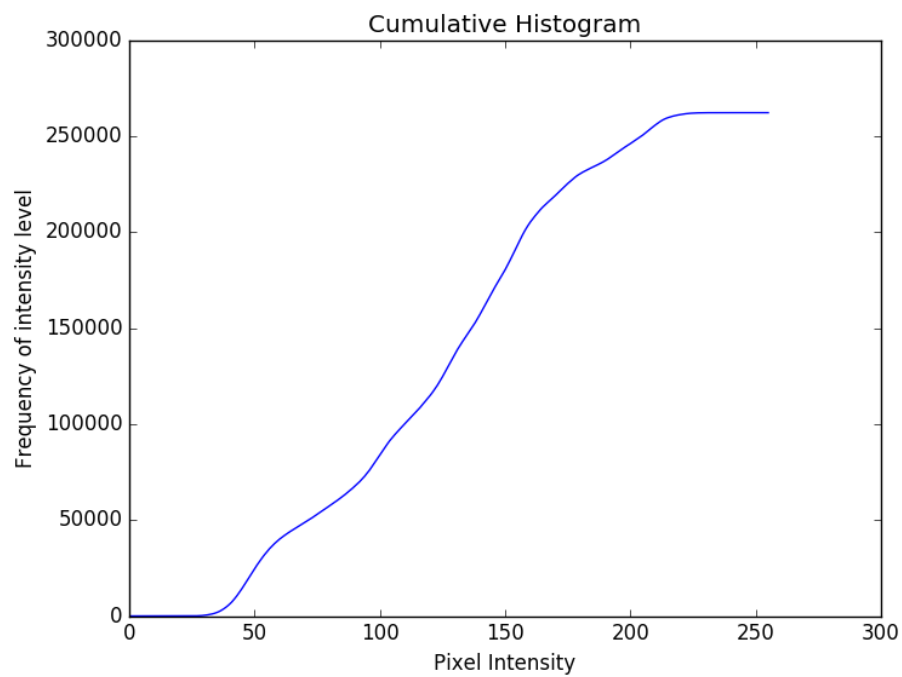
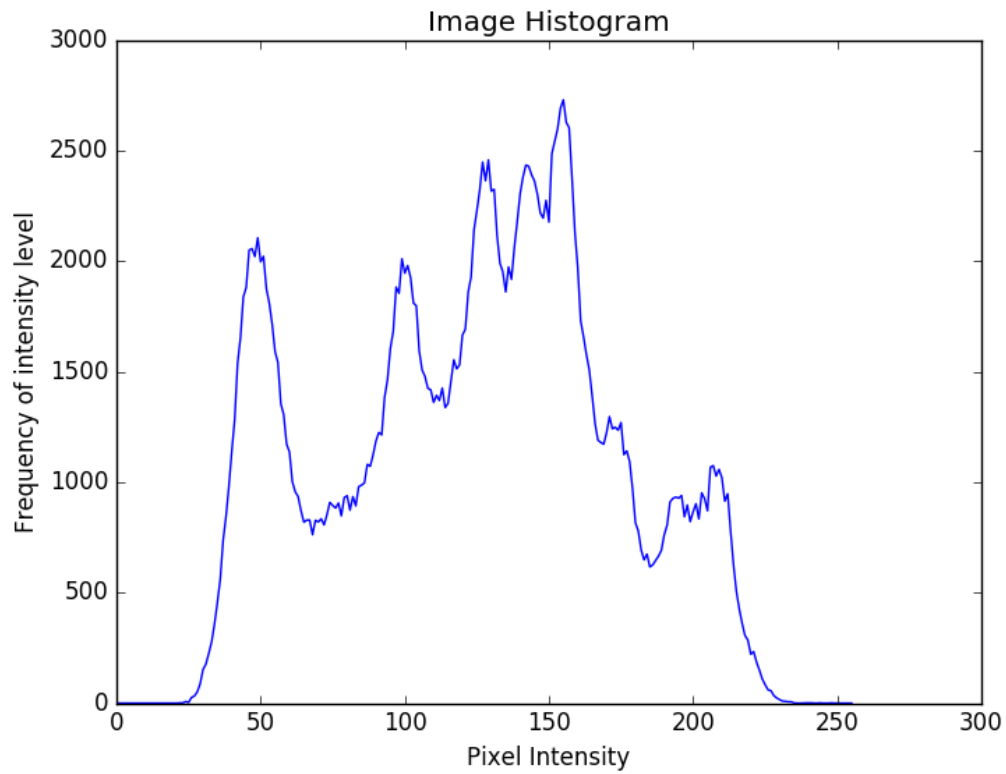
For 2D convolution, we have to iterate over  $M$  rows and  $N$  columns of the image matrix, while doing so, we have to iterate and compute computation over  $P$  rows and  $Q$  columns of Kernel matrix. Thus the complexity  $O(MNPQ)$

For 1D convolution, we have to iterate over  $M$  rows and  $N$  columns of the image matrix, while doing so, we have to iterate and compute computation over  $P$  elements of one part of Kernel, thereafter over  $Q$  elements of other part of Kernel matrix. Thus the complexity  $O(MN(P+Q))$ .

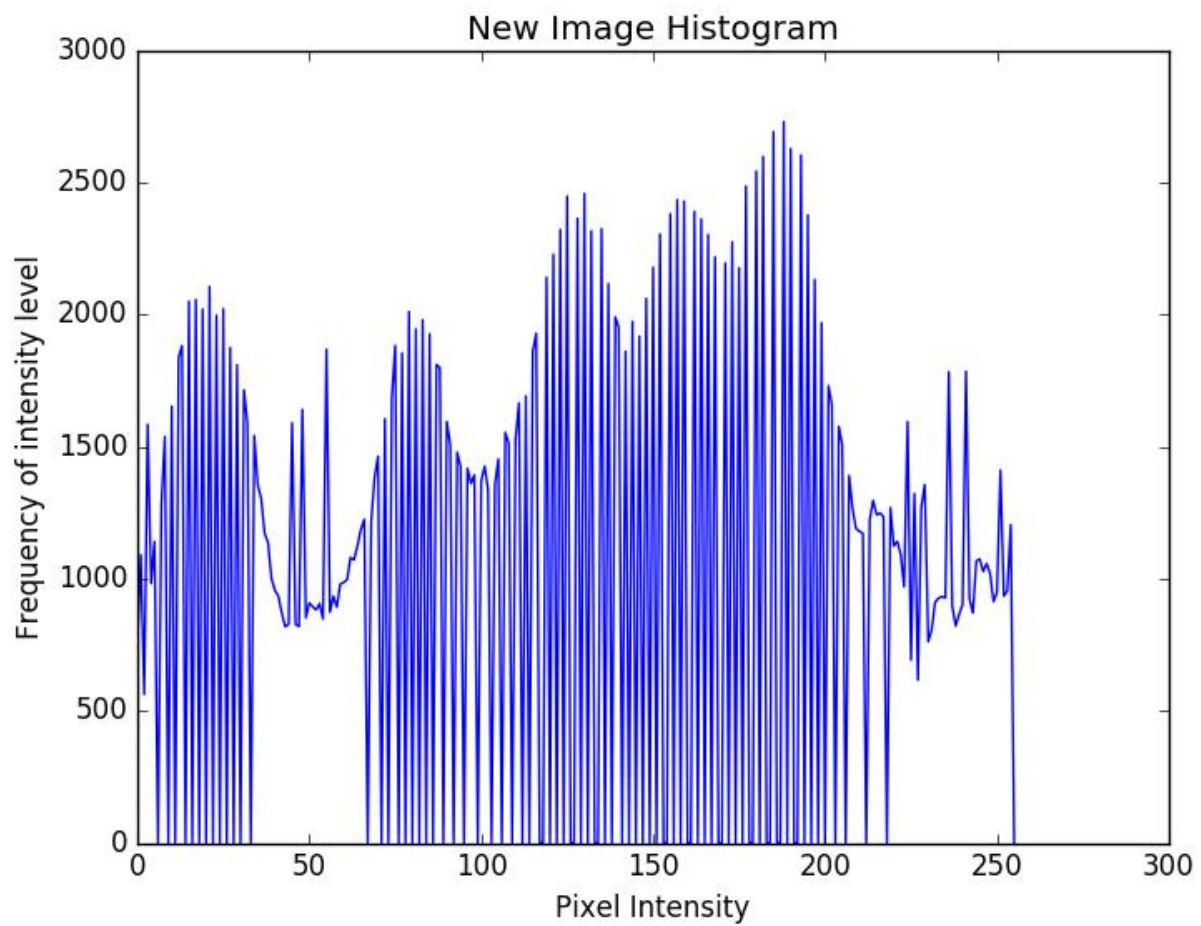
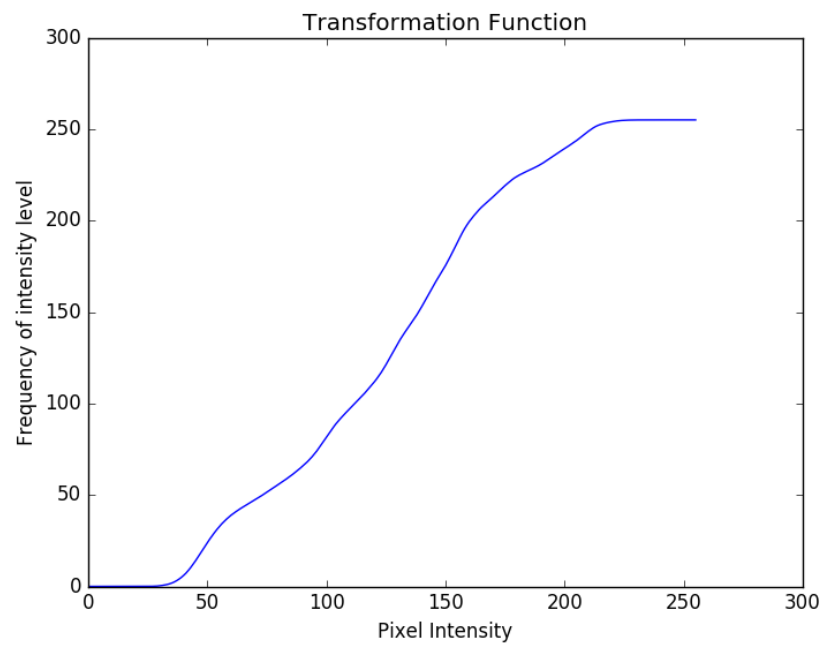
Complexity is reduced because we are getting rid of the row with all zeros in 2D kernel matrix thus reduce in computation from  $P \times Q$  to  $P+Q$ .

## Problem 2:

### Histogram Equalization:







Comparison of original image on the left versus enhanced image on the right.

