Lab02

邊緣偵測(filtering & Sobel Operator) (30%)
Histogram Equalization (40%)
Otsu threshold (30%)

1.邊緣偵測(filtering & Sobel Operator) (30%)

img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY) 將圖片轉為灰階 img = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (5, 5), 0) 對灰階圖做高斯模糊(去雜訊)

$$\mathbf{G_x} = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & 0 & -1 \\ +2 & 0 & -2 \\ +1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{G_y} = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +2 & +1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A}$$

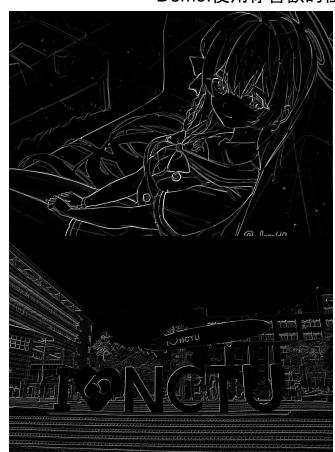
cv2.filter2D(img, -1, kernel) ### Do NOT use cv2.Sobel() directly

$$G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$$

1.邊緣偵測(filtering & Sobel Operator)(30%)

Demo:使用你喜歡的任何照片





2. 彩色圖片直方圖等化(40%)

- 計算輸入圖的直方圖
- 計算直方圖的累計表
- 用直方圖累計表完成各強度的映射

input

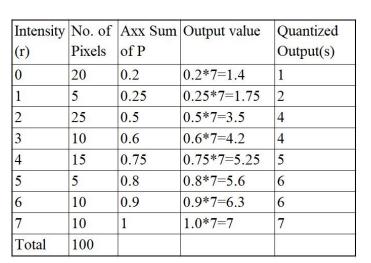


bad output



good output





2-a 分別對BGR三個顏色作直方圖等化 (20%)

顏色會跑偏

input



output



2-b 先將圖片轉成HSV格式後對V做直方圖等化(20%)

hint: cv2.cvtColor()

output



$$h = egin{cases} 0^\circ & ext{if } max = min \ 60^\circ imes rac{g-b}{max-min} + 0^\circ, & ext{if } max = r ext{ and } g \geq b \ 60^\circ imes rac{g-b}{max-min} + 360^\circ, & ext{if } max = r ext{ and } g < b \ 60^\circ imes rac{b-r}{max-min} + 120^\circ, & ext{if } max = g \ 60^\circ imes rac{r-g}{max-min} + 240^\circ, & ext{if } max = b \ \end{cases}$$
 $s = egin{cases} 0, & ext{if } max = 0 \ rac{max-min}{max} = 1 - rac{min}{max}, & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$s = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0, & ext{if } max = 0 \ rac{max - min}{max} = 1 - rac{min}{max}, & ext{otherwise} \ v = max \end{array}
ight.$$

3. Otsu Threshold (30%)

- 先計算影像的直方圖。
- 把直方圖強度大於閾值的像素分成一組,把小於閾值的像素分成另一組。
- 分別計算這兩組的組內變異數,並把兩個組內變異數相加。
- 將0~255依序當作閾值來計算組內變異數和,總和值最小的就是結果閾值。

3. Otsu Threshold (30%)

Input:



Output:

