

# IN4640 Assignment 1 on Intensity Transformations and Neighborhood Filtering

Ranga Rodrigo

January 15, 2026

1. Apply the following intensity transform to the image in Fig. 1:



Figure 1: Runway image for 1.

- (a) Gamma correction with  $\gamma = 0.5$ .
- (b) Gamma correction with  $\gamma = 2$ .
- (c) Contrast Stretching (linear piecewise transformation)

$$s(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r < r_1, \\ \frac{r - r_1}{r_2 - r_1}, & r_1 \leq r \leq r_2, \\ 1, & r > r_2, \end{cases}$$

where

$r$  : input pixel intensity, normalized to the range  $[0, 1]$ .

$s(r)$  : output pixel intensity after contrast stretching.

$r_1 = 0.2, \quad r_2 = 0.8$

2. Consider the image shown in Fig. 2<sup>1</sup>.
  - (a) Apply gamma correction to the  $L$  plane in the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space and state the  $\gamma$  value.
  - (b) Show the histograms of the original and corrected images.
3. Write your own function to equalize the histogram of an image. Apply this function to the runway image.



Figure 2: Image for gamma correction.

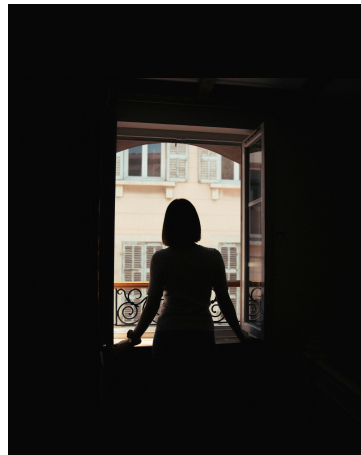


Figure 3: Woman standing in front of an open door.

4. Fig. 3 is a photo of a woman standing in front of an open window<sup>2</sup>. Convert this to grayscale.

- Use Otsu thresholding to obtain the binary mask for the foreground comprising the woman and the room. Report the resulting threshold value.
- Carry out histogram equalization only for the foreground region. What are the hidden features that are revealed in the resulting image?

5. Gaussian filtering:

- Using NumPy, compute a normalized  $5 \times 5$  Gaussian kernel for  $\sigma = 2$ .
- Visualize a  $51 \times 51$  computed Gaussian kernel as a 3D surface plot, where the kernel coefficients represent the height.
- Apply Gaussian smoothing to a given grayscale image using the manually computed Gaussian kernel.
- Do the same using OpenCV's built-in `cv.GaussianBlur()` function.

6. Derivative of Gaussian:

- Consider the two-dimensional Gaussian function

$$G(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right).$$

<sup>1</sup><https://www.adobe.com/creativecloud/photography/discover/highlights-and-shadows.html>

<sup>2</sup>Ronak Valobobhai, [https://unsplash.com/photos/a-woman-standing-in-front-of-an-open-door-6YzA45\\_b2vA](https://unsplash.com/photos/a-woman-standing-in-front-of-an-open-door-6YzA45_b2vA).

Show that its first-order partial derivatives are given by

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sigma^2} G(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sigma^2} G(x, y).$$

- (b) Using NumPy, compute normalized  $5 \times 5$  kernels corresponding to the derivatives of a Gaussian for  $\sigma = 2$  in the  $x$ - and  $y$ -directions.
  - (c) Visualize a  $51 \times 51$  derivative-of-Gaussian kernel (for either the  $x$  or  $y$  direction) as a 3D surface plot, where the kernel coefficients represent the height.
  - (d) Apply the computed derivative-of-Gaussian kernels to a given grayscale image to obtain the image gradients in the horizontal and vertical directions.
  - (e) Using OpenCV, compute the image gradients by applying `cv.Sobel()`. Compare the results with those obtained above and comment on any observed differences.
7. Write a program to zoom images by a given factor  $s \in (0, 10]$ . You must use a function to zoom the image, which can handle
- (a) nearest-neighbor, and
  - (b) bilinear interpolation.

I have included several images, large originals, and their zoomed-out versions. Test your algorithm by computing the normalized sum of squared difference (SSD) when you scale-up the given small images to match the size of the large original images. The SSD should be small when comparing with the original images.

8. Fig. 4 is an image corrupted with salt and pepper noise.
- (a) Apply Gaussian smoothing.
  - (b) Apply median filtering.

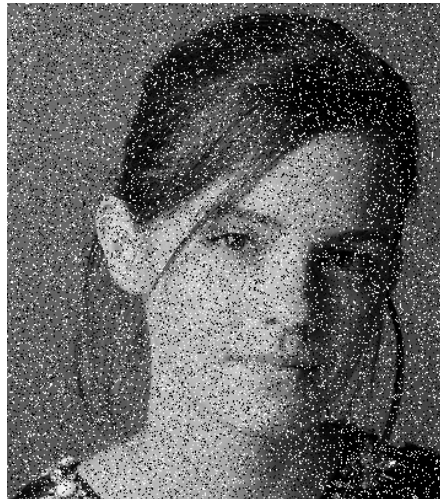


Figure 4: Image corrupted with salt and pepper noise.

9. Carry out image sharpening on an image of your choice.
10. Bilateral filtering:
- (a) Write a Python function to manually implement a bilateral filter for grayscale images. Take as input a grayscale image, a kernel diameter, a spatial standard deviation  $\sigma_s$ , and a range (intensity) standard deviation  $\sigma_r$ .

- (b) Apply Gaussian smoothing using OpenCV's `cv.GaussianBlur()` function.
- (c) Bilateral filtering using OpenCV's `cv.bilateralFilter()` function.
- (d) Your manually implemented bilateral filter from part (a).

## GitHub Profile

You must include the link to your GitHub (or some other SVN) profile, so that I can see that you have worked on this assignment over a reasonable duration. Therefore, make commits regularly. However, I will use only the pdf for grading to save time.

## Submission

Upload a report (eight pages or less) named as `your_index_a01.pdf`. Include the index number and the name *within the pdf* as well. The report must include important parts of code, image results, and comparison of results. The interpretation of results and the discussion are important in the report. Extra-page penalty is 20 marks per page.