"FINAL TEAM"

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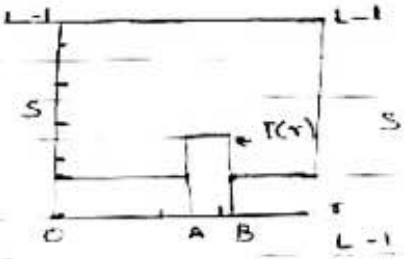
Question No: 1

PART (A)

(Gray Level Slicing)

Gray level Slicing equivalent to band pan filtering. It manipulates group of intensity levels in an image up to specific by diminishing rest or by leaving them alone. This transformation is application in medical images and and settelite images such as x-rays flaws CT scans. Two differeret apprences are adopted for gray sticing [6] [7].

1) Grey level slicing with backgsaund. It It displays high values in the specific regm of an image and low value to other regions by igroing backgreund. Eig. 6 highlights rangs [A.B] of x.ray lavels by reducing all other a contant fond.



PART: B

NEGATIVE OF A PICTURE

Negative of a pictull in a total inrention in which lights areas appears dark. A negative colour image a are additionlany coloured. Negative image has basically details in it that they are seved in the film they are operd in the photography page.

Range then the final painted patterns images. The cemtant Typically increses Figure 6 Range [A.B] of gray lavels by reducing all others to a contant levels.

2) Gray level Stleing without background. Fig. 7

highlights range [A. B] by preserving all other levels Fig. 8 displays high values in specific region of an image and original gray level to other region by preserving background [8] [9] [10]

When they they are are painted in photographer page when negativ film are brought in to digital Rim These content can be adjusted at the scamming and by other processes.

Question : 2

Consida the picture given below:

In the picture it is enhanced by the histogram equalizer technique

In histogram equalizer technique the adjtment of contast of the image takes place This technique improves the image apperance by scaling out the intensity range of the image Thaugh the reassignment of pixel value, the distribution on the histrogen is stsached out to produce a more urformly distibution.

Question 3

Euclidean Distance

$P(x, y) = (6, 1)$

$q(5, 1) = (3, 7)$

→ $D_4(p, q) = |x - s| + |y - t|$

$= |6 - 3| + |1 - 7|$

$= 3 + 6$

$= 9$

• City Block Distance

→ $D_8(s, q) = Max(|x - s|, |y - t|)$

$= Max(|6 - 3|, |1 - 7|)$

$= Max(3, 6)$

$= Max(6)$

$= 6$

• Chessboard Distance

→ $D_e(p, q) = \sqrt{(x - s)^2 + (y - t)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(6 - 3)^2 + (1 - 7)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (6)^2}$

$= \sqrt{9 + 36}$

$= \sqrt{45}$

Question No 4:

PART: A

Histogram are very useful tool that many camera offers their use to help them get a quick summary of the total range present in any given image

The graph show the tones in the image from black (on the left) to white (on the right). The lights the graph at any part the more pixels of that tone that are present in an image Histogram with lots of dark pixels will be skewed to the left and one with lots of lighter tone will be skewed to right

Part: B

Pic a: Hgm 2
Pic b: Hgm 1
Pic c: Hgm 4
Pic d: Hgm 3