

2024

DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any five questions.

1.	Answer the following questions:																				
	a)	Fill in the blanks:	1x8=8																		
		(i) The output intensity level (s) is low at the high value of input intensity value (r) for ____ function. (ii) _____ noise can be handled by the harmonic filter. (iii) High pass filter passes _____ frequencies. (iv) Subtractive primary Colors are ____. (v) Monotonically increasing function in the interval _____. (vi) Contrast stretching expands the range of _____ in an image. (vii) Thinning is the morphological dual of _____. (viii) Smoothing filter are used for _____ and _____.																			
	b)	True or False:	1x12=12																		
		(i) Low level of processing is required for enhancing the image from the low contrast image. (ii) Dilation shrinks the size of background objects. (iii) Erosion closes holes and gaps. (iv) Dilation expands the size of foreground objects. (v) Opening and dilation operations are not duals of each other. (vi) Harmonic mean filter is used to handle both salt and pepper noise. (vii) Harmonic mean filter handle pepper noise. (viii) Addition of noisy images helps in noise reduction. (ix) CMY model is not good for human interpreting. (x) Contrast stretching didn't improve the quality of low contrast image. (xi) Image negative obtained using set complementation. (ix) Color complement replaces with opposite color in the color circle of Hue component.																			
2.	a)	Describe an image formation model?	5																		
	c)	Perform the histogram equalization transformation function (S_k) for discrete values with calculation of PDF $p_r(r_k)$ for each s_k . Suppose that a 3-bit image ($L=8$) of size 4×4 pixels ($MN = 16$) has the intensity distribution shown in following table.	9																		
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>r_k (k^{th} intensity value)</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n_k (no. of pixels in an image with intensity r_k)</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> <td>25</td> <td>15</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	r_k (k^{th} intensity value)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	n_k (no. of pixels in an image with intensity r_k)	20	10	25	15	4	8	6	2	
r_k (k^{th} intensity value)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7													
n_k (no. of pixels in an image with intensity r_k)	20	10	25	15	4	8	6	2													

	d)	Calculate the chess board and city block distance for the pixels x and y with coordinates (6, 9) & (14, 18) and also show it in the matrix form.	6
3.	a)	Explain the edge detection? What is formula of gradient direction and magnitude?	6
	b)	What is the need of image segmentation?	3
	c)	Write down all the masks in point and line detection.	6
	d)	How to measure the image information based on information theory?	5
4.	a)	What is opening and closing operations in morphological image processing?	6
	b)	What is HDRI imaging?	3
	c)	Describe the Gaussian noise with formulation.	5
	d)	Describe the noise in color images.	3
	e)	What is Tonal correction?	3
5.	Write short notes on the following (<i>any four</i>):		4x5=20
	a)	Topological properties of digital images	
	b)	HSI color model	
	c)	Image Enhancement	
	d)	Image transformation	
	e)	Image denoising	
6.	Differentiate between the following (<i>any four</i>):		4x5=20
	a)	Min and Max Filter	
	b)	Airthmetic coding and LZW coding	
	c)	Erosion and Dilation	
	d)	Image smoothing and Image Sharpening	
	e)	Histogram equalization and Histogram matching	