

Distanztransformation: Initialisierung – Berechnung mit d8 (Schachbrett)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Vorwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | |

Rückwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Distanztransformation: Initialisierung –
Berechnung mit d23 (Euclid)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Vorwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 0 | |

Rückwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | 0 |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 0 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 |

G.22 Distanztransformation 2/3-Metrik (Buch S. 68)

1. Vorwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 0 | |

Rückwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | | | |
| 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | | | |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | | | |
| 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | | | |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | | | |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | | | |

2. Histogramm

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |

3. Median:

Ein Wert m ist Median einer Stichprobe, wenn höchstens die Hälfte der Beobachtungen in der Stichprobe einen Wert $< m$ und höchstens die Hälfte einen Wert $> m$ hat.

Sortiert man die Beobachtungswerte der Größe nach („geordnete Stichprobe“), so ist der Median bei einer ungeraden Anzahl von Beobachtungen der Wert der in der Mitte dieser Folge liegenden Beobachtung. Bei einer geraden Anzahl von Beobachtungen gibt es kein einziges mittleres Element, sondern zwei. Hier sind die Werte der beiden mittleren Beobachtungen sowie alle Werte dazwischen (obwohl diese bei keiner Beobachtung aufgetreten sind) ein Median der Stichprobe, da für alle diese Werte obige Bedingung zutrifft.

Median = $A[\lfloor n \rfloor] = \text{Summe vom Ganzen} / 2 = 80 / 2 = 40 \rightarrow A[40] = 11$

4. Freeman chain code

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 |
| 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 |

FCC = x 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 3 3 4 3 5 4 5 6 6 6 6 7 7

G.23 Distanztransformation 4 und 8-Nachbarschaft

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

Histogramm

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 25 | 24 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 26 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Median

Median d4 = $81 / 2 = 40,5 \rightarrow A[40,5] = 2$

d8 = A [40,5] = 2 ???

FCC4 = x 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2

FCC8 = x 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2

G.24 Distanztransformation mit Hindernissen

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 3 | | | | X | | | | |
| | | | | X | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | X | | | | |
| X | X | X | X | X | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | |

Vorwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | X | | | | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | X | | | | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | X | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| X | X | X | X | X | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | | | | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

Rückwärtstransformation

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | X | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | X | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | X | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| X | X | X | X | X | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | |

G.25 Freeman Chaincode und Zusammenhang

212321007776644422111000666666444444443

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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21232100765660002232100666666444444443

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Nein, beide Bilder sind nicht wohlgeformt, da Schachbrettmuster vorhanden sind!

1. Bild: 2 Zusammenhangskomponenten
2. Bild: 1 Zusammenhangskomponente

H.25 – 1 Ohne Gewähr!
 $G = \langle N, T, P, S \rangle$
 $T = \{ \#, x \}$
 $N = \{ L, R \}$

$$P = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow LSR \mid L \\ \hline 0 \quad L \\ LL \rightarrow LL \\ \hline LL \quad LL \\ 0 \rightarrow L \\ \hline 0 \quad R \\ RR \rightarrow RR \\ \hline RR \quad RR \\ 0 \rightarrow R \\ \hline OL \rightarrow 0x \\ \hline xL \rightarrow x \\ \hline xR \rightarrow x \end{array} \right.$$

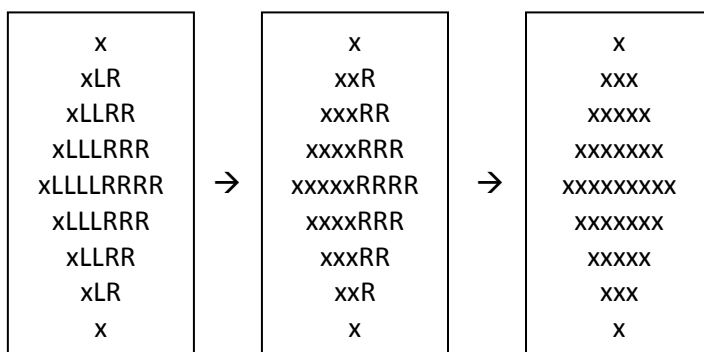
Aus Regel 1 folgt:

LSR
 LLSRR
 LLLSRRR
 LLLLSRRRR
 LLLLLRRRR

Aus Regel 2 – 4 folgt:

L
 LLR
 LLLR
 LLLRRR
 LLLLRRRR
 LLLLRRR
 LLLR
 LLR
 L

Aus Regel 5 – 8 folgt:



H.25 – 2 Ohne Gewähr!
 $T = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$
 $N = \{A, D, C, B\} \rightarrow$ stehen für 1, 3, 5, 7

P: $S \rightarrow TRE,$ $R \rightarrow RR,$ $TR \rightarrow \epsilon,$ $R \rightarrow ABCD$
 $BA \rightarrow AB,$ $CA \rightarrow AC,$ $DA \rightarrow AD,$
 $CB \rightarrow BC,$ $DB \rightarrow BC,$ $DC \rightarrow CD,$

 $AE \rightarrow E5,$ $BE \rightarrow E7,$ $CE \rightarrow E1,$ $DE \rightarrow E3.$
 $S \rightarrow TRE \rightarrow TABCDE \rightarrow$
 $TABCE3 \rightarrow TABE13 \rightarrow TAE713 \rightarrow TE5713 \rightarrow 5713$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 3 | |
| 5 | | 1 |
| | 7 | |

Zum Verständnis im Beispiel H.26 nachsehen!

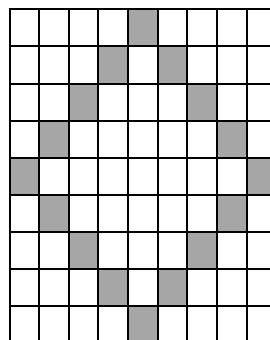
Dort ist die Regel II, die ein solch gesuchtes Rechteck beschreibt. In der einfachsten Ausführung beschreibt sie nur einen Diagonalschritt. Im Beispiel benötigen wir jedoch 4 Diagonalschritte, also müsste man die Berechnung mit $S \rightarrow TRRRRE$ durchführen.

Dabei müsste man dann $S \rightarrow TABCDABCDABCDABCD$ ordnen, was am Ende so aussehen sollte:

 $S \rightarrow TAAABBBBCCCCDDDD$

Nach der Umformung nach oben angegebener Regel ergibt sich dann folgender FCC:

1111777755553333 welcher den Rand des vorigen Quadrates beschreibt!!

**H.25 – 3 Ohne Gewähr!**
 $G = \langle N, T, P, S \rangle$
 $N = \{Q, R, S, T\}$
 $T = \{0, x\}$

Startsymbol = S

P = { R1: $S \rightarrow QQ$
R2: $Q \rightarrow x \mid QR$
 T_x
R3: $T \rightarrow x$
R4: $R \rightarrow x$
R5: $RO \rightarrow RR$
 $R \quad x$
R6: $T \rightarrow T$
 $OT \quad Tx$

1: QQ

2: QRQR
R2: $T x T x$

3: QR0QR0
R2: $TxR \quad TxR$
 $OTx \quad OTx$

4: $xR0xR0$
R2: $TxRTxR$
 $OTxOTx$

5: $xRRxRR$
R5: $TxxTxx$
 $OTxOTx$

6: $xRRxRR$
R6: $TxxTxx$
 $TxxTxx$

7: $xRRxRR$
R3: $xxxxxx$
 $xxxxxx$

8: $xxxxxx$
R4: $xxxxxx$
 $xxxxxx$

Versteh i nit ganz...
rofl, scheint aber zu
passen!

H.26 (Array) Grammatik (Buch S. 80)

$G = \langle N, T, P, S \rangle$

$S \rightarrow TRE \rightarrow TABCDE \rightarrow$

I: $TABCE1 \rightarrow TABE001 \rightarrow TAE5001 \rightarrow TE445001 \rightarrow 445001$

II: $TABCE3 \rightarrow TABE13 \rightarrow TAE713 \rightarrow TE5713 \rightarrow 5713$

III: $TABCE5 \rightarrow TABE25 \rightarrow TAE725 \rightarrow TE2725 \rightarrow 2625$

$S \rightarrow TRE \rightarrow TRRE \rightarrow TABCDABCDE \rightarrow TABCADBCDE \rightarrow TABACDBCDE \rightarrow TAABCDDBCDE \rightarrow$
 $TAABCBCDCDE \rightarrow TAABBCDCDE \rightarrow TAABBCCDDE$

I: 444455000011

II: 55771133

III: 22662255

Usw.

Regel I:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | | | 5 | | | | 1 | | | 5 | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

Regel II:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| 5 | | 1 | | | 5 | | 3 | | |
| | 7 | | | 5 | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | 7 | | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | 7 | | | |

Regel III:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 5 | 6 | | | 5 | 2 | | | 5 | 2 |
| | | | 5 | | 6 | | | 5 | 2 |
| | | | | | | 5 | | | 6 |

Erkannte Figuren sind somit **Figur B** und **Figur D**!

Freeman Chaincode und Morphologie (Buch S. 127)

Matrikelnummer: 0526452

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| $C_i = \min\{M_i, 7 - M_i \}$ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| $C_{i+7} = \text{mod}(8 - C_{8-i}, 8)$ | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | O | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| 5 | | | O | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| 4 | | | O | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| 3 | | O | O | O | | | | X | O | X | | | O | O | O | O | O |
| 2 | | | O | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| 1 | | | O | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O | | |
| 0 | | * | O | O | | | | X | O | X | | | O | O | O | O | O |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Erstes Bild Erosion,
zweites Bild Dilation
mit folgender Maske:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| x | 1 | x |
|---|---|---|

Matrikelnummer: 9756834

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| $C_i = \min\{M_i, 7 - M_i \}$ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| $C_{i+7} = \text{mod}(8 - C_{8-i}, 8)$ | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | O | | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O |
| 5 | | | O | O | O | | | | X | O | X | | | | O | O | O |
| 4 | | O | O | O | O | O | | | X | O | O | O | X | | O | O | O |
| 3 | | | O | O | O | | | | X | O | X | | | | O | O | O |
| 2 | | | | O | | | | | | X | | | | | O | O | O |
| 1 | | | O | O | O | | | | X | O | X | | | | O | O | O |
| 0 | | | * | | O | | | | X | | X | | | | O | O | O |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

Cooccurrence Matrix (Grauwertmatrix)

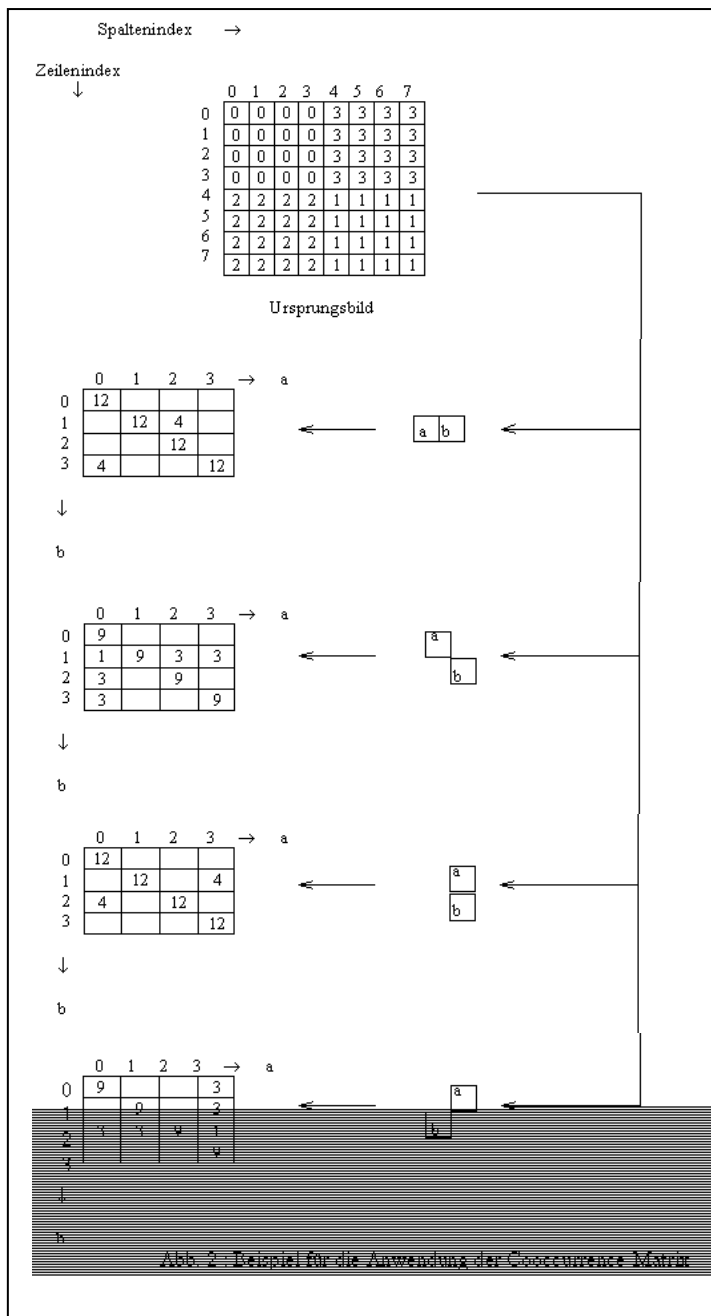
| | |
|---|---|
| q | |
| | |
| | p |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Sum |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 3 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 23 |
| Sum | 6 | 20 | 10 | 22 | 116 |

Begründung: Aufgrund der gegebenen Vergleichsmatrix und der Eigenschaft des zyklischen Abschlusses sind mehrere Fälle zu beachten und es kommen somit auch mehrere Verbindungen zustande.

Beispiel zur Berechnung der Cooccurrence Matrix:



Der Aufbau von Cooccurrence-Matrizen sei anhand eines Beispiels demonstriert. Abb.2 zeigt ein einfaches Ursprungsbild sowie vier Matrizen, hervorgegangen aus vier unterschiedlichen Nachbarkombinationen der Pixel a und b . Die Anzahl von Zeilen und Spalten der Matrizen entspricht der Anzahl der möglichen unterschiedlichen Grauwerte im Ursprungsbild. Im vorliegenden Fall sind das lediglich vier. Die Einträge in die Matrizen entsprechen der Häufigkeit der im Ursprungsbild aufgetretenen Grauwertkombinationen von a und b . Als Beispiel sei die Nachbarschaft "b östlich von a" herangezogen: 12-mal sind Pixel gleichen Grauwertes derart benachbart, viermal liegt Grauwert 1 östlich von Grauwert 2 und viermal liegt Grauwert 3 östlich von Grauwert 0.

Mi = 9426478

| | RLC | | | | Grauwertbild | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|----|-------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| i | (9 – Mi) | x gi, | Mi | x g'i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| 1 | | 0 X 3, | | 9 X 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 2 | | 5 X 2, | | 4 X 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 3 | | 7 X 1, | | 2 X 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | | 3 X 0, | | 6 X 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5 | | 5 X 3, | | 4 X 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 6 | | 2 X 2, | | 7 X 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7 | | 1 X 1, | | 8 X 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Zusammenhangskomponenten:

| CC4 (0) | CC4 (1) | CC4 (2) | CC4 (3) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

Cooccurrence Matrix (Grauwertmatrix)

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| q | | |
| | | p |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Sum |
|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 17 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 15 |
| Sum | 13 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 108 |

L.16 Aspect Graph (Buch S. 129)

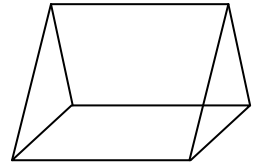
Matr.Nr: 0526452

$$m = 24 / 2 = 12 \rightarrow A[12] = 6$$

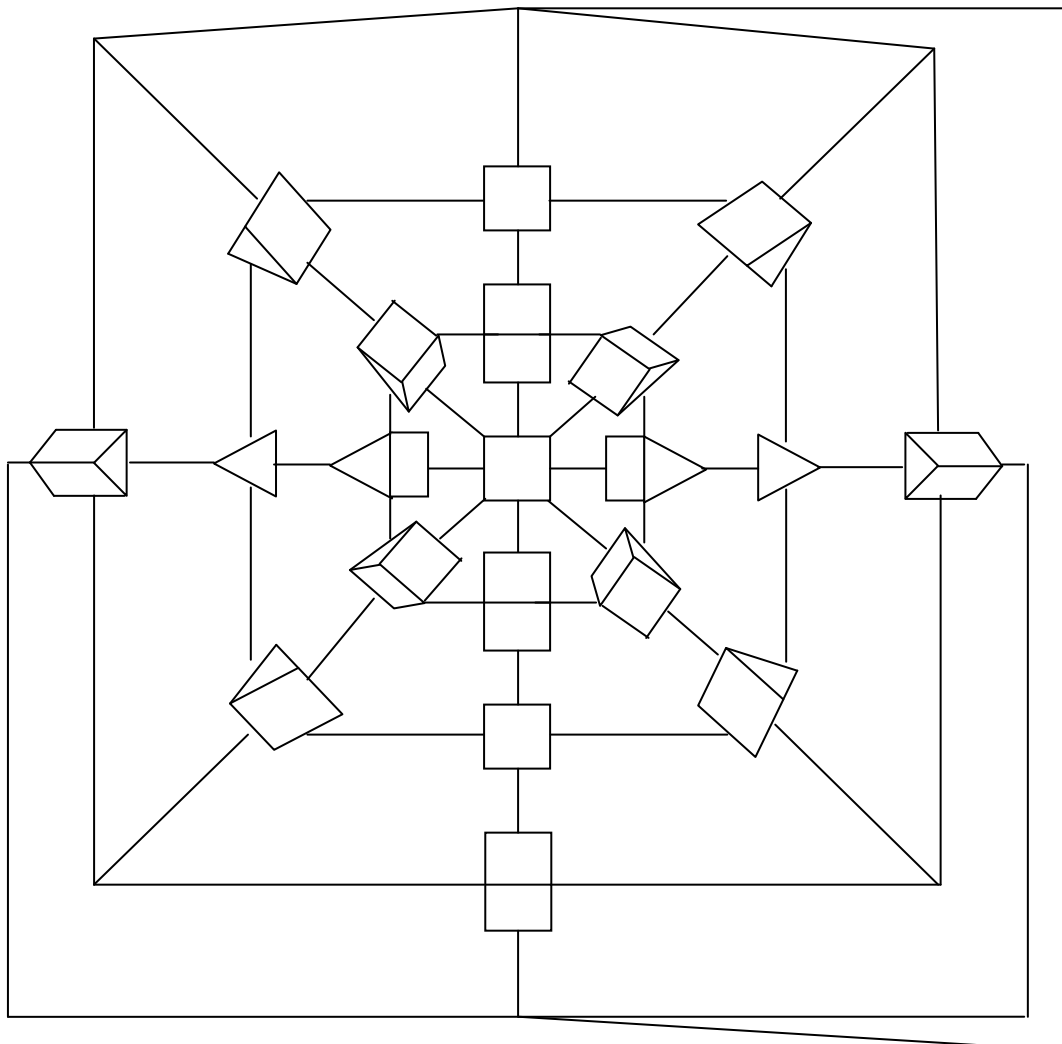
$$n = \max \{m, 9 - m\} - 3 = 3$$

→ 2n Ecken sind dann 6 Ecken, an jeder Ecke treffen genau 3 Kanten zusammen:

Somit hat das Ding 5 Flächen, 9 Kanten und 6 Ecken



Aspect Graph sollte so oder so ähnlich aussehen



L.17 Pyramide (Buch S. 130)

Matr.Nr. 0526452

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mi | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 – Mi | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

$$W_i = \min \{M_i, |6 - M_i|\}$$

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Wi | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P = | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 | W6 | W7 |
| | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 3 | -1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|----|----|----|---|---|
| L = E(P) – P = | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 0 | 0 | 2 | -1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

Die Ergebnisse der beiden Pyramiden MÜSSEN gleich sei!

Beginnen bei W7 → Aufblasen auf E(P) =

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 |

Dann berechne L = E(P) – P

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | = | -1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|----|----|
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | = | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | -1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | -1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Und noch eins:

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| W _i | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| P = | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 8 | -1 | W5 | W6 | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 5 | | |
| | 7 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 4 | -1 | W7 | |
| | 4 | 6 | -1 | -1 | | | 2 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|--|
| L = E(P) – P = | 0 | 0 | -3 | 6 | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 2 | -5 | 2 | -3 | | |
| | -3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 3 | | |
| | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | | | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Die Ergebnisse der beiden Pyramiden MÜSSEN gleich sei!

Beginnen bei W7 → Aufblasen auf E(P) =

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 |

Dann berechne L = E(P) – P

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|
| 2 | 2 | - | 0 | 5 | = | 2 | -3 |
| 2 | 2 | | 4 | -1 | | -2 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | - | 0 | 0 | 8 | -1 | = | 0 | 0 | -3 | 6 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | -5 |
| 4 | 4 | -1 | -1 | | 7 | -1 | -1 | -1 | | -3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | -1 | -1 | | 4 | 6 | -1 | -1 | | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 |

Eins geht noch:

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Wi | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| P = | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | | | | |
| | 9 | -3 | 11 | 11 | W5 | W6 | | |
| | -2 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 11 | | |
| | 10 | 10 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 5 | | |
| | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1 | | | W7 | |

| |
|----|
| W7 |
| 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|---|-----|----|----|--|--|
| L = E(P) – P = | -7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | 4 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -4 | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 5 | -14 | -3 | 2 | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|----|----|
| 5 | -4 |
| -3 | 2 |

| |
|---|
| 7 |
|---|

Die Ergebnisse der beiden Pyramiden MÜSSEN gleich sei!

Beginnen bei W7 → Aufblasen auf E(P) =

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | 7 |
| 7 | 7 |

Dann berechne L = E(P) – P

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| 7 | 7 | - | 2 | 11 | = | 5 | -4 |
| 7 | 7 | | 10 | 5 | | -3 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|-----|
| 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | - | 9 | -3 | 11 | 11 | = | -7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | | -2 | 4 | 11 | 11 | | 4 | -2 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | 10 | 10 | 0 | 19 | | 0 | 0 | 5 | -14 |
| 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 |

K.41 Mittelwert und Varianz mit der 2 x 1 / 2 Pyramide (Buch S. 118)

| Pyramide A | Pyramide B | Pyramide C |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Basis: A^0_{i+1} | $B^0_i = A^0_i$ | $C^k_i = B^k_i + A^k_i$ |
| Reduktionsfunktionen R: | | |
| $A^{k+1}_i = (A^k_{2i} + A^k_{2i+1})/2$ | $B^{k+1}_i = (B^k_{2i} + B^k_{2i+1})$ | $C^{k+1}_i = (C^k_{2i} + C^k_{2i+1})/2$ |

Mittelwert A:

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|-----|------|---|---|---|
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 1,75 | | | | 4,25 | | | |
| 0 | 3,5 | 5 | 3,5 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Hilfspyramide B:

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| 24 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | 17 | | | |
| 0 | 7 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Varianz C:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|---|-----|---|----|---|
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 3,5 | | | | 8,5 | | | |
| 0 | 7 | 10 | 7 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 4 |

Ich hab keine Ahnung, ob das so past oder wie auch immer... alleine die Angabe is schon mal ein Rätselspiel... naja.

K.43 1D Haar-Wavelet

Konstruktion

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | -1 | | 3 |

Differenzen: $((a+b)/2) - b = a - ((a+b)/2)$

$$2,5 - 0 = 5 - 2,5 = 2,5 \rightarrow 2$$

$$3,5 - 2 = 5 - 3,5 = 1,5 \rightarrow 1$$

$$5 - 4 = 6 - 5 = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$3,5 - 2 = 5 - 3,5 = 1,5 \rightarrow 1$$

$$2,5 - 3 = 2 - 2,5 = -0,5 \rightarrow 0$$

$$4 - 3 = 5 - 4 = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$3 - 4 = 2 - 3 = -1 \rightarrow -1$$

Durch die Rundung auf die jeweils niedrigeren Werte entsteht ein maximaler Fehler von 1 pro Zeile!

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | -1 | | 3 |

Rekonstruktion: $A1 = A0 + F; A2 = A0 - F$

$$3 - 1 = 2; \quad 3 + 1 = 4;$$

$$2 + 0 = 2; \quad 2 - 0 = 2;$$

$$4 + 1 = 5; \quad 4 - 1 = 3;$$

$$2 + 2 = 4; \quad 2 - 2 = 0;$$

$$2 + 1 = 3; \quad 2 - 1 = 1;$$

$$5 + 1 = 6; \quad 5 - 1 = 4;$$

$$3 + 1 = 4; \quad 3 - 1 = 2;$$

Der maximal auftretende Fehler bei der Rekonstruktion ist 2! Maximal 1 Fehler pro Zeile tritt auf!

Konstruktion

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|
| 5 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | |
| -2 | 1 | 3 | -2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | -2 | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0 | | 4 |

Differenzen: $((a+b)/2)-b = a - ((a+b)/2)$

$7 - 9 = 5 - 7 = -2 \rightarrow -2$

$3,5 - 2 = 5 - 3,5 = 1,5 \rightarrow 1$

$4,5 - 1 = 8 - 4,5 = 3,5 \rightarrow 3$

$5 - 7 = 3 - 5 = -2 \rightarrow -2$

$5 - 7 = 3 - 5 = -2 \rightarrow -2$

$4,5 - 4 = 5 - 4,5 = 0,5 \rightarrow 0$

$4,5 - 5 = 4 - 4,5 = -0,5 \rightarrow 0$

Durch die Rundung auf die jeweils niedrigeren Werte entsteht ein maximaler Fehler von 1 pro Zeile!

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|
| 0 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | |
| -2 | 1 | 3 | -2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | -2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0 | | 4 |

Rekonstruktion: $A1 = A0 + F; A2 = A0 - F$

$4 + 0 = 4; \quad 4 - 0 = 4;$

$4 - 2 = 2; \quad 4 + 2 = 6$

$4 + 0 = 4; \quad 4 - 0 = 4$

$2 - 2 = 0; \quad 2 + 2 = 4$

$6 + 1 = 7; \quad 6 - 1 = 5$

$4 + 3 = 7; \quad 4 - 3 = 1;$

$4 - 2 = 2; \quad 4 + 2 = 6;$

Der maximal auftretende Fehler bei der Rekonstruktion ist 7!

Nach Beispiel in Buch S. 109

Konstruktion

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| -1 | -2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | -2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | 3 |

Differenzen: $((a+b)/2)-b = a - ((a+b)/2)$

$2 - 3 = 1 - 2 = -1 \rightarrow -1$

$6 - 8 = 4 - 6 = -2 \rightarrow -2$

$2 - 0 = 4 - 2 = 2 \rightarrow 2$

$2 - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 0$

$4 - 6 = 2 - 4 = -2 \rightarrow -2$

$2 - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 0$

$3 - 2 = 4 - 3 = 1 \rightarrow 1$

Durch die Rundung auf die jeweils niedrigeren Werte entsteht ein maximaler Fehler von 1 pro Zeile!

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| -1 | -2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | -2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | 3 |

Rekonstruktion: $A1 = A0 + F; A2 = A0 - F$

$3 + 1 = 4; \quad 3 - 1 = 2;$

$4 - 2 = 2; \quad 4 + 2 = 6;$

$2 + 0 = 2; \quad 2 - 0 = 2;$

$2 - 1 = 1; \quad 2 + 1 = 3;$

$6 - 2 = 4; \quad 6 + 2 = 8;$

$2 + 2 = 4; \quad 2 - 2 = 0;$

$2 + 0 = 2; \quad 2 - 0 = 2;$

Der maximal auftretende Fehler bei der Rekonstruktion ist 0, da auch keine Fehler bei der Rekonstruktion auftreten!

Integral Image (Buch S. 123)

B

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 |

Berechnung (nach Formel Buch):

$$I(x+1,y+1) = B(x+1,y+1) + I(x+1,y) + I(x,y+1) - I(x,y)$$

Oder anders :

$$I(x,y) = B(x,y) + I(x,y-1) + I(x-1,y) - I(x-1,y-1)$$

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | | |
| | | |
| | | |

$$I(x,y) = 1 + 0 + 0 - 0 = 1$$

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 |
| | | |

$$I(x,y) = 1 + 6 + 11 - 3 = 15$$

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | 3 | |
| | | |
| | | |

$$I(x,y) = 2 + 0 + 1 - 0 = 3$$

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 6 | | |

$$I(x,y) = 2 + 4 + 0 - 0 = 6$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | | |
| | | |

$$I(x,y) = 3 + 0 + 3 - 0 = 6$$

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 6 | 16 | |

$$I(x,y) = 3 + 11 + 6 - 4 = 16$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | | |
| | | |

$$I(x,y) = 3 + 1 + 0 - 0 = 4$$

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 6 | 16 | 23 |

$$I(x,y) = 3 + 15 + 16 - 11 = 23$$

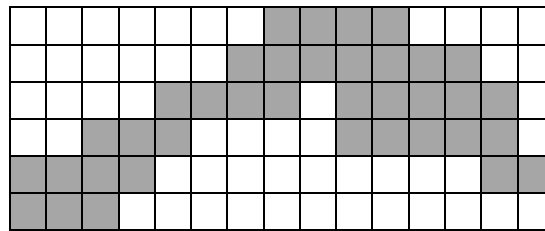
| | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 11 | |
| | | |

$$I(x,y) = 5 + 3 + 4 - 1 = 11$$

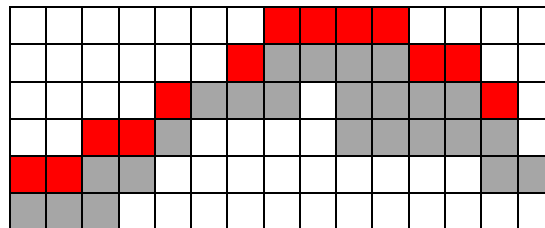
| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 6 | 16 | 23 |

= Ergebnis

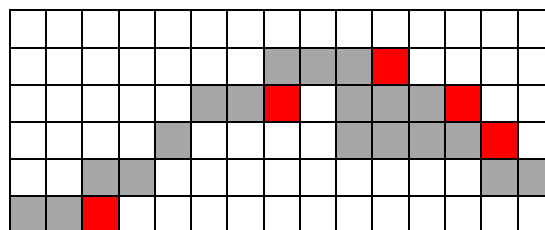
Thinning Algorithmus (Buch S. 73)



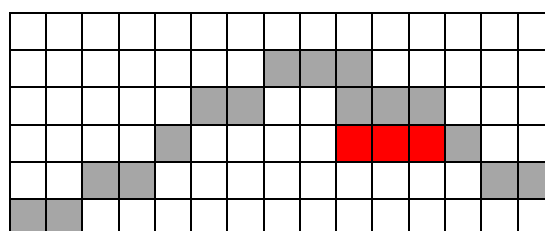
Lösche alle einfachen N-Randpunkte, die nicht Endpunkte sind!



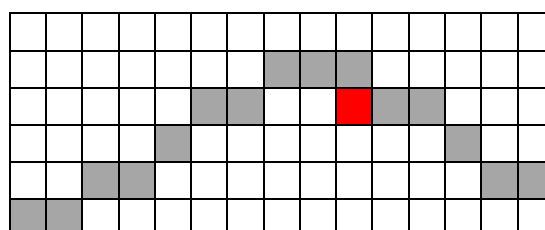
Lösche alle einfachen O-Randpunkte, die nicht Endpunkte sind!



Lösche alle einfachen S-Randpunkte, die nicht Endpunkte sind!



Lösche alle einfachen W-Randpunkte, die nicht Endpunkte sind!

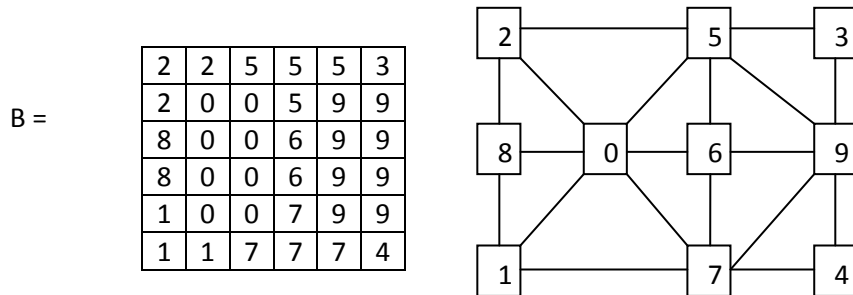


Fertig!

Region Adjacency Graph (RAG) – Buch S. 49

Beim RAG gibt es Knoten, deren Endpunkte der Ziffer ihrer Matrikelnummer in der Reihenfolge ihres Auftretens entsprechen. Kontrahieren Sie alle jene Kanten ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$) und zeichnen Sie den vereinfachten Graphen mit allen Self Loops und Mehrfachkanten. Sollte ein Knoten mehrere Abstraktionsmöglichkeiten haben, so wählen Sie eine davon aus.

Dabei kann natürlich eine Ziffer mehrmals auftreten, wenn der Ziffer mehrere Zusammenhangskomponenten entsprechen. Zeichnen Sie den RAG des Bildes B.



1. Das Grauwertbild B hat seine Grauwerte aus dem Bereich $[0, 9]$.
2. Markieren Sie in der folgenden Tabelle die Ziffern Ihrer Matrikelnummer durch Einkreisen der jeweiligen Ziffern.

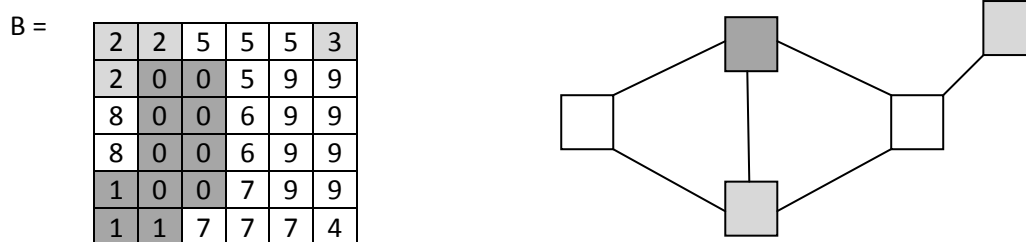
Matr.Nr.: 0526452

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Daraus ergeben sich 2 bis 8 Grauwertintervalle mit 1 bis 9 aufeinanderfolgenden Ziffern. Die markierten Werte kennzeichnen jeweils die (untere) Grenze der Intervalle.

➔ $[0,1], [2,3], [4,9]$

Zeichnen Sie die Grenzen zwischen der dadurch definierten Regionen im Bild B (als Crack Codes) ein! Der Region Adjacency Graph (RAG) besteht dann aus Knoten, die durch ein Intervall bestimmt werden.



Beispiel:

