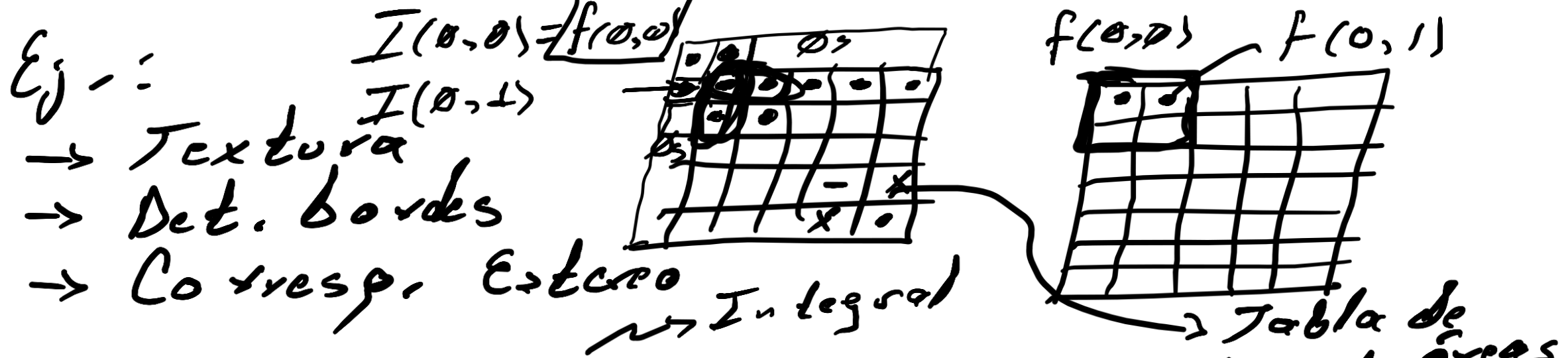


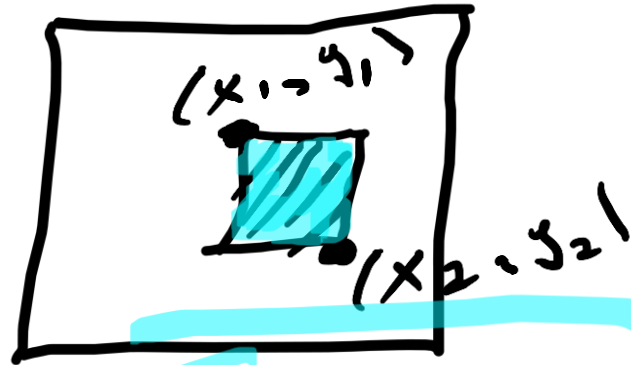


En c/posición  $I(x, y)$  vamos a calcular la suma de los  $f(x, y)$  que están a la seq. y arriba del pixel  $(x, y)$

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

$$I(1, 1) = f(1, 1) + I(0, 1) + I(1, 0) - I(0, 0)$$

\* Si queremos estimar el área de algún rectángulo en la imagen original, usando la imagen integral  $I$ :



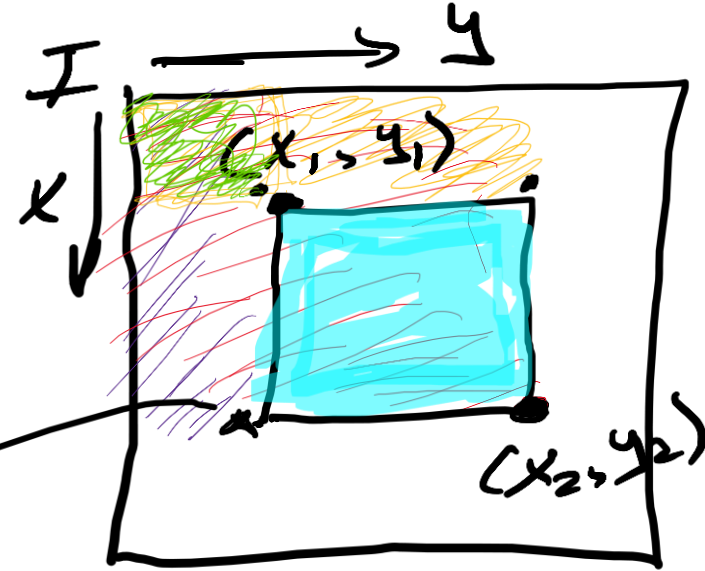
$$\sum_{x=x_1}^{x_2} \sum_{y=y_1}^{y_2}$$

$$f(x, y) = I(x_2, y_2)$$

$$- I(x_2, y_1 - 1)$$

$$- I(x_1 - 1, y_2)$$

$$+ I(x_1 - 1, y_1 - 1)$$

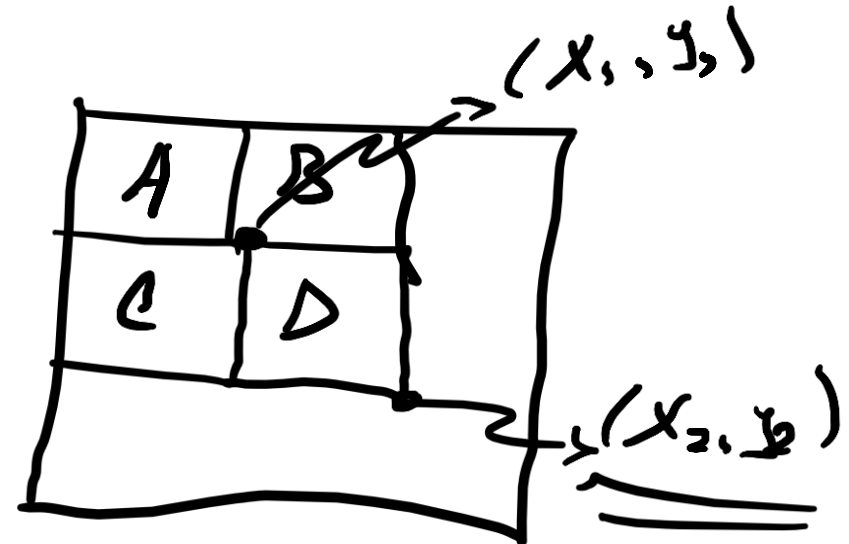


$E_{ij}$

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

$I$

|   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|
| 4 | 5  | 7  | 9  |
| 4 | 9  | 12 | 17 |
| 7 | 13 | 16 | 25 |
| 9 | 16 | 22 | 33 |



$$1 + 7 + 9 - 4 = 13$$

$$1 + 3 + 4 + 0 + 1 + 4 = 13$$

$$\sum_{x_2} \sum_{y_2} f(x, y) =$$

$$(A + B + C + D) - (A + B) - (A + C) + A$$

sum over  $x=x_1, y=y_1$

for  $(x=x_1; x < x_2; x++)$

for  $(y=y_1; y < y_2; y++)$

sum += f(x, y);

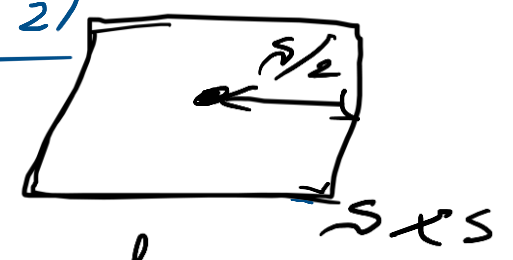
# Algorithm AT

$$\underline{f_{w \times h}} \rightsquigarrow I_{w \times h}$$

```
1: for  $i=0$  to  $w$  do
    sum  $\leftarrow 0$ 
    for  $j=0$  to  $h$  do
        sum  $\leftarrow$  sum +  $f[i, j]$ 
        if  $i=0$  then
             $I[i, j] \leftarrow$  sum
        else
             $I[i, j] \leftarrow I[i-1, j] +$  sum
        end if
    end for
end for
```

~~Images~~  
~~Integral~~

// Tenemos la imagen Integral  $I$   $S = 7, 9, 15, 21$



for  $i=0$  to  $w$  do  
for  $j=0$  to  $h$  do

$S$ : parámetro  
controla el  
radio de la ventana

$x_1 \leftarrow i - S/2$   
 $x_2 \leftarrow i + S/2$   
 $y_1 \leftarrow j - S/2$   
 $y_2 \leftarrow j + S/2$

// Centrar una  
ventana de  $S \times S$



for  
for

$count \leftarrow (x_2 - x_1) * (y_2 - y_1)$   
 $sum \leftarrow I[x_2, y_2] - I[x_2, y_1 - 1] - I[x_1 - 1, y_2]$   
 $+ I[x_1 - 1, y_1 - 1]$

if  $f[i, j] * count \leq (sum * (100 - t) / 100)$  then  
 $g[i, j] \leftarrow 0$  // fondo

else  $g[i, j] \leftarrow 255$  // objeto  $f[i, j] \leq \left( \frac{sum}{count} \right) * \left( \frac{100 - t}{100} \right)$   
 $t$  = parámetro Promedio ponderado

end if  
end for  
end for

# Experimentos,

# Pentium 4 process. a 3.4 GHz.

# Imágenes de 640 x 480 pixels  
VGA

# 

|               |
|---------------|
| 15 ms p/frame |
| 65 f/s        |

Tarea 3: Implementar el umbral adaptativo usando el algor. de Otsu y Gerhard.

// Entrega  
13-Feb

- a) Sin considerar la imagen integral.
- b) Considerando la imagen integral.