

# The basics of digital image processing with measurement information

## Lecture 1

Introduction

Digital image representation

# About me

**Oksana Luhovykh**

**website:**

[https://ztu.edu.ua/ua/structure/faculties/fikt/teachers\\_kauts.php](https://ztu.edu.ua/ua/structure/faculties/fikt/teachers_kauts.php)

**e-mail:** ksyxon@gmail.com

auts\_ksy@ztu.edu.ua

# Terms

- 16 lecture, 8.

- **Grading system:**

20 points for lectures: 1 lecture – 1 point (*there will be a other number of lectures. maybe less*).

64 points for labs ( 8 labs): 1 labs – 8 point

16 points for test work: 1 test work – 16 point

- Reports to prepare in pdf after each classes and send me on Teams or e-mail (*reports consist of program and screenshot*).

# Digital image representation

## Mathematic representation of a digital image

Digital image could be described as a matrix

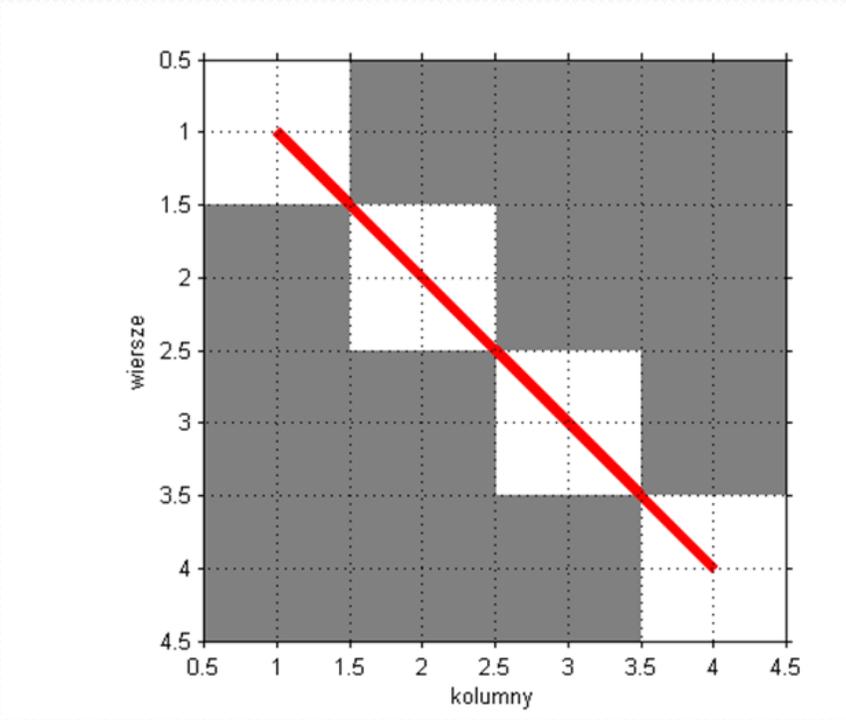
$$[f] = f_{i,j}: i = 1, \dots, M; j = 1, \dots, N \quad (1)$$

where  $f_{i,j}$  – values of the image function in the  $i$ -th row and  $j$ -th column.

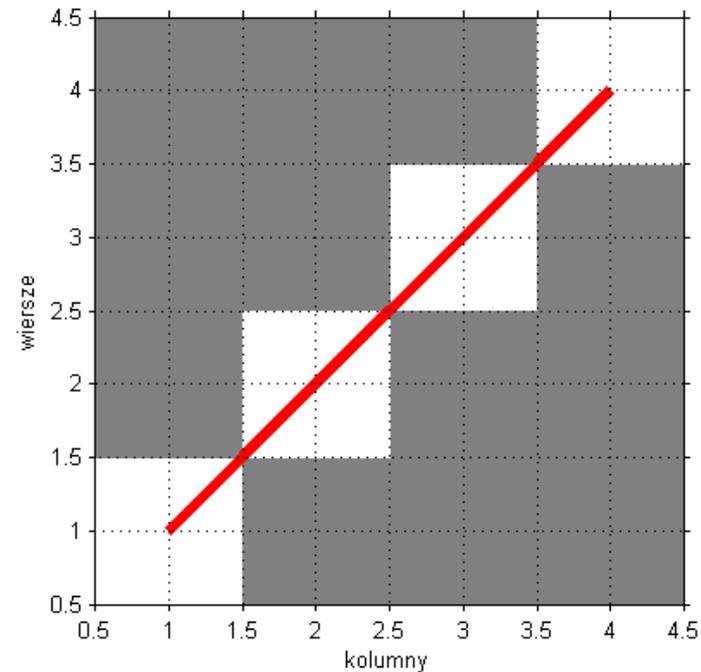
$$0 \leq f_{i,j} < B$$

$B$  – an integer corresponding to the number of brightness or intensity levels adopted

# Numbering of rows and columns in the image matrix



„Matrix” coordinate system



Cartesian coordinate system

# Notation of the image color

binary image matrix



LBIN

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

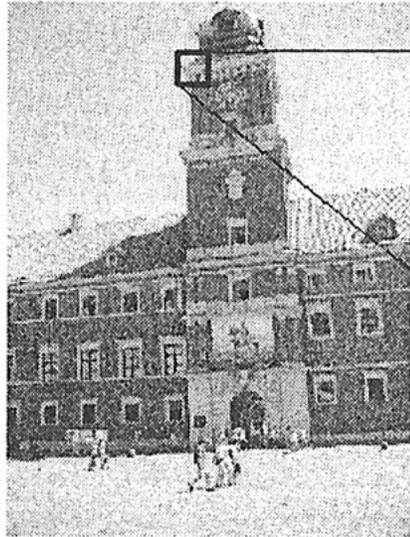
# Notation of the image color



Binary image  
(bi-level,  
black-white)

# Notation of the image color

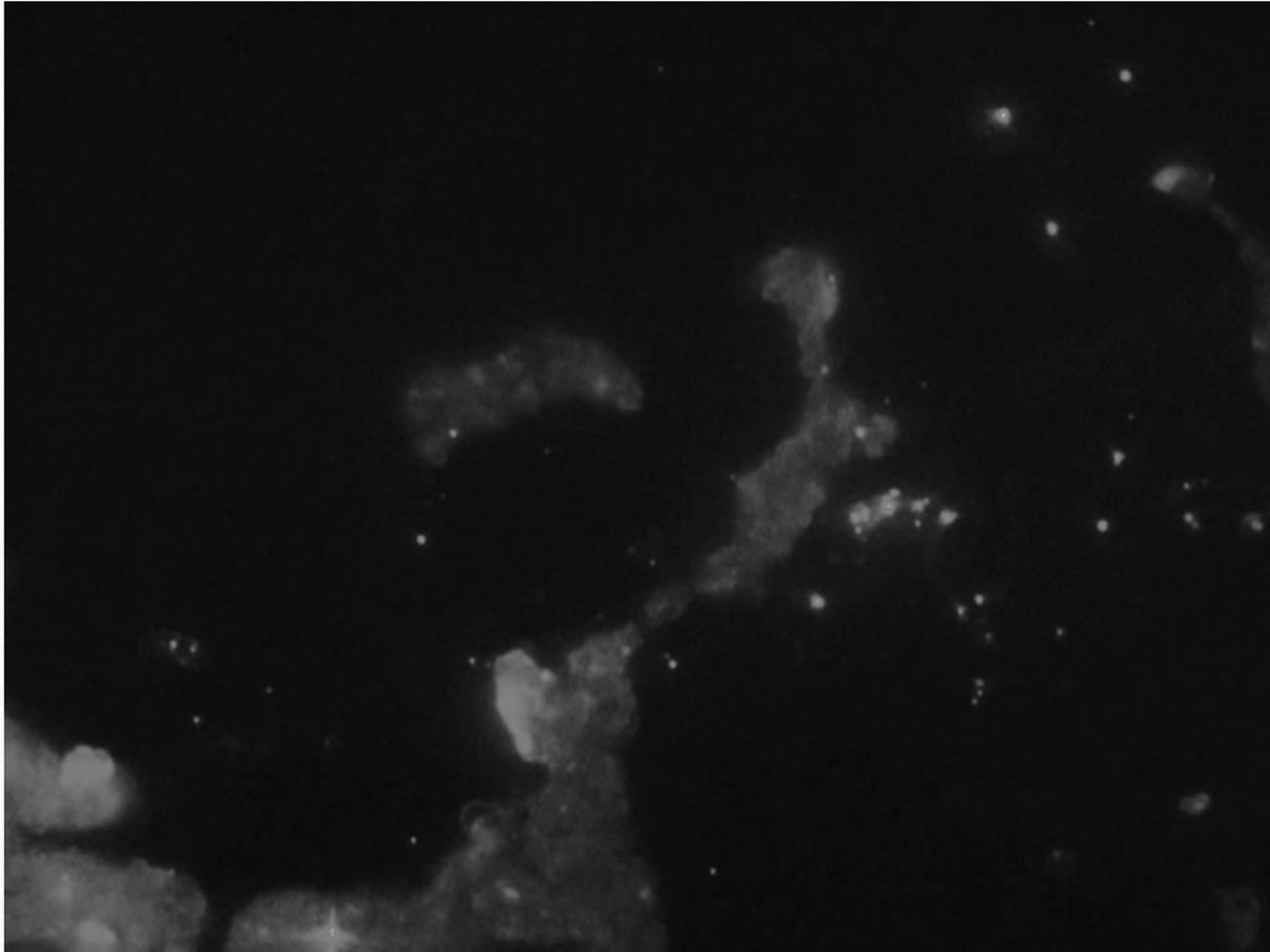
grayscale image matrix



LGRAY

0	0.0314	0.0627	0.0941	0.1255	0.1569	0.1882
0.0039	0.0353	0.0667	0.0980	0.1294	0.1608	0.1922
0.0078	0.0392	0.0706	0.1020	0.1333	0.1647	0.1961
0.0118	0.0431	0.0745	0.1059	0.1373	0.1686	0.2000
0.0157	0.0471	0.0784	0.1098	0.1412	0.1725	0.2039
0.0196	0.0510	0.0824	0.1137	0.1451	0.1765	0.2078
0.0235	0.0549	0.0863	0.1176	0.1490	0.1804	0.2118
0.0275	0.0588	0.0902	0.1216	0.1529	0.1843	0.2157

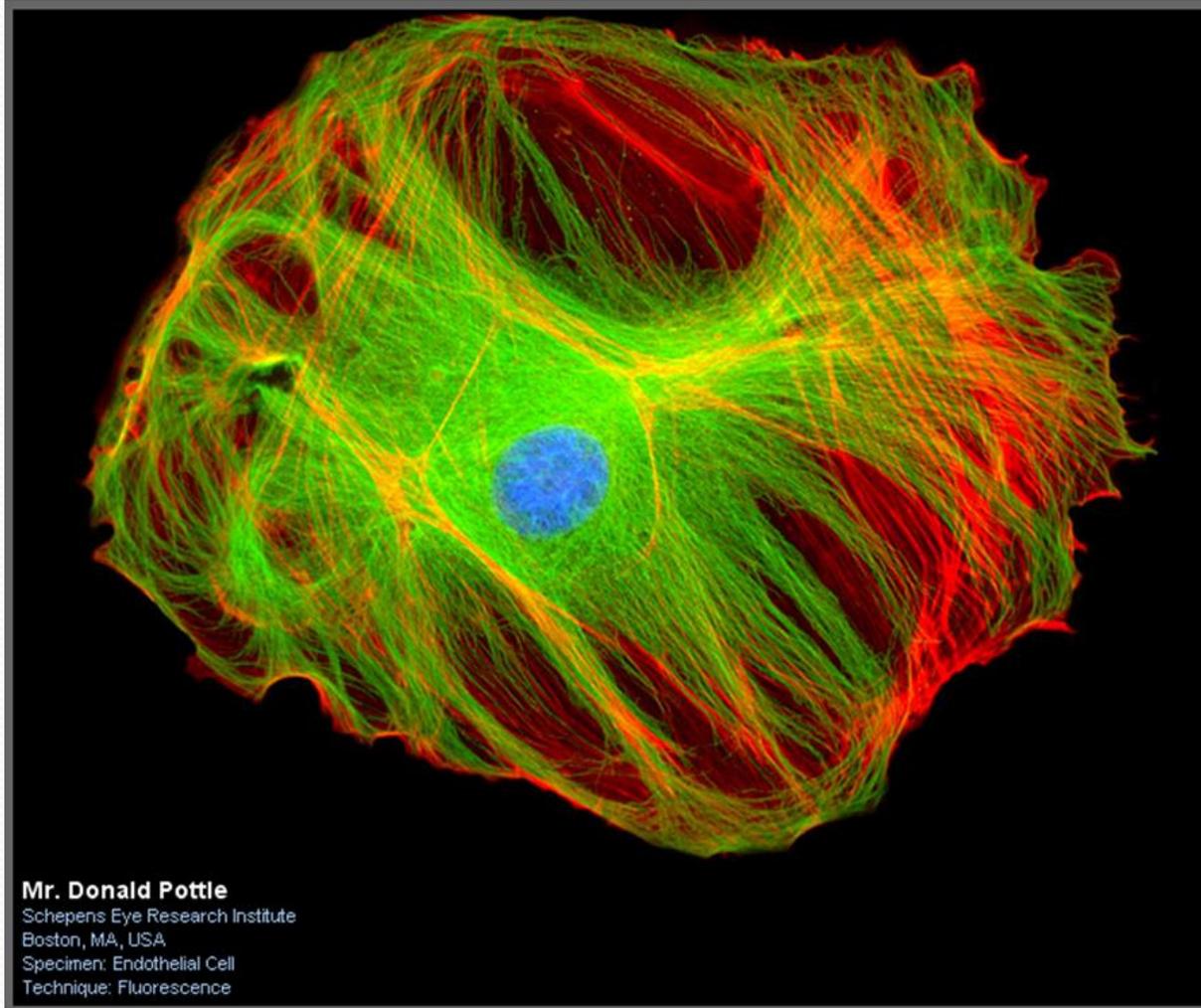
# Notation of the image color



Monochrome image  
(grayscale, 256 levels of  
gray)



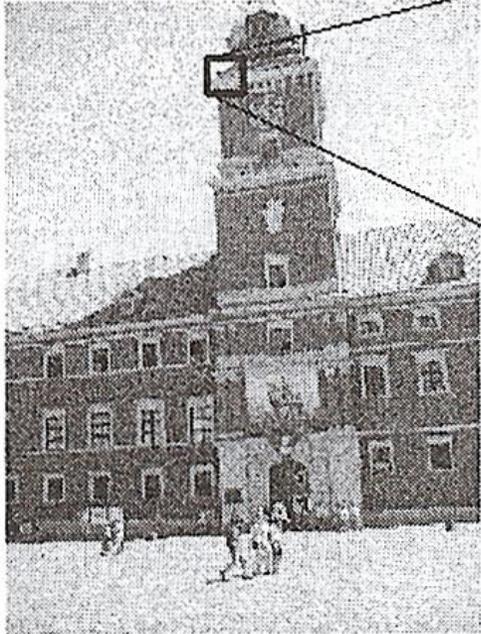
# Notation of the image color



Colour image (RGB)  
 $(2^8)^3 = 256^3 = 16777216$   
colours

# Notation of the image color

indexed color matrix



LIND

0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56
1	9	17	25	33	41	49	57
2	10	18	26	34	42	50	58
3	11	19	27	35	43	51	59
4	12	20	28	36	44	52	60
5	13	21	29	37	45	53	61
6	14	22	30	38	46	54	62
7	15	23	31	39	47	55	63

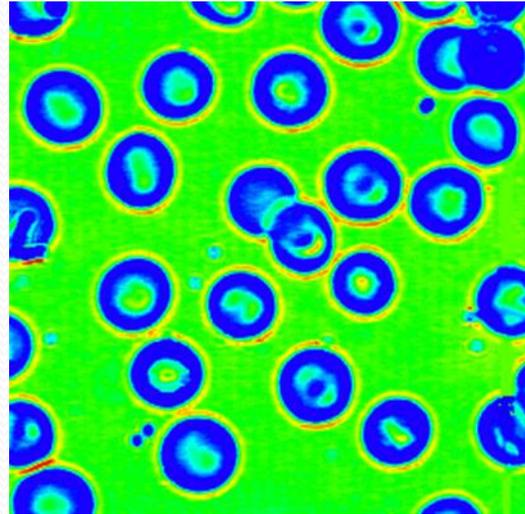
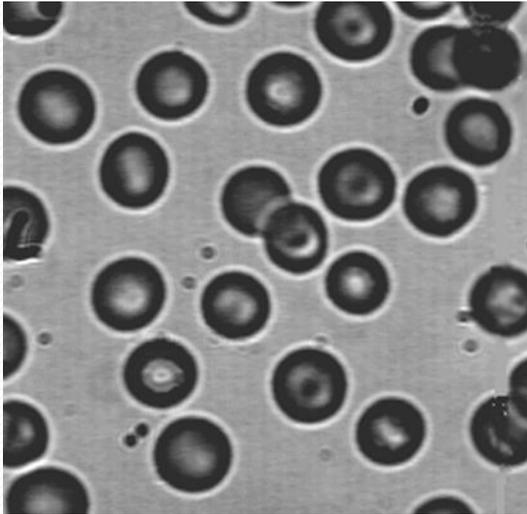
MAP

...

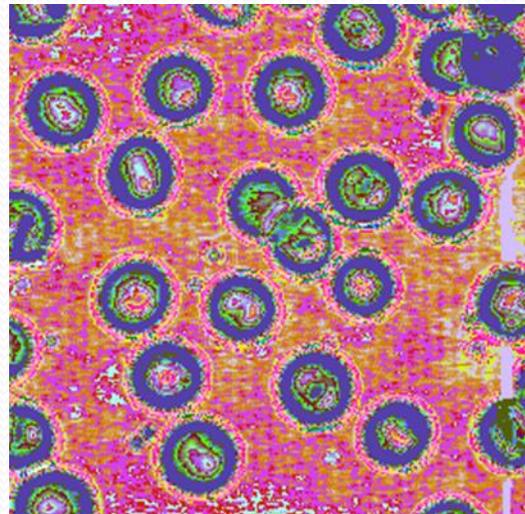
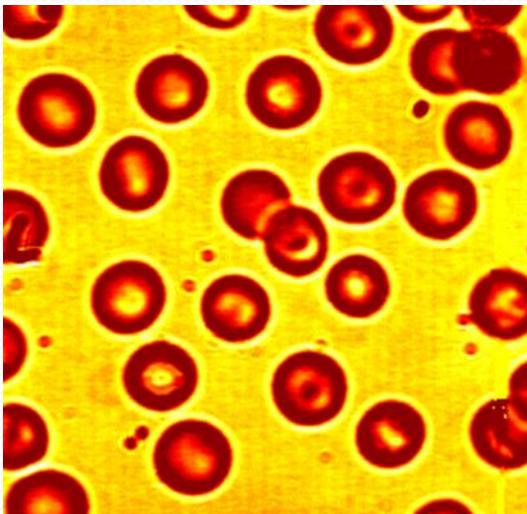
0.7255	0.2667	0.3843
0.7490	0.2275	0.3608
0.7373	0.2078	0.3176
0.7843	0.2431	0.3373
0.8471	0.2863	0.4549

...

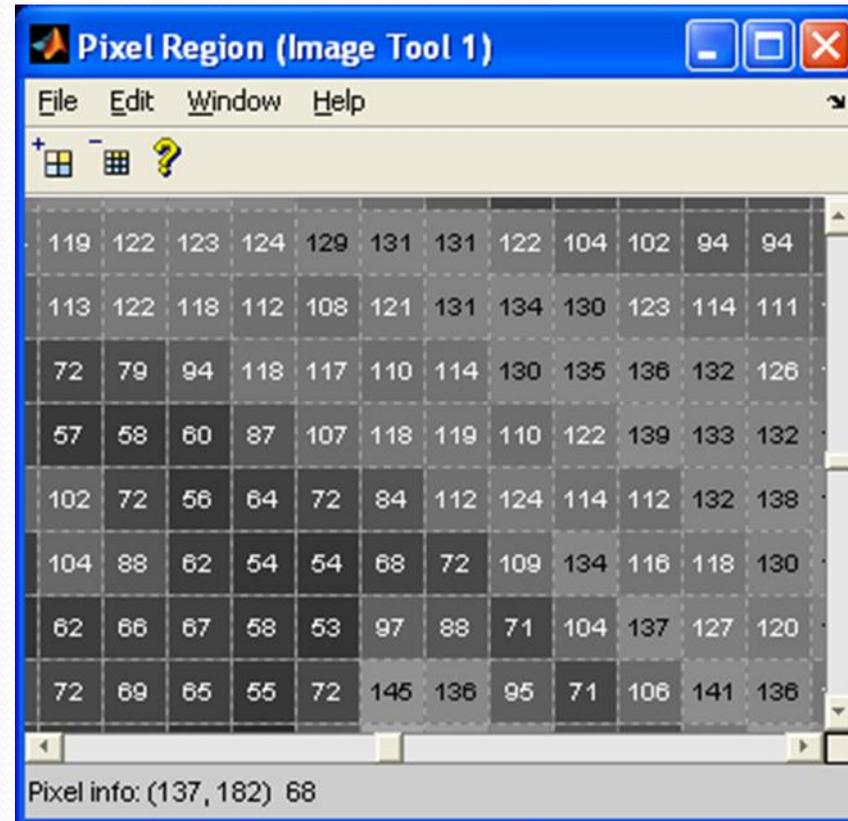
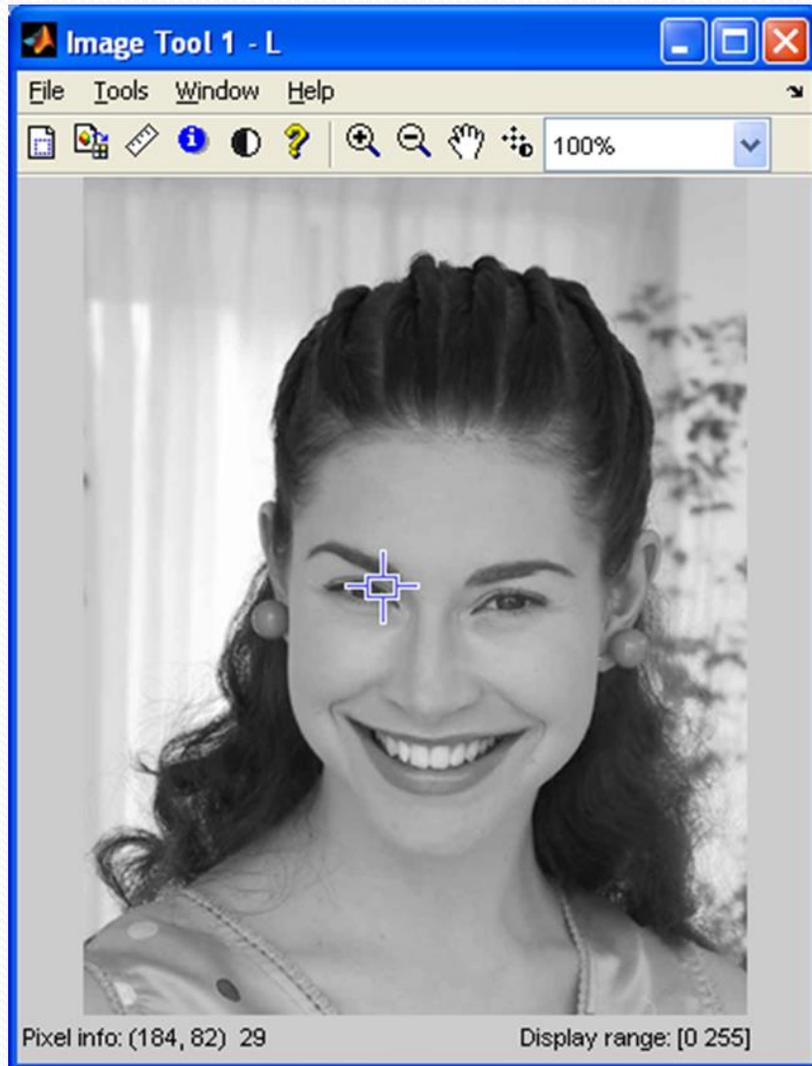
# Notation of the image color



Indexed colour image  
(colour maps)



# Notation of the image color



# Spatial resolution of the image

## Definition

Image resolution can be defined as an ordered pair:

$$\left\langle \frac{M}{d_x}, \frac{N}{d_y} \right\rangle \quad (2)$$

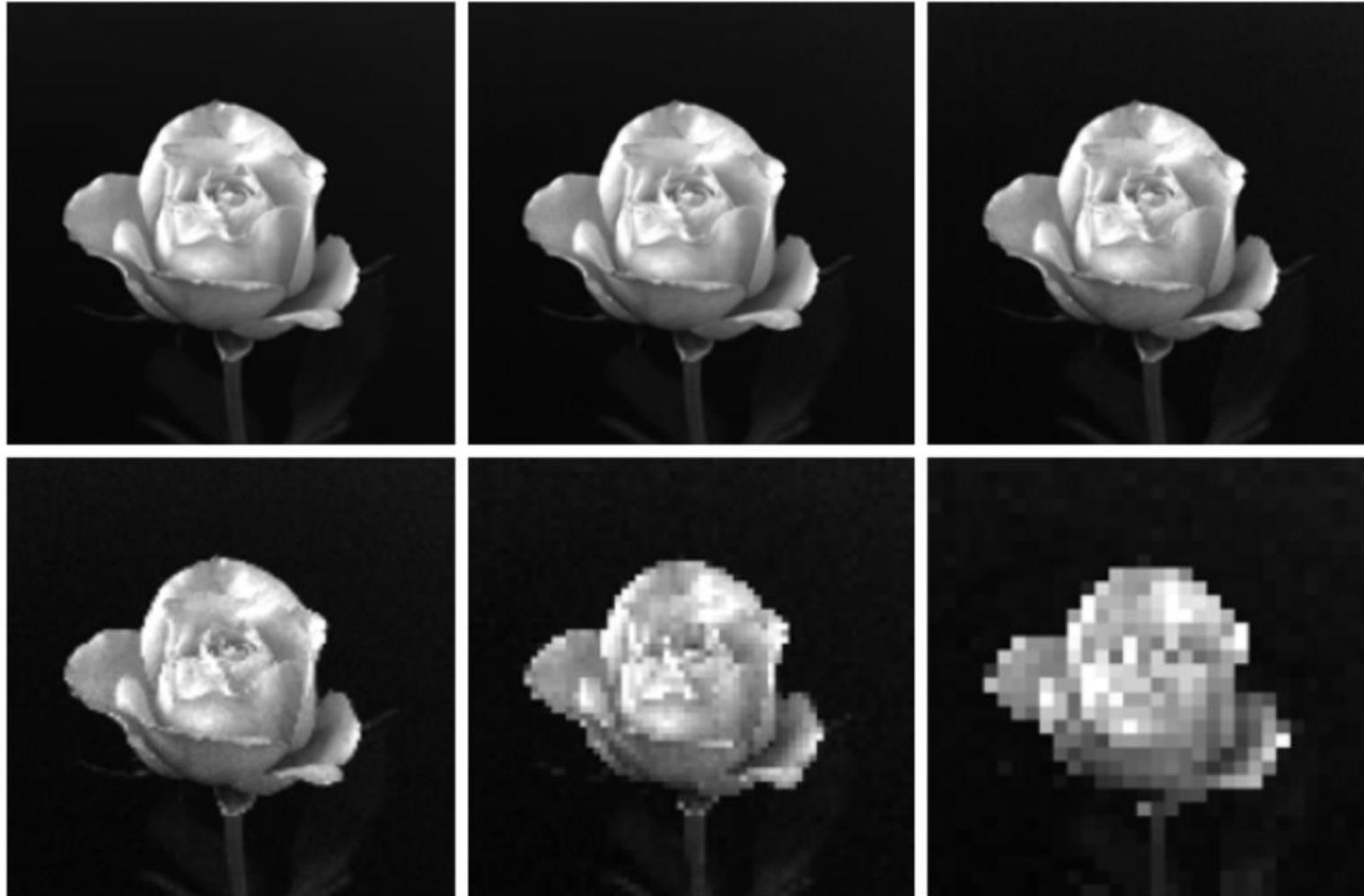
where:

- $d_x, d_y$  – linear size of the source image respectively on the x (horizontal) axis and the y (vertical) axis,
- $M, N$  – the maximum number of pixels in the image, horizontally and vertically, respectively:  $M = M_{max}$ ,  
 $N = N_{max}$

# Spatial resolution of the image

**Image resolution is the number of points per unit of length.**

Most often, it is defined in reference to inches and is referred to as ppi (pixels per inch) for display devices or dpi (dots per inch) for printing devices. Sometimes the term lpi (lines per inch) is used.



Spatial resolution or size?



Spatial resolution or size?