

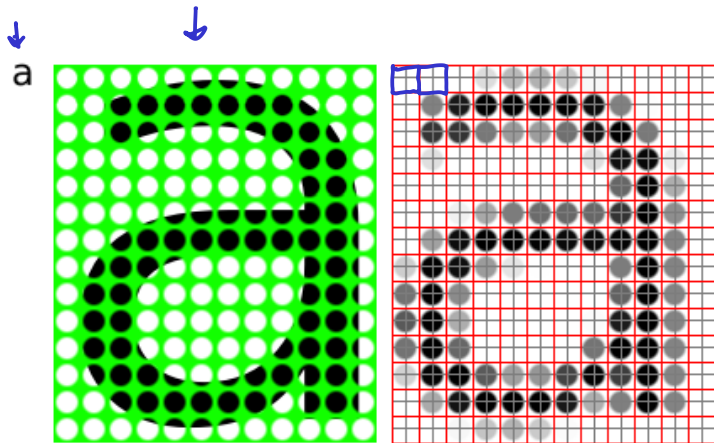
# MAC 0329 — Álgebra booleana e aplicações

Aplicação em processamento de imagens

IME/USP (13/07/2021)

**O que é imagem ?**

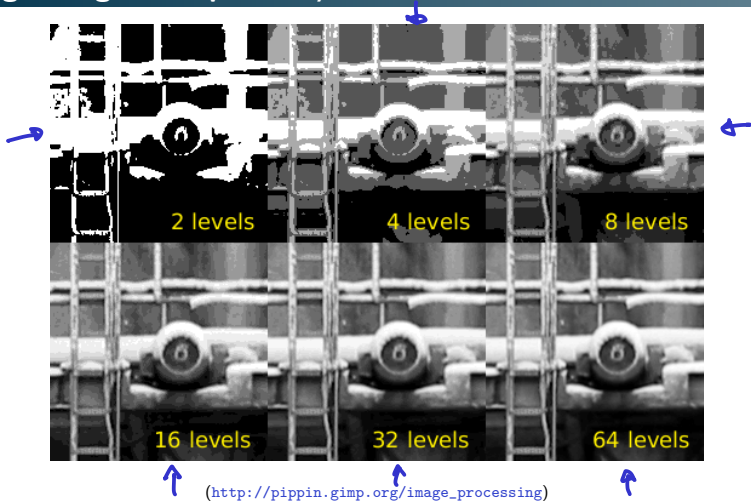
# Imagens digitais – amostragem espacial



Resolução: pixels per inch (ppi)

(Adaptado de [http://pippin.gimp.org/image\\_processing](http://pippin.gimp.org/image_processing))

## Imagens digitais – quantização

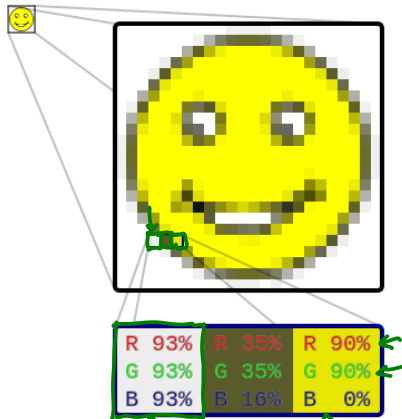


Número de *bits* por pixel → gray levels

Usual: 8 bits → 256 gray levels

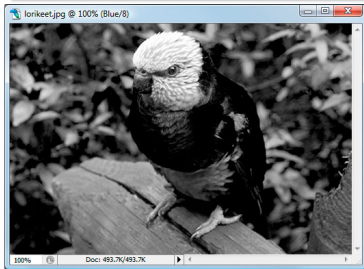
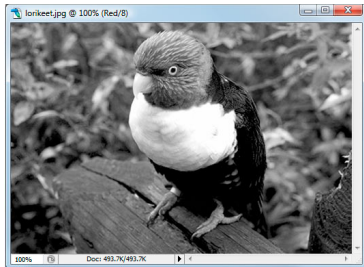
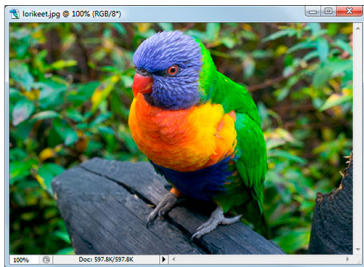
Preto=0 e branco=255

## Imagens digitais – Color images



([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raster\\_graphics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raster_graphics))

# Imagens digitais – Color images

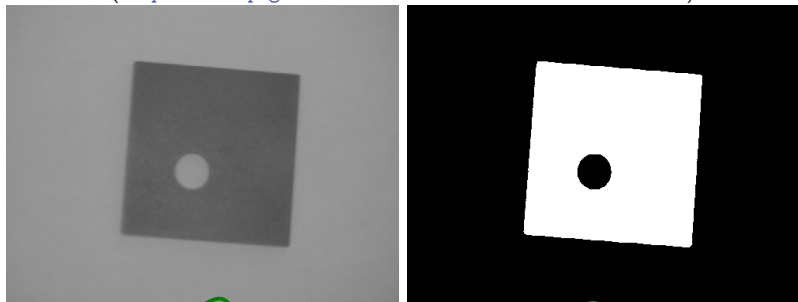


(<https://www.photoshopessentials.com/essentials/rgb/>)

## Relação entre imagens e álgebra booleana ??

## Binarização (thresholding)

(<https://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/HIPR2/threshld.htm>)



$I$   $O$

$$O(p) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \underline{I(p) \leq t} \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

Imagem binária é uma função  $I : E \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ , na qual  $E$  é uma região retangular de  $\mathbb{Z}^2$





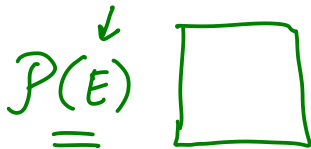
Uma **imagem binária**  $I: E \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  pode ser pensada como um conjunto  $S_I$ :

$$I: E \rightarrow \{0, 1\} \implies S_I = \{p \in E : I(p) = 1\}$$

Analogamente, um **conjunto**  $S \subseteq E$  podem ser vista como uma **imagem binária**  $I_S$

$$p \in S \iff I_S(p) = 1, \forall p \in E$$

Uma forma de ver as coisas:



Imagens binárias definidas num domínio  $E$  finitos são conjuntos contidos em  $E$



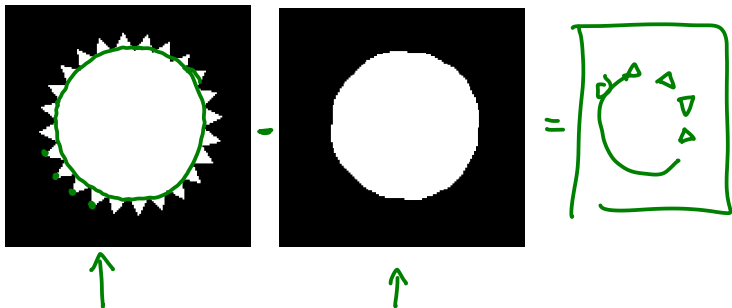
Podemos usar operações comuns sobre conjuntos ( $\cup$ ,  $\cap$ , complementação) para operar imagens !!

A coleção de todas as imagens binárias é uma **álgebra booleana**!!  
(Lembram-se de  $\mathcal{P}(S)$  e a relação de ordem parcial  $\subseteq$  ??)

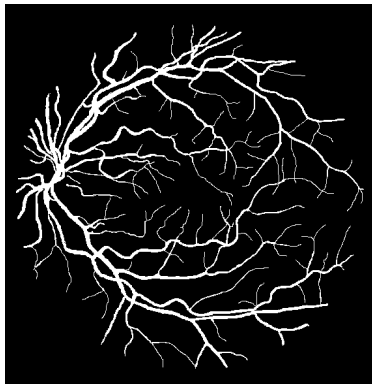
=

$$S = \{a, b, c\}$$

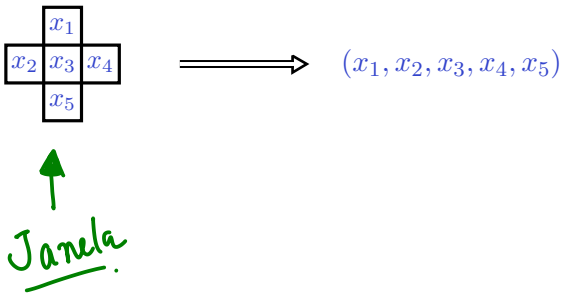
Processamento de imagens é uma transformação de imagem em imagem, ou seja, um mapeamento  $\Psi : \mathcal{P}(E) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E)$  que mapeia imagens  $S$  em imagens  $\Psi(S)$ .



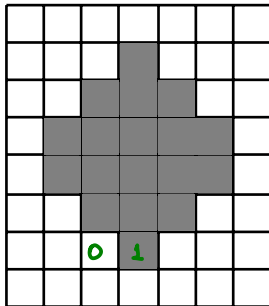
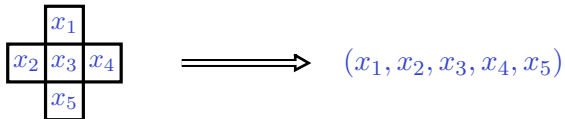




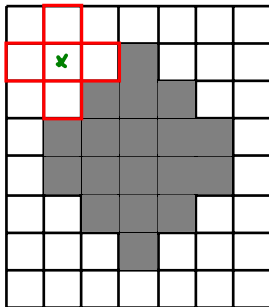
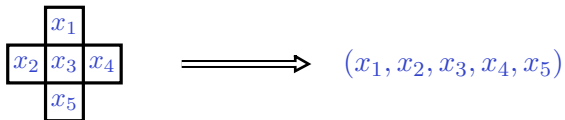
Vamos definir um conjunto  $B$  como o abaixo e associar uma variável binária  $x_i$  para cada ponto de  $B$ .



Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma **imagem  $I$**



Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$

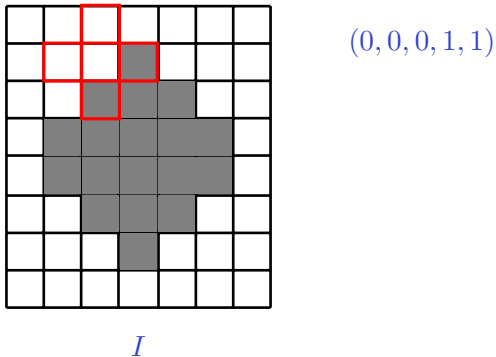
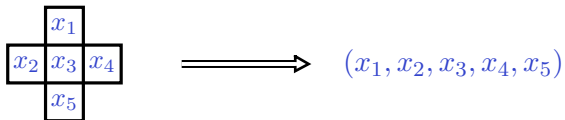


$(0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$

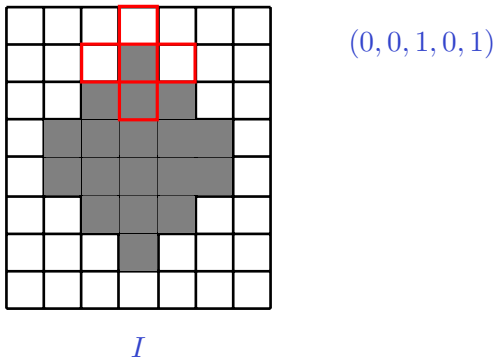
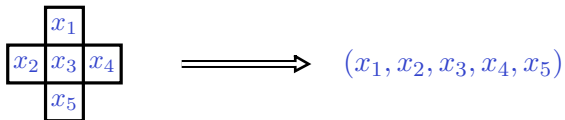
$I$



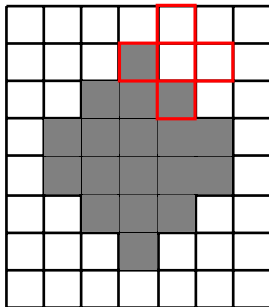
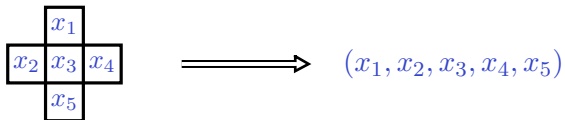
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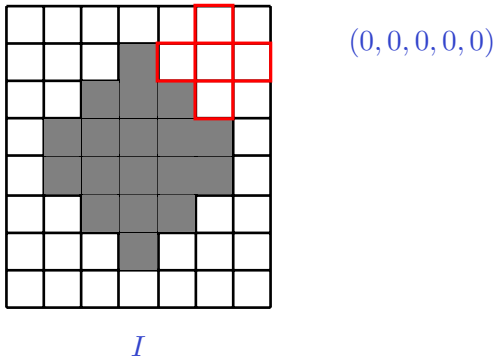
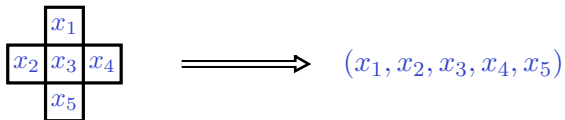
Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$



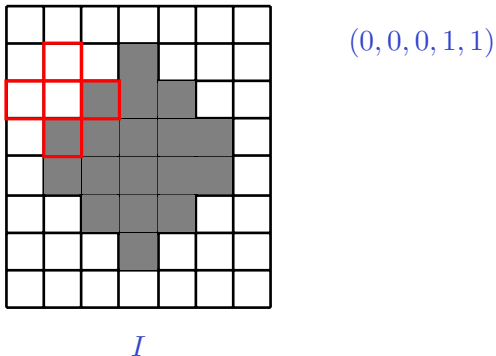
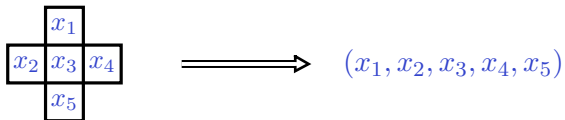
$(0, 1, 0, 0, 1)$

$I$

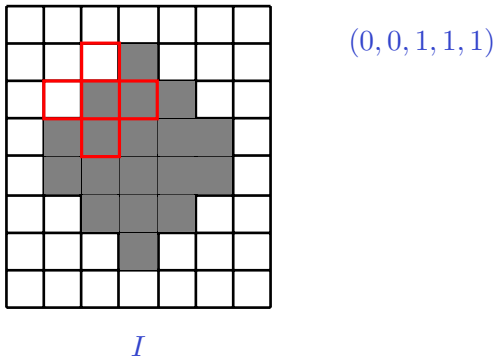
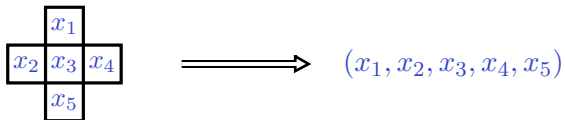
Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$



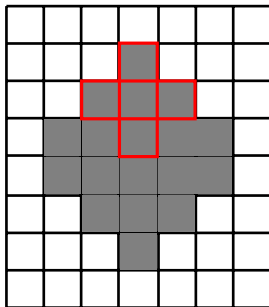
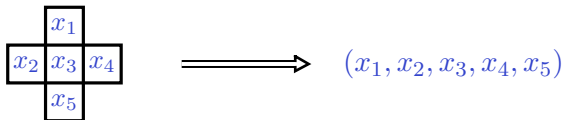
Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$



Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$



Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$

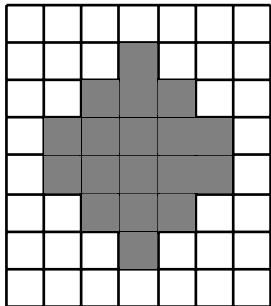
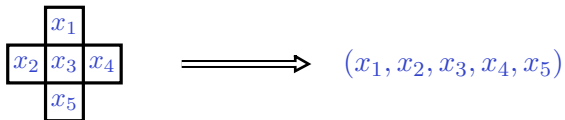


$I$

$(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$

$x_1$	$\dots$	$x_5$
0	0	0
0	0	0

Agora vamos **passar com  $B$**  sobre uma imagem  $I$



and so on ...

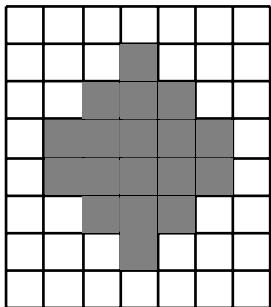
$I$



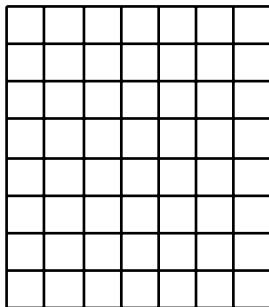


Uma transformação de imagem elemental: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



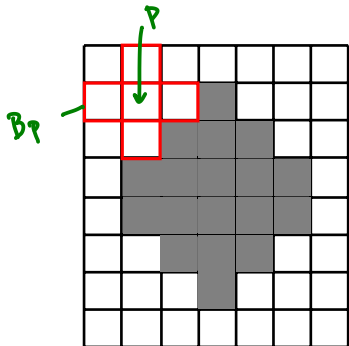
Input  $I$



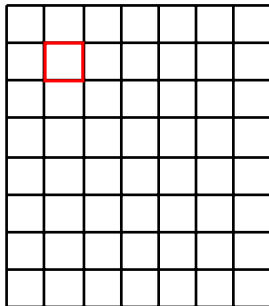
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid \underline{B_p} \subseteq I\}$$



Input  $I$

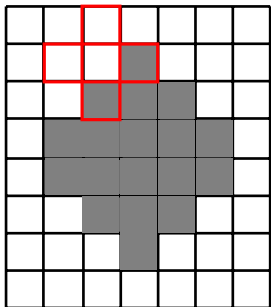


Output

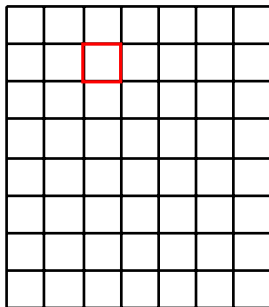


## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



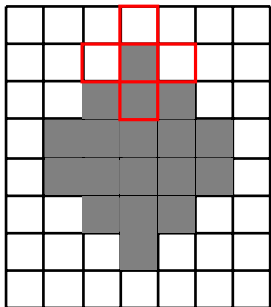
Input  $I$



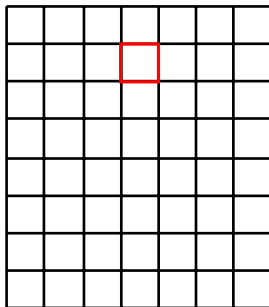
Output

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$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



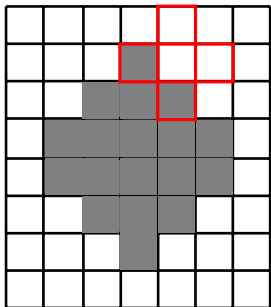
Input  $I$



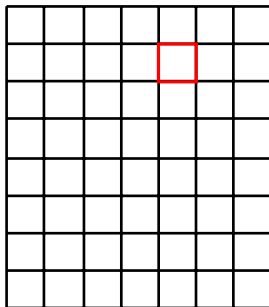
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



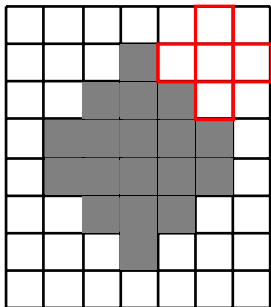
Input  $I$



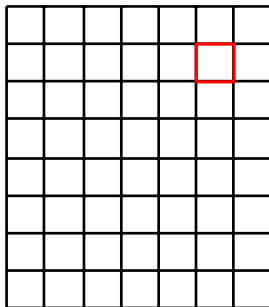
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



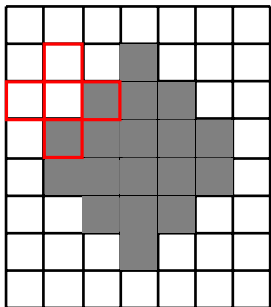
Input  $I$



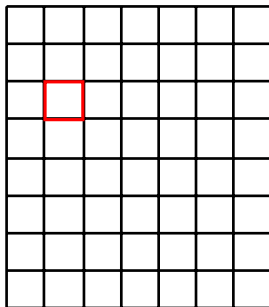
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



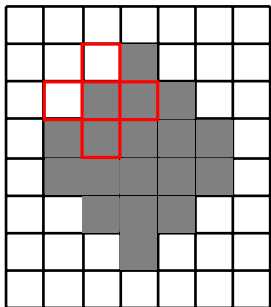
Input  $I$



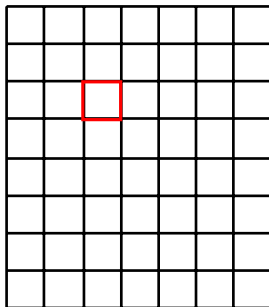
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



Input  $I$

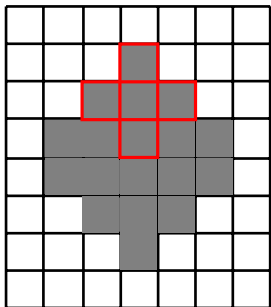


Output

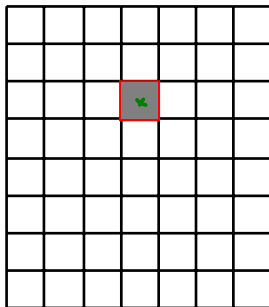


## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid \underline{B_p} \subseteq I\} \quad \leftarrow$$



Input  $I$

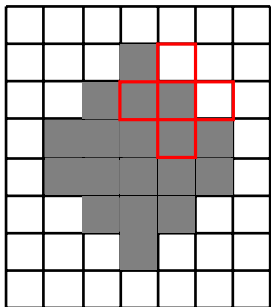


Output =  $\varepsilon_B(I)$

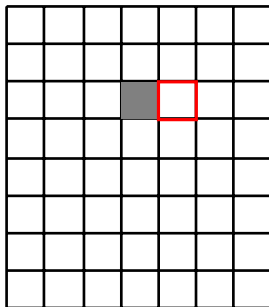
$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5) = 1 \iff x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_5 = 1$$

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



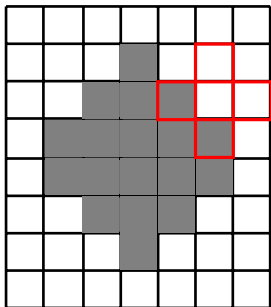
Input  $I$



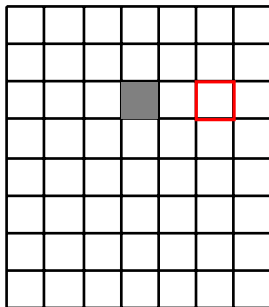
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



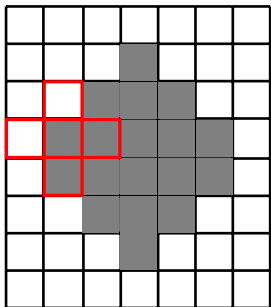
Input  $I$



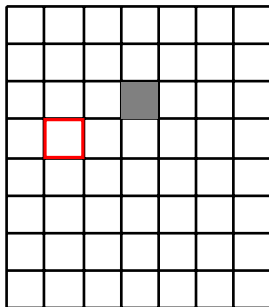
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



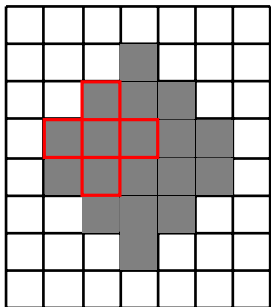
Input  $I$



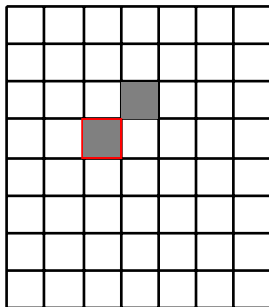
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



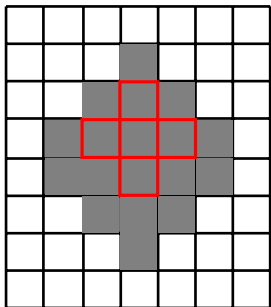
Input  $I$



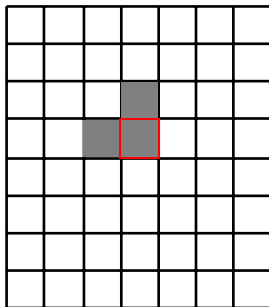
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



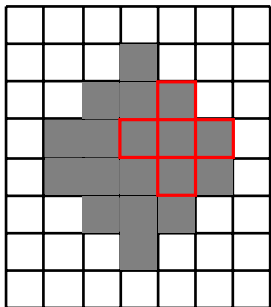
Input  $I$



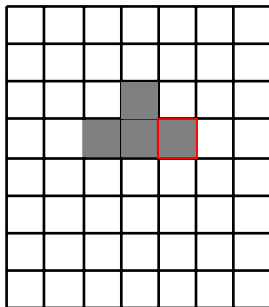
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



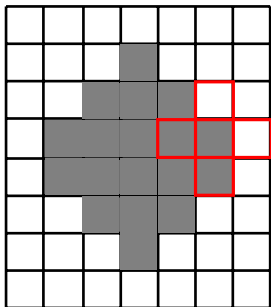
Input  $I$



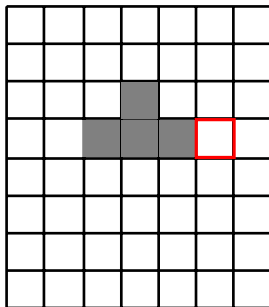
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



Input  $I$

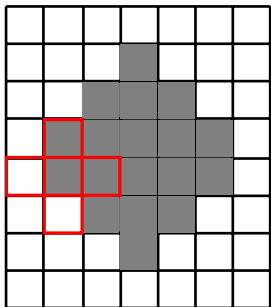


Output

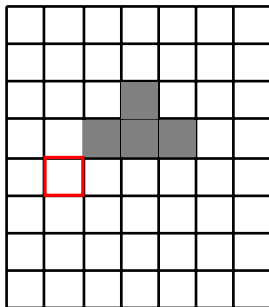


## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



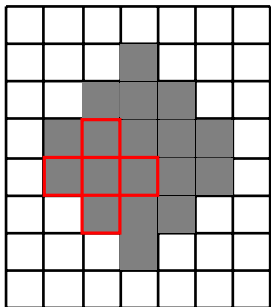
Input  $I$



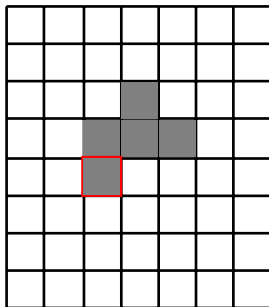
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



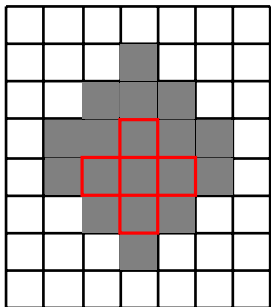
Input  $I$



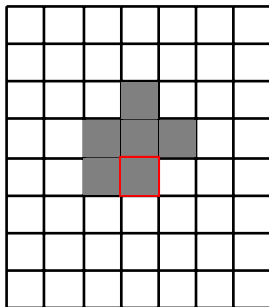
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



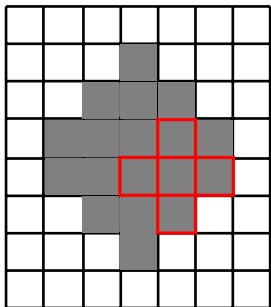
Input  $I$



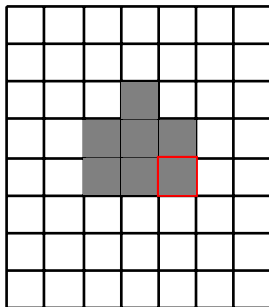
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



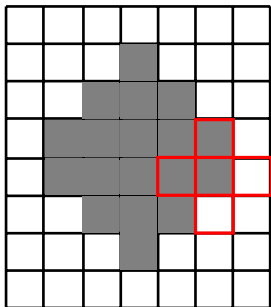
Input  $I$



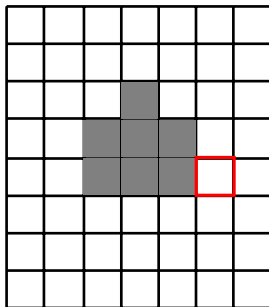
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



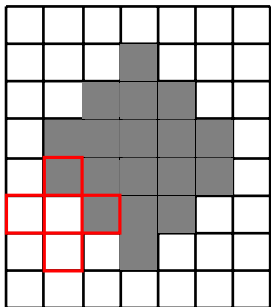
Input  $I$



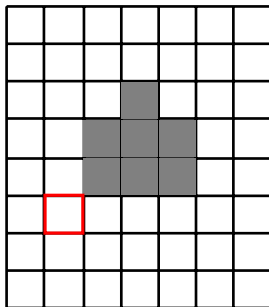
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



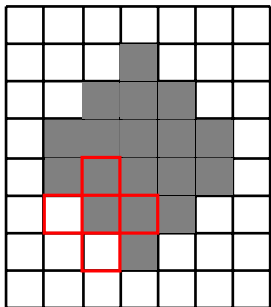
Input  $I$



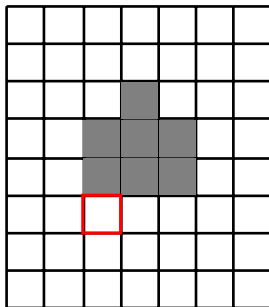
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



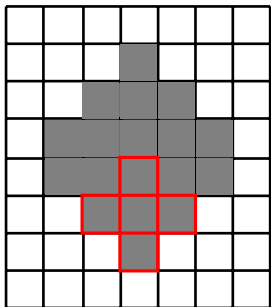
Input  $I$



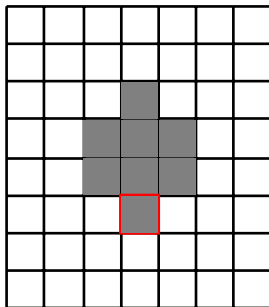
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



Input  $I$

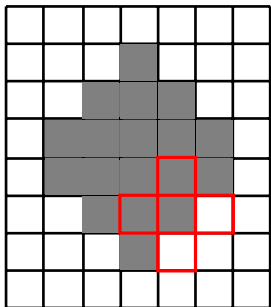


Output

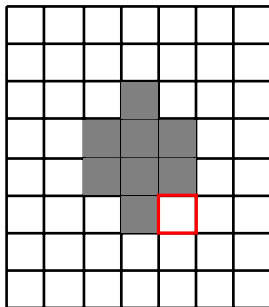


## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



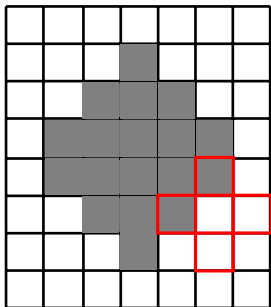
Input  $I$



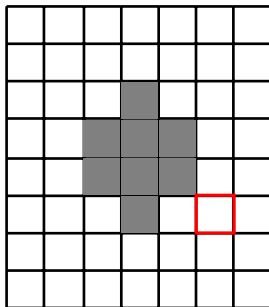
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



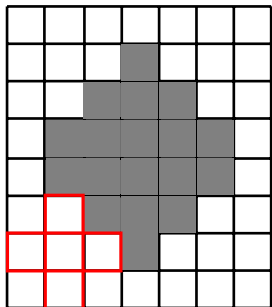
Input  $I$



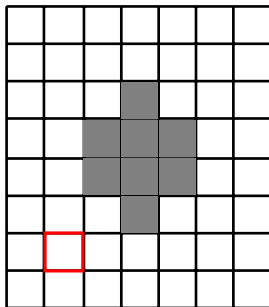
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



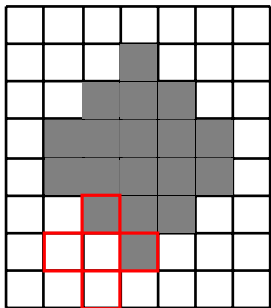
Input  $I$



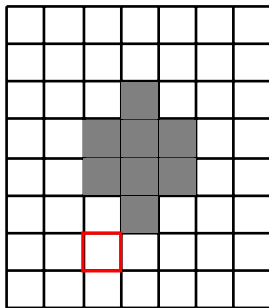
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



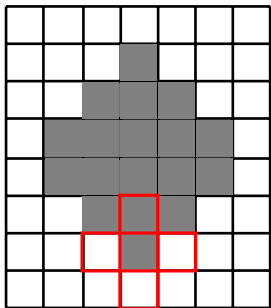
Input  $I$



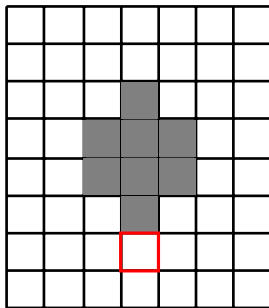
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



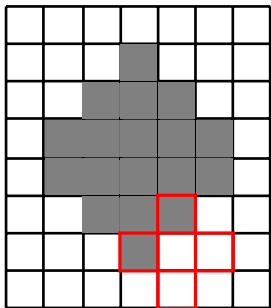
Input  $I$



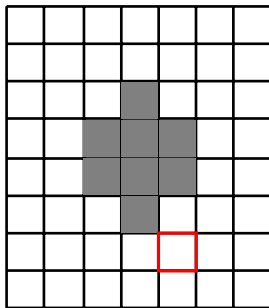
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



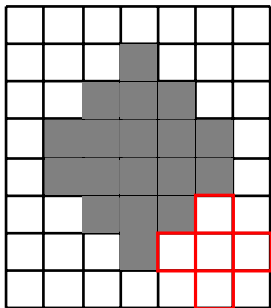
Input  $I$



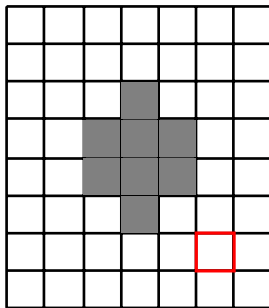
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



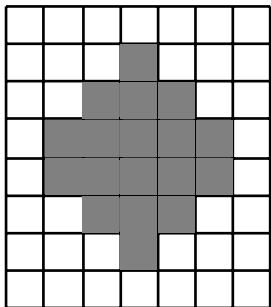
Input  $I$



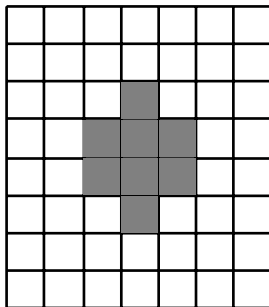
Output

## Uma transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Erosão**

$$\varepsilon_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p \subseteq I\}$$



Input  $I$



Output



No caso do operador erosão, quando a saída é 1 ?

No caso do operador erosão, quando a saída é 1 ?

Temos que  $f_{\varepsilon_B} : \mathcal{P}(B) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  ou  $f_{\varepsilon_B} : \{0, 1\}^5 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

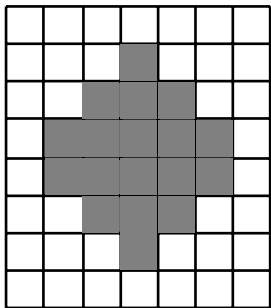
No caso do operador erosão, quando a saída é 1 ?

Temos que  $f_{\varepsilon_B} : \mathcal{P}(B) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  ou  $f_{\varepsilon_B} : \{0, 1\}^5 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

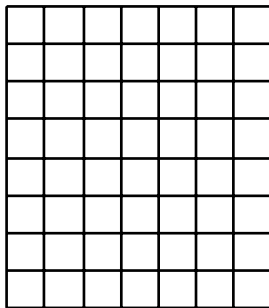
$$f_{\varepsilon_B}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5$$

Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid \underbrace{B_p^\ominus \cap I}_{\neq \emptyset} \neq \emptyset\}$$



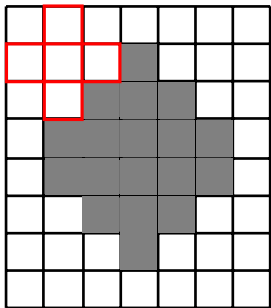
Input  $I$



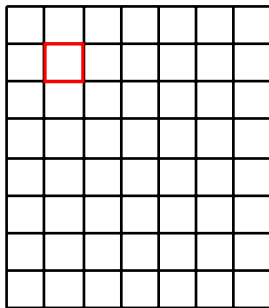
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



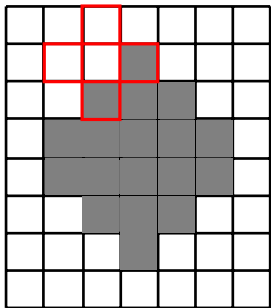
Input  $I$



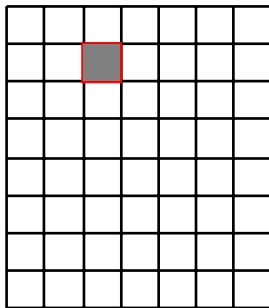
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



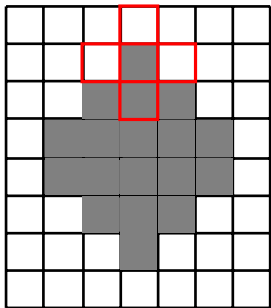
Input  $I$



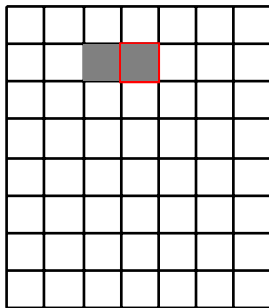
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



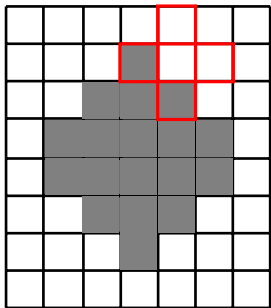
Input  $I$



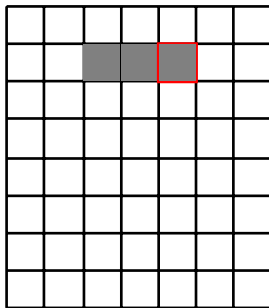
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



Input  $I$

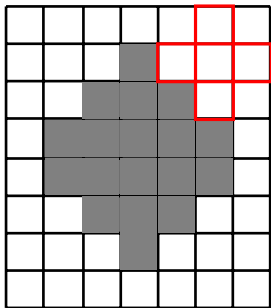


Output

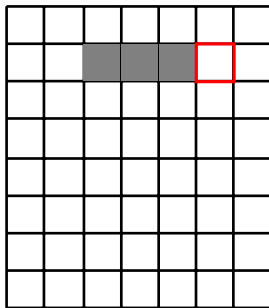


## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



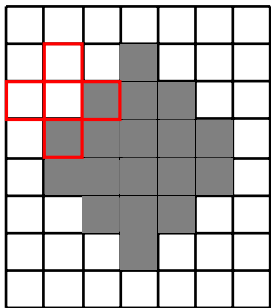
Input  $I$



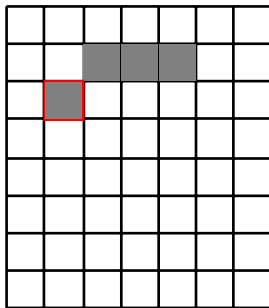
Output

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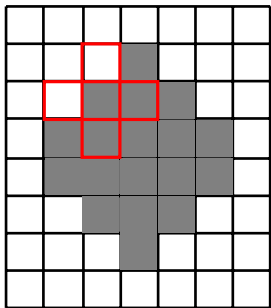
Input  $I$



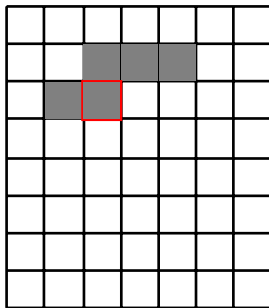
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

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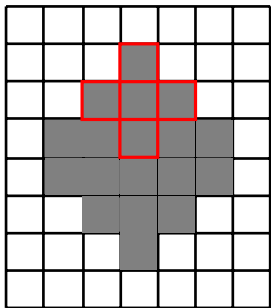
Input  $I$



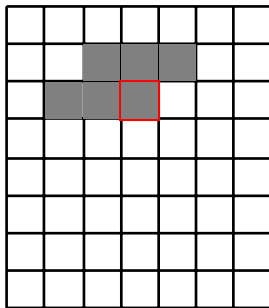
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



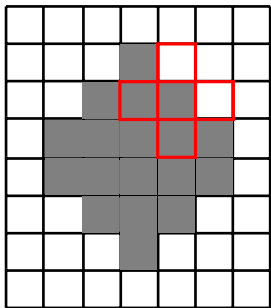
Input  $I$



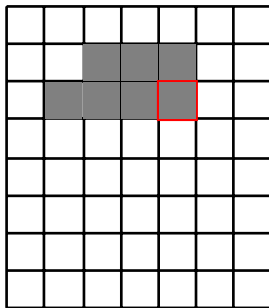
Output

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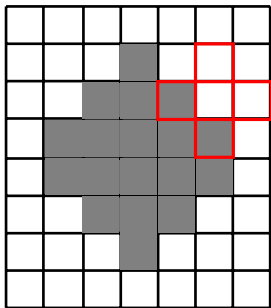
Input  $I$



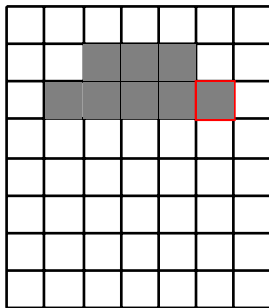
Output

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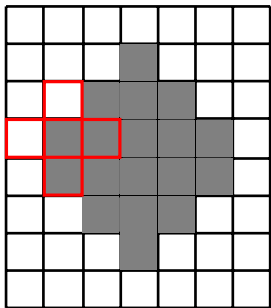
Input  $I$



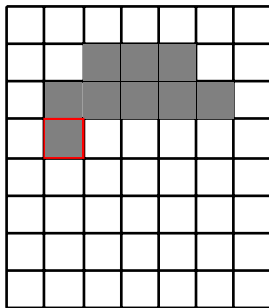
Output

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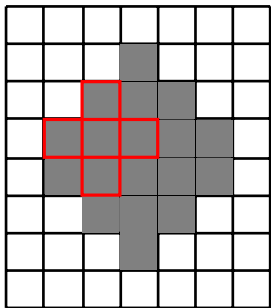
Input  $I$



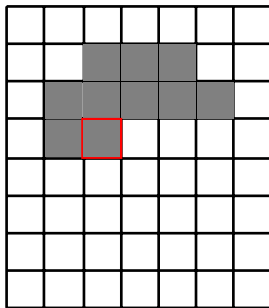
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



Input  $I$

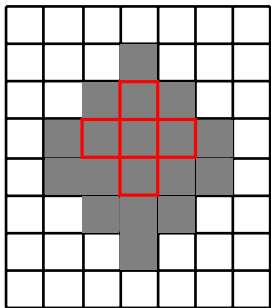


Output

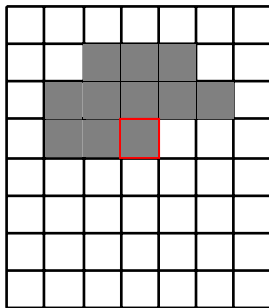


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$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



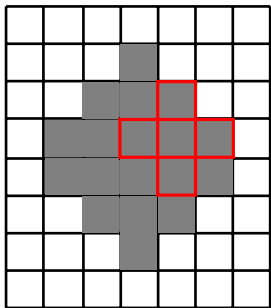
Input  $I$



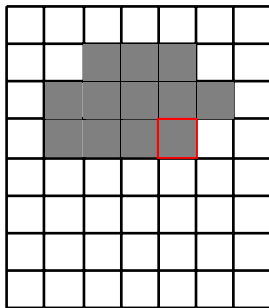
Output

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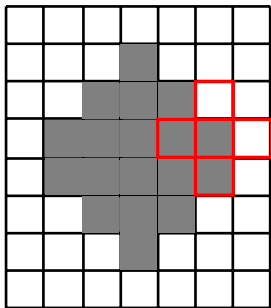
Input  $I$



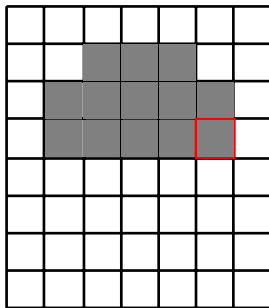
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



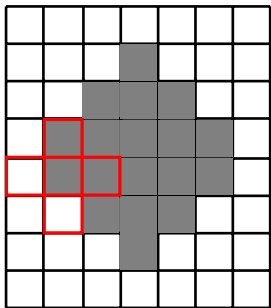
Input  $I$



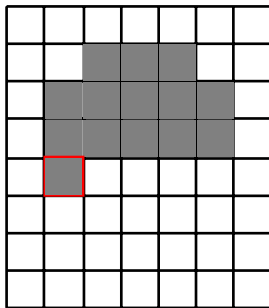
Output

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$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



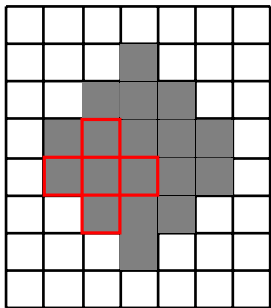
Input  $I$



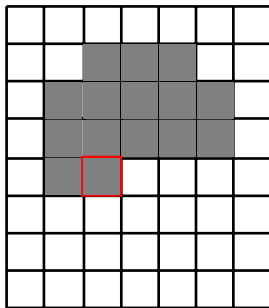
Output

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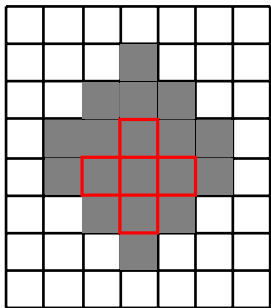
Input  $I$



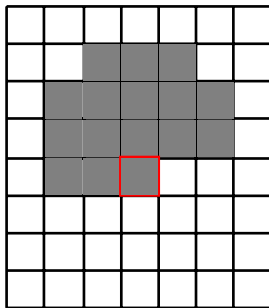
Output

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$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



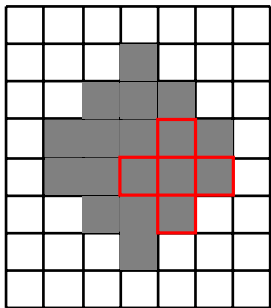
Input  $I$



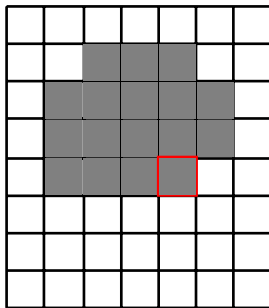
Output

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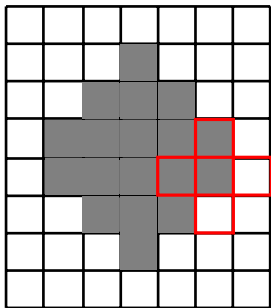
Input  $I$



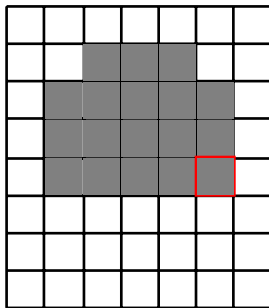
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



Input  $I$

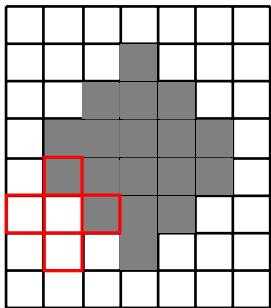


Output

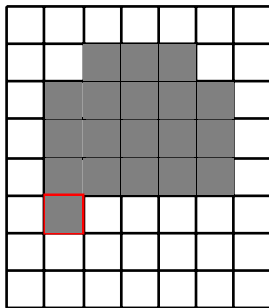


## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



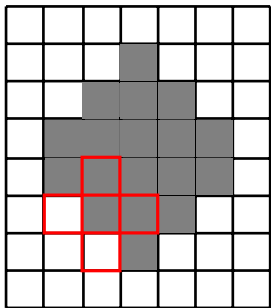
Input  $I$



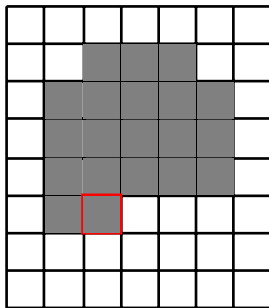
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



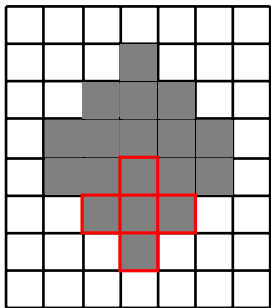
Input  $I$



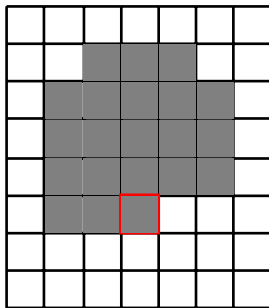
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



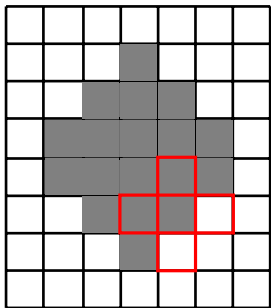
Input  $I$



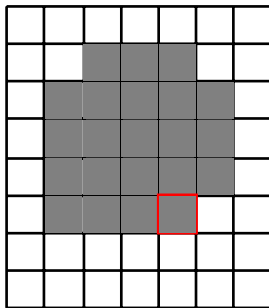
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



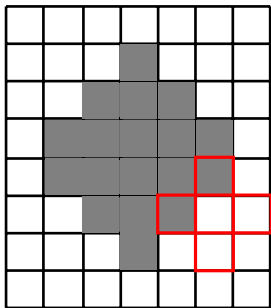
Input  $I$



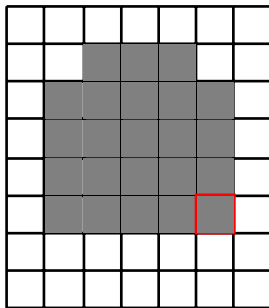
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



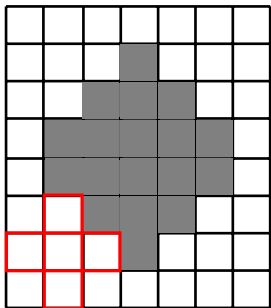
Input  $I$



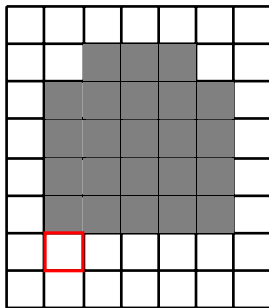
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



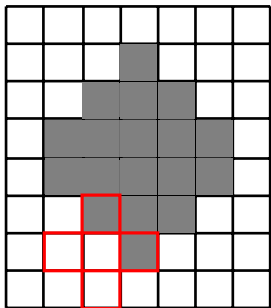
Input  $I$



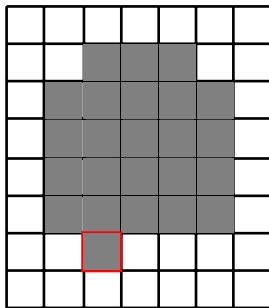
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



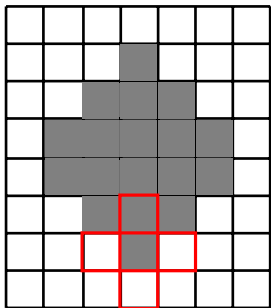
Input  $I$



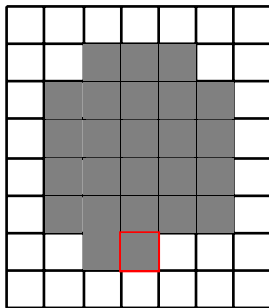
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



Input  $I$

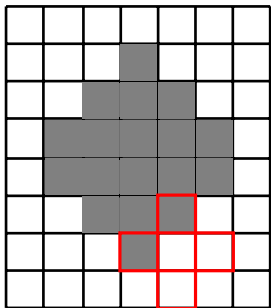


Output

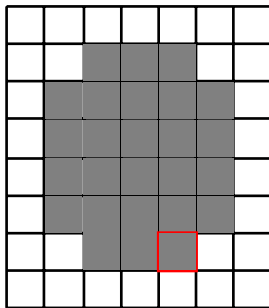


## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



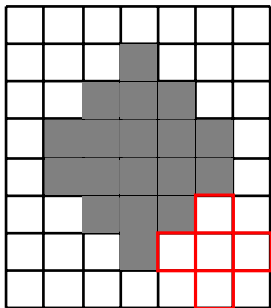
Input  $I$



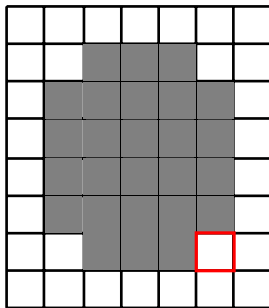
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



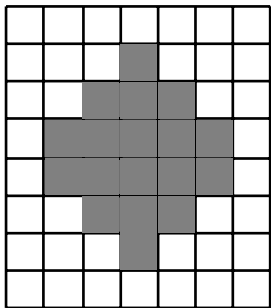
Input  $I$



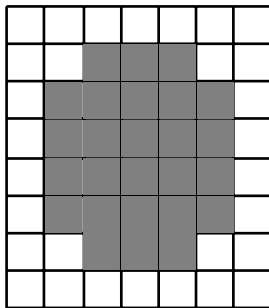
Output

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



Input  $I$

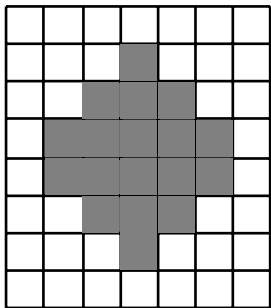


Output

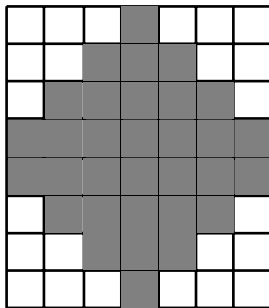
E se permitir  $B$  “sair para fora”,

## Outra transformação de imagem elementar: **operador Dilatação**

$$\delta_B(I) = \{p \mid B_p^t \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$



Input  $I$



Output

E se permitir  $B$  “sair para fora”, resultado acima

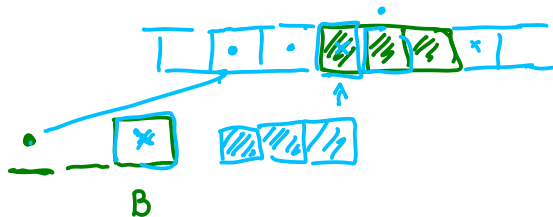
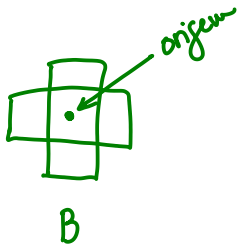
Função booleana da **dilatação**:

$$f_{\delta_B}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5$$

## Composição de erosões e dilatações

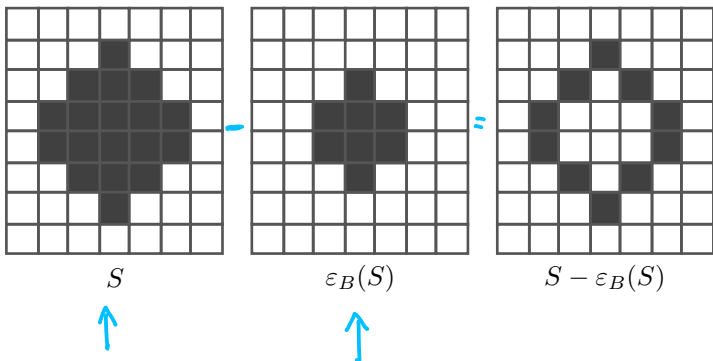
Erosões e dilatações podem ser combinados por meio de

- composição de funções
- operações  $\cup$ ,  $\cap$ , complemento de conjuntos



## Example of an operator: Contour detection

$$\cancel{f} = \varepsilon_B(f) \quad S \setminus \varepsilon_B(S) = S \cap [\varepsilon_B(S)]^c$$



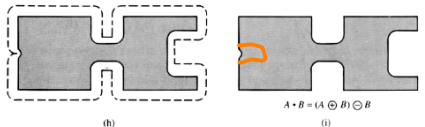
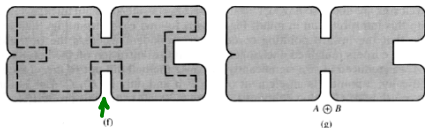
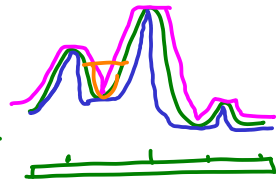
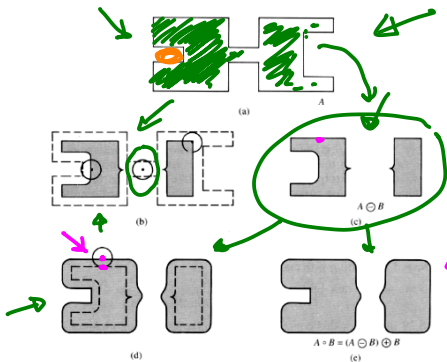
original

erosão

abertura = erosão + dilatação

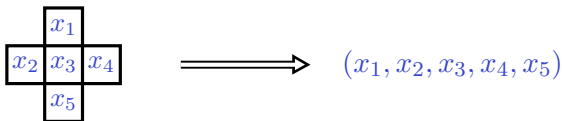
dilatação

fechamento = dilatação + erosão



(<http://fourier.eng.hmc.edu/e161/lectures/morphology/node1.html>)

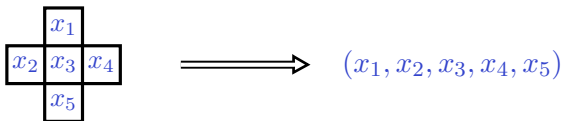




Função booleana da **erosão**:  $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5$

Função booleana da **dilatação**:  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5$

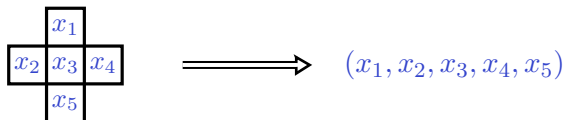
A que corresponde a função  $\overline{x_1} x_3$  ??



Função booleana da **erosão**:  $\overline{x_1} \overline{x_2} \overline{x_3} \overline{x_4} \overline{x_5}$

Função booleana da **dilatação**:  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5$

A que corresponde a função  $\overline{x_1} x_3$  ?? Intervalo [00100, 01111]



$$\overline{x_1} x_3$$



Por exemplo, o terceiro elemento corresponde ao “mintermo”

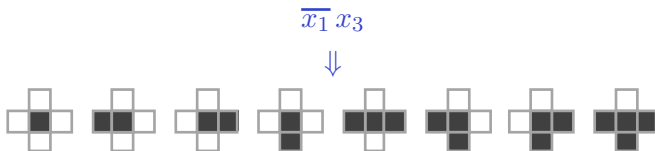
$$\overline{x_1} \overline{x_2} x_3 x_4 \overline{x_5}$$

## Detecção de bordas

Como visto anteriormente, pode-se calcular “bordas” via

$$f - \varepsilon_B(f)$$

Por essa fórmula, um ponto  $p$  é ponto de borda se seu valor é 1 e se ele tem ao menos um vizinho com valor 0.



Esses 8 são todos os casos nos quais o vizinho “de cima” tem valor 0

## Função booleana do detector de bordas

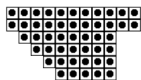
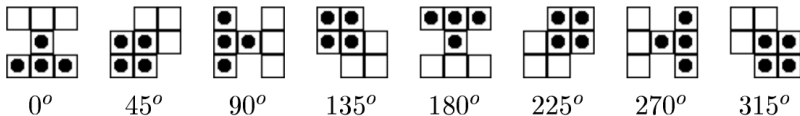
Em vez de listar vários mintermos, podemos considerar os “intervalos” abaixo:

$$\left\{ \left[ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \blacksquare \\ \hline \square & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \blacksquare \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \right\}$$

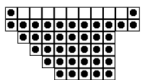
Cada intervalo corresponde a um produto

Na forma soma minimal de produtos, a função booleana do detector de bordas é:

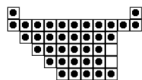
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = \overline{x_1} x_3 + \overline{x_2} x_3 + \overline{x_4} x_3 + \overline{x_5} x_3$$



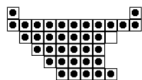
$S$



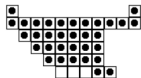
$(S \odot T)[1; 1, 2]$



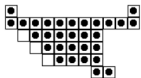
$(S \odot T)[1; 3]$



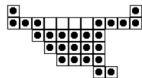
$(S \odot T)[1; 4]$



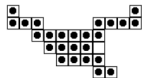
$(S \odot T)[1; 5]$



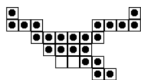
$(S \odot T)[1; 6, 7, 8]$



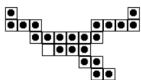
$(S \odot T)[2; 1, 2]$



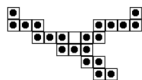
$(S \odot T)[2; 3, 4]$



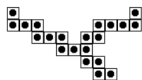
$(S \odot T)[2; 5]$



$(S \odot T)[2; 6, 7, 8]$



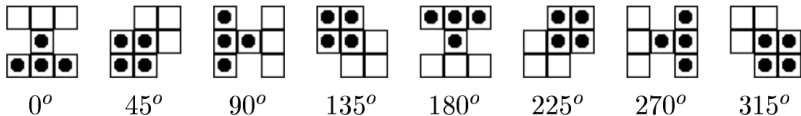
$(S \odot T)[3; 1]$



$(S \odot T)$

## Emagrecimento (thinning)

Sequência de pares de elementos estruturantes usados no *thinning*



Os pontos escuros precisam “match” os 1's e os pontos brancos precisam match os 0's

