? Question No. 1 is compulsory.
2) Attempt any four questions out of remaining six questions.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
:empt any five :-
(a) Explain role of anti-alising filter.
(b) Explain, why median filtering performs well in image corrupted by impulse noise.
(c) What do you understand by the term spatial resolution? What is governing factor?
(d) Explain digital substraction Angiography.
(e) Explain how a chain code is normalized to rotation.
(f) What is Run length coding?

Explain following image enhancement techniques and give their applications:-
(i) Log transformation
(ii) Gray level slicing
(iii) Contrast stretching.

Perform histogram equalization on the given image histogram :

| Intensity | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Pixels | 70 | 100 | 40 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 8 | 2 |

;) Derive the seperability and the shifting property of DFT and give it's applications.
$\therefore$ What is Harr transform ? Apply Harr transformation on given matrix :-

| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |

Explain edge linking in detail. 10
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Explain region based segmentation in detail. } & 10\end{array}$
Explain constant area coding techniques for image compression. 10
What is variable length coding ? And how it helps to compress image? 10
Define and explain dilation and errosion operations. Explain how boundary extraction 10 is achieved using these operations?
Discuss the different reconstruction techniques used in computed tomography.
-ite short notes on any four :-
(a) Chain code
(b) Spatial filtering
(c) Split and merge method
(d) Discrete cosine transform
(e) Laplacian operator for edge detection.

