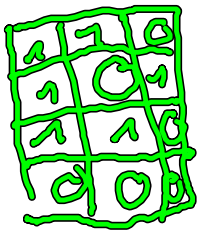
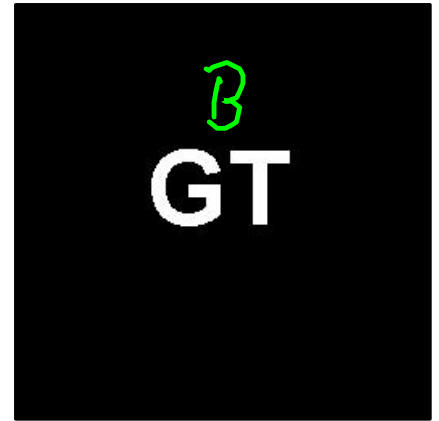
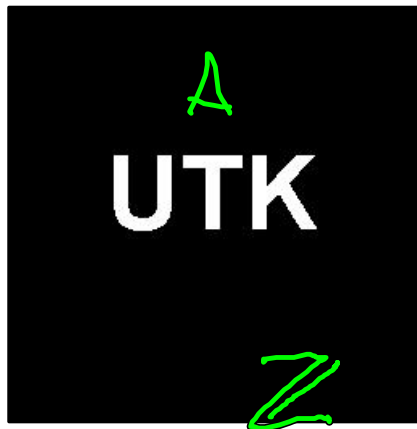


Morphologische Operatoren



$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$A \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$A = \{ \underset{x \ y}{(1,1)}, (2,1), (2,1) (1,2), (1,3) \}$$

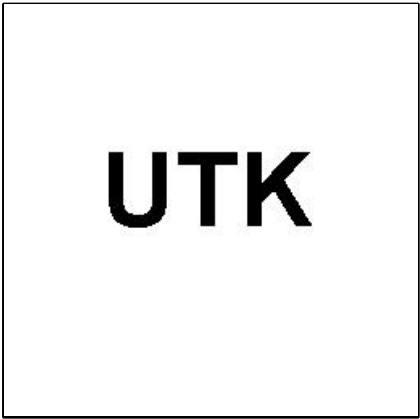
$$A^c = \{ w \mid w \notin A \}$$

$$A - B = \{ w \mid w \in A, w \notin B \}$$

$$B = \{ w \mid w = -b, b \in B \}$$

$$(A)_z = \{ c \mid c = a + z, a \in A \}$$

A^c Bsp.



$A - B$

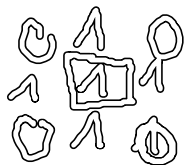


$A \cap B$

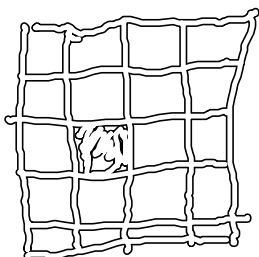


Dilatation

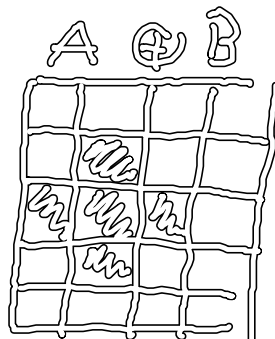
$$A \oplus B = \{z \mid (B)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$



$$B = \{(0,0), (-1,0), (1,0), (0,1), (0,-1)\}$$



A



$A \oplus B$

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

Eigenschaften

$$(A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus (B \oplus C)$$

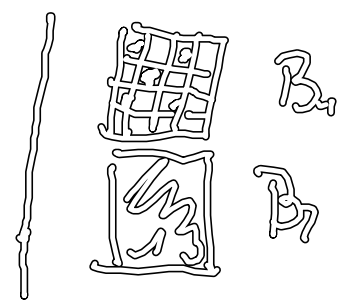
$$A \oplus B = B \oplus A$$

ass.
kom.

$$B = \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

$$B = B_1 \oplus B_2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{bmatrix} =$$

\uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow
 \uparrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \oplus \\ \uparrow \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \oplus B &= A \oplus (B_1 \oplus B_2) = \\
 &= (A \oplus B_1) \oplus B_2
 \end{aligned}$$