

MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ  
SETOR DE CIÊNCIAS DA TERRA  
**Departamento de Geomática**

Disciplina: PROCESSAMENTO DIGITAL DE IMAGENS II  
Código: GA144

**CH Total:45 h**

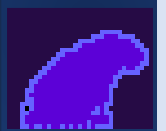
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# Morfologia Matemática

# Morfologia Matemática



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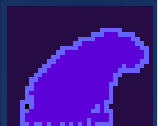


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- morfologia – análise da forma e as formas dos objetos presentes na imagem.
- Matemática - análise baseada em princípios matemáticos como a teoria dos conjuntos, ..
- Teoria para análise de estruturas espaciais em imagens.
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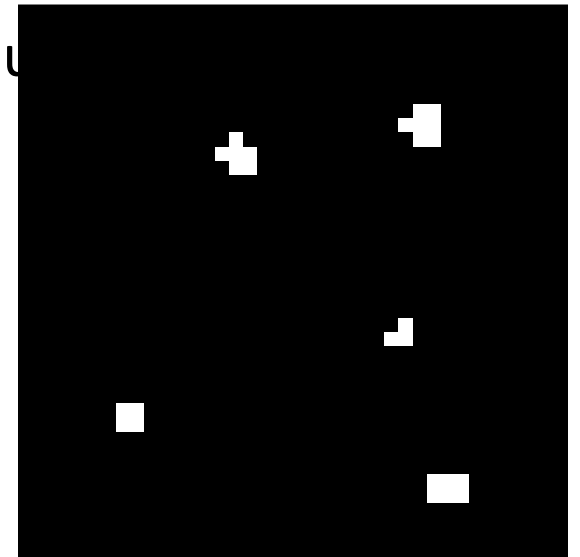


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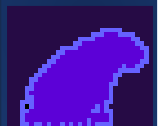
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- Matheron e Serra (nos anos 60) estudavam meios porosos e perceberam que estes podiam ser representados por dois estados a) poro b) não poro.
- Representando o meio como uma matriz, os poros são as células ocupadas onde eles ocorrem, estes locais conformariam um “conjunto” de pontos na matriz.
- Esta situação pode ser processada aplicando a teoria de conjuntos como união, interseção, complemento e translação.
- *Elements pour une theorie des milieux poreux* (1967), G. Matheron
- Propôs usar a morfologia matemática para
- processar imagens binárias.





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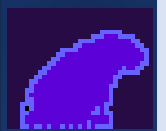
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- Então:
- A morfologia matemática é uma aplicação da teoria de conjuntos no processamento de imagens.
- Serve para manipular a forma dos objetos presentes na imagem (Morfologia), usando lógica de conjuntos (Matemática).
- É principalmente usada para:
  - pré-processamento
  - realce (esqueleto, redução, engrossamento..)
  - segmentação de objetos do fundo;
  - Obtenção de descritores de segmentos

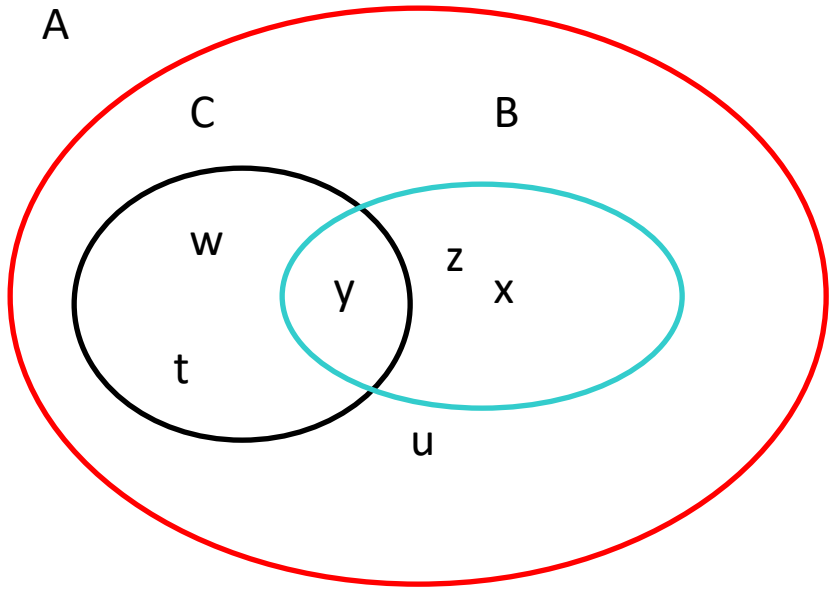
# Teoria de conjuntos



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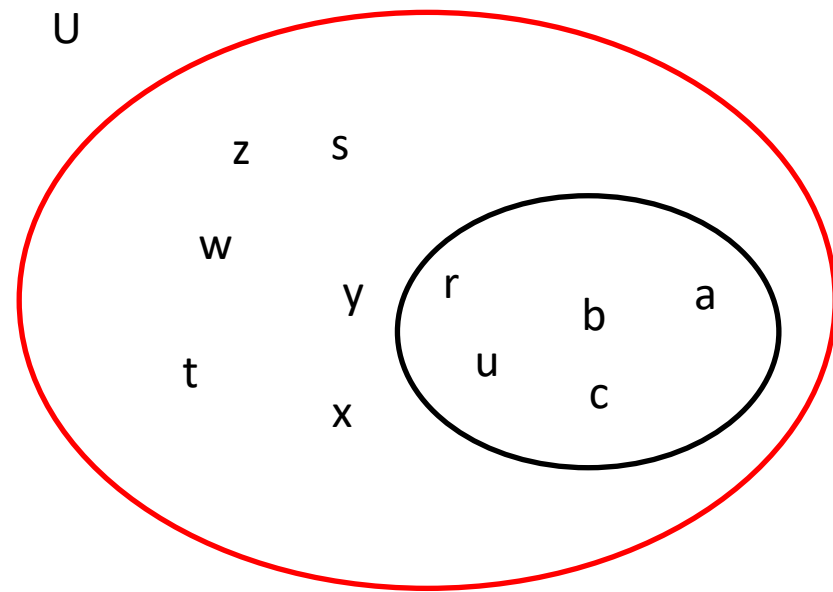
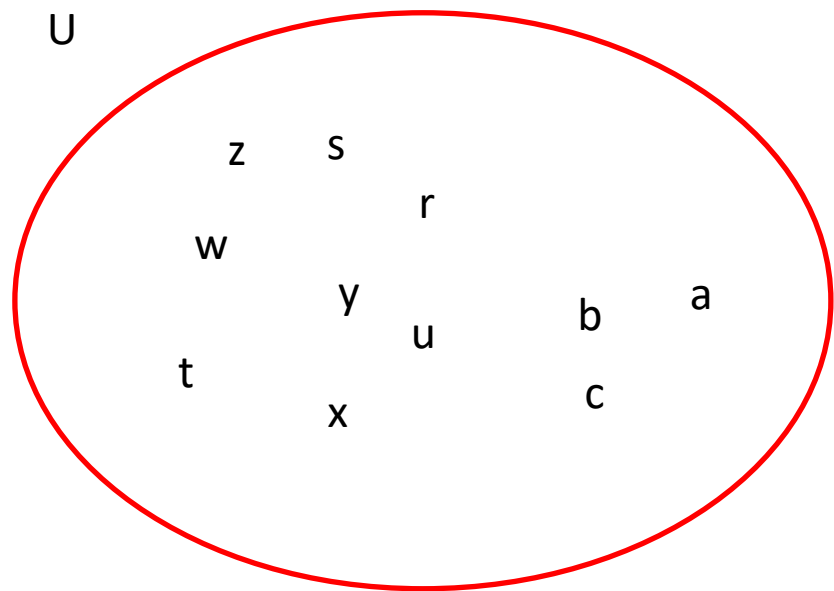
$x \in A$   
 $w \in C$  e  $z \in B$

$C \cap B = y$   
 $A \cup B = w, x, y, z$   
 $A \cap C = \emptyset$   
 $B \in A$

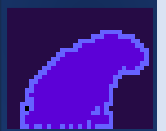
- A relação entre os elementos de conjuntos pode ser analisada em termos de
- união ( $\cup$ ), intercessão ( $\cap$ ) e negação ( $\sim$ ) e a relação de subconjunto ( $\in$ )

# Teoria de conjuntos

- Dado um universo de elementos "U", pode-se dizer que todos os elementos pertencem a este universo
- Também pode-se definir um subconjunto dentro deste Universo
- $A = \{a, b, c, r, u\}$



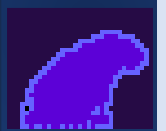
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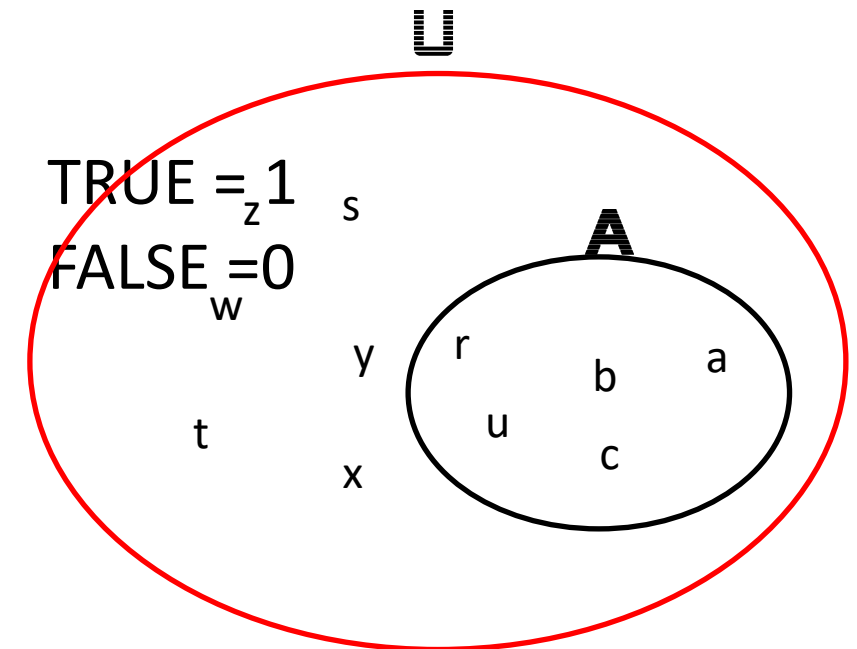
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- A pertinência (ou grau de associação) entre os elementos e o conjunto é binária e pode ser formalizada com a lógica Booleana.

- a) O elemento pertence ao conjunto "b" ∈ "A"
  - b) O elemento não pertence ao conjunto "x" ∉ "A"
- Vamos usar a notação "x" ∈ "A"

- a) O elemento pertence ao conjunto:
- b) O elemento não pertence ao conjunto:

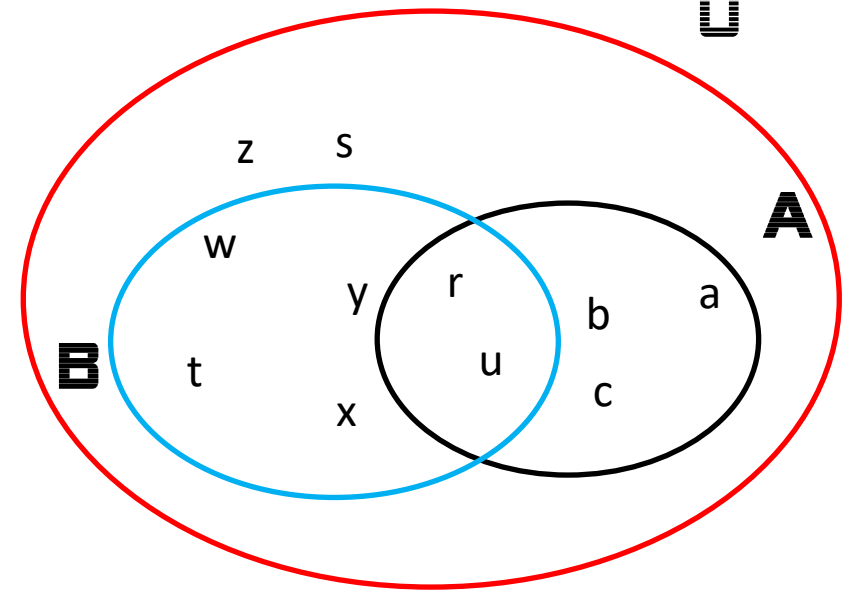
- a)  $F(b,A)=1$
- b)  $F(x,A)=0$



- Dados dois conjuntos dentro de um universo,
- $A = \{a, b, c, r, u\}$
- $B = \{r, t, u, w, x, y\}$
- podem existir elementos que:
  - a) Pertencem apenas ao primeiro conjunto "A":
  - b) Pertencem apenas ao segundo conjunto "B":
  - c) Pertencem aos dois conjuntos
  - d) Não pertencem a nenhum conjunto

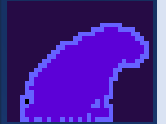
$b \notin A$   
 $y \notin B$

$r \in A$  and  $r \in B$



a.	$F(b, A) = 1$	$F(b, B) = 0$
b.	$F(y, A) = 0$	$F(y, B) = 1$
c.	$F(r, A) = 1$	$F(r, B) = 1$
d.	$F(s, A) = 0$	$F(s, B) = 0$

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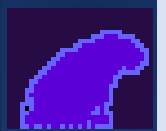


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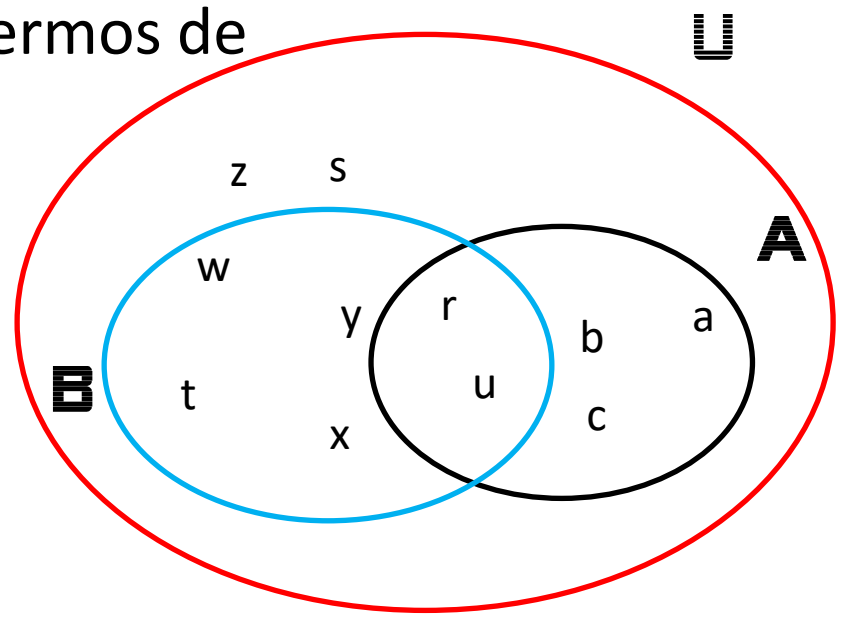
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• Além da relação de pertinência ( $\in$ ) e a negação ( $\sim$ ), a relação entre os elementos de conjuntos pode ser analisada em termos de

- união ( $\cup$ ) e a intercessão ( $\cap$ )
- Exemplo: Dados dois conjuntos
- $A = \{a, b, c, r, u\}$
- $B = \{r, t, u, w, x, y\}$

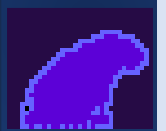


- A união dos dois conjuntos é formada por
- todos os elementos que pertencem a um destes conjuntos ou a ambos.
- $(A \cup B) = \{a, b, c, r, u, t, w, x, y\}$
- interseção dos dois conjuntos é formada pelos elementos que pertencem aos dois conjuntos
- $(A \cap B) = \{r, u\}$

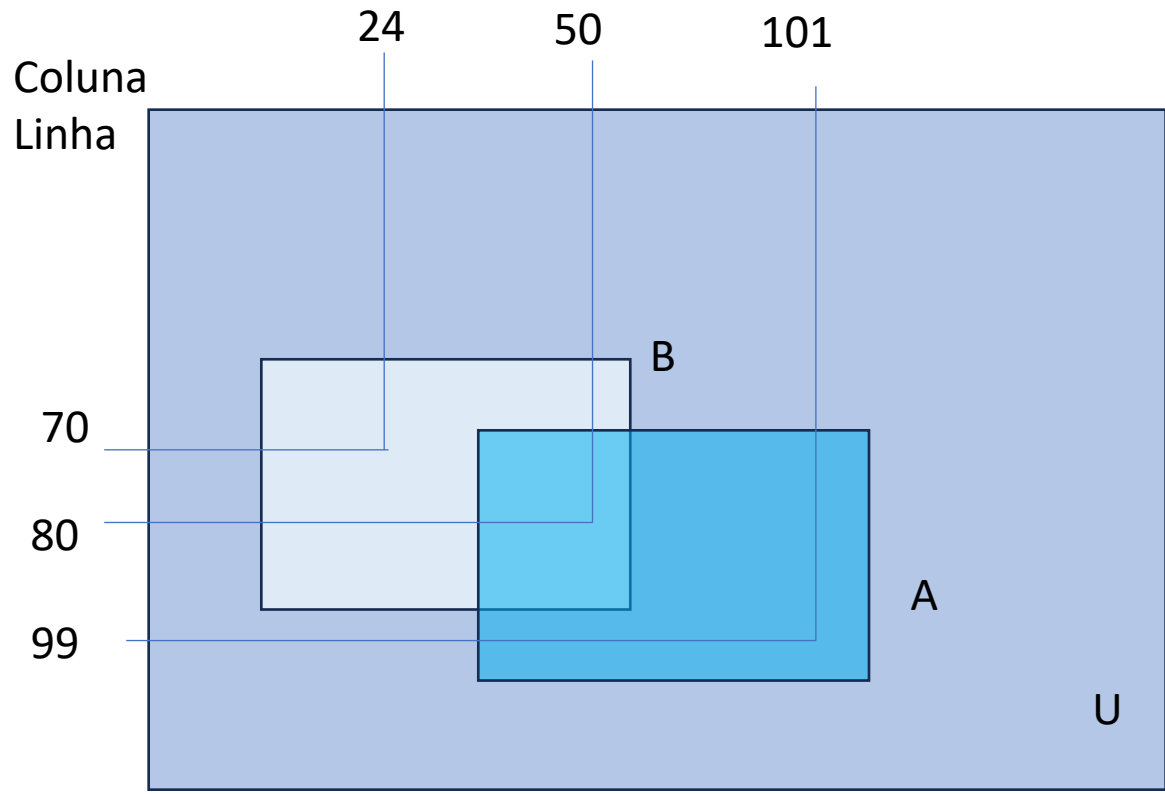
# Se o universo fosse uma matriz?



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As mesmas relações podem ser aplicadas

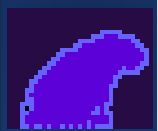
Os elementos, neste caso, são os pixels e eles podem ser descritos pelas suas coordenadas Linha, Coluna:  
Ex: (70,24) (linha, coluna)

- (70,24)  $\in$  B
- (99,101)  $\in$  A
- (80,50)  $\in$  A (80,50)  $\in$  B ... ou também (80,50)  $\in$  A  $\cap$  B

# Imagem digital binária como conjunto...



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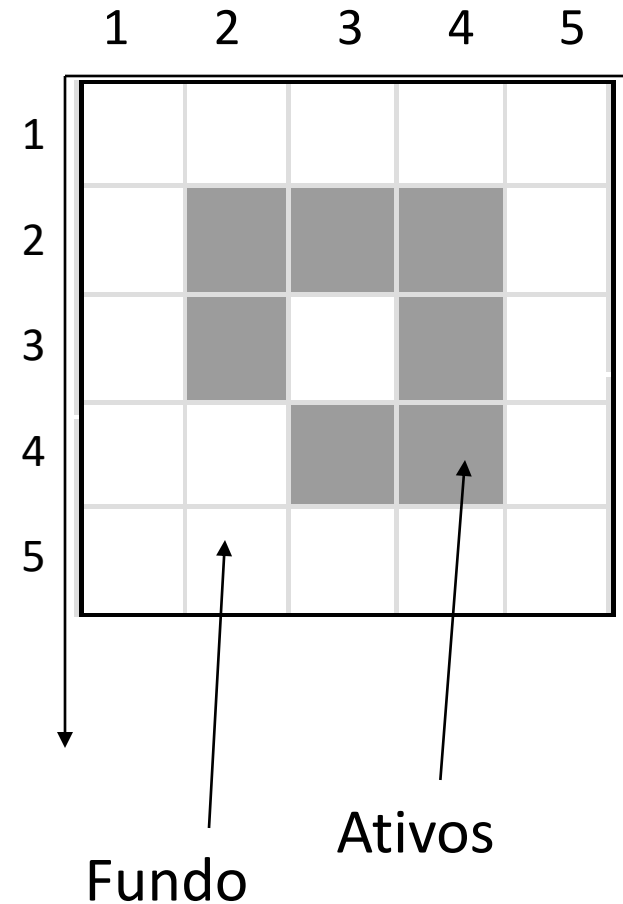


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- A imagem pode ser entendida como um conjunto de pixels com valores diferentes do fundo (ativos), dentro do sistema definido pelas coordenadas linha coluna da imagem (l,c).

- Exemplo:
- Conjunto de pixels ativos na imagem:

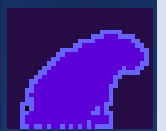
$$A = \{(2,2) (2,3) (2,4) (3,2) (3,4) (4,3) (4,4) \}$$



# Translação

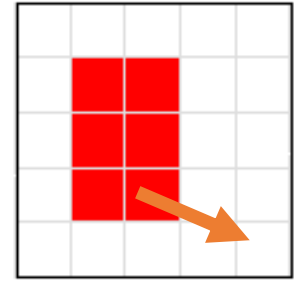


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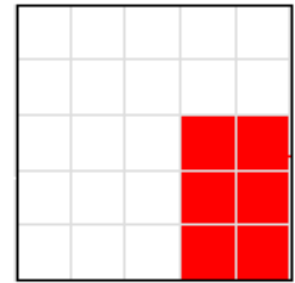


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- Um conjunto pode sofrer o efeito da translação.
- Neste caso, todas as posições dos elementos do conjunto são deslocadas (em linhas e/ou colunas) Isto pode ser realizado, matematicamente, somando/diminuindo um vetor de translação ao conjunto
- Ex:
  - $v = \text{vetor translação } (\Delta l, \Delta c)$
  - $v = (+1, +2)'$
- $(A+) = (A + v)$



A



A+

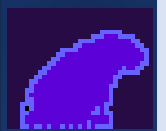
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# Operadores: ex União

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Dois conjuntos (grades) podem ser combinados para gerar um terceiro, por exemplo através dos operadores

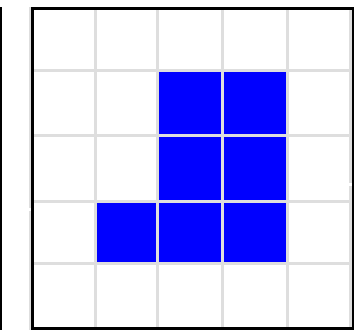
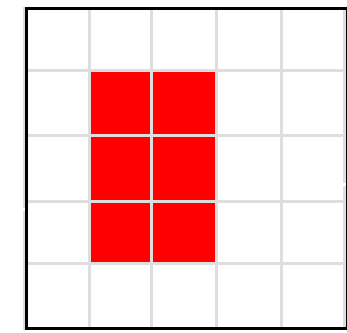
união (U) e a intercessão ( $\cap$ )

A U B

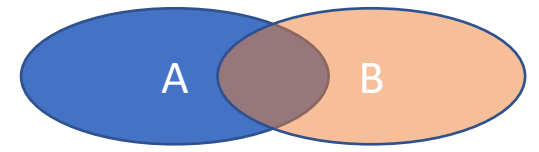
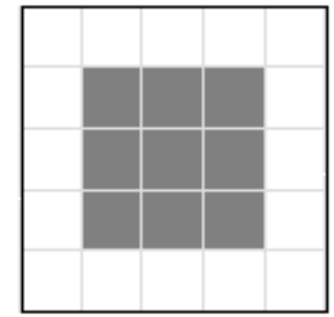
- Quais elementos (locais) tem valor ativo na imagem A **OU** na imagem B, u em ambas?

A

B



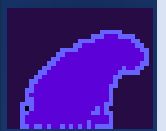
A U B =



# Interseção

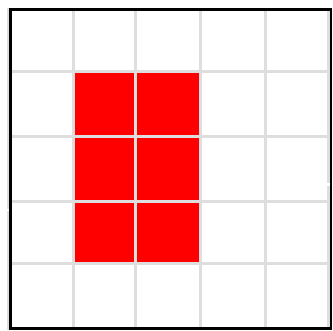


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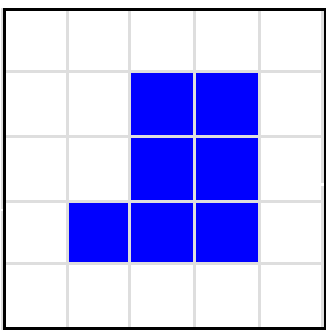


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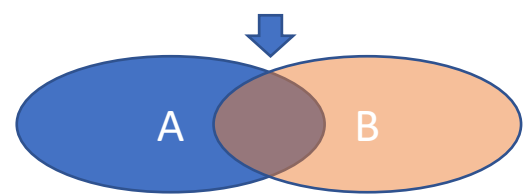
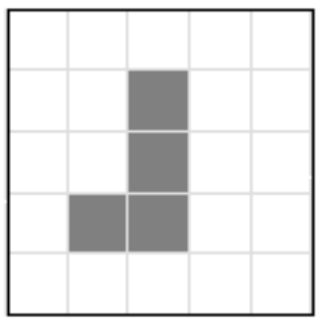
A



B



$A \cap B =$



$A \cap B$

Quais locais tem valor ativo na imagem A e na imagem B?

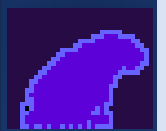
Verificar a hipótese A=ativo e B=ativo, equivale a um "E" lógico.

$A \cap B : F(x,A)=1 \text{ AND } F(x,B)=1$

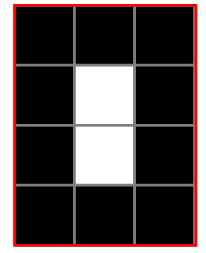
# Juntando



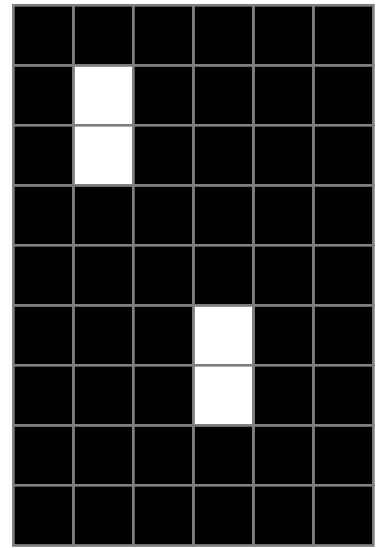
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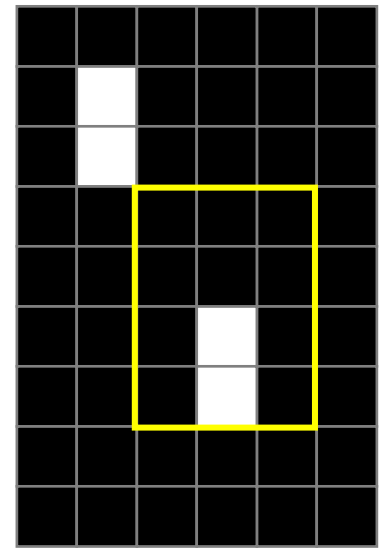
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A



B



E se formos capazes de deslocar "A" ao longo de B?

$$(A+) = A + dx$$

Podemos verificar a veracidade de situações como

- \*  $(A \cup B)$  ou
- \*  $(A \cap B)$

Então, para cada deslocamento possível a hipótese pode ser verificada e o resultado armazenado na mesma posição da célula em uma imagem de saída

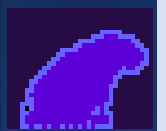
Exemplo: verifique se a interseção de A e B é plena se se desloca A com (+3,+2)

Quando ocorre plena interseção de A e B?

# exemplo



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A

1	0
1	1

B

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

Deslocando A ao longo de B, quantas vezes é verificada a hipótese  $(A \cap B) = \text{VERDADEIRO}$  para todos os elementos de A? Onde ocorre?

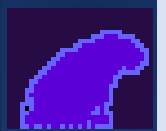


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0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
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0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

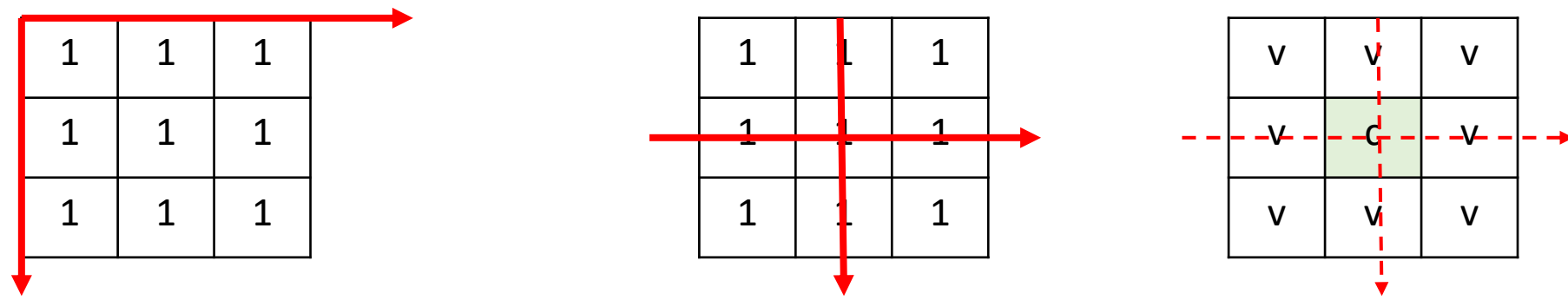
1	0
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Uma solução seria deslocar o conjunto A ao longo de B e verificar quando se satisfaz  $B \cap A = B$

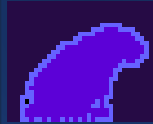


# Elemento estruturante

- Uma operação de morfologia matemática consiste em deslocar uma pequena matriz ao longo da imagem e verificar um teste lógico em cada posição possível.
- A matriz menor é chamada de *template* ou Elemento Estruturante).
- Para efetuar a translação desta pequena matriz, considera-se sua origem no seu “elemento central”.
- Exemplo de elemento estruturante simples, um quadrado 3x3:



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

# Elementos estruturantes...

- Quadrado

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

0	0	0
1	1	1
0	0	0

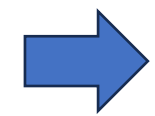
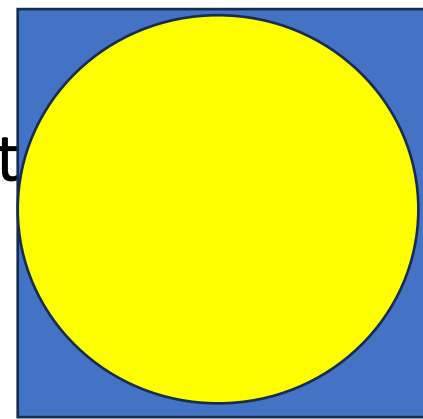
- "plus"

1	1	1
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- Linha

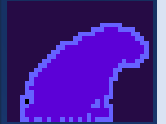
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

- Disco (aproximado em um raster)



	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	

01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000

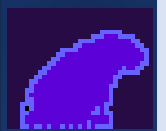


100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

# exemplo

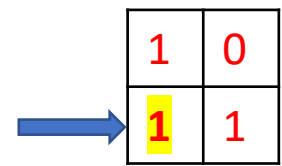


01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

Central ou  
referência



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

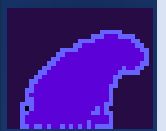
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

O resultado é uma nova imagem binária

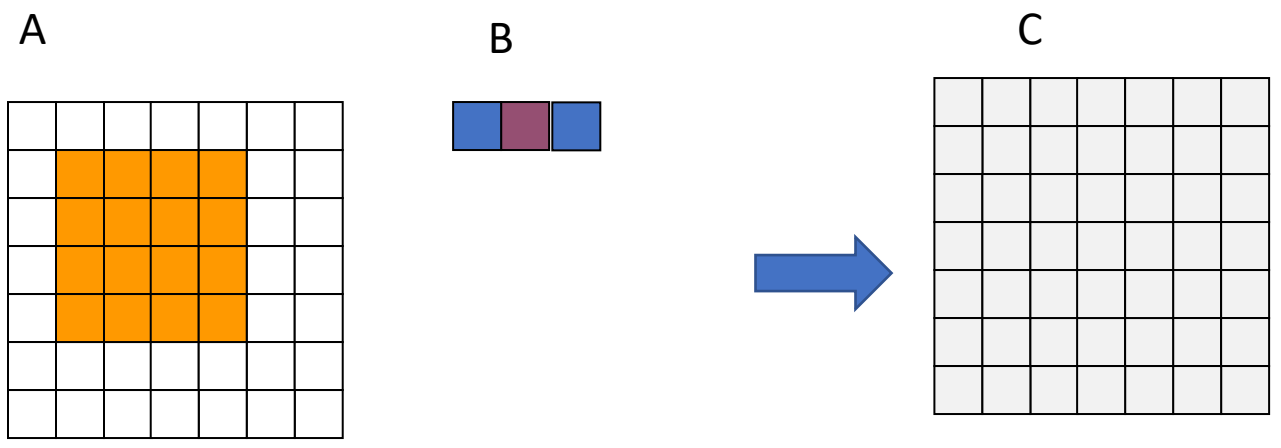
# Exemplo, com interseção...



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

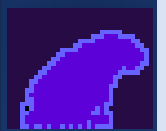


$C = A \cap B$   
 $C = 1$  se  $A \cap B$  for verdadeiro;  
 $0$  se  $A \cap B$  for falso.

# Exemplo,

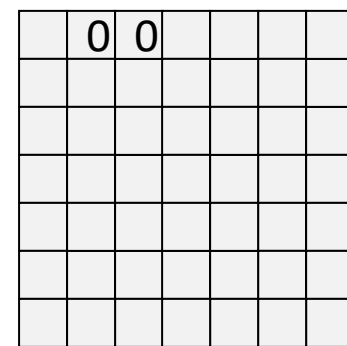
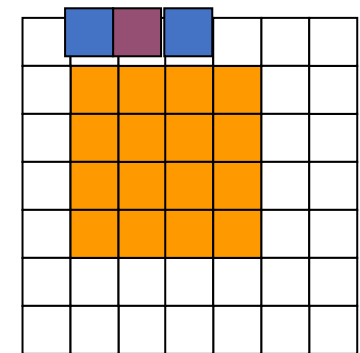
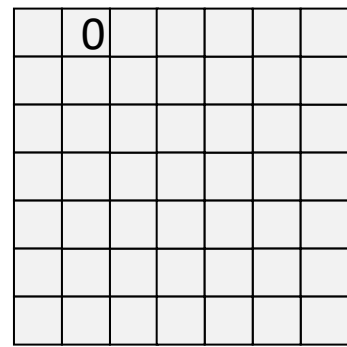
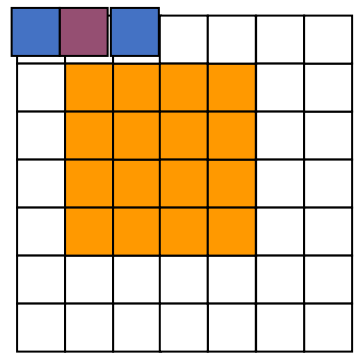


01001000  
 10102010  
 21011001  
 01001110  
 10010010  
 01001011  
 00110001  
 11100110  
 10010100  
 01010100  
 01000000

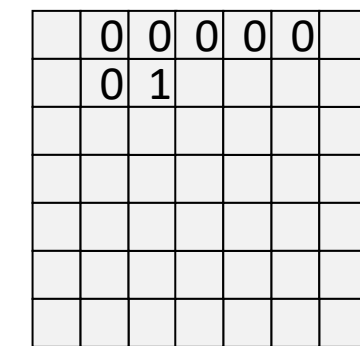
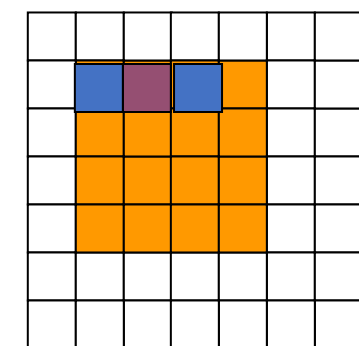
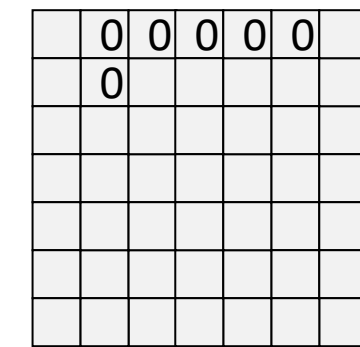
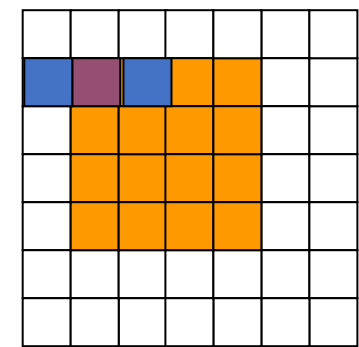


100101  
 100110  
 001111  
 001101  
 001010  
 001010  
 100010  
 000011  
 100110  
 100101  
 000101  
 01000

$C = A \cap B+$



Por que... B+ ?  
 Que significa isto?

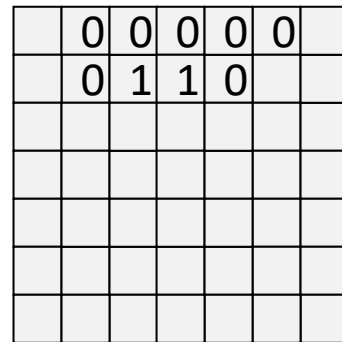
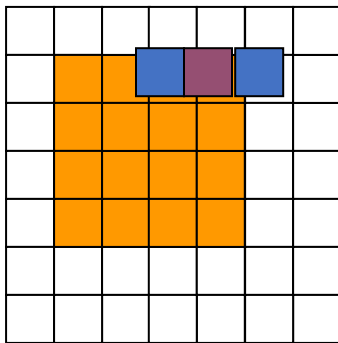
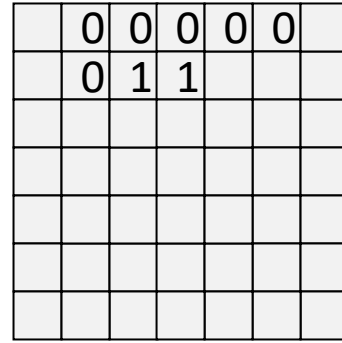
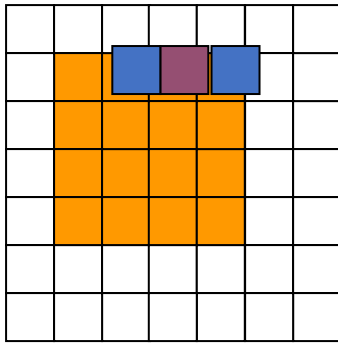


PDI-2  
 0100  
 1100  
 1010  
 1100  
 0000  
 1000

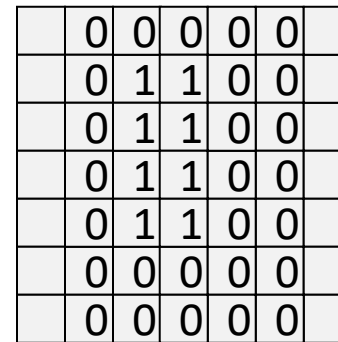
# Exemplo,

0100  
 1100  
 1010  
 1100  
 0000  
 1000

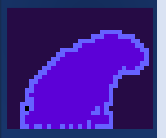
$$A \cap B+ = ?$$



C



01001000  
 10102010  
 21011001  
 01001110  
 10010010  
 01001011  
 00110001  
 11100110  
 10010100  
 01010100  
 01000000

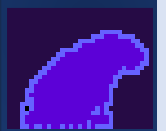


100101  
 100110  
 001111  
 001101  
 001010  
 001010  
 100010  
 000011  
 100110  
 100101  
 000101  
 01000





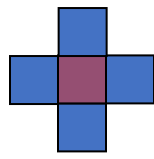
01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

O deslocamento do elemento estruturante ao longo da imagem e o tipo de operação que é efetuada em cada ponto imprimem mudanças nas formas da imagem.

- O que aconteceria se o elemento estruturante fosse:



0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

B

- E se a operação fosse:

$$C = A \cap B + ?$$

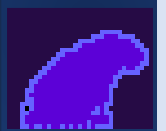
PDI-2  
 0100  
 1100  
 1010  
 1100  
 0000  
 1000

# $A \cap B+$

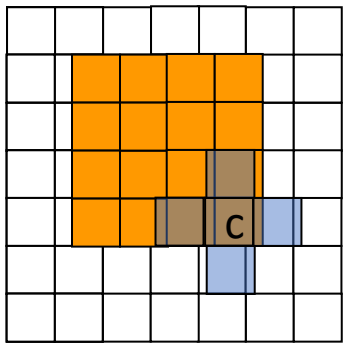
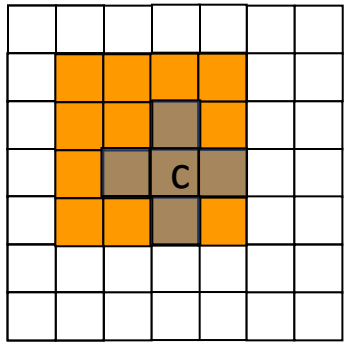
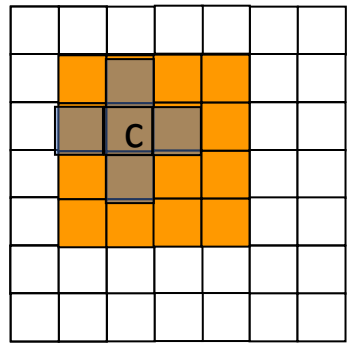
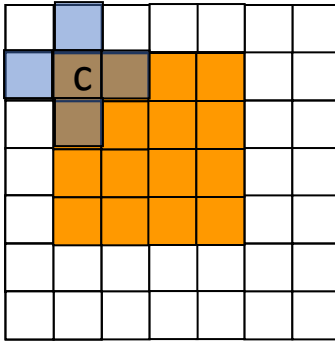
0100  
 1100  
 1010  
 1100  
 0000  
 1000



01001000  
 10102010  
 21011001  
 01001110  
 10010010  
 01001011  
 00110001  
 11100110  
 10010100  
 01010100  
 01000000



100101  
 100110  
 001111  
 001101  
 001010  
 001010  
 100010  
 000011  
 100110  
 100101  
 000101  
 01000



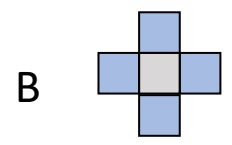
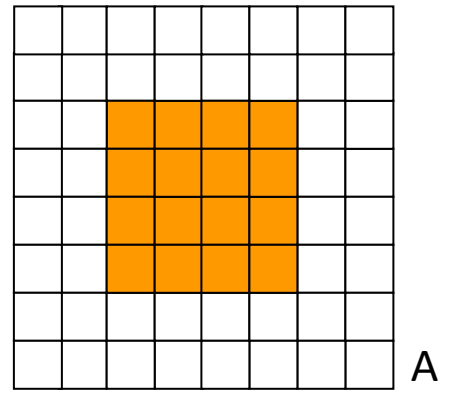
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Poderíamos dizer:  
 a hipótese é verdadeira se o elemento estruturante deslocado está “contido” no conjunto da imagem

# Exemplo

- E se a operação fosse “União”?

$$C = A \cup B;$$



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

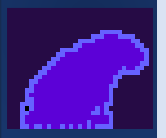
A

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

B



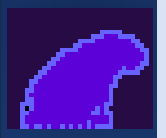
01001000  
 10102010  
 21011001  
 01001110  
 10010010  
 01001011  
 00110001  
 11100110  
 10010100  
 01010100  
 01000000



100101  
 100110  
 001111  
 001101  
 001010  
 001010  
 100010  
 000011  
 100110  
 100101  
 000101  
 01000



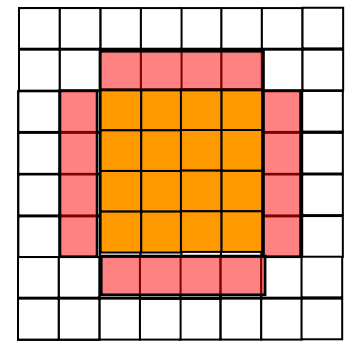
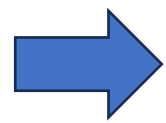
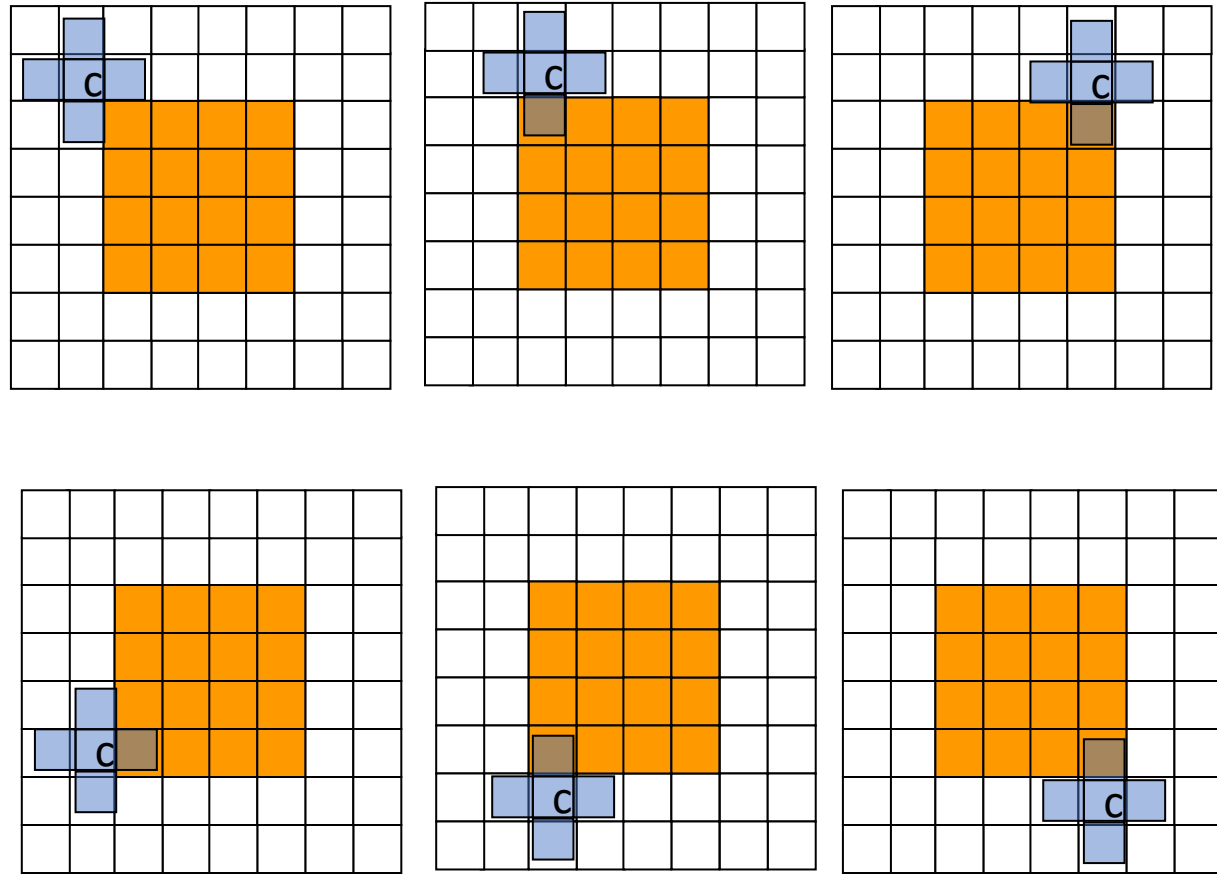
01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

• E se a operação fosse “União”?

$$C = A \cup B +$$



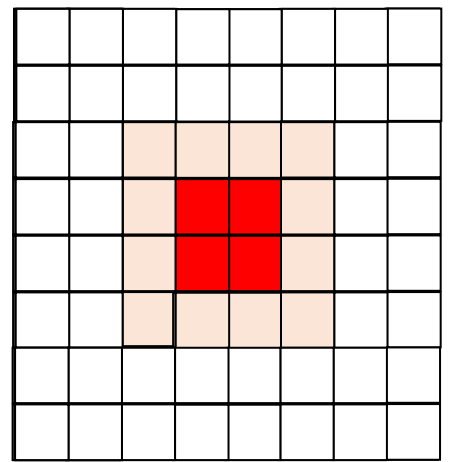
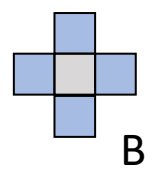
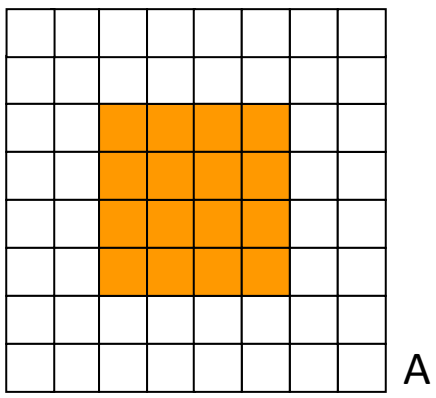
Como descreveria esta alteração?

PDI-2  
0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

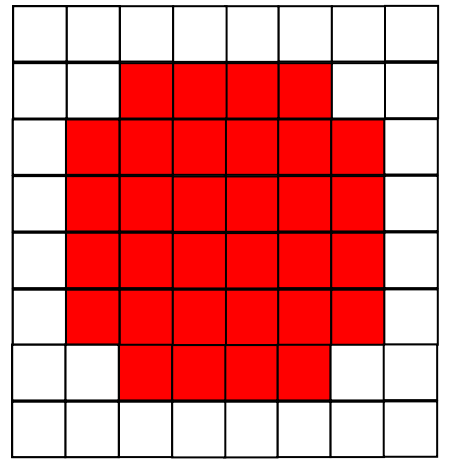
# compare

0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

- Como descreveria o efeito destas duas operações? Que nome daria a cada uma?

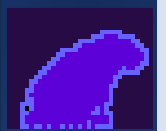


$A \cap B+$



$A \cup B+$

01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000

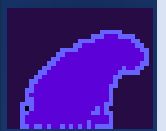


100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

# Exemplo

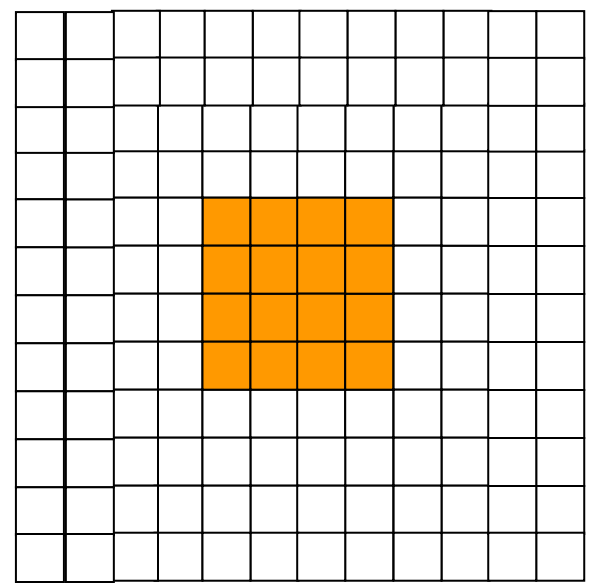


01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000

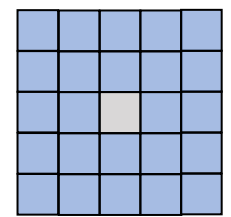


100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

Imagine o que ocorreria se se usa um elemento estruturante maior e  $A \cup B+$  ?



A



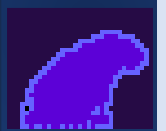
B

PDI-2  
0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000

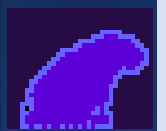


100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

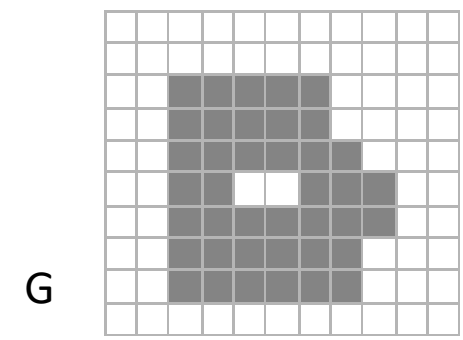
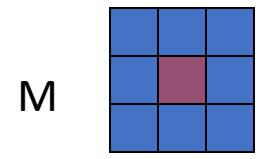
# • PAUSA



01001000  
 10102010  
 21011001  
 01001110  
 10010010  
 01001011  
 00110001  
 11100110  
 10010100  
 01010100  
 01000000



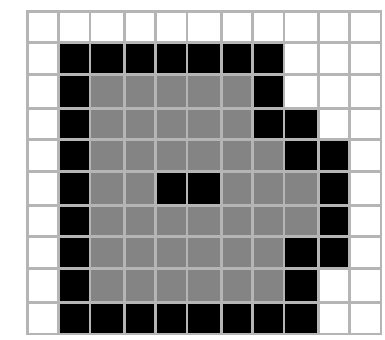
100101  
 100110  
 001111  
 001101  
 001010  
 001010  
 100010  
 000011  
 100110  
 100101  
 000101  
 01000



- Dilatação**

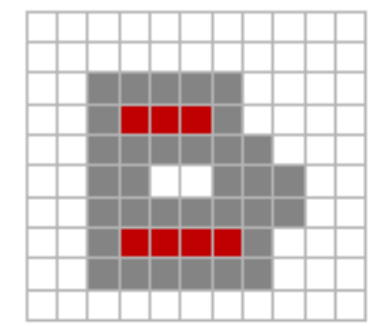
Matematicamente:

$$D(G,M) = \{ p : M+ \cap G \text{ não nulo} \}$$



- Erosão**

$$E(G,M) = \{ p : M+ \text{ subconjunto de } G \}$$

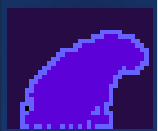




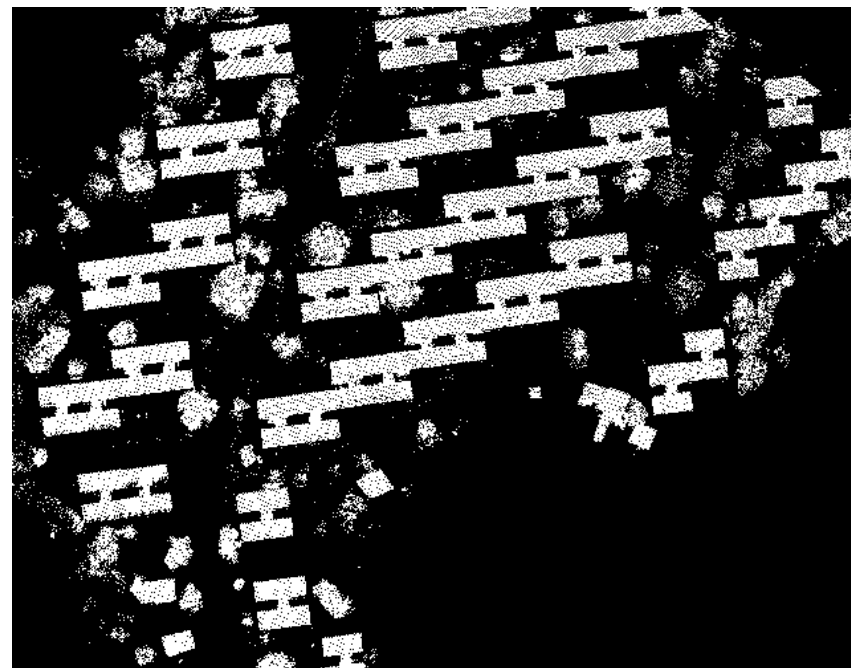
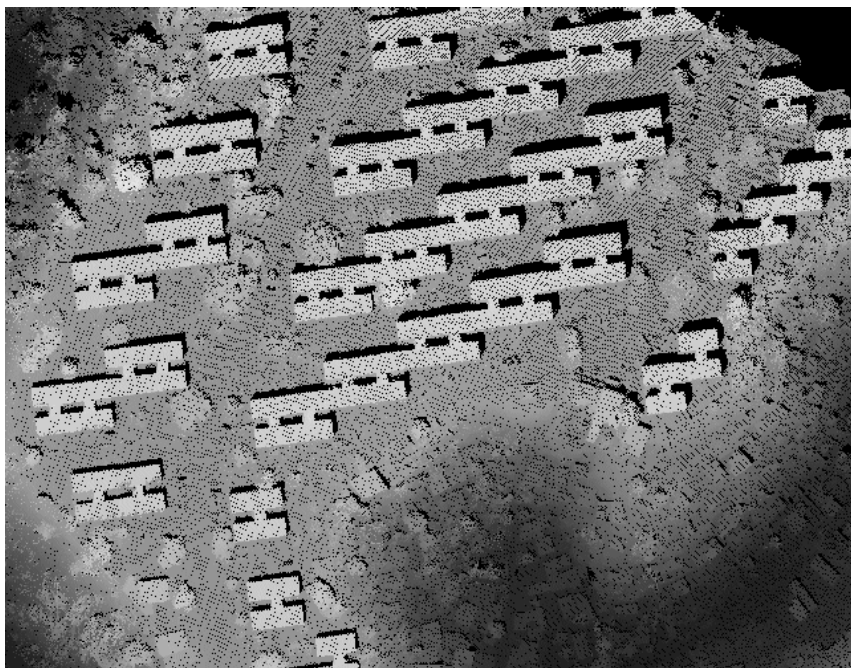
# binary



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

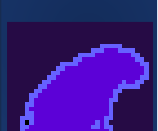


0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

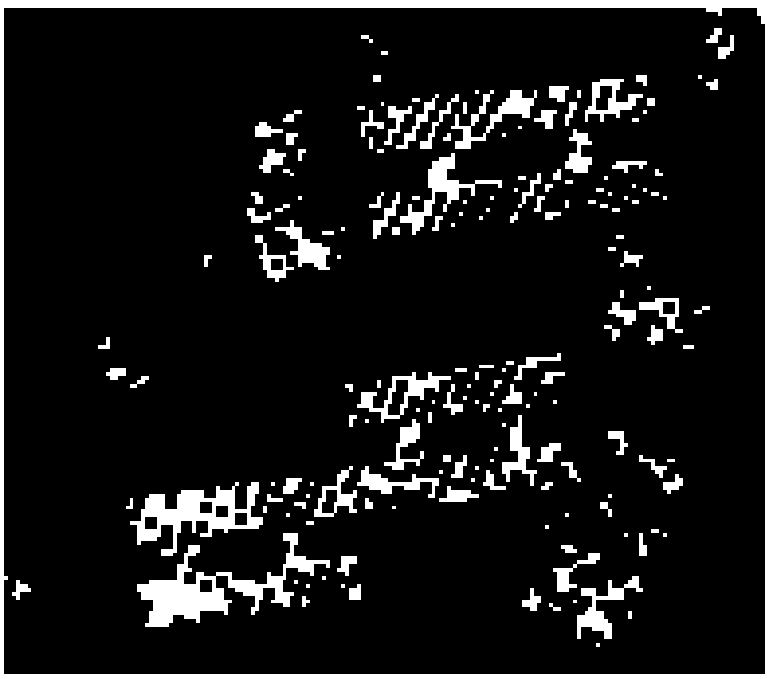
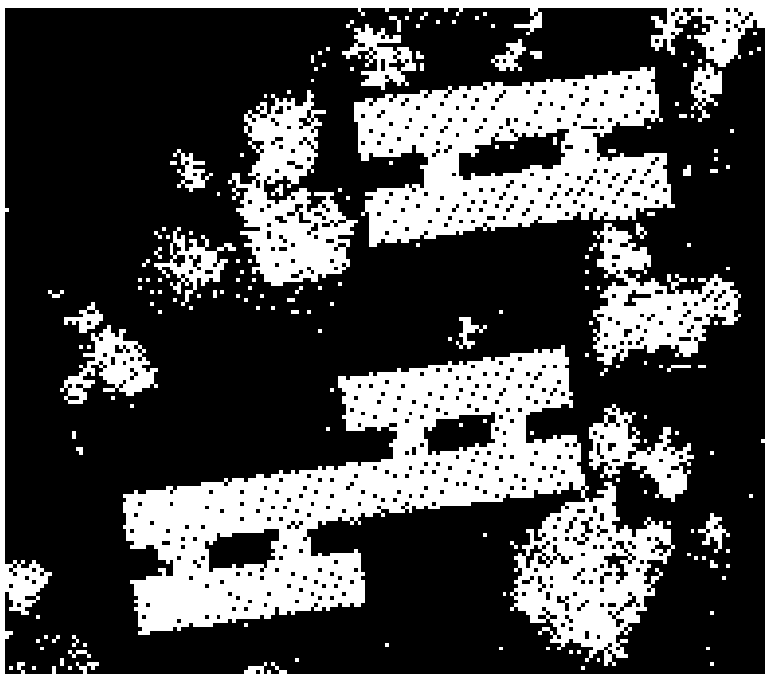
# erosion



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

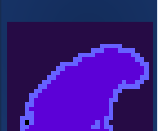


0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

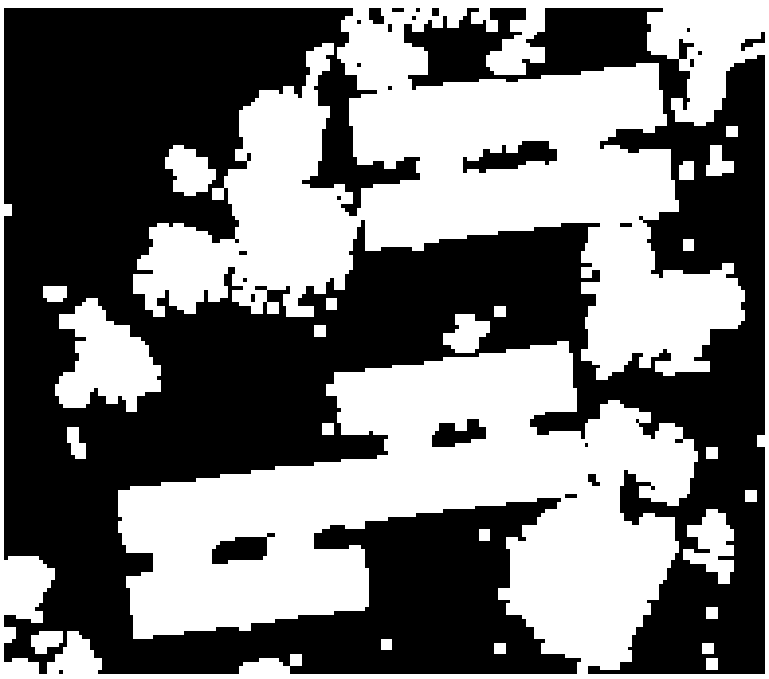
# dilation



```
01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000
```



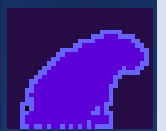
```
100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000
```



```
0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000
```

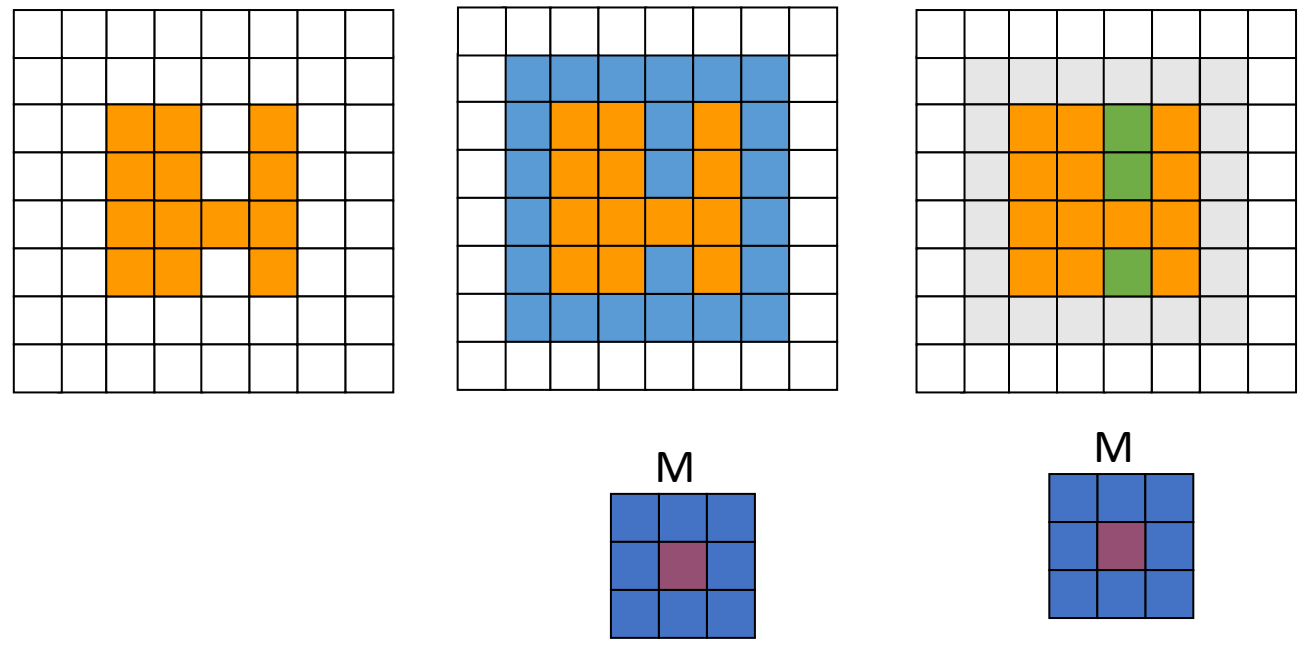


01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



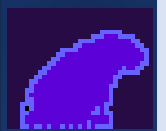
100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

- **Fechamento:** dilatação seguida de erosão



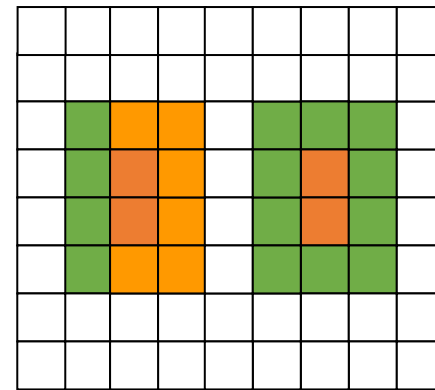
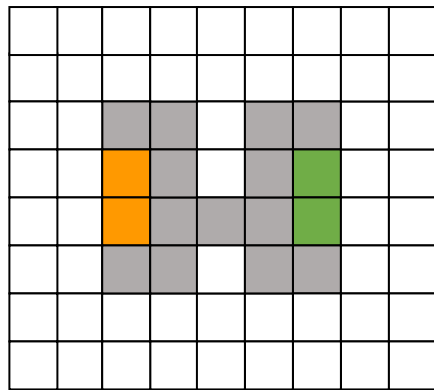
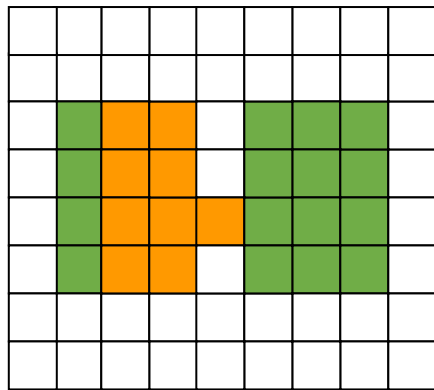


01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000

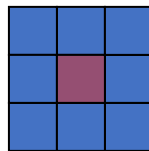


100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

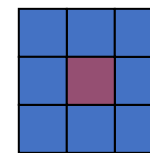
- **Abertura:** Erosão seguida de dilatação



M



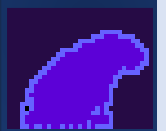
M



# PDI-2 closing



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000

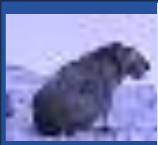


0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

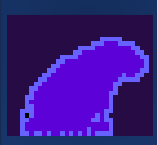
PDI-2  
0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

0100  
1100  
1010  
1100  
0000  
1000

# Opening (after closing)



01001000  
10102010  
21011001  
01001110  
10010010  
01001011  
00110001  
11100110  
10010100  
01010100  
01000000



100101  
100110  
001111  
001101  
001010  
001010  
100010  
000011  
100110  
100101  
000101  
01000



## Detecção de bordas

- Imagem original - Erosão ... How?





## Esqueleto (eixo médio)

- O esqueleto de uma imagem binária corresponde ao mínimo conjunto de pixels conexos que representem o eixo médio da figura.
- O esqueleto pode ser obtido executando várias erosões seletivas e sucessivas das bordas das figuras.
- Na determinação do esqueleto, deve se cuidar para não remover “pontas” nem “pixels intermediários” que garantem a conectividade.

