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## A STUDY ON THE ANALYSIS AND RECOGNITION OF AN OBJECT IN AN IMAGE USING SCORING METHODS

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### KEYWORDS

Linear dimension, image processing, symbol recognition, estimation methods, basis set system, similarity function, fixed basis set system

### ABSTRACT

In the article, the problem of restoration of defects found in image elements is considered in the section of the algorithm for calculating grades.

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# BAHOLARNI HISOBBLASH USULLARI YORDAMIDA TASVIRDAGI OBYEKTNI TAHLIL QILISH VA UNI ANGLAB OLISH BO'YICHA TADQIQOTLAT

**KALIT SO'ZLAR/****КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:**

Chiziqli o'lcham, tasvirlarni qayta ishlash, timsollarni anglab olish, baholarni hisoblash usullari, tayanch to'plamlar tizimi, o'xshashlik funksiyasi, fikserlangan tayanch to'plam tizimi

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## ANNOTATSIYA/ АННОТАЦИЯ

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Maqolada tasvir elementlarida uchraydigan nuqsonlarni qayta tiklash masalasi baholarni hisoblash algoritmi kesimida ko'rib chiqilgan.

Tasvir elementlari chiziqli o'lchamlarining boshqa munosabatlari qo'shimcha qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi [1]. Lekin baribir qo'lyozma matnlarni tanib olish texnologiyasini ishlab chiqishda ko'p tadqiqotlarning asosiy bosqichlardan o'tilg'nligini tan olish lozim.

Tasvirlar bilan bog'liq masalalarning aksariyatida tasvirdagi obyektni tahlil qilish va uni anglab olish muammolari hal etiladi. Masalan, qo'lyozmali ma'lumotlarni qayta tiklash, harakatdagi avtomobil raqamini aniqlash (anglab olish), va h.k.

Tasvirdagi obyektlarni anglab olish uchun esa, timsollarni anglab olish usullarini bilish talab etiladi. Timsollarni anglab olish masalalarida bir nechta usullar qo'llaniladi. Masalan:

- potensial funksiyalarga asoslangan usullar;
- bo'linish qoidasiga asoslangan usullar;
- statistik usullar;
- baholarni hisoblash usullari (ovozi berish);
- algebraik logikaga asoslangan usullar [2].

Demak, tasvirlardagi obyektlarni avtomatik anglab olish masalalarini hal etishda asosan ikkita katta ilmiy soha usullarini bilish lozim bo'lar ekan. Bular – tasvirlarni qayta ishlash va obrazlarni anglab olish usullaridir.

Masalani hal etishda birinchi bosqichda qilinadigan ish – bu tasvirlarni qayta ishlash orqali obyekt belgilarini ajratib olishdir. Ikkinci bosqichda ajratib olingan belgilarni tahlil qilish orqali obyekt anglab olinadi. Bu yerda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, obyektni anglab olish natijasining ishonchliligi birinchi bosqichda olinadigan natijalarga bevosita bog'liqdir. Shuning uchun, tasvirlarni qayta ishlash va ular asosida obyekt belgilarini aniqlashda masala mohiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda usullarni tanlash hamda ular asosida ishonchli algoritmlarni yaratish talab etiladi.

Baholarni hisoblashga asoslangan (ovozi olish) modellar qismiy foizlash usuliga asoslangan. Aniqlanish kerak bo'lgan obyekt va obyektlarning qismiy ma'lumotlari

orasidagi "yaqinlik" tahlil qilinadi. Yaqinlik bahosi to'plami bo'yicha obyektning biror sinfga tegishlilik funksiyasi hosil bo'ladi va sinflar uchun aniqlanuvchi obyektning umumiy bahosi hisoblanadi.

**Bahoni hisoblash algoritmi** oltita asosiy bosqichdan iborat [3].

**1. Tayanch to'plamlar tizimi.**  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  to'plamlarning barcha mumkin bo'lgan to'plam ostilari  $N^{\tilde{\ell}}$  ko'rib chiqiladl. Bu qism to'plamlarning barchasining yig'indisini  $\Omega$  orqali belgilanadi. Bahoni hisoblash algoritmining birinchi bosqichida  $\tilde{\ell} A \tilde{\ell}$  to'plamlar tizimi aniqlanadi. Bu to'plamlar tizimini tayanch.

to'plam (TT)lar tizimi deb ataladi.

- a) barcha elementlar to'plami  $\tilde{\ell}$  - bir xil quvvatga ega;
- b)  $\tilde{\ell}$  to'plamning o'zi;
- c)  $T_{nml}$  jadvalning test to'plami;
- d)  $T_{nml}$  barcha tupikli (ilojsiz) test jadvallar to'plami;

**2. O'xhashlik funksiyasi.** Aytaylik  $S$  va  $S_q$  qatorlar berilgan bo'lsin. Ushbu qatorlarning qismlari sifatida  $\tilde{\omega}S$  va  $\tilde{\omega}S_q$  larni qaraymiz.  $S$  qatorning  $\tilde{\omega}$  qismi deb  $S$  qatorning shunday ismi tushuniladiki, bunda  $S$  qatorda uchraydigan bir nechta belgilar qaraladi.

A algoritmining ikkinchi bosqichida  $\tilde{\omega}S$  va  $\tilde{\omega}S_q$  qatorlar orasidagi yaqinlashish funksiyasi beriladi. Bu funksiyalar  $r(\tilde{\omega}S, \tilde{\omega}S_q)$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi va bu funksiya mos qatorlarning "o'xhashlik" darajasini bildiradi.

$r(\tilde{\omega}S, \tilde{\omega}S_q)$  funksiyaga misollar:

$$a) r(\tilde{\omega}S, \tilde{\omega}S_q) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } \tilde{\omega}S = \tilde{\omega}S_q \text{ bo'ylsa}, \\ 0, & \text{agar } \tilde{\omega}S \neq \tilde{\omega}S_q \text{ bo'ylsa}. \end{cases}$$

Bu misoldan ko'rindanidiki, qism qatorlar o'xhash bo'ladi, agarda ular o'zaro mos tushsa.

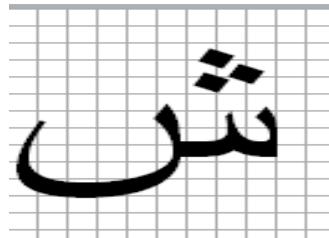
b) agar  $\tilde{\omega}S = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k)$ ,  $\tilde{\omega}S_q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k)$  uchun

$|\alpha_1 - \beta_1| \leq \varepsilon_1, |\alpha_2 - \beta_2| \leq \varepsilon_2, \dots, |\alpha_k - \beta_k| \leq \varepsilon_k$ . bajarilsa, u holda o'xhashlik funksiyasi sifatida quyidagini olishimiz mumkin:

$$r(\tilde{\omega}S, \tilde{\omega}S_q) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } \tilde{\rho}(S, S_q) \leq \varepsilon \text{ bo'ylsa}, \\ 0, & \text{agar } \tilde{\rho}(S, S_q) > \varepsilon \text{ bo'ylsa}. \end{cases}$$

Bu yerda  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_k, \varepsilon$  musbat son va  $\tilde{\rho}(S, S_q)$  bajarilmagan tengsizliklarning soni.

Masalan bizga arab alifbosidagi nuqsonli bir harf berilgan bo'lsin.



1-rasm. Nuqsonli harf

2-rasm. Harfning to'liq ko'rinishi

Bunda nuqsonli harfni qayta tiklash uchun yuqoridagi o'xshashlik funksiyasidan foydalaniladi. Berilgan harfning barcha belgilari kiritiladi va o'chib ketgan qismining mos belgilarini boshqa shunga o'xshash belgilar bilan solishtiriladi. To'plam ostilari soni quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$C_n^{n_0} = \frac{n!}{n_0(n-n_0)!} \quad (n_0 \leq n, n - \text{belgilar soni})$$

Xususiy holda  $S^*$  obyektning qaysi sinfga tegishli ekanligini aniqlash uchun  $S^*$  obyektni  $K_1$  va  $K_2$  sinflarning barcha obektlari bilan  $n_0=1$  va  $n_0=2$  bo'lganda  $C_6^1 = \frac{6!}{1(6-1)!} = 6$  (1-jadval)  $C_6^2 = \frac{6!}{2(6-2)!} = 15$  (2-jadval) to'plam ostilari bo'yicha taqqoslaymiz.

1-jadval

|             |          | $a_1$ | $a_2$ | $a_3$ | $a_4$ | $a_5$ | $a_6$ |
|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $K_1$       | $S_1$    | 1     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     |
|             | $S_2$    | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     |
|             | $S_3$    | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     |
|             | $S_4$    | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 0     |
|             | $S_5$    | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
|             | $S_6$    | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| $K_{11}=16$ |          | 3     | 2     | 3     | 2     | 3     | 3     |
| $K_2$       | $S_7$    | 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
|             | $S_8$    | 1     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     |
|             | $S_9$    | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
|             | $S_{10}$ | 1     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
|             | $S_{11}$ | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     |
|             | $S_{12}$ | 1     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     |
| $K_{12}=21$ |          | 4     | 3     | 3     | 4     | 3     | 4     |

2-jadval

|  |       | $a_{12}$ | $a_{13}$ | $a_{14}$ | $a_{15}$ | $a_{16}$ | $a_{23}$ | $a_{24}$ | $a_{25}$ | $a_{26}$ | $a_{34}$ | $a_{35}$ | $a_{36}$ | $a_{45}$ | $a_{46}$ | $a_{56}$ |
|--|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|  | $S_1$ | 10       | 10       | 10       | 10       | 10       | 00       | 00       | 00       | 10       | 10       | 00       | 00       | 00       | 10       | 00       |
|  | $S_2$ | 01       | 00       | 10       | 11       | 10       | 01       | 00       | 10       | 00       | 10       | 01       | 00       | 10       | 00       | 10       |

|                |                 |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |    |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|
| K <sub>1</sub> | S <sub>3</sub>  | 11        | 10        | 10        | 11        | 10        | 01        | 00        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 01        | 00        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 10 |
|                | S <sub>4</sub>  | 10        | 11        | 10        | 10        | 11        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 11        | 11        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 11        | 01        |    |
|                | S <sub>5</sub>  | 01        | 01        | 11        | 11        | 11        | 11        | 11        | 11        | 01        | 11        | 11        | 11        | 11        | 01        | 11        |    |
|                | S <sub>6</sub>  | 11        | 11        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 01        | 01        | 11        | 11        | 01        | 01        | 01        | 11        | 11        | 11        |    |
| K <sub>2</sub> | S <sub>7</sub>  | 00        | 00        | 11        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 00        | 00        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 00        | 00        | 00        |    |
|                | S <sub>8</sub>  | 10        | 11        | 01        | 00        | 01        | 10        | 11        | 01        | 11        | 01        | 10        | 11        | 01        | 11        | 01        |    |
|                | S <sub>9</sub>  | 10        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 10        | 00        | 00        | 00        | 10        | 10        | 00        | 00        | 00        | 10        | 00        |    |
|                | S <sub>10</sub> | 00        | 01        | 00        | 00        | 01        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 01        | 01        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 01        | 01        |    |
|                | S <sub>11</sub> | 01        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 00        | 11        | 10        | 10        | 00        | 00        | 11        | 10        | 10        | 00        | 10        |    |
|                | S <sub>12</sub> | 10        | 11        | 10        | 10        | 11        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 11        | 11        | 00        | 01        | 01        | 11        | 01        |    |
|                | <b>S*</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>01</b> | <b>01</b> | <b>00</b> | <b>01</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>01</b> |    |

Quyidagi jadval asosida berilgan harfning (S obyektini) qaysi sinfga tegishli ekanligini aniqlash uchun S\* obyektini  $K_1$  va  $K_2$  sinflarning barcha obyektlari bilan {1,2,...,n} to'plamlarning barcha mumkin bo'lган to'plam ostilarida taqqoslab chiqamiz.

Keyingi jarayon qolgan bosqichlarda amalga oshiriladi.

**3. Fikserlangan tayanch to'plam tizimi asosida qatorlar bo'yicha bahoni hisoblash.** Algoritmning uchinchi bosqichida baholashning sonli xarakteristikalarini beriladi. Baholashning sonli xarakteristikalarini  $\tilde{\omega}_S$  va  $\tilde{\omega}_{S_q}$  qatorlar bo'yicha hisoblangan o'xshashlik funksiyalarning qiymatlari orqali aniqlanadi, bu yerda  $\tilde{\omega}$  tanlab olingan tayanch to'plamga to'g'ri keladi. Bundan tashqari baholash  $T_{nm}$  jadvaldagi o'rnatilgan qatorlar bo'yicha hosil qilingan "tashqi parametrlar" ga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Masalan bunday parametrlar sifatida  $S_q$  obyektning o'xshashlik darajasi yoki namunalilagini qarash mumkin.

**4. Fiksirlangan tayanch to'plam asosida har bir sinf uchun bahoni hisoblash.** Belgilashda oddiylikka erishish uchun  $T_{nm}$  jadvaldagi  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m$  qatorlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi  $K_1$  sinf uchun baholashni qaraymiz. Aytaylik  $\tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_1), \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_2), \dots, \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_m)$  hisoblangan qiymatlarda ushbu sinf uchun baholar sifatida quyidagi funksiyani qaraymiz:

$$\psi[\tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_1), \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_2), \dots, \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_m)] = \Gamma_1(\tilde{\omega}).$$

$\psi$  funksiyaga misollar keltiramiz:

a)  $\Gamma(\tilde{\omega}) = \sum_{q=1}^{m_1} \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_q);$

b)  $\Gamma(\tilde{\omega}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } \sum_{q=1}^{m_1} \tilde{\omega}\Gamma(S, S_q) \geq r \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 0, & \text{aks holda;} \end{cases}$

bu yerda  $r$  – berilgan parametr.

**5. Tayanch to'plamlar tizimi asosida  $K_u$  sinf uchun baho.**  $\Omega_A$  tayanch to'plamlar tizimini qaraymiz. 4- bosqichga binoan har bir  $M_{\tilde{\omega}} \in \Omega_A$  element uchun  $\Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega})$  bahoni hosil qilamiz.  $\Gamma_u(S)$  bahoni quyidagi usullardan biri bilan aniqlaymiz:

$$a) \Gamma_u(S) = \sum_{M_{\tilde{\omega}} \in \Omega_A} \Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega});$$

b)  $M_{\tilde{\omega}}$  to'plamning har bir elementi uchun  $\varphi(\tilde{\omega})$  funksiyaning sonli xarakteristikasi sifatida  $\Gamma_u(S) = \sum_{M_{\tilde{\omega}} \in \Omega_A} \varphi(\tilde{\omega}) \Gamma_u(\tilde{\omega})$  hosil qilamiz.

Masalan  $\varphi(\tilde{\omega})$  funksiya sifatida  $M_{\tilde{\omega}}$  tayanch to'plamning muhimlik darajasini keltirish mumkin.

Taqqoslash natijasida quyidagi jadval hosil bo'lди:

3-jadval

|                               |                 | $a_{12}$ | $a_{13}$ | $a_{14}$ | $a_{15}$ | $a_{16}$ | $a_{23}$ | $a_{24}$ | $a_{25}$ | $a_{26}$ | $a_{34}$ | $a_{35}$ | $a_{36}$ | $a_{45}$ | $a_{46}$ | $a_{56}$ |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $K_1$                         | S <sub>1</sub>  | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>2</sub>  | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>3</sub>  | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>4</sub>  | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1        |
|                               | S <sub>5</sub>  | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>6</sub>  | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        |
| <b><math>K_{21}=23</math></b> |                 | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> |
| $K_2$                         | S <sub>7</sub>  | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>8</sub>  | 1        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 1        |
|                               | S <sub>9</sub>  | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>10</sub> | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        |
|                               | S <sub>11</sub> | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
|                               | S <sub>12</sub> | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| <b><math>K_{22}=25</math></b> |                 | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> |

**6. Algoritm uchun hal qiluvchi qoidanining berilishi.** Faraz qilaylik, tayanch to'plamlar tizimi asosida  $S$  qatori uchun  $\Gamma_1(S), \Gamma_2(S), \dots, \Gamma_l(S)$  qiymatlar hisoblangan bo'lsin. Algoritmning hal qiluvchi qoidasi kattaliklar ma'lumotlarining funksiyasini aks ettiradi. F funksiya aniqlanish sohasi  $0, 1, 2, \dots, l$  dan iborat.

Agar  $F[\Gamma_1(S), \Gamma_2(S), \dots, \Gamma_l(S)] = u$ ,  $1 \leq u \leq l$ , bo'lsa, u holda  $S$  qator  $K_u$  sinfga qarashli bo'ladi.

Agar  $F[\Gamma_1(S), \Gamma_2(S), \dots, \Gamma_l(S)] = 0$ , bo'lsa, u holda algoritm  $S$  qatorni birorta

ham sinfiga tegishli bo'lmaydi.

3-jadvalga muvofiq natija quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$K_1 = \sum_{i=1}^2 K_{i1} = 16 + 23 = 39.$$

$$K_1 = \sum_{i=1}^2 K_{i2} = 21 + 25 = 49.$$

Bundan xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, yangi  $S^*$  obyekt belgilarning tayanch tizimi bo'yicha  $K_1$  sinfdagi obyektlarga 39 marta va  $K_2$  sinfdagi obyektlarga 46 marta o'xshash bo'layapti. Demak,  $S^*$  yangi obyekt  $K_2$  sinfga tegishli, chunki

$$K_2 > K_1$$

### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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