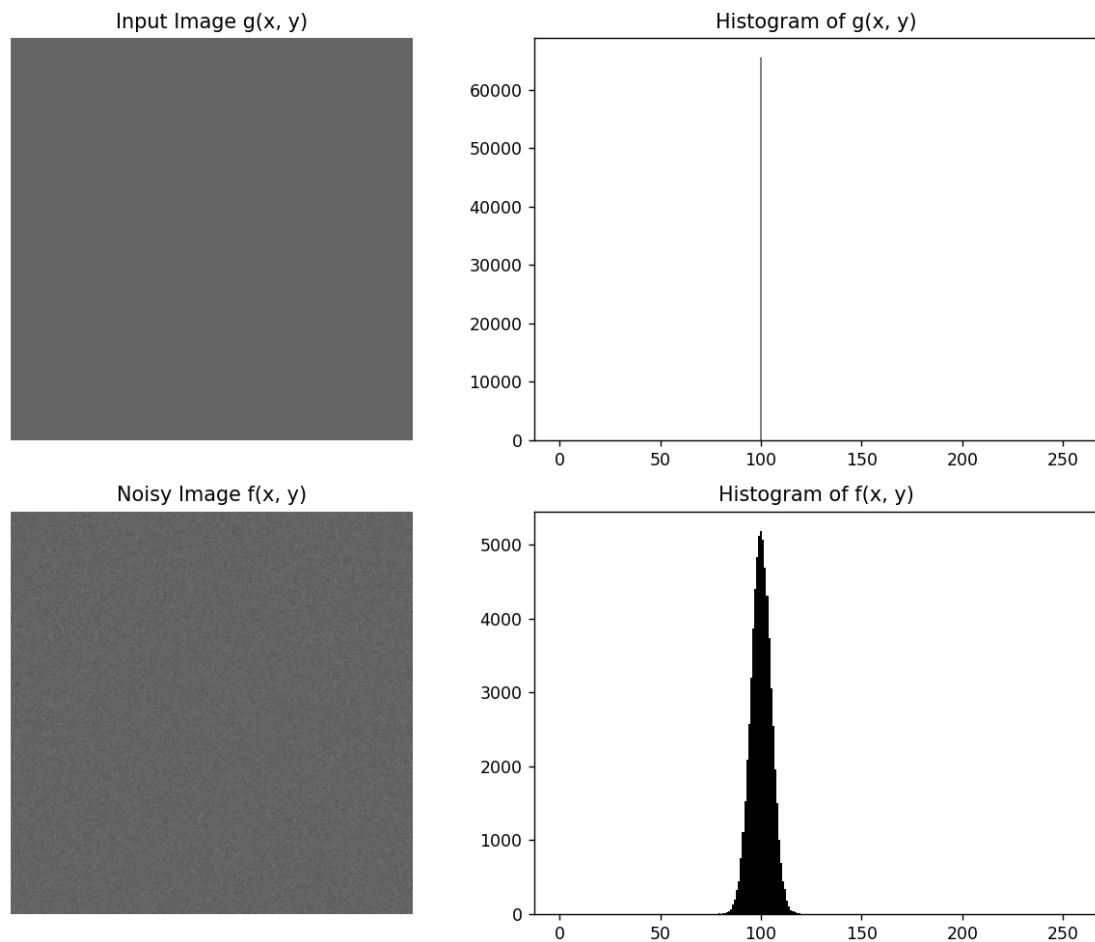


## Comment

利用 Box-Muller 方法產生高斯雜訊，原本只有一種灰階值的圖加上雜訊後變得比較接近真實影像的樣子。透過 `np.clip` 把超過範圍的像素限制在 0 到 255，也確保影像不會崩壞。實作後更能理解隨機雜訊在影像處理中的應用。

## Photo



## Program

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Step 1: 建立影像  $g(x, y)$ 
```

```
height, width = 256, 256
```

```
g = np.full((height, width), 100, dtype=np.float32)
```

```
# Step 2: 產生高斯雜訊並加入
```

```
sigma = 5
```

```
G = 256 # 灰階範圍 0~255
```

```
# 使用 Box-Muller 方法產生高斯雜訊
```

```
f = g.copy()
```

```
for x in range(height):
```

```
    for y in range(0, width - 1, 2):
```

```
        r = np.random.rand()
```

```
        phi = np.random.rand()
```

```
        z1 = sigma * np.cos(2 * np.pi * phi) * np.sqrt(-2 * np.log(r))
```

```
        z2 = sigma * np.sin(2 * np.pi * phi) * np.sqrt(-2 * np.log(r))
```

```
        f[x, y] += z1
```

```
        f[x, y + 1] += z2
```

```
# 限制像素值在合法範圍 [0, G-1]
```

```
f = np.clip(f, 0, G - 1)
```

```
# Step 3: 顯示影像與直方圖
```

```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(10, 8))
```

```
axs[0, 0].imshow(g, cmap='gray', vmin=0, vmax=255)
```

```
axs[0, 0].set_title('Input Image g(x, y)')
```

```
axs[0, 0].axis('off')
```

```
axs[0, 1].hist(g.ravel(), bins=256, range=(0, 255), color='gray')
```

```
axs[0, 1].set_title('Histogram of g(x, y)')
```

```
axs[1, 0].imshow(f, cmap='gray', vmin=0, vmax=255)
```

```
axs[1, 0].set_title('Noisy Image f(x, y)')
```

```
axs[1, 0].axis('off')
```

```
axs[1, 1].hist(f.ravel(), bins=256, range=(0, 255), color='black')
```

```
axs[1, 1].set_title('Histogram of f(x, y)')
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.imsave("original_image.png", g, cmap='gray', vmin=0, vmax=255)
```

```
plt.imsave("noisy_image.png", f, cmap='gray', vmin=0, vmax=255)
```