实验摘要: 使用 MATLAB, 利用频域完成图片的合成分解, 音频重采样, 图片盲水印。

实验题目

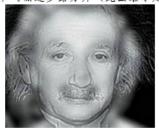
信号与系统实验 (四)

1. 图片的高頻信息与低頻信息

合成图片。找两张轮廓比较像的图片A和B,有一张是你本人。提取一张照片的低频信息,另一张图片的高频信息,结合这两个照片。设置不同的频率门限,组合照片,组合的效果是,放大看是A,缩小看是B。例如以下两张图片



分解图片。把下图爱因斯坦和玛丽莲梦露分开 (此图缩小是玛丽莲梦露,截取不同的频段)



部分代码见"图片的合成.m"链接: http://pan.baidu.com/s/1dFtd0qP密码: 10a4

- 2. 采集一段人说话时的声音(一般最高频率在4kHz左右),并进一步经过若干次取样,得到对同一段连续信号在不同取样频率下的离散信号,例如最初的取样率是44kHz,经过下取样后可以得到22kHz、11kHz、5.5kHz、2.75kHz等频率下的取样结果。试针对该信号及其取样信号,分析取样率对信号重构的影响。
- 3. 频域制作数字盲水印和去除数字盲水印 https://www.zhihu.com/question/50735753, 看懂, 想想, 有想法写出来, 做一个好玩的东西。

实验内容

1.

Input

1-1-in1.png



1-1-in2.png



Output

1-1-out.png

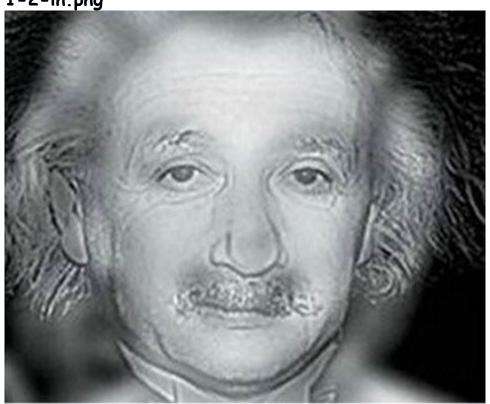


Code

```
I1 = imread('1-1-in1.png');
g1 = rgb2gray(I1);
s = fftshift(fft2(g1));
[M, N] = size(s);
n1 = fix(M / 2);
n2 = fix(N / 2);
%理想低通滤波器取 dO=10 (15,30) 可变
d0 = 10;
for i = 1:M
   for j = 1:N
      d = sqrt((i - n1)^2 + (j - n2)^2);
      if d < d0
         h = 1:
      else
          h = 0;
      end
```

```
s(i, j) = h * s(i, j);
   end
end
s = ifftshift(s);
s = uint8(real(ifft2(s)));
figure(1);
imshow(s);
I2 = imread('1-1-in2.png');
g2 = rgb2gray(I2);
s2 = fftshift(fft2(q2));
[M2, N2] = size(s2);
n12 = fix(M2 / 2);
n22 = fix(N2 / 2);
%理想高通滤波器取 dO2=5 (15,30) 可变
d02 = 10;
for i = 1:M2
   for j = 1:N2
      d = sqrt((i - n12)^2 + (j - n22)^2);
      if d < d02
          h = 0;
      else
          h = 1;
      end
      s2(i, j) = h * s2(i, j);
   end
end
```

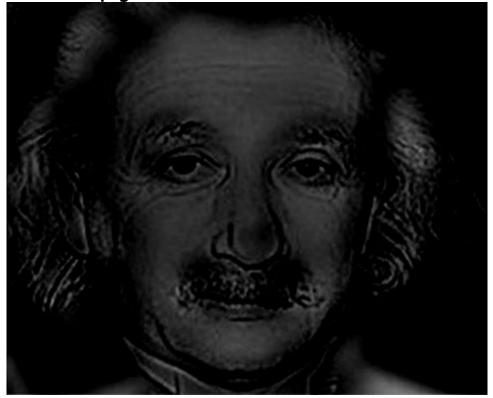
```
s2 = ifftshift(s2);
s2 = uint8(real(ifft2(s2)));
figure(2);
imshow(s2);
%图片合并
s3 = imadd(s, s2);
figure(3);
imshow(s3);
imwrite(s3, '1-1-out.png', 'PNG')
2.
Input
1-2-in.png
```



Output 1-2-out1.png



1-2-out2.png



```
Code
```

I1 = imread('1-2-in.png');

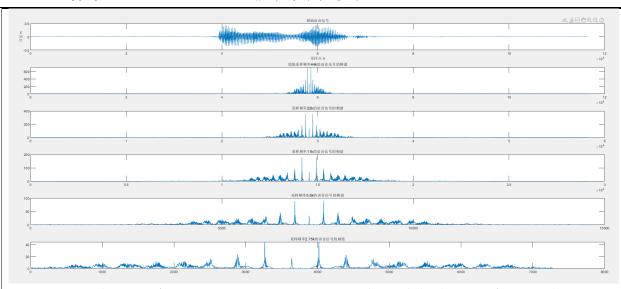
g1 = rgb2gray(I1);

s = fftshift(fft2(g1));

[M, N] = size(s);

```
n1 = fix(M / 2);
n2 = fix(N / 2);
%理想低通滤波器取 dO=10 (15,30) 可变
d0 = 10:
for i = 1:M
   for j = 1:N
      d = sqrt((i - n1)^2 + (j - n2)^2);
      if d < d0
          h = 1:
      else
          h = 0;
      end
      s(i, j) = h * s(i, j);
   end
end
s = ifftshift(s);
s = uint8(real(ifft2(s)));
figure(1);
imshow(s);
imwrite(s, '1-2-out1.png', 'PNG')
I2 = imread('1-2-in.png');
g2 = rgb2gray(I2);
s2 = fftshift(fft2(q2));
[M2, N2] = size(s2);
n12 = fix(M2 / 2);
n22 = fix(N2 / 2);
%理想高通滤波器取 dO2=5 (15,30) 可变
```

```
d02 = 2:
for i = 1:M2
   for j = 1:N2
      d = sqrt((i - n12)^2 + (j - n22)^2);
      if d < d02
          h = 0:
      else
          h = 1;
      end
      s2(i, j) = h * s2(i, j);
   end
end
s2 = ifftshift(s2);
s2 = uint8(real(ifft2(s2)));
figure(2);
imshow(s2);
imwrite(s2, '1-2-out2.png', 'PNG')
2.
Input
2-in-hello-world.wav
齐浩天自己录制的音频,人声,"Hello World"。
Output
```



通过 sonud 播放声音,可以明显观察到随着采样率降低,声音失真,变得低沉。

Fs = 44100;

file = '2-in-hello-world.wav';

[x1,Fs] = audioread(file);%x1 为所读取的音频数据,Fs 为采样频率

sound(x1,Fs); %播放音乐

figure(1);

subplot(611);

plot(x1):%做原始语音信号的时域图形

title('原始语音信号')

xlabel('采样点 n');

ylabel('音量 n');

y1=fft(x1); %做 length(x1)点的 FFT

y1=fftshift(y1);%频率分量将会移到坐标中心

subplot(612);

plot(abs(y1));%画出原始语音信号的频谱图,这里保证了 × 轴的点数必须和 y 轴点数一致

title('原始采样频率 44k 的语音信号的频谱');

x=resample(x1,1,2);

sound(x,Fs/2);

y=fft(x);

3

```
y=fftshift(y);%频率分量将会移到坐标中心
subplot(613);
plot(abs(y));%画出原始语音信号的频谱图,这里保证了×轴的点数必须和
Y轴点数一致
title('采样频率 22k 的语音信号的频谱'):
x=resample(x,1,2);
sound(x,Fs/4);
y=fft(x);
y=fftshift(y);%频率分量将会移到坐标中心
subplot(614);
plot(abs(y)):%画出原始语音信号的频谱图,这里保证了×轴的点数必须和
y轴点数一致
title('采样频率 11k 的语音信号的频谱');
x=resample(x,1,2);
sound(x,Fs/8);
y=fft(x);
y=fftshift(y):%频率分量将会移到坐标中心
subplot(615);
plot(abs(y));%画出原始语音信号的频谱图,这里保证了×轴的点数必须和
y轴点数一致
title('采样频率 5.5k 的语音信号的频谱');
x=resample(x,1,2);
sound(x,Fs/16);
y=fft(x);
y=fftshift(y);%频率分量将会移到坐标中心
subplot(616);
plot(abs(y)):%画出原始语音信号的频谱图,这里保证了×轴的点数必须和
y轴点数一致
title('采样频率 2.75k 的语音信号的频谱');
```

Input

3-in-girl.png



3-in-mark.png



Output

3-output-watermarked.png



```
clc;
clear;
close all;
alpha = 1;
im = double(imread('3-in-girl.png')) / 255;
mark = double(imread('3-in-mark.png')) / 255;
imsize = size(im);
TH = zeros(imsize(1) * 0.5, imsize(2), imsize(3));
TH1 = TH:
TH1(1:size(mark, 1), 1:size(mark, 2), :) = mark;
M = randperm(0.5 * imsize(1));
N = randperm(imsize(2));
for i = 1:imsize(1) * 0.5
   for j = 1:imsize(2)
       TH(i, j, :) = TH1(M(i), N(j), :);
   end
end
imsize = size(im);
%random
```

```
TH = zeros(imsize(1) * 0.5, imsize(2), imsize(3));
TH1 = TH;
TH1(1:size(mark, 1), 1:size(mark, 2), :) = mark;
M = randperm(0.5 * imsize(1));
N = randperm(imsize(2));
for i = 1:imsize(1) * 0.5
   for j = 1:imsize(2)
      TH(i, j, :) = TH1(M(i), N(j), :);
   end
end
mark_ = zeros(imsize(1), imsize(2), imsize(3));
mark_(1:imsize(1) * 0.5, 1:imsize(2), :) = TH;
for i = 1:imsize(1) * 0.5
   for j = 1:imsize(2)
      mark_{(imsize(1) + 1 - i, imsize(2) + 1 - j, :)} = TH(i, j, :);
   end
end
FA = fft2(im);
FB = FA + alpha * double(mark_);
FAO = ifft2(FB);
figure, imshow(FAO);
title('watermarked image');
imwrite(abs(FAO), '3-output-watermarked.png');
实验总结
熟悉了基于 MATLAB 的频域手段处理图像音频等多媒体信号。
参考文献
```

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/31917473

https://ww2.mathworks.cn/help/matlab/ref/imread.html

https://ww2.mathworks.cn/help/matlab/ref/imwrite.html

https://ww2.mathworks.cn/help/matlab/ref/fftshift.html

https://ww2.mathworks.cn/help/matlab/ref/fft.html