

数字图像处理II

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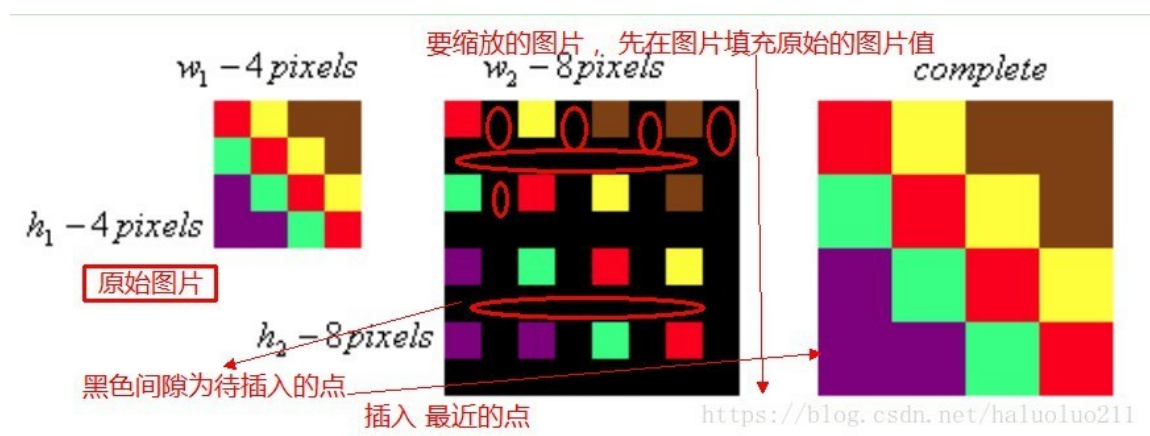
第一次课堂作业

1. 采用最临近值插值方法放大图片2倍, 4倍
2. 使用双线性插值方法完成同上
3. 选择不同类别的图片

1. 临近值插值

最简单的图像缩放算法就是最近邻插值。顾名思义, 就是将目标图像各点的像素值设为源图像中与其最近的点。算法优点在与简单、速度快。

如下图所示, 一个44的图片缩放为88的图片。步骤:



生成一张空白的8*8的图片, 然后在缩放位置填充原始图片值(可以这么理解)

在图片的未填充区域(黑色部分), 填充为原有图片最近的位置的像素值。

2. 双线性插值


```
In [1]: # @Author: Aleph—QSZ
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import image as mpimg
```

```
In [2]: def img_resize(img, mag=1, method='nearest'):
        """
        使用插值方法重新改变图片的大小
        :param img: 图片信息, 格式为mpimg.imread()
        :param mag: 缩放的倍率
        :param method: 使用的方法, 现在有最临近值插值—'nearest'和# 双线性插值—'bilinear'
        :return: 插值后的图片
        """

        mag = float(mag) # 将倍率强制转换为浮点数
        height, width, channels = img.shape # 获取原图的高、宽、通道数
        new_h, new_w = int(height * mag), int(width * mag) # 计算新图的高和宽
        new_img = np.zeros((new_h, new_w, channels)) # 初始化新图的张量

        # 最临近值插值
        if method == 'nearest':
            # 遍历每个新图的像素点, 在这里高坐标代表y轴坐标, 宽坐标代表x轴坐标
            for new_h_y in range(new_h):
                for new_h_x in range(new_w):
                    # 原来的宽、高坐标与新坐标的关系是有一个倍率的整数
                    w_x = int(new_h_x / mag)
                    h_y = int(new_h_y / mag)
                    # 在新图该位置赋值
                    new_img[new_h_y, new_h_x] = img[h_y, w_x]
            return new_img

        # 双线性插值
        elif method == 'bilinear':
            # 遍历每个新图的像素点
            for new_h_y in range(new_h):
                for new_h_x in range(new_w):
                    # 将每个像素看做正方形, 进行中心对齐, 投影目标图的横轴和纵轴到原图上
                    w_x = (new_h_x + 0.5) / mag - 0.5
                    h_y = (new_h_y + 0.5) / mag - 0.5

                    # 找出每个投影点在原图横轴方向的近邻点坐标
                    # 原图范围是0~width-2, 0~height-2是因为要考虑+1后的边界
                    f_x = np.clip(w_x, 0, width-2).astype(int)
                    f_y = np.clip(h_y, 0, height-2).astype(int)

                    # 给出原图的4个最近邻点Q坐标
                    x1, x2 = f_x, f_x+1
                    y1, y2 = f_y, f_y+1

                    # 给出这四个Q点对应的权重, 注意图像数据中y轴在第一位, x轴在第二位
                    f_Q11 = img[y1, x1]
                    f_Q12 = img[y2, x1]
                    f_Q21 = img[y1, x2]
                    f_Q22 = img[y2, x2]

                    # 计算两个R点对应的权重
                    f_R1 = (x2 - w_x) / (x2 - x1)*f_Q11 + (w_x - x1) / (x2 - x1)*f_Q21
                    f_R2 = (x2 - w_x) / (x2 - x1)*f_Q12 + (w_x - x1) / (x2 - x1)*f_Q22

                    # 计算投影点P的双线性插值, 将其赋值于新图该点像素
                    f_P = (y2 - h_y) / (y2 - y1)*f_R1 + (h_y - y1) / (y2 - y1)*f_R2
```

```

        new_img[new_h_y, new_h_x] = f_P
    return new_img
else:
    return img

```

```

In [3]: def compare_method(path, mags=np.array([1,2,2])):
        """
        封装了对比图片的方法，只需要输入图片地址和倍率即可生成对比图
        :param path: 图片地址
        :param mags: 放大倍率，默认第一个值为1
        :return: 一个一行三列的子图图片
        """
        # 读取图片
        im = mpimg.imread(path)
        methods = ['none', 'nearest', 'bilinear']
        fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=3, figsize=(15, 30))
        # 无坐标轴代码
        # fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=3, figsize=(15, 30), subplot_kw={'xticks': None, 'yticks': None})
        fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.05, wspace=0.05)
        for ax, mag, interp_method in zip(axes.flat, mags, methods):
            new_im = img_resize(im, mag, interp_method)
            ax.imshow(new_im)
            ax.set_title(str(interp_method)+" * "+str(mag), size=25)
            ax.tick_params(labelsize=20)
        plt.tight_layout()
        # plt.show()

```

```

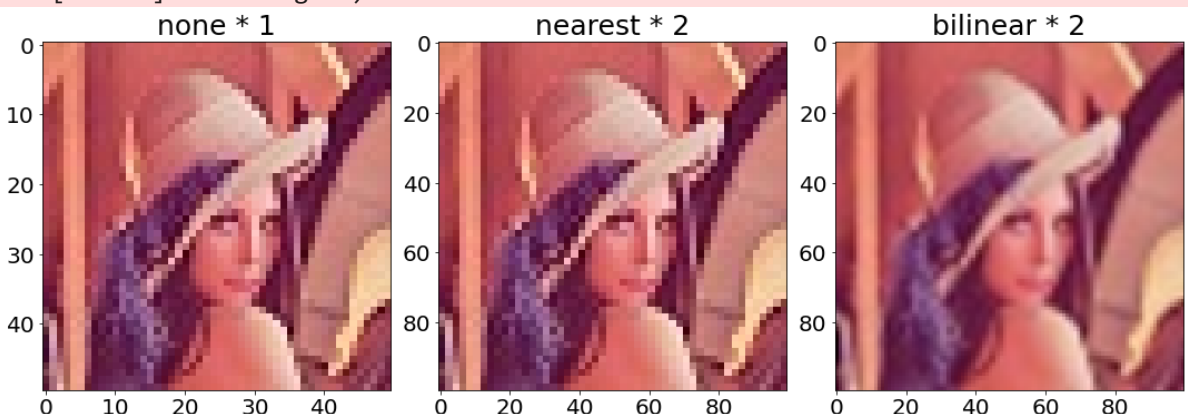
In [4]: # 使用不同图片对比最近邻插值和双线性插值法
        # 使用默认图片，放大两倍
        compare_method(path="../images/lena_smell.png") # 使用上级images文件中照片
        plt.savefig("../pic/lena_smell_p.png", bbox_inches='tight') # 将p过的图存放在本文件夹

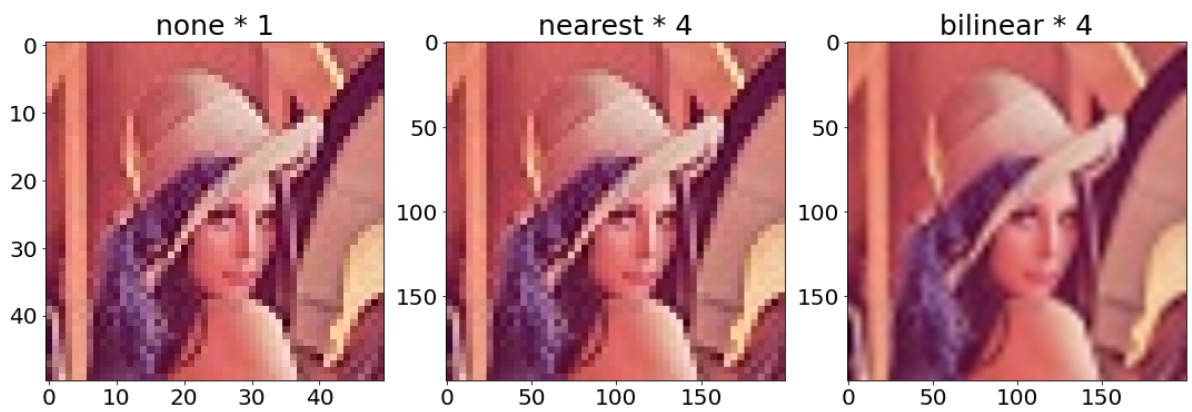
        # 放大四倍
        compare_method(path="../images/lena_smell.png", mags=[1, 4, 4])
        plt.savefig("../pic/lena_smell_p_4.png", bbox_inches='tight')

```

Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).

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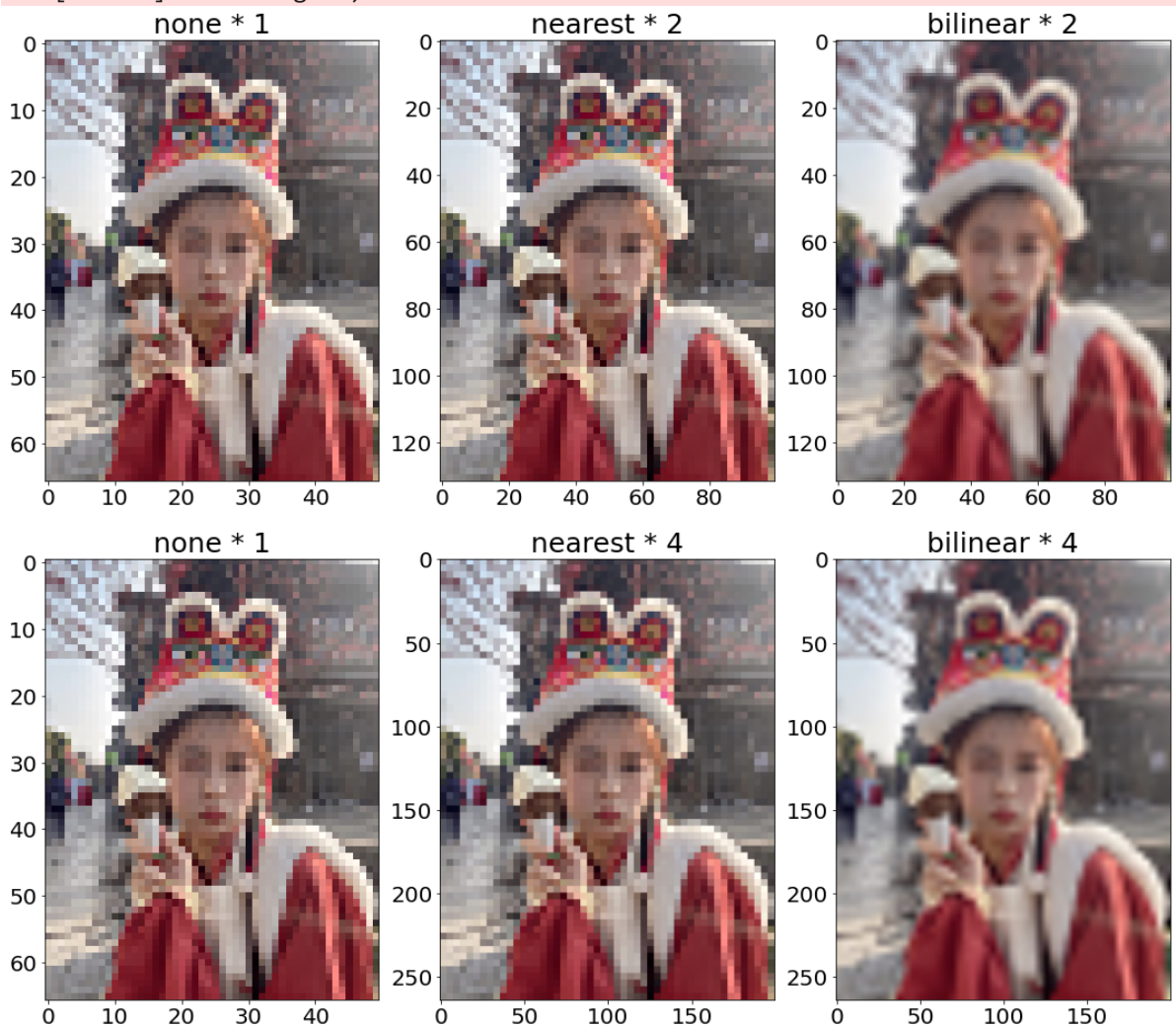


```
In [5]: # zyw—人像
compare_method(path="../images/zyw.png")
plt.savefig("../pic/zyw_p.png", bbox_inches='tight')

# 放大四倍
compare_method(path="../images/zyw.png", mags=[1, 4, 4])
plt.savefig("../pic/zyw_p_4.png", bbox_inches='tight')
```

Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).

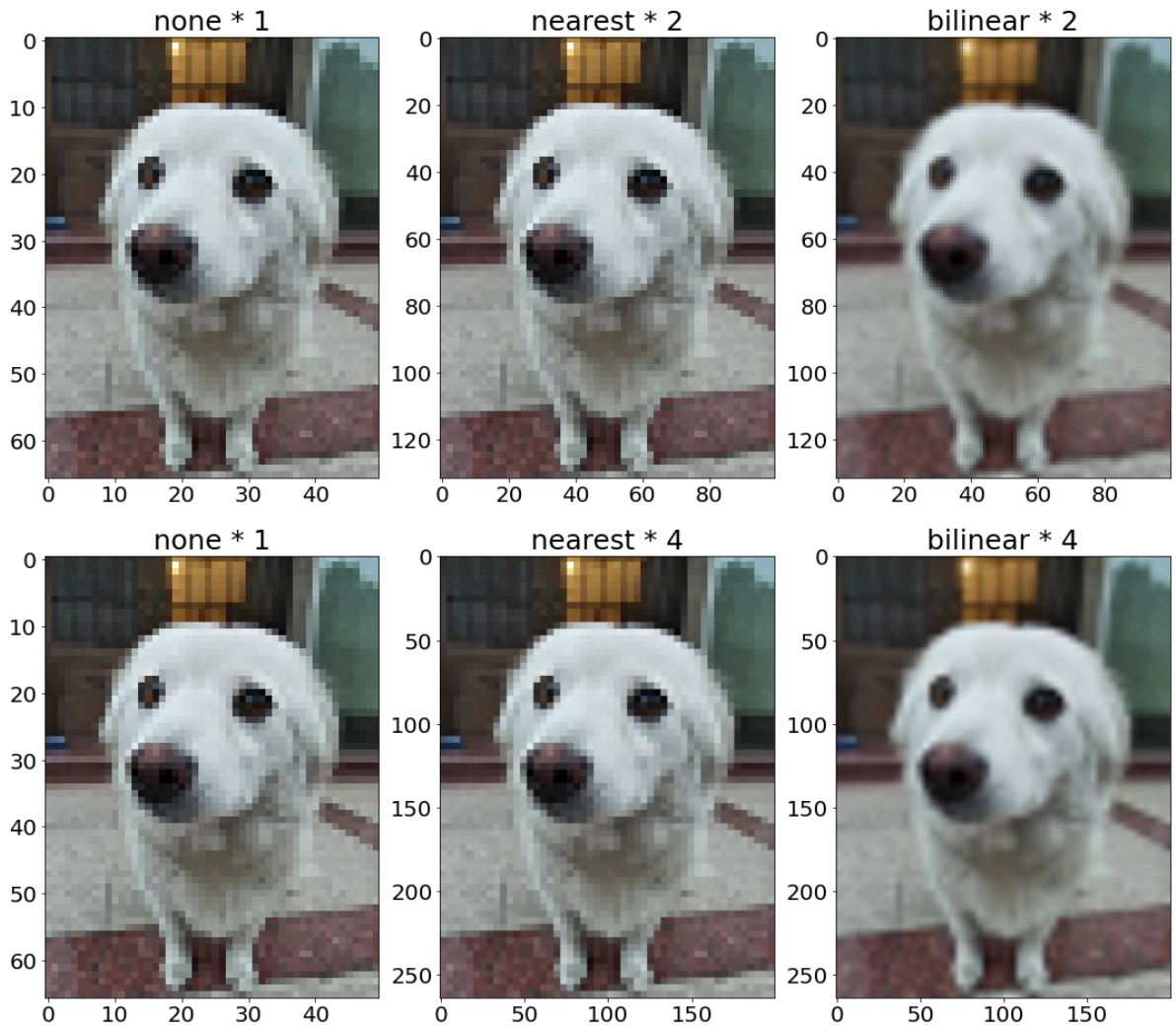
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).



```
In [6]: # 狗子—动物
compare_method(path="../images/dog.png")
plt.savefig("../pic/dog_p.png", bbox_inches='tight')

# 放大四倍
```

```
compare_method(path="../images/dog.png", mags=[1, 4, 4])
plt.savefig("../pic/dog_p_4.png", bbox_inches='tight')
```

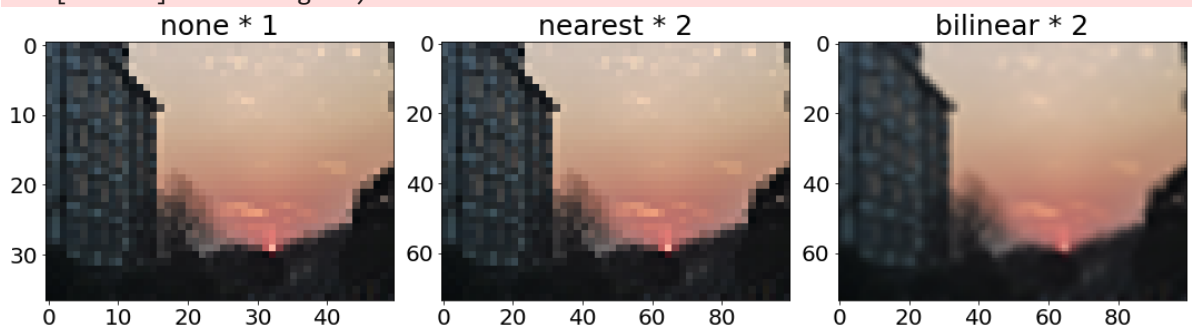


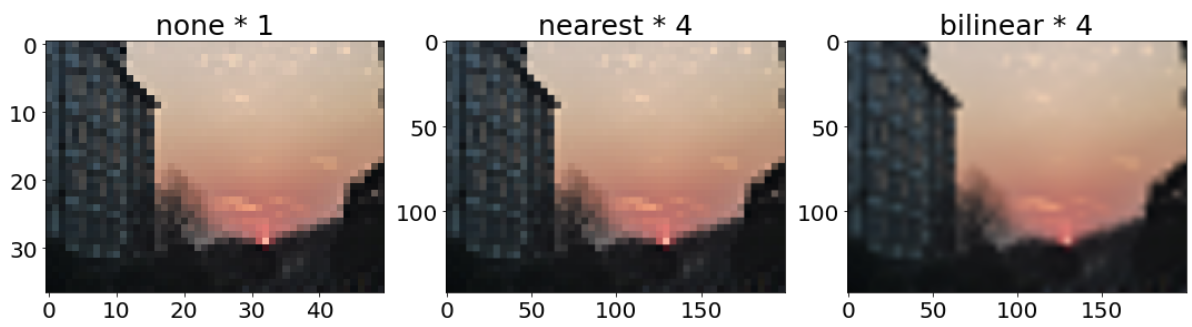
```
In [7]: # 日落—风景
compare_method(path="../images/sunset.png")
plt.savefig("../pic/sunset_p.png", bbox_inches='tight')

# 放大四倍
compare_method(path="../images/sunset.png", mags=[1, 4, 4])
plt.savefig("../pic/sunset_p_4.png", bbox_inches='tight')
```

Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).

Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).





```
In [8]: # 大树—风景
compare_method(path="../images/tree.png")
plt.savefig("../pic/tree_p.png", bbox_inches='tight')

# 放大四倍
compare_method(path="../images/tree.png", mags=[1, 4, 4])
plt.savefig("../pic/tree_p_4.png", bbox_inches='tight')
```

