南工骁鹰视觉组培训

OpenCV入门

培训内容

- ▶ OpenCV概述
- ▶ OpenCV数据结构介绍
- ▶颜色空间转换
- ▶ 绘图函数
- >二值化
- 滤波
- ▶形态学操作
- ▶边缘检测
- ▶轮廓查找
- ▶ 霍夫变换

OpenCV概述

▶ OpenCV是一个基于Apache2.0许可(开源)发行的跨平台计算机视觉和机器学习软件库,可以运行在Linux、Windows、Android和Mac OS操作系统上。它轻量级而且高效——由一系列 C 函数和少量 C++ 类构成,同时提供了Python、Ruby、MATLAB等语言的接口,实现了图像处理和计算机视觉方面的很多通用算法。

▶ 编程语言

□ OpenCV基于C++实现,同时提供python, Ruby, Matlab等语言的接口。OpenCV-Python是OpenCV的Python API,结合了OpenCV C++API和Python语言的最佳特性。

▶ 跨平台

□ OpenCV可以在不同的系统平台上使用,包括Windows, Linux, OS, X, Android和iOS。 基于CUDA和OpenCL的高速GPU操作接口也在积极开发中。

▶ 活跃的开发团队

□ 自从第一个预览版本于2000年公开以来,目前已更新至OpenCV4.6.0。

▶ 丰富的API

□ 完善的传统计算机视觉算法,涵盖主流的机器学习算法,同时添加了对深度学习的支持。

OpenCV基本数据类型

Point

```
▶ 成员变量
  □ y
      (Point3i, Point3f) i:int, f:float
▶构造方法
  □ Point_ ()
    Point3_()
  □ Point_ (_Tp _x, _Tp _y)
    Point3_ (_Tp _x, _Tp _y, _Tp _z)
  □ Point_ (const Point_ &pt)
```

Rect

- ▶ 成员变量
 - □ x(左上角顶点x)
 - □ y(左上角顶点y)
 - □ width
 - □ height
- ▶ 构造方法
 - □ Rect_ ()
 - □ Rect_ (const Rect_ &r)
 - □ Rect_ (_Tp _x, _Tp _y, _Tp _width, _Tp _height)
 - □ Rect_ (const Point_< _Tp > &pt1, const Point_< _Tp > &pt2)
- ▶ 常用成员函数
 - □ bool empty () const
 - □ Size_< _Tp > size () const

Mat对象

- ▶ 构造方法
 - □ Mat()
 - □ Mat(int rows, int cols, int type)
 - □ Mat(Size size, int type)
- ▶ 赋值方法
 - Mat img = imread(const string &filename)
- ▶ 通道分离
 - □ split(Mat src, vector<Mat> channels);
 - □ Mat b = channels.at(0);//g, r同理
- ▶ 通道合并
 - merge(vector<Mat> channels, Mat dst)

Mat对象

- ▶常用成员函数
 - □ void copyTo(Mat mat,Mat mask)
 - □ Mat clone() //完全复制
 - □ void convertTo(Mat dst, int type) //转换类型
 - int type() //类型(CV_8UC3)
 - 8:8位(16,32,64)
 - U: 无符号整型(S: 有符号整型; F: 单精度浮点型)
 - C3: 3通道(C1, C2, C3, C4, C(n))
 - □ int channels() //通道数
 - □ int depth() //像素类型(CV_8S, 8U, 16U, 16S, 32S, 32F, 64F)
 - □ bool empty() //是否为空
 - □ Size size() //图像尺寸(width, height)

Mat对象

► Mat的内存结构

	Column 0	Column 1	${\rm Column}\$	${\rm Column\ m}$
${\rm Row}\ 0$	0,0	0,1		0, m
Row 1	1,0	1,1		1, m
${\rm Row}\ \dots$,0	,1		, m
${\rm Row}\ {\rm n}$	n,0	$_{n,1}$	n,	n, m

	C	olumn	0	C	olumn	1	C	olumn		(Column 1	n
Row 0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1				$0, \mathrm{m}$	0, m	0, m
Row 1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1				1, m	1, m	1, m
Row	,0	,0	,0	,1	,1	,1				, m	, m	, m
Row n	$_{n,0}$	$_{\rm n,0}$	n,0	$_{\rm n,1}$	$_{\rm n,1}$	$_{\rm n,1}$	n,	n,	n,	n, m	n, m	n, m

颜色空间、颜色识别、二值化

颜色空间转换

- □ cvtColor(Mat src, Mat dst, int code, int dstCn = 0)
- □ code: CV_BGR2GRAY //空间a 2(to) 空间b
- □ dstCn:转换后图像的通道数,如果为0则根据src和code来确定
- □ 颜色空间: BGR, GRAY, HSV, HLS...



▶ 用cvtColor将图片转换到不同颜色空间,并用imshow显示



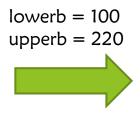
▶ 用cvtColor将图片转换到不同颜色空间,并用imshow显示

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
#include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
#include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
using namespace cv;
#include (iostream>
#include <string>
int main() {
    Mat img, gray, hsv, hls;
    img = imread("../img/img1.jpg");
    if (img.empty()) {
        std::cout << "error" << std::endl;
        return -1;
    cvtColor(img, gray, COLOR_BGR2GRAY);
    imshow("GRAY", gray);
    cvtColor(img, hsv, COLOR_BGR2HSV);
    imshow("HSV", hsv);
    cvtColor(img, hls, COLOR_BGR2HLS);
    imshow("HLS", hls);
    waitKey(0);
    return 0;
```

颜色识别

- ▶ 颜色范围筛选
 - □ inRange(Mat src, Scalar lowerb, Scalar upperb, Mat dst)
 - □ 若像素值在两个Scalar之间,则为255,否则为0
 - □中间两个参数也可是Mat类型
 - □ dst: 输出8位单通道二值图像
 - □ 一般将RGB图像转换为HSV图像 (HSV对光照的敏感度更低)

0	200	45
70	126	180
255	80	150



0	255	0
0	255	255
0	0	255

图像二值化

- Threshold(Mat src, Mat dst, double thresh, double maxval, int type)
 - □ type (阈值类型)
 - □ THRESH_BINARY//常用,大于thresh设为maxval,否则为0
 - □ THRESH_BINARY_INV//大于thresh设为0, 否则为maxval
- AdaptiveThreshold(Mat src, Mat dst, double maxval, int adaptiveMethod, int type, int blockSize, double C)
 - □ type可选前面2种, blockSize为适应算法取样邻域尺寸(3,5,7,...)
 - □ adaptiveMethod:
 - ADAPTIVE_THRESH_MEAN_C//邻域平均值减C
 - ADAPTIVE_THRESH_GAUSSIAN_C//邻域高斯均值减C

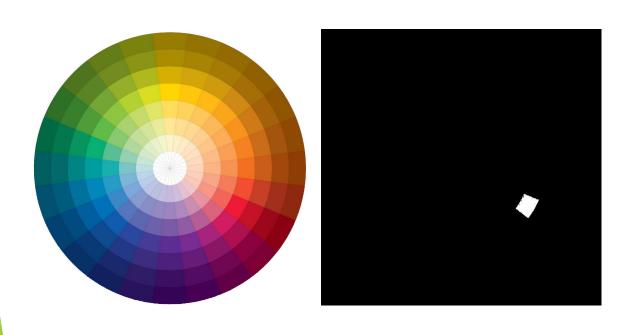
调参技巧

- createTrackbar(const string &trackbarname, const string &winname, int *value, int count, Trackbarcallback func, void *userdata = 0)
 - □ value为trackbar对应值的地址
 - □ count:value最大值
 - □ 回调函数: void func(int, void*)
 - □ void *userdata:传入数据

▶ 使用inrange实现在终端实时输出当前value值

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
     using namespace cv;
     #include <iostream>
     #include <string>
     void callBack(int value, void *) {
         std::cout << "value:" << value << std::endl;</pre>
11
     int main() {
15
         int value = 0;
16
         namedWindow("test", WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
         createTrackbar("value", "test", &value, 100, callBack);
         waitKey(0);
18
19
20
         return 0;
```

- ▶ 用inrange筛选图片中的不同色彩,最好使用trackbar□ (参考范围(170,240,84), (179,247,135))
- ▶ 通过二值化提取出图片中的字体







▶ 用inrange筛选图片img1中的不同色彩(可以使用trackbar)

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
#include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
#include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
using namespace cv;
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
int hmin = 0;
int hmax = 255;
int smin = 0;
int smax = 255;
int vmin = 0;
int vmax = 255;
void callBack(int, void *data) {
    Mat dst;
    Mat hsv = *(Mat *)data;
    GaussianBlur(hsv, dst, Size(5, 5), 3, 3);
    inRange(dst, Scalar(hmin, smin, vmin), Scalar(hmax, smax, vmax), dst);
    imshow("inrange", dst);
int main() {
    Mat img, hsv;
    img = imread("../img/img1.jpg");
    if (img.empty()) {
        std::cout << "error" << std::endl;</pre>
        return EXIT FAILURE;
    std::vector<Mat> hsvSplit;
    cvtColor(img, hsv, COLOR_BGR2HSV);
    split(hsv, hsvSplit);
    equalizeHist(hsvSplit[2], hsvSplit[2]);
    merge(hsvSplit, hsv);
```

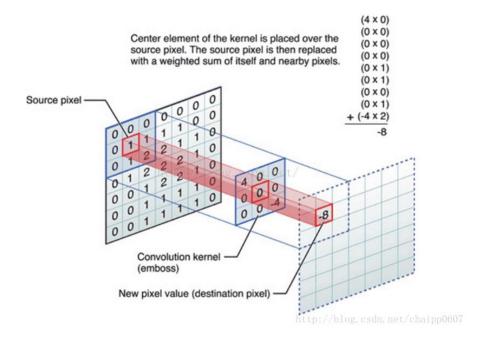
```
//定义窗口
namedWindow("inrange", WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
namedWindow("img", WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
//调节色相 H
createTrackbar("hmin", "img", &hmin, 180, callBack, &hsv);
createTrackbar("hmax", "img", &hmax, 180, callBack, &hsv);
//调节饱和度 S
createTrackbar("smin", "img", &smin, 255, callBack, &hsv);
createTrackbar("smax", "img", &smax, 255, callBack, &hsv);
//调节亮度 V
createTrackbar("vmin", "img", &vmin, 255, callBack, &hsv);
createTrackbar("vmax", "img", &vmax, 255, callBack, &hsv);
imshow("img",img);
waitKey(0);
return 0;
```

▶ 通过二值化提取出图片img2中的字体

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
    #include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
    #include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
     #include <iostream>
    #include <string>
    using namespace cv;
    void callBack(int thresh, void *data) {
        Mat gray = *(Mat *)data;
         Mat dst;
        threshold(gray, dst, thresh, 255, THRESH_BINARY_INV);
        imshow("gray", gray);
         imshow("dst", dst);
16
    int main() {
        Mat img, gray,dst;
        int thresh;
        img = imread("../img/img2.jpg");
        if (img.empty()) {
            std::cout << "error" << std::endl;</pre>
             return -1;
        namedWindow("dst", WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
        namedWindow("gray", WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
        cvtColor(img, gray, COLOR_BGR2GRAY);
        imshow("gray", gray);
        // createTrackbar("threshold", "gray", &thresh, 255, callBack, &gray);
        threshold(gray, dst, 115, 255, THRESH_BINARY_INV);
        imshow("dst", dst);
        waitKey(0);
         return 0;
```

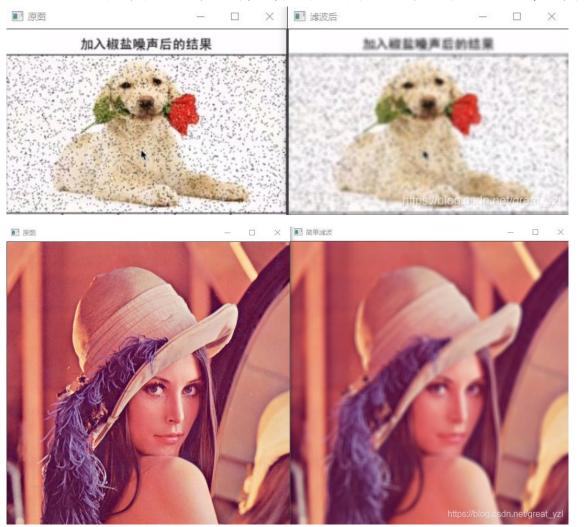
卷积和滤波

图像卷积

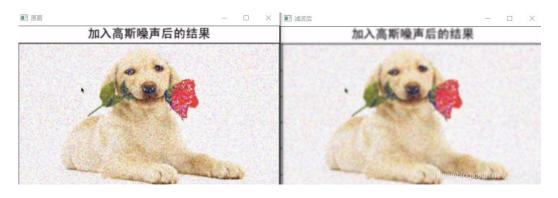


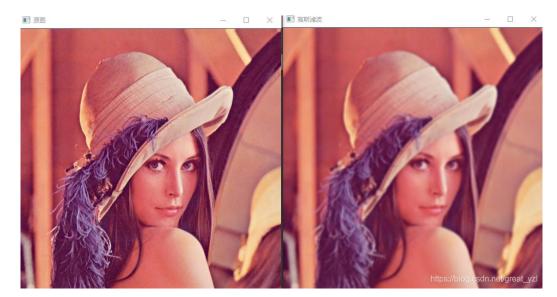
- ▶ 用一个小矩阵(卷积核kernel)覆盖在图像上方,与图像对应元素相乘并求和,结果赋到其中一个像素点(锚点,一般为kernel中点对应的地方)处。之后从左到右,从上到下移动,重复上述操作。
- ▶ kernel的大小一般为奇数
- ▶ 对于滤波后的结构,可能会出现负数或者大于255的数值,需要将其截断到0至255
- ▶ 若不对图像边缘进行处理(一般为扩充),目标图像的宽和高会变小

- > 均值滤波
 - □ blur(Mat src, Mat dst, Size(xRadius, yRadius), Point(-1, -1))//size: kernel大小
 - □ kernel所有位置与图像对应点的值相乘相加后取平均值赋予锚点



- ▶ 高斯滤波
 - □ GaussianBlur(Mat src, Mat dst, Size ksize, double sigmaX, double sigmaY = 0, int borderType=BORDER_DEFAULT)
 - □高斯加权均值赋予锚点

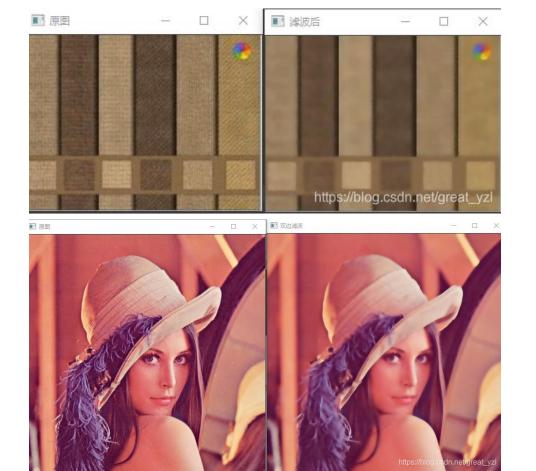




- ▶ 中值滤波
 - medianBlur(Mat src, Mat dst, Size ksize)



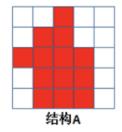
- > 双边滤波
 - □ bilateralFilter(Mat src, Mat dst, int d, double sigmaColor, double sigmaSpace, int borderType=4)
 - □ d为邻域半径, sigmaColor为多少差值内的像素会被计算, sigmaSpace在d大于0时无效, d=-1时根据它来计算d的值



形态学操作

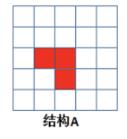
形态学操作

- ▶ 获取结构元素
 - getStructuringElement(int shape, Size ksize, Point anchor = Point(-1, -1))
 - □ shape: MORPH_RECT, MORPH_CROSS, MORPH_ELLIPSE
- ▶ 腐蚀
 - □ erode(Mat src, Mat dst, Mat kernel, Point anchor = Point(-1, -1),
 int iterations = 1)
- 膨胀
 - □ dilate(Mat src, Mat dst, Mat kernel, Point anchor = Point(-1, -1), int iterations = 1)

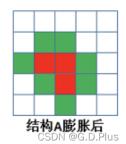






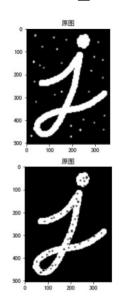


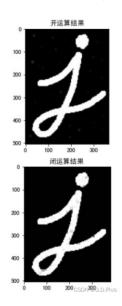


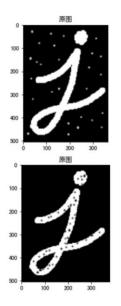


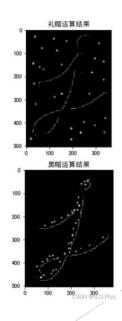
形态学操作

- ▶ 形态学变换
 - □ morphologyEx(Mat src, Mat dst, int op, Mat kernel, Point anchor = Point(-1, -1), int iterations = 1)
 - □ op:操作类型(背景为黑色)
 - MORPH_OPEN: 开操作(先腐蚀后膨胀),可去除小对象
 - MORPH_CLOSE: 闭操作(先膨胀后腐蚀),可填补小洞
 - MORPH_TOPHAT: 顶帽(原图与开操作的差值),保留小对象
 - MORPH_BLACKHAT: 黑帽(闭操作与原图的差值),保留小洞
 - MORPH_GRADIENT: 形态学梯度(膨胀减腐蚀)









▶ 通过形态学操作降噪



▶ 通过形态学操作降噪

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
     #include <iostream>
     #include <string>
     using namespace cv;
     int main() {
         Mat img, gray,dst;
11
         int thresh;
         img = imread("../img/img2.jpg");
         if (img.empty()) {
             std::cout << "error" << std::endl;</pre>
             return -1;
         cvtColor(img, gray, COLOR_BGR2GRAY);
         imshow("gray", gray);
         threshold(gray, dst, 115, 255, THRESH_BINARY_INV);
         Mat kernel = getStructuringElement(MORPH_CROSS,Size(9,9));
         erode(dst,dst,kernel);
         dilate(dst,dst,kernel);
23
         imshow("dst", dst);
         waitKey(0);
         return 0;
```

课后作业

作业一:提取音符

- ▶ 将图片中的五线谱去除,保留音符
 - □ 提交时间: 10月14日24:00前
 - □ 提交方式: 提交到邮箱1310813307@qq.com
 - □提交格式:将代码打包在压缩包中,压缩包命名为姓名_ 学号.zip

图形绘制

图形绘制

- void line(Mat& Point pt1, Point pt2, const Scalar& color, int thickness = 1, int lineType = LINE_8, int shift = 0)
 - □ color:颜色
 - □ thickness:直线的粗细
 - □ lineType: 画笔类型
 - □ shift:偏移量
- void rectangle(Mat& img, Rect rec, const Scalar& color, int thickness = 1,int lineType = LINE_8, int shift = 0)
- void circle(Mat& img, Point center, int radius, const Scalar& color, int thickness = 1,int lineType = LINE_8, int shift = 0)

图形绘制

- void ellipse(Mat& img, Point center, Size axes, double angle, double startAngle, double endAngle, const Scalar& color, int thickness = 1, int lineType = LINE_8, int shift = 0);
 - ▶ box:椭圆中心
 - ▶ axes:椭圆的尺寸
 - ▶ angle:椭圆的角度
 - ▶ startAngle: 画椭圆的开始角度
 - ▶ endAngle:画椭圆的结束角度
- void fillConvexPoly(Mat& img, const Point* pts, int npts, const Scalar& color, int lineType = LINE_8, int shift = 0)
 - ▶ pts:多边形的顶点集合
 - ▶ npts:多边形的顶点个数

边缘检测

边缘检测

- ▶ Sobel算子:在x,y方向求导,得到2个方向的梯度图像
 - □ Sobel(Mat src, Mat dst, int ddepth, int dx, int dy, int ksize, double scale = 1, double delta = 0, int borderType = 4)

$$G_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & +1 \\ -2 & 0 & +2 \\ -1 & 0 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * I \quad G_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ +1 & +2 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * I \qquad G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$$

$$G = |G_x| + |G_y|$$

- ▶ Scharr算子(Sobel改进版)
 - □ Scharr(参数和Sobel一样)

$$G_x = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & +3 \\ -10 & 0 & +10 \\ -3 & 0 & +3 \end{bmatrix} G_y = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -10 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ +3 & +10 & +3 \end{bmatrix}$$

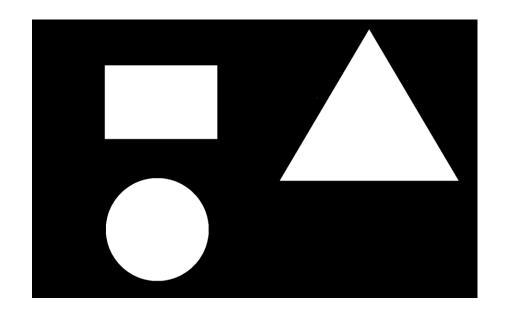
- ▶ 拉普拉斯(Laplacian) 算子
 - □ 原理: 二阶导为0处变化最大
 - □ Laplacian(Mat src, Mat dst, int ddepth, int ksize, double scale = 1, double delta = 0, int borderType = 4)

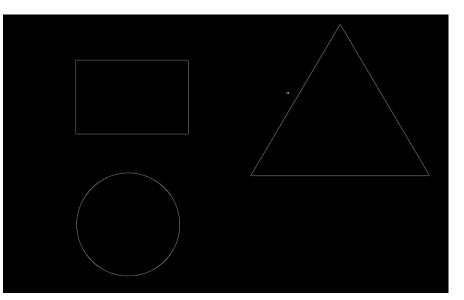
$$Laplace(f) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

边缘检测

- ▶ Canny边缘检测
 - □ Canny(Mat src, Mat dst, double threshold1, double threshold2, int aptertureSize = 3, bool L2gradient = false)//aptertureSize: Sobel算子大小, L2gradient: 梯度计算方式
 - □ 预处理:cvtColor转灰度(输入图像为8位单通道)
 - □ 算法内部流程:
 - 高斯模糊(OpenCV中不包含这一步)
 - 计算梯度-Sobel
 - 非最大信号抑制
 - 高低阈值处理: 高于T2保留, 低于T1丢弃, 高于T1且与高于T2的部分连接则保留

▶ 使用canny得到图像中的边缘





▶ 使用canny得到图像中的边缘

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
     #include <iostream>
     #include <string>
     using namespace cv;
     int main() {
         Mat img, dst;
         std::vector<std::vector<Point>> contours;
10
11
         std::vector<Vec4i> hierarchy;
12
         img = imread("../img/img4.jpg");
         if (img.empty()) {
13
             std::cout << "error" << std::endl;</pre>
14
15
             return -1;
17
         Canny(img, dst, 20, 200);
         imshow("canny", dst);
18
```

轮廓寻找及筛选

轮廓检测

▶ 寻找轮廓

- findContours(Mat binImg, vector<vector<Point>> contours, vector<Vec4i>hierarchy, int mode, int method, Point offset = Point())
- □ binImg: 输入二值化图像
- □ contours: 轮廓点集
- □ hierarchy: 拓扑结构
- □ mode: 轮廓返回模式
 - RETR_TREE: 返回所有轮廓和拓扑结构
 - RETR_EXTERNAL: 只返回最外层轮廓
 - RETR_LIST: 返回所有轮廓但不建立拓扑结构
- □ method: 轮廓发现方法,常用CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE

▶ 画轮廓

□ drawContours(binImg, contours, contourIdx, color, thickness, lineType, hierarchy, maxlevel, offset)

轮廓检测

- ▶ 连通域检测
 - □ int connectedComponents(Mat image, Mat labels, int connectivity, int ltype, int ccltype)
 - □ 返回连通域数N, 其中第0个是背景, 即一共有N-1个轮廓 (1~N-1)
 - □ image: 输入8位单通道图像
 - □ labels:输出标记图, size和image一样,连通域所在像素值为该连通域的ID (0-N)
 - □ connectivity: 8或4, 一般取8
 - □ ltype: 输出label的type, 可选CV_32S (默认)或CV_16U
 - □ ccltype: 检测算法 (可选)

轮廓检测

- ▶ 连通域检测(带参数)
 - □ int connectedComponentsWithStats(Mat image, Mat labels, Mat stats, Mat centroids, int connectivity, int ltype, int ccltype)
 - □ stats: N*5, CV_32S的矩阵,表示每个连通域的外接矩形与面积

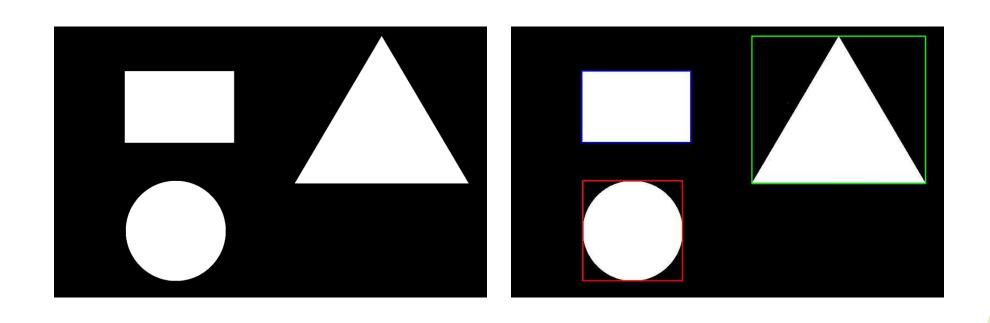
Enumerator	
The leftmost (x) coordinate which is the inclusive start of the bounding box in the horizontal direction	
The topmost (y) coordinate which is the inclusive start of the bounding box in the vertical direction.	
The horizontal size of the bounding box.	
The vertical size of the bounding box.	
The total area (in pixels) of the connected component.	

- □ stats.at<int>(i, CC_STAT_LEFT) //第i个连通域左上角的x坐标
- □ centroids: N*2, CV_32S的矩阵,表示每个连通域的质心

轮廓筛选

- ▶目标过滤
 - □基于面积
 - double contourArea(vector<Point> contour, bool oriented = false)
 - 利用connectedComponentsWithStat获得的stat中的面积信息
 - □ 基于宽高比.....
- ▶ 外接矩形
 - □ RotatedRect minAreaRect(vector<Point> points)
 - 绘制方法: 直线连接
 - RotatedRect rRect; Point vertices[4]; rRect.points(vertices);
 - for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++) line(image, vertices[i], vertices[(i+1)%4], color,...)
 - □ Rect boundingRect(vector<Point> points)

▶ 筛选不同轮廓,矩形用蓝色框出,圆形用红色框出,三角形用绿色框出



筛选不同轮廓,矩形用蓝色框出,圆形用红色框出,三角形用绿色框出

```
#include <opencv2/core.hpp>
     #include <opencv2/highgui.hpp>
    #include <opencv2/imgproc.hpp>
     #include <iostream>
     #include <string>
     using namespace cv;
     int main() {
         Mat img, dst;
         std::vector<std::vector<Point>> contours;
         std::vector<Vec4i> hierarchy;
         img = imread("../img/img4.jpg");
         if (img.empty()) {
             std::cout << "error" << std::endl;</pre>
             return -1;
         Canny(img, dst, 20, 200);
         imshow("canny", dst);
         findContours(dst, contours, hierarchy, RETR_EXTERNAL, CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE);
         for (int i = 0; i < contours.size(); ++i) {</pre>
             Rect fit = boundingRect(contours[i]);
             double area rect = float(fit.width) * float(fit.height);
             double scale_rect = float(fit.width) / fit.height;
             std::cout << area_rect << "----" << scale_rect << std::endl;</pre>
             if (area_rect > 80000 && area_rect < 150000 && scale_rect > 1.2 && scale_rect < 1.8) {</pre>
                 rectangle(img, fit, Scalar(255, 0, 0), 4);
             } else if (area_rect > 200000 && area_rect < 400000 && scale_rect > 0.8 && scale_rect < 1.2) {
                 rectangle(img, fit, Scalar(0, 255, 0), 4);
             } else if (area rect > 80000 && area rect < 150000 && scale rect > 0.9 && scale rect < 1.1) ∏
30
                 rectangle(img, fit, Scalar(0, 0, 255), 4);
         imshow("img", img);
         return 0;
```

霍夫变换

霍夫变换

- ▶霍夫直线变换
 - □ HoughLinesP(Mat src, vector<Vec4i> lines, double rho, double theta, int threshold, double minLineLength = 0, double maxLineGap = 0)
 - src: 输入8位单通道图像
 - lines: vector<Vec4i> Vec4i (x1, y1, x2, y2)
 - rho: 像素扫描精度,一般取1
 - theta: 角度的精度,一般取CV_PI/180,即1度
 - threshold: 霍夫空间中交点数阈值,一般取10 (越大越精确)
 - minLineLength: 最小直线长度
 - maxLineGap: 最大直线间隔 (大于这个判断为2条直线)

霍夫变换

▶ 霍夫圆变换

- □ HoughCircles(Mat src, vector<Vec3f> circles, int method, double dp, double minDist, double param1, double param2, int minRadius, int maxRadius)
 - src: 输入8位单通道图像
 - circles: vector<Vec3f> Vec3f(a,b,r)
 - method: 检测方法, 取HOUGH_GRADIENT
 - dp: 累加器大小与原图大小的比值,一般取1
 - minDist: 区分同心圆的最小距离
 - param1: canny的高阈值(低阈值为一半)
 - param2: 中心点累加阈值(霍夫空间交点数),一般30到50
 - minRadius, maxRadius: 最小和最大半径

课后作业

- ▶作业二:识别金矿
 - □给定一张图片,利用OpenCV识别图中的金矿石,并且用 矩形框选出,保存为dst.jpg
 - □ 提交时间: 10月14日24:00前
 - □ 提交方式: 提交到邮箱1310813307@qq.com
 - □提交格式:将代码以及dst.jpg打包在压缩包中,压缩包命 名为姓名_学号.zip