

浙江大学



本科实验报告

姓名:

学院: 生物医学工程与仪器科学学院

系: 生物医学工程

专业: 生物医学工程

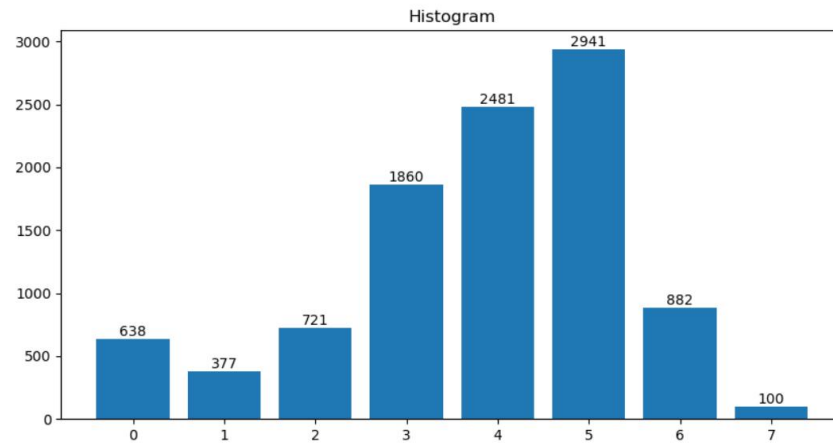
学号:

指导教师: 吴丹

2025 年 3 月 16 日

Homework 1

Given the histogram of a grayscale image, apply the histogram equalization algorithm to enhance the image's contrast.



像素总数 = $\sum_{i=0}^L r_i = 10000$

则其累积分布函数 $CDF = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^i r_j$

灰度级 i	CDF
0	0.0638
1	0.1015
2	0.1736
3	0.3596
4	0.6077
5	0.9018
6	0.9900
7	1.0000

将其映射到新灰度级 $s_k = T(r_k) = (L-1) \times CDF(r_k)$

$T(0) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.0638 \rfloor = 0$

$T(1) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.1015 \rfloor = 0$

$T(2) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.1736 \rfloor = 1$

$T(3) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.3596 \rfloor = 2$

$T(4) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.6077 \rfloor = 4$

$T(5) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.9018 \rfloor = 6$

$T(6) = \lfloor 7 \times 0.9900 \rfloor = 6$

$T(7) = \lfloor 7 \times 1.0000 \rfloor = 7$

故有:

r_k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
s_k	0	0	1	2	4	6	6	7

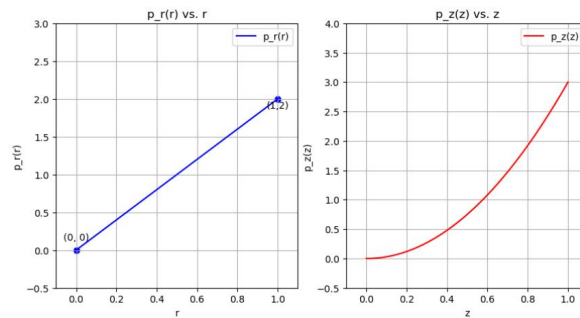
Homework 2

Given two random variables R and Z with the following probability density functions (PDFs):

R has a PDF $p_r(r), p_r(r) = 2r$

Z has a PDF $p_z(z), p_z(z) = 3z^2$

Find the transformation (expressed in terms of r and z) that will accomplish this.



给定 $P_r(r) = 2r$, $P_z(z) = 3z^2$, $r, z \in [0, 1]$

则有 $F_r(r) = \int_0^r p_r(w) dw = \int_0^r 2w dw = r^2$, $0 \leq r \leq 1$

$F_z(z) = \int_0^z p_z(v) dv = \int_0^z 3v^2 dv = z^3$, $0 \leq z \leq 1$

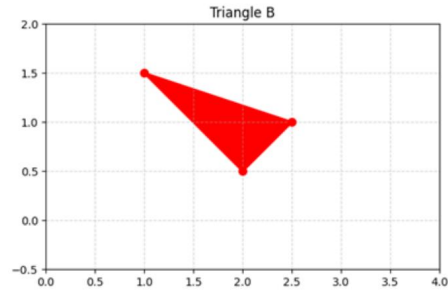
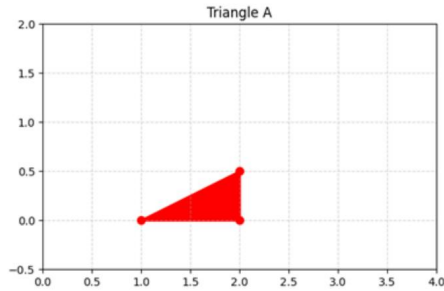
$\therefore z = F_z^{-1}(F_r(r)) = (r^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = r^{\frac{2}{3}}$

验证 $p_z(z) = p_r(r) \left| \frac{dr}{dz} \right| = p_r(g^{-1}(z)) \left| \frac{d}{dz} g^{-1}(z) \right| = 2z^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} z^{\frac{1}{3}} = 3z^2$

\therefore 该变换为 $z = r^{\frac{2}{3}}$

Homework 3

Triangle A's vertices are in the position (1,0), (2,0) and (2,0.5), design a list of affine transformation matrices to transform the triangle A to triangle B, which's vertices are in (1,1.5), (2,0.5) and (2.5,1) respectively. After that, give the inverse transformation matrices list to transform the triangle B to triangle A.



顶点对应关系为: $(1, 0) \rightarrow (1, 1.5)$

$(2, 0) \rightarrow (2, 0.5)$

$(2, 0.5) \rightarrow (2.5, 1)$

设仿射变换为:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则有} \begin{cases} a_{11} + a_{13} = 1 \\ a_{11} + a_{12} = 1.5 \\ 2a_{11} + a_{13} = 2 \\ 2a_{21} + a_{23} = 0.5 \\ 2a_{11} + 0.5a_{12} + a_{13} = 2.5 \\ 2a_{21} + 0.5a_{22} + a_{23} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{增广矩阵 } T|E = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2.5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 & -0.5 & 1.25 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & -1.25 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 & 1.25 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & -1.25 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$