Ex1:图片的旋转、缩放以及绘制

实验环境:

Ubuntu14.04

CImg 库

编译指令:

g++ -o test.exe test.cpp myFunction.h -O2 -L/usr/X11R6/lib -lm -lpthread -lX11 $\,$

运行指令:

./test.exe

Task1:完成缩放

函数原型:

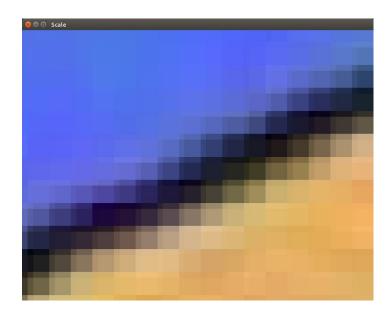
CImg<unsigned char> myScale(CImg<unsigned char>& inputImage, const float scale, bool interpolation)

inputImage 表示原图, scale 表示缩放倍数, interpolation 表示缩放插

值方式(1为双线性插值,0为最邻近插值)

最后结果 1 (image3.bmp 放大 4 倍的边界效果图)

双线性插值:

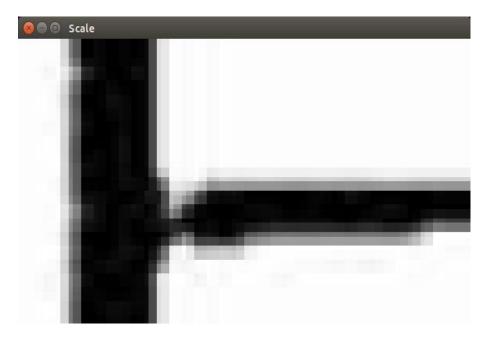


最邻近插值:

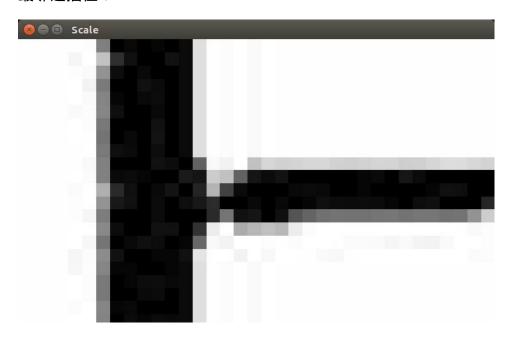


最后结果 2 (image2.bmp 放大 3 倍的边界效果图)

双线性插值:



最邻近插值:

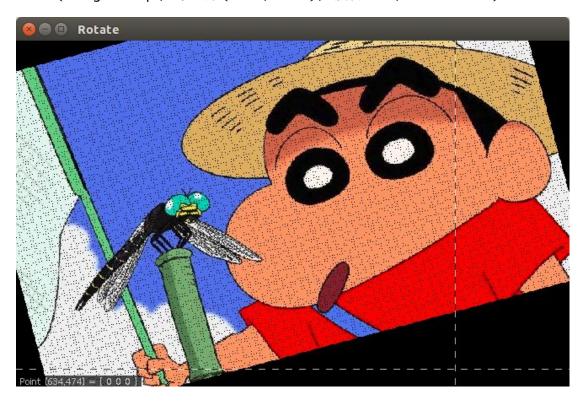


Task2:旋转

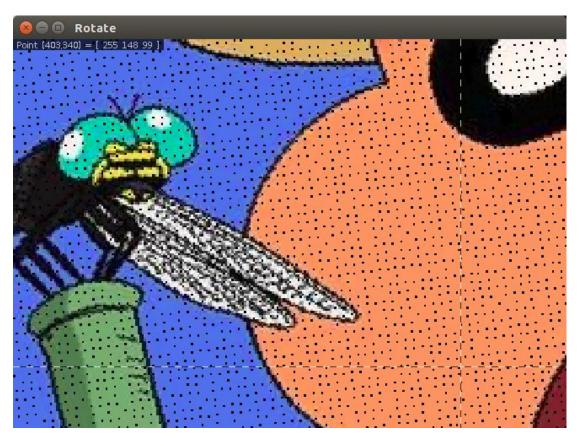
函数原型:

CImg<unsigned char> myRotate(CImg<unsigned char>& inputImage, const int positionX, const int positionY, const float angle, bool boundary) inputImage 为原图 , positionX、positionY 分别为指定旋转中心的横纵坐标 , angle 为旋转角度(0~360), boundary 表示是否需要用零填充边界以完整显示。 实验结果:

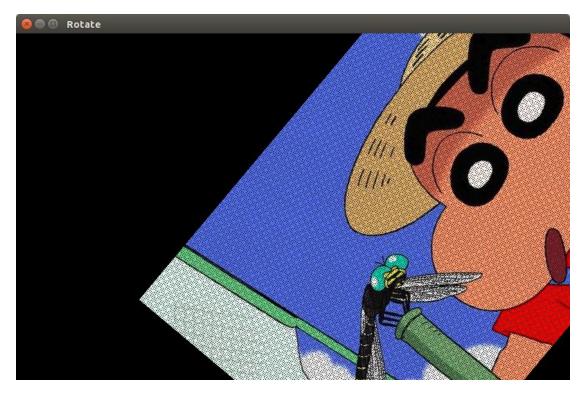
Test1 (image3.bmp, 中心为 (200, 300), 旋转 15°, boundart=0)



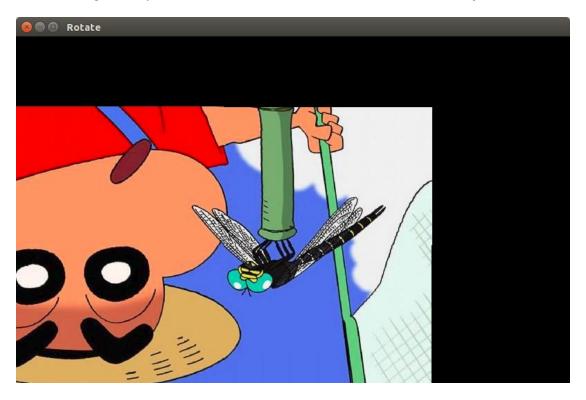
放大之后发现有很多洞洞:



Test2 (image3.bmp, 中心为 (500, 0), 旋转 50°, boundary=0)



Test3 (image3.bmp, 中心为(300, 300), 旋转 180°, boundary=0)



Test4 (image.bmp, 中心为(300,300), angle=50, boundary=1)



抗锯齿效果的改进处理:

原来的浮点数计算,都是向下取整:

改进后,也向上取整,对于新获取的点 newPointX1\newPointY1\newPointX2\

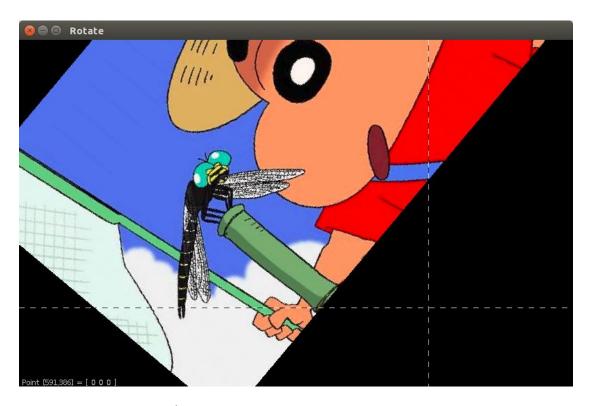
newPointY2 可以组合成四个毗邻的点,再填充这四个点

如下图:

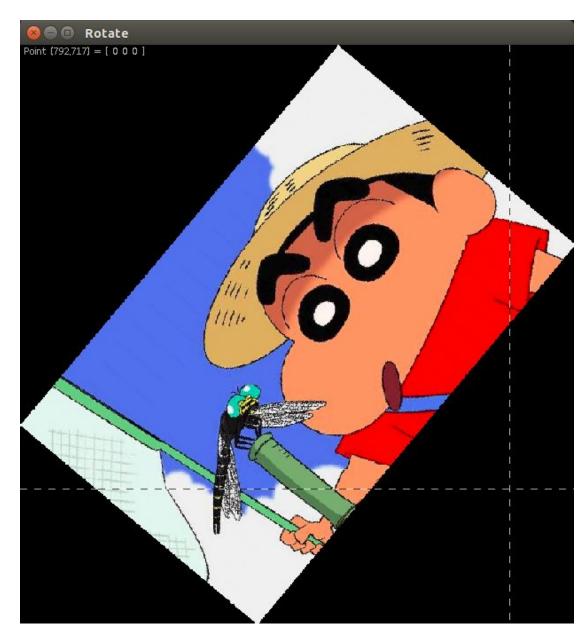
```
int newPointX1 = positionX + static_cast<int>(floor(cos(angPoint) * distPoint));
int newPointY1 = positionY - static_cast<int>(floor(sin(angPoint) * distPoint));
int newPointX2 = positionX + static_cast<int>(ceil(cos(angPoint) * distPoint));
int newPointY2 = positionY - static_cast<int>(ceil(sin(angPoint) * distPoint));
 if(boundary == 0) {
                      if (newPointY1 < height && newPointY1>= 0 && newPointX1 < width && newPointX1>=0
                      && newPointY2 < height && newPointY2>= 0 && newPointX2 < width && newPointX2>=0) {
                                            for (int zz = 0; zz < spectrum; zz ++) {
                                                                img.atXYZC(newPointX1, newPointY1, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC(xx, yy, 1, zz);
                                                                img.atXYZC(newPointX1, newPointY2, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC(xx, yy, 1, zz);
                                                                img.atXYZC(newPointX2, newPointY1, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC(xx, yy, 1, zz);
                                                                img.atXYZC(newPointX2, newPointY2, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC(xx, yy, 1, zz);
                       if (newPointY1 < maxY && newPointY1 >= minY && newPointX1 < maxX && newPointX1 >= minX
                      && newPointY2 < maxY && newPointY2 >= minY && newPointX2 < maxX && newPointX2 >= minX) {
                                            for (int zz = 0; zz < spectrum; zz ++) {
                                                                imgBoundary.atXYZC(newPointX1 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC(xx, yy, 1, zz);
                                                                imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX1 - minX, newPointY2 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY2 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointX2 - minX, newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (newPointY1 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC (xx, yy, 1, zz); imgBoundary.atXYZC (xx, 
                                                                imgBoundary.atXYZC(newPointX2 - minX, newPointY2 - minY, 1, zz) = inputImage.atXYZC(xx, yy, 1, zz);
                      }
```

效果如图:

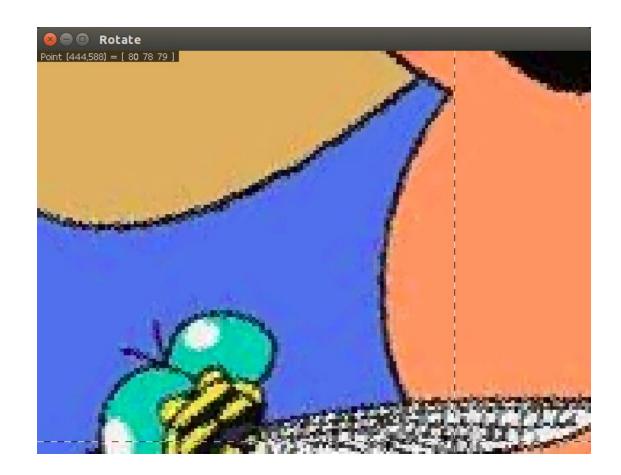
Test5 (image3.bmp, 中心 (200,200), angle=50°, boundary=0)



Test6 (image3.bmp, 中心 (200,200), angle=50 $^{\circ}$, boundary=1)



放大之后也没有锯齿坑:



Task3:绘制

1. 矩形绘制

i. 原型

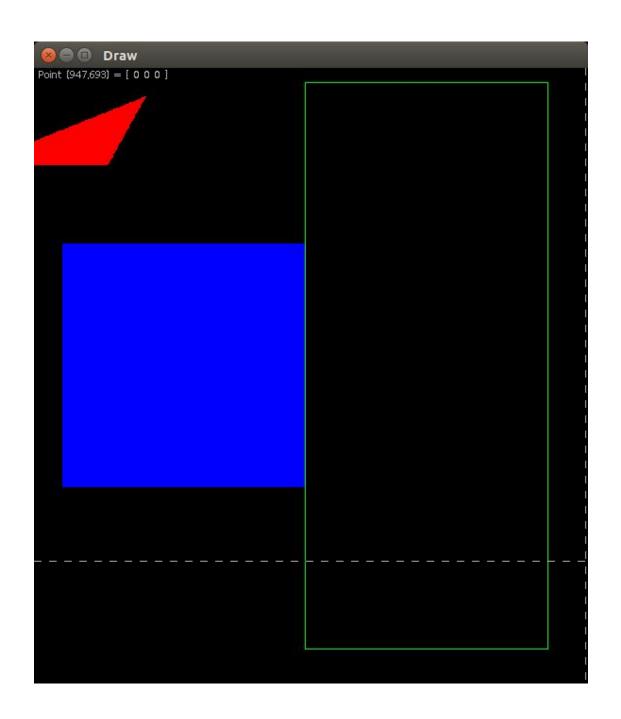
void drawRec(CImg<unsigned char>& inputImage, vector<int>& position, vector<int>& color, bool solid)

inputImage 为原图(1024*1024) ,position 为存储了对角坐标的 XY 值 ,color 存储颜色值 , solid=1 为实心 , solid=0 为空心

ii. 效果如图

Test1 (rectangle, 顶点为(300,300)、(600,600),颜色为(0,0,255), solid=1)

Test2 (rectangle, 顶点为(600,800)、(900,100),颜色为(0,255,0), solid=0)



2. 三角形

i. 原型

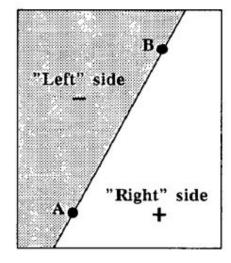
void drawTri(CImg<unsigned char>& inputImage, vector<int>& position, vector<int>& color, bool solid)

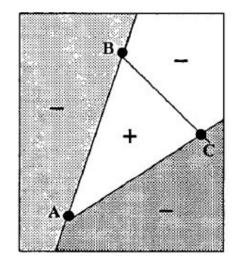
inputImage 为原图 (1024*1024), position 为存储了三个顶点坐标的 XY

值, color存储颜色值, solid=1为实心, solid=0为空心

原理:(判断某一点是否在三角形内需要判断该点是否在重叠的"+"区域)

把三角形3条边界定义为边函数 $E_i(x,y)$,填充像素需满足三个 $E_i(x,y)\geq 0$,那么相邻的三角形也不会重绘或有空隙。详情请参考[1]。



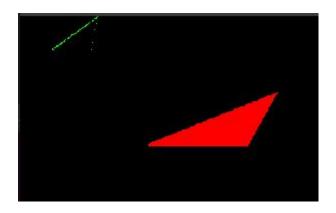


Subdivision of plane by line through points A and B

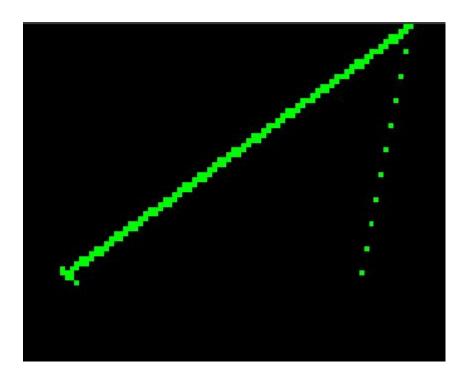
Triangle formed by union of right sides of AB, BC and CA

Figure 1. A Triangle Can be Formed by Combination of Edges

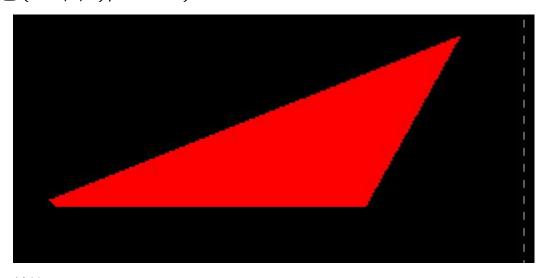
ii. 效果



Test1 (triangle, 顶点为 (50,50)(100,100)(120,0), 颜色 (0,255,0), solid=0)



Test2 (triangle, 顶点为 (200, 200) (300,300) (400,120), 颜色 (255,0,0), solid=1)

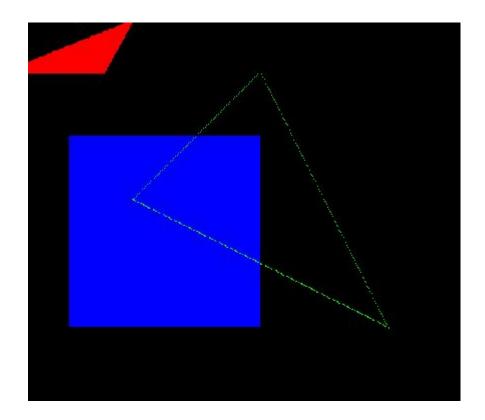


iii. 结论

空心的轮廓可能是由于边界判定的条件过于严格,导致很多范围内的点都不符合要求,出现了空白的区域。

当我把坐标之间的区域调大之后效果会好一点。

(下例,(600,200)(400,400)(800,600),颜色(0,255,0), solid=0)



3. 圆形

- i. 原型
- ii. 效果

Test1 (circle,(50,50), R=35,颜色(0,255,0),solid=1)

Test2 (circle, (600, 600), R=200, 颜色 (255,0,0), solid=0)

