

# 图像处理

## 第四次作业

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### 1、Hw23\_4\_1: 对于公式

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^{Q+1}}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q}$$

给出的逆谐波滤波回答下列问题：

- (a) 解释为什么当  $Q$  是正值时滤波对去除“胡椒”噪声有效？
- (b) 解释为什么当  $Q$  是负值时滤波对去除“盐”噪声有效？

解：上式可按照如下方式展开：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(x, y) &= \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^{Q+1}}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q g(s, t)}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{xy}} g(s, t)^Q} \end{aligned}$$

上式中，当  $Q$  确定时，分母项是一个常数，分子项随着所选像素的邻域而不同，即随着  $s$  与  $t$  的变化而变化。因此，可视作分子项是对所选像素做周围邻域的加权平均，权重即是  $g(s, t)^Q$ ，这个权重是随着  $Q$  的变化而变化的。因此，针对不同的  $Q$ ，有如下分析：

- (a) 当  $Q > 0$  时， $g(s, t)^Q$  对  $g(s, t)$  有增强作用，由于胡椒噪声的灰度值一般为 0，取  $Q$  次方后对所选像素邻域的加权平均的影响较小，滤波后所选像素的取值与周围像素的灰度值更加接近，因此有利于消除胡椒噪声；
- (b) 当  $Q < 0$  时， $g(s, t)^Q$  对  $g(s, t)$  有削弱作用，由于盐噪声的灰度值一般为 255，取  $Q$  次方后对所选像素邻域的加权平均影响较小，滤波后所选像素的取值与周围像素的灰度值更加接近，因此有利于消除盐噪声。

### 2、Hw23\_4\_2: 复习理解课本中最佳陷波滤波器进行图像恢复的过程，请推导出 $\omega(x, y)$ 最优解的计算过程，即从公式

$$\frac{\partial \sigma^2(x, y)}{\partial \omega(x, y)} = 0$$

到

$$\omega(x, y) = \frac{\overline{\eta(x, y)g(x, y)} - \bar{g}(x, y)\bar{\eta}(x, y)}{\overline{\eta^2(x, y)} - \bar{\eta}^2(x, y)}$$

的推导过程。

解：由 ppt 中关于最佳陷波滤波器的描述，能够得到：

$$\sigma^2(x, y) = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b ([g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] - [\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}])^2$$

即将上述 $\sigma^2(x, y)$ 对 $\omega(x, y)$ 求导，并令导数等于0。求导的过程如下：

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \sigma^2(x, y)}{\partial \omega(x, y)} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega(x, y)} \left( \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b ([g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)]^2 - 2([g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)][\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}]) + [\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}]^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega(x, y)} \left( \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b [g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)]^2 \right) - \frac{2\partial}{\partial \omega(x, y)} \left( \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b [g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] [\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}] \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega(x, y)} \left( \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b [\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}]^2 \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \left( \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b 2(-\eta(x+s, y+t))[g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] - \frac{2}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \left( \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b (-\eta(x+s, y+t)[\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}] + (-\overline{\eta(x, y)})[g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] \right) + \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \left( \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b 2(-\overline{\eta(x, y)})[\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}] \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b (-2\eta(x+s, y+t)[g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] \\
&\quad + 2\eta(x+s, y+t)[\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}] \\
&\quad + 2\overline{\eta(x, y)}[g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] \\
&\quad - 2\overline{\eta(x, y)}[\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}]) \\
&= \frac{2}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \left( (\overline{\eta(x, y)} - \eta(x+s, y+t)) \right. \\
&\quad \left. * ([g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)] - [\overline{g(x, y)} - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}]) \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \left( \overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x+s, y+t) - \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}\eta(x+s, y+t) \right. \\
&\quad - (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) - \omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2 - \eta(x+s, y+t)g(x+s, y+t) \\
&\quad - \omega(x, y)(\eta(x+s, y+t))^2 - \eta(x+s, y+t)\overline{g(x, y)} \\
&\quad \left. - \omega(x, y)\eta(x+s, y+t)\overline{\eta(x, y)} \right) \\
&= \frac{2 * 2a * 2b}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \left( (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) - \omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2 - (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) \right. \\
&\quad + \omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2 - \overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x, y) + \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 + (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) \\
&\quad \left. - \omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{8ab}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \left( \omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 - \omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2 - \overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x, y) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

令上述求导公式为0，即得到：

$$\omega(x, y)\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 - \omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2 - \overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x, y) + (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) = 0$$

$$\omega(x, y)(\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 - (\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2) + (\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) - \overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x, y) = 0$$

$$\omega(x, y) = \frac{(\overline{\eta(x, y)})(\overline{g(x, y)}) - \overline{\eta(x, y)}g(x, y)}{\overline{\eta(x, y)}^2 - (\overline{\eta(x, y)})^2}$$

即得到题目中所需证明的 $\omega(x, y)$ 的式子，即完成了题目要求的推导过程。

**3、Hw23\_4\_3：**考虑在  $x$  方向均匀加速导致的图像模糊问题。如果图像在  $t=0$  静止，并用均匀加速  $x_0(t) = at^2/2$  加速，对于时间  $T$ ，找出模糊函数  $H(u, v)$ ，可以假设快门开关时间忽略不计。

解：由课程讲述的 ppt 可知：

$$H(u, v) = \int_0^T \exp(-j2\pi(ux_0(t) + vy_0(t))) dt$$

由题意可知  $x_0(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2$ ,  $y_0(t) = 0$ , 代入上式即可得到：

$$H(u, v) = \int_0^T \exp(-j\pi uat^2) dt$$

由于该积分无法化简，即得到模糊函数对于时间 $T$ 的表达式。